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PUBLISHERS' NOTE

This Edition contains all the printed matter of the large Six-Volume Edition, and embodies the exhaustive revisions which were made in the year 1895, and the partial revisions which have been given effect to since that date.



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ORDNANCE GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND.

AN or AVEN (Gael. *abhainn*, 'river'), a rivulet of the Eastern Grampians, rises on the NW side of Mount Battock, at an altitude of 1650 feet, near the meeting-point of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar shires. Thence it runs about $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE mostly along the boundary between Aberdeen and Kincardine shires, to a confluence with the Feugh, 4 miles SW of Banchory. It flows in a rocky bed, is subject to great freshets, and is open to the public, but affords no very good sport.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Abbey, a precinct in Canongate parish, Edinburghshire, adjacent to the foot of the lines of street eastward from the centre of the Old Town of Edinburgh. It contains Holyrood Palace and Abbey, and includes the Queen's Park. First enclosed by James V., it was from ancient times until 1880 a sanctuary for insolvent debtors, a bailie for it being appointed by commission from the Duke of Hamilton, and sitting in a small court-house on the first Saturday of every month. Its population has dwindled since the alteration of the law respecting debtors, and it now has few inhabitants except in connection with Holyrood. The objects of interest, particularly the palace, the abbey, and their adjuncts, are described under EDINBURGH.

Abbey, a *quoad sacra* parish, formed in 1875 out of South Leith and Greenside parishes, Edinburghshire. Its church, on London Road, close to Abbeyhill station, and 1 mile ENE of Edinburgh Post Office, is a Gothic structure, built (1875-76) at a cost of £8000, with 855 sittings, and tower and spire. Behind it is Abbeyhill school (1881); and not far off are London Road U.P. church (1875; 950 sittings), a very good Early English edifice, also with tower and spire, and Abbeyhill Episcopal mission church (1880; 300 sittings) and school. Pop. (1891) 8907.

Abbey, a village formerly of Clackmannanshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Stirling, but transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, along with the reconstituted parish of Logie, to the county of Stirling. It takes its name from the neighbouring abbey of CAMBUSKENNETH, and has a public school, which, with accommodation for 48 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 40, and a grant of £34, 13s.

Abbey or Nungate, a suburb of the town of Haddington, with which it is connected by a bridge of 5 arches, situated on the left bank of the river Tyne, so named from a Cistercian nunnery which was founded here in 1178 by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. It was in this abbey or nunnery that a parliament was convened on the 7th of July, 1548, during the reign of James V., when consent was given to the marriage of Queen Mary to the Dauphin of France, and the king being educated at that court. No traces of it now remain.

Abbey, a *quoad sacra* parish in Arbroath and Vigeans parishes, Forfarshire, around the ruins of Arbroath Abbey, in the town of Arbroath. Constituted in 1869, it had a population in 1891 of 5737, and

the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns. The church, erected in 1787 as a chapel of ease, at a cost of about £2000, contained 1281 sittings, but was enlarged by 80 more in 1879. One school under the Arbroath burgh school-board bears the name of Abbey. It has accommodation for 590 children, and had (1891) an average attendance of 589 and a grant of £574, 6s. 11d.

Abbey, a parish of NE Renfrewshire, including part of the town of Paisley while completely surrounding the burgh parishes, and itself called sometimes Abbey Paisley. It also contains the town of Johnstone, the Dovecot-hall portion of Barrhead, and the villages of Elderslie, Thorn, Quarrelton, Inkerman, Hurler, and Nitshill. It is bounded N by Renfrew parish, NE by Govan in Lanarkshire, E by Eastwood, S by Neilston, W by Lochwinnoch, and NW by K.

A small semi-detached portion of the parish is the river Cart, and another small detached portion in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Paisley. The White Cart, about 5 miles westward, partly along the parish boundary, and partly through the inter-parish thence striking $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward into the Clyde; at Crookston, the LEVERN, which from Bonhearn, on the south-eastern and eastern border, crosses the north-western border, from Milliken Park House, a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is marked by the CART; and all three streams are fed by NW of Paisley is a mineral spring; and the Stanely and Rowbank reservoirs, which are of water. The north-western boundary is a perfect level, near Boghead.

southward country, whinny Glen.

Cardonald are ancient mansions; while Johnstone Castle, Ferguslie, Houshill, Ralston, Barshaw, and Egypt Park are all of modern erection. This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and it contains the *quoad sacra* parishes of Elderslie and Johnstone, with almost the whole of Lovern. The charge since 1641 has been collegiate; and there are two ministers, the first of whom has an income of £707, and the second of £502. The parish church is that of the ancient abbey, described under PAISLEY, where, as also under ELDERSLIE, JOHNSTONE, and BARRHEAD, other places of worship of various denominations will be noticed. The landward school-board consists of 9 members; and 7 schools under it, with total accommodation for 2378 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 1849, and grants amounting to £1702, 15s. 3d. Abbey parish has its own poor-law administration, and possesses a poor-house and a lunatic asylum for itself, with respective accommodation for 655 and 98 inmates. It is traversed by reaches of the Caledonian and of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 17,018; of landward district, 6745. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 14,153, (1861) 29,687, (1871) 30,587, (1881) 34,392, (1891) 42,887, of whom 25,203 were within the burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Abbey, a burn and a small headland in Renwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The burn rises near Doon Hill, and runs about 6 miles southward, past Dundrennan Abbey, to the Solway Firth, at the small harbour of Burnfoot. The headland flanks the W side of that harbour, 3½ miles E of the entrance of Kirkcudbright Bay.

Abbey, a hill in Abbey St Bathans parish, Berwickshire, 6 miles NNW of Duus. It is one of the Lammermuirs, has a length of about 2 miles, rises to an altitude of 913 feet, and consists of two parts, called Inner and Outer.

Abbey Bathans. See ABBEY ST BATHANS.

Abbey Craig, an abrupt eminence in Logie parish, Stirlingshire, on the N side of the Forth, 1½ mile ENE

It rises from a plain of carboniferous rocks; first of sandstones, shales, clay, ironstone, and limestone; afterwards becomes a mass of limestone similar to that of Stirling Castle and Craig- and culminates at a height of 362 feet above the level of the sea. Its limestone has drawn and its greenstone, in considerable quantity, worked into excellent mill-stones. The surface is largely clothed with heath; its surface is largely clothed with heath, and traced with winding walks; and it affords a magnificent view of the basin of the Forth, and bears marks of an entrenchment formed by the Romans, and renewed by Cromwell; it yielded, in 1790, a number of bronze spear-heads; and was the scene of the victorious army of Sir James Graham at the battle of Stirling, 11 Sept.

It is a tabular limestone, and is crowned by a tabular limestone tower, 110 feet high. It was first mentioned in 1869, and is now a ruin. It is 110 feet high, and is a tabular limestone tower, 110 feet high.

of Lanark. Beautifully situated in a pleasant vale, it takes its name from the priory of LESMAHAGOW, and is itself often called Lesmahagow. It stands nearly in the centre of that parish, and contains its post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, under Lanark. There are besides branches of the Royal Bank and British Linen Co. Bank, several insurance offices, the parish church (1804), a Free and a U. P. church. Two public schools, boys' and female industrial, with respective accommodation for 257 and 267 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 180 and 185, and grants of £175, 1s. and £195, 18s. 1d. Business fairs are held on the second or the third Wednesday in May and August, and on the first three Wednesdays of December, and hiring-fairs on the second Wednesday of March and October. Pop. (1891) 1587.

Abbeyhill, an old suburb of Edinburgh, adjacent to the N side of Holyrood gardens, and on the North British railway at the deflection of the northern branch from the main line, about 1 mile E of the centre of Edinburgh. It consists chiefly of the old street, containing one or two houses which may have been residences of the courtiers of Holyrood; and in 1732 it was the death-place of the first Duchess of Gordon. The railway passes it partly on viaducts and partly on embankments. The new thoroughfare from Holyrood to Regent Road, formed for giving better access to Edinburgh than by the old Canongate route, is spanned by one of the viaducts. A station of the name of Abbeyhill is on the northern branch of the railway, in the northern neighbourhood of the old suburb, adjacent to the new suburb on the line of London Road.

Abbey St Bathans, a hamlet and a parish in the Lammermuir district of Berwickshire, took its name partly from a Cistercian nunnery, partly from Baithene, Columba's cousin and successor at Iona. The hamlet lies in a pleasant haugh on the river Whitadder, here spanned by a suspension bridge, and is 4½ miles WSW of Grants House station, under which it has a post office. The nunnery of St Mary was founded towards the close of the 12th century by Ada, countess of Dunbar, was a cell of Berwick, and had an income of £47, but is now represented only by the E and W walls of its chapel, which, originally 58 by 26 feet, was greatly curtailed and modernised about the end of last century. In its altered condition it serves as the parish church, and contains 140 sittings. A school, with accommodation for 72 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 44, and a grant of £49, 3s.

The parish was partly re-erected by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. It had two detached portions, one surrounded by the parish of Cockburnspath, the other separated from the rest of the parish by a detached part of the parish of Longformacus. The first was transferred to the parish of Cockburnspath, while the second was united to the parish of Abbey St Bathans, by the incorporation in it of the separating portion of the parish of Longformacus. Including Abbey Hill (913 feet), Barnside Hill (865), the Camp (803), and several other lower eminences, it yet comprises a good aggregate of fertile and well-cultivated lowland; and while the upper grounds are mostly bare or heathy, the lower slopes are often finely wooded up to a considerable height. The prevailing rocks are Silurian, and a copper-mine was opened in 1828, but soon abandoned. The WHITADDER, winding from W to E, is here a beautiful stream, over 30 feet deep, and here it receives the Monynut Water and the Burn and Eller burns. All abound in trout, and Moorfoot is a favourite anglers' haunt. Godscroft, on the hill, was the demesne of David Hume (1560-1630), and was the house of Angus. One proprietor holds land of value of over £2500, another of over £500, and the other two hold each between £100 and £500, and one holds land worth less than £100. The parish is in the presbytery of Merse and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; its minister's salary is £100. Pop. (1891) 193.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863-64.

Abbeytown. See AIRTH.

Abbey Well, a fountain a little to the E of the parish

church of URQUHART, Elginshire. It is the model of a Benedictine priory founded by David I. (1124).
 Abbotrule (Lat. *Raba Hervei*, 'Rule Her' (1165), a quondam parish of Roxburghshire, divided into 1777 between the parishes of Abbotrule and Melrose. It extended about 3 miles along the E. bank of the Tweed, the upper part of Rule Water; and it was purchased by David I., still standing, in 1165. The estate of Abbotrule, comprising 234 acres, was sold to the late Sir Walter Scott in 1813 at an upset price of £10,000. The mansion stands on the right side of the river Tweed, opposite Abbotrule-Ferry station, and 2 miles W of Melrose. Sir Walter purchased its site, together with 10 surrounding acres, in 1811; he purchased an adjoining tract, up to Cauldshiels Loch, in 1813; and in 187 he made his most extensive purchase, the lands of Toftfield. His original purchase was a plain, unimproved farm, called Cartley Hole; but it contained also some memorials of Thomas the Rhymer; contained a view across the Tweed of a prominent extension of the Caledonian Catrail; and it therefore suited his antiquarian taste. His first care was to find a euphonious name for it, in room of Cartley Hole; and with allusion to a shallow in the Tweed, which the abbots of Melrose had used for driving across their cattle, he called it Abbot's Ford. His next care was to build a residence; his next to improve the land. He first built a pretty cottage, and removed to it from Ashgrove in May 1812; next, between 1817 and 1821, he built the present 'huge baronial pile,' whose internal fittings were not completed till 1824; and he, all the while, carried forward the improving and planting of the land. The mansion stands on a terrace of a steepish bank, between the Tweed and the public road from Melrose to Selkirk. The grounds comprise a tract of meadow at the bank foot, but are chiefly a broad, low hill upward to the southern boundary. Their present features of garden and park, of walk and wood, are much admired, and were all of Sir Walter's own creating. The mansion's precincts comprise umbrageous shrubberies, curious out-houses, a cast-iron balcony walk, a turreted wall, a screen wall of Gothic arches and iron fretwork, a front court of about ½ acre in area, and a lofty arched entrance gateway. The mansion itself defies all the rules of architecture, and has singular features and extraordinary proportions, yet looks both beautiful and picturesque, and is truly 'a romance in stone and lime.' It presents bold gables, salient sections, projecting windows, hanging turrets, and surmounting towers, in such numbers and in such diversity of style and composition and ornament, as to bewilder the eye of any ordinary observer. Many of its designs and parts are copies of famous old architectural objects, as a gateway from Linlithgow Palace, a portal from Edinburgh Old Tolbooth, a roof from Roslin Chapel, a mantelpiece from Melrose Abbey, oak-work from Holyrood Palace, and sculptured stones from ancient houses in various parts of Scotland; so that they make the mansion also a sort of architectural museum. The entrance-hall is a magnificent apartment, about 40 feet long, floored with mosaic of black and white marble, panelled with richly-carved oak from Dunfermline Palace, and tastefully hung with pieces of ancient armour. A narrow arched room extends across the house, gives communication from the entrance-hall to the dining-room and the drawing-room, and contains a rich collection of ancient small weapons and defensive arms. The dining-room has a richly-carved black oak roof, a large projecting window, Gothic furniture, and a fine collection of pictures, and is the apartment in which Sir Walter died. The drawing-room is cased with cedar, and contains beautiful antique ebony chairs, presented by George IV. and several chastely-carved cabinets. The library is entered from the drawing-room; measures 60 feet by 50

models; and contains about 20,000 volumes in carved oak cases, an ebony writing-desk presented by George III., two carved elbow chairs presented by the Pope, a silver urn presented by Lord Byron, Chantrey's bust of Sir Walter, and a copy of the Stratford bust of Shakespeare. The study, in which Sir Walter wrote, is a small, plain, sombre room, entered from the library; and, after Sir Walter's death, was fitted up as an oratory. A closet is attached to the study, and contains, within a glass-case on a table, the clothes which Sir Walter wore as a member of the Celtic Society, the forest accoutrements which he used to carry in his strolls through his grounds, and the hat, coat, vest, and trousers which he wore immediately before his death.

'Ah! where are now the flashing eye
 That fired at Flodden field,
 That saw, in fancy, onsets fierce,
 And elating spear and shield,—
 The eager and undring step
 That sought for Border lore,
 To make old Scotland's heroes known
 On every peopled shore,—
 The graphic pen that drew at once
 The traits so archly shown
 In Bertram's faithful pedagogue,
 And haughty Marmion,—
 The hand that equally could paint,
 With each proportion fair,
 The stern, the wild Meg Merrilies,
 And lovely Lady Clare,—
 The glowing dreams of bright romance
 That shot across his brow,—
 Where is his daring chivalry,
 Where are his visions now?'

The mansion passed in 1853 to Mr J. Hope Scott, who had married Sir Walter's granddaughter, and added a Roman Catholic domestic chapel; from him it passed, also by marriage, to the Hon. Jos. Constable Maxwell-Scott. Abbotshall, a coast parish, S. Fifeshire, containing the Linktown or southern suburb of KIRKCALDY (incorporated with that burgh in 1876), and bounded W, NW, and N by Auchterderran, E by Kirkcaldy and for ½ mile by the Firth of Forth, S by Kinghorn, and SW by Auchtertool. Irregular in outline, it has a varying length from E to W of 7 furlongs and 3½ miles, an extreme breadth from N to S of 3 miles, and an area of 4189 acres, of which nearly 60 are foreshore and 25 water. Two detached portions of this parish (respectively 27 acres and 4 acres in extent), which were wholly surrounded by the parish of Kirkcaldy, were in 1891 transferred to that parish by the Boundary Commissioners. The surface, low and level near the coast, rises gently, westward and north-westward, to 283 feet beyond Balwearie, 400 near Raith House, 399 near Chapel, 500 near Torbain, and 484 beyond Lambswell, in the furthest west. Streams there are none of any size, only Tiel Burn and another, feeding the beautiful lake before Raith House, which was formed in 1812. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly belong to the Limestone Carboniferous system; and sandstone and limestone, the latter abounding in fossils, are quarried extensively, but no coal has been recently worked. The soil towards the shore is fertile, though light, growing good turnips and barley; further inland is mostly dark or clay loam, well adapted for wheat and beans and other heavy crops; and further still is chiefly of inferior quality, on a cold, tilly subsoil. About four-fifths of the whole area are in tillage, and one-sixth more is under wood. BALWEARIE Tower is the principal antiquity, only a large yew tree marking the site of the hall or pleasure of the abbots of Dunfermline, ¼ mile W of the church, from which the parish received its name. Raith Hill, too, crowned by a conspicuous square tower, has yielded some ancient urns and rude stone coffins. William Adam, architect (fl. 1728), and General Sir Ronald C. Ferguson (1773-1841), were natives, the Fergusons having held the Raith estate since 1707, and the Melvilles before them since 1296 and earlier. Raith House, 1½ mile W of Kirkcaldy, is a good old mansion, originally built by George, first Earl of Melville, in 1694, with modern Ionic portico and wings, and with finely-wooded grounds and park. The present proprietor owns 7135 acres in the shire,

Aberarder, a hamlet and an estate in Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness-shire, on the river Nairn, 15 miles S by W of Inverness, under which it has a post office.

Aberarder, a glen on the left side of the valley of the Dee, in Aberdeenshire, between Crathie and Invercauld. It strikes laterally from the Deo Valley, and affords a fine vista view to Benavon (3843 feet), a conspicuous summit of the Cairngorm mountains.

Aberargie or **Aberdargie**, a village in the W of Abernethy parish, Perthshire, at the mouth of Glenfarg, 4 miles ESE of Bridge of Earn, with a post office under Abernethy.

Aberbrothwick. See **ABROATH**.

Abercairney, the seat of Colonel Home Drummond Moray, in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, stands 1½ mile NNW of a station of its own name on the Caledonian, which station is 4¼ miles E of Crieff. The present mansion—a splendid Gothic edifice—was building in 1842, when on 12 Sept. the Queen ‘got out a moment to look at it;’ and it was enlarged in 1873. The surrounding estate has belonged to the Morays since 1299, when Sir John Moray de Drumsargard wedded Mary, sole daughter of Malise, Earl of Stratherne; its present holder owns 24,980 acres in the shire, of £14,311, 9s. annual value. Conspicuous in the beautiful grounds are a Spanish chestnut, a sycamore, and a bare gaunt ash tree, 90 feet high, and girthing 20 at 3 feet from the ground.

Aberchaldar, a locality on the Caledonian Canal, in Inverness-shire, and on the river Oich, 5 miles SW of Fort Augustus. A regulating lock is on the canal here, to secure adjacent navigable minimum depth of 20 feet. Aberchaldar House was the place where Prince Charles Edward mustered 2000 men (26 Aug. 1745) before commencing his march toward the low country.

Aberchaldar Wester, an estate conjoint with Aberarder, in Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness-shire.

Aberchirder (Gael. *abhír-chiar-dur*, ‘confluence of the dark brown water’), a police burgh in Marnoch parish, Banffshire, 5½ miles SSE of Cornhill station, 7 W by N of Turriff, and 9¼ SW of Banff. It has a post office with money order, savings’ bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, and an hotel; and contains, besides, an Established mission church (200 attendants; minister’s salary £51), a handsome Free church (built on occasion of the Disruption contest in MARNOCN), a U.P. church, a Baptist chapel, St Marnan’s Episcopal church (1824; enlarged and restored, 1875-76; 150 sittings), and a Roman Catholic station, served monthly from Portsoy. A public and an Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 471 and 99 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 166 and 85, and grants of £145, 17s. and £72, 18s. The name Aberchirder, originally borne by the whole parish, referred probably to the moss-burn of Auchintoul’s confluence with the Deveron. Pop. (1861) 1273, (1871) 1312, (1881) 1358, (1891) 1222.

Abercorn, a village and a coast parish of Linlithgowshire. Lying ¼ mile inland, near the confluence of the Cornie and Midhope Burns, the village,—a pretty little place, nestling among trees and gardens on the verge of a high bank,—is 3¼ miles W of its post-town South Queensferry, and 3 NNW of Winchburgh station. Here stood most probably the monastery of Aelbercumig or Eoriercorn, founded about 675 under St Wilfrid as a central point for the administration of the northern part of his diocese, which included the province of the Piets, held in subjection by the Angles of Northumbria. Trumuini made this monastery the seat of his bishopric, the earliest in Scotland, from 681 to 685, when the Piets’ victory at Dunnichen forced him to flee to Whitby (Skene, *Celt. Scot.*, i. 262-268, and ii. 224). And here still stands the ancient parish church, refitted in 1579, and thoroughly repaired in 1838, with a Norman doorway turned into a window, a broken cross, and a stone coffin lid, but minus a carved pew-back that found its way to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum in 1876.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Philipston, 2½

miles SW of Abercorn village, and Society, on the coast, 1¼ mile E by N. It is bounded N for 3¼ miles by the Firth of Forth (here 2½ miles wide), E by Dalmeny, SE by Kirkliston, S by the Auldcaithie portion of Dalmeny and by Ecclesmachan, SW by Linlithgow, and W by Carriden, from which it is parted by the Black Burn. It has a length from E to W of from 3¼ to 4½ miles, an extreme breadth from N to S of 2½ miles, and an area of 5265 acres, of which 29½ are water. Low swelling hills diversify the surface, but nowhere rise much above 300 feet; the streams are small, even for rivulets. Yet ‘the scenery,’ says Mr Thomas Farrall, ‘is strikingly picturesque, the seaboard being richly wooded, the fields highly cultivated and of great fertility. The castellated mansion of Hopetoun enjoys a commanding prospect, having on one side the blue sea, and on the other green fields, with the Pentland Hills in the background. The soil in this quarter is variable but fertile; the substratum is still more changeable, consisting of patches of till, gravel, sand, limestone, and sandstone. So early as the 17th century wheat was grown, rents being paid in considerable part by this commodity. What draining was required was mainly accomplished before 1800, and a large extent of land was planted and ornamented with clumps and belts of trees’ (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* 1877). To this need only be added that sandstone, whinstone, and limestone are extensively worked, but that a small colliery is now disused. The Anglo-Norman knight, Sir William de Graham, ancestor of the Dukes of Montrose, received from David I. (1124-53) the lands of Abercorn, which came by marriage to Sir Reginald Mure, chamberlain of Scotland in 1329. In 1454 the Castle was taken by James II. from the ninth and last Earl of Douglas, and its only vestige is a low green mound, fronting the church and manse; whereas Midhope Tower, bearing a coronet and the initials J. L. [Livingstone], stands almost perfect, ¾ mile SW. At present there are titularly connected with this parish Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton of Abercorn, eighth baronet since 1648, and the Duke of Abercorn, eldest surviving male heir of the Hamilton line, who takes from it his title of Baron (1608) and Earl (1606) in the peerage of Scotland, of Marquess (1790) in that of Great Britain, and of Duke (1835) in that of Ireland. The mansions are HOPETOUN HOUSE, ½ mile E of the village, and BINNS HOUSE, 2 miles WSW; the property is divided between the Earl of Hopetoun and Mrs E. G. C. Dalryell. Abercorn is traversed in the south for 2½ miles by the North British railway, and for 1½ mile by the Union Canal. It is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the minister’s income is £364. There is also a Free church; and a public and a girl’s school (Gen. As.), with respective accommodation for 216 and 64 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 136 and 54, and grants of £104, 14s. and £40, 7s. Valuation, £3164, 15s. Pop. (1801) 814, (1821) 1044, (1871) 933, (1891) 863.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Abercrombie (Gael. ‘curved confluence’), or **St Monans**, a coast parish of SE Fife, containing the hamlet of Abercrombie, and, 1½ mile SSE, the fishing village and burgh of barony of St Monans. The latter has a station on the North British, 2¼ miles WSW of Anstruther, and 16 E by N of Thornton junction, and a post office, with money order, savings’ bank, and telegraph departments. It contains, besides, the parish church, a Free church, gas-works, and a town-hall; and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 12 councillors. A good harbour, partly natural and partly formed by a strong pier constructed in 1865, accommodates three or four trading vessels, and about 100 large fishing-boats belonging to the port, but is seldom frequented by strangers; and the herring fishery, a principal employment of the villagers, is now restricted to the neighbouring waters, no longer extending to the Caithness coast. Pop. (1851) 1241, (1871) 1648, (1881) 1918, (1891) 1864.

The parish is bounded W, NW, and NE by Carnbee, E by Pittenweem, SE by the Firth of Forth (here 9¼ miles wide, to North Berwick Links), and SW by Elie

and Kilconquhar. It has an extreme length from NNW to SSE of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, a width of from 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and an area of 1282 acres, of which 79 are foreshore. Rising abruptly from a low rocky beach, the surface shows some diversities, but on the whole is flat, and nowhere much exceeds 100 feet of elevation. DREEL Burn traces the north-eastern boundary, and Inweary or St Monans Burn follows the south-western, to within 5 furlongs of its influx to the Firth at the western extremity of St Monans village. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous formation, and coal, limestone, and ironstone have all been worked; the soil is chiefly a light friable loam, with very little clay, and of great fertility. BALSASKIE Park extends over the NE corner of the parish, and in it stands the ruined church of Abercrombie, disused for upwards of two centuries, but still the Anstruthers' burying-place. On the coast, at the SW angle, is the ruinous mansion of Newark, where General David Leslie, first Lord Newark, resided till his death in 1682; and another family connected with the parish was that of the Sandilands, Lords Abercrombie from 1647 to 1651. At present 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 22 of from £20 to £50. Including the barony of St Monans since 1646, Abercrombie is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; its minister's income is £172. According to the legend of St Adrian (given under Isle of MAR), Monanus, born in Pannonia, a province of Hungary, preached the gospel at Inverry or Abercrombie, and after his martyrdom was there enshrined. Skene, however, identifying Monanus with Moineann, Bishop of Clonfert (d. 571), holds that his relics were brought about 845 from Ireland to Fife, and deposited in a church erected to his honour (*Celt. Scot.*, ii. 311-317). Legend again relates how David II., praying before St Monans' tomb, was freed miraculously of a barbed arrow, and for thanks-offering founded about 1362 the stately cruciform church, which a century later James III. bestowed on the Dominicans. Standing at the burn's mouth, and built in the Second Pointed style, this church was partly destroyed by the English in 1544, and now retains only its stunted central tower, crowned by a low octagonal spire, its transept, and its choir; the last measures 53 by 22½ feet, and 'renovated and improved' in 1772 and 1828, serves as the parish church, being seated for 528 worshippers. Features of special interest are the sedilia, a good pointed doorway, and the reticulated pattern of some of the windows. There are a public and a General Assembly school, the former having accommodation for 430 children, an average attendance of 325, and a grant of £289, 10s. 8d. Valuation (1891) £5867, 16s. Pop. (1801) 852, (1831) 1110, (1861) 1498, (1871) 1761, (1881) 2054, (1891) 1998.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Aberdalgie (*Abirdalgyn* in 1150, Gael. *abhir-dail-chinn*, 'confluence at the end of the field'), a parish in the Strathearn district of Perthshire, whose SW angle is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Forteviot station, while its church stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Forgandenny station, immediately beyond its SE border, these stations on the Caledonian being respectively $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of its post-town, Perth. Including, since 1618, the ancient parish of DUPPLIN, it is bounded NW and N by Tibbermore, NE by East-Kirk, Perth, E by a detached portion of Forteviot, S by Forgandenny, and SW and W by Forteviot. It has an extreme length from N to S of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, a width of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of 4220 acres, of which 55 are water. The EARN, here a beautiful salmon river, roughly traces all the southern boundary; from it the surface rises to 438 feet near the middle of the parish, thence sinking again towards the Almond, but having elevations of 367 and 222 feet on the north-western, and of 362 feet near the north-eastern boundary. The rocks belong to the Devonian system, and freestone is worked in several quarries; the soil is cold and tilly in the N, in the S a rich loam or clay. The Earl of Kinnoull owns most of the property, and his park around Dupplin Castle occupies the south-western quar-

ter of the parish, plantations covering much of the remainder. Near the church, but on the opposite side of a rivulet, from whose confluence with the Earn the parish received its name, is Aberdalgie House, the only other mansion. This parish is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £177. The church was built in 1773, and a vault at its E end is the burying-place of the Kinnoull family. The public school, with accommodation for 101 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 25, and a grant of £44, 15s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £4049, 8s. 3d. Pop. (1831) 434, (1861) 295, (1871) 342, (1881) 297, (1891) 280.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 43, 1868.

Aberdargie. See ABERARGIE.

Aberdeen, the 'Granite City,' capital of Aberdeenshire, seat of a university, and chief town and seaport in the North of Scotland, lies in lat. 57° 9' N, and long. 2° 6' W, on both banks of the Dee, at its entrance into the German Ocean. It is both a royal and a parliamentary burgh, comprising all the district between the rivers Dee and Don for 3 miles inland—the royal burgh, by a recent Act, having been made co-extensive with the parliamentary burgh. The municipal burgh as extended now includes the police burghs of Old Aberdeen and Woodside, and the districts of Torry and Ruthrieston. By this Act the city is made to embrace a portion of the county of Kincardine and of the parish of Nigg situated at Torry, and it has been proposed that the city should be placed wholly in the county of Aberdeen by transferring to that county the Kincardine portion. Aberdeen is 98 miles NNE of Edinburgh as the crow flies, 111 by road, and 130½ by rail (*via* Tay and Forth Bridges; 135½ *via* Perth and Stirling). By the North British or the Caledonian it is 42 miles N by E of Montrose, 73½ NNE of Dundee, 89½ NE by N of Perth, 152½ NE of Glasgow, 528 NNW of London; by the Great North of Scotland it is 43½ miles E by N of Ballater, 29½ ESE of Alford, 44½ S by W of Peterhead, 47½ S of Fraserburgh, 53½ SE of Keith, 80½ SE of Elgin, 108½ ESE of Inverness, and 202½ SE of Thurso. By sea it has regular steamboat communication southwards with Edinburgh, Newcastle, Hull, and London, northwards with Wick, Thurso, Orkney, Shetland, the Hebrides, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

The city stands on four eminences—Castle Hill (80 feet), School Hill (65), Woolman Hill (58), and Port Hill (100), and its highest points are Cairnery (446 feet), Woodhill (340), and Stocket Hill (320). Naturally bleak and tame, its environs have little of the picturesque quality that distinguishes Inverness, Perth, Stirling, and Edinburgh; but they contain a few good features which have been highly improved by art. The approach by sea lies along a bleak, sandy coast, with low rocks and long reefs in the foreground, and a tame unfeathered surface in the rear, and becomes interesting only at the point of sudden ingress among the crowded shipping of the harbour. The land approach from the south is singularly repulsive, traversing a broad, moorish outskirt of the Grampians, till it bursts at once on a near view of the Dee and the city. The contrast by either of these approaches, between the near and distant scenes, is very striking, and never fails to make a strong impression upon strangers. Both the city and its surroundings, as first beheld, are very beautiful. Nor do the main thoroughfare, when entered, disappoint the first impression, but rather confirm and deepen it. Union Street especially, with its continuation Castle Street, appears enchanting; and every travelled visitor will readily say with the author of *The Land We Live In*, that 'it possesses all the stability, cleanliness, and architectural beauties of the London west-end streets, with the gaiety and brilliancy of the Parisian atmosphere.' Walks in various directions through the city, disclose great diversity of structure and character, and three walks of 4 or 5 miles each among the environs are highly interesting. The first of the three goes to Old Aberdeen, up the Dou past Grandholm, and through Woodside, and returns to the city by the Inverness road; the second leads by the Lunatic Asylum to

Stocket Hill, where the best general view of the city and the surrounding country is obtained, proceeds thence to the great granite quarries of Rubislaw, and returns by the Skene turnpike road; and the third goes south-westward to the Old Bridge of Dee, passes down the right bank of the river to Girdleness Lighthouse, and crosses by the ferry to Footdee.

The city's alignment, structure, and extent are greatly different now from what they were of old. It now has many noble streets in all directions, and numerous fine parallel or intersecting ones, together with spacious and imposing outlets; but, till near the end of last century, Aberdeen was just an assemblage of narrow, ill-built, badly arranged thoroughfares, without any good openings into the country. It probably began with a few rude huts, near the spot where the Alhambra now stands; it next seems to have occupied the neighbourhood of the Castle and the Green, and gradually extended in the direction of Shiprow, Exehequer Row, and the S side of Castlegate. In 1336 it was almost totally destroyed by an English army under Edward III.; but it soon rose from its ruins and spread over the eminences of Castle Hill, St Catherine's Hill, and Woolman Hill. Then it was that the city took the name of New Aberdeen, as it is sometimes called; not in contradistinction to the kirk town of Old Maehar, now called Old Aberdeen, but to its own old town destroyed by the English. Yet even the new town, with the exception of its public buildings, was rude, irregularly arranged, and unsubstantial. Stone houses, so late as 1545, were possessed exclusively by grandees; and even down to 1741 wooden houses formed the W side of Broadgate. A large fenny marsh, the Loch, occupied till the latter part of last century much of the site to the W of Gallowgate, and the very best streets till then were narrow, uneven, and paved with cobble-stones; the parts most favourable to drainage and ventilation were crowded and filthy; and the thoroughfares leading to the Dee and to the North were steep, rough, narrow, and malodorous. But about the end of last century a great change began, that rapidly gave the city grand new features, and at the same time set its finest old ones in advantageous lights. First, a street was opened from Broad Street to North Street. Next, Marischal Street was opened from Castle Street to the Quay; and, though rather inconveniently steep, it is interesting, both as still a great thoroughfare from the heart of the city to the harbour, and as the first Aberdeen street that was paved with dressed stones. Then a new and important exit to the NW was formed by opening George Street through the middle of the Loch, to communicate with a new turnpike road to Inverury. And two grand new exits were made from the middle of the town at Castle Street by respectively Union Street to the W and King Street to the N, and these were estimated by the engineer to cost the town about £42,000, but actually cost it £171,280. Contemporaneously with these improvements and subsequently to them, onward till now, other great improvements, of various kinds and aggregately very costly, have been made, and will be mentioned in our notices of public buildings, public works, and the harbour. Yet the very improvements, or at least the openings for the new streets, and the clearing for some public buildings, together with the forming of railways, have produced the evils of placing grandeur and meanness side by side, and of greatly augmenting the density of the poorer population. No fewer than some 60 narrow lanes and about 168 courts and closes, of an average breadth of at most 7 feet, still exist; these are mostly situated in the immediate or near vicinity of fine new streets. Nevertheless, the death-rate per 1000 diminished from 22·5 during 1867-72, to 20·7 during 1881-90, being thus below the average of the eight large Scotch towns. The mean temperature is 45° 8', the average yearly rainfall 31·65 inches.

The city extends about 2½ miles southward, from Woodside to Torry, and about 2¼ miles westward from Footdee to Skene Road; and measures about 7½ miles in circumference; but it is thoroughly compact over only

about 1½ by 1½ mile. The modern streets run so nearly in parallels or at right angles to one another, as to show readily the incongruities at their junctions with the old thoroughfares, and some of them have been constructed in a way of incongruity with themselves, a poor street being placed between two rich ones, as Gordon Street between Dee and Bon Acoerd Streets. The general appearance, however, is redeemed, partly by the character of the building material, partly by the large aggregate of gardens, but chiefly by the spaciousness and elegance of the main streets. The edifices, both public and private, are for the most part constructed of a very fine granite from the neighbouring quarries; and those of the principal modern streets are so clean, so massive, so uniformly surfaced, and reflect the light so clearly from the glittering mica of the granite, as to look, on a sunny day, as if they had just been hewn and polished from the rocks upon which they stand. Gardens are attached to many of the houses even in the compact parts of the city, and to almost all in the suburbs, so that, even in the absence of any such spacious gardens as intersect the New Town of Edinburgh, they produce an effect of airiness and well-being. The view along Union Street westward is one of the finest in any city in the world, suggesting to the imagination the tombs of Thebes, the Cyclopean walls, or the marble temples of ancient Greece, and at the same time having beauties of its own. This street is 1077 yards long, or, with its eastward and westward continuations—Castle Street and Union Place—1516 yards, with a breadth of 70 feet. Spacious, straight, and lined on both sides with elegant buildings, public and private, it runs on a higher level than the portions of the town on its southern flank, so as to command a pleasant prospect over them to the S side of the Dee. By Union Bridge it is carried over the ravine of the Den Burn, which formerly caused considerable inconvenience to traffic, and the Great North of Scotland railway. A main line of streets, 1597 yards long, and called successively St Nicholas Street and George Street, strikes northwards to the country from Union street, at a point 320 yards E of the bridge, and, for the most part, is finely edified. Market Street strikes southward, at a point nearly opposite St Nicholas Street; is 200 yards long, spacious, and moderately steep; leads direct to the station and the harbour; and, since 1864, has been considerably re-edified with houses of a superior character. Broad Street (425 yards) runs nearly parallel to St Nicholas Street, striking off at the mergeance of Union Street into Castle Street; is adorned by Marischal College; and passes, at its N end, into line with Gallowgate (600 yards). Castle Street expands from the E end of Union Street, forms a quadrangle about 203 yards long and 43 wide, takes its name from an ancient fortress which stood on a rising ground at its E end, is rich in public ornamental structures, and forms one of the most striking market-places and centres of business in the world. King Street goes northward from the eastern part of Castle Street; is 1186 yards long, and spacious; contains several handsome public buildings; and presents, on the whole, an aspect little inferior to that of Union Street. Rubislaw Terrace, Queen's Terrace, and several new streets in the extreme W, are superior to anything of their class in the aristocratic quarter of almost any town in Scotland; and the other modern streets, whilst challenging no special notice, may be described in the aggregate as equal at least to the second and third class streets of most stone-built towns in Britain. Few houses, or parts of houses, remain to show the Aberdeen style of domestic architecture in former centuries; yet enough are standing to interest both the architect and the antiquary. A building, called Wallace Tower, having in a niche a rude and very ancient effigy of Wallace, and said to have been occupied as an hostelry, stands in Nether Kirk-gate; and another old tenement, known as Mar's Castle, with a diminutive cren-stepped and corbelled gable, circular staircase, and small square openings for windows stands in Gallowgate, and bears date 1494. The two have strong generic likeness to one another, and chal-

lunge more attention from antiquaries than many old buildings elsewhere of higher note. Every remaining specimen of the domestic architecture of the later part of last century is entirely commonplace; but No. 64 Broad Street possesses interest as the place where Lord Byron passed his earliest boyhood (1790-98) under his mother's care. Thackeray visited it when lecturing in Aberdeen on *The Four Georges*.

The plain old town-house was built in 1730, and the court-house adjoining in 1818; but in 1865 it was resolved to occupy their site with a new suit of county and municipal buildings, which, commenced in 1867 at an estimated cost of £69,000, were completed at a cost of £80,000 and upwards. Designed by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear, of Edinburgh, in the Scottish Baronial style of the 16th century, with French and Belgian features, they form a four-storied, Kemnay granite pile 64 feet high, presenting one frontage to Castle Street of 225, and one to Broad Street of 109 feet; along both façades runs a basement arcade of columns, at 12 feet intervals, supporting elliptical arches, and surmounted by a second and smaller arcaded range. At the streets' junction stands the magnificent clock-tower, 28 feet square and 72 feet high, with corner pepper-box turrets 36 feet more; and, over all, a lantern gablet, culminating in a vane at the height of 190 feet. To the east stands the chief relic of the former town-house—its lead-covered spire, with a height of 120 feet. Within are the vestibule and the grand staircase (35 feet square); the Great Hall (74 by 35 feet, and 50 high), with five lofty traceried windows, oak panelling, and open timber roof; the richly-decorated town-hall, in the clock-tower (41 by 25½ feet, and 15 high), with three old crystal lustres; the court-house behind (50½ by 37 feet, and 36½ high), etc.: special adornments are Provost Davidson's armour, a marble statue of Her Majesty by Alex. Brodie, Steell's marble statue of the late Provost Blaikie, a marble bust of John Phillip, and portraits by him of the Queen and Prince Consort, of Queen Anne by Kneller, of Provost Hadden, the late Earl of Aberdeen, and others.—The Post Office, at the foot of Market Street, was erected (1873-76) at a cost of £16,000, and is a simple but effective edifice of Kemnay granite, 100 feet square and 40 high, in the Renaissance style.—The Market Hall, Market Street, was built by a joint-stock company (1840-42), at a cost of £28,000. It is divided into a basement story and a galleried main floor, which, 315 feet long, 103 broad, and 45 high, has a Gothic roof of open timber-work, and itself is divided by two ranges of massive pillars into three alleys, like the nave and aisles of a church. On 29 April, 1882 (the fortieth anniversary of its opening) it was completely destroyed by fire, but has risen anew from its ashes very slightly altered from its former self.—The Corn Exchange, in Hadden Street, measuring 70 by 40 feet, and 30 high, with open roof, was built for £1000 in 1854, and except on Fridays serves as a public newsroom.—Close to the SE corner of Union Bridge is the Trades Hall, a fine Elizabethan granite structure, erected in 1847 at a cost exceeding £7000, and containing an antique set of carved oak chairs (1574), portraits by Jameson, and the shields of the seven incorporated trades—hammermen (1519), bakers (1398), wrights and coopers (1527), tailors (1511), shoemakers (1484 and 1520), weavers (1449), and fleshers (1534)—whose curious inscriptions form the subject of a monograph (1863) by Mr Lewis Smith.—The Society of Advocates, chartered in 1774, 1799, and 1862, and numbering 116 members, has a handsome new hall, behind and connected with the County Buildings; in it is the valuable law library of 5000 volumes, established in 1786.—The Medico-Chirurgical Society (1789), with 55 members, has also its hall, in King Street, which, built (1818-20) at a cost of £2000, is entered by an Ionic portico, and contains a large meeting-room, laboratory, library of 4000 volumes, portraits by Vandyke and T. Miles, etc.—Westward of Union Bridge, the Music Hall Buildings, owned by a limited company (1853), comprise the assembly rooms, erected in 1820 at a cost of £14,500, with portico of six Ionic columns, 30 feet high, and ball,

supper, billiard, and other saloons; to which, at a cost of £5000, was added the music hall behind, opened by the Prince Consort on 12th September, 1859, with a very fine organ and accommodation for 3000 persons.—The new Theatre and Opera House, in Guild Street, was built in 1872 at a cost of £8400, seats 1650 spectators, and has a frontage of 75, a mean depth of 90, and a height of 50 feet.—The Masonic Hall (1871-76), in Exchange Street, cost £2806, and has a lodge-room, 50 by 32 feet, and 20 high, with three stained-glass windows. The St Katherine's Halls were opened in 1880, in connection with Shiprow Café.—The Public Baths and Swimming Pond are in Constitution Street. Of numerous inns and hotels, some of them temperance, the chief are the Imperial, Palace, Douglas, Lemon-tree, City, Forsyth's, the Stanley, Mann's Palace, Adelphi, Waverley, and Duffus' Temperance; clubs are the Royal Northern (1854), the City, the Aberdeen Club (1862), and the New Club (1867).

Aberdeen has two native Banks, the Town and County (1825), and the North of Scotland (1836). The former in October, 1891, had 1450 partners, 58 branches, a paid-up capital of £252,000, a reserve fund of £126,000, and deposits and credit balances amounting to £2,381,297; the latter, with 3292 partners and 66 branches, had £400,000 of paid-up capital, £17,500 of reserve fund, and £3,395,362 of deposits and credit balances. The Town and County has splendid new premises (1863) near the junction of Union and St Nicholas Streets, which, Roman Classic in style, cost £14,000; as also has the North of Scotland Bank (1839), at the corner of Castle and King Streets, whose Corinthian capitals exhibit a delicate minuteness never before attained in granite. There are, besides, the National Security Savings Bank of Aberdeen (1845), and branches of the following banks, with dates of their establishment;—The Bank of Scotland (1780), the Commercial Bank (1812), the National Bank (1833), the British Linen Co. (1833), the Royal Bank (1862), and the Union Bank (1849), with which was incorporated the Aberdeen Bank (1767). The Scottish Provincial (now merged in the North British & Mercantile) and Northern Assurance Companies were further established here in 1825 and 1836, the one with 110,000 £25 shares, the other with 30,000 £100 shares. Magnificent new premises for the latter were erected in 1885 at a cost of over £30,000.

The Royal Infirmary, on the western slope of Woolman Hill, was founded in 1740, enlarged in 1753, 1760, and 1820, and wholly rebuilt (1833-40) at a cost of £17,000. A Grecian three-storied edifice, with domed centre and two projecting wings, it has been found not to be in accordance with modern hygienic tastes, and new wards have been erected behind the old building, from a fund of about £30,000 raised as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, the latter premises being utilized for administrative purposes. An Epidemic Hospital was built on the links in 1872 at a cost of £2500, and Lochhead House, with 3 acres of ground, was purchased in 1873 for £2250, to serve as a Convalescent Hospital. The infirmary managing committee is elected from a body composed at present of 30 *ex officio* and 202 life managers, 16 managers by annual subscription, and 46 from presbyteries and churches. Under the same management, but with a separate account, the Royal Lunatic Asylum stands amid grounds of 45 acres, well wooded and tastefully laid out, 1 mile NNW of the corner of Union and St Nicholas Streets. The original building of 1800 cost £3480, and that of 1819 £13,135, of which £10,000 was bequeathed by John Forbes of Newo. Various additions have been made from time to time, but the most important was the erection in 1862 of Elmhill House for higher-class patients at a cost of £10,866, this being a handsome building in the Italian villa style, designed by William Ramage, whilst the architect of both asylum and infirmary was Archibald Simpson.—St Nicholas Poorhouse, Nelson Street, with 384 inmates in April, 1891, is a Tudor structure, built in 1849 at a cost of £9300, and enlarged in 1869 at a cost of £3350 more.—Other benevolent establishments

are the Dispensary, Lying-in, and Vaccine Institution, Guest Row (1822; enlarged and refitted, 1831); the Blind Asylum, Huntly Street (1843); the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belmont Street (1819); the Sick Children's Hospital, Castle Terrace (1877); the House of Refuge and Night Shelter, George Street (1836); a Magdalene Asylum, Seabank (1864); an Hospital for Incurables; the Milne Bequest Trust, founded by the late Dr John Milne of Bombay; the Watt Bequest, established by the late John Watt, sen., advocate in Aberdeen, to be administered by the School Board; the Midbeltie Fund, instituted by James Allan, Esq., of Midbeltie; the General Sessions Fund, consisting of mortifications distributed by the General Kirk Session of St Nicholas parish; the Inveramsay Legacy, instituted by the Misses Smith of Inveramsay; the Calder Fund; and the Educational Trust, created by the putting together of several old benevolences yielding collectively about £6000 a year. Among the schemes carried on by the Trust are—a Girls' Home and School of Domestic Economy and a Boys and Girls Hospital school; it also provides bursaries for higher education and the Grammar School, free scholarships at evening schools, etc.

A new prison, at Craiginches, south of the Dee, was opened in 1891. Oldmill Reformatory (1857), 2½ miles W of the town, is occupied on an average by about 150 boys, and Mount Street Reformatory (1862) by some 25 girls. The Infantry Barracks, on the crest of the Castle Hill, stand on the site of a castle erected as early as 1264, and, as built in 1796 at a cost of £16,000, formed a plain winged oblong of three stories, but were greatly enlarged by the block added (1880-81) at a further cost of £11,000, with a frontage to Justice Street of 138½ feet. The King Street Militia Barracks were erected in 1863 at a cost of £10,000 in the old Scottish Castellated style. The Rifle and Artillery Volunteers have drill-halls in Blackfriars and Queen Streets.

The Public Libraries Acts were adopted in April 1884, and a reading room opened in the autumn of 1885, well provided with newspapers, magazines, and books of reference. A Lending Library of about 19,000 volumes was opened in March 1886 in the hall formerly known as the Mechanics' Hall, Market Street. Since then the new Public Library in Rosemount Viaduct, erected at a cost of £10,000, was opened on 5 July 1892 by Mr Andrew Carnegie, who had contributed £1000 of the sum. The number of its volumes includes the library of the old Mechanics' Institution, originally founded in 1824. There is also the Anderson Library at Woodside, the gift of the late Sir John Anderson, a native of Woodside. A Museum and Art Gallery, raised by public subscription, was a few years ago erected in Schoolhill in front of the Gordon College. A handsome building, of the Italian Renaissance order, and largely constructed of light-red and dark-brown granite, it presents a novel and striking appearance. It is united by a noble archway to an Art School, presented by Councillor John Gray to the town, and erected at a cost of £5000. A nucleus for the Art Gallery has been formed by the bequest of a magnificent collection by the late Mr Alex. Macdonald of Kepplestone.

Aberdeen has many places of worship, belonging to the different denominations. Its parishes—East, West, North, South, Greyfriars, and St Clement's—formed, up to 1823, the single parish of St Nicholas, and still in certain secular respects are one. There are also 10 *quoad sacra* parishes; and the churches of all 17, with population and communicants for 1891, and ministers' stipends (those marked with asterisks being largely supplemented by the congregations) are:—East (Union Street, 3657, 2280, £300*), West (Union Street, 5852, 1791, £300*), North (King Street, 11,413, 2496, £300), South (Belmont Street, 2589, 1070, £250*), Greyfriars (Broad Street, 5846, 1053, £250), St Clement's (Footdee, 8528, 1797, £250), Gilcomston (Summer Street, 14,734, 2143, £400), John Knox's (Mounthooly, 7017, 1610, £396), Holburn (Wellington Place, 16,594, 1340, £450), Ferryhill (6204, 641, —), Rubislaw (Queen's Cross, 4506, 675, £120),

Trinity (Marischal Street, 2460, 679, £252), Rosemount (Caroline Place, 11,833, 934, £400), St George's-in-the-West (John Street, 4303, 1066, £280), Mannofield (1236, 284, £240), Woodside (6461, 1696, £290), Old Machar (9681, 1379, first charge, £279; second charge, £283). The East and West Churches stand in a graveyard of nearly 2 acres, which is separated from Union Street by an Ionic façade, erected (1830) at a cost of £1460, and measuring 147½ feet in length by 32½ in height, with 12 granite columns, each consisting of a single block, and with a central archway. These churches occupy the site of the collegiate St Nicholas, which, as built between 1200 and 1507, had a nine-bayed nave (117 feet by 66), a transept (100 by 20), and a seven-bayed choir (81 by 64), with a trigonal apse over the crypt of Our Lady of Pity. At the crossing a tower rose, with its oaken spire, octagonal and picturesque, to a height of 120 feet; and in it hung three great harmonious bells, of which one, 'Lowrie,' bore date 1352, and was recast in Flanders about 1633. After the Reformation the rood-screen gave place to a wall, and St Nicholas thus was divided into two churches, the western consisting of the former nave, the eastern of the choir, and the Romanesque transept between (known as Drum's and Collison's aisles) serving as vestibule. The West Church, having become dilapidated, was rebuilt (1751-55) from designs by James Gibbs, architect of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford and of the Cambridge Senate House; 'but, as if,' says Hill Burtou, 'emphatically to show that the fruits of his genius were entirely to be withdrawn from his own countrymen, the only building in Scotland known to have been planned by him, this church in his native city, combines whatever could be derived of gloomy and cumbersome from the character of the Gothic architecture, with whatever could be found of cold and rigid in the details of the Classic.' The East Church, too, was barbarously demolished and rebuilt (1834-37) in Gothic style; but on 9 Oct. 1874, its roof and interior were destroyed by fire, along with the spire and its peal of bells, increased by 5 in 1859. The total loss was estimated at £30,000, the West Church also being much damaged by water; but all has been since restored, and at a cost of £8500 a fine granite tower and spire erected (1878-80), 190 feet high. A carillon of thirty-seven bells was placed in the tower in 1887, at a cost of nearly £3500. The churchyard contains the graves of Principal Guild, Blackwell, Beattie, the author of the *Minstrel*, and of Andrew Cant, the famous Covenanting minister, Dr Campbell, and of other former celebrities; in the West Church are remarkable monuments by Bacon and Westmacott, a curious brass portrait-panel of Dr Duucan Liddell, executed at Antwerp in 1622, from a drawing by Jameson probably, and the tombstone of Provost Menzies (died 1641); whilst, in the southern transept, a small brass to Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum is dated 1400 (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1876, p. 450).—The North Church, built in 1830, at a cost of £10,500, is a Grecian edifice, modelled apparently after St Pancras in London, measures 120 by 64 feet, and has an imposing Ionic portico, 32 feet high, and a circular tower of 150 feet.—South Church, Gothic, with massive gables and a tower, was built in 1831.—Greyfriars or College Church formed part of St Mary's Observantine friary (1450-1560), and, consisting of a plain old Gothic hall with a modern E aisle, is interesting as the only pre-Reformation church within the municipal burgh. The restoration of this old church has just been accomplished.—St Clement's, founded about 1498 for Footdee fisher-folk, was repaired in 1631, and since has been twice rebuilt, in 1787 and 1823, on the last occasion 'in the Gothic style, with an elegant belfry, 45 feet high;' an organ was placed in it in 1874.—Trinity Church was built in 1822; John Knox's in 1833; Rubislaw, an ornate freestone edifice, in 1876; Rosemount in 1878; St George's in 1879, etc.

At the Disruption in 1843 every Aberdeen minister and 10,000 lay adherents went out from the Establishment; and now within the burgh there are the following Free churches, with their communicants in 1891, and ministers' incomes:—Bon Accord (Union Terrace, 418,

£340), East (Belmont Street, 901, £577), Ferryhill (Ronda Place, 476, £417), St Columba (263, £200 and manse), Gallowgate (156, £170), Gilcomston (Union Street, 629, £413), Greyfriars (George Street, 267, £193), High (Belmont Street, 712, £409), Holburn (Great Western Road), John Knox's (Gerrard Street, 915, £344 and manse), Mariners' (Commerce Street, 275, £203), Melville (Correction Wynd, 547, £315), North (West North Street, 480, £345), Rutherford (Loanhead Terrace, 470, £273), Ruthrieston (259, £237), St Clement's (Prince Regent Street, 658, £385), South (Belmont Street, 1076, £658 and manse), Trinity (Crown Street, 826, £503), Union (Shiprow, 210, £220), West (Union Street, 727, £587 and manse), Causewayend (486, £246), Queen's Cross (723, £507), and Old Machar (233, £200 and manse). Of these churches, Melville, St Columba, and Union were built for the Establishment in 1772, 1795, and 1822; East, South, and High (1844) form an imposing cruciform pile, Lancet Gothic in style, with a flue brick spire 174 feet high; and the West Church (1869), a Gothic structure in Morayshire sandstone, has a spire of 175 feet, and cost £12,856. Gilcomston Church has also a handsome spire; and another, 150 feet high, adorns the church at Queen's Cross, built in 1880-81, at a cost of £7000.

Six U.P. churches, with members in 1891 and ministers' incomes, are—Belmont Street (539, £350), Charlotte Street (532, £300), Carden Place (442, £300), Nelson Street (111, £175), St Nicholas (Union Grove, 438, £300), and St Paul Street (405, £215). There are also 5 Congregational churches, in Albion Street, Belmont Street, Skene Street, Trinity Church, and Woodside; an Original Secession Church; 2 Evangelical Union churches, in John Street and St Paul Street; 2 Baptist churches, in Crown Terrace and George Street; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, in Crown Terrace; a Free Methodist chapel, in Dec Street; a Unitarian chapel (1840), in George Street; and a Friends' meeting-house, in Diamond Street.

The English Episcopalians have had a chapel here since 1721, transferred to St James', King Street, in 1866; and the Scottish Episcopalians possess 8 churches, with aggregate congregations of some 3000 souls. St Andrew's, King Street, Perpendicular in style, as built in 1817, consisted of an aisled nave (90 by 65 feet), with a marble statue by Flaxman of Bishop John Skinner; in 1880 a beautiful chancel (40 by 28 feet, and 45 high) was added at a cost of over £3000, from designs by Mr G. E. Street, R.A. St John's (1849-51), in St John's Place, is an Early Middle Pointed structure, comprising chancel, four-bayed nave, and S aisle. St Mary's (1862), in Carden Place, is Germanised Early First Pointed in style, with strong Romanesque features, and consists of nave (69 by 36 feet, and 60 high) and chancel (51 by 22 feet, and 53 high), with trigonal apse, organ chamber, sacristy, crypt, and a fêche 112 feet high. St Paul's (1865), in Gallowgate, is Second Pointed, and measures 120 by 60 feet; St Margaret's, Seamount Place, was opened as a mission church in 1870, and consecrated in 1879; St Clement's and St James', with a Chapel of Ease to St Andrew's. There are two Episcopal sisterhoods—St Margaret's (1864) and the Society of Reparation (1870), the latter with orphanage attached; and three Episcopal schools, St Andrew's, St John's, and St Margaret's, with total accommodation for 942 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 898, and grants amounting to £805, 8s.

The Catholic cathedral of St Mary's of the Assumption, Huntly Street, was built of white granite in 1860 in Second Pointed style, has 1200 sittings, and consists of an aisled nave (156 by 73 feet, and 72 high), into which in 1879 were introduced a chancel arch and a rood-screen, with colossal Crucifix and figures of the Virgin and St John, whilst along the nave are enopied life-size statues of the Twelve Apostles. A large rose window over the new High Altar (1881) is filled, like all the other windows, with rich stained glass; at the W end is a very fine painting of the 'Visitation,' and the Baptistry contains a beautiful font of polished granite. By 1880 about £15,000 had been expended on the cathedral and

its graceful spire, which, completed in 1877, is 200 feet high, and contains a peal of 9 good bells, the largest of them over 30 cwts. Attached to St Mary's is a Franciscan convent, the nuns having charge of a day and boarding school with an average attendance of 86; Nazareth House (Convent of the Poor Sisters of Nazareth), Cuparstone, is a home for the aged and infirm, and for sick and abandoned children. There are other two churches, St Peter's (Justice Street) and St. Joseph's (Woodside, sittings 200). There are three Roman Catholic schools, St Francis', St Joseph's, and St Peter's, with a total accommodation in 1891 for 694 scholars, an average attendance of 411, and a grant of £399, 12s. 1d.

Marischal College stands in a court, entered by an old arched gateway from the E side of Broad Street, near its mergence into Gallowgate. The original buildings were those of a Franciscan Monastery, suppressed at the Reformation. A new edifice, retaining the portions of the old buildings that were not destroyed by fire in 1639, was erected in 1676, and an extension superseding those portions was built in 1740-41. But the whole was unsubstantial and in constant need of repair; and in 1837-41 it was replaced on the same site by a very extensive and most imposing pile, designed by Archibald Simpson, and erected at a cost of £30,000, including a royal grant of £15,000. The new structure, consisting of durable white granite, and in a bold but simple style of collegiate Gothic, forms three sides of a quadrangle (117 by 105 feet), rises to the height of two lofty stories, and presents uniform and striking ranges of mullioned windows. A square tower springs from the side of the quadrangle, and terminates in four ornamental turrets, at a height of 100 feet from the ground; and open arcades, 48 feet long and 16 wide, extend from both sides of the principal entrance. The public school, 74 feet long and 34 wide, is on the ground floor; whilst the hall, 71 feet long, 34 wide, and 32 high, and the library and the museum, each 73 feet long, 34 wide, and 32 high, are all on the upper floor, have ornamental ceilings painted in imitation of oak, and are reached by a lofty staircase, with a massive stone balustrade and a groined ceiling. The public hall contains portraits of the fifth Earl Marischal, Bishop Burnet, Dr Arthur Johnston, Sir Paul Menzies, Andrew Cant, Sir Robert Gordon, and other worthies, several of them by the celebrated Jameson. There are 17 class rooms, and a number of other apartments. A granite obelisk, to the memory of Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., was erected (1860) in the centre of the quadrangle, and consists of base 16 feet square and 6 high, pedestal 9 feet square and 11 high, plinth 7 feet square and 3 high, and shaft from 5 to 3½ feet square and 52 high, having thus a total height of 72 feet. But both this monument and the dinginess of the approach from Broad Street mar the effect of the college buildings. The college was founded in 1593, by George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal. His charter endowed it with the ground and property of the Franciscan, Dominican, and Carmelite friars of Aberdeen, and appointed it to have a principal, 3 regents, 6 alumni, an economist, and a cook. The principal was to be an adept in sacred literature, and to be able to give anatomical and physiological prelections; and the first regent was to teach ethics and mathematics, the second logic, and the third Latin and Greek. The candidates for the chairs were to be nominated by the earl himself and his heirs, and to be examined and admitted by the faculty of King's College, and by the ministers of Aberdeen, Deer, and Fetteresso. The constitution was confirmed immediately by the General Assembly, and a few months afterwards by Parliament. A new charter was given in 1623, by William, Earl Marischal, and a new confirmation made in 1661 by Charles II. All the deeds declared that the masters, members, students, and bursars should be subject to the jurisdiction of the burgh magistrates. An additional regent was appointed within a few years of the foundation: a professorship of mathematics was founded in 1505, a professorship of

divinity was added in 1616, and 7 other professorships were founded at different subsequent periods. The senatus, in 1753, directed that the students, after passing through the Latin and Greek classes, should be instructed first, in natural and civil history, geography, chronology, and the elements of mathematics; next, in natural philosophy; and afterwards, in moral philosophy. A few alterations were subsequently made, and these adjusted the aggregate classes into the four faculties of arts, divinity, law, and medicine. But the college, under the University Act of 1858, was united with King's College into one university, with a new constitution, and now it is devoted entirely to the law and medicine classes of the united university, having been considerably enlarged. The library, in 1827, contained 11,000 volumes; and, subsequently to that year, received the valuable classical collection of the late Dr James Melvin, and was otherwise considerably enriched, until it now comprises over 100,000 volumes. In 1891 a scheme was inaugurated for the extension of the college buildings, and in 1892 Mr C. Mitchell (of Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell, & Co., Newcastle) contributed towards the extension of the University from £10,000 to £12,000 on certain conditions.

The Free Church College (1843) occupies a handsome Tudoredifice, with a square tower and an octagonal turret, erected in Alford Place in 1850, at a cost of £2025; possesses a number of scholarships, a museum, and a library of 17,000 volumes; and in 1891 had a principal, 4 other professors, a lecturer, and about 40 students. One of the latest gifts to the college is a building for the museum and library with reading room. The museum has among its treasures the watch which Mary Queen of Scots presented to John Knox when she wanted to disarm his opposition to one of her schemes.—The Church of Scotland and Free Church Training Colleges, in 1891, had 80 students each, and incomes of £3682 and £3296; for the former, new buildings were opened in George Street in 1878; for the latter, in Charlotte Street, in 1880.

The Grammar School, dating from about 1262, is the representative secondary school of the North of Scotland, attracts advanced pupils from the best primary schools, and has close connection, by charter and constitution, with the university. Its teachers, till 1863, were only a rector and 3 classical masters, but number now a rector and 14 under-masters. The building, from 1757 till 1863, was a plain structure, on School Hill, erected at a cost of £400, on part of the grounds of the Dominican Friary, forming three sides of a square, and containing a public hall with four class-rooms. The present Grammar School Buildings, in Skene Street West, were erected in 1861-63 at a cost of £16,605, in the Scottish Baronial style, and contain a rector's room, 52 feet by 30, class-rooms, each 40 feet by 23, with accommodation for 1215 boys, a public hall, a library, etc. They were vested in the magistrates and town council and in certain representatives of subscribers; but by the Education Act of 1872 passed to the supervision of the burgh school-board. The curriculum extends over five years, the number of scholars is about 350, and the endowments amount to £668 per annum, including 33 bursaries, founded between 1629 and 1866, and ranging from £20 for four years to £3 for five years.

Gordon's Hospital was founded in 1730 by Robert Gordon (1665-1732), a Dantzic merchant, who bequeathed it £10,300. Chartered in 1772, and further endowed by Alexander Simpson of Collyhill in 1816, it maintained and educated sons or grandsons of deceased burgesses of guild (and of indigent townfolk generally), but by a Provisional Order obtained in 1881 this restriction was abolished, and the institution converted into day and evening schools, the application of its benefits being also widely extended, and it is now one of the best equipped colleges for instruction in technical education in this country. It is governed by the magistrates, town council, and 4 ministers of Aberdeen. Its building, Grecian in style, stands in grounds stretching northward from School Hill, comprises a centre, erected in 1739 at a cost of £3300, and two

wings, with neat connecting colonnades, erected in 1834 at a cost of £14,000 more; presents a frontage to the S, overlooking a lawn; and gives one of the finest views in the city. A marble statue of the founder surmounts the S entrance, and his full-length portrait hangs in the large hall.

The Boys' and Girls' Hospital, founded in 1739, and incorporated in 1852, was in 1871 transferred from Upper Kirkgate and Gallowgate to new buildings in King Street Road. Governed by the Lord Provost, 3 life trustees, and 12 trustees elected annually, it admits poor children of St Nicholas parish, from eight to eleven years of age, and keeping them till fourteen, teaches them reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, music, and drawing, as also, if girls, sewing, knitting, and household work. By virtue of a provisional order obtained in 1888, this trust, along with several others, has now been placed under the charge of the Aberdeen Educational Trust, consisting of 15 elected members.

Composed of 15 members, the Burgh School-Board in 1891 reported 22 public schools (with accommodation for 12,225 children, and an average attendance of 10,398), besides industrial schools, academies, and non-public but State-aided schools. The board schools, with the accommodation provided, the average attendance, and Government grant in 1891, are—Albion Street (450, 368, £339, 10s.); Ashley Road (1030, 870, £975, 12s. 2d.); Causewayend (856, 857, £845, 7s. 6d.); Commerce Street (661, 668, £652, 9s.); Ferryhill (480, 415, £480, 8s.); Frederick Street (669, 657, £620, 15s. 5d.); Holburn Street (977, 399, £485, 9s. 1d.); King Street (1478, 1384, £1211); Marywell Street (574, 721 day and 98 evening, £670, 10s. 2d. and £62, 6s.); Middle (1164, 786, £786); Northfield (340, 356, £323, 2s. 10d.); Port Hill (613, 497, £460, 8s. 6d.); Primrose (85, 84, £61, 5s.); Rosemount (836, 859, £947); Ruthrieston (265, 266, £376, 12s. 6d.); St Andrew's Street (237, 126, £80, 6s.); St Clement's Street (712, 601, £529, 4s.); St Paul Street (623, 623, £678, 9s. 9d.); Skene Square (510, 464, £433, 10s. 6d.); Skene Street (763, 749, £720, 9s. 6d.); Westfield (217, 213, £219, 9s. 6d.); York Street (383, 386, £376, 17s.). Also—Normal (F.C., 684, 421, £576, 9s. 6d.); Practising (Ch., 995, 697, £778, 12s.); St Andrew's (Epis., 454, 412, £360, 10s.); St Francis (R.C., 118, 99, £94, 3s. 6d.); St John's (Epis., 236, 236, £228, 8s.); St Joseph's (R.C. 340, 207, £188, 19s. 7d.); St Margaret's, Mission (Epis., 252, 250, £216, 10s.); St Peter's (R.C., 236, 115, £116, 9s.); Sheriff Watson's Female Industrial (113, 48, £41, 4s.).

Aberdeen till lately had no public gardens, a want the more felt from the scarcity of any large open spaces within the city; but the Victoria Park in 1872, and the Union Terrace Gardens in 1879, were laid out at a cost respectively of £4248 and £5110. The former lying on the NW outskirts of the town, near the Lunatic Asylum, is 13 acres in extent, measuring some 400 by 225 yards, and at its centre has a handsome granite fountain, presented by the master masons and workers of Aberdeen; whilst Union Terrace Gardens, with well-grown elm and ash trees, planted in 1775, (having served for some years as a convenient 'toom'), and extending northwards from Union Bridge along the W side of the Denburn Valley, here spanned by another bridge leading to School Hill, have an utmost length and breadth of about 250 and 50 yards. The Duthie Park (named after the donor, Miss Duthie of Ruthrieston) at Arthurseat, near Allenvale Cemetery, within 2 miles of the centre of the city, was opened by the Princess Beatrice in 1883, the first sod having been cut on the 27 August 1881. It is 47 acres in extent, and cost £30,000. The 'Stewart Park,' named in compliment to Lord Provost Stewart, was opened at Woodside in 1894. Aberdeen's best recreation ground, however, will always remain the Links, a stretch of velvety sward and broken sandhills (the highest, Broad Hill, 94 feet), which, 410 acres in area, extends for 2 miles along the fine level sands. Here are the battery, lifeboat house, bathing station, and golf club house.

The Cross, at the upper end of Castle Street, is a

Renaissance, open-arched, hexagonal structure of freestone, adorned with medallions of the seven Jameses. From its centre springs a column with Corinthian capital, surmounted by a unicorn that bears an escutcheon charged with the Scottish lion, the basement being 21 feet in diameter and 18 high, the column 12½ feet more. The workmanship of John Montgomery, mason of Old Rayne, it was first erected, in 1686, before the Tolbooth, near the site of the Flesh and Fish Crosses, and was transferred to its present position in 1842.—The monument (1836) of George, fifth Duke of Gordon, Scott's 'Cock of the North,' stands 30 yards lower down, and consists of a granite statue and pedestal, the one 11½, the other 10½ feet high.—At the NW corner of Union Bridge, in a circular recess, is Baron Marchetti's bronze seated statue of the Prince Consort, in field-marshal's uniform, the jack-boots very prominent. The figure is 6½ feet high, its pedestal of polished Peterhead granite 8; and it was unveiled in presence of Her Majesty, 13 Oct. 1863.—A statue of the Queen herself, by the late Alexander Brodie, of Aberdeen, was placed in 1866 at the junction of Union and St Nicholas Streets, but getting impaired by the weather, was removed in 1886 to the corridor of the Town House. A statue of Her Majesty, in bronze, presented by the Royal tradesmen of the city, was erected in 1893.—A colossal bronze statue of Sir William Wallace, 'returning defiant answer to the English ambassadors before the battle of Stirling Bridge,' has been erected at the north end of Union Terrace Gardens, nearly opposite the Public Library. It was designed by W. G. Stevenson, R.S.A., and unveiled by the Marquis of Lorne in 1888. It is the gift of the late Mr John Steell, of Edinburgh, who left £4000 for the purpose.—At the entrance to Robert Gordon's College there is in the open space a bronze statue to the memory of General Gordon, the hero of Khartoum. It is 9½ feet in height, is placed on a granite pedestal 9 feet high, and was subscribed for principally by members of the Clan Gordon.—A bronze statue of the poet Burns, at the east side of Union Terrace, was unveiled in Sept. 1892.

The most noticeable bridge within the city is Telford's Union Bridge, in the line of Union Street, over the Denburn (now the railway) Valley. Besides three blind arches, one on the W and two on the E, it has an open arch of 132 feet span, with parapets 52 feet above the ground below, is 70 feet wide, with carriage-way of 21, and was constructed (1800-3) at a cost of £13,342.—Bridge of Dee, 1½ mile SW of Union Place, was till recently the only great thoroughfare over the Dee from Aberdeen to the south, and, though ruraly situated, is connected with the city by a chain of suburbs, and is under the management of the town council. It originated in a bequest of £20,000, left by Bishop Elphinstone, to build a bridge across the Dee near Aberdeen. He died 25 Oct. 1514; and his successor, Bishop Gavin Dunbar, carried out the intention of the legacy, and finished the bridge in 1527. Consisting of 7 arches, each of 50 feet span, this bridge eventually fell into decay, was restored (1718-21) out of funds belonging to itself, and was widened (1841-42) from 14½ to 26 feet, and otherwise greatly improved, at a cost of £7250.—Wellington Suspension Bridge, spanning the Dee at Craiglug in the vicinity of Ferryhill, 1½ mile below Dec Bridge, was erected in 1831 at a cost of £10,000, and is 220 feet long by 22 wide.—The Railway Viaduct (1848), on the Aberdeen section of the Caledonian, crosses the Dee transversely, 3 furlongs above the Suspension Bridge, and designed by Messrs Locke & Errington, consists of 7 iron-girder arches, each about 50 feet in span, with two land arches at its northern end.—Victoria Bridge, over the Dee's new channel, in a line with Market Street and Cross Quay, is a granite five-arched structure, opened on 2 July 1881, having cost £25,000.—The Auld Brig o' Balgownie, built about 1320, either by Bishop Cheyne or by King Robert Bruce, crosses the Don, 2½ miles N by W of Castle Street. A single Gothic arch, narrow and steep, of 67 feet span and 34½ high above the black deep salmon pool below, it is commemorated by Byron

in *Don Juan*, where a note records how a dread prediction made him pause to cross it, and yet lean over it with a childish delight. For he was his mother's only son, and the prophecy runs:—

'Brig o' Balgownie, black's your wa' (or, though wight be your wa'),
 Wif a wife's ae son, and a meer's ae foal,
 Down ye shall fa'!

In 1605 Sir Alexander Hay left lands of a yearly value of £2, 8s. 5½d. to keep the Auld Brig in repair; its accumulated funds amounted (1872) to £23,153, though out of those funds in 1825 was built the new Bridge of Don, 500 yards lower down, for £17,100. With five semicircular arches, each about 86 feet in span, this last is 26½ feet wide and 41 high. A new bridge over the Don at Persley, between Woodside and Buxburn, was opened 9 July 1892.

The Aberdeen railway, amalgamated (1866) with the Caledonian, was opened for traffic up to Guild Street terminus in 1848; and the Great North of Scotland was opened from Huntly to Kittybrewster in 1854, and thence extended, two years afterwards, to Waterloo terminus. The break—700 yards of crowded quays—between these termini had proved a great hindrance to intercommunication, when, in 1864, the two companies were empowered to construct the Denburn Valley line, on a capital of £190,000, of which the Great North of Scotland subscribed £125,000. The junction railway runs 1½ mile north-north-westward from Guild Street to Kittybrewster, being carried beneath Union Bridge, and through two short tunnels under Woolman Hill and Maberley Street; and the Great North Company abandoned their Waterloo branch, except for goods traffic, on the opening (1867) of the new Joint Guild Street station, which, over 500 feet long by 100 wide, is one of the finest stations in Scotland, its lofty iron-girder roof being modelled after that of Victoria station, Pimlico. This handsome building was erected for the accommodation of the Caledonian railway, the Great North of Scotland railway, and the Deeside railway companies, and is now also used by the North British.—Street tramways, on the line of Union, King, St Nicholas, and George Streets, were opened in 1874, and extended to Mannofield in 1880, their aggregate cost of construction being £18,791.

From a cistern, formed about 1766 at the head of Broad Street, and fed by the Fountainhall and other streams, 187,200 gallons of water were daily obtained; but this supply proving insufficient, the police commissioners resolved in 1830 to supplement it from the Dee. A pump-house was accordingly erected near the N end of the Bridge of Dee; but its two engines, each of 50 horse-power, could daily raise through a 15-inch main no more than 1,000,000 gallons to a granite reservoir at the W end of Union Street, which, with storage capacity of 94,728 gallons, stood 40 feet higher than the street itself, and 130 higher than the pumping-station. This fresh supply, too, proving quite inadequate, the commissioners next resolved, in 1862, to supersede pumping by gravitation, and to that end procured powers to abstract between 2,500,000 and 6,000,000 gallons daily from the Dee at Cairnton, 23 miles up the river, and 224 feet above the level of the sea. Similar to those of Glasgow, and rivalled in Scotland by them alone, the new Aberdeen waterworks were planned by the late James Simpson, C.E., of London. An aqueduct from Cairnton intake passes, by tunnel, through half a mile of rock, and thence goes half a mile further to Invercanny reservoir, in which 10,000,000 gallons can be stored, and from which the main aqueduct, 18 miles long, leads to the reservoir at Brae of Pitfodels. This, 1½ mile WSW of Union Place, and 162 feet above sea-level, can hold 6,000,000 gallons; and a high-service reservoir on Hillhead of Pitfodels (420 feet) contains about 500,000 more. Commenced in the spring of 1864, the waterworks were opened by the Queen on Oct. 16, 1866; their cost, which was estimated at £103,999, had reached £161,524 in 1872.

Aberdeen has good natural drainage facilities, but has been slow to turn them to account. In 1865 there were

but two or three common sewers in the new principal streets, besides the Deu Burn, the Holburn on the S, the Powis or Tyle Burn on the N, and a few tinier rills. Furnishing water-power to numerous works, these streams threw up the filth that they received; the Den Burn, too, though often in summer almost dry, and though the outlet, within 600 yards, of between 40 and 50 minor sewers, was disposed in cascades, and carried along an ornamental channel. Small wonder to find it described as 'highly polluted,' as 'bringing down to its mouth at the harbour a thick and fetid slime that exhales, at low water, great volumes of poisonous gas;' nay, even in the best quarters of the city some houses were solely drained into back-garden cesspools. Much has been done since then; the Den Burn in its lower course having been covered over, and £62,695 expended during 1867-72 on the purchase of old and the construction of new sewers within the municipal bounds. In 1875, however, these works were described by Mr Alexander Smith, C.E., as far from perfect, 'the main sewers having been laid in zones, almost on dead-level intercepting sewers with reversible outfalls, instead of being laid in a position to take advantage of the natural outfalls.' By one of the four main sewers 44 acres of the Spital lands were successfully irrigated in 1871; and in 1876 it was proposed thus to utilise all the sewage of the low-lying parts of the city, 624 acres being required for the purpose. Two schemes were laid before the town council, the cost of one being £31,221, of the other £29,540. Up to September 1892 the total amount spent on the drainage system amounted to £128,000. The earliest Gas Light Company (1824) had their works near the present site of Guild Street station, whilst a new company (1840) had theirs at the Sandilands, just off the links; and on these companies' amalgamation, the former premises were sold to the Scottish North Eastern. In 1871 the Sandilands works themselves were acquired by the corporation at a total cost of £120,809.

For ages a mere expanse of open water, the harbour, so far back as the 14th century, seems to have been protected by a bulwark, repaired or rebuilt in 1484. A stone pier on the S side of the channel was formed between 1607 and 1610, in which latter year a great stone, called Knock Maitland or Craig Metellau, was removed from the harbour's entry 'by the renowned art and industrie of that ingenious and vertuous citizen, David Anderson of Finzeauch, from his skill in mechanics popularly known as *Davie do a' thing*.' The eastward extension of the wharf, whereby a fine meadow of ground was reclaimed, was carried on slowly (1623-59), and before 1661 a shipbuilding dock had been constructed at Foot-dee; but all improvements notwithstanding, navigation continued difficult and perilous, owing to a bar of sand, on which at low tide was scarcely 2 feet of water. To remedy this evil, the magistrates in 1770 procured a plan from Smeaton, in accordance wherewith the new N pier was built (1775-81) at a cost of £18,000. Curving slightly northwards, it had a length of 1200 feet, a height of from 16 to 30 feet, and a breadth of from 20 to 36 feet at the base, of from 12 to 24 at the top, its dimensions increasing seawards. By Telford this pier was extended (1810-16) to a further length of almost 900 feet, at a cost of £66,000; and to protect it, a southern breakwater, nearly 800 feet long, was finished in 1815, at a cost of £14,000 more. The next great undertaking was the construction (1840-48) of the Victoria Dock, 28 acres in extent— $\frac{1}{4}$ above Regent Bridge—with 2053 yards of wharfage, and tide-locks 80 feet wide, the depth of water on whose sill is 21 feet at ordinary spring tides. This left about 18 acres of tidal harbour, and so things stood till Dec. 1869, when was commenced the southward diversion of the Dee from the Suspension Bridge downwards. The new channel, curving a little over a mile, and at its bottom 170 feet wide, was completed at a cost of £51,585 in 1872, the total sum expended on harbour improvements up to that date since 1810 amounting to £1,509,638. Other works under the Act of 1868 have been the building of a new S

breakwater of concrete, 1050 feet long and 47 high, at a cost of £76,443 (1870-73); a further extension of the N pier by 500 feet, at a cost of £44,000 (1874-77); and the filling up of the Dee's old bed, on which, in June 1885, a new and spacious graving dock was formed. Its total length is 524 feet; the width at the floor, 48 feet, gradually increasing to 74 feet at the cope, the length of the floor being 500 feet, and the depth on the sill 20 feet. The dock is furnished with hydraulic machinery, and cost about £50,000. Girdleness Lighthouse, with one fixed and one revolving light, 115 and 185 feet above mean tide, was built in 1833 to the S of the harbour entrance, which, widened now to 400 yards, leads out of Aberdeen Bay, a safe enough anchorage this with offshore winds, though not with a NE, E, or SE wind. The harbour is managed by 19 commissioners chosen from the town council, and by 12 other elected commissioners. The aggregate tonnage registered as belonging to the port was 310 in 1656, 4964 in 1788, 17,131 in 1810, 34,235 in 1821, 30,460 in 1831, 38,979 in 1841, 50,985 in 1851, 74,232 in 1861, 99,936 in 1871, 109,471 in 1881, 101,922 in 1891, and 108,719 in 1894—viz. 47 sailing vessels of 47,406, and 143 steamships of 61,313 tons. The harbour revenue, again, was £7215 in 1811, £9161 in 1821, £12,239 in 1831, £18,657 in 1841, £20,190 in 1851, £28,436 in 1861, £32,292 in 1871, £59,320 in 1881, when the local salmon fishings (now the property of the harbour commissioners) yielded £5706, and £52,800 in 1890, when the expenditure was £37,375. Both lists show almost constant growth; as likewise does the following table, giving the aggregate tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign ports and coastwise, in cargoes, and also—for the last four years—in ballast:—

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1845	269,731	8,781	278,512	211,117	3,639	214,756
1856	253,831	10,072	293,903	209,956	2,286	212,242
1869	339,299	32,815	372,114	202,630	13,512	216,142
1874	431,110	45,908	477,018	433,781	42,971	476,752
1880	482,132	51,907	534,039	471,044	48,419	519,463
1891	712,829	85,753	778,582	693,261	46,155	739,416
1894	795,261	57,513	852,074	793,854	53,777	847,631

Of the total 3144 vessels of 853,074 tons that entered in 1894, 2614 vessels of 769,765 tons were steamers, 187 vessels of 33,348 tons were in ballast, and 2775 of 716,739 tons were coasters; whilst the total 3102 of 847,631 tons that cleared included 2572 steamers of 762,361 tons, 1237 vessels in ballast of 380,684 tons, and 2931 coasters of 786,032 tons. The trade is mainly, then, a coasting one, and more an import than an export one; and coal is a chief article of import, 415,908 tons having been received coastwise here in 1890. The number of vessels that arrived at the port from Montreal since the Canadian cattle trade commenced in 1887 up to the end of 1891 was 85, while from Holland there had been 9, from Denmark 3, and from Iceland 1—in all, 98. The numbers landed were—cattle, 41,896; calves, 248; sheep, 4022—46,163. Other imports are lime, flax, hemp, jute, timber, oats, wheat, flour, salt, iron, bones, guano, etc.; exports are flax and cotton fabrics, woollen cloths, grain, oatmeal, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, pork, butter, eggs, salmon, preserved meats, granite, and Scotch pine timber. The amount of customs in 1862 was £92,963; in 1868, £80,415; in 1879, £98,632; in 1887, £186,008; in 1890, £79,478; and in 1894, £83,044.

Shipbuilding was carried on as early as the 15th century, and in the days of wooden ships, the Aberdeen 'clipper bow,' of Messrs Hall's invention, won for itself a wide repute. Its fame endures, but iron since 1839 has by degrees superseded wood, and this again has given place to steel. During 1832-36 there were built here 38 vessels of 6016 tons, and during 1875-79 43 of 28,817 tons, of which 22 of 9595 tons were steamers; in 1880 the number was 7 of 5849 tons, all of them iron steamships; and in 1894 the number was 9 of 2287 tons, all of them steel steamships. Aberdeen is head of the

fishery district between Montrose and Peterhead, in which, during 1890 there were cured 110,190 barrels of white herrings, besides 98,039 cod, ling, and hake, taken by 294 boats, the estimated value of boats, nets, and lines being £114,269. There is a trawling fleet of 78 vessels sailing regularly, besides 31 occasionally, each first-class boat being worth about £6000.

The manufactures of Aberdeen are at once extensive and varied, its industrial establishments including comb, cotton, linen, woollen and wincey, carpet, tape, soap and candle, tobacco and snuff, and pipe factories; paper mills; the Rubislaw bleachfields; breweries; distilleries; chemical works; engineering, iron-founding, boiler, and agricultural implement works; saw, file, gun, and brush factories; grain mills and meal stores; tanning or currying works; ropo, twine, and sail factories; brickfields, etc., with—last but not least—the yards of numerous granite polishers and stone merchants.—The hosiery trade of Scotland began in Aberdeen, with which the African Company (1695) contracted for woollen stockings; and at the time when Pennant wrote (1771), 69,333 dozen pairs of stockings were yearly produced here, these being worth about 30s. per dozen, and being chiefly exported to Holland, for dispersion thence through Germany. But the trade has since dwindled into insignificance. The linen manufacture, introduced about 1745, soon grew so large as to pay some £5000 a-year in wages; and now, in the articles of thread, sailcloth, osnaburgs, brown linens, and sacking, employs between 2000 and 3000 hands. The thread manufacture was introduced at a later date than the spinning; was soon carried to great perfection; and employed 600 men, 2000 women, and 100 boys in 1795, when the sailcloth manufacture was commenced. Several large flax-spinning factories were established on the Don, near Old Aberdeen, about 1800. The woollen manufacture, in the beginning of last century, comprised chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and fingroms. These were made by the farmers and cottagers from the wool of their own sheep, by the citizens from wool supplied by country hill-farms, and were mostly exported to Hamburg. Woollen factories were established in the city about 1748; are still there of considerable extent; and belong to the same proprietors as factories at Garlogie and Don, with these consuming about 2,000,000 lbs. of wool per annum, and employing upwards of 1400 hands. The carpet manufacture has an annual value of about £50,000, the tweed manufacture (at Grandholm employing nearly 600 hands) of more than £120,000, and the wincey manufacture of at least £250,000. The aggregate woollen trade employs at least 600 hand-ooms, 230 power-ooms, and 3000 or more persons; and annually produces upwards of 3,000,000 yards of fabrics. Banner Mill is now the only cotton factory, but is so extensive as to employ above 650 hands.—The meat-preserving trade of Scotland was commenced at Aberdeen in 1822; made slow progress for a time, till it overcame prejudice and created a market; began by preserving salmon for exportation, and proceeded to the preserving of meats, game, soups, and vegetables; is now carried on in several establishments; employs upwards of 500 persons, produces preserved provisions to the annual value of about £221,000; supplies a large proportion of the meat stores to ships sailing from Glasgow, Liverpool, and London; and has extensive connection with India and China. Salmon, caught chiefly in the Dee and Don, appears to have been exported from as early as 1281, and was shipped to the Continent towards the end of the 17th century, at the rate of about 360 barrels yearly, of 250 lbs. each. The quantity sent to London, during the seven years 1822-28, amounted to 42,654 boxes, and during the eight years 1829-36 to 65,260 boxes; but later years have witnessed a decline. Dried whittings and haddocks, sometimes called Aberdeen haddocks from their being shipped at Aberdeen, oftener called Findon or Finnan haddocks from a village about 6 miles to the S where they were originally dried for the market, are

a considerable article of commerce coastwise as far as to London. Beef and mutton are also largely prepared for exportation; and, together with live stock, are forwarded to the southern markets to the value of about £1,000,000 a-year.—Steam-engines, anchors, chains, cables, and all kinds of machinery are manufactured in extensive ironworks at Ferryhill, Footdee, and other localities. Rope-making, paper-making, soap-making, comb-making, and leather manufacture also are carried on. The granite trade has been associated with Aberdeen for fully 300 years; and now it makes a very great figure. Effective quarrying was not begun till about 1750, nor the exporting till 1764; whilst the use of machinery in quarrying dates only from about 1795, the dressing of the granite into regular cubes from 1800, and the polishing of granite for manufacture into monuments, columns, fountains, etc., from 1818. But now the trade in dressed blocks for paving, bridges, wharves, docks, and lighthouses, and so forth, is gigantic; while that in polished granite, or in numerous and diversified ornamental articles of polished granite, at once exercises remarkable artistic skill, and is considerably and increasingly extensive. Upwards of 80,000 tons of granite are quarried annually in Aberdeenshire and the contiguous parts of Kincardineshire, and more than half of the quantity quarried is exported. The quarrying employs upwards of 1000 hands; the transporting and the working employ a proportionally large number of hands, and the polishing and constructing into ornamental objects employ very many skilled workmen. The tons of granite exported from Aberdeen were 25,557 in 1840, 30,385 in 1850, 32,023 in 1865, 43,790 in 1867, and upwards of 50,000 in 1891.

A weekly grain market is held on Friday; a linen market, on the Green, is held on the last Thursday of April; a wool market, also on the Green, is held on the last Thursday and Friday of June, and of the first and second weeks of July; and a market is held on the Wednesday after the third Tuesday of October, *o.s.*; but none of these, except the weekly one, is now of importance. Hiring markets are held in Castle Street on several Fridays about Whitsunday and Martinmas.

A printing-press was started by Edward Raban in 1621, from which in 1623 the earliest Scottish almanac was issued, and in 1748 the *Aberdeen Journal*, the oldest newspaper N of the Forth. There now are 10 newspapers—the daily and Wednesday Conservative *Journal* (1748), the Saturday Liberal *Herald* (1806), the Liberal *Daily Free Press* (1853), the Tuesday and Friday *Northern Advertiser* (1856), the Saturday Liberal *People's Journal* (1858), the Saturday *Weekly News* (1864), the *Evening Express* (1879), the *Evening Gazette* (1882), and the *Northern Daily News* (1891).—The Spalding Club was instituted in 1839, for printing historical, ecclesiastical, genealogical, typographical, and literary remains of the north-eastern counties of Scotland; and issued nearly forty volumes of great value, including Dr Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* and *The Book of Deer*. It came to a close in 1870; but a new Spalding Club was started in 1887. See John Stuart's *Notices of the Spalding Club*.

The Town Council consists of a Lord Provost, 6 bailies, 6 office-bearers, and 23 councillors; and the municipal constituency numbered 1902 in 1841, 2961 in 1851, 2701 in 1861, 9347 in 1871, 12,193 in 1881, and 23,449 in 1891. The corporation revenue was £15,184 in 1832, £18,648 in 1840, £16,894 in 1854, £11,376 in 1864, £11,447 in 1870, £12,560 in 1874 (including assessments and gas revenue), £122,328 in 1880, and £175,000 in 1892. By the Aberdeen Municipality Extension Act of 1871, the powers of the former commissioners of police were transferred to the town council, the business of the police department being thenceforth managed by separate committees. The watching force for city and harbour consists of a superintendent (salary £525), 2 lieutenants, 6 inspectors, 6 detectives, 9 sergeants, and 126 constables, the total cost of that force being £11,381 in 1891. The sheriff court for the county is held in the Court-House on Wednesday and Fridays, the small debt

court on Thursdays, the debts recovery court on Fridays. the commissary court on Wednesdays, and the general quarter sessions on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October.—The parliamentary constituency numbered 2024 in 1834, 3586 in 1861, 14,146 in 1881, and 17,708 in 1891, of whom 8832 belonged to the North Division, and 8876 to the South Division. The burgh formerly returned one member to Parliament, but under the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 an additional member was granted to it.—The annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh, assessed at £101,613 in 1815, has risen since the passing of the Valuation Act from £178,168 in 1856, to £193,336 in 1861, £226,534 in 1866, £283,650 in 1871, £323,197 in 1876, £414,864, 4s. in 1881, and (exclusive of £18,222 for railways, tramways, and waterworks) £568,461 in 1891, this last sum being thus distributed:—St Nicholas parish, £260,953; Old Machar, £297,118; Peterculter, £226; and Torry, £10,164.—The population is said to have numbered 2977 in 1396, 4000 in 1572, 5833 in 1581, 8750 in 1643, 5556 in 1708, and 15,730 in 1755, the last being that of the parliamentary burgh, which during the present century is shown by the census thus to have increased—(1801) 26,992, (1811) 34,649, (1821) 43,821, (1831) 56,681, (1841) 63,288, (1851) 71,973, (1861) 73,805, (1871) 88,189, (1881) 105,003, (1891) 121,623, of whom 384 belonged to the City Poor-house, 219 to the Royal Infirmary, 369 to the shipping, 10 to the Naval Reserve, 51,748 (26,607 females) to St Nicholas, and 71,579 (39,902 females) to Old Machar, the subdivisions of these two last being given under the Churches.

OLD ABERDEEN, by the Extension Act of 1891, is incorporated with the royal burgh and city. It is barely 1½ mile N by W of Castle Street, yet merits separate notice as a quondam burgh of regality, an episcopal city, and the seat of a university. Consisting chiefly of a single street, it commences at Spital, near the N end of Gallowgate, and thence extends a good mile northward to the immediate vicinity of the Don. With its gardens and orchards, it wears a quiet countrified appearance, and, but for a few modern villas here and there, might almost be said to have remained three centuries unchanged. The northern end is strikingly picturesque, the Chanonry there, or ancient cathedral precinct, containing once cathedral, episcopal palace, deanery, prebends' lodgings, etc., and though now stripped of some of its features, presenting still in the massive form and short spiked steeples of the cathedral, amid a cluster of fine old trees on the crown of a bank sloping down to the Don, a scene of beauty hardly excelled by aught of the kind in Britain.

The Town-House stands about 300 yards S of the cathedral; was built in 1702, and renovated towards the end of the century; and contains a large hall, a council-room, and other official chambers.—The cross stood in front of the site of the Town-House, included a stepped pedestal, and a shaft surmounted by a figure of the Virgin; and was defaced at the Reformation, removed when the Town-House was rebuilt.—A well at the Town-House was formed in 1769, with a cistern in what had been called the Thief's Hole; and was provided with 625 yards of piping.—The entrance-gate to Powis' Garden fronts the College buildings, has a lofty round tower on either side, surmounted by gilded crescents, and forms a marked feature in the burghal landscape.—The Hermitage crowning an eminence in Powis' Garden is another picturesque object; and a conical mount, the Hill of Tillydroue, a little W of the cathedral, is said by some to have been artificially formed by Bruce's soldiers for a watchguard station; by others, to have served for beacon fires; by others, to have been the seat of ancient civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical courts.

The exact date of the erection of the see of Aberdeen is unknown, the legend of its original foundation by Malcolm II. at MORTLACH in Banffshire resting on five forged documents. Thence it is said to have been transferred by David I. (1124-53), but all that is certain

is that a charter granted by the Mormaer of Buchan for refounding the church of Deer early in David's reign was witnessed by 'Nectan, Bishop of Aberdeen,' whilst a bull by Pope Adrian IV. confirmed in 1157 to Edward, Bishop of Aberdeen, the church of Aberdeen and the church of St Machar, with the town of Old Aberdeen and other lands (*Skene's Coll. Scot.*, vol. ii., 1876, p. 378). Down to the Reformation, the see was held by 26 bishops, the twelfth of whom, Alexander Kininmonth II. (1356-80), laid the foundations of the present Cathedral of SS. Mary and Machar, preserving nothing of two earlier structures. The work was carried on by his successors, and in 1532 the cathedral presented a five-bayed nave, an aisleless choir, a transept, lady-chapel, and consistory, with two western octagonal steeples 113½ feet high, and a great central tower of freestone, rising 150 feet, in which hung 14 bells. Destruction soon succeeded to construction, for the Mearns rabble in 1560 despoiled the cathedral of all its costly ornaments, demolishing the choir; the transepts were crushed by the fall of the central tower in 1688. All that remains is the nave, now the parish church (126 by 67½ feet), a parvised S porch, the western towers, and fragments of the transept walls, containing the richly sculptured but mutilated tombs of Henry de Lichtoun (d. 1440), Gavin Dunbar (d. 1532), and a third unknown bishop. The only granite cathedral in the world, this, although dating from the Secoud Pointed age, has many survivals of the Norman style, notably its short massive rounded piers and plain un moulded 'storm' or clerestory windows; other features are the great western window, divided by six long shafts of stone, a low-browed doorway beneath it with heavy semicircular arch, and the finely carved pulpit, a relic of the wood-carvings, that else were hewn in pieces in 1649. The plainness of the whole is redeemed by the carving and gilding of a flat panelled oaken ceiling, emblazoned with the arms of 48 benefactors, and restored in 1869-71, when two galleries also were removed, and other improvements effected under the supervision of the late Sir G. G. Scott at a total cost of £4280. Five stained-glass windows, too, have been inserted (1871-74), the western to the Duke of Gordon's memory, another to that of the Aberdoonian painters, Jameson, Phillip, and Dyce. (See Billings, vol. i., 1848; and *Walcott's Scoti-Monasticon*, 1874, with authorities cited there).—E of the cathedral the bishop's palace (c. 1470), with a large fair court and 4 high towers, stood near the site of the present residence of the Divinity Professor; to the S stood the deanery, on ground now occupied by Old Machar Manse; and to the W was a hospital founded in 1532 by Bishop Gavin Dunbar for 12 poor bedesmen; its revenues now are distributed to 18 men in their own homes.—A church and a hospital, dedicated to St Peter, stood within Spital burying-ground, near the S end of the town; and another church, St Mary ad Nives, commonly called Snow Kirk, stood behind houses a little NW of the Spital burying-ground. Both churches, by an act of Parliament in 1583, were united to the cathedral church. The western portion of Spital burying-ground is very ancient, but the eastern is recent; the Snow Kirk burying-ground is now the Roman Catholic cemetery.—The Free church, the only place of worship now in Old Aberdeen besides the cathedral, stands about midway between it and King's College, and is a neat edifice, renovated in 1880.

King's College stands on the E side of the main street, nearly ½ mile S of the cathedral. It was begun in 1500, and now exhibits a mixture of architecture, mediæval and modern. Its original form, a complete quadrangle, with three towers, is depicted in a curious painting of the 17th century, preserved within the college; but one of these towers has perished, another is only a fragment. The third, 100 feet high, was rebuilt about 1636 at the NW corner, and is a massive structure, buttressed nearly to the top, and bearing aloft a lantern of crossed rib arches, surmounted by a beautiful imperial crown, with finial cross. Lantern and crown somewhat resemble those of St Giles', Edinburgh, and St Nicholas',

Newcastle-on-Tyne; but they have much less of the spire about them, and are far more in keeping with the spirit of Gothic architecture. The adjoining western or street front is a reconstruction of 1826, and, Perpendicular in style, is out of harmony with the tower. The entire original college appears to have been executed in a mixture of the Scottish and the French Gothic styles; and was specially distinguished by the retention of the semicircular arch, at a time long subsequent to the general use of the pointed arch throughout England. Much of that pile still stands, preserving all its original features, and serving as one of the best extant specimens of the Scottish architecture of its period. The W side of the quadrangle is disposed in class-rooms; the S side consists of plain building, with a piazza; and the E side contains the common hall, 62 by 22½ feet, enriched with portraits and with Jameson's famous paintings of the Ten Sibyls. The N side contains the chapel and the library, and for interior character is deeply interesting. The chapel is the choir of the original college church, and has canopied stalls of beautifully carved black oak, with screens of the same material, 'which,' says Hill Burton, 'for beauty of Gothic design and practical finish, are perhaps the finest piece of carved work existing in the British Empire.' The tomb of Bishop Elphinstone is in the middle of the chapel, and was once highly ornamented, but is now covered with an unscrubbed slab of black marble. The library is the former nave, measures 58 feet by 29, retains the original W window of the church, and is separated from the chapel by a partition wall. The university library possesses more than 100,000 volumes, and there are also museums of natural history, medicine, archaeology, etc.

A scholastic institution, serving as a germ of the college, existed from the time of Malcolm IV. The college itself originated in a bull of Pope Alexander VI., obtained by application of James IV., on supplication of Bishop Elphinstone, for a university to teach theology, canon and civil law, medicine, and the liberal arts, and to grant degrees. The bull was issued in 1494, but did not take effect till 1505. The college was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary, but being placed under the immediate protection of the king came to be known as King's College. James IV. and Bishop Elphinstone endowed it with large revenues. Six teachers for life and five for a certain number of years, were to carry on its tuition. The primus was styled principal, and was to be a master of theology; the second, third, and fourth were the doctors of canon and civil law and of medicine; the fifth was styled regent and sub-principal, and was to be a master of arts; the sixth was to teach literature, and to be also a master of arts; the five not holding their positions for life were likewise to be masters of arts; and all eleven, except the doctor of medicine, were to be ecclesiastics. A faithful model of the University of Paris, King's College, with its four 'nations' of Mar, Buchan, Moray, and Angus, partook partly of a monastic, partly of an eleemosynary, character; but, as it progressed, it underwent change, at once in its practical working, in the staff of its professors, and in the amount of its endowments. It became comparatively very wealthy towards the era of the Reformation, and had it been allowed to retain the wealth which it had then acquired it might at the present day have vied with the great colleges of England; but, through the grasping avarice of Queen Mary's courtiers, it was deprived of much of its property. It, however, received some new possessions from Charles I.; it had, in 1836, an income of £2363 from endowments and crown grants; and it acquired £11,000 from a bequest by Dr Simpson, of Worcester, in 1840, when its bursaries numbered 128, of the aggregate yearly value of £1643. In 1838, the University Commissioners had recommended that King's College here, and Marischal College in Aberdeen, should be united into one university, to be called the University of Aberdeen, with its seat at Old Aberdeen, and that recommendation was adopted in the Universities Act of 1858, and carried into effect on Sept. 15, 1860. Holding the funds of

both colleges, and ranking from the year 1494, the date of King's College, the university has 250 bursaries, of which 223 are attached to the faculty of arts, and 27 to that of theology. They vary from £5 to £50, and average fully £20 apiece, their aggregate value being £5179; there are also eight scholarships of from £70 to £100 per annum. The classes for arts and divinity are now held in King's College, and those for law and medicine in Marischal College. The session, in arts and divinity, extends from the beginning of November to the first Friday of April; in law, from the first Monday of November to the end of March; and in medicine, for winter, from not later than the 24 October to the end of April; for summer, from the first Monday of May to the end of July. The general council (3330 members in 1891) meets twice a year—on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of April, and on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of October. The chief officers are a chancery, elected by the general council; a vice-chancellor, appointed by the chancellor; a lord rector, elected by the matriculated students; a principal, appointed by the Crown; and eleven assessors, chosen by respectively the chancellor, the rector, the town council, the general council, and the senatus academicus. The university court consists of the rector, the principal, the lord provost of Aberdeen, and the assessors; and the senatus academicus consists of the principal and the professors. The chairs, with the dates of their establishment and their emoluments, including estimated amounts from fees, are—Greek (1505, £607); humanity (1505, £578); mathematics (1505, £536); natural philosophy (1505, £524); moral philosophy (1505, £492); natural history (1593, £468); logic (1860, £492); divinity and church history (1616, £486); systematic theology (1620, £566); Oriental languages (1674, £439); divinity and biblical criticism (1860, £130); law (1505, £303); chemistry (1505, £531); practice of medicine (1700, £254); anatomy (1839, £600); surgery (1839, £266); medical logic and medical jurisprudence (1857, £222); institutes of medicine (1860, £272); materia medica (1860, £242); midwifery (1860, £223); botany (1860, £377); and pathological anatomy, the Sir Erasmus Wilson professorship (1882). The Crown appoints to 16 of the chairs, the university court to 5, and a composite body of 20 members to the chair of systematic theology. There are also four lectureships—one called the Murray Sunday Lecture (1821), one on practical religion (1823), one on agriculture (1840), and the Gifford lectureship on natural theology (1887); as well as assistantships to the Greek, humanity, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, anatomy, materia medica, and medical logic and jurisprudence chairs, all instituted in 1860. The Act of 1858 awarded compensation, to the aggregate amount of £3500 a-year, to such professors and others as were displaced by new arrangements, authorised the erection of new buildings at King's College, and repairs and alterations in Marischal College, at an estimated cost of respectively £17,936 and £800, and fixed a new scale of emoluments, allotting £599 a year to the principal, and to professors as given above. The number of matriculated students in the winter session (1890-91) was 855, and in the summer session (1891) 422. The graduates in 1891 were—M.A., 83; M.D., 23; M.B. and C.M., 59; B.Sc., 2; D.Sc., 2; diploma in public health, 8; and B.D., 9. The University of Aberdeen unites with that of Glasgow in sending a member to Parliament.

The Grammar School stands E of the Town-House; is a very modest building, with a small playground; has accommodation for 91 scholars; and is chiefly engaged in preparing boys for university bursaries. It dates from time immemorial; but, strictly speaking, is only a sessional school, connected with the kirk-session of Old Machar. The Gymnasium, or Chanoury School, is private property, but has some characteristics of an important public school; was opened in 1848, with design to prepare boys for the university; has accommodation for boarders, 9 class-rooms with capacity for at least 150 boys, and 2 playgrounds; and is conducted by

the proprietor, a rector, and 7 masters. Mitchell's Hospital stands in the south-western vicinity of the cathedral, is a one-story edifice, forming three sides of a square, with garden attached, and was founded in 1801 for lodging, clothing, and maintaining a certain number of aged widows and unmarried daughters of decayed gentlemen or merchants or of burghesses of Old Aberdeen. There are at present 10 inmates.

The magistrates, from the abolition of Episcopacy till 1723, were appointed by the Crown, and from 1723 till the passing of the Municipal Act, were elected by their own predecessors. As already stated, Old Aberdeen was united to Aberdeen in 1891; but before this the town council consisted of a provost, 4 bailies, 8 merchant councillors, trades councillors, and a treasurer. The magistrates were trustees of £2792 in the British funds as endowment of Dr Bell's school; and some of them shared in the management of Mitchell's Hospital. The burgh was ill-defined as to limits, had little property, and no debts. There were 7 incorporated trades, and the capital of the guildry was small. Pop. (1851) 1490, (1861) 1785, (1871) 1857, (1881) 2186, (1891) 1951.

Colonel Robertson maintains, in his *Gaelic Topography* (1869), that by old writers New Aberdeen was always discriminated from Old Aberdeen; the former he derives from the Gaelic *abhair-reidh-an* ('smooth river confluence'), the latter from *abhair-domhain* ('deep confluence'). Such discrimination, however, exists in his imagination only, the name of both kirktown and seaport being written indifferently *Aberdoen*, *Aberdon*, *Aberdin*, *Aberdene*, etc., and in Latin oftenest appearing as *Aberdonia*; so that one may take it to mean the ford or mouth of either Don or Dee, according as one assigns the priority of foundation to Old or New Aberdeen. And history fails us here, save only that, whilst Old Aberdeen was possibly the seat of a Columban monastery, New Aberdeen is certainly not identical with Devana, a town of the Taexali in the 2d century A.D., Ptolemy placing this fully 30 miles inland, near the Pass of Balalater, and close to Loch Daven. The earliest mention, then, of Aberdeen is also the earliest mention of its see, already referred to on p. 15; next in Snorro's Icelandic *Heimskringla*, we read, under date 1153, how Eysteinn, a Norwegian kinglest, set forth on a freebooting voyage, and, touching at Orkney, thence spread his sails southwards, and 'steering along the eastern shores of Scotland, brought his ships to the town of Apardion, where he killed many people, and wasted the city.' Again, the *Orkneyinga Saga* records how Swein Asleif's son went over to Caithness and up through Scotland, and in Apardion was well entertained for a month by Malcolm IV., 'who then was nine winters old,' which places this visit in 1162. Of authentic charters, the oldest was granted about 1179 by William the Lyon at Perth, and confirmed to his burghesses of Aberdoen the free-trade privilege enjoyed by their forefathers under his grandsire David I. (1124-53); and William here established an exchequer with a mint, and built a palace, which he bestowed in 1211 on monks of the Holy Trinity. Alexander II. kept Yule in Aberdeen (1222), founded its Blackfriars or Dominican priory, and allowed its burghesses to hold a Sunday market; during his reign the town was accidentally destroyed by fire (1224). Under Alexander III. (1249-85) the Castle was built, the burgh common seal is mentioned (1271), and we first hear of a provost or alderman (1284). On 14th July 1296, Edward I., in his progress through the realm, came unto Aberdeen, 'a fair castell and a good town vpon the see, and tarayed there v. days;' a little later Wallace is said by Blind Harry to have burned 100 English vessels in the haven. Bruce, from his rout at Methven (1306), took refuge in Aberdeen; and to this period belongs the legend how the citizens, waxing hot in his cause, rose suddenly by night in a well-planned insurrection, captured the castle, razed it to the ground, and put to the sword its English garrison. 'In honour,' adds Bailie Skene, 'of that resolute act,' they got their Ensignes-Armorial, which to this day they bear—*Gules*, three Towres triple, towered on a *double-Pressure* counter-

flowered *Argent*, supported by two Leopards proper; the *Motto*, in an *Escroll* above, their watchword *BON ACCORD.*' The legend is solely due to Hector Boecce's inventive genius, but the garrison was really driven out, and in 1319 King Robert conveyed to the community the royal forest of Stocket and the valuable fishings of the Dee and Dou, with various other privileges and immunities, his 'being the Great Charter of the city, from which it dates its political constitution.' In 1333, Edward III. having sent a fleet to



Seal of Aberdeen.

harry the easteru coast, a body of English attacked by night the town of Aberdeen, which they burned and destroyed; in 1336, Edward himself having marched as far north as Inverness, the citizens stoutly encountered at the W end of the Greu an English force which had landed at Dunnottar, and slew their leader, Sir Thomas Roslyne. In vengeance whereof Edward, returning, once more burned the town, which, being rebuilt on an extended scale, with material aid from King David Bruce, received the title of 'New Aberdeen.' That monarch resided some time in the city, and erected a mint and held a parliament at it, whilst confirming all his predecessors' grants; Robert III., too, struck coins at Aberdeen. During the captivity of James I. and the minority of James II., the citizens bore arms for their own protection, built walls around the town, kept the gates carefully shut by night, and by day maintained an armed patrol of their own number. In 1411, when the Earl of Mar collected forces to oppose an inroad of Donald of the Isles upon the north-west of the shire, Sir Robert Davidson, Provost of Aberdeen, led a band of the citizens to swell the earl's forces, and fell at their head in the battle of HARLAW. In 1462 the magistrates entered into a ten years' bond with the Earl of Huntly, to protect them in their freedom and property, whilst, saving their allegiance to the Crown, they should at any time receive him and his followers into the city. In 1497 a blockhouse was erected at the entrance of the harbour as a protection against the English. James IV. paid several visits to Aberdeen; and once, in 1507, he rode in a single day from Stirling, through Perth and Aberdeen, to Elgin. Margaret his queen was sumptuously entertained (1511), as also were James V. (1537) and Mary of Guise (1556). In 1525 the citizens were attacked, and 80 of them killed or wounded by a foraging party under three country lairds; and in consequence the town was put into a better state of defence. The plague raged here in 1401, 1498, 1506, 1514, 1530, 1538, 1546, 1549, 1608, and 1647; and on the last occasion carried off 1760 persons, or more than a fifth of the whole population. In 1547 a body of Aberdonians fought with great gallantry at the disastrous battle of Pinkie; in the early part of 1560 the city firmly received the doctrines of the Reformation, and for 'first minister of the true word of God' had Adam Heriott, who died in 1574. In 1562, during the conflict between the Earl of Huntly's and Queen Mary's forces, Aberdeen seems to have been awed equally by both parties; but it succumbed to the queen after her victory at Corrichie, and at it she witnessed the execution of Sir John Gordon, Huntly's second son. On 20 Nov. 1571, the Gordons and Forbeses met at the Craibstone between the city and the Bridge of Dee; and in a half-hour's fight the Forbeses were routed, with a loss of 300 men to themselves, of 30 to the Gordons. James VI. paid visits to Aberdeen in 1582, 1589, 1592, 1594, and 1600; on these occasions entailing much expense on the citizens, both in entertainments and in money-gifts. The witch

persecution here about this time resulted in the death from torture of many persons in prison, and in the burning, within the two years 1596-97, of 22 women and 1 man on the Castle Hill (Chambers' *Dom. Annals*, i. 278-285). In 1605 a General Assembly was convened at Aberdeen by Melville and others of the High Presbyterian party, but only 9 attended, who for their pains were 5 of them banished the realm, the others summoned to the English Court; in 1616 another General Assembly resolved that 'a liturgy be made and form of divine service.' A Cavalier stronghold, Aberdeen and the country around it rejected the Covenant, so in 1638 a committee of ministers—Henderson, Dixon, and Andrew Cant—was sent, with the Earl of Montrose at their head, to compel the people to sign. Their mission was thwarted by the famous 'Aberdeen Doctors;' but Montrose next year twice occupied and taxed the city, on the second occasion winning admittance by the trifling skirmish of the Bridge of Dee, 19 June 1639. In the following May, too, Montrose with his thousand deboshed Covenanters, subjected the townsfolk to grievous oppression; and continued harassment had at last subdued them to the Covenanting cause, when, on 13 Sept. 1644, Montrose, as Royalist, re-entered Aberdeen, having routed the Covenanters between the Craibstone and the Justice Mills. 'In the fight,' says Spalding, 'there was little slaughter; but horrible the slaughter in the flight, the lieutenant's men hewing down all they could overtake within and about the town.' So that, as Dr Hill Burton observes, Montrose 'in his two first visits chastised the community into conformity with the Covenant, and now made compensation by chastising them for having yielded to his inflictions.' Charles II. lodged (7 July 1650) in a merchant's house just opposite the Tolbooth, on which was fastened one of Montrose's hands; on 7 Sept. 1651, General Monk led a Commonwealth army into the city, where it continued several years. The Restoration was hailed by the Aberdonians with as great delight as the Revolution was looked on with disfavour; yet scant enthusiasm was roused in Sept. 1715 by the Earl Marischal's proclamation at the Cross of James VIII., who himself on 24 Dec. passed *incognito* through the city, on his way from Peterhead to Fetteresso, where the Episcopal clergy and the new Jacobite magistrates of Aberdeen offered him homage. In the '45 Cope's force encamped on the site of Union Terrace, and embarked from Aberdeen for Dunbar; the Duke of Gordon's chamberlain again proclaimed James VIII.; Lord Lewis Gordon next occupied the city; and lastly the Duke of Cumberland lodged for 6 weeks in Guestrow. Two or three years before, between 500 and 600 persons of either sex had been kidnapped in Aberdeen for transportation to the American plantations; one of them, Peter Williamson, returning in 1765, and issuing the narrative of his bondage, was imprisoned and banished for defamation of the magistrates, but eventually obtained from them £285 damages (*Blackwood's Mag.*, May 1848). In a riot on the King's birthday (1802) 4 of the populace were shot by the military; 42 of the *Oscar's* crew were drowned in the Grayhops (1813); and out of 260 persons attacked by cholera (1832) 105 died. The Queen and Prince Albert visited Aberdeen on their way to Balmoral (7 Sept. 1848), and the latter presided at the British Association (14 Sept. 1859); whilst Her Majesty unveiled the Prince Consort Memorial (13 Oct. 1863), and opened the waterworks (16 Oct. 1866), then making her first public speech since her bereavement. Aberdeen has twice been the meeting-place of the British Association, once of the Social Science Congress, and repeatedly of the Highland and Agricultural Society.

The 'brave town' gives title of Earl of Aberdeen (cre. 1682) in the peerage of Scotland, of Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen (cre. 1814) in that of the United Kingdom, to a branch of the Gordon family, whose seat is HADDO House. Its illustrious natives are—Jn. Abercrombie, M.D. (1780-1844); Alex. Anderson (fl. 1615), mathematician; Prof. Alex. Bain (b. 1818), logician; Jn.

Barbour, archdeacon of Aberdeen from 1357 to 1395, and author of the *Brus*; And. Baxter (1686-1750), metaphysician; Thos. Blackwell (1701-57), scholar; his brother Alexander, the botanist (beheaded at Stockholm, 1747); Alex. Brodie (1830-67), sculptor; Jn. Burnet (1729-84), merchant and benefactor; Jn. Burnett (1764-1810), legal writer; Jn. Hill Burton, LL.D. (1809-81), historian; Geo. Campbell, D.D. (1719-96), divine and grammarian; Alex. Chalmers (1759-1834), biographer and miscellaneous writer; Alex. Cruden (1701-70), author of the *Concordance*; Geo. Dalgarno (1626-87), inventor of a universal language; Jn. Dick, D.D. (1764-1833), Secession divine; Jas. Donaldson, LL.D. (b. 1831), principal of St Andrews University; Walter Donaldson, 17th century scholar; Jas. Matthews Duncan, M.D. (b. 1826); Wm. Duncan (1717-60), translator; Wm. Dyce, R.A. (1806-64); Wm. Forbes (1585-1634), Bishop of Edinburgh; Jn. Forbes Robertson (b. 1822), art-critic; Dav. Fordyce (1711-51), professor of philosophy in Marischal College; his brothers, James Fordyce, D.D. (1720-96), and Sir Wm. Fordyce (1724-92), an eminent physician; Jas. Gibbs (1688-1754), architect; Gilbert Gerard (1760-1815), divine; his son, Alexander (d. 1839), explorer; Thos. Gray (d. 1876), artist; Dav. Gregory (1661-1710), geometrician; Jn. Gregory, M.D. (1724-73), and his son, James Gregory, M.D. (1753-1821); Wm. Guild, D.D. (1586-1657), principal of King's College; Gilbert Jack (1578-1628), metaphysician; Alex. Jaffray (1614-73), diarist, provost, and Quaker; George Jameson (1586-1644), the 'Scottish Vandyke'; Geo. Keith (c. 1650-1715), Quaker and anti-Quaker; Sir Jas. M'Grigor, Bart. (1771-1858), head of the army medical department; Prof. Dav. Masson (b. 1822), littérateur; Major Jas. Mercer (1734-1803); Colin Milne, LL.D. (1744-1815), botanist; Rt. Morison, M.D. (1620-83), botanist; Thos. Morison (fl. 1594), physician and anti-papist; Jn. Ogilvie, D.D. (1733-1814), minor poet; Jas. Perry (1756-1821), journalist; Jn. Phillip, R.A. (1817-67); And. Robertson (1777-1865), miniaturist; Rev. Jas. Craigie Robertson (b. 1813), ecclesiastical historian; Jos. Robertson, LL.D. (1810-66), antiquary; Alex. Ross (1590-1654), voluminous writer of Hudibrastic fame; Wm. Skinner, D.D. (1778-1857), Bishop of Aberdeen from 1816; Sir John Steell, R.S.A. (1804-91), sculptor; Wm. Thom (1799-1848), weaver-poet; and Dav. Wedderburn (c. 1570-1650), Latin poet.—Chief among many illustrious residents are Alexander Arbuthnot (1538-83), principal of King's College from 1569; the wit Jn. Arbuthnot (1667-1735), educated at Marischal Col.; Neil Arnott, M.D. (1788-1874), ed. at Grammar School and Marischal Col.; Wm. Barclay (1546-1605), the learned civilian, student; Peter Bayne (b. 1830), journalist, M.A. of Marischal Col.; the 'Minstrel,' Jas. Beattie LL.D. (1735-1803), bursar of Marischal Col. 1749, master of Grammar School 1758, and professor of moral philosophy and logic at Marischal Col. 1760; Jn. Stuart Blackie (b. 1809), son of Aberdeen banker, there educated, and professor of Latin literature in Marischal Col. 1841-52; Hector Boece (1465-1536), historian, and first principal of King's Col.; Rt. Brown, D.C.L. (1773-1858), botanist, educated at Marischal Col.; its principal, Wm. Lawrence Brown, D.D. (1755-1830); Dav. Buchanan (1745-1812), publisher, M.A. of Aberdeen; Gilbert Burnet, D.D. (1643-1715), Bishop of Salisbury, student at Marischal Col. 1653-56; Jas. Burnet, Lord Monboddie (1714-99), student *ib.*; Chas. Burney (1757-1817), scholar, M.A. of King's Col.; Lord Byron (1788-1824), resident 1790-98; Andrew Cant, minister in Aberdeen in 1640; Donald Cargill (1610-81), Covenanting preacher, student at Aberdeen; Fred. Carmichael (1708-51), divine, student of Marischal Col.; Jas. Cassie, R.S.A. (1819-79); Dav. Chalmers, Lord Ormond (1530-92), student; Geo. Chalmers (1742-1825), historian, student at King's Col.; Geo. Chapman, LL.D. (1723-1806), bursar *ib.*; Jas. Cheyno (d. 1602), head of Douay seminary, student; And. Clark (b. 1826), M.D. of Aberdeen in 1854; Pat. Copland, LL.D. (1749-1822), student and professor of natural philosophy and of mathematics at Marischal Col.; the Banfishie

naturalist, Thos. Edward (1814-86); Rt. Mackenzie Daniel (1814-47), the 'Scottish Boz,' student at Marischal Col.; Thos. Dempster (1579-1625), historian, student; Archibald Forbes (b. 1838), journalist, student; Jn. Forbes (1593-1648), divine, student at King's Col., and minister of St Nicholas; Pat. Forbes (1564-1635), Bishop of Aberdeen from 1618; Wm. Forsyth (d. 1879), poet and journalist; Sir Alexander Fraser (d. 1681), physician to Charles II., student; Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat (1667-1747), student at King's Col.; Al. Gerard, D.D. (1728-95), educated at Grammar School, student at Marischal Col., and professor there of nat. philos. 1752, of divinity 1760, minister of Greyfriars 1759, and prof. of theology at King's Col. 1771; Walter Goodal (1706-66), antiquary, student at King's Col.; Rt. Gordon (1580-1661), geographer and historian, student at Marischal Col.; Sir Wm. Grant (1754-1822), solicitor-general and master of the rolls, student at King's Col.; Gilbert Gray (d. 1614), second principal of Marischal Col., from 1598; Dav. Gregory (1627-1720), mechanician; his brother, James (1638-75), student at Marischal Col., the famous astronomer; Wm. Guthrie (1701-70), historical and miscellaneous writer, student at King's Col.; Rt. Hall (1764-1831), dissenting divine, student *ib.*; Rt. Hamilton, LL.D. (1743-1829), prof. at Marischal Col. of nat. phil. 1779, of math. 1780-1814; Jos. Hume (1777-1855), medical student, and M.P. for Aberdeen 1818; Wm. Hunter (1777-1815), naturalist, student at Marischal Col.; Arthur Johnston (1587-1641), Latin poet, student and rector of King's Col.; Jn. Johnston (1570-1612), Latin poet, student *ib.*; Rev. Alex. Keith, D.D. (1791-1880), student at Marischal Col.; Geo. Keith, fifth Earl Marischal (1553-1623), student of King's, and founder of Marischal Col. in 1593; Bishop Rt. Keith (1681-1757), student at Marischal Col.; John Leslie, Bishop of Ross (1526-96), vicar-general of Aberdeen 1558; Jn. Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe (d. 1671), student; David Low, Bishop of Ross (1768-1855), student and LL.D. of Marischal Col.; Geo. Low (1746-95), naturalist, student; Geo. Macdonald (b. 1824), poet and novelist, student at King's Col.; Wm. Maogillivray, LL.D. (d. 1852), prof. of nat. hist. in Marischal Col. from 1841; Sir Geo. Mackenzie (1636-92), legal antiquary, student; Ewen MacLachlan (1775-1822), Gaelic poet, bursar of King's Col., and head-master of Grammar School 1819; Colin Maclaurin (1698-1746), math. prof. in Marischal Col. 1717-25; Jn. Maclean, Bishop of Saskatchewan (h. 1828), student; Jas. Macpherson (1738-96), of Ossian celebrity, student at King's Col. 1752; David Mallet (1700-65), poet, educated at Aberdeen; Jas. Marr (1700-61), M.A. of King's Col. 1721, master of Poor's Hospital 1742; Jas. Clerk Maxwell (1831-79), prof. of nat. philos. in Marischal Col. 1856-60; Wm. Meston (1688-1745), hurlesque poet, student at Marischal Col., and teacher in Grammar School; Jn. Pringle Nichol (1804-59), astronomer, student at King's Col.; Alexander Nicoll (1793-1828), orientalist, educated at Grammar School and Marischal Col.; Sir Jas. Outram (1805-63), Indian general, student at Marischal Col.; Wm. Robinson Pirie, D.D. (1804-85), divinity professor 1843, principal 1877; Jas. Ramsay (1733-89), philanthropist, bursar of King's Col.; Thos. Reid (1710-96), metaphysician, student and librarian of Marischal Col., prof. of philos. in King's Col. 1752-63; Sir Jn. Rose, Bart. (1820-88), student at King's Col.; Alex. Ross (1699-1784), poet, M.A. of Marischal Col. 1718; Thos. Ruddiman (1674-1757), Latin grammarian, bursar of King's Col. 1690-94; Helenus Scott, M.D. (d. 1821), student; Hy. Scougal (1650-78), prof. of philos. in King's Col. 1669-73; Jas. Sharpe, Archbishop of St Andrews (1613-79), student at Marischal Col.; Bailie Alex. Skene (fl. 1670), historian of Aberdeen; Rev. Jn. Skinner (1721-1807), poet, bursar of Marischal Col.; his son, Jn. Skinner (1743-1816), student at Marischal Col., and Bishop of Aberdeen from 1784; Jn. Spalding (fl. 1624-45), commissary clerk and diarist; and John Stuart, LL.D. (1813-77), antiquary, student. It may be added that about 1715 Rob Roy was staying with his kinsman, Dr Jas. Gregory, prof. of medicine in King's Col.; that

in 1773 Dr Samuel Johnson and Boswell, in their journey through Scotland, put up at the New Inn; and that the poet Burns came to Aberdeen, which he briefly describes, in a short diary of his Highland tour, as 'a lazy town,' 7 Sept. 1787.

The synod of Aberdeen, meeting there on the second Tuesday of April and October, comprises the presbyteries of Aberdeen, Kincardine O'Neil, Alford, Garioch, Ellon, Deer, Turriff, and Fordyce. Within the bounds of this synod there were 83,963 communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1891, and the sums raised by its 149 congregations on behalf of Christian liberality amounted to £29,487. The presbytery of Aberdeen comprises 35 congregations, viz., the 17 Aberdeen churches, and Cults, Banchory-Devenick, Craige-buckler, Mannofield, Belhelvie, Drumoak, Durris, Dyce, Fintray, Kinnellar, Maryculter, Newhills, New Machar, Nigg, Peterculter, Portlethen, Skene, and Stoneywood. Pop. (1891) 149,398, the communicants numbering 31,246 in that year, and the sums raised for Christian liberality amounting to £17,851.—The Free Church synod, whose presbyteries are identical with those of the Established synod, in 1891 had 112 churches, with 30,341 communicants; its presbytery included 38 congregations with 16,162 communicants—the 23 Aberdeen churches, and Banchory-Devenick, Belhelvie, Blackburn, Cults, Drumoak, Durris, Dyce, Kingswells, Maryculter, Newhills, Peterculter, Skene, Torry, Woodside, and Bourtreebush.—The U.P. presbytery of Aberdeen in 1891 had 3399 members and 15 congregations—the six Aberdeen churches, and Banchory, Craigdam, Ellon, Lynturk, Midmar, Old Meldrum, Shiels (Belhelvie), Stonehaven, and Woodside.—In the Episcopal Church in Scotland, since 1577, there have been seventeen bishops of the diocese of Aberdeen, to which the revived diocese of Orkney was added in 1864. In 1891 the congregations of the 49 churches within the united diocese had 6028 communicants.—After having been vacant for 301 years, the Catholic see of Aberdeen was re-established in 1878; and in its diocese in 1892 there were 60 priests, 34 missions, 54 churches, chapels, and stations, 2 colleges, 8 convents, and 21 congregational schools.

See Bailie Alex. Skene's *Succinct Survey of the famous City of Aberdeen* (1685), W. Thom's *History of Aberdeen* (2 vols., 1811), Wm. Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen* (2 vols., 1818), *Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen*, 1398-1625 (1844-49). Besides the Ordnance 6-inch and $\frac{3}{16}$ maps, there is the Ordnance 1-inch map, sh. 77 (1873).

Aberdeen and Banff Railway, a section of the Great North of Scotland railway, starts from the main line at Inveramsay, 20½ miles NW of Aberdeen. The southern part of it to Turriff (18 miles) was authorised on 15 June 1855, under the title of the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Junction; was then designed to be prolonged northward to Banff and Macduff; was opened to Turriff, on 5 Sept. 1857; and took the name of the Aberdeen and Turriff Railway on 19 April 1859. The part from Turriff to Banff (11½ miles), authorised on 27 July 1857, under the name of the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Extension, was opened on 4 June 1860, and was extended from Banff to Macduff (¼ mile) in 1872. The entire system has a total length of 29½ miles, with 10 stations and summit levels of 405 and 374 feet; was incorporated with the Great North of Scotland on 30 July 1866; and is brought into a circle with it by the Banffshire Railway.

Aberdeen Railway, a railway from Aberdeen, south-south-westward to the centre of Forfarshire. It was authorised on 31 July 1845, and opened on 30 March 1850. It cost very much more per mile than had been estimated, yet a good deal less than either the Scottish Central, the Edinburgh, Perth & Dundee, the North British, or the Caledonian. It commences at Guild Street, adjacent to the upper doek and to the foot of Market Street; crosses the Dee at Polmuir, proceeds by Cove, Portlethen, Newtonhill, and Muehalls, to Stonehaven; goes thence through the fertile district of the

Mearns, by the stations of Drumlithie, Fordoun, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, and Craig, to the northern border of Forfarshire; sends off at Dubton Junction a branch 3 miles and 160 yards eastward to Montrose; sends off again at Bridge-of-Dun Junction a branch of 3 miles and 862 yards westward to Brechin; proceeds by the station of Farnell Road to Guthrie Junction, and makes also a junction with the Arbroath and Forfar railway at Frickheim. That railway, previously formed, was leased to it in 1848, and ultimately incorporated with it. The Aberdeen itself and the Scottish Midland Junction were amalgamated in 1856, under the name of the Scottish North-Eastern; and the Scottish North-Eastern in turn was amalgamated with the Caledonian in 1866; so that the Aberdeen is now the northern part of the Caledonian system. The length of the Aberdeen proper, exclusive of branches, is 49 miles, and inclusive of branches and of the Arbroath and Forfar, is 72 miles.

Aberdeenshire, a maritime county, forming the extreme NE of Scotland, bounded N and E by the German Ocean, S by the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth, and W by those of Inverness and Banff. Its outline is irregular; but roughly describes an oblong extending from NE to SW. The greatest length, from Cairnbulg Head, on the E side of Fraserburgh Bay, to Cairn Ealer, at the meeting-point with Perth and Inverness shires, is 85½ miles; the greatest breadth, from the mouth of the river Dee to the head-springs of the river Don, is 47 miles; and the circuit line measures some 280 miles, 62 of which are sea-coast. Sixth in size of the Scottish counties, Aberdeenshire has an area of 1970 square miles or 1,251,451 acres. The boundaries of Aberdeenshire were rearranged by the Orders of the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 in so far as they were affected by the neighbouring counties of Banff and Kincardine. Of the parishes partly in Aberdeenshire and partly in Banffshire, Gartly, Glass, New Machar, Old Deer, and St Fergus have been transferred wholly to the county of Aberdeen; while the parishes of Cabrach, Gamrie, Inverkeithny, Alvah, and Rothiemay have been placed in the county of Banff—the latter four parishes, however (by Section 41 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889), being reserved to Aberdeenshire for public health and road administration. The Banffshire portions of Cairnie and King Edward have been transferred to Banffshire parishes, leaving these two parishes wholly in Aberdeenshire. Of those parishes partly in Aberdeenshire and partly in Kincardineshire, Drumoak has been transferred wholly to the former, and Banchory-Ternan to the latter; while the Aberdeenshire portion of Banchory-Devenick has been transferred to the Aberdeenshire parish of Peterculter, the name Banchory-Devenick being now restricted to the Kincardineshire part of the old parish. There has also been extensive readjustment of the interior parishes of the county, for which, however, see the separate articles throughout the work. Aberdeenshire was anciently divided into Buchan in the N, Formartine, Strathbogie, and Garioch in the middle, and Mar in the SW; it is now divided into the districts of Deer, Turriff, Huntly, Garioch, Alford, Ellon, Aberdeen, and Deeside.

The surface, in a general view, consists largely of tame levels or uninteresting tumulations, but includes the long splendid valleys of the Don and Dee, and ascends to the grand Grampian knot of the Cairngorm Mountains. The coast is mostly bold and rugged, occasionally rising into precipices, 100 to 150 feet high, and pierced with extensive caverns, but in the southern part, adjacent to Aberdeen, sinks into broad sandy flats. About two-thirds of the entire surface are either moss, moor, bill, or mountain. Much of the scenery is bleak and cheerless, but around some of the larger towns, and along the courses of the principal rivers, it abounds with features of beauty or grandeur. In the SW the Cairngorm and the Grampian Mountains combine, with corries, glens, and valleys among or near them, to form magnificent landscapes; throughout the shire, from N to S, and crosswise from W to E, the following are the chief summits, those marked with asterisks culminating

on the boundary:—Hill of Fishrie (749 feet), Mormond Hill (769), Hill of Shenwall (957), *Meikle Balloch (1199), Clashmach Hill (1229), *Corsegight (619), Dudwick (572), Top of Noth (1851), Hill of Fouldland (1509), Core Hill (804), Buck of Cabrach (2368), *Carn Mor (2636), Correen Hills (1699), Caillievar (1747), Benaachie (1698), Hill of Fare (1545), Brimmond Hill (870), Brown Cow Hill (2721), Morven Hill (2862), *Ben Avon (3843), *Braeriach (4248), Cairntoul (4241), Ben Macdhui (4296), Beinn Bhrotain (3795), *An Sgarsoch (3300), *Beinn a' Chaoruinn (3553), *Beinn a' Bhuid (3924), Carn Eas (3556), *Beinn Iutharn Mhor (3424), *Cairn na Glasha (3484), Lochnagar (3786), Mount Keen (3077), and Cock Cairn (2387). The principal rivers are the Deveron, rising in the north-west and soon passing into Banffshire; the Bogie, running to the Deveron, about ¼ mile below Huntly; the Ugie, running south-eastward to the sea, about a mile N of Peterhead; the Cruden, running eastward to the sea at Cruden Bay; the Ythan, running 33½ miles north-eastward and south-eastward to the sea, a little below Newburgh; the Urie, going south-eastward to the Don, at Inverurie; the Don, rising at an altitude of 1980 feet, adjacent to the county's western boundary, and making a sinuous run eastward of about 82½ miles, all within the county, to the sea in the vicinity of Old Aberdeen; and the Dee, rising on Cairntoul, at 4060 feet above sea-level, and making a sinuous run of about 87 miles, partly through Braemar, partly through the Aberdeen portions of Deeside, and partly along the boundary with Kincardineshire to the sea at Aberdeen. The chief lakes are Lochs Dhu, Muick, Callater, Brothacan, Kin-Ord, Drum, and Strathbeg, but are all small. Granite is the prevailing rock; occurs of various kinds or qualities; forms the great mass of the mountains together with extensive tracts eastward to the sea; has, for about 300 years, been extensively worked; and up to the present time has been in rapidly increasing demand as an article of export. The quantities shipped at ABERDEEN alone are remarkably great. The quarries of it at Kemnay employ about 250 workmen, with the aid of steam power, all the year round, and since 1858, have raised Kemnay from the status of a rural hamlet to that of a small town. Other notable quarries are those of Rubislaw, Selattie, Dancing Cairn, Persley, Cairngall, and Stirling-Hill, near Peterhead. The Kemnay granite has a light colour and a close texture, and owes to these properties its high acceptance in the market. The Rubislaw granite is of a fine dark-blue colour, and was the material used in the construction of great part of Union Street in Aberdeen. The Cairngall granite is small grained, of fine texture, and admirably suited for polishing and for ornamental work; it furnished the sarcophagus for the remains of the late Prince Consort. The Stirling-Hill or Peterhead granite is of a red colour, and of much larger grain than the other granites; it is much used for mural tablets, monumental stones, and ornate pillar shafts. The granites are sometimes associated with gneiss, with Silurian rocks, or with greenstone, basalt, or other traps; and, viewed in connection with these, they form fully eight-ninths of the substrata of the entire county. Devonian rocks occur in the north, underlie the wide level moors and mosses of Buchan, and have yielded millstones in the parish of Aberdour. Blue slate, two beds of limestone, and a large vein of ironstone occur in Culsalmond parish, forming parts of strata which have been much tilted and deranged; and both the slate and the limestone have been worked. Limestone abounds also in other localities; but, owing to the scarcity of coal, except near a seaport, it cannot be advantageously worked. Beautiful green serpentine, with white and grey spots, occurs in Leslie parish, and is easily wrought into snuff-boxes and ornamental objects. Plumbago and indications of metallic ores have been found in Huntly parish. Gold, in small quantities, has been found in Braemar, and on parts of the coast near Aberdeen. Amethysts, beryls, emeralds, and other precious stones, particularly the species of rock crystal called cairngorms, are found in the moun-

tains of Braemar. Agates, of a fine polish and beautiful variety, have been got on the shore near Peterhead. Asbestos, talc, syenite, and mica also have been found. Mineral springs of celebrated character are at Peterhead and Pannanich.

The surface of the mountains for the most part is either bare rock or such thin poor soil as admits of little or no profitable improvement even for the purposes of hill pasture; that of the moorlands and the mosses comprises many tracts which might be thoroughly reclaimed, and not a few which have, in recent times, been greatly improved; and that of the lowland districts has a very various soil,—most of it naturally poor or churlish, a great deal now transmuted by judicious cultivation into fine fertile mould, and some naturally good alluvium or rich alluvium, now in very productive arable condition. Spongy humus and coarse stiff clays are common in the higher districts; and light sands and finer clays prevail in the valleys and on the seaboard. So great an area as nearly 200,000 acres in Braemar and Crathie is incapable of tillage. Only about 5000 acres in Strathdon parish, containing 47,737 acres, are arable. Nearly 16,000 acres, in a tract of about 40,000 acres between the Dec and the Don, midway between the sources and the mouths of these rivers, are under the plough. The principal arable lands lie between the Don and the Ythan, in Formartine and Garioch, in Strathgogie, and between the Ugie and the sea. Much improvement arose early from the impulse given by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland; and has been vigorously carried forward under impulse of the Garioch Farmer Club (instituted 1808), the Buchan Agricultural Society (1829), the Formartine Agricultural Association (1829), the Vale of Alford Agricultural Association (1831), the Ythanside Farmer Club (1841), the Royal Northern Agricultural Society (1843), the Mar Agricultural Association, the Inverurie Agricultural Association, and many of the greater landed proprietors, and of the most enterprising of the farmers. The recent improvements have comprised, not only extensive reclamation of waste lands, but also more economical methods of cropping, better tillage, better implements, better manuring, better farmyard management, better outhouse treatment of live-stock, and extensive sub-soil draining; and they have resulted in such vast increase of produce from both arable lands and pastures as has changed the county from a condition of constant loss in the balance of agricultural imports and exports, to a condition of constant considerable gain.

According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom*, 1,255,138 acres, having a total gross estimated rental of £1,118,849, were divided among 7472 landowners; one holding 139,829 acres (rental, £17,740), four together 300,827 (£86,296), five 120,882 (£35,959), fourteen 186,302 (£113,927), twenty-five 179,083 (£123,251), forty-six 158,214 (£131,751), sixty 87,466 (£109,805), fifty-eight 42,037 (£45,992), one hundred and twenty-six 30,441 (£69,691), thirty-eight 2658 (£18,880), one hundred and eighty-two 3822 (£37,745), four hundred and twenty-one 1333 (£50,662), and 6492 holding 2274 acres (£277,150).

Tenantry-at-will is now almost entirely unknown. Tenant-tenure is usually by lease for from 15 to 19 years. The tenant, in the management of his land, was formerly restricted to a 5 years' and a 7 years' course of rotation, but is now generally allowed the option also of a 6 years' course; and he is usually allowed 3 years, after entering on his farm, to determine which of the courses he shall adopt. The 7 years' course commonly gives 1 year to turnips, the next year to barley or oats with grass seeds, the next 3 years to grass fallow or pasture, and the last 2 years to successive crops of oats. That course and the 5 years' one are still the most commonly practised; but the 6 years' course has come into extensive and increasing favour, and is generally regarded as both the most suitable to the nature of the prevailing soil, and the most consonant with the principles of correct husbandry. Arable farms generally rent from

15s. to 30s. per acre; but some near Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Inverurie rent much higher.

The acres under corn crops were 214,676 in 1873, 212,767 in 1880, and 215,730 in 1895; under green crops—106,003 in 1874, 104,203 in 1880, and 101,709 in 1895. Of the total 630,070 acres under crops and grass in 1895, 196,755 were oats, 1 wheat, 91,647 turnips, 276,389 clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, 35,711 permanent pasture, etc. The number of cattle was 133,451 in 1866, 152,106 in 1880, and 173,961 in 1895. The cattle are of various breeds, and have on the whole been highly improved. The small Highland breed was formerly in much request, but has latterly dwindled to comparative insignificance. A few Ayrshire cows have been imported for dairy purposes; but no Ayrshires, and scarcely any Galloways, are bred in the county. One Hereford herd here is the only one in Scotland. The polled Angus or Aberdeen breed had great attention from Mr M'Combie of Tillyfour; won him numerous splendid cups, gold medals, silver medals, bronze medals, and upwards of £2500 in money; and has produced some animals of such high qualities as to bring each from 100 to 200 guineas. The same breed was largely kept by the late Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser, who won a prize for it over Mr M'Combie, besides winning a considerable number of other prizes. Other great breeders of it have been the late Mr Rt. Walker of Portlethen, Mr Geo. Brown of Westertown, Mr Jas. Skinner of Drumin, and Mr Al. Paterson of Mulben, who have found successors in Mr A. Bowie of Mains of Kelly, Sir Geo. Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch, Mr Jas. Scott of Easter Tulloch, Mr Wm. Skinner of Drumin, etc. (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*) The short-horned breed is raised more numerously in Aberdeenshire than in any other Scottish county. This breed was introduced about 1830, but did not obtain much attention till after 1850; comprises nine celebrated herds (the Sittyton, Kinellar, Kinaldie, Cairnbrogie, etc.), besides many smaller ones; and has sent off to the market, annually for several years, nearly 400 bull calves and about half as many young heifers. The number of sheep was 112,684 in 1856, 158,220 in 1869, 157,105 in 1874, 137,693 in 1880, and 183,951 in 1895. The breeding of sheep is carried on most extensively in the upland districts, and the feeding of them in the middle and lower districts. The upland flocks move to the lowlands of Aberdeenshire and the adjoining counties about November, and do not return till April. Black-faced wethers, 2, 3, and even 4 years old, are, on some farms on the lower districts, fed with grass in summer, and with turnips and straw in winter. Black-faced sheep constitute more than one-half of all the sheep in the uplands; and also are extensively bred in the inland districts of Braemar, Strathdon, Glenbucket, Corgarrif, Cromar, Cabrach, and Rhynie, but not in the lower districts. Cross-breeds are not so numerous as the black-faced, yet form extensive flocks, and are fed for the slaughter-market. Leicesters have, for a number of years, been extensively bred, and they form fine flocks at Pitmedden, Fornot-Skene, Gownar, Old Meldrum, Strichen Mains, and some other places. There are no pure Cheviots, and few Southdowns. The number of horses was 24,458 in 1869, 23,202 in 1873, 26,851 in 1880, and 31,114 in 1895, of which 199 were kept solely for breeding. They are partly Clydesdales, Lincolns, and crosses; and though not very heavy, may, for the most part, stand comparison with the average of horses throughout the best part of Scotland. The number of pigs was 7773 in 1869, 10,565 in 1874, 7240 in 1880, and 10,379 in 1895. The accommodation for farm servants is better than it was, but still not so good as could be desired. The farm-house kitchens are still the abodes of the majority of the servants; and homes for the families of the married men cannot, in many instances, be found nearer than 8, 10, and even 20 miles. Handsome cottages for servants have been built by the Duke of Richmond on several of his larger farms in the Strathgogie districts; and these, it is hoped, may serve as models for similar buildings on other estates.

Farm servants' wages are about double what they were 50 years ago. Feeding markets, believed to have an injurious effect on the morals of the agricultural labourers, are being superseded by a well-organised system of local registration offices.

Orchards cover 11 acres, market gardens 411, nursery grounds 136; and altogether there are 108,858 acres of woods and plantations within the shire. About 175,000 acres are disposed in deer forests. A great deal of land in the upper part of the Dee Valley, previously under the plough, or used as sheep pasture, has been converted, during the last 50 years, into deer forest. Large portions of Braemar, Glentanner, and Mortlach are still covered with natural wood. 'The mountains there seem to be divided by a dark sea of firs, whose uniformity of hue and appearance affords inexpressible solemnity to the scene, and carries back the mind to those primeval ages when the axe had not invaded the boundless region of the forest.' The Scotch pine is very generally distributed, and flourishes up to 1500 feet above sea-level, as also does the larch. Birch, alder, poplar and other trees likewise abound (*Trans. Highland and Agricultural Society*). Grouse, black game, the hedgehog, the otter, the badger, the stoat, the polecat, and the wild-cat are indigenous. Salmon used to be very plentiful in the Dee and the Don, but, of late years, have greatly decreased. About 20,000 salmon and 40,000 grilse, inclusive of those taken by stake nets, and at the beach adjacent to the river's mouth, are still in an average season captured in the Dee. The yellow trout of the Dee are both few and small. A small variety of salmon is got in Loch Callater, and excellent red trout in Loch Brothacan. So many as 3000 salmon and grilse were caught in a single week of July 1849 at the mouth of the river Don. Salmon, sea-trout, yellow trout, and a few pike are got in the Don. Pearls are found in the Ythan; and the large pearl in the crown of Scotland is believed to have been found at the influx of Kelly Water to the Ythan. Salmon, sea-trout, and finnocks, in considerable numbers, ascend the Ythan. Salmon ascend also the Ugie; finnocks abound near that river's mouth; and burn-trout are plentiful in its upper reaches and affluents. Tench, carp, and Loch Leven trout are in an artificial lake of about 50 acres at Pitfour. Red trout, yellow trout, and some perch are in Loch Strathbeg. Herrings, cod, ling, hake, whiting, haddock, halibut, turbot, sole, and skate abound in the sea along the coast; and are caught in great quantities by fishermen at and near the stations of Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh.

The manufactures of Aberdeenshire figure principally in Aberdeen and its immediate neighbourhood, but are shared by some other towns and by numerous villages. The woollen trade, in the various departments of tweeds, carpets, wineys, and shawls, has either risen, or is rising to great prominence; but is seated principally in Aberdeen and its near vicinity, and has been noticed in our article on Aberdeen. The linen trade, as to both yarn and cloth, has figured largely in the county since about 1745; and is seated chiefly at Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Huntly. The cotton trade employed 1448 hands in 1841, but has declined. Paper-making is carried on more extensively in Aberdeenshire than in any other Scottish county excepting that of Edinburgh. One firm alone has a very large mill for writing-paper at Stoneywood, another mill for envelopes at what is called the Union Paper-works, a third for coarse papers at Woodside; employs upwards of 2000 persons; and turns out between 60 and 70 tons of paper, cards, and cardboard, and about 6,000,000 envelopes every week. Rope-making, comb-making, boot and shoe making, iron-founding, machine-making, ship-building, and various other crafts, likewise employ very many hands. The leather trade proper makes little figure within the county, but elsewhere is largely upheld by constant supplies of hides to the Aberdeen market. The number of cattle killed for export of dead meat from Aberdeen is so great, that the hides sold annually at that port amount to an average of considerably more than 40,000. The commerce of the county is given under its two head ports, ABERDEEN and PETER-

HEAD. The tolls were abolished at Whitsunday 1866; the roads have since been managed by trusts, and are being kept in repair by means of an assessment. The railways are the Caledonian and the Great North of Scotland; and, with the sections of the latter, the Aberdeen and Banff, the Inverurie and Old Meldrum, the Alford Valley, the Formartine and Buchan, and the Deeside, they are separately noticed.

The royal burghs are Aberdeen, Inverurie, and Kintore; a principal town and parliamentary burgh is Peterhead; and other towns and principal villages are—Huntly, Fraserburgh, Turriff, Old Meldrum, Old Deer, Tarland, Stewartfield, St Combs, Boddam, Rosehearty, Inverallochy, Cairnbulg, Ellon, Newburgh, Colliston, New Pitsligo, Banchory, Aboyne, Ballater, Castleton of Braemar, Cuminestown, Newbyth, Fyvie, Insch, Rhyndie, Lumsden, Alford, Kemnay, Auchmill, Bankhead, Burnhaven, Buchanhaven, Broadsea, Garmond, Gordon Place, Longside, Mintlaw, Aberdour, New Deer, Strichen, and Woodend. The chief seats are—Balmoral Castle, Abergeldie Castle, Huntly Lodge, Aboyne Castle, Slains Castle, Keith Hall, Mar Lodge, Skene House, Dalgety Castle, Dunecht House, Haddo House, Philorth Castle, Castle-Forbes, Logie-Elphinstone, Westhall, Crimonmogate, Newe, Edinglassie, Fintray House, Craigievar Castle, Monymusk, Hatton House, Pitmedden House, Finzean, Invercauld, Ballogie, Castle Fraser, Countesswells, Clunie, Learney, Drum, Grandholm, Haughton, Ward House, White Haugh, Leith Hall, Mount-Stuart, Rothie, Fyvie House, Rayne, Manar, Freefield, Warthill, Pitcaple, Meldrum, Auchnacoy, Ellon House, Buchrath Castle, Tillyfour, and Pitlurg.

The county is governed (1891) by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 58 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, 2 sheriffs-substitute, 3 honorary sheriffs-substitute, and 334 magistrates; and is divided, for administration, into the districts of Braemar, Deeside, Aberdeen, Alford, Huntly, Turriff, Garioch, Ellon, Deer, and New Machar. Besides the courts held at ABERDEEN, a sheriff court is held at Peterhead on every Friday, and sheriff small debt circuit courts are held at Huntly and Turriff once every 3 months. The County Council is composed of sixty elected members and five representatives of royal and parliamentary burghs (Peterhead, three; Inverurie and Kintore, one each). There are seven committees of the Council—the Finance Committee, the County Road Board, the County Valuation Committee, the Public Health Committee, the Bills Committee, the Executive Committee under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and the General Purposes Committee. The convener and vice-convener are members of all committees. The Standing Joint-Committee of County is partly elected by the County Council and partly by the Commissioners of Supply, while the Aberdeen District Board of Lunacy is elected partly by the County Council and partly by the Town Council. The prisons are the new Prison of ABERDEEN, and the police cells of Peterhead, Huntly, and Fraserburgh, all three legalised in 1874 for periods not exceeding 3 days. The police force in 1891, exclusive of that for Aberdeen burgh, comprised 97 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £440. The annual value of real property in 1815 was £325,218; in 1843, £605,802; in 1888, £929,884, including £48,728 for railways, and in 1891, £814,887, and of railways, etc., £57,972. The county, exclusive of the burghs, sent 1 member to parliament prior to the Reform Act of 1867; but by that Act it was constituted into two divisions, eastern and western, each sending 1 member. The constituency in 1891, of the eastern division, was 11,803; of the western division, 10,027. The population in 1801 was 121,065; in 1811, 133,871; in 1821, 155,049; in 1831, 177,657; in 1841, 192,387; in 1851, 212,032; in 1861, 221,569; in 1871, 244,603; in 1881, 267,990; in 1891, 281,332, of whom 133,861 were males and 147,471 were females.

The registration county gives off parts of Banchory-Ternan and Banchory-Dovenick parishes to Kincardineshire, and takes in part of Drumoak parish from the same county, and parts of Cabrach, Cairney, Gartly,

Glass, New Machar, and Old Deer from Banffshire—all as constituted prior to their rearrangement in 1891; it comprises 82 parishes, and had in 1891 a population of 281,963. Two parishes, Aberdeen & St Nicholas and Old Machar, have each a poorhouse and a poor law administration; and 10, forming Buchan combination, have a poorhouse dating from 1869. The percentage of illegitimate births is about 13. The climate is far from unhealthy, and, while varying much in different parts, is on the whole mild. The temperature of the mountainous parts, indeed, is about the lowest in Scotland; and the rainfall in the aggregate of the entire area is rather above the mean. The winters are not so cold as in the southern counties, and the summers are not so warm or long. The mean temperature, noted from observations extending over a period of 13 years, is 46·7 at Aberdeen and 43·6 at Braemar 1114 feet above sea-level.

Religious statistics have been already given under Aberdeen; in 1891 the county had 264 public and 48 non-public but State-aided schools—in all, 312 schools—with accommodation for 54,800 children, 51,261 scholars on the registers, and an average attendance of 41,750.

The territory now forming Aberdeenshire was anciently inhabited by the Caledonian *Tæxali*. Many cairns and other antiquities, commonly assigned to the Caledonian times, are in the upland districts. A so-called Pict's house is at Aboyne; vitrified forts are at Insch and Rhynie; and a notable standing-stone, the Maiden Stone, is in Chapel-of-Garioch. Old castles are at Abergeldie, Boddam, Corgarff, Coul, Dundargue, Dumideur, Fedderate, Lesmore, Slains, and other places. Chief septs, in times down almost to the present day, have been the Farquharsons, the Forbeses, and the Gordons. Principal events were the defeat of Comyn by Bruce, at the 'herschip of Buchan,' near Barrahill; the defeat of Donald of the Isles by the Earl of Mar, in 1411, at Harlaw; the lesser conflicts of Corrichie, Alford, and the Craibstone; and other incidents noticed under ABERDEEN. See Jos. Robertson's *Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff* (5 vols., Spalding Club, 1847-69), and Al. Smith's *New History of Aberdeenshire* (2 vols., 1875).

Aberdona, an estate, with a mansion, in Clackmannan parish, 5 miles ENE of Alloa.

Aberdour (Gael. *abhair-dur*, 'confluence of the stream'), a village and a parish of SW Fife. The village lies just to the W of Whitesands Bay, a curve of the Firth of Forth (here 4½ miles wide), and is 3 miles W by S of Burntisland station, and 7½ NW of Leith, with which in summer it holds steamboat communication several times a day. Sheltered on the E by Hawkerraig cliff (270 feet), northward by Hillside and the Cullalo Hills, it nestles among finely wooded glades; commands a wide prospect of the Firth's southern shores, of Edinburgh, and of the Pentland range beyond; and by its good sea-bathing and mild climate draws many visitors, for whose accommodation a terrace of superior villas has been built along the Shore Road, on sites belonging to the Earl of Morton. There is a station here of the railway from Burntisland to Inverkeithing in connection with the Forth Bridge scheme. The village proper, standing at the mouth of the Dour Burn, consists of 3 parts—Old Town to the NE, Aberdour in the middle, and New Town to the SW. It has a good tidal harbour with a picturesque old pier; is supplied with water at an annual cost of about £300; contains the parish church (erected in 1790), the Free church, inns, insurance offices, a railway station post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, and an hospital for 4 widows, founded by Anne, countess of the second Earl of Moray. Here, too, were formerly St Martha's nunnery of St Claire (1474) and the hospital of SS Mary and Peter (1487), and here, concealed by brushwood, still stand the ruins of St Fillan's Church (c. 1178), with a S aisle, a porch, and the grave of the Rev. Robert Blair (1583-1666), Charles I.'s chaplain, who, banished from St Andrews by Archbishop Sharp, died in this parish at Meikle Couston.

Steps lead from the churchyard to the broad southern terrace of Aberdour Castle, a ruinous mansion of the Earls of Morton and Barons Aberdour (1458), held by their ancestors since 1351, earlier by Viponts and by Mortimers. Its oldest portion, a massive keep tower, is chiefly of rough rubble work, with dressed quoins and windows; additions, bearing date 1632, and highly finished, mark the transition from Gothic forms to the unbroken lines of Italian composition that took place during the 17th century. Accidentally burned 150 years since, this splendid and extensive pile has formed a quarry to the entire neighbourhood (Billings, i., plate 12). An oyster-bed in Whitesands Bay employs, with whelk-picking and fishing, a few of the villagers.

The parish, formed in 1640 by disjunction from Beath and Dalgety, contains also the village of Donibristle Colliery, and includes the island of INCHCOLM, lying 1¼ mile to the S, and until 1891 Kilrie Yetts (detached, 132½ acres). Its main body is bounded N by Beath, NE by Auchtertool, E by Kinghorn and Burntisland, S by the Firth of Forth, and W by Dalgety and Dunfermline. Its length from NW to SE is 4½ miles, its breadth varies between 1½ and 3¼ miles; and the total area is 6059½ acres, of which 85 are foreshore. This area, however, was reduced by the transference of the above-mentioned detached portion to the parish of Kinghorn by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. The coast is nearly 2 miles long. The western part of the parish rises gently inland, and is feathered and flecked with plantations; the eastern is steep and rugged, with shaggy woods descending to the water's edge. From NE to SW the Cullalo Hills, 400 to 600 feet in height, intersect the parish; and the tract to the S of them is warm and genial, exhibiting a wealth of natural and artificial beauty, but that to the N lies high, and, with a cold sour soil, presents a bleak, forbidding aspect. Near the western border, from S to N, three summits rise to 499, 513, and 500 feet; on the south-eastern are two 574 and 540 feet high; and Moss Moran in the N, which is traversed by the Dunfermline branch of the North British railway, has elevations of 472 and 473 feet. About 1200 acres are either hill pasture or waste; some 1800 are occupied by woods, whose monarchs are 3 sycamores, 78, 74, and 78 feet high, with girths at 1 foot from the ground of 16½, 20½, and 13½ feet. The rocks are in some parts eruptive, while in others they are carboniferous; there is one colliery, the Donibristle, and fossiliferous limestone and sandstone are also extensively quarried. Mansions are Hillside, Whitehill, and Cuttlehill; and the chief landowners are the Earls of Morton and Moray, each holding an annual value of over £2000. Five others hold each £500 and upwards, 5 from £100 to £500, 4 from £50 to £100, and 19 from £25 to £50. At Hillside 'Christopher North,' the Ettrick Shepherd, and others of the celebrated *Noctes*, met often round the board of Mr Stuart of Dunearn; at Humble Farm Carlyle wrote part of *Frederick the Great*. But (*pace* Sir Walter Scott) Aberdour's best title to fame rests on the grand old ballad of *Sir Patriek Spens*. A baron, it may be, of Wormieston in Crail, that sneaky skipper conveyed in 1281 the Princess Margaret from Dunfermline to Norway, there to be wedded to King Eric; of his homeward voyage the ballad tells us how—

'Half owre, half owre to Aberdour
It's fifty fathoms deep,
And there lies good Sir Patriek Spens,
Wi' the Scots lords at his feet.'

This parish is now in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; anciently it belonged to Inchcolm Abbey, its western half having been granted by Alan de Mortimer, for leave of burial in the abbey church. The bargain was broken, for 'carrying his corpse in a coffin of lead by barge in the night-time, some wicked monks did throw the same in a great deep betwixt the land and the monastery, which to this day, by neighbouring fishermen and salters, is called *Mortimer's Deep*.' The minister's income is £330. There are 2 board-schools, at Aberdour and Donibristle, with respective ac-

commodation for 184 and 167 scholars, the latter having been rebuilt in 1880 at a cost of £1500. These had (1891) an average attendance of 127 and 138, and grants of £82, 2s. and £126, 18s. Valuation (1891) £14,644, 0s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1260, (1831) 1751, (1851) 1945, (1871) 1697, (1881) 1736, (1891) 1977. See M. White's *Beauties and Antiquities of Aberdour* (1869), and W. Ross' *Aberdour and Incheolm* (1885).—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Aberdour, a village and a coast parish of N Aberdeenshire. The village, called commonly New Aberdour, having been founded in 1798 in lieu of an old kirk-hamlet, stands 7 furlongs inland, at an altitude of 337 feet, and is 8 miles W by S of its post-town Fraserburgh, 6½ NW of Strichen station. It has a post office with money order and savings bank departments, 2 inns, and fairs on Monday week before 26 May and on 22 Nov.; at it are the parish church and a Free church. Pop. (1891) 620.

The parish contains, too, the fishing village of Pennan, 3½ miles WNW. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, NE by Pitsligo, SE by Tyrie, S by New Deer, W by Alvah and by Gamrie in Banffshire. From N to S its greatest length is 6½ miles; its width from E to W tapers southward from 5½ miles to ½ mile; and its land area is now 14,026 acres. A detached portion (1482 acres) lying 1½ mile from the SE border was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to Strichen parish. The seaboard, 6 miles long, is bold and rocky, especially to the W, presenting a wall of stupendous red sandstone cliffs, from 50 to 419 feet high, with only three openings where boats can land. Of numerous caverns, one, called Cowshaven, in the E, afforded a hiding-place after Culloden to Alexander Forbes, last Lord Pitsligo (1678-1762); another, in the bay of Nethermill of Auchmedden, was entered, according to legend, by a piper, who 'was heard playing *Lochaber no more* a mile farther ben,' and himself was no more seen. Inland, the surface is level comparatively over the eastern portion of the parish, there attaining 124 feet at Quarry Head, 222 at Egypt, 194 at Dundarg, 248 at Coburty, and 443 at North Cowfords; but W of the Dour it is much more rugged, rising, from N to S, to 522 feet near Pennan Farm, 590 near West Mains, 670 near Tongue, 703 on Windyheads Hill, 612 near Glouhouses, 723 near Greens of Auchmedden, 487 near Bracklamore, and 524 at Mid Cowbog. This western portion is separated from Banffshire by the Torr Burn, and through it 3 deep ravines, the Dens of Troup, Auchmedden, and Aberdour, each with its headlong rivulet, run northward to the sea; but the drainage of the southern division is carried eastward, through Glasslaw Den, by Gonar Burn, the Ugie's northern headstream (Smiles' *Scotch Naturalist*, ch. viii.) The prevailing rocks, red sandstone and its conglomerates, belong to the oldest Secondary formation, and are quarried for building material, as formerly at Pennan for millstones; the soils are various, ranging from fertile loamy clay in the north-eastern low lands to very deep peat earth on the south-western moors. Antiquities are 'Picts' houses,' near Earls Seat; the Cairn of Coburty, said to commemorate a Danish defeat; the ruined pre-Reformation chapel of Chapelden; and on the coast to the NE of the village, crowning a sandstone peninsula 65 feet high, the scanty vestiges of Dundarg Castle, built by the Englishman, Henry de Beaumont, fifth Earl of Buchan in right of his wife, and captured from him by the regent, Sir Andrew Moray (1333). Some will have this to be the Aberdour of the 'grand old ballad of *Sir Patrick Spens*,' at least its church of St Drostan, at the mouth of the Dour, was certainly founded by St Columba in the latter half of the 6th century. 'With Drostan, his pupil, he came from *Hi*, or Iona, as God had shown to them, unto *Abbordoboir*, or Aberdour, and Bede the *Cruithnech*, or Piet, was Mormaer of Buchan before him; and it was he that gave them that *cathair*, or town, in freedom for ever from Mormaer and Toisich' (Skene's *Celt. Scot.*) The chief estates are Aberdour (partly transferred to Strichen in 1891) and Auchmedden, belonging to the Fordeyses of Brucklay Castle in New Deer and the Bairds of Cambusdoon in Ayr, who own respectively 20,899 and 5979

acres in Aberdeenshire, valued at £12,744 and £2704 per annum; whilst 71 proprietors hold a yearly value in this parish of under £100. Purchased by the Gartsherrie Bairds in 1854, Auchmedden belonged from 1568 to 1750 to their more ancient namesakes, whose last male representative, Wm Baird (1701-77), compiled the interesting *Genealogical Collections concerning the Bairds of Auchmedden, Newbyth, and Saughtonhall* (2d. ed., Lond. 1870). Parts of the civil parish (with about 260 inhabitants) are included in the *quoad sacra* parishes of New Byth and New Pitsligo; the rest forms a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, the living being worth £294. Three public schools—Aberdour, Auchmedden, and Glasslaw—with respective accommodation for 259, 114, and 70 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 154, 92, and 44, and grants of £163, 12s., £62, 9s., and £45, 3s. Valuation, £8671, 16s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 1304, (1841) 1645, (1861) 1997, (1871) 2176, (1891) 2019; of registration district (1871) 1945, (1881) 1931, (1891) 1835.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Aberfeldy (*Abyrfealdybeg* in 1301; Gael. *abhair-feathaille*, 'calm smooth confluence'), a police burgh (1887) formerly in detached portions of Dull and Logierait parishes, central Perthshire, but transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 wholly to the parish of Dull, at the terminus of a branch of the Highland railway, 8½ miles W by S of Ballinluig Junction, 32½ NW of Perth, and 79½ NNW of Edinburgh. It stands on both sides of Urlar Burn, 1 mile below its lovely Falls of Moness, and 3 furlongs S of its influx to the Tay; which latter river is spanned, ¼ mile WNW of the village, by a five-arched bridge, erected by General Wado in 1733, and variously described as 'elegant and substantial' by guide-books, by Dorothy Wordsworth as 'of ambitious and ugly architecture.' At least, this bridge commands a noble view down the Tay, eastward, to Grantully Castle; up the Tay, westward, to Castle Menzies and Taymouth Castle, the Strath of Appin, and Glen Lyon; southward of the narrow Glen of Moness,—all set in an amphitheatre of high ribbed hills. Within a radius of some 6 miles, from E to W, rise Grantully Hill (1717 feet), Stron a Ghamhuinn (1208), Meall Dearg (2258), Monadh nam Mial (1975), Meall Dubh (2021), Meall Dun Dhomhnuill (2061), and Craig Hill (1845) to the S of the Tay; and, to the N, the Bonnets (1338), Ben Eagach (2259), Farragon Hill (2559), Weem Hill (1638), Meall Tarruin'chon (2559), and Craig Odhar (1710), beyond which last Schiehallion (3547) and Carn Maig (3419) uprear their loftier summits. Strange that with such surroundings Aberfeldy should most be famed for what it has not, and seemingly never had, the 'birks' of Burns's lyric* :—

'The braces ascend like lofty wa's,
The foaming stream deep-roaring fa's,
O'erhung wi' fragrant spreading shaws,
The birks of Aberfeldy.
The hoary cliffs are crown'd wi' flowers,
White o'er the linn the burnie pours,
And, rising, weets wi' misty showers
The birks of Aberfeldy.'

The date of Burns's visit was 29 Aug. 1787, of Wordsworth's and his sister's 5 Sept. 1803; and the Queen has driven twice through Aberfeldy, 7 Sept. 1842 and 3 Oct. 1866. On a field here, in 1739, the famous 'Black Watch' was first embodied (this title being acquired from their dark tartan uniform), to commemorate which a monument was erected in 1837 in the shape of a cairn, at a cost of about £500. The town is governed by a chief magistrate and eight commissioners. A new public library, reading and recreation rooms in the Town Hall buildings were opened Dec. 5, 1891. Aberfeldy is held, with few exceptions, under building leases of 99 years from the Marquis of Breadalbane, its sole proprietor; and it has recently been much improved, being lighted with gas, and furnished since 1875 with a

* Rowans there are in abundance, and a myth has of course arisen that these have superseded the birks; but the absence of the latter from Aberfeldy in 1803 is as certain as their presence at ABERFELDY years before Burns's day.

thorough drainage system and public waterworks. It has a head post office, with moneu order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial Bank, and the Union Bank of Scotland, two large hotels, a Young Men's Christian Association hall (1881), a literary society, a choral union, curling, criket, and bowling clubs, a dyework, 2 saw-mills, and a woollen factory. A sheriff small-debt court sits on the Monday following the first Saturday of April, August, and December; and cattle sales are held on alternate Thursdays, fairs on the first Thursday of January (old style), the Tuesday of March after Perth, the last Friday of July (old style), and the Thursday of October before Doune November Tryst. To a Free church (Gaelic, 800 sittings) in the presbytery of Breadalbaue and synod of Perth and Stirling, a Congregational church (1817; 700 sittings), and a Baptist church (60 sittings), there has been lately added an Established church; and Aberfeldy has besides a Roman Catholic station, occasionally served from Ballechin; whilst at Weem, 1½ mile WNW, is St David's Episcopal Church (1877). One public school, with accommodation for 328 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 222, and a grant of £215, 9s. Pop. (1841) 910, (1861) 1145, (1871) 1159, (1881) 1260, (1891) 1469—916 in Dull, 553 in Logierait. Pop. of registration district, including parts of Dull, Logierait, Fortingall, Kenmore, and Weem (1861) 2402, (1871) 2286, (1881) 2268, (1891) 2278.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Aberfoyle (Gael. *abhír-a-phuill*, 'confluence of the pool'), a hamlet and a parish on the SW border of Perthshire. The hamlet stands, towards the south-eastern corner of the parish, on the left bank of the Laggan, here crossed by a high and narrow three-arched bridge. It is 4 miles S by W of the Trossachs, and 7 NNW of Buchlyvie station, this being 15½ miles W of Stirling, and 14½ NE of Balloch; by the Strathendrie and Aberfoyle railway this clachan, made classic by Scott's novel of *Rob Roy*, is brought into direct connection with the railway system of Scotland. It has a post office under Stirling, with moneu order and savings' bank departments, an orphanage, and an excellent hotel, the 'Baile Nicol Jarvie,' snccessor to the celebrated 'Clachan,' whose site, about 1 mile westward, is marked by only a few large stones. Across the bridge, 3 furlongs SSW, is the parish church (rebuilt 1744; repaired 1839; and seated for 250); and on this bridge, or its predecessor, a fray took place between a christening party of the Grahams of Duchray and the followers of the Earl of Airth and Menteith, 13 Feb. 1671 (Chambers' *Dom. An.*, ii. 309, 310). A cattle fair is held on the third Tuesday of April, a lamb fair on the Friday before the third Tuesday of August, and a cattle and hiring fair on the last Tuesday of October.

The parish is bounded, N by Loch Katrine, Achray Water, Loch Achray, Dubh Abhainn, and the head of Loch Venachar, which separate it from Callander; E by Loch Drunkie and Port of Monteith; and S, SW, and W by Stirlingshire, being parted for 6½ miles by Duchray Water from Drymen and Buchanan parishes. The greatest length, from near Loch ARKLET at the north-western to Cobleland at the south-eastern angle, is 10½ miles; its width from NE to SW ranges between 2½ and 6 miles; and its area is 29,215 acres, of which 2405 are water. Twenty-two rivulets flow northward into Loch KATRINE, 2 into Achray Water, 2 into Loch ACHRAY, and 2 into Loch VENACHAR, while 3 more run eastward to Loch DRUNKIE; but the drainage generally is carried east-south-eastward, belonging to the basin of the two head-streams of the FORTH—the Avondhu and Duchray Water. The former, rising close to the western boundary, has a course of about 9 miles, and traverses Lochs CHON and ARD; the latter, rising on the slopes of Ben Lomond (3192 feet) in Buchanan, flows 1½ mile north-eastward through the interior of Aberfoyle, and joins the Avondhu near the old Clachan. Thence, as the shallow Laggan, their united waters wind 2½ miles down the narrow Pass of Aberfoyle, beneath the precipices of Craigmore, to Cobleland, where they enter Port of Monteith. Loch

Katrine lies 364 feet above sea-level; and the Inversnaid Road, leading up the valley of the Laggan and Avondhu, has an altitude of 66 feet near the hamlet, of 112 feet towards the head of Loch Ard, of 299 at the foot of Loch Chon, and of 571 at 1 mile NNW of its head. A region of glens and mountains, of rivers, cascades, and lakes, of oak and birch woods, Aberfoyle is for ever associated with the scenes of Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, *Waverley*, and *Rob Roy*; the last describes its little vale, its beautiful river, the bare yet romantic ranges of rock that hedge the landscape in on either side and form a magnificent background, while far to the eastward a glance is caught of the Loch of Monteith, and of Stirling Castle, dimly descried, along with the blue and distant line of the Ochils. From W to E rise Meall Meadhonach (893 feet), Caisteal Corrach (1075), Druim nan Càrn (1500), Sròn Lochie (1643), Beinn Bhreac (2295), 'huge' BÈN VENUE (2393), Beinn an Fhogharaidh (2000), Craigmore (1271), Dùn nam Muc (605), and Meall Ear (1091), to the N of the Avondhu and Laggan; to the S are Beinn Uaimhe (1962) on the western border, Beinn Dubh (1675) and Mnlan an't Sagairt (1398) on the south-western, Coire Eirigh (852), Innis Ard (566), Bad Dearg (533), and Arndrum (454). The rocks include trap, conglomerate, a fissile slate of excellent roofing quality, and hard, blue, white-veined limestone, of which the two last have long been regularly worked. The glens are so small—none more than 1 mile in leugh and ¼ mile in breadth—that the arable area is very limited, and what there is has mostly been reclaimed from heath, to which it would revert if let to lie fallow for a year or two. The lands of Aberfoyle, supposed to have anciently belonged to the neighbouring priory of Inchmahome, were disposed of by the second and last Earl of Airth (d. 1694) to James, third Marquis and first Duke of Montrose, whose great-great-grandson, the fifth duke, is owner of the entire parish. Among its ministers were, Robert Kirk (d. 1692), translator of the Psalms into Gaelic verse; William Fisher (d. 1732), the last Episcopal clergyman who held a benefice in Scotland; and Patrick Graham, author of *Sketches Descriptive of Picturesque Scenery on the Southern Confines of Perthshire* (1806); whilst natives were the Shakespearian critic, William Richardson (1743-1814), and the poet William Glen, writer of 'Wae's me for Prince Charlie.' Among its traditions is the defeat, in 1653, of Colonel Reid, a Cromwellian leader, by Graham of Duchray, at the Pass of Aberfoyle. The principal residences—Glashart, Lochard Lodge, Ledard, Bharhulachan, and Conligartan—lie all around Loch Ard. Aberfoyle is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £295. Two public schools, at the hamlet and at Kinlochard (5 miles W by N), with respective accommodation for 72 and 65 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 50 and 41, and grants of £40, 11s. and £50, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £7376, 9s. 3d. The population of the parish of Aberfoyle in 1891 was 1023.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Abergeldie (Gael. *abhír-gile*, 'confluence of the clear stream'), the Highland residence of the Prince of Wales, in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, stands, at an altitude of 840 feet, on the right bank of the Dee, 6 miles above Ballater, and 2 below Balmoral. Behind it rises Craig-na-Ban, a rounded granitic hill, 1736 feet high; and cairn-crowned Gellaig (2439 feet) fronts it across the river, which at this point is spanned by a handsome iron suspension bridge. The Castle is a massive and imposing building, its oldest part a turreted square block-tower; the estate, extending 10 miles along Deeside, is finely planted with old Scotch firs, larch, and the natural birch, mixed in the private grounds with spruce, ash, plane, and sycamore. The Birks, indeed, of Abergeldie are celebrated in a time-honoured melody, though Burns capriciously transferred their fame to Aberfeldy, where (*teste* Dorothy Wordsworth) no birks were to be seen in 1803. Sir Alexander Gordon, son of the first Earl of Huntly, acquired the lands of Abergeldie in 1482; in 1848 the late Prince Consort purchased the lease of them for 40 years. The Duchess of Kent

spent several autumns here between 1850 and 1861; and here the Empress Eugenie passed the October following the loss of the Prince Imperial (1879).

Aberiachan, a rivulet on the confines of the parishes of Inverness and Urquhart, Inverness-shire. It traverses romantic scenery; makes a succession of falls, from 10 to 30 feet in leap; and enters the lower part of Loch Ness, about 9 miles from Inverness. A spar cave adjacent to it, and to the road from Inverness to Fort Augustus, was discovered not many years ago; measures about 21 feet in length, from 6 to 12 feet in height, and from 3 to 6 feet in width, and makes an interesting display of stalactites and stalagmites.

Aberlady (anc. *Aberlefdi* = Gael. *abhír-liobh-aile*, 'confluence of the smooth place'), a village and a coast parish of NW Haddingtonshire. The village stands at the mouth of the sluggish Peffer Burn, 3 miles NE of Longniddy station, and 5½ NW of Haddington. Consisting chiefly of one long street of good appearance, it is an occasional resort of sea-bathers from Haddington; has a post office under Longniddy, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a hotel, and some good shops; is lighted with gas; and in 1891 had a population of 505.

The parish is bounded N by Dirleton, E and SE by Haddington, S by Gladsmuir, and W by the Firth of Forth. It has an equal extreme length and breadth of 3½ miles; its area is 4928 acres, of which 21½ are links, 581 foreshore, and 6 water. The surface rises very slowly from the shore, nowhere much exceeds 200 feet of elevation, and is mostly flat, yet has a pleasant aspect, abounding in artificial adornment, and commanding views of the Firth and its shores away to the Lomond hills, the Edinburgh heights, the Pentlands, and the Grampians. The coast is everywhere low, and has a great breadth of foreshore. Vessels of 60 or 70 tons can ascend the channel of the Peffer, at spring tides, to within a few hundred yards of the village, and lie tolerably secure; but they cannot easily go out during a westerly wind. The harbour or anchorage-ground belongs to Haddington, in capacity of a port; but it is practically of little or no value, as the trade is trivial. A belt of links, or low flat sandy downs, skirts much of the shore, and is tunnelled by rabbit-holes; the land thence inward, though now well cultivated and productive, appears to have been, at no very distant period, swampy and worthless. The soil there is light and sandy; further back is clay, not naturally fertile; and further inland to the eastern border, is of excellent quality. The Peffer is the only stream of any size; and water for the use of the inhabitants is chiefly obtained from wells, being good and abundant. The rocks are partly eruptive, but mainly of the Carboniferous formation. Limestone and sandstone abound, but are not worked; and coal, in connection with the great coalfield of Midlothian, is believed to extend under a considerable area, but not in conditions likely to compensate mining. Kilspindley fortalice, built in 1585 between the village and the shore, has wholly disappeared, as have two ancient hospitals at Ballencriff and Gosford. The Red Friar Monastery of Luffness, said to have been founded by Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, in 1286, is represented by the founder's effigy, and by the N walls of its First Pointed church, which measured 94 feet 10 inches by 19 feet; and Redhouse Castle, a large 16th-century mansion, near the Gladsmuir boundary, is now a complete ruin. GOSFORD (Earl of Wemyss), BALLENCRIEFF (Lord Elibank), and LUFFNESS (H. W. Hope, Esq.), are the principal seats; the property is divided among 3 landowners holding £500 and upwards, 1 between £100 and £500, 1 between £50 and £100, and 17 between £20 and £50. The Rev. Adam Dickson (d. 1776), author of *The Husbandry of the Ancients*, was a native of this parish, which is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian. The parish church was rebuilt in 1887; the living is worth £400. There is also a U.P. church; and a public school here, with accommodation for 170 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 149, and a grant of £150, 7s. 10d. Valuation (1892)

£9500. Pop. (1831) 973, (1861) 1019, (1871) 1022, (1881) 1000, (1891) 1063.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Aberlady Bay, an encrurvature of the Firth of Forth, on the coast of Haddington and Edinburgh shires, from Gullane Point to Leith, measures 12 miles along the chord, and 3½ thence to the inmost recess of the shore. The view over it, from Arthur's Seat, includes the coast towns of Portobello, Musselburgh, and Prestonpans; the fertile slopes of Haddingtonshire, with the Garleton Hills on the right, and the conical hill of North Berwick Law in the distant front, and is exquisitely beautiful. It was from Aberlady Bay, according to legend, that Thaney, the virgin mother of St Kentigern, was cast adrift in a coracle.

Aberlemno (Gael. *abhír-leumnach*, 'confluence of the leaping stream'), a village and a parish of central Forfarshire. The village stands on the left bank of a rivulet, 3¼ miles N by W of Auldbar Road station on the Caledonian, and 6 NE of its post-town, Forfar. The present parish comprises the ancient parishes of Aberlemno and Auldbar; but the former is thought to have originally included the portion of Oathlaw through which the Lemuo flows, and to have had its church where that stream enters the South Esk. It is bounded N by Careston and Brechin, E by Brechin and Guthrie, S and SW by Rescobie, W by Oathlaw, and NW by Tannadice. Of irregular outline, it measures 6½ miles from NE to SW, and 5 from NNW to SSE; its land area is 8914 acres. The SOUTH ESKE, roughly tracing all the north-western and northern boundary, is the only considerable stream; the only loch, Balgavies, on the southern border, is ½ mile long by 1 furlong wide, contains pike and perch, and was formerly dredged for marl. The surface declines towards the South Esk, and from N to S attains an altitude of 452 feet at the Mote, of 323 at Blibberhill, of 663 in the eastern summit of the Hill of Finhaven, of 441 near the Wood of Kellockshaw, of 492 at Pitkenney, of 800 in fort-crowned Turin Hill on the south-western border, of 348 near Framedrum, and of 384 near Turin House. The lower grounds are for the most part fertile and well cultivated; the higher are often clothed with broom and heath. A greyish sandstone abounds in the SW, and is worked in several quarries both for building and for paving purposes. MELGUND and FLEMINGTON Castles are ruins; AULDBAR Castle, Balgavies, and Carsgownie are interesting old buildings, still inhabited. Older than any of these are two sculptured stones, standing one in the churchyard, the other a little to the N. The former, about 6 feet high, represents a battle in which both horse and foot are engaged, and in which a bird attacks a helmeted man, vainly attempting to cover himself with a shield. Above are a mirror and less intelligible emblems; on the back is a finely ornamented cross, surrounded by quaint figures of animals. 'This monument,' says Worsaae, 'might have been reared after a victory, whether over the Danes remains uncertain. At all events, the stone is Scotch, not Scandinavian' (*Danes and Northmen*, pp. 210-213). A third and similar stone was brought to Auldbar Castle from the ruins of a neighbouring chapel. The Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund (cre. 1813) owns nearly one-half of the parish; and 7 other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of between £20 and £50. Aberlemno is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns. The church is mainly a reconstruction of 1722, with some 450 sittings; its minister's income is £253. There is also a Free church, and under the board are the Aberlemno school and a subscription school at Pitkenney, which, with respective accommodation for 152 and 67 scholars, had (1891) an average attendance of 76 and 51, and grants of £47 and £37, 7s. 6d. Valuation of lands (1891) £8290, 16s.; of railway, £687. Pop. (1831) 1079, (1871) 1007, (1891) 926.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Aberlour (Gael. *abhír-luath-ir*, 'confluence of the strong stream'), a village and a parish on the W border of Banffshire. The village of Aberlour or Charlestown of Aberlour stands on a haugh, at the influx of a burn of its own name to the Spey, and has a station on the

Strathspey branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 2½ miles SW of Craigellachie Junction and 17 SW of Keith. Founded, in 1812, by Grant of Wester Elchies, it is a burgh of barony by Royal Charter, and consists of substantial slated houses ranged in a broad street ½ mile long, with a square to the W; it has a post office, with telegraph, money order, and savings' bank departments, branches of the Union and North of Scotland banks, several insurance offices, an excellent hotel, and an imposing distillery, with tower and spire (1880); fairs are held at it on the first Thursday of April, the Thursday before 26 May, and the second Thursday of November. The old church of St Drostan is now a roofless ruin; and a successor to it, erected in 1812, was destroyed by fire in 1861, when the present parish church was built; it has 800 sittings and a tower 65 feet high. The Free church is also of recent construction, and likewise St Margaret's Episcopal church (1875-78). In connection with it there are schools and an orphanage for 50 children of all denominations. The latter is supported by voluntary contributions. Upwards of 200 girls are also received and trained for service, these being not only provided with a home when out of a situation or ill, but looked after when they leave. The demands for admission are so numerous that it is being enlarged.

The parish is bounded NW for 6 miles by the river Spey, separating it from Elginshire; NE for 1½ mile by the river Fiddich, separating it from Boharm; E and SE by Mortlach; and SW by Inveraven. Its greatest length, from N to SSW, is 9 miles; its breadth is from 1 to 5 miles; and its land area is 14,781 acres. The SPEY is here a deep and rapid river, which, in the great floods of 1829, rose 19½ feet above its ordinary level, and from this parish it receives the Carron and Aberlour Burns, the latter of which, 1 mile above its mouth, makes a beautiful cascade of 30 feet in leap—the Linn of Ruthlie. Most of the surface is hill or mountain, the chief elevations being, in the N, Blue Hill (1062 feet), Gownie (1005), and Wood of Allachie (909); near the eastern border, Edinville (1067), and on the western, Drum Wood (967); in the centre, Tom of Ruthrie (951 feet); and, in the S, BEN RINNES (2755), Roy's Hill (1754), Braushie Cree (1477), and Restocknach (1196). A considerable aggregate of upland has been reclaimed for the plough, and still more naturally good arable land exists in the form of narrow vales, or what are here called *davghs*, along the courses of the streams and around the bases of the hills, so that altogether about one-half of the entire area is under cultivation. The soil in some parts along the Spey is a rich, deep, alluvial loam; in other parts, further from the river, is a good mould, on a bed of rough gravel; in others, toward the foot of the hills, is prevalently argillaceous; and toward the base of Ben Rinnes, is reclaimed moss or coarse humus. The rocks include much granite and some limestone, but are nowhere quarried. The birch-clad rock of CRAIGELLACHIE figures picturesquely in the landscape, and thence the Strathspey railway goes up the Aberlour side of the river, past Aberlour village to Carron, where it crosses a magnificent iron viaduct. Aberlour House (Mr Findlay) stands 1½ mile SSE of Craigellachie, is a good modern mansion, in the Grecian style, with pleasant grounds, and very fine gardens; on its lawn is a Doric column of Aberdeen granite, 84 feet high, surmounted by a large globe of polished granite. Kinermory eminence, to the SW of the village, was anciently the site of a house of the Knights Templars, and commands a fine view of part of the Spey's valley. Four landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £50 and £100, and 4 of between £20 and £50. This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray, but part of it is annexed for school, registration, and ecclesiastical purposes to the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenrinnnes. The minister's income is £296. The board schools of Aberlour, Edenville, Charlestown (Episc.), and Craigellachie (females, E. C.), with respective accommodation for 210, 146, 266, and 77 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 144, 74, 167, and 68, and grants of £135, 8s., £64. 10s.,

£150, 3s. 6d., and £59, 10s. Pop. of civil parish (1871) 1776, (1881) 1913, (1891) 2165; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 1795, (1891) 2072.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

The presbytery of Aberlour comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Aberlour, Boharm, Inveraven, Knockando, and Rothes, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Glenlivet and Glenrinnnes. Pop. (1891) 10,042, of whom 2199 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in that year, when the sums raised by these congregations in Christian liberality amounted to £599. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Aberlour, whose churches at Aberlour, Boharm, Inveraven, Knockando, Mortlach, and Rothes, had 959 communicants in 1891.

Aberluthnet, a rivulet of S Kincardineshire, running to the North Esk in the vicinity of Marykirk village. Aberluthnet (Gael. *abhri-luath-ait*, 'confluence where the stream is swift') was anciently the name of Marykirk parish, and continued an alternative name of it down to the beginning of last century.

Abermele or Abermilk, an ancient parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It was named from the confluence of the river Mele or Milk with the Annan; and, its church having been dedicated to St Kentigern or Mungo, it has, since the Reformation, been called St MUNGO.

Abernethy, a Speyside parish of E Inverness-shire, till 1870 partly also in Elginshire. It contains the village of Nethybridge, which, standing on the right bank, and 1½ mile above the mouth of the Nethy, here spanned by a bridge 84 feet long, has a post office (Abernethy) under Grantown, with money order, telegraph, and savings bank departments, an inn, and a station on the Great North of Scotland, 4½ miles SSW of Grantown, 4¾ ENE of Boat of Garten, and 9¾ N by W of Perth.

The parish comprises the pre-Reformation parishes of Abernethy and Kincardine, the former mostly to the E, the latter wholly to the W of the Nethy. It is bounded NE by Cromdale in Elginshire and Kirkmichael in Banffshire, E and SE by Kirkmichael, SW by Rothiemurchus, and NW by Duthill and Cromdale, having an extreme length from NNE to SSW of 16½, and an extreme width from E to W of 14 miles. The SPEY, here 50 yards broad, flows 16 miles along all the north-western border, and glides on smooth and unruffled, throughout this course having only a fall from about 690 to 600 feet above sea-level. The Nethy rises on the eastern slope of Cairngorm, at an altitude of 2700 feet, and after a north-westerly course of 14 miles, falls into the Spey near Broomhill station. A brook in drought, it is subject to violent spates, the greatest on record being those of 1829 and June 1880, when it flooded great part of Nethybridge village, and changed all the level below into a lake. The Nethy itself receives the Dorback Burn (flowing 9½ miles WNW), and the Duack Burn (6¾ miles N); and 2 affluents of the Avon, the Water of Cairplach or Ailnack and the Burn of Brown, trace 7 miles of the south-eastern, and 4 of the eastern border. Besides many smaller tarns, Loch Garten (5 × 3 furlongs) lies at an altitude of 726 feet, 2½ miles SW of Nethybridge; on the Rothiemurchus boundary are Loch Phitiulais (5 × 1½ furlongs, altitude 674 feet), and pine-girt Loch Morlich (8 × 5 furlongs, altitude 1046 feet). Save for the level strip along the Spey, from 3 furlongs to 2½ miles in width, the surface everywhere is hilly or grandly mountainous, ascending southward to the Cairngorm Mountains, eastward to the Braes of Abernethy, north-eastward towards the hills of Cromdale. To the W of the Nethy the chief elevations are Tor Hill (1000 feet), Carn Rynettin (1549), Craigowrie (2237), Creagan Gorm (2403), Meall a' Bhuachaille (2654), Mam Suim (2394), An t-Aonach (2117), Airgidmeall (2118), *Castle Hill (2366), *Creag na Leacainn (3448), and *CAIRNGORM (4084), where the asterisks mark the summits culminating on the boundary. E of the Nethy rise Carn na Leine (1505), Beinn an Fhuidair (1476), Carn Dearg (1378), *Tom Liath (1163), Carn Tuairneir (2250), Baddoch (1863), Tom nan Damh Mora (1742), Tom an Fheannaigh (1638), Carn an Fhir Odhair (2257), Carn a Chnuic (1658), Carn Sheilg (2040), Carn Bheur (2636), Beul Buidhe (2385), Geal Charn (2692), Geal Charn Beag (2484), Tamh-dhruim (2463), *Cairplach

(3574), and *A Choinneach (3215). Planted or natural pine-forest covers a vast extent, far up the Nethy, around Loch Garten, and in GLENMORE on the border of Rothiemurchus; and, whilst loch and river abound in trout and salmon, the glens and mountains teem with all kinds of game, the Countess-Dowager of Seafield's Abernethy deer-forest being one of the largest. The felling, too, of timber on the uplands, thence to be floated down the Nethy to the Spcy, forms a great source of wealth, first opened up in 1728 by Aaron Hill, ex-manager of Drury Lane (Chambers' *Dom. Ann.*, iii. 547). The rocks are chiefly granitic and unworked; what arable soil there is—by nature fertile—has been greatly improved by liming; and within the last 30 years many acres of pasture have been brought under the plough, many good farm-buildings erected. In the NE a Roman road is thought to have run from Bridge of Brown to Lynemore, and on towards Cromdale station; Castle Roy, near the church, a reputed stronghold of the Comyns, is 90 feet long, 60 broad, and 30 high, with no roof or loopholes, and but a single entrance. John Stuart, the Gaelic poet, best known as 'John Roy Stuart,' was born at Knoek of Kineardine in 1700. The Countess Dowager of Seafield and the Duke of Richmond are chief proprietors in Abernethy, which gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Moray. The living is worth £331; the parish church (1000 sittings) stands 7 furlongs NNE of Nethybridge, and is a well-built modern edifice, as also are a Free church and an Established mission church (600 sittings) at Kincardine, 6½ miles SW, on the Spey. Four public schools—Abernethy, Dorback, Glenbrown and Glenlochy, and Tulloch—with respective accommodation for 198, 40, 42, and 84 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 105, 11, 12, and 23, and grants of £118, 15s. 6d., £26, 12s., £22, 19s. 11d., and £44, 17s. 6d. Valuation £8141, of which £6552 belongs to the Countess-Dowager of Seafield. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking (1891) 1354.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 75, 1877.

The presbytery of Abernethy, meeting at Grantown, comprehends the civil parishes of Abernethy, Alvie, Cromdale, Duthil, Kingussie, Kirkmichael, and Laggan, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Advie, Inch, Inverallen, Rothiemurehus, and Tomintoul. Pop. (1891) 10,613, of whom 1171 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in that year, the sums raised by the above congregations amounting to £938. There is also a Free Church presbytery of Abernethy, having churches at Abernethy, Alvie, Cromdale, Duthil, Kingussie, Kirkmichael, and Laggan, with 1869 members and adherents in 1891.

Abernethy, a small police burgh of SE Perthshire, and until 1891 a parish partly also in Fife. The town has a station on the Ladybank and Perth branch of the North British railway, 8½ miles SE of Perth, and 1¼ mile SSW of the influx of the Earn to the Tay. It stands on the right bank of the Nethy, and thence most probably received its name (Celt. 'ford of the Nethy'), which Colonel Robertson, however, derives from *Obair Nethan* or *Nehtan* ('Nectan's work'). His objection to the former etymology is, that at Abernethy there is no confluence, the stream not joining the Earn till 1¼ mile below the town, and ¼ mile below Innerneath, a former seat of the Freers, now owned by Sir Robert Drummond Moncrieffe (*Gael. Topog.*, 76-79). But, then, Skene says that '*Aber* and *Inver* were both used by the southern Picts, though not quite in the same way, *Inver* being generally at the mouth of a river, *Aber* at the ford usually some distance from the mouth' (*Celt. Scot.*, i. 220-222); anyhow, Isaac Taylor is certainly wrong in stating that 'Abernethy became Inverneath, though the old name is now restored' (*Words and Places*, 258-260). Orreca, a town of the Vernicoines, mentioned by Ptolemy, the Alexandrian geographer of the 2d century A.D., must have stood at or near Abernethy; and at Abernethy, according to the Pictish chronicle, Nectan Morbet, third of the shadowy line of early Pictish kings, founded a church in honour of St Bridget of Kildare about 462—a legend inconsistent with the known date of St Bridget's death (525). Under the influence of Columba's teaching, Gartnaidh, 'supreme king of the Tay,' founded or re-founded here a church for Columban monks, dedicated,

like its alleged predecessor, to St Bridget, some time between 584 and 596, Abernethy being then the chief seat of the Pictish government. It was most probably in the neighbouring low-lying plain that the Picts, revolting from the Anglie yoke, were routed by Eegfrid, with dreadful slaughter, in 672; thirteen years later Eegfrid's own rout and death at Dunneichen restored to them their independence. In 717 the Columban monks were doubtless expelled from Abernethy by Nectan III. for nonconformity to Rome; but in 865 we find it once more occupied by Irish clergy, as in that year it seems to have been visited and reorganised by Cellach, abbot both of Iona and of the mother church of Kildare. From that year, too, on to 908, Abernethy was at once the episcopal and the royal capital of the whole Pictish kingdom, Constantin, son of Kenneth mac Alpin, having translated the sole bishopric hither from Dunkeld. Three bishops held the see, whose transference to St Andrews under Constantin, King of Alban, stripped Abernethy of much of its former importance, the single epoch in its after-history being the homage paid at it in 1072 to the Conqueror by Malcolm Ceanmhor, 'who came and made peace with King William, and gave hostages, and became his man; and the king went home with all his forces.' Culdees are first heard of at Abernethy during the reign of Eadgar (1097-1107), but it does not appear how long they had been introduced. They were holding the possessions of the ancient nunnery between 1189 and 1198; but the church and its pertinents had been granted by William the Lyon to Arbroath Abbey, to whose monks the lay Abbot of Abernethy now conveyed his abbatial rights, while retaining his lands, becoming thus a secular baron and founder of the house of Abernethy. A dispute in the succeeding century between Arbroath and these Culdees was decided by the Bishop of Dunblane against the latter, who in 1272 were converted into a priory of Canons Regular of St Augustine, valued at its dissolution at £706, 11s. 2d.

Thus Abernethy disappeared from history, yet still it retains a monument of bygone greatness in its tapering round tower, like though inferior to that of BRECHIN. Standing by itself in the centre of the town, at an angle of the churchyard near the entrance-gate, it is 74 feet high, and has an interior diameter of 8½ feet at its base, where the wall is 2½ feet thick, while at the top the diameter is 5½ feet, and the wall's thickness 2. It is built of stone, dressed to the curve and laid in 64 courses, the material up to the twelfth of these being a hard grey sandstone, which has resisted the weather; above, a buff-coloured freestone, much weather-worn, especially at the joints. Without, it presents a continuous plane; within, it is divided by string courses into six stories, the sixth terminating a little short of the summit in a platform roof, which is gained by a staircase of modern construction. The two lowest stories are pierced by a doorway only, which, fronting the N, stands 2½ feet above the present level of the ground, is 8 feet high by 3 wide, and has inclined jamb-posts, going right through and projecting externally a little from the wall, with a semicircular head, hewn from one solid stone. In each of the three next stories is a single diminutive aperture; the uppermost is lighted by four round-headed windows, facing the four points of the compass, each 5½ feet high by 2½ feet wide, and each with inclined jambs. Such is the famous Abernethy tower, agreeing generally with that of Brechin, and with that only on the Scottish mainland. In Ireland, however, there still stand 76 round towers, presenting the characteristics of this pair; 'therefore,' says Mr Anderson, 'these two are etragglers from a great typical group, which has its habitat in Ireland, and all questions as to the origin, progress, and period of the type must be discussed with reference to the evidence derived from the principal group.' Concerning the origin of the Irish towers imagination formerly ran riot. Buddhists, Druids, Baal worshippers, Brehon lawgivers, pillar-saints, Freemasons, Danes, or Phoenicians had reared them; they were minarets, phallic emblems, celestial indices, penitentiaries, monumental tombs, or what not also besides. Now, archaeologists

are fairly agreed that one and all were built in connection with churches, not as belfries (though afterwards employed as such), since large bells were not cast till after 1200, and not till then were campaniles erected. They were due to the Norsemen's raids, being meant, as Ruskin says of church towers generally, 'for defence and faithfulness of watch.' More than this, they admit of classification into four groups, marking the transition from the flat-lintelled style of ecclesiastical architecture to the round-arched and decorated Irish Romanesque—a transition accomplished between the end of the 9th and the beginning of the 12th century. To which of these groups, then, does our tower belong? To none, according to Dr Petrie, who refers its erection to 712-727, believing it to have been built by certain Northumbrian architects of Jarrow monastery, summoned by Nectan III. to build him a church in the Roman style, which should be dedicated to St Peter (note appended to Sir J. Simpson's *Archæol. Essays*, i. 134). Skene objecting to this that no church at Abernethy was ever dedicated to St Peter, and that this tower has no peculiarity so marked as thus to remove it wholly from the class of similar structures, yet holds that it is 'undoubtedly older than that of Brechin,' and assigns it to 865, the year of Abbot Cellach's visit to Abernethy (*Celt. Scot.*, 1877, ii. 309, 310). Muir, on the other hand, discovered features in the Abernethy tower which 'place it somewhat lower in the scale of time than that of Brechin, e.g., the decidedly Norman type of the belfry windows, and the stones of the general building, which approach very nearly to the small cubical form of those we constantly find in Romanesque masonry' (*Old Church Arch.*, 1861). And Mr Anderson so far agrees with Muir, that while he decidedly ascribes the Brochin tower to the third of the four groups, i.e., to a period later than 950, this Abernethy tower he connects with either the third or fourth, 'though the difference between it and the Brechin one cannot be very great' (*Scotland in Early Christian Times*, 1881). See also vol. ii. of Lord Dunraven's *Irish Archaeology*, edited by Miss Stokes (Lond. 1877). Besides its ancient tower, rising grey and melancholy over the red-tiled houses, the town has nothing of much interest, being a mean-looking place, with irregular streets, but with several good cottages built to accommodate summer visitors. It is a burgh of barony under charter granted (23 Aug. 1476) by Archibald 'Bell-the-Cat,' fifth Earl of Angus, and confirmed (29 Nov. 1628) by William, eleventh Earl, to whose descendant, the Duke of Hamilton, it gives the title of Baron (cre. 1633). It is lighted with gas, has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and holds a cattle fair on the second Thursday in November. The former parish church, one of the oldest in Scotland, was demolished in 1802, when the present plain edifice, containing 600 sittings, was built on a neighbouring site. There are also a Free church, a U.P. church, and a public school, with accommodation for 359 scholars, an average attendance (1891) of 206, and a grant of £199, 11s. 11d. Weaving is the chief winter employment of the inhabitants, many of whom in summer are engaged in salmon-fishing on the Tay. Pop. (1871) 953, (1891) 852.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Glenfoot and Aberarge, 1 and 1½ mile WSW of the town. It is bounded N by the river Earn, dividing it from Rhyn, and by the Tay, dividing it from St Madoes; E by Newburgh, S by Anchtarmuchty and Strathmiglo, and W by Arngask, Dron, and Dunbarney. In 1891 it was placed by the Boundary Commissioners wholly in the county of Perth, with the exception of certain lands which were transferred to Fife parishes, Easter Colzie going to Newburgh parish, and Nochnarrie and Pitlour to Strathmiglo. To the S of the town the surface is broken by hills, belonging to the Ochills, and rising in the middle of the parish to 815, 906, and 923 feet, in its southern portion to 879 and 629 feet. Northward the low ground lying along the EARN and TAY, and traversed by the little FARE, forms an oblong some 4 miles long by 1½ mile broad, and is not exceeded in beauty, fer-

tility, and cultivation by any tract of equal extent in Scotland. Its soil and sub-soil, down to a depth of 25 feet, consist of strata of clay and sand, overlying a stratum of moss from 1 foot to 3 feet thick, which comprises remains of oak, alder, hazel, and birch. Fine rich haughs, protected by embankments from inundation, extend along the windings of the Earn and Tay; the latter is here from ½ to ¾ mile broad, and is divided into the North and the South Deep by the long, low island of MUGDRUM, belonging to Abernethy parish. Eruptive rocks prevail throughout the uplands, Devonian in the low grounds. At Innernethy is a disused Old Red Sandstone quarry, and greenstone and clinkstone are still worked in the hills, whilst zeolites, jaspers, agates, and calcareous spars abound in Glenfarg, where a quarry has yielded fragments of scales of ichthyolites. At the SE angle of the parish a hill behind Pitlour House is crowned by an ancient fort, with a paved road leading to it; at the SW are the ruins of Balvaird Castle, a stronghold of the Murrays, whose descendant, the Earl of Mansfield, takes from it his title of Baron (cre. 1641). He, the Earl of Wemyss, Sir Robert Moncrieff, and 6 other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 13 between £100 and £500, 7 between £50 and £100, and 22 between £24 and £50. The chief mansions are Ayton, Carey, and Carpow, near the last of which stood the castle of the Lords of Abernethy. Near it, too, in a weaver's cottage, was born the Rev. John Brown of Haddington (1722-87), author of the *Self-interpreting Bible*, and the great pastor of that Secession Church, of whose four founders (1733) the Rev. Alexander Moncrieff, minister of Abernethy, was one. This parish is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £291. Valuation (1891) of Perthshire portion, £10,791, 14s. 6d.; of Fifeshire portion, £1327, 9s. 8d. Pop. of entire parish (1831) 1776, (1861) 1960, (1871) 1744, (1881) 1714, (1891) 1585, of which 107 were in Fifeshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Abernnyte, a hamlet and a parish near the E border of Perthshire. The hamlet stands in a beautiful glen, by the confluence of two rivulets, one of them anciently called the Nyte; and is 2¼ miles NW of its post-village Inchtute, 4 miles NNW of Inchtute station, and 11½ miles ENE of Perth.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Longforgan, SE by Inchtute, SW by Kinnaird, W by Collace, and NW by Cargill. Of irregular shape, it has an extreme length from E to W of 3¾ miles, a width from N to S of 1¾ mile, and an area of 2533 acres, of which 1¼ are water. The surface has a general north-westward rise from the Carse of Gowrie to the Sidlaw Hills, the Braes of the Carse in the centre of the parish having elevations of 632 and 832 feet above sea-level, while to the W are the slopes of Blacklaw (969 feet), Dunsinane Hill (1012), Black Hill (1182), and King's Seat (1235), whose summits, however, lie just outside the bounds. The glen, shut in upon three sides by bold but cultivated ascents, opens south-eastward to the Carse; and its united rivulets form in the low grounds at the head of a deep-wooded ravine a romantic waterfall with 40 feet of almost sheer descent. The rocks are chiefly sandstone and amygdaloid, containing agates; and the soil on these lower grounds is light but fertile, mostly incumbent on gravel, whilst that of the uplands is of poorer quality, and in some places heathy. Two cairns crowned Glenny Law, on which and on Stockmuir there also stood two small stone-circles of 7 and 9 stones each. Abernyte House is the principal residence, and 7 landowners hold each an annual value of upwards of £50. In the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns, the parish contains an Established church (rebuilt 1736; living, £200), and a Free church for Abernyte and Rait, these churches standing ½ mile E, and 5 furlongs ESE, of the hamlet. A public school, with accommodation for 92 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 64, and a grant of £55. Valuation (1891) £2464, 12s. 5d. Pop. (1831) 254, (1861) 310, (1871) 253, (1881) 275, (1891) 263.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Aber-Ruthven. See ABERRUTHVEN.

Abertarf, a parish, giving name to a presbytery, in the centre of Inverness-shire. The parish, named from the mouth of the Tarf rivulet, which enters the head of Loch Ness at Fort Augustus, lies principally on the NW side of Loch Ness, and formerly comprised also the district of Glenmoriston, but is now united to the parish of BOLESKINE. The presbytery of Abertarf, in the synod of Argyll, meets at Fort William in March and at Fort Augustus in November. It comprehends the parishes of Boleskine-Abertarf, Kilmallie, and Kilmonivaig, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ballachulish and Ardour, Duncansburgh, Fort Augustus, and Glangarry. Pop. (1891) 7871, of whom 447 were communicants, when the above congregations raised £709 in Christian liberality. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Abertarf, whose churches of Arisaig, Ballachulish (North and South), Fort Augustus, Fort William, Glenmoristou, Glen Urquhart, Kilmallie, and Kilmonivaig, had 2232 members and adherents in 1891.

Aberuchill, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Comrie parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile SW of Comrie. A castle here, built in 1602, was long a centre of strife between the Campbells and the Macgregors.

Aberuthven (Gael. *abhir-ruadh-abhainn*, 'confluence of the red river'), a post office village in the north of Auchterarder parish, SE Perthshire, stands on the right bank of Ruthven Water, 1½ mile S of its influx to the Earn, and is 2½ miles SW of Dunning station on the Stirling and Perth section of the Caledonian railway, and 2¾ NE of its post-town, Auchterarder. It has a Free church (1851), an inn, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 61, and a grant of £40, 17s. Cattle fairs are held on the third Tuesday of April and November. Across the Ruthven stands the roofless ruin of St Kattan's Chapel, the church of what once formed the separate parish of Aberuthven, granted in 1200 to INCH-AFFRAY. Of Norman or First Pointed origin, it retains a couplet of narrow, ogee-headed, one-light windows, set widely apart in the E wall, and is the burial place of the Duucans of Damside and the Græmes of Inchbrakie; whilst beside it is the urn-surmounted mausoleum of the Dukes of Montrose.

Abington, a village in the E of Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire, standing at 808 feet above sea-level on the left bank of the Clyde, ¾ mile below the influx of Glen-gonner Water, and 14 miles SSE of Lanark by road. A bridge over the Clyde connects it with Abington station, ¼ mile eastward on the Caledonian; this station being 9 miles S by W of Symington, 43¼ SW of Edinburgh, and 43½ SE of Glasgow. At the village are a Free church, a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, an hotel, and a school, which, with accommodation for 83 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 50, and a grant of £62. Coursing meetings are held in the vicinity, at which the best dogs of England and Ireland are pitted against those of the West of Scotland. Abington House, a little to the S of the village, is a handsome modern erection, the seat of Sir Edward Arthur Colebrooke of Crawford, fifth Bart. since 1759 (b. 1861; suc. 1890), and owner of 29,604 acres in the shire of an annual value of £9282.

Aboyne, a village and a parish of S Aberdeenshire. The village, called sometimes Charlestown of Aboyne, has a station on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 32½ miles W by S of Aberdeen, and 11 miles E by N of Ballater, and stands at 413 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Dee, here crossed by a fine suspension bridge (1831), which, 230 feet long by 14 wide, is gained from the S by two iron-trussed arches of 50 and 60, and by two stone arches of 20 and 30, feet span. This bridge and a predecessor (1828; destroyed by the great flood of 4 Aug. 1829) were erected by the Earl of Aboyne at a cost of £7000; in 1871 it was re-constructed by the County Road Trustees. Surrounded by forest uplands, and skirting a large green,

Aboyne is a pretty little place, possessing a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, a good hotel, a public library and reading-room, and a picturesque high-roofed school (1874). Its places of worship are a handsome parish church (1842, 623 sittings), a Gothic Free church with graceful spire; and a Roman Catholic church, St Margaret's (1874, 120 sittings). A burgh of barony, it holds cattle and horse fairs on the third Thursday of the months of January, February, March, April, August, September, November, and December, on the last Wednesday of June and the last Friday of July, and on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of October (old style).

The present parish comprises the ancient parish of Glentanner, and hence is often designated the united parish of Aboyne and Glentanner. It is bounded N by Logie-Coldstone, E by Kincardine O'Neil and Birse, S by Lochlee in Forfarshire, and W by Glenmuick. Irregular in outline, it has a length from N to S of from 2 to 8¼ miles, a width from E to W of from 2½ to 8½ miles, and a land area of 25,265 acres. A small detached portion (consisting of 349 acres), situated at or near Percie, and surrounded by the parish of Birse, was by the Order of the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to that parish. With the exception of the lands of Balnacraig, Aboyne proper is all to the left or N of the Dee, between the burns of Dess on the E and Dinnet on the W. Its highest summit, Mortlich, rises upon the northern boundary to 1248 feet above sea-level, and is crowned by an obelisk and cross of granite 60 feet high, erected in 1868 as a memorial of Charles, tenth Marquis of Huntly (1792-1863). Lesser eminences are Balnagowan Hill (800 feet), Muchricha's Cross (798), Oldtown (580), and Balnacraig (689). Glentanner extends from the southern bank of the Dee away to the Braes of Angus; and within it, from N to S, are Creagna-Slìge (1336 feet), Duchery Beg (1485), Baudy Meg (1602), the Strone (1219), the Hill of Duchery (1824), Craigmahandle (1873), Little Cockcairn (2044), Cockcairn (2387), Gannoch (2396), and the Hill of Cat (2435), the three last culminating upon the southern or south-eastern border. The DEE either bounds or intersects the parish for about 15 miles, descending within this distance from some 550 feet at Deecastle to 460 at the mouth of the Dinnet, 397 at the suspension bridge of Aboyne, and 296 at the Bridge of Potarch. Its principal affluent is the impetuous Water of Tanner, which, rising in Glenmuick parish on the south-western slope of Hare Cairn (2203 feet), takes a north-easterly course of 14 miles to a point ¾ mile above the suspension bridge, and receives on the way the united Waters of Gainry and Allachy and the Skinna Burn. It flows through 'a beautiful and richly-wooded glen, between high hills'—so the Queen has described Glentanner, up which she drove as far as Etnach, with the Prince Consort and the Princess Alice, 21 Sept. 1861 (pp. 156, 157 of *Journal*, ed. 1877). Glentanner then was 'out of sight of all habitations,' but this is no longer the case; its present proprietor Sir Wm. Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., having built at the Bridge of Tanner an entrance lodge like an old turreted keep, higher up a vorandahed farm-house, with model dairy, stabling, and kennels, and many a quaint little cottage besides, all of them planned by Mr G. Trucfitt, of London. Auld-dinnie Burn, running 4 miles northward on the boundary with Birse, is the only other noticeable stream; in Aboyne proper, are two small sheets of water—Braeroddach Loch (1¼ x 1 fur.) to the NW, and, in the Castle policies, the artificial, islet-studded Loch of Aboyne (3 x 2½ fur.). Granite, the primitive formation, varies in hue from whitish-grey to red, the latter resembling Peterhead granite and taking a fine polish. Syenitic and ironstone boulders are also common, and black ferruginous fragments that seem to have been disintegrated from rocks higher up the Dee. Glentanner yields topaz and crystallised quartz (both white and rose coloured) on the Firmonth, fuller's earth along Auld-dinnie Burn, impure limestone in small quantities, and traces of manganese; whilst peat-mosses on the hills

above Craighendinnie are found to overlie remains of oak, hazel, and birch, at a much higher level than that at which those trees now grow. The soil is generally poor and stony, even the narrow alluvial haughs of Deeside being mostly a mass of gravel, thickly covered with earth; and, in spite of considerable reclamations, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole area is arable. Forestry occupies more than double this extent. In the united parish, writes Mr Alexander Smith, the ground-growing timber is estimated at between 8000 and 9000 acres. The extent of planted ground on both sides of the Dee, including the ornamental plantations in the policies of Aboyne Castle, is very large. Soil and climate seem to favour the growth of both pines and hardwood trees. Of the latter, the oak, ash, birch, and elm seem to succeed best. Near the Castle are some fine specimens of the old Scotch fir, and throughout the adjoining plantation the larch, common spruce, and birch form a pleasant variety. Nearly 40 years ago most of the full-grown timber in the outlying plantations of Aboyne was cut down and the ground replanted; but many years must elapse before the Aboyne woods attain the prominence they once had. Along the S bank of the river, from Craighendinnie westwards as far up as Deecastle, a large tract of muir ground has recently been enclosed and planted, chiefly with Scotch fir, mixed with larch and hardwood trees; and with the natural birch and hazel bushes the valley has been much beautified. The old forest of Glentanner extends from near Craighendinnie on the Dee, along the Tanner and its tributaries, to far up the lower slopes of the Cockcairn, Montkeen, and Firmonth; but from the straggling position of the trees on the outskirts, no exact estimate could well be formed of its extent. It is believed, however, that the area of ground covered with timber of all ages and condition is about 6000 acres. Glentanner is said to be a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest, and within the past eighty or ninety years the timber in it has twice been cut down, and portions of it have twice been seriously injured by fire; but for about thirty years it has been allowed to 'rest and be thankful.' In 1841 the wood cut down in Glentanner brought little if anything more than the cost of cartage to Aberdeen, owing to the unapproachable position of the best trees, most of them being too heavy to be floated by the river, except in time of flood. The soil of Glentanner on the alluvial haughs is good gravelly loam, overlying drift and rough sand, and on the lower slopes of the hills it is much of the same quality—rather more loamy, with disintegrated granite rocks. Higher up the hills these trees do not now grow; it is broken moss, bleak rocky mountains, only partially covered with heather (*Trans. High. and Ag. Soc.*, 1874, p. 270). The lands and Castle of Aboyne passed successively from William Bisset to the Knights Templars (1242), from them to the Frasers of Cowie, and from them, by marriage, to Sir William Keith, great marischal of Scotland (c. 1355), whose great granddaughter, Joan, brought them early in the 15th century to Alexander de Seton, Lord of Gordon and first Earl of Huntly (1449). With his descendants, the great political dynasty of the Seton-Gordons, known afterwards for loyalty to the Stewarts, and long adherence to the Catholic faith, they continued till lately, giving them title of Baron (1627), Viscount (1632), and Earl (1660). The present owner of Aboyne Castle is Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., whose daughter is married to the eleventh Marquis of Huntly, the latter being still occupier of the Castle. Part of the lands of Aboyne has likewise been sold to the above-mentioned gentleman and part to Mr Davidson of Dess. Lying low, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of the village, and girt by the Burn of Aboyne as by a moat, the Castle, with its many turrets, is rather imposing than beautiful. The western part was rebuilt in 1671 by Charles, first Earl of Aboyne, the traditional hero of the ballad of 'Lord Aboyne,' though his countess was no Peggy Irvine, but Lady Elizabeth Lyon. The E wing was added in 1801, and in 1869 the old kitchen department was pulled down and replaced by new buildings, all in granite with stepped gables, very simple but

very effective. The old mansion of Balnacraig has sunk to a farmhouse; but the house of Glentanner, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the village, has risen from a shooting-box to a large two-winged mansion adorned with rustic work, stained glass, pine dados, panelled ceilings, and antique furnishings. Hard by, a ruined 'laird's house,' with an ancient archway, has been converted into the private Episcopal chapel of St Lesmo (1871), a charming little church, 50 feet long by 20 broad, with heather thatch and internal fittings of pine. Other residences are Balfour House, Huntly Lodge, and Deeside Lodge; two proprietors holding each an annual value of from £100 to £500, and five of from £20 to £50, whilst the Marquis of Huntly owns some four-fifths of the entire rental. Natives were Father Thomas Innes (1662-1744), priest of the Scots College in Paris, and author of the earliest attempt to open up the real sources of Scottish history, *A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland* (1729); and Peter Williamson, kidnapped at Aberdeen in the first half of the 18th century, and sold into American slavery. Aboyne is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £161. The *quoad sacra* church of Dinnet (minister's salary £120) has 242 communicants; and the two public schools of Aboyne and Glentanner, with respective accommodation for 187 and 66 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 131 and 43, and grants of £129, 18s. 6d. and £56. Valuation £8004, 19s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 916, (1831) 1163, (1871) 1351, (1881) 1427, (1891) 1463.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 76, 1871-74. See 'Architecture on Deeside' in the *Builder*, 19 Sept. 1874.

Aboyne and Braemar Railway, a line of S Aberdeenshire, incorporated 5 July 1865, from the Deeside extension at Aboyne to Bridge of Gairn, on a capital of £66,000 in £10 shares, and £22,000 upon loan. That portion of it from Aboyne to Ballater, 11 miles W by S, was opened in Oct. 1866, and is a single line with the two intermediate stations of Dinnet and Cambus O'May, a short tunnel under and through the village of Aboyne, and a light iron-girder bridge of 40 feet span over Tullich Burn. Aboyne station is 408 and Ballater 670 feet above sea-level, and trains are timed to perform the journey in from 21 to 25 minutes. By act of 13 July 1876, the Deeside and the Aboyne and Braemar undertakings were amalgamated with the Great North of Scotland.

Aboych, a burn in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, running to Kelvin Water.

Abruthven. See ABERUTHVEN.

Achacharra, a place with a large ancient Caledonian standing stone, in Ulva island, Argyllshire.

Achadashemaig, an estate, with a mansion, in Salen parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. The mansion stands on a rising ground overlooking Aros Bay.

Achaffrick, a place on Loch Shin, in the S of Sutherland.

Achahoish, a hamlet in Kuapdale, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Killisport, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Lochgilphead. It has a post office under Ardrishaig.

Achaistal. See LATHERON.

Achalefen, a place in Kilmorie parish, Buteshire, in the S of Arran, 7 miles SW of Lamash.

Achalhanzie, a detached part of Crieff parish, in Perthshire, lying to the E of Cultoquhey House, and consisting of one farm.

Achalick, a small bay fishing station on the E side of Loch Fyne, in Argyllshire, 4 miles NE of the mouth of East Loch Tarbert. Ardmarnock House, the seat of D. N. Nicol, Esq., is in its vicinity.

Achall, a lake in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Ullapool. Lying 265 feet above sea-level, it measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in extreme length, and from $1\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 furlongs in breadth; it is embosomed variously in wooded promontories, green hills, and rugged heights; and, under some aspects, it is one of the prettiest pieces of water in the Highlands. It abounds with salmon and trout, and is preserved, forming parts of the late Duchess of Sutherland's Rhidorroch deer forest.

Achallader, a ruined fortalice of the Campbells, Lairds of Glenorchy, in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, 1 mile above the head of Loch Tulla, and 10 miles N of Tyndrum station. Near it a conflict between two clans occurred in the latter part of the 17th century, and is commemorated by several cairns over the graves of the slain.

Achally. See BENACHALLY.

Achanault. See AUCHANAULT.

Achanduin or **Auchindown Castle**, a square, roofless structure, the quondam residence of the Bishops of Argyll, in Lismore island, Argyllshire, 4 miles W of Lismore Cathedral.

Achaneilein, a quagmire or quaking bog in Ardnarmurchan parish, Argyllshire. It lies along the S side of Loch Shiel, is of unknown depth, and measures upwards of 5 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth.

Achantiobairt (Gael. *achadh-an-t-iobairt*, 'field of sacrifice'), the site of several stone crosses in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, 5½ miles SSW of Inverary. It has an altitude of about 500 feet above Loch Fyne, and commands an extensive view.

Achantoft, a place in E Caithness, 2 miles S of Dunbeath Castle.

Achany, a mansion in Lairg parish, S Sutherlandshire, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Shin, 4 miles NNW of Invershin station. Purchased in 1840, its estate was greatly improved by the late Sir James Matheson, Bart. of the Lews and Achany (1796-1878), owner of 424,560 acres, valued at £19,489 per annum. Hugh Miller speaks of 'the woods of Achany, famous for their nuts.'

Achar, a farm, with an ancient obelisk 13 feet high, in Duror district, Argyllshire.

Acharacle or **Aharacle**, a parliamentary parish on the mutual border of Argyll and Inverness shires, on the coast, 12 miles NW of Strontian. It consists chiefly of the eastern portion of Ardnarmurchan parish, but comprises also part of Morvern; it includes portions of Ardnarmurchan proper, Sunart, and Moidart, and the islands of Shona, Shonaveg, and Portavata; it has its church and manse at the W end of Loch Shiel; and it has a post office under Ardgour. This parish is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll. The stipend is £140, paid by government, with a manse and a glebe worth respectively £15 and £16 a-year. Two public schools, Acharacle and Eilanshona, with respective accommodation for 90 and 35 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 47 and 15, and grants of £82, 11s. 6d. and £27, 15s. 6d. Pop. (1891) of parish, 1148, of whom 656 were in the Argyllshire portions; of registration district (1891) 1318.

Acharadale. See ACHARDALE.

Acharainey, a hamlet in Halkirk parish, Caithness, 21 miles WSW of Wick. A chapel of the royal bounty, with 403 sittings, was formerly here, and served also for parts of Watten and Reay parishes. A Free Church charge now includes Acharainey, Westerdale, and Hallsary. See WESTERDALE.

Achardale, a hamlet in Halkirk parish, Caithness, 2½ miles SSW of Halkirk.

Achareidh, a mansion, 1 mile W of Nairn town, the seat of Montague Clarke, Esq.

Acharn, a village and a burn in Kenmore parish, Perthshire. The village stands at the burn's mouth, on the S shore of Loch Tay, 1½ mile above Kenmore. A neat little place, it has a public school, which, with accommodation for 117 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 71, and a grant of £79, 9s. 5d. The burn rises on Creagan na Beinne, at an altitude of 2400 feet, and has a northward course of about 5 miles. Near the village, over the side of a wooded dell, it makes a picturesque fall, first a sheer leap of 50 feet, then in two streams that meet in a little pool, and thence down a series of inclined descents, the total height being between 80 and 90 feet. A grotto opposite was visited on 5 Sept. 1803 by Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy, who writes in her *Journal* (ed. by Principal Shairp, 1874):—'We entered a dungeon-like passage, and, after walking some yards in total darkness, found ourselves in a quaint apartment stuck over with moss, hung about with stuffed

foxes and other wild animals, and ornamented with a library of wooden books covered with old leatherbacks, the mock furniture of a hermit's cell. At the end of the room, through a large bow window, we saw the waterfall, and, at the same time, looking down to the left, the village of Kenmore and a part of the lake—a very beautiful prospect.'

Acharnie, a hamlet in Forge parish, NW Aberdeen-shire, near Glendronach Distillery.

Acharnie. See ACHARAINEY.

Achavair, a hamlet in Latheron parish, Caithness, near the coast, 11 miles SSW of Wick.

Achavandra, a hamlet in Dornoch parish, Sutherland. A Free Church school stood in it, and was transferred to the parochial school-board.

Achavarn, a mansion in Halkirk parish, Caithness, near the E shore of Loch Calder, 6 miles S by W of Thurso. It is the seat of Colonel C. Guthrie, owner in the shire of 13,934 acres, valued at £2762 per annum.

Achavrea, a hamlet in Watten parish, Caithness, 9½ miles WSW of Wick.

Achay, a hamlet in Watten parish, Caithness, 1½ mile NW of Achavrea.

Achbreck, a hamlet in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, in Glenlivet, with a post office under Balliudalloch, its station, 7½ miles to the NNW. It has also a chapel of ease (1825) to Glenlivet.

Achenacraig. See ACHNACRAIG.

Achendown. See AUCHINDOWN.

Achenharvie, a hamlet in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, 5 miles NNE of Irvine.

Achenkill, a farm, with the site of an ancient religious house, in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

Achenreoch, a lake on the mutual boundary of Urr and Kirkpatrick-Durham parishes, Kirkcubrightshire, 7 miles NE by N of Castle-Douglas. It measures 1½ mile in length, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1½ furlong in width; and abounds with pike and perch.

Achenreoch, an estate, with a commodious mansion, in Stracathro parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles N of Brechin.

Achenreoch, a moorland tract in Dumbarton parish, rising into Knockshanoch, 895 feet high, and forming the eastern part of Dumbarton Moor, 3½ miles NE of Dumbarton.

Achentorlie, an estate, with a mansion, in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

Acherachan, a hamlet in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, on the river Livet, 8 miles N of Tomintoul. A distillery is here.

Achern, a hamlet in Wick parish, Caithness, 4 miles SW of Wick.

Achernach, an estate in Strathdon parish, Aberdeen-shire. The mansion on it was built in 1809, and was long reputed the best in the district.

Acheson's Haven or **Newhaven**. See MORISON'S HAVEN.

Achilty, a loch in Contin parish, Ross-shire, 5 miles WSW of Strathpeffer, measures about 2 miles in circumference, is limpid and very deep, and holds some char. It sends off its offluence by a subterranean canal into the Black Water, about a mile to the E; an artificial islet in it was formerly the site of a house and garden, used as a retreat from danger, and accessible by a drawbridge; and a 'Druidical' stone circle stands on its eastern bank. Tor Achilty, a beautiful, undulated, wooded hill, overhangs the lake, and has a remarkable number of species of plants.

Achin, a lake in the centre of Ross-shire, in the course of the river Sheen, 3 miles SE of Loch Fannich.

Achinarrow, a hamlet in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, in the upper part of Glenlivet, 10½ miles SSE of its railway station, Ballindalloch.

Achinbee, a place, with the site of an ancient religious house, in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

Achinblae. See AUCHINBLAE.

Achincass or **Auchen Castle**, a ruined castle in Kirkpatrick Juxta parish, Dumfriesshire, 2 miles SW of Moffat. It stands on the peninsula between the Ewan and the Garpol, near a cascade formed by the latter stream; occupies a strong position, surmounting preci-

pices and encinctured by morass; seems once to have been of considerable extent, with outhouses for retainers, and a large quadrangular main building, with a turret at each angle, but consists now chiefly of parts of the walls, from 10 to 15 feet thick, and of one of the turrets in a good state of preservation. Held, and, it may be, built, by Randolph, Earl of Moray, and regent of Scotland (d. 1332), it passed to the Douglasses of Morton, and is now the property of William Younger, Esq. His splendid seat, the modern castle of Achincass, is a structure of considerable extent, and splendidly situated on a rising-ground near the Evan Water. Hogg makes Achincass the residence of William Wilkin, the famous Annandale warlock:

'To Auchin Castle Wilkin bled,
On Evan banks sae green,
And lived and died like other men,
For aught that could be seen.'

Achindarach, a place in Appin, Argyllshire, near Balchulish.

Achindavy. See AUCHENDAVY.

Achinduin. See ACHANDUIN.

Achingale, a hamlet in Watten parish, Caithness, 8½ miles W of Wick.

Achinew, a place at the S end of the island of Arran.

Achinlaich, an ancient fortification, on a hill-top, in Callander parish, Perthshire. The hill is planted, and the ditch and mound of the fortification on its top are very distinct.

Achintoul. See AUCHINTOUL.

Achiries. See AUCHIRIES.

Achleck, a rivulet with a picturesque waterfall in Morvern parish, Argyllshire.

Achleeks. See AUCHLEEKS.

Achline or **Auchlyne**, an estate, with a mansion, in Killin parish, Perthshire, on the river Dochart, 6½ miles NW of Lochearnhead.

Achlishie, an estate in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire. A cave is here in which a currach and some querns were found.

Achluachrach, a hamlet in the SW of Inverness-shire, on the river Spean, under Ben Nevis, 14½ miles ENE of Fort William. It has a post office with money order and savings bank departments.

Achmelvich. See ASSYNT.

Achmerrel, a place in Watten parish, Caithness, 10½ miles W of Wick.

Achmithie. See AUCHMITHIE.

Achmore, a district of Kenmore parish, Perthshire, adjacent to Killin, and extending thence 2 miles eastward along the river Dochart and Loch Tay. It is chiefly pastoral, but has a considerable amount of wood. Achmore House (Earl of Breadalbane), in a fine park, was converted about 1873 from 'a nice little cottage' into a stately chateau. The Queen rowed up to it from Taymouth, 10 Sept. 1842.

Achnacarry, the estate of Cameron of Lochiel, in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, extends from Loch ARCHAIG to Loch Lochy, on either side of the river Archaig, 12 miles NNE of its post-town, Fort William. It came about 1664 into undisputed possession of Sir Ewan Cameron (1629-1719), the 'Ulysses of the Highlands,' but was forfeited by his grandson Donald, the 'Gentle Lochiel,' for his share in the '45, and not restored to the family till 1784. Part of the ruined castle, burned by Cumberland's troops, remains; and close to it is the modern Achnacarry House, which, with its noble avenue of ancient plane-trees and its wooded hills, Prince Charles's lurking-place in the August after Culloden, is one of the loveliest of Highland seats.

Achnacloish, a picturesque small lake, in a small secluded glen, in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire.

Achnacrag, a hamlet in Latheron parish, Caithness, on the coast, 4½ miles SSW of Berriedale.

Achnacraig or **Auchnacraig**, a hamlet in Torosay parish, island of Mull, Argyllshire, on the coast, at Loch Don, 8½ miles W by N of Oban. It has a post office with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph

departments, under Oban, an inn, and a small harbour; and was formerly the ferry-station of Mull, first to the opposite island of Kerrera, a distance of about 4½ miles, and thence to the mainland near Oban, a distance of 4 miles. Great numbers of black cattle were conveyed from it for the lowland markets; and at one time those also from Coll and Tiree were landed on the further side of Mull, and here reshipped.

Achnacroish, an estate, with a mansion of 1859, on the E side of Mull, 3 miles N by W of Achnacraig.

Achnacy, a hamlet in the NW of Aberdeenshire, 4½ miles N of Huntly.

Achnadavel, a place in the SW of Inverness-shire, 7 miles NE of Fort William.

Achnagart, a place in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

Achnagol, a hamlet in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, 4 miles SSW of Inverary town. A cairn here, 130 feet long, was excavated in 1871, and yielded human bones, pottery, weapons, etc.

Achnahannet, a place in the SW of Elginshire, 3½ miles WSW of Grantown.

Achnahannet, a hamlet, with a public school, in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

Achnahowie, a lake in the W of Sutherland, in the upper basin of the Helmsdale river, 9 miles NW of Kildonan.

Achnaikien, a place in the W of Sutherland, on Elleswater, 7 miles NNW of Kildonan.

Achnarrow, a hamlet in Glenlivet *quoad sacra* parish, Banffshire. It has a girls' school.

Achnastank, a place in the highlands of Elginshire, near the E base of Ben Rinnes, 5 miles SSW of Dufftown.

Achnavarn, a ruined ancient castle, near Loch Calder, in the NW of Halkirk parish, Caithness. Its strength appears to have been great, but its origin is not recorded.

Achollies, a place in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, on a branch of the river Cowie, 5½ miles WNW of Stonehaven.

Acholter, a place in the island of Bute, 2½ miles NW of Rothesay.

Achosnich, a place with a post office under Salen, in Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire. The public school, with accommodation for 67 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 37, and a grant of £44, 17s. 4d.

Achrannie, a double cataract on the river Isla, in the W of Forfarshire, on the mutual boundary of Glenisla and Lintrathen parishes, about 2 miles below the Reeky Linn. The upper cataract occurs in a stupendous chasm, scarcely more than 9 feet in width, flanked by mural precipices of great height, surmounted by a profusion of trees; and it descends a steep broken channel, in deep boiling flood, and curling wreaths of foam, with roaring noise and impetuous power. The lower cataract is of similar character, but of less force.

Achray (Gael. *achadh-reidh*, 'smooth field'), a 'lovely loch' of SW Perthshire, lies on the mutual boundary of Callander and Aberfoyle parishes, 7½ miles W by S of Callander, and midway between Lochs Katrine and Venachar, its distance from each being about 1 mile. By the former it is fed through Achray Water, to the latter it sends off the Dubh Abhainn, belonging thus to the basin of the Teith. From W to E 1¼ mile long, and from 2 to 3 furlongs broad, it is bounded at its head by the Trossachs, flanked on their left head by Ben Venne (2393 feet), and on their right by Meall Gainmbeich (1851 feet), whilst in the NE 'Benledi's distant hill' rises to a height of 2875 feet. On the northern shore are a little church, a manse, and the castellated Trossachs Hotel, connected with Callander by telegraph; the farm of Achray stands at the SW angle, on the level patch that gave the loch its name. There are boats; and the fishing (trout, salmon-trout, pike, and perch) is good, and open to the public. The *Lady of the Lake* (1810) has made the world familiar with Achray's beauties, so sweet and lonely in its 'copewood grey'; but others than Scott had found those beauties out—Coleridge, and Wordsworth, and his sister Dorothy. The last in her *Journal* (27 Aug. 1803) describes the lake as 'small compared with Loch

Katrine, though perhaps 4 miles long, but the misty air concealed the end of it. The transition from the solitary wildness of Loch Katrine, and the narrow valley or pass to this scene was very delightful; it was a gentle place, with lovely open bays, one small island, cornfields, woods, and a group of cottages. This vale seemed to have been made to be tributary to the comforts of man. Loch Katrine for the lonely delight of nature, and kind spirits delighting in beauty. The sky was grey and heavy—floating mists on the hill-sides, which softened the objects; and where we lost sight of the lake, it appeared so near to the sky that they almost touched one another, giving a visionary beauty to the prospect. While we overlooked this quiet scene, we could hear the stream rumbling among the rocks between the lakes, but the mists concealed any glimpse of it which we might have had. Again, on 11 Sept., she writes:—‘We came up to that little lake, and saw it before us in its true shape in the cheerful sunshine. The Trossachs, overtopped by Ben Ledi and other high mountains, enclose the lake at the head; and those houses which we had seen before, with their cornfields sloping towards the water, stood very prettily under low woods. The fields did not appear so rich as when we had seen them through the vale of mist; but yet as in framing our expectations we had allowed for a much greater difference, so we were even a second time surprised with pleasure at the same spot. We went as far as these houses of which I have spoken in the car, and then walked on, intending to pursue the road upon the side of Loch Katrine along which Coleridge had come; but we had resolved to spend some hours in the neighbourhood of the Trossachs, and accordingly coasted the head of Loch Achray, and pursued the brook between the two lakes as far as there was any track. Here we found, to our surprise—for we had expected nothing but heath and rocks like the rest of the neighbourhood of the Trossachs—a secluded farm; a plot of verdant ground with a single cottage and its company of outhouses. We turned back, and went to the very point from which we had first looked upon Loch Achray when we were here with Coleridge. It was no longer a visionary scene, the sun shone into every crevice of the hills, and the mountain tops were clear.’ See also Alexander Smith, *A Summer in Skye*, chap. ii.; and *Passages from the English Note-Books of Nathaniel Hawthorne*, vol. ii., pp. 303-308.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Achriesgill, a hamlet and a rivulet in the NW of Sutherland. The hamlet lies at the head of Loch Inchard, 13 miles SSW of Duruess. The rivulet has a run of about 7 miles north-north-westward to the head of Loch Inchard, makes some pretty cascades over high rocks in its channel, and traverses a little strath nearly all heathy or pastoral.

Achtercairn, a hamlet in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. A public school, with accommodation for 85 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 63, and a grant of £59, 10s. 9d.

Achtow, a hamlet in Balquhider parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile E of Balquhider village.

Achvaich, a small strath in the upper part of Dornoch parish, Sutherland.

Achvarasdal Burn. See REAY.

Ackergill Tower, a mansion in Wick parish, Caithness, on the coast, 2½ miles N by W of Wick. It stands on a rock close to the sea, a few feet above high water mark, and is partly an ancient, strong, three-storied tower, 65 feet high and 45 square, partly a recent castellated mansion. Once the seat of the Earls Marischal, and defended on all sides but that toward the sea by a moat 12 feet wide and 12 deep, it now belongs to Garden Duff-Dunbar, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1875), owner of 22,880 acres in the shire, valued at £11,046 per annum.

Ackerness, a headland on the N of Westray island, in Orkney.

Adam. See ALDHAM.

Add (Gael. *Avon-Flhada*, ‘long river,’ Ptolemy’s *Longus Fluvius*), a river of W Argyllshire, which, rising in marshes at the NW extremity of Glassary parish, runs along the valley of Glassary, and through the moss of

Crinan, and falls into the sea at Inner Loch Crinan. It occasionally in heavy rains overflows its banks, and does much injury to adjacent fields. It abounds with trout, and there is a salmon fishery at its mouth.

Adderlaw, a hill summit, 822 feet high, in the E of Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

Addiewell, a manufacturing village in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, on the verge of the county, near the Cleland branch of the Caledonian railway, 1½ mile WSW of West Calder. It has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, under West Calder, and an Established church built in 1884. Founded about 1866 in connection with large chemical works, it comprises a great number of factory buildings, retort sheds, etc.; and it looks like an assemblage of numerous factories and their appurtenances for a diversity of purposes. The works cover 70 acres, produce vast quantities of paraffin oil, naphtha, paraffin candles, and ammonia, and serve also as auxiliaries to the great chemical works in the vicinity of Bathgate. A public school, with accommodation for 552 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 307, and a grant of £335, 17s. 10d. Pop. (1891) 1696.

Addiston, an adjunct of the Dalmahoy estate, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles NW of Currie.

Adie or **Addie**, a heathy hill, 893 feet high, in the SE of Rathven parish, Banffshire.

Adigo, a lake in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire.

Advie, a barony in Cromdale parish, Elginshire, and on the Strathspey branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 8 miles NE of Grautown. In July, 1838, it was erected into a parish in the presbytery of Abernethy. It has a post office of Advie station, under Balliudalloch, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 90 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 26, and a grant of £36, 10s. The barony of Advie, on the right side of the Spey, and the Barony Tulchen on the left side, anciently were a parish, now united with Cromdale, and they belonged to the Earl of Fife, passed in the 15th century to the Ballindalloch family, and now belong to the Countess Dowager of Scafield.

Ae, an impetuous river of Dumfriesshire, rises upon the eastern skirts of Queensberry Hill (2285 feet), 6½ miles WSW of Moffat. Thence it runs S, SE, and NE, chiefly along the boundary between Clouseburn, Kirkmahoe, Tinwald, and Lochmaben parishes on the right, and Kirkpatrick Juxta and Kirkmichael parishes on the left, and falls into the Kinnel at a point 2½ miles N of Lochmaben. Its length is some 14 miles; and its affluents are the Deer, Bran, Capel, Wiudyhill, Goukstane, Black Linn, and Garrel burns.

Aebercornig. See ABERCORN.

Aen. See AAN.

Affleck, an ancient castle in Monikie parish, Forfarshire. It is a fine specimen of the old feudal keep; and, though long uninhabited, is still almost entire. It stands about 5 miles from the coast, yet serves as a landmark to sailors.

Affleck, Ayrshire. See AUCHINLECK.

Afforsk, a picturesque ravine in Gamrie parish, Banffshire. It is deep and winding; has precipitous, diversified, luxuriantly plant-clad sides; is split into two, about half-way down, by a steeply acclivitous ledge of rock, called the Ruin of Afforsk; and descends, past the old church, to the sea. The view of it from the Ruin, both upward and downward, is strongly romantic.

Afric (Gael. *abh-riuch*, ‘greyish water’), a lake and a river in Kiltarlity parish, NW Inverness-shire. The lake lies 14 miles NW of Fort Augustus, at an altitude of 744 feet above sea-level, and, extending in a north-easterly direction, is 3½ miles long and from 1½ to 4 furlongs wide. Of great depth, it abounds in trout, running 3 to the lb.; receives some 18 streams and brooklets; and is flanked NW by Mam Sodhail (3862 feet) and Carn Eige (3877), N by Sgurr na Lapach (3401), and NE by Am Meallan (2136), SW by Carn a’ Choir Chairbh (2827), Tigh Mor (3222), and Sgurr nan Conbhaircan (3634), S by Carn Glas Lochdarach (2350), and Aonach Shasuinn (2901), and SE by Creag nan

Colman (2167). It belongs to The Chisholm, and a shooting-lodge stands at its foot. The river is formed by the Grianain and Fionn, both of which rise upon Drumalban—the former flowing $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N and E from Ben Fhada (3383 feet), the latter 5 NE from Sgurr a' Bhealach (3378). They unite 5 miles W by S of the head of Loch Affric; and thence the river runs 18 miles ENE, through Lochs Affric and BENEVEIAN ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur.), till, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Glenaffric Hotel, it joins with the Amhuinn Deabhaidh to form the GLASS. The scenery is lovely along its banks, wooded with birches and ancient pines, survivors of the Caledonian Forest; and the plentiful trout of its waters, all owned by The Chisholm, range from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb. in weight. Salmon and grise are also sometimes taken, and the rod season lasts from Feb. 11 to Oct. 15.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 72, 73, 1880-78.

Afton, a rivulet of New Cumnock parish, SE Ayrshire, rises on the northern slope of Albany Hill, at an altitude of 1750 feet, near the meeting-point of Ayr, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright shires. Thence it runs 9 miles northward, in rapid current, along the lovely valley of Glenafton, and falls into the Nith 3 furlongs NNE of New Cumnock church. It is celebrated in Burns's song, 'Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes.'

Afton-Bridgend, a village in the parish and immediately S of the village of New Cumnock, Ayrshire. Pop. (1891) 384.

Agabatha, an ancient military fort in Collessie parish, Fife, on a small eminence near Trafalgar hamlet. It and another fort, the Maiden Castle, appear to have been formed to command the pass from Newburgh to the central part of Fife; and they must have been important stations. The eminence on which Agabatha stood was surrounded by a moat.

Agston. See OXTON.

Aharcle. See ACHARACLE.

Aheurich, a glen containing a considerable lake in Suait district, Argyllshire, a few miles N of Strontian.

Aich or Eich. See BENEICH.

Aichiltibuie, a hamlet in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire. It has a public school with accommodation for 87 children, an average attendance in 1891 of 86, a grant of £78, 15s.; and a post office with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Aigas or Eilean-Aigas, a rocky islet in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire, immediately above the Drhuin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Beauly. It is encompassed by divergent and convergent branches of the river Beauly; it measures about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, and fully $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in circumference; it has an oval outline, and rises abruptly to a height of about 100 feet above the water's level; it consists chiefly of conglomerate, and is covered with natural wood of birch and oak; it communicates with the mainland by a bridge; it was the retreat of Lord Lovat in 1697; and it is now occupied by a handsome shooting-lodge, built in 1839 by Lord Lovat for the two brothers 'Sobieski Stuart,' and afterwards the summer retreat of Sir Robert Peel. The roe used greatly to frequent it; the red-deer used occasionally to be found on it; and the wild turkey of America was introduced to it in 1842.

Aigle. See EDZELL.

Aikenhauld, the site of the ancient church of Finhaven, in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire, a short distance below Finhaven Castle. The church was probably parochial; and the walls of its burying-ground, enclosing a number of monumental stones, were standing in the latter part of last century.

Aikenhead, the seat of Jn. Gordon, Esq., in the former Lanarkshire portion of Cathcart parish—placed by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 wholly in Renfrewshire.

Aikenway, a high rocky peninsular tract in Rothes parish, Elginshire, at the foot of Beneagen Hill, and projecting into the Spey. It is fully a mile in length; rises steeply round three-fourths of its circuit from the Spey; was anciently surmounted by a castle, and otherwise fortified; and appears to have been a place of strong refuge and defence in times of danger from hostilities.

Aikerness, a lake at the N end of Pomona or Mainland, in Orkney, opposite Rousay.

Aiket Castle, a ruined ancient structure in Dunlop parish, N Ayrshire. It is of various dates, includes a lofty keep, and was once the seat of a branch of the Cunninghams.

Aikey Brae, a place on the W border of Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire. The final overthrow of the Comyns by Edward Bruce, said to have occurred here, is commemorated by an annual fair, called Aikey Market, on the Wednesday after 19 July, as also by a cluster of tumuli over the graves of the men who were slain.

Ailsa Craig, a rocky islet in the Firth of Clyde, 10 miles W by N of Girvan, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ S of Arran. Forming part of Knockgerran barony in Dailly parish, Ayrshire, it belongs to the Earls of Cassillis, and gives them, in the peerage of Great Britain, the titles of Baron (1806) and Marquis (1841). It rises almost murally from the water; attains an altitude of 1114 feet above the mean level of the tides; and figures conspicuously in most views from either the bosom of the Firth or the broad expanses of land which spread away from it to distant watersheds. Its base is elliptical, and measures 3300 feet in one direction, 2200 feet in another. Its rock is columnar syenitic trap. Its columns, on a close view, are ill defined; but, seen at a little distance, they look as distinct as those of the basaltic colonnades of Skye. They likewise have great magnitude, ranging from 6 to 9 feet in breadth; and, in one part, they rise without a break to nearly 400 feet in height. 'If Ailsa Craig,' says Dr Macculloch, 'has not the regularity of Staffa, it exceeds that island as much in grandeur and variety as it does in absolute bulk. There is indeed nothing, even in the columnar scenery of Skye or in the Shiant Isles, superior as these are to Staffa, which exceeds, if it even equals, that of Ailsa. In point of colouring, these cliffs have an infinite advantage, the sobriety of their pale greystone not only harmonising with the subdued tints of green, and with the colours of the sea and the sky, but setting off to advantage all the intricacies of the columnar structure; while, in all the Western Islands where this kind of scenery occurs, the blackness of the rocks is not only often inharmonious and harsh but a frequent source of obscurity and confusion.' A landing on the Craig is difficult, and can be effected only on the E side, at a small beach formed by fallen fragments of the rock. The ascent, to a height of about 200 feet, is easy, and leads to the ruins there of a square building, which may have been a hermitage, but of which nothing certain is known. The ascent thence is extremely laborious, over fragments of rock, and through a dense tangle of gigantic nettles. Two copious springs are not far from the summit; and a scanty but fine herbage, with somewhat perilous footing for man or even beast, covers the upper parts and the top. Crowds of rabbits burrow in the lower parts; a few goats subsist on the herbage higher up; and countless myriads of sea fowl inhabit all the cliffs. The rabbits are thinned during January usually to the number of from 600 to 1200, and they are of excellent quality, and find a ready market. A tacksman, with assistants, inhabits the rock during the summer months, to gather feathers and to catch fish. A scheme was agitated, a number of years ago, to make the rock a fishing station, in connection with the steamers from Glasgow to Liverpool, and buildings were actually commenced, but never finished. In July, 1868, a lighthouse and two long-distance fog-signalling stations, one on the north and the other on the south side of the island, were established. The south signal is produced by a double-note siren, giving three blasts in quick succession, the first a high note, the second a low note, and the third a high note, every three minutes. The north signal is produced by a single-note siren, giving a high note for five seconds, then silent 175 seconds. The signals are timed so that the north sounds 90 seconds after the south has ceased, in order that the sound of the two signals may not clash. The blasts can be heard at a distance of 15 miles. A favourite custom in excursion steamers is to fire a gun and alarm the birds

which inhabit the cliffs. The scene which follows is wondrously sublime.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Ailsh, a lake of SW Sutherland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Assynt. It is fed by a streamlet from Benmore, but is commonly regarded as the source of the river Oikel.

Ainort, a sea-loch in the SE of Skye, opening at the NW end of the Sound of Scalpa, and penetrating the land about 3 miles south-westward.

Ainort, in the mainland of Inverness-shire. See **AYLORT**.

Ainort, in South Uist. See **EYNORT**.

Aird, a hamlet in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Stranraer. Another hamlet, Bridge of Aird, on Bishop Burn, is 1 mile E of Stranraer.

Aird, a fertile district in the E of Inverness-shire, in the basin of the river Beauly. It is very beautiful as well as fertile, and it belongs chiefly to the clan Fraser.

Aird, an extensive ruin supposed to be the remains of a Danish fort, on the E side of Kintyre, Argyllshire, 1 mile N of Carradale Point, and opposite Machrie Bay in Arran. It crowns a rocky promontory, and overhanging the sea, was defended by a deep wide ditch, and had an outer wall 240 feet long, 72 broad, 6 thick, and 12 high.

Aird, a picturesque waterfall in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire, on the river Shinnel, a short distance below Tynron Manse.

Aird or Eye, a peninsula of Stornoway parish, on the E side of Lewis island, with whose mainland it is connected by an isthmus, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. It extends 7 miles north-eastward, from Chicken Head to Tuimpan Head, has a breadth of from 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and flanks all the E side of Broad Bay, or Loch-a-Tuath. It contains itself six little lochs, and its highest point is 266 feet above the sea. It anciently formed a chapelry called Uì or Uy; and it is now included in the parliamentary *quoad sacra* parish of Knock. Its old chapel is in ruins.

Aird, a hamlet and a headland at the north-eastern extremity of Skye, near Trodda Island, and 30 miles W by S of the mouth of Gair Loch.

Aird, a hamlet, with a public school, in Sleat parish, Skye.

Aird or Strathaird, a headland at the southern extremity of Skye, terminating the peninsula between Lochs Scavaig and Slapin.

Aird, Argyllshire. See **AIRDS**.

Aird, Ross-shire. See **COIGACH**.

Airdit, a hill summit, 515 feet high, on the mutual boundary of Leuchars and Logie parishes, NE Fife. In Leuchars is the ruined old mansion of Airdit.

Airdlamont. See **ARDLAMONT**.

Airdle or Ardle, a small river of NE Perthshire. It is formed by the union of two streams, the one descending from the Grampians in the E forest of Athole, along Glen Fernal,—the other descending from the W along Glen Briarachan; and it flows south-eastward along Strath-Airdle in Kirkmichael parish, and a little below Nether Traquhair unites with the Shee to form the Erich. Its length of course is about 13 miles.

Airdmeanach. See **ARDMEANACH**.

Airdnamurchan. See **ARDNAMURCHAN**.

Airdrie (Gael. *airde-riabh*, 'smooth height'), a parliamentary and municipal burgh in New Monkland parish, NE Lanarkshire, 2 miles E by N of Coatbridge, 10 E of Glasgow, and 32 W by S of Edinburgh. It stands on the great highroad between the two cities, with which it also communicates by the North British railway, having one station (South Side) on the main Bathgate line, and another (Commonhead or North Airdrie) on the Slamannan branch, 16 miles WSW of Manuel Junction. With Glasgow it is further connected by the Caledonian Railway and the MONKLAND CANAL, extending to Calder ironworks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the SSW. Lying between two rivulets, on the side of a hill with a south-westward slope from Rawyards (624 feet above sea-level) to Coatdike (361 feet), Airdrie consists of several principal streets, with others of a smaller class diverging from them; it is built on a regular plan, has many excellent houses, is airy,

well paved, and lighted, and is supplied with good water. Chalmers identified its site with Ardderyd, the battlefield of Rhydderch and Gwendolew (573); but Ardderyd or Arthuret is far away in Cumberland (Skene, *Celt. Scot.*, i. 157), and the first that we hear of Airdrie is its erection into a market-town by Act of Parliament in 1695, with the privilege of holding a weekly market and two yearly fairs. Down even to the close of last century it was merely a large village, and its rapid expansion during the next five decades was due to the opening up of the rich beds of coal and ironstone around it, to facilities of communication with the markets and outlets of the West, and to its share in the weaving orders of Glasgow manufacturers. It was made a municipal burgh in 1821, one of the five FALKIRK parliamentary burghs in 1832, and got extended powers in 1849; and in 1885 the burgh



Arms of Airdrie.

boundaries were extended by a special Act. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 10 councillors, with treasurer, town-clerk, and procurator-fiscal. Airdrie unites with Falkirk, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in returning 1 member to parliament under the name of the Falkirk burghs. The parliamentary constituency was 2193 in 1891; municipal, 3153. Airdrie has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; branches of the Bank of Scotland, and of the Clydesdale, National, Royal, and British Linen Company banks; a savings bank, insurance offices, a gas-light company, a water company, conjointly with Coatbridge, a fire brigade, a fever hospital, several hotels and posting establishments, a race-course, and a Saturday newspaper—the *Airdrie Advertiser* (1855). A weekly market is held every Tuesday, and the fairs are on the last Tuesday of May and the third Tuesday of November.

The chief public edifices are a good Town-Hall, erected about 1832, with spire and clock, and handsome County Buildings, in which are held a sheriff court every Tuesday and Friday, a small-debt court on Tuesday, ordinary and debts recovery courts on Friday, a justice of peace court every Monday and Thursday, and a burgh court on Monday. The first town in Scotland to adopt the Free Library Act (1856), Airdrie has now a public free library of 8000 volumes (for which a building was erected in 1893), besides a mechanics' institute and school of arts. There are also a public hall, a masonic hall, and a Good Templars' hall, and offices of a town mission, a female benevolent society, a young men's Christian association, and the New Monkland Agricultural Society (1805). Two public drinking fountains were erected in 1865—one, 20 feet high, in front of the Royal Hotel; the other, octagonal and Early Decorated in style, at the cross-roads, on the site of an ancient cross; another in 1887.

The *quoad sacra* parish of Airdrie, in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, had a pop. (1871) of 13,666, but this included the Flowerhill district at the E end of the town, which in 1875 was constituted a separate *quoad sacra* parish, and in 1891 had a pop. of 4534, when Airdrie parish had 11,924. Airdrie parish church, built in 1835, and called the West

Church, contains 1200 sittings; under it is **Rawyards mission station**. Flowerhill Church was erected for a quondam Reformed Presbyterian congregation, which joined the Establishment in 1873. Completed in 1875 at a cost of £6000, it is a Romanesque structure, seating 900, and adorned with a bell-tower over 100 feet high. An organ was introduced into the church in 1886. Other places of worship are four Free churches (West, Broomknoll, High, and Graham Street), two U.P. churches, one Baptist church, one Reformed Presbyterian, one Wesleyan, one Congregationalist, one Evangelical Union, and one Roman Catholic—St Margaret's (1839), with 1010 sittings. The Academy was built in 1849 at a cost of £2500, defrayed by Mr Alexander of Airdrie House, who further endowed it with £80 a year; and two fine new board schools, the Albert and the Victoria, were opened in 1876. There are bursaries for children of the town attending these schools (chiefly the Academy), of an aggregate yearly value of £100; and they are eligible for one or more of five college bursaries, of £22 for five sessions. There are in all five schools—four of them public (Academy, Albert, Chapelside, and Victoria), and one Roman Catholic. These five had a total accommodation for 3128 children, an average attendance of 2962, and grants amounting to £2977, 10s. 1d.

The manufacturing prosperity, after growing for 50 years with the growth of a New-World rather than of an Old-World town, was checked for a season, again to show symptoms of renewed vigour. There are some 50 collieries and ironstone mines at work in New Monkland parish, while the Calderbank Steel and Coal Company has several furnaces in operation at Calderbank and Chapelhall; and in and without the town there are brass and iron foundries, engineering shops, oil and fireclay works, brickfields, quarries, paper-mills, silk and calico printing works, and cotton, wincey, hosiery, flannel, and tweed factories. Steps have lately been taken towards providing an increase in the water supply, by Airdrie and Coatbridge conjointly, an Act of Parliament having been secured for the purpose. Value of real property, (1861) £30,284, (1872) £30,926, (1881) £33,027, (1891) £48,275. Pop. (1831) 6594, (1861) 12,918, (1871) 31,488, (1881) 13,363, (1891) 19,135.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 13, 1867.

Airdrie, an estate with a mansion in Crail parish, Fife. The estate belonged, in the reign of David II., to the family of Dundemore; in the 15th century, to the Lumsdens; in the reign of James VI., to Sir John Preston, president of the Court of Session; afterwards, to General Anstruther; and latterly, to Methven Erskine, Esq., who became Earl of Kellie, and died here in 1830. The mansion is embosomed in wood, crowns a swelling ground at the distance of 2½ miles from the coast, and includes an ancient tower which commands a magnificent view from Edinburgh to the ocean and from St Abb's Head to the Bell Rock lighthouse.

Airdrie Hill, a property in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 1½ mile NE of Airdrie. It is rich in iron ore, and has a band of ironstone from 2 to 4 feet thick, about 3 fathoms below the blackband. Here is a new school under conjointly the New Monkland and the Clarkston school-boards. Opened in 1876, it had (1891) accommodation for 290 children, an average attendance of 130, and a grant of £114, 17s.

Airds, an estate in Appin, Argyllshire, with the seat of Rt. Macfie, Esq., 3 furlongs SE of Port-Appin village. The estate lies opposite the upper end of Lismore island, occupying a peninsula between Lochs Linnhe and Creran; and comprises 6700 acres valued at £2027 per annum. Dr Macculloch, speaking of the peninsula, says:—'I do not know a place where all the elements, often incongruous ones, of mountains, lakes, wood, rocks, castles, sea, shipping, and cultivation are so strangely intermixed, where they are so wildly picturesque, and where they produce a greater variety of the most singular and unexpected scenes.'

Airds, a bay in Muckaim parish, Argyllshire, on the S side of Loch Etive.

Airdsmoss or Airmoss, a morass in the E of Ayrshire, between the Water of Ayr and Lugar Water. It begins about 1½ mile ENE of Auchinleck village, extends about 6 miles north-eastward, has a mean breadth of about 1½ mile, and is approached over most of its SE side, and crossed over a small part of its further end, by the railway from Auchinleck to Muirkirk. It was the scene, on 20 July 1680, of a sharp skirmish between 63 of the Covenanters and a party of dragoons, fatal to Richard Cameron; and it contains, at a spot where the deadliest of the strife occurred, a monument popularly called Cameron's Stone. The present monument is neat and modern; but the original one was a large flat stone, laid down about 50 years after the event, and marked with the names of the Covenanters who fell in the skirmish, and with the figures of an open Bible and a hand grasping a sword. The skirmish of Airdsmoss is the subject of the well-known effusion, beginning—

'In a dream of the night I was wafed away,
To the moorland of mist where the martyrs lay;
Where Cameron's sword and his Bible are seen,
Engraved on the stone where the heather grows green.'

Aires or Ox Rocks, rocky islets of Kirkcolum parish, Wigtownshire, ¼ mile from the W coast, and nearly 1 mile SW of Corsewall lighthouse.

Airgoid, one of the summits of the Bengloe mountain range in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire.

Airhouse, an estate of the Earl of Lauderdale in Chan nelkirk parish, Berwickshire, 5¾ miles NNW of Lauder. Near it is Airhouse Law (1096 feet), one of the Lammermuir Hills.

Airi-Innis, a lake, about 2 miles long and ½ mile broad, in Morvern parish, Argyllshire.

Airleywright, the seat of Thos. Wylie, Esq., on rising ground, in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire, 3¾ miles NNW of Dunkeld station.

Airlie, a parish of W Forfarshire, whose Kirkton, towards the NW, is 5¼ miles WSW of the post-town Kirriemuir, and 4¼ miles NNW of Eassie station, this being 8 miles WSW of Forfar, and 24¼ NE of Perth. At it is the parish church (rebuilt 1783; 411 sittings); a Free church standing 2½ miles to the SE, and the village of Craigton 1½ mile ESE.

Bounded NW by Lintrathen, N by Kingoldrum, NE by Kirriemuir, SE by Glamis, S by Eassie and Meikle (Perthshire), and W by Ruthven and Alyth (Perthshire), the parish has an extreme length from ENE to WSW of 6¾ miles, an extreme width from NNW to SSE of 3½ miles, and a land area of 8923 acres. Melgam Water winds 1½ mile along the Lintrathen border, and by Airlie Castle falls into the ISLA, which here runs 1½ mile southward on the Alyth boundary through the picturesque Den of Airlie, a rocky gorge with precipitous copse-clad braes, and after a digression into Ruthven, either bounds or traverses, for 1 mile more, the SW angle of the parish; whilst DEAN Water, its affluent, meanders 7¾ miles along all the southern border. The lower half of the parish, belonging to STRATHMORE, sinks to 120, and nowhere exceeds 246, feet above sea-level; but the northern half is hillier, rising to 421 feet near Grange of Airlie, 511 near Airlie Castle, 556 near Muirhouses, and 472 at the NE angle. The rocks, except for a trap dyke crossing the Isla, are all Devonian, but throughout two-thirds of the area are overspread by sand or gravel; the soils range from deep alluvial loam along the Dean to thin poor earth upon the highest grounds. The Romans' presence here is attested by traces of their Strathmore road near Reddie in the NE, and in the SW by a camp near Cardean; but Airlie's memories cluster most thickly round the old castle of Airlie's lords. It stood on the rocky promontory washed by the Melgam and Isla, 1½ mile WNW of the Kirkton; and naturally strong, had been so fortified by art as to be deemed impregnable. But in July 1640, the Earl of Argyll, raising 4000 Covenanting clansmen, under a ruthless writ of fire and sword issued by the Committee of Estates, swept all the mountain district between his own territory and the eastern coast, and came down on the Braes of Angus to attack the hated Ogilvies in their strongholds. The Earl of

Airlie was away in England, and his son, Lord Ogilvy, fled at the host's advance; who, having plundered, burned the 'bonnie house,' Argyll himself, as Gordon tells the tale, 'taking hammer in hand, and knocking down the hewed work of doors and windows till he did sweat for heat at his work.' A rare old ballad celebrates the incident with many poetic embellishments. The moat has been half filled up, and little is left of the original pile but the wall on its eastern and most accessible side—high and massive, with frowning portcullis entry; for the present castle is but a goodly modern mansion, designed at first as merely a summer resort, and afterwards greatly enlarged. In 1458 Sir John Ogilvy, knight, of Lintrathen, descended from the first Thane of Angus, received a grant of the castle and barony. His son, Sir James, ambassador to Denmark in 1491, was the same year ennobled as Lord Ogilvy of Airlie; and James, seventh lord, was in 1639 created Earl of Airlie and Baron Ogilvy of Alyth and Lintrathen. The present holder of these titles is David Stanley William Ogilvy (b. 1856; suc. as eleventh Earl 1881). Another chief proprietor is Sir Thos. Munro (b. 1819; suc. as second Bart. 1827); his seat, Lindertis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the Kirkton, is a castellated mansion, rebuilt in 1813. Airlie is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £240. Two public schools, Airlie and Craigton (girls'), with respective accommodation for 96 and 62 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 66 and 22, and grants of £66, 1s. and £14, 6s. Valuation, (1891) £9114, 19s. Pop. (1801) 1041, (1831) 860, (1841) 868, (1871) 778, (1881) 844, (1891) 741.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Airtully. See ARNTULLY.

Airmoss. See AIRDSMOSS.

Airth, a village and a parish of E Stirlingshire. The village lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Forth, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Stirling, $5\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Falkirk, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Airth station (in St. Ninians parish), on a branch of the Caledonian, this being 3 miles S by W of South Alloa, $3\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Larbert Junction, $22\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Glasgow, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Edinburgh. The railway branches off again near Airth, one branch going on to South Alloa, the other crossing the Forth by the new bridge a little to the west of the town of Alloa. Airth has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, a cross bearing date 1697, the parish church (1820; 800 sittings), a Free church station, and a U.P. church; at Dunmore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW is St Andrew's Episcopal church (1851), an early English edifice, with nave and chancel, and several good stained windows. Pop. (1891) 440.

The parish contains also the port of SOUTH ALLOA, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW. It is bounded S by Bothkennar, SW by Larbert, and W by St Ninians; whilst NW, NE, and E it is washed for 6 miles by the Forth. From NNW to SSE it has an extreme length of 5 miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 7 furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 6388 acres, of which 572 are foreshore and 339 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. Excepting the central hills of Dunmore and Airth, the latter and higher of which but little exceeds 100 feet, the surface everywhere is low and level, and seems at a late geological period to have all lain under the waters of the Forth. Strata of shells, at no great depth, are found throughout the low grounds; and in 1817 the skeleton of a whale, 75 feet long, was discovered in cutting a road, more than 2 furlongs from the present beach; later still an anchor was found in Dunmore Hill, half a mile from it. Much fertile land has been reclaimed from the tide and from a state of moss in the W, where Letham and Dunmore mosses have still an extent of some 300 acres, 270 more being pasture, and 4850 in tillage. The Pow Burn, entering from St Ninians, winds through the middle of the parish to the Forth, a little above Kincairdine Ferry, and is crossed by the 'Abbey Town' and other bridges; and a spring, one of several said to have been medicinal, is called the 'Lady Well'—both names suggestive of Airth's former connection with Holyrood Abbey. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous formation, and Dunmore colliery was working here in 1879; sandstone, too, of various texture

and hue, being quarried at several points. Plantations, luxuriant and well assorted, adorn the Airth and Dunmore estates, one chestnut at Airth having a height of 65 and a circumference of 16 feet, and a Scotch pine at Dunmore containing upwards of 250 feet of cubic timber. Airth Castle, on the SE extremity of circular Airth Hill, which commands a magnificent view, dates partly from the latter half of the 16th century, partly from 1802. Its modern northern façade is a meagre pseudo-antique, but the southern and eastern fronts have many interesting features. Thus, 'Wallace's Tower' stands on the outer, not inner, angle, is corbelled only on its eastern side, and presents a pepper-box turret, which Billings pronounces of native, not French or Flemish, origin; and on either hand of the tower are a row of curious gabled dormers, one of them having a starry-headed tympanum (*Baronial Antiquities*). On the eastern slope of the hill stands the ruined church, once held by Holyrood, with a N round-headed arch, belonging to the Transition period or close of the 12th century, the 15th century Airth aisle, and the 16th century Dunmore aisle (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1879, pp. 165-170). An earldom of Airth was conferred in 1633 on William Graham, eighteenth Earl of Menteith, but became extinct at the death of its second holder in 1694; Airth Castle belongs now to Colonel Graham, who owns 1145 acres in the shire of an annual value of £3242. Dunmore, a plain though castellated mansion, with splendid gardens, is the seat of Chs. Adolphus, seventh Earl of Dunmore (b. 1841; suc. 1845), who is fifth in descent from Chs. Murray, first Earl of Dunmore (cre. 1686), the second son of John, first Marquis of Athole, and who owns in Stirlingshire 4620 acres, and in Inverness-shire 60,000, valued at £8923 and £2239 per annum. In all, 8 landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 8 of from £20 to £50. Airth is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living amounts to £370. Three schools, Airth, South Alloa, and Lord Dunmore's, with respective accommodation for 182, 100, and 84 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 123, 51, and 62, and grants of £102, 18s. 6d., £42, 12s., and £53, 11s. Valuation £13,769, 6s. 5d., including £1620 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1855, (1811) 1727, (1831) 1825, (1861) 1194, (1871) 1396, (1881) 1362, (1891) 1297.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Airthmithie. See AUCHMITHIE.

Airthrey, an estate, with a mansion and with mineral wells, in Logie parish, Stirlingshire. The estate adjoins Clackmannan and Perth shires, was sold about 1796 by Robert Haldane, the founder of Scottish Congregationalism, to Gen. Sir Rt. Abercromby, brother of Sir Ralph, the hero of Aboukir Bay, and remained in the family of Baron Abercromby till 1890, when it was acquired by Donald Graham, Esq. The mansion stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Bridge of Allan, was built in 1791 from a design by the architect Adam, is a castellated structure of moderate size, and has a park of remarkable beauty, commanding superb views of the Ochils and of the plain beneath them. Two standing stones are in the park, without inscription, emblem, or any historical identification, yet popularly believed to be commemorative of the total defeat of the Picts by the Scots in 839. The mineral wells are on the brow of an ascent from the Bridge of Allan, are approached thence by tasteful walks, have a neat bath-house, with shock, shower, plunge, and douche baths; and, though four in number, yield only two waters, called the weak and the strong water. The waters act in the way of saline aperient; and, for general medicinal effect against various chronic diseases, they have long competed in fame with the waters of the most celebrated spas in Britain. One pint of the weak water, according to the analyses of Dr Thomson, contains 37.45 grains of common salt, 34.32 of muriate of lime, and 1.19 of sulphate of lime; and one pint of the strong water contains 47.354 grains of common salt, 38.461 of muriate of lime, 4.715 of sulphate of lime, and 0.450 of muriate of magnesia.

Aith, a bay, a headland, and a hamlet in Aithsting

parish, Shetland, on the W side of Mainland, 12 miles NW of Lerwick. The bay is good fishing ground. The headland flanks the NE side of the bay, and is called Aithness.

Aith or Skail, a lake, nearly a mile long, in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

Aithernie, an estate in Scoonie parish, Fife, 2 miles W by N of Largo. An aucuet tumulus, on the top of a conical hill here, was opened in 1821, and found to contain about twenty stone coffins, together with other sepulchral remains.

Aithova, a good harbour on the E side of Shetland, in Bressay Sound, near Lerwick.

Aithsting, an ancient parish in Shetland, on the W side of Mainland. It is now united to Sansting.

Aithsvoe (Norse *eids vágur*, 'isthmus bay'), a creek or bay in the SE of Shetland, immediately N of Mousa island, and 9½ miles S by W of Lerwick. A rune-inscribed stone, discovered here in 1872, is discussed in *Procs. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1875, pp. 425-430.

Aith Wards, the southern part of Hoy, in Orkney, almost insulated by Long Hope Bay.

Aitnach, a Craig, formerly crowned with an ancient square fort, on the bank of the rivulet Rye, in Dalry parish, Ayrshire.

Ait-Suidbe-Thuin or Fingal's-Sitting-Place, a mountain at the head of Loch Portree, in Skye. It takes its name from a fancy that Fingal sat upon it, surveying the athletic exploits of his heroes; it rises, from a broad base, with an easy and gentle ascent, but becomes steep toward the top; it is all, except its crowning parts, either covered with crops or finely pastoral; it attains an altitude of more than 2000 feet above sea-level; and it commands a view of nearly all the W coast of Ross-shire, of the greater part of the Skye and Long Island groups of the Hebrides, and of multitudinous and picturesque forkings and disseverments of the Deucalionian Sea.

Akermoor, a small lake, on a high tableau, in the S of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire.

Akin-Kyle. See KYLE-AKIN.

Aladale. See GLENALLADALE.

Alasuden. See ST BOSWELLS.

Alaterva, the quondam Roman station on the site of Cramond village, Edinburghshire.

Alauna. See ALLAN, Perthshire.

Alcluid. See DUMBARTON.

Aldarder, a burn in Knockando parish, Elginshire, running about 4 miles to the Spey. It became wildly riotous, and underwent a remarkable change in the great flood of 1829. It previously made a waterfall of 80 feet in leap; but, at the time of the flood it changed its course, rushed furiously against a small hill, undermined that hill, and swept part of it away, formed on the hill's site a chasm or ravine about 750 feet in length, and from 60 to 100 feet in depth, and underwent such alteration of its own bed as reduced its previous water-leap of about 80 feet to an inclined cascade of only about 7 feet.

Aldbar. See AULDBAR.

Aldcambus (Gael. *allt-camus*, 'stream of the bay'), an ancient parish on the coast of Berwickshire, now united to Cockburnspath. It was one of the places granted by King Edgar to the monks of Durham, along with his priory of Coldingham, in 1098; its ruined Norman church of St Helen dates from a not much later period. Crowning a cliff 200 feet high, 2 miles to the E of Cockburnspath village, this picturesque fragment consisted till recently of nave and chancel; but the latter, barely 16 feet in length, has been pulled down for the repair of dykes and barns. In a wood at Aldcambus, Bruce was preparing engines for the siege of Berwick (1317), when a monk brought him the papal truce, addressed to 'Robert, Governor of Scotland.' 'I listen to no bulls till I am treated as king, and have made myself master of Berwick,' was the haughty reply.

Aldcathie, formerly a detached portion of Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the Union Canal, ¼ mile SW of the main body. The western part of Aldcathie

was transferred in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Ecclesmechan, and the eastern part to that of Kirkliston. It has an extreme length of 1 mile 5 furlongs, a breadth of 7 furlongs, and an area of 656 acres; and its highest point somewhat exceeds 300 feet. Prior to the Reformation it formed a separate parish.

Aldcluyd. See DUMBARTON.

Alder. See BENAIDER.

Aldernan or **Allt-Aruan**, a rivulet rising on the southern slope of Mcall nan Caora (2368 feet), in the extreme W of Perthshire, and flowing first southward, then eastward along the N border of Dumbartonshire, till after a course of 3¼ miles it joins the Falloch below Inverarnan Hotel.

Alderston, an estate, with a mansion, in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, 1¼ mile WNW of Haddington.

Aldgirth. See AULDGIRTH.

Aldham or **Haldame**, a decayed village and an ancient coast parish of N Haddingtonshire. The village stood ½ mile S of Tantallon Castle, and 3¼ miles E by S of North Berwick; near it was the parish church (demolished 1770), in whose forerunner, according to the legend, one of St Baldred's three corpses was buried in 756. (See Bass.) The parish included the lauds of Aldham and Scougal, granted with Tynninghame and three more places to Durham by King Duncan (1093-94); it was united to Whitekirk in the 17th century.

Aldie Wester, a haulet in Fossoway parish, Kinross-shire, 2 miles ESE of Rumbling Bridge station on the Devon Valley branch of the North British. Near it is Aldie Castle, the ancient seat of the Mercers of Aldie and Meikleour, now represented by Baroness Nairne. Though long untenanted, it is a fine and well-preserved ruin, dating from the 16th century.

Aldivalloch. See CABRACH.

Aldourie (Gael. *allt-dur*, 'water stream'), the seat of Edward Grant Fraser-Tytlar, Esq., in Dores parish, NE Inverness-shire. It stands on the right shore of Loch Dochfour, the name given to the lower part of Loch Ness, 7 miles SW of Inverness. It was the birthplace of Charles Grant (1746-1823), statesman and philanthropist, and of the historian, Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832).

Aldreguie, a streamlet of Inveraven parish, Banffshire, falling into the Levat at the E side of the Bochle.

Aldyonlie or **Allt-Gheallaidh**, an impetuous rivulet of Knockando parish, Elginshire, rising among the hills, and running 6½ miles south-eastward and eastward, chiefly along the SW border of the parish, to the Spey. Its name signifies 'the burn of the covenant,' and is supposed to have originated in the forming of a solemn compact on its banks between two contending clans.

Ale, a rivulet of Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, is formed by the meeting of three rills at Threeburn Grange, a little above Press Castle, and runs 6 miles south-eastward to the Eye at a point about 1¼ mile SSE of Eye-mouth. Its fishing is poor, but parts of its valleys are deep and picturesque, rare ferns and mosses growing on the banks. Thomas the Rhymer has predicted how—

'At Threeburn Grange on an after day,
There shall be a lang and bloody fray;
Where a three-thumbed wight by the reins shall hald
Three kings' horse, baith stout and bauld,
And the Three Burns three days will rin
Wi' the blade o' the stain that fa' therein.'

Ale, a river of Selkirk and Roxburgh shires, rises on the NW slope of Henwoodie (1189 feet) in Robertson parish, and flowing north-eastward through Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf, eastward along the southern boundary of Bowden and St Boswells, and south-eastward through Ancrum, falls into the Teviot, ¾ mile S of Ancrum village. It has a length of 24 miles, the first 5, up to Alemuir Loch, broken by frequent falls; and for two-thirds of its entire course it runs hemmed in by hills 800 to 1200 feet in height. By Lilliesleaf it enters a broader vale where, Lauder says, the angler 'wanders on for one long stretch, through sweet-scented meadows, with the stream running deep and clear, and with its waters almost level with the grassy plain through which

they flow.' The Ale's chief affluents are on the left hand, the Wilson Burn from Hellmuir Loch, Langhope Burn from Shaw's Loch, and Woll Burn; on the right hand the Woo Burn—all capital trout-streams like itself. See Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers*.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 24, 1864-65.

Alemuir, a loch in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, 6½ miles SW of Ashkirk. It lies in the course of the Ale river, has a circular outline, measuring each way ¼ mile, and is, in places, 30 fathoms deep. Superstition long made it the haunt of a bloodthirsty water-kelpie, and Leyden sings:

'Sad is the wall that floats o'er Alemuir's lake,
And nightly bids her gulfs unbottomed quake;
While moonbeams sailing o'er the waters blue
Reveal the frequent tinge of blood-red hue.'

Alexandria, a town in BONHILL parish, Dumbartonshire, on the right bank of the LEVEN, opposite Bonhill town, with which it is connected by an iron suspension bridge of 438 feet span, erected in 1836 at the cost (£2200) of Captain Smollett of Bonhill. Its station, on a branch of the North British, is 19¼ miles WNW of Glasgow, 3½ N of Dumbarton, 31½ WSW of Stirling, and 1½ S by E of Balloch Pier, Loch Lomond. From a *clachan* or 'grocery,' Alexandria has risen in less than a century to a busy and prosperous town, this rise being due to the bleaching, printing, and dyeing works established in the Vale of Leven since 1768. Itself containing one extensive calico print and Turkey-red dye work, and a clog and block factory, it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; a branch of the Clydesdale Banking Company, and a savings bank; a Young Men's Christian and a Rifle Association; gas works, a hotel, and a public hall; the Vale of Leven Mechanics' Institute (1834), with a library of 3600 volumes and a handsome lecture hall, seating 1100, and built in 1865 at a cost of upwards of £3000; and the Ewing Gilmour Institute, consisting of a library and reading and recreation rooms, presented to the town by W. Ewing Gilmour, Esq., and costing about £12,000. There are six places of worship—Established (stipend £260), Free, U.P., Congregationalist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. There are two good Board schools, the one erected in 1877, and the other in 1884, and a Roman Catholic school, which, with respective accommodation for 636, 530, and 411 children, had an average day attendance of 545, 416, and 286, and grants amounting to £543, £435, 5s., and £245, 5s. Pop. of town (1841) 3039, (1881) 6173, (1891) 7796. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish of Alexandria, in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, (1891) 8260.

Alford, a village and a parish of central Aberdeenshire. The village stands at the terminus of the Vale of Alford railway, 29½ miles WNW of Aberdeen, and has chiefly arisen since that line was opened in 1859. It contains the Free church and St Andrew's Episcopal church (erected in 1869), both Early English granite edifices, branches of the Aberdeen Town and County and of the North of Scotland Banks, several insurance offices, the Haughton Arms Hotel, a parish library (1839), and a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Important grain and cattle markets are held at it every third Tuesday throughout the year, and feeing markets on the Mondays of the weeks before 26 May and 22 Nov.; and it is the centre of the Vale of Alford Horticultural Association (1831). Pop. (1871) 482, (1881) 529, (1891) 535.

The parish is bounded NW and N by Tullynessle, NE by Keig, SE by Tough, and S and SW by Leochel. Its greatest length from E to W is 6½ miles, its greatest breadth is 3, and its land area is 9102 acres. The swift and shallow DON winds 6½ miles along the whole northern border, affords here as good trout and salmon fishing as any in its course, and 1½ mile WNW of the village is spanned by a three-arched bridge, erected in 1811 at a cost of £2000, 128 feet long, and leading by the Strathbogie road to Huntly, 21 miles to the N of Alford. Near this bridge stands the Forbes Arms Hotel, and ½ mile above it the LEOCHEL joins the Don,

after parting the parish into two unequal halves. Forming the SW portion of the Howe of Alford, the surface has a considerable altitude, its lowest point at the influx of the sluggish Bents Burn (the eastern boundary) being 420 feet above the level of the sea. There is a general southward rise from the right bank of the Don, but the western half is much more hilly than the eastern, the highest points in the latter being Strone Hill (950 feet), Cairnballoch (906), and Carnaveron (864), all round-topped hills; whilst in the former are Dorsell (1055), Craig Hill (1007), Langgadlie (1468), Woodhill (1147), and the eastern slopes of Craigievar (1747), whose summit, however, lies just outside the bounds. Cultivation is carried up to 1160 feet, and more than half the parish is arable; along the Don and Leochel are extensive plantations of fine Scotch firs and larch, interspersed in the policies with silver fir and ornamental hardwood trees. The rocks consist of grauwacke, syenite, and mica slate; the last predominates in the western division, and is intersected by numerous small veins of quartz. The soil varies from good light loam in the valley, famous for turnips and cattle, to strong clay, barely repaying the cost of tilling it. The 'lions' of Alford are a large round camp on conical Da' Mhil; a smaller one beside the church; a cairn on Carnaveron, 25 feet high and 125 in diameter; Balduig Tower; the ruins of the strong square castle of Alsoon; and, midway between the village and the bridge, the battlefield where, on 2d July 1645, the Marquis of Montrose won his last victory over General Baillie. Each army numbered some 2000 men, but, while the Covenanters had the superiority in horse, Montrose had the advantage of position. Though Baillie's cavalry fled early in the day, the fight was obstinate, and the slaughter of Covenanters great. The Royalists' loss was trifling, but included Lord Gordon, the Marquis of Huntly's eldest son, whom a stray shot brought down, in act to lay hold of Baillie's shoulder-belt. A stone long marked the spot where he fell, and in the neighbouring moss, now drained, bullets and coins have often been discovered; while peat diggers, about 1744, came on a horse and its armour-clad rider. The chief mansions are Haughton, on the Don, 1¼ mile NE of the village, for more than two centuries the seat of the Farquharsons; Breda, just to the left of the mouth of the Leochel; and Kingsford, on its right bank, 1¼ mile SE of Alford: 3 landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of from £100 to £500, and 14 of from £20 to £50. Alford is seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £211. The church, standing upon the Leochel's right bank, 1½ mile W of the village, was built in 1804 and enlarged in 1826, and is a plain edifice with 550 seats. A pre-Reformation church here, dedicated to St Andrew, was held by the priory of Monymusk, and from a *ford* by it over the Leochel (or *auilford*?) the parish probably received its name. Two public schools, Alford and Gallowhill, had in 1891 respective accommodation for 178 and 153 children, an average attendance of 134 and 82, and grants of £126, 15s. and £70, 9s. Pop. (1801) 644, (1831) 894, (1851) 1143, (1871) 1396, (1881) 1472, (1891) 1402.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

The presbytery of Alford comprehends Alford, Auchindoir, Cabrach, Clatt, Corgarrif (*quoad sacra*), Glenbucket, Keig, Kennethmont, Kildrummy, Leochel-Cushnie, Strathdon, Tough, Towie, and Tullynessle-Forbes. Pop. (1871) 12,888, (1881) 12,242, (1891) 11,675, of whom 5017 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in that year, the sums raised by the above congregations amounting to £814. The Free Church likewise has a presbytery of Alford, whose churches at Alford, Auchindoir, Keig and Tough, Kinnethmont, Rhynie, Strathdon, and Towie had 761 communicants in the year 1891.

Alford, Howe or Vale of, that portion of the Don's basin, from Kirkton of Forbes down to the Bridge of Keig, a distance of some 9 miles, which comprehends parts of Tullynessle and Keig; to the N, and of Alford, Leochel, and Tough to the S of the river. From 5 miles broad to

7½, it is bounded NW by the Corrcen Hills (1588 feet), NE by Bennachie (1619), W by Callievar (1747), S by the hills of Alford, SE by those of Corrennie Forest (1621), and E by Cairn William (1469). See DON, and the above-named parishes.

Alford Valley Railway, a railway of south central Aberdeenshire, deflects from the Great North of Scotland at Kintore, and runs 16½ miles westward, by the stations of Kemnay, Monymusk, Tillyfourie, and Whitehouse, to Alford village. Authorised in 1856, it was opened in 1859, and amalgamated with the Great North of Scotland in 1866. Its gradients are steep, the summit level on Tillyfourie Hill being 636 feet; and the journey occupies 65 minutes.

Aline, Loch, a hamlet and a sea-loch in Morvern parish, Argyllshire. The hamlet stands within the W side of the loch's mouth, 4 miles ESE of its post-village Morven, is of recent origin, and has a pier and a public school, which in 1891 had an average attendance of 50 and a grant of £47, 15s. The loch strikes NNE from the Sound of Mull, immediately W of Artornish Castle, has a very narrow entrance, but expands to a width of fully ½ mile, and is 2½ miles long. Its lower part is comparatively tame, but its upper is rocky, intricate, and picturesque; and Scott, in his *Lord of the Isles*, speaks of 'green Loch Aline's woodland shore.' Two streams descend to its head—Ronach Water from Loch-Na-Cuirn through Loch Ternate, at the NE angle; and, at the NW, the larger Black Water, which, flowing through Glen Dubh, receives a tributary from Glen Geal. 'Here, at the mouth of the streams,' says Dr Macculloch, 'Loch Aline is indeed beautiful, as the close mountain scenery, the accumulation in limited space of woods and rocks, and brawling streams, and cascades, and wild bridges, intermingled with fields and farms, gradually blends with the more placid scenery of the loch itself.' Loch Aline House is a mansion near the village; and Kinlochaline Castle is a fine, old, turreted square tower on a bold, high rock, near the mouth of the Black Water, is said to have been erected by a lady of the clan Macinnes, and was besieged and captured by Colkitto, lieutenant to the Marquis of Montrose.

Alladale. See GLENALLADALE.

Allan (Gael. 'white river'), a rivulet of Teviothead parish, S Roxburghshire, formed by the confluence of the Skelfbill and Priestthaugh Burns, which rise on Langtæ Hill (1786 feet) and Cauldeleuch Head (1996), near the Dumfriesshire border, and take each a northward course of some 3½ miles. The Allan itself runs 5 miles NNW, receiving the Dodburn in its course, and falls into the Teviot, 4½ miles SW of Hawick. Since 1866 it has furnished that town with water, and in September 1882 an additional supply was introduced from the Dodburn. The Allan contains abundance of small trout. A Border fortalice of considerable strength, called Allamouth Peel, stood at its mouth; was last occupied by a brother of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, the warden of the Scottish Border; and has left some remains.

Allan, a river of Perth and Stirling shires, rising in Blackford parish, SE Perthshire, on the northern slope of Little Corum (1633 feet), one of the Ochil Hills. Thence it runs NNE toward Blackford village, SW to Dunblane, and S to the Forth, which it enters 1 mile below Bridge of Allan, after a course of 20 miles, 15 of which are closely followed by the Caledonian line from Perth to Stirling. Near Blackford it receives the Danny Burn, at Greenloaning the KNAIK, Bullie, and Millstane Burns, and lower down the Muckle, Lodge, and Wharry Burns, all, like itself, yielding very fair trout fishing, which is mostly open to the public. The *Alanna* of Ptolemy, a town of the Damnonii, stood at the Allan's confluence with the Forth, a position guarding what was for many centuries the chief entrance to Caledonia from the S. See STRATHALLAN.

Allan, Melrose, Roxburghshire. See ALLEN.

Allanbank, an estate in Edrom parish, Berwickshire, on the S bank of the Whitadder, 1½ mile E by S of Edrom station. On it stood the ancient mansion of the Stuarts, Barons of Nova Scotia from 1687 to 1849,

which was haunted by 'Pearlin Jane,' the phantom of a jilted Italian lady. Allaubank is also celebrated as the spot where in 1674 Blackadder, Welsh, and three other ministers dispensed the communion to 3200 Covenanters (Lauder's *Scottish Rivers*, pp. 218-225).

Allan, Bridge of, a fashionable watering-place in Logie parish, Stirlingshire, as reconstituted by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. It stands on the left bank of Allan Water, and on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian railway, 2 miles S by E of Dunblane and 3 N of Stirling, with which it was further connected by tramway in 1874. A favourite health and pleasure resort, at once for the mildness of its climate, its beautiful environs, and the near proximity of the mineral wells of AIRTHREY, it annually attracts great numbers of visitors. It comprises two parts or sections, an upper and a lower, the former on a small plateau of considerable elevation, the latter on alluvial ground adjacent to the river; and the declivity between these sections is adorned with trees and shrubs and public walks. Although containing several rows of well-built houses and many handsome shops, it mainly consists of elegant separate villas, with flower plots or gardens attached. It was constituted a police burgh in Oct. 1870, and is governed by a body of commissioners, consisting of a senior and 2 junior magistrates and 6 other members. It has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, several first-class hotels, numerous private boarding and lodging houses, a branch of the Union Bank, insurance offices, bowling greens, a public reading-room, a fine art and natural history museum, Turkish baths, a large hydropathic establishment, a handsome well-house, a gas and a water company, and two Saturday papers, the *Reporter* (1859) and *Gazette*. Paper-making, bleaching, and dyeing are carried on; and cattle fairs are on the third Wednesday of April and October, whilst in Westerton Park, on the first Saturday of August, are held the most famous athletic games of Scotland, the Strathallan Meeting. Constituted a *quoad sacra* parish in 1868, in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling, Bridge of Allan has an Established church, with 650 sittings, a handsome Gothic edifice, built in 1859, and greatly enlarged in 1876; its minister's stipend is £430. There are also a U.P. church (1846, 500 sittings), a Free church (1853, 800 sittings), with spire 108 feet high, and St Saviour's Episcopal church (1857-72, 200 sittings), both the two last being decorated in style. A public school, with accommodation for 220 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 176, and a grant of £175, 7s. Airthrey Castle, Westerton House, Keir, and Kippenross are in the vicinity, as also are ABBEY CRAIG (362 feet), Dumyat (1375), and other summits of the Ochil range. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 2534, (1881) 2462, (1891) 2690; of burgh (1861) 1803, (1871) 3055, (1881) 3004, (1891) 3207.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Allander, a small river of Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire, rises in Strathblane parish, on the south-eastern slope of Auchinaden Hill (1171 feet), among the moors of the Kilpatrick Hills, and 5½ miles NNW of New Kilpatrick. It takes a south-eastward course of some 9 miles, and falls into the Kelvin 2½ miles E of New Kilpatrick. Through the Auldmarroch Burn it is fed in summer by a reservoir among the hills; and it brings down water thence, in drouthy weather, for the mills on the Kelvin, whilst itself driving extensive machinery at places on its own course. Its dark-lued waters indicate their mossy source.

Allangrange. See KNOCKBAIN.

Allanmouth. See ALLEN, Roxburghshire.

Allanton, a village in Edrom parish, Berwickshire, situated at the confluence of the Blackadder and Whitadder, both spanned by bridges here, and 2½ miles E of Edrom station on the Duns branch of the North British. It has a school, with accommodation for 115 children, an average attendance (1891) of 35, and a grant of £35, 2s. 6d.; ¼ mile S by E is a Free church.

Allanton, a coal-mining village, in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, 1¼ mile ESE of the town. Pop. 438.

Allanton, a hamlet in Galston parish, NE Ayrshire, 5½ miles E of Newmilns station. It has a public school, with accommodation for 46 children, an average attendance (1891) of 14, and a grant of £26, 15s.

Allanton, a mansion and estate in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles NE of Newmilns station. Having passed to his ancestors from Arbroath Abbey, it is a seat of Sir A. H. Seton-Stewart, eighteenth in descent from Alexander Stewart, fourth Lord High Steward of Scotland; fourth Baronet since 1814; and owner of 2673 acres, of £4076 (£2197 minerals) annual value, in the shire. The original castellated building, said to have been visited by Cromwell in 1650, was greatly enlarged by Gillespie Graham in the latter half of last century. A fine large park, with a picturesque lake, surrounds it; and the estate is rich in coal and ironstone.

Allardice. See ARBUTHNOTT.

Allan, a rivulet of Melrose parish, rises in the NW corner of Roxburghshire, on the northern slope of Sell Moor, at an altitude of 1200 feet. Thence winding 9 miles SSE, past hills 800 to 1000 feet high, it falls into the Tweed, 2½ miles WNW of Melrose town. Its lower course lies through the Fairy or Nameless Dean, a narrow glen, threaded by the old monks' bridle-way to Soutra; and Scott laid here the scene of his *Monastery*. Instead, however, of the single peel-house of 'Glen-dearg,' three ruinous towers stand at the head of the glen—the Cairncrosses' Hillslap (1585), the Berthwicks' Colmslie, and Langshaw. See Lauder's *Scottish Rivers*, pp. 115-117; and Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott*, pp. 322-332.

Allerly, a mansion near the left bank of the Tweed, 1½ mile N of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It was long the residence of Sir David Brewster (b. 11 Dec. 1781), and here he died 10 Feb. 1868.

Allnach, a rivulet of Inverness and Banff shires, rising in several head-streams on the north-eastern slopes of Caiplich (3574 feet), one of the Cairngorm Mountains. It runs about 13 miles north-eastward, partly on the boundary between the counties, and falls into the Aven, 1 mile S of Tomintoul. In its upper course it is known as the Water of Caiplich.

Alloa, a river-port and parish; the former a seat of manufacture, and the chief town of Clackmannanshire, lies on the N bank of the tidal FORTH, which, here emerging from its winding Links, has a width of ½ mile. It has since 1815 held steamboat communication with Leith (28 miles) and Stirling (10½ miles), and a steam ferry from 1853 until the opening of the new railway bridge, plied to South Alloa as terminus of a branch of the Caledonian from Larbert. Since then a steam launch leaves the ferry pier for South Alloa at intervals during the day. By two sections of the North British (1850-71) Alloa is 6½ miles E of Stirling, 13½ W by N of Dunfermline, 17 WSW of Kinross, and 32 WSW of Ladybank. The railway bridge, which is about a mile above the ferry, consists of seventeen spans—two of 100 feet, two of 80, and thirteen of 68 feet. In the fairway of the channel two spans of 60 feet each, turning on a massive centre pier consisting of six cylindrical columns, open to allow vessels to pass. The piers on which the girders rest rise to a height of 24 feet above high-water mark, the foundations of some of them being 70 feet below the bed of the river. The bridge is for one line of rails only, and is about a quarter of a mile in length. By arrangement, the North British Railway Company have running powers over it, while the Caledonian gets the use of the former's passenger station, recently entirely reconstructed. The situation of Alloa is a pleasant one—in front the Lime-tree Walk (planted 1714), leading up from the harbour; eastward, close by, the old grey tower and modern mansion of the Earls of Mar and Kellie; westward the bonnie Links of Forth, with Stirling Castle beyond; and for a background the OCHIL HILLS. Great alterations and improvements have of late been made in the town. In 1822 a supply of water was obtained at considerable expense from the large artificial loch called Gartmorn Dam; and though this supply had been greatly increased and now water-works erected, owing to the expansion of the town an additional supply, costing over £30,000, was introduced

in 1894. In 1877 the town acquired the gasworks for £23,250, the price of gas being since considerably reduced. Alloa has a post office, erected in 1882, branches of the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, Royal, and Union banks, and a savings bank; several hotels, a volunteer drill hall, a masonic hall, a co-operative society, a county hospital (1893), a county court-house, four newspapers, etc. The town hall and public library, the gift of John Thomsen Paton, Esq., occupies a commanding site at Mars Hill, and was opened in 1888. The same gentleman, in 1895, erected public baths and gymnasium for the town. In the same year Mr. Forrester Paton, chairman of the School Board, offered to build and equip a new secondary school in connection with the Academy; while his sister, Miss Forrester Paton, offered either to reconstruct and modernize the existing hospital or build an entirely new one. The corn exchange is also used as an assembly hall. Other edifices are—the municipal buildings (1872), the custom house (1861), the hospital (1868), and the hall and museum (1874), in Grecian style, of a Natural Science and Archaeological Society, founded in 1863; at the head of the Walk stands an ornamental drinking-fountain (1869). The parish church (1817-19), restored internally in 1875, is an imposing Gothic structure, 124 feet long and 78 feet wide, with 1560 sittings and a spire-surmounted clock-tower 206 feet high. It took the place of an ancient church, whose tower alone remains, and whose site is partially occupied by the Erskine mausoleum. St Andrew's, seated for 800, was opened in 1832. There are two Free churches, East and West, and two U. P. churches—Townhead, or Fust (rebuilt 1851; renewed 1874), and West (rebuilt 1864). The fine Episcopal church of St. John the Evangelist (1867-69), enlarged 1872, cost over £5000, and consists of nave, chancel, and N aisle, with a SW tower and spire, 120 feet high, in which hang six good bells; it has, too, a splendid organ, a number of stained glass windows, a mosaic reredos by Salviatti, and monuments of Bishop John Alexander of Dunkeld (1694-1776) and members of the Erskine family, including a marble recumbent effigy of the late earl, designed by Mr Anderson, the architect. The former Episcopal church (1840) was converted in 1869 into St Munge's Roman Catholic church. A new Baptist chapel was built in 1881, and there is one for Swedenborgians. The Academy was erected in 1825, the Burgh School at a cost of £3600 in 1876. Greenside School, founded and endowed by Alex. Paton at a cost of £5500 in 1865, was closed in 1879, when the other four board schools (Academy, Burgh, Bread Street, and Ludgate), and an Episcopal and Roman Catholic, with total accommodation for 1802 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 1572, and grants amounting to £1494, 12s. Besides the Lime Tree Walk, there is the West End Park, acquired in 1877 as a feu from the Earl of Mar and Kellie, extending to over 20 acres.

The harbour though improved has one great disadvantage, the ceaseless lodgment of mud. The water rises at neap tides from 14 to 16 feet, at spring tides from 22 to 24, yet the bed of the harbour is nearly on a level with the top of Leith pier; another noteworthy feature is the double or 'leaky' tide at every spring ebb and flow. By Acts of 1754, 1786, and 1803 the harbour trustees were empowered to rebuild the pier and execute new works; and the Big Pow was converted (1861-63) into a wet-dock, 600 feet long, 150 broad, and 24 deep, with a dock gate 50 feet wide, and a substantial high-level loading berth. The dock has since been greatly enlarged, and a powerful steam dredger obtained. Connected with the harbour is a fine graving dock and steam cranes. A 'creek' of Bo'ness from 1707 to 1822, and next of Grangemouth, Alloa was made a sub-port in 1838, and an independent port in 1840, its district extending along both sides of the Forth from the new bridge of Stirling to Higgins Neuk on the S, and the new pans of Kincardine on the N. On 31 Dec. 1894, it had on its register 2 sailing vessels of 1239 tons and 6 steamers of 115 tons, against an aggregate tonnage of 18,672 in 1845, 14,904 in 1853, 10,512 in 1863, 5527 in 1873, and 5133 in 1880. This shows a falling-off; but another tale is told by the

following table, which gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from foreign and colonial ports and coastwise, with cargoes and also—except for the three first years—in ballast:—

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1845	5,921	679	6,600	65,879	5,446	71,325
1853	9,285	3,836	13,121	32,405	25,113	57,518
1863	11,985	13,979	25,964	16,546	23,225	41,771
1873	65,288	64,765	130,053	68,863	68,738	137,601
1876	90,538	71,284	161,822	99,769	71,378	171,147
1880	85,024	55,695	140,719	86,363	53,613	139,976
1891	58,389	123,667	182,056	85,874	140,371	226,245
1894	43,727	106,136	149,863	47,429	114,436	161,865

Of the total 900 vessels of 149,863 tons that entered in 1894, 304 of 64,473 tons were steamers, 355 of 61,988 tons were in ballast, and 375 of 48,825 tons were coasters; whilst the total 965 of 161,865 tons of those that cleared included 309 steamers of 68,274 tons, 203 vessels in ballast of 33,847 tons, and 363 coasters of 47,290 tons. The trade is mainly, then, an export one, and coal the chief article of export, some 160,000 tons being shipped annually to foreign countries, besides about 15,000 coastwise. The exports (comprising also ale, whisky, pig-iron, etc.) amount to about £57,000, the imports to £112,000; the customs are small; the foreign commerce is principally with Baltic, French, German, Dutch, and Belgian ports. Shipbuilding has been carried on since 1790, and the graving dock, then constructed, can now receive vessels of 800 tons, and one sailing ship of 377 tons, and five steamers of 799 tons net were built here during 1894. There are 29 fishing boats of 242 tons, the number of persons employed being 62 men and boys. But 'as the virtual capital,' says Mr Lothian, 'of a county which, though small in geographical extent, contributes from the excise duties levied on spirits, malt, etc., about a seventieth part of the revenue of the United Kingdom, Alloa assumes a position of considerable importance.' Its earliest brewery was started in 1784, and at the eight existing now more than 100,000 barrels of strong and pale ale are yearly produced; whilst of two whisky distilleries, Carsebridge (1799) and Cambus (1806), the former alone in a single week can produce from 50,000 to 60,000 gallons. The spinning and manufacture of wool, dating from 1813, engage several factories, where thousands of tons of wool, mostly home grown, are annually wrought into knitting, hosiery, and tweed yarns; and there are cooperages, glass works, saw mills and timber yards, copper and engineering works, rope walks, brick and tile yards, a dyewood work and chemical manufactory, an iron foundry, and a pottery.

Camden identified Alloa with Ptolemy's *Alauna*, which Skene rather places at the Allan's confluence with the Forth. Twenty cinerary urns, supposed to be Roman, were discovered at Mars Hill in 1823, along with two stone coffins and a pair of gold penannular armlets; a sandstone block on Hawkhill, 10½ feet high, and sculptured with a cross, was found the year after to mark a very early Christian cist. But apart from its Tower the town has no memories beyond its pillage by Montrose's Highlanders in 1645. A burgh of barony and regality, it adopted the General Police Act in 1863, and is governed by a senior and 2 junior magistrates, and 6 commissioners. Sheriff county courts sit during session time every Wednesday and Friday, sheriff small debt courts every Wednesday; and quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. Saturday is market-day, and fairs are held on the second Wednesday of February, May (cattle), August (hiring), and November (cattle), and on the second Saturday of October (hiring). Valuation £38,983. Pop. (1784) 3482, (1831) 4417, (1841) 5443, (1851) 6676, (1861) 7621, (1871) 9362, (1891) 12,643, of whom 903 were in the Sanchie portion and 986 in the New Sanchie portion; of police burgh alone (1881) 8812, (1891) 10,754.

The parish of Alloa contains also the villages of Cam-

bus, 2½ miles WNW of the town; TULLIBODY, 2¾ miles NW; and Collyland, 2 miles N. It is bounded W and NW by Logie, N by Alva and Tillicoultry, E and SE by Clackmannan, while its S boundary is traced by the river Forth. In the readjustment of the parish by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, the small portion in Perthshire (3¾ acres) was transferred to the county of Stirling and parish of Logie, while the Blackgrange district of Logie and the detached portion (1028 acres) of the parish of Clackmannan situated at Sauchie were transferred to the parish of Alloa, which is now wholly within the county of Clackmannan. The Forth winds 4¾ miles along all the southern border, and here contains two low islets, Tullibody and Alloa Inches, the second and larger of which is a valuable farm of 80 acres. The Devon traces 4 miles of the Alva and Logie boundary, next striking 1¾ miles through the western interior to the Forth; and the carse lands of the latter and vale of the former consist of alluvial flats, with a fine rich soil incumbent on strong clay. The district between, though somewhat undulating, nowhere attains 300 feet above sea-level, and, with soils ranging from loam-covered gravel to thin earth resting on a cold till bottom, is all of it arable, and has been greatly improved by draining. The formation is Carboniferous, and coal has been mined in great abundance since 1519; sandstone and ironstone also have been worked. Gartmorn Dam, 2 miles ENE of the town, is an artificial lake, measuring 6 by 2½ furlongs, and fed by the Black Devon. Natives were Jn. Erskine, sixth earl of Mar (1675-1732), leader of the rebellion of 1715; David Allan (1748-96), the 'Hogarth of Scotland,' born at the Shore of Alloa; and Rt. Dick (1811-66), the Thurso geologist, born at Tullibody. Sir Ralph Abercromby (1734-1801), the hero of Aboukir Bay, attended Alloa school. Alloa Tower, built about 1223, was in 1360 bestowed by David II. on Sir Robert Erskine, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, whose seventh descendant, John, sixth Lord Erskine, was in 1561 created Earl of Mar—a title which, forfeited by the Jacobite earl in 1716, was restored in 1824, and with which that of Earl of Kellie (cre. 1619) was united in 1828. As the result of a lengthened litigation Mr Goodeve-Erskine was in 1885 declared twenty-sixth Earl of Mar (an Act of Parliament being passed to confirm the title), though the title of Earl of Mar and Kellie still remains with the Erskine family. Its present holder is Walter J. Francis, who succeeded on the death of his father in September 1888, when in his 23rd year. The Erskines have been connected with this parish since the time of King Robert Bruce, previous to which they dwelt in Renfrewshire. The tower is square and of great strength, the walls 11 feet thick, the topmost turret 89 feet high; and this strength it was that saved it from the great fire of 28 Aug. 1800, which destroyed all the later additions, along with a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. Mary spent much of her childhood here, as also did James VI. and Prince Henry; and the latter's golf-club and James's cradle are still preserved. The modern house (1834-38) was much enlarged between 1866 and 1872, when its gardens, with terrace and lawns sloping down to the river, were likewise greatly improved. The three chief mansions in the parish, with distance from the town, proprietors' names, and the extent and yearly value of their estates within the shire are:—Alloa Park Mansion, 4 furlongs E (Earl of Mar and Kellie, 6163 acres, £8256 + £1260 for coal); Tullibody House, 1½ NW (Lord Abercromby of Airthrey, 3707 acres, £5199); Schaw Park, 2½ miles NE (Earl of Mansfield, of Scone Palace, 1705 acres, £1751 + £1866 for coal). In all, 8 proprietors hold in the parish an annual value of £500 and upwards, 44 of between £100 and £500, 59 of from £50 to £100, and 134 of from £20 to £50. Alloa is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £559. There are two landward schools, Alloa Parish and Tullibody, with accommodation for 355 and 205 children. Valuation, £55,341, 8s. 5d. Pop. (1891) 12,434.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869. See Jas. Lothian, *Alloa and its Environs*; and Jn. Crawford, *Memorials of Alloa*.

Alloa, South, a hamlet and small seaport in AIRTH parish, Stirlingshire, on the right bank of the Forth, at Alloa Ferry, and at the terminus of the Larbert and South Alloa goods branch of the Caledonian railway, 6 miles ESE of Stirling. A steam ferry crosses to Alloa at intervals during the day. It has extensive timber yards and sawing and planing mills. As there are no harbour dues, merchants importing from the Baltic and other eastern ports, by discharging here save the heavy dues charged at Leith and Grangemouth.

Alloway, an ancient *quoad civilia* and a modern *quoad sacra* parish of Ayrshire, on the lowest reaches of the 'bonny Doon,' $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of the town of Ayr. The ancient parish, lying wholly to the right of the Doon, and separated by Glengaw Burn from Ayr, was united to the latter towards the close of the 17th century; the modern parish included a portion of Maybole, on the Doon's right bank, transferred to the parish of Ayr by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. In the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, with a stipend of £150, it possesses a handsome Gothic church (1858), enlarged in 1890, and a public school for 160 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 133, and a grant of £111, 1s.—'Alloway's auld haunted kirk,' a little roofless ruin, First Pointed in style, stands just below the 'Auld Brig' of Doon. Visited now by pilgrims from many lands, this long had been merely the resting-place of unknown peasant folk, when Burns selected it for the scene of the demon revelry of *Tam o' Shanter*. Near the churchyard gate, the grave of the poet's father (1721-84) is marked by a simple stone—not the original, which relic-mongers carried piecemeal away; the poet himself would fain have shared that grave. The interior of the kirk has been stripped of its woodwork, for snuff-boxes and the like; here is buried David Cathcart, Lord Alloway (1764-1829), senator of the College of Justice.—A cenotaph to Burns, erected in 1820, after a design by Hamilton of Edinburgh, at a cost of £3350, and comprising a triangular base, a Corinthian eyelostyle, and an ornate eupola, with surmounting tripod, stands about 100 yards E of the old church, and is surrounded by an enclosed plot of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre, in which a small grotto contains Thom's statues of 'Tam o' Shanter' and 'Souter Johnnie.'—The Auld Brig o' Doon, a gaunt structure of great antiquity, famous for the fight between Cassillis and Bargeny (1601), more famous for its part in *Tam o' Shanter*, crosses the river close to the monument; and the neat new bridge, later than Burns' day, spans it, some distance lower down.—The 'Auld Clay Biggin,' Burns' birthplace (25 Jan. 1759), and scene of his *Cotter's Saturday Night*, stands about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the N, and, theretofore a public house, was purchased in 1880 for £4000 from the Ayr Corporation of Shoemakers by the trustees of the monument, by them to be converted into a kind of Burns museum.—Mount Oliphant, to which Burns' father removed in 1777, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the ESE; and Doonbrae Cottage, Cambusdoon House, Rozelle, and Doonholm are seats within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the church or monument. Alloway Moat, near the avenue leading to Doonholm, is an ancient artificial mound, used in old times for holding courts of justice.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1683.

Alltacoileachan, a burn in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, which, rising on the NE slope of Càrn a Bhodaich (2149 feet), flows about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW to the Tervie. The battle of GLENLIVET is named in the neighbourhood after it.

Allt-an-Fhearna (Gael. 'stream of the alder tree'), a loch in the NE of Kildonan parish, Sutherland, connected by a burn with Baddanloch. It lies at an altitude of 433 feet, is 7 furlongs long by 5 broad, and abounds in small trout and ehar.

Allt-Arnan. See ALDERNAN.

Almagill, a hill in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire, 7 miles E of Dumfries, consists of Silurian rock, and rising to a height of 720 feet, commands a view of nearly all Annandale. On its northern slope is a very distinct British camp, called Range Castle, 306 feet in diameter, with a surrounding ditch 9 feet deep and 27 wide.

Almerieclose, an estate, with a mansion, in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, contiguous to Arbroath. About 35 acres of the estate, on the river Brothock, were feued for building purposes, and are now occupied by suburban streets and factories of Arbroath.

Almond, a river of Lanark, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh shires, rising in Shotts parish, 2 miles E of Kirk of Shotts, at an altitude of about 700 feet. It has an eastward course for 14 miles past Blackburn and Livingstone to near Midcalder; and thence, in a north-easterly direction, follows the boundary between Linlithgow and Edinburgh shires, past Almondell, Kirkliston, Carlownie, and Cragiehall, to the Firth of Forth at Cramond. Its total length, exclusive of smaller windings, is 24 miles; its bed, over great part of its course, is broad and either gravelly or rocky; its waters, after heavy rains, often come down in great freshets, overflowing the banks and doing much injury to low, fertile, adjacent lands, but of late years have been extensively restrained by strong and high embankments. Its chief tributaries are Breich Water on the right above Livingstone, the Broxburn on the left above, and the Gogar Burn on the right below, Kirkliston. Its lower reaches traverse a picturesque wooded ravine, and between Midcalder and Kirkliston the stream is crossed by an aqueduct of the Union Canal, and by a viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow branch of the North British railway. The fishing, ruined by oil-works and the steeping of flax, is improving in consequence of legal proceedings, and trout are beginning to be once more found.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 31, 32, 1867-57.

Almond, a river of Perthshire, rising in the SE corner of Killin parish, within 3 miles of Loch Tay, at an altitude of 2750 feet, and running eastward and east-south-eastward over a distance of 30 miles. It either traverses or bounds the parishes of Monzie, Crieff, Fowlis-Wester, Methven, Redgorton, and Tibbermore, and finally falls into the Tay $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles above Perth, and nearly opposite Seone. Its vale, GLENALMOND, is for a long way strictly a glen, narrow and stern, overhung by lofty heights. Part of it, indeed, is a chasm or romantic pass, with breadth of bottom sufficient only for the river and a road, and with flanks of bare rocky cliffs rising to the height of from 1000 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea; here is the ancient stone-faced excavation, believed by some—Wordsworth among their number—to be the resting-place of Ossian. The lower half of the river's vale is flanked only by hills, braes, and undulations, and presents a cultivated aspect. That part immediately below the pass contains two ancient Caledonian stone circles, several ruined ancient fortalices, and the Scottish Episcopal College. A spot further down, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Methven, is said to be the grave of 'Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,' famed in pathetic ballad. Lynedoch House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile lower down, was the seat of General Graham, Lord Lynedoch (1750-1843), the hero of Barossa. The river abounds in small trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68. See pp. 213, 214 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Almondbank, a village in the E of Methven parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Almond, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of a station of its own name on the Caledonian; this station having a telegraph office, and being 4 miles WNW of the post-town Perth. At the village are a post office with money order and savings' bank departments, an inn, 2 bleachfields, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 151 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 59, and a grant of £56, 13s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 336, (1871) 371, (1881) 351, (1891) 289.

Almond or Haining Castle, a ruin in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire. Built by the Crawfords in the reign of James III., it passed in 1540 to the Livingstones, and changed its name of Haining to Almond Castle in 1633, when James, third son of the first Earl of Linlithgow, was created Baron Livingstone of Almond, a title exchanged by him in 1641 for those of Earl of Callendar and Baron Almond. The castle ceased to be inhabited about the middle of last century, but is still a fine specimen of old domestic architecture.

Almondale. See AMONDELL.

Alness, a river, a village, and a parish of Ross-shire. The river rises among mountains 4 miles WNW of Loch Moir, and, traversing that loch, which is 2½ miles long, and about ¾ mile wide, runs thence 11 miles east-south-eastward, along the boundary between Alness and Rosskeen parishes, to the Cromarty Firth at Alness village. Its vale is upland, wild, and romantic; exhibits numerous scenes highly attractive to painters and poets; and at one place, in particular, called Tollie, is impressively grand. Both its own waters and those of Loch Moir are well stocked with trout.

The village stands on both banks of the river, and on the Highland railway, 10 miles NNE of Dingwall; consists of two parts, Alness proper in Alness parish, and Alness-Bridgend in Rosskeen parish; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, 2 large distilleries, and fairs on the second Tuesday of January, the first Tuesday of March, the Wednesday of April before the first Amulree May market, the day in May after Kildary, the second Wednesday of June, and the Wednesday of July, of August, and of September after Kyle of Sutherland. In 1878, during the construction of a branch line from Alness station to Dalmore distillery, which is close to the sea-shore, 18 pre-historic graves were discovered. All were short cists, formed of flat stones, and contained human bones, urns, flint and bronze implements, etc. (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1879, pp. 252-264). Pop. (1891) of Alness proper, 309; of Alness-Bridgend, 705.

The parish is bounded N by Kincardine, E by Rosskeen, S by Cromarty Firth, and W by Kiltearn. Its greatest length from N to S is about 20 miles, and its average breadth is 5. The lands along the shores of Cromarty Firth are prevailing flat, cultivated, and beautiful; those inland and northward are hilly, heathy, and bleak. The hills, though not arranged in ridges, are high, and in some cases mountainous, Fyris Hill rising 1478 feet above sea-level. Springs of excellent water are everywhere numerous; and the AULTGRANDE river, following the Kiltearn boundary, presents very grand features. The rocks are Devonian and Silurian, the former occurring in conglomerate, while the Silurian merge into gneiss. Vast erratic blocks or boulders abound in many parts, and have with great difficulty been blasted or otherwise removed in the cultivated tracts. Great improvements have been effected within the last forty years on the Culcairn and Novar properties, in the way of reclaiming, draining, fencing, building, etc. The rental of the latter estate increased from £2413 in 1868 to £3124 in 1877, one cause of such increase being the great extent of waste brought under larches and Scotch firs. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Two cairns and a ruined pre-Reformation chapel are the chief antiquities. Alness is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; its minister's income is £244. The parish church, built in 1780, contains 800 sittings, and there is also a Free church; whilst 3 public schools, Alness, Boath, and Glenglass, with respective accommodation for 120, 70, and 52 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 72, 29, and 49, and grants of £69, 8s., £42, 3s., and £63, 7s. Valuation £8531, 4s. 9d. Pop. (1871) 1053, (1881) 1033, (1891) 1039.

Alnwick or Annick Lodge, a collier village in Irvine parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles NE of Irvine town. There is a public school with accommodation for 200 children, which had (1891) an average attendance of 124, and a grant of £116, 2s.

Alpety, a place in Arbutnot parish, Kincardineshire, 4 miles NW of Bervie.

Aish Loch. See LOCHALSH.

Altachoylachan. See ALLTACOILEACHAN.

Altamarlach. See ALTIMARLACH.

Altando, a coast hamlet in Lochbroom parish, NW Ross-shire, 32 miles NW of Ullapool. A public school at it, with accommodation for 90 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 78, and a grant of £94, 10s.

Altavaig, an islet of Kilmuir parish, off the NE coast of Skye, 2½ miles SSE of Aird Point. It contains remains of a small pre-Reformation chapel.

Altdouran, a rivulet in Leswalt parish, Wigtownshire. It issues from a moss of nearly 1000 acres, traverses a romantic glen, makes a fine cascade at entering the glen, and passes on to the Sole Burn, about a mile above that stream's influx to Loch Ryan. Its name signifies 'the Otters' burn.'

Altens, a coast hamlet in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, 2½ miles SSE of Aberdeen. It was formerly a considerable fishing settlement; but owing to the badness of its harbour, and the want of suitable means for curing haddocks, it became deserted by fishermen.

Altgrad. See AULTGRANDE.

Altmarlach, a burn in the parish of Wick, Caithness, flows through the Loch of Winless, and falls into Wick Water, 4 miles to the W of the town. Its banks were the scene of a famous conflict on 13 July 1680, between the Campbells and the Sinclairs. Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, afterwards Earl of Breadalbane, claimed the Earldom of Caithness, but was resisted in his claim by George Sinclair of Keiss; and, to enforce it, marched at the head of 700 Argyll Highlanders from the banks of the Tay to beyond the promontory of the Ord. Keiss, on his part, was revelling with 400 followers at Wick, when tidings reached him, 'The Campbells are coming.' All mad with drink, his men rushed out to the fight, were instantly routed, and fell in such numbers that 'the victors crossed the Altmarlach dry-shod on their bodies;' but Keiss next year obtained the earldom by award of Parliament.

Altin or Haltin, a glen in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Altirié, a small headland in Petty parish, Inverness-shire, 5 miles NE of Inverness.

Altivaig. See ALTAVIG.

Altmore, an impetuous rivulet formed by several head-streams in the SE of Rathven parish, Banffshire, and running 5½ miles southward till it falls into the Isla.

Altnabreac, a station on the Caithness railway, 10 miles SW of Halkirk, with a telegraph post office. A shooting lodge, costing about £4000, was erected here in 1892 by Sir Tollemache Sinclair.

Altnach. See ALLNACH.

Alt-na-Giuthasach, a lodge in Balmoral forest, SW Aberdeenshire, near the foot of Loch Muick, and 9 miles SSE of Balmoral Castle. At this her 'humble little bothie,' the Queen first heard of the Duke of Wellington's death, 16 Sept. 1852.

Altnaharra (Gael. *all-na-charra*, 'stream of the stone pillar'), a hamlet in Farr parish, Sutherland, near the head of Loch Naver, on the road from Bonar-Bridge to Tongue, 21 miles N of Lairg station, and 17 S of Tongue. It has a post office under Lairg, an inn, a Free church, a school, and a fair for cattle and horses on the Friday of September before Kyle of Sutherland.

Altnakealgach. See ASSYNT.

Altnalaith, a burn in the E of Ross-shire, running along the southern boundary of Kiltearn parish to Cromarty Firth.

Altnarie, a burn in Ardelach parish, Nairnshire, rising and running among mountains, with a southerly course, to the Findhorn. It makes a profound and very romantic fall within a deep, wooded, sequestered glen.

Alton, a village in Loudoun parish, Ayrshire, 1½ mile N of Galston. The name is a contraction from Auld-town.

Altrive, a stream and a farmstead in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire. The former rises in the two head-streams of Altrive Lake and Altrive Burn, on the declivities of the Wiss (1932 feet) and Peat Law (1737), and runs about 3½ miles NNE to the Yarrow river, at a point 2 miles ENE of the foot of St Mary's Loch. The farmstead stands upon the stream's left bank, ¼ mile above its mouth, and was the home of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, from 1814 down to his death, 21 Nov. 1835. He held it of the Duke of Buccleuch at a nominal rent, and had, said Allan Cunningham, 'the finest trout in the

Yarrow, the finest lambs on its braes, the finest grouse on its hills, and as good as a *smo' still* besides.'

Altruadh, a rivulet in Rothiemurchus parish, Inverness-shire.

Alt-Torquail, a streamlet in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

Altyre, a burn, an estate, and a quondam parish, in Elginshire. The burn rises in Edinkillie parish, on the SW slope of the Hill of Glaschlyo, at an altitude of 950 feet; and flowing some 10 miles northward, past Altyre House and Forres, falls into Findhorn Bay, 1 mile WSW of Kinloss. It has an impetuous current, often flooding the neighbouring low grounds, and covering them with *débris*; in its lower reaches it takes the name of Forres Water. Altyre House, 4 miles S of Forres, belongs to Sir William-Gordon Gordon-Cumming, fourth Bart., representative of the ancient Earls of Badenoch; and is a fine modern mansion in the Italian style, standing on the right bank of the burn, at an altitude of 212 feet above sea-level. Its estate consists mainly of wooded hill and of pasturage, but also includes much arable land, with thin but productive soil. The parish belonged to the parsonage of Dallas, till in 1661 it was annexed by Act of Parliament to Rafford. Its ancient church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Altyre House, is a small but interesting First Pointed structure; and a hill where the capital sentences of the baron court of Altyre were carried out, still bears the name of Gallow Hill.

Alum Well, a mineral spring in Dysart parish, Fife, a little W of Dysart town. Its water has long been famed for curing sores; and, besides being much visited on the spot, is often sent in bottles to considerable distances.

Alva (Gael. *ailbheach*, 'rocky'), a town and a parish, annexed from Clackmannan to Stirling shire about the beginning of the 17th century, but reincorporated with the former by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. By road the town is 2 miles W of Tillicoultry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ N of Alloa, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Stirling; as terminus of a branch of the North British, opened in 1863, it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Cambus Junction, $5\frac{1}{2}$ from Alloa, $7\frac{1}{2}$ from Stirling, and (*via* Alloa Bridge) 35 NE of Glasgow, $40\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Edinburgh. A police burgh, and the seat of thriving industries, it lies upon Alva Burn, 45 feet above sea-level, at the southern base of the Ochils, and across the mouth of beautiful Alva Glen; it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, gasworks, 2 hotels, a town-hall, a Young Men's Christian Institute (1880), a new cemetery (1873), public baths and washhouses (1874), and a people's park (1856), 10 acres in extent—the last two both the gift of the late James Johnstone, Esq., of Alva House. A hamlet seems to have stood here from the close of the 13th down to the opening of the 18th century, when a village was projected, to have the form of a square. Only two sides of it were built, however, other houses arising on no fixed plan, till about 1767 the village was formally enlarged. In 1795 it contained some 140 houses; between 1798 and 1841 eight woollen factories were opened, causing rapid extension of dwellings and population. Blankets and serges were the only fabrics produced up to 1829, when shawls were introduced; and tartan dress goods, tweeds, handkerchiefs, plaids, and shirtings followed. A number of spinning mills are now at work, with numerous sets of carding engines, driven by steam and water power. The yearly value of raw material used is over £120,000, and of goods manufactured between £200,000 and £250,000; whilst the hands employed number some 200 in the spinning mills, 700 journeymen, 100 apprentices, and 550 female winders and twisters. There are, too, a brickfield, and a shuttle, an oil, and an engine factory. The parish church, anciently dedicated to St Serf, and held by Cambuskenneth Abbey, stands on rising ground a little to the E, and, twice rebuilt (in 1632 and 1815), was enlarged in 1854, so as now to contain 700 sittings. Alva has also a Free Church, a U.P. church, a Baptist chapel, and 2 schools (Park Place and Alva), which, with respective accommodation for 1020 and 220 children, had an average attendance of 722 and 181 in 1891, with

grants amounting to £631, 15s., and £132, 9s. 6d. Pop. (1791) 600, (1841) 2092, (1851) 3058, (1861), 3147, (1871) 4096, (1881) 4961, (1891) 5225.

The parish is bounded NW by Ardoch and Blackford in Perthshire, and on all other sides by Clackmannan parishes—namely, by Tillicoultry, by Clackmannan, and by Alloa. From NNE to SSW it has an extreme length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest width from E to W is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 5473 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. When the parish was retransferred to the county of Clackmannan, the Menstrie district of the parish of Logie was added to it. The DEVON winds 4 miles westward along all the southern boundary, and midway is joined by Alva Burn, which, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet, runs 4 miles southward, itself on the left receives Glenwinell Burn ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long), and in Alva or Strude Glen forms 3 cascades, the largest of them over 30 feet high. The beauties of this romantic glen, steep, narrow, and rocky, have been opened up to lovers of the picturesque by an excellent pathway, constructed by Mr Johnstone (1869-70). Between the Devon and the Ochils is a low, rich arable tract, from 3 to 6 furlongs wide, with first an alluvial soil, next one of stiffish clay, then a moss-stratum resting upon loam, and lastly good hazel mould, intermixed with gravel and small stones. NE of this valley or Hill-foot, as it is called, a bluff, 220 feet high, is finely surmounted by Alva House (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE of the town), whose 'bonnie woods' climb far up the slopes of Wood Hill to the rear. The top of Wood Hill is 1723 feet above sea-level, and left of it rise Middle Hill (1436 feet) and West Hill (1682); behind these, Craighoru (1904) and Beugenie (1855). Still further N are Benbuck (2000) and Blairdenou (2072); but the summit of BENCLEUCH (2363), highest of all the Ochils, falls just within the Tillicoultry border. The rocks of the Hill-foot are chiefly carboniferous, and a colliery—closed in 1879—yielded some of the finest coal; those of the hills are eruptive, containing cobalt, and lead, copper, and iron ores; and here, in the glen between Middle and Wood Hills, Sir John Erskine, Bart., discovered a silver mine (c. 1712) with this result:—'Walking with a friend over his estate, he pointed out a great hole and remarked, "Out of that hole I took £50,000;" then presently, walking on, he came to another excavation, and, continued he, "I put it all into that hole."' Sir John it was to whom 'Alexr. Steuart, found guilty of death for theft at Perth the 5th of December 1701,' was 'gifted by the Justiciars as a perpetual servant,' according to the inscription of a brass collar dredged from the Forth in Logie parish (1784), and now preserved in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum; and Sir John's nephew, Lord Alva, a lord of session, presented (1767) two communion cups of native silver to Alva church. The Erskines of Alva, now represented by the Earls of Rosslyn, sprang from the fourth son of the seventh Earl of Mar, and held the estate (before then owned by Stirlings and Mentciths) from 1620 to 1775, when Lord Alva sold it to a cadet of the Westerhall Johnstones. Their present descendant, J. Augustus Johnstone, Esq., owns 6927 acres in Clackmannanshire, of which 5340 acres are in Alva, with a yearly value of £5225 (including £500 for minerals). Of the latter sum, £2286 is for the seven farms of Alva parish, whose area (exclusive of the minstrie district) comprises 3150 acres in tillage, 2120 in pasture, and 188 under wood. Twenty-three lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of from £50 to £100. Alva is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the stipend is £213. Valuation (1881) £13,971, including £439 for railway. Pop. (1801) 787, (1821) 1197, (1841) 2136, (1861) 3283, (1871) 4296, (1881) 5113, (1891) 5360.—*Ord. Sur.* eh. 39, 1869.

Alvah, a parish on the NE border of Banffshire. It has no village, but lies from 2 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of its post-town Banff, and is readily accessible from the railway stations of Plaidy and King Edward. It is bounded NE by Gamrie, E by Aberdeenshire, S by Forglan, SW by Marnoch, and NW by Banff. Its land area was 11,488 acres, but this was increased by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 adding to it the detached portion of the parish of King Edward. Alvah and Forglan originally formed

one parish, but were separated prior to the middle of the 17th century. The eastern boundary of Alvah is partly defined by the DEVERON, partly by artificial lines eastward of that river, which has a course, within or along the border of the parish, of 7½ miles. The surface is very diversified, elevations from S to N being Brownside Hill (600 feet), Herod Hill (700), Newton Crofts (443), Cowie Hill (605), the Hill of Ord (573), Muiry Hill (472), Green Law (444), and the isolated Hill of Alvah (578), which serves as a landmark to mariners. The scenery along the Deveron, at some points soft and charming, at others is bold and picturesque. The chasm of the Craigs of Alvah, about ½ mile from the church, contracts the river's waterway between two rugged precipices to a width of but 27 feet, occasions a pool there 56 feet deep, and, checking the current in freshets, so throws it back as often to cause great floods above. It is spanned, at a height of 55½ feet, by a Roman-looking bridge, with majestic arch, erected in 1772 by the Earl of Fife. The scene around this bridge is deeply impressive; northward it opens into a rocky amphitheatre, rising to a height of nearly 100 feet, and richly clothed with herbage, shrubs, and trees. About 7000 acres of the area are under cultivation, 750 under wood, and 3500 waste or pasture land. The rocks are chiefly greywacke and clay slate; the soils and subsoils mostly diluvial. A noted fountain, called St Colme's Well, was not long ago converted into a source of constant and copious supply of pure water to the town of Banff. Other springs of pure water are numerous; and there are several chalybeate wells. An ancient castle, said to have been built by an Earl of Buchan, stood in a swamp, now a fertile field, near Mountblairay, and a chapel crowned an adjoining eminence; but both have disappeared. A large tumulus and two small cairns may still be seen; but two ancient Caledonian stone circles have been almost entirely destroyed. George Chapman, LL.D. (1723-1803), a writer on education, was a native. Mountblairay House and Dunlugas House are the chief mansions; four landowners hold each an annual value of £500. Part of the parish, with 206 inhabitants in 1871, is annexed *quoad sacra* to Ord; the rest is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, its minister's income amounting to £295. The church stands near the northern border, was built in 1792, and contains 600 sittings. Under the school-board are Alvah school and girls' schools at Dunlugas and Linhead, which, with respective accommodation for 143, 48, and 80 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 76, 40, and 45, and grants of £73, 9s., £42, 14s., and £29, 3s. 6d. Valuation £9910, 6s. 10d. Pop. (1831) 1278, (1861) 1467, (1891) 1332.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 86, 96, 1876.

Alvie, a village and a coast parish of Elginshire. The village stands ½ mile NE of a station of its own name on the Highland Railway, at the junction of the Burghead branch, and 5¼ miles W of Elgin, is small and straggling, and has a post office under Forres.

The parish formerly included a large portion of what is now Kinloss, but was curtailed in 1659 or 1660. It is bounded NW for 3¼ furlongs by Burghead Bay, NE by Duffus, E by Spynie, SE by Elgin, SW by Rafford, and W by Kiuloss. Its length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth is 5½ miles; and its land area is 9404 acres. Alvie contains no stream of any size; and the conical Knock (335 feet), at the eastern extremity of the parish, is the only noteworthy summit in its upper half. This is crowned by the modern York Tower, and claims, like several neighbouring localities, to have been the meeting-place of Macbeth and the Witches. The lower half of the parish consists entirely of wooded uplands, that culminate in Eildon Hill (767 feet) on the SE border. A hard and very durable sandstone is quarried for building purposes, and a rock suitable for millstones is also worked. Aslisk Castle, 2 miles SW of the village, is a ruined baronial fortalice; and near the old Military Road stood Moray's Cairn, thought to commemorate a battle, but now destroyed. Near its base Lochaber and Danish axes have been exhumed. Four landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from

£50 to £100. Alvie is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray; its minister's income is £310. The church is a long, narrow building, erected in 1760, and containing 590 sittings. There is also a Free church, rebuilt in 1878 at a cost of £1000, which measures 50 by 42 feet, seats 500, and has a spire 53 feet high. A board school, with accommodation for 200 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 139, and a grant of £114, 16s. Pop. (1831) 945, (1871) 1018, (1881) 1117, (1891) 1096.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 95, 1876.

Alvie, a parish of Badenoch, SE Inverness-shire, traversed for 10 miles from its south-western to its north-eastern border by the Spey, Wade's military road, and the Highland railway, with the central station on the last of Kincaig, 18½ miles SSW of Grantown. It is bounded NE and E by Duthill, SE by Aberdeenshire, S by Perthshire, W by Kingussie, and NW by Moy; its greatest length from N to S being 21½ miles, its breadth from 3 to 11 miles, and its land area 86,618 acres or 135 square miles. Most of this area is occupied by mountains, those to the left of the Spey forming part of the Monadhliath range; those to its right, of the Grampians. The former culminate in Càrn na h'Easgairu (2656 feet) on the western boundary beyond the DULNAN river, and, between the Dulnan and Spey, in Geal Càrn Mòr (2702 feet) and Beinn Bhreac (2618). These heights are surpassed by those of the SE or Glen Feshie portion, where an outskirt of Braerich rises upon the eastern border to 4149 feet, while lesser elevations are Sgoran Dubh (3658 feet), Càrn Bàn (3443), Meall Dubh-achaidh (3268), and Monadh Mòr (3651). There are in the whole parish 27 summits exceeding 2000 feet above sea-level or 1279 above Loch INSH, the lake into which the Spey expands, and the western shore of which belongs to Alvie. Loch Alvie, in the NE, the only other lake of any size, measures 1 by ½ mile, and communicates with the SPEY, which has a width here of 150 feet, and which, 3 miles higher up, receives the Feshie. The latter stream, rising in the extreme south of the parish, winds 23 miles northward; its gien was the object of the 'delightful, successful expedition' made by the Queen and Prince Consort, 4 Sept. 1860. 'The Feshie,' Her Majesty writes, 'is a fine rapid river, full of stones. As you approach the gien, which is very narrow, the scenery becomes very fine, particularly after fording the Eidart [a considerable affluent]. . . . The rapid river is overhung by rocks, with trees, birch and fir; the hills rise very steeply on both sides, with rich rocks and corries—while the path winds along, rising gradually higher and higher. It is quite magnificent' (*Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands*, pp. 140-144). The Journal then goes on to relate how the royal party came upon 'a most lovely spot, the scene of all Landseer's glory,' and 7 miles lower down emerged in Strathspey, where they saw the cairn at which Argyll halted before the battle of Glenlivet (1594), and passed by Kinrara. This lodge belongs to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and gives him since 1876 the title of Earl of Kinrara, but at present is tenanted by the Earl of Zetland. It stands between Loch Alvie and the Spey, on a rocky knoll embosomed in continuous beech-forest; was visited by Prince Leopold (afterwards King of the Belgians) in 1821; and was the summer residence of the 'sprightly' Duchess of Gordon (1746-1812), whose grave in the valley below, at a spot she had chosen herself, is marked by a beautiful monument. Above on Tor Alvie are a granite column, 90 feet high, to her son, the fifth Duke (1770-1836), and a cairn to the officers of the 42d and 92d slain at Waterloo, the 92d Gordon Highlanders having been raised in Strathspey in 1794. Belleville House, 2¼ miles SW of Loch Insh, stands where Raits Castle, the Comyns' ancient stronghold, stood; and, built by 'Ossian Macpherson' (1738-96), was the scene of his literary labours and death. A marble obelisk, ½ mile distant, is sculptured with the Bard of Morven's bust; and a pond in a meadow before the house is the 'Lochandhu' of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's romance (1825), a birch-grove that once surrounded it having formed the retreat of the bandit

Borlum. A cairn, two concentric circles, and an obelisk at Delfour, make up with some tumuli the antiquities of Alvie, whose sparse population is almost confined to Strathspey, the only arable portion of the parish. 'Most striking,' writes the Queen, 'was the utter solitude on our whole long journey. Hardly a habitation! and hardly meeting a soul!' At Lynwilg in the NE is a post office (under Aviemore); Lynchat is a hamlet in the extreme SW; near Loch Alvie stand the parish church (1798), the manse, and a school, with (1891) an average attendance of 65 children, and a grant of £89, 17s. 6d.; at Kincaig are a Free church and another post office (under Kingussie). Valuation £8947, 6s. 6d. of which £3337, 18s. 6d. belonged to The Mackintosh, and £2319 15s. to Sir Geo. Macpherson-Grant of Ballindalloch. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking (1881) 707, (1891) 656.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 1874-77.

Alyth, a town of E Perthshire, and a parish formerly partly also in Forfarshire. Standing upon the Burn of Alyth, 300 feet above sea-level, the town by road is 5½ miles ENE of Blairgowrie, 3½ NW of Meigle, and 29 S by E of Braemar; as terminus of a branch of the Caledonian, opened in 1861, it is 5¼ miles NW of Alyth Junction, 17¼ W by S of Forfar, 23¼ NW of Dundee, and 25¾ NE of Perth. It is a burgh of barony under charter of James III. (1488); and created a police burgh in 1875 it is governed by a chief magistrate and 8 commissioners, including a town clerk and a treasurer. A substantial stone bridge was erected in 1833 over the Burn of Alyth, at a cost of nearly £900. In 1887 a very ancient sculptured stone was discovered embedded in the ground at the front door of the Established Church manse; while some of the houses, perched high up, and gained by steep winding lanes, may well have beheld the one marked episode in Alyth's history when in August 1651—Monk then besieging Dundee—the Committee of Estates, only 40 in number, assembled here, and were surprised by 500 troopers under Col. Aldrich, who shipped them all off to London, his captives including the elder Leslie, Earl of Leven, the Rev. Rt. Douglas, and the Rev. Jas. Sharpe, archbishop that was to be (Hill Burton's *Hist.*, vii. 43). Mainly, however, the town is modern, possessing a post office, with money order, telegraph, and savings bank departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank, 2 hotels, a public coffee house (1881), gasworks, new waterworks (1870), bowling and curling clubs, and a public library of 3000 volumes bequeathed by the late Hon. Wm. Ogilvy of Loyal. A baillie court, for civil causes not exceeding 40s., sits on the first Tuesday of every month; and fairs are held on the third Tuesday of May, the second Tuesday of June *o. s.*, the first Tuesday of August, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of November *o. s.*, the second Tuesday after 11 Nov. *o. s.*, and the fourth Monday of January, February, March, April, and December. The manufacture of hrown and other linens is the staple industry, employing 2 mills, one of which, Smith & Son's (1873), to flax adds jute spinning, with bleaching, dyeing, and calendering; and there is also a woollen factory. The parish church (1290 sittings), a Norman structure with lofty spire, was erected in 1839 in place of the ancient Second Pointed church of St Moloch or Malachi; other places of worship are a Free church (1844; 750 sittings), a U.P. church (1781; 270 sittings), a Roman Catholic church (1879), and St Ninian's Episcopal church (1856; 150 sittings), this, too, in Norman style, with a stained wheel window (1880) to the memory of the late Sir Geo. Ramsay. Three schools at the town—public, Episcopalian, and Church of Scotland girls' industrial—and another at Gaudswell, 2½ miles to the NW, with respective accommodation for 311, 101, 282, and 48, had (1891) an average attendance of 313, 82, 196, and 27, and grants of £356, 18s., £72, 5s., £204, 15s. 6d., and £33, 17s. Pop. (1881), 2377, (1891) 2322.

The parish is bounded NE by Glenisla, E by Airlie and Ruthven, SE by Meigle, SW and W by Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Rattray, and Kirkmichael. From NNW to SSE its length is about 14 miles; its breadth varies from 1¼ to 6 miles; and its area is 23,296 acres, of which 3324

(to the NW) were formerly in Forfarshire. The whole of the Forfarshire portion was, in 1891, by the Boundary Commissioners, transferred to the county of Perth. The ISLA traces 3 miles of the eastern, and, after traversing Ruthven, 4¼ of the south-eastern border; and the Burn of Alyth, rising at 1200 feet of altitude in the Forest of Alyth, joins it at Inverquiech, having first run 9 miles south-eastward to just below the town, next 2¼ miles east-north-eastward. The Black Water, too, a head-stream of the Erich, at two points flows along the western boundary, for 2¼ and 1¼ miles; and in the interior are 4 or 5 smaller burns. That portion of the parish between the Isla and the Burn of Alyth belongs to STRATHMORE; and here, in the furthest S, the surface sinks to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-westward to 208 feet at Chapelhill, 398 near New Alyth, and 533 at Johnshill; N of the Burn of Alyth, to 535 feet near Bruceston, 668 on Barry Hill, 871 on Loyal Hill, 966 on the Hill of Alyth, and 1221 on Bamff or Balduff Hill. Beyond, comes the treeless Forest of Alyth, where the chief elevations—those marked with asterisks culminating on the north-eastern boundary—are Craighcad (1033 feet), the Hill of Three Cairns (1243), Kingsseat (1250), Drumdreg (1383), Runnaguman (1313), *Black Hill (1454), and *Knocktoun (1605); whilst further still, in the Forfarshire section, rise *Cairn Gibbs (1706), *Meall Mhor (1804), and Mount BLAIR (2441). The rocks are chiefly Devonian in the Strathmore low land, crystalline slates in the Forest of Alyth and the Blacklunans (a fertile strip along the Black Water), and trap on the hills, but include limestone at Mount Blair, and a well-defined dyke or vein of serpentine a little below Bamff House. The soils of the arable lands—barely one-fourth of the entire area—are in Strathmore a fine deep fertile loam, on the hill-slopes a good sharp gravel, in the Blacklunans a light but rich black loam, and elsewhere a strong detrital mixture of clay, gravel, and stones; plantations cover more than 1000 acres. One castle (styled the King's Castle in 1394) was at Inverquiech, and another at Corb in the Forest, where, too, are many cairns, stone circles, and standing stones; but Alyth's chief antiquity is an oval British fort on Barry Hill, which, 450 feet in circumference, was defended by a rude stone rampart, and to E and S by a deep fosse 10 feet wide, and, according to local tradition, was the prison of Wandr, Vanora, or Guinevere, King Arthur's queen (Glennie's *Arthurian Localities*, 1869, p. 53). The Lindsays of the Crawford line were connected with this parish from 1303 to 1620; and the Ramsays have held the lands of Bamff since 1232. Their founder, Nessus de Ramsay, was physician to Alexander II., as to King James and Charles I. was his descendant Alexander Ramsay, whose son, Sir Gilbert, for gallantry in the battle of the Pentlands, was made a baronet in 1666. Mansions, with distance from the town, proprietors' names, and the extent and yearly value of their estates within theshire, are—Bamff House, 3½ miles NW (Sir Jas. Hy. Ramsay, h. 1832; suc. as tenth Bart. 1871; 12,845 acres, £3391); Loyal House, ¼ mile NE (Professor G. G. Ramsay); Balhary House, 2 miles SE (G. W. A. Kinloch Smythe, 1865 acres, £935); Jordanstone House, 2 miles ESE (518 acres, recently sold for £6520); and Hallyards, 2½ miles ESE (Geo. D. C. Henderson, 396 acres, £649). In all, 7 landowners hold within Alyth an annual value of £600 and upwards, 14 of between £100 and £500, 12 of from £50 to £100, and 38 of from £20 to £50. Alyth is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £328. Valuation (1891) £20,467, 17s. 9d., including £1160, 10s. for the Forfarshire section. Pop. (1841) 2910, (1861) 3422, (1871) 3352, (1881) 3521, (1891) 3453; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 3151, (1881) 3372, (1891) 3275.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Amatan, a burn in Bower parish, Caithness, running eastward to Wester Water.

Amisfield, a village and a mansion in Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on a head-stream of Lochar Water, near the Dumfries and Lockerbie branch of the Caledonian, under the Tinwald Hills, 4 miles NNE of Dumfries. It has a station on the railway, and

a post office under Dumfries. There is a public school, with accommodation for 146 children, and an average attendance in 1891 of 85, and a grant of £61, 16s. 6d. The mansion, standing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the village, is partly a modern edifice, partly an old baronial fortalice, one of the most interesting of its kind. It belonged from the 12th century to the Anglo-Norman family of Charteris, of whom Sir Thomas became Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1280; Sir John was Warden of the West Marches under James V., and by that king (as 'Gude-man of Ballangeich') was punished for wrong-doing to a widow; and another Sir John was an active Royalist during the Great Rebellion, as also was his brother Captain Alex. Charteris, beheaded at Edinburgh in 1650. An oak door, curiously carved with 'Samson and the lion,' and dated 1600, has found its way from Amisfield Castle to the Antiquarian Museum at Edinburgh.

Amisfield, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss, in the parish and county of Haddington, on the right bank of the Tyne, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE of Haddington. It is a handsome Grecian edifice of red sandstone, faces the river, contains some fine paintings, and stands in the midst of an extensive park. It was built by the fifth Earl of Wemyss (1787-1808), heir of his maternal grandfather, the infamous Colonel Charteris (1675-1732), who had purchased the lands of Newmills, and changed their name to Amisfield from the ancient seat of his forefathers in Nithsdale. In Lauder's *Scottish Rivers*, p. 309, is a lively account of the Tyneside games instituted by Lord Elcho in Amisfield Park.

Amondell or **Almondale**, the seat of the Earl of Buchan, in Uphall parish, SE Linlithgowshire, stands on the left bank of the Almond, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Midcalder. From 1812 till his death here on 8 Oct. 1817, it was the residence of the Hon. Henry Erskine, Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1783 and 1806.

Amulree, a village in P'ull parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Bran, 10 miles WSW of Dunkeld station. Its site was pronounced by Dr Buckland to have been fashioned by a group of low moraines; and the country around it presents an assemblage of wild, bare, rugged uplands, whose lochs and streams are favourite anglers' haunts. Here the clans were armed and sworn at the rising of 1715. The village has a post office under Dunkeld, a hotel, an Established Church, and a Free Church station. The Established Church in 1871 was constituted a *quoad sacra* parochial church; and was rebuilt in 1881 at a cost of £900. There are two public schools, at Amulree and Shian, with accommodation for 71 and 42 children, and an average attendance in 1891 of 24 and 8, and grants of £38 and £23, 1s. 6d. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held at the village on the first Wednesday of May and day before, and on the Friday before the first Wednesday of November.

Anabich, an island in Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Ancrum, a village and a parish of Roxburghshire. The village stands upon rising ground, on the right bank of the river Ale, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of its influx to the Teviot, being 2 miles W of Jedfoot Bridge station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Jedburgh; it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Its original name was Alnecrom, signifying 'the crook of the *Aine*,'—as the Ale was anciently called; and that name is exactly descriptive of the situation, on a bold sharp curve of the river. The surrounding scenery is softly picturesque; and the present village, though most of its buildings are modern, wears a somewhat decayed appearance, and dates from a considerable antiquity. A Caledonian fort stood near it; a monastic establishment of some kind was founded at it by David I.; faint vestiges exist of its so-called Malton Walls, a preceptory of the Knights of Malta; and a 13th century cross, supposed to have been originally surmounted by the arms of Scotland, stands in the middle of its green. This village was long called Nether Ancrum, to distinguish it from the now extinct hamlet of Over Ancrum, and both were burned to the ground during the hostilities connected with Hertford's raid in 1545.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Longnewton and Belses, the latter with a station on the North British, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of the village, $45\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Edinburgh, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Hawick; and it includes the old parish of Longnewton, annexed in 1684. It is bounded NW by St Boswells, NE by Maxton, E by Crailing, SE by Jedburgh and Bedrule, SW by Minto, and W by Lilliesleaf and Bowden. Its length from N to S is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,389 acres, of which $93\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The ALE in 'many a loop and link,' flows through the parish from WNW to ESE; and the TEVIOT, to the length of some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, roughly traces all the south-eastern border. Both rivers afford abundant sport to the angler for salmon and for trout, and also are haunted by otters. The surface, throughout the NW, in the quondam parish of Longnewton, is flat and tame; but elsewhere, along the Ale, and southward to the Teviot, though containing no prominent hills, rises into considerable eminences, the chief of which from N to S are Ancrum Moor (771 feet), Woodhead (501), Hopton (531), Ancrumcraig (629), Troneyhill (755), and Chesters Moor (585). The tract along the Ale, in particular, exhibits steep rugged rocks, part naked, part richly wooded, overhanging the river's course, and shows a succession of picturesque and romantic scenery. Sandstone, of two colours, the one red, the other white, and both of superior quality for building purposes, is quarried. The soil, in the lower grounds toward the Teviot, is chiefly a fertile loam; on the flat grounds, both in the north and near the Ale, is a rich though stiffish clay; and on the higher grounds and the northern declivities, is of moorish quality on a cold clay bottom. About 7500 acres are under cultivation, and upwards of 800 are in wood. Ancrum House (Sir William Scott, seventh Bart. since 1671, and owner of 2131 acres in the shire) stands near the site of the ancient village of Over Ancrum, and of a rural palace of the Bishop of Glasgow, and was a fine old Border mansion, commanding a noble view of Teviotdale away to the Cheviot Mountains, and surrounded by an extensive deer-park, with craggy knolls and grand old trees. Its central and older portion, built in 1558 by Robert Kerr of Fernierst, was, with later additions, totally destroyed by fire on 3 Dec. 1873. It was again burnt on 23 February 1885. The mansion has been since rebuilt in Scottish Baronial style. Chesters House, situated on the Teviot, is a large handsome edifice, erected about the beginning of this century; and Kirklands, on a wooded height above the Ale, is a modern Elizabethan structure. Fifteen caves occur along the rocky banks of the Ale above Ancrum House, all at the least accessible spots, artificially hewn, provided with fire-places, and thought to have served for hiding-places during the Border raids. One of them was a favourite retreat of the author of *The Seasons*, who was a frequent inmate of Ancrum Manse, and is known as 'Thomson's Cave,' his name being carved on its roof, it is said, by his own hand. Remains of a Caledonian stone circle existed within this century at Harestanes, near Mounteviot, but all its stones save one have been removed; and a Roman road skirts Ancrum Moor, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of the village, which moor was the scene of one of the last great conflicts in the international war between Scotland and England. An English army, 5000 strong, under Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Bryan Latoun, in 1544, overran and wasted the Scottish Border northward to Melrose. Returning with their booty, they were overtaken at Ancrum Moor and utterly routed by a Scottish force under the Earl of Angus and Scott of Buccleuch. Lilliard, a maid of Teviotdale, made desperate by the loss of her lover, fought in the Scottish ranks till she fell beneath many wounds; and she has bequeathed to part of the battlefield the name of Lilliard's Edge. A monument, now broken and defaced, stands on the spot, and bore this legend,—

'Fair Maiden Lilliard lies under this stane;
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;
Upon the English loons she laid money thumps,
And when her legs were cutt'd off, she fought upon her stumps.'

Ancrum was the birthplace of Dr William Buchan.

(1729-1805), a medical writer; perhaps, too, of the Rev. John Home (1722-1808), the author of *Douglas*, this honour being also claimed for Leith. Among its ministers was the Rev. John Livingston (1603-72), one of the commissioners sent to confer with Charles II. at Breda in 1650. Seven landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 8 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, this parish has an Established church, built in 1890 at a cost of £2000; the minister's income is £306. There is also a Free church; and at Ancrum and Sandystones are public schools, which, with respective accommodation for 195 and 94 children, had an average attendance (1891) of 133 and 80, and grants of £128, 4s. 6d. and £66, 19s. 6d. Valuation of lands, £14,162, 15s. 4d.; of railway, £1601. Pop. (1861) 1511, (1871) 1391, (1881) 1365, (1891) 1241.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 25, 1864-65.

Anderston, a district in the W of Glasgow. It was formerly a distinct burgh, having been constituted a burgh of barony by Crown charter in 1824; and had a town council consisting of a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 11 councillors, elected by proprietors for lifeterms of heritable subjects and by tenants paying £20 or upwards of annual rent. Its boundaries were, on the E M'Alpine Street, on the N the spacious streets of the west-end, which impacted somewhat irregularly on it, on the W Finnieston, and on the S the river. It comprised a main street, leading from Argyle Street in a north-westerly direction to Partick, a number of narrow old streets very densely peopled, and some newer or more airy ones, mostly running parallel to one another to the Clyde. It was annexed to Glasgow in 1846, since which time it has been completely absorbed in the city, whose western boundary extends far beyond the limits of the old burgh of Anderston. Two old graveyards in the district, one in North Street and the other in Cheapside Street, are now closed for burying purposes, but are maintained as open spaces. Of the old institutions of Anderston, one of the few remaining is the Weavers' Society, a charitable institution which still goes on increasing in its membership and in its usefulness. In common with other districts in Glasgow, great improvement has taken place in this portion. Anderston Walk has been completely merged in Argyle Street. Main Street has been raised to a level with Argyle Street and Dumbarton Road, and the old houses on either side have almost entirely given place to splendid rows of fine shops and dwelling-houses. Stobcross Street, formerly tortuous and narrow, has become a fine wide thoroughfare, communicating directly with the Queen's Dock. Anderston Cross has been opened up, and a railway station is placed here in connection with the central underground line of the Caledonian system. The manufacturing industries have fully kept pace with the general progress of the city, the foundries, engineering shops, factories of different kinds, general provision and hamcuring establishments, and bakeries, being all on the largest and most extensive scale, rivalling in appliances and extent those of any other city in the United Kingdom. Numerous warehouses and stores—bonded and free—line the streets adjoining the river. St Matthew's, St Marks, and Anderston parish churches are in the district. Of four Free churches, St Marks, Anderston, St Matthew's, and Finnieston, the last three have been removed from the district further west. There are a United Presbyterian church, an Episcopal, a Roman Catholic, and others. There are also two or three large Board schools in the district. Anderston gives name to one of the registration districts of the city, which had a population in 1891 of 42,263.

Andet, an ancient chapel in Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile SSW of Methlick village. Its church of St Ninian has disappeared; but is commemorated in the names of a farmhouse and a spring, called Chapel-Park and Chapel-Well.

Andhu. See **LOCHANDHU**.

Andunty, a lake in Petty parish, Inverness-shire, on the ridge toward Croy.

Angel's Hill (Gael. *Cnoc nan Angeal*), a hillock, crowned by a small stone circle and cairn, in the island of Iona, Argyllshire, 1¼ mile WSW of the cathedral. It is said by legend to have been the scene of a conference between Columba and angels.

Angry or Lennoc Burn, a rivulet in the uplands of Elginshire, traversing Glen Latterach, along the boundary between Birnie and Dallas parishes, 4 miles northward to the Lossie. It is voluminous and very impetuous after rains; it makes, about 2 miles below its source, a sheer descent of 50 feet into a basin called the Kettle; and a little further down it makes another fall into a basin called the Pot. Lofty cliffs screen these falls, and want only woods to render their scenery very grand.

Angus, an ancient district nearly or quite conterminous with FORFARSHIRE. Some archaeologists think that it got its name from Angus, a brother of Kenneth II., and recipient of title to proprietorship of the district, or to lordship over it, immediately after the conquest of the Picts; but others think that a hill a little to the eastward of Aberlemno church bore the name of Angus long previous to Kenneth II.'s time; had been a noted place of rendezvous on great public occasions; and gradually or eventually gave its name to the surrounding country. A finely diversified strath or valley, from 4 to 6 miles broad, and upwards of 30 miles long, extending from the western boundary of Kettins parish to the mouth of the North Esk river, is called the Howe or Hollow of Angus. An earldom of Angus was created in favour of the Douglas family, some time prior to 1329; came in that year into the line of the Dukes of Hamilton; and ranks now as the oldest one of the present duke's numerous peerages.

Angus and Mearns, a synod of the Church of Scotland, meeting on the fourth Tuesday of April and October, and comprising the presbyteries of Meigle, Forfar, Dundee, Brechin, Arbroath, and Fordoun. Within the bounds of this synod there were 64,177 communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1891, the sums raised by them that year in Christian liberality amounting to £27,939.—The Free Church has also a synod of Angus and Mearns, meeting on the same days as, and comprising presbyteries identical with, those of the Established synod. Its communicants numbered 28,189 in 1891.

Ann, a burn in Galston parish, Ayrshire, running to Irvine Water at Galston town. Its channel contains the beautiful stone called Galston pebble.

Annan (Gael. 'quiet river'), a river that, flowing all through central Dumfriesshire from N to S, gives it the name of ANNANDALE. It rises 1200 feet above the sea, near the meeting-point of Lanark, Peebles, and Dumfriesshires, within 1¼ mile of Tweed's Well, and 3½ miles of Clyde's Burn, so that according to an old-world rhyme—

'Annan, Tweed, and Clyde,
Rise a' out o' ae hill-side.'

Its virtual headstreams, however, are the Lochan and Auchencat Burns, which also rise in Moffat parish, on the western and southern slopes of Hartfell (2651 feet), and after receiving which the Annan becomes a stream of considerable volume, inclining a little eastward, and forming the boundary between Kirkpatrick Juxta and Moffat. Passing Moffat town, it is joined from the NE by Birnock Water, which rises on Swatte Fell (2388 feet), and by the Frenchland Burn; a little lower down it receives at the same point, from the NW and the NE, EVAN and MOFFAT Waters. The next important tributary is WAMPFRAY Water, soon after whose confluence the Annan becomes exceedingly meandering, though still bearing southward to within 1 mile of Lochmaben and 2 of Lockerbie, and thereabouts receiving the KINNEL and the DRYFE. From the southern extremity of Dryfesdale parish it makes a south-eastward bend past St Mungo's Church, the rocking-stone, and Hoddon Castle, receiving here the Water of MILK; but from the confluence of the MEIN onward it resumes a southerly course to Annan town, whence its estuary sweeps first in a SW, then in a SE direction into the upper part of the Solway Firth at Barnkirk Point. The Annan is 49 miles long, of which the first 5 lie through a mountain glen, with the

singular hollow of ANNANDALE'S BEEF-STAND. Its basin thence is a valley from 3 to 18 miles wide, which, at no distant geological period, must have lain under the sea, and now with a rich alluvial soil presents a soft and pastoral appearance. Its waters are well stocked with salmon, trout, and coarser fish, the trout running from 1 to 1½ lb., but sometimes exceeding 4 and even 5 lbs.; and sea-trout ascend in May and June. The rod season is from Feb. 11 to Oct. 31; and permission to fish is generally granted by the 15 proprietors who own the best part of the stream—the silver Annan, as Allan Cunningham styled it, but, in time of spate, 'a drumlie river,' according to the ballad (*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. iii., p. 284 of Cadell's edn.).

Annan, a royal and parliamentary burgh of S Dumfriesshire, on the E bank and 2 miles above the mouth of the Annan, which here is spanned by a three-arched bridge, rebuilt in 1824 at a cost of £8000, and by a viaduct of the Glasgow and South-Western railway (1848). It has stations on this and on the Solway Junction section of the Caledonian, by the former being 8 miles W by S of Gretna Green, 17¾ NW of Carlisle, 15¼ ESE of Dumfries, and 73¾ SE of Kilmarnock; by the latter, 2¾ miles NNW of Bowness, 5¼ SSW of Kirtlebridge Junction, 89¾ S by W of Edinburgh, and 93¼ SSE of Glasgow. 'The country round is flat upon the whole, but near the town are two or three heights, one of which, dignified as "Annan Hill," commands a magnificent view of Annandale, the Solway, and the Cumberland Mountains. Northward, are seen the little red town, lying amid green trees, the gleaming river, and numberless small dark woods and bare monotonous hills; southward, the sandy shore of the Firth, the Solway Viaduct, the sunlit sea, the grey hills of Kirkcudbrightshire, the long English coast, the picturesque windmill of Bowness, and the great Lake mountains, with Skiddaw, in what Wordsworth calls his "natural sovereignty," towering above the rest' ('Annan and its neighbourhood,' by F. Miller, in the *Border Magazine*). The town itself made Dorothy Wordsworth 'think of France and Germany, many of the houses large and gloomy, their size outrunning their comforts;' but of late years it has been much improved by new streets and buildings. There is a plentiful supply of water. The new waterworks were opened 21st July, 1881, and cost about £12,000. The reservoir, 7½ miles from Annan, holds 27,000,000 gallons, and 150,000 gallons per day may be passed. Annan has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., and the Commercial Bank, a local savings' bank (1835), insurance offices, a gas company, several hotels, a coffee-house with reading and recreation rooms (1879), a mechanics' institute, stock auction marts, and a Friday paper, the *Annan Observer* (1857). The town-hall was re-built (1876-77) in the Scottish Baronial style, at a cost of £4000, and, besides burgh offices, contains a large court and council hall, where sheriff courts sit thrice a year, and justice of peace small debt courts on the first Monday of every month. Friday is market-day, and hiring fairs are held on the first Friday of May and August and the third Friday of October. At or near the town are a cotton mill (1785), a manure factory, a tannery, a distillery, 5 bacon-curing establishments, 2 ropewalks, and 2 saw mills; and a considerable trade is done with Liverpool and Whitehaven in the export of grain, wool, bacon,



Seal of Annan.

and live-stock, and the import of coal, slate, iron, herrings, salt, etc. The port is free, and ships of 250 tons can ascend to within ½ mile of the town, but larger vessels must load and discharge at two wooden jetties, 420 feet long, at the mouth of the river. Vessels generally make the passage between Annan and Liverpool within 12 hours—that is, in one tide only, from

harbour to harbour. The convenience afforded by the rapidity of communication with Liverpool has greatly increased the trade. Just outside the town are the nurseries of Messrs. Palmer & Son, of world-wide reputation, and covering more than 120 acres. There are the parish church, a Free church, a U.P. church, a Congregational church, a 'Church of Christ,' St John's Episcopal church, and St Columba's Roman Catholic church. The Academy is an excellent higher-class school, at whose predecessor Thomas Carlyle led 'a doleful and hateful life' under Old Adam Hope, and later was mathematical master. Distinguished Annanites were the blind poet Thomas Blacklock (1721-91), Hugh Clapperton (1788-1827), the African explorer, and Edward Irving (1792-1834), the founder of a new sect, to whose memory a statue has been erected in front of the town-hall. A place of indefinable antiquity, Annan, say some authorities, was a Roman station, and in 1249 possessed a royal mint. Its closeness to the Border exposed it to frequent assaults, and in 1298 it was burned by the English; Robert Bruce two years later built or restored the Castle, on what is now the old churchyard, and this he made his occasional residence. Hither Edward Baliol, in December 1332, within three months of his coronation at Scone, summoned the nobles to do him homage; and here Archibald Douglas, at the head of 1000 horsemen, surprised him by night, slew Henry, his brother, with many lesser adherents, and drove him to flee on a bare-backed steed, half-naked, to Carlisle. In 1547, after a valiant resistance, the town was taken by Lord Wharton, who sacked and burned it; it suffered so grievously from the English raids of the two next years, that the sum of £4000 was levied from the bishops and the clergy to repair and strengthen its defences, and, 6000 French auxiliaries landing soon after in the Clyde, the greater part of them were sent to form its garrison. The castle, once more demolished in 1570 by the Earl of Sussex, was once more rebuilt; but in 1609 the townfolk, too poor to build a church themselves, by leave of Parliament either converted it into a place of worship or used its stones to build one, and no trace of it now is left, the last having disappeared in 1875 along with the old town-hall. The Great Rebellion brought Annan to a miserable plight, from which it was rescued soon after the Restoration by the privilege of collecting customs; at Annan the retreating army of Prince Charles Edward bivouacked, 20 Dec. 1745. Under a charter of James VI. (1612), renewing one granted by James V. (1538), the burgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, and 15 councillors, with a dean of guild, a treasurer, and a town clerk. It unites with DUMFRIES, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar in returning one member to Parliament, its parliamentary and municipal constituency numbering 520 in 1891, when the corporation revenue amounted to £886, and the annual value of real property within the burgh to £13,856 (exclusive of railways, £808). Its boundaries were extended in 1892. Pop. of municipal burgh (1871) 4174, (1881) 4629, (1891) 4860; of parliamentary burgh (1871) 3172, (1881) 3366, (1891) 3478.

The parish of Annan also contains the villages of BRIDEKIRK and Creca, 3 miles N by W and 4¾ NE of the town. Bounded N by Hoddon and Middlebie, E by Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Dornock, S by the Solway Firth, and W by Cummertrees, it has a length from N to S of from 3¾ to 5¼ miles, a width from E to W of from 2½ to 4¼ miles, and an area of 12,047¾ acres, of which 99¼ are foreshore and 137¾ water. The KIRTLE traces for ¾ mile the boundary with Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and the ANNAN flows 3¾ miles on the Hoddon border, and 4¾ through the interior to the Firth, which here was crossed by the open iron Solway Viaduct (1866-69). Was, since that 'triumph of engineering art' suffered such damages from masses of floating ice on 31 Jan. 1881, as to need almost entire reconstruction. With banks from the English and Scottish shores, 440 and 154 yards long, it had itself a length of 1960 yards, divided into 10 yard spans, ran 34 feet above the Solway's bed, and with the embankments cost £100,000. The shore of the Firth—3¾ miles in Annan parish—is low and sandy; and inland the surface is com-

paratively level, at Woodcock Air in the NW and Hilltown towards the NE but little exceeding 400 feet of altitude, whilst lesser elevations are Hillside (100 feet), Whitesprings (223), Creca (356), Bonshawside (323), and Mossfoot (305). The rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, yield plenty of good sandstone, but not any workable coal; the soils are exceedingly various, including rich alluvium, strong argillaceous and fine friable loam, reclaimed moss, and barren moor, but most of the area is under cultivation. Mansions, with distance from the town, proprietors' names, and the extent and yearly value of their estates within the shire, are:—Mount Annan, 2 miles N. (Mrs Pasley Dirom, 1502 acres, £1480); Newbie, 2 miles SW (W. D. Mackenzie, 2929 acres, £5263); Ashly Grange, 1 mile (Mrs Halbert, 356 acres, £1079); Fruitspark, in the neighbourhood of the town; Northfield, 1 mile N; and Warmanbie, 1½ mile N. In all, 7 proprietors hold within Annan a yearly value of £500 and upwards, 34 of between £100 and £500, 57 of from £50 to £100, and 84 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries, Annan is divided between the parish of Annan (living £336) and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Bridekirk, Greenknowe, and Kirtle. Five public schools are the Academy, the infant and girls' school, Breconbeds, Greenknowe, and Bridekirk, the last under a separate school-board, and a Roman Catholic school (St Columba's) for 189 children, with an average attendance of 46 and a grant of £32, 19s. With respective accommodation for 291, 267, 165, 228, and 169 children, these had in 1891 an average attendance of 177, 253, 120, 185, and 111, and grants of £168, 4s. 6d., £221, 7s. 6d., £100, 5s., £153, 16s. 6d., and £83, 17s. 4d. A new Board school was erected in 1894, at an expense of about £10,000, with accommodation for 800 pupils. Pop. of parish (1881) 6791, (1891) 5941.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64.

The presbytery of Annan comprehends the parishes of Annan, Cummertrees, Dornock, Greta, Hoddam, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Middlebie, and Ruthwell, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Bridekirk, Greenknowe, and Kirtle. Pop. (1891) 14,463, of whom 2483 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in that year, the sums raised by these congregations amounting to £1148.

Annandale, the middle one of the three divisions of Dumfriesshire. It is bounded N by Lanarkshire and Peebleshire, NE by Selkirkshire, E by Eskdale, S by the Solway Firth, W by Nithsdale, and NW by Lanarkshire. Regarded now as commensurate with the basin of the river Annan, together with small adjacent portions of seaboard, it anciently included parts of what now are the southern extremities of Eskdale and Nithsdale. Under the name of 'Estra-hanet,' it was given by David I., in 1124, to Robert de Brus, grandson of one of William the Conqueror's Norman barons. This Robert, eventually disagreeing with David on a question of national policy, in 1138 renounced his allegiance to the king; in 1141 he died at Guisburn, or Guisborough, in Yorkshire, leaving his patrimony there to his elder son. His younger son, also called Robert Bruce, adhered to David I., received the inheritance of Annandale, and lived through the reign of Malcolm IV. into that of William the Lion. His son, another Robert, succeeded him in Annandale, married a natural daughter of William the Lion, and died in 1191. Robert, fourth Lord of Annandale, laid the foundation of the royal house of Bruce by marrying Isabella, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and brother of William the Lion. His son and namesake opposed the Comyn influence in the affairs of Scotland, and, at the age of 81, engaged in the competition for the Scottish crown, but ultimately resigned his rights in favour of his son. That son, still Robert, went in 1269 to Palestine with Edward of England; married, soon after his return, Margaret, Countess of Carrick in her own right; came thence to be known as Earl of Carrick; and had, by his lady, five sons, the eldest of whom became the royal Bruce. Annandale, throughout the time of the Bruces, and especially under King Robert, figured conspicuously in Scottish history. **LOCHMABEN** was the chief seat of the family; and it

abounds to the present day in memorials or traditions of their princely grandeur. All Annandale, indeed, is rich in relics and memories of the Roman times, of the great struggle for the Scottish crown, and of Border wars and forays. Its Roman antiquities and mediæval castles outnumber those of any other district of equal extent in Scotland. The lordship of Annandale passed, about 1371, on the demise of David II., to Randolph, Earl of Moray; and afterwards, with the hand of his sister Agnes, went to the Dumbars, Earls of March. The Douglases got it after the forfeiture of the Dumbars; and they eventually lost it by their own forfeiture. A marquise of Annandale was conferred in 1701 on the Johnstones, who previously had been created Barons Johnstone of Lochwood (1633), and Earls of Annandale and Viscounts of Annan (1643). The marquise became dormant in 1792, at the death of George, third marquis, and is now claimed by Sir Frederick John William Johnstone of Westerhall, Bart., John James Hope-Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale, and three others. The famous Ben Jonson was really not a Jonson but a Johnstone, a descendant of the Annandale Johnstones. Annandale gives name to a presbytery of the U.P. Church, with thirteen charges.

Annandale's Beef-Stand, Marquis of, or Devil's Beef-Tub, a strange conchoidal hollow in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, 5 miles NNW of Moffat town. It lies near the source of Annan Water, just off the pass of Erickstane Brae from Annandale into Tweeddale, and to the N is overhung by Great Hill, 1527 feet high. 'It received its name,' says the Laird of Summertrees in Scott's *Redgauntlet*, 'because the Annandale loons used to put their stolen cattle in there; and it looks as if four hills were laying their heads together to shut out daylight from the dark, hollow space between them. A deep, black, blackguard-looking abyss of a hole it is, and goes straight down from the roadside, as perpendicular as it can do, to be a heathery brae. At the bottom there is a small bit of a brook, that you would think could hardly find its way out from the hills that are so closely jammed around it.' At the bottom also is a martyred Covenanter's grave; and its second alias, 'Mac-Cleran's Loup,' records the escape of a Highland rebel in the '45, who, wrapped in his plaid, rolled like a hedgehog down the steep declivity amid a shower of musketballs—an incident Scott used in his romance (Lauder's *Scottish Rivers*).

Annat, a davech in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on the N side of the river Beaully.

Annaty, a burn in Seone parish, Perthshire, running westward to the Tay. It affords several good waterfalls for the driving of machinery.

Annbank, a mining village in the SW of Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire, with a station on the Ayr and Muirkirk line, 5 miles ENE of Ayr. It has a post office with money order and savings' bank departments under Tarbolton Station, a chapel of ease to Tarbolton erected in 1871, and a school which in 1891 had an average attendance of 370 day and 75 evening scholars, and received grants of £323, 15s. and £36, 14s. Pop. (1871) 1151, (1881) 1240, (1891) 1284.

Annet, a burn in Kilmadock parish, S Perthshire, formed by two rivulets that rise in the Braes of Doune, on the southern slope of Uamh Bhacg (2179 feet). Including the longer of these, it has a SSE course of 6½ miles, making a number of beautiful cascades, and falling into the Teith, 1½ mile WNW of Doune.

Annick, a small river, partly of Renfrewshire, but chiefly of Ayrshire, rises in Mearns parish, to the E of Long Loch, and flowing south-westward past Stewarton, falls into Irvine Water, 1 mile above Irvine town, after a course of 16 miles. Its chief affluents are the Swinsey, East, and Clerkland burns above, and the Glazert burn, 3 miles below, Stewarton—all of them better trouting streams than the Annick itself.

Ann's Bridge, a picturesque locality in Johnstone parish, Dumfriesshire, on the river Kinnel, 7½ miles N by W of Lochmaben. A bridge here, on the line of road from Dumfries to Edinburgh, was built in 1782, rebuilt

in 1795, and widened and improved in 1817. A reach of the Kinnel's vale, above and below the bridge, is exquisitely beautiful; and the splendid mansion of Raehills, with its fine gardens and grounds, is close by.

Anstruther, a fishing and seaport town of SE Fife, comprising the royal and parliamentary burghs of Anstruther-Easter and Anstruther-Wester, and contiguous eastwards to the royal burgh of CELLARDYKE or Nether Kilrenny. Situated at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, it stretches along its shore about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and by water is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of the Isle of MAY, $11\frac{1}{2}$ N of North Berwick, and 25 NE of Leith, while, as a station on the Leven and East of Fife section of the North British system, it is $18\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Thornton Junction, and 50 NE of Edinburgh, *via* Forth Bridge. By road, again, it is $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of St Andrews, whither a railway was constructed in 1881, at a cost of £38,000, which is 16 miles long, with five intermediate stations, at Crail, Kingsbarns, Dunino, etc., and is worked by the North British. Anstruther has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale, Commercial, and National banks, a gaswork, hotels, a custom house, a town-hall (1871; accommodation 800), a masonic lodge,



Seal of Anstruther-Easter.

several insurance offices, a library and reading room, a life-boat station, and a fishery office. Friday is market-day; and industrial establishments are rope and sail, net, oil, and oilskin and fishing-gear factories, and a brewery. A bridge (1831) over the Dreel Burn joins Anstruther-Wester to

Anstruther-Easter, where are Free, U.P., Baptist, and Evangelical Union churches, besides the parish church (1634-44; 750 sittings), whose picturesque tower has a low spire and gabled stair-turret; the manse is another quaint old building, erected in 1590 by James, a nephew of the more celebrated Andrew Melville. The chief educational establishment is the Waid Academy, which was opened Sept. 6, 1886. It was endowed from funds mainly mortified by Andrew Waid, lieutenant in the Royal Navy, a native of Anstruther-Easter, who died in 1803, and meant to provide for the maintenance and education of orphan and seamen's boys. The funds



Seal of Anstruther-Wester.

being inadequate, and as an hospital at Anstruther for the purpose contemplated by him would now be of comparatively little value, on account of the changed conditions of naval warfare, the scheme of the Waid Academy was promoted by the trustees and the School Board, and finally approved of by the Queen in Council in 1884. Anstruther-Wester has its own parish church, consecrated in 1243; a lidless stone coffin in its churchyard is wrongly imagined to be St Adrian's. On 3 June, 1559, Knox preached here, and as a consequence the church was afterwards stripped of its images and altars, though the building was preserved as a place of worship: 'several alive well remember the rows of fine arches left standing in this church, which now is a tasteless erection within and without' (Gordon's *Scottish-chronicon*, p. 307). A Spanish war-ship, one of the scattered Armada, put in at the harbour in 1588; in 1645 many of the townsfolk, zealous Covenanters, fell at the battle of Kilsyth; and the town itself, in 1651,

was plundered by the English. Great inundations (1670-90) did grievous damage, the first destroying the harbour, and the second a third of the houses; the Union, too, gave a serious shock to commerce, which, till then carried on by 24 home vessels, employed but 2 in 1764. Three natives and contemporaries were the great Dr Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847), a minor poet, Captain Charles Gray, R.N. (1782-1851), and William Tennant (1784-1848), author of *Anster Fair*, whose heroine 'Maggie Lauder' lived, it is said, on Anstruther East Green.

A head port from 1710 to 1827, since then a creek or sub-port of Kirkcaldy, Anstruther possesses a harbour of its own, enclosed by two piers; but, this being found too small, the Union Harbour was commenced in 1866. With a western breakwater and eastern pier, partly built of concrete, and the latter fully 1200 feet long, it has an area of 7 acres, and, owing to frequent interruptions from storms, was only completed in 1877, at a total cost of over £80,000. Anstruther is head of all the fishery district between Leith and Moutrose, and fish-curing is the staple trade. Anstruther-Easter was made a royal burgh in 1583, and Anstruther-Wester in 1587, but the latter lost its municipal status in 1852, not to regain it till 1869. The former is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and nine councillors; Anstruther-Wester by a chief magistrate, one bailie, a treasurer, and nine councillors. With ST ANDREWS, Crail, Cupar, Kilreuny, and Pittcuweem, they return one member to parliament. Pop. of Anstruther-Easter (1891) 1134; of Anstruther-Wester, 538.

The parish of Anstruther-Easter, conterminous with its burgh, has an area of only $25\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and 32 of foreshore. The boundaries of the parishes of Anstruther-Wester and Pittenweem, previously badly defined, were re-adjusted in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners. The new boundary follows the parliamentary boundary between the burghs of Anstruther-Wester and Pittenweem from the north boundary of Pittenweem parish down to the Pittenweem and Anstruther road. It then strikes east from the parliamentary boundary, running along the centre of this road to its junction with the Chain Road, down which it runs to the sea. All to the west of this new boundary is now in the parish of Pittenweem, and all to the east in the parish of Anstruther-Wester. In the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife, Anstruther-Wester is a living worth £206, and Anstruther-Easter £240. The former has one public school, the latter two, E and W; and these three, with respective accommodation for 141, 228, and 104 children, had in 1891 an average attendance of 78, 127, and 89, and grants of £67, 8s. 6d., £140, 10s. 6d., and £77, 17s. 6d. Pop. of its entire parish (1801) 296, (1831) 430, (1861) 421, (1871) 545, (1881) 673, (1891) 593.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Antermony House, a mansion in Campsie parish, S Stirlingshire, near Milton station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Lennoxton. Here was born and here died John Bell of Antermony (1691-1780), well known by his *Travels from St Petersburg to various parts in Asia* (2 vols., Glasgow, 1763). Antermony Loch is a sheet of water measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 furlongs.

Antoninus' Wall, a Roman rampart extending from Carriden on the Firth of Forth to Chapel-Hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below Old Kilpatrick village on the Clyde. Agricola in 81, having two years earlier passed the shores of the Solway Firth, overran the country thence to the Forth and the Clyde, and raised a line of forts along the tract from Carriden to Chapel-Hill. Lollius Urbicus, in 139, the year after Antoninus Pius assumed the purple, was deputed as proprator of Britain, to quell a general revolt. Marching northward to the Forth and the Clyde, he subdued the hostile tribes, and, both to repel any further attacks which might be made from the north, and to hold in subjugation the country to the south, constructed a great new work on the line of Agricola's forts. This new work was the rampart afterwards known as Antoninus' Wall. It measured 39,726 Roman paces, or nearly $36\frac{1}{2}$ English statute miles, in length; it consisted of

earth on a foundation of stone, and was 24 feet thick and 20 high; it had 3 forts at each end, and 15 intermediate forts at 2-mile intervals; it was defended, along all the N side, by a fosse 20 feet deep and 40 wide; and it had, along the S side, for ready communication from fort to fort, a paved military road. Very few and slight traces of it now exist; but many memorials of it, in the form of tablets and other sculptured stones, have been dug up, and are preserved in museums; and both vestiges and relics of it will be noticed in our articles on Carriden, Falkirk, Kirkintilloch, Chapel-Hill, etc. The popular name of the rampart, or rather of its remains, came to be Grime's or Graham's Dyke—a name that has greatly perplexed archaeologists and philologists. It was long fancied, from a fiction of Fordoun, Boece, and Buchanan, to point to an ancient Scottish prince of the name of Grime, who, with a body of troops, broke through the wall somewhere between Camelon and Castleary; and it has been hesitatingly derived from either a Gaelic word for 'black' or a Welsh word signifying 'strength.' See—besides Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, Roy's *Military Antiquities*, and Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*—vol. i., pp. 31-36 of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876); vol. i., pp. 76-79 of Skene's *Celtic Scotland* (1876); and Waldie's *Walks along the Northern Roman Wall* (Linth. 1887).

Antonshill, an estate, with a mansion, in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Coldstream.

Anwoth, a coast parish of SW Kirkcudbrightshire, with the Fleet Street suburb of its post-town GATEHOUSE in the E, and Dromore station in the N, on the Portpatrick branch of the Caledonian, 39 miles WSW of Dumfries. It is bounded W and N by Kirkmabreck, E by Girthon, SE by Fleet Bay, and S by Wigtown Bay; its length from N to S is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $12,861\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $1036\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and $33\frac{3}{4}$ water. The whole of the eastern border is traced by the river FLEET; and Skyreburn, rising upon Meikle Bennan, follows the upper portion of the western border till, joined by Cauldside Burn, it strikes south-south-eastward through the interior, and, traversing a lovely wooded glen, enters Fleet Bay after a course of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Its sudden and violent freshets have given rise to the local proverb of 'a Skyreburn warning,' of which 'Scarborough warning' in Harington's *Ariosto* (1591) is thought to be a corruption. The seaboard, though generally rocky, is low except at Kirkclaugh in the W, where a steep and rocky promontory rises to over 100 feet; and inland, too, the highest points are near or upon the western border, viz., from N to S Meikle Bennan (1100 feet), Stey Fell (1000), Cairnharrow (1497), Ben John (1150), and Barholm Hill (1163), eastward of which rise Kenlum Hill (900), Ardwall Hill (600), and Trusty's Hill (225). Underlying a fertile rock-soil, the formation is chiefly Silurian; a vein of lead, extending across the parish, and including small quantities of zinc and copper, was formerly worked on the estate of Rusco. Only about one-third of the entire surface is arable, much of the land along and to some distance from the Fleet being under wood; at Ardwall still stands the splendid beech that in 1800 was saved from the woodman by Campbell's *Beech Tree's Petition*. Behind Ornockenoch is a rocking-stone, 1 ton in weight; and prehistoric antiquities are two cairns and 'Druidical' circles, a vitrified fort and a broad flat stone inscribed with so-called Runic characters on Trusty's Hill, the Moat of Kirkclaugh, and near it a thin, flat obelisk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a rude cross carved upon either side. Rusco Castle, a seat of the Gordons of Lochinvar, is a square tower, crowning a knoll in the Vale of Fleet, 3 miles NNW of Gatehouse, and habitable, though dating from the 15th century. Cardoness Castle, also upon the Fleet, 1 mile SSW of Gatehouse, is a similar but roofless tower, last tenanted by Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, who in 1697 was beheaded at Edinburgh for the murder of William Gordon at Bush o' Bield (Chambers' *Domestic Annals*, ii. 321, 322, and iii. 174-176). The latter, another baronial mansion (demolished in 1827), was long the residence of Samuel Rutherford (1600-61), the eminent

Covenanting minister of Anwoth, who was visited here by Archbishop Usher, and two of whose 'Witnesses' are standing yet—the three large stones that he reared as a protest against Sabbath football playing. His church (1626) is an ivy-clad ruin, with a stone in its graveyard to John Bell of Whyteside, 'barbarously shot to death on Kirkconnel Moor for adherence to the Covenants' in 1685; and to Rutherford's own memory was erected in 1842 upon a hill on Boreland farm a granite obelisk, 56 feet high, which, struck by lightning in 1847, was rebuilt in 1851. Ardwall, Cardoness House (Sir Wm. F. Maxwell, fourth Bart.), and Kirkclaugh are the chief mansions; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 2 of between £50 and £100, and 4 of between £20 and £50. Anwoth is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the minister's income is £254. The present church (1826) stands $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W by S of Gatehouse, and contains 400 sittings. At Fleet Street, too, are the U.P. church of Gatehouse and a public school, which had accommodation for 175 children, and an average attendance in 1891 of 144, and a grant of £161, 18s. 6d., when Skyreburn public school, with accommodation for 94 children, had an attendance of 48 and a grant of £58, 7s. Valuation (1888) £6500. Pop. (1831) 830, (1861) 899, (1871) 827, (1881) 728, (1891) 724. See pp. 99-109 of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 5, 1857.

Aonachan, a hamlet near the centre of the mainland of Inverness-shire, with formerly a post office under Fort Augustus.

Aonach-Shasuinn, a mountain 2902 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Loch Affric, NW Inverness-shire.

Appin, one of the five sections of Dull parish, Perthshire, comprehends the Strath of Appin, down which the Keltney Burn flows from the skirts of Schiehallion 6 miles south-eastward to the Tay, at a point 2 miles NE of Kenmore. Thence it is prolonged down the strath of the Tay, past Aberfeldy, to near Grandtully Castle; and contains Dull church, and many fine artificial features. It is one of the most picturesque tracts in the Perthshire Highlands.

Appin, an estate, with a colliery, in Dunfermline parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Dunfermline.

Appin (*Abthania* or *Apthane*, i.e., 'abbatial lands' of Lismore), a village, a *quoad sacra* parish, and a territorial district, on the coast of Argyllshire. The village stands at the head of Appin Bay, on the SE side of Loch Linnhe, 15 miles NNE of Oban; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1863, is in the civil parish of Lismore, extends along the SE side of Loch Linnhe, measuring about 18 miles by 12, and abounds in interesting features. The shore is sandy, broken with islands and indentations; the coast behind is generally high, but not rocky, embellished with woods and mansions. The interior ranges from undulating meadow along the coast to high mountain on the farther watershed, or rises away in great variety of height and contour, and terminates in alpine masses, cleft by deep glens, and striped with torrents or cataracts. The scenery everywhere is richly diversified and strikingly picturesque. The Airds of Appin, lovely with lawn and wood, occupy the peninsula between Lochs Linnhe and Creran; Port-Appin, with an inn, fronts the N end of Lismore; Portnaeroish village, with another inn, stands on the northern horn of Appin Bay; and opposite Shuna island is Appin House. This parish, forming part of Lismore and Appin civil parish, is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll, the stipend being £200, with manse and glebe. A new parish church was built in 1890. Glon-Creran mission church was opened in 1888. There is also a Free church for Appin and Lismore. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 1327, (1891) 669; of registration district (1871) 728, (1881) 762, (1891) 669. The territorial district comprehends likewise Glon-Creran, Glon-Duror, Kingairloch, and Glencoe, and is upwards of 5 miles long, and from 10 to 15 broad. Appin abounds in legends of

Caledonian times; possesses some interesting mediæval antiquities; and was the country of the Stewarts, or Stuarts, long famed as 'the unconquered foes of the Campbell,' but ultimately overmastered. Their history may be read in *The Stewarts of Appin*, by John H. J. Stewart and Lieut.-Col. Duncan Stewart; and Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, has celebrated their fame in verse:—

'I sing of a land that was famous of yore,
The land of green Appin, the ward of the flood;
Where every grey cairn that broods over the shore,
Marks a grave of the royal, the valiant, or good;
The land where the strains of grey Ossian were framed—
The land of fair Selma and reign of Fingal,—
And late of a race, that with tears must be named,
The noble Clan Stuart, the harvest of all.
Oh-hon, an Re! and the Stuarts of Appin!
The gallant, devoted, old Stuarts of Appin!
Their glory is o'er,
For the clan is no more,
And the Sassenach sings on the hills of green Appin.'

Appleby, a place on the N border of Glasserton parish, Wigtownshire, 2½ miles W by N of Whithorn.

Applecross, a hamlet and a parish on the W coast of Ross-shire. The hamlet lies at the head of a small bay of its own name, opposite the central parts of Skye, 24 miles W by N of Strathcarron station on the Dingwall and Skye railway, and 14 by water NE by E of Broadford. It has a money order office under Lochcarron, a stone jetty, and an inn. The name is commonly referred either to an 18th century proprietor's having planted five apple-trees crosswise in his garden, or to a monkish tradition that apples grown here bore the sign of the cross; but *Applecross* is really a corruption of the ancient *Aporcrossan* or *Abercrossan*, the most northerly of all the Scottish *abers*. The church of Aporcrossan was founded in 673 by St Maelrubha, who, coming over from the Irish monastery of Bangor, made this his centre for the evangelisation of all the western districts between Lochs Carron and Broom (Skene, *Celt. Scot.*, ii. 169 and 411, 412). A relic, probably, of this Columban monastery is an upright slab in the churchyard, bearing the figure of a collared cross. The reach of sea before the hamlet, separating Raasay and Rona islands from the mainland, is known as Applecross Sound. A stream, some 10 miles long, flows south-south-westward from high mountains to Applecross Bay at the hamlet, is very impetuous in its upper reaches, but becomes quiet lower down, and abounds with salmon and trout. Applecross House, a seat of Lord Middleton's, stands near the hamlet, and has a garden where fuchsias, geraniums, and similar plants flourish out of doors all the year round. The mainland approach to the hamlet is from Jeantown; and the road thence goes through a picturesque defile to Courthill, and then ascends, by zigzag traverses, a steep mountain corrie overhung by stupendous precipices, and commanding a view well-nigh as savage and sublime as that of Glencoe.

The parish, which, prior to 1726, formed part of Lochcarron parish, had its boundaries re-adjusted in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners. That part of it which lay east of the river Kishorn and south of the north march of Kishorn estate was transferred to Lochcarron. In this way three out of the four detached parts of Lochcarron that were surrounded by the parish of Applecross were united to the main portion of Lochcarron. The fourth portion and a part of the main portion lying to the east of it were transferred to Applecross. The coast-line is very irregular—not more than 45 miles in direct measurement, but fully 90 if one follows the windings of every loch and bay. The shores are in some places high and rocky, in others low and sandy. The interior mainly consists of hills and mountains; among them are Beinn Garavegult (1602 feet), Beinn Clachan (2028), and Beinn Bhein (2397). Valleys there are both beautiful and fertile; but hardly 2000 acres are under cultivation, and they have generally a soil neither deep nor loamy, but rather shallow, and either sandy or gravelly. Two other rivulets besides the Applecross stream, and likewise several lochs (the largest, Lundie),

contain trout and other fish; the sea-waters, too, abound in molluscs, are occasionally frequented by shoals of herring, and yield considerable quantities of cod, ling, flounders, etc. The shootings are extremely valuable, Lord Middleton's deer-forest being one of the largest. The climate is very moist, torrents of rain being frequent all the year round. Red and purple sandstones and conglomerates of Cambrian age are the prevailing rocks, to which the scenery owes its peculiar character; and copper has been worked at Kishorn. Part of the civil parish is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of SHIELDAIG; the remainder forms another *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg, its minister's income amounting to £150. The parish church, built in 1817, contains 600 sittings; and there is also a Free church. Seven public schools are those of Aligin, Applecross, Arinacrinachd, Callakille, Shieldaig, Diabaig, and Torridon. With total accommodation for 451 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 226, and grants of £333, 18s. 6d. Valuation £4414, 17s. 2d. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking, of civil parish (1891) 2029; of *quoad sacra* parish, 2038.

Applegarth (Norse, 'apple-yard,'—orchard), a parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, whose western half is traversed by the Caledonian, and contains the two stations of Nethercleuch and Dinwoodie, 3 and 6 miles respectively N by W of its post-town Lockerbie. Including since 1609 the ancient parish of Sibbaldie, it is bounded N by Wamphray, NE and E by Hutton, S by Dryfesdale, and W by Lochmaben and Johnstone. From N to S its greatest length is 6¾ miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 3 and 5½ miles; and its area is 11,928¾ acres, of which 59¾ are water. The ANNAN traces nearly all the western boundary; and a fertile alluvial valley, extending thence to a little beyond the railway, rarely in the N exceeds 300, in the S 200, feet above the level of the sea. DRYFE WATER runs south-south-eastward towards the Annan through the uplands above this valley; and heights to the W of it—from N to S—are Dinwoodie Hill (871 feet), Blaeberry Hill (635), Gayfield Type (714), Sibbaldieside (682), and Cleuch-heads (518); to the E of it, Mid Hill (721), Adderlaw (822), Bowhill (813), and Balgray Hill (770). About two-thirds of the entire area are arable, and some 300 acres are under wood; the rocks are variously volcanic, Silurian, and Triassic. Jardine Hall (Sir Alexander Jardine, seventh Bart. since 1672, and owner of 5538 acres in the shire) lies 2½ mile NNW of Nethercleuch station, and is a good mansion, built in 1814; other residences are Balgray, Hewk, Fourmerkland, and Dinwoodie Lodge; and there is also a steam saw-mill in the parish. A Roman road is thought to have run through Applegarth, in which there are no fewer than 3 camps and 14 hill-forts—2 of the latter on Dinwoodie Hill, where is also the graveyard of a chapel said to have belonged to the Knights Templars. At the SW angle of the parish stood its old church, where, on 7 July 1300, Edward I., then marching to besiege Caerlaverock, offered oblation at the altars of SS Nicholas and Thomas à Becket. The site of Sibbaldie church is marked by Kirkcroft on the Dryfe's left bank, 2½ miles NE of Nethercleuch. Applegarth is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; its minister's income is £305. The present church (built 1760; repaired 1822) stands near where the old one stood, 2 miles SW of Nethercleuch, and contains 380 sittings. Two public schools, Sandyholm and Sibbaldie, with respective accommodation for 90 and 66 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 56 and 46, and grants of £41, 11s. 6d. and £51, 10s. Valuation £11,979, 1s. Pop. (1831) 999, (1871) 902, (1891) 858.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Appletree Hall, a hamlet in Wilton parish, Roxburghshire, 2¾ miles NNW of Hawick.

Aquharaney, a mansion and estate in the W of Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, 8 miles NE of Ellon.

Aquhorthies. See INVERURIE.

Arasaig or **Arisaig**, a village and territorial district in Ardnamurchan parish, on the W coast of Invernessshire. The village stands on a small sea-loch, nearly opposite the N end of Eigg island, 22 miles NE of Ard-

namurchan Point, and 38½ W by N of Fort William. A small place, with only a few scattered houses, it serves as a centre of business and a point of communication for an extensive but thinly-peopled tract of country; maintained formerly a regular ferry to Skye, and still can furnish boats for passengers thither; communicates regularly with the steamers plying between the Clyde and Skye; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Fort William, a large inn, a mission church of the Establishment, a Free Church mission station, a Roman Catholic chapel (1849; 600 sittings), a Christian Knowledge Society's school, and a Roman Catholic school, with accommodation for 68 and 114 children respectively, an average attendance in 1891 of 9 and 53, and grants of £7, 15s. and £54, 19s.; there is also a public library and reading room. The minister of the Established mission church receives £60 a-year from the Royal Bounty grant, and has a manse.

The territorial district is bounded by Loch Morar on the N, by Loch Aylort on the S; has a rugged, sterile, mountainous character; and terminates seaward in a promontory, called Arasaig Point, nearly opposite the middle of Eigg island. Pop. of registration district (1891) 929.

Aray or Ary (Gael. *a-reidh*, 'smooth water'), a stream of the Argyll district of Argyllshire, rising in several head-streams near the watershed between the head of Loch Fyne and the foot of Loch Aye, and running about 9 miles southward to Loch Fyne, which it enters near Inverary Castle, giving name to Inverary. It is crossed at its mouth by a bridge on the line of road along the W shore of Loch Fyne, and is followed down its whole course by the road from Oban to Inverary. It runs on a rocky bed, along the bottom of a romantic glen, beneath bare hills first, and then between finely wooded banks. Col. Robertson's etymology notwithstanding, it has an impetuous current, makes several picturesque falls, and is called by Skene the 'furious Aray.' The finest fall occurs about 3 miles from Inverary, and bears the name of Lenach-Gluthin. The stream here rushes through a rocky cleft, and leaps down a precipice 60 feet high into a whirlpool below, thence shooting through a narrow opening. Salmon and grilse often ascend to the pool, leap from it into the vertical cataract, and reach the first ledge of the precipice, only to be hurled back by the force of the water. Another beautiful fall, Carlonan Linn, occurs about mid-way between Lenach-Gluthin and Inverary. The upper Aray is open to anglers from the Argyll Arms, Inverary, and sport is very good, especially in July and August.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 37, 1876.

Arbigland, a coast estate, with a handsome mansion and finely planted grounds, in Kirkbean parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1½ mile SE of Kirkbean village. Its owner, Col. Blackett, holds 1453 acres in the shire, valued at £3291 per annum. In a cottage here the naval adventurer Paul Jones was born 6 July 1747, his reputed father being gardener, and his mother cook, to Mr William Craik, whose grandfather had bought the estate from the Earl of Southesk in 1722.

Arbikie, a place in the south-western extremity of Lunan parish, Forfarshire. A range of small tumuli here, at equal distances from one another, over a length of about 2400 feet, is supposed to mark the site of some ancient sanguinary battle.

Arbirlot (Gael. 'ford of the Elliot'), a village and a coast parish of Forfarshire. The village, on the left bank of Elliot Water, is 2½ miles W by S of Arbroath, 2 miles WNW of Elliot Junction; has a post office under Arbroath, a cattle fair on the second Wednesday of November, a parish library, the parish church (rebuilt 1832; 639 sittings), and a Free church; and is described as 'lying in a secluded hollow beside the stream, where, with the cottages nestling in their greenery, the bridge, the mill, and foaming water, the scene is more than ordinarily picturesque.' The old manse here 'was replaced in 1835 by another (almost, if not altogether, the best manse in Scotland) on the height across the stream—a spot which Dr Guthrie selected as commanding a view of the sea.'

The parish contains also the village of Bonnington, 2

miles W by S. Bounded N by St Vigeans, NE by Arbroath, SE by the German Ocean, S by the Hatton section of St Vigeans and by Panbride, SW by Panbride, and NW by Carmyllie, it has a varying length from E to W of 2½ and 4½ miles, an utmost width from N to S of 3½ miles, and a land area of 6747 acres. The coast, 1½ mile long, is flat and sandy; inland, the surface rises gently west-north-westward to 258 feet near Pitcudrum, 262 near Bonnington, 338 near Wester Knox, 273 near Easter Bonhard, 400 near Lynn, 295 on Kelly Moor, and 304 near Lochaber. The rocks, Devonian and eruptive, contain rock-crystals; the soils of the arable lauds (about four-fifths of the entire area) are in some parts argillaceous, in most parts a light rich loam incumbent on gravel, while those of the higher grounds (about one-sixth) are wet and moorish. The only distinctive features in the landscape are found along the gentle valley of the ELLIOT. It here has an east-south-eastward course of 3½ miles, receives from the W the Rottenraw Burn, and sweeps below the village through a steep wooded dell past the old grey tower of Kelly Castle, which, held by the Auchterlonies from the 15th to the 17th century, came in 1679 to the Earl of Panmure, an ancestor of the Dalhousie family. See BRECHIN. George Gladstones, afterwards Archbishop of St Andrews, was minister of Arbirlot in 1597, as also was Dr Guthrie from 1830 to 1837; and in Arbirlot was born, in 1833, Sir John Kirk, M.D., to whom is largely due the suppression of the East African slave trade. The Earl of Dalhousie is chief proprietor, two other landowners holding each an annual value of between £100 and £500, and four of from £20 to £50. Arbirlot is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £195. Its public school, erected in 1876, with accommodation for 129 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 90, and a grant of £82, 5s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £11,069, 10s. (including £2367 for railways and waterworks). Pop. (1801) 945, (1831) 1086, (1871) 919, (1881) 822, (1891) 848.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 49, 57, 1865-68. See part iv. and chap. iii. of the *Autobiography and Memoir of Thomas Guthrie*.

Arbory Hill, a conical hill in the SW angle of Lamington parish, S Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, 1 mile below the mouth of Glengonnar Water. It rises to a height of 1406 feet above sea-level, and is crowned by extensive rude relics of an ancient Caledonian work. First are a wide fosse and a rampart; next, about 18 feet farther up, are another fosse and a large earthwork; next, about 48 feet still farther up, is a circle of stones upwards of 20 feet thick and about 4 high; and, finally, is an enclosed or summit space about 132 feet in diameter.

Arbroath (anc. *Aberbrothock*, Celt. 'ford of the Brothock'), a royal, police, and parliamentary burgh, a sea-port, and a seat of manufacture on the SE coast of Forfarshire, at the mouth of the Brothock Burn. It stands at the junction of the Arbroath and Forfar railway, opened in 1839, the Dundee and Arbroath Joint line, opened in 1840, and the Arbroath and Montrose railway, opened in 1881; and by rail is 14½ miles SE by E of Forfar, 15½ SSW of Montrose, 57½ SSW of Aberdeen, 16½ ENE of Dundee, 38½ ENE of Perth, 77 NNE of Edinburgh (*via* Tay Bridge), and 100½ NE of Glasgow. Its site is chiefly a little plain, engirt on the land sides by eminences of from 100 to 200 feet, which command an extensive view of the sea, of Forfarshire, and of the elevated parts of Fife. The old royal burgh consisted chiefly of one main street less than 1 mile in length, crossed by another smaller street, and by a few still smaller lanes. But the modern town has spread widely from Arbroath into St Vigeans parish. Newgate, Seagate, Marketgate, New Marketgate, Grimsby, Millgate, Lordburn, Applegate, Rotten Row, and Cobgate, mentioned in an official document of 1445 as crofts or rural thoroughfares, are all now, and have long been, edified streets. Newgate is the only one of them not built upon till recent times; Grimsby was fenced in the latter part of last century; and Rotten Row and Cobgate are the parts of High Street respectively above and below the present parish church. One

portion of the St Vigeans extension, about 35 acres of the Almerieclose estate, was covered with streets and factories in an incredibly short space of time; and others were added till what was at first a trivial suburb became coequal with all the original town. Two or three of the modern streets are handsome, and many possess some excellent houses. These, together with several other buildings, numerous new churches and other places of worship, add much to the appearance of the town. The stone used in its buildings is mostly red. In 1773 Dr Samuel Johnson, referring to the abbey, said that he should scarcely have regretted his journey had it afforded nothing more than the sight of Aberbrothock.

The Town-house, built in 1803, is a handsome edifice, and contains a large elegant apartment, a town-clerk's office, and a council chamber. The Guild Hall, a plain building, was completely destroyed by fire (10 Oct. 1880), but has been since rebuilt in a handsome style. The Trades' Hall was erected in 1815, and is now the property of the Corporation. The new Market Buildings and Corn Exchange are handsome buildings. The Public Hall was erected in 1865, and contains a museum and



Seal of Arbroath.

a large hall for concerts and public meetings. The Museum is open to the public on every lawful day, and in 1870 was enriched with a valuable collection of fishes, minerals, and other subjects, gifted by Mr James Renny of Edinburgh, and with three-fourths of the late Professor Fleming's collection of insects, shells, and fossils. The Public Subscription Library contains 13,000 volumes. The Mechanics' Institute has a library of more than 1500 volumes and a reading-room. Other institutions are a public subscription reading-room, a scientific and literary association, an educational institute, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations (both of which secured suitable premises for their meetings in 1891), science and art evening classes, cricket, football, and curling clubs, an infirmary and dispensary, 2 destitute sick societies, a ladies' clothing society, a town mission, a female home mission, and about a dozen charity funds or mortifications, bequeathed since 1738. The infirmary and dispensary, a handsome building, opened in 1845, is situated on the high common.

Arbroath has over 20 places of worship, divided among 12 denominations, and all of them modern but one. The parish church, built about 1590 with the materials of the abbey dormitory, and enlarged or repaired in 1762, 1788, 1823, and 1869, had a handsome Gothic spire added in 1831 at a cost of £1300, and 152 feet high, also old carving in its pews, and 2 bronze alms-dishes, taken probably from the abbey. It was completely destroyed by fire on 14 Nov. 1892, a few hours after a crowded congregation had left it. Very fortunately, the spire, one of the handsomest of its kind in Scotland, escaped. Abbey Church, built in 1797 at a cost of £2000, was greatly altered, though hardly improved (1876-78) at a cost of £2000 more, new windows being struck out and old ones closed, a flat panelled ceiling inserted, the gallery stairs transferred to the outside, etc. A new tower

and front were built in 1885. Inverbrothock Church was built in 1828, Ladyloan in 1838, the latter being adorned in 1875 with two memorial stained-glass windows; and all these three, Abbey, Inverbrothock, and Ladyloan, have been raised from chapels of ease to *quoad sacra* churches in respectively 1869, 1855, and 1865. St Margaret's was erected (1877-79) at a cost of £6000, and became a *quoad sacra* church in 1886. St Ninian's chapel was opened in 1885. Free churches are East (rebuilt at Brothock Bridge 1875), Inverbrothock (rebuilt 1890), High Street (the former Episcopal chapel, 1856), Knox's (1867), and Ladyloan (1845). There are three U.P. churches, Erskine (1851), Princes Street (1867), and St Paul's (rebuilt 1888), whilst each of the following bodies has one—United Original Seceders (1821), Evangelical Union (1878), Congregationalists (1866), Baptists (1873), Wesleyans (opened by Wesley himself, 1772), 'Balchristians' (1783), and Irvingites (1865). St Mary's Episcopal church (1852-54) is a good Gothic building with spire; the Catholic church of St Thomas of Canterbury (1848) has 4 stained-glass windows. The Academy, built in 1821, in 1861 took the name of High School, on amalgamation with the Educational Institution (1844), and in 1872 passed to the charge of the school board; with a rector, 8 under-masters, and accommodation for 613, it furnishes higher-class education to over 300 pupils. The Abbey, Hill, Keptie, Inverbrothock (rebuilt at Cairnie in 1890), Ladyloan, and Parkhouse (rebuilt in 1892) public schools, a half-time school, taught in the old Inverbrothock school buildings at Stobercross, Abbot Street school, and St Thomas's R.C. school, have accommodation for 4147 children, an average attendance of 3114 in 1891, and total grants amounting to £3088, 17s. 3d.

An ancient abbey, now in a state of picturesque decay, is much the most imposing object in the town. This stands in High Street, near the parish church. It was founded in 1178 by William the Lyon, and dedicated to SS. Mary and Thomas a Becket. Becket had been martyred at the high altar of Canterbury Cathedral only seven years before, and William the Lyon had recently suffered shameful defeat and ignominious capture by the English at Alnwick; but William had been personally acquainted with Becket, and is supposed to have regarded him as a private friend. 'Was this the cause,' Cosmo Innes asks, 'or was it the natural propensity to extol him, who, living and dead, had humbled the crown of England, that led William to take St Thomas as his patron saint, and to entreat his intercession when he was in greatest trouble? Or may we consider the dedication of his new abbey, and his invocation of the martyr of Canterbury, as nothing more than the signs of the rapid spreading of the veneration for the new saint of the high church party, from which his old opponent himself, Henry of England, was not exempt!' The abbey received great endowments, not only from William, but from many subsequent princes and barons; received also, in 1204, a charter of privileges from King John of England; and was one of the richest in Scotland. Its monks were of the Tyronensian order; and the first ones were brought from Kelso. Its abbots had several special privileges; they were exempted from assisting at the yearly synods; they had the custody of the Brechennach, or consecrated banner of Columba; they acquired from Pope Benedict, by Bull dated at Avignon, the right to wear a mitre; and they, in some instances, were the foremost churchmen of the kingdom. The last abbot was Cardinal Beaton, at the same time Archbishop of St Andrews. The abbey was not completed till 1233; and, after the death of Beaton, it felt the blows of the iconoclastic Reformers. Its property then was converted into a temporal lordship in favour of Lord Claude Hamilton, third son of the Duke of Chatelherault; passed soon to the Earl of Dysart; and passed again in the reign of James VI. to Patrick Maule of Panmure, ancestor of the Earl of Dalhousie.

A stone wall, from 20 to 24 feet high, enclosed the precincts of the abbey, and was 1150 feet in length along the E and W sides, 706 along the N side, and 484 along

the S side. A tower, 24 feet square and 70 high, stood at the NW corner; was used for some time as the regality prison; was afterwards, in its ground-flat, converted into a butcher's shop; and is still entire. Another tower, somewhat smaller, stood at the SW angle; had raised upon it a slated spire; served for many years as a steeple to the parish church; but, becoming ruinous, was taken down in 1830, to give place to the church's present steeple. A stately porch, in the N wall, formed the main entrance; seems to have been furnished with a portcullis, which now forms the armorial bearings of the town; and was demolished as insecure about 1825. Another entrance, called the Dargate, far inferior in architectural structure to the main entrance, stood at the SE corner. The church stood in the northern part of the enclosure; measured 276 feet from E to W; seems to have been 67 feet high from the pavement to the roof; and had two western towers, and a great central tower. The nave, of nine bays, was 148, and the three-bayed choir $76\frac{1}{2}$, feet long; the central aisle was 35, and each of the side aisles $16\frac{1}{2}$, feet wide; whilst the transept was 132 feet long and $45\frac{1}{2}$ wide. The whole structure is now in a state of chaotic ruin, and mingles with fragments of the cloisters and other attached buildings in prostrate confusion; yet, by attentive observation, can still be traced as to its cruciform outline, and considerably re-constructed, in imagination, as to its several parts and its main details. The great western doorway is still entire, and forms a grand object. A rose window, seemingly of great size and much beauty, surmounted the great western doorway, and has left some vestiges. Another of smaller size is yet seen on the upper part of the wall of the S transept. The S wall and part of the E end are still standing; and they retain some windows, or portions of windows, and some other features, which distinctly show the characteristic architecture. The pillars which supported the roof are all demolished, but can still be easily traced in their sub-basements or foundations; and those at the intersection of the nave or transept have been so much larger than the others as evidently to have been piers supporting the central tower. The architecture was partly Norman, but mainly Early English; and it exhibits these styles in a closeness of blending, and in a gentleness of transition to be seen elsewhere in only a very few buildings. The great western door is Norman, in rather peculiar mouldings, but evidently of the later or latest Norman type; and the gallery above the interior of that doorway has the Early English arch resting on the Norman pillar and capital. The building material, however, was a dark-red sandstone so very friable that the mouldings and tracery, excepting only at a few places, are very much obliterated. Large masses of the pile, too, have fallen at comparatively recent periods—one of them immediately before Pennant visited the ruins in 1772. Operations were undertaken by the Exchequer to prevent further dilapidation; but these, though well meant and in some sense highly serviceable, have introduced flat new surfaces of masonry, utterly discordant with the rugged contiguous ruins. A building, said to have been the chapter-house, adjoins the S transept on the E; consists of two vaulted apartments, the one above the other; and is in a state of good repair. The cloisters appear to have stood in front of that building and of the S transept, but have been utterly destroyed. The abbot's house stood at a short distance from the S wall of the nave; and a portion of it is still inhabited as a private mansion. The tomb of King William the Lion, who was buried before the high altar 9 Dec. 1214, was discovered in 1816 during the Exchequer's operations; it consists of hewn freestone. There are also several interesting monuments, among them the effigies of three of the thirty-two abbots of Arbroath. One of these is in blue sandstone; another has pouch and girdle of madrepore. Many tombs or grave-stones of a very remote antiquity are in the graveyard near the church; but they want distinctive character, and are remarkable mainly for having the primitive form of the cross among their sculptures.

Arbroath has a head post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, and two branch post offices; several hotels; offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., the Clydesdale, Commercial, and Royal banks, a local savings bank (1815); numerous insurance offices; three vice-consulships, of respectively the German Empire, Sweden and Norway, and Belgium; a custom-house; two Liberal papers, the *Arbroath Guide* (Saturday; 1842), and the *Arbroath Herald* (Thursday). Saturday is market-day, and hiring fairs are held on the last Saturday of January, 26 May, 18 July, and 22 Nov., provided these days are Saturdays, otherwise on the Saturday following. The manufacture of brown linens was introduced in the early part of last century; took a great start, about the year 1738, from a local weaver's discovery of the mode of making osnaburgs, and by a few local capitalists then engaging in the manufacture; and made such progress that, in the year 1792, so many as 1,055,303 yards of osnaburgs and brown linen, valued at £39,660, were stamped in the town. The making of eailcloth, in the same year, employed nearly 500 weavers, and was almost as productive in point of value as the other manufacture. The making of linen thread was introduced about 1740, prospered for nearly half a century, and then dwindled rapidly to extinction. The spinning of flax by steam power was introduced in 1806, came to a crucial trial in the Inch mill about 1808, and then took root as a permanent employment. A grand rush of increased business in the various departments of the linen trade occurred between 1820 and 1826, but was greatly impelled by over-speculation; and, in the latter part of 1825, and the early part of 1826, it received a tremendous check in a most disastrous crisis. The linen manufacture seemed, at the instant, to be overwhelmed; and it went on for a time with faltering progress and extreme caution; yet it eventually resumed its previous breadth, and became as vigorous as ever. The spinning mills were 16 in 1832, 19 in 1842, when the quantity of flax spun was about 7000 tons, the value of the yarn about £300,000, the number of linen weavers 732 (about a third of them women), and the number of canvas weavers 450 (about a fifth of them women). In 1851 the nominal horse-power of the engines was 530, the number of spindles 30,342, of power-looms 806, and of persons employed 4620. The mills in 1867 were 18, but aggregate had larger space and did more work than the same number in 1842, their nominal horse-power being 892, and the number of spindles 36,732, of power-looms 830, and of persons employed 4941. There are now over 30 spinning mills and factories, all driven by steam, with 40,000 spindles, and fully 1100 power-looms, which, together, turn out weekly about 500,000 yards of cloth. There are also bleachfields, calendering establishments, tanneries, engineering works, asphalt and tar factories, chemical works, iron foundries, roperies, and a ship-building yard; the manufacture of boots and shoes employs 600 or 700 hands. Fishing employs 146 boats of 1169 tons, and over 600 men and boys.

The Abbot's Harbour (1394), a wooden pier projecting from Danger Point, 'was not much liked by mariners'; accordingly, the Old Harbour was formed (1725-42) to the westward, at a cost of over £6000. Its W pier was rebuilt (1789), a lighthouse erected (1798), and a patent slip laid down (1827); but it admitted vessels of only 100 tons at low tide, of only 200 at spring tide. Between 1841 and 1846, then, £58,000 was expended on the improvement of the Old and the construction of the New Harbour; this, with a breakwater, admits at epring tides ships of 400 tons; had conveyed to it the property and ehere dues of the Old Harbour on payment of £10,000 to the community; and is administered by a body of 23 trustees, comprising the provoet, 10 parliamentary burgh electors, 4 county representatives, &c. Lastly, between 1871 and 1877, at a cost of more than £29,000, including £20,000 from Government, the Old Harbour was converted into a wet dock, the New Harbour and the entrance from the Bar were deepened, and a new patent slip was formed

for ships of 700 tons. In 1891 the harbour revenue was £4326. The aggregate tonnage registered as belonging to the port was 2319 in 1894—viz. 13 sailing vessels of 2296 tons and 1 steamer of 23 tons. The following table gives the aggregate tonnage of vessels that cleared and entered from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise in cargoes and in ballast:—

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1873	32,532	7106	39,638	32,022	8099	40,121
1878	36,561	8306	44,867	36,940	8345	45,285
1880	31,525	6846	38,371	33,425	6825	40,253
1891	23,796	3094	26,890	22,897	2326	25,223
1894	23,104	4056	27,160	23,809	4262	28,071

Of the total, 264 vessels of 27,160 tons, that entered in 1894, 177 of 19,700 tons were steamers, 34 of 1881 tons were in ballast, and 245 of 21,846 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 266 of 28,071 tons, of those that cleared included 178 steamers of 20,743 tons, 137 vessels in ballast of 20,007 tons, and 262 coasters of 27,672 tons. The trade is mainly an import coastwise one, and coal is a chief article of import.

Till then most probably a burgh of regality, Arbroath in 1599 received a charter of *novodamus* from James VI., by which it became a royal burgh. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors. There is a guildry incorporation; and there are incorporated trades of hammermen, glovers, shoemakers, weavers, wrights, tailors, and bakers. The General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland was adopted prior to 1871. A police court sits every Monday; a justice of peace court on the first Monday of every month; and a sheriff small debt court on the third Wednesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. The Nolt Loan water supply was provided in 1871 at a cost of £1700, and a water tower added in 1886 at a cost of over £7000. The burgh unites with Montrose, Forfar, Brechin, and Bervie in sending a member to parliament. Pop. of royal burgh (1891) 22,987; of parliamentary burgh, 22,800.

The following is a list of the principal charity funds or mortifications of the town:—Carmichael's, founded 1738, out of which the widows of seven shipmasters get a division half-yearly; Colvill's, founded 1812, out of which £60 annually is paid to the Educational Trust, £10 to the Scotch Episcopal clergymen, £10 each to the poor of Arbroath and of St Vigeans, and the residue to twenty poor householders; Dove's, founded in 1841, for the education of native-born boys of poor parentage; Mrs Renny Strachan's, which amounts to £50 yearly, to be expended in purchasing coals and oatmeal for distribution at Christmas amongst the most necessitous poor; Forbes' fund, founded 1864, from which sums of not less than £8 nor more than £10 yearly are given for the relief of destitute widows and old unmarried females in the town of Arbroath; Gibson fund, founded 1868, annual produce of residue of trust estate of the late William Gibson, applied as follows:—£100 to the Educational Trust for the higher education of poor lads by bursaries or otherwise, and the remainder divided yearly in sums of not less than £20 and not more than £25 among poor householders of the town of Arbroath; Gibson Christmas Charity, 1868, annual revenue of £2000 applied one-half in purchase of coals, other half in groceries, oatmeal, and clothes for distribution among the necessitous poor of the town; Gibson Mortification, 1868, annual revenue of a sum of £4000 divided yearly among sixteen poor householders of the town. Besides these there are—Duncan's Charity (1869), Arbikie Fund (1876), Smith's Charity (1880), Miln's Charity (1880), Arrott's (1885), and Petrie's.

From a fishing hamlet under the abbey's protection, Arbroath grew up in the 14th century to be a place of some foreign trade. A parliament assembled in the abbey in April 1320, adopted a solemn address to the Pope on behalf of Scottish independence, and is remark-

able as the earliest parliament in which we find distinct evidence of a formal representation of the burghs.

Jurisdiction over the criminal affairs of the abbey and over its prison was resigned by the monks to a layman; and in the year 1445 the election to this office led to very disastrous consequences. The monks that year chose Alexander Lindsay, eldest son of the Earl of Crawford, and commonly known by the appellation of The Tiger or Earl Beardie, to be the bailie or chief-justiciar of their regality; but he proved so expensive by his number of followers and high way of living, that they were obliged to remove him, and appoint in his stead Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquhar, nephew to John Ogilvy of Airlie, who had an hereditary claim to the place. This occasioned a cruel feud between the families; each assembled their vassals; and 'there can be little doubt,' says Mr Fraser Tytler, 'that the Ogilvies must have sunk under this threatened attack, but accident gave them a powerful ally in Sir Alexander Seton of Gordon, afterwards Earl of Huntly, who, as he returned from court, happened to lodge for the night at the castle of Ogilvy, at the very moment when this baron was mustering his forces against the meditated assault of Crawford. Seton, although in no way personally interested in the quarrel, found himself, it is said, compelled to assist the Ogilvies, by a rude but ancient custom, which bound the guest to take common part with his host in all dangers which might occur so long as the food eaten under his roof remained in his stomach. With the small train of attendants and friends who accompanied him, he instantly joined the forces of Inverquhar, and proceeding to the town of Arbroath, found the opposite party drawn up in great strength on the outside of the gates.' As the two lines approached each other, and spears were placing in the rest, the Earl of Crawford, anxious to stay the fight, suddenly appeared on the field, and, galloping up between the two armies, was accidentally slain by a soldier. The Crawfords, assisted by a large party of the vassals of Douglas, and infuriated at the loss of their chief, thereupon attacked the Ogilvies with a desperation which quickly broke their ranks, and put them to irreclaimable disorder. Such, however, was the gallantry of their resistance, that they were almost entirely cut to pieces. Nor was the Ogilvies' loss in the field their worst misfortune; for Lindsay, with his characteristic ferocity, and protected by the authority of Douglas, let loose his army upon their estates, and the flames of their castles, the slaughter of their vassals, the plunder of their property, and the captivity of their wives and children instructed the remotest adherents of the justiciar of Arbroath, how terrible was the vengeance which they had provoked.

During the war in 1781, this coast was annoyed by a French privateer, the *Fearnought* of Dunkirk, commanded by one Fall. On the evening of the 23d of May, he came to anchor in the Bay of Arbroath, and fired a few shots into the town; after which he sent a flag of truce on shore, with the following letter:—

'At sea, May twenty-third.

'Gentlemen, I send these two words to inform you, that I will have you to bring to the French colour, in less than a quarter of an hour, or I set the town on fire directly; such is the order of my master the king of France I am sent by. Send directly the mair and chiefs of the town to make some agreement with me, or I'll make my duty. It is the will of yours.

'To Messieurs Mair of the town called }
Arbrought, or in his absence, to the }
chief man after him, in Scotland.' }

The worthy magistrates, with a view to gain time to arm the inhabitants, and send expresses for military aid, in the true spirit of subtle diplomacy gave an evasive answer to Monsieur Fall's letter, reminding him that he had mentioned no terms of ransom, and begging he would do no injury to the town till he should hear from them again. Upon this Fall wrote a second letter to them in the following terms:—

'At sea, eight o'clock in the afternoon.

'Gentlemen, I received just now your answer, by which you say I ask no terms. I thought it was useless, since I asked you to come aboard for agreement. But here are my terms; I will have £30,000 sterling at least, and 6 of the chiefs men of the town

for otage. Be speedy, or I shoot your town away directly, and I set fire to it. I am, gentlemen, your servant. I sent some of my crew to you; but if some harm happens to them, you'll be sure will hang up the main-yard all the preseners we have aboard.

'To Monsieurs the chiefs men of }
Arhrought in Scotland.'

The magistrates having now got some of the inhabitants armed, and their courage further supported by the arrival of some military from Montrose, set Fall at defiance, and 'ordered him to do his worst, for they would not give him a farthing.' Whereupon, says the worthy historian of this memorable transaction in the annals of Arbroath, terribly enraged, and no doubt greatly disappointed, he began a heavy fire upon the town, and continued it for a long time; but happily it did no harm, except knocking down some chimney-tops, and burning the fingers of those who took up his balls, which were heated.

Arbroath is the 'Fairport' of Scott's *Antiquary*; and both in itself and in its surroundings, it can easily be identified with his descriptions. Among its illustrious natives are David Pierson (fl. 1628), author of the rare *Varieties*; David Carey (1782-1824), poet and novelist; and Neil Arnot, M.D. (1788-1874), scientific inventor.

The parish of Arbroath is bounded N and NE by St Vigeans, SE by the German Ocean, SW by Arbrilot. A detached portion of St Vigeans parish was added to the parish of Arbroath in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, while that part of Arbroath parish lying to the north of the road leading from the Arbroath and Forfar highway to Cairnconan, and another part of it lying to the east of the Arbroath and Forfar highway and to the north of the parliamentary boundary of the burgh, were transferred to the parish of St Vigeans. The coast extends about 1½ mile; has a flat surface, with a rocky bottom; and adjoins a high mural reach of rock-coast, pierced with caves, and torn with fissures, in the parish of St Vigeans. The land rises gradually behind the town, onward to the north-western boundary, and attains there an elevation of more than 200 feet above sea-level. The Brothock Burn comes in from St Vigeans, and has a course of only about ¼ mile within Arbroath parish to the sea. A small lake called Bishop's Loch lay about 2 miles from the town, but has long been drained. The rocks are chiefly Devonian. The soil along the coast is light and sandy, behind the town is black loam, and in the NW is reclaimed moor on a clay bottom. Two landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 36 of between £100 and £500, 70 of from £50 to £100, and 197 of from £20 to £50. Arbroath is seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns; its living is worth £250. Valuation of landward portion (1891) £1900, 13s. Pop. of entire parish (1831) 6660, (1861) 9847, (1891) 9657.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 49, 57, 1865-67.

The presbytery of Arbroath comprises the parishes of Arbroath, Arbrilot, Barry, Carmyllie, Guthrie, Iverkeilor, Kinnell, Kirkden, Lunan, Panbride, and St Vigeans, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Abbey, Auchmithie, Carnoustie, Colliston, Frickheim, Inverbrothock, Ladyloan, and St Margaret's, and St Ninian's chapel. Pop. (1891) 37,029, of whom 9,737 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in that year, when the above-named congregations raised £3785 in Christian liberality.—A Free Church presbytery of Arbroath has churches at Arbrilot, Barry, Carmyllie, Carnoustie, Colliston, Frickheim, Inverkeilor, and Panbride, besides the 5 to the town itself, these 13 congregations numbering 4327 communicants in 1891.—A U.P. presbytery of Arbroath has 3 churches there, 3 at Brechin, 3 at Montrose, and others at Carnoustie, Forfar, Johnshaven, and Muirtou, the 13 numbering 4115 members in 1891.

See *Liber S. Thomæ de Aberbrothoc* 1178-1329, edited for the Bannatyn Club by Cosmo Innes and P. Chalmers (1848); Billings' *Antiquities* (1852); D. Miller's *Arbroath and its Abbey* (1860); Geo. Hay's *History of Arbroath* (1876); and T. Adam's *Aberbrothock Illustrated* (1886).

Arbroath and Forfar Railway, a railway of Forfarshire, from the E side of Arbroath harbour, 15½ miles

west-north-westward to a junction with the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian at Forfar. Incorporated 17 May 1836, it was formed at a cost of £131,644, and was opened partially in Sept. 1838, wholly in Jan. 1839. It is leased now in perpetuity to the Caledonian, at a yearly rental of £13,500.

Arbruchill. See ABERUCHILL.

Arbuckle, a village of NE Lanarkshire, 2½ miles from Airdrie.

Arbuthnott (12th c. *Abirbolhennothe*=Gael. *abir-bolhan-neithe*, 'confluence at the booth of Neithe's stream'), a parish of E Kincardineshire, whose SE angle is ½ mile distant from Bervie terminus, and whose W and NW borders are respectively ¾ and ½ mile from Fordoun and Drumlithie stations on the main Caledonian line. It is bounded NW and N by Glenbervie, E by Kinneff, S by Bervie, SW by Garvoek, and W by Fordoun. Its length from N to S by W is 6 miles; its breadth varies from 1 to 5 miles; and its land area is 9585 acres. The river BERVIE, after following at intervals the boundary with Fordoun and Garvoek, winds 1½ mile through the interior, past Arbuthnott Church, and traces next the boundary with Bervie; and the boundary with Glenbervie is formed by its affluent, the Forthie Water. The surface rises everywhere from the vale of the Bervie, is much diversified with hill and dale, and attains at Bruxie Hill, on the NE border, an extreme altitude of 710 feet—other summits being Water Hill (460 feet), Gallow Hill (465), Hillhead (571), and Birnie Hill (482). The vale of the Bervie has many curves and windings, abounds in large haughs and steep wooded banks, and at many points presents scenes of great beauty. The rocks are chiefly trap and Devonian, but include detached masses of gneiss and granite. Very fine pebbles, suitable for gems, have been found in trap-rock, a little below Arbuthnott House; calcareous spar is not uncommon; and, in Hare's Den, a deep ravine nearly opposite the parish church, are tiny veins of manganese. About two-thirds of the land are under the plough, and some 300 acres under wood. The knightly family of Arbuthnott obtained the greater portion of this parish in 1105; and Sir Robert, the fourteenth in descent, was created Viscount Arbuthnott and Baron Inverbervie in 1644. Arbuthnott House, the family seat, stands amid beautiful grounds near the left bank of the Bervie, which, spanned by a handsome bridge (1821), is joined here by a rapid rivulet (? auc. *Neithe*). Kair House, a neat modern mansion, succeeded the seat of a branch of the Sibbalds, extinct in the 17th century; Allardice, now a farmhouse, belonged in the 12th century to a family that has also become extinct in Captain Robert Barclay-Allardice (1799-1854), the famous pedestrian. Alexander Arbuthnott (1538-83), the first Protestant principal of King's College, Aberdeen, was minister, and probably a native of this parish, as certainly was Dr John Arbuthnot (1667-1735), most learned of the wits of Queen Anne's reign. Arbuthnott is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the minister's income is £214. Its church, St Ternan's, stands near Arbuthnott House, 2½ miles WNW of Bervie, contains 440 sittings, and is an ancient structure apparently of Romanesque date. On the SW of the chancel is the Second Pointed chapel of St Mary, built by Sir Robert Arbuthnott in 1505, and consisting of two stories, the lower of which, vaulted and open to the church by a large semicircular arch, was the Arbuthnots' former burial-place. The upper chamber is reached by a stair in a picturesque turret with a conical stone roof, and in both chambers are piscinas, besides a stoup at the entrance of the upper one (Muir's *Old Church Arch.*, p. 75). In February 1889, the church was gutted out by fire, and in June 1890 it was reopened after its restoration at a cost of £1215. The nave and chancel were restored as at the time of its consecration in 1242. The public school, with accommodation for 129 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 85, and a grant of £79, 17s.; and Arbuthnott has also a share in LAURENCEKIRK school. Valuation (1891) £7421, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 809, (1891) 795.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 67, 1871.

Archaig or **Arkaig**, a lake of Lochaber, Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, 10 miles N of Fort William, extends from W to E, and is 12 miles long, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile wide, and 140 feet above the level of the sea. The Pean and Dessarry, each about 6 miles long, after a united course of $\frac{2}{3}$ mile, flow into the head of the lake, which besides 100 smaller feeders receives on its southern side the Allt Camgharaidh and the Mallie, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 miles long respectively, and which at its foot sends off the Archaig river to Loch Lochy, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the eastward. Mountains enclose the lake on every side—at its head, Monadh Gorm (1542 feet); to the N, Fraoch Bheinn (2808), Sgòr Mhurlagain (2885), Meall Bhlàir (2153), Sgòr Choinich (2450), Binn Chraoibh (2014), and Glas Bheinn (2398); to the S, Culvaiv (3224), Mullach Coire (2373), Druim a' Ghiubhais (1846), Mullach na Brìobga (1244), and Beinn Bhan (2613); and at its foot, Tor Ghallain (407). Only two islets break the long extent, Eilean a Ghiubhais midway near the southern shore, and another at the lower end, with a ruined chapel and the burying-place of the Camerons of Lochiel, holders of the estate of ACHNACARRY. The shores are beautifully wooded here, but the grand forest of oaks and pines that formerly belted the entire lake is only recovering from the woodman's axe. The Knoidart road follows the northern bank, and thence goes on to Loch Lochy through the Mil-dubh ('dark mile'), a narrow, exquisitely wooded pass, associated with the wanderings of Prince Charles Edward in the August after Culloden; at Kinlocharkaig, near the upper end, is the shell of a fort erected to overawe the Clan Cameron. Herds of red deer are often to be seen, but salmon can rarely now ascend to the lake. Its trout run about three to the lb., and from 5 to 10 lbs. is an average day's catch. The fishing is open to the public, the season lasting from the end of April to September.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 62, 1875.

Arcan, a hamlet of E Ross-shire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its post-town, Beaully.

Archaisig-Haven, a small harbour on the W side of Rona island, in Portree parish, Inverness-shire. It has a double entrance, and offers a convenient refuge for coasting vessels; but, except to the natives of Rona and the neighbouring islands, it is very little known.

Archerbreck, a burn and a coalfield in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire. The burn has only a short run, and goes to the Liddel. The coalfield has a main seam 5 feet 10 inches thick, and another seam, 3 yards below that, $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick, and is worked by an open level.

Archerfield, a seat of Miss Constance Nisbet-Hamilton in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 miles WSW of North Berwick. It is a plain edifice in a level park, skirted with plantations, but commands a fine view over the Firth of Forth.

Archiestown, a village in Knockando parish, Elginshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Rothes, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Carron station on the Strathspey section of the Caledonian. Founded in 1760, and partly burned in 1783, it now consists of a main street, a square, and several lanes, and it has a money order post office under Craigellachie (4 miles E by N), a U.P. and a Free church, and a General Assembly school, which, with accommodation for 90 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 80, and a grant of £73, 7s. Pop. (1881) 374, (1891) 359.

Arclet. See ARKLET.

Ard, a lake in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire. It lies in the course of the northern head-stream of the Forth, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by S of the summit of Ben Lomond (3192 feet), $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Ben Venue (2393), and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the hamlet of Aberfoyle. Upper Loch Ard is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from W to E, and from 3 to 6 furlongs wide; the so-called lower loch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the eastward, is less a lake than a mere expansion of the Avondhu, measuring 5 furlongs in length, but barely 1 in width. The shores are intricate, and finely wooded; two hills, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S, Innis Ard and Bad Dearg, are only 566 and 533 feet high, yet are so broken and bosky as to be more impressive than lofty bare mountains; and the westward background is ever the soaring mass of Ben Lomond. The scene is best described in Scott's *Rob Roy*, chap. xxx.:—

'On the right, amid a profusion of thickets, knolls, and crags, lay the bed of a broad mountain lake. High hills, rocks, and banks, waving with natural forests of birch and oak, formed the borders of this enchanting sheet of water; and as their leaves rustled to the wind and twinkled in the sun, gave to the depth of solitude a sort of life and vivacity. . . . The road now suddenly emerged, and, winding close by the [northern] margin of the loch, afforded us a full view of its spacious mirror, which reflected in still magnificence the high dark heathy mountains, huge grey rocks, and shaggy banks, by which it is encircled. A romantic copse-clad ravine, about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile below the head of the lake, on its northern side, contains the cascade of Ledard—a double fall of first 12 and then 50 feet, where Captain Waverley met Flora Mac Ivor. A mural rock near the foot, from 30 to 50 feet high, gives a distinct echo, repeating a few words twice, and a gnarled oak trunk, overhanging it, is pointed out as the 'ragged thorn which, catching hold of the skirts of Bailie Nicol Jarvie's riding coat, supported him dangling in mid air, not unlike to the sign of the Golden Fleece.' One rocky islet lies near the upper head, and on the neighbouring southern promontory are the ruins of a castle, built by Murdoch, Duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, and said by tradition to have been the place of his retreat, whence he was taken captive to be executed at Stirling (1425). Loch Ard belongs to the Duke of Montrose, but the hotel-keeper at Aberfoyle has the fishing on it, and lets out boats to anglers. The trout average $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., and are equal in flavour to Loch Leven trout; there are likewise pike of from 15 to 20 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Ard or **Aird**. See AIRD.

Ardalanish, a headland in the SW of Mull, Argyllshire, 10 miles SE of Iona, and 14 WSW of the mouth of Loch Buoy.

Ardali, a hamlet in Ulva parish, Argyllshire.

Ardallie, a *quoad sacra* parish in Old Deer, Cruden, Ellon, and Longside parishes, Aberdeenshire. It has a post-town, Mintlaw; and its population, in 1891, was 489 within Old Deer, 439 within Cruden, 240 within Ellon, and 52 within Longside—altogether 1220. The parish is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen. Stipend £180. Two public schools, with respective accommodation for 110 and 60 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 81 and 58, and grants of £76, 4s. and £59, 6s.

Ardargie, an estate, with a mansion, in Forteviot parish, Perthshire, on the river May, 6 miles SSW of Perth. A well-preserved small Roman camp is here, on a high sloping bank overlooking the May; commands an extensive prospect of the Ochils, and along the course of the Roman road from the Tay to Ardoch; forms an exact square, of about 270 feet; and is defended, on one side, by a deep hollow traversed by a brook, on the other sides, by trenches 30 feet wide and 14 deep.

Ardavasar or **Ardivasar**, a hamlet in the SE of the Isle of Skye, on a small bay of its own name on the Sound of Sleat, about 6 miles ENE of the Point of Sleat and 17 S of Broadford. It has a post office under Broadford, and a public school. A small headland flanks its bay, and is the ordinary landing-place from Arasaig.

Ardbeg, a headland on the E side of the Isle of Bute, flanking the N side of Rothesay Bay and the S side of Kames Bay.

Ardchadnail, a headland in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

Ardchattan (Gael. 'height of St Catan'), a large highland parish in the Lorn district of Argyllshire, lying upon both sides of Loch ERIVE. On the Oban and Callander railway, opened in July 1880, it has the station of Loch Awe at the foot of Ben Cruachan, 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Callander, and 22 E by S of Oban. It is bounded E and SE by Glenorehy; S and SW by Loch AWE, the river Awe, and the lower waters of Loch Etive, which separate it from Muckairn; W by Loch LYNNE; and NW and N by Loch and Glen CRELAN and the parish of Lismore and Appin. From its NE angle near Stob Dearg to Ledaig Point in the extreme SW it measures 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, its width from E to W varies

between 4 and 20 miles; and its area is roughly estimated at nearly 400 square miles. The whole almost of this area is wildly mountainous, at more than forty points exceeding 2000, and at fourteen 3000, feet above the level of the sea. The summits to the E of Loch and Glen Etive are generally somewhat loftier than those of the western half, including, from N to S, Sron Creise (2952 feet), Beinn Mhic Chasgaig (2766), Clach Leathad (3602), Stob Dubh (2897), Meall Odhar (2875), Meall Tarsuinn (2871), Stob Coir an Albannaich (3425), Glas Bheinn Mhor (3258), Ben Starav (3541), Meall Dubh (2239), Stob an Duine Ruaidh (2624), Beinn nan Aighean (3141), Beinn Suidhe (2215), Beinn nan Lus (2327), Meall Beidh (2237), Beinn Lurachan (2346), Meall Copagach (2656), Beinn Eùnaich (3242), Aonach Breac (2395), Beinn a' Chochuill (3215), Beinn a Bhuiridh (2935), and BEN CRUACHAN (3611). In the western portion, however, are Stob nan Cabar (2547 feet), Stob Dearg (3345), Buchaille (3120), Bidean nam Bran (3766), Beinn Maol Chaliom (2967), Sgor na h'Ulaidh (3258), Beinn Fhionnlaidh (3139), Beinn Sgùilaidh (3058), Beinn Trilleachan (2752), Meall Garbh (2400), Beinn Bhreac (2324), Beinn Mòlurgainn (2270), Meall Dearg (1897), Beinn Mheadhonach (2344), and Beinn Duirinnis (1821). The extreme south-western district, beyond Glenn Salach, and between Loch Creran, Loch Linnhe, and the foot of Loch Etive, is level comparatively, its only summits being Na Maoilean (1145 feet), Beinn Lora (1007), and Sgor Mòr (722). Arable lands lie on both sides of the Benderloch range, in Glenure, and in a few other spots of the west and north; but, as to their main aggregate, they commence below Barcaldine House, extend thence, by Shian Ferry, Lochnell House, and Keil, onward to Connel Ferry, and stretch thence eastward, with partial interruptions, to the ferry over Loch Etive opposite Bunawe. The chief streams are the Awe, along the boundary from Loch Awe to Loch Etive, and the Etive, the Kinglass, the Liver, the Noe, the Creran, the Ure, the Buie, the Teithil, and the Dearg, running along the glens. Two cascades are on the Etive at Dalness and Coileitir; two others, rather cataracts than falls, of very great depth, are on wild torrents of Buchaille-Etive; and a number of others are on burns or torrents descending from other mountains. Several fresh-water lakes lie in various parts, none of them of great extent, but most of them well stocked with trout. Perennial springs are everywhere abundant, and afford constant supplies of the purest water. The rocks are chiefly granite, mica-slate, and porphyry, but include at one place a stratum of coarse marble. The soil of the arable lands is principally a light loam on a gravelly bottom. Caledonian antiquities are numerous, especially stone circles and standing stones. A famous Dalriadic antiquity is at Dunmaesniochan, and will be noticed under BEREGONIUM. Grandly situated on Loch Etive, 4 miles NW of Taynuilt, are the ruins of St Modan's priory, founded in 1231 by Duncan Mackowle or MacDougal of Lorn, for monks of the order of Vallis Caulium. Little remains but the First Pointed choir, 66 feet by 28, with a north aisle or chapel, a piscina under a tooth-moulded arch, and fragments of massive piers suggesting a central tower. Two sculptured tombstones of two priors, members of the MacDougal family, bear date 1500 and 1502. Here in 1308 Robert Bruce is said to have held a parliament, the last in which Gaelic was the language spoken; in 1644 the Macdonalds burned the priory, under their leader Colkitto. Only the prior's lodge escaped,—massive, high-roofed Ardochattan House, to the SW of the church (E. O. Batten, *Beaully Priory, with notices of the Priors of Pluscardine and Ardochattan*, Grampian Club, 1877). Besides Ardochattan House there are two other principal mansions, namely, LOCHNELL and BARCALDINE, the former a handsome mansion destroyed by fire about 1859. The present proprietor of Lochnell Mansion, Archibald Argyll Lochnell Campbell, Esq. (born 1849, succeeded 1882), holds 39,000 acres in the shire, valued at £6801 per annum. United *quoad civilia* to MUCKAIRN, Ardochattan forms by itself a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Lorn

and synod of Argyll; its minister's income is £314. The old ruined parish church stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of the Priory at Balmodan or Balimhaodan ('St Modan's town'), a name that records the mission to Lorn, in connection with the Roman party, of SS. Modan and Ronan, early in the 8th century. The present church, 3 miles to the W, was built in 1836, and contains 430 sittings; and the *quoad sacra* parish of GLENCOE falls mainly within Ardochattan parish, which also has a Free church, on Loch Creran, 8 miles NNW of the parish church. Six public schools, Achaleven, Ardochattan, Barcaldine, Glenetive, Lochnell, and Taynuilt, and Ardochattan Episcopal school, with total accommodation for 491 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 262, and total grants of £407, 12s. Valuation of Ardochattan-Muckairn £15,190, 10s. Pop. (1831) 2420, (1861) 2346, (1871) 1962, (1881) 2005, (1891) 1975, of whom 1253 were in Ardochattan.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 53, 1876-77. See pp. 141-158 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Prince Shairp), and P. G. Hamerton's *Painter's Camp in the Highlands* (2ed. 1868), and R. Buchanan's *Hebrid Isles* (1883).

Ardcheanochrochan, a quondam cottage-inn at the E end of the Trossachs, in Perthshire, on the spot now occupied by the Trossachs Hotel. The name signifies 'the high end of the rock.'

Ardchonnell, a hamlet with a public school in Kilchrenan parish, Argyllshire. The school, with accommodation for 37 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 17, and a grant of £41, 10s.

Ardchullarie, a mansion on the E side of Loch Lubnaig, in Callander parish, Perthshire. It was the retreat of James Bruce of Kinnaird, at the time when he was writing the account of his travels in Abyssinia (1790).

Ardclach (Gael. 'high stony ground'), a hamlet and a parish of E Nairnshire. The hamlet, on the left bank of the Findhorn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dunphail station, 11 SSW of Forres, and 10 SE of Nairn, has a post office under Dunphail, and near it are the parish church (re-built 1839; 686 sittings) and Free church.

The parish is bounded N by Auldearn, E by Edinkillie in Elginshire, SE by Cromdale in Elgin and Duthil in Inverness-shire, W by Cawdor and Nairn. In shape resembling a triangle with vertex to the S, it has a length of $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a breadth from E to W of $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and an area since 1891 of 37,448 acres, having then lost 2869 acres, the area of two detached parts which the Boundary Commissioners transferred to the county of Elgin and parish of Edinkillie. From the south-western to the north-eastern border the beautiful FINDHORN winds for 12 miles through a richly-wooded valley, receiving here from the S the Leonach and Tomlachlan burns, and at Bridge of Dulsie, 5 miles above the church, being spanned by a fine old arch of 46 feet that carries over Wade's military road from Grantown to Fort George. The MUCKLE BURN drains the north-western corner of the parish, and 1 mile to the N of the hamlet lies Belivat Loch ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furlong), with no perceptible outlet. At Mill of Lethen on the Muckle Burn the surface sinks to 262, at Relugas Bridge on the Findhorn to 331, feet above sea-level; but elsewhere it everywhere rises south-westward or southward into fir-clad or heath-covered hills. The chief elevations W of the Findhorn, from N to S, are Tom Fado (463 feet), Lethen Bar (862), Carn Achadh Gaibhre (737), *Carn a Cbragie (1314), Carn na Callich (1218), Tom nam Meann (872), and *Carn Sgumain (1370), where those marked with asterisks culminate just on the border; E of the Findhorn rise *Carn Dubhaidh (989), the *Hill of Aitnoch (1351), Tomlachlan (940), Maol an Tailcir (1373), *Carn nan Clach Garbha (1362), *Carn Allt Laoigh (1872), and in Glenerner, Cairn Eney (908). The prevailing rocks are gneiss, granite, and quartz; the soil for the most part is light and sandy, arable lands bearing a small proportion to woods and moorland and moss. On Lethen Bar are traces of a stone circle and several tumuli; but the most famous relic of antiquity is the Princess Stone, on a lovely sequestered haugh below Dulsie Bridge. A cairn, surmounted by a slab, 8 feet by 4, with cross and knots carved thereon, it belongs to

the class of so-called 'Sculptured Stones,' though tradition makes it of Runic origin—the monument of a Celtic princess, who, in fording the Findhorn, was drowned with her Danish lover. Mansions are Coulmony House (1746) and Glenferness House (1837), the former standing on the left bank of the Findhorn below, and the latter on the right bank above, the hamlet. Their owners are, Mrs. Brodie of Lethen and the Earl of Leven and Melville (born, 1835; succeeded, 1839), who hold 22,378 and 7805 acres in the shire, valued at £4947 and £1317 per annum; and there are 4 other proprietors, 1 holding a yearly value of more, and 3 of less, than £500. Ardclach is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray; the living is worth £290. Three schools—Ferness, Fornightly, and Col. Campbell's—with respective accommodation for 60, 66, and 70 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 38, 48, and 14, and grants of £46, 1s., £59, 0s. 10d., and £28, 15s. 6d. Valuation, £6777, 15s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1256, (1861) 1330, (1871) 1197, (1881) 1117, (1891) 991.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Ardeer, a desolate tract of sand hills, and a seat of extensive industry in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire. The tract lies on the coast between a sinuous line of ancient sea-beach and the present shore, extends from within 1½ mile of Saltcoats to the mouth of Irvine Water, comprises an area of about 1200 acres, is all low and dismal, and lies upon rocks of the Carboniferous formation. Twelve separate seams of coal are beneath it, the uppermost 26 fathoms, the lowermost 129 fathoms, below the surface; and they have, more or less, been mined since about the year 1675. The seat of industry originated in the leasing of the mines about the year 1851; is situated in the south-western part of the tract, 2 miles E. of Saltcoats; and has a branch railway, upwards of ½ mile long, going into junction with the Kilwinning and Ardrossan section of the Glasgow and South-Western system. Iron-works were erected; several spacious squares of workmen's houses were built near the furnaces; the mining operations were largely extended; chemical works, employing about 200 men and boys, were established; and in the very first years of the enterprise, so many as 850 men, besides a great number of boys, were employed aggregately on the works. The iron-works at once produced between 900 and 1000 tons of pig-iron per week, and at an early date were greatly extended. The output of coal, in one of the first years, was no less than 130,000 tons. The chemical works proved to be un-compensating, and were relinquished; but a dynamite factory (that of Nobel's company) was established in 1873 (see STEVENSTON). A schoolhouse was built for the children of the workmen; and a missionary, supported by some members of the Established Church, was engaged for the colliers and furnacemen. The entire seat of industry is called Ardeer Works. An extensive sandstone quarry, one of the most valuable in the West of Scotland, is in Ardeer. The stone abounds in vegetable organic remains; is of a gray tint, susceptible of a fine polish, and very durable; can be raised in blocks of large size; suits well for ornamental portions of public buildings; and is often shipped to Ireland and other places. The post-town of Ardeer is Stevenston.

Ardelister, a group of islets in Kildalton parish, Argyllshire.

Ardelve, a village in Lochalsh parish, Ross-shire, 4 miles from Lochalsh church. It has a money-order office under Strone Ferry, a public school, and cattle fairs on the Saturday after the last Tuesday of May and July, and on the Saturday after the third Friday of September.

Arden, a series of tracts of limestone, aggregately about 2 miles long, in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire.

Arden, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 3½ miles NE of Airdrie. Pop. (1891) 397.

Ardenadam, an alias of SANDBANK, or rather the name of the south-eastern portion of that village.

Ardennel, an estate, with a mansion, in Rowparish, Dumbartonshire, adjacent to Row village.

Ardentiny (Gael. *ard-an-teine*, 'height of the fire'), a picturesque village on the western shore of Loch Long, in the Kilmun portion of Dunoon-Kilmun parish, Cowal,

Argyllshire, 4½ miles N of Strone Point, and 1½ mile W of Coulport, with which it is connected by a ferry. Standing upon a spit of low ground, at the base of wood-skirted Stronchullin Hill (1798 feet) and Cnap Ream (1067), with Ben Ruadh (2178) in their rear, it mainly consists of a few snug cottages, the summer resort of Glasgow citizens; and with Glasgow and Greenock it communicates frequently daily by the Lochgoilhead and Arrochar steamers, while a good carriage-road up Glen Finart leads 4½ miles NNW to Whistlefield Inn upon Loch Eck. It has a post office under Greenock (nearest money-order office, Blairmore), a hotel, an Established church (erected in 1839), and a public school with accommodation for 44 children. Tannahill's exquisite song, *The Lass o' Arrantecnie* (published in 1807), has made this village famous. 'The poet,' says Hugh Macdonald, 'in leaving the solitary hostel, or rather hut, had left his heart behind him, and on returning to his loom—for it was at the loom alone his muse found happiest utterance—he gave vent to his passion in the lay.' Years afterwards he revisited the spot, only to find his 'sweet lass' the 'gaucy' wife of a fisherman, the mother of twins and no end of kilted urchins. The *quoad sacra* parish of Ardentiny was erected in 1874 out of Kilmun and Lochgoilhead. Pop. (1891) 219.

Ardeonaig (Gael. 'Eonog's height'), a hamlet on the right or southern shore of Loch Tay, in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, 7½ miles ENE of Killin village, and 11½ miles NNW of Comrie by Glen Lednock. Backed by Meall na Creige (2683 feet), Creag Uigeach (2840), and Ruadh Bheul (2237), it stands near the mouth of the Finglen Burn, and has a ferry over the loch, a post office under Killin, an inn, a Gaelic Free church, and a public school with accommodation for 51 children.

Ardersier (*Ardrosser* in 1266—Gael. *ard-ros-iar*, 'high western promontory'), a coast parish at the NE corner of Inverness-shire. It contains the fishing village of CAMPBELTOWN, Fort George, and has a post office of its own name, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; ½ mile beyond its southern border is Fort George station on the Highland railway, 9½ miles NE of Inverness, and 15¼ W by S of Forres. Bounded W and N by the Moray Firth, E by Nairnshire, and S by Petty, Ardersier has an extreme length from E to W of 4, and a breadth from N to S of 3½ miles; its land area is 3824 acres. The shore is sandy and flat (etymology notwithstanding), and to the W has suffered considerable encroachment from the sea; inland the surface is generally tame, nowhere attaining 200 feet of altitude above sea-level. In 1792 the rental of this parish amounted to only £365, but a vast improvement has been carried out, acres on acres of barren moor or moss having been added to the arable area since 1845, whilst in the E an extensive tract is occupied by woods. The roads are exceedingly good, that to Fort George being one of General Wade's. Antiquities are the hill-fort of Tom Mhoit or Cromal (Cromwell's Mount), behind Campbeltown, and the 'Cabbac Stone,' 6 feet high and 3 broad, on the boundary with Nairnshire, which tradition asserts was reared over a chieftain slain at Inverness at an affray about a cheese; and a curious sword and spear head—Roman according to Roy—have also been discovered. Anciently divided between the Bishops of Ross and the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, Ardersier is now chiefly the property of the Earl of Cawdor, one other landowner holding an annual value of between £100 and £500, and three of from £20 to £50. It is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray; and its church, built in 1802, with over 500 sittings, stands ¾ mile NE of Campbeltown. The minister's income is £131. There are, besides, a Free church, a U.P. church at Campbeltown, and a public school, which in 1891 had accommodation for 200 children, an average attendance of 111, and a grant of £93, 9s. Valuation, £4386, 8s. 10d. Pop. (1831) 1268, (1861) 1239, (1871) 1284, (1881) 2084, (1891) 1914.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 84, 1876.

Ardesie, a hamlet of W Ross-shire, 8 miles from its post-village, Ullapool.

Ardfern, a hamlet of SW Loch, Argyllshire, near the head and on the W side of Loch Craignish, with a post and telegraph office under Kilmartin money-order office.

Ardgartan, a small low promontory on the western shore and near the head of Loch Long, in Lochgoilhead parish, NE Cowal, Argyllshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Arrochar. In the grounds of Ardgartan House, traversed by Cree Water, is a splendid Spanish chestnut, the finest perhaps in Scotland, being 90 feet high, and girthing 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet at 5 feet from the ground.

Ardgay, a village of Kincardine parish, N Ross-shire, near the southern shore and the head of Dornoch Firth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Bonar Bridge. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a good hotel, and the Bonar Bridge station on the Highland railway. A public hall was presented by Lady Ross of Balnagown, Jan. 30, 1892, the day after that on which Bonar bridge was swept away.

Ardgour, a hamlet and district of N Argyllshire. The hamlet lies near Corran Ferry, at the nexus between Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, 10 miles SSW of Fort William; and has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. A church, erected here in 1829 by the parliamentary commissioners in connection with the *quoad sacra* parish of Ballachulish and Ardgour, was in 1894 raised to *quoad sacra* status, the minister's stipend being £140. Ardgour House is in the vicinity. The district is bounded N and E by Loch Eil, S by Morven, SW by Sunart, and NW by Loch Shiell. Its length, from NNE to SSW, is 13 miles; and its breadth varies from 8 to 11 miles. Its surface is wildly upland, and culminates in Sgòr Dhomhail (Scur-Donald) at an altitude of 2915 feet above sea-level. A parliamentary road commences on its E coast at Corran Ferry, and goes south-westward through its interior to Strontian. Pop. of registration district of Corran of Ardgour (1891) 277.

Ardgowan, a mansion in Inverkip parish, Renfrewshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Wemyss Bay, a fine building pleasantly situated on a kind of peninsula a little north of the village. It is the seat of Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, Bart., of Greenock and Blackhall, owner of 24,951 acres in the shire, of £14,501 gross annual value (£573 quarries), seventh Baronet since 1667, and seventeenth in direct male descent from Sir John Stewart, a natural son of Robert III., who received from his father three charters of the lands of Ardgowan, Blackhall, and Auchingoun, in 1390, 1396, and 1404. Erected early in this century from designs by Cairncross, and raised on a terraco overhanging the Firth of Clyde, the present mansion is a large and stately building, screened in the rear by noble trees, but in front commanding a wide, unbroken, prospect over the waters and mountain-flanks of the firth. Near it stand the private Episcopal chapel of St Michael and All Angels, and the remains of an ancient square tower, a fragment of that Castle of Inverkip which was held by the English in the days of Robert Bruce. Thither fled Sir Philip de Mowbray, after his rout by the Black Douglas. He came by Kilmarnock and Kilwinning, thence to Ardrossan—

'Syne thro' the Largis him alane,
Thil Innerkyp,'

which (Barbour adds) was 'stuffy all with Inglessmen,' who received him 'in daynté.'

Ardhullary. See ARDCHULLARIE.

Ardincaple, a stately mansion in Row parish, Dumbartonshire, on the N side of Gareloch, amid fine lawns, grand old woods, and swelling ridges, immediately W of Helensburgh. It is in the old Scottish Baronial style, chiefly somewhat modern, but partly very ancient, perhaps as old as the first half of the 12th century; and it was long, from time to time, the residence of the Dowager-Duchesses of Argyll, but is now a seat of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart.

Ardincaple, a mansion in Seil island, Argyllshire. It was long the residence of Dr Archibald Smith, the writer on Peru.

Ardnning, a lake in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire. It covers about 60 acres, and is unadorned.

Ardkenneth, a place in South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It has a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1829, repaired in 1869, and containing 400 sittings.

Ardkinglass, an estate, with a mansion, and with vestiges of an ancient castle, in Lochgoilhead parish, Argyllshire. The mansion stands on the shore of Loch Fyne, at the mouth of Glenkinglass, in the southern vicinity of Kairndow, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Inverary. It succeeded a previous mansion destroyed by fire about 1840, and has very beautiful grounds with luxuriant gardens, old lawns, bosky banks, stately woods, and picturesque overhanging mountains. The ancient castle is of unascertained date, but is known to have been repaired in 1586, and was a strong fortalice, with three separate towers, connected by curtain walls, and arranged round a court; but stood in such a low situation that it could not resist a regular investment. An old residence of its owners, a precursor of the modern mansion, but now represented by only slight vestiges, stood, at a small distance from the castle, on a more commanding site.

Ardlamont, a headland at the extreme S of Kilfinan parish, in Cowal district, Argyllshire, separating Loch Fyne from the Kyles of Bute, and terminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the nearest point of the Isle of Bute. On the point, embosomed amid beautiful woods, stands Ardlamont House, long the seat of the chief of the ancient clan Lamont. See LAMONT.

Ardle. See AIRDLE.

Ardler, a railway station on the SW border of Forfarshire, on the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian system. It has a post office under Meigle. Ardler became a *quoad sacra* parish in 1885.

Ardlui, a locality in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, at the influx of Falloch Water to the head of Loch Lomond, 8 miles N of Tarbet. It has an hotel and a small pier where the Loch Lomond steamers lie; and also a station on the West Highland railway. The tract around it is a small expanse of rich low strath; the hills around it are covered with foliage, and streaked with torrents or waterfalls; the mountains in the distance sweep round the horizon, in a curving series of alpine peaks; and the whole scene is a most diversified, picturesque, sublime amphitheatre. Ardlui House stands near the water, and is a recent erection.

Ardlussa, an estate, with a mansion, in Jura, Argyllshire. The mansion stands on the coast of the Sound of Jura, 10 miles SW of the mouth of Loch Crinan, and was built nearly 50 years ago by Lord Colonsay (1793-1874), Lord President; its present proprietor, Walter Macfarlane, Esq., owns 17,939 acres, valued at £903 per annum. The grounds are of great beauty, enriched for several miles with either natural wood or recent plantations. A stream, running through the estate to the sea, abounds in sea-trout; and a public school is on the estate.

Ardmacknish. See ARDMUCKNISH.

Ardmaddy Castle, a seat of the Earl of Breadalbane in Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire. It stands on a conically-shaped rising ground, at the head of a fine small bay, opposite Seil island, 2 miles N of Loch Melford and 12 SSW of Oban; commands an extensive prospect of sea and land; is a very old building; belonged to the Macdougals, Lords of Lorn; passed to the Campbells of the House of Argyll; was occupied and enlarged by Lord Neil Campbell, who suffered during the persecution in the time of Charles II., and was put to death in 1685; became the residence of Colin Campbell, the father of the late Marquis of Breadalbane, and was the birthplace of the marquis. Pennant was hospitably entertained at it, and wrote, in the form of a vision in it, his reflections on the social condition of the Highlands. A small cave, in the face of a rock, at a short distance from it, is pointed out as a hiding-place of Lord Neil Campbell in the time of the persecution. A belt of sea, called Clachan Sound, separates the mainland around the castle from Seil island—resembles the Kyles of Bute, but is narrower,

more diversified, and more richly scenie; and is spanned at the narrowest part by a one-arched bridge.

Ardmair, a hamlet in the W of Ross-shire, 3 miles NW of its post-town Ullapool.

Ardmarnock, an estate, with a modern mansion (D. N. Nicol, Esq.), in Kilfinan parish, Argyllshire, on the E side of Loch Fyne, 4½ miles NE of Tarbert.

Ardmeanach, or **Mullbuie**, a broad-based, extensive, ridgy hill, in the counties of Naun, Ross, and Cromarty, forming the backbone of the Black Isle, or peninsula between the Beaulay and Moray Firths and the Firth of Cromarty. Its length, from SW to NE, is about 16 miles, its culminating point is 838 feet above sea-level, and its breadth is proportionate far more to its length than to its height. It has a gently-featured outline, and commands very pleasant prospects. Its surface, for the most part, was long allowed to lie half waste, chiefly in a state of commouage, yet was all pronounced, by good judges, at an early period of the age of agricultural improvement to be, every yard of it, available for the plough, with generally as good soil as the low grounds of the peninsula. Its prevailing rock is the Devonian sandstone, and has been extensively quarried.

Ardmellie, an estate, with a mansion, in Marnoch parish, Banffshire. The mansion commands an extensive view of the valley of the Deveron, and the grounds have fine features both of natural beauty and of artificial embellishment. Catstone or Ardmellie Hill (851 feet), the highest ground in the parish, is steep and wooded. Limestone abounds, and formerly was worked.

Ardmergie. See **ARDVERIKIE**.

Ardmiehael, a small rocky promontory, with a burying place, on the W side of South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, about 12 miles SSW of the south-western extremity of Benbecula.

Ardmiddle, a hill 557 feet high, and a mansion in Turiff parish, N Aberdeenshire. The mansion is the seat of John A. Milne, Esq., owner of 1100 acres, valued at £1070 per annum. Ardmiddle public school, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 64, and a grant of £63, 4s.

Ardmie, a small rocky promontory on the W side of South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 4 miles S of Ardmiehael.

Ardmillan, a mansion, which is now the property of the trustees of the late Patrick Playfair, Esq., in Girvan parish, Ayrshire, on the coast, 2¾ miles SSW of Girvan. The estate connected with it is believed to be rich in copper ore.

Ardminish, a bay about the middle of the E side of Gigha island, Argyllshire. It has good anchorage in depths of 6 or 7 fathoms, and is frequented by vessels bringing coal, lime, and other imports, and taking away the produce of the island. Ardminish Point, flanking its N side, with the church and manse of Gigha parish at its head, is identified by Skene with Arddanesbi, the scene of a naval battle in 719.

Ardmore, a beautiful wooded promontory in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, 2¾ miles SSE of Helensburgh. It connects with the mainland by a narrow isthmus; projects about a mile into the Firth of Clyde; expands into a circular head 103 feet high and about 5 furlongs in diameter, popularly called the Hill of Ardmore; consists elsewhere of flat alluvium; and, at low water, is flanked only by bare silt or foreshore. It forms a fine feature in the magnificent lagoon-like scenery of the Firth. Ardmore House stands upon it, amid pleasant grounds, and is a good modern mansion.

Ardmore, a headland in Kildalton parish, Argyllshire, on the E side of Islay island, 5 miles S by E of the S end of the Sound of Islay.

Ardmore, a headland in the N of Mull, Argyllshire, nearly opposite Ardnamurchan village.

Ardmore, a headland in the W of Skye, Inverness-shire, in the Vaternish section of Duirinish parish. A hostile party of the Macdonalds of Uist once landed here, while many of the Macleods of Skye were assembled in the adjacent church of Trumpan, and they suddenly

surrounded the church, set fire to it, and destroyed nearly all who were in it; but, before they got back to their boats, a great number of them were slain by a body of avengers pouring down upon them at the call of 'the fiery cross.'

Ardmore, a harbour in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire, at the head of the Dornoch Firth, near Tain. It affords accommodation to vessels of 150 tons' burden, and is frequented in summer by smacks and schooners, chiefly with cargoes of coal and lime.

Ardmucknish, a beautiful bay in Ardehattan parish, Argyllshire, at the mouth of Loch Etive, and extending from the vicinity of Connel Ferry 2½ miles northward to the neck of the peninsula of Lochnell. It has a finely pebbled beach, is environed with picturesque scenery, and commands noble views. The vestiges of the reputed ancient capital of Dalriada are on its E side, and will be noticed under **BEREGONIUM**.

Ardnacallich, a promontory and a bay at the E end of Ulva island, in Argyllshire. The promontory exhibits, to the S, a remarkably well-defined natural bust of an old woman, and it takes thence its name, which signifies 'the old wife's point.'

Ardnacross, a small bay and an estate in Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire, 6 miles NNE of Campbeltown. The bay affords anchorage to vessels.

Ardnadam. See **SANDBANK**.

Ardnafuaran, a village in Arasaig district, Inverness-shire. It is the same as Arasaig village, having merged its own proper name in the name of the district. A church dedicated to the Virgin Mary stood at it in the Roman times, and has left some remains.

Ardnamurchan (Gael. *ard-na-mor-chinn*, 'height of the great headland'), a hamlet and a promontory in Argyllshire, and a parish partly also in Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies on the southern coast of the promontory, 7 miles NNW of Tobermory, and has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, under Ardgour. The promontory forms the extreme NW of the mainland of Argyllshire, as also the most westerly point of the mainland of Scotland, lying 137 miles in a straight line W of the mouth of the South Esk river in Forfarshire; was, from the time of Somerled till the reign of James VI., the boundary between the two great divisions of the Hebrides, Northern and Southern; and has a bluff, wild character, more notable in aspect and more terrible to mariners than any other headland between Cape Wrath and the Mull of Kintyre. The neighbouring rugged shores have been the destruction of multitudes of vessels, and the seaboard here, and onward on either side for many miles, is all mountainous, bleak, and wild. A dreary spot in a creek, at its uttermost point, contains the graves of shipwrecked seamen. A castle-like lighthouse was built here in 1849, at a cost of £13,738; its fixed light, 180 feet above sea-level, is visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

The parish contains also the post office villages or hamlets of Kiuloehmoidart, Arasaig, and Strontian, and comprises the districts of Ardnamurchan proper, **SUNART**, **MOIDART**, **ARASAIG**, and **SOUTH MORAR**—the first and second in Argyllshire, the three others in Inverness-shire. It is bounded N by Loch Morar and the river Morar, which separate it from North Morar in Glenelg; NE by the Ardgour, Locheil, and Locharchaig districts of Kilmallie; E by Kingerloch district of Loch Lismore; S by Loch Sunart, which separates it from Morvern; W and NW by the Atlantic. Its greatest length, measured along the shortest practicable line of road, cannot be less than 70 miles, its greatest breadth is about 40 miles, and its area is estimated at 216,969 acres of land and 73,280 of water. 'Every consideration of convenience,' say the Boundary Commissioners, 'points to the desirability of dividing so great a parish into two'—the Argyllshire portion and the Inverness-shire portion. They had not power to do so, however, but expressed approval of it. Ardnamurchan proper is a peninsula, connecting at the E end by an isthmus with the Sunart district; measures about 16 miles in length, and about 7 in breadth; and consists chiefly of a range of comparatively low hills,

running from E to W. Kilchoan or Ardnamurchan harbour, adjacent to the hamlet, is of great utility, serving for communication with Tobermory and with vessels coming up the Sound of Mull, and used to be an occasional resort of craft conveying cattle from some of the Western islands to the mainland. Glenmore Bay, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the first narrows within Loch Sunart, also affords good anchorage. Much of the seaboard, for about 10 miles from the vicinity of the promontory eastward, consists of well-cultivated arable land. The hills along the same distance consist of palæozoic rocks, with a carpeting of very fine pastoral soil. The seaboard farther E includes scanty patches of cultivated land, and the hills there consist chiefly of gneiss or mica-slate rocks, partly bare, and partly covered with coarse herbage. The isthmus, at the eastern end, is partly flat moss, and partly low or sloping ground. Wood is scanty throughout the western half, but occurs in considerable masses in the S of the eastern. The districts of Ardnamurchan proper and Sunart are computed to comprise 4134 Scotch acres of arable land, 10,371 of pasture, 2598 of woods, 2690 of flat moss, 67,472 of moor, and 488 of lakes, or, altogether, 87,753 Scotch acres. Alexander Macdonald, a Gaelic poet of last century, was a native; a curious episode in the history of the parish was the foundation in 1723 of the mining village of New York by Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope. Chambers' *Domestic Annals* (iii. 474-476) gives a full account of the failure of his plans. Nine proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, and five of between £100 and £500. Ancient Caledonian remains, in the form of a rude altar with a circle of small stones, and known as Fingal's Griddle, are at Ormsaigmore in Ardnamurchan proper; and at Ormsaigbeg is a very small ruined tower, called the Black Castle of the Minstrels. So late as the year 1630, Ardnamurchan proper was a parish of itself, called Kilchoan, from a church dedicated to St Coan; while the other districts formed the separate parish of Eileinfinnan or Island-Finnan, named after a beautiful little island in Loch Sheil. The districts of Arasaig and South Morar also, in more ancient times, formed a third parish, called Kilmorie or Kilmorie, and had its church at Ardnafuaran, now the village of Arasaig. Ardnamurchan parish is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; its minister's income is £246. The parish church stands at the hamlet, was built in 1830, and contains 600 sittings. Most of the *quoad sacra* parishes of Acharacle and Strontian, and the missions of Achosnish, Arasaig, and Laga, are within the civil parish, whose own *quoad sacra* portion had 1885 inhabitants in 1891. There are Free churches of Ardnamurchan and Strontian, Episcopal churches of Kinlochmoidart and Strontian, and Roman Catholic churches of Arasaig, Glenfinnan, Mingarry, and Glenuig; and the *quoad sacra* parish has nine schools under its board—four of them in Argyll, viz., Kilchoan, Kilmorie, Ardnish, and Achosnish; and five in Inverness-shire, viz., Glenfinnan, Glenuig, Arasaig (Soc.), Arasaig (R. Cath.), and Polish (Soc.) With total accommodation for 514 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 218, and grants amounting to £332, 9s. Valuation, £19,455, 9s. 10d., of which £10,372 is in Argyllshire. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking (1831) 5669, (1861) 4700, (1871) 4259, (1881) 4102, (1891) 3636, of whom 2634 were in Argyllshire.

Ardnave, a headland in Kilchoman parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Islay, opposite Nave island, 14 miles SW of Ruvaill Point.

Ardneil Bank, a mural cliff at Farland Head in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, 6 miles NNW of Ardrossan. It rises to the height of about 300 feet, extends in a straight line to a length of about 1 mile, and is separated from the sea-margin only by a very narrow belt of verdant land. A crescent-shaped bay here forms good bathing ground.

Ardnoe, a headland at the left side of the mouth of Loch Crinan, in Argyllshire.

Ardo, an estate in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire, 1 mile S of Cults station.

Ardoch, a hill 700 feet high in the W of Dalry parish, Kirkeudbrightshire.

Ardoch, a rivulet in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, rising in the Braes of Doune, and running about 7 miles, chiefly south-south-eastward, to the Teith in the neighbourhood of Doune.

Ardoch (Gael. *ardach*, 'high field'), a parish of S Perthshire, containing (1) the village of Greenloaning, with a U.P. church, and a station on the Caledonian, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Stirling, and $22\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Perth; and (2) the village of Braico, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Greenloaning station. Standing on the right bank of the Knaik, Braico was feued in 1815, and now has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, 2 inns, a grain mill, the parish church (1780; 600 sittings), a Free church, and a public school. The present bridge over the Knaik at the mill is comparatively new, and replaced one of General Wade's bridges still standing beside it.

The parish, formed in 1855 out of Muthill, Dunblane, and Blackford, is bounded NW and NE by Muthill, E by Blackford, and SE and SW by Dunblane. It has an extreme length from NNW to SSE of 9 miles, an extreme width from E to W of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of 22,280 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 153 are water. The ALLAN, in its upper course, flows $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward through Ardoch, and here receives the KNAIK, Bullie, Millstone, Muckle, and several other burns; its valley sinks to less than 400 feet above sea-level. From it the surface rises northward to 678 feet on Orchill Muir, 525 near Faulds, 879 on Cambushinnie Hill, 1334 on Cromlet, 1496 on a summit marking the western boundary, 1215 on Meall a' Choire Raibhaich, and 1117 on Meall a' Choire Odhar—southward to 640 feet near Tarneybuckle, and over 1000 on the western slope of the Corums, this southern wing comprising part of SHERIFF MUIR. Along the Allan lie considerable haughs, with, for the most part, a good light loamy soil, incumbent on sand or gravel; the rest of the parish is mainly hilly and moorish. The Braico estate was formerly held by a branch of the Grahams, descendants of the third Earl of Montrose, and baronets from 1625 to 1689; and its old mansion, Braico Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the village, is the seat of Lieut.-Col. Geo. K. McCallum, owner in the shire of 1838 acres, valued at £1155 per annum. Ardoch House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Braico village, is the property of Colonel Home Drummond, who owns 24,930 acres, of a yearly value of £14,311; within its grounds, skirting the Knaik's left bank, and occupying the site of Lindum, a town of the Damnonii, is the celebrated Roman camp of Ardoch. Traces of numerous Caledonian entrenchments and hill-forts occur in such positions in its neighbourhood, as clearly to indicate that the Roman forces here made a strong and prolonged lodgment, and encountered a vigorous resistance. The camp is one of the best preserved of its kind in Britain; it challenges attention also for its large dimensions; and it has been the subject of voluminous controversy on questions respecting the scene of the great Battle of the GRAMPAINS. It consists of four parts—the station or citadel, the procestrium, the great camp, and the small camp. The station or citadel, designed as a permanent work, crowns an eminence near the E bank of the river, and rising 50 feet above its waters, has a quadrangular outline, with the four sides nearly facing the cardinal points; measures, within the entrenchments, 420 feet by 375; had four gates, three of which can still be clearly distinguished; was defended, on the N and E, by five deep ditches and six ramparts, on the S by two fosse and a deep morass, on the W by the steep descent to the Knaik, and by two fosse between that descent and the river's bank; and contained a pretorium and accommodation for 1200 men. The pretorium, for the general and his staff, is a regular square of 60 feet, situated on rising ground to the rear of the station; appears to have been enclosed by a stone wall; and now contains foundations of a building, 30 feet by 27, thought to have been a post-Roman place of worship. The procestrium adjoins the N side of the station; seems to have been a subsequent work, and strongly fortified; had an

oblong form, 1060 by 900 feet; possessed accommodation for 4000 men; and, excepting vestiges of two gates on the N and the S, has all been obliterated by the plough. The great camp, lying NW of the procestrium, has an approximately oblong outline, 2800 feet by 1950; could accommodate 26,000 men; seems to have had on the northern part of the E side considerable outworks, comprising a square redoubt and a clavicle; is diametrically traversed by the old road from Stirling to Crieff; and can now be traced by vestiges in only its eastern half. The small camp lies on the W of the great camp, or rather lies one-half within that camp, and one-half westward; occupies higher ground than the other works; appears to have been constructed after the great camp ceased to be used; measures 1910 feet by 1340; could accommodate 12,000 men; and is still in a comparatively perfect condition (R. Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*, pp. 187-194). Ardoch is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, in the synod of Perth and Stirling, and its living is worth £138. The public schools at Braco and Greenloaning, with respective accommodation for 153 and 75 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 67 and 52, and grants of £61, 6s. 6d. and £42, 2s. Pop. (1861) 1418, (1871) 1316, (1881) 1102, (1891) 959.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Ardonald, a place with great lineworks (now abandoned) in Cairnie parish, Aberdeenshire. The quantity of calcined lime turned out here, in the years 1818-1841, was 620,269 bolls, sold for £69,771.

Ardovie, a place in Brechin parish, Forfarshire, 2½ miles SSW of Brechin.

Ardoyne, a hill, 600 feet above sea-level, in the N of Oyne parish, Aberdeenshire. It commands an extensive view.

Ardpatrick, a hamlet and a headland at the N side of the mouth of West Loch Tarbert, and at the SW extremity of Knapdale, Argyllshire. The hamlet is 10 miles SW of Tarbert, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments. The headland is said to have been the landing-place of St Patrick, on his way from Ireland to Iona.

Ardrishaig (Gael. *ard-driseach*, 'height full of briars'), a seaport village in South Knapdale parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Glassary parish, Argyllshire. The village stands on the W side of Loch Gilp, at the entrance of the Crinan Canal, 2 miles SSW of Lochgilphead. The entrepôt of the canal, the port of Lochgilphead, and the centre of an extensive herring fishery, it mainly consists of plain-looking cottages with a few neat villas, pleasantly situated on a green hill-side; and it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, several hotels, a very commodious harbour, with a pier and a slip, an Established church (1860), a Free church, a Board school to accommodate 238 children, and an Episcopal school. The vessels passing through the Crinan Canal occasion considerable business, several steamers daily in summer arriving and departing from and to Greenock; large quantities of sheep and cattle are shipped; and during the fishing season about 170 fishing boats are in service. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert landed here 18 Aug. 1847, on their way from Inverary to Ardverrick. Pop. of village (1871) 1177, (1881) 1224, (1891) 1258. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1875, is 7 miles long and 4 broad, and is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll; its minister's income is £195.

Ardross, a hamlet and a mansion of NE Ross-shire. The hamlet, in Rosskeen parish, lies in the valley of the Alness river, 5 miles NNW of Alness, under which it has a post office. Its public school, with accommodation for 114 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 51, and a grant of £63, 2s. Ardross Castle is the property of Sir Kenneth James Matheson, Bart., who is owner of 220,433 acres in the shire, valued at £20,246 per annum. The Ardross estates extend between Alness and Rorie Waters westward into the uplands along the sources of these streams, the former fastness of the clan Ross; they have at various times undergone vast improvements.

Ardross, an ancient barony in Elie parish, Fife. It comprised the greater part of the parish; belonged to a family of the name of Dischington; passed, about the beginning of the 17th century, to Sir William Scott; and went, about the close of that century, to Sir William Anstruther. The ruins of its mansion, or old baronial castle, still stand on the coast, about 1 mile ENE of Elie village.

Ardrossan (Gael. *ard-rois-an*, 'highish foreland'), a seaport town and watering-place of Cunningham, N Ayrshire, 1 mile WNW of Saltcoats. By water it is 13 miles E by N of Brodick in Arran, 14½ NNW of Ayr, and 87 NE of Belfast; and by a section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway it is 11 miles SSE of Largs terminus, and 6 WSW of Kilwinning Junction. Lying on the northern shore of Ayr Bay, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, Ardrossan has its own little North and South Bays, parted by the low headland of Castle Craigs, which got its name from the great stronghold of the Montgomeries. By them acquired about 1376 through marriage with the sole heiress of Sir Hugh de Eglinton, this castle, according to tradition, had been the scene of one of Wallace's exploits, who by firing the neighbouring hamlet lured forth its English garrison to quench the flames, slew them as they returned, and cast their bodies into a dungeon, thereafter known as 'Wallace's Larder.' Cromwell is said to have demolished it; and its scanty but picturesque remains comprise only the angle of one tower, the vaulted kitchen, and two arched cellars, with a broad stepped passage leading down to them. On the Cannon Hill, hard by, stood the old parish church, overwhelmed by the storm of 1691; a tombstone in its kirkyard is sculptured with two escutcheons, one of them bearing the lion rampant of Scotland, and is popularly associated with a warlock baron, the 'Deil o' Ardrossan.' It was believed that 'were any portion of the mould to be taken from under this stone and cast into the sea, forthwith would ensue a dreadful tempest to devastate sea and land.' There is also upon an adjoining eminence a handsome monument, erected to a deceased philanthropic gentleman who during the later years of his life interested himself deeply in the various institutions connected with the place.

The town, which arose as an adjunct of the harbour, consists of wide, well-built streets, crossing each other at right angles, with a handsome crescent to the E, a good many tasteful villas, and the Pavilion, an occasional residence of the Earl of Eglinton. Erected into a burgh of barony in 1846, it partially adopted the General Police Act prior to 1871, and is governed by a provost, 2 junior magistrates, and 6 commissioners. The gas and water supply are under their control. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Royal, the Union, and the Clydesdale Bank, a large hotel, a bathing establishment, the Railway Hotel, a neat town-hall, a reading-room, a lifeboat institution, and two Friday papers, the *Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald* (1853) and the *Ayrshire Weekly News* (1859), and an Agricultural Society. Places of worship are the New Parish or *quoad sacra* church (1844; 840 sittings) with a spire, a Free church (1859) also with a spire, a U.P. church (1857), an Evangelical Union church (1861), and St Andrew's Episcopal church (1875). Two public schools, with respective accommodation for 138 and 565 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 126 and 407, and grants of £106, 12s. and £413, 14s. There is also an academy, with accommodation for 254 pupils.

The harbour was founded on 31 July 1806 by Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton (1740-1819), who the same year was raised to the British peerage as Baron Ardrossan. Steam-tugs were then unknown, and the navigation of the Clyde above the Cumbraes was often baffling and tedious, above Port Glasgow open to none but very small craft, so his lordship's idea was to make this the port of Glasgow, with which it should be connected by the GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND JOHNSTONE CANAL (now a branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway). Accordingly the works were projected on a scale so

great as would have rendered them almost the finest in Britain; but, far exceeding the estimates, they were brought to a standstill in 1815, over £100,000 having been then expended, and Telford and Rennie requiring £300,000 more. They were not resumed till 1833, when the thirteenth earl came of age, and then were completed on a greatly reduced though still considerable scale, the total cost being upwards of £200,000, and the harbour comprising two tidal basins of 6 and 18 acres, and a wet-dock of 4 acres, with 19 feet at high water over the lock-sill. In 1886, however, it was found necessary to provide greater depth of water, and to accommodate, in addition to the extensive traffic from the Glasgow and South-Western railway, the traffic from the Caledonian railway upon the opening, in 1888, of the Lanarkshire and Ayrshire line to Ardrossan. The Ardrossan Harbour Company was accordingly formed with a capital of £300,000, Lord Eglinton himself taking £200,000 worth of shares, and an additional dock (the Eglinton) has been built, with an area of about 10 acres and a depth of 27 feet, where the largest vessels can lie afloat at all times. An outer tidal basin has also been formed, about 5 acres in extent, with a depth of 18 feet at low water and of 27 feet at high. These alterations, with other improvements, including a wide entrance channel and extensive quay accommodation, and the construction of a new breakwater, 1320 feet in length, outside the harbour, make the port capable of berthing the largest vessels. The new dock was opened 4 April 1892. The harbour is well supplied with hydraulic and steam hoists and cranes for loading and discharging; whilst a lighthouse with white flashing light stands at the NW point of the outer breakwater, and a beacon tower on sheltering Horse Island, a low and grassy islet of some 12 acres, lying $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the WNW. At first a sub-port of Irvine, Ardrossan was constituted a head port in 1858, and at the close of 1894 had on its register 62 sailing vessels of 10,857, and 9 steamers of 8693 tons. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise, in cargoes, and also in ballast:—

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1864	76,038	934	76,972	268,385	26,238	294,623
1869	66,224	2,804	69,028	245,798	19,241	265,139
1874	273,135	20,921	294,056	276,107	20,583	296,690
1880	349,167	11,126	360,293	354,901	10,822	365,723
1891	320,275	7,433	327,761	323,357	8,559	331,916
1894	505,671	30,769	536,440	498,806	27,034	525,840

Of the total 2923 vessels of 536,440 tons that entered in 1894, 2319 of 494,391 tons were steamers, 1932 of 253,126 tons were in ballast, and 2794 of 427,654 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 2895 of 525,840 tons of those that cleared included 2306 steamers of 487,122 tons, 1526 vessels in ballast of 264,785 tons, and 2747 coasters of 420,083 tons. The principal foreign trade is with France, the United States, Spain, and Portugal; and imports are timber, grain, limestone, iron ore, and pyrites; exports being coal and pig-iron. A floating dock and a patent slip can each accommodate ships of 500 tons, and a graving-dock ships of 1500; and here in 1891 five steel sailing vessels, of 1847 tons net, were built. Fishing employs 108 boats of 386 tons; and there are several timber yards, a large iron foundry, iron-works, besides sail-making, nail-making, and block and pump establishments. A grain market is held every Thursday, and a fair on the second Tuesday of June. Pop. (1837) 920, (1861) 3192, (1891) 5294.

The parish contains also the western portion of **SALT-COATS**. Bounded N by Dalry, E by Kilwinning, SE by Stevenston, SW by the Firth of Clyde, and W by West Kilbride, it has an extreme length from N to S of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying breadth of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and an area of 7145 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 435 $\frac{3}{8}$ are foreshore and 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. In 1891 the island of Little Cumbrae, which had previously formed part of the parish of Ardrossan

and of the registration district of West Kilbride, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish and registration district of Cumbrae, Buteshire. Montfode and Stanley Burns descend to the shore to W and E of the town, and Caaf Water with its affluent the Munnock Burn traces most of the northern boundary; Knockdewart Loch (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ × $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong), in the NW, is the only lake of the interior. The surface has a general northward rise, attaining 208 feet near the ruins of Montfode or Montfort Castle (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ mile NW of the town), 287 near Sorbie, 464 on Knockrievock Mount, 351 on Moss Mulloch, 500 near Drumcastle Mill, 356 near Low Dykehead, 536 near Coalhill, and 794 on the cairn-crowned Knockdewart Hills. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation, including coal and ironstone, neither of them worked, and excellent limestone and sandstone. Trap rocks, too, at the town, eruptive through the Carboniferous strata, were largely quarried for the breakwater. The soil is generally light and sandy between the shore and the foot of the hills, and a stiffish clay on the uplands, but almost everywhere has been long and highly cultivated. Much the largest proprietor is the Earl of EGLINTON, owner in the shire of 23,631 acres of an annual value of £49,551; but 4 other landowners hold within Ardrossan a yearly value of £500 and upwards, 25 of between £100 and £500, 46 of from £50 to £100, and 114 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, the civil parish is divided between two *quoad sacra* parishes—New Parish, consisting of the town, and Ardrossan parish, including all the rest, together with a bit of West Kilbride. Ardrossan parish has its church at Saltecoats, a living worth £359 per annum, and a population (1891) of 4549. There is also North Church, a chapel at Saltecoats. Pop. (1881) 7687, (1891) 9897.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Ardrosser. See **ARDERSIER.**

Ardscalpsie, a headland in the W of the Isle of Bute, flanking the N side of Scalpsie Bay.

Ardshiel, an estate, with a mansion, in the N of Appin, Argyllshire. The mansion stands to the W of Kentallen Bay, below the junction of Lochs Linnhe and Leven. Its owner led 300 Appin Highlanders in the rebellion of 1745, sharing prominently in the action of Culloden, and in the perils which followed. A cave in the side of a deep ravine, overlung by **BENAVERE**, was his hiding-place for about three months. The cave adjoins a rushing waterfall, which screens it so perfectly that no stranger coming near it would suspect its existence.

Ardtalnaig, a hamlet in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, on the SE shore of Loch Tay, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Killin, with a post office. A public school at it, with accommodation for 84 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 20, and a grant of £31, 4s.

Ardtella, a small headland and a small bay in Kildalton parish, Argyllshire, near the middle of the E side of Islay.

Ardtoe, a small bay on the N side of Ardnamurchan proper, in Argyllshire.

Ardtornish. See **ARTORNISH.**

Ardtun, a grand basaltic headland in the SW of Mull, Argyllshire, projecting from the N side of the Ross of Mull, at the mouth of Loch Scriden. It is cut by a wild ravine, called the Goblins' Dell; it rises to a height of about 130 feet; it shows basaltic scarcely inferior to those of Staffa; and it includes a thin stratum of coal beneath its basalt, and three leaf beds aggregately about 6 feet thick, and probably belonging to the middle portion of the geognostic Tertiary period.

Ardullie, a seat of Sir Hector Munro of FOULIS, Bart., in the E of Ross-shire, 3 miles from Evanton.

Arduthie, an estate in the SE of Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire. It was purchased about the year 1759 for £1500, and long prior to the year 1842 it yielded an annual rental of £1000. The New Town of Stonehaven was built upon it, and was long called the Links of Arduthie.

Ardvare, a sea-loch, with a small harbour in the NW of Assynt parish, Sutherland, immediately S of Kyle-Sku, and 9 miles by land NNE of Loch Inver.

Ardvarsar. See ARDAYASAR.

Ardvech, a place in the SW of Perthshire, near Lochearnhead.

Ardverikie (Gael. *ard-a-bhuidh*, 'height of the roaring'), a mansion in Badenoch, Inverness-shire, on the SE side of Loch Laggan, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Kingussie. It stands on a green flat, at the head of a small bay, flanked by a wooded promontory, and was built in 1840 by the Marquis of Abercorn. From 21 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1847 it was occupied by the Royal family, and is described by her Majesty as 'a comfortable shooting-lodge, with many nice rooms in it. Stags' horns are placed along the outside and in the passages, and the walls of the drawing-room and anteroom are occupied with beautiful drawings of stags by Landseer' (pp. 56-58 of the Queen's Journal). Ardverikie afterwards passed into the possession of Sir John W. Ramsden, Bart., of Byrom, Yorkshire; on 15 Oct. 1873 it was almost totally destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at nearly £50,000. A mound in the garden is said to mark the grave of Fergus and four other ancient Scottish kings; the grounds around are said to have been a favourite hunting-field of many of the old Scottish monarchs; and in the lake are the Isle of Kings and the Isle of Dogs. The hunting grounds now comprise a great extent of moor and mountain, are some 40 miles round, and contain about 2000 red deer.

Ardvoirlich, an estate, with a mansion, the property of Col. John Stewart, R.A., in Comrie parish, Perthshire. The mansion stands on the S side of Loch Earn, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Comrie village; is the Darnlinvarach of Sir Walter Scott's *Legend of Montrose*; and contains a large gem, seemingly white rock crystal, bound with four silver bands in very antique workmanship, and long regarded by the surrounding population as a talisman, giving to water in which it was dipped virtue for healing all sorts of diseases of cattle.

Ardvoirlich, a small bay in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, on the W side of Loch Lomond.

Ardvreck. See ASSYNT.

Ardvrecknish, a mansion on the E side of Loch Awe, in Argyllshire, between Cladiel and Port Sonachan.

Ardwall, an island at the SE entrance of Fleet Bay, S Kirkcudbrightshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the mainland, to which it is joined at low water. It is 4 furlongs long by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, rises to 109 feet, and, belonging to Borgeue, is uninhabited. See also ANWOTH.

Ardwell, an estate, with a mansion and with various places of its own name, in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtownshire. It extends across the peninsula between Luce Bay and the Irish Sea; has its mansion about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Luce Bay and 9 miles SE of Portpatrick; and contains Mains of Ardwell near the mansion, Ardwell Mill 2 miles to the N, Lower Ardwell 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the WNW, High Ardwell 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the W, South Ardwell 2 miles to the SW, and Ardwell Bay and Ardwell Point, on the Irish Sea, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the WSW. An ancient moat lies to the E of the mansion; and some remains of Caledonian antiquities, variously megalithic and military, are in other parts. Ardwell Inn has a post office with money order and telegraph departments, and an Established church; and Ardwell School, under the parochial board of Stoneykirk, has accommodation for 160 children.

Areeming, an estate in Kilpatrick-Durham parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. An ancient church, unknown to record, was on it, and can still be traced in its sub-basement.

Argrennan, an estate with a mansion, in Tongland parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The mansion stands on the river Dee, 4 miles SW of Castle-Douglas. It was mainly built about the year 1818; bore, for some time, the name of Deebank; and is a spacious edifice, engirt by woods.

Argyll, a district of Argyllshire, bounded NW and N by Loch Melford, Loch Avich, and the lower part of Loch Awe, which separate it from Lorn; E and SE by the upper reach of Loch Fyne, which separates it from Cowal; S by Loch Gilp and the Crinan Canal, which separate it from Knapdale; W by reaches and straits of the Atlantic

Ocean, which separate it from the Slate Islands and Mull. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 32 miles; and its greatest breadth is 15 miles. Abounding in grand romantic scenery of lake and mountain, particularly along Loch Fyne, up the course of the river Ary, and along the shores of Loch Awe, it is rich, too, in old historic associations; and as to both its contour and its history it answers well to its name, which is said to be derived from the Gaelic words *Airer-Gaedhil*, signifying 'land of the Gael.' It has given the title of Earl since 1457, and the title of Duke since 1701, in the peerage of Scotland, and in that of the United Kingdom since 1892, to the noble family of Campbell.—One of the synods of the Church of Scotland bears the name of Argyll; meets at Oban, Rothesay, and Ardrishaig in rotation; includes or superintends the presbyteries of Inverary, Dunoon, Kintyre, Islay and Jura, Lorn, Mull, and Abertarf, and, through these, exercises jurisdiction over all the old parishes of Argyllshire but one, and over five of the six old parishes of Buteshire. Within the bounds of this synod there were 11,735 communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1891, when the sums raised in Christian liberality by its 82 congregations amounted to £12,531.—There is also a Free Church synod of Argyll, meeting at Lochgilphead on the fourth Wednesday of April; comprising or superintending presbyteries of Dunoon, Inverary, Kintyre, Lorn, Mull, and Islay; and through these exercising jurisdiction over 60 congregations, with 15,021 members or adherents in 1891.—The Episcopal Church of Scotland has a diocese of Argyll and the Isles, comprehending 36 churches or mission stations. The cathedral is at Cumbrae, and the bishop's residence at North Ballachulish.—There is also a Roman Catholic see of Argyll and the Isles, comprising the counties of Argyll and Inverness, Bute, Arran, and the Hebrides. In 1891 it had 25 priests, 2 convents, 21 missions, 38 churches, chapels, and stations, and 7 day schools.

Argyll's Bowling Green, a playful name for a range of mountains occupying the peninsula of Cowal, northward from the junction of Lochs Goil and Long. Precipitous, rugged, and lofty, they present a savage and sublime appearance, with mural cliffs, jumbled masses, and wildly jagged summits; and they form a magnificent background or sky-line to most of the splendid landscapes seen from the north-westward and the northward parts of the upper sweeps of the Firth of Clyde. Summits, from S to N, are Meall Daraich (474 feet), Clach Bheinn (1433), Tom Molach (1210), the Saddle (1704), Beinn Reithe (2141), Cnoc Coimnich (2497), and the Braek (2500).

Argyllshire, a maritime, western, Highland county, the second in Scotland as to size, the thirteenth as to population. It comprehends a very irregularly outlined portion of the mainland, and a large number of the Western islands, the chief being Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Rum, Lismore, and Colonsay. Extending from the extremity of Lochail district 11 miles N of Fort William to the extremity of Kintyre, 14 miles NE of the Antrim coast of Ireland, it is only 22 miles short of being half as long as the entire mainland of Scotland. It is bounded N by Inverness-shire, E by Perthshire, Dumbartonshire, and the northern ramifications and main expanse of the Firth of Clyde, S by the Irish Sea, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Of the three parishes partly in the county of Argyll and partly in that of Inverness, Ardnamurchan remained untouched by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 (see ARDNAMURCHAN), but the portion of Kilmallie north of Loch Eil and the whole of Small Isles were transferred to Inverness-shire. The boundaries of several of the interior parishes were also rearranged, for which see the different articles throughout the work. The county outlines are so exceedingly irregular, the intersections of mainland by sea-lochs so numerous and great, and the interlockings of mainland and islands so intricate, that no fair notion of them can be formed except by examination of a map. No part of the interior is more than 12 miles distant from either the sea or some sea-loch. The entire circumference has been roughly stated at about 460 miles, and the proportion of

the circumference washed by sea-water has been roughly stated at about 340 miles; but both of these estimates, if all the sinuosities of outline and sea-coast and sea-loch shore be followed, are greatly short of the reality.

The coast has every variety of elevation and contour, from alluvial flat and gentle slope to mural cliff and towering mountain, but generally is bold and upland, and takes much of its character from long narrow interpenetrations of the land by the sea. Loch Moidart and Kinnaird Bay are in the extreme NW. Loch Sunart strikes far eastward between Ardnamurchan and Morvern. The Sound of Mull, with its 'thwarting tides,' separates Morvern from Mull, and sends off Loch Alaine north-eastward from the vicinity of Artornish. Loch Linnhe strikes north-eastward from the SE end of the Sound of Mull, embosoms Lismore and Shuna islands, sends off Loch Creran to the E, separates Morvern from Appin, and ramifies, at its NE end, into Lochs Eil and Leven, on the boundaries with Inverness-shire. The Firth of Lorn strikes southward from the junction of the Sound of Mull and Loch Linnhe, sends off Loch Etive far to the E, embosoms Kerrera island and the Slate islands, separates Lorn from Mull, and projects Loch Feochan into Lorn and Loch Melford between Lorn and Argyll. Loch Tua, Loch-na-Kéal, and Loch Scriden deeply intersect the W side of Mull. A sound 7 miles wide separates Mull from Coll; and another sound, 3 miles wide, separates Coll from Tiree. The Sound of Jura opens from the S end of the Firth of Lorn, round Scarba island and past the Gulf of Corrievrekin; projects from its northern part Loch Craignish north-north-eastward, and Loch Crinan east-south-eastward; separates Knapdale from Jura and Islay; and is joined on the E side of its lower part by successively Loch Swein, Loch Killisport, and West Loch Tarbert, all nearly parallel to one another, and not far from parallel to the Sound of Jura itself. Another Loch Tarbert intersects Jura from the W, and nearly cuts it in two. The Sound of Islay, a narrow strait, separates Jura from Islay; and Loch Indal, striking with much breadth from the SW, penetrates Islay to the centre. The Firth of Clyde, in its greatest width or southernmost expanse, separates the southern part of Kintyre from Ayrshire. Kilbrannan Sound, an arm of the Firth of Clyde, separates the upper part of Kintyre from Arran. Loch Fyne, a continuation jointly of Kilbrannan Sound and of another arm of the Firth of Clyde, penetrates the mainland, first north-north-westward, next north-north-eastward; separates all Cowal from Kintyre, from Knapdale, and from Lorn; and sends off, from the extremity of its north-north-westward reach, Loch Gilp, with entrance into the Crinan Canal. The Kyles of Bute, a narrow semicircular belt of sea, connected at both ends with the Firth of Clyde, separates Cowal from the Isle of Bute, and projects Loch Riddon and Loch Striven northward into Cowal. The upper reach of the Firth of Clyde, leading round to the influx of the Clyde river, separates Cowal from the Cunninghame district of Ayrshire and from Renfrewshire, and projects Holy Loch north-westward into Cowal. Loch Long striking northward, nearly in a line with the Firth of Clyde, separates Cowal from Dumbartonshire, and projects Loch Goil north-north-westward into Cowal.

The mainland is divided into the six districts of Northern Argyll, Lorn, Argyll, Cowal, Knapdale, and Kintyre. Northern Argyll comprehends all the parts N of Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, and is subdivided into the sub-districts of Locheil, Ardgor, Sunart, Ardnamurchan, and Morvern. The Lorn district includes Appin sub-district in the NW, and is bounded N by Lochs Linnhe and Leven, E by Perthshire, SE by the lower reaches of Loch Awe, S by Lochs Avich and Melford, and W by the Firth of Lorn. The Argyll district lies immediately S of Lorn, and is bounded SE by Loch Fyne, S by Loch Gilp and the Crinan Canal. The Cowal district is all peninsular, or nearly engirt by Loch Fyne, the Kyles of Bute, the Firth of Clyde, and Loch Long. The Knapdale district is bounded N by the Crinan Canal and Loch Gilp, E by the lower reach of Loch Fyne, S by East and West Lochs Tarbert. The Kintyre district is all peninsular, stretch-

ing southward from the Lochs Tarbert to the Irish Sea. A few islets lie within the waters or the reaches of the Firth of Clyde, and are included in the neighbouring mainland districts. The other islands lie all in the waters or sea-lochs of the Atlantic, and are classified into the three groups of Mull, Lorn, and Jura and Islay. The Mull group includes Mull, Canna, Rum, Muck, Coll, Tiree, Gometra, Ulva, Staffa, Iona, and a number of adjacent islets. The Lorn group includes Lismore, Shuna, and some islets in Loch Linnhe; and Kerrera, Seil, Easdale, Luing, Lunga, Scarba, and a number of adjacent islets in the Firth of Lorn. The Jura and Islay group includes Jura, Islay, Colonsay, Oronsay, Gigha, and a number of neighbouring islets. The territorial divisions of the county, however, serve mainly to indicate the physical distribution of its parts, or at best afford some aid to tracing the ancient history of its several sections, but have not much value for showing the distribution of its population, or the facilities and means of its economy and government. The entire county, therefore, mainland and islands, has been otherwise divided into the six districts of Mull, Lorn, Inverary, Cowal, Kintyre, and Islay. Mull, in this view, comprehends both the northern territorial division of the mainland and the Mull group of islands; Lorn comprehends both the mainland Lorn and the Lorn group of islands; Inverary is identical with the Argyll territorial division; Cowal also is identical with the territorial Cowal; Kintyre comprehends part of Knapdale and all territorial Kintyre; and Islay comprehends part of Knapdale and all the Jura and Islay group of islands.

The coasts and sea-lochs present a marvellous wealth of picturesque scenery. The views of the Firth of Clyde are endlessly diversified; up Loch Long, are first richly impressive, next sternly grand; up Loch Goil and Holy Loch, combine simplicity with grandeur; round the Kyles of Bute, are a circle of witchery; up Loch Fyne, pass from much variety of both shore and hill to striking scenes of wooded heights and lofty peaks; up the Firth of Lorn, are a gorgeous panorama of almost all styles and combinations of landscape; up Loch Linnhe, or round Mull island, are a rich succession of the beautiful and the romantic; and in many other quarters, as up Loch Etive, the Sound of Jura, West Loch Tarbert, and Kilbrannan Sound, are equally diversified and opulent. Their attractions, since the era of steam navigation, both for summer visitors and for transient tourists, have been very great. Not a few places or parts formerly without an inhabitant, or possessing only rude clachans or small villages, on points of the coasts or sea-lochs most easily accessible from Greenock or Glasgow, such as on the shores of Loch Long, Loch Goil, Holy Loch, the Firth of Clyde, the Kyles of Bute, and Loch Riddon, are now occupied by long ranges of villas and cottages-ornées. Most of the sea-waters, too, as well those most remote from Greenock as those near to it, are daily traversed during the summer months, by one or more of a fleet of first-rate steamers, carrying crowds of tourists mainly or solely to enjoy the delights of the scenery. No equal extent of coast in the world combines so largely a rich display of landscape with concourse of strangers to behold it. A great drawback, however, is excessive humidity of the climate, the rainfall at Oban being 65.29 inches, the mean temperature 47.3°. Another drawback, though operating vastly more in the summer than in the winter months, is occasional, fitful, severe tempestuousness; and this combines with the prevailing boldness and rockiness of the shores to render navigation perilous. Light-houses are at Corran in Loch Eil, Mousedalo in Lismore, Runa-Gall in the Sound of Mull, Ardnamurchan Point at the extreme NW of the mainland, Skerryvore WSW of Tiree, Rhu-Vaal at the N end of the Sound of Islay, Macarthur's-Head at the S end of the Sound of Islay, Rhinns at Oversay in Islay, Duno Point in Loch Indal, Skervuile near the S end of the Sound of Jura, Mull of Kintyre at the southern extremity of Kintyre, Sanda island, 6 miles ESE of the Mull of Kintyre, and Devaar island at the mouth of Campbeltown Loch.

Much of the inland surface is as diversified as the

coast, much is as richly picturesque as it; but in a main degree is wildly mountainous, containing many of the loftiest and most massive heights of Scotland, many of the longest and deepest glens, many of the largest tracts of tabular moor, so as to form no mean portion of 'the land of the mountain and the flood.' Such tracts as the glen of the Ary and the shores of the lower parts of Loch Awe are pre-eminently brilliant—such as Glencroe, Glencoe, and parts of Mull are impressively sublime—and such as Staffa island and Ardtun have a romance peculiarly their own; but many others, broad and long, are dismal and repulsive. Many tracts closely contiguous to the very brightest ones on the coast are sterile, lofty, trackless moor; and nearly all the region N of Loch Linnhe, and in the NE of Lorn, and thence southward through the centre of Cowal, though interspersed with narrow sheltered glens, is mountainous, rugged, and bleak. The county, as a whole, both mainland and islands, with comparatively small exception, is little else than a congeries of mountains, cloven with glens, and occasionally skirted with low seaboard. Some of its mountains are vast isolated masses; others form groups or ranges; many are so agglomerated one into another as to be only summits of great tableaux; and not a few present such conflicting appearances of feature, mass, and altitude, as not easily to admit of distinctive description. The loftiest or more conspicuous summits are Bidean nam Bian, between Glencoe and Glen Etive (3766 feet); Ben Laoigh, on the Perthshire border (3708); Ben Cruachan, between Lochs Etive and Awe (3669); Ben Starav, E of the head of Loch Etive (3541); Ben-abheithir, SW of Ballachulish (3362); Buachaille-Etive, overhanging Glen Etive (3345); Culvain, on the northern border (3224); Benmore, in Mull (3185); Sgor Dhomhail, between Lochs Shiel and Linnhe (2915); the Paps of Jura (2565); Ben Arthur, or the Cobbler, at the head of Loch Long (2891); Benmore, in Rum (2367); Ben Tarn or Ben Yattan, in Morvern (2306); Bishop's Seat, W of Dunoon (1651); Cruach-Lassa, eastward of Loch Swin (1530); Ben-an-Tuire, in Kintyre (1491); and Ben Varna in Islay, and the Peak of Scarva, each 1500 feet.

The streams are all short and rapid, and mostly rush down deep and narrow glens. Among them are numbers of torrents careering to the sea-lochs or sea-belts in the northern district; the Creran, the Etive, the Talla, and others in the NE; the Orchy, the Strae, and the Avich, running to Loch Awe; the Awe, voluminous but short, carrying off the superfluous of Loch Awe to Loch Etive; the Fyne, the Kinglass, the Shira, the Ary, the Douglas, and others, running to the upper part of Loch Fyne; the Cur, running to the head of Loch Eck, and the Eachaig carrying off that lake's superfluous to Holy Loch; the Ruel, running to the head of Loch Riddon; and a multitude of others, mostly mere burns, in Knapdale, Kintyre, Mull, Jura, and Islay.—The freshwater lakes, as also might be expected from the configuration of the country, are conspicuous; and they have been computed to cover aggregately an area of about 52,000 acres. Loch Awe, the largest of them, ranks among the first-class lakes, for both extent and picturesqueness, in all Scotland; expands at its foot around the skirts of Ben Cruachan into two great branches, and graduates from head to foot in a succession of ever-different and ever-increasingly impressive scenery. Other lakes are Lochs Avich, lying to the W of the upper centre of Loch Awe; Lydoch, in the extreme NW, and partly within Perthshire; Tolla, in the upper part of Glenorchy; Eck, in Cowal, stretching along a fine graceful glen; Arinas, in Morvern; Nell, in the NW of Lorn; Arisa, in Mull, etc.

Granite forms the great mountain-masses in the NE parts of the county, and south-westward to Ben Cruachan. Mica slate predominates in many parts of both the mainland and the islands. Porphyry forms an extensive tract on the NW side of Loch Fyne. Trap of various kinds prevails in some districts; and basalt, in particular, is prominent in Staffa, and in parts of Mull, Morvern, and Ardnamurchan. Rocks of the Limestone Carboniferous formation, with much sandstone, are in

the S of Kintyre, and the annual output here of Drumlemble colliery, near Campbeltown, amounts to 100,000 tons, the seam being limited in area, but of great thickness and highly productive. Thin strata of coal lie tilted up and denudated on some small portions of the trap; a thin seam of coal, and small portions of lias and tertiary rocks occur in the SW of Mull. Fissile clay slate, of quality to form excellent roofing slates, constitutes the main bulk of Easdale, Luing, and Seil islands, and of a large tract around BALLACHULISH in the N of Appin, and both at Easdale and at Ballachulish is very extensively quarried. Limestone abounds in many parts, and seems to form the whole body of the large rich island of Lismore. Marble exists in various parts, and occurs of good quality in Tiree and Iona. Lead ore is worked in Islay (some 300 tons annually); copper ore also occurs; and a little cobalt has been found in Glenorchy. Strontites, or carbonate of strontium, became first known to mineralogists by the discovery of it in 1790 in the Strontian lead mines, which were discontinued in 1855, having been wrought for about 150 years. A great variety of rare calcareous spars, including splendid specimens of staurolite, also occurs in the strontium mines. The summits and shoulders of the mountains are generally bare rock; and large aggregates of the tableaux and even of the comparatively low grounds are utterly barren. A prevalent soil on such lofty mountains as are not bare, and along the banks of streams descending from these mountains, is gravel mixed with vegetable mould. A common soil, or rather covering, on extensive moors and on low grounds from which water does not freely flow, is peat moss. A prevalent soil in the westerly parts of the mainland and in some of the islands is a barren sand, consisting of disintegrated sandstone or disintegrated mica slate. Most of the soil in the fertile parts of Mid Lorn, Nether Lorn, Craignish, and other tracts not greatly elevated above sea-level, are either disintegrated limestone or disintegrated slate mixed with coarse limestone; and the former kind is generally light, the latter stiffer. Other kinds of soil suited to the plough and more or less fertile elsewhere occur, and several kinds sometimes graduate imperceptibly into one another. A fine alluvium lies along the banks of the lower reaches of some of the streams; a light loam mixed with sand, on a bottom of clay or gravel, is common on many low tracts; and a light gravel, incumbent on till, prevails on the skirts and acclivities of many hills.

Agriculture, up to the abolition of the feudal system in 1745, and even into the second decade of the present century, was in a very low condition; but, from various causes, it has undergone great improvement. The abolition of the feudal system, the conversion of corn-rents, or rents in kind and services, into money rents, the suppression of smuggling, the constructing of the Crinan and Caledonian Canals, the formation of good roads under the auspices of the parliamentary commissioners, the spread of school education and of industrial intelligence, the introduction and promotion of a system of farming suited to the capabilities of the soil and the climate, the incorporation of small holdings into productively large farms, the diffusion of information as to the best modes of cultivating land and managing live stock, and, above all, the introduction of steam navigation, with the rich facility afforded by it for reciprocal intercourse within the county, and for access to the great markets on the Clyde—have, each and severally in succession, originated and promoted great agricultural improvement. The compensatory results, nevertheless, have been greatly more in the department of live stock than that of husbandry. According to the agricultural statistics of 1895, only 134,063 acres are under cultivation. The cattle are chiefly Kyloes or West Highlanders, a small shaggy race, much superior to the Dunrobins and Skibos or North Highlanders, also older and more improved; and, notwithstanding their small size, are highly esteemed in the general market, and exported in vast numbers to the towns on the Clyde, and to places in the E and S. The stock of cattle in the county in 1895 was 60,005.

The sheep are of the black-faced breed, introduced many centuries ago from Northumberland to the southern counties of Scotland, and introduced thence about the middle of last century to Argyllshire. They are a hardy race, well suited to the country and the climate, and valuable for their mutton, but have a coarse fleece. The stock of sheep in the county in 1895 was 1,026,712. Red deer abound in several of the forests, especially Blackmount and Dalness; feathered game is more varied than plentiful; but its streams and lochs make Argyllshire a very angler's paradise. About 64,000 acres are covered with woods.

The manufactures are not great. A large quantity of kelp used to be made along the shores, but was driven out of the market by foreign barilla. Some leather is manufactured, and coarse woollen yarns, stuffs, and stockings, for home use, are still extensively made. Valuable manufactures of pig-iron were formerly carried on at Bunawe and Islay, but these have now ceased. The granite quarries of Bunawe, however, employ about 200 workmen. The distillation of whisky is conducted on a large scale in Islay and at Campbeltown. Slates are turned out in vast quantities from the quarries of Easdale and Ballachulish. Fisheries throughout the Campbeltown and Inverary districts, and partly in connection with the Rothesay district, are extensively conducted in all the surrounding intersecting seas. Loch Fyne indeed is celebrated as furnishing the finest herrings found on the coast of Scotland, and it is estimated that there are caught in this arm of the sea alone from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels annually; but the take has greatly fallen off in later years. The large catches, however, that are still occasionally made, show that the herring has not finally deserted the loch. Campbeltown is the only head port; but the commerce of the county has a vastly wider reach than what the shipping of Campbeltown represents, sharing very largely in the shipping of Greenock and Glasgow, and giving employment to no mean portion of the great fleet of steam vessels belonging to the ports of the Clyde. No similarly peopled region in any other part of Great Britain has such facilities of steamship communication, and none with seemingly so few resources supplies so large an amount of tonnage to coasting commerce. The railways are the CALLANDER AND OBAN railway, and the West Highland railway, which begins near Helensburgh and runs in a north-westerly direction, crossing the Oban railway at Crianlarich, to Fort William.

The royal burghs are Inverary and Campbeltown; a parliamentary burgh is Oban; and other towns and chief villages are Dunoon, Lochgilphead, Ardrishaig, Tobermory, Bowmore, Ballachulish, Tarbert, Kilmun, Strone, Kilm, Sandbank, Tighnabraich, Portnahaven, Port Ellen, Port Charlotte, Easdale, and Ellenabuch. The chief seats are Inverary Castle, Colonsay House, Kildalloig, Strontian, Fassifern, Dunstaffnage, Kilmory, Glenfecoan, Achindarroch, Inverneil, Sonachan, Glendaruel, Stonfield, Lochneil, Balliveolan, Possill Aros, Jura House, Invercave, Ormsary, Ballochyle, Glenfinart, Glenereggan, Castle-Toward, Dunans, Kingairloch, Glenvar, Airds, Maclachlan, Pennyross, Ardour, Poltalloch, Kildalton, Coll, Skipness, Ardpatriek, Ardmeanach, Orinaig, Benmore, Borealdine, Dunach, Gallanach, Fasnacloch, Pennygowan, Carskey, Oatfield, Hafton, Glenstriven, Knockdow, Milton, Ardnav, Ardlussa, Daill, Killumidine, Ulva, Craignish, Ardinglass, Strachur, Saddle, Sanda, and Asknish. According to latest *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom*, 2,030,948 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £430,152, were divided among 2864 landowners; two together holding 347,540 acres (rental, £66,837), seven 419,917 (£61,041), sixteen 489,869 (£44,110), twenty-seven 363,570 (£61,906), thirty-four 232,921 (£47,336), thirty-eight 121,291 (£28,285), etc.

The county is now governed by a lord lieutenant and high sheriff, 44 deputy lieutenants, a sheriff, 4 sub-sheriffs, and 143 magistrates. The sub-sheriffs are stationed at Inverary, Campbeltown, Oban, and Fort William. Ordinary small debt and debts recovery courts

are held at Inverary, Campbeltown, and Oban, every Friday, and at Fort William every Thursday during session. Circuit courts, under the Small Debt and Debts Recovery Acts, are held at Dunoon and Tobermory once a month, at Lochgilphead six times a year, and at Bowmore (Islay) four times a year. Quarter sessions are held at Inverary on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. There are prisons at Inverary and Campbeltown, and police cells at Oban. The Duke of Argyll is lord-lieutenant and high sheriff, and he and the Marquis of Breadalbanear are the principal proprietors. The county council is composed of 52 elected members—6 for Mull district, 4 for that of Ardnamurchan, 9 for Lorn, 9 for North and South Argyll, 10 for Cowal, 8 for Kintyre, and 6 for Islay—and 2 representatives each for the burghs of Oban and Campbeltown, and 1 for that of Inverary. There are seven district committees in the county (one for each of the above districts), a County Road Board, a standing Joint Committee (composed of county councillors and commissioners of supply), and a District Lunacy Board. The annual value of real property in 1815 was £227,493; in 1843, £261,920; in 1873, £429,384; in 1881, £499,736—both the two last exclusive of canals; and in 1892, £429,050, exclusive of burghs, railways, and canals. Besides its three burghs of Campbeltown, Inverary, and Oban, returning along with Ayr and Irvine a parliamentary representative, the county sends a member to parliament, and in 1891 had a constituency of 9874. Pop. (1881) 76,440, (1891) 75,003.

The registration county had, in 1881, a population of 80,693; in 1891, 79,317. Thirty-four parishes are assessed, and four unassessed, for the poor. One, Campbeltown, has a poorhouse for itself; and 26 in groups of 4, 5, 10, and 7, have poorhouses in the 4 combinations of Islay, Lochgilphead, Lorn, and Mull.

Religious statistics have already been given under ARGYLL; in 1891 the county had 159 public and 14 non-public but state-aided schools—in all 173 schools, with accommodation for 16,399 children, and an average attendance of 9900.

An ancient Caledonian tribe, called the Epidii, occupied the great part of what is now Argyllshire. They took their name from the word *Ebyd*, signifying 'a peninsula,' and designating what is now Kintyre, which hence was anciently called the Epidian promontory. They spread as far N as Loch Linnhe and the Braes of Glenorchy; they must have lived in a very dispersed condition; they necessarily were cut into sections by great natural barriers; they likewise, from the character of their boundaries on the N and the E, must have been much separated from the other Caledonian tribes; and they do not appear to have been disturbed even remotely by the Romans. They were, in great degree, an isolated people; and in so far as they had communication with other territories than their own, they seem to have had it, for a long time, far more with Erin than with Caledonia. Some of them, at an early period, probably before the Christian era, emigrated to the NE coast of Ireland, and laid there the foundation of a prosperous settlement, under the name of Dalriada. A native tribe, called the Cruithne, was there before them; took its name from words signifying 'eaters of corn'; is thought to have been addicted to the cultivation of the ground, in contrast to a pastoral or roving mode of life; and seems to have easily yielded itself into absorption with the immigrants. An intermingled race of Epidii and Cruithne arose, took the name of Dalriads or Dalriadans, adopted the Christian faith from the early Culdees of Erin, and are presumed to have combined the comparatively pastoral habits of the Epidii with the land-cultivating habits of the Cruithne. A colony of these Dalriads or Dalriadans came, in the year 503, to Kintyre; brought with them the practices of the Christian religion, and improved practices in the commoner arts of life; sent off detachments to various centres of the old Epidian region, especially to Islay and to Lorn; acquired ascendancy through all the country of the Epidii; and established at Dunstaffnage, in the

neighbourhood of Oban, a monarchy which is usually regarded by historians as the parent monarchy of Scotland. Further notices of that early monarchy will be given under the heading Dunstaffnage. King Kenneth, who began to reign at Dunstaffnage in 835, was the maternal grandson of a king of Pictavia, who died without any male heir in 833, and he made a claim to be that king's successor, contested the claim for several years with two competitors, and eventually enforced it by strength of victory; united the crown of Pictavia to the crown of Dalriada; and established, in breadth and permanency, the kingdom of Scotland.

The territory now forming Argyllshire, while it had been the cradle of the Scottish kingdom, became thenceforth no more than an outlying portion of it; and it soon began to be much disturbed by invasions and forays of Norsemen and other depredators who swept the seas. Numerous battles and heroic achievements, in consequence, took place within its bounds; but these, on account of its main territory becoming then much linked in history with the entire Western Highlands, will be more appropriately noticed in our article on the Hebrides. Some great events, indeed, if we may repose any confidence in the voice of tradition, events relating to Fingal and his heroes, were peculiarly its own, or at least belonged largely to its northern tracts of Morvern and Glencoe; but they are too doubtful and shadowy to admit of other than slight notice in merely the articles on the particular localities with which they are associated. The Macdougals of Lorn and the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, were almost independent thanes during much of the Middle Ages—the former in Lorn, Argyll, and Mull—the latter in Islay, Kintyre, and some other parts; but they were eventually reduced to subjection by James III. The leading events during their times will be noticed in our article on the Hebrides. The Stewarts afterwards became the leading clan in Appin; the Macarthur, about Loch Awe; the Macgregors, in Glenorchy; the Macnaughtens, about parts of Loch Fyne; the Campbells, in parts of Lorn and Argyll. The Campbells, in particular, soon got high ascendancy, not only in their own original territory, but throughout the county and beyond it; they thoroughly defeated an insurrection of the Macdonalds in 1614; they extended their own acquisitions of territory near and far, till they came to hold an enormous proportion of all the land; and they concentrated their strength of descent in the two great noble families of Argyll and Breadalbane. The Argyll family got the Scottish peerage titles of Baron Campbell in 1452, Earl of Argyll in 1457, Baron of Lorn in 1470, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount of Lochowe and Glenisla, and Baron Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tiree in 1701; they also got, in the peerage of Great Britain, the titles of Baron Sundridge in 1766, Baron Hamilton in 1776, and Duke of Argyll in 1892; they likewise are hereditary keepers of the castles of Dunoon, Dunstaffnage, and Carrick; and, in 1871, through the marriage of the Marquis of Lorn, the duke's eldest son, to the Princess Louise, they became allied to the Royal family.

The antiquities of Argyllshire are many and various. Caledonian remains, particularly stone circles and megalithic stones, occur frequently. Dalriadic remains, or what claim to be such, are prominent at 'Beregonium' and Dunstaffnage. Danish forts, in the shape of what are called 'duns,' occur on different parts of the coast. Ecclesiastical remains occur on Iona, on Oronsay, in Ardchattan, at Kilmun, etc. Medieval castles, interesting for either their history, their architecture, or their remains, are at Dunolly, Kilchurn, Artornish, Mingarry, Skipness, and Carrick; and foundations of others are at Dunoon, Ardkinglass, and some other places. See J. Denholm, *Tour to the Principal Lakes in Dumfriesshire and Argyllshire*; Capt. T. P. White, *Archæological Sketches in Kintyre and Knapdale*; and an excellent article by Duncan Clerk, 'On the Agriculture of the County of Argyll,' in the *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society* (1878).

Arcliny or **Araich-lin**, a lake containing trout and char, and measuring 6 by 2½ furlongs, in Kildonan parish, Sutherland, 2 miles NNW of Kinbrace station.

Arienas, a lake in Morvern district, Argyllshire, sending off its superfluous by a small rivulet to the head of Loch Aline.

Arinangour, a village in Coll Island, Argyllshire, near the middle of the coast. It has a harbour, with a pier, and pretty safe, but obstructed at the entrance by rocks.

Arisaig. See ARASAIG.

Arity, a rivulet of S Forfarshire. It rises in the N of Monikie parish; runs through a section of Guthrie; intersects Iuverarity nearly through the centre; is joined there, on the left, by Corbie Burn; proceeds along the boundary between Kinnettes and Glamis; falls into the Dean river at a point 1½ mile NNE of Glamis village; and has altogether a run, north-westward, of about 8 miles.

Arkindeith, a ruined tower in Avoch parish, Ross-shire. It seems to have belonged to a castellated mansion of the early part of the 17th century, probably erected by the Bruces of Kinloss, and it is now reduced to the lowest or dungeon story.

Arkland, a place, with a fine view of the picturesque valley of the Scarr, in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire.

Arkle, a rounded and massive mountain in Eddrachillies parish, Sutherland, 4 miles E of the head of Loch Laxford, and 5 SE of Rhiconich. It rises 2532 feet above sea-level, and has a somewhat tabular top, presenting a glassy appearance, especially after rain.

Arklet, a lake in Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, which, commencing within 5 furlongs of the SW shore of Loch Katrine, extends 1 mile 1½ furlong westward, with a breadth of from 2 to 3 furlongs. It abounds in fine red-fleshed trout, presents a gloomy appearance, is followed along its northern side by the road from Loch Katrine to Inversnaid, and sends off a stream of its own name, about 2½ miles westward to Loch Lomond at INVERNSNAID.

Arlary, an estate, with a mansion (R. Glass), in Orwell parish, Kiross-shire, 1½ mile NE of Milnathort.

Armadale, a police burgh in Bathgate parish, W Linlithgowshire, 2½ miles W by S of Bathgate town, and 1 mile N by W of a station of its own name, where there is a railway sub-post office, on the Edinburgh-Airdrie-Glasgow section of the North British. Standing amid extensive fields of coal and ironstone, limestone and brick-clay, it was merely a hamlet up to about 1851, when, owing to the establishment of neighbouring chemical and paraffin works, it suddenly rose to a town. It has nine commissioners, is lighted with gas, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; a *quoad sacra* parish church (minister's salary £188), a Free church, St Paul's Episcopal church (built 1858), and a Wesleyan chapel, while the one public school open in 1891 had then accommodation for 703 children, an average attendance of 588, and a grant of £735, 1s. 3d. Pop. of burgh (1861) 2504, (1871) 2708, (1881) 2642, (1891) 3190.

Armadale, a fishing village, a bay, and a burn, in Farr parish, NE Sutherland. The village stands to the W of the bay, at 200 feet of elevation, and has a post office under Thurso, and a small public school. The bay, flanked eastward by Strathy Point, is 2½ miles wide and 1½ mile long, its innermost indentation being ¾ mile long, and from 5 to 3½ furlongs wide, and it is one of the few points in all the rock-bound coast of Farr where boats may land in moderate weather. The burn runs 5 miles NNE and NNW from Loch Buidhe Mòr to the head of the bay.

Armadale Castle, the seat of Lord Macdonald, in Sleat parish, Isle of Skye, on the S coast, 7 miles NE of Sleat Point. It stands on a gentle slope, amid well-wooded grounds; is a Gothic edifice of 1815, after a design by Gillespie Graham; has an octagonal tower on each side of the doorway; contains an elegant portrait of Somerled, Lord of the Isles, in stained glass, by Egginton of Birmingham; and commands an extensive view of the sublimely picturesque seaboard of Glenelg, Knoidart, Morar, and Arasaig.

Armit, a rivulet of Berwickshire and Edinburghshire, running about 8 miles south-westward to the Gala, at a point about 1 mile N of Fountainhall station.

Arnabost, a hamlet with a public school in Coll island, Argyllshire.

Arnage, a railway station in Ellon parish, E Aberdeen-shire, on the Aberdeen-Peterhead branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Ellon. Arnage House (J. L. Ross), 5 furlongs NNE, is an old and interesting Gothic mansion, formerly the seat of the Cheynes, to whom, belonged Jas. Cheyne (d. 1602), rector of the Scots college at Douay.

Arnal, a burn in Barvas parish, island of Lewis, running about 6 miles to the Atlantic.

Arnarrow, a hill 1060 feet high in the W of Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, projecting as a spur from a low range of the Grampians.

Arnbeg, a place in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire, about 1 mile W of Kippen village, famous for the observance of the Lord's Supper at it, by a large assemblage of Covenanters, under cloud of night, in the year 1676.

Arnbrae, a hamlet in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile W of Kilsyth. Oliver Cromwell spent a night in a house in it which still is, or recently was, standing.

Arncroach, a village in Carnbee parish, Fife, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Collinsburgh. It has a post office under Pittenweem, and it contains a Free church, designated of Carnbee, and a public school.

Arndilly. See BOHARM.

Arneybog, a mineral tract, with a colliery in the N of Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

Arnfinlay, an ancient castle in Kippen parish, near the Forth boundary between Perthshire and Stirlingshire.

Argask, a parish formerly in the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Fife, but placed by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 wholly in the county of Perth. Towards the centre of the parish is the village of Damhead, 3 miles NNW of Mawcarse station, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ N by E of the post-town Milnathort. Duncrevie, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of Damhead, is another small village in Argask, which is bounded N by Dron, E by Abernethy, SE by Strathmiglo, S by Orwell, and W by Forteviot and Forgandenny. Its greatest length from N to S is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth is 4 miles; and its area is $6455\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The upper waters of the beautiful FARG have a length of about 5 miles within the parish, dividing what formed the Perthshire portion from the other two portions in Kinross and Fife, and here receiving the Strawyeam and other burns; in the former Perthshire portion are Loch Whirr and two smaller lakelets. The surface is charmingly diversified with hills belonging to the Ochil system, elevations from N to S being Berry Hill (900 feet), and points near Letham (789), the Church (588), Pittillock (670), Plains on the western border (973), and Candy (830). The rocks are chiefly various kinds of trap, and the soils, for the most part, consist of disintegrations of these rocks, and generally have a black loamy character. About 1300 acres are uncultivated, and some 240 under wood, the whole being pastoral rather than arable. Some 28 proprietors (10 of them resident) hold each an annual value of £50 and upwards. Argask is in the presbytery of Kinross and eynod of Fife; the minister's income is £188. The original church was a private chapel of the Balvaird family, and in 1282 was granted to Cambuskenneth Abbey. The present building, erected in 1896, had 380 sittings as enlarged in 1821, and was restored in 1879. There is also a Free church in the presbytery of Perth and eynod of Perth and Stirling; and a public school, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 85, and a grant of £79, 14s. 6d. Valuation £5521, 9s. Pop. (1831) 712, (1861) 705, (1871) 565, (1881) 547, (1891) 564.—*Ord. Sur.*, eh. 40, 1867.

Argibbon, the seat of Wm. Forrester, Esq. (b. 1861; suc. 1878), formerly in the Perthshire portion of Kippen parish, but placed with this portion in the county of Stirling in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, 2 miles S by E of Port of Menteith etation.

Argomery, a mansion in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Kippen village.

Arnhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Fettercairn parish, Kincardineshire, at the boundary with Forfarshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Laurencekirk. The estate was purchased by Mr Brodie, from Sir David Carnegie, in 1796, for £22,500; had been undergoing great improvement; and continued in Mr Brodie's hands to undergo much further improvement; was sold in 1814 to Mr John Shand for £70,000, and afterwards, in reclamation of moss, and in other ways, was further greatly improved. A small establishment is on it for carding wool and making coarse woollen cloth.

Arniefoul, a village in Glamis parish, Forfarshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Glamis station.

Arnisdale, a village in Glenelg parish, Inverness-shire, on the side of Loch Hourm, amid sublime scenery, about 13 miles S of Glenelg village, with a post office.

Arnish, a headland, with a lighthouse and a beacon, at the S side of the entrance of Loch Stornoway, in the island of Lewis. See STORNOWAY.

Arnisort, a hamlet in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, on a sea-loch of its own name, branching from Loch Snizort. It has a post office under Portree.

Arniston, an estate in Borthwick and Temple parishes, Edinburghshire. The mausion on it stands on the South Esk river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Fushicbridge station, is a massive and imposing edifice of no great age, and has extensive and very beautiful grounds. The original estate was comparatively small; belonged to Sir James Dundas, who was knighted by James V.; has come down regularly to his descendants, famous as lawyers and as statesmen; and has, from time to time, been greatly enlarged by additions from neighbouring properties. The soil of most of it was naturally poor, but has been much improved by art. Rich beds of coal here have been largely worked; and the Emily Pit has a depth of 160 fathoms, being the deepest in the E of Scotland. Sawmills and other industrial worke also are on the estate.

Arnot. See ARMIT.

Arnprior, a village in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire, near the Forth and Clyde railway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Kippen village, with a post office and a public school, having accommodation for 100 children, an average attendance of 67, and a grant of £63, 19s. 6d.

Arnsheen, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire. The hamlet is 12 miles S of Girvan. The *quoad sacra* parish contains also the village of Barhill with a money order and savings bank post office; was constituted in 1872; had a population of 912 in 1891; and is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Stipend £120, with a manse.

Arntully, a village and an estate in Kiuclaven parish, Perthshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Stanley Junction station, is inhabited by linen weavers, but has greatly declined. The estate was improved at a cost of nearly £4000 immediately before 1843, when it was still further improved.

Aros, a village, an ancient castle, a rivulet, and a bay, on the NE coast of Mull island, Argyllshire. The village stands contiguous to the bay, 7 miles SSE of Tobermory, on the road thence to at once the south-eastern, the eouthern, and the western parts of the island; overlooks the central part of the Sound of Mull; is the residence of the Duke of Argyll's factor; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Oban, and an inn. The castle stands on a high basaltic promontory at the side of the bay; was built before the time of Robert Bruce, and inhabited by the Lords of the Isles; was defended, on the land side, by moat and drawbridge; has a spacious esplanade extending to the extremity of the rock, and probably enclosed by a wall; was itself no more than a massive oblong tower, about 40 feet high; and is now reduced to two of its walls and part of a third. The site of it is strong, and the grounds adjacent to it soar into wild cliffs, seamed by fissures and channelled by cascades. The rivulet drains Loch Eriza, a lake about 4 miles long, extending to within 3 miles of Tobermory; and it runs from the lake about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to the bay

at the village. The bay has not much capacity, and is of half-moon outline; yet is made by Sir Walter Scott the rendezvous of the ships of the 'Lord of the Isles,'—

'Look, where beneath the castle grey,
His fleet unmoors from Aros Bay.'

Arpafeilie, a place in the Black Isle district of Ross-shire. It has St John's Episcopal chapel (1816), and its post-town is Fortrose, under Inverness.

Arran (Gael. 'lofty isle'), the largest island in the Firth of Clyde, forms part of the county of Bute. It lies, like the rest of Buteshire, in the Firth of Clyde, being bounded SW and NW by Kilbrannan Sound, which separates it from Kintyre in Argyllshire; NE by the Sound of Bute, parting it from the Isle of Bute; and E and S by the main expanse of the Firth. Measuring at the narrowest, its extreme points are 3 miles E of Kintyre, 5½ SW of the Isle of Bute, 9¼ W by S of the mainland of Ayrshire, and respectively 13 N and 30 N by W of Ailsa Craig and Kirkholm Point at the mouth of Loch Ryan. Its outline is that of an irregular ellipse, little indented by bays or inlets, and extending lengthwise from N to S. Its greatest length is 19½ miles; its greatest breadth is 10½ miles, contracting to 7½ at a line drawn westward from Brodick Bay; and its area is about 165 square miles. Its W side and its N end communicate with steamers plying between Greenock and Campbeltown; its E side is regularly visited by steamers from Greenock, both by way of Rothesay and by way of Millport, and by steamers in connection with trains from Glasgow at Ardrossan; and its S end communicates with steamers plying between Ayr and Campbeltown. Post offices are at Brodick, Lamlash, Whiting Bay (money order, telegraph, and savings bank offices), Kilmorie, Shiskine (money order offices), Corrie (telegraph office), Blackwaterfoot, Dipping, Kingscross, Lochranza, and Pirmill. Its principal place of thoroughfare is Brodick, midway along the eastern coast, 14 miles WSW of Ardrossan, 14½ SW of Millport, and 26 SSW of Rothesay; and its next largest is Lamlash, on the same coast, 5½ miles farther S. Its shores and surface are wonderfully picturesque, exhibiting landscape in almost every style, from the softly gentle to the sublimely terrible. The views of it, in all directions, at any distance, either from the Clyde itself or from its far extending screens, are very striking; the views within it, both on the seaboard and in the interior, are endlessly diversified; and the views from it, specially from its higher central vantage grounds, display the richest combinations of land and water, intricate shore-lines, and grand mountain backgrounds. A carriage road round it, a distance of 60 miles, commands no mean proportion of all the scenery, while two other roads cross the island from shore to shore—one from Lagg to Lamlash, the other from Shiskine to Brodick; but only wild, almost impracticable, footpaths lead to the sublimest views. Its geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, and archeology, possess the highest attractions, and have combined with its gorgeous scenery to draw to it annually, since the era of steam navigation, great numbers of summer tourists. Its climate is highly salubrious, the longevity of the people being remarkable. All the streams but two are free to the angler, but though game is abundant it is scrupulously preserved; there are no restrictions, however, on the peregrinations of visitors.

A flat belt of land, in form of a terrace, from 10 to 20 feet above the present tide-level, and from a few yards to ¼ mile broad, goes round all the shore; consists of an ancient sea-beach, common to all the banks of the Firth of Clyde as far up as Dumbarton; is bounded, on the land side, by sea-worn cliffs, pierced in many parts with caves or torn with fissures; and is traversed, with a few intervals, by the road round all the coast. The views from this terrace inland are modified, from stage to stage, by the structure of the interior; sometimes are blocked by lofty wall-like cliffs; sometimes are overhung by cloud-piercing mountain summits; sometimes include romantic features on the seaward side; sometimes sweep far into stupendous glens; and sometimes open over bays or over considerable expanses of low land. Chief

seaward cliffs, or other striking seaward features, are Holy Isle, in the mouth of Lamlash Bay, rising tier above tier to the altitude of 1030 feet; Claulchlands Hills, 2 miles N of Holy Isle, at the point of a peninsular tract eastward of the carriage road, rising 800 feet from the shore, and pierced with caves; the skirts of Goatfell, 3½ miles N of Brodick, coming precipitously down from alpine mural abutments, and terminating in romantic cavernous cliffs; the Fallen Rocks, on the sea-face of an isolated mountain ridge, 5 miles NNW of the Goatfell cliffs, only approachable by wary walking, and looking like an avalanche of shattered blocks of rock rushing to the shore; the Scriden Rocks, near the northern extremity of the island, or 3 miles NW of the Fallen Rocks, and presenting an appearance similar to theirs, but on a grander scale; and the Struey Rocks, at the southern extremity of the island, a short way E of Lag, and consisting of a range of basaltic sea cliffs, rising to the altitude of 400 feet, deeply cut by vertical fissures, and pierced by a curious, long, wide cavern, the Black Cave. The chief glens descending to the coast are Glen Cloy, Glen Shurig, and Glen Rosie, converging to a mountainous semi-amphitheatre, round the head of Brodick Bay; Glen Sannox, opening out from behind the alpine buttresses of Goatfell, and pre-eminently silent, sombre, stupendous, and impressive; Glen Ranza, commencing in precipices nearly 1000 feet high, and descending about 4 miles to the head of Loch Ranza, 2 miles SW of the Scriden Rocks; Glen Catacol, coming down from alpine central mountains, with itself a romantic pastoral character, to a small bay, 2 miles SSW of the mouth of Loch Ranza; and Glen Iorsa, descending 8¾ miles south-south-westward from grand central mountains, joined on its right side by two long ravines, and declining toward the coast, 9 miles S of the mouth of Glen Catacol. The chief bays are Lamlash Bay, measuring 2¾ miles across the mouth, occupied more than one-half there by Holy Isle, and forming one of the best harbours of refuge to be found anywhere in Great Britain; Brodick Bay, 2½ miles across the mouth, having a half-moon outline, and engirt by successively a smooth beach, a sweep of plain, and the mountainous semi-amphitheatre cloven by Glen Cloy, Glen Shurig, and Glen Rosie; Loch Ranza, at the mouth of Glen Ranza, 7 furlongs long and 3¾ wide, with a pleasant verdant peninsula projecting from its SW shore; Machrie Bay, southward from the mouth of Glen Iorsa, describing the segment of a circle 3½ miles along the chord and about 1 mile thence to the inmost shore; Drumadon Bay at the S end of a range of cavernous cliffs about 300 feet high, extending about 2 miles to it from the S end of Machrie Bay, and forming itself a segmentary indentation about 1½ mile along the chord; and Whiting Bay, separated on the N from Lamlash Bay only by Kingscross Point, and forming a crescent 3 miles across.

The northern half of the island is densely mountainous. Its many summits look, in some views, like a forest of peaks; range in altitude from the Cock of Arran, at the northern extremity, 1083 feet high, to the top of Goatfell, 3 miles from Brodick Bay, 2866 feet high, and overlooking the three kingdoms; and are interlocked or conjoined with one another at great heights, by spurs and cross ridges. But the masses, though all intercoucted, are easily divisible into the three groups of Goatfell, Cir Vohr or Mhor, and Ben Varen or Bharrain. The Goatfell group rises so abruptly and ruggedly from the E shore as to present a stern appearance from the sea; has a bold ascent from the S, yet in such gradients as permit it to be scaled without difficulty by two paths leading up from Brodick; starts aloft on both the W and N in mural cliffs and tremendous acclivities from encircling glens, yet projects high spurs toward the adjacent Cir Vohr group on the W, including a col or cross ridge, 1000 feet high; and spreads in its upper part into a kind of triangular tableau, with divergencies eastward, southward, and westward. The Cir Vohr group extends 7½ miles northward and southward, at a distance of about 3½ miles from the E

shore; has a sharp, jagged, irregular summit-line, nowhere much lower than 1600 feet above sea-level; and lifts at least 3 peaks to altitudes of 2000 feet and upwards, these being Castell-Avael, 2735 feet high, with Cir Vohr proper (2618 feet) and Ben Tarsuinn (2706) to the SE and S. The Ben Varen group is situated to the W of Cir Vohr; extends parallel with it, or about 7 miles northward and southward; has greater breadth but less height and less sublimity than either the Goatfell or the Cir Vohr group, culminating at 2345 feet; is longitudinally split by the upper part of Glen Iorsa, so as to flank both sides of that glen; and, as seen from the mouth of Glen Catacol, presents an outline like that of a long house with rounded roof, and shows on its summit two great mural reaches of granite blocks meeting each other at right angles. The southern half of the island consists of a rolling plateau, fronted round the coast with declivities, breaks, and cliffs of much romantic beauty, but characterised through the interior by tameness and bleakness. The plateau has a general elevation of from 500 to 800 feet above sea-level; and is traversed by irregular ridges, generally in a direction nearly E and W, and rising to elevations of from 1100 to 1600 feet above sea-level. Glens and vales descend to the E, S, and W; have mostly a mountainous or loftily upland character round their head; decline to a comparatively lowland character in their progress; and, in many instances, are so interlaced that the upper parts of westward ones are nearer the E coast than the upper parts of eastward ones, and the upper parts of eastward ones nearer the W coast than the upper parts of westward ones. The close views throughout the S aggregately are very far inferior to those throughout the N, but the more distant views there, especially the views thence of the northern mountains, are very grand.

The rocks of Arran, both igneous and sedimentary, are exceedingly diversified; they also, in their relations to one another, and in their mutual contacts, present very interesting phenomena; and at once by their geological ages, by their inter-connectional character, and by their lithological constitution, they are unparalleled by the rocks of any equal extent of territory in almost any part of the globe, and form, in a main degree, an epitome of the geology of Britain. 'The variety, indeed,' says Dr Bryce, 'is so great, and the interest so lively and pleasing, which an examination of the structure of the island and its charming scenery excites, that, as Professor Phillips has remarked, every geologist who visits Arran is tempted to write about it, and finds something to add to what has already been put on record. For the student there cannot be a finer field. The primary azoic rocks, the metamorphic slates, the lower palæozoic strata, the newer erupted rocks, and phenomena of glacial action, may all be examined by him in easy excursions of a few days; and the exposition of the strata is so complete in the rugged mountains, deep precipitous glens, and unbroken sea-coast sections, that the island may truly be called a grand museum arranged for his instruction by the hand of nature.' Granite forms all the northern region to within from 1 mile to 1½ mile from the shore, but is of coarse grain in the coastward parts, of fine grain in the interior parts, and has been the subject of much recent discussion among geologists as to its age. Metamorphic slates form a belt round all the granitic region, extending quite to the shore in all the NW and W, and measuring averagely about 1 mile in breadth along the S, but separated by other rocks from the shore on the E and NE. Devonian rocks form a belt exterior to the slate belt, along all the E, SW, and S, from the Fallen Rocks on the N to Machrie Bay on the W; about 1 mile wide at Glen Sannox, very much narrower further S and onward to the SW, but widening to about 2½ miles in the extreme W. Carboniferous rocks form a narrow belt along the NE coast, from beyond the Scriden Rocks to the Fallen Rocks; form again a broader belt on the E seaboard, from a point N of Corrie down to Brodick Bay; expand there into a belt from 3½ to 4½ miles broad, southward to Lamslash Bay, and

eastward and westward across the whole width of the island; are interrupted throughout a considerable aggregate of that broad belt by regions and patches of other rocks; send ramifications from around Lamslash Bay southward and south-westward along the E coast and along Monamore Glen and Glen Scorsdale; ramify thence again into narrow belts along most of the S coast and through four parts of the interior; and finally form a very narrow belt along the N end and W side of Holy Isle. Porphyritic rocks form two patches 2 miles SE and 1½ mile SW of Brodick; form another patch on the W coast at Drumadon Point; form another region about 2½ miles by 1½ on the coast immediately SSE of Drumadon Bay; form also a patch on the S coast at the E side of the Struey Rocks; and finally form the greater portion of Holy Isle. Trap rocks, variously greenstone, basalt, and of other kinds, form three considerable isolated patches at the E coast, the E centre, and the W central parts of the great Carboniferous belt which extends across the island, and form all the region between that great belt and the S coast, except the portions occupied by the Carboniferous ramifications and by the porphyritic rocks. Beautiful crystals of amethyst are found in quartzose sandstone on the S side of Glen Cloy; smoke quartz crystals are found in coarse-grained and rapidly disintegrating granite on the great northern mountain ridge; sulphate of barytes is found and worked in Glen Sannox; and numerous other interesting minerals are found in other places.

The chief streams are the rivulets or torrents rushing down the great glens in the NE, the N, and the NW; the Iorsa, traversing Glen Iorsa down to the N of Machrie Bay; the Machrie, running about 6 miles south-westward to the southern part of Machrie Bay; the Black Water, running about 6 miles west-south-westward and southward to Drumadon Bay; the Slidery, running about 6 miles south-south-westward to a point 4½ miles SSE of the mouth of the Black Water; the Torrylin, running about 5 miles south-westward to a point 2 miles W of the Struey Rocks; the Ashdale, running 4 miles south-eastward and eastward to Whiting Bay; and the Monamore and the Benlister, running respectively about 3½ and 3 miles eastward to Lamslash Bay. The rarer plants of the island, or those which either are nearly peculiar to it or can seldom be found in other parts of Scotland than the W coast, amount to no fewer than about 320 species; and the marine animals amount to about 283 species. Adders exist, contrary to a statement in Farrar's *St Paul*, three having been killed here in the summer of 1880. The agricultural statistics are included in those of BRETHERNE, but only about 8000 acres are arable; about 613 acres are under wood; and a considerable aggregate of ground on the NE and the NW coast is under coppice. The island is divided, territorially, into the districts of Lamslash, Brodick, Lochranza, Shiskine, and Southend; politically, into the parish of Kilmorie in the W, and the parish of Kilbride in the E; ecclesiastically, into the old parishes of Kilmorie and Kilbride, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Brodick; registrationally, into the districts of Kilbride, Brodick, Kilmorie, and Lochranza. The chief villages are Brodick, Lamslash, Whiting Bay, Lochranza, and Corrie—all of them lying on the coast. The chief residences are Brodick Castle, Kilmichael, Corriegills, and numerous villas. The whole belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, with the exception of the estate of Kirkmichael (3632 acres), its owner being lineal descendant of Fergus MacLuis of Fullerton, who received it from Bruce for services rendered when in hiding. Valuation £20,157. Pop. (1881) 4673, (1891) 4824.

The Monarina of Ptolemy, Arran is associated in legendary story with Fingal and his heroes; and it may really have been the scene of unrecorded events to which those legends owe their origin. The Norsemen are known to the Irish annalists as Fionnall, or 'white foreigners;' and early Norsemen not improbably made descents on the coasts of Arran; while later Norsemen are certainly known to have held possession of its territory. Somerled, ruler of Argyll in the

12th century, founder of the great family of Macdonald, Lords of the Isles, wrested Arrau and Bute from the power of Norway, and retained possession of them till his defeat and death at Renfrew (1164). A division of Arran is thought to have been attempted between his sons Reginald and Angus, and is conjectured to have been the reason of a deadly feud which arose between these brothers. Arran and Bute, nevertheless, appear to have reverted to the dominion of Norway, and to have lain more or less under it till 1266, when they were politically detached from the Western Isles with which they had been associated, and were annexed directly to the Scottish Crown. Robert Bruce, after his defeat at Methven (1306), and after seeking refuge in successively Aberdeenshire, Breadalbane, Argyllshire, and the Irish island of Rathlin, in Arran once more raised his standard. Sir James Douglas, with a band of Bruce's devoted adherents, had contrived to retain the island, and to seize Brodick Castle, which had been garrisoned by the English; and Bruce, coming hither from Rathlin, with a fleet of 33 galleys and 300 men, joined Douglas' band; made preparation here for a descent on the mainland; and, at a preconcerted signal fire, lighted near Turnberry Castle on the coast of Ayrshire, sailed hence to drive the English from Scotland, and to make his way securely to the throne. A cave, partly artificial, in the range of cliffs between Machrie and Drumadon Bays, is said to have been his temporary abode prior to his going to Rathlin, and bears the name of the King's Cave; and the promontory between Whiting and Lam-lash Bays is said to have been the point whence he set sail for Ayrshire, and bears the name of King's Cross. Arran was erected into an earldom in favour of Sir Thomas Boyd in 1467, on his marriage to the Princess Mary, eldest sister of James III., but as to both estates in it, and peerage title, it soon passed to the family of Hamilton; and, save for the usurpation of Captain James Stewart (1581-85), it has continued to belong to the Hamilton family till the present day. The chief antiquities in the island are many cairns and megalithic standing stones, several imperfect stone circles, a few Norse or Danish forts, slight Columban vestiges on Holy Isle, the site of St Bride's Convent at Loch Ranza, a ruined monastic cell at Balnacula, a ruined chapel at Binniegarragan, a ruined castle at Loch Ranza, the ancient watch-tower or small fortalice of Kildonan, at the south-eastern extremity of the island, and the older portions of Brodick Castle. The island is noted for its situation as a herring fishery, but this is pursued by only a comparatively small portion of the inhabitants, chiefly at the north end. The staple industry is agriculture, which is attaining to a high degree of excellence. See D. Landsborough, *Arran, its Topography, Natural History, and Antiquities*; Jas. Bryce, *The Geology, etc., of Arran*; Jn. M'Arthur, *Antiquities of Arran*.

Arran, Cock of, an isolated sandstone hill, on the N coast of Arran, in the eastern vicinity of the Scriden Rocks, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the mouth of Loch Ranza. It rises direct from the beach to an altitude of 1083 feet; is a noted landmark to mariners; and used, when seen in front from the sea, to have an outline like that of a cock, with outspread wings, in the act of crowing, but now, having lost its head, has less that appearance than before.

Arrienas. See **ARIENAS**.

Arrochar, a village and a parish of N Dumbartonshire. The village stands on the eastern side of the head of salt-water Loch Long, with **BEN ARTHUR** ('the Cobbler,' 2891 feet) rising right opposite; it is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W by S of **TARBET** on Loch Lomond, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Inverary, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ N of Helensburgh, with the two first places communicating by coach, by steamer with the last. The village consists of straggling rows of houses and pleasant villas, and has a hotel, the 'Colquhoun Arms.' It has a post and telegraph office under Tarbet.

The parish is bounded N by Killin in Perthshire, E by Buchanan in Stirlingshire and by Loch LOMOND ($\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 mile in breadth), S by Luss, and W by ROW, Loch LONG, and Lochgoilhead parish in Argyllshire.

From N to S it has an extreme length of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width from E to W varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 28,832 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ are forshore and 2915 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. Most of the Perthshire border is traced by the **ALDERNAN** running eastward, and the Allt-Innse westward, to the **FALLOCH**, which has a southerly course in Arrochar to the head of Loch Lomond of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. From Luss the parish is parted by the Douglas, flowing eastward to Loch Lomond, and from Argyllshire for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles by Loin Water, flowing southward to the head of Loch Long; whilst the chief stream of the interior is Inveruglas Water, running $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward and eastward to Loch Lomond out of Loch Sloy, a lonely lake that, 9 furlongs long but barely 1 in width, lies midway between Ben Vorlich and Ben Vane. Save for the isthmus between the village and Tarbet, and for narrow strips along the lochs and streams, the surface everywhere is grandly mountainous. The principal heights are, eastward of the Falloch and Loch Lomond, *Parlan Hill (2001 feet), Cnap Mor (536), Cruach (1675), *Stob nan Eighrach (2011), and *Beinn a' Choin (2524); and westward thereof, from N to S, *Beinn Damhain (2242), Stoban Fhithich (1272), Cnap na Criche (1611), *Maol Breac (2115), *Maol Meadhonach (1801), Cnoc (1614), **BEN VORLICH** (3092), Little Hills (2682), *Beinn Dhubh (2509), ***BEN VANE** (3004), Dubh Chnoc (945), Cruach Tairbeirt (1364), Ben Reoch (2168), *Tullich Hill (2075), Beinn Bhrac (2233), and Stob Gobhlach (1413), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate just on or close to the borders of the parish. The rocks consist mainly of mica slate, though including some clay slate, amorphous quartz, and trap veins; of arable land there are hardly 400 acres, but woods and plantations cover a considerable area along Lochs Lomond and Long. From the 13th down to the 18th century, this was the country of the 'wild Macfarlane's plaided clan,' who took their slogan from their gathering place, Loch Sloy. Supporters of the Stewart Earls of Lennox, they fought at Glasgow Muir, and Pinkie, and Langside; but one of the last of them, Walter Macfarlane of that ilk, the antiquary (d. 1767), is 'no less celebrated among historians as the collector of ancient records than were his ancestors among the other Highland chiefs for prowess in the field' (Keltie's *Scottish Highlands*, 1892, vol. ii., pp. 173-175). At present by far the largest proprietor is Sir Jas. Colquhoun of Luss. Lord Jeffrey's favourite residence, Stuckgown House, lies on Loch Lomond, 1 mile SSE of Tarbet. Other mansions are Blaranuich, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Tarbet, and Beureoch House, near the village. The West Highland railway runs through the parish, skirting the northern shores of Loch Long and Loch Lomond. Disjoined from Luss in 1658, Arrochar is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £249. The parish church (rebuilt in 1847) stands just to the S of the village, and a Free church $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Tarbet; whilst Arrochar public school, with accommodation for 90 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 36, and a grant of £49, 17s. No finer drives are to be found in the West Highlands than those in the neighbourhood of Arrochar. Valuation, £5291, 14s. Pop. (1801) 470, (1841) 580, (1851) 562, (1861) 629, (1871) 525, (1881) 517, (1891) 1457.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 36, 1871.

Arrol. See **ERROL**.

Artendol or Arndilly. See **BOHARM**.

Arthurhouse, a farm in Garvock parish, Kincardineshire. About one-fourth of a cairn is on it, some 20 feet in diameter, recently enclosed within a planted tract of fully half an acre. The other three-fourths of the cairn were removed about 1830 for conversion into road metal, and were then found to conceal a megalithic stone circle, and to cover an ancient sarcophagus; among the stones of them, near the outskirts, were found two coins of respectively Alexander I. and Robert Bruce, and about twenty other coins, seemingly of silver, but so greatly corroded as to be undecipherable.

Arthurlee, an ancient estate, now divided among various proprietors, and dotted with mansions, public works, and villages, in the immediate vicinity of Barr-

lead, on the NE border of Neilston parish, Renfrewshire. The estate belonged to a branch of the Darnley family, and continued till the latter part of the 18th century to be rural; but it then and afterwards was cut into sections with diversity of names, and became a seat of great manufacturing industry. One of the earliest bleachfields in Scotland was established at Cross-Arthurlee about 1773; a cotton mill was built at Central-Arthurlee in 1790; a new and very extensive printfield for all kinds of calicoes was established at South-Arthurlee in 1835; and other works and erections at subsequent dates have brought the entire place into connection with Barrhead. The Glasgow and Neilston branch of the Caledonian railway runs through its western part, and has a station at Barrhead. The chief villages are Cross-Arthurlee and West-Arthurlee; mansions, Arthurlee House and Upper Arthurlee House. The public school at Cross-Arthurlee has accommodation for 529 children, an average attendance (in 1891) of 398, and a grant of £389, 6s.

Arthur's Oven or **Arthur's O'on**, a famous quondam Roman antiquity in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire, on a sloping bank about 300 feet N of the NW corner of the Carron iron-works. It was demolished in 1743, for the purpose of lining a mill-dam across Carron river; was considered up to the time of its destruction to be the most complete and best preserved Roman building in Great Britain; was described and discussed in enthusiastic manner by many antiquaries; was accurately depicted in Camden's *Britannia*, and in several later works of high authority; can still be well understood by means of copies of the drawings made of it; and perhaps may continue for many ages as interesting to the curious as any great existing monument. The following account of it is given in R. Stuart's *Caledonia Romana* (1845):—'This building was of a circular form, its shape in some measure resembling that of a common beehive. It measured at the base from 29 to 30 yards in circumference, and continued of the same dimensions to the height of 8 feet, from which point it converged gradually inwards in its ascent, till at an elevation of 22 feet the walls terminated in a circle, leaving in the top of the dome a round opening 12 feet in diameter. On its western side was an arched doorway, 9 feet in extreme height, and above it an aperture resembling a window of a slightly triangular form, 3 feet in height, and averaging nearly the same in width. The whole was formed of hewn freestone, laid in regular horizontal courses, the first of them resting upon a thick massive basement of the same material, which, to follow out the simile, represented with curious fidelity the common circular board on which the cottage hive is usually placed. The interior of the structure corresponded with its general appearance from without, the only difference being in the concavity of the shape, and in its having two projecting stone cornices round its interior surface, the one at a height of 4 and the other of 6 feet from the ground. The style of the workmanship was singularly perfect, and showed an intimate acquaintance with masonic art. No cement of any description had been made use of in its construction, yet the stones were so accurately joined together that even the difficult process of forming so diminutive a cupola by the concentration of horizontal courses was accomplished there in the most skilful and enduring manner.'

Arthur's Seat, a picturesque and conspicuous hill in the immediate eastern environs of Edinburgh. It culminates at a point above 1½ mile SE of the centre of the city; has an altitude of 322 feet above the level of the sea; descends rollingly, to the N and to the E, over a base each way of about 5 furlongs; presents an abrupt shoulder to the S; and breaks down precipitously to the W. A narrow dingle, called the Hunter's Bog, extends N and S along its western base. Salisbury Crags rise in regular gradient from the western side of the Hunter's Bog to a height of 574 feet above the level of the sea; break sharply down in a semicircular sweep, with bold convexity toward the city; are crested round the brow of the semicircle, to an average depth of 60 feet, with naked wall of rugged greenstone

cliff; and thence descend rapidly to environing low ground, with smooth and regular declivity, in form of a talus. Both Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags are within the Queen's Park; and the Queen's Drive runs 3½ miles round them, at altitudes of from 112 to 390 feet. Both command most magnificent views of the city, and of a great extent of country, away to distant horizons—from Ben Lomond to North Berwick Law, and from the Ochils to the Lammermuirs. A fragment of the chapel of St Anthony's Hermitage, founded in 1435, is on a precipitous knoll at the N base of Arthur's Seat; and a spring, St Anthony's Well, celebrated in the old plaintive song, 'O waly, waly up yon bank,' is at the SW foot of the knoll. Musket's Cairn, marking the scene of a terrible wife murder in 1720, was in 1822 transferred from Hunter's Bog to near the Jock's Lodge entrance, that George IV. might see it without wetting his feet. Three lochs lie around the hill—to the N, St Margaret's (240 × 85 yards); to the E, Dunsappie (233 × 67 yards), at 360 feet of altitude; and to the SE, DUBDINGSTON (580 × 267 yards). The S end of Arthur's Seat, projecting with abrupt shoulder from the central mass, terminates at the base, partly in what is called the Echoing Rock, an isolated rugged eminence giving off good reverberations to the S, and partly in what is called Samson's Ribs, a lofty cliff exhibiting a range of basaltic columns. The outline of the hill, as seen at some little distance from the WSW, closely resembles that of a lion couchant. The summit is small, tabular, and rocky; was one of the stations of the Trigonometrical Survey; and is so strongly magnetic that the needle, at some points of it, is completely reversed. The general mass of the hill comprises a diversity of eruptive rocks, together with some interposed and uptilted sedimentary ones; and it forms a rich study to geologists, and presents phenomena about which the ablest of them disagree or are in doubt. The chief rock is trap, which in vast tabular masses has broken through the carboniferous strata, and frequently encloses portions of hardened sandstone, the whole presenting many interesting geological features, volcanic and glacial, which are discussed in C. Maclaren's *Geology of Fife and the Lothians*, J. W. Judd's 'Structure and Age of Arthur's Seat' (*Journal London Geol. Soc.*, 1875); and Sir A. Geikie's *Geology of the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh*. See also pp. 256–258 of J. Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott.*

Arthur's Seat, a rock in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire, on the N side of Dunbarrow hill.

Arthur's Seat, Argyllshire. See **BEN ARTHUR**.

Artney, a rivulet in Comrie parish, Perthshire, traversing the upper part of Glenartney, and becoming identified with the river Ruchil.

Artornish, a ruined dark-grey castle in Morvern district, Argyllshire, on a low basaltic headland of the Sound of Mull, at the E side of the entrance of Loch Aline, 3½ miles WNW of the point of Ininnmore. A stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, and meeting-place of their legislative assemblies, it is said to have been the scene of negotiations between the fourth Lord and Edward I. of England, which issued in a league against the crown of Scotland. It now comprises little more than the remains of a keep and some fragments of outer defences; but, in the times of its integrity, it was a place of great strength and splendour. Sir Walter Scott describes it as 'on its frowning steep, twixt cloud and ocean hung;' he speaks of its 'turret's airy head, slender and steep, and battled round, o'er-looking Mull;' he mentions its raised portcullis arch, 'the wicket with its gates of brass, the entrance long and low, flanked at each turn by loopholes;' he depicts the passage to it, hewn through a rock, 'so straight, so high, so steep, that, with peasant's staff, one valiant hand might wold the dizzy pass have mann'd' 'gaist hundreds armed with spear and brand, and plunged them in the deep;' and he makes the castle the gathering place of magicians and minstrels, 'from mainland and from isle, Ross, Arran, Islay, and Argyll,' to do honour to the nuptials of the hapless maid of Lorn.

Ary. See **ARAY**.

Ascaig, a lake, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, in Kildonan parish, Sutherland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Kildonan station.

Ascog, a village, a bay, and a lake in the E of the isle of Bute. The village is in Kingarth parish; commences on the coast $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Rothesay; extends about 2 miles southward along the shore; consists of a chain of neat houses; and has a post office with telegraph under Rothesay, a Free church, and a burying-ground, with the grave of the painter Montague Stanley. Ascog House, Ascog Hall, Ascog Bank, Ascog Tower, Ascog Point House, Ascog Lodge, Mid Ascog House, Craigmore, Mountfort, and other pleasant residences are in the neighbourhood. The bay indents the coast $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Bogany Point at the entrance of Rothesay Bay, but is of small extent. The lake, on the mutual boundary of Kingarth and Rothesay parishes, is 1 mile long, and from 1 to 2 furlongs wide, and is one of the two lochs from which Rothesay draws its water supply.

Aserib, a cluster of uninhabited islets in Duirinish parish, Skye, Inverness-shire, nearly in the centre of Loch Snizort.

Ashare, the northern of the three divisions of Ed-drachillis parish, Sutherland.

Ashdale, a rivulet and a glen in the S of Kilbride parish, SE Arran. The rivulet, rising at 1300 feet above the sea, runs 4 miles SE and E to Whiting Bay; and makes two beautiful cascades, 50 and more than 100 feet in leap. The glen is grandly picturesque, and presents some interesting basaltic features.

Ashdow, a narrow, winding, picturesque ravine in the W of Killearn parish, Stirlingshire, in the course of Carnock burn, 3 miles SW of Killearn village. It occurs in red sandstone rock, is about 70 feet deep, has the closeness and the obscurity of a chasm, and is wildly adorned with overhanging woods.

Ashenyard or Ashgrove, a triangular lake ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile) in the extreme N of Stevenston parish, Ayrshire.

Ashy or Ashie, a lake in Dores parish, Inverness-shire, 2 miles W of the foot of Loch Ness, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Inverness. It is about 2 miles long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, supplies Inverness with water, and contains trout running up to 4 lbs. but very shy.

Ashfield, a hamlet, with a public school, in North Knappdale parish, Argyllshire.

Ashiesteel, a mansion in the N of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on the S bank of the Tweed, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Galashiels. Long a seat of the Russells, of Indian military fame, it was tenanted from 1804 to 1812 by their kinsman Walter Scott, then Sheriff of Selkirkshire. It stands on a beautiful reach of the river, backed by green Peel Hill (991 feet), Ashiesteel Hill (1314), and South Height (1493); and is a Border tower with five additions of different dates. The house in Scott's day possessed its present centre and W wing; the N bedroom was his library and dressing-room; a ground-floor room at the end of the W wing was drawing-room; and what is now a passage was both the dining and his writing room, in which were composed the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, the *Lady of the Lake*, and *Marmion*, as well as about a third of *Waverley*. The present owner is Miss Russell, daughter of General Sir James Russell, K.C.B. (1781-1859), and grand-daughter of Col. Wm. Russell (d. 1802).

Ashintully, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkmichael parish, Perthshire, 15 miles NNW of Blairgowrie.

Ashkirk, a village and parish in Selkirkshire. The village stands on the left bank of the Ale, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Selkirk station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Hawick, and has a post office under the latter town. Previous to 1891 the village was in Roxburghshire, and the parish partly in that county and partly in Selkirkshire. In that year, however, the Boundary Commissioners, while transferring to the parish of Ashkirk a detached portion (1430 acres) of the parish of Selkirk, removed Ashkirk parish wholly into the county of Selkirk.

The parish is bounded on the NW by Selkirk parish, on the E by Lilliesleaf, on the SE by Wilton, on the S by Robertson, and on the W by Kirkhope. The length of the entire parish, from NE to SW, is 8 miles; its

breadth varies between 5 furlongs and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and the total area is 15,393 acres, of which $94\frac{1}{2}$ acres are water. The river ALE winds for about 6 miles from the south-western to the north-eastern border, and here receives the Woo, Todrig, and Woll burus; with it communicate the little lochs of Shielswood, Ashkirk, ESSENSIDE, and HEADSHAW. The surface is hilly, the principal heights, as one descends the Ale, being, on the left hand, Hammel Side (1022 feet), Whitslade Hill (1134), Leap Hill (1047), 3 nameless summits (1030, 1126, and 1178), Broadlee Hill (871), Woll Rig (1113), Headshaw (896), Stobshaw Hill (1051), and Cock Edge (990); on the right hand, Esdale Law (1167), Cringie Law (1155), Ashkirk Hill (967), and Blackcastle (908). The rocks are chiefly greywacke and clay slate; marl is plentiful and of excellent quality; and the soil is in some parts peaty, in most parts light and sandy, about 2800 acres being under the plough, and some 400 planted. Near the manse stood a residence of the archbishops of Glasgow, whose site is still known as 'Palace Walls,' of a strong baronial fortalice at Salanside hardly a trace remains. An ancient camp at Castleside is fairly entire, and vestiges of others occur at various points. Up to the Reformation great part of Ashkirk belonged to the see of Glasgow, and later almost all of it was divided among the family of Scott. The principal mansions are Ashkirk House (the seat of A. Cochrane, Esq.), Sinton House (the seat of John Scott, Esq.), and Woll House; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500. This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the minister's income is £313. The church, built in 1791, contains 202 sittings; and there is also a Free church with 200 sittings; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 67, and a grant of £77, 14s. 6d. Valuation, £7955 13s. 2d. Pop. (1831) 597, (1861) 578, (1871) 550, (1881) 500, (1891) 466.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Ashley, an estate, with the seat of Col. W. H. Brown, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles ESE of Ratho station.

Ashton, the south-western part of Gourrock village, in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire. Commencing at Kempock Point, it extends about 1 mile along the shore, its site being chiefly a narrow belt of low ground, overhung by steep braes. It includes some houses on a line of terrace-road across the face of these braes, together with gardens running down the slopes; and is mainly an array of spacious two-story houses and handsome villas, with a neat United Presbyterian church on the low ground, and a small Episcopalian chapel on the upper terrace. Bright and attractive in appearance, it confronts the exquisite scenery on the western screens of the Firth of Clyde, from Rosneath peninsula, round by Loch Long, Kilmun Hill and Holy Loch, to the long sweep of Kirn, Dunoon, and Bishop's Seat; and is a favourite summer retreat and bathing-place of the citizens of Glasgow. The part of it nearest Kempock, and fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile onward, is sometimes called West Bay; while the part further on is more distinctively known as Ashton.

Askaig, Port, a seaport village on the NE coast of Islay, near the middle of the S side of the Sound of Islay, opposite Jura, 10 miles NNE of Bowmore. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Greenock, and a good inn; it communicates regularly with the steamers from the Clyde to Islay; and it forms the best landing-place for tourists who wish to get a good knowledge of the island. Lead mines were, at one time, worked a little to the NW.

Aslisk, a ruined baronial fortalice in the N of Elginshire, 5 miles E by N of Forres.

Assel, a rivulet of Girvan parish, Ayrshire, running about 5 miles south-westward to the Stinchar, opposite Pinnore House, in Colmonell.

Assleed, a rivulet of Aberdeenshire, rising in the NE of Monquhitter parish, separating that parish from the parishes of New Deer and Methlick, and pursuing altogether a southerly course of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Ythan.

Assynt (Gael. *as agus innle*, 'out and in'), a hamlet and a coast parish of SIV Sutherland. The hamlet, called also Inchnadamff, stands at the head of Loch Assynt, 33½ miles WNW of Lairg station, and 13 E of Lochinver; comprises the parish church (built about 1770; repaired 1816; and seating 270), a Free church, an inn, and a post office under Lairg, with money order and savings' bank departments; and holds fairs on the Friday of August before Kyle of Sutherland, and the Monday of September before Beauly. Lochinver is the chief place in the parish, lying at the NE angle of a sea-loch of its own name, which is 2½ miles long, and from 3 to 6 furlongs wide. A Glasgow steamer calls at its pier weekly; and it has an Established mission church, a post office with a daily despatch to and from Lairg, and with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, and an inn; whilst Culaig House, a former lodge here of the Duke of Sutherland, was opened in May 1880 as a first-class hotel, with accommodation for 60 guests, and shooting and fishing over 12,000 acres. Other inns are Unapool, at Kylesku Ferry, 10 miles N by W of Inchnadamff; and Altnackalgach, on the south-eastern border, 7½ miles S by E.

The parish is bounded W and N by the Minch, NE by the great sea-loch KYLESKU and its south-eastern hrauch GLENCOUL, E by Eddrachillis, Creich, and Ross-shire, and S by the western portion of Cromarty, from which it is separated by Lochs VEYATIE and FEWN, and by the river KIRKAIG, the link and outlet of those long, narrow lakes. It is 13 miles long from Uuapool to the Cromalt Hills, and 16½ wide from Coinne-mheall to Rhu-kirkaig; its area is 119,677½ acres. From Kylesku Ferry westward to the Point of Stoir is a distance of 10 miles, and thence south-south-eastward to Loch Kirkaig of 11½ more; but both distances would be trebled or quadrupled, were one to follow the infinite windings of the high, rock-bound coast—the hays or lochs of Ardvur, Nedd, Clais-messie, Culkein, Balcladich, Stoir, Clachtoll, Roe, Inver, and Kirkaig. Along it are scattered some 30 uninhabited islands and islets, the largest being Ellen-na-ghawn in Kylesku, Ellen-riri, OLDANY, and Crona on the northern, SOYEA and Clette on the south-western, coast. Inland, 'rough moor and heather-tufted rock alternate with lochs, which lie under some of the wildest and most imposing mountains of Scotland.' To the S of Loch Assynt rise the sharp summits of Canisp (2779 feet) and Suliven (2599), the 'sugar-loaf' of this of sailors. Glasven (2541 feet) and Quinag (2653) extend their precipices along its northern shore. And ESE, just over the border of Creich parish, BENMORE ASSYNT, the loftiest mountain of Sutherland, culminates at 3273 feet, whilst sending into Assynt a western shoulder, Coinne-mheall, 3234 feet high. These are the oldest mountains in the British Isles, for, while Benmore is made up of Silurian quartzite and trap, the others consist of Cambrian conglomerate and sandstone, Quinag being capped with Silurian quartzose. A strip of the Laurentian system on the coast is overlaid by Silurian beds as one advances inland, and the two result in a bare bleak country, treeless, almost devoid of bushes, and intersected by a streak of limestone, which runs up into a stupendous ridge, 1½ mile long, and over 200 feet high, at Stronechrubie, to the left of the road between Inchnadamff and Loch Awe. To this limestone belongs the bright white marble, formerly quarried in Glen Assynt, where Dr Macculloch came upon marble cottages. Excepting a few spots, chiefly consisting of moss, none of the surface is fit for cultivation; the climate is moist to an extreme, the annual rainfall being some 60 inches; but for the naturalist and the fisherman Assynt is indeed a happy hunting-ground. Golden eagles still build upon Quinag, though not as in 1846, when one keeper shot 16 in three weeks; like peregrino falcons, they are now preserved. Ospreys and badgers are recently extinct; but to-day's fauna includes wild-cats, martens, blue hares, herons, all kinds of game, and seaweed in abundance; the flora, alpine and hog plants, as well as a few rare ferns. Of freshwater lochs there is a perfect net-work, particularly in the NW. Their traditional number is 300, and the Duke of Sutherland's

½-inch map (1853) shows 225, of which by far the largest is Loch Assynt, occupying the centre of the parish. Curving from ESE to WNW, it is 6½ miles long, and from 3 to 6 furlongs wide, at several points is more than 100 fathoms deep, and with its birch-clad southern shore, its haylets, ruins, and amphitheatre of overhauling hills, presents a picture singularly lovely. It abounds with the common and the great lake trout, and, in the season, with sea-trout and grilse; its outlet is the Inver river; and at its head it receives the Loanan from Loch Awe, and from Benmore the half-subterranean Traligill. Near the source of the latter is Loch Mulack-Corrie, supposed (but wrongly) to contain the true gillaroo trout; and other noticeable lakes are, in the SE, BORROLAN, URIGILL, and CAMALOGH; in the NW, Beanoch (2 miles long, by 1 to 3 furlongs wide), isleted Crockach (1½ mile, by ½ to 3 furlongs), Clashmore and Culfralchie, all yielding capital sport, as also do innumerable burns. Assynt has one most memorable association—the capture in it of the great Marquis of Montrose. After the rout of Invercharron he and the Earl of Kinnoull escaped into Assynt; and here, after two days' wandering, 'the Earl,' says Gordon's contemporary *History of Sutherland*, 'being faint for lack of meat, and not able to travel any further, was left among the mountains, where it was supposed he perished. James Graham had almost perished, but that he fortun'd in this misery to light upon a small cottage in that wilderness, where he was supplied with some milk and bread. . . . The Laird of Assynt, Neil Macleod, was not negligent, but sent parties everywhere; and some of them met James Graham, accompanied with one Major Sinclair, an Orkneyman, apprehend them, and bring them to Ardvreck, the laird's chief residence. James Graham made great offers to the Laird of Assynt, if he would go with him to Orkney, all which he refused, and did write to the Lieutenant-General. James Graham was two nights in Skiho, and from thence he was conveyed to Braan, and so to Edinburgh'—there to be hanged, 21 May 1650. The beautiful ruins of Ardvreck Castle (built about 1591) stand at the end of a long rocky peninsula, on the NE shore, and 1½ mile from the head, of Loch Assynt; a little higher up is the shell of Calda House, a mansion erected about 1660 by Kenneth Mackenzie, third Earl of Seaforth, and destroyed by fire towards the middle of last century. The forfeited Seaforth lands were purchased in 1758 by the Earl of Sutherland, whose descendant, the present duke, owns the entire parish. Sheep-farming is the staple industry, and lobster-fishing is also carried on.

The north-western part of Assynt forms the *quoad sacra* parish of STORER; the remainder is a parish in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and its minister's income is £228. Under a school-board for the whole civil parish there are 7 public schools—at Achmelvich (in W), Assynt, Culkein (NW), Drumhaig (N), Elphine (SE), Lochinver, and Stoir. These had in 1891 a total accommodation for 464 children, an average attendance of 300, and grants amounting to £454, 18s. 1d. A coach runs to and from Lairg and Lochinver on week days. Pop. mostly Gaelic-speaking, of ecclesiastical parish (1891) 1270; of civil parish (1861) 3178, (1871) 3006, (1881) 2778, (1891) 2551. See *Origines Parochiales*, ii. 2, 692; and pp. 89-119 of A. Young's *Angler's and Sketcher's Guide to Sutherland*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Asta, a village and a lako in Shetland, 1 mile from its post-village, Scalloway.

Athelstaneford, a village and a parish of N central Haddingtoushire. The village is 3 miles NNE of Haddington, and has a post office under DREM, another post office hamlet in this parish, 2½ miles to the NNW, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and the junction of the North Berwick branch of the North British railway. The name *Athelstaneford* is supposed to commemorate a victory of Hungus or Angus mac Fergus, King of the Picts (731-761), and founder of St Andrews, over one Athelstane, 'dux' or commander of Eadbert King of Northumbria (*Skene, Cell. Scot.*, i. 209).

The parish is bounded N by Dirleton and North Berwick, NE, E, and SE by Prestonkirk, and S and W by Haddington. Its greatest length from E to W is 4½ miles; its greatest breadth is only 2½ miles; and its area is 5080½ acres, of which 3½ are water, and 16½ were detached, which the Boundary Commissioners transferred to the parish of Prestonkirk. The surface rises in the W to over 400 feet above sea-level; consists mainly of a broad-based ridge, extending E and W between the two PEPPER BURNS; and, excepting some 40 acres of hill pasture and about 210 under wood, is all arable. The rocks are chiefly different kinds of trap, overlying, or thought to overlie, the coal measures. The former have been quarried, and some beautiful specimens of rock crystal found; but various searches for coal have had little or no success. The parish, till 1653, comprised not more than 1000 acres, and all belonged to the Earl of Wintoun, whose seat of Garlton is now a complete ruin; but then it was enlarged by annexations from Prestonkirk and Haddington. At present 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 holds between £100 and £500, 1 between £50 and £100; but the only large mansion is Gilmerton House, which, with about one-third of the entire parish, belongs to Sir Alexander Kinloch (b. 1830, s. 1879), tenth holder of a baronetcy created in 1686. Illustrious natives were Thomas Gwilliam, provincial of the Dominicans of Scotland, and 'the first man from whom Mr Knox received any taste of the truth'; Sir John Hepburn (1598-1636), field-marshal of France in the Thirty Years War; and Robert Blair of Avontoun (1741-1811), Lord President of the Court of Session. The last was son of the author of the *Grave*, who was minister of Atholstaneford from 1731 to 1746, and whose successor, John Home (1746-57), here wrote his tragedy of *Douglas*. This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £325, with glebe. There are some remains of the church that Ada, Countess of Northumberland, built about 1178, and granted to her Cistercian nunnery of Haddington. A new parish church of 1780 gave place in 1868 to the present building (500 sittings; cost, over £1500). A public school, with accommodation for 164 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 98, and a grant of £83, 2s. 10d. Valuation (1892) £9357, 1s. Pop. (1831) 931, (1861) 902, (1881) 762, (1891) 745.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Athole, a mountainous district in the N of Perthshire. It is bounded on the N by Badenoch in Inverness-shire, on the NE by Mar in Aberdeenshire, on the E by Forfarshire, on the S by Stormont and Breadalbane in Perthshire, on the W and NW by Lochaber in Inverness-shire. Its area has been computed at 450 square miles. Its surface is highly picturesque, presenting lofty mountains, deep glens, solemn forests, extensive lakes, grand waterfalls, impetuous rivers, and all other striking features of Highland scenery. A central portion of it, around Blair Castle, and forming the most populous and cultivated portion of BLAIR ATHOLE, is open fertile vale, traversed by the river Garry, and generally presenting only low rounded eminences; but most of the rest is alpine, and ascends to the lofty watershed of the Central Grampians. The chief mountains in it are Ben-rackie, Ben-vuroch, Benglo, Ben Dearg, Ben-a-Chual-lach, Coire-Cragach, Sron-na-Eagaid, and Benvolach; and several of these, as well as others on the boundaries, rise to altitudes of more than 3000 feet. Chief glens are Glen Garry, Glen Erichdie, and Glen Tummel through the centre; Glen Edendon, Glen Bruar, and Glen Tilt in the north; and Glen Brerachan, Glen Fearnach, and Glen Shee in the west. The principal rivers traverse these glens, and bear their names; and all are, directly or indirectly, tributaries of the Tay. The chief lakes are Erich on the north-western boundary, Garry in the NW, Rannoch in the W, and Tummel in the S centre. The chief waterfalls are on the Bruar and the Tummel.—Athole Forest is a part of the district preserved for deer and other game; comprises upwards of 100,000 acres; is famed above every other forest for its hunting attractions and its magnificent scenery; pos-

essed, in former times, great immunities and privileges; belongs now to the Duke of Athole; is stocked with about 7000 red deer, and with numerous roe-deer; abounds with red and black game, plovers, partridges, and ptarmigans; has also multitudes of foxes, wild-cats, polecats, martens, weasels, and alpine hares; is frequented, in some parts, by the jay, the woodpecker, the kestrel, and the eagle; and possesses a rich variety of rare indigenous plants.—Athole gives the titles of Earl, Marquis, and Duke, in the peerage of Scotland, to a branch of the family of Murray. The earldom was grafted on a prior earldom of Tullibardine, and created in 1629; the marquise was created in 1676; and the dukedom was given to the second marquis in 1703. The seat of the family is Blair Castle.—Athole is celebrated in song, claims special excellence for its performers on the bagpipe, and was once noted for a compound of whisky, honey, and eggs, called Athole brose.

Athole and Breadalbane, a poor-law combination in the N of Perthshire, comprehending the parishes of Blair Athole, Caputh, Dowally, Dull, Little Dunkeld, Fortingall, Kenmore, Killin, Logierait, Moulin, and Weem. Its poorhouse near its post-town, Ballinluig, has accommodation for 70 inmates.

Auchaber, an estate, with a mansion, in Forgue parish, Aberdeenshire, 11½ miles E by N of Huntly.

Auchairn. See ACHARN and ACHERN.

Auchairne, an estate, with a mansion, in Ballantrae parish, SW Ayrshire, 2 miles E by S of Ballantrae village.

Auchallader. See ACHALLADER.

Auchanault, a place in the S of Ross-shire, on the Dingwall and Skye railway, 21½ miles W of Dingwall. It has a station on the railway, an inn, and a post office.

Auchans, an estate, with a mansion, in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire. The estate belonged, for a number of ages, to the Wallaces of Dundonald; went, about 1640, to Sir William Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald; and passed, subsequently, to the Earls of Eglinton. It has considerable plantations; and it retains part of an ancient orchard, whence a famous pear, originally got from France, but known as the Auchans pear, was dispersed through much of Scotland. The mansion stands near the ruins of Dundonald Castle and near Dundonald village, 4 miles SSE of Irvine; is situated on a gentle eminence, on a grand curvature of a beautiful sylvan bank nearly 1 mile long, and generally more than 100 feet high; bears upon its walls the date 1644, but appears to have been constructed of materials taken from Dundonald Castle; and is a curious edifice, with considerable variety of outline and very picturesque features. 'Thus,' says Billings, 'the square balustraded tower is in direct opposition to the cone-covered staircase, which breaks the monotony of the main wall-face of the mansion in its centre. But the picturesque is more particularly evinced in the arrangement of the crow-stepped gables, and especially of the one surmounting the round tower to the right. The flank wall of this gable continues the line of the house, instead of being corbelled upon the tower, which is finished by being simply sloped off to the wall, leaving as a questionable feature what has evidently been a change from the original design.' At Auchans, in 1773, Dr Johnson and Boswell 'spent a day well' in visiting Susannah, Dowager-Countess of Eglinton, the witty beauty to whom Allan Ramsay had dedicated his *Gentle Shepherd* (1725), and who died here in 1780 in her ninety-first year.

Auchenairston, a village in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 3 furlongs SSE of Bishopbriggs station, and 3 miles NNE of Glasgow. It consists of two parts, old and new; is said to have been visited by the plague in 1666; and has an endowed school and a public school. The former is supported by bequests of the Rev. James Warden in 1745 and the Rev. Dr Leechman in 1764, and was rebuilt in 1826; the latter, with accommodation for 300 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 183, and a grant of £193, 9s. 10d. Pop. (1861) 744, (1871) 823, (1881) 634, (1891) 633.

Auchenbathie, a barony in the SE of Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, contiguous to Ayrshire, 3½ miles

ESE of Lochwinnoch town. It belonged to the Wallaces of Elderslie; it is mentioned by Blind Harry as one of the places which Malcolm Wallace, the father of Sir William Wallace, 'had in heritage,' and it has remains of a small ancient castle, called Auchenbathie Tower. Another Auchenbathie is in the neighbourhood, and, as having belonged to another family than the Wallaces, is called Auchenbathie Blair.

Auchenbeatty, a burn in Closeburn and Kirkmahoe parishes, Dumfriesshire, running 6 miles south-eastward to the Nith near Kirkmahoe village.

Auchenblae. See AUCHINBLAE.

Auchenbowie, a hamlet, an estate, and a burn in Stirlingshire. The hamlet and the estate are in St Ninians parish, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Bannockburn; and the mansion on the estate stands in the southern vicinity of the hamlet. Productive collieries are on the estate, and may be regarded as in the same coalfield with the collieries of Greenyards, Plean, and Bannockburn. The burn rises on the skirts of Drummarnock Hill, flows 3 miles eastward thence to the vicinity of the hamlet, turns there to the S, and proceeds 3 miles southward to the Carron in the vicinity of Denny.

Auchencairn, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in the civil parish of Rerwick, Kirkcubrightshire. The village is pleasantly situated at the NW angle of a bay of its own name, about 10 miles E of Kirkcubright, 8 SSE of Castle-Douglas, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Dalbeattie, with which last station it communicates twice a week by coach. With good sea-bathing, it is a rising little place, containing an Established church (1856), a Free church, two hotels, gas-works, a post office under Castle-Douglas, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, public library and reading room, and a school which in 1891 had an average attendance of 137 children, and a grant of £141, 15s. 6d. Just to the S, on ground that rises from the shore, stands Auchencairn House (J. G. Mackie, Esq.), a good red freestone mansion, with tasteful grounds and a fine collection of modern British paintings; and to the S again of this is Auchencairn Moss. The parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcubright and synod of Galloway; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 1037, (1891) 806.

Auchencairn Bay runs $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-westward from the Solway Firth (or $2\frac{3}{4}$, reckoning its right hand prolongation, ORCHARDTON Bay), and has an average breadth of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Its entrance is guarded by Almorncross Point, 100 feet high, on the right; on the left by BALCARY Point (200 feet); and half-way across it lies the green isle of Hestan (3 furlongs long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 100 feet high), giving its waters a land-locked, lake-like appearance. At low tide the bay presents an unbroken bed of smooth sand, so dry and firm that horse-races have been run upon it.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Auchencloich, a hamlet in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NE of Mauchline. It has a post office under Kilmarnock, and a public school.

Auchencrow. See AUCHINCRAW.

Auchencruive, an estate, with a mansion and a station, in St Quivox parish, Ayrshire, on the river Ayr, and on the Ayr and Mauchline railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Ayr. The mansion is a splendid edifice—the seat of Rich. Alex. Oswald, Esq., owner in Ayrshire of 10,004 acres, and in Kirkcubrightshire of 24,160 acres, valued respectively at £17,826 (£3530 minerals) and £16,185 per annum.

Auchendavy or **Auchendowie**, a hamlet in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire, 2 miles ENE of Kirkintilloch town. One of the forts of Antoninus' Wall stood here, but was obliterated partly by the forming of the Forth and Clyde Canal, partly by subsequent operations. A pit 9 feet deep, situated immediately beyond the SW angle of the fort, was accidentally discovered at the forming of the canal, and found to contain four Roman altars, part of another altar, a mutilated stone figure, and two ponderous iron hammers. 'Three of the altars,' says the *Caledonia Romana*, 'had been broken through the middle, and all were lying

huddled together, as if they had been hastily thrown in, and then covered with earth to conceal them from view, telling, as they lay, a silent but expressive tale of the sudden order of retreat, the precipitate muster of the garrison, the hurried dismantling of the station, and of the retiring footsteps of the legionary cohorts, as they defiled upon a southern route; while, perhaps, the shouts of the advancing Britons were already heard in the distance, startling the wild boar in the woods beyond Inchtarf, and the waterfowl among the sedges of the Kelvin.'

Auchendenny. See AUCHINDINNY.

Auchendolly, an estate in Cressmichael parish, Kirkcubrightshire. It has a chalybeate spring.

Auchendrane, an extinct ancient castle and a modern mansion in the W of Ayrshire, on the river Doon, 4 miles S of Ayr. The castle was centre of the events which formed the subject of Sir Walter Scott's drama, the *Ayrshire Tragedy*; and is still traceable in its foundations. The mansion was originally called Blairstone House; belonged to the Muir family; passed by marriage, in 1793, to David Cathcart, Lord Alloway; and in 1868 was purchased by the late Sir Peter Coats. A picturesque edifice in the old castellated style, it was enlarged (1880-81) by the addition of a conservatory, aviary, new wing, tower, etc.

Auchendryone, a village in Crathie parish, Aberdeen-shire, on the W side of the Clunie, opposite Castleton of Braemar. It is often regarded as part of Castleton; and, in the old times, it was the scene of great gatherings for hunting deer in Braemar forest.

Auchengeith, a hill in the N of Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire. It projects southward from the Queensberry range, and has an altitude of 984 feet above sea-level.

Auchengelloch, an eminence, 1514 feet above sea-level, in the south-eastern uplands of Avondale parish, W Lanarkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Strathaven. A frequent meeting-place of the Covenanters for religious worship in the times of the persecution, it is quite inaccessible to cavalry, and seems never to have been approached by the mounted troopers; and it has now a small stone monument, erected about 1830, in memory of the meetings held at it.

Auchengool, an estate, with a mansion, in Rerwick parish, Kirkcubrightshire, 4 miles ESE of Kirkcubright. It belonged to John Ramsay M'Culloch (1789-1864), the distinguished political economist and statist.

Auchengray, a hamlet of Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Caledonian, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Carstairs, and $21\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Edinburgh, has a telegraph and post office, and is the junction for Wilsontown. The hamlet, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE, has an Established mission church, and a public school, with accommodation for 132 children, an average attendance (1891) of 53, and a grant of £64, 8s. 6d.; near it are brickworks, quarries, and a coal pit.

Auchenharvie, a ruined castle in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire, the seat once of a branch of the Cunninghams, 4 miles WSW of Stewarton town.

Auchenheath, a collier village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Abbeygreen. Standing on the right bank of the Nethan, it has a station on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian, a post office, and a public school, with accommodation for 165 children, an average attendance (1891) of 144, and a grant amounting to £133, 12s. Two coal-pits at work here belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series, and furnish fine canal coal, employed in the Glasgow and other gas-works. Pop. (1861) 716, (1871) 763, (1881) 612, (1891) 735.

Auchenleek, a hill in the NW of Closeburn parish, Dumfriesshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Thornhill. It overhangs Camplo Water, and rises 1431 feet above sea-level.

Auchenloch, a village in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of LENZIE Junction, thence $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Glasgow. It has a public school, with accommodation for 145 children, an average attendance (1891) of 92, and a grant of £88, 10s.; near it is the Glasgow Convalescent Home, instituted in 1864.

Auchenreoch. See ACHENREOCH.

Auchenroath, a hamlet and a mansion in the parish of Rothes, Elginshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile WNW of the town of Rothes.

Auchensauagh or **Auchenshauch**, a broad-based hill in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Douglas town. Its cairn-crowned top, 1286 feet above sea-level, was the meeting-place of the Cameronians (27 July 1712), who, entering on the 'Auchenshauch Declaration and Engagement,' renewed therein the Covenants, while protesting against all schism and sinful separation from the Church of Scotland (themselves, to wit), and solemnly binding themselves to extirpate Prelacy, and all rites, ceremonies, heresies, and false doctrines. The 'Auchenshauch Wark' is memorable as the organising of the first Secession—the Reformed Presbyterian Church. See vol. viii., pp. 237-242, of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland*; and, *The Church of Scotland, Past and Present*.

Auchenskeigh, a romantic sylvan dell in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles from Dalry town. Limestone rocks here are rich in fossils; and a cavern, 183 feet long and from 5 to 12 broad and high, penetrates a precipitous limestone crag, and is so panelled and ceiled with calcareous incrustations as to present the appearance of Gothic fretwork.

Auchenskeoch, an estate with a ruined castle, which passed from the Crichtons to the M'Kenzie's, in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Dalbeattie.

Auchentibber. See BLANTYRE.

Auchentorlie, an estate, with a mansion, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion stands amid wooded grounds in the north-western vicinity of Bowling Bay. The estate includes a portion of the Kilpatrick hills, and contains there vestiges of a Caledonian hill-fort.

Auchentoshan, a mansion amid wooded grounds in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, in the western vicinity of Duntocher. Several vestiges of Antoninus' Wall are within the grounds.

Auchentraig. See AUCHINTROIG.

Aucherachan. See ACHERACHAN.

Anchernach. See ACHERNACH.

Auchinairn. See AUCHENAIRN.

Auchinarrow. See ACHINARROW.

Auchinbee. See ACHINBEE.

Auchinblae, a market town in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, on a gentle rising ground, adjacent to the rivulet Luther, amid the beautiful scenery of Strathfinella, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Fordoun station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Laurencekirk. It has a park of 75 acres; contains many substantial houses, and a flax-spinning mill; presents a clean thriving appearance; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Fordoun, 2 hotels, branches of the North of Scotland and Aberdeen Town and County banks, a National Security savings' bank, a town-hall, and a mutual improvement society. Hand-loom linen weaving is extinct; cattle markets are held on the third Thursday of April, the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of May, old style, and the first Thursday of July; a cattle fair, called Paldy Fair, is held on the first Wednesday of July; a horse fair is held on the Friday after the first Tuesday of July, old style; and hiring markets are held on the 26 May, or Old Whitsunday, and on the 22 November, or Old Martinmas. Pop. (1861) 570, (1871) 496, (1881) 411, (1891) 430.

Auchincarroch, an estate, with a mansion, in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire, 2 miles NE of Alexandria.

Auchincass. See ACHINCASS.

Auchinchew, a romantic vale in the S of Arran, Bute-shire, descending 2 miles southward to the Sound of Pladda, 7 miles S of Lamash. It begins at the base of Cnoc na Garbad (959 feet), a hill commanding an extensive view, and supposed to have been a watch-post of the Dalriadans, and it expands into a rocky amphitheatre, walled with lofty mural cliffs, ribbed with ravines, and streaked with leaping rills. Essiemore waterfall is the chief one of the cascades; makes a sheer leap of

about 100 feet; is sometime overarched by a brilliant rainbow; and serves, to a distance of some miles, as a landmark to mariners.

Auchincloch, a hamlet in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Kilsyth town. Numerous human bones have been exhumed in fields adjacent to the hamlet, and are believed to be those of men who fell in the battle of Kilsyth, fought in 1645.

Auchincloich, a ruined ancient castle in Ochiltree parish, Ayrshire.

Auchincraw, a village in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, 2 miles WSW of Reston station, and 3 NNW of Chirnside. It has a post office under Reston, and a public school; and it was notable, in old times, for reputed pranks of witchcraft. The school, with accommodation for 104 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 48, and a grant of £50, 11s. 6d.

Auchindarroch, a mansion in Knapdale, Argyllshire. It is separated from Lochgilphead by the Crinan Canal, but most of that town is built on its estate. It is the seat of Alex. Campbell, Esq., owner of 7017 acres, valued at £1600 per annum.

Auchindinny, a village and an estate near the mutual boundary between Lasswade and Glencorse parishes, Edinburghshire. The village stands in a hollow, on Glencross Burn, near its influx to the North Esk river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Greenlaw Barracks, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Penicuik. Auchindinny House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the village, was the residence of Henry Mackenzie (1745-1831), author of *The Man of Feeling*, and at it died Archibald Fletcher (1745-1828), the 'father of burgh reform.'

Auchindoir and Karn, a united parish of W Aberdeenshire, containing the village of Lumsden, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Alford, and 8 miles SSW of Gartly station, with which it communicates daily by the Strathdon coach. Founded some sixty years ago by Mr Leith Lumsden of Clova, it has a money order, telegraph, and savings bank post office under Aberdeen, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, an inn, a Free Church (1843), and a U.P. church (1803; 203 sittings). Fairs are held here on the first Monday of January, February, March, April, and December, and on the first Tuesday of May, the first Friday of June, and the fourth Tuesday of August. Pop. (1840) 243, (1871) 507, (1891) 501.

Kearn is much smaller than Auchindoir, of which it forms a south-eastern adjunct, and to which it was annexed in 1811, having from 1722 to 1808 been united to Forbes. The present parish is bounded N by Rhynie-Essie, E by Clatt and Tullynessle-Forbes, S by Kildrummy, and W by Cabrach. Very irregular in outline, it has an extreme length from N to S of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a width from E to W of from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a land area of 15,310 acres. The southern boundary is traced for $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile by the river DON, and further westward by its affluent, the MOSSAT; whilst the BOGIE has here a north-north-eastward course of about 4 miles, chiefly along the Rhynie border, being formed near the parish church by the burns of Corchman, Glenly, and Craig, which, rising in mossy ground, have a strong antiseptic quality. The Craig flows eastward through a romantic glen, the Den of Craig, makes several beautiful falls, and in the floods of 1829 rose 18 feet above its ordinary level. The surface is everywhere hilly, eminences in the half of the parish to the E of the highroad from Huntly to Alford being Badingair Hill (1556 feet above sea-level), Brux Hill (1558), Edinbanchory Hill (1531), and Lord Arthur's Cairn (1699), all of them belonging to the Correen Hills. In the western half rise the White Hill of Bogs (1341 feet), the Hill of Tombhreach (1409), and the Hill of John's Cairn (1745); but one and all are overtopped by the pyramidal, cairn-crowned BUCK OF CABRACH (2368 feet), which culminates upon the western border, at the extremity of a narrow strip of Auchindoir, projecting into the parish of Cabrach. White sandstone prevailing over a wide tract from N to S, and in places of very fine quality, has been extensively worked for building purposes; and mica slate abounds in large masses on the Correen Hills, and has been quarried for paving flags. Greenstone, limestone, ser-

pentine, clay slate, talc, soapstone, and asbestos in small quantity, are also found. In the W are large stretches of peat-moss, and the hills are mostly covered with poor moorish soil; but the lower grounds present a sharp, dry, productive mould, or, above the sandstone, a rich alluvial loam. Except in the hills, the parish is well cultivated; excellent crops of barley and oats are grown, and many cattle and sheep are reared. Plantations cover a large area, but are mostly young, consisting of larch, Scotch fir, spruce, and birch, with older forest trees along the Don, and some goodly planes in the Druminnor policies. A little hill above the present church was in the 15th century surmounted by a castle, the *Castrum Auchindoriae* of Boece; and across the Craigue are the ivy-clad ruins of the ancient church, a rare example of the transition from Romanesque to First Pointed, retaining an aumbry for reservation of the Eucharist, a holy-water stoup, a sculptured crucifix, and the date 1557 on the N gable. Other antiquities are three 'Picts' houses,' traces of a vitrified fort on the green conical hill of Cnoc-allochie, and numerous cairns, of which Lord Arthur's possibly gave name to Kearn; while the popular etymology of *Auchindoir* (Gael. 'field of the chase') alludes to the one historical episode with which this parish is associated—the flight through it of Lulach, Macbeth's successor, to Essie, where he was slain, 17 March 1058. Craig Castle, 1 mile W by N of the church, crowns the left bank of Craig Burn, amid the 'horrible rocks and precipices, the caves and dens,' described in Johnston's *Parerga* (Aberdeen, 1632). Its oldest portion is a huge square keep, 60 feet high, which, bearing date 1523, is probably of earlier erection, additions having been made to it in 1667, 1726, and 1832, these latest the most considerable. For nearly three centuries it has been the seat of a branch of the Gordons, whose present representative owns 3333 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £1339. Druminnor House (the original Castle Forbes, 1456) is another fine old mansion in the Baronial style, and dates in its present state from 1577, six years before which time, according to tradition, it was the scene of the murder at a banquet of several Gordons by the Forbesses. It stands in a well-timbered park on the left bank of the Burn of Kearn, an affluent of the Bogie that traces the upper half of the eastern boundary; and it is now the seat of Robert Grant, owner of 4197 acres of £2902 value. The House of Clova, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Lumsden, with a Roman Catholic church (1880) in its grounds, is the seat of Hugh Gordon Lumsden, owner of 15,499 acres of £6687 value; and 1 other proprietor holds a rental of £500 upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, while 7 hold each from £20 to £50. Auchindoir is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen. The church (1811; 450 sittings) stands 2 miles N by E of Lumsden; its minister's income is £178. Also within the parish, but close to the Rhynie boundary, are the Episcopal church of St Mary (1859; 80 sittings), an Early English edifice, and the Free church of Rhynie. Two public schools, Craig and Lumsden, with respective accommodation for 48 and 200 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 28 and 155, and grants of £39, 10s. and £148, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £6405, 9s. 1d. Pop. (1821) 889, (1841) 1188, (1861) 1593, (1881) 1514, (1891) 1374.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Auchindoun, a ruined castle on the left side of Glen Fiddich, in Mortlach parish, Banffshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Dufftown. Massive and three-storied, it crowns a steep limestone rock, at least 200 feet high, which is washed on three sides by the Fiddich, and on the fourth is guarded by a moat; within it contains a noble Gothic hall, its vaulted roof upborne on fluted pillars. Supposed to date from the 11th century, it is said to have been rebuilt by the 'mason' Cochrane, James III.'s minion, who was hanged over Lauder Bridge in 1482; and to have passed from the Ogilvies to the Gordons about 1535. Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, sixth son of the fourth Earl of Huntly, defeated the Forbesses at the Craibstane in 1571, and afterwards burned the castle of Towie; his brother and successor, Sir Patrick, was one

of the signers of the 'Spanish blanks' in 1592, and was slain at Glenlivet, 4 Oct. 1594. Tho ballad that tells how Auchindoun was burned by Willie Macintosh, about 1544 or 1670 (both dates have been given, with tragical and circumstantial details), seems not to rest on any firmer basis than does that of 'Fair Helen of Auchintoul'; we only know that somewhere about 200 years have passed since last the castle was inhabited. Queen Mary rode by it in 1562; and in 1867 Queen Victoria picnicked on the opposite bank with the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, owner of all the old barony of Auchindoun. See chap. iii. of James Brown's *Round Table Club*.

Auchindrain, a hamlet in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, 6 miles SSW of Inverary.

Auchingill, a village in Cannisbay parish, Caithness, on the coast, 10 miles N of Wick.

Auchingramont, a suburb of Hamilton, in Lanarkshire. It has a United Presbyterian church.

Auchingray, an estate, with a mansion, in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, adjacent to Linlithgowshire and to Hillend reservoir, 7 miles ENE of Airdrie.

Auchingree, a hamlet in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. A factory for turnery work is here, and two Roman urns were found in the neighbourhood.

Auchinhew. See AUCHINCHEW.

Auchinhove, an estate in Lumphphan parish, Aberdeenshire. It belonged to the Duguids from about the year 1434; it was forfeited by the representative in 1745, in result of his joining the Pretender's forces; and the mansion on it was burned by a party of the Duke of Cumberland's soldiers.

Auchinleck (often pronounced Affleck)—Gael. *achadh-nan-leac*, 'field of the flat flagstone', a village and a parish of Kyle, E Ayrshire. The village has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western, the junction for Muirkirk, and by rail is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ayr, $13\frac{3}{4}$ SSE of Kilmarnock, $44\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Dumfries, and $47\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Glasgow. It contains the parish church (built 1838, and seating 800), a United Original Secession church, a Roman Catholic chapel, several inns, a post office, with money order, telegraph, and savings bank departments, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 312 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 240 day and 52 evening scholars, and grants of £221 and £26, 10s. A fair for grit ewes and hogs is held here on the last Thursday in March, and an important lamb fair on the last Tuesday in August. Pop. (1861) 1053, (1871) 1199, (1881) 1528, (1891) 1489.

The parish contains, too,—likewise, in its western half,—the villages and stations of LUGAR and Cronberry, and the hamlet of Darconnar. It is bounded N by Mauchline, Sorn, and Muirkirk; NE by Muirkirk and Lanarkshire; SE by Dumfriesshire and New Cumnock; S by Old Cumnock; and W by Ochiltree. From E to W., viz., from Threshiro Stone to the confluence of Dippol Burn and Lugar Water, it is $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles long; its breadth from N to S varies between $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and 5 miles; and its area is 24,295 acres, of which 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. Guelst and Glenmore Waters, head-streams of the 'winding LUGAR,' trace with the latter all the southern and the western boundary; that to the extreme N, from Dalfram to just above South Limmerhaugh, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is marked by the river AYE, which is joined by the Lugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond the NW extremity of Auchinleck. By these and by the Lugar's tributaries, Gass Water and Auchinleck Burn, the drainage everywhere is carried westward; and westward the surface everywhere declines, elevations from E to W being Stony Hill (1843 feet), Auchitench (1527), West For-dibban (1489), Black Hill (1404), Wardlaw Hill (1630), Whiteyards (1235), Glenmuir (1025), Airdsmoss (753), and Darnlaw (489). Nearly two-thirds of the surface are occupied by cold, bleak uplands, fit only for the pasturage of sheep, and by AIRDSMOSS, the broad, wild swamp, so sadly famous in Cameronian story; thence onward, some 4 miles to the western border, low grounds present a fertile fairly-wooded aspect, level and somewhat tame. But if outwardly poor for the most

part, the soil has its hidden treasures, ironstone, amethyst, and coal; a lease of which upon the Auchinleck estate, obtained about 1843 by the owners of the Clyde Iron-works, has passed to the Eglinton Company. Their Lugar iron-works have several furnaces in blast, and one ironstone mine (Cronberry) and two collieries (Ballochmyle and Gilmilnscreff) are at work within the parish. The lands of Auchinleck were granted in 1504 by James IV. to Thomas Boswell, a cadet of the Balmuto line, who had married a daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Auchinleck of that ilk. Among his descendants were Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck (d. 1782), a judge of the Court of Session; his son, James Boswell (1740-95), 'the first of biographers'; and his son, Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart. (1775-1822), remembered by his black-letter library, his Auchinleck printing-press, and his death in a duel. Auchinleck House (still the property of the Boswell family, and transferred in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners from the parish of Ochiltree to the parish of Stair) stands 3½ miles WNW of the village, is a good Grecian edifice built by Lord Auchinleck shortly before his death, and therefore is not the house where Johnson stayed in 1773. Near it are the remains of the baronial fortalice, figured by Grose, and thus referred to by the lexicographer:—'I was less delighted with the elegance of the modern mansion than with the sullen dignity of the old castle. I clambered among the ruins, which afford striking images of ancient life. It is, like other castles, built upon a point of rock, and was, I believe, anciently surrounded with a moat.' Another ruin is Kyle Castle, 7 miles ESE of the village, at the confluence of the Glenmore and Guel. Natives are William M'Gavin (1773-1832), author of *The Protestant*, and the Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, 'The Country Parson' (b. 1825); Peden, the Prophet of the Covenant, was laid in the kirkyard (1686), whence, forty days after, his body was lifted by dragoons, to be reinterred beneath the Old Cumnock galloways. Lady Boswell's trustees hold almost two-thirds of the valued rental, the rest being divided among the Marquis of Bute and other proprietors. Held in 1265 by the Abbey of Paisley, this parish is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's income is £162. There are also established churches at Lugar and Darneconnar; whilst under the school-board are five schools—the one at the village, and at Glenmuir, Cronberry, Darneconnar, Lugar Iron Works, and a Roman Catholic school. These, with a total accommodation for 1538 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 1087, and grants amounting to £968, 13s. 6d. Valuation of lands £24,797, 19s. 8d.; of railways, £6832. Pop. (1831) 1662, (1861) 4213, (1871) 6174, (1881) 6681, (1891) 6202.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 15, 1863-64.

Auchinloch. See AUCHENLOCH.

Auchinmully, or **Lower Banton**, a village in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, 2½ miles ENE of Kilsyth. It is inhabited chiefly by miners, colliers, and sickle-makers. The church of Banton stands about ¼ mile to the S.

Auchinraith. See BLANTYRE.

Auchinskich. See AUCHENSKEIGH.

Auchintibber. See BLANTYRE.

Auchintibber, a hamlet in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, 4½ miles NE of Kilwinning village. A public school at it, with accommodation for 110 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 55, and a grant of £54, 2s. 6d.

Auchintoul, an estate, with a mansion, in Marnoch parish, Banffshire. The estate comprises upwards of 3400 acres, contains the village of Aberchirder, and belonged to General Gordon, who rose to high command in the Russian army under Peter the Great, wrote a memoir of that monarch in two volumes, took part in the Jacobite insurrection in 1715, and commanded the Highland clans at Sheriffmuir. The mansion occupies a commanding site within ½ mile SW of Aberchirder; was partly built by General Gordon, and much improved within the present century; and is a plain large edifice, forming three sides of a square. It belongs now to the Duke of Fife.

Auchintroig, a hamlet, with a public school, in Drymen parish, W Stirlingshire, 1½ mile WSW of Bucklyvie station.

Auchiries, a village in Cruden parish, E Aberdeenshire, 9½ miles NE of Ellon. At it are Cruden post office and a public school.

Auchlane, a hamlet and a burn in Kelton parish, Kirkeudbrightshire. The hamlet lies on the burn, 3¼ miles SW by S of Castle-Douglas. The burn rises on Bengairn, and runs about 4½ miles northward, north-westward, and westward to the Dee, 1¼ mile below Bridge of Dee.

Auchleeks. See BLAIR ATHOLE.

Auchlee, an estate in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire. Two well-preserved Caledonian stone circles are on it; and one of them consists of a double row of stones, and had in its centre a stone coffin.

Auchleven, a village in Premnay parish, Aberdeenshire, on the river Gady, 9½ miles WNW of Inverurie. It has a post office under Insch, a two-arched bridge built in 1836, and a carding and spinning woollen mill.

Auchlishie. See ACHLISHIE.

Auchlochan, a hamlet in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on the river Nethan, 1¼ mile S of Abbeygreen.

Auchlossan, a quondam lake in Aboyne and Lumphanan parishes, Aberdeenshire, adjacent to the Deeside Extension railway, 25 miles W by S of Aberdeen. It was partially drained near the close of the 17th century; it afterwards covered about 180 acres with open water, and about 60 with aquatic marsh; it abounded with various kinds of fish, including pike of unusual size and weight; it also was frequented by flocks of waterfowl, so plentifully as to be one of the best spots for duck-shooting in the N of Scotland; but, at the same time, it was a nuisance to the surrounding country, exhaling so much noxious gas from decaying vegetation as to injure the salubrity of the climate. The Marquis of Huntly, Farquharson of Finzean, and Shaw of Auchin-hove were proprietors of the lands around it; and in 1859 they jointly formed a plan to have it drained by a tenant under an advantageous lease of the loch itself, and of 180 contiguous acres of arable land. A tenant was not found till 1860, when Mr James W. Barclay got possession and commenced operations; and he proceeded with such success as to have upwards of 20 acres of the lake's bottom under an excellent crop of oats in 1863, and all the rest of the bottom under luxuriant crops of grain in 1868. The draining was done, partly by deep cutting, partly by tunnelling, partly by other operations, and cost upwards of £6000; but it proved abundantly compensating, and serves as a fine model for bold, sweeping, agricultural improvements. A black alluvial subsoil, becoming almost white on exposure to the atmosphere, was found to lie near the surface over all the bottom; and under the treatment which Mr Barclay gave it, proved to possess similar fertility to that of the virgin soils of the American prairies. Both the bulk of straw and the yield of grain in the crops raised upon it have been extraordinary. The straw of the year 1868 was sold for more than £500; and the grain weighed from 40 lb. to 44 lb. per bushel.

Auchlunkart. See BOHARM.

Auchmacoy, an estate, with an elegant turreted mansion, built about 1835, in Logie-Buchan parish, E Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Ythan, 2½ miles E by N of Ellon. The estate has belonged since 1818 to the Buchans of Auchmacoy, one of whom, General Buchan, was defeated at the Haughs of Cromdale (1690); its present owner is Miss Louisa Buchan (suc. 1874).

Auchmannoch, an estate, with a mansion, in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, 5 miles NE of Mauchline. Auchmannoch Muir (964 feet) extends from behind the mansion 2 miles north-eastward into mergence with Barr Muir in Galston parish.

Auchmedden. See ABERDOUR, Aberdeenshire.

Auchmill, or **Auchmull**, a village in Newhills parish, SE Aberdeenshire, 3 miles NW of Aberdeen. It has a

post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, extensive paper mills, three inns, and the Newhills Free church. Pop. (1891) 2448.

Auchmillan, a village in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NE of Mauchline town.

Auchmithie, a fishing village in St. Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, on a rocky bank rising about 150 feet from the beach, 3½ miles NNE of Arbroath. It holds of the Earl of Northesk, is irregularly built, but contains several good houses, and has a sort of harbour at the foot of an opening in the rocky bank, a post office under Arbroath, a hotel, a public hall, and a *quoad sacra* parish church (1885; minister's salary, £120). Water and drainage works were formed in 1880. Auchmithie is the 'Musselcrag' of Scott's *Antiquary*. A new fishery harbour has been erected, but in storms the fishermen have still to haul their boats inward from the beach, to prevent their destruction by the violence of the waves. Pop. (1871) 412, (1881) 359, (1891) 353.

Auchmore. See ACHMORE.

Auchmull. See AUCHMILL.

Auchmure, a tract, including Auchmure Braes, Auchmure Bridge, East Auchmure, West Auchmure, and South Auchmure, at the eastern verge of Kinross-shire, or on near the river Leven, 2½ miles W by S of Leslie.

Auchmuty, a village conjoint with Balbirnie Mills in Markinch parish, Fife, on the river Leven, 1½ mile W of Markinch town. Pop., with Balbirnie Mills (1871) 403, (1881) 447, (1891) 419.

Auchnacarry. See ACHNACARRY.

Auchnacraig. See ACHNACRAIG.

Auchnacree, an estate, with a mansion, in Fearn parish, Forfarshire.

Auchnagatt, a hamlet in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Aberdeen and Fraserburgh railway, 7½ miles NNW of Ellon. It has a post office with telegraph department under Ellon, and a railway station.

Auchnahow, a small strath in the W side of Kildonan parish, Sutherland, descending to Helmsdale Water.

Auchnamara, a burn in North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire.

Auchnasheen, a hamlet of SW Ross-shire on the Dingwall and Skye railway, 27½ miles WSW of Dingwall. It has a post office with telegraph department at railway station.

Auchnashellach, a station, with a post office, in the SW of Ross-shire, on the Dingwall and Skye railway, in Strathcarron, 12 miles NE of Stromie Ferry.

Auchness, a burn in Dallas parish, Elginshire, running to the Lossie.

Auchrannie. See ACHRANNIE.

Auchriddie, a hamlet in the N of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is New Deer under Aberdeen.

Auchry, an estate, with an old mansion (Jn. F. Lumsden, Esq.), in Monquhitter parish, Aberdeenshire, 5½ miles ENE of Turriff.

Auchter, a rivulet in the NE centre of Lanarkshire. It rises near Bontyhillcock in Carluke parish; runs some distance along the boundary between Carluke and Cambusnethan; and pursues a serpentine course through the centre of Cambusnethan to the South Calder at Bridgend.

Auchterarder (Gael. *uachdar-ard-thir*, 'upper high land'), a town (formed into a burgh in 1892) and a parish in Strathearn, SE Perthshire. The town is seated on the brow of a low hill, 3½ furlongs from the left bank of Ruthven Water, which is spanned by a bridge (rebuilt in 1880) that leads to a station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, this station being 1 mile SE of Auchterarder, 13½ miles SW of Perth, 19½ NE of Stirling, 49½ NE of Glasgow, and 56 NW of Edinburgh. A castle, small but very strong, remains of which stand ½ mile NW of the parish church, is said to have been built as a hunting-seat by Malcolm Canannor (1058-93), who is further believed to have given to the town the western commonage of 228 acres; but the earliest certain mention of Auchterarder occurs in the charter granted to INCHAPPEY by its founder, Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn (1200), wherein he endowed that Austin canonry with the church of St Mackessock of Auchterarder. On the

same abbey in 1227 Alexander II. conferred the tithes of his rents of Auchterarder, which, as the head burgh of Stratbearn—perhaps a royal burgh—had a common seal, and returned a member to parliament. It figures in two ordinances of Edward I. of England; and Robert Bruce in 1328 bestowed its lands on one of his great barons, but confirmed the liberties of the burgh and its burgesses as they had been in the reign of Alexander III. We know not when or how those liberties were lost, but in 1581 an Act described 'Vehtrardour' as 'pure and oppressit be brokin men and lymmeris,' whilst ordaining that a yearly fair for the encouragement of trade be held there, in all time coming, on the 25 Nov. (old style). According to the *New Statistical*, Auchterarder was one of the Scottish towns ironically compared by George Buchanan with the fine English cities. Some English nobleman vaunting the latter to King James, the Scot replied that he knew a town in Scotland with 50 drawbridges; the explanation being that at 'a country village between Stirling and Perth, called Auchterardoch, there is a large strand running through the middle of the town, and almost at every door there is a long stock or stone laid over this strand, whereupon they pass to their opposite neighbours, and when a flood comes they lift their wooden bridges in case they should be taken away, and these they call drawbridges.' On 23 Jan. 1716, when the royalist troops under the Duke of Argyll were advancing upon Perth, the Earl of Mar burned the whole of Auchterarder except one house; and on the 30th, when Argyll arrived, he could find no accommodation, but spent the night upon the snow, 'without any other covering than the fine canopy of heaven.' Newte, who visited this place in 1782, says that it 'seems to have lain under the curse of God ever since it was burnt. The dark heath of the moors of Orchill and Tullibardine, a Gothic castle belonging to the Duke of Athole,—the naked summits of the distant Grampians—and the frequent visitations of the presbytery, who are eternally recommending fast-days, and destroying the peace of society by prying into little slips of life, together with the desolation of the place, render Auchterarder a melancholy scene, wherever you turn your eyes, except towards Perth and the lower Strathearn, of which it has a partial prospect.' Fifty years later it rose to fame by becoming the scene of the first, and not the least, of those struggles in the Established Church that ended in the Disruption, thus:—'The Evangelical party in the Church had always held it as a principle that the Church could not, without sin, act under any system of patronage that was subversive of the congregational call; and that party, having now become the majority, passed in 1834 the Veto Act, according to which no minister was to be intruded on a parish contrary to the will of the people. In the autumn of the same year Mr Young was presented by the patron to Auchterarder. But as a majority of the parishioners were opposed to his settlement, the non-intrusion party declared the presentation to be null and void. Thereon both patron and presentee appealed to the Court of Session, which decreed (1837) that the presbytery proceed to ordain Mr Young. The Court disclaimed any desire or any right to interfere with the Church, or to review or interfere with the decisions of her courts, when acting within her own recognised constitution: only it claimed, as representing the law, a third party, neither Church nor State, the right to decide first, the *legal* point, that, in terms of the compact between the Church and the State, the former had no right to alter the constitution on whose basis she was established, and therefore that passing the Veto Act was *ultra vires* of the Church; and, secondly, the *civil* case between parties within the Church, in which one party complained of being injuriously affected by the illegal proceedings of another. As soon as this decision was given, the non-intrusion party declared that the Church of Scotland was the creature of the State, or was Erastian in constitution, inasmuch as she recognised the right of the State to interfere, and of the civil courts to judge, in matters falling within her proper

sphere and jurisdiction. And the same party declared in the General Assembly of 1838 (being a majority) that the supremacy and sole headship of the Lord Jesus Christ they would assert, and at all hazards defend. When the judgment had been confirmed on appeal by the House of Lords, May 1839, the General Assembly by a large majority passed a resolution pledging the Church implicitly to obey the civil courts in all matters of civil interest, but firmly refusing their control in things spiritual. . . . A second case arose out of the patron and the presentee raising an action for damages against the presbytery, which the Court of Session decided they were entitled to. In the first case it had been decided by the Supreme Civil Court, simply that the presbytery had acted illegally in setting the presentee aside by the Veto Act; and from the injurious effects of this new interpretation (as the non-intrusion party considered it) of the law of patronage, the Church might have been protected by a legislative change in that law. When the negotiations for relief in that way failed, the party desiring it passed in the Assembly of 1842 their "Claim, Declaration, and Protest." . . . Matters were supposed to be made worse than ever by the decision of the House of Lords, confirming on appeal that of the Court of Session in the second Auchterarder case' (article 'Free Church' in *Globe Encyclopaedia*. See also *Church of Scotland, Past and Present*).

Chiefly consisting of one main street, extending north-eastward for over a mile along the great highroad from Stirling to Perth, Auchterarder wears a modern and prosperous aspect. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, gas-works, several hotels, Auchterarder and Smeaton libraries, Young Men's Christian Association, Co-operative Society, Moray Institute, a Freemasons' lodge, and 1 mile SSW a new combination poorhouse for Auchterarder and 15 neighbouring parishes. The principal public buildings are the town-hall and the Aytoun public hall. The former stands near the middle of the town, and, founded in 1872, cost £1600, and has accommodation for 600 persons. The latter was erected (1870-72) as a memorial to the late Captain Aytoun of Glendevon, who introduced the town's water supply in 1832, and cost, with its fountain, more than £2000. The burgh owns about 200 acres of arable land, which was unsuccessfully bored for coal in 1873, yielding instead a splendid flow of excellent water, known as the Coalbore Springs, which have run ever since. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and six commissioners, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892. Places of worship are the parish church (1784-1811), the Free church (1843-45) with a tower 80 feet high, 2 U.P. churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel (1879). A sheriff small debt court sits on the last Monday of January, April, July, and October, and has jurisdiction over the parishes of Auchterarder, Dunning, Glendevon, Blackford, and Trinity Gask; Saturday is market-day; and cattle fairs are held on the first Wednesday of February, May, and December, the last Wednesday of March, and the Wednesday before October Falkirk Tryst, the greatest being the December fair. The manufacture of tartan and galas is a thriving industry; and there are several woollen mills, dyeworks, a brewery, a malt kiln, flour mills, and a saw mill. Pop. (1891) 2524.

The parish contains also the villages of ABERUTHVEN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of the town, and Boreland Park, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S; and it comprises the ancient parish of Aberuthven, annexed some time before the Revolution. Bounded NW and N by Trinity Gask, E by Dunning, S by Glendevon, and W by Blackford, it has an extreme length from N to S of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a width from E to W of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 11,227 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ being separated by a detached portion of Dunning parish, were transferred to that parish by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. The EARN traces the northern boundary, and from it the surface rises southward to the green, pastoral Ochils, attaining 67 feet at the NE angle of the parish, 200 near Coul, 500

just to the SE of the town, 400 by the poorhouse, 1250 in Craig Rossie and Beld Hill, 1000 near Upper Cloan, 1096 in Black Mallet, 1306 in Muckle Law, 1559 in Corb Law, 1582 in Sim's Hill, 1594 in Steele's Knowe, and 1552 in Carlownie Hill, these 4 last culminating on the south-eastern or the southern border. Ruthven Water, rising in the SE of Blackford parish on the western slope of the Seat (1408 feet), flows first north-north-westward through Glen Eagles to Tullibardine Castle, thence north-north-eastward past Kincardine Castle, and so on through Auchterarder parish to its confluence with the Earn, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Aberuthven, after a course of some $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At 3 furlongs SW of Auchterarder station, or just beyond the confines of the parish, its narrow dell is spanned by a splendid eight-arched railway viaduct, 498 feet long and 98 high; and, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of this, its principal affluent, the Pairney Burn, winding $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward from Corb Law, and itself receiving the Coul Burn (2 miles long) from Sim's Hill, is crossed by another viaduct of 2 successive arches, the upper one carrying the railway over, and the lower the Dunning road. Trap rocks form the main mass of the hills, and intersect the low country with dykes; while sandstone of various kinds, some of them quarried for building purposes, abounds through the centre and the N, where limestone also is found. Coal has been sought without success; but agate, chalcedony, jasper, and other precious minerals are fairly plentiful among the skirts of the hills. The soil is various—clayey loam in the N, sandy in the E, and a rich black loam near the town; nearly one-half of the entire area is pasture or waste, and plantations cover some 300 acres. On the summit and western slope of Beld Hill are traces of ancient encampments, outposts probably of the Roman station at Ardoch; and other antiquities are the ruins of Malcolm's castle, of ABERUTHVEN church, and of the old parish church of Auchterarder, which, standing $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of the town, was dedicated to St Mungo or Kentigern, and was either of Norman or First Pointed origin. Auchterarder House in Elizabethan, and Colearn in Scottish Baronial style, are both of modern erection; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 14 of between £100 and £500, 13 of from £50 to £100, and 54 of from £20 to £50. Auchterarder is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's income is £250. Under the school-board there are the 3 public schools of Auchterarder (an Elizabethan structure, erected in 1875 at a cost of £2000), Townhead, and Aberuthven, and a charity school (now closed), founded by John Sheddan, Esq., of Lochie, in 1811, to furnish free education to 12 poor children, and endowed with land of £1000 value. With respective accommodation for 296, 100, and 153 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 175, 149, and 61, and grants of £141, 2s., £143, 14s. 6d., and £40, 17s. Valuation (1891-92) £17,735, 16s. Pop. (1755) 1194, (1801) 2042, (1831) 3132, (1861) 4208, (1871) 3795, (1881) 3648, (1891) 3494.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 47, 1869.

The presbytery of Auchterarder comprehends Ardoch, Auchterarder, Blackford, Comrie, Crieff, Crieff West church (*quoad sacra*), Dunning, Foulis-Wester, Gask, Glendevon, Madderty, Monzie, Monzievaird and Strowan, Muthill, Trinity Gask, and St Fillans. Pop. (1891) 18,567, of whom 4886 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in that year, the sums raised by the above 16 congregations amounting to £2657. The Free Church, too, has a presbytery of Auchterarder, whose churches at Aberuthven, Auchterarder, Blackford, Braico, Comrie, Crieff, Dunning, Madderty, Monzie, and Muthill had 2544 communicants in 1891.

Auchterderran, a hamlet and a parish of SW Fife. The hamlet stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of CARDENDEN station, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ NE of LOCHGELLY, a town with a head post office and another station, lying within the western border of this parish. The latter is bounded N by Kinross-shire and Kinglassie, E by Kinglassie and Dysart, SE by Kirkealdy and Abbotshall, S by Auchtertool, SW by Beath, and W by Ballingray. With a very irregular outline, rudely resembling a cross, it has a length from E to W of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a width from N to S of

from 3 furlongs to 4½ miles, and an area of 7968½ acres, of which 150½ are water. Some 60 acres of the parish of Ballingry, near Spittal, that were surrounded by Auchterderran parish, were transferred to the latter by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. Loch Gelly (6½ × 3½ furlongs) lies on the Auchtertool border, and sends off a rivulet to the ORE, a sluggish stream, which winds along a low alluvial plain, traversed by the Dunfermline branch of the North British railway.

Colquhally and the Sillertoun,
Pitcairn and Bowhill,
Should clear their haughs ere Lammas spates
The Ore begin to fill—

so the rhyme warns four farms in Auchterderran, and the warning is wholesome enough, since the Ore very readily overflows its banks. N and S of it hills rise to a height of 400 and 500 feet above sea-level, points of elevation being Charleston (344 feet), Harelaw (445), Auchterderran hamlet (287), Wester Colquhally (504), Lochgelly House (500), and Muirhead (437). The soil, mixed clay and sand, or black earth resting upon trap, is principally cold and stiff, yet there are large well-cultivated farms. Woods occupy some 520 acres; and the entire surface is parcelled out into arable and pasture lands, plantations, limestone quarries, coal and ironstone mines, thoroughfares, etc. The mining interest is very extensive; and a number of collieries, belonging chiefly to the Carboniferous Limestone series, are at work, that of Lochgelly being noteworthy for the great fire of 1870-71. A ruin, named Carden Tower, near the SE border, is the only antiquity. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 13 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 21 of from £20 to £50. For ecclesiastical and school-board purposes, Auchterderran forms one *quoad sacra* parish, and Lochgelly another, both in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The ancient church of Auchterderran was given by Fothad, last Bishop of Alban (1059-93), to God, St Serf, and the hermit Culdees of Lochleven; the present building was erected at the hamlet in 1789, and extended in 1891; its minister's income is £306. The public school, with accommodation for 403 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 228, and a grant of £229, 17s. 6d. Valuation (1891-92) £19,452, 15s. Pop. of *quoad sacra* portion (1871) 1623, (1881) 1747, (1891) 2042; of entire parish (1811) 2403, (1841) 3352, (1871) 4017, (1881) 4332, (1891) 6185, of whom 3958 were in Lochgelly burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Auchtergaven (Gael. *uachdar-gamhainn*, 'upland of the yearling cattle'), a village and a parish in the Strath-tay district of Perthshire. The village of Auchtergaven or Bankfoot stands at 226 feet above sea-level, on the Corral Burn, a little above its confluence with the Garry, and on the highroad from Perth to Dunkeld, and is 3¼ miles NNW of Luncarty station on the Highland railway, this being 4¼ miles N by W of Perth. A modern place, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, gas-works, and several inns, at one of which the Queen changed horses, 7 Sept. 1842. Here, too, are the parish church, an oblong building with a tower, ceating nearly 1200, and erected about 1812; a Free and a U.P. church, and a Roman Catholic chapel; a public hall; and a public school, which, with accommodation for 312 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 167, and a grant of £176, 13s. 6d. Weaving is the staple industry, many of the inhabitants being employed in the neighbouring Airleywright linen works.

The parish contains also the etation and most of the village of STANLEY, at its south-eastern angle, 3¾ miles ESE of Bankfoot, and the hamlet of Waterloo, 1½ mile NNW; and it comprises the small old parish of Logie-bridge, annexed in 1618 and again about 1647. It is bounded N and NE by Little Dunkeld; E by Kinclaven, parted from it by the Benehich Burn; SE for 1¼ mile by the winding TAY, separating it from Cargill and St Martins, and by Redgorton; S by Moneydie; SW by Monzie; and NW by little Dunkeld. It has an extreme

length from NW to SE of about 9 miles, and an extreme width of 3½ miles. A detached portion of the parish situated at Moneydierger, in the south of the parish of Moneydie, and comprising 121½ acres, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Moneydie, and another part of the parish—that adjoining the detached part of Redgorton parish—was transferred to the parish of Monzie, while to Auchtergaven was transferred the detached part of Methven parish situated at Tullybeagles, and comprising 2823 acres. The Benshiel, the confluent GARRY and ORDIE, the SHOOHIE, and lesser burns, all take a SE or ESE course towards the Tay; and the surface accordingly in the WNW direction has an altitude above sea-level of 107 feet at Newmill, 207 near Loak, 282 at Rashiey, 392 near Tully-belton House, 464 near Corrielea, 1022 near Drumquhar, and 1493 in Creag na Criche; in the NW, of 230 feet near Stanley, 320 near Ardonachie, 378 near Coulterrenny, 429 near Muirlands, 578 at Upper Obney, and 1323 in the Obney Hills. The tract along the Tay ends in bold rocky banks; and a spit from it crosses the river's bed near Stanley, forming the celebrated Linn of Campsie. Cairn-leith Moss in the NE was once a dismal waste, a robbers' fastness, and the spot where legal retribution was signally dealt upon Highland caterans; but it has been so drained, planted, and otherwise improved as well to harmonise with what Scott described as 'one of the loveliest and richest views of Scotland—the NW opening of Strathmore.' The rocks of the hills are clay-slate and grey-wacke, with masses of quartz and roofing slates, both blue and grey; those in the S are chiefly Devonian; and close-grained sandstone, greenish and taking a fine polish, is quarried here. The soils are various, but may be generally described as sandy loam, mixed with gravel or small stones. Antiquities are St Bride's Well, marking the site of Logie-bridge church, 1½ mile SW of Bankfoot, a stone circle, standing stoues at three different points, and a court hill. Thomas Nairne of Mukkersy had a charter of the lands of Auchtergaven in 1605; his grandson, Robert Nairne of Strathord (d. 1683), was, for loyalty in the Great Rebellion, created Lord Nairne in the peerage of Scotland in 1681. John, the third lord (1691-1777), was out in the '15, and again in the '45; on the second occasion he had just done building Nairne House, near Loak, to which in September he welcomed Prince Charles Edward, and which three years later was wholly demolished by the Duke of Athole, its purchaser. The forfeited title was restored in 1824 to William Murray Nairne (1757-1830), husband of Carolina Oliphant of GASK; with William, their son, it became extinct in 1837, but was again revived in 1874 in favour of Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne. Robert Nicoll (1814-37), styled 'Scotland's second Burns' by Ebenezer Elliot, was born at Little Tullybelton farm, and records how 'the memories o' his father's hame and its kindly dwellers a'

'Are twined wi' the stanes o' the silver burn
An' its fairy crooks and hays,
That onward sang 'neath the gowden hroom
Upon bonnie Ordie braes!—

those braes where a boy he tended cattle, as is told in the touching memoir prefixed to the latest and best edition of his *Poems* (Paisley, 1877). The principal residences are Stanley House, Airleywright, and Tully-belton House, at whose predecessor (then owned by Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie) the great Marquis of Montrose arrived in disguise, to enter on his campaign of 1644-45. Baroness Nairne, the Duke of Athole, Sir Archibald Drummond-Stewart, and two others, hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards; 3 proprietors hold between £100 and £200, 2 between £50 and £100, and 10 between £20 and £50. In 1877 STANLEY was created into a *quoad sacra* parish; the remainder of Auchtergaven is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and eynod of Perth and Stirling, its minister's income being £271. Valuation of civil parish (1891-92) £13,155, 11s. 7d. Pop. thereof (1755) 1677, (1831) 3417, (1871) 2141, (1881) 2194, (1891) 2092; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 1338, (1891) 1268.—*Ord. Sur.*, eh. 48, 1868.

Auchterhouse, a village and a parish of SW Forfarshire. The village or Kirkton of Auchterhouse, occupying a central position, has a post office under Dundee, and, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW, a station with telegraph office on the Caledonian, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dundee and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Newtyle. At it stands the parish church, described in Mui's *Characteristics of Old Church Architecture* (Edinb. 1861):—'Erected in 1630 on the site of a decayed church, as appears by some fragments of tracery and other carved work lying about, it consists of chancel, 27 feet by 21 feet 5 inches, nave, 56 feet 7 inches by 33 feet, and a square tower at the W end. All the windows are square-topped, and of three lights, except the E one, which is of two lights and placed in the gable. The chancel doorway is also flat-headed, that in the nave is of semi-classic character, with a three-centred arch, impost, and moulded jambs. On the N side both divisions of the church are blank. The chancel arch is acutely pointed, and may possibly be a remnant of the older building, though it has nothing of the patched appearance of an ancient fabric remodelled.' This the last specimen of early church architecture in Scotland contains some 400 sittings, and has a mortuary chapel of the Airlie family.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Dronley near the S, and of Boniton near the NW, border. It is bounded N by Glamis, E by Glamis, Tealing, and Mains, S by Liff and Perthshire, W by Lundie, and NW by Newtyle. It had a land area of 5708 acres previous to 1891, when the two detached portions of the parishes of Caputh and Tealing (of 285 and 195 acres respectively) were added to it by the Boundary Commissioners. The southern border is traced by a rivulet, which, flowing eastward out of Lundie, unites near Dronley with the Dronley Burn to form the DIGHTY; and from a point near the confluence of these two streams the surface rises northward and north-westward up to the Sidlaw Hills—to 552 feet at 3 furlongs SE of the Kirkton, 1399 feet in Auchterhouse Hill at the NE angle of the parish, and 950 feet in a summit behind East Mains, $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs from the western boundary. About five-eighths of the entire area are under cultivation, one-fourth is under wood, and one-twelfth in hill pasture; the cultivated portion having for the most part a soil of black mould over a stratum of till or clay, or a bed of marl incumbent upon rock, and mixed in some places with sand. The rocks are chiefly Devonian, even in the hills, but there are intersected by trap dykes or overlaid with expanded trap; and sandstone is worked by two stone merchants. 'Weems,' or ancient cave-dwellings, occur, and in one of them were found a quern, some bones, and a brass ring. The fine old baronial mansion of Auchterhouse, 1 mile SW of the Kirkton, is a seat of the Earl of Airlie, who holds more than half of the rental of the whole parish, three other proprietors dividing most of the remainder; near it are fragments of a castle, said to have belonged to a Sir John Ramsay, and to have been visited by Wallace on his landing at Montrose with French auxiliaries. In the words of an old metrical record—

'Good Sir John Ramsay, and the Ruthven true,
Barclay and Bisset, with men not a few,
Do Wallace meet,—all canty, keen, and crouse,
And with three hundred march to Ochterhouse.'

Auchterhouse is in the presbytery of Dundee and synd of Angus and Mearns. Its minister's income is £341. The one public school, with accommodation for 168 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 78, and a grant of £67, 17s. 6d. Valuation (1891-92) £6551, 9s.; of railways and waterworks, £3476. Pop. (1881) 661, (1891) 532.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Auchterless (Gael. *uachdàr-shlios*, 'upper side'), a village and a parish on the NW border of Aberdeenshire. The village or Kirkton has a central position upon the left bank of the Ythan, 3 miles SW of Auchterless station on the Inveramsay-Banff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway; which station, lying just beyond the NE angle of the parish, 4 miles S by E of Turriff, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Aberdeen, has a telegraph office. At the village are a post office under

Turriff, the manse (1867), and the parish church (1780; wing added, 1835; 650 seats); the Free church stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW.

The parish contains also the hamlet of Badenscoth, 2 miles SSW of Kirkton of Auchterless and 3 NNW of Rothie Norman station, with a post office under the latter place. It is bounded N by Turriff, E and SE by Fyvie, S by Rayne and Culsalmond, W by Forgue, and NW by Banffshire. It has an extreme length from N to S of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a breadth from E to W of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and a land area of 16,826 acres. The YTHAN, entering the parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its source in Forgue, flows $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward, next strikes 5 miles north-north-eastward to the old castle of Towie, and, thence bending southward, forms for 2 miles the eastern boundary, descending in this course from about 500 to 134 feet above sea-level. One affluent, Pittdoulis Burn, traces the northern boundary; another, Rothie Burn, the southern; and a third, Garries Burn, flows through the north-western half of the parish to Knockleith. On either side of the Howe of Auchterless the surface rises into rounded hills, rarely too steep for cultivation; and points of altitude from E to W are Seggat (420 feet) Thomastown (490), Gordonstown Hill (582), Blackford or Drumsinnie Hill (649), Braestairie (678), and Berryhill of Logie (850). Everywhere resting on greywacke, the soil of the uplands is a thin slaty clay, better for cereals and roots than for grass; but on the lower slopes and along the howe are clay loams of considerable fertility. Plantations cover some 500 acres, and are mostly young upon Seggat, Thomastown, and Knockleith; but the firs and larches of Hatton, Templand, and Badenscoth, and the ash trees by the church, are of older growth. Antiquities are Glenmellan camp at the western border, a parallelogram of nearly 130 acres, and probably of Roman construction (Roy's *Mil. Ants.*, pl. li.); a triple stone circle on the Kirkhill or Berryhill of Logie; remains of three 'Picts' houses; the 'Cumines trench' or camp (A.D. 1308); the artificial Moat Head, seat of the old baronial courts; a Gallows Hill; and, at Seggat, a ruined chapel and well of Our Lady. The chief residences are Knockleith, Badenscoth, Hatton, and Templand; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 holds between £100 and £500, and 1 between £20 and £50. Auchterless is in the presbytery of Turriff and synd of Aberdeen; its minister's income is £339. There are four schools under the board—two for boys and two for girls at Badenscoth and the Kirkton. With a total accommodation for 450 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 279, and total grants amounting to £264, 15s. Valuation according to the latest returns, £14,771, 13s. 5d. Pop. (1831) 1701, (1871) 1971, (1881) 2144, (1891) 1853.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Auchtermuchty (Gael. *uachdàr-muic*, 'upper land of the wild sow'), a town and a parish of NW Fife. The town is divided by the Loverspool, a tiny affluent of the Eden, into two nearly equal portions; and has a station on the Fife and Kinross section of the North British, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Kinross, $33\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Stirling, $4\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of Ladybank Junction, $10\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Cupar, and 42 N of Edinburgh (*viâ* the Forth Bridge). It was made a royal burgh in 1517, and confirmed in its rights in 1595, but had ceased to return a member to Parliament some time before the Union; and, becoming bankrupt in 1816, it suffered the sequestration of all its corporation property, except town-house, jail, steeple, bell, and customs. Governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, a procurator-fiscal, a town-clerk, and 8 councillors, it has sheriff small debt courts on the second Monday of January, April, July, and October; a weekly corn market is held on Monday; and there are cattle, horse, and sheep fairs on the first Monday of February, the last Monday of April, the second Monday of July, and the first Monday of October and December. With three main streets and several lanes, Auchtermuchty is irregularly built, but of late years has been considerably improved, and commands fine views of the East and West Lomond Hills, which, distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S and

4 miles SW, are 1471 and 1713 feet high. It was the birthplace of the Rev. John Glas (1698-1773), founder of the sect of Glasites; but it is better known by the famous old ballad of *The Wife of Auchtermuchty*, wrongly ascribed to James V. There are a town-hall; the Victoria Hall, erected in 1865 for lectures, concerts, and public meetings; the People's Institute, comprising reading, recreation, and temperance refreshment rooms; Auchtermuchty Reading Room and Stark Library; a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; branches of the Bank of Scotland and Union Bank; a savings bank, and insurance agencies; gas-works; 2 hotels; and agricultural and horticultural societies. Places of worship are the parish church (built 1780; enlarged 1838; and seating 900), a Free, 2 U.P. (North and South), and a Baptist church; and the North and South public schools, with respective accommodation for 194 and 135 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 120 and 106, and grants of £105, 14s. and £64, 16s. The industrial works comprise a bleachfield, an extensive distillery, 2 malt kilns, a scale-beam and weighing-machine factory, and linen factories. The weaving of diapers, huckabacks, sheetings, etc. (chiefly by handloom), has long been the staple industry; there



Seal of Auchtermuchty.

are now some 600 looms in the town, and 200 more in the parish. Burgh valuation (1891-92) £2438, 12s. Pop. of royal burgh (1871) 1082, (1881) 824, (1891) 665.

The parish, which also contains the village of DUNSHELT, is bounded N by Perthshire, E by Collessie, S by Falkland and Strathmiglo, W by Strathmiglo and Abernethy. Its length from NW to SE is 4½ miles; its greatest breadth from E to W is 2½ miles; and its area is 3533 acres, of which 3¼ are water. Three streams flow eastward—Beggars Burn along most of the northern boundary, Barroway Burn through the southern interior, and the river EDEN, near or upon the southern border; and from this last the surface rises north-westward to the Ochils—from 137 feet above sea-level at a point near Dunsheelt to 554 feet at Mairsland, 898 in Pitlorn Wood on the western boundary, and 843 in the north-western angle of the parish. The soil of the lowlands is fertile and well cultivated, that in the SE being deep rich alluvium, part of a plain that formerly was often flooded in winter, but is now as well-drained and luxuriant a district as any almost in Scotland; the soil of the uplands is light, but sharp and valuable for grass. About 220 acres are under wood. Myres Castle, ½ mile S by E of the town, is the only considerable mansion. It was long the residence of the Moncrieffs of Reddie, and was greatly enlarged about 1828. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 12 of from £50 to £100, and 36 of from £20 to £50. Auchtermuchty is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the minister's income is £317. Valuation (1891-92) £8003, 0s. 10d. Pop. of entire parish (1811) 2403, (1841) 3352, (1871) 2958, (1881) 2322, (1891) 2002.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Auchterneed, a hamlet in Fodderty parish, Ross and Cromarty shires, which furnishes lodgings to visitors at the neighbouring STRATHPEFFER Spa. It has a post office under Dingwall, and a station on the Highland railway.

Auchtertool (Gael. *uaichtar-tuill*, 'above the hollow'), a village and a parish of SW Fife. The village stands 3 miles S of Cardenden station, 4¼ W of Kirkcaldy, and the same from Kinghorn; it has a post office under Kirkcaldy and a large distillery.

The parish is bounded N by Auchterderran, NE by Abbotshall, E and SE by Kinghorn, S and SW by Aberdour, and NW by Beath. Its length from ENE to WSW varies between 1½ mile and 3¾ miles, its breadth between 7 furlongs and 1¼ mile; and its area is 2755½ acres, of which 17¾ are water. The surface rises westward to the Cullalo Hills, attaining 420 feet above sea-level near the ruined baronial mansion of HALLYARDS in the E, 430 at 2 furlongs S of the village, 556 at 3 furlongs NW of the church, 526 at Pilkhambrae in the SW, and 438 in the NW, 7 furlongs ENE of Cowdenbeath station. These heights, which fall off steeply to the S, command fine eastward views of the Isle of May, the Bass, and North Berwick Law. Two streams flow eastward, Doonachy Burn through the interior, and Bottom Burn along the southern boundary; in the E, near Hallyards, is Carmilla Loch (2×1 furl.); and the south-western corner of LOCH GELLY lies within the northern border. Trap, sandstone, and limestone have all been quarried, and coalpits opened in the NW angle of the parish; its soils are variously loam, clayey, and mossy. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 holds between £100 and £500, 1 between £50 and £100, and 3 hold between £20 and £50. Auchtertool is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The church, ¾ mile WSW of the village, was repaired in 1833, and seats 230; the minister's income is £182. A public school, with accommodation for 143 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 94, and a grant of £75, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1881-82) £7788, 11s. 5d., (1891-92) £6419, 6s. 9d. Pop. (1831) 527, (1861) 609, (1871) 529, (1881) 706, (1891) 721.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Auchtertyre, a hamlet in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, ¾ mile W of Newtyle village. Near it are traces of a small square camp, supposed to have been formed by Montrose's army during the civil wars.

Auchtow. See ACHTOW.

Auckingill. See AUCHINGILL.

Augustus, Fort (Gael. *Cilla-chuimcin*, 'the cell or church of Cumin,' probably the 'Cumineus albus' who was abbot of Iona 657-669), a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Ness, and on the right bank of the Caledonian Canal, by which it is 33½ miles SW of Inverness, and 31¼ NE of Fort William. It has a post office under Inverness, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a first-class hotel, and a fair on the Monday before the second Wednesday of June. There are an Established church, a Free church, and St Peter's Roman Catholic church (1840); a board school, with accommodation for 100 children, an average attendance (1891) of 67, and a grant of £81, 4s. 6d., and a Roman Catholic school. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking, of the village (1891) 611; of registration district of Fort Augustus or ABERTARFF (1871) 897, (1881) 872, (1891) 930.

To overawe the disaffected clans, a barrack was built in 1716 on the peninsula beyond the village, with the Oich salmon river on its NW, and the Tarrf on its SE side, in front the deep waters of Loch Ness. As strengthened and enlarged in 1730 by General Wade, who named it Fort Augustus out of compliment to William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, it was a square work, capable of accommodating 300 men, with a bastion at each angle mounting 12 six-pounders, and with a ditch, covert-way, and glacis. In March 1746 it was taken and dismantled by the insurgents after a two days' siege, a shell from a neighbouring height having caused the explosion of its powder magazine; in May its eponymous hero, Cumberland, formed a camp at it, to which, among other prisoners,

Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, was carried in a litter. Restored to more than its former strength, it was occupied by a garrison down to the Crimean War; in 1857 it was sold for £5000 to the late Lord Lovat, whose son, the fifteenth lord, presented it in 1876 to the Fathers of the English Benedictine congregation, along with 16 acres of land, and the rental for 19 years of Borlum farm, an adjacent holding of 200 acres. On 13 Sept. 1876 the Marquis of Ripon laid the foundation-stone of a college, monastery, and hospice; the college was opened on 16 Oct. 1878, and on 24 to 26 Aug. 1880 the buildings, so far as they were then completed, were inaugurated by a solemn triduo. They occupy four sides of a quadrangle, 100 feet square—the college on the N; the hospice, with thirty bedrooms, on the W; the monastery, for forty monks, on the E; and on the S a magnificent church, with an octagonal chapter house, which was consecrated in 1890. Fine cloisters run right round the quadrangle, and open here into a noble scriptorium furnished with a printing-press, and capable of accommodating 12,000 volumes; the total cost of the entire pile has been close on or over £100,000. A Scottish baronial tower, with clock and nine bells, rising from the college to a height of 110 feet; over the monastery is another tower, 140 feet high; and the 15 windows of the refectory are filled with the arms of benefactors—Lords Lovat, Bute, Norfolk, Ripon, Stafford, Herries, Denbigh, and Beaumont, Mr Hunter Blair, and others. The whole is in Early English style, from designs by Mr J. Hanson and Messrs Pugin & Pugin; and, girt by terraced pleasure-grounds, and set among wooded mountains, lake, and streams, St Benedict's may vie with the grandest religious foundations of pre-Reformation days. Its college, associated with Glasgow University, is designed to provide a liberal education for 100 sons of Catholic gentlemen; is divided into a preparatory, an intermediate, and a high school; and is furnished with halls, dormitories, library, billiard room, etc. Besides the usual course in classics and science, instruction is given in land-surveying, geology, agricultural chemistry, and other branches. It remains to be noticed that St Benedict's site was formerly Benedictine property, given in 1232 by Sir John Bisset of Lovat to BEAULY priory, granted by the last prior in 1553 to the sixth Lord Lovat, and forfeited by Alexander MacKenzie of Frasersdale for his part in the '15. The present monastery is an incorporation and a resuscitation of an ancient English and of a still more ancient Scottish Benedictine abbey, both situate on the Continent. The latter was the Scots abbey of St James at Ratisbon, dating from the 11th century; the former was the famous abbey of Lamspring or Lansperg in Hanover, founded as a Benedictine nunnery in the 9th century, and converted into an abbey of English Benedictine monks in 1643.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Auldbar Castle, the seat of Patrick Chalmers, Esq., in the NE angle of Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Brechin. A modernised baronial fortalice, it has a good library, and stands in a finely-planted park. In the extreme S of the parish, some $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the SSE, and 5 miles E of Forfar, is Auldbar Road station, on the Arbroath and Forfar section of the Caledonian.

Auldambus. See ALDCAMBUS.

Auldathie. See ALDCATHIE.

Auldclune, a hamlet in the extreme W of Moulin parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Garry, 2 miles ESE of Blair Athole village, under which it has a post office.

Auldearn (Gael. *alt-jearn*, 'stream of the alder tree'), a village and coast parish of Nairnshire. The village, with a money-order post office and a hotel, stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile inland at 69 feet above sea-level, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of its post-town and railway station, Nairn. A burgh of barony, it holds a cattle and horse fair on 20th June if a Wednesday or Thursday, otherwise on the Wednesday after, and a produce fair on the Tuesday of November after Inverness. Pop. (1891) 364.

The parish is bounded NW, for $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles, by the Moray Firth; E by Dyke, in Morayshire; S by Ardcloch; W by Nairn and the Raitknock portion of Cawdor. It has a length from N to S of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. a

breadth from E to W of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a land area of 14,035 acres. The MUCKLE Burn here winds about 6 miles, first on the southern border of the parish, next across its south-eastern corner, and then on the eastern border; the western interior is traversed by the Auldearn Burn, which, rising in the north-western angle of Ardcloch, and joining the Nairn 1 mile below its mouth, has a total northward and westward course of some 5 miles, and just below Auldearn village itself receives a burn from the SE. Within 3 furlongs of the coast-line Loch Loy ($9 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ fur.) lies at an altitude of 12 feet; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of it is Cran Loch ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ fur.). With a foreshore that widens north-eastward from 1 furlong to 2 miles, and is fringed by the Maviston Sandhills, the northern portion of Auldearn is generally low, and the highest gradient on the $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Highland railway within its bounds is only 129 feet. Further inland the surface becomes more undulating, and rises to 305 feet near Blackhills, 379 near Easter Arr, 423 near Lethen House, 473 near Easter Clune, and 600 in the south-eastern angle of the parish; but nowhere are the hills too steep to plough. The rocks belong chiefly to the strip of Old Red sandstone that borders the Moray Firth, and have been extensively quarried. Marl also abounds; and fir roots and entire trees are found in great quantities in Inshoch Moss. For a distance from the shore of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the W and of 1 mile on the E, the soil is sheer sand, covered with bent; elsewhere it is various, but for the most part fertile, about one-third of the entire area being arable, one-fourth under woods and plantations, and four-elevenths pasture or waste. Antiquities are two stone circles, the ruins of Inshoch Castle, and vestiges of that of Moyness. According to later chronicles it was in Auldearn that Donald, King of Alban, fell in battle with the Danes (900), and that Malcolm his son was slain by the men of Moray (954); but Skene, out of older records, proves these events to have taken place at Dunnottar and Fetteresso (*Celt. Scot.*, i. 333, 364). Of one engagement at least this parish certainly has been the scene, since just to the S of the village was fought, on 9 May 1645, the battle of Auldearn, Montrose's fourth victory over the Covenanters. The general of the latter, John Hurry or Urry, surprised and pursued to Inverness, had there obtained reinforcements that, swelling his army to 400 horse and 3500 foot, emboldened him to offer battle to the Marquis's 1700, 250 of whom were cavalry. Lured from its strong position, the Royalist right under Kolkitto was retiring from the charge in great disorder, when Drummond, who commanded Hurry's horse, by wheeling unskilfully, broke the ranks of his own infantry. Montrose at this crisis charged with his whole force, and the Highland rush proved irresistible. The veterans only (some 1200 strong) attempted to withstand it manfully, while the new levies fled in consternation, and were chased several miles by Lord Gordon's cavalry. The losses on both sides were variously estimated—the Royalists' at from 15 to 200 men, of whom Captain Macdonald and William Macpherson of Invereschie were the only persons of mark; the Covenanters' at from 1000 to 3000, including Col. Campbell of Lawers, Sir John and Sir Gideon Murray, Col. James Campbell, and 87 married Frasers. Drummond for his blunder or his treachery was tried by court-martial and shot; Hurry drew off his shattered army, and joining Baillie, shared with him eight weeks later in the defeat of ALFORD (see vol. i., pp. 209-212 of Keltie's *Hist. of the Scottish Highlands*). The principal residences are BOATH House, 3 furlongs north of the village, and Lethen House, near the southern boundary; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of from £20 to £50. Auldearn is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray. Its parish church is situated at the village, and was built in 1757 in place of an older structure, dedicated to St Colm, and anciently held by the sub-dean of Elgin cathedral. This is an ill-proportioned, oblong edifice, with 477 sittings, and a graveyard containing several interesting monuments of Hurry's followers, of the Hays of Lochloy and Moyness, and of Nairn townsmen.

most of whom (the fishing class only excepted) have their burial places here. The minister's income is £296. There are also a Free church, 1 mile S of the village, and Moyness U.P. church at Boghole, 3½ miles E, the latter built about 1780, repaired in 1817, and seating 353. The two public schools of Auldearn and Moyness, with respective accommodation for 167 and 77 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 112 and 33, and grants of £117, 17s. 6d. and £42, 9s. 6d. Valuation, £10,091, 15s. 5d. Pop. (1831) 1653, (1861) 1328, (1871) 1279, (1881) 1292, (1891) 1315.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Aulderg, a burn in Dallas parish, Elginshire, running to the river Lossie.

Auldfield, a section of Pollokshaws town in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire. The *quoad sacra* parish church of Pollokshaws is here, bore originally the name of Auldfield chapel of ease, was built in 1840 and is a neat edifice with a spire.

Auldgrainig, a hamlet in Moulin parish, Perthshire, on the river Garry, at the mouth of Glen-Girnaig, contiguous to the N end of the Pass of Killiecrankie, 4 miles NNW of Pitlochry.

Auldgrith, a place in the southern angle of Closeburn parish, Dumfriesshire, on the river Nith and on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 8 miles NW by N of Dumfries. It has a bridge over the Nith, a station on the railway, a good inn, and a post office under Dumfries, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. A famous old three-trunked tree, called the Three Brethren, stood near it, but has been destroyed. The adjacent reach of the valley of the Nith, for about 2 miles, is contracted to the narrowness of almost a gorge, and exhibits views of singular picturesqueness.

Auldgrande. See AULTGRANDE.

Auld-hill, a hill in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, crowned with remains of a circular building, which probably was occupied as a watch-tower.

Auldhouse, a hamlet, with a public school, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, 3 miles S by W of the village of East Kilbride.

Auldhouse, a burn in the E of Renfrewshire, rising in Mearns parish, and running about 5½ miles north-eastward past Thornliebank village to the White Cart at Pollokshaws.

Auldkirk. See INNERKIP.

Auldmuir, a place, with extensive limeworks, in Dalry parish, Ayrshire.

Auldna, a mineral tract, with excellent worked coal, in the upper part of New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

Auldnaachurn and **Auldnaeuish**, two burns in Dallas parish, Elginshire, running to the Lossie.

Auldtown. See ALTON.

Auld Water. See OLD WATER.

Auld Wick Castle, an old baronial fortalice in Wick parish, Caithness, surmounting a dismal chasm in cliffs at the S side of the entrance of Wick Bay, 1¼ mile SE of Wick. It belonged, in the beginning of the 14th century, to Sir Reginald de Cheyne, passed to the Oliphants, the Earls of Caithness, the Dunbars, and Lord Duffus; is now dismantled and ruinous; forms an excellent landmark to mariners, and is commonly called by them 'the Aul' Man o' Wick.'

Auld Wives' Lift, a famous cromlech in Baldernock parish, SW Stirlingshire, 1 mile NNE of the church, and 3 miles WSW of Lennoxtown. A trilith or complete cromlech, it consists of three stones only—two of nearly equal length supporting the huge topstone, a block of basalt 18 feet long, 11 broad, and 7 thick. Through the narrow triangular space between the three stones every stranger must creep, if, runs the rustic creed, he would not die childless; and those stones, he is told, were brought hither by three old women in their aprons, for a wager which should bear the heaviest load. Then from the top, though barely 400 feet above sea-level, he may look right across the island from firth to firth, see the smoke of one steamer entering the Clyde, and of another below Grangemouth in the Forth. See

Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, and Nimmo's *Stirlingshire*.

Aulich, a hamlet in Fortingal parish, Perthshire, on the N side of Loch Rannoch, at the mouth of a burn of its own name, 3½ miles W of Kinloch Rannoch.

Aultandow. See ALTANDO.

Aultanfhiiler or **Fiddlers' Burn**, a brook in the NE of Inverness-shire, running along the boundary between Inverness and Petty parishes.

Aultbea, a coast hamlet in Poolewe *quoad sacra* parish, W Ross-shire. It has a post office, an inn, a schoolhouse, an Established mission church (1891), a Free church, and fairs on the Friday before the first Tuesday of July and the Wednesday in October before Beaully; with Glasgow it communicates by steamboat.

Ault-Gheallaidh. See ALDYONLIE.

Aultgrande or **Altgraat**, a rivulet of the E side of Ross-shire. It issues from Loch Glass; runs east-south-eastward, about 7 miles, along the boundary between Alesn and Kiltearn parishes; passes through a profound, narrow, bosky chasm, seeming to have been formed by the stroke of an earthquake; makes, in its progress, a series of romantic caeteracts and cascades; falls into the Cromarty Firth, about 1 mile NE of Kiltearn village; and, when swollen by heavy rains, is frequented by finnocks, sea-trout, and a few salmon.

Aultguish, a burn-torrent in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, in the Forest of Ruisky, down the precipitous alpine mountains of Mealfourvounie, to the NW side of Loch Ness, nearly opposite the famous Fall of Foyers. It makes, in one place, a sheer leap of at least 100 feet; and, as seen from Loch Ness, it looks like a long white ribbon, streaked and figured with the intervening trees.

Aultkollie, a very deep, tortuous, and romantic gully, traversed by a burn, on the coastward side of Loth parish, Sutherland.

Aultmore. See ALTMORE.

Aultnacaillich, a place in Durness parish, Sutherland, in Stratbmore, 18 miles SSE of Durness village. It was the birthplace of Robert Calder Mackay (1714-78), commonly called Rob Donn ('Brown Robert'), regarded as the Burns of the Northern Highlands. A fine waterfall is on one side of it; and the famous tower or round burg of Dornadilla on the other. A neat monument to Rob Donn, with inscriptions in Gaelic, English, Latin, and Greek, was erected in Durness churchyard in 1829.

Aultnaharrow. See ALTNAHARRA.

Aultnancarrach, a burn of E Ross-shire, running into the Aultgrande rivulet. Productive lead ore has been found on its banks.

Aultsigh, a burn on the boundary between Urquhart and Glenmoriston, in the united parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire. Issuing from a lakelet on the lofty western shoulder of Mealfourvounie (2284 feet), it tumbles and leaps down a rocky channel to the base of a precipice nearly 1500 feet high; is screened in its progress by beetling cliffs and wooded acclivities; makes two beautiful falls, one about midway down its course, the other near its mouth, both under shades of thick foliage; and passes into Loch Ness at a point 2½ miles NE of Invermoriston. A rocking-stone, about 20 feet in circuit, movable by two persons, is on the mountain shoulder SW of the burn. A memorable conflict between a party of the Macdonalds of Glen-garry, and a party of the Mackenzies of Ross-shire, was fought on the burn in the early part of the 17th century, and is commemorated in a celebrated pibroch, 'The Raid of Kil-Christ.'

Auquhirie, an estate, with a mansion, in the W of Dunnottar parish, Kincardineshire.

Ausdale, a hamlet and a burn in Latheron parish, Caithness. The hamlet lies on the burn, at the N base of the Hill of Ord, 4 miles SW of Berriedale. The burn runs south-eastward, has a course of only about 3 miles, and leaps over a cliff of about 100 feet in depth into the sea.

Auskerry, a small island in Stronsay parish, Orkney, 2½ miles S of Stronsay. It is used chiefly for pasturing sheep and cattle; has remains of an ancient chapel and

of an edifice called Monk's House; is crowned by a light-house, showing a fixed light, visible at the distance of 16 nautical miles; and, at the census of 1891, had 7 inhabitants.

Aven, a modern provincial abbreviation of 'Avona-Porticosa,' the ancient name of the island Sanda in Southend parish, Argyllshire.

Aven, Lanarkshire. See AVON.

Aven or **Avon**, a lake and a river of S Banffshire. The lake lies at the south-western extremity of the county, 22 miles NW of Castleton of Braemar; occupies a stupendous hollow amid the central masses of the Cairngorm Mountains; lies at an elevation of 2250 feet above sea-level; is immediately overhung by the steep and almost mural masses of Cairngorm (4084 feet), Ben Macdhui (4296), and Ben Mheadoin (3883); measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length from SW to NE, and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong in breadth; exhibits scenery of solemn and most impressive grandeur; and abounds in small black trout very different from those of the stream which flows from it. Its water is so clear 'that you can see the fishes hanging in every pool;' at its head is the Sbelter Stone, a sort of cave large enough to accommodate 12 or 15 men, and formed by an immense fallen block of granite resting on two other blocks *in situ*. The river issues from the NE end of the lake; runs first about 9 miles east-north-eastward, next about 13 miles north-north-westward, next about $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles northward; and falls into the Spey at Ballindalloch. It flows mainly within Kirkmichael parish, but its last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles lie within or on the boundary of Inveravon parish; it passes the village of Tomintoul, and has its course partly along a profound mountain glen, partly along a deep ravine, partly along a narrow vale. It rose, in the great floods of 1829, to a height of 23 feet above its usual level in the ravine of Poll-du-ess, and to a height of 6 feet more than in the flood of 1768 at its mouth. It receives the Water of Ailnack, near Tomintoul, Conglass Water, the Burn of Lochy, and, near Drumin Castle, Livet Water. It abounds in trout, and, from June till November, is frequented by salmon. 'The Aven,' says Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, 'flows with so great pellucidity through its deep and dark glen, that many accidents have occurred to strangers by its appearing fordable in places which proved to be of fatal depth. This quality is marked by an old doggerel proverb—

““The Water of Aven runs so clear,
It would beguile a man of a hundred year.””

The Queen and Prince Consort visited Loch Aven, 28 Sept. 1861.—*Ord. Sur.*, sbs. 74, 75, 85, 1876-77.

Aven or **Avon**, a river of Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and Linlithgowshire. It issues from Loch Fanny-side, in Cumbernauld parish; runs about 8 miles eastward through Cumbernauld and Slamannan, and between the latter parish and Muiravonside; then goes about 12 miles, chiefly north-eastward, along the boundary between Stirlingshire and Linlithgowshire to the Firth of Forth about midway between Grangemouth and Borrowstounness. Its chief affluents are Polness Burn and Ballencrief Water, both on its right bank. Much of its course winds along a shallow glen amid softly beautiful scenery; but its entrance into the Firth is along a deep muddy cut through a wide expanse of sands and silts, which lie bare at low water. A splendid aqueduct of the Union Canal and a grand 23-arched viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway span its glen on the boundary between Linlithgow and Muiravonside parishes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Aven-nan-Geren, a stream in Harris island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It is frequented by salmon.

Avernish, a hamlet in the SW of Ross-shire. Its post-town is Lochalsh.

Avich (Gael. *abh-ach*, 'field of the water'), a beautiful little loch in the Dalavich portion of Kilchrean-Dalavich parish, Lorn, Argyllshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Loch Ave, to which it sends off the Avich rivulet. Rudely resembling a triangle, with apex to the WSW, it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs at its foot; lies 311 feet above sea-

level; and is flanked to the N by Cruach Maolachy (1239 feet), Cruach Narrachan (1223), and Meall Odhar (1255), to the S by Càrn Duchara (1407) and Tom an t'Saoir (1191). A ruined castle stands near its head on an islet famous in Fingalian legend; its waters abound in trout, bright bued, well shaped, and two or three to the lb.; but salmon are stopped by a fall upon the rivulet.

Aviemore (Gael. *abh-mor*, 'great water'), a station on the Highland railway in Duthill parish, NE Inverness-shire, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Grantown. Here is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; and 3 furlongs to the N is Aviemore House. The Carrbridge section of the new through line, from Aviemore to Inverness, was opened in July 1892.

Avoch (Gael. *abh-ach*, 'field of the stream'), a village and a parish on the E side of the Black Isle district of Ross and Cromarty. The village stands on a small bay of the Moray Firth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Fortrose, and 9 NN E of Inverness, and has a station on the Black Isle branch of the Highland railway. It carries on an extensive fishery; exports some grain and wood, whilst importing coal, lime, bone-dust, and salt; and has a post office under Inverness, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, a pier, and parish, Free, and Congregational churches. A water supply was introduced to Avoch and Fortrose in 1893. Pop. (1891) 1217.

The parish is bounded N by Rosolis and Rosemarkie, SE by the Moray Firth, S by Munloch Bay, separating it from Knockbain, SW by Kilmuir-Wester, and W by Urquhart. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is 3 miles, and its area is about 8030 acres. The surface, in a general view, is a declination from the lower part of the Ardmearach or Mullbuie broad range of hills to the Moray Firth; but, over the lower half, is crossed by several ridges running parallel to the main range; so that it presents an agreeable diversity of hill and dale. A steep romantic ridge of conglomerate rock extends along the coast from the village to the northern boundary, and is covered with wood and with a rich variety of indigenous plants. A large mass of conglomerate rock occurs also at the entrance of Munloch Bay, and is so completely denuded of soil, and so weathered into small corries and rounded summits as to present a close resemblance to a miniature volcanic hill. The intermediate parts of coast and all the beach are sandy and gravelly. Devonian sandstone and conglomerate rocks predominate; but a high granitic ridge, to the NE and N of the village, has so upheaved them as to tilt their strata into all sorts of irregular inclinations, yet does not, to any great extent, overtop them. The Moray Firth is 5 miles wide here, from Avoch village to Campbelltown; looks, in consequence of the projection of Chanonry Point at Fortrose, like an inland lake; and, with Fort George at one end of its reach beyond Chanonry Point and Inverness at the head of its reach beyond Kessock Ferry, presents a highly picturesque appearance. Avoch Buru rises mainly within the parish, runs to the Firth at Heurietta Bridge close to the village, and has water-power enough to drive a wool-carding mill and 3 corn mills. A beautiful pool, called Littlemillstick, lies near the burn's source; and another sheet of fresh water, Scadden's Loch, lay near the north-eastern boundary, and covered 14 acres, but many years since was drained. Vast improvements in reclamation of waste land, in planting, in building, and in the introduction of the best methods of husbandry, have been effected by Mr James Fletcher, since his purchase in 1864 of the estate of Rosehaugh from Sir James Mackenzie for £145,000. To Rosehaugh he has added the estates of Bennetsfield, Ethie, and Avoch; and on Rosehaugh he has built a fine new mansion in the Renaissance style (*Trans. Highland and Agricultural Society*). Avoch Castle stood on a rocky mound, about 200 feet above sea-level, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the village; appears to have been a structure of great strength; was the death-place of the regent Andrew Moray (1338); belonged afterwards to the Earls of Ross; and passed eventually to the Crown. Arkindeith Tower stood on a hill-side a short way above the offices of Avoch; be-

longed to a castellated mansion of no great antiquity; and is now represented by only the lower or dungeon story. Avoch is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synd of Ross; its minister's income is £282. Two public schools, Avoch and Killen, with respective accommodation for 160 and 84 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 189 and 67, and grants of £200, 7s. and £83, 13s. There is also the Avoch Mackenzie foundation, with accommodation for 110 children, an average attendance (1891) of 81, and a grant of £86, 15s. 6d. Pop. (1891) 1817.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Avon, a river of Lanarkshire, rising upon the Ayrshire boundary, on the southern slope of Distinkhorn Hill (1258 feet), near head sources of the rivers Ayr and Irvine. Thence it runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along the boundary between Ayr and Lanark shires; goes thence north-eastward through Avondale parish and along the boundaries between Stonehouse and Dalserf parishes on the right, and Avondale, Glassford, and Hamilton parishes on the left, to a point near Larkhall; turns there to the NW into Hamilton parish; and runs, in a north-westerly direction, through that parish to the Clyde, at a point 1 mile ENE of the town of Hamilton. Its length of course, inclusive of windings, is about $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It receives Glengavel Water about 2 miles after entering Lanarkshire; Drumclog Burn, about 2 miles further on; Little Calder Water, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Strathaven; and the Kype, its largest tributary, 1 mile SSE of that town, besides a number of lesser burns. It passes within 7 furlongs of Strathaven, and 4 of Stonehouse; and, in the last reaches of its course, flows through the Duke of Hamilton's grounds. It is reckoned one of the best trouting streams in Scotland, and used to be frequented, almost to its source, by salmon. The scenery of its upper reaches is bleak and moorish; that of its central reaches is of various character, and abounds with beauty; and that of its lower reaches is gorgeous and romantic. Its banks, along much of the lower reaches, are alternately bold and precipitous, knolly and broken, softly green and wildly wooded; and at length they become a stupendous tumbling gorge, of similar character to the glen of the Esk at Roslin, but on a grander scale, and superior to every other celebrated sylvan Scottish defile in combinations of romance and power. The crags tower up in many places to the height of 250 or 300 feet; the summits and ledges, and many 'a jutting frieze,' are festooned with shrubs, or crowned with stately timber; and the alternations of recess and abutment, of grandeur and gracefulness, almost speak to the imagination like a colossal copy of Gothic masonry. Half way along this gorge, crowning a rock, nearly 200 feet above the bed of the river, like 'sentinel of fairy land,' stand the ruins of Cadzow Castle, the original seat of the ducal family of Hamilton, destroyed by command of the Regent Moray after the battle of Langside; and on the opposite side of the ravine stands the modern summer-house of Chatelherault, so called from the French dukedom which the Hamiltons possessed, and presenting a fantastic foil to the natural scenery around by its red walls, its four square towers all in a line, its gaudy pinnacles, its globular ornaments, and its rich parterres. The ancient forest of Cadzow or wooded park of the Dukes of Chatelherault, 'when princely Hamiltons' abode ennobled Cadzow's Gothic towers,' had this romantic glen for its centre, and spread out from its mouth over the haugh along the Clyde. Hither arrived James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in frenzied flight, from his assassination of the Regent Moray at Linlithgow; and, here, accordingly is laid the scene of Sir Walter Scott's ballad of *Cadzow Castle*, which tells how a hunting party, headed by the duke, were inspiring one another's fierce party quarrel against the Regent—and how the frantic murderer rode headlong into the midst of them, and

'From gory selle and reeling steed
Sprang the fierce horseman with a bound,
And, reeking from the recent deed,
He dashed his carbine on the ground.'

Sternly he spoke—"Tis sweet to hear
In good greenwood the bugle blown,
But sweeter to revenge's ear
To drink a tyrant's dying groan

'Then speed thee, noble Chatelherault,
Spread to the wind thy banner'd tree;
Each warrior bend his Clydesdale bow;
Moray is fallen, and Scotland's free.'

Avonbridge, a village on the right bank of the Avon, in the NE angle of Slamannan parish, SE Stirlingshire, with a station on the North British, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Falkirk. It has a post office, with money-order and savings bank departments, a U.P. church (1803; 308 sittings), an Evangelical Union chapel, and a public school for Slamannan and Muiravonside conjointly, which, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 86, and a grant of £76, 8s. 6d.

Avondale, a parish at the south-western extremity of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, containing towards its north-eastern angle the post-town of STRATHAVEN, with a station on the Caledonian, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Hamilton, and $19\frac{1}{4}$ (15 by road) SSE of Glasgow. Bounded NW by East Kilbride, N and NE by Glassford, E by Stonehouse and Lesmahagow, S by Muirkirk in Ayrshire, and W by the Ayrshire parishes of Sorn, Galston, and Loudoun, it has a length from N to S of from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a width from E to W of from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 miles, and an area of $37,666\frac{2}{3}$ acres, of which $133\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The AVON, rising in the extreme SW, takes a north-eastward course of 13 miles, first on the boundary with Galston, next through the whole interior, and then on the Stonehouse border, quitting the parish at 2 miles E by N of Strathaven. During this course its principal affluents are Glengavel Water on the right, flowing 5 miles NNW; Calder Water on the left, curving $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N, and tracing, with its sub-affluent the Little Calder, great part of the boundary with East Kilbride; Lochar Water on the right, flowing $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW; KYPE Water on the right, curving $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, first NE, then NNW along the Lesmahagow and the Stonehouse border; and POWMILLAN Burn on the left, curving 7 miles SE through Strathaven, and tracing, with its sub-affluent the Black Burn, the rest of the boundary with East Kilbride. The surface follows the channels of these streams, but has a general south-westward rise, attaining to the left or N of the Avon 805 feet above sea-level at High Coldstream, 624 near Netherfield, 846 near High Hook, 837 near Undergreen, and 933 at Hairshawhill. To the right or S of the Avon are the following eminences, of which those marked with an asterisk culminate on the southern boundary—Craigmuir (632 feet), Burnhead (783), Kypes Rig (1134), Middle Rig (1173), Martinside (1206), Berry Moss (1161), Hawkwood (1251), Side Hill (1411), Harting Rig (1475), Auchengilloch (1511), *Goodbush Hill (1556), Dungavel Hill (1502), Long Bank (1272), Regal Hill (1328), Millstone Rig (1212), Avonside (711), Mill Rig (1096), *Bibblon Hill (1412), *Backend Rig (1122), *Twopenny Knowe (973), Anderside Hill (1033), *Burnt Hill (1109), Little Hartmiddeen (1152), and Hart Hill (1294). The rocks are mainly trap or carboniferous, presenting many interesting phenomena at the junctions of the crupted masses with the strata. There are several limestone quarries, and clay is found for the manufacture of drain tiles; but a shaft that was opened some years ago to a seam of inferior coal, employed in the limekilns, had to be abandoned. The uplands consist of stretch upon stretch of boggy grouse-moor, all naked now, but anciently clothed with the great Caledonian Forest, trunks of whose giant oaks are found from time to time among the mosses near the head of the Avon. The central and north-eastern parts, however, are relatively level and well-cultivated; and Hamilton of Wishaw must have referred to their light, dry soils, when, about 1710, he described this 'great paroch' as 'a plentiful country, especially in grain, and no want of corns' (*Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew*). Somewhat more than one-half of the entire area of the parish is arable; but it is by its dairy-farming that Avondale has long won most celebrity, the farmers of the Strath being

scarcely equalled in fattening calves for the butcher. A Roman road, running parallel to the Avon, is traceable for 2½ miles, from Lochlar Mill to Sandford; AUCHENGILLOCH in the S, and DRUMCLOG in the W, make Avondale famous in the annals of the Covenanters. Its local annals are thus epitomised by Hamilton:—‘This baronie did anciently [*temp.* Alexander III., 1249-86] belong to the Bairds, and thereafter came to Sinclair, and from them to the Earl of Douglas, with whom it continued several ages, and after his fatal forfeiture, *in anno* 1455, it was given by King James the Third to Andrew Stewart, whom he created Lord Avendale [1457], and it continued with him and his heirs until 1538 or thereby, that he exchanged it with Sir James Hamilton for the baronie of Ochiltree, in the parliament 1543. From which tyme it continued with the successors of Sir James Hamilton until it was acquired by James, first of that name, Marquess of Hamilton [1533-1604]; and continueth with his successors since. There are many small vassals in this parish, besyde three or four gentlemen,—Overtoun, Netherfield, Rylandsyde, Lethem, and Kype; but all of them hold of the familie of Hamilton.’ To-day the chief mansions are Netherfield House, 1½ mile ENE, and Lethame House, 1¼ mile W, of Strathaven; and the Duke of Hamilton owns about one-fourth of all the lands in the parish, with superiority over the rest, these being shared among 5 proprietors holding each £500 annual value and upwards, 60 between £100 and £500, 51 between £50 and £100, and 88 between £20 and £50. In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided, *quoad sacra*, into Avondale (pop. 5466 in 1881, and 5069 in 1891) and the chapelry of East Strathaven. The living is worth £400; and both churches, being situated at Strathaven, will be noticed in the article thereon, along with the Free church, three U.P. churches, and Roman Catholic church. Under the school-board there are 5 public and one denominational school, viz., Ball Green, Barnock, Crosshill, Drumclog, Gilmourton, Glengivel (Gen. As.) With total accommodation for 928 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 640, and grants amounting to £778, 4s. Valuation, according to the latest published statistics, £39,947, 12s. Pop. (1831) 5761, (1861) 6125, (1871) 5460, (1881) 5466, (1891) 5069, of whom 3478 belonged to Strathaven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Avondow, the upper part of the river Forth, from its source about 12 miles east-south-eastward, through the parishes of ABERFOYLE and Port of Monteith in Perthshire, to the influx of Kelly Water on the boundary with Stirlingshire. The name signifies ‘the Black Stream.’ See FORTH.

Avonhead, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, with a public school, which in 1891 had accommodation for 191 children, an average attendance of 74, and a grant of £63, 13s. 6d. Pop. (1891) 472.

Avonholm, an estate, with a mansion, in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire. Three tall upright stones are found, and have been variously regarded as Caledonian remains, as monuments of ancient noblemen, and as monuments of martyrs.

Avonlussa, a burn in Jura island, Argyllshire. It abounds with trout and salmon.

Avonsuidh or **Fin Castle**, a seat of the Earl of Dunmore, on the W coast of Harris island, Inverness shire.

Avontoun, a mansion in Linlithgow parish, near the river Avon, 1½ mile WSW of Linlithgow. Built by Lord President Blair (1741-1811), it is now the seat of his grandson, Hy. Temple Blair, Esq. (suc. 1873).

Awe (Old Gael. *A*, ‘water’), a loch in the SW of Assynt parish, Sutherlandshire, 3½ miles S of the head of Loch Assynt, with which it communicates by the Loanan. Lying at the south-eastern base of Canisp (2786 feet), midway between Inchnadamff and Altnakealgach Inns, it is shallow and weedy, measures 7 furlongs by from 2 to 3, is studded by six wooded islets, and abounds with fine red-fleshed trout. Mr Young caught 271 of 84 lbs. weight in four days’ fly-fishing during June and July. See his *Sutherland*, pp. 113, 114.

Awe, a lake and a river of central Argyllshire, both easily accessible since the opening (1 July 1880) of the final section of the Callander and Oban railway, Loch Awe station at the foot of the lake being 48½ miles WNW of Callander, 64½ of Stirling, and 101 of Edinburgh. A fine hotel, in the Scottish Barouial style, has been erected near the station. The lake commences at a point 3 miles E of the head of Loch Craiguish, and 8 NE of the W end of the Crinan Canal, and extends, in a north-easterly direction, to the eastern skirts of Ben Cruachan at the mouth of Glenorchy. Its length is 22¾ miles; its breadth varies between 3 furlongs and 1¼ mile, or 3¼ miles where it sends off the river Awe; and its altitude above sea-level is 118 feet. Its outline, all down to the last 6 miles, is pretty uniform, or has only such indentations as do not prevent it from being a continuous belt of water; but its outline over the last 6 miles has the form of an expansion of the belt, forking at its end into two offsets, the one round the SE of Ben Cruachan to receive the Orchy river, the other round the SW of Ben Cruachan to send off the river Awe. Its basin, round the head and along the upper quarter, is low ground embosoming swamps and tumulated with hills; over all the central parts is flanked by parallel ranges of high hills with moorish summits; and, around all the foot, is overhung by alpine mountains, with the monarch BEN CRUACHAN (3689 feet) grandly dominant in the front. Its general appearance, in a comprehensive view, looks as if the head were the foot, as if the NE offset were the head, and as if the NW offset, or real foot, were a bay branching from the side. The original outlet of its superfluous water was really at the present head, along a vale, south-westward to Loch Crinan, near the W end of the Crinan Canal; and the present outlet appears to have been formed by an earthquake stroke through the SW skirt of Ben Cruachan, and is a profound ravine or gorge, leading to Loch Etive. The scenery is tame at the head, and sublime at the foot; exhibits great diversity, both in its main characteristics and in the intermediate ones which connect and modify them; and displays its force of feature in a reverse order to that of most Highland lakes, or with progressive increase, not from foot to head but from head to foot. The upper reaches present very little character; the middle reaches show pleasing pictures, without much brilliance, and with little better than gradual ascents on each side to the distance of about 4 miles, diversified with heights, hollows, and the beds of burns; and the lower reaches rise rapidly into the utmost magnificence, in all styles of imposing landscape, from richly beautiful to overwhelmingly sublime. The margins, in most parts, but chiefly toward the foot, are intricately embellished with baylets and headlands, and considerably embellished with verdure or with wood; and the bosoms of the central and the lower portions are gemmed with picturesque islands. The views all below Port Sonachau, or below the point at which the road comes down from Inverary, or over the lower 8 miles, are not excelled in magnificence by those of any other lake scenery in Britain. ‘The shores and islands, with their farms, and woods, and edifices, look smiling and lovely, the mountains in the E, Ben-laoidh, Ben-a-Cleidh, and Meall-uantighearnan, look stern and noble; the cuts and openings amongst them into the interior glens look wild and mysterious; and the monster mass of Ben Cruachan, rising right up from all the northern margins of both neck and arms, and soaring steeply to the clouds, looks overpoweringly majestic. The lake here, in spite of being at its greatest breadth, and even with the aid of its branching offsets, appears almost dwarfed into a pool within the mighty magnitude of its mountain framework; and yet it draws a keener attention from the observer to the beauty of its own bosom and banks, and imparts to him from this a more thrilling delight than if it lay within smooth green hills, or upon an embellished plain.’ Some of the most interesting objects on its banks will be noticed under KILCHURN, GLENORCHY, CLADICH, and the principal mountains; and the most interesting of its islands will be noticed in our articles

on INNISHAIL, INNIS-FRAOCH, INNIS-CHONNEL, and INNIS-ERRICH. The depth of the lake, in one place, is 51 fathoms. Its waters contain salmon, salmo-ferox, common trout, pike, perch, char, two or three species of sea-trout, and some other kinds of fish. The salmon abound most in the NE offset, toward the mouth of the Orchy river, but are found also in sheltered baylets and creeks. The salmo-ferox run from 6 to 20 lbs; one of 39½ lbs. was caught in 1866 in the upper pool of the river Awe. The common trout abound more or less in various parts, according to the situation of the feeding-grounds, and average ¾ lb. The pike are thought to be of recent importation, and they have made great ravages among the smaller and more delicate kinds of fish. The char frequent the head of the lake, around the place of its original outlet. The lake lies partly in Lorn, partly in Argyll district; and, from the influx of the Avich rivulet on its left side, about 9 miles from its head, all downward to its foot, it forms the boundary between these two districts. Its islands, shores, and flanks were distributed, in the mediæval times, among the clans Campbell, Macarthur, and Macgregor; and its basin gave to the Campbells their slogan or war-cry, 'It's a far call to Lochow!' intimating derision of any attempt of foes to reach or penetrate its powerful fastnesses.

The river Awe runs from the extremity of the NW offset of the lake, 5 miles north-westward to Loch Etive, at Bunawe. It steals slowly and silently from the lake into a narrow, deep, tremendous gorge, the Pass of Brander; rushes thence along a rocky bed, much obstructed by reefs and boulders; and sometimes is slow enough to form a pool or a ford, but generally careers headlong in a succession of rapids and cataracts. Its width averages about 45 yards; and its depth varies from 2 or 3 feet to 20. Its waters abound with trout and salmon, and afford excellent sport in rod fishing; but they severely test the skill and hardihood of the angler, and can scarcely anywhere be satisfactorily fished without wading. Sea-trout ascend the river in considerable numbers. The salmon plays in it with more attraction than in almost any other river in Scotland; and the salmo-ferox ascends the streamlets falling into it to spawn. The river's banks, in places terribly savage and wildly romantic, in others are fair with trees; yet, for about three-fourths of their entire range, from the commencement of the Pass of Brander downward, they are properly not banks at all, but cliffs and precipices. Their height and steepness, too, especially along the Pass, are most imposing. The crags rise often from the water like a wall along most of the Pass, showing no space or level at their base, but descending sheer to the river's brink. The height of them at one place, measured from base to crest, is no less than 1308 feet. The Pass, indeed, through all its length, is a gorge; and, at its lower end, is almost blocked by two confronting rocks, so as there to present an appearance somewhat similar to that of the lock of a canal; and it formerly was overhung by entangling woods. It always, nevertheless, was a point of transit or thoroughfare between the regions of Glenorchy and West Lorn; and it is believed to have anciently had some sort of rude bridge; yet, even with aid of either bridge or boat or other contrivance, it never could be traversed without much danger, or by any but a sure-footed mountaineer; for it was barred by a mural ascent still called the Ladder Rock, and long commanded by a fortalice on the crown of the ascent. But now the Pass is crossed by a substantial bridge on the line of public road from Stirling and Dumbarton to Oban, and by a three-span railway viaduct. The Pass was the scene in 1300 of an exploit of Sir William Wallace; and in 1308 of a severe skirmish between King Robert Bruce and Macdougall of Lorn. A spot near the bridge, too, is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Highland Widow*. The most convenient hotels for the angler are the Loch Awe, Dalnally, and Port Sonachan hotels. See Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland*, and P. G. Hamerton's *A Painter's Camp in the Highlands*.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 45, 1876.

Aylort, a sea-loch in the Inverness-shire section of Ardnamurchan parish. It strikes from the SE side of Loch Na-Nua; penetrates the land about 5 miles eastward; forms part of the boundary between Moidart and Arasaig; is generally less than ¼ mile wide; terminates at Kinchregan; and receives there a short stream from an isleted freshwater lake, Loch Ailt or Rannoch.

Aylort Kinloch. See KINLOCH AYLORT.

Ayr, a river which, traversing Ayrshire through its broadest part, cuts the county into two nearly equal portions. The Vindogara of Ptolemy, it is supposed to have got its modern name from the Gaelic *a-reidh* ('smooth water'); it bore the name originally in the form of *Are*, afterwards in the forms of *Air* and *Ayr*, and it obviously gives its name to the town and county of Ayr. It is formed in Muirkirk parish, close to the Lanarkshire border, by head-streams that rise at an altitude of from 1200 to 1500 feet above sea-level; and thence it runs about 38 miles, in the direction of W by S, but with many a bend, to the Firth of Clyde at the town of Ayr. Its course, for a few miles, lies through bleak moors and upland meadows; but afterwards traverses a fertile champaign country, chiefly along a deep, narrow, bosky dell or chasm. Its principal tributaries are the Garpol, the Greenock, the Lugar, and the Coyle. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Muirkirk, Sorn, Auchinleck, Mauchline, Tarbolton, Stair, Ayr, and St Quivox, and passes by Muirkirk, Wellwood, Limmerhaugh, Holhouse, Sorn, Catrine, Ballochmyle, Barskimming, Failford, Stair, Auchincruive, and Whitlets; while places near it are Airdsmoss, Auchinleck, Mauchline, Tarbolton, Coylton, and St Quivox. Many reaches of it are richly picturesque; many abound with striking close scenes; and not a few are touched graphically, or worked into strong associations, in the poems of Burns. Its waters contain yellow trout, and formerly were rich in salmon, but now have a very diminished repute among anglers. Its volume, in the winter months, is subject to heavy floods; and then, as Burns says, designating Ayr harbour by the old name of Ratton Key,—

'From Glenbuck down to the Ratton Key,
Auld Ayr is just one lengthened tumbling sea.

Ayr, the capital of Ayrshire, is a seaport, a seat of manufacture, and a royal and parliamentary burgh. It stands on the river Ayr, at its influx to the Bay of Ayr, and at a convergence of railways southward, south-westward, and northward. By sea it is 23 miles SSE of Garroch Head in Bute, 14½ SSE of Ardrossan, 16½ E of Arran, 25 NE of Ailsa Craig, and 59 ENE of Torcar Point in Antrim, Ireland; by rail it is 15½ SSW of Kilmarnock, 33 SSW of Paisley, 40½ SW by W of Glasgow (34 by road), 50½ WSW of Carstairs, 78 SW by W of Edinburgh, 60 NW by W of Dumfries, 93 NW by W of Carlisle, and 66½ NNE of Portpatrick. Its site is low ground, on the lip or sea-margin of a champaign, about 4 or 5 miles broad, screened all round by gently-rising heights, which form a great natural amphitheatre. Its outskirts and environs, and many of its streets and houses, command a magnificent view over a large expanse of the Firth of Clyde, to Ailsa Craig, the alps of Arran, the Cumbrae isles, the hills of Bute, the mountains of Argyll, and the hanging plains of Cunningham. Its own outlines, as seen with the great amphitheatre around it for a background, particularly from the brow of Brown Carrick Hill (940 feet), which overhangs the left bank of the river Doon, 4½ miles to the SSW, form a singularly brilliant and imposing picture. The general view from Brown Carrick Hill, indeed, away across Kyle and Cunningham, and over the Firth of Clyde, is so extensive, and all so brilliant and exquisite as to dwarf the town and its environs into only one small feature of the whole; but that one feature, nevertheless, is very striking. Suburban villas and blocks of buildings, all more or less shaded by plantations, are seen on the hither side; the Gothic mass of Wallace Tower, and the lofty tapering spire of the Town's Buildings soar from the centre; the chimney

tops and gable ends of the old parts of the town start up irregularly on the further side, and are seen through such vistas or in such arrangements as make the town appear much larger than it really is; and the entire place sits so grandly on the front of the great amphitheatre, with the firth sweeping round it in a great crescent blocked on the further side by the peaks of Arran, as to look like a proud metropolis of an extensive and highly picturesque region.

The town comprises Ayr proper on the left bank of the river, and the continuous suburbs of Newton-on-Ayr and Wallacetown on the right. Consisting of two nearly equal parts, separated from each other by the river, it must be treated here in some respects as only Ayr proper, in others as including the two trans-fluvial suburbs. These, Newton and Wallacetown, have a topography, local interests, and a history of their own, and will be noticed in separate articles; but they stand compact with one another, and all mutually contiguous to Ayr proper; and they and it are one town both for all business purposes and for parliamentary representation; so that all, in considerable degree, require to be described together in the present article.

Ayr proper, so late as the early part of the present century, presented a motley aspect, and could boast of little street improvement. It had just acquired the very fine extension of Wellington Square, but, with that exception, it consisted mainly of mean buildings, with fronts, gables, and corners projecting to the roadways as chance or caprice had directed. Its only thoroughfares were High Street, Carrick Vennel, Mill Vennel, Old Bridge Street, New Bridge Street, Sandgate Street, and Wellington Square; and these were wretchedly paved, very indifferently cleaned, ill-lighted, and destitute of side pavements for foot-passengers. The principal approach to it from the N, too, was then a squalid winding way through Wallacetown; and what is now the principal approach through Newton was then the water-way of a mill-lade, blocked by an old huge building, partly mill and partly dwelling-house. But the improvement which began in the erection of Wellington Square went rapidly forward; it accomplished more in the twenty years up to 1835, than had been accomplished during the previous hundred years; it made a further start at and after the opening of the railway to Glasgow in 1840; and it has issued in giving the town a high rank for at once orderliness, cleanliness, and beauty, among the second-class towns of Scotland. Wellington Square stands in the SW, and, as regards at once the neatness of its houses, the spaciousness of its area, the fineness of its situation, and the fine seaward view commanded by its windows, is scarcely excelled by any modern extension in any other provincial town in the kingdom. Handsome suburbs, with numerous villas, have radiated from Wellington Square or arisen beyond it; and these, with the square itself, constitute an ornate and urban West End. All the parts nearest the river and toward the shore have, generally speaking, a modern town-like aspect; those in the centre and towards the S continue, in considerable degree, to be either antiquated, mean, or of village-like character. High Street is still the principal street, winding through both the modern regions and the old, and partaking of the character of both.

A Roman road led from Dumfriesshire, through Galloway, into Ayrshire; passed by way of Dalmellington and Ponessan to Ayr; traversed the site of the town along the line of what is now Mill Street; and seems to have terminated in either a military station or a harbour at the mouth of the river. It could be traced in many parts within the town, so late as about the beginning of the present century; is still traceable in the SW of Castlehill Gardens, within 1½ mile of the town; and, till about the beginning of the 18th century, formed the only line of communication from Ayr to Galloway and Dumfries. Some urns, culinary utensils, and other small objects, believed to be Roman, have been found when digging foundations in the town.—A castle was built near the

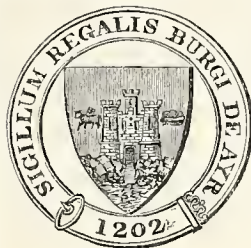
mouth of the river, about 1192, by William the Lyon and is mentioned by him as his 'new Castle of Ayr,' is a charter erecting the town into a burgh about 1200. Often destroyed and rebuilt in the course of successive wars, it held a strong garrison in 1263, to watch the progress of the Norwegian invasion under Haaco, when it is said to have been assaulted and captured by the Norsemen. In 1298 it was burned by Robert Bruce, to prevent its becoming a stronghold of the English army, who were marching westward to attack him; but it was so repaired before 1314 as then to be garrisoned by Edward Bruce's army of 'full seven thousand men and mair,' raised for his expedition into Ireland; and it is said, but on very questionable authority, to have existed down to Cromwell's day. No trace of it appears to have been visible for several centuries; but its site is supposed to have been a rising ground near the river, behind the

present academy. The burgh seal is thought to have been adopted from the castle, exhibiting three battlemented towers, together with emblems of St John the Baptist.

—A temporary barrack, known in history as the Barns of Ayr, was erected by the forces of Edward I. of England on the SE side of the town, probably because they found the castle not sufficiently commodious or in improper condition for

their occupancy; and that barrack was in 1297 the scene of the famous tragical exploit of Sir William Wallace, separately noticed under BARNs OF AYR.—A citadel, afterwards called the Fort, was erected by Oliver Cromwell in 1652, on ground extending from the sea to the site of the present Fort Street; was built chiefly with stones freighted from Ardrossan, and at so great a cost as to have made Cromwell exclaim that it seemed to have been built of gold; occupied an area of about 12 acres, on a hexagonal ground plan; had bastions at the angles, with the main one close to the harbour, and commanding the entire circuit of the fortifications, the river's mouth, and the town itself; and enclosed the cruciform church of St John the Baptist, founded in the 12th century, and converted by Cromwell into an armoury and guard-room. The citadel was constructed for the occupancy of a large body of troops, both to command the town and harbour of Ayr, and to overawe and defend the W and S of Scotland; and it continued to be garrisoned till the end of Cromwell's time, but was dismantled after the Restoration. The ground it occupied, together with such of its buildings as remained, was given to the Earl of Eglinton, in compensation for losses sustained during the Great Rebellion, and, under the name of Montgomerystown, it was created a burgh of regality, and became the seat of a considerable trade. In 1853 it became the property of Mr John Miller, who transformed the old castle into its present state, and feued out the whole ground, which is now occupied by elegant villas.

Part of a gateway of the town, called the Old Port, still stood at the Townhead within the present century, projecting on the pavement, in connection with the present 'Tam o' Shanter Tavern.'—The original Tolbooth, in which, according to Blind Harry, Sir William Wallace was confined, stood in High Street, and was supplanted by a house, long since removed, which, in its front, had a carved head, claiming to be a bust of Wallace. A building at the corner of Newmarket Street and High Street contains in a niche a figure of Wallace. The next tolbooth, known to record as the Old Jail, stood on the rising ground in the centre of Sandgate, and, leaving barely room for carriages to pass, was the first object that attracted a stranger's attention on entering the town by the New Bridge. It was gained from the street by a stair of nineteen steps, so that prisoners taken into it were said to have gone up the



Seal of Ayr.

nineteen steps; and had in front a steeple surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 135 feet, and furnished with a public clock, called in Burns' *Brigs of Ayr* 'the drowsy dungeon clock.' The building dated from some time unknown to record, and it remained long without a steeple. A mere belfry, 'for the use of the town and the Kirk,' was erected on it in 1614; a steeple was projected in 1697, but rose to only the first story in 1715, and was not completed till about 1726. The entire structure, in consequence of its obstructing and almost blocking the thoroughfare, was taken down in 1826.—The Fish Cross, round which the fishwives vended their fish, stood near the river, and was a very plain structure, with a two-stepped basement and a surmounting pillar.—The Malt Cross stood near the site of the present Town-Hall; was an elegant structure, with hexagonal base, surmounting pillar, and crowning unicorn, somewhat similar to the ancient cross of Edinburgh; was the scene of a notorious burning of a lady of the name of Osborne, for imputed witchcraft, about the middle of the 17th century; and, after the building of the New Bridge and opening of the thoroughfare thence to Sandgate, about 1788, was taken down.—The massive three-story mansion of the Osborne family on the N side of High Street, believed to have been the residence of the reputed witch, was demolished in 1881, and a fine hotel erected on its site.—A large turreted house stood near the Osborne mansion, separated from it only by a lane leading down to the river; belonged originally to the Blairs of Adamton, afterwards to the Chalmerses of Gadgirth; and later than 1800 was partly occupied as the 'Queen's Head Inn.'—An ancient small baronial tower at the corner of High Street and Mill Vennel belonged for some time to the Cathcarts of Corbieston, was purchased by the town council in 1673, and acquired, one knows not why, the designation of Wallace Tower. Partly reconstructed in 1731, it gave place in 1834 to an elegant edifice in the Gothic style, 113 feet high, now one of the most prominent buildings in the town, and accepted in popular belief as the veritable Wallace Tower or true representative of that in which the hero lay. In it are the clock and bells of the quondam 'dungeon' steeple, and its front is 'adorned' with a statue of Wallace, carved by the well-known self-taught sculptor Thom.—Newton Castle, in the Newton suburb, on a site between Garden Street and the Old Bridge, was a strong edifice, suited alike for military and domestic purposes. It was taken by the Norwegians in 1263, prior to the battle of Largs; belonged in 1463 to Adam Wallace, a relative of the Craigie family, and passed, in the time of James V., with the lands of Sanquhar, to Sir William Hamilton, then taking the name of Sanquhar-Hamilton Castle. In 1585 it was the temporary residence of the Earl of Arran; in 1588 passed to the family of Craigie; and was demolished in 1701.

The bridges which link Ayr proper to its suburbs are 'The Twa Brigs' of Burns' famous poem. They stand within 500 yards of one another. The Auld Brig is the upper one; seems, on the evidence of record, to have been built at some time between 1470 and 1525; but is commonly said, without a shadow of proof, to have been erected in the reign of Alexander III. (1249-86), at the expense of two maiden sisters of the name of Lowe, whose effigies, now crumbled away, were pointed out near the S end of the eastern parapet. It comprises four lofty and strongly-framed arches. The scour of the river, in the early spring of 1892, had so injured the foundation that measures had to be adopted to secure the stability of the bridge. A ford, the Ducat Stream, immediately above the bridge, seems to have been the only passage from the town in olden times; and, prior to the erection of the bridge, was yearly the scene of much loss of life during the floods of winter and spring. The New Bridge was built (1785-88) chiefly through the exertions of Provost Ballantyne, to whom Burns dedicated his poem, and it was a neat structure, with five arches, after a design by Robert Adam. Injured by the floods of 1877, it was rebuilt

(1878-79) for over £15,000, and repaired (1881-82) for £2000 more, thus fulfilling the Auld Brig's prophecy—

'And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfain,
I'll be a brig when ye're a shapeless cairn.'

The railway viaduct, 3 furlongs above the Auld Brig, is 26 feet wide, and consists of 4 arches, each of 60 feet span, with a footpath outside the parapet.—The County Buildings on the NW side of Wellington Square were built from a design by Mr Wallace, after the model of the temple of Isis in Rome, at a cost of more than £30,000. They have a portico decorated with columns of Arran stone; their upper story contains Justiciary and County halls, the latter enriched with portraits of the twelfth Earl of Eglinton, the fourth Earl of Glasgow, and the late Mr Hamilton of Sumdrum.—The Town's Buildings, erected in 1828, at the junction of High Street and Sandgate—the latter in a line with the New Bridge—were originally a tasteful structure, surmounted by a beautiful spire 226 feet high, and were greatly enlarged and improved in 1880-81 at an estimated cost (considerably exceeded) of £19,952, by the addition of a fine new police court and a town-hall with stained-glass portraits of Wallace, Bruce, John Welsh, Burns, Scott, and Shakespeare, and with a powerful organ.—The prison stands near the shore behind the County Buildings. The northern station, in the Newton suburb near the New Bridge, and built in 1840, was converted into a luggage station in 1857 on the opening of the southern passenger station at the Townhead. In June, 1886, the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company opened a new and commodious station here, its platform covering an area of 3000 square feet, and in connection with it a large and handsome hotel. In an open space immediately in front of this a statue to the memory of Burns was erected in 1891, facing the birth-place of the poet, who is represented with arms partly folded. The figure, which is of bronze, is of colossal size, stands on a pedestal of Aberdeen granite, the whole being surrounded by a handsome railing, the gift of Sir William Arrol, of bridge-building fame.—A bronze statue of Brigadier-General Jas. Geo. Smith-Neill (1810-57), who fell at the first relief of Lucknow, stands in Wellington Square, where he was born; and a monument to Archibald William, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton (1812-61), of tournament memory, stands on the W side of the Square, facing the portico of the County Buildings. Designed like General Neill's by Mr Noble, it was erected in 1865; and comprises a granite pedestal 16 feet high and more than 40 tons in weight, and a bronze statue 12 feet high and 4½ tons in weight.

St John the Baptist Church was either the original church of Ayr or at least a very ancient building, and was the meeting-place in 1315 of the parliament of King Robert Bruce which assigned the succession to his brother Edward. It stood between the town and the river's mouth, on a site afterwards enclosed within Cromwell's citadel; and was a cruciform structure, with a tower at its W end terminating in a crow-stepped roof. It continued the parish church till the erection of Cromwell's citadel, when it was converted into an armoury and guard-room. The present old parish church was built in 1653-55, at a cost of £1708 sterling, partly defrayed by Cromwell. It stands in a retired space behind High Street; has a cruciform shape, somewhat resembling that which St John's Church had, yet presents nothing to vie with the grand Gothic ecclesiastical edifices of preceding times; was, not long since, re-seated and adorned with splendid memorial stained-glass windows; and also has a very fine organ. The New Church was built in 1810 at a cost of £5703; recently a fine organ was introduced into it; and, both without and within, it is handsome enough, though lacking the important feature of tower or spire. The total sittings in the two parochial churches are 1982. The parish church of Newton was built towards the close of last century, and that of Wallacetown in 1834-36; other Establishments churches being North Newton (1885), and St Leonard's (1886). A new mission hall was erected in

1886 for Wallacetown church at a cost of £1300. Five Free churches are Ayr, Martyrs', Wallacetown, Newton, and St Andrew's; two U.P. churches are Cathcart Street (1182 sittings) and Darlington Place (820 sittings). Other places of worship are a United Original Secession church (1799; 605 sittings), a Moravian chapel, an Evangelical Union chapel, a Wesleyan chapel (1813; 530 sittings), Trinity Episcopal church (rebuilt 1891), Ayr Baptist temple (formerly the Queen's rooms and theatre), and St Margaret's Roman Catholic church (1827; 684 sittings), a Gothic edifice, built at a cost of £1900.—The original cemetery lay around St John's Church; the next cemetery was that around the old parochial church; and a beautiful new cemetery is on the river Ayr, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town. An Observants' friary, founded in 1472, stood on the site of the present Old Church; and is now represented by nothing but an excellent spring, the Friar's Well.

A public school, dating from 1264, or perhaps from 1233, was connected till the Reformation with St John's Church, passing thereafter under the town council's management. It had for its rector, in 1727 and following years, the celebrated grammarian Mair, author of the *Introduction to Latin Composition*. Reconstituted, under the name of Ayr Academy, in 1794, it received a royal charter in 1793; gives instruction in classics, ancient and modern languages, mathematics, etc.; is conducted by a rector, four masters, and a large staff of assistants; and passed under the Burgh school-board in 1873. The original building stood at the head of School Vennel, the present Academy Street, and was a plain quaint structure, with a thatched roof. The next, in an open healthy situation, near the site of Cromwell's citadel, was erected in 1810 at a cost of £3000, and in 1880 was superseded by the present edifice, which, costing £10,000, stands in front of the old, and can accommodate between 500 and 600 pupils. A plain but massive Grecian two-storied structure, with rustic basement, centre, and two wings, it measures 140 by nearly 300 feet; a tetrastyle Corinthian portico is adorned with medallions of Wilkie, Watt, and Burns. The public schools, with their accommodation, average attendance, and grants for the year 1890-91, were:—The Grammar School (403, 396, £502, 16s. 6d.), Newton Academy (400, 354, £353, 9s. 6d.), Smith's Institution (550, 427, £373, 12s. 6d.), Lady Jane Hamilton's school (350, 99, £110, 13s. 6d.), Wallacetown (484, 410, £358, 15s.), Newtonhead (784, 725, £634, 7s. 6d.), and Russell Street (755, 395, £382, 17s. 6d.) There are also Episcopal and Roman Catholic schools, which, with respective accommodation for 297 and 200 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 254 and 255, and grants of £203, 14s. 7d. and £217.—The mechanics' institution, founded in 1825, had a large and excellent library, but it has since been incorporated with the public library and reading-room, for which, the town having adopted the Free Libraries' Act, a handsome pile of buildings was erected in 1893 at the foot of Main Street, Newton, towards the cost of which Mr Carnegie, the American millionaire, contributed £10,000. At the head of the same street a Unionist Club-house has also been erected. Other institutions are a branch of the Royal Lifeboat Institution, an auxiliary shipwrecked fishers' and mariners' benevolent society, a sailors' society (1581), etc. The requirements of the cattle trade having outgrown the accommodation of the old market, a new one was opened in 1890, to the south of the railway station, the railway line running into it. The district lunatic asylum, opened in July, 1869, has accommodation for 324 patients. The Kyle union poorhouse (1860), to the E of the station, contains accommodation for 168 paupers. A little beyond it a new two-storied hospital, 400 feet long, for 44 general and 20 fever patients, was opened in 1883, the fever ward being detached. The Cholera and Small-pox Hospital, in Mainholm Road, was built in 1894; and in the same year were erected the Municipal Electric Supply Works. In connection with the erection of the new slip dock, a broad substantial esplanade, protected by a concrete bulwark, has been made, extending from

the harbour to the mouth of the Doon—a distance of fully a mile. The Low Green, a finely situated recreation park, extends along the shore from Wellington Square to Doonfoot. A golf course of nine holes, with a round of a mile and a quarter, was opened at Northfield in 1894.

The town has a head post office, erected in Sandgate Street in 1893, and adjoining the site of an old post office that preceded the late one in Newmarket Street. Scottish baronial in style, it contains a public office 30 feet by 21, a sorting room 25 by 23, telegraph instrument room 30 by 23, and minor rooms. There are branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, Royal, and Union Banks, and a savings bank; numerous hotels and inns, several temperance hotels, and a Working Man's Public House, erected in 1880 at a cost of £6000 by Henry and William Houldsworth, Esqs. Papers are the Thursday Liberal *Ayr Advertiser* (1803), the Tuesday and Friday Conservative *Ayr Observer* (1832), and the Friday Liberal *Ayrshire Post* (1880). Tuesday and Friday are market-days, and fairs are held on the Thursday before the second Wednesday of January, the third Tuesday and the last Friday of April, the Thursday before the second Monday and third Tuesday of July, and the second Thursday and third Tuesday of October. On the racecourse, to the S of the town, is held in September the three days' Western Meeting. Coaches, in connection with railway trains, run to Kirkcubrecht and Straiton every Tuesday, to Ochiltree and Cumnock every Tuesday and Friday, and to Prestwick six times a day. The town had anciently so great trade as to be styled by Buchanan '*emporium non ignobile*,' and Brereton in 1634 described it as 'a dainty, pleasant-seated town, most inhabiting in which are merchants trading into and bred in France.' From causes, however, not well understood, it greatly declined in prosperity, so that Defoe wrote early in the 18th century:—'It is now like an old beauty, and shows the ruins of a good face, but is still decaying every day; and from having been the fifth best town in Scotland, as the townsmen say, it is now the fifth worst; which is owing to the decay of its trade. So true it is that commerce is the life of cities, of nations, and even of kingdoms. What was the reason of the decay of trade in this place is not easy to determine, the people themselves being either unwilling or unable to tell' (*Tour through Great Britain*, ed. 1745, p. 114). The writer of the New Statistical account of it in 1837 also says:—'It has often been a matter of surprise, that Ayr has not been more benefited by manufactures and public works, possessing, as it does, so many advantages for this purpose, and such facilities of communication with other places, both by sea and land. With such an extensive grain country surrounding it, distilleries could not fail to thrive; the price of labour is low rated, and all the other requisites are easily procurable. Cotton works might prosper as well here as at Catrine, the town being as favourably situated in regard to all the materials necessary—coal, water, and labourers in abundance; while it has greatly the advantage, by enjoying the means of sea, as well as of land, carriage. And we can see nothing to hinder the manufacture of wool in its various branches, particularly in the weaving of carpets, from succeeding as well in this place as in Kilmarnock, which owes to this cause so much of its wealth and prosperity.' The woollen manufacture, as a matter of fact, was introduced in 1832, and has been prosperous. Begun, for wool-spinning and carpet-weaving, in a small building, once a cotton mill, it succeeded so well as to occasion great extensions of the premises from time to time till the present. Several other factories carry on considerable trade in the making of blankets, flannels, plaidings, and various kinds of woollen wearing apparel. Shoemaking for the foreign market was carried on to a large extent in the early part of the present century, and is still very prosperous. Besides the extensive woodyards and sawmills of Messrs Paton & Sons, transferred in 1881 from the S to the N quay, and of Messrs Alexander & Sons, about half a mile up the river on the same side, there

are several large engineering and ironfounding works; and tanning and currying is also carried on. There are also powerloom and lace goods factories; two extensive chemical works (both in Newton), a large starch and gum mill, and the famous nurseries of Messrs Imrie & Co., which are beautifully laid out, and no restriction is made to persons walking through them. There formerly were nine incorporated trades; and four of them—hammermen, tailors, squaremen, and shoemakers—still retain an embodied form, with deacons and trades' house. A fishery at the town formerly swept well-nigh the entire frith, for the supply of Greenock, Glasgow, and other places, and likewise made great capture of salmon in the rivers Ayr and Doon, sometimes sending them as far as Carlisle and London; but it shrank into a comparatively narrow sphere after the introduction of steam navigation, yet still is productive enough to bring abundant supply of all kinds of fish to the local market, and employs 200 coats of 564 tons. Shipbuilding was anciently carried on for several of the Kings of Scotland; and it still continues to give some employment. The shipbuilding yard and slip dock erected on the south side of the harbour are leased out, and a considerable business is being done by the present holders of the lease, 9 steel steam ships in 1891 having been built.

The harbour lies within the river's mouth, and formerly was nothing more than a shallow, narrow, natural tidal basin, with no better appliance than an old range of storehouses. A bar, obstructing the river's mouth, seemed for a long time to resist removal, in consequence of constant fresh deposits on it of alluvial matter; but after great expenditure of labour and money, was considerably reduced, and finally got rid of altogether. A pier, from 20 to 25 feet high, diminishing from about 24 to 8 feet in width, and extending to about 1100 feet in length, was constructed on the S side seaward about the year 1827; another pier, of similar dimensions, was constructed on the N side seaward a few years later; and a breakwater outward from the extremity of the piers, and shielding the mouth of the entrance to the harbour, was constructed subsequently to 1837. Two light-houses, with three lights, give the line for taking the harbour. The lights bear SE by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E 850 feet; two of them are bright, the other red; and one of the bright ones and the red one are in the same building, and show all night. Between 1874 and 1881 a wet dock and slip dock were constructed at a cost respectively of £140,000 and £13,500. The former (opened 18 July 1878) is $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, has 15 feet of water at low tide and 2000 feet of quays, and is provided with hydraulic hoists. For some years past the revenue of the harbour has averaged about £25,000. From 2459 in 1836 the aggregate tonnage registered as belonging to the port rose to 3684 in 1843, 6668 in 1852, 8758 in 1866, 8317 in 1874, 11,471 in 1878, and 14,095 in 1880, but declined to 4710 in 1894—viz. 17 sailing vessels of 3491 and 12 steamers of 1219 tons. The following table gives the aggregate tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise in cargoes, and also in ballast:—

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1851	48,325	...	48,325	103,317	...	103,317
1856	42,548	325	42,873	101,059	187	101,246
1866	27,985	2,198	30,183	89,067	1,557	90,624
1874	138,618	2,527	141,145	136,266	3,075	139,341
1880	217,166	7,125	224,291	220,325	7,259	227,584
1894	262,440	25,445	287,885	260,131	21,857	281,988

Of the 1964 vessels of 287,885 tons that entered in 1894 1585 of 232,229 tons were steamers, 927 of 112,069 tons were in ballast, and 1877 of 242,626 tons were coasters; whilst the 1954 of 281,988 tons of those that cleared included 1583 steamers of 229,971 tons, 443 vessels in ballast of 66,148 tons, and 1882 coasters of 252,297 tons. The trade is mainly then an export coastwise one, and coal is the chief article of export. The commerce

of bygone days included much import of wine from France, and much export of corn and salmon. The modern commerce was long and severely curtailed through the great improvements in the navigation of the Clyde carrying up much trade to Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and Glasgow, and likewise through the formation of Ardrossan harbour; yet, notwithstanding the continuance and increase of competition from these quarters, it has undergone great revival, due partly to the opening of the railways, partly to mining extension and agricultural improvement. The owners and the workers of the rich mineral-fields in Kyle and Carrick, and the farmers and corn-merchants throughout most of these districts, must ever regard Ayr as a valuable seaport. The chief imports now are whisky from Campbeltown; beef, butter, barley, yarn, linen, limestone, whiting, and porter, from Ireland; slates and bark from Wales; guano from Liverpool and Ichaboe; bouses from South America; spars, deals, and heavy timber from North America and the Baltic; and tar and pitch from Archangel. The chief exports are coal, pig-iron, farm produce, leather, ale, and manufactured goods. In 1894 the value of foreign and colonial imports was £145,098 (£141,411 in 1893); of exports, £11,139; and of customs, £2170. Steamers sail to Greenock, Glasgow, Campbeltown, Girvan, Stranraer, Liverpool, Belfast, Larne, and Garliestown.

Ayr was made a royal burgh about 1200 by a charter of William the Lyon, 'which,' says Hill Burton, 'is perhaps the oldest known charter absolutely bringing a burgh into existence;' and it then received the extensive privileges it still enjoys. The municipal burgh includes Ayr proper, Newton, and Wallace town, as likewise does the parliamentary burgh, which unites with Irvine, Campbeltown, Inverary, and Oban, in sending a member to Parliament. The town council comprises a provost, 4 bailies, a chamberlain, a treasurer, a dean of guild, a procurator-fiscal, and 12 councillors. The General Police and Improvement Act was adopted in all its parts prior to 1871. In 1891 the police force numbered 27 men (superintendent's pay, £200). The annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh was £52,168 in 1871, £127,383 (*plus* £5299 for railways) in 1892, when the municipal and parliamentary constituencies numbered respectively 4033 and 3219. The corporation revenue was £2057 in 1833, £2646 in 1864, £3482 in 1874, £3245 in 1880, and £6144 in 1891. Pop. (1841) 15,749, (1851) 17,624, (1861) 18,573, (1871) 17,853, (1881) 20,812, (1891) 24,791, of whom 11,561 were males, and 13,230 females.

Ayr may be presumed to have been a place of some importance long before the period of authentic record. It is not mentioned by any Roman writer; yet it clearly appears, from the Roman road to it, and from Roman relics found in and near it, to have been well known to the Roman forces in Britain. It comes into notice in the time of William the Lyon in aspects which imply it to have long before possessed at once political and commercial consequence. It also figured prominently both in the War of Independence and throughout the religious struggle at and after the Reformation. Wallace and Bruce on the one hand, and the forces of Edward I. of England on the other, stand boldly out in connection with Ayr. Even the local disturbers of the public peace, the heads of septs in Kyle and Carrick, the Crawfords, the Campbells, and the Kennedys, in the 16th and 17th centuries, made it the focus or scene of some of their endless quarrels. Famous natives and residents, too, have thrown lustre over the town. Joannes Scotus Erigena, who shone like a star amid the darkness of Europe in the 9th century, is claimed by Ayr, but was more probably an Irishman. John Welsh, the famous High Presbyterian divine, was minister of Ayr from 1590 to 1605; at Ayr, in 1625, died his wife, Elizabeth Knox, daughter of the great Reformer; and in Young's Life of him, edited by the Rev. James Anderson, is much of interest regarding Ayr. Andrew Michael Ramsay (1686-1743), commonly called the Chevalier de Ramsay, well known for his *Travels of*

Cyrus, but better known as a convert to Romawism and as tutor to the Young Pretender, was a native. Dr M'Gill who, by his *Essay on the Death of Christ*, led the way to a great heresy in the latter part of last century, was one of the ministers of Ayr, and lies in its churchyard; his colleague was Dr Dalrymple, who figures in a poem of Burns as 'D'rymple mild.' Dr William Peebles, who dragged M'Gill's heresy into notice, and is styled by Burns 'Poet Willie,' was minister of Newton. Natives, too, were John Loudon Macadam (1756-1836) of road-making celebrity; David Cathcart, Lord Alloway (1764-1829), judge of the Court of Session; Archibald Crawford (1779-1843), a minor poet; and Jas. Ferguson, D.C.L. (b. 1808), writer on architecture. But on ALLOWAY, Burns' birthplace, Ayr rests its highest claim to fame. He made the town so thoroughly his own by his graphic descriptions and humorous effusions, that it blends itself with much of his biography, both as a man and as a poet; and he knew it so long and so intimately that his panegyric may well be taken for true—

'Auld Ayr, wham ne'er a town surpasses
For honest men and bonny lasses.'

The civil parish of Ayr until 1895 comprised the ancient parishes of Ayr and Alloway, nearly equal to each other in extent, and separated by Glengaw Burn. On the 31 Jan. of that year, however, an order was issued by the Secretary for Scotland combining the parishes of Ayr, Newton-upon-Ayr, and St Quivox into one parish, to be called the Parish of Ayr. The school boards of these parishes, exclusive of that for the burgh, were superseded in the same year by one for the combined parish. A small part of the parish of Maybole that lay on the right bank of the estuary of the Doon (and which included part of Sir Wm. Arrol's property of Seafield, also Abercromby Cottage, etc.) was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Ayr. The low level tracts in the SW were long bleak and barren, or covered mostly with firs and heath, but both these and all the other low level lands are now so enriched by cultivation and so embellished with wood as to look almost like a series of pleasure-grounds. The parts farthest inland are cold and bleak, and have a very tame appearance. The rocks lie deep, can be seen only in the river beds, in quarries, or in mines, and belong mainly to the Carboniferous formation, partly to massive or intersecting traps. Sandstone was formerly quarried, but it lies too deep to be now economically worked. A species of clay stone, well-known to artisans as 'Water of Ayr stone,' and used for whetting fine-edged tools and for polishing marble and metals, is got in the bed of the Ayr. Some fine specimens of agate are occasionally found on the shore. The soil, near the coast, is light and sandy; over the next 2 miles, or nearly so, is a light, rich, fertile mould; farther back, becomes somewhat churlish; and, on the boundary heights, is a cold, stiff, tilly clay. A lake, Loch Fergus, (8 × 1 furlong), with an islet in its centre, lies on the SE boundary; and another smaller lake, Carluie Loch, lies toward the S. The chief country residences are Castlehill, Belmont Cottage, Rozelle, Doonholm, Bellisle, Cambusdoon, and Mount Charles. A battle is said to have been fought between the Romans and the Caledonians, in the year 360, on the banks of Doon. Another battle figures obscurely, in the writings of Hollingshed, Boethius, and Buchanan, as having been fought, at some early period, between tribes of the Caledonians, somewhere on the south-western border of the parish; and is represented as having been fatal both to Fergus I., King of the Scots, and Coilus, King of the Britons. Loch Fergus is said to have been named from the former of these kings, and Coynton and Kyle from the latter. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 67 of between £100 and £500, 94 of from £50 to £100, and 100 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, the civil parish contains part of the *quoad sacra* parish of ALLOWAY. The charge is collegiate or double,

the income of the first minister being £433, of the second £370. Valuation of landward portion £14,948, 3s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 5492, (1831) 7606, (1861) 9308, (1871) 9589, (1881) 10,182, (1891) 11,149.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863. See D. Murray Lyon's *Notes on Ayr in the Olden Time*, and the Marquess of Bute's *Burning of the Barns of Ayr*.

The presbytery of Ayr, meeting there on the first Wednesday of February, April, May, July, October, and December, comprises the parishes of Auchinleck, Ayr, Barr, Coynton, Craigie, New Cumnock, Old Cumnock, Dailly, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, Dundonald, Galston, Girvan, Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, Mauchlue, Maybole, Monkton, Muirkirk, Newton-upon-Ayr, Ochiltree, St Quivox, Riccarton, Sorn, Stair, Straiton, Symington, and Tarbolton; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Alloway, Catrine, Crosshill, Fishertou, Fullarton, Girvan-South, Glenbuck, Maybole-West, Patna, St Leonard's, Troon, and Wallacetown; and the chapelries of Annbank, Darnconnar, Lugar, and Newton-North. Pop. (1891) 112,328, of whom 21,562 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in that year, when the sums raised by the above congregations in Christian liberality amounted to £12,247. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Ayr, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, with five churches at Ayr, and others at Ballantrae, Barr, Barrhill, Colmonell, Crosshill, three at New Cumnock, Old Cumnock, Dailly, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, Dundonald, Girvan, Kirkoswald, Maybole, Ochiltree, Prestwick etc., Stair, Symington, Tarbolton, and Troon. In 1891 the members of these 27 churches numbered 5030. The United Original Seceders likewise have a presbytery of Ayr, comprehending charges at Ayr, Auchinleck, Darvel, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, and Stranraer, and two charges in Ireland.

Ayr, Bay of, an eastward expansion of the Firth of Clyde, opposite the island of Arrau. It sweeps into the coast of Ayrshire in a concave form, and has an outline somewhat similar to that of a crescent moon. The chord of it, or the geographical line separating it from the main body of the firth, extends from Farland Head, at the E side of the entrance of the strait between Cumbrae islands and the mainland, 22 miles south-eastward to the Heads of Ayr or promontory of Brown Carrick Hill, 2 miles WSW of the mouth of the river Doon. The longest line, at right angles with the chord, to the mainland at the mouth of Irvine Water, is 6½ miles. The extent of shore-line, exclusive of minor curvatures, is 25 miles. The aggregate of foreshore is about 2870 acres. The coast, in a general view, is all low, or but little diversified; and it has indentations of any consequence only at Ardrossan, Saltcoats, and Troon. An islet, called Horse Island, lies near Ardrossan. Another islet, called Lady Isle, lies 2½ miles SW of Troon; and two rocks or skerries, Lappoch Rock and Meikle Craig, lie respectively 2 miles N by W, and 1½ mile S by E, of Troon. The parishes on the coast are West Kilbride, Ardrossan, Stevenston, Irvine, Dundonald, Monkton, Newton, Ayr, and Maybole. The chief streams flowing into the bay are the Garnock and the Irvine, in the vicinity of Irvine; the Ayr, at Ayr harbour; and the Doon, 2 miles S of Ayr. The scenery of the bay blends on the N with that of Cumbrae and Bute, on the E with that of great part of Ayrshire, on the S with that of Ailsa Craig and the main body of the firth, on the W with Arran and the Argyllshire mountains; and is surpassingly diversified and magnificent. In the bay are two lifeboat stations, one at Ayr and the other at Ardrossan. The lifeboat at the latter was renewed in 1892.

Ayr and Portpatrick Railway, a section of the Glasgow and South-Western system. The first reach of it, to the length of 3¾ miles, forms a trunk-line to jointly the Portpatrick and the Dalmellington, the latter going south-eastward to a distance of 15 miles from Ayr. The next reach goes 5½ miles southward and south-south-westward to Maybole town; was opened in October 1857; was worked and maintained, under an Act of 1863, by the Glasgow and South-Western; and in 1871 was vested in that company at 7 per cent. Another

reach, called the Maybole and Girvan, extends 12½ miles southward and south-south-westward from Maybole to Girvan; was opened in 1860, and became amalgamated in 1865 with the Glasgow and South-Western. The Girvan and Portpatrick reach was opened in 1877, and was acquired by the Glasgow and South-Western in 1891.

Ayr Road, a railway station in Lanarkshire, on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian railway, 1½ mile SE of Larkhall.

Ayrshire, a maritime county of SW Scotland. It is bounded N by Renfrewshire, NE by Renfrew and Lanarkshire, E by Lanark and Dumfriesshires, SE by Kirkcubrightshire, S by Wigtownshire, W by the North Channel and the Firth of Clyde. Its length, from Kelly Burn in the N to Galloway Burn in the S, is 60 miles in a direct line, but 90 miles by the public road; its breadth increases from 3½ miles at the northern, and 6½ at the southern, extremity to 28 eastward from the Heads of Ayr; and its area comprises 723,873½ acres of land, 6075½ of foreshore, and 6957 of water—in all 1149 square miles. The parishes of Beith and Dunlop previous to 1891 were situated partly in the county of Ayr and partly in the county of Renfrew. In that year the Boundary Commissioners transferred the Renfrewshire portion of these parishes (543 and 1101 acres respectively) to the county of Ayr. The Buteshire portion (island of Little Cumbrae) of the parish of Ardrossan was at the same time transferred to the Buteshire parish of Cumbrae, but no change in the county boundary was caused by this transfer. There has also been some readjustment of the parishes within the county bounds, for which, however, see the separate articles. The rivers Irvine and Doon cut the entire area of the county into three sections, Cunninghame in the N, Kyle in the middle, Carrick in the S. These sections, if the entire area be represented as 52, have the proportions of respectively 13, 19, and 20. The first and the second are predominantly lowland, while the third is predominantly upland. Cunninghame and Kyle also in a main degree have the form of an amphitheatre, rich in inner beauty, and all looking across to the grand western mountain-screen of the Firth of Clyde; while Carrick, in a considerable degree, is a tumbling assemblage of brae and hill and mountain, with only close views in vale or glen, and onward views from seaboard vantage grounds. Yet the three sections somewhat fuse into one another in landscape character, and have peculiarities of feature each within itself. The north-western section of Cunninghame, lying like a broad wedge between Renfrewshire and the Firth of Clyde, southward to the vicinity of Farland Head, is mainly a mass of lofty hills, with intersecting narrow vales, and has mostly a rocky coast. The rest of Cunninghame is principally a pleasant diversity of hill and dale and undulation, declining to the Bay of Ayr and to the river Irvine; yet rises in the extreme SE into high moors contiguous to those around Drumclog in Lanarkshire, and dominated within its own limits by the conspicuous cone of Loudon Hill (900 feet). The upper part of Kyle, to the average breadth of 9 or 10 miles, all round from the sources of the river Irvine to the source of the river Doon in Loch Doon, is mostly moorish, and contains a large aggregate both of high bleak plateau and of lofty barren mountain. In the N is Distinkhorn (1258 feet), to E and S of which rise Blackaide (1342), Dibblon Hill (1412), Middlefield Law (1528), Priesthill Height (1615), etc. Cairn Table, on the boundary with Lanarkshire, 2½ miles SE of Muirkirk, has an altitude of 1944 feet; Wardlaw hill, 2½ miles WSW of Cairn Table, has an altitude of 1630 feet; Blacklorg, on the Dumfriesshire boundary, 6½ miles SSE of New Cumnock, has an altitude of 2231 feet; and Blackcraig Hill, 1½ mile N by W of Blacklorg, has an altitude of 2238 feet. All the section S and SW of New Cumnock, to within 2½ miles of Dalmellington, also lies within the basin of the river Nith, and is separated by lofty watersheds from the rest of the county. The middle and the western parts of Kyle are traversed through the centre by the river Ayr, dividing them into

Kyle-Stewart on the N and King's Kyle on the S; they form, in a general view, to within about 4 miles of the coast, a continuous hanging plain, little diversified except by deep beds of streams, and by swelling knolls and hillocks; they terminate in a flattish fertile seaboard; and, to a large aggregate of their extent, they are richly embellished with culture and with wood. A graphic writersays, respecting all Kyle: 'The hill-country, towards the east, is bleak, marshy, uncultivated, and uninteresting; and on that side, except at one or two places, the district was formerly impervious. In advancing from these heights to the sea, the symptoms of fertility and the beneficial effects of cultivation rapidly multiply; but there is no "sweet interchange of hill and valley," no sprightliness of transition, no bold and airy touches either to surprise or delight. There is little variety, or even distinctness of outline, except where the vermiculations of the rivers are marked by deep fringes of wood waving over the shelvy banks, or where the multitudinous islands and hills beyond the sea exalt their colossal heads above the waves, and lend an exterior beauty to that heavy continuity of flatness, which, from the higher grounds of Kyle, appears to pervade nearly the whole of its surface. The slope, both here and in Cunninghame, is pitted with numberless shallow depressions, which are surmounted by slender prominences, rarely swelling beyond the magnitude of hillocks or knolls. Over this dull expanse the hand of art has spread some exquisite embellishments, which in a great measure atone for the native insipidity of the scene, but which might be still farther heightened by covering many of these spaces with additional woods, free from the dismal intermixture of Scotch fir.' Carrick contains several fine long narrow valleys, and numerous strips of low ground; but is mainly occupied by the western parts of the mountain ranges which extend across Scotland from the German Ocean, at the mutual border of Haddington and Berwick shires, through the south-eastern wing of Edinburghshire, Selkirkshire, Peeblesshire, the S of Lanarkshire, the NW of Dumfriesshire, the SE wing of Kyle, and the N of Kirkcubrightshire, to the Firth of Clyde and the North Channel, along the whole seaboard of Carrick. These mountains are frequently designated the Southern Highlands of Scotland. Many of their summits around the sources of the rivers Tweed, Annan, and Clyde have altitudes of from 2000 to 2764 feet above the level of the sea; and their chief summits within Carrick have altitudes of from 1000 to 2520 feet; the latter being the height of Shalloch on Minnoch in BARR parish, the loftiest summit of Ayrshire. Keirs Hill, 4½ miles WNW of Dalmellington, is 1005 feet high; Dersalloch Hill, 2 miles S of Keirs' Hill, 1179 feet; Strawarren Fell, 6 miles E by S of Ballantrae, 1040 feet; Altmeig Hill, 4 miles SSE of Ballantrae, 1270 feet; and Beneraird, nearly midway between Altmeig Hill and Strawarren Fell, 1435 feet. Most of Carrick is bleak and moorish; but many parts have rich scenery, ranging from the beautiful to the romantic or the wild.

The climate of Ayrshire generally resembles that of the other western parts of Scotland. The winds blow from the SW for more than two-thirds of the year; the rains are often copious, and sometimes of long duration. The principal streams, besides the Irvine, the Ayr, and the Doon, are the Garnock, in W of Cunninghame, receiving the Rye, the Caaf, the Dusk, and the Lugton, and running to the Irvine, at the Irvine's mouth; the Annick, in the E centre of Cunninghame, running to the Irvine, 2½ miles E of Irvine town; the Kilmarnock, in the E of Cunninghame, formed by the confluence of the Fenwick and the Craufurdland, and running to the Irvine at Kilmarnock town; the Cessnock, in the N of Kyle, running to the Irvine 2 miles W of Galston; the Greenock, the Garpel, and the Lugar in the E of Kyle, running to the Ayr; the Nith, in the SE of Kyle, receiving the Afton, and running into Dumfriesshire; the Girvan, in the N of Carrick, running to the Firth of Clyde at Girvan town; and the Stinchar, in the S of Carrick, receiving the Duisk, and running to the Firth

of Clyde at Ballantrae. The chief lake is Loch Doon, on the boundary with Kirkeudbrightshire. Other lakes are Kilbirnie, on the northern border of Cunninghame; Dornal, on the boundary with Wigtownshire; and several small lakes in the interior of Cunninghame and Kyle; Bogton, on the boundary between Kyle and Carrick, near Dalmellington; and Finlas, Bradan, Linfern, Riecawr, and Macaterick in the SE of Carrick. Two streams of uncommon magnitude are in Maybole parish, and springs of excellent water, copious and perennial, are in most parts. Mineral springs, some chalybeate, some sulphurous, are in almost every parish; but none of them possesses any special excellence.

Erupted rocks, of various kinds, form considerable masses in Carrick, and some lesser masses, together with dykes, in the higher parts of Kyle and Cunninghame. Silurian rocks, often on a basis of clay slate, predominate in Carrick and in the SE of Kyle. Carboniferous rocks, including coal, sandstone, limestone, and in some parts ironstone, underlie the valley of Girvan and great part of the low tracts of all Kyle and Cunninghame. Bituminous coal is mined at Dalry, Kilwinning, Stevenston, Riccarton, Galston, Muirkirk, St Quivox, Coynton, and other places. Blind coal, akin in character to anthracite, is also largely mined. Cannel coal of excellent quality occurs at Bedlarhill, near Kilbirnie, and at Adamton, near Tarbolton. Ayrshire, after Lanarkshire, is the chief mining county of Scotland, its coal-mining alone employing some 13,000 persons. There are 104 collieries at work, whose total output amounts to more than 3,000,000 tons. Of these collieries 26 belonged to the Irvine-Kilwinning-Dalry district in the NW, 32 to the Kilmarnock-Galston district in the N, 25 to the Cunninghame-Muirkirk district in the E, and 21 to the Ayr-Dalmellington-Girvan district in the S. In Muirkirk parish is an iron mine that annually yields between 7000 and 8000 tons of hematite ore; and from the coal measures more ironstone is raised than in any other county of Scotland—about 1,000,000 tons a year—while the Ayrshire output of fireclay is 62,000, of oil shales 13,000 tons. Limestone is largely worked, and sandstone quarried, in many places. Millstones are quarried near Kilbride, and a species of fire-stone near Auchinleck. Clay, of quality suitable for tiles and bricks, is extensively worked. Copper ore and lead ore have been mined; the latter to a considerable extent at Daleagles in New Cumnock. Gold is said to have been dug somewhere in the county, by an Englishman, about the year 1700. Antimony and molybdena have been found in Stair parish. A few specimens of agates, porphyries, and calcareous petrifications are got in the Carrick hills.

The soils may be classified into mossy and moorish, sandy or light, and clayey or argillaceous. Chalmers, assuming the entire acreage to be 665,600, assigns to the mossy and moorish soils 283,530 acres, to the sandy or light soils 120,110 acres, and to the clayey or argillaceous soils 261,960 acres. Aiton, assuming the entire acreage to be 814,600, assigns to the mossy and moorish soils 347,000 acres, to the sandy or light soils 147,000 acres, and to the clayey or argillaceous soils 320,000 acres. Aiton also assigns 54,000 acres of the mossy and moorish soils, 16,000 of the sandy or light soils, and 135,000 of the clayey or argillaceous soils to Cunninghame; 93,000 of the mossy and moorish soils, 41,000 of the sandy or light soils, and 175,600 of the clayey or argillaceous soils to Kyle; and 200,000 of the mossy and moorish soils, 90,000 of the sandy or light soils, and 10,000 of the clayey or argillaceous soils to Carrick. Much of what is classed as clayey or argillaceous is really loam; and part of that is of alluvial formation on the banks of streams or in the low level parts of valleys; part also is natural clay, worked into loamy condition by the arts of improved agriculture; and much more is naturally light soil, worked into loam by admixtures with it of clay, lime, and various manures. Agriculture, in all departments, has undergone vast improvement. Reclamation of waste lands, particularly of moors and mosses, has been effected to a great extent, so as to bring under the plough, not only a large aggregate of

ground which lay waste till the beginning of the present century, but also to affect materially the relative proportions of the different kinds of soils since the time when Chalmers and Aiton wrote. Furrow-draining was begun with the use of merely small stones; but it soon went on so vigorously and extensively as to require the use of many millions of tiles, and it speedily resulted in rendering multitudes of fields productive of double the previous quantities of grain. The rotation of crops, the selecting of manures, the adapting of seed to soil, the adjusting of connection between the arable and the pastoral husbandries, the choice of improved implements, and most of the other arts of effective cultivation, have had corresponding attention, and been correspondingly successful. The improvement, since the middle or even the end of last century, has been wonderful. Agriculture throughout the county, at no very remote date, was in a miserable condition; wheat was seldom seen, beyond the limits of a nobleman's farm, prior to the year 1785; turnips were not introduced till about the middle of last century, and then by the Earls of Eglinton and Loudoun; rye grass, though a native plant, remained unnoticed till about 1760, and did not come into general use till 1775; animal food, till a comparatively late date, was only an occasional luxury of the middle classes, and a thing almost unattainable by the peasantry; and the entire estates of some of the lairds, even into the present century, were so sparsely productive as to be scarcely or not at all sufficient for the maintenance of their own families. But now the county, viewed as a whole, is agriculturally rich, not only for the liberal sustenance of its own population, but also for the purposes of a large export trade. Even so long ago as 1837 a writer in the *New Statistical Account* could say respecting it—'During the last few years, the farmers have in general devoted much of their attention to the study of agriculture as a practical science; and erroneous processes in the cultivation of the soil, which antiquated prejudice or inveterate custom had long retained, are gradually becoming obsolete; while useful improvements and discoveries are eagerly substituted in their place. Farmers' societies have done much to introduce a more enlightened mode of husbandry than formerly prevailed. This has been greatly aided also by the example of many of the landed proprietors, who themselves farm on a large scale.' This progress is markedly shown by the agricultural statistics of the county. The gardens, orchards, and pleasure grounds, on account of both their extent and their tastefulness, have long challenged general admiration. The planting of trees, throughout the low tracts and in some of the higher grounds, has been sufficiently extensive to give the country both a sheltered and an embellished aspect; yet often has been done in an injudicious way, both by the crowding of trees into narrow belts or choking clumps, and by a too predominant selection of the Scottish pine. About one thirty-third of the entire area is under wood.

Sheep, of various breeds, receive some attention in the lowland districts; and sheep, chiefly of the black-faced breed, are objects of general care on the upland pastures. But cattle, specially dairy cows, throughout most of the county, are so pre-eminently cared for as to occasion comparative neglect of all other kinds of live stock. The Galloway cattle, a well-shaped, hardy, hornless breed, are prevalent in Carrick. The Irish, the Highland, and the Alderney breeds occur in some parts, but are few in number. The Holderness, the wide-horned, the Craven, the Lancashire, and the Leicester breeds have been shown and recommended, but cannot be said to have been introduced. The Ayrshire breed is native to the county, or has come into existence within the county; yet it does not appear to have existed earlier than about the third or fourth decade of last century; and it came into being in some way or under some circumstances which cannot be clearly traced. It is a middle-horn breed, and evidently allied to the North Devon, the Hereford, the Sussex, the Falkland, and the West Highland breeds, or to other descendants of the

aboriginal cattle of Great Britain; and it possibly passed slowly into distinctive variety, under the modifying influences of Ayrshire local soil and local climate. It may really, as to nascent distinctive character, have existed long prior to last century; it may have begun to challenge attention only when men began to be agriculturally scientific; and it seems to have acquired development of shape, colour, and other characteristics under crossing with imported individuals of English breeds. Several cows and a bull, thought to have been of the Tees Water breed, or of some other English breed allied to the Tees Water, and all of a high brown and white colour, were brought, in the year 1750, to the Earl of Marchmont's estates in Kyle; and these may have been a source of the colours which now prevail in the Ayrshire breed. But however this breed originated, it was fully formed about the year 1780, and was then adopted, to the exclusion of every other breed, by the opulent farmers of Dunlop and Stewarton parishes; and it afterwards was adopted, as an exclusive breed, throughout most of the lowland farms of all Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick. Nor did it spread merely throughout Ayrshire, but also into Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, and large portions of Stirlingshire, Dumbartonshire, and Linlithgowshire, and into districts other than those of Scotland. The best cows vary in weight from 20 to 40 stone, according to the quality or quantity of their food; they are esteemed mainly for the abundance of their milk; and they yield so much as from 10 to 13 or even 14 Scotch pints per day—a feature of the Ayrshire cow being the length of time over which its milk-producing powers extend. Altogether it is such a wonderful milker—no cow in the British Islands giving more milk according to its weight (though unfortunately that is not great, the animal being somewhat diminutive)—that it is pre-eminently the dairyman's cow, the animals best adapted for the dairy farm being those that will give an abundance of milk. The milk of the Ayrshire breed, further, is rich in butter-making properties. A mixture of bloods, however, that would give quantity of milk with largeness of frame and aptitude to feed would no doubt be more preferable. Consequently the Ayrshire shorthorns are much prized, both for the purposes of the dairy and the butcher. The beef of the Ayrshires is of good quality, and possesses a good admixture of lean and fat, but makes bad returns to the butcher, and is in no great request. The back of a prime specimen is straight and nearly level, yet has one straight depression at the top of the shoulder, and an evident tendency to another over the loin; the ribs are pretty round; the sides are deep, but show a deficiency in the fulness of the buttocks; the breast is comparatively narrow; the upper surface of the body shows far less breadth at the shoulder than at the hocks, and has a kind of wedge-shaped outline; the length of the body is proportionately greater than the height; the legs are comparatively short; the muzzle is fine; the face is broad but rather short; the eye is complacent; the expression of the face is gentle but dull; the horns are short and turned up; the skin is smooth and thin; the touch is good, yet wants the mellowness which accompanies a thick soft skin; and the colours are red and white like those of the short-horns, but not so rich in hue, sometimes mixed with black, and always arranged in blotches and patches which are irregular, seldom circular, and never grizzled. The greater portion of the milk throughout Ayrshire is manufactured into cheese. The best of the cheese bears the name of Dunlop, from the parish where the Ayrshire breed was first systematically appreciated for the dairy; and it has long and steadily been in high demand as an article of export. The bull calves are usually fed for veal; and the heifer calves are kept to renew the stock of cows. Attention to cattle and to the dairy appears to have prevailed from a remote period, for Ortelius wrote in 1573 that 'in Carrick are oxen of large size, whose flesh is tender and sweet and juicy,' and the well-known antiquated couplet runs—

' Kyle for a man, Carrick for a cow,
Cunninghame for butter and cheese, and Galloway for wool.'

The manufactures of Ayrshire are various and important. The yearly value of Scotch carpets woven at Kilmarnock rose from £21,000 in 1791 to £150,000 in 1837, but afterwards fell off to about £100,000. The weaving of Brussels carpets was begun at Kilmarnock in 1857, and has been prosperously conducted on a large scale. The weaving of Scotch carpets, and the spinning of yarns for Brussels carpets, were begun at Ayr in 1832, and employ some 500 persons. The making of woollen bonnets at Kilmarnock, Kilmours, and Stewarton employs about 4000 men, women, and children, and turns out goods to the annual value of £146,000. The weaving of wineceys, flannels, plaidings, blankets, tweeds, tartans, and some other woollen fabrics, employs about 800 persons in Ayr, Kilmarnock, and Dalrymple. The spinning of woollen yarn employs about 60 persons at Crookedholm, and about 350 at Dalry. Linen was manufactured in Ayrshire more extensively in former years than now. So many as 22 lint-mills were in the county in 1772; but only 3 flax-mills, employing 172 persons, were in it in 1838. The chief localities of the linen manufactures have been Kilbirnie and Beith. The cotton manufacture has failed in some places, as Ayr, but has largely succeeded in other places, as Catrine, Kilbirnie, and Patna. The number of cotton mills within the county in 1838 was 4; and these employed 703 persons. Hand-loom cotton-weaving, chiefly for manufacturers in Glasgow, is largely carried on in Fenwick, Saltcoats, Tarbolton, Maybole, Girvan, and some other towns. The embroidering of muslin employed multitudes of women from about the year 1825; was carried on chiefly in connection with manufacturers in Glasgow, and acquired such excellence at the hands of the Ayrshire workers, that the produce of it became generally known, in both the home and the foreign markets as Ayrshire needlework; but sustained a severe check in 1857, and is not now carried on to so much as half its previous extent. Some forty furnaces in the shire, not, however, always in blast, together produce about 276,000 tons of pig-iron. The manufacture of ornamental wooden snuff-boxes and other small wooden articles long employed many persons in Cumnock, Mauchline, and Auchinleck; but has very greatly declined. Calico-printing, bleaching, silk-weaving, hat-making, tanning, shoemaking, machine-making, ship-building, and other departments of industry, employ a large number of persons.

The roads from Glasgow to Dumfries and Portpatrick, and from Greenock and Paisley to all the Border counties, pass through Ayrshire; and excellent roads connect all the county's own towns with one another, and with every place of consequence beyond. The main line of the Glasgow and South-Western railway enters Ayrshire near Beith; proceeds by way of Dalry, Kilmarnock, Mauchline, Old Cumnock, and New Cumnock; and passes down the valley of the Nith into Dumfriesshire. A great branch of the same system, originally the southern part of the Glasgow and Ayr railway, leaves the main line near Dalry, and proceeds past Irvine and along the coast to Ayr. Local railways, or branches of the Glasgow and South-Western, go from Ayr to Girvan, from Ayr to Dalmellington, from Ayr to Mauchline, from Troon and also from Irvine to Kilmarnock, from Kilwinning to Ardrossan, from Hurlford to Newmilns, and from Auchinleck to Muirkirk, etc.; and, together with the main lines of the Glasgow and South-Western, form a connected system of communication through great part of the county. The Girvan and Portpatrick Junction railway was authorised in 1865, and opened in 1877. The Greenock and Ayrshire railway, authorised in 1865, and amalgamated with the Glasgow and South-Western in 1872, gives direct communication from all the Ayrshire stations of the Glasgow and South-Western system to Greenock, but has its connection with the system, and all its course, within Renfrewshire. The Greenock and Wemyss Bay railway, opened in 1865, at its terminus is within a short distance of the Ayrshire border, passing over the romantic glen of Inverkip. The Glasgow and Kilmarnock direct railway, authorised in 1865, and com-

pleted in 1873, starts from the Glasgow and Neilston branch of the Caledonian system at Crofthead on the southern border of Renfrewshire, sends off a branch to Beith, and goes by way of Stewarton to Kilmarnock, the Caledonian railway sending off a branch for Ardrossan by Kilwinning, while running powers give that railway direct access to Ayr. The seaports of Ayrshire are Girvan, Ayr, Troon, Irvine, Saltcoats, Ardrossan, and Largs.

The royal burghs are Ayr and Irvine; a parliamentary burgh is Kilmarnock; police burghs are Ardrossan, Cumnock, Galston, Girvan, Kilwinning, Largs, Maybole, Newmilns, Saltcoats, and Stewarton; other towns are Beith, Cantine, Dalry, Darvel, Hurlford, Kilbirnie, Muirkirk, Stevenston, Troon, Annbank, Auchinleck, Bankhead, Dalmellington, Eglinton-Works, Kilmaurs, Lugar, Mauchline, Tarbolton, Waterside, and West Kilbride; and the principal villages are Afton-Bridgend, Alnwick-Lodge, Ballantrae, Barrmill, Bensley, Castle, Colmonnell, Common-Dyke, Connel Park, Craigbank, Craigmack, Cronberry, Crosshill, Crosshouse, Dailly, Dalrymple, Den, Dernconner, Doura, Drakemuir, Dreghorn, Dunlop, Elderslie, Fardlehill, Fairlie, Fenwick, Fergus-hill, Gaswater, Gateside, Glenbuck, Glengarnock, Kirk-michael, Kirkoswald, Langbar, Monkton, New Prestwick, Ochiltree, Overton, Pathhead, Patna, Prestwick, Riddens, Skelmorlie, Sorn, Southfield, Symington, Whitletts, New Cumnock, and Straiton. Some of the principal mansions are Culzean Castle, Dumfries House, Fullarton House, Eglinton Castle, Loudoun Castle, Kelburne House, Brisbane House, Auchinleck House, Killochan Castle, Kilkerran, Blairquhan Castle, Dalquharran Castle, Bargany, Berbeth, Enterkine, Barskimming, Sundrum, Auchencruive, Ballochmyle, Craufurdland, Logan House, Fairlie House, Cambusdoon, Shewalton, Lanfine, Craigie, Auchendrane, Rozelle, Pinmore, Glenapp, Sorn Castle, Milrig, Auchans, Caldwell, Blanehead, Corsehill, Auchanames, Knock Castle, Auchenhavrie, Treesbank, Gadgirth, Newfield, Cairnhill, Rowallan Castle, Doonholm, Bourtree Hill, Glenmore House, Mansfield House, Knockdolian, Seafield, and Swinlees. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* 721,947 acres, with total gross estimated rental of £1,121,252, were divided among 9376 landowners; one holding 76,015 acres (rental, (£35,839), six together 175,774 (£182,405), nine 134,543 (£89,326), seven 52,592 (£27,729), thirty-nine 116,543 (£126,786), forty-seven 68,573 (£205,299), fifty 34,879 (£55,224), two hundred and two 42,921 (£89,322), one hundred and forty-one 9925 (£23,452), two hundred and fifty-two 5818 (£31,084), five hundred and sixty-nine 1916 (£51,748), and eight thousand and fifty 2251 acres (£202,731).

The county is governed (1891) by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 38 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, 2 sheriff-substitutes, and 288 magistrates; and is divided, for administration, into the two districts of Ayr and Kilmarnock. The sheriff court for the Ayr district is held at Ayr on every Tuesday and Thursday during session; the commissary court, on every Thursday; the sheriff small debt court, on every Thursday; the justice of peace court, on every Monday; the quarter sessions, on the first Tuesday of March, the fourth Tuesday of May, the first Tuesday of August, and the third Tuesday of November. The sheriff court for the Kilmarnock district is held at Kilmarnock on every Wednesday and Thursday during session; the sheriff small debt court, on every Thursday; the justice of peace court, on every alternate Monday. Sheriff small debt courts are held also at Irvine in every alternate month, at Beith and Cumnock four times a year, and at Girvan three times a year. The police force, in 1891, exclusive of that in Ayr and Kilmarnock, comprised 135 men, and the salary of the chief constable was £500. The prison is at Ayr, Kilmarnock having been discontinued in 1880. The County Council is composed of fifty-four elected members and two nominated by the burgh of Irvine, the Standing Joint-Committee of county being appointed partly by the council and partly by the commissioners of supply. Besides the District Board of Lunacy for

the county, there is the County Road Board, divided into four committees, for the Northern, Kilmarnock, Ayr, and Carrick districts. The annual value of real property, in 1815, was £409,983; in 1843, £520,828; in 1865, £876,438; in 1881, £1,257,881; in 1891, £1,065,223, including railways. The county, exclusive of its three burghs, sent one member to parliament prior to the Reform Act of 1867; but it was divided by that into two sections, north and south; and it now sends one member from each of the two sections. The constituency in 1891 of the northern section was 12,261; of the southern, 14,912. Pop. (1801) 84,207, (1811) 103,839, (1821) 127,299, (1831) 145,055, (1841) 164,356, (1851) 189,858, (1861) 198,971, (1871) 200,809, (1881) 217,519, (1891) 226,283, of whom 110,987 were males and 115,296 females. Houses inhabited (1891) 45,252; vacant, 3126; building, 283.

The registration county includes parts of Beith and Dunlop from Renfrewshire, and until 1891 also part of West Kilbride parish from Buteshire. The Buteshire portion was the island of Little Cumbrae, which was assigned in the census to the parish of West Kilbride, but to that of Ardrossan in the Ordnance maps and valuation rolls. The Boundary Commissioners, as already remarked, have transferred this portion to the Buteshire parish and registration district of Cumbrae, while the Renfrewshire portions of the parishes of Beith and Dunlop have been left untouched. The registration county comprises 46 parishes; and had, in 1891, a population of 226,403. Forty-five of the parishes are assessed, and one unassessed for the poor; and 35 of them, in three combinations of 13, 16, and 6, have poorhouses at respectively Ayr, Irvine, and Maybole—namely, Kyle, with accommodation for 168; Cunninghame, with accommodation for 479; and Maybole, with accommodation for 48. The percentage of illegitimate births is about 7.

Excepting Ballantrae, Colmonell, and Glenapp, in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway, and Largs, in the presbytery of Greenock, all the parishes of Ayrshire are in the presbyteries of Ayr and Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. In 1891 the county had 146 public and 41 non-public but State-aided schools—in all 107 schools, with accommodation for 45,889 children, and an average attendance of 32,726. Besides these there are four industrial schools—namely, two at Ayr and two at Kilmarnock.

The territory now forming Ayrshire was in the 2d century A.D. the southern part of the region of the Damnonii, one of whose towns, 'Vandogara,' is placed by Skene 'on the river Irvine, at Loudon Hill, where there are the remains of a Roman camp, afterwards connected with "Coria" or Carstairs by a Roman road.' Two battles are said to have been fought, in early times, in the SW of Kyle, the one between some native tribes and the Romans, the other between two confederacies of states of the natives themselves; but both battles, as to at once their date, their scene, the parties engaged, and the results, are so obscure as scarcely to be matters of history. Even the ancient inhabitants, as to who they were—whether descendants of the Damnonii or immigrants from the regions of some other tribes—from the establishing of the Roman domination onward through many centuries, cannot be historically identified. They seem, on the whole, from such evidence as exists, to have been in some way or other more purely Celtic than the inhabitants of most of the other low countries between the Grampians and the Tweed. Their descendants, too, down to so late a period as the 16th century, appear to have spoken the Gaelic language, or at least to have understood it. The entire territory, after the withdrawal of the Romans, became part of the kingdom of Strathclyde or Cumbria; but, in the 8th century, Kyle and Cunninghame became subject to the kings of Northumbria. The Saxons, under these kings, seem to have taken a firm grasp of the country, to have revolutionized its customs, and to have indoctrinated it with love of Saxon usages, and they have left in it numerous traces of their presence and power. Alpin, king of the Scoto-Irish, invaded the territory in the

9th century, but was defeated and slain in a battle at Dalmellington. Haco, King of Norway, in the course of his contest for the sovereignty of the Hebrides, made descents upon it in 1263, and suffered overwhelming discomfiture in a famous battle at Largs. The forces of Edward I. of England, in the course of the wars of the succession, made considerable figure in it, particularly in Kyle and in the N of Carrick; and suffered humiliating reverses from Wallace and from Bruce at Ayr, at Turnberry, and particularly at Loudon Hill. The career of Wallace began in the vicinity of Irvine; a signal exploit of his occurred at Ayr; the grand coup for wrenching the territory from the English was struck at Loudon; and the first parliament under Bruce was held at Ayr. The county, as a whole, played a vigorous, an honourable, and a persistent part throughout all the struggle which issued in Scottish independence. Nor was it less distinguished in the subsequent, higher, nobler struggle, from the time of Mary till the time of James VII., for achieving religious liberty. Both Wishart and Knox pursued their labours frequently in it; and many of the leaders of the Covenanting movements against the oppressive policy of Charles II. and James VII., either were natives of its soil, rallying around them multitudes of zealous neighbours, or were strangers welcomed and supported by ready, generous local enthusiasm. Much of the history of the later Covenanters, specially what relates to the antecedents of the fights at Drumclog, at Rullion-Green, and at Airdsmoss, reads almost like a local history of Ayrshire. So conspicuously did the Ayrshire men contend for the rights of conscience, that they became the special object of the savage punishment inflicted by the Government, in 1678, in the letting loose of the wild well-known 'Highland Host.' 'We might from these circumstances,' says Chalmers, 'suppose that the people of Ayrshire would concur zealously in the Revolution of 1688. As one of the western shires, Ayrshire sent its full proportion of armed men to Edinburgh to protect the Convention of Estates. On the 6th of April 1689, the forces that had come from the western counties, having received thanks from the Convention for their reasonable service, immediately departed with their arms to their respective homes. They were offered some gratification; but they would receive none, saying that they came to save and serve their country, not to enrich themselves at the nation's expense. It was at the same time ordered "that the inhabitants of the town of Ayr should be kept together till further orders." On the 14th of May arms were ordered to be given to Lord Bargeny, an Ayrshire baronet. On the 25th of May, in answer to a letter from the Earl of Eglinton, the Convention ordered "that the heritors and fencible men in the shire of Ayr be instantly raised and commanded in conformity to the appointment of the Estates." But of such proofs of the revolutionary principles of Ayrshire enough! The men of Ayr not only approved of the Revolution, but they drew their swords in support of its establishment and principles. On that memorable occasion not only were the governors changed, but new principles were adopted, and better practices were introduced; and the Ayrshire people were gratified by the abolition of Episcopacy and by the substitution of Presbyterianism.'

Antiquities, of various kinds, are numerous. Cairns, stone circles, and suchlike Caledonian remains are at Sorn, Galeton, and other places. Vestiges of a Roman road are in the vicinity of Ayr. Traces of Danish camps are at Dundonald and in the neighbourhood of Ardrossan. Mediæval castles, or remains of them, are at Loch Doon, Turnberry, Dundonald, and Sorn. Fine old monastic ruins are at Crossraguel and Kilwinning; and a ruined church, immortalized by Burns, is at Alloway. The most ancient families are the Auchinlecks, the Boswells, the Boyds, the Cathcarts, the Crawfordes, the Cunninghams, the Dalrymples, the Dunlops, the Fullartons, the Kennedys, the Lindsays, the Montgomeries, and the Wallaces. The oldest peerage connected with the county is the Earldom of Carrick, which

belonged to Bruce, and belongs now to the Prince of Wales. Other peerage titles are Baron Kilmours, created about 1450, united to the Earldom of Glencairn in 1503, and dormant since 1796; Earl of Eglinton, created in 1508, and conjoined with the title of Baron Ardrossan in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1806; Earl of Cassilis, created in 1511, and conjoined with the title of Marquis of Ailsa in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1801; Baron Ochiltree, created in 1543, and dormant since 1675; Earl of Loudoun, created in 1633; Viscount of Ayr, created in 1622, and conjoined since 1633 to the Earldom of Dumfries, and since 1796 to the Marquisate of Bute; Viscount Irvine, created in 1611, and extinct since 1778; Earl of Kilmarnock, created in 1661, and attained in 1716; and Earl of Dundonald, created in 1669, and united then with the title of Baron Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree. Distinguished natives of Ayrshire have been very numerous; the greatest of them has almost given it a new name—the 'Land of Burns.' See James Paterson, *History of the County of Ayr* (2 vols.); Archibald Sturrock, 'Report on the Agriculture of Ayrshire' in the *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society*; and *Modern Practical Fariery*: section 'Cattle and their Breeds and Merits.'

Ayton (anc. *Eitun*, 'Eye-town'), a village and a coast parish of Berwickshire. The village stands near the left bank of Eye Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ayton station on the North British, this being $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Berwick-upon-Tweed and $49\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Edinburgh. A pleasant, well-built place, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Royal Banks, gas-works, inns and hotels, a volunteer hall, and a saw-mill. Thursday is market-day, and justice of peace courts are held on the first Thursday of every month but September; sheriff small debt courts on the first Monday of February, the second Monday of May, the Tuesday before the last Friday of July, and the first Thursday of October. Places of worship are the parish church (750 sittings) and two U.P. churches—Summerhill (561 sittings) and Springbank (350 sittings; rebuilt, for £1210, in 1872). The parish church, erected (1864-66) at a cost of £7000, is a beautiful First Pointed structure, with nave, S aisle, transept, and chancel, a SW spire 120 feet high, and stained-glass chancel and transept windows. Pop. (1831) 663, (1861) 875, (1871) 745, (1881) 771, (1891) 653.

The parish contains also the fishing village of BURNMOUTH, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the E. Bounded N by Coldingham and Eyemouth, E by the German Ocean, SE by Mordington, S by Foulden, and W by Chirnside and Coldingham, it has an utmost length and breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and an area of 6832 acres, of which 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 27 water. The coast, about 3 miles long, forms an almost continuous but much-indented precipice, rising, from N to S, to 71 feet near Nestends, 149 on Gungreenhill, 160 at Scout Point, 339 near Hurker, 310 on Burnmouth Hill, and 170 at Ross. The cliffs are pierced by two or three caverns, accessible only from the sea, and famous in emuggling annals; three islets at the northern extremity, during strong easterly gales, drive the waves up in sheets of foam to a height of from 70 to 100 feet. The SE portion of the interior presents an assemblage of softly-contoured, richly-wooded hills, the highest of them Ayton Hill (654 feet) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the village, whilst lesser eminences are Millerton Hill, Bastleridge (375), Ayton Cocklaw (315), Flomington (275), and Redhall (320). The NW portion between the Eye and the Ale, though lower is everywhere undulating, attaining 251 feet near Aytonwood House, 291 in the Drill plantation, and 297 on the Coldingham border. The EYE runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward near or upon the western boundary, till, striking north-eastward, it winds for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior, next for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Eyemouth border to the sea. Its scenery here is very pretty and varied, as, too, is that of the tributary ALE, which flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the Coldingham and Eyemouth confines, and of the North British

railway, which curves $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from W to SE through Ayton. The rocks, Silurian and Devonian, exhibit all sorts of inclinations, curvatures, and contortions, as seen in the cliffs, and furnish good building stone and road metal. The soils range from loamy to gravelly, are mostly as fertile as any in the shire, and overlie great quantities of boulders and coarse gravel. Plantations cover some 800 acres; between 200 and 300 are in pasture; and all the rest are highly cultivated. Traces of five camps, ascribed to Romans, Picts, Saxons, and Danes, and remains of an ancient Romanesque parish church, make up the antiquities. Urns with pieces of broken armour have been occasionally brought to the surface by the plough. Of the castle founded by the Norman baron De Vesci, and demolished in 1498 by the Earl of Surrey, no vestige now exists. Modern mansions are the following:—Ayton Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE

of the village; Peelwalls, $1\frac{1}{4}$ S by W; Netherbyres, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE; Gunsgreen, 3 miles NNE, opposite Eyemouth; Prendergust, and Whiterig. Of these, Ayton Castle is a splendid baronial edifice of reddish stone, built in 1851 on the site of a predecessor destroyed by fire in 1834, and standing out prominently from its surrounding woods. In all 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 33 of from £20 to £50. Ayton is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £358. Two public schools, Ayton and Burnmouth, with respective accommodation for 328 and 146 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 148 and 104, and grants of £141, 18s. and £87, 5s. Valuation, £17,045, 12s. 9d. Pop. (1841) 1784, (1861) 2014, (1871) 1983, (1881) 2037, (1891) 1827.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

B

BA (Gael. 'cow's stream'), a lake and rivulet in Torosay parish, Mull, Argyllshire. The lake, lying towards the middle of the island, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from E to W, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide; the rivulet, issuing from its western end, runs about 2 miles NW and W to head of Loch na Keal; and both lake and stream abound in salmon, sea-trout, salmon-ferox, and common brown trout.

Ba or **A-Baw**, an isleted loch in Glenorchy parish, NE Argyllshire, on Rannoch Muir, 6 miles SE of Kinghouse Inn, Glencoe. Very irregular in outline, it has an extreme length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, lies at an altitude of 957 feet, and teems with trout; the river Ba, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long above, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ below, the lake, connects it with Loch Laidon, and so with Loch Rannoch.

Ba, an islet of Applecross parish, W Ross-shire, with 5 inhabitants in 1861, but none since.

Ba or **Bahill**, a wooded eminence 700 feet high in Drumblade parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Huntly. It is thought to have got its name from football contests in bygone days.

Baads, a moorish tract in the W of Cullen parish, Banffshire. It is falsely said by the later chronicles to have been the scene of a fierce battle between Norwegians and Indulph, King of Alban (954-62), in which the latter was slain; but certainly it is thickly studded with tumuli, containing decayed bones, fragments of arms, and other relics.

Baberton, an estate, with a mansion, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion stands 1 mile NE of Currie village, is said to have belonged to James VI., and was a temporary residence of Charles X. of France.

Babylon. See BOTHWELL.

Bach, two of the Treshinish Isles, Bach-more and Bach-beg, off the mouth of Loch Tua, on the W side of Mull, Argyllshire.

Bachnagairn, a picturesque fall on the South Esk river, in Cortachy parish, Forfarshire. It occurs about 1 mile S of Loch Esk; makes a leap of more than 60 feet; and is flanked by high, wooded, precipitous rocks. A shooting lodge of the same name is near.

Back, a village on the E coast of Lewis island, Ross-shire, 7 miles NNE of Stornoway, under which it has a post office. It has a Free church. Pop. (1891) 596.

Back, a burn winding round the base of Tower Hill, in Pittencrieff Glen, contiguous to Dunfermline, Fifeshire.

Back, a burn of NW Elginshire, issuing from the Loch of Romach on the southern boundary of Rafford parish, and winding down the valley of Pluscardine.

Backaskail, a bay in Cross and Burness parish, Sanday island, Orkney. It produces enormous quantities of shell-fish.

Backies, a hamlet in Golspie parish, Sutherlandshire, 2 miles N of Golspie village. It has some remains of an ancient tower, which, probably built by the Norsemen, commanded an extensive prospect over both sea and land.

Backlass, a hill, 300 feet above sea-level, in Watten parish, Caithness, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Watten village. A fair is held here on 15 Sept., old style, if a Tuesday, otherwise on the Tuesday after.

Backmuir, a village in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, near the Perthshire boundary, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dundee.

Backmuir, a village on the northern border of Largo parish, Fife, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Ceres.

Backwater, a burn and a hamlet in Lintrathen parish, Forfarshire. The burn rises in the northern extremity of the parish, and runs southward to a confluence with the Melgam, a little above Lintrathen church. The hamlet takes name from the burn, and has a private school.

Badcaul, a rivulet and a bay in Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland. The rivulet brings down the superfluence of a chain of small lakes, which abound in trout; and it runs about 6 miles westward to the head of the bay. The church of Eddrachillis and a public school are at the head of the bay, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Kyle-Sku Ferry. The bay forms a well-sheltered sea-inlet, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; and has, across its mouth, a picturesque and numerous group of small islands.

Baden or **Baddanloch**, the third and most easterly of a chain of three lakes in Kildonan parish, Sutherland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Kinbrace station. The three are Loch nan Cuinne, 3 miles long from N to S; and from 1 to 6 furlongs wide; Loch a Chlair, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 mile; and Loch Baden itself, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long from NW to SE, and from 4 to 7 furlongs wide. They lie 392 feet above sea-level, send off a stream to Helmsdale river, and all of them teem with trout and char.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 109, 1878.

Badenoch, the south-eastern district of Invernesshire, bounded NW by the watershed of the Monadhliath Mountains, separating it from Stratherrick and Strathdearn; NE by Elginshire, and partly there by a line drawn across the Braes of Abernethy; SE by the watershed of part of the Braes of Abernethy, the watershed of the central Grampians, and a line drawn across Loch Ericht and round the S base of Ben Alder, separating it partly from Aberdeenshire, mainly from Perthshire; and SW by an artificial line striking the foot of Loch Laggan, and separating it from Lochaber. Its greatest length, from NE to SE, is 45 miles; and its greatest breadth is 19 miles. It includes part of Glen Spey in the SW, and all Glen Truim in the S; and it is traversed, from the convergence of these glens, onward to its north-

eastern boundary, by the river SPEY. The surface, in a general view, is mountainous and wild, and comprises but a small aggregate of low or cultivated land. The south-western third of it is entirely Highland, diversified only by Loch Laggan, the upper part of Loch Erich, and a few deep narrow glens. The south-eastern border also, to an average breadth of at least 7 miles, is all a continuous mountain mass of the Grampians and the Abernethy Braes, cleft by wild glens. The central tract along the course of the Spey is the principal scene of culture and the principal seat of population; and that, as may be seen from the account of the greater part of it under ALVIE and ROTHMURCHUS, abounds in features of exquisite beauty. Yet many spots in the glens are attractive both in natural character and in artificial embellishment; and a large aggregate of the skirts and shoulders of the mountains is covered with wood.—Badenoch, from the reign of Alexander II. till that of Robert Bruce (1230-1306), was held and despotically ruled by the family of Comyn; and it retains vestiges of their fortresses, as at Loch-an-Eilan and Loch-indorb, which show a massiveness and a strength of masonry never seen in the ordinary baronial fortalices of Scotland. The Comyns, as is well known, contested the crown of Scotland with the Bruces, and acted prominently in the intrigues and conflicts of the wars of the succession. Robert Bruce slew the Red Comyn at Dumfries, and gave the lordship of Badenoch to Randolph, Earl of Moray. In 1371 Robert II. transferred the lordship, with extraordinary powers of barony and regality, to his own illegitimate son, the Earl of Buchan, commonly known as the Wolf of Badenoch. This man was a sort of Celtic Attila, ferocious in temper, cruelly tyrannical in behaviour; and both performed and provoked such deeds of spoliation and slaughter as gave full warrant for his *sobriquet*. But various persons, called the king's kindly tenants, and also various churchmen, with tenures independent of the local authority, obtained grants of portions of land within Badenoch; and these afterwards maintained many a struggle with the superiors of the soil. The Earls of Huntly, and their successors, the Dukes of Gordon, from 1452 ruled over most of Badenoch. Yet the Clan Chattan, or rather the Macpherson section of that clan, early got possession of the upper section of the district, and always continued to hold that section; while the Macintoshes and the Grants obtained and have held possession of some other parts. Laggan Roman Catholic chapel, designated of Badenoch, was built in 1846, and contains 272 sittings.

Badenscath. See AUCHTERLESS.

Badensgill, a hamlet and a burn in Linton parish, Peebleshire. The hamlet lies on the burn, near its mouth, 2½ miles NNW of Linton parish. The burn rises on the Pentland Hills, and runs 2½ miles south-eastward to the Lyne.

Badenyon, a house in Glenbucket parish, Aberdeenshire, 7 miles WNW of Bridge of Bucket, celebrated in the Rev. John Skinner's song, *John o' Badenyon*. A shooting lodge was built on or near its site, in 1840, by the Earl of Fife.

Badlieu, a burn in Tweedsmuir parish, Peebleshire, rising upon the NE slope of Clyde Law (1789 feet), on the Lanarkshire boundary, and running, past Badlieu Rig (1374 feet) 2½ miles north-eastward, to the Tweed, 3 miles N of Tweeds Well.

Baggage-Knowe, a small hill in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, associated in relics or reminiscences with the battle of Kilsyth, fought in 1645.

Baidland, a hill in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. It rises to an altitude of 1099 feet above sea-level; and, at a height of 850 feet, it has a vein or dyke of cannel coal, between two walls of carboniferous sandstone.

Baikie, an estate, with a small plain modern mansion, in Airlio parish, Forfarshire. A deposit of marl, about 40 acres in area and from 18 to 21 feet deep, lay in Baikie Moss, and forms the subject of an interesting paper by Sir Charles Lyell, in the *Transactions of the Geological Society*.

Bailford, an estate in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire.

An ancient monument here consists of a two-stepped base and a slender pillar about 10 feet high; has sculptures, now so weather-worn as to be almost effaced; and defies speculation as to either origin or object.

Baillieston, a large mining village and a *quoad sacra* parish, in the civil parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Rutherglen-Coatbridge branch of the Caledonian, 3½ miles W by S of Coatbridge, and 6½ miles E of Glasgow. The village is lighted with gas, has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and an Established, a Free, and a U.P. church, besides St John's Episcopal and St Bridget's Roman Catholic churches. Under Old Monkland school-board there are a public and a Roman Catholic school, which, with respective accommodation for 420 and 461 children, had an average attendance (1891) of 309 and 310, and grants of £306, 6s. 6d. and £271, 5s. The Baillieston and Shettleston mining district includes some two dozen active collieries, most of which are at Baillieston itself. Pop. of village (1871) 2805, (1881) 2927, (1891) 4026; of *g. s.* parish (1871) 4924, (1881) 3477, (1891) 3995.

Baillivanich, a lake, with a small islet, in the island of Benbecula, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Remains of a monastery are on the islet.

Bainsford. See BRAINSFORD.

Bainshole, a hamlet of NW Aberdeenshire, 7 miles from Insh, under which it has a post office.

Bainton. See BANETON.

Bairdston, a village in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, 9 miles S of Glasgow.

Balagich or Ballageich, a hill in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire, 2¾ miles WSW of Eaglesham village. It overhangs the E side of Binend Loch, and has an altitude of 1084 feet above sea-level.

Balaklava, a village on the E border of Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, 1 mile NNE of Johnstone. It was founded in 1856, on the lands of Clippens, for working extensive ironstone mines, and received its name from the celebrated battle of the Crimean war. It is sometimes called Clippens Square. Pop. (1891) 428.

Balallan, a village in Lochs parish, Lewis, with a public school. It is 14 miles SW of Stornoway, under which it has a post office with telegraph department. Pop. (1891) 521.

Balantradoch, an ancient chapelry in Temple parish, Edinburghshire. It contained the chief seat of the Knights Templars in Scotland; passed in 1312 to the Knights of St John; and after the Reformation was consolidated with Clerkington parish and Moorfoot chapelry into the modern parish of Temple. The church, 54½ by 17½ feet, is First Pointed in style, and retains a piscina, an Easter sepulchre, and on its eastern gable an inscription which has puzzled antiquaries.

Balbardie, an estate, with a mansiou and fine park, in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, in the northern vicinity of Bathgate town.

Balbeggie, a village formerly in a detached section of Kinnoull parish, Perthshire, 5½ miles NE of Perth, but transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 wholly to the parish of St Martins. It has a post office under Perth, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school with accommodation for 120 children.

Balbegno, an old castellated mansion in Fettercairn parish, Kincardineshire, 4¾ miles WNW of Laurencekirk. Built in 1509, it bears that date on a parapet wall; it is said to have been so costly that the lands of Balnakettle and Littlestrath were sold for moans to complete it; and it contains a lofty hall, with groined roof exhibiting the armorial bearings of 16 Scottish peers; under the form of Balmain it gives appellation to Sir Al. Entwisle Ramsay (b. 1837; suc. as fourth Bart. 1875), a great nephew of the late Dean Ramsay (1793-1872).

Balbirnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Markinch parish, Fife. The mansion stands in a romantic hollow amid extensive grounds, ½ mile NW of Markinch village; was erected by the late General Balfour; and is an elegant edifice with an Ionic portico. The estate extends to the SW of Markinch village; and has there,

on the banks of the river Leven, paper-mills, a woollen factory, extensive collieries, and a village called Balbirnie Mills.

Balbirnie, a hamlet in Ruthven parish, Forfarshire, near the Perthshire boundary, 2½ miles NE of Meikle.

Balbithan, an estate, with a mansion, in Keith-hall parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, 1¼ mile NNE of Kintore. The mansion, the property of the Earl of Kintore, is a curious old structure; was a rendezvous of the Marquis of Montrose and his friends in the times of the Covenanters; and gave refuge to several of the Pretender's adherents after Culloden. A beech tree, girthing 14 feet at 1 foot from the ground, is on the estate.

Balblair, a village in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire, 5¼ miles W by N of Tain. It has a post office with telegraph department under Invergordon, and a large distillery.

Balblair, a hamlet in Criech parish, Sutherland, on the Kyle of Sutherland, 1½ mile NW of Bonar-Bridge.

Balblair, a spot in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, on the top of a lofty terrace, near the coast, about 1 mile W by S of the town of Nairn. It was the camping-ground of the royal army on the eve of Culloden; and it overlooks all the route which the Highlanders had to take in their proposed night attack.

Balbrogie, a hamlet in the parish of Coupar-Angus, Perthshire.

Balbunnoch, a village in Longforan parish, Perthshire, adjacent to Forfarshire, 4 miles W of Dundee. It is conjoint with Mylnefield, which has a post office under Dundee. A bleachfield was formerly in its neighbourhood; and a paper-mill now is there.

Balcaill. See BALKAIL.

Balcaithly, an estate in Dunino parish, Fife. An urn, supposed to be Roman, was exhumed in a field belonging to it in 1836.

Balcarres (Gael. *baile-carrais*, 'town of the contest'), a mansion in Kilconquhar parish, East Neuk of Fife, ¾ mile NNW of Colinsburgh. It stands, engirt by trees, on a sunward slope, 300 feet above and 3 miles to the N of the Firth of Forth, across whose waters it looks away to the Bass, the Lammermuirs, and Edinburgh. Originally built in 1595, in the Scoto-Flemish Gothic of the period, it retains its fine dining-room, its turn-pike stair, and its thick-walled bedchamber, 'Oliver Cromwell's Room;' but otherwise was much enlarged and altered in the first half of the present century. A ruined ivy-clad chapel, hard by, erected about 1635, serves as the family burial-place; and, 200 yards to the E, Balcarres Craig, a turreted rock of clinkstone, rises abruptly from the Den Burn's deep ravine. The estate was purchased in 1587 by the lawyer-statesman John Lindsay (1552-98), Lord Menmuir, second son of the ninth Earl of Crawford, who in 1592 obtained a royal charter uniting the lands of Balcarres, Balneill, and Pitcoorthie into a free barony. His second son, David, the Rosierucian (1586-1641), became Lord Lindsay of Balcarres in 1633; and his son, Alexander, feasted Charles II. here in 1651, the year that he was created Earl of Balcarres, and died an exile at Breda in 1659. The third Earl, Colin (d. 1722), was a Jacobite, though cousin by marriage to William of Orange, saw Claverhouse's ghost, and founded Colinsburgh; the fifth Earl, James (d. 1768), was 'the first that brought Fifeshire agriculture to any degree of perfection.' His daughter, Lady Ann Barnard (1750-1825), composed in 1772 *Auld Robin Gray*, the name of the old Balcarres herdsman; and his eldest son, Alexander, sixth Earl (d. 1825), fought a duel with the traitor Arnold, and in 1789 sold the lands of Balcarres to a younger son, the Hon. Rt. Lindsay (d. 1836). Title and lands were thus discovered, the former now being held by Jas. Ludovic Lindsay, twenty-sixth Earl of Crawford and ninth of Balcarres (b. 1847; suc. 1880; seat, DUNECHT House); and the latter by Sir Coult's Trotter Lindsay, second Bart. since 1821 (b. 1824; suc. 1837), who is seventh in lineal descent from Lord Menmuir, and owner of 4672 acres in the shire, valued at £9619 per annum. See the late

Earl of Crawford's *Lives of the Lindsays* (3 vols., Lond 1849).

Balcary, an old mansion, a baylet, a hill, and a headland in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the SW side of Auchencairn Bay, about 9 miles E of Kirkcudbright. The bay is an expansion of Auchencairn Bay, 2 miles SE of Auchencairn village; and was designed by the projectors of the Ayrshire and Galloway railway to be provided with a commodious artificial harbour, in connection with a terminus of the railway. The hill and the headland intervene between Balcary Bay and the W of the entrance of Auchencairn Bay.

Balcaskie, a mansion in the SE angle of Carnbee parish, Fife, 1¾ mile NW of Pittenweem. A fine old building with a park extending into ABERGROMBIE parish, it is the seat of Sir Ralph William Anstruther, sixth Bart. since 1694, and owner of 2121 acres in the shire, valued at £5116 per annum.

Balcastle, a hamlet and collieries in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, near Slamannan station, 5¼ miles SSW of Falkirk.

Balchristie, an estate, with a mansion, in Newburn parish, Fife, 1¼ mile WSW of Colinsburgh. The Culdees here had a church and lands, which went, by deed of David I., to the monks of Dunfermline; but were afterwards vainly claimed by the prior and canons of St Andrews.

Balcomie, an ancient castle, a farm-house now, in Crail parish, Fife, 1 mile W of Fifeness, and 1¾ NNE of Crail. It belonged in 1375 to a John de Balcomie; passed in the time of James IV. to the Learmonthes, in 1705 to Sir William Hope, and afterwards to successively Scott of Scotstarvet and the Earl of Kellie. In June 1538 it entertained Mary of Guise on her landing at Fifeness to be married to James V. Originally an edifice of great size and splendour, it was reduced by the Earl of Kellie to only one wing, but it still is of considerable size, and serves as a landmark to mariners. A small cave near is falsely alleged to have been the scene of the beheading of Constantiu, King of the Picts (863-77), by Northmen; and a group of islets, ¾ mile NW of Fifeness, is called Balcomie Brigs. See part ii. of Thos. Rodger's *Kingdom of Fife*.

Balcomie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kiltearn parish, Ross-shire. The mansion, ¾ mile ESE of Evanton village, is a castellated edifice, and was formerly a seat of the Earls of Ross. Hugh Miller, in chap. vi. of his *Scenes and Legends*, gives the weird tradition of the Lady of Balcomie.

Balcraig, a quondam ancient castle in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, a short distance S of the ruins of Hatton Castle. Scarcely any traces of it remain. Some urns, in a broken state, were, a number of years ago exhumed about its site.

Balcruvie or **Pitcruvie**, an ancient castle, now reduced to one square tower in Largo parish, Fife, on Keil Burn, 1½ mile N by W of Lower Largo village. It was built by Sir John Lindsay, an ancestor of the Earls of Crawford.

Balcurvie, a village in the SE of Markinch parish, Fife, near Cameron Bridge station. A public school here, with accommodation for 292 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 175, and a grant of £174, 0s. 6d.

Baldermonocks, the ancient bishops' lands in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, comprehending all the parish, except the entailed estate of Cadder.

Baldernock (Gael. *baile-dur-chnoc*, 'town of the stream at the knoll'), a hamlet and a parish of SW Stirlingshire. The hamlet stands in the W of the parish, 2¼ miles ENE of Milngavie station, and 7½ miles N of its post-town Glasgow; and comprises the parish church (1795; 406 sittings), a Free church, their manse, a school, and a few scattered cottages.

The parish also contains the village of BALMORE, 2½ miles ESE. It is bounded N and NE by Campsie, S by Cadder in Lanarkshire, SW and W by New Kilpatrick, and NW by Strathblane; and has an extreme length from N to S of 2¾ miles, a breadth from E to W of from 1½ to 3½ miles, and an area of 4411½ acres, of

which 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The sluggish KELVIN flows between embankments 3 miles along the southern border, while its affluent, ALLANDER Water, traces the south-western for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and to these two streams three or four burns run southward through the interior of the parish, in whose SW corner are Bardowie Loch (4 \times 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ furl.) and the best part of Dougalston Loch (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 1 furl.). From the flat Balmore Haughs along the Kelvin the surface rises northward towards the Campsie Hills, having an altitude of 100 feet above sea-level near Torrance Bridge in the SE, of 200 near Longbank in the SW, of 187 at Craighead, 361 near Blairkaith, 313 by the church, 418 at Blochairn, 633 at Craigmaddie Muir on the northern border, and 700 at Blairkaith Muir in the NE. The rocks are carboniferous in the S, eruptive in the N; and coal, ironstone, pyrites, fireclay, lime, and alum have all at times been worked. Of soils there is a great and strongly-marked diversity, from the rich alluvium of Balmore Haughs to the clay incumbent upon till of the middle slopes, and the light sharp soil of the upland moors beyond; about 4000 acres are in tillage, 240 under wood. Antiquities are a famous cromlech called AULD WIVES' LIFT, some round or oblong cairns on Blochairn farm, the Hamiltons' ruined castle by Bardowie Loch, and remains of a moated tower in the park of Craigmaddie House near the north-western angle of the parish. The barony around this tower was held from 1238 and earlier by the Galbraiths, and in the latter half of the 14th century came through an heiress to John de Hamilton, a scion of the Cadzow line, and founder of that of Baldernock and Bardowie. Modern mansions are Bardowie, North Bardowie, and Glenorchard; and the property is divided among 3 landowners holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of from £100 to £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Baldernock is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's income is £158. The public school, with accommodation for 122 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 62, and a grant of £73, 2s. 6d. Valuation £6609, 11s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 796, (1841) 972, (1871) 616, (1881) 569, (1891) 553.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Baldoon Castle, the corner of one crumbling tower, with a few yards of ivy-clad wall, in Kirkinner parish, Wigtownshire, 3 furlongs from the S bank of Bladenoch river, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Wigtown. Hence Scott derived the ground-plot of the *Bride of Lammermoor*, for here, according to its Introduction and to Chambers' *Domestic Annals* (ii. 326-328), the final act of the real tragedy was played in August 1669, with Janet Dalrymple, Lord Stair's daughter, for 'Lucy,' David Dunbar of Baldoon for 'Bucklaw,' Lord Rutherford for 'Ravenswood,' and so forth. But antiquaries now reject the 'bonny bridegroom' version of the story, conceding only that the bride died broken-hearted just a month after her bridal in Glenluce kirk. David Dunbar is described as an agricultural improver; and at the present day the Baldoon Mains are famous for their dairy-farms. Eastward in Wigtown Bay are the Baldoon Sands, from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles broad at low-water; and northward is Baldoon Quay, a small proprietorial harbour on the Bladenoch. See T. Murray Graham's *Stair Annals* (1875).

Baldovan, a village, with a railway station, in Mains and Stratmartin parish, Forfarshire, on the river Dighty, and on the Dundee and Newtyle railway, 3 miles NW of Dundee. Baldovan House, in the vicinity, is the seat of Sir Reginald H. A. Ogilvy, tenth Bart. since 1625, and owner of 1431 acres, valued at £3626 per annum. Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children was erected in 1854, by the benevolence of the late Sir John and Lady Jane Ogilvy; is a fine structure, after designs by Coe & Goodwin; and, as considerably enlarged, accommodates some 70 inmates. It was the first institution of its kind, and long the only one in Scotland.

Baldovie, a post office hamlet in Dundee parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles ENE of Dundee town.

Baldowrie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kettins

parish, Forfarshire. On the estate is an ancient standing stone, 6 feet high, with nearly defaced sculptures.

Baldragon, a station in Forfarshire, on the Dundee and Newtyle railway, 1 mile NNW of Baldovan station. See pp. 262-264 of Chambers' *Popular Rhymes*.

Baldrige, several localities—Baldrige, West Baldrige, Baldrige House, and North Baldrige, in Dunfermline parish, Fife, around the Wellwood colliery, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Dunfermline.

Balerno, a village in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of the Water of Leith, with a station on a loop line of the Caledonian, 1 mile WSW of Currie, and 7 SW of Edinburgh. It has a post office with money order and savings bank departments, a U.P. and a Roman Catholic church, 2 inns, 2 paper-mills, and a public and an Episcopal school, which, with accommodation for 176 and 126 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 131 and 78, and grants of £131, 15s. 6d. and £63, 9s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 510, (1871) 490, (1881) 474, (1891) 619.

Balerno Railway, an Edinburghshire loop line of the Caledonian, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, from Slateford to Ravelrig siding. A single line, it was authorised in 1870, formed at a cost of £42,000, and opened in 1874; it four times crosses the Water of Leith, has steepish gradients, and at Colinton traverses a tunnel 150 yards long.

Baleshare. See BALLESHARE.

Balevil, a small estate, with a residence, in Urquhart parish, Ross-shire. It was bought and occupied, in the present century, by General John Mackenzie.

Balfour, an estate, with a mansion, in Markinch parish, Fife. The mansion stands on the right bank of the river Leven, near the influx of the Ore, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Thornton; is the seat of Mrs C. C. Bethune; and contains an original portrait of Cardinal Beaton. The estate belonged anciently to the family of Balfour; was originally called Balorr, with reference to its situation near the Ore; and passed by marriage, in 1360, to the Bethunes.

Balfour, a ruined ancient castle in the S of Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire. It is in the Gothic style; was built by Cardinal Beaton; became the seat of the Ogilvies of Balfour, a branch of the noble Ogilvies of Airlie; passed to the Fotheringhams and the Farquharsons; and about 1838 was denuded of two wings, for the erection of a farm-house.

Balfour, a hamlet in Shapinshay parish, Orkney, 5 miles NE of Kirkwall, under which it has a post office. Balfour Castle, in its vicinity, is the seat of Mrs Eleanor Balfour, owner of 29,054 acres, valued at £7578 per annum.

Balfron, a village and a parish of W Stirlingshire. The village lies toward the south-western corner of the parish, 2 furlongs from the right bank of the Endrick, and 2 miles E of Balfron station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, that station, with a telegraph office, being 20 miles WSW of Stirling, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Balloch. From Glasgow Balfron is 19 miles NNW by road, or 24 by the Killearn and Lennoxton branch of the North British railway, and is supplied with water from a spring on Spittal Farm (at a cost of £800). Built on a gentle slope, it looks across the river and the Ballikrain woods to Earl's seat, highest of the Campsie Fells (1894 feet), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE; 11 miles NNW and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW rise Ben Venue (2393 feet) and Ben Lomond (3192), with lesser summits of the great Highland wall. The place itself was founded by Robert Dunmore, Esq. of Ballindalloch, who opened a cotton-mill in 1789; and, neat and regular, it prospered greatly for the first fifty years, till handloom-weaving, its staple industry, was superseded by machinery. Now it looks somewhat deserted, but still has a branch bank of the British Lincn Co., a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, several inns, a public coffee and reading room and library, and a large factory; and fairs are held at it on the last Tuesday of May, July (hiring), and October (horses and cattle). Places of worship are the parish church (1832; 690 sittings), a Free church (for Killearn and Balfron), a U.P. church (1882), and a Roman Catholic chapel; a

public school, with accommodation for 208 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 147, and a grant of £145, 13s. Pop. (1881) 970, (1891) 885.

The parish is bounded N by Drymen and Kippen, E by Gargunnoch, SE by Fintry, S by Killearn, and NW by Drymen. It has an extreme length from E to W of 7½ miles, a width from N to S of from 7 furlongs to 2½ miles, and an area of 7847½ acres, of which 28 are water. The westward-flowing ENDRICK roughly traces all the southern border, and the surface along its right bank has an altitude of less than 200 feet above sea-level, but rises northward to 491 feet at Cairnhall, 446 near Edinbellie, 627 on Ballindalloch Muir, and 577 on Balgair Muir;—north-eastward to Stronend (1676 feet), which culminates just beyond the SE frontier; and from Stronend it sinks again north-eastward to 554 feet near the confluence of the Boquhan and Pow Burns, marking the eastern, and part of the northern, boundary. The rocks are mainly eruptive, and the profitable working of abundant limestone has only been hindered by the absence of coal. In 1841 more than two-thirds of the entire area were either pastoral or waste, but great reclamations have been since effected, those of a single proprietor costing, in two years, upwards of £40,000. Mr Gillespie, however, in his edition of Nimmo's *Stirlingshire*, distributes the area thus—3420 acres in tillage, 4295 waste, and 105 under wood. In the old heathen days the children of Balfron are said to have all been killed by wolves, whence its name *Baile-bhroin* ('town of mourning'); other traditions record how Ballindalloch and Edinbellie were seats, if not the birth-places, of Alexander Cunningham, the 'Good' Earl of Glencairn (d. 1574), and Napier of Merchiston (1550-1617), how at Clockburn Sharpe's murderers first drew rein, fresh from their bloody work on Magus Moor (1679). Certain, at least, it is that Edinbellie was the scene of the forcible abduction of Jean Key (3 Dec. 1750) by Rob Roy's sons, for which Robin Oig, the principal, was three years after hanged at Edinburgh; and that Balfron gave birth to the eminent Glasgow architect, Alexander Thomson (1817-75). Ballindalloch, ½ mile W of the village, was the seat of the late H. R. Cooper, Esq., who divided this parish with 13 more (non-resident) proprietors. It is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the minister's income is £135. Valuation £6615, 9s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 1634, (1831) 2057, (1851) 1900, (1871) 1502, (1881) 1327, (1891) 1203.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38 and 39, 1869-71.

Balgair, an estate in the E of Balfron parish, Stirlingshire, 3½ miles E of Balfron village. It includes Balgair proper, Hill of Balgair, Wester Balgair, and Balgair Muir; and it formerly was the place of a large annual cattle market, now held on Kippen Moor.

Balgarvie, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Monimail parish, Fife.

Balgavies. See ABERLEMNO.

Balgay. See DUNDEE.

Balgedie, two hamlets, Easter and Wester, in Portmoak parish, Kinross-shire, at the foot of West Lomond Hill, 1 mile from the E shore of Loch Leven, ½ and 1 mile NNW of Kinnesswood, and about 5 miles by road E by N of Kinross. They have a United Presbyterian church.

Balglass, an estate in the NE corner of Killearn parish, Stirlingshire. An ancient castle here is said to have formerly been well fortified, and once to have afforded protection to Sir William Wallace.

Balgonar, an estate, with a mansion, in Saline parish, Fife.

Balgone. See NORTH BERWICK.

Balgonie, two villages and an estate in Markinch parish, Fife. Balgonie proper or Milton of Balgonie stands on the left bank of the river Leven, 1½ mile ESE of Markinch station; and has a post office under Markinch, a public school, and a *quoad sacra* church with 650 sittings. The principal industry of the neighbourhood is bleaching, which employs a considerable number of persons. Coalton of Balgonie village stands near the North British railway, 1½ mile S of Markinch, and has two suburbs called West Coalton and Lady's Square. A

bleachfield is on the Leven, a little N of Lady's Square, and there is a public school.—In 1823 Balgonie estate, having belonged to the Earls of Leven from the reign of Charles I., was purchased for £104,000 by James Balfour of Whittinghame, whose son, Charles Balfour (1823-72) was owner of 919 acres, valued at £1763 per annum. The ancient mansion on it, Balgonie Castle, stands on the banks of the Leven, about 36 feet above the bed of the stream, in the western vicinity of Milton; is an edifice of different ages, large and massive, strong and picturesque; comprises two sides of a quadrangle, with a strong wall on the other two sides, enclosing an oblong area of 108 by 65 feet; and includes a donjon or keep, 45 feet long, 36 wide, and 80 high. Rich coal mines are on the estate, and have been worked for centuries. The title of Baron Balgonie (cre. 1641) is still borne by the Earls of Leven, the first of whom, Alex. Leslie, the celebrated Presbyterian general, died at Balgonie in 1661.

Balgowan, an estate, with a mansion and a railway station, in the SW of Methven parish, Perthshire, on the Perth and Crieff railway, 2 miles WSW of Methven village. The mansion is the seat of Captain Black, owner of 2953 acres, valued at £3877 per annum. A public school here, with accommodation for 84 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 52, and a grant of £61, 13s.

Balgown, a small bay on the E side of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, 9 miles N by W of the Mull of Galloway.

Balgownie. See ABERDEEN.

Balgray, a former hamlet in the NNW of Glasgow, near the Kelvin, but now included in the city. A quarry of excellent sandstone is near it, about 600 yards from a wharf on the Forth and Clyde Canal; and this, about the year 1832, disclosed upwards of twenty stumps of exogenous fossil trees, all standing in a group, in their natural position. Not more than two of the stumps retained their roots, and no organic remains whatever were visible in the superincumbent rock.

Balgray Hill, a part of the Springburn district of Glasgow.

Balgreggan, an estate, with a mansion, the seat of Mrs Maitland (7848 acres, £5882 per annum), in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtownshire. A mote, near the mansion, 460 feet in circumference and 60 high, was engirt by a large fosse, and has on the top a curious excavation.

Balhousie, an old castellated mansion in the northern vicinity of Perth.

Balintore Castle, a mansion in Lintrathen parish, W Forfarshire, 9 miles WNW of Kirriemuir. It is a seat of Mr Andrew Chirnside, owner of 6888 acres in the shire, valued at £1423 per annum.

Balintore, a fishing village in Fearn parish, Ross-shire, on a flat piece of coast, 6 miles NNE of the Souters of Cromarty, and 7 SE of Tain. Pop. (1871) 387, (1881) 369, (1891) 361.

Balintraid, a harbour in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire, on the Cromarty Firth, 3 miles NE of Invergordon. It has a pier, and serves a large part of Easter Ross for the exportation of grain and fir-timber, and for the importation of coals and general merchandise.

Balisheac, an island in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, near the SW coast of North Uist island. It is about 3½ miles long.

Balivanich, a hamlet in Benbecula island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It has a public school, which, with accommodation for 98 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 36, and a grant of £54, 15s. 6d.

Balkail, an estate, with a mansion, in Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire, ¼ mile SE of Glenluce village.

Balkello, a hamlet in Tealing parish, Forfarshire. Its post-town is Auchterhouse, near Dundee.

Balkissock, a mansion in Ballantrae parish, SW Ayrshire, 3 miles E of Ballantrae village. It is the seat of Arthur Hughes-Onslow, Esq. (b. 1862; suc. 1870), owner of 14,426 acres in the shire, valued at £3235 per annum.

Ballachroy, a village on the W side of Kintyre, Argyllshire, 4 miles NNE of Tayinloan.

Ballachulish (Gael. *bail-a-chaolais*, 'town of the strait'), a large but straggling village of Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, extending along the southern shore of salt-water Loch Leven, on either side of the Laroch river, up to the mouth of Glencoe. Its central point, the bridge over the Laroch, is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of Bridge of Coe, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Ballachulish Ferry, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S of Fort William; by coach and steamer Ballachulish in summer has constant communication with Tainuill and Oban, and so with all parts of Scotland. At Ballachulish Ferry, where the entrance of Loch Leven narrows to 1 furlong, stands an excellent hotel; the steamboat pier is 1 mile further W; and the village has a post office, with money order, telegraph, and savings bank departments, an Established church (enlarged 1880), and St John's Episcopal church (1842-48; congregation, 600) in pseudo-Early English style. A public and an Episcopal school, accommodating 150 and 170 children, had (1891) an attendance of 100 and 105, and grants of £108, 16s. 6d. and £108, 10s. Pop. of village (1891) 1045; of Glencoe and Ballachulish registration district (1881) 1441, (1891) 1480.

'The slate quarries,' to quote from *Trans. Highl. and Agricult. Society*, 'were commenced about 1760, and at present are worked with great vigour under the trustees of the late Sir George Beresford. The vein of slate, which is at an angle of 80°, stretches S and E from the shore along the side of Meall Mor (2215 feet), and then runs into the centre of it. The face of the rock is laid open by workings fronting N and W, the inclination of the vein being towards the E. The workings of the main or E quarries are conducted in four levels, above the common highway, and three sinkings, making an aggregate working face of 436 feet in depth—an increase of 230 feet since 1843. The W end workings are conducted upon a similar method—one with 3 upper levels, and 2 depths of sinkings. Recently there have been several new quarries opened, which promise well. The material from the upper parts is conveyed from the respective levels by powerful brake-drums, the weight of the loaded waggons descending taking up the empty waggons without difficulty. Material from the sinkings is taken up to the surface in inclined planes by 3 stationary engines, which, by auxiliary gearing, keep the sinkings free of water—no small matter in such a rainy district, and with such great watersheds. The rock, after being quarried, is conveyed partly by railway locomotives. In all the workings there are from 10 to 11 miles of firm and permanent lines of iron rails used, and 130 subterminal iron waggons. For deep boring a powerful patent rock drill is put to work to rend the hill into pretty large blocks, which are afterwards easily disposed of by the regular manual process, *i.e.*, one man, in a half-recumbent position, regulating the boring-drill, while another wields a large hammer, doing great execution. At times this process would appear alarming to the inexperienced spectator, inasmuch as the operators are slung at giddy heights by ropes twisted round their bodies, the pressure of which, combined with physical exertions required in the manual toil, must prove no mean test of their strong and healthy frames. The slate-making portions, or "blocks," are conveyed on "lines" along the banks formed by the refuse, and laid down at little sheds, where they are, by one man, split up to the required thickness, and, by another, cut into shape, after which they are ready for export. There are three safe and commodious shipping harbours, all formed by the banks of rubbish projecting into the sea in arms of two to each harbour, thus completely sheltering vessels in any weather. The slates are of a deep blue colour, and spangled with pyrites, called by the workmen "diamonds;" and these gold-coloured drops are so incorporated with the slate that they cannot be separated from it. The slates are allowed to possess in a pre-eminent degree all the qualities of permanence of colour and durability of material essential to roof elates. There are five different descriptions of elates made, *viz.*, *queens*, *duchesses*, *countesses*, *sizables*, and *undersized*. The annual production of manufactured slate is 28,000

to 30,000 tons, or, in numbers, 16,000,000 to 17,000,000. There are over 600 men employed in the works, earning from 20s. to 40s. per week. *—Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Ballachulish and Corran of Ardgour, a *quoad sacra* parish in Kilmalie parish, Inverness and Argyll shires. It comprises two districts, North Ballachulish in Inverness-shire and ARDCOUR in Argyllshire, separated from each other by the northern end of Loch Linnhe, and its continuation of that, Loch Eil, but communicating with each other by Corran Ferry, 4 miles by road NW of Ballachulish Ferry, and itself $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. North Ballachulish district is bounded S by Loch Leven and the river Leven, being separated only by these from Ballachulish proper and the region of Glencoe, and it measures 17 miles in length and 7 in breadth. The parish, constituted first by the General Assembly in May 1833, next by the Court of Teinds in December 1845, is in the presbytery of Abertariff and synod of Glenelg; its minister's income is £120. Two churches for the two districts, standing about 4 miles apart, were built in 1829, each at a cost of £1470; and that of Ballachulish contains 300 sittings. Pop. (1891) 757, of whom 277 belonged to Corran of Ardgour.

Ballagan, an estate, with a mansion and with a fine waterfall, in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands on the upper reach of the Blane river, called the Laggan Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Strathblane village, and commands, from its windows, a view of the waterfall, which, known as the Spout of Ballagan, makes a descent of 70 feet, and somewhat resembles Corra Linn.

Ballageich. See BALAGIECH.

Ballanachist, a rivulet in Harris, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, frequented by salmon, and open for rod and line fishing from 10 Sept. to 31 Oct.

Ballanbreich (popularly *Bambreich*), a ruined ancient castle in Flisk parish, Fife, on a steep bank overhanging the Firth of Tay, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Newburgh. It was a parallelogram, 180 feet long by 70 wide, with an enclosed court; consisted, on three sides, of buildings four stories high, on the fourth side of a high curtain wall; was surrounded by a moat; and is now a mere shattered shell, of picturesque outline, embosomed in a small plantation. The Earls of Rothes long resided in it, and took from it the title Baron Ballanbreich (cre. 1457). The estate connected with it was purchased by Sir Lawrence Dundas, grandfather of the first Earl of Zetland. An ancient place of worship stood adjacent to the E side of the castle, on what is still called Chapel Hill.

Ballancrieff. See BALLENCRIEFF.

Ballandarg, a burn of W Forfarshire, rising in Kirriemuir parish, and running southward to the Dean river, in Glamis parish.

Ballageich. See STIRLING.

Ballanee. See BEREGONIUM.

Ballantrae (Gael. *baille-na-traigh*, 'town on the shore'), a fishing village and a coast parish of Carrick, SW Ayrshire. The village lies in the NW corner of the parish, between the sea-shore and the right bank of the Stinchar, which here, at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its mouth, is crossed by a three-arched stone bridge. It is 13 miles SSW of Girvan, and 10 of Pinwherry station; with one main street, it has a branch of the Commercial Bank, a hotel, a public hall and reading-room, a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a neat parish church (rebuilt 1819; 600 sittings), a Free church, and a school, which, with accommodation for 182 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 123, and a grant of £120, 16s. A considerable number of new buildings have recently been erected, and a new burying-ground has been added to the old church. The tidal harbour, constructed at a cost of £6000, is a basin excavated from the solid rock, with a strong pier built upon a rocky ledge; and Ballantrae is centre of the south-western fishery district, in which, during 1890, there were cured 1322 barrels of white herrings, taken by 516 boats, the persons employed being 921 fishermen and boys, 78 fish-curers, 51 coopers, and some 800 others, while the total value of boats, nets, and lines was estimated at £16,975—a sum that indicates a great advance

over preceding years. A century since the village was noted as a smugglers' haunt, a rude and primitive place, but in 1617 it was a burgh of barony; and the picturesque ruins of Ardstinchar Castle, with clock-surmounted tower, still crown a rock close by. The key to Carrick, this was the seat of the Kennedys, lairds of Bargeny, whose feud with the Earls of Cassillis closed (1601) with the slaughter of young Kennedy in a fray near the Brig of Doon (Chambers' *Dom. Ann.*, i. 292, 310, 359). Pop. (1831) 456, (1861) 557, (1871) 515, (1881) 426, (1891) 524.

The parish is bounded N and E by Colmonell, SE by New Luce and S by Inch in Wigtownshire, SW by the entrance to Loch Ryan, and W by the Irish Channel, 36 miles across. It has an extreme length from N to S of 9 miles, a breadth from E to W of from 4½ to 8 miles, and an area of 33,876½ acres, of which 164 are foreshore and 151½ water. The coast-line, 9½ miles long, over the first 2, northward from the village, presents a low sandy shore, the Girvan road at one point running only 17 feet above the level of the sea; but elsewhere it is steep and rockbound, rising within 3 furlongs to over 300 and 600 feet, and commanding grand views of Ailsa Craig (11 miles NNW) and the Firth of Clyde, of Ireland and the Rhinns of Galloway. The STINCHAR has here a south-westerly course of 4½ miles, on the Colmonell border and through the north-western corner of the parish; 2 miles above the village it is joined by Tig Water, which flows first 3¼ miles northward along the eastern boundary, next 5¼ westward along the northern and through the northern interior. The Water of LUCE, too, with the Pinwherran, Laganabeastie, and others of its tributary burns, winds southward into Wigtownshire; but the stream that has shaped the most prominent features of Ballantrae is the shallow Water of App, rising between Smirton and Beneraid hills, and running 6 miles south-westward to Loch Ryan through beautiful Glen App. With the north-eastward flowing Dunnock Burn, an affluent of the Tig, it divides the parish into two nearly equal halves, in the western of which from S to N rise Sandloch Hill (803 feet), Penderry (1075), Carlock (1054), Auchencrosh (1067), Smirton (1213), Big Fell (1032), and Leflie Donald Hill (760), with Cairn Hill (539), Bencummin (739), and Knockdhu (755) beyond the Tig. In the eastern are Muillbane (741 feet), Altimeg (1270), Highmilldown (1104), Milljoan (1320), Beneraid (1435; a station of the Ordnance Survey, 4½ miles SE of the village), Benaw (1380), Strawarren Fell (1040), Wee Fell (850), Millmore (1052), and Loch Hill (870); whilst in the SE, flanking the Water of Luce, are Bannan Hill (1157), Park Hill (761), Ardnamoil (944), and Drumbracken (803). Triangular Killantringan Loch (3×1 furl.) lies 2¼ miles S by E of the village. The rocks belong to the Lower Silurian; the soils are alluvial in the valleys, light and sandy towards the NW coast, and generally moorish on the uplands. Less than a fifth of the whole area is arable, besides some 370 acres under plantation; and dairy-farming forms a chief source of wealth. Mansions or summer lodges are Finnart House (H. F. Kennedy), Glenapp House (James Hunter), Glenapp Lodge (G. Oliver), Balkissock House (Arthur Hughes-Onslow), Gurphur House, Auchairne House (J. N. Donaldson), and Auchenflower; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, and 4 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway, this parish was formerly called Kirkeudbright-Innertig; and its church, St Cuthbert's (anciently held by Crossraguel Abbey), stood up to 1617 near the confluence of the Tig and the Stinchar, where some ruins may yet be seen. In 1874 the Glenapp portion, which has a post office under Ballantrae, was formed into a *quoad sacra* parish. There are four public schools, in addition to the one in the village—at Auchenflower, 2¾ miles E by N; Ballachdowan, 3 miles S; Ballantrae, and Glenapp, 6½ miles S. With total accommodation for 332 children, these had, in 1891, an average attendance of 185, and grants amounting to £217, 12s. Valuation, £15,213, 16s. Pop. (1801) 836, (1831) 1506, (1851) 1801, (1871) 1277, (1881)

1442, (1891) 1268. Pop. of registration district, 1268.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Ballat, a bog in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire, on the watershed between the river systems of the Forth and the Clyde, 3 miles NNE of Drymen village. It is the lowest ground on the summit-level between the E and W coasts of Scotland, excepting Dullater Bog, on the Forth and Clyde Canal; its elevation is 222 feet above the level of the sea.

Ballater (Gael. *baile-na-leitir*, 'town near the slope of the hill'), a village in GLENMUCK parish, Aberdeenshire, at the terminus of the Deeside Extension section (1866) of the Great North of Scotland, 43½ miles WSW of Aberdeen by rail, and 17¼ ENE of Castleton of Braemar by road. It lies 668 feet above sea-level, between the wooded hills of Pannanich (1896 feet) and Craigan-darroch (1250), on the left bank of the Dee, which here is spanned by a substantial four-arched granite bridge, erected in 1885 at a cost of £7000. Its immediate predecessor, a wooden bridge, was erected in 1834-5 by public subscription, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev James Smith, then schoolmaster. The village itself was founded about 1770, to accommodate visitors to the PANNANICH Mineral Wells; and supplied with water from the Gairn at a cost of £2500 (1873), and since efficiently drained, it enjoys fine bracing air and an equable climate, the mean temperature being 44° 6", the rainfall 33·40 inches. With slated houses built chiefly of gray granite, a square in the middle, and spacious regular streets, it is a pleasant, neat, clean place, a favourite resort of summer visitors; at it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union, North of Scotland, and Town and County banks, a local savings bank (1821), insurance agencies, the Invercauld Arms hotel, temperance hotel, and St Nathalan's masonic lodge. Fairs are held on the Tuesday of February before Aboyne, the first Tuesday of May, old style, the Wednesday of July after Brechin wool market, the second Monday and Tuesday of September, old style, and the Saturday before 22 Nov. The principal buildings are the handsome parish church (rebuilt 1875); a Free church, in the outskirts; the Barracks (1860, for about 50 men), consisting of seven Elizabethan cottages, for the Queen's guard of honour; the Albert Memorial Hall, erected (1875) by Mr A. Gordon, and endowed by him in 1887, comprising a public hall, reading and billiard rooms, a square tower, etc.; and a public school. A new iron suspension foot bridge was in 1892 built over the Dee at Polquhollick, 2 miles to the W. Ballater is a police burgh. Pop. (1891) 983.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Ballater, Pass of, a 'wild and anciently impregnable' defile, ¾ mile N of Ballater village, leading from Milton of Tullich to Bridge of Gairn, a distance of 2 miles, and overhung to the S by Craigan-darroch (1250 feet), to the N by Creagan Riach (1750) and other offsets of Morven Hill (2862).

Ballatrach or Ballaterach, a farm-house in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, near the S bank of the Dee, 4½ miles E of Ballater. The place where Lord Byron spent part of his boyhood, it retains some relics of the poet, and for his sake is visited by many strangers.

Balleave, a hamlet in Kinross parish, Kinross-shire, on Kelly Burn, ½ mile SW of Kinross. It has a tartan manufactory.

Ballechin, an estate, with the seat of Jn. Steuart, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1876), in Logierait parish, Perthshire, 3 miles WNW of Ballinluig Junction.

Balledgarno or Ballerno, a village in Incheute parish, Perthshire, 7 miles W of Dundee. It is supposed to have taken its name from an ancient castle, built by a Prince Edgar, and now extinct. Balledgarno House stands in its south-western vicinity, and is a fine mansion, surrounded by plantations.

Ballenach, a hamlet in North Knapdale, Argyllshire, near the Crinan Canal, 6 miles WNW of Lochgilphead.

Ballenbreich. See BALLANBREICH.

Ballencriff, a mansion in Aberlady parish, Haddingtonshire, 1¼ mile SE of Aberlady village. It is a seat of

Lord Elihauk, owner of 1863 acres in the shire, valued at £5565 per annum. Occupying a fine site, and surrounded by stately trees, it enjoys an extensive prospect. Patrick Murray, fifth Lord Elihauk, here entertained Dr Samuel Johnson in 1773. A hospital, dedicated to St Cuthbert, is said to have been founded here in the 12th century.

Balencriff, several localities and a rivulet in Linlithgowshire. The localities lie in the northern vicinity of Bathgate, and include a ruined ancient mansion and lime-works. The rivulet rises $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Bathgate, makes a circuit of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, round the SE and centre of Bathgate parish, to the western vicinity of Bathgate town; runs thence about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-westward, partly in Bathgate parish, partly along the boundary with Torphichen; and makes a confluence with Barhauchlaw Burn, to form the river Luggie, which runs about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-westward to the Avon.

Balendrick, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Dunbarrie parish, Perthshire, 1 mile WSW of Bridge of Earn.

Balerno. See BALLEGGARNO.

Balleshare, an island in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, in the western part of the sound dividing North Uist Island from Benbecula. It nearly blocks the W entrance of the sound; has an irregular outline and much indented shores; and measures about 10 miles in circumference. Pop., together with that of Illeray, (1861) 199, (1881) 266, (1891) 318.

Ballevullin, a hamlet in Tiree island, Argyllshire.

Ballewan, a farm, with a mineral spring, in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire.

Balliasta, an ancient chapelry, with ruins of an old church, and with limestone quarries, in Uist island, Shetland.

Ballibeg, a hamlet of E Argyllshire. Its post-town is Strachur under St Catherine's.

Ballichroisk, a hamlet in the W of Perthshire. Its post-town is Killin.

Ballic, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinloch parish, Perthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Blairgowrie.

Balligill, a loch ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) in Farr parish, Sutherland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Melvich. Its trout run up to 3 lbs.

Ballickinrain, an estate, with a mansion, in Killearn parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands on a burn of its own name, near the burn's influx to the river Endrick, 1 mile ESE of the village of Balfron, and is the seat of Sir William Orr-Ewing, Bart. The burn rises, at 1250 feet of altitude, on the northern shoulder of Earl's Seat (1894 feet), the highest summit of the Campsie Fells; runs about 2 miles down Ballickinrain Muir, making in its descent a number of fine cascades; and afterwards flows about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile across the valley of the Endrick.

Ballimore, a hamlet in Logierait parish, Perthshire, on the river Tummel, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Kinloch Rannoch.

Ballimore, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kilfinan parish, Argyllshire, on Loch Fyne, at Otter Ferry, 5 miles ESE of Lochgilphead. It is the seat of Colonel Burnley Campbell, Esq., owner of 9521 acres, valued at £1933 per annum.

Ballicriff. See BALENCRIEFF.

Ballindalloch, a hamlet and an estate in Inveravon parish, Banffshire. The hamlet lies at the confluence of the Avon and the Spey, adjacent to the Craigellachie and Boat of Garten branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 12 miles WSW of Craigellachie; and has a station on the railway, and a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. The estate belongs to Sir George Macpherson-Graut, Bart., and was formerly in the Elgin portion of the parish, which, in 1891, was placed by the Boundary Commissioners wholly in Banffshire; it has extensive woods with some noble trees, and boasts great numbers of roe deer. The mansion on it, Ballindalloch Castle, was formerly a fine specimen of the old Scottish fortalice; comprised a square building, flanked by three circular towers; and about 1845 was much enlarged in the castellated style, so as to be rendered a very splendid mansion.

Ballindalloch. See BALFRON.

Ballindean, a hamlet in Inchtute parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Inchtute village. Ballindean House (W. F. Stead, Esq.; 1175 acres), in its vicinity, is a tasteful modern mansion; and Ballindean Hill (559 feet), near the hamlet, is part of the Carse Braes.

Ballingry (popularly *Bingry*: Gael. *baile-na-greigh*, 'town of the flock'), a hamlet and a parish of W Fife. The hamlet stands in the NE, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Loch Leven, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of the station, 3 of the post-town of LOCHGELLY, which partly lies within the SE border; at it are the parish church (1831; renovated 1876) and the public school (1874).

The parish is bounded N by Kinross, E and SE by Auchterarder, SW by Beath, and W by Beath and Cleish, Kinross-shire. It contains the mining villages of Lumphinnans and Lochore, and part of Lochgelly burgh, and has an extreme length from N to S of 4 miles, a width from E to W of from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$, and an area now of 3912 acres. Two detached portions of the parish (of 649 and 60 acres respectively) were transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, partly to the Fifeshire parishes of Kinglassie and Auchterderran, and partly to the parish of Portmोक in the county of Kinross. The ORE has an eastward course here of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, along the Cleish border and through the interior; and from its right bank the surface rises to 531 feet above sea-level near South Lumphinnans, from its left bank to 621 feet near Benarty House, 1167 on flat-topped Benarty Hill in the NW, and 721 on Navy Hill in the NE. The rocks belong to the Limestone Carboniferous series; the soil, by nature cold and stiff, has been greatly improved, and the hed of Loch Ore (drained towards the close of last century) yields capital crops. About one-half of the area is under tillage, the other half under wood and pasture. Ptolemy's *Victoria*, a town of the Damnonii, was situated at Loch Ore, and near it was a Roman station (Skene, *Celt. Scot.*, i. 74), whilst an islet on it was crowned by a fortress, founded in the latter half of the 11th century by Duncan de Loch Orr, from whose descendants the domain came to the Wardlaws of Torry, to Sir John Malcolm (c. 1630), and to Miss Johnson, who married the 2d Sir Walter Scott. At present the mansions are Benarty (Wm. B. Constable) and Lochore (Alex. Burns). For school and church purposes the southern portion of Ballingry is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of Lochgelly; the rest forms a parish in the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife, its minister's income being £300. The school, with accommodation for 250 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 171, and a grant of £143, 15s. Valuation (1892) £13,170, 11s. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 605, (1891) 982; of civil parish (1801) 277, (1831) 392, (1851) 568, (1861) 736, (1871) 982, (1881) 1065, (1891) 2275, 175 of whom were in Lochgelly burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Ballinluig, a village in Logierait parish, Perthshire, on the Highland railway at the junction of the Aberfeldy branch, 8 miles NNW of Dunkeld. It has a station and a head post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Ballintomb, a burn in Knockando parish, Elginshire, running to the Spey. Its banks are beautiful, and they have, in one place, three large stones of a quondam Caledonian stone circle.

Ballintore. See BALINTORE.

Ballintraid. See BALINTRAIT.

Ballintuim, a village in Persie *quoad sacra* parish and Kirkmichael *quoad civilia* parish, Perthshire, 11 miles NNW of Blairgowrie. It has a post-office with telegraph department under Blairgowrie, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 63 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 26, and a grant of £38, 5s.

Ballo, one of the Sidlaw hills, 1029 feet high, in the N of Longforan parish, E Perthshire.

Balloch (Gael. *bealach*, 'a pass'), a village in BONHILL parish, Dumbartonshire, on the left bank of the Leven, here spanned by a suspension bridge (1842) leading to Balloch station, which, as junction of two sections of

the North British, is 30½ miles WSW of Stirling, ½ mile SSE of Balloch pier on Loch Lomond, 1¼ mile N of Alexandria, and 20½ miles NW of Glasgow. The village has an excellent hotel, a post office under Jamestown, a cattle fair on Tuesday before last Wednesday in April, and a horse fair (one of the largest in Scotland) on 15th September.

Balloch, an old castle in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, the predecessor of TAYMOUTH Castle, the Marquis of Breadalbane's seat, and now represented by only a remnant to the right of the great quadrangle.

Balloch, a lake, about ½ mile in circuit, in Muthil parish, Perthshire. It lies at the foot of Torlum Hill, and sends off its superfluence to the Earn.

Balloch, a small bay on the E side of Great Cumbrae island, Buteshire, 2 miles SW of Largs. It affords safe anchorage in any wind.

Balloch, a tract of land in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire. It includes a moss of considerable extent and on an average 16 feet in depth; and it contains an interesting dyke of serpentine, described by Sir Charles Lyell in the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*.

Ballochmyle (Gael. *bealach-muol*, 'bare opening'), a mansion and an estate in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire. The mansion, on the right bank of the Ayr, opposite Catrine village, and 1½ mile ESE of Mauchline town, is the seat of Sir Claud Alexander, Bart. (b. 1831; suc. 1861), owner of 4332 acres, valued at £10,377 per annum (£6182, minerals). **BARSKIMMING** stands on the left bank of the river, lower down, some 2 miles SSW of Mauchline. The river between these seats and in their neighbourhood winds along a deep precipitous chasm. The Glasgow and South-Western railway crosses the chasm below Ballochmyle on a noble viaduct 95 feet high, with an arch 100 feet in span; and the road from Mauchline to Stair crosses it above Barskimming, on a bridge of similar character, 90 feet high. The estate of Ballochmyle comprises about two-fifths of Mauchline parish; has home-grounds luxuriantly wooded, liberally open to the public, and provided with seats and pavilions at the best of its many fine points of view; and passed, in the time of the poet Burns, from the ancient family of Whiteford to that of Alexander. Burns was a frequent wanderer in the Ballochmyle woods; he witnessed the grief of one of the Whiteford ladies at leaving the property, and had an accidental meeting with one of the Alexander ladies soon after she came to it, and he wrote, in sympathy with the one lady, and in admiration of the other, his *Farewell to Ballochmyle and Lass o' Ballochmyle*. He also wrote, at a crag here, his *Man was made to Mourn*; and, at Catrine House, in the neighbourhood, he first 'dinner'd wi' a lord.' Caleb Whiteford, of the Ballochmyle family, is celebrated by Goldsmith in a postscript to his *Retaliation*; and Colonel Allan Whiteford, another of the family, was the original of Sir Walter Scott's 'Colonel Talbot' in *Waverley*.

Ballochney, a village and a railway of N Lanarkshire. The village stands adjacent to the N side of Airdrie, in New Monkland parish, and is within the municipal boundaries of AIRDRIE burgh.—The railway joins on the W the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway, on the E the Slamannan railway; was formed between 1826 and 1840, on a capital of £70,000; in 1848 was amalgamated with the Monkland system; comprises a main line of about 3 miles from W to E, and branches of 3 miles more to several collieries and to Airdrie; serves largely for the coal and ironstone traffic of that rich mining district; and includes two beautiful self-acting inclined planes, each 1100 yards long, the first works of their kind, on any great scale, ever constructed in Scotland.

Ballochvay, a village in Mull island, Argyllshire, about 4 miles WSW of Tobermory. It consists of a single street of small neat houses.

Ballogie. See BIRSE.

Ballowmill, a burn in the NW of Fife, running southward to the Eden at a point 2½ miles NE of Kettle, and giving name to several places on its banks.

Ballumbie, an estate, with the seat of Rt. M'Gavin,

Esq., and with remains of an old castle, in Murroes parish, Forfarshire, 14 miles NE of Dundee. The old castle was the seat of the ancient Anglo-Norman family of Lovel, now long extinct.

Ballychelish. See BALLACHULISH.

Ballygraant, a hamlet, Islay, with a lead mine, the lead containing some silver. It has a post office, and forms, conjointly with Portellen and Lots, a mission of the Church of Scotland, supported by an annual grant of £50. The place of worship is a schoolroom.

Ballykellet, an ancient barony in Great Cumbrae island, Buteshire. It belonged to the Montgomeries, and belongs now to the Marquis of Bute.

Ballyphuill, a hamlet in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, about 20 miles WSW of Bonar-Bridge. Here is a mission station of the Church of Scotland.

Ballyshare. See BALLESHARE.

Ballyshear, an estate, with a mansion, in Southend parish, Argyllshire, 5 miles S of Campbeltown.

Balmacaan, a seat of the Countess Dowager of Scafield in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire, in the mouth of Glen Urquhart, 17 miles SW of Inverness. Behind it stretches Balmacaan deer-forest.

Balmacarra, a village in Lochalsh parish, Ross-shire, on the N side of Loch Alsh, 3 miles of Kyleakin Ferry. It has a hotel, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a parish church, a Free church, a Board school, and has also the head post office of Lochalsh, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments.

Balmaclellan (Gael. 'town of Maclellan'), a village and a parish of NE Kirkcudbrightshire. The village, 2 miles NE of its post-town, New Galloway, has an inn, a post office, the parish church (built 1722, enlarged 1833), and a Board school. In the kirkyard are the grave of a martyred Covenanter, Robert Grierson (1683), a column to five natives who fell in the Crimean War, and a stone to the family of Robert Paterson ('Old Mortality'), whose wife kept a school here from 1765 to 1785.

The parish is bounded NW by Dalry, N by Dumfriesshire, E by Dumfriesshire and Kirkpatrick-Durham, S by Parton, and SW and W by Kells. From its north-eastern to its south-western angle it measures 10¼ miles; its breadth varies between 3¼ and 6¼ miles; and its area is 23,346 acres, of which 327¼ are water. The KEN and Loch Ken mark all the western, Loch URR and its outlet Urr Water great part of the western border, while along the north-western and northern flow GARPEL Burn to the Ken, Blackmark Burn and Castlefern Water to the Cairn; along the southern, Dullarg Burn to Loch Ken, and Crogo Burn to the Urr. In the interior are Shirmers and many smaller burns, as well as six lochs—Barscobe (2¼ × ¾ furl.), Brack (1¾ × ¾), Howie (6 × 1), Skae (2 × 1½), and the two Lowes lochs, each about 1¼ furlong in length. Most of these waters afford fairish trout fishing, Shirmers Burn being really a first-class stream. The surface has a general north-eastward rise, from Kenmure Bridge (155 feet above sea-level) to Barscobe Hill (825), Troquhain Hill (1139), Blackcrag Hill (1332), and Fell Hill (1775), 3 furlongs SE of Loch Skae. Thence it declines north-eastward to Craigmuir Moor (875 feet), south-eastward to Creroch (671) and Crogo Mains (500). Belonging to the beautiful district of Glenkens, the western valley, about 2 miles wide, has a light, gravelly soil, and comprises most of the arable area (less than one-fifth of the entire parish), besides some 300 acres under wood. The rest is moorland; and the prevailing rocks are trap and slate, the latter quarried at two points. Mansions are Holm House, ¾ mile NW of the village, with a statue in its grounds of 'Old Mortality,' and Barlay, 2½ miles to the ESE; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 holds between £100 and £500, and 1 between £20 and £50. The antiquities include the supposed site of a Roman camp, at the NE angle of the parish; a mote-hill, close to the village; the habitable castle of Barscobe, 1¼ mile NNE, built (1684) by William Maclellan, a scion of the Kirkcudbright family; and the ivy-clad ruins of Shirmers tower, the reputed birth-place of Thomas Gordon (1690-1760), editor of the *Inde*.

pendent Whig. The Rev. Geo. Murray (1813-81), poet and antiquary, was minister of Balmaclellan for 43 years. Part of it is included for church, school, and registration purposes in the *quoad sacra* parish of Consock; the remainder is a parish in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway, its minister's income amounting to £302. There are three schools, a free endowed one at the village, one at Tronmaccannie, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E, and the other at Monybuie, with respective accommodation for 144, 60, and 30 children, an average attendance (1891) of 61, 20, and 12, and grants of £65, 0s. 6d., £32, 13s., and £25, 8s. Valuation (1888) £10,556, 3s. 9d. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 787, (1891) 652; of civil parish (1871) 1057, (1881) 937, (1891) 745. Pop. of registration district, 652.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Balmaduthy. See BELMADUTHIE.

Balmaghie (Gael. 'town of Maghie'), a parish of central Kirkcudbrightshire, which contains near its south-eastern boundary the Bridge of Dee station on the Glasgow and South-Western, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Kirkcudbright, and 3 SW of Castle-Douglas; and which is also accessible from Crossmichael, Parton, and New Galloway stations, lying just beyond its north-eastern and northern border. In it are the post office hamlets of Glenloch and Laurieston, respectively 3 miles NW and 6 WNW of their post-town Castle-Douglas; and further westward is LOCHENBRECK Spa, 4 miles S by W of New Galloway station. Balmaghie is bounded N by Kells, NE by Parton, E by Crossmichael, SE by Kelton, S by Tongland and Twynholm, and W by Girthon. Its greatest length from E to W is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width from N to S varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 21,824 acres, of which $755\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Grobdalo Lane or Airie Burn traces the western border to the DEE, which, following the northern, passes through Stroan Loch, and 3 miles lower down receives the Ken. A capital salmon and trout river, the Dee thence sweeps round the north-eastern, eastern, and south-eastern boundary, widening at intervals to 2 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and wearing there the aspect of a lake. Bargattou Loch ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies on the Tongland border; and sheets of water in the interior are Glentoo Loch ($4 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), Dornell Loch (3×2), Blates Loch ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$), Grocnoch or Woodhall Loch ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 1 to 2 furl.), and Lochenbreck Loch ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ furl.)—all of them yielding tolerable sport, and all communicating with the Dee by burns. Level and fertile in the SE, with pastures and well-tilled fields, the surface has a general westward rise from Glenloch Bridge (150 feet above sea-level) to Kenick or Hill of Health (862 feet), Loch Hill (900), and Airie (900); but though nearly three-fourths of it are hilly waste—boulder-strewn heath or moss,—it nowhere attains 1000 feet of elevation. The antiquities include the supposed site of a Roman camp, near Hensol; Duncance Moat, 1 mile SW of Laurieston; and the noble ruins of THREAVE CASTLE, on an islet in the Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Castle-Douglas. Mansions are Hensol or Duchrae (R. D. B. Cuninghame) in the N; Woodhall (W. K. Laurie), near Laurieston, an old-fashioned house, with finely-planted park; and Balmaghie (G. Hutchison), a good modern residence standing on an estate that is said to have been acquired by an Irish chieftain, M'Ghie, whose descendants obtained charters from James IV., V., and VI. At present 6 landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 between £100 and £500, 1 between £50 and £100, and 3 between £20 and £50. Balmaghie is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; its minister's income is £329. The parish church, a picturesque building (1794), with tiny spire and 360 sittings, is situated on the Dec, opposite Crossmichael, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Castle-Douglas. Two David Hallidaye, ehot for adherence to the Covenant (1685), rest in the graveyard; a former minister was the Rev. John MacMillan (1669-1753), who founded the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and from whom a section of the Cameronians have sometimes been called MacMillanites (see *Church of Scotland, Past and Present*). There is also a Free church; and 2 schools were open in 1891—at Glenloch and Laurieston. These had then

respective accommodation for 60 and 120 children, an average attendance of 54 and 64, and grants of £49, 7s. and £59, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1888) £10,210, 4s. 2d. Pop. (1831) 1416, (1871) 1085, (1891) 839.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Balmaha, a hamlet in Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, on the eastern shore and near the foot of Loch Lomond, just opposite Inchcailloch isle, and 4 miles NW of Drymen. It has a pier, where the steamers call, and near which are the chemical works of Turnbull & Co., yearly consuming some 700 tons of small wood in the making of pyroligneous acids and dye-stuffs.

Balmain. See BALBEGNO.

Balmakelly, a burn in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, running to the North Esk.

Balmakewan, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, 5 miles SW of Laurencekirk.

Balmaleolm, a village in Kettle parish, Fife, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Kettle village.

Balmaleddie, a burn in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, running to the North Esk.

Balmangan. See BORGUE.

Balmanno, an estate, with a mansion, in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire. A very fine spring, formerly held in superstitious veneration, and called St John's Well, is adjacent to the mansion; and sandstone is quarried on the estate.

Balmanno, an ancient castellated mansion in Dron parish, Perthshire, 3 miles WSW of Abernethy. It was the seat of the Murrays, baronets of Balmanno; is now partly occupied by a farmer; and is a fine specimen of the old Scottish baronial mansion. A rocking stone, 10 feet long and 7 broad, on a neighbouring brae, is easily set in motion by pressure of a finger.

Balmaqueen, a hamlet in the N of the Isle of Skye. Its post-town is Kilmuir under Portree.

Balmashanner, a hill 572 feet above sea-level, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of Forfar. Its sandstone has been extensively quarried for building and paving.

Balmerino (popularly *Ba'mernie*; in 1227 *Balmorinac* = Gael. *baile-mòr-n'ach*, 'large town of the field'), a village and a parish of N Fifeshire. The village stands on the southern shore of the Firth of Tay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dundee by water, $5\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of its post-village and station Newport, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Cupar. A hundred years ago it ranked as a sub-port of Dundee, annually shipping over 7000 bolls of grain; but fishing is now the sole employment, and this too has greatly fallen off.

The parish contains also the villages of Bottomcraig and Gauldry, 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Balmerino village; and is bounded NW for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the Firth of Tay (here from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles broad), E by Forgan, SE and S by Kilmany, SW by Creich, and W by Flisk. From ENE to WSW, its greatest length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width from N to S varies between $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $4131\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ are 'inks' and $698\frac{3}{4}$ foreshore. The surface rises steeply from the Firth's rocky shore with a general west-south-westward ascent, being traversed by two parallel spurs of the Ochils, and attaining 243 feet above sea-level near Wormit Bay, 333 near Gauldry, 337 on Scurr Hill, 423 near Priorwell, and 584, 528, and 608 on wooded Coutra, Ardic, and Green Hills. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian; and the soil is extremely variable, as may be inferred from the fact that in one year rents ranged from £1, 10s. to close on £3 per acre. On most of the northern and southern slopes it consists of thin black loam, suited for any crops, whilst in the valley between it has either a light gravelly or a strong plastic argillaceous character. About 470 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest are arable. A height behind the village, commanding a view of the Firth up to the mouth of Strathearn, was crowned by the Cistercian Abbey of SS. Mary and Edward the Confessor, founded in 1227 by Ermengarda, William the Lyon's widowed queen, who six years later was buried before the high altar of its cruciform church. This must have been a stately Second Pointed edifice, measuring 240 by 140 feet, and

parted by eight octangular piers into two parallel aisles; but little remains now of the entire pile save scanty ivy-clad ruins of the transept, the sacristy, the chapter-house vestibule, and the substructure of the dormitory, it having been burned by the English in 1548, and sacked by the Reformation rabble in 1559. Its lands were erected into a barony for Sir James Elphinstone, in 1604 created Lord Balmerino—an ill-starred title, whose two first holders were sentenced to death, while the sixth and last was actually beheaded on Tower Hill (18 Ang. 1746) for his part in the '45. His forfeited estate was purchased from the Crown by the York Building Company, and sold by them to the Moray family. A field between Bottomcraig and Gauldry, Battle Law, is said to have got its name from a defeat of the Danes following that battle of LUNCARTY which Hill Burton sets down as a recent invention; on a rock to the N are vestiges of Naughton Castle, a stronghold of the Hays. Modern mansions are Birkhill and Naughton House, 2 miles WSW, and 1½ mile E of Balmerino village, whose owners, Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn and Miss Morrison-Duncan, hold respectively 1456 and 1591 acres in the shire, valued at £2827 and £3421 per annum. Naughton House was built towards the close of last century, but has been much altered and improved since. Balmerino is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; its minister's income is £424. The church (1811; 400 sittings), near Bottomcraig, succeeded one built at Kirkton in 1595, when the abbey church was disused; and a public school, Balmerino (at Gauldry), with accommodation for 129 children, had in 1891 an average attendance of 110, and a grant of £103, 19s. Valuation, £6925, 16s. 8d; (1892) £5983, 16s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 786, (1831) 1055, (1851) 945, (1871) 717, (1881) 664, (1891) 688.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See the Rev. Jas. Campbell's *Balmerino and its Abbey; A Parochial History*.

Balmodan. See ARDCHATTAN.

Balmoral, a royal residence in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, on the southern bank of the Dee, 9 miles W by S of Ballater, 52½ W by N of Aberdeen, and 9½ ENE of Castleton of Braemar. It stands on a strip of level meadow, which, 926 feet above sea-level, is bounded on one side by a fine curve of the Dee, overlooked on another by the hill of Craig-Gowan (1437 feet), and commands an extensive sweep of striking scenery. A previous pile, occupied several autumns by the Royal Family, stood on adjacent ground further from the river, but was irregular and inconmodious. It belonged originally to the late Earl of Fife; was rented on a lease of 38 years, and very greatly enlarged, by the late Sir Robert Gordon, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen; and, in 1848, when 27 years of the lease had yet to run, was sold in reversion to the Queen. The nucleus of it, or part built by the Earl of Fife, was a long, steep-roofed, high-gabled, small-windowed house, and Sir Robert Gordon's additions were so numerous and various, in the form of turrets, central tower, and so forth, as to destroy all architectural character. The pile belonged to no recognised order, and displayed no unity of design, but Her Majesty saw in it, on occasion of her first visit (8 Sept. 1848), 'a pretty little castle in the old Scottish style.' The foundation stone of the present edifice was laid on 28 Sept. 1853; and it was not quite finished when the Royal Family entered it, on 7 Sept. 1855. It was built of granite, from designs by William Smith of Aberdeen, at a cost of about £100,000; is in the Scottish Baronial style; and consists of two blocks, connected by wings, and with a massive tower to the E, which, 35 feet square and 80 high, has a round corner stair-turret, 20 feet higher. A handsome suspension bridge in connection with the royal residence was constructed across the Dee at a cost of £5000, and forms a communication with the N side of the river at Crathie church. The estate of Balmoral was purchased in 1852 by the late Prince Consort for £31,500. It comprises about 11,000 acres, extends from the Dee to the summit of Lochnagar, joins the estates of ABERGELDIE and BIRKHALL, which also became royal property; and the

three estates constitute one demesne, extending 11 miles along the Dee, and southward thence to the watershed of the Dee's basin. Her Majesty owns in the shire 25,350 acres, valued at £2393 per annum. Many objects of interest are noticed in separate articles; one only shall be noticed here—the cairn that was reared on Craig-Gowan in 1863 in honour of him who had planned the entire work. It bears inscription: 'To the beloved memory of Albert the Great and Good, Prince Consort, erected by his broken-hearted widow, Victoria R.—Wisdom of Sol., iv. 13, 14.'—See pp. 65, 86, 105, 109, 115, 116, and 130 of *Leaves from the Queen's Journal in the Highlands*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Balmore, a village in the SE of Baldernock parish, Stirlingshire, 3 furlongs N of the right bank of the Kelvin, and 3½ miles E by S of Milngavie.

Balmossie, an ancient chapelry in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire. The chapel stood on a crag above the river Dichty, nearly opposite the present mill of Balmossie; and was razed to the ground, after having long been a ruin, about the year 1762.

Balmule, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunfermline parish, Fife. The mansion stands ½ mile W of Loch Pitty and 3 miles NNE of Dunfermline; belonged to Sir Henry Wardlaw, chamberlain to Queen Anne of Denmark; and is associated with the memory of Lady Elizabeth Wardlaw (*nie* Halket, 1677-1727), whose name now figures largely in connection with the old ballad literature of Scotland.

Balmullo, a straggling village in Leuchars parish, Fife, 1½ mile WSW of Leuchars village. It has a post office under Leuchars, and a public school. Pop., with Lucklawhill (1871), 326, (1881) 316, (1891) 322.

Balmungo, an estate, with a mansion, in St Andrews parish, Fife, 1½ mile SSE of St Andrews.

Balmuto, an estate, with a mansion, in Kingborn parish, Fife. The mansion stands 3 miles N by W of Burntisland, has finely wooded grounds, and is mainly a modern edifice, with a very old square tower.

Balm Well, a bituminous spring in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, at St Catherine's, ½ mile S of Liberton village. It partly holds mineral oil or petroleum in solution, partly throws it up in numerous little masses to the surface; and in pre-Reformation days was held in great veneration.

Balnaboth, an estate, with a mansion, the seat of Mrs Ogilvy of Clova, in a detached part of Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, that was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the united parish of Cortachy and Clova.

Balnacross, an ancient parish, now incorporated with Tongland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. The name signifies 'the hamlet of the cross;' and, in the corrupted form of Bancrosh, continues to be the name of a Tongland farmstead. The church, St. Michael's, belonging originally to the Culdees of Iona, was given by William the Lyon to the monks of Holyrood, and transferred by Robert Bruce to those of Tongland.

Balnagard, a village in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, adjacent to the Highland railway and the river Tay, 7 miles ENE of Aberfeldy. It has a public school.

Balnageith, a village of N Elginshire, 2 miles from its post-town Forres.

Balnagowan, a mansion in Kilmuir-Easter parish, E Ross-shire, 1½ mile N of Nigg Bay in Cromarty Firth, ¼ mile NW of Kildary station, and 5½ miles S by W of Tain. Standing amid romantic grounds it commands a magnificent prospect; was a seat of the Earls of Ross in feudal times; is partly very ancient, partly an erection of 1836; and presents an imposing appearance, chiefly in the old Scottish Baronial style. It is a seat of Sir Charles Lockhart-Ross (b. 1872; suc. 1883), eighth Bart. since 1668, and owner of 110,445 acres in the shire, valued at £12,653 per annum.

Balnagowan, a small island in Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire, a little SW of the mouth of Loch Leven.

Balnahuaigh, one of the Slate islands in Argyllshire. It lies between Lunga and Easdale, belongs to Jura parish, measures only 1 mile in circuit, and is all

one slate quarry. Pop. (1861) 142, (1871) 146, (1881) 108, (1891) 68.

Balnakiel, a small bay in Durness parish, Sutherland. Balnakiel House, in its vicinity, was built about 1744; was an occasional residence of the Lords Reay; and occupies the site of a summer residence of the Bishops of Sutherland and Caithness.

Balnakyle, a picturesque cascade on the Black Water rivulet, in Clyne parish, Sutherland.

Balamoon, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Menmuir parish, Forfarshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Brechin.

Balnellan, a ferry on the river Spey, between Elginshire and Banffshire, immediately above the mouth of the river Aven.

Balone, a hamlet in St Andrews parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of St Andrews city.

Balone, a large old castellated building in Tarbat parish, Ross-shire, said to have been erected by the Earls of Ross. It was inhabited by the Earls of Cromarty, and by the Mackenzies of Ardloch-Assynt; but, though still almost entire, it has been deserted since about 1640.

Balquhain Castle, a ruin in Chapel-of-Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the parish church. The seat from 1340 of the *Leslies of Balquhain*, it gave lodging to Queen Mary on the eve of the battle of Corrichie in 1562, and was burned by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. Here was born John Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe (d. 1671).

Balquhapple, an ancient chapelry within the quondam parish of Lang, now annexed to Kincardine, in Perthshire.

Balquhatston, an estate, with a mansion, in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the Slamannan station and Slamannan village. Coal of excellent quality is largely mined on the estate, and sent to Edinburgh and other places.

Balquhigger (Gael. *baile-chul-tir*, 'town of the back-lying country'), a Highland parish of W Perthshire, whose eastern portion is traversed by $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Callander and Oban railway, with Strathyre and Loch earhead stations thereupon, the latter being 3 miles NNE of the former, 12 NNW of Callander, and 28 NW of Stirling. It contains four villages—Kirkton of Balquhigger, at the foot of Loch Voil, 3 miles W by S of Lochearnhead station, with a post office under Lochearnhead; Achtow, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the E, near King's House Inn; LOCHEARNHEAD, 2 miles NNE of its station, with a post office, having money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; and Strathyre, with a post office under Stirling, and with two inns, at one of which Wordsworth and his sister lodged 13 Sept. 1803.

In shape resembling a triangle with vertex to the W, the parish is bounded NW by Dumbartonshire (for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) and Killin, E by Comrie, SE and S by Callander; and has an extreme length from E to W of $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme width from N to S of 10 miles, and an area of $56,149\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $1474\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The drainage belongs in part to the basin of the Tay, but chiefly to that of the Forth. To the Tay, since the NE corner of the parish includes the head of Loch EARN, which from Balquhigger receives the Ogle (flowing 4 miles SSE), the Gleann Ceann Droma ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE and NE), and the Ample, with a fine waterfall (5 miles N). To the Forth, since the central Locks Doine and VOIL are fed and connected with one another and Loch LUBNAIG by the river Balvag, a head-stream of the Teith. Rising close to the border of Dumbartonshire, this head-stream has a course (ENE and SSE) through the parish of 21 miles or so— $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Loch Doine, $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs through that lake (itself 2 furlongs wide), $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong to Loch Voil (1 to 3 furlongs wide, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long), 6 miles from Loch Voil to Loch Lubnaig, and 2 miles through the upper waters of that lake, which fall within the SE angle of Balquhigger. Loch Voil has an altitude above sea-level of some 414, Loch Earn of 306, and Loch Lubnaig of 405 feet; and from the shores of these three lakes the surface rises everywhere into steep craggy mountains. That portion of the parish to the N of the

Balvag and the W of the railway is occupied by the Braes of Balquhigger, celebrated by Tannahill; and here the chief elevations from W to E are *Beinn a Chroin (3101 feet), *Stob Glas (2673), Beinn Tulachan (3099), *Stob Garbh (3148), *Am Binnein (3827), *Stob Coire an Lochau (3497), Meall Monachyle (2123), *Stob Creagach (2966), Stob Luib (1579), *Stob Meall na Frea (2457), *Meall na Lochain (2010), and Meall an t'Sealaidh (2792), where the asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the boundary. In the southern division rise *Meall Mor (2451), *Stob a Choin (2839), *Taobh na Coille (2250), *Lag a Phuill (1649), Beinn an t'Shitheiu (1871), and *Benvane (2685); and to the E of the railway, from N to S, are Ben Our (2250), Meall nan Oighreag (1899), *Stuc a Chroin (3189), and *Beinn Each (2660). The scenery from Loch Katrine to Loch Voil and thence to Loch Lubnaig is thus described by Dorothy Wordsworth, whose brother's 'Highland Lass' was here suggested:—'We waded the river and crossed the vale, perhaps half a mile or more. The mountains all round are very high; the vale pastoral and unenclosed, not many dwellings, and but very few trees; the mountains in general smooth near the bottom. They are in large unbroken masses, combining with the vale to give an impression of bold simplicity. . . . At the foot of Loch Voil the vale is wide and populous—large pastures with many cattle, large tracts of corn. Walked down Strathyre, and saw in clear air and sunshine what had been concealed from us when we travelled before in the mist and rain. We found it less woody and rich than it had appeared to be, but, with all deductions, a very sweet valley.' The prevailing rocks are mica and clay slate, quartz, greenstone, and porphyry; and veins of galena traverse some parts of the mica slate, but have not been worked for their ore. Heath, till about the beginning of this century, dotted most of the uplands, but almost everywhere has given place to grass of soft and silky texture, while natural woods and plantations cover a considerable extent. The Maclaurins are said to have acquired from Kenneth Macalpin (844-60) the districts of Balquhigger and Strathearn; and they were once so numerous that none durst enter Balquhigger Church till they had taken their seats—a right that gave rise to many brawls, in one of which the vicar, Sir John Maclaurin, was slain (1532). In 1869 a handsome granite monument was erected in the churchyard to the memory of 'the Clan Laurin, the chief of whom, in the decrepitude of old age, together with his aged and infirm adherents, their wives and children, the widows of their departed kindred—all were destroyed in the silent midnight hour by fire and sword, by the hands of a banditti of incendiarists from Glendochart, A.D. 1558.' The said banditti of incendiarists were the Macgregors of Rob Roy's tribo; and Rob himself died in his house at Balquhigger, 28 Dec. 1734. Near the old kirk he had fought his last fight with Stewart of Invernahyle, the Maclaurins' champion; and in its graveyard his tombstone is pointed out, lying flat on the ground to the E of the chancel gable, along with two others assigned by tradition to Helen his wife and to one of their sons. Tradition may be right enough, but all three stones are shown by their carvings, of sword and knot and suchlike emblems of Celtic art, to be centuries older than the outlaw's day, to belong, in fact, to the so-called 'sculptured stones'; a fourth 'represents an ecclesiastic with a chalice in his hands, and formerly stood within the church, in front of the Altar, but was removed in order to destroy a superstitious desire that existed among the parishioners to stand or kneel on it during a marriage or baptism. The stone is still called *Claeh Aenais* (the stone of Angus), who, according to tradition, was a disciple of Columba, and the first Christian missionary in the district' (*Sculptured Stones of Scotland*). On 6 Sept. 1869 Queen Victoria visited Rob Roy's grave, which Wordsworth has sung in a well-known poem, though he never stood beside the real grave, and round which a bronze protecting rail was erected in 1890. As to the ivy-mantled ruined church, with its primitive font, it is said in the *New Statistical* to

have been built in 1631, but Muir in his *Church Architecture* ascribes it to the First Pointed period, *i.e.*, to the 12th or 13th century; anyhow, Robin Oig, Rob's fifth and youngest son, here wedded the widow whom he had ravished from BALFRON, and hither three years later his corpse, after execution, was brought by a large company of sorrowing kinsfolk. Robin it was that in 1736 on Invernenty farm shot one of those MacLaurins, the writ for whose ejection was served by a young attorney—the future Sir Walter Scott. This was in 1790, and, eight years after, the estate of Edenchip, between Lochearnhead village and the station, was purchased from the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates by Sir John Murray of Lanrick, Bart. (cre. 1795), chief of the Gregor clan, whose descendant, Sir Malcolm Macgregor, fifth Bart. (b. 1873; suc. 1879), is owner of 4050 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £1131, 5s. Another proprietor, James Carnegie, Esq. of Stronvar, near the SE corner of Loch Voil, holds 22,205 acres of £3558, 10s. value; and 3 more hold £500 and upwards, 2 between £100 and £500, mansions being Craigrule on the N shore of Loch Voil and Ednample Castle near Lochearnhead. A native was Dugall Buchanan (1716-68), the eminent Gaelic poet. Balquhider is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £295. The present church (1855; 460 sittings) is a handsome Gothic edifice, and there is also a Free church; while, besides 2 schools at Lochearnhead, there are the Balquhider and Strathyre public schools, with respective accommodation for 84 and 50 children, an average attendance (1891) of 39 and 23, and grants of £56, 1s. and £39 16s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £7695, 10s. 1d. Pop., mostly Gaelic speaking, of civil parish, (1801) 1377, (1831) 1049, (1851) 874, (1871) 743, (1881) 627, (1891) 612. *lop. of quoad sacra* parish, which includes part of Comrie, (1881) 904, (1891) 728. See pp. 217, 235-240, & Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Pric. Shairp), and vol. ii., pp. 243-250, 279-280, of J. S. Keltie's *Scottish Highlands* (1892).—*Ord. Sur.*, ss. 38, 46, 1871-72.

Balquholly, an ancient baronial castle in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire, now mainly demolished, but partly incorporated (1814) with Hatton Castle. It belonged to the Mowats, and was the residence of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromart (c. 1605-60), translator of Rabelais.

Balranald, a small harbour in North Uist, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Balruddery, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Liff and Benvi parish, Forfarshire, 6½ miles W by N of Dundee. The mansion, on a south-eastward slope, commands an extensive view over the Firth of Tay; the estate contains romantic, finely-wooded dells, and is notable both for rare indigenous plants and for the exhumation of interesting fossils.

Balshagry, a hamlet in Govan parish, Lanarkshire, a short distance WNW of Glasgow Botanic Gardens. Recent marine shells, like extant ones in the Firth of Clyde, have been found in stratified clay, in the vicinity, at a height of not less than 80 feet above sea level. A number of villa residences have sprung up here recently.

Balshando, a small lake in Lundie parish, Forfarshire, sending off a headstream of Dighty Water.

Balta, an islet in Unstparish, Shetland, lying to the E of Unst island. Balta bund, separating it from Unst, is 2 miles long, and about ½ mile wide, and is so closed at the ends by Balta as to form, at a distance, like a lake. The land on both sides of the Sound is in a state of high cultivation. A hamlet here bears the name of Balta-sound, and has a post office under Lerwick, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 80 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 37, and a grant of £24, 9s. 6d.

Balthayock, a former detached section of Kinnoull parish, Perthshire, but by rearrangement of the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 with the parish of Soone it was partly transferred to that parish and partly united with the main body of Kinnoull parish.

Balthayock House in the S, 3 miles E of Perth, dates partly from 1578, partly from some two centuries earlier; it is the seat of Wm. Lowson, Esq. Balthayock Castle, close by, is the ruin of an oblong tower, supposed to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

Baltilly, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Ceres parish, Fife, just to the W of Ceres village.

Balvag. See BALQUHIDDER.

Balvaird. See ABERNETHY, Perthshire.

Balvenie, an ancient castle in Mortlach parish, Banffshire, on the left bank of the Fiddich, a little below the influx of the Dullan, 5 furlongs N of Dufftown. It crowns a beautiful wooded knoll, and commands a rich though limited range of charming scenery. Uninhabited more than a century, it now is merely a well-preserved shell, which retains, however, its original architectural features. It is of various dates (from c. 1460), large, massive, and very magnificent, reminding one of Kinclaven and Castle Roy. The general characteristics are those of the Scottish Baronial style. It belonged to successively the Douglasses, the Stuarts, and the Inneses (1615), and it is now the property of the Duke of Fife. The motto of the Stuarts, Earls of Athole, 'Fvrth, Fortvin. And., Fil. Thi. Feitris,' is inscribed on its front, high over a massive iron 'yett.' A member of the house of Douglas, in the 15th century, took from it the title of Lord Balvenie; and a member of the house of Innes in 1628 was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, under the title of Sir Robert Innes of Balvenie. Views of it are given in Billings' *Baronial Antiquities*, also in Cordiner, and in Ross and M'Gibbon. The House or 'new Castle of Balvenie,' 1½ mile N of Dufftown, is a large, white, mill-like edifice (c. 1725), long untenanted, now converted into a distillery.

Balvicar, a village in Seil island, Kilbraudon parish, Argyllshire, 14 miles SSW of Oban.

Balvie, an estate, with a mansion, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 1½ mile W of Milngavie.

Balvraid. See DORNOCH.

Balwearie, a ruined tower in Abbotshall parish, Fife, 2 miles W by S of Kirkcaldy. It must have been 50 or 60 feet high and 43 square, with walls of 6½ feet thickness; but only the E wall, and fragments of the N and S walls, now remain. From the 13th to the 17th century it was held by a branch of the Scotts, represented to-day by the Scotts of Ancrum; and the second of the line was one Sir Michael Scott, whom Boece identified with the dread wizard of Dante's *Inferno* and Sir Walter's *Lay*. (See MELROSE.) Dates hardly favour Hector's theory, inasmuch as the wizard, after studying at Oxford, Paris, Padua, and Toledo, became astrologer to Kaiser Frederick II., who died in 1250; whilst Balwearie's Baron sailed in 1290 to Norway to bring back Margaret the infant queen, in 1292 swore fealty to Edward I., and in 1310 went on a second embassy to Norway to demand the cession of the Orkney Isles. One is loth to give up the picture drawn in Tytler's *Scottish Worthies* of 'the white-haired, venerable sage sitting in Oriental costume on the roof of his tower, observing the face of the heavens and communing with the stars;' still it seems safer merely to make Balwearie the scene of Lammikin's black revenge, as sung in the good old ballad. Or there is that weird legend of almost the last of its lords, which must be true, since Knox himself it is that tells the tale:—'How terrible a vision the prince, James V., saw lying in Linlithgow, that night in 1539 that Thomas Scott, justice clerk, died in Edinburgh, men of good credit can yet report. For, afraid at midnight or after, he called aloud for torches, and raised all that lay beside him in the palace, and told that Thomas Scott was dead, for he had been at him with a company of devils, and had said unto him these words, "O woe to the day that ever I knew thee or thy service; for serving of thee against God, against His servants, and against justice, I am adjudged to endless torments." How terrible voices the said Thomas Scott pronounced before his death, men of all estates heard; and some that yet live can witness his voice ever was "*Justo Dei judicio condemnatus sum*" (By God's just judgment I am doomed).' Balwearie has given the title of Baron

to the Earl of Melville from 1690 to 1713, and since to the Earl of Leven and Melville.

Bamff House. See ALYTH.

Banavie, a village in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, on the W bank of the Caledonian Canal, and the terminus of a branch of the West Highland railway intended ultimately to extend to Mallaig, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Fort William; 7 furlongs to the N rises Meall Bhanabbie (Gael. 'hill of the clear water') to a height of 1071 feet. The landing-place for passengers by the canal, Banavie communicates by omnibus with Corpach; it has a post and telegraph office under Fort William, and an excellent hotel, the Locheil Arms, which commands an imposing view of Ben Nevis. A public school, erected in 1876 at a cost of £1400, has accommodation for 96 children.

Banchory-Devenick, a parish formerly of Kincardine and Aberdeen shires, bounded N by Newhills, NE by Old Machar, E by Nigg and the German Ocean, SW by Fetteresso, and W by Maryculter and Peterculter. It has a post office under Aberdeen. Its Aberdeenshire section, curtailed in 1867 by the annexation of the lands of Bieldside to Peterculter, was traversed by $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Deeside branch of the Great North of Scotland, with Cults station thereon, 4 miles SW of Aberdeen; and its Kincardineshire section by $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Caledonian, with Portlethen station, 8 miles S by W of Aberdeen. Its area (10,040 acres) has been lessened by 2301 acres, through the transference of the Aberdeenshire part to the parish of Peterculter by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. Banchory-Devenick parish now consists only of the Kincardineshire part of the old parish. The DEE, which divides the two shires, has a course here of fully 4 miles, and is some 250 feet wide, being spanned near Cults station by a suspension bridge (1838), and in the furthest east by the ancient bridge of Dee. (See ABERDEEN.) The coast line, 4 miles long, is rocky and indented, rapidly rising to 200 feet; along it stand the three small fishing hamlets of Findon, Portlethen, and Downies, the first of which gave name to 'Finnan haddocks.' Inland the surface, though generally stony and rugged, at no point much exceeds 400 feet above sea-level, Sunnyside (545 feet) falling just within the Maryculter border. The prevailing rock is a granite so hard as to be little quarried; and the soils are of all kinds, from pure alluvium to hard till, and from rich loam to deep moss. Antiquities are four stone circles in the S, and in the NW three large cairns, near which two stone coffins were found in 1850. The Deeside portion of the parish has been divided into many small suburban estates, with handsome residences and fine plantations; among larger mansions are Ardoe and Banchory House (where Prince Albert lodged 14 Sept. 1859) to the S, and Murtle, Cults, Woodland, Craigiebuckler, and Norwood, to the N. of the river. Thirteen proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 21 of between £100 and £500, 20 of from £50 to £100, and 19 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Banchory-Devenick (living, £176), Portlethen, and Craigiebuckler. Portlethen was constituted in 1856, and Craigiebuckler in 1886. Portlethen church (460 sittings) is close to Portlethen station, whilst the church of Banchory (rebuilt 1822; 900 sittings) stands on the Dee's right bank, 7 furlongs ESE of Cults. There are also an Established mission church at Cults, and the Free churches of Cults and Banchory-Devenick. There are 3 public schools of Banchory-Devenick, Findon, and Portlethen, with respective accommodation for 133, 160, and 171 children, an average attendance (1891) of 111, 109, and 132, and grants of £117, 8s., £98, 18s., and £122, 13s. Valuation (1891) £14,253, 0s. 10d., including £1818 for railway. Pop. (1861) 2846, (1871) 3052, (1881) 3322, (1891) 3564, of whom 1755 were in the *quoad sacra* parish of Banchory-Devenick.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 67, 77, 1871-73.

Banchory-Ternan, a parish formerly partly in Aberdeen and partly in Kincardine shires, containing the police burgh of Banchory, which stands at 166 feet above sea-level, on the northern bank of the Dee, here crossed by

an iron-truss bridge (1798-1829) of 175 feet span with three smaller stone arches, and which has a station on the Deeside railway, 17 miles WSW of Aberdeen, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ E of Ballater. Founded in 1805, it became a burgh in 1885 by adopting the Police Act of 1862. It has many tasteful villas, favourite resorts of Aberdonians, and is governed by commissioners, consisting of 2 bailies and 5 councillors. It possesses a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, a railway telegraph office, branches of the Union, the North of Scotland, and the Town and County banks, hotels, a guild (John Watson's), a gas company, a Young Men's Christian Association, a Bible Society, and a neat town-hall. The parish church (1824) is a Gothic building, with a tower and 1250 sittings; there is also a Free church (1880, 700 sittings; cost, £3000) with spire 100 feet high; a U.P. church, St Ternan's Episcopal church (1851), and a Reid monument. A public park was opened in 1887, the land for which (about 16 acres) was presented by Sir Robert Burnet, Bart. It has been beautifully laid out at an expense of £800, and contains a large sheet of water, used for skating and curling in winter. Cattle, sheep, and horse fairs are held on the last Monday of January and February, the last Thursday of March, the Monday before 26 May (also feeing), the third Tuesday of June, the Tuesday of Paldy Fair week in July, the second Tuesday of August, the Monday before the first Tuesday of September, old style, and the second Monday of November (also feeing) and December. Pop. (1861) 681, (1871) 865, (1881) 1195, (1891) 1400.

The parish is bounded N by Mimar, NE by Echt, E by Drumoak, SE by Durris, SV by Strachan and Birse, and W by Kincardine O'Neil. With very irregular outline, its length from E to W varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its breadth from N to S between $3\frac{3}{8}$ and 7 miles; and its land area is 20,079 ares. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891, by extending the boundaries of Kincardineshire, placed the parish of Banchory-Ternan wholly within that county. The DEE has an eastward course here of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles—first 5 on the Birse and Strachan boundary, next $3\frac{1}{2}$ through the interior, and lastly 2 on the Durris border. It falls in this course from 249 feet above sea-level at Haugh of Suie to 117 at Mills of Drum; at Cairnton supplies the ABERDEEN Waterworks; and opposite the village receive from the SSW the Water of FEUGH, whose last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile either separates Banchory-Ternan from Strachan & traverses its interior. The chief elevations are to the N of the Dee, Blackyuds (1422 feet), Craighath (1429, and Berry Hill (765), all three summits of the Hill of Fare; to the S, Hill of Maryfield (482), Craig of Afruss (803), and, on the SW border, Garrol Hill (627). Loc Leys, a large sheet of water towards the middle of the northern section, was drained not long before 1865; it interesting 'crannoge' or lake-dwelling is described i vol. vi. of *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. Granite is the prevailing rock, but limestone also has been largely worked; the soils are either alluvial or chiefly composed of disintegrated granite, and about 6500 acres are arable, 5000 under wood, and 1000 capable of reclamation, the rest being moorish pasture or waste. Four stone circles, some cairns, and a camp (perhaps Roman) at Cairnton, make up, with CRATHES an Tilquhillie Castles, the antiquities; the chief historical event connected with the parish was the battle of CORRICHIE (1562). The following are the chief mansions, with owners' names and the extent and yearly value of their estates:—Crathes Castle (Sir Rt. Burnett of Bys, eleventh Bart. since 1626; 12,025 acres; £5007), Memoir House (Al. Innes; 4750 acres; £2847), Inchmarlo (Duncan Davidson; 985 acres; £896), Banchory Lodge (T. B. Ramsay of Arbeadie; 1800 acres; £184), Inverly House (Jn. W. E. J. Douglass of Tilquhillie; 1808 acres; £1015), etc.; in all, 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 hold between £100 and £500, and 9 hold each between £50 and £100, 36 between £20 and £50. The saint from whom this parish takes its distinctive suffix, Terrannus, Torannan, or Ternan, is thought by Skene to have been a disciple of Pal-

ladius or Paldy, to have brought that saint's relics hither about 430 from either Ireland or Galloway, and himself to have been buried at Liconium, the old name probably of Banchory-Ternan; he thus was the only apostle of the southern Picts really belonging to the 5th century (*Celt. Scot.*, ii. 26-32). The first post-Reformation minister, James Reid, was father of Thomas Reid, the Latinist, and Alexander, an eminent physician; and Dr George Campbell, minister 1748-57, composed here part of his *Philosophy of Rhetoric*. Banchory-Ternan is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; its minister's income is £227. Five schools—Central, Crathes, Inchmarlo, Tilquhillie, and Raemoir—with total accommodation for 665 children, had (1893) an average attendance of 414, and grants amounting to £412 12s. 6d. Reid and Burnett's endowed female school, with accommodation for 112, had in 1893 an average attendance of 96, and a grant of £84. Valuation (1893-94) £16,377, 16s. 2d., including £4247 for railway. Pop. (1881) 3065, (1891) 3193.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 86, 76, 1871-74.

Bancleroche or **Kirkton**, an estate, with a mansion, in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands in the mouth of Kirkton Glen.

Bancrosh. See BALNACROSS.

Bandirran, an estate, with a mansion, in Collace parish, Perthshire, 7 miles NE of Perth.

Bandirran, South, a former detached section (7½ × 3½ furl.) of Caputh parish, Perthshire, to the S of Baudirran House, transferred in 1891 to Collace parish.

Bandrum, an estate, with a mansion, in Saline parish, Fife, 5 miles NW of Dunfermline.

Baneton or **Bainton**, a village in Kennoway parish, Fife, ¾ mile NNE of Kennoway village.

Banff (pron. *Bamf*; anc. *Banef*, c. 1150; *Bamb*, 1185; *Banff*, 1289; perhaps from *Boyne*), a royal burgh and seaport, the capital of Banffshire, in a parish of its own name, and a parliamentary burgh, comprising the separate police burgh of MACDUFF, in Gamrie parish. By road it is 1¼ mile WSW of Macduff, 45½ miles NNW of Aberdeen, and 22 W of Fraserburgh; and from two stations, Banff Bridge and Banff Harbour, on the Turriff and Banffshire sections (1857-59) of the Great North of Scotland railway, it is 29½ miles N by W of Inveramsay Junction, 50 NNW of Aberdeen, 16¼ NE of Grange Junction, 20¾ NE of Keith, 48¼ E by N of Elgin, 180¼ N by E of Edinburgh by the Forth and Tay bridges, and 202½ NNE of Glasgow. With the Moray Firth to the N, Banff Bay and the Deveron to the E, to the S Duff House and its park, Banff was parted tillately into the larger low town and the sea-town, one built on a gentle declivity towards the river, and the other crowning an elevated plateau, that breaks off suddenly within a few yards of the beach. But by the feuing of the space between—the site of the ancient castle—the two have been brought into connection; and at present there is a southward extension of villas along the Sandyhill Road; whilst the whole is characterised by a neatness and liveliness that yearly attract an increasing number of summer visitors. An ancient place, Banff has retained few relics of antiquity, the House of Airlie and the Ogilvies' stately 'Palace' both having disappeared, the latter partially destroyed by General Munro in Aug. 1640, and finally removed c. 1760; of the Castle, as old at least as 1290, nothing is left but a scrap of the outer wall and moat, the portion in which Archbishop Sharp was horn (4 May 1618) having been demolished early in the 19th century. The walls, probably six centuries old, are 263 feet in length, 18 feet high, and 6 feet 4 inches in thickness, and in good preservation. The present castle was built in 1750 by Lord Deskford, and is a plain modern building, inferior in interest to the Laird of Auchmedden's town house at the head of the Strait Path. The old kirk is represented by only one vaulted aisle, the hurrying-place of the Ogilvies, Lords Banff (1642-1803). A Carmelite monastery existed near the town from 1324 till the Reformation, and a bedehouse still exists, but of no great age.

To come to the modern town, Banff has a post office,

with money order, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union, Commercial, National, North of Scotland, and Town and County banks, insurance agencies, hotels, a gas-light company (1831), a spacious market-place (laid out in 1830), masonic lodges, public baths, a lifeboat, etc., and publishes the Tuesday Liberal *Banffshire Journal* (1845). The town is plentifully supplied with water by the corporation. It is led by pipes a distance of 6 miles from Burngrains and from St Colm's Well, in the parish of Alvah, the Burngrains supply having been introduced about 1886. The Town-House (1796) is a plain three-storied edifice, forming two sides of a square, with an earlier fluted spire, 100 feet high at the outer angle; the County Buildings, also Grecian in style, were erected in 1871 at a cost of £7214—one-half thereof defrayed by government—and contain a court room, 38 feet long, 28½ wide, and 26½ high.

A County Prison (1796) was discontinued in 1878; the County Lunatic Asylum (1865) is a Tudor structure, built at a cost of £12,000 for 165 inmates, near Ladysbridge station, 2½ miles WSW of the town. Chalmers' Hospital (1862), a striking Elizabethan pile like Donaldson's Hospital at Edinburgh, cost £9000, was founded and endowed by

Alex. Chalmers, Esq. of Clunie, for 'the support, maintenance, cure, and relief of destitute sick paupers, lunatics, and infirm persons of both sexes, being natives of Banffshire,' this being one out of several mortifications—Cassie's (£10,000), Smith's (£10,000), (Wilson's £5500), etc.

Other noteworthy structures are the seven-arched bridge (1779) leading across the Deveron to Macduff, with a free water-way of 142 yards; the Young Men's Christian Association Hall (1866); St Andrew's Masonic Lodge, Venetian in style; the Fire Arms Hotel; the Public School (1833; cost £4500), a Grecian building, with eastern façade 154 feet long; and the Biggar Memorial Drinking Fountain (1878), designed by J. Rhind after St Giles's spire, Edinburgh. The library of the Literary Society, in the Town-House, is extensive; and the Museum of the Scientific Institution, in the vestibule of the Public School, owed much to the curatorship of Thomas Edward (1814-1886), the 'Scotch Naturalist' of Smiles's charming work. Places of worship are the very plain parish church (1790; 1500 sittings), with a fine spire added in 1849; a Grecian domed Free Church (1844; enlarged in 1876 by 108 sittings at a cost of £15000); a Gothic U.P. church (1880; 275 sittings; cost, £1800); a handsome United Presbyterian church; a Gothic Wesleyan chapel (1878; 259 sittings; cost, £1400), with a spire; St Andrew's Episcopal church (1833; 356 sittings), a Debased Gothic building, adorned in 1875-81 with three beautiful stained-glass windows; the Gothic Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (1870; 250 sittings); Salvation Army Barracks, Carmelite Street; and in the Innes Hall a Christian Meeting-House. Besides a boarding establishment for young ladies there are two Board schools, public and Episcopalian, with respective accommodation for 1003 and 90 children, which had in 1893 an average attendance of 620 and 78, and grants amounting to £694, 14s. 10d. and £68, 5s.

The port of Banff includes Macduff (at which the chief office is situated), Gardenstown, Portsoy, Port-Gordon, and Garmouth. Its harbour, formed at the Deveron's mouth in 1775, has a pier and breakwater constructed by Telford in 1816 at a cost of £20,000, and at ordinary high water admits vessels drawing 12, at spring-tides 15 feet. On 31 Dec. 1894 there were registered as belonging to the port 55 sailing vessels of 5731 tons, against a tonnage of 1943 in 1797, 4301 in 1836, 7443 in 1845, 13,009 in 1853, 12,891 in 1863, 17,033 in 1873, and 21,538 in 1880. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign



Seal of Banff.

and colonial ports and coastwise, with cargoes and also in ballast:—

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1845	39,382	2939	42,321	29,474	2606	32,080
1853	29,282	2403	31,685	22,618	1175	23,793
1863	23,840	5538	29,387	13,896	2365	15,761
1873	27,706	8748	31,454	29,267	3528	32,795
1880	27,868	5080	32,948	27,325	3803	31,128
1891	32,752	2576	35,328	31,601	2554	34,155
1894	34,098	4795	38,893	33,557	4342	37,999

Of the total 420 vessels of 38,893 tons, that entered in 1894, 102 of 15,503 tons were steamers, 51 of 3798 tons were in ballast, and 398 of 35,945 tons were coasters; whilst the total 413 of 37,999 tons of those that cleared included 101 steamers of 15,401 tons, 204 ships in ballast of 15,333 tons, and 369 coasters of 33,433 tons. Coal is the chief article of import, whilst exports are grain, cattle, salmon, and herrings. Banff also is head of the fishery district between Buckie and Fraserburgh, in which, during 1893, there were cured 27,607 barrels of white herrings, besides 31,125 cod, ling, and hake—taken by 474 boats, the persons employed being 1206 fishermen and boys, 25 fish-curers, 1020 coopers and others; and the total value of boats, nets, and lines being estimated at £69,531. A Morton's patent slip, for ships of 300 tons, has been in use here since 1836. There is a custom house, and the merchants have the privilege of a bonded warehouse. Shipbuilding and rope and sail making are also carried on. There are further, a tannery, an iron foundry, a brewery, a distillery, a timber yard, and a brick-field. Friday is market-day: and fairs are held on the Friday before May 28, the first Friday of August, old style (feeing), and the Friday before Nov. 28. The river Deveron abounds with salmon, of which the upper waters are most productive late in spring, the lower and middle sections in autumn. From the bridge a fine view is obtained of Duff House, the seat of the Duke of Fife, which contains an extensive collection of curiosities and paintings.

A traditional residence of Malcolm Ceanmor (1058-93), Banff certainly is older than the reign of Malcolm IV., who signed a charter at it in 1163. A charter of William the Lyon two years later refers to it as a royal burgh, and in its privileges of royalty it was confirmed by Robert Bruce (1324), Robert II. (1372), and James VI. (1581). Its part in history has been insignificant. In April 1644 it was pillaged by the anti-Covenanting Lairds of Gight, Newton, and Ardlogie, with forty other 'brave gentlemen,' and again in the following March by the Marquis of Montrose, who, 'marching to Banff, plundered the same pitifully, no merchant's goods or gear left; they saw no man in the street but was stripped naked to the skin. Some two or three houses were burned, but no blood shed, and so they left Banff.' Cumberland's troops, *en route* for Culloden, bivouacked round Duff House, then building, on 10 Apr. 1746, hanged two suspected spies, and destroyed the Episcopal chapel; in 1759 a French ship of war, appearing off the coast, caused a prodigious scare. A flying visit from Dr Samuel Johnson in 1773, and a longer one from Burns in 1787, with great floods of the Deveron (1768, 1799, 1829, and 1835), well-nigh exhaust Banff's local history. One episode remains, the trial and execution (in 1700) of James M'Pherson, as 'holdin, known, and reput an Egyptian.' Son of a Highland laird and Gypsy dam, he had been leader of twenty-seven armed men, with a piper playing at their head; and his target and huge mediæval two-handed sword are preserved at Duff House; his fiddle-neck is an heirloom in the Cluny-Macpherson family. Burns tells us how—

'Sae rantin'ly, sae wantonly,
Sae dauntin'ly gaed he:
He play'd a spring and danc'd it round
Below the gallows tree;—'

and relies more precious than either sword or fiddle are his rude reckless *Rant*, and the beautiful air to which he

set the same. He played it as he walked to execution, and at the gallows' foot proffered his instrument to who would take it, but no man venturing, snapt it across his knee (Groome's *In Gipsy Tents*, 2d ed. 1881; and Cramond's *Annals of Banff*, i. 99-113). The town council comprises a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, 3 councillors, etc.; and, besides burgh, guildry, and sheriff courts, quarter sessions of the peace are held on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October, sheriff small debt courts on every Tuesday during session. With ELGIN, CULLEN, INVERURIE, KINTORE, and PETERHEAD, Banff returns one member, its parliamentary constituency numbering 756, and its municipal 527 in 1891, when the value of real property within the parliamentary burgh amounted to £12,306 (£8660 in 1865), and the corporation fixed revenue to £727. Pop. of municipal burgh (1782) 2380, (1831) 2935, (1851) 3557, (1861) 3724, (1871) 4032, (1881) 4255, (1891) 3871; of parl. burgh (1851) 6042, (1861) 6781, (1871) 7439, (1881) 8841, (1891) 7578.

The parish of Banff is bounded N for 2½ miles by the Moray Firth, E and SE by Gamrie and Alvah and a former detached portion of Aberdeenshire now united to Alvah, S by Marnoeh, and W and NW by Boyndie; and has an extreme length from NE to SW of 6½ miles, an extreme width from E to W of 3½ miles, and a land area of 6073 acres. The DEVERON traces the eastern, the BURN of BOYNDIE the north-western boundary; and the latter receives two rivulets from the interior, whose surface has a general southward rise, attaining 274 feet at Gallow Hill, 308 near Upper Denhead, 512 at the Hill of Culbriem, 466 at Ella, 456 near Ord church, and 573 at the Hill of Ord, on the Alvah border. Clay slate and greywacke are the prevailing rocks, but granite, mica slate, and Old Red sandstone also occur; and the granite and sandstone have been quarried for building, while patches of fossiliferous lias clay have been worked for bricks and tiles. The soils vary greatly with the rocks that they overlie, and where resting on slate are argillaceous and very fertile. Nearly four-fifths of the entire area are cultivated, and some 260 acres are under wood, the remainder being either pasture or waste. Inchdrewer Castle, a farmstead now, 3 miles SW of the town, in 1713 was the scene of the tragical death of George, Lord Banff, murdered, it was thought, by thieving domestics, who then fired the building to conceal their crime; DUFF HOUSE is the only great mansion in the parish, of which it forms the most conspicuous feature. The chief proprietors, with the extent and yearly value of their estates within the shire, are its owner the Duke of Fife (who has sold out somewhat extensively of late), the Countess-Dowager of Seafield, of Cullen House (48,946 acres, £33,878 + £2390 for harbour), and Sir Rt. Jn. Abercromby of Forglorn House (8053 acres, £6290); 1 other holding an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 16 of from £50 to £100, and 78 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided between the *quoad sacra* parishes of Banff (4408 inhabitants in 1891; living, £352) and ORD. At Hilton and Headrooms, 4½ and 7½ miles SW of the town, are 2 public schools under the landward board, which, with respective accommodation for 142 and 100 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 64 and 56, and grants of £62, 3s. 6d. and £54, 6s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 3572, (1821) 3855, (1831) 3711, (1841) 3958, (1851) 4426, (1861) 4673, (1871) 5015, (1881) 5252, (1891) 4763.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876. See Jas. Inlach's *History of Banff* and Cramond's *Annals of Banff*.

Banffshire, a maritime county in the NE of Scotland. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E and S by Aberdeenshire, W by Inverness and Elgin shires. The river Deveron, first for about 3 miles down to Edinglassie, next for 1½ mile at Rothiemay, next for 11½ miles down to the vicinity of Banff, traces the boundary with Aberdeenshire; a series of mountain watersheds, in the southern district, forms much of the rest of the Aberdeenshire border; the rivulet Ailnach, for about 5 miles to within 2½ miles of its influx to the Aven, forms the

boundary with Inverness and Elgin shires; the Spey, first for about 11 miles downward from the south-western vicinity of the Avou's confluence to the vicinity of Ben Aigan, next for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the vicinity of Gordon Castle to the sea, forms the boundary with Elginshire; and merely artificial lines form most other parts of the landward boundaries. The waters of the county are the Spey, the Livet, the Aven, the Fiddich, the Deveron, the Isla, the Conglas, etc. The Deveron is not navigable, but it as well as the Spey yields good fishing. Along the coast are a number of rivulets, which fall with a quick descent, and are useful in propelling machinery. The main body of the county has an exceedingly irregular outline, and had formerly many detached parts. Gamrie parish wants little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of being entirely detached; and, even over that $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or so, is separated from Banff parish by the river Deveron. Twelve other parishes, and parts of three more, form nearly an oblong of about 23 miles from E to W, by about 12 from N to S; and bounded N by the Moray Firth. Keith parish, partly included in that oblong, becomes for about 5 miles the only part of the main body of the county; and, at the narrowest part of these 5 miles, is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The rest of the county extends south-south-westward from the W side of the great oblong; increases from a breadth of 5 miles at the S end of Keith parish to a breadth of 15 miles at a line 9 miles further S; contracts to a breadth of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles at a line 14 miles still further S; and forms thence a proximately triangular tract of $6\frac{1}{2}$, 13, and 9 miles, with the apex to the SW. The greatest length of the whole county, measuring in a line stretching south-westward from the mouth of the Deveron to the south-western apex of the triangle, is 59 miles; the greatest breadth is 31 miles east-north-eastward, along the coast, from the Spey in the vicinity of Gordon Castle to the NE extremity of Gamrie; and the total area is about 700 square miles. The old divisions of country comprehended in it are Boyne, Enzie, Strathdeveron, Strathisla, Balvenie, Strathaven, and parts of Buehan and Moray.

The surface, in a general view, is very uneven, yet ranges from alluvial flat to alpine mountain. Strips of low land lie on parts of the coast, and along some of the banks of the rivers, but are of no great aggregate extent. Undulations, hills, and plateaux occupy the greater part of the area even in the vicinity of the coast, and specially throughout the centre. Ranges and masses of mountain fill most of the SW, extend to the great Gramian knot of the Cairngorms, and leave little space for valley bottoms or any kind of arable grounds. From N to S, and crosswise from W to E, the highest or more conspicuous summits are the Hill of Stouyslaeks (948 feet above sea-level), the Hill of Maud (900), the Bin of Cullen (1050), Durn Hill (651), the Hill of Culbirmie (512), the Hill of Alvah (578), Troup Hill (652), Millstone Hill (987), Lug Hill (1028), Knock Hill (1409), Meikle Balloch (1199), the Hill of Towie (1108), Ben Aigan (1544), Meikle Conval (1867), Ben Rinnas (2755), the *Hills of Cromdale (2316), *Carn Mor (2636), *Cairngorm (4084), *Ben Macdhui (4296), and *Beinn a Bhuird (3860), where the asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the border of the shire. The chief rivers, besides the Deveron and the Spey, are the Isla, running to the Deveron; the Aven and the Fiddich, running to the Spey; the Ailnach and the Livet, running to the Aven; and the Boyne, Cullen, and Tynet burns, running to the sea. The only considerable lake is Loch Aven, embosomed among the Cairngorm Mountains. Granite rock prevails in the SW; metamorphic rocks prevail in the vicinity of the granite, and occur in other quarters; Silurian and Devonian rocks occur in the coast district; limestone, though not in one continuous bed, is found in most districts, passes into marble in Keith, Mortlach, and Forlyce parishes, and is associated with serpentine at Portsoy; and patches or traces of both the lias and the chalk formations are on some parts of the coast. Building-stones are quarried from several kinds of rock; slates are quarried in Boharm, Keith, and Banff parishes;

marble was long worked into monuments, mantelpieces, and toys at Portsoy; laminated marble, found in the bed of the Fiddich, is formed into whetstones and hones; lias clay is worked into bricks and tiles; and rock-crystals and topazes are gathered on the Cairngorms. The climate varies in the different districts, being good along the coast, somewhat lato on the uplands.

Agricultural and stock statistics are reserved for the Introduction, but it may here be stated that the proportion of cultivated land to the total area is about 37 per cent., while the proportion of cultivated land in all Scotland is only about 22 per cent. The arable soil, in a general view, may be described as of three kinds. That of the low flat lands on the banks of waters, where not mixed with alluvial sand, is a stiff deep clay; that on the sides of valleys, or the skirts of hills, is commonly a deep black loam incumbent on rock; and that on the acclivities of hills, on plateaux, or on other comparatively high parts, is either a deep black loam incumbent on rock, or a mixture of moss and gravel on a red, tilly, retentive bottom. A large aggregate of previously waste land was reclaimed for cultivation in the years from 1854 till 1881. The reclamation was effected chiefly in the parishes of Alvah, Boyndie, Forlyce, Rathven, Botriphnie, Boharm, Aberlour, and Inveraven. Wheat grows best in the Enzie district, but is not suited to most parts of the county; barley grows well in both the lower and the central parishes; oats (the chief crop) are best suited to the glens of the upper districts; and turnips grow well in all parts. Oats sometimes do not reach maturity in the higher districts; and, in their best state there, they give a yield often under 40 lbs. per bushel, and sometimes as low as 30 lbs.; but in the other localities, in ordinary seasons, they yield from 42 to 47 lbs. per bushel. Turnips are sometimes reluctant to braid on some of the heavier soils; and they give a yield, on the best fields, of from 20 to 25, or occasionally even 30 tons per acre. Considerable improvements have of late years been made in the courses of rotation, in the use of implements, in the selection and application of manures, and in the mutual adaptation of the arable and pastoral husbandries, but drainage is still defective.

Attention is given more to live stock than to cropping. The great majority of all the cattle, and about eight-tenths of the cows, are cross-breeds. The Aberdeenshire, the Galloway, and the Ayrshire breeds, together with some individuals of the English breeds, were introduced at early periods of the era of agricultural improvement; but they have rarely been preserved in a pure or uncrossed state. Many fine herds of pure shorthorns, however, and also several fine herds of pure very fine polled cattle, are within the county, and have produced several first-prize specimens at the Highland and Agricultural Society's great annual shows. The farmers usually seek improvement of their own stocks by crossing with imported breeds; and some of them give main attention to the dairy, others to feeding and fattening for exportation. Sheep command comparatively far less attention than cattle. Southdowns are reared at Gordon Castle, but are elsewhere almost unknown. Leicesters form several good flocks in the lower districts. Cheviots occur in some places, but do not form any large breeding flocks. The native black-faced breed is the most common; and it forms large flocks in the uplands, particularly in Glenlivet and Strathaven. Formerly a somewhat inferior breed, they now are very considerably improved. Most of the breeding mares are crosses, while many of the stallions are Clydesdales; and the results are animals more weighty, spirited, and enduring than those which formerly prevailed. The breed of pigs also is much improved during the last 40 or 50 years.

Farms are generally let on leases of 19 years; and none are now open to public competition, by advertisement or otherwise, except when tenants become incompetent or retire. The practice of turning several small farms into one was frequent till 1850, but had ceased for several years prior to 1871. The number of farms in 1891 was 4109, some of which are owned by their cultivators.

The manufactures are of comparatively small amount, and chiefly for home consumption. The manufacture of linen yarn and linen cloth was at one time very considerable in Banff, Cullen, Keith, and Portsoy; and that of stocking-thread, for export to Nottingham and Leicester, was extensively carried on at Banff and Portsoy; but these manufactures dwindled away into either insignificance or extinction, and have not been followed by any others of similar character or of equal importance. Foundry-work, tanning, rope-making, the curing of fish, and some other industries employ a good many hands. There are several extensive distilleries at work, Glenlivet whisky having acquired special reputation. Salmon fishing in the Spey and in the Deveron is conducted on yearly rentals of about £50,000. Herring fishing and deep-sea fishing, as indicated in our statistics of the Banff and Buekie fishery districts, are very productive, and employ large numbers of persons. Commerce is carried on from Banff, Macduff, Gardenstown, Portsoy, Cullen, Buekie, and Port-Gordon. The railways are the main line of the Great North of Scotland system, along Strathisla, past Keith; a branch from that line coming from Inveramsay and going to Macduff; another branch from it at Grange, with two forks to respectively Banff and Portsoy; another from Keith, past Dufftown, to the Craiggellachie Junction; and another from Portsoy to Cullen, Port Gordon, and on to Elgin.

The royal burghs are Banff and Cullen; police burghs are Aberchirder, Buekie, Dufftown, Keith, Macduff, and Portsoy, and other towns and chief villages are Portknockie, Gardenstown, Charlestown of Aberlour, Port-Gordon, Portessie, Findochty, Whitehills, Fetterangus, Fordyce, Newmills, and Tomintoul. The principal mansions are Gordon Castle, Duff House, Eden House, Rothiemay House, Auchintoul, Cullen House, Forglan, Arndilly, Letterfourie, Edingight, Troup House, Mayen House, Mountblair House, Auehlunkart, Cairnfield House, Drummuir Castle, Park House, Kininvie House, Aberlour House, Lesmurdie, Netherdale, Cobairdy, Dungalas House, Ballindalloch Castle, Carnousie, Glassaugh, Orton, and Blairshinnoch. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom*, 405,501 acres, with total gross estimated rental of £227,025, were divided among 4025 landowners.

The county is now governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 38 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, 6 honorary sheriff-substitutes, and 271 magistrates. The sheriff court is held at Banff in two sessions, from 1 May till 31 July, and from 1 Oct. till March, and the court days are every Wednesday for ordinary business, and Thursday for proofs. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Banff every Tuesday during session, and once in winter, twice in summer, vacation; at Keith on third Saturday of February, April, June, August, October, December; at Buekie on the fourth Thursday of January, March, September, November, and first Thursday of May and July; at Dufftown, including the district formerly attached to Tomintoul, on the first Saturday of April and July, and fourth Saturday of January and October. The police force, in 1891, exclusive of that in Banff burgh, comprised 32 men, and the salary of the chief constable was £250. The County Council is composed of thirty-two elected members for as many electoral divisions, and three representatives of royal burghs—two for Banff and one for Cullen. It is divided into eight Committees—the County Road Board, the Joint Standing Committee (appointed partly by the County Council and partly by the Commissioners of Supply), the Finance Committee, the Committee under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, the Lunacy Board, the Courthouse Committee, and the Committees of Appeals against Rates for the Upper and Lower Districts. The annual value of real property was £229,884 in 1891, with £25,188 for railways. The county, exclusive of the burghs, returns a member to parliament; its constituency was 7578 in 1891. Pop. (1891) 64,190, of whom 33,442 were females. Houses 12,707 inhabited, 512 vacant, 45 building.

The boundaries of Banffshire, in so far as they were

affected by the neighbouring counties of Aberdeen and Elgin, were rearranged by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 pretty much according to the registration county boundaries. Of those parishes partly in the county of Banff and partly in that of Aberdeen, Cabraich has been placed wholly in Banffshire, and the Banffshire portions of the parishes of Cairnie and King Edward have been placed in the Banffshire parishes of Keith and Alvah respectively, the names Cairnie and King Edward being limited to the Aberdeenshire portions; while Gartly, Glass, New Machar, Old Deer, and St Fergus have been placed wholly in Aberdeenshire. By section 41 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, the parishes of Gamrie and Inverkeithny, and parts of the parishes of Alvah and Rothiemay, are to be deemed in the county of Aberdeen for public health and road administration, but for all other purposes these four parishes are wholly in the county of Banff. Of the parishes partly in the county of Banff and partly in that of Elgin, Boharm, Inveraven, and Keith have been placed wholly in the former, and Bellie and Rothes in the latter.

The registration county takes in parts of Keith and Inveraven parishes from Elginshire; gives off parts of Bellie and Rothes parishes to Elginshire, of Cairney, Gartly, Glass, New Machar, and Old Deer parishes to Aberdeenshire; comprises 23 entire parishes; and had, in 1891, a population of 61,209. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1891, was 1556. The percentage of illegitimate births was 14·8 in 1890.

The civil county is divided ecclesiastically into 22 old and 11 *quoad sacra* parishes, with parts of others. Of these 33 parishes 12 are in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen, 7 in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray, and the remainder are distributed among the presbyteries of Aberlour, Turriff, Abernethy, and Alford. The United Presbyterians have a presbytery of Banffshire, whose 11 churches had 1360 members in 1891. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1891 the county had 83 schools (74 of them public), which, with accommodation for 15,012 scholars, had 13,022 on the registers, and 10,270 in average attendance, whilst the certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered 168, 26, and 71.

The territory now constituting Banffshire belonged anciently to the Caledonian Vacomagi, who had towns near Boharm and at Burghead. Numerous cairns, standing stones, and other relics of the ancient Caledonians are in various parts. It has been thought that a Roman road traversed the northern main body of the county, and that Roman stations were formed at Deskford and on or near the site of Gordon Castle. The Danes made repeated descents on the territory, suffered, according to tradition, great defeats at Rathven and Mortlach, and have left some vestiges. The chief historic event, however, with which this county is certainly connected, was the battle of Glenlivet (1594). Medieval castles, either fairly entire, or represented only by small remains, are at Balvenie, Auehindoun, Findlater, Boharm, and Banff. An ancient church, claiming to have been once a cathedral, is in Mortlach; and another old church, with old historic associations, in Gamrie.

Banffshire Railway, a railway in Banffshire, from the Grange station of the Great North of Scotland main line, 16½ miles north-eastward to Banff, with a branch of 3½ miles from Tillynaught to Portsoy. Authorised in 1857, it was opened in August 1859. An extension of the line to Port-Gordon and Elgin has since been carried out.

Bangholm Junction, a brief branch of the Caledonian railway system in the north-western vicinity of Edinburgh, connecting the Caledonian system with the Leith branch of the North British. It is only ¼ mile long, and was authorised in 1865, on a capital of £15,300 in shares and £5000 on loan.

Bangour, an estate in Ecclesmachan parish, Linlithgowshire, in the western vicinity of Uphall. It belonged for many generations to the Hamiltons, and gave designation to the distinguished Scottish poet William Hamil-

ton (1704-54), author of the *Braes of Yarrow*. It is now the seat of Geo. Mitchell-Innes, Esq.

Bank Burn, a small affluent of the river Ayr in Sorn parish, Ayrshire. A cave adjacent to it gave frequent shelter to the famous Alexander Peden in the times of the persecution.

Bankend, a village on the E border of Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, and on the right bank of Lochar Water, 6 miles SSE of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

Bankend, a hamlet in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, contiguous to Kirkgunzeon village.

Bankfoot. See AUCHTERGAVEN.

Bankhead, a railway station in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire, on the Carstairs and Dolphinton branch of the Caledonian, 2 miles E of Carstairs Junction.

Bankhead, a village in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, with a population in 1891 of 699.

Bankhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Rutherglen parish, Lanarkshire.

Bankhead. See MONIKIE.

Bankhead, a village in Wick parish, Caithness, within Wick parliamentary burgh.

Bankhead, a colliery village on the mutual border of Dreghorn and Kilmarnock parishes, Ayrshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Kilmarnock town. Pop. (1871) 1170, (1881) 1266, (1891) 1501.

Bankhead, a hamlet in Denny parish, Stirlingshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Denny town.

Bankier (Celt. *ban-caer*, 'white fort'), a hamlet on the southern border of Denny parish, Stirlingshire, and on Bonny Water, 2 miles S by E of Denny town. Near it are a distillery and circular places, said to be sites of Caledonian camps.

Banknock, a collier hamlet in Denny parish, Stirlingshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Denny town. Three seams of coal here yield large output both for consumption in the neighbourhood and for exportation. At Banknock House, Rosa Bonheur, the distinguished French animal painter, was a guest in 1856.

Banks, a place in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, with a public school, which in 1891 had accommodation for 100 children, an average attendance of 84, and a grant of £72, 11s. Pop. 377.

Banks, a village in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire, 6 miles SE by E of Dumfries.

Banks, East and West, two hamlets near Wick, Caithness.

Bankton, a former mansion of Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Tranent station, and at the south-western verge of the battlefield of Prestonpans. It was the seat of Colonel Gardiner, who fell in the action, and afterwards of Andrew Macdowall, advocate, who, on his promotion to the bench, took hence the title of Lord Bankton; but it was totally destroyed by fire, 27 Nov. 1852.

Bannachra or **Benuchara**, a hamlet near the southern border of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on Fruin Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Helensburgh. It lies near the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the Colquhouns and Macgregors in 1602; and it contains the ruins of an old fortalice of the Colquhouns. Bannachra Muir ascends from the southern vicinity of the hamlet to a height of 1028 feet.

Bannatyne. See PORT BANNATYNE.

Bannavie. See BANAVIE.

Bannock Burn (Gael. *ban-chnoc-burn*, 'stream of the white knoll'), a rivulet of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire. It rises, at an altitude of 1250 feet, between Touchadam Hill (1343 feet) and Earl's Hill (1443), and winds about 14 miles east-north-eastward, past Bannockburn town, to the Forth at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Stirling. 'In places,' Hill Burton writes, 'its banks are steep. It now has generally little volume of water, being diverted for manufacturing purposes; but among the dirty pools in its bed in the filthy manufacturing village, the multitude of large boulders brought down by it show that it has been at times a powerful stream.'

Bannockburn, a town and a *quoad sacra* parish, in the civil parish of St Ninians, Stirlingshire. The town is

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Bannockburn station on the Caledonian railway, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Stirling; by the Bannock rivulet it is cut into two parts, Upper and Lower Bannockburn. Only a village at the commencement of the present century, it has grown to a town through its manufactures—the spinning, dyeing, and weaving of carpets, tweeds, tartans, and kiltings, which give employment to many hundred hands, while coal is obtained in great abundance in the vicinity. There is also a tannery; a cattle and horse fair is held on the third Tuesday of June; and in the neighbourhood a number of collieries are at work at Bannockburn, Cowie, East Plean, Greenyards, and West Plean, all of them belonging to the Carboniferous Limestone series. There has recently been erected a large public hall, at a cost of £1700. Bannockburn has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, two hotels, an Established church (c. 1838), a Free church (c. 1844), a U.P. church (1797), and a public school, which, with accommodation for 501 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 381, and a grant of £343, 13s. 4d. In the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, the *quoad sacra* parish was constituted about 1838 by the ecclesiastical, reconstituted by the legal authorities in 1868; its minister's stipend is £150. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 3332, (1881) 3281, (1891) 2765; of registration district (1881) 4331, (1891) 3620; of town (1841) 2205, (1851) 2627, (1861) 2258, (1871) 2564, (1881) 2549, (1891) 2000.

The famous and decisive battle of Bannockburn was fought in the neighbourhood of the town, on Monday, June 24, 1314. The Scottish army under the Bruce, mustering 30,000 disciplined men and about half that number of disorderly attendants, first rendezvoused at the Torwood, between Falkirk and Stirling. The English army, commanded by Edward II. in person, and reported to have been in the proportion of at least three to one to that of the Scotch, approached from the side of Falkirk, and encamped on the north of Torwood. The Scottish army, meanwhile, drew nearer Stirling, and posted themselves behind the Bannock. They occupied several small eminences upon the S and W of the present village of St Ninians; their line extending in a north-easterly direction from the brook of Bannock, on which their right flank rested, to the elevated ground above St Ninians, on which their extreme left rested. Upon the summit of one of these eminences, now called Brock's Brae, is a large granite stone sunk in the earth, with a round hole, about 4 inches in diameter, and the same in depth, in which, according to tradition, Bruce's standard was fixed, and near which the royal pavilion was erected. This stone, now inclosed in an iron grating, is well known by the name of the Bored Stone. Near it, on 25 June 1870, the Dumbarton and Stirling Oddfellows erected a flagstaff, 120 feet high. 'Thus the two armies,' to quote from Nimmo's *Stirlingshire* (3d ed. 1880), 'lay facing each other, at a mile's distance, with the Bannock running in a narrow valley between them. Stirling Castle was still in the hands of the English. Edward Bruce had, in the preceding spring, besieged it for several months; but, finding himself unable to reduce it, had abandoned the enterprise. By a treaty, however, between Edward and Philip Mowbray the governor, it had been agreed, that, if the garrison received no relief from England before St John the Baptist's day, they should then surrender to the Scots. Robert was much dissatisfied with his brother's terms; but, to save his honour, confirmed the treaty. The day before the battle, a body of cavalry, to the number of 800, was detached from the English camp, under the conduct of Sir Robert Clifford, to the relief of the castle. These, having marched through low grounds upon the edge of the Carse, had passed the Scottish army on their left before they were observed. The King himself was among the first to perceive them; and, desiring his nephew, Randolph, who commanded the left wing, to turn his eyes towards the quarter where they were making their appearance, in the crofts N of St Ninians, said to him angrily, "Thoughtless man! you have suffered the

enemy to pass. A rose has this day fallen from your chaplet!" Randolph, feeling the reproof severely, instantly pursued them with 500 foot; and coming up with them in the plain, where the modern village of Newhouse stands, commenced a sharp action in sight of both armies, and of the castle. Clifford's squadron wheeling round, and placing their spears in rest, charged the Scots at full speed; but Randolph, having formed his infantry into a square with their spears protended on every side, and resting on the ground, successfully repelled the first fierce onset, and successive charges equally desperate. Much valour was displayed on both sides; and it was for some time doubtful who should obtain the victory. Bruce, attended by several of his officers, beheld this rencounter from a rising ground supposed to be the round hill immediately W of St Ninians, now called Coekshot Hill. Douglas, perceiving the jeopardy of his brave friend, asked leave to hasten with a reinforcement to his support. This the king at first refused; but, upon his afterwards consenting, Douglas put his soldiers in motion. Perceiving, however, on the way, that Randolph was on the point of victory, he stopped short, that they who had long fought so hard might enjoy undivided glory. The English were entirely defeated with great slaughter. Among the slain was William d'Eyncourt, a knight and commander of great renown, who had fallen in the beginning of the action. The loss of the Scots was very inconsiderable; some asserted that it amounted only to a single yeoman. Randolph and his company, covered with dust and glory, returned to the camp, amidst acclamations of joy. To perpetuate the memory of the victory, two large stones were erected in the field—where they are still to be seen—at the N end of the village of Newhouse, about a quarter of a mile from the S port of Stirling. Another incident happened in the same day, which contributed greatly to inspirit the Scots forces. King Robert, according to Barhour, was ill mounted, carrying a battle-axe, and, on his bassinet-helmet, wearing, for distinction, a crown. Thus externally distinguished, he was riding upon a little palfry, in front of his foremost line, regulating their order; when an English knight, who was ranked among the bravest in Edward's army, Sir Henry de Bohun, came galloping furiously up to him, to engage him in single combat, expecting by this act of chivalry to end the contest and gain immortal fame. But the enterprising champion, having missed his blow, was instantly struck dead by the king, who, raising himself in his stirrups as his assailant passed, with one blow of his battle-axe cleft his head in two, shivering the handle of his own weapon with the violence of the blow. The incident is thus recorded by Barhour, the best edition of whose *Brus* is by Cosmo Innes (Spalding Club, 1857):—

“And quhen Gloyster and Herfurd war
With thair bataill, approachand ner,
Efor thaim all thar eom rydand,
With helm on heid, and sper in hand
Schyrr Henry the Boune, the worthi,
That wes a wycht knyght, and a hardy;
And to the Erle off Herfurd cusyne;
Armyst in armys gud and fyne;
Come on a sted, a bow schote ner,
Befor all othyr that thar wer:
And knew the King, for that he saw
Him swa rang his men on raw;
And by the croune, that wes set
Alswa upon his bassynet.
And towart him he went in by.
And [quhen] the King swa apertly
Saw him cum, forouth all his feris,
In hy till him the hors he steris.
And quhen Schyrr Henry saw the King
Cum on, for owtyne abaysing,
Till him he raid in full gret hy.
He thoueht that he suid weill lyehtly
Wyn him, and haf him at his will,
Sen he him horsyt saw sa ill.
Sprent thal samyn in till a ling
Schyrr Henry myssit the nobho king,
And he, that in his sterapys stud,
With the ax that wes hard and gud,
With sa gret mayne raucht him a dynt,
That nothyr hat na helm myeht stynt
The hewy dusehe that he him gave,
That ner he held till the harnys clave.

The hand ax schaft fruschit in twa;
And he doune to the erd gan ga
All flaitlyns, for him falllyt myeht.
This was the fryst strak off the fyelt.”

The Scottish chiefs blamed Bruce for thus risking the army's safety in his own, and Bruce had no answer to make, though, according to some histories, he flippantly evaded further censure by affecting to be chiefly concerned for the loss of his trusty battle-axe; but the doughty achievement raised his adherents' spirits as much as it depressed their adversaries.

The day was now far spent, and as Edward did not seem inclined to press a general engagement, but had drawn off to the low grounds to the right and rear of his original position, the Scots army passed the night in arms upon the field. Next morning, being Monday, the 24th of June, all was early in motion on both sides. Religious sentiments in the Scots were mingled with military ardour. Solemn mass was said by Maurice, abbot of Inchafray; who also administered the sacrament to the king and the great officers about him, while inferior priests did the same to the rest of the army. Then, after a sober repast, they formed in order of battle, in a tract of ground, now known as Nether Touchadam, which lies along the declivity of a gently rising hill, about a mile due S of Stirling Castle. This situation had been previously chosen on account of its advantages. Upon the right, they had a range of steep rocks, whither the baggage-men had retired, and which, from this circumstance, has been called Gillies' or Servants' Hill. In their front were the steep banks of the rivulet of Bannock. Upon the left lay a morass, now called Milton Bog, from its vicinity to the small village of that name. Much of this bog is still undrained; and part of it is now a mill-pond. As it was then the middle of summer, it was almost quite dry; but Robert had recourse to a stratagem, to prevent any attack from that quarter. He had, some time before, ordered numbers of pits to be dug in the morass and the fields on the left, and covered with green turf supported by stakes, so as to exhibit the appearance of firm ground. These pits were a foot in breadth, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, and placed so close together as to resemble the cells in a honeycomb. It does not appear, however, that the English attempted to charge over this dangerous ground during the conflict, the great struggle being made considerably to the right of this ground. He also made earthworks be scattered there; some of which have been found in the memory of people yet alive. By these means, added to the natural strength of the ground, the Scottish army stood as within an intrenchment. Barbour, who wrote about 50 years later, mentions a park with trees, through which the English had to pass before they could attack the Scots; and says, that Robert chose this situation, that, besides other advantages, the trees might prove an impediment to the enemy's cavalry. The improvements of agriculture, and other accidents, have, in the lapse of five centuries, much altered the face of this as well as other parts of the country; vestiges, however, of the park still remain, and numerous stumps of trees are seen all around the field where the battle was fought. A farm-house, situated almost in the middle, goes by the name of the Park; and a mill built upon the S bank of the rivulet, nearly opposite to where the centre of Robert's army stood, is known by the name of Park Mill. The Scottish army was drawn up in four divisions, and their front extended near a mile in length. The right wing, which was upon the highest ground, and was strengthened by a body of cavalry under Keith, Marschal of Scotland, was commanded by Edward Bruce, the king's brother. The left was posted on the low grounds, near the morass, under the direction of Walter, Lord-High-Steward, and Sir James Douglas, both of whom had that morning been knighted by their sovereign. Bruce himself took the command of the reserve, which was drawn up immediately behind the centre. Along with him was a body of 500 cavalry well armed and mounted; all the rest of the Scottish army were on foot. The enemy wore fast ap-

proaching in three great bodics, led on by the English monarch in person, and by the Earls of Hereford and Gloucester, who were ranked among the best generals that England could then produce. Their centre was formed of infantry, and the wings of cavalry, many of whom were armed cap-à-pie. Squadrons of archers were also planted upon the wings, and at certain distances along the front. Edward was attended by two knights, Sir Giles de Argentine and Sir Aymer de Valence, who rode, according to the phrase of those days, at his bridle. That monarch, who had imagined that the Scots would never face his formidable host, was much astonished when he beheld their order and determined resolution to give him battle. As he expressed his surprise, Sir Ingram Umfraville took the opportunity of suggesting a plan likely to insure a cheap and bloodless victory. He counselled him to make a feint of retreating with the whole army, till they had got behind their tents; and, as this would tempt the Scots from their ranks for the sake of plunder, to turn about suddenly, and fall upon them. The counsel was rejected. Edward thought there was no need of stratagem to defeat so small a handful. Among the occurrences of this great day, historians mention one memorable episode. As the two armies were on the point of engaging, the abbot of Inchaffray, barefoot and crucifix in his hand, walked slowly along the Scottish line, when they all fell down on their knees in act of devotion. The enemy observing their posture, concluded that they were frightened into submission. "See!" cried Edward, "they are kneeling; they crave mercy!" "They do, my liege," replied Umfraville; "but it is from God, not us." "To the charge, then!" Edward cried; and Gloucester and Hereford threw themselves impetuously upon the right wing of the Scots, which received them firmly; while Randolph pressed forward with the centre of the Scottish army upon the main body of the English. They rushed furiously upon the enemy, and met with a warm reception. The ardour of one of the Scottish divisions had carried them too far, and occasioned their being sorely galled by a body of 10,000 English archers who attacked them in flank. These, however, were soon dispersed by Sir Robert Keith, whom the King had despatched with the reserve of 500 horse, and who, fetching a circuit round Milton Bog, suddenly charged the left flank and rear of the English bowmen, who having no weapons fit to defend themselves against horse, were instantly thrown into disorder, and chased from the field:—

“The Inglis archeris schot sa fast,
That mycht thair schot haif ony last,
It had baen hard to Scottis men.
Bot King Robert, that wele gan ken
That thair archeris war peralouss,
And thair schot rycht hard and grewous,
Ordant, forouth the assemble,
Hys marschell with a gret menyne,
Fyve hundre armyt in to stele.
That on lycht horss war horstyt welle,
For to pryk among the archeris;
And swa assaile thaim with thair speris,
That thair na layser haiff to schute.
This marschell that Ik of mute,
That Schyr Robert of Keyth was cauld,
As Ik hefor her has yow tauld,
Quhen he saw the battailis sua
Assemhill, and to gidder ga,
And saw the archeris schoynt stoutly;
With all thaim of his cumpany,
In hy upon thaim gan he rid;
And our tuk thaim at a sid;
And ruschyt among thaim sa rudly,
Stekand thaim sa dispitously,
And in sic fusoun berand down,
And slayand thaim, for owtyr ransoun,
That thair thaim scalyt euirlikane.
And fra that tyme furth thair wes nane
That assemblyt schot to ma.
Quhen Scottis archeris saw that thair sua
War rebuety, thair woux hardy,
And with all thair mycht schot egrely
Among the horss men, that thair raid;
And woundis wid to thaim that maid;
And slew of thaim a full gret dele.”

—*Barbour's Erus*, Book ix., v. 223.

A strong body of the enemy's cavalry charged the right wing, which Edward Bruce commanded, with such irre-

sistible fury, that he had been quite overpowered, had not Randolph, who appears to have then been unemployed, hastened to his assistance. The battle was now at the hottest; and it was yet uncertain how the day would go. Bruce had brought up his whole reserve; but the English continued to charge with unabated vigour, while the Scots received them with an inflexible intrepidity, each individual fighting as if victory depended on his single arm. An occurrence—which some represent as an accidental sally of patriotic enthusiasm, others as a premeditated stratagem of Robert's—suddenly altered the face of affairs, and contributed greatly to victory. Above 15,000 servants and attendants of the Scottish army had been ordered, before the battle, to retire, with the baggage, behind the adjoining hill; but having, during the engagement, arranged themselves in a martial form, some on foot and others mounted on the baggage-horses, they marched to the top, and displaying, on long poles, white sheets instead of banners, descended towards the field with hideous shouts. The English, taking them for a fresh reinforcement of the foe, were seized with so great a panic that they gave way in much confusion. Buchanan says, that the English King was the first that fled; but in this contradicts all other historians, who affirm that Edward was among the last in the field. Nay, according to some accounts, he would not be persuaded to retire, till Aymer de Valence, seeing the day lost, took hold of his bridle, and led him off. Sir Giles de Argentine, the other knight who waited on Edward, accompanied him a short way off the field, till he saw him placed in safety; he then wheeled round, and putting himself at the head of a battalion made a vigorous effort to retrieve the disastrous state of affairs, but was soon overwhelmed and slain. He was a champion of high renown; and, having signalised himself in several battles with the Saracens, was reckoned the third knight of his day. The Scots pursued, and made great havoc among the enemy, especially in passing the river, where, from the irregularity of the ground, they could not preserve the smallest order. A mile from the field of battle, a small bit of ground goes by the name of Bloody Fold, where, according to tradition, a party of the English faced about and made a stand, but, after sustaining dreadful slaughter, were forced to continue their flight. This account corresponds to several histories of the Earl of Gloucester. Seeing the rout of his countrymen, he made an effort to renew the battle, at the head of his military tenants, and, after having personally done much execution, was, with most of his party, cut to pieces. The Scottish writers make the enemy's loss, in the battle and pursuit, 50,000, and their own 4,000. Among the latter, Sir William Vipont and Sir Walter Ross were the only persons of distinction. A proportion almost incredible! The slain on the English side were all decently interred by Bruce's order, who, even in the heat of victory, could not refrain from shedding tears over several who had been his intimate friends. The corpse of the Earl of Gloucester was carried that night to the church of St Ninians, where it lay, till with that of Sir Robert Clifford, it was sent to the English monarch. Twenty-seven English barons, 200 knights, and 700 esquires, fell in the field; the number of prisoners also was very great; and amongst them were many of high rank, who were treated with the utmost civility. The remnant of the vanquished was scattered all over the country. Many ran to the castle; and not a few, attempting the Forth, were drowned. The Earl of Hereford, the surviving general, retreated with a large body towards Bothwell, and threw himself, with a few of the chief officers, into that castle, which was then garrisoned by the English. Being hard pressed, he surrendered; and was soon exchanged against Bruce's queen and daughter, and some others of his friends, who had been captive eight years in England. King Edward escaped with much difficulty. Retreating from the field of battle, he rode to the castle, but was told by the governor that he could not long enjoy safety there, as it could not be defended against the victors. Taking a compass, to shun the vigilance of the Scots, he made

the best of his way homeward, accompanied by fifteen noblemen and a body of 500 cavalry. He was closely pursued above forty miles by Sir James Douglas, who, with a party of light horse, kept upon his rear, and was often very near him. How hard he was put to, may be guessed from a vow which he made in his flight, to build and endow a religious house in Oxford, should it please God to favour his escape. He was on the point of being made prisoner, when he was received into the castle of Dunbar by Gopatrik, Earl of March, who was in the English interest. Douglas waited a few days in the neighbourhood, in expectation of his attempting to go home by land. He escaped, however, by sea in a fisherman's boat. His stay at Dunbar had been very short. Three days after the battle, he issued a proclamation from Berwick, announcing the loss of his seal, and forbidding all persons to obey any order proceeding from it, without some other evidence of that order's being his.'

'The riches obtained by the plunder of the English,' says Mr Tytler, 'and the subsequent ransom paid for the multitude of the prisoners, must have been very great. Their exact amount cannot be easily estimated, but some idea of its greatness may be formed by the tone of deep lamentation assumed by the Monk of Malmesbury. "O day of vengeance and of misfortune!" he exclaims, "day of disgrace and perdition! unworthy to be included in the circle of the year, which tarnished the fame of England, and enriched the Scots with the plunder of the precious stuffs of our nation, to the extent of two hundred thousand pounds. Alas! of how many noble barons, and accomplished knights, and high-spirited young soldiers,—of what a store of excellent arms, and golden vessels, and costly vestments, did one short and miserable day deprive us!" Two hundred thousand pounds of money in those times amounts to about six hundred thousand pounds weight of silver, or nearly three millions of our present money. The loss of the Scots in the battle was incredibly small, and proves how effectually the Scottish squares had repelled the English cavalry.' See also chaps. xxiii., xxiv. of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland*, and R. White's *Battle of Bannockburn*.

Banovie, a rivulet traversing the grounds of Blair Castle, in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire.

Bantaskine, an estate, with a mansion, in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands on an elevated spot, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Falkirk town, is modern, substantial, and elegant; has richly wooded grounds; and commands a splendid view.

Banton, a village in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Kilsyth town. It has a post office under Denny, and it is inhabited principally by colliers and ironstone miners. Low Banton hamlet lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S, and $\frac{1}{4}$ farther SSE is a chapel of ease, raised in 1880 to *quoad sacra* status. A water supply was introduced to the villages from Banton Burn, in the Kilsyth Hills, in 1893. The public school has accommodation for 183 children. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 771.

Bara, an ancient parish of S Haddingtonshire, now annexed to GARVALD.

Bara, Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire. See BARRA.
Barachan, a creek in Kilfinichen parish, island of Mull, Argyllshire, penetrating the Ross peninsula from the Sound of Iona. It affords safe anchorage for vessels of considerable burden.

Barachuie, a village on the W border of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile W of Baillieston, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ E of Glasgow.

Barassie, a railway station on the coast of Ayrshire, on the Troon and Kilmarnock railway, 1 mile NNE of Troon, and 8 SW of Kilmarnock.

Barbaraville, a village in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire. Its post-town is Invergordon, a railway station post office.

Barbaswalls, a hamlet in Ruthven parish, Forfarshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Meikle.

Barbauchlaw, a coalfield in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, and a rivulet of Lanark and Linlithgow shires.

The coalfield lies on the right bank of the rivulet, a little SW of Armadale. The rivulet has a north-easterly course; rises and runs 3 miles in Shotts parish; goes 3 miles along the boundary between the two counties; proceeds $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the boundary between Bathgate and Torphichen parishes; and unites with Ballencreeff Water to form the Luggie, which soon falls into the Avon. It is rich in trout; is ascended by salmon for spawning; and, till a recent period, was a haunt of the otter.

Barber or **Barbour**, a hamlet on the W side of Rosneath parish, Dumbartonshire, adjacent to Loch Long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Kilcreggan.

Barbieston, a modernised ancient fortalice in the neighbourhood of Dalrymple village, Ayrshire.

Barbreck, an estate, with the seat of Admiral Colin Yorke Campbell (10,369 acres, £2461 per annum), and with a girls' public school, in the NE of Craignish parish, Argyllshire, 14 miles NNW of Lochgilphead. Barbreck valley here is traversed by a brook down to the head of Loch Craignish; seems, at a recent period, to have been under the sea; is said to have been the scene of a battle between the Dalriadans and the Norsemen, fatal to a Scandinavian prince of the name of Olave; and contains a tumulus, which is alleged to mark that prince's grave.

Barcaldine, an estate in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire. It lies along all the southern side of Loch Creran, and extends, at one point on the S, nearly to Loch Etive, is about 12 miles long, and measures some 20,000 acres in area. The estate belonged formerly to Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. It has an annual value of about £2000. Barcaldine Castle, the old residence on it, was built in the 15th century by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, and stands on a rising ground near the mouth of Loch Creran; Barcaldine House, the present residence, is a modern and commodious edifice, and stands among wooded grounds 5 miles further up, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Taynuilt. See ARDCHATTAN.

Barcaple, an estate, with a mansion, in Tongland parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Barclosh, a ruined ancient castle in Kirkgunzeo 1 parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, contiguous to a hill of its own name, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Dalbeattie. It belonged to Lord Herries, who figured conspicuously in the time of Queen Mary.

Barcloy, a hamlet in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the mouth of Urr Water, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Dalbeattie. An eminence, called Castlehill of Barcloy, flanks the E side of the Urr's mouth, and has remains of an ancient circular encampment.

Bardennock, a burn in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire, running eastward to the Nith. It traverses a ravine, covered with fine trees, and adorned with pleasure-walks, and it makes a very beautiful waterfall.

Bardhead, a bold promontory, about 200 feet high, at the S end of Bressay island, Shetland.

Bardock, a head-stream of the river Don, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

Bardowie. See BALDERNOCK.

Bareman, an estate, with a mansion, in Rosneath parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion stands near Gareloch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Rosneath village, and commands a magnificent view. Slate is quarried on the estate.

Bargaly, an estate, with the seat of Jn. M'Kie, Esq. (10,850 acres, £2532 per annum), in Minnigaff parish, W Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 miles ENE of Newton-Stewart.

Bargany, an estate and a mansion in Dailly parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Girvan Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Girvan. The property of the Earl of Stair, through his Countess, a daughter of the Duc de Coigny, and a grand-daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple-Hamilton, Bart., Bargany will pass to the earl's second son. Its rental is about £12,000, and £30,000 has been expended on permanent improvements.

Bargarran, an old-fashioned mansion in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire, near the Clyde, and 2 miles E by N of Bishopston station. In 1697 it became notorious

in witchcraft annals as the scene of the 'Tragedy of Bargarran's daughter,' for which 5 persons were executed at Paisley. See Arnot's *Criminal Trials* (1735); vol. iii., p. 167, of Chambers' *Domestic Annals*; and *The Witches of Renfrewshire* (1809; new ed. 1877).

Bargatton. See BALMAGHIE.

Bargeddie, a post office village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 1½ mile WSW of Coatbridge. Here in the autumn of 1876 a church was opened for the *quoad sacra* parish of Bargeddie, which, formed in 1875, is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Geometrical Gothic in style, this church consists of an aisled nave, semi-octagonal transepts, and an apse, with a spire 130 feet high, stained-glass windows, etc. A sessional school, with accommodation for 220 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 213, and a grant of £209, 11s. 9d. Pop. of village including Dykehead (1881) 1393, (1891) 1344; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 2980, (1891) 2800.

Bargrennan, a post office hamlet in Minnigaff parish, W Kirkcudbrightshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Penninghame, Wigtownshire. The hamlet lies on the Cree's left bank, 9 miles N by W of its post-town Newton-Stewart; at it are the manse and the neat little church (1839; stipend, £190). Two public schools, Bargrennan and Knowe, with respective accommodation for 60 and 48 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 49 and 23, and grants of £55 and £35, 10s. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish, in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway, (1891) 391, of whom 182 were in Penninghame.

Barhead. See BARRHEAD.

Barhill. See BARRHILL.

Barholm, a coast estate, the property of Miss Jane H. Grant, in the SE of Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 5½ miles SE of Creetown. The old square Tower of Barholm is fairly perfect, though uninhabited. It has been identified with the 'Ellangowan' of *Guy Mannering*, and is said to have sheltered John Knox.

Barhullion, a conspicuous hill 450 feet high, in the W of Glasserton parish, SE Wigtownshire.

Barjarg, a hamlet and an estate in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire. The hamlet stands near the river Nith, 3½ miles S of Thornhill. The estate belonged in the 16th century to the Earl of Morton; passed in 1857 to C. Grierson, Esq.; went afterwards, by marriage, to C. Erskine, Esq., advocate, who rose to the bench and took the title of Lord Tinwald; was subsequently purchased by Dr Hunter, professor of divinity in Edinburgh University, and now belongs to Wm. Francis Hunter-Arundell, owner of 1947 acres in the shire, valued at £1639 per annum. The mansion, Barjarg Tower, stands amid finely-planted grounds.

Barley Mill, in Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, ½ mile N of Gatehouse of Fleet—the humble birthplace of Thomas Faed, R.A. (b. 1826), as also of his painter brothers, James and John.

Barleyknowe, a hamlet in Newbattle parish, Edinburghshire, ¾ mile N of Gorebridge.

Barleyside, a village in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire.

Barlocco, an estate, with a mansion, on the coast of Lerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire. The mansion is a curious edifice, overlooking the Solway Firth. Barlocco Bay is a small encurvature of the Solway, 2¼ miles SW of Balcarry Point; and Barlocco Haugh is a feature of the coast immediately W of Barlocco Bay.

Barlocco, a peninsula, insulated at high water, in the W of Borgue parish, S Kirkcudbrightshire. Lying at the SE entrance of Fleet Bay, it is 2½ furlongs long, 1½ broad, and 35 feet high. Two small hamlets, Barlocco and Barlocco-Croft, lie ¾ mile to the NE.

Barmekin, a conical hill 800 feet high in the W of Echt parish, SE Aberdeenshire, entirely planted with Scotch fir, and crowned by remains of a prehistoric fortress, 6½ acres in extent, with 5 concentric ramparts, not so vast as, but better preserved than, those of the Caterthun. 'Druidical' circles adjoin (vol. i., p. 85, of Hill Burton's *Hist. Scot.*

Barmill. See BEITH.

Barmore, an estate, with a mansion, in S Knapdale parish, Argyllshire. The mansion stands on the shore of Loch Fyne, 2¼ miles N of Tarbert, and is modern, large, and elegant.

Barmure, an estate in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire. It belonged, in pre-Reformation times, to the monks of Melrose; and it passed, in 1606, to Lord Loudoun.

Barnbarroch, an estate, with a mansion of date 1780, in Kirkinner parish, Wigtownshire, 4 miles SW of Wigtown. It is the seat of Rt. Vans-Agnew, Esq., owner of 6777 acres in the shire, valued at £6997 per annum. See also COLVEND.

Barnbogle (Gael. *barr-an-boglain*, 'point of the marsh'), an ancient castle in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, within Dalmeny Park, and on the shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 miles E of South Queensferry. It belonged to the Moubrays in the 12th century, was sold in 1615 to Sir Thomas Hamilton, afterwards Earl of Haddington, and was re-sold in 1662 to Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., who became Lord Justice General of Scotland, from whom it has descended to the Viscounts and Earls of Rosebery. Of unknown age, it stands on a projecting rock-terrace, is hid from the immediate shore by a mound or bulwark of earth, raised to protect it from encroachment of the tide, and in 1880 was entirely reconstructed according to the original plans.

Barncluith, a property in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, on the left side of the river Avon, a little above the town of Hamilton. A romantic dell here has, on a bold bank about 250 feet high, three dwelling-houses built about 1583 by John Hamilton, ancestor of Lord Belhaven; connected with them are an orchard, a kitchen garden, and a terraced Dutch flower garden of antique character and picturesque appearance. The property belongs now to Baron Ruthven. The name Barncluith is a corruption of Baron's Cleugh. See pp. 46, 47 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Barnhill, an estate, with a hamlet and a mansion, in Kinnoull parish, Perthshire. The hamlet has a post office under Perth.

Barnhill, a village on the Links of Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, with a station on the Dundee and Forfar direct railway, 1 mile NE of BROUGHTY FERRY, and 4½ miles ENE of Dundee.

Barnhill. See BLANTYRE.

Barnhill, a former village in Barony parish, Lanarkshire, in the northern district of Glasgow, but now within the city boundaries. It contains the Barony poorhouse and hospital, and has a railway station.

Barnhill's Bed. See MINTO.

Barnhourie, a sandbank off the SE coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, from the mouth of the Urr eastward to the estuary of the Nith. It has been fatal to many vessels, especially to vessels navigated by strangers to the coast.

Barnkirk, a point, with a lighthouse, at the right or W side of the mouth of the river Annan, in Dumfriesshire.

Barnkirk, a bog in Penninghame parish, Wigtownshire, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newton-Stewart. A canoe, formed out of a single log, was exhumed here in 1814; and a ball of tallow, weighing 27 lbs., was found immediately above the canoe, at least 6 feet beneath the bog's surface.

Barnock. See AVONDALE.

Barns, an estate, with a mansion, in Cleish parish, Kinrossshire.

Barns, a dismembered estate of the Burnett family in Manor parish, Peeblesshire. The ivy-clad Tower of Barns, on the Tweed, 4 miles WSW of Peebles, bears date 1493, and is still entire; the neighbouring mansion (1773) belongs now to the Earl of Wemyss.

Barns, an ancient baronial fortalice in the southern extremity of Crail parish, Fife. It belonged to the Cunninghams, and passed through various hands to the Anstruthers, but it is now so ruinous as to be only partially habitable, and that by farm servants. Drummond of Hawthornden, spending some time in it about 1620, here wrote his macaronic burlesque *Polemio Mid-dinia*, giving a satirical description of a quarrel between

the Lady of Barns and one of her neighbours; and here contracted an affiance with that lady's daughter, which was defeated by the young bride's death.

Barns, East and West, two villages in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire, near the North British railway, 2 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Dunbar town, under which West Barns has a post office. Their public schools, with respective accommodation for 106 and 191 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 90 and 185, and grants of £76, 7s. 6d. and £171, 7s.

Barnsford, a bridge on Gryfe Water, Renfrewshire, immediately below the influx of the Black Cart, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Paisley.

Barnshean, a lake ($3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles ENE of Kirkmichael village.

Barnside, a hill 865 feet high in Abbey St Bathaus parish, Berwickshire.

Barnslee, an estate, with a mansion, in Markinch parish, Fife. The mansion stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Markinch village, was called originally Dalginch, afterwards Brunton; and is said to occupy the site of a castle of Macduff, Thane of Fife. An absurd popular tradition alleges that a subterranean passage goes from it, nearly 3 miles, to Maiden Castle.

Barns of Ayr, a temporary barrack or encampment, formed by the forces of Edward I. of England, in Ayr parish, Ayrshire, on the SE side of the town of Ayr, on or near the site of the present Townhead quarry, and contiguous to the line of the Roman road from Ayr to Galloway. It had been the scene of many a bloody deed on the part of the English invaders; but on a night of May 1297, when its garrison slept after a deep carouse, it was surprised and fired by Sir William Wallace and 50 of his followers. Approaching it stealthily, he placed a cordon of men around it, heaped combustibles against its walls, and fired it so effectively that it burst at once into a blaze. The startled sleepers, to the number of some 500, either perished in the flames or were impaled on the swords of their assailants. Wallace retired while the fire was burning, and looking back from a neighbouring hill, thereafter known as Barnweel or Burnweel, exclaimed to his followers, 'The Barns of Ayr burn woe!' Such, at least, is the story told by tradition, firmly believed by the local population, confidently repeated by every history of the deeds of Wallace, and in part confirmed by the *Scalacronica*, written by Sir Thomas de Grey about the middle of the 14th century. See the Marquess of Bute's *Burning of the Barns of Ayr* (Paisley, 1878).

Barntalloch, a quadam ancient castle in Langholm parish, Dumfriesshire, on a rocky precipice above the river Esk, near Staplegorton. A burgh of barony rose around it, and had a great annual fair which eventually was transferred to the town of Langholm.

Barnton, a mansion in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, near the river Almond, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Edinburgh. It stands on or near the site of Cramond Regis, an ancient hunting-seat of Scotland's kings; and, till 1885, was the seat of the Ramsays of Barnton, it now belongs to Sir Jas. Ramsay-Gibson Maitland, who, born in 1848, succeeded as fourth Bart. (cre. 1818) in 1876. A magnificent park of nearly 400 acres surrounds it. See CLIFTON HALL.

Barnwell, an ancient parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire, divided in the 17th century between Craigie and Tarbolton.

Barnyards, a hamlet in Kilconquhar parish, Fife, near Kilconquhar village.

Barochan, an estate, with an old mansion, in the NE of Houston parish, Renfrewshire. It belonged from the time of Alexander III. to the family of Fleming, seven of whom fell on the field of Flodden, and it contains an ancient monument, Barochan Cross. This is a sculptured stone cross, set on a pedestal of undressed stone, and measuring about 11 feet in height from the ground; it has been a subject of much discussion among antiquaries. Local tradition regards it as a memorial of a defeat sustained here by the Danes; but Hamilton of Wishaw's *Description of the Shires of Ren-*

frew and Lanark (Maitland Club), where it is figured, conjectures it to commemorate the defeat here, in 1164, of Somerled, Lord of the Isles. Many stone coffins, containing quantities of human bones, have been found in its neighbourhood.

Barochan-Mill, a hamlet in Houston parish, Renfrewshire, 1 mile NW of Barochan House, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N of Houston village.

Barone-Hill, a hill on the E side of the Isle of Bute, which, rising 532 feet above sea-level, looks down on Rothesay town and bay, and commands a magnificent prospect.

Barony. See GLASGOW.

Barr (Gael. 'point' or 'upper part'), a village and a parish of Carrick, S Ayrshire. The village lies in the NW, on the left bank of the Stinchar and the right of the confluent Water of Gregg, 8 miles ESE of its post-town Girvan, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ SE of Killochan station. At it are two inns, a post office, the 17th century parish church (390 sittings), and a Free church; the ruins of 'Kirk Domuine,' a pre-Reformation chapel, stand $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile lower down the valley.

The parish is bounded NE by Dailly and Straiton, SE by Minnigaff in Kirkcudbrightshire, SW by Colmonell, and NW by Girvan and Dailly. It has an extreme length from E to W of $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an extreme breadth from N to S of 10 miles, and an area of $55,190\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $314\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Besides innumerable burns, each with its pretty waterfall or two, three principal streams here take their rise—the STINCHAR, flowing first some 3 miles N by W near or upon the NE boundary, then 14 WSW through the interior, thus parting the parish into two unequal portions (by much the larger that to the S), and passing into Colmonell on its way to the sea at Ballantrae; the crystal CREE, which, issuing from Loch Moan, for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles traces the SE frontier; and the Water of MINNOCH, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward from Rowatree Hill, and entering Minnigaff, there to fall into the Cree. Loch Moan ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.) lies just upon the SE border; and on the SW are the smaller Lochs Farroch, Crougard, and Goosey; in the interior, Lochs Aldinna, Sgalloch, and Dinmurchie, with half-a-dozen still more tiny tarus. The surface is less than 300 feet above sea-level in the furthest W, but rises rapidly eastward, to Kirkland Hill (971 feet), Auchensoul (1028), Mull of Miljoen (1164), Miltou (823), Jedburgh (1172), Whiterow Scars (1370), Lennie (1181), and the Tappins (1163)—all to the right or N of the Stinchar. To its left are Knockodhar (767 feet), Drumneillie (1121), Cairn Hill (1571), Balshaig (1047), Larg (1441), Balloch (1168), Haggis (1709), Polmaddie (1802), Rowan-tree (1811), Pinbreck (1133), Eldrick (1593), Black Hill (1425), S.lalloch (1777), and Shalloch on Minnoch (2520), the Stinchar's source. This last is the highest summit of both parish and shire, though dominated by its southward prolongations, Kirrieroch (2562), which culminates just beyond the SE border, and MERRICK (2764) in Minnigaff beyond. Lastly, in the SW, are Cairn Hill (1571 feet), Knockinloch (1057), Knapps (1053), Pindonnan (1097), Standard (867), and Garlefiu (744). The chief formation is the Lower Silurian, giving striking evidence of glacial action; barely a fiftieth of the whole area is cultivated, and less than as much again is cultivable, the rest being solitary moss and moorland, with nothing but rocks and heather, yet furnishing good pasturage for sheep. There are many memories of hunted Covenants; and Dinmurchie farm, near the village, was the birthplace of James Dalrymple (1619-95), first Viscount Stair and author of *Institutions of the Law of Scotland*. The Marquis of Ailsa is the great proprietor, but 6 others hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of £20 to £50. Barr is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's income is £333. Two public schools, at the village and at Clashgulloch (3 miles ENE), with respective accommodation for 133 and 42 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 47 and 16, and grants of £52, 4s. 6d. and £30, 11s. 6d. Valuation £15,103. Pop. (1801) 742,

(1841) 950, (1861) 910, (1871) 672, (1881) 600, (1891) 549.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Barr, a stream of Killlean parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire. It rises on the NE side of Cruach Mhic-an-t-Saoir (1195 feet), and runs 3½ miles S by W and SW to the Atlantic, which it enters 1½ mile S by E of Glencardoch Point. It contains salmon and trout, and is preserved.

Barr, a hill in St Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire, situated at the side of the river Milk.

Barr, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire. The mansion stands in the south-western vicinity of Lochwinnoch village; and was rebuilt, in the latter part of last century, on the site of a previous mansion. An oblong, four-story, roofless tower, stands on an eminence near the mansion; has both slits for arrows and ports for guns; and appears, from the style of its architecture, to have been built in the 15th century. A lake lay adjacent, but has been drained.

Barra. See BOURTIE.

Barra or **Barray**, an island and an insular parish of the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. The island, measuring at the nearest, lies 4¾ miles SSW of South Uist, 13 NNE of Barra Head in Bernera, 36 W of Rum, and 58 W by N of Arisaig. It has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments; a ferry-boat, with the mails, plies twice a week from Polachar Inn, South Uist; and a weekly steamer calls at Bayherivagh and Castle. The island's length from N to S is about 8 miles, and its greatest breadth is 5; but its outline is exceedingly irregular, broken by headlands and inlets. The western coast includes two or three sandy bays, but elsewhere presents to the Atlantic a series of high rocky cliffs, torn with fissures and pierced with caves. The eastern coast also is both sandy and rocky, but includes several bays, which serve as good harbours. The surface comprises some low rich meadow land, and fertile vales and hollows, but mainly consists of highish hills, clothed to the top with good pasture. Springs of excellent fresh water are plentiful; and there are four freshwater lakes, none much exceeding ½ mile in length, and all stocked with small black trout and eels. The prevailing rock is coarse granite. Barra House, a commanding modern mansion, stands at Eoligary, in a sheltered situation, and is surrounded by highly improved lands. Kismull Castle, the ancient residence of the M'Neills of Barra, crowns a rocky islet, in the middle of a beautiful bay, at the southern end of the island, and is a structure some 60 feet high, with a square corner tower overtopping the rest of the wall. Numerous standing stones and Scandinavian 'duns,' or watch towers, with several ruined pre-Reformation chapels, are on the island; but one stone Celtic monument found its way in 1880 to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. This, 6 feet high, is sculptured with a cross, crozier-bearing figures of the four Evangelists, a lion, and two strange stork-like figures, who are pecking out the eyes of a human head. Pop. (1841) 1977, (1861) 1591, (1871) 1753, (1881) 1837, (1891) 2131.

The parish includes also the inhabited islands of Watersa, Sandera, Pabba, Mingala, Bernera, Helesa, Fladda, and Fuda, and upwards of twelve uninhabited islets. Comparatively compact, its islands and islets are separated from one another only by narrow sounds or straits; and it extends south-south-westward in the same direction as the main body of the Outer Hebrides, and looks on the map as if forming a tail to that great lizard-shaped group. Its greatest length, from the northern extremity of Fuda, a little N of Barra island to Barra Head, in Bernera, is 24 miles; its greatest breadth across Barra to adjacent islets is 8 miles; and its area is 22,212 acres. The property all belonged to the M'Neills from time immemorial till 1840, was then sold to Colonel Gordon of Cluny, and now belongs to Sir Reginald Cathcart, Bart. About 3922 acres of the entire area are arable land, 1541 machir or sandy ground, 470½ moss or meadow, and 16,139½ hill pasture. Fishing banks extend from the mouth of Loch Boisdale to Barra Head, and give a great yield of cod and ling. So many as

about 80 boats, manned by 400 hands, belonging to the parish, are usually employed in the fishery. Limpets, mussels, cockles, whelks, clams, razor-fish, lobsters, and crabs also abound on the coasts, and are taken in great quantity. Cockles, in particular, have been taken off the sands at low water, to the amount of from 100 to 200 horse-loads every day of the spring tides in the months of May, June, July, and August; and have, in times of scarcity, formed no mean part of the subsistence of the inhabitants. Some of the straits or narrow sounds among the islands have capacity, depth, and shelter to serve as harbours of refuge for ships of any burden; and two of them, Ottirvore in the far N and Flodda a little more to the S, are much frequented by ships to and from the Baltic. Barra Head, in the extreme S, directs ships outward on the fair way to America; and is surmounted by a lighthouse, built in 1833 for £13,087, of a beautiful granite found close at hand. The lighthouse rises to an altitude of 680 feet above the level of high water; shows an intermittent light eclipsed during half a minute, bursting brightly into view, continuing in sight for half a minute, and visible at the distance of 33 nautical miles; and, notwithstanding its great elevation, is overarched by sea-spray during high westerly winds. Frequent communication is maintained by boats or small vessels with the Clyde. A cattle fair is held on the Friday before the third Wednesday of July, and on the Friday in September before South Uist. This parish is in the presbytery of Uist and synod of Gleuelg; its minister's income is £195. The manse was built in 1816, and the parish church near it, in the centre of Barra island, was built about 1834, and contains 250 sittings. There is also a Roman Catholic church, St Barr's (1858; 500 sittings), and four public schools, Castlebay, Craigston, Minglay, and Northbay, with respective accommodation for 170, 67, 37, and 79 children, an average attendance (1891) of 143, 47, 30, and 84, and grants of £161, 9s. 6d., £46, 18s., £43, 12s., and £99, 9s. 6d. Valuation £2030, 1s. 2d., of which £1908, 1s. 2d. belonged to Mrs. Gordon of Cluny. Pop. (1801) 1925, (1821) 2303, (1831) 2097, (1841), 2363, (1861) 1853, (1871) 1997, (1881) 2145, (1891) 2365.

Barrachuie. See BARACHUIE.

Barras, a suburban village in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, on the Dumfries and Lockerby railway, adjacent to the N end of Lochmaben town. It contains Lochmaben station and U.P. church.

Barras, a decayed old mansion in Dunnottar parish, Kincardineshire, 3½ miles SSW of Stonehaven. It was the seat of the Ogilvies, whose ancestor governed and defended Dunnottar Castle in the time of Cromwell, but it is now an ordinary farm-house.

Barray. See BARRA and BURRAY.

Barrel of Butter. See ORPHIE.

Barrhead (Gael. *barr*, 'point or upper part,' with its English rendering, *head*, suffixed), a manufacturing town and police burgh, chiefly in the N of Neilston parish, but stretching also into that of Abbey. Standing on Leveru Water to the W of Ferneze Hill (585 feet), it is 3½ miles SSE of Paisley by road, and has a station on a joint section of the Caledonian and Glasgow & South-Western railways, 8¾ miles SW of Glasgow, and 14¾ NNE of Kilmarnock. Founded about 1773, its growth has been rapid, its one main street, with smaller ones diverging from it, being now connected with the populous suburbs of Grahamston, Arthurlie, Newton, etc., whilst its present industries comprise the printing of shawls and calicoes, cotton-spinning, dyeing, bleaching, iron and brass founding, and machine-making. Barrhead has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, insurance agencies, an hotel, a public hall, a mechanic's institute with a good library, a gas company, an agricultural society, and a Saturday paper, the *Renfrewshire Independent* (1856). Justice of Peace courts sit on the first Monday of every month; and a fair is held on the last Friday and Saturday of June. In the presbytery of

Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, a *quoad sacra* parish of Barrhead, all on the right bank of the Levern, was formed in 1869, with stipend of £300; there are 5 places of worship—Established, Free, U.P., Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic,—of which none but the U.P. church (1796) is older than 1837. Barrhead public and Roman Catholic schools, and Cross Arthurlie public school, with respective accommodation for 505, 258, and 529 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 321, 232, and 387, and grants of £319, 7s., £212, 3s. 7d., and £404, 3s. 1d. Pop. of town (1851) 6069, (1861) 6018, (1871) 6209, (1881) 7495, (1891) 8215; of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 7359.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Barrhill, a village and registration district in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire. The village stands on the river Dusk, 12½ miles SSE of Girvan station. Of modern origin, it has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, a Free church, cattle fairs on Thursday before fourth Friday of April, August, and October, and a lamb and sheep fair on the Thursday before the fourth Friday of August; a public school, with accommodation for 200 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 81, and a grant of £74, 6s. 6d. Pop. of district (1881) 1059, (1891) 912.

Barrhill, an elevation 400 feet above sea-level, on the mutual border of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch parishes, Dumbartonshire, 3½ miles W by S of Cumbernauld village. One of the forts in the line of Antoninus' Wall stood on its summit, and must have commanded a view of almost the entire line of the wall from the Forth to the Clyde. Some vaults, in entire condition, were discovered near the close of last century.

Barrisdale, a mansion in Glenelg parish, W Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Hourn, 31 miles W by S of Fort Augustus.

Barrmill. See BEITH.

Barrochan. See BARROCHAN.

Barrock. See BOWER.

Barrogill Castle, a mansion in Canisbay parish, Caithness, on the coast of the Pentland Firth, 16 miles ENE of Thurso. A venerable pile, it was greatly improved and enlarged from designs by Burn; and (to quote Miss Sinclair) is now an imposing edifice, 'with all the natural elegance of a house in London, and all the external dignity of an ancient Highland residence.' It was until quite recently a seat of the Sinclairs, Earls of Caithness, who owned in the shire 14,460 acres, valued at £4479 per annum.

Barrowfield, a district of Glasgow, in Calton parish, Lanarkshire, on what was the Burgh Moor, adjacent to the Clyde, at the eastern extremity of the city. Standing compact with Bridgeton, it is a dingy, smoky seat of factories and other works. It is a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Glasgow. The Regent Murray, in 1568, encamped his army on the site of Barrowfield, and there received accessions of recruits and provisions from the city on the eve of his march to the field of Langside.

Barrschol, a district of Rogart parish, Sutherland, 4 miles NW of Rogart Church.

Barry, a village and a coast parish of SE Forfarshire. The village lies towards the middle of the parish, on Pitairlie Burn, ¼ mile NNW of Barry station, which is 8 miles WSW of Arbroath, 5¼ ENE of Broughty Ferry, and 8¾ ENE of Dundee; at it are an inn, a public school, the old parish church (enlarged in 1818; 673 sittings), and a Free church. It has a post office under Carnoustie.

The parish contains also, 1½ mile to the E, the larger village of CARNOUSTIE, with a head post office and another station. Bounded NW by Monikie, NE by Panbride, E by the North Sea, S by the Firth of Tay, and W by Monifieth and Monikie, it has an extreme length from N to S of 3½ miles, a width from E to W of 3¾ miles, and an area of 5328 acres. The coast-line, 5½ miles long, rises at Buddon Ness, its SE point, to but 42 and 95 feet above sea-level; 7 and 5 furlongs westward stand the Tay lighthouses, a high and a low one. Inland, the surface for nearly half of the entire area consists of low sandy links; nor even in the arable

district beyond does it anywhere exceed the 153 feet of Upper Victoria near the extreme N, at Deyhouse attaining 19, at Cotsyde 26, at Greenlawhill 100, near Clayholes 107, and at Travebank 118 feet. BUDDON BURN for 2 miles traces the western boundary, and Pitairlie Burn runs 3¼ miles south-eastward through the interior. The soil of the upper division, raised from the lower by a steep green bank that seems to have been the ancient coast-line, is fertile, being variously gravel, light loam, and deep black earth; about 3000 acres are in tillage, and 20 under wood. A large part of Barry Links has recently been acquired by Government as a training ground for the Royal Artillery and Militia. The annual camp and competitions of the Scottish National Artillery Association are held here, and it is also a favourite golfing ground. Mansions are, Woodhill to the W, Grange of Barry to the NW, and Ravensby to the N, of the village; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 15 of from £50 to £100, and 44 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Barry (living £272) and Carnoustie. The Barry school, with accommodation for 160 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 128, and a grant of £103, 1s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £16,357, 17s., including £1568 for 3¼ miles of the Dundee and Arbroath railway. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 1319; of civil parish (1801) 886, (1831) 1682, (1861) 2465, (1871) 3008, (1881) 3228, (1891) 3787.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Barry Hill. See ALYTH.

Barscobe. See BALMACLELLAN.

Barshaw, an estate, with a mansion, in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, 1½ mile E of Paisley.

Barshell, a hill in Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire, crowned with traces of an ancient Caledonian camp.

Barsick, a bold headland on the W side of South Ronaldshay island, Orkney.

Barskimming, an Ayrshire estate on the river Ayr, at the boundary between Stair and Mauchline parishes, 2 miles SSW of Mauchline village. It belongs to Sir Wm. Fred. Miller, fifth Bart. since 1788 (b. 1868; suc. 1875), and owner of 4453 acres in the shire, valued at £3823 per annum. Its 18th century mansion was totally destroyed by fire, 8 March, 1882. See BALLOOHMYLE.

Barthol. See TARVES.

Bartonholm, a collier hamlet in Irvine parish, Ayrshire.

Barvas (Gael. *Barabhais*), a village and a parish in the N of the Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. The village stands near the western coast and the mouth of Barvas river, 12 miles NW of Stornoway, and has a post office.

Including the islets of RONA and Sulisker, 40 miles N and 46 NNE, the parish contains also Bragar village, 5 miles WSW of Barvas, and the adjoining villages of Cross or Ness and Suainabost, 13 miles NE, Ness having another post office under Stornoway. Bounded NW by the Atlantic, NE by the North Minch (36 miles broad here at the narrowest), SE by Stornoway, and SW by Lochs, it has an extreme length from NE to SW of 22¾ miles, and a varying width from NW to SE of 3¾ and 7¼ miles. The area of Barvas was enlarged in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to it a part of the detached portion of Lochs parish. The steep and rock-bound coast, in northerly gales lashed by tremendous surf, projects the headlands of Seilcior or Cellar, Rudha Geall, the BUTT or LEWIS (142 feet), Aird Dhail, Aird Bharabhais, and Aird Mhor Bhragair, and is broken only by the little creeks of some sixteen smooth, north-westward-flowing streams, the largest of them Barvas river, which, rising just within Stornoway parish, runs 7 miles to Loch Mhor Bharabhais (6½ × 4½ furl.), and thence 1 furlong to the open sea. Inland, the surface is one continuous moss, treeless and well-nigh shrubless, that seldom sinks to (and never much below) 100 feet above sea-level, and but little exceeds 400 feet in Beinn Bhail and Druim Ghriinnabhail, 500 in Tom Dithabhail, whilst culminating in Beinn Choinnich (690 feet), close to the border of Lochs. In the SE and SW it is thickly sown with more than a hundred shallow lakes and

lakelets—Lochs Urraghag (10 × 1 to 4½ furl.), Breidhbat (7½ × 6½ furl.), and Na Scarabhat (6½ × 1 to 3 furl.), to the SW, and Loch Langabhat (9½ × 1 to 3 furl.) to the NW, of Barvas river. These waters all abound in dark-coloured trout, the rivers yielding, too, sea-trout and salmon; the moors are denized with red deer, grouse, woodcocks, and plovers, the cliffs with myriads of sea-fowl, and the neighbouring seas with cod, haddock, and ling. Gneiss is the prevalent rock, with a considerable depth of gravel between it and the moss; and, the latter in course of years having been here and there cut away for fuel, it is on the strong, gravelly subsoil thus laid bare that agriculture is chiefly carried on, the exceptions being where patches of moss or sand near the sea-shore are wrought for crops. Of farms there are eight, with a total rental of about £500; and of crofts, from the Butt to Callernish, including portions of Lochs and Uig parishes, there are about 1000, together paying some £3000, the crofters eking out the scanty harvests of their fields by the rich harvest of the sea. An isolated stone, 18 feet high, and nearly as much in circumference, between Barvas village and Shadir, is probably a glacier-carried boulder; but within the parish are vestiges of four pre-Reformation chapels, and ruins of four circular towers, of the kind ascribed to the Scandinavians. In the presbytery of Lewis and synod of Glenelg, Barvas is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cross and Barvas, the latter having 2792 inhabitants in 1891, a parish church (erected about 1794; 300 sittings; stipend, £288), and a Free church; the former, 2907 inhabitants, a parish church, and a Free church. Six public schools—Barvas, Bragar, Airidh-an-tuim, Cross, Lionel, and Shawbost—with respective accommodation for 155, 180, 170, 185, 263, and 205 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 90 day and 49 evening, 142, 105, 132, 159, and 144 day and 58 evening, and grants of £90, 14s. and £25, 12s., £146, 15s. 6d., £99, 2s. 6d., £132, 5s. 6d., £135, 10s., and £168, 8s. and £23, 10s. Pop. (1891) 5699, all Gaelic-speaking but 243.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 105, 111, 112, 1858.

Barvick, a burn on the mutual boundary of Monzie and Monievairst parishes, Perthshire. It rises on Blue Craigs at 2500 feet above sea-level, and running 4½ miles SSE, falls into Turret Water, an affluent of the Earn, at a point 2 miles NNW of Crieff. In this short course it makes a descent of 2200 feet, through a broken; declivitous, very deep dell, where it leaps from ledge to ledge in an almost constant succession of small cascades, sometimes 100 feet below the brow of its banks. Overhung all the way by steep rocks, bare and frowning, or adorned with profusion of natural wood, it makes, in the last furlong of its career, a fall or series of falls of between 500 and 600 feet.

Barwhinnock, an estate, with a modern mansion in Twynholm parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 miles NNW of Kirkcudbright. It is the seat of Mrs Irving, owner of 782 acres in the shire, valued at £1084 per annum.

Bass, a stupendous rocky islet off the N coast of Haddingtonshire. It once was a parish, but as such was probably identified with Aldham parish, subsequently incorporated with Whitekirk; and it now is claimed both by Whitekirk and by North Berwick. Fronting Tantallon Castle, it stands in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 1½ mile from the nearest point of land, and 3½ miles ENE of North Berwick town; measures fully a mile in circumference; and rises to an altitude of 313 feet above the surface of the water. Its northern and highest side ascends almost sheer from the sea; its southern has a somewhat conical form, and rises with a moderate slope from near the base. Its surface comprises about 7 acres of pasturage, grazed by a few sheep, whose mutton is said to be peculiarly delicate. Solan geese or gannets, in vast multitudes, build and breed on its cliffs and rocks, and are taken and killed chiefly for their feathers and their fat. A cavernous passage, 170 yards long and 30 feet high, has been worn by the sea through an offshoot from the NW to the SE, and can generally be traversed even at full tide in calm weather, but presents no very remarkable feature. The only landing-place is a flat shelving point on the SE, and

even this is often inaccessible with strong E and south-easterly winds; thence the summit is gained by stairs, through remains of old fortifications. According to Hugh Miller, the Bass is probably a mass of lava, which was moulded in a tubular crater, and from around which, after it cooled and hardened, all the more yielding rocks were swept away. It first appears on record as the hermitage of St Balthere or Baldred, founder of the monastery of Tynningham, who died on it in 756; it was described in Latin verse by the learned Alcuin (735-804). In 1316 it became the property of the Lauder family, from whom it passed before the middle of the 17th century to the Laird of Waughton, and shortly afterwards to Sir Andrew Ramsay, provost of Edinburgh; by him it was sold in 1671 for £4000 to Government, and then was made a state prison for the Covenanters. Blackadder, Peden, Traill, and some forty more, chiefly ministers of religion, were confined on it for periods of from two months to six years, on no other charge than that they followed their own conscience rather than the King's will; and they suffered severe privations, catching, in some instances, diseases which enfeebled them for life. The cell in which Blackadder was confined proved his deathplace, and is still pointed out. At the Revolution the Bass was yielded early in the war, but on 15 June 1691, 4 young Jacobite prisoners shut the fort's gate against its garrison of 50, who were all outside engaged in landing coal. Reinforced till they numbered 16 men, victualled by the French government, and also supplied with two war-boats, they actually held out till April 1694, and then capitulated on highly honourable terms (vol. vii., pp. 415-418, of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland*). The fortifications commanding the landing-place, and barracks for the accommodation of a garrison, were not demolished till 1701, and have left some remains. An ancient chapel also stood about half way up the acclivity, and claims to occupy the site of the original cell of St Baldred, which likewise has left some remains. The Bass, in 1706, became the property of Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick; and it has since continued in the possession of his descendants. It is sometimes said that there is a spring upon the top of the rock, but this is not in reality the case. Mr James Miller published, in 1825, a poem, entitled *St Baldred of the Bass*, with notes containing curious legendary matter respecting the rock; and Hugh Miller and four others issued conjointly, in 1848, *The Bass Rock, its Civil and Ecclesiastical History, Geology, Martyrology, Zoology and Botany*. See also G. Ferrier's *North Berwick and its Vicinity*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Bass, a conical mound, some 40 feet high, on the right bank of the Urie, at the S end of Inverurie town, Aberdeenshire. Its origin and history have been a puzzle to antiquaries. Probably natural, it was, they say, formed by the Caledonians in connection with religious usages; or bore a sepulchral character; or served for a beacon-post; or was the seat of ancient open-air judicial courts. A prophesy respecting it, and quoted by Sir James Balfour more than 200 years ago, ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer, is said to have led the inhabitants of Inverurie to defend it from the action of the river by the erection of buttresses—

‘When Dee and Don shall run in one,
And Tweed shall run in Tay,
The Bonny water o’ Urie
Shall bear the Bass away.’

Bassendean, an ancient parish, now incorporated with Westruther, SW Berwickshire. Remains of its church, 5½ miles W by S of Greenlaw, are still the burial-place of the Homes of Bassendean. Bassendean House adjacent, 6 miles NE of Earlston, is an old Border tower with modern additions in the Baronial style. The estate was given by James VI. in 1577 to William Home, third son of Sir James Home of Cowdenknowes.

Bastavoie, a bay on the E side of Yell island, in Shetland.

Bastine, a hamlet in Collesie parish, Fife, 2 miles NNW of Ladybank.

Bath, a burn on the N border of Ayrshire, rising near Beith town, and running to Kilbirnie Loch.

Batha Loch, in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire. See BA.

Bathans. See ABBEY ST BATHANS.

Bathernock. See BALDERNOCK.

Bathgate, a town and a parish in the SW of Linlithgowshire. The town stands in the middle of the parish, 6 miles S by W of Linlithgow, whilst by sections of the North British, that converge to it from E, S, W, and NW, it is 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ W by S of Edinburgh, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Morningside, 16 E by N of Coatbridge, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ E by N of Glasgow, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ S of Manuel Junction. Its situation is a pleasant one. The hilly grounds to the NE, and the beautiful park of Balbardie on the N, give a cheerful aspect to the town, which consists of two parts, the old and the new. The old stands on a ridgy declivity, and has narrow crooked lanes; the new town, on low ground, is regularly aligned, and has well-built streets. A considerable extension occurred after the opening of the Bathgate and Edinburgh railway in 1849; a greater one, after the establishment of a neighbouring paraffin work in 1852; and other ones, or rather a continually increasing one, after the subsequent commencing or enlargement of other neighbouring works connected with mines and with mineral produce. The inhabitants prior to the first of these extensions, had little other employment than hand-loom weaving, and lived in a state of penury; but the new works employed not only them but numerous immigrants from other towns. Bathgate soon grew to threefold its former extent, and passed from a state of stagnancy and decay to one of bustle and prosperity. It is lighted with gas, is abundantly supplied with water of an excellent quality by waterworks costing £6000, and has a foundry, glass work, and distillery. It possesses a head post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; 2 railway stations, upper and lower; offices of the Royal, National, and Union banks; a local savings bank; two chief hotels, the Bathgate and the Commercial; a handsome and commodious corn-exchange; a police station (1870); a working men's institute (1875); and a Saturday paper, the *West Lothian Courier* (1872). Places of worship are the parish church (rebuilt 1882; cost £8000), a Free church, a U.P. church, an Evangelical Union chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel (1858; 600 sittings). A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and has become important as a central corn-market for Linlithgowshire and for parts of the adjoining counties. Cattle fairs are held on the fourth Wednesday of June and October; and cattle and hiring fairs on the Wednesdays after Whitsunday and Martinmas, old style. The public works, to which the town owes its growth, and also the schools, will be noticed under the parish. The town, with a territory around it, was anciently a sheriffdom; and in legal form it still is such, only that the sheriff of Linlithgowshire is always also sheriff of Bathgate. The right to its sheriffdom was long hereditary, and belonged to the Earls of Hopetoun, whose representative, on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, was compensated by a payment of £2000. In 1824 the town was constituted a burgh of barony by Act of Parliament, under which it is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, 12 councillors, and a treasurer; in 1865 it adopted the general police and improvement act of Scotland, and since has a body of police commissioners. Walter, the son-in-law of King Robert Bruce, receiving Bathgate as part of his wife's dowry, had a residence at it, and died here in 1328. Some of the inhabitants suffered hardship and loss in the times of the persecution; and the insurgent army of the Covenanters, when on their march from the W to Rullion Green, spent a disastrous night at Bathgate. Jn. Reid, M.D. (1809-49), anatomist and physiologist, and Sir James Simpson (1811-70), professor of midwifery in Edinburgh University, were natives. Pop. of burgh (1831) 2581, (1861) 4827, (1871) 4991, (1881) 4885, (1891) 5331.

The parish of Bathgate contains also the small town of ARMADALE, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S. It is bounded, N by

Torphichen and Linlithgow, NE by a detached portion of Ecclesmachan, E by Livingston, S by Livingston and Whitburn, SW by Shotts in Lanarkshire, and NW by Torphichen. Its greatest length from E to W is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth from N to S varies between 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,887 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The surface—nowhere much less than 400, or more than 1000, feet above sea-level—attains 626 feet near Cowdenhead in the W, 409 at Baluuir in the NW, 1000 at the Knock in the N, 563 near Colinsiel, 535 near Bathville, 537 near Whiteside, 583 near Torbanehill in the S, 486 near Upper Bathgate station, 848 at the Standing Stones, and 700 near Drumcross in the E. The western and part of the southern slope of the hilly mass are considerable declivities, yet contain the best land in the parish. The tract at the base is the lowest ground, was naturally marshy, and appears to have long lain mainly under water; but now, as the result of draining, is comparatively dry. BALLENCRIEFF Water rises among the hills, makes a circuit through great part of the low tracts, and then runs for about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the boundary with Torphichen. Barbauchlaw Burn comes in from the SW, traces much of the rest of the boundary with Torphichen, and makes a confluence with Balleucriff Water. The river ALMOND, from a point about 5 miles below its source, runs about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the boundary with Whitburn. A lake of about 11 acres lay in the northern vicinity of the town, but was drained in 1853. About 510 acres are under wood; 800 are pastoral or waste; and all the rest save what is occupied by buildings, public works, fences, roads, and railways, is either constantly or occasionally in tillage. The rocks include dykes and masses of trap, but belong mainly to the coal measures, and are very rich in useful minerals. At Boghead, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the town, a black bituminous shale, sharing the appearance both of coal and slate, was found in 1850 to be peculiarly rich in mineral oil, and began to be worked about 1852 for the production of illuminating gas, paraffin oil, and solid paraffin. Coming into much demand also for exportation to the Continent and elsewhere, it was mined at the rate of fully 100,000 tons a year; but about 1866 began to show signs of exhaustion,—signs that fulfilled themselves in 1873. Chemical works, for manufacturing paraffin oil and solid paraffin, stand about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Boghead; cover 25 acres; are connected by branch railways with the main lines in their vicinity; look, in the distance, like a grimy irregularly-built village; and employ from 400 to 500 men. These works underwent some change, at the expiry of a lease, in 1864; and they were sold, about the beginning of 1866, at a price variously reported from £200,000 to £240,000. Other works of similar kind, under stimulus of the prosperous experiment at Boghead, and after successful search for shales of kindred character to the Boghead shale, were meanwhile established at Uphall, Broxburn, Kirkliston, Westwood, Hermand, Saltney, Calderhall, Charlesfield, Leavenseat, Addiowell, and other places in Linlithgowshire and the W border of Edinburghshire; and these, by powerfully extending the demand for paraffin oil and paraffin throughout Great Britain, and in countries so distant as China, gave increasing impulse and energy to the parent works and researches in the neighbourhood of Boghead. One of the new works was established within Bathgate parish itself, shortly before 1865; and that, together with brick-making and mining in connection with it, employs between 300 and 400 persons. Another of the new works also was erected, near the end of 1865, about 3 miles E of Bathgate town. Collieries have long and extensively been worked in the parish, whose western half contains numerous active pits. A very rich iron ore was, at one time, worked on the estate of Couston. Limestone for conversion into quick-lime, sandstone for building, and trap rock for road-metal, are largely quarried. Lead ore, in small frequently-interrupted veins, with traces of silver, occurs in the limestone beds. The argentiferous ore was long worked in one of the limestone quarries, still

called the Silver Mine; but, after yielding a considerable quantity of silver, it ceased to be obtained in sufficient quantity for remunerative working. The Silver Mine was explored in 1871; was then found to comprise several deep pits with numerous ramifications; and to contain inscriptions and a curious ancient hammer, showing it to have been extensively worked in the Middle Ages; and, giving promise of lead, silver, and platinum ores, it was once more for a time subjected to vigorous operation. Thin beds of mineral pitch also are found in the limestone; and traces of brown blende zinc ore have been observed. Calc-spar is plentiful; and heavy-spar, pearl-spar, Lydian stone, and chalcidony are occasionally found. Fire clay is abundant. Antiquities are Couston Castle and the Refuge Stone, in the NW; the Boar Stone, in the SW; the Standing Stones, in the NE; the old church, a little SE of the town; and Ballencrieff House, to the N of the same. The principal mansions are Balbardie, Boghead, Torbanehill, Kaim Park, Rosemount, Easter Inch, Drumcross, Wester Drumcross, and Wester Inch; and 14 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 43 of between £100 and £500, 59 of from £50 to £100, and 100 of from £20 to £50. Bathgate is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; its minister's income is £200. Besides ARMADALE public school there are Bathgate evening public school, the Academy and a Roman Catholic school at Bathgate town, and Bathgate landward and Starlaw public schools, with respective accommodation for 796, 216, 320, and 130 children, an average attendance (1891) of 38, 677 day and 41 evening, 167, 309, and 80, and grants of £21, 18s., £735, 0s. 6d. and £14, 18s., £146, 2s. 6d., £270, 7s. 6d., and £74, 7s. 6d. Valuation, £34,449, 19s. Pop. (1801) 2513, (1831) 3593, (1861) 10,134, (1891) 11,359, of whom 7557 belong to Bathgate registration district.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Bathgate and Edinburgh Railway, a railway in Edinburgh and Linlithgow shires, from a junction with the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British system at a point a little W of Ratho station, 11 miles west-by-southward to Bathgate. It was authorised in 1846; was leased to the Edinburgh and Glasgow for 999 years, at 4 per cent. at one-half surplus profits; passed, with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, into connection with the North British system; came under an agreement with the North British directors to receive 5 per cent. in perpetuity, in lieu of the terms of lease to the Edinburgh and Glasgow; and its total annual value is about £6600.

Bathville Row, a village in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Bathgate.

Battery Point. See QUEENSFERRY, NORTH.

Batties Bog, a morass on the mutual border of Dunse and Edrom parishes, Berwickshire. It was the scene of the murder, in 1517, of the Sieur Antoine d'Arces de la Bastie by Home of Wedderburn; and its name Batties is a corruption of Bastie's.

Battle-Drum, a hill-ridge in the N of Kinnell parish, Forfarshire. Battle-Burn brook runs along its southern base; Battle-Cairn and Battle-Well are a little further to the E, beyond Kinnell parish; and many cairns, chiefly in two parallel lines, are on the Battle-Drum ridge. The cairns, and the names of the places, appear to be memorials of some ancient battle; and they are said by tradition, but without any other authority, to point to a conflict between the Picts and the Romans.

Battle-Dykes, a quondam Roman camp on the N bank of the Lemno rivulet, in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire. It measured about 2970 feet in length, 1850 in breadth, and 80 acres in area, and is now a well-cultivated farm, called Battle-Dykes. The pretorium is the only part visible; but some small urns and other relics were exhumed from it, and are preserved in the vicinity. 'A grand Roman *iter* connected it with the camp at Ardoch; and other lesser *itineraria* connected it northward with camps at Wardykes and Haerfaulds, distant respectively 11 and 19 miles.

Battle-Fauld, a spot near Haddo mill in Crimond parish, Aberdeenshire. Tradition marks it as the scene

of the combat between Sir James the Rose and Sir John the Græme, fatal to the former, and commemorated in the well-known ballad of 'Sir James the Rose.'

Battle-Hill, an eminence in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, said to have got its name from a sanguinary conflict at it between Scotch and English in a Border foray, fatal to all the English combatants, either by their being slain on the spot or driven to death in the adjacent Solway Firth. A strong mineral spring was discovered here in 1837.

Battle-Hill, a hill on the mutual border of Drumblade and Huntly parishes, Aberdeenshire, said to have got its name from a conflict on it, in the old times, between the Comyns and the Gordons.

Battle-Knowes, a quondam ancient camp, supposed to be Roman, on Leetside farm, in Whitsome parish, Berwickshire. It is still traceable in the middle of what is now a marsh. It had a square form, measuring 126 feet on each side; it was approached by a raised pavement of rough stones, not very long ago removed; and it probably was surrounded with water or situated on an islet in a lake.

Battle-Law. See BALMERINO.

Battock, a conspicuous summit of the Grampians, at the meeting-point of Forfar, Kincardine, and Aberdeen shires. Its altitude is 2555 feet above sea-level.

Baturich or Boturich Castle, a modern mansion in Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, on rising ground near the SE shore of Loch Lomond, 3 miles N of Alexandria. Occupying the site of a fine old castle, it is the seat of Rt. Elmsall Findlay, Esq. (b. 1855; suc. 1877).

Bauden, a hill in Kettle parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Kettle village; it is crowned by a mound, supposed to be the ruin or *débris* of ancient fortifications.

Bavelaw, a burn of SW Edinburghshire. It rises on Mid Hill, near the watershed of the Pentlands; runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the vicinity of Harelaw; and goes thence $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-westward to the Water of Leith at Balerno. It is overlooked, on the right, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below its source, by remains of an ancient royal hunting-seat of its own name; it afterwards expands into the two reservoirs of Thriepmuir and Harelaw; and it subsequently drives some mills.

Bawkie or Balgie, a beautiful small bay on the W side of the Firth of Clyde, at the S end of the town of Dunoon, more commonly called the West Bay.

Bay, a hamlet and a sea-loch in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Invernessshire. The hamlet lies at the head of the loch, 17 miles WNW of Portree. The loch partially intersects Vaternish peninsula; descends $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-westward to the lower part of Loch Dunvegan; and, though much exposed to north-westerly winds, affords good anchorage in ordinary weather.

Bayble (Gael. *Pabaill*), a small bay and two villages in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Ross-shire, on the SE side of the Aird peninsula, 8 miles E by N of Stornoway town. The villages are Lower and Upper (*Pabaill Iosal* and *Pabaill Arda*); their population, in 1891, was 481 and 523.

Bayfield, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Nigg parish, Ross-shire, 1 mile NNE of Nigg church.

Bayhead, a suburb of the town of Stornoway, in Lewis, Ross-shire.

Bayhervagh, a good, sheltered, natural harbour, on the E side of Barra island, Outer Hebrides, Invernesshire.

Bayneton. See BANETON.

Bay of Martyrs, a small bay on the E side of Iona Island, Argyllshire. It adjoins Iona or Threld village, and the famous ecclesiastical ruins so attractive to antiquaries and to tourists; and it is said to have got its name from being the landing-place for bodies brought from a distance, in Romish times, for interment in the neighbouring cemetery.

Beacon Hill, a heathy, sombre, cone-shaped eminence in Bressay Island, Shetland. It rises to an altitude of 724 feet above sea-level.

Bealach, a mountain-pass, 1250 feet above sea-level, in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, on the footpath from Loch Affric to Invershiel. Only a few feet broad, it

is overhung to the S by Ben Attow (3383 feet), to the NE by Scur-na-Cairan (3771).

Bealach-nam-Bo (Gael. 'pass of the cattle'), a birch-clad mountain-pass across the northern shoulder of Ben Venue, in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire. It appears to have been formed by an earthquake stroke partially dislodging the mountain; it resembles a terrace, overhanging the S side of Loch Katrine, at an altitude of about 800 feet above the lake; and, in the days of Highland catersans, when the pass of the Trossachs could be ascended only by a ladder, it was the route by which stolen cattle were brought in from the Lowlands. Between the pass and the lake is a vast corrie, a deep amphitheatre, at least 1800 feet wide, closed all round by steep rocks, towering on two sides to a height of not less than 500 feet. This was imagined by the Highlanders in olden times to be tenanted by 'urisks,' fabulous creatures similar to the Grecian satyrs; and it bears the name of Coir-nan-Uriskin, or the Goblin's Cave.

Beal-an-Duine, a spot near the entrance of the Trossachs defile, on the southern border of Callander parish, Perthshire. It is pointed out as the veritable death-place of Fitz-James' 'gallant grey;' and was the real scene of a skirmish between a party of Cromwell's soldiers and a band of marauders, receiving its name, which signifies 'the pass of the man,' from the death of one of the soldiers who fell in that skirmish.

Beallochantuy, a hamlet and a small bay of Killean parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Kintyre, 10 miles NW of Campbeltown.

Beannach, a small lake on the mutual border of Rogart and Clyne parishes, SE Sutherland, 6½ miles N by E of Rogart station. It abounds in trout.

Beanoch, a lake in Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, 4½ miles NE of Lochinver. It teems with trout.

Beansburn, a village in the parish, and 1 mile N of the town, of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

Bearsden, a fine residential suburb of Glasgow, in the parish of New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It has a railway station on the Glasgow and Milngavie section of the North British railway, 3¼ miles N of Maryhill, a post office under Glasgow, the Schaw Convalescent Home, gifted to Glasgow Royal Infirmary by Miss Marjory Schaw, and endowed with about £15,000 (1896); Buchanan Retreat, for decayed Glasgow merchants; and St Peter's R. C. college (1892). Pop. (1891) 1561.

Beath (Gael. 'birch-tree'), an inland parish of SW Fife, intersected by the West Fife Mineral railway, and touched by two sections of the North British system—the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee (1 mile) in the south-eastern, and the Kinross-shire (9 furlongs) in the north-eastern corner, with Cowdenbeath station on the former, 5½ miles ENE of Dunfermline, and, on the latter, Kelty station, 5 miles SSE of Kinross. It contains the mining villages of Hill of Beath, ½ mile NW of Crossgates station; Cowdenbeath, 3 furlongs N by W of Cowdenbeath station, with a post office, having money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; Kelty, 7 furlongs W of Kelty station; Oakfield, ½ mile SSE of Kelty; and Lassodie, in the W, with a post office under Dunfermline, from which it is 4½ miles NNE.

Bounded NW by Dunfermline and Cleish in Kinross-shire, NE by Ballyngry and Auchterderran, SE by Auchtertool, Aberdour, and Dunfermline, and SW by Dunfermline, Beath has a varying length from E by N to W by S of 2½ and 4½ miles, an extreme breadth from N by W to S by E of 3½ miles, and an area of 6401½ acres, of which 56½ are water. Shallow Loch Fitty (1 by ½ mile) lies partly within the south-western border, and Lochfitty Burn runs out of it through the interior and along the Ballyngry boundary on its way to the eastward-flowing Oke, which, with another affluent, Lochornie Burn, traces all the north-western and part of the north-eastern border. The surface has a general westward rise, from less than 300 feet above sea-level in the furthest E to 412 near Hilton, 587 near Leuchars-beath, 575 near Cocklaw, 710 near Thornton, and 705 at the wide-looking Hill of Beath, in the SW corner of the

parish. The formation is mainly Limestone Carboniferous, and, whilst the limestone has to some extent been worked, five collieries are in active operation—Beath and Blairadam, Clarkston, Cowdenbeath, Hill of Beath, and Lassodie. The soil is for the most part cold and stiff; and though there are highly cultivated farms, as Hilton (460 acres) and the Mains of Beath (300), their rental is low, that of the former being only some £370. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 12 of from £20 to £50. The Queen, on her first visit to Scotland, changed horses at Cowdenbeath, 6 Sept. 1842; but the most curious chapter in Beath's history is quoted in the *New Statistical* from the old register of 1640, whence it appears how the poor kirk, which had been the first place of meeting that ever the Protestant Lords of Scotland had for the Covenant and Reformation, fell into decay, and how about that time it was rebuilt by Mr Alexander Colville of Blair, who was mightily stirred by beholding from his own window the piping and dancing of the poor people on the Sabbath, their revelling and debauching, drinking, excess, and riot,—the younger men playing at football, falling out, and wounding one another, and the older sort playing at games and the works of their several callings. Beath is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; its minister's income is £158. The present parish church, a handsome edifice (built 1835), stands 1 mile WNW of Cowdenbeath, 2 SSE of Kelty; and there are 3 Free churches (in Kinross presbytery) at Cowdenbeath, Kelty, and Lassodie, besides a Baptist church at Cowdenbeath. Three public schools—Cowdenbeath, Kelty, and Lassodie—with respective accommodation for 973, 349, and 277 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 858, 326, and 170, and grants of £750, 15s., £284, 17s., and £148, 15s. Valuation (1892) £30,614, 8s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 613, (1821) 729, (1831) 921, (1841) 973, (1851) 1252, (1861) 2390, (1871) 3534, (1881) 5422, (1891) 8298.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Beattock, a station in Kirkpatrick Juxta parish, Dumfriesshire, on the Caledonian, 3¾ miles SSE of Carstairs Junction, and 2 miles SSW of Moffat, with which it communicates by omnibus from the hydropathic and from the Annandale and Buccleuch Arms hotels, and with which it is connected by a branch line, 1½ mile long, opened in 1883. Situated in the vale of Evan Water, which is also traversed by the Glasgow and Carlisle high-road, it has in its vicinity Beattock Hill (851 feet), the Beattock Bridge hotel (where a great sale of Cheviot rams is held on the day before Moffat September tup fair), Beattock House, and Craigielands village, with a money order, savings bank, and telegraph post office.

Beaufort Castle, the seat of Simon Fraser, sixteenth Lord Lovat (b. 1871; suc. 1887), in Kiltarity parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the river Beauly, adjacent to Kilmorack Falls, 13 miles WSW of Inverness, and 4 SSW of Beauly. An ancient baronial fortalice here appears on record so early as the reign of Alexander I. (1107-24); was besieged by the English in 1303; belonged originally to the Bissets, but passed, towards the close of the 13th century, to the Frasers, ancestors of Lord Lovat; suffered capture and damage from Oliver Cromwell; and was burned and razed to the ground by the Duke of Cumberland's army after the battle of Culloden. The present edifice, said to be the thirteenth on the site, was erected at great cost in 1882. It is a large and stately edifice in the old Scottish Baronial style of architecture, commanding a wide prospect of the Aird country and the Beauly Firth; and is surrounded by extensive grounds of great beauty. Lord Lovat owns in the shire 161,57½ acres, valued at £28,148 per annum.

Beauly (French *Beaulieu*, 'beautiful place'), a village in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire, with a station on the Highland railway, 10 miles W of Inverness. A burgh of barony, a sub-port, and a great tourists' centre, it stands on the left bank of the Beauly river, a little above its mouth; presents a well-built, clean, and pleasant appearance; and has a post office, with money

order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and Commercial Bank, gas-works, hotels and inns, a Roman Catholic church (1864; 350 sittings), and the ruined priory of St John Baptist. This latter was founded in 1232 by Sir John Bisset of Lovat, for seven French monks of the congregation of Vallis Caulium or Val de Choux, a sub-order of the Cistercians, who followed the rule of St Benedict; its aisleless church, 136 by 21 feet, is mostly Early Second Pointed, and may date from about the first decade of the 14th century. The last prior granted its lands in 1558 to the sixth Lord Lovat; but, forfeited by Alex. MacKenzie of Fraserdale in 1716, they are now Crown property (E. C. Batten's *Beaully Priory*, Gram-pian Club). Fairs are held either in the village or on the neighbouring Moor of Ord on the third Thursday of January and February, the third Wednesday and Thursday of March and April, the second Wednesday and Thursday of May, the third Wednesday and Thursday of June and July, the Wednesday and Thursday of August, September, and October before Falkirk, the Wednesday and Thursday of November before Edinburgh Hallow fair, and the Thursday after the third Wednesday of December. The village has a safe and convenient small harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, timber, coal, lime, and other commodities. A sheriff small debt court is held in January, May, and September. A bridge, built in 1810, spanning the river on the line of the longest road to Inverness, was carried away on 12 February, 1892, by extraordinary floods; a ferry for foot-passengers is on the line of the shortest road, but does not serve for horses or carriages. The Established and Free churches of Kilmorack are near the village, at which there is a large Roman Catholic church. A public and a Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 250 and 90 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 163 and 35, and grants of £139, 5s. and £34, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1891) 879.

The river Beaully is formed by the confluence of the Glass and the Farrar at Erchless Castle; it runs, in a winding course of about 16 miles, north-eastward to the head of Beaully Firth; it has frequent narrowings and windings; it makes, at KILMORACK Church, remarkable falls amid splendid scenery; and it abounds, below the falls, with salmon, grise, and sea-trout. The salmon fishings, belonging to Lord Lovat and The Chisholm, are splendid, Lord Lovat in one year, it is said, killing 146 salmon to his own rod in five days. The valley of the Beaully, in common with that of the Glass, bears the name of the Strathglass. The Firth of Beaully (Ptolemy's *Varar Estuarium*) is the upper basin or inner division of the Moray Firth; and is separated from the lower basin by a contraction about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide at Kessock Ferry in the northern vicinity of Inverness. Its length is about 7 miles; its greatest breadth is about 2 miles, and its shores are low and well cultivated. The Caledonian Canal enters it at Clachnabarry, a little W of Inverness.

Beaumont. See BOWMONT.

Beaver-Craig, a romantic ravine, traversed by a brook with waterfalls, in King-Edward parish, a little below King-Edward Castle, at the north-western extremity of Aberdeenshire.

Beckton, a place in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire, near Lockerbie. It had anciently a chapel, and it has a very copious medicinal spring.

Bedlay, an estate, with an old mansion, in Cadder parish, N Lanarkshire, in the vicinity of Chryston, and 4 miles NW of Coatbridge. The mansion stands on a gently elevated platform, overlooking a small well-wooded dell; is a quadrangular structure with two round turrets and high-peaked gables; and, once belonging to the Earls of Kilmarnock, is now the seat of Thos. Craig Christie, Esq., owner of 910 acres in the shire, valued at £1451 per annum. Limeworks are on the estate, yielding a hard dark blue lime, extensively used in the Monkland iron-works.

Bedlormie, an old baronial fortalice, still entire, in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire. It came by marriage, in the 17th century, to the baronet family of Livingstone.

Bedrule, a hamlet and a parish of Teviotdale, central Roxburghshire. The hamlet, lying on the right bank of Rule Water, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Jedburgh, its post-town and railway station, consists of the parish church (rebuilt about 1803; 140 sittings), the manse, the school, and a few scattered cottages. Close to it, on a grassy knoll, are scanty traces of an ancient castle, the stronghold of the Turnbills, where, about 1494, 200 of that fierce Border clan were brought before James IV., with halters round their necks and naked swords in their hands.

The parish is bounded NW by Ancrum, NE and E by Jedburgh, S by Hobkirk, and W by Hobkirk and Cavers. It has an extreme length from N to S of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a width from E to W of from 1 to $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and an area of 3952 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 35 are water. RULE WATER traces nearly all the western, the TEVIOT more roughly the north-western, boundary; and the surface has a general eastward rise to DUNTAN HILL (1095 feet above sea-level), Black Law (1110), and Watch Knowe (957). The rocks belong mainly to the Silurian system, but partly also to the Devonian; the soils of the uplands are thin and poor, in places spongy, while those of the haughs are occasionally argillaceous, but chiefly a rich sandy loam superincumbent on gravel. In the S the peel tower of Fulton stands, fairly perfect, on a greensward slope, confronting 'dark Ruberslaw' (1392 feet) across the Rule; northward are a hill-fort and the sites of Ruecastle (burned in Lord Daere's raid, 1513; and again in Hertford's, 1545) and Newton Tower. William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow from 1448 to 1454, was probably a native of this parish; and at the manse was born an eminent physician, Sir David James Hamilton Dickson (1780-1850). The principal residences, Menslands, Newton (with a fine old avenue of ash and elm trees), and Knowesouth, are all three situated near the right bank of the Teviot, along the highroad from Hawick to Jedburgh; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £100. Bedrule is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; its minister's income is £175. The public school, with accommodation for 84 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 32, and a grant of £36, 8s. 6d. Valuation £4809. Pop. (1831) 309, (1861) 222, (1871) 292, (1881) 269, (1891) 246.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Bee, a sea-loch in the NW of South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. With a very irregular outline, it measures about 3 miles in length, and 1 mile in mean breadth; has an extreme depth of about 2 fathoms; is entered, at its NW end, by the sea in spring tides; is nearly connected, at its SW end, with Loch Skipport, opening to the sea on the E; and abounds not only in fine trout, but also in flounders and mullet.

Beechwood, a mansion in Corstorphine parish, Edinburghshire, on the S side of Corstorphine Hill. Built in 1770, by a son of Walter Scott of Harden, and sold in 1786 to Colonel Alexander Leslie, in 1797 to Major-General David Dundas, it is now a seat of Sir Sidney Jas. Dundas, third Bart. since 1821 (b. 1849; suc. 1877).

Beechwood, an estate, with a mansion, in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, near Arbroath.

Beeswing, a post office hamlet in the NW corner of New Abbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the boundary with Lochrutton and Kirkgunzeon parishes, 7 miles SW of its post-town Dumfries.

Beg, a head-stream of the river Shee, in the N of Kirkmichael parish, Perthshire.

Beg, a sea-loch in Bracadale parish, south-western shore of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It opens from Loch Bracadale, strikes 2 miles to the NE, and has, on its shore, the church of Bracadale, built in 1831, and containing 516 sittings.

Beich. See GLENBEICH.

Beil, an estate, with a mansion, in Stenton parish, Haddingtonshire. The mansion stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Stenton village, $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles SW of Dunbar; is partly an ancient edifice, partly a great modern extension, after a

design by Atkinson, erected at a cost of nearly £40,000; and has splendid grounds, with an extensive deer-park. It is a seat of Mr and Mrs Ogilvy, owners in the shire of 14,345 acres, valued at £24,537 per annum.

Beil-Grange, a hamlet in Stenton parish, Haddingtonshire, near the NW corner of Beil Park, and 1 mile NNW of Stenton village.

Beith (Gael. 'birch tree'), a market town and a parish of Cunningham, near the N border of Ayrshire. The town stands high, at 343 feet above sea-level, 1 mile SE of Beith station on the Glasgow and South-Western, this being $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Dalry Junction, $10\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Paisley, and $17\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Glasgow; whilst by a branch to it from the Barrhead line it is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Lugton Junction, 19 WSW of Glasgow, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ NNW of Kilmarnock. Gas-lit, and well supplied with water, it is a clean and healthy-looking place, possessing a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale, Union, and Commercial banks, insurance agencies, hotels, a public library, and a town house (1817), used as a newsroom and (till 1884) for the local courts. The constabulary station, with courthouse adjoining, was erected in 1884, at a cost of £1500. The parish church (rebuilt 1807-10; enlarged since) is a handsome edifice with a tower. Other places of worship are a Free church (1833; 600 sittings), an Evangelical Union church, and two U.P. churches—Head Street (1784; 349 sittings) and Mitchell Street (1816; 428 sittings). Friday is market-day; and fairs are held on the first Friday (old style) of January, February, and November, and on the 30 Aug. (if not a Saturday), this last being the Feast of St Iuan or 'Tenant,' a Scottish confessor said to have flourished here in 839. A sheriff small debt court sits on the first Thursday of February, May, August, and November, and a district small debt court for Beith, Dalry, and Kilbirnie on the first Monday of every month. Beith at the Revolution was merely a tiny hamlet, but rose to a considerable village with 700 examinable inhabitants in 1759, and nearly 1500 in 1788, this growth being due to the introduction of a trade in woollen cloth about 1707, and about 1730 in linen yarn, whose yearly sales amounted thirty years later to £16,000. The manufacture of silk gauze was extensively carried on from 1777 to 1789; and at present there are a linen-thread factory, a silk printing and dyeing establishment, tanning and currying yards, a flax-scutching mill, and several large cabinet and chair works, many also of the inhabitants being employed in cotton and woollen weaving for Glasgow and Paisley houses. An Industrial Church of Scotland school and 3 public schools (the Academy, Greenhills, and Gateside), afford accommodation for 160, 789, 200, and 101 children respectively. The Speir School (1887), affording a high-class education, was built at a cost of £12,000—the gift of the widow of Mr R. Speir of Marshland.

The parish contains, too, the villages of GATESIDE, 1 mile E by S of the town; Barrmill, with a station, 2 miles SE; and Burnhouse, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. Bounded NE by Lochwinnoch and Neilston in Renfrewshire, SE by Dunlop, SW by Kilwinning and Dalry, NW by Kilbirnie and Lochwinnoch, it has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme breadth from E to W of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 11,222 acres, of which 543 (to the NE) were in Renfrewshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred this portion to the county of Ayr. LUGTON Water traces all the south-eastern boundary, and through the interior flow Dusk Water and Powgreen Burn, all three running south-south-westward or south-westward to the Garnock, in whose low-lying strath, 1 mile to the W of the town, and just beyond the western border, is Kilbirnie Loch ($11\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) The surface there is only some 90 feet above sea-level, but has a general north-eastward rise, attaining 475 feet at Blaclochhead, 689 at Lowes or Lochs Hill, 675 at Cuff Hill, and 659 at Brownmuir—heights that command a wide view southward and south-westward to Carrick, Ailsa Craig, and Arran, north-westward to Cowal's serrated ridges, and northward to

Ben Lomond; but the parish itself presents no scenery other than the simply beautiful, due to a varied contour and to a fine well-cultivated soil. There are two clay-band ironstone mines and a colliery at work here, the rocks being partly eruptive, in part belonging to the Limestone Carboniferous series. Trap and sandstone are quarried; and an excellent limestone, containing from 90 to 95 per cent. of pure carbonate, and composed almost wholly of fossil shells, is worked both for manure and as a building stone, its hardness and compactness giving it the properties of coarse marble. The flora is rich, especially in rare phanerogams. Cheese is the staple rural product, and, possessing the qualities of the best Dunlop, commands the highest price in the Glasgow market. On Cuff Hill are a rock-ledge of trap, weighing 11 tons 7 cwt., and a cairn, 165 feet long, $58\frac{1}{2}$ wide and 12 high (*Procs. Soc. Ants. Scot.*, 1876, pp. 272-283); other antiquities being the Court-hill of the Abbots of Kilwinning and the ruins of Hesselhead and Giffen Castles—the last, till its fall in 1838, a square tower 40 feet high. Both were seats of cadet branches of the Eglinton line of Montgomerie; and Hesselhead is the traditional birthplace of Alexander Montgomery, author of *The Cherrie and the Slae* (1597). Glennie, in his *Arthurian Localities* (1869), refers the 'battle in the Wood of Beit at close of day,' mentioned by Taliessin, to this parish, among whose ministers were Dr Wm. Leechman (1706-85), a Principal of Glasgow University, and Dr Jn. Witherspoon (1722-94), a president of Princetown College in New Jersey. Caldwell, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of the town, has for 500 years been the seat of the Mures, and was rebuilt in last century by Robert Adam; the late Col. Wm. Mure, M.P. (1830-80), held 1544 acres in Renfrew and Ayr shires of an annual value of £7245. Two other proprietors, W. Ralston Patrick of Trearne House (2 miles E by S of Beith) and Rt. Wm. Cochran Patrick of Woodside (1 mile N), hold respectively 2506 and 1544 acres, of £5248 and £2030 yearly value; and, in all, 8 landowners hold each £500 and upwards per annum, 28 between £100 and £500, 33 from £50 to £100, and 81 from £20 to £50. Beith is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's income is £545. The parliamentary constituency for the parish is 1160. Valuation (1891) £30,244, of which £5090 was for railways. Pop. (1755) 2064, (1801) 3103, (1831) 5177, (1851) 6425, (1861) 5775, (1871) 6233, (1881) 6555, (1891) 7126.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Belchester, an estate, with a mansion, in the parish of Eccles, Berwickshire, 5 miles NW of Coldstream. Its owner holds 484 acres in the shire, valued at £1146 per annum.

Beld Craig, a romantic dell in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Moffat town. It takes its name from a magnificent overhanging rock; and it is traversed by a brook which makes a curious cataract.

Belhaven, a coast village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire. The village stands at the SE corner of Belhaven Bay, 1 mile W by S of Dunbar, and is included in the parliamentary burgh. With splendid sands and numerous handsome villas, it is the watering-place of Dunbar townsfolk; at it are an Established church (stipend £175), a now neglected sulphurous spring, and a public school, with accommodation for 122 children, now closed, while near it are the remains of an ancient British cemetery. It gives a title in the Scottish peerage to James Hamilton, ninth Baron Belhaven and Stenton, a title created in 1647, and dormant from 1868 to 1875. Pop. of village (1871) 369, (1881) 427, (1891) 350. Pop. of *q. s.* parish, in the presbytery of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, (1871) 1271, (1881) 1344, (1891) 1193.

Belhelvie, a post office hamlet and a coast parish of E Aberdeenshire. The hamlet lies towards the middle of the parish, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of New Machar station, and 8 miles N of its post-town, Aberdeen.

The parish is bounded N by Foveran, E by the German Ocean, S by Old Machar, W by New Machar and Udney. It has an extreme length from N to S of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a

breadth from E to W of from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and a land area of 12,184 acres. The coast, for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is all a beach of fine sand, backed by low bent-clad sandhills, beyond which lies a narrow alluvial belt of greensward, so nearly level that in 1817 the Ordnance Surveyors chose it for measuring their base-line of 5 miles 100 feet, the southern extremity of that line being 168 and the northern 120 feet above the sea. Further inland the surface is very undulating, and rises westward to 191 feet near Wester Hatton, 255 near the hamlet, 321 at Moss-side, 245 at Hill of Ardo, 455 at Overhill, and 548 at Beauty Hill, whose summit, however, lies just outside the bounds. Seven burns flow eastward to the sea, the Newtyle and Blackdog on the northern and southern boundaries, with the Menie, Orrock, Hopeshill, Eggie, and Pottertown between; and some of the numerous springs are strong chalybeates, others impregnated with sulphuret of iron. A dyke of trap, from 4 to 6 furlongs broad, starts from the Blackdog's mouth to run north-westward through the entire parish, and at one point is flanked by serpentine. Granite is almost the only rock SW of this dyke, but does not occur to the NE, where peat-moss underlies the sandy links. At least one-half of the arable lands of S and W has been reclaimed from moss or moor within the past 60 years; the loams and clays of the central, northern, and eastern divisions have been longer cultivated, and are much more fertile. Plantations of larch and Scotch firs, with clumps of hardwood trees, cover a considerable area, but all are stunted by their eastward exposure. The Hare Cairn is sole survivor out of several tumuli, stone circles, and suchlike prehistoric monuments; but a gold torc armlet or neck-ring, discovered in this parish, has found a resting-place in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, and is figured on p. 105 of its catalogue. The chief mansions are Menie House in the NE, Balmedie House (W. H. Lumsden) in the E, and Belhelvie Lodge (Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Burnett Lumsden) near the hamlet; while 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from £20 to £50. Belhelvie is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; its minister's income is £179. The new parish church, at Drumhead, 1 mile NE of the hamlet, was erected in 1878 at a cost of £3150. A handsome Gothic structure of grey granite, it is seated for 540, and is surmounted by a belfry, which rises to 70 feet. Its predecessor stood $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile further NNE, and, partly dating from pre-Reformation days, is now represented only by the W gable, a Caroline monument to one of the Inneses of Blairton, and a beautiful kirkyard. There are also a Free church (1843) at Pottertown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of the hamlet, and a U.P. church (1791) at Shiels, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW. The public schools of Balmedie (in the E), Craigie (NW), Menie (NE), and Wester Hatton (SE), with respective accommodation for 133, 80, 80, and 80 children, had in 1891 an average attendance of 98, 49, 47, and 38, and grants of £71, 7s., £41, 18s., £41, 2s. 6d., and £31, 7s. Valuation £13,622, 8s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 1428, (1841) 1594, (1871) 1833, (1881) 1850, (1891) 1613.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Belivat. See ARDCLACH.

Bella, a rivulet of E Ayrshire, rising near the meeting point with Lanark and Dumfries shires, running about 8 miles westward to a confluence with Glenmore Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Cumnock, and there combining with Glenmore Water to form the river Lugar.

Belladrum, an estate in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire. Its mansion, 4 miles S by W of Beauly, is a splendid modern edifice, and has, connected with it, a farm-stead in a style of architecture corresponding with its own. It is the seat of Arch. Wm. Merry, Esq. (b. 1851; suc. 1877), owner of 5466 acres in the shire, valued at £1976 per annum.

Bellahouston, a *quoad sacra* parish in Govan parish, Lanarkshire, on the north-western verge of the county, to the south-west of Glasgow, to which the district was annexed in 1891. It was constituted in 1869, and it had in 1891 a population of 8376. It contains Bellahouston House, a large number of villas, and Bellahous-

ton farm; and it has a coal-pit, $19\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms deep, yielding high-priced cannel coal. It is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

Bellanoch, a village, with a public school, in North KNAPDALE parish, Argyllshire, near the W end of the Crinan Canal. It has a post office under Lochgilphead, with money order and savings bank departments.

Bell-Craig. See BELD CRAIG.

Belleville. See ALVIE.

Bellfield, a suburban village on the N border of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, immediately N of St Ninians town, in the southern outskirts of Stirling.

Bellfield, a hamlet in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, in the eastern vicinity of Strathmiglo village.

Bellfield, the name of two estates, each with a mansion, in Cupar parish, Fife, and in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire.

Bellfield, an estate, with a mansion, on the NW border of Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire.

Bellie, a parish formerly partly in Elginshire and partly in Banffshire, but transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 wholly and for all purposes to the county of Elgin. In its SW section it contains the town of Fochabers, 3 miles E by N of Fochabers station in Speymouth parish, this being $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Elgin, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ N by W of Orton Junction. In it are also the villages of Auchenhalrig, 3 miles NNE of Fochabers, Upper and Nether Dallachy and Bogmuir, 3, 4, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by E; Tynet, at the mouth of the Spey, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles N; and Enzie, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE. Bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Rathven and Keith, S by Keith and Boharm, and W by Speymouth and Urquhart, it has an extreme length from N to S of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a breadth from E to W of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a land area of 12,927 acres. The SPEY, through a network of channels, flows 6 miles along all the western, and the Burn of Tynet $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the eastern border, while the Burn of Fochabers runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward through the S of the parish, and falls into the Spey at Fochabers. The coastline, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is raised only 15 and 22 feet above sea-level; and the surface is low for 2 miles inland, as also along the strath of the Spey, which has wandered some 2 miles westward from its original mouth; but it rises S and E to 109 feet near Upper Dallachy, 158 near Auchenhalrig, 210 at Ordiga, 657 at Braes Cairn, 866 at Whiteash Hill, 401 at Ordiequish Hill, 624 on Douglas-shiel Moss, and 819 on Thief's Hill, which culminates just within the Boharm boundary. Prevailing rocks are a dark red sandstone and a conglomerate of the Devonian formation, the former of which has been quarried for building, whilst a plentiful *débris* of both in loose decomposed strata has been much used for roads and garden walks. The soil of the low lands, though light and sandy, is fairly productive, but that along all the coast to the breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile is utterly barren, and that of the SE uplands mainly moorish, about a third of the whole area being arable, a third under wood, an eighteenth pasture, and the rest mostly moor. The antiquities include a stone circle at Cowiemuir, an artificial 'Court Hillock,' some tumuli, and a military work, once thought to be Danish, and next identified with Ptolemy's *Tuessis*, which Skene, however, places in Boharm parish; to these must be added the Bog-of-Gight portions of GORDON CASTLE. On April 12, 1746, four days before the battle of Culloden, part of Cumberland's army forded the Spey above the old church of St Ninian, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Fochabers. Anciently held by Urquhart Priory, this was the parish church till 1797, when it was translated to the town, where are also Free, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches and Milne's Free School. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is chief proprietor, but one other holds an annual value of between £100 and £500. Bellie is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray, its minister's income being £216; but a south-eastern portion of the civil parish is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of ENZIE. A public school at Bogmuir, with accommodation for 203 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 122, and a grant of £128, 6s. 6d. Pop. of civil parish (1791) 1919, (1841) 2433, (1861) 2292, (1871) 2317, (1881) 2370, (1891) 2210;

of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 2013, (1881) 2047, (1891) 1914.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 95, 1876.

Bell Rock or Inchcape, a reef surmounted by a lighthouse in the German Ocean, off the coast of Forfarshire, 11½ miles SE of Arbroath, and 17 ENE of St Andrews. The reef lies in the direct track of navigation to vessels entering either the Firth of Forth or the Firth of Tay; and, prior to the erection of the lighthouse, was regarded by mariners as the most dangerous spot on the eastern coast of Scotland. It consists of red sandstone; measures about 2000 feet in length; lies all, at high water of spring tides, under a minimum depth of 12 feet of water; and to the extent of about 427 feet by 230, is uncovered at spring tide ebbs to a height of about 4 feet. The lighthouse on it was erected, in 1808-11, at a cost of £61,331; has a circular form, of similar structure and on similar principle to the late Eddystone Lighthouse; consists of granite in the basement and the exterior casing, of sandstone in the interior work; and has a diameter of 42 feet at the base and of 15 under the cornice, the outline being an elliptical curve. It rises to a total height of 120 feet, including 15 in cast-iron octagonal framework; has a revolving light, showing alternately red and white every minute, and visible at the distance of 15½ nautical miles; and in thick weather a bell sounds every half-minute, and a charge of cotton powder is fired every ten minutes. The name Bell Rock, however, refers to an old tradition, made popular by Southey's ballad of *The Inchcape Rock*. This tells how the pious Abbot of Aberbrothock here fixed a bell upon a tree or timber, which, ringing continually by the motion of the sea, warned sailors of their peril; how Sir Ralph the Rover wantonly cut the bell away; and how a year after he perished on the rock himself, with ship and goods, in the righteous judgment of God. See Dr Wm. Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Forfarshire*, and the *Life of Robert Stevenson*, by his son, David Stevenson.

Bellshill, a mining town of Bothwell parish, N Lanarkshire, 9 miles by road ESE of Glasgow, 3½ S of Coatbridge, and 4 N by E of Hamilton, with stations on the Uddingston and Holytown branch of the Caledonian, and on the Glasgow, Coatbridge, and Hamilton branch of the North British. It consists chiefly of one main street fully 1½ mile in length, and derives its chief support from ironworks and collieries. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, gasworks, branches of the Bank of Scotland and Clydesdale Bank, and Established (1876), Free (1874), U.P., and Evangelical Union churches. In 1878 it was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish, in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Two schools, Bellshill and West End, had (1891) respective accommodation for 644 and 261 children, an average attendance of 439 and 219, and grants of £432, 14s. 6d., and £191, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1891) 3330; of *q. s.* parish, 4294.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Bellsquarry, a post-office village, with a public school, in Midcalder parish, Edinburghshire, 2½ miles SW of Midcalder.

Bellycloan, a hamlet in Madderty parish, Perthshire, 6 miles E of Crieff.

Belmaduthy, an estate and seat of Colonel Burton Mackenzie, in Kilmuir-Wester parish, Ross-shire.

Belmeanach, a bay in Portree parish, E side of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Belmont, a mansion in Meikle parish, Perthshire, ¾ mile S of Meikle village. A large, elegant, modern edifice adjoined to an old tower, it stands on a gentle eminence about 200 feet above sea-level; and is a seat of the Right Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Esq., owner of 1940 acres in the shire, valued at £4214 per annum. Its park contains a tumulus and a block of granite which are popularly associated with the history of Macbeth.

Belmont, a handsome mansion in Unst island, Shetland, in the vicinity of Nyeasound village.

Belnaboth, an ancient chapelry in Towie parish, Aberdeenshire. Ruins of its chapel still exist.

Belnagok, a heathy lill, rising 560 feet above sea-level, in the N of Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire.

Belnahua. See BALNAHUAIGH.

Belrinnis. See BEN RINNES.

Belses, a village in the W of Ancrum parish, Roxburghshire, adjacent to the Waverley branch of the North British railway, 7¾ miles NNE of Hawick. A station on the railway here serves for Ancrum village and Lilliesleaf, and a sandstone quarry is in the neighbourhood.

Belston, an estate in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire. It originally formed part of the barony of Mauldslee; and it passed to successively the Livingstones, the Lindsays, the Maxwells, and Lord Douglas. It contains coal and ironstone.

Belton, an ancient parish, now incorporated with Dunbar, in Haddingtonshire. It lies along Beltonford Water to Belhaven Bay. Originally a chapelry, bearing the name of Heatherwick, it was constituted a parish subsequent to the erection of Dunbar church into a collegiate establishment, and it was re-annexed to Dunbar, at the cessation of the collegiate charge in 1560. Belton and Heatherwick are estates in it; and Belton House, the mansion on Belton estate, stands in a beautiful winding glen, embosomed among stately trees, 2¾ miles SW of Dunbar town.

Beltonford, a rivulet of Haddingtonshire. It rises on the Lammernuir Hills at the E side of Garvald parish, runs about 8 miles north-north-eastward to the sea at Belhaven Bay; traverses some of the most beautiful scenery in the county; is adorned, over more than one-half of its entire course, with the parks of Munraw, Overfield, Whittingham, Beil, and Belton; and has, on its left bank, 2¼ miles SW of Dunbar, a hamlet of Beltonford, with paper-mills, and a railway station, but for goods only.

Beltrees, a hamlet in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, 1½ mile E by S of Lochwinnoch town.

Belty, a rivulet of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. It rises in the N corner of Kincardine-O'Neil parish; runs southward through the centre of that parish; passes into Banchory-Ternan parish; falls into the Dee at a point 2½ miles W of Banchory; and has a total course of about 8½ miles. It includes, within its valley, the greater part of the low arable lands of Kincardine-O'Neil. It has occasionally done great damage to these lands in times of freshet; and, in the year 1829, it swept away two stone bridges and materially injured three more.

Belwood, a modern mansion in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile N by W of Penicuik.

Belwood, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinnoul parish, Perthshire. The mansion is modern, and occupies a very striking position on the face of Kinnoul Hill, fronting Perth.

Bemersyde, a hamlet, a mansion, and an estate in Merton parish, Berwickshire. The hamlet lies 1¼ mile N by E of Dryburgh Abbey, and 2½ NE of St Boswells. The mansion, to the SW of the hamlet, and near the left bank of the Tweed, is an old baronial pile, built in conformity to an Act of Parliament of 1535, 'for bigging of strengthis on the Bordouris;' and has always been the seat of the Haig family, one of the most ancient in the S of Scotland, its present owner being Lieut.-Col. Arthur Balfour Haig (b. 1840; suc. 1878), owner of 1357 acres in the shire, valued at £2010 per annum. The Haigs, or De Hagas, of Norman origin, possessed the lands of Bemersyde as early as the 12th century; and, till a recent period, they always held them in a line of direct descent, thus verifying the prophecy, ascribed to True Thomas of Ercildoun:—

'Tide, tide, whate'er betide,
There's aye be Haigs of Bemersyde.'

The crest (540 feet) of a public road over Bemersyde Hill commands a view of the valley of the Tweed from Abbotsoford down to the Cheviots; here Scott would always rein up his horse, and here by some accident his hearse was brought for several minutes to a standstill. This view was pronounced by Elihu Burritt, the learned American blacksmith, to be, with exception of that from Stirling Castle, the most magnificent he ever saw in

Scotland, 'so truly beautiful as to be beyond description.' On the estate is a mighty Spanish chestnut, only 50 feet high, but girthing 27½ feet at the base. See Jn. Russell's *Hays of Bemersyde* (Edinb. 1881).

Ben A'an. See BEN AVON and TROSSACHS.

Ben-a-Bhragie, a mountain in Golspie parish, SW Sutherland, 1¼ mile WNW of Golspie church. It consists of Old Red sandstone and breccia, and rises 1256 feet above sea-level. It is crowned by a colossal statue, designed by Chantrey, of the first Duke of Sutherland (d. 1833).

Ben-a-Bhuiridh (Gael. 'mountain of roaring'), a summit in the SE of Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, 2936 feet high, and 2¾ miles ESE of the top of Ben Cruachan, of which huge mountain it is virtually a shoulder.

Benabour (Gael. *beinn-a-bhuird*, 'flat or table mountain'), one of the Cairngorms, in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, to the N of the upper glen of Quoich Water, and 7 miles NW of Castleton of Braemar. A broad-backed granite ridge, abounding in beautiful rock crystals, it has two summits 1½ mile apart, the southern being 3860, and the northern (upon the Banffshire boundary) 3924, feet above the level of the sea. The latter, from a perfectly flat top, commands a magnificent view, and was ascended by the Queen and the Prince Consort, 6 Sept. 1850. See pp. 87, 88, of the *Queen's Journal*.

Ben-a-Chaisteil, a mountain (2897 feet) on the mutual border of Perth and Argyll shires, 4½ miles NNE of Tyndrum station.

Ben Achallader, a mountain (3399 feet) on the mutual border of Perth and Argyll shires, 2½ miles E of Loch Tulla.

Benachally, a mountain on the mutual border of Clunie and Caputh parishes, Perthshire, 7½ miles WNW of Blairgowrie. It rises to a height of 1594 feet above sea-level, and commands a splendid view of Stormont, Strathmore, the inland side of the Sidlaws and the Ochils, and a vast extent of the Grampians, together with dim glimpses of the Pentlands and the Lammermuira. On its north-eastern side, at an elevation of some 950 feet, is a triangular loch, 7 furlongs long and 3½ wide; and in its eastern face is a large cavern, 'The Drop,' so called from the continual dropping of water from the roof.

Benachaolis. See JURA.

Benachie. See BENNOCHIE.

Ben-a-Chleibh, a summit on the mutual border of Perth and Argyll shires, 3008 feet high, and 1 mile WSW of BENLOY, of which it forms a shoulder.

Ben a' Choin, a mountain (2524 feet) on the mutual border of Dumfries and Perth shires, 1¼ mile E of Loch Lomond, and 2¾ NNE of Invernaid.

Ben-a-Chroin, a mountain (3101 feet) on the mutual border of Killin and Balquhider parishes, W Perthshire, 5½ miles W by S of the head of Loch Voil.

Ben Aigan, a mountain in the SW of Boharm parish, Banffshire, 1544 feet high, and 2¼ miles E by S of Rothies village on the left and opposite side of the Spey.

Ben Alder or **Ben Auler,** a broad wild range of the central Grampians, on the southern border of Laggan parish, S Inverness-shire, extending between Loch Laggan and Loch Ericht. It presents grandly picturesque features, and culminates at an altitude of 3757 feet above sea-level, 2¼ miles W of Loch Ericht. Near Benalder Lodge, at its southern base, is a remarkable cave, in which Prince Charles Edward lay concealed in September 1746. Benalder deer-forest belongs to Sir John Ramsden, Bart. of ARDVEIKIE.

Ben Alisky, a mountain (1142 feet) in the S of Halkirk parish, Caithness, 12 miles NNW of Berriedale.

Benalligin, a mountain in Applecross parish, Ross-shire, flanking the north-eastern shore of Loch Torridon, 6 miles N by E of Shieldag, and rising 3232 feet above the sea.

Benan (Gael. *beinn-n'an*, 'mountain of the river'), a hill in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile S of Straiton village. Its altitude is 929 feet.

Benan, a headland in the S of Arran, Buteshire, 2½

miles W of Pladda island. It terminates the lofty basaltic range of the Struey Rocks; is a massive cuneiform protrusion, narrowing downward; and consists of various kinds of trap rock, irregularly intermingled.

Ben-an-Armuinn, a mountain in the NW angle of Clyne parish, Sutherland, overhanging the SE shore of Loch Coir 'an Fhearna, 21 miles WNW of Helmsdale. Its highest summits are Craig Mhor (2338 feet above sea-level) and, 3½ miles to the NW, Craig nah-Iolaire (2278 feet).

Ben-an-Lochain, a mountain in Lochgoilhead parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, overhanging Glen Kinglas, and culminating 4¾ miles N by E of the head of Loch Goil, at 2955 feet above sea-level. It takes its name from Loch Restil, a tarn on its eastern slope, 4 furlongs long by 1 wide, and abounding in small trout.

Benanoir. See JURA.

Ben-an-Tuirc (Gael. 'mountain of the wild boar'), a mountain on the mutual border of Saddel and Killeen parishes, Kintyre, Argyllshire, 10 miles N by E of Campbelltown. It rises to an altitude of 1491 feet above sea-level.

Benarmin. See BEN-AN-ARMUINN.

Ben Arthur or **The Cobbler,** a mountain on the NE border of Cowal, Argyllshire, 2¾ miles WNW of Arrochar village. Flanking the northern side of the mouth of Glencroe, it overhangs the head of Loch Long, and figures grandly through vistas and gaps of the neighbouring mountains. With an altitude of 2891 feet above sea-level, it presents a shattered peaky crest, rising in bold relief against the sky; and, as seen from the E, shows a sharp fantastic outline, fancied to resemble that of a shoemaker at work. It is both difficult and dangerous of ascent, being often enveloped in mists or clouds; but when scaled by a daring mountaineer on a clear day, it rewards him for his toil by one of the most extraordinary prospects to be anywhere seen in Britain, over a vast bewildering expanse of mountains, glens, and lakes.

Benarty, a flat-topped hill on the mutual border of Ballingry parish, Fife, and Cleish and Portnoak parishes, Kinross-shire. It culminates 1 mile S of the southern shore of Loch Leven, at 1167 feet above sea-level. An ancient camp crowns its south-western shoulder; and Benarty House, within Ballingry parish, stands at its southern base.

Ben Attow (Gael. *beinn fhada*), a mountain on the mutual border of Ross and Inverness shires, separating the head of Stratallairic from Glenshiel, 5½ miles E of salt-water Loch Duich. Forming part of the backbone of Scotland, it rises 3383 feet above sea-level (not 4000 as commonly said), and by BEALACH Pass is parted from Scur na Cairan (3771 feet).

Ben Auler. See BEN ALDER.

Benaveallich, a mountain on the mutual border of Loth and Kildonan parishes, E Sutherland, 5½ miles W of Helmsdale, and 1940 feet high above sea-level.

Benavere or **Beinn-a-Bheithir,** a mountain on the ARDSHIEL estate in the N of Appin, Argyllshire, culminating in Sgorr Dhearg, 2 miles SW of Ballachulish village, and 3682 feet above the level of the neighbouring Lochs Leven and Linnhe.

Ben Avon, a mountain on the mutual border of Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, and Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire, 7 miles N by W of Castleton of Braemar. It flanks the upper part of Glenavon; adjoins Benabour, one of the Cairngorm group of the Grampians; and has an altitude of 3843 feet above sea-level.

Ben Ban, a lofty hill in the N of Kilmartin parish, Argyllshire, near the head or south-western extremity of Loch Awe. It commands a splendid view of the basin and screens of Loch Awe, and of the basin of Loch Fyne and the Firth of Clyde to Cowal, Arran, Kintyre, and Ayrshire.

Benbecula (Gael. *beinn-na-faoghail*, 'mountain of the fords'), an island of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It lies between the islands of North and South Uist, being separated from the former by a sound 3½ miles broad, containing a number of small islands and islets, from the latter by a channel ½ mile broad in the

narrowest part, and dry at low water. It has a somewhat circular outline, about 8 miles in diameter. Its shores are indented with almost innumerable baylets and headlands; its general surface is low flat land, torn into shreds by intersections of the sea, and by a multitude of inland lakelets; and its soil is so sandy and barren as to yield but a very scanty sustenance to the inhabitants. 'The sea here,' says Dr Macculloch, 'is all islands, and the land all lakes. That which is not rock is sand; that which is not mud is bog; that which is not bog is lake; that which is not lake is sea; and the whole is a labyrinth of islands, peninsulas, promontories, bays, and channels.' Yet, though little better than a patch of wilderness, half swamped in ocean, Benbecula was an ancient property of the chiefs of Clanranald, had once a nunnery, and still has remains of an old haronial castle. Much land, since about the year 1830, has been reclaimed from a state of moss; and great attention is given to the raising of live stock and to fishing. A missionary of the royal bounty has a church on the island; where also is a Roman Catholic church (1884; 400 sittings). Mrs Gordon's Female Industrial School, with accommodation for 218 children, has an average attendance of about 80. Pop. (1841) 2107, (1861) 1485, (1871) 1563, (1881) 1661, (1891) 1534; of registration district (1871) 1651, (1881) 1781, (1891) 1659.

Benbeoch, a summit in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, 1521 feet high, and 1½ mile NE of the village.

Ben Bheog, a mountain in Strachur parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, flanking the western shore of the upper waters of Loch Eck, and culminating exactly opposite Whistlefield inn at 2029 feet above sea-level.

Ben Bheula, a mountain on the mutual border of Strachur and Lochgoilhead parishes, Cowal, Argyllshire, culminating 2 miles NE of the head of Loch Eck, at 2557 feet above sea-level.

Benbhraggie. See BEN-A-BHRAGIE.

Benblath, a mountain summit in Strath parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It is associated with Beilig and Marsco summits, and it and they soar in fantastic outline, and vie in romantic grandeur with the neighbouring pinnacles of Cuchullin.

Benbord. See BENABOURD.

Benbrack, a summit in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, 1621 feet high, and 3 miles E of the village.

Ben Breac, a summit (946 feet) on the W coast of Ross-shire, between Loch Ewe and Gair Loch.

Benbreck, a quondam residence of an ancient branch of the noble family of Galloway, in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is now a fragmentary ruin.

Benbui (Gael. *beinn bhuidhe*, 'yellow mountain'), a mountain in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, 9½ miles NE of Inverary town. It rises to an altitude of 3106 feet above sea-level, and makes a grand figure in the scenery around the head of Loch Fyne. In Benbui farm at its south-western base, and at the confluence of Brannie Burn with the Shira, Roh Roy Macgregor lodged for some time at the cost of the Duke of Montrose.

Ben Buy, a mountain in the SE of Mull island, Argyllshire, overhanging the head of Loch Buy. It has an altitude of 2352 feet above sea-level.

Ben Cailleach, a mountain (2396 feet) on the SE seaboard of Skye, Inverness-shire, adjacent to Kyle-Rhea strait, and nearly opposite the mouth of Loch Alsh.

Bencairn or **Bengairn**, a heathy mountain in the N of Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 miles S by E of Castle-Douglas. It rises to an altitude of 1280 feet above sea-level; is surmounted by a very ancient cairn; and presents a bold and picturesque appearance, commanding an extensive and magnificent view over the waters of the Solway Firth.

Benchat, a mountain in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, one of the Athole Grampians, rising 2942 feet above sea-level.

Benchaorach (Gael. 'mountain of the sheep'), a summit in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, 2½ miles E of the head of Loch Etive, and 2848 feet high above sea-level.

Benchaorach, a mountain on the mutual border of

Luss and Row parishes, Dumhartonshire, 4½ miles W by S of Luss village. It has an altitude of 2338 feet above sea-level.

Ben Chapull, a mountain in Kilninver parish, Argyllshire, 8½ miles SE of Oban. Rising 1684 feet above sea-level, it towers above all the neighbouring hills, and commands an extensive view to the W and the N. Its name signifies 'mare's mountain.'

Benchill, an estate in Redgorton parish, Perthshire. It belonged to the Gowrie family, who generally were provosts of Perth. Forfeited to the Crown after the Gowrie conspiracy, it passed to the Arnots, who also long were provosts of Perth, and from them to the noble family of Nairn; and, with the exception of Nether Benchill, it was again forfeited to the Crown after the rebellion of 1745.

Benchinnan, the section of the Grampian Mountains within Forfarshire. Extending about 24 miles from NE to SW, and from 9 to 15 in the opposite direction, it is divided from Aberdeenshire and Perthshire by a lofty line of watershed, so as to have a general declivity toward the SE; and it possesses comparative continuity or compactness, yet is cloven by North Glenesk, Glen Cotimet, South Glenesk, Glenprosen, Glenisla, and a number of lesser glens. Along some of the glens it exhibits bold and terrific precipices, but in general consists of tame rounded masses, mostly covered with stunted heath, or with a thin coat of moorish soil; and, as seen from the seaboard of the county, it forms a magnificent background to a rich expanse of lowland scenery, and forms a picturesque sky-line along the horizon.

Benchochail or **Beinn a' Chochuill**, a mountain on the mutual border of Ardchattan and Glenorchy parishes, Argyllshire, 3¼ miles NE of the summit of Ben Cruachan. Rising to a height of 3215 feet above sea-level, it would anywhere else seem massive and lofty, but by the side of its gigantic neighbour, it is dwarfed into a hill of moderate size.

Ben Chonzie, a mountain of Perthshire, culminating at 3048 feet above sea-level, exactly on the meeting-point of Comrie, Monzievairst, Monzie, and Killin parishes, 1½ mile S of the upper waters of the Almond, and 5½ miles N of Comrie village. Its name signifies 'the mossy mountain,' and alludes to a tract of about 40 acres of whitish moss on its summit.

Ben Clachan, a mountain in Applecross parish, Ross-shire, on the seaboard opposite the northern extremity of Raasay island. Its height is 2028 feet above the sea.

Benclench, a mountain on the mutual border of Tili-coultry parish, Clackmannanshire, and Alva parish, Stirlingshire. The loftiest of the Ochils, it rises to a height of 2363 feet above sea-level, overhanging the head of the romantic Glen of Alva; and it commands one of the widest and most brilliant views in Scotland.

Benclibrick or **Beinn Cleith-brid** (Gael. 'strong, spotted mountain'), a mountain in the S of Farr parish, central Sutherland, between Loch Naver and Loch Coir'an Fhearna. The conical Meall an Eòin, its highest point, 3 miles SSE of the head of Loch Naver, rises to an altitude of 3154 feet above sea-level, and commands a striking prospect from the German Ocean to the Atlantic, and from the Ross mountains to Orkney. A cavern in it, at Carnavaddy, was the retreat of a notable outlaw in last century, who made great havoc among the deer and cattle of the surrounding country.

Bencoinachan or **Benorach**, a mountain 2338 feet high, on the mutual border of Row and Luss parishes, Dumbartonshire, culminating 4½ miles W by S of Luss village, and separating the head-streams of Luss and Fruin Waters.

Ben Creachan, a mountain close to the mutual border of Perth and Argyll shires, 4 miles E of the head of Loch Tulla. One of the grandest of the Central Grampians, it rises 3540 feet above sea-level.

Bencroghan, the principal summit of a hill-range nearly through the middle, and almost from end to end, of North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It has an altitude of about 1500 feet above sea-level.

Ben Cruachan (Gael. 'cone-shaped mountain'), a moun-

tain in **Lorn**, Argyllshire. It fills all the space between Loch Awe and the upper reach of Loch Etive; measures fully 20 miles in circuit round the base, and rises to an altitude of 3689 feet above sea-level. It flanks the entire extent of the lower or outspread part of Loch Awe; soars, in magnificent mass, to the sky-line of all the view down Loch Awe basin; and is subtended on the NE by vast mountain ranges extending to Glencoe. It ascends steeply on the N, so as to be fully seen at near points from base to summit; but it ascends gradually, or somewhat gently, on the S and the W, and can be climbed, on these sides, with considerable ease. Its lower parts are extensively covered with natural wood, its upper parts are bare and tumulated; and its summit is split into two steep or spire-like cones. The view from it is wide, diversified, and very gorgeous, little if at all inferior to that from Ben Lavers, and excelled in Scotland by no other unless it be from Ben Lomond. Reddish granite, of porphyritic appearance, forms its main rock; clay slate, with veins of quartz, occurs near its base; and sea-shells have been found on its very summit.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Ben Damhain, a mountain in the NW corner of Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, contiguous to the meeting-point with Perthshire and Argyllshire. It has an altitude of 2242 feet above sea-level.

Bendeanavaig (Gael. 'hill of defence'), a mountain in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, to the S of Portree harbour. It rises to a height of 1348 feet; like the neighbouring monarch-mountain of Ait-Suidhe-Thuin, is capped with a green hillock; and has so remarkable a form as to be a sure landmark to mariners. In its seaward bases are tide-washed caverns, where sea-fowl and wild pigeons build; and, athwart steep declivities overhanging the sea, are numerous conical rocks, green or heathy on their tops, and interspersed with ravines and pastoral hollows.

Ben Dearg or **Dearig** (Gael. 'red mountain'), a mountain in the E of Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of the head of Loch Broom. It overhangs the N side of a fine wooded glen, leading down to the head of Loch Broom, and it rises to an altitude of 3547 feet above sea-level. Its chief rock is gneiss, with veins of granite and beds of quartz rock.

Ben Dearg, a Grampian summit in the N of Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, culminating $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Blair Athole village, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S of the Inverness-shire border, at 3304 feet above sea-level. It flanks the E side of the upper part of Glenbruar, and is the most remarkable of the numerous mountains of Blair Athole, taking its name from a vein of red stone, said to be a kind of granite.

Ben-derg-veg and **Ben-derg-vore**, two summits on or near the NE border of Eddrachillis parish, NW Sutherland, respectively $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Cape Wrath, and 1391 and 1528 feet high.

Bendhu or **Bendubh**, a mountain 2108 feet high, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, culminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Luss village.

Bendochy, a parish of E Perthshire, that, with a total area of 9529 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, formerly consisted of three separate sections, parted from one another by intervals 2 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide—Bendochy proper, or the south-eastern section, the Drimmie or middle section, and the Persie or north-western section. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred the Persie section (containing 2999 acres) to the parish of Kirkmichael, and the Drimmie section (containing 904 acres) to the parish of Blairgowrie, but took from Blairgowrie parish one of its detached portions (1742 acres) and Parkhead estate, and placed them in Bendochy parish. The reconstituted parish of Bendochy is bounded NE by Alyth, SE and S by Coupar-Angus, W by Blairgowrie and Rattray, with the added or Creuchies portion of Blairgowrie parish on the NW. It has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a breadth from E to W of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The ISLA, here a deep and sluggish river, 75 yards wide below the church, where it is spanned by a five-arched bridge (1766), winds 7 miles south-west-

ward, roughly tracing all the Meikle and Coupar-Angus boundary; and its affluent, the Burn of Alyth, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile marks the north-eastern border. The Ardle and the Black Water (for 8 miles of its upper reaches known as the Shee) unite near Stroue House to form the 'ireful' ERICHT, a stream that runs $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile through Bendochy, falling there into the Isla, a river which abounds with small trout. Here Bendochy, belonging to STRATHMORE, is low and relatively level, declining to 100 and nowhere exceeding 229 feet above sea-level; but it rises gradually northwards to 397 feet near Pitfield, and to 918 feet in the Hill of St Fink, thence again sinking north-eastwards to 500 feet along the Burn of Alyth. Devonian rocks predominate in Bendochy, where are several sandstone quarries; the soil is alluvial on the best arable lands, and elsewhere ranges from strong loam to thin moorish earth. Principal Playfair of St Andrews was a native. Mansions are Hill of Couttie, Isla Bank, Wester Bendochy, Mudhall, and St Fink. The Drimmie or middle section, that transferred to the parish of Blairgowrie, is about 2 miles long from N to S by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, has a northward ascent from less than 500 feet to over 900, and contains the mansion of Rannagulzeon House. The Persie or north-western section, that transferred to the parish of Kirkmichael, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long from N to S, by from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to about 2 miles broad, has an ascent from 595 feet at Strone House to 1131 at Monks Cally, 1097 near Paterlach, 1000 at Craighead, and 1458 at Knock of Balmyle, culminating just beyond the NW angle, and for mansions has Strone House and Cally. Plutonic rocks predominate in the Persie section, where fuller's earth and clay-slate have been worked. For church, school, and registration purposes, the two north-western sections are included in the *quoad sacra* parish of PERSIE; and Bendochy proper constitutes another *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Meikle and synod of Angus and Mearns, its minister's income being £257. The ancient church (repaired 1803; 330 sittings) stands 2 miles N of the post-town, Coupar-Angus; and 1 mile further N is a public school, which, with accommodation for 75 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 29 and a grant of £39, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1892) £8919, 11s. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 499, (1891) 478; of civil parish (1881) 715, (1891) 668.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Ben Donich, a mountain in Lochgoilhead parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, culminating $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of the head of Loch Goil, at 2774 feet above sea-level.

Ben Doran or **Doireann** (Gael. 'stormy mountain'), a mountain in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, near the eastern border of the county, 3 miles SE of the efflux of the Orchy river from Loch Tulla. It rises to an altitude of 3523 feet above sea-level; and it has been rendered famous among Highlanders by the Gaelic muse of Duncan Ban M'Intyre.

Bendubh. See BENDHU.

Ben Ducteach, a mountain (1750 feet) at the meeting-point of Dumbarton, Perth, and Stirling shires, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by S of the head of Loch Lomond.

Beneaddan or **Ben Yadain**, a mountain in Morvern parish, Argyllshire. *Flanking the southern shore of Loch Sunart, it rises to an altitude of 1873 feet above sea-level; toward the summit is an excavated flight of steps, called Cenmanan Fhin or Fingal's Stair.

Beneagen. See BEN AIGAN.

Ben Eay, a mountain (3309 feet) in Gairloch parish, W Ross-shire, 5 miles S of Loch Maree.

Ben Eich, a mountain in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on the N side of Luss Water, 4 miles W by N of Luss village. It has an altitude of 2302 feet above sea-level.

Benein or **Am Binnein** (Gael. 'mountain of birds'), a mountain on the mutual border of Balquhider and Killin parishes, Perthshire, culminating $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of BENMORE, at 3827 feet above sea-level.

Ben Eoin, a mountain in the S of Sutherland, overhanging the N side of Strath Oykel, 17 miles WNW of Bonar-Bridge.

Benevachart, a mountain (3000 feet) on the mutual

border of Inverness and Ross shires, 10 miles W by S of Beaully.

Beneveian (Gael. *beinn a mheadhoin*, 'middle mountain'), a loch and a mountain of Glenaffric in Kiltarlity parish, NW Inverness-shire. An expansion of the river AFFRIC, the lake lies 22 miles SW of Beaully, and 6 of Glenaffric Hotel, at an altitude of some 700 feet; is 2½ miles long and from 1 to 3½ furlongs wide; receives the Fiadhach and 8 or 9 smaller streams and brooks; and opens at its head into Loch an Laghair (¾ × ¼ mile). It belongs to The Chisholm, who has boats upon its waters, which abound in trout, running 3 to the lb. The mountain culminates ¾ mile from the loch's north-western shore at 2003 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Ben Fhada. See BEN ATTOW and BENVEEDAN.

Benfile, a mountain in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, at the SE extremity of the southern sereen of Loch Maree. It has a stately base and a lofty altitude; it terminates in two sharp lofty peaks of snow-white quartz; and it makes a dazzling appearance under a play of sunshine.

Ben Fin, a mountain in the central part of Ross-shire, overhanging the S side of the head of Loch Fannich.

Ben Freiceadain, a steep rocky hill (700 feet) in Reay parish, Caithness, 8 miles SE of Reay village. It is crowned with an ancient fort nearly a mile in circumference.

Bengailan, a hill in Campbeltown parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire, 1¼ mile SSE of Campbeltown. Rising 1154 feet above sea-level, it commands a splendid panoramic view over Kintyre, the southern Hebrides, the north of Ireland, and the Firth of Clyde.

Bengairn. See BENCAIRN.

Bengall, a hamlet in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire, 3 miles SW of Lockerbie. It stands at the W base of two hills, separated from each other by a narrow morass, and crowned by respectively a Caledonian and a Roman camp; and from these two camps it takes its name, signifying 'the hill of the Gael.'

Bengharbhlagain. See BEN PHARLAGAIN.

Ben Ghulbhunn (Gael. 'mountain of the little beak'), a mountain (2641 feet) at the head of Glenshee, Kirk-michael parish, NE Perthshire, near the meeting-point with Forfar and Aberdeen shires. It is held by tradition to have been the scene of a hunting-match which proved fatal to Diarmid, one of the Fingalian heroes; and on itself, or on spots adjacent to it, are the alleged grave of Diarmid, the den of the wild boar which was hunted, a spring called Tober-nam-Fiann ('the fountain of the Fingalians'), and a small lake, Loch-an-Tuiric ('the boar's loch').

Benglass, a mountain in the N of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, overhanging the S side of Glendouglas, 1¼ mile W of Loch Lomond, and 3¼ NW of Luss village. It has a romantic outline, and rises 2149 feet above sea-level.

Benglo (Gael. *beinn a'ghlo*, 'the hazy mountain'), a mountain range in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, flanking the greater part of the south-eastern side of Glen Tilt, and culminating 8 miles NE of Blair Athole. It rises from a vast base to a group of five summits, the highest of which has an altitude of 3671 feet above sea-level.

Bengnuis, a central summit (2597 feet) of the mountains of Arran, abutting from the S end of the great middle northern range of Arran, overhanging the head of Glen Rosie on the E, flanking the middle part of Glen Iorsa on the W, and culminating about midway between the E coast N of Brodick and the W coast N of Dugarry. A wild burn, called Garavalt, drains all its E side, makes a fine cascade, traverses a granitic gorge, and plunges headlong into Glen Rosie.

Ben Goleach, a mountain of NW Ross-shire, between Loch Broom and Little Loch Broom, 5 miles W of Ullapool. It rises 2074 feet above the neighbouring sea.

Ben Griam Bheag and **Ben Griam Mhor** (Gael. 'small and large mountains of the sun'), two mountains in the N of Kildonan parish, E Sutherland, with summits (2½

miles asunder) 1903 and 1936 feet high above sea-level. The north eastern of the two, Ben Griam Bheag, extends into Reay parish, its summit rising just upon the border, 3½ miles WSW of Forsinard station.

Ben Gualann, a mountain on the mutual border of Drymen and Buchanan parishes, Stirlingshire, 3¼ miles NE of Loch Lomond at Balmaha. It has an altitude of 1514 feet above sea-level.

Ben Gulabin. See BEN GHULBHUINN.

Bengullion. See BENGAILLAN.

Benhar, a village in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, adjacent to the boundary with Lanarkshire, 1¼ mile NNW of Fauldhouse station. Benhar, joined with Harthill, forms a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Hamilton. A coalfield is adjaent, lying under an alluvial bed 7 fathoms and 3 feet thick, and containing a seam of coal 18 inches thick, and a seam of splint coal 3 feet 8 inches thick. Pop. (1891) 707; of *g. s.* par., 2801.

Benhee, a mountain on the south-eastern border of Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland, culminating 5 miles E by S of the head of Loch More, at an altitude of 2864 feet above sea-level.

Benheinish, a hill in Tiree island, Argyllshire. It is the highest ground in the island, and has an altitude of about 450 feet above sea-level.

Benhiand, a mountain summit in Ardnamurehan parish, Argyllshire. It is the highest ground in the range of hills traversing Ardnamurchan proper, and it has an altitude of 1729 feet above sea-level.

Benhiel, a mountain in the N of Sutherland, forming part of the grand alpine sereens of Loch Loyal.

Benholm, a coast parish of Kineardineshire, traversed by the Montrose and Bervie section of the North British railway, and containing the fishing village of JOHNSHAVEN, with postal, money order, savings bank, and telegraph office under Montrose, and with a station 9 miles NNE of Montrose and 4¼ SSE of Bervie. Bounded NW by Garvock, N and NE by Bervie, SE by the German Ocean, and SW by St Cyrus, it has an extreme length from N to S of 3¼ miles, a width from E to W of 3½ miles, and a land area of 4891 acres. The shore, about 1½ mile long, is low but rocky; has been the scene of many shipwrecks; and seems to be touched by a northward ocean current, the bodies of persons drowned in the Firth of Forth having been cast up here. Along it runs a former sea-bottom, 300 yards broad on an average and almost level with the sea, which, partly consisting of shingle but chiefly of sea sand mixed with pebbles or small boulders, has all, except at Johnshaven, been artificially covered with soil, and made either arable or pastoral, one portion of it having been thus reclaimed as late as 1863. Beyond, the ancient sea margin, steep in some places, in others sloping, is very distinctly marked; and thence the ground inland ascends unequally towards the NW. A chain of little heather-capped hills rise to 452, 495, and 415 feet on the SW border, and to 563 feet in the westernmost corner of the parish; on the Bervie boundary are Gourdon Hill (436 feet), Knox Hill (523), and Kenshot Hill (618). The rocks are Devonian and eruptive—sandstone, conglomerate, and trap; and wherever exposed, their surfaces are found to be grooved and striated by glacial action towards the SW by W. Sandstone is worked on the Brotherton and Benholm estates, and that on the former is the best building stone in the county. The soil for 1½ mile from the shore is early, productive, and well adapted for all sorts of crops; but in the upper district is later and less fertile, and much here that formerly was moor and waste has been reclaimed only within the last half century. Antiquities are an oblong beacon cairn on Gourdon Hill, Kenshot and Philla Cairns in the NW, and the square Tower of Benholm to the N of the church, supposed to have been founded early in the 15th century, and still entire, though uninhabited. A seat of the Keiths, Earls Marischal, this was the scene in 1623 of a theft by the fifth earl's widowed countess of money and jewels to a great amount (Chambers's *Dom. Ann.*, i. 530). Brotherton House, a fine mansion rebuilt in the Baronial stylo in 1866, stands near the shore a little above Johnshaven,

and is the seat of Hercules Scott, Esq., whose ancestors have held the estate for 200 years and more, and who himself is owner of 3912 acres in the shire of £5388 annual value. One other proprietor holds a yearly value of £500 and upwards, and 1 of from £50 to £100, while 5 hold each between £20 and £50. Benholm is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's income is £271. The parish church (1832; 768 sittings) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Johnshaven, and near it is a public school, with accommodation for 76 children, an average attendance (1891) of 62, and a grant of £49, 17s.; while at Johnshaven are an Established mission church, a Free church, a U.P. church, and another public school. Valuation (1891) £8912, 7s. 10d., including £1629 for the railway. Pop. (1891) 1552.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 57A, 66, 67, 1863-74.

Benhonzie. See BEN CHONZIE.

Ben Hope, a mountain near the eastern border of Durness parish, Sutherland, culminating $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of the head of Loch Hope at 3040 feet above sea-level. It has a rounded mass and imposing precipices, and, as seen from the W, it presents perhaps the most picturesque mountain outline in the kingdom. It consists chiefly of mica slate and quartzite.

Ben Horn or **Beinn nan Corn**, a mountain on the mutual border of Golspie and Clyne parishes, Sutherland, culminating $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Golspie village, at 1706 feet above sea-level, and consisting of Old Red sandstone and breccia.

Ben Hutig, a mountain in the NW of Tongue parish, Sutherland, extending to the coast, and culminating $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ceana Geal Mor or Whiten Head at 1340 feet above sea-level. Consisting chiefly of gneiss, it forms the commencement of a range about 10 miles long, which terminates suddenly in the huge and grand Ben Hope.

Ben Ime, a mountain on the mutual border of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich parishes, E Argyllshire, culminating $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Arrochar village at 3318 feet above sea-level.

Ben Inivaig. See BENDANAVAIG.

Beninturk. See BEN-AN-TUIRK.

Ben Killilan, a mountain (2466 feet) in Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, 7 miles N by E of the head of Loch Duich.

Benkitlan or **Ben Ceitlein**, a mountain in Ardehatten parish, Argyllshire, culminating in Stob Dubh (2397 feet above sea-level), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the left bank of the river Etive, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ballachulish.

Benklibriek. See BENCLIBRICK.

Ben Lair or **Larig**, a mountain (2817 feet) in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the NE shore of Loch Maree. It dips romantic skirts into the lake; ascends in broad, graceful outline; and is indented, toward the summit, with a series of shell-shaped corries.

Ben Laoghal. See BEN LOYAL.

Benlaogh. See BENLOY.

Ben Lawers (Gael. *beinn-labhra*, 'speaking or echoing mountain'), one of the Breadalbane mountains in Kenmore parish, Perthshire. It flanks the north-western shore of the middle waters of Loch Tay, and culminates 9 miles WSW of Kenmore village, at 3984 feet above sea-level (or 4004 if one includes a cairn, rebuilt in July 1878), being thus the loftiest mountain in the county, and the fifth loftiest in all Scotland. It does not consist of a single mass, but, rising from a broad base, in fusion with contiguous mountains, rolls upward in a series of shoulders or subordinate summits, and terminates in a noble cone that towers more than 1000 feet above all the neighbouring eminences. Its skirts, to a considerable height, are cultivated, wooded, or verdant; and its upper portions, over nearly all their extent, are either softly pastoral or heathy. The ascent is generally made from Ben Lawers Hotel, on the shore of Loch Tay; measures between 4 and 5 miles to the top; and is so easy that it can all be made on horseback. The prospect from its summit is wide and beautiful, embracing splendid combinations of valleys, lakes, and mountains, from the Ochils to Ben Nevis, and from Ben Lomond to

Cairngorm, and excelled by no view in Scotland but that from the top of Ben Lomond. The mountain chiefly consists of mica slate; on its summit are found the small gentian, round-headed cotton-grass, and other alpine plants.

Ben Lea, a hill (1473 feet) in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, N of Loch Sligachan, and 6 miles S by E of Portree village.

Ben Ledi, a mountain in Callander parish, Perthshire, culminating $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Callander town. It rises from a base of about 11 miles in circuit; occupies most of the space between Loch Lubnaig on the E, Loch Venachar on the S, and Glen Finglas on the W; soars to an altitude of 2375 feet above sea-level; and commands a gorgeous prospect from the Bass Rock to the Paps of Jura, and from the Moray Firth to the Lowther Mountains. The ascent of it is everywhere difficult, and in many parts dangerous, but can be best effected from Portnellan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Callander. Its Gaelic name, read commonly as *beinn-le-dia*, 'mountain of God,' is more correctly *beinn schleibhte* or *schleibtean*, 'mountain of mountains,' or 'mountain girt with sloping hills.' A tarn, called Lochan-nan-Corp, signifying 'the loch of dead bodies,' lies far up the mountain, and got its name from the drowning in it of about 200 persons attending a funeral from Glen Finglas to a churchyard on the N of the Pass of Leny.

Ben Leoid, a mountain in the SE of Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland, culminating 4 miles SSW of the head of Loch More at 2597 feet above sea-level.

Benleven, the western or peninsular section of Dumbartonshire, bounded on the N by the isthmus of Tarbet, on the E by Loch Lomond and the river Leven, on the S by the Firth of Clyde, on the SW by Gare Loch, on the W by the upper part of Loch Lough. It comprehends the parishes of Luss, Row, and Cardross, and parts of the parishes of Arrochar and Bonhill, but excludes the parish of Rosneath.

Ben Liath Mhor, a mountain (2464 feet) of central Ross-shire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the foot of Loch Fannich.

Ben Liathach, a grand mountain in Gairloch parish, W Ross-shire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the northern shore of Upper Loch Torridon, and 4 miles SW of Ben Eay. Its height is about 3450 feet.

Ben Lochain, a mountain on the mutual border of Strachur and Lochgoilhead parishes, Cowal, Argyllshire, culminating 2 miles W by S of the head of Loch Goil at 2306 feet above sea-level. It takes its name from Curra Lochain, a tarn on its southern slope, $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs long and $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong wide.

Benlochan, a hill (721 feet) in Logie-Easter parish, Ross-shire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Tain.

Ben Lomond, a mountain in Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, extending along the E side of the upper part of Loch Lomond, and culminating $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the head of Loch Katrine, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Dumbarton. Its summit line runs within 2 miles of the eastern shore of Loch Lomond, yet forms part of the watershed between the river systems of the Forth and Clyde. Its base measures about 5 miles from N to S, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W. Ascending from the S in a long and gradual mass, it presently rises more steeply aloft in a great crowning cone, which breaks down on the N in a precipitous or almost mural face about 2000 feet in depth. Its summit-altitude is 3192 feet above sea-level. Its general outline, in multitudes of distant views, in many different directions or with many different phases, is grandly beautiful, and its western acclivities, closely overhanging Loch Lomond, as seen from the further shores or from the surface of the lake, are sublime and strikingly impressive. The ascent of it is commonly made on foot from Rowardennan, on the shore of Loch Lomond, at its SW base, and measures geographically about 4 miles, and in traversed distance about 6 miles, but can be effected also, from the same point, on pony back, up to a point very near the summit. The view from the top has less breadth, less force, less gorgeousness than the view from the top of Ben Lawers, but in aggregate diversity, brilliance, and picturesque magni-

ficence, is equalled by no view in all the United Kingdom. To the N are seen sublime arrays and tumultuous assemblages of mountains, away to Ben Vorlich, Ben Cruachan, and Ben Nevis; to the E are seen Stirlingshire, Lanarkshire, and the Lothians, away to the heights of Edinburgh; to the S are seen the counties of Renfrew and Ayr, the islands of Bute and Arran, and the waters beyond these islands, away to the coast of Ireland and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W, immediately under the eye, are seen the waters, islands, and western screens of Loch Lomond with a distinctness, a beauty, and a fullness of grouping greater far than belong to them as seen anywhere from the lake's own bosom. Granite is the principal rock of the mountain; mica slate also is plentiful; and quartzite occurs near the top in masses so large as to appear, in views from the W shore of the lake, like patches of snow. Among Ben Lomond's memories, the most curious, perhaps, is its ascent in 1796 by the Rev. Charles Simeon and James Alexander Haldane, who, 'on the top, impressed by the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, knelt down and solemnly consecrated their future lives to the service of Almighty God.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Benloy (Gael. *beinn-laoigh*, 'mountain of the fawns'), a mountain on the mutual border of Perthshire and Argyllshire, at the head of Strathfillan, 6½ miles E by S of Dalnally. It forms the western extremity of a chain extending eastward to Killin, and culminating in Benmore, and is itself the loftiest and most graceful of the great group of mountains which stud the neighbouring parts of Perthshire and Argyllshire. Its summit is 3708 feet above sea-level, and four streams flow from its slopes in directions E, W, SE, and SW toward respectively Lochs Tay, Awe, Lomond, and Fyne.

Ben Loyal or **Ben Laoghal**, a mountain in Tongue parish, Sutherland, flanking the western side of Loch Loyal, and culminating 5½ miles S by W of Tongue village at 2504 feet above sea-level. Composed of syenite, it spreads 2 miles westward from the mid shore of Loch Loyal, across the head of the Strath of Tongue; curves gracefully upward from rounded loins to splintered summit, terminating in 4 massive peaks, the highest standing in advance of the others; and as to contour, is the most picturesque of any of the Highland mountains.

Ben Luighach. See BEN LUUGHACH.

Benlunzie, a mountain in Golspie parish, SE Sutherland, culminating 3 miles WNW of Golspie village at 1464 feet above sea-level.

Ben Macdhuil (Gael. *beinn-mac-dubh*, 'mountain of the black snow'), a mountain of SW Aberdeenshire on the verge of the county, contiguous to Banff and Inverness shires, 11 geographical miles WNW of Castleton of Braemar. One of the Cairngorms, it culminates 3 miles S by W of Cairngorm proper (4084 feet), and is near other summits not much lower, forming strictly not one mountain, but only one amid a group of summits on a common base. Thus, though the highest point in Scotland except Ben Nevis, and only 110 feet lower than that mountain, it makes a far less conspicuous figure than many mountains of only one-half or one-third its height. Its altitude above sea-level is 4296 feet. The ascent (18 miles) from Castleton is made, after passing Derry Lodge (1386 feet), either up Glen Derry or up Glen Lui. The glorious view from the broad flat summit extends to Ben Wyvis, Ben Nevis, and Ben Glo; but Benabour, on the E, shuts out the prospect of the German Ocean. Red granite is the prevailing rock, and numbers of rare minerals, particularly the fine rock crystals called Cairngorm stoues, are found. The Queen and the Prince Consort twice made the ascent of Ben Macdhuil on 7 Oct. 1859 and 24 Aug. 1860, as described on pp. 136-139 of *Leaves from the Queen's Journal*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Benmagh (Gael. *beinn-magha*, 'mountain of the plain'), a height in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Buy, 14 miles WSW of Oban.

Ben Mhanarch, a mountain on the mutual border of Luss and Row parishes, Dumbartonshire, at the head of Glen Luss, 1½ mile ESE of the nearest part of Loch

Long, and 3 miles NNE of Garelochhead. It has an altitude of 2328 feet above sea-level.

Ben Mheadoin, a summit (3883 feet) of the Cairngorms, in Kirkmichael parish, S Banffshire, ¾ mile SE of Loch Aven, and 2 miles SE of Cairngorm proper.

Ben Mhic-Mhonaidh, a mountain (2602 feet) in the W of Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, between the rivers Orchy and Strae, 9½ miles ENE of the summit of Ben Cruachan.

Benmholach, a mountain in Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire, 5 miles E of Loch Ericht, and 4½ N of Loch Rannoch. It has a height of 2758 feet above sea-level.

Benmore (Gael. *beinn-mor*, 'great mountain'), a mountain in the W of Mull island, Argyllshire, occupying most of the peninsula between Loch-na-Keal and Loch Scridain, and culminating 21 miles W of Oban. It is the highest summit in Mull, and only 7 feet lower than Ben Lomond, having an altitude of 3185 feet above sea-level. Rising from low ground, so as to figure conspicuously from base to summit, it exhibits a beautiful outline, of somewhat conical figure, and not so unlike that of Vesuvius; it terminates in a crateriform summit; and it commands an extensive and diversified view over most of the Hebrides and great part of the mainland of Argyllshire, away to the N of Ireland.

Benmore, a mountain in Rum island, Argyllshire. It rises to an altitude of 2367 feet above sea-level, has a sharp peaked summit, adjoins other mountains of lower altitude, which also have peaked summits, and is almost perpetually shrouded in mist.

Benmore, a mountain in the Kilmun portion of the united parish of Dumoon and Kilmun, Cowal, Argyllshire. Its abrupt summit is 1¾ mile W of Loch Eck, and has an altitude of 2433 feet above sea-level. Deep fissures cleave its sides; one of them shaped like a mighty corridor, with chambered recesses; another so formed as to make sharp reverberating echoes, like sounds from great sheets of copper; another so profound that a stone thrown into it takes about a minute to reach the bottom. Benmore House, 4 miles SE of the mountain's summit, on the verge of the Eachaig valley, is a very fine modern castellated mansion, with picture gallery and with beautiful grounds, that strikingly contrast with the mountain's alpine scenery.

Benmore, a mountain in South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, flanking the northern shore of Loch Eynort, and rising 2035 feet above sea-level.

Benmore, a mountain (1750 feet) in the Park or Forest district of Lochs parish, Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 19 miles SSW of Stornoway.

Benmore, a mountain in Killin parish, Perthshire, flanking the SE side of Loch Tubhair, at the pass between Strathfillan and Glendochart, 8½ miles NE of the head of Loch Lomond, and 10¼ SW of Killin village. It forms the NE extremity of an alpine range extending to Ben Lomond; rises, in majestic conical form, to an altitude of 3843 feet above sea-level; and constitutes a conspicuous feature in a large extent of loftily mountainous country. It was once part of a deer forest, but is now occupied as a sheep-walk.

Benmore, a mountain range in Glenshiel parish, Ross-shire, extending from near the head of Loch Duich, about 13 miles east-south-eastward into junction with the Inverness-shire mountains of Glen Moriston. A middle range between the parallel ranges of Bon Atton and Maol Cheann-dearg, it has pyramidal summits culminating in Sgurr Fhuaran at 3505 feet above sea-level; and, together with the neighbouring ranges, it forms a surpassingly fine piece of alpine scenery.

Benmore-Assynt, the loftiest mountain in Sutherland, culminates near the western border of Creich parish at 3273 feet above sea-level; but projects into Assynt a western shoulder, Coinne-mheall or Coniveall, 3234 feet high. Standing at the watershed between the German and Atlantic Oceans, 4½ miles ESE of Assynt hamlet, it is one of the oldest mountains in the British Isles, being composed of Silurian quartzite and traps; and it figures conspicuously, in various directions, to a considerable distance. Ptarmigan abound on it, and are easily got during snow-storms and at other times.

Benmore-Coigach, a mountain in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, flanking the central part of the N side of Loch Broom. It rises to an altitude of 2438 feet above sea-level; shows peculiar tints and a very striking contour; and is one of the most remarkable mountains in the Highlands.

Ben Muich Dhui. See BEN MACDHUI.

Bennabour. See BENABOURD.

Ben-na-Cailleach, a mountain in the S of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 3 miles W by S of Broadford. It is shaped somewhat like Vesuvius, and has a peaked summit.

Bennachie. See BENNOCHIE.

Bennamhian. See BENEVEIAN.

Bennan. See BENAN.

Ben-nan-Aighean, a mountain in Ardoch parish, Argyllshire, almost wholly encircled by the Kinglass and its affluent, the Allt Hallater, and culminating at 3141 feet above the upper waters of Loch Etive, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the W. Though bearing a name which signifies 'the mountain of the heifers,' it yields but indifferent pasture even on its lower acclivities, and is almost entirely bare over all its upper half. It consists chiefly of granite, and contains a few fine rock crystals.

Bennarty. See BENARTY.

Ben Nevis, a mountain in Kilmalie parish, Inverness-shire, immediately SE of Loch Eil at Fort William, and accessible from that town by a good bridle path, made for the sake of communication with the observatory on the summit. It starts abruptly from the plain adjacent to Fort William; is well defined round all its circuit; attains an altitude of 4406 feet above sea-level; and is the highest mountain in Great Britain. Two profound glens, Treig on the E, and Nevis on the S and SW, cut down large portions of its skirts; and deep depressions, hollows, or plains on the other sides separate the rest of it from the neighbouring heights. Its base measures fully 24 miles in circuit; its mass looks like one mountain superimposed on another—Ossa piled upon Pelion; its summit is not peaked, but flattened; and its entire bulk, from skirt to crown, stands well revealed to the eye, exhibiting its proportions with continuity and clearness. The lower mountain is an oblong mass, about 3000 feet high, and terminates in a plateau containing a tarn or alpine lakelet; and the upper mountain springs from the southern extremity of the lower one, and has the form of a vast prism. The northern front makes two grand acclivitous ascents, terminating in terraces; and the north-eastern side shrinks into a broad tremendous precipice, not less than 1500 feet deep. The rock of the basement portion is gneiss alternating with mica slate; the rock thence upward to the summit of the lower mountain is granite, newer than the gneiss; and the rock of the upper mountain is porphyritic greenstone, more recent still than the granite. The rocks, however, include diversities, each kind within itself; and, at once by their superpositions, by their several diversities, and by their respective minerals, they form a grand study to geologists. The ascent of Ben Nevis is usually made on the S side, and occupies 3 hours on foot; since the construction of the bridle path the ascent can be made on horseback, a toll for use of the road being charged. It is free from danger except in the case of fog. The view from the summit is both extensive and sublime. The spectator who has been so fortunate as to reach it free of its frequent robe of clouds, descends, toward the S and E, the blue mountains of Ben Cruachan, Ben Lomond, Benmore, Ben Lavers, Schiehallion, and Cairngorm, with a thousand intermediate and less aspiring peaks. On the other sides, his eye wanders from the distant hills of Caithness to the remote and scarcely discernible mountains of the Outer Hebrides. Numerous glens and valleys lie to the S, but they are hidden from observation; and to the utmost verge of the horizon, countless mountains of all sizes and shapes, heathy, rocky, and tempest-worn, extend before the eye, as if the waves of a troubled ocean had suddenly been turned to stone. Looking towards the other points of the compass, we meet with more variety,—the silvery waters of Lochs Eil, Linnhe, and Lochy,

of the Atlantic and German oceans, rendering the vast prospect more cheerful and brilliant. In May 1881 an observatory of the Scottish Meteorological Society was established on Ben Nevis.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Bennochie (Gael. *beinn-a-Ché*, 'mountain of Ché,' a Caledonian deity), a mountain in Alford, Keig, Premnay, Oyne, and Garioch parishes, Aberdeenshire, extending about 5 miles from E to W, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ from N to S, and flanking the N side of the valley of the Don from the neighbourhood of Alford village to the near neighbourhood of Inverurie. It rises to an altitude of 1698 feet above sea-level; it swells upward in graceful outline; it has six summits in the form of peaks or rounded pinnacles; and it figures conspicuously in a great extent of landscape, to distances of 30 or 40 miles, so as to be an arresting object on the sky-line as seen from almost every part of Buchan. Its summits are locally known by distinctive names; and the highest and largest is called the Mither Tap. The principal rock of the mountain is reddish granite, traversed from N to S by great dykes of porphyry; and it is extensively quarried.

Ben Nuis. See BENGNUIS.

Ben Odhar, a mountain (2948 feet) on the mutual border of Perth and Argyll shires, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Tyndrum station.

Benormin. See BEN-AN-ARMUINN.

Ben Pharlagain, a mountain in the W of Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire, culminating at 2836 feet above sea-level, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of the foot of Loch Erich.

Ben Ratha, a hill in Reay parish, NW Caithness, culminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Reay village. It makes a long slow ascent of upwards of 1 mile, attains an altitude of 795 feet above sea-level, and is pierced with a curious cave.

Ben Reithe. See ARGYLL'S BOWLING GREEN.

Ben Reoch, a mountain in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, situated midway between Loch Lomond and Loch Long, and culminating $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Arrochar village at 2168 feet above sea-level.

Ben Resipol, a mountain in Sunart district, Argyllshire, overhanging the N side of Loch Sunart, and rising to an altitude of 2774 feet above sea-level.

Ben Rinnes, a mountain in Aberlour and Inveraven parishes, Banffshire, bounded E by the deep pass of Glack Harness, which separates it from the Conval Mountains, and westward extending to within $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the river Spey below Ballindalloch. It rises from a base some 3 miles long and 2 miles broad to an elevation of 2755 feet above sea-level, and commands a view from Caithness to the Grampians.

Ben Ruadh, a hill (837 feet) on the mutual border of Farr and Reay parishes, Sutherland, 4 miles S by E of the head of Strathy Bay; also another hill (608 feet) of Reay parish, on the Caithness border, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Reay village.

Ben Ruadh, a mountain in the Kilmun portion of Dunoon-Kilmun parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, culminating $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of the lower waters of Loch Eck at 2178 feet above sea-level.

Ben Ruisg, a mountain in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Luss village. It has an altitude of 1939 feet above sea-level.

Ben Serial, a mountain in Glenelg parish, Inverness-shire, flanking the northern shore of the lower part of Loch Hourn, and rising 3196 feet above the sea.

Ben Sguliaird, a mountain in Ardoch parish, Lorn, Argyllshire, culminating 3 miles ENE of the head of Loch Creran, at 3058 feet above sea-level.

Benshalag, three tiny lochs on or near the mutual border of Dallas and Knockando parishes, Elginshire.

Bensheasgarnich, a mountain in Fortingal parish, Perthshire, one of the central Grampians, higher than most of the neighbouring mountains, and rising to an altitude of 3530 feet above sea-level.

Benshianta, a mountain summit in Jura island, Argyllshire, the northern one of the three summits called the Paps of Jura.

Benshith, a lofty mountain on the eastern boundary of Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland.

Bensleoch or **Bensliabhoch**, a mountain of W Ross-shire, flanking the NE side of the upper part of Loch Maree, and culminating 5 miles N by W of Kinlochewe. It has an altitude of 3217 feet above sea-level; is scarred and cut by great rifts and gullies; and rises in such continuous mass that the entire ascent of it, from base to summit, figures clearly in the scenery of Loch Maree.

Bensley, a village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire. Pop. (1871) 313, (1881) 318.

Ben Smeorale, a mountain in Clyne parish, E Sutherland, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Brora. It has an altitude of 1592 feet above sea-level.

Benspenue (Gael. *beinn spionnaidh*, 'mountain of strength'), a mountain in Durness parish, Sutherland, flanking the E side of Strath Dionard, and culminating $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by W of Fair-air Head. It has a massive form, and rises to an altitude of 2537 feet above sea-level.

Ben Stack, a conical mountain in Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland, flanking the SW shore of Loch Stack, and culminating $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of the head of Loch Laxford at 2367 feet above sea-level.

Ben Starav, a mountain in Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, flanking the NE shore of the upper waters of Loch Etive, and culminating 10 miles NNW of Dalmally. It has a broad base, furrowed sides, and a rocky summit; rises to an altitude of 3541 feet above sea-level; and figures imposingly amid a vast extent of Highland landscape. Its sides and summit are totally sterile. Its rock is granite, and the *débris* in the channels of its brooks contains large beautiful quartz crystals, variously colourless, yellowish, or dark-hued; and by lapidaries esteemed as not inferior to the precious Cairngorm stones.

Benstomino or **Beinn's Tomaine**, a mountain in Farr parish, Sutherland, flanking the E side of the lower waters of Loch Loyal, and culminating $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Tongue village at 1728 feet above sea-level.

Benston, a place with lime works in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire. The limestone rock is about 12 feet deep, and the lime is of prime quality as a cement.

Benstromie, a mountain in Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland, flanking the SW side of Loch More, and culminating 9 miles SE of Scourie.

Bent, a place, with a public school, in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. The school, with accommodation for 113 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 77, and a grant of £78, 7s.

Bentalloch or **Bentealluidh**, a mountain in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, flanking the narrow pass through the S centre of the island, and culminating 12 miles W by N of Oban. It has a finely conical outline, is clothed with verdure to the summit, rises to an altitude of about 2800 feet above sea-level, and presents itself as a most magnificent object to voyagers entering the Sound of Mull from the N. Its proper name signifies 'the prospect mountain;' and its popular name among mariners is the Sugarloaf.

Ben Tarsuinn. See **ARRAN**.

Bentealluidh. See **BENTALLOCH**.

Ben Tee. See **BEN TIGH**.

Ben Tharsuinn, a mountain on the mutual border of Luss and Row parishes, Dumhartonshire, situated nearly midway between Loch Lomond and Loch Long, and culminating $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Garelochhead. Its summit-altitude is 2149 feet above sea-level.

Ben Thutaig. See **BEN HUTIG**.

Ben Tigh, a mountain in the SW centre of Invernesshire, adjacent to the head of Loch Lechy. It has an altitude of 2956 feet above sea-level.

Ben Trilleachan, a mountain in Ardochattan parish, Lorn, Argyllshire, culminating 2 miles SW of the head of Loch Etive at 2752 feet above sea-level.

Bents, a village, with a railway station, in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, on the Bathgate and Morning-side railway, adjacent to the boundary with Edinburghshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by W of Bathgate.

Bents, a burn in the S centre of Aberdeenshire, rising in Tough parish, and running about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles northward

partly within Tough, partly on the boundary with Alford to the river Don.

Ben Tulachan, a summit in the NW of Balquhiddier parish, SW Perthshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the head of Loch Katriue. It has a height of 3099 feet above sea-level.

Ben Uaig, a mountain near the N centre of Mull island, Argyllshire, adjacent to Pennygowan Bay, and 1320 feet high.

Benuaish. See **BEN WYVIS**.

Ben Uary or **Beinn na h'Urrachd**, a mountain on the mutual border of Loth and Kildonan parishes, Sutherland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Helmsdale. It has an altitude of 2046 feet above sea-level. A good mineral spring is at its N foot.

Ben Udlaman, a summit on the NW border of Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, belonging to the central Grampians, and culminating 9 furlongs from the E shore of Loch Erich at 3306 feet above sea-level.

Ben Ular. See **BEN BHEULA**.

Ben Ushinish, a summit (1000 feet) in the SE of the Park district of Lochs parish, Lewis island, Ross-shire. It groups with Benmore and Cronaig; and with them is celebrated in old hunting songs.

Ben Vacher. See **BENEVACHART**.

Benvaddu, a mountain in Farr parish, Sutherland, flanking the E side of Strathnaver, 13 miles SSW of Strathy.

Benvalla or **Penvalla**, a mountain in Stobo parish, Peeblesshire, flanking the NE side of the upper part of Hopehead Burn, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Stobo Castle. It has an altitude of 1764 feet above sea-level.

Benvan. See **BEN BAN**.

Ben Vane, a mountain in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, near the Argyllshire boundary, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Tarbet. It overhangs the western bank of Inveruglas Water, immediately below its efflux from Loch Sloy, and has an altitude of 3004 feet above sea-level.

Ben Vane, a mountain 2685 feet high on the mutual border of Balquhiddier and Callander parishes, Perthshire, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by E of Loch Achray.

Ben Vannoch, a mountain (3125 feet) of W Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of the head of Loch Lyon, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Ben Achallader.

Ben Varen, the western one of the three great mountain ridges of the N division of Arran island, Buteshire. It extends about 7 miles from N to S; has greater breadth but less height and less sublimity than the middle and eastern ridges, culminating at 2345 feet above sea-level; and, as seen from points on the W coast, shows an outline similar to that of a long house with rounded roof.

Benveallich, a mountain on the mutual border of Loth and Kildonan parishes, Sutherland. It has an altitude of 1888 feet above sea-level.

Benveedan or **Beinn Fhada**, a mountain on the mutual border of Ardochattan and Lisnoure parishes, Argyllshire, separated from Buachaille-Etive by the mountain pass which leads from Glen Etive to Gleuceo. A stupendous mass, it attains, in its highest point, Bidean nam Bian, an altitude of 3766 feet above sea-level, or 155 feet higher than Ben Cruachan.

Ben Venue (Gael. *beinn-mheadhonaidh*, 'middle mountain'), a mountain in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire, flanking the S side of the lower waters of Loch Katrine and the main part of the Trossachs, and culminating 10 miles W by S of Callander. Rising almost murally from the margin of Loch Katrine, it surges upward to 2393 feet above sea-level, and commands extensive views to the N, the E, and the W, including much of the territory celebrated in the *Lady of the Lake*. It shows rich fleckings and interminglings of verdure, natural wood, and naked rock; it exhibits a lofty terrace-pass and a stupendous corrie, noticed in our article on Bealach-nam-Bo; it combines, more than almost any other mountain, the characters of grandeur, romance, and beauty; and, as to its aggregate configuration, it looks like an immense heap of broken hillocks, thus answering closely to Sir Walter Scott's description:

'Craggs, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hur'd,
The fragments of an earlier world.'

Benvie, a village and an ancient parish on the SW border of Forfarshire. The village stands on Invergowrie Burn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Dundee. Here, at the manse, was born John Playfair (1748-1819), the eminent mathematician and natural philosopher. A chalybeate spring near, once held in great repute, is now entirely neglected. The parish, since 1758, has been incorporated with Liff.

Benvigory, a lofty hill in Kildalton parish, E side of Islay island, Argyllshire. Here about 1600 the Macdonalds were severely defeated by the invader Hector Maclean, who afterwards ravaged the island.

Ben Vore. See BENMORE.

Ben Vorlich, a mountain on the W border of Comrie parish, Perthshire, culminating $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Stuc-a-Chroim, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Lochearnhead, at an altitude of 3224 feet above sea-level. It is seen from Perth, Edinburgh, and Ayrshire; and it commands a view over much of central Scotland from sea to sea.

Ben Vorlich, a mountain in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, flanking the NE shore of Loch Sloy, and culminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the head of Loch Lomond. It has two summits, N and S, about 3 furlongs asunder, with altitudes of respectively 3055 and 3092 feet above sea-level; and it is notable for the excellence of its pasture, the richness of its flora, and the occurrence on it of white hares and ptarmigan.

Ben Vrackie, a mountain in Moulin parish, Perthshire, flanking the E side of the Pass of Killiecrankie, and culminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Moulin village. Rising to an altitude of 2757 feet above sea-level, it presents an appearance somewhat answering to its Gaelic name, *Beinn-bhreac*, which signifies 'the speckled mountain,' its purple heather contrasting with the grey rocks and stones; it forms a prominent feature in the scenery of a large extent of country; and it commands a view from the Central Grampians to Arthur's Seat, and from Ben Macduh to Ben Nevis.

Benвраick, a mountain on the NW border of Drymen parish, Stirlingshire, culminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Loch Lomond opposite Luss, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Drymen village. It has an altitude of 1922 feet above sea-level; and it adjoins the watershed toward Loch Lomond, but sends off its own drainage to the Duchray head-stream of the river Forth.

Ben Vriac or **Ben Bhreac**, a mountain in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, situated on the N side of Glen Douglas, and culminating $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW by W of Firkin Point on Loch Lomond. It has an altitude of 2233 feet above sea-level.

Benvue, the north-eastern one of the two eminences of Eigg island, Inverness-shire.

Benwhat, a summit in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, culminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of the village at 1426 feet above sea-level. Pop. of village (1891) 523.

Ben Wyvis (Gael. *beinn-uabhais*, 'stupendous mountain'), a mountain in Kiltearn and Fodderty parishes, Ross-shire, culminating 8 miles NW of Dingwall. Rising from a very wide base, with broad shoulders, to a spreading lumpish outline, it presents a profile, in some points of view, like that of a haystack; it has an altitude of 3429 feet above sea-level; and it commands a very extensive and most gorgeous view. The ascent of it is very tedious and fatiguing, and is much impeded by tracts of spongy moor, but can be facilitated over most of the distance by the use of Highland ponies. Its predominant rock is slaty gneiss, much intersected with veins of hornblende and granite; its top is covered with a soft green sward; and its upper parts, even in the height of the warmest summers, are almost constantly sheeted or flecked with snow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Ben Yattan or **Yadain**. See BENEADDAN.

Ben-y-Gloe. See BENGLO.

Ben-y-Hone. See BEN CHONZIE.

Beoch, an ancient baronial castle, now represented by scanty ruins, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire.

Beoraig, a lake in Glenmeoble, Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

Beoster, a village in Bressay island, Shetland.

Berboth, an estate in Straiton and Dalmellington

parishes, Ayrshire. Its mansion, on the left bank of the river Doon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Dalmellington village, is a plain edifice, but has extensive grounds of great beauty, both natural and artificial. A waterfall, Dalcarnie Linn, on a neighbouring streamlet, makes a leap of more than 60 feet, and opens into a deep wooded dell. Berbeth is the property of Alex. Fred. M'Adam, Esq. (b. 1864; suc. 1878).

Beregonium, a misprint in the Ulm edition (1486) of Ptolemy's *Geography* for 'Rerigonium,' a town of the Novantæ, now generally identified with the Mote of Innermessan, on the E shore of Loch Ryan, Wigtownshire. Hector Boece, however, applied the name 'Beregonium' to a very large vitrified fort in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, on the E side of Ardmucknish Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Counel Ferry, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNE by boat of Oban. That fort's correct name was *Dunmhuir-wisneachan* ('fort of the sons of Uisneach'), now corrupted into *Dunmacsnoichan* (vol. i., p. 72, of Skene's *Celtic Scotland*). Neither Beregonium, nor any name of similar sound, seems ever to have belonged to it; but as Beregonium it figures in sheet 45 of the Ordnance Survey (1876), where also we find, close by, 'Port Selma' and 'New Selma.' Not that any name ever belonged to it which can, in any way, connect it with the Selma of Ossian or the place of the residence of the Fingalian kings. Nothing better can be said for it in relation to Selma than is said by the writer of the *New Statistical Account* of Ardchattan:—'One may be permitted to say that this locality may advance claims to the honour in question quite as powerful as those of any other in the Highlands. Selma signifies in Gaelic "the fine view," and certainly a nobler and more magnificent prospect than that from the top of this hill cannot easily be obtained in any country.' It is true the name *Balanree*, or more properly *Dun-Bhal-an-Righ*, signifying 'the hill of the king's town,' is borne by a fine range of adjacent cliff—a name that might seem to favour the notion of kings having had their seat here, either kings Fingalian or kings Dalriadan. As a matter of fact, however, it probably implies no more than that the cliff commands a splendid view. Localities bearing names associated with kingly residence or kingly power are almost as numerous in the Highlands as are places commanding prospects of similar splendour to that from *Dunmacsnoichan*; so that each and all, on the score of the names they bear, might as forcibly as this claim to have been the site of the capital of either the Fingalian or the Dalriadan kings. *Dunstaffnage Castle*, too, which undoubtedly succeeded a Dalriadan royal residence, and is only $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant, has been supposed to countenance the theory that a metropolitan city was here; but as that castle is on the opposite side of the entrance to Loch Etive, and can only be reached circuitously by Connel Ferry, the argument based on it, if allowed to point at all to any site of a royal city, would indicate one on the southern side of Loch Etive, and therefore tells against *Dunmacsnoichan*. Nor are the vestiges which exist, or the relics which have been found, of anything like specific or sufficient character to warrant any of the theories which have been hazarded respecting it. The hill is a small, double-topped, rocky eminence, adjoining a strip of plain. A well-defined vitrified fort, in some parts 8 feet high, is on the top; a defensive wall, still partly extant, was at the base. Traces of a Caledonian circle are said to have been on its shoulders; a small burying-ground and an ancient chapel are adjacent to the base; faint traces of a straight raised way, bearing a name which signifies 'the market street,' are on the neighbouring plain; and on the plain have been found a stone coffin, an urn, a sandal, and a hollow log of wood. These are all the real materials out of which have been manufactured the ancient capital of Dalriada, the seat of a monarchy far earlier than the Christian era, the Selma of Ossian, the place of the residence of Fingalian kings!

Berness, a village in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Portree.

Bernards, St. See EDINBURGH.

Bernerá, an island of **BARRA** parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It is the southernmost island of the parish, and lies 14 miles SSW of the southernmost point of Barra proper. It measures about 1 mile in length and about $\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth. It consists of gneiss rock; and rises in Barra Head, on the SE side, to a height of 530 feet. Its cliffs on that side have a diversified structure and a romantic appearance; are now inclining, now vertical, now projecting; here smooth and there fissured; in one place massive and continuous, in another pierced with a cavern and cut into a cove; and in the summer months they are inhabited by prodigious numbers of kittiwakes, guillemots, anks, and puffins. The natives of the island derive much of their subsistence from the eggs and the young of these birds, but in obtaining it they do deeds of great daring on the cliffs. Pop. (1861) 34, (1871) 38, (1881) 72, (1891) 36.

Bernerá, an island and a *quoad sacra* parish in Harris parish, Inverness-shire. The island lies in the Sound of Harris, about 1 mile N of the nearest part of North Uist, and 5 miles SSW of the nearest part of Harris; and it measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from NE to SW, and about 2 miles in breadth. Pop. (1861) 315, (1871) 373, (1891) 501. The parish includes all the other Harris islands in the Sound of Harris; was constituted in 1845; had, in 1891, a population of 504; and is in the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg. It has a post office under Lochmaddy. Stipend, £132. The church is a Government one, and was built in 1829. There is a Free Church mission for Bernera and Boreray.

Bernerá, Large and Little, two islands of Uig parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, in Loch Roag, on the W of Lewis, 23 miles W of Stornoway. Large Bernera measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from NW to SE, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W; has a jagged outline, with alternations of bays and headlands; and is surrounded by an archipelago of islets. Inland the surface, sown with over 30 lochs, nowhere exceeds 223 feet above sea-level. A remarkable assemblage of ancient standing stones, rivaling those of Callernish, crowns the brow of one of its promontories, and looks in the distance like a cemetery of thickly clustered tombstones. The alignment of it resembles that of a Roman cross, with a circle at the intersection; and is computed to have originally measured about 680 feet along the main line, over 204 along the transverse line, and 189 round the periphery of the circle. Thirty-six stones are still standing in some or other of its several parts; but numerous others lie prostrate in positions showing them to have been formerly erect, while a good many more are presumed to have been destroyed; and all those still on the ground are, more or less, of a megalithic character. Another stone circle now incomplete, and still another with a double oval row, are in the neighbourhood of the great cruciform assemblage; but they consist of much smaller stones. Pop. of Large Bernera (1861) 453, (1891) 535. It has a post office under Stornoway. Little Bernera is a mere islet ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ mile) lying to the NW of Large Bernera.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 104, 105, 1853.

Bernisdale, a hamlet, with a public school, in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. The school, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 77, and a grant of £77, 8s.

Berriedale (Old Norse *Berudalr*), a river of Latheron parish, SE Caithness, formed $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Morven (2313 feet) by two head-streams, Feith Gaineimh Mhor and Feith Chaorunn Mhor, which rise near the Sutherland border at 1300 feet above sea-level, and have a respectively easterly course of 5 and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Thence it flows $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles E, SE, S, and SE again, receiving 42 burns and rills, and at 3 furlongs from the sea uniting with Langwell Water. Small in summer, in winter large and impetuous, it contains salmon, grilse, and little trout; its valley is deep and beautifully wooded.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 109, 110, 1876-77.

Berriedale, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Latheron, SE Caithness. The village is finely situated on the northern bank of the confluent Berriedale and Langwell Waters, within 3 furlongs of the rock-bound

coast, and 10 miles NE of Helmedale station. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an Established church, and a Free church; near it are Langwell House and the ruins of two old castles. In one of these, according to tradition, dwelt William Sutherland, *alias* 'Big William the son of Hector,' who, starting on a raid to the Orkneys with one of the Earls of Caithness, and knowing that he was fated never to return, lay down on the greensward above Berriedale Inn, near the churchyard, and there had the length of his body cut out in the form of a grave, which to this day retains the name of the 'Long Grave,' and measures 9 feet 5 inches. To the Sinclair Earls of Caithness Berriedale has given the title of Baron since 1455. The *quoad sacra* parish, with a stipend of £158, was constituted in 1846, and had a pop. of 1264 in 1851, of 1194 in 1871, of 1186 in 1881, and of 1113 in 1891.

Berry Head, a magnificent rocky promontory at the southern extremity of Walls, in Orkney. It corresponds, in some respects, to the opposite promontory of Dunnet Head, in Caithness.

Berryhill, a place, with a public school, in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. The school, with accommodation for 510 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 326, and a grant of £285, 5s.

Berryhill, an estate in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Kilsyth town. Auchinreoch and Auchenvally, to the SE of it, belong to the same proprietor. The working of lime was carried on upon it, but has been relinquished.

Berryhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Peterhead town. An ancient camp, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of the mansion, was almost obliterated by a road-maker in 1829.

Berryhillock, a village in Deskford parish, N Banffshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Cullen.

Bertha, a quondam ancient town in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Almond, at its influx to the Tay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Perth. It appears, on tolerable evidence, to have sprung from the Roman station of Orrea; it is regarded by some writers, but not on good authority, to have been the original Perth, or, as they call it Old Perth; and it was desolated by a flood in the time of William the Lyon, and has long been utterly extinct. The flood which destroyed it imperilled the king's life, and drowned his infant son and many of the inhabitants. Numerous Roman relics have been found on its site; traces of a bridge at it across the Tay, on the line of the Roman road from Ardoch to Scone, are still discernible in very low states of the river; and a farm on the opposite bank still bears the name of Rome.

Bertram-Shotts. See SHOTTS.

Bervie (Gael. *bir-bhuidhe*, 'pleasant stream'), a river of Kincardineshire, formed by four head-streams that rise in the NE corner of Fordoun parish at an altitude of some 1200 feet above sea-level. To Bervie Bay it takes a course of $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles, all of it east-south-eastward, excepting the $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Mondynes Bridge to near Fordoun station, where it bende to the SSW; and on its right it has Fordoun, Garvoek, and Bervie parishes, on its left Glenbervie, Arbuthnott, and Kinneff. Its waters contain trout (running up to 1 lb.) and sea-trout, with occasional salmon and grilse; and its banks are adorned by the parks of Glenbervie, Kair, Arbuthnott, and Allardice.

Bervie, a coast town and parish of Kincardineshire. The town, called sometimes Inverbervie, stands on the southern bank of Bervie Water, 3 furlongs from its mouth in Bervie Bay, and at the terminus of a section of the North British railway, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Montrose; while a good single-arch bridge across the river, 80 feet high and of 103 feet span, leads 10 miles north-eastward to Stonchaven. A royal and parliamentary burgh, a market town, and nominally a seaport, it mainly consists of three small irregular streets, forming three sides of a rectangle; and it has a post office under Fordoun, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; branches of the Town and County

Bank, the North of Scotland Bank (Limited), and the Stouehaven Savings Bank; gas-works; several inns and hotels; a market cross; a town-house (1720) surmounted by a belfry; a public hall (1874), with accommodation for over 400 persons, being 82 feet long, 33 wide, and 27 high; the parish church, a handsome Gothic edifice (1837; 900 sittings), with a square tower more than 100 feet high; a Free church; and a public school. Wednesday is market-day, and cattle and grain markets are held every Wednesday of the seven winter months—viz. October to April, and on the Thursday before 19 May. A machine for spinning linen yarn—the first in Scotland—was set up on the Haughs of Bervie in 1788; and now along the river there are four flax and tow mills, besides a woollen mill, a chemical work, and winey and sacking factories. Some little commerce is carried on, but the harbour is at the fishing village of Gourdon, 1 mile to the S, though the inner basin of Bervie Bay might itself be easily rendered a safe and commodious haven. A Carmelite friary stood upon Friar's Dubb, near Bervie Bridge; and near the station is Hallgreen Castle, a picturesque stronghold still in fair preservation, which, founded in 1376 by the Dunnets, passed to the Raits in the 15th century. Young David II., with Johanna, his English queen, landed at Bervie from France, 4 May 1341; and from him the town got its first charter, renewed by James VI. in 1595. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, a town-clerk, and 9 councillors; and, with Montrose, Brechin, Arbroath, and Forfar, sends one member to parliament, the parliamentary constituency numbering 200 in 1891, when the annual value of real property amounted to £3794, 5s. 6d., while the corporation revenue was £241. The school, with accommodation for 209 children, had in 1891 an average attendance of 177, and a grant of £157, 5s. 6d. Pop. of parliamentary burgh* (1831) 757, (1851) 934, (1871) 1013, (1881) 1094, (1891) 1195.

Bounded NW by Arbuthnott, NE by Arbuthnott and Kinneff, E by the German Ocean, and S by Benholm, the parish has an extreme length from E to W of 3 miles, an extreme width from N to S of 2 miles, and a land area of 2332 acres. The coast, about 2 miles long, is low but rocky; inland the surface rises southwards and south-westwards from the Bervie, which traces 3½ miles of the northern boundary, to Gourdon Hill (436 feet), Knox Hill (523), and Kenshot Hill (618), the two first culminating on, and the last just within, the Benholm border. Peattie Burn runs through the middle of the parish to the Bervie, opposite Allardice Castle. The prevailing rock is Devonian sandstone and conglomerate, and has been extensively quarried; the soil of the low grounds is a deep fertile loam, incumbent upon gravel; and fully two-thirds of the whole area are cultivated, besides some 100 acres under wood. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 also holding between £100 and £500, 2 between £50 and £100, and 6 between £20 and £50. Bervie, disjoined from Kinneff in 1618, is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's income is £225. Valuation (1891) £4009, 5s. 5d., including £612 for the railway. Pop. (1801) 1063, (1841) 1342, (1861) 1561, (1871) 1843, (1881) 2106, (1891) 2387.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 66, 67, 1871.

Bervie Brow, a headland in Kinneff parish, Kincardineshire, flanking the northern shore of Bervie Bay, and culminating at 451 feet above sea-level, ¾ mile NE of Bervie town. It forms a conspicuous landmark, being visible at sea for 15 leagues. Tradition records that David II. was shipwrecked at its base, where are the 'King's Step' and 'Kinghornie' farm; and the headland itself is sometimes called 'Craig David.'

Berwick, North, a watering-place of Haddingtonshire, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 11¾ miles S of Anstruther, 10 SSE of Elie, 10¾ SW of the Isle of May, and 3¾ WSW of the Bass by water. By road it is 8½ miles N by E of Haddington and 11¾ WNW of Dunbar; and by a branch of the North British railway, formed

in 1848, it is 4¾ miles NNE of Drem Junction, and 22½ ENE of Edinburgh. Mainly consisting of the long High Street, running E and W parallel to a modern seaward row, and crossed at right angles to the E by Quality Street, this latter planted with plane-trees, North Berwick fronts a little greenstone promontory, which forms a small natural harbour, and right and left of which are Milsey and North Berwick Bays. Along their splendid sands stretch the East and West Links, the former small, the latter with a 5-mile golf-course; and behind the town conical North Berwick Law rises 612 feet above the level of the sea. Its charming situation, noble views, and healthy climate, its bathing, boating, golfing, and pleasant excursions alike by sea and by land, have made and are making North Berwick a more and more popular summer resort, such popularity being attested by the uprising of villas and hotels—the Royal, Marine, Commercial, and Dalrymple Arms, besides several private establishments. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. and the Clydesdale Bank, a town-house, gas-works, waterworks (with a storage since 1831 of 179,298 galls.), a library and reading-room, a lifeboat, a volunteer corps, a bowling-green (1865), a curling club, 3 golf clubs—the North Berwick (1832), Bass Rock, and Tantallon (1874), for the first of which a club-house was erected on the West Links in 1880 at a cost of £1800—and Freemasons', Foresters', Oddfellows', and Good Templars' lodges. North Berwick is also a coastguard station, and has a Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, and a Fishermen's Hall. A small debt court sits on the third Wednesday of January and the second Wednesday of May, July, and October. The harbour is dry at low water, and never too easy of access, but possesses a tolerable pier, and carries on a fairish trade in the import of guano and coal, and the export of potatoes for the London market. A steamer, too, plies between it and Leith once a week during summer; and the deep-sea and in-shore fisheries received a great impulse from the railway, though herrings since 1862 have forsaken the Craigleith Waters. To the SW, near the station, stand the scanty fragments of St Mary's Benedictine nunnery—an entrance archway, with traces of refectory, kitchen, cellarage, and the E wall of the chapel. Founded by Duncan, fifth Earl of Fife (d. 1154), this nunnery was destroyed in 1565, its revenues, then valued at £557 *plus* rent in kind, being erected into a lordship for Sir Alexander Home by James VI. (Grose's *Antiq. Scot.*, i. 74-76). The 'Auld Kirk,' by the harbour, on the sandy eminence that once was an islet joined to the shore by arches, is another interesting but equally dilapidated ruin, with only its arched main doorway and font entire. It was dedicated to St Andrew; and, in the famous witch-trials of 1591, it figures as the place where, in the presence of 94 witches and 6 wizards, who had danced in the kirkyard to Geilie Duncan's playing on the Jew's harp, 'the devil startit up himself in the pulpit, like aue meikle black man, and callit every man by name, and every ane answerit, "Here, Master." On his command they openit up the graves, twa within, and ane without the kirk, and took off the joints of their fingers, taes, and knees, and partit them among them; and the said Agnes Sampson gat for her part ane winding-sheet and twa joints, whilk she tint negligently' (Chambers's *Dom. Ann.*, i. 211-219). The present parish church, erected in 1882 at a cost of over £3500, is a cruciform Early English structure, with 1024 sittings. It retains an hour-glass and metal baptismal ewer, an iron alms-box, and 4 silver chalices, two of them older than 1670, the date inscribed upon the other two; in its churchyard is the tomb, with quaint epitaph, of John Blackadder (1615-85), the eminent Covenanted minister, who died in captivity on the Bass. Other places of worship are a plain Free church (1844; 400 sittings); a handsome U.P. church, rebuilt in 1872 at a cost of £3000; St Baldred's Episcopal church, a Norman structure, after Dalmeny, erected in 1859 and enlarged in 1862, when it was consecrated by Samuel Wilberforce,

* The royal burgh includes the whole parish of Bervie and small portions of Benholm and Kinneff.

at that time Bishop of Oxford; and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady, an Early Decorated edifice of 1879. North Berwick owes its incorporation as a royal burgh to a charter of Robert III. (1390-1406), confirmed by James VI. in 1568, and it is governed by a provost, a baillie, a treasurer, 6 councillors, a town-clerk, and 2 procurators-fiscal. From the Union until 1885 it united with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder in returning one member to parliament, but its vote is now merged in that of the county, its municipal constituency numbering 398 in 1891, when its corporation revenue amounted to £331, and its valuation to £11,596. Pop. of town (1871) 1399, (1881) 1698, (1891) 2376; of police burgh, 1998; of royal burgh, 1324.

The parish comprises, besides four or five tinier islets, the barren greenstone island of Craighleith, 5 furlongs in circumference, 80 feet high, and 7 furlongs N of the harbour; and it contests with Whitekirk a claim to include the BASS, which rises 313 feet. Bounded N by the Firth of Forth, E and SE by Whitekirk, S by Prestonkirk, and SW and W by Dirleton, it has a length from E to W of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a width from N to S of from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 miles, and an area of $5372\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 304 are foreshore and $1\frac{1}{2}$ water. The scaboard must be fully 5 miles long, reckoning all ins and outs; and to the E, from Canty Bay to Tantallon, is bold and rocky, rapidly rising to over 100 feet. Inland, the surface presents one and one only prominent feature, 'North Berwick Law, with cone of green,' whose height* and isolation make it conspicuous for 20 miles and more; whilst from its summit, gained by a zigzag or M road, and crowned by a ruined signal station and by the jawbones of a whale, one looks away southward to the Lammermuirs, west-south-westward to Arthur's Seat and the Pentlands, north-westward to the Lomond Hills in Fife. And round its western and northern base the little Mill Burn wanders, on through a wooded and secluded glen, 'The Ladies' Walk,' to Milsey Bay. The interesting geology of this parish is thus epitomised by Mr Ferrier:—'North Berwick stands in a trap district, extending along the coast from Aberlady Bay to Dunbar, and interposed between two coalfields, with isolated patches of Old Red sandstone here and there, which, having been upheaved by volcanic forces from their original site, have not been carried away by denudating agencies. But although hills of trap properly so called are numerous—greenstone, basalt, clinkstone, or porphyry, a good quarry of which last on the S side of the Law has furnished the town's materials—and though the neighbouring islets are all of this character, the prevailing rock of the district is trap-tuff, of which Hugh Miller says it is "a curiously compounded rock, evidently of Plutonic origin, and yet as regularly stratified as almost any rock belonging to the Neptunian series." The soils, which range from deep free loam and stiff alluvial clay to stretches of the lightest sand along the coast, are highly fertile and well cultivated, steam-ploughing having been introduced to the Lothians on Ferrygate farm. Remains of a crannoge or lake-village at Balgone, and the desolate shell of Fenton Tower are as nothing compared with TANTALLON Castle, whose annals are closely connected with those of the parish, North Berwick barony having passed under Robert II. from the Earls of Fife to the Douglasses, and been sold with the castle by the Marquis of Douglas to Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart. (cre. 1697), third son of the first Viscount Stair, and himself Lord President of the Court of Session. His sixth descendant, Sir Walter Hamilton-Dalrymple of Leuchie House, divides much of the property with Sir George Grant Suttie, sixth Bart. since 1702, of Balgone and Prestongrange, the Dalrymple estate within the chire comprising 3039 and the Suttie 8788 acres, of a respective value per annum of £8857 and £10,958. Leuchie and Balgone stand amid finely-wooded parks, 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the town; the former, dating from 1777, was almost rebuilt by Sir

Hew, the fifth Baronet. One other proprietor holds a yearly value of £500 and upwards, and 7 hold each between £100 and £500, 17 between £50 and £100, and 67 between £20 and £50. North Berwick is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £417. A public school at the town, and a subscription school at Halfland Barns, 3 miles ESE, with respective accommodation for 400 and 68 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 327 and 29, and grants of £312, 16s. and £31, 10s. 6d. Valuation, exclusive of burgh, (1892) £16,426, 19s. 2d. Total pop. (1801) 1583, (1811) 1727, (1821) 1694, (1831) 1824, (1841) 1708, (1851) 1643, (1861) 2071, (1871) 2373, (1881) 2686, (1891) 3038.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 41, 33, 1857-63. See G. Ferrier's *North Berwick and its Vicinity*.

Berwickshire, the most south-easterly county of Scotland. It takes its name from Berwick-upon-Tweed, which anciently belonged to Scotland, and was this county's capital; but it originally bore the name of Merse, and it probably took that name from its situation as a march or border district. Merse, however, or March, or the Merse, seems to have included a considerable portion of the eastern lowlands of Teviotdale; and it gave the name of March, or the castle of the March or Merse, to Roxburgh Castle. The name Berwickshire, when once assumed, became a fixture for all the county, except the portion beneath and around Berwick which, ceded to England, was eventually constituted a separate jurisdiction; but the name Merse, on the other hand, partly became a loose descriptive designation for all the low country lying between the Tweed and the Lammermuirs, and extending up the right bank of the Tweed to the Eildon Hills, and partly sank into the designation of only so much of that region as lies E of the Roxburghshire boundary. Two other names, Lammermuir and Lauderdale, are now and have long been applied to respectively the eastern and the western sections of the other or hilly portion of Berwickshire; but they have always been ill-defined as to the limit-line dividing them from each other, or dividing either or both from the Merse. The three divisions of the county, Merse, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale, are separately noticed.

Berwickshire is bounded N by Haddingtonshire, NE and E by the German Ocean, SE by Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, and Roxburghshire, W by Roxburgh and Edinburgh shires. The northern boundary is a fitful line, partly along the watershed of the Lammermuir Hills, partly far down their declivities, and isolates or includes a detached portion of one of the Haddingtonshire parishes; the south-eastern boundary is partly an artificial line drawn from the coast to the Tweed around the quondam liberties of Berwick, and mainly the Tweed itself up to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Birgham; the southern boundary, from the point $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Birgham, onward to the south-eastern extremity of Mertoun parish is an exceedingly tortuous artificial line, and all round the separation of Mertoun parish from Roxburghshire is the river Tweed; and the western boundary is Leader Water for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Cockum Water for $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, Crookston Burn for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and artificial lines over most of the intermediate and further distances. The greatest length of the county is $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W; the greatest breadth is $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles from N to S; and the area is $294,804\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land, $1557\frac{1}{2}$ acres of water, and 799 acres of foreshore—in all, 464 square miles.

The coast, exclusive of minor sinuosities, measures about 19 miles in length; trends, in general direction, from NW to SE; makes two considerable projections, in the form of promontories, around Fast Castle and St Abb's Head; has two small bays at Coldingham and Eyemouth, but no other landing-places, except two or three accessible only to fishing boats or similar very small craft; and almost entirely consists of bold rocky precipices, ranging in altitude from 117 to 528 feet above the sea. The surface of the southern or Merse division of the interior, amounting to about 100,220 acres, is all low country, and unites with the contiguous Merse section of Roxburghshire to form the largest plain in Scotland. But, though presenting a general uniformity of level, it

* A correspondent of the *Scotsman* newspaper drew attention to the fact that this height is given, not as 612, but as 940 feet, in well-nigh every work on Scottish topography. The *sons erroris* seems to have been the *New Statistical*.

is diversified, even in the flattest portions, with many undulations and gentle rising grounds; presents in most parts a series of elevations, in ranges from NW to SE, rising to altitudes of from 200 to 700 feet above sea-level; and, while destitute of any such bold or romantic features as abound in most other districts of Scotland, is far less tame and hardly less ornate than the rich, low, flat counties of the centre and the E of England. The northern division, comprising Lammermuir and Lauderdale, is prevailingly upland; and consists mainly of a broad range of well-defaced, rounded lofty hills, intersected by numerous vales or dells; and, though including arable fields on the skirts or in the hollows, and possessing a large aggregate of green pasture on the acclivities, is principally bleak and moorish. The hills are generally gradual in their ascents, seldom rocky or precipitous on their shoulders, and often tabular on their summits; they mostly rise to altitudes above sea-level of from 500 to 800 feet in the E, and from 900 or 1000 to 1200 or 1300 feet in the W. Eighteen of the highest summits, with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Tarf Law (1248 feet), Dun Law (1292), Black Hill (1299), Berecleugh Ridge (1335), Lamb Rigg (1339), Wether Law (1379), Hog Hill (1395), South Hart Law (1437), Wedder Law (1460), Ninecairn Edge (1479), Waddels Cairn (1490), Meikle Law (1531), North Hart Law (1578), Wedderlairs (1593), Hunt Law (1625), Willie's Law (1626), Crib Law (1670), and Seenes Law (1683).

The chief rivers are the Tweed, running altogether about 21 miles on the boundary, everywhere very beautiful there, receiving either there or elsewhere all the other waters of the county, except small ones in the NE, and leaving the boundary at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Berwick; the Eye, draining a considerable portion of the NE and running to the sea at Eyemouth; the Ale, running 6 miles south-eastward to the Eye, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Eyemouth; the Whitadder, coming in from Haddingtonshire, and running south-eastward across Lammermuir and the Merse to the Tweed, 2 miles above Berwick; the Blackadder, rising in the W centre of Lammermuir, and running circuitously eastward to the Whitadder at Allanbank; the Leet, rising and running entirely in the Merse to the Tweed at Coldstream; the Eden, rising near the foot of western Lammermuir and running southward and eastward to Ednam in Roxburghshire, and passing through that parish to the Tweed; and the Leader, rising near the north-western extremity of Lauderdale, and running south-south-eastward, mainly in the interior, partly on the boundary, to the Tweed at Drygrange bridge. A small lake is in Duns parish; and a large one, covering about 30 acres, is in Coldingham. Mineral springs are at Duns and Chirnside. Silurian rocks prevail in Lammermuir and Lauderdale, and Devonian rocks prevail in the Merse; but they are interspersed, in numerous places, with eruptive rocks, and, in a few places, with rocks of the Carboniferous formation. The Silurian rocks in some parts of the coast, particularly around St Abb's Head, exhibit extraordinary contortions, and form an interesting study to geologists, both as regards these contortions themselves, and as regards their juxtaposition with eruptive rocks. The Silurians also, in some parts, are a subject of debate in geology, as to whether they are truly Silurian or Cambrian; whilst elsewhere they are so fissile as to approximate to the character of clay slate. The eruptive rocks include porphyry, amygdaloid, amorphous basalt, and other kinds of trap. Sandstone of compact texture, and of a delicate cream or yellowish-grey colour, extends along the Tweed; underlies the parishes of Eccles, Coldstream, Ladykirk, Swinton, and Whitsome; ramifies also into Edrom, Hutton, and other neighbouring parishes; suits well as a building material, specially for exterior walls and for carvings; and is extensively quarried. Sandstone of a red colour extends from Legerwood, through the centre of the county, to the southern part of the coast; serves as a good building material; and is the stone of which the modern magnificent edifice of Ayton Castle was built. Limestone occurs in some inland parts, but is

either too sparse, or too poor, to be economically worked. A ferruginous claystone occurs in Ayton, Mordington, and Cockburnspath, and was attempted to be worked as an ironstone or ore of iron, but also was found too poor to be compensating. Gypsum, of tolerably good quality, is found in Chirnside and Greenlaw parishes. Coal occurs adjacent to the ferruginous claystone in Ayton, Mordington, and Cockburnspath, and has been supposed to exist also in Abbey St Bathans and Longformacus, but it has never given promise of affording a fair output for even local domestic use. Copper ore exists at Ordwell, on the Whitadder, and was at one time worked, but never paid; some pure quicksilver, in small quantity, has been found at Holehill. Some good lapidary stones are found in the Tweed.

The soils are very various, and often intermixed. A fine deep loam, frequently on a gravelly bottom, sometimes on a bottom of stiff tenacious clay, forms an extensive tract along the Tweed, the Whitadder, and the Blackadder; an argillaceous soil, stiff and rather coarse, forms another extensive tract near these rivers, but further back from them than the tract of rich loam. A free dry soil, either sandy or gravelly, denominated turnip soil and usually incumbent on a dry bottom of sand or gravel, forms most of the remainder of the Merse, the vale lands of Lammermuir and Lauderdale, and the lower slopes of most of the hills. But in all parts of the county, often in the same farm, sometimes in the same field, these three soils either graduate into one another, so as to form intermediate varieties, or are intermixed to more or less extent, or in more or less degree, in patches or irregular strips, and also are more or less modified by the character of the sub-soil. The soils or surfaces of the rest of the county are variously meadow, moss, and moor. Mr Home, in his *Agricultural Report*, computing the land area of the county at 285,440 acres, assigns 25,410 acres to the rich loam, 40,380 acres to the argillaceous soil, 119,780 acres to the turnip soil, and 99,870 acres to meadow land, moss, and moor. Peat-mosses or turf-bogs are found in all parts of the hilly country, and in various patches through the lowlands; and marshes or marshy bogs, overgrown with rushes or other aquatic plants, occur in many situations, even in the most fertile parts of the county. Some of the larger bogs are very deep, and seem to occupy the place of ancient lakes; but other bogs, or places which were once bogs, have admitted of reclamation into either sound firm pasture or good arable land.—The climate of the Merse, as compared with that of some other fine agricultural districts of Scotland, is favourable, insomuch as to permit the annual sowing of wheat after turnips, sometimes as late as April, with the result of a fair crop; and, as compared with the climate of Lammermuir, it is eminently good, insomuch that the agricultural operations of spring and harvest often proceed in it under genial dry weather, while they are either interrupted, retarded, or imperfectly performed, in Lammermuir, under prevalence of low temperature or heavy rain. Cold easterly winds generally prevail for several weeks in spring, and both retard vegetation and produce injurious effects on gardens, and on corn and grass fields. SW winds commonly commence before the end of May are accompanied with genial heat, and prevail during the summer months. Heavy or prolonged falls of rain seldom occur. Excessive droughts are more common, and are regarded, by experienced agriculturists, as more suited to the soil, and better calculated to produce a good crop, than excessive rains. Winter, as a rule, is mild. Heavy falls of snow are rare; and the snow lies seldom long on the Merse, but often remains for weeks on the Lammermuirs.

Agricultural improvement, dating from about 1730, went forward with vigour under several great directing minds for many years; commended itself eventually to the approbation of the general body of the farmers; and, embracing all the departments of tillage, fertilisation, rotation, and stock-husbandry, as expounded by science and tested by experience, has rendered Berwickshire one of the most skilfully cultivated and highly

productive regions in the world, as is fully shown by its agricultural statistics.

The improvement in the breeds of cattle and sheep, begun about the end of last century, went forward till it displaced the old breeds and substituted for them more productive breeds, better adapted to the soil and climate, more kindly feeders, and sooner fattened for the butcher. A mixed husbandry, in connection with green crop culture, prevails over much of the Merse; and the pasturage of sheep, of the Cheviot and blackfaced breeds, is mainly carried on in the uplands. Farms range from 300 to 400 acres, and are generally held on lease of 19 years.

The manufactures of Berwickshire are aggregately unimportant. Paper-making alone makes any considerable figure. The manufacture of woollens is confined chiefly to coarse goods for ordinary use; and that of linens, to household fabrics for farmers' and labourers' families. The manufacture of blankets, plaidings, flannels, merinos, shawls, muslins, shirtings, furniture-stripes, and very stout gingham, is carried on, to a fair extent, at Earlston, on the river Leader, but practically belongs to Roxburghshire more than to Berwickshire. The sea fisheries possess high value, and will be noticed under EYEMOUTH. The North British railway passes along the coast, and has stations at Cockburnspath, Grant's House, Reston, Ayton, and Burnmouth. A branch of the North British railway defects from the main line at Reston, goes south-westward to Duns, and has stations at Chirnside and Edrom. The former Berwickshire Railway commences at Duns; goes south-westward to Earlston; has stations at Marchmont, Greenlaw, and Gordon; and is prolonged southward into junction with the Hawick line of the North British at St Boswell's in Roxburghshire. The Kelso branch of the North British, deflecting from the Hawick line at St Boswell's, does not touch Berwickshire, yet passes so near its boundary as to be of material service to its parishes of Mertoun and Nenthorn. The Kelso and Berwick branch of the English North-Eastern railway also does not touch Berwickshire, yet keeps constantly so near it on the English side of the Tweed as to be of much value to various parts of its Border districts, particularly around Coldstream, Ladykirk, and Paxton.

The only royal burgh is Lauder; the only police burghs are Duns, Eyemouth, and Coldstream; the only towns with upwards of 2000 inhabitants are Duns and Eyemouth; and the only towns with upwards of 1000 inhabitants are Coldstream and Earlston; the only harbours are Eyemouth and Burnmouth; the only place of political note is Greenlaw, the county town; and the other small towns and principal villages are Ayton, Chirnside, Coldingham, Gordon, Leitholm, Paxton, Swinton, Gavinton, Auchincraw, Reston, Birgham, Allanton, and Cockburnspath. The chief seats are The Hirsell, Thirlstane Castle, Langton House, Huttou Hall, Nisbet House, Mertoun House, Dryburgh Abbey, Lennel House, Marchmont House, Newton-Don, Reuton House, Blackadder House, Paxton House, Kelloe, Ayton Castle, Ladykirk House, Duns Castle, Milne Graden, Stoneridge House, Broadmeadows, Manderson, Abbey St Bathans House, Stichel House, Peelwalls House, The Lees, Hope Park, Carolside, Cowdenknowes, Allanbank House, Rowchester, Cumludge, Wedderburn Castle, Broomhouse, Edrom House, Kimmerghame, Cranshaws Castle, Netherbyres, Gunsgreen House, Caldera House, Charterhall, Swinton House, Bemersyde, Gladwood, Nenthorn House, Ninewells, Blanerne House, Bassendean House, Spottiswoode, Edrington Castle, Edrington House, Mordington House, Anton's Hill, Belchester House, Bughtrig House, Eccles House, Kames, Mersington House, Purveshall, Longformacus House, Coldingham Law House, and Fairlaw House.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vicelieutenant, 6 deputy lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and a large number of magistrates. The sheriff and commissary courts are held at Greenlaw on the last Thursday of every month, and at Duns on every Friday during session. Sheriff small debt courts

are held at Greenlaw seven times, at Duns eight times, at Coldstream and Ayton four times, and at Lauder thrice a year. Justice of peace small debt courts are held monthly at Duns, Coldstream, Lauder, and Ayton; and quarter sessions are held at Greenlaw. The police force, in 1891, comprised 28 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £295. The county prison at Greenlaw was discontinued in February 1880, that of Jedburgh taking its place. The County Council is composed of 64 members—one-half elected direct, the other half being representatives of the Parochial Board. Of the total number, the East District sends 22 members (12 elected and 10 representatives); the Middle District, 25 (12 elected and 13 representatives); and the West District, 17 (8 elected and 9 representatives). The annual value of real property, assessed at £245,379 in 1815, was £252,945 in 1843, £391,169 in 1875, £355,123 in 1881, and £301,118 in 1891, excluding railways, the value of which was £21,470. The county returns one member to parliament; and, in 1891, had a constituency of 5644. Pop. (1801) 30,206, (1811) 30,893, (1821) 33,385, (1831) 34,048, (1841) 34,438, (1851) 36,297, (1861) 36,613, (1871) 36,486, (1881) 35,383, (1891) 32,406, of whom 16,962 were females. Houses (1891), 6837 inhabited, 743 vacant, 25 building.

There was some rearrangement of the boundaries of Berwickshire by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, in so far as these were affected by the counties of Haddington and Roxburgh. The parish of Oldhamstocks was partly in the county of Berwick and partly in that of Haddington. Part of the Berwickshire portion (a detached part) was transferred to the Berwickshire parish of Coldingham, and the remainder transferred to Haddingtonshire; so that Oldhamstocks is now wholly within the latter county. The Berwickshire parishes of Lauder and Earlston had detached portions in the county of Roxburgh; these portions, and so much of the latter parish as lay to the west of the Leader Water, have been transferred to the parish of Melrose, in the county of Roxburgh. A semi-detached portion of the Berwickshire parish of Mertoun was transferred to St Boswells parish, also in Roxburghshire. There has likewise been some rearrangement of the interior parishes, for which, however, see the separate articles.

The registration county gives off part of Oldhamstocks parish to Haddingtonshire; comprises 32 entire parishes; and had, in 1891, a population of 32,311. Thirty-one parishes are assessed for the poor; and respectively eight and one are included in the Kelso and the East Lothian poor-house combinations. The number of registered poor, during the year ending 14 May 1891, was 490; and of casual poor, 10. The number of pauper lunatics was 94; and the expenditure on their account was £2411. The percentage of illegitimate births was 9·3 in 1877, 10·9 in 1878, 9 in 1879, and 9·2 in 1890.

The civil county is divided ecclesiastically into 32 *quoad sacra* parishes and parts of two others; Cockburnspath being in the presbytery of Dumbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, the rest in the presbyteries of Duns, Chirnside, Earlston, and Kelso, in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The 33 Established churches had 8920 communicants in 1890; 19 Free churches, in the presbyteries of Haddington, Duns, Kelso, and Selkirk, had 3134 members in 1891; and 18 U.P. churches, in Duns, Kelso, and Melrose presbyteries, had 4340 members. In Sept. 1891 the county had 55 schools (53 of them public), which, with accommodation for 7778 children, had 5540 on the registers, and 4516 in average attendance, whilst there were 77 certificated, 17 articulated, and 27 pupil teachers.

The territory now constituting Berwickshire was anciently inhabited by the Caledonian Otalini or Otadani; became part of the Saxon Bernicia, one of the two original sections of the Saxon Northumbria; and till 1020 continued to be included in Northumbria. Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, and afterwards Earl of Dumbar, acquired it in 1020 from Malcolm II., and settled in Scotland to govern it and other possessions. Edgar, the son of Malcolm, resumed it in 1097, and bequeathed

it, along with Lothian and part of Northumberland, to his brother David. It rose, in David's time, to much consequence; received many distinguished Norman and Anglo-Saxon families as settlers; and had Berwick for its capital. Berwick then also became practically the capital of all the country from the northern part of Northumberland to the Firth of Forth, and began to figure as a great seaport, as a place of rich churches, monasteries, and hospitals, and as one of the first four royal burghs of Scotland. Tradesmen from the Low Countries and other parts of the Continent settled in it, and furthered its prosperity; and Scandinavian rovers made descents on it, but were successfully repulsed. The English laid claim to it in the time of William the Lion, stormed it in the time of Alexander II., and involved it in a series of contests and disasters during the dispute for the succession of the Scottish crown. The town thenceforth became an object of continual jealousy, and of repeated blows and negotiations between the Scotch and the English; it was valuable during their many international wars, for at once its wealth, its fortifications, and its extensive command of the Border districts; it often suffered the miseries of siege and capture, so as to be now a Scotch town, and now an English one; in 1482 it was finally relinquished by the Scotch; and in the Redistribution of Seats Bill of 1885 it was included in the Berwick-on-Tweed division of Northumberland. Berwickshire, throughout great part of its extent, necessarily partook largely in the vicissitudes and disasters of Berwick; and it contemporaneously suffered much also from the high-handed movements of the Cospatricks, the Homes, the Hepburns, and the Douglasses, and from the multitudinous turmoils of the Border reivers. Scarcely is there a mile of it, scarcely a natural fastness in it, scarcely a ruin, but what bears testimony to ancient tumult and bloodshed. So insecure was it that most of it, down to the 15th century, was available at best for the feeding of flocks and the rearing of cattle. Yet after the advent of peaceful times, it rose rapidly and brilliantly into a state of general prosperity, and, in more modern times, it has equalled the best central districts of Scotland in at once social, industrial, educational, and religious advancement.

In several places are cairns, supposed to belong to the times of the Otadeni, whose camps or vestiges of camps are at Habbchester, Wardlaw Hill, Legerwood Hill, and Birken-side Hill. Otadenian and Roman remains are in Cockburnspath parish, and Roman camps are at Chesters in Fogo, Battleknowes in Whitsome, and on a hill in Channelkirk. Pictish camps are in Channelkirk and Lauder parishes. Two military stations, supposed to have been originally a Danish camp, are on a hill near Raeleughhead in Langton parish. An ancient unscrubbed standing stone or obelisk is at Crosshall in Eccles. An earthen mound, called Herri's Dyke, with a ditch on one side of it, is about a mile from Greenlaw; and, not very many years ago, could have been traced in continuation about 14 miles eastward. Three concentric circles of stone, called Edwin's or Woden's Moll, are on the Whitadder, about a mile below Abbey St Bathans. Remains of ancient monastic houses are at Dryburgh, Coldingham, and Abbey St Bathans; and sites of others are at Coldstream, Eccles, and St Abb's Head. Old castles, or ruins or sites of such, are at Lauder, Hume, Cockburnspath, Fast, Cranshaw, Dunse, Huntly, Edrington, Aytoun, Leitholm, Hutton, Morriston, and Evelan. Aldcambus is famous for Bruce's meeting with the papal envoy, Lauder Bridge for the murder of James III.'s minions by the Earl of Angus, and a tabular space on the top of Dunse Law for the encampment on it of Leslie's Covenanting army; while Gordon parish and its village of Huntly were the early residence of the great Gordon family of the north of Scotland, and give name to respectively their dukedom of Gordon and their marquissate of Huntly. A county history is still a desideratum, but Berwickshire folklore has been collected in *Popular Rhymes, Sayings, and Proverbs of the County of Berwick*, with illustrative notes by George Henderson; the popular speech is learnedly handled

in James Murray's *Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*; and a great amount of valuable matter, scientific and antiquarian, is contained in the *Proceedings* of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, which was instituted in 1831.

Berwickshire Railway, a railway chiefly in Berwickshire and partly in Roxburghshire. Starting from a junction at Duns with the Reston and Duns branch of the North British, it goes south-westward through Berwickshire, past Greenlaw and Gordon, to Earlston; thence proceeds southward into junction with the Hawick line of the North British at Newton St Boswells. It is 20½ miles long; was authorised in 1862, on a capital of £100,000 in £10 shares, and £33,300 on loan; was opened from Duns to Earlston in November 1863, and from Earlston to Newton St Boswells in October 1865; and in 1876 was merged in the North British railway system.

Bethelnie, the north-western district of Meldrum parish, Aberdeenshire, about 3½ miles NW of Old Meldrum village. Here till about 1684 stood the original parish church, still represented by its foundations and graveyard. Core Hill of Bethelnie (804 feet) occupies much of the district, and has a ridgy form, extending into the contiguous parish of Fyvie. Rock crystal is found on it, and a 'Roman Camp' lay on its SE skirts, but has been obliterated.

Bettyhill. See FARR.

Bevelaw. See BAVELAW.

Biblestone, an ancient landmark in Birnie parish, Elginshire, about a mile E of Birnie church. It lies on the side of the road from Birnie to Rothies, and has engraven upon it the figure of a book.

Biddes or Bidhouse Burn, a rivulet of Crawford parish, S Lanarkshire, rising on the SE slope of Tomont Hill (1652 feet), and running 1¾ mile north-eastward, till it falls into Evan Water, 7½ miles NW of Moffat. Its banks were the scene in 1592, of a sanguinary onslaught upon the Crichtons by the Johnstones of Wamphray, led by William Johnstone of Kirkhill. An old ballad says:

'Then spoke Willie of the Kirkhill,
Of fighting, lads, ye'se hae your fill;
And from his horse Willie he lap,
And a burnished brand in his hand he gat.
Out through the Crichtons Willie he ran,
And dang them down, baith horse and man,
O but the Johnstones were wondrous rude,
When the Biddes Burn ran three days blude.'

Biel. See BELL.

Bigga, an uninhabited island in the N of Shetland, in Yell Sound, 1½ mile W of the south-western extremity of Yell island. It is 2½ miles long (235 acres), and belongs in common to the parishes of Yell and Delting.

Biggar (Gael. *bighthir*, 'soft land'), a town and a parish on the eastern border of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The town by road is 12½ miles ESE of Lanark, and 28 SW of Edinburgh; by a branch of the Caledonian, opened in 1860, it is 37 miles from the latter city, 3¼ ENE of Symington Junction, 41 ESE of Glasgow, and 15½ W by S of Peebles. A small, yet picturesque and ancient place, it is built on a sunward slope to left and right of the Tweeddale Biggar Burn, but within 2 miles of the Clyde's main valley, and within 6 of Tinto and Culter Fell. It consists of one very broad main street, two back streets, and the Westraw suburb, this last, across the burn, communicating with the older portion by the new iron bridge of 1873; in 1451 it was created a burgh of barony, in 1863 a police burgh, being governed by a senior and 5 junior magistrates. It has a post office with money-order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial, Royal, and National banks, a local savings bank, gas-works, several hotels and inns, a corn-exchange (1861) with a clock-tower, a public library, and is well supplied with pure water from a five miles' source. The collegiate parish church of St Mary, founded in 1545 by Malcolm, third Lord Fleming, for a provost, 8 prebendaries, 4 singing boys, and 6 bedesmen, is interesting as among the latest, if not indeed the last, of Scotland's pre-Reformation churches.

A plain Second Pointed, cruciform, aisleless structure, it retains the low central tower with NE belfry turret, the corbie-stepped western gable, and the embattled choir with trigonal apse; but though recent restoration has done much to improve it, it has lost a W porch, N sacristy, and lych-gate, along with its gilt oak chancel roof, its organ loft, and its emblazoned scutcheons. In its churchyard lie three generations of the Gladstones of LIBBERTON, beginning with 'John Gladstones, maltman and burgess in Biggar' (1693-1756), great-grand sire of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The United Presbyterians have two places of worship, the North and South or Moat Park and Gillespie churches; the former (rebuilt in 1866 at a cost of £1400) was served from 1806 to 1822 by Dr John Brown, the well-known biblical expositor, whose son and namesake, author of *Rab and his Friends*, was born at the manse, 22 Sept. 1810. Monday is market-day; and fairs are held on the last Thursday o.s. of January (horses and hiring), the Thursday after first Tuesday of March (seeds), the last Thursday of April (horses, etc.), the Thursday after 11 June (do.), the third Thursday o.s. of July (wool and shearers), the first Thursday after 12 August (cattle show), the 17 September if Thursday, if not Thursday after (horses, etc.), and the last Thursday o.s. of October (do.) Two public schools, South and West, with respective accommodation for 212 and 210 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 176 and 96, and grants of £192, 7s. 6d. and £111, 7s. Municipal constituency (1891) 299. Pop. (1790) 589, (1831) 1454, (1841) 1395, (1851) 1530, (1861) 1448, (1871) 1471, (1881) 1556, (1891) 1356.

Bounded NW by Libberton and Walston, E by Skirling in Peebleshire, S by Culter, and SW by Libberton, the parish has an extreme length, from Broomy Law at its north-eastern to the Clyde at its south-western angle, of 6½ miles; a varying breadth from E to W of 7 furlongs and 4½ miles; and an area of 7288½ acres, of which 16½ are water. The Clyde, near Culter station, traces the border for some 300 yards; but most of the drainage is carried eastward to the Tweed by BIGGAR Water, whose level haugh, 640 feet or so above sea-level, comprises the SE corner of the parish. All its remaining surface swells into moderate hills, rounded and soft in outline, rising northward to 788 feet near Spittal, 1192 near Balwaistie, 842 near Carwood, 1176 on Ewe Hill, 817 on Strawlaw, and 1399 on Broomy Law; westward to 975 feet near West Lindsaylands, 1041 near Springfield, and 1275 and 1024 on Biggar Common. The prevailing rocks are eruptive, including greenstone, porphyry, and amygdaloid, which last has yielded fine pebbles and moss-agates; the soils consist chiefly of clay, sand, loam, and peat-moss. During the last half century great improvements have been effected in reclaiming and fertilising land and in restraining the Biggar's inundations, so that less than a fifteenth of the entire area is left now as too hilly for the plough, whilst nearly one-ninth is covered by plantations. A moat hill, at the W end of the town, is 38 feet high, and 120 paces round the base, 54 round the top; of Boghall Castle, which stood in a swamp ½ mile to the S, hardly a shred remains, it having fifty years since been razed for the sake of its stones. This was the seat of the great Fleming family, Lords Fleming from 1460, and Earls of Wigton from 1606 to 1747, whose founder, Baldwin, settled at Biggar under a charter of David I. (1124-53). His descendants figure in the battles of Halidon Hill, Otterburn, and Pinkie, and in the annals of Dumbarton Castle; and Biggar's chief memories centre round this stronghold. As for the battle fought in 1297 on Biggar Moss, between Edward I.'s vast host, 60,000 strong, and Wallace's 3000 horse (plus an unknown quantity of ill-armed foot), the battle in which 11,000 Englishmen were slain, it rests on Blind Harry and local tradition. But Boghall, we know, lodged Edward II. in 1310, Queen Mary in 1565; in 1565 it yielded to the Regent Murray, and in 1650 to Cromwellian troopers, who held it next year against Leslie's summons to surrender, when Charles II. reached Biggar en route for Worcester. And its beauti-

ful ruin was sketched by fat, fodge Grose (1789), and visited by Scott and Lockhart (1831), within a twelve-month of Sir Walter's death. Gladstone is situated about 3½ miles distant from Biggar. As may be inferred from what has been already said, this is the native district of the Gladstones, and possesses a peculiar attraction for many. Modern mansions, with the proprietors and the extent and yearly value of their estates in the shire, are—Biggar Park, 1 mile SW of the town; Carwood House (1832), 2 miles N by W (Jas. D. Mitchell, 1525 acres, £1413); Cambus Wallace, 1 mile NNE (Jn. Paul, 71 acres, £183); and Edmonston Castle, 3½ miles NNE. In all, 4 landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 10 of between £100 and £500, 17 of from £50 to £100, and 35 of from £20 to £50. Biggar is seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the total value of the living is £837. Valuation (1891) £13,670. Pop. (1801) 1216, (1831) 1915, (1851) 2049, (1861) 1999, (1871) 2013, (1881) 2123, (1891) 1902.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 24, 1864.

The presbytery of Biggar comprises the parishes of Biggar, Broughton, Covington, Culter, Dolphinton, Dunsyre, Libberton, Skirling, Symington, Walston, and Waudel. Pop. (1831) 6230, (1891) 5573, of whom 1939 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in that year, the sums raised by the above eleven congregations amounting to £795. The Free Church presbytery of Biggar and Peebles, meeting at the latter town, comprises the churches of Broughton, Culter, Ellsridgehill, Innerleithen, Kirkurd, Peebles, and Skirling, which together had 1277 members in 1891.

See Wm. Hunter's *Biggar and the House of Fleming* and Prof. J. Veitch's 'Mr Gladstone's Ancestors' in *Frazer's Magazine* (June 1880).

Biggar, The, a stream of Lanark and Peebles shires, rising in the NE of Biggar parish at an altitude of some 800 feet, and first, as Biggar Burn, flowing 6½ miles south-westward, southward, and south-westward, along the Walston and Libberton boundaries, and through the interior past Biggar town. It next, as Biggar Water, flows 5 miles east-by-southward, parting Biggar and Skirling from Culter and Broughton, and traversing BROUGHTON, till, at about 600 feet above sea-level, it falls into the Tweed, ¾ mile NNE of Drummelzier. Its lower course lies through an open vale; and at the point where it bends from southward to eastward, or 1½ mile from the Clyde, it is joined by a rill that in times of high flood brings to it part of the waters of that river. Open to the public, it abounds in fine red-fleshed trout, averaging ½ lb.

Bilbster, an estate in Wick parish, Caithness, with a mansion and with a station on the Wick branch of the Sutherland and Caithness railway, 5 miles WNW of Wick town. Between 1850 and 1875 its purchaser, Mr Jas. Henderson, expended nearly £12,000 on improving the estate.

Billikkellet or **Balleykellet**, a ruined ancient mansion in Big Cumbræ island, Buteshire, ¾ mile N by E of Millport. It belonged to a family of the name of Montgomery, who are said to have possessed the greater part of the island till about the beginning of the 18th century. Among the last of the line was Dame Margaret Montgomery, joint-patroness of the kirk, who, being on horseback at the green of Largs, is said to have been thrown off amidst a crowd of persons; but, being a woman of high spirit, she pursued the horse, and received a stroke of his foot, which proved instantly fatal. 'The arms of this family,' it is stated in the *Old Statistical Account*, 'are upon the end of the kirk, and were lately to be seen on a part of the ruins of Billikkellet. About a quarter of a mile from those ruins there is a large standing stone set up on end, with about 6 feet of it above the ground. It appears to have been the rude monument of some ancient hero.'

Billy. See BUNKLE.

Billyness or **Billow Ness**, the western headland of Anstruther Bay, in Fife.

Bilsdean, a hamlet and a burn of NE Haddingtonshire. The hamlet is in Oldhamstocks parish, and lies

on the burn, near its mouth, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the boundary with Berwickshire, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Dunbar. The burn rises in Innerwick parish, and runs 3 miles north-eastward to the sea.

Bimar, a rocky islet of Inverkeithing parish, Fife, in the Firth of Forth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of North Queensferry, and 1 mile WNW of Inch Garvie. It is covered at high water; and it is crowned with a stone beacon, 27 feet high and 13 in diameter, erected by the Commissioners of Northern Lights.

Bin, a conspicuous hill in Burntisland parish, Fife. It rises abruptly, behind the town of Burntisland, from a line $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the shore; culminates at a point about 1 mile NNE of Burntisland Harbour; attains there, in one of two tops, an altitude of 632 feet above sea-level; presents, in its S front and in its summits, a bare and rugged appearance, in striking contrast to the fertility and brilliance all around it; and forms a marked feature among the screens of the Forth.

Binarty. See BENARTY.

Binchinnan. See BENCHINNAN.

Binend, a lake in Eaglesham parish, SE Renfrewshire, near the Ayrshire boundary, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Eaglesham village. Measuring 5 by 2 furlongs, it contains large pike and perch, and is overhung on the E by Ballageich Hill, 1084 feet above sea-level.

Binghill. See PETERCULTER.

Bingry. See BALLINGRY.

Bin Hill of Cullen, an eminence in the E of Rathven parish, N Banffshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Culleu town, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ distant from the coast. Conical in shape, it rises to a height of 1050 feet above sea-level, and is crowned by a cairn, surmounted by a flagstaff. About 1744 it was planted to the very summit, which is gained by a carriage-drive, and commands a magnificent prospect—to Wick, 54 miles NNW; Buchan Ness, 43 miles ESE; Bennochie, 23 miles SSE; and Ben Wyvis, 65 miles W. Little Bin, $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs E by N, is 802 feet high. See pp. 311-322 of James Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).

Binn, a wooded hill 555 feet high in Kinfauns parish, E Perthshire. It rises a little to the E of Kinfauns Castle; has a smooth but rather steep ascent, and a somewhat conical shape; and commands from its summit almost a bird's-eye view of Kinfauns Castle and pleasure-grounds, and an extensive prospect over the picturesque surrounding country. It is crowned by an observatory-tower, upwards of 80 feet high, built about 1813 by the late Lord Grey; and hence is sometimes called *Tower Hill*.

Binnaness, a headland and a voe or bay in Shetland.

Binnend, a prosperous village of Burntisland parish, Fifeshire, with a public school. Pop. (1891) 756.

Binnie, East and West, two hamlets on the SE border of Linlithgow parish, partly also in Uphall parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW and $1\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of Uphall village. Excellent sandstone is quarried in their vicinity, and has been extensively used for building purposes.

Binniehill, a town in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, on the Slamannan railway, in the south-western vicinity of Slamannan station. Pop. (1891), together with Southfield, 2018.

Binning, an ancient parish in Linlithgowshire, annexed, after the Reformation, to Linlithgow parish. The title of Baron Binning was given from it, in 1613, to Thomas Hamilton, secretary of state under James VI.; and continues to be borne by his descendant, the Earl of Haddington.

Binning, a wood in Whitekirk parish, Haddingtonshire, within the grounds of the Earl of Haddington, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Tynninghame House. It was planted, in 1707, over the face of what had been a moorish common, called Tynninghame Muir; it covers about 300 Scottish acres; and it has its trees in radii or avenues, diverging from 3 centres, and affording beautiful walks and rides.

Binas, a mansion in the W of Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire, 4 miles WNW of Linlithgow. A castellated structure, built in 1623, and enlarged about 1820,

it stands amid fine old trees, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant from the Firth of Forth, on the western grassy slope of Binns Hill (200 feet), whose top is crowned by a conspicuous tower. Within are beautiful plaster ceilings, curious old furniture, and a collection of family and royal portraits, the latter said to have been saved from the burning of Linlithgow Palace in 1746. For more than three centuries the seat of a branch of the Dalryells, Binns was the birthplace of Sir Thomas Dalryell (1599-1685), the bearded Muscovy general, who routed the Covenanters at Rullion Green in 1666; who, in old age, adorned this mansion with 'avenues, large parks, and fine gardens, pleasing himself with the culture of curious flowers and plants;' and who, in 1681, embodied here the Scots Greys regiment. In 1685 his son received a baronetcy, whose sixth holder, Sir John Graham Dalryell (1776-1851), was an eminent antiquary, and author of 17 works. The eighth baronet, Sir Robert Alexander Osborne Dalryell (1821-86), was twentieth in lineal descent from Walter, Earl of Menteth. The present proprietor, Mrs E. G. O. Dalryell, is owner of 820 acres in the shire.

Binram's Cross, a small mound, with a few stones on its top, in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, 7 furlongs W of the mouth of St Mary's Loch. Tradition makes it the grave of a wizard priest, the hero of Hogg's wild ballad of *Mess John*.

Binscarth, an estate, with a good modern mansion, in Firth parish, Pomona, Orkney, 7 miles W of Kirkwall. Purchased in 1841 by his grandfather, by whom many important improvements were carried out, it is now the property of Robert Scarth, Esq., owner of 1807 acres.

Birdstone, a village in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the Campsie railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Lenoxtown. It was the birthplace and residence of the Campsie poet, William Muir. A few Roman urns, and a number of English coins of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., have been exhumed in its vicinity; and the latter are supposed to have been hid by the inhabitants, on occasion of their flight from the troops of the Marquis of Montrose at the time of the battle of Kilsyth.

Birgham or Brigham, a village in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, 330 yards from the Tweed, opposite Carham in Northumberland, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Coldstream. It has a post office under that town, a public school, and the graveyard of a pre-Reformation chapel, remains of which were standing 70 years ago. A meeting of William the Lyon and some of his nobles and prelates with an ecclesiastical envoy from Henry II. of England took place at Birgham in 1188, to resist the alleged supremacy of the English over the Scottish Church; and a convention of the Scottish Estates, to consider the proposed marriage between the Princess Margaret of Scotland and Prince Edward of England, also was held here in 1289. It was followed, on 18 July of next year, by the signing here of an international deed, the treaty of Brigham, which minutely provided for the independence of Scotland. 'Go to Brigham' is equivalent, in the surrounding country, to 'Go to Banff,' or 'Bath,' or 'Jericho' elsewhere.

Birkenshaw, a small estate in the W of Dalsersf parish, Lanarkshire, on the river Avon, 2 miles S of Larkhall. An excellent smithy coal is worked here; and a bed of cannel coal, in a vertical position, sunk to 40 fathoms by an eruptive dislocation, is in the near vicinity of the smithy coal.

Birkenside, a hill 923 feet above sea-level, in Legerwood parish, SW Berwickshire. An ancient Caledonian camp on it can still be traced.

Birkhall, a mansion in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Muick, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Ballater. A fine old house, purchased by the late Prince Consort from the Abergeldie family, it now belongs to the Queen; the estate is beautifully wooded, and on it is a girls' school, built by Her Majesty. A wire suspension bridge, 80 feet in span, was thrown over the Muick before the house in 1850, eight wooden bridges having been swept away during the 32 years before.

Birkhill. See BALMERINO.

Birkhill, a mountain-pass on the mutual border of Selkirk and Dumfries shires, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the head of St Mary's Loch, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Moffat. A cottage inn here, at 1100 feet above sea-level, serves as a place of call and refreshment to persons visiting the wild scenery around Loch Skeen and the Grey Mare's Tail. The surrounding country is mountainous moorland, and was a frequent retreat of the Covenanters. A hill opposite the inn was a station for their watchmen on the look-out for the approach of dragoons, and still bears the name of Watch Hill. Four of the Covenanters, on one occasion, were shot near the inn's door by order of Claverhouse.

Birkhill Feus, a village in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dundee.

Birkhillside, an estate, with a mansion, in Legerwood parish, SW Berwickshire, 3 miles N of Earlstoun.

Birkwood, a mansion in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Abbeygreen. It is the seat of General D. E. M'Kirdy, owner of 1250 acres in the shire, valued at £1170 per annum.

Birleyhill. See DURISDEER.

Birnam, a suburban village in Little Dunkeld parish, and a hill and a pass partly also in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire. The village stands on the Highland railway, at Dunkeld station, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Dunkeld, and has an excellent supply of gas and water, with efficient drainage. Of recent erection, on feus from the late Sir William Drummond Stewart, it contains a good many handsome shops and dwelling-houses—the latter chiefly let to summer visitors; and presents an aspect of cleanliness, comfort, and elegance, excelled by no other village in Great Britain. At it are a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments; a railway telegraph office; a spacious hotel; and St Mary's Episcopal church. The hotel is in the Saxon-Gothic style, with towers and other features giving it an ecclesiastical and imposing appearance; contains a public hall, so large and ornate as to be one of the finest in Scotland; and has attached to it a billiard room, a bowling green, and beautiful grounds. St Mary's (1856-57) is Early Middle Pointed in style, with severe geometrical tracery, and consists of tower, nave, and chancel. The railway station is an ornamental structure. On a neighbouring wooded eminence, Torr Hill, are a number of tasteful villas, of which Erigmore was tenanted by Mr J. E. Millais, R.A., in 1880, as earlier likewise was St Mary's Tower. Highland games are held on the last Thursday of August. Pop. (1871) 530, (1881) 471, (1891) 494.

Birnam Hill rises to the S of the village; and, attaining an altitude of 1324 feet above sea-level, commands an extensive view of Strathmore, Stormont, Strathbraan, and Athole. It once was covered by the royal forest immortalised by Shakespeare in *Macbeth*; but its ancient woods have long ago been felled, and thriving plantations of firs and birches now are taking their place. 'Duncan's Camp,' where King Duncan held his court, or vestiges of a round fort, occurs at an altitude of 658 feet on its SE acclivity; and Birnam Pass goes between Duncan's Camp and the Tay, being traversed by the railway and the public road. The portal thence through which Highland caterans, Montrose's force, and Prince Charles Edward's army poured from the Highlands on the Lowland plain, it is sometimes called the 'Mouth of the Highlands'; it separates a Gaelic-speaking population on the N from an English-speaking population on the S; and it presents a miniature of many of the grandest of the Highland glens, with the addition of a slow majestic river. A small mountain brook enters the Tay a little above the Pass's upper end; and is spanned by a rustic seven-arched bridge called Birnam Bridge, built at a cost of about £2500.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Birness, a post office hamlet in Ellon parish, E Aberdeenshire, 4 miles NE of Ellon village.

Birnie (*Brennack* in 12th c.), a parish of Elginshire, containing the hamlet of Thomshill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of its post-town and station, Elgin; and bounded N and NE

by Elgin parish, SE by Rothes, W by Dallas and Elgin. In shape resembling a rude triangle, with eastward vertex at Netherglen, it has an extreme length from N to S of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme width from E to W of 3 miles, and a land area of 6777 acres. Lennoc Burn winds 4 miles along all the Dallas border to the Lossie, which here has a northerly course of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, chiefly upon the western boundary with Elgin, and which here too is joined by Geddoch Burn from the SE. The surface has a general southward rise, from 100 feet or so above sea-level in the furthest north to 323 feet near Claypot, 614 near Hangingfolds, 630 near Gleulaterach, 907 on Mill Our, 902 on Hart Hill, 1164 on Pikey Hill, and 1095 on Red Taingy, these three last summits culminating on the south-easterly border. The rocks are gneissose in the S, Old Red sandstone in the N; and gravelly or sandy soils predominate, but rich alluvial loam and deep and retentive clay also occupy considerable tracts. About two-fifths of the whole area are under the plough, besides some 500 acres of plantations, the rest being mostly moss or heathery hill. Birnie is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray; the minister's income is £192. Its church, St Brandon's, stands near the Lossie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Thomshill, and is one of the oldest in Scotland. A good example of Romanesque, though sadly modernised, it consists of chancel and nave, the former wanting an E window, the latter shortened to the W in 1794; while special features are the enriched chancel arch and jamb-shafts, a characteristic Norman font, and the ancient 'Coronach' or 'Ronnell' bell, made, it is said, of silver and copper at Rome, and blessed by the Pope himself. Here in 1184 was buried Simon de Tonci, fourth Bishop of Moray, Birnie during the 12th century having been one of the seats of that bishopric, Spynie and Keuedor being the others. A public school, with accommodation for 144 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 79, and a grant of £92, 10s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 366, (1851) 427, (1871) 375, (1891) 405.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Birns, a rivulet of Haddingtonshire, rising on the W side of Lammer Law (1738 feet), near the Berwickshire boundary, and running some 7 miles north-westward along the boundary between Humble and Peacockland parishes on the left, and Yester, Bolton, and Salton parishes on the right, to a confluence with the Tyne, 1 mile E of Wester Peacockland village. Its volume here is rather larger than that of the Tyne.

Birrens, a place, with a Roman camp, in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, a little SSE of Middlebie church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Ecclefechan, and 3 miles SE of the summit of BRUNSWARK. The Roman camp here is one of the best preserved in Great Britain, retaining its fossæ, aggeres, and prætorium in a state of perfect distinctness. Another Roman camp adjoined this, but was destroyed by the proprietor of the ground about 1820, when it yielded many splendid Roman relics, particularly large, well-cut, ornamental, inscribed stones.

Birrenswark. See BRUNSWARK.

Birsay and Harray, a united parish in the NW of the mainland of Orkney. It has two post offices, Birsay under Stromness, and Harray, a sub-office, the former 20 miles NW of Kirkwall, the latter 12 miles WNW. It is bounded W, NW, N, and NE by the Atlantic Ocean, E by Evie, Rendall, and Firth, S by Stenness, and SW by Sandwick. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 11 miles, and its greatest breadth is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Harray projects southward from the SE of Birsay, is wholly inland, and measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from N to S and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme breadth. Of three headlands on the coast of Birsay—Marwick Head in the W, Brough Head in the NW, and Costa Head in the N—the first does not materially diversify the coastline, the second wavers between the character of an islet and that of a small peninsula, and the third presents to the sea a face of high precipitous rock. The entire sea coast is about 10 miles long, and has mostly a rocky shore. The surface of Birsay is hilly, but not mountainous; that of Harray is flat and rather swampy. **St** considerable lakes, and some small ones are in Birsay, and abound with wild duck, swans, and other aquatic

birds; and the great E limb of Loch Stenness lies along 4 miles of the western boundary of Harray. Several burns run through Birsay, and contain fine trout and sometimes salmon; and numerous small burns traverse Harray. The entire district comprising both parishes was known to the Norsemen as *Bergisherad* or 'the hunting territory,' and it answered so well their beau-ideal of a hunting ground, that the Norwegian jarls were induced to fix their chief residence in Birsay. The rocks include limestone, an excellent flag claystone, and abundance of building materials, but no sandstone. The soil in what is called the barony of Birsay is a rich loam, perhaps the most fertile in Orkney, admitting comparison with much good land in the best agricultural districts of Scotland; but it is said that in Birsay there still are from 10,000 to 12,000 acres lying waste, though highly susceptible of improvement. The hills are covered with coarse herbage locally called *lubba*, a mixture of carices and moor grasses, serviceable for the browsing of cattle in summer. Birsay Palace, the residence of the Earls of Orkney, stood on a romantic site, on the coast, at the NW extremity of Birsay; dates from remote times and successive periods; was rebuilt or greatly enlarged by Earl Robert Stewart, the natural brother of Queen Mary, and by his son, Earl Patrick; was then modelled after Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh; formed a hollow quadrangle 158 feet by 100; fell into a state of neglect and ruin; and, in February 1868, was struck by a terrific gale, throwing down about 30 feet of its strong western façade, and leaving only about 4 feet of that side of the wall standing. The Brough of Birsay, on Brough Head, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of the palace, appears to have been a rock fortification, and shows vestiges of an ancient chapel. The coast scenery around the Brough is the finest on the W side of Pomona. Ancient standing stones are in several parts of Birsay, and Picts' houses are numerous. Eleven skeletons, enclosed in rough flagstones, were discovered in 1862, in the Knowe of Saverough, where, too, a square-shaped iron bell was found, now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Fairs for cattle and horses are held thrice a year in Birsay and thrice a year in Harray. The Earl of Zetland is chief proprietor, two others holding an annual value of between £100 and £500, 16 of from £20 to £50. The two parishes, both in the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney, were disjoined *quoad sacra* in 1876; the living of Birsay is worth £120, of Harray £330. Birsay church, with 565 sittings, was built in 1664, enlarged in 1760, and renovated in 1867; Harray church was built in 1836, and contains 450 sittings. One Free church is in Harray and another in Birsay, which also has a United Original Secession church (1829; 470 sittings). Three public schools—Birsay, Hundland, and Harray—with respective accommodation for 120, 60, and 108 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 110, 31, and 79, and grants of £129, 4s. 6d., £42, 3s. 6d., and £78. Pop. of united parish (1801) 2176, (1831) 2387, (1861) 2593, (1891) 2259, of whom 1233 were in Birsay and 1026 in Harray.

Birse, a hamlet and a Deeside parish of S Aberdeenshire. The hamlet stands towards the NW corner of the parish, on the left bank of the Burn of Birse, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Aboyne station; at it are a post office under Aboyne, a school, the manse, and the parish church.

The parish contains also the hamlet of Marywell, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further ESE, and is bounded N by Aboyne, NE by Kincardine O'Neil and Banchory-Ternan, E and SE by Strachan in Kincardineshire, S by Lochlee in Forfarshire, and W by the Glentanner portion of Aboyne. It has a land area of 31,219 acres, exclusive of the Percie portion of ABOYNE. This portion, however (349 acres), was annexed to Birse parish by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. The DEE traces $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the northern, next $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the north-eastern boundary, being spanned by the bridges of Aboyne and Potarch; and the interior is drained by five of its main affluents and sub-affluents—Auld-dinnie Burn (running 4 miles N along the Glentanner border), the Burn of Birse ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE), the Burn of Cattie ($8\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE), the FEUGH (13 miles E by N, into Strachan), and

the AAN (9 miles ENE along the Kincardineshire frontier, to the Feugh). The Dee at the Auld-dinnie's influx has an altitude above sea-level of 410, below Woodend Cottage of 232, feet; and from it the surface has a general west-south-westward rise, to Brackloch Craig (1034 feet) in the NW corner between the Auld-dinnie and the Burn of Birse; to Torquhandallachy (715), Brown Hill (900), Lamawhillis (1173), and Carmafeg (1724), between the Burns of Birse and Cattie; to Muckle Ord (724), Toms Cairn (1016), Arntilly Craig (1052), Lamahip (1325), Brackenstake (1555), *Hill of Duchery (1824), *Craigmahandle (1878), and *Gannoch (2396), between the Cattie and the Feugh; and to Creaganducy (1347), Peter Hill (2023), Glaspits (1758), White Hill (1840), Cock Hill (1960), †Hill of Cammie (2028), and †Mudlee Bracks (2259), between the Feugh and the Aan, where the asterisks mark summits culminating on the western, and the daggers on the southern, border. Granite, inferior limestone, and gneiss are the prevailing rocks, with fine red porphyry at Potarch; the soil is sandy in the Midstrath or Glen-cat valley, yellow loam in lower and black in upper Feughside, and sandy loam along the Burn of Birse and the Dee. Good crops are grown of oats and barley; and the plantations of Finzean, Ballogie, and Balfour, chiefly consisting of Scotch firs and larch, cover between 4000 and 5000 acres, but the old 'Forest of Birse,' to the S of the Feugh, is almost treeless now, and most of the marketable timber elsewhere has been felled. Fairs are held at the Bridge of Potarch on the second Thursday after the May, October, and November Aboyne fairs. Two ruined castles stand upon the Feugh, one (towards its source) ascribed to a Bishop Gordon of Aberdeen or to Gordon of Clune, the other (at Easter Clune) to 'Archbishop Ross,' by whom perhaps Archbishop James Stewart, Duke of Ross, who died in 1503, is meant; and there are also two gallow-hills, a good many cairns, a sculptured stone 6 feet high in the churchyard, and a long granite stone 'set up on Corse-dardar to mark the spot where King Dardanus was slain by his rebellious subjects.' Natives were Dr Alexander Garden (1730-91), botanist and zoologist of Charlestown, South Carolina, and the Rev. John Skinner (1721-1807), ecclesiastical historian and author of *Tullochgorum*, 'the best song,' said Burns, 'that Scotland ever saw.' Finzean House, Ballogie House, and Balfour House lie about 7, 5, and 3 miles ESE of Aboyne, the first being a fine old building forming three sides of a quadrangle, the other two modern mansions; and their respective owners, Dr Rt. Farquharson, M.P., Wm. Edw. Nicol, Esq., and Alex. Cochran, Esq., hold 16,809, 7219, and 1259 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £6167, £2558, and £339, whilst a fourth proprietor is the Marquis of Huntly. Birse is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; its minister's income is £168. St Michael's Roman Catholic Chapel of Ballogie (1858; 70 sittings) stands near the Cattie's confluence with the Dee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Marywell, 1 mile SE of the Bridge of Potarch; and there are four board schools—Ballogie (girls), Birse, Finzean, and Forest. With respective accommodation for 53, 71, 80, and 49 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 33, 41, 71, and 14, and grants of £29, 15s. 6d., £34, 4s., £63, 15s. 6d., and £24, 14s. Valuation, £7005, 3s. Pop. (1801) 1266, (1821) 1506, (1841) 1295, (1851) 1533, (1861) 1284, (1871) 1198, (1881) 1093, (1891) 1094.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Birsley, a place in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Tranent town, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Prestonpans battlefield. An extensive colliery is at it, and a rising ground here, Birsley Brae, was the spot whence Prince Charles Edward's troops marched to the conflict of Prestonpans.

Birthwood, an estate, with the seat of Rt. Paterson, Esq., in Culter parish, SE Lanarkshire, 6 miles S by W of Biggar.

Bishopbriggs, a village in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British Railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Cross of Glasgow. It was originally called Bishops' Riggs, and took that name from lands around it belonging to the Bishops of Glas-

gow; and it has a station on the railway, a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a Church of Scotland mission station, a Free church, a U.P. church, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 74 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 72, and a grant of £66, 15s. Pop. (1861) 658, (1871) 782, (1881) 832, (1891) 934.

Bishopmill, a district of the town of Elgin, in New Spynie parish, Elginshire, on the left bank of the river Lossie, opposite to ELGIN, and within the parliamentary boundaries of the town. A handsome iron bridge connects it with Elgin, and occupies the site of a stone bridge which was swept away by the great flood of 1829. It contains a few of the trades usually found in a country town, and one or two corn-mills. A public school here, with accommodation for 254 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 202, and a grant of £179, 11s. Pop. (1861) 1041, (1881) 1076, (1891) 1261.

Bishop's Burn, a rivulet of NE Wigtonshire, rising 2½ miles SW of Newton-Stewart, and running 6½ miles south-eastward, partly in Penninghame parish, partly along the boundary with Wigtown parish, to the upper part of Wigtown Bay.

Bishop's Forest, a height in the NW of Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. Rising from a very broad irregular base it attains an altitude of 1285 feet above sea-level; is fringed all round with woods or arable grounds, and ploughed in some parts almost to the summit; and, on the side next Cairn Water, is clothed with plantation for ½ mile from the base; yet, seen from a distance, appears patched with heath and warted with naked rock, and presents a pastoral but commanding appearance.

Bishop's Hill, a hill on the mutual border of Kinross-shire and Fife, but mainly within Kinross-shire. It occupies the NE quarter of Portmoak parish; rises in the eastern vicinity of Balgedie and Kinnesswood villages; culminates 2½ miles NE of the north-eastern shore of Loch Leven; attains there an altitude of 1492 feet above sea-level; projects a spur into Fife, with a summit altitude of 1060 feet; and is adjoined, on the N, by West Lomond Hill.

Bishop's Loch, a beautiful lake in the SE of New Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, between Loch-hills and Fowlershill. Measuring 2 by ¾ furlongs, it was anciently called Loch Goul, and got its present name from having on its islet a residence of the bishops of Aberdeen. That residence was the death-place, in 1282, of Bishop Hugh de Benham; appears to have been of small extent, and is still traceable in its foundations and drawbridge ditch.

Bishop's Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Cadder and Old Monkland parishes, Lanarkshire, 2¾ miles WNW of Coatbridge. Measuring nearly 1 mile in length and from 1 to 2 furlongs in width, it is one of the chief reservoirs for the Forth and Clyde Canal.

Bishop's Loch. See ARBROATH.

Bishop's Seat, a summit, 1651 feet above sea-level, in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire, 2½ miles W by N of Dunoon town.

Bishopton, a village, an estate, and a range of hills, in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire. The village stands 1 mile S of the Clyde, and has a station on the Glasgow and Greenock section of the Caledonian railway, 5 miles NNW of Paisley; at it are a Free church, a Board school, 2 inns, and a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1861) 341, (1891) 323.—The estate belonged, from 1332 and earlier, till about 1671, to the family of Erisbane, passed through a number of hands, and is now the property of Lord Blantyre.—The hill range divides the banks of the Clyde from the lowlands of Gryfesdaio; consists of compact trap rock, and is pierced by a tunnel of the Glasgow and Greenock railway. The tunnel is approached, at the two ends, by deep rock cuttings, respectively 748 and 946 yards long; consists of two reaches, respectively 320 and 340 yards long; and has, between these reaches, an open part 100 yards long and 70 feet deep. The formation of this subterranean passage

was a long and difficult process, engaging hundreds of workmen for years, and costing for gunpowder alone no less than about £12,000.

Bixter, a voe or bay in Sandsting parish, Shetland.
Blabhein or **Blaven** (Gael. *flath-bheinn*, 'heroes' mountain'), a mountain in the S of Skye, occupying the upper part of the peninsula between Lochs Slapin and Scavaig. Its eastern cliffs are torn with fissures and honeycombed with caves; its massive shoulders and sharp peaks of granite abound with crags and corries; and its general mass is a stern fantastic ridge. The usual line of ascent goes for about 6 feet along a summit edge of rocks scarcely more than a foot in width, and its summit has an altitude of 3042 feet above sea-level, and commands a most impressive view.

Blackadder, an estate and a river in Berwickshire. The estate is in Edrom parish, and belongs to Sir George Lauderdale Houston-Boswall, third Bart. since 1836 (b. 1847; suc. 1886). The mansion on it stands on the right bank of the river, 2 miles SSW of Chirnside, and has a cast-iron conservatory, in the form of a Gothic chapel, erected at a cost of several thousand pounds. A mineral well is on the estate, in a ravine near the river, not far from its influx into the Whitadder.—The river Blackadder rises in several head-streams among the Lammermuirs, in Westruther parish, at altitudes of from 1000 to 1200 feet above sea-level. Making a confluence of its head-streams in the NW of Greenlaw parish, it thence runs 6 miles south-eastward to Greenlaw town, thence north-eastward through Greenlaw, Fogo, and Edrom parishes to the Whitadder in the vicinity of Allanton, 1½ mile SW of Chirnside. Its length of course is some 20 miles; and its velocity, from the confluence of its two head-streams onward, has numerous alternations of calm pool and rapid current. Its waters contain good trout, but in some parts are strictly preserved. The name Blackadder is probably a corruption of Blackwater; seems to have been derived from a darkish tinge of the river, occasioned by peatiness of the soil in the upper reaches; and is usually pronounced and sometimes written Blackwater.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 26, 34, 1863-64.

Blackbraes, a village in the W of Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, 3¼ miles SSW of Falkirk. At it are a public school and a parish church, which, built at a cost of £860, serves also for Shieldhill in Polmont parish. Pop. (1861) 507, (1891) 510.

Blackburn, a village in Whitburn and Livingstone parishes, Linlithgowshire, on the river Almond, 1½ mile E of Whitburn station and 2½ miles S of Bathgate. It has a post office under Bathgate, a mission station of the Church of Scotland, a Congregational chapel (1820), and a public school. Pop. (1861) 753, (1871) 954, (1891) 814, of whom 703 were in the Livingstone section.

Blackburn, a village near the meeting-point of New-hills, Dyce, and Kinnellar parishes, Aberdeenshire, 9 miles NW of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Kinnaldie, a Free church, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 116 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 86, and a grant of £77, 9s.

Black Burn, a mountain rivulet in Castleton parish, S Roxburghshire, running to the Liddel, ¾ mile above New Castleton. In its short easterly course of 4½ miles it makes a descent of 1300 feet, and forms a series of romantic falls, one of them 27 feet in leap, another 31½, and a third 37½. A natural bridge across it, consisting of one solid rock and 31 feet in span, fell in April 1810. A so-called 'Picts' Work,' a circular structure of large stones, strongly fortified by a wall, stands on its left bank.

Black Burn, a rivulet in Dallas parish, Elginshire, running to the Lossie.

Black Burn, a rivulet in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, running to the North Esk.

Black Burn, a rivulet of Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire, formed by the confluence of Cluny and Corrichie burns in Banchory-Ternau parish, and running 2 miles eastward to the Loch of Drum.

Black Cairn, a hill surmounted by a large cairn in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire.

Black Cart. See CART.

Blackcastle, the northern summit (917 feet) of Cocklaw Hill (1046), in Innerwick parish, E Haddingtonshire. It takes its name from remains of an ancient fort.

Blackcastle, an ancient camp in Greenlaw parish, Berwickshire, on a precipitous bank at the confluence of Faugrist Burn and the Blackadder, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Greenlaw. An entrenchment commences opposite to it, on the right bank of the Blackadder; runs about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the bank; turns thence to the S in the direction of Hume Castle; and, in the southerly reach of it, is called Black Dikes.

Black Cave, a great cavern piercing the Struay Rocks on the S coast of Arran, in Euteshire. It opens from the shore, at the level of water-mark; measures upwards of 160 feet in length, 80 in height, and 40 in width; and from its interior gives a striking view down the Firth of Clyde, past Ailsa Craig, to Galloway.

Blackchester, an ancient oval camp in Lauder parish, Berwickshire, on an elevated spot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Lauder town. It has one entrance on the E, another on the W, and is fortified by two ditches and by earthen mounds.

Black Cove, a large, wild, dismal cavern on the Barocco shore of Berwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Blackcraig, a village in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 miles ESE of Newton-Stewart. Neighbouring lead and zinc mines yielded in one year 264 tons of lead from 353 tons of ore, and 76 tons of zinc.

Blackcraig, a hamlet near the meeting-point of Stirling, Clackmannan, and Perth shires. Its post-town is Menstrie.

Blackcraig, a mountain in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, near the Dumfriesshire border, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of New Cumnock village. It has an altitude of 2298 feet above sea-level.

Blackcraig, a hill in Creich parish, Fife, 1 mile S of the Firth of Tay, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Newburgh. It has an altitude of 665 feet above sea-level, and it commands a brilliant and extensive view of the lower basin of the Tay and the frontier Grampians.

Black Dee. See DEE, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Black Devon. See DEVON, Clackmannanshire.

Black Dikes. See BLACKCASTLE, Berwickshire.

Blackerstone, a former detached section of Longformacus parish, Berwickshire, interposed between two sections of Abbey St Bathans parish, and about 7 miles ENE of Longformacus church. Along with Retreat House it was, in 1891, transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Abbey St Bathans.

Black Esk. See Esk.

Blacket House, a ruined tower in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, with the date 1404 and the initials W[illiam] B[ell] above its outer doorway. A Bell of Blacket House was the rejected suit and the murderer of 'Fair Helen' of KIRKCONNEL LEE.

Blackford, a village and a parish of SE Perthshire. The village stands towards the middle of the parish, at the northern base of the Ochils, and on the right bank of Danny Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its confluence with Allan Water, and has a station, with telegraph office, on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, 4 miles SW of Auchterarder, $17\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Perth, 11 SSE of Crieff, $10\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Dunblane, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Stirling. Burned by the Earl of Mar in January 1716, it is a modern place, with a post office having money order and savings bank departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, gas-works, water-works (1870), hotels and inns, breweries, a tannery, and boot and shoe manufactories; besides the parish church (rebuilt in Norman style, 1850; 632 sittings), and a Free church (500 sittings). Pop. (1861) 881, (1871) 867, (1881) 679, (1891) 676.

The parish is bounded N by Muthil and Trinity Gask; E by Trinity Gask, Auchterarder, and Glendevon; S by Glendevon, W by Dunblane, Ardoch, and Muthill. From Machany Water to Skythorn Hill, *i.e.* from N by W to S by E, it has an extreme length of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 1 furlong and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 21,041 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 39 are water. A detached part,

of 450 acres, was in 1891 transferred to the parish of Glendevon by the Boundary Commissioners. The drainage of N and E belongs to the basin of the Tay, Machany Water winding 1 mile on the northern boundary and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles through the interior to the EARN, which itself traces for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile the easternmost portion of that northern boundary; whilst Ruthven Water, another of its tributaries, curves from the SE corner of the parish along Glen Eagles and Kincardine Glen, and so into AUCHTERARDER. The drainage of S and SW, on the other hand, is carried to the Forth by the DEVON, whose early eastward course marks $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the southern border, and by the ALLAN, which, rising in the SW with half-a-dozen affluents and sub-affluents, runs first north-eastward towards the village, and then south-westward to Dunblane. The surface has a general southward rise, from less than 100 feet above sea-level by the Earn to 291 on Farnton Muir, 644 at Muirhead, 485 near Tullibardine Cottage, 602 near Drumlochey, 400 near the village, 1562 in Eastbow Hill, 1574 in Wether Hill, 1279 in Tambeth, 1780 in Core Hill, 1685 in Little Corum, 1955 in Mickle Corum, and 2072 in Blairdenon Hill. The last three culminate on the south-western frontier, and, belonging with Eastbow, Wether, Tambeth, and Core Hills to the moorish OCHILS, are steep and craggy to the S, but fall away more gently to the village, beyond which sandy hillocks and the great level Moor (now Wood) of Tullibardine form the 'divide' between Strathallan and Strathearn. A very hard sandstone has been quarried for millstones; except in the N, the soil is poor, being thin for the most part with a coarse gravelly bottom, and variously wet or dry to an extreme. Antiquities are a Roman camp and an outpost connecting it with the more famous one at Ardoch, some cairns and standing stones, St Mungo's Well in Glen Eagles, ruins of the cruciform Second Pointed chapel of Tullibardine (Holy Trinity) and of one or two other pre-Reformation chapels, and remains of the castles of Ogilvie, Tullibardine, and Kincardine. Four great Scotch families have been for centuries connected with this parish—the Murrays, Grahams, Haldanes, and Drummonds; and places in it still give title of Baron, Earl, and Marquess of Tullibardine (cre. 1604, 1606, and 1703) to John Stewart Murray, Duke of Athole; of Earl of Kincardine (1644) to Douglas Graham, Duke of Montrose; of Earl of Gleneagles (1831) to Robert Duncan-Haldane, Earl of Camperdown; and of Baron Madderty (1609) and Viscount Strathallan (1686) to William Drummond. The two last have their seats within its bounds, Gleneagles House in the E, Castle Strathallan in the N, and own respectively 7122 and 7208 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £3479 and £7612. Other mansions are Machany House (Viscount Strathallan) and the modern Kincardine Castle (J. Johnston, Esq.); and the whole parish is shared by 17 landowners, 6 holding each £500 a year and upwards, 1 between £100 and £500, 1 between £50 and £100, and 9 between £20 and £50. Blackford is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's income is £215. The public schools of Blackford village, Gleneagles, and Tullibardine, and the Free Church school at the first, with respective accommodation for 221, 60, 104, and 118 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 83, 26, 53, and 58, and grants of £78, 8s. 6d., £34, 4s. 6d., £44, 11s. 6d., and £44, 9s. Valuation (1891) £14,805, 12s. 7d. Pop. (1831) 1918, (1841) 1782, (1861) 2041, (1871) 1836, (1881) 1596, (1891) 1522.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 47, 1869.

Blackford, a hill on the S border of St Cuthbert's parish, Edinburghshire, in the southern vicinity of Morningside, and 2 miles S by E of Edinburgh Castle. Exceeding 400 feet above sea-level, it commands a magnificent view; southward, of the Braid and Pentland Hills; northward, of Edinburgh, the Firth, and the Fife coast, backed by the Lomond and the Ochil hills—a prospect Scott described in some of the noblest lines of *Marmion*. It was acquired as a public park in 1884; and a shelter, the Harrison gateway, and an observatory have since been erected here.

Blackhall, a station in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, on the Morningside and Bathgate railway, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Morningside, and $10\frac{1}{4}$ SSW of Bathgate.

Blackhall, a village on the mutual border of St Cuthbert's, Corstorphine, and Cramond parishes, Edinburghshire, on the road from Edinburgh to Queensferry, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Edinburgh. It has a post office, Craigleith quarry, St Cuthbert's workhouse, Blinkbonny, Ravelston House, Craigcrook, and the eastern skirts of Corstorphine Hill are in its vicinity.

Blackhall, an estate in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, adjacent to the SE side of Paisley. It gives appellation to Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, Bart., Ardgowan House (of Greenock and Blackhall), and was conferred on his ancestor, Sir John Stewart, by King Robert III. The mansion on it, about 1 mile SE of the centre of Paisley, is a plain, strong, ancient pile, which after 1710 became a farm-house, and is now deserted, roofless, and of very dismal appearance. Lime works are on the estate.

Blackhall, a mansion on the N border of Strachan parish, and an estate partly also in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

Blackhill, a *quoad sacra* parish, formed in 1878, mainly out of Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, its church being 4 miles SW by W of Peterhead town. Its central point is a hill of its own name, on the mutual border of Peterhead, Longside, and Cruden parishes, which, rising 374 feet above sea-level, was formerly deemed so worthless as to defy improvement; but now is nearly all under the plough, and also yields, in an extensive quarry, large blocks of excellent syenite, of the kind called popularly Peterhead granite. A public school, with accommodation for 103 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 79, and a grant of £73, 8s.

Blackhill, a place in Barony parish, Lanarkshire, on the Monkland Canal, to the NE of Glasgow. The canal here makes a rise of 96 feet; and it effects the elevation partly by two sets of four double locks, each set worked independently of the other, and partly by an inclined plane, with rails 1040 feet long, worked by steam-power traction. The inclined plane was constructed, as a supplement to the locks, in 1850; and it takes up empty boats in caissons, thus making a vast saving of time and water.

Black Hill, a hill in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles WNW of Abington. It rises 1260 feet above sea-level, and commands a fine view down the Clyde. Two concentric artificial circles are traceable on it, the inner one thirty-four yards in diameter, the outer one fifty-eight; and they seem to have been a military station.

Blackhills, a hamlet in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire, 8 miles W of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office.

Blackhills, a mansion in Elgin parish, Elginshire, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Elgin town.

Blackhope, a mountain on the mutual border of Edinburgh and Peebles shires, and a rivulet in Heriot parish, Edinburghshire. The mountain, Blackhope Scar, culminates at the meeting-point of Temple, Heriot, and Innerleithen parishes, and is the highest of the Moorfoot Hills, rising 2136 feet above sea-level. The rivulet, flowing from its NE shoulder, runs 3 miles north-eastward, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-eastward; makes a confluence with Ladyside Burn to form Heriot Water; and, in some sheltered pools, contains a fair store of trout.

Blackhouse, a range of mountains on the mutual border of Selkirk and Peebles shires, and a ruined baronial tower in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire. The range of mountains extends about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from NNE to SSW; has two principal summits nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles asunder, with altitudes of respectively 2332 and 2283 feet above sea-level; is conjoined, on the N, with another range along the mutual boundary of the two counties, having summit-altitudes of 2382 and 2249 feet above sea-level; throws down, from its Selkirkshire side, the head-streams of Douglas Burn; projects along the flanks of that burn, high spurs with altitudes of 1717, 1378, and 1180 feet above sea-level; and, together with these

spurs, forms an upland region, partly suited for sheep pasture, but mainly of stern and savage aspect. This region, from so early a period as the time of Malcolm Ceanmor, belonged to the family of Douglas, and appears to have been used by them as both a fastness and a hunting-ground. The baronial tower stands on the left side of Douglas Burn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the mountain watershed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of the foot of St Mary's Loch, and 5 W by N of Yarrow Feus; is thought to occupy the site of some previous erection, occasionally inhabited by Sir James Douglas, the friend and favourite warrior of Robert Bruce; may have been built by Sir James's descendant, the first Earl of Douglas; is traditionally said to have been the place whence Lady Margaret Douglas was abducted by her noble lover as commemorated in the old ballad of the 'Douglas Tragedy;' and appears to have been a square structure, with a circular turret at one angle, flanking the entrance and carrying up the staircase. Seven large stones near the tower are said to mark the spot where seven brothers of Lady Margaret, on their making pursuit, were slain by her lover. The current tradition narrates that both she and her lover were so injured that they died the same night, and that—

'Lord William was buried in St Marie's kirk,
Lady Margaret in St Marie's quire;
Out o' the lady's grave grew a red rose,
And out o' the knight's a brier.
And they twa met, and they twa plat,
As if full fain they would be near;
Sae that a' the world might ken right weel
That they grew frae twa lovers dear.
But bye and rade the Black Douglas,
And wow but he was rough;
For he pulled up the bonny brier,
And flung't in St Mary's Loch.'

Scott's steward and trusted friend, Wm. Laidlaw (1780-1850), was born at Blackhouse farm, and Hogg was shepherd to his father from 1790 to 1800.

Black Isle, the peninsula between the Beauly and the Moray Firths and the Firth of Cromarty, comprising parts of Ross, Cromarty, and Nairn shires. It contains the parishes of Killearnan, Kilmuir-Wester, Knockbain, Avoch, Rosemarkie, Cromarty, Resolis, and Urquhart; and it consists largely over its north-western portion of the broad based hill, *ARDMEANACH*. It constitutes a poor low combination, and has a poorhouse with accommodation for 100 inmates. The Black Isle branch of the Highland railway, connecting with the main line at Muir of Ord and terminating at Fortrose, was opened in Feb. 1894, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and cost £57,000.

Black-knowe, a mountain on the SW border of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, on the E side of the upper part of Ettrick Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Ettrick village. It has an altitude of 1804 feet above sea-level.

Black-knowe-Head, a mountain on the SW border of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, between two small head-streams of Ettrick Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Black-knowe. It has an altitude of 1938 feet above sea-level.

Black-knowe-Head, a mountain on the mutual border of Kirkhope and Yarrow parishes, Selkirkshire, 3 miles NNE of Tushielaw Inn. It has an altitude of 1806 feet above sea-level.

Black Lakes, small sheets of water in the NW of Lorn, Argyllshire, 3 miles E of Oban. Small trout abound in them; and four or five dozen, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ pound, have frequently been taken in a day.

Blacklarg, a mountain on the mutual boundary of Ayr and Dumfries shires, extending also into Kirkcudbrightshire, and culminating nearly 7 miles SSE of New Cumnock village. It adjoins other mountains of the Southern Highlands; has an altitude of 2231 feet above sea-level; and sends off, to the NNW, the head-streams of Afton Water.

Blacklaw. See *MARNOCH*.

Blacklaw, a ruined tower of the Douglasses of Fingland, in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Evan Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Moffat town. Behind it rises Blacklaw Hill (907 feet), and Blacklaw Burn runs by it to the Evan down a precipitous ravine. The

Douglas of Fingland about 1700 was author of *Annie Laurie*.

Blacklaw, a hill 928 feet high in the Perthshire section of Lundie and Foulis parish, 8 miles WNW of Dundee. It commands a very extensive and beautiful view.

Blacklaw, a burn in Walston parish, Lanarkshire, running to the Medwin.

Blacklaw or Mount Cameron, a small eminence in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of East Kilbride village. A commodious dwelling-house on it was the residence of Mrs Cameron, a high-born lady who manifested such zeal for the cause of Jacobitism in 1745 as made her famous throughout Great Britain. Two seams of coal, respectively 3 and 2 feet thick, underlie the eminence.

Black Loch, a small lake in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile NE of Dumfries town. It is a favourite resort of curlers in times of hard frost.

Black Loch, a small lake in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire, near the summit of a hill-ridge, about 1 mile S of Drumlanrig. It once was about 120 yards long and 70 yards wide, but has been much reduced in size by draining; and, in pre-Reformation days, it possessed a high repute for healing virtue, inasmuch as to be esteemed a sort of perpetual Bethesda.

Black Loch, a small lake on the mutual border of Dunfermline parish, Fife, and Cleish parish, Kinrossshire, at the S foot of Cleish hills, 3 furlongs WNW of Loch Glow.

Black Loch, a lake in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire, the first of a chain of three lakes, very near to one another, and extending in a line from E to W. It is mainly a morass or mossy pool, packed with aquatic plants, and possessing little area of open water; and it receives no influx of rivulet or rill; yet it contains such powerful springs that it sends off to the next lake a perennial stream voluminous enough to drive a mill.

Black Loch, a lake in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Newton-Mearns village. It lies at the E foot of Nethercairn Hill, 871 feet high; measures about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ in width; and contains excellent trout.

Black Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Stirling and Lanark shires, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of the meeting-point with Linlithgowshire, and 2 miles S by E of Slamannan village. It has a somewhat circular outline, measures about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter, and is a principal feeder of the Auchingray reservoir for supplying the Monkland Canal.

Black Loch, Little, a small lake in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, 2 miles SE by S of Slamannan village.

Black Lochs, small mountain lakelets in Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire, a little SE of Loch Aven. They abound in trout, and afford good sport to the angler.

Blacklunans. See PERSIE and ALYTH.

Blackmillbay, a small bay and a village in Luing island, Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire. The post-town of the village is Easdale, under Oban.

Blackmire, a strong chalybeate spring in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire, in a plantation W of the House of Blelack. Its visitors have fallen off since the opening of the Pannanich Wells.

Black Mount, a mountain on the mutual border of Walston and Dolphinton parishes, E Lanarkshire. It has a ridgy form, extending NE and SW, and it culminates at 1689 feet above sea-level.

Blackmount, a deer forest in the Appin district of Argyllshire, between the heads of Lochs Etive and Laidon. The property of Lord Breadalbane, it affords the finest shooting and stalking in Scotland, and in 1881 was sub-let for £4000.

Blackness, a seaport village in the E of Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, on a small bay of its own name on the Firth of Forth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Borrowstounness, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Linlithgow station. Anciently the port of Linlithgow, and a place of extensive commerce, it also took consequence from a castle near it, which is supposed

by some antiquaries to mark the eastern extremity of Antoninus' Wall, and was long one of the most important fortresses in the S of Scotland; it was, in main degree, superseded as a port, in 1680, by Borrowstounness, which, on account of possessing higher advantages of situation, was then made the port for Linlithgow; and since that time, it has sunk into almost total decadence, inasmuch that its harbour went to ruin, its custom house was converted into lodgings, and its only commerce became a trivial exportation of bricks and tiles, and as trivial an importation of lime and manure. Blackness House, formerly a seat of the baronet family of Wedderburn, stands adjacent to the W side of the village. Blackness Burn runs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the boundary between Carriden and Abercorn to the Firth, and passes the eastern vicinity of the village. Blackness Castle stands on a rocky promontory between the bay and the burn's mouth, in the north-eastern vicinity of the village; dates from some remote period unknown to record; was burned in 1443-44, amid the conflicts of the Douglases, Livingstons, Crichtons, and Forresters; was burned again, in 1481, by an English fleet; was the meeting place, in 1488, of James III. and his rebellious nobles for effecting a pacification; witnessed, in 1547, the burning or capture, by an English admiral, of ten vessels which had anchored near it for protection; was garrisoned, in 1548, during the regency of the Earl of Arran, by a French force under D'Esse; underwent repeated vicissitudes of occupancy till 1572; served, like the Bass, as a State prison for confining distinguished Covenanters in the time of the persecution; was one of the chief forts of Scotland guaranteed by the Act of Union to be maintained permanently as a national strength; is, nevertheless, a structure more characteristic of the warfare of rude ages than adapted to the modern improvements in the military art; became eventually of no practical use whatever, held, as a fort, by only one man; and in 1870-74, was transmuted into the nucleus of extensive works to serve as the central ammunition depot of Scotland. These works were constructed at a cost of considerably more than £10,000, and they comprise a powder magazine, with two compartments, each about 42 feet by 18, a light iron-girder pier, a sea wall 1000 feet long, storage places for heavy guns and other munitions of war, barracks 124 feet long, for 30 soldiers, and a two-story building in the Scottish Baronial style for military officers.

Blackpots, a hamlet on the coast of Boyndie parish, Banffshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Banff. A manufacture of bricks and tiles, and a considerable salmon-fishery, are carried on.

Black Quarter, the territory now forming Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire. It belonged anciently to Soulseat Abbey, and till 1628 formed part of Inch parish.

Blackridge, a village on the SW border of Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire, on Barbauchlaw Burn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Bathgate. It has a post office under Armadale, a Free Church preaching station, and a public school.

Blacksboat, a place on the river Spey and on the Strathspey railway, at the boundary between Elgin and Banff shires, immediately above the mouth of the river Aven, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Aberlour. It has a ferry on the river, a station on the railway, and a post office under Craigellachie.

Blackshaw, a village in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, near the Solway Firth and the river Lochar, 8 miles SSE of Dumfries. An expanse of foreshore adjacent to it, between the Nith and the Lochar, and between the beach and the Solway channel, measuring 7 miles in extreme length from E to W, and fully 5 miles in extreme breadth from N to S, is called Blackshaw Bank.

Blackshields, a village in what was formerly the detached part of Humble parish, Haddingtonshire, but which was transferred in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners to the Edinburghshire parish of Fala and Soutra. It is 16 miles SE of Edinburgh, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Blackhope, a burn in the NE of Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire. It rises on White Coomb mountain; runs 3 miles southward to Moffat Water, at a point 6 miles NE of Moffat; and is well stored with trout. An eminence at its head commands a charming view.

Blackside, a mountain on the mutual border of Sorn and Muirkirk parishes, Ayrshire, adjacent to the boundary with Lanarkshire, 6½ miles ENE of Mauchline. It has an altitude of 1342 feet above sea-level; and it commands a splendid and extensive view, said to comprehend parts of sixteen counties.

Blacksmill, a hill, a hamlet, and a burn, in Lammermuir, Berwickshire. The hill, 905 feet above sea-level, is on the mutual border of Langton and Longformacus parishes, 2½ miles SSE of Longformacus village. The hamlet is on the NW border of Langton parish, and lies near the burn, 1½ mile SE of Longformacus village. The burn rises on the eastern skirts of the hill, runs 2½ miles north-by-eastward to Dye Water, a little below Longformacus village, and contains a good store of trout.

Black Spout, a picturesque waterfall, about 120 feet in leap, in Moulin parish, Perthshire, on Edradour Burn, a short distance NE of the line of the Highland railway, and about 1½ mile E of Pitlochrie.

Black Springs, copious natural fountains in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, affording portion of the public supplies of water to the city of Edinburgh.

Blackstone, a hamlet in the S of Muiravonside parish, SE Stirlingshire, with a station on the North British, at the junction of the Slamannan, Bo'ness, and Bathgate sections, 12 miles E by N of Coatbridge, 4 NW of Bathgate, and 4½ SW of Manuel Junction.

Black Stone of Odin, a huge prostrate mass of rock on the northern shore of Shapinshay island, in Orkney. It lies on the sand, and is supposed to have been an object of superstitious veneration in the Scandinavian rites.

Blackstoun, a hamlet and a mansion on the NE border of Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, on Black Cart Water, 2 miles NW of Paisley. Pop. (1891) 344.

Blackwater, a rivulet in the S of Carrick district, Ayrshire, running north-westward to the Stinechar. See **DHUISK**.

Blackwater, a rivulet in Cabrach parish, Banffshire. It rises among high mountains, contiguous to the boundary with Aberdeenshire; runs about 8 miles northward and north-north-eastward to the Deveron at Dalriach; traverses a grandly Highland glen; has, in its basin, a shooting lodge and a deer forest, belonging to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; and is traditionally said to have had, at a romantic part of its banks still called King's Haugh, a residence of Malcolm Ceanmor.

Blackwater, a rivulet in Kilmorie parish, Arran island, Buteshire. It rises a little S of the centre of the island; runs about 6 miles westward and south-south-westward to Drimadown Bay; brings down the inland road from Brodick to the SW coast; and drains Shiskin district, the largest and most fertile tract of arable land in Arran. A remarkable large cairn stood at its foot; measured more than 200 feet in diameter; and has been greatly diminished by the abstraction of its stones for building and draining purposes.

Blackwater, a rivulet in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It issues from a lakelet at the boundary with Dumfriesshire; runs about 6 miles westward, quite across the centre of the parish, to the river Ken; and is well stocked with trout.

Blackwater, a small river of the NE of Perthshire. It rises near the summit of Cairnwell Mountain, on the northern border of Kirkmichael parish, adjacent to the boundary with Aberdeenshire; runs, under the name of Beg, through Glenbeg; debouches at the Spittal of Glenshee into Glenshee; receives there Tetnich Water, and takes there the name of Shee; runs about 6 miles, under the name of Shee, through Glenshee, takes then distinctively the name of Blackwater; runs about 5 miles between sections of Caputh, Bendochy, and Blairgowrie parishes on its right bank, and parts of Rattray and Alyth parishes on its left bank; and unites with the Arde, 4 miles NNW of Blairgowrie town, to form the

river Ericht. Its general direction is southward, and its entire length of course is about 20 miles.

Blackwater, a small river of the SE of Sutherland. It rises on Beu-an-Arnuinn, near the meeting-point of Clyue, Kildonan, and Farr parishes; runs 2 miles south-westward across the head of Clyue parish; proceeds 3½ miles southward, along the boundary between Clyue and Rogart; then goes about 10 miles south-westward, through the interior of Clyue; receives, on its left bank, the tributary Skinsdale Water; and falls into the Brora, 1½ mile WNW of the head of Loch Brora. Its early course lies through morassy moors, which give a dark tinge to its waters; and its later course lies along a deep rocky channel, and is strikingly romantic. Two cascades occur on it, respectively near Balnakyle and at Kilcolmkill, both very magnificent when the stream is in flood; and the latter is much visited by tourists.

Blackwater, a rivulet in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. It rises very near the centre of Lewis; runs westward to Loch Roag; takes down the public road from Stornoway to Uig church; and is frequented by salmon.

Blackwater, Berwickshire. See **BLACKADDER**.

Blackwater or Rasay, a small river in the SW of Ross-shire. It rises on the Derrymore Mountains, at the head of Strathvaich; runs about 14 miles south-south-eastward, under the name of Garve, along Strathvaich, past the W side of Ben Wyvis, and along Strathgarve to Loch Garve; issues from the foot of that lake under the name of Blackwater or Rasay; and runs about 5 miles south-south-eastward to a confluence with the Conau at Moy. Its waters have a dark colour, and they contain pike, large trout, and dark-coloured salmon, and afford prime rod-fishing. A cascade, called the Falls of Rogie, occurs on the river a little below Loch Garve, amid rich accompaniments of rock and wood; and presents considerable resemblance to the famous falls of Tivoli in Italy.

Blackwood, the seat of Miss E. M. Copland, in the S of Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, 3½ miles E of Ecclefechan.

Blackwood, a railway station and an estate in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. The station is on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian, adjacent to the river Nethan, near Kirkmuirhill village, 2 miles S of Stonehouse station, and nearly 4 SE of Stonehouse town. The estate lies on the NW border of Lesmahagow parish; and the mansion on it, 2 miles W of the railway station, is the seat of Jas. Chas. Hope Vere, Esq. (b. 1858; suc. 1872), owner of 6863 acres, valued at £11,303 per annum, including £5781 for minerals. An ancient Caledonian battle-axe of stone was found on the estate, and is preserved in the mansion.

Blackwood, an estate, with a mansion and a hill, in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The mansion stands adjacent to the river Nith, in the midst of a richly-wooded glen, ¾ mile N by W of Auldgirth station, and 5¾ miles SSE of Thornhill. The hill (604 feet) rises immediately W of the mansion, in the south-eastern extremity of Keir parish, and commands a splendid view from the mountains N of Drumlanrig, along all the vale of the Nith, to the Solway Firth and the Cumberland Mountains. At Blackwood was born the gardener's son, Allan Cunningham (1784-1842), poet and novelist.

Blackwood, a property, with a hill and a lake, on the SW border of Eaglosham parish, Renfrewshire.

Black Wood, a great pine forest in Fortingall and Logierait parishes, Perthshire, clothing all the S flank of Loch Rannoch, from the margin of the water half-way up the mountains.

Bladenoch, a village and a river in Galloway. The village stands on the left bank of the river and the southern verge of Wigtown parish, 1½ mile SW of Wigtown town; is included within Wigtown parliamentary burgh; and has a post office and a large distillery. The river (that in which the Wigtown martyrs, Margaret Wilson and Margaret M'Lachlan, perished in 1685) issues from Loch Maberry, on the Ayrshire border; winds

about 20 miles S, SSE, and E, between Kirkcowan and Kirkinner parishes on its right bank, and Penninghaue and Wigtown parishes on its left bank; passes into Wigtown Bay in the southern vicinity of Wigtown town; and traverses about 2 miles of foreshore eastward to a junction with the Wigtown Bay channel of the river Cree. Here, from the Wigtown Sands, about 500 acres have been reclaimed since 1839, at a cost of nearly £40,000. The Bladenoch waters contain trout and salmon, but yield no very great sport; the Tariff is chief of several tributaries.

Blaiich, a village near the mutual boundary of Inverness-shire and Argyllshire, 4 miles from its post-town Fort William.

Blainslee, a village in the NE extremity of Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of the river Leader, 3 miles SSE of Lauder. A public school at it, with accommodation for 103 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 75, and a grant of £83, 9s. 5d.

Blair, an estate and iron-works in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. The estate is rich in minerals, and has, since the beginning of the present century, undergone vast improvement. A great extent of land in it, with steep rocky banks, formerly of little value, is now covered with thriving mixed plantations. A romantic reach of glen here traversed by the river Dusk has, within a precipitous mass of limestone rock, a stalactite cave, the Elf House, 183 feet long, and from 5 to 12 feet wide, arched like Gothic work, and expanding near the middle into a chamber 35 feet long and 12 feet high. The mansion on the estate stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Dalry town, is partly of great antiquity, and has highly picturesque grounds; its owner, Capt. Wm. Fordyce Blair, R.N., holds 6680 acres in the shire, valued at £8031 per annum, including £2203 for minerals. The iron-works adjoin the Glasgow and South-Western railway, in the near vicinity of Dalry town, and were started about 1845. Here is a mission station of the Church of Scotland; and a public school, Blairmains, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 37, and a grant of £30, 10s. 6d. Pop. of Blair Works village (1861) 916, (1871) 1081, (1881) 765, (1891) 667.

Blair, an estate, with a mansion, in Carnock parish, Fife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dumfermline.

Blair, a mountain of Forfarshire, on the mutual border of Alyth and Glenisla parish, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Alyth town. Rising from a very wide base to an altitude of 2441 feet above sea-level, it can be easily ascended on the E and W, but is steep and rugged on the N and S; and it commands a magnificent view from Schiehallion to the German Ocean, and from Lochnagar to the Lammermuir Hills.

Blair, Perthshire. See BLAIR ATHOLE.

Blairadam, a station, with a post office, having money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, in Cleish parish, S Kinross-shire, on the Kinross-shire section of the North British, 3 miles SSE of Loch Leven (Kinross) station, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Dumfermline. Blairadam House, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of the station, stands in a large and finely-wooded park, on the SE slope of a hill, which rises 707 feet above sea-level. Early in last century Blair estate was purchased, and Blairadam House built by the architect Wm. Adam, father of the still more eminent architects, Robert (1728-92) and James (d. 1794). His grandson, the Right Hon. Wm. Adam (1751-1839), lord chief commissioner of the jury court in Scotland, was a lifelong friend of Sir Walter Scott, with him and seven others forming in 1816 the Blairadam Club. Its members 'met on a Friday; spent the Saturday in a ride to some scene of historical interest within an easy distance (to one such in the dog-days of 1819 we owe Scott's *Abbot*); enjoyed a quiet Sunday at home, duly attending divine worship at the Kirk of Cleish, not Cleishbotham; gave Monday morning to another antiquarian excursion; and returned to Edinburgh in time for the courts of Tuesday'—chap. l. of Lockhart's *Life of Scott*. The next holder of the estate was Adm. Sir Chas. Adam, M.P. (d. 1854); the next, the Whig whip, the Right Hon. Wm. Pat. Adam (1823-81), M.P. for Clackmannan and Kinross shires 1859-80, Lord of the Treas-

ury 1865-66 and 1868-73, Chief Commissioner of Works 1873-74 and 1880, Governor of Madras 1880-81. His son, Sir Chas. Elphinstone Adam, Bart. (b. 1859; cre. 1882), owns 4169 acres, valued at £4030 per annum.

Blair Athole (Gael. 'plain of the pleasant land'), a village and a parish of N Perthshire. The village lies between the left bank of the Garry and the right bank of the confluent Water of Tilt, across which stands another village, Bridge of Tilt, the two together practically forming one, with a post office (Blair Athole), having money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, and gas-works, whilst each possesses an excellent hotel. Blair Athole is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the Pass of Killiecrankie, 48 SW of Castleton of Braemar by Spittal of Glensbec or 31 up Glen Tilt, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Kuloch Rannoch, and 20 N of Aberfeldy; its station on the Highland railway is $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Dunkeld, and $60\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Grantown. Cattle fairs are held at Bridge of Tilt on 25 June and 20 Aug. *o.s.*, and on the third Wednesday of May *o.s.* at Blair Athole, where also are a general business fair upon 12 February and a great Highland gathering in the second week of September. Pop. of united village (1871) 387, (1881) 346, (1891) 326.

The parish is bounded N by Kingussie-Insh and the Glenfeshie portion of Alvie in Inverness-shire and by Crathie-Braemar in Aberdeenshire, NE by Crathie-Braemar, SE by Kirkmichael and Moulin, S by Dull, SW by Fortingal, and NW by Laggan in Inverness-shire. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to Blair Athole from the parish of Dull all those parts which lay north of the Tummel, and a detached portion of the parish of Moulin, at the same time transferring from Blair Athole to Moulin the lands of Reinkyllich. The Highland railway runs $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward up Glen Garry, ascending here from about 390 to 1500 feet above sea-level; on it are the stations of Blair Athole, Struan, and Dalnaspidal, $35\frac{1}{2}$, 40, and 51 miles NNW of Perth. By the GARRY and its innumerable affluents and sub-affluents the features of this parish have been chiefly moulded, those affluents including the EDENDON (running 9 miles E and S), the BRUAR ($9\frac{1}{2}$ S), the ERICHDIE ($10\frac{1}{4}$ E by N), and the TILT ($13\frac{1}{2}$ SW), which last has a head-stream in the TARR ($11\frac{1}{4}$ E). The TUMMEL itself, to which the Garry flows, and its expansion, Loch Tummel ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), mark $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the southern boundary; and in the SW portion of the parish are Lochs Garry ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile), Choin ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), and Bhaie (3×1 furl.); in the NE portion, Loch Loch ($9\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), half of Loch an Duin ($10 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and two or three smaller tarns. Glen Garry, from Struan downward, is an open, fertile, finely wooded vale; but, saving Strath-Tummel and the lower reaches of Glens Erichdie, Bruar, and Tilt, which likewise are beautifully planted with larches and Scotch firs, the rest of the surface is all an assemblage of moor-clad hills and naked, many-ridged mountains. The part to the left of the Garry belongs to the 'Forest of ATHOLE,' uow well-nigh treeless; and here, from W to E, the following summits of the Grampians rise, those marked with asterisks right on Blair Athole's boundaries:—*BEN UDLAMAN (3306 feet), *Bruar nan Iombrac (3175), *An Torc or Badenoch Brae (2432), and Glas Mheall Mor (3037), westward of the Edendon; *Carn na Caim (3087), *Vinegar Hill (2584), Carn a' Mhuraich (1811), Meall na Maolie (1868), Sron a' Chleirich (2670), Leac Liath (1788), Uchd a' Chlarsair (2587), and *Leathad an Taobhain (2994), between the Edendon and the Bruar; Beinn Bhreac (2992), BEN DEARG (3304), Beinn a' Chait (2942), Fair Bhuidhe (1510), Meall Reamhar (1850), Sraigh Sron Ghorm (2882), *Carn an Fhidleir (3276), *An Sgarsoch (3300), An Sligearnach (2577), and *Coire na Craig (2515), between the Bruar and the Tilt; *Sron a' Bhoichidh (2131), Craig Dhearg (2141), BENGLO (3671), Carn Liath (3193), Meall Dail Min (1748), Meall Grnaim (1372), Carn an Righ (3377), *Carn Bhac (3014), *Beinn Iutharn Mhor (3424), *Glas Thulachan (3445), *Braigh Feith Chuibhsachain (2371), *Ben Vuroch (2961), and Crochton (1954), eastward of the Tilt. S of

the Garry, from E to W, are Tulach Hill (1541 feet), Gombhar (1830), Dubh Chnocan (1385), Torr Dubh (1667), and Meall Ban (1657), between the Tummel and the Erichdie; and, between the Erichdie and the Garry, An Teampan (1387), Meall Chabhaidh (1709), Sron Choin (1852), Meall Biorach (1854), and Meall na Leitreach (2544). The deer and grouse of its hills, the salmon and trout of its streams, the wealth and variety of its fauna and flora (especially rare alpine plants), all make Blair Athole a happy hunting-ground alike to the sportsman and the mau of science; to the latter GLEN TILT's geology is for ever associated with the 'Huttonian Theory.' The arable soils, chiefly light loam or gravelly earth, occupy less than 4000 acres, and plantations cover an equal or greater extent. Blair Castle, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of the village, is thence approached by a double avenue of limes, and, as restored in 1872, is a goodly four-storied mansion, turreted and battlemented, in the Scottish Baronial style. Its oldest portion, Comyn's Tower, is said to have been built by John de Strathbogie, ninth Earl of Athole (1269); and many are its historic memories. James V. and Mary Queen of Scots must both have visited it, when in 1529 and 1564 they came to hunt in Glen Tilt; and Montrose in 1644 here mustered the 3000 Athole Highlanders, whom he led to victory at Tippermuir. In 1653 the castle was stormed and 'destroyed by powder' by Colonel Daniel, a Cromwellian officer; yet in 1689 we find it garrisoned by Claverhouse, whose corpse was brought back to it from Killiecrankie, for burial in the secluded old church of Blair. The Young Pretender lodged here three nights (30 Aug. to 2 Sept. 1745); in the following March it was held a fortnight by Sir Andrew Agnew for Government against Lord George Murray, the Duke of Athole's brother. After this siege, its last, it was docked of two upper stories and whitewashed, so that the Queen, who, with the Prince Consort, resided here from 11 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1844, describes it merely as 'a large plain white building.' The present Duke of ATHOLE owns 194,640 acres in the shire, of a yearly value of £40,788; and 3 other proprietors, Wm. M'Inroy of Lude (1 mile ENE of the village), A. S. Robertson of Struan, and Edgar W. Robertson of Auchleeks (on Erichdie Water, 6 miles W by S of Struan station), hold respectively 15,680, 18,000, and 14,732 acres, valued at £2460, £1039, and £1633 per annum. The grounds of Blair Castle are open to visitors from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m., a guide being provided for a small fee. In the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling, Blair Athole comprises the ancient parishes of Blair, Lude, Kilmaveonaig, and Struan, united prior to 1632, but has given off a portion (with 72 inhabitants in 1891) to the *quoad sacra* parish of Tenandry. Its living is worth £433; and it has two Established churches, one at the village (1825), the other at Struan (1829). There are also a Free church and an Episcopal chapel (rebuilt 1794; 200 sittings), this last representing the old parish church of Kilmaveonaig (1591), and having belonged to the Episcopal communion without a break from the Revolution. Of 6 public schools (Blair Athole, Glenieriehty, Glengarry, Pittagowan, Strathummel, and Struan) Blair Athole had (1891) accommodation for 205 children, an average attendance of 149, and a grant of £176, 19s. 6d., whilst the total corresponding figures for the other 5 were 222, 110, and £185, 18s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £24,789, 17s. 9d. Pop. (1755) 3257, (1801) 2848, (1831) 2384, (1861) 1553, (1871) 1718, (1881) 1742, (1891) 1632.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 64, 1869-74. See pp. 32-41, 167-171 of the *Queen's Journal*, and Dr. Wm. Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Perthshire*.

Blairburn, a village in Culross parish, until 1891 in Perthshire, adjacent to the river Forth, in the vicinity of Culross town. In that year the Boundary Commissioners transferred the entire parish to the county of Fife. Blair Castle (Robert Miller, Esq.), a handsome modern mansion, beautifully surrounded by wood, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Culross, occupies the site of a mansion said to have been built about the time of the Reformation by Archbishop Hamilton of St Andrews.

Blair Castle. See BLAIR ATHOLE and BLAIRBURN.

Blairdaff, a place in the S side of Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Garioch church. A chapel of ease here was built in 1839 at a cost of £500, and contains 500 sittings; and here also is a Free church.

Blairdardie, a place in the S of New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, on the Forth and Clyde Canal. A public school at it, with accommodation for 79 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 67, and a grant of £48, 16s.

Blair-Drummond, an estate, with a village and a mansion, in Kincardine parish, Perthshire. The village stands near the right bank of the Teith, 6 miles NW of Stirling, and 2 SSE of Doune; comprises an elegant range of cottages inhabited by families who are employed, from father to son, on the estate; and has a post office under Stirling. The mansion, near the village, is a large, neat, modern edifice, with a richly-wooded park, and is a seat of Col. Home Drummond Moray, Esq. of ABERCAIRNEY. The estate extends southward to the Forth; and includes, along the banks of that river, a large alluvial tract of 1500 acres, Blairdrummond Moss, formerly overlaid by deep bog, and ingeniously reclaimed in the first four decades of this century by cutting away the bog piecemeal, and sending it adrift on the river. A reach of Roman road, a number of small Roman relics, two curious ancient wooden wheels, and the skeleton of a whale were found in the bog during the work of reclamation.

Blairissan, a hamlet in Killearn parish, Stirlingshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Killearn village. A sanguinary battle is traditionally said to have been fought here between the Romans and the Caledonians.

Blairgowrie (Gael. *blar-ghobhar*, 'plain of the wild goats'), a town and a parish of NE Perthshire. The town stands on the right bank of the Erich, opposite Rattray village, with which it is connected by a bridge, repaired and widened in 1871. By road it is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Cupar Angus, $5\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Alyth, 12 ENE of Dunkeld, and 35 S of Braemar; by rail, as terminus of a branch of the Caledonian, opened from Cupar in 1855, it is $21\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Forfar, $20\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Perth, $67\frac{1}{4}$ N by W of Edinburgh, and $83\frac{3}{4}$ NE by N of Glasgow. Its site, 227 feet above sea-level, is a pleasant south-eastern slope that forms the first rise of the Hill of Blair. The churchyard above, before the parish church, looks up Strathmore to the Hunter's Hill of Glamis, and down to its south-western extremity; behind the church a wooded deep ravine falls away steeply to the river's bed. The winding Erich, overhung 3 miles to the N by picturesque Craighall-RATTRAY ('Tully-Veolan'), and the skirts of the Sidlaws and Grampans, all join to beautify Blairgowrie's setting; and Blairgowrie itself is a well-built thriving town, with spacious market-place and handsome villas. A century since it was only a village of mean, thatched houses; now it is lighted with gas (since 1834) and supplied with good water (in 1871, at a cost of £6050), whilst possessing a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Royal, Commercial, Union, and North of Scotland banks, a local savings bank, numerous hotels and inns, a masouie lodge, angling, athletic games, bowling, cricket, curling, and amateur dramatic clubs, and a Saturday (Independent) paper, the *Advertiser* (1855). A town-hall, accommodating 600 persons, was built about 1860; and a mechanics' institute, with reading-room and museum, in 1870. There are also a fire-engine station, a Working Men's Club, a Working Girls' Club, and a Young Men's Christian Association. A public park was presented to the town in 1892 by Mr William Davio of Blairgowrie and his sister Mrs Nicoll, and an adjoining field was afterwards added by purchase. Places of worship are the original parish church (rebuilt 1824; 850 sittings), St Mary's or Brown Street church (converted in 1837 from a Burghor chapel into a chapel of ease, and in 1879 erected into a *quoad sacra* church), rebuilt 1885, the First and South Free

churches, a U.P. church, a Congregational church (1824; 300 sittings), St Catherine's Episcopal church (1843; 200 sittings), and St Stephen's Roman Catholic church (1856; 400 sittings). Both the last two are Early English structures; St. Stephen's was designed by Edward Welby Pugin. The Ericht supplies abundant water-power to numerous flax-spinning, linen, carpet, and jute mills in and about the town; and there are also several saw-mills, malt-kilns, a brewery, a farina factory, and an agricultural implement manufactory. Blairgowrie, made a burgh of barony in 1634, a free burgh of barony in 1809, and a police burgh prior to 1864, is governed by a town council consisting of a senior bailie, 2 junior bailies, and 9 councillors, and by 12 police commissioners. The police court sits every lawful day, the bailie court (for civil causes under £2) every Wednesday, and the sheriff small debt court (for causes under £12) on the first Saturday of January, April, July, and October. Tuesday is market-day; and fairs are held for cattle, etc., on the third Tuesday of March, the Tuesday of May before Old Whitsunday, the Tuesday after fourth Monday of July, the Tuesday of October before Falkirk Tryst, and the 23d of November; for feeing on the first Wednesday of May and November. Unless, with Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, one makes Blair Hill the 'Mons Grampius' of the Battle of the GRAMPIANS, Blairgowrie has no history other than transits of the Marquis of Montrose in his hostile descents from the Highlands, and disastrous spates of the 'ireful' Ericht, one of which, in 1847, destroyed two arches of the Rattray bridge, and did great damage to the mills. George Drummond (1687-1766), six times Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and a great benefactor to that city, was born at Newton Castle, a 17th century mansion, haunted by a Green Lady, 3 furlongs W of the town. Blairgowrie public school, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 726 and 176 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 554 and 122, and grants of £617, 9s. and £102, 3s. 6d. During the summer months there is a coach daily from Blairgowrie to Braemar (a distance of 35 miles, *via* the Spittal of Glenshee), and one to Kirkmichael (14 miles) every Wednesday throughout the year, and three times daily in summer. Pop. (1792) 425, (1811) 1025, (1831) 1593, (1851) 2914, (1871) 3830, (1881) 4537, (1891) 3714.

The parish, also containing the village of Lornty, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of the town, formerly consisted of Blairgowrie proper and the detached sections of Blackcraig and Creuchies, these being severed from the first by intervals of 9 and 5 furlongs, and at their nearest lying $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of the town. The Blackcraig section was united in 1891, by the Boundary Commissioners, to the main part of the parish by the annexation of the north part of the parish of Kinloch (Cochrage Muir), and a detached portion of the parish of Bendochy (904 acres) was also annexed to Blairgowrie. Creuchies section, however (1742 acres), and Parkhead estate were transferred to the parish of Bendochy. The total area is about 15,000 acres, of which 252 are water. The summit elevations above sea-level are Ashmore Hill (1277 feet), Cochrage Muir (867), and the Hill of Blair (690). The surface from the town to the Isla, belonging wholly to Strathmore, and nowhere much exceeding 200, while sinking to 100 feet, is relatively low and level; and here are 4 small lakes—White Loch, BLACK LOCH, Hare Myre, and Loch Bog or Stormont Loch—of which the last and largest lies at an altitude of 167 feet, and has an extreme length and breadth of 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. The rocks are variously Devonian, Silurian, and eruptive; and the only ones quarried are a coarse red sandstone and a very dark-coloured trap. The soil varies from shallow moorish earth to deep and fertile alluvium along the Isla. Mansions are Blairgowrie House and Blackcraig Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE and 9 miles NW of the town; and their owners, William M'Pherson (superior of the burgh) and Patrick A. Fraser, hold 741 and 2722 acres, valued at £1103, 10s. and £1537, 16s. per annum. The detached portion of the parish of Bendochy that was annexed to

Blairgowrie parish, amounting to 904 acres, was the Drimmie section, measuring about 2 miles long from N to S and a mile and a half broad, and is bounded on the NE by Alyth, and on the E and SE by Rattray. The surface of this additional portion has a northward ascent from less than 500 to over 900 feet, and belonging to it is the mansion of Rannagulzeon House. Blairgowrie is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns, the first minister's income amounting to £342; but for church, school, and registration purposes, the Blackcraig and Creuchies sections are included in the *quoad sacra* parish of PERSIE. Pop. of civil parish (1891) 4743; of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 1644.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 48, 1870-78.

Blairhall, a village in Longforgan parish, Perthshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dundee.

Blairingone (Gael. *blar-a-gobhain*, 'field of the smith'), a village in Fossoway parish, Kinross-shire, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire. Fossoway parish until 1891 was situated in the two counties of Kinross and Perth. The Boundary Commissioners in that year transferred a portion of the Perthshire part to the Perthshire parish of Glendevon, and placed the remainder, including the village of Blairingone, wholly in the county of Kinross. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of the river Devon, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Dollar, under which it has a post office. Here anciently at Palace Brae was a mansion of the ancestors of the Duke of Athole, and the adjoining pinnacled rock, now known as Gibson's Craig, is said to be the real Gartwhinzie, where the Clan Murray rallied round their chief. The parish is in the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife. Stipend, £154. The church (1838; 250 sittings) stands a little E of the village; its interior was recently refitted at considerable expense. A public school, with accommodation for 99 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 67, and a grant of £70, 18s. 6d. Pop. of parish (1871) 469, (1881) 446, (1891) 413.

Blairinroar or **Blairinroan** (Gael. *blar-an-roinn*, 'battle of division'), a place in the NW of Muthill parish, Perthshire, 8 miles NW of the Roman camp of Ardoch, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of the Dalginross camps. Gordon's *Itinerarium* makes it the scene of the Battle of the GRAMPIANS.

Blairlogie, a village in Logie parish, Stirlingshire, at the mouth of the Glendevon and at the base of Dumyat (1375 feet), 3 miles ENE of Stirling. In the extensive rearrangement of Logie parish in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, which placed it wholly in the county of Stirling, Blairlogie was transferred from Perthshire to Stirlingshire, while remaining in the parish of Logie. It is a pleasant little place, remarkably healthy; and, till eclipsed by Bridge of Allan, was long a favourite summer resort of invalids. It has a post office under Stirling and a U.P. church and manse. Blairlogie Castle, now a farm-house, a little NW of the village, dates from the year 1513, was the seat of the Spittal family, and retains some vestiges of bygone splendour.

Blairmains. See BLAIR, Ayrshire.

Blairmore, a village in Kilmun parish, Argyllshire, on the W shore of Loch Long, 1 mile N of Strone, directly opposite Cove, and 7 miles by water WNW of Greenock. Of recent origin, it contains a number of handsome villas. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a good wooden pier, and it enjoys a delightful view of the reaches of the Firth of Clyde down to Cloch Point. It has regular daily communication by steamer with Greenock, Gourock, and Craigendorau in connection with the Caledonian and G. & S.W. and N.B. railways. The telegraph cable communicating with the W. Highlands lies from it to Cove; was broken in Dec. 1870; and, ten days after being broken, was successfully grappled and repaired. Blairmore Hill, 2 miles NW by N of the pier, rises 1402 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1891) 306.

Blairquhan, a mansion in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, on Girvan Water, 1 mile WNW of Straiton village. A handsome Tudor edifice, built in 1824, and standing

amid finely-wooded grounds, it is the seat of Sir Edw. Hunter-Blair, fourth Bart. since 1786 (b. 1818; snc. 1857), and owner of 12,610 acres in the shire, valued at £7134 per annum.

Blairs, a lake in Rafford parish, Elginshire, on the estate of Altyre. It was artificially enlarged, and is well stocked with trout, and has an ornamental character.

Blairs, an estate in Maryculter parish, Kincardineshire, near the southern bank of the Dee, 6 miles SW of Aberdeen, and 2½ SW of Cults station. In 1829 it was given by Mr Menzies of Pitfodels to the Catholic bishops, who, enlarging its venerable mansion, fitted it up as St Mary's College, for the 'education and training of those who may feel themselves called to dedicate themselves to God and the salvation of souls as clergymen on the Scottish mission.' The college in 1851 had a president, 4 professors, a procurator, and 73 students; it possesses a valuable library (in part transferred from the Scots College at Paris) and portraits of Queen Mary and Cardinal Beaton; whilst attached to it is a chapel with 180 sittings.

Blairston, an estate, with a mansion, on the N border of Maybole parish, Ayrshire, now called Auchendrane. See AUCHENDRANE.

Blair Works. See BLAIR, Ayrshire.

Blane or **Ballagan**, a small river of W Stirlingshire, rising on Earl's Seat, one of the Lennox Hills (1894 feet), on the mutual border of Killearn and Strathblane parishes. Thence it runs 3 miles southward, among the hills, near the E border of Strathblane parish, leaping down the ravine of BALLAGAN in three romantic falls. It next runs 1 mile westward past Strathblane village; 2½ miles north-westward, along Strathblane valley; 1¼ mile northward, partly along the boundary between Strathblane and Killearn, partly within Killearn; and finally 1½ mile north-westward to Endrick Water, at a point 1½ mile SW of Killearn village. The middle part of its basin is Strathblane proper, descends on the river's bed or immediate banks from about 340 to 100 feet above sea-level, and is traversed by the Blane Valley railway.

Blane field, a village in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire, on the river Blane, and on the Blane Valley railway, ¾ mile W by N of Strathblane village. It has a station on the railway, calico print works, and a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1871) 496, (1881) 514, (1891) 585.

Blanerne. See BUNKLE.

Blane's Chapel, St, an ancient ecclesiastical ruin, in Kingarth parish, Isle of Bute, about 2½ miles from the southern extremity of the island. It is commonly said to have been built by a priest who flourished about the close of the 10th century, was educated at Rome, and came to Scotland with a commission to rule the diocese of Dunblane. It stands amid a scene of great beauty, on an artificial esplanade a good deal higher than the ground around, encompassed with a rude wall of 500 feet in circumference, and all substructured, at the depth of 2 feet from the surface, with arches and mason work. A considerable portion of the chapel walls is standing, and shows it to have consisted of nave and chancel, divided by a perfect arch of two enriched orders from shafted jambs. The work is pure Norman, save in the extremities, where it is First Pointed, and must date, not from the end of the 10th, but the 12th or 13th century. A space of similar appearance to the esplanade of the chapel, but on a lower level and only 124 feet in circumference, is in the near vicinity, and has the reputation of having been occupied by a nunnery. Both esplanades were used as cemeteries, that of the chapel only for males, that of the reputed nunnery only for females. Not far from the chapel is a curious circular area, the DEVIL'S CAULDRON.

Blane Valley Railway, a railway of W Stirlingshire, from Lennoxton in Campsie parish west-by-northward to Strathblane village, and thence north-by-westward to Killearn village. It is 8½ miles long; was authorised in 1861, on a capital of £51,000 in £10 shares and

£17,000 on loan; and was opened for goods in October 1866, for passengers in July 1867. Subsequently the line was extended to the Forth and Clyde Railway. It was amalgamated with the North British in 1891.

Blantyre, a parish of NW Lanarkshire, containing the villages of Blantyre, Blantyre Works, Auchinraith, Auchintibber, Barnhill, and Stonefield.—Blantyre village, called also High Blantyre or Kirkton of Blantyre, stands near the right bank of the Rotten Calder, 3 miles W by N of Hamilton, and 8¼ SE of Glasgow. It has a post office under the latter, with money order and savings bank departments, and a station (High Blantyre) on the Strathaven branch of the Caledonian. Pop. (1891) 7836.—Blantyre Works, or Low Blantyre, lies 1¼ miles to the NE on the left bank of the Clyde, opposite Bothwell, with which it is connected by a fine suspension bridge, and near Blantyre station (with a post office under Glasgow) on the Clydesdale section of the Caledonian. Founded in 1785, it is neatly built; and at it are dyeworks (now closed), and a weaving factory, where the great African traveller and missionary, David Livingstone (1803-73), worked in his boyhood as a 'piecer.' In Blantyre he was born; and within a short distance of his birthplace a memorial U.P. church has been built, at a cost of £4000, in the tower of which, it is intended, his statue shall be placed. Pop. (1835) 1821, (1871) 1304, (1881) 1029, (1891) 1505.—Auchinraith, Auchintibber, Barnhill, and Stonefield are by recent building operations connected with High Blantyre. Stonefield is principally inhabited by miners employed in the numerous pits in the neighbourhood, belonging to three large coalmasters.

Bounded NE by Bothwell, SE by Hamilton and Glasgow, W by East Kilbride, Cambuslang, and Old Monkland, the parish has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of 6¼ miles, a breadth from E to W of from 3 furlongs to 2 miles, and an area of 4027 acres, of which 73 are water. The CLYDE, here a clear, majestic river, from 79 to 104 yards wide, sweep 4 miles round the Bothwell and Old Monkland boundary, and its swift, shallow affluent, the Rotten CALDER, winds 7½ miles along all the western border of the parish, whose surface between the two streams presents no prominent features, but rises southward—from 51 feet above sea-level at Haughhead to 148 at Blantyre Farm, 205 at Coatshill, 214 near Roweshill, 461 near Crossbasket, 552 near Auchintibber, and 695 near Lodgehill. The rocks are mainly of the Carboniferous formation, including limestone, sandstone, coal, and ironstone; and, while the limestone has been largely quarried, two clayband ironstone mines were working in 1879 at Blantyre and Blantyre Park, and three collieries at Auchinraith, Craighead, and Blantyre—the last the scene of two terrible explosions—on 22 Oct. 1877 (220 killed), and on 2 July 1879 (26 killed). A mineral spring at Park, strongly impregnated with sulphur held in solution by hydrogen, was much frequented by Glasgow families towards the middle of last century, and still is famed in scrofulous and scorbatic cases. The soils are various, deep peat-moss in the extreme SW, and elsewhere ranging through fertile kinds of sand, loam, and clay. Great improvements have been wrought by draining and by adoption of the best methods of culture, and barely 500 acres are waste or pastoral. A water supply was introduced (1850-81) at a cost of £10,000. At Calderside near Auchintibber, is the Camp Kuowe, a conical hillock 200 yards in circumference, and anciently girt by a ditch; but the most interesting relic of antiquity is the tottering fragment—two gables and a vault—of Blantyre Priory, founded for Austin Canons before 1296 by Alexander II. Built of red sandstone, and perched on a wooded crag, 9 furlongs down the Clyde from Blantyre Works, it stands right opposite to BOTHWELL Castle, whence the view of it is thus described in Dorothy Wordsworth's *Journal* (ed. by Princ. Shairp), p. 50:—'On the opposite bank, which is finely wooded with elms and other trees, are the remains of an ancient priory, built upon a rock; and rock and ruin are so bleuded together that it is impossible to separate the one from the other. Nothing can be more

beautiful than the little remnants of this holy place; elm trees—for we were near enough to distinguish them by their branches—grow out of the walls, and overshadow a small but very elegant window. It can scarcely be conceived what a grace the castle and priory impart to each other; and the river Clyde flows on smooth and unruffled below, seeming to my thoughts more in harmony with the sober and stately images of former times, than if it had roared over a rocky chanel, forcing its sound upon the ear.' Of course there is (at least in *Scottish Chiefs*) a subterranean and subaqueous passage leading from the castle to the priory, and through a window in the latter Wallace is said to have sprung over the precipice, ending thus a body of English pursuers. Walter Stuart, commendator of this priory in 1580, was created Lord Blantyre in the peerage of Scotland in 1606, having eight years earlier purchased the barony of Blantyre, which was all fened out in small parcels, still held under his present descendant, Charles Stuart, twelfth Baron Blantyre, of Erskine House and Lennoxlove. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 23 of between £100 and £500, 18 of from £50 to £100, and 27 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, its minister's income amounting to £301, Blantyre has a handsome parish church (rebuilt 1863; 900 sittings) and another church at Stonefield (1880; *quoad sacra*, 1890), as well as 2 Free churches, a U.P. church (Livingstone Memorial), an Evangelical Union church, and St Joseph's Roman Catholic church. The public schools of High and Low Blantyre, and Auchintibber and St Joseph's Roman Catholic schools, with respective accommodation for 617, 682, 119, and 614 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 491 day and 40 evening, 680, 58, and 412, and grants of £462, 2s. and £18, 2s., £595, £51, 13s., and £360, 10s. Pop. (1881) 9760, (1891) 11,352.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 31, 1865-67.

Blaven. See BLABHEIN.

Beary's Cross, a quondam monument on the lands of Knock, Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire. It comprised an octagonal pedestal, 6 feet in diameter, with an octagonal column, 10 feet high; it had neither inscription nor sculpture; it was traditionally regarded as commemorative of the premature birth, through accident near it, of the child who became King Robert II.; and it was removed in the year 1779.

Beaton, a former detached section ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ mile) of Rattray parish, Perthshire, but transferred in 1891 to Kirkmichael parish. It is annexed to the *quoad sacra* parish of Persie.

Blebo, an estate and two villages in Kemback parish, Fife. The mansion on the estate stands 4 miles E of Cupar, amid wooded picturesque grounds, and contains portraits of Cardinal Beaton and Archbishop Sharp, the latter painted by the Archbishop's daughter; the estate has been greatly improved by its present proprietor, Alex. Bethune, Esq. (b. 1824; suc. 1847), owner of 1355 acres in the shire, valued at £2995 per annum.—Blebo-Craigs village lies $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of the mansion.—Blebo-Mills village stands on Ceres Burn, adjacent to Dura Den; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Blebo mansion; at it are flax works.

Bleedy Pots, a precipitous place on the coast of Gamrie parish, Banffshire, said to have been the scene, about 1004, of a sanguinary repulse of invading Danes.

Blelack, an estate, with an old mansion, in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire, 10 miles WNW of Aboyne.

Blenerne. See BUNKLE.

Blervie, an estate, with a mansion, in Rafford parish, Elginshire, 4 miles ESE of Forres. It belonged anciently to the family of Dunbar, was purchased about the beginning of last century by Alexander Mackintosh, and was sold by him to the Earl of Fife. An ancient castle on it, built apparently about the end of the 14th century, consisted of an oblong edifice with a square corner tower; was mainly taken down to furnish materials for the present mansion; and is now represented only by that tower, a five-story structure, commanding a view over parts of seven counties. Four large standing stones,

believed to have formed part of a Caledonian stone circle, are near the tower.

Blessing. See BEANNACH.

Blind Burn, a brook in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, running to the Calder.

Blinkbonny, a hamlet and a hill in Nenthorn parish, S Berwickshire. The hamlet lies 1 mile NW of Nenthorn church; the hill (654 feet above sea-level) shows coarse red sandstone near its base, and on its northern and southern sides, but mainly consists of trap.

Bloak, a village in the N of Ayrshire. Its post-town is Stewarton.

Blochairn, a farm in Baldernock parish, Stirlingshire, 2 miles ENE of Milngavie. Several large oblong and circular cairns are on it; traditionally said to be memorials of a battle with the Danes.

Blomel Sound, a sea-belt between Unst and Yell islands, Shetland.

Bloodhope, a head-stream of the White Esk river, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

Bloody Bay, a creek in the S end of Iona island, Argyllshire.

Bloody Bay, a small bay on the NE of Mull island, Argyllshire, a little N of Tobermory. It was the scene of a sea skirmish, in 1480, for the mastery of the Hebrides.

Bloody Burn, a brook in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire, running to Fail Water, and supposed to have got its name from some unrecorded slaughter.

Bloody Foulds, a place in Tough parish, Aberdeenshire, said to have got its name from Bailly's men having made a stand at it in their flight from the battle of ALFORD.

Bloody Fold, a place in St Nivians parish, Stirlingshire, about 1 mile from the main scene of Bannockburn. Tradition says that a body of the defeated and broken English rallied here, and sustained dreadful slaughter.

Bloody Lands, a field in Prora farm, Athelstaneford parish, Haddingtonshire. It is said to have got its name from the ancient slaughter at it of a wild boar which infested the neighbourhood; and it contains a large memorial stone, evidently raised at considerable cost, and called the Bore Stone.

Bloody Laws, one of the Cheviot Hills in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire. A southerly projection of it is crowned by a well-defined ancient circular camp.

Bloody Nook, a spot on the W border of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, near Carnyle village. It is the scene of a notable ghost story, arising from the mutual slaughter of two rustic rival lovers.

Bloomhill, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire.

Blue Mull or **Blumel**, a sound in the N of Shetland, separating Yell from Unst, and swept by very impetuous tidal currents.

Blythe Bridge, a village in the S of Linton parish, Peebleshire, near the boundary with Lanarkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Linton village. It has a post office under Dolphintou.

Blythswood, an estate, with the seat of Archibald Campbell, first Lord Blythswood (cre. 1892), in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire. The mansion, on the low flat peninsula between the Clyde and the Cart, 1 mile NW of Renfrew town, is a neat, large, modern edifice, surrounded by a finely-wooded park; on 11 Oct. 1876 it was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and in 1888 by the Queen and Princess Beatrice. Lord Blythswood owns in the shire 1826 acres, valued at £5931, including £1907 for minerals. The estate was originally called Renfield; is celebrated, under that name, in Wilson's *Clyde*; and, at the erection of the present mansion, took the name of Blythswood from a small but now very valuable estate belonging to the same proprietor, which forms a handsome western portion of Glasgow. The name Blythswood gives designation to a registration district of that city, with 29,311 inhabitants in 1891, and also to a *quoad sacra* parish, with a population of 6185. A large stone on the Renfield-Blythswood estate, close to the road from Renfrew to Inchinnan, marks the spot where Archibald Campbell,

ninth Earl of Argyll, was captured in peasant disguise in 1685; and consists of a fragment of rock, weighing probably 2 tons, and containing some reddish veins, which were long believed to be stains of the Earl's blood.

Boarhills, a village in St Andrew's parish, Fife, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of St Andrews city. It has a post office under St Andrews, a station on the Anstruther and St Andrews railway, a Church of Scotland mission church, and a public school.

Boarlan. See BORROLAN.

Boat Cave, a cave in Staffa island, Argyllshire. Accessible only by boats, it is 150 feet long, 16 high, and 12 wide; is overhung at the entrance by a fine sweep of basaltic columns; and looks within like the gallery of a mine cut into the body of the island.

Boath, a place, with a public school, near the mutual border of Alness and Rosskeen parishes, Ross-shire. The school, with accommodation for 70 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 35, and a Government grant of £54, 6s. 6d.

Boath, a hill 600 feet above sea-level in the NE of Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire. Several large standing stones, believed to have been part of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, stood on it till about 1820, and a chapel of the times before the Reformation stood on the contiguous farm of Back-Boath.

Boath, a mansion in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire. An elegant three-story edifice of 1830, standing on Auldearn Burn, 3 furlongs N of the village, it is the seat of Sir Alex. Jas. Dunbar, fourth Bart. since 1814 (b. 1870; suc. 1883), and owner of 1092 acres in the shire, valued at £1013 per annum.

Boathaven, a village in the east of Caithness, near Wick.

Boat-of-Bog, a quondam ferry on the lower part of the river Spey, between Banffshire and Elginshire, near Gordon Castle. Its place is now occupied by a magnificent four-arched stone bridge, built at a cost of £13,000.

Boat-of-Garten, a place in E Inverness-shire, on the river Spey, and on the Highland railway, at the junction of the Strathspey railway, $88\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Perth, $30\frac{3}{4}$ S by W of Forres, and $33\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Craigellachie. It has a station on the railway, a ferry from Duthil to Abernethy parish, and a post office with telegraph department.

Boat-of-Insh or Kinerraig. See ALVIE.

Bocastle, a hill in Callander parish, Perthshire, about 1 mile W of Callander town. It rises steeply, in parts almost murally, to an altitude of about 300 feet; cannot be ascended or scaled on the S side; and is crowned with the remains of an ancient strong fortification.

Bochel, an isolated hill, rising 1500 feet above sea-level, in Glenlivet valley, Inveraven parish, Banffshire, 5 miles NE of Tomintoul.

Boddam, a rising fishing village of E Aberdeenshire, in the parish, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of the town of Peterhead. Of its two harbours, separated by the beach of round stones that joins BUCHAN NESS to the mainland, and screened by that lighthouse peninsula from the sea, the southern admits only fishing boats, but the northern has a good pier, capable of receiving vessels of moderate draught, and constructed chiefly at the cost (over £2000) of the late Earl of Aberdeen about 1845, when Boddam was made a port by Act of Parliament. The fisheries of herring, haddock, and cod employ numerous boats, and the fish dried here have a high repute. Three furlongs to the S are the ruins of Boddam Castle, the seat of the Keiths of Ludquharn; and at the clean and well-built village itself, which stands at an altitude of 70 feet above sea-level, are a post office under Peterhead, a *quoad sacra* parish church, and a handsome public school, which, with accommodation for 388 children, had in 1891 an average attendance of 269 day and 22 evening scholars, and a grant of £279, 18s. and £9, 4s. Pop. of village (1871) 803, (1881) 1117, (1891) 1110; of registration district (1871) 1310, (1881) 1766, (1891) 855.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Boddam, a village in the S of the mainland of Shetland. Its post-town is Dunrossness, under Lerwick.

Boddin, a coast hamlet of Craig parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles S of the town of Montrose. There are lime-works in its vicinity.

Bodesbeck Law, a great rounded hill on the mutual border of Dumfries and Selkirk shires, flanking the left side of Moffat Water, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Moffat town. One of the Hartfell group, it rises immediately N of Capelfell and Ettrick Pen, which have altitudes of 2223 and 2269 feet above sea-level, and itself has an altitude of 2173 feet. Bodesbeck farm lies around its north-western skirt, and is the scene of a tradition employed by Hogg in his tale of *The Brownie of Bodesbeck*. This last of the brownies laboured so bravely that Bodesbeck became the most well-to-do farm in the district, till the good-man one night left out for him a mess of bread and milk, when the brownie departed, crying—

'Ca', brownie, ca'
A' the luck o' Bodesbeck
Away to Leithenja!'

Boes' Cave, a cave on the coast of Southend parish, Argyllshire, near the fort of Dunaverty. It was the retreat, for meditation and prayer, of the Rev. James Boes, who lived at the era of the Revolution.

Bogany, a headland in Rothesay parish, Isle of Bute, flanking the SE side of Rothesay Bay, and terminating about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Rothesay town. A medicinal spring is at its base close to the shore; was discovered in 1831; is much visited by invalids, as a remedy for cutaneous, glandular, and rheumatic affections; and contains, in every imperial gallon of its water, 1860.78 grains of muriate of soda, 12.25 grains of sulphate of lime, 129.77 grains of sulphate of soda, 32.8 grains of chloride of magnesium, 14.39 grains of silica, and 17.4 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen. In 1891 a handsome pavilion was erected over the well, which is opened only at stated hours daily, when the water is retailed at 1d. per glass.

Boghall, a property, with the bed of a drained lake, in Beith parish, Ayrshire. The lake figured in the history of Kilwinning Abbey, and was drained about the year 1780.

Boghall, a hamlet in Kettle parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Kettle village.

Boghall, a hamlet in the W of Berwickshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its post-town Lander.

Boghall. See BIGGAR.

Boghead, a village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Stonehouse.

Boghead, a hamlet in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Dalbeattie.

Boghead, an estate, with a mansion, in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Bathgate town. The estate furnished the specimens of bituminous shale, the testing of which, about 1850, led to the establishment of the extensive neighbouring works for the manufacture of paraffin and paraffin oil. The mansion is the seat of Thomas Maxwell Durham, Esq., owner of 684 acres, valued at £798 per annum. Little Boghead hamlet adjoins the Bathgate and Morningside railway in the south-western vicinity of Bathgate.

Boghole. See AULDEARN.

Bogie, a small river of NW Aberdeenshire. It is formed by the confluence of Corchinnan, Glenly, and Craig burns, near the parish church of Auchendoir, and it runs north-north-eastward and northward, along a fine valley called from it Strathbogie, to the river Deveron, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Huntly. It drains a territory about 14 miles long and 8 broad, in the parishes of Kildrummy, Auchendoir, Rhyndie, Clatt, Kinnethmont, Gartly, Drumblade, and Huntly; and it supplies the bleachfields of Huntly town with abundance of soft pure water. It is subject to great freshets, and in the floods of 1829 it worked great devastation at Huntly. Its waters contain excellent trout.

Bogie. See ABBOTSHALL.

Bogmile, a place, with an anti-scorbutic mineral spring, in Clunie parish, Perthshire.

Bogmuchals, a hamlet with a public school in Fordyce parish, Banffshire.

Bog-of-Gight. See GORDON CASTLE.

Bogrie, a hill and an old baronial fortalice in the N of Dunscore parish, W Dumfriesshire. The hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Moniaive, has an altitude of 1416 feet above sea-level. The fortalice, standing on the hill's SE skirt, at a point where Glensland Burn contracts to a narrow pass, confronts Sundaywell fortalice, on the opposite side of the pass; belonged anciently to the family of Kirk; and, in the times of the persecution, afforded refuge frequently to Covenanters.

Bogroy, a place in the NE of Inverness-shire, 7 miles from Inverness. It has a post office.

Bogroy, a farm, with a chalybeate spring, in Knockando parish, Elgiushire.

Bogside, a station and a post office under Stirling, in Culross parish, Fifeshire, on the Stirling and Dunfermline section of the North British, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Culross town.

Bogton, a village near the mutual boundary of Banff and Aberdeen shires. Its post-town is Forglen, under Turriff.

Bogton, a village in the extreme E of Kilmany parish, NE Fife, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Cupar-Fife.

Bogton Loch, an expansion of the river Doon on the mutual border of Dalmellington and Straiton parishes, Ayrshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Dalmellington town. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs wide, has low banks, and is much frequented by waterfowl.

Bohally, a hamlet in the N of Perthshire, 12 miles from Pitlochry.

Boharm, a parish formerly in Banff and Elgin shires, but placed by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 wholly in the county of Banff. It has the hamlet of Blackhillock towards its centre, and, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N, Mulben station on the Highland railway, it being 5 miles W of Keith and 13 miles SE of Elgin. Bounded N by Bellie, E by Keith and Botriphnie, S by Mortlach, SW by Aberlour, and W by Rothes, Boharm has an extreme length from N to S of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or of 9 from the Burn of Forgie in the NE to the SE angle near Craigellachie Junction; a width from E to W of from $3\frac{3}{8}$ to 5 miles; and an area of 16,741 acres. The SPEY, 100 yards and more across, traces 7 miles of the western, and the tributary FIDDICH $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the southern and south-western border; while the chief stream of the interior is the Burn of Mulben, which flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, NE and W by N, to the Spey at Boat of Bridge, its westward course, flanked by the Highland railway, parting the parish into two fairly equal halves. Strathspey here sinks from less than 300 to less than 200 feet above sea-level, but elsewhere the surface exceeds at all points 400 feet, the principal elevations in the southern half being bulky BEN AIGAN (1544 feet), Knock More (1167), and Knockan (1219); in the northern, the Hill of Cairnty (606) and Thief's Hill (819). Gneiss rock prevails along the southern border, and mica and talc strata also occur, the former traversed by frequent veins of quartz and by one narrow vein of limestone that has been worked in several places for calcining and building purposes. Little more than a fourth of the surface is under the plough, plantations covering a larger area, and clothing the slopes of Ben Aigan up to 1000 feet, of Cairnty up to the summit. In the Boharm section of Strathspey Skene places *Tuessis*, a town of the Vacomagii mentioned by Ptolemy in the 2d century A.D. (*Celt. Scot.*, i. 74). In the S, near the Fiddich, stood Gouldwell Castle, the 'Castellum de Bucharin' in 1200 of the Flemish Freskines, ancestors of the Morays of Abercairney and the Dukes of Athole. A massive structure, measuring within 119 feet by 24, it has left but inconsiderable vestiges; the ancient church of Arndilly lay 1 mile to the NNE. Two fine modern mansions are Arndilly, on the Spey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Craigellachie, and Auchlunkart House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Mulben station. They are the seats of Col. Jn. Grant-Kinloch of Logie, and W. F. D. Steuart, Esq., owners respectively of 5895 and 6812 acres, valued at £2864 and £4562 per annum. Comprising the former parish of Arndilly and part of that of Dundurens, Boharm is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray; its minister's income is £263. The parish church

(rebuilt 1793; 575 sittings) stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of Mulben, and there is also a Free church. Of 4 public schools—Blackhillock, Boharm, Forgie, and Maggy-knockater—the second is now amalgamated with the first; and in 1891, with respective accommodation for 172, 51, and 128 children, the three had an average attendance of 130, 29, and 40, and grants of £129, 2s., £22, 7s., and £36, 14s. Valuation £4464. Pop. (1831) 1385, (1841) 1261, (1861) 1412, (1871) 1337, (1891) 1266.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Bohunton, a village near the mutual boundary of Inverness-shire and Argyllshire, 16 miles from its post-town Fort William.

Boindie. See BOYNDIE.

Boisdale, a hamlet and a sea-loch in South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies near the head of the sea-loch. The loch opens 3 miles N of the south-eastern extremity of South Uist island; penetrates upwards of 4 miles westward, to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the W coast; has a very indented outline and numerous islets; is one of the best, safest, and largest harbours in the kingdom; and affords shelter to vessels in the Baltic trade under stress of weather. A small half-ruined tower is at its entrance. The registration district had in 1891 a population of 2283.

Bold Burn, a rivulet of the eastern section of Traquair parish, E Peeblesshire. Rising on the S slope of Far Hill (1732 feet), it runs past Bold Rig (1280 feet), $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward to the Tweed, 2 miles E of Innerleithen.

Boleskine and Abertarff, a united parish of central Inverness-shire, containing the NE foot of Loch Oich and the SW head of Loch Ness, where stands the village of Fort Augustus, $83\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Inverness, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Fort William, by the CALEDONIAN CANAL. The Abertarff portion lies mostly to the W of Loch Ness and the Canal, the Boleskine portion to the E; and the whole parish is bounded NE by Dores and Daviot, E by Moy, S by Laggan, SW by Kilmonivaig, NW by Urquhart-Glenmoriston. It has a length from N to S of from $8\frac{3}{8}$ to 15 miles, and a breadth from E to W of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 miles. By the Order of the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 the Farraline detached portion of Boleskine (1369 acres) was transferred to the parish of Dores, and the Dell and Killin detached portions of Dores (unitedly 2465 acres) were transferred to Boleskine parish. Besides Lochs OICH and NESS, which lie at an altitude above sea-level of 105 and less than 50 feet, it contains Loch Garth (13×4 furl. at 618 feet), Loch nan Lann ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), Loch Knockie (10×1 to 4 furl.), Loch Tarff (5×5 furl. at 956 feet), Loch nan Ean ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), Loch Killin (9×2 furl.), Loch Uanagan (4×1 furl.), all of them in the eastern division, and nearly 50 smaller lochs and tarns. The principal rivers are the OICH, running $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles NNE out of Loch Oich to Loch Ness; the MORISTON, tracing 5 miles of the Urquhart boundary; and the TARFF and the FOYERS, which, with their head-streams and innumerable affluents, drain all the eastern portion of the parish to Loch Ness. Save in the Great Glen, traversed by the Canal, and in Stratherrick to the NE, which are comparatively low and level, the surface everywhere is grandly mountainous. In the western division rise Burach (1986 feet), *Meall na Ruahaig (1588), and *Carn Mhic Raonuill (1862), the asterisks marking those summits that culminate just on the boundary. In the eastern division the chief elevations, from N to S, and crosswise from W to E, are Carn Choire Riabhaich (1773 feet), Meall na Targaid (1016), Leachd nan Cisteachan (1926), Carn Fliuch-bhad (2153), and *Carn na Saobhaidhe (2658); Beinn a' Bhacaidh (1812), Bein Mheadhoin (1773), and Doire Meurach (2582); Carn Dubh (2495), Carn a' Choire Ghlaise (2555), and *Borrach Mor (2686); Creag Ardochy (1417), Dubh Lochan (2205), Cairn Vangie (2331), Carn Easgann Bana (2554), Meall nan Uamh (2297), An Staingeach (2748), and *Fiadh Fardach (2805); Meall a' Cholumain (1034), Carn a' Chuilinn (2677), Meall Caca (2490), *Carn Odhar na Criche (2927), *Cairn Ewen (2870), and *Carn na Criche (2820); and, on the southern boundary, belonging to

the heavy, rounded Monadh-Leadh chain, Mullach a' Ghlinne (1734), Carn Leac (2889), CORRYARRICK (2922), Gael Charn (2833), Maell na h'Aisre (2825), and Carn Fraoich (2511). Gneiss surrounds all the head of Loch Ness, but on the E is interrupted by granite, occasionally syenitic or porphyritic, which reaches northward into Stratherrick, a valley that seems to be an old lake-basin, drained by the chasm at the Falls of FOYERS, these being situated in the red conglomerate; and granite and limestone have both been extensively quarried. Sheep-farming is the chief source of wealth, from thirty to forty thousand sheep being pastured here; and what little arable land there is, in Glenmore and Stratherrick, varies greatly in kind and quality, ranging from clay to gravel, and from peat moss to argillaceous loam. Much natural wood, the vestige seemingly of one vast forest, remains; and the shores of Loch Ness and the course of the Moriston are finely wooded. Up to the 15th century the whole of the united parish belonged to the Frasers of Lovat; but now, besides Lord Lovat, there are J. C. Cuninghame of Foyers and Gen. Hastings Fraser of Ardochy, who hold respectively 22,506 and 3000 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £2446 and £338, 10s. Their seats of Cullachy (Lord Lovat), Foyers, and Ardochy, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S, 1 mile S by E, and 14 miles NE of Fort Augustus; and other mansions, Abercalder (Wm. Soper) and Corriegarth (Lord Lovat), are $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW and 10 NE. Boleskine is in the presbytery of ABER-TARFF and synod of Argyll; its minister's income is £241. The parish church (1717; 428 sittings) stands in Stratherrick, near Loch Garth, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Fort Augustus by General Wade's hilly military road; and the Roman Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception (1859; 130 sittings) lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile nearer that village, where are three more places of worship—Established, Free, and Roman Catholic. Five schools—Boleskine, Fort Augustus, Knockchoilum, and Fort Augustus and Whitebridge R.C.—with respective accommodation for 97, 100, 40, 142, and 67 children, had in 1891 an average attendance of 55, 67, 15, 27, and 12, and grants of £73, 7s. 6d., £81, 4s. 6d., £16, 19s. 6d., £31, 8s., and £11, 4s. 6d. Valuation £10,661, 1s. 2d., of which £5555, 9s. belong to Lord Lovat. Pop. mostly Gaelic-speaking, (1871) 1578, (1881) 1447, (1891) 1429, of whom 499 were in the registration district of Boleskine, and 930 in that of Fort Augustus or Abertarff. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1891) 499, the remainder being included in GLENGARRY.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 73, 1873-78.

Bolfracks, a former detached section ($4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) of Forthingal parish, central Perthshire, on the S bank of the Tay, between Aberfeldy and Taymouth Castle, but transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Dull. Bolfracks House here belongs to the Marquis of Breadalbane. A beautiful building-stone is extensively quarried, and was used for the construction of Taymouth Castle.

Boishan, an estate in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire. It belonged anciently to Arbroath abbey; passed, before the middle of the 15th century, to Sir John Ogilvy of Lentrathen; was sold, in 1634, to the first Earl of Southesk; went to the Crown in 1716, on the attainder of the fifth Earl; was sold, in 1720, to the York Buildings' Company; and, on the bankruptcy of that company in 1764, was purchased by Sir James Carnegie of Pittarow, through whom it came back to the Earls of Southesk, whose titles were revived in 1855. A castellated mansion, the special residence of the Ogilvy family, stood on the estate, but was removed last century.

Boltachan, a mountain tarn in Comrie parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of St Fillans village. Lying 1433 feet above sea-level, it measures 2 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; ends off a burn running $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward to the Earn; and abounds with trout averaging two to the pound.

Bolton, a hamlet and a parish of central Haddingtonshire. The hamlet lies toward the N of the parish, on the left bank of Coalstoun Water, 3 miles S by W of Haddington, its post-town and railway station; and at it are the parish church (1809; 300 sittings), the manse, and the public school.

The parish is bounded NW, N, and NE by Haddington, E by Yester, SW by Humbie, and W by Salton. With a very irregular outline, it has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of 5 miles, a width from E to W of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles, and an area of $3106\frac{1}{4}$ acres. COALSTOUN Water, a trout-stream of much gentle beauty, traces the north-eastern and the northern boundary; BIRNS Water, the south-western; and between these two rivulets the surface has a general southward rise, from about 200 feet above sea-level to 426 on the Gifford and Salton road, and 700 beyond Ewingston in the extreme SE. The rocks include coarse sandstone, and perhaps limestone too, but nowhere lie exposed, except for a short stretch of the Coalstoun's channel; the soil is in one part poor, consisting of tenacious yellow clay resting on tilly subsoil, but elsewhere is mostly a fertile clay or strong argillaceous loam. Nearly 400 acres are planted, and 55 or so are permanent pasture, the rest being all under the plough. The 'Chesters' is a greatly defaced square camp, 7 furlongs S by E of the hamlet; and at the hamlet itself stood a mansion with a park (The Orchards), which is said to have belonged to John Hepburn of Bolton, executed (3 Jan. 1568) as a leading associate in Darnley's murder. From the St Hilaries and the Viponts the manor of Bolton came to George, fourth Lord Halyburton (c. 1450), to Patrick Hepburn, first Earl of Bothwell (d. 1507), and to William Maitland, the famous Secretary Lethington (d. 1573), whose nephew was in 1624 created Earl of Lauderdale and Baron Thirlestane and *Bolton*, a title still borne by the present (thirteenth) Earl. The fourth, however, sold the barony itself to Sir Thomas Livingston (Viscount of Teviot in 1696); and he, in turn, transferred it in 1702 to Walter Stuart, Master of Blantyre, whose collateral descendant, the twelfth Lord Blantyre, is one of the present 8 proprietors—3 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from £50 to £100. Eaglescarnie, the only mansion, stands on the Coalstoun, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the hamlet. Bolton is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the minister's income is £158. In the extreme W is a Free church for Bolton and Salton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the latter village, 2 SW of the former. The school, with accommodation for 68 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 41, and a grant of £51, 1s. Valuation (1892) £3088. Pop. (1871) 364, (1881) 337, (1891) 271.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Bombie, a ruined castle in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 miles E of Kirkcudbright town. It belonged from 1227 and earlier to the Maclellans, ancestors of the Barons Kirkcudbright (1633-1832). A glen, a hill (400 feet), and a small hamlet of its own name are in its vicinity.

Bona, an ancient parish of NE Inverness-shire, now united to Inverness parish. The central part of it is at Bona Ferry, on Loch Dochfour, 6 miles SW of Inverness. A school-house, used for religious service, the ruins of the ancient church, and remains of a 'Roman station,' formerly identified with the Banatia Urbs of the false Richard of Cirencester, are in the vicinity of the ferry; and a rude mediæval fortress, called Castle Spiritual, and probably designed to command the passage of the Ness, stood near the site of the 'Roman station,' and was partly removed in operations for improving the Caledonian Canal. During the progress of these operations, at and near the fortress there were found some coins of Queen Elizabeth, a number of well-preserved human bones, a complete human skeleton, and a stone-encased nest of live toads.

Bonally Tower, a mansion in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, 5 miles SW of Edinburgh, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ S of Colinton station. Standing at the base of the Pentland Hills, and engirt by exquisite grounds, through which two head-streams of the Braid Burn descend from Capelaw Hill and from the neighbouring Clubbiadean and Torduff reservoirs, it comprises a peel tower, added in 1838 to an older house, and was the seat of the judge Lord Cockburn (1779-1854) from 1811 till his death here, and later of Wm. Ballantyne Hodgson, LL.D. (1815-

80), professor of economic science in the University of Edinburgh.

Bonar-Bridge, a village in Creich parish, SE Sutherland, at a strait towards the head of Dornoch Firth, 1 mile NE of ARDGAY, where is Bonar-Bridge station, 13½ miles WNW of Tain. It comprises a line of houses overlooking the water; is a thriving place, more than doubled in size in the last fifty years; and has a post office (Bonar village) under Ardgay, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, two hotels, a drill hall, and a public school. The bridge across the Firth here, from which the village took its name, was constructed (1811-12) by Telford at a cost of £13,971, and was washed away on the 29 Jan., 1892, its pillars and abutments undermined by an extraordinary flood. A new iron-girder bridge has since been erected by Sir William Arrol. Pop. (1891) 356.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Bonawe. See BUNAWE.

Bonchester, a hill and a hamlet in Hobkirk parish, Roxburghshire. The hill rises to the E of the hamlet; is a beautiful, verdant, round-shouldered eminence, attaining an altitude of 1059 feet above sea-level; shows remains of ancient fortifications; and is believed to have been occupied by the Romans under the name of *Bona Castra* ('good camp'). The hamlet lies on the left bank of Rule Water, 8 miles SSW of Jedburgh; bears the name Bonchester-Bridge; and has a post office under Hawick, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Bonerbo. See CARNBEE.

Bo'ness. See BORROWSTOUNESS.

Bonessan, a village in Kilfinichen and Kilviekeon parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Sloch, near the mouth of Loch Scriden, 6 miles E of the western extremity of the Ross of Mull, and 27 miles WSW of Oban. It has a post office under Auchnacraig, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, the parish church, and a public school.

Bongate, a suburban village in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the right side of the river Jed, contiguous to Jedburgh town, and straggling upwards of 500 yards, from near the E end of Townfoot-Bridge, along the road to Kelso. An ancient cross stood at it, and probably is represented by a large extant stone, covered with indistinct characters, and with representations of animals. Upwards of 90 Saxon silver coins were exhumed, in 1827, from a neighbouring field; they belonged to three different reigns, but chiefly to that of Ethelred.

Bonhard, an estate, with an ancient mansion, in Carri-den parish, Linlithgowshire. The mansion stands 1½ mile SE of Borrowstouness. Coal and iron have been worked on the estate, the former from a comparatively remote period.

Bonhard, a farm formerly in Scone parish, Perthshire. Along with other subjects it was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Kinnoull. Two ancient Caledonian stone circles are on it, each about 21 feet in diameter, and comprising 9 stones.

Bonhill (Gael. *bogh n'uill*, 'foot of the rivulet'), a town and a parish of Dumbartonshire. The former stands on the left bank of the Leven, which here is crossed by an iron suspension bridge (1836) of 438 feet span, leading to the town and station of Alexandria, that station being 3½ miles N of Dumbarton, 19¼ WNW of Glasgow, 1½ S by E of Balloch pier on Loch Lomond, and 31¼ WSW of Stirling. Like Alexandria hardly a century old, Bonhill consists of one long well-built street, and has a money order and savings bank post office, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a local savings bank, a handsome Gothic parish church with a square clock-tower, a Free church of red freestone, with a spire, and a U.P. church. A horse-fair is held on the first Thursday of February. Pop. (1881) 2983, (1891) 3843.

The parish contains also the town of ALEXANDRIA and the villages and stations of JAMESTOWN and BALLOCH, 1 mile N and 1½ N by W of Bonhill town. Bounded N by Loch Lomond, NE by Kilmarnock, SE by Dumbarton, SW by Cardross, and W and NW by Luss, it

has an extreme length from E to W of 5½ miles, a width from N to S of from 2 to 3¼ miles, and an area of 9191½ acres, of which 818½ are water. The foot of Loch LOMOND (23 feet above sea-level) belongs, for 2 miles on the western and ¾ mile on the eastern shore, to Bonhill; and Smollett's LEVEN flows from it 3 miles southward through the parish, which it divides into two fairly equal halves. Along it lies the level Vale of Leven, from 6 to 11 furlongs wide, a pleasant valley still, though it had lost its Arcadian character so early even as 24 Aug. 1803, the day when Coleridge, Wordsworth, and his sister Dorothy drove up it from Dumbarton to Luss, and the last in her journal described it as 'of no extreme beauty, though prettily wooded; the hills on each side not very high, sloping backwards from the bed of the vale, which is neither very narrow nor very wide; the prospect closed by Ben Lomond and other mountains. The vale,' she continues, 'is populous, but looks as if it were not inhabited by cultivators of the earth; the houses are chiefly of stone, often in rows by the river side; they stand pleasantly, but have a tradish look' (*Tour in Scotland*, edited by Princ. Shairp, p. 62). Right of this valley the surface rises westward to 901 feet on Auchindennan Muir, 714 on Darleith Muir, 995 on Bromley Muir, and 940 on Overton Muir; left of it, eastward, to 297 feet near Over Balloch, 691 near Aucharroch, and 843 on the Dumbarton border. The leading formations are Old Red sandstone in the W, and elsewhere Lower Silurian; the soil of the arable lands is mostly a fertile loam, resting on a clay subsoil. More than 300 acres are planted with larches and Scotch pines; but the two famous ash-trees have wholly or almost disappeared, that in the churchyard (girthing 26½ feet at 3 from the ground, and 113 high) having been blown down by the gale of 1 Nov. 1845, whilst the other at Bonhill Place (at 3 feet girthing 34) is represented only by the shell, 12 by 3 feet, of one side of the trunk (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1880, p. 132). Bleaching was started on the banks of the Leven in 1728, and the first print-field 40 years afterwards, breaking up the valley's pastoral solitude, but greatly improving the rental; to-day there are some half a dozen calico printing and Turkey-red dye works—at Dalmonach near Bonhill town, Leven Bank, Alexandria, etc.—together employing between 4000 and 5000 hands. The Lennox and Lindsay families were anciently connected with this parish, the former in the 15th century holding the whole of it, along with old Balloch Castle, whose fosse only remains; and the latter in the 17th owning the lands of Bonhill, which after the Restoration passed to Sir James Smollett, grandfather of the celebrated novelist, and founder of a house whose fortunes are traced in Irving's *Account of the Family of Smollett of Bonhill*. At present the principal mansions, with the owners or occupiers, and the extent and annual value of their estates within the shire, are—Arden House, on the W shore of Loch Lomond, 3½ miles NW of Balloch station (Jas. Lumsden, 1447 acres, £923); Cameron House, 1½ mile WNW of same (Patrick Smollett, 1733 acres, £3360); Lennoxbank, near same (Sir A. Orr Ewing, Bart., M.P. for Dumbartonshire for many years, 201 acres, £4340); modern Balloch Castle, on the E shore of Loch Lomond, 1 mile N of same (A. J. D. Brown, 893 ac., £1274); Westerton House, 2½ miles NE of same (William Kippen, 733 ac., £868); Tullichewan Castle, 1 mile N by W of Alexandria (Jas. Campbell, 1112 ac., £1821); Bonhill Place, 1 mile S of same, and Darleith House, 3 miles N by W of Cardross. In the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Bonhill, as enlarged in 1650 by annexations from Luss and Kilmarnock, is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Bonhill and Alexandria, the stipend of the former being £278. A cemetery, 5 acres in extent, was formed for the whole parish at Alexandria in 1881, at a cost of £2000. Besides 3 schools at ALEXANDRIA, there are 2 public schools, at Bonhill town and South Jamestown, which, with respective accommodation for 465 and 477 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 321 and 353 day, and 42 and 32 evening scholars, with grants for the

former of £341, 19s. 6d. and £381, 11s., for the latter of £19, 12s. and £18, 8s. Valuation, £56,494, 3s., including 2½ miles of the Dumbartonshire and 2 of the Forth and Clyde Junction sections of the North British. Pop. (1801) 2460, (1831) 3874, (1841) 6682, (1851) 7643, (1861) 8866, (1871) 9408, (1881) 12,524, (1891) 14,379.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Bonitown. See BONNINGTON.

Bonjedward, a village in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, ¾ mile above the influx of the Jed to the Teviot, and 2 miles N of Jedburgh. It occupies the site of a Roman station, and was long a place of some note and strength. Bonjedward House, hard by, was the dower house of the Dugger Marchioness of Lothian (d. 1877).

Bonkle, a village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, in a picturesque situation on the Allanton estate, 3 miles ENE of Wishaw. A U.P. church here was built in 1818, and contains 560 sittings.

Bonnet Hill. See DUNDEE.

Bonnington, a suburb on the mutual border of St Cuthbert's and North Leith parishes, Edinburghshire, on the Water of Leith, and on the Edinburgh and Leith branch of the North British railway, in the south-western vicinity of Leith. It comprises numerous neat villas and good lofty houses; presents an appearance in keeping with the best part of Leith; and has a station on the railway, a U.P. church hall, a girls' public school, and a mineral spring. It has a U.P. hall, a Gothic edifice, erected in 1875 at a cost of about £1200, a U.P. church, and a post office under Edinburgh, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Bonnington, a hamlet in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile SW of Ratho village. Bonnington House, in the south-western vicinity of the hamlet, is a mansion of 1622. Bonnington estate, around the mansion and the hamlet, belonged anciently to Robert de Erskine; in the middle of the 17th century, to Lord Collington; in subsequent times to successively the Durhams, the Cunninghams, and the Wilkies.

Bonnington. See ARBIRLOT.

Bonnington, an estate, with a mansion and a famous waterfall, in the SW of Lanark parish, Lanarkshire. The estate belonged to the Baillies of Lamington, heirs of Sir William Wallace; passed by marriage to the Carmichaels (c. 1590), to Robert Dundas of Arniston (c. 1757), and to Admiral Sir John Lockhart-Ross (1721-90); and now belongs to Sir Charles Lockhart-Ross, Bart., of BALNAGOWAN, Ross-shire, who owns in Lanarkshire 1421 acres, valued at £1511 per annum. The mansion on it stands near the Clyde, within ¼ mile of Corra Linn; superseded an old mansion of the Baillies; was built by Sir John L. Ross, after designs by Gillespie Graham; and contains a portrait of Sir William Wallace, a rude old chair called Wallace's, and a small ancient cup, gilt with a silver hoop, and known as 'Wallace's quigh,'—all brought, long years ago, from Lamington Castle. The grounds around the mansion are naturally beautiful, and highly improved by art; they are open to tourists, and include the path leading to the fall. This, Bonnington Linn, is the uppermost of the three famous falls of the Clyde; occurs about a mile above the mansion, and 2¾ miles S of Lanark; is a sheer leap of the whole river over a precipice of 30 feet; and has a projecting break in the middle of the breadth, which splits the descending mass of waters, and gives a twofold power to their scenic effect. The fall becomes an abyss, the abyss a river-torrent, and the river-torrent careers for about ½ mile along a dark wild chasm, with mural faces 70 to 100 feet high. The scenery is most imposing and picturesque; and, in its most striking part, is well beheld from a light iron bridge bestriding the river near the fall. See pp. 33-39 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (edited by Princ. Shairp).

Bonnington, Ayrshire. See BONNYTON.

Bonny, a rivulet in Dumbarton and Stirling shires. It rises in the SE of Cumbernauld parish, and runs about 7 miles north-eastward, partly along the boundary between Denny and Falkirk parishes, to the river Carron, a little below Dunnipace church.

Bonnybank, a hamlet in the NE of Kennoway parish, Fife, 1 mile NNE of Kennoway village.

Bonnybridge, a town and *quoad sacra* parish partly in Denny but mostly in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, on Bonny Water and the Forth and Clyde Canal, and 4 miles W of Falkirk. It has a station on the railway, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, paper-mills, saw-mills, iron-foundries, grain-mills, brick-works, a chemical work, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 415 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 298, and a grant of £293, 8s. Pop. of town (1891) 2029; of *q.s.* parish, 3111.

Bonnymuir, a bleak, moorish rising ground in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the S side of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and 1 mile SSE of Bonnybridge. A skirmish took place here on 25 April 1820, between 30 pike-armed Radical weavers from Glasgow and a detachment of hussars and yeomanry. The affair has been called the Battle of Bonnymuir; but was of consequence only as terminating a period of intense political excitement in the W of Scotland. Nineteen of the Radical skirmishers were taken prisoners, and lodged in Stirling Castle; and, after being brought to trial, two of them were executed, the rest transported. See chap. xiv. of Nimmo's *Stirlingshire*.

Bonnysrigg, a police burgh on the NW border of Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire, on the Edinburgh and Peebles railway, ¾ mile SSE of Lasswade, and 2 miles SW of Dalkeith. Only a collier village when the Queen drove through it (14 Sept. 1842), it now presents the aspect of a cleanly, pleasant, well-built, thriving town, a summer resort of families from Edinburgh. It is governed by a body of commissioners under the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862; and it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, 2 railway stations, a public park (1869) of 5½ acres, a bowling-green, public waterworks, a handsome Free church, a public hall, and a girls' school. Carpet weaving is extensively carried on. Pop. (1861) 898, (1891) 2514.

Bonnyton, a suburb of Kilmarnock, in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire.

Bonnyton. See BONNINGTON.

Bonnytown, a mansion 1½ mile NE of Linlithgow, the seat of Robert Michael, Esq., who purchased the estate in 1893. It comprises 403 acres, including 14 acres of plantation.

Bonshaw Tower, an old mansion in the extreme NE of Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Kirtle Water, 3¾ miles ESE of Ecclefechan. It is the seat of Rt. Nasmyth Irving, Esq. (b. 1827; suc. 1870), owner of 1435 acres in the shire, valued at £1326 per annum. A marshy tract, called Bonshaw Flow, extends to the SW.

Bony Brae, a place near Woodou in Kelso parish, Roxburghshire. It took its name from the upturning by the plough of quantities of human bones; and is supposed to have been the scene of some unrecorded battle between the Scots and either the English or the Danes.

Bonytown, an estate, with a quondam ancient castle, in Maryton parish, Forfarshire. The estate belonged to the family of Wood, and now is part of the estate of Old Montrose. The castle, the Woods' residence, is represented by only vestiges of a moat.

Boon, a hill and a farm in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire. The hill culminates 3 miles ESE of Lauder; has a round massive outline; is an offshot or south-western abutment of the Lammernuir range; and has an altitude of 1070 feet above sea-level. The farm extends south-south-westward from the hill; and has what is thought to have been an ancient market cross, a shaft of sandstone sunk into a square block of the same material.

Boondreigh, a rivulet of W Berwickshire. It rises among the Lammernuir, near the south-western boundary of Longformacus parish; runs about 7 miles south-westward, chiefly along the boundary between Lauder parish on the right and Westruther and Legerwood parishes on the left; and falls into the Leader, 2 miles SE of Lauder town.

Boon-The-Brae, a place with the site of an ancient chapel, in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

Booshala. See BUACHAILLE.

Boot-Hill. See SCONE.

Boquhan, an estate and a burn of N Stirlingshire. The estate, which is traversed by the lower part of the burn, lies in Kippen and Gargunnoch parishes; its mansion, on the right bank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Kippen village, is the seat of Capt. Hy. Jn. Fletcher-Campbell, R.N. (b. 1837; suc. 1877), owner of 5679 acres in the shire, valued at £3185 per annum. Here formerly stood a baronial fortalice, which witnessed some sharp collisions of the clans. The burn rises in the N of Fintry parish, between two of the Lennox hills, which have altitudes of respectively 1582 and 1676 feet above sea-level; runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward to the boundary of Gargunnoch parish; traces that boundary 4 miles northward, dividing Gargunnoch from Balfron and Kippen; traverses a glen so grandly romantic, so beautifully wild, as to have been sometimes compared to the Trossachs; and falls into the Forth in the northern vicinity of Kippen station.

Bora, an uninhabited islet in Kendal parish, Orkney, opposite Millburn harbour, in Gairsay.

Bord, a lake of about 4 acres, containing pike and frequented by wild duck and teal, in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire.

Border Counties Railway, a railway, commencing at Riccarton Junction, in the S of Roxburghshire, going thence $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the English border, and thence proceeding to a junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle railway in the vicinity of Hexham. Authorised in 1854 and completed in 1862, it was amalgamated with the North British in 1860.

Border Union Railway, a railway partly in Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire, and going thence to Carlisle. It commences in a junction with the Hawick branch of the North British railway at Hawick; goes southward up the vale of Slitrig Water across the watershed between Teviotdale and Liddesdale past Riccarton, and down the valley of the Liddel past Newcastleton, into England; and sends off branches to Langholm, Canonbie, and Greta. Authorised in 1859 and completed in 1862, it has formed since 1860 part of the North British system.

Bordlands. See BORELAND.

Boreland, an ancient castle, now represented by mere vestiges, in the S of Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

Boreland, a farm in Walston parish, Lanarkshire. A brass tripod, supposed to be Roman, was exhumed on it by the plough, and two caverns on it, one of them 40 feet long and 5 feet high, are believed to have been formed by mining operations in the reign of James V.

Boreland, a village in Hutton parish, Dumfriesshire, on Dryfe Water, 7 miles NNE of Lockerbie. It has a post office under Lockerbie. The mansion house of Boreland, and the vaulted ruin of an ancient baronial tower, are in its vicinity.

Boreland, a collier village mostly in Dysart, but partly in Wemyss parish, Fife, adjacent to the North British railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Dysart town. It was founded about 1735. A public school, with accommodation for 84 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 83, and a grant of £78, 8s. 6d.

Boreland. See ANWOTH and BORGUE.

Boreland or Bordlands, a hill 1013 feet above sea-level, in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, to the W of Newlands church, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of West Linton. It is crowned by an ancient circumvallation, called Boreland Rings. An estate around it, of its own name, was purchased for £7350 in 1805 by Mr Wm. Aitchison, and by him improved at a cost of £20,000. In 1851, it passed for £11,000 to the late Mr Alex. McNeill, who built on it a pleasant mansion.

Boreland Park. See AUCHTERARDER.

Boreray, an island in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 3 miles W of the northern extremity of North Uist island, and 3 SW of Bernera. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and is very fertile. About 47 Scotch acres of good alluvial soil were, not long ago, obtained by the

draining of a lake, at a cost of only £125. There is a Free church for Boreray and Bernera. Pop. (1861) 156, (1871) 146, (1881) 137, (1891) 152.

Boreray, an islet of Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, lying far W in the Atlantic, 2 miles N of St Kilda. It measures about 1 mile in circuit.

Borestone, a southern suburb of St Ninians town, Stirlingshire.

Borgie, a river of Tongue parish, N Sutherland. Issuing from Loch Loyal (369 feet above sea-level), it flows $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward, partly along the boundary with Farr; passes early in its course through Lochs Creagach ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile) and Slaim ($\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$); and falls into Torrisdale Bay, at a point about 1 mile W of the mouth of the Naver. Its waters abound with trout, and are well frequented by grilse and salmon; while those of Lochs Creagach and Slaim contain also large yellow trout, salmo-ferox, char, and large pike.

Borgue, a village and a coast parish of Kirkcubrightshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of the head of Bridgehouse Bay, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Kirkcubright, its post-town and railway station; at it are a post office, a good hotel, a Free church, and the parish church (1814; 500 sittings), surrounded by fine old trees, and known as the 'visible kirk' from its conspicuous site.

The parish also contains four hamlets—High Borgue, 2 miles NNE of the village; Low Borgue, 5 furlongs E by N; Chapelton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs W; and Kirkandrews, 2 miles W by S; and it comprises the ancient parishes of Senwick in the SE and Kirkandrews in the SW, the former annexed in 1618, the latter at an earlier period. It is bounded E by Twynholm and for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by Kirkcubright Bay, SW by the Solway Firth, and NW by Girthon. In shape resembling a triangle, with apex to the N and base to the SW, it has a width across that base of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme length from the Old Military Road to Dunrod Point of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $15,177\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 72 are water and $15,143\frac{1}{2}$ foreshore. The eastern seaboard is broken by the baylets of Goat Well and Senwick, and by Balmangan Bay ($6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.); off it lie Frenchman's Rock and Little Ross island with a lighthouse. Along the south-western coast are the bays of Fallbogue, Bridgehouse ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), and Kirkandrews; the islets of Three Brethren, Barlocco, and Ardwall; and the headlands of Slack Heugh, Mull, Dunrod, Borneess, Ringdon, Meikle Pinnacle, and Meggerland, immediately behind which headlands rise Meikle Ross (200 feet), the Mull of Ross (200), Borneess Bar (225), Muncraig Hill (200), Barn Heugh (196), and Bar Hill (100), commanding wide views to the Wigtownshire coast, the Cumberland mountains, and the Isle of Man. Inland the surface is very uneven, largely consisting of the alluvial bottoms of former lakes, encompassed with rising grounds and hillocks of endless diversity of form; from N to S, it attains 400 feet above sea-level near Gatehill and in Mark Hill, 350 at Minto Cottage, 325 in Boreland Moat, 200 near Pipers Walls, and 261 in Cairny Hill. Streams, with a general south-south-westward course, are numerous rather than important, the chief being Burnyard, Pulwhirrin, and Plunton burns. The prevailing formation is Silurian; and iron-ore of poorish quality exists, but copper has been sought after in vain. A fertile rock soil has made Borgue famous for pasture grounds and cattle; its honey also has a wide repute. Antiquities are Plunton Castle in the W, a massive square turreted tower, the scene of Scott's *Doom of Devoorgil*; Balmangan Tower and traces of Manor Castle in the SE; the ruins of SENWICK and KIRKANDREWS churches and of the mansion-house of Borgue, a seat of the Blairs, besides five hill forts and a standing stone. More curious, though, than any of these is the prehistoric cave-dwelling at Borneess Point. Measuring $39\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 21 to 14 wide, and 23 to 7 high, it has yielded 3586 bones or fragments of bones of oxen, sheep, pigs, red deer, mice, etc., and 123 objects of human art in bone, stone, bronze, iron, and glass. The light on Ross island flashes every five seconds. Two well-known natives were John McTaggart (1791-1830), quaint author of the *Gallovidian Encyclopædia*, and

William Nicholson (1783-1843), the Galloway pedlar-poet. Earlston House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the village and 5 miles SSE of Gatehouse, is a good modern residence, the seat of Lieut.-Col. Sir William Gordon, sixth Bart. since 1706, and one of the heroes of the Balaclava charge. (See DALRY.) Senwick and Borgue, the other chief mansions, are the seats of A. J. Corrie, Esq. and Lady Isabella H. Hope; and these 3 proprietors respectively own 765, 1062, and 1327 acres in the shire, valued at £1179, £1156, and £1628 per annum, while 5 others hold in Borgue a yearly value of between £500 and £1000, 8 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £20 to £100. Anciently held by Dryburgh Abbey, Borgue is now in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; its minister's income is £318. One public school, with accommodation for 258 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 252, and a grant of £290, 4s. 6d. Valuation (1888) £13,413, 10s. Pop. (1811) 858, (1831) 894, (1861) 1162, (1871) 1087, (1881) 1129, (1891) 1121. See pp. 79-93 of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Borland. See BORELAND.

Borlay or Borralaidh, a loch in Durness parish, NW Sutherland, 1 mile WSW of Durness church. Lying 38 feet above sea-level, it is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and from 1 to 2 furlongs wide; is fed, through limestone rocks, by a subterranean stream; has a green islet $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; presents a beautiful appearance; and abounds in trout and char.

Borness. See BORGUE.

Bornish, an estate in South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It comprises about 1600 acres, of which about 260 are arable. St Mary's Roman Catholic church here was built in 1837, and contains 400 sittings.

Borniskittag, a headland and a hamlet in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, in the western vicinity of Kilmuir manse. The headland, for nearly 1 mile on its northern face, exhibits basaltic colonnades in picturesque combinations of form; and, near its extremity, is pierced with three caves, one of which presents a somewhat miniature resemblance to Fingal's Cave in Staffa.

Borough Head, a promontory in the S of Whithorn parish, Wigtownshire, at the E side of the entrance of Luce Bay. It forms a projection at the extreme S of Scotland, similar to the Mull of Galloway; describes the segment of a circle, on a chord of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Broom Point on the E to the vicinity of Carghidown Castle on the W; terminates in bold cliffs about 156 feet high, pierced with caves; is crowned, on its southernmost point, with vestiges of a small fort or cairn; and has, 3 furlongs ENE thereof, a natural archway among its cliffs, the Devil's Bridge.

Borough Muir, a quondam open common in St Cuthbert and Liberton parishes, Edinburghshire, adjacent to the S side of Edinburgh city. In 1504 it was overgrown with wood, of which it was mainly cleared in result of an order of the Edinburgh authorities allowing the citizens to purchase portions of the timber on highly advantageous terms; in 1513 it was the ground where James IV. mustered and reviewed his army on the eve of marching to Flodden. A large chapel, dedicated to St Roque, stood at the W end of the common; had a cemetery where victims of the plague were buried; and, at the Reformation, was converted into private property. Much of the quondam common is occupied now by handsome suburbs. A massive stone, in which was planted James IV.'s standard, still stands in a wall adjoining Morningside church, and bears the name of Bore Stone.

Borrodale, an estate, with a mansion, in the Arsaig part of Ardnamurchan parish, on the N side of Loch-na-Naugh, 35 miles W by N of Fort William. Here Prince Charles Edward landed, 25 July 1745, and here he received Lochiel.

Borrolan, a shallow, woody loch on the mutual border of Sutherland and W Ross-shire, close to Altnakealgach Inn, in Assynt parish, 26 miles W of Lairg. Measuring 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it teems with trout and char, 200 of the former having been taken by one rod in a single day.

Borrowston, a mansion on the left bank of the Dee, in Kincairdine O'Neil parish, Aberdeenshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the village. Enlarged in 1871, it lost its older portion by fire in 1874.

Borrowstoun, a hamlet in Reay parish, Caithness, 7 miles W of Thurso. A number of small caves and a strong natural arch are near it.

Borrowstouness or Bo'ness, a town and a parish of NW Linlithgowshire. A seaport, a burgh of barony since 1748, and a police burgh since 1880, the town stands at the NE angle of the parish on a low ness or promontory washed by the Firth of Forth; by road it is 3 miles N of Linlithgow and 8 ENE of Falkirk, by water $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Culross, and by rail, as terminus of a section of the North British, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Mannel Junction, 24 WNW of Edinburgh, and 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Glasgow. Defoe described it, early in last century, as consisting only of one straggling street, extended close to the water along the shore, but 'a town that has been, and still is, of the greatest trade to Holland and France of any in Scotland, after Leith.' To-day its chief streets are three—two, each 300 yards long, converging eastward in one, 350 yards more; and 'dismally dirty' is Glennie's epithet for all. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale and Royal Banks, commercial hotels, gas-works, a tow-hall, a custom-house, and a Friday paper, the *Bo'ness Journal* (1878). Places of worship are the parish church (rebuilt in 1888), a Free church, and a U.P. church (400 sittings); a public, an infant, and Anderson's school, with respective accommodation for 350, 150, and 142 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 306, 138, and 117, and grants of £308, 3s. 6d., £109, 7s., and £104, 5s. 6d., the corresponding figures for Borrowstoun and Kinniel schools being 264 and 240, 204 and 197, £205, 17s. 6d. and £198, 14s. 6d. There are—mostly of long standing—a salt factory, iron-foundries, engineering and chemical works, a distillery, brick-yards, and saw-mills; and Kinniel ironworks, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW, with four blast furnaces for smelting the ore with which, as well as coal, the Kinniel estate abounds; but the stagnation of the iron trade during the last few years has caused the furnaces to be out of blast. Fishing employs a few persons. Bo'ness was constituted a head port in 1707, with a district extending on both sides of the Firth from Cramond Water and Donibristle Point to the Alloa boundaries. Eighty years later it possessed 3 whalers and 2 boiling-houses; but a grievous blow was dealt to its prosperity by the opening of the Forth and Clyde Canal (1790), and the erection of Grangemouth into a separate port (1810)—a blow from which it has hardly yet recovered. At several dates between 1744 and 1816 Acts were obtained for improving the harbour, regulating the affairs of the port, cleaning, paving, and lighting the town, and supplying it with water; but the powers created by these Acts proving insufficient, application was made to Parliament in 1842 for greatly increased powers. As last improved, the harbour comprises a wet dock of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, an older basin of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a strong coffer-dam 410 feet long and 20 broad, an E and a W pier each 566 feet long, and a depth at spring tides of fully 24 feet, hydraulic machinery for loading and unloading vessels, and a connection with the North British railway. It had on its register at the close of 1894 1 sailing vessel of 201 tons, and 8 steam vessels of 1087 tons. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels with cargoes, and also in ballast, that entered and cleared it from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise:

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1854	8,659	5,217	13,876	59,474	36,571	96,045
1862	16,375	15,912	32,287	85,635	72,093	157,728
1871	43,121	148,662	191,783	41,857	148,626	190,483
1880	76,057	196,143	272,200	72,881	195,329	268,210
1894	124,139	122,524	246,663	140,500	123,723	264,223

Of the total 920 vessels of 246,663 tons, that entered in 1894, 446 of 177,370 tons were steamers, 399 of 107,364 tons were in ballast, and 478 of 105,246 tons were coasters; whilst the total 999 of 264,223 tons, of those that cleared, included 487 steamers of 191,499 tons, 215 vessels in ballast of 75,347 tons, and 535 coasters of 111,112 tons. The trade is mainly, then, an export one, and coal is the chief article of export, Bo'ness herein ranking fourth in amount and fifth in value among Scottish ports. Besides 60,533 tons to the United Kingdom, 355,815 tons (valued at £187,845) were shipped to foreign countries in 1890; in 1894 the total value of foreign and colonial imports was £181,992, and of exports £191,803. Pop. (1851) 2645, (1861) 4561, (1871) 4256, (1881) 5284, (1891) 5866, of whom 1120 belonged to Grangeans; of burgh (1871) 3336, (1891) 4579.

The parish contains also the villages of Newton and Borrowstoun (formerly *Burwardstoun*), $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 furlongs S of the town. Triangular in shape, it is bounded N for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the Firth of Forth, E by Carriden, SE by Linlithgow, SW and NW by Polmont; and has an extreme length from E to W of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an extreme width from N to S of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 3190 acres, including $44\frac{1}{2}$ acres of water, but excluding about 2 square miles of foreshore. The AVON winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward and north-eastward along all the Polmont boundary; and the north-western corner of the parish, along its lowest reaches, is occupied by the Carse of Kinneil, a fertile, alluvial flat, raised only 12 to 19 feet above sea-level, and guarded from inundation by embankments. Thence the surface mounts eastward and southward to 156 feet near Inveravon, 290 at Upper Kinneil, 312 at Woodhead, 375 near Muirhouse, 269 near Borrowstoun Mains, 193 at Newton, 350 near Borrowstoun, 402 at Mile-end, and 559 on Glower-o'er-em or Irongath Hill, which, rising on the SE border, commands a prospect over no less than eleven shires, from the Bass Rock to Ben Ledi, a distance of more than 70 miles, and which Glennie's *Arthurian Localities* identifies with the Agathes of the book of Taliessin. The geology presents some striking illustrations of igneous activity, which Mr H. Cadell of Grange, in his address to the Geological Society of Edinburgh, ascribed to the period when the highest but one of the marine limestones was deposited. Sandstone and trap are quarried; and a colliery at Kinniel, carried far beneath the bed of the Firth, has been active for many years, whilst at the worked-out Burn Pit colliery James Watt's first steam-engine was erected in 1765. The prevailing soil is a deep rich loam, and, saving some 270 acres of plantations, nearly all the area is under cultivation. Episodes in the history of the parish are the trial and execution of a wizard and five witches in 1679 (*Chambers's Dom. Ann.*, ii. 406), and the wild outburst in 1681 of the 'Sweet Singers of Borrowstouness,' who, six and twenty in number, and headed by Muckle John Gibb, *alias* King Solomon, went forth to the Pentlands, thence to behold the smoke and utter ruin of the sinful, bloody city of Edinburgh (*ib.* 414). The chief antiquity is part of ANTONINUS' WALL, known here as Graham's Dyke; and urns, stone coffins, coins, and a curious battle-axe have been discovered. A ruined tower stands near Inveravon; but another, called Castle Lyon, between the sea-shore and Kinneil House, has utterly disappeared. Kinneil itself is a fine old mansion, wofully modernised and long untenanted, almost its latest occupant having been Dugald Stewart, from 1809 till just before his death in 1828. Held by the Hamiltons since the 14th century, Kinneil is a seat now of the Duke of HAMILTON, owner in the shire of 3694 acres (including most of Bo'ness parish), valued at £15,522 per annum (£8076 of it for minerals). Three other proprietors hold each a yearly value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 19 of from £50 to £100, and 51 of from £20 to £50. There is a public school at Borrowstoun. The parish, named Kinniel up to 1669, is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £350. Pop. (1891) 6399.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Borthwick, a parish of SE Edinburghshire, containing the village and station of Fushiebridge, on the Waverley section of the North British, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Dalkeith, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Edinburgh; as well as GOREBRIDGE village, 7 furlongs NW of Fushiebridge, at which are another station and a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

The parish is bounded N by Cranston, E by Crichton, SE by Heriot, SW by Temple, NW by Carrington, Cockpen, and Newbattle. From NNE to SSW its greatest length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth from E to W is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 9367 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres since 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred its detached part (666 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres) to the parish of Heriot, and gave to it the Gorebridge detached part (228 acres) of the parish of Temple. TYNE Water traces the northern part of Crichton boundary, and the South Esk follows the Carrington border, whilst through the interior Gore Water, formed near Borthwick hamlet by the Middleton North and South Burns, flows about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to the South Esk. The surface, with charming diversity of hill and dale, has a general rise from the great undulating champagne of the Lothians to the Moorfoot Hills—from about 400 feet above sea-level near Gorebridge and Vogrie to 1249 on the SE border. The predominant rocks are Silurian in the S, carboniferous in the centre and the N; coal, limestone, and sandstone have been extensively worked. Cairns on the moors have been found to contain funereal urns, and ancient stone coffins, with two stone troughs supported by square pedestals, have been exhumed; but Borthwick's grand antiquity is the castle at its kirktown, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Gorebridge, on a tongue of rocky land, protected S, E, and N by deep and wooded ravines, down two of which flow the head-streams of the Gore. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile lower down, on the lands of Harvieston, beautifully situated by the side of the Gore, stands the ruined castle of Catcune, which is said to have been the seat of the Borthwicks, before they had risen to eminence. Towards the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th century lived a Sir William Borthwick, who, being a man of great parts, was employed as ambassador on several important negotiations, and concerned in most of the public transactions of his day. This William seems to have been created Lord Borthwick before 1430, for in October of that year, at the baptism of the King's two sons, several knights were dubbed, among the rest William, son and heir of Lord Borthwick; 1452, however, is the date of creation, according to an ancient chronicle. He obtained from James I. of Scotland a licence to build and fortify a castle on the lands of Lochwarret or Locherworth, which he had bought from Sir William Hay: 'Construendi castrum in loco illo qui vulgariter dicitur le Mote de Lochorwart.' This grant was obtained by a charter under the great seal, June 2, 1430. A stately and most magnificent castle was accordingly reared, and afterward became the chief seat and title of the family. Standing in a base court 80 yards long from E to W by 35 from N to S, this noblest of Scotland's peel-towers is yet upon the whole very entire, and of astonishing strength. There is indeed in the middle of the E wall a considerable breach; but whether occasioned by lightning, the weather, or Cromwell's artillery, cannot with certainty be determined. The form of this venerable structure is nearly square, being 74 by 69 feet without the walls, but having on the W side a large recess, 14 feet broad and 20 deep, which seems to have been intended to give light to the principal apartments, and which gives the building somewhat the form of a Greek II. The walls themselves—without and within of hewn and firmly-cemented stone—are 14 feet thick near the bottom, and towards the top are gradually contracted to about 6 feet. Exclusive of the sunken story, they are, from the base-court to the battlement, 90 feet high; and if we include the roof, which is arched and covered with flag-stones, the whole height will be about 110 feet. From the battlements of Borthwick Castle, which command a varied and beautiful view, the top of Crichton Castle can be discovered, lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the eastward. The convenience of communi-

cating by signal with a neighbouring fortress was an object so much studied in the erection of Scottish castles, that, in all likelihood, this formed one reason of the unusual height to which Borthwick Castle is carried. A vault in the left or S wing contains an excellent spring-well, now filled up with rubbish. On the first story are state-rooms, which were once accessible by a drawbridge. The great hall is 51 feet long, 24 wide, and, to the crown, about 30 high. The fireplace, 9 feet broad and 3 deep, has been carved and gilded, and in every corner may be traced the remains of fallen greatness. 'On the 11th June 1567, Morton, Mar, Hume, and Lindsay, with other inferior barons, and attended by 900 or 1000 horse, on a sudden surrounded the castle of Borthwick, where Bothwell had passed four days in company with the queen. Bothwell received such early tidings of their enterprise, that he had time to ride off with a few attendants; and the insurgent nobles, when they became aware of his escape, withdrew to Dalkeith, and thence to Edinburgh, where they had friends who declared for them, in spite of the efforts of Mary's partisans. The latter, finding themselves the weaker party, retreated to the castle, while the provost and the armed citizens, to whom the defence of the town was committed, did not, indeed, open their gates to the insurgent lords, but saw them forced without offering opposition. The sad intelligence was carried to Mary by Beaton, who found her still at Borthwick, "so quiet, that there was none with her passing six or seven persons." She had probably calculated on the citizens of Edinburgh defending the capital against the insurgents; but this hope failing, she resolved on flight. "Her majesty," writes Beaton, "in men's clothes, booted and spurred, departed that same night from Borthwick to Dunbar: whereof no man knew, save my lord duke (*i.e.* Bothwell, created Duke of Orkney) and some of his servants, who met her majesty a mile from Borthwick, and conveyed her to Dunbar." We may gather from these particulars, that, although the confederate lords had declared against Bothwell, they had not as yet adopted the purpose of imprisoning Queen Mary herself. When Bothwell's escape was made known, the blockade of Borthwick was instantly raised, although the place had neither garrison nor means of defence. The more audacious enterprise of making the queen prisoner was not adopted until the issue of what befell at Carberry Hill showed such to have been her unpopularity, that any attempt might be hazarded against her person or liberty, without hazard of its being resented by her subjects. There seems to have been an interval of nearly two days betwixt the escape of Bothwell from Borthwick Castle, and the flight of the Queen to Dunbar. If, during that interval, Mary could have determined on separating her fortunes from those of the deservedly detested Bothwell, her page in history might have closed more happily.' The castle is surrounded on every side but the W by steep ground and water, and at equal distances from the base were drum-towers, 18 feet in diameter, two of which remain fairly entire. As in the case of many other baronial residences in Scotland, Sir William de Borthwick built this magnificent pile upon the very border of his property. The reason for choosing such a site was hinted by a northern baron, to whom a friend objected it as a defect, at least an inconvenience. 'We'll brizz yont' (*Anglice*, press forward) was the baron's answer, which expressed the policy of the powerful in settling their residence on the extremity of their domains, as giving pretext and opportunity for making acquisitions at the expense of their neighbors. William de Hay, from whom Sir William Borthwick had acquired a part of Locherworth, is said to have looked with envy on the splendid castle of his neighbour, and to have vented his spleen by building a mill upon the lands of Little Lockerworth, immediately beneath the knoll on which the fortress stands, declaring that the Lord of Borthwick, in all his pride, should never be out of hearing of the clack of his neighbour's mill. The mill accordingly still exists as a property independent of the castle. Strong, however, as this fortress was, both by nature and art, it was not proof

against the arms of Cromwell. John, tenth Lord Borthwick, during the Great Rebellion firmly adhered to the royal cause, and thus drew on himself the vengeance of the Protector, who, by a letter, dated at Edinburgh, 18 Nov. 1650, summoned him to surrender in these terms:

'For the Governor of Borthwick Castle, These.

'SIR,—I thought fitt to send this trumpett to you, to lett you know that, if you please to walk away with your company, and deliver the house to such as I shall send to receive it, you shall have libertie to carry off your armes and goods, and such other necessaries as you have. You harboured such parties in your house as have basely unhumanely murdered our men: if you necessitate me to hend my cannon against you, you must expect what I doubt you will not be pleased with. I expect your present answer, and rest your servant,

'O. CROMWELL.'

A surrender was not the immediate consequence of this peremptory summons, for the castle held out until artillery were opened upon it, when, seeing no prospect of relief, Lord Borthwick obtained honourable terms of capitulation, viz., liberty to march out with his lady and family unmolested, and 15 days allowed to remove his effects. From the death of this Lord Borthwick the title was dormant till 1762, as again from 1772 to 1870, when it was revived in favour of Cunningham Borthwick of Ravenstone, Wigtownshire, eleventh Baron in possession of the dignity, and twentieth in order of succession. The castle, untenanted for fully 150 years, passed by purchase towards the close of last century to Jn. Borthwick, Esq. of Crookston, with whose descendants it has since remained. Inhabited mansions are Arniston, Currie, Harvieston, and Vogrie; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Principal Wm. Robertson, D.D. (1721-93), the historian, was born in the former manse; the minister from about 1790 to 1819 was the Rev. Jn. Clunio, author of *I lo'e na a laddie but ane*, and a friend of Burns, who styles him 'a worthy little fellow of a clergyman.' Erected in 1596 into a charge distinct from the college-kirk of Crichton, Borthwick is a parish in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale (living £269), but gives off portions to the *quoad sacra* parish of STOBHILL. The ancient Romanesque church of St Mungo, with tiny apsidal chancel and the effigies of the first Lord Borthwick and his lady, was reduced by fire to a ruin in 1775; the present neighbouring parish church 'was rebuilt in excellent taste in 1850, and consists of a western tower with a broach spire, a nave, chancel, and round apse, and two transepts, of which that to the S is old, and mainly Decorated in style, though with some traces of Romanesque work.' Two public schools, Borthwick and Gorebridge (heritors' female), and Newlandrig subscription school, with respective accommodation for 94, 99, and 101 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 50, 63, and 100, and grants of £61, 4s. 5d., £71, 2s. 2d., and £102, 1s. 8d. Valuation, £16,529, including £1474 for railway. Pop. (1801) 842, (1831) 1473, (1861) 1569, (1871) 1494, (1881) 1741, (1891) 1925.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See *Provincial Antiquities of Scotland*, Billings' *Baronial Antiquities*, and an exhaustive article in *The Builder* for 21 April, 1877.

Borthwickbrae, a rivulet partly of Selkirkshire, but chiefly of Roxburghshire. It is formed by Craikhope, Howpasley, and Brownshope burns, which rise near the boundary with Dumfriesshire, at 1500 feet above sea-level; it runs about 16 miles north-eastward, chiefly through Robertson parish, and generally with shallow rapid current along a rugged bed; and it falls into the Teviot at a point 2 miles above Hawick. Its vale is deep and narrow; has many a nook of romantic character; and is grazed, about 2½ miles from the Teviot, with the ancient baronial fortalice of Hardeu. Its upper reaches comprise some good fishing pools; but its middle and its lower ones offer little attraction to the angler.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 17, 1864.

Borthwickbrae, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Robertson parish, in the county of Roxburgh, on the left side of Borthwick Water, 1½ mile SW of Robertson church. A graveyard here, the site of an ancient chapel,

serves still as the principal burial-place of the parish; hence Borthwickbrae is sometimes called Kirk-Borthwick.

Borthwick-Shiels, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, on the left side of Borthwick Water, in the northern vicinity of Robertson church.

Borve, an ancient castle on the W side of Benbecula island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Of unknown date, it was anciently the residence of the lairds of Benbecula.

Borve, a quondam ancient tower, on the coast of Farr parish, Sutherland, surmounting a small rocky headland projecting into Farr Bay, between Farr Church and Kirkatomy. It is traditionally said to have been built by a Norse warrior, called Thorkel or Torquil; and it is now represented by only small remains. A natural tunnel or vaulted passage pierces the headland on which it stands; is about 200 feet long; and can be traversed by a rowing-boat.

Borve, a district of Snizort parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, with a post office under Castlebay. An endowed school is here, founded by Donald Macdiarmid, and called Macdiarmid Foundation. With accommodation for 54 children, it had (1891) an average attendance of 35, and a grant of £39, 8s. 6d.

Borve, a stream on the W side of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It is frequented by salmon; is under close time from 10 Sept. till 24 Feb.; and is open to rod and line fishing from 25 Feb. till 31 Oct.

Boston Church. See DUNSE.

Bothkennar, a parish of E Stirlingshire, containing, towards its centre, the village of Skinflats, 3¼ miles NNE of Falkirk, and, at its NW, SW, and SE angles respectively, parts of the villages of KINNAIRD and CARRONSHORE and of the seaport and police-burgh of GRANGEMOUTH, this last with stations on the North British and Caledonian, and with a post office having money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments.

Bounded N by Airth, E by the Firth of Forth (here from 1¼ to 2¼ miles broad), SE by Polmont, S by Falkirk, and W by Larbert, Bothkennar has a length from E to W of 2 miles exclusive of foreshore, a width from N to S of 1¼ mile, and an area of 2645½ acres, of which 824½ are foreshore and 46¼ water. The CARRON seems once to have traced all the southern border; but, having straightened its course, has now three portions of Falkirk and Polmont on its northern, and three of Bothkennar on its southern, bank. The surface forms part, and by far the richest part, of the Carse of Falkirk, and is all a dead level, near Skinflats only 17 feet above the sea. It is almost wholly under cultivation, and consists of alluvial loam, free from the smallest stones, but overlying fine and abundant coal, which is very extensively mined. The Earl of Zetland and 3 more proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 hold between £100 and £500, 3 between £50 and £100, and 13 between £20 and £50. The Rev. Wm. Nimmo, author of the *History of Stirlingshire*, was minister of Bothkennar, which is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, its living amounting to £220. The parish church, near Skinflats, is of date 1789 (restored and enlarged 1888); and a public school, with accommodation for 405 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 285, and a grant of £249, 7s. 6d. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Valuation £18,152, 16s. 6d., of which £14,364, 16s. 6d. was for lands and houses. Pop. landward (1871) 1726, (1881) 1798, (1891) 2025.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Bothland, a burn in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, running about 4 miles north-north-eastward to the Luggie.

Bothwell, a burn in Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire. It rises on Dunbar Common, 2½ miles SSE of Stenton village; drains parts of the Haddingtonshire parishes of Spott, Stenton, and Innerwick; and runs altogether about 7 miles south-south-eastward to the Whitadder, near Cranshaws.

Bothwell, a town and a parish of N Lanarkshire.

The town stands in the SW corner of the parish, near the right bank of the Clyde, here spanned by a suspension-bridge leading to Blantyre Works, and by Bothwell Brig, leading to Hamilton; by road it is 2¼ miles NW of the latter town, 8 SE of Glasgow, and 36½ WSW of Edinburgh, having stations on branches of the Caledonian and North British, opened in 1877 and 1878. A pleasant, healthy place, commanding charming vistas of Strathelyde, it mainly consists of plain red sandstone houses, studded with villas and cottages-ornées, the summer resorts of Glasgow citizens; is lighted by gas; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, a hotel, and a public library. The parish church here is a fine Gothic edifice built in 1833 at a cost of £4179, and, containing 1150 sittings, appears a massive square tower to the height of 120 feet; E of which tower is the ruined choir of the old collegiate church, an interesting specimen of Second Pointed architecture, measuring 53½ by 21¾ feet, and retaining a N sacristy (13½ by 9½ feet), a piscina, 3 canopied sedilia, and monuments to the two Archibald Douglasses, Earls of Forfar, the second of whom was mortally wounded at Sheriffmuir (1715). In this old church, founded in 1398 by Archibald 'the Grim,' Earl of Douglas, for a provost and 8 prebendaries, David, the hapless Duke of Rothesay, wedded the founder's daughter, Marjory, in 1400. One of its early provosts was Thomas Barry, who celebrated the victory of Otterburn in Latin verse; and in the former manse was born the poetess, Joanna Baillie (1762-1851). The Free church, rebuilt in 1861 at a cost of £2500, is another good Second Pointed structure, with 890 sittings and an octagonal spire, 125 feet high; the U.P. church is seated for 360. A public school, with accommodation for 849 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 286, and a grant of £272, 11s. 1d. Pop. (1861) 1057, (1871) 1209, (1881) 1535, (1891) 2400.

The parish contains also the towns of UDDINGSTON (1¼ mile NNW of Bothwell town), BELLSHILL (2¼ NE), and HOLYTOWN (4¼ ENE), with portions of CALDERBANK (6 NE) and CLELAND (7 E), and the villages of Nackerton (2½ N by W), Carnbroe (4 NE), MOSSEND (2½ NE), New Stevenston (4½ E by N), Legbranock (5½ ENE), Newhouse (6½ ENE), CHAPEL-HALL (6½ ENE), CARFIN (5¼ E), and NEWARTHILL (5½ E by N). Bounded N by Old Monkland, NE and E by Shotts, S by Dalziel and Hamilton, SW by Hamilton and Blantyre, and W by Blantyre, it has a length from E to W of from 6½ to 7½ miles, a width from N to S of from 2½ to 4 miles, and an area of 13,774½ acres, of which 131 are water. The Shotts Burn flows along all the north-eastern border to the North CALDER Water, which traces the northern, as the South Calder does the southern, boundary; and both these streams fall into the CLYDE, a majestic river here, from 70 to 120 yards in width, sweeping for 5½ miles along the Hamilton and Blantyre border, above the Brig through flat rich haughs, below through a steeper, narrower vale, famed for its loveliness three centuries and more. For Verstegan wrote in his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence* (1605): 'So fell it out of late yeers, that an English gentleman traouelling in Palestine, not far from Ierusalem, as hee passed through a country towne, hee heard by chance a woman sitting at her doore dandling her childe, to sing; *Bothwel bank thou blumest fayre*. The gentleman heereat exceedingly wondred, and forthwith in English saluted the woman, who ioyfully answered him, and told him that she was a Scottish woman,' etc. The surface presents no prominent features, but rises eastward from about 50 feet above sea-level, where the Clyde quits the western boundary, to 213 feet near Woodhead, 235 near Birkenshaw, 240 near Tannoehside, 268 at Mossend, 247 near Milwood House, 395 near Holytown, 388 near Carfin, 480 near Whitecraighead, 507 near Legbranock, 537 near Brownhill, and 577 at Newhouse—the last two close upon the eastern border. The prevailing rocks are Triassic in the W, and elsewhere carboniferous, red sandstone being quarried in the western, white sand-

stone in the eastern district; whilst Legbrannock ironstone mine and numerous collieries are at work throughout the parish, in which are the iron-works of Mossend, Carnbroe, and Chapelhall. The soil, for the most part clay or loam, is of great fertility along the Clyde; and the whole area, with trivial exceptions, is arable.

Chief among Bothwell's antiquities and historic scenes are its ruined Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of the parish church; Bothwell Brig, $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs SSE; the site of Bothwellhaugh, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE, that gave his patronymic* to James Hamilton, Murray's assassin at LINLITHGOW (1570); and, 3 furlongs E by N of Bothwellhaugh, a narrow, high, unparapeted Roman bridge across the Calder, with a single arch of 20 feet span. Built early in the 14th century, Bothwell Castle still covers a space of 234 by 99 feet, and has walls that in places are 60 feet high and more than 15 thick; special features being the great courtyard, the two round flanking towers upon the E, the loftier western keep, vestiges of the chapel and the fosse, and a circular dungeon, 'Wallace's Beef-tower.' Hither, on 22 Aug. 1803, came Dorothy Wordsworth, with Coleridge and her brother William, and in her *Journal* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874) she thus described the stately fragment, finest, it may be, of its kind in Scotland:—'We saw the ruined castle embosomed in trees, passed the house, and soon found ourselves on the edge of a steep brow immediately above and overlooking the course of the river Clyde through a deep hollow between woods and green steeps. We had approached at right angles from the main road to the place over a flat, and had seen nothing before us but a nearly level country terminated by distant slopes, the Clyde hiding himself in his deep bed. It was exceedingly delightful to come thus unexpectedly upon such a beautiful region. The castle stands nobly, overlooking the Clyde. When we came up to it, I was hurt to see that flower-borders had taken place of the natural overgrowings of the ruin, the scattered stones and wild plants. It is a large and grand pile of red freestone, harmonising perfectly with the rocks of the river, from which, no doubt, it has been hewn. . . . On the opposite bank, which is finely wooded with elms and other trees, are the remains of BLANTYRE Priory.' From David de Olifard the lands of Bothwell came about 1242 by marriage to the Murrays, to whom belonged the patriot Sir Andrew, Wallace's staunchest friend, and his son and namesake, the Regent, who in 1337 recovered his castle from the English, and 'levelled it to the ground,' it having been the seat of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke and governor of Scotland (1306), and having twice received an English king—Edward I. in 1301, Edward III. in 1336. From the Murrays it passed to the Douglasses, likewise by marriage, in 1361, and, after their forfeiture (1455), was bestowed by James III. in 1485 on his minion Sir John Ramsay; next, in 1488, on Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hales, who was created Earl of Bothwell (a title extinct since 1624), but who four years later exchanged this castle and its domain for Liddesdale and Hermitage with Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus. Thus Bothwell reverted to the Douglasses, and at present is owned by the Earl of Home, whose mother (d. 1877) was heiress of the fourth and last Lord Douglas (d. 1857). Bothwell Brig was formerly but 12 feet broad, and rose with a steep incline of 20 feet, its crown being guarded by a strong gateway; but this had long disappeared when, in 1826, 22 feet were added to its original width, and the whole structure was otherwise modernised. Here, on June 22, 1679—20 days after Sharp's murder on Mlagus Muir, and 11 days after their victory at Drumclog—4000 Covenanters were routed by Charles II.'s forces under the Duke of Monmouth. A helpless rabble divided against themselves, they had hardly one man of military experience; but Hackston of Rathillet held the bridge long enough to show how in competent hands it was impregnable. That post once

lost, the royalists crossed unopposed, and, slaying 500, chiefly in the pursuit, made twice that number prisoners, who were penned up in Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh, as told in Scott's *Old Mortality* (1816) and W. Aiton's *History of the Rencounter at Drumclog and the Battle at Bothwell Bridge* (Hamilton, 1821). Two places still remaining to be noticed are a natural cave by Cleland House, once furnished with an iron gate and a fireplace; and New Orbiston, near Bellshill, the scene in 1827 of Robert Owen's short-lived Socialist experiment. 'Babylon'—so it was nicknamed in derision—was designed to embrace 1200 persons, each with 1 acre apiece. The now demolished buildings cost £12,000, and even then were incomplete; their inmates never exceeded 60 adults and 120 children (Booth's *Life of R. Owen*).

Modern Bothwell Castle, to the E of its ruined predecessor, is a plain Queen Anne edifice, consisting of a centre and two wings; and other mansions are Bothwell Bank and Bothwell Park; Thorniewood and Viewpark near Uddingston; Tannoehside, Carnbroe House, Woodhall, and Woodville, up the North Calder; Thankerton, Stevenston, and Lauchope, in the interior; and Cleland House, Jerviston, Carfin House, Carfin Hall, Orbiston, and Douglas Park, down the South Calder. In all, 153 proprietors hold each an annual value of from £20 to £50, 101 of from £50 to £100, 49 of from £100 to £500, and 22 of £500 and upwards, these last including the Earl of Home (61,943 acres in the shire, valued at £29,486 per annum), the Woodhall Estate Co. (2398 acres, £8634), the Uddingston Oil Co. (13 acres, £1676), the Mossend Iron Co. (3 acres, £2790), Col. W. Hozier of Tannoehside (655 acres, £4787), and the trustees of R. Douglas of Orbiston (651 acres, £2351), of W. Jolly of Stevenston (405 acres, £1825), and of J. Meiklam of Carnbroe (1019 acres, £4094).

In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, the civil parish was up to 1871 divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of HOLYTOWN (pop. 11,641) and Bothwell (pop. 9824; stipend, £560); but the latter has since been subdivided by the erection in 1874 of UDDINGSTON (pop. 5725), and in 1878 of Bellshill (pop. 4294). In 1891 there were 18 schools under a board for the entire parish, which, with total accommodation for 6684 children, had an average attendance of 4564, and grants amounting to £4417, 9s. 7d. Valuation £127,942. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3017, (1831) 5545, (1841) 11,132, (1851) 15,265, (1861) 17,903, (1871) 19,292, (1881) 25,450, (1891) 31,484; of registration district (1881) 15,017, (1891) 19,843.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Botriphnie, a parish of Banffshire, with Auchindachy station at its NE angle, and Drummur station ($2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW) towards its centre, this latter being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the post-town Keith, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Dufftown, and standing near the church and post office. Bounded N by the Elginshire section of Boharm, NE by Keith, SE by Cairnie and Glass in Aberdeenshire, S and SW by Mortlach, and W by Boharm, Botriphnie extends across the county at its narrowest, and has a length from N to S of from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, a width from E to W of from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a land area of 9459 acres. Loch Park (1 mile \times 100 yards) lies on the SW border; and rising near it, the ISLA runs 4 miles to the NE boundary through a beautiful strath, now traversed by the Great North of Scotland railway. Above Auchindachy it is joined by the Burn of Davidston, which traces all the eastern boundary; and itself divides the parish into two fairly equal halves. Glenisla sinks from 600 to 480 feet above sea-level, and elevations in the western half are Rosarie (415 feet) on the Morayshire frontier, the Hill of Towie (1108), Sheanspark Wood (1041), Knockhillock (1025), and Sunnybrae (923); in the eastern half, Woodend (984), the Hill of Bellyhack (1009), and Haggieshaw Wood (1008)—one and all overtopped by Knockan (1219), culminating just beyond the western border, and by Carran Hill (1366) and the Tips of Clunymore (1296) beyond the southern. Most of the area is either arable or planted (with alder, birch, etc.); and in Glenisla a large extent of fertile haugh-land was reclaimed, fifty

* For a refutation of the current belief that Bothwellhaugh was owned by Hamilton, and of that tale of Murray's cruelty whereon Scott based his ballad *Oldwoud Castle*, see Hill Burton's *History*, vol. v., p. 13, note.

years since or more, by straightening the course of the river. Drummuir, a modern castellated mansion, is the seat of Thomas Duff Gordon Duff, owner of 13,053 acres in the shire of an annual value of £7418. Quite near to this mansion is the station of Drummuir, on a branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. In the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray, Botriphnie has an Established parish church (rebuilt 1820; living, £238), and, 1½ mile NE, a Free church. A public school, with accommodation for 128 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 92, and a grant of £110, 13s. Valuation £4571. Pop. (1801) 589, (1811) 577, (1831) 721, (1861) 867, (1871) 785, (1881) 696, (1891) 729.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876. See the Rev. Dr. J. F. Gordon's *Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Botriphnie, etc.* (1890.)

Bound Skerries, a group of islets, with a lighthouse, in Nesting parish, Shetland.

Bouness, a large peninsula in Fair island, Dunrossness parish, Shetland. It is fenced with a high stone wall across the isthmus, and it feeds a considerable flock of South Country sheep.

Bourjo, an extensive tumulus in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the NW slope of the Eildon Hills. Apparently artificial, it is said, by tradition, to have been the site of a pagan altar; and is approached by a road called Haxalgate, traversing the ravine of Haxalgate Heugh.

Bourtie (anc. *Bourdyn*), a parish of Garioch, E central Aberdeenshire, bounded N by Meldrum, NE by Tarves, SE by Udney, S by Keithhall, W and NW by Daviot. Its greatest length, from near Blair Croft in the ENE to WSW near Portstown mill, is 5½ miles; its width from N to S varies between 1½ and 2½ miles; and its land area is 5693 acres. Lochter Burn on its southward course to the Ury follows all the Daviot boundary, receiving Barra Burn, which traces the northern border, and another which rises near the church; while by Kingoodie Burn, on the south-eastern frontier, a part of the drainage is carried eastward to Brora Burn, and so to the river Ythan. The western division, touched at three points by the Old Meldrum railway, is flat and low, 200 feet or so above sea-level, but rises gently to Barra Hill (634 feet) in the N, and Lawelside Hill (773 feet) in the S, which, continuing eastward, converge in Kingoodie Hill (600 feet), other points of elevation being Barra Castle (296 feet), Sunnybrae (491), the Kirktown (522), and Kingoodie Mill (458). The rocks are chiefly greenstone or trap of a deep blue hue, and Barra Hill has been deemed an extinct volcano; the soil of the valleys and lower slopes is a rich yellowish clay loam, that of the uplands an inferior stiff clay, mingled with gravel and ferruginous sand. Within the last sixty years much waste has been reclaimed, and nearly four-fifths of the entire area are now in cultivation, besides some 360 acres under wood—mostly Scotch firs and larch. A prehistoric fort on Barra Hill, defended by three concentric earthworks, and long called 'Cumines Camp,' is traditionally connected with the victory of Barra, gained in the Bruce-Field near North Mains by King Robert Bruce over Comyn Earl of Buchan, the Englishman Sir John Mowbray, and Sir David de Brechin, 22 May 1308. Bruce at the time lay sick at Inverurie, but, roused by a foray of the Comyns from Old Meldrum, he demanded to be mounted; and his force of 700 men soon routed the enemy, 1000 strong, chasing them far and wide, then swept the lands of the Comyn, so wasting them with fire and sword that fifty years later men mourned the 'heirschip' (harrying) of Buchan—Hill Burton, *Hist. Scot.*, vol. ii., p. 257. Barra Castle (1¼ mile SW of Old Meldrum) or its predecessor was, in 1247, and for more than two centuries after, the seat of the Kings, later Dudwick in ELLON; it is now the residence of Col. J. Ramsay; and Bourtie House (P. Duguid Esq.) lies 1½ mile further S by E. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and two of less, than £100. Bourtie is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; its minister's income is £255. The parish church (rebuilt 1806; 300 sittings) was dedicated to St Brandon, and belonged to St Andrews priory; it stands towards the middle of the parish, between Barra and

Lawelside Hills, and is 2 miles S by W of the post-town Old Meldrum, 2½ E by N of Lethenty station, and 3¼ NE of Inverurie. Two rude stone statues of a mailed knight and a lady, lying in the churchyard, are currently held to be those of a Sir Thomas and Lady de Longueville. He, runs the story, was Bruce's brave English comrade, who, wounded to death in the battle, shot an arrow hither from the dykes of Fala, to mark the spot where he would lie; and she, his dame, died when the tidings reached her. The public school, with accommodation for 67 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 40, and a grant of £48, 18s. Valuation £5795, 12s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 445, (1831) 472, (1861) 547, (1871) 499, (1881) 463, (1891) 454.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 1874-73.

Bourtie-Bush, a village of E Kincardineshire, 7 miles from Stonehaven.

Boveray. See BORERAY.

Bow, a farm in Stow parish, Edinburghshire, on Gala Water and the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, 2 miles SSW of Stow village. Remains of an ancient castle are on the top of a hill 5 furlongs E of the farm-house.

Bow, a reef lying quite across Noop Bay in Westray island, Orkney. Many a vessel has been wrecked upon it.

Bowbeat, one of the Moorfoot Hills in the extreme S of Temple parish, Edinburghshire, 4¼ miles NE by N of Peebles. It has an altitude of 2049 feet above sea-level.

Bowbutts, a mound or tumulus in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire, about ½ mile from Glencairn church. It is supposed to have been used for the exercise of archery.

Bowbutts, a farm in Strachan parish, Kincardineshire. Three circular artificial mounds, supposed to have been used for the practice of archery, are on it; and two of them are now covered with comparatively old trees.

Bowden, a hill on the N border of Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire, 2 miles SSW of Linlithgow. It forms the western extremity of the Cockerlois range, rises 749 feet above sea-level, and is crowned with traces of an ancient, circular, entrenched camp.

Bowden (*Bothenden* in 1124), a parish and a village of NW Roxburghshire. The village stands at the eastern border, on the left bank of Bowden Burn, 2¼ miles S by E of Melrose and 1¾ WSW of its post-town and railway station, Newtown St Boswells. It has an old stone cross, a handsome modern fountain, an inn, a post office, remains of one or two old square 'bastel' towers, and a Free church; across the stream is the ancient parish church, much older than the oldest date upon it (1666), with 380 sittings, a curious canopied pew, and a chancel vault, where 22 Kers of the Roxburgh line have been laid—the last, the sixth duke, on 3 May 1879.

The parish also contains the village of Midlem or Midholm, 3¼ miles SW of Bowden, and 4½ E by S of its post-town Selkirk, with another inn and a United Original Seceders church. It is bounded N and NE by Melrose, E by St Boswells and Ancrum, SE and S by Lilliesleaf, and W by Selkirk and Galashiels. Its length from N to S varies between 2½ and 4¼ miles, its breadth from E to W between 2½ and 4¼ miles; and its area is 7682½ acres, of which 15½ are water. For 2¼ miles ALE Water traces the south-eastern boundary, and receives two rivulets from the interior; but most of the drainage is carried east-north-eastward directly to the Tweed by the Bowden and lesser burns. Just where the Bowden quits the eastern frontier, 1 mile from its mouth, the surface is only 400 feet above sea-level; but thence it rises in parallel westward ridges to 571 feet near the manse, 933 on Bowden Moor, 816 on Faughhill Moor, 856 near Nether Whitlaw, 735 at Prieston, 862 at Clarilawmoor, and 893 near Friarshawmuir, other points of elevation being Rowhester (640 feet), Blackchester (500), Cavers Carre (535), and a nameless eminence in the farthest S (709). All these, however, are dominated by the triple EILDONS, whose southern and half of whose middle and loftiest peak attain a height of 1216 and 1385 feet within the north-eastern confines of the parish. The leading formation is porphyritic trap; and the soil varies from a stiff clay overlying a hard retentive tilly subsoil in the N and part of the W to a fertile loam along the central haughs, whilst in the S it has a thin, dry, friable charac-

ter, well suited for turnip culture. About three-fourths of the entire area have been under the plough at one time or another; the rest is moor, bog, or woodland, plantations covering some 250 acres, chiefly around the south-eastern base of the Eildons. A military road may be traced, running north-westward from Beaulieu in Lilliesleaf to Cauldsiels above Abbotsford, and flanked by three circular camps; midway along it, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of the village, stood Holydean Castle, built, it would seem, by Dame Isabel Ker in 1530, and demolished by the third Duke of Roxburghe about 1760. Only a vault remains to mark its site, and a chapel hard by, overhanging the deep dell called Ringan's Dean, has likewise disappeared; but its stone dyke, enclosing the 'great deer park' of 500 acres, still forms a tolerable fence. The son of an Antiburgher 'portioner,' Thomas Aird of Bowden (1802-76) wrote the weird *Devil's Dream* and other poems. The mansions of Linthill, Cavers Carre, and Kippilaw are all three situated in the SE, the first two near Ale Water; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Bowden is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; its minister's income is £280. Two public schools, at Bowden and Midlem villages, with respective accommodation for 125 and 58 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 75 and 35, and grants of £77, 1s. 6d. and £41, 1s. Valuation £9127, 17s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 829, (1831) 1010, (1871) 842, (1881) 769, (1891) 694.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Bower, an estate, with a modern mansion, on the northern border of Spott parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Dunbar. It is the seat of Jas. Warren Hastings Anderson, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1869), owner of 1364 acres in the shire, valued at £3793 per annum.

Bower, an ancient hunting-tower in Lamington parish, Lanarkshire, on a knoll, within a beautiful bay-like nook of land of about 30 acres, on the right bank of the Clyde, nearly opposite Robertson village. It appears to have been built with some regard to strength of both position and masonry; it is said to have been a frequent or favourite retreat of James V.; and it is now represented by only small remains.

Bower, a hamlet and an inland parish of NE Caithness. The hamlet lies towards the middle of the parish, just off the Castletown road from Thurso to Wick, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of the former, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the latter. It has a fair on the third Tuesday of November; and at it are a post office under Wick, the manse, and the 17th century parish church (441 sittings), while a Free church stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW, and Thura Inn $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N. The Wick branch of the Sutherland and Caithness railway traverses the SW corner of the parish for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and on it is Bower station, 4 miles SW of the hamlet, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ E by S of Geogemas Junction.

The parish is bounded N by Odrig and Duncton, NE by Canisbay, E by Wick, S by Wick and Watten, SW by Hal-kirk, and W by Thurso. Irregular in outline, it has an extreme length from E to W of $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles, a width from N to S of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 19,677 acres. The Burn of LYTH traces the eastern boundary, and receives some lesser streams from the interior; others flow into or issue from Loch Searmelate or Stemster, a triangular sheet of water near the station, 7 furlongs long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 89 feet above sea-level. Tame and monotonous, the surface has an elevation of 47 feet at Bilster in the SE, thence rising to 104 feet near Barrock House, 128 near Alterwall, 272 on Brabster Moss, 143 near the hamlet, 249 near the Free church, 235 at Stone Lud, 100 near Corsback, and over 400 at Stemster in the NW, the highest point in the parish. The formation is Old Red sandstone, and solid lumps of lead have been discovered on the Barrock property; the soil is variously loam and stiffish clay. During the last half century immense improvements have been carried out on the Barrock, Stemster, and Stanstill estates, the late Sir John Sinclair (1794-1873) having drained the Loch of Alterwall in the NE, and, by straightening and deepening a burn, converted 3000 acres of hitherto worthless

land into capital pasture (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1875, pp. 207, 218). Antiquities are seven Picts' houses, two forts, and 'Stone Lud,' a standing-stone $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Barrock House (Sir John Rose George Sinclair, eighth Bart. since 1631) lies $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by N of the hamlet, Stemster House (Alex. Henderson, Esq.) $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of the station; and their owners respectively hold 6900 and 4089 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £2355 and £1918. Bower is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Caithness and Sutherland; its minister's income is £188. There are five public schools—at the hamlet, Barrock, Gillock, Stanstill in the SE, and Stemster. With accommodation for 125, 98, 29, 70, and 118 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 55, 93, 27, 26, and 50, and grants of £69, 1s., £101, 15s., £46, 9s. 3d., £40, 18s. 6d., and £63, 12s. Valuation £9115. Pop. (1801) 1572, (1811) 1478, (1831) 1615, (1861) 1746, (1871) 1700, (1881) 1608, (1891) 1506.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Bowerhope, a hill and a farm in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, on the SE side of St Mary's Loch. The hill is called Bowerhope Law, and has an altitude of 1570 feet above sea-level. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, contemplating it in winter, says—

'But winter's deadly hues shall fade
On moorland bald and mountain shaw,
And soon the rainbow's lovely shade
Sleep on the breast of Bowerhope Law.'

Bowershall, a village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Dunfermline town.

Bowhill, a beautiful modern hunting seat in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, near the right bank of Yarrow Water, opposite Philiphaugh, and 4 miles W by S of Selkirk town. It is a summer seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, owner of 60,428 acres in the shire, valued at £19,828 per annum. The pleasant grounds of 'sweet Bowhill,' extending 2 miles along the Yarrow, are finely wooded, possess much beauty, and are open to visitors; within their circuit, higher up the stream, stand the ruins of NEWARK Castle. The principal entrance to them is a bridge over the Yarrow known as the General's Bridge.

Bowholm, a village in the parish and near the village of Canonbie, SE Dumfriesshire.

Bowhouse, a village in Calderhead registration district, Lanarkshire.

Bowhouse, a station in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, on the Slamannan railway, 3 miles ENE of Avon-bridge.

Bowland, an estate in Stow parish, SE Edinburghshire, with a station on the Waverly line of the North British, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Galashiels. The mansion, near the right bank of Gala Water, is mainly a castellated edifice, sixty years old or so, but includes part of a previous ancient mansion; it is the seat of William Ramsay, Esq., owner of 2150 acres in the shire, valued at £1224 per annum.

Bowling or Bowling Bay, a village in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. Including a narrow strip of level ground along the Clyde, overhung by the picturesque acclivities of the Kilpatrick Hills, it stands at the western end of the Forth and Clyde Canal, on the road from Glasgow to Helensburgh, and on the Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Dumbarton. At it are the terminal lock of the canal, two landing-stages, a large embanked pool for berthing steamers in winter, a shipbuilding yard, a railway station, a distillery, two inns, a post office under Glasgow with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and the Buchanan Institute, with billiard room, reading room, etc. The *Industry*, the oldest steamboat in existence, lies fast decaying in one of the harbours. Pop. (1891) 803.

Bowman, a large tabular rock near Rayne church, in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire. It is thought to have been used, in old times, for archery, or practising with the bow.

Bowmont, a Border stream of NE Roxburghshire. At Cocklawfoot, in the SE of Morebattle parish, it is

formed by three or four head-streams that rise at altitudes of from 1500 to 2300 feet above sea-level; thence runs 10½ miles NW, N, and NNE, chiefly among the Cheviot Hills, through Morebattle and Yetholm parishes; and, 1½ mile below Yetholm bridge, passes into Northumberland, to fall into the Till at the field of Flodden. Receiving College Burn near Copeland Castle, 4 miles above its influx to the Till, it thenceforward takes the name of the Glen. A beautiful stream, with a rapid current, it is subject to high floods; and, in its upper reaches, is noted for the abundance and excellence of its trout. It gives the title of Marquis (cre. 1707) to the Duke of Roxburgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 18, 26, 1863-64.

Bowmore, a small seaport town and a registration district in Kilarrow parish, Islay island, Argyllshire. The town stands on the E side of Loch Indal, 3 miles SW of Bridgend, 11 SW of Port Askaig, 13 N of the Mull of Islay, and 110 by sea route WSW of Greenock. It was founded in 1768; and, though a good deal checked by the subsequent erection of Port Charlotte and Port Eleanor on the opposite side of the bay, it has had considerable prosperity, and is the capital of the island. It was laid out upon a regular plan, but has been greatly disfigured by the medley character of its private houses, every builder having been allowed to please himself as to the material, shape, and size of his structures. A wide main street begins at the quay, ascends a brae, and terminates at the summit by the parish church; another street ascends the brae in a transverse direction, crossing the former at right angles, and terminating by the school-house; and, parallel to this second street, runs a third of very poor appearance, popularly known as Beggar Row. The hill-tops beyond the streets command a charming view of all Loch Indal, with Islay House, the Ruins, and a great extent of the island. The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, several hotels, a public library, a round parish church with a spire, a Free church, a Baptist chapel, a public school, a large distillery, and a considerable trade both by sea and inland, several vessels belonging to it. The harbour affords excellent anchorage to vessels, but lies exposed to NW winds. Fairs are held on 12 Aug. and 12 Nov. if a Friday, otherwise on the Friday after; and a horse market is held at each of the two fairs, as also on 12 Feb. if a Tuesday, else on the Tuesday after. Sheriff small debt courts sit four times a year. The public school, with accommodation for 210 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 155, and a grant of £192, 4s. 6d. Pop. of town (1871) 867, (1881) 834, (1891) 848; of registration district (1861) 2701, (1881) 1875, (1891) 1855.

Boykin, a burn in the S of Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire, running 3 miles eastward to the Esk, 3½ miles NW of Langholm. An ancient chapel stood on its banks, was in 1391 endowed with some lands by Adam Glendinning of Hawick, and was subordinate to the parish church.

Boynag or **Bynack**, a burn in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, rising among the central Grampians, adjacent to the boundary with Perthshire, and running 5½ miles north-eastward to the Dee, 4½ miles above the Linn of Dee. A shooting lodge is on it, at a point 12 miles WSW of Castleton of Braemar; and a carriage road up to that point gives material aid to the exploration of the intricate mountain region of the Cairngorms, a foot-path leading thence down Glen Tilt to Blair Athole.

Boyndie, a coast parish of Banffshire containing towards its NE angle the fishing village of WHITEHILLS, 2½ miles WNW of the post-town Banff, and 4½ miles E of Portsoy. Bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Banff, SE by Marnoch, SW by Ordiquhill, and W by Fordyce, it has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of 6 miles, a breadth from E to W of from ½ to 3¾ miles, and a land area of 6945 acres. The coast, about 4½ miles long, has some sandy beach, but is mostly rocky, rising to 110 feet above sea-level at Knock Head, 37 at Stake Ness, and 158 at Boyne Bay, where the Burn of BOYNE enters the sea, after flowing 5½ miles along all the Fordyce boundary. The 7 miles course of the Burn of

Boyndie lies chiefly on the eastern border; and between these two streams the surface, over more than half the parish, is low and flat, though with a general southward rise, attaining 264 feet near Whyntie, 183 at the church, 248 at Rettie, 250 at Bankhead, 337 near Loanhead, 449 at Hill of Rothen, and 516 at Blackhills. The formation is Silurian, greywacke prevailing in the E and often alternating with micaceous clay-slate, whilst hornblende of a slaty character occupies over a mile of the seaboard, and is succeeded westward by violently-contorted limestone. The soil as a rule is light and not very productive; but, along the low-lying valley of the Burn of Boyndie, is either clay, clay-loam, or black sandy mould, and of great fertility. Nearly three-fourths of the whole area are under cultivation, and the plantations of Whyntie, Lodgehill, etc., cover about one-eighth more. Antiquities are 'St Brandan's Stanes,' a number of megaliths, at Lodgehill; the old ruined church of Inverboyndie, dedicated to St Brandan, and anciently held by Arbroath Abbey, in the NE; and in the NW, Boyne House or Castle, from 1485 a seat of the Ogilvies, ancestors of the Earls of Seafield, but deserted soon after the Union, and now a beautiful ruin, overhanging the steep, wooded glen of the Boyne, near its mouth. The two last have been favourite haunts of Thomas Edward, the Banffshire naturalist; and both are depicted in his life by Dr Samuel Smiles. Natives were Thomas Ruddiman (1674-1757), the Latin grammarian, and Elspeth Buchan (1738-91), founder of a fanatical sect, the Buchanites. The Countess-Dowager of Seafield divides the property with three lesser land-owners. The only important modern edifices are the Banffshire Lunatic Asylum, a large and handsome building, erected near Ladysbridge station in 1865, and Woodpark Asylum, opened in 1880. Disjoined from Banff in 1635, Boyndie is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen, the minister's income being £289; but the southern portion is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of Ord. The present church (1773; 600 sittings) stands 1 mile W by N of Ladysbridge, and there is also a Free church. Three public schools, Blairmand, Boyndie, and Whitehills, with respective accommodation for 61, 133, and 295 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 62, 86, and 213, and grants of £54, 5s., £95, 13s., and £186, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1892) £8734. Pop. (1801) 1122, (1861) 1711, (1891) 2113.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Boyndie, an estate, with a plain modern mansion, in Tyrie parish, N Aberdeenshire, 6 miles W by S of Fraserburgh. For more than three centuries the Forbeses' property, it now is held by Geo. Ogilvie-Forbes, Esq. (b. 1820; suc. 1876), owner of 3325 acres in the shire, valued at £2040 per annum; on it is an Episcopal mission church, St David's, and a post office.

Boyne, an ancient thanedom, an ancient forest, and a burn, in Banffshire. The thanedom comprised the chief part of Boyndie parish, and certain parts of Banff and Fordyce parishes; belonged, in the time of Robert Bruce, to Randolph, Earl of Murray; and passed subsequently to the Ogilvies, ancestors of the Earl of Seafield. The forest comprehended a large district on the E and the S of Fordyce parish; included also Blairmand in Boyndie parish; lay strictly contiguous to the thanedom; and stretched both E and W of the Forester's Seat at Tarbreich, on the shank of Bin Hill of Cullen. The burn rises in Fordyce parish on the northern slope of Knock Hill at 730 feet above sea-level, and thence flows 9¾ miles north-north-eastward, chiefly along the Boyndie boundary to Boyne Bay.

Boyne's Mill, an estate, with a mansion, in Fergie parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 9 miles NE of Huntly.

Braal or **Brawl**, an ancient castle in Halkirk parish, Caithness, on the river Thurso, 6½ miles S by E of Thurso town. It probably was a residence of Harold, Earl of Caithness (d. 1206), and of the Sinclairs; but tradition falsely makes it a palace of the Bishops of Caithness and Sutherland. It comprises two distinct buildings, belonging to different eras of architecture. The most ancient one is a tower 39 feet long, 36 wide, and still 35 high, with walls of 9 feet thickness, and a fosse on the NW side, 6 feet in depth and about 20 in width.

The other building is now entirely ruinous; seems to have been more spacious and elegant; is now represented by only a ground floor, 100 feet long by 50 wide, with a front wall from 12 to 15 feet high; and probably never was carried above the first story. An extensive garden adjoins the castle, is by far the most ancient in the county, and belongs to the family of Ulbster.

Braan. See **BRAN**.

Braloch, an estate, with a mansion, in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, in the north-eastern vicinity of Paisley.

Bracadale, a hamlet and a parish in the W of Skye, Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies at the head of Loch Bracadale, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Struan hamlet, which is in the parish, and has a money order and savings bank post office under Portree, and an inn. The parish is bounded N by Duirinish, E by Snizort and Portree, SE by Strath, S and SW by the sea; and it includes the islands of Soa, Wia, Haversay, and Oronsay. Its length is about 20 miles, its extreme breadth is about 8 miles, and its area, exclusive of foreshore, of water, and of waste tracts, is about 73,189 acres. The coast, about 60 miles long, is flat in places, but mostly is high and rocky, and is much intersected by sea-lochs and bays. Loch Bracadale, the largest and most north-westerly of these, penetrates 6 miles north-eastward, ramifies into intricate outline, embosoms four islands belonging to the parish, affords safe and commodious anchorage to vessels, and is engirt with rich variety of ground. The tract along much of its SE side breaks sheer to the water in cavernous cliffs, and terminates at the loch's mouth in Talisker Head, the boldest and loftiest headland in Skye. Loch Harport deflects from the upper part of the SE side of Loch Bracadale; extends about 4 miles, in direction nearly parallel to the sea coast; peninsulates the NW end of Minginish district; and also affords safe and commodious anchorage to vessels. Talisker Bay, 2 miles SE of Talisker Head, is a small inlet, but looks into a sheltered fertile vale. Loch Eynort, 5 miles SE of Talisker Bay, penetrates Minginish to the length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is sometimes a resort of vessels. Loch Brittle, about 4 miles further SE, is not a safe harbour. The coast over most of the distance from Talisker Bay to Loch Brittle soars into cliffs often 700 feet high, streaked with cascades, and in some parts is confronted with high rocky islets, all more or less picturesque, and some of them pierced with romantic natural arches. Loch Scavaig, about 4 miles SE of Loch Brittle, is about 8 miles long and 4 wide; penetrates among the Cuchullin Mountains; and presents a most imposing scene of wild and dismal grandeur. Soa and Wia islands are inhabited; but Haversay and Oronsay serve merely for pasturing cattle. The interior of the parish is prevailingly hilly and partly mountainous, and it terminates, at the SE, in a portion of the unique, curious, darkly sublime groups of the Cuchullin Mountains. Several vales in Minginish, and several detached fields in other parts on the coast, are almost the only low flat lands. About 4878 acres are arable, and about 68,311 are hill pasture. Numerous mountain torrents rush to the sea, and frequently occasion inconvenience and even danger to persons travelling from one part of the parish to another; but not one can be called a river. The only noticeable antiquities are ruins of two circular towers. Carbost Distillery stands at the head of Loch Harport. Bracadale is in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £170. The parish church, built in 1831, contains 516 sittings; and there is also a Free church. Three public schools—Carbost, Soa, and Struan—with accommodation for 70, 25, and 70 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 49, 16, and 46, and grants of £69, 17s., £28, 18s., and £73, 7s. Valuation £6713, of which £6329 belonged to Norman Macleod of Macleod. Pop. (1801) 1865, (1831) 1769, (1861) 1335, (1891) 920.

Bracara, a village in North Morar district, 50 miles WNW of Fort William, Inverness-shire, under which it has a post office. A Roman Catholic church for the district was built in 1889, and contains 350 sittings.

Bracholy, an ancient parish in the N of Inverness-shire, now incorporated with Petty.

Brack. See **BALMACLELLAN**.

Brackla, a place with a large and long-established distillery in Cawdor parish, Nairnshire, 4 miles SSW of Nairn.

Brackland or **Bracklin**, a waterfall in Callander parish, Perthshire, on the rivulet Keltly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Callander village. It occurs in a chasm or rocky gorge, about 14 feet wide; is preceded by a tumultuous rapid, over a succession of rocky ledges; and makes a sheer leap of 50 feet. A narrow rustic bridge has been thrown across the chasm above the fall, and affords a clear view of the rivulet's plunge into the pool below. A young man and woman, in 1844, frolicking on this bridge, fell from it into the abyss. Sir Walter Scott describes Roderick Dhu as 'narrow but wild as Bracklin's thundering wave.'

Bracklaw, a burn in Careston parish, Forfarshire, running to the South Esk.

Bracketter, a village in Kilmonivaig parish, S Inverness-shire, 9 miles NE of Fort William.

Brackley, a castle, now nearly demolished, in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, about 1 mile S of Ballater. It belonged to a branch of the Gordon family, and on 7 Sept. 1666, was the scene of a tragedy recorded in the old ballad of 'The Baron of Braiklay;' which tells how John Gordon of Brackley was slain by Farquharson of Inverey.

Bracklin. See **BRACKLAND**.

Brackmuirhill. See **DUNNOTTAR**.

Brackness, an estate and a headland in Stromness parish, Orkney. The headland forms the south-western extremity of Pomona, flanks the N side of the entrance of Hoy Mouth, and lies 2 miles WSW of Stromness town. The residence of the last bishop of Orkney, erected in 1633, stands near the headland.

Braco, a burn in Grange parish, Banffshire, running about 4 miles south-south-westward to the Isla.

Braco. See **ARDOCH**.

Bracoden, a deep narrow glen in Gamrie parish, Banffshire, about 1 mile W of Cat-Town of Middleton. It is traversed by a burn, making pools which are popularly fabled to be unfathomable.

Bractullo, a circular artificial mound of conical outline in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire. In feudal times it was the place where criminals were executed; and now it is finely adorned with trees. Some ancient stone coffins, containing human bones with strings of black wooden beads, were not long ago discovered in its neighbourhood.

Bradán, a loch in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Straiton village. Lying 900 feet above sea-level, it measures 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; contains two islets, with an old castle on one of them; affords fair trout fishing; communicates westward with Loch Lure (3×1 furl.); and northward sends off Girvan Water.

Bradwood. See **BRAIDWOOD**.

Brae, a post office hamlet in Shetland, 25 miles from its post-town Lerwick.

Brae, a district of Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire, with a mission of the Church of Scotland, serving also the districts of Glenroy and Loch Traig.

Brae-Amat, a district of Kincardine parish, on the E bank of the river Carron, belonging to Cromartyshire, but surrounded by Ross-shire.

Braegrum, a village near Methven, in Perthshire.

Braehead, an estate in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, on the river Almond, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Edinburgh. The property of Major W. R. Houston-Craufurd of Craufurdland, it belonged to the Howisons from the reign of James I.; but part of it is said to have been granted them by James V., in reward for his rescue from a gang of Gipsies, in one of his wanderings as 'Gudeman of Ballengoich.' The tradition is embodied in the popular drama of *Cramond Brig*, and the tenure under which this land is held—the presenting a basin and napkiu to the king—was actually performed in 1822.

Braehead, a village in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles W of Auchengray station, and 7 NE of Lanark. A U.P. church here contains 500 sittings; and a public

school, with accommodation for 193 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 92, and a grant of £105, 16s.

Braehead, a village near Baillieston, Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles W of Coatbridge. Pop. including Woodlands, (1891) 910.

Braehead, a village in the NW of Lanarkshire, near East Kilbride, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Glasgow.

Braeheads. See ST BOSWELLS.

Braelangwell, an estate and a distillery in Kirkmichael parish, E Ross-shire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Invergordon.

Braemar, a district, containing the village of Castleton, in the extreme SW of Aberdeenshire. It was anciently a parish, but has for centuries, though at what precise date is not known, been united to Crathie. It was originally called St Andrews; it afterwards got the name of *Caenn-na-drochait*, signifying 'Bridge-end;' and about the end of the reign of Mary, when the parts of it around Castleton became the property of the Earl of Mar, it took the name of Braemar. It adjoins its own county only on the E, and is surrounded, on the other sides, by Perth, Inverness, and Banff shires. Its boundaries with these counties are all watersheds of the Cairngorm Mountains, or central group of the Grampians. Its entire area is simply the alpine basin of the nascent Dee, cut into sections by the glens of that river's earliest affluents. It can be entered with wheeled carriages only by two roads—the one from the E up the Dee, the other from the S by the Spital of Glenshee; nor can it be entered even on foot with moderate ease by any other road except one from the W up Glen Tilt. The scenery of it is aggregately sublime—variously romantic, picturesque, and wild; and occurs to be noticed in our articles on the Cairngorms, the Dee, and the several chief glens and mountains. Old Braemar Castle is alleged to have been originally a hunting-seat of Malcolm Ceanmor; became a fortalice or feudal stronghold of the Earls of Mar; surmounted a rock on the E side of Cluny rivulet, adjacent to Castleton, from a draw-bridge across the rivulet; took the name of Bridge-end, and gave that name to the district; and is now represented by only scanty remains. New Braemar Castle stands on a rising ground in Castleton haugh; was built, about the year 1720, by parties who had acquired the forfeited estates of the Earl of Mar; passed by purchase, about 1730, to Farquharson of Invercauld; and was leased to Government, about 1748, for the uses of a garrison.—The district ranked as a chapelry till 1879, when it was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish. It has, at Castleton, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, 2 hotels, called the Invercauld Arms and the Fife Arms, an Established church, a Free church, St Margaret's Episcopal church (1830), St Andrew's Roman Catholic church (1839; 400 sittings), and a public and a R. C. school. The established church was built in 1870, at a cost of £2212; is a cruciform edifice, in the Early English style; has a tower and spire 112 feet high; and is seated for 550. The minister of it has a manse, with a stipend of £162. There is a fully-equipped meteorological observatory at Castleton. The instruments, by Negretti and Zambra, London, were the gift of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort, and are now maintained by Her Majesty the Queen. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1891) 835. See Crombie's *Braemar, its Topography and Natural Histories*.

Brae-Moray. See EDENKILLIE.

Braemore, an upland tract in the SW of Latheron parish, Caithness, connecting with the chain of mountains on the mutual border of Caithness and Sutherland.

Braeriach, a mountain on the mutual border of Braemar in Aberdeenshire, and Rothiemurchus in Inverness-shire. It is one of the Cairngorm Grampians, and has an altitude of 4248 feet above sea-level. Its north-western acclivities overhang Glenmuick, and abound in terrific precipices, 2000 feet in height; and its south-eastern shoulder contains the northern source of the river Dee, at a spot only 498 feet lower than the mountain's apex.

Braeroddach. See ABOYNE.

Brae-Roy. See BRAE, Inverness-shire.

Braes, a village contiguous to Calderbank, in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

Braes, a remote district of Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its public school, with accommodation for 90 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 42, and a grant of £22, 17s. 8d.

Braeside. See FETLAR.

Braganess, a headland in Sandsting parish, Shetland, on the S side of St Magnus Bay.

Bragar. See BARVAS.

Bragrum, a hamlet in Methven parish, Perthshire.

Brahan Castle, a mansion in Urray parish, Ross-shire, on the left side of Conan Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Conan-Bridge, and 4 miles SSW of Dingwall. Built early in the 17th century by the first Earl of Seaforth, it is a grand old Highland fortress, engirt by scenery of the most magnificent kind; and it contains a good library and interesting portraits of Queen Mary, Lord Darnley, David Rizzio, and members of the Seaforth family. Here in August 1725 General Wade received the submission of the Mackenzies. The present owner, Lt.-Col. Jas. Alex. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie of Seaforth (b. 1847; suc. 1881), holds 8051 acres in the shire, valued at £7905 per annum.

Braid, a burn and a range of low green hills in the N of Edinburghshire. The burn rises among the Pentlands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Bonally; runs about 9 miles north-eastward, eastward, and again north-eastward to the Firth of Forth at the north-western end of Portobello; drains parts of the parishes of Currie, Colinton, St Cuthbert's, Liberton, and Duddingston; has its course, at parts due S of Edinburgh, between the Braid Hills and Blackford Hill; and, adjacent to the SE base of Arthur's Seat, flows through the pleasure-grounds of Duddingston House, and is accumulated in ponds to drive the flour-mills of Duddingston. The hills extend E and W on the S side of the burn and on the mutual border of Colinton, St Cuthbert's, and Liberton parishes; culminate at a point 3 miles S by E of Edinburgh Castle; have a summit altitude of 698 feet above sea-level; and command a superb view of the Old Town of Edinburgh and the surrounding country. A grand convention of 5000 Seceders, besides 'the ungodly audience, consisting of many thousands,' was held (22 May 1738) on the Braid Hills; and a traditional legend makes them the scene of Johnie o' Breadislee's woful hunting, as related in the old ballad commencing—

' Johnie rose up in a May morning,
Called for water to wash his hands, hands.

The Braid Hills were acquired in 1888 as a public park for Edinburgh, and a capital golf course has since been laid out. See Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Rivers of Scotland*.

Braid, Caithness. See BROADHAVEN.

Braidwood, a village and an ancient barony in the SW of Carluke parish, Lanarkshire. The village stands on the line of the Roman Watling Street, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Braidwood station on the Caledonian railway, this being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Carluke station, and 7 miles WNW of Carstairs Junction; its public school, with accommodation for 168 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 90, and a grant of £92, 4s. 6d. It has a large chemical work and a steam saw-mill, while brick and tile works comprise the other industries of the place. A standing stone, supposed to have been a milestone on Watling Street, is at the village, and a stone hatchet, flint and bone arrow-heads, remarkably small-bowled pipes, and numerous coins of the English Edwards and of later monarchs, have been found in its neighbourhood. Limestone of excellent quality is worked in its vicinity, and largely exported from its railway station. The ancient barony belonged to the Earls of Douglas; passed to successively the Earls of Angus, Chancellor Maitland, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Douglas again, and the Lockharts of Carnwath; and belongs now to various parties holding of the Lockhart family. Its ancient fortalice bears now the name of Hallbar Tower; stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the station; and is a structure of the 11th century, 52 feet high and 24 wide, with walls 10 feet thick. Braidwood House, on

part of the ancient barony, occupies a commanding site overhanging the Vale of Clyde, and is a handsome modern edifice. Pop. of village, (1891) 439.

Brainsford or **Bainsford**, a small suburban town in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. It stands on the Forth and Clyde Canal, about a mile N of Falkirk; forms, with Grahamstown, a continuous street-line from Falkirk; is included within Falkirk parliamentary burgh; is near the old established iron-works of the Carron Company on the S border of Larbert parish; is largely inhabited by persons employed in these works; is connected with the works by a railway; and has a basin for the use of the Carron Company's vessels on the canal, a ropery, and a large saw-mill.

Braky, Easter and Wester, two estates in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

Bran or **Braan** (Gael. *braon*, 'river of drizzling rain'), a river of Perthshire. It issues from the E end of Loch Freuchie in Dull parish, and flows east-north-eastward along Strathbran, past Amulree and through the parish of Little Dunkeld, to the river Tay, a little above Dunkeld bridge. Its length from Loch Freuchie is about 11 miles; but, measured from the sources of the Quaich, which falls into that lake, is fully 19 miles. A turbulent and impetuous stream, it rushes along a bed of rocks or large loose stones; traverses a glen or vale of narrow and romantic character; and altogether presents a strong contrast, in both its current and its flanks, to the Tay. Numerous lakelets and tarns lie along the braes on its flanks, some of them containing good trout, others pike and perch. The Bran itself is a capital trouting stream, and is celebrated for its cascades and its romantic scenery. A fall of about 85 feet, a sheer leap at a wild chasm into a dark caldron, occurs at the RUMBLING BRIDGE, 2½ miles from the river's mouth; and a cataract, long, tumultuous, and foaming, occurs at OSSIAN'S HALL, about a mile lower down.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See pp. 210-212 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp).

Branault, a hamlet in Ardnarmurchan parish, Argyllshire.

Brander. See AWE.

Branderburgh, a small town in Drainie parish, Elginshire, on the coast, conjoint with Lossiemouth. It has a Baptist chapel; and, prior to 1871, it adopted the general police and improvement act. Pop. (1861) 952, (1871) 1426, (1881) 1888, (1891) 2086.

Brandy or **Branny**, a loch in the Clova section of Cortachy parish, Forfarshire, among the Benchinnan mountains, 16½ miles N by W of Kirriemuir. Lying 2000 feet above sea-level, it measures ½ by ¼ mile, sometimes yields capital trouting, and sends off a streamlet 1¼ miles SSW to the South Esk.

Branksome. See BRANXHOLM.

Branny, a hurn in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire. It rises among the Grampians, at 2400 feet above sea-level, close to the Aberdeenshire boundary; runs 4¾ miles southward to the vicinity of Lochlee church; and unites there with the Mark and the Lee to form the North Esk.

Branteth, a place, with a sandstone quarry and a mineral spring, in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire. The sandstone of the quarry is of a white colour, occasionally mixed with yellow. The water of the spring is strongly sulphureous, and has been very successfully used in scrofulous and scorbutic cases.

Branxholm, a mansion, formerly a feudal castle, in Hawick parish, Roxburghshire, in the valley of the Teviot, 3 miles SW of Hawick town. One-half of the ancient barony connected with it came into possession of the Scotts of Buccleuch in the reign of James I., the other half in that of James II. The feudal castle was of various dates, underwent great vicissitudes, and figures in traditions, tales, and ballads enough to fill a volume. 'Only a very small part of the original building remains; it is a large, strong house, old, but not ancient in its appearance'—so Dorothy Wordsworth described in 1803 the present edifice, which yet retains one old square corner tower of enormous strength—and which has for upwards of a century been the residence of the Duke of

Buccleuch's chamberlain. Its site is a gentle eminence not far from the river, at a narrow sudden curve of the glen, in full command of all the approach above and below. The ancient castle was burned in 1532 by the Earl of Northumberland; was blown up with gunpowder in 1570, during the Earl of Surrey's invasion; and was rebuilt in 1571-74, partly by the Sir Walter Scott of that period, partly by his widow. It was long the residence of the Scotts, the master-fort of a great surrounding district, the keep of Upper Teviotdale, the key of the pass between the Tweed basin and Cumberland, the centre of princely Border power, the scene of high baronial festivity, and the focus of fierce, hereditary, feudal warfare. Most of its proprietors, in their successive times, till the close of the conflicts between Scotland and England, kept so large a body of armed retainers, and rode out with them so often across the frontier, as not only well to hold their own within Scotland but to enrich themselves with English spoil. How vividly does the great modern bard of their name and clan describe 'the nine-and-twenty knights of fame' who 'hung their shields in Branxholm Hall,' their stalwart followers in the foray, their gay attendance at the banquet, and their stern discipline and rigid ward, in maintaining one-third of their force in constant readiness to spring upon the prey—

'Ten of them were sheathed in steel,
With belted sword and spur on heel;
They quitted not their harness bright
Neither by day nor yet by night.
Ten squires, ten yeomen, mail-clad men.
Waited the beck of the wardens ten.
Thirty steeds both fleet and wight,
Stood saddled in stable day and night,
Barbed with frontlet of steel, I trow,
And with Jedwood axe at saddle bow;
A hundred more fed free in stall:
Such was the custom of Branxholm Hall.

Brany. See BRANDY and BRANNY.

Brassay. See BRESSAY.

Brawl. See BRAAL.

Breacacha, a bay in the S of Coll island, Argyllshire. It runs about a mile into the land, and affords tolerable anchorage in summer. The small verdant islet of Soay lies in its mouth; and the mansion of the principal landholder of Coll stands at its head.

Breadearg, a dreary loch in Urquhart parish, Invernessshire. Lying on the western shoulder of Meal-fourvounie, at 1750 feet above sea-level, 1¾ mile from the western shore of Loch Ness, it measures 6 by 1½ furlongs, and abounds in trout about ½ lb. each.

Breadalbane, a district of NW Perthshire. Bounded N by Lochaber and Athole, S by Strathearn and Menteith, and W by Knapdale, Lorn, and Lochaber, it measures about 33 miles in length, and 31 in breadth. It is prevalently mountainous, including great ranges of the Grampians; it is ribbed, from W to E, by Glenrannoch, Glenlyon, Glendochart, Upper Strathray, and some minor glens; it contains Loch Rannoch, Loch Lyon, Loch Tay, and part of Loch Erich; it culminates, on the N side of Loch Tay, in Ben Lavers; and, in its mountain regions, particularly on Ben Lavers, it is surpassingly rich in alpine flora. It gives the title of Earl (1677) in the peerage of Scotland, and of Baron (1873) in that of the United Kingdom, to a branch of the ancient family of Campbell; and it gave the title of Marquis to the fourth and fifth Earls. Sir John Campbell was created Earl of Caithness in 1677; but, in 1681, on that title being pronounced by parliament to be vested in George Sinclair, Campbell was made Earl of Breadalbane, with precedence according to the patent of his first earldom. John, the fourth Earl, was created Marquis of Breadalbane in 1831; but the marquisate became extinct at the death of the second Marquis in 1862. It was revived in 1885 in favour of the seventh Earl. The Marquis of Breadalbane's seats are Taymouth Castle, Glenfalloch, and Achmore House in Perthshire, Blackmount and Ardmaddy Castle in Argyllshire; and he is the third largest landowner in Scotland, holding 437,696 acres. From 2 miles E of Taybridge in Perthshire his estate extends to Easdale in Argyllshire, measuring 100

miles in length by from 3 to 15 in breadth; and is interrupted only by the occurrence of three or four properties on one side of a valley or glen, the other side of which belongs to the Breadalbane estate. The Earl of Breadalbane, in 1793-94, raised two fencible regiments comprising 2300 men, of whom 1600 were obtained from the estate of Breadalbane alone. A presbytery of the Free church bears the name of Breadalbane; is in the synod of Perth and Stirling; and has churches at Aberfeldy, Ardeonaig, Fortingal, Glenlyon, Kenmore, Killin, Lawers, Logierait, Strathfillan, and Tummel-Bridge, and a mission station at Amulree, which together had 2264 members and adherents in 1891.

Breakachy, a burn in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire. It is a trivial rannel in dry weather, but becomes a voluminous and destructive torrent after a few hours of heavy rain.

Breakish, a hamlet in Strath parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, with a post office under Broadford. A public school at it, with accommodation for 82, had (1891) an average attendance of 82, and a grant of £92, 16s.

Breaslet, a village in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. Pop. (1881) 352, (1891) 374.

Brechin, a royal and parliamentary burgh and a parish of E Forfarshire. The town stands on the left or northern bank of the South Esk, here spanned by an ancient two-arched bridge, and by road is 8½ miles WNW of Montrose and 12½ NE of Forfar, whilst by rail it is 4 miles W by N of Bridge of Dun Junction, 9½ WNW of Montrose, 45½ SSW of Aberdeen, 45 NE of Perth, 92 NNE of Edinburgh, and 104 NE of Glasgow. The Forfar and Brechin direct railway was opened in June 1895. 'As an old Episcopal seat, Brechin' (to quote from Dr Guthrie's *Memoir*), 'is entitled by courtesy to the designation of a "city," but, apart from its memorials of the past, the interior aspect of the place has little to distinguish it from any other Scotch burgh of its size. With Brechin, as with more important places, it is distance that lends enchantment to the view. Seen from the neighbouring heights, owing to its remarkable situation, it is picturesquely distinctive, almost unique. A very steep,* winding street, a mile in length, conducts the visitor from the higher portion of the town to the river South Esk; and when he has crossed the bridge, and ascended some way the opposite bank, let him turn round, and he can scarce fail to be struck by the scene before him. The town seems to hang upon the sunny slope of a fertile wooded valley; the river, widening above the bridge into a broad expanse of deep still water, reflects in its upper reaches the ancient trees which fringe the precipitous rock on which Brechin Castle stands, fit home for a feudal baron; while immediately to the right of the castle, and on a still higher elevation, rise the grey spires of the Cathedral and the adjoining Round Tower. The middle distance is occupied by the town itself, descending, roof below roof, to the green meadow which borders the stream; and, for background, some 10 miles to the N, rises the long blue range of the Grampians.'

Brechin appears first early in the reign of Kenneth Mac Malcolm (971-95), who 'gave the great city to the Lord,' founding a church here dedicated to the Holy Trinity—a monastery seemingly after the Irish model, combined with a Culdee college. We hear of it next in two charters of David I. to the church of Deer, the first one witnessed in 1132 by Leot, abbot, and the second in 1153 by Samson, bishop, of Brechin, so that between these dates—most probably about 1150—the abbot appears to have become the bishop, the abbacy passing to lay hereditary abbots, and the Culdees being first conjoined with, next (1218) distinguished from, and lastly (1248) entirely superseded by, the chapter.—Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vol. ii. (1877), pp. 332, 400. The annals of the see are uneventful; in those of the town one striking episode is the three weeks' defence of the castle against Edward I. in 1303 by Sir Thomas Maule, whose death from a missile was followed by the

garrison's surrender. In the 'Battle of Brechin' (18 May 1452), fought near the Hare Cairn in Logieport parish, 2½ miles NNE of the town, the Earl of Huntly defeated Crawford's rebellion against James II.; at the town itself, on 5 July 1572, Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, Queen Mary's partisan, surprised a party of her son's adherents. The bishop, in 1637, resolved to read Laud's *Service Book*, so 'one Sunday,' by Baillie's account, 'when other feeble cowards couched, he went to the pulpit with his pistols, his servants, and, as the report goes, his wife with weapons. He closed the doors and read his service. But when he was done, he could scarce get to his house—all flocked about him; and had he not fled, he might have been killed. Since, he durst never try that play over again.' In 1645 the place was plundered by Montrose, who burned about sixty houses; in 1715, James VIII. was proclaimed at it by James, fourth Earl of Panmure and Baron Maule of Brechin and Navar. The forfeited Panmure estates, including Brechin Castle, were bought back in 1764 by Wm. Maule, Earl of Panmure and Forth; and on his death in 1782 they passed to his nephew, Geo. Ramsay, eighth Earl of DALHOUSIE, whose descendant, Arth. Geo. Maule Ramsay (b. 1878), succeeded as fourteenth Earl in 1887.

The list of its worthies is long for Brechin's size, including—Thos. Dempster (1579-1625), Latinist and historian; doubtfully, Gavin Douglas (1474-1522), the poet-bishop of Dunkeld; Jn. Gillies, LL.D. (1747-1836), historian of Ancient Greece; Thos. Guthrie, D.D. (1803-73), philanthropist and preacher; Wm. Guthrie (1701-70), compiler of histories; David Low (1768-1855), Bishop of Ross, and last of the Jacobite clergy; Wm. Maitland (1693-1757), historian of London and Edinburgh; Prof. Jn. Pringle Nichol (1804-59), astronomer; Geo. Rose (1744-1818), statesman; Colvin Smith, R.S.A. (1795-1875), portrait painter; Jas. Tytler (1747-1803), hack-writer and editor of the *Encyc. Britannica*; his brother, Hy. Wm. Tytler, M.D. (1752-1808), translator of Callimachus; and David Watson (1710-56), translator of Horace. At Brechin, too, died Wm. Guthrie (1620-65), Covenanting confessor, and author of the *Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ*, who lies within the old Cathedral church; and the Rev. Geo. Gilfillan (1813-78), author and lecturer. Two of its ministers were Jn. Willison (1680-1750), author of *Sacramental Meditations*, and Jas. Fordyce (1720-96), poet and author of *Sermons to Young Women*; among its bishops was Alexander Penrose Forbes (1817-75).

Brechin's chief relics of antiquity are its Round Tower and Cathedral. The latter, founded about 1150, and added to at various periods, was once a plain cruciform structure, comprising an aisleless choir (84½ feet long), pure early First Pointed in style, N and S transepts, and an aisled, five-bayed nave (114 × 58 feet), in late First Pointed mixed with Second Pointed, thereto belonging the NW tower and the large four-light window—almost Flamboyant in character—over the W arched doorway. The 'improvements' of 1806-8 reduced the choir to 30½ feet, demolished the transepts, and rebuilt the aisles, roofing them flush with the nave, so that little is left now of the original building but the octagonal and clustered piers, the W front, corbie-gabled, and the broad, square, five-storied tower, which, with a NE belfry-turret, and a low, octagonal, dormer-windowed spire, has a total height of 128 feet, and was built by Bishop Patrick (1351-73). Attached to the SW angle of the Cathedral stands the Round Tower, like but superior to that of Abernethy. From a round, square-edged plinth, it rises to a height of 86½, or, including the later conical stone roof, 101½, feet; and it is perfectly circular throughout, tapering regularly from an internal diameter of 7½ feet at the base to one of 6½ feet at the top, whilst the wall's thickness also diminishes from 4½ to 2½ feet. It is built, in sixty irregular courses, of blocks of reddish-grey sandstone, dressed to the curve, but squared at neither top nor bottom; within, string-courses divide it into seven stories, the topmost lighted by four largish apertures facing the cardinal points. A western doorway, 6½ feet from the ground, has inclined

* The rise from the south-eastern to the northern outskirts of the town, a distance of 2½ miles, is 222 feet, viz., from 94 to 316 feet above sea-level.

jamb and a semicircular head, all three hewn from single blocks, and the arch being rudely sculptured with a crucifix, each jamb with a bishop bearing a pastoral staff, and each corner of the sill with a nondescript crouching animal. The 'handsome bells,' that Pennant found here in 1772, were two most likely of the three now hung in the neighbouring steeple. Such is this graceful tower, dating presumably from Kenneth's reign (971-95), and so a memorial of Brechin's early connection with Ireland. (See ABERNETHY, and the authorities there cited.) An hospital, the Maison Dieu, was founded in 1264 by William de Brechin in connection with the cathedral; and its chapel is a pure First Pointed fragment, consisting of the S elevation and a small portion of the E wall, with a good doorway and three single-light, finely-moulded lancets. No scrap remains of the ancient city wall and ports; and the primitive features of the castle have nearly all been absorbed in reconstructions, which make it appear an irregular mansion of the 17th century, with a fine square tower and two round angle ones. Its library contains Burns' correspondence with George Thompson, the Chartularies of Brechin, St Andrews, etc.; the gem of its paintings is Honhorst's original portrait of the great Marquis of Montrose. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh stayed here in Aug. 1881.

To come to the town itself, Brechin has a post office, with money order, savings bank, telegraph, and insurance departments, branches of the British Linen Co., Clydesdale, National, Royal, and Union banks, a National Security savings bank, a cemetery, gas-works, numerous inns and hotels, a public washing-house, an infirmary (1869; cost, £1900), bowling, curling, and other clubs, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, horticultural and literary societies, and *The Brechin Advertiser* (Independent), published every Tuesday morning. The town-hall, mainly rebuilt in 1789, is a respectable edifice; the Episcopal diocesan library, founded by Bishop Forbes, contains an extensive and valuable collection of books; but the chief modern building is the Mechanics' Institute, a Tudor pile, with a central clock-tower 80 or 90 feet high, a lecture room seating 450 persons, and a library of 4000 volumes. It was erected in 1838 at the sole cost of Lord Panmure, who further endowed it with £40 per annum, and gave to it several interesting portraits. A new Public Library was built in 1892, £5000 having been gifted by an anonymous donor for this purpose. A public park of 8½ acres was opened near the town in 1867; and Trinity Muir, a mile to the N, forms a capital recreation ground. The water supply, provided in 1871 by the paper-mill company for a stipulated payment of £280 a-year, proved insufficient; so, in 1874, a fresh supply was introduced from the Grampians, at a cost of £15,000, estimated to afford 40 gallons per head of the population per day. This paper-mill and the flax-mills and linen factories employ a large number of hands, the manufacture of osnaburges, brown linen, and sailcloth having long been largely carried on. Thanks to improved machinery, the weaving that lately all was done by hand is now mostly done by power-looms in factories. The East Mill, large to start with, is described to-day as 'monstrous in its magnitude'; there are also extensive bleachfields, distilleries, a brewery, saw-mills, nurseries, a rope work, and the Denburn machine works.

The seat of a presbytery, Brechin possesses two Established churches—the Cathedral, divided into two charges (first charge £389; second, £417, both with manses), and East or City Road Church (860 sittings; stipend, £237). The latter, a cruciform building, with a spire 80 feet high, was erected for £1500 in 1836, and, after belonging to the Free Church from the Disruption to 1856, was made a *quoad sacra* parochial church in 1874. It was reseated and improved at a cost of £1000 in 1890. Other places of worship are 2 Free churches, East and West; 3 U.P. churches, City Road, Maisondieu (for which a handsome new church was erected in 1891 at a cost of about £6000), and Bank Street (1876; 650 sittings; cost, £4000); and an Evangelical Union chapel. The old St Andrew's Scotch Episcopal church was, in

1888, purchased by the Roman Catholics, and is now known as the Church of the Holy Trinity. The new Episcopal Church, which cost between £6000 and £7000, was opened by the bishop in 1888. Five public schools, under the burgh board, are Bank Street, Union Street, Damaere Road, the Teuements, and the High School, the last erected in 1876 at a cost of £2519. With total accommodation for 2137 children, these 5 had (1891) an average attendance of 1526, and grants amounting to £1479, 16s. 9d.

Brechin, created a royal burgh by charter of Charles I. (1641), adopted the General Police and Improvement Act prior to 1871, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, an hospital master, and 7 councillors, and by a body of police commissioners, whilst, with MONTRORSE, ARBROATH, FORFAR, and BERVIE, it returns one member to parliament. There are 6 incorporated trades (hammermen, glovers, bakers, shoemakers, weavers, and tailors) and a guildry incorporation. Police courts sit every Wednesday, justice of peace small debt courts on the first Wednesday of every month, and sheriff small debt courts on the third Tuesday of Jan., March, May, July, Sept., and Nov. The police force, 7 strong, cost £629 in 1891. Tuesday is market-day; and fairs are held upon Trinity Muir for cattle on the third Wednesday of April, for sheep, cattle, and horses on the second Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of June (this being one of the largest fairs in Scotland), the second Thursday of August, and the Tuesday before the last Wednesday of September. Burgh valuation (1881) £26,517, 7s. 4d., (1891) £28,378, 2s. 10d. Corporation revenue (1891) £1834. Parliamentary constituency (1891) 1174; municipal, 1668. Pop. of royal burgh (1871) 5083, (1891) 5139; of parliamentary burgh (1871) 7959, (1881) 9031, (1891) 8955.

The parish of Brechin contains also the villages of Trinity and Little Brechin, 1¼ mile N by E, and 2¼ miles NNW, of the town. Rudely resembling a spread eagle in outline, it is bounded N and NE by Stracathro, E by Dun, SE and S by Farnell, SW by Aberlemno, W by Careston, and NW by Menmuir. Its length from E to W varies between 1½ and 6¾ miles, its breadth from N to S between 2 and 4½ miles; and its land area is 14,313 acres. The South Esk here winds 7¼ miles eastward—first 1½ along the Careston and Aberlemno boundary, next 3¾ through the interior, then 1¾ on the Farnell border—and descends in this course from about 130 to 20 feet above sea-level, flowing partly between high rocky banks, partly through low and often flooded flats. From it the surface rises gently northward to 419 feet at Craigend of Careston, 370 near Killiebaire Stone, 200 near Kintrockat House, 316 and 290 on Trinity Muir, 266 at Leuchland, and 330 at Loightonhill—southward, more steeply, to 318 feet near AULDBAR castle and 407 on Burghill, opposite the town. The prevailing rock is Old Red sandstone; and sandstone is quarried, and limestone calcined, the latter containing veins of calcareous spar, with occasional crystals of sulphate of barytes. The soil is fertile on most of the arable lands, these comprising about three-fifths of the entire area, and plantations covering nearly one-fifth more. The principal mansions, with owners and the extent and yearly value of their estates within the shire, are—Brechin Castle (Earl of Dalhousie, 136,602 acres, £55,602); Ardovie House, 3 miles S by W of the town (Hy. Speid, 1005 acres, £1291); and Keithock House, 3 miles N (Mr Morton, 645 acres, £1304). In all, 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 17 of between £100 and £500, 33 of from £50 to £100, and 93 of from £20 to £50. Three schools, under the landward board, Little Brechin, Auldbar, and Arrat, with respective accommodation for 100, 73, and 56 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 81, 76, and 42, and grants of £75, 11s., £85, 18s., and £31, 15s. 6d. Valuation of landward portion £20,854, 18s. 4d., of which £1289 was for the railway. Pop., with burgh, (1755) 3181, (1801) 5466, (1811) 5559, (1831) 6508, (1851) 8210, (1871) 9514, (1881) 10,499, (1891) 10,453.—*Ordn. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

The presbytery of Brechin comprehends Brechin and

East Church (*g. s.*), Careston, Craig, Dun, Edzell, Farnell, Fearn, Hillside (*g. s.*), Lethnot-Navar, Lochlee, Logiepert, Maryton, Melville (*g. s.*), Menmuir, Montrose, and Stracathro. Pop. (1891) 32,813, of whom 8149 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in that year, the sums raised by the above 17 congregations amounting to £3027. The Free Church has also a presbytery of Brechin, with 11 churches—2 at Brechin, Craig, Edzell, Lochlee, Logiepert, Maryton, Menmuir, and 3 at Montrose; and these together had 3613 communicants in 1891. The Episcopal Church, too, has a diocese of Brechin, with 30 churches or chapels and missions—Arbroath, Arbuthnot, Auchmithie, Brechin, Broughty Ferry (the bishop's residence), Carnoustie, Catterline, Cove, Cowie, Drumlithie, Drumtochty Castle, 7 at Dundee, Fasque, Fordoun, Glencarse, Invergowrie, Laurencekirk, Lochee, Lochlee, Montrose, Muchalls, Stonehaven, the Knapp, and Torry.

See D. Black's *History of Brechin*; Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*; the *Registrum Episcopatus de Brechin* (Bannatyne Club); the *Autobiography and Memoir of Thomas Guthrie*; Dr Wm. Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Forfarshire*; and D. H. Edward's *Pocket History and Guide to Brechin and District*.

Breckness. See BRACKNESS.

Breckon, a hill, 603 feet above sea-level, in the E of St Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire, flanking the Water of Milk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Lockerbie.

Breckry, a burn and a glen in Southend parish, Argyllshire. The burn rises on Knockmoy, and traverses the glen south-eastward to Carskey Bay, 4 miles E by N of the Mull of Kintyre.

Breckry, a village in the W of the Isle of Skye, Argyllshire. Its post-town is Kilmuir under Portree.

Brecon, a voe or bay in North Yell, Shetland.

Breconbeds. See ANNAN.

Breda, a quaint, pleasant old mansion, on the left bank of the Leochel, 3 miles W of Alford village, Aberdeenshire. Its owner, Wm. M'Lean, Esq., holds 1761 acres in the shire, valued at £929 per annum.

Bredildan, an estate, with a mansion, in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Paisley. A pottery, for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, is on the estate.

Bredisholm, an estate, with a mansion, in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the North Calder's right bank, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Coatbridge. Its owner, Mrs Muirhead, holds 1077 acres in the shire, valued at £7620 (£5471 minerals).

Breich, a rivulet of Lanark, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh shires. It rises in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, receiving there the Lingore, Kitchen, Darnead, and Leadloch burns; and, passing soon out of Lanarkshire, proceeds about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, along the boundary between Linlithgow and Edinburgh shires, till it falls into the Almond, 2 miles E by N of Blackburn. Places called Breichdyke, Wester Breich, Mid-Breich, and Easter Breich, are on its left side, within Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, near its influx to the Almond; and also in Whitburn is Breich station, on the Cleland section of the Caledonian railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of West Calder station, serving for Longrigg.

Breanahegleish or **Braigh na h-Eaglaise**, a summit, 1387 feet above sea-level, in Latheron parish, S Caithness, 3 miles N of Ord of Caithness.

Brenister, a village in Shetland, 4 miles from its post-town Lerwick.

Brieriach. See BRAERIACH.

Bressay, an island, a sound, and a parish in the W of Shetland. The island lies along the E side of the sound, between Noss island and the Shetland mainland; is, in its central part, exactly opposite Lerwick; has a post office under Lerwick; and measures nearly 6 miles in length from N to S, and from 1 to 3 miles in breadth. Its coast is rocky, and its surface indented, tumulated, and otherwise diversified. Ander Hill on its E side, and Beacon Hill near its southern extremity, are its highest grounds—the former a ridge of at least 400 feet in altitude, the latter a somewhat conical summit of 724 feet. Some caverns perforate its coast; and one of

them admits a boat for a considerable distance, but has never been thoroughly explored. Several natural arches also are in the southern part of the coast, and can be traversed by boats in favourable weather; one of them is called the Giant's Leg. Old Red sandstone is the prevailing rock; and, in the form of flag and roofing stone, is quarried for exportation. An ancient standing stone is in the interior, and serves as a landmark to ships approaching the sound. There likewise are remains of several ancient chapels. On 23 Aug. 1879 the ill-fated *Atalanta* training-ship stranded on Bressay island, but was got off the morning following. The sound is co-extensive in length with the island; has a medium width of fully a mile; affords, in most parts, excellent anchorage; serves, in its west centre, as the harbour of Lerwick; is so screened, from part to part, by little headlands and by windings of the coast on either side, as to enjoy ample shelter; possesses the advantage of being easily accessible at both ends; and has a lighthouse erected in 1858 at a cost of £5163, and showing every minute a red and white revolving light, visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles. A sunken rock, called the Unicorn, lies on the outside of its N entrance. The ancient parish of Bressay comprised the island of Bressay and the surrounding islets on the east side of the mainland; and the modern parish until 1891 comprehended also the ancient parishes of Burra (with the islets on the west side of the mainland) and Quarff. In that year the Boundary Commissioners disjoined the ancient parishes of Burra and Quarff from the parish of Bressay and annexed them to the parish of Lerwick. Bressay parish now consists of the following islands:—Bressay (6918 acres), Noss (762), Inner and Outer Score (36), and four small islands (22). There are six principal proprietors. In the presbytery of Lerwick and synod of Shetland, Bressay is divided ecclesiastically into a parish of its own name (living, £195) and the *quoad sacra* parish of Quarff and Burra (£120). Bressay church (370 sittings) was built in 1815, and that of Quarff (320 sittings) in 1829. Bressay public school, with accommodation for 145 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 110, and a grant of £134, 13s. Pop. (1871) 1854, (1881) 1768, (1891) 1789.

Brewhead, a village near Duudee, in Forfarshire.

Brewlands, a mansion in Glenisla parish, W Forfarshire, on the right bank of the Isla, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile WNW of Kirkton of Glenisla. It is a seat of Jas. Small, Esq. of Dirnanean, owner in Forfarshire of 10,300 acres, valued at £1889 per annum.

Briarachan, a rivulet of Moulin parish, Perthshire. It rises on the NE side of Ben Vrackie; receives affluents from the S side of Benvuroch; runs altogether about 6 miles, mainly eastward, along Glen Briarachan; and unites with the Fearnach to form the Airdle.

Brichty. See BRIGHTY.

Brick-Kiln, a hamlet in the parish and 1 mile from the village of Canonbie, SE Dumfriesshire.

Bridekirk, a village in ANNAN and Hoddam parishes, and a *quoad sacra* parish, partly also in Cummertrees parish, S Dumfriesshire. The village stands on the right bank of the Annan, 3 miles NNW of Annan, and has a post office under that town, a three-arched bridge, a saw-mill, a corn-mill, and a public school. Pop. (1881) 309, (1891) 318. The parish had a population in 1881 of 702, in 1891 720; and it is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries. Stipend, £200. The church was built in 1835, entirely at the expense of Mrs Dirom of Mount-Annan and her friends, and contains 370 sittings.

Bride's Burn, a burn in Renfrewshire, rising in the S of Kibbarchan parish, and running about 2 miles southward, partly along the boundary with Lochwinnoch, to the Black Cart, at its efflux from Castle-Semple Loch.

Bridesness, a headland in the SE of North Ronaldshay island, Orkney.

Bridgecastle, an estate, with a mansion, an ancient castle, a hamlet, and a colliery in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire. The mansion stands near the Black-

stone and Boghead section of the Monkland railway, 2½ miles NW of Bathgate, and has around it some fine old trees. The ancient castle stands in the south-western vicinity of the mansion; was formerly the seat of the Earls of Linlithgow; and as to its mere walls, remains in nearly its original condition. The hamlet lies about ½ mile SSW of the mansion.

Bridgefoot, a village on the SW border of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Auchterhouse under Dundee.

Bridgefoot, a village in the NE of Banffshire. Its post-town is Whitehills under Banff.

Bridgegate. See GLASGOW.

Bridgehouse, a hamlet in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire, 2½ miles NW of Bathgate.

Bridgend, a suburb of Dumbarton, on the eastern verge of Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, on the right bank of the river Leven. See DUMBARTON.

Bridgend, a village in Dalkeith parish, Edinburghshire, on the North Esk river, ¼ mile N of Dalkeith town.

Bridgend, a village in Dunse parish, Berwickshire, near the S side of Dunse town, and separated from it by a bog which formerly was impassable.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, adjacent to the bridge over the Tweed, about a mile W of Melrose town. An ancient bridge of curious construction stood here; is said to have been built by David I., to facilitate communication with Melrose Abbey; and half-way across it had a tower, containing a bridge-keeper's residence.

Bridgend, an eastern suburb of Perth, in Kinnoull parish, on the left bank of the Tay. Here lived the paternal aunt of Mr Ruskin. 'She had,' he writes, 'a garden full of gooseberry bushes, sloping down to the Tay, with a door opening to the water, which ran past it clear-brown over the pebbles 3 or 4 feet deep; an infinite thing for a child to look down into.' See KINNOULL and PERTH.

Bridgend, an ancient village, now absorbed in Maxwelltown, in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the right bank of the river Nith, immediately suburban to Dumfries. See MAXWELLTOWN.

Bridgend, a village in Muthil parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the river Earn, adjacent to the town of Crieff.

Bridgend, a village in Ceres parish, Fife, on the left bank of Ceres burn, adjacent to the NW end of Ceres old town, and 2 miles SE of Cupar.

Bridgend, a village in Ruthven parish, Forfarshire, on the river Isla, adjacent to Perthshire, 2¾ miles E of Alyth.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Lintrathen parish, Forfarshire, on Back Water, 7 miles W by N of Kirriemuir.

Bridgend. See ALNESS and ROSSKEEN.

Bridgend, a village in Kilarrow parish, island of Islay, Argyllshire, at the northern extremity of Loch Indal, 3 miles NNE of Bowmore, and 8½ SW of Port Askaig. It has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; and it communicates by omnibus with steamers from Glasgow to Port Askaig and Port Ellen.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, on the river Calder, ¼ mile NNW of Lochwinnoch village. An ancient bridge, with a very fine arch, crosses the Calder at it; and, originally very narrow, was widened in 1814.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Kilmorack parish, Invernessshire, on the river Beauly, adjacent to Beauly village.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire, on the river Leader, adjacent to Roxburghshire, 3½ miles SSE of Lauder.

Bridgend. See KILBIENIE.

Bridgend or **Afton-Bridgend**, a village in Now Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, on Afton Water, at its influx to the Nith, adjacent to Cumnock village.

Bridgend or **Kendrochad**, a hamlet in Kenmore parish, Perthshire.

Bridgend, **Hyndford**, a hamlet in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the river Clyde, 2½

miles SE of Lanark town. A modern elegant bridge here spans the Clyde.

Bridgend, Old, a village in Galston parish, Ayrshire.

Bridgeness, a village in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, on the coast, 1 mile E of Borrowstounness. During the erection of iron-smelting furnaces here in April 1868 a very fine Roman sculptured slab was discovered, fixing the eastern termination of Antonius' Wall.

Bridge of Allan, etc. See ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, etc.

Bridgeton, a village in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, on the river Almond, near Almondbank. Remains of an ancient tumuli and of a Roman camp are in its vicinity.

Bridgeton, an estate, with a mansion, in the NE of St Cyrus parish, S Kincardineshire, 1¼ mile NE of Lauriston station.

Bridgeton, a parliamentary division and a registration district of the city of Glasgow, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Calton parish, Lanarkshire. It forms part of the east end of Glasgow, lies between Calton on the NW and Barrowfield on the SE; and takes its name from a bridge at its SE end, over the Clyde, on the road to Rutherglen. Adjoining on its SW side the north-eastern part of Glasgow Green, it comprises numerous streets, mostly crossing one another at right angles; has at Bridgeton Cross an elegant, decagonal, cast-iron pavilion, with surmounting clock tower 50 feet high, erected in 1875; contains many cotton factories and other public works; and is traversed by street tramways. A handsome station at the terminus of the City Union line stands near the Cross, as also one on the Central Underground line. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend, £360. Pop. of parliamentary division, (1891) 81,396; of registration district, 44,342. See GLASGOW.

Brieich. See BREICH.

Brigham. See BIRGHAM.

Brighton, a village, with a public school, in Cupar parish, Fife, on the Edinburgh and Dundee section of the North British railway, 1¼ mile SSW of Cupar.

Brightons, a village in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the Union Canal, and near Polmont station, ¾ mile SW of Polmont village. Sandstone is quarried in its vicinity.

Brighty, a village in Murroes parish, Forfarshire, 6½ miles NNW of Dundee.

Brighty, a burn in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire, rising near the meeting-point with Aberdeenshire and Perthshire, and running 4½ miles southward and east-south-eastward, along a mountain glen, to the nascent Isla river.

Brig o' Tram, a natural arch on the coast of the southern part of Wick parish, Caithness.

Brighton, a hill in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire. It belongs to the Sidlaw group, but is detached or isolated; and has an elliptical outline and flattish top. It is all under cultivation, except a very few acres on its brow, and even there is clothed with wood; and it forms a beautiful feature in a considerable extent of landscape, rising to an altitude of 543 feet above sea-level, and commanding a grand, extensive, panoramic view.

Brimness, a small headland in Thurso parish, Caithness, 4 miles SW by W of Holburn Head.

Brindister, a voe or bay and a village in Sandsting parish, Shetland. The voe is flanked at the mouth by a headland of its own name; forms a fine open boat harbour; penetrates the land several miles south-westward; and, in its upper part, is called Unifirth. The village stands near the voe's mouth.

Brindy, the westward part of the lofty ridge which divides the district of Garioch from the Vale of Alford, in Aberdeenshire.

Brisbane, an estate, with a mansion, in Largs parish, Ayrshire. The mansion stands amid picturesque grounds, in a fine glen, 1½ mile N by E of Largs town; and is the seat of Chs. Thos. Brisbane (b. 1844; suc. 1860), owner of 6933 acres, valued at £2050 per annum.

Brishneal, a hill in Braacadale parish, Isle of Skye, Invernessshire. It is situated on the coast, behind

Talisker; it has a circular shape and a basaltic formation; it greatly resembles the Scur of Eig, both in its form and in its columnar and reticulated features; it rises to an altitude of about 800 feet above sea-level; and it commands a magnificent view of the Storr, the Cuchullin Mountains, and a great extent of the Inverness-shire Hebrides.

Bristo. See EDINBURGH.

Brittle or **Bhreatal**, a triangular sea-loch in the Minnish district of Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It enters 12 miles SE of the mouth of Loch Bracadale; is flanked on the SE by Dunan Point; is 3 miles long and 2 wide; and receives at its head a stream of its own name.

Broad Bay, a sea-inlet of Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, between the mainland of Lewis and the Aird. Extending south-westward, it measures 8 miles in length, and from 5½ to 2½ in breadth; and is so traversed by a sunken reef as to be unsafe for strange mariners; but is serviceable to mariners who are acquainted with its soundings and its anchorages.

Broad Chapel, an estate in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire.

Broadfield, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire.

Broadford, a manufacturing locality in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, suburban to Aberdeen.

Broadford, a bay, a burn, and a village of Strath parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. The bay confronts the entrance of Loch Carron; is screened at its mouth by Pabba island, and has a somewhat triangular outline, measuring 5½ miles wide across the chord, and 1½ mile thence to its inmost recess. The burn runs 5 miles north-north-eastward to the head of the bay, contains good store of trout, and is frequented by salmon. The village stands at the burn's mouth, 8¼ miles WSW of Kyle Akin Ferry; and is described by Mr Black in *Madcap Violet* 'as a little cluster of white houses, with a brilliant show of dahlias and a dark-green line of trees, right behind which rise the great red granite shoulders of Ben-na-Cailleach.' At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, the parish church (1841; 900 sittings), a Free church, a Baptist chapel, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 132 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 100, and a grant of £107, 19s. 6d. Cattle fairs are held on the Thursday after the last Tuesday of May, and the Thursday after the third Tuesday of August, September, and November. Broadford has about sixty boats engaged in the fishing.

Broadhaven, a small bay and a fishing village in Wick parish, Caithness, 1½ mile E of Wick town. Veins of copper ore, and strong appearance of alum rock, are in the vicinity.

Broadhill. See ABERDEEN.

Broad Law, a mountain at the meeting-point of Drummelzier, Lyne, and Tweedsmuir parishes, Peeblesshire, 12½ miles SW of Peebles. It belongs to the Hartfell group; it sends off early affluents to the Megget and the Tweed; it is of easy ascent, and clothed with rich herbage; it rises to an altitude of 2754 feet above sea-level; and it commands a sublime prospect, from the English Border to the German Ocean.

Broadlee, a farm in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, near the Selkirkshire boundary, 7½ miles WSW of Hawick. On it, 906 feet above sea-level, is a prehistoric fort, in a state of comparatively good preservation.

Broadley, a village in Enzie *quoad sacra* parish, Banffshire.

Broadley, a seat of manufacture near Neilston village, in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

Broadmeadows, an estate, with a mansion, in Hutton parish, Berwickshire. The mansion stands on the right side of the Whitadder, 3½ miles ESE of Chirnside; and is a modern edifice, of very fine white sandstone, and in the Grecian style.

Broadmeadows, an estate, with a mansion, in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, on the N side of Yarrow Water, 4½ miles W by N of Selkirk town.

Broad Moss, a common of nearly 300 acres in the higher part of Rattray parish, Perthshire. It is rather a moor than a moss; and it might be profitably covered with plantation.

Broadsea, a fishing village in Fraserburgh parish, Aberdeenshire, now forming part of Fraserburgh town. It has a Church of Scotland mission station, and a General Assembly school. Pop. (1891) 510.

Brochel, a group of dilapidated strong ancient buildings in Portree parish, Skye, Inverness-shire, on a ledgy rock, at the head of a small bay, near the middle of the E side of Rasay island. A small building of two low stories, with a narrow interior court, stands on a lower shelf of the rock, outward to its very edge; and another small building of two low stories, surmounted by battlements, and recessed with two triangular loop-holed apartments, occupies all the summit of the rock. The only access to the lower building is an ascent on the seaward side, so steep that it can be climbed only on all-fours, or at least with the aid of the hands; the approach to the higher building is through a narrow steep-roofed passage between the lower building and the base of the upper stage of the rock; and the entire character of the place, as to both natural position and artificial structure, is so strong as to exhibit the very beau-ideal of adaptation to security and defence in the ages preceding the invention of gunpowder. The last occupant is said to have been a person of extraordinary prowess, a chief of the Macleods, in the time of James VI., bearing the *soubriquet* of Eoin Garbh, or 'John the Athletic.'

Brochloch, a quondam ancient castle in Maybole parish, Ayrshire. It was the scene of a skirmish, in 1601, between the retainers of the Earl of Cassillis and those of the Laird of Bargany; and it is now represented by only some scanty ruins.

Brock, a burn in the E of Renfrewshire. It rises in Mearns parish, near the boundary with Ayrshire; receives soon the effluence from Brother Loch; runs northward to Balgray, Ryat-Linn, and Glen reservoirs, on the mutual boundary of Mearns, Neilston, and Eastwood parishes; proceeds northward, partly along the boundary between Neilston and Eastwood, partly within Eastwood; and falls into the Lovern, nearly 2 miles W of Pollokshaws. Its length of course, inclusive of nearly a mile through the reservoirs, is about 6½ miles.

Brocklehurst, a hamlet in Mousewold parish, Dumfriesshire.

Brodichan or **Brothacan**, a loch in Crathie parish, SW Aberdeenshire, close to the Perthshire border, 9 miles SSW of Castleton of Braemar. Lying 2303 feet above sea-level, it measures 2½ furlongs by 1, and teems with excellent trout.

Brodick, a bay, a village, an old castle, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kilbride parish, Arran, Buteshire. The bay is in the middle of the E side of Arran; has a half-moon form; measures 2½ miles across the entrance; and is flanked on the N by Merklaud Point, on the S by Corriegill Point. A fine smooth beach of sand and shingle, admirably adapted for bathing, lines its margin; a sweep of plain, sprinkled with little hamlets, rows of cottages, and pretty villas, spreads away from the beach; and this plain is backed by a semi-amphitheatre of mountains, cleft by the glens of Cloy, Shurig, and Rosie.—The village, on the SW side of the bay, 4½ miles N of Lamash, and 14 WSW of Ardrossan, contains a number of neat residences, a hotel, a public hall with recreation rooms, etc., erected in 1894, an Established and a Free church, and the Duke of Hamilton's school, with accommodation for 99 children. A favourite summer resort of families from Glasgow, and even from the E of Scotland, it enjoys regular communication, by steam vessels, with Ardrossan, Gourrock, and Greenock; has a commodious iron steam-boat pier, erected in 1872; a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; a fair on the Tuesday after 20 June for cattle, sheep, and horses; a justice of peace small debt court on the first Monday of every month, and sheriff small debt courts four times a year.—The castle stands on a green

terrace, amid a splendid park, on the N side of the bay; belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, the proprietor of most of Arran; is chiefly a modern structure, in the old Baronial style, with steep crow-stepped gables, battlemented roofs, flanking turrets, and a lofty central tower; and, together with its park, figures picturesquely and proudly on the seaboard. A fortalice on its site existed in the times of the Norse invaders and of the Lords of the Isles; a reconstruction or an extension of that fortalice was an object of contention in the wars of Bruce and Baliol; and some portion of the mediæval structure is retained in the walls of the present edifice. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll. Stipend, £120. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1871) 1104, (1881) 996, (1891) 1055; of registration district (1871) 928, (1881) 837, (1891) 912.

Brodie, an estate, with a mansion and a station, in Dyke and Moy parish, W Elginshire. Brodie Castle, in the southern vicinity of the station, and near the Nairnshire boundary, is an irregular castellated edifice, partly old and partly modern; a predecessor, Brodie House, was burned by Lord Lewis Gordon in 1645. For more than 500 years the Brodies have held the estate, the present representative, Hugh Fife Ashley Brodie, Esq., owning 4728 acres in the shire, valued at £2172 per annum. The station is on the Highland railway, 3½ miles W by S of Forres, under which it has a post office.

Brodie's Cairn, a tumulus on Towie farm, in Aberdour parish, N Aberdeenshire. It is said to cover one quarter of a farmer who murdered his mother; and three other cairns, of the same name, formerly were near it.

Brodiesord. See **FORDYCE**.

Brogais, a village in the W of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir under Portree.

Brogar-Bridge, a bridge over the water-isthmus between the two parts of Loch Stenness, in the SW of the mainland of Orkney. It is situated 9½ miles W of Kirk wall; and it takes across the road thence to Sandwick.

Broich, an estate and a burn in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire and Perthshire. The mansion on the estate adjoins the burn, and has adjacent to it one of the finest yew-trees in Scotland. The burn issues from Loch Leggan on Kippen Moor; has been employed in floating away patches of moss; and runs along a beautiful glen or vale to the Forth.

Broich, an estate, with a mansion, in Crieff parish, Perthshire, ½ mile S of the town. The mansion, enlarged by a wing in 1881, is the seat of Alex. MacLaurin Monteath, Esq. (b. 1834; suc. 1880). An ancient Caledonian standing stone is on the estate; and two larch-trees, overshadowing a circle of 12 yards in diameter, were on it in 1860, when their site, being trenched and levelled, was found to inhumate two ancient stone cists, one of them containing human remains and an urn.

Brolum, a sea-inlet, about 2½ miles long, on the SE coast of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, about 8 miles ENE of Loch Seaforth.

Bronach, a burn in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire. It is a mere runnel in dry weather, but it becomes a voluminous and destructive torrent after a few hours of heavy rain.

Brony, a rivulet in the E of Aberdeenshire. It rises on the confines of Bourtie and Udny parishes, and runs about 7 miles north-eastward to the river Ythan on the W border of Ellon parish.

Broom, a village near the W border of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Rhynie under Gartly.

Broom, a small village in the Moy district of Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire.

Broom, a farm in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire. A field at it, called Bruce's Acres, is said to have been the scene of a severe repulse of Robert Bruce by the English, through the treachery of a blacksmith. A quantity of human bones and several swords were found not long ago in a neighbouring moss.

Broom, a lake on the mutual border of Moulin, Logierait, and Kirkmichael parishes, Perthshire, 4½ miles E of Pitlochry. Lying 1000 feet above sea-level, it has an extreme length and breadth of 5½ and 2 furlongs;

and it is famed for its trout, as good and large as those of Loch Leven.

Broom, a river and a sea-loch of NW Ross-shire. The river, rising among the Dirri Mountains, issues in two head-streams from two lakes 6 miles asunder, Lochs Bhrain and Droma. Uniting its head-streams at a point 3½ miles NE and 4½ WNW of those lakes, it thence runs 4½ miles N by W to the head of Loch Broom proper in the vicinity of Lochbroom church, and has throughout a rapid current. The sea-loch (Ptolemy's *Volsas Bay*), opening from the Minch, with a width of 12½ miles, goes 7 miles south-eastward with very little diminution of its width; and is sprinkled, over these 7 miles, with Summer isles, Priest island, Gruinard island, Horse island, Du island, and a number of islets and skerries. It ramifies into Loch Broom proper in the N, Little Loch Broom in the middle, and Gruinard Bay in the S. Loch Broom proper commences with a width of 4 miles, goes 5 miles south-eastward with a maximum width of 4½, and a mean width of about 4 miles; suddenly contracts to a width of about 1 mile, and goes 9½ miles south-eastward and south-south-eastward, with a mean width of about ¾ mile, to Lochbroom church. Nearly all the loch, in both the larger and the proper sense, presents a picture of singular loveliness. Rocky promontories and sweeps of wood diversify its shores; abrupt lofty mountains, with strong features, striking flexures, and bold amassments, form its cincture; and Benmore of Coigach, one of the most remarkable mountains in the Highlands, for both contour and colour, occupies the middle portion of the N flank. Little Loch Broom goes 9½ miles south-eastward, with a mean breadth of about 1 mile, and is separated from Big Loch Broom by a peninsula from 2 to 4 miles wide, commencing in Cailleach Head, and comprising the mountains Ben Goleach (2074 feet) and Ben-nam-Ban (1893).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Broomfield, a station in Montrose parish, Forfarshire, on the Montrose and Bervie railway, 1½ mile N of Montrose town.

Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin, in Dunfermline parish, Fife. It stands on an elevated lawn, overlooking Limekilns village, ¼ mile N of the Firth of Forth, and 2½ miles S by W of Dunfermline town. An elegant mansion, it contains the bed in which Charles I. was born, and the sword and helmet of King Robert Bruce, that sword with which Burns was knighted by Mrs Bruce of Clackmannan. The estate, called formerly West Gellet, does not seem to have come into the possession of the Bruces till the early part of the 17th century; its present holder Victor Alex. Bruce, ninth Earl of Elgin (cre. 1633) and thirteenth Earl of Kincardine (cre. 1647), was born in 1849; succeeded his father, the eminent diplomatist, in 1863; and owns in the shire 2663 acres, valued at £12,080 per annum, including £3710 for minerals.

Broomhall, a village on the E border of Perthshire, near the boundary with Forfarshire. Its post-town is Longforgan, under Dundee.

Broomhill. See **LOCHMAEEN**.

Broomhill, an estate, with a mansion, in the W of Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile SSW of Larkhall. It came into possession of John Hamilton, son of James, first Lord Hamilton, in 1473, and with his descendants it has since continued, its present owners being the trustees of Wm. Hy. McNeill Hamilton of Raploch. The original residence was a bartizaned fortalice, 4 stories high, and only 1 room wide; bore the name of Auld Machan Castle; and was burned about 1570 by Sir William Drury, governor of Berwick, but afterwards repaired. An old Romish chapel stood near it, in a field still called Chapel-Romo; was menaced with destruction by a mob in 1563; and was saved from their fury by the Lady Hamilton of the period assuring them that she intended to convert it into a barn; and stood till 1724, when it fell to the ground under its own weight. Excellent sandstone for building is quarried on the estate.

Broomhill, a property of about 8 acres, with a large mansion, at the mutual boundary of Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, 1½ mile ENE of the meeting-point with

Lanarkshire, on the river Kelvin, adjacent to the Campsie railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Kirkintilloch. It was purchased, in 1875, for £14,000, for an hospital for incurables, by the Association for the Relief of Incurables for Glasgow. The hospital has accommodation for 109 patients.

Broomholm, an estate, with a mansion, in Langholm parish, E Dumfriesshire. The mansion, on the left bank of the Esk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Langholm town, superseded an old castle, which was demolished about 1745, and is supposed by Pennant to occupy the central point of an ancient Caledonian town.

Broomhouse, a village on the W border of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, near Tollcross, with a post office. Pop. (1881) 371, (1891) 743.

Broomhouse, an estate, with a mansion, in the NW corner of Edrom parish, Berwickshire. The mansion, on the right bank of the Whitadder, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Duns, was built, in 1813, on the site of an ancient castle.

Broomieknowe, a hamlet in Heriot parish, Edinburghshire.

Broomieknowe, a railway station in the E of Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire, on the Edinburgh, Lasswade, and Polton railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Lasswade station.

Broomielaw. See GLASGOW.

Broomknoll, a suburb or street of Airdrie, in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. See AIRDRIE.

Broomlands, a hamlet in Inchinnan parish, Renfrewshire.

Broomlee, a hamlet, with a station, in Linton parish, Peeblesshire. The hamlet lies on the river Lyne, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Linton village. The station is on the Leadburn and Dolphinton railway, and serves for Linton. Extensive improvements in draining, enclosing, and planting land were, not long ago, effected in the neighbourhood.

Broomrig, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the E of Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

Broomyleas, a low hilly ridge in Newlands parish, Peebleshire. An excellent durable red sandstone is quarried in it.

Brora, a village in Clyne parish, SE Sutherland. Standing on the coast, and on the Sutherland railway, at the mouth of the Brora river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Golspie, it includes the suburbs of Inver-Brora, Kyle-Brora, and Glasloch. At it are two hotels, Clyne parish church (c. 1770; 900 sittings), Clyne Free church, a public school, a reading room, a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a railway station, a small harbour, a branch of the Town and County Bank, the Brora Institute, and a distillery. The rocks around it possess uncommo interest to geologists from the occurrence in them of a coal formation belonging to the Lias and the Oolite epochs, and for the juxtaposition of that formation with granite. The coal was worked as long ago as 1573, and at various subsequent periods, but ceased to yield a compensating output. A new pit was sunk about 1820 at a cost of £16,000, and struck, at 250 feet from the surface, a seam about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; and coal, from that pit, was conveyed to the harbour on a railway 800 yards long. Four large salt-pans also were erected at a cost of £3827, and long gave employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Renewed mining operations for coal were commenced on a large scale in 1872, but the coal found was really a species of lignite, whilst at brickworks, under the same management as the coal-pit, some 700,000 bricks and tiles are turned out annually. Saw-mills and steam carpentry works have also been erected by the Duke of Sutherland, where fittings for all buildings in connection with the estate improvements are made. Peter Sutherland, or 'Luckie' (1768-1880), was a native of Brora. Pop. (1861) 482, (1891) 540.

Brora, a river and a loch of SE Sutherland. The river is formed in the NW corner of Rogart parish, at 783 feet above sea-level, by head-streams that rise at altitudes of from 1500 to 1600 feet. Thence it flows 26 miles S, SE, ENE, and again SE, through Rogart and Clyne parishes, till it falls into the sea at Brora village.

Its principal affluent is the BLACKWATER. Loch Brora, an expansion of the river, 4 miles WNW of the village, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and, at the widest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs broad, at two points narrowing to only 70 yards. The river itself has long been regarded as one of the best trout and salmon streams in Scotland; and in the loch a salmon breeding establishment has been carried on by the Duke of Sutherland since 1872. The number of ova collected in one year amounted to 1,105,000. Loch Brora displays grand features of rock and wood; is overhung, in the upper part of its right side, by Carrol Rock (684 feet); looks, in most views, to be a chain of three lakes; and contains, near its lower end, an islet on which stood anciently a hunting seat of the Earls of Sutherland.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Brosdale. See JURA.

Brother, a small island off the S coast of Yell, in Shetland.

Brother, a lake in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Newton-Mearns village. It has an extreme length and breadth of $3\frac{1}{4}$ and 3 furlongs, and it contains perch and trout.

Brotherton. See BENHOLM.

Brothock (Gael. *brothach*, 'filthy'), a rivulet of the E of Forfarshire. It rises on the eastern border of Kirkcaldy parish, and runs 6 miles south-eastward through Inverkeilor, St Vigeans, and Arbroath parishes to the sea at Arbroath harbour.

Brough, a village in the N of the mainland of Shetland. Its post-town is Mossbank under Lerwick.

Brough, a fishing hamlet in Dunnet parish, Caithness, 3 miles SSE of Dunnet Head, with a post office under Thurso. A slip was erected here by the Commissioners of Northern Lights for landing their stores.

Brough, Orkney. See BIRSAV.

Brough-Head. See BURGH-HEAD.

Brough Lodge, a mansion in Fetlar island, Shetland, 34 miles N of Lerwick.

Broughton, an ancient metropolitan suburb, a burgh of barony, now absorbed into the New Town of Edinburgh. It stood on the old road from ancient Edinburgh to North Leith, and it is commemorated in the present names of Barony Street, Broughton Street, Broughton Place, and Broughton Park. Its tolbooth and courthouse, built in 1582, were demolished so late as 1829; some fragmentary remains of its streets were removed in 1870; and a small fragment of it still exists at the W end of Barony Street.

Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm, a Tweeddale parish of W Peebleshire, formed about 1804 by the union of Broughton parish in the NE, and of the larger parishes of Kilbucho in the SW and Glenholm in the SE. It contains the village of Broughton, a neat modern place, lying on the Edinburgh and Dumfries highroad and the right bank of Broughton Burn, with a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, and a railway telegraph office; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S, the post office, under Biggar, of Rachan Mill; and, between these two, Broughton station on the Caledonian, 11 miles W by S of Peebles, $4\frac{3}{4}$ E by S of Biggar, and 8 E of Symington Junction.

The united parish is bounded N by Kirkurd, E by Stobo and Drummelzier, SE by Drummelzier, and W by Culter in Lanarkshire and Skirling. From Broughton Heights at the NE corner to Glenwhappen Rig, the southernmost point, it has an extreme length of 10 miles; its breadth from E to W varies from $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile to 6 miles, and thence again to *nil*; and its area is 19,834 acres, of which $56\frac{3}{4}$ are water. This area includes that portion of the parish of Culter, containing the Hartree Hills, that was formerly in the county of Peebles, but which was transferred, in 1891, by the Boundary Commissioners to the united parish of Broughton, Culter parish being thus restricted to the county of Lanark. For $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles the upper northward-flowing Tweed roughly traces the eastern border, and, just where it quits it, is joined by BIGGAR Water, which here has an easterly course of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, dividing Kilbucho and Glenholm from Skirling and Broughton, and itself receiving Kilbucho Burn ($4\frac{1}{4}$ miles long) from the SW, Broughton Burn ($4\frac{1}{4}$

miles) from the N, and Holms Water ($7\frac{3}{4}$ miles) from the SSW,—all of them capital trout-streams. Consisting of ranges of rounded grassy hills, of narrow straths and of the Biggar's wider and more level vale, the surface at the 'meeting of the waters,' opposite Drummelzier Haugh, has an elevation of barely 600 feet above sea-level, but rises rapidly on either hand. Northward, in Broughton, are Burnetland (908 feet), Cloverhill (1148), pyramidal Landlawhill (1208), Clover Law (1616), and *Broughton Heights (1872), where the asterisk indicates a summit culminating on the boundary. Westward, between the Biggar and Kilbucho Burn, are Goseland Hill (1427), Kilbucho Hill (1307), and *Scawdman's Hill (1880); south-westward, between Kilbucho Burn and Holms Water, Whitlade Hill (1198), Common Law (1544), Carden Hill (2218), Chapelgill (2282), *King Bank Head (2067), *Culter Fell (2454), and *Glenwhappen Rig (2262); south-south-westward, between Holms Water and the Tweed, green insulated Rachan Hill (1041), Wrae Hill (1345), Blackhope Hill (1782), Wormal Hill (1776), Middle Head (1703), and *Glenlood Hill (1836). The rocks belong to the Lower Silurian formation; and limestone and slate have been quarried—the former at Wrae, containing graptolites, trilobites, and shells. Brick-clay is rare, whilst coal has been sought in vain. The arable soils are partly a deep rich alluvium, and partly loam, clay, or reclaimed moss; and 1000 acres might perhaps be added to the 5000 or so already cultivated, besides some 250 under plantations. At Rachan Mill is the great bacon and ham curing establishment of Mr Adam Bryden, dating from 1850. Antiquities are 10 prehistoric hill-forts, the chief one that upon Landlawhill; the staircase angle of the keep of Wrae Castle, near the Tweed; traces of the old churches of Broughton and Kilbucho (Gael. 'cell of Begha,' or St Bees), and the site of Hartree Tower. Among the families connected with this parish were the Dicksons, Flemings, Geddeses, Browns, and Carmichaels; at Broughton House dwelt the 'Apostate' Murray, secretary to Prince Charles Edward during the '45. The house was burned about 1775, and shortly afterwards the estate was purchased by Robert Macqueen, Lord Braxfield (1722-99), that 'giant of the bench,' whose descendant J. R. Macqueen of Hardington House, is owner of almost the whole of Broughton. At present the chief mansions are Rachan House (Jas. Tweedie, owner of 11,151 acres in the shire, of £4059 annual value) and Mossfennan (Rev. Dr Welsh, with 1509 acres of £634 value), both upon the Tweed, with Glencotho, upon Holms Water; and the whole parish is divided among 11 proprietors, 6 holding each a yearly value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50. It is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the minister's income is £354. The present parish church (1804; 500 sittings) stands near the station, a new bell and roadway having been provided for it in 1890; and there is also a Free church. Three public schools—Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho—with respective accommodation for 120, 41, and 44 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 29, 15, and 9, and grants of £24, 17s. 6d., £27, 16s. and £22, 11s. 6d. Valuation, £9573, 11s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 627, (1831) 911, (1841) 764, (1851) 881, (1861) 723, (1871) 729, (1881) 667, (1891) 537.—*Ord. Sur.*, eh. 24, 1864.

Broughty Ferry, a watering-place and little seaport of Forfarshire, partly in Dundee parish, but chiefly in that of Monifieth. On the northern shore of the Firth of Tay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Buddon Ness, it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Dundee, $13\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Arbroath, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Forfar, by rail; whilst by water it lies 7 furlongs N of Tayport, this being $45\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Edinburgh. It takes its name from the Castle of Broughty or Burgh-Tay, which, built on a rocky peninsula by Andrew, third Lord Gray, in 1498, consists of a massive square keep, enclosed by a wall with two round flanking towers. For $2\frac{1}{2}$ years after the battle of Pinkie, this key of the Tay was held by an English garrison, nearly 2000 strong, who further fortified the neighbouring hill of

Balgillo; but, after twice being vainly besieged by the Regent Arran and the Earl of Argyll, it was stormed by the Scots and Frenchmen under De Thermes, on 20 Feb. 1550 (Hill Burton's *Hist.*, iii. 278). In 1855 the ruin was purchased for £1500 by Government, who spent £7000 more on its restoration (1860-61); and it is mounted now by 9 heavy guns, and manned by a few artillery veterans. Save for the castle, the place is wholly modern, and consisted a century back of only a few poor fishers' huts. But the pleasant site, fine air, and good sea-bathing had marked it out for 'Dundee's country house;' and, since the railway was opened in 1839, its sloping links have year by year become more thickly studded with the beautiful villas of merchant-princes of that jute metropolis. A police burgh since 1864, it is governed by 3 magistrates and 9 commissioners; it is well supplied with both gas and water; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, telegraph, and insurance departments, branches of the Royal and North of Scotland Banks, a local savings bank, several hotels, a library, a masonic lodge, a volunteer hall, a lifeboat, several clubs, and a weekly newspaper. The principal buildings are the Public Hall (1869), the Young Men's Christian Association (1874), the British Workman's Public House (1873), the Good Templar Hall (1874), and, near the cemetery, the Dundee Convalescent Home (1876), an imposing pile with lofty central tower, erected for 50 inmates by the late Sir David Baxter and his friends. The Castle Links and Reses Hill are pleasant recreation grounds, 3 and 6 acres in extent; the latter was given by the tenth Earl of Dalhousie. Fishing, employing fully 100 decked boats of 20 tons each on an average, is the only extensive industry; and not more than 40 small vessels annually enter the harbour, which, opened in August, 1872, has a stone pier 30 feet wide and nearly 200 long, with a wooden platform and slip.

In the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns, Broughty Ferry is apportioned into two *quoad sacra* parishes, the first erected in 1834, and the second or St Stephen's in 1875. Brook Street Established church (1826-75) has a fine organ, as also has St Stephen's (1871-80), a cruciform Gothic edifice, with a spire 112 feet high; and, in the graveyard of the first-named church, a granite obelisk (1860) marks the tomb of the author of the *Christian Philosopher*, Thomas Dick, LL.D. (1774-1857), who spent his last 20 years at Broughty Ferry. A stone church was erected for Beach mission, and opened in 1890. There are also 3 Free churches—West (1844), East (1865), a good Second Pointed structure, and St Luke's or West Ferry iron church (1878); 2 U.P. churches—Fort Street (1847) and Queen Street (1876), geometrical Gothic in style, with an organ and spire; a Congregational church (1864); a Baptist chapel (1882); and St Mary's Episcopal church (1859-70), which, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott in early English style, is rich in painted glass by London, Munich, and Belgian artists. Besides the Collegiate boys' school and 4 young ladies' seminaries, there are 4 public schools—Eastern, Grove Academy, Southern, and Western—which, with respective accommodation for 538, 337, 307, and 230 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 434, 196, 214, and 219, and grants of £424, 2s., £216, £156, 17s., and £199, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £52,124, 10s. Pop. (1792) 230, (1841) 1980, (1881) 7407, (1891) 9256.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865. See Norrie's *Hand-book to Broughty Ferry*.

Brow, a decayed village in Ruthwell parish, Dumfriesshire, on the coast of the Solway Firth at the influx of Lochar Water, 9 miles SE of Dumfries. It has a chalybeate spring, and was formerly in repute as a watering-place, both for the spring and for sea-bathing. Here Burns spent three of the last weeks of his life (July 1796), in the hope of restoring his shattered constitution.

Brow, one of the lead mines at Leadhills, in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire.

Brown Carrick, a broad-based, ridgy hill in the N of Maybole parish, Ayrshire. Rising to an altitude of 940 feet above sea-level, it overlooks the Bay of Ayr and

the valley of the Doon; and commands a magnificent prospect over Kyle and Cunningham and the Firth of Clyde.

Brownhead, a bold rocky headland at the south-western extremity of Arran island, Buteshire.

Brownhills, a hamlet in St Andrews parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of St Andrews city.

Browhouses, a village and a bay in Greta parish, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on the bay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Annan, and is of considerable magnitude. The bay is merely a slight incurvature between Tordoff and Redkirk Points; but it affords some shelter from the rushing tides of the Solway.

Brownlee, an estate, with a mansion, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

Brown Loch, a quondam lake on the mutual border of Craigie, Mauchline, and Tarbolton parishes, Ayrshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Mauchline. It covered about 60 acres, was frequented by wild duck and wild geese, and sent off water-power to drive two corn-mills; but it was shallow, and has been drained; and now its bottom is traversed by the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and presents to view well-cultivated fields.

Brownside, a place in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire. A cascade on the river Levern and a large quarry of trap rock are here.

Broxburn, a rivulet of Haddingtonshire. It rises, in several head-streams, in the parts of Lammermuir adjacent to the sources of the Whitadder, and runs about 7 miles north-eastward, throughout Spott and Dunbar parishes, to the German Ocean at Broxburn, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Dunbar town. In part of its course it bears the name of Spott Water.

Broxburn, a mining and manufacturing town of Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire, standing at a curve of the Union Canal, on the right bank of the Brox Burn; it has a station on the Broxburn branch of the North British, and is 1 mile N by W of Drumshoreland station, this being $11\frac{3}{8}$ miles W of Edinburgh, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Bathgate. It consists of one long straggling street, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch bank of the British Linen Company, several inns, and a Gothic public hall, seated for 500, and erected with billiard and reading rooms in 1873 at a cost of £1300. Places of worship are an Established Church (St Nicholas), a Free church, a U.P. church, with a spire 90 feet high, and a handsome Roman Catholic church. A public and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 949 and 317 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 850 and 277, and grants of £743, 15s. and £242, 7s. 6d. At or close to the town are a colliery, 3 shale oil works, a fish manure factory, and a composition brickyard. Pop. (1861) 660, (1871) 1457, (1881) 3066, (1891) 5898.

Broxburn Railway, a branch railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, in the E of Linlithgowshire, forming a link between the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Bathgate sections of the North British system, within the border of Kirkliston parish. It was authorised in 1867, on a capital of £8000 in £10 shares, and £2600 on loan, and it was amalgamated with the North British in 1873.

Broxmouth, a seat of the Duke of Roxburgh in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire, at the mouth of Broxburn rivulet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE by E of Dunbar town. The mansion is modern, and has a finely embellished park, whose gently-sloping grounds are bounded by a sea-wall $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. A little eminence called Cromwell's Mount, and crowned by a cedar of Lebanon, is supposed to mark Cromwell's station in the battle of DUNBAR (1650); and in the grounds, too, are a *Cedrus deodara* planted by the Queen in 1878, an observatory, a lake of 4 acres, 5 vineries, etc. In Haddingtonshire the duke owns 3863 acres, valued at £6281 per annum. See FLOORS CASTLE.

Bruachaig, a loch of Moy and Dalarossie parish, in the NE extremity of Inverness-shire, 16 miles ESE of Inverness. Lying 1800 feet above sea-level, it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 furlong, contains fine trout, and sends off a rivulet to the Findhorn.

Bruan, a village on the mutual border of Wick and

Latheron parishes, Caithness, 8 miles SW of Wick town. A mission-house of the Church of Scotland, a very plain thatched building, with 585 sittings, was erected here chiefly in 1798, partly at a subsequent period, and had attached to it a manse for a missionary, with a glebe of 4 acres; and it originally was under the same charge as a mission-house at Berriedale, but became detached on the erection of the *quoad sacra* church at Berriedale in 1826. A Free church now is here.

Bruar, a rivulet of Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire, formed, 1 mile from the Inverness-shire border, by several head-streams that rise on the Grampians at elevations of 2000 and 2700 feet. Thence it runs $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward, past Ben Dearg (3304 feet), and under the Highland railway and the Glen-Garry highroad, till it enters the Garry, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N of Struan station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Blair Athole. In all it descends from 1800 to 500 feet; and during the last 2 miles of its course it forms three series of romantic falls. The reach comprising these traverses a deep ravine, spanned at intervals by natural arches and by bridges, overhung by impending rocks, and covered, on shelves and acclivities and crests, with planted wood. The first or highest series of falls is threefold, and makes an aggregate descent of some 200 feet; the next, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile lower down, is single, taking a leap of nearly 50 feet; and the last series is a succession of cascades, cataracts rather than falls, and nowhere more than 12 feet high. The wood that now feathers the falls and adorns the ravine was wanting in 1787 when Burns addressed his *Humble Petition of Bruar Water* to the Duke of Athole; and it was all of it planted in answer thereto. Not only were a vast number of larch, Scotch pine, and beech trees so planted as vastly to enhance the beauty of the scene, but numerous walks were formed, and convenient seats and summer-houses erected. The falls were visited by Wordsworth and his sister, 7 Sept. 1803; and by the Queen and Prince Consort, 18 Sept. 1844. The falls, in order to be seen in their perfection, must be visited when the rivulet is in a state of freshet.

Brucefield, an estate, with a mansion, in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire. Coal is worked on the estate.

Brucefield, a village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Dunfermline town. A flax spinning-mill was erected here in 1792, and was the earliest establishment of its kind in Dunfermline parish; but suspended operations about 1840. Brucefield House is in the vicinity.

Brucefield, a level tract at the base of Barra Hill in Bourtie parish, Aberdeenshire. It is now under the plough; but it formerly comprised a number of small elliptical encroachments; and it is thought, by some archaeologists, to have been the scene of the conflict called variously, by historians, the battle of Inverurie and the battle of Old Meldrum. See BOURTIE.

Brucehaven, a harbour in Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles S by W of Dunfermline. It was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 from the parish of Inverkeithing to that of Dunfermline.

Brucehill, an extensive moorland tract in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, about 1 mile W of New Deer village. Edward Bruce is said to have encamped here after the battle of Inverurie, and to have gone hence in pursuit of the Comyns to Aikiey Brae.

Bruce's Acres. See BROOM, Dumfriesshire.

Bruce's Castle, an ancient baronial round tower, on the lands of Carnock, in the SE of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire. No record, not even any tradition, exists as to when, by whom, or for what purpose it was built.

Bruce's Castle, a place on the SE skirt of Schiehallion mountain, on the mutual border of Dull and Fortingal parishes, Perthshire. It was a retreat of Robert Bruce at the ebb of his fortunes.

Bruach-na-Frea, one of the chief summits of the Cuchullin Mountains in Skye. It is situated in the north-western part of the group, and has an altitude of 3180 feet above sea-level.

Brucklay, a hamlet in New Deer parish, Aberdeen-

shire, with a station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland, and a post office under Aberdeen. A public school here, with accommodation for 106 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 85, and a grant of £69, 18s. 6d. Brucklay Castle, a little to the WSW, is a fine castellated mansion, 120 feet square, dating from the latter half of the 17th century, and four times enlarged between 1765 and 1864. It is the seat of Alex. Diugwall Fordyce (b. 1873), owner of 20,899 acres in the shire valued at £12,744 per annum, and son of the late Wm. D. Fordyce, M.P. for Aberdeenshire (1866-68), for E Aberdeenshire (1868-75).

Bruiach, a loch in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, 8 miles SSW of Beauly. It measures 9 furlongs in length by 3½ in breadth, has a small island in its middle, and abounds in trout and char.

Brunstane, a mansion in the E of Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile SE of Portobello. It was built in 1639 by Lord Lauderdale. **BURDIEHOUSE** Burn is sometimes called Brunstane Burn.

Brunstane, a ruined large strong fortalice in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of the North Esk, 2½ miles SW of Penicuik town. It is thought to have been built about the year 1580, and is said to have been inhabited by the predecessors of the Earl of Dumfries. Brunstane colliery is 5 furlongs to the SW.

Brunswark, Burnswark, or Birrenswark, an isolated and conspicuous hill on the NE border of Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire, near the Caledonian railway, and 3½ miles SE of Lockerbie. It rises to an altitude of 920 feet above sea-level; has a tabular summit; stands out against the sky-line, in extensive prospects from the straths of the Annan, Solway, and Eden; commands a wide panoramic view; is crowned with two well-preserved Roman camps, believed to have been formed in the time of Agricola; and was a central station of the Romans, whence their itinera diverged to all the southern parts of Scotland. By Skene it is also identified with Trimontium (Welsh *Trefmynydd*, 'town on the mountain'), a town of the Selgovæ mentioned by Ptolemy (*Celt. Scot.*, vol. i., 1876, p. 72).

Brunt, a hill in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 miles SSE of the town. Its summit is the highest ground in the parish, rising 737 feet above sea-level.

Bruntaburn, a tract of land on the W border of Westruther parish, Berwickshire. Extensive plantations are on it; a flagstone quarry was formerly worked in it; a reach of Boondreigh burn bears its name; and remains of a Roman camp are on its northern border.

Bruntisland. See **BURNTISLAND**.

Brunton, a hamlet in Criech parish, Fife, 6 miles ENE of Newburgh. It has a post office under Cupar-Fife.

Brunton, in Markinch. See **BARNISLEE**.

Bruntsfield, a tract of links and a mansion in St Cuthbert's parish, Edinburghshire. The links lie in the immediate south-western vicinity of Edinburgh city, adjoining the Meadows on the NE, the line of thoroughfare from Edinburgh to Morningside on the WSW, and the ornate villa-gemmed tract called Canaan on the S. Part of the ancient extensive common of Borough Muir, where James IV. mustered his army before the battle of Flodden, they form now, and have long formed, a capital golfing ground. The mansion stands a little S of the links, and is the seat of Sir George Warrender, sixteenth Bart. since 1715 (b. 1825; suc. 1867), owner of 74 acres in the shire, valued at £908 per annum in 1872, a sum since greatly increased by the feuing of Warrender Park. See **EDINBURGH**.

Bruntwood, a quondam lake in Galston parish, Ayrshire. It was much frequented by waterfowl; but it has been completely drained; and all its bed is now under the plough.

Burrie Skerries, a group of islets in Nesting parish, Shetland.

Bruzie, a hill on the mutual border of Arbuthnot and Kinniff parishes, Kincardineshire. Its summit is the highest ground in either parish, and has an altitude of 710 feet above sea-level.

Brydekirk. See **BRIDERKIRK**.

Buachaille, Booshala, or Herdsman, an islet off the S coast of Staffa, Argylshire. It is separated from Staffa by a channel about 30 yards wide, through which a foamy surf is constantly rushing; it has a conoidal or irregularly pyramidal form; it rests on a bed of curved horizontal columns, visible only at low water; it consists of ranges of basaltic columns, small, closely-compacted, and most of them so disposed as to look like billets of wood piled against a central nucleus; it rises to an altitude of about 30 feet above sea-level; and it presents a general outline at once exact, symmetrical, and curiously beautiful.

Buachaille-Etìve (Gael. 'shepherds of Etìve'), two mountains in the NE of Ardcattan parish, Argylshire. Lying in the angle formed by Glen Etìve and Glenceo, they are parted by the river Coupal, to the W of which Buachaille Etìve Bheag culminates in Stob Dubh (3129 feet above sea-level); and, to the E, Buachaille Etìve Mor in Stob Dearg (3345). Dorothy Wordsworth tells how from Kingshouse she and her brother 'often looked out of the window towards a huge pyramidal mountain, Buchal, at the entrance of Glenceo.'

Bualnaluib, a hamlet, with a public board school in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. The school, with accommodation for 140 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 77, and a grant of £90, 19s. 6d.

Buceleuch, a cleuch in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, in the lonely glen of the Rankle Burn, from 2½ to 4 miles SSE of Tushielaw. It is flanked on the E by Kirk Hill (1293 feet), on the W by Dunside Rig (1206); at its head are some vestiges of a pre-Reformation church, at its foot is the site of an ancient castle. From it was named a former parish, now incorporated with Ettrick, and it has given the titles of successively Laird, Baronet, Baron, Earl, and Duke to the family of Scott. The title of Baron Scott of Buceleuch was created in 1606, of Earl of Buceleuch in 1619, of Duke of Buceleuch in 1663. The Duke of Buceleuch is also Duke of Queensberry in the peerage of Scotland, and Earl of Doncaster in that of England; he is fourth largest landowner in Scotland, holding 432,183 acres, or nearly as much as the three Lothians. His Scottish seats are Dalkeith Palace in Edinburghshire, Drumlanrig Castle and Langholm Lodge in Dumfriesshire, Bowhill in Selkirkshire, and Branxholm in Roxburghshire. Both tradition and song ascribe the name of Buceleuch to the capture and killing of a buck in a cleuch; and they indicate both the spot on which the buck was taken and that where it was slain. Old Satchels says, in expressive doggerel,—

' Good Lancelot Scot, I think be true
Old Rankle Burn is designed Buckleuch now,
Yet in his book no falls read he,—
It was Buck's cleuch he read to me.
He told me the name, the place, the spot,
Came all by the hunting of a buck
In Scotland no Buckleuch was then,
Before the buck in the cleuch was slain.'

Buceleuch, Edinburghshire. See **EDINBURGH**.

Buachaille. See **BUACHAILLE**.

Buchan, a district of NE Aberdeenshire. It originally extended from the Don to the Deveron; it afterwards was curtailed by detaching from it the district of Formartine; and it now extends from the Ythan to the Deveron, or includes all the parts of Aberdeenshire N and NNE of the Ythan; but it is obscurely bounded over the few miles, in the NW, between the sources of the Ythan and the course of the Deveron. Its outline is almost circular, with a diameter of about 27½ miles. Its coast, particularly at what are called the Bullers of Buchan, shows interesting features; but its interior is mainly low and monotonous, and nowhere has a higher elevation than Mormond Hill, whose summit rises to an altitude 769 feet above sea-level. The prevailing rock is granite. The district is subdivided into Deer or Buchan proper, comprising 13 parishes, and Ellon, comprising 8 parishes. The chief towns are Peterhead and Fraserburgh; and the chief villages are Ellon, Stewartfield, Mintlaw, Longside, Old Deer, New Deer, Strichen, New Pitligo, Cuminestown, New Byth, Turriff, Crimond, St

Combs, Rosehearty, and Aberdour. The district, in its original extent, was anciently an earldom, with feudal jurisdiction, vested in the Comyn family till their forfeiture in 1309; and also was a deanery in the diocese of Aberdeen. A modern earldom of Buchan was created in 1469 in favour of the Erskine family, and descended in 1857 to David Stuart Erskine, thirteenth Earl. His lordship's seat is Amondell in Linlithgowshire. Twenty-six parishes—Aberdour, Auchterless, Crimond, Cruden, New Deer, Old Deer, Ellon, Forglan, Foveran, Fraserburgh, Fyvie, King-Edward, Logie-Buchan, Longside, Loumay, Methlick, Monquhitter, Pitsligo, Rathen, St Fergus, Slains, Strichen, Tarves, Turriff, Tyrie, and Udney—constitute the Buchan poor-law combination. The poorhouse, on the brow of a knoll, a little S of Maud Junction, is a conspicuous edifice, with accommodation for 188 inmates. The U.P. synod has a presbytery of Buchan, with churches at Fetterangus, Frascfburgh, New Deer, New Leeds, Peterhead, Rosehearty, Savocho of Deer, Stewartfield, and Whitehill. See J. P. Pratt's *History of Buchan and Peters' Peat-Mosses of Buchan*.

Buchan, a hamlet in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the W side of Carlingwark Loch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Castle-Douglas.

Buchanan, a parish in the extreme W of Stirlingshire, bounded NW by Arrochar in Dumbartonshire, NE by Callander in Perthshire and by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the upper waters of Loch KATRINE, E by Aberfoyle in Perthshire and by Drymen, S by the $4\frac{1}{2}$ last miles of the winding, impetuous ENDRICK, dividing it from Kilmarnock in Dumbartonshire, and W by an imaginary line drawn up the middle of Loch LOMOND from Endrick Mouth to Island Vow Castle. It thus includes the islands of CLAIRINCH, INCHCALLOCH, INCHFAD, and INCHCRUIN, with two or three tinier islets, and contains the steam-boat piers of BALMAHA, ROWERDENNA, and INVER-SNAID; while its church, in the S, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of the post-village, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the station, of Drymen. From NNW to SSE its greatest length is $18\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its width from E to W varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 miles; and its area is $47,804\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 6206 are water. Some forty burns, the largest of them ARKLET Water, run to Loch Lomond from Buchanan, whose Callander boundary is traversed by Glengyle Water, and which contains the southern head-streams of the FORTH, as well as Lochs ARKLET ($9\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.), Cruachain, and Dubh. Loch Katrine lies 364, Loch Lomond 23, feet above sea-level; and from the wooded shore of the latter the surface rises, from N to S, into the following summits, of which those marked with an asterisk culminate on the borders of the parish:—*Stob nan Eighrach (2011 feet), *Beinn a' Choin (2524), Creag an Fhithich (1143), Stob an Fhainne (2144), Maol Mor (2249), Cruachan (1762), *Beinn Uaimhe (1962), Cruinn a' Bheinn (2077), Creag a' Bhocain (1613), *Beinn Dubh (1675), *Mulan an't-Sagairt (1398), BEN LOMOND (3192), Ptarigan (2398), Beinn a' Bhan (1854), Sron Aonaich (1893), Coille Mhor Hill (763), Beinn Uird (1957), Dun Dhamh (996), *Beinn Bhreac (1922), Tom Soilleir (1375), *Gualann (1514), Bhreac Leac (1059), Conic Hill (1175), and Bad Ochainach (852). Of the whole area 4250 acres are under wood, and but 2800 in tillage, these chiefly in the SW corner of the parish, a strip of Strathendrick, and the one part that is not mountainous. Here stand the church at 127, and Buchanan Castle at 50, feet above the sea, this latter being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Drymen, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Loch Lomond, and 3 furlongs from the right bank of the Endrick. Successor to an earlier mansion, destroyed by fire in January 1850, it commands from its finely-wooded park and grounds magnificent views of the lovely surrounding landscape, and is the seat of Douglas-Beresford-Graham, fifth Duke of Montrose (b. 1852; suc. 1874), who owns 103,760 acres (including all this parish) in Stirling, Perth, and Dumbarton shires, valued at £23,100 per annum. From 1231 and earlier Buchanan was held by Buchanans of that ilk, part of whose ancient Peel yet stands 200 paces from the Castle, and upon whose extinction in 1682 the estate was purchased by the third Marquis of Montrose, in 1707 created first Duke, and

also Marquis of Graham and Buchanan. Apart from these families, the parish has memories of Rob Roy and Rob Roy's sons, of General Wolfe and Wordsworth; but these are noticed under separate headings, where, too, its special features are described. Formed in 1621 by the union of the ancient parish of Inchcalloch and an outlying portion of Luss, it is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, its minister's income amounting to £260. The church, repaired in 1828, contains 300 sittings; and three public schools, Buchanan, Inversnaid, and Salloch, with respective accommodation for 52, 43, and 38 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 29, 10, and 26, and grants of £31, 13s., £23, 7s. 6d., and £39, 15s. 11d. Valuation £8435, 13s. Pop. (1801) 748, (1851) 632, (1871) 591, (1881) 550, (1891) 658.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Buchan, Bullers of. See BULLERS OF BUCHAN.

Buchanhaven, a fishing village in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Peterhead town, and within Peterhead parliamentary burgh. Pop. (1891) 798.

Buchan Ness, a low but rocky peninsula of E Aberdeenshire, in the S of Peterhead parish, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Peterhead town. Joined to the mainland at BODDAM village by a beach of small rounded stones, it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong long, is mainly composed of hornstone and hornstone-porphyr, and is crowned by a circular granite lighthouse (erected in 1827 at a cost of £11,912), whose revolving lantern, 130 feet above sea-level, exhibits a flashing light once every five seconds, visible for $17\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles.

Buchanty, a decayed hamlet in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, on the S bank of the Almond, 10 miles NE of Crieff. It has a bridge, amid fine wooded scenery; and it anciently had a chapel, now entirely removed. At Buchanty, too, Skenc places 'Banatia,' a frontier town of the 'Vacomagi,' a strong Roman station here being overlooked by a commanding native strength on Dunmore Hill.

Buchany, a village in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Doune.

Bucharin. See BOHARM.

Bucholie, a ruined castle in Canisbay parish, Caithness, on an almost insulated high rock, a little S of Freswick Bay. It seems to have been very ancient and strong; and, according to Pennant, was inhabited in the 12th century by a Danish nobleman.

Bucket, a rivulet of W Aberdeenshire. It rises on the mountains at the boundary with Banffshire, and runs about 7 miles south-south-eastward, along Glenbucket, to the river Don.

Bucket, Bridge of, a hamlet on the Bucket rivulet, 42 miles WNW of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

Buckhaven, a large fishing village in Wemyss parish, Fife, on the Firth of Forth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Leven by road, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Thornton Junction by a branch line opened in 1881. An old-fashioned place, on the slope of a steepish headland, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal and Commercial banks, gas-works, a flax-spinning and twine factory, networks, and a pier and harbour formed under the auspices of the Board of Fisheries. The fisher-folk, said variously to be descendants of Norsemen or of the crew of a Brabant ship wrecked in the 17th century, retained not a few peculiar traits of character and appearance a hundred and odd years since, when they were satirised in a curious pamphlet, *History of the College of Buckhaven, or the sayings of Wise Willie and Willy Eppie*. Defoe had written of Buckhaven: 'It is inhabited by fishermen, who are employed wholly in catching fresh fish every day in the firth, and carrying them to Leith and Edinburgh markets. The buildings are but a miserable row of cottages; yet there is scarce a poor man in it; but they are in general so very clownish, that to be of the college of Buckhaven is become a proverb. Here we saw the shore of the sea covered with shrimps like a thin snow; and as you rode among them, they would rise like a kind of dust, and hop like grasshoppers,

being scared by the footing of the horse. The fishermen of this town have a great many boats of all sizes, which lie upon the beach, ready to be fitted out every year for the herring season, in which they have a very great share.' Buckhaven now is included in the fishery district of Anstruther. At it are a Free church, 2 U.P. churches, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 728 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 611, and a grant of £534, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 1526, (1861) 1965, (1871) 2187, (1881) 2952, (1891) 4006—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See *History of Buckhaven* (priv. prin. 1813), and an article in Chambers's *Edinburgh Journal*, Dec. 14, 1833, by the Fife poet, David Molyson.

Buckholmside, a part of Galashiels town in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Gala Water. It takes its name from Buckholm Hill (1064 feet), immediately adjacent to it; and it forms, both practically and compactly, a large part of GALASHIELS.

Buckie, a burn and a hamlet in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire. The burn runs in the central and eastern part of the parish to the Don. The hamlet adjoins the burn.

Buckie, a coast town and police burgh in Rathven parish, Banffshire, at the mouth of a burn of its own name, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Fochabers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Portgordon, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Portsoy, with a station on the Portsoy and Elgin branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, and another on the Highland railway. The burn divides the town into Easter or Buckie proper to the E, and Nether Buckie to the W, the latter dating from about 1650, the former from 1723. In 1888 it adopted the General Police Act, and is governed by a chief magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 9 commissioners. It has a post office with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Town and County, North of Scotland, and Union banks, several hotels, gas-works, a lifeboat, a public reading-room and library, a foundry and steam saw-mills, a net work, rope and sail yards, and a large distillery at Inchgowrie; but fishing is the principal trade. There is a weekly newspaper, the *Banffshire Advertiser* (Liberal), published every Thursday. A fair is held on the Wednesday before the fourth Friday of July. It has an Established church, raised from a chapel of ease to *quoad sacra* status in 1876; a Free church, Elizabethan in style, has a fine steeple; All Saints' Episcopal church, erected (1875-76) at a cost of £2000, is a Decorated edifice, with nave, chancel, circular apse, and a spire 96 feet high; a U.P. church was built in 1870, and St Peter's Roman Catholic church in 1857. The public school, erected (1876) at a cost of £3392, is an Early English pile, with square tower 60 feet high; and this, Lady Cathcart's female industrial school, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 720, 150, and 349 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 513, 124, and 284, and grants of £504, 13s. 6d., £108, 10s., and £261, 12s. It has two harbours, one in Buckie proper, the other in Nether Buckie. The former, replacing one of 1857, was constructed of concrete during 1874-80 at a cost of about £70,000, defrayed by the late Mr Gordon of Cluny, and, with an area of 9 acres and quayage of nearly half a mile, comprises an outer and an inner basin. The latter, 4 acres in extent, is 10 feet deep at low water, and thus has a greater depth than any harbour to the N of Leith; 40,000 cubic yards of concrete were used in the entire work, for which 115,000 cubic yards of rock had to be excavated, and 15,000 of soft materials. In 1794 Buckie had only 19 sloops and fishing-boats of aggregately 122 tons; while in 1892 its fishing-craft numbered 210 large boats and 40 small ones—total, 250. The Buckie fishing district, comprising the stations right and left from Banff to Findhorn, ranks the foremost in the kingdom in respect of the number of the boats owned and employed, and also in value. In this district in 1890 there were cured 34,070 barrels of white herring, besides 50,599 cod, ling, and hake—taken by 713 boats; the persons employed being 3522 fishermen and boys, 24 fish-curers, 100 coopers, and some thousands of others, while the total value of

boats, nets, and lines was estimated at £192,574. Pop. (1794) 703, (1841) 2165, (1861) 2798, (1871) 3803, (1881) 4176, (1891) 5849; of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 5680.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876. See pp. 316-320 of James Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin).

Buckieburn, a hamlet in the SW of St Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire, on a small burn at the foot of the Lennox Hills, 4 miles WNW of Denny.

Buckie-Den, the beautifully romantic dell of the Buckie-Den Burn, in the parish of Lunan, Forfarshire, 4 miles SSW of Montrose. It has steep sides, in some parts almost vertical, in most parts gemmed with shrubs and flowers; and it is traversed by a small rapid rill, running to the sea, and leaping along in cataracts sometimes 20 or 30 feet high.

Buckinch, a quondam island in the river Clyde, within Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire. It now forms part of the lands of Scotstoun.

Buckland, a burn in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is formed by the confluence of Balcredan and Gribdie burns, in the vicinity of Bombie; and it runs, from the point of confluence, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the Dee below St Mary's Isle.

Bucklerhead, a hamlet in the parish of Murroes, Forfarshire.

Bucklyvie or **Buchlyvie**, a village on the W border of Kippen parish, Stirlingshire, on a small burn, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of the Forth and Clyde railway, and 4 NNE of Balfour. A burgh of barony, it has a post office under Stirling, with money order and savings bank departments, and a railway telegraph office, a railway station, a *quoad sacra* church (1836), a Free church, a U.P. church (1751), and public waterworks (1870). A public school, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 84, and a grant of £86, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 339, (1871) 327, (1881) 319, (1891) 313; of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 806.

Buckny, a burn in Stormont district, Perthshire. Rising in the E of Logierait parish, it passes between the mountains of Benachally (1594 feet) and Duchray (1670); traverses, with impetuous current, a deep, narrow, rocky dell, the Den of Riechip; and, separating Caputh and Clunich parishes, enters the latter in Laignwood Park, and there falls into the Lunan, after a course (SSE and E by S) of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Buck of Cabrach, a mountain on the mutual border of Cabrach, Auchindoir, and Kildrummy parishes, Aberdeenshire, 13 miles SW by S of Huntly. Rising 2368 feet above sea-level, it presents, to the N and E, a pyramidal outline, tapering towards the top, and crowned with a cluster of rocks looking like gigantic statuary; and, though 33 miles distant from the coast, is visible a good way out at sea.

Buddo, a remarkable rock on the coast of St Andrews parish, Fife, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of St Andrews city.

Buddon, a burn of SE Forfarshire, rising in the NW corner of Monifeth parish, and taking a generally SE course of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, till it falls into the Firth of Tay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Broughty Ferry. See BARRY.

Bueinch, a wooded islet of Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, in Loch Lomond, 1 furlong NE of Inchcrain island, and itself about 1 furlong long.

Buie, a burn in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, running about 3 miles to Loch Creran.

Buie or **Buidhe**, a loch on the mutual border of Criech and Dornoch parishes, SE Sutherland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Bonar-Bridge station. Lying 527 feet above sea-level, it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long by $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, contains good trout, and is gained by salmon by means of a remarkable ladder on the Carnach river.

Builg, a loch in Kirkmichael parish, S Banffshire, close to the Aberdeenshire border, 3 miles S of Inchroy. Lying 1586 feet above sea-level, at the NE base of Ben Avon, it has an extreme length and breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, abounds in trout and char, and sends off a burn to the river Avon. The Queen beheld it 'beautifully lit up by the setting sun,' 5 Sept. 1860.

Buittle, a coast parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, which, reaching NW to within a mile of Castlo-Douglas, and E

to within 5 furlongs of Dalbeattie, is traversed for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the section of the Glasgow and South-Western between those towns, and towards the S contains the post office village of Palnackie or Polnackie. The latter stands on the right bank of Urr Water, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Urr Waterfoot, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of its post-town Dalbeattie; and, having a good natural harbour, was formerly the port of Castle-Douglas, coal, lime, and slate being the chief imports, livestock and farm produce the exports. Since 1861 the railway has mostly diverted its trade; and now it is a drowsy-looking place, with 2 inns and only some half-dozen shipowners.

The parish is bounded N, NE, and E by Urr, SE by Colvend, S by the Solway Firth (here 15 miles wide), SW by Rerwick and Kelton, NW by Kelton and Crossmichael. From N by W to S by E it has an extreme length of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 1 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,431 acres, of which $860\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ water, and 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ 'inks.' The seaboard consists of a peninsula, running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down to Almonness Point, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, which rises 200 and 100 feet, and is washed on the E by Rough Firth, on the W by Orchardton and Auchencairn Bays. The surface inland is pleasantly diversified by grassy or arable hills, attaining 597 feet in Barskeoch, and somewhat exceeding 400 in Guffogland, 500 in Tod Fell, 500 in Barlochan, and 400 in Glackbelly. URR Water flows to Rough Firth along all the boundary with Urr and Colvend; whilst the south-western, with Kelton and Rerwick, is traced by Doach Burn and Potterland Lane, descending to Orchardton Bay through a beautiful wooded glen, the so-called 'Trossachs of Galloway.' Other streams, in the interior, are Corra Lane, Mill of Glen Burn, and Little Lane. The Craignair granite quarries, situated near Urr Water at 390 feet above sea-level, were opened about 1806, and were worked by the Liverpool Dock Trustees from 1825 to 1832. Once more in active operation, they employ several hundred labourers, including those of Messrs Newall, who furnished granite for the Thames Embankment. Iron-ore, rock-crystal, talc, and spar are also found. The soil is fertile on the arable lands, which comprise a considerable aggregate of reclaimed foreshore and moss; nearly 1000 acres are under wood. Antiquities are a vitrified fort at Castle-gower, in the W; another hill-fort at Almonness, in the S; the picturesque old tower of Orchardton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Palnackie, the only round tower in Galloway, with the rare Ceterach fern growing on its walls; the vaults and ditches of the grand Castle of Botel or Buittle on the Urr, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Buittle Bridge, a favourite seat this (it is said) of Baliol; the site of Kirkennan church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Palnackie; and the ivy-clad First Pointed ruins of Buittle church, held anciently by Sweetheart Abbey. The mansions are Munches and Kirkenman, 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Dalbeattie; and 11 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Buittle is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; its minister's income is £325. The present church (1819; 400 sittings) stands by the old one towards the middle of the parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Dalbeattie. Two public schools, High Buittle and Palnackie, with respective accommodation for 111 and 124 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 77 and 67, and grants of £84, 7s. 6d. and £68, 11s. 6d. Valuation (1888) £11,601, 6s. 4d. Pop. (1811) 858, (1861) 1165; (1871) 1026, (1881) 991, (1891) 960.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1357

Bulcholie. See BUCHOLIE.

Bulg. See BULG.

Bull, a loch in North Bute parish, Bute island, Bute-shire, 9 miles NW of Rothesay. Measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ furlong, it abounds in two kinds of trout, and sends off a rivulet $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northward to the Kyles of Bute.

Bullers-Buchan, a small fishing village in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, in the vicinity of the Bullers of Buchan.

Bullers of Buchan, a stupendous series of granite cliffs, with a huge rocky caldron into which the sea rushes through a natural archway, in Cruden parish, Aberdeen-

shire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Slains Castle, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ SSW of Peterhead. The cliffs for a considerable distance are high and rugged, and at the Buller proper are pierced by a tunnel, open horizontally in front to the inward rush of the sea, and vertically within to the sky, forming there what is locally called the Pot. The rocks, both in front and in the Pot, are wall-like, and probably 100 feet in height; they terminate in so sharp a land surface as to leave but a narrow and precarious footway either for traversing the summit of the arch or going round the margin of the Pot. Sir Walter Scott's description of the Buller pales before that by Dr Samuel Johnson, who visited it with Boswell in 1773:—'We turned our eyes to the Buller or Bouillior of Buchan, which no man can see with indifference who has either sense of danger or delight in rarity. It is a rock perpendicularly tubulated, united on one side with a high shore, and on the other rising steep to a great height above the main sea. The top is open, from which may be seen a dark gulf of water, which flows into the cavity through a breach made in the lower part of the enclosing rock. It has the appearance of a vast well bordered with a wall. The edge of the Buller is not wide, and, to those that walk round, appears very narrow. He that ventures to look downwards sees that if his foot should slip, he must fall from his dreadful elevation upon stones on one side, or into the water on the other. We, however, went round, and were glad when the circuit was completed. When we came down to the sea, we saw some boats and rowers, and resolved to explore the Buller at the bottom. We entered the arch which the water had made, and found ourselves in a place which—though we could not think ourselves in danger—we could scarcely survey without some recoil of the mind. The basin in which we floated was nearly circular, perhaps 30 yards in diameter. We were enclosed by a natural wall rising steep on every side, to a height which produced the idea of insurmountable confinement. The interception of all lateral light caused a dismal gloom: round us was a perpendicular rock,—above us the distant sky,—and below an unknown profundity of water. If I had any malice against a walking spirit, instead of laying him in the Red Sea, I would condemn him to reside in the Buller of Buchan. But terror without danger is only one of the sports of fancy,—a voluntary agitation of the mind that is permitted no longer than it pleases. We were soon at leisure to examine the place with minute inspection, and found many cavities, which, as the watermen told us, went backward to a depth which they had never explored. Their extent we had not time to try; they are said to serve different purposes. Ladies come hither sometimes in the summer with collations, and smugglers make them storehouses for clandestine merchandise. It is hardly to be doubted but the pirates of ancient times often used them as magazines of arms or repositories of plunder. To the little vessels used by the Northern rovers, the Buller may have served as a shelter from storms, and perhaps as a retreat from enemies; the entrance might have been stopped, or guarded with little difficulty, and though the vessels that were stationed within would have been battered with stones showered on them from above, yet the crews would have lain safe in the caverns.'

Bullionfield, an extensive paper-work establishment in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, adjacent to Invergowrie village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Dundee. It was originally a work for bleaching and dyeing yarn and cloth, and it is now a work for manufacturing immense quantities of printing and other papers.

Bullion Well, a mineral spring in Ecclesmachan parish, Linlithgowshire. It is near the manse; it issues from the trap rocks of Tor Hill; it is weakly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen; and it formerly was visited by invalids, but is now neglected.

Bulvicar, a bay in Seil island, Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire.

Bulwark. See DEER (OLD).

Bunachton, a loch on the mutual border of Daviot and Inverness parishes, Inverness-shire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Inverness. Lying 701 feet above sea-level, it is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile

ong, and has on its S bank a bed of marl from 5 to 6 feet deep.

Bunavoulin, a village in Morvern parish, Argyllshire. It has a public school.

Bunawe, a village on the western verge of Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the left bank of the river Awe, immediately above its entrance into Loch Etive, 1½ mile NE of Taynuilt station, and 14½ miles E by N of Oban. It has a ferry across Loch Etive; and is a starting-point for ascending Ben Cruachan and exploring Glen Etive. An extensive iron-work, the Lorn Furnace, near the village, established in 1753 by a Lancashire company, who leased the adjoining woods, and imported the iron ore hæmatite from Furness here to be smelted with charcoal, is now silent. Extensive granite quarries are also in the neighbourhood, employing some 200 workmen. Bunawe is much celebrated for its salmon fishery, which gives employment to a considerable number of persons in the fishing season. Large quantities of fish are sent fresh in boxes to Glasgow and other parts of Scotland. The church (Established), which was erected in 1828, stands near the road to Inverary. On an eminence near the village is a rude block of granite, the first monument erected in Britain to the memory of Lord Nelson. Since the completion of the railway to Oban, Bunawe has become a favourite resort for tourists, and anglers can obtain fishing in the famous salmon river Awe. There is a hotel near Taynuilt station. The post office, with money order, telegraph, and savings bank departments, is at Taynuilt, where is also an inn.

Bunchrew, a station in Kirkhill parish, Invernesshire, on the Highland railway, 3½ miles W of Inverness, with a post office and railway telegraph office. Bunchrew House, a small turreted mansion near, was the birthplace and a favourite retreat of the celebrated Duncan Forbes of Culloden (1685-1747), Lord President of the Court of Session.

Bunchrubin. See DORES.

Bundalloch, a fishing village in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, on the NE shore of Loch Long, near Dornie village, and 10 miles NE of Kyle Akin.

Buness or **Bunness**, a hamlet in Unst island, Shetland, near the head of Balta Sound. Buness House stands in its vicinity, and was the place where the philosophers Biot and Captain Kater conducted their experiments on the pendulum in 1817-18. A quarry of chrome ore on the Buness estate was the first source whence chrome was introduced to the British market.

Bunessan. See BONESSAN.

Bunihigh. See HELMSDALE.

Bunker's Hill, an eminence within the New Town of Edinburgh, now crowned by St James Square.

Bunkle and Preston, a parish of NE central Berwickshire, formed early in last century by the union of two separate parishes. Extending northward to within 1¼ mile of Grant's House station on the main North British, it is traversed in the extreme E by 2 furlongs of the Duns branch, whose station of Chirnside lies just outside the south-eastern angle; and Bunkle church, standing towards the middle of the parish, is 4½ miles WNW of that station, 3 NW of the post-village of Edrom, and 5 NNE of the town of Duns. It is bounded NE by Coldingham, E by Chirnside, S by Edrom and Duns. W too by Duns, and NW by detached portions of Longformacus and Abbey St Bathans. With a rudely triangular outline, it has an extreme length from N to S of 4½, and a width from E to W of 5½ miles; its area is 9256½ acres, of which 67½ are water. The WHITADDER, a beautiful trout stream, roughly traces all the boundary with Duns and Edrom, and near Chirnside station is joined by Bilymire Burn, which, marking the eastern border, itself receives from the interior the south-eastward flowing Fosterland, Draden, Lintlaw, and lesser burns. The drainage of the north-western corner of the parish is carried northward to Eye Water, being parted from the basin of the Whitadder by Bunkle Edge. Starting from Stoneshiel Hill (723 feet) on the left bank of the Whitadder in the extreme W, this southern range of the Lammermuirs strikes across Bunkle in a north-easterly

direction, cutting it into two unequal portions (by much the larger that to the SE), and culminating 7 furlongs NW of the church at 879 feet. The surface falls away on either side—S and south-eastward to Preston churchyard (343 feet), Preston (326), Marden (298), Lintlaw (335) Blanerne (200), and Billy Mains (225); north-westward to points upon Drake Mire 530, 708, and 660 feet above the level of the sea. The rocks include some trap, but are mainly Silurian in the N, Devonian in the S; and in the W, on Hoardweel farm, a copper mine has twice been worked. The soil of the uplands, naturally poor, has been greatly improved with lime and marl; that of the southern undulating plain is fertile and well cultivated, and on his farm here of Slighshouses, Dr James Hutton introduced the Norfolk system of drill-husbandry to Scotland (1754-68). At least three-fourths of the whole area are arable, and some 500 acres are under wood. Antiquities are 8 round camps on Bunkle Edge, and remains of Bunkle Castle near the church, of Blanerne Castle in the SE, and of Billy Castle in the NW. The last, belonging to the Earls of Angus, stood in the middle of a great morass, now drained and tilled, and was demolished in Hertford's raid of 1544. Sir John Stewart, son of Alexander Lord High Steward of Scotland, by marriage with the heiress of Sir Alexander de Bonkil (1288) obtained the barony of Bunkle; and through his descendants, the Stewart Earls of Angus (1329-77) and the Douglas Earls of Angus (1389-1633), it ultimately came to the Hon. Lucy Montagu (1805-77), whose son, the Earl of Home, is owner now of more than half the parish. Two other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £100. The principal estates with mansions are Cruicksfield, Easter Cruicksfield, and Blanerne; the latter, held by the Lumsdaines since 1830, was destroyed by fire in 1895, the walls only having been left standing. John Brown, M.D. (1735-88), founder of the Brunonian system of medicine, was a native of Bunkle. It is in the presbytery of Duns and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the minister's income is £360. The church, containing 400 sittings, was rebuilt in 1820, all but a semicircular Norman apse, described in Muir's *Church Architecture* as 'evidently a very early building, which may date from even before the beginning of the 12th century. The interior roof is a plain half-concave similar to the vaulting in the apse of the chapel in Edinburgh Castle. The arch that communicated with the chancel is semicircular, and of one deep square-edged order, from plain impost bevelled on the lower edge.' Two schools, Bunkle public and Preston, with respective accommodation for 100 and 48 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 58 and 44, and grants of £55, 18s. 6d. and £36, 3s. 6d. Valuation £12,131, 9s. Pop. (1801) 674, (1821) 787, (1871) 764, (1881) 726, (1891) 672.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Bunloit, a hamlet in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Invernesshire, on the W shore of Loch Ness, 3 miles SSW of Urquhart Bay. A public school here, with accommodation for 60 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 31, and a grant of £49, 10s. 6d.

Bunness. See BUNESS.

Bunroy, a hamlet in Kilmonivaig parish, Invernesshire. It has a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1826, and containing 350 sittings.

Buntoit. See BUNLOIT.

Bunzeon, an estate, with an old mansion, in Cults parish, Fifo. It belonged to the Bruces, one of whom represented Cupar burgh in the Scottish Parliament of 1703; but it passed to the Earl of Crawford; and its old mansion is now a farmhouse.

Burdiehouse, a hamlet and a burn of Edinburghshire. The hamlet, in the SE of Liberton parish, lies on the burn 4½ miles S by E of Edinburgh, and 1½ NW of Loanhead; is supposed to have been originally called Bourdeaux-House, from its being the residence of some of Queen Mary's French attendants in 1561; and is celebrated for its limekilns, which manufacture about 15,000 bolls of lime a year. A vast deposit of limestone

here contains fossils which have been largely discussed by eminent geologists.—The burn, rising on the northern shoulder of the Pentland Hills, within Colinton parish, runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to Burdiehouse hamlet, and thence 5 miles north-eastward through Libertou parish, and on the boundary with Newton and Inveresk parishes, to the Firth of Forth between Joppa and Fisherrow.

Burdsyards, an estate, with a mansion, in the parish and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of the town of Forres, Elginshire.

Burg, a bold, high, basaltic headland, in the SW of Mull island, Argyllshire, mainly identical with Ardtun, which has been already noticed.

Burgar, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Evie and Rendall parish, Orkney, 11 miles from Kirkwall.

Burgee. See **BURGIE**.

Burghhead, a promontory, a bay, a small town, and a *quoad sacra* parish, in Duffus parish, Elginshire. The promontory projects north-westward into the Moray Firth, measuring about 810 yards in length by 336 in breadth. It rises at first with very slight ascent from 28 feet above sea-level till it terminates in a round hill with altitude of 80 feet or upwards, and with a rocky precipitous sea-front. Upon this hill are vestiges of an ancient fortification—the borg most probably of Sigurd, Norwegian jarl of Orkney (c. 839). ‘Hill Burton,’ says Skene, ‘in stating his disbelief in the genuineness of Richard of Cirencester, adds, among other things to be abandoned, “the celebrated Winged Camp; the Pteroton Stratopedon can no longer remain at Burghhead, though a water-tank discovered there in 1809 has become a Roman bath to help in its identification.” He is, however, mistaken in supposing that its identification rests upon Richard. Ptolemy is in reality the authority for Alata Castra, and its position on the Moray Firth. It is of course absurd to recognise Roman remains there at that early period, but there can be no question that the ramparts of a town of the Vacomagi are still to be seen on that headland, which by the Norsemen was afterwards called Torfnæs’ (*Celt. Scot.*, vol. i., pp. 74, 336).

—The bay is flanked on one side by the promontory, on the other by a headland at the mouth of the Findhorn river; measures fully 4 miles across the entrance; penetrates the land to the distance of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the entrance line; and has nearly a half-moon form.—The town stands on the slope of the promontory, on a branch of the Highland railway, opened to Hope-man in 1892, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Alves Junction, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Elgin, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Forres. Laid out on a regular plan, with well-built and substantial houses, it is much frequented as a summer watering-place; carries on considerable commerce, an extensive herring fishery, and a limited salmon fishery; and has a post office, with money order, savings’ bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a public reading-room, a suite of baths, a coastguard station, a custom-house, a *quoad sacra* parish church, a Free church, and a U.P. church. The Morayshire Chemical Works, for the manufacture of artificial manures, was started in 1864; and boat-building and fish-curing are also carried on. The harbour, fronting westward or towards Cromarty, was begun in 1807, and completed in 1810; extended considerably in 1881-87, at an expense of £40,000, until it is capable of accommodating ships drawing 17 feet of water; and, besides serving for the local commerce, accommodates passage vessels on a ferry to Sutherland, and receives calls of steamers plying between Leith and Inverness. The harbour is well protected from the north and east winds, and consequently vessels can enter with perfect safety. A public school, with accommodation for 595 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 334, and a grant of £332, 11s. 6d. The parish church was built as a chapel of ease about the year 1830. The *quoad sacra* parish was constituted in 1868, and is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray. Stipend, £189. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 2284; of town (1871) 1308, (1881) 1472, (1891) 1662.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876. See Chambers’s *Book of Days*, for an account of the ‘Dourie’ or ‘Clavie,’ a relic of fire-

worship still kept up here on 12 Jan.; chap. xi. of Jas. Brown’s *Round Table Club* (1873); and Arthur Mitchell’s ‘Vacation Notes in Cromar, Burghhead, and Strathspey’ (*Proc. Soc. Ants. Scot.*, 1875).

Burgh-Head, Wigtownshire. See **BOROUGH-HEAD**.

Burgie, an estate, with a mansion, in Rafford parish, Elginshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Forres. It belonged to the Abbots of Kinross, and passed, in 1567, to the family of Dunbar. A strong castle was built upon it in 1602; and is now represented by only a large, beautiful, six-story square tower, surmounted by battlements, and commanding an extensive view. An addition was made to the castle in 1702, in form of a more modernised building; but both this and the greater part of the castle were taken down in 1802 for building the present contiguous mansion.

Burleigh, an old baronial castle in Orwell parish, Kinross-shire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Milnathort. A place originally of great strength, it was the seat from 1446 of the family of Balfour, and gave them the peerage title of Baron; it passed with its lands to General Irwin, and afterwards to Graham of Kinross; and now it is represented by only part of its exterior walls, incorporated with the outbuildings of a farmstead. Sir James Balfour was made Lord Balfour of Burleigh in 1606; Robert, fourth lord, the murderer of the Inverkeithing schoolmaster, took part in the ‘15, and suffered attainder; and Alexander Hugh Bruce was declared heir to the barony by the House of Lords in 1868, and relieved from the effect of the attainder by Act of Parliament in 1869. His Lordship’s seat is **KENNET** House in Clackmannanshire.

Burn, an estate, with a mansion, in Fettercairn parish, SW Kincardineshire, on the left bank of the North Esk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Edzell. The mansion was built in 1791 by Lord Adam Gordon; its present owner, Colonel W. Minroy, holds 4988 acres in the shire, valued at £3182 per annum.

Burnbane, a village in the E of Perthshire. Its post-town is Dunkeld.

Burnbank, a burn in Kincardine parish, Perthshire. It runs to the Forth, and has been used for mill-power and for floating moss into the Forth.

Burnbank, a fishing village in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, 3 miles S of Aberdeen.

Burnbrae, a modern mansion in Abbey Paisley parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Johustone. It is a seat of Rt. Tho. Napier Speir, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1853), who owns in the shire 1527 acres, valued at £6487 per annum (£2736 of it for minerals).

Burnbrae, a village in Calderhead registration district, Lanarkshire.

Burnbrae, a village in the W centre of Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its post-town Tarbolton.

Burnbridge, a village in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

Burnbutts, a village in the NW of Lanarkshire. Its post-town is Tollcross, under Glasgow.

Burness, an estate, with a mansion, in Firth and Stenness parish, Orkney.

Burness, a small lake in the N of Westray parish, Orkney. It contains trout; and it sends off its superfluency to Saintear lake.

Burness, an ancient parish, now annexed to Cross parish, in Sanday island, Orkney. Originally called St Colm’s, it forms the NW limb of Sanday, and is almost surrounded by the sea, being connected with the rest of Sanday by only a narrow isthmus. It presents for the most part, a flat, green, fertile appearance; and it contains several ponds, a considerable freshwater lake, a public board school, and the mansions of Scar and Saville. A curious tumulus was discovered in 1824. In Burness was born the lyric poet, David Vedder (1790-1854).

Burnfoot, a seaport hamlet in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, at the mouth of Abbey Burn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Kirkcudbright. It is a free port, and might easily be provided with a commodious harbour.

Burnfoot, a small harbour in Old Luce parish, Wig-

townshire, at the head of Luce Bay, within 2 miles of Glenuce village. It accommodates only small vessels of less than 60 or 70 tons burden.

Burnfoot, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile E of Ecclefechan. Its owner, J. Irving, Esq., holds 4868 acres in the shire, valued at £36,835 per annum.

Burnfoot, a hamlet on the NW border of Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire, at the influx of a burn to Kirtle Water, near Springkell.

Burnfoot, a place in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire. It overlies a rich seam of coal; and it was the birth-place of Col. Jas. Gardiner (1688-1745), who fell at the battle of Prestonpans.

Burnfoot, a hamlet, with a woollen spinning-mill, in Glendevon parish, Perthshire.

Burnfoot, a hamlet, with a long-established bleach-field, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

Burnfoot, a small town, connected with iron-works, in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire. Pop. (1871) 1421, (1881) 1690, (1891) 1068.

Burnhall, a village near Motherwell, in Lanarkshire.

Burnhaven, a fishing village in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, on the NW side of Sandford Bay, 1½ mile SSW of Peterhead town. It is of modern origin; was erected by George Mudie, Esq. of Meethill; and has a public school and a small harbour. The school, with accommodation for 237 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 109, and a Government grant of £88, 18s. The harbour is suited chiefly for fishing boats, and has a landing-place which was constructed at a cost of about £300.

Burnhead, a hamlet, with a U.P. church (1800; 700 sittings), in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire, 1½ mile W of Thornhill, under which it has a post office.

Burnhead. See DUNSCORE.

Burnhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Sorn parish, Ayrshire.

Burnhouse. See BEITH.

Burnhouse, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in the parish and 3½ miles NNW of the village of Stow, Edinburghshire.

Burni stripe, a village in Urquhart parish, NE Elginshire, 2 miles SW of Garmouth.

Burnmouth, a fishing village in the SE corner of AYTON parish, Berwickshire, picturesquely lying at the foot of a steep ravine, with heights to S, W, and N that rise to 170, 309, and 310 feet above sea-level. It is ½ mile SE of Burnmouth station on the North British, this being 5½ miles NNW of Berwick-upon-Tweed; and, included in Eyemouth fishing district, it carries on a thriving fishery, chiefly of herrings and haddocks. A harbour here, originally constructed at a cost of £1600, has been greatly improved by the crection of a W break-water, 325 feet long, and the extension of the pier to a total length of 800 feet, with a lighthouse at the end of it, these improvements having been finished in 1879 at a cost of £6296. Situated at the foot of an almost perpendicular ledge of rock, the cottages standing near to high-water mark give the place a very romantic appearance. Pop. (1871) 314, (1881) 492, (1891) 324.

Burnoch, a burn in Ochiltree parish, Argyllshire, running to Lugar Water.

Burn of Cambus. See CAMBUS, BURN OF.

Burn-Row, a village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire.

Burns, a hamlet in the Milton section of Markinch parish, Fife.

Burnside, a village comprising Wallacetown in Polmont parish, and Standrigg in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

Burnside, a village in the parish and 1½ mile N by E of the town of Dalry, Ayrshire.

Burnside, a hamlet in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, 6 miles NNW of Forfar. A public school at it, for Tannadice of Inshewan, with accommodation for 67 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 36, and a grant of £44, 12s. 6d.

Burnside, an estate, with a mansion, in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

Burnside, a village in the N of Banffshire, 3 miles from Cornhill station.

Burnside, a village of NW Fife, ¼ mile ESE of Newburgh.

Burnside, a hamlet in St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire, contiguous to Roadside hamlet, a short distance W of St Cyrus village.

Burnside, a recent neat hamlet on Geddes estate, in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

Burnswark. See BRUNSWARK.

Burntisland, a town and a parish of S Fife, on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth. Until the opening of the Forth Bridge in 1890 it was from 1848 the northern terminus of the steam ferry traffic of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British railway, being 9¼ miles NNW of Edinburgh, 5½ NNW of Leith, and 5¾ SW of Kirkcaldy. Its old name, Wester Kinghorn, was changed about 300 years ago to Bertyland, Bertland, or Bruntland, of dubious etymology. A royal and parliamentary burgh, an important coaling port, a seat of considerable local trade, and a resort of summer visitors for recreation and sea-bathing, it stands on low ground, partly peninsular, and screened along the N by a chain of wooded hills, the highest of which, the BIN (632 feet), commands a magnificent view. Rossend Castle, on an eminence at the W end of the town overlooking the harbour, is said to have been built in 1382 by Durie of Durie; figured long as a military strength; belonged to Kirkcaldy of Grange (executed 1573); served, at another time, as the headquarters of the armed Covenanters of the S of Fife; passed through the hands of many different proprietors; and, greatly altered by modern additions, is now the residence of Mr Jas. Shepherd, manufacturer, Kirkcaldy. Colinswell, Greenmount, and Starley Hall, all handsome modern mansions, are in the vicinity. The hamlet of Kirktion, with the quaint churchyard of the old parish church, St Adamnan's (1243), and the hamlet of Grange, with an extensive distillery, lie respectively ¼ and ½ mile to the N, but are now included within the municipal boundary. A spacious common, called the Links, adjoins the town on the E, and is half encircled by pleasant seaward-looking villas. One of these, Craigholm Cottage, near the extremity of the Links, was for several years the summer residence of Dr Chalmers (1780-1847); and in a house near the Forth Hotel Mrs Mary Somerville (1780-1872) passed much of her early childhood.

A wall was built round the town in the reign of Charles I.; and part of it, at the E end, is standing still. The Music Hall (400 seats), lying off the E end of High Street, was built in 1857 at a cost of nearly £2000, all defrayed by Messrs John and Joseph Young of Dunearn; and, given by their representatives in 1869 to the town, serves both for entertainments and public meetings. The parish church, built in 1592-94, on the model of the North Church of Amsterdam, is a curious square edifice, surmounted by a squat, vane-capped tower, and contains 900 sittings; other places of worship are a Free church (1860), a U.P. church, and St Serf's Episcopal chapel. There are also a town-hall (1846), a fever hospital (1880), a science and art institution, a railway mechanics' reading-room and library, a masonic lodge, a golf club, and police buildings, erected in 1886-87 at a cost of £2600. A public school, built (1876) in Elizabethan style at a cost of £6000, and an Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 744 and 242 children, had in 1891 an average attendance of 554 and 218, and grants of £565, 15s. and £190, 15s. The landward public school at Binnend has accommodation for 233 children.

The most prominent structures of the town are those connected with the harbour and the railway. The harbour, called *Portus Gratiae* or *Portus Salutis* in old burgh charters, long bore the character of being the best on the Firth of Forth, as large, well sheltered, and easy of access. Formerly only a tidal haven, it has been greatly improved, under acts of 1870, 1875, and 1881, by the construction of a wet dock, a sea-wall, and other works, at a cost of £150,000, advanced by the North British Com-

pany. Up to 1881 it was managed as part of the burgh property by the town council, but by the latest Act it is vested in 8 commissioners, 4 of them appointed by that company, and 4 by the town council. The wet dock, opened on 1 Dec. 1876, covers $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and has about 630 yards of quays, a depth of from $19\frac{3}{4}$ to $22\frac{3}{4}$ feet, an entrance 50 feet wide, railway connections, and several hydraulic loading machines; the sea-wall, starting from the island at the S end of Cromwell Dyke, is thence carried in a westerly and a northerly direction, including several acres of the foreshore. How great has been the effect of the improvements, may be seen in the growth of the harbour revenue from £197 in 1860 to £16,194 in 1891. Coal is the principal article of export. Since the opening of the Forth Bridge the ferry traffic has ceased, and the prosperity of the port has consequently been greatly affected. It is still the headquarters of the custom-house business for the district, which embraces the line of coast from Aberdour to Anstruther.



Seal of Burntisland.

The railway station adjoins the steamboat pier, and combines elegance of architecture with commodiousness of arrangement; whilst the neighbouring Forth Hotel is a handsome edifice, with all the convenience of a city establishment. The railway between the sea and the town passes first through deep rock-cuts, and next along a beach devoted to bathing. A little way down the line is a large railway-carriage and engine depot. Encroachments by the sea have been made and are menaced to the E of the railway works; and Sibbald's *History of Fife* (1710) says that towns-folk not long dead 'did remember the grassy Links reach to the Black Craigs, near a mile into the sea now.'

In 1656 Burntisland had 7 vessels of from 12 to 150 tons; like other ports of Fife, it is said to have suffered greatly from the Union. The boats of the Forth and East Coast fisheries long made its harbour their principal rendezvous, but were eventually drawn to Anstruther and other places. A herring fishery, with Burntisland for its headquarters, began about 1793, was vigorously prosecuted for many years, and produced from 16,000 to 18,000 barrels annually; but even that declined into little more than curing and cooping the cargoes of boats from other ports. Whale fishing sent out two vessels of respectively 311 and 377 tons in 1830 and some following years; but that likewise failed and was relinquished. The town has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and insurance departments, a railway telegraph office, branches of the Commercial and National Banks, a savings' bank, and a fair on the third Friday of July. New waterworks, costing £25,000, were opened in 1878. The distributing reservoir at Kilmundy lies, 1 mile NW of the town, at 200 feet above sea-level; the principal reservoir is at Cullalo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Aberdour, and covers 40 acres; and the total storage capacity is 100,000,000 gallons, or 140 days' supply, at the rate a day of 70 gallons per head of the

present population. Another great improvement was effected in 1880, by granolithic paving at the East End, a handsome and almost unbroken promenade being formed thus of 2020 feet.

Burntisland belonged anciently to Dunfermline Abbey, and was exchanged by James V., in 1541, for some lands in the neighbourhood, that he might erect it into a royal burgh. It dates as a royal burgh from that year, and it got new charters in 1587 and 1632. It is now governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 7 councillors; and it unites with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Dysart, in sending a member to parliament. Its police affairs are managed by the magistrates and town council as commissioners of police; and its municipal, police, and parliamentary boundaries were made identical in 1876. The corporation revenue in 1865 was £548, in 1891 £2526. The annual value of real property—£8846 in 1843—was £27,266 in 1891, inclusive of the railway. The parliamentary constituency in 1891 was 729; the municipal 859. Pop. of burgh (1831) 1873, (1841) 1959, (1861) 3143, (1871) 3265, (1881) 4096, (1891) 4692. Houses (1891) inhabited 990, vacant 59.

Agricola, the Roman general, on crossing the Forth into Fife (83 A. D.), is thought, by some writers, to have landed at Burntisland, and to have encamped his army on Dunearn Hill, 2 miles to the NNW. On its summit is a plateau, surrounded with an immense number of loose stones, and known as Agricola's Garrison. In 1563, at Rossend Castle, where Queen Mary was spending the night on her way to St Andrews, the hapless Chastelard burst into her chamber—the offence for which he was brought to the block. A meeting of the General Assembly was held in the parish church in 1601, being summoned from Edinburgh by James VI., who durst not trust himself to the stormy Firth, and who here re-swore the Solemn League and Covenant, and suggested to the Assembly the propriety of revising the English translation of the Scriptures. In April 1615, the serving by the Queen's chamberlain of certain writs gave rise to an eviction riot of 'a multitude of women, above an hundred, of the bangster Amazon kind, who maist un-courteously dung him [the Earl of Dunfermline] off his feet and his witnesses with him, they all hurt and blooded, all his letters and precepts refra him, riven, and cast away, and sae stoned and chased out of the town.' The minister, Master Watson, a man of no calm port, would seem to have roused the townsfolk's hot humours, and the bailie's wife was leader of the Amazons. The inhabitants of Burntisland were zealous Covenanters, and made a powerful stand against Cromwell; eventually compelled to surrender the town to him, they exacted from him the stipulation that he would repair its streets and harbour. A letter of 29 July 1651, from the Protector to the Speaker of the House of Commons, describes the town as 'well seated, pretty strong, but marvellous capable of further improvement in that respect without great charge;' the harbour as 'near a fathom deeper than at Leith at a high spring-tide, and not commanded by any ground without the town.' In April 1667, a fleet of 30 Dutch sail appeared at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and some of the Burntisland privateers taking their cannon ashore, and raising a battery to defend the harbour, the Dutch ships lashed out with their ordnance against the town, and knocked a few chimneys down, but did no further harm. The town was occupied, in 1715, by the Earl of Mar's troops; and a spot adjacent to it was the camping ground, in 1746, of a large body of Hessians. Lord Burntisland was a life-title conferred in 1672 on Sir Jas. Wemyss of Caskieberry, husband of Margaret, Countess of Wemyss.

The parish of Burntisland, originally called Wester Kinghorn, is bounded N and E by Kinghorn, S by the Firth of Forth, and W by Aberdour. Its length from E to W varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth from N to S is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 2950 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 386 are foreshore. The coast, inclusive of sinuosities, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the shore being sandy

to the E and rocky to the W of the town. A small headland, called Ross Point, lies about 3 furlongs W of the harbour; and a creek strikes inland from that point, is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide at the entrance and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and has been bisected by a stone wall 12 feet high and 9 feet broad, pierced with two flood-gates, and has, through the flood-gates, such an influx and efflux of tidal current as drives a corn-mill. The sea-board, to the width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, appears, in a rough view, a hill-flanked plain, but really has considerable diversity of elevation, being traversed from E to W by a series of ridges, parallel to one another, and of different heights. The first ascends gently from the sea; the next, called School Hill or Mount Pleasant, rises on the northern outskirts of the town; and the third is that on which Kirkton village stands, but all three are of very inconsiderable elevation. The fourth is the Bin, truly and conspicuously a hill, rising abruptly to an altitude of 632 feet above sea-level. The surface northward thence presents an interesting variety of hill and dale; has eminences somewhat irregularly scattered, and considerably diverse in height and aspect, and culminates in Dunearn Hill (671 feet), 2 miles NNW of the town. Dunearn Hill looks very like an extinct volcano, and it commands a magnificent panoramic view, embracing portions of 14 counties. Starley Burn descends from the western hills, falls over a high rock into the sea, making there a very picturesque cascade, and holds so much carbonate of lime in solution as to petrify moss and wood. The rocks are carboniferous and eruptive, and they exhibit constituents and juxtapositions highly interesting to geologists. Sandstone and limestone are quarried; coal is known to exist; ironstone, bituminous shale (at one time worked by the Burntisland Oil Company), slate clay, and various kinds of trap abound; and natrolite, zeolite, amethyst, chalcedony, agates, and other scarce minerals are found. Numerous kinds of fossils, some of them of rare character, are in the limestone; and basaltic columns, in beautiful arrangement, occur on Orrock Hill and on the northern side of Dunearn Hill. The soil between the town and the Bin is mostly a rich, deep, very fertile loam; that to the N of the Bin is of lighter character, yet mostly well cultivated and productive. Numerous tumuli were formerly in the N; a small baronial fortalice was formerly at Balbee; and ruins of the small fort or castle of Knockdavia, which belonged to one Douglas, a persecutor of the Covenanters, crown a small eminence at Stenhouse. Burntisland is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; the living is worth £296. Pop. of parish (1861) 3670, (1891) 6174.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Burntown, a village near Gargunnoch, on the N border of Stirlingshire.

Burnturk, a village in Kettle parish, Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Kettle village. Sandstone quarries are in its neighbourhood.

Buraweel. See BARNES OF AYR.

Burnwynd, a hamlet in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Ratho village.

Burra, two islands, an ancient parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish in the S of Shetland. West Burra lies about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of the nearest part of the mainland, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Lerwick, under which it has a post office; measures about 6 miles in length from NNE to SSW, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth; has an irregular outline and a rocky coast; and consists, in a general view, of a hill ridge. East Burra, or House Island, extends parallel to most of West Burra, at nearly mid-distance between it and the mainland; approaches West Burra so near at one point as to communicate with it by a rude timber bridge; measures about 5 miles in length, and nearly 1 mile in mean breadth; and consists mostly of a hill ridge, but terminates on the S in a long, narrow, grassy peninsula. The ancient parish of Burra was united in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners with the ancient mainland parishes of Lerwick (3158 acres), Gulberwick (2793 acres), and Quarff (2098 acres), to form the reconstituted parish of Lerwick. The ancient parish consisted of the

following islands:—Papa (148 acres), West Burra (1781 acres), East Burra (1242 acres), Houss Ness (32 acres), South Hevera (147 acres), Little Hevera (29 acres), and six small islands (16 acres). The Heveras and Papa will be separately noticed. The *quoad sacra* parish (stipend, £120), in the presbytery of Lerwick and synod of Shetland, comprises, since 1833, the ancient parishes of Burra and Quarff. Pop. (1891) 987, of whom 488 belonged to West Burra, and 207 to East Burra. See BRESSAY.

Burrafrith, a romantic bay and a hamlet in the N of Unst island, Shetland. The bay penetrates the land about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward, has a sandy beach, and embosoms a holm or small pastoral island of its own name. The hamlet has a public school.

Burraness, a headland in North Yell parish, on the E side of Yell island, Shetland, confronting the sound between Fetlar and Unst, and terminating 2 miles NNW of the nearest part of Fetlar. It is crowned by a brough in almost entire condition.

Burravoe, a bay and a hamlet in Mid and South Yell parish, Shetland. The bay is in the SE of Yell island; opens $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Lunaness on the mainland, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Lerwick; penetrates the land $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward; is flanked on all the E side by a narrow peninsula, terminating in Burra Head; and forms a good harbour. The hamlet lies at the head of the bay; has a post office under Lerwick, and a public school; it gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Shetland. The presbytery comprehends the parishes of Mid Yell, Fetlar, Unst, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of North Yell and South Yell, and two mission stations, Mid Yell and Balta Sound. Pop. (1891) 5154, of whom 1338 were communicants of the Church of Scotland, the sums raised by them that year in Christian liberality amounting to £394.

Burravoe, a bay in Nesting parish, on the E side of the mainland of Shetland. A brough stood adjacent to it, but has been entirely demolished. Remains of an ancient wet dock or artificial harbour are on it, near the site of the brough, and indicate it to have been anciently a place of some commercial traffic.

Burravoe, a small bay in the NE of Northmaven parish, Shetland, 3 miles S of the northern entrance of Yell Sound.

Burray, an island and a parish in the S of Orkney. The island, lying between South Ronaldshay and Pomona, is separated from the former by Water Sound, 5 furlongs wide, from the latter by Holm Sound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. With an irregular outline, rudely resembling three limbs of a Greek cross, it measures about 4 miles in length from E to W, and from less than 1 mile to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in breadth; and is nearly all low land, incumbent on sandstone and schistose rocks. It has a post office under Kirkwall. Burray was the birthplace of the novelist, Mrs Mary Brunton or Balfour (1778-1818). Its inhabitants numbered 681 in 1891. The parish comprehends the islands of Burray, Hunda, and Glims Holm, and is united to South Ronaldshay. Its church, falling to ruin about 1800, is now substituted by a chapel of ease (stipend, £60 with manse). There is also a U.P. church; and a public school, with accommodation for 133 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 109, and a grant of £129, 7s.

Burrelton, a village in Cargill parish, Perthshire, adjacent to Woodside village and station, and near the Forfarshire boundary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Cupar-Angus. It has a post office under Cupar-Angus, with money order and savings bank departments, a Free church, a public school, and a fair on the first Tuesday of July. Pop. with Woodside (1891) 452.

Burriion, an ancient castle in Cross and Burness parish, Orkney, now represented by only substructions and one large stone.

Burron, a hill, with remains of an ancient Caledonian camp, in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

Burrow-Head, a headland in the SE of Stronsay island, Orkney, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by E of Lamb Head, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Odness Head.

Burrow-Head, Wigtownshire. See BOROUGH-HEAD.

Burrow-Moor. See BOROUGH MUIR.

Burwick, a hamlet near the southern extremity of South Ronaldshay island, Orkney. It has a post office under Kirkwall, and a ferry to Caithness.

Busby, a manufacturing town, partly in the Lanarkshire parish of East Kilbride, but chiefly in Mearns and Cathcart parishes, Renfrewshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Glasgow by road, or $7\frac{1}{4}$ by a line (incorporated 1863) that diverges at Pollokshaws from the Barrhead railway, and has a length thence of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Busby and $8\frac{1}{4}$ to East Kilbride. Standing on White Cart Water, and surrounded by charming scenery, it is a pleasant, well-built place, and has a post office under Glasgow with money order, savings bank and telegraph departments, a print-field, a cotton-mill (established 1780), a bleachfield, and chemical and starch works. There are an Established church, a Free church, a U.P. church (1836; 400 sittings), and St Joseph's Roman Catholic church (1880; 400 sittings): The town was in 1889 erected into the *quoad sacra* parish of Greenbank, comprising portions of Cathcart, Eastwood, and Mearns parishes. A public school, with accommodation for 540 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 314, and a grant of £311, 10s. Pop. (1841) 902, (1861) 1778, (1871) 2137, (1881) 2155, (1891) 1943, of whom 625 belonged to Lanarkshire; pop. of *q. s.* parish 2226.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Busby, an extensive moor on the mutual border of Ardrossan and West Kilbride parishes, Ayrshire, 3 miles N of Ardrossan town.

Bush, a hamlet near Lauriston station, in St Cyrus parish, S Kincardineshire.

Bush, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles N by E of Penicuik. It is the seat of Col. R. A. Trotter, owner of 1919 acres in the shire, valued at £2998 per annum, including £500 for minerals.

Bushyhill, a village in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, one of the cluster of villages popularly regarded as CAMBUSLANG TOWN, and situated near Cambuslang station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Glasgow. It has shared in the general improvement and prosperity of Cambuslang, and has a public school.

Busta, an estate, with a mansion, in Delting parish, Shetland. A bay on its coast is called Bustavoe; and a granite monolith on it, about 17 feet in circumference and $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, is called the standing-stone of Busta.

Bute, an island in the N of Buteshire. It is surrounded by belts, bands, or expanses of the Firth of Clyde; and, round its northern half, is separated from Argyllshire only by the narrow semicircular belt called the Kyles of Bute. It extends south-south-eastward from the elbow of the Kyles at the mouth of Loch Riddon to the narrow part of the fair-way of the Firth of Clyde, only $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide between itself and Little Cumbræ island. Its greatest length, from Buttock Point south-south-eastward to Garroch Head, is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 9 furlongs and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (from Bogany Point to Ardscalspie Point); and its area, including INCHMARNOCK, is $31,836\frac{1}{2}$ acres or $49\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The coast is indented on the E by Kames, Rothesay, and Kilchattan Bays; on the W by Dunagoil, Stravanan, Scalpsie, St Ninians, and Etterick Bays; and, for the most part rocky, includes some sweeps and stretches of fine beach. The interior seems at one time to have formed four hilly islands, and now is traversed by three low continuous, nearly parallel dingles, dividing it into four districts. The northernmost and largest of these, terminating in a dingle running from Kames Bay to Etterick Bay, has an extreme length and breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and here, from N to S, rise Muelich Hill (638 feet), North Hill of Bullochreg (769), Torran Turach (745), Kilbride Hill (836), Kames Hill (875), and Eenan Hill (538). The second district extends to a dingle running from Rothesay Bay to Scalpsie Bay; measures $4\frac{3}{8}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and attains 457 feet above sea-level near Kamesburgh, 530 near Auchiemore Wood, and 477 to the W of the head of Loch Fad; and has a more diversified coast than any of the other districts. The third extends to a dingle running from

Kilchattan Bay to Stravanan Bay; its highest point is Arden Craig (433 feet), $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Rothesay. The southernmost and smallest district measures only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2, and attains an elevation of 517 feet above sea-level near Kilchattan, of 485 in Torr Mor. The general surface displays a charming variety of contour and slope, containing thousands of points which command great sweeps of gorgeous prospect, and hundreds which command magnificent panoramic views. The views round the Kyles, up Lochs Striven, Riddon, and Fyne, down Kilbrannan Sound, over and along the Firth of Clyde, on to the mountains of Cowal, the swelling hills of Kintyre, the sublime peaks of Arran, the broken surfaces of the Cumbræ, and the rich, vast amphitheatre of Ayrshire, are among the most exquisite in Scotland. Rothesay Bay alone, with the views outward from it, is worth a long journey to behold. The other bays also, and the entire semicircle of the Kyles, are brilliantly picturesque. A chain of lakes—Lochs Ascog ($1\text{ mile} \times 2\text{ furl.}$), Fad ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\text{ mile}$), Quen ($5 \times 2\frac{3}{4}\text{ furl.}$)—lies along most of the dingle separating the second district from the third. The longest rivulet, the Glenmore Burn, rises within 2 miles of the northern extremity, and runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by eastward, along Glen More, to the northern side of Etterick Bay. Other streams are numerous, but most have a run of less than 2, and none of more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Micaceous schist is almost the sole formation throughout the northern district; clay and chlorite slate, resting in parts on great beds of quartz, prevail throughout the second; the third is composed of Old Red sandstone; and trap rocks, erupted through and overlying Old Red sandstone, predominate throughout the southernmost district. Veins of copper ore were discovered near Kames Bay shortly before 1859; and other mineral deposits are lime, coal, and slate, but all of inferior quality.

The island is divided politically into Rothesay, North Bute, and Kingarth parishes; includes the *quoad sacra* parish of New Rothesay, and 2 chapelries in Rothesay; and is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll. Its only town is Rothesay; and its chief villages are Port Bannatyne or Kamesburgh and Ascog. Its detailed features are noticed in articles on the parishes and principal localities; its antiquities and other special objects of interest under Rothesay, Kames, Dungyle, Blanes, and Mountstuart; and its history is given under Rothesay and the Hebrides. Bute gives the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland, of Marquis in that of the United Kingdom, to a branch of the family of Stewart. The earldom was created in 1703, the marquise in 1796; and the former was preceded by the titles of Baron Crichton, Viscount of Ayr, and Earl of Dumfries. The Marquis takes also from places in Bute the titles of Baron Mountstuart and Viscount of Kingarth; and, from other Buteshire islands, the titles of Baron Cumbræ and Baron Inchmarnock. His lordship's Scottish seats are Mountstuart in Bute, and Dumfries House in Ayrshire. Valuation £79,293, including £54,704 for the burgh of Rothesay. Pop. (1801) 6106, (1831) 6830, (1841) 9499, (1851) 10,661, (1861) 9306, (1871) 10,064, (1881) 10,998, (1891) 11,735, of whom 985 were Gaelic speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 29, 1870-73. See J. Wilson, *Rothesay and the Island of Bute*, and Arch. McNeill, 'On the Agriculture of Bute and Arran,' in the *Trans. of the Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881.

Bute, Kyles of. See KYLES OF BUTE.

Buteland, an estate of the Earl of Rosebery, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire. On it are several small subordinate properties, with handsome residences.

Bute, North, the northernmost parish of Bute island, Buteshire, bounded SE by Rothesay parish. Its church stands in the dingle between Kames and Etterick Bays, 1 mile W of Port Bannatyne, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Rothesay; and its post-town is Port Bannatyne under Rothesay, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It comprehends Inchmarnock island, and the parts of Bute island north of Rothesay burgh; and, with an extreme length and breadth of 8 and 4 miles, has a land area of 14,756 acres. The natural features

have been already noticed under BUTE. The Marquis of Bute is the chief proprietor; but 3 others hold each an annual value of between £100 and £500, 9 of between £50 and £100, and 15 of from £20 to £50. North Bute parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £172. The church, built in 1836 as an extension church at the cost of the Marquis of Bute, is an elegant structure, containing 700 sittings. There is also a Free church, and, under the North Bute and Rothesay landward board, are the 3 public schools of Ballianlay, Kildavannan, and North Bute, which, with respective accommodation for 74, 45, and 144 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 42, 22, and 104, and grants of £49, 19s. 6d., £31, 10s. 6d., and £94, 5s. Valuation £12,196. Pop. (1861) 1140, (1871) 1166, (1881) 1206, (1891) 1385, of whom 178 were Gaelic speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Buteshire, an insular county, engirt and intersected by the waters of the Firth of Clyde, and by them separated from Ayr and Argyll shires. It consists of the 7 islands of Bute, Arran, Big and Little Cumbrae, Holy Isle, Pladda, and Inchmarnock. Its greatest length, from the northern extremity of Bute to the southern extremity of Pladda, is 35½ miles; its greatest breadth, from the north-eastern extremity of Big Cumbrae to the western extremity of Inchmarnock, is 9½ miles, or from the south-eastern extremity of Holy Isle to Drumadoon Point in the SW of Arran, 11½ miles; and its area is 139,432 acres, or 225 square miles. Its topography, hydrography, geognostic structure, history, and antiquities are noticed in our articles on its several islands. About one-third of the land is unprofitable, and a little more than one-sixth is under cultivation, great progress having been made in the course of the last half century, as shown by agricultural statistics. The farms are commonly held on leases of 19 years. The farm buildings in general are neat and comfortable; the arable lands are enclosed; and the condition of agriculture, by means of reclamation, draining, and the adoption of the best systems of husbandry, has been rapidly and highly improved.

The manufactures of Buteshire became a thing of the past with the collapse of the cotton-spinning, the weaving, and the shipbuilding of Rothesay. Fisheries of great extent are divided between the fishery districts of Rothesay and Campbeltown. General commerce is sufficiently extensive to give Rothesay the status of a head port; and extensive commerce, in the export of agricultural produce and in the import of miscellaneous small goods, is carried on by steamers plying from Greenock, Gourcock, Wemyss Bay, Helensburgh, and Ardrossan to Rothesay, Millport, Brodick, and Lamlash. A great amount of local prosperity accrues also from large influx of summer visitors to Bute, Arran, and Big Cumbrae. Good roads traverse most parts, whilst easy communication with the railway system of the Scottish mainland is afforded by the steamers above referred to. The only royal burgh is Rothesay; the police burghs are Rothesay and Millport; and the chief villages are Kamesburgh, Ascog, Brodick, and Lamlash. Mansions are Mountstuart, Brodick Castle, Kirkmichael, Kames Castle, Hillside House, Ascog, Wyndham, and The Garrison. Hotels are numerous at all the centres of population in the county, and in Bute there is, besides, a large new hydropathic establishment, its predecessor having been burned down in 1891. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom*, 138,972 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £86,178, were divided among 736 landowners; one holding 102,210 acres (rental, £18,702), one 29,279 (£19,575), one 3632 (£622), one 1833 (£1979), one 671 (£185), etc.

The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 6 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 28 magistrates. Sheriff courts are held at Rothesay every Tuesday and Thursday; sheriff small debt courts at Rothesay every Thursday, at Brodick four times a year, and at Millport twice a year; justice of peace small debt courts at Rothesay and Brodick on the first Monday of every month; and quarter sessions at

Rothesay on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The police force in 1891, exclusive of that in Rothesay burgh, comprised 9 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £160. The only prison is at Rothesay. The county, which, prior to the Reform Act of 1832, returned a member to parliament alternately with Caithness, has since returned a member for itself. The constituency in 1891 was 3195. The County Council is composed of sixteen elected members and four representatives appointed by the Town Council of Rothesay, and the Standing Joint-Committee of the County is composed partly of the County Council and partly of the Commissioners of Supply, while the County Road Board is a committee of the County Council. The value of real property, assessed at £22,541 in 1815, was £53,567 in 1855, and £124,413 in 1891. Pop. (1801) 11,791, (1821) 13,797, (1841) 15,740, (1851) 16,608, (1861) 16,331, (1871) 16,977, (1881) 17,666, (1891) 18,404, of whom 8211 were males and 10,139 females; 3511 were Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1891), 4001 inhabited, 1373 vacant, and 9 building.

The registration county comprises 6 parishes, and had, in 1891, a population of 18,387. The island of Little Cumbrae was until 1891 in the parish of Ardrossan and the registration district of West Kilbride, Ayrshire, when the Boundary Commissioners, without disturbing the boundary between the counties of Bute and Ayr, transferred it to the parish and registration district of Cumbrae, Buteshire. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1891, was 262; of casual poor, 5. The receipts for the poor, in the same year, were £5340, 18s., and the expenditure was £4570.

The civil county is divided politically into 6 *quoad civilia* parishes, ecclesiastically into 8 *quoad sacra* parishes, part of another, and a chapelry. Cumbrae and part of West Kilbride are in the presbyteries of Greenock and Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the other 7 are in the presbyteries of Dunoon and Kintyre and synod of Argyll, and in 1891 had 2247 communicants of the Church of Scotland. In 1890 the county had 21 schools (17 of them public), which, with accommodation for 3642 children, had 2640 on the registers, and 2207 in average attendance. See Jn. E. Reid's *History of the County of Bute*.

Buthland or **Bathlin**, a burn of Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, and Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire. It rises at Garnkirk, winds romantically round Bedlay old turreted mansion, pursues a north-westerly course, and falls into Luggie Water, at Oxcgang, 1 mile E by S of Kirkintilloch town.

Butlaw, a village near South Queensferry, in Linlithgowshire.

Buttergask, a village in Ardoch parish, Perthshire, near Greenloaning station.

Butters Church, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Ballantrae parish, Ayrshire. The hamlet lies in Glenapp, 6½ miles S of Ballantrae village, and has a post office of Glenapp under Girvan. The *quoad sacra* parish, called Glenapp, was constituted in 1874, and is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Stipend, £150, with a manse. The church was originally a chapel of ease, and was built at a cost of about £500. A public school, Glenapp, with accommodation for 42 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 6, and a grant of £19, 13s. 6d. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1891) 144.

Butterstone, a post office village and a lake in Caputh parish, Perthshire, 4 miles ENE of Dunkeld. The village stands adjacent to the lake, and has a public school, with accommodation for 100 children. The lake is about ½ mile square, presents features of much beauty, contains pike, perch, and a few trout, and by a stream ½ mile long is connected with the Loch of Lows.

Butt of Lewis (Gael. *Rudha Robhanais* or *Rudh' Eorruipidh*), a promontory at the northern extremity of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 22 miles N by E of Stornoway, and 40 W of the Sutherland coast. Rising sheer from the sea to a height of 142 feet, it presents a

bold rugged appearance, with rocks broken, hollowed, and splintered by the action of the sea; and has, at its western point, a romantic natural arch called the Eye. A lighthouse on the Butt, built about 1863, shows a fixed light, visible 18 nautical miles; and commands, from its light-room, a magnificent view along the E and W coasts of Lewis to Broad Bay and Dalbeg, and across the sea to the mountainous coasts of Ross-shire and Sutherland.

Butturich. See **BATURICH.**

Buxburn, a Donside hamlet in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, with a station on the Great North of Scotland, 4 miles NW of Aberdeen. At it are corn and paper mills, a public school, and St Machar's Episcopal church (1880; 300 sittings; cost, £1800), a cruciform Transition edifice. Pop. (1891) 509. See **AUCHMILL.**

Buy, a sea-loch or bay on the S side of Mull island, Argyllshire. It opens 3 miles ENE of Carsaig, and 11 WSW of the S end of Kerrera island; penetrates the land 3 miles north-eastward; is overhung, at its head, by Ben Buy (2352 feet) and Creachbeinn (2344); has, on a low rock at its head, an ancient square tower, called Lochbuy Castle, inhabited so late as 1740; and is flanked, at the E side of its mouth, by Laggan Point, containing the long, spacious, ramified cavern called Odin's Cave, supposed to have been a retreat of the Scandinavian pirates, in the times when they swept the Hebridean seas.

CAAF, a rivulet of NW Ayrshire. It rises on the confines of Kilbride and Largs parishes, runs 4 miles south-eastward through a tame moorish tract of country chiefly within the western border of Dalry parish; goes then about 2½ miles eastward along the boundary between Dalry parish on the left and Ardrossan and Kilwinning parishes on the right; rushes eventually along a deep rocky dell, in a series of rapids, with a fine terminal cascade more than 20 feet in leap; and falls into the Garnock about ½ mile below Dalry town. Its trouting has been spoilt by poachers using nets and quicklime.

Cabrach, a hamlet formerly in Aberdeenshire, and a parish partly also in Banffshire, but both placed by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 wholly in the county of Banff. The hamlet lies near the right bank of the Deveron, 4 miles N of that river's source, 11 WSW of Kennethmont station, and 17 SW of Huntly, and has a post office under Aberdeen, and fairs for sheep, cattle, and horses on the Thursday of July after Glass and the Friday of October before Kennethmont.

The parish is bounded NE by Glass and Gartly, E by Rhynie, Auchindoir, and Kildrummy, S by Glenbucket, SW and W by Inveraven, and NW by Mortlach. Its greatest length, from N to S is 10 miles, its greatest breadth is 8½ miles, and its land area is 34,103 acres. The surface is prevaillingly mountainous, pastoral, and bleak. The **BUCK OF CABRACH** (2368 feet) is on the eastern boundary. A continuous ridge goes from the Buck round all the south-eastern and southern boundary; another round all the south-western, western, and north-western boundary, including Round Hill (2187), Cairn na Bruar (2240), Cooks Cairn (2478), Carn Allt a'Chlaigninn (2036), Scat Hill (1987), Hill of Clais nan Earb (1717), Cairn Chrome (1651), Meikle Balloch Hill (1521), Garbet Hill (1645), and Craig Watch (1540); and an intermediate ridge goes from the southern boundary 5 miles through the centre of the parish, dividing its Aberdeenshire section from the southern part of its Banffshire section, and culminating in Threestone Hill (2065), Hill of Cairnbrallan (2029), Round Hill (1872), and Meikle Firbriggs (1776). The **DEVERON**, rising in the extreme S of the Aberdeenshire section, and gathering numerous head-streams thence, passes into the Banffshire section, and runs there partly in the interior, partly on the eastern

Bynack. See **BOYNAG.**

Byreburn, a mining locality on the mutual border of Langholm and Canonbie parishes, Dumfriesshire. Coal of a peculiar quality, intermediate between slate and pitch coal, is worked here; and a sandstone of greyish-white and yellowish-grey colour, with many vegetable moulds or fossils, is associated with the coal.

Byreclough, a place in Longformacus parish, Berwickshire, on Dye Water, near the boundary with Haddingtonshire, 4¼ miles W of Longformacus village. A shooting-box of the Duke of Roxburghe, a curious old house adjacent to a farm hamlet, is here. A summit of the Lammermuirs, rising to an altitude of 1335 feet above sea-level, and spiring on a range called Byreclough Ridge, is about a mile NW of the shooting-box. A cairn called the Mutiny Stones, 240 feet long, 75 broad, and 18 high, stands on the south-eastern slope of the ridge, and is thought to commemorate a desperate conflict, in 1402, between the Earl of Dunbar and Hepburn of Hailes.

Byth, a hamlet, a mansion, and a village, in King-Edward parish, Aberdeenshire. The hamlet lies on the NE border of the parish, 8 miles NE of Turriff. The mansion stands ¾ mile SW of the hamlet, was built in 1593 by Deacon Forbes of Byth, and has been modernised and enlarged. The village stands 1½ mile SSE of the hamlet, bears the name of Newbyth, and will be separately noticed under that name.

boundary; its valley, where it quits this parish, sinks to 800 feet above sea-level. The **BLACKWATER** rises in the extreme S of the Banffshire section, and runs about 8 miles, entirely within that section, to the Deveron, 2½ miles N by W of Cabrach hamlet. Bluish-grey limestone and greywacke are the prevailing rocks; and Upper Cabrach has a vein of serpentine. A deer forest of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, with a shooting lodge, is on the Blackwater; and a shooting-box of another proprietor is at Lesmurdie Cottage. A residence or hunting seat of Malcolm Ceannmor is traditionally said to have been at a place still called King's Haugh on Spennell Farm. The forces of Huntly and Errol mustered in Cabrach before the battle of **GLENLIVET** (1594). Aldivalloch, 1½ mile WSW of the hamlet, is celebrated through the spirited song, *Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch*, by Mrs Grant of Carron (1745-1814). The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is chief proprietor, and 3 other landowners hold a yearly value of less than £100. Cabrach is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living amounts to £192. The parish church (230 sittings) was built in 1786, the U.P. church in 1873, and 2 public schools, called Upper and Lower Cabrach, with respective accommodation for 110 and 90 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 40 and 27, and grants of £32, 6s. and £24, 18s. 8d. Valuation of Aberdeenshire section £1346, 17s.; of Banffshire section £2124, 19s. 2d. Pop. (1831) 978, (1851) 750, (1861) 794, (1871) 773 (1881) 682, (1891) 646, of whom 340 were in Banffshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 85, 1876.

Cadboll, an estate in Fearn and Eddertoun parishes, Ross-shire, on the reach of Dornoch Firth above Meikle Ferry, 7 miles WNW of Tain. A very ancient baronial castle stood on it, adjacent to the Firth, but has all disappeared except two or three vaults.

Caddel, a burn in the N of Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire, running to the Caaf.

Cadden, an ancient fortification on the coast of Kinneff parish, Kincardineshire, on the top of a peninsular rock near Kinneff Castle. It appears to have had, on the land side, a moat and a drawbridge.

Cadder, a small village and a parish of NW Lanarkshire. The village stands on the site of a fort of Antoninus' Wall, adjacent to the Forth and Clyde Canal, ¾

mile S of the river Kelvin, 2½ miles WSW of Kirkintilloch, 1½ mile N by E of its post-town and station, Bishopbriggs, and 5 miles N by E of Glasgow. It consists of the neat parish church (1830; 740 sittings) and a number of cottages scattered picturesquely among trees. Cadder House stands in the north-western vicinity of the village; is a mansion partly ancient, partly modern; and was the scene of a dispensation of the Lord's Supper by John Knox.

The parish contains also the villages of Bishopbriggs, Moodiesburn, Garnkirk, Auchencraig, Auchencraig, Chryston, Muirhead, Mollenburn, and part of Lenzie. It is bounded N by Campsie in Stirlingshire and Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld in Dumbartonshire, E by New Monkland, SE by Old Monkland, S by Barony of Glasgow, NW by New Kilpatrick and Baldernock in Stirlingshire. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 9 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1 and 4 miles; and its area is 14,088 acres, of which 119½ are water. Sections of the Forth and Clyde Canal and of the North British and Caledonian railways traverse the parish, whose surface is either quite level or gently undulated, attaining 319 feet above sea-level near Auchencraig, 349 at Hillhead, and 343 at Hill of Garnqueen in the SE, whilst sinking along the Kelvin to less than 100 feet. The Kelvin flows about 5½ miles along the northern boundary; and used here to overflow its banks, but is now confined by a great earthen mound. Two lakes, one of them called Bishop Loch (1 × ¼ mile), lie on the southern boundary; and two small lakes lie in the SE corner. An extensive lake in the centre was early in last century drained by a tunnel 1 mile long cut through a rising ground, in places at 90 feet below the surface. A large aggregate of the land is variously deep moss, spongy moor, or stiff soil incumbent on retentive substrata; so that it might be expected to act deleteriously on the climate; yet it does not appear to produce any unhealthy effect. The rocks are variously eruptive, Devonian, carboniferous, and recent; and they include excellent building stone, abundance of limestone, large store of valuable ironstone, some coal, and extensive beds of fireclay. These are all worked in various localities—the fireclay in a great establishment at Garnkirk. The soil, on the banks of the Kelvin and of two streams in the E, is partly alluvial; elsewhere, on by far the greater part of the area, is a deep, stiff clay, containing scarcely a stone, and generally tinged far down with iron. A large aggregate of moss has been reclaimed; but more than 300 acres are still in a state of deep moss, whilst nearly 9000 acres are under cultivation. All the parish, except the estate of Cadder and the Midtown of Bedlay, belonged formerly to the see of Glasgow; and several places in it, such as Bishopbriggs, Bishop's Moss, and Bishop Loch bear names commemorative of this connection. The principal modern mansions are Garnkirk, Gartloch, Springfield, Bedlay, Robroyston, Gartferry, and Glauhdall. Chief antiquities are vestiges of ANTONINUS' WALL and the site of the house at Robroyston, where Sir William Wallace was betrayed. James Boyd, first Protestant archbishop of Glasgow, Dr Wm. Leechman (1706-85), principal of Glasgow university, and Thomas Muir, Esq., banished in 1793 for advocating the principles of reform, were connected with Cadder. Nine proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 33 of between £100 and £500, 19 of from £50 to £100, and 37 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Cadder and CHRYSTON, the former having 3156 inhabitants in 1891, and its living amounting to £300. Under a board for the whole parish are 8 public schools, Auchencraig, Auchinloch, Bishopsbridge, Cadder, Chryston, Gartcosh, Lochfauld, and Stepps Road. With total accommodation for 1446 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 900, and grants of £918, 16s. Valuation £49,508, 8s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 2120, (1831) 3048, (1861) 5948, (1871) 6464, (1881) 6965, (1891) 8232.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 31, 1866-67.

Caddon, a rivulet of the Selkirkshire section of Stow parish, rising at 1800 feet above sea-level close to the

meeting-point with Edinburgh and Peebles shires. Thence it runs 7 miles eastward, southward, and south-eastward to the vicinity of Clovenfords; and then goes 1 mile southward, along the boundary between Stow and Galashiels parishes, to the river Tweed at Caddonfoot. It gathers its head-streams on the sheep-farm of Caddonhead; passes early between Great Law and Maiden Law, with altitudes above sea-level of 1666 and 1647 feet; and traverses thence a pleasant pastoral vale. Its upper reaches abound with small burn trout, from its lower GALASHIELS draws its water supply.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Caddonfoot, a hamlet on the mutual border of Stow and Galashiels parishes, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Selkirk, Yarrow, and Innerleithen parishes, Selkirkshire. The hamlet lies on the rivulet Caddon, at its influx to the Tweed, adjacent to the Galashiels and Peebles railway, 3 miles WSW of Galashiels; straggles about a mile along both the Caddon and the Tweed; includes the farm-hamlet of Caddonlee and the hamlet of Clovenfords; is a good central station for anglers; and has a station of the name of Clovenfords, a post office of the same name under Galashiels, with money order and savings bank departments, and a railway telegraph office, an inn, a parochial church, a public school, and a subscription library. The church, erected in 1861 and enlarged in 1875, is a handsome edifice with 360 sittings; the school, rebuilt in 1875, with accommodation for 136 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 111, and a grant of £118, 4s. 6d. The parish, formed in 1870, is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; its stipend is £100. Pop. (1891) 723.

Cademuir (Gael. *caed-an-mohr*, 'place of the great battle'), a broad-backed upland on the mutual border of Peebles and Manor parishes, Peeblesshire, flanking the eastern bank of Manor Water, and culminating at 1359 feet above sea-level, 2 miles SSW of Peebles town. Its surface is strewn with remains of ancient camps and with nearly 200 monumental stones, the transmuted vestiges of military possession by successively the Caledonians and the Romans, and of a great and sanguinary local conflict.

Cadzow, a hurn, a ruined castle, an ancient forest, a village, and a *quoad sacra* parish of Lanarkshire. The hurn issues from Wackenwae Well in Glasford parish; runs 5 miles north-eastward to the town of Hamilton; goes through that town into the Duke of Hamilton's lower park; runs there subterraneously through a long artificial conduit; and falls into the Clyde at the old ford below Hamilton Bridge. The Castle stands in the gorge of Avon Water, 1½ mile SSE of Hamilton; crowns a rock, nearly 200 feet high, on the left side of the stream; dates from the times of a semi-fabulous prince of the name Caw, prior to the era of the Scoto-Saxon monarchy; was a royal residence in the times of Alexander II. and Alexander III.; passed, in the time of Robert Bruce, to the family of Hamilton; appears to have been often repaired or rebuilt; consists now of little more than a keep, covered with ivy and embosomed with wood; and looks, amid the grandeur and romance of the gorge around it, like 'sentinel of fairy-land.' The ancient forest surrounds the castle; contains, on the opposite side of the Avon, the summer-house of Chatelherault, built in 1730; is now called Hamilton Wood; comprises about 1500 acres; is browsed by a noble herd of fallow deer; and is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's famous ballad of *Cadzow Castle*. Of it Mr Rt. Hutcheson writes, in *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society* (1881):—"The two enclosures now known as the Upper and Lower Oaks, the former comprising 70 and the latter 83 acres, form together part only of the old forest, because adjoining these remains on the S and W are old pasture fields and plantations, surrounded by a stone wall 6 feet high and about 3 miles in extent, which was most probably the boundary in feudal times. The soil is admirably adapted for the growth and development of oaks, being a clayey loam resting on a subsoil of clay. In some places the trees stand quite close together, while in others they stand

singly, or seem to surround large open patches covered with rich natural pasture, on which the famous breed of native wild white cattle browse. The principal characteristic of all these trees is their shortness of stature, combined with great girth of trunk, one of the largest, with a bole 30 feet long, girthing 26 feet 7 inches at 1 yard from the ground. Most of the trees, even the healthiest among them, are fast hastening to decay. No planting, pruning, or felling is allowed within the forest. Tradition states that these oaks were planted about 1140 by David, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards King of Scotland; but this cannot be looked upon as a fact, for their appearance and habit clearly point to their self-sown existence.' Since this was written, five of these monarchs of the Chase were levelled by the great storm of 26 Nov. 1880; so huge and weighty were their fallen trunks, that in June 1881 they had to be blown up with dynamite. The wild cattle are pure white save for black muzzles, hoofs, and tips of the horns; show their wildness chiefly in their fear of man; have only one recognised leader among the bulls; and number some 16 bulls and 40 cows. Regarded commonly as survivors of our native wild cattle, they are held by Dr Jn. Alex. Smith, in his *Notes on the Ancient Cattle of Scotland*, to be rather 'an ancient fancy breed of domesticated cattle preserved for their beauty in the parks of the nobility.' The ancient parish, quite or nearly identical with Hamilton parish, was variously called Cadyhou, Cadyou, and Cadzow; and it changed that name to Hamilton in 1445. See AVON and HAMILTON. Pop. of village, (1891) 1046; of *q. s.* parish, 10,033.

Caerlanrig, a hamlet and a quondam chapelry in Cavers parish, Roxburghshire. The hamlet lies on the river Teviot, 6 miles NE of that river's source, and 10 miles SW of Hawick; and was the place where the famous Border freebooter, John Armstrong of Gilknockie, and a number of his companions, were hanged on trees by James V. The chapelry comprised a tract 16 miles long and 6 miles broad, contiguous to Dumfriesshire, and down the course of the Teviot; and is now included in the *quoad omnia* parish of Teviothead.

Caerlaverock, a coast parish of Dumfriesshire, lying on the Solway Firth, between the rivers Nith and Lochar. It has its church on the Lochar, 4½ miles W of Ruthwell station, and 5½ SE by S of Dumfries; it contains the village of Glencaple on the Nith, of Bank-end on the Lochar, each with a post office under Dumfries, as well as the villages of Greenmill, Glenhowan, Shearington, and Blackshaw, and part of the village of Kelton. It is bounded N by Dumfries parish; E by the Lochar, separating it from Torthorwald, Mouswald, and Ruthwell; S by the Solway Firth, separating it from England; W by the river Nith, separating it from Kirkcudbrightshire. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 4½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1½ and 4 miles; and its area is 18,320¼ acres, of which 12,382½ are foreshore, and 274½ are water. The coast along the Solway, from the mouth of the Lochar and up the Nith to Glencaple, measures about 6 miles; is all low and flat; suffers slow but sure encroachments by the tide; has a shore of sandy mud which used to serve as a kind of manure; and is subtended, on to the low water channels of the Solway and the Nith, by the 12,382 acres of foreshore called Blackshaw Bank, which is swept by the 'bore' for which the Firth is celebrated, and, at low water, is left an expanse of naked sand. The Nith widens from 2 furlongs at Kelton, to 5 at Glencaple, and to 2½ miles opposite Bowhouse Scar; and, while all swept by the same tremendous tide as the open Solway, deep enough to take sea-borne ships with a rush up to Kelton, is so very low at neap ebb tides as, in many parts, to be fordable over to the Galloway shore. The Lochar, on the contrary, has very little estuary, is mostly a sluggish stream, and places, on its Caerlaverock bank, a belt of the great Lochar Moss, traversable only by pedestrians, and by even them only in the driest months of summer. The surface rises in Wardlaw Hill to 313, and at Banks Plantation to 300, feet above sea-level, these summit-points command-

ing extensive views over Dumfriesshire, Galloway, the Solway, and Cumberland. The views all along the Nith, as well on the shore as on the higher grounds, are confronted, on the Galloway side, by the woods of Arbigland, Newabbey, and Kirkconnel, and by the grand masses of the Criffell mountains. Much of the scenery around the Nith's mouth, specially in the neighbourhood of Caerlaverock Castle, is graphically described in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*; yet, with poetical licence, is combined in his pictures of it with salient features borrowed from still more picturesque tracts on the Kirkcudbrightshire coast. Caerlaverock Castle itself is Sir Walter Scott's 'Ellangowan,' and forms by far the most interesting object, not only in Caerlaverock parish, but in a great extent of the SW of Scotland. Old Red sandstone is the predominant rock; has long been quarried for building purposes; is traditionally said to have been the material for Sweetheart Abbey at Newabbey village; and, at one place on the glebe, has been occasionally worked into excellent grindstones. The soil, in some parts peaty, in others a poor alluvium, is mostly a light loam. About 5320 acres are arable, and 126 under wood. At Wardlaw Hill, with remains of Roman and native works, Skene places Uxellum, a town of the Selgovæ, mentioned by Ptolemy. Dr John Hutton, first physician to Queen Anne, was a native of Caerlaverock, built a manse for its minister, and bequeathed £1000 for the benefit of its inhabitants. Marmaduke Constable-Maxwell, fourteenth Baron Herries (b. 1837; suc. 1876), of Everingham Park in Yorkshire, is chief proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of more than £500, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Caerlaverock is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £210. The parish church (1781; 470 sittings) contains in its churchyard the grave of Robert Paterson (d. 1801), the 'Old Mortality' of Sir Walter Scott, over which a neat monument was raised in 1869 by Messrs Black of Edinburgh, the well-known publishers of Scott's novels. There is also a Free church at Glencaple; and Glencaple and Hutton Hall schools, with respective accommodation for 85 and 170 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 69 and 108, and grants of £62, 5s. 6d. and £121, 8s. 6d. Valuation £9085, 16s. Pop. (1801) 1014, (1841) 1297, (1861) 1248, (1871) 1151, (1881) 1051, (1891) 921.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64.

Caerlaverock Castle stands near the mouth of the Nith, 7 miles SSE of Dumfries. Its site is low ground, not many feet above high water mark; was naturally surrounded with lakelets and marshes; and is sometimes called, by the country folk, the 'Island of Caerlaverock.' It naturally possessed considerable military strength, of the same kind as that of many old fastnesses situated on islets or in the midst of great morasses; it has always possessed also the strong military defensiveness of near environment by the surging tides of the Solway and the Nith, and of the impassableness, by an army of the great Lochar Moss, or of being so situated that it can be approached, even at many miles distance, only along the sort of isthmus between the upper part of Lochar Moss and the Nith; and it, therefore, was in the highest degree, likely to be selected at an early period as a suitable place for a great artificial fort. A tradition says that a castle was founded on it by Lewarch Og, son of Lewarch Hen, about four centuries prior to the time when Ptolemy wrote his *Geography*, and bore the name of Caer-Lewarch-Og; but that tradition is utterly unsupported by either record, monument, or circumstantial evidence. Camden supposes the site to have been occupied by the Roman Caerbantorigum, mentioned by Ptolemy; but his conjecture is disproved by the very name Caerbantorigum, which signifies 'the fort on the conspicuous height.' A Roman station may have been here—can almost be affirmed, from the discovery or existence of Roman remains and Caledonian forts at no great distance, to have really been here; but that station neither was Caerbantorigum, nor has left any vestiges. The earliest known fort or castle on the spot comes first into view about the year

1220, or a little later; and one which stood upon it then belonged to the family of Macuswell or Maxwell, the progenitors of Lord Herries, the proprietor of the present pile. The castle was occupied for a night in 1296 by Sir William Wallace; and it was taken by 3000 English under Edward I. in July 1300, after a two days' defence by only 60 men. A Norman-French rhymed chronicle of the siege, written by a contemporary Franciscan friar, is preserved in the British Museum; and this, as rendered by its editor, Sir Harris Nicolas (1828), says respecting the fortress:—'Caerlaverock was so strong a castle that it did not fear a siege; therefore, the king came himself, because it would not consent to surrender. But it was always furnished for its defence, whenever it was required, with men, engines, and provisions. Its shape was like that of a shield, for it had only three sides, all round, with a tower on each angle; but one of them was a double one, so high, so long, and so large that under it was the gate, with a drawbridge well made and strong, and a sufficiency of other defences; and it had good walls and good ditches filled to the edge with water.' The castle, towards the end of August, was the scene of a notable interview between Edward I. and Rt. Winchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury; and it remained some years in possession of the English. It speedily reverted to the Scots, though in what year or by what means is not known; and, in 1312, it was held by Sir Eustace Maxwell, in support of the cause of Bruce. Sir Eustace maintained it against a second siege by the English, and successfully resisted them, but afterwards saw cause to dismantle it; and he received from Robert Bruce a charter of compensation 'for demolishing the castle of Caerlaverock.' The pile, however, appears to have been soon and effectually repaired; for, in 1347, after a shifting of the political scenes, it was held by the son of Eustace Maxwell as liegeman of Edward III. Sir Roger Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, who remained faithful to the cause of Bruce amidst the general defection of the nobles, re-took the castle from the English in 1355, and he is usually said to have then levelled it to the ground; but he at least retained as much of it as was suitable for habitation; for he lived in it for two years, and was assassinated in it by Sir James Lindsay in 1357. The castle of his times, and of previous times, is sometimes alleged to have stood on other ground than the present pile, and at some distance; but it clearly has left both its general outline and some of its courses of masonry in the present pile. A new castle, on the old foundations, appears to have begun to be built near the end of the 14th century, and is presumed to have been completed about the year 1420; and that new edifice, with the exception of extensive dilapidation, continues to stand till the present day. Murdoch, Duke of Albany, was confined in it on a charge of high treason in 1425; and the round tower at its western angle is still called Murdoch's Tower. Several of the Lords Maxwell, its proprietors, in the latter half of the 15th century and the former half of the 16th, made it a base of warlike operations against the North of England. James V., at the time of the rout of the Scots at Solway Moss in 1542, was residing in the castle, which, delivered over by Lord Maxwell to Henry VIII. in Oct. 1545, was by him retained till the following May. The English, under the Earl of Sussax, again besieged and took it in 1570; and they partially destroyed it in 1572. Robert, first Earl of Nithsdale, repaired it in 1638, and probably then added to it its most modern existing portions. The Covenanters, under Lieut.-Colonel Home, besieged it in 1640; and, after a siege of fully 13 weeks, obtained possession. The castle, from that time, ceased to be an object of contest, or even a place of habitation. The Maxwells, its proprietors, transferred their residence to a small square tower on the margin of the Lochar, near the parish church. Robert, the second Earl of Nithsdale, commonly called the Philosopher, died in that tower in 1667. William, the fifth Earl, suffered attainder for participation in the rebellion of 1715, but escaped forfeiture of his estates by his having disposed them to his son in 1712; and they

afterwards passed, through failure of direct male representatives, to the Maxwells of TERREGLES. The title of Baron Herries had been held by these Maxwells from 1489, but was attained in 1716, and it was revived in favour of William Constable Maxwell by Act of Parliament in 1848, and by adjudication of the House of Lords in 1858. The courts of Caerlaverock then rang with festivity and rejoicing, at a great gathering of the tenants of the estate. The pile, though long a ruin, still wears a noble and imposing aspect. Presenting a grand entrance gateway, flanked by massive round towers, and surmounted by the Maxwells' motto, 'I bid ye fair,' it diverges from those front flanking towers right and left, and is closed in the rear by an elevation connecting the ends of the diverging elevations, so as to have a triangular outline enclosing a triangular court, which, measuring 123 feet along each of the divergent sides, is three lofty stories high. It exhibits on the E side, which was the family residence, finely sculptured doors and windows; it shows there decorative features of the best periods of ancient Scottish domestic art, similar to those in Linlithgow Palace; it had machicolated gates, successive portcullises, and two deep wide fosses; it retains, in a ruinous condition, many of the features, both exterior and interior, which characterised it as a fortress; and, studied as a whole, either in itself or in connection with its surroundings, it has very high attractions for both the artist and the antiquary. See Sir Wm. Fraser's *Book of Caerlaverock: Memoirs of the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale, Lords Maxwell and Herries* (2 vols., Edinb. 1873).

Caerwinning, a hill in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. It rises to an altitude of 634 feet above sea-level, shows vestiges of ancient fortification, and is believed to have been occupied by the Scottish army immediately before the battle of Largs.

Caillam or **Chaluim**, a loch of Caithness-shire, on the W border of Halkirk parish, 9 miles SW of Halkirk. Lying 435 feet above sea-level, it has an extreme length and breadth of 5 and 4 furlongs, and communicates with Cnocglass Water, and it abounds in trout.

Caillach, a headland in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

Cailliach. See INCH-CAILLIACH.

Cainail, a glen in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. It runs parallel to Glenforsa; measures about 3 miles in length; and is flanked, on the NW side, by Benmore. A considerable lake is in its lower part.

Caiplich, an upland moss on the mutual border of Inverness, Kiltarlity, and Urquhart parishes, Invernessshire. It occupies a plateau nearly 10 miles long; and it contains many sepulchral cairns, supposed to indicate the sites of early clan conflicts. A hamlet of its own name is on the Kiltarlity part of it.

Cairn, a ridge of high hills on the mutual border of Edinburgh and Peebles shires, extending from the Pentland range south-westward to the vicinity of Lanarkshire. East Cairn and West Cairn are their highest summits; culminate respectively $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Currie village; and have altitudes of 1839 and 1844 feet above sea-level.

Cairn, a hamlet, with a public school, in Kirkconnor parish, Dumfriesshire.

Cairn, a small river of Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. It is formed, in the parish of Glencairn, by the confluence of the Castlefern, the Craighdarroch, and the Dalwhat burns, a little below the village of Moniaive; it runs about 6 miles south-eastward through the lower half of Glencairn parish; it then goes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward along the boundary between Glencairn and Dunscore; it then receives, on its right bank, the tributary Glenssland Burn; it then runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, partly along the boundary between Dunscore and Holywood and partly across a narrow part of Holywood, to the boundary between Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire; it then runs nearly 2 miles east-south-eastward along that boundary to a confluence with the Cludon, coming in from Kirkcudbrightshire; and it thenceforth, over a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, to a confluence with the Nith, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. N by W of Dumfries, bears the name of Cludon. Its

entire length of course, from the sources of the Castlefern and the Dalwhat to the mouth of the Cluden, is about 23 miles. Its scenery, in most parts, is finely picturesque; and its waters, in their lower reaches, contain great store of excellent trout, some sea-trout and herlings, a few pike, and a tolerable quantity of a peculiar variety of salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Cairnacay, a hill-range (1605 feet) in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, deflecting south-westward from Ben Rinnes, and separating the lower or Ballindalloch section of Inveraven from the upper or Glenlivet section.

Cairnaig or **Carnach**, a rivulet of Creich and Dornoch parishes, SE Sutherland. Rising at 800 feet above sea-level, it flows 11½ miles, southward and eastward, through Lochs Craicail Mor, Craicail Beag, and BUIE, and falls into the river Fleet at Torroboll, 1½ mile above which a salmon-ladder, 378 yards long, enables salmon to ascend to Loch Buiie, in spite of a fall more than 60 feet high.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 103, 1881-78.

Cairnaire, a large and very ancient cairn in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, on the coast, a considerable way within flood-mark, at some distance from the mouth of the river Ness. It stands close to the fair way into Inverness harbour; and is surmounted by a beacon to warn vessels against collision with it.

Cairnaqueen, an ancient tumulus in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, about 1½ mile W of Crathie church. It stands on the ground where the ancient clans of Deeside used to gather for battle, and it furnished them with their slogan or war-cry. It is now planted with thriving trees, and it commands a very fine view of Lochnagar.

Cairnavain, an ancient stone tumulus on the N border of Orwell parish, Kinross-shire. It crowns a spur of the Ochil Hills, and was once so large that it furnished many hundred cart-loads of stones for the building of dykes about the year 1810, when it was found to contain a rude stone coffin, with an urn full of bones, and with a small bone ornament, and when it was earnestly but vainly investigated for discovery of a supposed treasure, indicated in an old-world rhyme:—

'In the Dryburn Well, beneath a stane,
You'll find the key of Cairnavain,
That will mak' a' Scotland rich ane by ane.'

Cairnban, a place on the Crinan Canal, in Argyllshire, 2½ miles WNW of Lochgilphead, under which it has a post office. Nine locks are here on the canal, and occasion so much detention that travellers usually get out and walk. An inn here serves as a good station for anglers.

Cairnbanno, a hamlet, with a public school, in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire. The school was a Madras one; passed to jointly the parochial boards of New Deer, Monquhitter, and Millbren; and, with accommodation for 164 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 83, and a grant of £78, 0s. 6d.

Cairnbeddie, a hamlet in St Martin's parish, Perthshire, 6½ miles NNE of Perth. A circular mound is here, about 230 feet in diameter, surrounded by a moat 30 feet wide; bore originally the name of Caerbeth or Caerbeth, signifying 'the Castle of Macbeth,' and corrupted into Cairnbeddie; is traditionally said to have been the site of a residence of Macbeth, prior to his removing to Dunsinnan; and, opened in 1822, was found to inhere many sword-handles and small horse-shoes.

Cairnbran, a large cairn in Loth parish, Sutherland, fabled to have been the place where Ossian's dog Bran died and was buried.

Cairnbroe or **Carnbroe**. See BOTHWELL.

Cairnbulg, a headland, a fishing village, and an estate in Rathen parish, Aberdeenshire. The headland is situated 2½ miles ESE of Fraserburgh, and 6½ NW of Rattray Head. The village stands immediately SE of the headland, in the western vicinity of Inverallochy village; is included in Inverallochy *quoad sacra* parish; and carries on a herring fishery in connection with Fraserburgh. The estate belonged anciently to the Comyns; was confiscated to the Crown, with their other estates, in 1308; went by gift of Robert Bruce, in 1316, to the Earl of Ross; passed in 1375, to Sir Alexander

Fraser, ancestor of the Lords Saltoun; and belongs now to a branch of the family of Gordon. Its ancient mansion, a strong baronial castle on Philorth Water, ¾ mile from the sea, seems to have been a structure of imposing magnitude; and is now represented mainly by a square tower, which stood at the W angle; has prodigiously thick walls; and figures conspicuously amid the flat surrounding country.

Cairnburgbeg and **Cairnburgmore**, two of the five principal isles of the Treshinish group in the Argyllshire Hebrides, 3 miles W of the mouth of Loch-Tua in Mull, 5 NNW of Staffa, and 5½ SE of Coll. Their coasts, in general, are cliffs from 40 to 45 feet high; and their surfaces rise in hemispherical outline to an altitude of about 300 feet above sea-level, and look, at some distance, almost like models of two ancient shields. A fortalice of the Macleans was on Cairnburgmore; is supposed to have been erected on the site of a Scandinavian work of the 13th century; became, at the time of the Reformation, the receptacle of books and records from Iona; sustained a siege by a detachment of Cromwell's army, with the result of destruction to the Iona documents; was the scene of repeated conflicts in the rebellion of 1715; and is now in a state of ruin. A barrack was built on Cairnburgbeg in the 17th century, and, as to its walls, is still tolerably entire.

Cairnchunaig, a mountain on the mutual border of Kincardine and Rosskeen parishes, Ross-shire. It has an altitude of about 3000 feet above sea-level; and precious stones have been found on it similar to those on the Cairngorm Mountains.

Cairncubie, copious springs in Dunfermline parish, Fife, on the town-moor, about 1½ mile NE of Dunfermline town. They supply Dunfermline with water, and were first connected with the town by pipes about 1797.

Cairndow, a hamlet in Lochgoilhead parish, Argyllshire, on the E side of Loch Fyne, near its head, 9¼ miles NE of Inverary. It has a hotel, enjoys regular steamboat communication with Inverary, is the centre of a mission of the Church of Scotland, and has a public school. At it Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy passed the night of Aug. 29, 1804.

Cairness, an estate, with a mansion, and a hamlet, in Lonmay parish, NE Aberdeenshire. The mansion, on the brow of a gentle acclivity, 2½ miles NE of Lonmay station, was built in 1791-99, after designs by Jas. Playfair, at a cost of £25,000; is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with tetrastyle Ionic portico; and has fine pleasure-grounds: its owner, Charles Thomas Gordon, Esq., holds 4100 acres in the shire, valued at £3476 per annum. The hamlet has a post office under Lonmay railway sub-post office.

Cairney. See CAIRNIE.

Cairneyhill, a village on the S border of Carnock parish, Fife, 1 mile E by N of Torryburn, and 3 miles WSW of Dunfermline. It has a post office under Dunfermline, a U.P. church (1752; 400 sittings), a seminary for young ladies, a public school, and a public library; most of its inhabitants are employed in the linen manufactory.

Cairnfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Rathven parish, NW Banffshire, 1½ mile SE of Portgordon. Its owner, Jn. Gordon, Esq., holds 3175 acres in the shire, valued at £1363 per annum.

Cairngall, an estate, with a mansion, and with extensive granite quarries, in Longside parish, Aberdeenshire, in the eastern vicinity of Longside village, and near the Peterhead branch of the Forth and Buchan railway, 5 miles W of Peterhead. The estate, so late as 1804, was little better than waste moorland; but, prior to 1841, was reclaimed and improved into a condition of high productiveness and order. The quarries are situated in a hill which rises about 60 feet above the circumjacent ground; they are worked to some distance right into the hill, and then worked downward; and they have furnished some of the largest and finest blocks for public works and public buildings in the kingdom. They began to be worked, to any considerable extent, in 1808, when they were selected to furnish the blocks for

the foundations of the Bell Rock lighthouse; and they furnished the blocks for the foundations of the present London Bridge, for the pier-walls of the new Houses of Parliament, for the pillars in Covent Garden Market, for the great polished monolithic pillars of St George's Hall in Liverpool, and for the pedestals of several great public statues.

Cairngorm, a mountain on the mutual border of Kirk-michael parish, Banffshire, and Abernethy parish, Inverness-shire, culminating 3 miles NE of the summit of Ben Maedhui in Aberdeenshire. It has a conical outline, and rises to an altitude of 4084 feet above sea-level. It is clothed, over much of its sides, with Scotch pine forest, and covered on the top almost all the year round with snow; and it stands grouped with a great knot of the Grampians, occupying an area of about 140 square miles, sending off the head-streams of the river Dee, and of great affluents of the Spey, and often called from it the Cairngorm group. The mountain-masses of the group are broken and dissevered by intervening depressions and intersecting glens; their rocks are famous for containing numerous specimens of the beautiful rock crystals popularly called Cairngorm stones; the shoulders of some of them break down in stupendous precipices; the shoulders and skirts of others are clothed with verdure or with forest; and some of the glens display sublime features of alpine scenery.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 74, 1877. See Hill Burton's *Cairngorm Mountains*.

Cairnharrow. See ANWOTH.

Cairn Hill, an estate in Craigie parish, Ayrshire. The mansion, on Cessnock Water, 5 miles SSE of Kilmarnock, is partly modern, partly a strong, old, well-preserved tower; its owner, Jn. W. Ferrier-Hamilton, Esq. (b. 1863, suc. 1872), holds 1719 acres in the shire, valued at £2687 per annum.

Cairnhill, an estate in New Monkland parish, NE Lanarkshire, 1 mile S by W of Airdrie, with a seat of Jn. More Nisbett, Esq. (b. 1826, suc. 1843), owner of 1326 acres in the shire, valued at £4470 per annum, including £2796 for minerals.

Cairnholy, a tumulus in Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1 mile N of the shore of Wigtown Bay, and 6 miles SE of Creetown. One tradition calls it the grave of the mythical king Galdus, who is fabled to have given his name to Galloway; another makes it the grave of a 12th century Bishop of Whithorn, who fell in battle at the head of a Scottish army fighting against the English on a neighbouring moor; but both are utterly idle. It may, however, be of Druidical origin. History knows nothing respecting it. An exploration, made in the early part of last century, discovered in it a kistvaen so large that the upper stone (6 × 3 feet) has lain unremoved till the present day. Six large sepulchral stones still stand erect on the same grassy mound. See pp. 112, 113 of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*.

Cairnie (Gael. *carnan*, 'small cairn'), a hamlet of NW Aberdeenshire, and a parish formerly partly also in Banffshire, but in 1891 restricted by the Boundary Commissioners to the Aberdeenshire portion, the Banffshire portion having been transferred to the Banffshire parish of Keith. Cairnie is also a registration district, with a population in 1891 of 1473. The hamlet lies on the left bank of the Burn of Cairnie, a small affluent of the Isla, 4½ miles NW of its post-town Huntly. The parish is traversed, along the NE border, by the Great North of Scotland railway, and contains there Rothiemay station. The DEVERON traces the eastern, and the ISLA the north-eastern boundary. Low grounds adjoin these streams, and have a deep fertile soil. The surface sinks at the confluence of the Isla and Deveron to 296 feet above sea-level, but rises southward to the Bin (1027 feet), westward to the Little and Meikle Balloch (913 and 1199) on the Banffshire border, and to the Hill of Shenwall (957). In 1839-40 2258 acres, on and near the Bin, were planted with larch, spruce, and pine. A lime-work is at Ardonald. The entire parish formed part of the lordship of Strathbogie, taken from the Comyns by Robert Bruce, and given to Sir Adam Gordon; it thence onward was the original estate of the Gordon family; and, as now ecclesiastically

constituted, it comprises the ancient parishes of Botary and Ruthven, and part of Drumdelgy. The portrait-painter Wm. Aikman (1632-1731) was a native. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Major Duff Gordon Duff are the chief proprietors, 7 others holding a yearly value of less than £100. Cairnie is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £282. The parish church is an old but commodious building, and there is also a Free church; whilst four schools—Alehousehillcock, Cairnie, Ruthven, and Windyraw—with respective accommodation for 68, 127, 80, and 67 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 30, 83, 55, and 51, and grants of £27, 11s., £53, 8s. 4d., £47, 17s. 6d., and £54, 4s. 6d. Valuation of Aberdeenshire portion £7700 17s. 6d.; of Banffshire section £926, 9s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1561, (1821) 1854, (1841) 1638, (1861) 1490, (1871) 1525, (1881) 1565, (1891) 1473, of whom 74 were in Banffshire.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 85, 86, 1876. See *A Stroll to Cairnie*, and the Rev. Dr. J. F. Gordon's *Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Cairnie, etc.*

Cairnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Cupar parish, Fife.

Cairniehill. See CAIRNEYHILL.

Cairniemount or **Cairn-o'-Mount**, a mountain on the mutual border of Strachan and Fordoun parishes, Kincardineshire. An offshoot of the Grampians, it culminates 6½ miles ESE of Mount Battoek at 1488 feet above sea-level; and it is traversed, over its eastern shoulder, by a public road leading from Forfarshire to Deeside.

Cairnies, an estate, with a mansion and the Scottish Episcopal College of GLENALMOND, on the river Almond, Perthshire, 10 miles WNW of Perth. It was transferred from Monzie to Methven parish in 1891. The mansion was the seat of the Right Hon. George Patton, Lord Justice-Clerk (d. 1869), and, with the estate, is now owned by Colonel Harris.

Cairnrean, a place on the northern border of Killearnan parish, Ross-shire, said to have been the burying-ground of an ancient Danish prince Irenan, and to have given name to the parish of Killearnan.

Cairnish. See CAIRNISH.

Cairnkianna, a summit in Penpont parish, NW Dumfriesshire, 5 miles S by E of Sanquhar. Rising 1813 feet above sea-level, it commands an extensive view over much of Dumfriesshire to parts of Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Cumberland.

Cairnmorearn, a summit in Durris parish, Kincardineshire, 6½ miles NW of Stonehaven. An offshoot of the Grampians, it rises 1245 feet above sea-level.

Cairnocuimhne, a large tumulus of small stones in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, at a narrow pass between the Dee and an overhanging hill, on the road from Aberdeen to Castleton of Braemar and to Fort George. It is said to have been formed, in the feudal times, by the practice of clans, when marching through the pass, laying each man a stone upon it in order that the chieftains might know how many men were marching to battle or had fallen on the battlefield.

Cairn-o'-Mount. See CAIRNIEMOUNT.

Cairnorrie. See METHLICK.

Cairnpat or **Cairnpiat**, a hill in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, 3¼ miles SSW of Stranraer. Rising 593 feet above sea-level, it commands a fine view of the Rhins of Galloway; and its top is engirt with remains of two (formerly three) stone walls, evidently erected for military purposes, separated from one another by ample intervening spaces, and at one time defended by entrenchments.

Cairnryan, a sea-port village in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, on the eastern shore of Loch Ryan, 5½ miles N of Stranraer. It has a post office under Stranraer, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, a good harbour, an Established church, a Free church, and a General Assembly's school. The harbour is on a small sheltered bay, where vessels of any burden may anchor in perfect safety. The Established church (1841) is the church of Lochryan *quoad sacra* parish.

Cairns, a ruined ancient castle in Midcaldor parish,

Edinburghshire, 2½ miles W by N of East Cairn Hill, and 4½ S by E of Midcaldor village. It consists of a double tower; and is said, but without good evidence, to have been built, about 1440, by Sir William Crichton, Lord High Admiral of Scotland. An inn of its own name is in its northern vicinity.

Cairnsmore, a mountain in Carsphairn parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire, 3¾ miles NE of Carsphairn village. It has an altitude of 2612 feet above sea-level; it was selected by Captain Colby, about 1814, as one of the stations for his trigonometrical survey; and, excepting in one direction, it commands a very extensive panoramic view.

Cairnsmore of Fleet, a mountain on the mutual border of Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck parishes, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, 6¾ miles E of Newton-Stewart. It extends about 4 miles from NNW to SSE; it has two summits, the one in Minnigaff, the other in Kirkmabreck, with altitudes of respectively 2331 and 2152 feet above sea-level; it sends off to the E a projection, called the Kneec of Cairnsmore,—to the S an abutment, called the Door of Cairnsmore,—to the W a spur, 1250 feet high, called Cranmery Hill; and it commands a superb prospect along the seaboard and across the waters of the Solway Firth. Cairnsmore mansion stands near the western base of the mountain, on the S border of Minnigaff.

Cairntable, a mountain on the mutual border of Muirkirk parish, Ayrshire, and Douglas parish, Lanarkshire. It culminates 1¾ mile SE of Muirkirk village, and, about the same distance NNW of the meeting-point with Dumfriesshire, it has an altitude of 1944 feet above sea-level; it is crowned by two cairns; and it commands an extensive view.

Cairnton, an estate, annexed to the estate of Leys, in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire. An ancient camp is on it, near a steep bank of the river Dee; commands a pass, traversed by the present public road, between the heights of Inchmarlo and the Dee; has two earthen ramparts, each 300 yards long, from 10 to 15 yards high, and 16 broad; and is thought, by some writers, to have been constructed by the Romans.

Cairntoul, a mountain in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, on the NW border of Braemar. One of the Cairngorm group of Grampians, it culminates, 2¾ miles SSE of Braeriach and 2 SW of Ben Macdui, at 4241 feet above sea-level, presenting a vast, bare, rugged mass.

Cairntrodie, a village in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead town.

Cairnyaran, a moorland ridge in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, 5¾ miles NE of Stranraer. It has two summits about 1¼ mile distant from each other, with altitudes of respectively 734 and 751 feet above sea-level; and it is crowned, within a length of 1¼ mile, by no fewer than 9 cairns.

Cairston, an estate, with a mansion, in Stromness parish, Orkney, in the western vicinity of Stromness town. It anciently had a church and a monastery, ruins of which still stand in a burying-ground; and it gives name to a presbytery which has its seat in Stromness, and is in the synod of Orkney. The presbytery comprehends the parishes of Stromness, Firth, Stenness (*q. s.*), Harray, Birsay (*q. s.*), Hoy and Graemsay, Orphir, Sandwick, Walls, and Flotta and Pharay (*q. s.*), and the mission stations of Graemsay and North Walls (St John's). Pop. (1871) 10,465, (1881) 10,414, (1891) 10,069, of whom 1736 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1891.

Caitha, a hamlet in Stow parish, Edinburghshire, adjacent to the North British railway and to the river Gala, 4 miles S by W of Stow village.

Caithness, a maritime county in the extreme NE of the mainland of Scotland, bounded N by the Pentland Firth, E by the German Ocean, SE by the Moray Firth, SW and W by Sutherland. With irregular five-sided outline, it measures from NE to SW 43 miles; its breadth, in the opposite direction, is 28 miles; its circuit is about 145 miles; and its area is 438,878 acres, or 712 square miles. The coast has an extent of about 105 miles; includes Stroma island, lying in the Pentland Firth; and is prevailingly bold and rocky. Chief headlands are Dunnet Head (306 feet), in the middle of the

N; Duncansby Head (210), in the extreme NE; and Noss Head (115), at the point where the E coast begins to trend to the SW. Other headlands are Brims Ness, Holburn Head, and Dwarrick Head, in the N; Skirsa Head and Ness Head, in the E; and Wick Head, Ulbster Head, and the Ord (652), in the SE. Chief bays are Dunnet Bay, entering between Holburn Head and Dwarrick Head, in the N; and Sinclairs Bay, entering between Ness Head and Noss Head, in the E. Smaller bays are Sandside, Thurso, and Cannis, in the N; Freswick and Wick, in the E; and 5 or 6 little inlets or harbours in the SE. Low beaches or sandy downs lie around some portions of the northern and the eastern bays; but cliffs, cavernous rocks, and stacks or skerries characterise mostly all other parts of the coast. The surface, except over a mean breadth of about 8 miles along the SW and W, is mainly a monotonous plain, and over those 8 miles in the SW and W is mainly mountainous or hilly. Low ridges diversify the plain in the parishes of Wick, Bower, Watten, Dunnet, Olrick, Thurso, Reay, and Halkirk; and, except on the tops of some of them, where heath and bog prevail, they are generally clothed with green pasture. Bogs of various kinds, from deep moss to peaty moor, also diversify much of the plain, together with parts of the western mountains; they form large low flat tracts from the central districts up to the base of the mountains; they even form a considerable tract so deep and swampy as to be untraversable by cattle, not far from the north-eastern extremity of the county; and they are computed, in their several kinds and distributions, to amount aggregately to more than one-third of the entire area. In the W and SW, from N to S, rise the following eminences, of which those marked with asterisks culminate on the Sutherland border:—*Ben Ruadh (608 feet), *Sithean Harry (759), Ben nam Bad Mhor (952), *Cnoc Crom-uillt (1199), Ben Alisky (1142), *Knockfin Heights (1416), Maiden Pap (1587), Morven (2313), Scaraben (2054), Meall na Carrach (1301), *Creag Scalabdale (1819), and Braigh na h-Eaglaise (1387). Those in the SW have steep acclivities and rugged surfaces, being often nothing but bare rock; those in the W are less wild, less rugged, and less lofty, and for the most part are moorish or heathy. Sir John Sinclair, computing the entire area at 316,042 Scottish acres, reckoned 3000 acres to be sand or sea-beaches, 6731 to be fresh water, 130,261 to be deep mosses and flat moors, 71,200 to be mountains or high moory hills, 62,000 to be green pastures and common downs, 2000 to be meadows or haughs by the sides of streams, 850 to be occupied by coppices and plantations, and only 40,000 to be arable land of any description, either infield or outfield.

The chief rivers or streams, named in the order of their length or importance, are the Thurso, the Wick, the Forss, the Berriedale, the Longwall, the Wester, the Dunbeath, and numerous burns. The chief lakes are Watten, Calder, More, Hempriggs, Westfield, Stempster-Bower, Stempster-Latheron, Rangag, Ruard, Toftingall, Alterwall, Harland, Dunnet, Mey, Duren, Kelm, Shurary, Killieminster, Yarrow, Brakegoe, Olgany, and a number of lochlets. 'The Old Red sandstone,' says Mr Macdonald, 'abounds extensively in Caithness. The principal rocks in the hilly district all belong to this formation. In many parts of flatter grounds the underlying rock is a clay slate or flagstone, which consists of a formation of alternating beds of silicious and calcareo-silicious flagstone or slate-clay, dark foliated bituminous limestone, pyritous shale, etc. Generally speaking, the strata lie from NE to SW, but the interruptions are very numerous.' Minerals are rare. The discovery of a coaly substance near Scrabster led to an unsuccessful search; and veins of iron and copper ore, worked for a time in Reay and Wick parishes, were soon abandoned. A mine of lead ore was sunk a century since at Achinnarras, but proved unprofitable. Marl abounds in many of the bogs and lakes, and has been of some service for reclaiming and improving land. Millstones, building stones, and paving stones, variously from granite, limestone, and sandstone, have been ex-

tensively quarried. Pavement flagstones, for exportation, are so largely worked as to afford the most extensive employment to the population next to farming and fishing; and they are well known and highly appreciated in most parts of the kingdom. They belong to the middle formation of the Devonian epoch; they imbed such vast numbers of fossil fish and plants, that portions of the fossils or impressions found there can be seen in almost every stone; and they owe their tenacity and durability to the cementing of their silica and alumina with calcareous and bituminous portions of organic matter. They were computed recently to be exported to the annual amount of from 500,000 to 600,000 superficial yards, worth from £70,000 to £80,000. The principal localities of them are on a line of 10 or 12 miles along the N coast of the Pentland Firth from Olrick parish to Reay parish, and a line from a point of the E coast 4 miles S of Wick, westward to the centre of the county in Halkirk parish. They were first exported from the lands of Scrabster, near Thurso; and they are now most largely exported from Castlehill or Castletown quarries, about 5 miles E of Thurso. The quantity of them shipped annually from Castletown Harbour, in recent years, ranged from 10,000 to 15,000 tons. Farm labourers' wages, though rather lower than in any other northern county, rose from 30 to 40 per cent. within 20 years up to 1880, such rise being partly due to this working of flagstones; since then, however, they have fallen somewhat.

The soil of the arable land and green pasture—from the E bank of Forss Water on the N coast to Assery; thence eastward by Calder Loch to Halkirk on Thurso river; thence along that river to Dale; thence eastward, by Achatibster, Toffingall, Bilbster, and Thurster, to the coast at Hempriggs; thence along the coast northward to Wester Water; thence up that water and past Bower, Alterwall, and Thurdistoft, to Dunnet Bay at Castlehill—is strongly argillaceous, and lies in the western parts on horizontal rock, in the eastern parts on hard till, drift, or gravel. The soil of the arable land and green pasture in the district W of Forss Water is a black loam or a mixture of dark earth and crystalline sand, generally incumbent on a comparatively irretentive horizontal rock. The soil in the district NE of the line of Wester Water, including the N wing of Wick parish, and most of Canisbay and Dunnet parishes, also is a dark loam, incumbent partly on irretentive rock, partly on gritty red gravel. The soil along the SE coast, from Hempriggs to the Ord, is a mixture of dark earth with gritty sand and fragments of rock, a sort of stony hazel loam, sharp and productive, incumbent on various kinds of rock; and the soil in the other districts of the county, comprehending the higher parts of Halkirk, Watten, and Latheron parishes, is variable, may be called alluvial near the banks of streams, and either a dark loam, an argillaceous earth, or a mixture of humus and gravel in other places. According to Mr G. J. Walker's 'Royal Commission Report on Agriculture' (1881), about two-fifths of the arable land are good, one-fifth being bad, and the rest medium. The climate, on the whole, is cold, wet, and windy. Inclemency of weather, owing to the total want of mountain shelter along the E and N, is felt more severely in winter and spring than in the neighbouring counties of Sutherland and Ross; and rain is both more frequent and more heavy than anywhere else in Scotland, except in Argyleshire, and in the western parts of Inverness-shire, Ross-shire, and Sutherland, the rainfall exceeding 34 inches. Snow and hard frost commonly commence about the end of December, sometimes earlier; and rain is generally frequent and heavy during October, November, and December. The winda blow from the W or the NW during three-fourths of the year, and they frequently rise to strong gales in winter, spring, and autumn. The prevailing wind, from the beginning of May till the middle of June, is usually from the NW, with a bleak cloudy sky; and from the end of June till September, is variable from the SW to the SE, but seldom from the N.

The agriculture of Caithness received a great impulse

from the labours of the celebrated Sir John Sinclair (1754-1835), though not so great as his proprietorship in the county might have led one to expect, nor so great as his mere second-hand influence produced on not a few other counties in both Scotland and England. But it afterwards was carried to a high pitch by the exertions of Sheriff Traill of Rattar, Mr Horne of Scouthel, Sir Benjamin Dunbar, and other local improvers; and at length it acquired an eminence much loftier than the agriculture of some districts in Britain which have a far superior soil and climate. 'Farms,' wrote the New Statist in 1845, 'are now to be seen of as great extent, and cultivated with as great skill and success, as in any part of Scotland. A considerable part of the county, of course, is still in the possession of small farmers, paying from £10 to £50 of yearly rent; but their condition is improving, and many of them raise green crops, and pursue a system of rotation.' At the present day, out of 3252 holdings, there are 1927 of under £10, 576 of between £10 and £20, and 386 of from £20 to £50. Principal crops—oats, 35,000 acres; barley, 900; turnips and swedes, 14,000; potatoes, 1600; clover, grass, &c., 30,000. A great number of cattle of the best description have long been annually reared for sale in the south; and the breeds of them have been so much improved as to take a large proportion of prizes at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows. Sheep also are kept in large numbers; have been improved by crosses with the Cheviot and other breeds; and have, in some instances, brought the highest prices at the Falkirk trysts. Small horses are imported from the islands; and many swine are kept.

The principal branch of industry in Caithness, next to agriculture, is sea fishing. Various departments of productive labour, such as implement making, rope making, and cooper work, are carried on mainly or almost wholly in subordination to farming and fishing; some also are carried on in connection with commerce and with the local supply of all the ordinary kinds of artificer's work; at Wick there is one large distillery; but all these industries, taken together, are of less importance to the community than fishing alone. Many or most of the fishermen combine farming with their fishery work; or rather hold small farms, and employ themselves alternately in farming and in fishing. Two of the 26 fishery districts which embrace all the coasts of Scotland and its islands, from the southern extremity of Galloway to the northern extremity of Shetland, are restricted to Caithness alone, and at least 2 if not 3 others of these districts draw within their operations not a few of the Caithness fishermen. The two entirely Caithness districts are Wick and Lybster; and these have fully more than one-twelfth of all the fishermen and fisher boys of the total 26 districts. Considerable harbours are at Thurso, Castletown, Lybster, and other places; but Wick is the only head port; and most of the commerce connected with the county may be regarded as identical with what we shall have to show in our article on Wick. Valuable facility of communication is afforded by steamers plying weekly between Granton near Edinburgh and the Orkney and Shetland islands, and calling at Wick and Thurso. Inland communication beyond the county's own limits has always been rendered difficult by the barrier of mountain along all the inland border, and by the steepness and height of the main pass over the Ord, contiguous to the coast, into Sutherland. Railway communication necessarily became de-graded after the advent of the railway epoch and specially after the formation of the Highland line so far north as the N border of Ross-shire; but it acquired no fair hope of being attainable till so late as 1866, and was not begun to be formed so late as the early part of 1871. A bill was passed through Parliament in that year for the construction of a line from the terminus of the Sutherland railway at Helmsdale, through the W centre of Caithness, by way of Halkirk, to Thurso, with a branch to Wick, and that railway was opened in 1874. In 1892 another scheme was formed for making a railway from Cills Bay along the east coast of the county to Wick, and thence to Lybster and Helmsdale.

The only royal burgh is Wick; the only other town is Thurso; and the principal villages are Halkirk, Lybster, Castletown, Keiss, Sarclet, and Berriedale. The principal seats are Langwell, Barrogill Castle, Tister House, Thurso Castle, Hempriggs, Ackergill Tower, Toftingall, Watten, Barrock House, Murkle, Sandside, Westfield, Dunbeath Castle, Freswick, Stirkoke, Swince, Nottingham House, Bilbster, Stemster, Forss, Forse, Thrumster, South-dun, Orlig, Latherouwheel, Lynegar, Castle Hill, Achavarn, Scots Calder, and Camster. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom*, 471,736 acres, with total gross estimated rental of £136,886, were divided among 1028 landowners, three together holding 217,415 acres (rental £28,349), two 63,477 (£16,738), eight 112,623 (£35,352), seven 54,656 (£14,336), five 15,658 (£7301), four 1013 (£1531), four 285 (£341), eighteen 419 (£4922), etc.

There was no change made in the boundaries of Caithness by the Boundary Commissioners. Though the parish of Reay was situated partly in the county of Caithness and partly in that of Sutherland, the mode in which it was dealt with entailed no alteration of county boundaries, for the Sutherlandshire portion was simply joined to the Sutherlandshire parish of Farr. The only other transfer made affected the interior parishes of Halkirk and Thurso (which see). The county comprises the old parishes of Bower, Canisbay, Dunnet, Halkirk, Latheron, Orlig, Reay, Thurso, Watten, and Wick; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Berriedale, Keiss, Lybster, and Pulteneytown, and the chapelries of Stroma and Shurrery; and these constitute the presbytery of Caithness, in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness, with 861 communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1891. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Caithness, with congregations at Berriedale, Bower, Bruan, Canisbay, Dunnet, Halkirk, Keiss, Latheron, Lybster, Orlig, Pulteneytown, Reay, Westerdale, and Watten, and with two at Thurso, and two at Wick. Other congregations within the county are, 1 U.P. at Wick, 2 Reformed Presbyterian at Wick and Thurso, 2 Congregational at Wick and Thurso, 1 Evangelical Union at Wick, 4 Baptist at Wick, Keiss, Scarfskerry, and Stroma, 1 Episcopalian at Wick and a mission at Thurso, and 1 Roman Catholic at Wick. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1891, the county had 65 schools (62 of them public), which, with accommodation for 8676 children, had 7314 on the registers, and 5421 in average attendance.

The county is now governed by a lord lieutenant, vice-admiral, and high sheriff, a vice-lieutenant, 20 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 78 magistrates. Sheriff courts are held at Wick every Tuesday and Friday during session; sheriff small debt courts at Wick every Tuesday during session, at Thurso every fifth Thursday, and at Lybster every fifth Wednesday; justice of peace small debt courts at Wick on the first and third Monday of every month, at Thurso on every alternate Wednesday; and courts of quarter sessions at Wick and at Thurso. There are thirty electoral divisions for the County Council, returning one member each, besides three representatives of the Commissioners of Supply. The Council is divided into the following committees:—General Purposes Committee, County Road Board, Standing Joint Committee (partly appointed by the Council and partly by the Commissioners of Supply), County Valuation Committee, Executive Committee under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and the Finance Committee—the convener being a member of all committees. The police force, in 1891, comprised 23 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £200. The county prison is at Wick. The annual value of real property, assessed at £35,469 in 1815, was £66,572 in 1843, £102,910 in 1866, £133,922 in 1881, £157,292 in 1891, including £9211 for railway. The county, prior to the Reform Act of 1832, returned a member to Parliament alternately with Buteshire; but since has sent one for itself. The constituency in 1891 was 3936. The royal burgh of Wick also unites with five others beyond Caithness in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. (1871) 39,992, (1881) 38,845, (1891)

37,177, of whom 19,705 were females. Houses (1891), 7444 inhabited, 271 vacant, 28 building.

The registration county includes the former Sutherlandshire portion of Reay parish, and had in 1891 a population of 38,070. All the parishes except Bower are assessed for the poor, and all are included in the two poor-law combinations of Latheron and Thurso. The number of registered poor in the year ending 14 May, 1891, was 1194.

The territory now forming Caithness was anciently inhabited by the Caledonian tribe of the Curnavii, and about the beginning of the 10th century was subdued and settled by the Norsemen under Sigurd, Jarl of Orkney. It retains some topographical names of the Celtic or Caledonian times; but it is broadly characterised, in both its nomenclature and its antiquities, by ancient Scandinavian possession. The Scandinavian Jarls of Orkney held it as an earldom nominally under the crown of Scotland, and by King David (1124-53) it was erected into a diocese. The inhabitants, wavering in their allegiance between the Orcadian Jarls and the Scottish kings, were not long in throwing off the Scandinavian yoke. William the Lyon, in 1196, collected a strong army, crossed the Oikell, and brought Sutherland and Caithness under the power of the Scottish crown. The principal families of Caithness, at that time, were the Guns and the De Cheynes; and these were soon afterwards represented or superseded by three other leading families, the Sinclairs, the Sutherlands, and the Keiths. Feuds arose among these three latter families, or between some one or other of them and clans in other parts of the Highlands, and either formed or produced all the most signal events of subsequent times in Caithness. The Sinclairs soon got and retained the upper hand; a branch of them, in 1455, was ennobled as Earl of Caithness and Baron Berriedale. But, in 1672, Campbell of Glenorchy purchased the earldom from the contemporary earl, and afterwards married his widow; and his so doing led to a sanguinary conflict in Wick parish, on the banks of the ALTIMARLACH—happily the last event of its kind in Caithness. Campbell was subsequently created Earl of Breadalbane, with precedence according to the patent of the Caithness earldom, and the representatives of the original Earl of Caithness thenceforth alone have been Earls of Caithness.

Ancient Caledonian stone circles are at Stemster Loch and Bower. The singular structures popularly called Piets' houses, generally of a circular form, in the shape of a truncated cone, with walls 9 or 10 feet thick, and surrounded by a deep ditch and a rampart, are numerous. There also are several old castles, many of them ruinous, some still habitable. The chief of these are Barrogill, elegantly modernised; Thurso, the venerable seat of Sir John G. T. Sinclair, Bart.; Scrabster, the ruined residence of the quondam bishops of Caithness; Girnigoe and Sinclair, erected by the thanes of Caithness; Ackergill, built by the Keiths, Earls Marischal; Dunbeath and Brims, still habitable; and Freswick, Keiss, Forss, Berriedale, Downreay, Brawl, and Durelet, all in ruins. Some substractions on a small green knoll, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Duncansby Head, are vestiges of John o' Groat's House. Caithness, though mainly a lowland tract, assimilated in language and customs to the Lowland counties, is often erroneously classed as part of the Highlands; at the census of 1891 only 4144 persons were returned as habitually speaking Gaelic. See James Macdonald, 'On the Agriculture of Caithness,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1875; Jas. T. Calder, *Sketch of the Civil and Traditional History of Caithness from the Tenth Century*; and Sam. Laing, *Prehistoric Remains of Caithness* (1866).

Caitnish, a place in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the river Orchy, 6 miles NE of Dalmailly. The Orchy here makes a series of considerable leaps over and among grotesquely-shaped rocks.

Cakemuir, an ancient castle transferred in 1891 from Cranston parish to Crichton parish, E Edinburghshire, on a small burn of the same name, 3 miles E of Borthwick Castle. It is a square four-storied

tower, with massive walls and projecting battlements; an apartment in it is called Queen Mary's Room, having given shelter to that unfortunate princess after her flight in male apparel from BORTHWICK, 13 June 1567. Here she met Bothwell, and rode with him through the night to Dunbar.

Calair, a burn in Balquhider parish, Perthshire, running 6½ miles NE and N, through Glens Dubh and Buckie, to the Balvag, opposite Balquhider kirkton. Descending from 2000 to 410 feet above sea-level, it is subject to great freshets; its waters teem with little trout.

Calbruar, a hamlet in the parish and 3 miles from the village of Blair Athole, Perthshire.

Calda House. See ASSYNT.

Calder, a large district in the extreme W of Edinburghshire. The Gaelic *choille-dur* signifies a 'wooded stream,' and doubtless was applied to the district on account of the boskiness of its water-courses; but the name has been imposed on it at some very early period, and in circumstances unknown to record. The district may have originally been one property or barony, but was early divided into Calder-Clere on the E and Calder-Comitis on the W—the latter by far the larger division—being afterwards divided into Mid and West Calder.

Calder, a hamlet and a loch of NW Caithness. The hamlet, to the E of the lake, is 6½ miles SSW of Thurso, under which it has a post office; whilst a public school at it, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 63, and a grant of £81, 14s. 6d. The loch, lying mainly in Halkirk, but partly in Reay parish, at 205 feet above sea-level, has an extreme length and breadth of 2½ miles and 7¼ furlongs; presents a pleasing appearance from its striking contrast to the mossy and heathy lands which surround it; and contains abundance of good trout and little char.

Calder, an affluent of the Avon. See AVONDALE.

Calder, a stream of Kingussie parish, E Inverness-shire, formed by three head-streams which rise among the Monadhliath Mountains at altitudes of from 2700 to 2900 feet above sea-level. It winds 4½ miles eastward, at Spey Bridge, near Newtonmore station, falling into the Spey. Its waters abound in trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Calder, a rivulet of Ayr and Renfrew shires. It rises in Largs parish on the N slope of Burnt Hill (1589 feet), near the mutual border of the two counties; runs 1½ mile ENE on this boundary, then 2½ miles E and SE on the boundary between Kilmalcolm and Lochwinnoch parishes, expanding here into a triangular lake, called Calder Dam (2¼ × 1½ furl.); then proceeds about 5½ miles SE, through Lochwinnoch parish, to the head of Castle-Semple Loch, in the vicinity of Lochwinnoch town. A number of beautiful cascades diversify its romantic course, while on its banks are several cotton-mills.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Calder, a rivulet of NW Lanarkshire, rising on Elrig Moor (1000 feet), in East Kilbride parish, near the Ayrshire boundary, and running 10 miles NNE and N within East Kilbride parish, and along the boundary between East Kilbride and Cambuslang on the left, Glasford and Blantyre on the right, till it falls into the Clyde at Turnwheel, 1½ mile WNW of Uddingstone. Flowing mostly on a gravelly or rocky bed, between steep and richly wooded banks, it has a shallow rapid current, and makes several falls or cascades, one of them wild and romantic, and called the Reeking Linn. It bears the name of Calder Water in its upper course, and of Rotten Calder after receiving the Rotten Burn near Torrance.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 31, 1865-67.

Calder, a seat of iron-works in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of North Calder Water, opposite Carnbroe village in Bothwell parish, 1½ mile SE of Coatbridge, and 2 miles SSW of Airdrie. The iron-works of Messrs Dixon, which were founded in 1805, have five blast-furnaces of the modern type. There has also been recently erected a complete plant for the extraction of the sulphate of ammonia and other by-products from the furnace gases. The ironstone and coal are got from the company's pits in the neighbourhood, supplemented by supplies from Spain and the west coast of England. A board school here, with

accommodation for 227 children, had (1891) a day and an evening attendance of 210 and 34, and grants of £241, 4s. 7d. and £18, 10s.

Calder, a parish in Lanarkshire. See CADDER.

Calder, in Nairnshire. See CAVDOR.

Calderbank, a large industrial village and a *quoad sacra* parish of NE Lanarkshire, partly in Bothwell but chiefly in Old Monkland parish, on the North Calder Water, 2 miles SSE of Airdrie. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments under Airdrie, a school, and a parish church; and at it are situated the steel works of the Calderbank Steel and Coal Company, which have been furnished with all the latest appliances for the manufacture of steel. The school, with accommodation for 246 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 222, and a grant of £224, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 1064, (1861) 2461, (1871) 2176, (1881) 1749, (1891) 1814; of *q. s.* parish, 2410.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Calderbank, an estate, with a mansion, in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire, 4¾ miles NW of Hamilton.

Calderbank, a village, with bleach-works, on the river Calder, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

Caldercruix, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, with Established and Free churches and a station on the Airdrie and Bathgate section of the North British railway, 4½ miles ENE of Airdrie, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments. Pop. (1881) 306, (1891) 420.

Calder, East, a village and an ancient parish in the W of Edinburghshire. The village stands near the right bank of the Almond, ¾ mile ENE of Midcalder town, and 1½ mile WNW of Midcalder station; consists chiefly of two rows of houses, with gardens behind; and has a U.P. church, a post office, and a public school. At it was born a minor poet, Alex. Rodger (1784-1846). The ancient burying-ground of the parish, with the ivy-clad ruin of the church, adjoins the village, and an extensive quarry of excellent limestone is a little to the E. The parish was united in 1750 to the parish of Kirknewton. The manor or barony was given by Malcolm IV. to Randolph de Clere, taking from him the name of Calder-Clere, to distinguish it from the adjoining manor of Calder-Comitis, belonging to the Earl of Fife; underwent forfeiture in the wars of the succession; was given in 1306, by Robert Bruce, to James Douglas, the ancestor of the Earls of Morton; and includes a tract called Mortoune, which disputes with Morton parish in Dumfriesshire the claim of having given their peerage title to the Earls of Morton. Pop. of village (1871) 589, (1881) 734, (1891) 974.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Caldergrove, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, 4¾ miles WNW of Hamilton.

Calderhall, an estate, with a mansion, in the East Calder section of Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire, ½ mile SSW of East Calder village.

Calderhead, a *quoad sacra* parish and a registration district in Shotts and Cambusnethau parishes, Lanarkshire, lying around the head of South Calder river, 2½ miles SSE of Kirk-of-Shotts. Constituted in 1872, the parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £254. The church was built as a chapel of ease in 1860, at a cost of £1000; and under Calderhead school-board, 4 schools—Allanton, Calderhead, and 2 at Shotts—with total accommodation for 994 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 806, and grants amounting to £747, 8s. 10d. Pop. of registration district (1861) 4034, (1871) 4271, (1881) 4153, (1891) 4528.

Calder House, a mansion in Midcalder parish, Edinburghshire, in the southern vicinity of Midcalder town. Standing on an elevated lawn, and surrounded by ornamental walks, it adjoins an extensive and romantic wood intersected by Murieston and Linhouse Waters. It is in part a very ancient building, with walls of 7 feet thickness, and includes a great hall, upon an arch, and modernised into a drawing-room. This seat is

historically famous for the celebration of the Lord's Supper in its great hall by John Knox in 1556. The hall contains a portrait of the Reformer, which, long regarded as authentic, was, in 1875, pronounced by the late Mr David Laing to be only a 'bad copy'; in the same apartment there is also a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. For more than five centuries a seat of the Sandilands, Calder House is now held by Jas. Walter Sandilands, twelfth Baron Torphichen since 1564 (b. 1846; suc. 1869), and owner of 1880 acres in the shire, valued at £3794 per annum, including £500 for minerals.

Calder Iron-works. See CALDER, Old Monkland. Lanarkshire.

Calder, Mid, a village and a parish on the W border of Edinburghshire. The village stands on a rising ground, near the left bank of the Almond, which here receives the confluent Murieston and Linhouse Waters, 2 miles W by N of Midcalder or Kirknewton Junction, on the Caledonian, this being 11 miles WSW of Edinburgh, and 36½ E of Glasgow. Backed by the fine policies of Calder House, it has been greatly improved within the past few years, all the old thatched and most of the tiled houses having given place to others of a more modern style, several fine villas having been built to the E, and a plentiful supply of water having been introduced. At it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, gas-works, a hotel, the ancient parish church, a U.P. church (1765), and a public school; whilst fairs are held here on the second Tuesday of March and the Friday after the second Tuesday of October. The parish church, a good Second Pointed building, with oblong tower, was founded early in the 13th century by Duncan, Earl of Fife, was partly rebuilt by Peter Sandilands in 1541, and has been lately enlarged and restored at a cost of over £3000; at its E end is the burying-place of the Torphichen family. Pop. of village (1861) 525, (1871) 579, (1881) 657, (1891) 671.

The parish, containing also the village of BELLS-QUARRY, is bounded N and NE by Uphall in Linlithgowshire; E by Kirknewton, Currie, and an outlying portion of Kirkliston; SE by Linton in Peeblesshire; S and W by West Calder; and NW by Livingston in Linlithgowshire. Its greatest length from N to S is 7½ miles; its breadth from E to W varies between ¼ and 5½ miles; and its area is 12,324½ acres, of which 30½ are water. The ALMOND for 2¾ miles traces the Livingston and Kirknewton borders, for 2 flows through the northern interior, and here from the S receives the West Calder, Harwood, Murieston, Linhouse, and two or three lesser burns; while in the furthest S of the parish rise the head-streams of the Water of Leith. The northern district is comparatively level, and with a light, dry, fertile soil, presents an embellished aspect; the southern is occupied with the slopes of the Pentlands; and from between 300 and 400 feet above sea-level along the Almond's banks the surface rises southward to East and West Cairn Hills, 1839 and 1844 feet, on the Peeblesshire boundary. About one-third of the entire area is arable; upwards of 200 acres are under wood; and a large aggregate is upland pasture. At Pumpherston, since 1877, a field of 10 acres has formed an experimental station of the Highland and Agricultural Society. The rocks are partly carboniferous and in large measure eruptive. Coal and rich lead ore have been found; excellent sandstone, limestone, and trap rock have been worked; and other useful minerals occur. Employment is also furnished by oil and paper works. Springs of very fine water are everywhere numerous, whilst slightly chalybeate springs are plentiful; and a powerful sulphureous spring is on the estate at Letham. Four tumuli on the banks of the Almond have been regarded by tradition as memorials of some great ancient battle in their vicinity. A tolerably well-preserved Roman camp is on Castle-Gregg Hill, on the SW border, 1¾ mile SE of Harburn station; a castle stood at Pumpherston; an ancient double tower is at Cairns; and portions of old baronial fortalices are retained in CALDER House and MURIESTON House; the former of which is the

prominent feature of the parish. John Spottiswood (1565-1639), Archbishop of St Andrews, was a native. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 12 of from £20 to £50. Midcalder is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £217. Four public schools—Bellsquarry, Causewayend, Midcalder, and Pumpherston—with respective accommodation for 116, 50, 250, and 277 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 79, 13, 208, and 167, and grants of £74, 14s., £23, 8s. 11d., £212, 6s., and £138, 9s. Valuation £17,431, including £3903 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1014, (1831) 1439, (1861) 1389, (1871) 1634, (1881) 1698, (1891) 3126.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.—See J. Sommers' *Account of the Parish of Midcalder* (1838).

Caldermill, a village of W Lanarkshire, 3 miles from its post-town, Strathaven.

Calder, North, a small river partly of Stirling and Linlithgow shires, but chiefly of Lanarkshire. It issues from Black Loch on the mutual border of New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, and Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire; winds 2½ miles SW along the boundary between Lanarkshire on the right and Stirling and Linlithgow shires on the left; turns then wholly into Lanarkshire; expands soon into Hillend Reservoir (1½ × ½ mile); and running 13 miles WSW along the boundary between New Monkland and Old Monkland parishes on the right, and Shotts and Bothwell parishes on the left, falls into the Clyde at Daldowie, 1½ mile NW of Uddingstone. Its banks, over nearly the whole of its romantic course of about 16 miles, are bold, picturesque, and beautifully wooded; and are adorned, in several places, with splendid parks or mansions. Its waters contain trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Calder, Rotten, the lower part of CALDER Water in the NW of Lanarkshire, so named because joined by the Rotten Burn where it enters the parish of Blantyre, 2 miles SE of East Kilbride.

Calderside, a property on the western border of Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire. Coal has been worked here on a small scale; a silicified tree is near, rising out of the bed of the Rotten Calder; and there is also here a curious conical hillock, the Campknowe, anciently fortified by the Caledonians.

Calder, South, a small river rising on moors contiguous to Linlithgowshire, 2 miles ENE of Shotts Iron-works. Thence it runs about 11 miles W by S along the boundary between Shotts and Bothwell parishes on the right, and Cambusnethan and Dalziel parishes on the left; and falls into the Clyde 1¼ mile above Bothwell Bridge. Its vale displays much beauty, both natural and artificial; and its waters contain trout, but offer no high attraction to the angler. A viaduct of the Caledonian railway crosses it ¾ mile N of Motherwell, and is a grand, long, lofty, stone structure of 1857. Another viaduct, at present on the main line of the Caledonian railway, but originally erected for the Wishaw and Coltness railway, stands a short distance higher up, and is a gaunt, slender, wooden pile, resting on tall stone piers. See also BOTHWELL.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Calder, West, a town and a parish in the extreme W of Edinburghshire. The town stands, at 550 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the West Calder Burn, and has a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow direct section of the Caledonian, 5¾ miles WSW of Midcalder Junction, 16 WSW of Edinburgh, and 31¼ E of Glasgow. Since 1861 it has undergone great and rapid extension, chiefly in connection with neighbouring mineral works; at it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a reading-room, a People's Hall, a parish church, a Free church, a U.P. church, and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Bridget. A public and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 516 and 204 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 462 and 194, and grants of £688, 15s. 6d. and £254, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 476, (1871) 2432, (1881) 2291, (1891) 2516.

The parish, containing also the villages of **ADDIEWELL** and **Mossend**, has a rudely triangular outline, and is bounded NE and E by Midcalder; SE by Linton, in Peeblesshire; S and SW by Dunsyre, Carluke, and Carnwath, in Lanarkshire; NW by Cambusnethan in Lanarkshire, and Whitburn in Linlithgowshire. Its greatest length from NE to SW is 10 miles; its width in an opposite direction varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{7}{8}$ miles; and its area is 21,392 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 303 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. **Breich Water** traces most of the Linlithgowshire border, and through the interior the West Calder, Harwood, Murieston, Linhouse, and two or three lesser burns flow northward or north-eastward to the Almond; whilst in the S, on the Carnwath boundary, lies **COBINSHAW** reservoir ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $3\frac{3}{8}$ furlongs). The northern district is mainly low country, well cultivated and highly embellished; the southern consists of high, bleak moorland, incapable of cultivation. From less than 500 feet above sea-level along Breich Water, the surface rises south-eastward to the Pentlands, attaining 987 feet in **Peerie Law**, and 1700 in **Craigengar** on the boundary with Linton. The rocks to a great extent, especially in the N, belong to the Carboniferous formation, and include abundance of coal, ironstone, bituminous shale, and limestone. In the parish has been erected one of the largest works in Great Britain for the manufacture of oil—that of **Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Co.** Mansions are **Hermant**, **Harburn**, **Hartwood House**, and **Limefield**. West Calder is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the value of the living is £211. The original church, a chapel of ease to Midcalder, stood at **Chapelton**, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of the town; the next was built in 1646. Seven schools—the two at the town, **Addiewell**, **Cobinshaw**, **Gavieside**, **Leavenseat**, and **Woodmuir Colliery**—with total accommodation for 1368 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 1291, and grants amounting to £1597, 15s. 6d. Valuation £43,846, including £10,200 for railways and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 1185, (1831) 1617, (1861) 1927, (1871) 7865, (1881) 7682, (1891) 8456.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Calderwood Castle, a mansion in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Rotten Calder, 5 miles W of Hamilton. For more than five centuries a seat of the Maxwells, and greatly enlarged in 1840, it stands amid beautiful grounds, with a very fine waterfall on the river.

Calderwood, Long, a hamlet in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, near Calderwood policies, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of East Kilbride village.

Caldham, a hamlet in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, on the river Luther, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Laurencekirk.

Caldra, an estate with a mansion, in Fogo parish, SE Berwickshire, 4 miles S by W of Duns, belonging to Col. David Milne-Home.

Caldron, a fine waterfall in Comrie parish, Perthshire, on the river Lednock, 1 mile N of Comrie village.

Caldron Linn, a series of romantic waterfalls in Fossoway parish, Perthshire, on the river Devon, about a mile below Rumbling-Bridge station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dollar. The series is twofold; first, a tumultuous cataract along a fearful chasm; next, two leaps, with intervening whirls, down precipitous descents. The side of the chasm are mural, and of about equal height, but, in some parts, they so project as almost to meet; and the floor of the chasm is so worn into a descending chain of pits as to occasion the river, in careering along, to emit a furious deafening sound. The first of the two falls, over the precipitous descent, is a leap of 34 feet; the whirls between it and the second fall are through three round cavities, like caldrons or boilers, of from 16 to 22 feet in diameter. In the first of these caldrons the water is constantly agitated as if boiling; in the second it is always covered with foam; and in the third and largest, the water is as placid as an inland lake. Ledges of rock separate these cavities from each other, and they communicate by sluices wrought about their middle depth by the action of the water. By an opening like a huge door hewn out of the rock, the river

rushes in a torrent to the second fall, which occurs at a distance of 84 feet from the foot of the first one, and is a leap of 44 feet. The first leap declines a little, and the second so much from the perpendicular as to be quite oblique. The second fall is into a deep and romantic glen, where a vapour constantly ascends from the pool, which in sunshine shows all the colours of the rainbow. In rainy seasons the whole is grand beyond description.

Caldshiels. See CAULDSHIELDS.

Caldstane Slap, a mountain pass (1300 feet) on the mutual border of Linton parish, Peeblesshire, and Midcalder parish, Edinburghshire, between East and West Cairn Hills, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Midcalder village. It is traversed by a drove-road which, prior to the railway epoch, was much frequented by dealers in sheep and cattle going to and from the Scotch and the English markets.

Caldwell. See BEITH.

Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Railway, a railway in Dumbartonshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from Bowling on the Clyde, west-north-westward to Dumbarton, and northward thence, up the Vale of Leven, to Balloch at the foot of Loch Lomond. Authorised in 1846, and opened in 1850, it was worked for some time as an isolated line, communicating between steamboats on the Clyde and steamboats on Loch Lomond; but afterwards, from Bowling to Dumbarton, it became a constituent part of the Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh railway. Later, too, it was joined, at the northern end, by the Forth and Clyde railway from Stirling; and, forming since 1862 a constituent portion of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, it was with it amalgamated with the North British in 1864.

Caledonian Canal, a line of inland navigation, partly artificial, partly natural, through the 'Great Glen' of Scotland. Glenmore extends right across the kingdom, directly south-westward, from the Moray Firth between the mouth of the Firthorn and the Sutors of Cromarty, to the island of Lismore at the northern end of the Sound of Mull; and it divides Inverness-shire, and the Highlands generally, into two nearly equal portions. Its NE end consists for 23 miles of the upper or narrow part of the Moray Firth; the SW end, for 32 miles, of salt-water Lochs Eil and Linnhe; and the intermediate part, with a total length of $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is occupied for $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles by fresh-water Lochs Dochfour, Ness, Oich, and Lochy, and is traversed, over nearly all the rest of the distance, by streams which connect these lakes with one another, or with the sea-lochs. This intermediate part, certain portions of the lakes, and localities at the Moray Firth and at Loch Eil, are the region of the artificial portion of the Caledonian Canal. The navigation was designed to carry large vessels direct from sea to sea, in lieu of their encountering the delays and perils of the route round the Pentland Firth; and it serves also for the direct transit of swift steamers plying regularly between Inverness and Glasgow. James Watt, of steam-engine fame, prepared designs for the canal in 1773; but, his estimate (£165,000) alarming the projectors, nothing was done till 30 years later, when Telford and Jessop were authorised to prepare new estimates. The work was begun in 1803; was opened, only two-thirds finished, in October 1822; was completed in 1843-47; and cost, up to 5 May 1849, £1,311,270, though the original estimates (exclusive of land damage) had amounted to only £474,531.

A sea-lock commences the artificial part of the navigation at the Moray Firth; and this, in consequence of the shallowness of the sea-water and the flatness of the beach, is placed between the extremities of two artificial mounds, extending about 400 yards to the shore. The canal cut leaves the firth at Clachnaharry, about a mile WNW of Inverness; and goes 6 miles 35 chains to Loch Dochfour. A series of four locks is on it at Muirtown, about a mile distant from the stone bridge of Inverness; and a regulating lock is on it at Dochgarroch, near Loch Dochfour, was thoroughly repaired in 1869, and was then adjusted for the escape of salmon fry or emolt. A short deep cutting and five consecutive locks are at Fort Augustus, leading out the navigation

from the head of Loch Ness ; and a canal cut of 5 miles 35 chains, with locks at Kytra and Aberchalder, goes thence to Loch Oich. The summit-level of navigation, Loch Oich lies 105 feet above high-water mark at Clachnaharry and Fort William ; measures 3 miles 56 chains along the line of navigation ; is, in many places, very shallow ; and varies more than 9 feet in depth, according to the season. It thus presented great difficulties to the formation of a ship-passage—difficulties that were only overcome by the construction of a reservoir in Glen-garry, for feeding it when low. A canal cut of 1 mile 65 chains goes from Loch Oich to Loch Lochy ; and has two locks—the one a regulating lock to meet the occasional flooding of Loch Oich, the other having a fall of 9½ feet to suit the difference of level between the two lakes. Loch Lochy (93 feet) is 9½ miles long ; and, for the purposes of the navigation, was raised about 12 feet above its natural level, by closing up its effluence into the river Lochy, and forming a new outlet for it at a higher level, so as to send off its effluence into the river Spean. A permanent weir, partly constructed of masonry, partly excavated from solid rock, was formed across the new outlet ; and occasions the effluence to fall into the Spean at a point about 600 yards SE of the exit of the navigation from Loch Lochy. A regulating lock occurs at Gairlochy, near the foot of Loch Lochy ; a canal cutting, 6½ miles in length, extends thence to Banavie ; a series of eight locks, commonly called Neptune's Staircase, occurs at Banavie ; and another canal cut, 1¼ mile in length, with a descent of two more locks, extends thence to the sea-lock at Corpach, in the vicinity of Fort William. The navigation from end to end is so direct as to measure but 4 miles longer than a mathematical straight line ; and has been so well maintained in its artificial portions as to make wonderful resistance to the abrading action of storm and flood. Twenty-eight locks are on the line—14 between the Moray Firth and Loch Oich, and 14 between Loch Oich and Loch Eil ; and each is 170 feet long by 40 wide. The depth of water in the shallowest parts of the canal, at the standard level, is 17 feet. Steam tug-boats have been put on for tugging vessels through the locks and estuaries on the line of the navigation.

The canal, though a magnificent public work, cannot be said to have ever satisfactorily attained its purpose. It affords great facility to the transit of the northern fishing boats, inasmuch that in one year over 500 sailed through it in an almost unbroken line ; it also has considerable value, both commercially and for tourists, in affording prompt regular transit to steamers between Inverness and the Firth of Lorn ; it likewise has given important aid or impulse to several departments of local trade ; but it never has answered well the grand design, for which it was formed, of carrying sea-borne vessels from sea to sea along Glenmore. The annual receipts, too, as compared with the annual expenditure, tell no very flattering tale—the latter sometimes exceeding the former considerably. New lock-gates were (1892-93) provided throughout the canal, at an estimated cost of £20,000, met by Government grant.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 73, 63, 62, 53.

Caledonian Railway. A railway originally designed as a trunk line connecting Edinburgh and Glasgow with Carlisle, but now embracing an extensive district, and forming the second in point of mileage and the first as regards traffic receipts of the railway systems in Scotland. An elaborate examination of the various proposals for providing railway facilities between England and Scotland was made by a Royal Commission, whose final report, 15th March, 1841, gave the preference to what is now the Caledonian system. It was not till 1845, however, that a Bill was brought into Parliament for its sanction. After a very severe contest an Act for its construction was passed in July, 1845, embracing a main line from Carlisle to Carstairs, in Lanarkshire, dividing there into a fork reaching Edinburgh on the one hand and Glasgow on the other, with a spur from the latter arm of the fork to join the Scottish Central railway at Greenhill for Stirling, Perth, and the North of Scotland. In constructing

this, 122½ miles in length, there was also taken in a portion of the Glasgow and Garnkirk and Wishaw and Coltness railways, lines opened in 1831 and 1834, and ranking early in the railway enterprise of the kingdom. For the original line, which was completed in 1848, the authorised capital was £2,100,000 in shares and £700,000 in loans. By extensions, amalgamations, leases, and working agreements the Caledonian railway now consists of 864 miles of railway owned by the company, 127 miles worked under agreement, 49½ miles of other companies' lines used under running powers, and the Forth and Clyde Canal, 52¾ miles, being a total of 1093¼ miles of public communications in the hands of the company. Of the system there are 2½ miles consisting of four lines of railways, 495 miles consisting of double line, the remainder consisting of single line. At July 1891 the capital expenditure of the company amounted to £42,997,512, of which there was raised in shares £33,494,492 (of which sum £11,797,084 stood as 'ordinary stock,' £2,784,693 as 'deferred' stock, and the remainder as 'guaranteed' and 'preference' stocks), and in loan and debenture stock £8,158,513, with some minor items of receipt. This capital total is to a certain extent fictitious, owing to the creation of nominal capital in consolidating various guaranteed and preference stocks, formerly carrying various dividends into stock at one uniform rate ; and the 'deferred' capital is also nominal, being created to represent the claims of some of those consolidated stocks to contingent rights of dividend under certain specified circumstances.

In the half-year last reported, the railway carried 599,716 first class, 208,503 second class, and 10,514,301 third class passengers, making with 14,205 season-ticket holders, a total of 11,336,725 passengers, yielding a total revenue of £466,720. The goods revenue amounted to £859,625, the total revenue for the half-year being thus over 1¼ million of money. To carry this trade the company possessed 681 locomotive engines, 1731 passenger vehicles (including horse boxes, luggage vans, etc.), and 42,938 waggons, 30,644 of the latter being engaged in the vast mineral traffic of the company. In the course of the half-year those vehicles traversed in all 6,728,637 train-miles, of which there were run for passenger traffic 3,426,883 train-miles, and for goods and mineral traffic 3,301,754 miles. The gross revenue per train-mile was 54'48d., the passenger train average being 40'05d., and the goods train average 69'36d. per mile. As the main route of the mail service in Scotland, the Caledonian received in the half-year the sum of £33,957 for the conveyance of mails. The affairs of the company are controlled by a board of directors, fourteen in number.

As now extended, the Caledonian railway system covers a large portion of the railway map of Scotland, having Carlisle for its southern, and Aberdeen for its northern terminus, touching on the W Dumfries, Portpatrick, Ardrossan, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Wemyss Bay, Gourlock, Greenock, Glasgow, Stirling, Bridge of Allan, Dunblane, Callander, Oban, Crieff, and Perth, and on the E Aberdeen, Arbroath, Dundee, Edinburgh, Leith, Carstairs, and Peebles. North-west of Perth the country is served by the Highland, and north and west of Aberdeen by the Great North of Scotland and allied railway systems. The various parts composing the Caledonian railway will be incidentally noticed under the name of the district where they occur ; here only the general scope of the system will be detailed, proceeding from S to N.

From Carlisle to Beattock the line, which was opened in 1847, passes through a richly varied district, chiefly agricultural. Eight miles of the line are in England, and between the junction with the North British Longtown branch at Gretna and the Gretna Junction, a bridge over the Sark brings the line into Scotland. At Gretna Junction the Glasgow and South-Western main line strikes off to Annan and Dumfries, the traffic of that line into Carlisle being conducted under running powers. The next junction on the Caledonian system is at Kirtlebridge, where the Solway Junction line, sanctioned in 1864, branches off, crossing the Solway to Brayton, on

the Maryport and Carlisle line. The portion of the Solway Junction railway N of the Firth from the important town of Annan, was purchased by the Caledonian in 1873. The first town of importance on the main line is Lockerbie, where important lamb fairs and other stock markets are held, and where the line branches off to Dumfries, Stranraer, and Portpatrick. The Dumfries, Lochmaben, and Lockerbie Company was incorporated in 1860, to construct a line $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, running through a pleasing district, opening up to view the numerous lochs which give the old burgh of Lochmaben its name, and giving Dumfries an important outlet to the N and E. The line was amalgamated with the Caledonian in 1865. Westwards from Dumfries, to Castle-Douglas, the railway, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is in the hands of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, and from Castle-Douglas to Stranraer and Portpatrick, the line (the Portpatrick) is now owned and worked by the Caledonian, Glasgow and South-Western, London and North-Western, and Midland Companies jointly. These companies have also running powers and facilities granted under statute to work over the Castle-Douglas railway from Dumfries to Castle-Douglas. The working companies through the Portpatrick railway provide an important connection with Ireland by means of steamers between Stranraer and Larne, now the shortest sea route since the passage formerly maintained between Portpatrick and Donaghadee was given up. The total mileage of the Portpatrick railway is $61\frac{1}{2}$ miles, including the branch to Stranraer harbour.

Returning to the main Caledonian line, it is found to proceed northward through Annandale, till Beattock is reached. A branch line, opened 1883, to Moffat, 2 miles from Beattock, brings that favourite spa into connection with the railway system. North of Beattock there are deep rock cuttings, and the line ascends on a steep gradient to the summit-level, where an elevation 1012 feet above the sea is reached, about 10 miles beyond Beattock. The basin of the Clyde is now reached, at the lower parts of which the Caledonian railway has its greatest source of traffic and revenue. At Symington, a branch to Biggar and Peebles, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is thrown off. This railway was constructed to Broughton, 8 miles, under an Act of 1858, and in 1860 the extension to Peebles was authorised, and the line was amalgamated with the Caledonian in 1861. The main line is at this point, and for some distance northward, passing through a moorland and mountainous district, giving little promise of local traffic, but there are few parts of the railway system of the country where a larger or more important through traffic is carried. At Carstairs is an important junction. On the first construction of the line, it was merely the place where the lines for Edinburgh and Glasgow bifurcated, but it is now also the junction for the Lanark, Douglas, and Ayr route, and for a branch to Dolphinton, as well as a central goods and mineral yard for general traffic. The Dolphinton branch, 11 miles in length, was constructed in 1867. From Cleg-horn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Carstairs, the Lanark and Douglas branch, authorised in 1860, leaves the main line, but the passenger traffic is now worked direct to Carstairs. In 1865, a line of 11 miles was authorised from Douglas to Muirkirk, and on the opening of the 'Ayrshire lines' of the Glasgow and South-Western railway in 1872, running powers gave the Caledonian direct access to Ayr.

The Edinburgh section of the original line is $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and is now augmented by a series of branches and extensions. At Midcalder Junction the railway is joined by the Clodland line, 21 miles, constructed in 1863 to afford a short route between Edinburgh and Glasgow. This extension, which was opposed by the North British, was eventually constructed under an agreement by which the Caledonian consented not to oppose further the Tay Bridge scheme and other works then contemplated by the North British Company. An arrangement subsists by which all through passenger traffic between Edinburgh and Glasgow is shared between the two companies in certain proportions, irrespective of the number of passengers carried by each. Nearer Edinburgh a loop line,

$5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, constructed in 1874, leads to Balerno and Currie, rejoining the main line at Slateford. In the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh various connections have been made, being loops to facilitate the transference of traffic from the Leith branch, etc. A junction with the North British was also formed, by which the transfer of the North of Scotland traffic to the Company's own (Princes Street) station is made instead of to the North British 'Waverley' station. The Granton and Leith branches, 8 miles in all, were constructed as goods lines merely under Acts of 1857 and 1862, but in 1880 the Leith line was opened as a suburban passenger railway, with several stations, affording facilities to residents N and W of Edinburgh. The western breakwater at Granton harbour is used as a quay for railway traffic, and there, as well as at Leith docks, the Company derives a large traffic outward and inward. The terminus in Edinburgh is at the W end of Princes Street, where a handsome and commodious passenger station was erected in 1892-93. Large goods and mineral yards have been laid out at Lothian Road and Morrison Street.

From Edinburgh, the Caledonian holds running powers over the North British railway to its own station at Larbert in Stirlingshire, and from this line there is a branch to Grangemouth, where the Company has constructed extensive dock and harbour works, and where the Forth and Clyde Canal has its eastern connection with the sea. This canal, which was acquired by the Company in 1867, was opened from sea to sea in 1790, and is 37 miles in length, with a summit-level of 150 feet, reached by 20 locks on the E side and 19 locks on the W. The capital, on amalgamation with the railway, was £1,141,333, on which the railway company guaranteed a dividend of £71,333 annually, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., converted in 1881 to a 4 per cent. stock by the nominal increase of the capital at that rate to absorb the amount of the annuity.

Reverting to Carstairs Junction, the western fork proceeds to Gariongill, at which point, as already indicated, the route follows, as far as Glasgow, lines made under powers taken some of them as early as 1826, comprising 19 miles in all. Between Gariongill and Glasgow, by means of branches to a large number of outlying places, the map here presents a complex network of lines, the greater part of which is in the hands of the Caledonian. The main trunk route to the N, over which the 'limited mail' travels, diverges at Motherwell, proceeding to Castlecary and Lower Greuchill, where the Scottish Central section, subsequently referred to, carries the line to Stirling, Perth, etc. Approaching Glasgow from the S, the route principally followed until lately was by the old Garukirk route, reaching Buchanan Street station. The Central station in Gordon Street, with a splendid bridge over the Clyde above Broomielaw and parallel to Glasgow Bridge, was opened in 1879, at a cost approaching two millions sterling, since which time both the S traffic and the trains by the direct Cleland and Midcalder route to Edinburgh have been conducted to the new station. After crossing the river on leaving Glasgow, this line follows the route of the Clydesdale Junction, constructed in 1849, and incorporated as part of the Caledonian original system. It must suffice to say that the Caledonian in this district possesses lines to Larkhall and Lesmahagow, Stonehouse, Strathaven, Hamilton, East Kilbride, etc., and numerous mineral connections over and above its passenger lines. The Greenock and Paisley railway, opened in 1841, was taken as part of the Caledonian system in 1847, under a dividend guarantee, with a separate board for financial purposes. The Greenock branch was extended to Gourock in 1889, where the trains run alongside a new pier constructed by the Company. A fleet of well-appointed saloon steamers ply daily at short intervals between Gourock, Kirn, Dunoon, Inellan, Rothesay, and the West Highlands, and the steamers 'Columba,' 'Iona,' 'Lord of the Isles,' and 'Ivanhoe' call during the season. The Wemyss Bay railway, 10 miles, was constructed in 1865, and is worked by the Caledonian, and, by means of an extensive service of steamers, provides a favourite

route to the watering places of the Clyde and the West Highlands. By an Act passed in 1869, the Caledonian became joint-owner with the Glasgow and South-Western of the line to Kilmarnock. The Lanarkshire and Ayrshire Company's line, which is worked by the Caledonian Company, extends from Lugton station on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock joint line to Kilwinning, Saltcoats, Ardrossan, Kilbirnie, and Irvine, and affords another route from Glasgow and Lanarkshire to these places, and to Arran in opposition to that of the Glasgow and South-Western Company. The distance from Glasgow to Ardrossan by the new route is 29½ miles and by the old route 31½. A pier and dock have been constructed at Ardrossan at great expense to meet the requirements of the passenger, mineral, and goods traffic by the new route.

The Scottish Central railway, projected in 1845, was completed from Greenhill to Perth in 1848, this portion being 45½ miles in length, and some additions were subsequently made to it prior to its amalgamation with the Caledonian in 1865, this amalgamation being carried after a fierce parliamentary contest. The extensions before and since amalgamation embrace a branch to Denny, 3 miles, and a branch to Alloa. The Caledonian Company also work the Kilsyth and Bonnybridge Railway in conjunction with the North British Company. At Dunblane, the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander, 10½ miles, branches off. This line was opened in 1853, and was leased by the Scottish Central, being subsequently amalgamated by it, and so eventually brought into Caledonian hands. The importance of this branch has been increased by the construction of the Callander and Oban railway, 72 miles, separately noticed, which is worked by the Caledonian Company. Near Auchterarder, a branch to Crieff, 9 miles, strikes off from the main line, and forms a circular route with the Crieff and Methven Junction, 11½ miles, and the Methven and Almond Valley to Perth, 6 miles, both now included in the Caledonian railway system. At Moncrieff, the North British Perth line *via* Fife joins the Caledonian, over which line they have running powers into Perth General Station. This station is the key of the whole of the traffic in the N of Scotland, and is in consequence a railway centre of great importance. The Caledonian Company possesses two routes out of Perth, one by the Dundee and Perth, 20½ miles to Dundee, and the other by Coupar-Angus to Forfar and Aberdeen. The line to Dundee, opened in 1847, was amalgamated in 1863 with the Scottish Central, and in 1865 with the Caledonian. From Dundee, the Caledonian holds the Newtyle line, 14½ miles, which formerly left the town by a series of steep slopes worked by stationary engines, but was subsequently taken round by Lochee on better gradients, thus providing a line to that important suburb of Dundee. The Newtyle joins the other line from Perth, above referred to, near Meikle. The Dundee and Arbroath railway, 17 miles, was opened in 1838, and at an early period in its history was leased to the Scottish North-Eastern, by whom it was subsequently amalgamated as part of the Caledonian system. In 1879, carrying out a scheme originally sanctioned when the Tay Bridge Act was passed, this line was converted into a 'joint' possession of the Caledonian and North British companies, managed independently by a directorate elected by the two boards, so that this 17 miles forms an integral part of both systems. From the neighbourhood of Broughty Ferry is another cross line, joining the northern section from Perth. This is the Dundee and Forfar, or 'Forfar Direct' line, 17½ miles long.

The railways last described do not reckon as part of the main 'through' route to Aberdeen, that being on the other line proceeding N from Perth, but the Dundee and Arbroath line is continued to join the main line near Guthrie, forming a less direct through route. The first section of this route beyond Perth was constructed in 1848 as the Scottish Midland Junction line, reaching to Forfar 33½ miles. A short distance from Perth this line receives on the left the Almond Bank and Crieff railway, already mentioned, and at Stanley Junction the Highland

railway, which enjoys running powers over the Caledonian from this point to Perth, branches off. From Coupar-Angus, a branch leads to Blairgowrie, 5 miles, this being part of the original scheme; at Meikle, a branch to Alyth, 5½ miles, joins the main line, constructed under an Act of 1868, and amalgamated with the Caledonian in 1875. Another branch, 3½ miles, goes to Kirriemuir, this having also been part of the original Midland Junction scheme. From Forfar on the one hand, and Arbroath on the other, there is a line, 15½ miles, originally a separate undertaking to unite those two towns, and opened as early as 1839. When the Aberdeen railway was projected, this line was incorporated as a fork, the railway to Aberdeen leaving at Guthrie Junction, 50½ miles from Aberdeen, and having a junction fork at Frickheim towards Arbroath, thus affording access to both the routes to Perth that have been described. Branches from Bridge of Dun to Brechin, and Dubton to Montrose, diverge from the main line, Guthrie to Aberdeen. In 1866 the whole of the lines now described from Perth to Aberdeen, which had already been associated as the Scottish North-Eastern, were incorporated with the Caledonian system.

The district commanded by the Caledonian Company is very much diversified, both as regards the scenery of the line, the character and occupation of the population, and the nature of the traffic drawn from the various sections. In no part of its system does it present memorable engineering works, although the difficulties of crossing some of the moorlands on the original line from Carlisle, the solid rock tunnels on the Greenock and Gourcock line and at Moncrieff Hill, the heavy cuttings near Beattock, the romantic and adventurous route through Glen Ogle on the Callander and Oban line, the bridge over the Forth at Alloa, the bridge over the Clyde at Glasgow, and the Central station there may deserve special notice. In Glasgow it forms the principal means of communication between this centre of the cotton, iron, and ship-building interests of Scotland, and the famous mineral district of Clydesdale. At Ardrossan, Greenock, Glasgow, Graugemouth, Granton, Leith, and Dundee, a large shipping trade is done, carrying coals and iron for export, and receiving a varied traffic in the imports from the Continent and America at those various ports. The line from Carlisle to Perth forms the main artery in Scotland of the great postal stream borne through the country by the 'limited mail,' and to Callander, Oban, and Aberdeen the mail is carried forward by rapid trains, as it is beyond Stanley over the Highland line. As a passenger line the Caledonian takes high rank, its stations embracing all the 'eight large towns' in Scotland, as well as nearly every populous district in the kingdom. As a means of access to the picturesque parts of Scotland, it occupies a position of great advantage, and issues an extensive programme of routes for tourists, embracing, on its own line, Bothwell, 'Tillitulem,' and the Falls of Clyde near Glasgow, with Edinburgh, Stirling, Oban, Perth, and Aberdeen amongst the attractive towns, and a journey of unexcelled interest through Perthshire and Argyllshire to Oban and the West Highlands. It also offers a series of circular tours through the Highlands and islands by means of the steamboats and railway companies with which it is in alliance. It forms part of the west coast route of communication between England and Scotland, acting in close alliance with the London and North-Western Railway Company. In this relation the Caledonian enjoys a large share of the traffic to and from England, and a practical monopoly of the railway traffic between Liverpool and Scotland.

Calf, a small island and a sea-strait in the NE of Orkney. The island lies off the NE extremity of Eday; measures about 1½ mile in length, and ¾ mile in extreme breadth; and is entirely pastoral. The strait is comparatively narrow, and forms a good harbour.

Calf or Calve, a small island in Kilninian parish, Argyllshire, lying nearly across the entrance of Tobermory harbour, on the NE coast of Mull.

Calfa, a small island near Tiree, Outer Hebrides, Argyllshire.

Calgary, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kilmorian parish, Mull, Argyllshire. The mansion stands at the head of a small bay, opposite the middle of Coll island, and 13 miles WSW of Tobermory, under which it has a post office; and presents a fine appearance as seen from vessels sailing along the N coast of Mull.

Califer, a village in Rafford parish, NW Elginshire, 4½ miles ESE of its post-town Forres.

Callader or **Callater**, a loch near the southern border of Crathie and Braemar parishes, SW Aberdeenshire, 5½ miles SSE of Castleton of Braemar. Lying 1627 feet above sea-level, it measures 6½ by 1½ furlongs; contains small delicate salmon, abundance of trout, and large pike; and sends off its superfluity by Callader Burn, running 3½ miles north-north-westward to Clunie Water. The Queen's 'last expedition' with the Prince Consort (16 Oct. 1861) was up Glen Clunie to Glen Callader, 'which looked lovely, and which Albert admired much.'

Callander, a burgh and a parish of SW Perthshire. The village lies 250 feet above sea-level, on the river Teith, at the junction of the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander section of the Caledonian, with the Callander and Oban railway, 11 miles WNW of Dunblane, 15½ NW of Stirling, 52¼ WNW of Edinburgh, 45½ N by E of Glasgow, and 70¾ ESE of Oban. Beautifully situated on both sides of the river (here spanned by a three-arched bridge), and sheltered on the N by a line of precipitous crags, partly covered with wood, partly bare and weather-worn, it commands magnificent views of Ben Ledi, culminating 4½ miles W by N, and of the upper basin of the Forth engirt by crests of the Grampians, and culminating on the summit of Ben Lomond. It chiefly consists of one long wide street; is built on a regular plan, with good slated houses and numerous handsome villas; and owes its prosperity, first to the stationing of soldiers at it in 1763, next to the introduction of the cotton manufacture, next to becoming a centre for tourists visiting the Trossachs, next to the opening of the railway from Dunblane, and next to its coming into favour as a place for summer rustication. It continues to rise rapidly to importance as a focus of communication of every kind throughout the picturesque south-western section of Perthshire, together with similarly beautiful adjacent regions; is the starting-point of public conveyances from the terminus of the Dunblane railway westward to Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond; adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland of 1862; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Commercial Bank, several hotels, gas and water works, a public hall, with billiard and reading rooms and library, the parish church, rebuilt in 1883-84, a Free church, an Episcopal church, a public and a Free Church school, a Young Men's Christian Association, a curling club, etc. Fairs are held on the third Thursday of March (hiring), 16 May (cattle), the third Tuesday of July, and the third Thursday of December. The waterworks, formed in 1872 at a cost of £3000, draw their supply from the river Leny, ½ mile below Loch Lubnaig. The parish church, built on the site of one erected in 1733, is a handsome modern building, as is also the Free Church; St Andrew's Episcopal church, Early English in style, was erected in 1859. The public school, with accommodation for 356 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 247, and a grant of £253, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 1107, (1861) 884, (1871) 1271, (1881) 1625, (1891) 1538.

The parish, containing also the village of Kilmahog, was anciently a chapelry dependent on Inchmahome. It is bounded N by Balquhider, NE by Comrie, SE by Kilmadock, S by Port-of-Monteith and Aberfoyle, and W by Buchanan in Stirlingshire. Its greatest length from E to W is 17½ miles; its breadth from N to S varies between 2½ and 8 miles; and its area is 53,816½ acres, of which 2630½ are water. Lochs KATRINE, ACHRAY, and VENNACHAR, with their connecting streams, lie along the southern boundary, at altitudes above sea-level of 364, 276, and 270 feet; the lower 2 miles of

Loch LUBNAIG project into the interior from the N, and, together with the river Teith which flows from it, divide the parish into two unequal parts, placing about one-third on the E and two-thirds on the W; Finglas Water rises on the northern border, and runs 5½ miles south-south-eastward, through the interior, to the stream between Lochs Achray and Vennachar; and Keltie Water, with BRACKLAND Falls on it, rises also on the northern border, and runs 8½ miles south-south-eastward through the eastern wing, and 2½ miles along part of the eastern boundary, to the Teith, 1½ mile ESE of Callander town. From W to E rise the following eminences, of which those marked with asterisks culminate on the northern or eastern boundary:—* Parlan Hill (2001 feet), * Meall Mor (2451), An Garadh (2347), Cruinn Bheinn (1787), Bealach-na-h Imriehe (1592), * Lag a' Phuill (1649), Meall Cala (2203), Meall Gainmheich (1851), Sron Armaile (1149), * BEN VANE (2635), BEN LEDI (2375), * Beinn Eàich (2660), * Stuc a Chroin (3189), * Meall-na h-Iolairie (1958), * Meall Odhar (2066), Cnoc Mor (1078), Callander Craig (1000), Meall Leathan Dhail (1479), and * Uamh Bheag (2179). The surface, indeed, consisting of the northern half of the upper portion of the basin of the Teith, is mainly mountainous throughout the N, and through great part of the centre, and exults in the magnificent scenery of the *Lady of the Lake* along all the southern border, including picturesque masses of the Grampians, together with Strathgartney, the better half of the TROSSACHS, all Glen FINGLAS, the Pass of LENY, and the romantic glen and waterfall of Keltie. The higher grounds, in some parts, are clad with oak-woods and thriving plantations; a bold romantic height, the Crag of Callander, situated to the N of the town, forms a striking contrast to the valley below; and a fine peninsula, immediately W of the town, lies between the two great head-streams of the Teith flowing from respectively Lochs Vennachar and Lubnaig. All the chief places and objects are elsewhere noticed in separate articles. The rocks are various, and include some valuable minerals. Limestone, of a very beautiful colour and superior quality, chiefly deep blue with intersections or stripes of pure white, is plentiful, and has been largely worked. Slate of a blue colour and very durable, has been quarried on three estates. A grey sandstone, and a conglomerate have likewise been much worked for building purposes. A vein of lead ore is in Ben Ledi, and was for some time mined, but proved uncomensating. The soil of the arable land is partly a rich loam, capable of high cultivation, but mostly is a light gravel, greatly improved by draining and manure. Vestiges of a castle of the Earls of Linlithgow exist near the manse; remains of an ancient fortification, called BOCastle, crown a hill about 1 mile W of the town, and by Skene are identified with a stationary camp of Agricola (A.D. 80); but the fine embankments known as the 'Roman Camp' are now set down as a geological formation. Natives were Francis Buchanan, M.D. (1762-1829), writer on India, and Dr Rt. Buchanan (1785-1873), professor of logic in Glasgow University. Five miles from Callander is the farmhouse of Ardhullary, once the country house of Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller. At Cambusmore, 2 miles E of Callander, Sir Walter Scott wrote a great part of *The Lady of the Lake*. Coaches for the Trossachs leave the station, and run in connection with the morning and evening trains. Six proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 14 of between £100 and £500, 13 of from £50 to £100, and 41 of from £20 to £50. Callander is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. The living is worth £328. Valuation (1891) £20,897, 13s. 11d. Pop. (1871) 1869, (1881) 2166, (1891) 2279.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 39, 1861-69.

Callander and Oban Railway, a railway in Perth and Argyll shires, from a junction with the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander railway, at the town of Callander, 72 miles northward and westward to the town of Oban. Authorized in 1865, on a capital of £600,000 in shares, and £200,000 on loan, it was originally placed under arrangements with

the Scottish Central, which passed to the Caledonian; and by the latter company it is maintained and worked according to an Act of 1870. It was opened to Killin (17 miles) in 1870, to Tyndrum (18 miles) in 1873, to Dalmally (12 miles) in 1877, and to Oban (25 miles) in 1880, the aggregate cost of construction amounting to £670,022. It goes, by the Pass of Leny, along the western shore of Loch Lubnaig, to the vicinity of Lochearnhead; thence up Glen Ogle into the valley of the Dochart, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Killin; thence up the valley of the Dochart to Crianlarich, 6 miles NNE of the head of Loch Lomond; thence up Strathfillan to Tyndrum; thence west-south-westward to Dalmally; thence by the northern shore of Loch Awe and the Pass of Brander to Taynuilt; and thence along the southern shore of Loch Etive to Oban. The chief engineering difficulties on it are a gradient of 1 in 60 in the steepest part of the ascent from King's House, Balquhiddier, to the summit of Glen Ogle; another stiff gradient, over about 2 miles NW of Crianlarich to the top of the glen at Tyndrum; another in the descent toward Dalmally; and still another in the descent along the face of the cliff to the flat ground immediately behind Oban. The new West Highland Railway crosses the Callander and Oban line at Crianlarich, and the two lines thence run for a short distance parallel. See OBAN.

Callange, Coaltown of, North, and South, three neighbouring collier hamlets in Ceres parish, E Fife, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE by E of Cupar.

Callater, Loch. See CALLADER.

Callendar, an estate, with a mansion, in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion, standing $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE of Falkirk town, amid finely wooded grounds, is an ancient edifice with very thick walls and antique turrets, and was formerly surrounded by a deep fosse, but has been greatly modernised. Queen Mary visited it; Cromwell stormed and captured it; General Monk made it his home during the stay of his troops in Scotland; Prince Charles Edward slept in it, 14 Sept. 1745; and General Hawley breakfasted at it with the Countess of Kilmarnock on the morning of his rout at Falkirk, 17 Jan. 1746; whilst at it Queen Victoria changed horses on her first visit to Scotland, 13 Sept. 1842. The estate was given, in 1246, by Alexander II. to Malcolm de Callender, and passed, in the reign of David Bruce, to Sir William Livingstone. To his descendant it gave the title of Earl in 1641; and coming along with that title, in 1695, to the Earl of Linlithgow, was forfeited, in 1716, by James, fourth Earl of Callendar and fifth of Linlithgow for his share in the '15. It was sold in 1720 to the York Buildings Company, in 1783 to William Forbes, Esq., a London merchant, whose grandson and namesake, the present proprietor (b. 1833; suc. 1855), owns 13,041 acres in the shire, valued at £16,215 per annum, including £3419 for minerals. The sum paid for it by Mr Forbes was £85,000, or not much more than half the value of the mere timber on it. Five splendid limes are in front of the mansion; a magnificent avenue of planes on the E leads to a lochlet full of aquatic vegetation; and deep forest glades are all around. The mausoleum of the Forbes family, a circular structure, with 12 fluted Doric columns, surmounted by a massive dome, is in one of the leafiest nooks of the park. A portion of Antoninus' Wall also, in a state of striking preservation, is on the estate.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 31, 1867.

Callends, an estate in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, on the right bank of Lyne Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of the parish church. It was purchased in 1840 for £8000 by the late Jas. Murray, Esq., who renovated the mansion. Henderland Hill (1123 feet), adjoining, is crowned by an ancient camp, whose three irregularly oval rings have a longest diameter of 445 feet.

Callernish, a village and a district of Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, on the E coast of Loch Roag, 16 miles W of Stornoway. In the *Builder* of 12 June 1873, Mr Jas. Kerr of Edinburgh described a neighbouring 'cruciform sun-temple':—'A bed of peat moss, 5 feet thick, only recently cleared away by the proprietor, Sir James Matheson, had grown year by year

around the base of these standing stones. The only relics found were 2 curious built, sunk, altar chambers on the E side of the great gnomon or centre stone of a circle, having a built drain also from the same flowing towards the E. The standing stones are not hewn or dressed in any way, but are great upright blocks of gneiss. The dimensions of the gnomon are $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet high by 4 broad, and 1 foot thick, placed in the centre of a circle, 40 feet in diameter, formed of 12 stones, averaging from 10 to 13 feet high. From this circle a row of stones projects eastward 38 feet, another southward 69 feet, and another westward 43 feet. Then we find the grand meridian avenue from the N, extending in that direction from the circle 270 feet, formed of a double row of standing stones 27 feet apart. Walking up this avenue at 12 o'clock noon, and looking towards the great centre stone while the meridian sun throws his rays right athwart it, one can hardly fail to see the great object for which this rude memorial was erected.' The village has a post office under Stornoway.

Calligray or Killigray, an island in Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, nearly in the middle of the Sound of Harris. It measures about 2 miles in length and 1 in breadth; is nearly all deep uncultivated moss in the south end, but consists of good cultivated land in the north end; and is inhabited by a people who are mainly supported by fishing. Faint traces of a very ancient building, supposed to have been a heathen temple, are in its north end.

Callioch, a headland at the north-western extremity of Mull, Argyllshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of the north-eastern extremity of Coll, and 9 SW of Ardnamurchan Point. It commands a magnificent view from Ardnamurchan to Iona. The poet Campbell spent some time as a tutor in its neighbourhood; took deep impressions from the scenery around it; and afterwards embodied them in his *Elegy on Mull*.

Callum's Hill, a beautifully wooded eminence in Ferntower Park, Crieff parish, Perthshire. It has distinct remains of a camp of the Marquis of Montrose.

Cally, an estate, with a mansion, in Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The mansion, standing amid an extensive park, 1 mile S of Gatehouse-of-Fleet, was built wholly of granite in 1763, from a design by Rt. Milne; about 1835 was greatly improved; includes a splendid marble vestibule, with some fine pieces of sculpture; and contains a noble collection of pictures, by Claude Lorraine, Poussin, Velasquez, Murillo, Dürer, Sir Joshua Reynolds, etc., as also the splendid Sévres wedding casket of Marie Antoinette. The old House of Cally, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N, is now an ivy-clad ruin. The owner, Horatio G. Murray-Stewart of Broughton (b. 1834; suc. 1835), holds 1584 acres in the shire, valued at £1707 per annum.

Cally, an estate, with a mansion, transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 from the Persie section of Bendochoy parish to Kirkmichael parish, Perthshire, on the river Ardle, 8 miles NNW of Blairgowrie. A hamlet, called Bridge of Cally, is here on the river.

Calnadulach, a village in Muckairn parish, Argyllshire, near Connel Ferry.

Calrossie, an estate, with a mansion, in Logie-Easter parish, E Ross-shire, 1 mile N by E of Nigg station.

Calton. See EDINBURGH.

Calton. See GLASGOW.

Calton Hill. See EDINBURGH.

Calva, an islet and a harbour in Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland. The islet lies in the N side of the mouth of Kyle Sku, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Scourie; and the harbour is a narrow strait between the islet and the mainland.

Calve. See CALF.

Calvine, a hamlet in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, adjacent to Struan station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Blair Athole village. It has a post and telegraph office. The Highland railway here crosses the river Garry on a handsome stone three-arched viaduct.

Cama Loch, a lake in the SE of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, near Altnakealgach Inn. Measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 mile in width, it is

divided into two irregular sheets of water by a rocky peninsula—the upper one shallow and isleted, the lower deeper and with steeper banks, but both abounding with trout of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. A short stream leads to the head of Loch Veyatie.

Cambie, a burn in Leslie parish, Fife, running from the skirt of the Lomond Hills eastward to the river Leven, a short way below Leslie House.

Cambo, a mansion on the SE border of Kingsbarns parish, Fife, near the coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Crail. The seat of Sir Thos. Erskine, second Bart. since 1821 (b. 1824; suc. 1841), it suffered greatly from a fire of 8 July 1878. A small headland near it is called Cambo Ness; and some skerries, $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs NNE of the headland, bear the name Cambo-Brigs.

Cambray. See CUMBRAE.

Cambridge, a hamlet on the N border of Legerwood parish, Berwickshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Lauder.

Cambus, a village in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire, at the confluence of the Devon with the Forth, and on the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Alloa town. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a station on the railway, a brewery, an extensive distillery, and a small harbour.

Cambusbarron, a village in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of St Ninians town, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Stirling. It has a post office under Stirling, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a Free church, an Episcopal church, and a public school; and it shares in the wool-spinning and woollen manufacture of the parish. The public school, erected in 1875 at a cost of £4000, has accommodation for 268 children. Pop. (1891) 1121.

Cambus, *Burn of*, a hamlet in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, 10 miles NW of Stirling, under which it has a post office.

Cambuscurrey, a hill and a bay in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire, on the inner Dornoch Firth, above the Meikle Ferry, 7 miles WNW of Tain. The hill has an altitude of about 600 feet above sea-level. The bay was once entered by an invading Danish fleet, but now has a depth of only 6 feet at high water. The shore around it is sandy; seems evidently to have gained upon the sea; and possibly might be recovered for the plough by means of embanking.

Cambusdoon, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Alloway *quoad sacra* parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the river Doon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Ayr. It is the seat of the widow of Jas. Baird, Esq. (1803-76) of Cambusdoon and Auchmedden, M.P. for Falkirk 1851-57, and founder of the Baird Trust 1874, who owned in the shire 19,599 acres, valued at £9043 per annum, including £1000 for minerals.

Cambuskenneth, an ancient abbey on a low peninsula, on the left bank of the river Forth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Stirling. The tract around was within Clackmannanshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred it to the county of Stirling. This tract is supposed to have been the scene of a conflict with the Picts by Kenneth II., or some other of the royal Kenneths, and to have thence derived its name of Cambuskenneth, signifying 'Field of Kenneth.' It is all alluvial and very fertile, forming one of those rich loops of the Forth, respecting which an old rhyme says—

'A crook o' the Forth
Is worth an earldom in the North.'

The abbey on it was founded in 1147 by David I.; was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; was planted with a community of monks of St Augustine, or canons-regular, from Aroise, near Arras, in the French province of Artois; was sometimes called the Monastery of Stirling; gave name to St Mary's Wynd, leading from High Street in Stirling; was very richly endowed; and, in 1445, was occupied by an abbot, a prior, and 17 monks. Its abbots, from the beginning of the 15th century, were often employed in high state duties, or raised to high civil offices. Abbot Henry, in 1493, was made

high treasurer of Scotland; Abbot Patrick Panther (1470-1519), reckoned one of the most accomplished scholars of his day, was secretary to James IV., a privy councillor, and afterwards ambassador to France; Abbot Alexander Myln (d. 1542), author of a Latin history of the Bishops of Dunkeld, twice printed for the Bannatyne Club, was employed by James V. in several state transactions with England, and became the first president of the Court of Session in 1532; and David Panther (d. 1558), last abbot of the monastery, and a distinguished scholar, was a privy councillor, secretary of state, and a frequent ambassador to foreign courts. The abbey itself, too, figured prominently in several great national affairs. Edward I. of England was here on 1 Nov. 1303 and 5 March 1304; Sir Niel Campbell, Sir Gilbert Hay, and other barons, in 1308, here swore on the High Altar to defend the title of Robert Bruce to the Scottish crown; a parliament assembled here in July 1326, remarkable as the earliest in which the representatives of burghs are minuted as having assisted; other parliaments, at other periods, assembled here; several of the Scottish kings here granted charters; and James III. (d. 1488) and Margaret of Denmark, his queen, were here interred before the high altar. The barony or property of the abbey, shortly after the accession of James VI. to the English throne, was given to John, Earl of Mar; was transferred by him to his brother, Alexander Erskine of Alva; remained with that gentleman's family till 1709; and then was purchased by the town-council of Stirling for the benefit of Cowan's Hospital. The abbey buildings were pillaged during the wars of the succession; were sacked and in great measure demolished, in 1559, by the iconoclasts of the Reformation; and are now represented by little more than one massive four-storied tower. This, 35 feet square and 70 high, is pure First Pointed in style; has a S doorway in a pedimental-headed projection, a polygonal NE stair-turret, and a low saddle-back roof, rising in a thin corbelled parapet; and thence commands a wide and brilliant view. A renovation was lately carried out to maintain its stability, but without effacing or altering its original or architectural features. Excavations also were made, in 1864, to discover the tomb of James III., and to ascertain the extent and alignment of the entire buildings; and were so far successful as to exhume the relics of the king and queen, and to lay bare the foundations of the cruciform church (178 × 37 feet) and the chapter-house. The sub-basement of the high altar was found about 3 feet beneath the surface, near the centre of the ruins; and a large flat block of limestone, covering the remains of the king and the queen, was found immediately in front of the high altar. The skull and other remains of the king were found in an oak coffin beneath the limestone block and close by were remains of a female figure, evidently the queen's. These, after a stucco cast of the king's skull had been taken for Stirling Museum, were carefully reinterred in an oak box; and a neat stone altar monument was erected over them, in 1865, by command of Queen Victoria. The cartulary of the abbey, written on 174 leaves of vellum, is preserved in the Advocates Library in Edinburgh, and was reproduced in *facsimile* for the Grampian Club in 1872 by W. Fraser.

Cambuskethan, a place with extensive grain mills in the W end of Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire.

Cambuslang, a town and a parish of NW Lanarkshire, about 3 miles SE of Glasgow. The town is traversed by a romantic brook running into the Clyde, across which, near the west end of the town, a lattice-girdor steel bridge, with stone abutments, was erected in 1893. It is about 300 feet long, and 25 feet wide between the parapets, and consists of three spans of 90 feet each. The four circular ashlar towers that support the girders rest upon concrete-filled cylinders 9 feet in diameter, that reach to the solid rock. Cambuslang contains a number of well-to-do Glasgow business people—an extensive turkey-red dyeing work, the Newton Steel Works, and a number of coalpits giving employment to the working population; and has a station on the

railway, a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, gas-works, a handsome parish church (1841; 1000 sittings), two other Established churches, two U.P. churches, a Free church, a Congregational chapel (1801), a Baptist chapel (1894), an Episcopal church, a R.C. church, and a handsome Institute and Library, opened in 1892. A spacious natural amphitheatre, on the green side of the ravine of the intersecting buru, a little E of the prescut parish church, served in 1742 as a substitute for the church of that date, from 8 Feb. to 15 Aug. being the scene of a remarkable religious revival—the Cambuslang Wark,—‘when,’ to quote the late Dr Hill Burton, ‘in an encampment of tents on the hill-side, Whitefield, at the head of a band of clergy, held, day after day, a festival, which might be called awful, but scarcely solemn, among a multitude calculated by contemporary writers to amount to 30,000 people.’ The centenary of the revival was commemorated on 14 Aug. 1842, by tent preaching in the ravine, and was attended by a multitude of persons variously estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. A chapel on the edge of the ravine, near Sauchiebog, was founded in 1379, and dedicated to the Virgii Mary; and has bequeathed the name of Chapel-land to a plot of about 4 acres around its site. Pop. (1881) 5538, (1891) 8323.

The parish contains also groups of houses at Newton-Collery, Flemington-Collery, and the Steel Co. of Scotland Works at Hallside. It is bounded N by the river Clyde, separating it from Old Monkland; E by the Rotten Calder, separating it from Blantyre; S by East Kilbride; W by Carmunock; and NW by Rutherglen. Its greatest length, from N by E to S by W, is 3½ miles; its greatest breadth is 3¼ miles; and its area is 5209 acres, of which 49 are water. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. From less than 50 feet above sea-level along the Clyde, the surface rises towards a ridge, which, crowned by the summits of Dechmont (602 feet) and Turnlaw (553), occupies a breadth of about ½ mile and a length of 2 miles in the SW, and is part of a long range extending westward along the mutual border of Lanark and Ayr shires into Renfrewshire. The ground thence declines in a gradual manner, with beautiful irregularities and undulations, to the romantic glen of the Calder and to the low flat banks of the Clyde. The latter river is here from 200 to 250 feet broad; generally overflows part of the low grounds several times in the year; and has been known to rise 20 feet above its usual level. The rocks beneath the lowlands belong to the Carboniferous formation. Coal is plentiful, has been worked for upwards of 300 years, and yields a large annual output; whilst ironstone also abounds, but has been worked on only a small scale. Limestone, so fine as to be known as ‘Cambuslang marble,’ is interstratified with some of the coal seams at a depth of 200 feet; has a beautiful dark grey or dark brown colour, with whitish streaks and spots; is capable of a very high polish; and has been used for ornamental purposes. Sandstone, of various colour and grain, from whitish to red and from fine to coarse, is plentiful, and has been largely quarried for building purposes. Trap rock abounds in the hills; and a hard bluish kind of it, interspersed with veins of red, blue, and violet quartz, is quarried on the E side of Dechmont. The soil on the hills is light and stony; along the banks of the Clyde is partly a light loam, partly a light sand; and elsewhere is mostly clay on a tilly subsoil. Very little land is waste or uncultivated. Chief antiquities are traces of ancient buildings on the summit of Dechmont, vestiges of Drumsargard Castle, 1½ mile ESE of the parish church; Lattrick mansion, of the 17th century, on the S side of Dechmont; and the site of an ancient hospital at Spittal, 2½ miles SE of the church. Rt. Fleming (1630-94), author of *The Fulfilling of the Scripture*, was minister from 1653 to 1662 of Cambuslang, where was born his son and namesake (d. 1716), author of *The Rise and Fall of the Papacy*; another native was the Indian Evangelist, Claudius Buchanan, D.D. (1766-1815); and Gilbertfield gave designation to Wm. Hamilton (1670-1751), Allan Ramsay’s friend and brother-

poet. The principal mansions are Gilbertfield, Newton, Westburn, Caldergrove, Hallside, Morriston, Wellshot, and Millheugh; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 14 of from £50 to £100, and 27 of from £20 to £50. Cambuslang is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £445. Five public schools (Cambuslang, Hallside, Kirkhill, Newton, and West Coats), and St Bride’s Roman Catholic School, with respective accommodation for 527, 447, 436, 445, 625, and 343 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 388 and 38 evening, 492 and 37 evening, 356, 387, 249, and 267, and grants of £679, 5s. 7d. and £17, 12s., £519, 14s. 6d. and £19, 18s., £374, 12s. 6d., £352, 6s. 6d., £213, 14s. 2d., and £252, 4s. Pop. (1891) 15,364.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 31, 1865-67.

Cambusmore, an estate, with a mansion, in the W end of Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of Keltie Water, immediately above its influx to the Teith, 2 miles ESE of Callander. Its owner, Jn. Buchanau-Baillie-Hamilton, Esq. of Arnprior, holds 12,172 acres in the shire, valued at £3207, 10s. per annum.

Cambusnethan, a village and a parish in the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. The village, now incorporated in WISHAW police burgh, stands 1 mile WSW of Newmains station, and 1½ mile NE of Wishaw station; contains a masonic hall, the parish church, a Free church, and a public school; and has fairs on the second Thursday of May and the fourth Thursday of October. The parish church, with 1082 sittings, is a plain Gothic structure, built in 1839 and enlarged in 1875; the public school, with accommodation for 460 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 377, and a grant of £413, 13s.

The parish contains also the towns and villages of Wishaw, Newmains, Overtown, Coltness Iron-works, Clydesdale-Rows, Chapel, Stane, Morningside, Waterloo, Bonkle, and part of Shotts Iron-works. It is bounded N by Shotts, E by Whitburn in Linlithgowshire and West Calder in Edinburghshire, SE by Carstairs, S by Carluke, SW by Dalserf and Hamilton, and W by Dalziel. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 7¾ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1¼ and 4 miles; and its area is 16,708½ acres, of which 100½ are water. The Clyde traces all the south-western boundary; the South Calder most of the northern, and the Garrion traces part of the southern, boundary; whilst four burns running eastward to Breich Water drain the north-eastern end. The tract along the Clyde is low and level, consisting of beautiful fertile haughs, and sinking to less than 100 feet above sea-level; the surface thence has a general eastward rise, attaining 386 feet near West Netherton, 458 at Wemysshill, 570 near Newmains, 680 at Gallowhill, 844 near Springhill, and 950 on Auchterhead Muir. From the church at the village, one can see no fewer than 15 other parish churches; the line of the Caledonian railway, along the brow of the acclivities above the haughs upon the Clyde, looks over great part of Clydesdale; and the heights in the NE command views so extensive as to include the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton, Tinto and Loudoun Hills, and the Argyllshire mountains. The tracts near the Clyde and South Calder, and parts of the interior are finely embellished with wood; the central parts, though naturally rich in aspect, are disfigured by mining operations, mineral works, and coal traffic; the eastern and north-eastern district is bleak and moorish. The rocks of great part of the parish belong to the Carboniferous formation, and are rich in good coal, valuable blackband ironstone, and excellent sandstone. Coal, worked in many places and to a vast amount, is exported E and W by all the railways. Blackband ironstone is found on the estates of Coltness and Allanton, and in the neighbourhood of Headlesscross; and supplies blast-furnaces of the Shotts Iron Company at Stane. Clay of excellent quality, in deposits generally 10 feet thick, abounds, and is used for very extensive tile-works at Wishaw and at Coltness. Cambusnethan House stands near the Clyde, amid charming grounds, at the ravine of Hall

Gill, 1½ mile SW of Wishaw station. Built in 1819, after designs by Gillespie Graham, it is an elegant Gothic edifice in imitation of a priory, and is the seat of Major-Gen. Græme Alex. Lockhart (b. 1820; suc. 1873). Other chief mansions are Wishaw House, Coltness, Allanton, and Muirhouse. Twelve proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 43 of between £100 and £500, 66 of from £50 to £100, and 121 of from £20 to £50. The entire parish was anciently one barony belonging to the Bairds, from whom it passed to successively the Stewarts and the Somervilles. The ancient parish church stood in a very romantic spot, in the near vicinity of the Clyde, at the SW point of the parish; seems to have been built at a very remote period for the accommodation of the family occupying the original mansion of Cambusnethan; and is now represented by a mere fragment, showing some remains of architectural magnificence. Another old place of worship, which has left no vestiges, stood towards the centre of the parish, at a place still called Chapel; and a third, where the famous Covenanted ministers Cameron and Renwick preached, stood at Darnead Linn, in the extreme NE. Cambusnethan is now in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and is divided among the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cambusnethan, Calderhead, Wishaw, and Overtown, the first being a living worth £375. Under a school-board for the entire parish there are 13 schools, viz.—5 at Wishaw, and others of Berryhill, Cambusnethan, Morningside, Waterloo, Coltness Iron Company (Overtown), Coltness Iron-works (Newmains), Overtown, and Newmains. With total accommodation for 4698 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 3655, and grants amounting to £3413, 17s. 5d. Valuation £91,036, 16s. Pop. (1801) 1972, (1831) 3824, (1841) 5796, (1861) 14,601, (1871) 20,326, (1881) 20,824, (1891) 22,709; of registration district (1871) 18,709, (1881) 19,287, (1891) 21,142.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865. See the Rev. P. Brown's *Historical Sketches of the Parish of Cambusnethan*.

Cambus, Old. See ALDCAMBUS.

Cambustane or Camustane, a hill (500 feet) in Monikie parish, Forfarshire, culminating 1½ mile WSW of Panmure House, 5 miles NW of Buddon Ness, and 9 ENE of Dundee. It is crowned by both an ancient monument and the 'Live and let live Testimonial' in honour of the late Lord Panmure. The ancient monument is an ornamented stone pillar, in the form of a cross; and is alleged to mark the spot where Camus, the Danish general, was slain and buried in 1010, after the apocryphal rout of his army by Malcolm II. at BARRY. The Panmure testimonial was erected in 1839 by the tenantry on the Panmure estate, 'to perpetuate the memory of a nobleman who, through a long life, made the interests and comforts of his tenantry his sole and unwearied object.' Constructed after a design by John Henderson of Edinburgh, it rises to the height of 105 feet from the ground, and consists of a broad lower basement of rustic work, containing one or two small rooms, a quadrangular upper basement, the angles of which are flanked with heavy open buttresses, a colossal cylindrical column rising up into a balustrade, and surmounted by an ornamental vase, and an interior pillar in the centre of the cylindrical column, winged all round with a spiral staircase; and it figures conspicuously over a great expanse of country and of neighbouring estuary and ocean.

Cambus-Wallace, a locality in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, 1 mile NW of Doune. A battle is traditionally said to have been fought near it, in the Middle Ages, between the families of Rosshall and Craighton; and several ancient Caledonian tombs, each enclosed with four stones, were discovered near it about the beginning of the present century.

Cambus-Wallace. See BIGGAR.

Cameloz, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. The village stands on the northern bank of the Forth and Clyde Canal, 1½ mile W by N of the town of Falkirk, near the site of a Roman town. It long presented a squalid, woe-begone appearance; but began about 1866 to undergo material improvement;

and it now has a post office under Falkirk, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a savings bank (1867), nail factories, iron foundries, an Established and a Free church, the Falkirk cemetery, and a public school. The ancient Roman town stood on the river Carron, which winds ½ mile to the N; figures generally in modern notices of it as Old Camelon; is identified by some antiquaries with the Roman Ad Vallum; and, having this peculiarity that it lay just outside Antoninus' Wall, was connected therewith by an iter leading onward to the country N of the Forth. It appears, on good evidence, to have been a seaport, under circumstances when not only the river Carron was navigable beyond its site, but the Firth of Forth covered great part of what is now the Carse of Falkirk; and, between the retiring of the Romans and the 9th century, it is said to have been continuously occupied as a town by the Picts. An anchor was exhumed at it in 1707; two stones bearing unmistakable marks of the Roman chisel were discovered early in this century, built up in the front of one of the houses of the present village; and twelve gates of brass are fabled to have pierced the walls of the ancient city. In 1851, too, the cutting of the Polmont Junction railway exposed a sewer, which, being excavated about 1868 by the late Sir Jas. Simpson and Dr Hill Burton, yielded fragments of glass and of pottery, partly of Samian ware. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; its minister's stipend is £170. Pop. of village (1841) 1340, (1861) 1308, (1871) 1838, (1891) 2457; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 3286, (1881) 2724, (1891) 3332.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See Roy's *Military Antiquities*; pp. 61, 107, of Glennie's *Arthurian Localities*; and Nimmo's *Stirlingshire*.

Camend, a hamlet in the E of Lanarkshire, 1 mile from its post-town Carnwath.

Cameron. See BONHILL.

Cameron, a parish in the E of Fife. It contains the hamlets of Denhead, Lathones, and Radernie, 3, 6, and 6 miles SW of St Andrews, under which the first has a post office; and its church stands 4 SW of St Andrews station. Bounded N and NE by St Andrews parish, E by Dunino, SE by Carnbee, SW by Kilconquhar, and W by Ceres, it has an extreme length from E to W of 5½ miles, an extreme breadth from N to S of 3½ miles, and an area of 9324½ acres. The undulating surface nowhere much exceeds 600, or sinks below 300, feet above sea-level, but presents a series of gentle elevations, nearly parallel to one another, and extending from W to E. It is drained by burns, rising mostly on or near its western border, two of which trace the northern and south-eastern boundaries, whilst the longer Cameron Burn runs past the church eastward into Dunino, there to fall into Pitmilly Burn. Drumcarrow Craig, a rugged mass of trap, situated in the NW, is the only hill. Coal is worked; and trap rock, sandstone, and limestone are quarried. The soil in some parts is poor and moorish on till or moorland; in other parts is either clay or black earth on a retentive bottom; in other parts is a dry kindly loam on gravel or on trap rock. About 66 per cent. of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage, some 25 are permanent pasture, and rather more than 6 are under wood; rather less than 3 are waste. Mount Melville in the N, 2½ miles SW of St Andrews, is the only considerable mansion; at it was born the well-known novelist, Major Geo. Jn. Whyte-Melville (1821-78). Disjoined from St Andrews parish in 1645, Cameron includes part of the *quoad sacra* parish of Largoward, and is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife. Its own *quoad sacra* portion had 602 inhabitants in 1891, and the living is worth £340. The church, a very plain structure, was built in 1808, and contains 495 sittings. There is also a U.P. church at Lathones; and three public schools—Cameron, Donhead, and Radernie—with respective accommodation for 68, 67, and 101 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 41, 46, and 52, and grants of £43, 16s. 6d., £33, 18s. 6d., and £45, 3s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £8417, 7s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 1095, (1831) 1207, (1841) 1167,

(1861) 1362, (1871) 1158, (1881) 1003, (1891) 886.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 41, 49, 1857-65.

Cameron Bridge, a hamlet in Markinch parish, Fife, on the river Leven, and on the East of Fife railway, adjacent to Windygates village, 2 miles W by S of Leven. It has a station on the railway, and a very large distillery; of the bridge that gave it its name an old rhyme says—

'Lochtie, Lothrie, Leven, and Ore
Rin a' through Cameron Brig bore.'

Cameron Bridge, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, on Braid burn, 2 miles SSE of the centre of Edinburgh. Cameron House is in its north-north-western vicinity.

Cameron's Stone. See AIRDSMOSS.

Camghouran, a village in Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire, on the S shore of Loch Raunoch, 8 miles WSW of Kinloch Rannoch.

Camiestane, a place in Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire, traditionally said to have been a battlefield, where a general of the name of Camus was slain and buried.

Camieston, an estate in St Boswells parish, Roxburghshire, 2½ miles SW of Newton St Boswells.

Camilla, a small loch in the E of Auchtertool parish, Fife, ½ mile NE of Auchtertool village. It took its name from the old mansion of Camilla or Hallyyards, measures ¼ by ½ mile, and is 22 feet deep. Flanked to the N by a steepish eminence, partly bare rock, partly covered with brushwood, it contains perch, pike, and eels; and sends off a streamlet 2 miles eastward to Raith Lake.

Camisendun, a bay in Durness parish, Sutherland, within Loch Eriboll, near the ferry, 6½ miles ESE of Durness village. It affords excellent anchorage; and is a resort of vessels, under stress of weather, unable to double Cape Wrath or attempt the Pentland Firth.

Camis Eskan. See CAMUS ESKAN.

Camismore, a village and a bay or sea-loch in Kilmuir parish, W coast of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Camistinavaig, a village and bay in Portree parish, E coast of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Camlachie, one of the seven parliamentary divisions of the city of Glasgow, also a registration district, and a burn of NW Lanarkshire, in the *quoad sacra* parish of Parkhead and the civil parish of Barony. The old suburban town of Camlachie stood chiefly along the N road from Glasgow to Hamilton, from a point about 1½ mile E of Glasgow Cross, thus forming a link between the extreme E of the city proper and the suburb of Parkhead. Camlachie has an almost entirely working-class population, and contains chemical, iron, and steel works, other factories, a distillery, a police station, Camlachie Institute, Parkhead *quoad sacra* parish church, a Free church, and the Glasgow Eastern (or Janefield) Necropolis. The burn rises in the vicinity of Gartcraig; runs in a south-easterly direction; forms, for some distance, the boundary between Barony parish and Glasgow royalty; and, after a total course of about 3½ miles, falls into the Clyde much polluted. Pop. of parl. div. (1891) 71,157; of registration district, 43,690.

Camlarg, a collier hamlet in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, about 1 mile from Dalmellington village. A coal mine here is nearly 20 fathoms deep; has two seams of coal, respectively 22 and 36 inches thick; and sends up its output by means of a peculiar water-worked contrivance.

Canmusmore. See CAMISMORE.

Camp, a hamlet in the S of St Nivians parish, Stirlingshire, 2½ miles S by E of Bannockburn.

Camp, an ancient circular fort on the mutual border of Aberlenno and Rescobie parishes, Forfarshire, on the summit of Turin Hill, 4½ miles ENE of Forfar. It incloses a considerable space, was fortified with a double rampart, and commands a very extensive view.

Camp, an ancient fort in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, on the lands of Borthwickshields.

Camp, a farm in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, near Baillieston. Pieces of horse harness, apparently of ancient date, have frequently been exhumed on it.

Camp, a hill (1153 feet) in Yetholm parish, Roxburghshire, on Halterburn farm, adjacent to the English Border. An ancient Caledonian fort on it measures about 250 yards in diameter, has two ramparts and two fosses, and must have been almost impregnable.

Camp, Renfrewshire. See CAMPHILL.

Campbell Castle. See CASTLE-CAMPBELL.

Campbell's Cairns, a place in Knockando parish, Elginshire, supposed to have got its name from being the scene of a defeat of the Campbells in conflict with some other clan.

Campbeltown, a town and a parish of Kintyre, Argyllshire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, a seat of considerable manufacture, a seaport, and the centre of a fishery district, the town is situated at the head of a bay, called Campbeltown Loch, on the E side of Kintyre, 11 miles by land NE of the Mull of Kintyre, and 35 SSW of Tarbert, whilst by water it is 39 miles W by S of Ayr, and 33 SW of Glasgow. To quote from the *Memoir of Norman Macleod, D.D.* (1876), 'Campbeltown lies at the head of a loch which, ¾ mile in breadth, curves westward for 2¼ miles into the long promontory of Kintyre, not far from its southern termination. The loch forms a splendid harbour. The island of Davarr (300 feet), thrown out like a sentinel from the hills, and connected with the shore on the SW side by a natural mole of gravel, protects it from every wind; while, from its position near the stormy Mull, whose precipices breast the full swing of the Atlantic, it affords a secure haven to ships which have rounded that dreaded headland. The external aspect of the town is very much like that of any other Scotch seaport—a central cluster of streets, with one or two plain churches lifting their square shoulders above the other houses, a quay, a lean steeple, the chimneys of some distilleries, thinner rows of whitewashed houses stretching round the "Lochend," and breaking up into detached villas buried in woods and shrubberies. The bay of Campbeltown is, however, both picturesque and lively. Cultured fields clothe the slopes of the hills, whose tops are purple with heather, and beyond which ranges of higher mountains lift their rough heads. There are fine glimpses, too, of coast scenery, especially to the S, where the headlands of Kilkerran fall steeply into the sea. But the bay forms the true scene of interest, as it is the rendezvous of hundreds of fishing-smacks and wherries. There is continual movement on its waters—the flapping and filling of the brown sails, the shouts of the men, and the "whirr" of the chain-cable as an anchor is dropped, keep the port constantly astir. Larger vessels are also perpetually coming and going—stormed-stayed merchant ships, smaller craft engaged in coast traffic, graceful yachts, and Revenue cruisers.' A plain, 5 miles in length and 3 in breadth, extends from the head of the bay westward to the shore of the Atlantic; and from both sides of the bay and of the plain, the surface rises into groups of hills. Those to the N are bare, and, not exceeding 710 feet above sea-level, do little more than diversify the landscape; but those to the S have a considerable aggregate of wood, and go boldly aloft, with diversity of contour, to a culminating altitude of 1154 feet in Beinn Ghùilean, 1¾ mile SSE of Campbeltown.

The site of the town was the original seat of the Dalriadan monarchy, then bearing the name of *Dalruadhain*. It was long the centre of a numerous population; but, after the removal of the seat of the Dalriadan kingdom to the shores of Lorn, it became comparatively deserted. St Ciaran, one of the 'Twelve Apostles of Ireland,' landing in the 6th century at Dalruadhain, spent much time in a cave about 4 miles distant, still known as *Cave-a-Chiaran*, and founded a great number of small churches throughout Kintyre, vestiges of some of which yet exist. He came to be regarded as the apostle and the patron saint of all Kintyre, and was viewed as specially the founder and patron of the mother church at Dalruadhain, inasmuch that the place changed its name to *Chille-a-Chiaran*, or, in modernised form, *Kilkerran*. The Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, sprung from a powerful chief of Kintyre, adopted Kilkerran,

the quondam Dalruadhain, as a sort of capital of their territory; and, renovating or rebuilding the town, with addition of a strong castle, called it *Kinlochkerran*, signifying the head of Ciaran's Loch. James V., in the course of his conflicts with the Macdonalds, brought a strong force against the town, but he met much resistance, and could scarcely be said to subdue it; afterwards he made a grant of it, and of all the surrounding territory, to the Campbells of Argyll, and gave them authority to seize and hold it by their own military power. The terrible struggle that followed was prolonged through many years, and so depopulated Kinlochkerran and all Kintyre as to convert them almost into a desert. The famous Earl of Argyll sent hence, in 1685, his notable declaration of war against James VII.; and, notwithstanding his own immediate fall, led the way to a grand change of the local fortunes after the revolution of 1688. The Lowlanders who had joined his standard were encouraged to settle in Kintyre, specially on and around the site of the ancient Dalruadhain; others came from the opposite mainland, bringing with them their servants and dependants, and speedily these formed a community of pious and industrious inhabitants. The town had been made a burgh of barony, but was then no more in reality than a fishing village; it had undergone change of name from Kinlochkerran to Campbeltown, in honour of its new proprietors, the Campbells of Argyll; it began now to be much improved, or almost reconstructed, by its new masters; and, in 1700, it was constituted a royal burgh. Its history thenceforth is simply a record of progress and steady prosperity.



Seal of Campbeltown.

The town, curving round the head of the bay in the segment of a circle, has streets more picturesque in grouping than orderly in detail; but includes, scattered about the shore and on the slopes of the hills, a number of villas and other houses which add much to the pleasant aspect of the bay, and give a general aspect of taste and opulence. The ancient castle, said to have been rebuilt by James V., has left no traces. A granite cross, richly sculptured with foliage, stands in the main street; appears to date from the 12th century; was thought by Gordon, in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, to be a Danish obelisk; is commonly believed to have been brought from either Oronsay or Iona—most probably from Iona; but, not impossibly, was cut and carved near the spot on which it stands. The prison, as altered and enlarged in 1871, contains 15 cells. Other public edifices are the county buildings (1871); the town-hall, with a spire; the custom house; a public wash-house; a Gothic Good Templars' hall (1872); and a cottage hospital (a gift to the town), erected in 1894. Four parish churches and several small chapels were formerly in the town; but two of the churches are now in ruins, and none of the chapels are represented by more than fragments of wall or heaps of rubbish. One of the two existing churches occupies the site of the ancient castle, and is sometimes called the Castlehill church; it was built in 1781, and contains 1083 sittings. The second or Gaelic church

was built in 1807, and contains 1528 sittings; its fine stone spire was added in 1836. There are also two Free churches, the one at Locheud, the other in Lorue Street, a U.P. church, St Ciaran's Episcopal church, and St Ciaran's Roman Catholic church (1850; 432 sittings), to which last a presbytery and schoolhouse were added in 1880. The U.P. church, rebuilt in 1872 at a cost of £11,000, is in the Greco-Italian style, with a massive tower 150 feet high, surmounted by an open-ribbed lantern dome; contains 950 sittings, arranged in amphitheatre form; and has behind it a meeting-hall with 200 sittings. The site of the previous church was immediately in front of the present one, and is now laid out in shrubberies. Five schools under the burgh school-board (Dalintober, Grammar, Millknowe, Campbeltown Female Industrial, and St Kieran's R.C.), with respective accommodation for 453, 644, 527, 149, and 141 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 427 day and 48 evening, 440, 376, 138, and 104, and grants of £396, 8s. 1d. and £23, 16s., £569, 0s. 6d., £414, 8s. 6d., £120, 15s., and £83, 8s. There are further an athenæum, an agricultural society, a national lifeboat establishment, and various local charities. Campbeltown is the headquarters of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia, and has an artillery volunteer battery and a rifle volunteer corps. For the latter a large drill-hall, called the Victoria Hall in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee, was erected in 1887.

The town possesses a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, offices of the Bank of Scotland, Royal, Commercial, and Clydesdale banks, a savings bank (1827), insurance agencies, several hotels and inns, gas and water works, and 2 Saturday papers, the Independent *Argyllshire Herald* (1855), and the Conservative *Campbeltown Courier* (1873). Friday is market-day; and horse fairs are held on the first Thursday of February, the second last Wednesday of May, the second Wednesday and Thursday of August, Friday before last Wednesday of October, and the third Thursday of November. The harbour, with a depth of from 3 to 15 fathoms at low water, possesses three piers; and a lighthouse on Davarr island, built at a cost of £4916 in 1854, shows every half minute a white revolving light, visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles. On 31 Dec. 1894, 37 vessels of 2211 tons were registered as belonging to the port, 6 of 617 tons being steamers, against a total tonnage of 2251 in 1835, 1488 in 1843, 1724 in 1861, 2355 in 1873, and 2830 in 1880. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise, in cargoes and also in ballast:—

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1851	65,009	36	65,135	49,494	...	49,494
1861	43,692	...	43,692	37,222	...	37,222
1874	61,835	2353	64,191	60,454	2241	62,695
1880	83,376	3014	86,390	82,824	2924	85,748
1891	109,245	...	109,245	109,076	...	109,076
1894	97,278	1604	98,882	97,086	1604	99,290

Of the total, 1116 vessels of 98,882 tons, that entered in 1894, 812 of 85,362 tons were steamers, 42 of 3997 tons were in ballast, and 1098 of 90,062 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 1123 of 99,290 tons, of those that cleared included 813 steamers of 85,503 tons, 423 ships in ballast of 26,600 tons, and 1122 coasters of 99,231 tons. Of coal 1495 tons were received coastwise in 1890, other imports being barley, timber, and general merchandise; the chief exports whisky, fish, live-stock, potatoes, etc. The value of the total exports is trifling, but in 1891 the foreign and colonial imports were valued at £55,788. Steamers sail daily to Glasgow in summer and thrice a week in winter. Campbeltown also is head of the fishery district between Fort William and Inverary, in which, during 1893, there were cured 14,447 barrels of white herrings, besides 58,339 cod, ling, and hake—taken by 309 boats, the persons employed

being 1087 fishermen and boys, 38 curers, 830 coopers, gutters, and others, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines being estimated at £19,321. Ship-building is a recent development, 3 vessels of 2729 tons having been launched here in 1893 (against one of 776 tons in 1892). The whisky distilleries, however, are still the distinctive features of the place, there now being 23—a decrease of 2 since the *New Statistical Account* was written. The quantity of proof spirits annually produced is somewhat under 2,000,000 gallons, the duty on which is about £967,000, and which, bearing a high repute, are exported to the Lowlands, England, Ireland, and foreign countries. There are, besides, a small woollen factory, a net factory, a rope-walk, the neighbouring Drumlemble colliery, etc.

The burgh is governed by a provost, a senior and a junior baillie, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. A sheriff court is held every Friday, and a justice of peace court on the first Monday of every month. The town council are police commissioners. The town, as to its police force, is united to the county, and is the superintendent's station for the district of Kintyre. The corporation revenue, inclusive of income from the harbour, was £1544 in 1852, £1870 in 1862, £3334 in 1870, £11,377 in 1880, and £12,302 in 1891. Campbeltown unites with Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, and Oban in sending a member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency numbering 918 in 1891. The annual value of real property—£14,182 in 1863—was £33,618 in 1891. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1891) 8235.

The parish of Campbeltown contains also the villages of Dalintober and Drumlemble. Comprising the four ancient parishes of Kilkivan, Kilmichael, Kilkerran, and Kilchousland, it was consolidated, under the name of Kinlochkerran or Lochhead, soon after the Reformation. It is bounded N by Killean and Saddell, E by the Firth of Clyde, S by Southend, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its length from N to S varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its breadth between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its land area is 44,220 acres. The extent of western coast is about 8, of eastern 14, miles. Campbeltown Loch on the E, and Machrihanish Bay on the W, lie opposite each other, and render the plain between them much the narrowest part of the parish. The shore on the E is chiefly rocky toward the N, a sandy beach on both sides of Campbeltown Loch, and boldly precipitous toward the S; but on the W, except to the S, is entirely sandy. The plain of 5 miles in breadth, already noticed as extending from the head of Campbeltown Loch to Machrihanish Bay, bears the name of Laggan of Kintyre; presents some appearance of being alluvial, or rather diluvial; and probably, at a comparatively recent geological period, lay under the sea. From it the surface rises northward to a hill near Aucha Lochy (710 feet), Ballivulline Hill (600), Ranachan Hill (706), Skeroblin Cruch (640), Easach Hill (1064), and Sgreadan Hill (1298); southward to Beinn Ghuilean (1154), Ballimenach Hill (379), Achinloan Hill (980), Arinarach Hill (1031), Tifirgus Hill (853), Skerry Fell Fad (781), The Slate (1263), and, on the Southend border, Cnoc Moy (1462). Of these Beinn Ghuilean, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of the town, commands a magnificent view of the Ayrshire coast, the Firth of Clyde, Kintyre, the NE of Ireland, and the Islay and Jura group of the Hebrides. Sheets of water are Black Loch ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.), the Reservoir (3×1 furl.), Aucha Lochy ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and three or four others; streams are Machrihanish Water, flowing westward, and Glenlussa Water, eastward. The rocks are variously eruptive, metamorphic, Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous; and include quartz, porphyry, sandstone, limestone, coal, and ironstone. Drumlemble colliery, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of the town, has been noticed under Argyllshire, p. 71. Porphyry on Davarr islet of not fewer than ten or twelve different kinds, very beautiful, easily wrought, and capable of a fine polish, has hitherto been neglected, but a kind of porphyry much used for local building is quarried on the estate of Kilkivan. Calc-spar and a kind of quartz, inclining to amethyst, are found in various places. Salt from sea-water was formerly manufactured,

on a considerable scale, at a place on Machrihanish Bay, still called Salt Pans. The soils are of various character, according to the elevation or contour of the land, and to the character of the subjacent rocks; and range from very good on alluvial tracts to very poor on the hill summits. About two-thirds of the entire area are under tillage; a considerable aggregate is under wood; and the remainder is either pasture or heath. Vestiges of a battery, commonly called the Trench, raised for defence against the Irish allies of the Marquis of Montrose under Colkitto, are on a point of land at the entrance of Campbeltown Loch. Elizabeth, first Duchess of Argyll (d. 1735), the mother of the great Duke John and of Duke Archibald, lived for more than 20 years at Limecraigs, and was interred at the S corner of the now ruinous Loland Kirk; in the town was born the celebrated Norman Macleod, D.D. (1812-72), his father being parish minister from 1808 to 1825; and a well-known U.P. minister of Campbeltown was Thos. Finlayson, D.D. (1809-72). Mansions are Limecraigs, Kildalloig, Drumore, Kilchrist Castle, Lossett Park, and Askomil. The Duke of Argyll is chief proprietor, but 8 other landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 30 of between £100 and £500, 46 of from £50 to £100, and 100 of from £20 to £50. Campbeltown is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll. The charge is collegiate, and the two ministers officiate in both churches, at alternately the forenoon and the afternoon service, the income of the first minister being £248, of the second £253. Under the landward school-board are the four public schools of Auchencorvie, Drumlemble, Kilmichael, and Peninver, which, with respective accommodation for 60, 128, 72, and 52 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 49, 109, 39, and 38, and grants of £77, 2s., £106, 2s. 6d., £55, 7s., and £61, 3s. The parish has a poorhouse for itself, with accommodation for 124 inmates. Valuation £29,866, 2s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 7003, (1841) 9634, (1861) 8149, (1871) 8580, (1881) 9749, (1891) 10,260.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 12, 1872. See Stewart's *Collection of Views of Campbeltown and Neighbourhood, with Descriptive Notices and History of Campbeltown*.

Campbeltown, a village in Ardersier and Petty parishes, NE Inverness-shire, on the coast of a picturesque bay of the Moray Firth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Fort George, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Fort George station, this being $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Inverness. A burgh of barony under the Earl of Cawdor, it takes its designation of Campbeltown from his lordship's family name. It is built without any regard to regularity; and the Petty part of it, though quite dovetailed into the other part, is sometimes called Stuarton. The entire place is partly a fishing village, partly a summer resort for sea-bathing; and it has a strong chalybeate spring, several hotels, a U.P. church, a subscription library, and a great fair on 12 Aug. It also contains the post office of Ardersier, and shares in the advantage of the parish and Free churches and the public school of ARDESIER. Pop. (1841) 716, (1861) 842, (1871) 845, (1881) 831, (1891) 748.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Camperdown, a mansion and a station in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire. The mansion, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Lochee, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Dundee, was named after Admiral Lord Duncan's victory over the Dutch in 1797. Built by the admiral's son, who was raised to the earldom of Camperdown in 1831, it superseded the original seat of the family, Lundie House, in the neighbouring parish of Lundie; and is an elegant edifice of white sandstone in the Grecian style, with a massive octostyle Ionic portico and finely embellished grounds. At the top of the principal staircase is a large and spirited painting of the battle of Camperdown. Rt. Adam Duncan-Haldane, present and third Earl (b. 1841; suc. 1867), holds 6770 acres in the shire, valued at £8241 per annum. The railway station is on the Dundee and Newtyle section of the Caledonian, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile from Lochee, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Dundee. See BLACKFORD and LOCHEE.

Campfield, a hamlet in Kincardine O'Neil parish,

CAMPFIELD

Aberdeenshire, 6 miles NW of Banchory. It has a post office under Banchory.

Campfield, a place in Monymusk parish, Aberdeenshire, on the river Don, 16 miles WNW of Aberdeen. It is said to have got its name from the encamping at it of Robert Bruce's army on the eve of the battle of Inverurie.

Camphill, an estate, with a mansion, in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire, on the verge of the county, a little NE of Crossmyloof. A green hill here, with vestiges of an ancient camp, commands an extensive view over the surrounding country, away to the heights of Dumbartonshire and Argyllshire.

Camphouse, a place in Gretna parish, Dumfriesshire, on the line of the Roman road from England to Bruns- wark, and itself supposed to have been the site of a Roman fort.

Camp-Knowe. See BLANTYRE.

Cample, a rivulet of Morton and Closeburn parishes, Dumfriesshire. It rises on Wedder Law (2185 feet) at the boundary between Morton and Lanarkshire; runs 8 miles southward and west-south-westward, chiefly on the boundary between Morton and Closeburn; and falls into the Nith, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Thornhill. It is an excellent trouting stream.

Campmuir, a hamlet in Kettins parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles S of Cupar-Angus. Outlines of a Roman camp, with only one gate, towards the larger camp at Cupar, are in its vicinity; and here, according to Skene, the ninth legion was surprised in S3 A.D. by the Caledonians, who, however, were routed, Agricola falling on their rear.

Campmuir, a place on Langhope-Birks farm in Lang- ton parish, Berwickshire. It has traces of an encamp- ment made by a party of troops stationed at it after the rebellion of 1715 to overawe the Jacobites.

Camps, a rivulet of Crawford parish, Lanarkshire. It rises, in several head-streams, on heights contiguous to the boundary with Peeblesshire, and runs about 6 miles west-south-westward, through a moorish, mountainous tract, to the river Clyde opposite Crawford village. A Roman camp adjoins it on Whitecamp farm.

Campsail, a bay in Roseneath parish, Dumbarton- shire, on the SW side of Gare Loch, opposite Row vil- lage, and immediately SE of Roseneath pier. Measur- ing just 1 mile across the entrance, it has a semicircular outline and very beautiful shores, and affords one of the best sheltered anchorages on the W coast of Scotland. It was often, in mediæval times, a station of the royal navies of Scotland; was, for some time, during the last war with France, the station of a line-of-battle ship; was adopted, about 1830, as the retreat of the cutters of the Royal Yacht Club; and bore on its bosom, during a night of 1848, the royal yacht with the royal family on board.

Campsbank, an eminence (400 feet) in Carnock parish, SW Fife, adjacent to the Stirling and Dunfermline rail- way, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Carnock village. It is supposed to have been occupied by a Roman camp, and it com- mands extensive views of the basin of the Forth from Stirling to Edinburgh.

Campsie, a picturesque cataract on the river Tay, near the W end of Cargill parish, and a short distance above Stanley village, in Perthshire. It is formed by a rugged basaltic dyke, which crosses the river's bed, and extends many miles both N and S; it is mentioned in the *Fair Maid of Perth*, and it affords good scope for salmon fish- ing.

Campsie, a hamlet and a parish of S Stirlingshire. The *clachan* or hamlet, with a post office under Glasgow, and a branch of the Royal Bank, lies in the mouth of Campsie or Kirkton Glen, 5 furlongs from Campsie Glen station; commands a strikingly picturesque view around and up the glen; consists chiefly of straggling cottages, interspersed with gardens, trees, and hedgerows; and contains an inn, the manse, and the belfry and burying- ground of the old parish church, with ancient font and sepulchral slab. Here lie buried the martyr William Boicek, who suffered at Glasgow in 1683; the Campsie minister John Collins, murdered by the Laird of Bel- glass on his way from a presbytery meeting in 1648; John Bell of ANTERMONY; that quaint original, the

CAMPSIE

geographer James Bell (1769-1833); the Campsie poet William Muir, over whose grave a handsome monument was erected in 1857; and, last but not least, Norman Macleod, D.D. (1812-72).

The ancient parish was larger than the present, being curtailed in 1649 by the annexation of one portion to Kilsyth, and of another to Baldernock. Till then it ex- tended about 11 miles from E to W, from Garrel Glen to Craigmaddie Muir. Fringed to the S by a morass which flanked the course of the river Kelvin and was impassable in winter, it was bounded on the W by a line extend- ing from the lofty eminence of Earls Seat to Cadder House; and it formed a very sequestered district, the eastern division of the ancient thanedom of Lennox. It escaped the turmoil and disasters from war and public commotions which afflicted most parts of the kingdom; and it retained old customs longer than most other dis- tricts, being marked not a little by its old-world manners. The powers of a feudal baron were exercised in it so late as 1639, when Lord Kilsyth hanged one of his servants on Gallow Hill in the barony of Benclioich; and down to 1744 blackmail was paid by its farmers to Macgregor of Glengyle for protection against the Highland caterans. The present parish, besides Campsie hamlet, contains the town of LENNOXTOWN, and the villages of MILTON of Campsie, BIRDSTONE, Torrance, and Balgrochan, the three last lying respectively $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W, and 3 miles W by N, of Kirkintilloch; and it is traversed, past Birdstone and Milton, to Leunoxtown, by the Camp- sie branch of the North British railway, and from Len- noxtown, west-orth-westward, by the Blane Valley railway. The parish is bounded N by Killearn and Fintry, E by Fintry and Kilsyth, S by Kirkintilloch in Dumbartonshire and Cadder in Lanarkshire, SW by Baldernock, and W by Strathblane. Its length, from N to S, varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is $17,976\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $105\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The watershed of the CAMPSIE FELS forms almost all the northern, and the river Kelvin—here a small sluggish stream—traces most of the southern, boundary. Part of the Campsie Fells, cut into section by deep romantic ravines and glens, constitutes the northern district, summits here from E to W being Brown Hill (1297 feet), Lairs (1652), *Hole- head (1801), Inner Black Hill (1572), *Hart Hill (1697), *Earls Seat (1894), and *Dumbreck (1664), of which those marked with asterisks culminate on the northern or western border. The South Brae, an eastern pro- longation of the Kilpatrick Hills, with a culminating altitude of 758 feet above sea-level, constitutes the west- ern part of the southern district; and the Strath of Campsie, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad in the extreme W, but gradually expanding till it becomes lost in the great strath of the Forth and Clyde Canal toward the E and the SE, constitutes all the remaining district. Three principal burns, and upwards of a dozen smaller ones, coming down from the Fells, form Glazert Water, which runs across the low country to the Kelvin, at a point nearly opposite to Kirkiuttiloch. The chief glens are famous for their picturesqueness, presenting at points a striking miniature resemblance to the Trossachs, their bottoms strewn with fallen blocks, their precipitous sides shaggy with wood or shelved with artificial terraco-paths. They are, too, one of the best haunts for naturalists within easy reach of Glasgow; so that, altogether, they form a powerful attraction to every class from the great metropolis of the West. Kirkton Glen, striking north- ward and north-eastward from Campsie hamlet, is the one most commonly frequented; but Fin Glen, north-west- ward from the same, is little inferior in most attractions, and for at least its length of way, its volume of water, and its cascades, is superior. The Strath of Campsie, for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the western boundary, is a dark dingle or little else than a glen, traversed by the Pow Burn, between the Campsie Fells and the South Brae; and, along the southern border adjacent to the Kolvin, is flat alluvial ground, continuous with the Balmore Haughs; but elsewhere is so undulating that scarcely a stretch of 200 yards of level road can be found upon it.

The rocks are chiefly trap and carboniferous; and they have junctions, superpositions, and contents highly interesting to geologists. The trap rocks, in some parts, are quasi-columnar; in others, include a profusion of hornblende and felspar crystals; in others, are a soft friable greenstone, of marly appearance, with large quantity of mealy zeolite and calc-spar; in others, contain foliated zeolite, prehnite, and compact gypsum; in others, overlie the carboniferous strata or form dykes intersecting these strata, and frequently tilting them out of their original position. The carboniferous rocks comprise sandstone, limestone, coal, argillaceous ironstone, aluminous clay slate, and some other members. The nature and collocation of the rocks, together with the contour of their surface, the fall of streams, and the relative position of their territory, prepared the parish for mining and manufacturing operations. Coal and a very excellent limestone are extensively worked. Alum, copperas, Prussian blue, prussiate of potash, and some kindred substances are manufactured in large chemical works in the southern vicinity of Lennoxtown. Bleachfields are at Haugh-Head and Glenmill; a bleachfield and calico-printing works are at Kincaid; a printfield, for linen and calico-printing, is at Lillyburn; an extensive printfield, for almost every description of cloth and calico-printing, is at Lennoxtown; and a distillery was formerly at Milton. Soils are remarkably various in constitution and quality. A deep but arable moss forms small patches near the Kelvin, and a rich alluvium most of the low flat ground along its course; beds of gravel and sand, sometimes of great thickness, lie on the undulations and hillocks of the strath; a light gravelly loam occupies small tracts in the middle of the strath, and a larger tract in the SE; whilst the Fells are skirted by a light clay on a tilly subsoil, with many boulders in both itself and the subsoil. Nearly all the strath and most of the South Brae are under the plough; and most of the Fells are finely pastoral.

Norman Macleod was sent for a twelvemonth to the parish school, his father being minister from 1825 to 1835, and in his *Memoir* (1876) is a striking description of this 'half-agricultural, half-manufacturing Lowland district, in which the extremes of political feeling between stiffest Toryism and hottest Radicalism were running high. The parish was large and thickly peopled, and its natural features were in a manner symbolical of its social characteristics. The long line of the Fell, its green sides dotted with old thorns, rises into mountain solitude, from a valley whose wooded haughs are blurred with the smoke of manufacturing villages. The contrast is sharply presented. Sheep-walks, lonely as the Cheviots, look down on unsightly mounds of chemical refuse, and on clusters of smoking chimneys; and streams, which a mile away are clear as morning, are dyed black as ink before they have escaped from print-work and bleaching-green. The Manse was on the borderland of mountain and plain, for it was placed at the opening of Campsie Glen, famous for its picturesque series of thundering waterfalls and rocky pools. Behind the Manse lay the *clachan* and the old parish church, now in ruins. LENNOX Castle is the principal mansion, others being Antermony, Auchinreoch, Balquharrage, Carlston, Craigharnet, Glorat, Hayston, and Kincaid; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 18 of between £100 and £500, 24 of from £50 to £100, and 61 of from £20 to £50. Campsie is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £378. Its parish, Free, U.P., and Roman Catholic churches, are noticed under LENNOXTOWN, as likewise is one of its schools, besides which Craighead and Torrance public schools, with respective accommodation for 197 and 160 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 122 day and 28 evening scholars and 105, and grants of £121, 9s. and £11, 16s. and £107, 19s. Valuation, £30,820, of which £2986 was for railways. Pop. (1831) 5109, (1851) 6918, (1861) 6483, (1871) 6739, (1881) 5873, (1891) 5338.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 30, 31, 1866-67.

Campsie Fells, a portion of the Lennox Hills, or a range of heights, which, extending east-north-eastward

from Dumbarton to Stirling, measure about 25 miles in extreme length, and 8 in mean breadth. They are interrupted, for a mile or more, by the valley of the Blane, whence to Dumbarton they bear the name of Kilpatrick Hills; and they are called, in their various portions east-north-eastward, the Killearn, the Campsie, the Kilsyth, the Fintry, the Dundaff, and the Gargunock Hills. The Campsie Fells are the most prominent portion of the entire range. Beginning at the upper valley of the Blane, they extend about 8 miles eastward to Bin Burn, on the boundary between Campsie and Fintry parishes, and to the eastern skirt of Brown Hill at the boundary between Campsie and Kilsyth parishes; they include a section of Strathblane parish, sometimes called the Strathblane Hills; and sometimes they are likewise regarded as including the Killearn and the Fintry portions of the Lennox Hills. Their highest summit is Earls Seat (1894 feet); they offer great attractions to at once the lovers of romantic scenery, geologists, and botanists; and they overlook most of the great strath of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and command beyond extensive and magnificent views of the Lowlands. See CAMPSIE.

Camptown, a hamlet in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 6 miles SSE of Jedburgh town. It takes its name from an ancient camp, now nearly effaced; and it has a post office under Jedburgh.

Camserney, a burn in Dull parish, Perthshire, running about 4 miles southward to the Tay, at a point 2½ miles W by S of Aberfeldy. A picturesque fall is on it, about midway between Coshieville and Weem; makes a broken and tortuous descent; and struggles and dashes, in milky foam, over a precipitous and rugged channel.

Camster, a mansion in Latheron parish, SE Caithness, 4 miles N of Lybster. The late owner, Leonard Strong, Esq., held 4337 acres in the shire, valued at £300 per annum. Camster fairs are held on the last Tuesday of March.

Camstradden, a bay in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on the W side of Loch Lomond, opposite the N end of Inchtavaanich, ¾ mile S of Luss village. An island was formerly in it, containing the ancient residence of a branch of the Colquhoun family; but is now represented by only a heap of stones, visible only when the water of the lake is low. Camstradden House, adjacent to the bay, is the residence of Sir James Colquhoun's factor. Excellent roofing slates are quarried in the western vicinity, and are exported from a wharf on the bay.

Camusdinavaig. See CAMISTINAVAIG.

Camus Eskan, an estate, with a mansion, in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion stands near the Firth of Clyde, 1½ mile ESE of Helensburgh; is an old edifice, frequently enlarged, and has finely wooded grounds; its owner is W. Middleton Campbell, Esq., of Colgrain.

Camusnagaul, a bay in Kilmallie parish, Invernessshire, on Loch Eil, near the S entrance of the Caledonian Canal, opposite Fort William, under which there is a post office.

Camustane. See CAMBUSTANE.

Canaan. See BRUNTSFIELD.

Candacraig, an estate, with a mansion, in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, about 19 miles SW of Rhyndie. The mansion, on the Don's right bank, was built in 1835 of granite quarried on the estate, and is in a mixed style of Tudor and Scottish Baronial.

Cander, a rivulet of Lanarkshire. It rises in Lesmahagow parish; runs about 3 miles northward to the meeting-point with Stonehouse and Dalsert parishes; and goes 2½ miles further NNW, along the boundary between these parishes, to the river Avon, at a point 9 furlongs NNE of Stonehouse village. The section of Dalsert parish adjacent to it is called Cander district; and a portion of that district, containing workable coal, bears the name of Canderside.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Candick, a headland in Walls parish, Orkney, at the SE of South Walls island. It projects eastward from the south-eastern part of the peninsula of Hoy; flanks the N side of the middle part of the Pentland Firth;

and terminates 3 miles S of the south-western extremity of Flota, 5 miles W by N of the S flank of Sandwick Bay in South Ronaldshay, 5 N by E of the northern extremity of Stroma, 8½ NW of the Pentland Skerries, and 12 NE by E of Dunnet Head. A lighthouse is on it; was built in 1858 at a cost of £5661; and shows a white light, revolving once a minute, and visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles. On Ruff Reef, off the lighthouse, a red beacon 34 feet above high water was erected in 1881.

Candida Casa. See WHITHORN.

Candlestick, a cavern on the coast of Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It is nearly 100 feet long and about 50 feet high, and it takes its name from being so dark as to be visible only with the aid of a candle.

Candren, a saline spring in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, 2½ miles E of Paisley. A pamphlet was written by the late Dr Lyall, strongly recommending its water as an aperient and corrective.

Candy or Spittal, a burn of Lanark and Peebles shires. It rises in the NE corner of Biggar parish; runs about 5 miles along the boundary between that parish and Peeblesshire; and falls into Biggar Water. A height overhangs it at Candyburn, and is crowned with an ancient oval camp, measuring 42 paces by 30 within an inner rampart, and 9 paces wide thence to an outer rampart.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Canisbay, a parish in the extreme NE of Caithness, containing the villages of Mey (with a post office under Wick and Auchingill, and the townships of East Mey, West Mey, Huna, Duncansbay, Freswick, and Gills; whilst including the island of Stroma in the Pentland Firth. Its church is situated near Gills Bay, 3½ miles E of Mey, and 19¾ NNW of Wick. Bounded N by the Pentland Firth, E by the German Ocean, S by Wick and Bower, and W by Dunnet, it has a varying length from E to W of 5¼ and 8 miles, an extreme breadth from N to S of 6¼ miles, and an area of 26,958½ acres, of which 101½ are water, and 603½ foreshore. Duncansbay Head (210 feet) is the NE extremity; and Ness Head, Skirsa Head, and Mey Head are the only other considerable headlands. Gills Bay in the N and Freswick Bay in the E are the principal sea-inlets. The N coast is partly bold and rocky, but mainly low and level. The E coast, with slight exception, is all bold and precipitous. Two rocky stacks or islets are near Duncansbay Head; and a group of skerries, the Men of Mey, lies off Mey Head. The surface inland is singularly level, the only noticeable elevations from N to S being Mey Hill (218 feet), Hill of Rigifa (264), Craig Hill (288), Wart Hill (412), Black Hill (274), and Hill of Slicky (240). Four or five lakelets are scattered over the interior; Loch Mey (½ × ¼ mile) lies on the NW border; but Loch Syster (1¼ × ¼ mile), falling just within Dunnet, was drained in 1866. A few burns emerging from mosses are the only streams, the chief of them, Gill Burn, running to Freswick Bay. Freshwater springs everywhere abound, and chalybeate springs are in several places. Old Red sandstone, of the kind elsewhere quarried as Caithness flag, is the principal rock; and limestone occurs at Mey and Quoys. A light black loam, with intermixture of moss or humus, is the soil of most of the arable lands, but a dark-coloured loam of argillaceous character occurs in places; and either it or deep moss prevails over by far the larger part of the area. The seaboard is mostly taken up by fishermen's small crofts, and there are only four large arable farms, one of which, Philip's Mains, the late Earl of Caithness reclaimed 500 acres by steam-power since 1863. On the four estates generally much has been done during the last quarter of a century in the way of draining, reclaiming, feuing, and building. Barrogill Castle is separately noticed, as likewise are Bucholie Castle, Duncansbay Head, Freswick, and John o' Groat's House, at which last a good hotel was opened in 1876. Traces of an ancient watch-tower are on Duncansbay Head; and faint vestiges of ancient chapels are on Duncansbay, Brabster, Freswick, and Mey. Canisbay is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and

Caithness; the living is worth £202. The parish church, an old cruciform edifice, on a green rising ground within 200 yards of the shore, contains 512 sittings, and there is a mission station at Stroma. There is also a Free church; and five public schools (Canisbay, Freswick, John o' Groat's, Mey, and Stroma), with respective accommodation for 142, 90, 74, 105, and 108 children, had an average attendance in 1891 of 79, 56, 78, 81, and 50, and grants of £82, 17s., £65, 14s., £93, 9s., £105, 6s., and £60, 12s. 6d. Valuation £5902, 7s. Pop. (1801) 1986, (1831) 2364, (1841) 2306, (1861) 2730, (1871) 2729, (1881) 2625, (1891) 2392.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Canisp. See ASSYNT.

Canna, an island in Small Isles parish, Inverness-shire, 3 miles NW of Rùm, and 8¾ SW of the nearest point of Skye. It measures 4½ miles in length from ENE to WSW, and about 1 mile in breadth; it is nearly joined, on the S, to SANDAY; and, together with that island, it comprises about 429 acres of arable land, and 1794 acres of green pasture. Its surface is partly low and tolerably fertile, partly high and rocky, but nowhere higher than 808 feet above sea-level. Lias rocks form a small portion of its mass; but the main bulk consists of trap, variously basalt, greenstone, amygdaloid, and tufa. Basaltic columns occur on the S side, and are disposed in different ranges, rising in a succession of terraces. Zeolites of different kinds, and crystals of calcareous spar, are found in the cavities of the amygdaloid. A hill in the NW is remarkable for its strong action on the magnetic needle, and hence is called Compass Hill. The arable land is cropped chiefly with barley or bere and potatoes. The pasture land, in general, has fine grass, and supports cattle of a larger and better kind than are found in the neighbouring islands. Cod and ling abound in the surrounding seas, and are extensively fished. A good harbour, between Canna and Sanda, is much frequented, for shelter or for occasional trade, by sailing vessels of every description; and was much used, in former times, by the Baltic traders. The island, in old times, shared generally the fortunes of the more exposed of the Hebrides; it had a fort, which now is almost entirely effaced; and it formed, for a long time, a portion of the extensive possessions of the ancient family of Clanranald. In one of two neighbouring burial-grounds is a mutilated cross, which, 6½ feet high, is sculptured with braided work, the Greek fret, a Runic elephant, and other figures. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, who are served by a priest from Eigg. There is a post office under Greenock. Pop. (1841) 255, (1861) 53, (1871) 48, (1881) 57, (1891) 40.

Cannachy Bridge, a hamlet, with an inn, in Edzell parish, Forfarshire, on the North Esk river, at the boundary with Kincardineshire, 7 miles N of Brechin.

Cannar, a burn in the W of Lanarkshire. It rises in Lesmahagow parish, and runs north-westward to the river Avon, in Stonehouse parish.

Cannerton, a hamlet in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, near the Campsie railway, ½ mile N of Birdstone, and 2 miles SE of Lennoxton.

Cannich, a rivulet issuing from Loch Moyley or Mullardoch, on the mutual border of Ross and Inverness shires, and flowing thence 14 miles north-eastward and eastward, till it falls into the river Glass, near Glenaffric Hotel, at Invercannich, 20 miles SW of Beauly. Its basin is all a Highland glen. The upper part of the glen is traversed by a footpath, coming from the falls of Glomach and from the NE horn of Loch Alsh, and has a tame character, with sloping grassy mountain flanks; but the lower part presents rocky picturesque features, and is diversified in the bottom with lakelets and tarns. The rivulet, owned by The Chisholm, is well stocked with small trout.

Cannick Bridge. See KILMORACK.

Canniesburn, a hamlet in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, ½ mile NE of the line of the Glasgow and Dumbarton railway, and 1¼ SW of Milngavie. It communicates several times a day with Glasgow, by omnibus to Maryhill, and thence by rail to the city.

Cannor or Kinord, a sedge loch in the Tullich section of Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Ballater. Lying at the foot of Culblean, not far from the Vat, it has an utmost length and breadth of 5 and 4 furlongs; is shallow toward the E end, but deepens to a depth of 3 or 4 fathoms in the middle; is beautifully skirted with hirsch woods, and studded with islets; and is said to have taken its name from a hunting-seat of Malcolm Ceannmor, on the largest of its islets.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Canny, a rivulet chiefly of Kincardineshire, but partly of Aberdeenshire. Rising at the western extremity of the Hill of Fare, it runs about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward and eastward, through Banchory-Ternan parish, next 3 miles southward, partly within Aberdeenshire, partly within Banchory-Ternan; and falls into the Dee at Invercanny, 2 miles above Banchory village. A hamlet called Bridge of Canny is on it, and has a post office under Banchory. For new parish and county boundaries, see under BANCHORY-DEVENICK and BANCHORY-TERNAN.

Canonbie, a Border village and parish of Eskdale, SE Dumfriesshire. The village stands on the Esk's left bank, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of Canonbie station, on a branch of the North British, this being $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Langholm, $1\frac{1}{4}$ NNW of Riddings Junction, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ N by E of Carlisle; at it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a hotel, a parish and a Free church, and a school.

The parish also contains the hamlets of Rowan Burn and Overtown, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE and 3 miles W of the village. It is bounded NW by Langholm and Ewes, E by Castleton in Roxburghshire, SE and S by Cumberland, and W by Half Morton; and in outline rudely resembling a triangle, with the English Border for base, it has an extreme length from NNE to SSW of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme breadth from NW to SE of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and an area of 24,360 acres, of which 218 are water. The Esk, followed closely by the railway, flows $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE through the interior, next 5 furlongs SSW along the Border; and its tributaries, Tarras Water, running south-south-westward, and Irvine Burn, east-north-eastward, trace nearly all the boundary with Langholm. LIDDEL Water, traversing a rugged channel, between picturesque and romantic flanks, and falling into the Esk, traces for $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles the south-eastern boundary; whilst Archer Beck and Rowan Burn, running to the Liddel, Byre and Glenzier Burns to the Esk, drain large portions of the interior. Most of the waters afford good sport to anglers. The surface may be described as comprising the low grounds of Eskdale, including hanks and other strips of low flat land along the banks of the principal streams; is elsewhere diversified by numerous undulations, ridges, and hilly eminences; and has a general descent southward and south-eastward from the neighbouring mountainous tracts of Liddesdale, Ewes, and Langholm. In the extreme S, where the Esk passes into Cumberland, the surface sinks to 98 feet above sea-level, thence it rises north-westward to Outer Hill (548 feet) and Viewy Knowe (652)—north-north-eastward to Harelawpike (614), the Craigs (707), Bruntshiel Hill (820), the Haunches (1090), and Black Edge (1461). The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Silurian, and extensively carboniferous. Slate clay of a greyish black and ash-grey colour, and rich in both animal and vegetable fossils, is found. Coal, limestone, and a friable sandstone occur chiefly in hollows over the Silurian rocks, and are largely worked. Several chalybeate springs are within the parish; and near Tarras Water is a famous petrifying spring. The soil along both sides of the Esk, and on the banks of the Liddel, is a light and very fertile loam; that on the higher grounds is variously retentive clay or moist humus, naturally barren, but now greatly improved by draining. About eight-elevenths of the entire area are under the plough, and some 1500 acres under wood; the remainder is mostly hill pasture. The Duke of Buccleuch is sole proprietor, and the chief residences, held in fief from him, are Woodhouselees, Forge, Marsh House, Crookholm, and Woodslee. Remains of a

Roman station crown a rising ground near GILNOCKIE station; and ruins of famous mediæval strongholds are at HOLLOWES and HARELAW. Remains of other mediæval strengths are at Mumbyhirst, Auchenviock, Hallgreen, Woodhouselees, and Sark. Vestiges of an Austin priory, founded about 1165, and destroyed by the English after the battle of Solway Moss in 1542, are at Hallgreen. At Woodhead, in 1864, three silver mediæval brooches, now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, were found along with coins of Edward I. and II., John Balliol, and Alexander III. Canonbie is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £387. The original church, St Martin's, was often called the 'Liddel Church' from its situation on the hank of the Liddel; a subsequent one stood on the peninsula between the Liddel and the Esk, and was long subordinate to Jedburgh Abbey. The present parish church, erected in 1822 at a cost of £3000, is a good edifice, with 1400 sittings. There is also a Free church, 1 mile NNW, on the opposite side of the Esk; and 5 public schools—Canonbie, Gilnockie, Glenzier, Harelaw, and Rowanburn (infants)—with respective accommodation for 350, 91, 70, 72, and 99 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 207, 59, 49, 45, and 53, and grants of £232, 12s. 6d., £50, 4s. 6d., £46, 13s., £38, 12s., and £42, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 2723, (1891) 2476.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 11, 1864-65.

Canongate, a large and ancient suburb and parish of Edinburgh. The parish was so extensively rearranged by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 as to require too much space to describe it here; but the new boundaries can be easily followed on the six-inch ordnance map. See EDINBURGH.

Canonmills. See EDINBURGH.

Canter. See CEANNMOR.

Canterland, a dell or den in the SW of St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire. It is traversed by a brook of the North Esk river; and it contains quarries of flagstones and shale.

Cantick Head. See CANDICK.

Cantray, an estate, with an elegant modern mansion, in Croy and Dalcross parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Nairn, 9 miles ENE of Inverness, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ S of Fort George station. Its owner, Hugh Davidson, Esq., holds 3228 acres in the shire, valued at £1934 per annum.

Canty, a bay and a fishing hamlet in North Berwick parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the Bass, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ E of North Berwick town. The bay is small but picturesque, and the landlord of the inn keeps boats for conveying visitors to the Bass.

Cantyre. See KINTYRE.

Caol, a small sea-loch in Kilfinichen and Kilvicenan parish, SW of Mull, Argyllshire. It strikes westward from Loch Lahaich, and is too shallow to afford anchorage to sea vessels.

Caolas-Uist, the sound or sea-helt between the islands of Uist and Bernera in the Inverness-shire Hebrides.

Caolchurn. See KILCHURN.

Caolisport or Killisport, a seaboard district and a sea-loch in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire. The district includes the peninsula and point of Knap, between Loch Sivin on the NW and Loch Caolisport on the SE. Loch Caolisport enters from the S end of the Sound of Jura; penetrates $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, contracting gradually from a width of 2 miles to a point; includes several beautiful small bays; and affords safe anchorage. Its SE screen rises gradually into hill; its NW shore is rocky, abrupt, and bold; and both are richly clothed with copsewood. АЧАНОИШ hamlet lies at its head. 'The curious cave chapel,' says Skene, 'at Cove, on Loch Caolisport, which tradition says was Columba's first church in Scotland before he sailed to Iona, is probably connected with his residence with King Conall in 563.' It is 42 feet long, and contains an altar with a cross-calvary and an oval piscina.

Caolvalloch, a hamlet in Weem parish, Perthshire.

Capehope, a burn in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire. It rises in three head-streams among the Cheviot Hills, adjacent to the boundary with England, and runs about

4 miles north-north-westward to the Kale, a little above Hounan village.

Capel Fell, a mountain on the mutual border of Selkirk and Dumfriesshires, at the sources of Ettrick Water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Ettrick church. It has an altitude of 2223 feet above sea-level.

Capelhills. See NEWHILLS.

Capelrig, an estate, with a mansion, in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire. The mansion stands $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Pollokshaws, and occupies the site of a seat of the Knights Templars.

Capenoch, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Keir parish, W Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Shinnel Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Thornhill. From the Griersons it came by marriage to the Kirkpatricks of CLOSEBURN in the first half of the 17th century; its present owner, Mrs. E. Field Gladstone, holds 1302 acres in the shire, valued at £1257 per annum.

Cape Wrath, a promontory in Durness parish, Sutherland, at the north-western extremity of the Scottish mainland, 13 miles WNW of Durness church. Pyramidal in form, it rises boldly from the sea to an altitude of 300 feet; it consists of granite gneiss; it is crowned with a lighthouse, built in 1823 at a cost of £13,550, showing a revolving light every minute, alternately red and white, visible at the distance of 27 nautical miles; and it commands a magnificent view of the Sutherland coast and of the seas around, away to the Butt of Lewis and the Hoy Head of Orkney. Rocky islets lie adjacent to it; a fissured and cavernous reef projects from its base; a lofty insulated rock, with outline rudely resembling that of a large ship under full sail, is in its near vicinity; and wall-like cliffs, 250 to 600 feet high, and pierced with caverns, stretch away from it eastward and southward. 'This dread cape,' wrote Sir Walter Scott (1814), 'so fatal to mariners, is a high promontory whose steep sides go sheer down to the breakers which lash its feet. There is no landing, except in a small creek about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the eastward. There the foam of the sea plays at "long bowls" with a huge collection of large stones, some of them a ton in weight, but which these fearful billows chuck up and down as a child tosses a ball.'

Cappers, a hamlet in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, 1 mile N of Whitburn.

Caprington, an estate, with a mansion, in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire. Caprington Castle stands near the left bank of the Irvine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Kilmarnock, and is a massive edifice, partly ancient, partly modern, with a lofty tower over its main entrance. By marriage with a daughter of Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum, the estate passed, about 1400, to Adam Cuninghame, whose descendants were baronets of Nova Scotia from 1669 to 1829; its present holder, Wm. Cathcart Smith-Cuninghame, Esq., owns 4888 acres in the shire, valued at £8017 per annum, including £2918, 10s. for minerals.

Caputh, a village in Perthshire, and a parish formerly partly also in Forfarshire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the left bank of the Tay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Murthly station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Spittalfield, and 5 miles ESE of Dunkeld.

The parish contains also the villages of Spittalfield and Meikleour. It anciently included the parish of Dowally, and previous to 1891 it occupied a peculiar position. It had no fewer than eight detached parts. The main portion of the parish and five of the detached parts were situated in the main portion of the county of Perth. Two more of the detached parts were at the same time detached parts of the county of Perth, surrounded by the county of Forfar, and the remaining detached part formed part of the main portion of the county of Forfar. In order that the county of Perth should have no detached parts, and that the parish of Caputh should be situated wholly in one county (Perth), these several detached parts were transferred to neighbouring parishes within and without the county. In the case of only one transfer was there any return—that of Clunie, which gave back to Caputh 649 acres. It now comprehends the greater part of the plain of Stormont, together with picturesque tracts of upland on that plain's

northern and western skirts. Very irregular in outline, it is bounded NW by Dunkeld and Dowally, NE by Clunie, E by Lethendy and Blairgowrie, SE by Cargill, S by Kinclaven and Little Dunkeld, SW and W by Little Dunkeld. Its length from E to W varies between $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and its width from N to S between $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It is separated from Little Dunkeld and Kinclaven for $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles, from the neighbourhood of Dunkeld to the mouth of the Isla, by the TAY; is drained and beautified, along much of the N, by the Lunan Burn and a chain of lakes; and is bounded on the SE for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, from the mouth of the Lunan to the Tay, by the ISLA. The landscape abounds in beauties of contour, wood, and water. The surface throughout the Stormont plain is almost all level, a rich and cultivated champaign, which sinks to less than 100 feet above sea-level; northward and westward it is diversified with hill and dale, and charming little valleys, flanked or overhung by heights which exhibit much of the grandeur of Highland scenery, but little of its wildness. From the village north-westward it attains 574 feet near Thornton, 669 near East Cult, 996 in Newtyle Hill, 1250 in Conlan Hill, and 1594 in BENACHALY on the Clunie border. Clay slate and limestone form a large portion of the rocks, and are extensively quarried. The soil, in much of the low ground, is alluvial; in many other parts along the Tay and the Isla, is a rich loam; in others of the lower grounds, is light and dry; and in the higher lands, is cold and wet, yet of considerable fertility. The principal residences are Delvine House, Meikleour House, Snaigow House, Kincairnie House, Glendelvine House, Stenton House, and Hillhead. Chief antiquities are cairns, standing stones, Roman camps, and Pictish forts. The largest of the cairns, no less than 456 feet in circumference and 14 feet in height, bore the name of Cairnmore, and has been removed; and the most notable of the Roman camps are at INCHTUTHEL and on the peninsula formed by the junction of the Isla with the Tay, where are the remains of a strong and massive vallum, called Cleaven Dyke, extending from the one river to the other, with a small Roman fort at one end, and where Skene places Agricola's victory of the GRAMPAINS (86 A.D.) Caputh is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £312. The church was built in 1798, and repaired in 1839, and contains 800 sittings. Spittalfield public school, Meikleour and Wester Caputh (girls') sessional schools, with respective accommodation for 151, 105, and 57 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 87, 58, and 44, and grants of £103, 17s., £61, 17s., and £54, 19s. Valuation (1891) £12,810, 12s. Pop. of civil parish (1891) 1856; of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 1775; of registration district (1891) 1301.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Cara, an island in Gigha and Cara parish, Argyllshire. It lies 1 mile S of the southern extremity of Gigha island, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the nearest part of Kintyre; measures 1 mile in length and 3 miles in circuit; has a landing-place on the NE, and a rocky shore in all the rest of its coast; is mostly low and level, but rises at the S end into a mural rock called the Mull of Cara, 185 feet high; and is there pierced with two caverns, the one 40 feet long, 5 high, and 5 wide, the other 37 feet long, 9 high, and 9 wide. An ancient monastery is supposed to have been on the island, or to have given name to it; and remains of an old chapel, with a pointed-arched door, are still on it.

Caradale. See CARRADALE.

Caraldston or **Careston**, a parish of Forfarshire, whose hamlet, with church and post office, lies 4 miles W of Brechin, its station and post-town. Till 1636, the parish formed part of Brechin parish, and it took its name from lands which had an obelisk said to commemorate a Danish chieftain, Carald, and thence called Carald's Stone. Bounded N by Menmuir, E by Brechin, S by Aberlemno, and W by Tannadice and Fearn, it has an extreme length, from N to S, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme breadth of 2 miles, and a land area of 2085 acres.

The South Esk river roughly traces the southern boundary, and to it Noran Water runs through the south-western interior. The surface rises with gentle undulation from these rivers northward to 329 feet above sea-level at Peathill, and thence declines towards the northern boundary. Old Red sandstone is the predominant and almost the only rock. The soil, in some parts, is moorish, but, in most parts, is a black loam. Upwards of 280 acres are under wood, and only about 270 are pastoral or waste. Caraldston Castle (Jn. Adamson, Esq.) is a plain but stately edifice of various dates, but chiefly of the 15th century. The Roman *castra stativa Aesica* is supposed, by some antiquaries, to have stood on the peninsula between Noran Water and the South Esk. Caraldston is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £178. The church was built in 1636, and contains 200 sittings; a public school, with accommodation for 65 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 64, and a grant of £79, 9s. Valuation (1891) £2059, 9s. Pop. (1801) 229, (1871) 209, (1881) 194, (1891) 198. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Carberry, a hill and a mansion in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire. The hill (400 feet) culminates $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Musselburgh, close to the Haddingtonshire boundary, and, forming part of the right flank of the vale of the Esk, presents to the NW an ornate and picturesque surface. Here, on ground held by the English at Pinkie, and known now as Queen Mary's Mount, that unfortunate princess surrendered to the Confederates, and took her last farewell of Bothwell, 15 June 1567. Carberry Tower, on the western slope of the hill, was built about 1579, more as a fortalice than as a mansion; but about 1819 underwent changes and improvements, adapting it to the comforts of modern times, and is embosomed by orchards and fine old groves. It is the seat of Sidney Herbert Fullerton Elphinstone, sixteenth Baron ELPHINSTONE in the peerage of Scotland since 1509 (b. 1869; suc. 1893), and second in the peerage of the United Kingdom since 1885.

Carbeth, an estate, with a mansion, in Killearn parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands near the left bank of Endrick Water, 2 miles WSW of Balfroon, and is a castellated structure of 1840.

Carbeth-Guthrie, an estate, with a mansion, in the W of Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Strathblane village.

Carbost, a village in Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Harport, 23 miles WNW of Broadford. It has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, a distillery, and a public school.

Carbrook, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunipace parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands in a romantic situation, amid picturesquely-wooded grounds, within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of Torwood Castle, and 3 miles NNW of Larbert.

Carbuddo. See KIRKBUDDO.

Carcart. See CATHCART.

Cardan's Well, a copious spring of pure water in Monimail parish, Fife, about 1 mile from the site of the old parish church. It long had a fictitious medicinal repute, and was frequented from early times till about the beginning of the present century by many invalids, but has passed into utter disrepute and neglect.

Cardenden, a glen and a village, with a station, in Auchterderran parish, SW Fife. The glen extends N and S; is about 1 mile long, wide, unwooded, and fertile; has rich substrata of coal; and is crossed, at the N end, by the Thornton and Dunfermline branch of the North British railway. The village with the station is there, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Thornton Junction. It has a post office. Pop. (1891) 448.

Cardon. See BROUGHTON.

Cardonald, an estate in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the White Cart, 3 miles E of Paisley. It belonged anciently to the Stewart family, and passed to the Lords Blantyre. The mansion on it was large, castellated, and picturesque; underwent transmutation for the occupancy of various tenants; and, about 1855, gave place to a neat

new farmstead. A village, called Cardonald Mills, stands a little to the N; comprises a group of cottages and several grain mills; and has a *quoad sacra* church, a public school, which, with accommodation for 144 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 80, and a grant of £65, 9s.

Cardoness, an estate, with a mansion, in Anwoth parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire. The mansion stands amid fine grounds on the right side of Fleet Bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Gatehouse, and is the seat of Sir William F. Maxwell, fourth Bart. since 1804 (b. 1844; suc. 1886), who owns 6381 acres in the shire, valued at £2136 per annum. See ANWOOTH.

Cardowan, a Lanarkshire hamlet, with Wishaw for its post-town. St Joseph's Roman Catholic church at it was built in 1875, and contains 550 sittings.

Cardrona (Gael. *caerdronmach*, 'castle on the ridge'), an estate, with a station and a mansion, in Traquair parish, E Peeblesshire. The station is on the Peebles and Galashiels section of the North British railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Peebles. The mansion, near the station and the right bank of the Tweed, was built in 1840, and has pleasant grounds. Its owner, Miss Williamson (suc. 1878), holds 1681 acres in the shire, valued at £1464, 9s. The ruined peel tower of the Govans (1358-1685) is on a hill above it. The grounds of Glenormiston, with wooded braes and a fine mansion, are on the opposite side of the Tweed.

Cardross (Gael. *car-rois*, 'curved point'), a village and a parish of S Dumbartonshire. The village stands on the shore of the Firth of Clyde, adjacent to the Glasgow and Helensburgh railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dumbarton; is a well-huilt, pleasant place; and has a station on the railway and a railway post-office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1871) 301, (1881) 521, (1891) 451.

The parish contains also a suburb of Dumbarton, and the town of RENTON. Bounded N by Luss and Bonhill, E by Dumbarton, SW by the Firth of Clyde, and W by Row, it has an extreme length from NW to SE of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying breadth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of 11,536 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 2656 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and 615 $\frac{3}{4}$ water. The LEVEN winds $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles along all the eastern boundary; and four or five burns flow through the interior to the Firth of Clyde, which, with a shoreline in Cardross of $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles, here widens from 1 mile to $3\frac{1}{2}$, and almost insulates the wooded promontory of ARMORE (103 feet). From a belt of low flat ground along the Firth the surface rises northward and north-westward, to 526 feet near Carman, 978 on Killeter, and 1028 on Benuchara Muir, just within Luss—heights that command a wide and brilliant prospect. Nearly the entire surface is in full view to passengers of the Clyde steamers, and all of it forms a picturesque portion of the northern screen of the Clyde. The rocks are Silurian and Devonian, and they include a considerable dyke of jasper. Sandstone, both of reddish friable character and of bluish grey colour and durable compactness, is plentiful, and has been quarried. Limestone occurs in veins on Camus Eskan estate, and has been occasionally worked. The soil, near the Leven, is alluvial; adjacent to the Clyde is diluvial; on the grounds further inland is a mixture of sand, gravel, and humus; and on the acclivities and tops of the hill-ridge is moorish. Considerably more than one-half of the entire land area is regularly or occasionally in tillage, and about 300 acres are under wood. Much of the foreshore is capable of reclamation by embankments. Cardross Castle stood on Castle Hill, a spur of the eastern end of the hill-ridge, on the NW outskirts of Dumbarton. Here good King Robert Bruce (1274-1329) spent the two last years of his life, fishing, hawking, and building ships; and here on June 7 he died. Near Renton, in the old mansion-house of Dalquhurn, was born the novelist, Tobias Smollett (1721-71); a Tuscan column, 60 feet high, reared by his cousin to his memory, bears a Latin inscription by Dr Samuel Johnson and others. 'The Latin is miserably bad,' according to Coleridge, who passed this way with Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy, 24 Aug. 1803. Mansions are Cardross Park, Bloomhill,

Keppoch, Ardmore, Camus Eskan, Kilmahew, and Ardloch; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 22 of between £100 and £500, 27 of from £50 to £100, and 77 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Cardross is divided among the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cardross, Renton, and Dalreoch, the first being a living of £345 value. The original church stood on the point of the peninsula between the Leven and the Clyde; the present one, a neat edifice with a square tower and 800 sittings, was built in 1826 at the village, where is also a Free church, other places of worship being at Renton and in the Dumbarton suburb. Two public schools, Cardross and Renton, with respective accommodation for 210 and 847 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 132 and 618, and grants of £140, 3s. and £611, 8s. 4d. Valuation (1889) £27,537. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2549, (1831) 3596, (1861) 6325, (1891) 10,550; of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 1278; of registration district (1891) 1301.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Cardross, an estate, with a fine old mansion, in Port of Monteith parish, Perthshire. The mansion stands near the left bank of the river Forth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of the Lake of Monteith, and 2 miles N by E of Port of Monteith station, this being 13 W by N of Stirling; its owner, Hy. David Erskine, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1844), holds 6245 acres in the shire, valued at £4021 per annum.

Careston. See CARALDSTON.

Carfin, a collier village in Bothwell parish NE Lanarkshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Motherwell, under which it has a post office. At it are a reading-room, St Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic church (1881), and three schools—boys', girls', and Roman Catholic. With respective accommodation for 150, 148, and 211 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 92, 73, and 169 day and 204 evening scholars, and grants of £86, 4s., £68, 9s., and £165, 13s. 6d. and £128, 2s. Carfin House stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S, on the right bank of South Calder Water. Pop. (1861) 1342, (1871) 1111, (1881) 1428, (1891) 1567.

Carfrae-Mill, a hamlet, with an inn, in Channelkirk parish, Berwickshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Lauder. The fishings of the head-streams of the Leader lie around it; and numerous Caledonian camps and other antiquities are in its neighbourhood.

Cargen, a rivulet of E Kirkeudbrightshire. It issues from Lochrutton Lake in Lochrutton parish; runs about a mile north-north-eastward to the southern boundary with Terregles; traces that boundary $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward; and proceeds, within Troqueer parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, to the Nith at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Dumfries. Its course, till it leaves Terregles, is brisk and picturesque; but, through Troqueer, is sluggish and naturally tame. Cargen House, Troqueer, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Dumfries, is a large edifice, with tasteful grounds and a fine mineralogical museum; its owner, Patrick Dudgeon, Esq. (b. 1817), holds 871 acres in the shire, valued at £1631 per annum. On the left or opposite bank, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile higher up, stands Cargenholm.

Cargen-Bridge, a hamlet in Troqueer, Kirkeudbrightshire, on Cargen Pow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Dumfries.

Carghadoun, an ancient fortification on the coast of Whithorn parish, Wigtonshire. It crowns a precipice on the Tonderghie estate, and covers about half an acre.

Cargill, a village and a parish of Strathmore, E Perthshire. The village stands on the left bank of the Tay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of Cargill station on the Caledonian.

The parish, containing also the villages of BURRELTON, Woodside, and Wolfhill, is bounded NE by Cupar-Angus, E by Kettins in Forfarshire, SE by Abernethy and Collace, S by St Martins, W by Auchtergaven and NW by Caputh. In 1891 the district at West Kinlochtry (717 acres), shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as a detached portion of the parish of Seone, but alleged to be a part of the Forfarshire parish of Kettins, was by the Boundary Commissioners transferred to the parish of Cargill. Its area is now 10,343 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The TAY winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along all the western boundary; and the ISLA, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, down to the Tay, traces the

north-western. The land surface is finely diversified with ascents and declivities, and with wood and water. The western border, to the mean breadth of about a mile, rises gradually from the Tay; the central tracts are a low plateau, with some unevenness of contour; and the eastern border includes a strip of the Sidlaw Hills. In the extreme SW the surface sinks to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 409 feet near Wolfhill, 414 in Gallowhill, 390 at Redstone, 598 near Legertlaw, and 1235 in Kings Seat on the Abernethy border. Sandstone, of excellent building quality, has been extensively quarried, and limestone might be profitably worked; whilst a reddish rock marl is plentiful. The soil, near the Tay, is strongly argillaceous; on the central plateau is partly loamy, partly moorish; and towards the foot of the Sidlaws is a light dry gravel. An extensive acreage is under wood, and very little is waste or pastoral. The scenery along the Tay includes the picturesque Linn of CAMPSIE, and ranges from the softly romantic to the magnificent. Tumuli and remains of Caledonian megalithic structures occur in various places; and vestiges of a Roman camp, with *fossae* perfectly discernible, and with fragments of an aqueduct leading from it to a neighbouring rivulet, are near the confluence of the Tay and Isla. A Roman road, too, 20 feet broad, and formed of rough round stones, passes north-eastward by Burrelton; and a high rock overlooking the Linn of Campsie is crowned by traces of an ancient monastery, said to have been subordinate to Cupar, whose abbey, being supplied with fuel from Campsie Wood, gave the name of Abbey Road to the track by which it was conveyed. STOBHALL House belongs to Lord Willoughby de Eresby (Earl of Ancaster), who is much the largest proprietor, 2 other landowners holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from £50 to £100. Believed to have originally formed part of Cupar-Angus parish, but figuring on record as a separate parish so early as 1514, Cargill bore for a time the name of West Parish; it is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling, the living being worth £261. The church, at the village, is a plain neat edifice, built in 1831. There is one Free church of Cargill, another of Burrelton; and two public schools, Burrelton and Newbigging, with respective accommodation for 150 and 125 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 87 and 68, and grants of £81, 10s. and £79, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £11,400, 17s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 1585, (1831) 1628, (1861) 1647, (1871) 1411, (1881) 1348, (1891) 1238.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Carhurie, a hamlet on the seaboard of the E of Fife, 2 miles from its post-town Largo.

Carie, a hamlet in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, on the N side of Loch Tay, near Ardeonaig Ferry, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Killin.

Carington. See CARRINGTON.

Carinish, a village in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, on the S coast of North Uist island, 13 miles SW of Lochmaddy. It has a post office under Lochmaddy, a Church of Scotland mission chapel, a Free church, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 80 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 76, and a grant of £77, 12s.

Carity, a rivulet of Forfarshire. It rises in Lintrathen parish, and runs about 9 miles eastward, through Kingoldrum and Kirriemuir parishes, to the South Esk in the vicinity of Inverquharly. It is a good trouting stream, much frequented by anglers.

Carlanerig. See CAERLANERIG.

Carlaverock. See CAERLAVEROCK.

Carleith, a farm in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It retains traces of part of the fosse of Autouinus' Wall.

Carleton, a small bay and a hill in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire. The bay lies $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Girvan, and has a small boat harbour. The hill rises steeply from such near neighbourhood to the bay as, at full tide, to permit barely footway between its base and the sea; attains an elevation of 520 feet above sea-level; and is crowned by a ruined fortalice.

Carlins Cairn, a mountain on the SW border of Carsphairn parish, NW Kirkcudbrightshire. It culminates 2 miles E of the Ayrshire boundary, and 3½ SSE of the head of Loch Doon, and has an altitude of 2650 feet above sea-level.

Carlins Skerry, a rocky islet, by seamen called the Barrel of Butter, in the S of Orkney, 1¼ mile SSE of the shore of Pomona, in the vicinity of Orphir church, and 9½ miles ESE of the W entrance of Hoy Mouth.

Carlins Tooth, a summit of the Cheviots (1801 feet) in the S of Southdean parish, Roxburghshire, at the watershed between the sources of the Jed and the Liddel, 11½ miles S by W of Jedburgh, and 7 furlongs from the English Border.

Carlinswark, a loch in the N of Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, in the southern vicinity of Castle-Douglas. It gave its name to Castle-Douglas, from the founding of that town till 1792; it originally covered an area of about 180 acres, but was partially drained in 1765 for the purpose of procuring marl, so as to be reduced to an area of about 100 acres. It now measures ¾ mile from NNE to SSW, its width varying between 1¼ and 3 furlongs. It is studded with six islets (one of them, Ash Island, evidently a craunage or lake-dwelling), and has picturesque shores; and it sends off its superfluency by an artificial straight cut, called Carlinswark Lane, 1¼ mile north-westward to the river Dee. Bronze utensils, canoes, etc., have been discovered in the loch, on whose W side are Carlinswark House, a modern mansion, and the site of the ancient 'Three Thorns of Carlinswark,' a famous trysting-place in bygone days. See pp. 11-20 of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (1876).

Carloman. See ARAY.

Carlops, a village in Linton parish, NW Peeblesshire, on the North Esk river, at the boundary with Edinburghshire, 14 miles SSW of Edinburgh, and 2¾ NNE of West Linton. Founded in 1784, it came to be inhabited chiefly by cotton weavers, and now is a centre of traffic for the working of coal and limestone in its neighbourhood, and has a Free church, a post office under Penicuik, and two inns. Carlops Hill, ½ mile W by N, rises 1490 feet above sea-level. See HABBIE'S HOWE and NEVHALL.

Carloway, a district in the N of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. It was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners, in 1891, from the parish of Lochs to that of Uig. Its coast is penetrated, 3 miles ENE from the mouth of Loch Roag, by a sea-inlet called Loch Carloway; and its interior is more mountainous than almost any other part of Lewis, and has numerous intersections of soft and moorish tracts and fresh-water lakes. The arable lands form a small proportion of the entire area, lie chiefly along the shore, and are low and sandy. A circular Scandinavian fort here is larger and more entire than almost any other antiquity of its class in Scotland, and has a strong stone turf-covered rampart 30 feet high. A village called Carloway stands at the head of Loch Carloway, and has a Free church, and a post office under Stornoway. A new road is in course of construction between Carloway and Stornoway. The father of blind Rory, the harper, mentioned in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels, resided in the district, and was the original translator of the Psalms into Gaelic. Pop. of village (1891) 321; of registration district (1891) 2959.

Carlourie Castle, a mansion in the parish and 1¼ mile E by N of the village of Kirkliston, NE Linlithgowshire. Its owner, Thomas Hutchison, Esq., holds 344 acres in the shire, valued at £1130 per annum.

Carlou's Linn, a small but interesting waterfall on the river Tweed, in Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peeblesshire, at the bridge in the southern vicinity of Tweedsmuir church.

Carlton Fell, a broad-based hill on the coast of Glaserton parish, SE Wigtownshire, 3½ miles SW of Whitburn. It is covered with verdure, and has an altitude of 475 feet above sea-level. Laggan Camp, a large elliptical mound, is on its south-western skirt overhanging the shore.

Carlruke, a town and a parish of central Lanarkshire. The town stands on the right bank of Jock's Burn, ½

mile E of the Caledonian railway, 2¼ miles E of the Clyde, 5½ NNW of Lanark, and 19½ SE of Glasgow. Its site is a swell of tabular land, rising somewhat steeply from the picturesque ravine of Jock's Burn; has an elevation of between 600 and 700 feet above sea-level; and commands an extensive and brilliant view over nearly all the central portions of the basin of the Clyde. Dating from early times, the town was constituted a burgh of barony, under the name of Kirkstyle, in 1662, but declined so greatly that about the middle of last century it comprised only the parish church, the manse, and four cottages. It afterwards rose to a considerable village, inhabited chiefly by cotton-weavers; and, making a strong start in prosperity about the beginning of the present century, it rapidly assumed the appearance of a thriving town, acquired a new character and much importance from the commencement and progress of extensive mining operations in its neighbourhood, and is now a neat, well-built place, with numerous streets of substantial and comfortable houses. It is a centre of traffic for a considerable extent of surrounding country, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a railway station, branches of the National and British Linen Company's banks, a savings bank, hotels and inns, a gas-light company, agricultural and horticultural societies, a useful knowledge society, with library and museum, several religious and charitable institutions, corn-mills, brickworks, foundries, engineering works, timber yards, and a preserve manufactory. Cattle markets fall on the second Thursday of March, 21 May, and 31 Oct.; and a cattle show is held on the second Wednesday of June. Places of worship are the parish church (1799; 1000 sittings), a neat edifice with a square tower; a Free Church; a U.P. church (1833; 770 sittings); a handsome new United Original Secession church (1880); a new Evangelical Union church (1881); and St Athanasius' Roman Catholic church (1867; 600 sittings). Three schools—Market Place, Girls', and Roman Catholic—with respective accommodation for 612, 148, and 113 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 620, 159, and 89, and grants of £648, 18s. 6d., £136, 11s. 6d., and £90, 1s. Pop. (1841) 2090, (1861) 3111, (1871) 3423, (1881) 3867, (1891) 4116.

The parish contains also the villages of Braidwood, Harestanes with Thornice, Law, Kilncadzow, and Road-meetings with Yieldshields. Anciently called Kirk-Forest, probably from its situation in Mauldsie Forest, it took the name of Carlruke, seemingly about the beginning of the 14th century, from the dedication of its church to St Luke. It is bounded NW and N by Cambusnethan, E by Carstairs, S by Lanark, and SW by Lesmahagow and Dalsersf. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 6¾ miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 4¾ miles; and its area is 15,410 acres, of which 65 are water. The CLYDE flows 4¾ miles along all the Lesmahagow and Dalsersf boundary, and four or five burns run west-south-westward through deep romantic ravines, locally called 'Gills.' The western tract along the Clyde is luxuriant haugh, sinking to less than 200 feet above sea-level; but thence the surface rises rapidly, in banks or acclivities, to 696 feet near Braidwood, 589 near Wellrigs, 675 near Strathaven, 549 near Greenknowe, 1049 near Kilncadzow, 847 near Bogside, and 1025 on King's Law, this being a summit-point of the wild bleak moor, which, ascending gradually from the central plateau, extends to the eastern border. The rocks, over great part of the area, belong to the Carboniferous formation, and are rich in coal, limestone, and ironstone. Alluvial deposits and Devonian rocks are in the W; mosses, 12 feet deep, are in the NE; and trap rock forms a ridge, about 1 mile long, from Hillhead eastward to Bashaw. Clay, suitable for bricks and pottery, abounds; coal, limestone, ironstone, and sandstone are extensively worked; and agate, calcareous spar, heavy spar, iron pyrites, galena, and bitumen are found. Mineral springs, both ferruginous and sulphurous, occur in various places; petrifying springs are numerous; and ordinary springs are so

general and copious as, in some parts, to be almost a nuisance. The soils are exceedingly diversified, according to position, to the substrata, and to both the natural and the artificial processes which have affected them; and those of prime or good loamy quality occur chiefly on the low grounds in the W. About 600 acres are under wood, about 110 are disposed in orchards, and about 400 are entirely waste. Chief antiquities are Hallbar or Braidwood Tower, Haugh Hill Mound, and traces of a Roman road, leading north-westward from Kilneadzow to Waterloo. The eminent engineer and antiquary, Major-Gen. Wm. Roy (1726-90), author of *Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain*, was born at Milton-head, his father being factor and gardener to the Hamiltons of Halleraig; another native was the self-taught sculptor, Rt. Forrest (1790-1852). The principal mansions are Maudslie Castle, Milton Lockhart, Halleraig, Kirkton, Waygateshaw, Sandilandgate, Braidwood, and Orchard House; and 14 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 20 of between £100 and £500, 38 of from £50 to £100, and £62 of from £20 to £50. Carluke is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £350. Established mission stations are at Castlehill and Halleraig; and, besides those in the town, there are public schools at Braidwood, Kilneadzow, Law, and Yieldsields, which, with respective accommodation for 168, 70, 295, and 100 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 90, 31, 237 day and 35 evening scholars, and 53, and grants of £92, 4s. 6d., £28, 14s., £234, 7s. and £13, 16s., and £50, 7s. 6d. Valuation, £48,910, 19s. Pop. (1871) 7066, (1881) 8552, (1891) 8058.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Carmacoup, an estate, with a mansion, in the parish and 3½ miles SW of the town of Douglas, S Lanarkshire.

Carmel, a rivulet of Cunningham district, Ayrshire. It rises on the eastern border of the district, a little W of Kingswell Inn; and runs about 11 miles south-westward, through Fenwiek and Kilmours parishes, to the river Irvine, 1 mile ESE of Dreghorn.

Carmichael, a hamlet and a parish of S central Lanarkshire. The hamlet lies near the northern base of Tinto, 2½ miles E of Sandilands station, 3½ W by N of its post-village Thankerton, and 5¼ SE of Lanark.

The parish is bounded NE by Pettinain, E by Covington, S by Wiston, SW by Douglas, and NW by Lesmahagow and Lanark. Its greatest length, from E by N to W by S, is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 4¾ miles; and its area is 11,373½ acres, of which 69½ are water. The CLYDE flows 2¾ miles along all the Lanark border down to a sharp bend a little above Bounington Linn; and Douglas Water, down to its confluence with the Clyde at that point, follows for 3¾ miles all the boundary with Lesmahagow. Millhill Burn, running to the Clyde, and Ponfeigh Water, to the Douglas, trace the north-eastern and south-western boundaries; and Shiels, Drumalbin, and Carmichael Burns take a northerly course through the interior. The surface, sinking to less than 600 feet above sea-level along the Clyde and the Douglas, thence rises south-eastward to the Tinto Hills, attaining 1156 feet in Carmichael Hill, 884 in Whitecastle Hill, 1030 in Stone Hill, 1220 in Black Hill, 1205 in Level Hill, and, on the southern border, 1452 in Howgate Hill, 1734 in Lochlyock Hill, and 2335 in TINTO itself, at the meeting-point of Carmichael, Covington, Symington, and Wiston parishes. The rocks are mainly eruptive, largely Devonian, and partly carboniferous. Sandstone and limestone are quarried; coal is worked; and ironstone and bituminous shale are found. The soil of the arable land is variously argillaceous, loamy, and sandy. About 4700 acres are either in tillage or in irrigated meadow, 3810 in pasture, and 735 under wood. A curious amulet, consisting of a nodule of clay ironstone, with copper handle, and with a small copper-plated casket of stained wood, bearing date 1588, but not of that period, was found at Crockbet in 1865, and is now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Carmichael House, 1 mile ENE of the church, is the seat of Sir Windham Chs. Jas. Carmichael Anstruther, ninth and fifth Bart. since 1694 and 1798,

and twentieth in descent from the first Sir William Carmichael of that ilk (fl. 1350), whose lineal descendants held the earldom of Hyndford from 1701 to 1817. Designed on a princely plan, it was never completed beyond the two wings, with a long connecting corridor; the fine plantations around it were mostly reared from seeds selected on the Continent by the eminent diplomatist, John, third Earl of Hyndford (1701-67), a native and great benefactor of this parish. Sir Windham Anstruther (b. 1824; sue. 1869) was M.P. for S Lanarkshire from 1874 to 1880, and holds 13,624 acres in the county, valued at £9950 per annum, including £722 for minerals. The other chief proprietor is Maurice Thomson-Carmichael, Esq., of Eastend House, 2 miles WSW of Thankerton. Carmichael is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £262. The church, built in 1740, contains 450 sittings; and there is a public school, with accommodation for 91 children. Valuation, £9091, 7s. Pop. (1891) 593.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Carmunnock, a village and a parish on the Renfrewshire border of Lanarkshire. The village, 1½ mile NE of Busby station and 5 miles S by E of Glasgow, is a pleasant little place, with several shops, and a post office under Glasgow. Washing and dressing white goods for the hotels and warehouses of the city is the principal occupation of the place. Pop. (1891) 302.

The parish is bounded N by Cathcart and Rutherglen, NE and E by Cambuslang, S by East Kilbride, and W by Renfrewshire. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred from this parish to that of Cathcart so much of the road from Symshill to Croftfoot as lies between Symshill on the west, and the point at which the said road leaves the parish of Cathcart on the east. (See CATHCART.) White CART Water traces the W boundary; and the Kitcho rivulet runs in the interior. The surface is charmingly diversified with hill and dale, sinking in the W to 100 feet above sea-level, and rising E and SE to 462 feet near Windlaw, 413 near Millfarm, 671 on Cathkin Braes, 552 near Parklee, and 691 in the SE corner of the parish—heights that command one of the widest and richest prospects in the W of Scotland. Trap is the prevailing rock; but limestone and ironstone, both of prime quality, are found. The soil, for the most part, is either a free earthy mould, incumbent on trap, or a stiff clay or argillaceous earth on a retentive bottom. About 3000 acres are arable, and some 350 are under wood, 86 acres of mixed plantations having been formed on the Castlemilk estate during 1860-62, as described in *Trans. Highland and Agricultural Society* (1871). Castlemilk House, 1½ mile S of Rutherglen, is a stately old mansion, with massive battlemented walls; its owner, J. S. S. Stuart, Esq., a lineal descendant of the royal house, holds 2137 acres in the shire, valued at £3260 per annum. Queen Mary is said to have lodged at Castlemilk the night before the battle of Langside (13 May, 1568). Carmunnock is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and includes, *quoad sacra*, a small portion of Cathcart; the living is worth £180. The parish church, standing in the middle of the village, was built in 1767, and contains 470 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 164 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 87, and a grant of £96, 11s. 6d. Valuation, £7599, 9s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 700, (1831) 692, (1861) 734, (1871) 702, (1881) 721, (1891) 703.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 23, 30, 31, 1865-67.

Carmyle (Gael. *cathair-maol*, 'baro town'), a village on the SW border of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, adjacent to the Rutherglen, Baillieston, and Coatbridge branch of the Caledonian railway, 1½ mile NNE of Cambuslang, and 4½ miles SSE of Glasgow. Occupying a beautiful site, amid charming environs, it originated in a muslin manufactory, erected about 1741; it presents a straggling rural appearance, with intermixture of garden-plots and trees; and it has a station on the railway, and meal-mills, with foaming dams. Pop. (1841) 238, (1861) 503, (1871) 462, (1881) 484, (1891) 540.

Carmyllie, a village, a railway, quarries, and a parish of SE Forfarshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the terminus of the railway, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Arbroath; is the centre of business for the quarries; and has a post office under Arbroath, and a fair on the Tuesday before last Wednesday of April. The railway, constructed as private property by the Earl of Dalhousie, was sold in 1865 to the Scottish North-Eastern, and passed, with that railway, to the Caledonian; joins the Arbroath and Dundee line at Elliot Junction, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Arbroath; skirts the beautiful Kelly Den, so interesting to geologists; goes thence, up Elliot Water, to Carmyllie quarries; was formed, and long used, exclusively for conveying paving and other stones from these quarries; and, in 1871, was improved and opened for the transit also of passenger trains. The quarries supply sandstone slabs, paving stones, and building sandstone; and having, in some way or other, been worked for centuries, began, in last century, to be worked for grey sandstone slates, and about 1806 for pavement stones. The most extensive works in Forfarshire for what is known as 'Arbroath paving,' they furnish that stone from level beds 18 inches thick, in form to be raised in very large slabs, and of quality to receive a beautiful polish, and to be well adapted for billiard tables. They have given constant employment to as many as 300 men, and turned out daily 150 tons of material; are provided with a draining tunnel which cost £3000, with steam-engines and powerful cranes, with numerous planing, cutting, and polishing machines, and with other appliances for detailed operations. Paving-stones, cisterns, copes, balustrades, columns, etc., are sent from them to all the chief cities of Great Britain, to many parts of Continental Europe, to the United States of America, and to Australia and other British colonies; and they belong to the Earl of Dalhousie, being worked under lease.

The parish is bounded N by Kirken and a detached portion of Dunnichen, E by Inverkeilor and St Vigeans, SE by Arbirlot, S by Panbride, SW by Monikie, and W by a detached section of Guthrie and by Dunnichen. Its greatest length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its land area is 7553 acres. The surface, forming part of the south-eastern heights and skirts of the Sidlaw Hills, is a low plateau of elevated plain in the SE, sinking to 300 feet above sea-level. Thence it rises north-westward in a series of such rounded uplands as Dykehead (600 feet) and West Hills (648), which command a prospect from the German Ocean to the Benchiunan mountains, and from Schiehallion to Fifeness and the Laumermuir. Several streams rise on or near the western and north-western borders, and drain the interior south-eastward in the basin system of ELLIOT Water. The rocks are nearly all of the kind worked in the quarries; they abound in Devonian fossils, and contain the 'seraphim' figured in Hugh Miller's *Old Red Sandstone*. The soil, on the banks of the streams, is a fine deep alluvium; on some of the acclivities, is of a dry, light-coloured, friable character; and elsewhere is mostly fine black vegetable mould, but wet and spongy, on a tilly or gravelly bottom. The Carmyllie property belonged from an early period to Arbroath Abbey, and, passing after the Reformation through various hands, came about 1640 to the Panmure family. (See BRECHIN.) In the S of the parish is the site of Carnegie Castle, from 1358 a seat of the ancestors of the Earls of Northesk and Southesk; the present chief mansion is Guynd. Remains of a noted tumulus are near the summit of Carmyllie Hill; vestiges of an ancient camp are in Guynd Den; and several urns and stone coffins have been found. The Rev. Patrick Bell, LL.D. (1800-69), inventor of the reaping-machine, was minister from 1843. Formed in 1609 out of portions of Panbride, St Vigeans, and Inverkeilor parishes, Carmyllie is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £171. The parish church dates from the erection of the parish, and contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and 2 public schools, East and West, with respective accommodation for 131 and 195 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 79 and 75,

and grants of £62, 14s. 6d. and £61, 3s. Valuation (1891) £8004, 3s., including £1032 for the railway. Pop. (1801) 892, (1831) 1153, (1861) 1286, (1871) 1309, (1881) 1137, (1891) 1083.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 49, 57, 1865-68.

Carn. See CAIRN.

Carna, a small inhabited island in Morvern parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Sunart, at the mouth of Loch Teagus, a little NE of Oronsay. It rises high, and has a rocky broken summit, but is verdant and fertile on some of its slopes, especially on the E side.

Carnabattan, a lake in Kiltarlity parish, N Inverness-shire. It is not large, yet it affords good sport to the angler.

Carnach, a *quoad sacra* parish in Contin, Fodderty, and Urray parishes, S Ross-shire, comprising a secluded Highland valley, 14 miles long and only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. Its post-town is Beauly, 20 miles distant. The population, in 1830, was 1056, but, in consequence of the introduction of sheep-farming, it fell to 711 in 1836, to 325 in 1891, and to 249 in 1891. Most of the inhabitants are either small tenants or shepherds. Carnach is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross. Stipend, £120, with manse and glebe. The church was built in 1830, chiefly at the expense of Government, and contains 320 sittings.

Carnach. See CAIRNAIG.

Carnassary, a ruined castellated mansion in Kilmartin parish, Argyllshire, on an eminence at the head of Kilmartiu valley. It was the residence of John Carswell, rector of Kilmartin, and Bishop of the Isles from 1566 to 1572, who published in 1567 the first book printed in Gaelic, a translation of Knox's liturgy; afterwards it became the property and the occasional residence of the Campbells of Auchinbreck.

Carnavaddy. See BENCLEBRICK.

Carnbee, a hamlet and a parish in the East Neuk of Fife. The hamlet lies 3 miles NNW of Pittenweem station, and has a post office under Pittenweem.

The parish, containing also the village of ARNCROACH, is bounded N by Cameron, NE by Duniu and Crail, E by Kilrenny, S by Anstruther-Wester, Pittenweem, and Abercrombie, SW and W by Kilonquhar. Its greatest length from E to W is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2 and $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 8395 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The surface has a north-westerly rise, from less than 100 feet above sea-level in the extreme S to 500 feet on Kellie Law and 600 at Cassingray—heights that command an extensive view from the Grampians to the Lammernuir Hills. The section to the N of Kellie Law is chiefly pastoral, but the section southward to the southern boundary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Firth of Forth, is a rich expanse of cultivated land. Trap rocks prevail in the centre and the N; and carboniferous rocks, with extensive coal mines, sandstone quarries, and excellent limestone, predominate over the S. The soil, in the central and northern parts, is poor; but elsewhere is mostly a stiff fructiferous clay. Archibald Constable (1775-1824), Scott's publisher, was a native. The principal mansions, all separately noticed, are Balcaskie, Pitcoithie, and Kellie Castle; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of less than £100. Carnbee is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife, a small portion of it being included in LARGOWAD *quoad sacra* parish; its living is worth £315. The parish church, erected at the hamlet in 1793, contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and 2 public schools, Arncroach and Carnbee, with respective accommodation for 99 and 111 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 49 and 67, and grants of £44, 7s. 6d. and £62, 16s. Valuation (1891) £11,336, 18s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1083, (1841) 1043, (1861) 1157, (1871) 1088, (1881) 1058, (1891) 952.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Carubo, a village in Fossoway parish, Kinross-shire, on South Queich Water, adjacent to the boundary with Perthshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Kinross. It has a post office under Kinross, and a public school.

Carnbroe, an estate, with a mansion, and a village on the N border of Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire. The

mansion stands on North Calder Water, near the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Bellshill. The estate is rich in coal and ironstone, and has within it collieries, iron-works, and a chemical work. The village adjoins Calder in Old Monkland parish. Pop. with Brewsterford, (1861) 904, (1871) 873, (1881) 725, (1891) 739.

Carnchaivichin, a very large sepulchral cairn in Monzievaird and Strowan parish, Perthshire, supposed to have been raised to the memory of Kenneth, son of Dubh, King of Alban, who, according to Skene, was slain at Moeghavad or Monzievaird in 1005.

Carnegie. See CARNYLLIE.

Carneil, an eminence in Carnock parish, Fife, adjacent to the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, 5 furlongs WSW of Carnock village. It rises to an altitude of 400 feet above sea-level; commands an extensive view of the basin of the Forth, from Stirling to Edinburgh; is supposed to have been a camping-ground both of the Caledonians and the Romans in the time of Agricola; and has furnished several Roman urns.

Carnethy, one of the Pentland Hills on the NE border of Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles NW of Penicuik town. It flanks the SE side of Loganlee Reservoir; has an altitude of 1890 feet above sea-level; and is crowned with a cairn.

Carniehill, a village on the S border of Carnock parish, Fife, 1 mile E by N of Torryburn, and 3 miles WSW of Dunfermline. See CAIRNEYHILL.

Carn Liath, a summit (3193 feet) of BENGLO in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire.

Carn Maig, a mountain in Glen Lyon, Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire, 5 miles SSE of Kinloch-Rannoch, and 3 SW of Schiehallion. It rises 3419 feet above sea-level.

Carn-na-Caillich, an ancient tumulus on the SW coast of Morvern parish, Argyllshire, fabled to have been borne to the spot by a giantess, to build a bridge over the Sound of Mull.

Carn-na-Cuimhne. See CAIRNOCUIMHNE.

Carnoch. See CARNACH.

Carnock, a village and a parish on the SW border of Fife. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Oakley station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dunfermline, under which it has a post office.

The parish contains also Cairneyhill village and the greater part of Oakley Iron-works, and is traversed by the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. It is bounded NE and E by Dunfermline parish, S and SW by Torryburn and a detached portion of Saline, W by the Culross district of Perthshire, and NW by Saline. Its greatest length, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its breadth, from E to W, varies between 7 furlongs and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 3502 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 10 are water. From 140 feet above sea-level near Cairneyhill the surface has a general northward rise to 400 on Carneil Hill, and 744 on Craigluscar Hill, which, culminating just outside the NE corner of the parish, commands a view to the Ochils, Ben Lomond, and the Pentlands. Three or four burns run eastward and south-eastward, to fall eventually into the Firth of Forth; and several springs are chalybeate, one, in the neighbourhood of Carnock village, emitting an ink-like liquid. On the NE boundary is the Compensation Reservoir, with extreme length and breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Coal has been extensively worked; ironstone abounds in the W; sandstone is quarried in several places; and limestone was formerly quarried on the lands of Luscar. The Forth or Oakley Iron-works, on the western border, were established in 1846, and occasioned a great increase of the population, but are now discontinued. The soils are variously clay, loam, gravel, and moss; and in most places are shallow. About 450 acres are under wood, and about 45 waste. A Roman camp is supposed to have been on Campsbank; and Roman urns have been exhumed on Carneil Hill. John Row, the ecclesiastical historian, was minister from 1592 to 1646, as from 1741 to 1752 was John Gillespie, founder of the Relief Synod, now incorporated in the United Presbyterian Church. Newbigging, now a farm-

house, was the seat of Prof. Jn. Erskine (1695-1768), author of *Institutes of the Laws of Scotland*. At present the chief mansions are Blair, Carnock, and Luscar; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 18 of from £20 to £50. Originally comprising only the estates of Carnock, Blair, and Easter and Wester Camps, this parish was enlarged in 1650 by annexations from Dunfermline. It is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; the living is worth £190. A neat new parish church, cruciform and with a spire, was built in 1840 in the Saxon style and contains 400 sittings; its predecessor was the little building of 1602, in which Row ministered, and in whose kirkyard he was buried, with a Latin and Hebrew inscription on his tomb. There are also a Free church of Carnock and a U.P. church of Cairneyhill; whilst 2 public schools—Cairneyhill and Carnock—with respective accommodation for 107 and 125 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 46 and 128, and grants of £43, 7s. and £121, 14s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £5462, 12s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 860, (1831) 1202, (1861) 2925, (1871) 1764, (1881) 1055, (1891) 987.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Carnock, an estate, with a mansion, on the E border of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Stirling, and 1 mile NNW of Airth station. An old round tower, Bruce's Castle, on it, is remarkable only for its name. The owner, heir and namesake of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart of ARDGOWAN, was born in 1854, and holds property in the parish of a yearly value of £1670. Kernach or Carnock figures in the legend of St Kentigern as the place whence, laying the dead body of the old man Fergus in a new wain drawn by two untamed bulls, he was guided by these to Cathures or Glasgow.

Carnock, a rivulet of Dumbarton and Stirling shires. It rises among the Kilpatrick hills; runs about 6 miles northward and north-eastward, partly along the boundary between the two counties, but chiefly within Stirlingshire; and falls into the Elane, a little above the point of that river's confluence with the Endrick. Part of its course is along the red sandstone chasm of ASHDOW.

Carnon, a rivulet of Ardrchattan parish, Argyllshire, running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE to the river Etive at Invercharnan.

Carnousie, an estate, with an ancient mansion, in Forglan parish, Banffshire, on the left bank of the Deveron, 4 miles W of Turriff. Its owner, Jn. Harvey, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1867), holds 3424 acres in the shire, valued at £3297 per annum.

Carnoustie, a police burgh and a *quoad sacra* parish in Barry parish, SE Forfarshire, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles N by E of Bud-don Ness. The town has a station on the Dundee and Arbroath Joint line, $10\frac{3}{8}$ miles ENE of the former and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the latter town; at it are also a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the North of Scotland Bank, a local savings bank, gas-works, hotels, a handsome golf house, a Young Men's Christian Association, a linen mill, chemical manure works, a large shoe factory, and vegetable preserve works. Of recent years its fine bathing and spacious golfing links have drawn to Carnoustie many summer visitors, for whose accommodation several good lodging-houses and handsome villas have arisen. The *quoad sacra* church was built as a chapel of ease in 1838; and other places of worship are a Free, a U.P., a United Original Secession, and an Episcopal church. The last of these, built (1880-81) in the Early English style, will eventually comprise nave, chancel, organ chamber, vestry, and a round tower, 75 feet high, like that of Brechin (see article Brechin for a full description). A public school, with accommodation for 500 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 359, and a grant of £365, 7s. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's stipend is £120. Valuation of burgh (1891) £15,868, 11s. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1891) 2468; of town (1861) 1488, (1871) 1728, (1881) 3321, (1891) 4134, including Newton and West Haven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Carnsalloch, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkmahoe

parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Nith, 3½ miles N by W of Dumfries. The heirs of its late owner, Gen. Thos. Hy. Johnston (died 1891), hold 2409 acres in the shire, valued at £2821 per annum.

Carntyne, a district, with a railway station, in Shettleston parish, NW Lanarkshire, near Glasgow. It has one or two foundries, engineering works, and other manufactories. A Free church was built here in 1892.

Carnwath, a village and a parish of E Lanarkshire. The village stands on a burn of its own name, ½ mile E of the Caledonian railway, 1¼ NNE of a loop of the river Clyde, 6½ miles ENE of Lanark, 25 SW of Edinburgh, and 27 ESE of Glasgow. Long a dingy and disagreeable place, it has been greatly improved, but still consists mainly of one old street, nearly ¾ mile long. It has a station, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, gas-works, inns, an old tolbooth, a masonic hall, and fairs on the last Friday of February, the first Wednesday of April *o.s.*, the first Wednesday of May *o.s.*, the first Thursday of July, the second Wednesday of August *o.s.*, and the Friday before 31 Oct. Carnwath has given the title of Earl to the Dalzell family since 1639; its present and fifteenth holder is Robt. H. C. Dalzell (b. 1847; suc. 1887). An ancient artificial mound at the W end of the village was formerly encompassed with a deep ditch and an earthen rampart; is supposed to have been constructed in the 12th century by Sir John Somerville of Carnwath and Linton, as a defensive work in the interest of Robert Bruce; and, in 1833, was planted with hardwood trees. A former ford adjacent to this mound was long the only pass across Carnwath Burn, and gave the parish its name (Gael. 'ford of the cairn'). The present parish church was erected in 1866 on the site of the former one, and is a handsome Gothic structure. Its collegiate predecessor was founded in 1424 by Sir Thomas Somerville for a provost and six prebendaries, and, Second Pointed in style, is now represented by a fragment of the N transept, with a five-light window and sepulchral effigies; here many of the Lords of Carnwath barony lie buried—Somervilles down to the beginning, and Lockharts since the latter half, of the 17th century. There are Free and U.P. churches; and two public schools, New and Old Carnwath, with respective accommodation for 81 and 182 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 37 and 113, and grants of £29, 11s. 6d. and £136, 17s. Pop. (1881) 845, (1891) 701.

The parish, containing also the villages of Wilsontown, Braehead, Auchengray, Forth, and Newbigging, with part of Carstairs Junction, is traversed by the Caledonian and by the lines to Wilsontown and Dolphinton. It is bounded N by West Calder in Edinburghshire, E by Dunsyre, SE by Walston, S by Liberton, and W by Carstairs. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 8¾ miles; its breadth, from E to W, decreases southward from 9 to 4½ miles; and its area is 30,565 acres, of which 118¾ are water. The South MEDWIN, flowing westward to the Clyde, and the Clyde itself, over a distance of 1½ mile, trace the southern boundary, whilst the North Medwin rises on the NE border, and runs southward partly on the boundary with Dunsyre, but chiefly in the interior, to the Clyde. Mouse Water traces, for some distance, the boundary with Carstairs, but soon passes into Carstairs; and Dipool Water, rising on the northern border, runs about 7½ miles southward to the Mouse, at the boundary with Carstairs. Low flat lands along the South Medwin and the Clyde sink to 600 feet above sea-level; thence the surface rises somewhat gradually northward, attaining 799 feet near Spittal, 966 on Hare Law, 922 on Braehead Moss, 950 at Beveridgehall, 1079 near Climpy House, 1121 at Lambeach, 1101 at Upper Loanhead, and 1177 on the West Calder boundary. Comprising a large extent of moss and moor, it presents, for the most part, a bleak and dreary appearance, but has redeeming features of wood and culture along the streams, and of swell and ridge in the general ascent. The rocks, over a considerable portion of the area, particularly NW of Dipool Water, belong to the Carboniferous formation, and are

rich in coal and ironstone. The soil, adjacent to the Clyde, is deep clay; on the Medwins, inclines to sand; on other arable tracts, is chiefly a mixture of moss and cold stiff clay. About 400 acres are under wood. White Loch, with extreme length and breadth of 2¼ and 1¾ furlongs, lies 1 mile WNW of Carnwath village, and has long been famous as a resort of curlers from a large extent of surrounding country; COBINSHAW Reservoir just touches the NE border. The minor poet, Jas. Græme (1749-72), and Rt. Anderson, M.D. (1750-1830), editor of the British Poets, were natives. The chief antiquity is the ruined castle of COWTHALLY; and in that curious history of its ancient lords, *The Memorie of the Somervilles* (2 vols., 1815), are recorded the chief events in Carnwath's history. Carnwath House, at the W end of the village, belongs to Sir Simon Macdonald-Lockhart of Lee, fifth Bart. since 1806 (b. 1849; suc. 1870), and owner of 31,556 acres in the shire, valued at £21,919, including £869 for minerals. Eight other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 21 of between £100 and £500, 10 of from £50 to £100, and 24 of from £20 to £50. Carnwath is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £356. Besides the churches at the village, there are the *quoad sacra* parish church of Forth, and the Established mission chapels of Auchengray and Haywood; a Free church of Forth and Wilsontown; and a U.P. church of Braehead. Besides the two schools at the village there are 7 schools—Auchengray, Braehead, Forth, Haywood, Newbigging, Tarbrax, and Wilsontown—with total accommodation for 1543 children, which had (1891) an average attendance of 920, and grants amounting to £946, 14s. 4d. Pop. (1871) 5709, (1881) 5836, (1891) 5324.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 24, 1865-68.

Caroline Park, a mansion in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, on the Firth of Forth, ¾ mile W of Granton station. An old-fashioned grey stone edifice, with central quadrangle, it adjoins the ruins of Roystown Castle; was built in 1685; and received its present name in memory of George II.'s queen. By its owner, the Duke of Buccleuch, it is let for offices to A. B. Fleming & Co. (Limited), whose printing-ink and chemical works, a little to the W, are the largest in the world, supplying ink to most of the London and provincial papers, and also exporting it to every quarter of the globe.

Carolside, a mansion, with a fine deer park, since 1891 in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Leader Water, 1¼ mile NW of Earlston village. It is a seat of Donald Jas. Mackay, eleventh Lord Reay since 1628 (b. 1839; suc. 1876), he having married in 1877 the widow of Alex. Mitchell, Esq. of Stow and Carolside, who owned 2455 acres in the shire, valued at £2635 per annum.

Carphin, an estate, with a mansion, in Creich parish, N Fife, 6½ miles NW of Cupar. From a branch of the Baillies of Lamington it has passed to successively the Halkerstons, Raiths, and Cooks.

Carpow, an estate, with a mansion, in ABERNETHY parish, SE Perthshire, 3 miles W by S of Newburgh.

Carr, a burn on Crathie and Braemar parish, Aberdeenshire, running to the left side of the river Dee, 2 miles above Castletown. It makes a pretty waterfall.

Carr, a reef in Crail parish, Fife, on the N side of the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 1 mile NNE of Fife Ness. Long a scene of frequent shipwrecks, it was eventually surmounted, at its extreme point, by a beacon of solid masonry, crowned with a pillar-supported ball 25 feet above sea-level; whilst in 1844 it was further pointed out to mariners by the erection of a second lighthouse on the Isle of May, with a light directed towards it. A lightship is moored about five-sixths of a nautical mile E of the North Carr rock. It exhibits a fixed white light, visible for 11 nautical miles. It is painted red, and has a double-note fog siren trumpet.

Carradale, a village, a rivulet, and a bay on the E side of Kintyre, Argyllshire. The village, in Saddell parish, stands on the bay, at the mouth of the rivulet, 13 miles N by E of Campbeltown; at it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph de-

partments, an iron steam-boat pier (1871), a hotel, Saddell parish church, a Free Church (Carradale and Skipness), and a public school. Carradale Water, formed by the Drochaid and Narachan Burns, runs about 7 miles south-south-eastward to the bay; has a considerable volume; and is an excellent angling-stream, frequented by salmon. The bay is flanked, on the NE side, by a rocky headland, the Aird of Carradale (133 feet); is 1 mile broad and 5 furlongs long; and opens, with south-south-eastward exposure, into the southern part of Kilbrannan Sound. Remains of an old fort, which must once have been a place of some importance, measuring 240 feet by 72, are on the Aird of Carradale; and ruins of an oval vitrified fort, 450 feet in circumference, crown a small peninsula, on the W side of the bay. Carradale House, at its head, is a seat of Col. D. C. R. C. Buchanan, C.B., of Drumpellier (b. 1825; suc. 1840), who owns 18,000 acres in the shire, valued at £2575.

Carrbridge, a hamlet in Duthil parish, Inverness-shire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Aviemore, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Inverness, with a station on the Aviemore and Inverness railway. It has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, and a Free church. Pop. (1891) 335.

Carre or Cavers-Carre. See BOWDEN.

Carrick, the southernmost of the three districts of Ayrshire, under which its physical features are described, as also under its nine parishes, Ballantrae, Barr, Colmonell, Dailly, Girvan, Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, Maybole, and Straiton. Earls of Carrick appear as early as the 12th century, being thus among the first of the Scottish nobles; they had their chief seat at TURNBERRY Castle, on the coast of Kirkoswald parish. The earldom passed, in 1271, to the father of King Robert Bruce, by marriage with Margaret, Countess of Carrick, daughter of Nigel or Niel, the second earl; was given by King Robert to his brother Edward; reverted, soon after 1334, to the Crown; and since 1404 has formed part of the inheritance of the princes and stewards of Scotland, being one of the titles of the Prince of Wales.

Carrick, an old forsaken castle in Lochgoilhead parish, Argyllshire, near the middle of the W side of Loch Goil. It stands on a rocky peninsular platform, formerly defended on the land side by a deep moat, a drawbridge over which was flanked by two small towers. An irregular oblong structure, 66 feet long, 38 wide, and 64 high, it is now unroofed, but otherwise fairly entire; dates from the end of the 15th century, perhaps much earlier, being thought to occupy the site of a Scandinavian fort; was a royal stronghold, held by the Earls of Argyll as hereditary keepers. Carrick Castle has now become quite a fashionable seaside resort. A number of handsome villas have sprung up, a pier has been erected, and there are a hotel, a post office under Greenock, and a church for the Established mission station here, opened in 1892.

Carrick, an estate, with a mansion, in Eday island, Orkney. The estate was constituted a burgh of barony in the time of Charles I. The mansion, standing near the northern extremity of the island, opposite Calf, was the residence of Mr Fea, who in 1725 dexterously captured Gow, the 'Pirate' of Scott's romance.

Carriden, a coast parish of Linlithgowshire, containing the villages of Blackness, Bridgeness, Grangepans, and Muirhouses. It approaches within 3 furlongs and 1 mile of the post-towns and railway stations of Borrowstouness and Linlithgow; and is bounded N by the Firth of Forth, E by Abercorn, S by Linlithgow, and W by Bo'ness. Its greatest length, from E to W, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; and its area is 2708 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $3\frac{1}{4}$ are water. The surface, rising somewhat rapidly from the shore to a line about 1 mile inland, declines thence, for the most part, to the southern boundary, but rises again south-westward towards Glower-o'er-em (559 feet) in Borrowstouness parish; in Carriden itself it rarely much exceeds 300 feet above sea-level. Two small headlands are respectively at Blackness in the E and at Bridgeness in the W. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly car-

boniferous. Trap rock and sandstone are occasionally worked; coal has, from time immemorial, been extensively mined; and a deposit of clay, about 12 feet deep, at Brickfield near Blackness, has been extensively used for making bricks and tiles. Two streamlets, Carriden and Blackness Burns, drain most of the interior to the Forth. The soil is generally light and early, capable of producing good crops. About 90 acres are under wood, and very little is waste. Gildas, about 560, mentions Cair Eden (Gael. 'town at the front') as 'a most ancient city,' the eastern termination of ANTONINUS' WALL. Scarce a vestige remains here of that huge rampart, but numerous Roman relics have been found—a gold coin of Vespasian, an altar, vases, etc. (See BRIDGENESS.) With BLACKNESS Castle are associated most of the chief episodes in the history of the parish, a native of which was Col. James Gardiner (1688-1745), who fell at Prestonpans. Carriden House, an edifice of some antiquity, with modern additions, stands on the shore of the Firth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Bo'ness; it has been the seat of two distinguished admirals, father and son, Sir Geo. Johnstone-Hope, K.C.B. (1767-1818), and Sir Jas. Hope, G.C.B. (1808-81). The latter held 728 acres in the shire, valued at £1350 per annum, including £52 for minerals; and the rest of the parish is divided among 25 proprietors, 4 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 16 of from £20 to £50. Carriden is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £293. The parish church, near Bridgeness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Bo'ness, was built in 1766, and contains 458 sittings. Carriden and Grangepans public schools and Blackness and Carriden girls' schools, with respective accommodation for 275, 181, 35, and 68 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 243, 120, 13, and 33, and grants of £269, 8s. 5d., £98, 2s., £20, 15s., and £27, 4s. Valuation £8239, 11s. Pop. (1881) 1985, (1891) 2453.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Carrington, a village and a parish in the S of Edinburghshire. The village, sometimes called Primrose, stands 3 furlongs from the South Esk's left bank, 2 miles WSW of Gorebridge station, 3 SE of Hawthornden, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Dalkeith; at it are a post office under Gorebridge, the parish church, and a public school.

The parish is bounded N by Cockpen, E by Borthwick, SE by Temple, S by Penicuik, and SW, W, and NW by Lasswade. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 4403 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The South Esk traces the boundary with Borthwick; Fullarton Water, or Redside Burn, on to its confluence with the South Esk, traces the boundary with Temple; and Dalhousie Burn traces part of the boundary with Lasswade and Cockpen. The surface has a general south-westward rise from less than 400 to over 900 feet above sea-level. Along the streams the land is for the most part good, but elsewhere it is hilly and moorish. WHITEHILL, in the extreme N of the parish, is the principal mansion; and most of the property is divided between its proprietor, Major R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay, and the Earl of Rosebery. Carrington is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the minister's stipend is £166, with a glebe worth about £20 a year. The school, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 53, and a grant of £56, 4s. Valuation £7281. Pop. (1801) 409, (1831) 561, (1861) 681, (1871) 712, (1881) 606, (1891) 563.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Carrity. See CARRITY.

Carrol Rock. See BRORA.

Carrolstone. See CARALDSTON.

Carron, a locality, partly in Inveraven parish, but chiefly in Aberlour parish, Banffshire. It comprises a hill, a daugh, and a railway station. The hill, on the mutual border of the two parishes, rises immediately from the right bank of the Spey to a height of 967 feet above sea-level, and is separated by a narrow valley from Ben Rinnes. The daugh forms a continuation of the valley between the hill and Ben Rinnes; lies to the SW

of Kinermony Daugh; and is separated therefrom by a very deep ravine, traversed by a mountain rivulet. The station, on the Strathspey section of the Great North of Scotland, is 5½ miles WSW of Craigellachie Junction, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Near it is Carron House.

Carron (Gael. *car-ain*, 'winding river'), a bog and a small river of Stirlingshire. The bog, lying partly in Kilsyth and St Ninians parishes, but chiefly in Fintry parish, at about 1000 feet above sea-level, occupies a portion of the table-land between the E and W coasts of Scotland, and forms part of the watershed between the two seas. It sends off Carron river to the E, and an affluent of the Endrick to the W; measures about 4 miles in length, by from 1 to 2 miles in breadth; and was probably at no very distant period a lake which gradually was filled by the earthy deposits of brooks running into it from the surrounding hills. Now partly a swamp, scarcely passable even in summer, it is flooded over nearly all its extent in times of heavy rain; possesses much value for pasturage and for produce of meadow hay; exhibits, in July and August, a picturesque appearance with parties of haymakers and multitudes of haycocks all over it; and during winter, partly by natural flooding, partly by artificial damming in order to fertilise it for the next year's crop, presents over most of its area the aspect of a lake engirt with romantic hill screens. The river, both where it leaves the lake and over the first 7½ miles of its course, runs among the Lennox Hills, overhung by summits of from 1000 to 1870 feet above sea-level; it afterwards debouches on the low grounds and carse of the E of Stirlingshire, tracing the boundary between the parishes of Denny and Falkirk on the S, of St Ninians, Dunipace, Larbert, and Bothkennar on the N; till, after an easterly course of 20 miles, it glides into the Firth of Forth at Grangemouth. Highland in character, bleak and wild, among the hills, it forms on issuing from them a fine cascade, called Auchinlilly Linn-spout; in its course through the plain it furnishes water-power to numerous factories; and at its mouth it unites with the Forth and Clyde Canal. It anciently was estuarial, and frequented by Roman ships, to a point about 4½ miles above its present embouchure; it anciently, too, over most of the lower part of its course, made twists and turns which, partly from natural, partly from artificial, causes, have been forsaken and obliterated; it seems ever to have possessed much interest for at once the angler, the poet, and the lover of the picturesque; and still, though grievously polluted, it yields good pike and perch fishing between Denny and Larbert, and in its upper waters contains a few trout, to which in 1880 were added 30,000 young ones, a present from Sir Jas. Gibson Maitland to the Falkirk Angling Club. Buchanan terms it, in his *Epithalamium*, the boundary of the Roman conquests in Britain; Dyer sings it as still seeming responsive to Ossian's lyre; with Hector Maciel it is the classic stream where Fingal fought and Ossian hymned his heaven-taught lays; and a famous old song extols 'the bonny banks of Carron Water.' A Roman seaport town stood on it in the vicinity of the present CAMELON; ANTONINUS' WALL ran, for a considerable distance, along its banks; ARTHUR'S OVEN, stood near it in the north-western vicinity of Carron Iron-works; and the two battles of FALKIRK, in 1298 and 1745, were fought not far from its southern bank.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Carron, a village in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the NE side of Carron Iron-works, near Carron river, 2 miles N by W of Falkirk. It has a money order post office and a school. Pop. (1891) 1208.

Carron, a rivulet of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It rises, at 2000 feet above sea-level, among the Lowther mountains, on the NE border of Durrisdere parish, close to Lanarkshire; runs 4½ miles south-south-westward within Durrisdere; receives from the N, in the lower part of that run, the tributary Kirk Burn; proceeds 3½ miles south-westward along the boundary between Durrisdere and Morton; and falls into the Nith just below Carronbridge village. Its vale and that of Kirk Burn

are highly picturesque, presenting considerable resemblance to some of the most famous scenery of North Wales, and they lead up to the remarkable alpine curving gorge among the Lowthers, called the Wallpath. A noble viaduct of the Glasgow and South-Western railway crosses the rivulet 2½ miles from its mouth, and commands a grand view of the upper hill screens of the vale.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63.

Carron, a rivulet of Kincardineshire, rising among the skirts of the Grampians, on the W border of Glenbervie parish. It runs about 8½ miles eastward, partly in Glenbervie, partly along the boundary between Duntottar and Fetteresso, and falls into the sea at Stonehaven. The Aberdeen section of the Caledonian railway runs near its southern bank for about 4½ miles and crosses it in the vicinity of Stonehaven.

Carron, a small river of SW Ross-shire. It rises near the central watershed of the county, not far from Luibgargan Inn, gathers its head-streams into Loch Seaven, runs about 14 miles south-westward, expands at one part into Loch Doule, and falls into the head of Loch Carron. Its vale is mainly a highland glen, but has patches of cultivated ground along its bottom, and much excellent pasture on its flanks; its waters are much increased in volume by tributary streams, and are well-stocked with salmon and with large sea-trout. Skene identifies the 'Itys' of Ptolemy with the Carron.

Carron, a small river of Kincardine parish, N Ross-shire. It is formed by confluent streams from Strath Cullenach, Glen Alladale, Glen More, and Glen Calvie, near Amat Lodge, 9 miles W of Bonar-Bridge station; and thence it runs 9 miles E by N along Strath Carron to the Kyle of Sutherland at Invercarron, ¼ mile above Bonar-Bridge. It is in good repute as a salmon stream. In chap. viii. of *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, Hugh Miller describes 'the dark hills and alder-skirted river of Strath Carron,' visited by him as a lad in 1820,—its 'bleak gorge, where the lofty sides approach so near, and rise so abruptly, that for the whole winter quarter the sun never falls on the stream below.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Carronbridge, a village in Morton parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Carron Water, near the Nith and the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 2 miles NNW of Thornhill. It has a station on the railway, and a post office under Thornhill.

Carronbridge, a place in the vicinity of Carron Iron-works, Stirlingshire, on the river Carron, 5 miles W of Denny, under which it has a post office.

Carronhall, a village on the E border of Larbert parish, Stirlingshire, ¾ mile N by W of Carron river at Carronshore, and 2 miles ENE of Larbert station. Carronhall House stands amid fine grounds in its southern vicinity; its owner, Thos. Geo. Dundas, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1872), holds 1989 acres in the shire, valued at £3204 per annum, including £500 for a neighbouring colliery.

Carron Iron-works, a seat of vast iron manufacture in Larbert and Falkirk parishes, Stirlingshire, on the river Carron, 1¾ mile NNW of Falkirk, and 2¾ miles W of Grangemouth. The establishment was founded in 1760 by Dr Roebuck of Sheffield, and, on his selling out in 1773, received a charter of incorporation, by which its capital was fixed at £150,000. Long famous as the greatest foundry in Britain, it still, though surpassed in extent by some other works of its kind, continues unrivalled in the production of numerous kinds of iron goods. It was for some time closely identified with the manufacture of cannon and shot; it originated and brought to perfection the kind of ordnance called from it 'carronades,' and it all along manufactured also agricultural implements and articles of domestic iron-work, of smith-work, and of machinery. It ceased in 1852 to produce implements of war. There are two foundries—one for heavy and another for light castings. The former is capable of producing castings up to 30 tons in weight, such as land and marine engines, bridge pieces, etc. There are connected with the works four blast or smelting furnaces, all closed by the ordinary bell-and-cone apparatus, two cupola furnaces, one of which only

is worked at a time, each on alternate days, and is capable of melting continuously from 12 to 15 tons per hour. Attached to the furnaces are four blowing engines, consisting of a beam engine with cylinder 8 feet 8 inches in diameter, and three vertical engines of somewhat smaller dimensions. There are besides about 50 fixed engines and 18 boilers. The furnace gases, in addition to being re-utilized for the furnaces, is carried through all the other departments, and there used for all purposes for which coal was formerly employed. There are in all about fifty hydraulic hoists and cranes, one overhead travelling crane having a span of 84 feet. To a stranger approaching the works under shade of night, they present a very curious and striking appearance. The sky above them red with a fiery light, the roaring of huge bellows, the rush of water, and the resounding clang of weighty hammers on great anvils suggest to the imagination Vulcan and the Cyclopes busied with fashioning thunderbolts. The company hold and work for themselves extensive mines of iron ore, coal, and limestone, owning property in nine parishes of the county to the annual value of £8890; they bring in the raw material by a railway which approaches close to the furnaces; they have also a canal, extending from the centre of the works to Grangemouth, and possess a number of canal boats; they are also shipowners, their cargo and passenger steamers, as regards speed and equipment, being equal, and in some respects superior, to any on the east coast; they own 14 miles of private railways, and 3½ miles of tramways within the works; and have, as dependencies of their works and mines, the villages of Carron, West Carron, Carronshore, Stenhousemuir, Cuttyfield, and Larbert. The main entrance to the works is surmounted by a clock tower, bearing the Carron arms (crossed cannon), with the motto *Esto perpetua*. A U.P. church (540 sittings), Early English in style, was erected (1880-81) at a cost of £2000; and a school, with accommodation for 215 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 213, and a grant of £215, 7s. There is also a friendly society connected with the works, with over 700 members; and a co-operative store has been in existence for upwards of 50 years. Among episodes in Carron's history may be noticed James Watt's connection with Dr Roebuck, the visits of the then (1821) future Russian Emperor Nicholas and the Prince of Wales (1859), and Burns's fruitless tirling at the door one Sunday, as told in his verses inscribed on a window of Carron inn. See chap. xxxviii. of Nimmo's *Stirlingshire*.

Carronshore, a village in Larbert and Bothkennar parishes, Stirlingshire, on the left bank of the river Carron, 1 mile ENE of Carron Iron-works, and 2 miles WNW of Grangemouth. Connected with Carron Iron-works by a doubled-lined railway, it was formerly the port of the Carron Company; but has, in main degree, been superseded by Grangemouth. Yet it is still used for the landing of ironstone and lime, and for dry-dock repairs; and is accessible, in ordinary tides, by vessels of 150 tons burden. It has a post office, a mission station of the Church of Scotland, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 399 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 336, and a grant of £335, 9s. 6d. Pop. (1871) 966, (1881) 962, (1891) 1076.

Carron Station. See CARRON, Banffshire.

Carronvale, an estate, with a mansion, in the parish and ¾ mile ESE of the station of Larbert, Stirlingshire.

Carrot, a wooded hill (351 feet) in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire, 6 miles N by W of Broughty Ferry.

Carroy, a sea-loch on the mutual border of Bracadale and Kilmuir parishes, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It branches from Loch Bracadale; penetrates the land about 2½ miles north-eastward; affords good anchorage in ordinary weather; and includes a narrow-mouthed bay, Pol Roag, which affords fair anchorage and perfect shelter to small craft.

Carr Rock. See CARR.

Carrubber, an estate, with a mansion, in the SW corner of Linlithgow parish, Linlithgowshire, on the left bank of the Avon, at the boundary with Stirlingshire, 3½ miles SW of Linlithgow.

Carruchan, an estate, with a mansion, in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 miles SW of Dumfries.

Carrutá, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles W by N of Bridge of Weir station.

Carruthers, an ancient parish on the eastern border of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, consolidated in 1609 with Middlebie and Penersax, and now forming the eastern section of the present Middlebie. From the Earls of Bothwell its lands passed to the Crown by the forfeiture of Earl James, in 1567; and, given by James VI. with the earldom of Bothwell to his cousin Francis Stewart, by him they were forfeited in 1592. Subsequently they went, with other lands in their vicinity, to the Douglasses of Drumlanrig.

Carrutherstown, a hamlet in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, 8 miles E by S of Lockerbie, with a post office under Rutherswell.

Carryblair, an ancient sculptured obelisk in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire, adjacent to the parish school-house. Rising to a height of 10 feet, and tapering from a breadth of 4 feet at the base to a point at the top, it is surrounded, at a radius distance of 9 feet, by a stone circle 2 feet high, and is said to commemorate a Norwegian prince called Carius, who fell in battle in its neighbourhood.

Carsaig, a place on the S coast of Mull island, Argyllshire, immediately W of the mouth of Loch Buy. Two natural archways in sea-cliffs here, known as the Carsaig Arches, have recently acquired much celebrity; one of them is a tunnel, 66 feet high, 55 wide, and 150 long, through a projecting mass of rock, crested with a basaltic colonnade, and overhung by a cliff which also has colonnades, and rises to an altitude of 933 feet. The other arch is only a few feet long, but 70 feet high; and it pierces an isolated rock about 120 feet high, crowned by a basaltic column. The freestone used in the restoration (1874-76) of IONA's ancient remains was taken from Carsaig Quarry, which, it is supposed, supplied the original materials.

Carse, a small bay in Kirkbean parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, in the estuary of the Nith, 1 mile NNE of Kirkbean village. A foreshore of about 6000 acres, the Carse Sands, spreads eastward and south-eastward from it to the channel of the Nith; is all bare during a considerable time before and after low water; and renders the navigation, during the flow tide, particularly dangerous. See CARSETHORN.

Carse, a farm in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. An ancient Caledonian fort, about 50 paces in diameter, is on it, and probably was designed to command a neighbouring fort on the river Dee at a considerable reach of the river's valley.

Carsebridge. See ALLOA.

Carseburn, a village in the parish and 1½ mile NNE of the town of Forfar, Forfarshire.

Carsecreugh, a ruined castle in Old Luce parish, Wigtonshire, 2½ miles NE of Glenluce. It stands on a desolate moor, and, says old Symson quaintly, 'might have been more pleasant, if it had been a more pleasant place.' Rebuilt by the first Viscount Stair in the latter half of the 17th century, it was the home of the 'Bride of Lammermoor' (See BALDOON), and is now represented by the square S tower and by the western side of the main edifice.

Carsegown, a hill (593 feet) in the parish and ¾ mile SW of the village of New Abbey, SE Kirkcudbrightshire. It is crowned by the Waterloo monument, a round granite tower, about 600 feet high, built in 1816.

Carsegownie, a farm in the W of Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire. An ancient baronial mansion on it has been modernised; and a Caledonian cairn here was found to contain a sarcophagus and an urn in its centre, with numerous rude sarcophagi all round its circumference.

Carse of Clackmannan, the part of the Carse of Forth lying on the left bank of the river Forth within Clackmannanshire. It has the same character as the part

lying opposite to it within Stirlingshire, but is very much smaller.

Carse of Falkirk, the part of the Carse of Forth, lying along the right bank of the river Forth, from Airth in Stirlingshire to Borrowstounness in Linlithgowshire. It is all very nearly a dead level, and is the richest portion of the entire Carse, particularly within Bothkennar and Falkirk parishes.

Carse of Forth, a great tract of low, flat, alluvial land, along both banks of the river Forth, in the counties of Perth, Stirling, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow. It extends from the foot of the Grampians, in the neighbourhood of Gartmore, away through the opening between the Lennox and the Ochil Hills, on to the low country in the vicinity of Borrowstounness; measures about 34 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; is nearly all a perfect level, with very slight declination to the Forth, having an elevation of from 12 to 20 or 25 feet above high-water level; contains, at various depths, beds of marine shells, from a few inches to a foot thick, of the same species as those still existing in the Forth; has an alluvial soil of finely comminuted earth, without the smallest trace of pebble, except what may have been artificially imported; and, in an agricultural point of view, is the richest and most important district of Scotland.

Carse of Gowrie, a low, flat, alluvial district, along the northern bank of the Tay, from Kinnoul Hill, in Perthshire, to Dundee Law in Forfarshire. It measures about 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 miles in breadth; lies at an elevation of from 24 to 40 feet above sea-level; and is flanked, along the N, by the Sidlaw Hills. A tract of it, 8 square miles in area, extending eastward from Kinnoul Hill, is moorish; but all the rest of the Carse is rich arable land, cultivated like a garden, parted into fields only by ditches or low hedges, and looking in summer like a sea of corn, sparsely yet beautifully isletted with trees and houses. It contains a few villages, and about twenty proprietorial mansions; and it has, on the shore, a few tolerable harbours; but, in its main extent, is farmed with the utmost parsimony of space. Most of it was evidently under water at a recent geological period; much of it appears to have been under water at times subsequent to the surrounding country becoming inhabited; several slightly elevated mounds or ridges within it seem to have been islets when all the rest was under water, and bear now the name of *inches* or islands; and numerous parts which now are very fine arable land were, down to 1760 or even later, either morasses or large stagnant pools. The soil on the perfectly flat portions is a blue clay of very rich quality; while that on the inches is dark brown clay-loam, locally called 'black land,' of an older formation and of greater fertility. The Tay is supposed to have anciently taken a circuit round the Carse, washing the foot of the Sidlaw Hills, and entering its present channel at INVERGOWRIE. Staples for holding cables have been found at the foot of the Sidlaws to the N of the flat land; and the parish of St Madoes, now in the Carse, is said to have lain once on the southern side of the river. 'William Lithgow, the traveller,' says Mr Robert Chambers, 'in his singular book referring to a journey through Scotland in 1628, calls the Carse of Gowrie an earthly paradise, but adds the following ungracious information: "The inhabitants being only defective in affableness and communicating courtesies of natural things, whence sprung this proverb—the *Carles* (that is, *Churls*) of the *Carse*." And Pennant records another ill-natured proverb, applicable to the people of the Carse of Gowrie—that "they want water in the summer, fire in the winter, and the grace of God all the year round."'

Carse of Henryie, a small tract in Lady parish, E side of Sanday island, Orkney.

Carse of Kinnell, the part of the Carse of Falkirk within BORROWSTOUNNESS, Linlithgowshire.

Carse of Stirling, the part of the Carse of Forth which extends along the right bank of the river Forth, from Craigforth to Airth, in Stirlingshire; and also, according to some authorities, the parts along the left

bank of the river, from the Moss of Kincardine to the mouth of the Devon, within the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan.

Carsethorn, a coast village of Kirkbean parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, to the S of the entrance of Carse Bay, and 1 mile NE of Kirkbean village. A sea-wall $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and in places 12 feet high, was built (1866-67) for protection of the farm of South Carse from the tide.

Carsie, a village in the parish and 3 miles S of the town of Blairgowrie, NE Perthshire.

Carskey, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the parish and 4 miles WSW of the hamlet of Southend, Kintyre, Argyllshire. Carskey Bay here, 4 miles ENE of the Mull of Kintyre, affords occasional anchorage to vessels.

Carslogie, an estate, with an ancient mansion, in Cupar parish, Fife. The mansion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Cupar town, was built in the early part of the 14th century; and for nearly 500 years was the seat of the Clephanes. An iron joug, for punishment of offenders on the estate, hung till 1793 on an aged ash-tree in a field hard by; the fate is not known of the Clephane horn and steel hand, both rendered famous by Sir Walter Scott.

Carsluith, an old tower on the coast of Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Creetown. At it was born Gilbert Brown, the last abbot of NEWABBEY.

Carsphairn, a village and a parish in the extreme N of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village lies, 600 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Water of Deugh, 10 miles SE of Dalmellington station, and $9\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Dalry, under which it has a post office; it consists of a few scattered houses, with the parish church, manse, a school, an inn, and a hotel.

The parish, formed in 1640 out of Kells and Dalry, is bounded N and NE by New Cumnock in Ayrshire, E by Dalry, S by Kells, and W and NW by Straiton and Dalmellington in Ayrshire. Its greatest length from N to S is $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth from E to W is $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 54,876 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Gala Lane runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward along the western border to Loch Doon, which itself for $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles separates Carsphairn from Straiton. Rising in the NE, the Water of Deugh curves 5 miles westward along the New Cumnock boundary, and next winds 15 miles southward, east-south-eastward, and southward again, till, at the SE corner of the parish, it falls into the Water of KEN, which traces most of the eastern boundary. Besides several lesser tributaries, the Deugh receives, near the village, Carsphairn Burn, flowing 5 miles south-eastward from its source near Loch Doon, just above its own confluence with the Ken; and Pulmaddy Burn, flowing 7 miles eastward along the southern border. The drainage belongs, thus, partly to the system of the Doon, but mainly to that of the Dee, the 'divide' being marked by the summits of Meikle Craigrarson (2000 feet), CARLINS CAIRN (2650), Meaul (2250), Coran of Portmark (2042), Black Craig (1730), Cullendoch Hill (1120), Ben Brack (1475), Todden Hill (1565), and White Hill (1439), extending north-north-eastward along the western and north-western confines of the parish. To the left of the Deugh, the surface, sinking to 380 feet above sea-level in the extreme SE, rises to 1249 in Marscalloch Hill, 1256 in Craig of Knockgray, 1634 in Knockwhirn, 1753 in Dunoul, 2612 in CAIRNSMORE, 1632 in Dodd Hill, and 2287 in Windy Standard. The rocks are chiefly granitic and Silurian; at Woodhead, 3 miles NW of the village, a lead-mine has been worked since 1838, zinc, copper, and a little silver also being found. The greater part of the parish is suitable enough for sheep and cattle grazing, the hills being green to the top. Antiquities are some very large cairns, vestiges of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, and, near the confluence of the Deugh and the Ken, the ruins of Dundeuigh Castle, at one time seat of a Gordon of the Kenmure family. Garryhorn, 1 mile W by N of the village, was the headquarters of Sir Robert Grierson

CARSTAIRS

of Lag (1650-1736), the Covenanters' bitter persecutor; Prof. Thos. Jackson, D.D., of St Andrews (1797-1878) was a native, as also, according to some authorities, was Sir Jn. Loudon Macadam (1756-1836), of road-making celebrity, who commonly is claimed for Ayr. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of less than £100. Carsphairn is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £273. The church, erected about 1815, contains 400 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 75 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 33, and a grant of £46, 18s. 6d. Valuation (1888) £10,865, 17s. Pop. (1861) 553, (1871) 545, (1881) 484, (1891) 394.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 9, 14, 15, 1863-64.

Carstairs, a village, a junction, and a parish of E Lanarkshire. The village stands, at 700 feet above sea-level, near the Caledonian railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Mouse Water, 1 mile WNW of Carstairs Junction, and 4 miles ENE of Lanark, under which it has a post office. Anciently called Castleterres or Carstaires, signifying the castle or fort of the estate, it underwent great improvement prior to 1835, and presents a pleasant appearance, with the parish church on a rising ground in its centre. Pop. (1861) 450, (1871) 484, (1891) 477. The railway junction, at the divergence of the main trunk into the Edinburgh and Glasgow forks of the Caledonian, stands on low flat ground, 7 furlongs NW of the main trunk's viaduct over the Clyde, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Glasgow, and 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Carlisle. It includes a long glazed arcade, divided lengthwise into two sections, with offices and refreshment rooms along the middle, as also ranges of engine-houses. A village of the name of Carstairs Junction adjoins the station, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1881) 888, (1891) 943.

The parish, containing also the village of Ravenstruther, is bounded N by West Calder in Edinburghshire, NE and E by Carnwath, S by Pettinain, SW by Lanark, W by Lanark and Carluke, and NW by Cambusnethan. Its greatest length, from N by W to S by E, is 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 9899 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The CLYDE for 3 miles roughly traces all the southern boundary, and its affluent, MOUSE WATER, after following the Carnwath border for 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, winds about 4 miles south-westward through the interior, and passes into Lanark. The surface is low and flat along the Clyde, sinking to 600 feet above sea-level; thence it rises northward to 773 feet at Lang Hill, 884 at Harelaw, 985 at Haminghead, 1029 beyond Birnieball, and 950 at Black Hill on the West Calder boundary, the centre being considerably diversified by a multitude of low roundish sand knolls, and the N being occupied by bleak, tame, moorish uplands. A tract in the S, including the fine demesne of Carstairs House, is highly ornate; and some other spots, particularly along the Mouse Water, have features of considerable beauty. The rocks, in some parts, belong to the Carboniferous formation; in others, arc eruptive. Sandstone and limestone occur, but are not quarried; and very fine clay lies NW of Mouse Water, and is used for the manufacture of tiles. The soil of the low grounds in the S is richly alluvial; of the centre is sandy; and of the grounds in some hollows and in the N, is mossy or moorish. About 8250 acres are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, and some 400 are under wood. A Roman road traversed the S of the parish; a Roman camp has left vestiges on Corbiehall farm; and 'Coria,' here placed by Skene, seems to have been the chief seat of the Damnonii in the 2d century A.D., to judge from remains both native and Roman—urns, weapons, culinary utensils, and vestiges of a bath. Sir John Lockbart-Ross (1721-90), the distinguished admiral, was a native. Carstairs House, near the Clyde, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the Junction, is a fine modern Gothic mansion; its owner, Joseph Monteith, Esq., holds 5581 acres in the shire, valued at £8963 per annum. Carstairs is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the

CARTLAND

living is worth £310. The church, erected in 1794, has a spire and clock, and contains 430 sittings. Carstairs public, Caledonian Railway Company's, and St Joseph's R.C. schools, with respective accommodation for 191, 246, and 104 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 144, 147, and 55, and grants of £158, 8s., £158, 15s. 6d., and £54, 13s. 6d. Valuation £15,737, 6s. Pop. (1801) 899, (1831) 981, (1861) 1345, (1871) 1718, (1881) 1955, (1891) 1977.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Carstairs and Dolphinton Railway, a railway of E Lanarkshire, from the Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway in the vicinity of Carstairs Junction, 11 miles eastward to a junction with the Leadburn, Linton, and Dolphinton railway at Dolphinton. Formed by the Caledonian company, on a capital of £105,000 in shares and £35,000 in loans, it was opened in 1867.

Carstairs Junction. See CARSTAIRS.

Cart, a river of Renfrewshire, formed by the union of the Black Cart and the White Cart at Inchinnan Bridge, and running 7 furlongs northward, along the boundary between Renfrew and Inchinnan parishes, to the Clyde, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Renfrew town. Its banks are low and wooded; and its mouth contains a wooded islet, said to have been formed by a sunken raft of timber. The Black Cart issues from Castle Semple Loch in Lochwinnoch parish; runs about 9 miles north-eastward past Johnstone and Linwood; and receives the Gryfe from the W at Walkinshaw. Its valley, from head to foot, has nowhere an elevation of 100 feet above sea-level; and its current is dark and sluggish.—The White Cart, rising in the moors of Eaglesham, near the meeting-point of Renfrew, Lanark, and Ayr shires, runs 9 miles northward, partly in Eaglesham, partly on the boundary between Renfrew and Lanark shires, partly in Cathcart; then turns 7 miles westward, past Pollokshaws and Crookston Castle, to Paisley, receiving the Levern from the S near Crookston Castle; and again runs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, through Abbey and Renfrew parishes, to its confluence with the Black Cart. Its upper and middle reaches, particularly in Catcart parish, and thence to the neighbourhood of Paisley, exhibit beautiful scenery, sung by Burns, Campbell, Tannahill, and Grabam; and its waters drive a vast amount of machinery, particularly at Pollokshaws and Paisley. Once everywhere a noble angling water for trout, perch, and braise, the Cart, both in its main body and in much of its upper streams, has been foully polluted by the discharges of public works. Its navigable communication from the Clyde to Paisley was naturally obstructed by shallows at Inchinnan Bridge; but the Paisley authorities are deepening the channel here, in order to increase the trade of their port. A navigation, continuous with it, from the Clyde opposite its mouth to the Forth and Clyde Canal, was artificially formed in 1840; bears the name of the Cart and Forth Junction Canal; and is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 30, 1865-66.

Carter Fell, a summit of the Cheviots, on the English Border, in Southdean parish, Roxburghshire, 11 miles S by E of Jedburgh town. Rising to an altitude of 1899 feet above sea-level, it divides the head-streams of the river Jed from those of the English Tyne. On its eastern shoulder is a depression called Carter Bar; and here it is traversed by the road from Jedburgh to Newcastle.

Carterhaugh, a wooded peninsula in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, at the confluence of Ettrick and Yarrow Waters, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by W of Selkirk town. Here is laid the scene of the fairy ballad of *Tamlane*.

Cartland, a village and a stupendous chasm in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire. The village stands near the chasm, 2 miles NW of Lanark town, and has a public school. The chasm, Cartland Crags, curving fully $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from ENE to WSW, is traversed along the bottom by Mouse Water, under deep gloom, among fallen blocks; and would seem to be a rent, caused by a vertical earthquake, through a tabular hill. It is flanked by lofty cliffs of greywacke and Old Red sandstone, intersected by a vein of trap, which, with trees starting out of

them, high and low, overhanging the muddy stream, or shooting up towards the sky, rise on one side to a height of more than 200 feet, on the other side of about 400, and exhibit an exact correspondence of their confronting crags, face to face, and part to part. A meeting-place of the persecuted Covenanters for public worship, it is graphically described, in connection therewith, by Professor Wilson. A curious ancient bridge, supposed to be Roman, with one semicircular arch and a narrow roadway, bestrides Mouse Water at the lower end of the crags; and a handsome bridge, with three semicircular arches, 129 feet high, was built in 1823 after designs by Telford, a short way higher up. In the N cliff, a few yards above this bridge, is 'Wallace's Cave,' said to have hidden the hero just after his vengeance on Hazelrig, the English sheriff; whilst a spot further up, on the brink of the precipice, called Castle Qua, shows traces of ancient fortification, had subterranean chambers formed in the Caledonian times, and possibly was held by Wallace at the time of his attack on Lanark. A depression on the S flank, at the upper end of the chasm, is believed to have been part of the Mouse's channel, conveying the stream by way of the site of Baronald House, before the occurrence of the earthquake shock. See pp. 41, 42, of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Cartley Hole. See ABBOTSFORD.

Cartnaval. See GARTNAVAL.

Cartsburn. See GREENOCK.

Cartsdyke. See GREENOCK.

Carty, a harbour in Penninghame parish, Wigtownshire, on the river Cree, at the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire, 2½ miles SSE of Newton-Stewart. It has commonly about 12 feet of water at spring tides, and is regularly frequented by vessels of from 35 to 40 tons burden.

Carvie Water, a burn in the lower part of Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire, running 3½ miles northward to the Don.

Carwinning, a hill (652 feet) in the parish and 2¼ miles N by W of the town of Dalry, N Ayrshire. Vestiges of an ancient fort are on it, formed of three concentric circular walls, and covering 2 acres.

Carwood House. See BIGGAR.

Cash-Feus, a southern suburb of Strathmiglo town, in Strathmiglo parish, Fife.

Caskieben, an estate, with a small old mansion, in Dyce parish, SE Aberdeenshire, ¼ mile NE of Blackburn. In August 1880 it was purchased for £37,000 by Mr Louis Miller, of Balloch, Crieff.

Cassencarrie, a mansion in Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, ½ mile S of Creetown. An old building with a tower, it stands finely in a level holm—the Cree in front, and Larg Hill (969 feet) to the rear. Its late owner, Sir Jas. Caird, K.C.B., F.R.S. (d. 1892), the agricultural reformer, held 2036 acres in the shire, valued at £1297 per annum.

Cassillis House, a noble mansion, romantically situated on the left bank of the winding Doon, and on the NW verge of Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, 4 miles NE of Maybole, and 1 mile E by S of Cassillis station, this being 6½ miles S of Ayr. The body of it seems to belong to the middle of the 15th century, and a fine addition was made in 1830; around it are many magnificent trees—an ash, 95 feet high and 24¾ in circumference, with the 'dool' and two other sycamores, which, 67, 77, and 85 feet high, girth 18¾, 13¾, and 17 feet at 1 foot from the ground. In the reign of David II. (1329-71) the lands of 'Castlys' came to Sir John Kennedy by his wife, Marjory de Montgomery; and Cassillis now is one of the seats of Archibald Kennedy, Marquis of AILSA, who also is fourteenth Earl of Cassillis, the earldom having been granted to David, third Lord Kennedy, in 1509. In 1537, Buchanan, tutor to the third Earl, Gilbert, here wrote his *Somnium*, a bitter satire against the Franciscan friars. Gilbert, fourth Earl, the so-called 'King of Carrick,' is infamous for his cruelty to the commendator of Crossraguel; as is John, his successor, for the part that he played in the Auchendrane

Tragedy. But of Cassillis' memories none is so celebrated as that enshrined in the ballad of *Johnie Faa*. It tells how the Gipsies came to Lord Cassillis' gate, and oh! but they sang bonnie; how the lady, with all her maids, tripped down the stair, and, yielding to glamour, followed the Gipsy laddie; how her lord, coming home at even, pursued the fugitives; and how—

'They were fifteen well-made men,
Black but very bonnie;
And they all lost their lives for aye,
The Earl of Cassillis' Ladye.'

In his *History of the Gipsies* (2d ed., New York, 1878), Mr Simson accepts the theory which makes this countess the lady of the 'grave and solemn' sixth earl, Lady Jean Hamilton, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Haddington; her lover, one Sir John Faa or Fall of Dunbar; and the date of the episode, 1643. But Mr Jas. Paterson overthrows that theory in his *History of Ayrshire* (1858), showing that Lady Jean died in 1642, and was tenderly mourned by the widowed earl. If the story have any historic groundwork, it should rather be referred to the former half of the sixteenth century—to the days when James V. granted letters under the Great Seal to 'oure louit Johnne Faw, Lord and Erle of Littill Egypt.' At least, the Dool Tree remains, on which the Gipsies were hanged; not a half mile off are the 'Gipsies' Steps,' where the Earl came up with his betrayer. See, also CULZEAN, *Scots Mag.* for 1817, *Historie of the Kennedys*, edited by R. Pitcairn (1830), and works cited in *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* (vol. xxx., p. 426, 1892).

Cassley, a small river of Creich parish, S Sutherland. It issues from Gorm Loch Mor, 846 feet above sea-level, and 2½ miles N of Ben More Assynt, and thence runs 20½ miles south-eastward, falling into the Oikell in the vicinity of Rosehall, 8 miles WSW of Lairg, at less than 50 feet above the level of the sea. Its trout fishing is not very good, and salmon cannot ascend beyond the Glenmuick Falls.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 108, 102, 1880-81.

Castle, a hamlet in the parish and ¼ mile SE of the village of New Cumnock, E Ayrshire.

Castle, a hamlet in the E of Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, near Milton.

Castle, a small bay in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, at the mouth of Craigoch burn, adjacent to Dunskey Castle, 5 furlongs SSE of Portpatrick town.

Castle or Kismull, a hamlet and a little bay at the S end of Barra island, adjacent to the small old baronial residence of the lairds of Barra, Outer Hebrides, Invernesshire.

Castlebank, an estate, with a mansion, on the right bank of the Clyde, in the parish and ¼ mile SW of the town of Lanark.

Castle-Campbell, a ruined feudal fortalice in Dollar parish Clackmannanshire, 1 mile N of Dollar town, by a pleasant pathway, formed in 1865. It crowns a round insulated mound, which seems to have been partly formed by the hand of Nature, and partly finished by art. W and E are deep wooded ravines, down which run streams, the Burns of Sorrow and Care, that unite just below and form a considerable brook. The mound on the Dollar side is nearly perpendicular, and from the loftier wooded hills behind was formerly disjoined by a ditch, passing down to the bottom of the glen on either side, which rendered the castle inaccessible except by means of a drawbridge, so that it was a place of very great strength. Of unknown antiquity, it formerly was called the Gloume or Castle-Gloom; but passing in 1493 to the Earls of Argyll, it changed its name to Castle-Campbell. In 1645 it was taken and buried by the Marquis of Montrose; and the chief part standing now is the keep, which contains a barrel-vaulted hall, and whose top is gained by a spiral staircase and commands a wide and very noble view. John Knox, in 1556, residing in the castle with the fourth Earl of Argyll, preached and dispensed the Lord's Supper on a greenward sloping from the castle's base to the brink of the neighbouring precipice; and in the hill side is a curious narrow chasm, called Kemp's Score, after a noted free-

booter. The estate of HARRYESTOWN, on which Castle-Campbell stands, was purchased from the Taits in 1859 by the late Sir Andrew Orr. See Billings' *Baronial Antiquities*.

Castlecrary, a hamlet near the W border of Falkirk parish, SE Stirlingshire, on the left bank of the Red Burn, and on the Forth and Clyde Canal, the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway, and the Gartsherrie and Greenhead section of the Caledonian, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Cumbernauld, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Falkirk. One of the principal stations on Antoninus' Wall was here, and was connected by an *iter* with the S. What with the ploughshare, and what with builders in quest of stones for their dykes, it now is wholly effaced; but many Roman antiquities have been found on and near its site—urns, coins, weapons, altars, etc. Castlecrary Castle is an old square tower, 40 feet high, with walls of 5 feet thickness, a spiral staircase, secret passages, and an eastern addition bearing date 1679. Burned by a party of Highlanders in the '15, it is now the property of the Earl of Zetland, and is kept in tolerable repair. At the top of its garden is a noble yew, girthing $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet at 1 yard from the ground. The Red Burn's glen to the W, a rich field for the botanist, here forms the boundary between Dumbarton and Stirling shires, and is crossed by a splendid eight-arched viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Castlecrary station on that railway is just beyond; in the winter of 1872-73 it was very severely damaged by a singular subsidence, due to great mining excavations for limestone. See pp. 72-76 of *Proceedings of the Alloa Society* (1875).

Castle Clanyard, a ruined tower in Kirkmaiden parish, SW Wigtownshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Clanyard Bay and $1\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Kirkmaiden church. It belonged to a branch of the Gordons of Kenmure, and must once have been a splendid residence.

Castlecluggy, a ruined fortalice in Monzievairst and Strowan parish, Perthshire, on a peninsula at the N end of Monzievairst Loch. Long defended by a fosse with a drawbridge, it seems to have been very strong and of considerable extent, but is now represented by only a low square tower, with walls 5 or 6 feet thick and as hard as iron. According to Rymer's *Federa*, Malise, Earl of Strathearn, was here besieged about 1306 by Robert Bruce.

Castle-Coeffin, an ancient fortalice in Appin, Argyllshire, on a small peninsula of Loch Linnhe, opposite Castle-Mearnaig. Said to have been built, for purposes of defence, by a Danish prince of the name of Coeffin, it seems from its architecture coeval with Castle-Shima, but now consists of nothing more than broken ivy-clad walls.

Castle-Cole, an ancient fortalice in Clyne parish, SE Sutherland, on the E side of the Black Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above that river's junction with the Brora. One of the structures once so common in the N of Scotland, and known as Pictish towers, it has an oblong form, with uncemented walls 11 feet thick, and with a doorway 5 feet high and 3 wide; within the walls it measured 22 feet in length; but it now is reduced to merely the lower part of the S and E walls, about 12 feet high. It was formerly surrounded with a defensive work, 6 feet from its exterior, and with a line of watch-towers onward to the coast; and it must, in the times before the invention of gunpowder, have been impregnable.

Castlecrraig, a ruined ancient residence in the W end of Kirkmichael parish, Ross-shire, on the brow of a precipice, overhanging Cromarty Firth. It is said to have been erected by the Urquharts, Barons of Cromarty; and it was long the principal residence of the Bishops of Ross. It originally consisted of only a tower, but from time to time received extensive additions; and it was once surrounded by a defensive wall, 12 or 13 feet high. Now it is reduced to merely one tower or single wing, probably the original keep, 50 feet high from the ground to the top of the chimney.

Castlecrraig, a fortalice in Nigg parish, Ross-shire, on the top of a rock fronting Cromarty. Said to have been built by William the Lyon for the suppression of robbers,

it is now so nearly obliterated that only the foundations are traceable; but it still gives name to the farm surrounding it.

Castle Craig, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the N of Kirkcudbright parish, W Peebleshire, near the right bank of Tarth Water, 6 miles SE of Dolphinton station. Its owner, Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael of Skirling, fourteenth Bart. since 1628 (b. 1859; snc. 1891), holds 8756 acres in Peebleshire and 732 in Edinburghshire, valued respectively at £5796 and £4624 per annum.

Castlecrraig or Castlegregg. See CALDER, MID.

Castle-Craignish. See CRAIGNISH.

Castle-Dangerous (of Sir Walter Scott). See DOUGLAS CASTLE.

Castle-Donnan, a fine old ruined castle in Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, in the immediate vicinity of Dornie village. Given by Alexander III., after the battle of Largs, to Colin Fitzgerald, it has long been in a state of ruin.

Castle-Douglas, a town in the N of Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. Prettily situated at the N end of CARLINWARK Loch, with a background of low rounded hills, it is the junction of three lines of railway—to Dumfries (opened 1860), Portpatrick (1861), and Kirkcudbright (1864)—being $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dumfries, 61 E by N of Portpatrick, $10\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Kirkcudbright, $113\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of Edinburgh, and $111\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Glasgow. Till 1765 it was but the tiny hamlet of Causewayend, and its growth to the thriving village of Carlinwark was due to the famous marl-pits of the loch; in 1792, becoming the property of Sir William Douglas of Gelston, it was re-named by him Castle-Douglas, and was erected into a burgh of barony. Under an extended charter (1829), it elects triennially a provost, two bailies, and 7 councillors, the magistrates and councillors acting also as police commissioners; sheriff small debt courts sit in January, April, June, and September, and justice of peace courts on the first Monday of every month. An important market is held on Monday, and the following are the fairs throughout the year:—horses and hiring, 11 Feb. if Monday, otherwise on Monday after; hiring, 23 March, if Monday, etc.; hoggets, Monday before 24 April; hiring, 26 May and 30 June, if Monday, if not, Monday after; lambs, Monday of August before Lock-erbie; hiring, 23 Sept., if Monday, etc.; horses, Monday of November before Dumfries; and hiring, Monday after it. The town is laid out in regular squares, and it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., the National, the Union, and the Clydesdale banks, a savings bank, insurance agencies, hotels, a bowling green, a tannery, an iron-foundry, a farming implement works, a mineral water factory, a new cemetery of three acres, three auction marts, and a Friday paper, the *Kirkcudbrightshire Advertiser* (1858). A new town-hall was built of red freestone in 1862 at a cost of £1300, and besides a large hall, capable of containing from 500 to 600 persons, it has a reading-room and library of the Mechanics' Institute; the old town-hall, with a clock-tower, is occupied now as a billiard-room. Since 1873 a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway, Castle-Douglas possesses six places of worship—the Established church (1868), a good Gothic edifice; King Street and Macmillan Free churches; a U.P. church (1870); St Ninian's Episcopal church; and St John's Roman Catholic (1867). Of the two Free churches, that in King Street is a recent erection, with a spire and a handsome stained E window; whilst Macmillan church is the former Reformed Presbyterian chapel, with the addition of a memorial spire. St Ninian's is a beautiful Early English structure, with tower and spire, completed and consecrated in 1874, but begun many years before; and St John's, too, has a spire 80 feet high. School-B, at the head of Colton Street, was opened in 1877, shortly before which date School A, in Academy Street, was greatly enlarged. With respective accommodation for 300 and 185 children, these had (1891) an

CASTLE-DOUGLAS

average attendance of 237 and 183, and grants of £248, 13s. and £200, 3s. 6d. There is also a Roman Catholic school, with accommodation for 120. Pop. (1841) 1847, (1861) 2261, (1871) 2274, (1881) 2565, (1891) 2851; of *g. s.* parish, 2832.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857. See chap. i. of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, and pp. 34-39 of *Maxwell's Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*.

Castle-Douglas and Dumfries Railway, a railway partly in Dumfriesshire but chiefly in Kirkcudbrightshire, from a junction with the Glasgow and South-Western in the vicinity of Dumfries station, 19½ miles south-westward to Castle-Douglas. It was authorised in 1856, on a capital of £120,000 in shares and £40,000 in loans; was opened 7 Nov. 1860; and was amalgamated with the Glasgow and South-Western 5 July 1865.

Castle-Drumlin, a ruined baronial fortalice in Inverven parish, Banffshire, on the peninsula at the confluence of the rivers Aven and Livet. Nearly half of it has fallen, but the rest is tolerably entire, rises to a considerable height, and has great thickness of wall.

Castle-Duart. See DUART.

Castledykes, a picturesque spot in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, overlooking a beautiful bend of the river Nith, ¾ mile SSE of Dumfries town. A castle of the Comyns stood on it, and figures in the history of the days of Bruce, but has completely disappeared.

Castle-Feather, an ancient fortification on the S coast of Whithorn parish, Wigtonshire, crowning an almost sheer precipice of over 100 feet, and enclosing nearly an acre of ground, 5 furlongs W by N of Borough Head.

Castlefern, a rivulet of Glencairn parish, W Dumfriesshire, rising on Troston Hill (1271 feet), close to the Kirkcudbrightshire border. Along that border and through the interior of Glencairn it flows 7 miles south-eastward and north-eastward, till, ½ mile S of Moniaive village, it unites with Craigdarroch and Dalwhat Waters to form the river CAIRN.

Castle-Forbes, a mansion in Keig parish, central Aberdeenshire, 3 miles N of Whitehouse station, this being 26½ WNW of Aberdeen. Standing on the left bank of the Don, on the finely-wooded slope of the SW base of BENNOCHIE, it is a good modern granite edifice, designed in the Scottish Baronial style by the late Archibald Simpson, Esq. Its owner, Horace-Courtenay Forbes, nineteenth Baron Forbes since 1442 (b. 1829; suc. 1868), is premier baron of Scotland, and twenty-third in direct descent from John de Forbes (fl. 1200); he holds in the shire 13,621 acres, valued at £5676 per annum.

Castle Fraser, a grand old mansion in Cluny parish, central Aberdeenshire, 3 miles ESE of Monymusk station. A six-storied quadrangular building, erected at different periods between 1454 and 1618, it has a square tower to the W, and a round one, 100 feet high, to the SE; and it is one of the finest specimens of Flemish architecture in Scotland. Its original name was Muchells, Muchal, or Muchil-in-Mar; and from 1633 to 1720 four Frasers of Muchells bore the title of Baron Fraser, the second being a zealous Covenanter, and the fourth as zealous a Jacobite. The latter was succeeded by his stepson, Charles Fraser, 'Old Inverallochie,' whose son and namesake, commanding the Frasers at Culloden, was brutally shot by order of the Duke of Cumberland; and whose present descendant, Fred. Mackenzie Fraser, Esq. (b. 1831; suc. 1871), holds 4247 acres in the shire, valued at £3697 per annum.

Castles Girnigoe and Sinclair, two neighbouring ruined fortalices on the coast of Wick parish, Caithness, crowning a rocky peninsula, a little W of Noss Head, and 3¼ miles NNE of Wick town. Built mainly at a time unknown to record, and partly in the 16th century, they were the chief strongholds of the Sinclairs, Earls of Caithness; and, of great extent and irregular structure, included an extant five-storied tower, 50 feet high. A room in Castle-Sinclair, said to have been the bedchamber of the Earls, communicated through a trap-door with the sea; and the whole was so strong, by both nature and art, as to be impregnable prior to the invention of

CASTLE-KENNEDY

gunpowder. In a dark dungeon here, John Garrow, Master of Caithness, was imprisoned (1576-82) by his father, the fourth Earl, whom he had displeased by his lenity towards the townfolk of Dornoch. At last his keepers, having kept him for some time without food, gave him a large mess of salt beef, and then withholding all drink from him, left him to die of raging thirst. The singular episode of the coiner Smith (1612) and the capture of Girnigoe by Sir Rt. Gordon (1623) are recounted in vol. i., pp. 436, 532, of Chambers's *Domestic Annals* (1858).

Castle-Gloom. See CASTLE-CAMPBELL.

Castlegower. See BUTTLE.

Castle-Grant, a mansion in Cromdale parish, Elginshire, 2¼ miles W of the river Spey, and 2½ NNE of Grantown. A plain old castellated edifice, consisting of a high quadrangular five-storied pile, with lower lateral wings, it underwent extensive repairs and improvements about 1836; it contains a superb dining-room, 47 feet by 27; and its extensive grounds are finely adorned with venerable trees, and command an imposing prospect, bounded on the sky-line by the Grampians. On 5 Sept. 1860, the Queen and Prince Consort drove *incognito* to Castle-Grant—'a fine (not Highland-looking) park, with a very plain-looking house, like a factory.' Castle-Grant is the ancestral seat of the Grants of Grant, of whom Sir Lewis Alex. Grant, Bart., succeeded in 1811 to the lands and earldom of Seafield. Caroline Stuart, countess-dowager of Seafield, is proprietrix, and holds in Moray 305,891 acres. In 1884 she erected a neat cottage hospital in memory of her son Ian Charles, the eighth Earl. See Sir William Fraser's *The Grants of Grant* (1883).

Castlehaven, the stronghold of Sir Neil Cunningham, on the coast of Crail parish, E Fife, which, falling into ruin, was demolished in 1839.

Castlehaven, a creek in Tarbat parish, NE Ross-shire, at the extreme point of the Tarbat peninsula. It is traditionally said to have anciently had a fort on an islet within it; and it gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Cromartie. It is accessible only to boats, and to these only at high water.

Castlehill. See CARLUKE and KIPPEN.

Castlehill, a post office hamlet in the parish and 3 miles E by S of the post-town of Inverness.

Castle-Huntly, an estate, with a noble old baronial mansion, in Longforgan parish, Perthshire. The mansion, 1½ mile NNW of the Firth of Tay, and 7 miles W of Dundee, is situated on the summit of a high rock, which, on the SW side, rises sheer up from the dead level of the Carse of Gowrie, and on the E sinks gradually to the plain. It was built, under royal licence of 26 Aug. 1452, by Andrew, second Lord Gray of Foulis, and was named, according to a baseless tradition, after his lady, a daughter of the Earl of Huntly. In 1615 it was sold to Patrick Lyon, first Earl of Kinghorn; and, becoming the favourite residence of his grandson and namesake, the third Earl of Kinghorn and first of Strathmore (d. 1695), it was by him greatly improved, and re-named Castle-Lyon, whilst its estate was erected in 1672 by royal charter into a lordship called the lordship of Lyon. Passing by sale, in 1777, to Geo. Paterson, Esq., a son-in-law of the twelfth Lord Gray, it was restored by him to its original name, renovated without, and modernised within, enlarged with wings, battlements, round tower, and corner turrets, and altogether rendered one of the most remarkable combinations of old and modern masonry in the kingdom. The present proprietor, Geo. Frederick Paterson, Esq. (b. 1857; suc. 1867), holds 2001 acres in the shire, valued at £5321 per annum.

Castle-Island, a small island in Small Isles parish, Inverness-shire, near the SE side of the island of Eigg. It is inhabited only by persons tending cattle, and only during part of the summer months.

Castle-Island. See LEVEN, LOCH.

Castle-Kennedy, a hamlet, a lake, and a ruined ivy-mantled mansion in Inch parish, Wigtonshire. The hamlet lies adjacent to the Dumfries and Portpatrick

railway, and to the southern extremity of the lake, 3 miles E by S of Stranraer, and has a station on the railway, which here forms a loop line, a post office, and a public school. The lake is cut so deeply by a peninsula, as sometimes to be reckoned rather two lakes than one, called Black and White Lochs, which extend parallel to each other, Black Loch having an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, White Loch of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs. Each contains an islet; and on the south-south-eastward peninsula between the two stands the ruined mansion, included now in the beautiful policies of LOCHINCH, a seat of the Earl of Stair. Built by John, fifth Earl of Cassillis in 1607, it passed about 1677, with the surrounding property, to Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards Viscount Stair. It was a stately square edifice, but, being accidentally destroyed by fire in 1716, it was never restored. The 'dressed grounds' were laid out by Field-Marshal Stair in the Dutch style of landscape gardening, and, after some forty years of neglect, have more than recovered their former beauty since 1841. See pp. 99-103 of Wm. M'Ilwraith's *Wigtownshire*.

Castle-Kilchurn. See KILCHURN.

Castle-Lachlan, an estate, with a mansion, in Strachur and Stralochlan parish, Argyllshire. The mansion, built about 1790, near the old ruinous tower of the chiefs of the MacLachlans, stands on the eastern shore of Loch Fyne, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Inverary by water; its owner, John MacLachlan, Esq. of Stralochlan Castle, holds 12,000 acres in the shire, valued at £2006 per annum.

Castle-Law, a hill in Gifford parish, Haddingtonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Gifford village. A northern spur of the Lammermuirs, it rises to an altitude of 921 feet above sea-level, and is crowned with an ancient circular camp, measuring 370 by 337 feet within the ramparts.

Castle-Law, a conical hill (1028 feet) in Forgandenny parish, SE Perthshire, 2 miles SSE of Forgandenny village. On it are vestiges of a Scandinavian fort, 500 feet in diameter; and it commands an extensive view.

Castle-Law, a summit of the Pentlands, in Glencross parish, Edinburghshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Penicuik. It has an altitude of 1595 feet above sea-level, and it shows distinct vestiges of an ancient camp.

Castle-Law, a rising ground in Linton parish, NW Peebleshire, adjacent to West Water, 5 furlongs SSW of Linton village. A cairn stood on it till about 1827, and yielded a stone coffin, which seemed to have contained the body of some very distinguished person.

Castle-Law, a hill (873 feet) on Venchen farm, Yetholm parish, NE Roxburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Kirk Yetholm. An ancient Caledonian camp on it has two ramparts and two fosses, and measures 200 yards in diameter.

Castle-Leod, a seat of the Earl of Cromartie (born in 1852; succeeded in 1888), in Fodderty parish, Ross-shire, 1 mile N of Strathpeffer. Built by Sir Roderick Mackenzie (d. 1625), it was a principal seat of his descendants, the Earls of Cromartie; is a bartizaned and turreted five-storied edifice, with walls, in many parts, from 7 to 8 feet thick; contains a hall or dining-room, 32 feet by 21, exclusive of recesses; and presents a venerable and imposing appearance, with its ancient trees, among them a Spanish chestnut, girthing $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet at 1 foot from the ground. See TARBAT HOUSE.

Castle-Loch, a lake in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, immediately SSE of Lochmaben town. In shape resembling a stone arrow-head, with apex pointing north-north-westward, it has an extreme length and breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $5\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, and, as seen from the NE with the Torthorwald hills on the sky-line, presents a picturesque appearance. Both the site of the original castle of the Bruces, and the scanty remains of the subsequent castle so famous in history, are near its shores, but will be noticed under LOCHMABEN. Its waters contain ten kinds of fish, including loch trout, pike, perch, roach, bream, chub, and vendace. The last of these, a shy, small Telosteian, of the Salmonidæ family, peculiar to this lake and to Mill Loch, has drawn great attention

both from naturalists and from epicures; and is preserved and caught in sweep-nets once a year—on the third Tuesday of July—by the Vendace Club.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Castle-Lyon. See BORROWSTOUNNESS and CASTLE-HUNTLY.

Castle-Maoil, a ruined, strong, square fortalice, on the N coast of Strath parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, contiguous to Kyle Akin village. It is said to have been built by the wife of a Macdonald, the daughter of a Norwegian king, for the purpose of exacting toll from all vessels passing through Kyle Akin strait.

Castle-Mearnaig or Castle-Glensanda, a ruined fortalice on the Kingerloch coast of the parish of Kilmallie, Argyllshire, crowning a conical rock, adjacent to Glensanda Hill, opposite Castle-Coeffin. The rock on which it stands is about 150 feet high, and 44 feet by 20 broad at the top. The castle occupies its entire summit; is an oblong building, 45 feet long, 20 wide, and 33 high; and seems to be less ancient, as it is more entire, than Castle-Coeffin.

Castle-Menzies, a mansion in Weem parish, Perthshire, in the valley of the Tay, on the southern slope of Weem Hill (1638 feet), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Aberfeldy. A large and splendid castellated edifice, it was built partly in 1571, partly in 1840, and has a spacious semicircular park, containing some of the finest trees in Scotland. Chief among them are the following, with height in feet and girth at 1 foot from the ground:—2 oaks (73, $15\frac{1}{2}$; 80, $14\frac{3}{8}$), 4 beeches (95, $14\frac{1}{2}$; 85, $15\frac{1}{8}$; 80, $9\frac{1}{2}$; 90, $14\frac{1}{2}$), 3 sycamores (104, $25\frac{1}{2}$; 90, $32\frac{1}{2}$; 100, 18), 2 Spanish chestnuts (60, $26\frac{1}{2}$; 80, $19\frac{1}{2}$), and an ash (83, $13\frac{1}{2}$). See *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1879-81. Castle-Menzies is a seat of Sir Rt. Menzies of that ilk, seventh Bart. since 1665 (b. 1817; suc. 1844), who owns 32,784 acres in the shire, valued at £8554 per annum.

Castlemilk, an estate, with a mansion, in St Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire, 3 miles SSE of Lockerbie. The estate, which gave name to the parish in the 12th and 13th centuries, went from the Bruces by marriage, first to the royal Stewarts, next to the Maxwells of Nithsdale; and, having passed by sale through many hands, is now the property of Sir Rt. Jardine, Bart. (b. 1826), M.P. for Dumfries 1868-74, and for Dumfriesshire 1880-92, who owns 7714 acres in the shire, valued at £8598 per annum. The mansion, on the left bank of Milk Water, is a stately edifice, rebuilt in 1866 on the site of a previous mansion of date 1796. The original castle was built by one of the Bruces, and is said to have been besieged by both the Protector Somerset and Oliver Cromwell.

Castlemilk. See CARMUNNOCK.

Castle-na-Coir, a ruined feudal fortalice in Creich parish, Sutherland, on a meadow above the mouth of Cassley Water.

Castle-Newe, a mansion in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Rhynie. Partly dating from 1604, it is chiefly a handsome castellated edifice of 1831, with a central tower 85 feet high. Its owner, Sir Chs. S. Forbes, fifth Bart. since 1823 (b. 1867; suc. 1884), holds 29,238 acres in the shire, valued at £5992 per annum.

Castle-O'er, Castle-Over, or Castle-Overbie, a Roman camp in Eskdalemuir parish, NE Dumfriesshire. It was an upper station, communicating by a causeway with the camps of Middlebie and Netherbie; and was long identified with a camp on a hill-top on Yebbye farm, near the confluence of the Black and White Esks. That camp, however, is oval and apparently Saxon, though interesting enough for its well-preserved condition. The true Castle-O'er is at the confluence of the Rae Burn with the White Esk, about a mile above Eskdalemuir church; and comprises, in its present state, an area of $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres, including an enclosed and fortified space of 270 feet by 100, and distinctly retaining its vallum and fosse, the latter 20 feet wide and 5 feet deep.

Castle-Park, a village in the parish and 1 mile from the town of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

Castlephairn. See CASTLEFERN.

Castle-Rachal, a very ancient Scandinavian fortalice in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, on the NW side of Lismore island, 2½ miles from the north-eastern extremity. It is now a dilapidated ivy-clad ruin.

Castle-Rainy. See TURRIFF.

Castle-Rankine, a rivulet of SE Stirlingshire. It rises on the W border of Denny parish near the S base of Darrach Hill; runs about 4½ miles east-by-northward through Deuny parish; and falls into the Carron near Denuybridge. It took its name from an ancient fortalice on its banks, 1¾ mile WSW of Denny town; it shares its name with a hamlet and a farm in the vicinity of the site of that old fortalice; it drains a basin rich in ironstone; and it supplies an extensive dye-work and a chemical work.

Castle-Row, a hamlet of SE Edinburghshire, near Gorebridge.

Castle-Roy. See ABERNETHY, Inverness-shire.

Castles, a place on the S side of Ulva island, Argyllshire. It shows an assemblage of basaltic columns resembling fortalices; and is pierced, in the face of a perpendicular rock 95 feet high, with a cavern 58 feet wide, 30 high, and 60 long, the entrance somewhat arched, and the sides and roof almost as regular as if they had been fashioned by art.

Castle-Semple, a lake and an estate in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire. From the vicinity of Lochwinnoch town, the lake extends 1¾ mile north-eastward, whilst tapering to a point from an utmost breadth of 3 furlongs. Originally 4½ miles long, and upwards of 1 mile in width, it was greatly curtailed by draining processes between 1680 and 1774, with the result of recovering from its bed upwards of 400 acres of rich land. It receives the CALDER at its head, and sends off Black CART Water from its foot; it lies in the long, wide valley which separates the heights of SE Renfrewshire and Cunninghame from the moorish uplands to the NW; and it is traversed, along most of its SE shore, by the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Its bosom is gemmed with three small wooded islets; its shores are decked with park and lawn and trees; its flanks shelved upward, with rich embellishment of hamlet, mansion, and farmstead, to picturesque ranges of distant heights; and its waters contain pike, perch, braize, and a few shy lake-trout, whilst on them swim swans and teal and other waterfowl. The estate of Castle-Semple belonged to the noble family of Sempill from the 14th century till 1727, when it was sold to Colonel M'Dowall; in 1813 it was sold again to John Harvey, Esq.; and its present proprietor is James Widdrington Shand-Harvey, Esq., who owns 6500 acres in the shire, valued at £5562 per annum. Elliotston Tower, its original seat, ¾ mile E of the foot of the lake, was occupied by the Sempill family till about 1550, and, 45 feet long by 33 broad, still stands in a state of ruin. The next seat, Castleton or Castle-Semple, on the NW side of the lake, ¼ mile W of the foot, was built about the time of the abandonment of Elliotston Tower; appears to have been an edifice of great size, amid very beautiful grounds; and was demolished in 1735. The present Castle-Semple is an elegant edifice, rebuilt on the site of its predecessor, and standing amid a splendid park. A tower, called the Peel, was built, between 1547 and 1572, by the great Lord Sempill; stood on an islet, now forming part of the mainland, ½ mile E by S of Lochwinnoch town; had the form of an irregular pentagon, with a sharp end towards the head of the lake; and is now represented by some ruins. A collegiate church, for a provost, six chaplains, two boys, and a sacristan, was founded in 1504 by John, Lord Sempill, near the lake, in the vicinity of the site of Castle-Semple; measured 71½ feet in length, 24½ in breadth, and 15½ in height; and included, at its E end, the burial-place of the Sempill family, afterwards the burial-place of the Harveys. A village and a chapel of St Bride also seem to have anciently stood near the foot of the NW side of the lake. A structure in imitation of a Chinese pagoda stands on Kenmure Hill, in the western part of the estate; was built, about the middle of last century, by

one of the M'Dowalls; and commands a fine view of the lake and the surrounding country.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Castle-Shuna, a ruined fortalice in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, on Shuna island, in Loch Linnhe, opposite Portnacroish. It looks to be older, and is much less entire, than the neighbouring Castle-Stalker; but is said to have never been completed.

Castle-Sinclair. See CASTLE-GIRNIGOE.

Castle-Spiritual, an ancient fort in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, on the flat gravelly peninsula between the foot of Loch Ness and the head of Loch Dochfour, 6 miles SW of Inverness town. Its site, at no very distant period, was an island. The original building is thought to have been a crannoge or lake-dwelling; either that building, or one succeeding it, is by some believed to have been a stronghold of the early Pictish kings, the place where St Columba visited King Brude nan Maelchon (565 A.D.); and a later building, vestiges of which remain, appears to have been a small baronial keep of the feudal times, and to have completely commanded the adjoining fords across the river Ness.

Castle-Spynie. See SPYNE.

Castle-Stalker, a ruined old fortalice in Eriska, South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It presents a picturesque appearance, and serves as a landmark to mariners.

Castle-Stalker, an ancient square tower in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, on a rocky islet in Loch Linnhe, off the mouth of Appiu Bay. Built by Duncan Stewart of Appin in the reign of James IV., who used it as a hunting-seat, it was re-roofed and re-floored in 1631, and comprises three stories, rising above a prison vault. Over the entrance-gate is a fine carving of the royal arms; and, save that it is now roofless, it still is tolerably entire.

Castle-Stewart, a ruined ivy-clad square tower in Penninghame parish, E Wigtownshire, near the right bank of the Cree, 3 miles NNW of Newton-Stewart. It was built by Col. William Stewart, a soldier of fortune, in the 17th century.

Castle-Stuart, a seat of the Earl of Moray in Petty parish, Inverness-shire, 6 miles NE of Inverness, 1½ mile WSW of Dalcross station, and within ½ mile of the Moray Firth. A fine specimen of the baronial architecture, it seems to have been erected about 1625, and was once designed for the family seat; but, having fallen into disrepair, it has long been kept in order only as a shooting-box. The Earl owns 7035 acres in the shire, valued at £5171 per annum.

Castle-Swin, a ruined fortalice in North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, crowning a rock on the eastern shore of Loch Swin, 2 miles from its mouth. Traditionally said to have been built in the early part of the 11th century by Sweno, Prince of Denmark, it includes portions whose date must be very much later; it measures 105 feet in length and 35 feet in height; and its walls are 7 feet thick. It figured long and prominently in the wars which desolated the Western Mainland and the Hebrides; it afterwards was occupied as a royal fort, in the hereditary keeping of the Earls of Argyll; and it was besieged, captured, and burned by Montrose's lieutenant, Macdonald of Kolkitto.

Castle-Tirrim, a ruined fortalice in Moidart district, Inverness-shire, on a rock in Loch Moidart. One of Clanranald's strongholds, it is said to have been held for a time by Cromwellian troopers; and it was burned in 1715. It measures 130 yards in circumference; occupies the entire area of a rock that at high water is completely insulated; is now reduced to vaulted chambers and lofty turreted exterior walls; and, viewed in connection with the surrounding scenery, presents an imposing appearance. See p. 640 of *Good Words* for 1874.

Castleton, an estate, with some vestiges of a mansion built in 1320 by William Lambert, Archbishop of St Andrews, in Muchart parish, SE Perthshire.

Castleton, the capital of the Deeside Highlands, in the Braemar section of Crathie and Braemar parish, SE Aberdeenshire, 35 miles N of Blairgowrie, 30 NE of

Blair Athole, 32 ESE of Aviemore, and 17½ WSW of Ballater station, this being 43½ WSW of Aberdeen. Backed by Mor Shron (2819 feet) and Carn nan Sgiat (2260), it stands, at 1110 feet above sea-level, on both sides of turbulent Clunie Water, which here, at 1 mile above its confluence with the Dee, is spanned by a substantial bridge, erected in 1863, in place of one built by General Wade, and which parts the village into Castleton proper to the E, and Anchinryne to the W. At it are Braemar post office under Aberdeen, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, 2 fine hotels (the Fife Arms and the Invercauld Arms), a public library, and a meteorological observatory, whose instruments were a present from the Prince Consort. The Established church, built as a chapel of ease in 1834, and considerably enlarged and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1879, is a cruciform Early English edifice, with a spire 112 feet high; other places of worship are the Free church, with graceful clock tower and spire, St Margaret's Episcopal church (1880), and St Andrew's Roman Catholic church (1839). There are a public school and two public halls, one in Castleton and one in Anchinryne. On the site of the Invercauld Arms Hotel the Earl of Mar upreared the standard of insurrection, 6 Sept. 1715, in support of the cause of the Old Pretender. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish of Braemar (1831) 861, (1891) 835.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870. See also BRAEMAR, CRATHIE, and INVERCAULD.

Castleton, a village in Fowls-Wester parish, Perthshire, 5 miles NE of Crieff. It took its name from a castle, now extinct, of the Earls of Strathearn.

Castleton, a farm, containing remains of an ancient royal palace, in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, 4 miles NW of Laurencekirk. The palace was the place where John Balliol, in 1296, resigned his crown to Edward I. of England, and probably was destroyed before the close of the wars of the succession. It stood on a small ridge, at an elevation of about 70 feet above adjoining levels; was surrounded by a morass, which lay undrained till the early part of the present century; and commanded a view of the finest part of the Howe of Mearns. It appears to have been of a quadrangular form, and to have possessed considerable military strength; but now is represented only by foundations or substructions. The ancient town of Kincardine, once the capital of the county, now represented by a small decayed village, stood adjacent to the palace.

Castleton, Caithness. See CASTLETOWN.

Castleton, a large Liddesdale and Border parish of S Roxburghshire, containing in its lower division the village of Newcastleton, which, standing on the right bank of Liddel Water, 320 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Waverley route (1862) of the North British railway, 24½ miles NNE of Carlisle, 8½ SSW of Riccarton Junction, 50½ NW of Hexham, 71 WNW of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 21½ S by W of Hawick, and 74 SSE of Edinburgh. Commenced by Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, in 1793, this is a neatly-built place with two long streets, and three divergent squares; at it are a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., a library, a mechanics' hall, a Free church (250 sittings), a U.P. church (600 sittings), an Evangelical Union church (138 sittings), and a public school, which, with accommodation for 288 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 163, and a grant of £171, 18s. A few of the inhabitants are employed by the cotton manufacturers of Carlisle. Hiring fairs are held on the second Friday of April and the Fridays before 17 May and 8 Nov.; ewe fairs on the Friday before the second Wednesday of Sept.; and cattle fairs on the third Friday of Nov. Pop. (1861) 1124, (1871) 886, (1881) 924, (1891) 820.

The parish contains also the stations of Steele Road (4½ miles NNE of Newcastleton), Riccarton Junction (3½ NNE of Steele Road), and Saughtree (2½ E by N of Riccarton). It is bounded N by Teviothead, Cavers, Hobkirk, and Southdean; SE by Northumberland and Cumberland; and W by Canonbie and Ewes in Dum-

frieshire. In shape resembling a rude triangle with apex to the SSW, it has an utmost length, from Wigg Law near Knot i' the Gait to Liddelbank, of 17 miles; an utmost breadth, from E to W, of 12 miles; and an area of 68,152½ acres, of which 294 are water. LIDDEL Water, formed in the NE of the parish by the confluent Caddroun, Wormsleuch, and Peel Burns, at an altitude of about 600 feet above sea-level, flows 15½ miles SW and S by W through the interior, then 3¾ miles SSW along the English Border. Higher up, the Border is traced for 8¾ miles by Kershope Burn, running SW to the Liddel, whose other chief affluent, hazel-fringed Hermitage Water, gathering its head-streams from the NW corner of the parish, winds 8 miles ESE and S by W to a point 1½ mile NNE of Newcastleton. In the farthest S the surface sinks to less than 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising NNE and NNW to the lines of mountain watershed dividing Liddesdale from Teviotdale and Eskdale. E of the Liddel the chief elevations from S to N are Blinkbonny Height (864 feet), Priest Hill (669), Stell Knowe (923), Wilson's Pike (1354), Larriston Fells (1677), *Thorlieshope Pike (1180), *Peel Fell (1964), and *Hartshorn Pike (1789), of which those marked with asterisks culminate on the parish boundaries. Between the Liddel and Hermitage Water, with its affluent Whitterhope Burn, are Arnton Fell (1464), Saughtree Fell (1500), and Lamblair Hill (1635); whilst W of them rise Greena Hill (730), Tinnis Hill (1326), Bttleton Hill (922), Bedda Hill (842), *Black Edge (1461), *Watch Hill (1642), North Birny Fell (902), *Roan Fell (1862), Din Fell (1735), Hermitage Hill (1321), *Tudhope Hill (1961), *Cauldeleuch Head (1996), and *Greatmoor Hill (1964). The rocks are variously eruptive, Devonian, Silurian, and carboniferous. Sandstone of excellent building quality is plentiful, as also is limestone of different kinds; and coal has been found on Liddelbank estate. Mineral springs are at Thorlieshope, Lawston, Flatt, and Dead Water; and a petrifying spring, in a moss traversed by Tweeden Burn, exhibits in a curious manner the stages of petrification—the moss at the surface soft and flourishing, half petrified lower down, and at the roots changed into solid stone. The soils over much of the two chief vales is a deep and fertile loam, and elsewhere is often better than it looks. Many hundred acres, once in tillage, were thrown into pasture on account of the high prices of sheep and wool; but, on the other hand, as many or more, theretofore untouched by the plough, have recently been brought under tillage, and in some cases have yielded as much as 60 imperial bushels of corn per acre. And still, according to the opinion of Mr Brackenridge, of Yorkshire, expressed to a committee of the House of Commons in 1862, some 35,000 acres of the pastoral area could, at little cost, be rendered fit for any agricultural purpose whatever. Such are the general features of Dandie Dinmont's country, which Scott has described so finely in *Guy Mannering*:—'The hills are greener and more abrupt than those of Cumberland, sinking their grassy sides at once upon the river. They have no pretensions to magnificence of height or to romantic shapes, nor do their smooth swelling slopes exhibit either rocks or woods. Yet the view is wild, solitary, and pleasingly rural; it seems a land which a patriarch would have chosen to feed his flocks and herds. The remains of here and there a dismantled ruined tower show that it once harboured beings of a very different description from its present inhabitants, those freebooters, namely, to whose exploits the wars between England and Scotland bear witness.' Elliots and Armstrongs these—the 'sturdy Armstrongs, who were for ever riding.' The latter held the wide hanghs and gently-rolling hills of Lower Liddesdale; the former, the bleak and more mountainous uplands, vapourous with mists from the Atlantic. The Elliots alone had from thirty to forty peels on the banks of the Liddel and the Hermitage; but all, except HERMITAGE Castle, were razed to the ground immediately after the union of the crowns. Yet are the names remembered, the sites still pointed out, of Mangerton, Westburnflat, Liddel, Clintwood, Baholm, Larriston, Riccarton, Thorlieshope,

and many another reiver's forlalice. And still we have such Liddesdale ballads as *Dick o' the Cow*, *Hobbie Noble*, *Jamie Telfer of the Fair Dodhead*, or *Jock o' the Side*; such Liddesdale traditions as that of the Brownie of Goranberry, of Shellycoat and the Kelpie, of the foul murder of the 'Cout of Keeldar' in the foaming linn, or of the boiling of the warlock Sonlis on the Nine-stane Rig; such episodes of Liddesdale history as the starving to death of Sir Alexander Ramsay (1342), as Queen Mary's mad ride from Jedburgh to Hermitage Castle, where Bothwell lay wounded by 'little Jock Elliot' (1566), or as the Regent Morton's raid 'to make the rush-bush keep the Border kye' (1569). So that something remains of the past, for all the changes that have swept over Liddesdale since Scott's first coming in 1792. Then there were no roads, nor inns of any kind; his was the first wheeled vehicle seen here, on occasion of his seventh and last visit, in 1798. Now the Border Counties railway (1862) cuts through part of the CATRAIL, one of the few antiquities surviving. Others are camps, both round and square, on the tops of the hills; * circular forts of the kind called Round-about or Picts' Works; the 'Druidical circle' of the Nine-stane Rig; and Milnholm Cross, 8½ feet high, which marks the burial-place of an Armstrong murdered by Douglas, the 'Flower of Chivalry.' There were no fewer than five churches or chapels in the parish—Hermitage, the Whele, Ettleton, Dinlabyre, and Chapelknowe. Of these the Whele, supposed to have been the chief, stood at Liddelhead, near Dead Water and close to a Roman road, the Whele Causey, from which the church got its name; here Edward I. obtained a night's lodging when on a pilgrimage to St Ninian's shrine in Galloway. In 1604, 'being destitute of all instruction and bringing up in the fear of God, the kirks of Castleton, Ettleton, and Quhelekirk and Belkirk, were united and annexed in ane perpetual rectory or parsonage or vicarage of Castleton.' Thus much for the Castleton of bygone days. At present there are 13 landed proprietors, 6 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50. The parish is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries, the living being worth £399. Its church, at the confluence of Liddel and Hermitage Waters, was built in 1808, and contains 820 sittings; in the graveyard is buried John Armstrong, M.D. (1709-79), a native of Castleton, and author of a didactic poem, *The Art of Preserving Health*. Four public schools—Burnmouth, Hermitage, Riccarton, and Saughtree—with respective accommodation for 55, 75, 87, and 59 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 37, 39, 35, and 57, and grants of £52, 10s., £54, 5s., £46, 10s., and £64, 17s. 6d. Valuation £90,505, 19s. 7d., including £9203 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1109, (1831) 2227, (1861) 3688, many of them navvies, (1871) 2202, (1881) 2256, (1891) 2023.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 11, 17, 1863-64. See Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*; Dr. William Chambers's 'Look into Liddesdale,' in *Sketches Light and Descriptive*; and the Countess of Minto's *Border Sketches*.

Castleton of Braemar. See CASTLETON.

Castle-Toward, a fine Gothic mansion in the S of Dunoon parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, at the eastern entrance of the Kyles of Bute, 1½ mile W by N of Toward Point, and 2½ miles NE of Rothesay. Backed by the wooded slopes of Toward Hill (1131 feet), it was built in 1821, near the ruined castle of the Lamonts, Lords of Cowal, and once one of the most powerful families in the west of Scotland. At the old castle Queen Mary once dined, but it was burned in 1646, on occasion of the murder of the Lamonts at DUNOON. The owner of Castle-Toward, C. Campbell Finlay, Esq., holds 6758 acres in the shire, valued at £2867 per annum.

Castletown, a village in Olig parish, Caithness, at the southern corner of Dunnet Bay, 5 miles E by S of Thurso, with which and with Wick it communicates daily by coach. A neat little place, it owes its origin

* Carby or Caerby Hill, to the S of the village, where there is a strong native camp, 100 feet in diameter, with a Roman station opposite, is by Skene identified with 'Guria,' a town of the Otadeni.

to the great Castlehill flag quarry (rental £1713) between it and the shore; at it are a post office under Thurso, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Town and County Banks, a hotel, a library and reading room, a harbour, Olig parish church (1841), a Free church, a United Original Secession church, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 477, (1861) 758, (1871) 911, (1881) 932, (1891) 979.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Castle-Urquhart. See URQUHART, Inverness-shire.

Castle-Varrich. See TONGUE.

Castlewalls, an eminence (700 feet) near the E border of Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, 3 miles SSW of Johnstone. Consisting of trap rock, precipitous on the E and W, sloping on the N and S, it has an ancient circumvallation, supposed to be remains of a camp formed by Sir William Wallace, but more probably remains of a Caledonian fort; and it commands a splendid view over Cunningham and the Firth of Clyde, to Arran and Ailsa Craig.

Castle Wemyss, a mansion in Inverkip parish, W Renfrewshire, near Wemyss Point on the Firth of Clyde, 1¼ mile NNW of Wemyss Bay. It is the residence of Sir John Burns, Bart. (b. 1829; suc. 1890).

Castlewigg, an estate, with a mansion, in Withorn parish, SE Wigtownshire. The mansion, standing 2½ miles NW of Withorn town in a finely wooded park, was built about the beginning of this century; its owners, the trustees of the late Col. Jn. Fletcher, hold 3582 acres in the shire, valued at £5169 per annum.

Castramont, a mansion in Girthon parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Fleet, 3 miles N by W of Gatehouse. It stands, embosomed by trees, at the western base of conical Doon Hill, which took its name from a native fort on its summit, as that of Castramont is derived from a Roman camp at its foot.

Catacol, a fishing hamlet on the NW coast of Arran, Buteshire, at the mouth of Glen Catacol, 1¼ mile SW of Loch Ranza. A battle, according to fable, is said to have been fought on its site between Fingal and his enemies; and a small green mound, on the neighbouring beach, is the reputed grave of Arin, the sea-king, whom Fingal slew.

Catcune. See BORTHWICK.

Caterline, an ancient parish and a modern fishing village on the coast of Kincardineshire. The parish, united to Kinnell before the Reformation, now forms the northern portion of that parish. The village stands 5 miles S of Stonehaven; has St Philip's Episcopal church (1848), Early English style, and a pier; and carries on some trifling commerce in the import of lime and coals.

Caterthun, White and Brown, two hills in the N of Menmuir parish, Forfarshire, 5½ miles NW of Brechin. White Caterthun (976 feet) is so steep that its top can be gained only from one side; and, as seen from a distance, resembles the frustrum of a cone. An oval Caledonian fort on it, measuring 436 feet by 200 feet, consists of loose stones round the crest of the hill, with a deep outer ditch; includes near its E side remains of a rectangular building; and was defended, 200 feet lower down, by another double intrenchment. Brown Caterthun (945 feet), ¾ mile to the NE, has also a Caledonian fort, consisting of several concentric circles, but inferior in strength to the first; it takes its designation 'Brown' from the colour of the turf ramparts, whilst its neighbour was named from its rings of white stone. See vol. i., pp. 84, 85, of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland*.

Catgill, a hamlet in Half Morton parish, SE Dumfriesshire, close to Chapelknowe.

Cathcart (Celt. *caer-cart*, 'Cart castle'), two villages of NW Renfrewshire, and a parish formerly partly also in Lanarkshire. The villages, Old and New Cathcart, stand some distance asunder, near the White Cart Water, 2 miles S of Glasgow, on the Cathcart District Circular railway. There are many handsome houses and villas, a post office, a foundry, a dye-work, a paper-mill, a snuff factory, a photographic material manufactory, a cemetery, and the Couper Institute. Pop. of Old Cathcart (1891) 2511; of New Cathcart, 776.

The former Lanarkshire portion of the parish was divided in two, one being a detached part of it, and the other forming part of its main portion. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred the detached part to the parish of East Kilbride, thus remaining in Lanarkshire, while the remainder of the parish of Cathcart was placed wholly in the county of Renfrew. As this, however, caused the boundary between the two counties to run along the centre of a road, that part of it (see CARMUNNOCK) which had been divided between the parishes of Cathcart and Carmunnock was placed wholly in the parish of Cathcart. Then, in 1892, the Commissioners transferred from the parish Crosshill, Mount Florida, Langside, and Crossmyloof to Lanarkshire, these places having been incorporated in the extended City of Glasgow. The surface is charmingly undulated. The White CART winds through all the parish. Of it the late John Ramsay wrote:—"Sluggish and unadorned though the White Cart be in the lower part of its course, it exhibits much beauty in its progress through the parish of Cathcart, the banks being often elevated and clothed with a rich drapery of wood. Such is the warmth and shelter in some of the sequestered spots on its banks, that an almost perpetual verdure is to be found. In the midst of this scenery, Thomas Campbell and James Graham* were, in their childhood, accustomed to pass their summer months and feed their young fancies, removed from the smoke and noise of their native city. The latter, in his *Birds of Scotland*, says—

"Forth from my low-roofed home I wandered hlythe,
Down to thy side, sweet Cart, where, 'cross the stream,
A range of stones, below a shallow ford,
Stood in the place of the now spanning arch."

And Campbell, in his *Lines on Re-visiting Cathcart*, thus tenderly apostrophises the pleasant fields which he had so often traversed in "life's morning march," when his bosom was young—

"O scenes of my childhood, and dear to my heart,
Ye green waving woods on the margin of Cart,
How blest in the morning of life I have stray'd
By the stream of the vale and the grass-cover'd glade."

The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation. Sandstone of excellent quality is largely quarried; limestone and coal were formerly worked; ironstone abounds; and various rare minerals, now in the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow University, were found in the channel of the Cart. The soils are various, but generally fertile; about 100 acres are under wood. A ruined village, comprising 42 houses, each of one apartment from 8 to 12 feet square, and all deeply buried beneath rubbish or soil, was discovered in the early part of the present century on Overlee farm; and on Newlands farm, small earthen pots, full of foreign silver coins of the 17th century, have, from time to time, been exhumed. The field of Langside, where in 1568 Queen Mary's last blow was struck, is a chief object of interest, but will be separately noticed. Cathcart Barony either gave name to the ancient family of Cathcart, or from it took its name. That family acquired the barony in the early part of the 12th century, and assumed therefrom the title of Baron about 1447; then having alienated the barony to the noble family of Sempill in 1546, repurchased part of it in 1801; and were created Viscounts and Earls of Cathcart in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1807 and 1814. Cathcart Castle, on a steep bank of the White Cart, in the southern vicinity of Old Cathcart village, dates from some period unknown to record, and in the days of Wallace and Bruce belonged to the ancestors of the Cathcart line. Seemingly a place of great strength, it continued to be inhabited by successive owners of the barony down to the middle of last century, when it was in great measure demolished for sake of its building materials, so that now it is represented only by one ruined ivy-clad square tower. On the bank of the river, and adjacent to the

* Other names that suggest themselves are Tannahill, John Struthers, 'Christopher North,' and Alexander Smith; the last, in chapter xvi. of his *Summer in Skye*, has left a sketch of this haunt of his boyhood.

castle, stands modern Cathcart House, into whose front a stone has been built, whereon are sculptured the arms of Cathcart, quartered with those of Stair; its present owner is Alan Frederick, third Earl of Cathcart. Other mansions are Aikenhead, Bellevue, Bogton, Camphill, Holmwood, Kirkinton, Linn, and Overdale; and year by year the parish is becoming more and more thickly studded with good residences. Cathcart is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £241. The parish church, near Old Cathcart village, rebuilt in 1831, is a handsome Gothic edifice, containing 850 sittings. In its kirkyard are the graves of three martyred Covenanters, of the Gordons of Aikenhead, and of two English Gipsies, John Cooper and Logan Lee. The U.P. church was built in 1893-94. At New Cathcart are a Free and a U.P. church. Four schools—Cathcart, Crossmyloof, Queen's Park, and St Joseph's R.C., Busby—with respective accommodation for 841, 522, 1288, and 162 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 480, 506, 907, and 52, and grants of £519, 17s. 6d., £520, 14s., £902, 14s. 6d., and £50, 8s. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 9539; of civil parish (1861) 3782, (1871) 7231, (1881) 12,205, (1891) 16,589, of whom 156 were in Lanarkshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Cathcart District Railway, a circular line that leaves the Caledonian railway a little beyond Eglinton Street station, Glasgow, on the south side of the Clyde. With a station at Pollokshields East, it turns eastward to Queen's Park and Crosshill, and then makes a turn southward to Mount Florida and Cathcart. A recent extension turns westward, north-westward, northward, and again eastward, with stations at Langside, Pollokshaws, Shawlands, and Maxwell Park, returning to the Caledonian at Strathbuogo. The various stations on the line are what are known as island stations, and there are many bridges and some deep cuttings.

Catherine. See KATRINE.

Catherinefield. See DUMFRIES.

Catherine's, St, a ruined ancient chapel in Southend parish, Argyllshire, on a burn in a secluded glen, 7 miles SW of Campbeltown. A cemetery and a spring adjoin it; and the latter, till a comparatively recent period, had the reputation of a 'holy well,' and was frequented by invalids.

Catherine's, St, a ferry on Loch Fyne, Argyllshire, opposite Inverary, and forming the communication from that town with the roads to Kilmun, Lochgoilhead, Cairndow, and Glencroe. Small piers are at it, and an inn is at its E end. See also EDINBURGH, LIBERTON, and PENICUIK.

Cathkin. See CARMUNNOCK.

Cathlaw, an estate, with a mansion, in Torphichen parish, W Linlithgowshire, 3 miles N by E of Bathgate.

Cat Law, a mountain at the meeting-point of Liutathen, Kingoldrum, and Kirriemuir parishes, W Forfarshire, 6 miles NW of Kirriemuir town. One of the Benchinnan Grampians, projecting beyond the general line of the range, it has an altitude of 2196 feet above sea-level; it is crowned with a large cairn; and it commands a very extensive and magnificent view.

Catrail, an ancient earthwork, thus described by the late Dr Hill Burton in his *History of Scotland*, vol. i., pp. 90, 91 (ed. 1876):—"Whether in imitation of the Romans, or from some conception of their own, possibly earlier than the Roman invasion, the inhabitants of Scotland possessed a wall, strengthened by a system of forts. It is fortunate that it was seen by the antiquary Gordon, and caught a strong hold of his attention. He has accordingly followed its tract, and described a great deal that agricultural improvement has obliterated. He finds its northern commencement about a mile from Galashiels, on the river Gala, a tributary to the Tweed on its northern side; and there is a conjecture that it may have been carried from the other side of the stream across to the E coast. The most southerly trace of it is at Peel Fell, in Northumberland; its profile is a ditch between two walls. It has three local names: "The Catrail," "The Deil's Dyke," and "The Picts' Work

Ditch." It passes through the most classic portions of the Border land, by Yarrow, Deloraine Burn, Melrose, and Liddesdale, then near the Leepsteel and Hermitage Castle. Gordon found its most distinct vestiges to be "24 and 26 feet broad, and very deep, the ramparts on every side 6 or 7 feet in perpendicular height, and each of them 10 or 12 feet thick." From the phenomenon that the moss has at one place thickened to a level with the top, so that the sides of the wall are exposed by digging, it is supposed that the wall is of extreme antiquity. There are several hill-forts on the line of this rampart, so disposed as to leave little doubt that they are elements of the system of fortification connected with the walls and ditch.' Thus Dr Hill Burton. On the other hand, in a lengthy correspondence that appeared in the *Scotsman* during November 1880, it was urged that the Catrail was neither designed nor calculated for a work of defence, but was simply a mutual boundary line between two neighbouring and friendly tribes. Among the arguments put forward to support this view are—(1) that the work is not continuous, ceasing, for instance, at Braidlee Burn; and (2) that in places, e.g. on Woodburn farm, the ditch is only 3 feet deep and 6 or 7 wide, while the rampart is only 3 feet high. See Alex. Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale* (1726); Chalmers' *Caledonia* (new edition, Paisley, vol. iii., 1886); T. Craig-Brown's *History of Selkirkshire* (1886), and articles by James Small, F.S.A., in the *Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club* (1880), and John Russell in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1888).

Catrine, a small manufacturing town in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, pleasantly situated, 300 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the river Ayr, 2½ miles ESE of Mauchline station, with which it communicates by omnibus. It owes its origin to the extensive cotton factory, established in 1787 by Claude Alexander, Esq. of BALLOCHMYLE, the proprietor, in partnership with the well-known Mr David Dale, of Glasgow. By them the mill was sold in 1801 to Messrs Jas. Finlay & Co., who, having greatly enlarged it, added a bleaching-work and three huge waterwheels in 1824. Regularly built, with a central square, and streets leading off it E, S, and W, the town has a post office under Mauchline, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, several insurance agencies, two hotels, a gas company, a public library, and a brewery. The principal building is the Wilson Bequest Hall (1880), which, measuring 52 by 22 feet, can accommodate 500 persons, and has a reading-room attached. There are Established, Free, U.P., and Evangelical Union churches; and in 1871 Catrine was formed into a *quoad sacra* parish. A public school, with accommodation for 500 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 391, and a grant of £395, 10s. 6d. Pop. (1871) 2584, (1881) 2638, (1891) 2458.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Catrine House, a mansion in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile SW of Catrine town, across the river Ayr, and 2 miles SE of Mauchline. It was the seat of Dr Matthew Stewart (1717-85), to whom and to whose son, Prof. Dugald Stewart, Burns alludes in *The Vision* as 'the learned sire and son,' and here, on the invitation of the latter, he 'dinnered wi' a lord.'

Catslack, a burn in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, rising close to the Peeblesshire boundary, and running 2¾ miles SE and E to Yarrow Water, just below Yarrow Feus.

Catstane, an ancient monumental stone in the Edinburgh section of Kirkliston parish, on the peninsula between the Almond and Gogar Burn, 3½ miles WNW of Corstorphine village. Some believe it to commemorate the slaughter, near the spot, of Constantin, King of Alban, in a pitched battle, in the year 997, with Kenneth, son of Malcolm, which St Berchan, however, clearly places on the Tay; the late Sir James Simpson, on the other hand, in a monograph reprinted among his posthumous *Archæological Essays*, asks, 'Is it not the tombstone of the grandfather of Hengist and Horsa?' Perhaps it is.

Catter, a fine old mansion in Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, near the left bank of Endrick Water, 1¼ mile S by W of Drymen. The property of the Duke of Montrose, it is occupied by his chamberlain; and commands a splendid view of Buchanan park, lower Strathendrick, and the southern waters of Loch Lomond.

Catterline. See CATERLINE.

Cauldchapel, a farm in Wandell and Lamington parish, Lanarkshire. It contains two ancient small circular camps, one of them 180 feet in diameter, and also a moat or tumulus 60 feet in diameter and 5 feet high.

Cauldcleuch, a mountain on the mutual border of Teviothead and Castleton parishes, Roxburghshire, 9¼ miles SSW of Hawick. It is one of the chain of mountains separating Teviotdale from Liddesdale, and has an altitude of 1996 feet above sea-level.

Cauldhame, a hamlet in Kippen parish (which since 1891 is wholly in Stirlingshire), ½ mile SW of Kippen village.

Cauldhane, a hamlet in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile from Bannockburn.

Cauldron. See CALDRON.

Cauldshiels, a little loch in the Roxburghshire section of Galashiels parish, on the estate and 1¼ mile SSE of Abbotsford. Lying 780 feet above sea-level, it measures 2¾ furlongs by 1, and is prettily wooded along its northern shore; Washington Irving tells how Scott prided himself upon this little Mediterranean Sea in his dominions—its depths the haunt of a water-bull. Cauldshiels Hill (1176 feet), to the SE, is crowned by an ancient Caledonian fort, which seems to have been connected by a rampart and fosse with the camp on the Eildon Hills, 2¾ miles ENE.

Caulkerbush, a hamlet and a burn in Colvend parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire. The hamlet lies at the burn's mouth, 8 miles ESE of Dalbeattie; and the burn rises on Clonyard Hill, and runs 2½ miles south-eastward to Southwick Water.

Causea. See COVESEA.

Causewayend, a station near the mutual border of Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire, on the Slamannan railway, 5¼ miles SW of Borrowstouness.

Causewayend, a hamlet on the S border of Penninghame parish, Wigtownshire, near Bishopburn, 3¼ miles S by E of Newton-Stewart.

Causewayend. See CAULDER, MID.

Causewayhead, a village in Stirling and Logie parishes, Stirlingshire, at the end of Stirling Long Causeway, adjacent to the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, 1¼ mile NNE of Stirling. It has a station on the railway and a post office under Stirling. A paraffin work and a quarry of coarse sandstone are adjacent to the village; and seams of coal are near.

Causewayside, a village on the NW border of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, contiguous to Tollcross.

Cava, a small island of Orphir parish, Orkney, 2 miles S of Houton Head in Pomona. It measures 1 by ¼ mile, and has a ruined chapel.

Cavens, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkbean parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, 13 miles S of Dumfries, and 3 furlongs S of Kirkbean village. Its owner is R. A. Oswald, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1871) of AUCHENCRIUIE. The Regent Morton had a castle here, which James VI. visited as a boy.

Cavers, a Teviotdale parish of Roxburghshire, containing, in its northern division, the village of DENHOLM, 5 miles NE of Hawick, and, in its southern division, Shankend station, 7 miles SSE of Hawick. Very irregular in shape, being cut in two by Kirkton parish except for a narrow connecting link to the E, it is bounded NW by Wilton and Minto, E by Bedrule and Hobkirk, S by Castleton, and W by Teviothead, Kirkton, and Hawick. It has an extreme length from NNE to SSW of 13½ miles, a width of from 70 yards to 4 miles, and an area of 18,352½ acres, of which 88½ are water. The TEVIOT, for 5½ miles, roughly traces all the boundary with Wilton and Minto; and RULE Water winds 2 miles northward to it along the Bedrule border; whilst

others of its affluents here are the Hone, and Dean Burns in the northern, and SLURRIG Water in the southern, division of the parish. The surface sinks to less than 300 feet above sea-level in the furthest N, thence rising south-westward to 558 feet near Caversmains, 718 at Caversknowes, 675 at Orchard, 901 at Whitacres Hill, and 988 at White Hill—south-south-westward to 1392 at 'dark RUBERSLAW,' 946 at Hogfield Hill, 1053 at Peat Law, 1034 at Berryfell, 1253 at Burnt Craig, 1216 at Shanken Hill, 1516 at the Pike, 1677 at Maiden Paps, and 1964 at Greatmoor Hill, which, forming part of the Teviotdale and Liddesdale 'divide,' culminates just within Castleton. The rocks are variously eruptive, Silurian, and Devonian; and the soils range from very fertile loam to sterile moor. Dr Chalmers was assistant minister from 1801 to 1803; but the name most closely associated with Cavers is that of the scholar-poet, John Leyden (1775-1811). The low-thatched cottage at Denholm in which he was born is still occupied; but Henlawshiel, at the base of Ruberslaw, whither his father removed in 1776, has been long demolished. Antiquities are four or five prehistoric hill-forts, remains near Ormiston of Cocklaw Castle, and, in the southern division, about 3 miles of the CATRAIL; whilst a crag towards the summit of Ruberslaw is pointed out as 'Peden's Pulpit.' Cavers House, a little SE of the parish church, on the site of a castle inhabited by the Baliols in the 12th and 13th centuries, is a large rectangular pile, baronial in aspect, with walls of great thickness and small old-fashioned windows. Its oldest portion, a square tower, was built by Sir Archibald Douglas, younger son of that valiant Earl of Douglas who conquered and fell at Otterburn (1388), and whose banner is here preserved along with the trophy won from Harry Hotspur. Sir Archibald's descendants were hereditary Sheriffs of Teviotdale, and also sometimes Wardens of the Marches, down to 1745; with the twentieth of them, Jas. Douglas, Esq. of Cavers (1822-78), the male line became extinct. Thereupon the estate—9840 acres, valued at £7937 per annum—passed to his niece, Miss Mary Malcolm, who in 1879 married Capt. Edward Palmer. Other mansions are Orchard, Ormiston House, and STROBS Castle, which stand respectively 2½ miles E by N, 2½ E by S, and 4½ S, of Hawick; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 8 of from £20 to £50. Cavers is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £324. The old parish church, ¼ mile NNE of Cavers House, is a long plain building, with traces of Norman and First Pointed work; young Leyden made it his week-day study, and played in it some most unholy pranks. A little to the westward, and 2½ miles ENE of Hawick, is the present church, erected in 1822, and containing 500 sittings. Denholm has also a Free church (364 sittings); and under the Cavers and Kirkton school-board, three public schools—Cogsmill, Denholm, and Kirkton—with respective accommodation for 100, 219, and 135 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 69, 142, and 52, and grants of £85, 11s., £150, 16s. 6d., and £52, 10s. 6d. Valuation £16,149, 2s. 1d., including £2296 for the railway. Pop. (1801) 1382, (1831) 1625, (1861) 1824, (1871) 1443, (1881) 1318, (1891) 1211; of registration district (1891) 707.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864. See the Memoir by Thomas Brown, prefixed to the centenary edition of Leyden's *Scenes of Infancy and other Poems*.

Cavers-Carre. See BOWDEN.

Caverton Mill, a hamlet in Eckford parish, NE Roxburghshire, on the right bank of Kale Water, 4½ miles SSE of Kelso. It was twice burned by the English, in 1544 and 1553; and it now has a public school. The barony of Caverton belonged anciently to the Soulises.

Cawdor, a village in Nairnshire, and a parish formerly partly also in Inverness-shire. The village stands on Cawdor Burn, near its influx to the river Nairn, 5½ miles SW by S of Nairn town, under which it has a post office. At it is a good inn.

In 1891 the Inverness-shire portion of the parish,

while remaining part of Cawdor, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the county of Nairn; and a detached part of the parish bounded by the parishes of Auldearn and Nairn was transferred to the parish of Nairn; while the Nairnshire portion of Moy and Dalarossie parish was transferred to Cawdor. The parish varies in width from E to W between 1¼ and 5½ miles; its greatest length from N to S is 9½ miles, exclusive of a SSE wing 5¼ miles long beyond the Findhorn. The river NAIRN runs 5 miles north-eastward along or near the Croy and Dalcross border, and the northward-flowing Allt Dearg and Riereach Burns unite at the village to form its short affluent, the Cawdor Burn; whilst the FINDHORN winds 2¾ miles through the SE corner of the parish. The surface sinks to less than 80 feet above sea-level in the furthest N, thence rising southward to 328 feet near Whinhill, 564 near Riereach, 698 near Clunas, 1000 in Cairn Maol, 1180 in Creag an Daimh, 1314 in *Carn a Chrasgie, 1380 in *Carn Sgumain, and 2013 in *Carn nan tri-tighcarnan, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the boundary; beyond the Findhorn are Carn a' Gharb ghlaic (1523 feet), *Carn an t-Seanliathanaich (2706), and *Carn Glas (2162). To the breadth of about 1 mile along Nairn river extends a cultivated plain, for some distance from which the hill-slopes are either under tillage or covered with fine plantations; and all thence onward to the south-eastern boundary is a wide expanse of brown and barren heath. The arable and planted portions occupy little more than one-sixth of the entire area; the remainder is pasture or moor. Devonian rocks prevail on the lower grounds; grey gneiss, much shattered and contorted by veins of granite, predominates over the uplands; and the two kinds of rock make a junction in the bed of Cawdor Burn. The soil of the plain is mostly an alluvial loam, resting on a substratum of sand and gravel, and rarely of great fertility; elsewhere the soil is generally moorish and poor. Near the Allt Dearg are remains of a vitrified fort and of St Barevan's church; but the chief artificial object—and one of high interest—is Cawdor Castle, perched on the rocky brow of Cawdor Burn, amid magnificent oaks and other venerable trees. The Calders of Calder were said to be descended from a brother of Macbeth, to whom, on his assumption of the crown, he resigned the thanedom of Calder. They were constables of the king's house, and resided in the castle of Nairn, but had a country seat at what is called Old Calder, ½ mile N of the present seat. They received a licence in 1454 to build the Tower of Calder, the nucleus of the present castle; and they ended, in 1498, in a young heiress, Muriella Calder. In 1499 she, still a child, was walking with her nurse near the Tower of Calder, when she was captured by a party of 60 Campbells. Her uncles pursued and overtook the division to whose care she had been entrusted, and would have rescued her but for the presence of mind of Campbell of Innerliver, who, seeing their approach, inverted a large camp-kettle as if to conceal her, and, bidding his seven sons defend it to the death, hurried on with his prize. The young men all were slain, and when the Calders lifted up the kettle no Muriella was there. Meanwhile so much time had been gained, that further pursuit was useless. The nurse, at the moment the child was seized, bit off a joint of her little finger in order to mark her identity—no needless precaution, as appears from Campbell of Anchinbreck's answer to the question, What was to be done should the child die before she came of marriageable age? 'She can never die,' said he, 'as long as a red-haired lassie can be found on either side of Loch Awe.' In 1510 she married Sir John Campbell, third son of the second Earl of Argyll; and from them are descended in a direct line the Campbells of Calder, created Baron Cawdor in 1796 and Earl Cawdor of Castlemartin in 1827. The present and second Earl, Jn. Fred. Vaughan Campbell (b. 1817; suc. 1860), holds 46,176 acres in the shire, valued at £7882, 12s. The Tower of Calder, after coming into the possession of the Campbells, received great additions, and took the name of Cawdor Castle. It was formerly a place of

vast strength. Legend throws over it much mystery and romance, one tradition making it the hiding-place of Lord Lovat after Culloden. 'The whole of Cawdor Castle,' to quote Mr Fraser Tytler, 'is peculiarly calculated to impress the mind with a retrospect of past ages, feudal customs, and deeds of darkness. Its iron-grated doors, its ancient tapestry, hanging loosely over secret doors and hidden passages, its winding staircases, its rattling drawbridge, all conspire to excite the most gloomy imagery in the mind. Among its intricacies must be mentioned the secret apartment which concealed Lord Lovat from the sight of his pursuers. It is placed immediately beneath the rafters of the roof. By means of a ladder you are conducted by the side of one part of a sloping roof into a kind of channel between two, such as frequently serves to convey rain-water into pipes for a reservoir. Proceeding along this channel, you arrive at the foot of a stone staircase, which leads up one side of the roof to the right, and is so artfully contrived as to appear a part of the ornaments of the building when beheld at a distance. At the end of this staircase is a room with a single window near the floor. A remarkable tradition respecting the foundation of this castle is worth notice, because circumstances still remain which plead strongly for its truth. It is said the original proprietor was directed by a dream to load an ass with gold, turn it loose, and, following its footsteps, build a castle wherever the ass rested. In an age when dreams were considered as the immediate oracles of heaven, and their suggestions implicitly attended to, it is natural to suppose the ass—as tradition relates—received its burden and its liberty. After strolling about from one thistle to another, it arrived at last beneath the branches of a hawthorn tree, where, fatigued with the weight upon its back, it knelt down to rest. The space round the tree was cleared for building, the foundation laid, and a tower erected: but the tree was preserved, and remains at this moment a singular memorial of superstition attended by advantage. The situation of the castle accidentally proved the most favourable that could be chosen; the country round it is fertile, productive of trees, in a wholesome spot; and a river, with clear and rapid current, flows beneath its walls. The trunk of the tree, with the knotty protuberances of its branches, is still shown in a vaulted apartment at the bottom of the principal tower. Its roots branch out beneath the floor, and its top penetrates through the vaulted arch of stone above, in such a manner as to make it appear, beyond dispute, that the tree stood, as it stands to-day, before the tower was erected. For ages it has been a custom for guests in the family to assemble round it, and drink, "Success to the hawthorn;" that is to say, in other words, "Prosperity to the house of Cawdor!" What is known as the chain armour of King Duncan is preserved at Cawdor Castle, which is one of three places assigned by tradition as the scene of that monarch's murder in 1040 by Macbeth, Mormaer of Moray. Admission to the Castle may be had by ticket, procurable at the inn. Earl Cawdor owns six-sevenths of the parish, the rest belonging to Rose of Holme Rose. Cawdor is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray; the living is worth £182. The church, erected in 1619, and enlarged in 1830, contains 638 sittings, and is an interesting building, with a curious lych-gate and some old inscriptions. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Barivan, Cawdor, and Clunas—with respective accommodation for 37, 155, and 48 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 33, 104, and 41, and grants of £35, 17s., £84, 10s. 6d., and £48, 14s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1179, (1831) 1184, (1861) 1203, (1871) 1027, (1881) 1070, (1891) 1026.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See *The Book of the Thanes of Cawdor; A series of Papers selected from the Charter-room at Cawdor*, edited for the Spalding Club by Cosmo Innes.

Cawpla or **Caplaw**, a hill in the W of Neilston parish, and a lake on the mutual border of Neilston and Abbey parishes, Renfrewshire. The hill flanks the E side of the lake, 2½ miles WNW of Neilston village,

and has an altitude of 652 feet above sea-level; the lake is a dam on Patrick Water, and, measuring ½ mile by ¾ furlong, is larger in winter than in summer.

Cayle. See **KALE**.

Ceannabeinne. See **DURNESS**.

Ceannard or **Kennard**, a loch in Dull parish, central Perthshire, 3¼ miles SSE of Grantully Castle. Lying 1400 feet above sea-level, it is 5½ furlongs long and from 1 to 3 furlongs broad; its water abounds with small trout. Loch Ceannard Lodge stands on its northern shore.

Ceanmhor, a tarn in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile S of the head of Loch Callader. Lying 2196 feet above sea-level, it measures 1¼ by ¾ furlong, and seems to be the 'Loch Canter, very wild and dark,' of the Queen's *Journal*.

Ceathramgarbh, a division of Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland, between Lochs Laxford and Inchard. The name signifies 'the rough section of a country,' and is truly descriptive.

Cellardyke or **Nether Kilrenny**, a fishing village in Kilrenny parish, SE Fife, forming an eastward extension of ANSTRUTHER-EASTER, but united as a royal burgh to KILRENNY. At it are the new Anstruther harbour, a branch of the National Bank, a *quoad sacra* church, a Free Church hall (1870), a cod-liver oil works, fishing-gear factories, and a saw-mill. A public and an infant school, with respective accommodation for 225 and 238 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 224 and 173, and grants of £245, 16s. and £142, 17s. Pop. of *q. s.* parish, (1891) 1662. See *Geo. Gourlay's Fisher Life; or, the Memorials of Cellardyke*.

Ceres, a small town and a parish of E central Fife. The town, standing on the left bank of Ceres Burn, 2½ miles SE of Cupar station, was originally called *Cyrus* or *Seres*, after St Cyr, its patron saint in pre-Reformation times. It consists of the town proper and the north-western suburb of Bridgend, the former old, the latter modern; and comprises several streets, some good houses, and a neatly-kept green. Over its ancient narrow bridge the men of Ceres marched, according to tradition, to join Robert Bruce's army on the eve of Bannockburn; over it, too, Archbishop Sharp drove, in his lumbering coach, to meet his murderers on Magus Muir. A burgh of barony, under the Hopes of Craighall, Ceres carries on considerable industry in several departments of the brown linen trade, and has a post office under Cupar-Fife, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, gas-works, an infirmary, and a horticultural society, and fairs on the 24 June and 20 Oct.; if Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, then Tuesday following. The parish church, rebuilt in 1806 on an eminence in the middle of the town, has a square castellated tower, and contains 1100 sittings; adjoining it is the small tiled mausoleum—a transept of the former old church—in which lie several illustrious members of the Crawford-Lindsay family. There are also a Free church, and 2 U.P. churches. Ceres is to have a station on the branch of the proposed East Fife Central Railway which is to run from Leven to Dairsie on the main line. Pop. (1891) 688.

The parish contains also the villages of Craighrothie, Chance Inn, Baldinnie, and Pitscottie, which stand respectively 1½ mile WSW, 2 miles WSW, 2 E, and 1½ mile NE, of Ceres town. Irregular in outline, it is bounded N by Kemback and St Andrews, E by Cameron, SE by Kilconquhar, S by Largo, SW by Kettle, W by Cults, and NW by Cupar. Its greatest length from NE to SW is 6 miles; its breadth varies from ¼ mile to 3¾ miles; and its area is 10,075½ acres, of which nearly ½ acre is water. The Eden flows 2 miles along the north-western boundary; and its affluent, Ceres Burn, formed just above the town by Craighrothie, Class How, Craighall, and two lesser burns, flows 2 miles north-eastward into Kemback parish, and thence 9 furlongs northward through DURA DEN. The surface is pleasantly diversified, here rising to 500, there sinking to 100, feet above sea-level; Walton Hill (622 feet) is the highest point in the parish. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; and basaltic columns form a

range or cliff, extending $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N and S on Newbigging farm. Trap rock has been largely quarried, both for building and for road-metal; sandstone abounds in the N; and limestone and coal are found in the S. The soil, near the town, is a friable earth, incumbent upon gravel; along the Eden is light and sandy; and elsewhere is partly reclaimed moss or moor, but mostly a deep cold earth, incumbent variously on trap, limestone, and tilly clay. About two-fifths of the entire area are in tillage, one-half being in grass, and one-tenth under plantations or waste. Craighall Castle, Struthers House, and Scotstarvet Tower are the chief antiquities, and will be separately noticed. Natives or residents were Rt. Lindsay of Pitscottie, a 16th century historian, and Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet (1585-1670), author of *The Staggering State of Scots Statesmen*; among the ministers were Thomas Buchanan, cousin of the more famous George, and Thos. Halyburton (1674-1712), divinity professor at St Andrews. Teases House and Edenwood are good modern mansions, the former commanding a brilliant view of the Firth of Forth; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 18 of between £100 and £500, 12 of from £50 to £100, and 19 of from £20 to £50. Ceres is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £234. Three public schools—Bridgend Infant, Ceres, and Craighothie—with respective accommodation for 72, 179, and 108 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 41, 133, and 66, and grants of £28, 15s. 6d., £139, 12s. 6d., and £49, 4s. Valuation (1891) £12,834, 3s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 2352, (1841) 2944, (1861) 2723, (1871) 2381, (1881) 2063, (1891) 1677.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 41, 1857-67.

Cessford, a hamlet of Eckford parish, NE Roxburghshire, 6 miles ENE of Jedburgh, and 3 WSW of Morebattle. It stands on the right bank of Cessford Burn which, rising in Oxnam parish, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to Kale Water. Cessford Castle, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of the hamlet, was the seat from 1446 or thereabouts of the Kers of Cessford, ancestors of the Duke of Roxburgh, and gives to the Duke the title of Baron Ker of Cessford (1616), and of Marquess of Cessford (1707). A place of great military importance, the centre of many a martial enterprise, it was besieged in 1545 by the Earl of Surrey, who said that 'it might never have been taken had the assailed been able to go on defending.' It was protected by a moat and an outer and an inner wall, and is now represented by the roofless ruin of its keep, 67 feet long, 60 broad, and 65 high, with walls 12 feet in thickness, and with a dismal dungeon of remarkable character, and a subterranean vault. An ash is still pointed out as the 'Jeddart justice' tree; and a large artificial cavern, called Hobbie Ker's Cave, is in a steep bank by the burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the castle, and might be often passed and repassed without being observed.

Cessnock, a small river of the NE of Kyle district, Ayrshire. It rises on Auchmannoch Muir, at 980 feet above sea-level, near the Lanarkshire boundary, and 1 mile SW of Distinkhorn Hill; and running 5 miles south-westward through Sorn and Mauchline parishes, to within a mile of Mauchline town, goes thence about 9 miles north-north-westward, partly through Mauchline parish, partly along the boundary between Galston on the right and Craigie and Riccarton on the left; and falls into Irvine Water at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Kilmarnock. Its winding course is varied and picturesque, and its waters afford good trout fishing, but are not open to the public. On its banks dwelt the lassie with sparkling roguish een of Burns's song. Cessnock Castle, an ancient tower, the property of the Duke of Portland, stands in the parish and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the town of Galston.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 14, 1865-63.

Chalmera. See GLASGOW.

Chalum, Loch. See CALHAM.

Champfleurie, an estate, with a mansion, in the parish and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of the town of Linlithgow. Its owner, Rt. Hathorn Johnston-Stewart, Esq. (b. 1824; suc. 1842), owns 2036 acres in the shire, valued at £3884 per annum. See also GLASGOW and PHYSIOLOG.

Chance Inn, a hamlet in Inverkeilor parish. Forfar.

shire, near the coast, 6 miles N by W of Arbroath. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. See also CERES.

Chanlock, a burn of Penpont parish, NW Dumfriesshire. Rising at 1500 feet above sea-level, 3 miles ESE of the meeting-point of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Ayr shires, it runs 6 miles east-by-southward, and falls into Scar Water, 5 miles NW of Penpont village.

Channelkirk, a Lauderdale parish in the extreme NW of Berwickshire, containing the hamlets of Old and New Channelkirk. The former, adjacent to the parish church, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Tynehead station, and 6 NNW of Lauder, is merely the remnant of an ancient village: the latter lies 5 furlongs N of the church.

The parish contains also the village of Oxtou, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Lauder, under which it has a post office. It is bounded E and SE by Lauder, SW and W by Stow in Edinburghshire, NW by Fala-Soutra and Humberie in Haddingtonshire. Its greatest length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 5 miles; and its area is 14,202 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 12 are water. Armet Water, on its way to the Gala, flows all along the north-western and western boundary; the eastern is traced by Kelphope Burn, one of several head-streams of LEADER Water, by which this parish is principally drained. The surface in the SE sinks to 630 feet above sea-level, thence rising west-south-westward to Collie Law (1255 feet), north-westward to Clints Hill (1535), Turf Law (1248), and Dun Law (1292), north-north-westward to Headshaw Law (1349), Carfrae Common (1373), and Ninecairn Edge (1479) at the NE corner of the parish,—these heights belonging to the western portion of the Lammermuirs. The rocks are chiefly Silurian, and are quarried both for building and for road-metal. The soils are variously sandy, gravelly, peaty, and moorish; about 3000 acres are in tillage. Four proprietors hold an annual value of more and 4 of less than £500. On the hills are two prehistoric camps, one in the S, the other a little W of the church, and near the second is a fine spring, the Well of the Holy Water Cleugh. Here, about A.D. 636, according to the Irish Life of St Cuthbert, he was placed as a boy under the care of a religious man, whilst his mother went on pilgrimage to Rome; and here was afterwards built in his honour the church of 'Childeschirche' (the ancient name of Channelkirk), which church was held by Dryburgh Abbey. Now the parish is in the presbytery of Earlstoun and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £273. The church, rebuilt in 1817, contains 300 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 154 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 114, and a grant of £106, 9s. 6d. Valuation £8523, 16s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 640, (1831) 841, (1861) 671, (1891) 545.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 33, 1863-65.

Chanonry, a town and the seat of a presbytery in Rosemarkie parish, Ross-shire, on the Moray Firth, at the E side of the Black Isle peninsula, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Rosemarkie town, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Inverness. It commands an extensive view of the waters and shores of the Moray Firth; adjoins a tongue of land, called Chanonry Point, projecting into the Firth to within 7 furlongs of Fort George on the opposite shore; and took its name from being the Canonry of Ross and the residence of the bishop. Constituted a royal burgh by Alexander II., it became united in burgh privileges with Rosemarkie town, under the common name of Fortrose, by charter of James II. in 1455; and now, except for being the seat of a presbytery, is known only as a constituent part of Fortrose. A chief feature in it is the remnant of its ancient cathedral, but that and other matters connected with it will be noticed in our article on FORTROSE. A lighthouse on Chanonry Point was built in 1846 at a cost of £3571, and shows a fixed light, visible at the distance of 11 nautical miles. The presbytery of Chanonry comprehends the *quoad civitatem* parishes of Rosemarkie, Avoch, Cromarty, Killearnan, Resolis, and Knockbain, the *quoad sacra* parish of Fortrose, and the Gaelic church of Cromarty; is in the synod of Ross; and meets at Chanonry on the last Tuesday of March, the

first Tuesday of May and of October, and the last Tuesday of November. Pop. (1871) 10,403, (1891) 9125, of whom 304 were communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Chanonry, with congregations at Fortrose, Avoch, Cromarty, Killearnan, two at Knockbain, and Resolis, which together had 2741 members and adherents in 1891.

Chapel. See ABBOTSHALL.

Chapel and Stirling Bridge, a village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. Pop. (1891) 503.

Chapel, a small village in the W of Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

Chapel, a mansion in the parish and 1 mile of the village of Kettle, central Fife. It was the birthplace in 1794 of the eminent surgeon Jas. Moncrieff Arnott, F.R.S.

Chapel, a farm in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, on the hill fronting Moffat Townhead. A ruined chapel, adjoining the dwelling-house, was erected by the Knights Templars, and is in the Transition style from Early English to Decorated, being chiefly represented now by the E and W gables. Traces of the foundations of other ancient buildings, probably the residence of some of the Knights Templars, are in the vicinity. Considerable landed property was annexed to the chapel, and passed to successively the Frenches of Frenchland, Grierson of Lag, and the Annandale family.

Chapel or Chappell, a village in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, one of the numerous seats of industry between Neilston village and Barrhead.

Chapelden. See ABERDUR, Aberdeenshire.

Chapel-Donan. See GRYVAN.

Chapelgill. See BROUGHTON, Peebleshire.

Chapel Green, a hamlet in the W of Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire. An ancient chapel stood at it, and in a neighbouring tumulus an urn was found. It now has a public school; and a former schoolmaster here was the minor poet, John Kennedy (1789-1833).

Chapelhall, a large village in the NE of Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of North Calder Water, 2 miles NNE of Holytown, and 2½ SE of Airdrie, under which it has a post office. Chiefly dependent on the iron-works and collieries of the Calderbank Company, it is of recent origin, and consists of well-built houses, nearly one-half of them the property of operatives; at it are a Free church, St Aloysius Roman Catholic church (1894), and a public and a Roman Catholic school, which, with respective accommodation for 370 and 225 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 211 and 148, and grants of £197, 2s. 6d. and £137, 13s. Pop. (1841) 1431, (1861) 1990, (1871) 1707, (1881) 1829, (1891) 1880.

Chapelhill, a hamlet in Monzie parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Almond, 6 miles NNW of Methven Junction. A ruined ancient chapel at it was restored in 1834 to serve as a chapel of ease, and is now the *quoad sacra* parish church of LOGHEALMOND.

Chapelhill, an eminence in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, adjacent to the Glasgow and Helensburgh railway, the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the river Clyde, ¼ mile W of Old Kilpatrick village. The site of the western terminal forts of Antoninus' Wall, it yielded in 1693 two Roman monumental tablets, which are preserved in the Glasgow University Museum; and Roman vases, coins, and other relics have also been found at it.

Chapelhope, a burn and a farm in the NW of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire. The burn rises close to the Peebleshire border in the two head-streams of North and South Grain, which nearly encompass Middle Hill (1740 feet); and, from their confluence, runs 1¼ mile E by N to the head of the Loch of the Lowes. The farm, 20 miles WSW of Selkirk, lies to the N of the burn, and contains, 3 furlongs from the loch, moss-covered foundations of an ancient chapel, with vestiges of rows of graves. Chapelhope is the chief scene of Hogg's tale of 'The Brownie of BODESBECK'; and it gave shelter to large numbers of the persecuted Covenanters.

Chapelknowe. See MELROSE.

Chapelknowe, a hamlet in Half-Morton parish, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile E of the English border, and 6 miles

WSW of Canonbie, under which it has a post office. A U.P. church at it was built in 1822, and contains 244 sittings.

Chapel of Garioch, a village and a Donside parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands near the centre of the parish, 1¼ mile SSW of Pitcaule station, this being 5 miles NW of Inverurie, and 21¼ NW of Aberdeen.

The parish, containing also Pitcaule village, which has a post and railway telegraph office, is bounded NW and N by Rayne, NE by Daviot, E by Bourtie, Keithhall and Inverurie, SE by Kemnay, SW by Monymusk, and W by Oyna. Irregular in outline, it has an utmost length of 8½ miles from NNE to SSW, viz., from Wartle station to Blairdaff; its breadth from E to W varies between 6½ furlongs and 4¾ miles; and its land area is 13,059 acres. The DON flows 3½ miles north-north-eastward along the Kemnay border; and its affluent, the URY, winds 7¼ miles east-south-eastward through the interior and along the boundary with Inverurie, in all its course being closely followed by the Great North of Scotland railway, which here, at Inveramsay, sends off a branch line to Banff. The Mither Tap of BENNOCHIE (1698 feet) lies barely 1 mile from the western border; but within Chapel Garioch itself the surface nowhere exceeds 700, or sinks below 170, feet above sea-level, attaining 324 feet on Balhaggardy, 364 near Letherty, 536 near Knockallochie, 546 by the church, 682 near Backhill, and 647 near Mains of Afforsk—low rounded hills or long flattish ridges which are all either planted or in tillage. The rocks are principally greenstone and granite, and limestone was for some time worked on the estate of Pittodrie. The soil on the banks of the rivers is generally a mixture of strong gravel and vegetable mould, and ranges elsewhere from a rich black loam to thin gravelly soil and poor stony clay. Above two-thirds of the entire area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, and nearly all the remainder is planted with larches, Scotch firs, and hardwood trees. Antiquities are BALGQHAIN Castle; a circular camp on the Ury, opposite Pitcaule Castle; and the Maiden Stone, ½ mile W of the church, which, 10 feet high, 3 broad, and 10 inches thick, is inscribed with curious hieroglyphics, and is figured in *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. The momentous battle of HARLAW (1411) was fought in Chapel of Garioch, a native of which was Alex. Gerard, D.D. (1728-95), the eminent divine. The principal mansions are Pitcaule Castle, Fetternear, Logie, and Pittodrie; and 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Formed early in the 17th century by the union of Logie Durno, Fetternear, and Chapel, this parish is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £298. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1813, and contains 722 sittings. There are also a chapel of ease at BLAIRDAFF, and Free churches of Blairdaff and Chapel of Garioch. Three public schools—Chapel, Fetternear Madras, and Logie Durno—with respective accommodation for 116, 141, and 141 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 97, 114, and 100, and grants of £89, 18s. 6d., £120, 9s. 5d., and £86, 8s. Valuation, £13,181, 7s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 1224, (1851) 2102, (1871) 1928, (1881) 1923, (1891) 1690.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Chapel Park. See AYR.

Chapel Rome. See BROOMHILL.

Chapelshade. See DUNDEE.

Chapelton, a village in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire, 2½ miles NNW of Strathaven, and 5½ SSW of Hamilton, under which it has a post office. At it are gas-works, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school. In 1875 it, with the district around, was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ay. Pop. of village (1841) 367, (1861) 634, (1881) 443, (1891) 365; of *q. s.* parish (1891) 772.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Chapelton, a hamlet in the Glenlivet section of Inveraven parish, Banffshire, 13¼ miles SSE of Ballin-

dalloch, under which it has a post office. St Mary's Roman Catholic church here was built in 1829, and contains 360 sittings, whilst a school attached to it, with accommodation for 195 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 87, and a grant of £84, 8s.

Chapelton, a hamlet in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire, 4½ miles NNW of Arbroath. At it are a public school and remains of an ancient chapel, long used as the burying-place of the family of Boysack.

Chapelton. See **BORGUE**.

Charleston, a village in Rathen parish, Aberdeenshire.

Charleston, a village in Pitsligo parish, Aberdeenshire.

Charleston, a village in Kilmuir-Wester parish, SE Ross-shire, on Beaully Firth, 2½ miles NW of Inverness.

Charleston, a village in Glamis parish, SW Forfarshire, at the foot of the Glen of Ogilvie, 2½ miles S by E of Glamis station. It was founded in 1833, and built on 3 acres, feued at £24.

Charleston. See **PAISLEY**.

Charlestown, a seaport village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, on the Firth of Forth, at the terminus of the Charlestown railway, ¼ mile W by N of Limekilns, 4 miles SSW of Dunfermline, and 14 WNW of Leith by water. Founded in 1761 by the Earl of Elgin, whose seat of **BROOMHALL** stands ⅓ mile to the E, it was designed, and has well served the design, to be the commercial outlet for lime, limestone, ironstone, and coal from the Elgin estate. It has such close connection with Limekilns, and with the extensive lime-works there, as to be practically one with them; and it was early connected, by a private railway, 5 miles long, with the Earl of Elgin's collieries. It is a regularly aligned and well-built place, with a square enclosing a bleaching-green, and with rows of cottages some distance apart, and each provided with a good-sized garden; at it are a post office under Dunfermline, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a steam saw-mill, an iron foundry, salt-works, and a harbour. The railway from it curves northward to the north-western vicinity of Dunfermline, there joining with the Stirling and Dunfermline railway and with the West of Fife Mineral railway; it was purchased in 1859 by the North British Railway Company; and in 1894 was opened for passenger traffic as far as Dunfermline. Certain improvements on the harbour were made concurrently with other improvements on the railway. Having been formed by the Earl of Elgin it is now the property of the North British Railway Company, and has good accommodation for loading and unloading vessels. A public school, with accommodation for 215 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 127, and a grant of £112, 4s. Pop. (1841) 772, (1861) 701, (1871) 749, (1881) 632, (1891) 673.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Charlestown. See **ABERLOUR** and **ABOYNE**.

Charleton, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilconquhar parish, E Fife, 1 mile WNW of Colinsburgh. Its owner, Jn. Anstruther-Thomson, Esq. (b. 1819; suc. 1833), holds 4034 acres in the shire, valued at £7506 per annum.

Charlotte, Fort. See **LERWICK**.

Charlotte, Port. See **PORT CHARLOTTE**.

Charnac or **Chuinneag**, a small loch in the NW of Rosskeen parish, NE Ross-shire, 7½ miles WSW of Kincardine. Lying 1500 feet above sea-level, it measures 2½ furlongs by 1.

Charterhall, an estate, with a good modern mansion, in Fogo parish, Berwickshire, 3 miles ENE of Greenlaw station. The property of the Trotters for upwards of four centuries, it is now held by Lieut.-Col. Hy. Trotter of Mortonhall (b. 1844; suc. 1874), who owns 6780 acres in the shire, valued at £12,703 per annum.

Charters or **Chesters**. See **SOUTHDEAN**.

Charters-Chest, a recess in the steep slope of Craig Cluny, in Braemar, Aberdeenshire, on the S side of the Dec, 1½ mile E of Castleton. It got its name from its being the depository of the Invercauld title-deeds during the rebellion of 1715.

Chatelherault, a summer-house of the Duke of Hamilton, in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, on an eminence in the ravine of the river Avon, opposite Cadzow Castle. Built in 1730 after designs by the elder Adam, it takes its name from the French dukedom of Chatelherault in Poitou, conferred in 1550, with the town and palace thereof, and with a yearly revenue of 30,000 livres, on the regent, James Hamilton, second Earl of Arran. It is partly occupied by the Duke's head gamekeeper; its walls are adorned with beautiful wood-carving and moulding in the style of Louis XIV.; and it displays a fantastic front, with four square turrets all in a line, and with florid pinnacles.

Cheese Bay, a natural harbour on the NE of North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Cheese Well. See **MINCHMOOR**.

Cherrybank, a village in Perth East Church parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile from Perth. It has a post office under Perth, and a public school.

Chesters House. See **ANCRUM**.

Chesters. See **SOUTHDEAN**.

Chesthill, an estate, with a mansion, in Fortingal parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Lyon, 12 miles W by S of Aberfeldy. Its owner, J. B. Stewart-Menzies, Esq., holds 16,117 acres in the shire, valued at £2724 per annum.

Cheviots, a broad range of lofty hills, extending from Cheviot Hill, 25 miles south-westward along the English Border, to Peel Fell, whence another range—included sometimes in the general name of Cheviots—strikes westward to the Lowthers, parting Liddesdale and Eskdale from Teviotdale. Cheviot itself (2676 feet), the highest summit of the range, belongs to England, lying fully a mile within Northumberland, 7 miles SW of Wooler; but Auchopecairn (2422 feet), Windygate Hill (2034), Hungry Law (1645), Carter Fell (1899), and Peel Fell (1964), may be called 'debatable points,' as they culminate exactly on the Border. The outlines of the hills are for the most part rounded; often they stand skirt to skirt, or shoulder to shoulder, like clustering cones. The principal pass is that of **CARTER BAR**. The prevailing rock is porphyritic trap, and the soil, over great part of the surface, bears a rich green-sward, excellent for sheep pasture. The highest portions, to a great extent, are heath; and considerable tracts, on the slopes or in the hollows, are bog. The chief streams on the Scottish side are the Hermitage and the Liddel, going towards the Solway Firth; the Teviot and the Beaumont going towards the Tweed. The golden eagle is now no longer seen; gone is the 'great plenty of redd dere and roe bucks,' mentioned in Leland's *Itinerary*; but grouse are fairly abundant, and the famous white-faced breeds of Cheviot sheep is pastured in large flocks. Many are the Cheviots' records of invasions, of reivers' raids, and of smuggling frays; but these will be noticed under the parishes of Yetholm, Morebattle, Hounam, Jedburgh, Southdean, and Castleton.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 18, 17, 1863-64.

Chicken Head (Gael. *Ceann na Cìre*), a headland (211 feet) in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Ross-shire, at the southern extremity of the Aird, flanking the E side of the entrance of Loch Stornoway.

Chirnside, a village and a parish of E Berwickshire. The village is 5 miles WSW of Ayton and 1 mile E by S of Chirnside station, on the Berwickshire branch (1863) of the North British, this being 26¾ miles NE of St Boswells, 4¾ NE of Duns, 4 SSW of Reston Junction, and 50½ ESE of Edinburgh. It consists of two streets, straggling for nearly a mile along the brow of Chirnside Hill, and commands a wide prospect, from the sea to the Cheviots and the heights of Teviotdale; but it lies withal somewhat exposed. At it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, an inn, gas and water works, a reading room and library, the parish church (rebuilt 1878), a Free, a U.P., and an Episcopal church. In the patronage formerly of the Collegiate church of Dunbar, the old parish church was a venerable structure, with a Norman W

doorway. A fair, of trifling importance, falls on the last Thursday of November. Pop. (1861) 901, (1871) 852, (1881) 939, (1891) 854.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of Edington, 2 miles E by S, is bounded N by Coldingham, E by Ayton and Foulden, S by Hutton and Edrom, and W by Bunkle. It has an utmost length from E to W of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 5569 acres, of which $16\frac{1}{2}$ are water. WHITTADDER Water, winding $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, roughly traces all the southern boundary; whilst its affluent, Billymire Burn, rises in the NW corner of the parish, and, first striking $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE, next flows 2 miles WSW along the northern, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W along the western, border. The surface sinks in the extreme SE to a little below 100 feet above sea-level, and rises thence in a long north-westerly ridge to 244 feet near Oxward and 466 on Chirnside Hill, which culminates 5 furlongs ENE of the village. The soil almost everywhere is very fertile; and, with the exception of some 370 acres of plantation and 88 of roads and railway, the entire area is in a high state of cultivation. Ninewells woollen factory, an extensive paper-mill (1841) at Chirnside Bridge, and Edington saw-mills, also furnish employment. Besides the bridge which crosses the Whittadder at Chirnside Bridge hamlet, there is a railway bridge. MAINES and NINEWELLS, the latter interesting from its connection with the two David Humes, are the chief mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 10 of from £20 to £50. Among former ministers were Henry Erskine (1624-96), grand sire of the Secession, to whom a monument, 25 feet high, was erected in the churchyard in 1826; and William Anderson, D.D. (d. 1800), the author of three ponderous histories. Chirnside is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £424. A public school at the village, with accommodation for 304 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 216, and a grant of £218. Valuation £13,226, 6s. Pop. (1801) 1147, (1831) 1248, (1861) 1502, (1871) 1413, (1881) 1516, (1891) 1459.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

The presbytery of Chirnside comprises the old parishes of Chirnside, Ayton, Coldingham, Coldstream, Edrom, Eyemouth, Foulden, Hutton, Ladykirk, Mordington, Swinton, and Whitsome, with the *quoad sacra* parish of Houndwood. Pop. (1871) 17,019, (1881) 18,337, (1891) 15,900, of whom 3835 were communicants of the Church of Scotland, the sums raised that year by the above 13 congregations in Christian liberality amounting to £1125. A Free Church presbytery is designated of Duns and Chirnside.

Chisholm, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Robertson parish, W Roxburghshire, near the right bank of Borthwick Water, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Hawick.

Chisholm, an estate in Kilmorack and Kiltarlity parishes, NW Inverness-shire. It comprises about 900 acres of arable land in Kilmorack, and 750 in Kiltarlity, besides a vast extent of woodland, mountain pasture, and picturesque Highland scenery. Its principal seat is ERCHLESS Castle, and it has also a romantic shooting-lodge on Loch AFFRIC. A mountain defile in it bears the name of Chisholm's Pass, and forms the entrance to Strathaffric. The ascent to it commands north-eastward, or behind, a noble vista of Strathglass, and in front overlooks a wooded, rocky, impetuous reach of the river Affric, with several cascades from 10 to 30 feet high; the pass itself is successively a rapid ascent and a level reach, and exhibits, on a grand scale, a wealth and multitude of features similar to those of Rothiemurchus, Killiecrankie, and the Trossachs.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 73, 1880-78.

Choaric or **An Corr-eilean**, an islet of Durness parish, NW Sutherland, in Loch Eriboll, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from its head. Extending from NNE to SSW, it has an extreme length and breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $1\frac{3}{8}$ furlong, exclusive of foreshore; it rises 74 feet above sea-level, is green and fertile, and contains an ancient disused burying-ground.

Choin, Loch. See BLAIR ATHOLE.

Chon, a lonely loch in Aberfoyle parish, SW Perthshire, 7 miles WNW of Aberfoyle hamlet, 7 ESE of Inversnaid, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the upper waters of Loch Katrine. Lying 290 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, whilst its width varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 furlongs. The Avondlin, or northern head-stream of the Forth, flows through it to Loch Ard; mid-way along its eastern shore are three little islets, on which there was formerly a heronry; and around it rise Caisteal Corrach (1075 feet) and Stron Lochie (1643), backed by Ben Venue (2393), and Beinn Uaimhe (1962), Beinn Dubh (1675), and Mulan an't-Sagairt (1398), backed by Ben Lomond (3192). Its shores are clothed with natural copsewood; and its waters abound with trout, averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. The western shore is closely skirted by the Loch Katrine Aqueducts of the Glasgow waterworks; and during their construction a temporary village, Sebastopol, arose near the head of the loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Christ's Kirk or **Rathmuriel**, an ancient parish now forming the eastern portion of Kennethmont parish, W Aberdeenshire. The church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Insch station, is in ruins; but its graveyard is still in use. On a green here was formerly held an annual fair on a night in the month of May, Christ's Fair or Sleepy Market, which by some antiquaries is supposed to be the theme of the famous poem of *Chryst's Kirk on the Grene*, commonly ascribed to James I. Christ's Kirk Hill (1021 feet) is on the E border of the parish, overhanging the rivulet Shevock, and is divided only by the narrow valley of that stream from the abrupt isolated hill of Dunnideer (876 feet) in Insch.

Chroisg, Loch. See ROSQUE.

Chryston, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in the E of Cadder parish, NW Lanarkshire. The village stands near the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Garnkirk station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Lenzie Junction, and 7 NE by E of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. At it are an inn, a beautiful Established church (1878; 800 sittings) with a fine spire, a Free church (1853), and two burying-grounds, in one of which is a neat granite monument to a native of Chryston, the weaver-poet Walter Watson (1780-1854). A public school, with accommodation for 463 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 232, and a grant of £235, 5s. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1834, and re-constituted in 1869, is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of village (1861) 582, (1871) 486, (1891) 899; of *q. s.* parish (1841) 2670, (1871) 3203, (1891) 3425.

Chuinneag, Loch. See CHARNAC.

Cilla-Chuimein. See AUGUSTUS, FORT.

Cilliechrist. See KILCHRIST.

Cir Vohr. See ARRAN.

Clachaig, a hamlet in Dunoon parish, Cowall, Argyllshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Sandbank, on the road between the head of Holy Loch and the head of Loch Striven. It has a post office under Greenock and an inn; and near it are the Clyde powder-mills.

Clachan (Gael. 'a stone'), a village in Kilcalmonell parish, Argyllshire, near the NW coast of Kintyre, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Tayinloan. At it are a post office under Greenock, Kilcalmonell parish and Free churches, and a public school; whilst just to the E is Ballinakill House.

Clachan or **Loch a' Chlachain**, a lake in Daviot and Dunlichity parishes, Inverness-shire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Inverness. Lying 683 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, receives one stream from Loch Duntelchaig, and sends off another to the Nairn. Its splendid trout-fishing has been much spoiled.

Clachan, a village in Kilmorich parish, N Cowal, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Fyne, 8 miles NE of Inverary.

Clachan, a sound or strait between Seil island and the mainland of Lorn, Argyllshire. It resembles the Kyles of Bute, but is narrower, more diversified, and more richly picturesque; and it is spanned, at the narrowest part, by a one arch bridge.

Clachaneasy (Gae. *clachan Iosa*, 'Jesus hamlet'), a hamlet in Penninghame parish, E Wigtownshire, 8 miles N by W of Newton-Stewart.

Clachan-Heughs, a rocky headland in Kirkcolm parish, Wigtownshire, on the W side of Loch Ryan, 1½ mile N by E of Kirkcolm village.

Clachan-Inair, a place, with a sequestered and picturesquely-situated burying-ground, in the mouth of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire.

Clachan of Glendaruel. See **GLENDARUEL**.

Clachantiompan, an ancient memorial stone in Foderty parish, Ross-shire, midway between Castle-Leod and Strathpeffer Spa. It is supposed to mark the place where one of the Monroes fell in a conflict with the Maczenkies of Seaforth.

Clachbhein, a hill 912 feet high in the N of Jura island, Argyllshire.

Clachmore, a hamlet in the parish and 4 miles W by S of the town of Dornoch, SE Sutherland. It has a post office, an inn, and a cattle fair on the Monday after the first Wednesday of May. Coal has been found in its vicinity.

Clachmore, a loch in the NW of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, 7 miles NW of Lochinver. It has an utmost length and breadth of 3 and 2 furlongs, contains trout, running up to 3 lbs., and sends off a stream 3 furlongs WSW to the sea.

Clachnaben, a mountain in Strachan parish, Kincardineshire, flanking the SE bank of the Aa, and culminating 3 miles ENE of the summit of Mount Battock, and 9 SW of Banchory. One of the eastern Grampians, it rises to an altitude of 1944 feet above sea-level; commands a view of the E of Scotland from Peterhead to the Lammermuirs; and is crowned by a mass of bare granite, 100 feet high, from which it is sometimes called the White Stone Hill. According to an old-world couplet—

'There are two landmarks out at sea,
Clachnabin and Bennachie.'

Clachnaharry, a straggling fishing village in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, on Beaully Firth, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal, with a station on the Highland railway, 1½ mile NW of Inverness. It takes its name, signifying 'the watchman's stone,' from neighbouring rocks where sentinels stood, in bygone times, to warn the townsmen of Inverness of the approach of any body of marauders; at it are a post office under Inverness, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 75, and a grant of £67, 2s. 6d. A pillar on the highest point of the adjacent rocks was erected by the late Major Duff of Muirtoun, to commemorate a battle said to have been fought in the vicinity in 1378, between the Monroes of Foulis and the Clan Chattan, and is visible over a great extent of surrounding country.

Clachnamban, two huge stones, the one incumbent on the other, in Alness parish, Ross-shire, on a dismal moor not far from Kildermory. They are purely natural objects, but they look, at first sight, like a work of art; and they are associated, in local tradition, with a wild old legend.

Clach-na-Ossian, a large stone on the banks of Almond Water, near the upper end of Glenalmond Pass, in Crieff parish, Perthshire, a little to the W of Dunmore Hill, and 5 miles S of Amulree. It is 8 feet high, and from 4 to 5 feet broad; and, about 1728 being removed from its original site at the forming of Wade's military road, it was found to cover a cavity 2 feet long, 1½ foot wide, and 2 feet deep, fenced with four stone slabs, and containing some bones and ashes. 'I have learned,' says Newte, who was here in 1791, 'that when Ossian's Stone was removed, and the coffin containing his supposed remains discovered, the people of the country for several miles around, to the number of three or four score of men, venerating the memory of the bard, rose with one consent, and carried away the bones, with bagpipes playing and other funeral rites, and deposited them with much solemnity within a circle

of large stones, on the lofty summit of a rock, sequestered, and of difficult access, where they might never more be disturbed by mortal feet or hands, in the wild recesses of western Glenalmond.' Macculloch, ever at war with 'old poetic feeling,' discredits the story of Ossian's burial here, which Dr Donald Smith upheld most learnedly, and of which Wordsworth sings—

'Does then the Bard sleep here indeed?
Or is it hut a groundless creed?
What matters it?—I blame them not
Whose fancy in this lonely spot
Was moved, and in such way expressed
Their notion of its perfect rest.
A convent, even a hermit's cell,
Would break the silence of this del':
It is not quiet, is not ease,
But something deeper far than these;
The separation that is here
Is of the grave, and of austere
Yet happy feelings of the dead:
And, therefore, was it rightly said
That Ossian, last of all his race,
Lies buried in this lonely place.'

Clachshant or **Clayshant**, an ancient parish since 1650 included in Stoneykirk parish, SW Wigtownshire. Clachshant, signifying 'the holy stone,' was the original name; and Clayshant is a modern corruption. On Clayshant farm, close to the shore, are vestiges of the ancient church, which belonged to Wbithorn priory.

Clackmannan, a town and a parish of Clackmannanshire. The town stands ½ mile SSE of a station of its own name on the Stirling and Dunfermline section of the North British, and 2 miles E by S of Alloa, being built on an eminence which rises gently out of the carse plain to a height of 100 feet above the Forth. On either side the ground has a gradual descent; but to the W, where the old Tower is placed, it is bold and rocky. The view from there is singularly fine. To the W are seen Alloa, Stirling, and St Ninians, and all the country as far as Ben Lomond; on the N the prospect is bounded by the Ochils; S and E are the fertile fields of Stirlingshire, and the towns of Kincardine, Falkirk, and Lintithgow; whilst the foreground is filled by the Forth, expanding into a broad sheet of water, like a large inland lake. In the town itself, with a wide main street, but many poor houses, there is a ruined tower, an old market cross, surmounted by the arms of Bruce, and a pedestal-elevated whinstone, called the King's Stone. The tower, said commonly to have been built by King Robert Bruce, dates rather from the 15th century. Oblong in plan, with a short projecting wing, it is 79 feet high, its modern slated roof being gained by a spiral stair; and it retains the cellars, kitchen, barrel-vaulted hall, upper chamber, machicoulis, corbie-stepped gables, and bartizan, with a 17th century belfry. Adjoining the tower stood the old mansion, the seat of the lineal descendants of that Robert Bruce to whom King David, his cousin, granted the castle and barony of Clackmannan in 1359. Here were preserved the sword and helmet of the great King Robert; and here with the sword Mrs Bruce of Clackmannan (1701-96), the last laird's widow, and a zealous Jacobite, knighted Robert Burns, 26th August, 1787. (See **BROOMHALL** and **KENNET**.) In name at least Clackmannan remains the county town, but it is quite eclipsed by Alloa, under which it has a post office, with money order, etc., departments. The parish church (1815; 1250 sittings) has a lofty tower, on which a town clock was placed in 1866. There are also a Free and a U.P. church; a cemetery, opened in 1857; and a public hall, erected in 1888. The town is lighted by gas. Pop. (1891) 1779.

The parish contains also the villages of Sauchie, Fish Cross, Kennet, Westfield, and Forrestmill. It is bounded N by Tillicoultry and Dollar, NE by Muckart in Perthshire, E by Fossoway in Perthshire and Saline in Fife, SE by Culross and Tulliallan, SW by the Forth, and W by Alloa. Its length is about 5 miles; its width varies between 1½ and 5 miles. Its area was reduced to 8841 acres in 1891 through the transference by the Boundary Commissioners of its detached SAUCHIE section (1028 acres) to the parish of Alloa. The Forth, here from

3 to 7 furlongs broad, flows $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile along the SW border; and its affluent, the Black Devon, after tracing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Saline boundary, winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W and SW through the interior, sweeping round the NW base of the eminence on which the town is built, and lastly for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles dividing Alloa from Clackmannan. On the NW border lies Gartmorn Dam ($6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) The surface, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Forth, is almost a dead level, part of the Carse of Clackmannan; thence it rises, with a general north-eastward ascent, to 117 feet near Kennet, 200 near Woodyett, 207 at Gartlove, 300 near Parklands, 265 at Meadowhill, and 365 at Weston. The rocks, to a great extent, are Carboniferous. Sandstone, of various qualities, is worked in several quarries; coal has been largely mined for upwards of two centuries; and ironstone is likewise plentiful. The soil exhibits a considerable diversity of character, but almost everywhere rests on a hard cold till. Nearly all the parish, with the exception of about one-fifth under wood, is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. There are in the parish a woollen factory, a vat-building establishment, two saw-mills, and a paper-mill; and on the Forth are two harbours, Clackmannan Pow and Kennet Pans. Schaw Park, Kennet House, Kennet Pans, Kilbagie, Aberdona, Garlet, and Brucefield are the principal mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 23 of from £20 to £50. Clackmannan is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £334. It gives off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Blairingone; and Sauchie was formed in 1877 into a separate *quoad sacra* parish. Clackmannan, Forrestmill, and Kennet public schools, with respective accommodation for 350, 94, and 121 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 315 day and 92 evening, 25, and 128, and grants of £275, 12s. 6d. and £38, 12s., £33, 2s., and £129, 5s. 9d. Valuation (1892) £16,193, 7s. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 1681, (1891) 2931; of civil parish (1801) 2961, (1831) 4266, (1861) 4425, (1871) 4653, (1881) 4541, (1891) 5072.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Clackmannan Pow, a harbour in Clackmannan parish, on the river Forth, at the mouth of the Black Devon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Alloa. Its mean depth of water is 10 feet at the usual shipping place, and 20 at the merge of the Black Devon into the Forth.

Clackmannanshire, the smallest county in Scotland. It is bounded N by Perthshire, E by Perthshire and Fife, SW by the upper waters of the Firth of Forth, which divide it from the main body of Stirlingshire, and W by Stirlingshire and Perthshire. Its length from N to S varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth from E to W is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Forth winds $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward here, broadening from 1 furlong to 7; other streams are the Devon, and, in CLACKMANNAN parish, the Black Devon. Gartmorn Dam ($6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), on the mutual border of Alloa and Clackmannan parishes, is the only large sheet of water. The surface in the S is low and flat; in the centre is tumulated or moderately hilly; in the northern parishes of Tillicoultry and Dollar forms part of the Ochil Hills, including Benclouch (2363 feet), the Law (2094), Kingseat Hill (2111), and Whitewisp Hill (2110). The rocks, in the S and the centre, are mainly Carboniferous; in the N, are eruptive. Sandstone and trap rock are abundant; coal is very extensively mined; ironstone is worked; and agates, topazes, other precious stones, and ores of copper, lead, antimony, cobalt, and silver, are found. The climate, in the S, is comparatively dry and warm; in the centre is somewhat moister and colder; in the N is drier and warmer than the altitudes and breaks of the Ochils might lead one to anticipate. The scenery is richly diversified and highly picturesque.

The soil, near the Forth and on parts of the banks of the Devon, is richly alluvial; in the central tracts, is generally of a light fine quality, but of no great depth, resting upon a gravelly bottom; in the N, among the Ochils, affords excellent pasturage for sheep. Agriculture is in a highly improved condition; and 49 farms

have each an extent not exceeding 5 acres; 43 have each from 5 to 20 acres; 17 have each from 20 to 50 acres; 23 have each from 50 to 100 acres; and 52 have each above 100 acres. Leases run 19 years or longer. Chief manufactures are woollen fabrics, muslins, camlets, ale, glass, iron, and ships; the commerce is concentrated at ALLOA. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway intersects the county east-south-eastward; a branch goes from that railway at Cambus to Menstrie and Alva; and the Devon Valley railway goes from the Stirling and Dunfermline at Alloa north-eastward to Dollar and Rumbling-Bridge, and communicates there with a railway to Kinross.

The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 made a considerable readjustment of the boundaries of Clackmannanshire as affected by the neighbouring counties of Stirling and Perth. The parish of Alva, after having added to it a part of the Clackmannan portion of the parish of Logie, has been transferred wholly from Stirlingshire to Clackmannanshire. The parish of Alloa received the second part of the Clackmannan portion of Logie parish, and also a detached portion of the parish of Clackmannan, but gave to Stirlingshire (to the parish of Logie) its Perthshire portion (about 4 acres). The third part of the Clackmannan portion of Logie parish was retained to Logie, and the reconstituted parish of Logie was placed wholly in Stirlingshire. The parish of Stirling was partly in Stirlingshire and partly in Clackmannanshire: the latter portion of the parish has been transferred to Stirlingshire. The towns are Alloa, Clackmannan, Dollar, and Tillicoultry; the chief villages, Tullibody, Coalsnaughton, Devonside, Menstrie, Fish Cross, Sauchie, Newtonshaw, Kennet, Cambus, Collyland, Abbey, and part of Causewayhead. The principal mansions are Alloa Park, Schaw Park, Tullibody House, Cambus House, Tillicoultry House, Kennet House, Dollarfield, Hillfoot House, Harviestoun Castle, Aberdona, and Powis House. According to the latest *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom*, 30,189 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £97,482, were divided among 1227 proprietors, one holding 6163 acres (rental £9517), four together 15,306 (£18,550), two 3292 (£4339), three 2158 (£4693), eight 2058 (£10,295), four 300 (£1873), sixteen 402 (£4543), fifty-two 185 (£10,618), eleven hundred and thirty-seven 325 (£33,054).

The parishes are in the presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. The places of worship are 8 Established (5427 communicants in 1891), 8 Free Church (1841 communicants in 1891), 7 U.P. (2558 members in 1891), 1 Congregational, 1 Evangelical Union, 2 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, and 1 Roman Catholic. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1891, the county had 17 schools, 16 being public and 1 Roman Catholic. With total accommodation for 4988 children, these in that year had 4738 scholars on their registers, an average attendance of 3352, and grants amounting to £4986, 5s. 4d.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 3 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and about 36 magistrates. The courts are held at ALLOA. The County Council is composed of twenty elected members for as many electoral divisions, besides six appointed by the parochial boards of Stirling, Alloa, Alva, Clackmannan, Tillicoultry, and Dollar (one each). It is divided into the following committees:—Finance Committee, Valuation Committee and Committee on Appeals, Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts Committee (composed of county councillors and rated occupiers), Justices of the Peace Committee (transferred powers and duties), local committees on roads, health, drainage, and waterworks, for each of the Clackmannan, Tillicoultry, and Alva districts; and the Standing Joint Committee (partly county councillors and partly commissioners of supply). The Finance and the Local Committees each meet once a month, and the other committees as occasion requires. The county prison is at Alloa. The annual value of real property, assessed at £37,978 in 1815, was £155,349 in 1891. The county unites with Kinross-shire in sending a member to Parliament. The parliamentary

constituency in 1891 was 6042. Pop. (1881) 25,677, (1891) 28,432.

The registration county gives off the civil county's former part of Stirling parish to Stirlingshire, and of Logie parish to Perthshire; and had, in 1891, a population of 26,716. All the parishes are assessed for the poor; and all but Logie are included in Stirling combination. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May, 1891, was 252. The number of pauper lunatics was 50, their cost being £1419.

The territory now forming Clackmannanshire belonged anciently to the Caledonian Damnonii. Its chief matters of historical interest are noticed under Clackmannan and Alloa; and its chief antiquities are a Caledonian stone circle in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannan, Alloa, and Sauchie towers, Castle-Campbell, and Cam-buskenneth Abbey.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Cladich, a hamlet in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the E shore of Loch Ave, 9½ miles N of Inverary. It has a post office, an inn, and a public school.

Clairg, a ruined fortalice in Killarrow and Kilmeny parishes, Argyllshire, on Fraoch island, at the SE entrance of the Sound of Islay. Built by the Macdonalds, it was defended by a ditch, and served both to command the Sound and as a prison.

Clairgean, a small bay in Kildalton parish, on the E side of Islay island, Argyllshire.

Clairinch, a Loch Lomond islet of Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ furlong SE of the middle part of Inchcalloch, and ¾ mile W by N of the mouth of the Endrick. It measures 2½ furlongs by 1, and is wooded.

Clairstron, a modern mansion in the NW of Orphir parish, Orkney, on the coast, 15 miles WSW of Kirkwall. It was the residence of the late Lord Armadale.

Clamshell or Scallopshell, a cave in Staffa island, Argyllshire. It is 130 feet long and 30 high, whilst gradually contracting from a width of 17 feet at the entrance. One side consists of regular basaltic columns, so curved as to resemble the inner timbers of a ship; the other is a mural face so pitted with ends of basaltic columns as to look like the surface of a honeycomb.

Clanside, a Nairnshire hamlet, 4 miles from its post-town Nairn.

Clanyard, a bay of Kirkmaiden parish, SW Wigtownshire. The bay opens from the Irish Channel, to the N of Laggantalluch Head, 5½ miles NW of the Mull of Galloway; and, triangular in outline, measures 2½ miles across the chord, and 1 mile thence to its inmost recess. It lies thoroughly exposed to all winds from the SE to the NNW. See CASTLE CLANYARD.

Clao-naig, a burn in Saddell and Skipness parishes, N Kintyre, Argyllshire, which, formed by the Larachmor and lesser head-streams, winds 2½ miles south-eastward, past Skipness church, to Kilbrannan Sound, 2¾ miles WSW of Skipness Point. It abounds in trout and sea-trout.

Clar or Loch a'Chlair. See BADEN.

Clarebrand, a hamlet in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcubrightshire, 2½ miles N by E of Castle-Douglas. Here, half a century since, flourished two most original poets, John Gerrond, the blacksmith, and Samuel Wilson.

Clarencefield, a village in Ruthwell parish, Dumfriesshire, near Ruthwell station, under which it has a post office, and 7½ miles W by N of Annan.

Clarkston, a village in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire, 1 mile NNW of Bueby, and 5½ miles S of Glasgow. It has a station on the Glasgow, Busby, and East Kilbride railway. Pop. (1891) 825.

Clarketon, a village in New Monkland parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire. The village, extending near the right bank of North Calder Water, has a station on the main Bathgate line of the North British, 1½ mile E of Airdrie, of which it ranks as a suburb, and under which it has a post office. The parish, constituted in 1869, is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £254. The church was built about 1830 as a chapel of ease. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 4902, (1881) 7073, (1891) 10,166.

Clashcarnach, a harbour in the N of Durness parish, Sutherland, 3 miles E of Cape Wrath. It has a slip for boats; and it is the landing place for commodities required by Cape Wrath lighthouse, but it is nearly inaccessible during high northerly winds.

Clashmach, a hill (1229 feet) in the parish and 2 miles SW of the town of Huntly, NW Aberdeenshire, between the rivers Bogie and Deveron.

Clashnessie, a bay and a hamlet in the NW of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland. The bay enters between the Point of Stoer and Oldany island; lies exposed to NW winds; and, excepting over a small space at its head, is properly no more than part of the Minch. The hamlet lies at the bay's head, 2½ miles NNE of Stoer.

Clatchard. See ABDIE.

Clathick, an estate, with a mansion, in Monzievaired and Strowan parishes, Perthshire, 2¾ miles ENE of Comrie. Its owner, Wm. Campbell Colquhoun, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1861), holds 1017 acres in the shire, valued at £666 per annum.

Clathy, a village, nearly in the centre of Findo-Gask parish, Perthshire, 2½ miles NNW of Dunning station. Near it are the manseions of Clathy Park, Clathybeg, and Clathymore.

Clatt (Gael. *cleithe*, 'concealed'), a post-office village and a parish in the western extremity of Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands 3 miles SSW of Kennethmont station, this being 32¾ miles NW of Aberdeen; in 1501 it was erected by James IV. into a free burgh of barony, but its Tuesday market and its May and November fairs are now alike discontinued, and it consists to-day of mere vestiges of its former self, and of a few modern neighbouring erections called Hardgate of Clatt.

The parish is bounded NW by Rhynie, NE by Kennethmont, E by Leslie, S by Tullynessle, and W by Auchindoir. Its greatest length from N to S is 4 miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 1½ and 3½ miles; and its land area is 5711 acres. The Water of BOGIE flows ½ mile along the Rhynie border, and its affluent, the Burn of Kearn, traces 3½ miles of the western boundary, but the drainage is mainly carried eastward by head-streams of GADIE Burn. Of several chalybeate springs, one upon Correen is the most remarkable. The surface nowhere sinks below 550 feet above sea-level, whilst rising to 765 near Boghead, between the Burns of Gadie and Kearn, and to 1443 and 1588 feet on the Hill of Auchmedden and the Mire of Midgates, which culminate close to the southern border, and belong to the Correen Hills. Granite, whinstone, and clay-slate are the prevailing rocks; and the soils range from a rich deep loam to light sandy earth, mixed with decomposed slate and small stones. Little more than one-half of the entire area is in tillage, about 300 acres being planted, and the rest being either pasture or waste. Remains of a 'Druidical circle,' 20 yards in diameter, are in the northern division of the parish, where also upwards of twenty tumuli were discovered in 1838. In the SW corner was fought the clan battle of Tillyangus (1571), in which the Forbeses were wrosted by the Gordons. KNOCKESPOCK is the only mansion; and the property is divided among two proprietors holding each an annual value of more, and three of less, than £100. Clatt is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £165. A pre-Reformation structure, as witnessed by a carved tabernacle and a piscina found in it, the church was almost rebuilt in 1799, and reset in 1828, containing now 342 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 117 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 77, and a grant of £68, 18s. Valuation £4101, 7s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 433, (1821) 551, (1871) 483, (1891) 458.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Clattering Briggs, a village in the parish and near the station of Longforgan, SE Perthshire, 6 miles WSW of Dundee.

Clatto, an estate in St Andrew and Kemback parishes, NE Fife. Its manseion stands near Blebo Craige, on the southern slope of Clatto Hill (547 feet), 5 miles W by S of St Andrews. Its late owner was Sir Jn. Law,

K.C.B., G.C.S.I. (1788-1880), a distinguished Indian general.

Clauchan. See CLACHAN.

Clauchandolly, a hamlet in Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3½ miles SW by S of Kirkcudbright.

Clava, a dismal plain in the Inverness-shire section (since 1891) of Croy and Dalross parish, on the right bank of the river Nairn, 6 miles E of Inverness, and opposite Culloden battlefield. It contains a very striking assemblance of ancient Caledonian stone circles and cairns. The circles vary from 36 to 420 feet in circumference, and many of them seem unfinished. Four of the cairns appear to have been constructed out of pre-existent circles; and one of them, on being cleared away, was found to conceal a passage leading to a circular convex chamber, 12 feet in diameter and 10 feet high. In the summer of 1881 the fallen standing stones were again set up, and the ground was cleared around the largest circle, when causewayed paths were discovered, leading from the base of the cairn to three of the outer standing stones. A great number of 'cup-markings' have also been recently found on stones in this locality.

Claven. See DUNDONALD.

Claverhouse, a hamlet and a bleachfield in Mains parish, Forfarshire. The village stands on Dighty Water, 3½ miles, N by E of Dundee, under which it has a post office. The bleachfield adjoins the hamlet, and is a very extensive establishment for the boiling and bleaching of yarn and linen cloth. Claverhouse mansion, which stood a little to the N, was the family seat of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee (1643-89), the 'Bloody Claver'se' of the Covenanters, the 'Bonnie Dundee' of the Jacobites; its site is now occupied by a modern monumental structure, in the form of a ruin.

Claybarns, a village in Newton parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile NNW of Dalkeith.

Clayhouses, a village in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, near Gorebridge station.

Clayland. See CLELAND.

Claypotts, an old castle in the E of Dundee parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile NW of Broughty Ferry. It is popularly regarded as the residence of a mistress of Cardinal Beaton; but it really was not built for some years after the cardinal's assassination. The legend of its brownie is given in Chambers's *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*.

Clayquhat, a mansion in the northern division of Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire, 7 miles NNW of Blairgowrie town.

Clayshank. See CLAOHSHANT.

Clayburn, a loch on the mutual border of Yarrow and Ettrick parishes, Selkirkshire, 9 miles ESE of the head of St Mary's Loch. Lying nearly 1000 feet above sea-level, it measures 2¼ furlongs by 1; and sends off a streamlet of its own name, 1¼ mile west-south-westward, to Rangle Burn, at the site of Buccleuch Castle.

Cleat, an estate, with a mansion, in Westray island, Orkney. The mansion stands near Pierwall village, 20 miles N of Kirkwall.

Cleaven Dyke. See CAPUTH.

Cleddin, a burn in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbarshire. Part of the fosse of Antoninus' Wall is traceable in a field near it.

Cleghorn, a mansion, an estate, and a station in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire. The mansion stands near the station, on the right bank of Mouse Water, 2¼ miles NE of Lanark town, and is an old but comfortable edifice, surrounded by a finely-wooded park. Its owner, Wm. Eliot Lockhart, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1878), holds 2280 acres in the shire, valued at £2554 per annum. The estate includes a romantic ravine along the course of Mouse Water; had anciently a chapel; and contains vestiges of a Roman camp, 600 yards long and 420 broad, supposed to have been formed by Agricola. The station is on the Glasgow and Carstairs section of the Caledonian railway, 2½ miles W of Carstairs; and adjoins the junction of the branch line to Lanark and Douglas.

Cleish, a village and a parish in the S of Kinross-

shire. The village stands near the left bank of Gairney Water, 3 miles from Kinross, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Fossoway and Kinross, NE by Portmoak, E by Ballingry, S by Beath and Dunfermline, W by Dunfermline, and NW by Fossoway. In 1891 that part of the parish of Dunfermline which lay north of the south march of Moreland, and was said to be in the county of Kinross, was declared by the Boundary Commissioners so to be, and annexed to the parish of Cleish. Black Loch (2 × 1 furl.) and Loch Glow (6 × 3½ furl.) lie on the Dunfermline border; near them, in the interior, are the still tinier Lurg and Dow Lochs. The Pow Burn traces the north-western, Gairney Water the northern, and the early course of the sluggish ORE great part of the southern boundary; and the two first receive from the interior ten or twelve northward-flowing rivulets. In the E are Blairadam Inn (337 feet above sea-level), Brackly Wood (1072) on a western outskirt of BENARRY, and Blackdub (393); westward, the surface attains 707 feet near Blairadam, 933 in Cowden Wood, 589 near West Mains, and 1241 on Dumglow, the highest of the Cleish Hills. The rocks are variously eruptive, Silurian, and Carboniferous. Basalt is quarried, and excellent sandstone is plentiful; good limestone occurs, and coal was formerly worked. The arable soil in the W is clay; further E is good loam; still further E is gravel and sand; in the SE is stiff retentive loam; and elsewhere is of various character. The grass on the highest hills is of fine quality, and forms excellent pasture for sheep. Traces of an ancient fort or camp are on one of the summits of the Cleish Hills; and urns, containing human bones and pieces of charcoal, have been found under former cairns. A rock, the Lecture Stone, is in a stone dyke ¼ mile E of the parish church; and was used in pre-Reformation days as a rest for the coffin during the reading of the burial service. A stone, inserted in a bridge at the E end of the parish, bears an inscription indicating the road here to have been that by which Queen Mary fled from Loch Leven Castle. The schoolhouse, in which the poet Michael Bruce (1746-67) was schoolmaster, stood on what now is the farmstead of Gairney Bridge; and the public house, in which Ebenezer Erskine and the three other fathers of the Secession formed themselves into a presbytery (15 Dec. 1733), stood on the site of that farmstead's stables. The principal mansions are BLAIRADAM and Cleish Castle. The latter, 7 furlongs W of the village, is a fine old structure; its owner, Harry Young, Esq. (b. 1816; suc. 1840), holds 1910 acres in the shire, valued at £1979, 10s. per annum. Eight lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of upwards of £50. Cleish is in the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife; the living is worth £162. The church, rebuilt in 1832, is a very neat edifice containing over 400 sittings, a public school, with accommodation for 81 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 76, and a grant of £83, 9s. Pop. (1881) 498, (1891) 530.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Cleland, a village and *quoad sacra* parish of N Lanarkshire, chiefly in Shotts parish, but partly also in Bothwell. The village has a station on the Morningside branch of the Caledonian, and stands near the left bank of South Calder Water, 3½ miles from Motherwell, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It mainly depends on the large neighbouring collieries; at it are the Established church (1877), a Free church, and St Mary's Roman Catholic church (1877), to the last of which, designed by Messrs. Pugin, a presbytery was added in 1881. Cleland and Omoa public school and Cleland Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 300 and 271 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 323 and 269 day and 203 evening scholars, and grants of £312, 2s. 10d. and £257, 4s. 6d. and £127, 16s. respectively. Pop. of village (1861) 1233, (1871) 819, (1881) 1503, (1891) 1974; of *q. s.* parish (1891) 3319.

Cleland and Midcalder Railway. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

Clephantown, a village in Croy parish, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the town of Nairn, near the left bank of Nairn river.

Clephington. See DUNDEE.

Clerkington, an estate, with a mansion, in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Haddington town. Its owner, Major James Flower Houstoun (b. 1842; suc. 1879), holds 5148 acres in the shire, valued at £2268 per annum.

Clerkston. See CLARKSTON.

Clermiston, an estate, with a mansion, in Forstorphine parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion stands $\frac{2}{3}$ mile N of Corstorphine village, and was built in 1792, at a cost of £3000. The estate belonged in 1771 to the eminent physician Sir Alexander Dick, forming till then a part of the barony of Corstorphine, and was afterwards sold to Samuel Mitchelson, who built the mansion. Sold again in 1795 to George Robinson for £11,000, and yet again in 1836 to Francis Jeffrey, Lord Jeffrey, for £15,250, it is now the property of Wm. Macfie, Esq., who owns 124 acres in the shire, valued at £443 per annum.

Clett, a rocky islet of Thurso parish, Caithness, about 80 yards from the extremity of Holburn Head. Rising to a considerable height from the sea, it is covered in summer by vast flocks of sea-fowl, and offers a grand appearance amid the surf of billows during storms.

Cleugh, a burn in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, rising, at 980 feet above sea-level, on the NW slope of Blackside, and running 4 miles south-westward to the river Ayr, between Sorn Castle and Sorn church. It intersects the castle grounds, traversing a richly-wooded glen, and making several romantic falls.

Cleughearn, a shooting-lodge of the Earl of Eglinton, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of East Kilbride station.

Cleugh-Heads. See APPLGARTH.

Clickamier, a lake near Lerwick, Shetland. It has an island crowned with one of the largest round towers or burgs in Shetland; and, being partially drained in 1874, it was found to contain, at its southern extremity, some curious ancient sepulchral remains.

Cliff, a sound or strait and a hill-ridge in the SW of Shetland. The sound separates West Barray island from the Quarff district of the mainland; measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and from nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 2 miles in width; has a depth of 8 or 10 fathoms; is flanked, on both sides, by high grounds; and cannot be safely navigated in stormy weather. The hill-ridge, in Quarff district, flanking the eastern shore of the sound, has a maximum altitude of more than 500 feet.

Cliff, a beautiful loch in Unst island, Shetland, the largest of several in the valley which bisects the island from end to end. It measures about 3 miles by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; contains loch-trout, running 3 to the lb.; receives the Burn of Baliasta; and sends off Cliff Burn to the Bay of Burrarfirth.

Clifton, a village in Killin parish, Perthshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Tyndrum station. Lead mines, belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane on the top of a hill $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW, employed over 100 men in 1839, but are now discontinued.

Clifton, the seat of malleable iron works in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, merged in the burgh of Coatbridge. It has numerous iron-smelting furnaces and several rolling mills.

Clifton Hall, a mansion in the Edinburghshire section of Kirkliston parish, standing amid a beautiful park, which is bounded by the river Almond and the Union Canal, 2 miles W of Ratho. Its owner, Sir Jas. Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland, fourth Bart. since 1818 (b. 1848; suc. 1876), holds 4505 acres in the shire, valued at £14,246 per annum.

Clifton Park, an estate in Morebattle and Linton parishes, NE Roxburghshire. The mansion on it is in Linton parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Morebattle village; its owner, Rt. Hy. Elliot, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1873), holds 5258 acres in the shire, valued at £5178 per annum.

Clifton Hill (905 feet), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the E, is a beautiful dome-shaped eminence, on the right bank of Bowmont Water.

Clintmains, a hamlet in Merton parish, SW Berwickshire, near the left bank of the Tweed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of St Boswells, under which it has a post office.

Clints of Drumore, a height (950 feet) in the NE of Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, 9 furlongs N of Drumore station.

Clintwood, a vanished castle in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Newcastleton.

Clippens-Square. See BALAKLAVA.

Cloanden, an estate, with a mansion, near Auchterarder, SE Perthshire. Its owner, Robert Haldane, Esq., holds 747 acres in the shire, valued at £683 per annum.

Clober, an extensive bleachfield and a mansion in New Kilpatrick parish, on Allander Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Milngavie. The mansion is a modern edifice, in the old English manor style.

Cloch, a small headland in Inverkip parish, Renfrewshire, at the southward bend of the Firth of Clyde, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by S of Dunoon, 3 miles SSE of Strone Point, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ SSW of Barons Point. It has a lighthouse, a circular tower rising 76 feet above the water's level, built in 1797, and showing a fixed white light visible at a distance of 14 miles, and a fog signal, consisting of two differently pitched steam whistles; and it commands a very brilliant view of the opposite shores of the Firth.

Clochach, a village in Rathven parish, NW Banffshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Port-Gordon. It has a post office under Buckie.

Clochcan, a hamlet in Old Deer parish, NE Aberdeenshire, 3 miles SW of Stuartfield. A public school at it, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 99, and a grant of £77, 15s. 8d.

Clochnabane. See CLACHNABEN.

Clochoderick, a huge isolated rock on the SW border of Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Kilbarchan town. It measures 22 feet in length, 17 in breadth, and 12 in height; consists of greenstone, the same in kind as that of neighbouring hills; and has been deemed 'Druidical,' but appears to be nothing more than a fragment of a compact hill mass, gradually isolated by the slow disintegration and washing away of surrounding softer portions of trap rock.

Clocksbriggs, a railway station near the mutual boundary of Forfar and Rescobie parishes, Forfarshire, on the Arbroath and Forfar railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Forfar.

Cloffin, a burn in the W of Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire. Formed by three head-streams, it runs 2 miles eastward to Evan Water, at a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Moffat town.

Cloghill, an estate, with a mansion, in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, 5 miles W by N of Aberdeen.

Clola, a hamlet in Old Deer parish, E Aberdeenshire, 3 miles S of Mintlaw, under which it has a post office. At it is also a Free church, rebuilt about 1863.

Cloncaird Castle, a mansion in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of Girvan Water, 5 miles ESE of Maybole. Dating partly from the 16th century, with a huge square tower, it received additions in 1814, forming an entirely new front.

Clonyard. See COLVEND.

Closeburn (12th century *Kylosbern*, 'church of Osbern'), a village and a parish of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The village, standing 238 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Dumfries, $2\frac{3}{4}$ SSE of Thornhill, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ SSE of Glasgow; at it are a post office under Thornhill, an inn, and a Free church.

The parish is bounded N by Crawford in Lanarkshire, NE by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, E by Kirkmichael, SE by Kirkmahoc, SW by Keir, and NW by Morton. Its greatest length, from N by E to S by W, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; from E to W it has a varying breadth of 5 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, whilst in the S converging to a point; and its area is $29,347\frac{1}{2}$

acres, of which 245½ are water. The NITH flows 1½ mile S by E through the western corner of the parish, then 5½ miles SSE along the boundary with Koir; the Water of AE, hurrying 8 miles southward from its source upon Queensberry Hill on its way toward Kinnel Water, and so to the Annan, roughly traces all the eastern border; whilst from Morton Closeburn is parted by CAMPLE Water, winding southward and westward to the Nith. A number of burns run to these streams from the interior—Hen Grain, Clerk Grain, Pishnack Burn, Bran Burn, Capel Water, and Windygill Burn, south-eastward to the Ae; Crichope Burn, south-westward to the Cample; and Clauchrie Burn, southward to the Nith. Of these the most notable is Crichope Burn, which, rising in a moss near the northern extremity of the parish, forms, not far from its source, a beautiful cascade, the 'Grey Mare's Tail,' over a precipice of nearly 100 feet in sheer descent. Half a mile lower down the water has, in the course of ages, hollowed out to itself a narrow passage through a mass of red freestone, where a peculiarly romantic linn is upwards of 100 feet from top to bottom, and, although 20 feet deep, is yet so strait at its head that one might easily clear it, but for the yawning gulf below and the din of the water running its dark course. 'Inaccessible in great measure to man, this linn,' says the *Old Statistical*, 'was deemed the habitation of imaginary beings, and at the entrance there was a curious cell, the "Elf's Kirk," which, proving a good freestone quarry, has lately been demolished, and from the haunt of elves has been converted into abodes for men. In the days of the Covenanters, the religious, flying from their persecutors, found a safe hiding-place in Crichope Linn; and a chair, cut out by Nature in the rock, was in later times the resort of a shoemaker, and ever since has borne the name of the "Sutor's Seat."' By Sir Walter Scott, in his *Old Mortality*, this place was chosen for Balfour of Burley's lair. The only two sheets of water now of any size are Loch Ettrick (2¼ × 1 furl.) and Townhead Loch (2½ × 1 furl.), Castle Loch having been drained in 1859. Where the Nith quits the parish, close to Auldgirith station, the surface sinks to 92 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward and north-north-eastward to 784 feet near High Auldgirith, 847 at Clauchrie Hill, 1011 at Auchencairn Height, 1006 at Glencorse Hill, 1156 at Great Hill, 1045 at Sowens Knowe, 1431 at Queen Hill, 1675 at Wee Queensberry, 2285 at QUEENSBERRY, 1989 at Garroch Fell, and 2190 at Gana Hill, which culminates right on the Lanarkshire border. The rocks are chiefly Silurian and Devonian. Laminated sandstone, suitable for paving and slating, and limestone, have both been largely worked, the latter since 1770. The only ground comparatively level, between the railway and the Nith, has a fine rich loamy soil, which on the lower uplands changes to light dry earth, and further N to desolate moss and moor. Along the Nith the parish is finely planted, containing 1158 acres of woodlands; but few of the trees are more than 80 years old. Near the Castle is a sulphureous, and at Town-Cleugh, a chalybeate, spring. About a mile of the CATRAIL may be traced near Town-foot farm-steading; on Barmuir Hill is a 'Druidical' circle; and at different points there are seven tumuli and six cairns, the largest of which, Mid and Pottis Shank Cairns, are respectively 217 and 220 feet in circumference, and 12 and 9 feet high. Bronze celts and tripods have also been discovered, and two Roman cinerary urns were exhumed in 1828 in the garden of Wallace Hall. Closeburn's most interesting antiquity, however, is Closeburn Castle, a quadrangular tower, which, 56 feet high, has walls from 6 to 12 feet high, and consists of a ground-floor and three vaulted apartments. Hill Burton describes it as a featureless Scotch peel, which never seems to have possessed the Norman archway depicted in Grose's *Antiquities*; but, according to Dr Ramage, the Norman mouldings have in reality been plastered over. The barony of Kylosbern belonged to the crown in the reign of David I. (1123-54); his grandson, Alexander II., confirmed its possession, in 1232, to Ivan de Kirkpatrick, ancestor of that Roger de

Kirkpatrick who in 1305 'made siccar' of the Red Comyn at Dumfries, and also of the Empress Eugenie. Thomas Kirkpatrick, for loyalty to Charles I., in 1685 received a baronetcy, the eighth and present holder of which is Sir James Kirkpatrick (b. 1841; suc. 1880); but the estate was sold in 1783 to the Rev. Jas. Stuart-Menteth, and in 1852 to Douglas Baird, Esq., whose twin co-heiresses, Mrs Fred. Ern. Villiers and the Countess of Enniskillen, together hold 13,550 acres in the shire, valued at £11,219 per annum. A mansion built by the first baronet was, through the carelessness of drunken servants, burned to the ground on the night of 29 Aug. 1748, with all the family papers, portraits, and plate; the present Closeburn Hall is a very fine Grecian edifice. Wallace Hall School, giving education in English, mathematics, and modern and classical languages, was founded in 1723 by Jn. Wallaco, merchant in Glasgow, and a native of Closeburn. The dwelling-house was built in 1795, and the whole was greatly improved in 1842; Crauford Tait Ramage, LL.D. (1803-81), a zealous antiquary and man of letters, was rector from 1841. Natives of Closeburn were Dr John Hunter (1746-1837) and the Rev. Dr Gillespie (1778-1844), both professors of humanity at St Andrews, and Dr Aglionby Ross Carson (1780-1850), rector of Edinburgh High School; Rt. Paterson ('Old Mortality') has likewise been claimed, but really was born in Hawick. The fanatical Elspeth Buchan, with several of her followers, lodged in the outhouses of New Cample farm—now 'Buchan Ha'—from April 1784 to March 1787; once she was assailed as a witch, but protected by the sheriff, who afterwards tried 42 of the rioters. Closeburn has memories, too, of Burns, who about 1788 paid many a visit at the old castle to Willie Stewart, the father of 'Lovely Polly,' and factor to Mr Menteth (W. M'Dowall's *Burns in Dumfriesshire*, pp. 22-25). Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £20 to £100. Comprising the ancient parish of Dalgarnock since 1697, Closeburn is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £344. The church (1741; 650 sittings) is rather dilapidated, and there is some talk of building a new one on a different site. There is also a Free church; and Closeburn and Lakehead (girls') public schools, and Gubhill and Wallace Hall Academy, with respective accommodation for 66, 110, 40, and 314 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 47, 45, 18, and 185, and grants of £30, 16s., £33, 15s., £29, 9s., and £168, 12s. 6d. Valuation £18,333, 11s. Pop. (1851) 1732, (1861) 1651, (1871) 1612, (1881) 1512, (1891) 1333.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 10, 15, 16, 1863-64. See pp. 167-304 of C. T. Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and Closeburn* (Dumf. 1876).

Clouden. See CLUDEN.

Clousta, a bay or voe in Sandsting and Aithsting parish, Shetland, penetrating the land for 1½ mile in a southerly and south-easterly direction. It affords excellent anchorage and good shelter.

Clova, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish of N Forfarshire, in Cortachy and Clova parish. The hamlet, Milton of Clova, stands, at 800 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the South Esk, 1½ mile SSW of Loch Brandy, 15 miles N by W of Kirriemuir, and 19 S by W of Ballater; at it are a good inn, a public school, the church, almost rebuilt in 1730, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Its padlocked joughs were presented in 1870 to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. On a neighbouring knoll are the ruins of a castle, the seat once of a branch of the Ogilvies. The parish is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's stipend is £105. Pop. (1871) 151, (1881) 105, (1891) 127.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Clova House. See AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN.

Clovenfords, a small village in Caddonfoot *quoad sacra* parish, and in the Selkirkshire section of Stow parish, on the left bank of Caddon Water, 9 furlongs N of its influx to the Tweed, and 3¼ miles W of Galashiels. At it are a station on the Peebles and Galashiels section of the North British, a post office under Galashiels, with money order and savings bank departments,

an inn, and the Tweed vineries, a splendid establishment heated by 5 miles of hot-water pipes, and yielding yearly 15,000 lbs. of grapes. John Leyden was schoolmaster here in 1792; Scott often came hither in the fishing season; and Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy here passed the night of 18 Sept. 1803.

Clovulin, a village in the district and 1 mile WSW of the village of Ardgour, N Argyllshire, near the W shore of Loch Linnhe.

Clow, a burn in Pettinain parish, Lanarkshire, running to the Clyde.

Cløy, a burn on the E side of Arran, Buteshire. It rises at 1480 feet above sea-level, and runs 4 miles NE and N by W to a confluence with the Shurtg and Rosie Burns, their united waters entering Brodick Bay $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further N.

Cluany, Loch. See CLUNIE.

Cluden, a small river of Kirkeudbright and Dumfries shires. It is formed by the confluence of the CAIRN and Old Water of Cluden, close to the beautiful Routing Bridge, on the mutual boundary of Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish in Kirkeudbrightshire, and Holywood in Dumfriesshire, $6\frac{2}{3}$ miles WNW of Dumfries by road. Thence it winds $6\frac{2}{3}$ miles east-south-eastward along the boundary between the shires, and falls into the 'sweeping Nith' at Lincluden, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Dumfries. It figures in our pastoral poetry as 'lonely Cluden's hermit stream,' but nevertheless has a soft and lovely character, connected rather with fields and woods and lawns than sheepwalks. It contains large yellow trout and a few pike; and is ascended by salmon, grilse, sea-trout, and herlings. Its salmon are a distinct variety from those of the Nith, thicker and shorter in the body, much shorter in the head, and generally of a darker hue.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Cluden, Old Water of. See OLD WATER.

Cluggy. See CASTLECLUGGY.

Clumlee, a hamlet and a headland in the E of Dumfriesshire parish, Shetland, 17 miles SSW of Lerwick.

Clune, an estate in the E of Carnock parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dunfermline. It contains Balclune and Easter Clune hamlets; and includes rising grounds which command magnificent views.

Clunes, a station in Kirkhill parish, N Invernesshire, on the Highland railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Inverness. Near it is Clunes mansion.

Clunie (Gael. *cluaine*, 'place of the good pasture'), a parish in Stormont district, NE Perthshire, whose church, on the W shore of the Loch of Clunie, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of the post-town, Blairgowrie, and which contains the post-office hamlet of Forneth. It is bounded N by Kirkmichael, E by Blairgowrie, Kinloch, and Caputh, SW by Caputh, W by Caputh and Dowally-Dunkeld, NW by Logierait. In 1891 the Gourdie detached portion of the parish (649 acres) was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Caputh, while the Cairns portion of Caputh parish (414 acres) was transferred to Clunie parish. By another transference to Clunie parish from the parish of Caputh, of 'so much of the latter as lies to the north-east of the western march of the estate of Gourdie,' the Essendy detached portion was united to the main portion of Clunie. Baden Burn, rising on Meall Dubh, flows 2 miles SSE through the southern interior, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Blairgowrie boundary, which for $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile more is traced by LORNTY Burn, flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE through Clunio from Loch Benachally. BUCKNY Burn, again, runs 2 miles S and W along the western border, and through the interior to the LUNAN, which itself winds 3 miles ESE through the southern division of the parish to the Loch of Clunie, next $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the Loch of Drumallie. The Loch of Clunie, in shape resembling a triangle with southward apex, has an equal utmost length and breadth of 5 furlongs, is 84 feet deep, and contains pike, perch, trout, and eels; Loch BENACHALLY ($7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) is the other chief sheet of water. The surface sinks in the furthest S to 230, in the SE to 195 feet above sea-level; thence rising northward to 653 feet on the Craig of Clunie, a romantic mass of trap

rock, and to 560 near Stars of Forneth, 1045 on Arlick, 1594 on BENACHALLY, 1692 at Craig Wood, and 1775 on Meall Dubh, which culminates right on the Kirkmichael boundary. Granite, quartz, sandstone, and limestone are plentiful; and a fine blue slate, copper pyrites, and sulphate of barytes are found. Mineral springs are at Milton of Clunie, and a little to the E of Bognile. The soil of the arable land is generally light and gravelly, but yields good crops. Nearly 3000 acres are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, and hundreds of acres, waste not long ago, are covered now with thriving plantations of larch and Scotch pine. A number of cairns have disappeared, but part of the Piets' Dyke is traceable near Buckny Burn; near the church is a standing stone; and eight parallel mounds and trenches, known as the Steeds' Stalls, and said to have been formed by an advanced guard of the Caledonian host to watch the movements of the invading Romans, are on the SE slope of Gourdie Hill. On a large green knoll, too, 50 feet high, to the W of the Loch of Clunie, are vestiges of a 'summer palace or hunting-seat of Kenneth Macalpin,' according to the *Old Statistical*; and on an islet in the loch itself are the ruins of Clunie Castle. The islet, half an acre in extent, is evidently artificial, a crannoge probably or lake-dwelling; the castle, with walls 9 feet in thickness, is said to have been built by George Brown, Bishop of Dunkeld from 1485 to 1514, to have been a residence of the Earls of Airlie, and to have been the birthplace of the Admirable Crichton (1560-83). The last it certainly was not, for he was born at Eliock in Dumfriesshire; possibly, however, part of his boyhood was spent in this parish, where his father purchased an estate. The Clunie estate, which includes the loch, was purchased in 1892 from the Earl Airlie at £22,000 by Mr Wm. Cox of Lochee, owner of the adjacent estate of Snaigow. Clunie is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £182. The parish church, rebuilt in 1840, is a good Gothic structure, with a tower and 600 sittings; a Free church stands in the Essendy section. A public school, with accommodation for 141 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 94, and a grant of £100, 17s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £6857, 14s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 913, (1831) 944, (1861) 699, (1871) 603, (1881) 582, (1891) 489.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Clunie, a loch of Glenshiel and Urquhart parishes, on the mutual boundary of Ross and Inverness shires, 16 miles W by N of Fort Augustus. Lying 606 feet above sea-level, it has a length from W to E of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, whilst its width varies between 1 furlong and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. At its head it receives the river Clunie, flowing $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward, and at its foot sends off the river Moriston to Loch Ness; its northern shore is skirted by Wade's military road from Fort Augustus to Invershiel, and also, closer, by the more modern road thither from Invermoriston. A dreary, featureless lake, but one that affords good trout-fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Clunie Water, a stream of Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, formed by two head-streams, Badoch Burn and Allt Bhruiddh, which rise at 2500 feet above sea-level, close to the Perthshire and Forfarshire borders. Thence it runs 7 miles north-by-eastward along rocky Glen Clunie, and falls into the Dee, 1 mile below Castleton of Braemar. Its chief affluent is CALLADER Burn. The Queen's 'last expedition' with the Prince Consort (16 Oct. 1861) lay up Glen Clunie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Cluny, a parish of Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 2 miles SSW of Monymusk station on the Alford Valley railway, this being $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Aberdeen, with which it communicates daily by coach. The parish of Cluny had a detached part separated from the remainder of the parish by an intervening portion of the parish of Midmar. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners effected an exchange of territory between these parishes, with the result of connecting the detached part of Cluny with the main portion of the parish, and of transferring to Midmar an intrusive peninsula of the

parish of Cluny. In order to equalize the exchange, as far as possible, Cluny received an additional portion of Midmar, which was taken from the north-east corner of the latter parish. Much of the southern boundary is traced by Kinnernie Burn; of the northern, by Tor Burn, which from the interior receives the Burn of Cluny, with its affluents, the Douglas, Corsindac, and Linton rivulets. The drainage belongs thus partly to the Dee, but chiefly to the Don. The surface sinks on the Tor Burn to 260 feet above sea-level, and over the eastern half of the parish nowhere much exceeds 600 feet; westward it rises to Black Hill (608 feet) and Green Hill (1607), which culminates right upon the Midmar border. Granite is the prevailing rock; and the soils vary from deep yellowish loam along the streams to light, dry, moorish earth on the hill slopes. A large area is under wood, the plantations of Scotch firs and larch ranging in age from 20 to 100 years, and in extent from 1 to 900 acres. Antiquities are three Caledonian circles, five standing-stones, and, in the western half of the parish, the ruins of Tilleicairn Castle, once held by Matthew Lumsden, who died in 1580, and who was author of *A Genealogical History of the House of Forbes*. Cluny Castle, rebuilt (1840-72) on the site of the 15th century stronghold of a Huntly Gordon, stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Monymusk station, and is a stately castellated pile of grey granite, with central quadrangle, high parapets and corner turrets, a richly decorated oratory, and a pinetum comprising 400 varieties. Its owner, the widow of John Gordon, Esq. of Cluny (1822-78), who held 20,395 acres in the shire, valued at £13,714 per annum, in 1850 married Sir Reginald Cathcart, Bart. of Killochan. (See also BELCHESTER.) Other mansions are CASTLE FRASER and Linton House, the latter 3 miles SSE of Monymusk station; and in all 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and 6 of less, than £100. Cluny is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £190. The parish church is a plain old building; and there is a Free church near Linton House. Three schools—Cluny public and Free Church, and Corenie (Lady Gordon Cathcart's female)—with respective accommodation for 153, 96, and 64 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 74, 67, and 57, and grants of £67, 14s. 6d., £60, and £49, 17s. 6d. Valuation £7526, 13s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 821, (1841) 959, (1861) 1254, (1871) 1366, (1881) 1298, (1891) 1217.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Cluny, a village in Auchterderran parish, Fife, 1 mile E of Cardenden station, and 4 miles NW of Kirkcaldy. Extensive collieries are in its eastern vicinity.

Cluny Castle, a mansion in Laggan parish, Invernesshire, on the left bank of the Spey, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Kingussie, by the road thence to Loch Laggan. It is the seat of the chiefs of the Clan Macpherson, a line remarkable for its loyalty to the house of Stewart, in the persons of Queen Mary, Charles I., the Old Chevalier, and Prince Charles Edward. The Cluny Macpherson at the time of the '45 distinguished himself at Clifton and Falkirk, and for nine years after led the life of a fugitive on his own estate, £1000 being set upon his head, and his house being plundered and burned. In the present castle—a massive turreted, two-storied, granite edifice—are various relics of the rebellion, as the target, lace wrist-ruffles, and an autograph letter of the Prince. There is also the black pipe chanter, on which depends the welfare of the house of Cluny, and which all true members of the Clan Vuirich believe to have fallen from heaven in place of that lost at the conflict on the North Inch of Perth. Cluny Castle was visited by the Queen and the late Prince Consort, from Ardverikie, in 1847. Its owner, Col. Ewen H. D. Macpherson of Cluny Macpherson, holds 42,000 acres in the shire, valued at £4251 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 64, 1873-74.

Cluny, Hill of. See FORRES.

Cluny or Cluonie, Loch. See CLUNIE.

Clyde (Celt. *clwyd*, 'strong'; the *Clota* of Ptolemy), a river and a firth of western Scotland, and one of the chief commercial highways of the world. As to where

river ends and firth begins, authorities differ. At Glasgow, say some; at Dumbarton, more; and not until Gourock, according to Sir John Hawkshaw: where it seems best to side with the majority. Another moot point is as to the Clyde's true source. Little Clydes Burn, its commonly reputed head-stream, rises in Crawford parish, S Lanarkshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW by N of the meeting-point of Lanark, Peebles, and Dumfries shires, at 1550 feet above sea-level, between Pin Stanc (1695 feet) and Clyde Law (1789), and within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of head-streams of the Annan and the Tweed. So that, according to the time-honoured rhyme—

'Annan, Tweed, and Clyde
Rise a' out o' ae hill-side;
Tweed ran, Annan wan,
Clyde fell, and broke its neck owre Corra Linn.

Thence it runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S, falling into the Clyde proper $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Crawford village. The 'Clyde proper,' we say, inasmuch as the Clyde's real source, must rather be looked for in Daer Water, which rises in the extreme S of the parish of Crawford and of the shire of Lanark, at 1600 feet above sea-level, on the NE slope of Gana Hill (2190 feet), within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the Dumfriesshire border and of a sub-affluent of the Annan. It flows thence $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to a confluence with Potrail or Powtrail Water, which, also rising in Crawford parish, and also close to the Dumfriesshire boundary, has a north-north-easterly course of 7 miles; and their united waters from this point onward are called, in the Ordnance Maps, the River Clyde.

The river Clyde has a total length, if one follows its windings, of 106 miles, viz., $17\frac{1}{2}$ from the head of Daer Water to its union with the Powtrail, 7 thence to Crawford, $36\frac{3}{8}$ from Crawford to Lanark Bridge, $14\frac{1}{8}$ from Lanark to Hamilton Bridge, $2\frac{3}{4}$ from Hamilton to Bothwell Brig, 14 from Bothwell to Glasgow Bridge, 10 from Glasgow to Old Kilpatrick, and 4 from Old Kilpatrick to Dumbarton. Its drainage area has been estimated at 1481 square miles, of which 39 belong to the South Calder, 50 to the North Calder, 22 to the Rotten Calder, 127 to the Kelvin, 93 to the White Cart, 107 to the Black Cart, and 305 to the Leven. Excepting for an eastward bend near Biggar, round the eastern base of Tinto, the Clyde at first takes an almost due northerly course to the near vicinity of Carnwath, receiving, on the left hand, Elvan Water, Glengonner Water, Duneaton Water, Robertson Burn, and Garf Water; on the right, Little Clydes Burn, Midlock Water, Camps Water, and Medwyn Water. Along its left bank lie the parishes of Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Wiston-Roberton, Symington, Covington, and Pettinain; along its right, of Crawford, Lamington-Wandel, Culter, Biggar, and Liberton. Next it winds west-by-southward, south-westward, and north-westward to Lanark, receiving Douglas Water on the left, at the point where it makes its sharp north-westward bend; forming above Lanark the famous falls of Bonnington, Corra, and Dundaff Linn; and having Pettinain, Carmichael, and Lesmahagow parishes on the left, Carnwath, Carstairs, and Lanark on the right. From Stonebyres Linn, below Lanark, the last of its four falls, it sweeps north-westward to Hamilton, and on to Bothwell and Uddingston, along the 'Trough of the Clyde,' its principal affluents here being the Nethan and the Avon to the left, Mouse Water and the South and North Calders to the right, whilst parishes on the left hand are Lesmahagow, Dalserf, Hamilton, and Blantyre, and on the right hand Lanark, Carluke, Cambusnethan, Dalziel, and Bothwell. From just below Uddingston to Rutherglen its course lies almost due W, with Cambuslang and Rutherglen parishes on the left, Old Monkland, Shettleston, and Calton on the right, and the Rotten Calder on the left being its principal tributary. Lastly, from Rutherglen to Dumbarton it resumes a north-westerly course, Govan, Renfrew, Inchinnan, and Erskine parishes lying to the left, Glasgow, Maryhill, Renfrew, New and Old Kilpatrick, and Dumbarton to the right, whilst on the left hand it receives the confluent White and Black Cart,

and on the right the Kelvin and the Leven. The approximate altitude of its channel is 2000 feet above sea-level at the source, 655 at Thankerton, 400 above Bonnington Linn, and 170 below Stonebyres Linn.

Such are the general features of the river Clyde, details being supplied in the articles on the above-named parishes, and the sub-articles therein referred to. But we cannot refrain from quoting this masterly sketch by Sir Arch. Geikie:—'Of the three rivers, the Clyde, the Forth, and the Tay, perhaps the most interesting is the Clyde. Drawing its waters from the very centre of the Southern Uplands, it flows transverse to the strike of the Silurian strata, until, entering upon the rocks of the lowlands at Robertson, it turns to the NE along a broad valley that skirts the base of Tinto (2335 feet), at this point of its course approaching within 7 miles of the Tweed. Between the two streams, of course, lies the watershed of the country, the drainage flowing on the one side into the Atlantic, on the other into the North Sea. Yet instead of a ridge or hill, the space between the rivers is the broad flat valley of Biggar, so little above the level of the Clyde that it would not cost much labour to send that river into the Tweed. Indeed, some trouble is necessary to keep the former stream from eating through the loose sandy deposits that line the valley, and finding its way over into Tweeddale. That it once took that course, thus entering the sea at Berwick instead of at Dumbarton, is probable; and if some of the gravel mounds at Thankerton could be reunited, it would do so again. The origin of this singular part of the watershed is probably traceable to the recession of two valleys, and to the subsequent widening of the breach by atmospheric waste and the sea. From the western margin of the Biggar flat the Clyde turns to the NW, flowing across a series of igneous rocks belonging to the Old Red sandstone series. Its valley is there wide, and the ground rises gently on either side into low undulating hills. But often bending back upon itself and receiving the Douglas Water, its banks begin to rise more steeply, until the river leaps over the linn at Bonnington into the long, narrow, and deep gorge in which the well-known Falls are contained. That this defile has not been rent open by the concussion of an earthquake, but is really the work of subaerial denudation, may be ascertained by tracing the unbroken beds of Lower Old Red sandstone from side to side. Indeed, one could not choose a better place in which to study the process of waste, for he can examine the effects of rains, springs, and frosts, in loosening the sandstone by means of the hundreds of joints that traverse the face of the long cliffs, and he can likewise follow in all their detail the results of the constant wear and tear of the brown river that keeps ever tumbling and foaming down the ravine. A little below the town of Lanark, Mouse Water enters the Clyde through the dark narrow chasm beneath the Cartland Crags. There, too, though

"It seems some mountain, rent and riven,
A channel for the stream has given,"

yet after all it is the stream itself that has done the work. Nay, it would even appear that this singularly deep gorge has been in great measure cut out since the end of the Age of Ice, for there is an old channel close to it filled up with drift, but through which the stream has evidently at one time flowed. Running still in a narrow valley, the Clyde, after receiving Mouse Water, hurries westward to throw itself over the last of its lins at Stonebyres, and to toil in a long and dark gorge until, as it leaves the Old Red sandstone, its valley gradually opens out, and it then enters the great Lanarkshire coalfield. From the top of the highest Fall to the foot of the lowest, is a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, in which the river descends about 230 feet, or 61 feet in a mile. From Stonebyres Linn to the sea at Dumbarton, the course of the Clyde is a distance of fully 42 miles, yet its fall is only 170 feet, or about 4 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in a mile. As it winds among its broad meadows and fair woodlands, no one ignorant of the geology of the district would be likely to imagine that this wide level

valley really overlies a set of strata which have been tilted up and broken by innumerable dislocations. Yet such is the fact. The flat haughs of the Clyde were not laid out until after the curved and fractured coal-measures had been plained down, and no extant trace of these underground disturbances remained. The sea may have had much of the earlier part of the work to do, and may have lent its aid now and again during the successive uprisings and sinkings of the land, but we shall, perhaps, not greatly err in attributing mainly to the prolonged action of rains and frosts, and of the Clyde itself, the excavation of the broad valley in which the river flows across the coalfield until it reaches the sea between the hills of Renfrew and Dumbarton.'

The FIRTH OF CLYDE has a length of $64\frac{1}{4}$ miles, viz., $4\frac{3}{4}$ from Dumbarton to Port Glasgow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Port Glasgow to Greenock, 5 from Greenock to opposite Kilm, and 52 thence to Ailsa Craig, midway between Girvan and the Mull of Kintyre. Its breadth is 1 mile at Dumbarton; $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles from Greenock to Helensburgh; $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Kempock Point to Kilcreggan; $3\frac{3}{8}$ from Cloch Point to Barons Point, 3 to Strone Point, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ to Dunoon; 2 from Wemyss Point to Inellan pier; $5\frac{1}{2}$ from Largs Bay to Scoullag Point; $1\frac{1}{8}$ from Largs to the nearest part of the Great Cumbrae; $2\frac{1}{4}$, at the narrowest, from the Great Cumbrae to Bute; $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Bute to the Little Cumbrae; $9\frac{7}{8}$ from Farland Head to Sannox in NE Arran; 13 from Turnberry to Dippin Head in SE Arran; and 37 from Girvan to the Mull of Kintyre. It divides in its course the shires of Renfrew and Ayr from those of Dumbarton, Argyll, and Bute, having, on the left hand, the parishes of Erskine, Port Glasgow, Greenock, Innerkip, Largs, West Kilbride, Ardrossan, Stevenston, Irvine, Dundonald, Monkton, Prestwick, Newton-upon-Ayr, Ayr, Maybole, Kirkoswald, and Girvan; on its right, Cardross, Roseneath, Dunoon-Kilmun, Bute, and Kintyre. Both shores are bordered with the low green platform of the old sea-margin—a natural terrace thickly fringed with towns and villages and pleasant mansions. Beautiful itself, with its backgrounds of hill and mountain, the Firth of Clyde sends off five branches that equal, if not surpass, it—Gare Loch, Loch Long, Holy Loch, Loch Striven, and the Kyles of Bute. The tide ascends it up to Glasgow; and as low as Greenock its channel is beset with shoals and banks, which appear at low water, but which, ceasing there, give place to the unbroken stretch of firth that, widening and contracting, then widening out again, at last bends southward on its way to the open sea.

In 1566 the townsfolk of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton attempted, seemingly with scant success, to open up a formidable sandbank at Dumbuck, above Dumbarton; in 1622 the magistrates of Glasgow, buying 13 acres, laid out thereon the town of Port Glasgow, with harbours and the first graving-dock in Scotland; in 1688 they built a quay at the Broomielaw; and in 1740 'the Council agreed that a trial be made this season of deepening the river below the Broomielaw, and remitted to the Magistrates to cause to do the same, and go the length of £100 sterling of charges thereupon, and to cause build a flatt-bottomed boat, to carry off the sand and chingle from the banks.' In 1755 Smeaton presented a report, in which he notes that of twelve different shoals between Glasgow and Renfrew the 'shoalest' places, Pointhouse Ford and Hirst, had a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ and $3\frac{3}{8}$ feet at high, water; these, now the western limit and within the harbour of Glasgow, having a present depth of 16 at low, and 26 feet at high, water. By Smeaton's advice, the first Act of Parliament (1759) was applied for, whose preamble runs:—'Whereas the river Clyde from Dumbuck to the Bridge of Glasgow is so very shallow in several parts thereof that boats, lighters, barges, or other vessels cannot pass to or from the City of Glasgow except it be in the time of flood or high-water at spring-tides; and if the same was cleansed and deepened, and the navigation thereof made more commodious by a lock or dam over the same, it would be a great advantage to the trade and manufactures of the city and parts adjacent and to the public in general.'

But the earliest marked improvement in the navigation was started in 1768 by Mr John Golborne of Chester, who initiated the system of contracting the river by the construction of rubble jetties, and of removing the gravel shoals by dredging and ploughing. His 'Estimate of the Expense of Improving the Navigation of the Clyde' amounted to only £8640. In 1769 James Watt, examining the declivity of the river's bed from the Broomielaw Quay to Dumbreck Ford, found the low-water depth to be 14 inches at Hirst Ford, and at Dumbreck Ford 2 feet. The second Act was passed in 1770, under which, three years later, Golborne contracted to make Dumbreck Ford 6 feet deep and 300 feet wide at low water; its actual depth was 14 feet in 1781. Next Rennie in 1799 recommended the shortening of some of Golborne's jetties, the lengthening of others, and the construction of 200 new ones, from 50 to 550 feet long, between Glasgow Bridge and Bowling; and both Telford and Rennie presented reports in 1806 and 1807, which were followed by new Acts of 1809 and 1825, the first giving power to deepen the river till it is at least 9 feet deep in every part thereof between Glasgow and Dumbarton, the second to deepen it between Glasgow and Port Glasgow till such time as it is at least 13 feet deep. The deepening, widening, and straightening of the channel was carried on till 1836, when Mr Walker reported that 'there is now at the Broomielaw from 7 to 8 feet at low water, while the lift of a neap-tide at Glasgow Bridge—which was only sensible in 1755—is 4 feet, and of a spring-tide 7 or 8 feet, making 12 feet depth at high water of a neap, and 15 feet of a spring, tide; so that the river which, by artificial means, was to be rendered capable of taking craft of about 30 or 40 tons to Glasgow, has, by what Golborne calls "assisting nature," been rendered capable of floating vessels nearly ten times the burthen.' A fifth Act was passed in 1840; and under this, with several later Acts, the river improvements have since been carried out, with the result that the available depth of channel—only 15 feet at high water in 1839—is now 26 feet, while by a recent resolution of the Clyde Trustees it is intended still further to deepen the river throughout its entire length. The following table shows the width of the river at various points:—

WHERE AT.	1800.	1840-49.	1891.
Mouth of the Cart, . . .	800 feet.	275 feet.	500 feet.
Renfrew,	340 "	245 "	410 "
Finnieston Quay, . . .	...	160 "	400 "
Napier's Dock, . . .	...	150 "	490 "

Narrowing the channel by jetties, ploughing, and harrowing have all at times been employed, but dredging has been the principal means. The first steam-dredger was started in 1824, and 'it is undoubtedly,' says Mr Deas, 'to the application of steam power to dredgers, and to the adoption of steam hopper barges for carrying away the dredged material to the sea, that the rapid enlargement of the river and harbour in recent years are due; but for the introduction of the latter it would have been well-nigh impossible to have disposed of the enormous quantity now lifted'—6,557,212 cubic yards in the years 1885-89; 1,413,512 in 1889-90; 1,293,680 in 1890-91; and 26,116,138 in the 21 years 1870-91. 'The deepening and widening,' he sums up, 'of the Clyde have increased the value of the lands on its sides through Glasgow and seaward a hundredfold; created Govan, Partick, and the various other burghs which environ Glasgow; given wealth to thousands, and the means of life to hundreds of thousands.' The revenue of the Clyde Trustees was £331,492 in 1888-89; £356,202 (the largest ever received) in 1889-90; and £354,580 in 1890-91. The expenditure in the last year was £324,192, including £25,779 for dredging and general maintenance; and in the same year the goods

exported and imported amounted to 4,477,506 tons. There are two docks connected with the harbour—the Queen's Dock on the north and Kingston Dock on the south side. Cessnock Dock at Govan, much larger than either of these, is at the present time being proceeded with. For up and down harbour traffic there were in 1892 10 'Clutha' steamers, which carried in 1891 2,625,243 passengers, against 2,177,974 in 1890. For cross-river traffic there were 15 row boats, 10 steam ferries, and 3 carriage ferry boats—one (the 'Finnieston') with elevating tidal platform. The number of vehicles carried across in 1890 was 69,000, in 1891 (the 'Finnieston's' first year) 201,000.

Details of the Clyde's commerce and full descriptions of its harbours must be reserved for articles on the head ports, Glasgow, Port Glasgow, Greenock, Ardrossan, Irvine, Troon, Ayr, and Campbeltown; but its shipbuilding trade, dating from 1718 or thereabouts, and now the most important in the kingdom, may here be glanced at. In January 1812, Henry Bell launched on the Clyde his *Comet*, the first European boat successfully propelled by steam; during the seven years 1846-52 there were built here 247 steamships of 147,604 tons. Of vessels, both sailing and steam, Clyde yards turned out 194 of 192,392 tons in 1885; 152 of 172,765 in 1886; 165 of 184,794 in 1887; 234 of 273,631 in 1888; 219 of 336,065 in 1889; 258 of 352,124 in 1890; and 341 of 326,475 in 1891. In the preceding six years the output in tonnage was—in 1879, 157,605; 1880, 248,656; 1881, 327,013; 1882, 382,671; 1883, 404,383; 1884, 262,022. The percentage of sailing to total tonnage launched in the period from 1879 to 1884 was 12·28; while in that from 1885 to 1891 it had risen to 26·56.

The river improvements are credited with having destroyed one industry—the salmon fishing that flourished once above Dumbarton. Even to-day the Clyde Trustees pay upwards of £200 a year to the burgh of Renfrew for damage done to its fisheries. It seems questionable, however, whether the fish could have survived another hurtful agency—that pollution, namely, which has formed the subject of reports by Dr Frankland and Mr Morton in 1872, Mr M'Leod in 1875, and Sir John Hawkshaw in 1876. Experiments made with floats in 1857-58 by Messrs Bateman and Bazalgette showed that sewage entering the river at the centre of the city, when the volume of water was small, travelled only 2½ miles a week; and this slow progress can hardly have been quickened by the levelling of the river's bed below Glasgow, or by the large abstraction of water caused by the River Supply Works at Westhorn, at the extreme E boundary of the city, which, with two reservoirs, each holding 400,000 gallons, were completed in 1877 at a cost of £30,000. So that, 'in summer weather, the time during which the river is made to loiter on its way to the sea is more than sufficient to establish in full operation those processes of putrefactive fermentation—inevitable whenever the thermometer exceeds 55° Fahr.—to which the formation of sewer gas and other filthy products of this fermentation is due.' Glasgow is the chief, but by no means the only offender; the paraffin oil, iron, coal, paper, cotton, and dye works of New Lanark, Blantyre, Airdrie, Coatbridge, and other seats of industry all helping to swell the liquid mass of pestilence. Appliances have been erected in Glasgow to at any rate abate the nuisance; but their consideration must be reserved for our article on GLASGOW. In the waters of the upper Clyde and its tributaries good trout fishing still may be got, at Abington, Robertson, Lamington, and Crossford; and even still a few salmon ascend as high as the Falls. Strangely enough, too, they and their fry are now and then taken above the Falls; but these must be Tweed fish, and not Clyde fish at all, carried over from Biggar Water in times of heavy spate.

On the Clyde's memories we must not linger, more than to indicate the curious contrasts offered along its banks—hill-forts and a Roman road in Crawford parish, and the Caledonian railway; the 'Mucklewraths' of Bothwell Brig, and Livingstone toiling in Blantyre cot-

ton-mill; Blantyre's and Bothwell's ruins, and Cambuslang, with its memorable 'Wark;' Glasgow's cathedral, and Glasgow's factories; Antoninus' Wall and the chimneys of Paisley; Dumbarton Rock, and Port Glasgow; Greenock, and Cardross, where died the Bruce; Agricola's and Haco's war-galleys, and the royal yachts of Victoria and Alexander. The river has found its *sacer vates* in John Wilson, whose *Clyde, A Descriptive Poem*, appeared in 1764; but a finer, because less laboured, picture of its beauties is given by Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother and Coleridge, drove down its valley from Lanark to Dumbarton in the August of 1803. See pp. 31-62 of her *Tour in Scotland*; Sir Archibald Geikie's *Scenery of Scotland*; Sir John Hawkshaw's *Report on the Pollution of the Clyde and its Tributaries* (1876); Mr James Deas' *River Clyde and Harbour of Glasgow* (1881); W. J. Millar's *The Clyde from its Source to the Sea* (1888); Mr James Nicol's *Vital, Social, and Economic Statistics of the City of Glasgow* (1891).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 23, 24, 31, 30, 29, 21, 13, 1864-78.

Clydebank, a burgh in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish, partly also in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire. On the right bank of the Clyde, 2 miles NW of Renfrew, it was erected into a police burgh in 1886, having been, so recently as 1872, a purely rural or agricultural district. It includes Dalmuir, Kilbowie, and Yoker, with extensive shipbuilding yards, the works of the Singer Manufacturing Co. and of the Clyde Trust, chemical works, distilleries, a gas-work, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, British Linen Co.'s branch bank. New burgh buildings, containing a public hall, were built in 1893. There are 2 Established, 2 Free, and 2 U.P. churches, a Union, an Episcopal, a Wesleyan, and a Baptist church, a R. C. chapel and school, and a public school. The last, with accommodation for 1692 children, had (1891) a day and evening average attendance of 924 and 63, and grants of £980 and £24, 16s. The *quoad sacra* parish, St James, was constituted in 1875, and is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of burgh (1891) 9998.

Clyde Iron-works, a village, with large pig-iron works, in the SW corner of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, in the southern vicinity of Tolleross, 3 miles ESE of Glasgow. Pop. (1881) 670, (1891) 616.

Clydesdale, either the entire basin of the Clyde or the immediate valley of the river, or the part of that valley within Lanarkshire, or the section of the valley between Lanark and Bothwell. The first and second of these senses of the name are ancient and almost obsolete. The third is still in use, designating a region famous for mineral wealth, for manufacturing industry, and for a splendid breed of cart-horses. The fourth, too, is still in use, characterising a famous orchard region. Clydesdale gives the title Marquis (cre. 1643), in the peerage of Scotland, to the Duke of Hamilton. See CLYDE and LANARKSHIRE.

Clydesdale Iron-works, a manufacturing village in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, near Holytown station. Pop. (1881) 1117, (1891) 1227.

Clydesdale Junction Railway. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

Clyder, a small watering-place, consisting of neat cottages and a few shops, in Rosneath parish, W Dumbartonshire, on the W side of Gare Loch, nearly opposite Row, and 1 mile NNW of Rosneath village; at it are a post office under Helensburgh, a hotel, and an iron U.P. church (1881). The uplands around are favourite sites for bee-hives, their heather being singularly rich in nectar and pollen. At one time it was not uncommon for a hive brought hither, weighing 18 lbs., to be taken home in six or seven weeks' time weighing 57 lbs. Pop. (1891) 331.

Clyne, a parish of E Sutherland, containing the coast village of BRORA, with a station on the Sutherland railway and a post office. It is bounded NW by Farr, N by Kildonan, NE by Kildonan and Loth, SE by the German Ocean, and SW by Golspie and Rogart. Its

utmost length is 21½ miles from NW to SE, viz., from Creag nah-Iolaire to Brora; its width from NE to SW varies between 3½ and 8½ miles; and its area is 75,911½ acres, of which 288½ are foreshore and 1110 water. The seaboard, 3½ miles long, is low and sandy, followed at no great distance by the railway. The river BRORA flows 1½ mile E along the Rogart boundary, next 12½ miles ENE, SE, and E, through the interior to the sea at Brora village; its principal affluent, the BLACKWATER, rising on Ben-an-Armuinn, in the NW angle of the parish, runs 15½ miles SW, partly along the Rogart boundary, but chiefly through the interior, and itself receives SKINSDALE river, which has a winding course—eastward, south-eastward, and southward—all within Clyne parish, of 13 miles. Loch BRORA (4½ miles × 3½ furl.) is much the largest sheet of water. Others are Gorm Loch Béag (3 × 1½ furl.) and triangular Gorm Loch Mor (4 × 3½ furl.) to the N, and Loch Bad na h-Earba (3½ × 2 furl.) and An Eilthirich (3 × 2 furl.) to the S of the Blackwater; besides Lochs Bad an Aon-Tighe (6 × 2 furl.), BEANNACH (4½ × 3 furl.), and Gruideach (3½ × 2 furl.) on the Rogart border, and 22 tinier tarns. The surface has a general north-westward rise, elevations to the S of the Brora and the Blackwater being *Cagar Feosaig (1239 feet), *Beinn nau Corn (1706), Carrol Rock (684), Kilbrare Hill (1063), and Cnoc Leamhnachd (961), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the border of the parish; and to the N, Socach Hill (730), *Ascna Greine (924), Beinn Chol (1767), BEN SMEORALE (1592), *Meall au Liath Mor (1608), Cnoc a Ghrianiann (689), *Cnoc a Chruabaich Mhoir (1368), *Cnoc an Leathaid Mhoir (1423), Creag Mhor (2338), and *Creag nah-Iolaire, the two last being summits of BEN-AN-ARMUINN. Jurassic rocks occur along the coast, and include coal, sandstone, limestone, and shale. The soil around Brora is light and gravelly, naturally poor; but, for its hilly character, the parish comprises a considerable amount of arable land, held mostly in small holdings. Of sheep farms the largest is Kilcolmkill, on the northern shore of Loch Brora, it being leased in 1879 by General Tod Brown for £1171. At Clynelish, 1¼ mile NNW of Brora, is the only distillery in the county. Coal has been found, and is worked to a considerable extent, and bricks and tiles are made. Other industries have been already noticed under Brora. Kilcolmkill occupies the site of a Columban cell, and was a seat of a branch of the Gordons; the Duke of Sutherland is almost sole proprietor. Clyne is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £164. The parish church, built about 1770, and enlarged and repaired in 1827, contains 900 sittings, and stands 1½ mile NNW of Brora. At the latter there is also a Free church; and Clyne public school, with accommodation for 250 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 168, and a grant of £134, 16s. 6d. Valuation, £5785. Pop. (1801) 1643, (1851) 1933, (1861) 1886, (1871) 1733, (1881) 1812, (1891) 1713.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 103, 109, 108, 1878-80.

Clynelish. See CLYNE.

Clyth, a coast hamlet of Latheron parish, Caithness, 2¼ miles E of Lybster. A strong castle on a rock here, overhanging the sea, belonged to one Gunn, justiciary of Caithness, who was basely murdered by Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1478. A baylet, Clyth harbour, lies open to the SE; and a stream, Clyth Burn, runs 3½ miles south-south-eastward to the sea. A public school, called Newlands of Clyth, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 91, and a grant of £92, 15s. 6d.

Cnoc. See KNOCK.

Coalden, a collier village in Auchterderran parish, Fife, 1½ mile E by N of Cardenden station, and 4¼ miles NNW of Kirkealdy.

Coalford, a village of central Fife, 2 miles from Ladybank station.

Coalhall, a village in the southern detached district of Stair parish, Ayrshire, on Drongan estate, 7 miles E by S of Ayr. An extensive pottery of black and

brown earthenware here has long exported its produce to many parts of Scotland, and even to America.

Coalheugh, a copious chalybeate spring in Cromarty parish, Cromartyshire. Situated in the front of a wooded ravine, it originated in an abortive boring for coal, and has been surmounted by a small dome of hewn stone.

Coalsnaughton, a collier village of Clackmannanshire, in the parish and 1 mile S by E of the town of Tillinoultry. It has a public school. Pop. (1891) 838.

Coalstoun or Colstoun House, a mansion in the parish and 2½ miles S of the town of Haddington, on the right bank of Gifford or Coalstoun Water. Here in a silver box is preserved the 'Coalstoun pear,' one version of whose legend runs as follows:—In the 13th century a Broun of Coalstoun married the daughter of Hugo of Yester, the famous warlock of Gifford, described in *Marmion*. As the bridal party was on its way to church, the wizard-lord stopped it beneath a pear-tree, and, plucking one of the pears, gave it to his daughter, saying that he had no dowry to bestow, but that as long as that gift was safe good fortune would never desert her or her descendants. In 1805, Christian, only child and heiress of Chs. Broun of Coalstoun, married the ninth Earl of Dalhousie; and, in 1863, Susan-Georgiana, daughter and co-heiress of the Marquis of Dalhousie, married the Hon. Rt. Bourke (b. 1827; created Lord Connemara in 1887), who was foreign under-secretary from 1874-1880.

Coalton, a village in Kettle parish, Fife, 1½ mile SE of Kettle town.

Coalton, a village in Wemyss parish, Fife, near the coast and 1¼ mile N of West Wemyss, with a post office.

Coaltown, a village, with a public school, in Markinch parish, Fife, 2 miles S of Markinch, with a post office.

Coalyburn, a hamlet on the SE border of Linton parish, Peeblesshire, with a station (Macbie Hill) on the Leadburn and Dolphinton railway, 4¼ miles WSW of Leadburn Junction.

Coalyland or Collyland. See ALLOA.

Coatbridge, a municipal burgh of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. It stands, at 300 feet above sea-level, on the Monkland Canal, and in the midst of a perfect network of railways, being 2 miles W by S of Airdrie, 8¾ E of Glasgow, and 34 W by S of Edinburgh. Fifty years since it was only a village; and its rapid extension is due to its position in the centre of Scotland's chief mineral field. The Airdrie and Coatbridge district comprises some twenty active collieries; and in or about the town are several establishments for the pig-iron manufacture, malleable iron and steel works, and numerous rolling mills. Nor are these the only industries; boilers, tubes, tinplate, firebrick and fireclay, bricks and tiles, oakum, railway waggons, etc., being also manufactured. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 15 councillors, with a treasurer and dean of guild. Splendid municipal buildings are in course of erection. Coatbridge, in its growth, has absorbed, or is still absorbing, a number of outlying suburbs—Langloan, Gartsherrie, High Sunnyside, Coats, Clifton, Drmm-pellier, Dundyvan, Summerlee, Whifflet, Coatdyke, etc. Fire, smoke, and soot, with the roar and rattle of machinery, are its leading characteristics; the flames of its furnaces cast on the midnight sky a glow as if of some vast conflagration. It has stations on the Caledonian and North British railways, a post office (1894), with money order, savings bank, insurance and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, Royal, and Union banks, several hotels, the Alexander Hall, a reading room, gas-work, a water supply conjointly with Airdrie, and a Wednesday paper, the *Coatbridge Express*. A theatre and music hall, seating 2000 spectators, was opened in 1875; at Langloan is the West End Park, where in 1880 a red granite fountain was erected in memory of Janet Hamilton (1795-1873), the lowly Coatbridge poetess; and a fine public park was in 1887 gifted by Mr Weir of Kildonan. New Municipal Buildings, containing Town-Hall, Municipal Chambers, and Police buildings, were erected in 1894, on ground presented by W. Weir, Esq. Gartsherrie *quoad*

sacra church (1839; 1050 sittings) cost over £3300, and is a prominent object, with a spire 136 feet high; and Coats *quoad sacra* church (1875; 1000 sittings) is a handsome Gothic edifice, built from endowment by the late George Baird of Stitchell. Of 4 Free churches—Middle, East, West, and Whifflet—the finest was built in 1875; and other places of worship are 3 U.P. churches, a Congregational church, an Evangelical Union church, a Baptist church, a Wesleyan church (1874), St John's Episcopal church, and two Roman Catholic churches. Besides other schools noticed under OLD MONKLAND, Coatbridge and Coats public school, Langloan public school, and St Patriek's and St Augustine's Roman Catholic schools, with respective accommodation for 1682, 552, 588, and 489 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 1102 day and 102 evening, 385 day and 81 evening, 403, and 416, and grants of £1242, 11s. 6d. and £52, 12s., £407, 11s. 8d. and £48, 12s., £395, 14s. 6d., and £364. There is, besides, the Coatbridge Technical School and West of Scotland Mining College. Valuation of burgh (1892) £132,024, 4s. 3d. Pop. (1831) 741, (1841) 1599, (1851) 8564, (1861) 12,006, (1871) 15,802, (1881) 24,812, (1891) 30,034.—*Ordn. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Coatdyke, a village chiefly in Old Monkland, but partly also in New Monkland, parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile WSW of Airdrie, and 1 E of Coatbridge, having a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. A U.P. mission station was opened here in 1881. See COATBRIDGE.

Coates or West Coates. See EDINBURGH.

Coats, a *quoad sacra* parish formed in 1874 from the civil parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, and including part of the town of COATBRIDGE. It is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. (1881) 3928, (1891) 5807.

Cobairdy, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Forgue parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 5 miles NE of Huntly.

Cobbler. See BEN ARTHUR.

Cobinshaw, a village and an adjoining reservoir in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire. It has a station on the Caledonian railway, 18 miles SW of Edinburgh. The reservoir, lying 880 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length from SSW to NNE of 1½ mile, whilst its breadth varies from 1 to 3½ furlongs. Its head just falls within Lanarkshire, and its western shore is closely followed by the Carstairs and Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway. Formed to supply the Union Canal, it presents the appearance of a bleak natural lake; it was stocked recently with trout and salmon ova from the Tay, the Tweed, and from Ireland. Pop. (1891) 309.

Coburty. See ABERDOUR, Aberdeenshire.

Cochno. See COCKNO.

Cochrage Muir, an extensive tract of barren uplands, formerly in Kinloch parish, Perthshire, 4½ miles NW of Blairgowrie town, but placed in Blairgowrie parish by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. Covered with moss and heather, it long supplied peats to a large extent of surrounding country; and it accidentally took fire in the summer of 1826, and continued to burn till saturated with the snows of the following winter and spring.

Cochrane, an ancient barony on the W side of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire. It belonged from the 14th century to the family of Cochrane, of whom Sir Wm. Cochrane of Cowdon was ennobled as Baron Cochrane of Dundonald in 1647, as Earl of Dundonald and Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree in 1669. By the eighth Earl it was sold about 1760; and the greater part of it now belongs to Houstoun of Johnstone.

Cockairney, an estate, with a mansion, in Dalgety parish, Fife, 1½ mile W of Aberdour.

Cock Burn. See COCKUM.

Cockburnlaw, a conspicuous hill in Duns parish, Berwickshire, culminating 4 miles NNW of Duns town. Its base, 6 miles in circuit, is on three sides encompassed by the Whitadder; its conical top rising to the height of 1065 feet above sea-level, shows traces of an ancient camp, and serves as a landmark to mariners; and its rocks are granitic, while those of all the neighbouring

Lammermuirs are greywacke. On the NE slope are the scanty remains of Edinshall (Edwin's hall), one of the three 'brochs' or dry-built round towers that are known to exist on the Scottish mainland to the S of the Caledonian valley. This one consisted of two concentric circles, the diameter of the innermost being 40 feet, the thickness of the walls 7 feet, and the spaces between the walls 7 and 10 feet. The said spaces were arched over, and divided into cells of 12, 16, and 20 feet. The stones were not cemented by any kind of mortar; they were chiefly whinstone, locked into one another with grooves and projections.

Cockburnspath (anc. *Colbrundspath*), a village and a coast parish in the N of Berwickshire. The village stands $\frac{2}{3}$ mile inland, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Cockburnspath station on the North British railway, this being 21 miles NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 7 SE by E of Dunbar, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E of Edinburgh. A neat clean place, with an antique cross in its midst, it has a post office, with money order, etc. departments, and a public hall.

The parish contains also COVE fishing hamlet, and comprises the ancient parishes of Cockburnspath and ALDCAMBUS. It is bounded NW by Oldhamstocks in Haddingtonshire, NE by the German Ocean and Coldingham, SE by Coldingham, and SW by Abbey St Bathans. Its greatest length from E to W is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth from N to S is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In 1891 the area of the parish was slightly increased by the Boundary Commissioners, through the addition of the small detached part (96 acres) of the parish of Abbey St Bathans, which lay within the parish of Cockburnspath. The area of the latter is now 13,047 acres, of which $18\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Dean or Dunglass Burn flows 2 miles along the Haddingtonshire border to the sea; EYE Water, from near its source, traces $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the south-western boundary; an affluent of the Eye drains the south-western interior; and most of the rest of the parish is drained by Herriot Water and Pease Burn to the sea. The coast is all bold and rock-bound, rising to 117 feet at Reed Point, 203 near Red Rock Cave, 200 at Craig Taw, and 362 near Redheugh; the perils of the neighbouring waters are sometimes terribly instanced by fishing-boat disasters. The interior for some distance inland, particularly in the NW, is arable and in high cultivation, yet has generally an uneven surface; elsewhere this parish is mainly an eastward prolongation of the Lammermuirs, consisting of smooth rounded hills, intersected by deans or deep vales. To the E of the railway the surface attains 771 feet above sea-level at Greenside Hill, 803 at Meikle Black Law, and 727 at Penmanshiel Camps; to the W, 823 near Edmondsdean, 909 at Eelie Hill, 751 at Blackburn Rig, 943 at Little Dod, and 1042 at Corse Law, which culminates right on the SW border. At Cove, Pease Dean, and Dunglass Dean are highly interesting objects which will be separately noticed in their proper place. The rocks are chiefly Silurian; and in some parts, particularly on the coast, they present remarkable phenomena. Sandstone, of the Devonian formation, and of a quality valued chiefly for its power of resisting heat, is quarried near the mouth of Pease Burn. The soil here and there is rich and strong, but as a rule is light. Nearly 6000 acres are in cultivation, about 550 are under wood, and all the remaining area is either pastoral or waste. Cockburnspath Tower, a ruined old fortalice, near the railway, 1 mile E of Cockburnspath village, stands on the edge of a ravine or pass, which it seems to have been intended to defend, and belonged successively to the Earls of Dunbar, to members of the royal family, and to the Earls of Home. Some have identified it with 'Ravenswood Castle,' in Scott's *Bride of Lammermuir*. Roman urns and other Roman relics have been found in various places; and remains of Caledonian and Scandinavian camps are on several hills or vantage grounds. Cockburnspath is in the presbytery of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £290. The parish church, a building of great antiquity, dating from at least 1163, was repaired in 1875-76 at a cost of £600, and contains 400 sittings. There is a Free church

for Cockburnspath and Oldhamstocks, and a U.P. church, with 420 sittings, is at Stockbridge, 1 mile SW of Cockburnspath village. A public school, with accommodation for 184 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 121, and a grant of £116, 7s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 1130, (1891) 1112.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 34, 1863-64.

Cockenzie and Port-Seton, a police burgh and *quoad sacra* parish, in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Tranent station, and 1 NE of Prestonpans, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. At it are a hotel, saltworks, a harbour, small, but substantially constructed by Mr Cadell for shipping coal, a handsome public school, an Established church (1838; 450 sittings), and a Free church; and a model fishing village was erected in 1882. The harbour, Port Seton, opened in 1880, and constructed of concrete at a cost of £11,800, including £2000 from Lord Wemyss, has a draught at high-water of 16 feet, and covers nearly 8 acres. The parapeted E wall, 730 feet long and $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a cross-pier or 'hammerhead,' and the W breakwater, 450 feet long, from 12 to 6 broad, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ high, leave an entrance 125 feet wide. In 1885 a middle pier was added and other improvements effected at a further cost of £5000. About three dozen deep-sea boats and two dozen yawls belong to this harbour. Cockenzie House adjacent has long been a seat of the Cadells, members of which family were Scott's publisher, Rt. Cadell (1788-1849), and the Australian explorer, Francis Cadell. Here the victors of Prestonpans discovered Cope's military chest, containing £2500. Pop. of Cockenzie and Port Seton (1861) 649, (1871) 1055, (1881) 1612, (1891) 1578; of *q. s.* parish (1891) 1716.

Cockham. See COCKUM.

Cocklaw, a farm in Walston parish, Lanarkshire. Remains of an ancient circular camp are on high ground here; consist of two concentric mounds and ditches; and measure, within the inner circle, 201 feet in diameter.

Cocklaw. See CAVERS.

Cockle, a burn in the NE of Linlithgowshire, running through Dalmeny Park to the Firth of Forth.

Cocklerue or **Cuckold-Le-Roi**, a hill on the mutual border of Linlithgow and Torphichen parishes, Linlithgowshire, 2 miles SSW of Linlithgow town. It has an altitude of 912 feet above sea-level, and it commands a brilliant view of the basin and screens of the Forth from Ben Lomond to North Berwick. The name is supposed, in Glennie's *Arthurian Localities*, to refer to Guinevere's betrayal of the Blameless King.

Cockno, a hill, a loch, and a burn in the E of Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The hill is one of the Kilpatrick range, and culminates 2 miles NNW of Duntocher at 1140 feet above sea-level. The loch lies at its NE side, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, with a varying width of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlong. The burn issues from the loch, and runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, past Cockno House, to Duntocher Burn at Duntocher.

Cock of Arran. See ARRAN.

Cockpen, a parish in the E of Edinburghshire, containing at its NW corner the village of BONNYRIGG (2 miles SW of Dalkeith), and also the villages or hamlets of Hunterfield, Poltonhall, Prestonholm, and Westhall, with part of Lasswade. It is bounded W and N by Lasswade, NE and E by Newbattle, and S by Carington. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 2950 acres. The South Esk, entering the parish from the S, intersects it for nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; traces afterwards part of its boundary with Newbattle, receiving there DALHOUSIE Burn; and the North Esk flows, for a brief distance, along the Lasswade border. The land-surface is flatish, though rising southward from less than 200 to over 400 feet above sea-level; it exhibits everywhere a rich and highly-cultivated aspect, and along the banks of the streams is often singularly picturesque. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation. Coal is worked; sandstone and limestone abound; and coppers has been obtained from a species of moss. The soil over a small part of the northern district is a very fine rich

loam, on a sandy or gravelly bottom; and elsewhere is generally a stiffish clay. Cockpen House, the mansion of the 'Laird of Cockpen' of Lady Nairne's famous song, stood on a romantic spot about a furlong E of Dalhousie Castle. DALHOUSIE Castle and HILLHEAD House, the former centring around it most of the interest of Cockpen's history, are the principal mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 23 of from £50 to £100, and 33 of from £20 to £50. Giving off part of its civil area to Stobhill *quoad sacra* parish, Cockpen is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £199. The parish church (1820; 625 sittings), on rising ground above the left bank of Dalhousie Burn, 1 mile SE of Bonnyrigg and 1 SSW of Dalhousie station, is a cruciform Perpendicular edifice, with a conspicuous tower; in its churchyard lie several members of the Dalhousie family. Within the castle grounds are remains of the old First Pointed parish church. Cockpen has a Free church; and Cockpen public, Bonnyrigg public, and Bonnyrigg girls' schools, with respective accommodation for 110, 301, and 237 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 62, 181, and 226, and grants of £63, 8s., £179, 5s. 6d., and £213, 10s. Valuation £20,842, including £1678 for railways. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1871) 2481, (1891) 3337; of civil parish (1801) 1681, (1831) 2025, (1851) 3238, (1861) 2902, (1871) 3346, (1881) 4545, (1891) 4495.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Peter Mitchell's *Parish of Cockpen in the Olden Times* (Dalkeith, 1881).

Cockpool, an old castle, reduced now to the merest vestiges, in Ruthwell parish, SW Dumfriesshire, 1½ mile SSW of Comlongan Castle.

Cockum, a troutful rivulet, partly of Berwick, but chiefly of Edinburgh, shire. It rises in Channelkirk parish at 1050 feet above sea-level; runs ¾ mile west-south-westward to the border of the shires; and, after following it for ¼ mile southward, winds 3¼ miles south-south-westward; and falls into Gala Water in the northern vicinity of Stow village.

Coe, a river of Lismore and Appin parish, N Argyllshire, formed by a number of scaur-born torrents, 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and running 8 miles west-by-northward to Loch Leven at Invercoe. It traverses Loch Triochatan, on its way through the desolate defile of GLENCOE; and its waters contain abundance of river and sea trout and salmon. Some writers suppose it to be the Cona of Ossian, who, says tradition, was born upon its banks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Coeffin. See CASTLE-COEFFIN.

Cogrieburn. See JOHNSTONE.

Cogsmill, a hamlet, with a public school, in Cavers parish, Roxburghshire, 5 miles SSE of Hawick.

Coich. See QUOICH.

Coigach, a coast and registration district in Ullapool *quoad sacra* and Lochbroom *quoad civilia* parish, Cromartyshire. Adjoining the north-western extremity of Ross-shire, and bounded W by the Minch, NE by Sutherland, it measures 22 miles from NW to SE, and 7½ miles in the opposite direction; includes Rhu More promontory, between Loch Enard and the Summer Isles; and is a strictly highland region, diversified with glens and numerous small lakes, whilst containing the beautiful vales of Strathcannard and Rhidorch. It has a Free church and a post office under Ullapool, which lies 28 miles to the SE. Pop. (1871) 1239, (1881) 1167, (1891) 1074.

Coila. See COYLE.

Coilantogle, a ford on the river Teith in Callander parish, Perthshire, immediately below the river's efflux from Loch Vennachar, 2½ miles WSW of Callander town. It was 'Clan Alpine's outmost guard,' the place where Roderick Dhu stands vantageless before Fitz-James, in the *Lady of the Lake*; but it has lost its romance by the erection of a huge sluice of the Glasgow waterworks.

Coilsfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire. The mansion, standing on the right bank of the Water of Faile, 1¼ mile ESE of Tarbolton village, was the seat, from the middle of the 17th to the

close of the 18th century, of the ancestors of the Earl of Eglinton, and is immortalised in Burns's lovely lyric—

'Ye banks, and braes, and streams around
The castle o' Montgomery,
Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,
Your waters never drumlie!
There Simmer first unfauld her robes,
And there the longest tarry;
For there I took the last farewell
O' my sweet Highland Mary.'

She, Mary Campbell, was byres-woman at Coilsfield in 1786; and here, near the confluence of Faile and Ayr, is the scene of the sorrowful parting. Coilsfield has been considerably altered since Burus's day, being now a classic-looking edifice, finely embosomed by trees; it has, moreover, taken a new name—Montgomerie. The owner, R. P. Paterson, Esq., holds 2552 acres in the shire, valued at £3127 per annum. A circular mound, to the S of the mansion, is traditionally regarded as the tomb of Auld King Coil, that 'sceptred Pictish shade' from whom Coilsfield, Coylton, and Kyle are said to have got their names. It was opened in May 1837, and found to contain several cinerary urns.

Coiltie, a rivulet of Urquhart and Glenmoriston parishes, Inverness-shire. Issuing from Loch nam Meur, on a western shelf of Mealfourvonie mountain, at an altitude of 1575 feet above sea-level, it rushes impetuously 9¾ miles east-north-eastward to Loch Ness, at the mouth of Glen Urquhart, near Drumnadrochit hotel. It passes through Loch Aloaich, and afterwards traverses a broken channel, overhung by precipices and wood, and in times of freshet moves in such bulk and force as to sweep before it enormous masses of stone. Its waters, owned by the Countess Dowager of Seafield, contain abundance of small trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Coinneag, Loch. See CHARNAC.

Coire or **Loch a' Choire**, a lake in Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness-shire, 10½ miles SSW of Inverness. Lying 865 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 5 and 2¾ furlongs; contains fine trout; and sends off a stream 5 furlongs southward to Loch Ruthven.

Coire Nam Meann, a loch in the SE of Farr parish, Sutherland, which, lying 801 feet above sea-level, has an equal length and breadth of 4½ furlongs, and sends off a stream ¼ mile north-eastward to Loch Leam na Clavan.

Coire na Sith, a loch in the SW of Farr parish, Sutherland, communicating with Loch Naver, 8 miles to the eastward. Lying 990 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 4 and 3½ furlongs.

Coir nan Uriskin. See BEALACH-NAM-BO.

Coiruisk. See CORUIK.

Colbost, a hamlet of Duirinish parish, in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, on the W shore of Loch Follart, 2 miles W of Dunvegan. A public school at it, with accommodation for 81 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 74, and a grant of £78, 8s. 6d.

Colbrandspath. See COCKBURNSPATH.

Coldingham (*Urbs Coludi* of Bede, c. 700), a village and a coast parish of NE Berwickshire. The former by road is 3 miles WNW of Eyemouth, 4½ NNW of Ayton, and 3½ NNE of Reston Junction, this being 11 miles NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 46¾ ESE of Edinburgh. 'Situating in a valley,' says Mr Hunter, 'about a mile distant from the sea, the small town meets the eye of the stranger only on his near approach by the several descents, and with striking and picturesque effect. The cottages present a scattered appearance, those on the northern side, called Boggan, being perched on the steep bank of the Reckleside or Gosemount Burn. On the southern side flows another deep-channelled streamlet, the Court Burn, the main part of the town being situated between them, and the two uniting about a furlong below.' At the village itself are a post office under Ayton, with money order and savings bank departments, 2 inns, a volunteer hall (1872), a public hall, a public school, a parish church, and a U.P. church (1870; 550 sittings), Early English in style, with a slated spire; whilst a gentle eminence to the S

is crowned by the ancient Priory. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of July and the second Thursday of October. Pop. (1871) 647, (1881) 572, (1891) 492.

The parish contains also the villages of Coldingham Shore, Reston, Auchencraw, and Grant's House. It is bounded N and NE by the German Ocean, E by Eyemonth and Ayton, SE by Ayton, S by Chirnside, SW by Bunkle, W by Abbey St Bathans, and NW by Cockburnspath. In 1891 the Higblaws detached portion of the parish (80 acres) was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Eyemouth, while the Butterdean detached portion of Oldhamstocks parish was transferred to the parish of Coldingham. Its area is now 25,662 acres. A stretch of the shore at Coldingham Sands and the farm of Northfield is smooth and of tolerably easy access; but mostly the coast is bold and rock-bound, its cave-pierced cliffs of porphyry and greywacke, the haunt of myriads of sea-fowl, rising steeply from the sea to heights of from 257 to 710 feet. Its extent within Coldingham is fully 10 miles, if one follows all the indentations and promontories, chief of which latter are those of St ABBS and FAST CASTLE, 2½ miles NNE and 4 NW of the village. Within 300 yards but 400 feet above the level of the ocean, 1 mile WSW of St Abbs Head, lies Coldingham Loch, a bleak, triangular lake, which, measuring 3 by 2 furlongs, is several fathoms deep, and contains abundance of perch. EYE WATER, first running 1½ mile NNE along the Oldhamstocks border, from Grant's House station next winds 8 miles ESE through the southerly interior, and then flows 1¼ mile SE, either on or near to the boundary with Ayton, 2 miles of which have already been traced by ALE WATER, rising in and flowing through this parish. Dulaw, Abbey, and three or four more burns run right to the sea; and, indeed, the whole surface is channelled by innumerable rivulets. From E to W it attains, to the N of the Ale, 387 feet above sea-level near Whitecross, 310 at St Abbs Head, 528 at Earnsheugh, 448 near Boggangreen, 659 at Baskinbrae, 748 at Cross Law, 715 at Laverock Law, 644 at Brown Rig, and 710 near the site of Soldiers Dyke; between the Ale and the Eye, 660 near Hillend, 782 at Houndwood Camp, 738 at Drone Hill, 686 at Cowel Hill, and 653 at the site of St David's Cairn; to the S of the Eye, 432 near Stonehiel, 503 at Greenhead, 860 at Horsley Hill, 614 near Brockholes, and 560 at Brockhole Hill—heights that belong to an eastern extension of the Lammernairs. The rocks are chiefly Silurian, with intrusions, however, of trap; the soils are various and not particularly fertile. A considerable aggregate of flat arable land forms the bottom of the valleys; and just about the middle of the parish is 'Coldingham Moor,' a tract of between 5000 and 6000 acres, which, once a mixture of moor, forest, and moss, looked in last century a treeless waste, but now in great measure has been reclaimed and brought under the plough. About 500 acres are clothed with plantation, 100 with natural wood. Mansions are Coldingham Law House, Homefield, Highlavs, Press House, Templeball House, Berrybank, Coveyhugh, Fairlav House, Houndwood House, Newmains, Renton House, Stonehiel House, and Sunnyside; and 12 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 25 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 22 of from £20 to £50. A native was Geo. Dunbar (1774-1851), Greek Professor in Edinburgh University. FAST CASTLE is a principal antiquity; and at Renton, at Houndwood, at East and West Preston, were fortalices or castles belonging to Logan of Restalrig, its wicked lord, all of which were demolished during last century to furnish building materials. Traces of four camps—two native and two Roman—are on the heights to the W and S of St Abbs; and on St ABBS stood Ebba's monastery. It seems, however, thence to have been transferred to the after site of the Benedictine priory, where foundations were excavated in 1854 of an earlier church with circular E apse. The priory itself was founded or refounded in 1098 by Eadgar, King of the Scots, the son of Malcolm Ceanmor and St Margaret, he having wrested the sceptre from Donald, with Wil-

liam Rufus' assistance, and fighting beneath the banner of St Cuthbert. To St Cuthbert, then, with SS Mary and Ebba, he consecrated this his votive offering, and granted it to St Cuthbert's caons regular of Durham. So that, though situate in Scotland, and though endowed by Scottish kings and nobles, Coldingham priory was long subordinate to the English Church, which exercised over it absolute control, and appropriated great part of its extensive revenues. In 1488 an attempt to suppress it and annex its property to the Chapel Royal of Stirling led to the Douglas rebellion which, ending with James III.'s downfall at Sauchie Burn, left the Homes masters of Coldingham till 1504. An Act of that year annexed it to the Crown; and in 1509 it was finally severed from Durham, and placed under the Abbey of Dunfermline. So it continued till 1560, when it shared in the fate of other religious houses. Its nearness to the Border had exposed it to frequent calamities; and thrice it sustained great hurt by fire—in 1216, 1430, and 1545. Cromwell, too, did great damage to the buildings, which later served for quarry to the village; so that little remains now to show their former glories but the E and N walls of the choir of the church, semi-Norman without, and lapsing into almost First Pointed within. Cruciform in plan, this church consisted of a nave and choir, each 90 by 25 feet, with a transept, 41 by 34, at whose NW angle a massive square tower, which fell little more than a century since, uprose to a height of 90 feet and upwards. The choir, patched up into a parish church, was restored (1854-55) at a cost of £2200, including £625 from the Board of Works. The W and S walls of 1662 were then rebuilt, and the corner towers carried up to their original height; the whitewash was removed from the exquisite carvings, a flat stained-wood roof introduced, a S porch added, and the interior rebenced, containing now 410 sittings. The result is creditable to the early restorers. In the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, the civil parish has been, since 1851, divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Coldingham and HOUNDWOOD, the former a living worth £344. In it 3 public schools—Coldingham, Coldingham Moor, and St Abbs—with respective accommodation for 196, 32, and 133 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 133, 16, and 103, and grants of £135, 17s., £28, 8s. 6d., and £101, 11s.; Houndwood containing 3 other public schools. Valuation £31,973, 17s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2391, (1831) 2668, (1861) 3241, (1871) 3093, (1881) 3159, (1891) 2946; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 1644, (1891) 1586; of registration district (1881) 2675, (1891) 2479.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864. See A. Carr's *History of Coldingham Priory*; J. Raines' *Correspondence, Inventories, Account Rolls, and Law Proceedings of the Priory of Coldingham* (Surtees Soc., Durham); W. K. Hunter's *History of the Priory of Coldingham*; and *The Church of Scotland, Past and Present* (1892).

Coldinghamshire, an ancient jurisdiction in Berwickshire, comprehending the parishes of Coldingham, Eyemouth, Ayton, Lamberton, and Aldcambus, and parts of the parishes of Mordington, Foulden, Chirnside, Bunkle, and Cockburnspath, in all amounting to about one-eighth of the entire area of the county. The nature of the jurisdiction is ill defined, but seems to have been chiefly, if not wholly, ecclesiastical, and connected with Coldingham Priory.

Coldingham Shore, a fishing village in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, 1½ mile NE of Coldingham village. It has a Free church, a public school, and a boat harbour, formed in 1833 at a cost of £1200; it carries on fishing for herrings, cod, haddocke, turbot, lobster, and crabs, whilst conducting an extensive trade in the curing of herrings; and has a post office with money order and savings bank departments. Pop. (1891) 357.

Coldrochie. See MONEYDIE.

Coldside, a hamlet in the parish and 5 miles NE of the village of Canonbie, SE Dumfriesshire.

Coldstone. See LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

Coldstream, a Border town and parish of S Berwickshire. The town, 100 feet above sea-level, stands on the

left bank of the broad winding Tweed, and of its affluent, Leet Water, 47 miles SE by E of Edinburgh by road, whilst Smeaton's fine five-arched bridge (1763-66) across the Tweed leads $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-eastward to Cornhill village, in Norham parish, Northumberland, at which is Coldstream station on the North-Eastern railway, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 10 ENE of Kelso, and 62 SE by E of Edinburgh. On the English side are the ruins of Wark Castle, the field of Flodden, and the scene, some fancy, of the 'Hunting of the Chevyat;' and Coldstream itself derived importance from its ford, the first above Berwick of any consequence. By this passage Edward I. invaded Scotland in 1296; and down to 1640, when Montrose led the Covenanters southwards, many other armies, Scottish and English, crossed thereby, to ravage the country of their respective foes. Later, till 1856, its position made Coldstream a chapel of ease, as it were, to Gretna Green, among the more notable of its runaway marriages being that of Lord Brougham (1819). Not a stone remains of the wealthy Cistercian priory, founded in 1143 by Cospatrick, Earl of March, for nuns brought from Whiston in Worcestershire. It stood a little eastward of the market-place; and in 1834 many bones and a stone coffin were dug up in its burying-ground, where, according to tradition, the prioress had given sepulture to the foremost of the Scottish slain at Flodden. The Chartulary of this priory was edited for the Grampian Club by the Rev. C. Rogers in 1879. A yet more interesting building, a house at the E of the market-place, has likewise disappeared; but its successor bears the following inscription—'Headquarters of the Coldstream Guards 1659; rebuilt 1865.' The Coldstreams were formed by General Monk in 1650 from the two regiments of Fenwick and Haslerig; Borderers chiefly, tried and hardy men, they marched with him up and down Scotland, discomfiting all enemies of the Commonwealth from Berwick to Dundee, and from Dundee to Dumfries, till, after ten years spent in Scotland, they followed him to London, there to restore King Charles II. The present town, although irregularly built, is very pretty, with its nice modern cottages and gardens. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. (1820) and Bank of Scotland (1855), a local savings' bank (1842), 2 hotels, gas-works, water-works (1852), a town-hall, a mechanics' institute (1863), a public library, a working men's club, a masonic lodge (1861), a dispensary, a volunteer corps, a horticultural society, an ornithological society, a bowling club, a grain mill, and a brewery. A burgh of barony and a police burgh, it is governed by a baron baillie, under the Earls of Haddington and Home, and by 8 police commissioners. Courts sitting here are noticed under BERWICKSHIRE; and fairs are held at Cornhill on the first Monday of March (hiring), the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of July (lamb and wool), and 26 Sept. (draft ewes). At the E end of the town is a handsome monument, 70 feet high, erected in 1834 to the memory of Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., M.P. for Berwickshire. His statue surmounting it, from the chisel of Mr H. Ritchie of Edinburgh, was shattered by lightning (1873), but was replaced in the following year by another, 4 tons in weight, by the Border sculptor, Mr Currie of Darnick. The parish church (1795; 1100 sittings) has a spire and clock; and other places of worship are a Free church (600 sittings), and 2 U.P. churches, East (700) and West (1000 sittings). Two public schools—Coldstream and Hirsell Law, the last about 2 miles NNW of the town—with respective accommodation for 376 and 120 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 243 and 63, and grants of £251, 7s. and £62, 10s. The weekly market is now discontinued. Pop. (1841) 1913, (1851) 2238, (1861) 1834, (1871) 1724, (1881) 1616, (1891) 1535.

The parish, till 1716 called Lennel or Leinhall, is bounded N by Swinton and Ladykirk, SE and S by Northumberland, and W by Eccles. Rudely resembling a kite in outline, with Todrig at top and Home Farm at bottom, it has an utmost length from ENE to

WSW of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth from NW to SE of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of 8534 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 214 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The TWEED, here a glorious fishing river, sweeps 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles along all the English Border, forming a horseshoe bend at the town, and there receiving the ditch-like but troutful LEET, which, after tracing 2 miles of the Eccles boundary, strikes $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward through the interior. Graden and Shiels Burns run east-north-eastward to the Tweed; the only large sheet of water is Hirsell Loch ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.). The surface, with a general north-westward rise, nowhere sinks much below 100, or exceeds 246, feet above sea-level; sheltered by both the Cheviots and the Lammermuirs, it lies exposed to the NE only, whence, in the gale of 14 Oct. 1881, its trees sustained considerable damage. A band of barren moor, from E to W, is now nearly all reclaimed; and the entire area, with very slight exception, is either richly cultivated or under wood. The woods cover a comparatively large extent, particularly on the Hirsell estate. The rocks include white and reddish sandstone, clay marl, limestone, and gypsum; the first of which forms an excellent building material, and has been worked in three quarries. Quartz crystals, calcareous crystals, prehnite, and selenite are found. The soil, near the Tweed, is light; further inland, inclines to clay; and almost everywhere is rich and fertile. Remains of a fortification, probably later than the introduction of cannon, are on the barony of Snook; and an ancient cross, called Maxwell's, stood between Lennel church and Tweed-mill, but was removed about 1730. An episode still to be noticed is Burns's visit of 7 May 1787, which he described in 'Alfred Jingle' style: 'Coldstream—went over to England—Cornhill—glorious river Tweed—clear and majestic—fine bridge. Dine at Coldstream with Mr Ainslie and Mr Foreman—beat Mr F. in a dispute about Voltaire. Tea at Lennel House with Mr Brydone . . . my reception extremely flattering—sleep at Coldstream.' The said Mr Patrick Brydone (1741-1818), who died at Lennel House, was author of a well-known *Tour through Sicily and Malta*. The principal mansions, all noticed separately, are The Hirsell, The Lees, Lennel House, and Milne Graden; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 41 of from £20 to £50. Coldstream is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £316. Valuation £20,300, 19s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 2269, (1831) 2897, (1851) 3245, (1861) 2823, (1871) 2619, (1881) 2561, (1891) 2388.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Coldwells. See CRUDEN.

Cole Castle. See CASTLE-COLE.

Colfin, a station in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, on the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway, at Colfin Glen, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Portpatrick town.

Colgrave, a sound or strait in Shetland, separating Yell island on the W from Fetlar on the E. It contains Hascosay island; and it varies in width from 3 miles in the N to 9 in the S.

Coligarth, a district of Lady parish, Sanday island, Orkney. On a barren moor extending along its SW side are three large tumuli, and a number of smaller ones. A headland called Coliness or the Ness of Coligarth projects north-westward into Otterwick Bay, and has foundations of an ancient chapel, as well as a very large artificial mound, in which was found, in 1838, an ancient iron spear-head, 7 inches long.

Colin. See COLLIN.

Colinsburgh, a village of Kilconquhar parish, in the East Neuk of Fife. It stands within 2 miles of, and 120 feet above, the Firth of Forth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of Kilconquhar station, this being $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Thornton Junction, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Edinburgh. Founded by and named after Colin, third Earl of BALCARRES, about 1718, it is a burgh of barony; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, gas-works (1841), an hotel, a public school, a U.P. church (1800; 300 sittings), agricultural and horticultural

societies, a Thursday market, and fairs on the second Tuesday of March and second Thursday of June and October. Pop. (1891) 384.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Colinton, a village and a parish of Edinburghshire. The village, 4 miles SW by S of Edinburgh, is charmingly situated in a hollow on the Water of Leith, which here is spanned by a high stone bridge; at it are a station on the Balerno loop-line of the Caledonian (1874), a post office, with money order, telegraph, etc., departments, 2 inns, the parish church, an Episcopal church, and a public school. In his *Miller of Deankhaugh*, the late Jas. Ballantine described it 'with its romantic valley, its lines of cottages embedded in the hollows, its kail-yards and their rows of currant-bushes, its sylvan pathway threading the mazes of wood, deep, deep down in the beautiful dell.' The village has changed a little since then, but always for the better, a good many comfortable, old English-looking houses having arisen upon its upper outskirts within the last two or three years. Pop. (1851) 120, (1881) 224, (1891) 476.

The parish, containing also the villages of Juniper Green, Hailes, Longstone, and Slateford, is traversed across the NW corner by the Caledonian railway and the Union Canal, and through the north-western interior by the Balerno line. Till 1697 it was called Hailes, and thence till 1747 Hailes or Collingtoun. It is bounded NW by Corstorphine, NE by St Cuthberts, E by Liberton, SE by Lasswade and Glencross, SW by Penicuik and Currie. Its greatest length, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $5659\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $20\frac{1}{4}$ are water. Triangular Torduff reservoir ($3 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.), the lower of the two Edinburgh Compensation Ponds, falls within the south-western border; and through the north-western interior, from Juniper Green to Slateford, the Water of Lerru winds 3 miles east-north-eastward along a lovely little wooded dell. Another streamlet is the Burn of BRAID, running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, from above Bonally into St Cuthberts, and joined near Dreghorn Castle by Howden Burn. From the flats of Corstorphine the surface rises south-south-eastward to the northern slopes of the Pentlands, in the NW and N sinking to less than 300 feet above sea-level, whilst in the S it attains 1280 feet, CASTLE-LAW (1595 feet) and Bells Hill (1330) culminating in Glencross and Penicuik parishes. In the NE is CRAIGLOCKHART, a beautiful westward extension of the Braid Hills. Most of the parish, down to the 17th century, seems to have been a desolate moor. But now the greater part is in a state of high cultivation, beautified by hedgerows, parks, and woods; and even lower acclivities of the Pentlands, up to 700 feet above sea-level, have recently been planted or brought under the plough. Excellent springs on the lands of Comiston, Swanston, and Dreghorn long furnished Edinburgh with its chief artificial water supply. The rocks of the Pentlands are principally porphyrites, those of the low grounds calciferous sandstones. Excellent sandstone is largely quarried at Redhall and Hailes, and has been much employed in Edinburgh architecture. The soil ranges in character from good alluvium, through several sorts of loam, to moorish earth. About seven-elevenths of the entire area are arable, and nearly one-fourth is hill pasture. Colinton House, in the northern vicinity of Colinton village, was rebuilt by the eminent banker, Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart. (1739-1806), who died at it, as also did Jas. Abereromby, Lord Dunfermline (1776-1858), for four years Speaker of the House of Commons. It is now the seat of Jn. Moubray Trotter, Esq. Other mansions are Bonally, Dreghorn, Redford, Comiston, Hailes, Redhall, and Craiglockhart; and other illustrious names connected with this parish are those of the Rev. Arch. Alison, Jn. Allen, Lord Cockburn, the Rev. Jn. Dick, D.D., Lord Dregborn, Prof. Wm. B. Hodgson, Lords President Gilmour and Lockhart, David Mallet, and Lord Woodhall. Two prominent buildings are the Edinburgh Workhouse and the Hydro-pathic Establishment, both near Craiglockhart Hill. Some sixteen corn and paper mills are on the Water of

Leith; and an extensive bleachfield is at Inglis Green. The Roman road from York to Carriden passed through the lands of Comiston, where also was a large ancient camp. Two very large conical cairns, which adjoined this camp, are supposed to have marked the scene of an important battle; and a rude whinstone monolith, the Kel Stane or Comes Stone, not far from there, is of course referred to the mythical Camus of BARRY. Ten proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 10 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 31 of from £20 to £50. Colinton is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The parish church, at the village, containing 660 sittings, was built in 1771, and enlarged in 1837. At Craiglockhart and Juniper Green are Established mission churches, at Juniper Green a Free church (1880; 620 sittings), and at Slateford a U.P. church (1784; 520 sittings). Five public schools—Colinton, Juniper Green infant and industrial, Juniper Green male, Longstone female, and Swanston—with respective accommodation for 265, 146, 223, 90, and 32, had (1891) an average attendance of 142, 93, 155, 85, and 27, and grants of £136, 0s. 6d., £72, £163, 9s. 6d., £67, 19s., and £28, 13s. 8d. Valuation £34,675, including £7589 for railway and water-works. Pop. (1801) 1397, (1831) 2232, (1861) 2656, (1871) 3644, (1881) 4347, (1891) 4549.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Thos. Murray's *Biographical Annals of the Parish of Colinton* (Edinb. 1863).

Colintraive, a village in Inverchaolain parish, Argyllshire, on the NE side of the Kyles of Bute, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by water NW by N of Rothesay. With a number of pretty villas, it has a post office under Greenock, an inn, and a small steamboat pier.

Coll, a coast village in the parish and 6 miles NNE of the town of Stornoway, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. In a neighbouring cliff is a cave with two vaulted chambers, the entrance, 8 feet high and 14 wide; the interior, 15 high and 30 long; and the sides, so studded with mussels as, on a clear day, to reflect a variety of colours. A burn, the Coll or Anhuinn Chuil, formed by two head-streams, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE to Broad Bay, in the S vicinity of the village. Pop. (1891) 525.

Coll, an island and a parish in the Hebrides of Argyllshire. The island lies parallel with the NW coast of Mull, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Callioch Point, 16 of Tobermory; and by a steamboat route of $57\frac{1}{2}$ miles, communicates with Oban, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments. It is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from ENE to WSW, whilst its breadth varies between 1 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The coast, in general, is bold and rocky; and the interior is diversified with eminences, but nowhere exceeds 326 feet above sea-level. Mica slate is the predominating rock. Eight or nine lochs yield capital trout-fishing, and the shooting also is good. 'Reaping, mowing, and thrashing machines are common,' says Mr Duncan Clerk, 'and the lands are managed in accordance with the most improved method of culture. The manufacture of butter and cheese is carried on extensively and successfully, some dairies keeping upwards of 80 Ayrshire cows. The pasturage is said to be rich in milk-producing qualities; and considerable numbers of pure Highland cattle are bred on several of the farms.' There are between 6000 and 7000 sheep and over 1000 cattle. A fair is held in May on the Tuesday before those in Mull. Antiquities are the burying-grounds of Crosspoll and Killunaig, the latter with a ruined chapel; two standing-stones, 6 feet high; vestiges of eight Scandinavian forts; and, at the head of a southern bay, the castle of Breacacha, said to have been built by one of the Lords of the Isles. Conflicts between the Macneils and Macleans, the Macleans and Macdonalds, make up the history of Coll, which in 1773 received a week's visit from Johnson and Boswell. John Lorne Stewart, Esq. of Breacacha Castle (b. 1837; suc. 1878), is almost sole proprietor, holding 14,247 acres, valued at £4118 per annum; and there are eight chief tenants. The parish, annexed to Tyree in 1618, but reconstituted in 1866, comprises the pastoral isles of Gunna, Eileanmore, Soay, and Oransay. It is in the

presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £178. The parish church (1802; 350 sittings) stands near the middle of the island. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Acha and Arnabost, with respective accommodation for 72 and 49 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 16 and 31, and grants of £34, 6s. 6d. and £46. Pop. (1801) 1162, (1851) 1109, (1861) 781, (1871) 723, (1881) 643, (1891) 522.

Collace, a village and a parish of Gowrie district, E Perthshire. The village stands 4 miles S by E of Woodside station, and 8 NE of its post-town Perth; it consists of two parts, called Collace and Kirkton of Collace, the latter $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of the former.

The parish, containing also the village of Kinrossie, is bounded NW and NE by Cargill, E by Abernethy, SE by Kinnaird, and SW by St Martins. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to it a detached portion (237 acres) of the parish of Caputh, and another detached portion (335 acres) of the parish of Kettins in the county of Forfar. Its area is now 3505 acres. The surface has a general ESE rise, attaining 383 feet above sea-level near Milnton, 440 near Saucher, 532 near Balmacolem, 1012 on Dunsinane Hill, and 1182 on Black Hill, of which the two last culminate close to the Abernethy border and belong to the Sidlaw range. Excellent sandstone is plentiful; and the northern district, with its light black loamy soil, is in a state of the highest cultivation, whilst the south-eastern is variously hill-pasture and upland heath. A fifth or rather more of the area is under wood. Dunsinane Hill and Dunsinane House, the two chief features of the parish, are separately noticed; to the owner of the latter the entire parish belongs. Collace is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £162. The parish church (1813; 410 sittings) is a neat Gothic edifice, with a square tower. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 172 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 84, and a grant of £72, 11s. Valuation (1891) £3656, 5s. Pop. (1801) 562, (1831) 738, (1861) 534, (1871) 456, (1881) 409, (1891) 388.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Colla Firth, a bay and a hamlet in Northmaven parish, Shetland.

Collairney, a ruined fortalice in Dunbog parish, Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Newburgh. For nearly five centuries it belonged to the Barclays, hereditary bailiffs of regality of Lindores.

Coll-Earn Castle, the seat of Alex. Mackintosh, Esq., in the parish and near the town of Auchtermuchty, Perthshire. Completed in 1872, it is a picturesque old-fashioned building, with its wainscoting, painted glass, and vaulted ceilings, and commands a magnificent view.

College. See EDINBURGH and GLASGOW.

Collessie, a post-office village and a parish in the N of Fife. The village has a station on the North British railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Ladybank, this being 40 miles NNE of Edinburgh, and $18\frac{3}{4}$ SE by E of Perth.

The parish contains also the important junction and the rising police burgh of LADYBANK, and the villages of Giffordtown and Edenstown. It is bounded N by Abdie, NE by Monimail, E by Cults, S by Kettle, SW by Auchtermuchty, and NW by Newburgh. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to it the Sweet-home detached part (93 acres) of the parish of Cults. Its area is now 8795 acres. The EDEN flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along all the Kettle border, and lower down, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the boundary with Cults; its channel was straightened about 1787, so that its floods have long been a thing of the past. Rossie Loch, too, which covered upwards of 300 acres, was drained in 1740, its bed being now good meadow and pasture land. Part of the 'Howe of Fife,' the surface, sinking to 100 feet above sea-level in the E, is almost a dead flat over much the larger portion of the parish, but, close to the western and the northern border, attains 427 feet near Craigooverhouse and 642 at Woodhead. Greenstone has been quarried, as also sandstone in a less degree; and marl is plentiful.

The soil of the arable lands is deep and fertile, resting upon a trap-rock bottom, and having a fine southern exposure; of late years great improvements have been carried out on the Melville estate, in the way of building, wire-fencing, clearing, replanting, and reclaiming. Plantations cover a considerable extent, about one-seventh of the entire area. Near the village are a megalith 6 feet in girth by 9 in height, and a tumulus, 'Gask Hill,' which, measuring 120 by 100 feet, and 12 feet high, was opened in 1876 by Mr Anderson of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. In the NW, too, stood two ancient forts, commanding the pass from central Fife to Strathearn; and near the easternmost one coins have been found of Edward I. of England, along with a cinerary urn and other relics of antiquity. Hugh Blair, D.D. (1718-1800), author of *Lectures on Rhetoric*, commenced his ministry here in 1742; and the courtier and diplomatist, Sir James Melville (1535-1607), held the estate of Hallhill. The principal mansions are Melville House, Kinloch, Pitlair, Rankelour, Meadow Wells, Rossie, and Lochiehead. Collessie is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £285. The parish church is a very old building, long and narrow, with not more than 600 sittings; but there has been erected a *quoad sacra* church—seating 400, and costing about £2000—at Ladybank, where a Free church was built in 1876 at a cost of £3000. Two public schools, Collessie and Ladybank, with respective accommodation for 129 and 272 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 94 and 273, and grants of £80, 16s. 6d. and £282, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £12,224, 16s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 930, (1831) 1162, (1861) 1560, (1871) 1703, (1881) 1982, (1891) 2073, of whom 1198 were in Ladybank.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Collie Law. See CHANNELKIRK.

Collieston. See COLLISTON.

Collin, a village, with a public school, in Torthorwald parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Lochar Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Racks station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

Collin, an estate, with a mansion, in Renwick parish, S Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 miles SSE of Castle-Douglas.

Collin. See SCONE.

Collinswell, an estate, with a mansion, in the parish and 1 mile WNW of the town of Burntisland, Fife.

Collinton. See COLINTON.

Colliston, a fishing village in Slains parish, Aberdeenshire, on a romantic small bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Slains church, and 6 miles E by S of Ellon, under which it has a post office. Eighty years ago a famous smuggling place, it offers a picturesque appearance, straggling among cliffs and over braes; and it carries on a vigorous trade in fishing for haddocks, cod, whittings, and turbot, and in preparing 'Colliston speldings,' or haddocks dried on the rock. Pop. (1891) 419.

Colliston, an estate, with a mansion, in the Glenessland district of Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire, about 7 miles WSW of Auldgrith station, on the main line of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It belonged to the father of the eminent John Welch (1570-1623), who probably was born here; and it is now the property of Miss Copland.

Colliston, a village in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles NW of Arbroath. It has a station on the Arbroath and Forfar section of the Caledonian, a fine board school (1877), a Free church, and an Established church. The last, erected as a chapel of ease in 1871, and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1875, was enlarged by the addition of a transept in 1876, and now contains 500 sittings. Colliston House, in the vicinity, is said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton for his son-in-law.

Colluthie, a mansion in Moonzie parish, NW Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Coupar. Said to have been built about 1356 by Sir William Ramsay, son-in-law and successor of the last Earl of Fife of the ancient Macduff line, it is manifestly of later date, yet is remarkable for the thickness of its walls, and for arched doors and windows; and it long suffered such neglect as to become

nearly uninhabitable, till about 1840 it underwent thorough renovation, being now the seat of Jn. Inglis, Esq., who owns 485 acres in the shire, valued at £1125 per annum. Colluthie Hill (430 feet) to the S of the mansion, is rocky on the top, and has been planted.

Collyland. See COALYLAND.

Colmkill. See SKYE.

Colmonell, a village and a coast parish of Carrick, S Ayrshire. The village, a neat little place, stands on the left bank of the Stinchar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Pinwherry station, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Girvan, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; at it are the parish church, a Free church, and a public school. A fair is held on the first Monday of May, *o. s.*

The parish contains also the coast village of Lendalfoot and the stations of Pinnmore, Pinwherry, and Barrhill on the Girvan and Portpatrick Junction railway (1876), these being 5, 8, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Girvan. It is bounded N by Girvan; NE by Barr; E by Minnigaff, in Kirkcudbrightshire; S by Penninghame, Kirkgowan, and New Luce, in Wigtownshire; SW by Ballantrae; and NW by the North Channel. Its greatest length is 13 miles from NW to SE, viz., from Lendalfoot to Loch Maberry; its width from NE to SW varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $48,153\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $184\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 479 water. The STINCHAR winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward through the NW interior, then 2 miles along the Ballantrae border; at Pinwherry it is joined by the Duisk, which, formed by the Pollgowan and Feoch Burns, runs 6 miles north-westward past Barrhill, itself receiving by the way a score at least of rivulets. By the CREE, flowing $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles along all the Minnigaff boundary, the SE corner of the parish is drained to the Solway Firth, whither also two lakes on the Wigtownshire border discharge their effluence—Lochs Dornal ($5 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and MABERRY ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 3 furl.) On the Barr boundary lie Loch Goosey (3×2 furl.) and smaller Lochs Crongart and Fanoch; whilst in the interior are Drumlamford ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and thirteen yet tinier lakelets. The coast-line, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is closely followed, at a height of from 12 to 59 feet above sea-level, by the shore road from Girvan to Ballantrae, just beyond which the surface rises rapidly to 200 feet at Bennane Head, 500 at Carleton, and nowhere much less than 100. Inland, the chief elevations to the NW of the Stinchar are conical Knockdolian (869 feet), Knockdaw Hill (850), and Fell (810); to the SE of it, Dalreoch Hill (604), Pinwherry Hill (548), Wee Wheeb (649), Kildonan (659), Shiel Hill (751), and Barjarg Hill (554). The formation is Lower Silurian. The vales contain a good deal of fertile alluvial land, and great improvements have been effected within the last forty years, especially on the Corwar estate, where fully 3500 acres of wild heathery moor and 200 of deep moss have been reclaimed, and now yield excellent pasturage. Great attention is paid to sheep and dairy farming, particularly to cheese-making; and the harvest of the sea is not neglected. Craigneil is a fine old ruin of the 13th century, and other ruined fortalices are at Knockdolian, Knockdaw, Carleton, Kirkhill, and Pinwherry. The mansions are Ballochmorrie, Corwar, Daljarroch, Drumlamford, Kildonan, Knockdolian, and Pinnmore; and 12 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 13 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Giving off ARNSHEEN *quoad sacra* parish, Colmonell is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £324. The parish church, built in 1772, contains 500 sittings; in its kirkyard lie three martyred Covenanters, one of whom, Matthew M'Iraith, was slain, says his epitaph, by order of 'bloody Claverhouse.' Five public schools—Barrhill, Colmonell, Corwar, Lendalfoot, and Pinwherry—with respective accommodation for 200, 137, 60, 48, and 69 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 81, 69, 22, 36, and 44, and grants of £74, 6s. 6d., £63, 13s. 6d., £37, 16s., £49, 6s. and £43, 16s. Valuation, £25,502, 7s. 6d., including £628 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1306, (1841)

2801, (1861) 2588, (1871) 2293, (1881) 2191, (1891) 1900, of whom 988 were in Colmonell registration district.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 7, 8, 1863.

Colmslie. See ALLEN.

Colms, St. See COMBS.

Colonsay and Oronsay, two Inner Hebridean islands of Argyllshire, separated by a sound of only 100 yards at the narrowest, and dry at low water for three hours. Colonsay, the northernmost and much the larger of the two, has a good eastern harbour at Schallasaig, which, 16 miles NNW of Port Askaig in Islay, may be reached from Glasgow by the Oban steamer, and at which are an inn and a post office (Colonsay) under Greenock. Its length from NNE to SSW is 8 miles, and its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; whilst 3 by 2 miles is Oronsay's utmost extent. The surface is irregular, rising to 493 feet in Carn-nan-Eun to the N of Colonsay, where two lochs yield capital trout fishing. The shooting also is good. Mica slate, passing into chlorite and clay slate, and mixed with quartz and limestone, is the leading formation; the soil is well suited for either crops or cattle; and so mild is the climate that fuchsias, hydrangeas, and the like, flourish unchecked by winter cold. A paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1880 described a bone cave lately discovered in Colonsay by Mr Symington Grieve, and comprising chambers 230 feet in extent, some of which contain a local deposit of stalagmite, and, underneath, successive layers of ashes, charcoal, and bones of the common domestic animals. The most interesting antiquities, however, are the ecclesiastical, second only to those of Iona. Columba and Oran, his colleague, are said, though not by Skene, to have first settled here after quitting Ireland in 563, and to have given name to the two islands; but the Austin Priory of Oronsay must have been founded long after, most likely in the 14th century by a Lord of the Isles as a cell of Holyrood. Early English in style, its roofless church measures $77\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 feet, and contains a number of curious effigies, figured in Gordon's *Monasticon*. Near it, too, are a beautifully sculptured cross, 12 feet high, and the mutilated fragments of another. From the Macduffies, their ancient lords, the islands passed in the 17th century to the Macdonalds of the Colkitto branch, and next to the Duke of Argyll. The latter in 1700 exchanged them for Crerar, in South Knapdale, with Donald M'Neil, two of whose descendants have shed great lustre upon Colonsay in law and in diplomacy. These are Duncan M'Neil (1794-1874), who was raised to the peerage as Lord Colonsay in 1867; and his brother, the Right Hon. Sir John M'Neil, G.C.B. (1795-1883), of Burnhead, Liberton, who was principal proprietor, holding 11,262 acres in Argyllshire, valued at £2172 per annum. Colonsay House (1722; enlarged about 1830), in the northern part of the island, is the present seat of their nephew, Major-General Sir John Carstairs M'Neil, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C. An obelisk of red Mull granite, 30 feet high, was erected in 1879 to the memory of Lord Colonsay, in place of one destroyed three years before by lightning. Long annexed to Jura, the islands now form a parish in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £170. The church, built in 1802, contains 400 sittings; there is also a Baptist chapel. Colonsay and Kilchattan public schools, with respective accommodation for 47 and 52 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 18 and 26, and grants of £37, 7s. and £39, 2s. Pop. (1871) 456, (1881) 395, (1891) 381, of whom 358 were in Colonsay and 23 in Oronsay.

Colonsay, Little, an island of Kilninian parish, Argyllshire, in the mouth of Loch-na-Keal, off the W side of Mull, between Ulva island and Staffa, 3 miles W of Inch Kenneth. It exhibits a columnar basaltic formation, similar to that of Staffa, but of less striking character, and its soil is less fertile than that of Ulva or Gometra.

Colpieden, a hamlet 2 miles from Kettle in Fife.

Colport. See COULPORT.

Colpy, a hamlet in Culsalmund parish, Aberdeenshire

on a small burn of its own name, 4 miles ENE of Insch, under which it has a post office. Two cairns are near it.

Colquhalzie, an estate, with a mansion, in Trinity Gask parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Earn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Auchterarder.

Colquhony, an inn and a ruined castle in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire. The inn stands on the river Don, a little above Castle Newe, 16 miles WSW of Alford, and is a central point for visiting the upper or mountainous portion of the Don's valley. The castle is said to have been begun by Forbes of Towie early in the 16th century, but to have never been finished.

Colsay, a small island of Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 8 miles NNW of Sumburgh Head. It used to pasture a good many sheep of a large English breed, but it is now devoted to the grazing of cattle.

Colsnaughton. See COALSNAUGHTON.

Colstane. See LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

Coltbridge. See EDINBURGH.

Coltfield, a hamlet in Alves parish, Elginshire, 4 miles S of Burghhead.

Coltness, an estate, with a mansion, in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. The mansion, near the left bank of South Calder Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Wishaw, is a large and handsome edifice, with modern renovations, and contains a picture gallery nearly 200 feet long. The estate, having passed from the Somervilles in 1553 to Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, came a century later to Sir James Steuart, twice Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who brought up Archbishop Leighton, and whose chaplain Hugh Mackail, the martyred Covenanter, was captured here in 1666; his grandson, Sir Jas. Steuart, second Bart. (1681-1727), was Solicitor-General for Scotland; and his great-grandson, Sir James Denham Steuart (1713-80), was a zealous Jacobite and an able political economist. The baronetcy became extinct in 1839; and Coltness is now the property of Jas. Houldsworth, Esq. (b. 1825; suc. 1865), who owns 3717 acres in the shire, valued at £11,498 per annum. For Coltness Iron-works see NEWMAINS.

Colvend, a post-office hamlet and a coast parish of SE Kirkcudbrightshire. The hamlet lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Urr Waterfoot, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of its post-town and station Dalbeattie, this being $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dumfries.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Rockcliff, Kippford, Barnbarroch, and Southwick; and comprehends the ancient parish of Southwick. It is bounded NW by Kirkgunzeon, NE by New Abbey, E and SE by Kirkbean, S by the Solway Firth (here 14 to 15 miles wide), and W by Buittle. Its greatest length from E to W is 7 miles; its greatest breadth from N to S is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 23,472 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 4011 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 'inks,' and 191 water. Urr Water flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the Buittle boundary to the Solway, near Kippford widening into a roomy estuary, in which Rough Island (2 \times 1 furl.) belongs to Colvend; whilst Southwick Water in the E, formed by the Maidenpap, Drumcow, and Boreland Burns, winds 7 miles south-south-eastward and south-westward, traversing, ere it falls into the Firth, the broad expanse of Mersehead Sands. In the south-western and western interior are White, Clonyard, Borean, Auchensheen, and Cloak Lochs, the first and largest of which measures 3 by 2 furlongs. Between Urr Waterfoot and Douglas Hall, a range of reddish lichened copse-clothed cliffs, the haunt of myriads of sea-fowl, rises to 200 feet at Castle Hill of Barclay, and 400 at White Hill, heights that command a glorious prospect. Along it are Gutchers Isle, Cow Snout, Gillies Craig, Portovarren Bay, the Brandy Cave of some Dick Hatteraick, the Piper's Cove, the Murderer's Well, two natural archways called the Needle's Eye, and Lot's Wife, a pillar of Silurian rock. Inland the rugged surface attains 900 feet on Bainloch Hill, 500 on Banks and Clonyard Hills, 800 on Redbank Hill, 1000 on Maidenpap, 1350 on Cuil Hill, and 1335 on Meikle Hard Hill, the two last culminating right on the

New Abbey boundary, within which fall the summits of Boreland Hill (1632 feet) and CRIFFEL (1867). Borean granite hills these, with sour and scanty pasturage, they belong to the Stewarty's third and most easterly group of primary rocks, which commences near the river Nith in the parish of New Abbey, and runs south-westward across Kirkgunzeon and Colvend to the coast. Most of the surface is believed to have anciently been forest; and plantations and natural wood still cover a considerable area. The eastern heights are almost entirely heathy; and many of the others have, at best, a poor shallow soil, and are largely overrun with broom and furze and bramble. Much, however, of the low grounds has naturally a good soil; much of the slopes has been well reclaimed; and many of the farms are in a high state of cultivation. Millstones were formerly quarried; and a copper mine, said to have yielded a rich ore from a tolerably thick seam, was also at one time worked. The Castle Hill of Barclay is crowned by a fosse and the foundations of a wall; on Fort Hill is a vitrified fort. Borean Loch contains a crannoge or lake-dwelling; a ruined ivy-clad chapel adjoins St Laurence's Well, near Fairgirth House; and the remains of Auchenskeoch Castle stand near the head of Southwick Water. The property is divided among 19 landowners, 6 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Colvend is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £255. Its church was rebuilt in 1791; whilst Southwick church, which was used as late at least as 1743, is either of Norman or First Pointed origin. A granite shell, 64 by 25 feet, and 14 high, it lies between Clifton Crag and Bainloch Hill; was dedicated to Our Lady of Southwick, to whom Edward I. paid his devotions; and in its kirkyard has many old curious gravestones. Three public schools—Barnbarroch, Colvend, and Southwick—with respective accommodation for 83, 81, and 120 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 54, 39, and 73, and grants of £57, 1s. 6d., £46, 1s., and £79, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1888) £10,663, 10s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 1106, (1841) 1495, (1861) 1366, (1871) 1318, (1881) 1281, (1891) 1127.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857. See W. R. M. McDiarmid's *Handbook to the United Parishes of Colvend and Southwick*.

Colville. See CULROSS.

Colzean Castle, the principal seat of the Marquis of AILSA and Earl of CASSILLIS, in Kirkoswald parish, Ayrshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Maybole. It stands near the verge of a basaltic cliff that rises 100 feet from Colzean Bay, and it was built in 1777 and following years after designs by Robert Adam. A magnificent castellated edifice, it commands a brilliant prospect of the Firth of Clyde, with a full view of Ailsa Craig, 15 miles to the south-westward; its entire buildings cover no less than 4 acres of ground; and landward it is engirt with beautiful terraced gardens and a large finely-wooded park. Near the castle, and directly under some of the buildings, are the Coves of Colzean. These coves or caves are six in number. Of the three towards the W, the largest has its entry as low as high-water mark; the roof is 50 feet high, and looks as though two huge rocks had fallen together, forming a Gothic arch. With varying breadth, it extends for about 200 feet, and communicates with the other two, which are both much smaller but of the same irregular shape. The coves to the E likewise communicate with one another, and have much the same height and figure as the former. For two things the Coves are famous, one, that soon after the Revolution they gave shelter to Sir Archibald Kennedy, the Covenanters' foe; the other, that in 1634 there was 'in them either a notable imposture or most strange and much-to-be-admired footsteps and impressions which are here to be seen of men, children, dogs, coney, and divers other creatures. These were conceived to be spirits, and if there be no such thing but an elaborate practice to deceive, they do most impudently betray the truth; for one of this knight's sons and another Galloway gentleman affirmed unto me that all the footsteps have been put out and buried in sand overnight, and have been

observed to be renewed next morning.' The original castle of Colzean, 'ane proper house with very brave yards,' was built by that Sir Thomas Kennedy, younger son of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassillis, who was murdered near Ayr in 1602, at the instigation of Mure of Auchendrane. Sir William Brereton, a Cheshire gentleman, whose *Travels* we have already quoted, describes it as 'a pretty pleasant-seated house or castle, which looks full upon the main sea. Hereunto we went, and there found no hall, only a dining-room or hall, a fair room, and almost as large as the whole pile, but very sluttishly kept, unswept, dishes, trenchers, and wooden cups thrown up and down, and the room very nasty and unsavoury.' By the death without issue of the eighth Earl of Cassillis in 1759, the murdered Sir Thomas's namesake and sixth descendant succeeded to the earldom, whereto was added the marquise of Ailsa in 1831. Arch. Kennedy, present and third marquis, and fourteenth earl (b. 1847; suc. 1870), owns 76,015 acres in the shire, valued at £35,839 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Colzium House, a seat of the Edmonstones of DUN-TREATH, in the parish and 1 mile NE of the town of Kilsyth, S Stirlingshire, in the mouth of a romantic glen of its own name. The ruined walls of an ancient castle, the predecessor of the present mansion, crown a fine elevation a little to the E.

Combs, St, a fishing village in Lonmay parish, NE Aberdeenshire, 5 miles ESE of Fraserburgh. It carries on valuable cod and herring fisheries; contains a public school; and down to 1608 had a church, dedicated to St Colm or Columba. Pop. (1891) 565.

Comely Bank, a small Edinburgh suburb in St Cuthberts parish, on the low road to Queensferry, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Dean Bridge.

Comiston House, a mansion in the E of Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, near the Braid Hills, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Edinburgh. Built in 1815, it is the seat of Sir William Forrest, third Bart. since 1833 (b. 1823; suc. 1883), who owns 500 acres in the shire, valued at £1290 per annum. Comiston Springs here began so early as 1681 to contribute water supply to Edinburgh.

Comlongon, an ancient castle in Ruthwell parish, SW Dumfriesshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ruthwell village. A quadrangular edifice, measuring 60 feet along each side, and 90 feet in height, it was constructed to serve as a strong fortalice, with port-holes and battlements; its walls are so thick as to include within them small apartments. It is still in good preservation; and, having long been the seat of the Murrays of Cockpool, it now belongs to the Earl of Mansfield.

Commondyke, a collier hamlet in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles NNE of Cumnock. Pop. (1871) 396, (1881) 1048, (1891) 412.

Commonhead Station. See AIRDRIE.

Commore Dam, a reservoir or artificial lake in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles SSW of Neilston village. Lying 600 feet above sea-level, it is fed from Harelaw Dam, and sends off its superfluence to Levern Water; measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 furlong; and is 24 feet deep.

Compass Hill. See CANNA.

Compstone, an estate, with a fine modern mansion, in Twynholm parish, Kirkcubrightshire, near the right bank of Tarf Water, a little above its confluence with the Dee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Kirkcubright. It has long been the property of a branch of the Maitlands, to which belonged the two brothers and eminent Scotch judges, Thomas Maitland, Lord Dundrennan (1792-1851), and Francis Maitland, Lord Barcaple (1809-70). Its present owner, David Maitland, Esq. of Dundrennan (b. 1848; suc. 1861), holds 2304 acres in the shire, valued at £2145 per annum. In old Compstone Castle, now represented only by three tottering walls of a tower, the soldier-poet, Alexander Montgomery, composed *The Cherie and the Slave* (1595).

Comrie, a village and a parish of Strathearn, central Perthshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Earn (here spanned by an old

five-arch bridge), immediately below the confluence of the Ruchill and above that of the Lednock. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Crieff, $6\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of St Fillans, being the terminus of the Crieff and Comrie extension of the Caledonian. Z-shaped in plan, and sheltered by wooded slopes, it is a pleasant little place, a burgh of barony under the Dundas family; and it has a post office under Crieff, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, insurance agencies, hotels, a reading-room, a public hall, a masonic lodge, gas-works, ploughing and horticultural societies, and fairs on the third Wednesday in March, the second in May, the last in October, and the first in December. The parish church (1804; 1026 sittings) has a lofty spire, and crowns a gentle eminence beside the Earn. The Free church (1879-81; 650 sittings) is one of the finest in Scotland, French Gothic in style, with a clock-tower and an adjoining hall; its cost, exceeding £10,000, was defrayed by a bequest of the late Miss M'Farlane of Comrie. The U.P. church, rebuilt in 1866, is also a good Gothic edifice; the father of the late George Gilfillan, Comrie's most gifted son, was a minister of the old church. There is also an Episcopal mission church. A grauitic obelisk, 72 feet high, was reared in 1815 on Dunmore Hill (841 feet), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of the village, to commemorate Viscount Melville's death four years before at Dunira. There is also another memorial, of the same material, 80 feet high, to the memory of the late Sir David Baird. Nowhere else in Britain are earthquakes so frequent as at Comrie, a frequency due, it would seem, to its geological position, which recent survey has shown to be on the great line of fault that separates the Lowlands and the Highlands. In 1875 an ingenious apparatus was established at the village, to register the force and direction of the shocks, among the most noteworthy of which were those of 23d Oct. 1839 and 10th Jan. 1876. A public school, with accommodation for 268 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 143, and a grant of £148, 7s. Pop. (1834) 978, (1861) 789, (1871) 746, (1881) 1038, (1891) 870.

The parish, containing also the villages of Dalginross, Ross, and St Fillans, comprises the ancient parishes of Comrie and Dundurn, and the greater part of Tullie-kettle. It is bounded N by Kenmore, E by Monzievairstrowan, SE by Muthill, SW by Callauder, and W by Balquhitter. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to Comrie parish the Cultibregan and Easter Meiggar detached portions of the parish of Monzievairstrowan, unitedly comprising 1407 acres, as well as the Cowden part of the parish of Muthill. It has an utmost length of 11 miles from E to W; its breadth from N to S varies between 8 and 12 miles; and its area is now 64,339 acres, of which 2340 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. By Loch EARN and the river Earn the parish is divided into unequal halves, that to the N being somewhat the larger. The loch is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 5 furlongs wide, and lies 306 feet above sea-level; the river, issuing from it, winds 7 miles east-south-eastward through the interior to the village, and thence 9 furlongs on or close to the Monzievairstrowan boundary, where it sinks to less than 200 feet above the sea. At the village it is joined by the hazel-fringed Water of RUCHILL, which, from the SW border hurries $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward through 'Ione Glenartnoy,' and by the LEDNOCK, rising between Creag Uigeach and Ruadh Bheul, and running 11 miles south-eastward, down its deep, wooded gorge, where it forms the Deil's Caldron and other less-famed falls. Between it and Loch Earn lies Loch BOLTACHAN ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) To the N of the river and Loch Earn the chief elevations from E to W are Dunmore Hill (841 feet), Crappich Hill (1467), Creag Liath (1636), *Creag Mhor na h-Iolair (1783), BEN CHONZIE (3048), *Creag nan Eun (2990), *Creag Uigeach (2840), Meall nam Fiadh (2000), *Ruadh Bheul (2232), Sron Mhor (2203), and *Meall na Cloiche (2175), of which those marked with asterisks culminate on the boundaries of the parish; to the S rise Ben Halton (2033), Birran or Dunduru (2011), a nameless summit in the Forest of Glenartnoy (2317), *Meall Odhar (2066),

Meall na Fearna (2479), BEN VORLICH (3224), and *Stuc a Chroin (3189). Such are the outlines of Comrie's romantic scenery, here grandly savage, there softly picturesque, to be filled in with greater minuteness in articles on its lochs and rivers, its mountains, and valleys, and mansions. The line of junction between the Old Red sandstone and the slates passes diagonally from Glenartney into the Monzievaired hills; and Upper Strathearn to the NW of this line, *i.e.* the greater part of this parish, is wholly composed of slate rocks, which present many glacial phenomena, whilst the level strath appears to have been the bed of an ancient lake. Granite boulders are numerous along the Lednaig, whose channel is crossed by a great dyke of greenstone. Slate, trap, and limestone have all been quarried; and lead and iron ores are also found, the latter being at one time largely worked. The soil in some parts of the glens approaches to loam, but is a light, sharp, stony gravel of no great fertility over most of the arable lands. These occupy barely one-ninth of the entire area, and woods and plantations cover some 3000 acres. The chief antiquities are three stone circles and the remains of Agricola's stationary camp at DALGINROSS. Comrie House, near the Lednock, a little behind the village, is charmingly seated amid surrounding woods; and other mansions are Aberchill, Ardvoirlich, Dalhonzie, Drumearn, and Dunira, 6 proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 9 of from £20 to £50. Giving off something to Balquhider, and taking in something from Monzievaired, Comrie is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £270. Three public schools—Glenartney, Glenlednock, and St Fillans—with respective accommodation for 23, 30, and 40 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 20, 10, and 20, and grants of £35, 10s. 6d., £26, 9s., and £33, 17s. Valuation (1891) £17, 17s. 4s. Pop. (1801) 2458, (1831) 2622, (1861) 2226, (1871) 1911, (1881) 1726, (1891) 1529.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 46, 39, 1869-72. See *Beauties of Upper Strathearn* (Crieff, 1870).

Comrie, a ruined fortalice in a detached section of Weem parish, Perthshire, until 1891, when it was placed in Dull parish, on the river Lyon, a little above its influx to the Tay, and 2½ miles NNE of Kenmore.

Comrie, a hamlet in Culross parish, Fifeshire, ½ mile W by N of Oakley, and 5 miles* of Dunfermline. A little to the W is Comrie Castle.

Comyn's Castle. See DALSWINTON.

Cona, a stream in the Argyllshire portion of Kilmallie parish, flowing 9½ miles east-by-southward to Loch Linnhe, which it enters 6¾ miles SW of Fort William, and joined, 1½ mile above its mouth, by the Seaddle. On its left bank, ¾ mile from Loch Linnhe, and 5 miles N by E of Ardgour, stands Conagen, a seat of the Earl of Morton, who holds 46,883 acres in the shire, valued at £1685 per annum. See also DALMAHOY.

Cona. See COE.

Connachan. See INCH-CONNACHAN.

Conait or **Allt Conait**, a rivulet in Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire. It issues from Loch Dhamh (1869 feet), and, traversing Loch Girre, runs 4½ miles eastward and south-eastward to the Lyon, 8 miles NNW of Killin. With a total descent of 500 feet, it forms some beautiful cascades, especially in the last mile of its course.

Conan (Gael. *caoin-an*, 'gentle river'), a river of SE Ross-shire, formed, at an altitude of 180 feet above sea-level, by the confluent Sheen and Meig, in Contin parish, 3¾ miles W by N of Contin church. Thence it runs 9½ miles east-by-southward and 2¾ north-north-eastward, till it falls into the head of Cromarty Firth, 1 mile S of Dingwall. On its left lie the parishes of Contin, Fodderty, and Dingwall, on its right of Urray and Urquhart-Logie-Wester; and its chief affluents are the Blackwater on the left, the Orrin on the right. The fishing, which is everywhere preserved, is better for salmon than trout; pearl-mussels have been occasionally found, containing magnificent pearls. The Highland railway crosses it, in the vicinity of Conan Bridge village, by a fine viaduct, which, 435½ feet long,

has five very sharply-skewed arches, and commands a charming view of a reach of the river's valley and of the upper waters of Cromarty Firth. Hugh Miller, in *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, devotes many pages to the Conanside of 1821, with its broad lower alder-fringed reaches, its noble hills, its woods of Tor Achilty, Brahan Castle, and Conan House, its winter floods, and its water-wraith.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Conan-Bridge, a village in Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, on the right bank of the Conan, 2½ miles SSW of Dingwall, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It took its name from a bridge over the Conan, on the road from Beauly to Dingwall, which, built in 1809 by the parliamentary commissioners at a cost of £6854, is a stone five-arch structure, with a water-way of 265 feet. The village has a station (Conan) on the Highland railway, an inn, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 342, (1861) 501, (1871) 385, (1881) 385, (1891) 358.

Conan House, a mansion in Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, Ross and Cromarty, near the right bank of the Conan, 1 mile S by W of Conan Bridge. It is a seat of Sir Kenneth Smith Mackenzie of Gairloch, sixth Bart. since 1702 (b. 1832; suc. 1843), who owns 164,680 acres in the shire, valued at £7843 per annum.

Condie, an estate, with a mansion, in Forteviot parish (since 1891), Perthshire, 4 miles SW of Bridge of Earn. Since 1601 a seat of a branch of the Oliphants, it now is held by Lawrence Jas. Oliphant, Esq. (b. 1846; suc. 1862), who owns 2667 acres in the shire, valued at £2301 per annum.

Condorrat, a village and *quoad sacra* parish in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire, 2¾ miles SW of Cumbernauld village, and 6 NNW of Airdrie, under which it has a post office. An Established church, built here in 1875, contains 400 sittings, and cost, with a manse, £2600. Pop. (1891) 607; of *q. s.* parish, 1596.

Conerock, a conspicuous eminence (808 feet) in Rothes parish, Elginshire, 1½ mile SSW of Rothes village. Wooded to the top, it presents a contorted appearance, and it chiefly consists of quartz, containing beautiful rock crystals.

Congalton, an ancient barony in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire.

Conghoillis, an ancient parish in Forfarshire, nearly or quite identical with the modern INVERKEILOR.

Conglass, a rivulet in Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire, running 8 miles north-westward, along a mountain glen, to the river Aven, 3 miles NNW of Tomintoul.

Conheath, an estate, with a mansion, in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, 4½ miles SSE of Dumfries. It was purchased in 1876 by David Watson Rannie, Esq.

Conicavel, a village in Edenkillie parish, Elginshire, near Darnaway, and 3½ miles SSE of Brodie station. It has a Christian Knowledge Society's school.

Con, Loch. See CHON.

Connell Ferry, a ferry, 1½ furlong wide, across the entrance of Loch Etive, in Argyllshire, on the line of road from Oban to Ballachulish. It is traversed by a tiny steamer, and has an inn on either shore, whilst on the southern is Connell Ferry station upon the Callander and Oban railway, 6 miles NE of Oban, under which there is a post office of Connell. An Established church was erected here in 1888, and a number of villas have been built near it. The loch's channel, suddenly contracting here, is barred two-thirds across by rocks left bare to the height of 5 feet at low water, over which the ebbing tide flows in tumultuous cataract. These so-called Falls of Connell have been identified with Ossian's Falls of Lora.

Connell, a shallow loch in Kirkcolm parish, W Wigtownshire. It sends off a burn, running 4 miles southward and eastward to Loch Ryau. On a hill (314 feet), 3 furlongs SE of the loch, are remains of a large cairn, Cairn Connell.

Connell Park, a village in New Cumnock parish, E Ayrshire, 1½ mile SW of New Cumnock village. Pop. (1891) 622.

Connicaval. See CONICAVEL.

Conningsburgh, a hamlet and an ancient parish in the S of Shetland. The hamlet lies on the E coast of the mainland, 9 miles SSW of Lerwick, and has a Free church. The parish, extending across the mainland, from Aiths Voe to Cliff Sound, is bounded N by Lerwick parish; it contains a ridge of eminences, running nearly parallel with the coast-lines, and called the Conningsburgh Hills; and it is now annexed *quoad civilia* to Dunrossness, and *quoad sacra* to Sandwick.

Conon. See CONAN.

Conrie, a rivulet of Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, winding $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to the Don at Culfork.

Contell, a hamlet 2 miles from Lochgelly, in Fife.

Contin, a very large Highland parish of central and south-eastern Ross-shire. Its church and school stand on the right bank of the Blackwater, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Strathpeffer station, this being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Dingwall, under which Contin has a post office. It contains four stations on that railway, Garve, Lochluichart, Auchanalt, and Achnasheen. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred from Contin to the parish of Urray the small portion of the parish lying to the south of the watershed between Strath Conan and Glen Orrin. On the other hand there were transferred to Contin the Aultdearg detached portion (2463 acres) of the parish of Urray, and all the Dalbreac detached portion of Fodderty parish, except the part lying to the south of the above-mentioned watershed. In the south-west of the parish are Lochs Fannich, Rosque, and Benachran. The principal streams are the Sheen and Meig, uniting to form the CONAN, and the BLACKWATER, joining the latter at Moy. Lakes, with their utmost length and width and altitude above sea-level, are Lochs ACHILTY (7×3 furl., 170 feet), GARVE ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile, 220 feet), LUICHART ($4\frac{1}{2}$ furl. \times $6\frac{1}{2}$ furl., 270 feet), FANNICH ($6\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $6\frac{1}{2}$ furl., 822 feet), ROSQUE ($3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), Benachran (2×1 mile), A Garbh Raoin ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl., 900 feet), and Coire Lair (6×1 furl., 980 feet). There are, besides, close upon fifty smaller lochs, most of them, like the above, affording capital angling. The surface sinks in the extreme SE to 53 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to Carn Sgolbaidh (1342), *Carn na Cloiche Moire (1936), *Meall nan Damh (2198), and Sgurr Maire-suidhe (1899), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish; north-westward to Carn na Buaille (650), Cnoc Dubh (749), Carn Faire nan Con (1210), Meall Mhic Iomhair (1984), Beinn Liath Mhor (2464), Tom Ban Mor (2433), Meall Leacachain (2028), Meallan Ban (3120), and BEN DEARG (3547); whilst in the SW wing rise *Beinn Liath Bheag (2173), Sgurr Mor (3637), Meallan Rairigidh (3109), An Coileachen (3015), *A Chailleach (3276), Beinn nan Ramh (2333), and Fionn Bheinn (3060). The Old Red sandstone stretches into the lower parts of the parish, and is covered in places with a stroug reddish clay; in the uplands gneiss is the leading formation, mixed with its subordinato rocks. The soil of the arable lands ranges from strong clayed loam to light friable mould; and great improvements have been effected on the Coul estate, 1400 acres having been here reclaimed within the last thirty-five years, and bearing now rich crops of all descriptions. In the lower grounds, too, plantations and natural wood—a remnant this of the primeval forest—cover a considerable area, yet small to that occupied by sheep-walks, deer forest, and desolate upland moors. Mansions are Coul and Craigdarroch; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Carnach and Kinlochluichart, Contin is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; its living is worth £292. The parish church is an old building, and there are Free churches at Contin, Fodderty, Strathconan, and Strathgarve. Two public schools, Contin and Scatwell, with respective accommodation for 100 and 38 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 67 and 17, and grants of £78, 13s. 6d.

and £35, 19s. 6d. Valuation £17,949, 9s. 9d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1944, (1831) 2023, (1861) 1509, (1871) 1550, (1881) 1422, (1891) 1298; of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 592.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 92, 1881.

Conval, Meikle, a summit (1867 feet) in Mortlach parish, Banffshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dufftown, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of the summit of Ben Rinnes. Little Conval (1810 feet) rises $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E, and is crowned with vestiges of a Danish camp.

Conval or Coinne-mheall. See BENMORE-ASSYNT.

Conveth, an ancient parish of Inverness-shire, now annexed to Kiltarlity, and forming its south-eastern section.

Coodham, an estate, with a mansion, in Symington parish, Ayrshire, 4 miles SSW of Kilmarnock. Originally a seat of the Fairlies, it was sold in 1871, for £27,880, to Sir Wm. Hy. Houldsworth, Bart. (b. 1834), who owns 585 acres in the shire, valued at £1151 per annum.

Cookney, a *quoad sacra* parish in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of its post-town Stonehaven, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Muchalls station. The old church dated from about 1817, but the present building was erected in 1886. There is a public school, with accommodation for 141 children, an average attendance in 1891 of 116, and a grant of £112, 16s. 1d. The parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's stipend is £178. Pop. (1871) 2080, (1891) 1784.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Coolins. See CUCHULLINS.

Copay, an uninhabited islet in the Sound of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Copenshay or Copinshay, an island of Durness parish, Orkney, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of the SE extremity of the Durness portion of the mainland. Measuring 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it has lofty cliffs, denized in the summer months by myriads of sea-fowl, whose eggs and feathers have considerable value. An island, called Horse of Copenshay, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile off its NE end.

Coppercleuch, a place with a post office in the former Megget section of Lyne parish, S Peeblesshire, near the western shore of St Mary's Loch, and 17 miles WSW of its post-town Selkirk. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred this section of Lyne parish to Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire.

Coquet, a river briefly connected with Oxnam parish, E Roxburghshire. It rises among the Cheviots, close to the English border, and, following it for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, turns into Northumberland, there to run 35 miles to the sea at Warkworth, opposite Coquet island.

Coquhalzie. See COLQUHALZIE.

Corah. See KIRKGUNZEON.

Corbelly. See DUMFRIES.

Corbie. See ARITY.

Corbiehall. See CARSTAIRS.

Corbiehall, a suburb of Borrowstouness, Linlithgowshire.

Corbie Pot, a romantic glen in Maryculter parish, Kincardineshire, on the mutual border of Maryculter and Kingussie estates. It is notable for the number and variety of its indigenous plants.

Corchinan. See BOGIE.

Core or Cor. See TWEED.

Coreen Hills, a mountainous range along the north-western border of the Howo or Vale of Alford, Aberdeenshire, culminating in Lord Arthur's Cairn (1699 feet), on the mutual boundary of Alford and Tullynesslo parishes, 5 miles WNW of Alford village. Their laminar mica-slate, of a brownish-black colour, has long been worked.

Corehouse, an estate, with a mansion, and a ruined baronial fortalice, in the NE of Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Lanark. A 'neat, white, lady-like house,' according to Dorothy Wordsworth, the mansion crowns a cliff, at the left side of the river Clyde, a little below CORRA LINN, from which it is almost hidden by lofty trees. It was the seat of the late George Cranstoun (born 1841; died 1890), who was raised to the bench as Lord Corehouse in 1826;

its present owner, Charles J. Edmonstone-Cranston, Esq., holds 2860 acres in the shire, valued at £1893 per annum. The ruins of Corra Castle, on the verge of the weather-worn Old Red sandstone cliff immediately above the linn, so overhangs the surging river sweeping on to the fall, as, during spates, to nod and vibrate from base to summit. Both the estate of Corehouse and the fall of Corra Linn are said to have been named from Cora, a shadowy Caledonian princess, who leaped on horseback over the cliff into the cataract. Not the old castle only, but the very cliff above and about and below the linn, trembles from concussion of high floods. As Wordsworth sings:—

'Lord of the vale! astounding Flood!
The dullest leaf in this thick wood
Quakes—conscious of thy power;
The caves reply with hollow moan,
And vibrates to its central stone
Yon time-cemented Tower.'

Corellan, an islet of Paltalloch estate, South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire. It serves for grazing, and is famed for the quality of its beef and mutton.

Corgarff, a *quoad sacra* parish of W Aberdeenshire, comprising the upper or western portion of STRATHDON parish, and thus containing the sources and head-streams of the river Don. Formed in 1874, it is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen. Its church, on the Don's left bank, 1274 feet above sea-level, and 7½ miles WSW of Strathdon church, was built in 1835, and, with a manse, cost nearly £1000, defrayed by Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. Near it are a post office, and it has a public school, with accommodation for 44 children, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Corgarff Castle, 1½ mile higher up, on the opposite bank of the Don, is a small, oblong, four-storied building with wings, which, purchased by Government in 1746 from Forbes of Skelater, was garrisoned from 1827 till 1831 by 53 soldiers to support the civil authorities in the suppression of smuggling. The tragic story of the burning of its predecessor by Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, in 1551, 1571, or 1581, has been repeated by a number of topographers, who often, however, relate the same event as occurring in 1571 at the Castle of TOWIE, to which indeed it properly belongs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Corhabbie Hill, a summit (2563 feet) on the mutual border of Mortlach and Inveraven parishes, Banffshire, 7½ miles SSW of Dufftown, and 4¾ SSE of Ben Rinnes.

Corkindale Law. See NEILSTON.

Cormorant's Cave. See STAFFA.

Corncairn, Banffshire. See CORNHILL.

Corncockle Moor. See LOCHMABEN.

Cornhill, an estate, with an elegant modern mansion, in Culter parish, E Lanarkshire, 2¾ miles SW of Biggar. It was purchased from the Handyside family, in 1866, by Alex. Kay, Esq., who owns 833 acres in the shire, valued at £388 per annum.

Cornhill, a village in the Corncairn or northern district of Ordiqhill parish, Banffshire, on an affluent of the Burn of Boyne, with a station on the Banffshire railway, 8½ miles SW by W of Banff, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Fairs are held here on the second Thursday of every month.

Cornie Burn. See ABERCORN.

Cornton, a place in Logie parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ mile N of Stirling. It was the scene of the battle of STIRLING in 1297.

Corodule, a cave on the E side of South Uist island, Inverness-shire, contiguous to the sea, at the foot of a high hill-range, between Lochs Skipport and Eynort. It gave shelter to Prince Charles Edward for some days in May 1746.

Corpach, a village in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire (transferred from Argyllshire in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners), at the southern extremity of the CALDONIAN CANAL, 2½ miles NNW of Fort William. The landing-place of passengers by the steamers on the route between Oban and Inverness, it communicates with Banavie by omnibus; at it are a hotel, the parish church of Kilmallie, and a Free church.

Corr, A-Choire, or Coir' an Fhearna, a loch of Fari parish, central Sutherland, 6 miles SE of Altnaharrow inn at the head of Loch Naver, from which lake it is screened by BENCLEBRICK (3154 feet). Lying itself 570 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length from SW to NE of 3¼ miles, whilst in width it varies between 2½ and 3½ furlongs. At its head it communicates with Loch a Vellich, and from its foot sends off a stream to the river Naver. Its trout are large and plentiful.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 106, 1880.

Corrachree, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles SW of Tarland.

Corrah. See CORAH.

Corra Linn, a fall on the river Clyde, on the boundary between Lanark and Lesmahagow parishes, Lanarkshire, ½ mile below Bonnington Linn, and 1¾ mile S of Lanark town. It makes a total descent of 84 feet, but it encounters two ledges of rock, and so is practically a series of cascades—first, a fall of a few feet; next, after a brief break, another of 30 feet; then, a tumultuous rapid of 30 yards; and, lastly, a grand concluding leap into 'a basin, enclosed by noble rocks, with trees, chiefly hazels, birch, and ash, growing out of their sides wherever there is any hold for them.' The river, from Bonnington Linn, is all a continuous rapid, along the bottom of an Old Red sandstone chasm, narrow and 70 to 100 feet high, down which it hurries, under deep gloom and with hoarse, hollow, ever-growing roar. But, at Corra Linn, its previous tumult increases to thunder, its dash of waters is canopied with clouds of spray, sparkling at times with all the colours of the rainbow; and its cataracts blend with the scenery of a surrounding rocky amphitheatre, which rises in places to 120 feet, to produce an effect that is almost overwhelming. A gorge about 8 feet wide, a little above the linn, shows traces of an ancient drawbridge; is reached, from the brink of the chasm, by a narrow path down a shelving descent; and commands a striking view of the ruined castle of Corehouse. One excellent view, both of the linn itself and of an expanse of country westward to a distant skyline, is got from a pavilion built in 1708 on a bank overlooking the cliffs, and furnished with mirrors which reflect the scenery. Another, with backgrounds away to Ben Lomond, and with many intervening features of high interest, is got at a spot opposite the darkest part of the linn's amphitheatre, reached by a pleasant sloping path. And the best close view of the linn itself, commanding its aspects in their highest force, is got from a spot at the bottom of the amphitheatre, directly in front of the linn, down a rustic staircase of woodwork and natural rock, designed in 1829 by Lady Mary Ross, the then proprietrix. Corra Linn entrances all beholders, however fastidious or far-travelled they may be, and it has been more studied by draughtsmen, more sung by poets, than almost any other place in Scotland. See CLYDE, COREHOUSE, and pp. 36, 37, of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Corran, a beadland in Cowal, Argyllshire, at the deflection of Loch Goil from Loch Long.

Corran Narrows, a strait, 1½ furlong wide, between Loch Linnhe and Lower Loch Eil. On the E shore stands Corran Inn, 8¾ miles SW of Fort William; on the W are Corran lighthouse and ARDGOUR hamlets; and a ferry plies between. Ben Nevis is distinctly seen from here, and to the right there is a grand view of Glencoe. The lighthouse shows a fixed white light up Loch Eil and down Loch Linnhe, and a fixed red light toward the Narrows from Ardshiel Point to Coireherrich Point, both visible at a distance of 10 nautical miles.

Corrennie, a long hill ridge on the mutual border of Tough, Cluny, and Kincardine O'Neil parishes, Aberdeenshire, culminating in Benaquhallie at a height of 1621 feet above sea-level.

Corriche, a marshy hollow almost surrounded by summits of the Hill of Fare, in the N of Banchory-Ternan parish, on the border of Kincardine and Aberdeenshire, 3½ miles SW of Echt, and 15 W of Aber-

deen. It is traversed by a brook of its own name, a head-stream of the Black Burn; and it was the scene, on 28 Oct. 1562, of an action between the forces of Queen Mary under the Earl of Moray, and the followers, barely 500 in number, of the Earl of Huntly, who was easily routed, himself being smothered in his armour, and Sir John Gordon, his son, and Mary's would-be suitor being executed at Aberdeen, with others of the family. From a natural granite seat hard by the Queen is said to have afterwards beheld the battlefield; and it and a spring still bear the names of the Queen's Chair and Queen Mary's Well. A good old ballad celebrates the skirmish.

Corrie, a village on the E coast of Arran island, Buteshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Brodick. It has a telegraph post office, an Established church, an inn, and a small harbour; it communicates regularly with the steamers plying between the upper Clyde ports and Lamlash; and it exports large quantities of limestone. The Corrie and Whiting Bay districts of the island were opened up for feuing purposes in 1893.

Corrie, an ancient parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, since 1609 annexed to Hutton, and forming its southern section. Corrie Water, rising near the Eskdalemuir border at 800 feet above sea-level, runs 7 miles south-south-westward through the interior, and along the boundary with Applegarth and Dryesdale, and falls into the Water of Milk, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by N of Lockerbie. Corrie church stood 1 mile E of Corrie Water. See HUTTON.

Corriegills, a point on the eastern coast of Arran, Buteshire, immediately S of the entrance to Brodick Bay. It exhibits veins of eruptive rocks ascending through sandstone, and presents an enormous boulder, which figures conspicuously over a great extent of coast.

Corriehabbie. See CORHABBIE.

Corrieknows, a farm on the SE border of Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Annan. A vast quantity of ancient swords, spears, battle-axes, and other muniments of war, were found here about the year 1828, and are supposed to have been relics of some great unrecorded battle, fought before the time of the founding of Annan.

Corriemony, a finely-wooded estate, with a mansion, in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, at the head of Glen Urquhart, 9 miles W of Drumadrochit on Loch Ness. Its owner, L. A. Macpherson, Esq., holds 10,856 acres in the shire, valued at £1085 per annum. On the estate is a public school, with accommodation for 32 children.

Corriemuchloch, a hamlet in the N of Crieff parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Amulree. It was the scene of the 'Battle of Corriemuchloch'—a repulse by smugglers of a party of Scots Greys.

Corriemulzie, a burn in the Braemar section of Crathie parish, SW Aberdeenshire, running $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W and N to the Dee, near Marr Lodge, 3 miles WSW of Castleton. It traverses a narrow birch-clad ravine; and in its short career has a total descent of 1150 feet, forming one very beautiful cascade.

Corrievrechan (Gael. 'Brecan's cauldron'), a strait between the Argyllshire islands of Jura and Scarba. Scarcely a mile across, it lies about 2 miles W of the route of the Oban steamers, and is seldom traversed by boats, never by ships. The tides—running sometimes 13 miles an hour—here meet round a steep pyramidal rock, which rises from a depth of 100 fathoms to within 15 feet of the surface, and cause a whirlpool, dangerous enough to small craft in stormy weather and at flood-tides. This whirlpool by fancy has been exaggerated into another Malström, the haunt of strange and horrible sea-monsters. Also of mermaids, for Leydon's version of the Gaelic legend tells how Macphail of Colonsay, passing the Corrievrechan, was carried off by one, and for years kept in pleasant durance in a cavern beneath the sea. According to Joyce's *Irish Names and Places* (2d ser. 1875), the name *Corrievrechan* was first applied to a whirlpool in the sound between Rathlin Island and the coast of Antrim, and was thence transferred to the Scotch locality, most likely by the monks of Iona.

Corriskin. See CORUISK.

Corryarrick (Gael. *coire-airigh*, 'rising ravine'), a dreary mountain ridge on the mutual border of Boleskine and Laggan parishes, central Inverness-shire, 7 miles SSE of Fort Augustus. Parting Glenmore from Upper Strathspey, it culminates in Corryarrick Hill (2922 feet) and Carn Leac (2889), midway between which, at 2507 feet above the sea, Wade formed about 1735 his military road from the Bridge of Laggan to Fort Augustus. 'This,' says Hill Burton, 'the most truly Alpine road in the British dominions, has been left to decay, and large portions of it have been swept away by torrents, so that the zigzag lines by which the military engineer endeavoured to render the steep side of an abrupt mountain accessible to artillery, have been tumbled into heaps of rubbish like natural scars.' See also H. Skrine's *Three Successive Tours in the North of England and Great Part of Scotland* (Lond. 1795).

Corrybeg, a hamlet in Kilmalie parish, N Argyllshire, on the northern shore of Upper Loch Eil, 8 miles WNW of Fort William.

Corrybrough, an estate, with a mansion, in Moy and Dalaraossie parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the Findhorn, 16 miles SE of Inverness. Its owner, Herbert Charles Malkin, Esq., owns 6900 acres in the shire, valued at £625 per annum.

Corry Our. See MUTHILL.

Corryvarligan, a mountain pass on the mutual border of Inverness and Ross shires, traversed by a wild road from Loch Hourn Head to Shielhouse on Loch Duich. It has, at the summit point of the road, an elevation of 2000 feet above sea-level; and it commands there a very striking view.

Corryvreckin. See CORRIEVRECHAN.

Corsancone, a hill (1547 feet) in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles E by N of New Cumnock village.

Corsbie, a ruined tower in the parish and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of the village of Legerwood, E Berwickshire.

Corse. See COULL.

Corseglass. See DALRY, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Corsehill, an estate in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire. Belonging to Sir William J. M. Cuninghame, Bart., V.C., commander of the Glasgow Volunteer Brigade, it has a ruined ancient castle, celebrated by the author of 'My Grandfather's Farm;' and there are lime-works on it.

Corsemill or Crossmill, a village in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the Levern, 1 mile NNE of Barrhead.

Corsewall, a mansion, a ruined castle, and a headland with a lighthouse in Kirkcolm parish, W Wigtownshire. The mansion stands amid finely-wooded policies, near the W shore of Loch Ryan, in the northern vicinity of Kirkcolm village, and 6 miles NNW of Stranraer; its owner, Jn. Carrick-Moore, Esq. (b. 1805; suc. 1860), holds 3362 and 2069 acres in Wigtown and Ayr shires, valued at £2920 and £1726, 10s. per annum. The castle, 3 miles NW, is now only part of a thick-walled tower 20 feet high; and, in the latter part of last century, was found to contain a cannon 7 feet long. The headland is situated 1 mile NW of the castle, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Milleur Point at the entrance to Loch Ryan. Its lighthouse is 92 feet high, and shows every minute a revolving light, alternately red and white, and visible for 15 nautical miles. It has a siren fog-horn, giving four blasts in quick succession every three minutes.

Corskie. See GARTLY.

Corsock, a small village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on the eastern verge of Parton parish and on the right bank of Urr Water, 6 miles NE of Parton station; at it are a post office under Dalbeattie, with money order, etc., departments, a temperance hotel, the *quoad sacra* church (1839), a Free church, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 110 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 89, and a grant of £91, 13s. The parish, comprising portions of the civil parishes of Parton, Balmaclellan, and Kirkpatrick-Durham, contains also Nether Corsock hamlet, 2 miles S by W of the village; and Corsock Loch ($2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ furl.), $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W by S. On Hall-

croft farm stood Corsock Castle, the residence of Robert Nelson, the Covenanted confessor; and Corsock House was the seat of the late Mr Murray Dunlop, M.P. for Greenock, to whose memory a granite obelisk has been erected. Corsock is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the minister's stipend is £193. Pop. (1861) 544, (1871) 563, (1881) 551, (1891) 540.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Corstorphine, a village and a parish of NW Edinburghshire. The village stands at the south-western base of Corstorphine Hill, on the Glasgow road, 3 miles W by S of Edinburgh, with which it communicates many times a day by omnibuses running in connection with the Coltbridge tramcars, whilst $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE is Corstorphine station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British. Sheltered from cold winds, and lying open to the sun, it commands a fair prospect across the wide level plain to Craiglockhart and the Pentlands, and is itself a pleasant little place, with a few old houses, and many more good cottages and first-class villas, a growth—still growing—of the last few years. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, 4 inns, a subscription library, a public school, the antique parish church, in connection with which a mission hall was opened in 1886, and a Free church with spire (1870; enlarged 1889). A sulphurous spring here was held in high medicinal repute about the middle of the 18th century, when Corstorphine was a fashionable resort of Edinburgh citizens, and had its balls and suchlike amusements of a watering-place. To the E, on the lower slope of the hill, is the Convalescent Home (50 beds) of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, a plain but dignified building, which, standing in spacious grounds, was planned by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear, and opened in 1867. To the S, between the village and the station, is the Edinburgh University cricket, football, and running ground, with a good pavilion; and nearer the village are the curious old burg-like dovecot of Corstorphine Castle and the bronze-leaved 'Corstorphine Plane,' which, said to have been brought as a sapling from the East by a monk about 1429, is 73 feet high, and girths 13 feet at 5 feet from the ground. Beneath it in 1679, James, second Lord Forrester, was stabbed by his paramour, one Mistress Nimmo, who was beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh. These Forresters held Corstorphine barony from 1376, and in 1633 received their title, which in 1808 devolved upon Viscount Grimston, the after first Earl of Verulam. Their castle was burned to the ground about 1790. In the '45 Corstorphine figured as the scene of the ignominious dispersal of a body of Gardiner's dragoons, and as the place where Prince Charles Edward received two deputations from the Edinburgh magistrates. It has been lighted with gas since 1860, and a water supply was introduced from Clubbidean and the Pentlands in July 1881. Pop. (1861) 688, (1871) 680, (1881) 952, (1891) 1199.

The parish, containing also the village of GOGAR, is bounded N by Cramond, E by St Cuthberts, S by Colinton, SW by Currie and Ratho, and W by Ratho. From E by N to W by S it has an utmost length of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its width varies between 7 furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is now 3619 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred from this parish to the parish of Currie a small detached portion of 34 acres lying to the south-west of the village of Corstorphine. The surface is an almost unbroken plain, about 200 feet above sea-level, save in the NE, where Corstorphine Hill slopes gradually upwards, its highest point (520 feet) being crowned by square, five-storied, turreted Clermiston Tower, 70 feet high, built in 1872 on occasion of the Scott Centenary. Clothed with Scotch firs and hardwood trees, this hill figures widely in the Lothian landscape, and itself commands a magnificent view, especially from its steeper eastern side, where, at a point called 'Rest-and-be-Thankful,' two benches were placed in 1880 by the Cockburn Association. Thence one beholds the spires and towers of Edinburgh, its schools and hospitals, the Castle and Calton hills, with

Salisbury Craigs and Arthur's Seat for background, and, to the left, the sparkling waters of the Firth of Forth. The rocks belong mainly to the Calciferous Limestone series, but diorite intrudes on Corstorphine Hill, and here it was that Sir James Hall first called attention to striated rock-surfaces due to glacial action. Sandstone was once extensively quarried on the hill itself and on the lands of Ravelston for building in Edinburgh; and trap rock, blue in hue and compact in structure, is worked at West Craigs and Clermiston for dykes and road-metal. The soil of this parish—the 'Garden of Edinburgh'—is mostly a rich black loam, with patches of clay and sand. The fields are carefully managed, and bear fine crops in rotation; and much of the ground is laid out in well-tilled gardens, which furnish fruit and vegetables for the Edinburgh market. The country is nicely wooded, and contains a number of fine residences—Corstorphine House, Beechwood, Belmont, Hillwood, Hill House, Millburn Tower, Ravelston, Clermiston, Gogar House, Gogarburn, etc. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 16 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 16 of from £20 to £50. David Scot, M.D., an eminent Hebraist and man of letters, was minister from 1814 down to his death in 1834. Corstorphine, including portions of the ancient parishes of Gogar and St Cuthberts, is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £281. A chapel, subordinate to St Cuthbert's church in Edinburgh, is noticed as early as 1123, and afterwards was parish church till its demolition in 1644, when its place was filled by a collegiate neighbour. Of this, in November 1881, an intelligent native assured the writer that it was 'wonderfully ancient, built by the Hottentots, who stood in a row and handed the stones on one to another from Ravelston quarry.' Ancient it most unquestionably is, but it was founded in 1429 by Sir John Forrester for a provost, 4 other prebendaries, and 2 singing boys, and dedicated to St John the Baptist. In style Second Pointed, cruciform in plan, it comprises a chancel and N sacristy, a nave, transepts, a little western galilee, and a low unbuttressed tower, pinnacled and capped by a short octagonal spire, where pigeons have built their nests. The older portions, or those that escaped the hand of the 'restorer' in 1828, are curiously roofed with flags of stone, and lavishly sculptured with the Forrester bearings—three bugles, stringed. The interior has been piteously maltreated, the nave and transepts having been patched into a kind of meeting-house (536 sittings), whose bareness is hardly redeemed by a stained-glass window to the memory of John Girdwood (*ob.* 1861), whilst the chancel serves merely for a vestibule, and is blocked up with a modern gallery staircase. Where stood the altar is now a doorway; but the pre-Reformation piscina and sedilia remain, along with a perfect hour-glass; and here lie two of the three Forrester effigies, life-size and mail-clad, in arched recesses. These, with their dames by their side, are the two Sir Johns, the founder and his son, who died in 1440 and 1454; the third, in the S transept, is a grandson, Sir Alexander, though it has often been falsely asserted to be Bernard Stuart, the celebrated Viceroy of Naples, who died, it is true, at Corstorphine in 1508, but who seems to have been buried in the Blackfriars church of Edinburgh. Without, in the churchyard, are many quaint old headstones, among them one, a natural smoothed boulder, to 'John Foord, shepherd' (1795), another to 'Francis Joseph Trells, native of Hungary, and lete tenant at Saughten Hall' (1796). The public school, with accommodation for 314 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 196, and a grant of £184, 14s. Valuation £22,585, including £530 for railway. Pop. (1801) 840, (1831) 1461, (1861) 1579, (1871) 1788, (1881) 2156, (1891) 2332.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1845); David Laing's *Registrum Domus de Soltre*, etc. (Bannatyne Club, 1861); and *A Mid-Lothian Village*, by G. Upton Selway (Edinb., 1890).

Cortachy and Clova, a very extensive parish of NW

Forfarshire, containing the hamlets of CLOVA and Cortachy, the latter lying towards the SE corner, 5 miles N by E of Kirriemuir, under which it has a post office. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to this parish the Glenprosen detached part (20,630 acres) of the parish of Kirriemuir. This detached part was situated on the west of the parish to which it has now been transferred. Bounded N by Glenmuick in Aberdeenshire, NE by Lochlee and Lethnot, SSE by Tannadice, S by Kirriemuir, SW by Kingoldrum and Glenisla, and NW by Crathie-Braemar in Aberdeenshire, it has an area now of 63,952 acres. Three lakes are Lochs Esk ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), BRANDY ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), and Wharral ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.). The South Esk, rising in the NW corner at 3150 feet above sea-level, runs $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward and south-south-eastward through the interior, then $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the Tannadice border, receiving on the way White Water, flowing $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward along Glen Doll; the Burn of Heughs, flowing $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, and the East Burn of Moye, flowing 5 miles south-south-westward along the Tannadice border. The Calty runs 4 miles S by E along the former Upper Kirriemuir boundary to PROSEN WATER; and this in its turn winds $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE and ESE to the South Esk along all the Kingoldrum and Kirriemuir border. The surface sinks in the extreme SE to less than 400 feet above sea-level, thence rising to Tulloch Hill (1230 feet), the Goal (1466), the Hill of Couthernach (1667), Finbracks (2478), Ben Tirran (2860), *Driesh (3105), *Mayar (3043), *Roustie Ley (2868), Tolmount (3143), *Broad Cairn (3268), and *Cairn Bannoch (3314), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The rocks include Old Red sandstone, clay and mica slate, gneiss, serpentine, trap, and granite; and the soils are as varied as the rocks, in some parts argillaceous, in others a fine gravelly loam, and elsewhere thin, hard, and sandy or stony. The arable lands of the haughs by the watersides bear but a small proportion to hill-pastures and to the deer-forests of Cortachy, Clova, and Bachnagairn; in Glen Clova, whose flora is rich in rare plants, the hill-sides are partially green up to a high elevation, whilst almost to the tops the heather is mixed with 'month' or 'moss' grasses. The property is mostly divided between the Earl of AIRLIE and Donald Ogilvy, Esq. of Balmaboth House, the former owning the southern or Cortachy, the latter the northern or Clova, division. The late Earl was a noted improver of cattle; and his polled herd, commenced about 1865, won many coveted prizes. His seat here, Cortachy Castle, finely embosomed by wooded policies on the South Esk, near the hamlet, comprises a 16th-century tower, which escaped the great fire of 14 Sept. 1883, when the large Scottish baronial addition (1872) by the late Mr David Bryce, R.S.A., was gutted; it has since been restored. It has its ghost, or ghostly music rather, which, variously described as that of a single drum or a whole brass band or (more vaguely) heavenly, presages death or gout in the family. Disjoined *quoad sacra* from Clova, Cortachy is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £219. The church, rebuilt in 1829 at a cost of more than £2000, is a pretty edifice, and contains 550 sittings. Three public schools, Cortachy, Clova, and Watersk, with respective accommodation for 149, 60, and 39 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 45, 16, and 19, and valuations of £56, 12s. 6d., £29, 13s. 6d., and £34, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £10,678, 13s. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 442, (1891) 440; of g. s. parish (1881) 323, (1891) 313.—*Ord. Sur.*, ehs. 56, 65, 1870. See A. H. Millar's *Historical Castles and Mansions of Perthshire and Forfarshire* (Paisley, 1890).

Coruisk or Corriskin, a fresh-water loch on the mutual border of Strath and Bracadalo parishes, in the SE of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the head of salt-water Loch SCAVAIG, which communicates by eteam-launch with Kilbride upon Loch Slapin (14 miles), as that again by public conveyance with Broadford (6 miles). With utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it is of profound depth; contains sea-trout; sends

off a rivulet, the 'Mad Stream,' to Loch Scavaig, whilst fed itself by hundreds of silvery torrents; and on its surface bears three green islets, that offer a striking contrast to the desolation around. For Coruisk lies, still and sombre, in the cup of the mighty CUCHULLINS, which shoot up their bare jagged peaks 3000 feet and more into the sky. To quote Scott's *Lord of the Isles*—

'Rarely human eye has known
A scene so stern as that dread lake,
With its dark ledge of barren stone.
Seems that primeval earthquake's sway
Hath rent a strange and shatter'd way
Through the rude bosom of the hill,
And that each naked precipice,
Sable ravine, and dark abyss,
Tells of the outrage still.
The wildest glen, but this, can show
Some touch of Nature's genial glow:
On high Benmore green mosses grow,
And heath-bells hud in deep Glencroe,
And copse on Cruachan-Ben;
But here, above, around, below,
On mountain or in glen,
Nor tree, nor shrub, nor plant, nor flower,
Nor aught of vegetative power,
The weary eye may ken.
For all is rocks at random thrown,—
Black waves, bare crags, and banks of stone,
As if were here denied
The summer sun, the spring's sweet dew,
That clothe with many a varied hue
The blackest mountain-side.'

Whereon Turner, whose pencil delineated the scene to illustrate Sir Walter's poem, remarked, that 'no words could have given a truer picture of this, one of the wildest of Nature's landscapes.' Of many prose descriptions the finest perhaps is that from the Journal of Norman Macleod, under date 1 Sept. 1837:—'Having left our horses at Camasunary, we ascended by a rough road to a pass, from which we obtained a view of Coruisk. Wilson being a bad walker, I was up nearly half an hour before him. Besides I wished to behold Coruisk alone; and, as I ascended the last few blocks of stone which intercepted my view, I felt my heart beat and my breathing becoming thicker than when I was climbing—for I had rested before in order to enjoy the burst undisturbed—and a solemn feeling crept over me as I leapt on the crest of the hill, and there burst upon my sight—shall I attempt to describe it? How dare I? Around me were vast masses of hypersthene, and the ridge on which I stood was so broken and precipitous that I could not follow its descent to the valley. At my feet lay the lake, silent and dark, and round it a vast amphitheatre of precipices. The whole Cuchullins seemed gathered in a semicircle round the lake, and from their summits to their base not a blade of verdure,—but one bare, black precipice, cut into dark chasms by innumerable torrents, and having their base covered by *débris* and fallen rocks. Nothing could exceed the infinite variety of outline—peaks, points, teeth, pillars, rocks, ridges, edges, steps of stairs, niches—utter wildness and sterility. From this range there are gigantic projections standing out and connected with the main body. And there lay the lake, a part hidden from our view, behind a hugo rock. There it lay still and calm, its green island like a green monster floating on its surface. I sat and gazed; "my spirit drank the spectacle." I never felt the same feeling of the horribly wild—no, never; not even in the Tyrolese Alps. There was nothing here to speak of life or human existence. "I held my breath to listen for a sound, but everything was hushed; it seemed abandoned to the spirit of solitude." A few wreaths of mist began to creep along the rocks like ghosts. Laugh at superstition for coupling such scenes with witches and water-kelpies! I declare I felt superstitious in daylight there. Oh, to see it in a storm, with the clouds under the spur of a hurricane, raking the mountain summit!' (*Memoir*, 1876). From these graphic descriptions one may readily conceive that the scenery around the loch is wild, dark, and stern in the extreme. See also Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865), and William Black's *Madcan Violet* (1876).

Corwar, an estate, with a mansion, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Barrhill station. See COLMONELL.

Corymulzie. See CORRIEMULZIE.

Coryvreckan. See CORRIEVRECHAN.

Coshieville, a place, with an inn, in Strath Appin, Logierait parish, Perthshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Aberfeldy, on a road leading northward to Tummel Bridge, over a pass 1262 feet high.

Cossans. See GLAMIS.

Costa, a headland at the northern extremity of the mainland of Orkney, on the mutual border of Évie and Birsay parishes. Projecting to a point 4 miles ENE of the Brough of Birsay, it comprises a hill 478 feet high, and presents to the ocean a bold precipitous cliff. See ÉVIE.

Costerton House. See CRICHTON.

Cotburn, a hill (559 feet) on the mutual border of Turrif and Monquhitter parishes, N Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the town of Turrif.

Cotehill, a loch, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 furlong, in Slains parish, E Aberdeenshire, 1 mile W by N of the church.

Cothal, a place with factories of tweed and woolen cloth in Fintray parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Aberdeen, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Dyce Junction. The factories were established in 1798, and are famous for both the quantity and the quality of the tweeds which they turn out. It has a post office under Kinallie.

Cotton, a village in Auchindoir and Kearn parish, W Aberdeenshire, 7 furlongs ESE of Rhyynie.

Coul, a mansion in Contin parish, SE Ross-shire, a little NE of the parish church. Built in 1821, it is a handsome edifice, with finely-wooded policies; its owner, Sir Arthur-Geo.-Ramsay Mackenzie, eleventh Bart. since 1673 (b. 1865; suc. 1873), holds 43,189 acres in the shire, valued at £5215 per annum.

Coul, a mansion in the parish and 1 mile ENE of the station of Auchterarder, SE Perthshire.

Coulatt, a loch on the mutual border of Knockando and Dallas parishes, Elginshire, 4 miles W by N of Knockando church. Lying 1100 feet above sea-level, it measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 furlong, and sends off the Burn of Coulatt, flowing $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E and SSE to the Spey, 7 furlongs SSE of the said church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Coull, a collier hamlet in Markinch parish, Fife, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Markinch town.

Coull, a parish of S Aberdeenshire, whose church stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Aboyne station, this being $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Leochel-Cushnie, E by Lumphanan, S by Aboyne, W by Logie-Coldstone and Tarland-Migvie. Irregular in outline, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a varying breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 9044 acres. The drainage is carried mainly to the Dee, but partly also to the Don—by the Burn of Tarland to the former, and to the latter by the Burn of Corse. In the extreme SE the surface sinks to 410 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to Scar Hill of Tillyduke (984 feet), and northward to *Mortlich (1248), Leadhlich (1278), *Crag (1563), and Loanhead (994), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks are all of primary formation, the eastern hills consisting chiefly of reddish, the western of greyish, granite; and the soils vary from gravel-mixed clay to loam and moorish uplands. A 'Druidical' circle on Tomnaverie, a number of small cairns upon Corse Hill, and traces of the Terry Chapel on Newton of Corse make up the antiquities, with the ruined castles of Corse and Coull. The latter at the opening of the 13th century was the seat of the great Durward family, of whom it was said that, a Durward dying, the church bell of Coull tolled of its own accord. A stately pile, it measured some 50 yards square, and had five turrets and four hexagonal towers. Corse Castle bears date 1581, and, though long roofless, is comparatively entire. The lands of Corse, forming part of the barony of Coull and O'Neil, were in 1476 bestowed on

Patrick Forbes, armour-bearer to James III., and youngest son of the second Lord Forbes. Among his descendants were Patrick Forbes (1564-1635), bishop of Aberdeen from 1618; and his son, John Forbes (1593-1648), the scholar and Episcopalian confessor, whose estate was repeatedly ravaged by the famous freebooter Gilderoy. The bishop's male line failing with his grandchildren, Corse passed to the Forbeses of CRAIGIEVAR, and now is held by the trustees of the late Sir John Forbes' second son, James Ochoncar Forbes, Esq., who own 1946 acres in the shire, valued at £1679 per annum. The modern mansion, near the old castle, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Lumphanan station, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Coull church. Two proprietors hold each an annual vale of £500 and upwards, 2 others holding between £100 and £500, and 1 between £50 and £100. In the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen, Coull has since 1621 given off the Corse division *quoad sacra* to Leochel-Cushnie; the living is worth £158. The church (1792; restored 1876; 220 sittings) has a fine-toned bell that was cast in Holland in 1644. A public school, with accommodation for 101 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 45, and a grant of £47, 14s. 6d. Valuation £4006, 15s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 679, (1831) 767, (1851) 734, (1871) 824, (1881) 733, (1891) 746; of *q. s.* parish 444.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Coull, Braes of. See LINTRATHEN.

Coullins. See CUCHULLINS.

Coulmony House. See ARDLACH.

Coulport, a village on the W side of Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, Loch Long, 4 miles N by W of Cove. It maintains a ferry across Loch Long to Ardentynny, and has a pier, erected in 1880, when also several acres were laid out for feuing purposes. The Kibble Crystal Palace, in the Glasgow Botanic Gardens, was removed from Coulport in 1872.

Coulter, a loch in the S of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, near the foot of the Lennox Hills, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Stirling. With an utmost length and width of 5 and 3 furlongs, it is shallow towards the W, but very deep to the NE; contains perch and pike; and sends off its superfluous by Auchenhowie Burn to the Carron. During the great earthquake of Lisbon (1735) it was violently agitated, and sank about 10 or 12 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Coulter, Lanarkshire. See CULTER.

Coultra. See BALMERINO.

Countesswells, an estate, with an old mansion, in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Aberdeen. Its owner, the Rev. J. S. Gammell, of Drumtochty Castle, holds 5208 acres in the shire, valued at £5470 per annum. There are a post office of Countesswells under Aberdeen and a public school.

Coupar-Angus, a town and a parish formerly partly in Forfar and Perth shires, but in 1891 the Boundary Commissioners placed them both wholly in the county of Perth. The town stands in the centre of Strathmore, near the left bank of the Isla, on a small tributary of that river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Blairgowrie; whilst its station, the junction for Blairgowrie, on the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian, is $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Perth. The part of it on the left bank of the rivulet having been in Angus or Forfarshire, and also being the older portion, occasioned the whole to be called Coupar-Angus. Dating from a remote antiquity, the town was long a time-worn, decayed, and stagnant place, but within recent years has undergone great revival and improvement, and become a centre of much traffic and a seat of considerable trade. It is governed by nine police commissioners, under selected sections of the General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland, adopted in July 1871; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Union Bank, and the National Bank, a local savings bank, a Jubilee townhall (1887), several hotels, a gas company, the venerable tolbooth steeple, with town clock, masonic lodge, a young men's Christian association, bowling and curling clubs, etc. In 1874 a much-needed water supply was introduced, at a cost of

nearly £4000, from springs on the Pitcur estate. In 1887 a drainage scheme was completed, which cost £4500. There are extensive linen and jute works, a tannery, a farina work, and an agricultural engineering work. A grain market is held on Thursday, and cattle markets fall on the third Monday of January, February, April, May, November, and December, and on the third Thursday of March and July. The Queen has driven thrice through Coupar-Angus, on 11 Sept. and 1 Oct. 1844, and 31 Aug. 1850. Henry Guthrie (1600-76), bishop of Dunkeld, was a native. A Roman camp here, immediately E of the churchyard, is supposed to have been formed either by Agricola or Lollius Urbicus, and seems to have been a square of 1200 feet, with two strong ramparts and wide ditches; but now is represented only by remains of the eastern part of the ramparts. In 1164 King Malcolm founded the Cistercian abbey of St Mary's within the area of this Roman camp. A large and stately structure, richly endowed by several of the Scottish kings and by the Hays of Errol, it passed at the dissolution to the Balmerino family. An ivy-clad fragment, in the SW corner of the churchyard, is all that is left of it, a beautiful arch having been demolished in 1780 to furnish material for the parish church. This, dating originally from 1681, was in great measure reconstructed in 1780, and thoroughly rebuilt in 1859. Other churches are the Free, U.P. (1790), Evangelical Union (1789), Original Secession (1826), and Episcopal (1847). A new one-story public school, erected (1876-77) at a cost of £2700, with accommodation for 502 children, had in 1895 an average attendance of 394, and a grant of £380, 9s. 11d. Pop. (1841) 1868, (1861) 1943, (1871) 2149, (1881) 2154, (1891) 2106.

The parish, containing also the villages of Arthurstone, Balbrogie, and Washington, is bounded N by Alyth, NE by Meikle, SE by Meikle and Kettins, S by Cargill, and NW by Caputh, Blairgowrie, and Bendochoy. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 6 miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 4769½ acres, of which 184 were in Forfarshire, and 70½ are water. The ISLA, which is 10½ miles, 'in many a loop and link,' roughly traces all the northern and north-western border; along it lies a considerable extent of haugh-land, protected by embankments, 7 feet high, from inundations by the river. The rest of the area mainly consists of the level grounds of Strathmore, but is bisected from NE to SW by a ridge, along which runs the great highway from Perth to Aberdeen, and which commands a splendid view of the Sidlaw Hills along the one side of the strath, and of the Grampian Mountains on the other. In the extreme SW the surface sinks to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 224 near Keithick, 172 at Kemphill, 210 at Easter Denhead, and 208 near Arthurbank. The formation is Old Red Sandstone; and the soil is mainly a good sandy loam. Mansions are Balgersho House, Keithick House, Isla Park, Balbrogie, Arthurstone, Denhead, Kinloch, and Bankhead; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 15 of between £100 and £500, 14 of from £50 to £100, and 45 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion *quoad sacra* to Meikle, Coupar-Angus is in the presbytery of Meikle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £350. Valuation (1891) £14,187, 12s. 5d., of which £1027, 18s. was for the Forfarshire section. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2416, (1831) 2615, (1861) 2929, (1871) 3055, (1881) 2819, (1891) 2760, of whom 276 were in Forfarshire; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 2797, (1881) 2546, (1891) 2343.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868. See the Rev. C. Rogers' and Major-Gen. A. S. Allan's *Rental Book and Historical Notices of the Abbey of Coupar-Angus* (2 vols., Grampian Club, 1879-80).

Cour, a mansion in Saddell parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire, on Kilbrannan Sound, 7¼ miles from Carradale.

Courance, a hamlet in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire, 9 miles NW of Lockerbie, under which it has a post office. Courance House is the seat of John Seton-Wightman, Esq. (b. 1846; suc. 1879), who owns 2750 acres in the shire, valued at £1705 per annum.

Cousland, a village in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire, 3½ miles ENE of Dalkeith, under which it has a post office. It was burned by the Protector Somerset in 1547, at the time of the battle of Pinkie. A chapelry of Cousland was annexed to Cranston parish about the era of the Reformation; its chapel stood on the SW side of the village, and has left some remains. It has a school with accommodation for 95 children.

Couston. See BATHGATE.

Couthally. See COWTHALLY.

Couttie, a hamlet in Bendochoy parish, E Perthshire, on the right bank of the Isla, 1 mile NW of Coupar-Angus.

Cove, a fishing village in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, with a money order and savings bank post office, and a station on the Caledonian railway, 4 miles S by E of Aberdeen. At it are St Mary's Episcopal church (1868), a public and an Episcopal school, a hotel, and a harbour, which, mainly natural, or very slightly improved by art, serves often as a place of refuge to boats in high north-easterly winds. The fishermen engage in various kinds of fishery, and have considerable reputation for the drying and smoking of haddocks. A cave enters from the beach in the vicinity, and probably gave name to the village. Pop. (1861) 385, (1871) 450, (1881) 565, (1891) 482.

Cove, a charming watering-place in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, to the right or E of the entrance to Loch Long. Conjoined as a police burgh with Kilmcreggan, it comprises a number of neat villas and cottages. At it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a steamboat pier, and Craigrownie *quoad sacra* church. A public hall for the united burgh, with recreation and reading rooms, was erected in 1892. See KILCREGGAN and CRAIGROWNIE.

Cove, a fishing hamlet in COCKBURNSPATH parish, Berwickshire, 3 furlongs E of Cockburnspath station. Its harbour, 3 furlongs further to the eastward, is approached through a sloping tunnel, which, hewn out of soft rock, is 65 yards long, and just wide enough to admit a horse and cart; it has a pier for fishing-boats on a little bay, surrounded by cliffs 100 to 200 feet in height. The hamlet consists of little more than a score of one-story cottages, inhabited solely by a population engaged in fishing.

Cove, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Kirtle Water, 1 mile W of Kirkpatrick station.

Cove. See CAOLISPORT.

Cove-a-Chiaran. See CAMPEBELTOWN.

Covesea (popularly *Causea*), a little village on the coast of Drainie parish, Elginshire, 5¾ miles NNW of Elgin, and 3¼ W of Lossiemouth. The shore here is rocky, precipitous, and strikingly picturesque. In one place a gently sloping road leads through a natural arch, with stately pillars, to a stretch of fine natural meadow on the beach, shut in to the landward by smooth and mural Old Red Sandstone cliffs, 60 to 100 feet high; elsewhere are caves, fissures, arches, stacks, and fantastic forms of rock, various and romantic as the ruins of a vast city, and far too numerous to be appreciably damaged for ages to come by either the elements or the hand of man. Two peculiarly interesting objects are an isolated rock, which, looking like an inverted pyramid, is 60 feet high, 30 across the top, by only 8 across the base; and the Laird's Stable, a cavern, which, once the abode of a hermit, was used as a stable by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown during the '45. In another cave, near Hopeman, have been found a flint arrow-head, bones of the beaver and the crane, and other traces of prehistoric occupancy; and the side walls are sculptured with figures of the half-moon, sceptre, fish, and such like symbols of ancient Celtic art. A reef or chain of skerries, extending parallel to the coast, about ¼ mile from the shore, was the scene of many shipwrecks; but since 1846 it has been crowned with a lighthouse, built at a cost of £11,514, and showing a revolving light, visible at the distance of 13½ nautical miles. The light appears in its brightest state once every minute, and from W by

N $\frac{1}{2}$ N to SE by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E, it is of the natural appearance; but from SE by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E to SE $\frac{1}{2}$ S it has a red colour. See pp. 323-337 of Jas. Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).

Covington, a hamlet and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The hamlet stands between the Clyde and the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of its station Thankerton, which has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, and is $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh and $36\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Glasgow; at it is the parish church (230 sittings), an old building enlarged in the early part of last century. A neighbouring tower, built in 1442 by Lindsay of Covington barony, is now a fine ruin; and Covington Mill was the place where that famous martyr of the Covenant, Donald Cargill, was seized by Irving of Bonshaw in May, 1681.

The parish, containing also the villages of Thankerton, Newtown of Covington (7 furlongs NNE of Thankerton), and Hillhead ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of the church), comprises the ancient parishes of Covington and Thankerton, united some time between 1702 and 1720. Bounded NW by Pettinain, E by Libberton, SE by Symington, and W by Carmichael, it has an utmost length of 5 miles from NNE to SSW, viz., from the Clyde below Brown Ford to the top of Tinto; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles; and its area is $5167\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 53 are water. The CLYDE, here winding $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-westward and northward, roughly traces all the boundary with Libberton; and three or four burns run to it through the interior or on the borders of the parish. In the extreme NE the surface sinks to 630 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 829 at Hillhead, 1049 near Wellbrae, 1013 at Chester, 661 at Thankerton bridge, and 2335 at TINTO; it is divided among meadows or low well-cultivated fields along the Clyde, pastoral slopes, and heathy uplands. Nearly two-fifths of the entire area are under the plough, and about 80 acres are in wood. Other antiquities than Covington Tower are a cairn, three camps, and a 'Druidical temple.' Here, in 1823, his father being parish minister, was born ex-Lord Advocate William Watson, who in 1880 was raised to the peerage as Baron Watson of Thankerton. St John's Kirk is the only mansion; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 2 of less, than £500. Covington is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £227. A public school at Newtown of Covington, with accommodation for 65 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 54, and a grant of £67, 6s. Pop. (1801) 456, (1831) 521, (1861) 532, (1871) 454, (1881) 444, (1891) 396.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Cowal, the mid eastern district of Argyllshire. Its north-western extremity is an isthmus between the head of Loch Fyne and the boundary with Perthshire; whilst its north-eastern is a range of mountains along the boundary with Perth and Dumbarton shires, to the head of Loch Long; and all the rest is a peninsula bounded E by Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde, S by the Kyles of Bute, and W by Loch Fyne. Its length, from the head of Glen Fyne on the NNE to Lamont Point on the SSW, is 37 miles; and its greatest breadth is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It comprehends the parishes of Lochgoilhead, Dunoon and Kilmun, Strachur and Stralachlan, Inverchaolain, Kilmodan, and Kilfinnan, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardentinn, Innellan, Kirn, Sandbank, Strone, and Tighnabraich, with the chapelries of Kilbride, Kilmorich, and Toward. See ARGYLLSHIRE.

Cowcaddens. See GLASGOW.

Cowdailly. See COWTHALLY.

Cowdenbeath, a town in the S of Beath parish, Fife, 2 miles WSW of Lochgelly, and 3 furlongs N by W of Cowdenbeath station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dunfermline. It adopted the General Police Act in 1890, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, Free, U.P., and Baptist churches, a public hall, a public school, and a Thursday newspaper.

In the neighbourhood are the extensive collieries of the Cowdenbeath Coal Co. Pop. (1891) 4249.

Cowden Castle, a mansion in Muckart parish, Perthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dollar. Occupying the site of an ancient fortalice, which belonged to the see of St Andrews, it is the seat of John Christie, Esq. (b. 1824; suc. 1859), who owns 1672 acres in the shire.

Cowdenhill, a hamlet near Borrowstouness, NW Linlithgowshire.

Cowdenknowes, an estate, with a mansion, part ancient and part modern, in Earlstoun parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Leader Water, 1 mile S of Earlstoun village. Its strong old tower, with deep pit beneath and 'hanging tree' outside (the latter cut down barely 60 years since), was the seat of those ancestors of the Earls of Home whose feudal cruelties called forth the malediction—

'Vengeance! vengeance! when and where?

Upon the house of Cowdenknowes, now and ever mair.'

Their estate has long been alienated, and now is held by Colonel Charles Hope, who owns 2331 acres in Berwick and Roxburgh shires, valued at £2702 per annum. Behind the house rises Earlstoun Black Hill (1031 feet), a picturesque conical eminence, crowned with remains of a Roman camp. All know the plaintive air and one at least of the three versions of the ballad—

"O the hroom, and the honny, honny hroom,
And the hroom of the Cowdenknowes,"
And aye sae sweet as the lassie sang
I' the hught, milking the ewes.'

But the broom-sprinkled braes and haughs of Cowdenknowes—'one of the most classical and far-famed spots in Scotland'—had been sadly stripped of their golden adornments by the so-called march of agricultural improvement, when, in the winter of 1861-62, the hand of Nature nipped what man had spared.—See pp. 133-137 of Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (ed. 1874).

Cowey's Linn, a waterfall of 35 feet in leap in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire, on a head-stream of Eddlestone Water, 3 miles N by W of Eddlestone village.

Cowgate. See DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, and MAUCHLINE.

Cowglen, a hamlet and a mansion in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles W by S of Pollokshaws. Coal and limestone are worked in the vicinity.

Cowhill Tower, a mansion in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Nith, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Dumfries.

Cowie, a fishing village and a stream of Kincardineshire. The village, in Fetteresso parish, stands on the N side of Stonehaven Bay, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by E of Stonehaven town. Anciently it was a free burgh, under charter of Malcolm Canmor, who, on a rock overlooking the sea, is said to have built a small fortalice—the Castle of Cowie. Of this some vestiges remain, while its First Pointed chapel, which afterwards belonged to Marischal College, Aberdeen, is a picturesque ruin, with a burying-ground still in use. Cowie House, in the immediate vicinity, is a seat of Major William Disney Innes, who owns 4750 acres in the shire, valued at £2847 per annum. Cowie Water, rising on the western border of Glenberrie parish at 1000 feet above sea-level, winds 13 miles eastward through the rocky and wooded scenery of Glenberrie and Fetteresso parishes, and at Stonehaven falls into Stonehaven Bay. It is fairly stocked with small trout; is subject to high freshets, which often do considerable damage; and is crossed, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of Stonehaven, by the grand fourteen-arched Glenury Viaduct of the Aberdeen railway, which, in one part 190 feet high, commands a fine view of the river's ravine, the vale and town of Stonehaven, Dunnottar Castle, and other features of the surrounding landscape.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 67, 1871.

Cowiefauld, a hamlet in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, 2 miles WSW of Strathmiglo village.

Cowie's Linn. See COWEY'S LINN.

Cowlairs. See GLASGOW.

Cowlatt, Loch. See COULATT.

Cowpits, a village in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire,

on the right bank of the Esk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Musselburgh.

Cowshaven. See **ABERDOUR.**

Cowthally, a ruined castle in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire, on the edge of a moss $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Carnwath village. From the reign of David I. (1124-53) to 1603 it was the seat of the powerful family of Somerville, which, ennobled in 1430 under the title of Baron Somerville, became extinct in 1870 on the death of the nineteenth Lord. Burned by the English in 1320, but afterwards rebuilt, it was surrounded by moat and rampart, and accessible only by a drawbridge. James V. and VI. were both entertained here with great magnificence, the latter punningly remarking that the castle rather should be called *Cow-daily*, because a cow and ten sheep were killed there every day. See **DRUM** and the eleventh Lord Somerville's curious *Memorie of the Somervilles* (2 vols., 1815).

Coxton, an old castellated mansion in St Andrews-Lhanbride parish, Elginshire, 2 miles ESE of Elgin. A tall square structure, with turrets at the angles, it bears date 1644, but is fully a century older; and it was the residence of the Inneses of Invermarkie, but belongs now to the Duke of Fife. See vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1845).

Coyle or **Coila** (popularly *Kill*), a stream of Kyle district, Ayrshire. It rises in the S of Ochiltree parish close to the boundary with Coylton, and winds $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to the river Ayr, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the town of Ayr. It makes a cascade, 25 feet wide and 15 feet in fall, under the ridge on which stands Sundrum House; its yellow trout are good, but not over plentiful; and at Millmunnock, on its bank, Burns makes the 'Poor and Houest Sodger' return to his ain dear maid.

Coylton, a village and a parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands 2 miles W by N of Dronagan station and 6 ESE of Ayr, under which it has a post office, and consists of two parts, Coylton proper and New Coylton. It is traditionally said to have got its name from the 'Auld King Coil' of COLSFIELD, but figures in old records as Quiltoun and Cuiltoun.

The parish, containing also the villages of Craighall, Woodside, Rankinston, and Joppa, is bounded N by Tarbolton, E by Stair and Ochiltree, S by Dalmellington, SW by Dalrymple, W by Ayr, and NW by St Quivox. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 7 furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 11,745 acres, of which 160 are water. From a little below Stair church to just above Mainholm, the river Ayr winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward along all the northern and north-western border; to it flows the Water of COYLE, latterly through the NE interior, but chiefly along the boundary with Ochiltree and Stair. Lochs MARTNAHAM ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile) and Snipe ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lie on the Dalrymple border; and on the Ayr border is Loch Fergie (3×1 furl.). Where the Ayr quite the surface sinks to less than 50 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 139 feet near Craighall, 856 at Raithlence, 253 near Joppa, 799 at Craigs of Coyle, 1241 at Ewe Hill, 1122 at Brown Rig, and 1426 at BENWHAT, which last, however, culminates just beyond the southern border. Coal, ironstone, trap rock, sandstone, limestone, and potter's clay are worked, the recent great increase in the population being due to mining development; plumbago was mined, from 1808 till 1815, on the farm of Laigh Dalmorc; fire-clay abounds in the neighbourhood of a limestone quarry; and Water-of-Ayr stone, used for hones, was raised for some years on Knockshoggle farm. The soil of the holme or flat grounds along the streams is light and loamy, on a sandy or gravelly bottom; elsewhere it is mostly a poor cohesive clay on a stiff, cold, tilly subsoil, with patches of moss or peat. About 70 per cent. of the entire land area is in tillage, 23 in pasture, and 7 under wood. Antiquities are a large etone, by tradition associated with the name of 'Auld King Coil'; the castellated portion of Sundrum House; fragments of the old parish church; and the sites of two pre-Reformation chapels.

A field on Bargleuch has yielded four stone coffins; and silver coins of Elizabeth, James VI., and Charles I. have been dug up on Bargunnoch farm. Mansions are Sundrum, Gadgirth, Rankinston, Martuaham Muir, and Oakbank; and the property is divided among 14 landowners, 6 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Coylton is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £263. The church, built in 1836, is a good Gothic edifice, with a tower upwards of 60 feet high, and contains 744 sittings. Two public schools, Coylton and Littlemill, with respective accommodation for 292 and 214 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 289 and 130, and grants of £252, 17s. 6d. and £113, 15s. Valuation, £20,454, 8s. 9d., including £911 for railway. Pop. (1801) 848, (1831) 1380, (1861) 1604, (1871) 1440, (1881) 3100, (1891) 2667.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Crag or **Craiglich**, an eminence (1563 feet) on the mutual border of Coull and Lumphanan parishes, Aberdeenshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Alford.

Craggie or **Creagach**, a loch on the mutual border of Lairg and Rogart parishes, SE Sutherland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Lairg village. Lying 525 feet above sea-level, it measures 1 mile by $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and, with a stiffish breeze, affords as good trouting as any in Sutherland.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Craggie or **Creagach**, a loch in Tongue parish, Sutherland, receiving the superfluence of Loch Loyal, and sending off its own to Loch Slaim, through two short reaches of the river BORGIE, each 1 furlong long. Lying 369 feet above sea-level, it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long from S to NNE; varies in breadth between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; and contains magnificent trout and salmo-ferox, with occasional salmon and grilse.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Craibstone. See **ABERDEEN.**

Craichie. See **DUNNICHEN.**

Craick, a hill in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, 1482 feet high.

Craig, an estate, with a mansion, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, on the Stinchar, 2 miles ENE of Colmouell village.

Craig, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire, between Carmel Water and the river Irvine, 4 miles W by S of Kilmarnock. Its owner, Allan Pollok-Morris, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1862), holds 165 acres in the shire, valued at £846 per annum.

Craig, a hamlet and a coast parish of Forfarshire. The hamlet, Kirkton of Craig, stands on the brow of a gentle acclivity, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Montrose, and commands a splendid view over Moutrose Basin and town away to the Grampians.

The parish, containing also the fishing villages of Ferryden and Usan or Ulysses' Haven, comprises the ancient parishes of Inchbrayock or Craig and St Skeoch or Dunnald, united in 1618. It is bounded N by Montrose Basin and the mouth of the South Esk, SE by the German Ocean, S by the Dysart section of Maryton and by Lunan, SW by Kinnell, W by Farnell, and NW by Maryton proper. Its utmost length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from ENE to WSW, viz., from the Ness to tiny Nicholls Loch upon Ross Muir; its width varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $4865\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $345\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and $137\frac{1}{2}$ water. The northern border slopes gently down to Montrose Baiein; and Rossie island there, lying at the head of the South Esk's effluence to the sea, and separated from the mainland only by a narrow channel, belongs to Craig, but will be separately noticed. The E coast is rocky, and toward the S precipitous, at Roddin Point rising rapidly to 200 feet above sea-level. On the Ness, or most easterly point of the coast, where the South Esk falls into the sea, is a lighthouse, whose light, fixed white till 1881, is now double intermittent or occulting, visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles. The interior, with gradual southward and eouth-westward ascent, forms, for the most part, an undulating tableland; and, attaining 234 feet near Balkeillie, 426 near

Balstout, and 503 near the Reformatory, commands from many points extensive views. The rocks are chiefly eruptive and Devonian, and include greenstone, amygdaloid, sandstone, and limestone. A coarse sandstone is worked in several quarries for building; limestone was long extensively worked; and many varieties of beautiful pebbles are found in the amygdaloid. The soil in the E is sandy, westward inclines to moorish, and in the central and much the largest section is a strong rich loam. Fully five-sevenths of the entire area are in cultivation, a little less than a fourth being either in pasture or commonage, whilst some 300 acres are under wood. An old castle stood on the coast, in the immediate vicinity of Boddin, and has left slight vestiges called Black Jack; and a square earthen battery, traditionally said to have been thrown up by Oliver Cromwell, stood on a small headland at the mouth of the South Esk. The most interesting antiquity, however, is the strong castle of the barony of Craig,—a barony nearly identical with the present estate of Rossie. Frequently mentioned by Scottish chroniclers, it stood on the N side of the parish, and is now represented by a tower and gateway, and by part of a dwelling-house added in 1639. Mansions are Rossie Castle, Dunnald House, and Usan House; and the property is divided among 4 landowners, 1 holding an annual value of over £5000, 2 of over £2000, and 1 of over £400. Craig is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £346. The parish church, erected in 1799, is a good building with a square tower 80 feet high, and figures finely in the landscape; a Free church is at Ferryden. Four public schools—Craig, Ferryden Senior, Ferryden Infant, and Westerton—with respective accommodation for 166, 162, 165, and 42 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 114, 144, 163, and 38, and grants of £100, 16s., £110, 12s. 6d., £138, 9s. 6d., and £41, 1s. 6d. Rossie Reformatory for boys towards the south-western corner of the parish, 5½ miles SW of Montrose, was established in 1857, and had 57 inmates in 1891. Valuation (1892) £11,723, 12s., including £1244 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1328, (1831) 1552, (1861) 2177, (1871) 2402, (1881) 2589, (1891) 2472.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 57, 1863.

Craig or Craig-of-Madderty. See ST DAVID'S.

Craigallian, a loch in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, 2 miles WSW of Strathblane station. Lying 380 feet above sea-level, it measures 3¾ furlongs by 1½, and has finely wooded shores.

Craigandaroch. See BALLATER.

Craiganeoin, a deep natural amphitheatre in Moy and Dalaraessie parish, Inverness-shire, 1 mile SE of Moy church. Surrounded by high rocks, and accessible only through one narrow passage, it was used in old times by the Highland caterans for concealing their wives and children during their raids into the low country; and was the scene of a skirmish in the '45, known as the Rout of Moy.

Craigafhiahch or Raven's Rock, a precipitous crag in the W of Fodderty parish, Ross-shire. It gives off a very distinct echo, and is near a strong chalybeate spring, the Saints' Well.

Craiganoin. See CRAIGANEOIN.

Craiganooy, a commodious and safe harbour in Glen-shiel parish, Ross-shire, at the S corner of Loch Duich.

Craigarestie, a chief summit of the Kilpatrick Hills, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. It culminates 1½ mile NNE of Bowling, on the SW side of Loch Humphrey, at 1166 feet above sea-level.

Craigbank, a village in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, with a population in 1891 of 345.

Craigbarnet, an estate, with a mansion, in the W of Campsie parish, S Stirlingshire, 1¾ mile W by N of Campsie Glen station. Its owner, Major Chs. Graham-Stirling (b. 1827; suc. 1852), holds 3343 acres in the shire, valued at £1716 per annum.

Craigbeg, a hill, 1054 feet high, in Durris parish, Kincardineshire, 5¾ miles ESE of Banchory.

Craigbhockie and Craigboddich, two lofty cliffs in

Loth parish, Sutherland, confronting each other on opposite sides of a small burn running to Loch Glen.

Craigcaffie Castle, the old square tower of the Neilsons in Inch parish, Wigtonshire, 3¼ miles NE of Stranraer. It was surrounded by a fosse, but never could have been a place of much strength; now it is occupied by farm labourers.

Craig Castle. See AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN, and CASTLE CRAIG.

Craigchaillich, a summit (2990 feet) in the NE of Killin parish, Perthshire, 3¼ miles N by W of Killin.

Craig Cluny, a precipitous granite height in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile E of Castleton of Braemar. It overhangs the public road, and is clothed far up with rowan, weeping birch, and lofty pines. See CHARTERS CHEST.

Craigcrook Castle, a picturesque old mansion in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, nestling at the foot of the north-eastern slope of CORSTORPINE Hill, 1 mile W of Craigeith station, and ¾ miles W of Edinburgh. Built probably in the 16th century by one of the Adamsons, it was sold in 1659 to John Mein, in 1670 to John Hall, in 1682 to Walter Pringle, and in 1698 to John Strachan, who, dying about 1719, bequeathed for charitable uses all his property—334 acres, valued now at £1259 per annum. From early in this century till 1814 it was the residence of the publisher, Archibald Constable (1775-1827), whose son and biographer, Thomas (1812-81), was born here, and who in 1815 was succeeded by the celebrated critic and lawyer, Francis Jeffrey (1773-1850). The latter describes it as 'an old narrow high house, 18 feet wide and 50 long, with irregular projections of all sorts, three little staircases, turrets, a large round tower at one end, and an old garden (or rather two, one within the other), stuck close on one side of the house, and surrounded with massive and aged walls, 15 feet high.' He straightway set about the task of reformation; and during the thirty-five summers that he passed at Craigcrook, by extending and remodelling the gardens (a prototype of those of 'Tully-veolan' in Scott's *Waverley*), and by additions to the house in 1835 and earlier, he made it at last a lovely and most delightful spot. See Cockburn's *Life of Lord Jeffrey* (2 vols., Edinb. 1852).

Craigdaimve, a sea inlet on the W side of North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, branching from the Sound of Jura near Keils Point.

Craigdam, a hamlet in Tarves parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile SW of Tarves village. At it are a U.P. church (1806; 600 sittings) and a girls' public school.

Craigdarroch, an estate, with a mansion, in Glencain parish, Dumfriesshire, 2¼ miles W of Moniaive. Its owner, Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq. (b. 1855; suc. 1859), holds 2264 acres in the shire, valued at £1755 per annum. Craigdarroch Burn, rising upon the eastern slope of Cornharrow Hill at 1500 feet above sea-level, close to the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire, runs 6 miles east-by-southward to the vicinity of Moniaive, where it unites with Dalwhat and Castlefern burns to form the river CAIRN.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Craigdarroch, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Contin parish, SE Ross-shire, 4 miles WSW of Strathpeffer. The mansion stands amid romantic scenery, near the north-eastern shore of Loch Achilty.

Craig-David. See BERVIE BROW.

Craigderg, a ridge of granitic rocks in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, adjacent to the side of Loch Dochfour. An ancient watchtower stood upon it, and is supposed to have been an outpost of Castle-Spiritual.

Craigdhuloch, a stupendous cliff in the SW corner of Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, adjacent to the boundary with Forfarshire. It overhangs the S side of the small, dark, sequestered Loch Dhuloch; soars to the height of more than 1000 feet; and is thought by some observers to be grander than the famous rocks of Lochnagar.

Craigdow, a loch (1¼ × 1½ furl.) on the mutual border of Kirkoswald and Maybole parishes, W Ayrshire, ¾ miles SW of Maybole town.

Craigellachie (Gael. *creag-eagalach*, 'rock of alarm'), a bold and wooded height (1500 feet) on the mutual border of Duthil and Alvie parishes, E Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Spey, above Aviemore station. It gave the clan Grant their slogan or war-cry, 'Stand fast, Craigellachie.'

Craigellachie, a village in the N of Aberlour parish, W Banffshire, finely seated, 300 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Spey, which here receives the Fiddich, and here is crossed by a handsome iron bridge, with round embattled towers at the angles and a single arch of 150 feet span, erected in 1815 at a cost of £8000, as also by the viaduct (1857) of the Great North of Scotland railway. The junction of the Morayshire, Keith, and Strathspey sections of that system, it is 12½ miles SSE of Elgin, 14½ WSW of Keith, 68 NW by W of Aberdeen, 33½ NE of Boat of Garten, and 121½ N by E of Perth; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, two saw mills, a hotel, an Established church, with 116 sittings, and a girls' school, with accommodation for 77 children. Water has been introduced, and building actively carried on since the summer of 1880, when a new street was sanctioned round the top of the lofty quartz crag above the station, on feus given off by the Duke of Fife at £8 per acre.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Craigarden, a place on the western shore of Loch Lomond, about 4 miles below Ardlui, on the West Highland Railway, with a whinstone viaduct of 8 spans, each averaging 36 feet. Within 300 yards of the viaduct there is the only tunnel on this railway—150 feet long, cut through solid whin.

Craigencat, a hill on the N border of Dunfermline parish, Fife, ¾ mile E by S of Loch Glow, and 1½ SSE of Cleish village. Rising to an altitude of 921 feet above sea-level, it mainly consists of basaltic rock, which is quarried for dykes and road-metal, and it exhibits very regular basaltic columns with many horizontal divisions.

Craigend, a farm on the N border of Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3½ miles NW of Newabbey village. A rocking-stone on it, 15 tons in weight, may be put in motion by a child.

Craigend, an estate, with a mansion, in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire, 3½ miles N by W of Milngavie. The mansion, Craigend Castle, was built in 1812, and is a splendid edifice, standing amid fine grounds. Its owner, Sir James Buchanan, second Bart. since 1878 (b. 1840), succeeded his father, the diplomatist, the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B. (1807-82).

Craigend, a hamlet and a moor in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire. The hamlet lies on Powburn, adjacent to the Blane Valley railway, 2 miles E by S of Strathblane station. The moor extends from the southern vicinity of the hamlet to the boundary with Baldernock, and attains an altitude of 634 feet above sea-level.

Craigend, a village in Perth East Church parish, Perthshire, 2 miles S of Perth. At it are a public school and a U.P. church (1780; 413 sittings).

Craigend, a mansion in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, near Craignillar Castle, 2½ miles SSE of Edinburgh. Built in 1869, it is a large edifice in the Gothic style, and has a circular tower 60 feet high.

Craigendarroch. See BALLATER.

Craigendoran, the terminus, so far as coast traffic is concerned, of the Helensburgh section of the North British Railway, and about a mile E of that town. Erected in 1880-82, the station and piers cost £50,000.

Craigends, an estate, with an old mansion, in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, on the right bank of the Gryfe, 3 miles NNW of Johnstone.

Craigengelt, an estate in the SW of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, W of Loch Coulter, and 5½ miles WNW of Denny. It includes a considerable mass of the Lennox Hills, and contains a circular cairn or mound called the Ghost's Knowe, which, 300 feet in circumference, is engirt by twelve very large stones. This is one only out of several artificial mounds, clothed with fine grass, and called the Sunny Hills; and Craigengelt

is believed to have been, in olden times, the scene of many tragical events.

Craigengower, a hill in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, 9 furlongs SE of Straiton village. Rising to a height of 1160 feet above sea-level, it is crowned with a handsome monument to Colonel Blair, who fell in the Crimea; and it commands an extensive view.

Craigemputtoch, a lonely farm at the head of Dunscore parish, in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, lying, 700 feet above sea-level, at the SW base of Craigenputtoch Moor (1038 feet), 10 miles WSW of Auldirth station, and 15 WNW of Dumfries. From May 1828 to May 1834 it was the home of Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) and his wife, Jane Welsh (1801-66), she having inherited it from her father, whose ancestors owned it for many long generations, going back, it may be, to great John Welsh of Ayr (1570-1623). Here he wrote *Sartor Resartus*, here received two visits from Lord Jeffrey, and hence sent Goethe a description of his residence as 'not in Dumfries itself, but 15 miles to the NW, among the granite hills and the black morasses which stretch westward through Galloway, almost to the Irish Sea. In this wilderness of heath and rock our estate stands forth a green oasis, a tract of ploughed, partly enclosed, and planted ground, where corn ripens and trees afford a shade, although surrounded by sea-mews and rough-woolled sheep. Here, with no small effort, have we built and furnished a neat substantial dwelling; here, in the absence of professional or other office, we live to cultivate literature according to our strength, and in our own peculiar way.' In 1867, the year succeeding the death of Mrs Carlyle, he bequeathed the estate—773 acres, valued at £250 per annum—to Edinburgh University, to found ten equal competitive 'John Welsh bursaries,' five of them classical, five mathematical.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 9, 1863. See Carlyle's *Reminiscences* (1881), and his *Life* by J. A. Froude (1882).

Craigenscore, a mountain in the N of Glenbucket parish, W Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles N of the church. It has an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level.

Craigentinny (Gael. *creag-an-tèine*, 'rock of fire'), an estate, with a mansion, in South Leith parish, Midlothian, lying between Edinburgh and the Firth of Forth, 2½ miles ENE of the city. The property extends over only 652 acres, yet is valued at £5739 per annum. This high rental is due to the fact that here are the most extensive meadows in Scotland, all of which have been under regular sewage irrigation for upwards of 45 years. The produce is annually sold to cow-keepers at £16 to £28 (in one year £44) an acre, and the grass per acre is estimated at from 50 to 70 tons. It is cut five times a year; and two men suffice to keep the ditches in order.

Craigenvoach, a mansion in Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire, on the N side of Whitefield Loch, 3½ miles ESE of Glenuce. Built in 1876, it has a splendid Scottish baronial pile, the seat of Admiral Right Hon. Sir John Chs. Dalrymple Hay, third Bart. since 1793 (b. 1821; suc. 1861), who, having previously represented Wakefield and Stamford, was for some years member for the Wigtown burghs.

Craigflower, an estate, with a mansion, in Torryburn parish, SW Fife, 3½ miles E of Culross. It was the property of the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Wm. Colville of Ochiltree (1810-80), Indian jurist and privy councillor, and is at present owned by Eden Colville, Esq.

Craigfoodie, a hill and a mansion in the N of Dairsie parish, Fife. The hill, culminating 3½ miles NE of Cupar, at 554 feet above sea-level, presents to the SW a mural front, partly consisting of columnar basalt. The mansion stands on the SE slope of the hill, 1½ mile NW of Dairsie station.

Craigford, a village in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, distant 1 mile from Bannockburn.

Craigforth, an estate, with a mansion, in Stirling parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands on the right bank of the river Forth, 2 miles WNW of the town; and, together with the estate, takes name from a bold and wooded crag. It is a seat of George Fred. Wil Callander, Esq. of ARDKINGLASS (b. 1848; suc. 1851),

Here lived and died the antiquary, John Callander (1710-89).

Craig-Gibbon, a summit in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Dunkeld. One of the Lower Grampians, it rises to a height of 1263 feet above sea-level, and is surmounted by an obelisk.

Craig-Gowan, a wooded height (1437 feet) in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 9 furlongs S by E of Balmoral. On it are Prince Albert's Cairn (1863), and others, the first of which was reared on 11 Oct. 1852, by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and all the royal children, according to age. See BALMORAL and p. 101 of the Queen's *Journal* (ed. 1877).

Craighall, a village in the NW of Coylton parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the river Ayr, and 4 miles E by N of Ayr town.

Craighall, an estate, with a ruined, castellated mansion, in Ceres parish, Fife. The ruined mansion stands on the N side of a deep wooded den, traversed by a burn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Cupar; and, built by Sir Thomas Hope, King's Advocate to Charles I., still presents a grand appearance. See PINKIE.

Craighall, an estate, with a mansion, in Rattray parish, Perthshire, 3 miles N of Blairgowrie. 'A modernised ancient edifice, on a peninsulated rock, rising 214 feet sheer from the Erich, and formerly defended on the land side by a fosse and two towers,' the mansion was visited by Scott in the summer of 1793, and was one of the prototypes of 'Tully-Veolan' in *Waverley*. The Rattrays of Craighall-Rattray are said to date back to the reign of Malcolm Ceanmor (1057-93); and the present proprietor, Lieut.-Gen. Clerk Rattray, C.B. (b. 1832; suc. 1851), holds 3256 acres in the shire, valued at £2928 per annum.

Craighall, New, a collier village on the mutual border of Liberton and Inveresk parishes, Edinburghshire, near New Hailes station on the North British, and 2 miles WSW of Musselburgh. At it are a *quoad sacra* parish church (1878), built, like the houses, of brick, and the Benhar Coal Co.'s school, which, with accommodation for 448 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 263, and a grant of £256, 6s. Pop. (1861) 336, (1881) 1482, (1891) 1550.

Craighall, Old, a collier village, with a school, in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Musselburgh.

Craighhead. See CAMPSIE.

Craighead, a village in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Almond, 1 mile N by W of Almondbank station.

Craighead, an estate, with a mansion, in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, 1 mile S of Bothwell village.

Craighead, a place where Caaf Water forms a fine cascade in a narrow wooded dell, on the mutual boundary of Dalry and Kilwinning parishes, Ayrshire.

Craigheads, a village connected with Barrhead town, in Renfrewshire.

Craighurst, one of the Kilpatrick Hills in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Duntocher. It has an altitude of 1074 feet above sea-level.

Craigholm, a residence in the vicinity of Burntisland, Fife. It was occupied for several summers by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

Craighorn. See ALVA, Stirlingshire.

Craighouse, a place on Jura Island, Argyllshire. It has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments.

Craighouse, a fine old, many-gabled Scottish mansion (1565), on the north-eastern slope of wooded Craighlockhart Hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh. It belonged to Sir William Dick, Knight, of Braid, who, from being Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and possessor of £226,000, equal to £2,000,000 of our present money, died in the King's Bench a pauper in 1655. Long after, it was the residence of the historian, John Hill Burton (1809-51), and now forms an adjunct of the great outlying addition for better-class patients to Morningside Lunatic Asylum.

Craigie, a village and a parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands 4 miles S of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office.

The parish, including part of the ancient parish of Barnweill, was itself united to Riccarton till 1647. It is bounded N by Riccarton, NE by Galston, E by Mauchline, SE by Tarbolton, SW by Monkton, and NW by Symington. Rudely resembling a triangle, with south-westward apex, it has an utmost length from NE to SW of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $6579\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 3 are water. CESSNOCK Water winds 1 mile along the Galston border; but the drainage is mostly carried southward or south-westward by the Water of FAIL and the Pow Burn. The surface is undulating, attaining 507 feet above sea-level near Harelaw in the NW, and 458 near Piggah in the S, heights that command a brilliant panoramic view, away to Ben Lomond, Jura, and the Irish coast. Coal, both bituminous and anthracitic, has here been mined in several places and at different times, though never with much success; whilst the working of limestone of the finest quality has lately been abandoned, chiefly on account of the distance from railway. Great attention is paid to dairy-farming, more than half of the entire area being in pasture, whilst about 170 acres are under wood. William Roxburgh (1759-1815), physician and botanist, was born at Underwood in this parish. Its chief antiquities are artificial mounds, which either were seats of justice or military encampments, and the ruins of Craigie Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of the church. A very ancient structure, this was the seat, first of the Lindsays, and then of the Wallaces of Craigie. (See LOCHRAN HOUSE, Wigtownshire.) Mansions are Cairnhill, Barnweill, and Underwood. Craigie is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £300. The church, erected in 1776, stands at the village, as also does a public school, which, with accommodation for 146 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 37, and a grant of £42, 19s. 6d. Valuation £10,724, 5s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 786, (1831) 824, (1861) 730, (1871) 618, (1881) 590, (1891) 552.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Craigie, an estate, with a mansion, in St Quivox parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the river Ayr, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Ayr town. Wallacetown lies on the estate, whose owner, J. A. Campbell, Esq., holds 2099 acres in the shire, valued at £3770 per annum.

Craigie, an estate, with a mansion, in Dundee parish, Forfarshire, near the Firth of Tay, 2 miles E by N of Dundee town.

Craigie, a hamlet in Belhelvie parish, Aberdeenshire. It has a public school, with accommodation for 80 children.

Craigie, a village in Clunie parish, Perthshire, transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 from the parish of Caputh. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Blairgowrie, under which it has a post office.

Craigie, a village and the site of an old castle in East Church parish, Perth.

Craigie or Creagach, Loch. See BORGIE.

Craigiebarns. See DUNKELD.

Craigiebuckler. See BANCHORY-DEVENICK.

Craigieburn, an estate, with a mansion, in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Moffat Water, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Moffat town. Craigieburn Wood was a favourite haunt of the poet Burns about 1789, the birthplace of Jean Lorimer, his 'Chloris.'

Craigiehall, an estate, with a mansion, in the SE of Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the left bank of the Almond, 7 furlongs W of Cramond Bridge, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Davidson's Mains. Its owner, James Charles Hope Vere (b. 1858; suc. 1872), holds 2217 acres in Mid and West Lothian, valued at £5433 per annum. (See also BLACKWOOD, Lanarkshire.) The park around the mansion is finely wooded; and the Almond, where skirting it, forms a picturesque cascade beneath a rustic bridge. See DALMENY.

Craigielands, a neat modern village in Kilpatrick-Jnxta parish, Dumfriesshire, near Beattock station, on

the Caledonian Railway, and 2½ miles SSW of Moffat. Craigielands House, a modern mansion, is in its southern vicinity.

Craigievar (Gael. *creagach-bharr*, 'the rocky point'), a hamlet and an estate, with a mansion, in Lumphanan and Leochel-Cushnie parishes, central Aberdeenshire, 3½ and 4½ miles NNW of Lumphanan station, this being 27 miles W by S of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office of Craigievar. The hamlet has a public school; and fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses are held at it on the Friday before the third Wednesday of April, the Friday before 26 May (or 26th, if Friday), the Thursday after the last Tuesday of June *o.s.*, the day of July after St Sairs, the Thursday after the second Tuesday of August *o.s.*, and the Friday after the first Tuesday of September *o.s.* The estate belonged to the Mortimers from 1457 and earlier down to 1610, when it was purchased by William Forbes of Menie (1566-1627), a cadet of the Forbeses of Corse, who, 'by his diligent merchandising in Denmark and other parts, had become extraordinary rich.' His son and namesake (1593-1648), a zealous Covenanter, and the breaker up of the freebooter Gilderoy's band, was created a baronet in 1630; his sixth descendant, the present and eighth baronet, Sir William Forbes (b. 1836, suc. 1846), holds 9347 acres in the shire, valued at £8539 per annum. In 1884 he succeeded his cousin, Baroness Sempill, as fifteenth Baron Sempill in the peerage of Scotland (cre. 1489). The castle, begun by the Mortimers, and finished by William Forbes in 1626, is a narrow clustered tower of granite, seven stories high. One of the most perfect specimens extant of Flemish castellated architecture, it is figured in five of Billings' plates.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1845).

Craiglaw, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, engirt by well-wooded policies, in Kirkcowan parish, Wigtownshire, 1½ mile W by N of Kirkcowan village.

Craiglea, a hill (1737 feet), with a slate quarry, in the parish of Monzie, Perthshire, on the Logiealmond estate, 6½ miles NW of Methven Junction. The slate vein is of excellent quality; yields two kinds of slates, the one dark blue, the other of a sea-green hue; and has long been extensively worked.

Craigleith, an islet of North Berwick parish, Haddingtonshire, 1 mile N of North Berwick town. Measuring 1½ by 1 furlong, it rises to a height of 80 feet; consists of greenstone, bare and barren; and is inhabited only by rabbits, jackdaws, and sea-fowl. In 1814 Sir Hew Dalrymple bought it from the Town Council for £400.

Craigleith, an extensive sandstone quarry near the W border of St Cuthberts parish, Edinburghshire, ¼ mile E of Blackhall village, and 2 miles W by N of Edinburgh; close to it is Craigleith station on the Leith branch of the Caledonian. Belonging to the upper group of the Calciferous Sandstone series, it presents a deep excavation 12 acres in area, and long supplied most of the stone with which the New Town of Edinburgh was built, its original rental of only £50 rising to £5500 during the great building period in Edinburgh, from 1820 till 1826. The Craigleith stone is of two kinds—the one of a fine cream colour, called liver rock; the other of a greyish white, called feak rock. Three trunks of great fossil coniferous trees have been here discovered.

Craigleoch, a cliff on the western verge of Rattray parish, Perthshire, at a very romantic gorge in the channel of the river Erich, a little above CRAIGHALL.

Craiglockhart, an ancient baronial fortalice in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of Mouse Water, opposite Jarviswood. It probably was erected by some remote ancestor of the Lockharts of Lee; but it figures very slightly in either records or tradition; and it now is a ruined, lofty, picturesque tower.

Craiglockhart, a wooded basaltic hill in Colinton parish, Midlothian, ½ mile ESE of Slateford, and 2½ miles SW by W of Edinburgh. Attaining a height of 550 feet above sea-level, it commands a wide westward view, away to the frontier Grampians; at its base is a

skating-pond, formed in 1873 by Mr Cox of the Edinburgh Gymnasium. It got its name from the neighbouring square tower or keep, built by an ancestor of the Lockharts of Lee about the middle of the 13th century, and now represented by only the basement arched story; and in turn it has given name to a mansion, a poorhouse, an Established mission church, and a hydropathic establishment, in its vicinity. The mansion, built about 1823, stands between the hill and Slateford, on the verge of a wooded bank, sloping down to the Water of Leith. The Edinburgh Poorhouse, at the back or SE of the hill, was built in 1869, and, as enlarged in 1878, has accommodation for 811 inmates. The church, an iron one, opened in 1880, is near the old tower, as this again is near the hydropathic establishment, which occupies a commanding site to the SW of the hill, and which, designed by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear, was erected during 1878-80.

Craigluscar, a hill (744 feet) in Dunfermline parish, Fife, 3 miles NW of Dunfermline town. A limestone quarry near its summit exhibits a bed of trap interposed between two of limestone.

Craiglush, a loch (½ × ¼ mile) in Caputh parish, E Perthshire, traversed by Lunan Burn, which runs from it 1 furlong SSE to the beautiful Loch of Lows.

Craigmaddie, an estate in Baldernock and Strathblau parishes, Stirlingshire, 2 miles NE of Milngavie. It contains a stately modern mansion; a fragmentary ruin of the moated tower of the Galbraiths, dating from 1238 or earlier; a group of cairns, alleged to mark the scene of a battle between the Danes and the Picts; that singular cromlech known as the AULD WIVES' LIFT; a fine expanse of park and wood; and an extensive moor, rising to an altitude of 633 feet, and going into junction with Craigmend Moor. At Craigmaddie an immense reservoir is being prepared in connection with the Loch Katrine water supply for Glasgow, to be fed by a new aqueduct from the loch. It is to have a water surface of over 86 acres, and a maximum depth of 90 feet, and will contain 700,000,000 gallons, equal to a fifteen days' supply, the other reservoir at Mugdock containing only a ten days' supply.

Craigmark, a mining village in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, 1½ mile NNW of Dalmellington town. Pop. (1861) 543, (1871) 616, (1881) 383, (1891) 371.

Craigmarloch, a small village on the mutual border of Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, and Cubbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

Craigmile, an estate, with a mansion, in Kincardine O'Neil parish, S Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile E of Torphins station.

Craigmill, a small village in Logie parish, Stirlingshire, at the southern base of Abbey Craig. It formerly was notorious for the smuggling of whisky.

Craigmill. See RATTRAY.

Craigmillar Castle, a grand old ruin in Liberton parish, Midlothian, 3 miles SE of Edinburgh. Crowning the brow of a gentle eminence, it commands from its topmost roof a magnificent view of Arthur's Seat, the S side of the city, the firth and the shores of Fife, Aberlady Bay, and the Pentlands; and itself consists of a lofty square keep or tower, an inner ivy-clad court, and a quadrangular embattled wall, 30 feet high, with circular corner towers—the whole engirt by an outer rampart or else, in places, by a moat. The 'new part,' to the W, was added so late as 1661; the keep must be older than 1427 (the earliest date preserved); but much of the building, as it stands to-day, was reared most likely after its burning by Hertford in 1544. 'On the boundary wall,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'may be seen the arms of Cockburn of Ormiston, Congalton of Congalton, Moubray of Barnbogle, and Otterburn of Redford, allies of the Prestons of Craigmillar; whilst in one corner of the outer court, over a portal arch, are the arms of the family, three unicorns' heads couped, with a cheese-press and barrel or tun, a wretched rebus to express their name'—this sculptured fragment bearing date 1510. Within are the noisome dungeons, in whose partition wall a skeleton was found bricked up (1813);

the kitchen, with mighty oven; Queen Mary's bower, with two or three dubious relics; her bedchamber, measuring but 7 by 5 feet, yet having two windows and a fireplace; and the great banqueting hall, 36 feet long, and 22 feet broad, with walls 10 feet in thickness, chimney 11 feet wide, a barrel-vaulted roof, and deep embrasured windows, on the stone seat of one of which may be faintly traced a diagram of the old game of the 'Walls of Troy.' The name of this place occurs pretty early in the national records, in a charter of mortification granted in 1212 by William, son of Henry de Craigmillar, whereby he gives, 'in pure and perpetual alms,' to the church and monastery of Dunfermline, a certain toft of land in Craigmillar, in the southern part leading from the town of Nidreif to the church of Liberton, which Henry de Edmonton holds of him. Later, Craigmillar belonged to one John de Capella, and from him it was purchased in 1374 by Sir Simon Preston, whose descendants retained it for nearly three centuries, and, during that period held the highest offices in the magistracy of Edinburgh. In 1478 John, Earl of Mar, 'ane fair and lustie man,' was here imprisoned by James III., his brother, and only removed to meet his doom by treacherous lance in the Canon-gate; and James V., with Gawin Douglas, his tutor, was sent here during his minority, when the pest was raging in Edinburgh. Queen Mary, after her return in 1561, made Craigmillar so frequent a residence, that a neighbouring hamlet, where her French retinue lodged, retains to this day the name of Little France; in December 1566 we read of her lying here sick, and ever repeating these words, 'I could wish to be dead.' Here, too, in the same month, her divorce from Darnley was mooted by Bothwell, Murray, Lethington, Argyll, and Huntly, in the so-called 'Conference of Craigmillar,' and propounded to Mary herself; and to Craigmillar it was at first proposed to have Darnley conveyed, instead of to Kirk of Field. Mary's son, James VI., is said to have planned at Craigmillar his matrimonial excursion to Denmark; and Mary's descendant, Queen Victoria, in 1842 drove by its ruins, which have been sketched and written of by 'fat, fodge' Grose, Sir Walter Scott, Thomson of Duddingston, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Hill Burton, and many others.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See vol. I. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1845), and Tom Speedy's *Craigmillar and its Environs* (1892).

Craigmore, a precipitous hill, 1271 feet high, in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire, flanking the Laggan's northern bank, and culminating 1 mile NW of Aberfoyle hamlet.

Craigmore. See BEN-AN-ARMUINN and ROTHESAY.

Craig-na-Ban, a rounded, granitic, fir-clad hill (1736 feet), in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile SE of Aberfeldie. On it, to save his own life, a wizard is said to have hunted down a witch and handed her over to justice; and on it Prince Frederick William of Prussia (afterwards Emperor of Germany) gave the piece of white heather (emblem of good luck) to the Princess Royal on the day of their betrothal, 29 Sept. 1855.

Craig-na-Facillinn, a stupendous crag, 934 feet high, in Durness parish, Sutherland, overhanging the public road at the head of Loch Eriboll, near the mouth of Strath Beg.

Craignafeile, a stack or rocky tower-like islet off the NE coast of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, near a cascade falling to the sea, in the vicinity of Loch Staffin. It presents some resemblance to a statue in Highland costume; hence the name *creag-na-fheildh*, 'the rock of the kilt.'

Craignaiolar or **Creag na h-Iolaire** (Gael. 'eagle's crag'), a rocky hill (1750 feet) projecting from a mountain range, in Duthill parish, Elginshire, 3¼ miles NNW of the parish church. It has several fissures, one of which, near the western extremity, cuts it sharply from top to bottom. See also BEN-AN-ARMUINN.

Craignair. See BUTTLE.

Craigneil, an ancient fortalice in Colmonell parish, SW Ayrshire, near the left bank of the Stinchar, 7 furlongs S of Colmonell village. Built in the 13th century,

it was a hiding-place of Robert Bruce; and afterwards a feudal prison and place of execution; and is now a picturesque ruin, crowning a rocky mount, and commanding a view of the Stiuchar's valley from Penmore to Knockdolian.

Craignethan, a ruined castle or, rather, fortified manor-house, in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, ½ mile ENE of Tillietudlem station on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian, and 5½ miles WNW of Lanark. It stands on the left bank of the river Nethan, 1¼ mile above its influx near Crossford village to the Clyde; and is said to have been rebuilt by the celebrated architect, Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, commonly known as the Bastard of Arran. He was beheaded in 1540, but three years later the family estates were restored to his son, Sir James Hamilton of Evandale. Popularly identified with the 'Tillietudlem' of *Old Mortality*, Craignethan, to quote James Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (1871), 'is a mere shell and wreck of its former self; yet, like most ruined castles, it is not wanting in picturesqueness and romance. It is approached by a road like that described in the novel—steep, winding, and stony, and leading through a ford of the Nethan. This is a shallow stream, flowing over a rocky bed, and bending around a point that rises, with grey crags and steep, grass or tree clad banks, to a commanding elevation, on which is the castle, built of sandstone, now faded and weather-worn. The extent of Craignethan once was great; even now there is a large garden within its walls. The keep, at the outer or river side, is very ruinous; and indeed the whole structure is much dilapidated, large quantities of materials having been taken from it for the construction of ignoble buildings. But there can still be found in it many picturesque combinations of wall and tower, of stone-arched ceiling, or of broken vaulting, streaming with graceful ivy-sprays, or of shattered battlements, garlanded with shrubbery. A story told of many old residences is told of this: Queen Mary is said to have occupied, during several days before the battle of Langside, a large hall, yet partly existing, and called the Queen's Room. Craignethan has been an important fortress, held by Hamiltons, by Hays, and by Douglasses. The scenery around it has some degree of grandeur as well as beauty; and Sir Walter, on his visit in 1799, was so much pleased with the place, that the proprietor offered him use for life of a small house within the walls. I was told that the novel is commemorated here by quite a large periodical festivity, held by the families of farmers and others, and called the Tillietudlem Ball.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865. See also J. B. Greenfield's *Annals of the Parish of Lesmahagow* (Edinb. 1864).

Craigneuk, a mining village in Dalziel parish, Lanarkshire, 1½ mile WNW of Wishaw, and 1¾ ESE of Motherwell. Forming since 1874 part of Wishaw police burgh, it has an Established church (1893), a Free church, a Roman Catholic school, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 716, (1871) 1377, (1881) 2330, (1891) 2735.

Craignish, a South Argyll parish on the W coast of Argyllshire, adjoining the steamboat route from Glasgow, via the Crinan Canal, to Oban, and containing the hamlet of Ardfern, which has a post office with telegraph department. It anciently was called indiscriminately Kilmorie and Craignish, and it retains a burial-ground and a ruined chapel, still bearing the name of Kilmhori. The south-south-western half of the parish is peninsular, and its entire outline approaches in form that of a scalene triangle, with south-south-westward vertex. The detached Lagaloan part of the parish (529 acres) was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the united parishes of Kilinver and Kilmelfort. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is 11 miles, and its average breadth is about 2 miles. The extent of coast is fully 16 miles. Loch Craignish, opening from the lower part of the NE side of Loch Crinan, penetrates 6 miles to the NNE, and diminishes in width from 3 miles at the mouth to 7 furlongs near the head, where it forms a commodious harbour, with good anchorage. Craignish Point flanks the W side of the loch's month,

and terminates the parish's peninsula; and both that point and the small neighbouring island of Garbhreisa are faced with cliffs. A strait, called Dorasmore or the Great Door, between Craignish Point and Garbhreisa, is swept by a rapid tidal current, but has a deep channel, and is usually traversed by the steamers from Port Crinan to Oban. Abreast of the mainland, chiefly in the S and within Loch Craignish, are upwards of twenty islands and numerous islets and rocks, serried round with romantic cliffs. The peninsula commences, in the south-south-western extremity, in a near point; extends to a length of about 6 miles; widens gradually to 2½ miles; swells, on the eastern side, into numerous green eminences of 300 feet and less in elevation; has, along Loch Craignish shore, a narrow strip of land; and is cut there into numerous little headlands and winding baylets. A flat tract, less than ¼ mile broad, and very slightly elevated above the sea, extends from the western shore across the head of the peninsula to a rivulet in the E, running along the boundary with Kilmartin. The district N of that tract is partly a section of the valley of Barbreck, extending upward from the head of Loch Craignish, and mainly a rugged, heathy, hilly region, attaining an extreme altitude of 700 feet above sea-level, and commanding, from its higher points, extensive and diversified views. There are twelve lakes, many rills, and numerous perennial springs. The prevailing rock is clay-slate. The soil of the arable grounds is principally a loamy mould, less fertile than it looks to be. Much good land, or land which might be profitably reclaimed, lies waste. Remains of a large, strong, mediæval fortalice are near the north-western boundary; and vestiges of rude forts, supposed to be Scandinavian, are in eleven places. Craignish Castle, standing on the peninsula, 2¼ miles from the point, includes a strong old fortalice, which withstood a six weeks' siege by Colkitto, but is mostly a good modern mansion, rebuilt about 1832; its owner, Fred. Chs. Trench-Gascoigne (b. 1814), holds 5591 acres in the shire, valued at £1013 per annum. Other mansions are BARBRECK and Dail; and the property is divided among 6 landowners, 3 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from £50 to £100. Craignish is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £180. The church, 8 miles NW of Kilmartin, was erected in 1826, is a neat edifice, and contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free Church preaching station. Craignish public and Barbreck girls' schools, with respective accommodation for 85 and 39 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 26 and 22, and grants of £36, 10s. 6d. and £34, 9s. 6d. Valuation £3839, 12s. 1d. Pop. (1881) 451, (1891) 394.

Craignook. See CRAIGNEUK.

Craignure, a hamlet in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, on a small bay of its own name, at the SE end of the Sound of Mull, 2¼ miles NW of Achnacraig. It has an inn, a telegraph post office, and a steamboat pier.

Craigo, a village, with a public school, in Logiepert parish, Forfarshire, on the North Esk's right bank, with a station on the Aberdeen section of the Caledonian, 3¼ miles NNW of Dubton Junction, and 6½ NNW of Montrose. Craigo House, 1½ miles S by E of Craigo station, was the property of Thomas Macpherson-Grant, Esq., WS. (1815-81; suc. his cousin, Thomas Carnegie, Esq., 1856), and is now owned by Miss Carnegie, who holds 4713 acres in the shire, valued at £7082 per annum. The population has fallen off lately, owing to the stoppage of a flax spinning-mill and a bleachfield. See LOGIEPERT.

Craigoch, a burn in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, running 4 miles west-south-westward to the North Channel at Dunskey Castle, 5 furlongs SSE of Portpatrick town. It supplies a small artificial lake, stocked with trout, in the vicinity of Dunskey House.

Craigowl. See GLAMIS.

Craigphadrick, a wooded hill in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, between Beaully Firth and the valley of

the Ness, 1¾ mile W of Inverness town. Terminating the north-western hill-flank of the Great Glen of Scotland, it rises to an altitude of 430 feet above sea-level; and its rocky tabular summit is crowned with a double-walled, rectangular vitrified fort, 240 feet long and 90 wide, which commands an extensive view. The palace of King Brude, near the river Ness, which Columba visited in 565, was by Dr Reeves identified with Craigphadrick; but Skene observes that 'it seems unlikely that in the 6th century a royal palace should have been in a vitrified fort, on the top of a rocky hill nearly 500 feet high, and it is certainly inconsistent with Adamnan's narrative that the Saint should have had to ascend such an eminence to reach it' (*Celtic Scotland*, ii. 106, note, 1877).

Craigrie, a village in the parish and 5 furlongs WSW of the town of Clackmannan.

Craig Rossie, a green hill on the mutual border of Auchterarder and Dunning parishes, Perthshire, 2½ miles E by S of Auchterarder town. It is one of the most conspicuous of the Ochils, rising to an altitude of 1250 feet above sea-level.

Craigrostan. See CRAIGROYSTON.

Craigrothie, a village, with a public school in Ceres parish, Fife, 1½ mile WSW of Ceres town. It is a burgh of barony, governed by a bailie and councillors, and has a post office under Cupar.

Craigrownie, a *quoad sacra* parish in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, comprising the police burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan. It is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the stipend is £290. The church, enlarged in 1891, and a memorial window inserted, stands at the E side of the entrance to Loch Long, near Barons Point; in its vicinity is Craigrownie Castle. Pop. (1871) 1103, (1881) 1136, (1891) 1164. See COVE and KILCREGGAN.

Craigroy, an eminence in the W centre of Ross-shire, 5 miles ESE of the head of Loch Maree.

Craigroyston or Rob Roy's Cave, a cavern in Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, at the E side of Loch Lomond, 7 furlongs N by W of Invernaid. It occurs, within a steep rugged rock, a little above the water's edge; is wild and deep; and has a narrow entrance, partly concealed by fallen blocks. Robert Bruce spent a night in it after the battle of Dalry; and Rob Roy frequented it as a place of consultation with his subalterns for planning his raids.

Craigs, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 5 furlongs NE of Liberton village.

Craigs, a mansion in the parish and 2 miles ESE of the town of Dumfries.

Craigs, Stirlingshire. See RUMFORD.

Craigskean, an old baronial fortalice, now reduced to a ruinous fragment, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire.

Craigs of Elebo. See BLEBO CRAIGS.

Craigs of Coyle. See COYLTON.

Craigs of Ness, a rocky gorge on the mutual border of Straiton and Dalmellington parishes, Ayrshire, in the course of the river Doon, immediately below its efflux from Loch Doon. Cliffs on each side, 230 feet high, are richly clothed with shrubs and trees, and form so close a gorge as to leave a width of not more than 4 or 5 yards for the fretting current of the river.

Craigsparrow, a hilly section of Newburgh parish, Fife, projecting southward from the main body of the parish, and rising to an altitude of about 600 feet above sea-level.

Craigston. See BARRA.

Craigston Castle, a mansion in King-Edward parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 4¼ miles NNE of Turriff. Founded in 1604-7 by John Urquhart, Tutor of Cromarty, it consisted originally of a central tower and two projecting wings, but was so altered by connecting archwork as to be made quadrangular, and is now an interesting edifice, with beautiful grounds and plantations; among its portraits are three by Jameson and four of the dethroned Stuarts. The present owner, Major F. Edward Romulus Pollard-Urquhart (b. 1848; suc. 1871), holds 3998 acres in the shire, valued at £2356 per annum.

Craighthornhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Glasgow parish, Lanarkshire, 5 miles S by E of Hamilton.

Craigton. See PETERCULFER.

Craigton, a village in Monikie parish, Forfarshire, 5 miles WNW of Carnoustie, under which it has a post office.

Craigton, an estate, with an old mansion and a bleachfield, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion stands near the eastern base of the Kilpatrick Hills, 3½ miles NE of Duntocher; is a large edifice of 1635; and has been converted into domiciles for the operatives of the bleachfield. The bleachfield lies on Craigton Burn, a rivulet rising on the Kilpatrick Hills, and running 3½ miles south-eastward to the Allander; and contains all appliances for the best treatment of yarns. A public school adjoins it.

Craigton, a village in Airlie parish, W Forfarshire, 4 miles SW by W of Kirriemuir. See AIRLIE.

Craigton, an estate, with a mansion, in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire, 2 miles NW of Winchburgh station.

Craigullian, a loch in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, 1½ mile WSW of Strathblane village. With an utmost length and breadth of 3¾ and 1¾ furlongs, it lies 380 feet above sea-level, on a plateau that terminates in an imposing range of basaltic columns, popularly called the Pillar Craig.

Craig Vinean, a long, wild, wooded ridge of hill in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, between the confluent Tay and Bran, culminating 1½ mile W of Inver village, at 1247 feet above sea-level. Diversified all over with rocky protuberances, sharp undulations, and deep hollows, it both contains charming close views within its own recesses, and commands wide prospects from its vantage-grounds; and it forms a romantic feature in the environs of Dunkeld.

Craigwood, a pyramidal hill (558 feet), with a terrace around it, in Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, a little to the E of Dunkeld town. It commands a very fine view of Dunkeld, and of the mountain-passes diverging thence.

Crail, a seaport town and a parish of the East Neuk of Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is picturesquely situated in a gully, beyond which the red-roofed houses rise again. It is 2½ miles WSW of Fife Ness, 10 SE of St Andrews, 4 NE of Anstruther station, and 54 NE of Edinburgh *via* the Forth Bridge and East Fife railway (constructed in 1882), on which section of the North British system it has a station. It dates from remote times, figuring so far back as the first half of the 9th century as a seat of commerce with the Netherlands, and still retains an old-world character; still down towards the sea rise massive, antique dwelling-houses. The name is thought to be from *Caer*, a town, and *ayle*, an angle—'town at the corner.' A royal castle or palace, the occasional residence of David I. (1124-53), surmounted the low cliff a little E of the harbour, but, excepting the merest fragment of a wall, has wholly disappeared. So old, however, is the parish church, that many have fancied the 'sair Sanct' himself may have prayed within its walls—a fancy forbidden by the style (Second Pointed) of its architecture. As repaired in 1828, it contains 900 sittings, and consists of an aisled nave, 80 feet long; a chancel, reduced from 55 to 22½ feet; and a western tower, with stunted octagonal spire. The SW porch has been destroyed, but the dedication cross is yet decipherable on the walls, into which has been built a far more ancient cross, sculptured with animals and other emblems. Till 1517 this church of St Macrubha was held by Haddington Cistercian nunnery, whose prioress, with Sir William Myreton, then made it collegiate, for a provost, ten prebendaries, a sacrist, and choristers. On 9 June 1559, John Knox, attended by a 'rascal multitude,' preached from its pulpit his Perth 'idolatrous sermon,' with the usual outcome of pillage and demolition; and to it in 1648 the Earl of Crawford presented James Sharp, archbishop that was to be. The castle had a chapel dedicated to St Rufus; and the site of another, at the beach to the E of the town, is known as the Prior Walls. A

Free church and a U.P. church are in the town, which further has a neat town-hall, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a local savings bank, insurance agencies, a public library, two hotels, two public schools, a brewery, and gas-works. A new water supply has recently been introduced. The neighbouring golf links are small and uneven, greatly inferior to those of Balcomie, 1½ mile further to the eastward. The harbour is hard to enter, and neither the oldest nor the best; for the ancient haven, Roome Bay, ½ mile eastward, is naturally larger and better sheltered, and could, at comparatively trifling cost, be converted into a deep, safe, and accessible anchorage for fully 200 vessels. But at present Crail's commerce comprises little more than import of coals, and the export of grain and potatoes, for a small surrounding district; and the harbour revenue was only £82 in 1867, £134 in 1874, £190 in 1880, and £197 in 1891. Fishing is carried on to a noticeable extent, but to an extent much less than at some other towns and villages of Fife, or indeed at Crail itself in the days when its sun-dried haddocks were widely famous as 'Crail capons.' It now

provides lobsters, crabs, and whelks for the London market, and of late has become a favourite resort of summer visitors. The burgh, first chartered by Robert the Bruce in 1310, is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 6 other councillors; with St Andrews, Cupar, Kilrenny, the two Anstruthers, and Pittenweem, it returns a member to parliament; the parliamentary constituency numbering 202 in 1891, when the corporation revenue and burgh valuation amounted to £256 and £4191. Pop. (1891) 1119.

The parish is bounded N by St Leonards and Kingsbarns, NE by the German Ocean, SE by the Firth of Forth, S by Kilrenny, SW by Carnbee, and NW by Dunino. The parish of Dunino was represented on the Ordnance Survey maps as having a detached part surrounded by the parish of Crail, while the boundary recognized in practice included not only this detached part, but a considerable portion of what was shown as belonging to Crail parish. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 gave effect to the boundary known in practice. At the same time the Randerston portion of the detached part of Kingsbarns parish was united with the main portion by annexing to that parish the intervening portion of Crail parish, while the Grassmiston portion of the detached part and Lochton semi-detached part of Kingsbarns parish were transferred to Crail parish. The coast, 6 miles in extent, is bold and rocky, and little diversified by creek or headland. Its most marked features are FIFE NESS and the skerries of Carr and Balcomie. The land rises gently WNW to 400 feet, has little wood, and not a lake or hill or any considerable stream to relieve its monotony. The prevailing rocks are of the Carboniferous formation. Sandstone, of good quality for all ordinary purposes, occurs in almost every quarter; and limestone abounds, but lies too deep to be easily worked. Coal and ironstone have both been mined; and clays have been dug for local brickyards. The soil varies in character, from the richest black loam on the immediate seaboard, to thin wet clay in the NW; and the rent has varied accordingly, from £1, 10s. to £8 an acre. Between Balcomie and Fife Ness is an ancient stone work, supposed to date from the 9th century, and popularly known as the Danes' Dyke; other antiquities are the ruined fortalices of Barns, Balcomie, and Airdrie. These are all separately noticed, as likewise are the mansions



Seal of Crail.

of Kingsmuir, Kirkmay, and Wormistone. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 11 of from £50 to £100, and 14 of from £20 to £50. Crail is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fifie; the living is worth £332. The public school, with accommodation for 352 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 239, and a grant of £247, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1892) £3748, 9s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 1652, (1831) 1824, (1861) 1931, (1871) 1847, (1881) 1740, (1891) 1704; of *q. s.* parish, 1119.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857. See the *Rev. C. Rogers' Register of the Collegiate Church of Crail* (Grampian Club, 1877).

Crailing, a village and a parish of Teviotdale, in Roxburghshire. The village stands on Oxnam Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Nisbet station on the Jedburgh branch of the North British, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NE of Jedburgh, and 7 SSW of Kelso. It has a post office under Jedburgh.

The parish, containing also the village and station of Nisbet, comprises the ancient parishes of Crailing, Nisbet, and Spittal. It is bounded NW and NE by Roxburgh, E by Eckford, SE by Oxnam, SW by Jedburgh, and W by Anerum. Its greatest length, from N by W to S by E, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 4 miles; and its area is $6043\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 78 are water. The **TEVIOT**, winding $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward on the Jedburgh border and through the interior, here from the S receives **OXNAM** Water, whose last $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles belong to Crailing. The surface, where the Teviot quits the parish, sinks to 150 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 619 feet near Littlelonley, on the S side of the river; on the N, to 774 at Peniel Heugh and 527 near Blackrig plantation. On Peniel Heugh is the Waterloo Column, 150 feet high, whose top is gained by a spiral staircase, and which bears inscription, 'To the Duke of Wellington and the British Army, William Kerr, sixth Marquis of Lothian, and his tenantry dedicate this monument, 30 June 1815.' These heights excepted, most of the parish consists of parts of the lowest, warmest, richest, and most lovely region of the Teviot's basin. The rocks of the hills are eruptive, those of the valley Devonian; and sandstone, of fine building quality, has been quarried in two places. The soil in general is a light loam. About 300 acres are under wood, less than 1000 are in permanent pasture, and nearly all the rest is under the plough. A Roman road may still be traced in the west; and two camps, supposed to be Roman, have left some vestiges on Peniel Heugh. David Calderwood, the Church historian, here entered on the ministry about 1604; and Samuel Rutherford (1600-61), the eminent Covenanted divine, was the son of a Nisbet farmer. **MOUNTTEVIOT**, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is one of the three chief mansions, the others being **PALACE** and **CRAILING** House, a plain modern mansion, which crowns a gentle eminence above the wooded banks of Oxnam Water. Its owner, Colonel James Paton, holds 1493 acres in the shire, valued at £2323 per annum, and shares nearly all this parish with the Marquis, the latter owning its northern, and the former its southern division. Crailing is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £359. The church, rebuilt about the middle of last century, is a very plain structure containing 300 sittings. A Free church contains 262 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 125 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 97, and a grant of £93, 0s. 6d. Valuation £9374, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 669, (1831) 733, (1861) 673, (1871) 657, (1881) 633, (1891) 600.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 25, 1864-65.

Crammag or **Crummag**, a precipitous headland on the W coast of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, 5 miles NW of the Mull of Galloway. It is cut off from the neighbouring moor by remains of a trench and a vitrified rampart.

Cramond, a village in the NW corner of Edinburghshire, and a parish until 1891 partly also in Linlithgowshire. The village is situated on the Firth of Forth, at the E side of the mouth of the river Almond, 5 miles S of Aberdour, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNE of Cramond Bridge

station, the terminus of the Barnton railway connecting with the capital, a little to the west of Craigeleith station. Its name in Celtic signifies 'the fort upon the Almond;' and it occupies the site of an important Roman station, which was connected by a fine military way with the great English Watling Street and with Antoninus' Wall, and which has yielded coins of eleven emperors, three altars, a pavement, and other Roman remains. From 1628 to 1730 it gave the title of Baron to the family of Richardson. At it are a post office under Cramond Bridge, a public school, and the parish church.

The parish, containing also the seaport of GRANTON, the villages of **DAVIDSON'S MAINS** and **CRAMOND BRIDGE**, and a small part of Leith burgh, gave up a considerable portion of its area in 1891 to the Linlithgowshire parish of Dalmeny, receiving a very small portion of the latter in return. The Boundary Commissioners in that year transferred the Linlithgowshire portion of the parish, on the left bank of the Almond, to the parish of Dalmeny, and placed the small Edinburghshire portion of Dalmeny parish, on the right bank of the river, in the parish of Cramond. The Almond is thus both county and parish boundary at this point. Cramond Island, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of the village, may be reached at low water on foot, and, measuring 3 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, affords pasturage for a few sheep; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile further is another still smaller basaltic islet, **Inch Mickery**. The shore line, 5 miles long, is fringed at places with low beds of mussel-mantled rocks, and backed by a terrace, marking the former lower level of the land; the walk from Granton to Cramond village is one of the pleasantest round Edinburgh. The **ALMOND** winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE and NNE; from Craigeleith onward its banks are finely wooded. The surface, though undulating, nowhere much exceeds 200 feet above sea-level, except in the S, which includes the northern slopes, but not the tower-crowned summit (520 feet) of fir-clad **CORSTORPHINE** Hill. The whole, however, is so richly adorned with mansions and parks, woods and well-cultivated fields, as everywhere to present a charming aspect. The trees include the four splendid sycamores of Braehead, Cammo, Cramond House, and Craigeleith, which, with respective height of 101, 75, 89, and 70 feet, girth $12\frac{3}{4}$, $18\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{1}{2}$, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet at 1 foot from the ground; and Cramond House has also a beech and an oak, 85 and 60 feet high, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 feet in circumference. The rocks belong mainly to the Calciferous Limestone series, but diorite intrudes on Corstorphine Hill, and basalt at five different localities—on the coast, at the Almond's mouth, and on its banks higher up. Clay ironstone has been raised here by the Carron Company; and a mineral spring, in the grounds of Barnton, as Marchfield Spa enjoyed once some medicinal celebrity. The soil is various, but on the whole is good. Oyster and other fisheries have greatly declined in value, but employment is given by Granton's industrial establishments, by the ink and chemical works of **CAROLINE PARK**, by the British and Oriental Ship Coating Company, and by Cramond Iron Company, which dates from 1771. Families formerly connected with this parish were those of Hope of Grantoun, Ramsay of Barnton, Howison of Braehead, Adamson of Craigcrook, Inglis of Cramond, Argyll, and Balmerino: amongst its illustrious natives or residents were John Law of Lauristou (1671-1729), projector of the Mississippi scheme; Geo. Cleghorn (1716-89), professor of anatomy in Dublin University; Jas. Hamilton, M.D. (1749-1835); John Philip Wood (1760-1838), antiquary; Archibald Constable (1775-1827), the celebrated publisher; his son and biographer, Thomas Constable (1812-81); Scott's darling, Marjorie Fleming (1803-11); Francis Lord Jeffrey (1773-1850), the famous critic; and Andrew Lord Rutherford (1791-1851), an eminent judge of session. At Marchfield, too, the late William Sharpe of Hoddam bred Martha Lynn, the dam of Voltigeur, from whom all the best racing blood in England is descended. Cramond House, a little eastward from the village, is a handsome and commodious mansion, founded about 1680, and greatly enlarged in 1772; a square three-storied

tower to the NW is the only remains of a 15th century palace of the bishops of Dunkeld. Its present owners are the trustees of Lieut.-Col. John Cornelius Craige-Halkett (successor of the Inglishes), who held 637 acres in Midlothian, valued at £2520 per annum. Other mansions are BARNTON, BRAEHEAD, Broomfield, CRAIG-CROOK, Drylaw, LAURISTON, MUIRHOUSE, Cammo or NEW SAUGHTON, and Silverknowes; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 23 of from £20 to £50. Cramond is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £356. The cruciform parish church, originally dedicated to St Columba, was rebuilt in 1656, and, as enlarged in 1701 and 1811, contains 958 sittings. Other places of worship are noticed under GRANTON and DAVIDSON'S MAINS, and four public schools—Cramond, Davidson's Mains and female, Granton mixed and infant, and Lennie—with respective accommodation for 164, 245, 300, and 53 children, had (1895) an average attendance of 58, 175, 274, and 43, and grants of £53, 12s., £180, 6s. 6d., £241, 18s. 9d., and £42, 10s. 6d. Valuation £38,606, of which £983 belonged to the Linlithgowshire section, and £3600 was for railways, waterworks, etc. Pop. (1801) 1411, (1831) 1984, (1861) 2695, (1871) 3020, (1881) 3004, (1891) 3168, of whom 91 belonged to Linlithgowshire; of *q. s.* parish 1819.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John P. Wood's *Ancient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond* (Edinb. 1794).

Cramond Bridge, a hamlet in Dalmeny parish (transferred from Cramond parish in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners), at the boundary between Edinburgh and Linlithgow shires, on the river Almond, and on the Queensferry highroad, 5 miles WNW of Edinburgh, and 1½ mile SSW of Cramond village. It has a post office, a good inn, and an eight-arched bridge, erected in 1823. It is the terminus of the Barnton railway connecting near Craigeleith station with the capital, and opened in March 1894. See BRAEHEAD.

Cramond Regis. See BARNTON.

Crane, a deep triangular lochlet ($\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.) in Dunsyre parish, E Lanarkshire, amid the moorish south-western Pentlands, 1100 feet above sea-level, and 3¼ miles NW of Dunsyre village. It abounds with perch and pike.

Cranloch. See ST. ANDREWS, Elginshire.

Cranshaws, a Lammermuir hamlet and parish in the N of Berwickshire. The hamlet lies, 676 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Whitadder Water, 16 miles SE by E of Haddington, and 9 NW of Duns, under which it has a post office.

The parish formerly consisted of two sections, separated from each other by a strip ($\frac{3}{8}$ mile broad at the narrowest) of Longformacus, and the northernmost of which contained the hamlet. This, with an utmost length and breadth of 2½ and 2⅔ miles, was bounded N by the Gamelshiel section of Steuton in Haddingtonshire, E and S by Longformacus, and W by Whittinghame in Haddingtonshire. The southern and larger division measured 5½ miles from E to W; had a varying width, from N to S, of 1½ and 3¼ miles; and was bounded NW, N, and E by Longformacus, S by Greenlaw and Westruther, and SW by Lauder. The Scarlaw detached portion of the parish was, in 1891, transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Longformacus, while the portion of Longformacus north of the river Whitadder was transferred to Cranshaws parish. The WHITADDER runs across the parish and along its SE boundary. The highest points are Cranshaws Hill (1245 feet) and Mainslaughter Law (1381). The surface of the lower division rises from less than 700 feet above sea-level to 1298 on Dunsdale Hill and 1522 on Blyth Edge. The rocks are Silurian; and much of the soil is poor, the arable land along the streams amounting to only some 900 acres. A tumulus crowns Mainslaughter Law, which is said to have got its name from the battle fought in 1402 between Hepburn of Hailes and the Earl of Dunbar. The fine old peel tower called Cranshaws Castle, standing towards the centre of the northern section, measures 40 by 24 feet, and is 65 feet high; a

former stronghold of the Douglasses, and the haunt of a drudging brownie, it now is a seat of the twenty-first Earl of Morton, Sholto-George-Watson-Douglas (b. 1844; suc. 1884), who, holding 2551 acres in the shire, valued at £1050 per annum, divides this parish with 2 other landowners. It is in the presbytery of Duns and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £150. The church, at the hamlet, was built in 1739, and contains 120 sittings; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 55 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 30, and a grant of £44, 7s. 6d. Valuation £2492, 16s. Pop. (1801) 166, (1831) 136, (1861) 134, (1871) 142, (1881) 106, (1891) 85.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Cranston, a parish on the NE border of Edinburghshire, containing the villages of COUSLAND, Edgehead, and Ford, the last being ½ mile W by N of Pathhead, and 4¼ miles ESE of Dalkeith, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Irregular in outline, Cranston is bounded NW by Inveresk; N by Tranent, and E by Ormiston and Humbie, in Haddingtonshire; SW by Crichton and Borthwick; and W by Newbattle and Dalkeith. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 4½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3½ furlongs and 3¼ miles; and its area is now 4425 acres, of which 2¾ are water. The Cakemuir detached portion of the parish (containing 677 acres) was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Crichton, on whose south-west border it was situated. TYNE Water, here a very small stream, bisects the parish north-north-eastward, running chiefly within the beautiful parks of Oxenford and Prestouhall. Where, below Whitehouse mill, it passes into Ormiston the surface sinks to 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-westward to 500 feet near Airfield and 637 near Mutton Hole. The formation belongs to the Carboniferous Limestone series; and sandstone, limestone, and coal are largely worked, the last in Edgehead and Prestonhall collieries. About 250 acres are under wood; and nearly all the remaining area is in a state of high cultivation. Cranston Dean Bridge, over the Tyne, on the southern border, with three semicircular arches, each 17 feet in span and 46 high, is a modern structure; as likewise is Lothian Bridge, also over the Tyne, which, 82 feet high, has five semicircular arches, each 50 feet in span, surmounted by ten segment arches of 54 feet in span and 8 feet of rise. The quaint old manse, near Prestonhall, the chief and almost sole antiquity, was demolished fifty or sixty years ago. A hospice formerly, connected with that of Soutra, it bore the monkish inscription—'Diversorium infra, Habitaculum supra.' To the Cranston family this parish gave the title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland from 1609 till the death of the last and eleventh lord in 1869. The mansions are OXENFOORD and PRESTONHALL, 4 proprietors holding each an annual value of more, and one of less, than £500. Cranston is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £325. The parish church, near Ford, the second built within this century, is a good Gothic edifice, with a tower; and at Ford itself is a U.P. church. Two public schools, Cousland and Cranston, with respective accommodation for 95 and 116 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 83 and 107, and grants of £87, 18s. 2d. and £115, 5s. 11d. Valuation £9048, including £19 for a short reach of the Macmerry branch of the North British. Pop. (1881) 998, (1891) 862.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 33, 1857-63.

Cranstonhill. See GLASGOW.

Craspln or Craisaphnill, a loch ($4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) in Durness parish, NW Sutherland, 1 furlong W of Durness manse, and ¼ mile NE of Loch BORLAY, like which it is fed by subterranean tunnels through limestone rocks, and abounds in excellent trout.

Crathes Castle, a mansion in Banchory-Ternan parish, NW Kincardineshire, ½ mile N of the left bank of the Dee, and 1¼ WNW of Crathes station, this being 14 miles WSW of Aberdeen, and 3 E by N of Banchory. A

fine old chateau-like structure, with a lofty granite tower, square and turreted, it was built partly in 1528, partly of later periods, and is the seat of the Burnetts of Leys, whose founder, Alexander de Burnard, in 1324 obtained a charter of lands in Kincardineshire. His great-grandson, Robert Burnett (fl. 1409), was the first 'Baron o' Leys, a title familiar from an ancient ballad; and Thomas Burnett, twelfth proprietor of Leys, and uncle of Bishop Gilbert Burnett, was in 1626 created a baronet of Nova Scotia. His descendant, Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, twelfth Bart. (b. 1840; suc. 1894), owns 12,025 and 84 acres in Kincardine and Aberdeen shires, valued at £5007 and £109 per annum. See BANCHORY-TERNAN.

Crathie and Braemar, a large parish of SW Aberdeenshire, whose church stands, 920 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Dee, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Ballater, under which Crathie has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

The parish, containing also the village of CASTLETON, comprises the ancient parish of BRAEMAR, annexed at a period unknown to record. It is bounded N by Kirkmichael in Banffshire, and by Strathdon; NE by Glenmuick; SE by Glenmuick, and by Glenisla in Forfarshire; S by Kirkmichael and Blair Athole, in Perthshire; W by the Glenfeshie portion of Alvie, in Inverness-shire; and NW by Duthil-Rothiemurchus, also in Inverness-shire. Irregular in outline, it has a varying length from E to W of $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 24 miles, a varying width from N to S of $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 183,237 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 980 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The DEE, rising close to the Inverness-shire border, runs 11 miles south-south-eastward to the Geldie's confluence, and thence winds 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, mostly through the middle of the parish, but for the last 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Glenmuick boundary. During this course it descends from 4060 feet above sea-level at its source to 1318 where it receives the Geldie, 1214 at the Linn of Dee, 1108 at Victoria Bridge near Mar Lodge, 872 opposite Crathie manse, and 720 at the Girnock's confluence in the furthest E; its principal affluents here, all of them rising in Crathie and Braemar, and mostly described in separate articles, are Geldie Burn, Lui Water, Ey Burn, Quoich Water, Clunie Water with its tributary Callader Burn, Feardar Burn, Gelder Burn, and Girnock Burn. Lakes, with their utmost length and breadth, and with their altitude above sea-level, are Loch Etchachan ($4 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 3200 feet), Loch BRODICHAN ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.; 2303 feet), Loch CALLADER ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1627 feet), Loch CEANNMOR ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 2196 feet), and LOCHNAGAR ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 2570 feet), besides thirteen smaller tarns. From W to E the chief elevations to the left of the Dee are *BRAERIACH (4248 feet), *BEN MACDHUI (4296), Derry Cairngorm (3788), Carn a Mhaim (3329), Carn Crom (2847), Sgor Mor (2666), Carn Mor (2057), *Beinn a' Chaoruinn (3553), Beinn Bhreac (3051), Meall na Guaille (2550), Creag a Bhuilg (2190), *BENABOURD (3924), Carn Elrig Mor (2068), Carn Eas (3556), Carn na Drochaide (2681), *BEN AVON (3843), Carn Liath (2821), Meikle Elrick (2318), *Meikle Geal Charn (2533), *Brown Cow Hill (2721), Culardoch (2933), Craig Leck (2085), Meall Alvie (1841), Leac Ghorm (1946), Tom Bhreac (2276), An Creagan (1857), and Creag Mbor (1643), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. To the right or W and S of the Dee rise CAIRNTOUL (4241 feet), The Devil's Point (3303), *Monadh Mor (3651), Beinn Bhrotain (3795), Carn-Cloich-mhuilinn (3087), Duke's Chair (2010), Carn Geldie (2039), *Carn an Fhilleir (3276), *An Sgarsoch (3300), Napan Garbh (2206), Carn Liath (2676), *Beinn Iutharn Mhor (3424), Mor Shron (2819), Carn Aosda (3003), *The Cairnwell (3059), Sron Dubh (1909), Carn an Tuirc (3340), *Cairn na Glasha (3484), Creag Choinnich (1764), Carn nan Sgliat (2260), Creag nan Leachda (2549), Meall an t-Sluichd (2771), Creag Doineanta (1910), the Princess Royal's Cairn (1479), Ripe Hill (1678), Carn Fiaclan (2703), *LOCHNAGAR (3786), Princess Alice's Cairn (1278), Prince Albert's Cairn (1437), Creag a Ghail (1971), *Conach-

craig Hill (2777), *Meall Gorm (1809), and Creag Ghiubhais (1593). Containing thus parts or the whole of three of the four highest summits in Scotland, Crathie presents a landscape as varied as it is beautiful—its clear-flowing salmon river and sweep of valley with broad plantations, green fields, and stately mansions, its rounded corries and narrow glens, its sombre deer-forests and heathery grouse moors, all set in a ring of trackless, serrated mountains. (See ABERARDER, ALT-NA-GIUTHASACH, CARR, CAIRNAQUEEN, CHARTERS CHEST, CORRIEMULZIE, CRAIG-CLUNY, CRAIG-GOWAN, CRAIG-NA-BAN, GARRAWALT, MONALTRIE, etc.) The prevailing rock is granite, alternating in places with gneiss, limestone, and quartz, near Castleton traversed by a vein of serpentine; the soil of the arable lands is generally a light sandy loam. Woods and natural forests of Scotch firs, larch, and birch must cover an enormous area, acres on acres of rocky hillside having been planted with millions of trees, both native and foreign, within the last hundred years, whilst in Mar Forest are firs from two to three centuries old, and containing 100 or 200 cubic feet of timber. The mansions are BALMORAL Castle, ABERGELDIE Castle, INVERCAULD House, and MAR Lodge; the Queen, the Duke of Fife, and Mr Farquharson of Invercauld are the chief proprietors. Giving off since 1879 the *quoad sacra* parish of Braemar, Crathie is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £264. The parish church is a handsome cruciform building opened in 1895. It is built on the site of the former church, and is of Gothic design in the Early Scotch character, and consists of nave, N and S transepts, and a circular apse, containing the choir, the organ, and the communion table. It has a central square tower with spire. The south transept is reserved for the accommodation of Her Majesty and the royal family, and has a separate entrance. At Easter Balmoral, on the opposite bank of the Dee, across a suspension bridge, is Crathie Free church, with a spire; other places of worship are noticed under CASTLETON. The following are the schools:—Crathie public, Aberarder, Braemar, Crathieside, Inverey (church), and two Roman Catholic schools at Inverey and Braemar, with respective accommodation for 91, 92, 145, 66, 40, 39, and 92 children, had (1895) an average attendance of 47, 15, 51, 28, 8, 9, and 37, and grants of £61, 2s. 6d., £28, 18s., £52, 5s. 6d., £37, 11s., £9, 11s. 6d., £11, 1s., and £45, 6s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1876, (1831) 1808, (1861) 1574, (1891) 1534; of *g. s.* parish, 689.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 65, 64, 75, 1870-76.

Crawford, a village and a parish in the upper ward and the south-eastern extremity of Lanarkshire. The village, toward the NW corner of the parish, stands on the left bank of the Clyde (here crossed by a chain bridge of 75 feet span), opposite the influx of Midlock and Camps Waters, and adjacent to the Caledonian railway, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Abington, under which it has a post office, this being 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh. Enjoying anciently the privileges of a burgh of barony, it was, prior to the railway period, an important resting-place for travellers, but now is little more than a rural hamlet, with an hotel, the parish church, and a public school.

The parish, containing also the village of LEADHILLS, is traversed for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the main trunk of the Caledonian, which here attains its summit level (1012 feet), and here has the stations of Abington and Elvan-foot. It is bounded N by Lanington; NE by Culter; E by Tweedsmuir, in Peeblesshire; SE by Moffat and Kirkpatrick-Juxta, in Dumfriesshire; S by Closeburn, and SW by Durisdcer and Sanquhar, all three also in Dumfriesshire; W and NW by Crawfordjohn. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 65,712 acres, of which 318 are water. EVAN Water is formed by several head-streams in the E of the parish; otherwise the drainage system has been already sketched under the CLYDE, which here from its source near the southern boundary takes a northerly course of 28 miles, and which here receives, on the left hand, Powtrail, Elvan, and Glengonner Waters, and, on the right, Little Clydes

Burn and Midlock and Camps Waters—all of them rising in Crawford, and all of them separately noticed. Where the Clyde quits the parish, the surface sinks to 800 feet above sea-level, then it rises southward, south-eastward, and eastward to mountain watersheds of the Southern Highlands, which separate Clydesdale from Nithsdale, Annandale, and Tweeddale. The chief elevations from N to S to the W of the Clyde are Ravengill Dod (1753 feet), Wellgrain Dod (1813), Lousie Wood Law (2028), Dun Law (2216), Green LOWTHER (2403), and Balenclouch Law (2267); whilst to the E rise Southwood Rig (1556), the Pinnacle (1819), *Coomb Dod (2082), Yearngill Head (1804), Wintercleuch Fell (1804), *Whiteside Hill (1817), and Earncraig Hill (2000), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The glens or vales for the most part have considerable breadth of bottom, and are partly dry, partly wet and spongy. The rocks are in places metamorphic, but chiefly Silurian. Roofing slate has been worked in one small quarry; lead ore is extensively mined at LEADHILLS, where also many valuable minerals, as gold, silver, calamine, blende, manganese, malachite, azure copper ore, iron pyrites, etc., have been found. The soil on the banks of the Clyde, and near the mouths of its affluents, is variously alluvial, loamy, sandy, and gravelly; that of nearly all the remaining area is moorish. About 2200 acres are arable, less than 160 are under wood, and all the rest is either pastoral or waste. Crawford Castle, or Tower Lindsay, on the right bank of the Clyde, opposite Crawford village, is a ruined baronial stronghold, once defended by a moat; from the close of the 12th century till 1488 it was the seat of the Lindsays, who in 1398 received the earldom of Crawford. (See BALCARRES.) The parish is traversed by a Roman road, branching off near Elvanfoot to Nithsdale and Annandale, and flanked by two well-preserved Roman camps on Boadsberry Hill and White Camp farm. It also contains three native camps or hill-forts, and the sites of several pre-Reformation chapels. Newton House is the only mansion; but the property is divided among 12 landowners, 8 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Detached from LEADHILLS for church and school and registration purposes, Crawford is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £348. The church, rebuilt in 1875, contains 280 sittings; and three public schools—Crawford, Daer-Powtrail, and Summit—with respective accommodation for 102, 27, and 53 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 60, 16, and 25, and grants of £81, 4s. 6d., £32, 5s. 6d., and £37, 19s. 6d. Valuation £22,598, 17s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1671, (1831) 1850, (1861) 1590, (1891) 1634; of *g. s.* parish (1891) 630.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 16, 1864.

Crawfordjohn, a village and a parish in the SW of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands, 950 feet above sea-level, 6½ miles N by E of Leadhills, and 4 W of its post-town and station, Abington, this being 43¼ miles SW of Edinburgh. At it are a post office, branches of the Commercial and Royal Banks, 2 inns, the parish church, and a public school; and by Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother and Coleridge, drove through it in August 1803, it was described as 'a pretty, cheerful-looking village, but one that must be very cold in winter, for it stands on a hillside, and the vale itself is very high ground, unsheltered by trees.' One speciality has Crawfordjohn, that the curling stones made at it are the best to be found in Scotland.

The parish, containing also ABINGTON village, is bounded N by Douglas, NE by Wiston, E by Lamington, SE by Crawford, SW by Sanquhar and Kirkconnel in Dumfriesshire, W by Auchinleck and Muirkirk in Ayrshire. Its utmost length is 12½ miles from E by N to W by S, viz., from Abington to the Ayrshire boundary; its breadth diminishes from 9½ miles in the E to 7 furlongs in the W; and its area is 26,460¼ acres, of which 103¼ are water. The CLYDE flows 2½ miles northward along all the

eastern boundary, whilst the south-eastern is traced for 2½ miles by its affluent, Glengonnor Water. Snar Water, draining the south-eastern district, runs 6 miles northward to Duneaton Water; and DUNEATON Water itself rises close to the Ayrshire border, and thence winds 19 miles east-by-northward to the Clyde, its first 6½ miles following the Douglas, and its last 1¼ mile the Wiston, boundary. Where the Clyde quits the parish, the surface sinks to 750 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1130 at Knock Leaven, 1260 at Black Hill, 1400 at Mountherrick, 1584 at Drake Law, 1620 at Rake Law, 1808 at Wanlock Dod (just within Sanquhar), 1616 at Cairn Kinny, and 1843 at Stony Hill (just within Auchinleck). The rocks are mainly metamorphic and Silurian, partly carboniferous; and they include limestone and white sandstone, with traces of coal and of lead and copper ores. The soil of some of the low grounds along the streams is a deep rich loam, of others sandy or gravelly; whilst here and there on the hill-slopes it is a strong red clay, and elsewhere generally moorish. Some 3200 acres are arable, and not more than 50 are under wood. Vestiges of three old castles are at Moss Castle, Glendorch, and Snar; and traces of one large ancient camp crown the SE shoulder of Black Hill; whilst near Shieldholm is another, supposed to be Roman. In 1839, the Eglinton Tournament year, Prince Louis Napoleon, French emperor that was to be, arrived at Abington inn, wet, tired, and hungry, from a day's grouse-shooting on Crawford Muir. He could get no sitting-room, so took his supper by the kitchen fire, slipped away to bed, and early next morning started again on foot. Abington House is the only mansion; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a small portion to Leadhills *quoad sacra* parish, Crawfordjohn is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £350. The parish church, enlarged and repewed in 1817, contains 310 sittings. At Abington is a Free church; and three schools—Crawfordjohn, Whitecleuch, and Abington—with respective accommodation for 105, 40, and 83 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 53, 11, and 55, and grants of £72, 3s., £23, 9s. 6d., and £64, 12s. 6d. Valuation £11,007, 19s. Pop. (1801) 712, (1831) 991, (1861) 980, (1871) 853, (1881) 843, (1891) 789.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Crawford Priory, a mansion in the N of Cults parish, central Fife, near the right bank of the Eden, 3 miles SW of Cupar. Built in 1813 by Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, who in 1808 had succeeded to the Crawford-Lindsay estates on the death of her brother, the twenty-second Earl of Crawford, it was originally a splendid castelated edifice in the Gothic style, but fell into neglect and dilapidation, till in 1871-72 it was thoroughly renovated and enlarged, a carriage porch and vestibule being then erected at the S entrance, and a Gothic tower and spire, 115 feet high, at the E side, whilst a portion of the interior was converted into a private Episcopal chapel. It now is the property of Lady Gertrude Cochrane, daughter of the sixth Earl of Glasgow, and the Hon. Thomas H. A. E. Cochrane, who own 5625 acres in the shire, valued at £9085 per annum.

Crawfordton, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Glencairn parish, W Dumfriesshire, 1¼ mile from Moniaive. Its owner, Col. George Gustavus Walker (b. 1831), was county member 1865-68 and 1869-74; and holds 7660 acres in the shire, valued at £3478 per annum.

Crawfurdlan Castle, a mansion in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Crawfurdlan Water, 3 miles NE of Kilmarnock town. Comprising a strong, thick-walled, ancient tower, and a fine modern Gothic centre, it has been for upwards of six centuries the seat of a branch of the Craufurds; its present holder, Major W. Reginald Houston-Craufurd, owns 1876 acres in the shire, valued at £1988 per annum. (See also BRAEHEAD.) Crawfurdlan Water, formed by two head-streams in Fenwick parish, close to the Renfrewshire border, winds 8¼ miles south-westward through

Fenwick and Kilmarnock parishes, and, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Kilmarnock town, unites with the Fenwick to form KILMARNOCK Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Crawick, a rivulet of NW Dumfriesshire, formed, at 780 feet above sea-level and within a mile of the Lanarkshire border, by the confluence of Wanlock and Spango Waters. Thence it winds 8 miles south-south-westward along the boundary between Sanquhar and Kirkconuel parishes, and falls into the Nith $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WNW of Sanquhar town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Crawick Mill, a village in Sanquhar and Kirkconuel parishes, Dumfriesshire, on Crawick Water, 1 mile NW of Sanquhar town. It lies within Sanquhar burgh bounds, and has an extensive carpet and tartan factory.

Cray, a place in Kirkmichael parish, NE Perthshire, on the left bank of Shee Water, 15 miles N by W of Blairgowrie. Here are a Free church and Cray House, whose owner, Rev. H. M. Williamson, holds 437 acres in the shire, valued at £113 per annum.

Craynich, a wooded islet of Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Inchmurrin. Triangular in shape, it measures 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.

Creack, a village in Auchindoir parish, W Aberdeenshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Rhynie.

Creagach. See CRAGGIE.

Creca. See ANNAN.

Cree, a river of Galloway, issuing from Loch Moan, which lies, 675 feet above sea-level, on the mutual boundary of Ayr and Kirkcudbright shires. Thence it winds 11 miles south-south-westward along that boundary, and next 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along all the boundary between Kirkcudbright and Wigtown shires, past Newton-Stewart, till at Creetown it falls into the head of Wigtown Bay, the *Iena Estuarium* of Ptolemy. On its right lie the parishes of Barr, Colmonell, and Penninghame, on its left of Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck; and on its left it receives Minnoch Water, Penkill Burn, and Palmure Burn. Navigable for small craft as high as CARRY, it assumes near Penninghame House a lake-like appearance, widening at intervals to close on a furlong; here were of old the celebrated 'Cruives of Cree,' *i.e.*, salmon-traps in the stone cauls or dam-dykes, which, serving the country-folk for bridges, came to be well-known landmarks. Throughout most of its lower course the 'crystal Cree' flows through flat flowery meadows, its banks being only occasionally adorned with heatbry knolls and lichen or fern-clad rocks; but from Bargrennan upwards its scenery is wild and mountainous, a succession of desolate moorlands. Trout may be caught in considerable quantities in the upper waters; salmon and sea-trout at several good casts about Penninghame House; and smelt or sperling, during March, in the brackish waters of the estuary.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 4, 1857-63. See pp. 12-22 of Wm. M'Ilraith's *Wigtownshire* (2d ed., Dumf., 1877).

Creebridge, a village, with a public school, in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Cree, opposite Newton-Stewart, with which it is connected by a five-arch bridge, erected in 1813 at a cost of £6000.

Creed (Gael. *Amhuinn Ghride*), a rivulet in the S of Stornoway parish, Lewis island, Ross-shire. Formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 300 feet above sea-level, it winds 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward to the western side of Stornoway Harbour, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Stornoway town. It traverses Loch an Oash and Loch a Chlachain, and makes a fall opposite Sir James Matheson's Grotto, up to which point it abounds in scartrot, grilse, and salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Creeinch. See CRAYINCH.

Creetown, a small seaport town in Kirkinabreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, on the estuary of the river Cree or head of Wigtown Bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles as the crow flies NE of Wigtown, and 1 mile S of Creetown station on the Portpatrick railway, this being 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Newton-Stewart, and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Dumfriea. A village, called Creth, occupying its site, was in 1300 the rendezvous of an English army; and either that village or a successor to it, bearing the name of Ferrytown of

Cree, became nearly extinct in the 18th century. The present town, founded in 1785, embraced some houses which still remained of the old village, and was made a burgh of barony in 1792, to be governed by a baillie and four councillors, elected triennially by the resident feuars. It stands between Moneypool and Englishman's Burns, amid a great expanse of beautiful scenery; and, chiefly consisting of modern houses, each with its garden and orchard, relies in great measure for support on the neighbouring granite quarries. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, 2 chief inns, a public school, the Town Hall, Waverley Hall, the parish church (1834; 800 sittings), and a neat U.P. church (300 sittings); whilst in the immediate neighbourhood are the mansions of Barholm and Cassenarie. Capt. Jas. Murray Deniston (1770-1857), author of *Legends of Galloway*, died at Creetown. Pop. (1861) 968, (1871) 805, (1881) 979, (1891) 871.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Creggans. See STRACHUR.

Creich, a parish of N Fife, extending to within 5 furlongs of the Firth of Tay, and containing the villages of Luthrie and Brunton, each with a post office under, and respectively 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Cupar-Fife. It is bounded NW by Flisk, NE by Balmerino, E by Kilmany and Moonzie, S by Monimail, SW by Dunbog, and W by the easternmost section of Abdie, having an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a width of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and an area of 2341 acres. The surface, sinking in the south-eastern corner to less than 200 feet above sea-level, is elsewhere a congeries of hills, which on the NW border attain 568 feet, and at Black Craig in the NE 665—heights that command a magnificent view of the Tay's basin, away to the Sidlaws and the Grampians. Some of the hills are cultivated to the top; others are partly covered with plantations; and others, again, are rocky and heathy. Several burns, rising here, unite near Luthrie to form Motray Water, a tributary of the Eden. The rocks, eruptive mainly, include greenstone, amygdaloid, clinkstone, and basalt; and a laminar or stratified trap has been worked in one quarry, basaltic clinkstone in another. The soil is variable, ranging from black or thin sharp gravelly loam to clay or moss. On Green Craig is a hill-fort, consisting of two concentric lines of circumvallation; and a little to the SE are the ruins of the old parish church, and of Creich Castle, which, three stories high, and 47 feet long by 39 broad, appears to have been a place of very considerable strength, and was defended on one side by a morass, now drained, on the other by outworks. In 1502 the estate around it was acquired from the Littles or Liddels by Sir David Bethune, whose daughter, Janet, Lady Buccleuch, is the 'Ladye of Branzholm' in Sir Walter's *Lays*, and whose great-granddaughter was one of the 'Queen's four Maries'; it passed by purchase to the Bethunes of Balfour about the middle of the 17th century. Of Parbroath Castle, a seat of the Setons, in the S of the parish, hardly a vestige remains. Natives were the Rev. Alex. Henderson (1683-1646), the zealous Covenanter, and John Sage (1652-1711), nonjuring Archbishop of Glasgow. Creich is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £249. The parish church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Luthrie, is a good Gothic structure, built in 1832, and containing 252 sittings. A Free church stands near Brunton. The public school, with accommodation for 104 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 76, and a grant of £75, 19s. 6d. Valuation (1892) £2642, 13s. Pop. (1831) 419, (1861) 377, (1871) 387, (1881) 386, (1891) 325.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Creich, a very large Highland parish in the S of Sutherland, containing, towards its SE corner, the village of BONAR-BRIDGE, and traversed for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the Sutherland railway, with Invershin station thereon, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Ardgay, and 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Tain. It is bounded at its north-western extremity by Assynt and Eddrachillis; along its north-eastern side by Lairg, Rogart, and Dornoch; at its south-eastern corner by the upper waters of Dornoch Firth which separate it from

Edderton in Ross-shire; and along its south-western side by Kincardine, likewise in Ross-shire. From SE to NW its greatest length is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $110,736\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 735 are forshore and $1911\frac{1}{4}$ water, it thus being nearly half the size of all Midlothian. Lakes of the interior, from SE to NW, with their utmost length and width and their altitude above sea-level, are Loch MILDALD (2 miles \times 3 furl.; 115 feet), Loch a' Ghobhair (4×1 furl.; 742 feet), Loch an Lagain ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 446 feet), sending off the EVELIX, Loch Laro ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 600 feet), Loch na Claise Moire (7×3 furl.; 774 feet), Loch na Faichde ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1400 feet), Loch Garn nan Conbhairan ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1104 feet), and a number of smaller tarns. On the Dornoch border lies Loch BUIE ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 527 feet); on the Rogart, Loch Craicail Mor ($6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 620 feet); on the Kincardine, Loch Ailsh ($7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 498 feet); and on the Eddrachillis, Gorm Loch Mor (7×4 furl.; 846 feet). The river CASSELY, issuing from the last, hurries $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along the middle of the parish to the OIKELL, which itself winds $35\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward and east-south-eastward along all the Kincardine boundary, through Loch Ailsh and the Kyle of Sutherland, to the head of Dornoch Firth, at Bonar-Bridge. At Invershin, lower down than the Cassley, it is joined from the N by the SHIN, whose last $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles lie either on the boundary with Lairg or through the interior of Creich. The surface, hilly everywhere, in the NW is mountainous, attaining 1090 feet on Meall Moraig, 937 on Meall Mor, 1318 on Cnoc a Choire, 1341 on Beinn an Rasail, 1785 on Beinn na Eoin, 2345 on Meall an Aonaich, and 3273 on BENMORE ASSYNT, the loftiest summit of Sutherland. Benmore is made up of Silurian quartzite and trap; lower down are carboniferous and Old Red sandstone rocks. Very hard trap has been worked in two quarries; and a small vein of manganese occurs at Rosehall, which, in common with Flode, Pulrossie, and other places, also yields excellent clay; but coal and shale have been sought for in vain. Woods cover a considerable area round Bonar-Bridge, where the soil of the plough-lands is mostly a light gravelly loam; and there are several good arable and sheep farms. The largest of the latter is Iuvercassley, which, extending to 35,000 acres, comprises much black land, lying high, and so exposed to wind and frost. Prof. Harry Rainy, M.D. (1792-1876), was a native. Antiquities are a 'Pictish tower' and a stone circle near Rosehall, two groups of stone circles near Bonar-Bridge, and, near the church, a vitrified fort on the Dun of Creich and a standing stone, 8 feet long by 4 broad, which is said to have been reared on the grave of a Danish chieftain. ROSEHALL House is the principal mansion. Creich is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland; the living is worth £310. The parish church, on Dornoch Firth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Ardgay, was built in 1790, and contains 500 sittings; There are also two Free churches of Creich and Rosehall; and four public schools—Bonar-Bridge, Invershin, Larachan, and Rosehall—with respective accommodation for 198, 40, 190, and 90 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 101, 22, 29, and 64, and grants of £91, 7s. 2d., £36, 18s. 6d., £42, 10s., and £65, 2s. Pop. (1851) 2223, (1891) 2013, of whom 1436 were in Bonar, and 577 in Rosehall, registration district.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Creid. See CREED.

Creinch. See CRAYINCH.

Creoch, Loch. See CUMNOCK, NEW.

Creeran, a stream and a sea-loch in the N of Argyllshire, separating the district of Appin from the parish of Ardochattan. The stream rises $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Ballachulish, on the south-western slope of Sgor na-h-Ulaidh (3258 feet), at 2500 feet above sea-level, and thence winds $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-westward to the head of the sea-loch. The lower part of its glen is finely wooded, and here it receives the Ure, and traverses Loch FASNACLOICH; its waters are strictly preserved, and the salmon and trout fishing is good.—The sea-loch curves 8 miles west-south-

westward, north-westward, and south-westward to Loch Linnhe, opposite the upper part of Lismore Island, and nowhere is more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, whilst narrowing to 2 furlongs at its mouth near Shian Ferry, and to 1 furlong towards its head near Creagan Ferry, being crossed at these two ferries by different routes from Oban to Ballachulish. With an average depth of 15 fathoms, and a spring-tide of 15 feet, it affords good harbourage in all its lower parts.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 53, 1876-77. See GLENCRERAN, and W. Anderson Smith's *Loch Creeran* (Paisley, 1887).

Crianlarich, a hamlet in Killin parish, W Perthshire, at the mouth of Strathfillan, with a station on the Callander and Oban and another on the West Highland railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Tyndrum. In connection with the latter railway there is here a bridge (constructed chiefly of Ben Cruachan granite) across the Fillan Water, having a stretch of over 300 feet in six spans, and a strong V-shaped cutwater to break up the ice floes that follow a thaw. After leaving Crianlarich the two railways run parallel to each other on past Tyndrum, the river running between for a good part of the way at a distance from each of about 100 feet. Lying 522 feet above sea-level, the hamlet has a post office, hotel, and public school.

Crib Law, a hill (1389 feet) in the Selkirkshire portion of Robertson parish, 3 miles ENE of the meeting-point of Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Dumfries shires.

Crichie, a hill (500 feet) in the N of Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Inverurie. Bruce was encamped here in 1308 at the time of his victory over the Comyns in BOURTIE parish.

Crichie House, a mansion in Old Deer parish, NE Aberdeenshire, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile SE of Stuartfield.

Crichepe Linn. See CLOSEBURN.

Crichton, a parish on the E border of Edinburghshire, containing, at its northern extremity, the village of Pathhead, on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder, 5 miles ESE of Dalkeith, and $3\frac{2}{3}$ N of Tynehead station. Tynehead itself and Fala Dam hamlet ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Pathhead) also belong to Crichton, which is bounded NE by Cranston and by Humberie in Haddingtonshire, SE by Fala and Soutra and by Heriot, and W by Borthwick. Its length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between $3\frac{2}{3}$ furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area was increased by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to $5498\frac{1}{2}$ acres by the addition of the Cakemuir detached portion of the parish of Cranston (677 acres). TYNE Water, rising close to Tynehead station, meanders 3 miles north-north-eastward along all the western border; the interior is drained by several subaffluents of Humberie Water. The surface, sinking near Pathhead to close on 400 feet above sea-level, and to 600 at Costertou, attains 804 feet at a point 7 furlongs ESE of the church, and 900 upon Crichton Moss. The rocks belong mainly to the Carboniferous Limestone series, with a patch of basalt on the higher ground; limestone has been largely worked; and coal occurs, though not under conditions to be profitably mined. The soil over fully four-fifths of the area is rich and deep, accessible most of it to the plough, and yielding abundant crops; the high lands are sheltered by belts of thriving plantation. A rising-ground at Longfaugh, commanding a wide and beautiful prospect, is crowned by remains of a fort, supposed to be a Roman camp; but Crichton's chief antiquities are Crichton Castle and Cakemuir Castle, the former a massive ruin, forming the grand feature in the landscape, as it rises from a projecting terreplein within a hundred yards or so of the top of the hill on the Tyne's right bank, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of the church. A Turstan de Crichton is one of the witnesses to the charter of foundation of Holyrood Abbey (1128); his most famous descendant was Sir William Crichton, the founder of both castle and church, who, as chancellor of Scotland, was alternately rival and friend of Sir Alexander Livingstone, and who in 1440 at Edinburgh Castle beheaded the young Earl of Douglas and his brother—an act of treachery for which his own fortress was taken and dismantled by the Douglases. (See

DOUGLAS CASTLE.) In 1445 Sir William was made Lord Crichton, the third holder of which title lost his estates in 1484 for joining Albany against James III. After four years' tenure by the minion Ramsay, they were granted in 1488 to Patrick Hepburn, first Earl of BOTHWELL, by whose great-grandson, Darnley's murderer, they were once more forfeited in 1567. Nine years later James VI. bestowed them on his ill-starred cousin, Francis Stewart, fifth Earl of Bothwell; and subsequently they passed through the hands of a dozen proprietors, from one of whom, Hepburn of Humble (c. 1649), the Castle was nicknamed 'Humble's Wa's', till at last they came to the Callendars. Queen Mary feasted in the castle hall, on occasion of the marriage here of her natural brother, Sir John Stewart; but Crichton's chief interest lies, with most readers, in the visit paid to it by 'Marmion.' Scott's lines describe the ruin faithfully:—

'Crichton! though now thy miry court
But pens the lazy steer and sheep;
Thy turrets rude, and totter'd keep,
Have been the minstrel's loved resort.
Oft have I traced within thy fort,
Of mouldering shields the mystic sense,
Scutcheons of honour or pretence,
Quarter'd in old armorial sort,
Remains of rude magnificence.
Nor wholly yet has time defaced
Thy lordly gallery fair;
Nor yet the stony cord unbraced,
Whose twisted knots, with roses laced,
Adorn thy ruin'd etair.
Still rises unimpair'd below
The courtyard's graceful portico.
Above its cornice, row and row
Of fair hewn facets richly show
Their pointed diamond form.'

'Crichton,' he adds in the Notes, 'is a large ruinous castle on the banks of the Tyne, built at different times, and with a very different regard to splendour and accommodation. The oldest part of the building is a narrow keep or tower, such as formed the mansion of a lesser Scottish baron; but so many additions have been made to it, that there is now a large courtyard, surrounded by buildings of different ages. The eastern front of the court is raised above a portico, and decorated with entablatures bearing anchors. All the stones in this front are cut into diamond facets, the angular projections of which have an uncommonly rich appearance. The inside of this part of the building appears to have contained a gallery of great length and uncommon elegance. Access was given to it by a magnificent staircase, now quite destroyed. The soffits are ornamented with twining cordage and rosettes; and the whole seems to have been far more splendid than was usual in Scottish castles.' So that Crichton still offers a signal contrast to its grim square neighbour, Borthwick, even although, since Sir Walter's day, its courtyard has been encumbered by the fall of a huge portion of the massive north-eastern tower. Costerton House, 3½ miles ESE of Pathhead, at the eastern extremity of the parish, is the principal mansion, the seat of David Ainslie, Esq.; and the property is mostly divided among 5 heritors. Crichton is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £289, exclusive of manse and glebe. The collegiate church of SS. Mary and Kentigern, 1½ mile SSW of Pathhead, was founded in 1449 for a provost, 8 prebendaries, a sacrist, and 2 singing boys. Second Pointed in style, it was to have been cruciform, but never received the nave, so now comprises a chancel, with sedilia; transepts, the northern of which is blocked up with an unsightly vault; and a massive, square, saddle-backed tower. The chancel, which, serving for parish church, contains 500 sittings, is disfigured by a gallery, and several of the windows have been blocked up; but the whole might at no great cost be restored to its pristine beauty. A public school, with accommodation for 210 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 165, and a grant of £144, 3s. Valuation £8343, including £532 for railway. Pop. (1801) 923, (1831) 1325, (1861) 1364, (1871) 1223, (1881) 1094, (1891) 943.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 33, 1857-63. See Billings' *Baronial*

and *Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1845); Sir Thos. Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (new ed. 1874); and J. W. Small's *Leaves from my Sketch Books* (1880).

Crichup Linn. See CLOSEBURN.

Criech. See CRIECH.

Crieff (Gael. *crubha*, 'haunch'), a town and a parish of central Perthshire. The town stands on ground ascending from the Earn's left bank, 100 to 400 feet above sea-level, and has a station on the Crieff and Comrie branch of the Caledonian railway, which was opened for general traffic in June 1893. By road it is 6½ miles E by S of Comrie, and by rail 18 W of Perth, 108 SW of Aberdeen, 38 WSW of Dundee, 9 NNW of Crieff Junction, 26 NNE of Stirling, 62½ NNW of Edinburgh, and 56½ NNE of Glasgow. Boldly resting on a sunny or southward slope, and sheltered from cold winds by pine-clad eminences, this 'Montpelier of Scotland' has long been famous for its pure, dry climate no less than for its exquisite surroundings. 'From every street,' to quote the *Beauties of Upper Strathearn*, 'a landscape of rare sweetness and beauty is disclosed. The valley, here widening to 10 or 15 miles, is studded E, S, and W, as far as the eye can reach, with mansions and villages, embowered in oak or pine woods. Here and there the Earn—no mean stream—is seen gliding along its winding course, now with the dash of a mountain torrent, and anon with the measured tread of a royal pageant, till the eastern view is lost under the receding slopes of the Ochils. On the N and NW the Grampians, with BEN CRONZIE (3043 feet) for centre piece, rear their dark forms against the sky-line, in summer and autumn shining in their natural bloom.'

Charters were dated from Crieff so long ago as 1213, and for centuries it has been recognised as the capital of Strathearn, the seat of the great civil jurisdiction of the Earls Palatine till 1483, and of the criminal courts of the Stewards or Seneschals down to the abolition of heritable jurisdiction in 1748. The 'kind gallows of Crieff,' whence sometimes of a morning a score of plaids had dangled in a row, still stood at the western end of the town, when Scott came hither in 1796; and he notes in *Waverley* how the Highlanders would touch their bonnets to it, with the ejaculation—'God bless her nain sell, and the Teil tann you!' To this day may be seen the ponderous iron stocks, and near them an octagonal stone fleur-de-lis, 10 feet in height, the cross of the burgh of regality of Drummond (1638); whilst further to the eastward is the Cross of Crieff, transferred to its present position little more than a century since from the ancient barony of Trowan, and by some archaeologists pronounced to be of Norman, by others of Runic, character (*Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, 1867). Other antiquities the town has none; for its massy Tolbooth of 1635, with cage and clock-tower and corbie-stepped gables, was demolished in 1842; and, though it gave shelter to the great Montrose, Crieff dwindled into a mere kirktown between 1483 and 1683. Then it began to revive, George Drummond of Milnab, afterwards provost of Edinburgh, giving off pieces of his lands in feu; but on 26 Jan. 1716, it was burned to the last house by 350 of the Chevalier's Highland adherents. For some years it lay in ruins; but from 1731 James Drummond, titular third Duke of Perth, bestirred himself in the work of repair and improvement, laying out James Square and extending the town westward, whilst founding a large linen factory. This was destroyed in the '45, when the loyal town narrowly escaped a second singing, and the Drummond estates were forfeited to the Crown. By the commissioners, however, who managed them from 1752 to 1784,* bleaching, tanning,

* In 1784 the Drummond estates were conferred by George III. on Captain James Drummond, who claimed to be heir-male of Lord John Drummond, brother of the third Duke of Perth, and who, in 1797, was created Baron Perth. They are now held by his great-grandson, Gilbert Henry Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, Baron Willoughby de Eresby, and first Earl of Ancaster (see 1892), and Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, having been unsuccessfully claimed (1893-71) by George Drummond, Earl of Perth and Melfort, as nearest heir-male of the third Duke. See DRUMMOND CASTLE and PERTH.

paper-making, and other industries were fostered to a height that bade fair to make Crieff an important industrial centre; and the woollen manufacture was added in 1812, about which time three whisky distilleries, with eight malting houses, were also started. The last were all closed in 1828; and, generally speaking, Crieff's manufactures received a signal blow from the termination of the great war with France, as well as from changes in fashions, machinery, and modes of transit. Prospects brightened once more with the opening of the railway; and since 1856 Crieff has made rapid progress, so that, while scarcely forty years ago villas and cottages ornées were 'almost totally wanting,' it now comprises three or four principal streets, and numerous other streets running in every direction, ornate cottages, and grand villa residences. It is mostly built on a large elevated natural terrace and on slopes ascending north-east from the Earn, having in its rear a finely wooded hill, the Knock of Crieff, overlooking the finest landscape in Strathearn. Much of the town looks bright and new, and it has long-standing fame as a health-recruiting place for invalids, being also a great summer resort of tourists and sportsmen. The town is surrounded by numerous rich and beautiful estates and many places of interest, has excellent walks in its vicinity, while in summer coaches are run to Lochearnhead, a distance of 20 miles. Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy here passed the night of 9 Sept. 1803; and on 10 Sept. 1842 the Queen drove through the town, which has given birth to the poet David Mallet (1700-65), the chemist Prof. Thomas Thomson (1773-1852), and Prof. James Gibson, D.D. (1799-1871).

The old Drummond Arms, where Prince Charles Edward, after reviewing his forces, held a stormy council of war (3 Feb. 1746), has been feued to the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and premises for the bank and a large hotel have been built. The Royal, too, one of several other hotels, besides three or four temperance ones, has been greatly enlarged; but the chief hospice for tourists and invalids is Strathearn House, the large hydropathic establishment, erected in 1867 at a cost of £30,000, 1 mile NNE of the station. It stands 440 feet above sea-level, on the southern slope of the sheltering Knock, in grounds 70 acres in extent; and is a dignified Elizabethan structure, four stories high, and 345 feet long, with a turreted square tower and 200 apartments, of which the dining and drawing rooms are 84 feet long, 30 wide, and 15 and 30 high. It has Turkish and other baths in great variety; and its water-supply, 20,000 gallons per diem, is brought from springs, gathered in a reservoir an acre in extent and 4 miles distant. At or near the town are a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the British Linen Co., Clydesdale, Commercial, North of Scotland, and Union Banks, a local savings bank, a town-house (1850), containing a mechanics' library, a recreation ground (1880), gas-works, a new and commodious station (opened 1893), a cemetery, a bridge across the Earn (rebuilt 1867-68), manufactories of woollen shirtings, blankets, tweeds, and plaidings, chemical manure works, tanneries, coach works, a distillery, and a preserve work. An abundant water supply from Loch Turret was presented to the town by Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart., of Ochertyre. In recognition of this generosity, a handsome memorial fountain was erected in James Square in 1894 by the Town Council. There are two weekly papers published—the Liberal *Strathearn Herald* (1856) and the Liberal Conservative *Crieff Journal* (1857). Tuesday is market-day, and fairs are held on the first Tuesday of every month; but the famous Michaelmas Tryst was removed to Falkirk about 1770. MacKay, in his *Journey through Scotland* (1723), has sketched its humours with a vigorous hand; and Robert Donn's Gaelic poem describes the home-sickness that came over him while counting off doves in its enclosures.

Nowhere is the great building activity of modern Crieff displayed more markedly than in its schools and churches. The ancient parish church of St Michael was

demolished in 1787, when forty gold coins of Robert I. were found in its Gothic walls. On its site arose the plain East church, with an ill-designed bell-tower; but this, in turn, in 1881 gave place to a goodly Gothic edifice in Strathearn Terrace, built at a cost of £4500, and seating 1000 worshippers. The West church, built as a chapel of ease in 1838, and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1864, also contains 1000 sittings. In 1881 the Free church was rebuilt in Comrie Street, at a cost of £4500, exclusive of site; and, Scotch-Gothic in style, has 860 sittings and a massive tower, whose elated spire rises to 120 feet. The U.P. church (533 sittings) was rebuilt in 1884; St Fillan's Roman Catholic church (200 sittings) in 1871; and St Columba's Episcopal church (600 sittings) in 1877, the last at a cost of £6000, in the Early Decorated style, with a spire 130 feet high. There are, moreover, Baptist and Congregational chapels. Thomas Morison, native of Muthill, and builder in Edinburgh, dying in 1826, left the residue of his fortune to accumulate to the value of £20,000, with which, in 1859, was founded Morison's Academy, a Scottish Baronial structure, standing in grounds 10 acres in extent, just to the N of the town, whilst St Margaret's College, at the E end of Crieff, was afterwards purchased by the trustees for the rector's residence and boarders. As remodelled in 1878, the Academy has a rector, English, mathematical, and modern languages masters, and a lady superintendent, and gives a liberal education to 120 boys and girls of the upper and middle classes. Taylor's Institution, under 6 managers, was founded by William Taylor of Cornton, tallow chandler in Crieff (d. 1841), for the children of the poor of the parish, and in 1859 was enlarged by addition of a female industrial school. It, Monzie, St Columba's (Episcopal), and the public school, with respective accommodation for 303, 132, 126, and 450 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 189, 39, 81, and 292, and grants of £166, 7s. 6d., £54, 6s. 6d., £52, 19s. 6d., and £280.

Having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act in 1864, Crieff is governed by a chief magistrate, a senior and a junior magistrate, and 8 police commissioners. Pop. (1776) 1532, (1792) 2071, (1831) 3835, (1851) 3824, (1861) 3903, (1871) 4027, (1881) 4469, (1891) 4902, of whom 107 were in Muthill parish, and 3 in that of Monzievaird and Strowan.

The parish in 1891 underwent an extensive re-arrangement by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred all the portion lying on the right bank of the Earn to the parish of Muthill, the detached part of it situated at Glenshervie (1910 acres) to Monzievaird and Strowan parish, and the Auchilanzie detached part (90 acres), as well as the whole of the portion lying in the basin of the river Almond, to the parish of Fowlis-Wester. The effect of the latter transfer was to cut off all that part of the parish which lay north of Fowlis-Wester parish and north of the watershed between Glenalmond and Glenturret, near Stonefield Hill. There were transferred to the parish a detached portion of Monzie parish (1107 acres), and the portion of that parish which contained the village of Monzie. The EARN winds 4½ miles south-eastward, and its tributary, TURRET Water, flows 2 miles southward. The SHAGGIE Burn, one of the Turret's affluents, has here a west-south-westerly run of 1¼ mile, and itself receives KELTIE Burn, flowing 4½ miles south-south-eastward. The surface, sinking at the SE corner to less than 100 feet, thence rises to 911 feet on the Knock of Crieff, 1196 on the Hill of Callander, and 2498 on Stonefield Hill. The rocks are chiefly Old Red Sandstone in the south, and clay-slate in the N; the soil near the town is a pretty rich loam, but elsewhere ranges from sandy or gravelly to stiff, reddish, tilly clay. With the exception of some 560 acres under wood, the whole almost is under cultivation. Antiquities are the Roman camp of FENDOCH, CLACH-NA-OSSIAN, a fort on Dun Mor, and a cairn on the opposite hill. FERN TOWER is the principal mansion, in front of which there are vestiges of a Druidical circle, and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between

£100 and £500, 32 of from £50 to £100, and 60 of from £20 to £50. Crieff is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £206. Valuation (1868) £17,926, 13s. 2d., (1882) £30,680, 15s. 8d., (1892) £33,085, 17s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 2876, (1831) 4786, (1861) 4490, (1871) 4598, (1881) 4852, (1891) 5296.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See S. Korner's *Rambles round Crieff and Excursions into the Highlands* (Edinb. 1858); *Beauties of Upper Strathearn* (Crieff, 1854; 3d. ed. 1870); and *Crieff, its Traditions and Characters, with Anecdotes of Strathearn* (Edinb. 1881).

Crieff Junction, a station in Blackford parish, Perthshire, at the deflection of the Crieff Junction railway from the Caledonian, 2½ miles SSW of Auchterarder, and 9 SSE of Crieff.

Criffl, a barren though verdant granitic mountain-group of SE Kirkcudbrightshire, commencing in Newabbey parish near the Nith, and running south-westward across Kirkgunzeon, Urr, and Colvend, down almost to the shore of the Solway Firth. It culminates in conical, peaked Knockendoch (1867 feet), 2½ miles S by W of Newabbey village, and from this 'huge Criffl's hoary top,' as Wordsworth calls it, commands in clear weather a map-like view of the Solway's basin, and the Cumberland mountains beyond, with far-away glimpses of Arran, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. 'Drayton,' says Dorothy Wordsworth, 'has prettily described the connection this neighbourhood has with Cumberland when he makes Skiddaw say—

"Scurfell from the sky,
That Annandale doth crown, with a most amorous eye
Salutes me every day, or at my pride looks grim,
Oft threat'ning me with clouds, as I oft threat'ning him."

According to a prophecy ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer, 'in the evil day coming safety shall nowhere be found except atween Criffl and the sea.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1867.

Crimond (anc. *Creichmont*, 'clay hill'), a hamlet and a coast parish of Buchan, NE Aberdeenshire. The hamlet, lying 2½ miles inland, is 3 miles ESE of Lonmay station, on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 8¾ SE by S of Fraserburgh, and 9 NW of Peterhead, and has a post office.

The parish, containing also the fishing hamlet of Rattray, formerly a royal burgh, 2 miles to the ENE, is bounded SW, NW, and N by Lonmay, NE and E by the German Ocean, and SE by St Fergus (now in Aberdeenshire). Its utmost length is 6½ miles from ENE to WSW, viz., from Rattray Head to a little beyond the Loch of Kininmonth; its width in an opposite direction varies between 1½ and 2¾ miles; and its area is 6281½ acres, of which 243½ are water and 148¾ foreshore. The coast-line, 2¾ miles in extent, includes the low, rocky, shelving promontory of Rattray Head; and elsewhere presents a broad band of flat beach, backed by beautiful sand-hills. The interior rises abruptly from the shore to 106 feet above sea-level near the coastguard station, and thence descending gradually towards the centre, ascends again gently southward and south-westward to 136 feet near South Mosstown, 228 at Upper Ridinghill, and 284 at Lochhills. Loch Strathbeg, 2¾ miles long, and from 2 to 4½ furlongs broad, lies on the northern border, and receives burns and runnels draining the interior; the Loch of Kininmonth (3 × 1 furl.) in the SW, has been recently drained. Streams of pure water are scarce, most being tainted with iron. Dark blue granite prevails in the E; red granite, generally in a crumbling condition, is found in the W; trap rock is also abundant; and limestone was at one time quarried. The soil near the coast is light and sandy; towards the centre is generally of a black loamy nature, resting on a clay bottom; and elsewhere is cold and wet. Nearly five-sevenths of the entire area are arable, less than one-eighth is pastoral, and plantations cover a considerable extent. Crimond estate belonged once to the Earls of Errol, whilst Logie was the seat of a branch of the Gordons; the former belongs now to Ethel (b. 1869), daughter of the late Sir Alex. Banner-

man of CRIMONDMOGATE. Logie was the scene of the fine old Jacobite song, *O Logie o' Buchan*, believed to have been written about 1736 by George Halket, schoolmaster at Rathen; and at a spot called the Battle Fauld, tradition points out the grave of the hero of the famous ballad, *Sir James the Rose*. A circular mound, called Castle Hill, at the E end of Loch Strathbeg, was the site of a castle of Comyn, Earl of Buchan; and near it are the First Pointed ruins of St Mary's chapel of Rattray; whilst on the farm of Netherton of Logie is an ancient Caledonian circle in a high state of preservation. John Farquhar (1751-1826), known as 'the rich Farquhar of Fonthill,' was a native. Rattray House is the principal mansion; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 5 of less, than £100. Giving off a south-westerly portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Kininmonth, Crimond is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £220. The present church, at the hamlet, was built in 1812, and, containing 500 sittings, has a steeple and clock; its ruined predecessor, near the manse, ¾ mile N by W, is said to have been a prebend of St Machar's at Aberdeen in 1262, and bears date 1576. A public school, with accommodation for 142 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 121, and a grant of £120, 17s. 6d. Valuation £5997, 12s. 7d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 862, (1821) 900, (1841) 767, (1851) 893, (1871) 887, (1881) 827, (1891) 825; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 815, (1891) 808.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 97, 87, 1876.

Crimondmogate, a mansion in Lonmay parish, Aberdeenshire, 1¾ mile W of Lonmay station. Grecian in style, with a hexastyle granite portico, it was built towards the middle of the present century at a cost of £10,000; in its finely-planted grounds is a granite obelisk to the memory of Patrick Milne, who bequeathed the estate to the Bannermans. The present owner holds 7660 acres in the shire, which were valued at £7745 per annum.

Crinan, a village, a sea-loch, and a canal, in Argyllshire. The village, called sometimes Port-Crinan, stands in Kilmartin parish, on the northern side of the sea-loch, not far from the W end of the canal, 5½ miles WNW of Lochgilphead, under which it has a post-office; at it are an excellent inn, a wharf and slip, and a lighthouse. The steamers, in the line of communication between Glasgow and Oban, call at it; and here the Queen and Prince Albert spent the night of 18 Aug. 1843 on board the royal yacht.—The sea-loch, extending 4½ miles north-westward, opens into the upper part of the Sound of Jura, adjacent to the mouth of Loch Craignish; and leads the way, round Craignish Point, to the passage, between Scarba and Luig islands, to the Firth of Lorn. Its head is narrow and tame; but most of its north-eastern side is rich in interesting features; and its mouth, 3 miles wide, between Craignish and Ardmore Points, with a group of islets in its own waters, and with the northern extremity of Jura in front, is strikingly picturesque.—The canal goes from the middle of the W side of Loch Gilp, 9 miles west-north-westward, to Loch Crinan, in the vicinity of Crinan village, and enables vessels of 200 tons burden, from the upper Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Lorn, to avoid the difficult and circuitous passage of 70 miles round the Mull of Kintyre. Projected by Sir John Reunie in 1793, at an estimated cost of £63,678, it was opened in 1801 at an actual cost of £141,810; and even then other loans had to be obtained, which by 1814 had burdened the Company with a debt of £67,810. It is cut chiefly through chlorite schist, traversed by trap dykes, and showing indications of great geognostic disturbance; and has eight locks between Loch Gilp and the summit-level (59 feet), and seven between that and Loch Crinan, thirteen of these locks being each 96 feet long and 24 wide, and the other two 108 feet long and 27 wide. The average depth of water is only 10 feet, the canal being fed by reservoirs on the hill above, whose bureting (2d Feb. 1859) washed away part of the banks and choked the chauce for upwards of a mile with *débris*. The repairs took a sum of £16,000, which was disbursed

by Government. The canal is used chiefly by small coasting and fishing vessels, by goods steamboats plying between the Clyde and Inverness, and by an elegant, roomy, and well-appointed steamboat conveying passengers between large steamers at Ardrishaig and Port-Crinan. Since 1818 the canal has been managed by the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal. Its revenues arising from the tolls have, on the average, been barely sufficient to cover the current expenses of maintenance and repair.

Cringletie, an estate, with a mansion, in Eddleston parish, Peeblesshire, 3 miles NNW of Peebles. The mansion, standing on a finely-wooded plateau, to the right of Eddleston Water, was rebuilt in 1863 in the old Scotch manor-house style, and contains some fine family portraits by Gainsborough, Raeburn, and others. For more than two centuries it has been the seat of a branch of the Murrays, which has produced a gallant soldier and an eminent judge—Col. Alex. Murray (d. 1762), and Jas. Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie (1760-1836).

Crocach. See CROKACH.

Crocketford, a village on the mutual border of Urr and Kilpatrick-Durham parishes, Kirkcudbrightshire, near Achenreoch and Milton Lochs, 9 miles WSW of Dumfries. Founded by the Buchanites in 1737, it has a post office under Dumfries, and a public school; near it is Crocketford House.

Croce, a clear-flowing river of Glenshiel parish, SW Ross-shire, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 180 feet above sea-level, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward—latterly along the Kintail border—to the head of Loch Duich. It abounds in salmon and sea-trout, but is preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Croftanrigh. See DALRY.

Crothead. See NEILSTON.

Crothead, a large mineral village in Whitburn parish, SW Linlithgowshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Whitburn village, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Crothead station on the Morningside section of the North British, this being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Bathgate. It has itself a Free church and a public school; and it practically forms one with Fauldhouse and Greenburn villages, lying 1 mile WSW and $\frac{2}{3}$ mile SW. See FAULDHOUSE.

Croftinloan, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 2 miles SE of Pitlochrie.

Croftmartaig, a hamlet adjoining the village of ACHARN.

Croftness, a hamlet, with a public school, in Glenlivet *quoad sacra* parish, Banffshire.

Crofts. See CROSSMICHAEL.

Crogo, a hamlet in the SE of Balmaclean parish, NE Kirkcudbrightshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Corsock.

Croick, a *quoad sacra* parish in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, whose church (1827), manse, and school stand in the Black Water's sequestered valley, 10 miles W of its station and post-town, Ardgay. It is in the presbytery of Tain and syuod of Ross; the minister's stipend is £160, with a manse and a glebe. Pop. (1891) 192.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881. See KINCARDINE.

Crokach, a loch in Assynt parish, Sutherland, 3 miles N of Lochinver. Lying 380 feet above sea-level, it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong to 3 furlongs wide; is studded with thirteen islets; and contains fine, well-shaped trout.

Crokach, a loch in the SW corner of Reay parish, Sutherland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Forsinard station. Lying 950 feet above sea-level, it contains two islets, and presents an irregular outline, with utmost length and breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 furlongs.

Crolin. See CROULIN.

Crom, a loch on the mutual border of Fodderty and Kincardine parishes, Ross-shire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the head of Loch Glass. Lying 1720 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $\frac{2}{3}$ mile and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and communicates with the river Carron.

Cromack. See CRAMMAG.

Cromal or Cromwell's Mount, a circular elevation in Andersier parish, NE Inverness-shire, on the ridge of hill

behind Campbeltown. It rises about 20 feet above the adjacent level of the ridge; is crowned by an ancient Caledonian fort, with a rampart 5 feet high and 360 feet in circumference; and commands a very extensive view, including parts of seven or eight counties.

Cromar, a sub-district of Aberdeenshire, on the N side of the middle reach of the river Dee. It comprehends the parishes of Coull, Tarland, and Logie-Coldstone, and a small part of Glenmuick.

Cromarty, a parish and the head town of CROMARTY DISTRICT in the united county of Ross and Cromarty. A seaport and parliamentary burgh, the town lies low on the southern shore of the Cromarty Firth, 2 miles W by S of its Sutor-guarded entrance, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Invergordon by water and 8 by the shore-road and Invergordon ferry, $11\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Tain, 9 NNE of Fortrose, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Inverness. For more than three centuries the sea has been steadily gaining on its site, so that where the old burgh stood is covered deep by each returning tide; but at a remote period the sea came higher up than now, and its ancient margin is marked by an eminence that, rising abruptly from the level to a height of 100 feet, next forms a tableland, and thence sweeps gently upward to the Southern Sutor. On the said eminence, right above the town, stood the old castle of the Urquharts, a massy, time-worn building, battlemented, stone-roofed, and six stories high. It was razed to the ground in 1772, and its place is occupied by Cromarty House; hard by, a column, 40 feet high, is surmounted by Handyside Ritchie's life-size statue (1859) of Cromarty's most celebrated son, the stonemason geologist and author, Hugh Miller (1802-56). Even before his day the antique gabled-houses of 'Old Cromarty' had mostly disappeared; but their successors have in turn grown old, and the whole place presents an appearance of picturesque decay and desolation, 19 out of its 279 domiciles standing untenanted in 1891. The Bay of Cromarty forms one of the finest natural harbours in the world, and during the winter storms ship after ship comes pressing into it for shelter. Thither they are guided by a lighthouse, whose fixed red light is visible for 13 nautical miles, and which was built on the Point in 1846 at a cost of £3203. From a commodious quay, constructed in 1785, and repaired and extended in 1880, goods valued at £25,000 were shipped to London in 1807. But by the railway the commerce of Easter Ross has been diverted to Invergordon; and fishing and fish-curing are now the only industries of Cromarty. It still is head of the fishery district between Findhorn and Helmsdale Loch, in which during 1894 there were cured 2253 barrels of white herrings, not to mention cod, ling, and hake,—taken by 286 boats; the persons employed being 998 fishermen and boys, 3 fishcurers, 11 coopers, and some 155 others, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines being estimated at £33,528. A brewery, a hemp and cloth factory, and one or two timber-yards have all been closed; two fairs have become extinct; but a weekly market is held, in name at least, on Tuesday. There are three churches—the 16th century parish church, described as 'a true Presbyterian edifice'; an Established Gaelic church, built about 1785; and a Free church: and Cromarty has besides a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Caledonian and Commercial Banks, hotels, a neat town-hall (1782) with cupola and clock, a masonic lodge, and a geological museum (Hugh Miller's house). A royal burgh once, it was reduced in 1672 to the rank of a burgh of barony, but by the Reform Act of 1833 unites with the other five Wick burghs in returning a member to Parliament; and, having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862, is governed by a provost, 2 bailies and 6 councillors, who act also as police commissioners. Its parliamentary constituency numbered 150, and its municipal constituency 178, in 1891, when its valuation amounted to £1936. Pop. (1861) 1491, (1871) 1476, (1881) 1338, (1891) 1360.

The parish, forming the north-eastern extremity of the Black Isle peninsula, is bounded N. by Cromarty

Firth, SE by the Moray Firth and Rosemarkie, SW by Rosemarkie, and W by Resolis. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its width, from NW to SE, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 8017 acres. The coast-line, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, presents for 3 miles to the Moray Firth a huge brown wall of beetling precipice, rising to 225 feet near M'Farquhar's Bed, and 463 at the Southern Sutor, whose highest knoll is termed the Gallow Hill, from its having been the place of execution. The northern shore, on the other hand, all along Cromarty Bay, is fringed by the level strip already noticed, behind which the green bank slopes upwards to a height in places of 100 feet; further inland the surface ascends to the broad ARDMEANACH ridge, attaining 241 feet near Newton, 477 near Bannan, and 548 near Glenurquhart. The Sutor, or 'Hill of Cromarty,' to quote Hugh Miller, 'is one of a chain belonging to the great Ben Nevis line of elevation; and, though it occurs in an Old Red sandstone district, is itself a huge primary mass, upheaved of old from the abyss, and composed chiefly of granitic gneiss and a red splintery hornstone. It contains also numerous veins and beds of hornblende rock and chlorite schist, and of a peculiar-looking granite, of which the quartz is white as milk, and the felspar red as blood.' In the cliff are two lines of caves—one hollowed by the waves long centuries ago, and another that the surf is still busy scooping out. Many of the former—as the Dooocot or Pigeon Caves, and the inferior though better-known Dropping Cave—are lined with stalactites, deposited by springs that, filtering through the cracks and fissures of the gneiss, find time enough in their passage to acquire what is known as a petrifying, though, in reality, only an incrusting quality.' Garnets are plentiful along the shore, where, too, are the Clach Malloch or Cursed Stone, an enormous granitic boulder, and five vast natural archways in the rocks. But for full exposition of Cromarty's sermons in stones the reader himself must turn to Hugh Miller's *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland* (1835) and *My Schools and Schoolmasters* (1854), which further record its memories of Macbeth, Thane of Cromarty; of Wallace's fabled defeat of the English, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of the town; of the Chaplain's Lair; of the Black Years (1694-1701); of the Meal Mob (1741), etc. Towards the close of the 13th century one William Urquhart of Cromarty was heritable sheriff of the county; among his descendants was the all-but admirable Sir Thomas Urquhart (1613-60), translator of Rabelais, and author of 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ folio quires of MS., wherein he discussed as many or more original inventions. That wily statesman, Sir Geo. Mackenzie of Tarbat (1630-1714), was created Viscount Tarbat in 1685 and Earl of Cromartie in 1703. His second son, Kenneth, who became a baronet in 1704, obtained the extensive estate of Cromarty; but his eldest son, Sir Geo. Mackenzie, member for the shire, was driven by bankruptcy to sell it in 1741 to William Urquhart of MELDRUM. Five years later the earldom was attained in the person of George, third Earl, for his part in the '45; nor was it revived till 1861, and then in favour of his fourth descendant, Anne Hay-Mackenzie, Duchess of Sutherland, with limitation to her second son, Francis, Viscount Tarbat, who succeeded to it on the death of the Duchess in 1838. The largest proprietor in the parish is Capt. Walter C. Ross, of Cromarty House, whose estate extends over 7946 acres. The soil is principally loam, but clay abounds in some parts, and moorish soil in others; and the rent of an acre ranges from 10s. to 60s. The moorish land reclaimed at a cost of £20 per acre was previously under wood; on the other hand, all the available waste has been planted (pp. 107-111 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877). Cromarty is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross; the living is worth £278. Prior to the Reformation there were six chapels within its bounds, three of which were dedicated to SS. Duthac, Bennet, and Regulus; but scarcely a vestige remains of any one of them; whilst a Red or Trinitarian priory, founded about 1271, has vanished utterly. In 1875-76 two new board schools were built at a cost of £6000 in the town and at Peddieston, $4\frac{1}{2}$

miles to the SW. With respective accommodation for 420 and 123 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 308 and 78, and grants of £363, 18s. 6d. and £94, 9s. Pop. (1801) 2413, (1831) 2901, (1841) 2662, (1861) 2300, (1871) 2180, (1881) 2009, (1891) 2007.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878. See P. Bayne's *Life of Hugh Miller* (2 vols., 1871), and Sir W. Fraser's *Earls of Cromartie: their Kindred, Country, and Correspondence* (2 vols., 1876).

Cromarty Bay, a southward expansion of Cromarty Firth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide across a chord drawn west-by-southward from Cromarty to Newhall point, the distance from that chord to the inmost recess of the shore being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Its sandy south-western corner, offering at low-water a broad expanse of foreshore, is known as Udale Bay.

Cromarty District, one of the four districts into which, for the better and more expeditious administration of justice, the united county of Ross and Cromarty is divided—namely, Wester, Easter, Cromarty, and Lewis districts, at the head of which are respectively the towns of Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, and Stornoway, each having a sheriff court.

Cromarty Firth, the estuary of the river CONAN, in Ross and Cromarty, commencing between Maryburgh and Dingwall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the head of Beaully Firth, and thence extending $19\frac{3}{4}$ north-eastward and eastward to the Moray Firth, where its entrance, 7 furlongs broad, is guarded by the North and South Sutors, 400 and 463 feet high. Its width is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile near Kinnaird House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ at Kiltearn manse, 1 at Balconie Point, $1\frac{1}{2}$ at Alness Bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ at Invergordon, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the head of Udale Bay north-eastward to the head of Nigg Bay; but that of its channel nowhere exceeds 9 furlongs above Invergordon. On its right lie the parishes of Urquhart, Resolis, and Cromarty, on its left of Dingwall, Kiltearn, Alness, Rosskeen, Kilmuir Easter, Logie Easter, and Nigg; and it receives the Peffery, Ault-grande, and Alness rivers on its left side, which is closely followed by the Highland railway. Again we must turn to Hugh Miller for a description of the broad and deep lowest reach, as viewed from the Moray Firth in a clear morning of summer:—'The foreground is occupied by a gigantic wall of brown precipices, beetling for many miles over the edge of the firth, and crested by dark thickets of furze and pine. A multitude of shapeless crags lie scattered along the base, and we hear the noise of the waves breaking against them, and see the reflected gleam of the foam flashing at intervals into the darker recesses of the rock. The waters find entrance, as described by Buchanan, through a natural postern scooped out of the middle of this immense wall. The huge projections of cliff on either hand, with their alternate masses of light and shadow, remind us of the out-jets and buttresses of an ancient fortress; and the two Sutors, towering over the opening, of turrets built to command a gateway. The scenery within is of a softer and more gentle character. We see hanging woods, sloping promontories, a little quiet town, and an undulating line of blue mountains, swelling as they retire into a bolder outline and a loftier altitude, until they terminate, some 20 miles away, in snow-streaked, cloud-capped Ben Wyvis.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 94, 1871-78.

Cromartyshire, a former independent county, interlaced with Ross-shire, in the N of Scotland. It comprehended an ancient sheriffdom, hereditary in the family of Urquhart of Cromarty, and detached districts annexed in the latter part of the 17th century, at the instance of Viscount Tarbat, afterwards Earl of Cromartie. The result of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 (Section 39), by which the counties of Ross and Cromarty are 'united for all purposes whatsoever under the name of the county of Ross and Cromarty,' is to dispose of the various scattered portions of the old county of Cromarty by placing them entirely in the new county of Ross and Cromarty. The ancient sheriffdom, or old shire, comprised Cromarty parish, the greater part of Resolis parish, and an undefined portion of the Mull-bu; and was usually stated to have a length of about

16 miles, a breadth of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 miles, and an area of about 39,690 acres. The detached districts were—a district surrounding Tarbat House, on the NE seaboard of Cromarty Firth; a district commencing on the Dornoch Firth a little E of Tain, and extending eastward to the Moray Firth in the vicinity of Geanis; two small tracts in Kincardine parish, adjacent to the river Carron; a district extending west-north-westward from the vicinity of Dingwall, and including Castle-Leod and part of Ben Wyvis; two tracts on the N of respectively Loch Fannich and Loch Nid; a tract along the S side of the middle and upper parts of Little Loch Broom; the large district of Coigach, lying between Loch Broom and Sutherland, and extending to Loch Enard and Rhu More promontory; and the Summer islands, lying in the N side of the mouth of Loch Broom. These eight were estimated to measure aggregately about 344 square miles, or 220,586 acres. The ancient valuation of the property was £12,896; but the modern valuation of the property, and all the other modern statistics, are merged into those of the united county. For the alterations effected by the Boundary Commissioners in the county and parish boundaries see ROSS AND CROMARTY. As to its fiscal affairs, its parliamentary representation, and even its parochial distribution and its territorial character, with the exception only of Cromarty parish, it was always practically treated as simply a component part of Ross-shire.

Crombie, a small village and an ancient parish in the SW extremity of Fife. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Cairneyhill, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dunfermline. The parish is now incorporated with Torryburn, comprising that part of it to the S of the Burn of Torry, and also certain detached lands, which, distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, are annexed *quoad sacra* to Saline. Its church stood on a commanding site, overlooking the Firth of Forth, and is now represented by some ruins.

Crombie, a burn in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire. It rises 2 miles N of Kingoldrum village; runs past that village; describes a semicircle towards the E; proceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-westward; and falls into the river Melgum.

Crombie, a burn in the S of Inveraven parish, Banffshire, rising close to the Aberdeenshire border, at 2400 feet above sea-level, and running $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward to Livet Water at Tombae.

Crombie, a burn and an old castle in Marnoch parish, Banffshire. The burn, rising near Ordiqhull border, runs 3 miles southward to the Deveron at Marnoch manse; and the castle stands on the right side of the burn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the said manse. Supposed to be very ancient, and looking to have been a place of some strength, it now consists of three stories, but formerly was much higher; and belongs now to the Countess-Dowager of Seafield.

Crombie Point, a small headland, a small harbour, and a hamlet in Torryburn parish, SW Fife, on the Firth of Forth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Torryburn village, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Charlestown.

Cromdale, a parish, chiefly in Elginshire, but partly also in Inverness-shire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed it entirely in one county by restricting its area to that of the Elginshire portion—the Inverness-shire portion being transferred to the Inverness-shire parish of Duthil and Rothiemurchus. On the right bank of the Spey is Cromdale station on the Strathapey section of the Great North of Scotland, 3 miles NE of Grantown station and 21 SW of Craigellachie Junction; near it are a post office, a public school (1877), the parish church (1809; 900 sittings), and a wire suspension foot bridge (1881) over the Spey, 195 feet in span.

The parish, till 1870 mainly in Inverness-shire, contains also the town of GRANTOWN; the station of Dava, at the NW border, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Grantown; the station of ADVIE; and the station of Broomhill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Grantown. It is bounded NW by Edinkillie; NE by Knockando; E by Inveraven, and SE by Kirkmichael, in Banffshire; S and SW by the former Inverness-shire portion; and W by Ardclach, in Nairn-

shire. The SPEY winds $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along the border and through the interior, descending in this course from about 680 to 480 feet above sea-level; and the DIVIE and DORBOCK, feeders of the Findhorn, rise in the NW corner of the parish, the Dorbock issuing from LOCHINDORB, which, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 furlongs broad, lies at an altitude of 769 feet on the Edinkillie boundary. To the S of it lie Loch an t-Sithein ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ furl.), Lochan Dubh ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and Loch Ruigh a' Bhuair (2×1 furl.) Chief elevations to the left or W of the Spey, from NE to SW, are Gallow Hill (1210 feet), Geal Charn (1487), Carn na h-Eige (1673), Larig Hill (1783), Creag a' Bharrain (1824), Carn an Loin (1798), Carn na Doire (1294), Carn Bad na Caorach (1557), Craig Tiribeg (1586), and Beinn Mhor (1545); whilst to the right, on the Banffshire and Inverness-shire border, rise Tom a' Chait (1646 feet), Creag an Tarmachain (2121), Carn Eachie (2329), and Tom Biath (1163), these latter belonging to the heathy Cromdale Hills. Granite is a predominant rock; and limestone of prime quality abounds in places, and has been largely worked for both building and manure. The soil of the haughs along the Spey is very fertile; that of the other arable lands is generally thin and dry. Barely a tenth of the entire area is under the plough, and woods and plantations cover at least as much, the country round Grantown, and indeed the whole strath of the Spey, being finely adorned with trees. On May 1, 1690, the war in Scotland between James VII. and William of Orange was virtually ended by the affair of the Haughs of Cromdale, when, at a spot $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Cromdale station, the dragoons of Sir Thomas Livingstone surprised Buchan's sleeping Highlanders, 800 in number, slaying more than 300, and taking 100 prisoners. The ruined castle of Muckerach is separately noticed, as likewise is Castle-Grant, whose owner, the Countess-Dowager of Seafield, is almost the sole proprietor. In the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray, Cromdale comprises the ancient parishes of Inverallan and Advie, and is now divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Inverallan and Cromdale, the latter being worth £350, with manse and glebe. Besides the school in Grantown, four public schools—Achanarrow, Advie, Cromdale, and Dava—with respective accommodation for 70, 90, 100, and 50 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 27, 33, 70, and 18, and grants of £42, 7s. 6d., £46, 19s. 6d., £75, 1s., and £30, 13s. 6d. Valuation, £13,554, 2s., of which £1627, 18s. was in the Inverness-shire section. Pop. (1801) 2187, (1831) 3234, (1861) 3943, (1871) 3817, (1881) 3642, (1891) 3463, of whom 659 were in Cromdale *quoad sacra* parish; of the registration district of Cromdale and Advie, 1016.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 75, 84, 85, 1876-77.

Cromlix, a barony in Dunblane parish, Perthshire, around Dunblane town. Cromlix Cottage, 4 miles N of Dunblane, is a seat of the Hon. Arthur Hay Drummond, the tenth Earl of Kinnoull's third son (b. 1833; suc. 1866), who owns 7465 acres in the shire, valued at £4240 per annum. The mineral wells of Cromlix are noticed in connection with DUNBLANE Hydropathic Establishment.

Cromwell Park, a village, with bleach-works, in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Almond, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Almondbank.

Cromwell's Fort. See AYR and INVERNESS.

Cromwell's Mount. See BROXMOUTH.

Crona, two small flat islets of Assynt parish, Sutherland, 5 furlongs SW of Oldany island.

Cronberry, a village of recent origin in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NE by N of Lugar. It owes its origin to iron-works of the Eglinton Iron Co., and has a school and a railway station. Pop. (1871) 997, (1881) 799, (1891) 632.

Crook or **Creuch**, a summit (1446 feet) on the western border of Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the Ayrshire border, and 5 miles S by W of Greenock.

Crook, a place in the N border of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, on the Bannock rivulet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Stirling. Miss Elizabeth Hamilton (1758-1816) resided at it whilst writing her *Cottagers of Glenburnie*.

Crook, an inn on the mutual border of Tweedsmuir and Drummelzier parishes, S Peeblesshire, standing 746 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Tweed, 1½ mile NNE of Tweedsmuir church and 12 miles SSE of Biggar, under which it has a post office. A well-known hothery in the old coaching days, it now is only a resort of anglers for the head-waters of the Tweed. Nether Oliver Dod (1673 feet) culminates ¾ mile to the WSW.

Crook, Forfarshire. See CRUICK.

Crookedholm, a suburb (in Kilmarnock parish) of Hurlford, in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Irvine, 1½ mile ESE of Kilmarnock town, and ¾ mile N of Hurlford Junction. At it are a public school and a worsted spinning-mill, in connection with carpet factories in Kilmarnock. Pop. (1891) 568.

Crook of Alves, a hamlet in Alves parish, Elginshire, 3½ furlongs N of Alves station.

Crook of Devon, a small old village in Fossoy and Tulliebole parish, Kinross-shire, on the left bank of the Devon, at its sharp westward bend or crook, with a station on the Devon Valley section of the North British, 1½ mile ENE of Rumbling-Bridge, and 6 miles WSW of Kinross. It is a burgh of barony.

Crookston, an estate, with a ruined castle, on the E border of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire. The estate belonged in the 12th century to Robert de Croc, a gentleman of Norman ancestry, and passing by marriage in the 13th to the illustrious family of Stewart, was then united to the estates of Darnley, Neilston, Inchinnan, and Tarbolton. It was held by Henry, Lord Darnley (1546-67), who became the husband of Queen Mary; and in 1572 was granted to his younger brother Charles Stewart, fifth Earl of Lennox. Afterwards it passed through many hands to the Duke of Montrose, and was purchased from the second Duke in 1757 by Sir John Maxwell of Pollok. The castle stands on the summit of a wooded slope, overhanging the left bank of Levern Water, 3 furlongs above its influx to the White Cart, and ¾ miles ESE of Paisley. Once a massive edifice, with centre, two lofty towers, and battlemented wings, surrounded by a rampart and a moat, it now consists of only one shattered tower, 50 feet high. John Wilson, Tannahill, Mortherwell, Burns, and many anonymous poets have celebrated Crookston in verse; and most persons, though on little better authority than loose tradition, believe that it, not Wemyss, was the scene of Lord Darnley's betrothal to Queen Mary in 1565; at any rate, here they spent the days immediately after their marriage. A stately yew, known as 'the Crookston Tree,' stood a little to the E, which popularly regarded as having been a favourite haunt of the royal lovers, became eventually blasted and leafless, less from natural decay than in consequence of being hacked and hewn by relic-hunters for pieces to be converted into snuff-boxes and small ornamental articles, till it was eventually rooted up by Sir John Maxwell in 1817. An interesting memento of the tree is to be seen in Pollok House, in the form of a complete model of the castle made from small square blocks of the yew wood, every stone in the ruin being represented with astonishing minuteness. Common tradition, too, asserts that Queen Mary from Crookston Castle viewed the battle of Langside,—a tradition adopted by Wilson in his poem of the *Clyde*, and by Sir Walter Scott, both in his novel of *The Abbot* and in his *History of Scotland*; but the castle is 2½ miles W by N of the battlefield, is completely hid from it by intervening heights, and, moreover, was in the rear, not of the Queen's army, but of the enemy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Crookston, an estate in Borthwick and Stow parishes, Edinburghshire. Its mansion, in the NE of Stow, stands on the left bank of Gala Water, 1½ mile N of Fountainhall station, and is the seat of John Borthwick, Esq. (b. 1825; suc. 1846), who holds 9723 acres in Edinburgh and Berwick shires, valued at £5851 per annum. See BORTHWICK.

Crook, a loch (1¼ × ¾ furl.) in Kirkmiehael parish, Ayrshire, near Barnshean Loch, and 3¼ miles NE of Kirkmiehael village.

Crosbol. See CRASPUL.

Cross. See LUCE.

Cross. See BARVAS, Lewis.

Crossall, a small eminence in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, 1½ mile ESE of Queensferry. It is surmounted by remains of an ancient stone cross, and, in pre-Reformation times, was a station of devotees on pilgrimage to Dunfermline.

Cross and Burness, a united parish in the N of Orkney, comprising the south-western and north-western limbs of Sanday island, and also, in its *quoad civilia* estate, the island of North Ronaldshay. It contains a post office of the name of Sanday, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments under Kirkwall; and, bordered on the E for 1½ mile by Lady parish, is on all other sides surrounded by the sea. Cross, the south-western section, terminates in a dismal moor of 200 acres, separating it from BURNESS. Well sheltered by Eday from westerly winds, it presents a diversified surface, which rises at two points to more than 160 feet above sea-level, and breaks down at one of its heights, in a coast precipice perforated by curious caverns; a considerable lake is occasionally visited by flocks of wild swans. Burness, separated on the E from the greater part of Lady parish by Otterswick Bay, has flat shores and a verdant fertile surface. The rocks are sandstone, sandstone flag, and a little limestone. The neighbouring sea-waters produce enormous quantities of shell-fish. This parish is in the presbytery of North Isles and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £308. There are two parish churches, Cross, with 248 sittings, and Burness with 262. In May, 1880, in making excavations for the foundations of an addition to the manse, it was discovered that the old building, lately demolished, had been standing on the ruins of an ancient broch. For schools and population see SANDAY.

Crossbasket, an estate, with a mansion, in the NE corner of East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, ¾ mile W by S of High Blantyre station.

Crossbost, a hamlet in Lochs parish, Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, on the northern shore of salt-water Loch Luirbost, 9 miles SSW of Stornoway, under which it has a post office. Near it are a Free church and Luirbost public school. Pop. (1891) 349.

Crossfield Hill. See UNST.

Crossford, a village in the N of Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of the Clyde, immediately above the Nethan's influx, 4½ miles NW by W of Lanark. Under Carluke it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. At it are Free and U.P. churches; and near it are the ruins of CRAIGNETHAN. 'In 1686,' says honest Patrick Walker, 'many people gathered together about Crossford, where there were showers of bonnets, hats, guns, and swords, which covered the trees and ground; companies of men in arms marching along the water side; companies meeting companies all through other, and then all falling to the ground, and disappearing, and other companies appearing the same way. I went there three afternoons together, and, as I could observe, there were two of the people that were together saw, and a third that saw not; and though I could see nothing, yet there was such a fright and trembling upon those that did see, that was discernible to all from those that saw not,' etc. (Chambers's *Domestic Annals*, ii. 485). Pop. (1841) 431, (1861) 530, (1871) 543, (1881) 816, (1891) 918.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Crossford, a village, with a public school, 1½ mile WSW of Dunfermline, under which it has a post office.

Crossford. See GLENCAIRN, Dumfriesshire.

Crossgatehall, a hamlet in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles SSE of Inveresk station.

Crossgates, a village on the mutual border of Dunfermline and Dalgety parishes, Fife, with a station on the North British railway, 8½ miles ENE of Dunfermline. Inhabited chiefly by colliers, it is surrounded at near distances by extensive coal mines; adjoins lines of mineral railway, communicating with St David's harbour on Inverkeithing Bay; and has a post office, with

money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, 2 hotels, a U.P. church (1802; 531 sittings), and a public school, which, with accommodation for 342 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 218, and a grant of £189, 0s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 646, (1861) 1115, (1871) 1181, (1881) 1057, (1891) 1165.

Crossgates, a hamlet on the W border of Cults parish, Fife, 3 furlongs SW of Pitlessie.

Crossgelloch, a wild mossy moor in Carsphairn parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire. Three Covenanters, plain country men, when returning from a conventicle in the vicinity, in the winter of 1684, were met here by Claverhouse and a party of his men, and were summarily shot. Their bodies were buried on the moor; and, at a recent period, were found embalmed in the moss, 'shrouded in their hosen, in their coats, and in their bonnets, exactly as they fell.'

Crossgills, a hamlet in Ruthwell parish, S Dumfriesshire, 3 furlongs NW of Ruthwell station.

Crosshall, a colliery village in the SW of Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, 2½ miles SSE of Falkirk.

Crosshall, an ancient monument in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, 1 mile N of Eccles village. It comprises a monolithic sandstone pedestal, 9 feet square and 2½ high, and a monolithic sandstone column, rising fully 10 feet from the pedestal, through which it passes deep into the ground, and carved in its N and S faces with curious sculptures. It is thought by some antiquaries to have been raised to the memory of a Percy of Northumberland, by others to have been erected after the second crusade, in the latter half of the 12th century, to the memory of the father of Sir John de Soules. The place where it stands was formerly called Deadriggs, and is traditionally said to have been the scene of a bloody battle.

Crosshands, a village, with a public school, in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NNW of Mauchline village.

Crosshill, a village in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Kirkoswald and Maybole parishes. The village stands on the left bank of Girvan Water, 3 miles SE of Maybole, and 2¾ NE of Kilkerran station. Chiefly consisting of a long regular street of one-story houses, running at right angles from the river, it has a post office under Maybole, with money order and savings bank departments, a principal inn, an Established church (1838), a Free church, and a school. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1853, is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its two public schools, Crosshill and Kilkerran Hillside, with respective accommodation for 275 and 82 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 180 and 45, and grants of £190, 7s. and £43, 3s. Pop. of village (1841) 1163, (1861) 1107, (1871) 835, (1881) 740, (1891) 716; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1372, (1881) 1284, (1891) 1178, of whom 970 were in Kirkmichael.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Crosshill. See GLASGOW.

Crosshill. See STRATHAVEN.

Crosshouse, a village in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire, on Carmel Water, 2½ miles W of Kilmarnock, and 1 mile SSW of Crosshouse station. At it is the handsome Established church (1882; 450 sittings) of a *quoad sacra* parish, formed out of Kilmarnock and Dreghorn, a public school, and a post office under Kilmarnock. Coal has long been wrought in the vicinity, and ironstone during the last 12 or 13 years. Pop. of village (1861) 468, (1871) 713, (1881) 740, (1891) 846; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 2424, (1891) 2772.

Crosshouses, a hamlet in Kettle parish, Fife, 2 miles SE by E of Kettle village.

Cross Isle, a small island in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, off the mouth of Quendal Bay, 3½ miles WNW of Sunburgh Head.

Crosskirk, a place on the SW coast of Westray Island, Orkney, distant 1 mile from Westray manse. A pre-Reformation church here was used by Presbyterians till about 1776, and then became ruinous; its ancient burying-ground is still in use.

Crosslee, a hamlet in Stow parish, Edinburghshire,

on the south-eastern verge of the county, near Gala Water and Bowland station, 3 miles S of Stow village, under which it has a post office.

Crosslee, a village in Houston parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the Gryfe, 2½ miles NW of Johnstone station. A cotton mill, built here in 1793, was burned down about 1853; and the villagers were afterwards mainly employed in the neighbouring oil-works of Clippens, now, however, closed. Pop. (1881) 406, (1891) 379.

Crossmichael, a village and a parish of central Kirkcudbrightshire. The village, pleasantly seated on the left bank of the lake-like Dee, with a station upon the Glasgow and South-Western, 3¾ miles NW of Castle-Douglas, has an inn and a post office; but its cross, St Michael's, round which was held a Michaelmas fair, has long since disappeared.

Containing also Clarebrand hamlet and a north-western outskirt of Castle-Douglas, the parish is bounded NE by Kirkpatrick-Durham and Urr, SE by Buittle, S by Kelton, SW by Balmaghie, and NW by Parton. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 5½ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between 2¾ to 4½ miles; and its area is 10,148½ acres, of which 220½ are water. The DEE winds 4½ miles south-south-eastward along all the boundary with Balmaghie, URR Water 4½ along that with Kirkpatrick-Durham and Urr; and in the interior are Lochs Culgruft (2 × 1 furl.), Ernerogo (3 × 1½), Roan (8½ × 2¾), and Smaddy (1 × ¾), with three or four tinier lakelets. The surface, which sinks along the Dee to less than 200, and along Urr Water to less than 100 feet above sea-level, has a general north-north-westerly rise, being studded by a number of low eminences, and culminating at 711 feet on the western shore of Loch Roan. The rocks are chiefly Silurian; and the soils of the arable lands, along the streams and among the hills, which in places are cultivated up to the top, are extremely various, including fine alluvium and rich loam, with some tilly clay, but chiefly presenting a sandy character. Near Glenlochiar Bridge stood an abbey, whose history is utterly lost; and of six moats, the largest and best-defined is that of Crofts, which rises in several stages to a round grassy plat, 280 feet in diameter, and commands a beautiful prospect. Weapons and urns, supposed to be Roman, have been found; and a cairn at Blackerne yielded in 1756 a silver ring and an amber bead, now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Mansions are Greenlaw, Glenlochiar Lodge, Danevale Park, Mollance, and Ernespie; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 17 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 7 of from £20 to £50. Crossmichael is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £300. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1751, and contains 650 sittings; in the graveyard is a tombstone to 'William Graham, shot dead by a party of Claverhouse's troop, for his adherence to Scotland's Reformation Covenants, 1682.' There is also a U.P. church, near Castle-Douglas; and two public schools, Crossmichael and Clarebrand, with respective accommodation for 200 and 109 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 89 and 112, and grants of £91, 14s. 6d. and £126, 17s. Valuation £13,876, 16s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1084, (1831) 1325, (1861) 1536, (1871) 1492, (1881) 1343, (1891) 1248.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Crossmill. See CORSEMILL.

Crossmyloof, a former village in the NW corner of Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire, 1 mile NE of Pollokshaws, but included in 1891 in the extended city of Glasgow, with a branch post and telegraph office. At it are a public school, an Established church (Shawlands), and a bakery. At a council of war here, according to a popular myth, Queen Mary, on the morning of the battle of Langside, laid a small crucifix on her hand, saying, 'As surely as that cross lies on my loof, I will this day fight the Regent,'—hence the name *Crossmyloof*.

Crosspol, a bay in the S of Coll island, Argyllshire. It measures 2 miles across, but lies exposed to the S and

the SW, and is profusely studded with sunken rocks. A sandy beach, about a mile long, fringes it on the N, and is the chief feature of its kind in Coll.

Crossraguel, a ruined Cluniac abbey in Kirkoswald parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles SW of Maybole. It seems to have derived its name (Lat. *Cruis Regalis*, 'king's cross') from a cross of St Oswald, King of Northumbria (ob. 643), but itself was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was founded about 1240 by Duncan, first Earl of Carrick, for the Cluniacs of PAISLEY, from which it was made exempt in 1244. The last of its abbots, Quentin Kennedy, in 1562 held a famous dispute with John Knox at Maybole; he died in 1564, when a pension of £500 a year was conferred upon George Buchanan out of the abbey's revenues. Their bulk was granted to Allan Stewart, who, as commendator visiting the bounds of Crossraguel in 1570, was pounced on by Quentin's nephew, Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, and carried off to the sea-castle of DUNURE, there, in the Black Vault, to be 'roasted in sop' until he consented to subscribe 'a five-year tack and a nineteen-year tack and a charter of feu of all the lands of Crossraguel, with all the clauses necessary for the great King of Carrick to haste him to hell' (Chambers's *Dom. Ann.*, i. 65-67). To the Earl's desire, however, to turn it to his own account we probably owe the partial preservation of the abbey. Its ruins, Second Pointed in style, comprise some portions of the domestic buildings on the S side, the walls of the church, and the square chapter-house, with high arched roof upborne by a clustered pillar. The roofless church is a narrow aisleless oblong, measuring internally 160 by 25 feet, and divided nearly midway by a gabled wall, containing a doorway. The choir ends in a three-sided apse, and retains an aumbry, sedilia, and an altar tomb. See vol. ii. of Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland* (1791), vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1845), F. C. Hunter Blair's *Charters of Crossraguel* (2 vols. 1886), and *Church of Scotland, Past and Present* (1892).

Crossroads. See DREGHORN and GRANGE.

Croulin Isles, a group of islets in Applecross parish, Ross-shire, off the N side of the entrance of Loch Carron. Croulinmore, the largest of them, is 1 mile long.

Crovie, a fishing village in Gamrie parish, NE Banffshire, on the E side of Gamrie Bay, 1 mile NE of Gardentown. Supposed to have been founded early in the 18th century, it stands in a rocky ravine, which is traversed by a brook; and it presents the gable end of its houses to the sea, the other end to a bank of the ravine.

Crowbutt, a hamlet in Chirnside parish, Berwickshire, 1 mile NE of Chirnside station on the Berwickshire section of the North British railway.

Croy, a station in the W of Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British, 1½ mile SSE of Kilsyth, and 11½ miles NE of Glasgow.

Croy, a hamlet in the NE border of Inverness-shire, and a parish partly also in Nairnshire. The hamlet lies 8 miles SW of Nairn and 3 S of Fort George station, which is 10½ miles NE of Inverness, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also Clephanton village, 6¼ miles SW of Nairn, comprises the ancient parishes of Croy and Dalcross, united in the latter part of the 15th century. Previous to 1891 it was divided between the two counties in which it is placed by a most irregular boundary line. In that year, however, the Boundary Commissioners redivided it between the two counties in such a way as to avoid the inconveniences caused by the former boundary, with the result of leaving the parish pretty equally divided between the counties of Inverness and Nairn. The detached Leye portion of the parish (4820 acres) was at the same time transferred to the parish of Inverness. The river NAIRN winds 12¾ miles north-eastward from just below Daviot House to just above Rosefield; the Loch of the Clane (2 × 1 furl.) lies in the northern extremity, and on the Petty boundary is Loch Flemington (4½ × 1½ furl.). The beautiful strath of the Nairn here sinks from 400 to 100 feet above

sea-level; but the surface generally is flat and forbidding in aspect, including the wide bleak moors of Clava and Culloden, and only in the south-eastern corner rising steeply to 1000 feet on Saddle Hill, 1027 on Creagan Glas, and 1787 on Beinn Buidhe Mhor. The rocks are variously granite, gneiss, Old Red sandstone, unconsolidated drift, and liassic limestone, the last of which has been calcined for economic purposes. The soil in the eastern division is of all descriptions, so interspersed with one another that scarcely two continuous acres can be found of the same quality; that of the western is also various, but forms, on the whole, a fine mixture of clay black land and sandy or gravelly material. Great improvements have been effected since 1845, hundreds of acres that once were barren moor having either been planted or brought under the plough. A remarkable ancient Caledonian monument, comprising two concentric circles of large stones, two large slabs within the inner circle, and a huge upright of conglomerate a few feet W of the outer, crowns a round gravel mound on the NW border of the parish; and remains of crannoges or ancient lake-dwellings, formed of alternate strata of stones, earth, and oak, and resting on oaken piles strongly fixed by transverse beams, were discovered at the draining of a lake in the eastern end of the parish. The stones of Clava are separately noticed, as likewise are the battlefield of Culloden, the ruins of Dalcross Castle, and the four mansions, Cantray House, Holme Rose, Kilsravock Castle, and Leys Castle. Croy is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray; the living is worth £332. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1767, and contains 527 sittings; a Free church stands 1 mile to the SSW. Three schools, Balcroy, Clava, and Croy, with respective accommodation for 44, 112, and 197 children, had (1895) an average attendance of 29, 36, and 101, and grants of £25, 3s. 6d., £47, 17s. 6d., and £114, 16s. Valuation, £10,399, 19s. 2d., of which £3699, 1s. 6d. was in Nairnshire. Pop. (1801) 1601, (1831) 1664, (1861) 1873, (1871) 1841, (1881) 1709, (1891) 1516.—*Ordn. Surv.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Cruach or **Stob na Cruaich**, a mountain (2420 feet) on the NW border of Perthshire, culminating 1½ mile NW of Loch Laidon.

Cruachan. See BEN CRUACHAN.

Cruach-Luessach (Gael. 'mountain of plants'). See KNAPDALE, NORTH.

Crucifield, a hill in Unst, Shetland, with ancient concentric circles.

Cruden (*croju* or *crush Dane*, according to the popular etymology), a coast parish of Buchan, NE Aberdeenshire, with a post office of its own name at Auchiries hamlet, 8¼ miles SSW of Peterhead, and 9¾ NE of its station and post-town, Ellon, with which it communicates daily by coach. It is bounded NW by Longside, NE by Peterhead, E by the German Ocean, S by Slains and Logie-Buchan, SW and W by Ellon. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7½ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2½ and 6½ miles; and its area is 18,444½ acres, of which 164½ are foreshore and 14 water. Except for 2 miles of sands at Cruden Bay, the coast-line, 7½ miles long, is fringed with a range of stupendous cliffs, projecting the headlands of Hare Craig, Murdoch Head, and Wardhill, and indented by Long Haven, Yoag's Haven, North Haven, the BULLERS OF BUCHAN, Robie's Haven, and Twa Havens, whilst off them lie Dunbuy islet and a long sunken reef, the Scares of Cruden. The cliffs to the S, 100 feet high, consist of greenstone or basalt; and those to the N, at points attaining 200 feet, of reddish granite, with trap-dykes on the Blackhill. Inland the general surface sinks little below 100, and little exceeds 200, feet above sea-level; but rises to 281 at the Hill of Ardiferly, 354 at the Hill of Auquharney, 447 at the Corse of Balloch, 346 at Hill-side of Aldie, and 374 near Newtown, the three last close to the Longside border. Cruden Water, rising just within Longside, winds 11 miles east-by-southward to the northern corner of Cruden Bay, dividing the parish into two nearly equal parts, and receiving the burns of

Lacca and Gask; its current has been utilised to drive a wool-mill at Auquharney and several meal-mills lower down. Great quantities of peat-moss lie along the northern boundary; and forests of oak and other hardwood trees anciently occupied much of the area, but now are represented only by a few old trees, dwarfed by the sea-breeze that has stunted the clumps and plantations of Slains and Auquharney. Granite and trap are the prevailing rocks; and the former has been quarried along the northern cliffs, under great disadvantages of both working and transport. The neighbouring waters teem with fish; and at a cost of £8000 a new harbour has been formed at the village of PORT ERROLL, where Cruden Water falls into the bay; it consists of an outer and an inner basin, the latter 5400 square yards in area. On the plain skirting Cruden Bay Malcolm II. of Scotland is said to have defeated Canute, afterwards King of England, in 1014; but the battle is one of those which, in Dr Hill Burton's words, 'only find a local habitation and a name, along with the usual details, from late and questionable authority.' A mound, evidently artificial, and popularly called the Battery, crowns a height to the N of the Hawklaw, and to the SE of that mound are remains of what seems to have been a vitrified wall. Another artificial mound, the Moathill, a seat most probably of feudal justice, and an eminence, called Gallowhill, where criminals were executed, are on Ardifferry farm; whilst Highlaw, 1 mile from the coast, is crowned by a tumulus, said to have been used for beacon fires, and commanding a fine view over the low surrounding country, away to the Grampians. A 'Druidical circle,' $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the parish church, was demolished in 1831; a necklace of jet and amber, three stone cists, flint implements, a rude old granite font, and other relics of antiquity, have been from time to time discovered; and the Bishop's Bridge over Cruden Water, near the church, was built in 1697 by the Right Rev. Dr Jas. Drummond of Brechin, and widened by the Earl of Erroll in 1763. SLAINS CASTLE, however, is the chief artificial feature in the parish, where 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Giving off portions to Ardallie, Blackhill, and Boddam *quoad sacra* parishes, Cruden is in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £260. The parish church, on the right bank of Cruden Water, 1 mile SSW of Auchiries, was built in 1776, and enlarged in 1834, when two round towers were added; it contains 820 sittings, and has a church-hall beside it. At Hatton, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW, stands the Free church (1844); and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW is St James's Episcopal church (1843; 440 sittings), which, Early English in style, has a nave and chancel, a spire 90 feet high, an organ, and three stained-glass windows. Of St Olave's or Olaus's chapel, near the New Bridge, said to have been founded by Canute, the last remains were carried away for road-metal in 1837. Errol Episcopal school and the public schools of Auchiries, Bogbrae, Celdwells, and Hatton, with respective accommodation for 127, 101, 104, 120, and 150 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 83, 100, 75, 109, and 172, and grants of £90, 10s. 6d., £95, 18s. 6d., £68, 16s. 6d., £86, 8s., and £170, 7s. 8d.; also an infant school at Port Erroll. Valuation £16,072, 13s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 3444, (1891) 3593.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Cruggleton, an ancient coast parish of SE Wigtonshire, united in the middle of the 17th century to Kirk-madrine and Sorbie, and now forming the south-eastern section of the present Sorbie. Its ruined Norman church, 3 miles S of Garliestown, belonged to Whithorn priory, and, consisting of nave and chancel, measures $67\frac{1}{2}$ by 30 feet. Cruggleton Castle, 3 furlongs to the E, stood on a bold rocky headland, over 100 feet high, mid-way between Rigg or Cruggleton Bay and Port Allan. Supposed to have been built by Norsemen, it was long the seat of the Irish M'Kerlies; is said to have been captured by both Edward I. and Wallace; and after passing through many hands, came eventually to the Agnews. It is now represented by only an arch, the

foundations of some walls, and distinct traces of a fosse.

Cruicksfield, an estate, with a mansion, in the S of Bunkle parish, Berwickshire, 4 miles NE of Duns.

Cruick Water, a stream of NE Forfarshire, rising at the northern extremity of Fearn parish, and running $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward and east-north-eastward through Fearn, Menmuir, and Stracathro, till it falls into the North Esk, 5 furlongs E of Stracathro church. A capital trouting stream, but possessed of little beauty, it descends from 1480 to 113 feet above sea-level, and becomes after heavy rains a voluminous and furious torrent, though dwindling to a mere rill in time of drought.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Cruikston. See CROOKSTON.

Cruin. See INCHCRUIN.

Cruister, a hamlet near Sandwick, in Dunrossness parish, Shetland.

Cruivie, a ruined square tower on the lands of Straiton, in Logie parish, NE Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Logie church.

Crummag Head. See CRAMMAG.

Crutherland, an estate, with a mansion, in Glasford parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of Calder Water, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of East Kilbride.

Cryston. See CHRYSTON.

Cuan, a narrow sound separating Luing island from Seil island, in Kilbrandon and Kilchattan parish, Argyllshire. It has a very strong current, running at the rate of 7 or 8 miles an hour; and, in consequence of the church standing near it, gives name popularly to the parish.

Cuchullins or Coolins, a group of savagely picturesque mountains in Braecadale and Strath parishes, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Rising from the sea-shore to the E of Loch Brittle and N of Loch Scavaig, and extending north-eastward to Glen Sligachan, eastward to the valley of Strath, they occupy an area of about 35 square miles, and are a confused assemblage of barren heights, from 2000 to 3000 feet high, distinguishable, by striking differences in outline, feature, and colouring, into two great sections. The southern and larger of these consists of smooth, conoidal masses, that rise from a labyrinth of low ground—each separate from its fellow, nearly all streaked from summit to base with broad reddish sheets of *débris*, and many of them abrupt, acclivitous, and rounded like vast bare cones. The northern section, on the other hand, consists of singularly rugged and serrated ranges and masses of mountains, intersected by wild ravines, and shooting up in sharp and jagged peaks. It is mainly formed of hypersthene, whose dark metallic aspect is relieved by scarce one blade of vegetation; and, strongly attracting rain-clouds from the ocean, it often is lashed with storms. Always, even amid the blaze of summer sunshine, a region of desolation, without any play of colours, it looks under a wreathing of clouds to be little else than an assemblage of deep and horrible abysses, which the eye vainly endeavours to penetrate; dark Loch CORUIK lies in its very core. The loftiest peak is Scur-na-Gillean (3167 feet), $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Sligachan inn; and six other summits are estimated to exceed 3000 feet above sea-level. See chaps. v. and vi. of Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865).

Cuckold-Le-Roi. See COCKLERUE.

Cuen or Loch nan Cuinne. See BADEN.

Cuff Hill. See BEITH, Ayrshire.

Cuil, a bay in Appin, Argyllshire, opening from Loch Linnhe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Shuna island. With a semi-circular outline, on a chord of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it is engirt with a fine sandy beach, receives the river Duror, and is often frequented by large shoals of herrings.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Cuilhill, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles W of Coatbridge.

Cullie or Culaidh, a loch in the upper part of Kildonan parish, Sutherland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Forsinard station. Rudely triangular in shape, it has an utmost length of 3 and 2 furlongs, and teems with trout.

Cultrannich, a hamlet in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, near the north-western shore of Loch Tay, 9 miles NE of Killin.

Culturnum Moss, a hamlet in Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Port of Monteith station.

Culag, a rivulet of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, issuing from a lochlet 2 miles SE of the summit of Canisp, and thence running 8 miles west-north-westward to the head of Loch Inver, at Culag Hotel. It expands in its course into a series of eight or nine small lakes, which teem with trout, and in which, too, sea-trout and grilse are sometimes taken.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Culbin, a sandy desert on the southern coast of the Moray Firth, extending across the entire breadth of Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, into Kinloss parish, Elginshire, and Auldearn parish, Nairnshire. Comprising some 9500 acres of what was once the very garden of Moray, it began to be overwhelmed with sand as far back as 1100, according to Boece; but the barony itself of Culbin was not destroyed till 1670-95, 'the which was mainly occasioned by the pulling up by the roots of bent, juniper, and broom bushes, which did loose and break the surface and scroof of the sand-hills.' Now all is covered with sand or sand-hills, to a depth in places of 100 feet. The worst parts lie immediately west of the lagoon and mouth of the Findhorn river, and these underwent so great a change as to shift the river's mouth nearly 2 miles eastward, and to overwhelm the ancient town and harbour of Findhorn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 94, 1876-78. See vol. iii., pp. 119, 120, of Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland* (1861).

Culblean, a hill range in the E of the Tullich section of Glenmuick parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 4 miles NE of Ballater. Extending about 5 miles south-by-eastward from Morven Hill to the vicinity of the Dee, it has an altitude of 1750 feet above sea-level, and at its southern end contains the curious natural excavation called the Vat. Here, on 30 Nov. 1335, the Scottish regent, Andrew Murray of Bothwell, defeated David, thirteenth Earl of Athole, who, setting his back to a rock, said it should flee as soon as he, and so fell, with many of his 3000 followers.

Culbockie, a village in Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, Ross-shire, 9 miles ENE of Dingwall. It has a post office under Conon Bridge. At it stands a public school; and fairs are held here on the fourth Wednesday of April, the first Wednesday of July, the last Wednesday of October, and the second Wednesday of December.

Culburnie. See KILTARLITY.

Culcabock, a village about a mile SE of the town of Inverness.

Culcreuch, an estate, with a mansion, in Fintry parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion, standing $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Fintry village and 5 miles E by S of Balfroon, is a fine edifice, with beautiful grounds. Its present owner is J. C. Dun Waters, Esq. A large cotton factory, 5 furlongs SW of the mansion, near Newtown village, was erected by the proprietor of the estate about 1796.

Culdeee Castle, a mansion in Muthill parish, Perthshire, standing on a commanding site, amid a fine park near the left bank of Machany Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of Muthill station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Crieff. Its owner, Rt. Thos. Napier Speir of BURNRAE, holds 1619 acres in Perthshire, valued at £1972 per annum.

Culduthel, a hamlet, with a public school, in the parish of Inverness, 3 miles S by E of Inverness town, under which it has a post office.

Culfargie, an estate in the parish of Abernethy, Perthshire.

Culfreich, a lake in Assynt parish, Sutherlandshire.

Culhorn House, a seat of the Earl of Stair in Stranraer parish, Wigtonshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Stranraer town. Built for a barracks, it is a large clumsy brick edifice, but etands amid finely-wooded polices.

Culkein. See ASSYNT.

Cullalo Hille. See ABERDOUR and AUCHTERTOOL, Fife.

Cullean. See COLZEAN.

Cullen, a coast town and parish of Banffshire. A seaport and royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is situated on Cullen Bay, at the mouth of the Burn of Deskford, with a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Portsoy, $8\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Tillynaught Junction, 13 W by N of Banff, $23\frac{1}{2}$ N of Grange Junction, and $67\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen. Its mean-looking Old Town, standing a little inland, about the year 1822 was utterly demolished, to make way for improvements at Cullen House; a somewhat ancient part, called Fishertown or Seatown, on the shore, has a very irregular appearance, and is inhabited chiefly by fisher-folk. Close to the eastern extremity of Seatown, but on much higher ground, is the New Town, which, built in 1822 and subsequent years in lieu of the demolished Old Town, presents a regular and pleasant aspect, with its open market-place and its three streets, respectively 300, 400, and 550 yards long, and which at first was planned to be larger than its existing size. It enjoys the most charming environs, in the sweep of its crescent bay, in the rocky grandeur of the neighbouring coast, and in the lawns and woods of Cullen House (which dates from the 14th century), away to the conical BIN HILL of Cullen (1050 feet), $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the SW. At the town itself are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union and North of Scotland Banks, several insurance agencies, a gas-work, a public library, a news-room, a golf club, and 2 hotels, to one of which, built in 1829, a town-hall is conjoined, with council and court rooms. The cruciform parish church, St Mary's, 5 furlongs SSW of the town, was made collegiate in 1543 for a provost, 6 prebendaries, and 2 singiu boys, by Alexander Ogilvie of Deskford, whose recumbent effigy surmounts a large and richly-ornamented tomb in a mural recess; as enlarged by an aisle about 1798, it contains 800 sittings. It was completely renovated in 1885. Other places of worship are Seafield *quoad sacra* church (1839; 450 sittings), a Free church and a United Presbyterian church; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 609 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 376, and a grant of £329. In the cemetery is a grey granite obelisk, 14 feet high, erected in 1876 to the memory of Provost Smith. The Castlehill, an eminence overhanging the sea, is crowned by remains of an ancient fort, whence vitrified stones have been extracted; but the royal castle where died Elizabeth, the Bruce's queen, stood nearer Cullen House. The eminent physician, Sir James Clark, Bart. (1788-1870), was a native of Cullen. Its harbour was formed in 1817, and enlarged in 1834, by the Earl of Seafield, at a cost of more than £10,000, and was once more extended in 1886-87. With a depth at the pier-head of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet at neap, and of 12 at spring tides, it is one of the best artificial havens in the Moray Firth. The chief imports are coals, salt, and staves; and exports are herrings, dried fish, oats, and potatoes. The catching and curing of fish are the staple industries, there being engaged in connection with the former 58 large boats and 16 small ones; and there are also a boat-building yard, rope and sail works, and a brewery. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the third Friday of May and the first Friday of November. Cullen is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 7 other councillors; with ELGIN, Banff, Peterhead, Kintore, and Inverurie, it returns a member



Seal of Cullen.

to parliament. Its parliamentary constituency numbered 260 in 1891, when the burgh valuation amounted to £4262, whilst the corporation revenue was £76. Pop. (1841) 1423, (1851) 1697, (1861) 1821, (1871) 2056, (1881) 2033, (1891) 2100.

The parish of Cullen, triangular in shape, is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Fordyce, and SW by Rathven. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 1½ mile; its utmost width, from E to W, is 1¼ mile; and its area is 925 acres, of which 38½ are foreshore and 15 water. The coast-line, 1¼ mile long, presents a bold rocky front to the Bay of Cullen, which is 2½ miles wide across a chord drawn from Scar Nose to Logie Head, and which from that chord measures 7 furlongs to its innermost recess. Three singular masses of rock here have been named the Three Kings of Cullen, most likely after the Magi, or Three Kings of Cologne—Caspar, Melchior, and Balthazar—whose skulls are shown in the cathedral there. The deep-channelled Burn of Deskford, otherwise known as Cullen Water (Gael. *cul-an*, 'back-lying water'), flows 2½ miles NNW along all the Rathven border, and is spanned by a railway viaduct, of eight arches, and between 70 and 80 feet high; the surface attains 211 feet towards the centre. A bed of stratified quartz, reposing conformably on a thick stratum of compact greywacke, underlies all the parish; Old Red sandstone forms two of the Three Kings, ½ mile W of which are two patches of New Red sandstone, on disrupted greywacke and beneath beds of drift; and in the S is fine lias clay. The soil near the shore is a mixture of sand and gravel, and elsewhere ranges from strong clay or light loam to a fine rich loam incumbent on a soft clay bottom. Cullen House, near the parish church, is a huge pile erected at various periods; the whole, as remodelled and enlarged in 1861 by the late Mr David Bryce, is a noble specimen of Scottish Baronial architecture. It crowns a steep rock on the right bank of the Burn of Deskford, across which a one-arch bridge of 82 feet span leads to the grounds and park, which, beautiful with streams and lakelets, trim lawns and stately groves, extend far into Rathven parish, and among whose adornments is a graceful temple, commanding a splendid view over the neighboring sea. The house itself is rich in works of art; and its charter-room contains a valuable series of documents, extending back three centuries from 1705. Sir Walter Ogilvie, Knight, of Auchleven, younger brother of that Sir John Ogilvie who received a grant of the castle of AIRLIE, towards the middle of the 15th century married Margaret, sole daughter and heiress of Sir John Sinclair of Deskford and Findlater, and thereby acquired the said estates. His seventh descendant was in 1638 created Earl of FINDLATER. That title expired with James, seventh Earl, in 1811; and Cullen came to Ian Charles Grant-Ogilvie, eighth Earl of Seafield since 1701 (b. 1851; suc. 1881; d. 1884), who owned 48,946 acres in Banffshire, valued at £34,260 per annum. (See also CASTLE-GRANT.) Three lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of from £50 to £100, and 23 of from £20 to £50. Cullen is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £190. Valuation, exclusive of burgh, (1891) £1364, 1s. 2d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 1076, (1831) 1593, (1861) 1975, (1871) 2215, (1881) 2236, (1891) 2319.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Cullenoch, the ancient name of Laurieston, a village in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 miles WNW of Castle-Douglas. It was the meeting-place of the Kirkcudbrightshire war committee of the Covenanters, constituted in 1640.

Cullen of Buchan. See GAMRIE.

Cullen Park, a mansion in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, close to Strathaven.

Cullen Water. See DESKFORD, BURN OF.

Cullerley. See ECHT.

Cullicudden, a hamlet and an ancient parish in Resolis parish, Ross-shire. The hamlet lies on the SE shore of Cromarty Firth, 4½ miles WSW of Invergordon, and 2½ N of Inverness; at it are a public school and a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments.

The parish, united to Kirkmichael subsequent to 1688, now forms the western district of Resolis. A fragment of its church is still standing. A quarry of sandstone suited for many kinds of public buildings, and varying in colour from red to deep yellow, has long been worked in the vicinity of the hamlet.

Cullins. See CUCHULLINS.

Cullisaid or Cuil na Sith, a loch in the SE of Tongue parish, in the county of Sutherland. Lying 390 feet above sea-level, it measures 7½ furlongs by 1, and sends off a stream 1½ mile east-north-eastward to the head of Loch Loyal.

Cullivoe, a hamlet and a bay in North Yell parish, Shetland, 40 miles N of Lerwick, under which the hamlet has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Culloden (Gael. *cul-oitir*, 'back-lying coast-ridge'), an estate and a battlefield on the NE verge of Inverness-shire, in the parishes of Inverness, Croy, Daviot-Dunlichity, and Petty. The new line of the Highland railway passes through the battlefield, where there is to be a station. Culloden House stands 1¼ mile SE by S of Culloden station on the Highland railway, this being close to the Firth of Beaulie and 3¼ miles ENE of Inverness. Within it hangs portraits of 'Grey' Duncan Forbes (1572-1654), M.P. and provost of Inverness, who bought the estate from the laird of M'Intosh in 1626; of his great-grandson and namesake, the celebrated Lord President of the Court of Session (1685-1747); and of many others of the line—'a cluster,' Hill Burton observes, 'of open, handsome, and ingenious countenances.' The present and tenth laird, also a Duncan Forbes (b. 1851; suc. 1879), holds 5655 acres, valued at £4553 per annum.

About 1¼ mile ESE of the mansion is the battlefield, Culloden or Drummosie Muir, a broad, flat, sandstone ridge that from 500 feet above sea-level sinks gently to 300 feet along the left bank of the river Nairn, across which rise the steeper heights of Croy and Dalcoron parish—Saddle Hill (1000 feet), Creagan Glas (1027), and Beinn Bhuidhe Mhor (1797). Planting and culture have somewhat changed its aspect, so that now it is but an opening in a wood,—an opening the size of a park of 6 or 8 acres,—traversed by a carriage road from Inverness to Nairn, and studded with grassy mounds that mark the graves of the slain. In the summer of 1881 these graves were cared for by the present proprietor, one stone being inscribed with the names of the clans M'Gillivray, M'Lean, and M'Lauchlan, whilst there are separate stones for Clan Stewart of Appin, Clan Cameron, and Clan M'Intosh, and two graves are marked 'Clans mixed.' Then on a new 'Great Cairn,' 20 feet in height, a slab has been placed, with this legend:—'The Battle of Culloden was fought on this moor, 16th April 1746. The graves of the gallant Highlanders who fought for Scotland and Prince Charlie are marked by the names of their clans.'

The invasion of England over and the battle of Falkirk won, the Highland army, from besieging Stirling Castle, retired to Inverness, where, on 12 April 1746, news reached them, scattered and disorganised, that the Duke of Cumberland had marched from Aberdeen. Fording the deep and rapid Spey, he on the 14th entered Nairn, where the Prince's outposts halted till he was within a mile of the town, beginning their retreat in sight of the British army. Next day, the Duke's birthday, the royal camp was a scene of festivity, provisions being plentifully supplied by a fleet of storeships that had followed along the coast; but the Prince, enjoying no such advantage, found himself forced to hasten the issue of the contest by a third appeal to arms. It was therefore resolved in a council of war to attack the enemy's camp in the night, and thus to compensate, so far as might be, for inferiority of numbers, and yet more for the want of cavalry and cannon. But as a surprise, to be successful, must be effected with speed and concert, it is manifest that prompt obedience and accurate calculation are indispensable. The Highlanders did not finish their preparations till the evening was far advanced,

and, the night being very dark, they could not complete their march until it was too late to hazard an onset with any prospect of advantage. Orders were therefore given for a retreat, and the wearied clansmen, retracing their steps under a load of melancholy and suspicion, resumed their original ground on Culloden Muir. In the opinion of the wisest among Charles's officers, his army, after a march at once so harassing and discouraging, should have taken up a position beyond the river Nairn, where the bank was high and inaccessible to cavalry. But to such reasonable proposals he turned a deaf ear, being moved by a romantic notion that it was unworthy of him to retire in the presence of an enemy, or even to avail himself of any superiority that might be attained by the judicious choice of a field of battle. He would rather await the onset of the Duke of Cumberland, who, profiting by the experience of Cope and Hawley, made his dispositions with much more skill and foresight than had been shown at Prestonpans or Falkirk.

Before commencing the march, written instructions, which had been communicated to the commanders of the different regiments, were read at the head of every company in the line. They ran, that if those to whom the charge of the train or baggage horses was entrusted should abscond or leave them, they should be punished with instant death; and that if any officer or soldier misconducted himself during the action, he should be sentenced. The infantry marched in three parallel divisions or columns, of five regiments each, headed by General Huske on the left, Lord Sempill on the right, and General Mordaunt in the centre. The artillery and baggage followed the first column on the right; and the dragoons and horse, led by Generals Hawley and Bland, were on the left, forming a fourth column. Forty of Kingstou's horse and Argyllshire men led the van.

The charge of ranging the Highland army in line of battle on this important occasion was entrusted to O'Sullivan, who acted in the double capacity of adjutant and quartermaster-general. This officer, in the opinion of Lord George Murray, a high authority certainly, was utterly unfit for such a task, and committed gross blunders on every occasion of moment. In the present instance, he did not even visit the ground where the army was to be drawn up, and committed a 'fatal error' in omitting to throw down some park walls on the left of the English army, which being afterwards taken possession of by the Duke of Cumberland, it was found impossible to break the English lines from the destructive flank-fire opened therefrom on the right of the Highland army, as it advanced to the attack. While the Duke of Cumberland was forming his line of battle, Lord George Murray was very desirous to advance and demolish these walls; but as such a movement would have broken the line, the officers about him considered that the attempt would be dangerous, and he therefore did not make it.

The Highland army was drawn up in three lines. The first, or front line, consisted of the Athole brigade, which had the right, the Camerons, Stewarts of Appin, Frasers, M'Intoshes, M'Lauchlans, M'Leans, John Roy Stewart's regiment, and Farquharsons, united into one regiment; the M'Leods, Chisholms, M'Donalds of Clanranald, Keppoch, and Glengarry. The three M'Donald regiments formed the left. Lord George Murray commanded on the right, Lord John Drummond in the centre, and the Duke of Perth on the left, of the first line. There had been, a day or two before, a violent contention among the chiefs about precedence of rank. The M'Donalds claimed the right as their due, in support of which claim they stated, that as a reward for the fidelity of Angus M'Donald, Lord of the Isles, in protecting Robert the Bruce for upwards of nine months in his dominions, that prince, at the battle of Bannockburn, conferred the post of honour, the right, on the M'Donalds,—that this post had ever since been held by them, unless when yielded from courtesy, as to the chief of the M'Leans at the battle of Harlaw. Lord George Murray, however, maintained that, under the

Marquis of Montrose, the right had been assigned to the Athole men, and he insisted that that post should now be conferred upon them. In this unseasonable demand, Lord George is said to have been supported by Lochiel and his friends. Charles refused to decide a question with the merits of which he was imperfectly acquainted; but, as it was necessary to adjust the difference immediately, he prevailed upon the commanders of the M'Donald regiments to waive their pretensions in the present instance. The M'Donalds in general were far from being satisfied with the complaisance of their commanders, and, as they had occupied the post of honour at Prestonpans and Falkirk, they considered their deprivation of it on the present occasion ominous. The Duke of Perth, while he stood at the head of the Glengarry regiment, hearing the murmurs of the M'Donalds, said, that if they behaved with their wonted valour they would make a right of the left, and that he would change his name to M'Donald; but the haughty clansmen paid no heed to him.

The second line of the Highland army consisted of the Gordons under Lord Lewis Gordon, formed in column on the right, the French Royal Scots, the Irish piquets or brigade, Lord Kilmarnock's foot guards, Lord John Drummond's regiment, and Glenbucket's regiment in column on the left, flanked on the right by Fitz-James's dragoons, and Lord Elcho's horse-guards, and on the left by the Perth squadron, under Lords Strathallan and Pitsligo, and the Prince's body-guards under Lord Balmerino. General Stapleton had the command of this line. The third line, or reserve, consisted of the Duke of Perth's and Lord Ogilvy's regiments, under the last-mentioned nobleman. The Prince himself, surrounded by a troop of Fitz-James's horse, took his station on a very small eminence behind the centre of the first line, from which he had a complete view of the whole field of battle. The extremities of the front line and the centre were each protected by four pieces of cannon.

The English army continued steadily to advance in the order already described, and, after a march of eight miles, formed in line of battle, in consequence of the advance guard reporting that they perceived the Highland army at some distance making a motion towards them on the left. Finding, however, that the Highlanders were still at a considerable distance, and that the whole body did not move forward, the Duke of Cumberland resumed his march, and continued to advance till within a mile of the enemy, when he ordered a halt, and, after reconnoitring the position of the Highlanders, re-formed his army for battle in three lines, and in the following order.

The first line consisted of six regiments, viz., the Royals (the 1st), Cholmondeley's (the 34th), Price's (the 14th), the Scots Fusileers (the 21st), Monro's (the 37th), and Barrel's (the 4th). The Earl of Albemarle had the command of this line. In the intermediate spaces between each of these regiments were placed two pieces of cannon, making ten in all. The second line consisted of five regiments, viz., those of Pulteney (the 13th), Bligh (the 20th), Sempill (the 25th), Ligonier (the 45th), and Wolfe's (the 8th), and was under the command of General Huske. Three pieces of cannon were placed between the exterior regiments of this line and those next them. The third line or *corps de reserve*, under Brigadier Mordaunt, consisted of four regiments, viz., Battercau's (the 62d), Howard's (the 3d), Fleming's (the 36th), and Blakeney's (the 27th), flanked by Kingston's dragoons (the 3d). The order in which the regiments of the different lines are enumerated is that in which they stood from right to left. The flanks of the front line were protected on the left by Kerr's dragoons (the 11th), consisting of three squadrons, commanded by Lord Ancrum, and on the right by Cobham's dragoons (the 10th), consisting also of three squadrons, under General Bland, with the additional security of a moræe, extending towards the sea; but, thinking himself quite safe on the right, the Duke afterwards ordered these last to the left, to aid in

an intended attack upon the right flank of the Highlanders. The Argyll men, with the exception of 140, who were upon the left of the reserve, remained in charge of the baggage.

The dispositions of both armies are considered to have been well arranged; but both were better calculated for defence than for attack. The arrangement of the English army is generally considered to have been superior to that of the Highlanders; as, from the regiments in the second and third lines being placed directly behind the vacant spaces between the regiments in the lines before them, the Duke of Cumberland, in the event of one regiment in the front line being broken, could immediately bring up two to supply its place. But this opinion is questionable, as the Highlanders had a column on the flanks of the second line, which might have been used either for extension or *échelon* movement towards any point to the centre, to support either the first or the second line.

In the dispositions described, and about the distance of a mile from one another, did the two armies stand for some time, each expecting the other to advance. Whatever may have been the feelings of Prince Charles on this occasion, those of the Duke of Cumberland appear to have been far from enviable. The thoughts of Prestonpans and Falkirk could not but raise in him direful apprehensions for the result of a battle affecting the very existence of his father's crown; and that he placed but a doubtful reliance upon his troops is evident from a speech which he now made to his army. He said that they were about to fight in defence of their king, religion, liberties, and property, and that if only they stood firm he had no doubt he should lead them on to certain victory; but that as he would much rather be at the head of one thousand brave and resolute men than of ten thousand mixed with cowards, if there were any amongst them, who, through timidity, were diffident of their courage, or others, who, from conscience or inclination, felt a repugnance to perform their duty, he begged them to retire immediately, and promised them free pardon for so doing, since by remaining they might dispirit or disorder the other troops, and bring dishonour and disgrace on the army under his command.

As the Highlanders remained in their position, the Duke of Cumberland again put his army in marching order, and, after it had advanced, with fixed bayonets, within half a mile of the front line of the Highlanders, it again formed as before. In this last movement the English army had to pass a piece of hollow ground, which was so soft and swampy, that the horses which drew the cannon sank; and some of the soldiers, after slinging their firelocks and unyoking the horses, had to drag the cannon across the bog. As by this last movement the army advanced beyond the morass which protected the right flank, the Duke immediately ordered up Kingston's horse from the reserve, and a small squadron of Cobham's dragoons, which had been patrolling, to cover it; and to extend his line, and prevent his being outflanked on the right, he also at the same time ordered up Pulteney's regiment (the 13th), from the second line to the right of the Royals; and Fleming's (the 36th), Howard's (the 3d), and Batareau's (the 62d), to the right of Bligh's (the 20th) in the second line, leaving Blakeney's (the 27th) as a reserve.

During an interval of about half an hour some manœuvring took place, in attempts by each army to outflank the other. Meanwhile a heavy shower of sleet came on, which, though discouraging to the Duke's army, from the recollection of the untoward occurrence at Falkirk, was not considered very dangerous, as they had now the wind at their backs. To encourage his men, the Duke of Cumberland rode along the lines addressing himself hurriedly to every regiment as he passed. He exhorted his men to rely chiefly upon their bayonets, and to allow the Highlanders to mingle with them, that they might make them 'know the men they had to deal with.' After the changes mentioned had been executed, His Highness took his station behind the

Royals, between the first and the second line, and almost in front of the left of Howard's regiment, waiting for the expected attack. Meanwhile, a singular occurrence took place, characteristic of the self-devotion which the Highlanders were ready on all occasions to manifest towards the Prince and his cause. Conceiving that by assassinating the Duke of Cumberland he would confer an essential service on the Prince, a Highlander resolved, at the certain sacrifice of his own life, to make the attempt. With this intention he entered the English lines as a deserter, and, being granted quarter, was allowed to go through the ranks. He wandered about with apparent indifference, eyeing the different officers as he passed along, and it was not long till an opportunity occurred, as he conceived, for executing his fell purpose. The Duke having ordered Lord Bury, one of his aides-de-camp, to reconnoitre, his lordship crossed the path of the Highlander, who, mistaking him, from his dress, for the Duke (the regimentals of both being similar), instantly seized a musket from the ground, and discharged it at his lordship. He missed his aim, and a soldier, who was standing by, shot him dead on the spot.

The advance of Lord Bury to within a hundred yards of the insurgents appears to have been considered by the Highlanders as the proper occasion for beginning the battle. Taking off their bonnets, they set up a loud shout, which being answered by the royal troops with a huzza, the Highlanders about one o'clock commenced a cannonade on the right, which was followed by the cannon on the left; but the fire from the latter, owing to the want of cannoneers, was, after one round, discontinued. The first volley from the right seemed to create some confusion on the left of the royal army, but so badly were the cannon served and pointed, that though the cannonade was continued upwards of half an hour, only one man in Bligh's regiment, who had a leg carried off by a cannon-ball, received any injury. After the Highlanders had continued firing for a short time, Colonel Belford, who directed the cannon of the Duke's army, opened fire from the cannon in the front line, at first aiming chiefly at the horse, probably either because from their conspicuous situation they offered a better mark than the infantry, or because it was supposed that Charles was among them. Such was the accuracy of the aim taken by the royal artillery, that several balls entered the ground among the horses' legs and bespattered the Prince with the mud that they raised; and one of them struck the horse on which he rode two inches above the knee. The animal became so unmanageable, that Charles was obliged to change him for another, and one of his servants, who stood behind with a led horse in his hand, was killed on the spot. Observing that the wall on the right flank of the Highland army prevented him from attacking on that point, the Duke ordered Colonel Belford to continue the cannonade, with the view of provoking the Highlanders and drawing them on to attack. They, on the other hand, endeavoured to lure the royal army forward, and sent down several parties by way of defiance. Some of these approached three several times within a hundred yards of the right of the enemy, firing their pistols and brandishing their swords; but with the exception of the small squadron of horse on the right, which advanced a little, the line remained immovable.

Meanwhile, Lord George Murray, observing that a squadron of the English dragoons and a party of foot, consisting of two companies of the Argyllshire men, and one of Lord Loudon's Highlanders, had detached themselves from the left of the royal army, and were marching down towards the river Nairn, conceived that it was their intention to flank the Highlanders, or to come upon their rear when engaged in front, so directed Gordon of Avochy to advance with his battalion, and prevent the foot from entering the enclosure. But before this battalion could reach them, they had broken into it, and throwing down part of the east wall, and afterwards a piece of the west wall in the rear of the second line, made a free passage for the dragoons, who formed in the

rear of the Prince's army. Upon this, Lord George ordered the guards and Fitz-James's horse to form opposite to the dragoons to keep them in check. Each party stood upon one side of a ravine, the ascent to which was so steep, that neither could venture across in presence of the other with safety. The foot remained within the enclosure, and Avochy's battalion was ordered to watch their motions.

It was now high time for the Highlanders to come to a close engagement. Lord George had sent Colonel Kerr to the Prince, to know if he should begin the attack; the Prince ordered him to do so, but his lordship, for some reason or other, delayed advancing: It is probable he expected that the Duke would come forward, and that by remaining where he was, and retaining the wall and a small farmhouse on his right, he would avoid the risk of being flanked. Perhaps he waited for the advance of the left wing, which, being not so far forward as the right, was directed to begin the attack, and orders had been sent to the Duke of Perth to that effect; but the left remained motionless. Anxious for the attack, Charles sent a fresh order by an aide-de-camp to Lord George Murray, but his Lordship never received it, as the bearer was killed by a cannon-ball while on his way to the right. He sent a message about the same time to Lochiel, desiring him to urge upon Lord George the necessity of an immediate attack.

Galled beyond endurance by the fire of the English, which carried destruction among the clans, the Highlanders grew clamorous, and called aloud to be led forward without further delay. Unable any longer to restrain their impatience, Lord George had just resolved upon an immediate advance; but before he had time to issue the order along the line, the M'Intoshes, with a heroism worthy of that brave clan, rushed forward enveloped in the smoke of the enemy's cannon. The fire of the centre field-pieces, and a discharge of musketry from the Scotch Fusileers, forced them to incline a little to the right; but all the regiments to their right, led on by Lord George Murray in person, and the united regiment of the M'Lauchlans and M'Leans on their left, coming down close after them, the whole moved forward together at a pretty quick pace. When within pistol-shot of the English line, they received a murderous fire, not only in front from some field-pieces, which for the first time were loaded now with grape, but in flank from a side battery supported by the Campbells, and Lord Loudon's Highlanders. Whole ranks were swept away by the terrible fire of the English. Yet, notwithstanding the carnage in their ranks, the Highlanders continued to advance, and, after giving their fire close to the English line, which, from the density of the smoke, was scarcely visible even within pistol-shot, the right wing, consisting of the Athole Highlanders and the Camerons, rushed onward sword in hand, and broke through Barrel's and Monroe's regiments, which stood on the left of the first line. These regiments bravely defended themselves with their epontoons and bayonets; but such was the impetuosity of the onset, that they would have been cut to pieces had they not been supported by two regiments from the second line, on whose approach they retired behind the regiments on their right, after sustaining a loss in killed and wounded of upwards of 200 men. After breaking through these two regiments, the Highlanders hurried forward to attack the left of the second line. They were met by a tremendous fire of grape from the three field-pieces on the left of the second line, and by a discharge of musketry from Bligh's and Sempill's regiments, which carried havoc through their ranks, and made them at first recoil; but, maddened by despair, and utterly regardless of their lives, they rushed upon an enemy whom they felt but could not see amid the cloud of smoke in which the assailants were wrapped. By the Stewarts of Appin, the Frasers, the M'Intoshes, and the other centre regiments, a charge as fierce was made on the foe before them, driving them back upon the second line, which they also attempted to break; but,

finding themselves unable, they gave up the contest, not, however, until numbers had been cut down at the cannon's mouth. While advancing towards the second line, Lord George Murray, in attempting to dismount from his horse, which had become unmanageable, was thrown; but, recovering himself, he ran to the rear and brought up two or three regiments from the second line to support the first; but though they gave their fire, nothing could be done,—all was lost. Unable to break the second line, and terribly cut up by the fire of Wolfe's regiment, and by Cobham's and Kerr's dragoons, who had formed *en potence* on their right flank, the right wing also gave up the contest, and, turning about, cut their way back, sword in hand, through those who had advanced and formed on the ground they had passed over in charging to their front.

In consequence of the unwillingness of the left to advance first as directed, Lord George Murray had sent the order to attack from right to left; but, hurried by the impetuosity of the M'Intoshes, the right and centre did not wait till the order, which required some minutes in the delivery, had been communicated along the line. Thus the right and centre had considerably the start, and, quickening their pace as they went along, had closed with the front line of the English army before the left had got half way over the ground that separated the two armies. The difference between the right and centre and the left was rendered still more considerable from the circumstance, as noted by an eye-witness, that the two armies were not exactly parallel to one another, the right of the Prince's army being nearer the Duke's than the left. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the Prince than this isolated attack, as it was only by a general shock on the whole of the English line that he had any chance of victory.

The clan regiments on the left of the line, fearful that they would be flanked by Pulteney's regiment and the horse which had been brought up from the *corps de reserve*, held back. After receiving the fire of the regiments opposite to them, they answered it by a general discharge, and drew their swords for the attack; but, observing that the right and centre had given way, they turned their backs and fled without striking a blow. Stung to the quick by the misconduct of the M'Donalds, the gallant Keppoch advanced with drawn sword in one hand and pistol in the other; but he had not gone far when a musket-shot brought him down. He was followed by Donald Roy M'Donald, formerly a lieutenant in his own regiment, and now a captain in Clanranald's, who, on Keppoch's falling, entreated him not to throw away his life, assuring him that his wound was not mortal, and that he might easily join his regiment in the retreat; but—with the exclamation, 'My God! have the children of my tribe forsaken me?'—Keppoch refused to listen to the solicitations of his clansman, and, after recommending him to look to himself, and receiving another shot, he fell to rise no more.

Fortunately for the Highlanders, the English army did not follow up the advantage it had gained by an immediate pursuit. Kingston's horse at first chased the M'Donalds, some of whom were almost surrounded by them; but they were kept in check by the French piquets. The dragoons on the left of the English line were in like manner kept at bay by Ogilvy's regiment, which faced about upon them several times. After these ineffectual attempts, the English cavalry on the right and left met in the centre; and, the front line having dressed its ranks, orders were issued for the whole to advance in pursuit.

Charles, who, from the small eminence on which he stood, had observed with the deepest concern the defeat and flight of the clans, was about to advance to rally them, contrary to the earnest entreaties of Sir Thomas Sheridan and others, who assured him that he would not succeed. All their expostulations would, it is said, have failed, had not General O'Sullivan laid hold of the bridle of Charles's horse, and led him off the field. It was, indeed, full time to retire, as the whole army was now in full retreat, followed by Cumberland's forces.

To protect the Prince and secure his escape, most of his horse assembled about his person; but there was little danger, as the victors advanced very leisurely, and confined themselves to cutting down defenceless stragglers who fell in their way. After leaving the field, Charles put himself at the head of the right wing, which retired in such order that the cavalry sent to pursue could make no impression on it.

At a short distance from the field of battle, Charles separated his army into two parts. One of these divisions, consisting, with the exception of the Frasers, of the whole of the Highlanders and the low country regiments, crossed the river Nairn, and proceeded towards Badenoch; the other, comprising the Frasers, Lord John Drummond's regiment, and the French piquets, took the road to Inverness. The first division passed within pistol-shot of the body of English cavalry which, before the action, had formed in the rear of the Highland army, without the least interruption. An English officer, who had the temerity to advance a few paces to seize a Highlander, was instantly cut down by him and killed on the spot. The Highlander, instead of running away, deliberately stooped down, and, pulling out a watch from the pocket of his victim, rejoined his companions. From the evenness of the ground over which it had to pass, the smaller body of the Prince's army was less fortunate, as it suffered considerably from the attacks of the Duke's light horse before it reached Inverness. Numerous small parties, which had detached themselves from the main body, fell under the sabres of the cavalry; and many of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, who, from motives of curiosity, had come out to witness the battle, were slaughtered without mercy by the ferocious soldiery, who, from the similarity of garb, were perhaps unable to distinguish them from Charles's troops. This indiscriminate massacre continued all the way from the field of battle to a place called Mill-burn, within a mile of Inverness. Not content with the profusion of bloodshed in the heat of action and during the pursuit, the infuriated soldiery, provoked by their disgraces at Prestonpans and Falkirk, traversed the field of battle, and massacred in cold blood the maimed and dying. Even some officers, whose station in society, apart altogether from feelings of humanity, to which they were utter strangers, should have made them superior to this vulgar triumph of base and illiberal minds, joined in the work of assassination. To extenuate the atrocities committed in the battle, and the subsequent slaughters, a forged regimental order, bearing to be signed by Lord George Murray, by which the Highlanders were enjoined to refuse quarter to the royal troops, was afterwards published, it is said under the auspices of the Duke of Cumberland; but the deception was easily seen through. As no such order was alluded to in the official accounts of the battle, and as, at the interview which took place between the Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino, on the morning of their execution, both these noblemen stated their entire ignorance of it, no doubt whatever can exist of the forgery. The conduct of Charles and his followers, who never indulged in any triumph over their vanquished foes, but always treated them with humanity and kindness, high as it is, stands higher still in contrast with that of the royal troops and their commander.

From the characteristic bravery of the Highlanders, and their contempt of death, it is likely that some of those who perished, as well on the field after the battle as in the flight, did not yield their lives without a desperate struggle; and history has preserved one case of individual prowess, in the person of Golice Macbane, that deserves to be recorded. This man, who is represented to have been of the gigantic stature of 6 feet 4½ inches, was beset by a party of dragoons. Assailed, he set his back against a wall, and, although covered with wounds, defended himself with target and claymore against the onset. Some officers, who observed the unequal conflict, were so struck with the desperate bravery of Macbane, that they gave orders to save him;

but the dragoons, exasperated by his resistance, and the dreadful havoc he had made among their companions, thirteen of whom lay dead at his feet, would not desist till they had cut him down.

According to the official accounts published by the government, the royal army had only 50 men killed, and 259 wounded, including 18 officers, 4 of whom were killed. Lord Robert Kerr, second son of the Marquis of Lothian, and captain of grenadiers in Barrel's regiment, was the only person of distinction killed; he fell covered with wounds, at the head of his company, when the Highlanders attacked his regiment. The loss on the opposite side was never ascertained with any degree of precision. The number of the slain is stated, in some publications of the period, to have amounted to upwards of 2000 men, but these accounts are exaggerated. The loss could not, however, be much short of 1200 men. The Athole brigade alone lost more than the half of its officers and men, and some of the centre battalions came off with scarcely a third of their men. The M'Intoshes, who were the first to attack, suffered most. With the exception of three only, all the officers of this brave regiment, including M'Gillivray of Drumnaglass, its colonel, the lieutenant-colonel, and major, were killed in the attack. All the other centre regiments also lost several officers. M'Lauchlan, colonel of the united regiment of M'Lauchlan and M'Lean, was killed by a cannon-ball in the beginning of the action, and M'Lean of Drimmin, who, as lieutenant-colonel, succeeded to the command, met a similar fate from a random shot. He had three sons in the regiment, one of whom fell in the attack, and, when leading off the shattered remains of his forces, he missed the other two, and, in returning to look after them, received the fatal bullet. Charles Fraser, younger of Inverallochie, lieutenant-colonel of the Fraser regiment, and, in the absence of the Master of Lovat, commander of it on this occasion, was also killed. When riding over the field after the battle, the Duke of Cumberland observed this brave youth lying wounded. Raising himself upon his elbow, he looked at the Duke, who, offended at him, said to one of his officers: 'Wolfe, shoot me that Highland scoundrel who thus dares to look on us with so insolent a stare.' Wolfe, horrified at the inhuman order, replied that his commission was at his royal highness's disposal, but that he would never consent to become an executioner. Other officers refusing to commit this act of butchery, a private soldier, at the command of the Duke, shot the hapless youth before his eyes. The Appin regiment had 17 officers and gentlemen slain, and 10 wounded; and the Athole brigade, which lost fully half its men, had 19 officers killed and 4 wounded. The fate of the heroic Keppoch has been already mentioned. Among the wounded, the principal was Lochiel, who was shot in both ankles with grape-shot at the head of his regiment, after discharging his pistol, and while in the act of drawing his sword. On falling, his two brothers, between whom he was advancing, raised him up, and carried him off the field in their arms. To add to his misfortunes, Charles also lost a considerable number of gentlemen, his most devoted adherents, who had charged on foot in the first rank.

Lord Strathallan was the only person of distinction that fell among the low country regiments. Lord Kilmarnock and Sir John Wedderburn were taken prisoners. The former, in the confusion of the battle, mistook, amidst the smoke, a party of English dragoons for Fitz-James's horse, and was taken. Having lost his hat, he was led bare-headed to the front line of the English infantry. His son, Lord Boyd, who held a commission in the English army, unable to restrain his feelings, left the ranks, and, going up to his unfortunate parent, took off his own hat, placed it on his father's head, and returned to his place without uttering a word.

At other times, and under different circumstances, a battle like that of Culloden would have been regarded as an ordinary occurrence, of which, when all matters were duly considered, the victors could make small boast. The Highland army did not exceed 5000 fight-

ing men; and when it is considered that they had been two days without sleep, were exhausted by the march of the preceding night, and had scarcely tasted food for forty-eight hours, the wonder is that they fought so well as they did, against an army almost double in point of numbers, and labouring under none of the disadvantages to which, in a more especial manner, the overthrow of the Highlanders is to be ascribed. Nevertheless, as the spirits of the great majority of the nation had been sunk to the lowest state of despondency by the reverses of the royal arms at Prestonpans and Falkirk, this unlooked-for event was hailed as one of the greatest military achievements of ancient or modern times; and the Duke of Cumberland, who had, in consequence, an addition of £25,000 per annum made to his income by parliament, was regarded as the greatest hero of ancient or modern times. In its consequences, as entirely and for ever destructive of the claims of the unfortunate house of Stuart, the battle was one of the most important ever fought. Though vanquished, the Highlanders retired from the field with honour, and free from that foul reproach which has fixed an indelible stain upon the memories of the victors.

After the carnage of the day had ceased, the brutal soldiery, who, from the fiendish delight which they took in sprinkling one another with the blood of the slain, 'looked,' as stated by one of themselves, 'like so many butchers rather than an army of Christian soldiers,' dined on the field of battle. After his men had finished their repast, the Duke of Cumberland marched forward to take possession of Inverness, and on his way received a letter, which had been addressed to General Bland, signed by six of the French officers in the insurgent army, offering in behalf of themselves and their men to surrender unconditionally to His Royal Highness. As he was about to enter the town he was met by a drummer, who brought him a message from General Stapleton, offering to surrender and asking quarter. On receiving this communication, the Duke ordered Sir Joseph Yorke, one of his officers, to alight from his horse, and pencil a note to General Stapleton, assuring him of fair quarter and honourable treatment. The town was then taken possession of by Captain Campbell, of Sempill's regiment, with his company of grenadiers.

Notwithstanding the massacres which were committed immediately after the battle, a considerable number of wounded Highlanders still survived, some of whom had taken refuge in a few cottages adjoining the field of battle, while others lay scattered among the neighbouring inclosures. Many of these men might have recovered if ordinary attention had been paid to them; but the stern Duke, considering that those who had risen in rebellion against his father were not entitled to the rights of humanity, entirely neglected them. But, barbarous as such conduct was, it was only the prelude to enormities of a still more revolting description. At first the victors conceived that they had completed the work of death by killing all the wounded they could discover; but when they were informed that some still survived, they resolved to despatch them. A Mr Hossack, who had filled the situation of provost of Inverness, and who had, under the direction of President Forbes, performed important services to the government, having gone to pay his respects to the Duke of Cumberland, found Generals Hawley and Musko deliberating on this inhuman design. Observing them intent upon their object, and actually proceeding to make out orders for killing the wounded Highlanders, he ventured to remonstrate against such a barbarous step. 'As his majesty's troops have been happily successful against the rebels, I hope,' he said, 'your excellencies will be so good as to mingle mercy with judgment.' Hawley, in a rage, cried out, 'D—n the puppy! does he pretend to dictate here? Carry him away!' Another officer ordered Hossack to be kicked out, and the order was obeyed with such instantaneous precision, that the ex-provost found himself at the bottom of two flights of steps almost in a twinkling.

In terms of the cruel instructions alluded to, a party

was despatched from Inverness the day after the battle to put to death all the wounded they might find in the inclosures adjoining the field of Culloden. These orders were fulfilled with a punctuality and deliberation that is sickening to read of. Instead of despatching their unfortunate victims on the spot where they found them, the soldiers dragged them from the places where they lay weltering in their gore, and, having ranged them on some spots of rising ground, poured in volleys of musketry upon them. Next day parties were sent to search all the houses in the neighbourhood of the field of battle, with instructions to carry thither all the wounded Highlanders they could find and despatch them. Many were in consequence murdered; and the young laird of M'Leod was heard frankly to declare, that on this occasion he himself saw seventy-two persons killed in cold blood. The feelings of humanity were not, however, altogether obliterated in the hearts of some of the officers, who spared a few of the wounded. In one instance the almost incredible cruelty of the soldiery was strikingly exemplified. At a short distance from the field of battle there stood a small hut, used for sheltering sheep and goats in cold and stormy weather, into which some of the wounded had crawled. On discovering them the soldiers immediately secured the door, to prevent egress, and thereupon set fire to the hut in several places, and all the persons within, to the number of between thirty and forty, perished in the flames.

Another instance of fiendish cruelty occurred the same day. Almost immediately after the battle, nineteen wounded officers of the Highland army, unable to follow their retiring companions, secreted themselves in a small plantation near Culloden House. Thence they were afterwards carried to the courtyard of the mansion, where they remained two days in great torture weltering in their blood, and without the least medical aid or attention but such as they received from the President's steward, who, at the hazard of his own life, alleviated the sufferings of his unhappy countrymen by several acts of kindness. These wretched sufferers were now tied with ropes by the brutal soldiery, thrown into carts, and carried out to a park wall at a short distance from Culloden House. Dragged out of the carts, they were ranged in order along the wall, and were told by the officer in command of the party to prepare for death. Such of them as retained the use of their limbs fell down upon their knees in prayer; but they had little time allowed them to invoke mercy, for in a minute the soldiers received orders to fire, and, from a distance of only two or three yards, the unfortunate gentlemen were almost all instantly shot dead. To complete the butchery, the soldiers were ordered to club their muskets and dash out the brains of such as showed any symptoms of life, an order which, horrible to tell, was actually fulfilled. A gentleman named John Fraser, who had been an officer in the Master of Lovat's regiment, alone survived. He had received a ball, and, being observed to be still alive, was struck on the face by a soldier with the butt end of his musket. Though one of his cheek-bones and the upper part of his nose were broken, and one of his eyes dashed out by the blow, he still lived, but the party, thinking they had killed him, left him for dead. He would probably have expired, had not the attention of Lord Boyd, son of the Earl of Kilmarnock, when riding past, been fortunately attracted by the number of dead bodies lying together. Espying, at a little distance from the heap, one body stirring, his lordship went up, and having ascertained from the mouth of the sufferer who he was, ordered his servant to carry Mr Fraser to a cottage near at hand, where he lay concealed for three months. He lived several years afterwards, but was a cripple for life.

See *The Culloden Papers*, 1625-1748 (1815); Hill Burton's *Life of Duncan Forbes* (1848), and vol. viii., pp. 486-496, of his *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876); Robert Chambers's *History of the Rebellion* (1847); and Alex. Charles Ewald's *Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart* (2 vols., 1876).

Cullow, a farm in the parish and near the hamlet of

Cortachy, NW Forfarshire, 5 miles N of Kirriemuir. A sheep fair is held here on the last Friday of April.

Cully. See CALLY.

Cullykhan, a romantic ravine in the E of Gamrie parish, Banffshire, traversed by a brook, and descending to the sea, near Troup House.

Culmallie. See GOLSPIE.

Culquhanny. See COLQUHONY.

Culrain, a station in Kincardine parish, N Ross-shire, on the Highland railway, 3 miles NW of Ardgay, with a post office. Near it is Culrain Lodge.

Culross, a small town and a parish in the detached district of Perthshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred them wholly to the county of Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town



Seal of Culross.

stands on the Firth of Forth, 2½ miles SSE of East Grange station, this being 6 miles W by N of Dunfermline, and 7¾ ESE of Alloa. It occupies the face of a brae, amid gardens and fruit-trees, and, as seen from the Firth, has a pleasing and picturesque aspect; but, once a place of importance, it has fallen into great decay. It had a Cistercian abbey which possessed much wealth, and worked large neighbouring coal mines; it conducted so great a trade in salt and coal that sometimes as many as 170 foreign vessels lay off it simultaneously in the Firth, to receive the produce of its salt-pans and its mines; it carried on a great manufacture of the round iron baking-plates called girdles, which, as noticed in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*, rendered its hammermen pre-eminently famous; and it acquired, towards the close of the 18th century, extensive works for the extraction of tar, naphtha, and volatile salt from coal. It lost, however, all these sources of prosperity, and with them its proper characteristics as a town; and it now is an old-world, sequestered place, whose chief attractions are its beautiful surroundings and various architectural antiquities, of which the 'Palace,' a house near the west end of the burgh, bearing dates 1597 and 1611, is one of the most interesting. Its abbey, dedicated to SS. Mary, Andrew, and Serf, was founded in 1217 by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, and, with the lands belonging to it, was granted to Sir James Colville, who, in 1609, was created Lord Colville of Culross. The aisleless choir, First Pointed in style, remains of the abbey church, together with a fine, lofty, and very perfect western tower, originally central, of early Second Pointed character; and the former, as modernised about 1824, serves as the parish church, containing nearly 700 sittings. The rest of the abbey is in ruins. A recess on the N side of the church is the burial-place of the Bruce family, and shows white alabaster effigies of Sir George Bruce (*ob.* 1625), his lady, and their eight children, and a niche for the silver casket in which was enshrined the heart of Edward, Lord Bruce, who fell in a dnel near Bergen-op-Zoom in

1613. Culross Abbey House, in the near vicinity of the church, was built in 1608 by Edward, Lord Bruce of Kinloss; and, bought from the Earl of Dundonald by Sir Robert Preston, by him was nearly demolished, and afterwards rebuilt in 1830, being now a spacious edifice, delightfully situated, commanding an extensive prospect of the basin of the Forth, and having in its policies a medlar tree and a noble Spanish chestnut, 80 feet high, and 19½ in girth at 1 foot from the ground. It again belongs to the Bruces in the person of the Honourable Robert Preston Bruce, brother of the Earl of Elgin. (See BROOMHALL.) The ancient parish church, ¼ mile W by N of the abbey, was formally superseded by the abbey church in 1633, and is now represented by some ruins of Norman or First Pointed origin, with several interesting tombstones. At the E end of the town are vestiges of a chapel, built in 1503 by Robert Blackadder, Archbishop of Glasgow, and dedicated to St Mungo or Kentigern, who is commonly stated to have been educated by St Serf at the monastery of Culross, against which Skene maintains that Kentigern died in extreme old age in 603, and that Servanus did not found the church of Culross till between the years 697 and 706 (*Celt. Scotland*, ii. 31, 184, 257). Anyhow an Episcopal church, Transition Norman in style, with nave, apse, N organ chamber, and bell-gable, containing a chime of three bells, was dedicated to St Serf in 1876. There are also a Free church and an endowed school, called Geddes' Institution, which, rebuilt by the late Miss Davidson at a cost of £1500, gives education to twenty boys and girls, and possesses one free Edinburgh bursary. There is a public school, with accommodation for 137 children. To the E of the town are remains of a hospital founded for twelve poor aged persons in 1637 by the first Earl of Elgin, but the revenue has been alienated. Charities of considerable value were instituted also by Dr Bill, Sir R. Preston, and Miss Halkerston of Carskerdo. The town has a post office under Dunfermline, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, 2 inns, a plain town-house, a public library, a free reading-room, and a harbour for small craft. A new water supply was recently introduced from Glensherup in the Ochils. Only the basement of the Cross of Culross is ancient, the upper portion modern (1819). Erected into a burgh of barony in 1434, and into a royal burgh in 1588, it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 4 councillors; and unites with STIRLING, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency numbered 51 in 1892, when the annual value of real property amounted to £1559, while the corporation revenue for 1891 was £51. Pop. (1881) 373, (1891) 370.

The parish, containing also the villages of Blairburn, Comrie, and Low Valleyfield, is bounded NW by Clackmannan, NE and E by Saline, Carnock, and Torryburn, S by the Firth of Forth, SW and W by Tulliallan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1½ and 3¼ miles; and its area is 8949 acres, of which 1311½ are foreshore and 54 water. The surface rises abruptly from the shore to 250 feet above sea-level behind Low Valleyfield, and undulates thence, in gentle inequalities, throughout most of the parish, attaining 317 feet near Mountclaret in the N, but nowhere forming anything that deserves to be called a hill. Bluther and Grange Burns are the chief streams. The rocks are mainly carboniferous; but, with the exception of Blairhall, the once extensive collieries are now too much exhausted to afford a profitable return. One pit near Culross Abbey House was carried almost a mile beneath the Firth, communicating there by a sea-shaft with an insulated wharf for the shipping of its coal; and was reckoned one of the greatest wonders in Scotland, but was drowned by the great storm of March 1625. Tradition relates that James VI., revisiting his native country in 1617, and dining at the Abbey House, expressed a desire to see this mine; that he was brought by his host, Sir George Bruce, to the said wharf; and that, on seeing himself surrounded by the waves, he raised his customary cry of

'Treason.' Whereon Sir George, pointing to an elegant pinnace moored at the wharf, offered him the choice of going ashore in it, or of returning by the way he came; and the King, preferring the shortest way, was taken directly ashore, expressing much satisfaction at what he had beheld (Forsyth's *Beauties of Scotland*, 1805). Ironstone occurs in thin seams between beds of clay slate, in different places, though not plentifully enough to defray the expense of working; and a bed of limestone 18 feet thick is found in one place at an awkward inclination. Fire-clay also occurs, and has been used for pottery. The soil, for the most part argillaceous, is mixed in many places with sand, and rests commonly on masses of sandstone or shale. Natives were Robert Pont (1529-1606), churchman and senator of the College of Justice; Henry Hunter, D.D. (1741-1802), a distinguished divine; and Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), author of *Autobiography of a Seaman*. The principal mansions are Culross Abbey (originally built in 1608 by Edward Lord Bruce of Kinloss), Culross Park, Valleyfield, Comrie Castle, Blair Castle, Brankston Grange, Balgowrie Lodge (old but modernised), and DUNIMARLE Castle, whose predecessor was till lately the supposed scene of the murder of Lady Macduff and her children. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, and 16 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife, Culross has been a collegiate charge since about 1640, when the town was at the height of its prosperity; the stipend of each minister is on an average £200. Valuation (1891) £6645. Pop. (1801) 1502, (1831) 1488, (1861) 1423, (1871) 1354, (1881) 1130, (1891) 1096.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869. See *The Legends and Commemorative Celebrations of St Kentigern* (Edinb. 1872); the Rev. A. W. Hallen's 'Notes on the Secular and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Culross,' in vol. xii. of *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1878); and D. Beveridge's *Culross and Tulliallan* (Edinb. 1885).

Culroy, a hamlet in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles N of Maybole town.

Culsalmond, a hamlet and a parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The hamlet—a farm-house, the church, and the manse—stands at 600 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Ury, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of its post-town and station, Insch, this being $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Aberdeen.

Containing also Colpy post-office hamlet, and bounded N by Fargue, NE by Auchterless, E by Rayne, S by Oyne, SW and W by Insch, the parish has an utmost length from N to S of 5 miles, a varying width from E to W of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 6995 acres, of which 1 is water. The drainage is carried south-south-eastward by the upper URY; and the surface, sinking in the S to 310 feet above sea-level, thence rises northward to 431 feet at Little Ledikin, 521 near Mellenside, 607 at Fallow Hill, 1078 at the wooded Hill of Skares, and 1249 at the Hill of Tillymorgan. A fine blue slate was quarried prior to 1860; and a vein of ironstone, extending across the parish from Rayne to Insch, was proved, by specimens sent to Carron works, to contain a large proportion of good iron. A subterranean moss, in some parts more than 8 feet deep, occurs on Pulquhite farm; and a strong mineral spring, said to be beneficial in scrofulous complaints, is at Sauchen-loan. The soil is mainly a yellowish clay loam, lighter and mixed with fragments of slate on the uplands, and at Tillymorgan giving place to moss and inferior clay. Plantations cover a considerable area. Cairns were at one time numerous; two stone circles have left some traces on Colpy farm; two sculptured standing-stones are on the lands of Newton; and stone coffins, flint implements, etc., have been from time to time discovered. Newton and Williamston are the principal mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 3 of less, than £100. Culsalmond is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £172. The parish church, an old building, was the scene of one of those contests that led to the Disruption; and the neighbouring Free church, Early English in style, with

a tower, was erected in 1866 at a cost of £2000, its predecessor, from 1843, having been a mere wooden shed, in the 'deep hollow of Caden.' There are also a Congregational church and Tillymorgan Episcopal chapel (1851); whilst Culsalmond public school (rebuilt 1876) and Tillymorgan Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 160 and 63 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 94 and 62, and grants of £83, 3s. and £54, 5s. Valuation £6415, 16s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 730, (1831) 1138, (1861) 1165, (1871) 896, (1881) 828, (1891) 791.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Culsh. See DEER, NEW.

Culter, a village, an estate, and a rivulet, Aberdeenshire. The village has a station on the Deeside railway, within Peterculter parish, near the influx of Culter rivulet to the Dee, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Aberdeen. Pop. (1891) 346. The estate is mainly in Peterculter parish, partly in Drumoak, and from the 13th century till 1726 belonged to a branch of the Cummings. Culter House here, 1 mile NE of the station, is a large old mansion, said to have been built by Sir Alexander Cumming, who, in 1695, was created a Baronet, and whose son, Sir Archibald (1700-75), for a time was ruler of the Cherokees. It belongs to the trustees of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Wm. Duff, of Fetteresso and Glassaugh, who, born in 1835, died in 1895 at Sydney, New South Wales, over which he had been appointed governor in 1893. The rivulet rising on the W border of Cluny parish, meanders 10 miles eastward, through Cluny and on Cluny's boundaries with Midmar and Echt; expands into Loch Skene, on the mutual boundary of Echt and Skene; and proceeds thence 4 miles south-eastward, partly on the same boundary, partly through Peterculter, to the Dee. Its lower reaches, with features of lake and linn, steep banks and wooded cliffs, bridges and mills, present a series of romantic scenes. See PETEROULTER.

Culter, a village in the upper ward and the E of Lanarkshire, and a parish formerly also in Peebleshire. The village stands upon Culter Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Biggar, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Culter station on the Peebles branch of the Caledonian, this being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Symington Junction, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Peebles. It chiefly consists of neat houses, embowered among shrubs and trees; at it are the parish church, a public school, and a post office under Biggar; whilst a Free church stands 1 mile to the N.

The parish is bounded N by Biggar and Skirling, E by the Kilbucho and Glenholm portions of Broughton, SE by Drummelzier, SW by Crawford and Lamington, and NW by Symington. In shape resembling a rude triangle, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and, until 1891, had an area of 11,932 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In that year 1708 acres that were in Peebleshire were transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the Peebleshire parish of BROUGHTON. The CLYDE winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward along all the Symington border; and its affluent Culter Water, formed by three head-streams in the southern extremity of the parish, runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward and north-westward, first through a narrow glen, where it makes some romantic falls, and next across a finely-wooded, cultivated plain. The surface sinks near Culter station, at the NW corner of the parish, to 665 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward to 1345 feet on the Hartree Hills, and southward to 820 near Cornhill, 745 at Highfield, 939 at Nether Hangingshaw, 1187 on Snaiþ Hill, 1596 on Turkey Hill, 1880 on *Scaudmans Hill, 2087 on *King Bank Head, 1578 on Ward Law, 2454 on *Culter Fell, 1769 on Woodycleuch Dod, 1679 on Knock Hill, 1874 on Snowgill Hill, and 2141 on *Hillshaw Head, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the Peebleshire border. The northern district comprises a considerable portion of the broad dingle extending from the Clyde in the neighbourhood of Symington eastward to the lower reach of Biggar Water; with its mansions, lawns, and groves, it presents an aspect more like that of a rich English level than like that of a Scottish hill region. The southern district exhibits a striking con-

trast to the northern, a long range of green hills, partly planted and parked, rising steeply from the plains and gradually merging into heathy mountains, the 'divide' between Clydesdale and Tweeddale. The rocks include some Devonian conglomerate, but are mainly Silurian; whilst the soil over most of the lower grounds is a sandy loam, and on the braes and hills is light and dry. About one-third of the area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage, and upwards of 400 acres are under wood. The antiquities include five circular camps, two tumuli, and the remains of Cow Castle near the eastern border. Culter Allers House, near the village, a fine Scottish Baronial edifice built in 1882, is the seat of Robert G. Baillie, Esq. of Culter Allers; and other mansions, separately noticed, are Birthwood, Cornhill, Culter Mains, and Hartree. Culter is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £252. The parish church, built in 1810, contains 300 sittings; and the Free church, dating from 1843, was restored in 1874 at a cost exceeding £900. The public school, with accommodation for 88 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 51, and a grant of £60, 0s. 6d. Valuation £8941, 7s. 6d., of which £2141, 14s. 6d. was in Peebleshire. Pop. (1801) 369, (1831) 497, (1861) 665, (1871) 593, (1881) 574, (1891) 559.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Culterculen, a village, with a public school, in Foveran parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Udney station, and 15 miles N by W of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office.

Culter Mains, an estate, with a mansion, in Culter parish, Lanarkshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Biggar. The mansion, finely embowered amid luxuriant plantations, dating from 1838, is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is situated a short distance from the right bank of the Clyde. Adam Sim, Esq., a former proprietor, gathered together here a fine collection of objects, rare, curious, and antique, which was, however, dispersed at his death.

Cultoquhey, an estate, with a mansion, on the W border of Fowllis-Wester parish, Perthshire. The mansion stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Crieff, and is a graceful edifice in the Tudor style, after designs by Smirke. The property of the Maxtones since 1410 and earlier, the estate is now held by Jas. Maxtone Graham, Esq. (b. 1819; suc. 1846), the thirteenth in unbroken male descent, who assumed the name of Graham on succeeding in 1859 to the lands of Redgorton.

Cults, a parish of central Fife, containing to the W the post-office village of Pitlessie, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Cupar and $2\frac{1}{2}$ E of its station and post-town, Ladybank. Bounded N by Monimail and Cupar, E by Ceres, S by Kettle, and W by Kettle and Collesie, it has an utmost length from N to S of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, a varying width from E to W of 9 furlongs and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and had an area of 2925 acres until 1891, when the Sweethome detached portion (93 acres) was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Collesie. The EDEN winds 3 miles north-eastward along the Collesie and Cupar borders and through the interior; where it quits the parish in the furthest N, the surface sinks to close on 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 698 feet near Brotus in the SW and 622 at Walton Hill, which latter, however, culminates just within Ceres. The rocks are chiefly carboniferous; and sandstone, limestone, and coal are extensively worked. The soil, in the N, is a light brownish sand; in the centre, is chiefly a soft black loam; on the sides and tops of the hills, is a strong fertile clay. A fort on the western slope of Walton Hill is the only antiquity of Cults, whose greatest son was Scotland's greatest painter, Sir David Wilkie (1785-1841), born in the simple manse. His father was parish minister, and at the school here Davie is said to have liked best 'to lie agroupe on the grun wi' his slate and pencil,' at the church to have sketched the portraits for 'Pitlessie Fair' (1804) and the 'Village Politicians' (1806). CRAWFORD PRIORY is the chief mansion, and Lady Gertrude Cochran chief proprietor. Giving off a portion to Springfield *quoad sacra* parish, Cults is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £175. The

church, 1 mile ENE of Pitlessie, was built in 1793, and, as enlarged in 1835, contains 430 sittings; the interior is adorned with a noble piece of sculpture by Chantrey, erected by Wilkie in memory of his parents. At Pitlessie also are a U.P. church and Cults public school, which, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 107, and a grant of £96, 5s. Valuation (1892) £5366, 10s. Pop. (1801) 699, (1831) 903, (1861) 800, (1871) 767, (1881) 704, (1891) 700.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Cults, a hamlet in the former Aberdeenshire section of Banchory-Devenick parish, but transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, with this section, to the Aberdeenshire parish of Peterculter. It stands near the left bank of the Dee, with a station on the Deeside railway, 4 miles WSW of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. At it are a Free church and an endowed school; and near it stands Cults House. Two stone coffins, containing human remains, were found a little to the N of this mansion in 1850; and three large cairns are still on the estate.

Culvain, a summit, 3224 feet high, in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of the head of Loch Archaig.

Culzean. See COLZEAN.

Cumbernauld, an ancient town and a parish in the detached section of Dumbartonshire. The town is situated on the high road from Glasgow to Edinburgh through Falkirk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Cumbernauld station on the Caledonian, and 2 miles SW of Castlecary station on the North British, this being $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Glasgow, $6\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Falkirk, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Edinburgh. A picturesque old place, sheltered to E and SE by the grounds of Cumbernauld House, it was created a burgh of barony in 1649, and has a post office under Glasgow, a branch of the Royal Bank, a local savings bank, several inns, gas-works, newsroom and public library, many new handsome villas, and a cattle-fair on the second Thursday of May. The parish church here is an old building, containing 660 sittings; the Free church dates from 1826, having belonged to the Original Secession, but has been lately almost rebuilt; and there is also a U.P. church. Handloom weaving of checks and other striped fabrics is still carried on, but mining and quarrying are the staple industries. Pop. (1861) 1561, (1871) 1193, (1881) 1064, (1891) 960.

The parish, containing also the village of CONDORRAT, was disjoined from Kirkintilloch in 1649, under the name of Easter Lenzie. It is bounded NW by Kilsyth, NE by Denny, and E by Falkirk, all three in Stirlingshire; S by New Monkland, in Lanarkshire; and W by Kirkintilloch. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 4 miles; and its area is 11,804 acres, of which 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Fannyside Loch, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of the town, is the only one that has not been drained of several lakes; it is $6\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs long and from 1 to 2 furlongs broad. The new-born KELVIN traces $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the north-western, and LUGGIE Water $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the southern border; whilst the former throughout is also closely followed by $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Forth and Clyde Canal. The surface is prettily diversified with gentle acclivities and fertile vales, sinking in the W to close on 200 feet above sea-level, and rising eastward to 482 feet at Croy Hill, 513 near Carrickstone, 528 near West Forest, and 580 near Garbet on Fannyside Muir, which, yielding now nothing but gorse and heather, was, down to a comparatively recent period, occupied by a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest. Here, till at least 1571, the savage white cattle still ran wild, since in that year a writer complains of the havoc committed by the King's party on the deer in the forest of Cumbernauld and its 'quhit ky and bullis, to the gryt destructione of polecie and hinder of the commonweil. For that kynd of ky and bullis hes bein keptit this money yeiris in the said forest; and the like was not mentenit in any uther partis of the Ile of Albion.' The rocks are partly eruptive, partly belong to the Carboniferous Limestone

series. A colliery is at Netherwood; ironstone has been mined to a small extent by the Carron Company; and limestone, brick-clay, sandstone, and trap are all of them largely worked, the sandstone for building, the trap for road-metal, paving, and rough masonry. The soil varies in quality, but is chiefly a deep clay of tolerable fertility. Fully eleven-sixteenths of the entire area are under the plough; woods may cover one-sixteenth more; and the rest is pastoral or waste. ANTONINUS' WALL, traversing all the northern border, nearly in the line of the canal, has left some scanty remains; and a Roman road, leading southward from Castlecary, is partially traceable on Fannyside Muir. On the standing-stone of Carrickstone Bruce is said by tradition to have planted his standard, when marshalling his forces on the eve of the battle of Bannockburn; and pre-Reformation chapels are thought to have existed at Achenbee, Achenkill, Chapelton, Kildrum, Kilmuir, and Croy. Cumbernauld House, standing amid an extensive park, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the town, superseded an ancient castle, which, with its barony, passed about 1306 from the Comyns to Sir Robert Fleming, whose grandson, Sir Malcolm, was lord of both BIRGAR and Cumbernauld; it is now a seat of John William Burns, Esq. of Kilmahew (b. 1837; suc. 1871), owner of 1670 acres in the shire, valued at £3394 per annum. Other mansions are Dullatur House, Nether Croy, and Greenfaulds. Taking in *quoad sacra* a small portion of Falkirk parish, Cumbernauld is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £340. Four public schools—Cumbernauld, Drumglass, Southern District, and South Muirhead (Arns)—with respective accommodation for 361, 195, 52, and 50 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 226, 137, 54, and 22, and grants of £251, 4s. 6d., £139, 11s. 6d., £47, 19s. 6d., and £32, 7s. Valuation £25,098, 15s. Pop. (1801) 1795, (1831) 3080, (1861) 3513, (1871) 3602, (1881) 4270, (1891) 4283.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Cumbræ, Great, Big, or Meikle, an island of Buteshire in the Firth of Clyde, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Bute at the narrowest, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Largs in Ayrshire. Resembling a pointed tooth in outline, with Farland and Portachur Point for fangs, and between them the town of MILLPORT on islet Millport Bay, it has an utmost length of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from NNE to SSW, viz., from Tomont End to Portachur Point; an utmost width, from E to W, of 2 miles; a circumference of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and an area of $3120\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A road has been lately formed right round the island, whose immediate seaboard is a low, flat beach, backed generally by steepish slopes, and, to the SE, by bolder but verdure-clad cliffs that rise to 302 feet within 3 furlongs of the shore, and present in the Lion Rock a quasi-miniature of Arthur's Seat. The interior is hilly, culminating at 417 feet towards the centre of the island, to the W of three little lochs, one of which sends off a rivulet southward to Millport Bay. The principal rock is Old Red sandstone, disrupted and overlaid by various traps. The sandstone is similar to that of the mainland, from which it appears to have been severed by sea erosion; the traps are chiefly greenstone, and in the form of dykes have strangely altered the sandstone strata, fusing and recouolidating them into a dark quartz-like substance. Many of the dykes, having better withstood the denudating influence of air and water, stand out boldly from the sandstone; and two especially, to the SE, look like Cyclopean walls, 100 and 205 feet long, and 40 and 75 feet high. These are deemed, in the island folklore, to be remains of a huge bridge, reared by witchcraft and devilry to link Cumbræ to the Ayrshire coast. The soil is varied. On the higher parts of the island it is light, gravelly, and thin, bedded on moss, and covered with heath; in some of the valleys is a fertile loam, and produces excellent crops; along the E coast is light and sandy; and in the S abounds in marl. Draining, seaweed manuring, and liming have effected great improvements; and wheat, early potatoes, and turnips are very extensively grown. Most of the farms carry stocks of from 20 to 40 dairy cows. The climate is both

healthy and pleasant, less moist than that of Arran or the mainland. Included once in the Hebrides, Cumbræ was held by the Norsemen; and, after its cession to Scotland, belonged for some time to the Stuarts, who later mounted the throne. A cairn on the NE coast and the remains of BILLIKELLET are the only antiquities, as no traces are left of the camp that Haco is said to have formed on the eve of the battle of Largs. In 1609 we find the captain of Dumbarton Castle complaining that 'Robert Hunter of Hunterston and Thomas Boyd, provost of Irwiny, had gone to the Isle of Comra, and tane away all the hawks thereon,' which hawks, it appears, were a famous breed belonging to the king. The GARRISON is the only mansion, and together with the entire island belongs to the Marquis of Bute. By itself Great Cumbræ is a parish in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £265. Places of worship are noticed under MILLPORT; and a public school, with accommodation for 312 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 239, and a grant of £206, 12s. Valuation (1892) £13,073, 12s. Pop. (1801) 506, (1831) 912, (1861) 1236, (1871) 1613, (1881) 1856, (1891) 1784.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870. See D. Landsborough's *Excursions to Arran and the two Cumbræes* (Edinb. 1851), and Arch. McNeillage, 'On the Agriculture of Buteshire' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881.

Cumbræ, Little, an island of Buteshire, until 1891 in the parish of Ardrrossan and registration district of West Kilbride, but in that year transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish and registration district of Cumbræ. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Millport, and about the same distance E of the southern extremity of Bute and W of the Ayrshire coast. Triangular in shape, with base to SW and apex to NNE, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $7\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, whilst its area is estimated at 723 acres. The surface rises, in a series of terraces, to 409 feet above sea-level toward the middle of the island, and, with the exception of a few patches of potatoes and ordinary garden produce, is all wild moorland, burrowed by rabbits, and grazed by scattered sheep. The geological formation is Secondary trap, resting on a substratum of Old Red sandstone. A circular lighthouse, 30 feet high, the earliest but one in Scotland, was built on the highest point about 1750, and commands a magnificent panoramic view; but has been superseded by another lighthouse on the western coast, which was built in 1826, raises its lantern 115 feet above high water, and shows a fixed white light, visible at a distance of 16 miles. A fog trumpet gives blasts of five seconds' duration, with intervals of 18 to 20 seconds between. A strong old tower, on an islet off the E coast, believed to have been erected as a watch-post against the Scandinavian rovers, was surrounded by a rampart and a fosse, and accessible only by a draw-bridge. It belonged to the Eglinton family, who still are proprietors of the island; gave refuge, in times of trouble, to that family's friends; was surprised and burned by the troops of Oliver Cromwell; and now is roofless and dilapidated. On the NE slope of the hill are the tomb and ruined chapel of St Voy. Valuation £308. Pop. (1831) 17, (1861) 20, (1871) 11, (1881) 23, (1891) 17.

Cuminestown, a straggling village in Monquhitter parish, N Aberdeenshire, 6 miles E by N of Turriff, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments. Founded in 1763 by Cumine of Anchry, it contains a branch of the Town and County Bank and the plain Episcopal chapel of St Luke (1844; 130 sittings), whilst adjoining the parish church is the Free church of Monquhitter. A fair is held at it on the Thursday after 27 April. Pop. (1841) 477, (1861) 459, (1871) 572, (1881) 565, (1891) 428.

Cumlodden, a *quoad sacra* parish in Glassary and Inverary parishes, Argyllshire, on the NW side of Loch Fyne, its church (1841; 300 sittings) standing 1 mile WSW of Furnace and 8 miles SW of its post-town, Inverary. Constituted in 1853, it is in the presbytery

of Inverary and synod of Argyll; the minister's stipend is £160. A public school, Furnace, with accommodation for 110 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 73, and a grant of £82, 11s. 6d. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 826, (1881) 837, (1891) 688; of registration district of Cumlodden and Minard (1881) 1142, (1891) 912.

Cumlodden, a summer residence of the Earl of Galloway in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, picturesquely seated upon Penkill Water, 2 miles NE of Newton-Stewart.

Cummertrees, a village and a coast parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile inland, on Pow Water, near Cummertrees station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of the town of Dumfries, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W of Annan, under which it has a post-office. A public hall was erected in 1893.

The parish, containing also the village of Powfoot, and comprising, since 1609, the ancient parish or chapelry of Trailtrow, is bounded N by St Mungo and Hoddam, E by Annan, S by the Solway Firth, and W by Ruthwell and Dalton. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 11,747 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 2206 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The river ANNAN winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S along all the northern boundary; and Pow Water, entering from Ruthwell, flows through the interior south-eastward to the Firth, which here at high water has a breadth of 4 to 6 miles, at low of only 3 to 7 furlongs. At flow of tide, its waste of level sand is swept by the Solway's celebrated 'bore,' which, rushing upwards at the speed of 8 or 10 miles an hour, roars with a tumult heard over all the parish, and sometimes 12 or 15 miles further northward. The seaboard, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, is low and sandy, in the E alone attaining to 65 feet above sea-level; but, however featureless by nature, it has its interest as one of the scenes in Scott's novel of *Redgauntlet*. Inland the ground rises slowly northward to 87 feet near Hurlkedale, 160 at Muirhouse, 183 at Upper Mains, 242 near Norwood, and 350 on Repentance Hill, from which again it descends rather rapidly to less than 100 feet along the Annan. The rocks are mainly Devonian. Limestone, 30 feet thick and containing 96 per cent. of carbonate of lime, is extensively worked at Kelhead; and sandstone has been got from two quarries. The soil is sandy along the coast; in some of the central parts is a fertile loam incumbent on limestone; and northward is loam incumbent on sandstone, whilst elsewhere it ranges from a thin wet clay incumbent on hard till, and requiring much manure and labour, to reclaimed bog, drained and improved at great expense. In a field called Bruce's Acres, on the farm of Broom, Robert Bruce is said to have sustained a severe repulse from the English. Hoddam Castle and the Tower of Repentance, the chief antiquities, are separately noticed, as also are the mansions of Kinmount and Murraythwaite. The Marquis of Queensberry is much the largest proprietor. Giving off a small portion to Bridekirk *quoad sacra* parish, Cummertrees is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £182. The church, which was founded by Robert Bruce, has been repeatedly rebuilt and enlarged, and now contains 450 sittings. Two public schools, Cummertrees and Trailtrow, with respective accommodation for 130 and 58 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 84 and 33, and grants of £87, 4s. 6d. and £37, 17s. Pop. of civil parish, (1801) 1633, (1831) 1407, (1861) 1232, (1871) 1116, (1881) 1092, (1891) 1105; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 1068, (1891) 1079.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64.

Cumming's or Cumine's Camp. See BOURTIE.

Cumming's or Comyn's Castle. See DALSWINTON.

Cummingstown, a straggling coast village in Duffus parish, Elginshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Burghead, on the Burghead and Hopeman extension of the Highland railway.

Cumminstown. See CUMINESTOWN.

Cumnock (Celt. *cumar*, 'meeting,' and *oich*, 'water'), a town of Ayrshire, chiefly in Old Cumnock parish, but partly also in Auchinleck. It lies in a sheltered hollow, 362 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of winding

Lugar Water, joined here by Glaisnock Burn, 5 furlongs WSW of one station on the main line of the Glasgow and South-Western, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of another on its Ayr and Cumnock section, by rail being $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Kilmarnock, $49\frac{1}{2}$ S of Glasgow ($39\frac{1}{2}$ *via* Barrhead), 33 SW of Carstairs, $61\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of Edinburgh, $42\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Dumfries, and $17\frac{1}{4}$ E by S of Ayr. With central square, three spacious streets, and a number of narrow lanes, it presents a pleasant, well-to-do appearance, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank, and the Royal Bank, hotels, a gas work, an atheneum (1792), a public library, a fine cemetery, 2 weekly papers—the *Cumnock Express* and the *Liberal Cumnock News*—and the Marchioness of Bute's hospital. Thursday is market-day, and fairs are held on the Thursday in February after Old Candlemas (cattle and horses), the Thursday after 6 March (race and hiring), the Wednesday after 6 June (cattle), the Wednesday after 13 July (cattle and hiring), and the Wednesday after 27 October (fat stock). The snuff-box manufacture, so famous 60 years ago, is wholly extinct, transferred to Mauchline; and though there are several establishments for the weaving of tweeds and other woollen stuffs, a pottery, and two dairy and agricultural machine works, mining is now the staple industry, the neighbourhood abounding in coal and blackband ironstone. The central square was formerly the churchyard, and the present churchyard was once the place of execution; it contains the graves of two Covenanted worthies, shot here in 1685, and also the ashes of the Prophet Peden (1626-86), which, buried in Auchinleck kirkyard, were forty days after lifted by dragons, and reinterred at the foot of the Cumnock gallows. A granite monument, 20 feet high, was in 1891 erected here to his memory. The parish church, rebuilt in 1867, is a good Second Pointed structure, with 1100 sittings, stained-glass windows, a turret clock, and a fine organ (1881). There are also a Free church, a U.P. church, a Congregational church (1882), a Baptist chapel, an E. U. church, and a handsome Roman Catholic church (1881-82). The public school, too, built since the passing of the Education Act, is a very elegant and commodious edifice, among the finest in the South of Scotland. A town hall, costing £3000, was opened 7 Jan. 1885. It is an Italian edifice of Ballochmyle red sandstone, with a dome and a great hall, accommodating 900 persons. Having adopted the Lindsay Act in 1868, Cumnock is governed by a senior magistrate and 8 other police commissioners. Pop. (1801) 1798, (1851) 2395, (1861) 2316, (1871) 2903, (1881) 3345, (1891) 3104, of whom 99 were in Auchinleck parish.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Cumnock, New, a village and a parish of Kyle district, E Ayrshire. Comprising Afton-Bridgend, Castle, Pathhead, and Mansfield, the village stands, 600 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the Nith, at the influx of Afton Water, and has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Cumnock, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Kilmarnock. A town hall, with lecture room, etc., was erected in 1888. It has also a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, several inns, a parish library (1828), and a fair on Thursday before Whitsunday. Pop. (1871) 1392, (1881) 1265, (1891) 1514.

The parish, containing also the villages or hamlets of Afton-Bridgend, Pathhead, Mansfield, Castle, Connell Park, Craigbank, and Dalleagles, formed till 1650 part of Old Cumnock. It is bounded N by Old Cumnock and Auchinleck; E by Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire; SE and S by Dalry and Carsphairn, in Kirkcudbrightshire; SW by Dalmellington; and NW by Ochiltree. Its greatest length is 15 miles from ENE to WSW, viz., from the Dumfriesshire border near Glengaber Hill, to the Dalmellington boundary near Benbain; its breadth varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 48,357 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 261 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The NITH, rising in the SW corner, winds $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles northward, north-eastward, and eastward

through the interior, its left bank being closely followed, from the village downwards, by the Glasgow and South-Western railway; of its numerous feeders here, the principal is AFTON Water, flowing 9 miles northward from the southern extremity of the parish. The drainage goes thus mainly to the Solway, but partly also to the Firth of Clyde, as Black and Guelt Waters, sub-affluents of the river Ayr, trace most of the Ochiltree and Auchinleck boundaries. North-westward of the village are three little lakes in a row, Meiklo Creech Loch ($3 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), Little Creech Loch ($3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), and Black Loch (2×1 furl.) The surface sinking along the shallow and sluggish Nith to less than 600 feet above sea-level, is everywhere hilly, mountainous in the S. Chief elevations to the left of the Nith from its source are Prickeny Hill (1676 feet), Black Hill (1076), Carsgailoch Hill (1176), Carnivan Hill (1061), High Polquheys (1027), *Craigdully Hill (1352), CORSANCONE Hill (1547), Clocklowie Hill (1441), and *Niviston Hill (1507), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish; to the right rise Enoch Hill (1865), Benty Cowan (1560), Milray Hill (1724), Ashmark Hill (1218), Auchinically Hill (1662), Struthers Brae (1778), Wedder Hill (1961), Dalhanna Hill (1177), Blackwood Hill (898), Hare Hill or the Knipe (1950), BLACKCRAG Hill (2229), *Blacklurg Hill (2231), *Alwhat (2063), and *Albang (2100). The rocks in the S are chiefly Silurian, in the N carboniferous. Limestone and sandstone, the latter coarse-grained and yellowish-white in hue, have both been worked in several quarries; and coal, partly cannel, partly splint, is mined at Afton, Bank, Knockshinnock, Lanemark, Patthead, and South Boig. Galena has been got in considerable quantities on the Afton estate; and ironstone occurs plentifully in bands and balls. The soil of the Silurian tracts is chiefly of a gravelly nature, and that of the Carboniferous tracts is generally argillaceous. Fully 6000 acres have been reclaimed from a waste or almost unprofitable condition since 1818; and now about 9300 acres are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, whilst some 270 are under wood. An ancient tumulus on Polquhaise farm was found, on removal, to contain a sarcophagus and fragments of human bones. One baronial fortalice stood near the village, another at Blackeraig, and a third near the source of the Nith; but all have disappeared and left no vestige. In March 1882, at Craigs, near the foot of Blackeraig, in lonely Glen Afton, a shepherd found 40 gold and over 140 silver coins of James V. Mansfield House, Lochside House, Craighdarroch, and Bank House are the principal mansions. New Cumnock is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £268. The parish church, between Afton-Bridgend and New Cumnock villages, was built in 1832, and is a handsome edifice, containing 1000 sittings. There are also three Free churches—New Cumnock, Afton, and Bank; and three public schools—Bank, Dallegles, and New Cumnock—and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 176, 150, 478, and 98 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 179, 92, 407, and 15, and grants of £156, 6s. 6d., £67, 4s., £356, 2s. 6d., and £12, 14s. Valuation £34,592, 13s. 6d., including £2934 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1381, (1831) 2184, (1861) 2891, (1871) 3434, (1881) 3781, (1891) 4419.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 14, 1864-63.

Cumnock, Old, a parish in the E of Kyle territorial district, Ayrshire. It contains the station and most of the town of CUMNOCK, besides a small part of LUGAR, and formed one parish with New Cumnock till 1650, when, being curtailed by the separation of New Cumnock, it changed its name from Cumnock to Old Cumnock. It is bounded N and NE by Auchinleck, E and S by New Cumnock, and W by Ochiltree. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 9 furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $14,209\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $69\frac{1}{2}$ are water. All the Auchinleck border is traced, first, by Guelt Water, running $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-westward to Glenmore Water; next, by Glenmore Water, running $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-westward to

form LUGAR Water; lastly, by the LUGAR itself, winding $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-southward; and a number of burns flow northward through the interior to these three streams. In the NW, near Pennyfadzeoch, where the LUGAR quits the parish, the surface sinks to close on 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 693 near Whitehill, 1198 at Hough Mount, 764 near Shield, 1081 at Avisyard Hill, 1034 at Airds Hill, and 1352 at Craigdollyheart Hill in the SE. The scenery, tame in places, in most presents a pleasing, finely cultivated aspect, and along the LUGAR is often highly picturesque. The rocks are chiefly carboniferous. Limestone and sandstone, both of excellent quality, are worked; and bituminous and anthracitic coal is mined. The soil by the LUGAR is frequently a fine alluvium, and elsewhere is mostly of a clayey nature, incumbent on strong till; but on the higher lands is mossy. About 2000 acres are moorland, 500 or so are planted, and the rest are all under the plough. The chief antiquities are ruins of Terringzean Castle (the ancient seat of the Loudon family) within the policies of Dumfries House (the seat of the Marquis of Bute), traces of Boreland Castle on the S side of the parish, vestiges of a small pro-Reformation chapel on the farm of Chapelhouse, and graves or memorials of several martyrs of the Solemn League and Covenant. Hugh Logan, 'the Laird of Logau' and celebrated wit of Ayrshire, resided on Logau estate; and James Taylor, the associate of Miller of Dalswinton in the invention of steam-navigation, superintended the mines on that of Dumfries House about the close of the 18th century; while adjoining the station of Old Cumnock is the cottage in which William Murdoch, the inventor of lighting by gas, was born. Mansions, all separately noticed, are Dumfries House, Garrallan, and Logan. Old Cumnock is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £244. Garrallan public, Old Cumnock public, and Old Cumnock Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 159, 755, and 100 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 129, 556, and 74, and grants of £119, 5s., £623, 4s. 6d., and £54, 12s. Valuation £27,225, 12s. 9d., including £4899 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1991, (1831) 2763, (1861) 3721, (1871) 4041, (1881) 4860, (1891) 4712.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 15, 1863-64.

Cumrue, Loch. See KIRKMICHAEL, Dumfriesshire.

Cumston. See COMPSTONE.

Cunner, a hill with a fine view, on the west border of Carnbee parish, Fife.

Cunnigar, an artificial mound in Midcalder parish, Edinburghshire, between Midcalder village and the river Almond. On it witches are said to have been burned in bygone days.

Cunningham, a poor-law combination and a territorial district in Ayrshire. The combination includes only part of the district, yet extends southward into Kyle, comprising the parishes of Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dreghorn, Dundonald, Dunlop, Galston, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Loudon, Stevenston, Stewarton, and Symington. The poorhouse contains accommodation for 479 inmates. Pop. (1871) 102,015, (1891) 114,468.—The territorial district is the northern one of the three districts into which Ayrshire is divided. It comprises the parishes of Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dreghorn, part of Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmours, Kilwinning, Largs, Loudon, Stevenston, and Stewarton; and contains the towns and villages of Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Beith, Dalry, Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Gleggarnock, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmours, Crosshouse, Kilwinning, Largs, Fairlie, Newmilns, Darvel, Stevenston, and Stewarton. It is bounded N and NE by Renfrewshire, E by Lanarkshire, S by the river Irvine, which separates it from Kyle, SW and W by the Firth of Clyde. Its greatest length from NW to SE is $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its greatest breadth in the opposite direction $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The surface is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, and rises, in the NW, into considerable heights, but cannot be said to have any mountains. The chief streams, besides the Irvine, are

the Rye, the Caaf, the Garnock, the Dusk, the Lugton, the Annick, the Fenwick, and the Craufurdland or Kilmarnock. The only considerable sheet of fresh water is Kilhirnie Loch. Trap rocks constitute most of the hills, but carboniferous rocks prevail elsewhere, and are rich in sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal. Extensive iron-works are at Dalry and Glengarnock, and very productive coal mines are in various places. The dairy husbandry rose to high perfection in Dunlop, Beith, and Stewarton in the latter part of last century, and it has ever since maintained a high character throughout most of the district. The ancient family of De Morville, the constables of Scotland, were in the 12th and 13th centuries proprietors of almost all the land, and they are supposed to have had their residence at either Glengarnock or Southannan. Many other families subsequently became proprietors; and not a few of them, particularly those of Eglinton, Glencairn, and Loudon, took a leading part in the affairs of the kingdom during its most agitated times. The district appears to have been at one time under the control of the corporation of Irvine, and, for a long period prior to the abolition of feudal jurisdictions, it formed a haliwick under the Earls of Eglinton. Pop. (1831) 63,453, (1861) 95,593, (1881) 105,231, (1891) 110,824. See AYRSHIRE and *Cunningham Topographised by Timothy Pont, A.M., 1604-8, with Continuations and illustrative Notices by the late James Dobie of Crummock* (1876).

Cunninghamhead, a mansion in Dreghorn parish, Ayrshire, near Cunninghamhead station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 4 miles WNW of Kilmarnock.

Cunninghar. See TILLOCKCOUNTRY.

Cunning or Cunnan, a holm of about 50 acres at the right side of the mouth of the river Doon, in Ayrshire. It formerly lay on the left side of the river, but came to be on the right side in consequence of the river altering its course; and, though now in Kyle district, it belonged to the Carrick parish of Mayhole until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred it to the parish of Ayr.

Cunningsburgh. See CONNINGSBURGH and DUNROSSNESS.

Cunnoquhie, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Monimail parish, Fife, 1 mile NE of Monimail church, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Cupar.

Cunzierton, a hill (1100 feet) in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Jedburgh. It is crowned with a large, double-trenched, ancient Caledonian camp; and is engirt, at about 150 feet from the summit, with a defensive mound.

Cupar, the north-western of the four divisions of Fife, consisting chiefly of the upper and middle basin of the Eden, and of the parts of the seaboard of the Firth of Tay from the boundary with Perthshire to a point a few hundred yards W of the original Tay Bridge, and nearly opposite Dundee. It comprises the parishes of Ahdie, Auchtermuchty, Balmerino, Ceres, Collessie, Creich, Cults, Cupar, Dairsie, Dunbog, Falkland, Flisk, Kettle, Kilmany, Logie, Monimail, Moonzie, Newburgh, and Strathmiglo, with parts of Aherneithy and Arngask. Its length north-eastward is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth is about 10 miles. See FIFE.

Cupar or Cupar-Fife, a town and a parish of central Fife. A royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, the capital of the county, and a seat of considerable trade, the town stands 100 feet above sea-level, amid undulating and richly-wooded environs, mainly on the left bank of the Eden. By road it is $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Dundee, 10 W by S of St Andrews, and 30 NNE of Edinburgh; whilst by the various sections of the North British it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Ladybank Junction, $25\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Perth, 44 ENE of Stirling, $13\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Thornton Junction, 29 NE of Dunfermline, 45 NNE of Edinburgh *via* the Forth Bridge, $11\frac{3}{4}$ SSW of Tayport, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ S of Dundee *via* the Tay Bridge. It had a royal charter from David II. in 1356, but prior to that appears to have been a royal burgh, and has made some figure in history. A castle which stood on the eminence now called School

Hill, but which has utterly disappeared, was the seat of the Macduffs, Earls of Fife, who are first heard of in the reign of David I. (1124-53). Almost a hundred years earlier, according to Leighton's *Fife Illustrated*, 'when the castle of Cupar was the residence of Macduff, the lord or Maormore of Fife, it was the scene of that horrid tragedy, the murder of his wife and children by Macbeth, of which Shakespeare has made such a beautiful use in his play of *Macbeth*.' But Skene has shown that the whole well-known tale of Macduff, 'Thane of Fife'—a title unknown to history—appears first in the Chronicle of Fordun and his interpolator Bower, *i.e.*, belongs to the 14th and 15th centuries (*Celtic Scotland*, iii. 303-306, 1380). The court of the Stewartry of Fife was held at this castle till the forfeiture of Albany, Earl of Fife, in 1425, when it was transferred to Falkland. The proverbial expression, 'He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar,' alludes to the times when Cupar was the seat of the ancient courts of justice for Fife, and signifies much the same as 'A wilful man must have his own way.' Theatrical representations, called *Mysteries* or *Moralities*, professing to serve purposes such as now are served by at once the pulpit and the press, were exhibited on the northern slopes of the School Hill, then called the Playfield, for many ages till the Reformation—among them Sir David Lindsay's *Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis* (1535), that scathing attack on the priests, which has been termed 'by far the greatest interlude in English literature.' Whether Sir David was born in Monimail at the Mount or in East Lothian is a moot question, but there is no doubt that the Mount was his property and frequent residence, and that he sat for Cupar in the parliaments of 1542 and 1543. Many of the kings and princes of Scotland, including nearly all the Jameses, Mary of Guise, Queen Mary, and Charles II., visited the town, and were entertained by its magistrates, Charles getting 'some desert to his foure houres in the Tolhooth, and a musicke song or two from Mr Andro Andersone, scholemaster ther for the tyme,' 6 July 1650. John Knox, in 1560, preached here to the Lords of the Congregation; and a noted conference was held in the previous year, on Tarvit or Wemysshall Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S, between the Congregation and Mary of Guise, the Queen Regent. The Rev. William Scott, who wrote the *Apologetical Narration of the State of the Kirk of Scotland*, was minister of Cupar from 1595 till 1642, and at his own expense erected the spire of the parish church, which still exists. A curious mural tombstone to his memory is still to be seen in the churchyard, though its Latin inscription is quite illegible. In the churchyard, too, is a plain upright stone inscribed:—'Here lies interred the heads of Laur. Hay and Andrew Pitulloch, who suffered martyrdom at Edinburgh, July 13th, 1681, for adhering to the Word of God and Scotland's covenanted work of reformation; and also one of the hands of David Hackston of Rathillet, who was most cruelly murdered at Edinburgh, July 30th, 1680, for the same cause.' Which Hackston was one of the twelve murderers of Archhishop Sharp on MAGUS MUIR in 1679. At Cupar, in 1718, the Archhishop's descendant, Sir James Sharp, Lord George Murray, and Sir David Threipland of Fingask were arraigned for their share in the '15, but the proceedings against them proved abortive. John, Lord Campbell (1781-1861), Chancellor of England, was born in a house still standing in the Crossgate, his father being parish minister. Another native was the portrait and landscape painter, Charles Lees, R.S.A. (1800-80).

Old Cupar lay all on the left or N side of the Eden; and had six gates or ports at thoroughfares which mostly retain their ancient names. The West Port stood at the W end of Bonnygate; the Lady Port towards the northern extremity of Lady Wynd; the East Port almost opposite the Town Hall; the Bridge Port at a point where the Eden now is crossed by the South Bridge leading to the North British station; the Mill Port at Millgate; and the Kirkgate Port at the W end of Kirkgate. The present town comprises three principal streets, several lanes and alleys, some suburbs on the N

and E and W, and a considerable suburb on the S side of the Eden; containing many new houses, it presents a well-built, cleanly, thriving appearance. It has been lighted with gas since 1830; and there is a splendid gravitation water supply from the town's works at Clatto, about 4 miles SSW of the town. There is likewise an



Seal of Cupar.

excellent system of drainage. Cupar, it may here be mentioned, is the seat of the Fife County Council. The Town Hall stands at the junction of St Catherine Street and Crossgate, and is a plain, neat structure, surmounted by a cupola and belfry. The County Buildings, St Catherine Street, were enlarged in 1836, in 1872, and 1892-93, have a neat though

plain façade, and contain the county hall, the sheriff's and justice of peace court-rooms, and offices for the public clerks. In the county hall are a fine portrait of John, Earl of Hopetoun, by Sir Henry Raeburn; a very valuable portrait of Lord Kellie in his official robes, by Sir David Wilkie; portraits of George II., George III., and Queen Charlotte, by Ramsay, son of the 'Gentle Shepherd'; besides a copy of a good portrait of Lord Elgin, Viceroy of India, and marble busts of his lordship and of the lats J. H. E. Wemyss of Wemyss and Torrie, M.P. The old county prison, on the S side of the Eden, has been converted into barracks for the Fife Artillery Militia. The new prison occupies a conspicuous site a little to the NE of this town, and built, at a cost of over £3000, on a greatly improved plan, is now under Government management. Opposite the Town Hall stood an ancient cross, which, comprising an octagonal base and a round pillar surmounted by a unicorn, was taken down in 1817. Its pillar was procured by the lats Colonel Wemyss of Wemyss Hall, and re-erected on the top of Wemyss Hill (about an hour's walk from the town), at the very spot on which, it is believed, the treaty between the queen-regent and the Lords of the Congregation was subscribed. The Corn Exchange, built in 1862 at a cost of £4000, is an edifice in the Gothic style, with a spire 136 feet high; it contains 46 stalls for market business, and was designed to serve also as a music and lecture hall, but has not good acoustic qualities. The railway station stands on the S side of the Eden, and is handsome and commodious; near it, on the Kirkealdy road, is a statue by Mr Howie of Edinburgh, of the Disruption worthy, David Maitland Makgill Crichton, Esq. of Rankellour (1801-51), in recognition of public services. One piece of ground for a public park was gifted to the town in 1871 by Provost Hood, another, adjoining, in 1872, by Provost Nicholson. The Lady Burn, intervening, was then arched over, and the two gifts, with the original Cart-haugh, now form a continuous park, comprising some 15 acres of green meadow, and forming one of the most valuable amenities of the burgh. The heavy cannon on the steps at the entrance to the park is a trophy from Sebastopol. Bonvil Park, a finely sheltered field to the west of the town, has been laid out as a recreation ground, with a cricket pitch, three tennis courts, and a commodious pavilion.

The original parish church stood 3 furlongs NW of the town, but within the old walls, on a rising ground near Springfield House; became a ruin in the early part of the 15th century; and was completely obliterated in 1752. Its successor, in Kirkgate Street, built in 1415, is said to have been a beautiful Gothic structure of polished sandstone, measuring 133 feet in length by 54 in width; but it, too, fell into decay, and was taken down in 1785. The present church, then erected, partly on the same

site, is a plain unattractive building, containing 1150 sittings. The church of 1415 had a tower, to which the spire already mentioned was added by Mr Scott in the beginning of the 17th century; and this tower and spire are separated from the present church by an intervening vestry or session-house, into which part of one of the aisles of the former church was converted. The ancient church of St Michael, on the S side of the Eden, crowned a small conical eminence, St Michael's Hill, now mostly covered with the plantation that shelters the NE entrance to Tarvit House. The present church of St Michael stands in the town, was erected in 1837 at a cost of £1800, and, altered and improved in 1871, contains 600 sittings. With a legacy of £7500, bequeathed by the lats Sir David Baxter of Kilmaron, a fine new Free church, mixed Gothic in style, with tower and spire 135 feet high, was built (1877-78) on the N side of the Bonnygate. Other places of worship are Bonnygate U.P. church (1866; a handsome structure), Boston U.P. church (1850), a Baptist chapel, a Roman Catholic meeting-place, Salvation Army quarters, and St James's Episcopal church. The last stands on or very near the site of St Mary's Dominican friary, which, founded by one of the Earls of Fife, was by James V. annexed to St Andrews, and the last remnant of which, a part of its church, consisting of fine sandstone masonry, was removed at the forming of St Catherine's Street. The Episcopal church, as rebuilt about 1870, is a neat Gothic structure of white freestone, with nave and one side aisle, and has a fine organ. Two burgh schools, dating back to the reign of Charles I., were in 1823 superseded by an academy, which in turn gave place, in 1831, to a Madras academy, founded and endowed by the late Dr Andrew Bell. As Sir David Baxter added considerably to the foundation, this is now called the Bell-Baxter School. New buildings were erected in this year named, but the old ones also were retained. In the middle of the original playground there stood till about 1860 an old one-story building, occupied as a sewing school at one end, and at the other as a class-room for pupils whose fees were provided by the parochial board or other local charity. This was superseded by the erection in Kirkgate of a modern suite of class-rooms, which in 1881 were greatly enlarged, mostly out of accumulations of an annual sum of £40 bequeathed by the lats Alexander Bogie of Balass and Newmill 'for the education of poor children' in Cupar parish. This school and the Bell-Baxter school are both under the management of the Cupar Educational Trust, in whom is vested the estate of Egmore in Galloway. The Bell-Baxter school gives instruction in English, classical and modern languages, mathematics, drawing, etc. Castlehill and South Side or Kirkgate schools, with respective accommodation for about 700 and 400 children, have an average attendance of nearly 450 and 240, and grants of over £430 and £200. Bonvil House, situated in Bonvil Park, and converted into an attractive school for young ladies, is an excellent institution, conducted by a lady from Girton College. The Duncan Institute (1870), in Crossgate, founded for the working classes of Cupar, Dairsie, and Kileonquhar by the lats Miss Duncan of Edengrove, is a handsome edifice in the Scotch baronial style, with a spire 114 feet high; and contains 2 reading-rooms, a library, a recreation room, a lecturers hall, a museum, and a billiard room. A handsome and commodious Parish Sabbath School Hall, erected at a cost of over £2000, contains a memorial window to its founder, the lats John Pitcairn, Esq. of Pitcullo. The Knox Cottages, with two apartments each and a garden attached, provide comfortable homes for six indigent ladies above fifty years of age, and were founded in terms of a deed by the lats Mr David Knox, London, and his sister, Miss Catherine Knox, who left £3000 for this purpose. The endowment yields also a modest annual allowance to each of the inmates. Other institutions are a Young Men's Christian Association, a floral and horticultural society, chess, curling, golf, and bowling clubs, masonic lodges, friendly societies, etc. Towards the west of the town is a large gymnasium, for the special benefit,

however, of the Fife and Forfar Light Horse; and further west is the racecourse. There are three cemeteries—the Old Churchyard, behind the parish church; St James's Burying Ground, adjoining the former; and the New Cemetery, an ornamental burying ground on the road to Ceres Muir.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, offices of the Royal, National, Commercial, Clydesdale, and British Linen Co.'s banks, a national security savings bank, hotels, and 3 weekly newspapers—the Wednesday Liberal *Fife Herald* (1822), the Thursday Conservative *Fife Journal* (1833), and the Saturday *Fife News* (1870). A weekly corn market is held on Tuesday; a horse and cattle market on the first, and an auction mart for cattle on the first and third Tuesdays of every month; fairs and feeing markets on the first Tuesday of August and either on 11th November or the following Tuesday. Large trade is done in the selling and grinding of corn; and other industries are malting, dyeing, tanning, flax-spinning, the weaving of coarse linens, and the manufacture of bricks and earthenware; whilst much business accrues from the town's position and character as the political capital of the county. It was distinguished, too, at one time for the production of beautiful specimens of typography and the publication of many useful books, Cupar being then the seat of publication for St Andrews University. The earliest extant charter constituting Cupar a royal burgh is David II.'s of 1356. The burgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors, who also act as police commissioners; and it unites with St ANDREWS, CRAIL, KILRENNY, the ANSTRUTHERS, and PITTENWEEM in sending a member to parliament. A guildry exists apart from the dean of guild court, a shadowy relic of the olden times of monopoly. Five incorporated trades—hammermen, wrights, weavers, tailors, and fleshers—also prolong a formal existence from the past. The municipal constituency numbered 963 and the parliamentary 695 in 1892, when the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £21,506, 2s. 4d., whilst the corporation revenue for 1891 was £216. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1881) 5010, (1891) 4729. Houses inhabited (1891) 1128; uninhabited, 62.

The parish, containing also the villages of Brighton, Springfield, and Gladney, comprises the ancient parish of St Michael-Tarvit, annexed in 1618. It is bounded N by Kilmarny and Dairsie, E by Dairsie and Kemback, S by Ceres and Cults, W by Monimail, and NW by Moonzie. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 3½ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 3¼ miles; and its area is 5737 acres, of which 1½ are water. The river EDEN winds 4½ miles north-eastward and east-north-eastward along the Ceres border and through the interior; it originally traced all the boundary between Cupar proper and St Michael-Tarvit, but, in consequence of an artificial straightening of its course at the town, has now a small portion of St Michael's on its N bank. Lady Burn, coming in from Monimail, and receiving an affluent from the confines of Dairsie, drains most of the northern district, and falls into the Eden at the E end of the town. The surface is beautifully diversified by undulations or rising-grounds, and makes a rich display of culture and wood. In the extreme E the Howe of Fife or Stratheden declines to less than 80 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 313 feet at Hawklaw and 400 at Kilmarnon Hill on the left, and to 600 at Tarvit Hill on the right, side of the Eden. A ridgy mound of fresh-water gravel, commencing on the School Hill, the site of the ancient castle of Cupar, strikes northward up the flank of Lady Burn, and runs in a serpentine direction till it culminates in a sort of peak—the Mote or Moat Hill, traditionally said to have been the meeting-place of councils of war and courts of justice under the 'Thanes of Fife.' Sandstone conglomerate prevails along the Lady Burn, and elsewhere white sandstone of excellent building quality; whilst trap rocks, chiefly greenstone

and clinkstone, form most of the rising-grounds. The sandstone and greenstone are worked in several quarries. The soil, in the N and the E, is chiefly a friable loam on a gravelly subsoil; in the S and the W, is more inclined to sand; but, almost everywhere, has been highly improved, and produces the finest crops. The mansions are Kilmarnon, Tarvit, Springfield, Wemyss Hall, Dalgairn (formerly Dalryell Lodge), Hilton, Cairnie, Pitbladdo, Prestonhall, Foxton, Ferrybank, Belmore, Bellfield, Bonville, Blalowan, and Westfield, and most of them are separately noticed. On the Mount, about three miles NW of the town, and stoutly claimed by Cupar as the birthplace of Sir David Lindsay, stands a monument to the gallant Earl of Hopetoun, who took up the command at Corunna when Sir John Moore fell, and before embarking, sword in hand, searched Corunna through and through for British prisoners. Cupar is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife; and it includes the greater part of the *quoad sacra* parish of SPRINGFIELD. The charge is collegiate, the two ministers officiating alternately in the parish church and St Michael's, and the living of the first charge being worth £345, of the second £320. An ancient chapel stood on the lands of Kilmarnon. Brighton public school, with accommodation for 67 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 29, and a grant £19, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1892) £12,972, 13s. 10d. Pop. (1891) 6990.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

The presbytery of Cupar comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Abdie, Auchtermuchty, Balmerino, Ceres, Collessie, Creich, Cults, Cupar, Dairsie, Dunbog, Falkland, Flisk, Kettle, Kilmarny, Logie, Monimail, Moonzie, Newburgh, and Strathmiglo, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Freuchie, Ladybank, and Springfield. Pop. (1881) 26,693, (1891) 26,196, of whom 7561 were communicants of the Church of Scotland.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Cupar, with churches at Abdie and Newburgh, Auchtermuchty, Ceres, Collessie, Cupar, Dairsie, Falkland, Flisk and Creich, Kettle and Cults, Logie and Gauldry, and Monimail, which together had 1982 communicants in 1891.—Lastly the United Presbyterian Synod has a presbytery of Cupar, with 2 churches in Auchtermuchty, 2 in Cupar, and 8 in respectively Ceres, Freuchie, Guardbridge, Kettle, Lathones, Pitlessie, Rathillet, and St Andrews, the 12 having 2457 members in 1890.

Cupar-Angus. See COUPAR-ANGUS.

Cuparmuir, a village in Cupar parish, Fife, 1½ mile W of Cupar town. It consists of a few scattered cottages, with a tile-work and a sandstone quarry.

Cupinshay. See COPENSHAY.

Cur, a stream of Strachur parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 380 feet, and running 6½ miles south-westward and south-eastward to the head of Loch Eck. Its course, for the first 2 miles, is rough and rapid, and forms several fine cascades; but lower down becomes smoother, and makes a number of beautiful turns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Curate's Steps, a small pass at the side of the river Ayr, near Sorn Castle, in Sorn parish, Ayrshire. It got its name from a tradition that an obnoxious Episcopalian minister fled by it from his enraged flock, in the times of forced Episcopacy prior to 1688.

Curate's Well, a copious intermittent spring on the glebe of Dunsyre, in Dunsyre parish, Lanarkshire. It issues from two circular patches of soft sand, engirt with very hard clay and gravel; and at intervals of five or ten minutes it bubbles up as if emitting air.

Curgarff. See CORGARF.

Curgie, a small bay in Kirkmalden parish, Wigtownshire, on the W side of Luce bay, 3 miles N of the Mull of Galloway.

Curlee or Caerlee. See INNERLEITHEN.

Curling Hall, an estate, with a mansion, in Largs parish, Ayrshire, near the shore, a little S of the town. It includes part of the battlefield of LARGS, and contains a memorial of the battle, in the form of a sculptured stone, with an inscribed copper plate affixed to it by Dr John Cairnie in 1823.

Curr, a hill (1849 feet) in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by S of Morebattle village, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the English Border.

Curreath, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Donald parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles ENE of Troon.

Currie, a village and a parish of W central Edinburghshire. The village, a pleasant little place, stands on the steep left bank of the Water of Leith, here spanned by a 14th century bridge, 6 miles SW of Edinburgh, having one station (Curriehill) on the main line of the Caledonian, and another (Currie) on its Balerno loop; at it is a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1861) 345, (1871) 329, (1881) 255, (1891) 313.

The parish, containing also the villages of BALERNO and Hermiston, is bounded N by Corstorphine, E by Corstorphine and Colinton, SE by Penicuik, SW by Midcaldor, W by Kirknewton, and NW by Ratho. The parish was increased in area in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners adding to it the South Gyle detached portion of the parish of Corstorphine (34 acres) and the Listonshiels detached portion of the parish of Kirkliston (1892 acres), its area now being 13,162 acres, of which $132\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The Water of LEITH winds $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW along the Kirknewton border, next 6 miles east-north-eastward across the middle of the parish, receiving by the way Dean, Cock, and BAVELAW Burns, and other still smaller tributaries. Near the Colinton and Penicuik boundaries lie Clubbidean, Harelaw, and Threipmuir reservoirs, supplying the EDINBURGH water-works; and the Union Canal runs $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles through the northern interior in the vicinity of Hermiston. The surface, in the N forming part of the Corstorphine plain, has a general southerly rise to the Pentland Hills from less than 200 feet above sea-level to 800 on Warlaw Hill, 1250 near Craigenterry, and 800 at East Rig. The rocks belong mainly to the Calciferous Limestone series, traversed at Ravelrig by a mass of diorite; whilst just to the SE of Threipmuir reservoir is one of three separate localities among the Pentlands where rocks of Upper Silurian age are so surrounded and covered unconformably by the Lower Old Red sandstone, that their relations to the Lower Silurian series can nowhere be ascertained. Excellent sandstone abounds along the left bank of the Water of Leith, especially in the neighbourhood of Balerno, and has been largely quarried; while limestone, but of inferior quality, has been worked on the Malleny estate. The soil of the uplands is moorish; but that of the low tracts is rich and highly cultivated, the rental of one or two farms here having increased 700 per cent. within the last 160 years. Dairy-farming and sheep-farming are also carried on; and within the parish are 2 large paper-mills and 2 snuff manufactories. Sibbald and other antiquaries identified Currie with 'Coria,' the chief seat of the Damnonii in the 2d century, A.D., which Skene, however, places at Carstairs. Among its antiquities are a supposed Roman station on Ravelrig Hill; the ruins of Lennox Tower, rising above the banks of the Leith, on the estate of Malleny, and the ancient residence of the family of Lennox, as well as the occasional one of Mary Queen of Scots; and Curriehill Castle, a short distance from the latter, on the opposite bank of the stream. Illustrious natives or residents were Sir Thomas Craig (1538-1608), author of *Jus Feudale*; the Lord Clerk Register, Sir John Skene of Curriehill (1549-1612), legal antiquary; his son, Lord President Sir James Skene (1580-1633); Sir Archibald

Johnston, Lord Warriston (1610-63), lawyer and statesman; Jas. Anderson, LL.D. (1739-1808), writer on agriculture; General Thomas Scott of Malleny (1745-1841); John Marshall, Lord Curriehill (1794-1868); and his son and namesake (1827-81), also an eminent judge. The principal mansions are Baberton, Curriehill, Hermiston, Lennox Lea, Lymphoy, Malleny, Ravelrig, and Riccarton. Currie is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Twccddale; the living is worth £250. The parish church, at the village, successor to one that down to the reign of Charles I. appears to have been subordinate to the collegiate church of Corstorphine, was built about 1785, and contains 800 sittings. A Free church for Currie and Colinton stand at Juniper Green; at Balerno are a U.P. church and St Mungo's Episcopal chapel; and three public schools, Balerno, Currie, and Hermiston, and Balerno Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 176, 178, 51, and 126 children, have an average attendance of about 130, 140, 40, and 90, and grants of nearly £125, £130, £37, and £80. Pop. (1801) 1112, (1831) 1883, (1861) 2248, (1881) 2390, (1891) 2574.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Currie, an estate, with a mansion, in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion, standing on a head-stream of Gore Water, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Gorebridge, consists partly of a former inn, partly of excellent additions, and reposes among sheltering wood under the shadow of Borthwick Castle. A previous mansion, demolished about 1809, stood on a rising-ground overlooking the old church and valley of Borthwick.

Curriehill, an estate, with a mansion, in Currie parish Edinburghshire, 1 mile SW of Curriehill station on the Caledonian, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh. A castle, a little W of the mansion, figured as a place of strength in the time of Queen Mary, being held by the Queen's opponents. See CURRIE.

Cushieville. See COSHIEVILLE.

Cushnie, an ancient parish in Alford district, Aberdeenshire, annexed in 1798 to Leochel, and now forming the western section of that parish. Cushnie or Sockaugh Hill, at the meeting-point with Towie, Logie-Coldstone, and Tarland, 7 miles SW of Alford village, has an altitude of 2032 feet above sea-level, and commands a very extensive view. Cushnie Burn, rising on the north-western shoulder of the hill, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along Cushnie Glen and the Howe of Cushnie to a confluence with Leochel Water at Brighton of Ininteer. Cushnie barony, originally called Cusenin (Gael. *ch'oisinn*, 'corner'), belonged, in the 12th century, to a family of its own name; went by marriage, in the early part of the 14th century, to the Leslies, ancestors of the Earls of Rothes; and passed, in 1628, to the Lumsdens. The old House of Cushnie, built in 1707, has long been uninhabited; but near it a small neat mansion was erected by a former proprietor, the late Rev. Henry T. Lumsden, whose uncle, Matthew Lumsden, LL.D. (1788-1856) was an eminent Orientalist. It now belongs to Sir William S. Scton, Bart., of Pitmedden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE.

Cuthill or **Cuttle**, a suburb of Prestonpans town, Haddingtonshire. Separated from the W end of that town by a rill, it is a dingy unpleasant place; and formerly had a salt work, a magnesia manufactory, and an extensive pottery.

Cuttlehill, a mausion in Aberdour parish, Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Crossgates station.

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DAAN, a burn of Edderton parish, Ross-shire, formed by two head-streams, and running 2½ miles north-north-eastward to the inner Dornoch Firth, at Ardmore Point, 1¾ mile W by N of Meikle Ferry.

Daer Water, the principal head-stream of the Clyde, rising in the extreme S of the parish of Crawford and of the shire of Lanark, at 2000 feet above sea-level, on the NE slope of Gana Hill (2190 feet), within ¼ mile of the Dumfriesshire border and of a sub-affluent of the Annan. Thence it runs 10½ miles northward to a confluence with Powtrail Water, at a point 2¾ miles S of Elvanfoot; and their united waters thenceforward bear the name of the river Clyde. Traversing a dreary region of bleak mountains and moorish uplands, and joined by sixteen little affluents, it has a rapid, noisy, and frolicsome current; enjoys high repute as a trouting stream; and gives the title of Baron (cre. 1646) to the Earl of Selkirk, both titles merging (1885) into that of the Duke of Hamilton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Daharick, a moor in Midmar parish, Aberdeenshire, said to have been the scene of a battle between Wallace and Comyn.

Daiglen, a burn in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet, and running 1½ mile south-eastward to form with Gannel Burn the Burn of Tillicoultry.

Dailly, a village and a parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The village of New Dailly stands on the left bank of Girvan Water, 7 furlongs SSE of Dailly station, on the Ayr and Girvan railway, this being 5½ miles ENE of Girvan, and 7¾ SSW of Maybole, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Greatly improved and enlarged since 1825, it is substantially built and regularly aligned; at it are 2 inns, the parish and Free churches, a public school, and saw and grain mills. Pop. (1841) 591, (1861) 650, (1871) 554, (1881) 696, (1891) 566.

The parish, called anciently *Dalmoalkeran* ('dale of St Keiran'), had its church till 1691 at Old Dailly, 3½ miles to the WSW; in 1653 it was shorn of a large tract to form Barr parish, but acquired a small annexation from Kirkoswald. It includes AILSA CRAIG; yet itself at no point touches the sea, being bounded NW and N by Kirkoswald, NE by Kirkmichael, E by Kirkmichael and Straiton, S by Barr, SW and W by Girvan. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7¾ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1½ and 6 miles; and its area is 18,078½ acres, of which 82½ are water. GIRVAN Water, followed pretty closely by the railway, winds 9½ miles west-south-westward through the north-western interior or along the northern and western borders; and several burns run to it from the interior. In the SW, where it passes off into Girvan, the surface sinks to close upon 50 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-eastward to 500 feet at High Craighead, 329 near Kilgrammie, 700 at Quarrel Hill, and 850 at Kirk Hill; south-eastward and eastward to 908 at Green Hill, 1059 at Hadyard Hill, 981 at Peat Rig, 1049 at Barony Hill, 1007 at Cairn Hill, and 1385 at Garleffin Fell. The rocks belong partly to the Calciferous Sandstone series, partly to the Carboniferous Limestone; and coal is worked at Bargany and Dalquharran, limestone at Craighead, while sandstone also is plentiful. The tract along Girvan Water is a pleasant vale, fertile, richly wooded, and well cultivated; the soil is here partly alluvial, and elsewhere ranges from argillaceous or light and dry, incumbent on gravel, to thin, wet, and spongy on the hills, which, naturally heathy or mossy, have been in places reclaimed, and almost everywhere afford good pasturage. Baronial fortalices stood at Old Kilkerran, Dalquharran, Brunston, and Penkill; a chapel of St Macarius* stood at *Machrykill*, another of Our

Lady in *Ladyglen*, and a third at *Altichapel*; whilst on the western shoulder of Hadyard Hill, which commands a magnificent view, is a doubly-entrenched camp, possibly formed in the days of Robert Bruce, and measuring 300 feet by 195. Natives of Dailly were the poet, Hew Ainslie (1792-1878); Thos. Thomson (1768-1852), lawyer and antiquary; and his painter brother, the Rev. Jn. Thomson of Duddingston (1778-1840); and Prof. Alex. Hill, D.D. (1785-1867), was minister from 1816 to 1840. Mansions, all separately noticed, are Bargany, Dalquharran Castle, Kilkerran, Killochan Castle, and Penkill Castle. Dailly is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £379. The parish church dates from 1766, and has 600 sittings. Four schools—Dailly public, Kilgrammie public, Old Dailly public, and Wallace town Works—with respective accommodation for 227, 102, 88, and 133 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 139, 51, 36, and 79, and grants of £135, 1s., £49, 3s. 6d., £43, 7s., and £69, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 2050, (1871) 1932, (1881) 2226, (1891) 1830.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 8, 1863.

Dairsie, a parish in the NE of Fife, containing at its eastern border the village of Dairsiemuir or Osnaburgh, 5 furlongs NNW of Dairsie station, this being 3¼ miles SSW of Leuchars Junction, and 3 ENE of Cupar, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments. Bounded NW by Kilmany and Logie, N and E by Leuchars, SE by Kemback, SW and W by Cupar, the parish has an utmost length from N to S of 2½ miles, a varying breadth from N to E of 5 furlongs and 2½ miles, and an area of 2560½ acres, of which 5¼ are water. The EDEN winds 2½ miles north-eastward along all the Kemback border; and where, close to Dairsie station, it quits this parish, the surface declines to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward and north-westward to 505 feet on Foodie Hill, and 554 on CRAIGFOODIE, which, presenting to the SW a precipitous and quasi-columnar front, commands a very extensive view. Sandstone abounds in the S; and trap-rock is quarried in two places. The soil, in most parts fertile, in many is rich and deep; and little or nothing is waste. At Dairsie it is intended (1893) to connect with the main line the proposed East Fife Central railway from Leven by a northern branch line from Bonnyton—another branch going direct east and joining the Anstruther and St Andrews railway. Dairsie Castle, a ruin on a rising-ground near the Eden, was the meeting-place of a parliament in 1335, and was occupied by John Spottiswood, Archbishop of St Andrews, when writing his *History of the Church and State of Scotland*. Craigfoodie is the chief mansion. Dairsie is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £291. The parish church containing 313 sittings, was 'built and adorned after the decent English fashion' by Archbishop Spottiswood in 1621. A squat, four-bayed oblong, with octagonal bell-turret and dwarf-spire, it 'only shows,' says Hill Burton, 'that the hand of the builder had lost its cunning, and that neither the prelate nor his biographer had an eye for mediæval art; it is a piece of cold mimicry, like the work of the cabinetmaker rather than of the architect,' etc. (*Hist. Scot.*, vii. 102, ed. 1876). There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 135 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 116, and a grant of £104, 9s. Valuation (1892) £5071, 13s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 550, (1831) 605, (1861) 638, (1871) 687, (1881) 693, (1891) 606.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65. See vol. i. of Billings' *Antiquities* (1845).

Dairsiemuir. See DAIRSIE.

Dalarossie (Gael. *dail-a-rois*, 'field of the point'), an ancient parish of NE Inverness-shire, now annexed to Moy. More populous than Moy, it lies along the Findhorn river, and on its left bank, 3¾ miles SW of Findhorn bridge and 20¼ SE of Inverness, has a church (1790; 450 sittings) and a public school.

* In *Procs. Ayr and Wigtown Archæol. Soc.* (1882) is a notice of the sole relic of this chapel—a stone supposed to have been a baptismal font of high antiquity.

Dalavich, an ancient parish and a registration district in Lorn, Argyllshire. The parish, now annexed to Kilchrenan, lies along the loch and river of Avich, onward to Loch Awe, on whose western shore, 14 miles WNW of Inverary, stand its church and its public school. Pop. of district (1871) 217, (1881) 226, (1891) 158. See **KILCHRENAN**.

Dalbarber, a village on the E border of Fowllis-Wester parish, Perthshire, 2 miles WSW of Methven village.

Dalbeattie, a thriving police burgh in Urr parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, standing, 80 feet above sea-level, on Dalbeattie Burn, 7 furlongs from its influx to Urr Water, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 5½ miles ESE of Castle-Douglas, 15½ NE by E of Kirkcudbright, 14½ SW of Dumfries, 108½ SSW of Edinburgh, and 106½ S by E of Glasgow. Founded as a mere village in 1780, this 'Granite City of the South' owes its quick recent extension to the neighbouring quarries of Craignair in **BUTTLE**, to the opening of the railway in 1860, and to its situation near the Urr, which is navigable to Dalbeattie Port. The Dalbeattie Burn runs through the town, and supplies motive power for numerous works. It consists of a main street with others diverging, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union and Commercial Banks, insurance agencies, hotels, a gaswork, a town-hall with illuminated clock, a mechanics' institute (1877), a literary association, bowling and quoiting greens, masonic, oddfellows', and foresters' lodges, etc. In 1877 Mr Maxwell of Munches erected a club-room for working men, now known as the Church Hall, and used for public meetings, etc. There are extensive bone, paper, bobbin, saw, and flour mills, dye-works, brick and tile works, an iron-forge, and concrete works; but Dalbeattie's chief industrial establishments are its large steam granite-polishing works, which employ several hundreds of workmen as quarriers, hewers, and polishers; have furnished granite for the Liverpool and Chatham docks, the Thames Embankment, light-houses in Ceylon, etc., and the paving of many large cities at home and abroad; and, besides other monuments, supplied that at Hughenden to Viscountess and Viscount Beaconsfield. Dalbeattie forms a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries, its minister's stipend being £230. A new parish church, Early English in style, with 900 sittings and a spire 130 feet high, was built in 1880 at a cost of £5000; and, at a cost of nearly £2000, a Free church, Romanesque in style, was built in 1881. Other places of worship are a U.P. church (1818; 350 sittings), an Evangelical Union church, St Peter's Roman Catholic church (1814; 300 sittings), and Christ Church Episcopal (1875), another Early English edifice, with tower unfinished. A public, a female public, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 722, 60, and 150 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 465, 47, and 66, and grants of £465, 16s. 1d., £48, 19s., and £59, 13s. 6d. Under the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862, the burgh is governed by a senior and two junior magistrates and six other police commissioners. Dalbeattie Loch, a mile and a half from the town, abounds with trout. Pop. of burgh (1841) 1430, (1861) 1736, (1871) 2937, (1881) 3865, (1891) 3149; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 4132, (1891) 3348. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Dalbeth, a seat and a Roman Catholic convent on the Clyde, in the eastern environs of Glasgow. Connected with the convent is a female reformatory, and adjoining it on the west is a large and beautiful cemetery, west of which is Westthorn reformatory for boys.

Dalblair. See **GLENMUIR**.

Dalcairn Linn. See **BERBETH**.

Dalcapon. See **DUNKELD AND DOWALLY**.

Dalchally, a glen in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire, traversed by Cally Water to the river Isla at a point 6 miles N of Glenisla church.

Dalchonzie, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Comrie parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Earn, 2½ miles W of Comrie village.

Dalchosnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tummel, 1¼ mile ESE of Kinloch Rannoch.

Dalcreichard, a hamlet, with a public school, in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Moriston, 1 mile W of Torgyle Bridge. It has a post office under Inverness.

Dalcross, a ruined castle in the united parish of Croy and Dalcross, NE Inverness-shire, 2 miles SE of Dalcross station on the Highland railway, this being 6½ miles NE of Inverness. Built by the eighth Lord Lovat in 1620, it afterwards passed to the M'Intoshes, whose nineteenth chief, Lachlan, lay here in state from 9 Dec. 1703 till 18 Jan. 1704, when 2000 of the Clan Chattan followed his remains—scanty enough, one would fancy—to their last resting-place in Petty church. Here, too, the Royal troops were put in array immediately before the battle of Culloden. Dalcross stands high, and commands a continuous view from Mealfourvie to the Ord of Caithness; it consists of two square, lofty, corbie-gabled blocks, joined to each other at right angles. In 1893 measures were taken for its restoration. See **CROY**.

Dalcrue or **Dalcrue**, a place in Methven parish, Perthshire, 2 miles NE of Methven village, on the right bank of the Almond, which here is crossed by a fine bridge, erected in 1836-37, with one semicircular arch of 80 feet span.

Daldawn or **Dildawn**, an estate, with a modern mansion in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Dee, 3 miles SW of Castle-Douglas.

Dalduff, an ancient baronial fortalice in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, now represented by only ruinous walls, 3 miles SE of Maybole town.

Dale, a village of Shetland, 3½ miles from its post-town, Lerwick.

Dalgain. See **SORN**.

Dalgarno, an old parish, now united to that of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

Dalgarnock, an ancient parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, annexed to Closeburn in 1697. It nearly surrounded the original parish of Closeburn; and its beautiful churchyard, 1½ mile S of Thornhill, contains the grave and tombstone of the persecuted Covenanter James Harkness. Here stood a village, a burgh of barony, where a famous market-tryst was held, that seems to have been continued after most or all of the houses had disappeared, and is alluded to in Burns's lines:

'But a' the next week, as I fretted w' care,
I gaed to the tryst o' Dalgarnock;
And wha but my fine fickle lover was there!
I glow'd as I'd seen a warlock, a warlock;
I glow'd as I'd seen a warlock.'

Dalgarven, a village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Garnock, contiguous to the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 2 miles N by W of Kilwinning town.

Dalgenross. See **DALGINROSS**.

Dalgety or **Delgaty**, an estate, with a mansion, in Turriff parish, N Aberdeenshire, 2 miles ENE of Turriff town. For three centuries and a half the property of the Hays of Erroll, it was sold in 1762 to Peter Garden, Esq. of Troup, and by his son resold in 1798 to James, second Earl of Fife, whose nephew, Gen. the Hon. Sir Aloxander Duff (1778-1851), long made it his residence. Finally it was purchased by a younger brother of the Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, Ainslie Douglas Ainslie, Esq., who, born in 1838, changed in 1866 his name to that of Ainslie. The oldest part of Dalgety Castle, with walls more than 7 feet thick, is older perhaps than its earliest extant date (1579); and, added to at various periods down to the present century, the whole is now a stately square, winged pile, its battlements—66 feet from the ground—commanding a beautiful view. The grounds are finely wooded, and contain a lake (2½ × ¾ furl.)—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Dalgety, a coast parish of SW Fife, containing the villages of St Davids, Fordel, and Mossgreen, with part of **CROSSGATES**, and traversed down to the coast at St Davids

by the Fordel mineral railway; whilst the church stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of the post-town Aberdour, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Burntisland. It is bounded W and N by Dunfermline, NE by Aberdour, and SE by the Firth of Forth, here from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles broad. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $3710\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $357\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and $12\frac{3}{4}$ water. The coast-line is fully $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, if one follows the bends of Barnhill, Braefoot, Dalgety, and Donibristle Bays, the largest of which, Dalgety Bay, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs across the entrance, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ thence to its inmost recess. From the shore, which in places is beautifully wooded right down to the water's edge, the surface here and there rises steeply to 100 feet and more above sea-level, thence gently ascending throughout the interior, till close to the northern border, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Crossgates, it attains 426 feet. A darkly-wooded glen, clearing the grounds of Fordel, is traversed by a brook which makes a fine waterfall of 50 feet; and a beautiful little loch is at Otterston, which still boasts some magnificent trees. Among them are a beech and an ash, 90 and 80 feet high, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ in girth at 5 feet from the ground; but a gale of January 1882 laid low two venerable walnut-trees, the largest of which girthed $15\frac{3}{8}$ feet at 16 from the ground. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation, and include great abundance of sandstone, limestone, and coal; the last, of very superior quality, is mined at Fordel. The arable soil is loam, partly light and dry, more generally deep and strong. A village of Dalgety stood at the head of Dalgety Bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of the present church; but the ivy-clad ruins of St Bridget's kirk, dating from the 12th century, are all that now mark its site. First Pointed in style, these retain a piscina and a number of quaint old epitaphs; whilst Chancellor Seton, first Earl of Dunfermline (1555-1622), is buried in a vault to the W. Almost the last to preach within their walls was Edward Irving. Other antiquities are Fordel Castle and a fragment of Couston Castle, at the E end of Otterston Loch, the retreat this of Charles I.'s persecuted chaplain, the Rev. Robert Blair (1583-1666), whose grave is at Aberdour; of Seton's favourite residence, Dalgety House, not so much as a stone remains. The chief mansions are DONIBRISTLE HOUSE, FORDEL HOUSE, COCKPEN, and Otterston (1539). Giving off its northern portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of MOSSGREEN, Dalgety is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; the living is worth £298. The present church, built in 1830, is a good Gothic structure, containing 500 sittings; and 2 public schools, Hillend and Mossgreen, with respective accommodation for 118 and 268 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 83 and 190, and grants of £60, 3s. and £175, 10s. Valuation (1892) £6788, 8s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 890, (1831) 1300, (1861) 1569, (1871) 1310, (1881) 1321, (1891) 1341; of *quoad sacra* parish (1891) 389.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 40, 1857-67. See pp. 25-54 of J. C. R. Buckner's *Rambles Round Aberdour* (Edinb. 1881).

Dalginch, a quondam castle said to have belonged to Macduff, on the site of Barnside House, near Markinch, Fife.

Dalginross (Gael. *dail-chinn-rois*, 'field at the head of the point'), a village in Comrie parish, Perthshire, on the peninsula between the Water of Ruchill and the river Earn, 3 furlongs S of Comrie town. Dalginross Plain, to the S of the village, contained two Roman camps, one of them occupying an area of 16 acres, supposed by some antiquaries to have been the 'Victoria' of the ninth Legion. See BLAIRINROAR.

Dalguise, a village, with a public school, in Little Dunkeld parish, central Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay, with a station on the Highland railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Dunkeld, under which it has a post and telegraph office. The railway crosses the Tay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the station, on a latticed iron-girder viaduct 360 feet in span, resting on one stone pier, and terminating at each end in handsome towers and wings of masonry 71 feet long, and there it begins to open on the

beautiful Vale of Athol. Dalguise House, near the village, is a plain edifice, but is rich in interesting relics—the Lamont harp, Queen Mary's harp, Prince Charlie's sword, two ancient targets, portraits, etc. The estate was given by William the Lyon to Dunkeld church, and in 1543 was transferred by Bishop Crichton to John, second son of Steuart of Arntullie, whose descendant, J. N. Durrant Steuart, Esq., twelfth Laird of Dalguise, is the present owner. At Easter Dalguise there is an interesting relic of the former bed of the Tay in the shape of a substantial stone bridge in first-rate repair.

Dalhalvaig. See REAY.

Dalharrold, a place in Strathnaver, Sutherland, with an ancient standing-stone.

Dalhonzie. See DALCHONZIE.

Dalhousie Castle, a noble mansion in Cockpen parish, Midlothian, on the left bank of the river South Esk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Dalkeith, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Bonnyrigg, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Dalhousie station on the Waverley route of the North British, this being 9 miles SE of Edinburgh. In the first half of the 12th century Simon de Ramsay received a grant of lands in Midlothian from David I.; in 1296 and 1304 William de Ramsay swore fealty to Edward I. of England for the lands of 'Dalwolie.' His son, Sir Alexander, was one of the great Scotch leaders in the War of Independence, the capturer of Roxburgh, who for reward was starved to death in the Castle of Hermitage (1342); in 1400 his namesake and fourth descendant successfully defended Dalhousie against Henry IV. of England. This Sir Alexander was slain at Homildon (1402), as was another at Flodden (1513). In 1618 George Ramsay, eleventh in descent from the first Sir Alexander, was raised to the peerage as Lord Ramsay of Melrose, a title changed in the following year to that of Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie; and in 1633 his son and successor, William, was created Earl of Dalhousie and Baron Ramsay of Kerington. During his time we find Oliver Cromwell dating his letters from Dalhousie Castle, 8 and 9 Oct. 1648. The fifth, sixth, seventh, and ninth Earls were all of them soldiers, George, the ninth (1770-1838), for service done in the Peninsula being raised in 1815 to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie. His third son and successor, the Indian administrator, James Andrew Broun-Ramsay (1812-60), was born and died at Dalhousie, at Dalhousie received a call from the Queen and Prince Albert on 4 Sept. 1842, was Governor-General of India from 1847 to 1855, and in 1849 was created Marquis of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle and the Punjab. This title died with him, but those of Earl of Dalhousie and Baron Ramsay devolved on his cousin, Fox Maule, second Lord Panmure (1801-74), whose cousin and successor Admiral George Ramsay (1806-80) became a peer of the United Kingdom in 1875 as Baron Ramsay of Glenmark. His grandson, the present and fourteenth Earl, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (b. 1878; suc. 1887), is nineteenth in descent from the first Sir Alexander, and holds large estates in Midlothian and Forfarshire. (See BRECHIN and PANMURE HOUSE.) Dating from the 12th century, Dalhousie is described by the Queen as 'a real old Scottish castle, of reddish stone;' but by the ninth Earl it was so altered and enlarged that it is hard to say how much is old and how much modern. Anyhow it is a stately castellated pile, with lofty tower and a fine collection of family portraits; on 10 Oct. 1867 it narrowly escaped entire destruction by fire, with the loss of the third story and attics of the central portion. The park is finely wooded, and the garden of singular beauty. Less than half a mile to the NW flows Dalhousie Burn, which, rising near Newbigging, runs 5 miles north-eastward along the boundary of Carrington with Lasswade and Cockpen, and through the interior of the latter parish, till near Dalhousie station it joins the South Esk. A pretty streamlet, with steep but wooded banks, it makes a descent from about 700 to less than 200 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Peter Mitchell's *Parish of Cockpen in the Olden Times* (Dalkeith, 1881).

Dalintober, a suburban village in Campbeltown parish,

Argyllshire, on the N side of the head of Campbeltown Loch. Lying within the parliamentary boundaries of Campbeltown burgh, it is a thriving place, with a substantial small pier.

Daljarroch, an estate, with a mansion, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Stinchar, near Pinmore station, and 4 miles ENE of Colmonell village. Comprising 1927 acres, it was sold in 1875 for £48,000. There is a post office of Daljarroch.

Dalkairnie Linn. See **BERBETH**.

Dalkeith, a town and a parish in the E of Edinburghshire. The town stands, 182 feet above sea-level, on a peninsula from 3 to 5 furlongs wide between the North and South Esk, and by road is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Musselburgh and 6 SE of Edinburgh, whilst, as terminus of a branch line $3\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs long, it is $8\frac{3}{8}$ miles SE of Edinburgh. It is also accessible from Eskbank station, 5 furlongs to the SW, on the main Waverley route of the North British, this being $8\frac{3}{8}$ miles SE of Edinburgh and $90\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Carlisle. A low and flat-backed ridge, the peninsula slopes more steeply to the North than the South Esk; of the town's fair surroundings this picture is given in David Moir's *Mansie Wauch*.—'Pleasant Dalkeith! with its bonny river, its gardens full of gooseberry bushes and pear-trees, its grass parks spotted with sheep, and its grand green woods.' The High Street widens north-eastward from 30 to 85 feet, and terminates at a gateway leading up to Dalkeith Palace, the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, which palace, as centring round it all the chief episodes in Dalkeith's history, must here be treated of before Dalkeith itself.

The Anglo-Norman knight, William de Graham, a witness to the foundation charter of Holyrood Abbey (1128), received from David I. the manor of Dalkeith; his seventh descendant, John de Graham, dying without issue about the middle of the 14th century, left two sisters, his heiresses, of whom one, Marjory, conveyed Dalkeith by marriage to the Douglasses. 'In my youth,' says Froissart, 'I, the author of this book, travelled all through Scotland, and was full fifteen days resident with William, Earl of Douglas, at his castle of Dalkeith. Earl James was then very young, but a promising youth,' etc. Doughty Earl James it was who, capturing Hotspur's trophy, cried out that he would set it high on the fower of his castle of Dalkeith—a taunt that led to the battle of Otterburn (1388). In 1452 the town was plundered and burned by the brother of the murdered sixth Earl of Douglas, but the castle held out gallantly under Patrick Cockburn, its governor; in 1458 James II. conferred on James Douglas of Dalkeith the title of Earl of Morton; and at the second Earl's castle James IV. first met his affianced Queen, the Princess Margaret of England, 3 Aug. 1503, when, 'having greeted her with knightly courtesy, and passed the day in her company, he returned to his bed at Edinburgh, very well content of so fair meeting.' In 1543, Cardinal Beaton was committed prisoner to Dalkeith Castle, which in 1547 had to yield to the English victors of Pinkie after a valiant defence. James, fourth Earl of Morton, the cruel and grasping Regent, built at Dalkeith about 1575 a magnificent palace, richly adorned with tapestries and pictures, and fitter for king than subject—the 'Lion's Den' the country people called it. Hither on Sunday, June 11, 1581, just nine days after the Lion's head had fallen beneath the Maiden's axe, James VI. returned from the parish kirk with two pipers playing before him and with the Duke of Lennox, Morton's accuser and successor. The Modern Solomon revisited Dalkeith in 1617, when Archibald Symson, the parish minister, addressed to him a congratulatory poem, *Philomela Dalkethensis*; and in 1633 Charles I. was here magnificently entertained. In the winter of 1637-38, following close on the Liturgy tumults, the Privy Council adjourned from Linlithgow to Dalkeith Palace, whither twelve out of the sixteen 'Tables,' or commissioners, representing the supplicants of every estate, came to present their menacing protestation; and in the spring of 1639 these Tables made themselves

masters of the palace. Within it, besides military stores, were found the regalia—crown, sceptre, and sword—which, with all reverence, were brought back by the nobles to Edinburgh Castle. Francis Scott, second Earl of Buccleuch, purchased Dalkeith from the ninth Earl of Morton in 1642. Dying in 1651, he left two daughters, Mary (1648-61) and Anne (1651-1732), who, successively Countesses of Buccleuch in their own right, married, at the early ages of 11 and 12, Walter Scott of Highchester and the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, both of them lads of only 14 years. The Countess Mary's custodian was the celebrated General Monk, who as such had a five years' lease of Dalkeith (1654-59), and lived there quietly, busying himself with gardening, but ever regarded jealously by Cromwell. Her mother, who for third husband had taken the Earl of Wemyss, is described by Baillie as a witty, active woman, through whom Monk acted on the Scottish nobles, and through whom the Scottish nobles acted in turn on Monk; and that 'sly fellow' is said to have planned the Restoration in rooms, still extant, overhanging the Esk. Monmouth himself must often have been here; in 1663 he and his child spouse were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Earl and Countess of Dalkeith. The Duchess of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, she, after Monmouth's execution (1685), lived chiefly at NEWARK Castle in princely style, more rarely at Dalkeith Palace, which, as it stands to-day, was mainly built by her. Her grandson and successor, Francis, second Duke of Buccleuch (1695-1751), in whose time Prince Charles Edward passed two nights at Dalkeith (1 and 2 Nov. 1745), married the eldest daughter of James, second Duke of Queensberry; and their grandson Henry, third Duke (1746-1812), inherited the dukedom of Queensberry in 1810. With a younger brother, assassinated at Paris in 1766, he had made the grand tour under the tutelage of Adam Smith; and he did much to improve his tenantry and vast estates. To him Scott owed his appointment (1799) as sheriff-depute of Selkirkshire; and his son and successor, Charles William Henry (1772-1819), is also remembered as a kindly friend to both Sir Walter and the Ettrick Shepherd. His son, Walter-Francis (1806-84), twice entertained royalty in the persons of George IV. (15-29 Aug. 1822) and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert (1-6 and 13-15 Sept. 1842). His son, Wm.-Hy.-Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott, present and sixth Duke (b. 1831), is the fourth largest landowner in Scotland, holding 432,338 acres, valued at £187,156 per annum, viz., 3536 in Midlothian (£28,408, including sums received for minerals and for Granton harbour), 253,514 in Dumfriesshire (£97,530), 104,461 in Roxburghshire (£39,458), 60,428 in Selkirkshire (£19,828), 9091 in Lanarkshire (£1544), and 1908 in Fife, Kirkcubright, and Peebles shires (£388). See **BOWHILL**, **DRUMLANRIG CASTLE**, and **BRANKHOLM**. Dalkeith Palace, crowning a steep, rocky knoll above the North Esk's right bank, was mainly rebuilt by the Duchess of Monmouth in the early years of the 18th century. Her architect, Sir John Vanbrugh, better known for his plays than his buildings, chose as a model Loo Palace in the Netherlands; the result is a heavy-looking Grecian pile of reddish stone, with recessed centre and projecting wings. The interior, however, is rich in treasures of art—six family portraits by Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds, Wilkie's portrait of George IV., three landscapes by Clande, and other paintings by Holbein, Rembrandt, Annibal Caracci, Van Dyck, etc., with the furniture given to Monmouth by Charles II. The park, extending into Newton and Inveresk parishes, and ringed by a high stone wall, has a total area of 1035 acres, 130 of which are occupied by a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest. One kingly oak is 93 feet high, and girths $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet at 1 foot from the ground; whilst an ash and three beeches, with respective girth of $13\frac{3}{4}$, 17, $16\frac{1}{2}$, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet, are 95, 110, 103, and 95 feet high. Landscape gardening has done much to enhance the beauties due to an undulating surface and to the windings of the rivers Esk, which unite 7 furlongs below the palace; and the formality in the general disposition of the grounds

and in the planting, that offended both Gilpin and Stoddart, is ever softening with the lapse of years. Sir William Fraser, *The Scotts of Buccleuch* (Edinb. 1878).

Apart from castle and palace, Dalkeith has nothing more notable in its history than Mr Gladstone's electoral campaigns. Connected with it by birth, education, or residence were the poet, John Rolland (fl. 1575); David Calderwood (1575-1650), ecclesiastical historian; Archibald Pitcairne (1652-1713), poet and physician; the judge, William Calderwood, Lord Polton (1661-1733); John Love (1695-1750), Buchanan's vindicator, and rector of the grammar school from 1739 till his death; Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough and first Earl of Rosslyn (1733-1805), Lord High Chancellor of England; the historian, Principal William Robertson, D.D. (1721-93); Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville (1742-1811); John Kay, the caricaturist (1742-1826), for six years' prentice to a Dalkeith barber; Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. (1779-1853), an eminent divine; Robert Mushet (1782-1828), of the Royal Mint; Norman Macleod, D.D. (1812-72), minister 1843-51; and Prof. P. G. Tait (b. 1831).

Nor, apart from its church, has the town much to show in the way of antiquities—a few old sculptured stones let into modern buildings, 'Cromwell's orderly house' in Chapelwell Close, and a fragment of a piscina in an old house near the palace gate. The market-cross has long since disappeared, but hiring fairs are held on the last Thursday of February, the first Thursday of April, and the second Thursday of October; horse and cattle fairs on the Thursday of May after Rutherglen and the third Tuesday of October, and corn markets on every Thursday in the year.* The Corn Exchange was built in 1854 at a cost of £3800 from designs by D. Cousin of Edinburgh. The great hall is 172 by 50 feet, and 45 feet high, with open-timbered roof and a gable-front to the High Street, adorned by a panel bearing the Duke's arms. The Town-hall, a plain old building, stands also in the High Street; the Foresters' hall, in Buccleuch Street, measuring 80 by 45 feet, seats 800 persons, and was erected in 1877 at a cost of £4700; and the Combination poorhouse, for twelve parishes, at Eskbank, accommodates 120 inmates, and was built at a cost of £4058 in 1849, being the first of such houses in Scotland. Dalkeith has besides a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial (1810), the National (1825), the Royal (1836), and the Clydesdale Banks (1858), a National Security Savings bank (1839), insurance agencies, several hotels, gas-works (1827), a scientific association (1832), an agricultural society (1805), Liberal, Unionist, and Conservative associations, a masonic hall, a town mission (1846), a Royal Infirmary auxiliary society (1841), a total abstinence society (1837), bowling, golf, cricket, football, cycling, and curling clubs, and a newspaper, the *Dalkeith Advertiser* (Thursday). The water supply being defective, in 1878 an arrangement was made with the Edinburgh Water Company to bring in a fresh supply from the Moorfoot Hills, the works being carried out in 1879 at a cost of £6000. This being still insufficient, an ample supply, of excellent quality, was obtained in 1888 within the burgh bounds by boring, the quantity thus secured being 65,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. Ironfounding, brushmaking, carpet-weaving, and market-gardening are the leading industries.

The old or East Parish church is of unknown date; but Pope Sixtus' bull of 1475 refers to the collegiate establishment of St Nicholas of Dalkeith, consisting of a provost, 5 canons, and 5 prebends, as having been 'founded and endowed from ancient times.' Second Pointed in style, it consists of an aisled nave (78 × 53 feet), a choir (44 × 27) with trigonal apse, N and S transepts, and a western clock-tower and octagonal spire 85 feet high. The choir, however, which, with its canopied niches, is much more highly decorated than the rest of

the fabric, has long been roofless, cut off from the nave by an unsightly wall; and forty years ago nave and transepts were 'choked with galleries, rising tier above tier behind and around the pulpit—a curious example of Scotch vandalism. There was, however, something of the picturesque in the confused cramming of these "lofts" into every nook and corner, in the quaint shields, devices, and texts emblazoned in front of the seats allotted to different guilds. The weavers reminded the congregation of how life was passing "swiftly as the weaver's shuttle," and the hammermen of how the Word of God smote the rocky heart in pieces' (*Life of Norman Macleod*, 1876). Now, as restored by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., in 1852, the church contains 760 sittings, and presents a goodly appearance, but for the lack of the choir, in which are two recumbent effigies, probably of James, first Earl of Morton, and his dame, as also the graves of the young Countess Mary and her sister, the Duchess of Monmouth. The West Church, on a commanding site above the North Esk, was erected in 1840 at the cost of the Duke of Buccleuch, and is a cruciform Early English structure, with 950 sittings, and a spire of 167 feet high. King's Park U.P. church, also Early English in style, with 700 sittings and a spire of 140 feet, was built in 1869-70 at a cost of £3300; and Buccleuch Street U.P. church, a Lombardo-Venetian edifice, in 1879, at a cost of £2767. Other places of worship are a Free church, a Congregational church (300 sittings), Wesleyan, Baptist, and Evangelical Union chapels, St David's Roman Catholic church (1854; 500 sittings), and St Mary's Scotch Episcopal church (1845; 250 sittings). The last, situated just within the gateway of the ducal park, is a beautiful Early English building, comprising a nave with open roof, a chancel elaborately groined in stone, and a S vestry. Back Street public school, the Burgh public school, and St David's Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 265, 500, and 282 children, have an average attendance of over 200, 480, and 160, and grants of about £200, £485, and £143.

Under the successive holders of castle and palace, Dalkeith was for centuries a burgh of barony; on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1747, the Duke claimed £4000 for the regality, and was allowed £3400. In terms of Acts passed between 1759 and 1825 twelve trustees were appointed, of whom the baron-bailie was always one; but in 1878 the General Police Act was adopted after repeated rejection, and the town is now governed by a chief magistrate, 2 other magistrates, and 9 commissioners. Pop. (1841) 4831, (1851) 5086, (1861) 5396, (1871) 6386, (1881) 6931, (1891) 7035.

The parish, containing also the village of Lugton and the greater part of Whitehill village, is bounded NW by Newton, NE by Inveresk, E by Cranston, SE and S by Newbattle, and SW by Lasswade. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 1½ mile; and its area is 2345½ acres, of which 1½ are water. The North Esk winds 2½ miles, mostly through the interior, but partly along the Lasswade and Newton borders, till, near the northern extremity of the parish, it is joined by the South Esk, which, entering from Newbattle, has a northerly course here of 2 miles. As the river Esk, their united waters flow on 1 furlong north-eastward along the Newton boundary; and, at the point where they pass into Inveresk, the surface declines to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising gently south-south-westward and south-eastward to 182 feet at Dalkeith High Street, 300 at Longside, and 400 near Easter Cowden. The rocks belong to the coal-measures of the Carboniferous formation, and coal is largely worked, whilst an extensive bed of brick and tile clay occurs at Newfarm and near Galloshall. The soil is generally a good deep loam, with subsoil of clay and gravel; and the rent of the land is high, particularly that occupied by gardens. The Duke of Buccleuch holds about seven-eighths of the entire parish. Though not within the parish, yet just about a mile SW of the town, there is Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian; and within easy distance

* The weekly corn market was changed from Sunday (on which it had been held 'past memory of man') to Thursday by an Act of the Scottish Parliament of 1651, which also appointed the yearly October fair.

of it are the classic house and grounds of HAWTHORN-DEX, and the glen, the castle, and the chapel of ROSLIN. Part of Restalrig deanery till 1592, and now the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, Dalkeith is divided ecclesiastically into East and West parishes, the former a living worth £527. Two schools under the landward board, Dalkeith public and Whitehill colliery, with respective accommodation for 178 and 121 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 166 and 83, and grants of £175, 13s. 6d. and £72, 10s. Pop. (1801) 3906, (1821) 5169, (1841) 5830, (1861) 7114, (1871) 7667, (1881) 7707, (1891) 7704.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

The presbytery of Dalkeith, established in 1581, comprises the ancient parishes of Borthwick, Carrington, Cockpen, Cranston, Crichton, Dalkeith, Fala and Soutra, Glencorse, Heriot, Inveresk, Lasswade, Newbattle, Newton, Ormiston, Penicuik, and Temple; the *quoad sacra* parishes of West Dalkeith, Loanhead, New Craighall, North Esk, Rosewell, Roslin, and Stobhill. Pop. (1871) 45,099, (1881) 50,932, (1891) 54,389, of whom 11,131 were communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dalkeith, comprising the churches of Carlops, Cockenzie, Cockpen, Dalkeith, Gorebridge, Loanhead, Musselburgh, Newbattle, Ormiston, Penicuik, Roslin, Temple, and Carrington, which together had 2935 members in 1891.

Dallachy. See BELLIE.

Dallas, a village and a parish of central Elginshire. The village stands on the left bank of the Lossie, 11 miles SW of Elgin, and 8½ SE of Forres, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also Kellas village, 3½ miles to the ENE, is bounded N by Elgin, E by Birnie, SE by Rothies and Knockando, W by Edinkillie, and NW by Rafford. Rudely triangular in outline, it has an utmost length of 10½ miles from its north-eastern angle, near Lennocside, to Carn Kitty, at its south-western apex; an utmost breadth from E to W of 7½ miles; and an area of 23,024½ acres, of which 122 are water. The Lossie, issuing from Loch Trevie, near the south-western corner of the parish, winds 15½ miles north-north-eastward and east-north-eastward through the interior, descending in this course from 1300 to 300 feet above sea-level; near Lennocside, at the north-eastern corner, it is joined by Lennoc Burn, flowing 4 miles northward along all the Birnie border, and forming a waterfall, the Ess of GLENLATTERACH; whilst Black Burn, another of the Lossie's affluents, runs 3¾ miles north-eastward along all the boundary with Rafford, thence passing off into Elgin. Lochs Dallas (3¼ × 1¼ furl.) and Trevie (1 × ¾ furl.) lie right upon the Edinkillie border; Loch COULATT (1½ × 1 furl.) falls just within Knockando; and fifteen lochlets, tinier still, are dotted over the south-western interior. From NE to SW the chief elevations to the right of the Lossie are Mill Buie (1100 feet), Cairn Uisb (1197), Meikle Hill (932), Cas na Smorrach (1146), and Carn Kitty (1711); to the left rise wooded Mulundy Hill (768), another Mill Buie (1216), and Carnache (1179). These hills are variously arable, planted, and heathy; the strathes are well cultivated, and exhibit much natural beauty. Granite is the prevailing rock, but sandstone and grey slate have both been quarried; the soil is generally light loam on a gravelly bottom along the Lossie, a vegetable mould incumbent on till in parts of the uplands, and moor or moss along the southern border. Tor Castle, ½ mile N by E of the village, was built in 1400 by Sir Thomas Cumming of AULTRE, and, long the Cummings' stronghold, consists now only of ruined outworks and a moat. The property is mostly divided among three. Dallas is in the presbytery of Forres and eynod of Moray; the living is worth £176. The present church, near the village, was built in 1794, and contains 250 sittings; its ancient, heather-thatched predecessor was dedicated to St Michael; and a stonoe shaft, 12 feet high, in the kirkyard, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis, is the old market-cross. A Free church stands ¾ mile NE of the village; and two public schools, Dallas and Kellas female, with respective accommodation for 135 and 78 children, had (1891) an average

attendance of 88 and 38, and grants of £96, 13s. and £39, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 915, (1891) 860.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Dallintober. See DALINTOBER.

Dalmahoy (Gael. *dail-ma-thuath*, 'field to the north'), a mansion in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile S by E of Ratho village, and 2½ miles W by N of Curriehill station. Built partly in the early years of last century, partly at subsequent periods, it has grounds of great beauty, commanding fine distant views, and open to strangers. The estate, having belonged from 1296 and earlier to the family of Dalmahoy, passed in the middle of the 17th century to the Dalrymples, from whom it was purchased about 1750 by the seventeenth Earl of Morton; and Dalmahoy is now the chief seat of Sholto-G.-W. Douglas, twenty-first Earl of Morton since 1458 (b. 1844; suc. 1884). (See also ABERDOUR and CONA.) Dalmahoy Crag, overlooking the Caledonian railway 1¼ mile SSW of Dalmahoy House, rise to an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, stoop precipitously to the W, and constitute a grand feature in the general landscape of the Western Lothians. Dalmahoy has an Episcopal chapel, St Mary's.

Dalmally, a village in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the left bank of the Orchy, near the north-eastern extremity of Loch Awe, with a station on the Callander and Oban railway, 2¼ miles E of Oban, 62¼ WNW of Stirling, and 16 by road NNE of Inverary. Nestling among trees, and at the same time commanding magnificent views of the basin and mountain screens of Loch Awe, it is a favourite resort of anglers, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a hotel, a Free church, a public school, and a fair on the Wednesday of March and the Friday of October after Kil-michael; whilst on an islet in the Orchy here stands Glenorchy parish church (1811; 507 sittings), an octagonal Gothic structure with a spire.

Dalmarnock. See GLASGOW.

Dalmory. See GARTMORE.

Dalmelling. See DALMULLIN.

Dalmellington, a small town and a parish on the S border of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town stands, 600 feet above sea-level, in a recess sheltered by hills, at the terminus of a branch (1856) of the Glasgow and South-Western, ¾ mile NE of the Bogton Loch expansion of the river Doon, and 9 miles SE of Hollybush, 15 SE of Ayr, 56 SSW of Glasgow, and 72 SW of Edinburgh. Dating from the 11th century, and a burgh of barony, it was long little else than a stagnating village, but in recent times has become a centre of traffic in connection with the neighbouring iron-works; at it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, insurance agencies, hotels, gas-works, a reading-room and library, and a public school, erected in 1875 at a cost of £3000, whilst fairs are held here on the last Thursday of February and the day after Moniaive, *i.e.*, on the second or third Saturday of August. The parish church, built in 1846, is a handsome edifice in the Saxon style, with a lofty tower and 640 sittings; and other places of worship are a Free church (400 sittings), an Evangelical Union chapel, and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of the Rosary (1860; 170 sittings). Pop. (1861) 1299, (1871) 1514, (1881) 1437, (1891) 1395.

The parish, containing also the mining village of Benqubat, Burnfoothill, Craigmark, Lethanhill, and Water-side, is bounded N by Coylton and Ochiltree, E by New Cumnock, SE by Carsphairn in Kirkcudbrightshire, SW by Loch Doon and Straiton. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is 9½ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between 1½ and 4½ miles; and its area is 17,926½ acres, of which 144 are water. Loch DOON, with utmost length and width of 5½ miles and 6½ furlongs, lies just within Straiton, 680 feet above the level of the sea; and, issuing from it, the river Doon winds 10½ miles north-westward along all the rest of the Straiton border, near the town expanding into BOOTON Loch (6 × 2¼ furl.), and receiving Muck Water and other burns from the interior. On the

Kirkcudbrightshire border, 4 miles SSE of the town, is Loch Muck ($5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) Below Dalharo, where the Doon quits Dalmellington, the surface sinks to 500 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward and south-eastward to 1103 feet near Hillend, 986 on Green Hill, 1426 on Benquhat, 925 on Craigmark Hill, 1521 on BENEBOCH, 1333 on Benbain, 1107 on Knockskae, 1621 on BENBRACK, 1760 on Windy Standard, 1484 on Campbell's Hill, and 1071 on Muckle Eriff Hill. A plain or very gentle slope lies along the Doon over a length of about 3 miles in the vicinity of the town, and, measuring 1 mile in extreme width at the middle, has nearly the figure of a crescent, narrowed to a point at both extremities. The surface everywhere beyond that plain rises into continuous eminences or mountain ridges, of which that nearest the Doon almost blocks its course at the NW angle of the parish, and extends away eastward as a flank to the plain, till it terminates abruptly, to the NE of the town, in a splendid basaltic colonnade 300 feet high and 600 feet long. Two other ridges run south-eastward and southward, and to the N are adjoined by a ridge extending into New Cumnock. The hills, in general, have easy acclivities, and in only three places, over short distances, are precipitous; yet they form mountain passes of picturesque character, in one or two instances of high grandeur. Two of the ridges, on the way from the town to Kirkcudbrightshire, approach each other so nearly for upwards of a mile, as to leave between them barely sufficient space for the public road and the bed of a mountain-brook; two others which flank the Doon at its egress from mountain-cradled Loch Doon, are rocky perpendicular elevations, and stand so close to each other for about a mile, as to seem cleft asunder by some powerful agency from above, or torn apart by some convulsive stroke from below. The gorge between these heights, a narrow, lofty-faced pass, bears the name of the Ness Glen, and opens at its north-western extremity into the crescent-shaped plain. The springs of the parish are pure, limpid, and perennial, and issue, for the most part, from beds of sand and gravel. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Silurian, partly Carboniferous. Sandstone, limestone, coal, and ironstone abound. The coal belongs to the most southerly part of the Ayrshire coalfield, and is of excellent quality. The ironstone also is of good quality, and has been extensively worked since 1847. Iron-works were erected in that year at the villages of Waterside and Craigmark, these villages and many other houses having been built by the company. The soil, along the river side, is chiefly a deep loam; on the north-western acclivities, is a wet argillaceous loam, resting on sandstone; on the hills of the NE and E is moss; and on those of the S is party peat but chiefly light dry earth, incumbent on Silurian rock. About 1310 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, 750 under wood, and 275 in a state of commonage, whilst about 1150, now pastoral or waste, are capable of reclamation for the plough; and 150 at a spot $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the town are morass, resting on a spongy bed, and embosoming some oaks of considerable size. An ancient moat, surrounded with a deep dry fosse, and supposed to have been a seat of feudal justice courts, rises on the SE of the town; and within the town itself an edifice lately stood, which, known by the name of Castle House, is said to have borne date 1003 (?), and supposed to have been constructed with materials from a previous strong castle beyond the moat. Another ancient structure, believed to have been a place of considerable strength, and traditionally associated with a shadowy King Alpin, surmounted a cliff in a deep glen, and was protected on three sides by mural precipices, on the fourth side by a fosse. The Roman road from Ayr to Galloway passed through the parish, and was not entirely obliterated till 1830. Three very large cairns, one of them more than 300 feet in circumference, was formerly on the hills. Dalmellington figured largely in the Stuart persecution of the Covenanters, and is rich in traditions respecting their sufferings. Dalmellington is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £186.

There is an Established mission station at Waterside. Dalmellington, Benquhat, Craigmark, Lethanhill, and Waterside schools, and Dalmellington R.C. school, with respective accommodation for 323, 265, 221, 404, 584, and 70 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 187, 145, 165, 213, 194, and 61, and grants of £201, 16s., £138, 16s. 6d., £182, 13s. 6d., £202, 14s., £195, 1s., and £44, 14s. Pop. (1801) 787, (1841) 1099, (1851) 2910, (1861) 4194, (1871) 6165, (1881) 6384, (1891) 5034, of whom 523 belonged to Benquhat, 332 to Burnfoothill, 371 to Craigmark, 736 to Lethanhill, and 1473 to Waterside.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 8, 1863.

Dalmenoch, a small bay in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, on the E side of Loch Ryan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Stranraer. It has excellent anchorage.

Dalmeny, a village and a coast parish of NE Linlithgowshire. The village stands 3 furlongs N by E of Dalmeny station. The $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of railway from the village to the Bridge belongs to the Forth Bridge Railway Co., and from Dalmeny a branch turns off to Winchburgh connecting with Glasgow and the west, and another to Corstorphine connecting with Edinburgh and the east. Dalmeny has a post office under Edinburgh, and is a pretty little place; it commands from its rising-ground a fine view over the neighbouring Firth.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of Craigie, since 1636 has excluded the royal burgh of South QUEENSFERRY, which it surrounds on all the landward sides. It is bounded N by the Firth of Forth (here from 9 furlongs to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad), E by Cramond, S by Corstorphine in Midlothian and by Kirkliston, and W by Abercorn. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, from N to S, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles. The western portion of the Aldeathie detached part (656 acres) of the parish was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Ecclesmachan, and the eastern portion to the parish of Kirkliston, while the small portion of the parish situated on the right bank of the river Almond was transferred to Cramond parish (and to the county of Edinburgh). The Linlithgowshire portion of Cramond parish, however, was transferred to Dalmeny parish. The river ALMOND winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, roughly tracing all the Midlothian border; and Dolphinton Burn runs to the Firth through the interior, whose surface nowhere exceeds 200 feet above sea-level. It is, however, charmingly diversified by the three rocky and well-wooded ridges of Dundas, Mons, and Craigie, and falls rather rapidly northward to the Firth, where the shore-line, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is backed by a steepish bank. The rocks belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series, with patches of basalt intruding at South Queensferry, Dundas Castle, Craigiehall, and Hound Point, and a larger one of diorite over much of Dalmeny Park. The soil of the higher grounds is generally a shallow clay, on a cold bottom; but that of the slopes and low grounds is a fertile loam, whereon thrive first-rate crops of wheat, potatoes, and turnips, as also the luxuriant and picturesque plantations of the Earl of Rosebery. Noteworthy are two ash-trees at Craigiehall, which, 80 and 90 feet high, girth $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 16 feet at 1 foot from the ground. John Durie, a learned divine and would-be uniter of divided churches, was minister from 1648 to 1656; and William Wilkie, D.D. (1721-72), eccentric author of the forgotten *Epigoniad*, was born at Echline farm. In 1662 Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., lord-clerk-register of Scotland, a lord of session, and lord-justice-general, purchased from the fourth Earl of Haddington the barony of BARNOUGLE and Dalmeny; his third son, Archibald, was, in 1700, created Baron Primrose and Dalmeny and Viscount Rosebery, in 1703 Earl of Rosebery; and his fifth descendant, Archibald Philip Primrose (b. 1847; suc. 1863), holds large estates in Mid and West Lothian, whose rental is increased by the minerals. (See ROSEBERY and DALMENY.) On 3 Sept. 1842, a very wet day, the Queen and Prince Albert drove over to lunch at Dalmeny. The park is described in her Journal as 'beautiful, with trees growing down to the sea. It commands a very fine view of the Firth,

the Isle of May, the Bass Rock, and of Edinburgh. The grounds are very extensive, being hill and dale and wood. The house is quite modern; Lord Rosebery built it, and it is very pretty and comfortable.' On 16 Aug. 1877 Her Majesty again visited Dalmeny Park. Other mansions, both separately noticed, are Dundas Castle and Craigiehall. Dalmeny is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £326. The church, at the village, contains 350 sittings, and, consisting of nave and chancel, is the most perfect specimen of Norman architecture to be found in Scotland. Without, the chief feature is 'the main entrance door in a porch projecting to the S, the archway of which is supported on two plain pillars with Norman capitals. There are over this door the remains of a line, concentric with the arch, of sculptured figures and animals, many of which are fabulous, and bear a considerable resemblance to those which appear on the ancient sculptured stones. . . . The interior has a fine massive simple effect. The small chancel, lower than the rest of the church, is in the form of an apse, consisting of a semicircle with the arch outwards, under a groined arch, the ribs of which are deeply moulded and ornamented with tooth-work.' So wrote Dr John Hill Burton in Billings' *Antiquities* (1845); and at Dalmeny that able antiquary and historian was fitly buried, 13 Aug. 1881. Two public schools, under a common school-board, Dalmeny and South Queensferry, with respective accommodation for 228 and 374 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 176 and 306, and grants of £138, 18s. and £255, 13s. Pop. of parish (1801) 765, (1831) 1291, (1861) 1274, (1871) 1492, (1881) 1660, (1891) 2091, of whom 763 were in South Queensferry parliamentary burgh; of registration district (1881) 1048, (1891) 1328.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Dalmigavie, an estate, with a mansion, in Moy and Dalarossie parish, NE Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the upper Findhorn, 19 miles SSW of Tomatin. Its owner is Campbell Keir Mackintosh, Esq.

Dalmonach. See BONHILL.

Dalmore, an estate, with a mansion, in Stair parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the river Ayr, 3 miles S of Tarbolton.

Dalmore, a seaport village in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire, on the Cromarty Firth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Alness station, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Invergordon. From Belleport pier, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E, considerable quantities of timber are shipped for the N of England; and there are also a distillery, a flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill. The farm of Dalmore is well known for its herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The property of Dalmore was in 1892 bought by the proprietor of the distillery, Mr A. Mackenzie. It includes the farm, distillery, mills, Belleport, and the salmon fishings.

Dalmuir, a burn and a village in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The burn rises among the Kilpatrick Hills in Cochno and other head-streams, collecting which in the north-eastern vicinity of Duntocher it thence runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the Clyde. The village stands on the burn, 3 furlongs above its mouth, and now forms part of the burgh of Clydebank, with a station on the Dumbarton section of the North British, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Glasgow, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Near it are chemical works and the CLYDEBANK shipbuilding yard and engineering works, which cover 30 acres, and employ over 4000 men. The Clyde Navigation Trust established works here in 1867 comprising a tidal basin of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, a patent hauling-up slip, cranes, wharfage, and workshops.

Dalmullin or **Dalmelling**, a place in St Quivox parish, Ayrshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Ayr. A Gilbertine priory was founded here in 1230 by Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland; but in 1238 it became a cell of Paisley Abbey.

Dalmuyot. See DUNMYAT.

Dalnacardoch, a shooting-lodge (erst a stage-coach hostelry) in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, on the great Highland road from Perth to Inverness, and on the

left bank of the Garry, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Struan station. Here Prince Charles Edward passed the night of 29 Aug. 1745; and here on 9 Oct. 1861 the Queen and Prince Consort, travelling incognito, had 'a shabby pair of horses put in, with a shabby driver driving from the box.'

Dalnaspidal (Gael. *dail-an-spidéal*, 'field of the hospice'), a station on the Highland railway in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, within 5 furlongs of the foot of Loch Garry, and $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Blair Athole village. Near it is a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Athole; and, named after an ancient hospitium or small inn, it lies amid a wild, bleak, alpine tract, where numerous standing stones and cairns mark the graves of persons who fell in battle or perished in the snow.

Dalnavert, an estate, with a mansion, in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Spey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Kincaig station.

Dalness, a shooting-lodge in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, on the right bank of the Etive, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the head of Loch Etivo, and 18 NE of Taynuilt. The Etive here makes a very fine waterfall.

Dalnotter House, a mansion in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, adjacent to the Clyde, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Old Kilpatrick village.

Dalpersie or **Terpersie**, a small old castellated mansion (now a farmhouse) in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire, 1 mile NW of Tullynessle church.

Dalquharran Castle, a fine mansion in Dailly parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of Girvan Water, 5 furlongs E of Dailly station, this being $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles SSW of Maybole. Built about 1790, it was the seat of the Right Hon. Thos. Fran. Kennedy (1788-1879), who sat for the Ayr burghs from 1818 till 1834.

Dalquhurn. See RENTON.

Dalree. See DALRY.

Dalreoch, a *quoad sacra* parish in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, with a station on the North British railway, at the junction of the Helensburgh and Balloch sections, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of Dumbarton. Constituted in 1873, it includes the Dumbarton suburb of West Bridgend, and is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend £231. The church, in West Bridgend, was erected in 1871, and is a handsome edifice. Pop. (1881) 3634, (1891) 3979.

Dalrigh. See DALRY.

Dalruadhain. See CAMPBELTOWN.

Dalry, a town and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The town stands on a rising-ground between Rye and Caaf Waters, and at the right side of the river Garnock, 3 furlongs W by N of Dalry Junction on the main line of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Paisley, $22\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Glasgow, $70\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Edinburgh, $11\frac{1}{2}$ N W of Kilmarnock, 9 NE of Ardrossan, $6\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Irvine, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Ayr. A tract of country around it was anciently under special royal jurisdiction, and bore the name of the King's District or Valley (Gael. *dail-righ*); and a field on which its first houses were built was called the King's Field (Gael. *croftanrigh*), a name that it still retains in the slightly modified form of *Croftanrighy*. The parish church, St Margaret's, dependent once upon Kilwinning Abbey, and originally occupying a different site, was rebuilt on that field about the year 1608, and gave origin to the town. The site is eligible enough for a seat of traffic and industry, and commands an extensive southward and north-eastward view; but, owing to great freshets in the Garnock, the Rye, and the Caaf, it sometimes has almost the aspect of an island. The town was long no more than a pretty hamlet, in 1700 comprising but six dwelling-houses, and about the beginning of this century numbering barely 800 inhabitants; afterwards it rose somewhat speedily to the dimensions of a smallish town, with a population of about 2000 in 1835. Some nine years later it started into sudden importance as a seat of business for the great neighbouring iron-works of BLAIR and GLENGARNOCK; and then assumed, along with its environs, an appearance so different from what it had borne before, that a visitor acquainted with it only in its former con-

dition would hardly have known it for the same place. It contains great numbers of well-built modern houses and not a few excellent shops, and has a central square, a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. and the Clydesdale banks, hotels, gas-works, town buildings, library and reading-room, public hall, assembly rooms, woollen factories, a worsted mill, an oil and stearine factory, etc. The manufacture of wool may be said to be the principal trade of the town. Thursday is market-day, and a fair is held on 31 July and 1 August. A gravitation water-supply, capable of affording 130,000 gallons per diem, was introduced in 1876 at a cost of £9000; and in the centre of the town is a handsome granite fountain. A new public park, the gift of Mr John Blair, W.S., was in 1893 presented to the town. The parish church was rebuilt in 1771, and again in 1871-73, the present being a cruciform Gothic edifice, with over 1100 sittings, stained windows of Munich glass, and a tower and spire 159 feet high. Other places of worship are the West, Kersland Barony, and Blair mission churches, a Free church, a U.P. church, an Episcopal church, and St Palladius' Roman Catholic church (1851; 500 sittings). A memorial mission hall was erected in 1888, the cost of which, between £3000 and £4000, was defrayed by the Rev Dr Stevensou. Besides Kersland Barony school at DEN, the 3 public schools of Blairnains, Townend, and West End (enlarged at a cost of £3000), and Dalry female industrial Church of Scotland school, with respective accommodation for 100, 360, 625, and 192 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 37, 205, 537, and 153, and grants of £30, 10s. 6d., £186, 10s. 3d., £527, 13s. 6d., and £133, 17s. 6d. Dalry gives the title of Baron to the eldest son of the Earl of Glasgow. Pop. (1861) 4232, (1871) 4133, (1881) 5010, (1891) 4572.

The parish contains also the villages of Blair Works, Burnside, Den, and Drakemyre, with part of Glougarnock. Very irregular in outline, it is bounded N by Kilbirnie, NE by Beith, SE by Kilwinning, S by Kilwinning and Ardrossan, W by West Kilbride, and NW by Largs. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 9 miles; its breadth, from ENE to WSW, varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 19,361 acres, of which 77 are water. The river GARNOCK, coming in from Kilbirnie, flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward through the interior and along the Kilbirnie and Kilwinning borders; it is followed throughout this course by the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and receives on the right hand RYE and CAAF Waters, and Bombo Burn and Dusk Water on the left. The surface, sinking in the extreme S to 85 feet above sea-level, thence rises north-eastward to 239 feet at Muirhead, 334 at Bowertrapping, and 357 near East Middlebank—north-north-westward and northward to 302 near Linn House, 869 at Gill Hill, 1099 at BAIDLAND Hill, 1216 at Cock Law, 1261 at Green Hill, 652 at CARWINNING Hill, and 1378 at Rough Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Largs. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Limestone has long been largely worked; and coal is mined of excellent quality, partly in seams from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet thick. Ironstone, of very rich quality, began to be worked about 1845, when two farms which had been sold to the Glengarnock Iron Company for £18,000 were shortly afterwards resold to the Blair Iron Company for £35,000. Agates have been found in the bed of the Rye. The soil along the Garnock is deep alluvial loam, and to the E of it is chiefly thin, cold, retentive clay. In some parts to the W of the Garnock, it is an adhesive clay; along the base of the hills, has generally a light dry character, incumbent on either limestone or trap; and elsewhere is often reclaimed moss. Antiquities, other than those of Blair and Carwinning, are cairns and a moat near the town—the Courthill Mound, which, excavated in the winter of 1872, was found to contain large deposits of human bones and ashes. The Blairs have been lairds of Blair for well-nigh seven centuries; one of the line, Sir Bryce, was foully murdered at Ayr by the English in 1296. Another of

Dalry's worthies was Sir Robert Cunningham, physician to Charles II.; and Captain Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill (1530-1603), who gallantly took DUMBARTON Castle in 1571, spent the close of his life at Kersland. The chief mansions are BLAIR, GIFFEN, KIRKLAND, LINN, Maulside, Ryefield, Swindridgemuir, Swinlees, and Waterside. Dalry is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £469. West and Kersland Barony churches are chapels of ease. Valuation (1892) £38,872, 18s. plus £5388 for railways. Pop. (1891) 8164.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dalry, a village and a parish of N Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Ken, near the southern extremity of the parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of New Galloway, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Parton station, with which it communicates twice a day by omnibus. Called variously Dalry, Claghan of Dalry, and St John's Town of Dalry, it offers a picturesque assemblage of houses, irregularly scattered over a considerable space of ground, with gardens, hedges, and rows of trees; at it are a post and telegraph office, a branch of the Union Bank, 2 hotels, and a public hall (1858). Pop. (1891) 560.

The parish was anciently one with Kells, Balmaclellan, and Carsphairn, comprising the entire district of Glenkens, and had several chapels, all subordinate to a mother church. It is bounded NW by New Cumnock, in Ayrshire; N by Sanquhar and NE by Penpont, in Dumfriesshire; E by Tynnar and Glencairn also in Dumfriesshire; SE by Balmaclellan; SW by Kells; and W by Kells and Carsphairn. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $34,729\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 194 are water. In the extreme N, close to the meeting-point of Kirkcudbright, Ayr, and Dumfries shires, the Water of KEN rises at 1870 feet above sea-level, and thence winds $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward and south-south-eastward, mainly along the Carsphairn and Kells borders; it is joined by Carroch Burn, BLACK WATER, EARLSTON Burn, and other streams from the interior, and by GARPEL Burn, which runs south-westward along the boundary with Balmaclellan. That with Glencairn is traced for $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles by CASTLEFERN Burn; and in the interior are these four lakes, with utmost length and breadth and altitude—LOCHINVAR ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 770 feet), Knocksting ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 980 feet), Regland ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$ furl.; 900 feet), and Knockman ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 875 feet). At the southern extremity, where the Ken quits the parish, the surface sinks to 165 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward and north-eastward to 559 feet near Kirkland, 825 near Gordonston, 700 at Ardoch Hill, 1062 at Corse Hill, 1127 at Stroau Hill, 1262 at Wether Hill, 950 at Mackilston Hill, 1127 at Glenshimeroch Hill, 1154 at Lochlee Hill, 1183 at Fingland Hill, 1300 near Cornharrow, 1376 at Manwhill, 1900 at *Benbrack, 1750 at Coranbac Hill, 1900 at *Ewe Hill, 2063 at *Alwhat, and 2100 at Lorg Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. Granite and trap are the prevailing rocks; but blue slate occurs, and has been quarried. The southern district consists in great measure of rich arable land and fertile holms, interspersed with wood; the northern is all an assemblage of swelling hills and heathy mountains. A pavement, found at Chapelyards, on Bogue farm, in 1868, is thought to mark the site of a religious house; and besides several moats, cairns, and hill-forts, there are remains of a stronghold on an islet in Lochinvar, a trench—the 'Whighole'—near the top of a hill on Altrye farm, the Gordons' old tower of Earlston, and, at the village, a large stone, known as St John's Chair. David Landsborough, D.D. (1782-1854), poet and naturalist, was a native; so, too, was John Gordon Barbour (1775-1843), author of several works, and a friend of Hogg and 'Christopher North.' He is buried in the churchyard, where also rest three martyred Covenanters. The old church was associated with a Tam-o'-Shanter-like legend, and in it Grierson of Lag stabled his troopers' horses; whilst at this vil-

lage originated the great Covenanters' rising that ended at Rullion Green. Dalry is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £279. The present parish church was built in 1832 at a cost of £1400, and contains 700 sittings. In 1891 it was thoroughly repaired and heating apparatus introduced. At the village is also a U.P. church (1826; 200 sittings); and Glenkens Free church stands at Bogue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E. Three public schools—Corseglass, Dalry, and Stroan-freggan—with respective accommodation for 36, 125, and 30 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 4, 108, and 13, and grants of £18, 4s., £111, 17s., and £26, 17s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 832, (1831) 1246, (1861) 1149, (1871) 1074, (1881) 988, (1891) 925.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Dalry. See EDINBURGH.

Dalry, Dalrigh, or Dalree, a place in the W of Killin parish, W Perthshire, near Strathfillan Free church, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Tyndrum station on the Callander and Oban railway. It was the scene in 1306, of a sharp skirmish between Robert Bruce and Macdougall of Lorn, when the famous Brooch of Lorn, graphically described in Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, and said to be still in possession of the Macdougalls of Dunolly, was torn from Bruce.

Dalrymple, a village and a parish on the SW border of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village, a pleasant little place, stands on the right bank of the Doon, 9 furlongs SE of Dalrymple station on the Ayr and Girvan section of the Glasgow and South-Western, this being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Ayr. Dalrymple has a post office. Near it is a pinn mill.

The parish, containing also Skeldon Mills, is bounded NW by Ayr, NE and E by Coylton, SE by Dalmellington, S by Straiton and Kirkmichael, and W by Maybole. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7960 acres, of which $127\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The 'bonny Doon,' running amidst alternations of bold and wooded banks and fertile haughs, winds $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward along all the Kirkmichael and Maybole boundary; and Loch MARTNAHAM, with utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, lies on the Coylton border 290 feet above sea-level, and sends off a rivulet south-westward to the Doon. In the interior are Lochs Snipe ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and Kerse (3×1 furl.) Where the Doon quits the parish, near Macmannieston, the surface sinks to 120 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 305 near Balsarroch, 379 near Merkland, 417 near Benston, 533 at Laurieston, 545 at Knockshinnoch, 1112 at Bow Hill, and 1406 at Kilmein Hill—little rounded eminences that command extensive and varied views over land and frith to Arran, Ben Lomond, and the Grampians. The rocks are partly eruptive, but chiefly Devonian and Carboniferous; and limestone and ironstone are worked. The soil on a few of the eminences is barren clay, on most is argillaceous loam, and on the lands along the streams and lochs is a sandy or gravelly loam. Some 1900 acres are hill pasture or meadow, about 500 are under wood, and all the rest of the land is arable. The chief antiquities are remains of three Caledonian forts and traces of the Roman road to Ayr. Dalrymple barony, belonging in the 13th century to a family of its own name, from which are descended the Earls of STAIR, passed in 1371-77 to John Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor of the Marquis of Ailsa and Earl of CASSILLIS, who is at present chief proprietor. Mansions are Skeldon and Hollybush. Dalrymple is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £287. The church, near the village, was built in 1849. There is also a Free church (1863); and Dalrymple and Hollybush Infant public schools, and the Dalmellington Ironworks school at Kerse, with respective accommodation for 212, 63, and 165 children, have an average attendance of about 150, 40, and 80, and grants of over £150, £27, and £72. Pop. (1801) 514, (1831) 964, (1861) 1325, (1871) 1412, (1881) 1362, (1891) 1338.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Dalsersf, a Clydesdale village and parish in the Middle

Ward of Lanarkshire. The village, standing on the left bank of the Clyde, 1 mile E of Ayr-Road station on the Caledonian railway, 3 miles ESE of Larkhall, and 7 SE of Hamilton, was formerly a place of some size and importance, but has long been going steadily into decay, and now consists of only a few low-roofed cottages, situated among gardens.

The parish, which also contains the villages of Millheugh and Rosebank, and most of the town of LARKHALL, formed anciently the chapelry of Machan under Cadzow or Hamilton, itself being known as Machanshire. It was for many ages the property of the Crown. The powerful family of the Comyns at one period had possession of it, but during the contested reign of John Baliol it again became part of the royal demesnes, and continued as such till the year 1312, when King Robert Bruce made a grant of it to Walter, the son of Gilbert, the ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton. It was afterwards divided among junior branches of the Hamilton family, and probably about the era of the Reformation was constituted a parish, taking name from Dalsersf village. It is bounded NW by Hamilton, NE by Cambusnethan and Carluke, SE by Lesmahagow, and SW by Stonehouse. Kite-shaped in outline, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 7035 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres, of which 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The CLYDE winds $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-westward along all the the Carluke and Cambusnethan border; CANDER Water $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-westward to the Avon along the Stonehouse border; and AVON Water itself $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles, also north-north-westward along the Stonehouse and Hamilton border. Where the Clyde quits the parish, opposite Lower Carnbar, the surface sinks to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 345 feet beyond Larkhall, 477 at Strutherhill, 576 at Canderdikehead, and 623 at Cander Moss, in the southern corner of the parish, whose interior forms a sort of plateau between the Clyde and the Avon. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation. Coal abounds and is extensively mined at Ashgill, Broomhill, Canderside, Cornsillock, Skellyton, etc.; ironstone is known to be plentiful; and sandstone, of quality to furnish excellent building blocks, is largely quarried. The soil along the Clyde is rich alluvium; on the banks, rising steeply from the Clyde, is of various quality; and, on the higher grounds, is mostly strong heavy clay. All the land except a small patch or two of moss, is either regularly or occasionally cultivated. The tract adjacent to the Clyde lies almost in the heart of the luxuriant range of the Clydesdale orchards, and was famed for its fruit from very early times; but, owing to frequent failure of crops and increasing importation of fruit from England, Ireland, and foreign countries, has ceased to be exclusively devoted to orchard purposes. The dairy, on the other hand, for butter, cheese, and fatted calves, has much attention paid to it. The Rev. John Macmillan, founder of the Reformed Presbyterians in 1743, lived for some time near Millheugh, and lies in Dalsersf churchyard; and the Rev. James Hog, one of the twelve vindicators of the famous *Marrow of Modern Divinity* (1721), was parish minister. The principal mansions are BROOMHILL, Dalsersf House, which is finely situated west of the village, and Millburn House; and much of the property is divided between the Hamiltons of Raploch and the Hamiltons of Dalsersf. In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of LARKHALL and Dalsersf, the latter being worth £326. The church, at the village, was built in 1655, and contains 500 sittings. Two public schools, Dalsersf and Shawsburn, with respective accommodation for 201 and 300 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 182 and 245 day and 37 evening scholars, and grants amounting to £195, 5s. and £244, 1s. and £18, 9s. Pop. (1801) 1660, (1831) 2680, (1861) 4876, (1871) 7341, (1881) 9378, (1891) 11,325, of whom 2965 were in Dalsersf *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Dalsetter, a hamlet in Yell Island, Shetland. It has a post office under Lerwick.

Dalsholm or **Dawsholm**, a village in New Kilpatrick parish, SE Dumbartonshire, on the right bank of the Kelvin, in the outskirts of Glasgow. It has a paper mill and a colliery, and the extensive gasworks of the Glasgow Corporation are in its immediate vicinity; while near it is an ancient artificial mound, the Courthill, supposed to have been a seat of feudal courts of justice.

Dalskaith, an estate, with a mansion, in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 miles SW of the town of Dumfries.

Dalswinton, a small village, with a public school, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire, 2 miles SE by E of Auldgrith station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Dumfries, under which it has a post office. Dalswinton House, 1 mile SSE, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Nith's right bank, is an elegant and commodious mansion, erected by Mr Patrick Millar (1731-1815), Burns's landlord, on the site of an ancient castle of the Comyns. This self-made genius launched on an isleted loch (2×1 furl.) one of the earliest steamboats, with the most perfect success, 14 Oct. 1788. 'He spent,' says Carlyle, 'his life and his estate in that adventure, and is not now to be heard of in those parts, having had to sell Dalswinton and die quasi-bankrupt, and, I should think, broken-hearted' (*Reminiscences*, i. 129, 130). The estate, which was held formerly by Comyns, Stewarts, and Maxwells, is now the property of William Macalpine-Leny, Esq. (b. 1839; suc. 1867).

Dalton, a village and a parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on Dalton Burn, 6 miles SSW of Lockerbie, under which it has a post office.

The parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Meikle and Little Dalton, and annexed to Mouswald from 1609 till 1633, is bounded N by Lochmaben, NE by Dryfesdale and St Mungo, SE by Cummertrees, S by Ruthwell, and W by Mouswald. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and an area of 6941 acres, of which 55 are water. The river ANNAN winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along all the Dryfesdale and St Mungo border, and its tributary, Dalton Burn, twists and turns $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles SSE, ENE, and N, through the interior; whilst Pow Water, rising in the S, passes off direct to the Solway Firth through Ruthwell and Cummertrees. The surface, nowhere lower than 150 feet above sea-level, is flat or but gently undulated over all the S and E of the parish, but in the NW attains 604 feet at Butterwhat, 720 at ALMAGILL, and 800 at Holmains. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian, and largely Silurian. The soil, in most of the low tracts, is light alluvial loam; in most of the higher ground is sand and gravel; and in some parts is a cold clay on a till bottom, with a few patches of reclaimed bog. About 600 acres are pastoral or waste, 500 or so are under wood, and all the rest of the land is arable. Wm. Beattie, M.D. (1793-1875), biographer of the poet Campbell, was a native. DORMONT and RAMMERSCALES are the chief mansions. Dalton is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £251. The parish church, built in 1704, contains 300 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 121 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 66, and a grant of £79, 9s. 6d. Valuation £7077, 6s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 691, (1831) 730, (1861) 679, (1871) 577, (1881) 579, (1891) 563.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Daltonhook, a place on the SW border of Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire. It has lime-works and vestiges of an ancient strong tower.

Dalvaddy, a hamlet in Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles W of Campbeltown. Coal of an inferior quality is mined adjacent to it, and is conveyed by a canal to Campbeltown.

Dalveen, a wild pass (1200 feet) over the Lowther Mountains, from the head-streams of Powtrail Water in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire, to those of Carron Water in Durisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Dalvey, a place in Cromdale parish, S Elginshire, on the right bank of the Spey, 6 miles NE of Grantown.

Dalvey House, a handsome modern mansion in Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, crowning a knoll, on the left bank of the Muckle Burn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Forres.

Dalvourne, a place in Daviot parish, Inverness-shire, with a public school.

Dalwhat Water, a stream of Glencairn parish, W Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 1680 feet within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the Kirkcudbrightshire border, and running 10 miles east-south-eastward, till, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below Moniaive, it unites with Craigdarroch and Castlefern Waters to form CAIRN Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Dalwhinnie, a station on the Highland railway in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire, on the Truim's left bank, 1 mile NE of the head of Loch Erich, 13 miles SSW of Kingussie, and $58\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Perth. Here are a post and telegraph office and the Loch Erich Hotel, successor to an inn which, built by Government, was an important stage in the old coaching days, from its vicinity to the Pass of DRUMOCHTER. At Dalwhinnie, Cope held a council of war on 27 Aug. 1745, and two days later Prince Charles Edward was joined by Dr Cameron, bringing Cluny Macpherson; at Dalwhinnie inn, too, the Queen and Prince Consort, during their 'Third Great Expedition' *incognito*, passed the night of 8 Oct. 1861, supping off two miserable starved Highland chickens, with only tea, and without any potatoes, and on the morrow receiving a visit from Cluny Macpherson (pp. 165, 166, of the *Queen's Journal*, ed. 1877).

Dalwick. See DAWICK.

Dalyell Lodge. See CUPAR.

Dalziel, a central parish of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, containing the village of CRAIGNEUK, and, at its western border, the greater part of the police burgh of MOTHERWELL, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Hamilton, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Glasgow, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Coatbridge. Bounded NW and N by Bothwell, NE by Shotts, SE by Cambusnethan, and SW by Hamilton, it has an utmost length from NW to SE of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an utmost breadth from NE to SW of $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to this parish from that of Hamilton a detached part extending to 85 acres, and gave back to Hamilton so much of the parish of Dalziel as was situated on the left bank of the CLYDE. South CALDER Water traces all the Shotts and most of the Bothwell boundary as it meanders westward to the Clyde, which itself flows north-westward for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and again for $3\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, along the Hamilton border. Sinking beside the Clyde to less than 100 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises eastward to 259 feet near North Motherwell, 308 near Windmillhill Street, and 322 near Middle Johnston, and forms in the centre and towards the SE a flattish ridge or low plateau. The rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, abound in coal, ironstone, and sandstone flag, whose working, conjointly with the establishment of iron and steel works at Motherwell, has led to the abnormal growth of population. The soil on the low grounds along the Clyde is fertile alluvial loam, and elsewhere is mostly a heavy yellow clay. About 50 acres are disposed in orchards, and woods and plantations cover 400 more. The Roman Watling Street ran through this parish from ESE to WNW; and a bartizaned summer-house in the grounds of Dalzell House, commanding a brilliant view, was built in 1736 on the site of a Roman camp. This Dalzell House, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Clyde's right bank, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Motherwell, was built in 1649 by Hamilton of Boggs, two years after his purchase of the estate from the Earl of Carnwath, whose ancestors, the Dalzells, had held it from time immemorial. Described by Hamilton of Wishaw as 'a great and substantial house,' it adjoins a much older peel-tower, 50 feet high, with walls 8 feet in thickness; its owner is John Glencairn Carter Hamilton, first Baron Hamilton of Dalzell (b. 1829; cre. 1836). In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Dalziel and South Dalziel, the latter

a *quoad sacra* parish constituted in 1880, its church the old parish church (1789; enlarged 1860; 658 sittings) in Windmillhill Street. Dalziel itself (a living worth £230) has now its church in Merry Street, MOTHERWELL, under which and Craigneuk other places of worship are noticed. Seven schools—Craigneuk, Dalziel, Merry Street, Milton Street, Muir Street, and Craigneuk and Motherwell Roman Catholic—with respective accommodation for 621, 868, 769, 693, 684, 413, and 682 children, have an average attendance of about 350, 840 day and 70 evening, 670 day and 100 evening, 420, 480 day and 30 evening, 370 day and 200 evening, 500 day and 150 evening scholars, and grants of nearly £510, £780 and £52, £720 and £83, £420, £720 and £20, £370 and £170, £530 and £136. Pop. (1881) 13,853, (1891) 19,204.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 31, 1865-67.

Damff. See DAMPH.

Damhead, a village in Arngask parish, in the county of Perth, with a station (Glenfarg) on the N.B.R., 3 miles NNW of Mawcarse station, and 4½ N by E of Milnathort.

Damhead, a hamlet midway between St Ninians town and Airth village, Stirlingshire.

Damph or **Loch an Daimh**, a lake of Lochbroom parish, in the Coigach district of Cromartyshire, 10 miles E of Ullapool. Hill-girt, and fringed with birch woods along its south-eastern shore, it lies at an altitude of 672 feet above sea-level, is 1½ mile long from SW to NE, and has an utmost width of 1½ furlong. It sends off a streamlet to the Oykel, and its waters are well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Damph, a lake in Applecross parish, W Ross-shire, 3 miles E of Shieldaig. Lying among high mountains, it measures 3½ miles in length by ½ mile in width; abounds in trout; and sends off the Balgay to Upper Loch Torridon.

Dams, a village in Kettle parish, Fife, 1½ mile S of Kettle village.

Damsay, an island of Firth parish, Orkney, in Firth Bay, 4 miles WNW of Kirkwall. Measuring scarcely a mile in circumference, it is so beautiful as to have been sometimes styled the Tempe of the Orkneys; it anciently had a strong castle and a famous church, which have entirely disappeared; and it now is used for the pasturing of a few hundreds of sheep.

Damsburn, a hamlet in Logie parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ mile W of Alva.

Damside, an estate, with a mansion, in Auchterarder parish, Perthshire, 1¾ mile NE of the town. It has several leech-ponds.

Damyat. See DUNMYAT.

Dandaleith, a beautiful haugh in Rothes parish, Elginshire, on the left bank of the Spey, with a station on the Morayshire branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 2¼ miles SSE of Rothes village, and ¾ mile NW of Craigellachie Junction.

Dane's Dyke. See CRAIL.

Daneshalt or **Dunshelt**, a village in Auchtermuchty parish, Fife, 1¼ mile SE of Auchtermuchty town. It is said to have got its name from the Danes' first halting here in their flight from Falkland Moor; and at it are gas-works, a linen factory, farina works, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 83 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 43, and a grant of £35, 14s. Pop. (1861) 567, (1871) 483, (1881) 414, (1891) 328.

Danevale Park, a mansion in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Dee, 2¾ miles NW of Castle-Douglas.

Dankeith, an estate, with a mansion, in Symington parish, Ayrshire, 4¾ miles SE of Kilmarnock.

Danna, an inhabited island in North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire. Pop. (1891) 42.

Danskine, an inn in Garvald parish, Haddingtonshire, 5½ miles SE by S of Haddington.

Dara, a rivulet in the NW of Aberdeenshire. It rises on the southern confines of Aberdour parish, and, bearing for some distance the name of Idoch Water, runs 10 miles south-westward, past Newbyth and Cumines-town, till, making a bend near the middle of Turriff

parish, it thence runs 3 miles north-westward to the Deveron, a little below Turriff town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Dara Den. See DURA DEN.

Dardar, a ravine in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire, traversed by an impetuous brook to the Moray Firth. A cascade of three successive leaps occurs in the brook's course, and in times of freshet makes a somewhat grand and striking appearance.

Dargavel, an estate, with a mansion, in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire. The mansion, 1 mile SSW of Bishopton station, was built partly in 1574, partly at a recent period; and is in the French style of Queen Mary's reign.

Dargie, a village in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, near Mylnefield, and 4 miles W of Dundee.

Dark Mile. See ARCHAIG.

Darleith, an estate, with a mansion, in the SW of Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire, 3 miles N by W of Cardross.

Darlingshaugh, a suburb and section of Galashiels, at verge of Roxburghshire.

Darlington, a suburb of Stewarton, Ayrshire.

Darmead Linn. See CAMBUSNETHAN.

Darnaway Castle, a noble mansion in Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, in the valley of the Findhorn, 1½ mile W of that river's left bank, and 2½ miles SSE of Brodie station, this being 3½ miles W by S of Forres, under which there is a post office of Darnaway. Crowning a gentle eminence, and overtopping a vast extent of forest, it commands a magnificent view, and was built about 1810, being a large, oblong, castellated pile of rather an imposing appearance—a seat of the Earl of Moray. Of the castle founded here by Randolph, Earl of Moray, early in the 14th century, nothing is left but the banqueting hall, which, forming a back wing to the modern mansion, measures 89 feet in length by 35 in width, and has an arched oaken roof, somewhat similar to that of the Parliament House in Edinburgh. It contains a portrait of the 'Bonny Earl of Moray' who was murdered at Donibristle; and in it Queen Mary held her court in 1564. The park is finely wooded, upwards of ten millions of trees having been planted towards the close of last century, to fill up gaps in Darnaway Forest, which extends into Edinkillie. See MORAY, DYKE, DONIBRISTLE, DOUNE, and CASTLE-STUART.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Darnconner. See DERNCONNER.

Darngeber, a village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, near Quarter Road station, and 3 miles S of Hamilton town. Pop. including Quarter (1891) 1179.

Darnhall, a seat of Lord Elibank in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire, on a rising-ground, ½ mile WNW of Eddlestone station. Originally a Border tower, from 1412 the seat of the Murrays of Haltoun or Blackbarony, it was greatly added to in the first half of the 17th century, and now is a massive square chateau-like edifice, with beautiful grounds and a fine old limetree avenue. Montolieu Fox Oliphant-Murray, tenth Baron Elibank since 1643 (b. 1840; suc. 1871), holds large estates in the shire. See ELIBANK, BALENCRIEFF, and PITTHEADLES.

Darnick, a village in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of the Tweed, 7 furlongs W of Melrose town, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Darnick Tower, the chief of three peels that once stood clustered here, and the finest specimen extant of its kind, was founded by the Heitons about 1425, but, razed and cast down by the English in 1545, appears to have been repaired or rebuilt in 1569—the date of the crest (a bull's head) above the entrance door. A massive square tower, battlemented and corbie-gabled, with side stair-turret, it still is habitable, and still is held by a descendant of its founder, Andrew Heiton, Esq., F.S.A. (b. 1827; suc. 1870), whose cousin and predecessor converted it into a kind of Border antiquarian museum. Scott coveted it sorely, to make an armoury of it, and from it was jestingly dubbed, by his familiar friends,

the Duke of Darnick. Pop. of village (1841) 280, (1871) 435, (1881) 448, (1891) 307. See James Wade's *History of Melrose Abbey* (Edinb. 1861).

Darnley, an ancient barony in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Barrhead. It belonged for ages to a branch of the house of Stewart, and in 1460 gave the title of Baron to Sir John Stewart, who in 1488 became Earl of Lennox, and whose fourth descendant was Henry Lord Darnley (1546-67), the husband of Queen Mary. It still gives the title of Earl (cre. 1675) to the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, but by the first of his line was sold in the beginning of the 18th century to the Duke of Montrose; and, passing again by sale in 1757 to Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, belongs now to Sir John Stirling-Maxwell of Pollok and Keir. It gives a prefix name to several seats of manufacture and other localities within its limits.

Darnow, a hamlet, with a public school, in Kirkcowan parish, Wigtownshire, 4 miles NW of the village of Kirkcowan.

Darwick. See DARNICK.

Darra, a hill in the S of Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

Darrach, a conspicuous hill in the W of Denny parish, Stirlingshire, an eastward abutment of the Kilsyth Hills that culminates, at an altitude of 1170 feet above sea-level, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Denny town.

Daruel. See GLENDARUEL.

Darvel or **Dervall**, a police burgh chiefly in Loudon parish, and partly in Galston parish, Ayrshire, on the river Irvine, with a station on the Newmilns and Darvel branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Regularly built and fairly prosperous, it mainly depends on lace-making (first introduced in 1875) and the manufacture of curtains, carpets, etc.; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Kilmarnock, a branch of the Union Bank, gas-works, a Free church, a U.P. church (1884), an E.U., Original Seceders', and a *quoad sacra* church, a public school, a working men's institute, and a subscription library. The working men's institute was erected in 1872 at the instance of Miss Brown of Lanfine, and contains an amusement room, a reading room, and a committee room, capable of transmutation into a hall. The lands of Darvel belonged anciently to the Knights Templars, and were independent of tenure, not even holding of the Crown. Pop. (1841) 1362, (1861) 1544, (1871) 1729, (1881) 1701, (1891) 2024.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dava, a station on the Highland railway at the mutual border of Cromdale and Edinkillie parishes, Elginshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Grantown, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Here, too, is a public school. See CROMDALE.

Davarr or **Devar**, a small island in the mouth of Campbeltown Loch, Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire. Rising 300 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 5 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and serves as a natural breakwater to Campbeltown harbour, protecting it from wind and wave. To the S side of the loch's mouth it is joined by a sand-bar $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, bare at low water; and its north-eastern point is crowned with a lighthouse, that shows a bright white light every half minute, visible at the distance of 17 nautical miles.

Daven, a triangular loch on the mutual border of Logie-Coldstone and Glenmuick parishes, Aberdeenshire, within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Loch Kinord, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Dinnet station. Lying 480 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 6 and $4\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, contains pike and perch, and sends off Dinnet Burn running $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE to the Dee at Mill of Dinnet. Close to it are to be seen the remains of a native town, which Skene identifies with 'Devana,' a name preserved in that of the loch itself. See ABERDEEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Davids, St. a seaport village in Dalgety parish, Fife, on the NE horn of Inverkeithing Bay, at the terminus of the Fordel mineral railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Inverkeithing. It has a good harbour, and exports immense quantities of coal.

Davids, St. a village in Madderty parish, Perthshire, on the estate of Craig of Madderty, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by W of Madderty station. Founded by the late Lady Baird Preston of Fern Tower, it superseded a decayed old burgh of barony, and is a beautiful place, with a handsome endowed schoolhouse.

Davidson's Mains or **Muttonhole**, a well-built village in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Craigeleith station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Edinburgh. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a station of the Edinburghshire police, the Free church of Cramond, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 470, (1861) 599, (1871) 736, (1881) 744, (1891) 719.

Davington, a hamlet, with a public school and a Free church, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the White Esk, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Langholm.

Daviot, a hamlet and a parish in Garioch district, central Aberdeenshire. The hamlet stands 5 miles NNW of Inverurie, this being $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Aberdeen, with a post office under Old Meldrum.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Fyvie, E by Old Meldrum, SE by Bourtie, SW and W by Chapel of Garioch, and NW by Rayne. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its land area is 4454 acres. Lochter Burn traces all the Bourtie border; and, where it quits this parish, the surface sinks to 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising with gentle undulations to 401 feet near Lumphart, 415 at the church, 513 near Wicketslap, 529 near Loanhead, and 434 at Knowhead. The prevailing rock is trap in the central higher grounds, coarse gneiss in the S and E. The soil, on the lower grounds, is generally peat humus on bluish clay; on the slopes, is commonly a rich loam or a strong clay; on the higher grounds, is gravelly and thin. About 3700 acres are in tillage, 180 under wood, 100 moss, and 150 either waste or very slightly reclaimed. Three stone circles and two pre-Reformation chapels stand or have stood within the parish. GLACK, with its lofty tower, is a conspicuous object; and other mansions are Mounie and FINGASK. Daviot is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £197. The church, built in 1798, contains 400 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 83, and a grant of £80, 13s. Pop. (1801) 644, (1831) 691, (1861) 614, (1871) 597, (1881) 515, (1891) 520; of *q. s.* parish, 614.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 86, 1874-76.

Daviot and Dunlichity, a united parish of NE Inverness-shire, but formerly partly also of Nairnshire, 388 acres at its north-eastern extremity having belonged to the main body, and 12,600 towards the S having formed a detached portion of the latter county until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred both portions to Inverness-shire, which now therefore includes the entire parish. The parishes of Daviot and Dunlichity were united in 1618, but still are so far distinct as each to have its church, that of Daviot standing near the Nairn's left bank, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Inverness, under which there is a post office of Daviot, whilst that of Dunlichity stands 1 mile ENE of the foot of Loch Dundelchack and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW by S of Daviot church. The united parish, then, is bounded N and NE by Croydalcross, SE and S by Moy-Dalarossie, SW by Boleskine-Abertariff, and NW by Dores and Inverness. Its utmost length is $22\frac{3}{4}$ miles from NE by N to SW by S; and its breadth varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The river NAIRN, rising towards the S of the parish, winds $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-westward and north-north-eastward, chiefly through the interior, but for the last $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the Croy and Dalcross border; during this course it descends from 2480 to close on 300 feet above sea-level. The southern portion of the parish is drained to Loch Ness by the FARIGAI, formed by two head-streams near Dunmaglass Lodge, and running 2 miles north-north-westward till it passes into Dores.

Besides twenty-six tiny lakelets—eighteen of them dotted over Drummoisie Muir—there are, in the interior, Lochs COIRE ($5 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; altitude, 865 feet) and CLACHAN ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 683 feet), and, on the Dores border, Lochs BUNACHTON ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 701 feet), DUNDELCHACH ($3\frac{3}{8}$ miles \times 1 mile; 702 feet), and Ruthven ($9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 700 feet). The surface sinks, as we have said, to close on 300 feet along the Nairn, and thence south-south-westward the chief elevations to the right or E of its course are *Beinn na Buchanich (1312 feet), *Beinn a' Bheurlaich (1575), Meall na Fuar-ghlaic (1552), *Carn nan Uisgean (2017), Beinn Bhreac (1797), *Carn Glac an Eich (2066), Carn Mor (1222), *Carn na Saobhaidh (2321), Carn Doire na h-Achlais (2066), and *Carn Ghriogair (2637); to the left or W of the Nairn are Drummoisie Muir (874), *Creag a' Chlachain (1000), Creag Dhubb (1450), Stac na Cathaig (1463), Garbh-bheinn Bheag (1711), Beinn Bhuidhe (2329), *Carn Odhar (2618), Beinn Dubh-choire (2261), *Meall Donn (1560), Beinn Bhuraich (2560), and *Carn na Saobhaidhe (2658), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. Gneiss, granite, Old Red sandstone conglomerate, and black and blue bituminous shale are the chief rocks. Numerous low sand-hills, seemingly formed by flux and reflux of some great body of water, are on both sides of the Nairn, extending from Daviot Bridge, 2 miles higher up. Marl, to a depth of from 5 to 6 feet, formed an extensive bed in Tordarroch Moss, at a depth of from 5 to 7 feet below the surface; and was largely and effectively used for improving the lighter arable lands. The soil, in some places, is light and sandy; in others, wet and spongy, on a clay bottom; in others, a black mossy humus; and in many, a compound of two or more of these. Daviot Castle, near Daviot House, was built in the beginning of the 15th century by David, Earl of Crawford; a square three-story structure, surmounted by round turrets at the angles, and girt by a wall enclosing an extensive area, and by a fosse with a drawbridge, it seems to have been a place of great strength, but is now represented by only fragmentary ruins. Dun-Davioit Hill, in the vicinity of the church, appears to have been used, in times of danger, as a signal station. Remains of ancient Caledonian stone circles are at Daviot, Gask, Farr, and Tordarroch; and several ancient tumuli on the hills have been found to contain funeral relics. Daviot House and Farr House both stand on the left bank of the Nairn. The former, 7 furlongs NNE of Daviot church, is a commodious modern mansion; the latter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW, is partly old, partly modern. Other estates are Brin, Flichty, and DUNMAGLASS. This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; the living is worth £311. Daviot church (500 sittings) was rebuilt in 1826, Dunlichty (300) in 1758; and service is performed in them alternately. A Free church stands $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Daviot church; and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles further SSW is St Paul's Episcopal church of Strathnairn, which, originally erected in 1817, was rebuilt in 1869 at a cost of £900, and contains 200 sittings. The four schools of Brin, Daviot, Dunmaglass, and Farr, with respective accommodation for 88, 80, 50, and 90 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 35, 37, 22, and 45, and grants of £64, 7s. 5d., £53, 18s. 6d., £39, 0s. 6d., and £58, 9s. Pop. (1801) 1813, (1831) 1738, (1861) 1741, (1871) 1598, (1881) 1252, (1891) 1106.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 73, 74, 83, 1876-81.

Davo, a romantic wooded ravine in Garvock parish, Kincardineshire. It contains a quarry of excellent building red sandstone.

Davoch. See HALF-DAVACH.

Dawan. See DAVEN.

Dawick House, a modern castellated mansion, standing amid finely-wooded grounds, in the NE corner of Drummelzier parish, Peeblesshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs S of the Tweed's right bank, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Stobo station, this being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Peebles. Held by the Veitches from the 13th to the close of the 17th century, the estate then passed to the lawyer, James Naesmyth

(d. 1706), who was known as the 'Deil o' Dawick.' His grandson and namesake, the second baronet (suc. 1720; d. 1779), was the eminent botanist, Linnaeus' pupil, who planted in 1735 the Dawick avenue of silver firs, and to whom Scotland owes the introduction of the larch in 1725. His great-grandson is the present Sir James Naesmyth of Posso, fifth Bart. since 1706 (b. 1827; suc. 1876). On a knoll, $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong S by W of the house, still stands the old church of Dawick parish (suppressed 1742), which serves now as the family mausoleum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Dawsholm. See DALSHOLM.

Dead Burn, a burn in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, running 3 miles south-south-westward to Lyne Water, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Linton.

Deadman's Gill, a burn in the E of Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire, whose bank is traditionally alleged to have been a place of execution.

Deadmen's Holm, a piece of alluvial flat in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire, opposite the mouth of Bloody Burn. It and the burn are alleged to have got their name from being the scene of some ancient massacre or tragedy.

Deadriggs. See CROSSHALL, Berwickshire.

Dead Water. See CASTLETON, Roxburghshire.

Dean. See EDINBURGH.

Dean, the ancient seat of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock from 1661 to 1746, in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire, on a gentle rising-ground above the right bank of Kilmarnock Water, 1 mile NNE of Kilmarnock town. Dating from some very early period unknown to record, it was destroyed by accidental fire in 1735, and is now a massive picturesque ruin.

Deanburnhaugh, a hamlet in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, on Borthwick Water, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Hawick, under which it has a post office. By Order of the Boundary Commissioners the parish of Robertson, that formerly was situated partly in the county of Roxburgh and partly in that of Selkirk, was in 1891 placed wholly in Roxburghshire.

Dean Park. See GLASGOW.

Deanston, a manufacturing village in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, on the swift Teith's right bank, 1 mile W of Doune. It presents an appearance greatly superior to that of most seats of manufacture, consisting chiefly of extensive cotton mills founded in 1785, and of dwelling-houses for the workpeople, but including Deanston House, the residence of Sir John Muir, Bart. (cre. 1892); and has a post office under Doune, a public school, a circulating library, and a savings bank. James Smith (1789-1850), as manager of its mills from 1807, made great displays of genius, and stands on the roll of fame, among the Watts and Arkwrights as a mechanic, among the Youngs and the Sinclairs as the inventor of thorough drainage, and among the Howards and the Clarksons as a philanthropist. Pop. (1841) 982, (1861) 727, (1871) 627, (1881) 679, (1891) 723.

Dean Water, a small, deep, sluggish river of W Forfarshire, issuing from FORFAR LOCH (171 feet), and running $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward, through or along the borders of Kinnetties, Kirriemuir, Glamis, Airlie, Eassie, and Meigle in Perthshire, till it falls into the Isla 1 mile N of Meigle village, after a total descent of barely 50 feet. It is a capital fishing stream, and abounds in pike, perch, and prime trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 56, 1868-70.

Deathack, or Amhuinn Deabhacdh, a burn in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire.

Dechmont, a hill-summit on the SW border of Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Glasgow. The highest point of the hill-range that terminates north-westward in Carmunnock, it has an altitude of 602 feet above sea-level, and commands a magnificent view, whose beauties form the theme of a descriptive poem by John Struthers. The Beltane fires long blazed from its summit; and on its slopes were formerly many Caledonian cairns and suchlike structures, now almost totally obliterated.

Dechmont House, a mansion in Livingstone parish, Linlithgowshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Uphall station. A

little to the NE are Dechmont village and Dechmont Hill, the latter 686 feet high, and commanding a very extensive prospect.

Dee, a river chiefly of S Aberdeenshire, but partly also of Kincardineshire. It rises from the very bosom of the Cairngorm Mountains, in the SW corner of Aberdeenshire, close to the boundary with Banff, Inverness, and Perth shires; and runs first south-south-eastward, but generally east-by-northward along the Braemar and Deeside districts of Aberdeenshire, across a wing of Kincardineshire, and along the boundary between Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, to the sea at Aberdeen. Its length, if one follows its windings, is $87\frac{1}{2}$ miles, viz., $2\frac{3}{4}$ thence from the source of Garchary Burn to its confluence with Larig Burn, $11\frac{1}{2}$ thence to the Linn of Dee, $6\frac{3}{4}$ thence to the Clunie's influx near Castleton, 9 thence to Balmoral, $9\frac{3}{4}$ thence to Ballater Bridge, $13\frac{1}{2}$ thence to Aboyne Bridge, $15\frac{1}{2}$ thence to Banchory Bridge, $17\frac{1}{2}$ thence to the old Bridge of Dee, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thence to its mouth in the North Sea. Its drainage area is estimated at 700 square miles; and from 4060 feet above sea-level at the Garchary's source it descends to 1976 at the Larig's confluence, 1640 at the Geusachan's influx, 1214 at the Linn of Dee, 1066 near Castleton, 872 near Balmoral, 663 at Ballater, 397 at Aboyne, 296 at the Bridge of Potarch, 102 at Drumoak ferry, and 72 at Peterculter. Its velocity, above Castleton, is fitful and various, ranging from cascade to current, from torrent to pool; but, below Castleton, averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, with a mean depth of 4 feet, and is so regular as nowhere to furnish water-power to a mill. Its tributaries partake of its own character, being mountain-torrents in the upper part of the basin, and, in the lower, gently gliding streams; or, in some instances, are impetuous first, next slow. Its waters are remarkable for both perennial flow and limpid purity; continue, a long way down its course, to be almost wholly unaffected by any such circumstances as pollute most other rivers; and, even in its lower reaches where the drainage of farms and villages runs into them, are comparatively well protected from defilement by skilful methods of land drainage.

The Dee has been almost universally identified with the *Deva* of Ptolemy, but the Latin editions prior to 1525 all read *Leva*, and Skene observes that 'the distance both from the Firth of Tay and from Kinnairds Head corresponds more closely with the mouth of the North Esk than with that of the river Dee.' By Celtic scholars *Dee* itself has been variously interpreted by 'dark' or 'smooth' or 'double water,' the last signification referring to the river's two-fold source, in the Larig and Garchary Burns. The Garchary, issuing from Well Dee (4060 feet) between Cairntoul and Braeriach, hurries $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward to a confluence with the Larig, which, itself rising from the Wells of Dee (2700 feet) between Braeriach and Ben Macdhuì, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward, and midway is joined by a half subterranean torrent rushing 1 mile westward from its source (4200 feet) upon Ben Macdhuì. And which, then, is the veritable head-stream? Dr Hill Burton elects in favour of the Larig, as less desperately flighty, more voluminous, and more in the line of the glen, than the Garchary; but, on the whole, the latter carries the day, by its longer descent and very much higher birth. The scenery of the meeting of the two streams is terrible, wilder even than that of Glen Sannox, Glencoe, or Coruisk; and serves to explain how the influence of alpine landscape has darkened the imagination of the Highlanders, and given aspects of gloom and superstition to their traditions. Hogg, speaking of Ben Macdhuì, exaggerates nothing, but fails to give due force and fulness to his picture, when he says—

'Beyond the grizzly cliffs that guard
The infant rills of Highland Dee,
Where hunter's born was never beard,
Nor bugle of the forest-bee,
'Mid wastes that dem and dreary lie,
One mountain rears its mighty form,
Disturbs the moon in passing by,
And smiles above the thunder-storm'

A barren and desolate region, of which, as a boy, Hill Burton was told by Douald that it was 'a fery fulgar place, not fit for a young shentleman to go to at all;' and of which, some forty years later, Hill Burton wrote that, 'if we compare this defile to another of the grandest mountain-passes in Scotland—to Glencoe—we find a marked difference between them. The scene of the great tragedy, grand and impressive as it is, has no such narrow walled defiles. The mountains are high, but they are of the sugar-loaf shape—abrupt but never one mass of precipice from top to bottom. Cairntoul resembles those hills, though it is considerably more precipitous; but Braeriach is as much unlike them as a tower is distinct from a dome.' Through this narrow glen, then, that begins to widen below the Geusachan's influx, the united waters of Garchary and Larig flow, as the Dee, over a broken rocky bed in alternate sweeps, rapids, and cascades, till, at a place $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles above Castleton of Braemar, it forms a remarkable series of small falls—the Linn of Dee. The Linn is a natural sluice of rock, with rugged sides, and jagged, shelving bottom, 300 yards long, and at one point barely 4 feet wide—an easy jump. Through it the river shoots in small cascades; and it is spanned by a handsome white granite bridge, opened in 1857 by Queen Victoria. The river, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the Linn, begins to touch some marks of cultivation; but it soon afterwards enters Mar Forest, through which it flows to some distance beyond Castleton, receiving in it the Lui and the Quoich from the N, and the Ey and the Clunie from the S. It next traverses Invercauld Forest; proceeds thence past Balmoral and Abergeldie; receives two small tributaries, from respectively the N and the S, in the vicinity of Balmoral; passes on to Ballater; and receives, in the neighbourhood of that village, the Gairn or Gairden from the N, and the Muick from the S. Its scenery between the Linn and Ballater is noticed in our articles on BRAEMAR and BALMORAL, and its scenery around Ballater and for some miles further on is described as follows by William Howitt: 'The hills are lofty, grey, and freckled; they are, in fact, bare and tempest-tinted granite, having an air of majestic desolation. Some rise peaked and splintered, and their sides covered with *débris*, yet, as it were, bristled with black and sharp-looking pine forests. Some of the hills run along the side of the Dee, covered with these woods, exactly as the steep Black Forest hills in the neighbourhood of Wildbad.' Meadow, cornfield, and garden, however, begin to show themselves as one approaches Ballater, ever more and more as the river rolls on towards the sea.

The Dee, from a point about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ballater, flows through a gradually widening valley, still narrow, but with less and less of its former Highland character; and it forces its way through a conminuted compound of granite, gneiss, porphyry, greenstone, and hornblende *débris*, and receives on both banks numerous small tributaries. It enters Kincardineshire at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Kincardine O'Neil, and, traversing that county over a run of $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles, receives in it, on the right bank, the tribute of the Feugh. Retouching Aberdeenshire at the SW corner of Drumoak parish, it thence runs $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the boundary between the two counties to the sea at Aberdeen; and, from the point of its entering Kincardineshire onward to its mouth, offers alternations of tame hill scenery and beautiful lowland landscape. From source to mouth it traverses or bounds the parishes of Crathie, Glenmuick, Aboyne, Birse, Kincardine O'Neil, Strachan, Banchory-Ternan, Durris, Drumoak, Peterculter, Maryculter, Banchory-Devenick, Nigg, and Old Machar; and in our articles on these fourteen parishes full details are given as to the villages, mansions, and other features of its course.

The Dee was once the most finely wooded and the best fishing river in Scotland; and, though much damaged by entails, manufactories, and stake-nets, it still, for wood and fish, has scarce a rival among British rivers. Salmon contrive to force their way, up all its currents and obstructions, to points above the Linn

and, though not now caught in any such quantity as in bygone days, are still taken in great numbers. About 20,000 salmon and 40,000 grilse are caught in an average season; but these numbers include those taken by stake-nets and on the beach adjacent to the river's mouth. The finest reach of the river for rod-fishing extends from Banchory to Ballater. Clean-run salmon have often been taken by the rod so early as the 1st February, in the waters above Ballater, at a distance of 50 miles from the sea; but they rarely ascend the Linn till after the middle of May. A new hatchery, capable of accommodating one million ova, was erected at Drum in 1892 by the Dee Fishery Board, to displace the old one at Durris. The connections of the river with the water-supply and commerce of Aberdeen, as also the diversion of its channel, are noticed in our article on that city.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 65, 66, 76, 67, 77, 1870-74. See chaps. xxiii.-xxv. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873); James Brown's *New Deeside Guide* (Ab., 1843); and Dr John Hill Burton's *Cairngorm Mountains* (Edinb. 1864).

Dee, a river of W Kirkcudbrightshire, issuing from Loch Dee, a lonely lake that lies among the heathery heights of Minnigaff—Lamachan Hill (2349 feet), Curleywee (2212), Craiglee (1741), and Cairngarroch (1800). Itself 750 feet above sea-level, Loch Dee is 2 miles long and from 1½ to 6 furlongs wide; its waters are still well stocked with trout, which have, however, been sadly thinned by pike, and which average about 1 lb. in weight. The best months of the year for trout fishing are April, May, and June. Leaving this mountain lake, the Dee, or Black Water of Dee, winds 18½ miles east-south-eastward till, after traversing STROAN Loch, it is joined, just opposite to Parton station, by the Water of KEN, a stream of much larger volume than its own. For the next 5 miles, on to Glenlochiar Lodge, their united waters assume the aspect of a long narrow lake—called, indeed, sometimes a second Loch Dee—that widens here to half a mile, and there contracts to barely a hundred yards. From Glenlochiar, on past the islets of Threave Castle and Lodge, the river sweeps, through a rocky channel, 11½ miles southward and south-south-westward to Kirkcudbright town, thence 3 miles southward through a broadening estuary to its mouth in Kirkcudbright Bay. It thus has a total course of 33½ miles, during which it traverses or bounds the parishes of Minnigaff, Kells, Girthon, Balmaghie, Parton, Crossmichael, Kelton, Tongueland, Kirkcudbright, Twynholm, and Borgue, and during which it receives Cooran Lane, the Ken, and Tarf Water, with a number of lesser tributaries. It is navigable to Tongueland, or about 7 miles from the Solway; and it sometimes rises in freshets to 8 feet above its ordinary level. Its waters, particularly before their confluence with the Ken, are so mossy and dark-hued as to render its name of Dee or 'dark stream,' and specially its duplicate name of Black Dee, entirely appropriate. Its salmon, too, are of a darker colour and much fatter than those of most rivers in the S of Scotland, and are held in high estimation; its waters contain also sea-trout, river-trout, pike, perch, and large quantities of pearl-mussels.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 9, 5, 1863-54.

Dee, Bridge of, a south-western suburb of Aberdeen, on the river Dee, 2 miles from the centre of the city. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

Dee, Bridge of, a village on the SE border of Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the right bank of the Dee, with a station on the Kirkcudbright railway, 3 miles SW of Castle-Douglas.

Deeheid or Death Choimhead, a hill (1255 feet in height) in Muckairn parish, Argyllshire, 5½ miles E by S of Oban.

Deer, a place in Morton parish, Dumfriesshire, near Morton Castle, and 2½ miles N by W of Thornhill. It has remains of an entrenched strong fortification, supposed to have been a Roman castellum.

Deer, an ancient parish and a presbytery, partly in Banffshire, but chiefly in Aberdeenshire. The ancient parish was divided, about the year 1649, into the present

parishes of New Deer and Old Deer. The presbytery, meeting at Maud, is in the synod of Aberdeen, and comprises the old parishes of Aberdour, Crimond, New Deer, Old Deer, St Fergus, Fraserburgh, Longside, Lomay, Peterhead, Pitsligo, Rathen, Strichen, and Tyrie; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardallie, Blackhill, Boddam, Fraserburgh West Church, Inverallochy, Kininmonth, Maud, New Pitsligo, Peterhead East Church, and Savoch; the chapelries of Auchmedden and Sandhaven; and the mission churches of Fetterangus, Technmuiry and Broadsea, and Tortonston. Pop. (1871) 49,199, (1881) 54,420, (1891) 54,384, of whom 13,892 were communicants of the Church of Scotland.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Deer, with 2 churches each at Fraserburgh and Peterhead, and 11 at respectively New Aberdour, Boddam, Clola, Longside, New Deer, New Pitsligo, Old Deer, Pitsligo, Rathen, Strichen, and St Fergus, which together had 3088 communicants in 1891.

Deer or South Ugie Water. See UGIE.

Deer-Dike, a substantial earthen fence along the mutual boundary of Garvock and Laurencekirk parishes, Kincardineshire. Probably part of an enclosure round a deer-forest, comprising most or all of Garvock parish, it continued till last century to be tolerably entire, and still has left distinct traces.

Deer-Law, a hill (2065 feet) on the mutual border of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, and Lyne parish, Peeblesshire, 2 miles NW of St Mary's Loch.

Deerness, a parish of Orkney, comprising a peninsula in the extreme E of Pomona and the islands of Copenhay, Cornholm, and Horse. Its kirktown stands on the E coast of the peninsula, 12 miles ESE of Kirkwall, under which it has a post office. Extending from Moul Head south-westward to the isthmus that connects it with St Andrews parish, and measuring 5 miles in length by 3 in extreme breadth, the said peninsula is bounded W and NW by Deer Sound, E by the North Sea, and SE by Newark Bay; the islands lie from 1½ mile to 3 miles to the E. From the shores, which are haunted by myriads of sea-birds, the surface of the peninsula rises to a somewhat tabular summit. The soil consists mostly of loam, resting on red clay, and is highly susceptible of improvements, such as draining and a liberal application of shell sand, of which there is an inexhaustible supply. From 50 to 60 boats are employed in the herring fishery; kelp is manufactured; and very strong ropes, fitted for various economic purposes of the farmer, are made from the shoots of *Empetrum nigrum*, from the roots of *Arundo arenaria*, and from the herbage of *Holcus lanatus*. Several tumuli are on the higher grounds; and remains of a large Pict's house, called Dinky's Howe or Duncan's Height, stand near the end of the isthmus. The parish is united *quoad civilia* to Sr ANDREWS, from which, however, it was separated *quoad sacra* in 1845; Deerness itself being a living in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney, with stipend of £120, a manse, and 3 acres of glebe. The church was originally a parliamentary one. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Deerness, St Andrews, and Thankerness—with respective accommodation for 155, 55, and 83 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 122, 31, and 49, and grants of £160, 16s., £31, 7s. 6d., and £58, 5s. Valuation (1892) £2001, 4s. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1891) 844.

Deer, New, a village and a parish in Buchan district, NE Aberdeenshire. The village stands towards the middle of the parish, 2½ miles WSW of Maud Junction, this being 13 miles W by N of Peterhead, 16 SSW of Fraserburgh, and 31¼ N by E of Aberdeen, under which New Deer has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. A coach runs between New Deer and Maud station (3 miles) in connection with the trains. Anciently called Auchreddie, it includes at its south-eastern outskirts a suburb retaining that name; and it straggles for over a mile along the ascending ridge of a steepish hill. Within recent years it has undergone great improvement, good new dwelling-houses having taken the place of low old huts; and it has branches of the North of Scotland and

Town and County banks, insurance agencies, local savings bank, a hotel, a market-place, a public hall (1864), agricultural and horticultural societies, and fairs on the third Tuesday of January, the Tuesday after 12 April, 26 May if Thursday, if not the Thursday before, the Tuesday after 19 June, the day before the second Wednesday of August, the Tuesday after 19 October, and the Thursday before 26 November, or 26 if a Thursday. A public school, with accommodation for 224 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 176, and a grant of £180, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 475, (1871) 643, (1881) 753, (1891) 746.

The parish, containing also part of New Maud, is bounded N by Tyrie, NE by Strichen, E by Old Deer, SE and S by Ellon, SW by Tarves and Methlick, W by Fyvie and Monquhitter, and NW by King-Edward. In outline rudely resembling a triangle with south-south-eastward apex, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of 12½ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 5½ miles, and an area of 26,750 acres. The drainage is mainly carried eastward by head-streams of South Ugie Water; but the Burns of Elrick or Nethermuir and Allathan or Aslead, flowing southward to the Ythan, trace much of the eastern and western borders. The surface, sinking to 197 feet above sea-level near Tillysnaught at the south-eastern angle of the parish, and to 196 near New Maud on the eastern boundary, thence rises gently north-north-westward and north-westward to 440 near Muckle Clofrickford, 540 near Barrack, 503 at the Hill of Culsh, 529 near Corschill, 619 at the Hill of Corsegight, 487 at Whin Hill, and 630 at Bonnykelly; of which the Hill of Culsh, ¼ mile beyond the Free church, so far overlooks the surrounding country as on a clear day to command a view to Peterhead, Bennochie, the Bin of Cullen, and Ben Rinnes. The district toward the NE and the SE, to the extent of 7 or 8 miles, looks almost like one continuous cornfield, dotted with green crops, and terminated by a gentle rising-ground in the form of an amphitheatre. Granite is the prevailing rock; but limestone, of coarse quality, has been worked on the lands of Barrack. Moss covers an inconsiderable area, which yearly grows less and less, owing to planting, reclamation, or consumption as fuel. The soil, with few exceptions, is light and shallow, and over a great proportion of the land rests on an iron-bound pan from 6 inches to 2 feet thick. Remains in the mosses indicate the existence of a primeval forest; but now, except at Brucklay, Artamford, and Nethermuir, the parish is rather poorly off for trees. Fedderat Castle, 2½ miles NNE of the village, was anciently a strong six-storied structure, surrounded partly by a morass, partly by a fosse, and approachable only by a causeway and a draw-bridge; but is now an utter ruin. Ancient Caledonian standing stones, a rocking-stone, and stone circles, in various places, have nearly all been destroyed; some tumuli have yielded urns and sarcophagi. At Brucehill, 2 miles W of the village, Edward Bruce is said to have encamped, before he defeated the Comyns at AIXEY BRAE (1308). BRUCKLAY Castle, a fine castellated mansion dating from the latter half of the 17th century, and NETHERMUIR House are the chief mansions. In the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, New Deer gives off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Savoeh, Newbyth, and New Pitligo; the living is worth £335. The parish church, built at the village in 1838, in place of an earlier one of 1622, is a Third Pointed edifice, with 1500 sittings, and a tower, completed in 1865. A neat Free church stands 3 furlongs NNW of the parish church, and Artamford U.P. church ½ mile NE; the latter, rebuilt in 1876 at a cost of £1400, is Gothic in style, and contains 420 sittings. There are also another U.P. church at Whitehill (¾ mile N), and a Congregational chapel. Eight schools—Brucklay, Cairnbanno, New Deer, Knavein, Oldwhat, Whitehill, Bonnykelly, and Mitchell's—with total accommodation for 1036 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 697, and grants amounting to £658, 1s. 4d. Pop. of parish (1881) 4875, (1891) 4434; of registration district

(1871) 4147, (1881) 4097, (1891) 3732.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Deer, Old, a village and a parish of Buchan, NE Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 134 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of South Ugie Water, 1½ mile SW by W of Mintlaw station, this being 9¼ miles W by N of Peterhead, 3¾ E by N of Maud Junction, and 35 N by E of Aberdeen. An ancient place, it has been mostly rebuilt within the past half century, and has a post office under Mintlaw, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, a savings bank (1825), a hotel, a fair (St Drostan's) on the Wednesday after 19 Dec., and two public schools, which, with respective accommodation for 167 scholars and 81 girls, had (1891) an average attendance of 86 and 73, and grants of £98, 8s. 6d. and £61, 5s. 6d.

The parish also contains the villages of Stuartfield, Clola, and Fetterangus, 1½ mile S by W, 3½ miles SSE, and 2½ miles NNE, of Old Deer village. Its north-easterly portion until 1891 formed a detached section of Banffshire, but the Boundary Commissioners in that year transferred this detached section (2812 acres) to the county of Aberdeen, thus placing the whole of Old Deer parish in Aberdeenshire. It is bounded NW and N by Strichen, NE by Lonmay, E by Longside, SE by Cruden, S by Cruden and Ellon, and W by New Deer. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 9½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 4 and 6½ miles; and its area is 27,439½ acres. South Ugie Water has here an east-south-easterly course of 6½ miles; North Ugie Water winds 7 miles east-south-eastward along all the northern and north-eastern border; and before Pitfour House is an artificial lake of 45 acres (3¾ × 1 furl.); whilst springs, either pure or chalybeate, are numerous, and some of them bear such names as Grinie's, Lady, Abbey, Chapel, and Annie's Well. The surface, everywhere undulating, presents an assemblage of low rounded hills, most of them cultivated to the very top; at Baluss Bridge, on the eastern border, it sinks to 100 feet above sea-level, and rises thence north-westward to 397 feet at Drinnies Wood, 410 at Knapperty Hill, 432 at Braeside, and 466 at White Cow Wood—westward and south-westward to 292 at Wuddyhill, 460 at Wind Hill, 551 at the Hill of Dens, 465 near Bulwark, 423 near Little Elrick, 407 near Littlemill, 420 at Slampton Hill, and 392 at Windy Hill—south-south-westward and south-south-eastward to 474 at Skelmuir Hill, 478 near Wester Craighead, and 469 at Smallburn Hill. The prevailing rocks are granite, syenite, and limestone, which have been largely worked at AIXEY BRAE and other places; and blocks occur of gneiss and pure white quartz. The soil is very diversified, ranging from argillaceous to loamy, sandy, or gravelly. The woods and plantations of Aden, Pitfour, and Kinmudy cover a large extent, the first two comprising some very fine hard-wood trees. There is a woollen mill at Millbreck, a brewery at Biffie, and a distillery at Glenaden. About 580 Columba and Drostan, his nephew, came from Foua unto ABERDOUR, and thence to the other town, which pleased Columba, because it was full of God's grace; and he asked of the Mormaer Bede to give it him, and he would not. But, his son falling sick, the Mormaer went to the clerics to ask a prayer of them, and gave them in offering from *Cloch in tiprat* to *Cloch petite mic Garnait*. They made the prayer and health returned. Then Columba gave Drostan that *cathair*, and blessed it, and left as his word, 'Whosoever come against it, let him not be many-yeared victorious.' Drostan weeping as they parted, said Columba, 'Let Deer* be its name henceforward.' Down to the reign of David I. (1124-53) this Columban monastery retained unimpaired its clerical element and Celtic character, according to the priceless testimony of certain Gaelic notices written during that reign on the blank pages of the *Book of Deer*, a Latin MS of the 9th century containing St John's and parts of the other three gospels, the Apostles' Creed, and a fragment of an office for the visitation of the sick, which MS, discovered by

* *I.e.*, Gael. *der*, now *deur*, 'a tear.' *Dair*, 'an oak,' has been suggested as a more likely etymon.

Mr H. Bradshaw in 1860 in the library of Cambridge University, was ably edited for the Spalding Club by the late Dr John Stuart in 1869 (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vols. ii., iii., 1877-80). St Mary's Abbey of Deer, on the left bank of South Ugie Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WNW of the village, was founded, either in 1218 or 1219, by William Comyn, Earl of Buchan, for monks of the Cistercian order, being colonised by three brethren from Kynloss; the last of its abbots, Robert Keith, second son of the fourth Earl Marischal, obtained the erection of its lands into the temporal lordship of Altrie (1587). Early English in style, red sandstone in material, the ruins were inclosed and cleared of rubbish in 1809, when it appeared that the cruciform church must have consisted of chancel, transept, and five-bayed nave with N aisle, the whole measuring 150 by from 27 to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, or 90 across the transept. Here has been localised the ballad of 'Sir James the Rose,' whose grave is also shown at Haddo in Crimond; on Aikey Brae the Comyns were finally routed by Edward Bruce; and by Aikey-side one of their line, an Earl of Buchan, is said, by his death whilst hunting, to have verified Thomas the Rhymer's prediction. Vestiges remain of six stone circles; the one at Biffie is the most conspicuous, and is an object of great attraction to the antiquarian and traveller. Several cairns have yielded stone cists and urns; flint implements have been found in great abundance; and other antiquities are the ruinous manor-house of Clachriach and remains of the small old parish church of Fetterangus. The Stone of Deer, a syenite block standing 6 feet out of the ground at the NW corner of the old Abbey church, is figured in the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (1867), but was demolished about 1854. Near the village of Old Deer there is a cemetery, which was opened in 1875. The principal mansions are PIRFOUR, KINMUNDY, and Aden, the last a good modern building, 3 furlongs ENE of the village. In the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, Old Deer gives off portions to the *q. s.* parishes of Ardallie, Kininmonth, and Savochof Deer; the living is worth £302. The parish church, with over 1000 sittings, stands at the village, and, built in 1788, was greatly improved (1880-81) at a cost of £2811, the walls being raised, an entrance porch added, a memorial window inserted, and a clock-tower and spire, 103 feet high, erected of Aikey Brae granite, with a library room on its basement floor. At the village also is St Drostan's Episcopal church (1851; 300 sittings), Early English in style, and rich in painted glass; other places of worship are noticed under Stuartfield, Maud, and Clola. Six schools, all public, are at Bank, Clochean, Bulwark, Fetterangus, Shannas, and Stuartfield (girls'); and these, with respective accommodation for 100, 110, 62, 110, 110, and 140 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 84, 99, 56, 101, 104, and 144, and grants of £72, 11s., £77, 15s. 8d., £46, 5s., £91, 17s. 11d., £93, 3s., and £130, 16s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3552, (1821) 3841, (1841) 4453, (1861) 5174, (1871) 5085, (1881) 5104, (1891) 4694; of registration district (1881) 4274, (1891) 3882.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Deer, Savochof. See DEER, OLD.

Deershaw, a village in the N of Banffshire, distant 6 miles from Banff.

Deer Sound, a natural harbour on the Eside of the Mainland of Orkney, entering from Stronsay Firth, and separating the Deerness and St Andrews portions of St Andrews and Deerness parish. Lying nearly due SW and NE, and measuring 4 miles in length, by from 1 mile to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, it has beautifully winding shores, a clean sandy bottom mixed with clay, and a depth of 6 or 7 fathoms. It is well sheltered from all winds, and affords in many parts good anchorage. Any number of vessels might here find refuge; and it was formerly frequented by whaling ships on their way to the Arctic seas, but is now very little used.

Deeside, the valley of the Aberdeenshire DEE, or, more specially, the part of that valley downward from Braemar to the sea.

Deil's Beef-Tub. See ANNANDALE'S BEEF-STAND.

Deil's Cauldron. See DEVIL'S CAULDRON.

Deil's or Picts' Dyke, a long line of ancient fortification in Galloway and Dumfriesshire, commencing at Loch Ryan near Innermessan, the site of the ancient Rerigonium, a town of the Novantæ, and extending, by way of Minnigaff, Glencairn, Penpont, and Lochmaben, to the upper part of the Solway Firth at a point opposite the western extremity of the Roman wall of Hadrian across the N of England. It is now quite obliterated in many parts, and more or less obscure in many others, but still in some is very distinct. It appears to have been invariably 8 feet broad at the base, to have had a fosse along its N or inland side, and to have been built, in most places, of unchiselled blocks of common moorstone; in others, of stone and earth commingled; and in a few, as at Hightæ Flow in Lochmaben parish, entirely of earth. It separates the fertile lands of the seaboard districts from the irreclaimable wastes and wild fastnesses of the mountains, and may be presumed to have been built by an industrious or comparatively settled people on its southern, as a defence against a warlike or comparatively roving people on its northern, side. All facts respecting it, however, even all trustworthy traditions, have been lost. Chalmers, the author of *Caledonia*, says, in a letter to Mr Joseph Train, who traced the Deil's Dyke from end to end:—'Considering all its circumstances, it is extremely difficult to assign its age, its object, or its builders. In Ireland there is nothing like the Deil's Dyke; the inference is that it was not made by Irish hands. I am disposed to think that this work is several centuries older than the arrival of the Irish Cruithne in Galloway.' And again:—'It is obviously a very ancient work, and was probably formed by the Romanised Britons after the departure of the Roman armies.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 6, 1856-64.

Deil's Dyke, a denuded trap dyke projecting from the general line of the SE coast of Big Cumbrae island in Buteshire. See CUMBRAE.

Deil's Mill. See DEVIL'S MILL.

Delfour, a place, with ancient Caledonian monuments, in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of Alvie church. The monuments are a central cairn, two concentric circles of standing stones around the cairn, and an obelisk, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 25 feet to the W.

Delgaty Castle. See DALGETY.

Delnadamph, an extensive and excellent moor in Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, yielding first-rate grouse shooting.

Delney, a station on the Highland railway, in Kilmuir Easter parish, Ross-shire, on the western shore of Nigg Bay, in the Firth of Cromarty, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Invergordon. There is a post and telegraph office.

Delnies. See NAIRN.

Deloraine, two pasture farms in Kirkhope parish, Selkirkshire, 13 miles SW of Selkirk. The title of Earl of Deloraine in the peerage of Scotland was conferred in 1706 on Henry Scott, second surviving son of the Duke of Monmouth, and became extinct at the death of his grandson, the fourth Earl, in 1807.

Delting, a parish in the Mainland of Shetland, including the islands of Bigga, Fishholm, Brother Isle, Little Roe, and Muckle Roe, only the last of which is inhabited. It is bounded N by Yell Sound, separating it from Yell; E by Lunnasting and Nesting; S by Weesdale and Sandsting; and W by St Magnus Bay and Sulem Voe. Joined to Northmaven by a narrow neck of land, less than 100 feet broad, that separates the German from the Atlantic Ocean, it has an utmost length of 20 miles, and varies in breadth from 3 to 6 miles, being much intersected by voes or arms of the sea. The surface is, for the most part, hilly, bleak, and barren; but along the banks of the voes and in the valleys are patches of good arable land. The chief harbours are St Magnus Bay, Sulem Voe, Olmafirth Voe, Busta Voe, and Goufirth Voe. In the island of Muckle Roe there is some fine rock scenery; and the sea washes into several large caves—the haunts of numerous wild birds. There are remains of an ancient artificial harbour at Burravoe, and some vestiges of a Pictish house at Brough, on Yell Sound. The

principal residences are Busta, Garth, Udhouse, Mossbank, and Voe. There are large stores and fish-curing establishments at Voe, Brae, and Mossbank. Delting is in the presbytery of Olmefirth and synod of Shetland; the stipend is £172. There are two parish churches, distant about 10 miles from one another, viz., Scatsta, built in 1811, and Olmefirth in 1868. There are also a Free church at Brae and a U.P. church at Mossbank; and the five schools of Brae, Gonfirth, Firth, Muckle Roe, and Olmefirth, with total accommodation for 228 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 108, and grants amounting to £150, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1892) £1938, 16s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1449, (1831) 2070, (1861) 1975, (1871) 1862, (1881) 1654, (1891) 1512.

Delvine, an estate, with a mansion, in Caputh parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Murthly station, and $\frac{7}{8}$ ESE of Dunkeld. Its owner is Sir Alex. Muir-Mackenzie, third Bart. since 1805 (b. 1840; suc. 1855).

Demyat. See DUNMYAT.

Den, a village in Abdie parish, Fife, near the Ladybank and Perth section of the North British railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Newburgh.

Den, a village of recent and rapid growth in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dalry town. At it is Kersland Barony Church of Scotland school, which, with accommodation for 281 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 137, and a grant of £118, 8s. 10d. Pop. (1891) 450.

Denbrae, an estate, with a mansion, in St Andrews parish, Fife, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of the town.

Denburn. See ABERDEEN.

Den Fenella, a romantic ravine, traversed by a burn, in Garvock and St Cyrus parishes, Kincardineshire. It commences about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Laurencekirk, and extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to the sea, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Johnshaven. It took its name from Fenella or Finvela, daughter of the Earl of Angus, in the time of Kenneth III.; and here she is said to have been slain by her pursuers as she fled from Kincardine Castle, after the murder of the king at Fettercairn through her treachery (995). Its beauties of crag and chasm and wooded bank have often been celebrated in prose and verse; near its mouth is a beautiful waterfall, 65 feet in leap; and its stream is spanned by a handsome bridge and by the viaduct of the Bervie railway.

Denfind, a steep winding ravine, traversed by Pitairlie Burn, in Monikie parish, Forfarshire. It bisects a reach of hill in the central part of the parish; and, at a point where its sides are precipitous, is spanned by a massive one-arched bridge.

Denhead, a village, with a public school, in Cameron parish, Fife, 3 miles SW of St Andrews, under which it has a post office.

Denhead and Denmill, a conjoint village, with a spinning-mill, in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles W of Lochee.

Denhead of Auchmacoy, a hamlet in Logie-Buchan parish, E Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Ellon, under which it has a post office.

Denholm, a village in Cavers parish, Roxburghshire, on a low plateau above the right bank of the Teviot, 2 miles E of Hassendean station, and 5 NE of Hawick. With a deep wooded dell to the W, called Denholm-Dean, it forms a square round a neatly-fenced public green, and chiefly consists of well-built houses with gardens attached, having been greatly improved by the late James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers. Yet, modern as it looks, the place is old, since we read of its burning by Hertford in 1545. The low, thatched, whitewashed cottage still stands on the N side of the village, in which was born the scholar-poet John Leyden (1775-1811), and in the middle of the village green an obelisk was erected to his memory in 1861. Inhabited mainly by stocking weavers, quarrymen, and farm labourers, Denholm has a post office under Hawick, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, inns, a stone bridge over the Teviot (1864), a Free church (1844;

364 sittings), a public school, an excellent subscription library, a horticultural society (1849), and public water-works, which, formed in 1874 at a cost of more than £700, draw their supply from a spring nearly 2 miles distant, and afford 50 gallons per day for each inhabitant. Pop. (1861) 766, (1871) 659, (1881) 592, (1891) 475. See CAVERS.

Denino. See DUNINO.

Denmill, Forfarshire. See DENHEAD.

Denmill, a ruined ancient castellated seat, a mile and a half south-east of Newburgh, Fife.

Denmiln Castle. See ABDIE.

Dennisness, a headland in Cross and Burness parish, Sanday island, Orkney.

Dennistoun. See GLASGOW.

Dennistown. See DUMBARTON.

Denny, a town and a parish of SE Stirlingshire. The town stands on the right bank of the Carron, opposite DUNPACE, with which it is connected by a bridge; by road it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Falkirk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Cumbarauld, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Stirling, whilst, as terminus of a branch of the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, opened in 1859, it is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Larbert Junction, $32\frac{1}{4}$ WNW of Edinburgh, and $25\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Glasgow. Only a small village down to the close of last century, it is almost entirely modern, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and Clydesdale Bank, a cottage hospital, hotels, a gas company, a people's hall, library, and reading-room, an Oddfellows' hall, a cemetery, and fairs on the Wednesdays before 12 May and after 11 November. It gives employment to numbers of the inhabitants in its paper, chemical, and engine works, and its ironfoundries. Large public schools were built in 1875 at a cost of £5000; and places of worship are the parish church (1813; 768 sittings) with a turreted steeple 75 feet high, a Free church (1843), a U.P. church (1796; reconstructed 1881), and the Roman Catholic church of St Patrick (1861). In 1876 Denny and Dunpace were formed into a police burgh, which, governed by 9 commissioners, had a municipal constituency of 602 in 1891. Pop. of Denny alone (1841) 1881, (1851) 2446, (1861) 2428, (1871) 2433, (1881) 2823, (1891) 3083; of police burgh (1876) 3595, (1881) 4081, (1891) 4161.

Besides part of BONNYBRIDGE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the SSE, the parish contains also the villages of Denny-Loanhead, Parkfoot, Longcroft, and Haggis, which extend continuously along the Glasgow highroad, Denny-Loanhead being $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile S, and Haggis $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW, of Denny town. It is bounded NW by St Ninians, NE and E by Dunpace, SE by Falkirk, SW by Cumbarauld in Dumbartonshire (detached) and Kilsyth, and W by Kilsyth. From E to W its utmost length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, from N to S, varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 8356 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 48 are water. The CARRON winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward and east-south-eastward on or close to all the boundary with St Ninians and Dunpace; BONNY Burn runs $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward and east-north-eastward along all the Dumbartonshire and Falkirk border; and three others of the Carron's affluents flow east-north-eastward through the interior. At the eastern extremity of the parish the surface declines along the Carron to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to 234 feet near Hillend, 400 near Banknock, 696 at conical Myot Hill, 563 near Leysbent, 460 at Cowden Hill, 965 at Tarduff Hill, and 1170 at Darrach Hill upon Denny Muir. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; and the soil is loamy along the Bonny and the lower reaches of the Carron, gravelly throughout the central district, and marshy or moorish over most of the uplands. Of the entire area, 5840 acres are in tillage, 789 pasture, 1499 waste, and only 181 under wood. Coal and ironstone are mined, and employment is further afforded by paper, chemical, and engine works at Denny town, by Carronbank Foundry (1860) and Denny iron-works (1870), by Bonnybridge Columbian stove works (1860), foundry (1860), and malleable iron-works (1877), and by Bankier

distillery. **BANKNOCK** House is the chief mansion. In the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish was detached from Falkirk in 1618, and is now divided ecclesiastically among the *quoad sacra* parishes of HAGGS, Bonnybridge, and Denny, the two first formed in 1875 and 1878, and the last a living worth £339. Denny public and Roman Catholic and Lawhill and Longcroft public schools, have respective accommodation for 600, 187, 50, and 452 children. The **Russell Memorial Hall**, at Longcroft, Bonnybridge, was erected in 1893, at a cost of £500, raised by subscription. Valuation (1892) £28,339, 16s. 8d., including £2485 for railway. Pop. of parish (1801) 2033, (1831) 3843, (1861) 4988, (1871) 4993, (1881) 5728, (1891) 6373; of Denny registration district (1881) 4228, (1891) 4813.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Dennybridge, a former suburb, but now a section of Denny, Stirlingshire.

Dennyfern, the remains of an ancient castle in Lethnot parish, Forfarshire.

Denny-Loanhead, a village in Denny parish, Stirlingshire, with a post office, and a station on the Kelvin Valley section of the North British railway, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of Denny. It has a U.P. church which, succeeding one of 1735, was built in 1815 at a cost of £1400.

Dennystown. See DUMBARTON.

Denoon, a glen, traversed by a burn, in Glamis and Eassie parishes, W Forfarshire. Rising on the north-eastern slope of Auchterhouse Hill (1399 feet), the burn winds $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-by-westward, till it falls into Deau Water, at a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Glamis village. The Sidlaws at its head and along its course have altitudes of from 1200 to 600 feet above sea-level; and the tracts flanking its lower parts subside into the plain of Strathmore. Vestiges of an ancient fortification, crowning isolated Denoon Law (689 feet) within the glen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Glamis village, comprise foundations of a circular wall 1020 feet in circumference and faint traces of interior buildings, and bear the name of Denoon Castle. The circular wall is believed to have been 30 feet broad and 27 feet high, and the entire fortification is supposed to have been designed as a place of retreat in times of danger.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Denovan, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunipace parish, Stirlingshire, and comprising about one-fourth of the parish.

Denside, a hamlet, with a public school, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire.

Derclach, a loch in Straiton parish, S Ayrshire. Lying 870 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and width of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, and sends off a rivulet 1 furlong eastward to the head of Loch FINLAS.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Derculich, an estate, with a mansion, in Weem parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Aberfeldy. Loch Derculich, 2 miles to the NNW, lying about 1200 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length of $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, with a varying width of $1\frac{3}{4}$ and 4 furlongs. It contains some pike and abundance of fine trout, which will not, however, always rise to the fly; and it sends off Derculich Burn, running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to the Tay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Dergan (Gael. *dearg-abhainn*, 'red river'), a rivulet in Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, rising at an altitude of 1100 feet, and running $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-westward along Glen Salloch and through the woods of BARCALDINE, to Loch Creran.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Dernaglar, a lake about 4 miles to the east of Glenluce, Wigtonshire.

Dernconner, a large village of recent growth in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire. At it are a Church of Scotland mission station (1874) and a public school. Pop. (1871) 928, (1881) 550, (1891) 1198.

Dernock. See DARNICK.

Derry or **Loch an Dithreibh**, a lake in the S of Tongue parish, Sutherland, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Tongue church. Lying 268 feet above sea-level, it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and 5

furlongs wide, sends off the Kinloch to the head of the Kyle of Tongue, and abounds in yellow trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 108, 1880.

Derry, a burn of Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, issuing from Loch Etchachan (1320 feet), on the NE side of Ben Macdhui, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward and southward, till it falls into Lui Water at Derry Lodge (1386 feet), 9 miles WNW of Castleton. The ordinary ascent of Ben Macdhui is up Glen Derry, which the Queen in her Journal describes as 'very fine, with the remnants of a splendid forest, Derry Cairngorm (3788 feet) being to the right, and Derry Water running below.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 65, 1874-70.

Dervaig, a village, with public and girls' schools, in Kilninian parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Cuan, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Tobermory, under which it has a telegraph post office.

Derval. See DARVEL.

Deskford, a village and a parish in the N of Banffshire. The village, Kirktown of Deskford, stands on the left bank of the Burn of Deskford, 4 miles S of Cullen, under which it has a post-office.

Bounded NE and E by Fordyce, S by Grange, and NW and N by Rathven, the parish has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles, an utmost breadth of 3 miles, and an area of 8170 acres, of which 15 are water. **DESKFORD BURN**, with a north-north-easterly course here of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, divides the parish into two pretty equal halves; and the surface, sinking at the northern extremity to close on 100 feet above sea-level, thence rises southward to 353 feet at the wooded Gallows Knowe, 556 at Cotton Hill, 504 at Weston, 845 at the Hill of Clashmadin, 871 at Black Hill, and 1028 at Lurg Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Grange. Numerous small cascades occur on the Deskford's affluents, one of them, called the Linn, being a series of leaps with total fall of 30 feet, and with surroundings of high beauty. The rocks, having undergone great geognostic disturbance, include almost vertical strata of mica slate, with fragments of quartz embedded therein, and a rich bed of fine compact limestone, which has been largely worked. The soil, in the strath, is chiefly loam resting on strong deep clay; but, toward the hills, is light, black, mossy humus, overlying clay and gravel. About one-third of the area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage; some 600 acres are under wood, natural or planted; and the rest is either pasture or waste. This parish has long been the property of the Seafields, the Countess-Dowager being sole heritor; and Deskford Tower, demolished within the nineteenth century, was a subsidiary family seat. The House of Skeith is gone. The lands were sold in 1721 by Alexander Abercromby to the Earl of Findlater, to whom Lawtie of Inaltrie also sold his lands. A part of his castle walls, among the oldest in Banffshire, still exists. A curious relic, found about 1816 in a mossy knoll adjacent to that old castle, somewhat in the form and of the size of a swine's head, of brass, with a wooden tongue moved by springs, and with tolerably exact representations of eyes, is now in the Banff Museum. Deskford is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £329. A new parish church, Pointed Gothic in style, and containing 500 sittings, was built in 1872 at a cost of £1000; and a new manse in 1873. There is also a Free church; and a new public school, erected in 1876 at a cost of £1182, with accommodation for 162 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 88, and a grant of £92, 9s. Valuation (1892) £4166, 16s. Pop. (1801) 610, (1831) 828, (1861) 1031, (1871) 972, (1881) 849, (1891) 745.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Deskford or **Cullen Burn**, a rapid, deep-channelled stream of Banffshire, rising in the S of Deskford parish, and thence winding $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, north-westward, and again north-eastward, is spanned by the viaduct (between 70 and 80 feet high) of the Buckie extension of the Great North of Scotland railway, just before it falls into the Moray Firth at Cullen Bay.

Deskry, a rivulet of SW Aberdeenshire, rising, at an altitude of 1800 feet, on the western shoulder of Morven Hill (2862 feet), close to the meeting-point of Glenmuick, Logie-Coldstone, and Strathdon parishes. Thence it winds 10 miles north-eastward and west-south-westward, between Logie-Coldstone and Strathdon parishes, across the Migvie district of Tarland parish, and between that district and Towie parish, till it falls into the Don $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Castle-Neve. Its trout are small but excellent.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Dess, a station in the NE of Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside railway, 3 miles NE of Aboyne station.

Denchar, an estate, with a mansion, in Fearn parish, Forfarshire, 8 miles W by N of Brechin.

Deuchar. See YARROW.

Deugh, a stream of Carsphairn parish, N Kirkcubrightshire, rising on the eastern slope (2000 feet) of Windy Standard, and thence curving 5 miles westward along the Ayrshire border, next 15 miles southward, east-south-eastward, and southward again through the interior, till, at the SE angle of the parish, and at a point 7 miles NNW of New Galloway, it falls into the Ken, after a descent of 1620 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 14, 8, 9, 1863-64.

Devar. See DAVAR.

Deveron or **Doveran** (Gael. *da-abhuinn*, 'double river'), a river of Aberdeen and Banff shires, rising in two main head-streams—whence the name—among the mountains of Cabrach, the longer of the two having its source on the mutual border of Cabrach and Glenbucket parishes, 3 miles SW of the summit of the Buck of Cabrach (2368 feet). Thence it has a total course of 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, viz., 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ from its source to the Bridge of Gibston near Huntly, 24 thence to Eastside Bridge near Turriff, and 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ thence to its mouth; and during this course it descends from 1847 feet above sea-level at its source to 414 near Huntly and 114 near Turriff. It partly winds along in serpentine folds, but, on the whole, goes north-eastward to the influx of the Bogie below Huntly, northward thence to Rothiemay, eastward or east-north-eastward thence to the vicinity of Turriff, and northward thence to the Moray Firth. Its connections with respectively Aberdeenshire and Banffshire are so fitful, leading it now into the one county, now into the other, now along the boundary between the two, as to render it more a puzzler than an expounder in political topography; yet, in one long sweep, from above Glass church to the vicinity of Rothiemay church, it runs entirely within Aberdeenshire; and over another long sweep, from a point 4 miles WSW of Turriff to its mouth at the Moray Firth, it roughly traces the boundary line between the shires. The parishes immediately watered by it, whether through their interior or along their confines, are Cabrach, Glass, Huntly, Cairnie, Fergue, Rothiemay, Marnoch, Inverkeithny, Turriff, Ferglen, Alva, King-Edward, Banff, and Gamrie. The river, in the upper part of its course, is a mountain stream, careering along a series of glens, always rapid, sometimes impetuous, and occasionally subject to tremendous freshets. All the bridges on it above Huntly were swept away by the great flood of Aug. 1829, when at Huntly it rose 22 feet above its ordinary level. But its march, in the middle and lower parts of its course, is tranquil and beautiful, through fertile plains, amid brilliant embellishments of wood and mansion, with several stretches of close scenery as exquisitely fine, in both nature and art, as almost any in Great Britain. The fertility of its banks, like that of the banks of the Don, is celebrated in both proverb and song. Its chief tributary, besides the Blackwater and Bogie, is the Isla, which joins it a little above Rothiemay. The Deveron, thence to the sea, is about two-thirds the size of the Don. Well stocked with salmon and trout, it is mostly preserved, except about Huntly; and it has bag-net fisheries on either side of its mouth, extending into the sea. A shifting bar here varies with gales of wind, and underwent such change in 1834 as first to close entirely the former mouth, and next to lay open a new one 600

yards further to the E; hence disputes have arisen among the cruite owners as to the line of the river's bed. The salmon fishings up the river belong to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Fife, and others; those at its mouth belong to the Duke of Fife and the town of Banff.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 85, 86, 96, 1876. See chap. xxi. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Devil's Cauldron, an ancient circular structure in Kingarth parish, Isle of Bute, a little W of the head of Kilchattan Bay, and 7 miles S of Rothesay. It is situated within a grove, not far from the ruins of St BLANE'S Chapel, of which it was an appendage and with which it probably communicated by a subterranean passage. It consists of a dry-stone wall, 10 feet thick and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, enclosing a space 30 feet in diameter, with an entrance from the E; and it is said to have been used, in pre-Reformation times, as a place of penance.

Devil's Cauldron, a wild and very romantic chasm, on the mutual boundary of Comrie and Monzievaird parishes, Perthshire, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Comrie village. Lednock Water traverses it; and 'the stream, after cutting its path through a black crag, the sides of which it has polished to the appearance of ebony, throws itself impetuously into a basin, where it hisses, and foams, and sbrieks, and writhes, like a demon newly plunged into Tartarus.'

Devil's Cowe, a cave in Kincaig Hill, at the southwestern extremity of Kilconquhar parish, Fife.

Devil's Dike. See DEIL'S DIKE.

Devil's Mill, a waterfall on the mutual boundary of Perthshire and Kinross-shire, on the river Devon, about 350 yards ENE of Rumbling-Bridge, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Crook of Devon. The river here, after rushing along a craggy ravine, and passing into a chasm of considerable length but scarcely 6 feet in width, falls over a rock into a deep cavity, where it is tossed round with such great violence as to beat constantly on the rocky sides of the chasm, and cause a clacking noise like that of a mill at work. The waterfall is not seen; but, in ordinary states of the river, when neither too low by draught, nor too high by freshet, the noise is very distinctly heard. A common reason given by the country people for the name Devil's Mill is, that the noise continues on all days alike, paying no regard to Sunday; but another reason given is, that the scene and working of the waterfall are indicative of a grinding to destruction. A cavern, called the Pigeon's Cave, is near the waterfall.

Devil's Staircase, an abruptly declivitous byroad on the N border of Argyllshire, deflecting from the highway at the head of Glencoe, 3 miles W of King's House. It descends northward to the head of Loch Leven, and communicates there with an old road north-north-westward to Fort William.

Devol's Glen, a ravine, traversed by a brook, in Greenock and Port Glasgow parishes, Renfrewshire. Commencing among hills 794 and 682 feet high, and descending 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the E end of Port Glasgow town, it is rocky, wooded, and romantic. It is flanked, near the head, by a precipice, called Wallace's Leap, over which Sir William Wallace is fabled to have leaped on horseback; and it contains two beautiful though tiny waterfalls, respectively about 20 feet and about 100 feet in leap.

Devon, a river of Perth, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling shires, rising among the Ochils in the N of Alva parish, at an altitude of 1800 feet, and 9 furlongs WNW of the summit of Benclench. Thence it winds 14 miles north-eastward, eastward, and south-eastward to the CROOK OF DEVON, and thence again 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ west-south-westward, till, after a total course of 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, it falls into the Forth at Cambus, 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles W by N of Alloa, and only 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles in a straight line SSW of its source. During this course it traverses or bounds the parishes of Alva, Blackford, Tillicoultry, Glendevon, Fossoy, Muckhart, Dollar, Tillicoultry, Alva, Logie, and Alloa. The last song written by Burns, written as he lay dying at Brow (12 July 1796), was, 'Fairest maid on Devon

banks, Crystal Devon, winding Devon'—the maid, that Charlotte Hamilton of Mauchline, whom he had seen at Harviestoun nine years before, and then had celebrated in another most exquisite lyric—

'How pleasant the banks of the clear winding Devon,
With green spreading bushes, and flowers blooming fair!
But the bonniest flower on the banks of the Devon
Was once a sweet bud from the banks of the Ayr.'

Others than Burns have sung of the beauties of the Devon and its valley, shown at their best in a long reach below the Crook of Devon, where the stream traverses a series of ravines and chasms, and makes the famous falls described in our articles Devil's Mill, Rumbling-Bridge, and Caldron Linn. The cliffs that flank its chasms and ravines are of no great height, nowhere exceeding much 100 feet; but they acquire aspects of sublimity and savageness from the narrowness and gloom of the spaces which they enclose, and aspects of picturesqueness and witchery from copsewood, herbage, and overshadowing woods. The river's aggregate descent, from source to mouth, is close upon 1800 feet, and its basin is so ramified among nearly all the southern and south-western Ochils as sometimes to send down freshets to the plains, with the suddenness and volume of a waterspout. The river is not navigable, yet, according to a survey made by James Watt in 1760, it could be rendered navigable for several miles at a cost of about £2000. It is a capital trouting stream, everywhere open to the public; its trout average rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway crosses it, near the mouth, on a viaduct partly supported by piers, partly suspended on strong timber beams; and the Devon Valley railway follows it from its lower waters upward to Crook of Devon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 40, 1869-67.

Devon, Black or South, a small river of Fife and Clackmannanshire, rising on Outh Muir (900 feet) in the N of Dunfermline parish, 7 furlongs WSW of Dunglow, the highest of the Cleish Hills, and thence running $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward and south-westward through and along the borders of Saline and Clackmannan parishes, till it falls into the Forth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Alloa. It has very small volume in drougthy seasons, most of its waters being then collected in dams or reservoirs for driving mills; it takes the name of Black Devon from the gloomy appearance of its waters; and it contains some pike and little trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 39, 1867-69.

Devon, Crook of. See CROOK OF DEVON.

Devon Iron-works, an extensive establishment in the Sauchie section of Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire, near the left bank of the Devon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Alloa. With several furnaces and a large foundry, it turns out some thousands of tons of pig-iron in the year, and converts a considerable portion thereof into cast-iron goods; and it communicates by one railway with Alloa Harbour, by another with Clackmannan Pow at the mouth of the Black Devon.

Devonshaw, a hill (1275 feet) in Lamington and Wandel parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, opposite Robertson village. Its SW shoulder is crowned with an ancient circular camp.

Devonside, a village in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Tillicoultry town. It adjoins a brick and tile work, and is near a coal mine. Pop. (1881) 479, (1891) 687.

Devon Valley Railway, a railway in Clackmannan, Perth, and Kinross shires, partly along the middle reaches of the river Devon, and thence deriving its distinctive name. A reach of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, from a junction with the Stirling and Dunfermline railway at Alloa to Tillicoultry, is practically a portion of the line, but was opened in 1851, prior to any part of the line proper, as a branch of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. The Devon Valley line proper, extending from a junction with that branch at Tillicoultry east-north-eastward to a junction with the Fife and Kinross railway, in the vicinity of Kinross, was originally projected in 1857, and authorised in 1858, on a capital of

£90,000 in shares and £30,000 in loans. It was formed, under the original authority, only from Rumbling-Bridge to Kinross Junction; the rest being formed, in two successive reaches, under connection from 1866 with the North British system. The reach from Rumbling-Bridge to Kinross is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, was opened on 1 May 1863, traverses a level district, and has no works of more than ordinary consequence except a rock cutting at Rumbling-Bridge. The reach from Tillicoultry to Dollar is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long; was begun to be formed in 1867, and completed in May 1869; and also has no works of more than ordinary consequence. The reach from Dollar to Rumbling-Bridge is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; was begun to be formed in 1869, and opened on 1 May 1871; has several works of very heavy character; and rises to a summit-level of 320 feet above the elevation of its starting-point at Dollar. An embankment on it contiguous to Dollar is 40 feet high and more than 900 yards long. A viaduct over the Devon is 52 feet high and 390 feet long; has six arches, each of from 49 to 55 feet in span; and curves on a radius of 30 chains. A cutting at Arndean is 80 feet deep at the deepest part, and involved the removal of about 180,000 cubic yards of sand. A viaduct in Gairney Glen is 110 feet high and 360 feet long; has six arches each 45 feet in span; and occupies a most picturesque position. Ten other small viaducts and seven overarching bridges occur between Dollar and Rumbling-Bridge. Since 1 Jan. 1875 the Devon Valley has been amalgamated with the North British.

Dewar, a hamlet in Heriot parish, Edinburghshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Middleton. Dewar farm, adjacent to the hamlet, contains a spot called the Piper's Grave, traditionally associated with a foolish and fatal exploit of a Peebles piper; and Dewar Hill, not far therefrom, is crowned with a remarkable large stone, called Lot's Wife.

Dewarton, a village on Vogrie estate, in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Ford.

Dews, a small marshy lake in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire. It once was of considerable extent, but has become exceedingly reduced, and it is so occupied with aquatic plants as to be sometimes called Lily Loch.

Dheirrig or Eilean Dearg (Gael. 'red island'), an islet of Inverchaolain parish, Argyllshire, the furthest of a small group in the mouth of Loch Riddon, at the elbow of the Kyles of Bute, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Colintraive. It is crowned by ruins of a fort, erected by Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, in 1685, during his disastrous expedition from the Netherlands.

Dhivach. See DIVACH.

Dhruim, a river-gorge in Kilmorack parish, Invernessshire, extending about 2 or 3 miles south-westward from Kilmorack church, and traversed by the river Beauly. It is flanked by steep mountain acclivities, clothed with birch and pine; is fringed, along the river's brink, by rows of oaks, alders, and weeping birches; is swept, along the bottom, by a series of cascades over shelving masses of red sandstone; and has, altogether, a romantically picturesque character.

Dhu. See BENDHU.

Dhu or Dubh Loch (Gael. 'black lake'), a wild mountain lake in the SW of Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of the head of Loch Muick, to which it sends off the Allt an Dubh-loch. Lying 2091 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and is overhung to the S by Cairn Bannoch (3314 feet) and Broad Cairn (3268), which culminate just on the Forfarshire border. Here, on 16 Sept. 1852, the Queen received confirmation of the death of the Duke of Wellington.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Dhuheartach, a rocky basaltic islet of Argyllshire, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Iona. Lying fully exposed to the Atlantic, it is 240 feet long, 130 broad, and 35 high, and was surmounted in 1867-72 by a lighthouse rising 143 feet above high-water level. The lighthouse is a parabolic frustum, and was built of granite quarried and dressed at Carraid, on the shore of the Sound of Iona, and landed with great difficulty on the rock. Only 27 days in 1867, 38 days in 1868, 59 days in 1869, and 62 days

in 1870 were sufficiently calm to permit the landing of the materials. The light, which is visible for 18½ nautical miles, is fixed white, except between S by W ½ W and W ½ N, where it is occulting, showing alternately for about 30 seconds and 10 seconds, with intervals of 10 seconds blackness between.

Dhuisk or **Dusk**, a rivulet of Colmonell parish, in the S of Carrick, Ayrshire. Formed by the Feoch and Poggowan Burns, at a point 1¼ mile ESE of Barrhill village, it thence runs 6 miles north-westward, closely followed by the Girvan and Portpatrick railway, till near Pinwherry station it falls into the Stinchar.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 7, 1863.

Dibaig, a hamlet, with a public school, near the mutual boundary of Applecross and Gairloch parishes, Ross-shire.

Dichmont, a hill-summit in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile NE of St Vigeans village. It rises to an altitude of 323 feet above sea-level, and is crowned with a large hollow cairn or mound, anciently used as a seat of justice, and now clothed with greensward.

Dichty or **Dighty Water**, a stream of S Forfarshire. Rising in four head-streams, among the Sidlaw Hills, in the W of Lundie parish, it runs 15 miles east-south-eastward through Auchterhouse, Mains and Strathmartine, Dundee, and Monifieth parishes; receives, within Dundee parish, the tribute of Fithie Water; and falls into the Firth of Tay 1¼ mile ENE of Broughty Ferry. It drives several mills in the middle and lower parts of its course, and is well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65.

Digmore, a small harbour in North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, on Balranald farm, towards the middle of the island.

Dildawn. See DALDAWN.

Dillarburn, a village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, 1¼ mile NNE of Abbeygreen.

Dilty, a morass in Carmyllie and Guthrie parishes, Forfarshire, 1¼ mile ESE of Kirkbuddo station. Measuring about ½ mile either way, it sends off two streamlets in opposite directions—the head-stream of the Elliot running eastward directly to the sea, and a tributary streamlet running westward to the river Dean.

Dinart, a lake and rivulet in the NW of Sutherlandshire—the former about 3 miles in circumference.

Dingwall (Scand. 'hill of justice'), a parish and the head town of Wester District in the united county of Ross and Cromarty. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town stands on the north-western shore, and a little below the head of Cromarty Firth, which here is joined by the Peffer; by road it is 13½ miles NW of Inverness *viâ* Kessock Ferry, and by rail, as junction of the Dingwall and Skye railway (1870) with the main Highland line (1862), 53 ENE of Strome Ferry, 82¾ SW by S of Helmsdale, 18½ NW of Inverness, 210¼ NNW of Edinburgh, and 226¾ N by W of Glasgow. The beautifully-wooded plain on which it stands was once a swampy marsh, but since 1817 thorough drainage and spirited agriculture have made it one of the loveliest valleys in the N of Scotland. The burgh, lying snugly among rich clumps of trees, at the entrance of Strath Peffer, chiefly consists of one main street, a mile in length; and, while the majority of its houses are irregularly disposed and unpretentious architecturally, still there are several very handsome modern residences. Yet Dingwall is a place of hoar antiquity, the county town, having arisen under the shelter of the neighbouring castle of the Earls of Ross, which, built close beside the Firth, was almost surrounded by water, but now has left hardly a vestige, its site being partly occupied by a modern mansion. The Town-house is a curious old-fashioned edifice, with a spire; the County Buildings, a handsome castellated pile a little way E of the town, were erected in 1845 at a cost of £5000, and contains a court-house, county rooms, and a prison with eighteen cells. A public hall was built in 1871; and a cottage hospital, H-shaped in plan, in 1872-73, as a memorial to the late Dr William Ross. Near the church is a plain and simple obelisk, 6 feet square at the base, and

57 feet high, but thrown slightly off the perpendicular by an earthquake of 1816; in 1875 it proved upon exploration to mark the resting-place of its founder, George Mackenzie, the celebrated first Earl of Cromartie (1630-1714). The parish church itself, with a steeple and 800 sittings, was built in 1801; the present handsome Free church in 1869; and the Episcopal church of St James, an Early Decorated structure with 120 sittings, in 1872, its predecessor having been destroyed by fire the year before. In 1874 a public park, adjoining the Beauly road, was gifted to the burgh by the late Sir James Matheson, Bart. of the Lews, who had at one time been provost; and Dingwall besides has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Caledonian and National banks, a distillery, several hotels, gas-works, a masonic lodge, a literary association, militia barracks, a public reading-room, and a Friday paper, the *Ross-shire Journal* (1875). A corn market is held on every Wednesday from 26 September to 30 May, and the fairs throughout the year are:—Candlemas (cattle and produce), third Wednesday of February; Janet's, first Wednesday of June; Colin's (cattle, etc.), first Tuesday of July; Feil Maree, first Wednesday of September; Martha's, do. of November; and Peffer, Tuesday before Christmas. After the forfeiture of the Earls of Ross in 1476 Dingwall seems to have gone down in the world; and its petition of 1724 to the Convention of Burghs sets forth that 'the town is almost turned desolate, as is well known to all our neighbours, and there is hardly anything to be seen but the ruins of old houses, and the few inhabitants that are left, having now no manner of trade, live only by labouring the neighbouring lands, and our inhabitants are still daily deserting us.' Accordingly, in 1733, Inverness sent a deputation, which brought back word that Dingwall had no trade, though one or two were inclined to carry on trade if they had a harbour, also that it had no prison, and that for want of a bridge across an adjacent lake the people were kept from both kirk and market. Now, though its trade is still not very great, and though manufactures are conspicuous by their absence, Dingwall at least has a harbour. A mile below the bridge coasters had once to load and unload on the mud at low-water, their cargoes being carried along a bad road to and from the E end of the town. This inconvenience was remedied by shaping the lower reach of the Peffer into a regular canal, 2000 yards long, with two wharfs at which vessels of 9 feet draught can lie—such improvements being carried out in 1815-17 at a cost of £4365, of which £1786 was furnished by the Highland road commissioners and £600 by the Convention of Burghs. Erected



Seal of Dingwall.

into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1226, and having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862, Dingwall is governed by a provost, a senior and a junior bailie, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, who also act as police commissioners. With

WICK and four other burghs, it returns a member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency numbering 306 in 1891, when the annual value of real property, inclusive of railway, was £9847, whilst the corporation revenue was £158, and the harbour revenue £144. Pop. (1851) 1966, (1861) 2099, (1871) 2125, (1881) 1932, (1891) 2300. Inhabited houses (1891) 421.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Kiltearn, SE by the head of Cromarty Firth and by the river Conan, separating it from the Nairnshire district of Ferintosh, S by the Tollie section of Fodderty and by Urray, and SW by the main body of Fodderty. That part of the parish that lay to the west of the centre of the road from Keithtown to Coill-an-Righe, where that road divides the lands of Seaforth from those of Tulloch, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Fodderty. It has an utmost length of 6½ miles from NNW to SSE, and its width varies between 9½ furlongs and 4¾ miles, whilst tapering north-westward to a point. The PEPPER winds 2½ miles east-south-eastward, partly through the interior, to the Firth; the Skiach runs 1½ mile north-eastward across the northern interior; and Loch Ussie (6½ × 4¾ furl.) lies at an altitude of 419 feet, partly within a western projecting wing. Except for the low level strip, 3 furlongs wide, between the Firth and the Inverness highroad, and for a portion of Strath Peffer, the surface is everywhere hilly, even mountainous, from S to N attaining 259 feet near Blackwells, *628 near Croftandrum, *882 at Cnoc Mor, *450 at Knockbain, 1109 at Cnoc a' Bhreac, and *2000 at Meall na Spireig, those heights that culminate on the parish's borders being marked with asterisks, and one and all being dominated by BEN WYVIS (3429 feet). The rocks are gneiss and mica slate in the northern uplands, and in the S conglomerate and Old Red sandstone. Around the town there is a deep deposit of loam with a large admixture of clay, very suitable for the growth of wheat, but demanding great care in the cultivation; the soil on the lower slopes of the rising-grounds is also clayey; and the higher cultivated land is mountain clay or moorish soil, the former becoming very fertile with long-continued good treatment, the latter very difficult to improve (Mr James Macdonald in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877). In the N are remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle. TULLOCH Castle is the chief mansion. Dingwall is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Ross; the living is worth £338. A public school, Dingwall Academy, with accommodation for 680 children, had an average attendance of about 450, and a grant of £600. Pop. (1831) 2124, (1861) 2412, (1881) 2220, (1891) 1607.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 1881.

The presbytery of Dingwall comprises the old parishes of Alness, Contin, Dingwall, Fodderty, Kilmorack, Kiltearn, Urquhart, and Urray and Kilchrist, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Carnoch and Kinlochluichart. Pop. (1871) 16,562, (1881) 15,517, (1891) 14,573, of whom 437 were communicants of the Church of Scotland.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dingwall, with churches at Alness, Contin, Dingwall, Fodderty, Kilmorack, Kiltearn, Maryburgh, Strathconan, Strathgarve, Urquhart, and Urray, which together had 4876 members and adherents in 1891.

Dingwall and Skye Railway, The, designed to open up to railway facilities the western coasts of Ross and Inverness, and by means of steamers to afford access to the principal islands of the Outer and Inner Hebrides, was originally projected to reach Kyle Akin (the Strait of Haco), where the island of Skye is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. A bill for a line to this point was obtained in 1864, but the difficulty of raising the capital caused the adoption of a modified scheme, carrying the line to its present western terminus on Loch Carron. The railway, leaving the Highland line at Dingwall, rises a short distance therefrom upon a steep incline, a branch to Strathpeffer (4¼ miles) forking off to the left. This station occupies a remarkably elevated position, the famous spa that gives it name being situated 1½ mile away in the deep valley below. The view from this portion of the line is magnificent; prominent amongst

the objects of interest being Castle-Leod, belonging to the Earl of Cromartie, which is seen in the midst of fine trees. Returning to the main line, the first station reached is Auchterneed, the line passing through a cutting close under *Craig-an-Fhithich*, the 'Raven's Rock,' whose precipitous face, 250 feet high, beetles ominously over the railway. Half-a-mile further the line enters Ross-shire, and passes Loch Garve, the first of a series of fine lochs which skirt the route. The shores are nicely wooded. The station of Garve (11¾ miles) forms the starting-point for Lochbroom and Ullapool by a wild coach road over the DIRIE MORE. The line afterwards passes Loch Lnishart, where there is a station (17 miles), and the Grudie, Loch Cullin, and Strathbran afford varying aspects of Highland scenery. Achanalt station (21¼ miles) is a favourite starting-point for the ascent of a number of the giant mountains of Ross-shire. Auchnasheen station (27¾ miles) is the starting-point for the coach to Gairloch, the road passing along the whole length of Loch Maree, and forming one of the finest drives in Scotland. Beyond Auchnasheen the line, after crossing the Bran on a fine lattice bridge, reaches its summit-level, and immediately begins to descend to the western coast. There is here some remarkably wild and bleak scenery; and at Auchnashel-lach, the shooting-lodge of Lord Wimborne, surrounded by fine grounds, appears like an oasis in the desert. The line then skirts Loch Dungal, 4 miles in length, with vast precipitous hills rising from it. Strathcarron station (45¾ miles), at the head of Loch Carron, is next reached, forming the station for Janetown on the opposite side of the loch, and for the wild region of Loch Torridon. From Attadale station the line skirts the upper waters of Loch Carron, and reaches its terminus at Strome Ferry (53 miles), though it is still intended to carry it on to a point, near Kyle Inn, opposite Kyle Akin village in Skye. The line was cheaply constructed, the principal works being the cutting above Strathpeffer and a few large bridges. The total capital expenditure amounted to £330,000. In 1881 the line was amalgamated with the Highland railway. In December 1892 Government agreed to contribute £45,000 towards the cost of extending the line to the terminus originally contemplated, whence communication can be established with Skye by means of a steam ferry.

Dingy's How, an ancient tumulus 36 feet high on the isthmus at the southern extremity of St Andrews parish, Orkney.

Dinlabyre, an ancient chapelry in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Liddel Water, 1 mile SSE of Steele Road station. An old-fashioned mansion, now a farm-house, occupies the site of its chapel.

Dinmurchie. See BARR.

Dinnet, a station, a burn, and a moor of S Aberdeen-shire. The station is on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 4½ miles W of Aboyne. The burn, issuing from Loch Daven, and receiving also the effluence of Loch Kinord, runs 2¼ miles south-eastward along the boundary between Aboyne and Glenmick parishes, falls into the Dee in the vicinity of the station, and may be regarded as the line of demarcation between the Lowlands and Highlands of Deeside. The moor flanks the W bank of the burn, is a bleak dismal tract, and contains several cairns and several vestiges of ancient warfare. Near the station is a Gothic church, built in 1875 at a cost of £700 as a chapel of ease to Aboyne, and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1881. There is a post office.

Dinwoodie, a station in Applegarth parish, Annandale, Dumfriesshire, on the Caledonian railway, 6 miles NNW of Lockerbie. Dinwoodie Hill (871 feet), 1½ mile to the ENE, is crowned with two hill-forts; and on its SE slope is the graveyard of a chapel, said to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

Dionard. See DURNES.

Dippen, an estate, with a mansion, in Saddell parish, E Kintyre, Argyllshire, close to Carradale village.

Dippin, a grandly mural headland on the SE coast of Arran island, Bnteshire, 1¼ mile NE of Kildonan Castle,

and 4 miles S by W of the southern entrance of Lamash Bay. A range of precipice 300 feet high, it rises sheer from the water's edge; is leapt by a brook, in a curve of spray, to the sea; and forms a very conspicuous landmark to mariners.

Dipple, an ancient parish of NE Elginshire, on the left bank of the river Spey, opposite Fochabers. It was united with Essil in 1731 to form Speymouth parish. Its church was dedicated to the Holy Ghost; and at its lychgate stood a small building known as 'The House of the Holy Ghost.' Around this building funeral parties would always bear the corpse, following the course of the sun; nor could they be driven from that practice till the house was demolished.

Dippool Water, a rivulet of Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire, rising near the Edinburghshire border at an altitude of 1050 feet above sea-level, and running 7½ miles south-south-westward, till it falls into Mouse Water, 2 miles NNW of Carstairs Junction. Its waters contain good store of fine large trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Dirie or **Dirrie More**, a desolate mountain pass in Lochbroom parish, central Ross-shire, on the road from Dingwall to Ullapool. On the watershed between the Atlantic and German Oceans, it attains its maximum altitude (909 feet) near the head of Loch Droma, 16½ miles NW of Garve station, and 3¾ miles SSE of the summit of Ben Dearg (3547 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Dirleton, a village and a coast parish of N Haddingtonshire. The village stands, towards the middle of the parish, 2¾ miles WSW of North Berwick, and 1½ mile NW of Dirleton station, this being 2½ miles NNE of Drem, under which Dirleton has a post office. One of the prettiest villages in Scotland, it chiefly consists of neat modern cottages, each with its plot of flowers and shrubs, arranged along two sides of a large triangular green, on whose third or south-eastern side the ivy-clad ruins of Dirleton Castle stand amidst gardens of singular beauty, their bowling-green adorned with grand old evergreen oaks. This seems to be the identical stronghold that in 1293 offered a stubborn though fruitless resistance to Anthony Bek, the fighting Bishop of Durham; its ruinous state is due in great measure to the ordnance of Monk and Lambert, who, in 1650, captured it from a garrison of mossstroopers, hanging their captain and two of his followers. The parish church, at the N end of the village, bears date 1661, and, altered and enlarged in 1825, contains 600 sittings. There are also a Free church, an inn, a library, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 354, (1871) 323, (1881) 343, (1891) 313.

The parish, containing also the villages of GULLANE, KINGSTON, and FENTON, is bounded NW and N by the Firth of Forth (here 8¼ miles broad at the narrowest), E by North Berwick, and S by Athelstaneford and Aberlady. Its length, from E to W, varies between 2¼ and 5½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3¾ miles; and its area is 10,798½ acres, of which 1620½ are foreshore and 2 water. The coast-line, 9 miles long, rises almost boldly to 100 feet above sea-level at Eldbottle Wood, but elsewhere is mostly fringed by the flat sandy East, West, and Gullane Links; to the W it is indented by Gullane and Aberlady Bays; and off it to the N lie the three islets, composed of greenstone rock, of Eyebroughy, Fidora, and Lamb. The sluggish PEPPER BURN, tracing the southern boundary, is the only noteworthy rivulet; and inland the surface is very slightly undulated, its highest point (118 feet) occurring on the road to Drem, ¾ mile SSW of the village. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous, and including dark-red jasper veins, excellent building sandstone, some coal, and considerable quantities of ironstone. The soil is extremely various—in one part a deep, stiff, alluvial clay, and near the coast stretches of the lightest sand, burrowed by hundreds of rabbits; whilst there is also much deep, free loam, the product of which in summer and autumn presents an appearance of almost unrivalled luxuriance. Fenton Barns, 1¾ mile N by E of Drem, is famous in agricultural annals as the home, till 1873, of George

Hope, Esq. (1811-76), an interesting *Life* of whom, by his daughter, was published in 1881. Sir John Halyburton, slain at the battle of Nisbet in 1355, had wedded the daughter and co-heiress of William De Vaux, lord of Dirleton, and got with her that estate: his grandson, Sir Walter, Lord Treasurer of Scotland, founded a collegiate church at Dirleton in 1446, and six years earlier was created Lord Halyburton of Dirleton—a title forfeited in 1600 by John, third Earl of Gowrie and sixth Lord Ruthven and Dirleton, who won over Logan of Restalrig to his plot by the proffered bribe of the lands and castle of Dirleton. 'I care not,' wrote Logan, 'for all else I have in this kingdom, in case I get grip of Dirleton, for I esteem it the pleasantest dwelling in Scotland.' (See PERTH and FAST Castle.) To-day the Earl of Mar and Kellie bears the title of Baron Dirleton and Viscount Fentoun, conferred in 1603 and 1606 on Sir Thomas Erskine, afterward Earl of Kellie, who with his own hand had slain the Earl of Gowrie; that of Earl of Dirleton was held, from 1646 till his death before 1653, by Sir James Maxwell, who seems, in 1631, to have bought the estate. In 1663 it was once more sold to Sir John Nisbet, who as Lord Advocate bore the title Lord Dirleton, and whose descendant, Mrs Ogilvy, of ARCHERFIELD and BIEL, owns two-thirds of the parish. The extensive common called Gullane Links is well known as a piece of excellent golfing ground. Dirleton is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £373. Three public schools—Dirleton, Gullane, and Kingston—with respective accommodation for 142, 81, and 120 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 87, 54, and 54, and grants of £75, 2s., £56, 12s. 6d., and £45, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1892) £14,385, 13s. Pop. (1801) 1115, (1831) 1384, (1861) 1540, (1871) 1419, (1881) 1506, (1891) 1445.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 41, 1863-57. See vol. ii. of *Billings' Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities (1852)*; also, Ferrier's *Guide to North Ercwick and Vicinity*.

Dirlet Castle, an ancient fortalice in Halkirk parish, Caithness, on a rugged crag above the river Thurso, 15 miles S of Thurso town. It is said to have been the stronghold of a daring freebooter, a kinsman of the Dunrobin Sutherlands, and to have been accessible only by a drawbridge, but is now represented by slight remains.

Dirrie. See DIRIE.

Dirrington, Great and Little, two of the Lammernuir Hills in Longformacus parish, Berwickshire. Great Dirrington culminates 1½ mile SSE of Longformacus hamlet, and has an altitude of 1309 feet above sea-level; and Little Dirrington culminates nearly 1¼ mile further SSW on the boundary with Greenlaw parish, and has an altitude of 1191 feet.

Diru, Loch. See DERRY.

Disblair, an estate, with a mansion, in Fintray parish, Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles WSW of New Machar station.

Distinkhorn, a hill in Galston parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs from the Lanarkshire border, and 5¼ miles ESE of Galston village. It has an altitude of 1259 feet above sea-level, and commands a magnificent view.

Ditch Hall, an ancient structure of earth and turf on Inverchadain farm, in Fortingal parish, Perthshire. It is described by Blind Harry; is said to have been Sir William Wallace's resting-place for a few days, and the place where he was joined by the men of Rannoch, on the eve of his march against the English at Dunkeld and Perth; and is still represented by some remains.

Divach, a shooting-lodge in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, 2½ miles SW of Drumadrochit hotel. Romantically situated between the Coiltie and its affluent, the Allt Coire na Ruighe, with the lofty Divach Falls, it was a favourite residence of John Phillip, R.A. (1817-67), and figures in Shirley Brooks' *Sooner or Later*.

Divie, a rivulet of Cromdale and Edinkillie parishes, Elginshire, rising, at an altitude of 1400 feet, on the E slope of Caru Bad na Caorach (1557 feet), 3 miles SE of Dava station, and thence running 12¼ miles north-north-westward, till, after receiving Dorbock Burn, it

falls, near Relugas, into the river Findhorn. A capital trout stream, strictly preserved, it almost vies with the Findhorn in the wild and varied beauty of its scenery, and is subject to terrific freshets, that of Aug. 1829 doing damage at Dunphail to the extent of £5000. Near Edinkillie church the Divie is spanned by a viaduct of the Highland railway, which, measuring 500 feet in length of masonry, and comprising 315 feet of arching, rises to a maximum height of 170 feet above the ordinary level of the stream. Four battlemented towers command the approaches, which are gained by embankments containing 190,000 cubic yards of material.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See chaps. v.-vii. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Dobson's Well, a weak chalybeate spring in Haddington parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Haddington town.

Dochart, a loch, a river, and a glen in Killin parish, Perthshire. Lying at the head of the glen, 1 mile E of Crianlarich station, and 512 feet above sea-level, the loch measures 6 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, is overhung to the SE by conical BENMORE (3843 feet), and contains a small wooded islet, on which stand the ruins of a castle of the Campbells of Lochawe. At its head it receives the FILLAN, and from its foot sends off the river Dochart, which flows $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to the head of Loch Tay (290 feet), in the first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its course expanding into Loch Tubhair ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 512 feet), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its mouth being joined by the Lochy. Just above KILLIN, it 'takes up a roaring voice, and beats its way over a rocky descent among large black stones; islands in the middle turning the stream this way and that; the whole course of the river very wide.' Stream and lochs contain salmon and trout, also—unluckily—pike. Glen Dochart, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Killin, is joined at right angles from the S by Glen Ogle, and takes up thence, past Loch Dochart, the Callander and Oban railway; along it from W to E are Lochdochart Lodge, LUIB station and hotel, Auchlyne House, and Ardchyle hamlet. For an exquisite picture of loch and river and glen we must recur to Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother, drove from King's House to Luib on Sunday, 4 Sept. 1803:—'We had about eleven miles to travel before we came to our lodging, and had gone five or six, almost always descending, and still in the same vale (Strath Fillan), when we saw a small lake before us, after the vale had made a bending to the left. It was about sunset when we came up to the lake; the afternoon breezes had died away, and the water was in perfect stillness. One grove-like island, with a ruin that stood upon it overshadowed by the trees, was reflected on the water. This building, which, on that beautiful evening, seemed to be wrapped up in religious quiet, we were informed had been raised for defence by some Highland chieftain. All traces of strength, or war, or danger are passed away, and in the mood in which we were we could only look upon it as a place of retirement and peace. The lake is called Loch Dochart. We passed by two others of inferior beauty, and continued to travel along the side of the same river, the Dochart, through an irregular, undetermined vale—poor soil and much waste laud. . . . On Monday we set off again a little after six o'clock—a fine morning—eight miles to Killin—the river Dochart always on our left. The face of the country not very interesting, though not unpleasing, reminding us of some of the vales of the north of England, though meagre, nipped-up, or shrivelled compared with them. Within a mile or two of Killin the land was better cultivated, and, looking down the vale, we had a view of Loch Tay.

. . . We crossed the Dochart by means of three bridges, which make one continued bridge of great length. On an island below the bridge is a gateway with tall pillars, leading to an old burying-ground belonging to some noble family' (pp. 185-187 of *Recollections of a Tour in Scotland*, ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874). This burying-ground is that of the Macnabs, from whom Glen Dochart was named the Macnab country. It now

is included in the Breadalbane territory, the clan having emigrated to Canada in the first two decades of the present century. Francis, twelfth laird (1734-1816), was an eccentric character, who, in company once with some English gentlemen connected with the Excise, answered a query respecting the state of Glen Dochart with: 'Ther was once a crater callt exciseman sent up to my country, but—they kilt him.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Dochfour, a lake in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, in the Great Glen, 5 miles SW of Inverness town. An expansion of the river Ness, separated by a run of only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of that river from the foot of Loch Ness, it measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is sometimes called Little Loch Ness. The hills around are beautifully wooded, and a burn that runs into it makes some pretty cascades. Dochfour House, on its western shore, is a mansion in the Venetian style, described by Prince Albert as 'new and very elegant, with a fine garden,' on occasion of his visit here, 16 Sept. 1847. Its owner is James Evan Bruce Baillie, Esq. (b. 1855; suc. 1833).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Dochgarroch, a hamlet in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, on the Caledonian Canal, at the foot of Loch Dochfour, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Inverness, under which it has a post office. It has a regulating lock on the canal, for averting winter floods of Loch Ness whenever these rise above the standard-level of the navigation; and has also a public school.

Dodburn. See ALLAN, Roxburghshire.

Dod Hill. See WANLOCKHEAN.

Dods-Corse Stone, an ancient cross on Boon farm, in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire, 4 miles ESE of Lauder. It is a sandstone shaft, sunk into a square sandstone block, and is said to have been a market-cross.

Dodside, a hamlet in Mearns parish, SE Renfrewshire, near Newton-Mearns.

Doecleugh, a place on Skelfhill farm, in Teviothead parish, Roxburghshire, 7 miles SSW of Hawick. It has an ancient Caledonian hill-fort, and it adjoins the line of the Catrail.

Dogden, an extensive moss on the mutual border of Greenlaw and Westruther parishes, Berwickshire.

Dogs, Isle of, a tiny wooded island in Loch Laggan, Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, nearly opposite Ardverrick. It is said to have contained the kennel of ancient Scottish kings for their huntings in Lochaber.

Dog's Stone (Gael. *Clach-a-Choin*), a huge isolated conglomerate block on the shore of Oban Bay, Argyllshire, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile NNW of Oban town. With a deeply water-worn base, and an outline somewhat similar to that of an inverted cone, it embeds large fragments and boulders, and seems at one time to have formed part of a high precipitous sea beach. Curious legends are attached to it—that Fingal here tethered his 'blue-eyed hunter' Bran, and that the Lords of Lorn kennelled their hounds beside it at their hunting expeditions with the Lords of the Isles.

Dogton, a farm in Kinglassie parish, Fife, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Kirkealdy. It contains an ancient hewn standing stone, $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet high above the socket, and 11 inches thick.

Doine, a lake in Balquhiddier parish, Perthshire, in the upper part of the Balquhiddier vale, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Balquhiddier hamlet. Lying 420 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; is overhung steeply to the N by Meall Monachyle (2123 feet); and, by a reach of the river Balvag, $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong in length, communicates eastward with Loch VOIL, from which it is separated by only a low patch of haugh, that in times of freshet is sometimes overflowed.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Doll, a glen in the NW of Cortachy and Clova parish, Forfarshire, near the meeting-point with Perth and Aberdeen shires. It is traversed by the White Water, running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward to the river South Esk, at a point 3 miles WNW of Clova hamlet; and it is remarkable for the variety of its flora and for an overhanging rock, the Scorie of the Doll.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Dollar (Celt. *dal-aird*, 'vale amid the hills'), a police burgh and a parish of Clackmannanshire. The town stands at the foot of the Ochils, 180 feet above sea-level, and 5 furlongs N of the right bank of the Devon; and by the Devon Valley section (1851-71) of the North British it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Alloa, 9 NE of Clackmannan, $12\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Stirling, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Kinross. Traversed by Dollar Burn, whose glen, followed upwards, leads to the noble ruins of **CASTLE-CAMPELL**, it has been greatly improved and extended in recent years, and presents a pleasant picturesque appearance; at it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, the Castle-Campbell hotel, gas-works, the Dollar club, a working men's reading-room, a bleachfield (1787), brick and tile works, a cemetery, a literary and scientific society, a musical association, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, Athenæum, Academy Club, a water-supply association, bowling and curling clubs, etc. Fairs are held on the second Monday in May and the third Monday in October. The town is governed by a chief magistrate and 8 commissioners. It is thoroughly drained, the sewage being utilized on the fields to the south of the town. Places of worship are the parish church (1841; 700 sittings), an imposing Gothic structure, with a conspicuous tower; a neat Free church (1858; 600 sittings); a U.P. church (1876; 360 sittings), built at a cost of £4500, and adorned with a spire 70 feet high; and the new Episcopal church of St James the Greater (1882), Early English in style, with apsidal chancel, 7 rose windows, 8 lancets, etc. John M'Nab (1732-1802), a Dollar herd-boy, who as a sea-captain had risen to wealth and settled at Mile-end, London, left one-half (£90,000) of his fortune, 'for the endowment of a charity or school for the poor of the parish of Dollar.' With this bequest was founded in 1818 Dollar Institution or Academy, which is now administered by 12 governors under a scheme issued by the Commissioners appointed under the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882. It has a principal, a lady superintendent, and 20 other teachers, and gives instruction in classics, French, German, English, history, mathematics, mechanics, science, drawing, singing, and other branches of a liberal education. There are 32 school bursaries of £5 each, tenable for four years, and 3 university or technical school bursaries of £30 each, tenable for three years. The building, erected in 1819 after designs by W. Playfair, of Edinburgh, and greatly extended in 1867, is a Grecian edifice, 186 feet long and 63 wide, with a hexastyle portico; a dome, upborne by fluted columns; a library, 45 feet square and 45 high, containing over 6000 volumes; a splendid upper hall, 60 feet long, 42 wide, and 24 high; and a well-kept garden of 5 acres. The Institution has drawn, on the one hand, many families to Dollar; and, on the other, a number of its scholars board with the principal or under masters: its former *alumni* include a goodly list of distinguished ministers, engineers, merchants, and others. A public school, with accommodation for 414 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 198, and a grant of £200, 8s. 6d. Pop. of town (1841) 1131, (1851) 1079, (1861) 1540, (1871) 2090, (1881) 2114, (1891) 1807.

The parish, containing also Sheardale village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the SSW, is bounded NW by Blackford, and N by Glendevon, in Perthshire; E by Muckhart and Fossoway; S by Clackmannan; and W by Tillicoultry. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $4795\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 22 are water. The DEVON, entering from Muckhart, winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles westward, across the southern interior and on or close to the Tillicoultry border, and receives on the way Dollar Burn, which, itself hurrying $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-by-eastward past the town, is formed just below Castle-Campbell by the Burns of Sorrow and Care, running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-eastward and southward, from the northern confines of the parish. Westward along the Devon the surface declines to close

upon 50 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward to 353 feet near Sheardale, and northward to 538 near Hillfoot House, 2111 at KINGSEAT on the western border, and 2110 at Whitewisp Hill in the N—smooth summits these of the green pastoral Ochils, that command magnificent views. A spongy morass, Maddy Moss, on the NW border, lying at an altitude of from 1500 to 1750 feet, and covering upwards of 150 acres, occasionally bursts its barrier, and sends down a muddy torrent, by the Burn of Sorrow, to the Devon. The rocks of the hills are eruptive, those of the valley carboniferous. Coal, iron, and sandstone are plentiful; copper and lead were formerly wrought in the Ochils, a little above the town; and beautiful agates have been found on the top of Whitewisp; whilst a chalybeate spring, powerfully astringent and of medicinal efficacy both externally and internally, was discovered in 1830 at Vicar's Bridge. The soil is argillaceous along the Devon, and on the lands thence to the hills is light and gravelly—about 1740 acres being either arable or grass land, 230 under wood, and all the rest either hill-pasture or waste. In 877 the Danes, expelled by the Norwegians from Ireland, entered the Firth of Clyde, and, passing through the region watered by the Teith and Forth, attacked the province of Fife. A battle fought by them at Dollar went against the Scots, who, fleeing north-eastward to Inverdovet in Forgan, were there a second time routed, King Constantin mac Kenneth being among the multitude of the slain (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, i. 327, 1876). The other chief episode in Dollar's history is the burning of its vicar, Thomas Forres, for heresy, at Edinburgh, in 1538. Previous to 1807 the greater part of the parish was held by the Argyll family, but in that year all that belonged to Argyll passed into other hands. Dollar is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £185. Valuation (1892) £12,107, 8s. 4d. Pop. (1871) 2524, (1881) 2500, (1891) 2221; of *g.s.* parish (1891) 2176.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1867.

Dollar Law, a mountain on the mutual border of Manor and Drummelzier parishes, Peeblesshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Drummelzier village, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Peebles. Rising 2680 feet above sea-level, it commands a view over the Lothians, and away over Berwickshire, to Northumberland.

Dollars, an estate, with a mansion, in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Cessnock Water, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Kilmarnock.

Dollas. See DALLAS.

Dollerie, a mansion in Madderty parish, Perthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Crieff.

Dolls. See GLENCHIL.

Dolphingston, a hamlet in Prestonpans parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Tranent. It contains several broken walls and gables, evidently of great antiquity, and probably monastic.

Dolphinton, a post-office hamlet and a parish on the eastern border of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. The hamlet stands 7 furlongs SSW of Dolphinton station, which, as the junction of two branches of the Caledonian and North British, is 11 miles E by N of Carstairs, 10 WSW of Leadburn, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Edinburgh.

The parish is bounded NE and E by Linton, and SE by Kirkurd, in Peeblesshire, SW by Walston; and NW by Dunsyre. In shape a triangle, with southward apex, it has an utmost length from N by E to S by W of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and an area of $3581\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $7\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The drainage belongs partly to the Clyde, partly to the Tweed, inasmuch as South MEDWIN Water runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along all the boundary with Dunsyre, TARTH Water 1 mile southward along that with Linton; and Black Burn, rising in the S of the parish, flows 3 miles north-eastward to the TARTH through the interior. In the W along the Medwin the surface declines to a little more, in the E along the TARTH to a little less, than 700 feet above sea-level; and the 'divide' between the two river systems is marked by White Hill (1437 feet) and BLACK MOUNT (1689). The rocks, over nine-tenths of the entire area, are eruptive; the soil, in most parts, is

a dry friable earth or sandy loam. More than 300 acres are under wood, and about 250 acres of the uplands might be profitably reclaimed. The manor belonged in the former half of the 12th century to Dolfine, elder brother of the first Earl of Dunbar, after whom it received its name; subsequently it became a pertinent of BOTHWELL, and shared long in the fortunes of that barony. Major Learmont, who commanded the Covenanting horse at the battle of Rullion Green (1666), and long lay in hiding from pursuit by the authorities, held the property of Newholm, and was interred in Dolphinton churchyard; William Leechman, D.D. (1706-85), professor of theology in Glasgow university, was son of a Dolphinton farmer; and Dr Aiton, author of interesting works on Palestine, was minister, and wrote the article 'Dolphinton' for the *New Statistical Account*. Dolphinton House, a little W of the village, is the seat of John Ord Mackenzie, Esq., W.S. (b. 1811; suc. 1850), who owns 3027 acres, valued at £2262 per annum. This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £178. The church is old, and contains 140 sittings; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 83 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 57, and a grant of £66, 19s. 6d. Valuation £3464, 4s. Pop. (1801) 231, (1831) 302, (1861) 260, (1871) 231, (1881) 292, (1891) 248.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Dolphinston, a farm in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of Jed Water, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Jedburgh. Its curious old Border fortalice, now demolished, was the haunt of a brownie, till, hurt by the offer of a coarse linen shirt, he departed, and in departing sang—

'Sin' ye've gien me a harden ramp,
Nae mair o' your corn I will tramp.'

Don, a river of S Aberdeenshire, that forms a sort of twin stream to the Dee, ranking next thereto among Aberdeenshire rivers as regards at once basin, magnitude, and notability, and possessing like it much volume of water and much fine scenery, with very little commercial importance. Yet the Don differs essentially from the Dee in some great characters and even presents some striking contrasts. It rises, as a small mossy stream, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Meikle Geal Charn (2333 feet), close to the Banffshire border, and within a mile of the river Aven; and thence winds eastward in a direction somewhat parallel to the Dee, at a mean distance of about 9 miles to the N, but through a country much less mountainous, and abounding far more in plains and meadows. With little or none of the impetuosity or fitfulness of the Dee, it displays a prevailing current of gentleness, calmness, and regularity, and, making great loops and bends now to the right, now to the left, it falls at last into the German Ocean, 1 mile NE of Old Aberdeen, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the mouth of the Dee. From source to mouth it has a total length, following its windings, of $82\frac{1}{4}$ miles, viz., $20\frac{1}{2}$ to Castle-Newe bridge, $42\frac{3}{8}$ thence to the Ury's influx, and $19\frac{1}{4}$ thence to the sea. And from 1980 feet above sea-level at its source, it descends to 1320 at Cock Bridge near Corgariff Castle, 900 near Castle-Newe, 450 near Alford, and 170 at the mouth of the Ury. Its chief tributaries are the Conrie, the Carvie, and the Leochel on the right bank, and the Ernan, the Nocht, the Buckat, the Kindy, and the Ury on the left. The parishes traversed or bounded by it are Strathdon, Tarland, Glenbucket, Kildrumny, Towie, Leochel, Auchindoir, Alford, Tullynessle, Keig, Tough, Monymusk, Oyne, Chapel of Garioch, Kemnay, Inverurie, Kiutore, Keithhall, Fintray, Kinnellar, Dyce, New Machar, Newhills, and Old Machar; and in our articles on these parishes details will be found as to the villages, seats, etc., along its banks.

The river's course, from the head of Strathdon to the upper part of Alford, lies chiefly along a series of glens; contracts then, for a short distance, into a narrow gullet; but opens presently into a considerable vale, with great expanses of meadowland on the immediate banks; and lastly, from the New Bridge of Old Aberdeen to the sea, is a narrow artificial channel. Its original mouth is

presumed to have been identical with that of the Dee; was afterwards at a point nearly midway between the Dee's and its own present mouth; and was diverted to its present situation by the cutting of an artificial channel for its lower reach, about the year 1750, under the direction of Professor James Gregory. The river is subject to great freshets; swept away, in the autumn of 1768, the greater part of the crops on the haughs and level lands adjacent to its bed; made similar devastation in Aug. 1799; rose, on 4 Aug. 1829, to a height of 14 feet above its ordinary level; and is now prevented from working similar havoc only by extensive embankments in the parts of its course most subject to inundation. It is one of the best trouting streams in Scotland (especially in its upper waters), and has some valuable salmon fishings. Pike are fortunately few. Trout, ranging from 5 to 10 lbs. in weight, are frequently got in the stake nets along the coast, but are rarely captured in the river. In the upper part of the water good sport with salmon is sometimes enjoyed in the autumn. Finnocks or whiting are very plentiful in spring and autumn. Almost every season grilse enter the Don somewhat earlier than the Dee, but they are all, or nearly all, netted. The net fishings of the Don are valuable, though not to the same extent as those of the Dee. The length of the fishery is about a mile and a quarter, and the city of Aberdeen from the further end is nearly a similar distance.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 76, 77, 1876-78. See chap. xxii. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Don, a sea-loch in the E of Mull island, Argyllshire, opposite the middle of Kerrera. Striking $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, and nowhere exceeding 1 mile in width, it has, at the E side of its mouth, the hamlet of ACHNACRAIG.

Donald's Cleuch, a *cul de sac* in the SE of Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire, striking off from Gameshope Buru to Donald's Cleuch Head (2616 feet) on the Dumfriesshire border. It is thought to have got its name from being a retreat of the famous Covenanter, Donald Cargill.

Donan, a small island at the SW corner of Ross-shire, in Loch Alsh, at the point where that sea-loch forks into Lochs Long and Duich.

Donan Castle. See CASTLE-DONNAN.

Donavoured, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 2 miles SE of Pitlochry.

Don, Bridge of, a suburb of Aberdeen, in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, on the river Don, a little to the N of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office.

Donibristle, an estate, with a mansion, in Dalgety parish, Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles WSW of Aberdour. Long the property of the abbots of INCHCOLM, it was granted along with the other possessions of that abbey to Sir James Stuart, Lord Doune, whose son and namesake, the 'Bonny Earl of Moray,' was slain here by Gordon of Cluny and the Earl of Huntly on 7 Feb. 1592—an episode that forms the theme of a fine old ballad. The mansion of Donibristle has thrice been burned, on the last occasion in 1858, when a number of valuable portraits perished in the flames.

Donibristle Colliery, a village, with a public school, in Aberdour parish, Fife, 2 miles ESE of Crossgates, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1881) 502, (1891) 618.

Doon, a steep round hill (945 feet) in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire, terminating the SE end of a hill-range between Scar and Shinnel Waters, 4 miles WSW of Thornhill. It seems anciently to have been thickly clothed with forest, and was crowned at an early period by some kind of fortalice or habitation, which is said to have been a retreat of Robert Bruce, after his slaying the Red Comyn at Dumfries.

Doon, a long hill of considerable height (582 feet), the outmost spur of the Lammermuirs, in Spott parish, Haddingtonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Dunbar. On its top and slope lay David Leslie's Scotch army, 23,000 strong, the two first days of September 1650, the third being that of the Battle of DUNBAR.

Doon, a loch partly in Kirkcudbrightshire, but chiefly in Ayrshire, and a river dividing the Ayrshire districts of Carrick and Kyle. Lying 680 feet above sea-level, the loch extends 5½ miles north-by-eastward and north-westward to within 3 miles of Dalmellington town, and varies in width between 2 and 6½ furlongs. It receives, at its head, Gala and Carrick Lanes, discharging the effluence of Lochs Enoch, Macaterick, and Riecaur; on its western side, is joined by Garpel Burn, flowing out of Loch Finlas; and, at its foot, sends off the river Doon. Its surface is studded with five little islands or groups of islands, viz., from S to N, Pickinaw Isles, Castle Island, Saugh Island, Garpel Islands, and Gordon's Island, on the second of which is a ruined octagonal tower—'Balliol's Castle.' By Chalmers this was identified with Laignt Alpin, the scene of the death of King Alpin of Dalriada in 741, which Skene, however, places on the eastern shore of Loch Ryan; by Tytler it is said to have been basely yielded to the English in 1306, when Seaton, its lord, who had married a sister of Bruce, was carried to Dumfries and executed. In 1826, nine ancient canoes, hollowed each from a single oak tree, and from 16½ to 22½ feet long, were found sunk in the loch near this islet. Boats are kept, and trout and char are fairly plentiful. 'Viewed from a distant eminence,' says Mr Harper, 'Loch Doon has more the appearance of a river than a lake. It is surrounded by lofty hills (1000 to 2000 feet in height) on both the Carsphairn or Galloway and the Straiton or Carrick side, the Gallowegian being green and grassy, excellent for sheep pasture, to which they are almost entirely devoted. Those on the Carrick side are wild and solitary, with nought but rocks and heather. By tunnels, which have been formed to prevent the lake, when swollen by heavy rains, from overflowing the extensive tracts of meadow-land along the banks of the river, its waters have been lowered considerably from their original level, and the exposure of tracts of barren sand, gravel, and stone on its banks, detracts considerably from its beauty' (*Rambles in Galloway*, 1876).

The river Doon, emerging by these two tunnels, cut out of the solid rock, rushes impetuously into Ness Glen, a romantic wooded gorge some 30 feet wide, 300 deep, and 1 mile long; expands next into Bogton Loch (6 × 2½ furl.), in the vicinity of Dalmellington; and thence winds north-westward, past Waterside, Patna, Dalrymple, Cassillis House, Auchendrane House, and Alloway, till, after a total course of 26½ miles, it falls into the Firth of Clyde, 1½ mile S by W of Ayr. Its tributaries are numerous, but small. The parishes, on its left bank, are Straiton, Kirkmichael, and Maybole; on its right, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, and Ayr or Alloway. For the first 3 miles below Bogton Loch the Doon's right bank is fringed by the crescent-shaped vale of Dalmellington; for the next 5, on either side rise treeless, heathy knolls, or tame, uninteresting hills; but thence, right onward to the sea, the stream has channelled out a mighty furrow, 10 to 200 feet deep, and 30 to 150 yards wide at the top, its bosky sides—

'the bonnie winding banks
Where Doon rins, wimplin, clear.'

'Naebody sings the Doon,' thus Burns complained in 1785; but Burns himself atoned for the neglect, so that its 'Banks and Braes,' the Downans of Cassillis, and auld Kirk-Alloway 'shine wi' the best' now, even with Tweed and Yarrow. Its waters contain good store of trout, sea-trout, and salmon; and large pike lurk in its more sluggish pools.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 14, 1863.

Doon Hill. See DOON.

Doonholm, a mansion in Ayr parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Doon, 3 miles S of the town of Ayr. It is the seat of the judge, Colin Blackburn, P.C. (b. 1813), who in 1876 received a life-peerage as Baron Blackburn of Killearn, and who holds 154 acres in the shire, valued at £344 per annum.

Doonside, an estate, with a mansion, and with vestiges of an ancient castle, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the Doon, 3 miles S of Ayr.

Dorary, an isolated hilly pendicle of Halkirk parish, Caithness (transferred from Thurso parish in 1891), 4½ miles SSW of the main body of Thurso parish. It belonged to the Bishops of Caithness; it has remains of an ancient chapel, called Gavin's Kirk or Temple Gavin; and it commands a very grand and extensive view.

Dorback Burn. See ABERNETTY, Inverness-shire.

Dorbock, a picturesque rivulet of Edinkillie parish, Elginshire, issuing from LOCHINDORB (969 feet), and running 8½ miles north-north-eastward along the Cromdale border and through the interior, till, ½ mile S of Dunphail House, it falls into the DIVIE, like which it wrought great havoc in the August floods of 1829.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Doreholm, an islet of Northmaven parish, Shetland, on the N side of St Magnus Bay, 1½ mile ESE of the south-western extremity of Northmaven mainland. It rises rockily and massively from the water, and is pierced by a natural arch or tunnel, 54 feet high, lighted by an opening at the top, and permitting boatmen to fish under it.

Dores. See KETTINS.

Dores, a village and a parish of NE Inverness-shire. The village stands on the eastern shore of Loch Ness, towards its foot, 7 miles SSW of Inverness, under which it has a post office; at it are a small inn and a steam-boat pier.

The parish is bounded NE by Inverness, SE by Daviot-Dunlichity, SW by Boleskine-Abertarf, and NW by Loch Ness and Inverness. Its land area is now 24,697 acres, as in 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to it the Farraline detached part of Boleskine-Abertarf (1369 acres), and gave to that parish the Dell and Killin detached parts of Dores parish (1927 and 438 acres respectively). The river FARRIGAIG, entering from Daviot, and winding 6½ miles north-north-westward and south-westward to Loch Ness at the south-western corner of the parish, is the only considerable stream; and the eastern half of the lower 10½ miles of Loch Ness belong to Dores. Other lakes, with utmost length and breadth and altitude, are Lochs BUNACHTON (½ × ½ mile, 701 feet), DUNDELCHACK (3¾ miles × 1 mile, 702 feet), and RUTHVEN (2½ miles × 4½ furl., 700 feet), on the Daviot border; Loch FARRALINE (9 × 2½ furl., 650 feet), on the Boleskine-Abertarf border; and, in the interior, Loch ASHEY (1½ mile × 3½ furl., 716 feet), Lochan nan cun Ruadha (3¾ × 2 furl., 750 feet), Loch Ceo-Glas (7 × 1 furl., 760 feet), and eight smaller ones. Except for the narrow strip along Loch Ness, traversed by Wade's military road, which ranges in altitude between 56 and 106 feet above sea-level, for Strath Dores, and for a portion of Stratherrick, the surface everywhere is hilly or mountainous, elevations from NNE to SSW being Drumashie Moor (776 feet), Creag a' Chlachain (1000), Ashie Moor (790), Tom Baigean (1514), Carn an Fheadain (1445), and Cairn Ardochy (1116). Most of the land is suited only for sheep-pasture, the light arable soils lying chiefly along the bottom of the valleys, but with patches here and there among the hills. The rocks are mainly granitic; and woods and plantations cover a considerable area, especially along the shore of Loch Ness. Vestiges of an ancient fort, supposed to be Scandinavian, and called Dun-Richnan or the Castle of the King of the Ocean, are at the head of Loch Ashey, 1½ mile SE of the village; and several cairns a little to the E, one of them almost equal in size to all the rest, are fabled to commemorate a victory won by Fingal over Ashi, the son of a Norwegian king, and give the name of Drumashie ('Ashi's ridge') to their site. ALDOURIE Castle is the principal mansion; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500. Dores is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; the living is worth £170. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1828, and contains 500 sittings. A preaching-station is at Torness, in Stratherrick, 6 miles S of the village; and a Free church for Dores and Bona stands 1½ mile NNE of the same; whilst three public schools—Aldourie, Bunchrbin, and Stratherrick—with respective accom-

modation for 125, 80, and 110 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 62, 25, and 47, and grants of £88, 7s., £40, 2s., and £64, 10s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1313, (1831) 1736, (1861) 1506, (1871) 1401, (1881) 1148, (1891) 932.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 83, 1873-81.

Dormont, an estate, with a mansion, in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire. The mansion, standing on the right bank of the Annan, 6 miles SSW of Lockerbie, was built in 1823, and is an elegant edifice, amid charming grounds; its owner, F. J. Carruthers, Esq. (b. 1868; suc. 1878), holds 6355 acres in the shire, valued at £4698 per annum.

Dormont, a small vale in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

Dornadilla, an ancient 'dun' or tower in Durness parish, Sutherland, in Strathmore, near the S base of Ben Hope. Traditionally said to have been built by a Scottish king, to serve as a hunting seat, it is now reduced to a fragment, which, 16 feet high and 150 feet in circumference, consists of two concentric walls of slaty stones.

Dornal, a loch on the mutual border of Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, and Penninghame parish, NE Wigtownshire, 5½ miles SE of Barrhill station. Lying 380 feet above sea-level, it is 5 furlongs long from E to W; varies in width between 1 and 4½ furlongs; is studded with six or seven tiny islets; contains pike and trout, the latter of from ½ lb. to 5 or 6 lbs. weight; and sends off Carrick Burn, running 2¼ miles eastward to the Cree, at a point 2 miles W by S of Bargrennan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Dornie, a fishing village in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Alsh, where it branches into Lochs Long and Duich, 7½ miles S of Stromie Ferry, under which it has a post office. It contains some good houses, a mission church, a R.C. chapel, public and R.C. schools, and a ferry across the outlet of Loch Long.

Dornoch, a coast town and parish of SE Sutherland. The capital of the county, and a royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is 8½ miles N by E of Tain *viâ* Meikle Ferry, 14½ E of Bonar-Bridge station, and 7 SSE of the Mound station, with which it communicates daily by mail gig, and which itself is 20½ miles SW of Helmsdale, 23 ENE of Bonar-Bridge, 80½ NNE of Inverness, 272½ NNW of Edinburgh, and 289 NNE of Glasgow. 'Close outside the town,' says Worsaae, 'there stands the Earl's Cross, a stone pillar in an open field, which is simply the remains of one of those market-crosses, so often erected in pre-Reformation times. As a matter of course, the arms of the Earls of Sutherland are carved on one side of the stone, and on the other are the arms of the town—a horseshoe. Tradition, however, will

been adopted in the arms of the town in memory of this feat;' and the name *Dornoch* is popularly derived from the Gaelic *dorn-eich*, 'a horse's hoof,' though *dor-n-ach*, 'field between two waters,' is a far more probable etymon. Be this as it may, Dornoch, to quote Professor J. S. Blackie, who wandered hither in the autumn of 1881, is 'an old-fashioned, outlying, outlandish grey nest, to which no stranger ever thinks of going except the sheriff of the county, and he only half a stranger; . . . an interesting old town, with a splendid

beach for bathing, a fresh, breezy, and dry atmosphere, and a golfing ground second to none in Scotland.' Of the last, indeed, Sir Robert Gordon wrote in 1630 that 'about this town, along the sea coast, there are the fairest and largest liukes or green fields of any part of Scotland, fitt for archery, goffing, ryding, and all other exercise; they doe surpass the feilds of Montrose or St Andrews.' The town itself—no more than a village really—consists of wide regular streets, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Caledonian and Town and County Banks, hotels, a newsroom, a public library, and a lifeboat. The see of Caithness, first heard of about 1130, had here its principal church, dedicated to St Bar or Finbar; by Bishop Gilbert de Moravia (1222-45) this church was organised as the cathedral of the Virgin Mary, with a chapter of ten canons, a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon; and, as rebuilt by him, in the First Pointed style, it consisted of an aisled nave, transept, choir, and massive central tower, topped with a dwarfish spire. The tower is all that remains of St Gilbert's work, since in 1570 the cathedral was burned by John Sinclair, Master of Caithness, and Iye Mackay of Strathnaver, who, taking advantage of the minority of Alexander, twelfth Earl of Sutherland, besieged and plundered Dornoch with a small army from Caithness. Fortunately the tower escaped, and with it some fine Gothic arches, which latter, however, fell before the terrific gale of 5 Nov. 1605—the day on which the Gunpowder Plot was discovered. In 1614 the thirteenth Earl of Sutherland partially repaired the cathedral, to make it available for parish church; and in 1835-37 it was rebuilt by the Duchess of Sutherland at a cost of £6000. The present fabric, containing 1000 sittings, is a mixture of Gothic and Vandalism, and measures 126 feet by 92 across the transepts. In the southern transept lie sixteen of the Earls of Sutherland; in the northern is a stone sarcophagus, removed from the choir, and surmounted by a cross-legged effigy of either the founder or the founder's brother, Sir Richard de Moravia; and the choir, now mausoleum of the Sutherland family, is graced by a fine marble full-length statue of the first Duke (1758-1833) by Chantrey, with a large tablet behind, recording the lineage and virtues of his Duchess-Countess (1765-1839). An old tower, fronting the cathedral, represents the Bishop's Palace, which, also burned in 1570, lay in ruins till 1813, when part of it was fitted up as the county courthouse and gaol. Subsequently the whole was removed, excepting this western tower, lofty and picturesque; and on the site thus cleared were built the large and handsome County Buildings, comprising courthouse, prison, record-room, and county meeting-room. The prison was discontinued in 1880, that of Dingwall taking its place; and in 1831 the ancient tower was refitted and refurbished as a quaint dwelling-place for English sportsmen. Of a monastery of Trinity Friars, alleged by Gordon to have been founded here between 1270 and 1280, not even a vestige remains. Besides the Cathedral, now used as the parish church, there is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 184 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 132, and a grant of £201, 12s. 6d. Erected into a free royal burgh and port by Charles I. in 1623, Dornoch is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 4 councillors; with Wick, Tain, Dingwall, Cromarty, and Kirkwall it returns one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency numbered 92 and the municipal 125 in 1891, when the annual value of real property was £1684.



Seal of Dornoch.

have it that the pillar was reared in memory of a battle, fought towards the middle of the 13th century by an Earl of Sutherland against the Danes. In the heat of the fray, while the Earl was engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the Danish chief, his sword broke; but in this desperate strait, he was lucky enough to lay hold of a horseshoe (the whole leg of a horse, say some) that accidentally lay near him, with which he succeeded in killing his antagonist. The horseshoe is said to have

Pop. (1831) 504, (1841) 451, (1851) 599, (1861) 647, (1871) 625, (1881) 497, (1891) 514.

The parish contains also the villages of Clashmore and Embo, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNE, of the town. It had a detached part lying to the N of the parish. This part, situated at Kinnauld, immediately to the E of Rogart railway station, contained 725 acres, and was bounded on the E by the parish of Golspie and elsewhere by the parish of Rogart. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred this detached part of Dornoch parish to the parish of Rogart, but gave to Dornoch in return an area which embraces nearly the whole of that part of Rogart which lies to the S of the watershed between Strath Fleet on the N and Strath Carnach (including Strath Tollie) on the S. The FLEET flows 2 miles east-south-eastward along the Golspie border to the head of salt-water Loch Fleet, which, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and from $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlong to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, opens beyond Little Ferry to Dornoch Firth; the CAIRNAIG, issuing from Loch Buie, runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward to the Fleet through the north-western interior; and the EVELIX winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the boundary with Creich, then $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward and west-south-westward to Dornoch Firth at Meikle Ferry. The seaboard, 12 miles long, is low and flat, fringed to the S by Cuthill and Dornoch sands and links, to the E by Embo and Coul links; inland the surface rises west-north-westward to 261 feet near Asdale, 700 at Creag Asdale, 290 near Poles, 326 near Achavandra, 700 at Creag Amall, 930 at Creag Liath, 1000 at Meall nan Eun, 898 at Cnoc na Feadaige, 1048 at Meall a' Chaorunn, and 1144 at Beinn Donuill. The rocks are Secondary—for the most part sandstone, which has been largely quarried; and coal occurs at Clashmore. The soil is clayey inland and sandy near the sea, with an irregular belt of black loam intervening. In Littleton, within the burgh, is the spot where in 1722 an old woman was burned for transforming her daughter into a pony and getting her shod by the devil—the last judicial execution this for witchcraft in Scotland. Modern SKIBO Castle, successor to that in which the great Marquis of Montrose was temporarily confined after his capture in ASSYNT, is the principal mansion. Dornoch is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £336. Balvraid, Embo, Rearquhar, and Skibo schools, all of them public but the last, with respective accommodation for 80, 110, 100, and 82 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 40, 115, 45, and 24, and grants of £60, 9s., £108, 13s., £44, 6s. 6d., and £36, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 2362, (1831) 3380, (1861) 2885, (1871) 2764, (1881) 2525, (1891) 2404.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 103, 94, 102, 1878-81.

The presbytery of Dornoch comprehends the old parishes of Assynt, Clyne, Creich, Dornoch, Golspie, Kildonan, Lairg, Loth, and Rogart, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Stoer. Pop. (1881) 15,998, (1891) 14,852, of whom 316 were communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dornoch, with churches at Assynt, Clyne, Creich, Dornoch, Golspie, Helmsdale, Lairg, Rogart, Rosehall, and Stoer, and preaching-stations at Kildonan and Shinness, of which the ten first had together 4808 members and adherents in 1891.

Dornoch, Firth of, the estuary of the river Oikel. Commencing at Bonar-Bridge, at the SE end of the Kyle of Sutherland, it extends $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward to Meikle Ferry, and thence 13 miles east-north-eastward till it merges with the North Sea at a line between Tarbat Ness and Brora. It has a varying width of $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs above Wester Fearn Point, $2\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs at the Point itself, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile below Easter Fearn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs at Ardmore point, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles at Edderton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs at Meikle Ferry, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles at Tain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile at the SE corner of Dornoch parish, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brora to Tarbat Ness. A shoal across it 3 miles below Tain, called Geyzen Briggs from occasioning a tumultuous roar of breakers, forms a great obstruction to navigation, yet is not so continuous as to hinder vessels, under direction of a pilot, from safely passing. The N side of the firth,

between that bar and Meikle Ferry, offers some harbourage for small vessels in calm weather; and Cambuscurrie Bay, immediately above Meikle Ferry, forms an excellent roadstead, where vessels of considerable burden can lie at anchor, and where good harbour accommodation could easily be provided. The Great North Road, with nexus at Meikle Ferry, was formerly the main line of communication between the southern and the northern shores, but always was subject to delay at the ferry, so that the road round by Bonar-Bridge, though very circuitous, came to be generally preferred; and now the railway, consisting of the Highland line and its Sutherland section, takes the same roundabout route. The waters of the firth abound in shellfish, cod, and haddocks, but never have been vigorously fished.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 93, 94, 1881-78.

Dornock, a village and a coast parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. Standing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, the village has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway 14 miles NW of Carlisle and 3 E of Annan, under which it has a post office. A church hall, called the Anderson Hall, was opened in 1888.

The parish, containing also Lowtherton village, 1 mile E by N of Dornock village, is bounded N and NE by Kirkpatrick-Fleming, E by Gretna, S by the Solway Firth, and W and NW by Annan. The Robgill detached portion, half a mile to the N, was united to the main portion by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, by transferring to Dornock the intervening portion of Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, that to the west of the road forming the eastern boundary of Scotsfield estate. The SOLWAY here is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, but its channel, barely $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across, may be forded at low tide, by those at least who know the perils of their path. The shore-line, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, is low and sandy; and from it the surface very gradually rises to 59 feet at Muirhouse, 135 near Stapleton, 200 beyond Halton, and 265 at Broadlea in the Robgill portion, whose NE border is traced for 7 furlongs by KITTLE Water, the only stream of any consequence. The land is all low; and, excepting some 40 acres of wood and 750 either pastoral or waste, is all under the plough. Neither coal nor limestone has been found, but sandstone is plentiful. The soil, in general, is loam on a clayey bottom. The antiquities comprise remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, traces of a Roman military road, the towers of Robgill and Stapleton, and several curious old tombstones in the parish graveyard, where are also three sculptured stones. Swordwellrig, 7 furlongs WNW of the village, is said to have been the scene in the 15th century of a victory over the English, in which Sir William Broun of Coalston defeated and slew Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Lord Crosby. ROBGILL, Stapleton, and Blackyett are the chief mansions. Dornock is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £262. The church, built in 1793, contains 300 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 180 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 122, and a grant of £123, 9s. Pop. (1881) 814, (1891) 810.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64.

Dorral, a burn that winds through Dallas parish, Elginshire.

Dorrington. See DIRRINGTON.

Dorror. See DORAY.

Dorusmore. See CRAIGNISH.

Dosk, an ancient parish on the W border of Kincardineshire, forming the south-eastern portion of Edzell parish until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred it to Fettercairn parish, in the same county.

Double-Dykes, the only remaining portion of an extensive ancient fortification in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire.

Double-Hill, a hill with two summits in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire. From the top of the highest peak a magnificent view may be had.

Douchfour. See DOCHFUR.

Dougalston, an estate, with a mansion, on the SE border of New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Milngavie. Its owner, Thomas R. Ker, Esq.,

holds 1800 acres, valued at £3575 per annum. Douglston Loch ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), on the Stirlingshire border, contains an islet, and abounds in water plants, some of them of rare species.

Douglas, a burn in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, rising, at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, on Blackhouse Heights, contiguous to the Peeblesshire border, and running 6 miles east-south-eastward and south-south-eastward, till, 2 miles below BLACKHOUSE Tower, it falls into Yarrow Water, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of the foot of St Mary's Loch. With a fall of 1200 feet, it traverses a deep and gloomy glen (hence its name *dubh-ghlas*, 'dark grey'), and teems with capital trout of about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 16, 1864.

Douglas, a town and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands on the right bank of Douglas Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Douglas station on a branch of the Caledonian, this being $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Lanark, 11 SW of Carstairs Junction, $39\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Edinburgh, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Muirkirk. Formerly a place of much political importance, a burgh of barony with high magisterial powers, and a seat of considerable trade and marketing, it has fallen into great decadence, and now presents an antique and irregular appearance. Its streets are narrow, some of the houses look as if they still belonged to the Middle Ages; and the townsfolk, with few exceptions, are weavers, mechanics, or labourers. A cotton factory, established in 1792, continued in operation only a few years; and a connection with Glasgow in handloom-weaving is now, too, all but extinct. The town, nevertheless, is still a place of some provincial consideration, possesses a fair amount of local business, and is replete with much of antiquarian interest. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Royal Banks, the Douglas Arms inn, gas-works, the parish church, 2 Free churches, a U.P. church, a public school, a cottage hospital, and fairs on the third Friday of March and October. The kirk of St Bride, founded in the 13th century, but Second Pointed in style, was a prebend of Glasgow cathedral, and seems to have been a large and stately edifice, now represented by only a small spire and the choir, which latter was always till 1761 the burial-place of the Douglas family. In 1879-81 it underwent an extensive restoration, the vault beneath the High Altar being entirely renewed and much enlarged. The old coffins have been removed, and in the new vault are now interred the late Earl and Countess of Home. In the centre of the floor of the choir above is a beautiful marble and alabaster monument of the Countess, which presents a striking contrast to the faded and mutilated effigies around it; and the E window is filled with stained glass in memory of the Earl. 'Here,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'a silver case, containing the dust of what was once the brave heart of Good Sir James, is still pointed out; and in the dilapidated choir above appears, though in a sorely ruinous state, the once magnificent tomb of the warrior himself. This monument is supposed to have been wantonly mutilated and defaced by a detachment of Cromwell's troops, who, as was their custom, converted the kirk of St Bride of Douglas into a stable for their horses. Enough, however, remains to identify the resting-place of the great Sir James. The effigy, of dark stone, is cross-legged, and in its original state must have been not inferior in any respect to the best of the same period in Westminster Abbey.'* The Covenanters, in the times of the persecution, had

close connection with the town, and in April 1689 the Cameronian regiment was here embodied in defiance of the Protestant government of William and Mary, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of which, a statue of the Earl of Angus, its first colonel-in-chief and the raiser of the regiment, was erected here in 1892. Pop. (1891) 1013.

The parish, containing also the villages of Uddington and Rigside, $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 4 miles NE of the town, as likewise Inches station, $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles SW of Douglas station, is bounded NW by Lesmahagow, NE by Carmichael, E by Wiston-Roberton, SE and S by Crawfordjohn, and W by Muirkirk in Ayrshire. Its utmost length is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles from NE to SW, viz., from the confluence of Poniel and Douglas Waters to Cairntable; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is $6\frac{5}{8}$ miles; and its area is $34,317\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $180\frac{3}{8}$ are water. DOUGLAS WATER, rising 1500 feet above sea-level, in the south-western corner of the parish, winds $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward through all the interior, on the way receiving Monks and Keunox Waters, Glespin and Parkhall Burns, and Poniel Water, which last, running $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, traces nearly all the boundary with Lesmahagow; whilst DUNEATON Water flows $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-by-southward, along all the southern border, on its way to the Clyde. The surface, declines to less than 600 feet above sea-level at the north-eastern corner, where Douglas Water passes from the parish; and elevations to the left or N of its course, from NE to SW, are Poniel Hill (842 feet), Arkney Hill (1225), Windrow Hill (1297), Hagshaw Hill (1540), Shiel Hill (1122), *Hareshaw Hill (1527), *Brack Hill (1306), and *Little Cairntable (1693), asterisks marking those summits that culminate on the Ayrshire border. To the right or S of the Douglas rise Robert Law (1329), Scaur Hill (1249), Parkhead Hill (1241), Pagie Hill (1273), AUCHENSAUGH Hill (1286), Pinkstone Rig (1255), Hartwood Hill (1311), Douglas Rig (1535), and CAIRNTABLE (1944). The rocks of the valley belong to the Carboniferous formation, and comprise very fine coal (including valuable gas coal), some ironstone, limestone, and beautiful white sandstone. The coal is extensively mined, both for home use and for exportation, and the limestone and sandstone are quarried. There are several pretty strong chalybeate springs. The soil in most parts of the strath is a free black mould, in some is lighter and gravelly, and in others is clay; on the moors it is mostly humus or moss, but even here in places a deep loam. Fully three-sevenths of the rental are from arable land, nearly one-half is from pasture, and the rest is from minerals. Cairns are on Auchensaugh and Kirkton hills; and a large one, found to contain a sarcophagus, stood formerly on Poniel farm. Ancient churches or chapels were at Andershaw, Glentaggart, Parishholm, and Chapel Hill. The chief residences are DOUGLAS CASTLE, Carmacoup, Springhill, and Crossburn. Douglas is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £491. Douglas Water, a chapel of ease in the parish of Lesmahagow, was disjoined and erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in Nov. 1892. Three public schools—Douglas, Rigside, and Stablestone, with respective accommodation for 280, 157, and 130 children, have an average attendance of about 240 day and 30 evening, 120, and 70 day and 20 evening scholars, and grants amounting to nearly £260 and £21, £121, and £80 and £14. Pop. (1801) 1730, (1831) 2542, (1861) 2490, (1871) 2624, (1881) 2641, (1891) 2266.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 15, 1865-64.

Douglas Castle, an ancient ruin and a modern seat in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, near the right bank of Douglas Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Douglas town. The Douglases, 'whose coronet so often counterpoised the crown,' and who so closely linked the district of Douglasdale to Scottish story, 'were,' says Hill Burton, 'children of the soil, who could not be traced back to the race of the enemy or stranger, as, whatever may have been their actual origin, they were known as rooted in Scotland at the time when the Norman adventurers crowded in.' The first great man of the

* Thus Sir Walter, but the minister of Douglas, the Rev. W. Smith, writes: 'As to the silver heart-case, I am not sure. There are two enclosed in a modern box; but they are neglected, as it is not known whose hearts they are; and as to being silver, most people would say they were lead. Last century the school stood in the churchyard. There was no door on the choir, and the boys had full liberty to do as they liked, which liberty they undoubtedly took. So that the mutilation of statues attributed to Cromwell was performed by inferior destructionists. The lead cases in the shape of hearts are much broken, having had the same treatment as the monuments. I may mention that, though the body of the Good Sir James was brought to Douglas according to tradition or history, no bones were found when recently the space under the stone effigy was opened.'

house was the Good Sir James, the friend and companion of Robert the Bruce in his valorous efforts to achieve the independence of Scotland. His own castle of Douglas had been taken and garrisoned by the troops of Edward I.; and he resolved to recapture it, and at the same time inflict signal chastisement on the intruders. Tradition tells us that a beautiful English maiden, the Lady Augusta de Berkely, had replied to her numerous suitors that her hand should be given to him who should have the courage and ability to hold the perilous castle of Douglas for a year and a day; and Sir John de Walton, anxious to win by his valour so lovely a prize, with Edward's consent, undertook the defence of the castle. For several months he discharged his duty with honour and bravery, and the lady now deeming his probation accomplished, and not unwilling perhaps to unite her fortunes to one who had proved himself a true and valiant knight, wrote him a letter of recall. By this time, however, he had received a defiance from Douglas, who declared that, for all Sir John's valour, bravery, and vigilance, the castle should be his own by the Palm Sunday of 1307; and De Walton deemed it a point of honour to keep possession till the threatened day should be past. On the day named Douglas, assembling his followers, assailed the English as they returned from the church, and, having overpowered them, took the castle. Sir John de Walton was slain in the conflict, and the letter of his lady-love, being found on his person, afflicted the generous and good Sir James 'full sorely.' The account of this capture of the Castle of Douglas, taken from Barbour's *Brus* by Hume of Godscroft, is somewhat different. 'The manner of his taking it is said to have beene thus—Sir James, taking with him only two of his servants, went to Thomas Dickson, of whom he was received with tears, after he had revealed himself to him, for the good old man knew him not at first, being in mean and homely apparel. There he kept him secretly, in a quiet chamber, and brought unto him such as had been trusty servants to his father, not all at once, but apart, by one and one, for fear of discoverie. Their advice was, that on Palm Sunday, when the English would come forth to the church, and his partners were conveyed, that then he should give the word, and cry "the Douglas slogan," and presently set upon them that should happen to be there, who being despatched the castle might be taken easily. This being concluded, and they come, as soon as the English were entred into the church with palms in their hands (according to the custom of that day), little suspecting or fearing any such thing, Sir James, according to their appointment, cried too soon, "A Douglas, a Douglas!" which being heard in the church (this was St Bride's church of Douglas), Thomas Dickson, supposing he had beene hard at hand, drew out his sword and ran upon them, having none to second him but another man, so that, oppressed by the number of his enemies, he was beaten downe and slaine. In the meantime, Sir James being come, the English that were in the chancel kept off the Scots, and having the advantage of the strait and narrow entrie, defended themselves manfully. But Sir James, encouraging his men, not so much by words as by deeds and good example, and having slain the boldest resisters, prevailed at last, and entring the place, slew some twenty-six of their number, and tooke the rest, about ten or twelve persons, intending by them to get the castle upon composition, or to enter with them when the gates should be opened to let them in. But it needed not, for they of the castle were so secure that there was none left to keep it, save the porter and the cooke, who knowing nothing of what had hapned at the church, which stood a large quarter of a mile from thence, had left the gate wide open, the porter standing without, and the cooke dressing the dinner within. They entred without resistance, and meat being ready, and the cloth laid, they shut the gates and took their refection at good leisure. Now that he had gotten the castle into his hands, considering with himself (as he was a man no lesse advised than valiant) that it was hard for him to keep it, the English being as yet the stronger in that countrey, who if they should

besiege him, he knewe of no reliefe, he thought it better to carry away such things as be most easily transported, gold, silver, and apparell, with ammunition and armour, whereof he had greatest use and need, and to destroy the rest of the provision, together with the castle itselfe, than to diminish the number of his followers there where it could do no good. And so he caused carry the meale and meat, and other cornes and grain into the cellar, and laid all together in one heape: then he took the prisoners and slew them, to revenge the death of his trustie and valiant servant, Thomas Dickson, mingling the victuals with their blood, and burying their carkasses in the heap of corne: after that he struck out the heads of the barells, and puncheons, and let the drink run through all; and then he cast the carkasses of dead horses and other carrion amongst it, throwing the salt above all, so to make all together unuseful to the enemy; and this cellar is called yet the Douglas laider. Last of all he set the house on fire, and burnt all the timber, and what else the fire could overcome, leaving nothing but the scorched walls behind him.'

In 1313, Sir James took the castle of Roxburgh, and in the following year commanded the centre of the Scottish van at BANNOCKBURN. In 1317 he defeated the English under the Earl of Arundel; and in 1319, in conjunction with Randolph, Earl of Moray, he entered England by the west marches with 1500 men, routed the English under the Archbishop of York at the so-called Chapter of Mitton, and, eluding Edward II., returned with honour to Scotland. When Robert the Bruce was on his deathbed, in 1329, he sent for his true friend and companion in arms the Good Sir James, and requested him, that so soon as his spirit had departed to Him who gave it, he should take his heart and 'bear it in battle against the Saracens.' Douglas resolved to carry the request of the dying king into execution, and for this purpose obtained a passport from Edward III., dated 1 Sept. 1329. He set sail in the following year with the heart of his honoured master, accompanied by a splendid retinue. Having anchored off Sluys, he was informed that Alphonso XI., the King of Leon and Castile, was engaged in hostilities in Grenada with the Moorish commander Osmyn; and this determined him to pass into Spain, and assist the Christians to combat the Saracens. Douglas and his friends were warmly received by Alphonso, and encountering the Moslems at Theba, on the frontiers of Andalusia, on Aug. 25, 1330, put them to rout. Douglas eagerly followed in the pursuit, and, taking the casket which contained the heart of Bruce, he flung it before him, exclaiming, 'Onward, as thou wert wont, thou noble heart, Douglas will follow thee!' The Saracens rallied, and the Good Sir James was slain. His companions found his body upon the field along with the casket, and sorrowfully bore them back to Scotland, where the heart of the Bruce was deposited at Melrose, though his body was interred in the royal tomb at Dunfermline, whilst Sir James was buried at Douglas, and a monument erected to him by his brother Archibald. The old poet Barbour, after reciting the circumstances of Sir James's fall in Spain, tells how—

'Quhen his men lang had mad murnyn,
Thai debowlyt him, and syne
Gert secher him swa, that mycht be tane
The flesch all haly fra the bane,
And the carloune thar in haly place
Erdyt, with rycht gret worschip, was.
The banys have thai with them tane
And syne ar to thair schippis gane
Syne towart Scotland held thair way,
And thar ar cummyn in full gret by
And the banys honorably
In till the kirk off Douglas war
Erdyt, with dull and mekill car.
Schyr Archebald has some gert syn
Off alabastre, bath fair and fyne,
Or save a tumbse sa richly
As it behowyt to swa worthy.'

Sir James's nephew was raised to the earldom of Douglas in 1357 by David II.; and during this reign and the two which succeeded the house of Douglas attained a degree of power scarcely inferior to that of royalty itself;

so that, as has been remarked by an old historian, it became a saying that 'nae man was safe in the country, unless he were either a Douglas or a Douglas man.' The Earl went abroad with a train of 2000 men, kept a sort of court, and even created knights. In 1424, Archibald, the fourth Earl, became possessed of the dukedom of Touraine, for services rendered to Charles VII. of France. William, the sixth Earl, a stripling not yet 15, succeeded to the family power at a stage when it had attained a most formidable height. Their estates in Galloway—where they possessed the stronghold of *THREAVE*—and those of *Annandale* and *Douglas*, comprised two-thirds of Scotland to the S of *Edinburgh*; the people viewed them as the champions of Scotland, especially after the victory of *Otterburn*, and since single-handed they had won back the border lands ceded to England by *Edward Baliol*; lastly, through the marriage of the Good Sir James's brother and heir with *Dornagilla*, the Red Comyn's sister and *Baliol's* niece, the *Douglases* could find a most plausible claim to the Scottish throne, and, but for *Baliol's* unpopularity, might have contested the accession of *Robert II.* It was at this time, however, the policy of *Crichton*—one of the ablest of those who had the direction of affairs during the minority of *James II.*—to humble the overgrown power of the nobles; and accordingly *Earl William*, having been decoyed into the castle of *Edinburgh*, was subjected to a mock trial for treason, and beheaded 24 Nov. 1440. 'This noble youth and his brother and a few other principal friends,' says *Hume of Godscroft*, 'on their arrival in *Edinburgh*, went directly to the castle, being led as it were and drawn by a fatal destiny, and so came in the power of their deadly enemies and feigned friends. At the very instant comes the Governor, as was before appointed betwixt them, to play his part of the tragedy, and both he and the chancellor might be alike embarked in the action, and bear the envy of so ugly a fact, that the weight thereof might not be on one alone. Yet to play out their treacherous parts, they welcome him most courteously, set him to dinner with the king at the same table, feast him royally, entertain him cheerfully, and that for a long time. At last, about the end of dinner, they compass him about with armed men, and cause present a bull's head before him on the board. The bull's head was in those days a token of death, say our histories; but how it hath come in use to be taken and signify, neither do they nor any else tell us; neither is it to be found, that I remember, anywhere in history, save in this one place; neither can we conjecture what affinity it can have therewith, unless to exprobrate grossness, according to the French and our own reproaching dull and gross wits, by calling him calf's-head (*tête de veau*) but not bull's head. The young nobleman, either understanding the sign as an ordinary thing, or astonished with it as an uncouth thing, upon the sight of the bull's head, offering to rise, was laid hold of by their armed men, in the king's presence, at the king's table, which should have been a sanctuary to him. And so without regard of king, or any duty, and without any further process, without order, assize, or jury, without law, no crime objected, he not being convicted at all, a young man of that age, that was not liable to the law in regard of his youth, a nobleman of that place, a worthy young gentleman of such expectation, a guest of that acceptance, one who had reposed upon their credit, who had committed himself to them, a friend in mind, who looked for friendship, to whom all friendship was promised, against duty, law, friendship, faith, honesty, humanity, hospitality, against nature, against human society, against God's law, against man's law, and the law of nature, is cruelly executed and put to death. *David Douglas*, his younger brother, was also put to death with him, and *Malcolm Fleming* of *Cumbernauld*; they were all three beheaded in the back court of the castle that lieth to the west.'

¹ When Earl Douglas to the Castle came
The courts there were fu' grim to see;
And he lik'd na the feast as they sat at dine,
The tables were served sae silentlie.

'And full twenty feet fro the table he sprang
When the grisly bull's head met his e'e,
But the Crichtouns a' eam' troupin in,
An' he eoudna fight an' wadna fle.
'O, when the news to Hermitage came,
The Douglases were brim and wud;
They swore to set Embro' in a bleeze,
An' slochen't wi' auld Crichtoun's blood.

The dukedom of *Touraine* reverted to the French king; but, after three years of depressed fortune, the *Douglases* rose to a greater degree of power than ever in the person of *William*, the eighth Earl, who, professing to be in favour with the young king, *James II.*, appointed himself Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. Having fallen, however, into partial disgrace, he went abroad (1450), and his castle of *Douglas* was demolished during his absence by order of the king, on account of his vassals' insolence. On the return of the Earl, he made submission to the king, a submission never meant to be sincere. He sought to assassinate *Crichton* the chancellor, hanged *Herries* of *Terregles* in despite of the king's mandate to the contrary, and in obedience to a royal warrant delivered up the Tutor of *Bombie*—headless. By leaguings, moreover, with the Earls of *Crawford* and *Ross*, he united against his sovereign almost one-half of the kingdom. But his credulity led him into the selfsame snare that had proved fatal to the former Earl. Relying on the promise of the king, who had now attained to the years of manhood, and having obtained a safe-conduct under the great seal, he ventured to meet him in *Stirling Castle*, 13 Jan. 1452. *James* urged him to dissolve the Bands, the Earl refused. 'If you will not,' said the enraged monarch, drawing his dagger, 'then this shall!' and stabbed him to the heart. The Earl's four brothers and vassals ran to arms with the utmost fury; and, dragging the safe-conduct, which the king had granted and violated, at a horse's tail, they marched to *Stirling*, burned the town, and threatened to besiege the castle. An accommodation ensued, on what terms is not known; but the king's jealousy, and the new Earl's power and resentment, prevented its long continuance. Both took the field, and met near *Abercorn* (1454), at the head of their armies. That of the Earl, composed chiefly of Borderers, was far superior to the king's, in both numbers and valour; and a single battle must in all probability have decided whether the house of *Stewart* or the house of *Douglas* was henceforth to sit upon the throne of Scotland. But while his troops impatiently expected the signal to engage, the Earl ordered them to retire to their camp; and *Sir James Hamilton* of *Cadzow*, in whom he placed the greatest confidence, convinced of his lack of genius to improve an opportunity, or of his want of courage to seize a crown, deserted him that very night. This example was followed by many; and the Earl, despised or forsaken by all, was soon driven out of the kingdom, and obliged to depend for his subsistence on the King of England. The overgrown strength of this family was destroyed in 1455; and the Earl, after enduring many vicissitudes, retired in his old age to *Lindores Abbey* in *Fife*, and died there in 1488.

The title of *Earl of Douglas*, of this the first branch of the family, existed for 98 years, giving an average of 11 years to each possessor. The lands of the family reverted to the Crown, but shortly afterwards were bestowed on the Earl of *Angus*, the head of a younger branch of the old family, descended from *George Douglas*, the only son of *William*, first Earl of *Douglas*, by his third wife, *Margaret*, Countess of *Angus*, who in 1389, on his mother's resignation of her right, received her title. This family assisted in the destruction of the parent-house; and it became a saying, in allusion to the complexion of the two races, that the red *Douglas* had put down the black. Among its members were several who figured prominently in Scottish story, such as *Archibald*, fifth Earl, known by the soubriquet of 'Bell-the-Cat;' and *Archibald*, sixth Earl, who, marrying *Margaret* of England, widow of *James IV.*, was grandfather of the unfortunate *Henry Lord Darnley*, the husband of *Queen Mary* and father of *James VI.*

This Archibald, during the minority of his step-son James V., had all the authority of a regent. William, eleventh Earl of Angus, was raised to the marquise of Douglas, in 1633, by Charles I. This nobleman was a Catholic and a royalist, and inclined to hold out his castle against the Covenanters, in favour of the king; but he was surprised by them, and the castle taken (1639). He was one of the best of the family, and kept up to its fullest extent the olden princely Scottish hospitality. The king constituted him his lieutenant on the Borders, and he joined Montrose after his victory at Kilsyth (1645), escaped from the rout at the battle of Philiphaugh, and soon after made terms with the ruling powers. The first Marquis of Douglas was the father of three peers of different titles—Archibald, his eldest son, who succeeded him as second Marquis; William, his eldest son by a second marriage, who became third Duke of Hamilton; and George, his second son, by the same marriage, who was created Earl of Dumbarton. Archibald, third Marquis, succeeded in 1700, and was created Duke of Douglas in 1703. In the '15 he adhered to the ruling family of Hanover, and fought as a volunteer in the battle of Sheriffmuir. He died childless at Queensberry House, Edinburgh, in 1761, when the ducal title became extinct, the Marquise of Douglas devolving on the Duke of Hamilton, on account of his descent from the first Marquis. The real and personal estate of the Duke of Douglas was inherited by his nephew, Archibald Stewart, Esq., who assumed the surname of Douglas, and in 1790 was created Baron Douglas of Douglas—a title re-granted in 1875 to the eleventh Earl of Home (1799-1881), who had married the granddaughter of the above-named Archibald Stewart, and now borne by his son and successor, Chs. Alex. Douglas Home (b. 1834), the present Earl, who holds in Lanarkshire 61,943 acres, valued at £24,764 per annum, besides a large and increasing revenue from minerals. (See also BOTHWELL and The HIRSEL.)

Such are some of the memories of this time-worn ruin, interesting also as the 'Castle Dangerous' of Sir Walter Scott's last romance, and the last place to which he made a pilgrimage in Scotland. His preface, transmitted from Naples in 1832, contains the following passage:—'The author, before he had made much progress in this, probably the last of his novels, undertook a journey to Douglasdale, for the purpose of examining the remains of the famous castle, the Kirk of St Bride of Douglas, the patron-saint of that great family, and the various localities alluded to by Godscroft, in his account of the early adventures of Good Sir James. But though he was fortunate enough to find a zealous and well-informed cicerone in Mr Thomas Haddow, and had every assistance from the kindness of Mr Alexander Finlay, the resident chamberlain of his friend Lord Douglas, the state of his health at the time was so feeble that he found himself incapable of pursuing his researches, as in better days he would have delighted to do, and was obliged to be contented with such a cursory view of scenes, in themselves most interesting, as could be snatched in a single morning, when any bodily exertion was painful. Mr Haddow was attentive enough to forward subsequently some notes on the points which the author had seemed desirous of investigating; but these did not reach him until, being obliged to prepare matters for a foreign excursion in quest of health and strength, he had been compelled to bring his work, such as it is, to a conclusion. The remains of the old castle of Douglas are inconsiderable. They consist, indeed, of but one ruined tower, standing at a short distance from the modern mansion, which itself is only one wing of the design on which the Duke of Douglas meant to reconstruct the edifice, after its last accidental destruction by fire. His grace had kept in view the ancient prophecy that, as often as Douglas Castle might be destroyed it should rise again in enlarged dimensions and improved splendour, and projected a pile of building, which, if it had been completed, would have much exceeded any nobleman's residence then existing in Scotland; as, indeed, what has been finished, amounting

to about one-eighth of the plan, is sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of a large establishment, and contains some apartments the extent of which is magnificent. The situation is commanding; and though the Duke's successors have allowed the mansion to continue as he left it, great expense has been lavished on the environs, which now present a vast sweep of richly undulated woodland when viewed from the Cairntable mountains, repeatedly mentioned as the favourite retreat of the great ancestor of the family in the days of his hardships and persecution.' See David Hume of Godscroft, *History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus* (1644; new ed. by Ruddiman, 1743); and Sir W. Fraser's *Douglas Book*, 2 vols. (1885).

Douglasdale. See DOUGLAS WATER.

Douglas-Mill, a quondam inn (well known in old coaching days) in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, 2½ miles NE of Douglas town. Coleridge and Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy dined here 20 Aug. 1803.

Douglas-Park, an estate, with a mansion, in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of South Calder Water, 1½ mile E of Bothwell village.

Douglastown, a village in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of Arity Water, at the western verge of the parish, 3½ miles SW of Forfar, under which it has a post office. At it stand the handsome new parish school and a large flax-spinning mill, founded, like the village, in 1792.

Douglas Water, a burn of Arrochar and Luss parishes, Dumbartonshire, formed by two head-streams, within ¾ mile of Loch Long, and running 4¾ miles east-by-southward, chiefly along the mutual boundary of the two parishes, to Loch Lomond at Inveruglas, opposite Rowardennan. Its basin is a grand glen, flanked on the N side by Tullich Hill (2075 feet), Ben Vreac (2233), and Stob Gobhlach (1413), and on the S by Doune Hill (2409), Mid Hill (2149), and Ben Dubh (2106).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Douglas Water, a burn in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, issuing from Loch Dubh-ghlas (4 × ¾ furl.; 1050 feet), and curving 6¾ miles eastward to Loch Fyne, at a point 2¾ miles SSW of Inverary town. It contains salmon, sea-trout, and yellow trout. A section of rock in its channel, 100 feet high, shows alternate strata of mica slate and limestone.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Douglas Water, a stream of SW Lanarkshire, rising, 1500 feet above sea-level, between Cairntable (1944 feet) and Little Cairntable (1693), at the SW corner of Douglas parish, within a furlong of the Ayrshire border. Thence it winds 16½ miles north-eastward through Douglas parish, and 3¾ miles north-north-eastward along the mutual boundary of Carmichael and Lesmahagow parishes, till, after a total descent of fully 900 feet, it falls into the Clyde at a point nearly 1½ mile above Bonnington Linn, and 2¾ miles SSE of Lanark. It receives, on its left bank, Monks and Poniel Waters, and, on its right bank, Kennox Water and Glespin, Parkhall, Craig, Ponfeigh, Shiels, and Drumalbin Burns; contains good store of trout; and gives the name of Douglasdale to its basin or valley, which, comprising nearly all Douglas parish and considerable portions of Carmichael and Lesmahagow, is so overhung by a conspicuous part of a great range of watershed catching the rain clouds from the S and W, as to render the volume of the Douglas nearly equal to that of the Clyde at the point of confluence, and has such a configuration as to impart some peculiarity to the climate. 'The district,' says the *New Statist*, 'is exposed to high winds, particularly from the SW and W, which, being confined as in a funnel by the high grounds on each side, sweep down the strath with tremendous violence.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 23, 1864-65.

Doulas or Dulaich, a loch in Lairg parish, Sutherland, 2½ miles NE of Lairg village. Lying 480 feet above sea-level, it measures 3 by 1½ furlongs, sends off a rivulet to Loch Shin at Lairg village, and itself receives one, running ¾ mile eastward from Loch Craggie, like which it abounds in very fine trout, running about ½ lb. each.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Doule, a lake in Lochcarron parish, Ross-shire, adjacent to the Dingwall and Skye railway, 6 miles NE of the head of Loch Carron. It is an expansion of the river Carron, measures 11 by 3 furlongs, contains two islets, and is well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 82, 1882.

Douloch or **Dubh Loch**, a lake in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, at the foot of Glen Shira, 2 miles NE of Inverary town. An expansion of the Shira rivulet, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ mile by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong, it lies only 25 feet above the level of Loch Fyne, extends to within 5 furlongs of the Shira's mouth, and in spring-tides receives some small portion of Loch Fyne's sea-water. It yields trout and salmon, sometimes in the same net with herrings and other sea fish; and takes the name of Douloch, signifying 'the black lake,' from the sombreness and depth of its waters. A baronial fortalice of the Lairds of Macnaughton stood on its southern shore, and is now a ruin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Doune or **Dun of Creich**. See CREICH, Sutherland.

Doune, a modern mansion, in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, E Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Spey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Aviemore station. Its owner, John Peter Grant of Rothiemurchus (b. 1860; suc. 1893) is a Captain 1st. V.B. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and sheriff substitute of Banffshire; he holds 24,457 acres in the shire, valued at £2291 per annum.

Doune, an oval, flat-topped mound in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, at the W side of the Water of Nocht, just above its influx to the Don. Mainly (it would seem) of drift or diluvial formation, artificially altered and fortified, it was surrounded by a moat 26 feet wide and 16 deep, and measures 970 feet in circumference at the base, 60 in vertical height, and 562 in circumference at the top, which, about half an acre in area, shows foundations of buildings. According to vague tradition, it was the site of Invernocht church.

Doune, a mountain in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, at the head of Glenmalloch, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW by W of Luss village. It has an altitude of 2409 feet above sea-level.

Doune or **Down Law**, a hill (663 feet) in the SW of Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire, adjoining Peniel Heugh in Crailling.

Doune (Gael. 'the hill'), a village in Kilmadock parish, S Perthshire, with a station on the Dunblane and Callander section of the Caledonian, 73 miles ESE of Oban, $7\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Callander, $3\frac{3}{4}$ W by N of Dunblane, $8\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Stirling, 45 NW of Edinburgh, and $38\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Glasgow. It stands near the left bank of the swift river Teith, which here receives Ardoch Burn, and here is spanned by a noble two-arched bridge, founded in 1535 by Robert Spittal, tailor to the Most Noble Princess Margaret, the Queen of James IV., and widened 3 feet in 1866. The village of Bridge of Teith adjoins it, and on the opposite side of the river, 1 mile to the W, stands that of DEANSTON; whilst just to the S from the hoary ruins of DOUNE CASTLE, and behind rise the heathery Braes of Doune, which culminate in Uamh Bheag (2179 feet), $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the NW. Itself, Doune mainly consists of a larger and two smaller well-built streets, radiating from an old central market-cross; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal and Union Banks, a hotel and 2 inns, the Moray Park, Union Hall, a gaswork, a public library, a volunteer corps, curling and bowling clubs, a masonic lodge, etc. Thursday is market-day; and fairs are held on the second Wednesday of May, the last Wednesday of July (hiring), the Tuesday before the first Wednesday of November (sheep), the first Wednesday of November (cattle and horses), and the fourth Wednesday of November (sheep and cattle), four of these fairs having been authorised by Act of Parliament in 1665. Doune was constituted a police burgh in 1890. Once famous for its manufacture of Highland pistols and sporans, Doune now depends chiefly upon Deanston cotton-mill, which was started in 1785. Places of worship are the parish church (1822; 1151 sittings), a Gothic edifice, with

handsome tower and beautiful pulpit; a Free church; a U.P. church at Bridge of Teith, of which Dr John M'Kerrow, historian of the Secession, was minister from 1813 till his death in 1867; a Methodist chapel; the Roman Catholic church of SS. Fillan and Alphonus (1875; 300 sittings); and St Modoc's Episcopal church (1878; 120 sittings), which, Early English in style, consists of a four-bayed nave barrel-vaulted in oak, a three-bayed chancel groined in stone, a N organ transept, and a N sacristy, with beautiful stained-glass E and W windows and wooden triptych reredos. A public school, with accommodation for 367 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 164, and a grant of £148, 9s. 6d. The superior of the village is the Earl of Moray, whose Perthshire seat is DOUNE LODGE. Pop. (1841) 1559, (1851) 1459, (1861) 1256, (1871) 1262, (1881) 997, (1891) 940.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Doune Castle, a stately baronial stronghold, at the SE end of Doune village, on the steep, woody, green-sward peninsula, formed by the river Teith and Ardoch Burn. Roofless and ruinous, though still a majestic pile, it has been said to date from the 11th century, but probably was either founded or enlarged by Murdoch Stewart, second Duke of Albany, and Governor of Scotland from 1419 to 1424. At his execution (25 May 1425) on the heading-hill of Stirling, it went to the Crown, and, given by James IV. to Margaret, his queen, passed in 1525 to her third husband, Henry Stewart, a lineal descendant of the first Duke of Albany. To his brother, Sir James, the custody of it was afterwards granted by James V.; and his son and namesake, created Lord Doune in 1581, coming into full possession, transmitted the same to his posterity, the Earls of Moray. From time to time a residence of royalty, including of course Queen Mary, it was garrisoned in the '45 for Prince Charles Edward by a nephew of the celebrated Rob Roy, and then was mounted with a twelve-pounder and several swivels. Scott brings his hero 'Waverley' within its walls; and it was really the six days' prison of Home, the author of *Douglas*, who, with five fellow-captives from the field of Falkirk, escaped by means of a blanket-twisted rope. This noble specimen of Scottish baronial architecture measures 96 feet each way, and, with walls 10 feet in thickness and 40 in height, comprises a massive north-eastern keep-tower, which, 80 feet high, commands a most lovely view; within are the court-yard, guardhouse, kitchen, great hall (63 by 25 feet), the Baron's Hall, and Queen Mary's Room. Of late years different parts of the building have been restored. The court room or baron's hall has been completely restored in the most tasteful manner. 'The mass of buildings,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'forms altogether a compact quadrangle, the towers and curtains serving as the extensive fortifications, and embracing a court-yard nearly surrounded by the buildings. The bastioned square tower of the 15th century is the ruling feature of the place; but the edifice is of various ages, and includes round staircase towers and remains of the angular turrets of the beginning of the 17th century. Winding stairs, lounge ranging corridors and passages, and an abundance of mysterious vaults, strong, deep, and gloomy, reward the investigator who has leisure enough to pass an hour or two within its hoary walls.' See Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852).

Doune Lodge, a mansion in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Doune village. Till some time into the present century it bore the name of Cambuswallace, and as such is remembered as the house where, on 13 Sept. 1745, Prince Charlie 'preed the mou' of Miss Robina Edmondstone. From the Edmondstones it has come to the Earls of Moray, the tenth of whom, about 1852, did much to improve the estate, building new lodges and extensive offices, crowned by a conspicuous steeple; and is now owned by Edmund Archibald Stuart Gray, the present and fifteenth Earl (b. 1840; suc. 1895). (See MORAY, DONIBRISTLE, DARNAWAY, and CASTLE-STUART.)

Dounies. See DOWNIES.

Dounreay. See REAY.

Dour, a burn in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire, running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to the Moray Firth at a point 1 mile N of New Aberdour village.

Doura, a village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of the town. Extensive coal-works are in its vicinity, and are connected with the Ardrossan branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway by a single-line railroad.

Dourie, a burn of Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, formed, 5 furlongs SE of Fettercairn village, by Balnakettle, Crichtie, and Garrol Burns, and thence running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Fettercairn border and through the interior, till, 9 furlongs NNW of Marykirk station, it falls into Luther Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-63.

Dovan. See DEVON.

Dovecot Hall, a village on the S border of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the river Levern, conjoint with Barrhead. It contains the oldest of the cotton mills in the Barrhead district, and shares largely in the bleachfield and printfield business of Barrhead.

Dovecotwood, a fragmentary portion of an old castle in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire. Judging from the remains the castle has been very strong.

Doveran. See DEVERON.

Dovesland, a suburb in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the S side of Paisley. It forms part of Charleston district, was mainly built after the year 1830, and has a large population, chiefly weavers.

Dow. See GLENDOW.

Dowal. See DOULE.

Dowally, a village in the united parish of DUNKELD AND DOWALLY, central Perthshire, 5 furlongs SSE of Guay station on the Highland railway, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Dunkeld station. It stands on the left bank of the Tay, which here is joined by Dowally Burn, and, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile higher up, is spanned by DALGUISSE viaduct. Dowally Burn issues from Lochan Oisinnach Bheag ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.) in Logierait parish, and runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, traversing Lochan Oisinnach Mhor ($4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and Loch Ordie ($5 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), whilst receiving a streamlet that runs $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-westward from Dowally Loch ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.). At the village are a public school and an Established church (1818; 220 sittings), which retains the old jogs of the church of St Anne, built here by Bishop George Brown of Dunkeld in 1500, when Dowally, till then a chapelry of Caputh, was constituted a separate parish. It now is united to Dunkeld, but stands so far distinct, that it is a Gaelic, while Dunkeld is an English, district. Pop. of Dowally registration division (1861) 486, (1871) 461, (1881) 431, (1891) 393.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Dowalton Loch, a former lake on the mutual border of Sorbie, Kirkinner, and Glasserton parishes, SE Wigtonshire, 6 miles SSW of Wigtown. With a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from WSW to ENE, a varying breadth of 1 and $5\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, and a depth of from 6 to 20 feet, it covered 212 acres, but was entirely drained in 1862-63 by its three proprietors Sir W. Maxwell of Monreith, Vans Agnew, and Lord Stair, its bottom now forming excellent meadow-land. Of its eight little islets two near the north-western or Kirkinner shore were then discovered to be artificial crannoges or pile-built lake-dwellings. These yielded bones of the ox, pig, and deer, bronze vessels (one of them of Roman workmanship), iron axe and hammer heads, glass and amber beads, and part of a leather shoe, with finely-stamped pattern, twenty-six of which relics are now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum; and in the neighbouring waters of the loch five canoes were found, from 21 to 26 feet long. On the shore of a western inlet stood Longcastle, the ancient keep of the M'Doualls, from whom the loch got its name; its site is now marked by fragments of crumbling wall.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857. See Dr John Stuart's 'Notices of a Group of Artificial Islands in the Loch of Dowalton' in vol. vi. of *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scot.*, and Munro's *Ancient Scottish Lake-dwellings* (1882).

Dowie Dens. See YARROW.

Downloch. See DOULOCH.

Down. See DOUNE.

Downan, a quondam ancient chapelry in Glenlivet, Inveraven parish, Banffshire, near the Livet's confluence with the Avon. A bridge over the Livet at Upper Downan being almost entirely destroyed by the flood of 1829, a new one, on a better site lower down the stream, was built in 1835.

Downans. See CASTLE-DONNAN.

Downess. See DOWNIES.

Downfield, a village, with a public school, in Mains and Strathmartin parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles N by W of Dundee, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments. A new Established church, capable of accommodating 560 persons, was erected in 1893, at a cost of £2000.

Downie Park, an estate, with an elegant modern mansion, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, on the left bank of the South Esk, 1 mile SE of Cortachy Castle, like which it belongs to the Earl of Airlie.

Downies, a fishing hamlet, with a small harbour, in the extreme SE of Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire, 1 mile S by E of Portlethen station.

Downreay. See REAY.

Draffan Castle. See DUNINO.

Dragon-Hole, a cave in the rocky face of Kinnoull Hill, near the mutual boundary of Kinnoull and Kinfauns parishes, Perthshire. It is difficult of access; has capacity for about twelve men; is traditionally said to have been a hiding-place of Sir William Wallace; and, till after the era of the Reformation, was a scene of superstitious observances.

Drainie, a coast parish of Elginshire, comprising the ancient parishes of Kinneddar and Ogstoun, and containing the villages of BRANDERBURGH and STOFFIELD, and the post-town and station of LOSSIEMOUTH, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Elgin. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, NE and E by Urquhart, SE by St Andrews-Lhanbryd, S by Spynie, and SW by Duffus. Its length, from E to W, varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7254 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 273 $\frac{2}{3}$ are foreshore and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The coast-line, 5 miles long, is partly low and flat, partly an intricate series of cavernous rocks, noticed under COVESEA. On the Duffus border, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile inland, the surface attains 241 feet above sea-level, at Covesea 195, near Lossiemouth 124; but to the S it everywhere is low and flat, ranging between 43 feet at the parish church and only 9 at Watery Mains. The river LOSSIE curves $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, north-westward, and north-eastward, along all the Urquhart border, and just above its mouth receives the Spynie Canal, bending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from the former bed of Loch SPYNE, which, lying upon the southern boundary, was originally about 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, but by drainage operations, carried out about 1807, and again in 1860-70, has been reduced to a sheet of water in St Andrews-Lhanbryd parish of only 5 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Low tracts along the Lossie were formerly subject to inundation, and suffered much damage from the flood of 1829, but now are protected by embankments. A white and yellow sandstone quarried here is in great request, both for local building and for exportation; and a vein of limestone lies between Lossiemouth and Stoffield, where surface lead ore also has thrice been the object of fruitless operations—during last century, in 1853, and in 1879-81. The soil is so various that scarcely 20 acres of any one same quality can be found together, and it often passes with sudden transition from good to bad. Rich loam or marly clay lies on the low drained fields, elsewhere is mostly a lighter soil, incumbent on gravel or on pure white sand; and about a square mile of thin heathy earth, in the middle of the parish, having resisted every effort to render it arable, was at last converted into a small pine forest. Kinneddar Castle, a strong occasional residence of the Bishops of Moray, stood by Kinneddar churchyard, whilst the first church of Drainie (1673) exists still in a state of ruin. Gerardine's Cave or Holy-Manhead, near Lossiemouth, was

probably the abode of a hermit, and, measuring 12 feet square, had a Gothic doorway and window, which commanded a long view of the eastern coast, but in the course of working the quarries it was totally destroyed. GORDONSTOWN is the only mansion. Drainie is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray; the living is worth £230. The parish church, 2½ miles SW of Lossiemouth, was built in 1823, and contains 700 sittings. A chapel of ease, a Free, and a U.P. church are at Lossiemouth; a Baptist church at Brandenburgh; and three public schools—Drainie, Kinneddar, and Lossiemouth—with respective accommodation for 85, —, and 322 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 55, —, and 556, and grants of £64, 14s. 6d., —, and £486, 10s. Pop. (1801) 1057, (1831) 1206, (1861) 3023, (1871) 3293, (1881) 3991, (1891) 3922.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Drakemyre, a village in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, ½ mile N of Dalry town. Pop. (1831) 126, (1861) 426, (1871) 536, (1881) 325, (1891) 311.

Dreambeg, a place in the west of Sutherlandshire, on the coast, near the mouth of Loch Kylesku, a sea loch opening from the Minch in Loch Chairn Bhain.

Dreel, a burn in the East Neuk of Fife, rising in the NW of Carnbee parish, at an altitude of 580 feet above sea-level, and running 6 miles southward, south-eastward, and eastward, through Carnbee and along the boundary between Abercromby and Pittenweem on the right, and Carnbee, Anstruther-Wester, and Anstruther-Easter on the left, till it falls into the Firth of Forth at Anstruther old harbour.

Dreghorn, a village and a parish on the southern border of Cunningham district, Ayrshire. The village, standing 3 furlongs from the right bank of the river Irvine, is 2½ miles ESE of Irvine and 5 W of Kilmarnock, having a station on the branch of the Glasgow and South-Western between those towns; at it is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments. There are also two hotels and a bowling club. It chiefly consists of irregular lines of whitewashed houses, interspersed with trees; occupying a gentle acclivity above adjacent flats, it commands a fine view of the waters and screens of the Firth of Clyde, and is lighted with gas. Pop. (1861) 901, (1871) 821, (1881) 923, (1891) 1069.

The parish comprises the ancient parishes of Dreghorn and Perceton, united in 1668, and contains the greater part of Bankhead and Perceton villages. It is bounded NW and N by Stewarton, E by Fenwick, SE by Kilmaurs, S by Dundonald, and W by Irvine. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 6 miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between ½ mile and 2½ miles; and its area is 5661½ acres, of which 36 are water. The river IRVINE glides 2½ miles westward along all the southern border; Garrier Burn, running 6½ miles south-westward to Carmel Water, and CARMEL Water, running 4½ furlongs westward to the Irvine, trace nearly all the boundary with Kilmaurs; whilst ANNICK Water, another of the Irvine's affluents, winds 10½ miles south-westward on or near to all the boundary with Stewarton and Irvine. Sinking at the south-western corner of the parish to 30 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises gently north-westward to 97 feet beyond Dreghorn village, 150 near Warwickdale, 226 near Albonhead, and 258 near Whiterig. The rocks are mainly carboniferous. Coal is largely worked, and ironstone, limestone, and sandstone abound. The soil, in the SW ranging from loam to gravel, is elsewhere mostly a deep rich loam; and all the land, excepting some acres of wood and meadow, is under cultivation. Though now much subdivided, the entire parish belonged in the 12th century to the De Morvilles, lord high constables of Scotland, from whom it passed in 1196 to Roland, Lord of Galloway. Mansions are Annick Lodge, CUNNINGHAMHEAD, PERCETON, Springside, and Warwickhill. In the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Dreghorn gives off about 450 acres, with 312 inhabitants, to the *quoad sacra* parish of CROSSHOUSE; the living is worth £330. The parish church (1780;

re-seated 1876 for 500) stands at the village, where also are a Free Church mission station and an Evangelical Union chapel; and Dreghorn Free church is at Perceton village. A working-men's institute, the gift of Misses Finnie of Kilmarnock, consisting of reading-room, billiard-room, gymnasium, and bowling alley, was opened at Springhill in 1894. Three public schools—Crossroads, Dreghorn, and Springside—with respective accommodation for 100, 300, and 300 children, have an average attendance of about 60, 320, and 300. Pop. (1881) 3949, (1891) 4057.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dreghorn Castle, a 17th century mansion, twice enlarged within the last 90 years, in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, at the northern base of the Pentlands, ½ mile SE of Colinton village. The estate, whence John Maclaurin (1734-96) assumed the title of Lord Dreghorn on his elevation to the bench, belonged in 1671 to Sir William Murray, Master of Works to Charles II., and in 1720 to the Homes, whose tutor, the poet David Mallet, here wrote the famous ballad of *William and Margaret*. Latterly it passed into other hands.

Drem, a village and a barony in Athelstaneford parish, Haddingtonshire, 4¼ mile N by W of Haddington. The village stands on the North British railway at the junction of the branch to North Berwick, being 4¾ miles SSW of that town, and 17¾ E by N of Edinburgh; at it is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. The barony, comprising more than 800 acres of fine land, belonged once to the Knights Templars, and is now the property of the Earl of Hope-toun. A small Roman station seems to have been on it, and ½ mile distant therefrom was a Caledonian or Romano-British town, which appears to have been strongly fortified, and has left distinct traces on the crown of a conical eminence to the extent of about 2 acres. The priest's house of the Knights Templars' establishment is still standing, as also are a holly hedge that fenced the priest's garden and the greater part of a little chapel, served by the priest; but the graveyard attached to the chapel has been converted into a fruitful garden. About 100 yards from the old chapel a very perfect specimen was discovered in April 1882 of an ancient sepulchre, formed of six red sandstone flags, and containing a skull and a clay urn.

Druhim, See DRUM.

Drimachtor. See DRUMOCHTER.

Drimadoon, a small bay on the SW side of the Isle of Arran, Buteshire, opening from Kilbrannan Sound, nearly opposite Saddle Castle. It is a mere encurvature, measuring 2 miles along the chord, and 4½ furlongs thence to its inmost recess; receives the Black Water; and is flanked on the N side by Drimadoon Point, surmounted by remains of an extensive doon or fort and by a standing stone.

Drimarbane, a village in Kilmallie parish, Invernesshire, on the E shore of lower Loch Eil, 2¼ miles SW of Fort William.

Drimdrissaig, a seat in the parish of South Knapdale, Argyllshire, near the small town of Ardrishaig. The shooting extends over 3000 acres, and consists of grouse, black-game, woodcock, etc.

Driminish, a headland on the north coast of Ardnarechan peninsula, Argyllshire.

Drimmashie. See DRUMMOSSIE.

Drimmie, an estate in the W of Longforgan parish, SE Perthshire. The mansion on it was the residence of the Kinnaird family after the destruction of Moncur Castle by fire in the beginning of last century; but it was taken down about the year 1830. The Snabs of Drimmie (177 feet) are an abrupt termination of a beautiful bank, extending north-westward from the bold rocky point of Kingoodie; and they command a fine view of the Carse of Gowrie.

Drimmie, an extensive heathy tract, formerly forest, in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire.

Drimmieburn. See PERSIE.

Drimnin, an estate, with a mansion, in Morvern parish, Argyllshire, on the Sound of Mull, opposite

Tobermory, 12½ miles NW of Morvern hamlet. St Columba's Romau Catholic church here, with 80 sittings, was built in 1838 by the late Sir Charles Gordon of Drimnin; and, overlooking the Sound, occupies the site of an old castle, of no great importance, which was demolished to give place to the church. There is a post and money order office.

Drimree, a place in Craignish parish, Argyllshire, with several rude monuments of an ancient battle.

Drimsynie, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochgoilhead parish, Argyllshire. The mansion stands in the mouth of a romantic ravine, ½ mile W of Lochgoilhead village, and has finely wooded grounds.

Drimyeonbeg, a bay (7×6 furl.) on the E side of Gigha island, Argyllshire, to the N of Ardmintish Point. It is capacious enough for local trade, and has good anchoring ground.

Drochil Castle, a ruin in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, on the brow of a rising-ground between the confluent Tarth and Lyne Waters, 7 miles WNW of Peebles. A noble pile, mantled in ivy and crusted with yellow lichens, its basement story converted into byres, it was, says Pennicuik, 'designed for a palace more than a castle of defence, and is of mighty bulk; founded, and more than half built, but never finished, by the then great and powerful regent, James Douglas, Earl of Morton. Upon the front of the S entry of this castle was J. E. O. M., James, Earl of Morton, in raised letters, with the fetter-lock, as Warden of the Borders. This mighty Earl, for the pleasure of the place, and the salubrity of the air, designed here a noble recess and retirement from worldly business; but was prevented by his unfortunate and inexorable death three years after, anno 1581; being accused, condemned, and execute by the Maiden, at the Cross of Edinburgh, as act and part of the murder of our King Henry, Earl of Darnley, father to King James the Sixth' (*Description of Tweeddale*, 1715). See also vol. ii. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Droma, a troutful loch in Lochbroom parish, central Ross-shire, 6 miles WNW of Aultguish inn, and 16½ NW of Garve station. Lying 905 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1¼ and ¼ mile, and sends off the Droma rivulet 5¼ miles west-north-westward, to form, with the Cuileig, the river BROOM.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Dromore. See DRUMORE.

Dron, a hill in Lougforan parish, Perthshire, adjacent to the boundary with Forfarshire, 2 miles NW of Longforan village. It rises to an altitude of 684 feet above sea-level; and it has, within a dell on its southern slope, some remains of a chapel of the 12th century, belonging to Coupar-Angus Abbey.

Dron, a parish of SE Perthshire, whose church stands 2 miles SSE of its station and post-village, Bridge of Earn, that being 3¾ miles SSE of Perth. It is bounded N by Dunbarny, NE and E by Abernethy, SE and S by Arngask, SW and W by Forgandenny. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3¼ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1¼ and 2½ miles. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 united the detached part on the west to the main portion of the parish by annexing the greater portion of the intervening strip of Dunbarny parish, which measured from 1 to 4 furlongs across. The FARE winds 3½ miles along the south-eastern and eastern border; and in the NE, where it passes off into Abernethy, the surface sinks to 45 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 751 on Balmanno Hill and 950 on Dron Hill—grassy, copse-decked summits of the Ochils these. The rocks are mostly eruptive, but include some sandstone, and show appearances of coal. The soil on the low grounds is chiefly clay and loam, and on the uplands is comparatively light and shallow. About five-eighths of the entire area are in tillage, nearly one-tenth is under wood, and the remainder is pasture. The quoadam detached district is called Ecclesiamagirdle, and probably got its name from an ancient chapel of which some fragments still exist. Here and in Dron churchyard are two Martyrs' graves; on Balmanno Hill is a large boulder

rocking-stone. **BALMANNO Castle**, once a seat of the Murrays, is now a farm-house. Drou is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £208. The church is a good Gothic edifice, built about 1826, and containing 350 sittings; the public school, with accommodation for 62 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 69, and a grant of £43, 5s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £3355, 9s. Pop. (1801) 428, (1831) 464, (1861) 376, (1871) 343, (1881) 335, (1891) 298.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dronach, a haugh in Methven parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Almond, ½ mile WNW of Lynedoch Cottage, and 4 miles NW of Almondbank. Here, overshadowed by yew-trees, and enclosed by an iron railing, is the grave of 'Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,' who died of the plague in 1666. Their gravestone bears the inscription: 'They lived—they loved—they died.' See LYNEDOCH.

Drongan, a station on the Ayr and Cumnock section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 9½ miles ESE of Ayr, under which there is a post office with railway telegraph. In its vicinity are Drongan House, Drongan colliery, and a tolerably entire but ruined tower, once the residence of a branch of the Crawford family.

Drongs, a curious insulated rock in Northmaven parish, Shetland, at the back of Hillswick Ness. Rising almost sheer from the water to a height of 100 feet, it is cleft in three places nearly to the bottom, and, seen through a fog or at a distance, resembles a ship under sail.

Dronley, a village in the S of Auchterhouse parish, SW Forfarshire, 1¼ mile WSW of Dronley station on the Newtyle branch of the Caledonian, this being 11 miles NNW of Dundee. See AUCHTERHOUSE.

Dronochy, a broken, ancient, sculptured cross in Forteviot parish, SE Perthshire, on a rising-ground to the S of Forteviot Halyhill. It is one of several crosses or pillars that mark the precincts of the ancient Pictavian palace of Forteviot.

Dropping Cave, a stalactite cavern in the coast cliffs of Slains parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 furlongs E by N of the parish church. Its entrance is low, but its interior is lofty and capacious, and is encrusted, less richly now than once, with numerous beautiful stalactites.

Druidhm. See DHRUIM.

Druidibeg, an islet loch in South Uist island, Inverness-shire, 16 miles N of Loch Boisdale hotel. It measures 3 miles in length and 1 mile in width; abounds in trout; and sends off a copious streamlet, which drives the chief mill of the island.

Druids' Bridge, a series of huge submerged blocks of stone in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, extending a considerable distance into Loch Awe, a little to the N of Cladich. They are traditionally said to be part of the foundation of an intended ancient bridge across the lake.

Druids' Hill. See DUNDREICH.

Druie. See DUTHIL.

Druim. See DHRUIM.

Drum, an estate, with a mansion, in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, ½ mile SE of Gilmerton. Long held by the Lords Somerville, the thirteenth of whom built the present house towards the middle of last century, it now is the property of John More Nisbett, Esq. of CAIRNHILL.

Drumachargan, a conical, copse-clad hill (512 feet) in Monzievaird and Strowan parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 1½ mile WNW of Crieff.

Drumadoon. See DRIMADOON.

Drumalban, the Central Grampians, under an ancient mistaken notion of their being a continuous range.

Drumbaig. See ASSYNT.

Drumbeg. See DRYMEN.

Drumblade, a parish of NW Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 4¾ miles E by N of Huntly, under which there is a post office of Drumblade.

The parish, containing also Huntly station, is bounded NE and E by Forgue, SE by Insch, SW by Gartly, W

and NW by Huntly. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 5¼ miles; and its area is 9332½ acres. The BOGIE winds 3½ miles northward along the Gartly and Huntly border; and Glen Water, a head-stream of the Ury, 1½ mile east-north-eastward along all the boundary with Inch; whilst several burns either traverse the interior or trace the remaining boundaries. The surface, sinking in the NE along the Burn of Fergie to 306 feet above sea-level, thence rises to 671 feet near Garrieswell, 637 at Boghead, 700 at BA HILL, 716 at Woodbank, and 906 near Upper Stonyfield, the southern division of the parish being occupied by a series of gently-rounded hills. Clay-slate, grey granite, and trap are the prevailing rocks; and masses of limestone occur to the E of Lessendrum. The soil, in the valleys, is chiefly a deep rich loam; on the higher grounds, it is thin and gravelly, but fairly fertile. Fully three-fourths of the entire area are arable, extensive reclamations having been carried out within the last fifty years; woods cover about one-sixteenth; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The chief historic event is Bruce's encampment at Sliach in 1307, when, sick though he was, he held Comyn's forces in check; and Robin's Height and the Meet Hill-lock are supposed to have been occupied by his troops. A Roman road is said to have run past Meikletown; and antiquities are two prehistoric tumuli, a few remaining stones of a 'Druidical' circle, and the Well of St Hilary, the patron saint, which was formerly resorted to by pilgrims. LESSENDRUM, the only mansion, was enlarged and repaired about 1837. Drumblade is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £167. The parish church, built in 1773, contains 550 sittings; and 1 mile SW stands a Free church. A public school, with accommodation for 113 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 105, and a grant of £105, 15s. Pop. (1801) 821, (1831) 973, (1861) 926, (1871) 931, (1881) 943, (1891) 956.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Drumblair, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Fergie parish, W Aberdeenshire, 10 miles ENE of Huntly.

Drumburn, a hamlet in Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Drumcarrow. See CAMERON.

Drum Castle, a mansion in Drumoak parish, Aberdeenshire, 1 mile NW of Drum station on the Deeside railway, this being 10 miles WSW of Aberdeen. The house itself is a large Elizabethan edifice, built in 1619, and adjoins a three-story, massive granite keep, the Tower of Drum, which, dating from the 12th or 13th century, measures 60 by 40 feet, and is 63 feet high, with walls 12 feet in thickness. This was the royal fortalice conferred, with the Forest of Drum, in 1323, by Robert Bruce, on his armour-bearer, Sir William de Irvine, whose grandson, Sir Alexander, commanded and fell at HARLAW (1411), whilst his thirteenth descendant, also a Sir Alexander (d. 1687), has been identified with the 'Laird o' Drum' of a good old ballad. The present and twenty-second laird, Francis H. Forbes Irvine, Esq. (b. 1854; suc. 1892), holds 7689 acres in the shire, valued at £5210 per annum. The Hill of Drum, extending west-south-westward from the mansion, rises gradually, on all sides, from gently undulated low ground to an elevation of 414 feet above sea-level, and from its SE shoulder commands an extensive view. At its south-western base, 1½ mile W of Park station, lies the shallow, weedy Loch of Drum (6 × 2½ furl.; 225 feet), which, receiving a streamlet from Banchory-Ternan, sends off its effluence southward to the Dee.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 66, 1874-71.

Drumcharry, a hamlet in Fortingal parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Lyon, 7½ miles W of Aberfeldy.

Drumclog, a wide boggy moorland tract in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, near the Ayrshire border, and 6 miles SW of Stratbatven. Here stands a somewhat showy monument, inscribed, 'In commemoration of the victory obtained on this battlefield, on Sabbath the

1st of June 1679, by our Covenanted forefathers over Graham of Claverhouse and his dragoons.' On 29 May 1679, eighty horsemen had affixed to Rutherglen market-cross the 'Declaration and Testimony of the True Presbyterian Party in Scotland,' and, following up this public defiance, an armed conventicle met on 1st June on the boggy slope of conical Loudon Hill, where Bruce, 370 years before, had defeated the English invader. Service was scarce begun, when the watchers brought word that Claverhouse was at hand, and, the congregation breaking up, the armed men moved off to the farm of Drumclog, 2½ miles to the eastward. Two hundred or more in number, all well armed with fusils and pitchforks, and forty of them mounted, they were officered by Hall of Haughhead, Robert Fleming, Balfour of Burley, and Hackston of Rathillet, who wisely took up position behind a cleft, where lay the water of a ditch or 'stank.' Across this cleft the skirmishers of either side kept firing; the question appeared to be, which would cross first, or which hold longest out; when suddenly two parties of the Covenanters, one headed by young William Cleland the poet, swept round both ends of the stank with so much fury that the dragoons could not sustain the shock, but broke and fled, leaving thirty-six dead on the field, where only three of their antagonists were killed. Such was Drumclog, preceded by Magus Muir, followed by Bothwell Brig, an episode immortalised by Scott in *Old Mortality*, sung too by Allan Cunningham, and thus alluded to by Carlyle, under date April 1820:—'Drumclog Moss is the next object I remember, and Irving and I sitting by ourselves under the silent bright skies among the "peat-hags," with a world all silent around us. These peat-hags are still pictured in me; brown bog all pitted and broken into heathy remnants and bare abrupt wide holes, 4 or 5 feet deep, mostly dry at present; a flat wilderness of broken bog, of quagmire not to be trusted (probably wetter in old days there, and wet still in rainy seasons). Clearly a good place for Cameronian preaching, and dangerously difficult for Claverhouse and horse soldiery if the suffering remnant had a few old muskets. . . . I remember us sitting on the brow of a peat-hag, the sun shining, our own voices the one sound. Far, far away to the westward over our brown horizon, towers up white and visible at the many miles of distance a high irregular pyramid. "Ailsa Craig," we at once guessed, and thought of the seas and oceans away yonder.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 23, 1865. See W. Aiton's *History of the Rencounter at Drumclog* (Hamilton, 1821); vol. vii., pp. 221-226, of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876); and vol. i., p. 178, of Carlyle's *Reminiscences* (1881).

Drumcoltran, an old, strong, square tower in Kirkcunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Drumderfit, a ridge of hill (482 feet) in Kilmuir-Wester parish, Ross-shire, 4 miles N by W of Inverness. The ridge, which projects from the N side of Ord Hill, was the scene about 1400 of the destruction of an army of the Lord of the Isles, by a stratagem and a night attack on the part of the men of Inverness; and is extensively studded with cairns.

Drumderg, a prominent hill (1250 feet) in Loth parish, Sutherland, flanking the head of Glen Loth, and forming the southern shoulder of Beinn Dobhrain (2060 feet). The glen at its foot was the scene in the 16th century of a bloody conflict between the inhabitants of Loth and the men of Strathnaver.

Drumellie or Marlee Loch, a lake in Lethendy parish, Perthshire, 2½ miles W by S of Blairgowrie. An expansion of the river LUNAN, it lies 190 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length and width of 1 mile and 3¼ furlongs, and teems with perch and pike, the latter running up to 30 lbs. Its trout, of from 2 to 5 lbs., are very shy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Drumelzier. See DRUMMELZIER.

Drumgeith, a village, with a public school, in Dundee parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles ENE of Dundee.

Drumgelloch, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 7 furlongs E of Airdrie.

Drumglow or **Dumglow**. See **CLEISH**.

Drumgray, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 4 miles ENE of Airdrie.

Drumin, a mansion in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, between the confluent Livet and Aven, 5 miles S of Baldinalloch. Close to it are the ruins of **CASTLE-DRUMIN**.

Druminnor House. See **AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN**.

Drumkilbo, an estate, with a mansion, in Meikle parish, E Perthshire, 9 furlongs E by N of Meikle village.

Drumlamford, an estate, with a mansion of 1838, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, 5½ miles SE of Barrhill station. Near it is **Drumlamford Loch** (2 × 1¼ furl.).

Drumlanrig Castle, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch in Durisdeer parish, Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, 17 miles NW of Dumfries, and 3½ NNW of Thornhill. It crowns the last spur of a *drum* or *long ridge* of hill, on the right bank of the Nith; and, visible from afar, stately, embowered in trees, itself has a view down all the Nith's rich valley, away to the heights of Criffel. It forms a hollow square, four stories high, surmounted with corner turrets, and presenting such an array of windows, that, say the dalesfolk, there are as many as the year has days. From the inner quadrangle staircases ascend at the angles in semicircular towers; without, the architraves of windows and doors are profusely adorned with hearts and stars, the armorial bearings of the Douglasses. The castle fronts N, but has also a noble façade to the E, combining on either side aspects of strength and beauty, the lineaments of a mansion and a fortress; herein, too, that it is nightly secured, not only by a thick door of oak, but by a ponderous gate of iron. Falsely ascribed to Inigo Jones, like Heriot's Hospital, which it no little resembles, the present castle took ten years in building, and was finished in 1689, the year after the Revolution. William, first Duke of Queensberry—celebrated in civil history as a statesman, and in the annals of the Covenanters as an abettor of persecution—planned and completed it; and he expended upon it such enormous sums of money, and during the only night that he passed within its walls, was so 'exacerbated by the inaccessibility of medical advice to relieve him from a temporary fit of illness,' that he quitted it in disgust, and afterwards wrote on the bills for its erection, 'The Deil pike out his een wha looks herein!' Among seventeen portraits, by Lely and Kneller mostly, one of William III. bears marks of claymore wounds—a memorial of the Highlanders' brief sojourn in the castle on their retreat from Derby (1745). The barony of Drumlanrig belonged to the Douglasses as early at least as 1356, and for four centuries passed from father to son with only a single break (1578), and then from grandsire to grandson. In 1338 James, second Earl of Douglas, conferred it on the elder of his two natural sons, Sir William de Douglas, first Baron of Drumlanrig, whose namesake and ninth descendant was created Viscount of Drumlanrig in 1628 and Earl of Queensberry in 1633. William, third Earl (1637-95) was created Duke of Queensberry and Earl of Drumlanrig in 1634; and Charles, third Duke (1693-1778), was succeeded by his first cousin, William, third Earl of March and Ruglen (1725-1810). 'Old Q,' that spoiler of woods and patron of the turf, the 'degenerate Douglas' of Wordsworth's indignant sonnet, was in turn succeeded by Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, great-grandson of the second Duke of Queensberry; and his great-grandson, the sixth and present Duke, is eighteenth in descent from Sir William, the first baron, and owns in Dumfriesshire 253,514 acres, valued at £97,530 per annum. (See **DALKEITH**.) Among the episodes in Drumlanrig's history are its pillage by the English under Lord Wharton (1549), an entertainment given at it to James VI. (1 Aug. 1617), its capture by the Parliamentarians (1650), and Burns's frequent visits to its chamberlain, John M'Murdo (1788-96). From 1795 till his death 'Old Q,' wrought hideous havoc in the woods, here as at Neidpath; so that the hills which Burns had known clad with forest, Wordsworth in 1803 found bleak and naked. The castle, too, unoccupied by its lords for upwards of forty years, fell into disrepair, but

the fifth Duke, on attaining his majority in 1827, at once took in hand the work of restoration and replanting, so that the castle, woods, and gardens of Drumlanrig are now once more the glory of Upper Nithsdale—the woods, which retain a few survivors from the past (finest among these, two oaks, two beeches, a sycamore, and the limetree avenue of 1754); and the gardens and policies, which were thus described by Pennant (1772): 'The beauties of Drumlanrig are not confined to the highest part of the grounds; the walks, for a very considerable way by the sides of the Nith, abound with most picturesque and various scenery. Below the bridge the sides are prettily wooded, but not remarkably lofty; above, the views become wildly magnificent. The river runs through a deep and rocky channel, bounded by vast wooded cliffs that rise suddenly from its margin; and the prospect down from the summit is of a terrific depth, increased by the rolling of the black waters beneath. Two views are particularly fine—one of quick repeated but extensive meanders amidst broken sharp-pointed rocks, which often divide the river into several channels, interrupted by a short and foaming rapids coloured with a moory taint; the other is of a long strait, narrowed by the sides, precipitous and wooded, approaching each other equidistant, horrible from the blackness and fury of the river, and the fiery-red and black colours of the rocks, that have all the appearance of having sustained a change by the rage of another element.' The Glasgow and South-Western railway, a little N of Carronbridge station, traverses a stupendous tunnel on the Drumlanrig grounds, 4200 feet in length, and nearly 200 feet beneath the surface, with an archway measuring 27 feet by 29.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63. See **Dr Craufurd Tait Ramage's Drumlanrig Castle and the Douglasses** (Dumf. 1876).

Drumlean, a hamlet in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire, near the NE shore of Loch Ard, 3 miles WNW of Aberfoyle hamlet.

Drumlemble. See **CAMPBELTOWN**.

Drumlithie, a village in Glenberrie parish, Kincardineshire, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 7¼ miles SW of Stonehaven. At it are a post and money order office, with railway telegraph, a school, Glenberrie Free church, and St John's Episcopal church (1863), a Gothic edifice, with organ and two stained-glass windows.

Drummachloy, Glenmore, or Etrick Burn. See **BUTE**.

Drummellan, an estate, with a mansion, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 1¼ mile NE of Maybole town.

Drummellie. See **DRUMELLIE**.

Drummelzier, a decayed village and a parish of SW Peeblesshire. The village, standing upon Powsail Burn, ¼ mile above its influx to the Tweed, is 2½ miles SE of Broughton station, 8 ESE of its post-town Biggar, 3 WSW of Stobo station, and 9¼ WSW of Peebles.

The parish included Tweedsmuir till 1643, and since 1742 has comprehended the southern and larger portion of the old parish of Dawick. It is bounded N by Stobo, E by Manor, SE by the Megget section of Lyne, S by Tweedsmuir, and W by Crawford and Culter in Lanarkshire and by Broughton. In outline rudely resembling a boot, with heel at SE and toe at SW, it has an utmost length of 11½ miles from its north-eastern angle near Stobo station to its south-western near Coomb Dod, an utmost breadth from E to W of 6½ miles, and an area of 18,029½ acres, of which 81 are water. For 5½ miles the silver **TWEED**, entering from Tweedsmuir 3 furlongs below Crook inn, meanders north-by-eastward across the south-western interior and on or close to the boundary with Broughton, next for 3½ miles east-by-northward along most of the Stobo border. During this course it falls from about 740 to 590 feet above sea-level, and is joined by five streams that rise in Drummelzier—Polmood Burn (running 4 miles WNW, mostly along the Tweedsmuir border), Kingleedors Burn (5¾ miles NE), Stanhope Burn (4½ miles WNW), Carton Burn (2¼ miles W by N), and Powsail Burn (1½ mile NW), this last being formed by Drummelzier Burn (2¾ miles NW) and

Scrape Burn (2½ miles WNW). The surface sinks, then, to 590 feet at the north-eastern angle of the parish, and rises thence southward and south-westward to *Breach Law (1684 feet), Scawd Law (1658), Den Knowes (1479), Finglen Rig (1295), Dulyard Brae (1609), the *Scrape (2347), *Pykestone Hill (2414), Drummelzier Law (2191), Glenstivon Dod (2256), Craig Head (1550), *Long Grain Knowe (2306), Taberon Law (2088), *DOLLAR LAW (2680), Lairside Knowe (1635), Polmoed Hill (1548), Birkside Law (1951), Hunt Law (2096), Dun Rig (2149), *Dun Law (2584), *Cramalt Craig (2723), and *BROAD LAW (2723), on the right or E side of the Tweed; and, on the left, to Quilt Hill (1087), *Glenlood Hill (1856), Nether Oliver Dod (1673), *Coomb Hill (2096), *Glenwhappen Rig (2262), Hillshaw Head (2141), and *Coomb Dod (2082), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. These big brown hills fill nearly all the parish; only to the NW the Plain of Drummelzier, a fertile alluvial haugh, extends for about 2 miles along the Tweed, being, it is said, the largest level space on the river above Kelso. The rocks are mainly Lower Silurian, and include some workable slate and a mass of compact and very white limestone. The soil is rich loam on the haughs, and elsewhere is generally sharp and strong. The entire area is either pastoral or waste, with the exception of barely 700 acres in tillage and a little over 400 under wood, the latter chiefly on the Dawick estate. Drummelzier Castle, crowning a rocky knoll on the Tweed, 1 mile SW of the church, is a sheltered fragment of the 16th century fortalice of the head of the Tweedie sept; and on the top of a high pyramidal mount, 3½ furlongs E by N of the church, are vestiges of the more ancient Tinnies or Thanes Castle, demolished by order of James VI. in 1592. 'At the side of the Powsail Burn,' to quote from Pennicuk's *Description of Tweeddale* (1715), 'a little below the churchyard, the famous prophet Merlin is said to be buried. The particular place of his grave, at the foot of a thorn tree, was shown me, many years ago, by the old and reverend minister of the place, Mr Richard Brown; and here was the old prophecy fulfilled, delivered in Scotch rhyme to this purpose:

"When Tweed and Powsail meet at Merlin's grave,
Scotland and England shall one monarch have;"

for the same day that our King James the Sixth was crowned King of England, the river Tweed, by an extraordinary flood, so far overflowed the banks, that it met and joined with Powsail at the said grave, which was never before observed to fall out, nor since that time.' DAWICK House is the chief mansion; and the property is divided among five. Drummelzier is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £272. St Cuthbert's chapel, in the upper part of the strath of Kingledoors, has disappeared; the present church, at the village, contains nearly 200 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 58 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 31, and a grant of £44, 18s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 278, (1831) 223, (1861) 209, (1871) 221, (1881) 208, (1891) 187.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Drummidoon. See DRIMADOON.

Drumminging, an estate in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, near the village.

Drummin. See DRUMIN and CASTLE-DRUMIN.

Drummochy, a village on the seaboard of Largo parish, Fife, a little W of Largo station.

Drummond Castle, the Scottish seat of the Earl of Ancaster, in Muthill parish, Perthshire, on a picturesque rocky site, 3¼ miles SSW of Crieff, and 3½ WNW of Muthill station. It was founded in 1491 by the first Lord Drummond, on his removal from STOBHALL; and was the seat of that nobleman's descendants, the Earls of Perth. The founder of the Drummond family is said to have been one Maurice, a Hungarian noble, who in 1067 arrived with Eadgar Ætheling and St Margaret at the court of Malcolm Ceannmor, and who from that king received the lands of Drymen or Drummond in Stirlingshire. His sixth descendant, Sir

Malcolm Drummond, was rewarded by Bruce with lands in Perthshire for services done at Bannockburn (1314), where he advised the use of caltrops against the enemy's horse—advice referred to in the family motto, 'Gang warily.' Annabella Drummond (1340-1403), his great-grand-daughter, was queen to Robert III., and so the ancestress of Queen Victoria; and Sir John Drummond (1446-1519), twelfth in descent from the founder, was father to fair Mistress Margret, the wife but not queen of James IV., who, with her sisters Euphemia and Sybilla, was poisoned at Drummond Castle in 1502. The same Sir John was created Lord Drummond in 1487; and James, fourth Lord Drummond, was created Earl of Perth in 1605. James, fourth Earl (1648-1716), was, like his predecessors, a zealous Royalist, and followed James II. into exile, from him receiving the title of Duke of Perth. His grandson, James, third titular Duke of Perth (1713-46), played a prominent part in the '45, commanding at Prestonpans, Carlisle, Falkirk, and Culloden. The Drummond estates, forfeited to the Crown, were conferred by George III. in 1784 on Captain James Drummond, who claimed to be heir-male of Lord John Drummond, this third Duke's brother, and who in 1797 was created Baron Perth and Drummond of Stobhall. At his death in 1800 they passed to his daughter, Clementina-Sarah, who in 1807 married the Hon. Peter Burrell, afterwards nineteenth Baron Willoughby de Eresby; and their grandson, Gilbert Henry Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby (b. 1830), the twenty-third Baron Willoughby de Eresby and first Earl of Ancaster, and Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, in 1888 succeeded his mother in the Drummond estates, which from 1868 to 1871 were unsuccessfully claimed by George Drummond, Earl of Perth and Melfort, as nearest heir-male of the third Duke. His Lordship is the owner of large estates in Perthshire.

Drummond Castle is twofold, old and modern. The old edifice was visited often by James IV., and twice by Queen Mary in July and the Christmas week of 1566. It suffered great damage from the troops of Cromwell, and fell into neglect and dilapidation after the Revolution of 1688; but was strengthened and garrisoned by the royal troops in 1715, and, that this might not happen again, was mostly levelled to the foundation by the Jacobite Duchess of Perth in 1745. Partially rebuilt about 1822, it was put into good habitable condition, preparatory to a visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in Sept. 1842; and now is partly fitted up as an armoury, well stored with Celtic claymores, battle-axes, and targets. The modern edifice, standing a little E of the old, forms two sides of a quadrangle, facing N and W; and is of plain construction, comparatively poor in architectural character; but contains some interesting portraits of the Stuarts. A temporary wooden pavilion, within the quadrangle, served as a banqueting hall during the visit of the Queen and Prince Albert; and an apartment in which Prince Charles Edward had slept, served as Prince Albert's dressing-room. A beautiful garden, often pronounced the finest in Great Britain, lies in three successive terraces, on a steep slope, under the S side of the castle rock; comprises about 10 acres; and exhibits the three great styles of European horticulture—the Italian, the Dutch, and the French. A nobly-wooded park* about 2 miles in diameter, with many a feature of both natural beauty and artificial embellishment, spreads all round the castle, as from a centre. Within it are the conical hill of Torlum (1291 feet), 1½ mile to the WNW; and the Pond of Drummond (5 × 2½ furl.), ½ mile to the ENE. The exquisite scenery of Strathearn lies under the eye and away to the E; and a sublime sweep of the Grampians fills all the view to the N.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See *Beauties of Upper Strathearn* (3d ed., Crieff, 1870).

Drummore. See DRUMORE.

* The *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society* for 1880-81 give the dimensions of twelve magnificent beeches here and seven oaks, according to which the tallest of the beeches is 101 feet high and 16 feet in girth at 1 foot from the ground, the thickest being 29 feet in girth and 71 feet high; whilst of the oaks the largest is 70 feet high and 19½ in girth.

Drummoosie Muir, a bleak, broad-backed, sandstone ridge on the mutual border of Dores, Inverness, Daviot, and Croy parishes, NE Inverness-shire. Forming the north-eastern and declining portion of the continuous south-eastern hill-screen of the Great Glen of Scotland, it presents to the view, from the neighbourhood of Inverness, an almost straight sky-line; has an average summit elevation of 800 feet above sea-level; and includes, at the NE end, the battlefield of CULLODEN.

Drummuir. See **BOTRIPHNE**.

Drumnadrochit, a hamlet, with a hotel, in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, in the mouth of Glen Urquhart, 1½ mile W by S of Temple Pier, on the W shore of Loch Ness, and 14 miles SW of Inverness, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Cattle fairs are held here on the Tuesdays of October and November before Beauly.

Drumnetermont or **Drummietermon**, a village in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire.

Drumnarnurg, an estate in the parish of Killearn, Ross-shire.

Drumoak, a parish until 1891 partly in Kincardineshire and partly in Aberdeenshire, but placed by the Boundary Commissioners in that year wholly in the latter county. It is traversed by the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland, with Drum and Park stations thereon, 10 and 11 miles WSW of Aberdeen. Drumoak has a post and money order office. It is bounded N by Echt and Peterculter, SE by Peterculter, S by Durris, and SW by Banchory-Ternan; and has an utmost length from E to W of 5½ miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of 3½ miles, and an area of 7401¼ acres, of which 164¼ are water. The broadening DEE flows 4½ miles east-north-eastward along all the boundary with Durris; and Gormack Burn 5½ miles eastward along that with Echt and Peterculter, to form with Leuchar Burn the Burn of Culter, which itself for ½ mile continues to separate Drumoak and Peterculter. Towards the SW the shallow, weedy Loch of Drum (6 × 2½ furl.) lies at an altitude of 225 feet. Sinking along the Burn of Culter to 123, and along the Dee to 82, feet above sea-level, the surface rises to 350 feet on Ord Hill, 414 on the central ridge of the Hill of Drum, and 254 at the parish church. Gneiss and granite are the prevailing rocks; and the soil, light and sandy along the Dee, elsewhere ranges from good black loamy on the higher southern slope to gravelly and moorish overlying moorland or retentive blue stony clay. Nearly a fourth of the entire area is under wood, over a sixth is pastoral or waste, and the rest is in cultivation. James Gregory (1638-75), the greatest philosopher of his age but one, that one being Newton, was born in Drumoak, his father being parish minister; and so perhaps was his brother David (1627-1720), who himself had a singular turn for mechanics and mathematics. Arrow-heads, three stone coffins, and silver coins have been found; a curious sculptured stone was transferred in 1822 from Keith's Muir to the top of Hawk Hillock in the policies of Park; but the chief antiquity is the tower of Drum, noticed under DRUM CASTLE, the mansion of PARK being separately noticed. Drumoak is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeenshire; the living is worth £194. The church, ½ mile N of Park station, is a good Gothic edifice of 1836 (650 sittings), and had a new choir seat and two new windows added in 1891; and a Free church, erected at a cost of £1500, was opened at Park in January, 1880. Two public schools, Drumoak and Glashmore, with respective accommodation for 155 and 44 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 84 and 25, and grants of £85, 12s. and £22, 7s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 648, (1831) 804, (1861) 996, (1871) 1032, (1881) 930, (1891) 869.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 66, 1871-76.

Drumochter (Gael. *drùm-uachdar*, 'upper ridge'), a mountain pass (1500 feet) over the Central Grampians, on the mutual border of Perth and Inverness shires, 5½ miles S of Dalwhinnie station, and 2 NNW of Dalnaspidal. Flanked to the W by the Boar of Badenoch (2452 feet), Bruach nan Iomalrean (3175), and BEN UDLAMAN (3306), to the E by Creagan Doire an Donaidh

(2367) and Chaoruinn (3004), it is traversed both by the Great North Road from Perth to Inverness and by the Highland railway, being the highest point reached by any railway in the United Kingdom. Snow often drifts here to a great extent, lying 30 feet deep in some storms.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Drumochy. See **DRUMMOCHY**.

Drumore, a lochlet (1 × ½ furl.) on the mutual border of Kirkmichael and Maybole parishes, Ayrshire, ½ mile NNW of Kirkmichael village.

Drumore, a seaport village in Kirkmaiden parish, SW Wigtownshire, on a small bay of its own name, at the W side of Luce Bay, 5 miles N by W of the Mull of Galloway, and 17½ S by E of Stranraer, with which it communicates daily by coach. It has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, 4 inns, a public school, a small harbour with quay and good anchorage, and ruins of a castle, which was habitable in 1684; and it carries on some small commerce in the export of agricultural produce, and the import of coals and lime.

Drumore, an estate, with a mansion, in Prestonpans parish, Haddingtonshire, on the coast, 1½ mile ENE of Musselburgh. Its owner is Col. William Aitchison (b. 1827; suc 1846).

Drumore, a station at the mutual boundary of Anwoth and Kirkmabreck parishes, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway, 4¾ miles ENE of Creetown.

Drumour. See **DUNKELD, LITTLE**.

Drumpellier, extensive iron-works and mineral pits of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, in the western vicinity of Coatbridge. Drumpellier House, 1¼ mile W of the town, is the property of Col. Sir D. C. R. C. Buchanan, K.C.B., of CARRADALE.

Drumrack, a hill in Crail parish, Fife.

Drumry, an estate on the W border of New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 2¼ miles ESE of Duntocher. From the Callender family it passed in 1346 to the Livingstones, and from Sir James Hamilton of Fynart in 1528 to Laurence Crawford of Kilhinnie, ancestor of the Crawford-Polloks of POLLOK. Some ruins on it have been thought to be those of a chapel which he founded, but more probably are a remnant of Drumry Castle.

Drumsargard or **Drumsharg**, an ancient barony in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire. Comprising nearly two-thirds of the parish, it belonged successively to the Oliphants, Murrays, Douglasses, and Hamiltons, and changed its name in the 17th century to Cambuslang. Its stately castle, crowning a round flat-topped mound, 20 feet high, 1¾ mile ESE of Cambuslang church, has left scarcely a vestige.

Drumsharg. See **DRUMSARGARD**.

Drumshoreland, a station and a moor in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire. The station is on the Edinburgh and Bathgate section of the North British, 1 mile S of Broxhurn, 7¾ miles E by N of Bathgate, and 11½ W of Edinburgh. The moor, extending from the southern vicinity of the station to the Almond or Edinburghshire border, comprises some 200 acres of uncultivated land, one-half of which is covered with natural wood. Here is a fever hospital.

Drumsleet. See **TROQUEER**.

Drumsturdy, a straggling village in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, at the N base of Laws Hill, 6 miles ENE of Dundee.

Drumtochty Castle, a mansion in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, on the left bank of Luther Water near its source, 1 mile NNE of Strathfinella Hill (1358 feet), 2 miles WNW of Auchencblae village, and 4½ NW of Fordoun station. A splendid Gothic edifice, built at a cost of £30,000 from designs by Gillespie Graham, and standing in finely-wooded grounds, it is the seat of the Rev. J. S. Gammell of COUNTESSWELLS.

Drumvaich, a hamlet in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Teith, 4 miles WNW of Doune.

Drunkie, a loch on the mutual border of Aherfoyle

and Port of Monteith parishes, Perthshire, 3 miles NNE of Aberfoyle hamlet, and 3 SE of the Trosachs Hotel. Lying 450 feet above sea-level, it extends 9 furlongs north-north-eastward to within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Loch Venachar, and varies in width between 1 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, the latter measured along a narrow westward arm. Its shores are prettily wooded, and it contains fine red-fleshed trout, running from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 lb.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Drybridge, a village in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, 1 mile NE of the meeting-point of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Lanark shires, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Fauldhouse and Crofthead stations.

Drybridge, a station in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, on the Kilmarnock and Troon railway, 5 miles W by S of Kilmarnock.

Dryburgh Abbey, a noble monastic ruin in Merton parish, SW Berwickshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Newtown St Boswell's station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Melrose, or 6 by way of Bemersyde Hill. It stands, 200 feet above sea-level, in the midst of a low green haugh, that, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, is sheltered northward by a woody hill (588 feet), and on the other three sides is washed by a horseshoe bend of 'chiming Tweed,' whose right or opposite bank is steep and copse-clad—beyond it the triple Eildons (1385 feet). The haugh itself is an orchard, dedicated by 'David, Earl of Buchan, to his most excellent Parents;' and the ruins, of reddish-brown sandstone, bewn from the quarry of Dryburgh, are so overgrown with foliage that 'everywhere you behold the usurpation of nature over art. In one roofless apartment a fine spruce and holly are to be seen flourishing in the rubbish; in others, the walls are completely covered with ivy; and, even on the top of some of the arches, trees have sprung up to a considerable growth, and, clustering with the aspiring pinnacles, add character to the Gothic pile. These aged trees on the summit of the walls are the surest records we have of the antiquity of its destruction' (*Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*). The site is uneven, the chapter-house standing ten steps below, and the church ten steps above, the cloisters, which, grassy and open now, were 93 feet square. To the N of them stood the church; to the S the refectory (100 x 30 feet), with beautiful W rose-window of twelve lights; and to the E, the abbot's parlour, library (23 x 23 feet), dormitory (45 x 23 feet), chapter-house (47 x 23 feet; 20 high), St Modan's chapel or sacristy (24 x 13 feet), etc. All the conventual buildings are in the Transition style from Romanesque to First Pointed; and the most perfect of them all is the chapter-house, which still retains its barrel-vaulted roof and arched sedilia along its eastern wall, whilst a double circle on the floor marks, it is said, the founder's sepulchre. Nearly opposite this chapter-house is a goodly yew-tree, as old as, if not older than, the abbey. The church was cruciform, and comprised a six-bayed nave (98 x 55 feet), a shallow transept (75 x 20 feet) with eastern aisles, and a two-bayed choir with a presbytery beyond, in place of a lady chapel—the whole building measuring 190 feet from end to end. Transept and choir are First Pointed in style; but the nave, restored in the first half of the 14th century, is altogether Second Pointed. 'Are' and 'is,' we say, though little remains of this great monument of former piety save the nave's western gable, the gable of the S transept with its large and fine five-light window, and St Mary's Aisle—a fragment of choir and N transept, containing the tombs of the Haigs of Bemersyde, of the Erskines, and of Sir Walter and Sir Walter's kinsfolk. St Mary's Aisle, whereof wrote Alexander Smith, that 'when the swollen Tweed raves as it sweeps, red and broad, round the ruins of Dryburgh, you think of him who rests there—the magician asleep in the lap of legends old, the sorcerer buried in the heart of the land he has made enchanted.'

The eleventh Earl of Buchan, we are told by Allan Cunningham, waited on Lady Scott in 1819, when the illustrious author of *Waverley* was brought nigh to the grave by a grievous illness, and begged her to intercede

with her husband to do him the honour of being buried in Dryburgh. 'The place,' said the Earl, 'is very beautiful,—just such a place as the poet loves; and as he has a fine taste that way, he is sure of being gratified with my offer.' Scott, it is said, good-humouredly promised to give Lord Buchan the refusal, since he seemed so solicitous. The peer himself, however, was buried in Dryburgh three years before the bard. The last resting-place of Sir Walter Scott is a small spot of ground in an area formed by four pillars, in one of the ruined aisles that belonged to his boasted forbears—the Haliburtons of Merton, an ancient baronial family, of which Sir Walter's paternal grandmother was a member, and of which Sir Walter himself was the lineal representative. On a side wall is the following inscription:—'Sub hoc tumulo jacet Joannes Haliburtonus, Baro de Merton, vir religione et virtute clarus, qui obiit 17 die Augusti, 1640.' Beneath there is a coat-of-arms. On the back wall the later history of the spot is expressed on a tablet as follows:—'Hunc locum sepultura D. Seneschallus Buchanæ Comes Gualtero, Thomæ et Roberto Scott, Halihurtoni nepotibus, concessit, 1791;'—that is to say, the Earl of Buchan granted this place of sepulture in 1791, to Walter, Thomas, and Robert Scott, descendants of the Laird of Haliburton. The persons indicated were the father and uncles of Sir Walter. The second of these uncles, however, and his own wife, were the only members of his family there interred before him. Lady Scott was buried there in May 1826; Sir Walter himself on 26 Sept. 1832; his son, Colonel Sir Walter Scott, in Feb. 1847; and John Gibson Lockhart, 'his son-in-law, biographer, and friend,' in Nov. 1854. So small is the space that the body of 'the mighty minstrel' had to be laid in a direction north and south, instead of eastward, facing the Advent dawn.

'So there, in solemn solitude,
In that sequester'd spot
Lies mingling with its kindred clay
The dust of Walter Scott!
Ah! where is now the flashing eye
That kindled up at Flodden field,
That saw, in fancy, onsets fierce,
And clashing spear and shield,—

'The eager and untiring step,
That urged the search for Border lore,
To make old Scotland's heroes known
On every peopled shore,—
The wondrous spell that summon'd up
The charging squadrons fierce and fast,
And garnish'd every cottage wall
With pictures of the past,—

'The graphic pen that drew at once
The traits alike so truly shown
In Bertram's faithful pedagogue,
And haughty Marmion,—
The hand that equally could paint,
And give to each proportion fair,
The stern, the wild Meg Merrilies,
And lovely Lady Clare,—

'The glowing dreams of bright romance
That teeming fill'd his ample brow,—
Where is his daring chivalry,
Where are his visions now?
The open hand, the generous heart
That joy'd to soothe a neighbour's pains!
Naught, naught, we see, save grass and weeds
And solemn silence reigns.

'The flashing eye is dimm'd for aye;
The stalwart limb is stiff and cold;
No longer pours his trumpet-note
To wake the jousts of old.
The generous heart, the open hand,
The ruddy cheek, the silver hair,
Are mouldering in the silent dust—
All, all is lonely there!'

The same eleventh Earl of Buchan was devotedly attached to Dryburgh. At a short distance from the abbey he constructed, in 1817, an elegant wire suspension-bridge over the Tweed, 260 feet in length, and 4 feet 7 inches between the rails, which was blown down about 1850. His Lordship also erected on his grounds here an Ionic temple, with a statue of Apollo in the inside, and

a bust of the bard of *The Seasons* surmounting the dome. He raised, too, a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace on the summit of a steep and thickly-planted hill; which, placed on its pedestal 22 Sept. 1814, was the anniversary of the victory at Stirling Bridge in 1297, was the first Wallace monument in Scotland. 'It occupies so eminent a situation,' says Mr Chambers, 'that Wallace, frowning towards England, is visible even from Berwick, a distance of more than 30 miles.' The statue is 21½ feet high, and is formed of red sandstone, painted white. It was designed by Mr John Smith, a self-taught sculptor, from a supposed authentic portrait, which was purchased in France by the father of the late Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton. The hero is represented in the ancient Scottish dress and armour, with a shield hanging from his left hand, and leaning lightly on his spear with his right. A tablet below bears an appropriate inscription.

Burns visited the ruins on 10 May 1787, Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy on 20 Sept. 1803; and Sir Walter Scott, in his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, gives an interesting account of one who actually dwelt amongst them—the Nun of Dryburgh. This was a poor wanderer, who took up her abode, about the middle of last century, in a vault which during the day she never quitted. It was supposed, from an account she gave of a spirit who used to arrange her habitation at night, during her absence in search of food or charity at the residences of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, that the vault was haunted; and it was long, on this account, regarded with terror by the country folk. She never could be prevailed upon to relate to her friends the reason why she adopted so singular a course of life. 'But it was believed,' says Sir Walter, 'that it was occasioned by a vow that, during the absence of a man to whom she was attached, she would never look upon the sun. Her lover never returned. He fell during the civil war of 1745-6, and she never more beheld the light of day.'

The name Dryburgh has been derived by followers of Stukely from the Celtic *darach-bruaich*, 'bank of the grove of oaks;' and vestiges, we are told, of Pagan worship have been found in the Bass Hill, a neighbouring eminence, among which was an instrument used for killing the victims in sacrifice. St Modan, a champion of the Roman party, came hither from Ireland in the first half of the 8th century; but it is something worse than guesswork to suppose, with Mr Morton, that he founded a monastery which 'was probably destroyed by the ferocious Saxon invaders under Ida, the flame-bearer, who landed on the coast of Yorkshire in 547, and, after subduing Northumberland, added this part of Scotland to his dominions by his victory over the Scoto-Britons at Cattraeth.' St Mary's Abbey was founded by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale and Constable of Scotland, in 1150.* According to the Chronicle of Melrose, Beatrix de Beauchamp, wife of De Morville, obtained a charter of confirmation for the new foundation from David I.; and the cemetery was consecrated on St Martin's Day, 1150, 'that no demons might haunt it'; but the community did not come into residence till 13 Dec. 1152. The monks or canons regular (to give them their proper title) were Premonstratensians from Alnwick; and their garb was a coarse black cassock, covered by a white woollen cope, 'in imitation of the angels of heaven, who are clothed in white garments,' hence their familiar designation—White Friars. Tradition says, that the English, under Edward II., in their retreat in 1322, provoked by the imprudent triumph of the monks in ringing the church bells at their departure, returned and burned the abbey in revenge. Bower, however, as Dr Hill Burton remarks, 'cannot be quite correct in saying that Dryburgh was entirely reduced to powder, since

part of the building yet remaining is of older date than the invasion.' King Robert the Bruce contributed liberally towards its repair; but it has been doubted whether it ever was fully restored to its original magnificence. Certain flagrant disorders, which occurred here in the latter half of the 14th century, drew down the severe censure of Pope Gregory XI. upon the inmates. An *alumnus* of Dryburgh about this period has been claimed in the 'Philosophical Strophe,' to whom and the 'moral Gower' Chaucer inscribed his *Troilus and Cresside*; nay, Chaucer himself is said to have paid a visit to Dryburgh. Alas! the claim is ruthlessly demolished by Dr Hill Burton in Billings' *Antiquities*. Within 20 miles of the Border, the abbey was ever exposed to hostile assaults; and we hear of its burning by Richard II. in 1385, by Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Bryan Latoun in 1544, and again by the Earl of Hertford in 1545, in which last year, some months before, James Stewart, the abbot commendator, had with other chieftains crossed the Tweed into Northumberland, and burned the village of Horncliffe, but by the garrisons of Norham and Berwick had been attacked and driven back with heavy loss, before he could effect more damage. This same James Stewart was, through a natural daughter, the ancestor of the Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirside (1624-96) and his two sons, the founders of the Secession, Ebenezer (1680-1754) and Ralph (1685-1752). Of these Henry and Ebenezer were both of them born at Dryburgh, and the former is buried here.

Annexed to the Crown in 1587, the lands of Dryburgh were by a charter of 1604 granted to John Erskine, Earl of Mar, and erected into the lordship and barony of Cardross. From the Earl's great-grandson, Henry, third Lord Cardross, they passed by purchase in 1682 to Sir Patrick Scott, younger of Ancrum, in 1700 to Thomas Haliburton of Newmains, in 1767 to Lieut.-Col. Charles Tod, and finally in 1786 to David Stewart Erskine, eleventh Earl of Buchan. Their present holder is his great-great-grandson, George Oswald Harry Erskine Biber-Erskine, Esq. (b. 1857; suc. 1870), who owns 359 acres in the shire, valued at £977 per annum. His seat, called Dryburgh Abbey, adjoins the ruins, as also does Dryburgh House. The latter, a Scottish Baronial edifice, enlarged by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear in 1877, was for some time the residence of the Right Hon. Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswoode (1804-79).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See James Morton's *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale* (Edinb. 1832); Sir D. Erskine's *Annals and Antiquities of Dryburgh* (Kelso, 1836); J. Spottiswoode's *Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh* (Bannatyne Club, Edinb., 1847); *Dryburgh Abbey: its Monks and its Lords* (3d ed., Lond., 1864); vol. ii., p. 321, of the Rev. J. F. Gordon's *Monasticon* (Glasg. 1868); and Jas. F. Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (Edinb. 1871).

Dry Burn, a rivulet in the E of Haddingtonshire, issuing from little Black Loch (500 feet), in Spott parish, on the northern slope of the Eastern Lammermuirs, and running 5½ miles east-north-eastward, chiefly along the boundary between Innerwick and Dunbar parishes, to the sea in the vicinity of Skalcraw, 4 miles ESE of Dunbar town.

Dryfe, a small river of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, rising in the northern extremity of Hutton parish, at an altitude of 1900 feet, on the southern slope of Loch Fell (2256 feet), within 1½ mile of the Selkirkshire border, and 5½ miles E by S of Moffat. Thence it runs 18½ miles southward and south-south-westward, through the northern half of Hutton, across the eastern wing of Applegarth, and through the W of Dryfesdale, till it falls into the Annan at a point 2 miles W of Lockerbie, and 140 feet above sea-level. Its basin, above Hutton church, is hilly moorland; but, in the middle and lower parts, is champaign country, nearly all under the plough. Open to the public, its waters contain abundance of trout, herlings, and a few salmon. In fair weather small and singularly limpid, it swells after heavy rain into rapid and roaring freshet, and occasionally, over breadths of rich loamy soil, cuts out a new channel.

* On p. 166 of his *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (1878), Prof. Veitch remarks that 'Dryburgh was founded a little later (than 1136) by Hugh de Morville, who succeeded his father in 1159, and died in 1162. Some hold that Morville was implicated in the murder of Thomas à Becket. If so, the founding and rich endowment of Dryburgh was probably an expiation for this early deed of his life.' But, surely, Becket was murdered in 1170.

The ancient parish church of Dryfesdale stood on Kirkhill, on the SE of the Dryfe. In 1670, both it and part of its graveyard were swept away, and their site converted into a sand-bed, by one of the Dryfe's impetuous inundations. Next year, a new church was built near the former site, on what was thought a more secure spot; yet even this was, in a few years, so menaced by the encroachments of the river, which tore away piece after piece of the graveyard, that, along with its site, it was finally abandoned. These disasters were regarded as the verification of an old saying of Thomas the Rhymer, which a less astute observer of the furiously devastating power of the Dryfe than he might very safely have uttered—

'Let spades and shools do what they may,
Dryfe shall tak Drysdale kirk away.'

The church of 1670, and even greater part of the cemetery, have now wholly disappeared. A story has long been current in Annandale, that 'a Dryfesdale man once buried a wife and married a wife in ae day,' which fell out thus. A widower, after mourning for a reasonable time the spouse whom he had buried in Dryfesdale, was proceeding, on a wet and stormy day, to take to himself a second helpmate, when, crossing the bridge at the head of the bridal party, he saw the coffin of his former wife falling from 'the scaur' into the torrent, and gliding towards the spot on which he stood. To rescue it from the water, and re-commit it to the earth was no long task, after which the wedding proceeded merrily. The tract along the lowermost reach of the Dryfe is a stretch of low level land, consisting of silt and detritus brought down by the freshets, and called Dryfe Sands. The spot is memorable as the scene of a sanguinary conflict, in Dec. 1593, between the Maxwells and the Johnstones. The former, though much superior in numbers, were routed and pursued with the loss of 700 men, including their commander, Lord Maxwell. Many, on reaching Lockerbie, were there cut down in a manner so ruthless as to give rise to the proverbial phrase for a severe wound, 'a Lockerbie lick.' Two very aged thorn-trees, the 'Maxwell Thorns,' stood on the field of conflict, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the old churchyard of Dryfesdale, but about 1845 were swept away by a freshet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 1864. See pp. 232-234 of Robert Chambers' *Popular Rhymes of Scotland* (ed. 1870).

Dryfe Sands. See DRYFE.

Dryfesdale (popularly *Drysdale*), a parish in the middle of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, containing in the S the village of BENGALL, and towards the centre the town of LOCKERBIE, whose station on the main line of the Caledonian is 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Carlisle, and 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ S by W of Edinburgh. It is bounded N and NE by Applegarth, E by Hutton, SE by Tundergarth, S by St Mungo, SW by Dalton, and W by Lochmaben. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1 mile and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,372 acres, of which 140 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. From below Applegarth church to just below Daltonhook the ANNAN winds 9 miles south-by-eastward, tracing, roughly or closely, the Lochmaben and Dalton boundaries; and DRYFE Water, its affluent, flows 4 miles south-westward on the Applegarth border and through the north-western interior. Along the Hutton border CORRIE Water runs 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward to the Water of MILK, which itself meanders 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-westward along all the Tundergarth boundary. In the flat S, the surface, where the Annan quits this parish, sinks to less than 140 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-north-eastward to 234 feet at Bengall Hill, 391 near Lockerbie Hill, 733 at Whitewoolen Hill, 708 at Sloda Hill, 734 at Croft-head Hill, and 774 on Newfield Moor—heights that command a very extensive view. The rocks of the hills are eruptive and Silurian; those of the plains include a very soft sandstone and a dark-coloured limestone. The soil, on most of the hills, is rich enough to be arable; on much of the low flat grounds, is light and dry; and along the stream, is deep, fertile, alluvial loam. About

350 acres are pastoral or waste, 250 are under wood, and all the rest of the land is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Vestiges of strong old towers are at Nether-place, Old Walls, Kirkton Mains, Myrehead, and Daltonhook. Remains of eight camps, some square or Roman, others circular or Caledonian, occur in different places, chiefly on eminences; and two of them, Roman and Caledonian, confront each other on hills to the NE of Bengall village. Traces exist, too, of a Roman road, running northward from England by way of Brunswark Hill, and sending off a westward branch to Nithsdale. Mansions are Lockerbie House and Dryfeholm; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, and 15 of between £100 and £500. The estate of Underwood, extending to 420 acres, was sold in 1892 for £11,500. Dryfesdale is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £222. The churches are all at LOCKERBIE, where Dryfesdale public school, a Gothic building erected in 1875 at a cost of £4500, with accommodation for 728 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 466, and a grant of £495, 7s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1893, (1831) 2283, (1861) 2509, (1871) 2825, (1881) 2971, (1891) 3233.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Drygate. See GLASGOW.

Drygrange, an estate, with a mansion, in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of Leader Water, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile above its influx to the Tweed, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Melrose. The mansion, a fine old building, amid ancestral trees, occupies the site of the chief granary of Melrose Abbey. Granted by the Abbey to David Lithgow in the reign of James V., the estate has come, through several hands, to Sir George Hector Leith-Buchanan, seventh Bart. since 1775 (b. 1833; suc. 1842), who married in 1861 the only daughter of the late Thomas Tod, Esq. of Drygrange, and who holds 1315 acres in the shire, valued at £172 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum. Drygrange Bridge, across the Tweed near the Leader's confluence, takes over the road from Melrose and St Boswells to Lauder, and commands a beautiful view of—

'Ercildoune and Cowdenknowes,
Where Homes had ance commanding;
And Drygrange w' the milk-white ewes,
'Twixt Tweed and Leader standing.'

Dryhope, a burn, a hill, and a Border peel-tower in the W of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire. The burn rises on Deepslake Knowe (1717 feet), and runs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to Yarrow Water, at a point 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs NE of the foot of St Mary's Loch. The hill, called Dryhope Rig, flanks the right side of the upper course of the burn, and has an altitude of 1712 feet above sea-level. Dryhope Tower, crowning a slight eminence on the right bank of the burn, 5 furlongs N of the Loch, and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Selkirk, was one of the strongest peel-houses in Etrick Forest—square and lofty, commanding a glorious view up the vale of the Yarrow and over the Loch of the Lowes away to the Moffatdale Hills. Here, about 1550, was born the 'Flower of Yarrow,' Mary Scott, the bride of Wat Scott of HARDEN, whom her father engaged to find in man's and horse meat at his tower of Dryhope for a year and a day, in return for the profits of the first Michaelmas moon. Five barons pledged themselves for the observance of the contract, which was signed for all parties by a notary public, none of the seven being able to write his name. Wat either succeeded or ousted his father-in-law, for on 13 July 1592, James VI. issued at Peebles a warrant to demolish the fortalice of Dryhope, 'pertaining to Walter Scott of Harden, who was art and part of the late treasonable fact perpetrate against his highness' own person at Falkland.' Demolished, however, Dryhope was certainly not, for the tower, though roofless, is still in good preservation—the property still of a Scott, the Duke of Buccleuch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Drymen, a village and a parish of SW Stirlingshire. The village stands 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Drymen station, on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, this being 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Balloch and 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Stirling; and, forming a good centre for visit-

ing some of the fine scenery in the W of Stirlingshire; it has a post office under Glasgow, with all departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, a public hall, a reading room, a curling club, and fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses on the last Wednesday of April, 17 May, and the Friday before the first Doune November market; for hiring on 21 May and the first Friday of November.

The parish is bounded N by Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith, in Perthshire; E and SE by Kippen, Balforn, and Killearn; S and SW by Dumbarton and Kilmarnock, in Dumbartonshire; and W by Buchanan. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 11 miles; its breadth varies between $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $30,973\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 123 are water. **ENDRICK** Water, entering from Killearn, flows $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward and west-north-westward 'in many a loop and link' along the Killearn and Kilmarnock borders and across the southern interior; from the N it is joined here by Altquhar, from the SW by Catter Burn. **Duchray** and **Kelty** Waters, again, both head-streams of the Forth, trace 4 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Aberfoyle border; and the **FORTH** itself winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward along all the boundary with Port of Monteith. The drainage belongs thus partly to the Clyde and partly to the Forth; but the 'divide' between the two river systems is marked by no lofty height. Along the Endrick the surface sinks to about 30 feet above sea-level, along the Forth to 40; and the highest point in Drymen between is **Bat a' Charchel** (750 feet), whilst the road from Drymen village to Bucklyvie nowhere exceeds 310 feet. In the southern wing of the parish are **Meikle Caldou** (602 feet) and **Cameron Muir** (530); in the north-western, **Drum of Clasmore** (577), **Maol Ruadh** (624), ***Gualann** (1514), **Elrig** (683), **Maol an Iarairne** (720), and the *south-eastern shoulder (1750) of **BENVRAICK**, where asterisks mark those heights that rise on the Buchanan boundary. The tract along the Endrick, a narrow vale, in places scarcely a mile in width, contrasts strongly with the wide desolate moorlands on either side of it, and presents in some parts very beautiful scenery. A stretch of about 3 miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, to the S of this valley, mainly consists of **Cameron Muir**, which passes into junction with the western skirts of the **Lennox Hills**; and the region to the N of the valley, measuring about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 9, and bisected by the watershed between the Clyde and Forth, is almost all either moss or moor or mountain, its north-eastern portion forming part of **Flanders Moss**, which, lying along the Forth, has been in recent years extensively reclaimed. The greater portion of the arable land lies at elevations of from 40 to 250 feet above sea-level; but here and there cultivation has been carried as high as 450 feet. The soil ranges from fertile clay and rich brown loam, through nearly all gradations, to moorish earth and spongy moss; but the commonest soil is poor and tilly, over a cold retentive bottom. About 9944 acres are in tillage, 1350 pasture, 556 under wood, and 21,700 waste. **DUCHRAY** Castle is an interesting antiquity. A large cairn, in which sarcophagi and human bones were found, was on **East Cameron** farm; and remains of a Roman fort, known as **Garfarran Peel**, are on **Garfarran** farm, at the western extremity of **Flanders Moss**. **Drumbeg**, near the parish church, was long but falsely believed to be the birthplace of **John Napier of Merchiston** (1550-1617), whose patrimonial inheritance was partly situate here, and who at the house of **Gartness**, on the **Endrick**, close to a waterfall, the **Pot of Gartness**, worked out much of his famous treatise on logarithms. **Drymen** parish gives name to the noble family of **Drunmond**. Mansions are **Endrickbank** and **Park House**. The Duke of Montrose and R. B. Cunningham Graham, Esq. of **Gartmore**, are the chief proprietors. **Drymen** is in the presbytery of **Dumbarton** and synod of **Glasgow and Ayr**; the living is worth £275. The parish church (1771; 400 sittings) stands near the village, where also is a U.P. church (1819). Three public schools, **ATCHINTROIG**, **Drymen**, and **Finnich**, with respective accommodation for 59, 150, and 51 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 18, 34, and 34, and grants of £32, 3s., £24, 3s., and

£40, 15s. 6d. Valuation (1892) £29,194, 2s. 6d., including £13,416 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1607, (1831) 1690, (1861) 1619, (1871) 1405, (1881) 1431, (1891) 1512.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 30, 1871-66.

Drynie, an estate, with a mansiou, in **Kilmuir-Wester** parish, **Ross-shire**, near the W shore of the **Moray Firth**, 4 miles N by E of **Inverness**.

Drynoch, a burn in **Bracadale** parish, **Isle of Skye**, **Inverness-shire**, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward to the head of **Loch Harport**.

Drysdale. See **DRYFESDALE**.

Duag, an alpine streamlet in the W of **Blair Athole** parish, **Perthshire**, rising near the watershed of the central **Grampians**, and running impetuously $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward to the **Garry** in the vicinity of **Dalnaspidal**.

Duait, a burn of **Strathblane** and **Killearn** parishes, **Stirlingshire**, rising on **Auchineden Hill**, at an altitude of 830 feet, and running 3 miles north-north-eastward, chiefly along the mutual boundary of the parishes, till, near **Killearn House**, it falls into the **Carnock**, a sub-affluent of the **Endrick**. In a deep, wooded glen a little above its mouth, it forms, with several smaller falls, one beautiful cascade of 60 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Duard or **Rudha Dubh Ard**, a headland (91 feet) to the N of the entrance of **Loch Broom**, **NW Ross-shire**, opposite **Horse island**, and 3 miles NW of **Ullapool**.

Duart, a small bay and a ruined castle in **Torosay** parish, **Mull island**, **Argyllshire**. The bay, opening at the north-eastern extremity of **Mull**, opposite the SW end of **Lismore**, measures 1 by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. The castle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of **Achnacraig**, stands on a bold headland at the E side of the bay, and commands one of the grandest prospects in the **Western Highlands**. Dating from some unknown period of the **Norman**'s invasion, and first coming into record in 1390, as the stronghold of the **Macleans** of **Mull**, it comprises a massive square tower (75×72 feet) of seemingly the 14th century, and a range of less ancient buildings. In 1523 **Lachlan Maclean** of **Duart** exposed his wife, the **Earl of Argyll**'s daughter, on a tide-swept islet between **Lismore** and **Mull**, the '**Lady's Rock**,' whence she was rescued by a passing boat—an episode dramatised in **Joanna Baillie's** *Family Legend*, and only one out of the many tragedies witnessed by **Duart's** walls in the endless feud between the **Macdonalds** and the **Macleans**, from whom the estate passed to the **Argyll** family in the latter half of the 17th century. Modern **Duart House** is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of **Achnacraig**.

Dubbieside or **Innerleven**, a coast village on the E border of **Wemyss** parish, **Fife**, at the right side of the **river Leven**. It communicates with **Leven** town by a suspension bridge, and forms part of the police burgh of **Buckhaven**, **Methil**, and **Innerleven**.

Dubbs Cauldron, a pretty cascade on **Wamphray** Water, in **Wamphray** parish, **NE Dumfriesshire**.

Dubbs Water, a rivulet running from **Kilbirnie Loch** to **Castle-Semple Loch**, **Ayrshire** and **Renfrewshire**.

Dubcapon or **Dalcapon**, a former detached part of the parish of **Dunkeld** and **Dowally**, **Strathitay**, **Perthshire**, comprising 1284 acres, and lying mainly on the left bank of the **Tummel**, but transferred by the **Boundary Commissioners** in 1891 to the parish of **Logierait**, in the same county.

Dubford, a hamlet in **Gamrie** parish, **NE Banffshire**, 1 mile S of **Gardenstown**, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of **Banff**, under which it has a post office.

Dubh Loch. See **DOULOCH**.

Dublin Row, a village on the N border of **Lesmahagow** parish, **Lanarkshire**, almost continuous with **Kirkfield-bank**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of **Lanark**.

Dubston, a hamlet in **Gamrie** parish, **Banffshire**, near **DUBFORD**.

Dubton, a railway junction in the NW corner of **Montrose** parish, **Forfarshire**, on the **Scottish North-Eastern** section of the **Caledonian**, at the deflection of the branch line to **Montrose**, near **Hillside** village, 3 miles NNW of **Montrose**. **Dubton House** is in the vicinity.

Duchall, an estate, with a mansion of 1768, in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, on the right bank of the Gryfe, 1½ mile SSW of Kilmalcolm village. From the 13th century the estate, with a castle standing 1¼ mile to the WNW, belonged to the Lyles, the seventh of whose line was created Lord Lyle about 1446. The fourth and last Lord sold it a century later to John Porterfield of Porterfield, whose descendants held it for fully 300 years. It is now the property of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart of ARDGOWAN.

Duchal Law, the eastern summit (725 feet) of the Braes of Gleniffer in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, 3½ miles S of Paisley. It commands an extensive and very lovely view.

Duchray, an estate, with an old castle, in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire. The castle, on the right bank of Duchray Water, 3 miles WSW of Aberfoyle hamlet, and 10 NW of Bucklyvie station, was formerly a stronghold of those Grahams who in 1671 fought the Earl of Airth upon ABERFOYLE bridge, and is now beautifully mantled with ivy. Its orchard contains some aged filbert trees, producing a peculiarly large and fine-flavoured nut.

Duchray Water, the southern head-stream of the river Forth, in Stirling and Perth shires, rises, at an altitude of 3000 feet, on the N side of Ben Lomond (3192), and thence winds 13½ miles north-north-eastward, south-eastward, and east-north-eastward through the interior or along the borders of Buchanan, Drymen, and Aberfoyle parishes, till, at a point 1 mile W of Aberfoyle hamlet, it unites with the Avonduh to form the Laggan. See FORTH.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Ducraig, a rocky islet of Dunfermline parish, Fife, in the Firth of Forth, ½ mile SW of Rosyth Castle, and 2½ miles NW of Queeuferry. The depth of water adjacent to it, at the lowest ebb tide, is 21 feet.

Duddingston, a village and a coast parish of Midlothian. The village is 1½ mile WSW of Portobello station, ½ mile N of Duddingston station on the Suburban Railway, and 2½ miles SE by E of Edinburgh Post Office through the Queen's Park, and stands at an altitude of 150 feet above sea-level, at the south-eastern base of Arthur's Seat and near the north-eastern shore of Duddingston Loch. With background of hill, and foreground of park and manse and antique kirk and lake, it is itself a pretty little place, with a few good old-fashioned villas. At it are an inn, a post office under Portobello, and a plastered house to the E in which Prince Charles Edward is said to have passed the night before the battle of Prestonpans; whilst at Duddingston Mills, a hamlet ¼ mile nearer Portobello, are a public school and Cauvin's Hospital. A plain white villa-like building this, founded by Louis Cauvin, French teacher in Edinburgh, and afterwards farmer at Duddingston, who, dying in 1826, bequeathed his property for the maintenance and education of the sons of poor but honest teachers and farmers, or, failing such, master-printers, booksellers, and farm servants. It was opened in 1833, and gives instruction to 17 boys in classics, modern languages, mathematics, etc.

The parish, containing also the town of PORTOBELLO and Joppa, and the village of Easter Duddingston, is bounded N by South Leith, NE by the Firth of Forth, S by Liberton, SW by St Cuthberts, and W by Canongate. Its utmost length is 3½ miles from ENE to WSW viz., from the Firth, at the mouth of Burdichouse Burn, to the old Dalkeith road above Echo Bank; its utmost width is 1¼ mile; and its area is 1899½ acres, of which 143 are foreshore and 25½ water. BURDICHOUSE or Brunstane Burn winds 2 miles east-north-eastward to the Firth along the Liberton border, which westwards, near Peffermill, is traced for ½ mile by the straightened Burn of BRAID; and the Burn of Braid, or Figgate, or Jordan (its aliases are many), thereafter flows 2½ miles north-eastward to the Firth at the NW end of Portobello, through Duddingston Park and the wooded dell of Duddingston Mills. Reed-fringed Duddingston Loch, 580 yards long, and from 70 to 267 yards wide, was cleared of its weeds, and thereby greatly improved, in the summer of 1881. It is truly a beautiful little sheet

of water, in summer with its swans and waterfowl, in winter with its crowds of skaters and curlers, and always with the church, the boathouse tower, and the bold Hangman's Craig. The coast-line is low, though rocky to the E, whose boulder-clay mussel-beds gave name to Musselburgh; and the shore is fringed with a terrace or raised sea-beach that marks the former margin of the Firth. Inland the surface is gently undulating but nowhere hilly, attaining its highest point (300 feet) at the eastern shoulder of Dunsapie Rock, and everywhere so dominated by ARTHUR'S SEAT (822 feet) as to look flatter than it really is. The rocks are mainly carboniferous, in the W belonging to the Calciferous Sandstone series, next to the Carboniferous Limestone series, and to the coal-measures in the furthest E, and yielding coal, sandstone, limestone, and brick clay. The soil is loamy, resting on strong clay, towards the SE; light and sandy along the coast; and elsewhere a brownish earth of no great natural fertility. Less than two centuries since the entire parish was an unreclaimed moor, covered with sand, and diversified only by the stunted growth of the Figgate Whins, that forest where Wallace is said to have mustered his forces for the siege of Berwick, and Gibson of Durie to have been pounced upon by Christie's Will.* But about 1688, the owner of Prestonfield, Sir James Dick, became Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and, better acquainted than his contemporaries with the fertilising powers of city manure, availed himself of ready and thankful permission to enrich therewith the sterile soil of his estate. So successful were his policy and example that, arid and worthless as Duddingston had been, it ranks now among the most highly-rented land in the United Kingdom, with its lush grass-meadows and steam-tilled cornfields. In 1745, James Hamilton, eighth Earl of ABERCORN (1712-89), bought from the Duke of Argyll the barony of Duddingston, and here, in 1768, built Duddingston House. A Grecian pile designed by Sir William Chambers, this cost, with its grounds, £30,000, and now stands in a finely-wooded park, part of which was in 1892 leased by Government as a cavalry exercise ground. Its present holder is the second Duke and eleventh Earl of Abercorn (b. 1833; suc. 1885). PRESTONFIELD is the other chief mansion. The parish derives its name from one *Dodrin*, and in the reigns of David I. and Malcolm IV. the barony of *Dodrinestoun* was gifted to Kelso Abbey. The Fishwives' Causey, an obscure by-road near Portobello brickworks, is an undoubted fragment of the Roman road between Inveresk and Cramond; and over Burdichouse Burn, leading up to Brunstane House, is a beautiful old bridge, Roman so-called; whilst from the bed or shores of Duddingston Loch bronze implements have been dredged or dug up in such numbers as to suggest that in the Age of Bronze an extensive manufacture of weapons must have been carried on at its margin. In Duddingston died Sir John Hay (1600-54), a senator of the College of Justice; in Duddingston was educated William Smellie (1740-95), the printer-naturalist; and in Duddingston, son of a farmer at Clearburn, was born the Rev. Thomas Gillespie (1708-74), founder of the Relief body. But the name associated most closely with the parish is that of the great landscape painter, its minister from 1805, the Rev. John Thomson (1778-1840)—'Thomson of Duddingston, heavy and strong,' as Dr John Brown calls him—who at the manse here was visited by Sir Walter Scott, John Clerk of Eldin, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Turner, Wilkie, etc. In the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Portobello and Duddingston, the latter a living worth £260. The church, with chancel, nave, N transept, low square tower, 350 sittings, and organ, dates from the Norman era of church architecture, and under William the Lyon (1166-1214) was acquired by the monks of Kelso Abbey. It has been grievously knocked about and added to at various periods, a window of the transept bearing date 1621, but it still retains a

* Falsely, since the seizure took place near his own seat in Fife (Hill Burton, *Hist. Scot.*, vi. 17, ed. 1876). See DURIE.

beautiful chancel arch and S doorway of Romanesque workmanship; and at the churchyard gate the old 'loupin'-on-stane' is still to be seen, with the iron joughs hanging beside. The public school, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 68, and a grant of £39, 0s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 1003, (1831) 3862, (1861) 5159, (1871) 6369, (1881) 7830, (1891) 9643, of whom 4202 were in Duddingston ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See J. W. Small's *Leaves from my Sketch-Books* (Edinb. 1880).

Duddingston, Easter, a village in the parish of Duddingston, Midlothian, 1½ mile ESE of Portobello station.

Dudhope. See DUNDEE.

Dudwick, an estate in Ellon parish, Aberdeenshire, 4 miles NNE of Ellon village. The semi-castellated mansion on it was the seat of General James King (1589-1652), the Swedish veteran, who, by Charles I., was created Lord Eythin or Ythan in 1642. Having long been occupied as a farmhouse, it was demolished within the last thirty years, and there is now no trace of it left. **Dudwick Hill** (572 feet) is one of the highest points in Buchan.

Duff House, a seat of the Duke of Fife in Banff parish, Banffshire, near the middle of an extensive plain, on the left bank of the river Deveron, 3 furlongs S by E of the town of Banff. Built in 1740-45 by William Lord Braco, after designs by the elder Adam, at a cost of £70,000, it is a large quadrangular four-storied edifice, in the Roman style, with balustrades and domical tower-like projections at the four angles, and is adorned externally with statues and vases. Two wings, that would have given it an oblong shape, were never added. Within is a fine collection of paintings, comprising portraits of the Constable de Bourbon by Titian, of Charles I., Henrietta Maria, Strafford, Lord Herbert, and the Countess of Pembroke by Van Dyck, of Mrs Abingdon and the Duchess of Gordon by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the fourth Earl of Fife by Raeburn, and of the late Countess by Sir Francis Grant, besides pictures by Quentin Matsys, Murillo, Cuypp, Ruysdael, Snyders, Wouvermans, Domenichino, Holbein, Velasquez, etc. The Library, 70 feet long, contains over 15,000 volumes, and is rich in 17th century pamphlets and Spanish works, collected mostly by James, fourth Earl (1776-1851), during his Peninsular campaign. The Armoury, among other relics, contains three Andrea Ferraras, and the reputed target and two-handed sword of the free-booter M'Pherson, who was hanged at BANFF in 1700. In 1787 William Nicol and Burns went over Duff House, where the latter was greatly taken with portraits of the exiled Stuarts. The finely-wooded park, extending nearly 3 miles along the Deveron from Banff to Alvah Bridge, comprises parts of two counties and four parishes, and measures 14 miles in circumference; abounds in drives and walks of singular beauty; and includes the site of St Mary's Carmelite friary, founded before 1824, which site is now occupied by the Gothic mausoleum of the Fife family. Alexander-William-George Duff, sixth Earl of Fife since 1759 (b. 1849; suc. 1879), the present peer, was created Marquis of Macduff and Duke of Fife in 1889, on his marriage with Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876. See Imlach's *History of Banff* (1868) and Cra mond's *Annals of Banff* (1891).

Duff-Kinnel, a rivulet in the NW of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It rises in Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish, and runs about 4 miles south-eastward, chiefly along the boundary between that parish and Johnstone, to a confluence with the Kinnel, a little above Raehills.

Dufftown, a small police burgh in Mortlach parish, Banffshire, 1 mile S of a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 4 miles SE of Craigellachie Junction, 10½ SW of Keith, and 64 NW of Aberdeen. With Conval and Ben Rinnes to the SW, Auchendoun Castle to the SE, and Balvenie Castle to the N, it stands, 600 feet above sea-level, within ½ mile of the Fiddich's left bank; and founded in 1817 by James Duff, fourth Earl of Fife, it is laid out in the form of a crooked-

armed cross, with a square and a tower in the centre. At it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the North of Scotland and the Town and County Banks (the latter rebuilt in 1880), insurance agencies, hotels, distilleries, limeworks, and wool mills. Steven Cottage Hospital was opened in 1890. There are a literary association, a horticultural society, and a Young Men's Christian Association. Cattle fairs are held on the fourth Thursday of each month; feeling fairs on the Wednesday before 28 May, the second Wednesday of July, and the Wednesday before 28 November. **MORTLACH** parish church stands 3½ furlongs to the S; and at the village itself are a Free church, the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of the Assumption (1825; 200 sittings), and St Michael's Episcopal church (1880; 130 sittings), a pretty little Gothic building this. Queen Victoria drove through Dufftown in the summer of 1867. The annual value of real property in 1891 was £3808. Pop. (1871) 1250, (1881) 1252, (1891) 1469.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Duffus, a village and a coast parish of Elginshire. A neat clean place, lying 1 mile inland, the village of New Duffus is 4¾ miles E by S of Burghead station, 2 ESE of Hopeman station, and 5¼ NW of Elgin, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the small towns and villages of **BURGHEAD**, **HOPEMAN**, **CUMMINGSTON**, and **Roseisle**, is bounded W and NW by the Moray Firth, NE by Drainie, SE by New Spynie, and SW by Alves. Its length, from E to W, varies between 3¼ and 6½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3½ miles; and its area is 9865½ acres, of which 1 is water, and 386¾ are foreshore. The coast-line, 7¼ miles long, is fringed to the W, along Burghead Bay, by low sandy links; elsewhere, at Burghead and along the north-western shore, it is almost everywhere rocky, in places precipitous, to the E being pierced by some large and remarkable caves. Inland, the flat-looking surface attains 225 feet at Clarkly Hill, 235 near Inverugie, 241 near Burnside, and 287 at Roseisle, thence again gently declining southward and south-eastward to only 32 feet at Bridgend and 11 at Unthank. The seaboard, to the breadth of ½ mile, was once a rich cultivated plain; but having been desolated by sand drift, in a similar manner to the Culbin Sands, was afterwards reclaimed for either pasture or the plough, and now presents an appearance of meagre fertility. The rest of the land is all arable. No river touches the parish, scarcely even a rivulet; and springs are few and scanty. Sandstone and limestone occur, and are quarried. The soil, in the E, is a deep and fertile clay, like that of the Carse of Gowrie; in the W, is a rich black earth, occasionally mixed with sand, but generally yielding first-rate crops. So that, not from its situation, but from its great fertility, this parish has been called the Heart of Morayshire. Fully five-eighths of the entire area are in tillage, about one-third is pasture, and some 350 acres are under wood. **Duffus Castle**, 1¾ mile SE of the village, was built in the time of David II., and, crowning a mound near the NW shore of Spynie Loch, was surrounded with a moat, and approached by a drawbridge; its walls, 5 feet in thickness, consisted of rough, cemented stones. Belonging originally to the family of De Moravia, it afterwards was long the seat of the family of Sutherland, who bore the title of Lords Duffus from 1650 till 1843; and it is now a picturesque ruin. An obelisk, falsely thought to have been erected by Malcolm II. in commemoration of a victory over the Danes under Camus, stood till within the present century near Kaim; and several tumuli are on the heights at the shore, whilst sarcophagi have been exhumed on the estate of Inverugie. **Duffus House**, 3 furlongs ESE of the village, is the seat of Sir Archibald Dunbar of Northfield, sixth Bart. since 1698 (b. 1803; suc. 1847), who owns 1828 acres in the shire, valued at £3414 per annum. Another mansion is **INVERUGIE**; and the whole parish is divided among 27 proprietors, 7 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 19 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Elgin and

synod of Moray, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Duffus and Burghhead, the former worth £323. Its church is a handsome edifice of 1868, with a spire. Four public schools—Burghhead, Duffus, Hopeman, and Roseisle—with respective accommodation for 595, 232, 501, and 44 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 334, 143, 278, and 36, and grants of £332, 11s. 6d., £137, 16s., £301, 9s., and £41, 10s. Pop. (1801) 1339, (1831) 2308, (1861) 3308, (1881) 3991, (1891) 3922.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Dugalstone. See DOUGALSTON.

Dugden. See DOGDEN.

Duich, a beautiful sea-loch in the SW corner of Ross-shire, deflecting from the head of Loch Alsh, and striking 5½ miles south-eastward along the SW side of Kintail parish. From a width of ½ mile at its entrance it expands to 1¼ at the head; and it takes up roads from the coast, along its northern and southern shores, to respectively Strathaffric and Glenshiel. Its screens consist of mountains, rising right from its margin, partly in bold acclivities, and partly in gentle undulating ascents, clothed with verdure or variegated with rocks and trees. Within 6 miles of its head stand Ben Attow (3383 feet) and Scur na Cairan (3771).

Duirinish or Durinish, a parish in the W of Skye, Inverness-shire, containing the village of Dunvegan, on Loch Follart, 23½ miles W by N of Portree, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Extending from the Grishinish branch of Loch Snizort on the N to Loch Bracadale on the S, it is bounded on its E or landward side by the parishes of Snizort and Bracadale; its length is 19, and its breadth 16 miles; whilst its coastline, measured along the bays and headlands, is about 80 miles; and its area must be fully 100 square miles. Sea-lochs run far up into the interior, cutting it into an assemblage of peninsulas; and are flanked with grounds rising in some places rapidly, in other places gently, from their shores. The headlands are mostly huge lofty masses of rocks, which rest on bases descending sheer into deep water; and the coast of the northern district is a continuous alternation of vertical cliffs and low shores, striking enough when first beheld, but wearying the eye by its monotony. The shores and islets of Loch Follart or Dunvegan Loch, with Dunvegan Castle for centre-piece, form a grandly picturesque landscape; and the coast, from Dunvegan Head to Loch Bracadale, consists for the most part of cliffs, very various in height and slope, many of them lofty and almost perpendicular, and nearly all of such geological composition as to present a singular striped appearance. Some isolated pyramidal masses of rock, similar to the 'stacks' of Caithness and Shetland, stand off the coast, and figure wildly in the surrounding waters, the most striking and romantic of these being known as MACLEOD'S MAIDENS. The northern district consists of Vaternish peninsula, and constitutes the *quoad sacra* parish of Halen; the other districts may be comprised in three—Glendale, extending westward from a line near the head of Dunvegan Loch; Kilmuir, extending southward from Dunvegan Loch to Loch Bay, and containing the parish church; and Arnisort, extending eastward from Kilmuir to the boundaries with Snizort and Bracadale. The only mountains are the Greater and Lesser Helvel or Hezlaval, in the western peninsula, which, rising to an altitude of 1538 and 1601 feet, and ascending in regular gradient, with verdant surface, are truncated at the top into level summits, and to seamen are familiar as Macleod's Tables. Hills occur in two series, but are neither very high nor in any other way conspicuous. Numerous caverns, natural arches, and deep crevices are in the cliffs of the coast. ISSAY Island is nearly 2 miles long, and has a fertile soil and a considerable population; but all the other islands are small and uninhabited. The rocks are chiefly trap; but they include beds of fossiliferous limestone, thin strata of very soft sandstone, and thin seams of hard brittle coal. Zeolites of every variety are very plentiful; steatite abounds, especially about Dunvegan; and augite and

olivine are found. The soil in a few tracts is clayey; and in still fewer is gravelly, in most parts being either peat moss or a mixture of peat moss and disintegrated trap. DUNVEGAN Castle is at once the chief mansion and antiquity. Other mansions are Vaternish, Orvost, and Grieshernish; and other antiquities are fifteen Danish forts, several tumuli, and a number of subterranean hiding-places. Macleod of Macleod is owner of about half the parish. In the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into HALEN and Duirinish, the latter being a living worth £178. Its church, built in 1832, contains nearly 600 sittings; and there is also a Free church of Duirinish. The eight public schools of Borreraig, Borrodale, Colbost, Dunvegan, Edinbain, Knockbreck, Lockbeag, and Vattin Bridge, with total accommodation for 800 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 595, and grants amounting to £658, 2s. 9d. Valuation (1892) £7197. Pop. (1801) 3327, (1831) 4765, (1861) 4775, (1871) 4422, (1881) 4319, (1891) 3933.

Duirinnis or Duirnish, a grassy islet (3 × 1½ furl.) of Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Etive, opposite Bunawe. It contains a dwelling-house, and is connected with the mainland by a stone bulwark.

Duiskey, a village in Kilmallie parish, Argyllshire, on the southern shore of Upper Loch Eil, 7 miles W by N of Fort William.

Duke's Bowling-Green. See ARGYLL'S BOWLING-GREEN.

Dulaich, Loch. See DOULAS.

Dulcapon or Dalcapon. See DUNKELD AND DOWALLY.

Dulcie-Bridge. See DULSIE-BRIDGE.

Dull, a village and a parish of central Perthshire. The village stands in the Strath of Appin, ¾ mile from the Tay's left bank, 2 miles W of Castle-Menzies, and 3½ miles W of Aberfeldy. It is an ancient place, but now decayed and small, and was at one time the seat of a monastery, of which no trace now remains. It retains in its centre a ponderous cruciform pillar, one of four that marked the limits of the ancient sanctuary of Dull. Two of them, removed to form an ornamental gateway to the house of the local factor, have been recently placed for preservation in the old church of Weem; the fourth has disappeared. The parish church is so old that its age is unknown, but it was thoroughly repaired in 1840. A stone slab, covered with sculpture, that was dug up close to the church, now rests in the museum of the Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh. Beside the village is St Ninian's well, with a high reputation in pre-Reformation times for miraculous cures.

The parish until 1891 consisted of three distinct portions—the first containing Dull village, the second the greater part of ABERFELDY and also the village of AMULREE, and the third being the Garrow section, much smaller than either of the others. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 made considerable readjustments in the boundaries of Dull and neighbouring parishes. All that part of the parish of Dull which lay north of the river Tummel and of Loch Tummel was transferred to the parish of Blair Athole; the Grandtully district of the parish, on the right bank of the Tay, was transferred to the parish of Logierait; and the Glassie, Cluny, and Derulich districts of the parish, on the left bank of the Tay, were transferred to the parish of Weem. There were, however, annexed to the parish of Dull the BOLFRACKS detached portion of Fortingall parish (4020 acres); the Shian detached portion of Kenmore parish (2578 acres); the KILLECHASSIE and Aberfeldy detached portion of Logierait parish (1583 acres), by the annexation of which, and the above Fortingall portion the whole burgh of Aberfeldy is placed within the parish of Dull; and the Comrie Castle, Newhall, Styx, Leachan, and Coalvellich detached portions of Weem parish—these portions being Weem detached Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11 of the Ordnance Survey maps. By these changes the formerly detached Aberfeldy and Garrow portions of Dull parish were united with the main portion. The Tay cuts the parish now into two nearly equal portions—a northern and a southern. It is separated from

Blair Athole parish along all its northern boundary by the river Tummel and Loch Tummel, and is bounded on the E by Moulin, Weem, Logierait, and Little Dunkeld; on the S by Fowllis-Wester and Monzievairst and Strowan; and on the W by Kenmore and Fortingal. The LYON flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-eastward in the northern half of the parish to the Tay; and the Tay itself has a total east-north-easterly course of about 6 miles across the middle and narrowest part of the parish, and along the southern boundary of Weem parish and the northern border of the Aberfeldy portion of Dull—descending during that course from 280 to 210 feet above sea-level. The TUMMEL winds 13 miles eastward along the northern border of the parish—its expansion, Loch Tummel ($2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), belonging half to Blair Athole and half to Dull parishes. Lakes in the northern half of the parish, other than Loch Tummel, are Loch Kinardochy (3×2 furl.), Lochan a' Chait ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.), and several smaller ones dotted over the interior. The surface sinks to about 210 feet above sea-level along the Tay, and 360 along the Tummel; and the chief elevations are *Beinn Eagach (2259), *Farragon Hill (2559), Weem Hill (1638), the Rock of Dull (1557), Craig Odhar (1710), Meall Tarruin Chon (2559), Dun Coiloch (1866), the "north-eastern shoulder (3100) of SCHIEHALLION, *Meall Dubh, and Craig Kynachan (1358), between the Tay and the Tummel, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. In the southern half of the parish the QUACH has an east-south-easterly course of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, traversing Loch FRECHIE ($1\frac{3}{4}$ mile \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), other lakes being Loch Hiol ($3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), Lochs na Craig (4×1 furl.) and Fender ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ furl.), on the eastern border, Lochan a'Mhuilinn ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.), and Loch Uaine ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.). The surface here sinks at Amulree to close on 900 feet, and the chief elevations to the S of the Quach are *Geal Charn (2000 feet), *Beinn na Gainmh (2367), and *Meall nam Fuaran (2631), whilst to the N of it rise *Creag an Loch (1760), Meall Dubh (2021), Craig Forinal (1676), *Garrow Hill (2402), *Oarn Bad an Fhraoich (2619), and Carn nan Gahhar (2790), where asterisks again indicate those heights which culminate on the borders of this half of the parish. Mica slate, occasionally interspersed with quartz, granite, chlorite, and hornblende slate, is the predominant rock; limestone forms a considerable bed, and is quarried at Tomphobuil; a bluish building stone, similar to chlorite and talc slate, occurs on the Aird of Appin; and marl, in small quantities, is found in several places. The soil, in some parts, is a thin mould or a brownish loam, mixed with sand; in others, is a mixture of clay and loam; in others, is light and gravelly; and in others, is of a wet mossy nature. The Weem added portion gives to the parish Comrie Castle, a ruined fortalice on the river Lyon, a little above its influx to the Tay. Between 651 and 661 St Cuthbert, coming to a town called Dull, forsook the world, and became a solitary. On the summit of Doilweme, or Weem Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the NE, he brought from the hard rock a fountain of running water, erected a large stone cross, built an oratory of wood, and hewed a bath out of a single stone. At Dull, within seventeen years of St Cuthbert's death in 687, Adamnan founded a monastery, which was dedicated to himself, and to which a very extensive territory was annexed—the 'athbanrie' or abhacy of Dull. Embracing a large portion of the western part of the earldom of Athole, and containing the two thanages of Dull and Fortingal, this was possessed in the first half of the 11th century by Crinan, lay abbot of Dunkeld, and ancestor both of the royal dynasty that terminated with Alexander III. and of the ancient Earls of Athole (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vols. ii., iii., 1877-80). The antiquities include a number of forts, cairns, and standing stones, a stone circle, and three moat-hills. Mansions, separately noticed, are Foss, Moness, Bolfracks, and Killiechassie; and the chief proprietors are the Marquis of Breadalbane and Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., of Castle-Menzies. In the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and

Stirling, this parish is divided ecclesiastically among Foss, Tenandry, Amulree, and Dull, the last a living worth £308. Dull parish church, a pre-Reformation edifice, consisting of nave and chancel, and, as recently renovated, containing 330 sittings, stands at the village; it was dedicated to St Adamnan, under his Celtic name of Eonan. Other places of worship are noticed under Aberfeldy, Amulree, and Tummel-Bridge. The public schools of Aberfeldy, Dull, Foss, and Styx, with respective accommodation for 328, 95, 44, and 23 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 265, 60, 32, 18, and 13, and grants of £257, 7s., £68, 5s., £42, £30, 16s., and £25, 3s. Valuation (1892) £18,634, 19s. 10d. Pop. of parish (1881) 2565, (1891) 2393; of registration district (1871) 677, (1881) 618, (1891) 548.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 47, 1869.

Dullan Water, a stream of Mortlach parish, Banffshire, formed by the confluence of Tavat and Corryhabbie Burns at the head of Glen Rinnes, and thence running $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward, till it falls into the Fiddich, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the centre of Dufftown. All open to the public, it contains abundance of trout, running 4 or 6 to the lb.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Dullatur, a tract of low land on the northern border of Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire, traversed by the Forth and Clyde Canal, the line of Antonius' Wall, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Cumbernauld town, and 2 miles ESE of Kilsyth. Lying almost on a level with the canal, it was all till a recent period a deep and spongy, almost impassable morass, immediately N of what is supposed to have been Bruce's mustering-ground on the eve of his march to Bannockburn (1314), and S of the Kilsyth battle-field (1645). At the cutting of the canal through it in 1769-70, swords, pistols, and other weapons were found in it, supposed to have been lost or thrown away in the rout from Kilsyth; bodies of men and horses, including a mounted trooper completely armed, were also brought to light; and myriads of small toads, each much the size of a nut or Turkey bean, issuing from it, hopped over all the fields northward for several miles, and could be counted from 10 to 30 in the space of 1 square yard. Dullatur Villas here, on a plot of 164 acres, round the old mansions of Dykehead and Dullatur, were erected in 1875-76; and Dullatur station, opened in the latter year, is $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Glasgow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Dulnain, a river of Badenoch, NE Inverness-shire, rising at an altitude of 2600 feet among the Monadhliath Mountains, 8 miles W by N of Kincaig station, and running 28 miles north-east-by-eastward, till it falls into the Spey at Ballintomb, 3 miles SSW of Grantown, after a descent of 1900 feet. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Kingussie, Alvie, Duthil, and Cromdale, and forms the boundary between Inverness-shire and Elginshire in the last 9 furlongs of its course; and just above its mouth it is crossed by an iron-trellised viaduct of the Highland railway. It has generally a small volume, yet is very rapid; and, when swollen with rain or melted snow, it often does much damage to the corn lands on its banks. The tract traversed by it in Duthil parish is called Dulnainside; was extensively covered with a forest which was destroyed by a fierce conflagration about the beginning of last century; and was, till then, a haunt of wolves. Its waters contain good store of trout, some pike, and occasional salmon and grilse.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Dulnain-Bridge, a hamlet in the Inverallan section of Cromdale parish, Elginshire, with a bridge (1791) over Dulnain river, 3 miles SW of Grantown, under which it has a post office.

Dulsie-Bridge, a hamlet in Ardcloch parish, Nairnshire, on the river Findhorn, 5 miles above Ardcloch church, and 12 SSE of Nairn. The river here traverses a rocky and wooded gorge of singular beauty, and is crossed by a bridge, which, carrying over Wade's military road from Grantown to Fort George, has a bold main arch of 46 feet in span, with a subsidiary smaller arch.

Dumbarnie. See DUNBARNY.

Dumbarrow. See DUNBARROW.

Dumbarton, a town and parish of Dumbartonshire. A seaport, a royal and parliamentary burgh, and the capital of the county, the town stands on the left bank of the Leven, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above its influx to the Clyde, and at the junction of the Glasgow and Helensburgh and Vale of Leven sections of the North British railway, by water being $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Port Glasgow and $7\frac{1}{2}$ E of Greenock, by rail $4\frac{1}{2}$ S of Balloch Junction, $34\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Stirling, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Helensburgh, 16 WNW of Glasgow, and $63\frac{1}{2}$ W of Edinburgh. Its site is a low flat plain, skirted to the W by an east-south-easterly curve of the Leven, and screened to the E by the Kilpatrick Hills (1313 feet), whilst south-south-eastward, between the town and the Clyde, stands the castle-crowned Rock of Dumbarton. From the crescent-shaped High Street, running 5 furlongs concentric with and near the course of the Leven, Cross Vennel and Church Street strike north-north-eastward to Broad Meadow; and a stone five-arch bridge, 300 feet long, built towards the middle of last century, leads over the Leven to the western suburbs, in Cardross parish, of Bridgend and Dennystoun—the latter founded in 1853, and named in honour of its projector, William Denny. Within and without, Dumbarton, it must be owned, presents an irregular and unattractive appearance, little in keeping with its fine surroundings; and, as seen from the Clyde, it looks a mere aggregate of huddled houses, chequered in front by the timbers of shipyards, and overtopped by more chimneys than steeples. Yet few Scotch towns have made more rapid progress than has Dumbarton since 1852, in point of dwellers rather than of dwellings, whence overcrowding; but in 1882 Messrs Denny planned a new suburb at the eastern extremity of the town, called Knoxland, which is well laid out and provides comfortable accommodation for a large number of workmen's families. Amongst the improvements of the last forty years are the opening of a large and beautiful cemetery (1854); the embanking of the Broad Meadow (1855); the introduction of water from Garshake Reservoir, and later extensions, the present supply exceeding 330,000,000 gallons; the taking over of the gas-works, which date from 1832, by the corporation (1874); and the adoption of the Free Libraries Act (1881). A public park, at Levensgrove, 32 acres in extent, was gifted to the town in 1835; while part of the Broad Meadow, to the north of the town, has been laid out as a public recreation ground.

The Burgh Hall and Academy, built in 1865-66 at a cost of £7000, and restored since the fire of 11 Dec. 1882, is in the French Gothic style of the 13th century, with a central tower 140 feet high. The Academy, in front, comprises four large class-rooms; and the Hall, to the rear, is 80 feet long, 40 wide, and 37 high, having accommodation for nearly 1000 persons. The County Buildings and Prison, built in 1824 at a cost of over £5000, were in 1863 enlarged by two wings and otherwise reconstructed, and again greatly extended in 1895; but the prison was closed in 1883. A Combination Poor-house, with accommodation for 182 paupers and 60 lunatics, was erected at a cost of £7000 in 1865; and an epidemic hospital in 1874. St John's Masonic Hall (1874-75) has accommodation for 200 persons; the Philosophical and Literary Society (1867) occupies the lower portion of the Town Mission House (1873); and there are also a Mechanics' Institute (1844), the Denny Memorial Institute (opened 1892), a curling club (1815), a bowling club (1839), a Burns club (1859), a benevolent, an agricultural, and a co-operative society, etc. Dumbarton has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial, Clydesdale, British Linen, and Union Banks, hotels, and 3 newspapers—the Wednesday (Liberal) *Dumbarton Herald* (1851), the Saturday (also Liberal) *Lennox Herald* (1862), and the *Dumbarton Observer*. Monday is market-day, and fairs are held on the third Tuesday in March (St Patrick's) for seeds and horses, the first Wednesday in June (Carman) for cattle and horses, and the

second Tuesday in August (Lammas) for cattle and hay.

Extensive glass and chemical works, established in 1777, and employing 300 men, were closed about two years after the death in 1831 of Provost Dixon and his son, then for a time reopened, and finally discontinued in 1850, when their three prominent brick cones were taken down. The stoppage of these works seemed likely to deal a great blow to Dumbarton's well-being; but their place has been more than supplied by shipbuilding, which now employs upwards of 4000 hands. The two great shipbuilding firms are those of Messrs M'Millan (1834) and Messrs Wm. Denny & Bros. (1844). While the yard of the former firm is not so large as that of the latter, it is a well-equipped establishment, and boasts the only graving dock in Dumbarton. The dock is 300 feet long, and 41 feet wide at the entrance. Messrs Denny removed in 1857 from the Wood Yard, on the Cardross side, to the Leven Shipyard, on the Dumbarton side, which now covers 42 acres, and includes a wet dock of 5 acres, shearlegs for 100 tons, and cranes for tonnage of the very highest class. There has been also added an experimental tank similar to that owned by the Admiralty, wherein many interesting experiments on the hulls of vessels are being constantly carried out. Dumbarton's first iron steamer was launched in 1844, its first screw in 1845, and its first steel steamer in 1879. The other industrial establishments of Dumbarton comprise Denny & Co.'s engineering works (1851); Paul & Co.'s engine and boiler works (1847); Ure & Co.'s iron foundry (1835); the Denny-stoun Forge (1854); saw-mills; a rope and sail yard; brass-founding, boat-building, tanning, and ship-painting works, etc.

In 1658 the magistrates of Glasgow made overtures to their brethren of Dumbarton for the purchase of ground for an extensive harbour, which the latter rejected on the ground that 'the influx of mariners would tend to raise the price of butter and eggs to the inhabitants.' Port Glasgow was thereupon founded, and Dumbarton thus lost the chance of becoming a seaport second to few in the world. Down to 1700 the burgh retained its chartered privilege of levying customs and dues on all ships navigating the Clyde between the mouth of the Kelvin and the head of Loch Long, but in that year it sold this privilege to Glasgow for 4500 merks, or £260 sterling. This and the deepening of the CLYDE to Glasgow have done much to lower Dumbarton's commercial prestige, and it now ranks merely as a sub-port. Nor are its harbour accommodations great, the improvements carried on since 1852—such as the deepening of the Leven's channel—having generally had less regard to shipping than to shipbuilding. An excellent quay, however, and a capacious dock have been constructed, mainly at the expense of the late James Lang; and in 1874-75 a splendid pier of pitch pine was built at a cost of £8000. Extending from the Castle Rock into the Clyde, it consists of gangway (640 × 15 feet) and pier-head (90 × 25 feet), the depth of the river at the extremity of the pier-head being 10 feet at low water, so that steamers can touch at any state of the tide, and most of the river steamers now call on their up and down runs.

St Patrick's collegiate church, founded in 1450 by Isabella, Duchess of Albany, at the end of the Broad Meadow, fell into disuse at the Reformation, and now is represented by a single tower arch, removed to Church Street in 1850 to make room for the railway station. The old parish church, at the foot of High Street, a quaint, begalliered, cruciform structure, with western spire, was built about 1565, and demolished in 1810. Its successor, completed in 1811 at a cost of £6000, is a handsome edifice, with spire and clock, 1500 sittings, and three stained-glass windows, two of them geometrical designs, and the third (1876) depicting Christ's Sermon on the Mount. A second Established church was built at Knoxland in 1835, and erected *q. s.* in 1886; and on the Cardross side is Dalreoch *quoad sacra* church (1873; 620 sittings). Free churches are the North

(1844; rebuilt 1877) and the High (1864; cost £5000; 850 sittings), a fine Gothic building, with a spire of 140 feet. The U.P. church of West Bridgend (1861) has a good organ; another in High Street (1826) was enlarged and decorated in 1874 at a cost of nearly £2700. Other places of worship are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel (1862), a Baptist chapel (1876), an Evangelical Union chapel (1882), St Patrick's Roman Catholic church (1830; 500 sittings), and St Augustine's Episcopal church (1872-73; 650 sittings), an Early Geometric Pointed edifice, with nave, side-aisles, lofty clerestory, chancel, and 'sticket' steeple, whose cost, inclusive of a parsonage, came to close on £9000. The Academy, College Street, Knoxland, and West Bridgend public schools, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 688, 1033, 618, 706, and 591 children, have an average attendance of about 350, 870, 700, 550, and 540, and grants amounting to nearly £440, £900, £750, £590, and £520. *Appropos* of the schools, the famous novelist, Tobias Smollet (1721-74) here learned the 'rudiments' under Buchanan's vindicator, John Love (1695-1750), who was a native of Dumbarton, as also were the judge, Sir James Smollett of BONHILL (1648-1731), its representative in the House of Commons for twenty-one years, and Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D. (1745-1820), the well-known statistic and metropolitan magistrate. One of its ministers was the Rev. James Oliphant (1734-1818), the 'Auld Licht professor' of Burns's *Ordination*.

Constituted a free royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1222, Dumbarton received fresh charters from several of



Seal of Dumbarton.

his successors, all of which were confirmed in 1609 by James VI. It now is governed by a provost, a town-clerk, 3 bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, a master of works, and 8 councillors. The General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) of 1850 was adopted in 1854, and the magistrates and town council are

commissioners of police. An Act was obtained by the magistrates and town council in 1872, empowering them to purchase the old and to erect new gas-works, to improve the water-works, to erect the new pier, and to construct tramways to Alexandria. The police force in 1891 comprised 13 men; and the salary of the superintendent was £175. The sheriff county court is held every Tuesday and Friday during session; the debts recovery court every Friday; the sheriff's ordinary small debt court every Tuesday during session, and occasionally during vacation; and quarter sessions are on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. Dumbarton, along with KILMARNOCK, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Port Glasgow, returns one member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency numbering 2471 in 1891. The annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh was £37,532 in 1875, £45,898 in 1881-82, and £62,900 in 1892, when the corporation revenue was £1373, and the harbour revenue £4532. Pop. of royal burgh (1801) 2541, (1811) 3121, (1821) 3481, (1831) 3623, (1841) 4391, (1851) 4590, (1861) 6090, (1881) 10,898, (1891) 14,046; of parl. burgh (1851) 5445, (1861) 8253, (1871) 11,404, (1881) 13,782, (1891) 16,908, of whom 3790 were in Cardross parish. Houses (1891) inhabited 3323, vacant 90, building 23.

The Castle of Dumbarton is situated on an acute peninsula at the left side of the Leven's influx to the Clyde, and consists partly of a mass of rock, partly of superincumbent buildings. The rock appears to over-

hang both rivers—huge, mural, weather-worn—for several hundred yards down to their point of confluence. It culminates at 200 feet above sea-level, measures 1 mile in circumference, and figures picturesquely in most of the views of the upper waters of the Firth of Clyde. The rock is of basalt, like Ailsa Craig, the Bass, Stirling Castle Rock, and other single, sharply-outlined heights, that start abruptly from sea or plain. It rises sheer from the low circumjacent level, and stands by itself, without any hills near it. The basalt tends to the prismatic form, being slightly columnar, and in places magnetic; and is all the more curious for protruding through beds of sandstone, nearly a mile distant from any other eruptive formation. The rock towards the summit is cloven by a narrow deep chasm into a double peak, and presents its cloven sides to S and N. The western peak is equal in height to the eastern, but not so broad, and bears the name of Wallace's Seat. The buildings on the rock have differed in extent and form at different times, and do not seem to have ever had any high architectural merit. The entrance, in old times and till a recent period, was on the N side, by a gradually ascending footpath, through a series of gates, which now might be interesting antiquities had they not been sold for old iron. The present entrance is on the S side, through a gateway in a rampart, whence a long flight of steps leads to a battery and the governor's house—a modern white building utterly out of keeping with the character of the place, and used now as the quarter of the married men of the Coast Brigade stationed here. A second, narrower flight leads from the governor's house to the cleft between the two summits, and at one point is overarched by a small structure, alleged to have been the prison of Wallace, but clearly much later than Wallace's day. The barracks, the armoury, the Duke of York's battery, and the water tank stand in the cleft of the rock, and a steep winding stair conducts thence to the top of the western summit, which is surmounted by a flagstaff, and retains vestiges of a small circular building, variously pronounced a wind-mill, a Roman fort, and a Roman pharos. The barracks contain accommodation for only 150 men, and the armoury has lost its 1500 stand of arms since the Crimean war; while the batteries, though capable of mounting 16 guns, would be of little avail for defensive purposes, and at best could only serve to rake the channel of the Clyde. The castle, too, can be fully commanded by artillery from the brow of Dumbuck (547 feet), 1 mile to the E, so that ever since the invention of gunpowder it has been rendered unavailable for its original purposes, but it is maintained as a national fortress, in terms of the Articles of Union. Nor is it undeserving of good maintenance, for, besides forming a noble feature in a most noble landscape, it commands from its western summit three distinct prospects—each different, and each of singular beauty. The first up the Clyde towards Glasgow—Dunglass Castle on its promontory, Erskine House opposite, with boats, ships, wooded hills, and many buildings; the second down the broadening estuary—Port Glasgow and Greenock, and the mountains that guard the entrance of Loch Long; and the third up the Vale of Leven, away to the dusky summits of Loch Lomond. 'If the grand outline of any one of the views can be seen, it is sufficient recompense for the trouble of climbing the Rock of Dumbarton.' So thought Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother and Coleridge, made that climb, on 24 August, 1803 (pp. 57-62 of her *Tour in Scotland*, edited by Principal Shairp, 1874).

Dumbarton has been identified with the Roman naval station *Theodosia*, with Ossian's *Balclutha* ('town on the Clyde'), and with *Urbs Legionis* ('city of the legion'), the scene of Arthur's ninth battle against the heathen Saxons in the beginning of the 6th century. The third identification slightly confirms the first, and itself is strengthened by the town's title of *Castrum Arthuri* in a record of David II. (1367); of the second we are told that, whilst Ossian says of Balclutha, 'The thistle shakes there its lovely head,' the true Scotch thistle,

though really rare in Scotland, does still grow wild on Dumbarton Rock. On this rock (*in alto montis Dumbretan*) the legend of St Monenna, who died in 519, records that, consecrated a virgin by St Patrick, she founded one of her seven Scotch churches. Be this as it may, from the battle of Ardderyd (573) we find the Cumbrian British kingdom of Strathclyde comprising the present counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Dumfriess, Ayr, Lanark, Peebles, Renfrew, and Dumbarton; its northern half occupied by the Damnonii, belonging to the Cornish variety of the British race; its first king Rhydderch Hael, Columba's and Kentigern's friend; and its capital the strongly fortified rock on the Clyde's right bank, termed by the Britons *Alcluiith* ('height on the Clyde'), and by the Gadhelic people *Dumbretan* ('fort of the Britons'). By the victory in 654 of Osuiu or Osway of Northumbria over Penda of Mercia, the ally of these Britons, the latter became Osuiu's tributaries; but Ecgfrid's crushing defeat at Dunneichen in 685 restored them to full independence. This lasted down to 756, when a Northumbrian and Pictish army under Eadberct and Angus mac Fergus pressed so hard upon Alclyde, that the place was surrendered after a four months' siege; and four years later we hear of the burning of its fortress, 'which,' says Hill Burton, 'was probably, after the fashion of that day, a large collection of wooden houses, protected by the height of the rock on which it stood, and, where necessary, by embankments.' In 870 Alclyde sustained a second four months' siege, this time by the Vikings, under Olaf the White, Norwegian King of Dublin, who reduced its defenders by famine. Before which siege, with the disorganisation of Northumbria, the whole of the British territory from the Clyde to the Derwent had once more become united under its line of independent kings, claiming Roman descent, the last of whom, Donald, died in 908. Thereon the Britons elected Donald, brother to Constantin, King of Alban; and thus Alclyde became dependent on Alban, till in 1018 its sub-king Owen or Eugenius the Bald was succeeded by Duncan, Malcolm II.'s grandson—the 'gracious Duncan' of *Macbeth*. Malcolm dying in 1034, Duncan succeeded him as King of Scotia, in which Strathclyde thenceforth becomes absorbed. In 1175 the northern portion of the old Cumbrian kingdom, nearly represented by Dumbar-tonshire, was formed by William the Lyon into the earldom of Levenach or LENNOX, and conferred on his brother David. By 1193 this earldom had come into possession of Aluin, the first of a line of Celtic earls, who, down to their extinction in 1425, frequently figure in Dumbarton's history, but who only retained the castle till 1238, from which year onward it was always a royal fortress. As such, during the competition for the Scottish crown (1292), it was delivered up to Edward I. of England, who gave it over to Baliol, on the adjudication in his favour; but from 1296 to 1309 it was held again by the English, with Sir Alexander Monteith for governor. He it was who on 5 Aug. 1305 took Wallace captive at Glasgow, so that likely enough the hero was really for a week a prisoner here, where, along with old Lochaber axes and skene-dhus, flint pistols, rude pikes, and tattered regimental colours, was preserved for about 600 years his huge two-handed sword until removed in 1888 to the Wallace Monument. In 1313, according to our least veracious chroniclers, Bruce, almost single-handed, achieved the capture of Dumbarton Castle. A sort of Guy Fawkes and Bluebeard episode this, with keys and a cellar figuring largely therein—the cellar first full of armed English soldiery, who are overawed by the monarch, and the traitor Monteith next led to it in fetters, but presently pardoned by the magnanimous hero. Anyhow, by Bruce the castle was committed to the governorship of Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, whose son was one of the few that escaped from Halidon Hill (1333), when Dumbarton became the rallying-point of the remnant adhering to the boy-king, David II. Sir Robert de Erskine was next appointed governor (1357), and after him Sir John de Dennistoun or Danielstoun. He was succeeded by

his son, Sir Robert, on whose death in 1399 Walter, his brother, the parson of Kincardine O'Neil, forcibly seized the castle, as belonging heritably to his family. He held it till 1402, surrendering it then in the hope of obtaining the vacant see of St Andrews—a hope cut short by his death before the end of the year. In 1425 James Stewart, son of the late Regent Albany, and grandson of the eighth and last Celtic Earl of Lennox, assaulted and burned the town of Dumbarton, and murdered the king's uncle, Sir John Stewart, who held the castle with only thirty-two men. Dumbarton was next besieged in 1481 by the fleet of Edward IV., but was bravely and successfully defended by Sir Andrew Wood of Largo. For the next half century the history of Dumbarton is virtually that of the Stewart Earls of Lennox. Their founder, John, having taken up arms against James IV., the castle was twice besieged in 1489—first by the Earl of Argyll without success, and then by the young king himself, who after a six weeks' leaguer compelled the four sons of Lennox to capitulate. The surprise of the castle one stormy night by John, third Earl (1514), the landing here of Albany from France (1515), the establishment of a French garrison (1516), the interception of a large French subsidy (1543) by Matthew, fourth Earl, Lord Darnley's father, and his design of betraying the fortress to England (1544)—these are events that can merely be glanced at in passing. On 7 Aug. 1548 Queen Mary, then six years old, embarked at Dumbarton for France; in July 1563 she paid a second visit to the castle; and hither her army was marching from Hamilton when its progress was barred at Langside, 13 May 1568. For nearly three years the castle held out for her under its governor, John, fifth Lord Fleming; and the story of how it was taken by escalade on the night of 1 April 1571 deserves to be told with some fullness. Captain Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill, to whom the attack was entrusted, had long been attached to the house of Lennox. He it was whose evidence was so important regarding the death of Darnley, and who afterwards accused Lethington as one of the murderers, since which time he appears to have resumed the profession of arms. In the enterprise he was assisted by Cunningham, commonly called the Laird of Drumwhassel, one of the bravest and most skillful officers of his time, and he had been fortunate in bribing the assistance of a man named Robertson, who, having once been warden in the castle, knew every crag of the rock, 'where it was best to climb, and where fewest ladders would serve.' With him and a hundred picked men Craufurd set out from Glasgow after sunset. He had sent before him a few light horse to prevent intelligence by stopping all wayfarers, and about midnight he arrived at Dumbuck, within a mile of the castle, where he was joined by Drumwhassel and Captain Hume. Here he explained to the soldiers the hazardous service on which they were engaged, provided them with ropes and scaling ladders, and, advancing quickly and noiselessly, reached the rock, whose summit was fortunately wrapped in a heavy fog, whilst the bottom was clear. But, on the first attempt, all was likely to be lost. The ladders lost their hold while the soldiers were on them; and had the garrison been on the alert, the noise must have inevitably betrayed them. They listened, however, and all was still. Again the ladders were fixed, and, their 'craws' or steel hooks this time catching firmly in the crevices, the leaders gained a small out-jutting ledge, where an ash tree had struck its roots. Fixing the ropes to its branches, they speedily towed up the rest of their comrades. They were still, however, fourscore fathoms from the wall. They had reached but the middle of the rock, day was breaking, and when, for the second time, they planted their ladders, a singular impediment occurred. One of the soldiers in ascending was seized with a fit, in which he convulsively grasped the steps so firmly, that no one could either pass him or unloose his hold. But Craufurd's presence of mind suggested a ready expedient; he tied him to the ladder and turned it round, so the passage was once more free. They were

now at the bottom of the wall, where the footing was narrow and precarious; but once more fixing their ladders in the copestone, Alexander Ramsay, Craufurd's ensign, and two other soldiers, stole up, and though at once discovered by a sentinel, leapt down and slew him, sustaining the attack of three of the guard till they were joined by Craufurd and the rest. Their weight and struggles to surmount it brought the wall down with a run, and afforded an open breach, through which they rushed in shouting, 'A Darnley, a Darnley!' Craufurd's watchword, given evidently from affection to his hapless master, the murdered king. According to Dr Hill Burton, the point thus gained was the top of the western peak, the ascent being made to the left of the present entrance; and from this vantage-ground the assailants now turned the cannon on the garrison, who, panic-struck, attempted no resistance. Fleming, the governor, from long familiarity with the rock, managed to escape down the face of an almost perpendicular gully, and, passing through a postern which opened upon the Clyde, threw himself into a fishing-boat, and so passed over to Argyllshire. In this achievement the assailants lost not a man, and of the garrison only four were slain. In the castle were taken prisoner John Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews, who was found with mail shirt and steel cap on, Verac, the French ambassador, Fleming of Boghall, and John Hall, an English gentleman, who had fled to Scotland after Dacre's rebellion. Lady Fleming, the wife of the governor, was also taken, and treated by the Regent courteously, being suffered to go free, and carry off with her her plate and furniture. But Hamilton, the primate, was instantly brought to trial for the murder of Darnley and Moray, condemned, and hanged and quartered without delay.

In 1581, as a signal and crowning favour, Esmé Stewart, the new-made Duke of Lennox, received the governorship of Dumbarton Castle, one of the three great national fortresses; in 1639 it was seized on a Sunday by the Covenanters, its captain, 'a vigilant gentleman,' attending church with so many of the garrison that, they being taken on their homeward way, the place was defenceless. It was, however, recaptured by the Royalists, to be lost again on 28 Aug. of the following year. Thereafter the castle drops quietly out of history, a visit from Queen Victoria on 7 Aug. 1847 being all that remains to be noticed. Nor of the town is there anything worthier of record than the injury done it by floods of the Leven in 1334, and again in the early years of the 17th century, when the magistrates felt obliged to apply to parliament for aid in constructing bulwarks. A commission of 1607 reported that 'na less nor the sovme of threttie thousand poundis Scottis money was abill to beir out and furneis the necessar charges and expenses in pforming these warkis that are liable to saif the said burgh from utter destructiounne.' A grant of 25,000 merks Scots was accordingly made for the purpose by parliament; and, this proving insufficient, a farther sum of 12,000 was afterwards granted by King James. In 1675 Dumbarton gave the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland to George, third son of the first Marquis of Douglas, but this peerage became extinct at the death of his son about the middle of the 18th century.

The parish of Dumbarton is bounded NW by Bonhill; N by Kilmarnock; NE by Drymen and Killearn in Stirlingshire; SE by Old Kilpatrick; S, for 3 furlongs, by the river Clyde, which separates it from Renfrewshire; and W by the river Leven, dividing it from Cardross. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 6½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1½ furlong and 5½ miles; and its area is 8563 acres, of which 98½ are foreshore and 174 water. The LEVEN winds 4½ miles southward along all the western border, and is joined from the interior by Murroch Burn; whilst Overton Burn, tracing much of the south-eastern boundary, and itself joined by Black Burn, flows direct to the Clyde. The southern and western districts, to the mean distance of 1½ mile from the Leven, present no striking natural

feature except the Castle Rock, in whose vicinity they lie so little above sea-level as to be sometimes flooded by spring tides. From this low valley the surface rises north-eastward to Auchencroch and Dumbarton Muirs, attaining 895 feet at Knockshanoch, 1228 at Dughnot Hill, 1118 at Knockupple, and 892 at Knockvadie. Limestone abounds at Murroch Glen, 2½ miles NNE of the town; red sandstone is quarried on the moors; and an excellent white sandstone occurs at Dalreoch, in Cardross parish. The soil—in a few fields a rich alluvium—in some of the arable tracts is very clayey, in others gravelly, and in most somewhat shallow, yet generally fertile; whilst that of the moors is sparse, and of little value. Among the mansions are Strathleven, Heleuslee, and Overton. Dumbarton is seat of a presbytery in the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £425. Pop. of entire parish (1891) 14,065.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

The presbytery of Dumbarton comprises the old parishes of Arrochar, Baldernock, Balfon, Bonhill, Buchanan, Cardross, Drymen, Dumbarton, Fintry, Killearn, Kilmarnock, New Kilpatrick, Old Kilpatrick, Luss, Roseneath, Row, and Strathblane; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Alexandria, Clydebank, Craigrownie, Dalreoch, Duntocher, Garelochhead, Helensburgh, Helensburgh-West, Jamestown, Knoxland, Milngavie, and Renton; and the chapelries of Peaton, Temple, Dalmuir, and Kilegellan. Pop. (1881) 70,081, (1891) 87,739, of whom 12,200 were communicants of the Church of Scotland.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dumbarton, with 2 churches at Dumbarton, 2 at Helensburgh, 3 at Renton, and 15 at respectively Alexandria, Arrochar, Baldernock, Bonhill, Bowling, Cardross, Clydebank, Duntocher, Garelochhead, Killearn, Luss, Old Kilpatrick, Roseneath, Shandon, and Strathblane, which 22 churches together had 5322 members in 1891.—There is also a presbytery for the U.P. Church, with 2 churches at Dumbarton, and 1 each at Alexandria, Balfon, Bonhill, Clydebank, Craigs and Duntocher, Drymen, Helensburgh, Kilmarnock, Old Kilpatrick, Radnorpark, and Renton, which 13 churches had 4457 members in 1891.

See John Glen's *History of the Town and Castle of Dumbarton* (Dumb. 1847); Sir Wm. Fraser's *The Lennox* (2 vols., Edinb., 1874); and Donald Macleod's *Castle and Town of Dumbarton* (Dumb. 1877).

Dumbarton and Helensburgh Railway. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

Dumbartonshire, a county, partly maritime, but chiefly inland, in the W of Scotland, comprising a main body and a detached district. The main body is bounded N by Perthshire, E by Stirlingshire, SE by Lanarkshire, S by the river Clyde and the upper Firth of Clyde, which divide it from Renfrewshire, and W by Argyllshire. Its eastern boundary, from Island Vow, above Inversnaid, to the mouth of Endrick Water, runs along the middle of Loch Lomond; thence, to the mouth of Catter Burn, is traced by Endrick Water; and, in the extreme SE, for 3 miles above Maryhill, is traced by the river Kelvin. Its western boundary, except for 9¼ miles in the extreme N, is all formed by Loch Long. The detached district, commencing 4¼ miles E by N of the nearest point of the main body, and 5 NNE of Glasgow, comprises the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld; it is bounded N and E by Stirlingshire, and S and W by Lanarkshire. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891, by section 40 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, left the detached district untouched. There was no alteration made in any of the parish boundaries, and the only change in the county boundary was its extension to include the entire parish of New Kilpatrick (which was partly in Stirlingshire) and the town of Milngavie.

All the northern or ARROCHAR district of the county, lying partly around the head of Loch Lomond, partly between that lake and Loch Long, is a group of mountains, intersected by deep gorges.—Culminating in Ben Vorlich (3092 feet) and Ben Vane (3004), it displays all the most characteristic features of grand, romantic,

beautiful Highland scenery. The central part from Finnart and the middle of Loch Lomond to the hillscreens of the Firth of Clyde, but including the peninsula of Roseneath, is a region varying between the highland and lowland, and exquisitely bleuds many a feature of sternness and wildness with many of the sweetest loveliness. The lofty hills of Arrochar and Luss, in particular, contrast most strikingly with the wide expanse of the pellucid waves of the queen of lakes, far-famed Loch Lomond. 'Here savage grandeur, in all the towering superiority of uncultivated nature, is seen side by side with the very emblem of peace and tranquillity, an alpine lake, which the winds reach only by stealth.' The southern district, comprising the seaboard of the Clyde, the Vale of Leven, and the tract eastward of that vale to the extremity of the main body of the county, is generally lowland and rich almost to excess with gentle contour and tasteful ornamentation; yet even this is diversified—to some extent broadly occupied—with characters of abruptness and boldness, shown in the shoulders of the Cardross hills, in the mass of Dumbarton Rock, in the brows of Dumbuck and of basaltic ranges northward of it, and in the capriciously escarped, romantic acclivities of the Kilpatrick Hills, which, extending 5½ miles from E to W, and attaining a maximum altitude of 1313 feet in Duncomb and Fynloch, contain many rich close scenes, and command some of the finest and most extensive views in Scotland. The detached district is all lowland, and of tame appearance, nowhere exceeding 480 feet above sea-level, yet extends so near the roots of the Campsie Fells as to borrow effects of scenery similar to those which the tracts along the Clyde borrow from the Kilpatrick Hills. No region in Scotland can boast of finer scenery than the county of Dumbarton; and certainly none more varied, or oftener visited and admired by strangers.

Considerably more than one-half of Loch Lomond, and fully two-thirds of the islands in it, belong to Dumbartonshire. Loch Sloy in Arrochar, Lochs Humphrey and Cochno in Old Kilpatrick, Fynloch in Dumbarton, Faunyside Loch in Cumbernauld, and several smaller lakes, have aggregately a considerable area. The river Clyde, from opposite Blythswood to the influx of the Leven, runs 8½ miles along the southern border; and, like the Firth, onward to the south-westerly extremity of Roseneath, teems with the vast commercial traffic of Glasgow. The Leven, winding 7½ miles southward from Loch Lomond to the Clyde, bisects the lowland district of the county's main body, and is notable at once for the purity of its waters, the richness of its vale, and the profusion of bleachfields and print-works on its banks. The Endrick, over all its run on the eastern boundary, is a beautiful stream. The Kelvin, though ditch-like where it approaches the main body's south-eastern border, yet at Killermont and Garscube exhibits much exquisite beauty. Allander Water drains most of New Kilpatrick to the Kelvin. The Falloch, Invcrogias, Douglas, Luss, Finlas, Fruin, and other brooks and torrents, with many fine cascades, drain most of the Highland tracts into Loch Lomond. The Kelvin traces most of the northern boundary of the detached district, but everywhere there retains its ditch-like character. The sluggish Luggie drains the western part of the detached district to the Kelvin, and some tiny streamlets drain the eastern part to the Carron. Many beautiful rivulets and burns are in the interior of the main body, running either to the principal rivers, or pursuing independent courses to the Clyde, Gare Loch, or Loch Long. The Forth and Clyde Canal traverses the N border of the detached district, and afterwards passes along the S border of the main body to the Clyde at Bowling Bay. Springs of excellent water are almost everywhere numerous and copious.

The climate is exceedingly various. Some parts of the county, such as the seaboard of the Clyde and the Vale of Leven, are comparatively genial, while other parts, as the pastoral lands of Arrochar and the plateaux of the Kilpatrick Hills, are comparatively severe. -Even

small tracts only a few miles distant from one another are so strongly affected by the configuration of the surface as to differ widely in regard to heat, moisture, and the winds. Nowhere in Scotland do heights and hollows act more powerfully on climate, the former in the way of attracting or cooling, the latter in ventilating or warming. Even in places so near and like one another as Keppoch, Camus Eskan, Ardincaple, and Bellretiro, the aggregate rain-fall, as ascertained by gauges all of one construction, was respectively 43.15, 45.5, 50.57, and 52.5. The climate, on the whole, however, is good. There is more moisture, indeed, than in many other parts of Scotland, but the excess is not so much in the quantity that falls as in the length of time it takes to fall; and whatever disadvantage arises from a corresponding excess of cloudiness, seems to be well counterbalanced by the prevalence of the genial W wind during no less than about nine months in the year. Sharp E winds blow in spring, but, even in their sharpest moods, they are not so keen as in the eastern counties, and are much less accompanied with frosty fogs.

The formation consists of mica slate in the N, with dykes of whinstone and greenstone; Lower Silurian towards the S; and Old Red sandstone along the Clyde estuary, where trap rocks of various kinds form Dumbarton Castle Rock and Dumbuck Hill, besides the main bulk of the Kilpatrick Hills. Mica slate, always stratified, often laminated, and generally comprising much mica, much quartz, and very little felspar, forms the greater part of the highest and most striking uplands of the N. The quartz of the mica slate is sometimes so extremely abundant as to render the rock more properly quartzose than micaceous. The mica slate likewise passes occasionally into talc slate, and both the mica slate and the talc slate, between Tarbet and Luss, are intersected by beds of greenstone, felspar, and porphyry. Clay slate is also plentiful in the N, lies generally on the mica slate, is frequently traversed by veins of quartz, abounds with iron pyrites, and is quarried as a roofing slate at Luss and Camstradden. A kind of limestone slate, or a laminated rock strongly charged with lime, occurs in the same tracts as the clay slate. Greywacke, chiefly amorphous, seldom slaty, and often abounding with quartz, commences a little S of Camstradden slate quarry, and forms a large portion of the parishes of Row and Cardross. A bluish-black limestone is frequently associated with the greywacke. Old Red sandstone extends from the lower part of Loch Lomond, through the western part of Bonhill, and through Cardross and Row, to the SW of Roseneath. A yellow sandstone of quite different lithological character from the Old Red sandstone, easily chiseled, but hardening by exposure, occurs at some parts of the seaboard of the Clyde, and extends at intervals and fitfully to Nethertou-Garscube. Carboniferous limestone, coal, shale, and small beds of ironstone lie above the sandstones in the eastern wing of the main body of the county, and throughout the detached district; but they aggregately yield a very poor produce compared with that of other Scottish regions of the coal formation.

The land area of the county (including that of the portion of New Kilpatrick parish that was formerly in Stirlingshire) is 157,895 acres, but was at one time over-estimated at 167,040 acres; and, by a competent agricultural authority, who so over-estimated it, was classified into 6050 acres of deep black loam, 30,970 of clay on a subsoil of till, 25,220 of gravel or gravelly loam, 3750 of green hilly pasture, 99,400 of mountain and moor, 720 of bog, and 930 of isles in Loch Lomond. The rivalry of proprietors in the lowland districts, the demand from the markets of Glasgow and Greenock, the great increase of general local trade, and the new facilities of communication by steamboats and railways, have powerfully stimulated agricultural improvement. Draining, fencing, reclamation, skilful manuring, ameliorated courses of rotation, and the use of better implements, have all been brought largely into play, with the result of greatly enhancing

the value of land and increasing the amount of produce. In 1881 the percentage of the cultivated area was 26·8, in 1891 33·5, viz., 5·1 under corn crops, 2·5 under green crops, 10·3 under clover, etc., and 15·4 under permanent pasture. A great extension of sheep-farming, begun in the early part of the present century, went on vigorously and rapidly in the upland districts; and was accompanied there by the practice of moor-burning, which occasioned such a change on the face of the hills, that tracts formerly brown and heathy are now covered with pasture. The growth of copeswood on lands unfit for tillage or pasture has long been much practised; and, besides being ornamental to the landscape, yields a considerable revenue. In 1891 there were 8203 acres under wood. The cattle, in the upland districts, are of the Highland breeds; in the lowland districts generally either crosses between these and the Ayrshire, or, on dairy farms or for dairy purposes, pure Ayrshire. The sheep, on the hill districts, are mostly the black-faced; on the low grounds, are generally the Cheviot, with some mixture of English breeds. The native horses are small animals, of intermediate character between the ordinary cart-horse and Highland pony; and with few exceptions are scarcely ever used in field labour. Clydesdale horses, either purchased in the Lanarkshire markets or bred from good stallions, are in common use on the arable farms. Swine, mostly for home use, are kept by almost all the farmers, and by many cottagers. Herds of fallow deer are on Inchmurrin and Inchlonaig in Loch Lomond; and red deer once abounded in the mountain districts, but were long ago exterminated. Bee-keeping is largely carried on, especially at Clynder.

Manufactures struck root in Dumbartonshire in the year 1728, and were greatly stimulated and extended by the formation of good roads, the deepening of the Clyde, the opening of the Forth and Clyde Canal, the introduction of steam navigation, and the opening of successively the Dumbartonshire, the Vale of Leven, the Forth and Clyde, the Dumbarton and Helensburgh, the Strathendrick, and the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire railways. They have also derived increase from demands and facilities for shipbuilding, from the growing increase of summer tourists to Loch Lomond and Loch Long, and from summer residence of multitudes of Glasgow citizens at Helensburgh, Garlochhead, Roseneath, Kilcreggan, Cove, Arrochar, and other places; and they now figure so largely and vigorously as to compete in value with the arts of agriculture. Most of the low tracts of the county, even such as possess no coal within their own limits, have followed Glasgow and tried to rival it in some of its departments of manufacture. The Vale of Leven, in particular, is crowded with bleachfields, printfields, dye-works, and cotton-works, giving employment to thousands. Cotton-printing, cotton spinning, paper-making, iron-working, shipbuilding, the making of chemicals, and the distilling of whisky are all more or less prominent. The salmon and herring fisheries are also highly important and lucrative. The Forth and Clyde Canal, besides serving for water conveyance, concentrates some trade around its W end at Bowling Bay. The deepening of the Clyde, in addition to its greatly improving the navigation and stimulating commerce, produced the incidental advantage of adding to the county about 600 acres of rich land—the spaces behind the stone walls, formed for confining the tidal current, having rapidly filled up with a fine alluvial deposit, which soon became available first for meadow and next for the plough. The steamboat communication is very ample, including lines up and down Loch Lomond, and connecting all the chief places on the Clyde and all the sea-lochs with Greenock and Glasgow.

The only royal burgh is Dumbarton. The other towns are Helensburgh, Kirkiutulloch, Alexandria, Bonhill, Renton, Dumtocher, Clydebank, and Cumbernauld. The chief villages are Arrochar, Auchinstarry, Balloch, Bearsden, Bowling, Cardross, Clynder, Condorrat, Dalsholm, Dumbuck, Faifey, Garelochhead, Garscadden, Garscube, Hardgate, Jamestown, Kilcreggan and Cove,

Knightwood, Little Mill, Luss, Milton, Netherton, New Kilpatrick, Old Kilpatrick, Radnorpark, Roseneath, Shandon, Smithston, Twechar, Waterside, with parts of Yoker and Leuzie. The principal seats are Arden House, Ardincaple, Ardmore, Ardoch, Auchendennan, Auchentorlie, Auchentoshan, Balloch Castle, Balvic, Barcman, Barnhill, Bloomhill, Bonhill Place, Boturich Castle, Cameron House, Camus Eskan, Clober House, Cockno House, Cowden Hill, Craigrownie, Cumbernauld House, Darleith, Dumbuck House, Edinbarnet, Finnart, Garscadden, Garscube, Gartshae House, Glenarbuck, Helenslee, Keppoch, Killermont, Kilmahew, Kilmardinny, Knoxland, Lennoxbank, Overtoun, Roseneath Castle, Rosdhu, Strathleven, Stuckgowan, Tillechewan Castle, Westerton House, and Woodhead.

The places of worship within the civil county, in 1892, were 12 *quoad civilia* parish churches, 15 *quoad sacra* parish churches, 2 chapels of ease, 23 Free churches, 16 U.P. churches, 1 United Original Secession church, 1 Congregational chapel, 3 Baptist chapels, 2 Methodist chapels, 1 Evangelical Union chapel, 4 Episcopal churches, and 6 Roman Catholic churches. In 1895 the county had 61 schools (52 of them public), which, with total accommodation for 18,389 children, had 16,544 on the registers and 13,923 in average attendance.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 20 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and more than 100 magistrates. The County Council is composed of 41 members, for as many electoral districts, Alexandria and Helensburgh having four districts each, and Cowgate and Renton two each. One-fourth of the members constitutes a quorum. The Standing Joint-Committee of the county is composed partly of county councillors and partly of commissioners of supply. The sheriff court for the county, and the commissary court are held at Dumbarton on every Tuesday and Friday during session; sheriff small debt courts are held at Dumbarton on every Tuesday during session and occasionally during vacation; at Kirkiutulloch, for Kirkiutulloch and Cumbernauld parishes, on the first Thursdays of March, June, September, and December; and quarter sessions are held at Dumbarton on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The police force of the county, in 1891, excluding 13 men for Dumbarton, comprised 62 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £350. Exclusive of Dumbarton, the county returns a member to parliament, its constituency numbering 11,789 in 1891. The annual value of real property was £384,627 in 1882, and £397,232 in 1891, or, including railways, etc., £470,103. Pop. (1881) 75,333, (1891) 94,495, of whom 46,930 were males, and 47,565 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 13,309, vacant 1056, building 236.

The registration county takes in a part of New Kilpatrick parish from Stirlingshire, and had, in 1891, population of 98,014. All the parishes are assessed for the poor, and 9 of them, with 3 in Stirlingshire and 1 in Perthshire, are included in Dumbarton poor law combination. The number of registered poor, during the year ending 14 May, 1891, was 851; of casual poor, 72. The number of pauper lunatics was 155, and the expenditure on their account was £3638. The percentage of illegitimate births was 4·8 in 1880, and 4·5 in 1890.

The territory now forming Dumbartonshire belonged anciently to the Caledonian Damnonii or Attacotti; was included by the Romans in their province of Vespasiana. In 843 the county became part of the Scottish Kingdom, under Kenneth Macalpine; and exclusive of its detached district, was long a main part of the ancient district of Lennox or Levenax. That district included a large part of what is now Stirlingshire, and portions of what are now Perthshire and Renfrewshire. It was constituted a county by William the Lyon, and underwent curtailments after some period in the 13th century, reducing it to the limits of the present main body of Dumbartonshire. The county then changed its name from Lennox to Dumbartonshire. Here in the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries, during

the war of independence, Bruce wandered a fugitive among its glens and mountains, and when at length crowned king annexed to it its present detached district. It was the scene of many contests between Caledonians and Romans, between Cumbrians and Saxons, between Scots and Picts, between Highland clan and Highland clan, between the caterans and the Lowlanders, between different parties in the several civil wars of Scotland; and made a great figure, especially in the affairs of Antoninus' Wall and those of the Cumbrian or Strathclyde kingdom, in the events of the wars of the succession, and the turmoils of the cateran forays in the time of Rob Roy. Some of the salient points in its history are touched in the account of Dumbarton Castle, and in the article on Lennox. Several cairns and a cromlech still extant, several rude stone coffins and fire-hollowed canoes found imbedded in the mud of the river close to the castle a few years ago, are memorials of its Caledonian period. A number of old rude forts or entrenchments, particularly in its Highland districts, are memorials of Caledonian, Pictish, and Scandinavian warfare within its limits. Vestiges of Antoninus' Wall and relics found on the site of that wall along all the N border of its detached district, and along the SE border of its main body onward to the wall's western end at Chapel-hill in the vicinity of Old Kilpatrick village, and an ancient bridge and a sudatorium at Duntocher, are memorials of the Romans. Several objects in Dumbarton Castle, and particularly historical records in connection with the castle, are memorials of the civil wars; a mound in the E end of Cardross parish, not far from Dumbarton town, indicates the last residence or death-place of Robert Bruce; numerous old castles, some scarcely traceable, some existing as ruins, some incorporated with modern buildings, as at Faslane, Balloch, Ardincaple, Dunglass, and Kirkintilloch, are relics of the several periods of the baronial times; and other objects in various parts, particularly in Glenfruin, are memorials of sanguinary conflicts among the clans. See Joseph Irving's *History of Dumbartonshire, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Territorial* (Dumb. 1860); his *Book of Dumbartonshire* (3 vols. 1879); and Sir Wm. Fraser's *Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country* (2 vols., Edinb., 1869).

Dumbartonshire Railway. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

Dumbreck, a hill on the mutual boundary of Strathblane and Campsie parishes, SW Stirlingshire, culminating $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Strathblane village, and rising to an altitude of 1664 feet above sea-level. It forms part of the western chain of the Lennox Hills; and overhangs Ballagan Glen on the W and Fin Glen on the E.

Dumbrock, a triangular loch ($2 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.) in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, 1 mile SW of Strathblane village.

Dumbuck, a village and a mansion in the W of Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The village stands near the Clyde, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by S of Dumbarton; and the mansion, Dumbuck House, is in the neighbourhood. Wooded Dumbuck Hill (547 feet), immediately to the N, is a bold basaltic abutment from the south-western extremity of the Kilpatrick Hills, that stoops precipitously to Dumbarton plain. It commands a magnificent prospect from Tinto to Arran, and from the Grampians to Ayrshire; and so much outtops Dumbarton Castle as easily to command it by artillery, yet was occupied with little effect by Prince Charles Edward's force in the '45.

Dumbulls, an eminence (300 feet) in Forgandenny parish, SE Perthshire, 1 mile SE of Forgandenny village. Low, craggy, and elliptical, it has traces on the crests of its accessible sides of an ancient bulwark, formed of very large granite boulders; and it commands a brilliant view of Lower Strathearn and the Firth of Tay.

Dumcrieff, a handsome mansion, with finely wooded grounds, in Moffat parish, N Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Moffat Water, 2 miles SE of Moffat town. Owned first by Murrays, then by the future Sir George

Clerk of Penicuik, it was the residence about 1735 of John Loudon Macadam, of road-making celebrity, and next of Burns's biographer, Dr James Currie (1756-1805), by whom, a few months before his death, it was sold to Dr John Rogerson (1741-1823), court physician at St Petersburg for close upon fifty years. It now belongs to his great-grandson, Lord Rollo. See DUNCRUB.

Dumfin, an eminence (200 feet) in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on the left bank of Fruin Water, 3 miles ENE of Helensburgh. It takes its name, signifying 'the fort of Fin,' from its legendary connection with Fingal; and it has traces of an ancient fort.

Dumfries, a town and a parish on the SW border of Dumfriesshire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, a seaport—since the era of railways of little importance—a seat of manufacture, the capital of Dumfriesshire, the assize town for the south-western counties, and practically the metropolis of a great extent of the S of Scotland, the town stands on the left bank of the river Nith, and on the Glasgow and South-Western railway at the junction of the lines to Lockerbie and Portpatrick, by rail being $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Lockerbie, $15\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Annan, $19\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Castle-Douglas, $80\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Portpatrick, $42\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Cumnock, 92 SE by S of Glasgow, $89\frac{3}{8}$ S by W of Edinburgh, 33 WNW of Carlisle, and $333\frac{3}{8}$ NNW of London. The site is mainly a gentle elevation, nowhere higher than 80 feet above sea-level, partly the low flat grounds at its skirts; extends about 1 mile from N to S, parallel to the river; rises steeply from the banks at the N end, and is blocked there by a curve in the river's course; and bears the lines of Castle Street and High Street along its summit. MAXWELLTOWN, along the Kirkeudbrightshire bank of the Nith, directly opposite and nearly of the same length as Dumfries, seems to be rather a part of the town than a suburb, and is partly included in the parliamentary (though not in the royal) burgh. Behind Maxwelltown to the W is Corbely Hill, a broad-based, round, and finely-ontined elevation, on the summit of which stands a church and convent of the Immaculate Conception, erected in 1881-84, from designs by Messrs Pugin, for Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament; whilst a little lower down is a picturesque building, serving the double purpose of an observatory and a museum of natural history and antiquities. The view from the top of this hill is very extensive, and also of great natural beauty—the broad and level valley, for the most part highly cultivated, of the Nith, abounding in mansions, villas, gardens, and nursery grounds; the Moffat and Galloway Hills, with the higher peaks of Queensberry and Criffel; and, over the Solway, the far-away Cumberland mountains. Altogether, the landscape, seen from the top of Corbely Hill, is not so unlike the plains of Lombardy. Dumfries itself, in architectural structure, relative position, social character, marketing importance, and general influence, holds a high rank among the towns of the kingdom. It is a minor capital, ruling in the S with nearly as much sway as Edinburgh in the E. It has either within itself or in its immediate outskirts an unusually large proportion of educated and wealthy inhabitants, giving evident indication of their presence in the tone and manners; and is seen at once, by even a passing stranger, to be a place of opulence, taste, and pretension. It has sometimes been called, by its admirers, 'the Queen of the South;' and it was designated by the poet Burns, 'Maggie by the banks o' Nith, a dame wi' pride enuch.' It is the cynosure of the south-western counties; and it sways them alike in the interests of mind, of trade, and of commerce. It has no rival or competitor, none at least that can materially compare with it, between Ayr and Carlisle, or between the Irish Sea and the Lowther Mountains. And even as a town, though other influential towns were not remote, it challenges notice for its terraces and pleasant walks beside the river; for its liues and groups of villas around its outskirts; for its picturesqueness of aspect; for the spaciousness of its principal streets; and for a certain, curious, pleasing romance in the style and collocation of many of its edifices.

Three bridges connect Dumfries and Maxwelltown; but only the uppermost one, widened in 1893, is available for carriages; and this commands a good view of all the riverward features of the burgh and the suburb, stretching partly to the N but chiefly to the S. The space along the Dumfries bank, between the bridges, is a wide street-terrace; the space further down, to a much greater distance, is an expanded or very wide street-terrace, used as the cattle market, called the Sands; and the space still further down, opposite the foot of the town and a long way past it, is a broad grassy promenade, fringed along the inner side by a noble umbrageous avenue, and called the Dock Park. The central streets present an array of fairly well-appointed shops. All the streets are paved, drained, clean, and well-lighted; and outlets on the roads to the N, to the S, and to the E are studded with villas. The town is well supplied with water, introduced in 1851 from Lochrutton, at a distance of 4 miles from Dumfries, on the principle of gravitation. The waterworks are under the management of a water commission, the members of which are partly elected by the town-councils of Dumfries and Maxwelltown and partly by the rate-payers. The scheme has operated most beneficially on the health of the community, for while Dumfries suffered severely from cholera on two occasions, and the infirmary used to be almost permanently occupied by a large number of fever patients, thanks also to a sanitary reform that has long been in progress, there is now not a healthier town in the kingdom, though there are yet several parts of the town that are disagreeable and unwholesome. The Nith contributes much to both salubrity and beauty; approaches, in long winding sweeps, under high banks richly clothed with wood; breaks immediately beyond the lower bridge, over a high caul, built for the water supply of grain mills on the Maxwelltown side; swells into a lake-like expanse above the caul; leaps into rapid current at low tide below it; is driven back by the flow of tide against it; and, both above and below the town, for several miles, has verdant banks tracked with public roads and footpaths.

The uppermost bridge was built in 1790-95; encountered great difficulties in the erection; cost, with the approaches, £4588; occasioned, for the forming of Buccleuch Street, an additional cost of £1769; it was widened and greatly improved in 1893 through the munificence of Miss M'Kie. The middle bridge was built in the 13th century by Devorgilla, mother of John Balliol; and for many long generations was held to be second only to London Bridge. It had originally nine arches, and is commonly, but erroneously, said to have had thirteen; suffered, in course of burghal improvements, demolition of about one-third of its length at the Dumfries end; has now only six arches; is ascended, at the Dumfries end, by a flight of steps, so as to be accessible only by foot passengers; and makes a prominent figure both in curious picturesqueness and as a great work of the early mediæval times. The lowermost bridge was opened on the last day of 1875; cost nearly £1500; is an iron suspension structure for pedestrians; measures 203 feet in length and 6½ feet in width; and has sides of trellis work rising 35 feet from the roadway to the finial. The County Buildings stand on the S side of the lower part of Buccleuch Street; were erected in 1863-66, after designs by David Rhind, of Edinburgh, with aid of £10,418 from Government; are in the Scottish Baronial style, with peaked towers and open Italianised parapets; present an imposing castellated appearance; rise to a height of four stories, including a sunk story; and contain a court-hall with accommodation for 300 persons, and offices or rooms for all departments of the county business. The prison of 1851, which adjoined the E end of the County Buildings, not fulfilling the requirements deemed necessary in modern prisons, was condemned; and a new one for Dumfries, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright shires, was opened in August 1883, on the western outskirts of Maxwelltown. The old prison was taken down, and on its site were erected a new post office and a hall, called the St George's Hall, which be-

longs to Free St George's Church. The Town-Hall, on the N side of Buccleuch Street, opposite the post office, was originally the spacious chapel or 'tabernacle' erected by Robert Haldane in 1799. Having stood for some years unoccupied after the Haldane collapse, it was purchased in 1814, altered, renovated, and architecturally adorned, to be used as the county courthouse; and, after the opening of the new County Buildings in 1866, was sold for £1020 to the town council. Within it hang portraits of William and Mary of Orange, and Charles, the third Duke of Queensberry; and here is preserved the famous Silver Gun of the Seven Trades, the mimic cannon, 10 inches long, which James VI. presented to the craftsmen in 1617, to be shot for on Kingholm Merse—a custom kept up till 1831. The stack of buildings in the centre of High Street, cleaving it for a brief space into two narrow thoroughfares, contains the old town council room, and is surmounted by a steeple called originally the Tron, but now the Mid Steeple. This steeple was erected in 1707, at a cost of £1500, from designs (not of Inigo Jones, but) of a certain Tobias Bachup of Alloa. It has a fine peal of bells. It figures prominently, both in the High Street's own range and in every landscape view of the town, but has now a weather-worn and neglected appearance. The Trades Hall, on the E side of High Street opposite the Mid Steeple, was rebuilt in 1804 at a cost of £11,670; and, the trades' corporation privileges having been abolished in 1846, was sold to a merchant in 1847 for £650, and converted into business premises. The Assembly Rooms stand in George Street, were erected at a comparatively recent period, and are neat and commodious. The Theatre, in Shakespeare Street, built in 1790, and rebuilt and decorated in 1876, was the scene of early efforts of Edmund Kean and Macready. A Doric column to the memory of the third Duke of Queensberry was erected in Queensberry Square in 1804; and a very handsome iron ornamental fountain was inaugurated in 1882, replacing a former one commemorative of the introduction of the burgh's water supply.

The railway station stands at the north-eastern extremity of the town; was constructed, in lieu of a previous adjacent one, in 1863; and contains accommodation for the junctions of the lines from Lockerbie and Portpatrick with the Glasgow and South-Western. It includes a fine suite of buildings for offices, waiting-rooms, and hotel; had, till 1876, all its building on the W side of the railway, confronted, along the opposite side, by a broad, brilliant parterre; but in 1875-76, preparatory to its becoming the working nexus between the Scottish systems and the English Midland system, underwent great extension and improvement by the erection of a booking-office and other buildings on the E side, the provision of three times the previous amount of accommodation for goods, the construction of new premises for engines and smiths' shops, the formation of a great series of new sidings, the laying down of three new lines of rails, and the opening of a new approach street. To add to its accommodation a large and substantial hotel was erected in 1896. A viaduct of the Glasgow and South-Western railway crosses the Nith about a mile N of the station; and some other railway works of considerable magnitude are in the vicinity. Most of the banking-offices in the town are neat or handsome edifices, and several of them are of recent erection. The King's Arms Hotel and the Commercial Hotel, on the confronting sides of the lower expansion of High Street, are old and spacious establishments; and the latter was the headquarters of Prince Charles Edward during three days of Dec. 1745. The Queensberry Hotel, near the junction of English Street and High Street, is a recent elegant erection, as is also the New George Hotel. The Southern Counties Club, in Irish Street, was erected in 1874; is a handsome two-story edifice; and contains an elegant billiard room, 45 feet by 25, and other fine large apartments. Nithsdale woollen factory, at the foot of St Michael Street, overlooking the Dock promenade, was erected in 1858-59; is a vast, massive, turreted edifice, almost palatial in aspect; and has a chimney stalk rising to the height of

174 feet. Troqueer woollen factories, on the Kirkcudbrightshire side of the Nith, almost directly opposite the Nithsdale factory, are two structures of respectively 1866-67 and 1869-70, and more than compete with the Nithsdale factory in both extent of area and grandeur of appearance. Kingholm Mills, the cradle of the tweed trade in Dumfries, were closed in 1893, and the machinery removed to Nithsdale and Troqueer Mills. Those factories have belonged to one firm since 1871, and give employment to over 1000 hands. Rosefield Woollen Mills, erected in 1887-88, employ about 400 hands.

St Michael's Established church stands off the E side of St Michael Street, near the site of its pre-Reformation predecessor. Built in 1744-45, repewed and renovated in 1869 and 1881, an organ introduced in 1890, and two memorial windows inserted in 1891, it contains 1250 sittings, and is surmounted by a plain but imposing steeple, 130 feet high. The churchyard around it—a burial-place for upwards of seven centuries—is crowded with obelisks, columns, urns, and other monuments of the dead, computed to number fully 3300. Among them are the mausoleum of the poet Burns, and a granite pyramid (1834) to the memory of three martyrs of the Covenant. Greyfriars Established church stands on the site of Dumfries Castle, fronting the N end of High Street, and succeeded a previous church on the same site, built in 1727 partly of materials from the ancient castle. Itself erected in 1866-67, after designs by Mr Starforth, of Edinburgh, at a cost of nearly £7000, it is a richly ornamented Gothic edifice, the finest in the burgh, with a beautiful spire 164 feet high. A brass tablet to the memory of soldiers who fell in Egypt was erected in 1891. St Mary's Established church, at the N end of English Street, on the site of a 14th century chantry, reared by the widow of Sir Christopher Seton, was built in 1837-39, after designs by John Henderson, of Edinburgh, at a cost of £2400. It also is Gothic, with an open spire formed by flying buttresses, and was renovated and re-seated in 1878. A new hall in connection with the church was opened in 1888, and cost £2400. As much of the Crystal Mount, on which the church stands, as is not covered by the buildings, is used as a burial-place. The Free church in George Street, built in 1843-44 at a cost of £1400, was completely remodelled in 1893 at a cost of £2000. The Territorial Free church, at the junction of Shakespeare Street with the foot of High Street, was built in 1864-65 at a cost of £1800, and contains 500 sittings. The Martyrs' Free church, formerly the Reformed Presbyterian church, on the E side of Irving Street, was built in 1831-32, and interiorly reconstructed in 1866; is a neat building; and contains 650 sittings. The U.P. church in Loreburn Street, rebuilt in 1829 at a cost of more than £900, contains 500 sittings. The U.P. church in Buccleuch Street, rebuilt in 1862-63, after designs by Alexander Crombie, at a cost of £2000, is a handsome Gothic edifice, and contains 700 sittings. The U.P. church in Townhead Street was built in 1867-68; succeeded a previous church in Queensberry Street, built in 1788; is a handsome edifice; and contains 460 sittings. The Congregational chapel, on the W side of Irving Street, was built in 1835, enlarged in 1862, repewed and renovated in 1880; is a neat structure in the Italian style; and contains 650 sittings. The Wesleyan chapel in Buccleuch Street, at the corner of Castle Street, is a modest edifice, and contains 400 sittings. The Episcopal church of St John's, in Dunbar Terrace, was built in 1867-68, after designs by Slater and Carpenter, of London; is a striking structure in pure First Pointed style, with a tower and spire 120 feet high; and contains 460 sittings. The Catholic Apostolic chapel, in Queen's Place, was built in 1865 at a cost of £1000, and is a small building with a towerlet and pinnacle 58 feet high. The Baptist chapel in Newhall Terrace, successor to one in Irish Street, is a solid, plain edifice, seated for 420, erected in 1880 at a cost of £1900. The Roman Catholic church of St Andrew, pro-cathedral of the diocese of Whithorn or Galloway, in Shakespeare Street, near English Street

was built in 1811-13 at a cost of £2600. Romanesque in style with Byzantine features, it received the addition of a fine tower and octagonal spire (1843-58), 147 feet high, of N and S transepts and a domed apse (1871-72); and in 1879 the interior was beautifully decorated with arabesque designs. For all these improvements St Andrew's is indebted to the Maxwells of Terregles, and mainly to the late Hon. Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, a monument to whom was placed in it in 1876, and who lies buried here in a family vault under the altar. The Roman Catholic schools, adjoining the church, are excellent buildings with separate departments for boys, girls, and infants, and have accommodation for 736 children, an average attendance of about 420, and a grant of nearly £435. The Marist Brothers, a R.C. teaching order, a lay association of men, under vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, have, since 1874, had their head house for the three kingdoms at St Michael's Mount, formerly Laural Bank, a mansion within 5 or 6 acres of ground in a south-eastern suburb. St Michael's Mount is also used as a sanatorium for the invalided brothers of the Order; a Provincial residence; and there is a Novitiate attached. St Joseph's Commercial College, formerly the old infirmary building, altered and enlarged, is a R.C. middle-class boarding school for boys, conducted by these Marist Brothers. About 70 pupils from various parts of the kingdom, and a few foreigners, are instructed in modern languages, mathematics, English, etc. New premises have now been erected for this college, which form a conspicuous building well-equipped for its work.

The Academy or High School was rebuilt in 1896-97 on the old site near Greyfriars' church, is surrounded by a playground 1½ acre in extent, and is a handsome building in the classic style of architecture. With accommodation for 600 scholars, it gives instruction to boys and girls in classics, modern languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, drawing, and all departments of English. Under the school-board, the Academy is conducted by a rector, 5 other masters, and 1 lady teacher, with endowments amounting to £120, and £48 per annum to keep up fabric from the town. There are several bursaries—1 of £18, 1 of £15, 3 or 4 each of £12, and a number of special prizes, besides 22 bursaries provided for by additional bequests, entitling successful competitors to a free education at the Academy, with use of books. There are several private schools, 2 ladies seminaries and boarding establishments, and 3 elementary board schools—Loreburn Street, St Michael Street, and Greensands, of which the two first were erected in 1876 at a cost of £3770 and £2800. With respective accommodation for 634, 607, and 363, the three have an average attendance of about 580, 500, and 250, and grants of over £630, £440, and £260.

The Episcopal school, a handsome new building in Rae Street, having accommodation for 344 children, has an average attendance of about 340, and a grant of nearly £300. The Industrial school, Burns Street, founded in 1856, with accommodation for 120 boys, is supported partly by voluntary contribution and partly by government grant. There are also an Industrial Home for destitute and orphan girls, supported by voluntary contribution; and several charitable associations of a minor character. The Almshouses in Broom's Road, East St Michael Street, owe their existence to the liberality of Mrs Caruthers of Warmanbie, being an establishment for 'ten or fewer lame or blind women. In 1880, a Young Men's and a Young Women's Christian Association were established, both having since been fairly well supported. The Mechanics' Institute (1825), near the foot of Irish Street, was built in 1859-61, and is a First Pointed edifice, including a lecture-hall (76 x 58 feet; 46 high), with accommodation for 1000 persons, in which cheap public lectures are delivered during the winter months. Connected with the main building, but facing St Michael Street, stands the antique town-house of the Stewarts of Shambelly, which is now adapted as the public reading-room and library of the Institute. The Crichton Institution, on a

rising-ground off the public road, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of the town, originated in a bequest of over £100,000 by Dr James Crichton of Friars Carse. He had thought of a university; but, owing to the failure of attempts to obtain a charter, his trustees decided to construct a lunatic asylum for affluent patients. As partially built (1835-39), at a cost of fully £50,000, it was to have taken the form of a Greek cross, with central low octagonal tower, but, as completed (1870) at a further outlay of £40,000, it has somewhat departed from the original plan, the whole being now a dignified Italian edifice, one of whose finest features is the magnificent recreation hall. In 1889, its jubilee year, it then providing accommodation for 700 patients, and owning 600 acres of land, it was resolved to erect a handsome chapel. The neighbouring Southern Counties Asylum, for pauper lunatics, was erected in 1848 at a cost of £20,000; it and the Crichton Royal Institution have accommodation for 320 and 280 inmates respectively.

The Dumfries parish schools (laudward), Brownhall, Catherinefield, and Noblehill, with respective accommodation for 160, 189, and 639 children, have an average attendance of about 120, 120, and 490, and grants of nearly £120, £110, and £450.

In 1879, the estate of Hannahfield and Kingholm having fallen to the Queen as *ultima hæres*, that portion of the estate to the south of the town on the river bank, known as Kingholm Merse, was made over to the corporation—subject to servitude in favour of the War Department—for golf, cricket, and purposes of general sport and recreation. The crown also granted £9500 from the estate, in trust, for improving education in the counties of Dumfries, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright; the trustees to create bursaries and scholarships, open to competition for pupils educated in primary schools, under the condition that successful competitors shall continue their education at secondary schools or at universities. The Dock Park, used as a recreation ground, is an extensive and beautiful meadow, the property of the town.

The Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary stands in a situation similar to that of the Crichton Institution, a little nearer the town; was erected in 1869-71, after designs by Mr Starforth, at a cost of about £13,000; has arrangements on the most approved plans; and is maintained chiefly by legacies, subscriptions, parochial allowances, and annual grants from the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. The building is Northern Italian in design, and consists of a central block of three stories and wings of two stories each. The Laurie ward here is in memory of the late husband of Mrs Laurie of Maxwellton, this lady having subscribed £5000 to the building fund. The workhouse occupies an airy healthy site to the S of the town; was erected in 1853-54 at a cost of more than £5500; contains accommodation for 132 pauper inmates; and serves entirely for the parish of Dumfries. Moorhead's Hospital stands in St Michael Street, opposite St Michael's Church; was founded and endowed, in 1753, by two brothers of the name of Moorhead; gives lodging and support to aged paupers of both sexes, and pensions to a number of widows at their own homes. A new cemetery on the slope of a hill at Craigs Road was laid out in 1874.

Dumfries is broadly stamped with the name of the poet Burns (1759-96). His term of residence here flashed on the popular mind so vividly as to have been at once and till the present day esteemed an epoch—'the time of Burns.' The places in it associated with his presence outnumber, at least outweigh, those in Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Tarbolton, Mauchline, or Edinburgh. He appeared first in the town on 4 June 1787, and came to it then on invitation to be made an honorary burghess. He became a resident in it, on removal from ELLISLAND, in December 1791. For eighteen months he lived in a house of three small apartments, on the second floor of a tenement on the N side of Bank Street, then called the Wee Vennel. He then removed to a small, self-contained, two-story house

on the S side of a short mean street striking eastward from St Michael Street, in the northern vicinity of St Michael's Church. The street was then called Millbrae or Millbrae-Hole; but, after Burns's death, was designated Burns Street. The house, in the smaller of whose two bedrooms he died on 21 July 1796, was occupied afterwards by his widow down to her death in 1834, and purchased in 1850 by his son, Lieut.-Col. William Nicol Burns. It is now occupied by a caretaker, and continues to be as much as possible in the same condition as when Burns inhabited it. Admission on the part of the public may be had to view the house on the payment of a small fee. Nearly a hundred of Burns's most popular songs, including 'Auld Langsyne,' 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,' 'A man's a man for a' that,' 'O whistle and I'll come to ye, my lad,' 'My love is like a red, red rose,' 'Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,' 'Cauld kail in Aberdeen,' 'Willie Wastle,' 'Auld Rob Morris,' and 'Duncan Gray,' were written by him either in this house or in the house in Bank Street. Many objects, too, in and near the town, and many persons who resided in or near it, are enshrined in his verse. The High School which preceded the present academy was made accessible to his children by a special deed of the Town Council (1793), that put him on the footing of a real freeman. The Antiburgher Church in Loreburn Street, on the site of the present U.P. church there, was frequently attended by him in appreciation of the high excellence of the minister who then served it. The pew which he more regularly occupied in St Michael's Church bore the initials, 'R. B.' cut with a knife by his own hand; and was sold, at the repairing of the church in 1869, for £5. A window pane of the King's Arms Hotel, on which he scratched an epigram, drew for a long time the attention of both townsmen and strangers. A volume of the *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, belonging in his time to the public library of which he was a member, was transferred to the mechanics' institute, and bears an original verse of his in his own bold handwriting. Another volume there, a copy of *De Lolme on the British Constitution*, presented by him to the library, contains an autograph of his which was interpreted at the time to indicate seditious sentiments. The Globe Tavern which he used to frequent, and on a window of which he inscribed the quadrain in praise of 'Lovely Polly Stewart' and a new version of 'Coming through the Rye,' retains an old-fashioned chair on which he was wont to sit; and the mere building, situated in a narrow gloomy close off High Street, is hardly less replete with memories of him than is the house in which he lived and died. To the Trades' Hall, already noticed, his coffined corpse was removed on the eve of his public funeral. The matrix of the cast of his skull, taken at the interment of his widow in 1834, continued in the possession of the townsman who took it, and probably is still in safe keeping in the town. His remains were originally buried in the NE corner of St Michael's churchyard, with no other monument than a simple slab of freestone* erected by his widow; but, in 1815, were transferred to a vault in a more appropriate part on the SE border, and honoured with a mausoleum, erected by subscription of fifty guineas from the Prince Regent and of various sums from a multitude of admirers. The mausoleum, in the form of a Grecian temple, after a design by Thomas F. Hunt, of London, cost originally £1450, and contains a mural sculpture by Turnerelli, representing the Poetic Genius of Scotland throwing her mantle over Burns, in his rustic dress, at the plough. It is now glazed in the intervals between its pillars, to protect the sculpture from erosion by the weather; and, besides Burns's own remains, covers those of his widow and their five sons. The late William Ewart, M.P., placed a bust of the poet in a niche of the front wall of the Industrial School; and on 6 April 1882 Lord Rosebery unveiled the fine marble statue from

* So says Mr McDowall, but, according to Dorothy Wordsworth, there was 'no stone to mark the spot' when, on 18 Aug. 1803, with Coleridge and her brother William, she stood beside the 'untimely grave of Burns.' Can it be that here, too, they were misinformed, as in the case of Rob Roy's grave, noticed under BALQUHINDER?

Mrs D. O. Hill's model of the poet, on the open space in front of Greyfriars Church. Nearly 10 feet high, it is raised 6 feet from the ground on a pedestal of grey Dalbeattie granite; and represents Burns as resting against the trunk of a tree in an easy half-sitting attitude. His right hand is placed on his heart, while the left holds a posy made up of daisies; and his face manifests mingled pensiveness and elevation, as if he were in the very act of addressing the "wee, modest, crimson-tippit flower." The dress is such as he may have worn when following the plough at Mossiel, or binding after his reapers in the harvest rig at Ellisland; consisting as it does of tailed coat with large lapelles, long lapelled waistcoat, knee breeches, rough knitted stockings and heavy rustic shoes—a light shepherd's plaid, however, being added to the drapery which envelops his sinewy form. The centenary of the poet's death was celebrated in Dumfries on the 21st July, 1896, amid much enthusiasm and considerable display. A vast procession made its way to the mausoleum, and deposited numerous wreaths and floral tributes sent by Scotsmen at home and abroad—one gigantic wreath from Australia (though delayed in transit, and arriving too late for the celebration day) being embedded in ice, and weighing altogether 23 cwts. Earl Rosebery presided at the celebrations, and at the conversazione in the Drill Hall delivered a splendid oration on the genius and character of the deceased poet. See William M'Dowall's *Burns in Dumfrireshire*, and his *Guide to Dumfries and Vicinity*.

Dumfries has a head post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, Royal, and Union Banks, and a local savings bank. Two newspapers are published—the *Conservative Dumfries Courier and Herald* (1809) and the *Liberal Dumfries and Galloway Standard* (1843), both on Wednesday and Saturday. A weekly market of much importance is held every Wednesday for the sale of sheep, cattle, pigs, etc.; and on the same day, in a covered building in Loreburn Street, a sale of butter and eggs is held. Another market of secondary importance is also held on Saturday. Horse fairs are held on Tuesday and Wednesday of February, either the 12 and 13 of that month, or the Tuesday and Wednesday after, on the Wednesday before 26 May, on the Wednesday after 17 June o.s., on either 24 and 25 Sept. or the Tuesday and Wednesday after, and on the Wednesday before 22 Nov.; and seven hiring fairs are held in the course of the year. A sale of cattle on the Sands, at the Wednesday weekly market, dates from 1659; was preceded, for a long time before the Union, by a weekly sale on Monday; drew always large supplies from Dumfrireshire and Galloway for transmission into England; rose progressively to such importance that, during a considerable course of years, so many as about 20,000 head of cattle were annually sold on the Sands to English purchasers; suffered a severe check, partly by the opening of the railways, partly by weekly auction of live stock, partly by other causes. The sale of sheep, at the weekly markets, seems not to have commenced till about the end of last century; but it increased rapidly in result of the turnip husbandry; yet, like the Sands or market sale of cattle, it was much curtailed by auction sales and private transfer. The sale of pork, in the weekly market on the Sands, for many years prior to 1832, amounted usually to upwards of 700 carcasses in one day in the busiest part of the year, often to many more, but it also received a severe check by the vast importation of American bacon, the opening of the railways, and by other causes. However, there is still a weekly sale on the Wednesdays of January, February, March, November, and December. The number of horses sold is also very large.

The port of Dumfries is strictly the river Nith, in its run of 14½ miles to the channel of the Solway, but comprises besides all the Scottish side of the Firth, from Sarkfoot to Kirkandrews Bay; and includes, as creeks or sub-ports, Annan, Barlochan, and Kirkcudbright. Its harbourage nearly everywhere is tidal, with great disadvantage from the peculiar 'bore' of the Solway—a

sudden rapid breast of water of short duration, followed by hours of total recess, leaving nothing but shallow fresh-water streams across great breadths of foreshore. At Dumfries itself there is no better accommodation than a series of quays, one at Dumfries dock, and three at intervals down to a distance of 5 miles. The navigation of the Nith was always difficult; but in years prior to 1834, at a cost of £18,930, it underwent material improvement. A rock which obstructed the channel at Glencaple, 5 miles below the town, was cut away; other obstacles in the river's bed were removed; the landing-places at the river's mouth, and the lighthouse on Southernness flanking the mouth, were put in better condition; a quay at Glencaple, and two quays at Kingholm, and near Castleldyke, between Glencaple and the town, were constructed. The quay at the town itself was renovated and extended, and embankments and other works, to counteract the devastating effect of the tide's impetuous rush up the river, were formed. The town's harbour, in consequence, became safer for small vessels, accessible to larger vessels than before, and accessible also to coasting steamers; yet, in result of successively the opening of the Glasgow and South-Western railway in 1850, the opening of the Castle-Douglas and Dumfries railway in 1859, the opening of the Lockerbie and Dumfries railway in 1863, the opening of the Silloth railway and wet-dock in 1864, and the opening of the Solway Junction railway in 1869, it has lost an amount of traffic more than equal to all that it previously gained. The revenue from the harbour, in 1831, was a little short of £1100; in 1844, £1212; in 1864, £555; in 1867, £474; in 1881, £332, 7s. 9d.; and in 1894, £1038. The tonnage belonging to the port and sub-ports, which averaged 8292 during 1840-44, had risen to 15,286 in 1860, but sank to 11,682 in 1866, to 7764 in 1873, to 3304 in 1884, and to 868 in 1894. In 1894 the tonnage of ships which entered was 24,922; of those which cleared, 24,765.

The productive industry of Dumfries, till a recent period, went little beyond ordinary local artisanship, but it is now vigorous and flourishing in various important departments of trade and manufacture. The large number of warehouses and shops bears evidence to a healthy amount of competition among business people, both for the ordinary retail trade, and also for the wholesale supply of numerous county towns and villages. There is one very extensive foundry and machine shop for the construction and repair of engines, agricultural machines, implements, etc. The staple trade, which was chiefly local in former years, now consists principally of the manufacture of steam engines, boilers, large steam and hand cranes, plant for railway companies and contractors, iron bridges, etc. The manufacture of hosiery is increasing yearly in importance, and gives employment to a large number of hands in several factories of considerable size. Tanning and currying, and coach-building are also important, and there are many employers of skilled labour, of high standing, in various departments of trade. The manufacture of tweeds was introduced in 1847, and has gone on since then steadily increasing. There are several factories of moderate size, besides those already mentioned.

Constituted a royal burgh by David I. (1124-53), and divided into four wards, Dumfries is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 19 other councillors. The General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland was adopted prior to 1871; and the magistrates and town councillors act as commissioners of police. The assize or judiciary court is held twice a year. The sheriff court for the county is held every



Seal of Dumfries.

Tuesday and Friday during session; the sheriff small debt court, and the debts recovery act court, every Tuesday in time of session, and on the same days that ordinary courts are held in vacation. A court of county justices is held in Dumfries every Monday. The water and gas works of the burgh are public property, and are well managed, the rates to consumers steadily diminishing. With Annan, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, Dumfries returns one member to parliament; in 1891 its parliamentary constituency numbered 2107, its municipal 1898. Corporation revenue (1867) £1599, (1875) £2360, (1881) £2204, (1891) £2700. Valuation (1861) £30,028, (1870) £42,860, (1882) £57,713, of which £4344 was in railways, (1892) £65,320, 4s. 2d. Pop. of royal burgh (1841) 10,069, (1851) 11,107, (1861) 12,313, (1871) 13,710, (1881) 15,759, (1891) 16,675; of parliamentary burgh (1851) 13,166, (1861) 14,023, (1871) 15,436, (1881) 17,090, (1891) 17,821, of whom 9813 were females. Houses in parliamentary burgh (1891) inhabited 3863, vacant 227, building 21.

The name Dumfries was anciently written Dunfres, and is supposed to have been derived from the Gaelic words *dun* and *phreas*, signifying 'a mound covered with copsewood,' or 'a hill-fort among shrubs.' A slight rising-ground on the area now occupied by Greyfriars Church was the site of an ancient fort, afterwards reconstructed into a strong castle; is presumed to have been clothed with copse or natural shrubs; and appears to have given origin to the name. The burgh's armorial bearing was anciently a chevron and three fleur-de-lis, but came to be a winged figure of St Michael, trampling on a dragon and holding a pastoral staff. The motto is, 'A'loreburn'—a word that, during centuries of struggle against invaders, was used as a war-cry to muster the townsmen. The side toward the English border being that whence invasion usually came, a place of rendezvous was appointed there on the banks of a rill called the Lower Burn, nearly in the line of the present Loreburn Street; and when the townsmen were summoned to the gathering, the cry was raised, 'All at the Lower Burn,'—a phrase that passed by elision into the word 'A'loreburn.' A village, which ere the close of the 10th century had sprung up under the shelter of the fort on the copse-covered mound, grew gradually into a town, and was the seat of the judges of Galloway in the reign of William the Lyon, who died in 1214, about which period or a little later it seems to have become a centre of considerable traffic. Streets on the line of the present Friars' Vennel and of the northern part of High Street, with smaller thoroughfares toward Townhead and Loreburn Street, appear to have been its oldest portions; and are supposed to have had, about the middle of the 13th century, nearly 2000 inhabitants. The erection of the old bridge before the middle of the 13th century, together with the high character which that structure originally possessed, indicates distinctly both the importance then attained by the town and the line in which its chief riverward thoroughfare ran; and another structure, erected by the same bountiful lady who erected the bridge, also indicates the position of the nucleus around which the town lay. This was a Minorite or Greyfriars' monastery, situated near the head of Friars' Vennel, where now the Burns Statue stands; and, small though it was, as compared with many abbeys, it seems to have been a goodly First Pointed edifice, comprising an aisled church, a range of cloisters, a refectory, and a dormitory. In 1286 Robert Bruce the Competitor and the Earl of Carrick, his son, with banner displayed assaulted and captured the castle of Dumfries, a royal fortress of the child-queen Margaret, the Maid of Norway; and in the summer of 1300 King Edward I., on his way to the siege of Caerlaverock, seized and garrisoned this castle, and added the high square keep, part of which remained standing till 1719. In the beginning of 1306 the famous Robert Bruce was in London, called thither as King Edward's counsellor, when a warning of peril was sent him by the Duke of Gloucester, his friend—a sum of money and a pair of spurs. The hint was

enough; that day he started for Scotland, his horse shod backwards, that the hoof-prints might throw pursuers off the track. On February the 4th he halted at Dumfries, where the English justiciars were sitting in assize—John Comyn of Badenoch, surnamed the Red, among the throng of barons in attendance. Him Bruce encountered in the church of the Minorites, and, falling into discourse, made the proposal to him: 'Take you my lands, and help me to the throne; or else let me take yours, and I will uphold your claim.' Comyn refused, with talk of allegiance to Edward, and their words waxed hotter and hotter, till, drawing his dagger, Bruce struck a deadly blow, then hurried to his friends, who asked if aught were amiss. 'I must be off,' was the answer, 'for I doubt I have slain the Red Comyn.' 'Doubt!' cried Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, 'I mak sikar;' and, with Sir John de Lindsay, rushing into the church, despatched the wounded renegade outright. A frenzy seized them; they carried the castle by assault; and thus was rekindled the War of Independence. One episode therein was that, in this same year of 1306, Sir Christopher Seton, Bruce's brother-in-law, was hanged by the English at Dumfries, on the Crystal Mount, where his widow afterwards founded a chapel in honour of the Holy Rood.

The town was burned by the English prior to 1448; suffered devastation by them at other periods; and, in 1469, obtained from the Crown all the houses, gardens, revenues, and other property which had belonged to the Grey Friars. It was burned again by the English in 1536, and was then revenged by Lord Maxwell. That nobleman, with a small body of retainers, made an incursion into England, and reduced Penrith to ashes; and either he or some member of his family, mainly with materials from the Greyfriars' monastery, strongly reconstructed Dumfries Castle. Queen Mary, in October 1565, when the town was held by Murray and other disaffected nobles, favourers of the Reformation, marched against it with an army of 18,000 men, at whose approach the leaders of the opposition retreated over the Border. The castle was again taken and the town sacked, in 1570, by the English under Lord Scrope and the Earl of Essex. The townsmen, in 1583, erected a bartizaned, two-storied stronghold, called the New Wark, to serve both as a fortress to resist invasion and as a retreat under discomfiture; and, either about the same time or at an earlier period, they constructed likewise, between the town and Lochar Moss, a rude fortification or extended rampart, called the Warder's Dike. But all vestiges of these works, of the castle, and of the monastery are now extinct.

In 1617 James VI. spent two days at Dumfries in royal state, and was sumptuously entertained at a public banquet. The town shared largely in the disasters that overspread Scotland under Charles I., and still more largely in those of the dark reign of Charles II., when, in November 1666, a fortnight before the battle of Rullion Green, fifty mounted Covenanters and a larger party of peasants on foot here seized Sir James Turner, and, with him, a considerable sum of money. The Cameronians, or those of the Covenanters who resisted the settlement at the Revolution, were comparatively numerous in the surrounding district; and, on 20 Nov. 1706, about 200 of them rode into the town, issued a manifesto against the impending union of Scotland and England, and burned the articles of union at the cross, but did not succeed in precipitating the town into any serious disaster. In October 1715 word was brought to the magistrates that the Jacobite gentry of the neighbourhood had formed a design to surprise the town; and, it being the sacramental fast-day, and the provincial synod being then in session, the clergy mustered their fencible parishioners, so that 'a crowd of stout Whigs flocked in from the surrounding districts and villages, with their broad bonnets and grey hose, some of them mounted on their plough-horses, others on foot.' That very evening they were joined by a strange ally, no other than Simon Fraser, the infamous Lord Lovat, who, with five followers, all armed to the teeth, rode up to the head inn,

en route from London to the North. Hill Burton describes the suspicions aroused by the presence of this large, square-built, peculiar-looking man; how, having shown his credentials, he presently helped to bring in the Marquis of Annandale, beset by the Jacobites under Viscount Kenmore; and how their courteous and partly convivial meeting was interrupted by a rumour of attack, a body of horse having ridden up close to the town.* A party of the townspeople, during the insurrection of 1745, cut off at Lockerbie a detachment of the Highlanders' baggage; and, in consequence, drew upon Dumfries a severer treatment from Prince Charles Edward than was inflicted on any other town of its size. Prince Charles, on his return from England, let loose his mountaineers to live at free quarters in Dumfries; and he levied the excise of the town, and demanded from its authorities a contribution of £2000 and of 1000 pairs of shoes; but, an alarm having reached him that the Duke of Cumberland had mastered the garrison left at Carlisle and was marching rapidly on Dumfries, he hastily broke away northward, accepting for the present £1100 for his required exaction, and taking hostages for the payment of the remainder. The town suffered loss to the amount of about £4000 by his visit, besides the damage caused by the plundering of his troops; but, in acknowledgment of its loyalty to the Crown, and as part compensation for its loss, it afterwards got £2800 from the forfeited estate of Lord Elcho. Later events have mainly been either commercial, political, or social; and, with the exception of a dire visitation of cholera (15 Sept. to 27 Nov. 1832), by which nearly 500 perished, they have left no considerable mark on its annals. It may, however, be noticed that the Highland and Agricultural Society has held its meeting here in 1830, 1837, 1845, 1860, 1870, 1878, and 1886. The town, on the whole since 1746, has plentifully participated in the benign effects of peace and enlightenment; and, though moving more slowly than some other towns in the course of aggrandisement, it has been excelled by none in the gracefulness of its progress, and in the steadiness and substantiality of its improvement.

The title Earl of Dumfries, in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1633 on the seventh Baron Crichton of Sanquhar, passed in 1694 to an heiress who married the second son of the first Earl of Stair. Her eldest son, William, who succeeded her in 1742 as fourth Earl of Dumfries and his brother James in 1760 as fourth Earl of Stair, died without issue in 1768, when the former title devolved on his nephew, Patrick Macdowall of Freugh (1726-1803), whose daughter married the eldest son of the first Marquis of Bute; and the title now is borne by her great-grandson, John (b. 1881), son and heir of the present Marquis of Bute. On the town's roll of fame are the following eminent natives or residents, the former distinguished by an asterisk:—The Rev. William Veitch, who was minister of Dumfries during the conflict between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy, and whose biography was written by the Rev. Dr M'Crie; the Rev. Dr Henry Duncan of Ruthwell (1774-1846), author of the *Philosophy of the Seasons*, who started the *Courier*, and founded here the earliest of all savings' banks, and a statue of whom is in front of the Savings' Bank building; *Dr Benjamin Bell (1749-1806), the eminent surgeon; Sir Andrew Halliday (1783-1839), a famous physician, who spent his latter years and died in Dumfries; *Sir John Richardson (1787-1865), surgeon and naturalist of Sir John Franklin's overland Polar expedition; *Sir James Anderson (1824-91), captain of the *Great Eastern*; *Gen. Sir William M'Murdo, K.C.B. (b. 1819), son-in-law and favourite officer of Sir Charles Napier, the hero of Seinde; John M'Diarmid (1790-1852), editor of the *Scrap Book*, author of *Sketches from Nature* and a *Life of Cowper*, and for 35 years the talented conductor of the *Dumfries Courier*; Thomas Aird (1802-76), the well-known poet, and editor of the *Dumfriesshire Herald* from 1835 to 1863; William

M'Dowall (b. 1815), author of the *Man of the Woods* and of the *History of Dumfries*, and editor of the *Dumfries Standard* from 1846; *James Hannay (1827-73), author of *Eustace Conyers*, *Singleton Fontenoy*, and other works of fiction; *Dr Robert Carruthers (1799-1878), of Inverness, but long connected with Dumfries, the author of a *Life of Pope*, the *Highland Note-Book*, the *Encyclopædia of English Literature*, etc., and of ten *Dumfries Portraits*, which appeared in the *Dumfriesshire Monthly Magazine*, begun in 1821; William Bennet, editor of the three volumes of the *Dumfries Monthly Magazine*, begun in 1825; Allan Cunningham, John Mayne, Robert Anderson, Joseph Train, Robert Malcolmson, Dr Browne, and Dr John Gibson, who contributed largely to these two periodicals; the Rev. William Dunbar, editor of the *Nithsdale Minstrel*, a volume of original poetry published in 1815; William Paterson (1658-1719), the founder of the Bank of England, and the projector of the Darien Expedition; Patrick Miller of Dalswinton (1731-1815), the distinguished inventor and agriculturist; *Robert Thorburn, A.R.A. (1818-85), the famous miniature painter; Kennedy, the landscape painter; Dunbar and Currie, the sculptors; *James Pagan (1811-70), journalist; *Joseph Irving (1830-92), historian and annalist; Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), a 'writer of books'; *John Mayne (1759-1846), minor poet and journalist; and not a few besides.

The parish, containing also the villages of Georgetown, Gasstown, and Locharbriggs, with part of the village of Kelton, is bounded NW by Holywood and Kirkmahoe, NE by Tinwald, E by Thorwald, S by Caerlaverock, and W by Troqueur and Terregles in Kirkcudbrightshire. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth is 3¼ miles; and its area is 10,200 acres, of which 69½ are foreshore and 98½ water. The NITH winds 7 miles south-by-eastward along all the boundary with Holywood and Kirkcudbrightshire, and sluggish LOCHAR Water 7½ south-south-eastward along that with Tinwald and Thorwald. Near Lochthorn, 2½ miles NNE of the town, is a little lake (1¼ × ¾ furl.), which, in time of hard frost, is much frequented by skaters and curlers. A mineral spring, called Crichton's Well, occurs in Lochar Moss; another, a strong chalybeate, on Fountainbleau farm. The picturesque low height of Clumpton rises 2 miles NE of the town; and an undulating low eminence, as formerly noticed, forms chief part of the site of the town, southward of which another low ridge of hills runs nearly parallel to the Nith, at about half a mile's distance, into Caerlaverock; and rises at Trohoughton to 312 feet. The rest of the surface is nearly a dead level, sinking to 40, and rarely exceeding 100, feet. The western face of the ridge, overlooking the Nith, is gently sloping, and highly embellished; but the eastern breaks down in abrupt declivities, presents a bold front and a commanding outline, and forms, about 1½ mile from the town, two precipitous ledges, called the Maiden Bower Craigs, one of them containing a remarkable cavity, said to have been used by those mythic beings, the Druids, as a sort of 'St Wilfrid's needle,' or ordeal of chastity. A broad belt of Lochar Moss, along the eastern border, continued all sheer morass down into the present century, but now is extensively reclaimed, and partly clothed with verdure or with wood. Permian sandstone is the prevailing rock, and has been largely quarried. The soil, in the SW, is a pretty strong clay; in the flat lands by the Nith, is mostly clay incumbent on gravel; in the N and NE, is a light reddish sandy earth resting on sandstone; and in the E, is either native moss, reclaimed moss, or humus. Nearly four-fifths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage, some 350 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest of the land is capable of remunerative reclamation or culture. An ancient castle of the Comyns stood ¾ mile SSE of the town, on a spot overlooking a beautiful bend of the Nith, and still called Castledykes. A meadow near it bears the name of Kingholm, and may have got that name either by corruption of Comyn's holm or in honour of Robert Bruce. Another meadow, by the riverside

* It is noteworthy that the first book printed at Dumfries was Peter Rae's *History of the Rebellion in Scotland, in Dumfries, Galloway, etc.* (1718).

northward of the town, is called the Nunholm, from its lying opposite the ancient Benedictine nunnery of Lincluden. Not far away are the ruins of SWEETHEART ABBEY, founded in the thirteenth century for a body of Cistercian monks, while on the opposite shore is Caerlaverock Castle, in the neighbouring churchyard the grave of Old Mortality, and a short distance north of Dumfries the grave of Jeanie Deans. This parish is the seat of both a presbytery and a synod, and it is divided ecclesiastically into the three parishes of St Michael, Greyfriars, and St Mary, the value of the two first livings being £495 and £282. Pop. of entire parish (1831) 11,606, (1861) 13,523, (1871) 14,841, (1881) 16,839, (1891) 17,878.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 9, 1864-63.

The presbytery of Dumfries comprises the old parishes of Caerlaverock, Colvend, Dumfries-St Michael, Dumfries-Greyfriars, Dunscore, Holywood, Kirkbean, Kirkgunzeon, Kirkmahoe, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Lochrutton, Newabbey, Terregles, Tinwald, Torthorwald, Troqueer, and Urr, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Dumfries-St Mary, Dalbeattie, and Maxwelltown. Pop. (1881) 41,099, (1891) 40,522, of whom 8022 were communicants of the Church of Scotland.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dumfries, with 3 churches in Dumfries, 2 at Dunscore, and 12 at Corsock, Dalbeattie, Dalton, Glencaple, Hightae, Irongray, Kirkbean, Kirkmahoe, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Maxwelltown, Lochend and Newabbey, and Ruthwell, which 17 had together 3216 members in 1891. The U.P. Synod likewise has a presbytery of Dumfries, with 3 churches in Dumfries, 2 in Sanquhar, and 12 at Burnhead, Castle-Douglas, Dalbeattie, Dalry, Dunscore, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, Mainsiddle, Moniaive, Thornhill, Urr, and Carsphairn, which together had 2803 members in 1891.

The synod of Dumfries comprises the presbyteries of Dumfries, Lochmaben, Langholm, Annan, and Penpont.—The Free Church also has a synod of Dumfries, comprising presbyteries of Dumfries, Lockerbie, and Penpont, and superintending thirty-six congregations.

See John M'Diarmid's *Picture of Dumfries and its Environs* (Edinb. 1832); William M'Dowall's *History of the Burgh of Dumfries; with Notices of Nithsdale, Annandale, and the Western Border* (Edin. 1867; 2d ed. 1873); and his *Memorials of St Michael's, the Old Parish Churchyard of Dumfries* (Edinb. 1876).

Dumfries House, a seat of the Marquis of Bute in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, near the left bank of Lugar Water, 2 miles W of Cumnock town, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Dumfries House station on the Ayr and Cumnock section of the Glasgow and South-Western, this being $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Ayr. Built about 1757 by William Dalrymple, fourth Earl of DUMFRIES, it has a drawing-room hung with very fine old tapestry, said to have been presented by Louis XIV. to one of the former Earls, and stands amid finely wooded grounds that contain the ruins of Terringzean Castle, and extend into Auchinleck parish, on the opposite bank of the Lugar, which here is spanned by an elegant bridge.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Dumfriesshire, a coast and Border county in the S of Scotland. It is bounded N by Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk shires; NE by Roxburghshire; SE by Cumberland; S by the Solway Firth; SW by Kirkcudbrightshire; and NW by Ayrshire. Its length, from W to E, varies between 21 and $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, between 13 and 32 miles; and its area is 1103 square miles or 705,945 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 20,427 are foreshore and 5801 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. Its outline is irregularly ellipsoidal, being indented to the depth of 13 miles by the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, and to the depth of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles by Ettrick Head in Selkirkshire. Its boundary line, over all the W, NW, N, and NE, to the aggregate extent of 120 miles, is mainly mountain watershed; over most of the march with Cumberland, to the aggregate extent of 11 miles, is variously Liddel Water, Esk river, and Sark Water; over all the S, to the extent of 21 miles, is the Solway Firth; along the SW, to the extent of 15 miles, is the river Nith and Cluden Water. The summits on or near the upland boundary line

include Auchenchain (1271 feet) and Blackcraig (1961) at the Kirkcudbrightshire border; Blacklorg (2231), M'Crierick's Cairn (1824), and Halfmerk Hill (1478), at the Ayrshire border; Mount Stuart (1567), Wanlock Dod (1808), Lowther Hill (2377), Well Hill (1937), Wedder Law (2185), and Queensberry (2285), at the Lanarkshire border; Hartfell (2651) and White Coomb (2695), at the Peebleshire border; Herman Law (2014), Andrewhinney (2220), Bodesbeck Law (2173), Capel Fell (2223), Ettrick Pen (2269), Quickningair Hill (1601), and Black Knowe (1481), at the Selkirkshire border; and Stock Hill (1561), Roan Fell (1862), and Watch Hill (1642), at the Roxburghshire border.

All the northern part of the county is prevalently upland. Mountains or high hills, with similar altitudes to those on the boundary line, and intersected with only a small aggregate of glens or vales, occupy all the north-western, the northern, and the north-eastern border to a mean breadth of 7 or 8 miles; and spurs or prolongations of them strike south-eastward, southward, and south-westward, to lengths of from 2 or 3 to 7 or 8 miles, sometimes shooting into summits nearly as high as those on the borders, but generally sinking into low hills, and separated from one another by broadening vales. These uplands constitute a large and prominent portion of the Southern Highlands of Scotland; but they differ much, in both segregation and contour, from the upland masses of most of the Northern Highlands. Few or none of the mountains have the ridgy elongations, the rugged, craggy outlines, or the towering peaked summits so common in Argyll, Perth, Inverness, and Ross shires; but almost all of them, whether on the borders or in the interior, lie adjoined in groups, rise from narrow bases over rounded shoulders, and have summits variously domical, conical, and tabular or flat. Three of the most remarkable of the interior heights are Cairnkinna (1813 feet) in Penpont, Langholm Hill (1161) in the vicinity of Langholm, and Brunswark Hill (920) in the NE of Hoddam, all three having forms of peculiar character, quite in contrast to those prevailing in the Northern Highlands. The region southward of the uplands breaks into three great valleys or basins, traversed by the rivers Nith, Annan, and Esk; and is intersected, between the Nith and the Annan, to the extent of about 7 miles southward from the vicinity of Amisfield, by the range of the Tinwald, Torthorwald, and Mouswald Hills, with curved outlines, cultivated surfaces, and altitudes of from 500 to 800 feet above sea-level, and commanding gorgeous, extensive, diversified prospects. The basins of the Annan and the Esk S of a line drawn from Whinnyrig, past Ecclefechan, Craigshaws, Solway Bank, and Broomholm, to Moorburnhead, cease to be valleys, or are flattened into plains, variegated only by occasional rising-grounds or low hills, either round-backed or obtusely conical. The valley of the Nith also, for 10 miles before it touches the Solway, is in all respects a plain, with exception of a short range of low hills in Dumfries and Caerlaverock parishes and a few unimportant isolated eminences; and the E wing of it, partly going flatly from it to the base of the Tinwald Hills, partly going southward, thence past the small Dumfries and Caerlaverock range to the Solway Firth, is the dead level of Lochar Moss.

The river Nith and one or two of its unimportant and remote tributaries enter Dumfriesshire through openings or gorges in its north-western boundaries, and a small tributary of the Annan enters through a gorge in the N; but all other streams which anywhere traverse the county rise within its own limits. The Nith, from the point of entering it, and the Annan and the Esk, from short distances below the source, draw toward them nearly all the other streams, so as to form the county into three great valleys or basins, but the Nith giving the lower part of the right side of its basin to Kirkcudbrightshire, and the Esk going entirely in its lower part into England. The three rivers all pursue a south-south-easterly course—the Nith in the W, the Annan in the middle, and the Esk in the E; and, with the exception of some small curvings, they flow parallel to

one another, at an average distance of about 12 miles, imposing upon their own and their tributaries' basins the names of respectively Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale. The streams which run into them are very numerous, yet mostly of short course, of small volume, and remarkable chiefly for the beauty or picturesqueness of the ravines or the dells which they traverse. The chief of those which enter the Nith are, from the W, the Kello, the Euchar, the Scar, the Cairn, and the Cluden; from the E, the Crawick, the Minnick, the Enterkin, the Carron, the Cample, and the Duncow. The chief which enter the Annan are, from the W, the Evan and the Kinnel; from the E, the Moffat, the Wamphray, the Dryfe, the Milk, and the Mein. The chief which enter the Esk are, from the W, the Black Esk and the Wauchope; from the E, the Megget, the Ewes, the Tarras, and the Liddel. Four rivulets, each 10 miles or more in length, have an independent course southward to the Solway—the Lochar and the Cummertrees Pow in the space between the Nith and the Annan; the Kirtle and the Sark in the space between the Annan and the Esk. Several of the tributary streams, like the three main ones, give their names to their own basins—the Moffat, the Dryfe, and the Ewes in particular giving to their basins the names of Moffatdale, Dryfesdale, and Ewesdale. A group of lakes, the largest of them Castle Loch ($6 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), lies near Lochmaben; and dark Loch Skene ($6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), remarkable for emitting the torrent of the 'Grey Mare's Tail,' lies on the N border at the source of Moffat Water. Pure springs are almost everywhere abundant; chalybeate springs are near Moffat, Annan, and Ruthwell; and sulphureous at Moffat and Closeburn House.

The Geology.—The oldest rocks in Dumfriesshire are of Silurian age, consisting mainly of greywackes, flagstones, and shales, belonging to the upper and lower divisions of that formation. A line drawn from the head of Ewes Water in Eskdale, south-westwards by Lockerbie to Mouswald, marks the boundary between the two divisions, the Lower Silurian rocks being met with to the N of this limit. The members of both series have been much folded; but by means of the lithological characters of the strata, and with the aid of certain fossiliferous bands of shales yielding graptolites, it is possible to determine the order of succession. In the neighbourhood of Moffat the fossiliferous black shales of the lower division are typically developed, where they have been divided into several well-marked zones by means of the graptolites which occur in them in profusion. They are admirably displayed at Dobbs Lynn, near the head of Moffatdale, and in the streams on the S side of the Moffat valley. The Silurian rocks, which now form the great mass of high ground throughout the county, were elevated so as to form a land barrier towards the close of the Silurian period. In the hollows worn out of this ancient tableland, the strata belonging to the Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, and Permian periods were deposited. But even these newer paleozoic formations have been so denuded that only isolated fragments remain of what once were more extensive deposits.

Along the county boundary in Upper Nithsdale the representatives of the Lower Old Red Sandstone are met with, where they consist of sandstones and conglomerates, associated with contemporaneous volcanic rocks. They form part of the great belt of Lower Old Red strata stretching from the Braid Hills near Edinburgh into Ayrshire. The Upper Old Red Sandstone, on the other hand, forms a narrow fringe underlying the carboniferous rocks from the county boundary E of the Ewes Water south-westwards by Langholm to Brunswark. At the base they consist of conglomeratic sandstones, the included pebbles having been derived from the waste of the Silurian flagstones and shales. These are overlaid by friable Red sandstones and marls, which pass conformably underneath the zone of volcanic materials which always intervene between them and the overlying Carboniferous strata. The zone of igneous rocks just referred to is specially interesting, as it points to the existence of volcanic action on the S side of the Silurian

tableland at the beginning of the Carboniferous period. The igneous rocks consist mainly of slaggy and amygdaloidal porphyrites, which were spread over the ancient sea bottom as regular lava flows. Brunswark Hill is made up of this igneous material. Some of the volcanic orifices from which the igneous materials were discharged are still to be met with along the watershed between Liddesdale and Teviotdale in the adjacent county of Roxburgh.

The carboniferous rocks are met with in three separate areas:—(1.) in the district lying between Langholm and Ruthwell; (2.) at Closeburn near Thornhill; (3.) in the neighbourhood of Sanquhar. The first of these areas is the most extensive, measuring about 22 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 2 to 7 miles. The strata included in it belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series which forms the lowest subdivision of the Carboniferous formation. The following zones were made out in the course of the geological survey of the district. They are given in descending order:—(7.) Canonbie coals; (6.) Marine Limestone series of Penton, Gilnockie, and Ecclefechan; (5.) Volcanic zone of fine tuff and porphyrite, including about 50 feet of fine shales; (4.) Irvine Burn and Woodcock air sandstones; (3.) Tarras Water-foot Cementstone series; (2.) White sandstones; (1.) Brunswark and Ward Law volcanic rocks.

The recent discovery which has proved so interesting and important was met with in the fine shales of zone (5) and partly in zone (3). Upwards of twenty new species of ganoid fishes were obtained from these beds near Langholm, and out of the sixteen genera to which these species belong five are new to science. Very few of the species are common to the carboniferous rocks of the Lothians, which has an important bearing on the history of that period. Along with the fishes were found about twelve new species of decapod crustaceans and three new species of a new genus of Phyllo-pods. Of special importance is the discovery of four new species of scorpions. Hitherto the occurrence of fossil scorpions in rocks of Carboniferous age has been extremely rare. The specimens recently obtained are admirably preserved, and from a minute examination of them it is evident that they closely resemble their living representatives. The remains of several new plants were also found in the fine shales already referred to.

Within the Silurian area, Carboniferous rocks are met with in the Thornhill and Sanquhar basins. These deposits lie in ancient hollows worn out of the Silurian tableland which date back as far as the Carboniferous period. At Closeburn and Barjarg there are beds of marine limestone associated with sandstones and shales which probably belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series. Again, at the south-eastern limit of the Sanquhar coalfield there are small outliers of the Carboniferous Limestone series, consisting of sandstones, shales, and thin fossiliferous limestones. The latter rapidly thin out, and the true coal measures rest directly on, the Silurian platform. From these facts it would appear that in Upper Nithsdale the Silurian barrier did not sink beneath the sea-level till the latter part of the Carboniferous period, not in fact till the time of the deposition of the coal measures. The Sanquhar coalfield is about 9 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 miles in breadth. It contains several valuable coal seams, and from the general character of the strata it is probable that they are the southern prolongations of the Ayrshire coal measures. Another fact deserves to be mentioned here, which was established in the course of the survey of the county. The Canonbie coal seams do not belong to the true Coal Measures as has hitherto been supposed, but are regularly intercalated with the members of the Calciferous Sandstone series.

The strata next in order are of Permian age which are invariably separated from the Carboniferous rocks by a marked unconformity. Indeed so violent is the unconformity that we find the Permian strata to the E of Lochar Moss stealing across the edges of the Calciferous Sandstone beds till they rest directly on the Silurian rocks.

Permian strata occur in five separate areas—1 at Moffat, 2 at Lochmaben and Cornecockle Moor, 3 between Annan and the mouth of the Esk, 4 the Dumfries basin, 5 the Thornhill basin. In addition to these areas there is a small patch of contemporaneous igneous rocks overlying the Sanquhar coalfield, which is believed to be of the same age. In the neighbourhood of Moffat the breccias are evidently an ancient morainic deposit of glacial origin. Several well-striated stones were found in them resembling the scratched stones in ordinary boulder clay. In the red sandstones of Cornecockle Moor reptilian footprints have been detected, produced by reptiles moving in a S direction, which led to the witty remark of Dean Buckland 'that even at that early date the migration from Scotland to England had commenced.' Between Annan and Canonbie the strata consist of red sandstones, while in the Dumfries basin the red sandstones of Locharbriggs are overlaid by an alternation of red sandstones and breccias. An interesting feature connected with the Thornhill basin is the occurrence of contemporaneous volcanic rocks at the base of the series. They form a continuous ring round the northern half of the basin cropping out from underneath the breccias and red sandstones. In the Sanquhar basin also there are several 'necks' or volcanic vents filled with agglomerate, which in all likelihood mark the sites from which lavas of Permian age were discharged.

It is interesting to note the proofs of the original extension of the Permian strata over areas from which they have been completely removed by denudation. Some of the Carboniferous strata in the Sanquhar coal-field have been stained red by infiltration of iron oxide, and in the S of the county the Calciferous Sandstone beds overlying the Canonbie coals have been so much reddened as to resemble externally the Permian sandstones. Even on Eskdalemuir the Silurian greywackes have been stained in a similar manner. In these cases the older rocks were buried underneath strata of Permian age from which the percolating water derived the iron oxide.

Within the limits of the county there are intrusive igneous rocks of which the most conspicuous example is the mass of granite on Spango Water, about 5 miles N of Sanquhar. This mass is about 3 miles long, and upwards of 1 mile in breadth. There are also dykes or veins of felstone and basalt. One example of the latter deserves special notice. It has been traced from the Leadhills south-eastwards by Moffat, across Eskdalemuir by Langholm to the English border. In texture it varies from a dolerite to tachylite, which is the glassy form of basalt.

Only a passing allusion can be made to the proofs of glaciation which are so abundant throughout the county. During the period of extreme glaciation the general trend of the ice sheet was SE towards the Solway Firth and the English border. The widespread covering of boulder clay which is now found in the upland valleys and on the low grounds is the relic of this ancient glaciation. But in the valleys draining the main masses of high ground there are numerous moraines deposited by local glaciers. Amongst the finest examples are those round Loch Skene at the head of Moffatdale.

Economic Minerals.—Coal seams occur at Sanquhar and Canonbie, and limestone at Closeburn, Barjarg, Kelhead, and Harelaw Hill, Liddesdale. Veins of silver and lead ore are met with at Wanlockhead, antimony at Glendinning and Meggat Water. The building stones in greatest demand are the white sandstones of the Carboniferous formation, the Permian red sandstones of Thornhill, Dumfries, Cornecockle, and Annan; while in the neighbourhood of Moffat the coarse grits of Silurian age are much used. (B. N. Peach, F.R.S.E., and J. Horne, F.R.S.E., of the Geological Survey of Scotland.)

The soil in the mountain districts is mainly moorish, mostly unsuitable for tillage, and partly irreclaimable; but in places where it has a dry subsoil, is capable of gradual transmutation into loam. The soil, in the lowland districts, is generally of a light nature, incumbent on either rock, gravel, or sand; in Nithsdale and Annan-

dale, is mostly dry; in Eskdale, is generally wet; in some places, where it lies on a retentive subsoil, is cold, and occasions rankness of vegetation; in considerable tracts of the outspread plain, is of a loamy character, rich in vegetable mould; on the gentle slopes of the midland district, is an intermixture of loam with other soils; on the swells or knolls of the valleys, and even of the bogs, is of a gravelly or sandy character; on the margins of streams, is alluvium, or what is here called holm-land, generally poor and shallow in the upland dells, but generally rich and deep in the lowland valleys. Clay, as a soil, seldom occurs, except as mixed with other substances; but, as a subsoil, is extensively found, either white, blue, or red, under the greensward of hills, and beneath soft bogs. Peat-moss exists in great expanses both on the hills and in the vales; and wherever it so lies as to be amenable to drainage, is of such a character as to be convertible into good soil. Sea-silt, or the saline muddy deposit from the waters of the Solway, spreads extensively out from the estuary of the Lochar, and both forms a productive soil in itself, and serves as an effective top-dressing for the adjacent peat-moss. The percentage of cultivated area is 37·95; 30,676 acres are under wood; and little short of two-thirds of the entire county is either pastoral or waste.

Arable farms range mostly between 100 and 150 acres, yet vary from 60 to 800; and sheep-farms range from 300 to 3000 acres. Some farms, chiefly along the mutual border of the upland and the lowland regions, are both pastoral and arable, and are regarded as particularly convenient and remunerative; and these comprise about one-third of the total acreage under rotation of crops. The cattle, for the dairy, are mostly of the Ayrshire breed; for the shambles or for exportation, are mostly of the Galloway breed. The sheep, on the uplands, are either black-faced or Cheviots; in the lowlands are a mixed breed, resulting from crosses of the Cheviots with Leicesters, Southdowns, and Spanish breeds. The draught horses are of the Clydesdale breed. Pigs are raised chiefly for exportation of pork and bacon into England; and they have, for many years, been an object of general attention among both farmers and cotters. The value of the pork produced rose from £500 in 1770 to £12,000 in 1794, to £60,000 in 1812, and to £100,000 in 1867, since which last year it has somewhat fallen off, there being only 11,531 pigs in the county in 1895, against 15,088 in 1877, and 18,612 in 1866.

The commerce of the county is principally conducted through DUMFRIES. Manufactures in hosiery and tweeds have recently become important in Dumfries; but manufactures in other departments, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are of comparatively small amount. Hosiery employs many looms in Thornhill, Lochmaben, and other towns and villages; woollen fabrics, of various kinds, are made at Sanquhar and Moffat; gingham are manufactured at Sanquhar and Annan; muslins, at Kirkconnel; coarse linens, at Langholm. Weaving, in different departments, employs many hands; artificership, in all the ordinary departments, employs many more; and operations connected with coal and lead-mining employ a few. The energies of the county, as compared with those of other counties, either in Scotland or in England, are not small; but, partly in consequence of dearth of coal, partly for other reasons, they are mainly absorbed in the pursuits and accessories of agriculture; and yet, since at least the commencement of the present century, they have been so spent as to produce an amount of prosperity scarcely, if at all, inferior to what has been realised in other counties. The roads, the fences, the dwelling-houses, the churches, the people's dress, and the people's manners in Dumfriesshire, taken as indices of progress and refinement, will bear comparison with those of any other district in Great Britain. The railways within the county are the Glasgow and South-Western, down Nithsdale, and across the foot of Annandale; the Caledonian, down the entire length of Annandale; the Dumfries and Lockerbie, across the

interior from Dumfries to Lockerbie; the Solway Junction, in the S of Annandale, from the Caledonian near Kirtlebridge to the Solway Firth near Annan; small part of the Castle-Douglas and Dumfries, on the W border of Dumfries parish; and branches of the Hawick and Carlisle section of the North British to Langholm and Gretna.

The *quoad civilia* parishes, inclusive of two which extend slightly into Lanarkshire, amount to 43. The royal burghs are Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar. The burghs of barony are Moffat, Lockerbie, Langholm, Ecclefechan, Thornhill, and Moniaive. The principal villages are Springfield, Eaglesfield, Sunnybrae, Bridekirk, Gasstown, Heathery Row, Hightae, Park, Dunreggan, Rowan Burn, Wanlockhead, Greenbrae, Glencape, Torthorwald, Roucan, Collin, Penpont, Kirkconnel, Kirtlebridge, Waterbeck, Dornock, Cummertrees, Ruthwell, Clarencefield, Mouswald, Closeburn, Holywood, Kelton, Locharbriggs, Amisfield, Dalswinton, Wamphray, Carronbridge, and Crawick Mill. The principal seats are Drumlanrig Castle, Langholm Lodge, Castlemilk, Kinmount, Kinharvey House, Glen Stewart, Tinwald House, Comlongan Castle, Dumrieff House, Springkell, Jardine Hall, Rockhall, Westerhall, Raehills, Crawfordton, Amisfield House, Closeburn Hall, Dalswinton House, Hoddam Castle, Mosknow, Halleathes, Mount Annan, Craighdarroch, Blackwood House, Murraythwaite, Broomholm, Barjarg Tower, Speddoch, Dormont, Elshields, Carnsalloch, Conheath, Capenoch, Courance, Glensae, Kirkmichael House, Rammerscales, Craigielands, Corehead, Langshaw, Cove, Maxwelltown House, Warmambie, Bonshaw, Northfield, Boreland, Broomrig, Cowhill, Portrack, Gribton, Newtonairds, Milnhead, Burnfoot, Lanrick, and Corehead. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 676,971 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £595,512, were divided among 4177 landowners, one holding 253,514 acres (rental £97,530), one 64,079 (£27,884), six together 82,759 (£56,690), twelve 81,881 (£59,150), twenty-six 76,576 (£50,977), twenty-eight 36,800 (£26,318), fifty-three 37,505 (£129,105), etc.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 18 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and about 100 magistrates. The principal courts are held at DUMFRIES; and sheriff small-debt courts are held at Annan on the first Tuesday of January, May, and September; at Langholm on the third Saturday of January, May, and September; at Lockerbie on the first Thursday of April, August, and December; at Moffat on the first Friday of April, August, and December; and at Thornhill on the second Thursday of April, August, and December. The county had two parishes, Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Moffat, that were partly also in Lanarkshire, though the Ordnance Survey Maps show the former as wholly in the county of Dumfries. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred both parishes entirely to Dumfriesshire, Kirkpatrick-Juxta being now as represented on the maps. The only alteration on the boundaries of interior parishes was as regards Dornock and Kirkpatrick-Fleming, which see. The police force, in 1891, besides 19 men for Dumfries, comprised 41 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £400. The county prison is at Dumfries. The annual value of real property, assessed at £295,621 in 1815, was £319,751 in 1843, £350,636 in 1861, £572,945 in 1882, and £457,299, 4s. 7d. in 1892. The four royal burghs, together with Kirkcudbright, send one member to parliament, and the rest of the county sends another, and had a constituency of 9231 in 1891. Pop. (1801) 54,597, (1821) 70,878, (1831) 73,770, (1841) 72,830, (1861) 75,878, (1871) 74,808, (1881) 76,140, (1891) 74,221, of whom 34,885 were males. Houses (1891) inhabited 15,626, vacant 1144, building 88.

The registration county takes in the parts of Moffat and Kirkpatrick-Juxta parishes formerly in Lanarkshire, and had in 1891 a population of 74,249. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. Dumfries parish has a poor-house for itself; and respectively 6 and 9 parishes form the poor-law combinations of Kirkpatrick-Fleming and

Upper Nithsdale. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1891, was 1129; of casual poor, 42. The number of pauper lunatics was 183, their cost being £4338. The percentage of illegitimate births was 15.9 in 1872, 13.8 in 1880, and 13.6 in 1890.

Dumfriesshire, in the times of Established Episcopacy, formed part of the diocese of Glasgow, and was divided into the deaneries of Nithsdale and Annandale. And now, under Established Presbyterianism, it lies wholly within the province of the synod of Dumfries, but does not constitute all that province. Its parishes are distributed among the presbyteries of Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, Langholm, and Penpont; but those in Dumfries presbytery are conjoined with 12 in Kirkcudbrightshire, those in Langholm presbytery with Castleton in Roxburghshire. In 1892 the places of worship within the county were 49 Established, 29 Free, 22 U. P., 2 Congregational, 3 Evangelical Union, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist chapel, 6 Episcopal, and 8 Roman Catholic—namely 4 at Dumfries, 1 each at Annan, Lockerbie, Langholm, and Moffat. Dumfries is the official residence of the Bishop of Galloway, a see which was originally founded by St Ninian in 397, was extinct from 803 to 1189, and vacant from 1558 till 1878. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1891, the county had 111 schools (98 of them public), which, with accommodation for 16,206 children, had 13,643 on the rolls, and 10,844 in average attendance.

The territory now forming Dumfriesshire, together with large part of Galloway, belonged to the Caledonian Selgovæ; passed, after the Roman demission, to the kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde; was much overrun by the Dalriadans, both from the N of Ireland and from Kintyre; rose, for a time, into a condition of rude independence; was subjugated by the Scots or Scoto-Dalriadans after the union of the Scoto-Dalriadan and the Pictavian kingdoms; and was constituted a county or placed under a sheriff by William the Lyon. But, during a considerable period, its sheriffs had direct authority only within Nithsdale, and no more than nominal authority in the other districts. Both Annandale and Eskdale, from the time of David I. till that of Robert Bruce, were under separate or independent baronial jurisdiction; held, in the former, by Robert Bruce's ancestors, in the latter, by various great landowners. The county then consisted of the sheriffship of Nithsdale, the stewardry of Annandale, and the regality of Eskdale; and was cut into three jurisdictions nearly corresponding in their limits to the basins of the three principal rivers. Bruce, after his accession to the throne, framed measures which issued in a comprehensive hereditary sheriffship; and an Act, passed in the time of George II., adjusted the jurisdiction of the county to the condition in which it now exists.

Great barons, about the time of David I., were proprietors of most of the lands in the county. Donegal, the ancestor of the Edgars, owned great part of Nithsdale, and was called Dunegal of Stranith. The Macenswells, ancestors of the Maxwells, held the lands of Caerlaverock; the Comyns held the estates of Dalswinton and Duncow, and lands extending thence southward to Castledykes in the southern vicinity of Dumfries; the Bruces, ancestors of the royal Bruce, held Annandale, and resided chiefly at Lochmaben; the Kirkpatricks, the Johnstons, the Carlyles, and the Carnoes held portions of Annandale as retainers of the Bruces; and the Soulises, the Aveuels, the Rossedals, and others held Eskdale. The Baliols also, though not properly barons of the county itself, but only impinging on it through succession to the lords of Galloway, yet powerfully affected its fortunes. Dumfriesshire, during the wars between the Bruces and the Baliols, was placed betwixt two fires; or, to use a different figure, it nursed at its breasts both of the competitors for the crown; and, from the nature of its position bearing aloft the Bruce in its right arm, and both the Baliol and the Comyn in its left, it was peculiarly exposed to suffering. The successful Bruce, after his victory of Bannockburn, gave the Comyns' manor

of Dalswinton to Walter Stewart, and their manor of Duncow to Robert Boyd; bestowed his own lordship of Annandale, with the castlo of Lochmaben, on Sir Thomas Randolph, and created him Earl of Moray; and conferred on Sir James Douglas, in addition to the gift of Douglasdale in Lanarkshire, the greater part of Eskdale, and other extensive possessions in Dumfriesshire. The county suffered again, and was once more the chief seat of strife during the conflicts between the Bruces and the Balliols in the time of David II. Nor did it suffer less in degree, while it suffered longer in duration, under the subsequent proceedings of the rebellious Douglasses. These haughty barons, 'whose coronet so often counterpoised the crown,' grew so rapidly in at once descent, acquisition, power, and ambition, as practically to become lords-paramount of both Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. Their possessions, at their attainder in 1455, reverted to the Crown, and were in part bestowed on the Earl of March; yet still, through old influence and through action of old retainers and their descendants, continued to give the Douglasses a strong hold upon the county, such as enabled them to embroil it in further troubles. The county was invaded, in 1484, by the exiled Earl of Douglas and the Duke of Albany; and thence, during a century and a half, it appears never to have enjoyed a few years of continuous repose. Even so late as 1607, the martial followers of Lord Maxwell and the Earl of Morton were led out to battle on its soil, in a way to threaten it with desolation; and all onward till the union of the Scottish and the English crowns, marauding forces and invading armies, at only brief intervals of time, overran it from the southern border, and subjected it to pillage, fire, and bloodshed. The county sat down in quietude under James VI., and begun then to wear a dress of social comeliness; but again, during the reign of the Charleses, it was agitated with broils and insurrections; and, in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, especially in the latter, it was the scene of numerous disasters. The Jacobites were strong in it, and worked so vigorously in the cause of the Chevalier and the Pretender as to draw destruction on their own families. The Maxwells, in particular, were utterly overthrown by the attainder of the Earl of Nithsdale in 1715; and several other great families lost all their possessions and their influence either then or in 1746. The Dukes of Buccleuch, partly through extension of their own proper territories, partly through inheritance of those of the Dukes of Queensberry, are now by far the largest and most influential landowners of the county; and the Marquis of Queensberry and Hope-Johnstone of Annandale hold a high rank.

Caledonian cairns, camps, and hill-forts are numerous in many of the upland districts, particularly on the south-eastern hills; remains of Caledonian stone circles are in the parishes of Gretna, Eskdalemuir, Wamphray, Moffat, and Holywood; Roman stations, Roman camps, or remains of them are at Brunswark, Castle O'er, Raeburnfoot, Torwoodmoor, Trohoughton, Gallaberry, Wardlaw Hill, and Caerlaverock; Roman roads connected the Roman stations with one another, and went up Annandale, and westward thence to Nithsdale. A remarkable antiquity, supposed by some writers to be Anglo-Saxon, by others to be Danish, is in Ruthwell churchyard; old towers are at Amisfield, Lag, Achincass, Robgill, and Lochwood; and ancient castles, some in high preservation, others utterly dilapidated, are at Caerlaverock, Comlongan, Torthorwald, Closeburn, Morton, Sanquhar, Hoddam, Wauchope, and Langholm. Ancient monasteries were at Dumfries, Caxtonbie, Holywood, and other places; and a fine monastic ruin is still at Lincluden. Vast quantities of ancient coins, medals, weapons, and pieces of defensive armour have been found. Numerous places figure prominently in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*, *Redgauntlet*, and *Abbot*. See, besides works cited under ANNANDALE, CAERLAVEROCK, DRUMLANRIG, DUMFRIES, LOCHMABEN, and MOFFAT, two articles on Dumfriesshire in *Trans. High. and Ag. Soc.*, 1869.

Dumglow. See DRUMGLOW.

Dumgree, an ancient parish in the upper part of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, now divided between Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Johnstone. The larger section of it is within Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and retains there, near the right bank of Kinnel Water, some traces of the ancient church.

Dumphail. See DUNIPHAIL.

Dun, a parish of NE Forfarshire, containing, towards its south-western corner, Bridge of Dun Junction on the main line of the Caledonian, 4 miles E by S of Brechin, 15½ ENE of Forfar, and 5¼ (3¼ by road) W by N of Montrose, under which it has a post and railway telegraph office. Bounded N by Logiepert, NE by Montrose, SE by Montrose Basin, S by the river South Esk, dividing it from Maryton, SW by Brechin, and NW by Stracathro, the parish has an utmost length from E to W of 3¼ miles, an utmost width from N to S of 2¾ miles, and an area of 6030 acres, of which 1586¾ are foreshore and 137½ water. Montrose Basin, over all its connection with the parish, is alternately an ornament and an eyesore—at high-tide a beautiful lagoon, but at ebb a dismal expanse of black and slimy silt. The South Esk, along all the southern border, is a fine stream, abounding with salmon and sea-trout, and it is crossed at Bridge of Dun by a handsome three-arched bridge, built in 1737. A loch called Dun's Dish (4¼ × 1½ furl.) lies at an altitude of 242 feet in the north-western corner, and sends off a burn to the South Esk. The land along the river and the basin is low, flat, and protected by embankments, thence rises gently to the centre of the parish, and thence to the western and north-western borders is somewhat tabular, attaining 230 feet above sea-level near Balnillo, 202 near Dun House, 207 near Glenskinno, 279 in Dun Wood, and 290 near Damside. The soil, on the low flat ground, is a fertile clayey loam; and on the ascent thence to the centre is partly light and sandy, partly rich blackish mould; and beyond is first of good quality, next wet and miry. About three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage, and nearly one-sixth is under wood. In Dun, in 1839, was born Alexander Hay Japp ('H. A. Japp'), sub-editor of *Good Words* since 1865; and John Erskine, the Laird of Dun (1508-91), was born at the family seat of Dun. He was a leader of the Reformation party, and at his house in 1555 John Knox preached almost daily, making many converts. David Erskine, Lord Dun (1670-1755), an eminent lawyer, and a staunch upholder of the Episcopalian non-jurors, was also born at Dun House, which, standing 7 furlongs NNE of Bridge of Dun, is now the seat of Augustus Jn. Wm. Hy. Kennedy-Erskine, Esq. (b. 1866; suc. 1870). The other chief mansion is LANGLEY Park; and the property is mostly divided among four. Dun is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £163. The parish church, 9½ furlongs N by W of Bridge of Dun, was built about 1833, and contains 300 sittings; a public school, with accommodation for 171 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 135, and a grant of £128, 12s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £7846, 3s. 6d., (1891) £7958, 9s., including £1942 for railways. Pop. (1801) 680, (1831) 514, (1861) 552, (1871) 565, (1881) 541, (1891) 552.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Dunach, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmore parish, Argyllshire, on the N shore and near the head of salt-water Loch Feochan, 3½ miles S of Oban. It was purchased in 1871 for the sum of £16,500 by Neil Macleod Macdonald, Esq., and is now owned by his widow.

Dunachton, a barony in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire, 1¼ mile SW of Kincaig station. It passed by marriage, about 1500, from the M'Nivens to the Mackintoshes; and had a castle, burned in 1689, and never rebuilt.

Dunagoil, a headland on the SW coast of the Isle of Bute, 1¼ mile NW of Garroch Head. Rising to a height of 119 feet, and offering to the sea a steep and rugged acclivity, that terminates in a lofty, cavernous cliff, it presents also to the land side a precipitous ascent, difficult of access, and scaleable chiefly by a narrow rugged ledge

at the southern extremity. Its flattish summit, retaining vestiges of an ancient vitrified fort, supposed to be Scandinavian, commands an extensive view along Kilbrannan Sound and the Firth of Clyde.

Dunaidh, a large, high, almost inaccessible rock in Killarrow parish, Islay island, Argyllshire, near the Mull of Islay. An old castle or fort on it, that seems to have been a place of remarkable strength, is now an utter ruin, without any characters of architectural interest.

Dunain or **Dunean**, an estate, with a mansion, in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, 3 miles SW of Inverness town. It anciently had a baronial fortalice; and to the N rises Dunain Hill (940 feet).

Dun Alastair or **Mount Alexander**, a fine modern Scottish Baronial mansion in Forthingall parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Tummel, 3 miles E of Kinloch Rannoch, and 17 W of Pitlochry. Its predecessor was the seat of the Struan Robertsons, and it owes much of its ornamental planting to the Jacobite poet-chieftain of Clan Donnachie, Alexander Robertson (1670-1749), the prototype of Scott's 'Baron of Bradwardine.' The present house was built by Gen. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B. (1788-1866). It afterwards passed into the hands of Mr Tennent, of Wellpark Brewery, Glasgow, and on his death in 1891 was sold to Mr J. C. Bunten, who has had it fitted up with electric lighting plant and machinery. There is a post and telegraph office of Dun Alastair.

Dunamarle. See DUNIMARLE.

Dunan, a bold promontory (100 feet) on the Atlantic coast of Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, on the northern side of the entrance to Loch Broom, 10½ miles NW of Ullapool.

Dunan-Aula, a tumulus in Craignish parish, Argyllshire, in the valley of Barbreck. It is said to have been formed over the grave of a Danish prince of the name of Olaf or Olaus, who led an invading force into sanguinary battle with the natives on ground in its vicinity; and ¼ mile distant are a number of rude monuments erected in memory of the warriors who fell.

Dunans, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmodan parish, Argyllshire, near the head of Glendaruel, 4 miles NNE of Glendaruel House, and 23 NNW of Rothesay.

Dunaverty, a quondam castle in Southend parish, Argyllshire, on a small bay of its own name, 5 miles E by N of the Mull of Kintyre, and 10½ SSW of Campbeltown. Crowning a steep pyramidal peninsula (95 feet), with cliff descending sheer to the sea, and defended on the land side by a double or triple rampart and a fosse, it appears, both from its site and from its structure, to have been a place of uncommon strength, and commanded the approach to Scotland at the narrowest part of sea between Scotland and Ireland. An early stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, said to have given shelter to Robert Bruce at the ebb of his fortunes, it was captured and garrisoned by James IV. in 1493, and in the following year recaptured by Sir John of Isla, who hanged the governor from the wall, in the sight of the King and the fleet. In 1647 it capitulated to General David Leslie, who put every mother's son of its garrison to the sword, instigated thereto by Mr John Nave, his excellent chaplain, who 'never ceased to tempt him to that hoodshed, yea, and threatened him with the curses befell Saul for sparing the Amalekites.' The castle has been so completely demolished that scarcely a vestige of it now exists.

Dunavourd. See DONAVOURD.

Dunbar (Gael. *dun-barr*, 'fort on the point'), a town and a parish on the north-eastern coast of Haddingtonshire. A royal burgh, seaport, and seat of considerable traffic, the town by road is 11 miles ENE of Haddington, and 11½ ESE of North Berwick, whilst by the North British railway it is 29½ E of Edinburgh, and 28½ NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It stands, says Thomas Carlyle, 'high and windy, looking down over its herring-boats, over its grim old Castle now much honeycombed,—on one of those projecting rock-promontories with which that shore is niched and vandyked, as far as the eye can reach. A beautiful sea; good land

too, now that the plougher understands his trade; a grim niched barrier of whinstone sheltering it from the chafings and tumblings of the big blue German Ocean. Seaward St Abb's Head, of whinstone, bounds your horizon to the E, not very far off; W, close by, is the deep bay and fishy little village of Belhaven; the gloomy Bass and other rock-islets, and farther the hills of Fife, and foreshadows of the Highlands, are visible as you look seaward. From the bottom of Belhaven Bay to that of the next sea-height St Abb's-ward, the town and its environs form a peninsula. . . . Landward, as you look from the town of Dunbar, there rises, some short mile off, a dusky continent of barren heath hills, the Lammermuir, where only mountain sheep can be at home.' To which need only be added that the town itself chiefly consists of a spacious High Street and one or two smaller parallel streets.

At the foot or N end of the High Street stands Dunbar House, within the old park of the castle, exhibiting to the street a large couchant sphinx with extended wings, and to the sea a handsome façade with central circular portico. Built by the Messrs Fall, and thereafter a mansion of the Earl of Lauderdale, it was purchased in 1859 by Government, and converted into a barrack. The park around it, which serves as the parade-ground of the Haddingtonshire militia, contained, till its levelling in 1871-72, two large artificial mounds, supposed to be of prehistoric origin. The castle, founded at an early period of the Christian era, but many times reconstructed in the course of wellnigh a thousand years, bore for a long time prior to the invention of gunpowder the reputation of impregnability, and was one of the grandest fortresses of the Border counties, exerting a powerful influence on the national history down to its demolition in 1568. Its ruins, already grievously dilapidated, were still further reduced by excavations for the Victoria Harbour; hut Grose has left us two views, and Miller a full description, of them in their more perfect condition. Of Miller's description the following is a summary:—The castle is founded on a reef of trap rocks, which project into the sea, and, in many places, rise like bastions thrown up by nature to guard these stern remains of feudal grandeur against the force of the waves. The body of the buildings measures 165 feet from E to W, and in places 207 from N to S. The South Battery—by Grose supposed to have been the citadel or keep, and now converted into a fever hospital—is situated on a detached rock, which, 72 feet high, and accessible only on one side, is connected with the main part of the castle by a passage of masonry 69 feet long. The citadel measures 54 feet by 60 within the walls, and in shape is octagonal. Five of the gun-ports, or so-called 'arrow-holes,' remain, and measure 4 feet at the mouth, but only 16 inches at the inner extremity. The buildings are arched, and extend 8 feet from the outer walls, and look into an open quadrangle, whence they derive their light. About the middle of the fortress, part of a wall remains, through which there is a doorway, surmounted with armorial bearings, and leading seemingly to the principal apartments. In the centre are the arms of George, eleventh Earl of Dunbar, who succeeded his father in 1369; and who, besides the earldom of Dunbar and March, inherited from his heroic mother the lordship of Annandale and the Isle of Man. The towers had communication with the sea, and dip low in many places. NE from the front of the castle is a large natural cavern of black stone, supposed to have formed part of the dungeon, which, Pennant observes, 'the assistance of a little art had rendered a secure but infernal prison.' But as it has a communication with a rocky inlet from the sea on the W, it is more likely that it is the dark postern through which Sir Alexander Ramsay and his brave followers entered with a supply of provisions to the besieged in 1339. It was a place also well suited for securing the boats belonging to the garrison. The castle is built of a red stone like that of the neighbouring quarries. Part of the foundation of a fort, which was begun in 1559 for the purpose of accommodating a

French garrison, may be traced, extending 136 feet in front of the castle. This building was, however, interrupted in its progress, and demolished. In the NW part of the ruins is an apartment about 12 feet square, and nearly inaccessible, which tradition designates Queen Mary's Room.

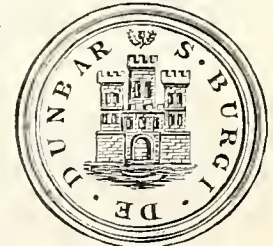
The public buildings include the town-hall, an old edifice; the assembly-rooms (1822), substantial and commodious, but badly situated; the prison, legalised in 1864 for prisoners whose term does not exceed 10 days; the corn exchange (1855); St Catherine's Hall (1872), with ball or concert room, and Masonic, Free Gardeners', Shepherds', and Good Templars' lodges; and the railway station, which, standing on the south-eastern outskirts of the town, occupies part of the site of Oliver Cromwell's camp, and is a large Tudor structure, with accommodation suitable to its position nearly midway between Berwick and Edinburgh. Not far from the station, at the S end of the High Street, stands the parish church, on a spot 65 feet above sea-level—the site of a cruciform collegiate church, which, founded in 1342 and 1392 by Earls Patrick and George for a dean, a vicar-dean, and 8 prebendaries, measured 123 feet from E to W, and 83 feet across the transept. Built in 1819-21, from designs by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of £8000, the present church is an elegant structure in the Gothic style, with a pinnacled square tower 108 feet high, that commands an extensive view, and serves as a landmark to mariners. The interior, seated for 1800 worshippers, is adorned with two stained-glass windows, erected in 1865 and 1871; whilst immediately behind the pulpit is a superb monument, erected to the memory of George Home, Earl of Dunbar, third son of Alexander Home of Manderston. This nobleman was in great favour with James VI., and, holding successively the offices of high-treasurer of Scotland and chancellor of the exchequer in England, was raised to the peerage in 1605. It was on him that the 'British Solomon' chiefly depended for the restoration of prelacy in Scotland; and, at the parliament held at Perth in 1606, he had the skill to carry through the act for the restoration of the estate of bishops. He died at Whitehall, 29 Jan. 1611, 'not,' says Calderwood, 'without suspicions of poison.' 'His body being embalmed, and put into a coffin of lead, was sent down to Scotland, and with great solemnity interred in the collegiate church of Dunbar, where his executors erected a very noble and magnificent monument of various coloured marble, with a statue as large as life.' The monument is 12 feet broad at the base, and 26 feet high. The Earl is represented, kneeling on a cushion, in the attitude of prayer, with a Bible open before him. He is clad in armour, which is seen under his knight's robes, and on his left arm is the badge of the Order of the Garter. Two knights in armour stand on each side as supporters. Above them are two female figures, Justice and Wisdom, betwixt whom, and immediately above the cupola, Fame sounds her trumpet; while, on the opposite side, Peace, with her olive branch, sheds a laurel wreath on his lordship. Immediately beneath the monument is the vault, wherein the body is deposited in a leaden coffin. Other places of worship are a Free church (1850), a U.P. church (1813), a Wesleyan Methodist chapel (1764), St Anne's Episcopal church (1889, designed by Dr Rowand Anderson), and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of the Waves (1877; made a separate mission in 1881). The Burgh public school and the Lamer public school each accommodate 350 children.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., and the Commercial Bank, gaswork, a cemetery company, a lifeboat, coastguard station, rocket apparatus, shipwrecked mariners' society, Shore Hall, fever hospital, bowling, curling, golf, cricket, and football clubs, a total abstinence society, east and west promenades, three bathing-pools, etc. A weekly corn market is held on Tuesday, and fairs are held on the first Tuesday of February (hiring) and on 26 May and 22 November if

a Tuesday, otherwise on the Tuesday after. Malting, brewing, fish-curing, brickmaking, rope and sail making, iron-founding, and the manufacture of agricultural implements and paper are carried on; and there are also corn and flour mills near. A printing-press was erected in 1795, the earliest in the county; and from it was issued the first Scotch cheap periodical miscellany. The gasworks belong to the town, and a good supply of soft water is brought from a distance of 2 miles. The port had long a custom-house of its own, with jurisdiction from Gullane Point to the bounds of Berwick, but is now a sub-port of Leith. A whale fishery company was established in 1752, but, having little or no success, was dissolved in 1804. In 1830 six vessels were engaged in timber and grain trade with the Baltic, and 39 in various coasting trade; and in 1839 the vessels belonging to the port were 30 of 1495 tons, in 1851 only 11 of 658 tons, this falling-off of the shipping trade being mainly ascribed to the opening of the North British railway. The chief exports are corn, fish, and potatoes; and the imports, coal and timber. The small Old Harbour, commenced with a grant of £300 from Cromwell, in 1820 received the addition of a graving-dock, which, proving, however, useless, was long ago filled up; large stores have since been erected on the site. The New or Victoria Harbour, formed in 1844 at a cost of £15,762 by the burgh and the Fishery Board, and repaired in 1880 at a further cost of £2181, covers 5 acres, and is an important haven of refuge for vessels between Leith Roads and the English Tyne. It has a light, visible for 16 miles.

Created a royal burgh by David II. (1329-71), Dunbar is now governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 7 councillors. It partly adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland in the year 1862; and formerly formed one of a group of burghs sending a member to Parliament, but its representation was merged in that of the county in 1885. The annual value of real property within the burgh in 1891 amounted to £17,454, whilst the corporation revenue for 1890 was £1236.

Pop. (1861) 3517, (1871) 3320, (1881) 3661, (1891) 3645. Dunbar is a place of hoar antiquity. At it in 678—the year of his expulsion from his see—the great St Wilfrid, Bishop of York, was imprisoned by Egfrid; and in 849 it is said to have been burned by Kenneth mac Alpin. In 1072 Gospatric, ex-Earl of the Northumbrians, and kinsman to Malcolm Ceanmor, obtained from that king Dunbar with the adjacent territory; and the town's history for 360 years centres mainly around the sea-built castle of his descendants, the Earls of Dunbar and March. Patrick, fifth Earl of Dunbar, who in 1184 wedded a natural daughter of William the Lion, was justiciary of Lothian and keeper of Berwick; and during his tenure of these offices, in 1214, Henry III. invaded Scotland with a powerful army, and, having taken the town and castle of Berwick, next laid siege to the fortress of Dunbar, but finding it impregnable, devastated the country up to the walls of Haddington. A marvellous story is told of Patrick, seventh Earl, who, during the troublous minority of Alexander III., was one of the chiefs of the English faction. Bower, who was born at Haddington 100 years after, relates that, on 11 March 1286, the night preceding King Alexander's death, True Thomas of Ereildoun or EARLSTON, arriving at the castle of Dunbar, was jestingly asked by the Earl if the morrow would bring any noteworthy event. Where-to the Rhymour made answer mystically: 'Alas for tomorrow, a day of calamity and misery! Before the twelfth hour shall be heard a blast so vehement as shall exceed those of every former period,—a blast that shall strike the nations with amazement,—shall humble



Seal of Dunbar.

what is proud, and what is fierce shall level with the ground! The sorest wind and tempest that ever was heard of in Scotland! Next day, the Earl and his companions having watched till the ninth hour without observing any unusual appearance in the elements, began to doubt the powers of the seer, and, ordering him into their presence, upbraided him as an impostor, whereto he replied that noon was not yet past. And scarce had the Earl sat down to the board, scarce had the shadow of the dial fallen upon the hour of noon, when a messenger rode furiously up, who, being questioned, cried: 'Tidings I bring, but of a lamentable kind, to be deplored by the whole realm of Scotland! Alas, our renowned King has ended his fair life at Kinghorn!' 'This,' said True Thomas, 'this is the scatheful wind and dreadful tempest which shall blow such calamity and trouble to the whole state of the whole realm of Scotland!'

Patrick, eighth Earl of Dunbar—surnamed Black Beard—succeeded in 1289, and in the same year appeared at the parliament of Brightham as Comes de Marchia (Earl of March or the Merse), being the first of his line so designated. He was one of the ten competitors for the crown of Scotland (1291); and when, in 1296, Edward I. with a powerful army entered Scotland, the Earl of Dunbar took part against his country. His Countess, however, more patriotic than he, delivered the castle over to the leaders of the Scottish army. Edward despatched the Earl of Warrenne with 12,000 men to the siege; whilst the Scots, sensible of the importance of this fortress, whose capture would lay their country open to the enemy, hastened with their main army of 40,000 men, under the Earls of Buchan, Lennox, and Mar, to its relief. Warrenne, undaunted by the superior numbers of the Scots, left part of his army to blockade the castle, and with the rest advanced to meet the foe. The English had to descend into a valley before they could reach the Scots; and as they descended, the Scots, observing some confusion in their ranks, set up a shout of exultation, and, causing their horns to be sounded, rushed down from their position of advantage. But when Warrenne emerged from the glen, and advanced undismayed against their formidable front, the undisciplined troops, after a brief resistance, fled, and were chased with great slaughter as far as Selkirk Forest. Edward, next day, with the main body of the English army, came up to Dunbar, and compelled the garrison to capitulate. So, at least, runs the story, but Dr Hill Burton observes, that 'evidently there was not a great battle, with organised troops and known commanders pitted against each other' (*Hist. Scot.*, ii. 170, ed. 1876). According to Blind Harry, when Wallace first undertook to deliver his country, the Earl of Dunbar refused to attend a meeting of the Estates at Perth. Thereupon Wallace encountered Patrick in a field near Innerwick, where the Earl had assembled 900 of his vassals, and with half that number compelled the traitor, after a terrible conflict, to retreat to Cockburnspath, himself falling back on Dunbar. Patrick now went to Northumberland to crave the aid of the Bishop of Durham; but his ostensible reason, the Minstrel tells us, was 'to bring the Bruce free till his land.' Vessels were immediately sent from the Northumbrian Tyne to blockade Dunbar, and cut off supplies, while the Earl, with 20,000 men, hastened to retake his fortress. In the interim Wallace had repaired to the W in quest of succour, and, returning by Yester, was joined by Hay and a chosen body of cavalry. With 5000 men he marched to the support of Seton, while the Bishop of Durham, who had remained at Norham with Bruce, came to the assistance of Dunbar, and threw himself into an ambush near Spottmoor. By this unexpected movement Wallace was completely hemmed in, when Seton fortunately came to his relief. The two armies closed in mortal strife. The Scots pushed on so furiously against the Southrons, that they were just about to fly, but Patrick was

'Sa cruel of intent,
That all his host tuk of him hardiment;
Through his awne hand he put mony to pain.'

The desperate valour of the Wallaces, the Ramsays, and the Grahams was of little avail against the superior force of the English; so that when the ambushade of Bishop Beck appeared, they were on the point of retiring. Dunbar singled out Wallace amidst the throng, and wounded him; but the hero, returning the blow with sevenfold vengeance, clove down Maitland, who had thrown himself between. Wallace's horse was killed beneath him, and he was now on foot dealing destruction to his enemies, when

'Erle Patrick than, that had gret craft in war,
With spears ordand guid Wallace down to hear.'

But 500 resolute warriors rescued their champion, and the war-worn armies were glad to retire. The same night Wallace traversed Lammermuir in quest of the recreating host, while Bishop Beck, Earl Patrick, and Bruce fled to Norham. On his return, the champion, still mindful of the odium attached to his name by the Earl of Dunbar,—

'Passit, with mony awful men,
On Patrickis land, and waistit wonder fast,
Tuk out guid, and places doun thair cast;
His steads, sevin, that Mete Hamys was call'd,
Wallace gert break the hurly higgings hauld,
Baith in the Merse, and als in Lothiane,
Except Dunhar, standand he leavit nane.'

In 1314 Edward II. of England, after seeing his army annihilated at Bannockburn, fled with a body of horse towards Berwick; but Sir James Douglas, with 80 chosen horsemen, so pressed on the royal fugitive, that he was glad to shelter himself in the castle of Dunbar. Here he was received by Patrick, ninth Earl, 'full gently;' and hence, in a fishing-boat, he coasted along the shore till he reached the towers of Bam-brough. After this, the Earl of Dunbar made peace with his cousin, King Robert, and was present at Ayr in May 1315, when the succession to the Crown of Scotland was settled on Bruce's brother. But after the defeat at Halidon Hill (1333), Edward at Berwick once more received the fealty of the Earl of Dunbar with several others of the nobility; and the castle of Dunbar, which had been dismantled and razed to the ground on the approach of the English, was now rebuilt at the Earl's expense, for the purpose of maintaining an English garrison.

In 1339 the castle was again in the sole possession of its lord, and at the service of the Crown of Scotland; and then the Earls of Salisbury and Arundel advanced at the head of a large English host to take it. The Earl of Dunbar was absent in the North; so that the defence of his stronghold devolved upon his Countess, a lady who, from her swarthy complexion, was called Black Agnes, and who was daughter to the great Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray. During the siege, Agnes performed all the duties of a bold and vigilant commander. When the battering engines of the English hurled stones or leaden balls against the battlements, in scorn she would bid a maid wipe off with a clean white handkerchief the marks of the stroke; and when the Earl of Salisbury, with vast labour, brought his sow close to the walls, the Countess cried:—

'Beware, Montagow,
For farrow shall thy sow!'

Whereupon a large fragment of rock was hurled from the battlements, and crushed the sow to pieces, with all the poor little pigs—as Major calls them—who were lurking beneath it. The following is Wyntoun's rhyming narrative of this most memorable siege:—

'Schyre William Montague, that sua
Had tane the siege, in hy gret ma
A mekil and richt stalwart engine,
And up smertly gert dress it; syne
They warpit at the wall great stanes
Baith hard and heavy for the nays,
But that nane merying to them made,
And alsua when they castyne had,
With a towel, a damiselle
Arrayed jolly and well,
Wipit the wall, that they might see
To gere them malr annoyed he;

There at the siege well lang they lay,
 But thero little vantage got they;
 For when they hykkyne wald, or assall,
 They tint the maist of their travaile.
 And as they hykeryd there a' day,
 Of a great shot I shall you say,
 For that they had of it ferly,
 It here to you rehearse will I.
 William of Spens porcit a Blasowne,
 And thro' three faultis of Awhyrchowne,
 And the Actowne through the third ply
 And the arrow in the hollie,
 While of that dynt there dead he lay;
 And then the Montagu gan say;
 "This is one of my Lady's pinnis,
 Her amouris thus, till my heart rinnis."
 While that the siege was there on this wise
 Men sayis their fell sair juperdyis.
 For Lawrence of Prestoun, that then
 Haldin ane of the wichest men,
 That was in all Scotland that tide,
 A rout of Inglismen saw ride,
 That seemed gude men and worthy,
 And were arrayed right richly;
 He, with als few folk, as they were,
 On them assembled he there;
 But at the assombling, he was there
 Untill the mouth stricken with a spear,
 While it up in the harnys ran;
 I'll a dike he withdrew him than.
 And died; for nae mair live he might.
 His men his death perceived noucht;
 And with their faes faucht stoutly,
 While they them vanquish'd utterly.
 Thus was this guid man brought till end,
 That was richt greatly to commend.
 Of gret wirschiipe and gret hownte
 His saul he eye in satisfie.

Sir William als of Galstown
 Of Keith, that was of gude renown,
 Met Richard Talhot by the way
 And set him to sa hard assay,
 That to a kirk he gert him gae,
 And close there defence to ma;
 But he assailed there sae fast,
 That him behor'd treat at the last,
 And twa thousand pound to pay,
 And left hostage and went his way.
 The Montagu was yet lyand,
 Sieging Dunbare with stalwart hand
 And twa gallies of Genoa had he,
 For till assiege it by the sea.
 And as he thus assieging lay,
 He was set intill hard assay;
 For he had purchased him covyn
 Of ane of them, that were therein,
 That he should leave open the yete,
 And certain term till him then set
 To come; hut they therein hally
 Were warnit of it privily.
 He came, and the yete open fand,
 And wald have gane in foot steppand,
 But John of Cowpland, that was thea
 But a right poor simple man,
 Shut him off hack, and in is gane,
 The portcullis came down on ane;
 And spared Montagu, thereout
 They cryed with a sturdy shout
 "A Montagu for ever mair!"
 Then with the folk that he had there
 He turned to his Herbery,
 And let him japyt fullyly.

Syne Alexander, the Ramsay,
 That trowed and thought, that they
 That were assieged in Dunbar,
 At great distress or mischieff were;
 That in an evening frae the Bass,
 With a few folk, that with him was,
 Toward Dunbar, intil a boat,
 He held all privily his gate;
 And hy the gallies all slyly
 He gat with his company;
 The lady and all that were there
 Of his coming well comfort were,
 He issued in the morning in hy,
 And with the wachis sturdily,
 Made ane apart and stout melle.
 And but trysel entered he.

While Montagu was there lyand,
 The King Edward of England
 Purchased him help and alyawns.
 For he wald amowe were in France;
 And for the Montagu he sends;
 For he cowth nae thing till end
 Forowtrn him, for that time he
 Was maist of his counsel privie
 When he had heard the king's hidding
 He removed, hut mair dwelling,
 When he, I trow, had lying there
 A quarter of a year and mair.
 Of this assiege in their hehyng
 The English oysid to make karping

"I vow to God, she makes gret stere
 The Scottish wench ploddere,
 Como I aire, come I late,
 I fand Annot at the yate."

Amongst the nobles who fell in the field of Durham, in 1346, was Thomas, Earl of Moray, brother to the heroic Countess of Dunbar. As he had no male issue, Agnes inherited his vast estates; and her husband assumed the additional title of Earl of Moray. Besides the earldom of Moray, the Earl of Dunbar and his Countess obtained the Isle of Man, the lordship of Annandale, the baronies of Morton and Tibbers in Nithsdale, of Morthingtoun and Longformacus, and the manor of Dunse in Berwickshire, with Mochrum in Galloway, Cumnock in Ayrshire, and Blantyre in Clydesdale.

George, the tenth Earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded his father in 1369. From his vast possessions he became one of the most powerful nobles of southern Scotland and the great rival of the Douglasses. His daughter Elizabeth was betrothed, in 1399, to David, Duke of Rothesay, son and heir to Robert III.; and on the faith of the Prince, who had given a bond to perform the espousals, the Earl had advanced a considerable portion of her dowry. But Archibald, Earl of Douglas—surnamed the Grim—jealous of the advantage which this marriage promised to a family whose pre-eminence in the state already rivalled his own, protested against the alliance, and, by his intrigues at court, through the Duke of Albany, had the contract between Rothesay and Lady Elizabeth cancelled, and his own daughter substituted in her place. Stung by the insult, Earl George withdrew to England, where Henry IV. granted him a pension of £400 during the continuance of war with Scotland, on condition that he provided 12 men-at-arms and 20 archers with horses, to serve against Robert. With a Douglas at Otterburn (1388), he had defeated Hotspur; now, with Hotspur, at Homildon (1402), he defeated a Douglas. At last, through the mediation of Walter Halyburton of Dirleton, a reconciliation was effected in 1408, Douglas consenting to Dunbar's restoration, on condition that he himself should get the castle of Lochmaben and the lordship of Annandale, in lieu of the castle of Dunbar and earldom of March, which he then possessed.

George, eleventh Earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded his father in 1420, being then nearly 50 years old. In 1434, he and his son Patrick visited England. The motive of this visit to the English court is not known; but the slumbering jealousies of James I.—who had already struck a blow at the power of the barons—were easily roused; and he formed the bold plan of seizing the estates and fortresses of a family which for ages had been the wealthiest and most powerful on the Scottish border. The Earl of Dunbar was arrested and imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, while the Earl of Angus, Chancellor Crichton, and Adam Hepburn of Hailes were despatched with letters to the keeper of the castle of Dunbar, who immediately surrendered it to the King's authority. In a parliament assembled at Perth on 10 Jan. 1435, George was accused of holding his earldom and estates after their forfeiture by his father's treason. In vain did he plead that his father had been pardoned and restored by Albany; it was answered, that a forfeiture incurred for treason could not be pardoned by a regent; and the parliament, in compliance with this reasoning, adjudged, 'that, in consequence of the attainder of George de Dunbar, formerly Earl of March and Lord of Dunbar, every right both of property and possession in all and each of those estates in the earldom of March and lordship of Dunbar, and all other lands which he held of our said lord the King, with all and each of their appurtenances, did and does exclusively belong and appertain to our lord the King.' Thus earldom and estates were vested in the Crown; and by James II. the lordship of Dunbar was bestowed on his second son, Alexander, third Duke of Albany, then in his infancy.

In 1483 Albany gave the castle of Dunbar into the

hands of the English; a condition of the truce with Henry VII. was, that its recapture by the Scots should not be deemed an act of war. On the marriage of Margaret of England with the King of Scotland in 1502, the earldom of Dunbar and lordship of Cockburnspath, with their dependencies, were assigned as the jointure of the young Queen; but the castle of Dunbar is expressly mentioned as being reserved by the King to himself. In 1516 John, fourth Duke of Albany, placed a French garrison here, under poor De la Bastie; and by the French it was held till James V., during his marriage sojourn in Paris (1537), expressly bargained for its evacuation. Three years later an English spy wrote word how James 'at least twice every week in proper person, with a privy company of six persons and himself, repairs secretly by night, at the hour of twelve of the clock or after, to his said castle of Dunbar, and there so continues sometimes by the space of one day, and sometimes of two days, and returns by night again, and hath put all his ordnance there in such case that the same are in full and perfect readiness to be removed and set forward at his pleasure.'

The English, in the inroad under the Earl of Hertford, in 1544, after their return from the siege of Leith, and after burning Haddington, encamped the second night—26 May—near Dunbar. 'The same day,' says Patten, 'we burnt a fine town of the Earl of Bothwell's, called Haddington, with a great nunnery and a house of friars. The next night after we encamped besides Dunbar, and there the Scots gave a small alarm to our camp. But our watches were in such readiness that they had no vantage there, but were fain to recoil without doing of any harm. That night they looked for us to have burnt the town of Dunbar, which we deferred till the morning at the dislodging of our camp, which we executed by 500 of our hackbutters, being backed with 500 horsemen. And by reason we took them in the morning, who, having watched all night for our coming and perceiving our army to dislodge and depart, thought themselves safe of us, were newly gone to their beds; and in their first sleeps closed in with fire, men, women, and children, were suffocated and burnt. That morning being very misty and foggy, we had perfect knowledge by our espials that the Scots had assembled a great power at a strait called the Pease.'

In 1547, Hertford, now Duke of Somerset, invaded Scotland with an army of 15,000 men; and having crossed the pass of Pease, with 'puffing and payne,' as Patten says, demolished the castles of Dunglass, Innerwick, and Thornton. 'This done, about noon, we marched on, passing soon after within the gunshot of Dunbar, a town standing longwise upon the seaside, whereat is a castle—which the Scots count very strong—that sent us divers shots as we passed, but all in vain: their horsemen showed themselves in their fields beside us, towards whom Bartevil with his 800 men, all hackbutters on horseback—whom he had right well appointed—and John de Rybaud, with divers others, did make; but no hurt on either side, saving that a man of Bartevil's slew one of them with his piece. The skirmish was soon ended.' In 1548, Dunbar was burned by German mercenaries under the Earl of Shrewsbury, on his return to England from the attack on Haddington.

On Monday, 11 March 1566, just two days after Rizzio's assassination, Mary at midnight slipped out from Holyrood, and, with Darnley and six or seven followers, riding straight to Seton House, there got an escort on to the strong fortress of Dunbar, whose governor 'was amazed, early on Tuesday morning, by the arrival of his king and queen hungry and clamorous for fresh eggs to breakfast.' Having thus seduced Darnley to abandon his party, the Queen's next step was to avenge the murder of her favourite. A proclamation was accordingly issued from Dunbar on 16 March, calling on the inhabitants of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Stirling, etc., to meet her at Haddington on Sunday the 17th; but it was not till the 27th that Bothwell, with 2000 horsemen, escorted the royal pair back to Edinburgh. Melville, the interim secretary,

tells how at Haddington during this homeward journey Mary complained bitterly of Darnley's conduct in the late assassination; and on 19 April, in parliament, she, 'taking regard and consideration of the great and manifold good service done and performed, not only to her Highness's honour, weill, and estimation, but also to the commonweill of her realm and lieges thereof, by James, Earl Bothwell, and that, through his great service foresaid, he not only frequently put his person in peril and danger of his life, but also super-expended himself, alienated and mortgaged his livings, lands, and heritage, in exorbitant sums, whereof he is not hastily able to recover the same, and that he, his friends and kinsmen, for the most part, dwell next adjacent to her Highness's castle of Dunbar, and that he is most habile to have the captaincy and keeping thereof, and that it is necessarily required that the same should be well entertained, maintained, and furnished, which cannot be done without some yearly rent, and profit given to him for that effect, and also for reward of his said service: therefore, her Majesty infested him and his heirs-male in the office of the captaincy keeping of the castle of Dunbar, and also in the crown lands of Easter and Wester Barns, the lands of Newtonleyes, Waldane, etc.

So it was to Dunbar Castle that Bothwell brought Mary 'full gently,' when, with 800 spearmen, he met her at Fountainbridge, on her return from Stirling, 24 April 1567, ten weeks after the Kirk-of-Field tragedy. The Earl of Huntly, Secretary Maitland, and Sir James Melville, were taken captives with the Queen, while the rest of her servants were suffered to depart; and Melville himself was released on the following day. Of Bothwell and Mary, Buchanan tells that, 'they had scarcely remained ten days in the castle of Dunbar, with no great distance between the Queen's chamber and Bothwell's, when they thought it expedient to return to the castle of Edinburgh.'

The marriage at Edinburgh, the retreat to BORTHWICK, and the flight thence in page's disguise to CAKEMUIR—these three events bring Mary once more to Dunbar, for the third and last time, on 13 June. With Bothwell she left next day to levy forces, and the day after that comes CARBERRY Hill, whence Bothwell returns alone, to fly on shipboard, which ends Dunbar's great three-act tragedy.

On 21 Sept. 1567, four companies of soldiers were sent to take Dunbar, which surrendered to the Regent on 1 Oct., and in the following December the castle, which had so often sheltered the unfortunate and the guilty, was ordered by Parliament to be destroyed. In 1581, among several grants excepted by James VI. from the general revocation of his deeds of gift made through importunity, mention is made of the 'forthe of Dunbar granted to William Boncle, burgess of Dunbar.' This probably referred to the site of the fortress, and perhaps some ground adjacent.

On 22 July 1650, Cromwell, at the head of 16,000 men, entered Scotland; on 3 Sept. he fought the Battle of Dunbar. Of which great battle and the events that led to it we have his own account in a letter to Lenthall, Speaker of the Parliament of England:—'We having tried what we could to engage the enemy, 3 or 4 miles W of Edinburgh; that proving ineffectual, and our victual failing, we marched towards our ships for a recruit of our want. The enemy did not at all trouble us in our rear, but marched the direct way towards Edinburgh; and partly in the night and morning slips through his whole army, and quarters himself in a posture easy to interpose between us and our victual. But the Lord made him to lose the opportunity. And the morning proving exceeding wet and dark, we recovered, by that time it was light, a ground where they could not hinder us from our victual; which was an high act of the Lord's Providence to us. We being come into the said ground, the enemy marched into the said ground we were last upon; having no mind either to strive or to interpose between us and our victuals, or to fight; being indeed upon this aim of reducing us to a lock, hoping that the sickness of our army would

render their work more easy by the gaining of time. Whereupon we marched to Musselburgh to victual, and to ship away our sick men ; where we sent aboard near 500 sick and wounded soldiers.

‘And upon serious consideration, finding our weakness so to increase, and the enemy lying upon his advantage, at a general council it was thought fit to march to Dunbar, and there to fortify the town. Which, we thought, if any thing, would provoke them to engage. As also, that the having a garrison there would furnish us with accommodation for our sick men, and would be a good magazine, which we exceedingly wanted, being put to depend upon the uncertainty of weather for landing provisions, which many times cannot be done, though the being of the whole army lay upon it ; all the coasts from Berwick to Leith not having one good harbour. As also, to lie more conveniently to receive our recruits of horse and foot from Berwick.

‘Having these considerations, upon Saturday, the 30th of August, we marched from Musselburgh to Haddington. Where, by that time we had got the van-brigade of our horse, and our foot and train, into their quarters, the enemy had marched with that exceeding expedition that they fell upon the rear-forlorn of our horse, and put it in some disorder ; and indeed had like to have engaged our rear-brigade of horse with their whole army, had not the Lord, by His Providence, put a cloud over the moon, thereby giving us opportunity to draw off those horse to the rest of the army. Which accordingly was done without any loss, save of three or four of our afore-mentioned forlorn ; wherein the enemy—as we believe—received more loss.

‘The army being put into a reasonable secure posture, towards midnight the enemy attempted our quarters, on the W end of Haddington ; but through the goodness of God we repulsed them. The next morning we drew into an open field, on the S side of Haddington ; we not judging it safe for us to draw to the enemy upon his own ground, he being prepossessed thereof ; but rather drew back, to give him way to come to us, if he had so thought fit. And having waited about the space of four or five hours, to see if he would come to us, and not finding any inclination in the enemy so to do, we resolved to go, according to our first intendment, to Dunbar.

‘By that time we had marched three or four miles, we saw some bodies of the enemy’s horse draw out of their quarters ; and by that time our carriages were gotten near Dunbar, their whole army was upon their march after us. And, indeed, our drawing back in this manner with the addition of three new regiments added to them, did much heighten their confidence, if not presumption and arrogancy. The enemy that night, we perceived, gathered towards the hills, labouring to make a perfect interposition between us and Berwick. And having in this posture a great advantage, through his better knowledge of the country he effected it, by sending a considerable party to the strait pass at Coperspath [Cockburnspath], where ten men to hinder, are better than forty to make their way. And truly this was an exigent to us, wherewith the enemy reproached us ; as with that condition the Parliament’s army was in, when it made its hard conditions with the King in Cornwall. By some reports that have come to us, they had disposed of us, and of their business, in sufficient revenge and wrath towards our persons, and had swallowed up the poor interest of England, believing that their army and their king would have marched to London without any interruption ; it being told us, we know not how truly, by a prisoner we took the night before the fight, that their king was very suddenly to come amongst them, with those English they allowed to be about him. But in what they were thus lifted up, the Lord was above them.

‘The enemy lying in the posture before mentioned, having those advantages ; we lay very near him, being sensible of our disadvantages ; having some weakness of flesh, but yet consolation and support from the Lord Himself to our poor weak faith, wherein I believe not a

few amongst us stand : That because of their numbers, because of their advantages, because of their confidence, because of our weakness, because of our strait, we were in the Mount, and in the Mount the Lord would be seen ; and that He would find out a way of deliverance and salvation for us ; and indeed we had our consolations and our hopes.

‘Upon Monday evening—the enemy’s whole numbers were very great, as we heard, about 6000 horse and 16,000 foot at least ; ours drawn down, as to sound men, to about 7500 foot and 3500 horse,—upon Monday evening, the enemy drew down to the right wing about two-thirds of their left wing of horse. To the right wing ; shogging also their foot and train much to the right, causing their right wing of horse to edge down towards the sea. We could not well imagine but that the enemy intended to attempt upon us, or to place themselves in a more exact position of interposition. The Major-General and myself coming to the Earl Roxburgh’s house [Broxmouth], and observing this posture, I told him I thought it did give us an opportunity and advantage to attempt upon the enemy. To which he immediately replied, that he had thought to have said the same thing to me. So that it pleased the Lord to set this apprehension upon both of our hearts at the same instant. We called for Colonel Monk, and showed him the thing ; and coming to our quarters at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the colonels, they also cheerfully concurred.

‘We resolved, therefore, to put our business into this posture : That six regiments of horse and three regiments and a half of foot should march in the van ; and that the Major-General, the Lieutenant-General of the horse, and the Commissary-General, and Colonel Monk to command the brigade of foot, should lead on the business ; and that Colonel Pride’s brigade, Colonel Overton’s brigade, and the remaining two regiments of horse, should bring up the cannon and rear. The time of falling-on to be by break of day ; but, through some delays, it proved not to be so ; not till six o’clock in the morning.

‘The enemy’s word was *The Covenant*, which it had been for diver days. Ours, *The Lord of Hosts*. The Major-General, Lieutenant-General Fleetwood, and Commissary-General Whalley, and Colonel Twisleton, gave the onset ; the enemy being in a very good posture to receive them, having the advantage of their cannon and foot against our horse. Before our foot could come up, the enemy made a gallant resistance, and there was a very hot dispute at sword’s point between our horse and theirs. Our first foot, after they had discharged their duty, being overpowered with the enemy, received some repulse, which they soon recovered. For my own regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Goffe, and my Major, White, did come seasonably in ; and, at the push of pike, did repel the stoutest regiment the enemy had there, merely with the courage the Lord was pleased to give. Which proved a great amazement to the residue of their foot ; this being the first action between the foot. The horse in the meantime did, with a great deal of courage and spirit, beat back all opposition, charging through the bodies of the enemy’s horse, and of their foot ; who were, after the first repulse given, made by the Lord of Hosts as stubble to their swords. Indeed, I believe I may speak it without partiality, both your chief commanders and others in their several places, and soldiers also, were acted [actuated] with as much courage as ever hath been seen in any action since this war. I know they look to be named ; and therefore I forbear particulars.

‘The best of the enemy’s horse being broken through and through in less than an hour’s dispute, their whole army being put into confusion, it became a total rout ; our men having the chase and execution of them near eight miles. We believe that upon the place and near about it were about three thousand slain. Prisoners taken : of their officers, you have this enclosed list ; of private soldiers, near 10,000. The whole baggage and train taken ; wherein was good store of match, powder, and bullet ;

all their artillery, great and small—thirty guns. We are confident they have left behind them not less than fifteen thousand arms. I have already brought in to me near two hundred colours, which I herewith send you. What officers of theirs of quality are killed, we yet cannot learn; but yet surely divers are; and many men of quality are mortally wounded, as Colonel Lumsden, the Lord Libberton, and others. And, that which is no small addition, I do not believe we have lost 20 men. Not one commissioned officer slain as I hear of, save one cornet, and Major Rooksby, since dead of his wounds; and not many mortally wounded. Colonel Whalley only cut in the hand-wrist, and his horse (twice shot) killed under him; but he well recovered another horse, and went on in the chase. Thus you have the prospect of one of the most signal mercies God hath done for England and His people, this war' (Carlyle's *Cromwell*,* part vi.).

The subsequent history of Dunbar presents nothing very memorable. At it Cope landed his troops from Aberdeen, 16 to 18 Sept. 1745—the week of the battle of Prestonpans. In 1779, Paul Jones's squadron hovered a brief space in front of the town, and, in 1781, Captain G. Fall, another American privateer, threatened a descent, but sheered off on perceiving preparations making for giving him a warm reception. By a strange coincidence the provost in the latter year was Robert Fall, member of a family that, from the middle of the 17th to the close of the 18th century, figures largely in the annals of Dunbar as one of the chief merchant houses in the kingdom. The Falls of Dunbar married into the Scottish baronetcy, and gave a Jacobite member to Parliament; yet Mr Simson adduces many reasons for believing that they came of the selfsame stock as the Gipsy Faas of Kirk-Yetholm—Faa being the form under which we first meet with the name at Dunbar, in the Rev. J. Blackadder's Memoir, under date 1669. When on 22 May 1787 Robert Burns arrived at 'this neat little town, riding like the devil, and accompanied by Miss —, mounted on an old carthorse, huge and lean as a house, herself as fine as hands could make her, in cream-coloured riding-clothes, hat and feather, etc.'—he 'dined with Provost Fall, an eminent merchant (Mrs F. a genius in painting).' Which is about the last that we hear of the Falls at Dunbar, where, in 1835, there was 'not even a stone to tell where they lie.' At York there are Falls at the present day, who likewise lay claim to Romani origin (Simson's *History of the Gipsies*, 2d ed., New York, 1878; and *Notes and Queries*, 1881).

The parish, containing also the villages of BELHAVEN and East and West BARNs, is bounded N and NE by the German Ocean, SE by Innerwick, S by Spott and Stenton, W by Prestonkirk, and NW by Whitekirk-Tynninghame. Its utmost length, from W by N to E by S, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and 3 miles; and its area is 8803 acres, of which 1284 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. At the western boundary is the mouth of the river TYNE; Dry Burn winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to the sea along all the Innerwick border; and to the sea through the interior flow Spott Burn and Beil Water. The coast to the W, indented by Tynninghame and Belhaven Bays, presents a fine sandy beach; but eastward from the mouth of Beil Water is bold and rocky, 'niched and vandyked' with headlands of no great height, yet here and there jagged and savage in their way. The interior exhibits a pleasant diversity of hill and dale, rising gradually towards the Lammermuir Hills, and commanding a prospect of seaboard and ocean from St Abb's Head to the Bass and the hills of Fife. The highest points are BRUNT Hill (737 feet) and DOON Hill (582), these rising 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of the town, the latter on the boundary with Spott; since Dunbar

Common, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the town, though sometimes regarded as part of the parish, is really divided among Spott, Stenton, and Whittinghame. A part of the Lammermuirs, with drainage towards the Berwickshire Whitadder, it attains at Clints Dod a height of 1307 feet. The rocks of the parish exhibit interesting phases both of eruptive and of secondary formations. Coal occurs, but not of sufficient thickness to be worked; excellent grey limestone has long been quarried; and red sandstone, more or less compact, is plentiful. The soil is partly a fertile loam, partly clay, partly a light rich mould; and the entire area, with slight exception, is under tillage. Indeed the district around Dunbar is one of the richest and best cultivated in Scotland, and produces a much greater supply than is needed by the inhabitants. A rough tombstone, rudely inscribed with the name of Sir William Douglas, is in the vicinity of Broxmouth House; and in Broxmouth grounds is a small mound, crowned with a cedar of Lebanon, and known as Cromwell's Mount, since from it Cromwell beheld the descent of Leslie's army from Doon Hill. Three ancient chapels stood at the villages of Belton, Hedderwick, and Pinkerton; but both they and the villages have long been extinct. A monastery of Red or Trinity Friars was founded at the town, in 1218, by Patrick, fifth Earl of Dunbar, and has bequeathed to its site the name of Friar's Croft; and by Patrick, seventh Earl, a monastery of White or Carmelite Friars was founded in 1263 near the town, it is thought on ground where some Roman medals were exhumed at the forming of a reservoir. A *Maison Dieu*, of unknown date, stood at the head of High Street. Mansions are Broxmouth Park, Lochend House, Belton House, Hedderwick House, and Winterfield House. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Dunbar proper and Belhaven, the former a living worth £497. Two schools under the landward board—East Barns and West Barns—with respective accommodation for 106 and 239 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 90 and 185, and grants of £76, 7s. 6d. and £171, 7s. Valuation (1891) £20,351. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3951, (1821) 5272, an increase due to the cotton factory of Belhaven 1815-23; (1831) 4735, (1861) 4944, (1871) 4982, (1881) 5393, (1891) 5210; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 4049, (1891) 4017.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

The presbytery of DUNBAR comprises the old parishes of Cockburnspath, Dunbar, Innerwick, Oldhamstocks, Prestonkirk, Spott, Steuton, Whittinghame, and Whitekirk-Tynninghame, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Belhaven. Pop. (1871) 12,432, (1881) 12,663, (1891) 11,960, of whom 2821 were communicants of the Church of Scotland. See James Miller's *History of Dunbar* (1830; new ed. 1859), and J. M'Donald's *Guide* (1892).

Dunbarny, a parish of SE Perthshire, containing the post-office village of Bridge of EARN, with a station on the North British, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Perth, and also 1 mile S by W of the village of Kintillo. It is bounded N by Perth, NE by Rhynd, E by Abernethy, SE and S by Dron, and W and NW by Forgandenny. A narrow strip of Dunbarny parish separated the parish of Dron from its detached part. This strip (measuring from 1 to 4 furlongs across) the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to Dron parish, thus uniting its two parts. The river EARN, which issues from Loch Earn at St Fillans, winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along the Forgandenny and Abernethy borders and through the interior between banks of singular beauty; and from its low-lying valley the surface rises northward to 725 feet on richly-wooded MONOREIFFE, southward to 800 on the western slopes of DRON Hill. Trap and Old Red sandstone are the prevailing rocks, and both have been largely quarried. Five mineral springs at PITCAITHLY enjoy a high medicinal repute, and attracted so many invalids and other visitors, as to occasion the erection of Bridge of Earn village, and of hotels both there and at Pitcaithly. The soil of the arable lands is variously till, clay, loam, and alluvium, and has been highly improved. Illustrious natives or residents were Robert Craigie (1685-1760),

* John Aubrey, in his *Miscellanies* (1696), records a circumstance unnoticed by Carlyle. 'One that I knew,' he says, 'that was at the Battle of Dunbar, told me that Oliver was carried on with a Divine Impulse; he did laugh so excessively as if he had been drunk; his Eyes sparkled with Spirits. He obtained a great Victory; but the Action was said to be contrary to Human Prudence.'

Lord President of the Court of Session; Robert Craigie, Lord Craigie (1754-1834), also an eminent judge; Sir Francis Grant (1803-78), president of the Royal Academy; and his brother, General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. (1808-75). Mansions are BALLENDRICK, KILGRASTON, MONCREIFFE, Dunbarny, and Piteathly, the last two being 2 miles W by N, and 3 miles SW of Bridge of Earn. Dunbarny is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £253. The ancient church stood at the extinct village of Dunbarny, close to Dunbarny House; its successor was built near Bridge of Earn in 1634; and a few yards E of the site of this is the present church (1787; 650 sittings). Chapels subordinate to the ancient church stood at Moncreiffe and at Kirkpottie in Dron; and that at Moncreiffe continues to be the burying-place of the Moncreiffe family. There is also a Free church; and a public school, erected in 1873, with accommodation for 186 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 165, and a grant of £159, 10s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £8429, 12s. 7d., (1891) £7223, 15s. 6d. Pop. (1831) 756, (1891) 829.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dunbarrow, a former detached section of Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire, bounded on the SE by Carmyllie, and on all other sides by Kirkden, to which parish it was transferred in 1891 by Order of the Boundary Commissioners. With utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 mile, it rises in all directions to a hill-summit (500 feet) of its own name, on which are some vestiges of an ancient fort.

Dunbarton. See DUMBARTON.

Dunbeath, a village, a bay, and a stream of Latheron parish, Caithness. The village stands on the left bank of Dunbeath Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth, 6 miles NNE of Berriedale, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Wick, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. An ancient place, the kirk-town once of a parish of its own name, it has a Free church, an inn, and a public and a female school; and fairs are held at it on the third Tuesday of August and November. Dunbeath Castle, crowning a peninsulated sea-cliff, 1 mile S of the village, is partly a fine modern mansion, partly an ancient baronial fortalice, which, in April 1650, was captured and garrisoned by General Hurry for the Marquis of Montrose. The bay is small, and has no capacity for shipping, but possesses value for its salmon fisheries, and as an excellent station for herring-fishing. Efforts are being (1893) made to have a pier and breakwater erected here. Dunbeath Water, issuing from little Loch Braigh na h-Aibhne (980 feet), runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward and east-south-eastward along a picturesque strath, and falls into the northern curve of the bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 110, 109, 1877-78.

Dun-Bhail-an-Rìgh. See BEREGONUM.

Dunblane (Gael. 'hill of Blanc'), a town and a parish of Strathallan, S Perthshire. The town stands 200 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Allan Water, which here is spanned by a one-arch bridge, built early in the 15th century by Bishop Finlay Dermoch, and widened in 1849; its station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, at the junction of the Callander line, is 11 miles ESE of Callander, 28 SW of Perth, 5 N by W of Stirling, $4\frac{1}{4}$ WNW of Edinburgh, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Glasgow. An ancient place, it was burned under Kenneth mac Alpin (844-60) by Britons of Strathclyde, and in 912 was ravaged by Danish pirates, headed by Regnwald. But its church dates back to even remoter times, to the 7th century, and seems to have been an offshoot of Kingarth in Bute, for its founder was St Blane, of the race of the Irish Piets, and bishop of that church of Kingarth which Cathan his uncle had founded. The bishopric of Dunblane was one of the latest established by David I., in 1150 or somewhat earlier; among its bishops was Maurice, who, as Bruce's chaplain and abbot of Inchaffray, had blessed the Scotch host at Bannockburn. Long after, in post-Reformation days, the saintly Robert Leighton (1613-84) chose it as the poorest and smallest of Scotland's sees, and held it for nine years till his translation in 1670 to the archbishopric of Glas-

gow. In him Dunblane's chief interest is centred; and his memory lives in the Leightonian Library, the Bishop's Well, and the Bishop's Walk, a pleasant path leading southward not far from the river, and overshadowed by venerable beech trees. Then, too, there is Tannahill's song, *Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane*, recalled when the sun goes down behind Beu Lomond; or one may remember that Prince Charles Edward held a levee in Balhaldie House, now an old ruinous mansion, on 11 Sept. 1745, and that the Queen drove through Dunblane on 13 Sept. 1844. The title of Viscount Dunblane in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1675 on Peregrine Osborne, who in 1712 succeeded his father as Duke of Leeds, is now borne by his sixth descendant, George-Godolphin Osborne, ninth Duke of Leeds and eighth Viscount Dunblane (b. 1823; suc. 1872).

The town itself, though ranking as a city, is townlike in neither aspect nor extent. Richard Franck, indeed, who travelled in Scotland about the year 1658, calls it 'dirty Dunblane,' and adds, 'Let us pass by it, and not cumber our discourse with so inconsiderable a corporation.' But to-day the worst charges to be brought against Dunblane are that its streets are narrow, its houses old-fashioned—light enough charges, too, when counterweighed by charming surroundings, a well-known hydropathic establishment, a good many handsome villas, and various public edifices of more or less redeeming character. Foremost, of course, comes the prison, which, erected in 1842 on the site of Strathallan Castle, had its front part converted in 1882 into commodious police barracks, whilst a new wing to the rear contains cells for prisoners whose term does not exceed a fortnight. The neighbouring courthouse was built in 1869, with aid of £3973 from Government. The Leightonian Library is also modern, a small house, the marble tablet on whose front bears the Bishop's arms and the inscription 'Bibliotheca Leightoniana;' it contains his bequest of 1400 volumes for the use of the clergy of the diocese, a number since considerably added to, and serves now as a public reading-room. On a rising knoll beyond the cathedral is a mineral spring, which, according to analysis made in 1873, contains 19·200 grains of common salt to 14·400 of muriate of lime, 2·300 of sulphate of lime, 4·00 of carbonate of lime, and 1·36 of oxide of iron. This spring having been acquired by a limited company, a fine hydropathic establishment, capable of accommodating 200 visitors, was built (1875-76), at a cost of £60,000, on grounds 18 acres in extent. It commands a magnificent prospect of the Grampanians, and, designed by Messrs Peddie & Kiunear, is English in style, with central clock-tower, projecting wings, a recreation room 40 yards long, billiard room, etc. The town has, besides, one or two hotels, a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, a local savings bank, insurance agencies, gas-work, a public reading and amusement room, 2 curling clubs, a volunteer corps, a bowling green, and an agricultural society. A neat and tasteful town-hall was erected in 1887. There is also a handsome masonic hall (1886), with two stained-glass windows, one of which is in memory of the late John Stirling, Esq. of Kippendavie. Haulloom weaving is almost wholly extinct, but employment is given to a number of the townsfolk by the wool and worsted mills of Keir and Springbank.

Of Dunblane Cathedral Archbishop Laud remarked in 1633 that 'this was a goodly church before the Deformation.' In October 1892 was laid the memorial stone of its restoration, a work that occupied three years and cost £26,000, the outcome entirely of private liberality. The aisled eight-bayed nave (130 by 58 feet, and 50 high), which stood roofless for 300 years, is now a handsome building, lighted and heated in the most modern style. Besides the nave the cathedral consists of a square tower, and an aisleless choir (80 by 30 feet), with a chapter-house, sacristy, or lady-chapel to the N. The four lower stages of the tower, which stands awkwardly into the S aisle of the nave, are all that remains of King David's Norman cathedral, and exhibit a shafted N doorway, a SW stair-

case, and a rib-vaulted basement story; to them two more have been added, of Second Pointed date, ending in a parapet and a low wooden spire, the height to whose top is 128 feet. The nave is almost entirely pure First Pointed, the work apparently of Bishop Clement (1233-58), who at Rome in person represented to the Pope that, the Columban monastery having fallen into lay hands,* the church had remained for nearly ten years without a chief pastor; that he, when appointed, found the church so desolate that he had no cathedral wherein to lay his head; and that in this unroofed church the divine offices were celebrated by a single rural chaplain. In the clerestory the windows are of two lights, with a foiled circle set over them, very plainly treated outside, but highly elaborated by a range of shafted arches running continuously in front of the windows within, so much apart from them as to leave a narrow passage round the building in the thickness of the wall. The E window is rather an unusual variety of triplicate form for a large building, the central light being much taller and wider than that on each side of it. In the W front the arrangement is peculiarly fine. Over the doorway and its blind arch on either side are three very long and very narrow two-light windows of equal height, with a cinquefoil in the head of the central window, and a quatrefoil in the head of the side windows; whilst above is a vesica, set within a bevilled fringe of bay-leaves arranged zigzagwise with their points in contact. It was of this W front that Mr Ruskin thus spoke to an Edinburgh audience:—“Do you recollect the W window of your own Dunblane Abbey? It is acknowledged to be beautiful by the most careless observer. And why beautiful? Simply because in its great contours it has the form of a forest leaf, and because in its decoration it has used nothing but forest leaves. He was no common man who designed that cathedral of Dunblane. I know nothing so perfect in its simplicity, and so beautiful, so far as it reaches, in all the Gothic with which I am acquainted. And just in proportion to his power of mind, that man was content to work under Nature’s teaching; and, instead of putting a merely formal dog-tooth, as everybody else did at the time, he went down to the woody bank of the sweet river beneath the rocks on which he was building, and he took up a few of the fallen leaves that lay by it, and he set them in his arch, side by side for ever.” The choir, which since the Reformation has served as the parish church, retained very few of its pristine features, when in 1872-73 it was restored and reseated, at a cost of £2000, by the late Sir G. G. Scott. The eighteen oaken stalls, of 16th century workmanship, with misereres and ogee-headed canopies, were ranged N and S of the site of the high altar; a fine organ was erected; and two stained-glass windows were inserted by the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell of Keir, whose skilful eye watched over the whole work of restoration. In the course of it a sculptured stone was discovered, which, measuring 6 by 2 feet, bears figures of a finely carved cross, a man on horseback, a dog or pig, etc.; among other interesting monuments are effigies of Bishop Finlay Dermoch, Bishop Michael Ochiltree, Malise Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess; but during the unfortunate repairs of 1817 the plain blue marble slabs were removed that marked the graves of James IV.’s spouse (not queen), fair Margaret Drummond and her two sisters, who all were poisoned at Drummond Castle in 1502. The bishop’s palace, overlooking the Allan, to the SW of the cathedral, has left some vestiges; but nothing remains of the deanery or of the manses of abbot, treasurer, prebends, and archdeacon. The Free church was built in 1854, the U.P. church in 1835 (improved and reseated 1886), St Mary’s Episcopal church in 1844, which, Early English in style, consists of a nave with S porch and structural sacristy, and the R.C. church of St John and St Blane in 1883.

A burgh of barony, with the Earl of Kinnoull for superior, and also a police burgh, the town is now governed by a provost, 2 magistrates, and 6 police com-

* Skene overthrows the commonly-received belief that Dunblane was ever a seat of Culdees (*Celt. Scot.* ii. 403).

missioners. A plentiful supply of water, drawn from reservoirs in the Sheriffmuir, was introduced in 1879, and in 1892 an extensive drainage scheme was initiated. Pop. (1871) 1921, (1881) 2186, (1891) 2186.

The parish, containing also the village and station of Kinbuck, 2½ miles NNE of Dunblane, is bounded NE by Ardoch, E by Blackford and Alva, SE by Logie, S and SW by Lecropt, W by Kilmadock, and N by Muthill. Its length, from NNW to SSE, is 7½ miles; its width varies between 1 and 6½ miles; and its area is 18,636½ acres, of which 93½ are water. ALLAN Water winds 8½ miles south-south-westward, partly along the Ardoch boundary, but mainly through the interior; and Wharry Burn, its affluent, runs 5½ miles west-south-westward, chiefly along the south-eastern border; whilst Ardoch Burn meanders 5½ miles south-south-eastward and southward through the western interior on its way to the Teith. The surface declines along the Allan, in the furthest S of the parish, to close on 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-eastward to 878 feet beyond Linns, 1500 at Glentye Hill, 2072 at *Blairdenon Hill, 1955 at *Mickle Corum, and 1683 at *Little Corum—north-north-westward to 370 near Hillside, 509 near Blarlean, 617 at Upper Glastyry, 902 near Cromlix Cottage, and 1653 at *Slymaback, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. So that Dunblane comprises the principal part of Strathallan, with a skirting of the Ochils on the E, of the Braes of Doune on the W, and exhibits, especially along the banks of its clear-flowing river, a series of charming landscapes. The district to the N of the town is mostly bleak and dreary, that towards the NW consists in large measure of moors and swamps, and that towards the E includes part of SHERIFFMUIR, and elsewhere is occupied by heathy heights; but to the S of the town is all an assemblage of cornfields, parks, and meadows, of wooded dells, and gentle rising-grounds. The climate of the strath, in consequence partly of immediate shelter from the winds, partly of the strath’s position in the centre of Scotland, at nearly equal distance from the German and Atlantic Oceans and from the Moray and Solway Firths, is singularly mild and healthy, free alike from biting E winds and from the rain-dropping mists of the W. Eruptive rocks prevail throughout the hills, and Red sandstone underlies all the arable land, whose soil varies from gravel to reddish clay. James Finlayson, D.D. (1758-1808), the eminent divine, was born at Nether Cambushinnie farm—now in Ardoch parish, but then in that of Dunblane,—and went to school at the town. The KEIR estate extends into this parish, mansions in which are Kippenross, KIRPENDAVIE, Whitecross, Duthiestone, KILBRYDE Castle, and CROMLIX Cottage. Previous to 1618 Kilbryde formed a separate parish but was united to Dunblane. Kilbryde chapel is situated on the road to Kilbryde Castle. Dunblane is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £378. Dunblane public, Kinbuck public, and Dunblane Episcopal schools, with respective accommodation for 356, 97, and 61 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 237, 92, and 62, and grants of £208, 13s. 4d., £82, 11s., and £67, 3s. Valuation (1882) £27,687, 4s. 11d., (1891) £25,672, 1s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 2619, (1831) 3228, (1861) 2528, (1871) 2765, (1881) 3122, (1891) 3220.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 39, 1869.

The presbytery of Dunblane comprises the ancient parishes of Aberfoyle, Balquhiddier, Callander, Dunblane, Kilmadock, Kincardine, Kippen, Lecropt, Logie, Port of Monteith, Tillicoultry, and Tulliallan, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Bridge of Allan, Buckleyvie, Gartmore, Norriston, and Trossachs, with the chapelries of Kinlochard, Strathyre, and Menstrie. Pop. (1881) 26,501, (1891) 28,049, of whom 5825 were communicants of the Church of Scotland.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dunblane, with churches at Balquhiddier, Bridge of Allan, Buckleyvie, Callander, Dunblane, Gartmore, Kilmadock, Kippen, Norriston, and Tillicoultry, which together had 2374 communicants in 1891.

See vol. ii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852); T. S. Muir's *Characteristics of Old Church Architecture* (1861).

Dunblane, Doune, and Callander Railway. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

Dunbog, a parish of NW Fife, whose church stands 3½ miles E by S of the station and post-town Newburgh. The Denmuir detached portion of the parish of Abdie, containing 1089 acres, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Dunbog. Bounded NW by the Firth of Tay, NE by Flisk and Creich, SE by Monimail, and SW by Abdie, the parish has now an area of 3485½ acres, of which 1½ are 'inks' and 70½ foreshore. From a shore-line, 7½ furlongs in extent, the surface rises rapidly to 400 feet at Higham and 707 on Dunbog Hill, the former of which eminences is cultivated to the top, and commands a superb view of the basin and screens of the Tay, of lower Strathearn, and of the frontier Grampians, whilst the southern is uncultivated and almost barren. The valley between contains the hamlet and the church, and is traversed by the road from Newburgh to Cupar. The rocks are mainly eruptive; and the soil in a few fields is argillaceous, but mostly is a shallow rich black mould, resting on either rock or gravel. About 1820 acres are arable, and 30 or so are under wood. Dunbog House, belonging to the Marquis of Zetland, occupies the site of a preceptory of the monks of Balmerino; and is alleged, but not on good authority, to have been built by Cardinal Bethune. COLLAIRNEY Castle is a ruin. In the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife, Dunbog includes, *quoad sacra*, portions of Abdie and Flisk; the living is worth £264. The church was rebuilt in 1887-88; and a public school, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 82, and a grant of £88, 5s. Valuation (1891) £3688. Pop. of civil parish (1831) 197, (1861) 207, (1871) 220, (1881) 219, (1891) 290; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 395, (1881) 386, (1891) 346.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dunborerraig, an inland hill in Killarrow parish, Islay island, Argyllshire. A ruined ancient fortalice is on it; has walls 12 feet thick, with a gallery running through them; measures 52 feet in diameter within the walls; and is thought to have been built by the Scandinavians, and used by the Macdonalds.

Dun, Bridge of. See DUN, Forfarshire.

Dunbuck. See DUMBUCK.

Dunbuy, an insulated rock in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, ½ mile S by W of the Bullers of Buchan. Pierced by a magnificent natural arch, it is thought to be the prototype of the Scraith Rock in Shirley's *Campaign at Home*, and is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his *Antiquary*; whilst Dr Johnson described it as 'a double protuberance of stone, open to the main sea on one side, and parted from the land by a very narrow channel on the other.' Its name (*dun-buidhe*) signifies the 'yellow rock,' and alludes to its being covered with guano from innumerable sea-fowl.

Duncanlaw, an ancient chapelry in the E of Yester parish, Haddingtonshire. Its chapel was endowed by Robert III., but is now quite extinct.

Duncansbay Head, a promontory in Canisbay parish, Caithness, forming the north-eastern extremity of the Scottish mainland, 1½ mile E of John o' Groat's House, and 18½ miles N by E of Wick. Rising almost sheer from the sea to a height of 210 feet, it is clothed to the very brink of the precipice with a mixture of green-sward and stunted heath, and bears remains of an ancient watch-tower on its highest point, which commands a magnificent view of the Pentland Firth and the Orkneys, and over the Moray Firth, away to the seaboard and hills of Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen shires. In its northern front, near the top of the precipice, is a vast cavern, called the Glupe; and elsewhere its seawall-haunted cliffs are gashed with deep wide fissures, one of them spanned by a natural bridge. The Stacks of Duncansbay, two rocky islets ¾ mile SSW of the promontory, are stupendous pyramidal masses of naked sandstone, that lift their fantastic summits far into the air and look

like huge pinnacles of some old Gothic pile.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Duncansburgh, a *quoad sacra* parish formed in 1860 out of the Inverness-shire portion of Kilmallie parish, and including the post-town Fort William. It is in the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Argyll; the stipend is £200. A new parish church and manse were built at Fort William in 1881 at a cost of £5000.

Duncan's Height, a tumulus 36 feet high in St Andrews parish, Orkney, on the isthmus at the southern extremity of the parish.

Duncan's Hill, a round mound in the N of Caputh parish, Perthshire, a little SW of Glenbirnam House, in the southern vicinity of Dunkeld. It has traces of a rude ancient fortification, and is popularly said to have been the seat of King Duncan's court.

Duncharloway, a ruined circular fortification in Lochs parish, Lewis, Ross-shire, on the southern shore of Loch Carloway.

Dunchiſie, a ruined, ancient, strong fortification near the middle of Gigha island, Argyllshire.

Duncomb, a conical hill on the N border of Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 3¼ miles NNW of Duntocher. It has an altitude of 1313 feet above sea-level; and it commands, through openings among neighbouring hills, a magnificent prospect to the S, to the E, and to the W.

Duncow, a village, a burn, and a barony of Kirkmahoe parish, Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The village, on the burn's left bank, 5 miles N by W of Dumfries, took its name from a round hill or 'dun' adjacent to it, and retained down to 1804 a large stone marking the site of the cottage in which James V. is said to have passed the night preceding his visit to AMISFIELD. It now has a post office under Dumfries, a public school, and a parochial library. The burn, rising within the S border of Closeburn parish, runs 8 miles south-by-eastward through Kirkmahoe parish, and falls into the Nith 3 miles N by W of Dumfries. The barony, mainly consisting of the burn's basin, belonged to the Comyns, the ancient competitors for the Scottish crown. Forfeited by them, along with the neighbouring barony of Dalswinton, and given to the Boyds, at the accession of Robert Bruce, it afterwards passed to the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale, and about 1796 was sold in sections to various purchasers.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Duncraggan, a quondam hamlet in Callander parish, Perthshire, between Lochs Achray and Venachar, adjacent to the charred remains of the New Trossachs Hotel. It was the first stage of the fiery cross, as described in the *Lady of the Lake*—

'Duncraggan's huts appear at last,
And peep, like moss-grown rocks, half-seen,
Half-hidden in the copse so green.'

Duncreich. See CREICH, Sutherland.

Duncrevie, a village in Arngask parish, Perthshire, 3½ miles NNE of Milnathort.

Dunclub, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunning parish, SE Perthshire, 1 mile WNW of Dunning town. Granted to John de Rollo in 1380 by David, Earl of Strathearn, and erected in 1511 into a free barony, it now is held by John Rogerson Rollo, tenth Baron Rollo of Dunclub in the peerage of Scotland since 1651, and first Baron Dunning of Dunning and Pitcairns in that of the United Kingdom since 1869 (b. 1835; suc. 1852). See DUMCREEFF.

Duncryne, an abrupt, conical, and finely-wooded hill in the centre of Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, 4 miles NE of Balloch pier. Resting on a basis of about 2 acres, and rising 462 feet above sea-level, it consists of trap rock disintegrated on the surface by subaerial denudation. Its summit is gained by a winding pathway, and commands a splendid view of Strathendrick, the Vale of Leven, and the hill-screens of Loch Lomond.

Dundaff, a waterfall on the mutual boundary of Lanark and Lesmahagow parishes, Lanarkshire, on the river Clyde, 2½ furlongs below Corra Linn. Near it is the rock known as 'Wallace's Chair.' It has a descent of not more than 10 feet, but presents a pretty miniature

of the greater falls in its vicinity, and is well seen from a spot near New Lanark village.

Dundaff, a range of hills in the W of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire. Forming the north-easterly section of the Lennox Hills, it is divided on the S from the Kilsyth Hills by Carron Water, on the W from the Fintry and the Gargunnoch Hills partly by Endrick Water, partly by a line of watershed; and, extending about 5½ miles from N to S, and 4 miles from W to E, it commences in Dundaff proper (1157 feet), flanking the Carron 7 miles SW by S of Stirling, and terminates in Scout Head (709), near the Forth, 4 miles W by S of Stirling. Between these rise Drummarnock (909), Cairnoch (1354), Hart Hill (1428), and Earls Hill (1443), with several other summits of similar altitudes. The Dundaff range resembles the other sections of the Lennox Hills in geognostic formation, but differs from them in being less verdant or more heathy; it belonged formerly to the Grahams, ancestors of the Duke of Montrose, and gives to the Duke, in the peerage of Scotland, the title of Viscount Dundaff.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 31, 39, 1867-69.

Dundalav, a conical, steep, rocky hill in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Spey, 2¾ miles WSW of Laggan Bridge, and 13 WSW of Kingussie. Its small tabular summit, rising 600 feet above the circumjacent ground, commands a very extensive prospect of the upper part of Badenoch, and is crowned with remains of one of the most remarkable ancient Caledonian forts in Scotland, formed of walls from 5 to 25 feet thick, and measuring interiorly 420 feet in length, and from 75 to 205 in width. The hill has two projections or sub-summits on its sides, and seems to have thence got its name—Gael. *dun-da-laimh*, 'fort of the two hands.'

Dundarave (Gael. *dun-da-rainh*, 'castle of the two oars'), a strong old turret tower in Kilmorich parish, Argyllshire, occupying a low site on the shore of Loch Fyne, 4½ miles ENE of Inverary. A principal seat of the Macnaughtons, it bears their motto 'I hoip in God,' with the date 1596, and still continues in good preservation.

Dundardil, an ancient fort in Dores parish, Inverness-shire, supposed to have been one of a chain of forts or signal stations extending along all the Great Glen from Inverness to Fort William.

Dundargue, an ancient baronial fortalice on the coast of Aberdour parish, N Aberdeenshire, 3½ miles WSW of Rosehearty. Crowning a sandstone peninsula 65 feet high, it was built by the Englishman, Henry de Beaumont, fifth Earl of Buchan by right of his wife. From him it was captured by the regent, Sir Andrew Moray, in 1333; and now it is represented by mere vestiges.

Dundas Castle, a mansion in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the north-eastern extremity of a low basaltic ridge called Dundas Hill, 1¾ mile SSW of Queensferry. The estate was held by a family of its own name from 1124 or thereabouts till 1875, when it was purchased by the trustees of the late James Russel, Esq., to whose son, of the same name, it now belongs. The castle, partly of high antiquity, was partly rebuilt by the late James Dundas, Esq. of Dundas (1793-1881); and, with its thick walls and its vaulted chambers, is one of the finest and best-preserved baronial fortalices in Scotland. It sustained a siege in 1449, and on 24 July 1651 received a visit from Oliver Cromwell. Dundas Hill, extending ¾ mile from SE to NW, presents to the SW a precipitous columnar front about 70 feet high, attains an elevation of 350 feet above sea-level, and terminates abruptly in a bold wooded bluff.

Dun-Daviot. See **DAVIOT**, Inverness-shire.

Dundee, a city and a parish, or group of parishes, on the southern border of Forfarshire. The city stands chiefly in its own parish, but partly also in the parish of Liff and Benvie. It is a royal burgh, a great seat of manufacture, an extensive seaport, the largest seat of population in Scotland next to Glasgow and Edinburgh, and quite rivals these cities and the most prosperous of the other Scottish towns in modern rapidity of ex-

ension. It occupies a reach of flats and slopes on the N side of the Firth of Tay, 3½ miles W of Broughty Ferry, 9 W of Buddon Ness, 14 S by W of Forfar, 21¾ ENE of Perth, 59¼ (*vid* Tay and Forth Bridges) N by E of Edinburgh, and 84 NE of Glasgow. The



Seal of Dundee.

ground beneath and around it rises rapidly from a belt of plain, through undulating braes, to rounded hills, and culminates directly N of the town, about 1½ mile from the shore, in the summit of Dundee Law. The edificed area, seen in profile, is picturesque; the outskirts are well embellished with wood and culture; Dundee Law, rising to an altitude of 572 feet above sea-level, has a fine, verdant, dome-shaped summit; Balgay Hill, a lesser eminence a little further W, is covered with wood; and the entire town and environs, beheld in one view from Broughty Ferry Road, or from the S side of the Tay, look richly beautiful. 'Bonnie Dundee,' a designation originally given to the notorious Graham of Claverhouse, recognising his outward or physical comeliness, and ignoring his inward or moral character, applies in a somewhat analogous way to the town, whence he took his title of Viscount, recognising it truly as most attractive in its exterior, but overlooking some of its interior features. The site, having at once amenity and salubrity, is singularly advantageous for commerce; but for purposes of military defence it is utterly untenable, being thoroughly commanded by the neighbouring heights, and for the uses of facile thoroughfare, social convenience, and sanitary law, it has not, as we shall see, been judiciously aligned.

The ancient burgh stood on low flat ground along the shore, only ¼ mile long, between Tods Burn and Wallace Burn; and comprised only two principal streets, Seagate, next the Tay, and Cowgate, somewhat parallel on the N. The modern burgh as far exceeds the ancient one as a great town exceeds a mere village. In one great line of street, somewhat sinuous, but mostly not much off the straight line, it stretches from W to E, near and along the shore, under the name of Perth Road, Nethergate, High Street, Seagate, and Crofts, about 2 miles. In another great line, first north-westward, next northward, and again north-westward, it stretches from the shore, through Castle Street, Murraygate, Wellgate, and Bonnet Hill, about a mile; and even there struggles onward through distinct beginnings of further extension. A third line of street, commencing on the W at the same point as Perth Road, but diverging till nearly ¼ mile distant, and called over this space Hawkhill; then, under the name of Overgate, converging toward it till both merge into High Street; then, at the latter street diverging northward through that part of the second line which consists of Murraygate, and at the end of that street debouching eastward under the name

of Cowgate, nearly parallel to Seagate, extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. But while thus covering an extensive area, the town possesses little regularity of plan. Excepting numerous new streets, generally short ones, on the N, and a number of brief communications between the two great lines along the low ground, not even the trivial grace of straightness of thoroughfare is displayed. Most of the old streets, too, are of varying width, and many of the alleys are very narrow. Yet, by its public buildings, by its latest extensions, by its crowded harbour, by its great and numerous factories, by its many parks and recreation grounds, and by, here and there, a dash of the picturesque, the town offers large compensation for what it wants in the neat forms and elegant attractions of simple beauty.

High Street was anciently called Market Gate, from connection with the public markets; was at one time popularly called the Cross, from its having contained for a long period subsequent to 1586 the old town cross; forms an oblong square or rectangle, 360 feet long and 100 broad; is mostly edified with modern, substantial four-story houses, with shops on the ground floor; and presents a bustling, mercantile, and grandiose appearance similar to that of Trongate or Argyll Street of Glasgow. Seagate was once the fashionable quarter of the burgh, the abode of the Guthries, the Afflecks, the Brightons, the Burnsides, and other principal families; is a long, sinuous, and very narrow thoroughfare, quite denuded of its ancient splendour; has, within the last few years, undergone considerable improvement; is prolonged eastward, through Crofts and Carolina Port, with continuity with Broughty Ferry Road; and communicates laterally, through Queen Street, St Roque's Lane, and Sugarhouse Wynd, with Cowgate. Murraygate, which is now comparatively wide and well built, branches, its N end, into Cowgate, Wellgate, and Panmure Street. Cowgate inclines eastward, and terminates a few yards beyond in an interesting ancient gateway, known as Cowgate Port. King Street subdivides and contracts Cowgate; is, for the most part, well built; possesses, at its commencement, several elegant private residences and handsome shops; runs north-eastward to Wallace Burn; and merges there in the Arbroath road, leading to the Baxter Park and the Eastern Necropolis. Wellgate rises gently from Murraygate; goes northward to Lady Well, giving name to it; and leads to Victoria Road, Hilltown, Maxwellton, Smithfield, and other suburbs. Victoria Road (formerly Bucklemaker Wynd) goes laterally from the top of Wellgate to Wallace Burn, and is flanked on the N by an extensive rising-ground called Forebank. Hilltown (formerly Bonnet Hill) goes on a line with Wellgate; climbs a steep ascent, and so is called Hilltown; took its name of Bonnet Hill from once being the abode of bonnet-makers; is now a seat of various extensive manufactures; consists generally of ill-built houses, confusedly interspersed with jute factories, and presents a motely and grotesque appearance. Maxwellton occupies grounds between Bonnet Hill and Hillbank, northward of Forebank, and is a suburb of recent origin; and Hillbank, situated on the villa grounds, is a still newer suburb. Panmure Street, the third street striking from the N end of Murraygate, possesses some of the best specimens of the town's street architecture.

Castle Street goes from High Street, at right angles with the commencement of Seagate; leads down to the harbour and docks; is well edified; and breaks at its foot into a fine open space, recently much improved by the removal of the fishmarket. Crichton Street goes from the SW corner of High Street; runs parallel with Castle Street; and leads down to the greenmarket, and on to Earl Grey's Dock. Dock Street runs E and W along the harbour; is a spacious, well-built, and busy thoroughfare; and has at its E end the custom-house and the Arbroath railway station. Under the Improvement Act of 1871 an enlargement and extension of Commercial Street, from Albert Square to Dock Street, was carried out, and this is now one of the handsomest and most architectural streets in the town. Reform Street strikes from High Street in a direction

the reverse of Castle Street and Crichton Street; was erected after designs by Mr Burn, of Edinburgh, as one of the finest streets in the town; and both as to the style of its buildings and as to the splendour of its shops, rivals some of the best parts of Edinburgh. Bank Street goes from nearly the middle of Reform Street; was opened shortly before 1870; and takes its name from the office of the Bank of Scotland, occupying its eastern corner. Albert Square opens from the northern extremity of Reform Street; it surrounds a space formerly occupied by unsightly tenements and time-worn erections; was formed by clearances of these about the year 1864; contains the Albert Institute, the Free Library and Museum, and the Burns, Kinloch, and Carmichael monuments; adjoins a number of splendid public edifices; and is as handsome a central place as any provincial town can boast. Ward Road goes westward from Albert Square; Constitution Road strikes northward from nearly the middle of Ward Road; Bell Street intersects Constitution Road; Parker Square, named after the late Provost Parker, lies westward from Bell Street; and Dudhope Road, communicating with the north-eastern suburbs, leads westward to the Infirmary, the Dudhope Park, the Law, and the open country beyond. The Pleasance also lies in the NW, and is supposed, from its name, to have been once a charming suburban quarter; but is now a dense assemblage of factories, and of undoubtedly wretched unwholesome dwellings.

Overgate, going westward from the NW corner of High Street, is one of the oldest thoroughfares of the town; possessed in former times town mansions of the Marquis of Argyll, the Earls of Angus, Viscount Dundee, Stirling of East Baillie, and other magnates; was originally called Argyllgate from its connection with the family of Argyll; sends off various wynds or alleys to the right and the left; exhibits, together with these wynds, an utter recklessness of architectural taste or uniformity, feebly redeemed by the presence of many good houses; has a total length of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and terminates at the West Port, one of the most busy and stirring parts of the town. South Tay Street, forming the principal communication from Overgate to the lower part of the town, is handsomely edified, and possesses a beautiful square. Hawkhill, diverging in a line westward from the West Port, joins the Perth Road at Blacknessgate, and contains a number of large factories and Hawkhill Public School, while to keep pace with the growing requirements of free education another handsome school was erected in 1893 at the junction of Hawkhill and Pennycook Lane. Gowrie Place, at the W end of Hawkhill, is a large and splendid block of houses. Scouringburn, running north-westward from the West Port, contains extensive factories and a dense population, and joins the Lochee Road opposite Dudhope Free church. Lindsay Street, Barrack Street, and other modern thoroughfares northward from Overgate and Scouringburn present good lines of new and pleasingly constructed buildings. Nethergate, going westward from the SW corner of High Street, is prolonged to the western outskirts by Perth Road; forms, jointly with Perth Road, a continuous reach of about a mile in length; is of very unequal breadth, and of somewhat unequal architecture, but averagely spacious and well edified; exhibits, in its middle and western portions, and in streets branching from it, as aristocratic an air as can comport with proximity to manufacturing and commercial stir; contains, in its Perth Road section, some handsome villas with flower-plots in front; and leads, through a forking continuation seaward, into the promenade of Magdalene Green. Union Street goes from Nethergate, opposite the town churches, southwards towards the West and Tay Bridge stations, the esplanade, the Tay ferries, and the harbour; was formed in 1828 on clearances of many old, unsightly, time-worn houses; is a spacious and handsomely edified thoroughfare; and had its southern extremity greatly improved in 1882 by the removal of a block of old houses, the

abodes of the very lowest classes of inhabitants. Yeaman Shore and Exchange Street are well-built thoroughfares of comparatively modern construction adjoining the harbour. Several other streets, in addition to those we have named, contribute good features to the new parts of the town and to its outskirts.

Although rich in historical associations, few buildings now remain which are of much interest to the antiquary. The imperious demands of an ever-increasing population and of a constantly expanding trade, have led to the removal of numerous tenements of historic value, which for many centuries had withstood the destroying hand of Time. No fewer than 19 ancient churches or chapels, all now extinct, stood within the town or its suburbs; and in many instances were so prominent as to give their names, in some manner or other, to localities near or around them. St Paul's Church was the oldest, stood within Murraygate and Seagate, and gave the name of Paul's Close to an alley which was closed so late as about 1866. St Clement's Church occupied the site of the present Town-Hall in High Street; was a large, oblong structure, with a high steep roof, and with small circular turrets at the four corners; is seen towering above the surrounding buildings in Slezer's view of the town, published in 1696; and gave its name to St Clemeut's Lane, leading to the shore. St John's Church stood on a rock a short way E of Carolina Port, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from High Street; was called originally Kilcraig, signifying 'the church upon the rock,' but called afterwards by the Roman Catholics the Church of the Holy Wood; and is commemorated in the name of an adjacent burying-ground, called Rood Yard. St Roque's Chapel stood outside of Cowgate Port, between Denbridge and the E end of Seagate, and is commemorated in the name of an alley running from Seagate to King Street, and called St Roque's Lane. St Salvator's Chapel stood on a rocky rising-ground N of High Street and Overgate, and is commemorated in the name of an adjacent close. Our Lady's Chapel stood at the foot of Hilltown, and is commemorated in the names of Ladywell and Ladywell Yard. St Nicholas' Chapel stood on a rock at the western part of the harbour, and gave to its site the name Nicholas Rock, afterwards changed into Chapel Craig. St Michael's Chapel adjoined to the town mansion of the old Earls of Crawford, and was demolished to make way for Union Street. St Mary's Chapel stood on the E side of Couttie's Wynd, and was represented till recently by a vestige of its basement. Logie Church stood westward of the town, within the present parish of Liff and Benvie, and was a mensal or table-furnishing church of the Bishop of Brechin. St Blaise's Chapel stood on the W side of Thorter Row. St Thomas' Chapel occupied part of a rock which was cut away to make room for Reform Street. Cowgate Chapel, also called Our Lady's Chapel, stood on the S side of Cowgate, at the top of Sugarhouse Wynd, previously called Pintry's Wynd, and originally called Our Lady's Wynd. St Serf's Chapel, St Stephen's Chapel, St Fillan's Chapel, St James the Less's Chapel, St James the Greater's Chapel, and St Margaret's Chapel occupied sites which cannot now be identified.

The Greyfriars' Monastery, adjacent to what is now the Howff, is said to have been founded about 1260 by Devorgilla, mother of King John Baliol; was the meeting-place, in 1309, of a great national ecclesiastical council recognising Robert Bruce as King of Scotland; and was entirely demolished at the Reformation. A Blackfriars' monastery stood on the W side of Barrack Street, originally called Friars' Vennel, is said to have been founded in the 15th century by a burgess of Dundee; had gardens and orchards extending westward to Lindsay Street; and was swept away at the Reformation. A Redfriars' monastery stood conjunctly with a hospital at the foot of South Tay Street; was founded, in 1392, by Sir James Lindsay of Crawford; seems, with the hospital, to have formed a large and splendid group of buildings, surmounted by a tower; was partly burned, in 1645, by the Marquis of Montrose; and continues still to figure in the town's landscape at the pub-

lication of Slezer's view in 1696. A Franciscan nunnery, or nunnery of St Clair, stood at the top of Methodist Close, off the N side of Overgate; was a large, massive, lofty pile, forming three sides of a quadrangle round a small court; came to be occupied in modern times by a number of poor families; retained in its interior, even then, some relics of ancient grandeur; and was demolished so late as Nov. 1870. A Magdalene establishment stood near the river, at the SW side of the town; seems to have occupied a spot there, at which several fragments of statues were exhumed at the digging of foundations for modern houses; and gave name to the open ground still called Magdalene Green.

The most notable of still existing antiquities is St Mary's Tower, or the Old Steeple as it is popularly termed, situated in the Nethergate. This massive and venerable tower is among the most ancient piles in the country, having survived storm and tempest, fire and siege, for many centuries. According to the commonly received account, this tower was founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1189, but recent research assigns it to the middle of the 14th century. The tower rises to a height of 156 feet, is square, the inside of the square measuring 8 yards, with walls nearly 8 feet in thickness. The grand entrance is in the W front, and exhibits a great variety of decoration. The ascent to the top of the tower is by an octagonal staircase, in the NE wall, in one unbroken line from base to summit—the frequent repetition of loop-holes or windows surmounting each other giving an air of loftiness to the imposing mass, which completely neutralises the lowering effect of the horizontal lines prevailing on its different stages. On entering the lower part of the tower by the western door, the visitor finds himself in a spacious apartment, with an area of 576 square feet. The sedilia, or stone seats, still remain entire, and extend along the N, S, and W walls. The groined roof, remarkable for its loftiness, is supported at each corner by pillars of huge proportions, and has a rich as well as a dignified effect, the bosses on its groined arches being bold and full, with a large circular aperture in the centre of the groin. On the W front of the middle parapet is an admirable figure of the Virgin and Child; a figure of our Lord, sitting on his throne, with a sceptre in his right hand, and an orb in his left, occupies a niche on the E side; and a standing figure of St David, the founder of the tower, with his sceptre and orb, is on the S side. In 1871-73 the fabric underwent a thorough restoration under the supervision of Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of about £8000, the most of which was raised by public subscription, but latterly the work was taken in hand and completed by the town council. The tower contains a splendid peal of bells, which were formally inaugurated on May 21, 1873, on which day also the memorial stone of the restoration was laid with masonic honours. Previous to the restoration the Old Steeple had a clock, with four dials; but these were abolished, as not being in harmony with the architectural features of the venerable pile; but in 1882, in deference to public opinion, the town council restored the clock, substituting ornamental skeleton dials, at a cost of £130. The Old Town's Cross, originally erected in 1586, at first in the Seagate, at the S end of Peter Street, subsequently in the middle of the High Street, now stands to the S of the Old Steeple; was removed from the High Street in 1777, the place where it stood being still indicated by the stones being arranged in a circular form; for many years the stones forming the Old Cross were stowed away about the base of the Old Steeple; and were re-erected in their present position in 1876. The shaft, which is still in a pretty good state of preservation, is the original one; but the unicorn is a reproduction, the original having been so broken and decayed as to be incapable of restoration. At the top of one of the sides of the shaft are the burgh arms, with the town's motto, 'Dei Donum,' now somewhat obliterated, and the date 1586.

The Cowgate Port, at the eastern extremity of the street which bears this name, has a central archway,

8½ feet wide and 11 high; but must have been higher originally, as the ground has been raised in the course of years; has been frequently 'improved,' the most recent having been in 1877, when a plate was fixed on the outer or E side, with the following inscription:— 'During the plague of 1544 George Wishart preached from the parapet of this port, the people standing within the gate, and the plague-stricken lying without in booths. "He sent His Word and healed them" (Psalm cvii.) Restored in 1877.' Dundee was in olden times the occasional residence of royalty, and a palace formerly stood on the S side of the Nethergate (then known as Fleukargate), a little to the E of Union Street. This ancient part of the Nethergate, with the vestiges of Whitehall Palace, was demolished to make way for Whitehall Street, completed in 1891. In March 1879 an old building on the N side of High Street, nearly opposite the top of Crichton Street, and known as 'Our Lady Warkstair's Land,' was taken down; was four stories in height; had a wooden front with two triangular elevations; was supposed to have been built about the year 1500, to have been a repository of a charity or almshouse under the church, and dedicated, according to the fashion of the times, to Our Lady the Virgin. Handsome shops have been erected on the site. The old Custom House, at the corner of Fish Street and Greenmarket, another ancient building, removed in 1891, furnished the scene of many of the incidents in the novel of *The Yellow Frigate*, by Mr James Grant, and is remarkable from the fact that, at the beginning of the present century, a large quantity of silver coin, numbering nearly 200 pieces, was found embedded in the mortar—this money, it is believed, having been concealed by some townsman prior to the siege of the town in 1651. A turret only of the ancient Custom House now remains to indicate the spot where Drummond's Castle stood, while Fish Street has been swept away, to make room for Whitehall Crescent, which converges on the E to Dock Street, fronting the Royal Arch, and on the W to South Union Street, immediately facing the commodious station of the Caledonian Railway, erected in 1889. The Luckenbooths stood at the eastern end of the Overgate, where it joins the High Street, and is still recognisable by the flat-capped turret at its north-eastern angle, and is noteworthy as having been the residence of General Monk, after he captured the town, and as being the birthplace of Anne Scott, Countess of Buccleuch. Dudhope Castle, originally the principal seat of the Scrymgeours, hereditary constables of Dundee, and situated on a terrace at the foot of the Law, along with the historic park and grounds appertaining thereto, was purchased in 1893 as a place of public recreation for £31,700. In quite recent years the removal of the Trades' Hall at the E, and of Union Hall at the W end of High Street, has caused two well-known public buildings to disappear from view, whilst greatly improving that central thoroughfare.

The increase of Dundee has been strikingly exhibited in its population, which has more than doubled in a single generation:—1841, 63,732; 1861, 90,426; 1871, 120,547; 1881, 140,054; 1891, 153,330. The parliamentary constituency was—1871, 16,281; 1881, 15,827; 1895, 18,088. The revenue of the town proper—known as the 'common good'—consists of lands, houses, churches, and salmon-fishings, has varied considerably at different periods, and now amounts to over £8000 annually. The revenue from the common good, however, is dwarfed by that of the several Boards into which the Town Council has been constituted by recent Acts of Parliament. The accounts for the year 1895 showed that as a police board it raised £104,725, expended £108,190, and had a debt of £741,698. As a water commission it raised £48,303, expended £49,699, and had a debt of £530,964. The harbour board, to which it appoints members, had a revenue of £69,817, expended £63,638, and had a debt of £418,771. The gas commission had a revenue of £83,336, expended £84,326, and had a debt of £229,880. In addition, the school-board had a revenue of £63,646, expended £63,462,

and had a debt of £182,288. The Combination Parish Council raised £43,920, expended £42,682, and had a debt of £39,343. Several other minor boards brought the revenue of the various public corporations for 1895 to £429,748, the expenditure to £425,979, and the total debt to £2,166,896. The increase in the value of ground in Dundee has been very remarkable. According to an authentic statement, in 1746 'the highest rent in the High Street did not exceed £3,' and some extraordinary instances are recorded of the manner in which property has since risen in value. A wood-yard, bought at the beginning of the century for £600, was sold in 1826 for £5000; and in 1835 it was resold in portions at prices which brought the total purchase-money up to £15,000. In more recent years the same upward tendencies have been exhibited. In 1858 a tenement on the W side of Reform Street, to the N of Bank Street, was purchased at equal to £1600; in 1875 it was sold at £4500. In 1859 a property in the High Street was purchased at £1400; it was resold in 1873 at £5250. In like manner, the feuing of ground in the centre of the town has greatly increased, and in some instances in recent times has been known to be trebled in about three years. Union Street was opened up in 1828, when the population of Dundee was some 40,000. The lots on either side of this street were sold at feu-duties ranging from £2, 6s. 1d. to £8, 17s. 2d. per pole. Reform Street was opened up about the year 1833, and the feus in it vary from £2, 0s. 10d. to £19, 16s. 5d. per pole. Panmure Street, the next of the more important improvements of Dundee, was opened about the year 1841. The feu-duties there ranged from £3, 4s. to £15, 9s. 2d. per pole. Bank Street followed, and was given off at rates varying from £1, 10s. 11d. to £3, 4s. Lindsay Street was opened up earlier than Bank Street or Panmure Street; and the rate varied from about £1, 15s. to about £2, 16s. 10d. per pole. Under the operation of the Improvement Act of 1871, the whole property constituting what is called the Victoria Road Improvement has been feued by the commissioners of police at rates varying from £3, 10s. 6d. to about £19, 14s. 8d. per pole; while the feus in the centre of the town have gone up to rates varying from £23, 5s. 4d. to £35, 13s. 7d. per pole. If Lindsay Street be contrasted with Victoria Road—and the contrast in point of situation appears to be all in favour of Lindsay Street—we have on the whole an increase of fully 400 per cent.; and if Reform Street be contrasted with the new Commercial Street feus, there is an increase on the average of fully 300 per cent. also. The details of purchases along Victoria Road are probably even more instructive. For instance, the property in Ladywell Lane belonging to the town of Dundee was sold to the police commissioners in 1872 at about £3 per pole, and, after providing for the formation of the street, what remained was refueed at double that rate. The same remark applies to the property on the W side of Powrie Lane; while, with regard to property in Bucklemaker Wynd, purchased by the police commissioners in 1870 at equal to £1, 12s. per pole, it was feued to the Victoria Road Calendering Company at equal to £3, 16s. 3d. per pole. The upward tendency in the value of property and ground, however, received a severe check in 1877, and for a number of years subsequently there was a continuous deterioration in values. Under the extended powers of the Town Council, a large number of assessments of different kinds are now levied. The tendency of late years has been to have these reduced. The following was the assessable rental of the town, and the rates per £1 of the police and other burgh assessments for a series of years—1831, £72,821, rate 1s. 3d.; 1841, £107,126, rate 1s. 5d.; 1851, £111,003, rate 1s. 2d.; 1861, £209,333, rate 1s. 11½d.; 1871, £370,122, rate 1s. 6d.; 1876, £541,551, rate 1s. 11d.; 1880, £588,829, rate 1s. 11d.; 1881, £595,570, rate 1s. 11½d.; 1891, £653,052, rate 2s. 0½d.; 1895, £696,733, rate 2s. 3d.

The Improvement Act of 1871 did very much to improve the town, by procuring the demolition of old and dilapidated buildings, widening the leading and more crowded thoroughfares, and forming additional

means of communication between important business parts of the town. A spacious thoroughfare, known as Victoria Road, has been constructed along what used to be known as Bucklemaker Wynd, extending from Bell Street to Cotton Road, substituting a handsome street, 60 feet wide, for the gullet of the Bucklemaker Wynd, which had only 13 feet of a carriage-way, and over which at least 1000 vehicles daily passed and repassed. A commodious bridge was also constructed across the Dens, now known as Victoria Bridge, connecting the south-eastern district of the town with the north-eastern. The approaches to the eastern district by Powrie Lane and Water Wynd have been greatly improved. The continuation of Commercial Street, between Meadowside and the Murraygate, not only gives a short cut from the High Street to the Exchange, but also provides a large number of first-class shops and business premises. The widening of what was previously known as the Narrow of the Murraygate, by demolishing all the old buildings between it and the Seagate, has got rid of a description of property which was a disgrace to the town. The opening up of the High Street, by the removal of the Trades' House at the one end and the Union Hall at the other, as already mentioned, is a palpable improvement. By this improvement scheme no less than 185 new streets have been sanctioned, and numerous narrow closes and lanes have been removed at a cost of over £500,000.

The Town-Hall stands on the S side of the High Street; occupies the site of the old church of St Clement; was erected in 1734, after designs by the elder Adam; projects several feet from the line of the adjacent buildings; is in the Roman style, with piazzas and Ionic pilasters; is surmounted, through the roof, by a spire 140 feet high, in which is a clock, with bells that chime every quarter of an hour; underwent restoration in 1853-54; contains the council-chamber, the guildhall, and the offices of the town clerk. The new Town-Hall, situated at the rear of the town buildings, was erected in 1873, and is now used as the offices of the Dundee Combination Parochial Board. The Royal Arch, on the S side of Dock Street, was erected in 1853 to commemorate the landing of the Queen at Dundee in Sept. 1844, by public subscription, at a cost of more than £3000, towards which the harbour trustees voted £500 and the late Lord Panmure contributed £750; comprises a great central arch and two side arches, surmounted by two central turrets; and is in the Anglo-Saxon style, with profuse ornamentation. The Custom-House stands at the E end of Dock Street; was erected in 1843 at a cost of £8000; is a large fine structure, with a portico in the Roman Ionic style; and contains accommodation for the Customs, the Excise, and the Harbour Trust. The Albert Institute stands in the centre of Albert Square; was erected in 1865-68 as a subscription memorial to the late Prince Consort, after designs by Sir Gilbert Scott; stood then and for some years afterwards incomplete, with an unsightly gap in its NE wing, which was removed to make room for the erection of the Victoria Art Galleries, opened by the Marquis of Lorne 26 October 1889; is in the Gothic style, with an exquisite wheel window in the N gable, a splendid fleche on the summit, and other richly artistic features; contains in the upper story a noble hall, with fine open roof, and has a commodious suite of rooms attached. The eastern portion, used as a free museum and picture gallery under the provisions of the Free Libraries Act, was completed in 1874, having been erected from a plan by Mr D. M'Kenzie, a local architect; has a public fountain on the W, which is made to play on certain special occasions, the architectural features being in keeping with the nature of the ground and the style of the Institute buildings; the basins are of Polmaise stone, flanked by polished shafts of Peterhead granite, and ornamented with carved heads of lions, etc. The Albert Institute having been wound up, the building was, on March 28, 1879, put up for sale by public auction, and acquired by the Corporation for the nominal upset price of £1000, it being a condition of

sale that the building shall not be otherwise used than for a philosophical institute, comprising a museum, lecture-rooms, reading-rooms, and picture gallery; and that they shall in all time coming be appropriated to the purposes for which they were originally designed. The Royal Exchange stands at the W end of Panmure Street; was built in 1853-56, after designs by David Bryce, of Edinburgh, at a cost of more than £12,000; is an elegant structure in the Flemish style of the 15th century, common in Brussels and other large towns of the Low Countries; shows a side frontage of two stories, surmounted by a range of dormer windows, with traceried heads and crocketed gables; contains a lofty handsome hall, or reading-room, 77 feet long and 34 wide, with fine ornamented roof; and has a tower which was intended to be 120 feet high, with a stone crown, but could not be finished in consequence of the ground beneath it threatening to sink, and was terminated at only one stage above the main building, in a curved parapet and flat roof. The Eastern Club stands on the S side of Albert Square, opposite the Albert Institute; was erected in 1870; is in the Venetian style; and has a highly ornate front. The Court-House buildings, for the holding of judiciary and sheriff courts, are in West Bell Street; consist of a long-drawn and lofty range of massive stone buildings; were erected in 1864-65, with aid of £13,587 from government; and are a handsome and spacious edifice, with portico surmounted by the royal arms in bold relief. The Kinloch monument stands to the NW of the Albert Institute, facing towards the SW; commemorates George Kinloch, the first member for Dundee in the reformed parliament; was inaugurated on Feb. 3, 1872; and consists of a bronze statue by Sir John Steell, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, about 8 feet high. The Carmichael statue stands to the NE of the Albert Institute; was erected by public subscription to commemorate the leading member of the firm of James and Charles Carmichael, iron-founders, who conferred a boon upon the trade with which he was connected by the invention of the fan blast; the sculptor was Mr John Hutchison, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, and the monument stands about 18 feet high. The Burns statue stands to the SW of the Albert Institute; is by Sir John Steell, being a replica in bronze of a statue sent to New York, and represents the poet in a sitting posture; the figure is colossal, being about 12 feet in height, and the pedestal is of Peterhead granite; the statue was formally unveiled on Oct. 16, 1880. The Market Shelter is opposite the Albert Institute on the N side, and in a recess at the W end of the Exchange buildings; was erected for the accommodation of the gentlemen attending the market, which is held on the street facing the Exchange, and was opened for business in the summer of 1882. The Kinnaird Hall is on the S side of Bank Street; was erected in 1856-58 after designs by Charles Edward, of Dundee; contains a hall 130 feet long, 60 wide, and 40 high, capable of accommodating from 2500 to 3000 persons; has a fine open roof supported by iron girders, and the side walls are tastefully decorated; and has a fine organ. The Volunteer Drill Hall, on the N side of West Bell Street, is a plain brick building of ample proportions; is 160 feet in length, including one gallery, 80 feet in breadth, and 42 feet in height to the apex of the roof; and was erected in 1867, mainly by means of subscriptions among the friends of the volunteer movement. The other public halls are—Ancient Mason Lodge, High Street; Argyll, Overgate; Buchan's, Bank Street; Camperdown, Barrack Street; City Assembly Rooms, foot of Castle Street; Cooper's, top of Benvie Road; Cutlers', Murraygate; Dundee, Barrack Street; Forfar and Kincardine Mason Lodge, Meadow Street; Gilfillan Memorial Church Hall, Whitehall Crescent; Good Templars', Reform Street; Gray's Assembly Rooms, Perth Road; Guthrie Street Hall; Jamaica Street Hall; Larch Street Hall; Operative Masons', Tally Street; Operative Mason Lodge, Overgate; Operative Tailors, Overgate; Panmure, Bain Square; Plasterers', Tally Street; Princes Street Hall; Rosebank Hall, Rosebank Street; Smellie's, Barrack Street; Strathmore, Sea Wynd, Nethergate; Thistle,

Union Street; Trades', South Union Street; Victoria, Victoria Road; and Wellgate Hall.

Three parish churches under one roof—called variously St Mary's, St Paul's, and St Clement's; the East, the South, and the West; the Old, the New, and the Steeple—stand between Overgate and Nethergate, near the W end of High Street; are adjoined, at their western extremity, by a massive ancient tower 156 feet high; and form a cathedral-looking structure, both historically interesting and scenically prominent and imposing. The pile has been for ages popularly called the Town Churches and the Tower; and it is conspicuous at once as visibly connecting the town with antiquity, as bulking largely among its public edifices, and as constituting the most distinctive feature in its burghal landscape. Whether seen in full front, or seen through a vista from any part of the town's interior, the Tower looms largely in the view, looking the impersonation of Time casting its gloom upon the evanescent scenes around; or seen from any point or distance in the environs or in the circumjacent county, whether from the E or from the W or from the S, the Tower lifts its grand bold summit high above the undulating surface of a sea of roofs, and suggests thoughts of many generations who have spent their ephemeral life beneath its shadow. The churches originated in a chapel founded somewhere between 1196 and 1200 by Prince David, Earl of Huntingdon, on ground then beyond the limits of the town, and long known as the 'Kirk in the Field;' they grew, by reconstruction of the chapel and by successive extensions, into a great cruciform edifice 174 feet long, with a choir 95 feet long, 29 broad, and 54 high; they comprised, besides three churches of the same names as the present three, a fourth one, called variously St John's, the North, and the Cross; they suffered damage from the English, before the national Union, to an extent which required St Clement's to be entirely rebuilt in 1789; they were almost totally destroyed by accidental fire in Jan. 1841. St Mary's and St Paul's were entirely rebuilt, and the former has a very fine stained-glass window; but St Clement's was merely restored, and is an extremely plain portion of the pile. They retain the crucial form of the original structures, with the choir or chancel for St Mary's, the transept for St Paul's, and the nave for St Clement's; and they are in a laudable variety of the Decorated Pointed style. The Tower, which has already been noticed, is the only part of the early pile now standing.

St John's parish church, formerly called also the North or Cross Church, ceased at the burning of the Town Churches in 1841 to stand conjoint with St Mary's, St Paul's, and St Clement's, and is now an edifice in South Tay Street, formerly used as a Gaelic church. St Andrew's Church, on the N side of the Cowgate, is now the oldest established church in the town; was originally built in 1772 by means of voluntary subscriptions by the kirk-session and trades of that period, and continued to be owned and managed by them as a proprietary body until 1872, when the congregation obtained the entire management and control of the church, and of the property connected with it; was endowed in the following year, and put on the footing of one of the parochial charges of the Church of Scotland; is a plain building with a handsome spire, which rises to an altitude of 139 feet, and contains a set of fine musical bells; has undergone repeated renovations, the most recent being in 1874, when extensive alterations, both internally and externally, were made upon it, costing about £2000. Chapelshade Church, in Constitution Road, is a large, plain-looking building with about 1200 sittings; was erected into a parish church in 1872, with a suitable district attached. St David's Church stands in North Tay Street; was originally an Independent chapel, built in 1800; passed by sale to the Church of Scotland in 1823; is exteriorly a very plain edifice, but interiorly handsome; and contains nearly 2000 sittings. Wallacetown Church was opened in May 1840, and in March 1874 was erected into a parish *quoad sacra*. St Mark's stands in Perth

Road; was built in 1869, after designs by Pilkington and Bell, at a cost of £6000; and is highly ornamental. St Enoch's, in Nethergate, was originally a Free church, erected in 1873, standing on the street line adjoined by other buildings; has a highly effective character; and was erected into a parish church in March 1876. Rosebark Church, in Constitution Street, was erected as a mission station in 1872 at a cost of nearly £2000; is a Gothic structure in the Early Church form, with about 600 sittings; and in Jan. 1875 was erected into a parish church. St Matthew's, in the Ferry Road, is in the Early English Gothic style, with transepts; stands in a district inhabited chiefly by the poor and working-classes; and was built in 1875, as a chapel of ease, at a cost of about £3400. Clepington Church is in the Early English style, was the last of five churches built under a scheme for providing additional accommodation for members of the Church of Scotland in Dundee, and was opened on Jan. 16, 1881. There are also Logie *quoad sacra* church and the chapelries of Maryfield (opened 1886) and St Thomas, Lochee Road (formerly connected with the Church of England). St Paul's Free Church, in Nethergate, was built in 1852, after designs by Charles Wilson, of Glasgow, at a cost of about £5000; is a cruciform structure in the Early Pointed style; and has a finely proportioned spire 167 feet high. St Peter's Free Church, in St Peter Street, was built in 1836; is a plain structure, with a neat spire containing a peal of bells; has 1006 sittings; and was the scene of the ministry of the lamented M'Cheyne. The M'Cheyne Memorial Church, in Perth Road, was built in 1871 after designs by Pilkington & Bell, and is an edifice tastefully and elaborately ornate. Chapelshade, Wallacetown, Dudhope, Chalmers, Wellgate, Willison, and the High Free churches, are all tasteful edifices; and there are besides St Andrew's, St David's, St John's, Hilltown, Bonnet Hill, Ogilvie, Albert Square, and Martyrs' Free churches. The Bell Street U.P. Church is a massive, elegant, and spacious edifice. School Wynd Church, known also as George's Chapel, in Lindsay Street, erected in 1825, was for 42 years the scene of the pastoral labours of George Gilfillan. The Dudhope Road U.P. Church superseded a previous one in Temple Lane, was built in 1870 after designs by Pilkington & Bell, and is a handsome structure. There are also the Tay Square, Cowgate or Wishart, Butterburn, Victoria Street, Ryehill, Downfield, Hawkhill, Lochee, Lochee Road, and Park churches. The Gilfillan Memorial Church, formed of adherents of the Rev. David Macrae, deposed from the ministry of the U.P. Church in 1879, is situated in Whitehall Crescent, and contains 1400 sittings. The Original Secession Church is a small but substantial building. Of the Congregationalist places of worship the oldest is Ward Chapel in Constitution Road; was built in 1833 after designs by Mr Smith, of Dundee; and is a beautiful edifice in the Second Pointed style. Pannure Street Chapel was built in 1855 after designs by Mr Bryce of Edinburgh, and is a picturesque structure with a boldly traced circular window and two octagonal towers. Castle Street, Lindsay Street, Princes Street, and Russell Congregational chapels are all respectable. The old Scotch Independent Chapel, in Euclid Street, was built after designs by Mr Maclaren, of Dundee, and is a handsome edifice. Trinity and Morison Evangelical Union chapels are plain but comfortable buildings. Baptist chapels are in Rattray Street and in Long Wynd, the former being erected in 1878 in place of a chapel in Meadowside that had to be removed to make way for the town improvements. The Catholic Apostolic Church, at the corner of Constitution Road and Dudhope Crescent Road, is a large and very handsome edifice in the Pointed style, and was erected in 1867; it has a tastefully decorated interior, and is divided into nave and aisles, the latter being lighted by two light windows, and the nave from a clerestory. Wesleyan Methodist chapels are in Ward Road and Victoria Road; both are neat structures; and the latter was built in 1869 after designs by Alexander Johnston, of Dundee. The

Unitarian Christian Chapel, in Constitution Road, was built in 1870, also after designs by Alexander Johnston. St Paul's Episcopalian Church, at the top of Seagate, was built in 1852-55, after designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of £13,000; is in the Second Pointed style, of crucial form, with nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and octagonal apse; has both a noble exterior and a very beautiful interior; and is surmounted, at its W end, by a tower and spire rising to the height of 220 feet, and figuring conspicuously in almost every view of the town. St Mary Magdalene's Episcopalian Church, in Blinshall Street, is a recent edifice in similar style to St Paul's Episcopalian Church but of smaller size, and erected at about one-fifth of the cost. St Salvador's Episcopalian Church, in Clepington, also is a recent erection. Besides these there are Holy Trinity, St John Baptist, St Martin's, and St Paul's Mission churches. St Andrew's Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral Church, in Nethergate, was built in 1836; is an elegant edifice in the Pointed style, with a beautiful interior; and contains 1200 sittings. St Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Forebank in Hilltown, was built in 1851; has a plain exterior in Anglo-Saxon style and a very striking and gorgeous interior; and contains 1500 sittings. St Joseph's Roman Catholic Chapel, in Wilkie's Lane, was built in 1872-74 at a cost of about £5000; is a cruciform structure 147½ feet in length from N to S, and 40 in width in both nave and transepts; and contains 1200 sittings. St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1890, and contains 500 sittings. In addition to these there are St Joseph's Convent and the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy (1893). The Glassite Meeting House, on the N side of King Street, is a plain octagon-shaped building. Salem Chapel, in Constitution Road, erected in 1872, is a neat specimen of Gothic architecture. There are also a Meeting-house for the Society of Friends, and a Jewish synagogue.

The Howff or old burying-ground lies off Barrack Street; superseded the three ancient burying-grounds of St Paul, St Roque, and St Clement, all now quite extinct; was formed, about 1567, in what had been the garden of the Greyfriars' Monastery; became so crowded and insanitary as to be closed by order of the Privy Council in 1858; and equals or surpasses every other old burying-ground in Scotland, not excepting that of the Edinburgh Greyfriars, in the number and variety of its interesting old monuments. The burying-ground on the W side of Constitution Road was opened in 1836; is tastefully laid out in mounds and walks; but, like the Howff, is now closed against interments. The Western Cemetery, on the N side of Perth Road, was opened in 1845; comprises six acres, beautifully laid out in compartments and promenades; has a very grand gateway; and contains a monument to the poet William Thom, who died in Dundee in 1848. The Eastern Necropolis, on the N side of Arbroath Road, about 2 miles from High Street, was opened in 1862; is laid out with great taste and beauty in serpentine walks; and has an admirably designed gateway. A project for a Roman Catholic cemetery was started about 1860, and won some contributions, but fell to the ground. Balgay Cemetery, which occupies the western portion of Balgay Hill, is very tastefully laid out.

The Baxter Park, at the north-eastern extremity of the town, is so named from having been the gift of the late Sir David Baxter and his two sisters; is about 36 acres in extent, and cost the donors nearly £40,000, in addition to which they gave a sum of £10,000 for the maintenance of the park in all time coming; and is well laid out, with a pavilion in the centre of the terrace in which is a marble statue of Sir David Baxter, erected by public subscription. Balgay Hill, 452 feet in height, to the westward of the town, was acquired by the police commissioners of the burgh as a place of public recreation in 1871; covers 60 acres of ground, a portion of which has been laid out as a cemetery; enjoys the advantage of having been previously beautifully wooded; commands a gorgeous view over all the lower Tay and the Carse of Gowrie, with their periphery of hills and mountains; is

encircled with a drive 25 feet wide, and intersected with umbrageous drives and walks, looking like well-shaded avenues; has its main approach on the S, from Blackness Road, through a handsome entrance-lodge in the Scottish Baronial style; and has two other approaches, respectively on the W from Hillside and on the N from the Ancrum Road. The cemetery and the park jointly cost about £13,000, and were opened by the Earl of Dalhousie, amid great public demonstrations, in Sept. 1871. Close beside Balgay Hill is the Lochee Park, presented in 1890 to the city by Messrs. Cox Brothers. It covers 25 acres of ground, cost £10,000, an additional sum of £6000 being added for maintenance and repairs and is intended solely as a recreation ground. In May 1882, Sir John Ogilvy, who for many years was one of the parliamentary representatives of Dundee, made a gift to the town of his rights in the Fair Muir, a field about 12 acres in extent, lying to the N of the town, which has now been added to the parks available for purposes of public recreation. Dundee Law, which stands to the N of the town, has also been acquired by the police commissioners for use as a public pleasure-ground. It rises gently to an elevation of 372 feet above sea-level, and culminates in a round, green summit, the prospect from which is far-reaching and picturesque. The slopes around the Law, where not built upon, are cultivated. On the summit are the vestiges of a fortification, said to have been erected by Edward I. The extent of the public ground at the Law is about 18 acres. The Magdalene Green (about 17 acres) is an open grassy slope, which adjoins the river in the neighbourhood of the N end of the Tay Bridge. It was extended on the W in 1896 by a gift of about 3 acres from Sheriff Thoms in memory of his father, a former provost. The esplanade, adjoining the Magdalene Green, is a splendid marine parade; was constructed at the joint expense of the Caledonian and North British Railway Companies, the harbour trustees, and the town; and was opened in July 1875. In 1893 it was extended westwards to Ninewells, and, 2½ miles in length, forms a marine walk of surpassing beauty. The Dudhope Park (along with a children's open-air gymnasium in Barrack Square) was formally opened in 1895. It comprises 23 acres, and cost about £30,000. The Bleaching Green (6 acres) is to the E of the Dudhope Park, and whilst principally used as an adjunct to the public washing-house that stands in the centre, is also available to the public for recreative purposes. Besides which there is Stobs Muir, consisting of about 11 acres of land.

The harbour extends from Craig Pier on the W, nearly opposite Union Street, to Carolina Port on the E; lies almost all, like the harbours of Greenock and Liverpool, within the line of low-water mark; offers commodious ingress in very reduced states of the tide; and is one of the finest, safest, and most convenient harbours in Great Britain; yet, prior to 1815, had no better accommodation for shipping than a small pier and a few ill-constructed erections, which could not be reached by vessels of any considerable draught. Between 1815 and 1830, at an aggregate cost of £162,800, a wet-dock, with a graving-dock attached to it, was constructed, the tide harbour was deepened and extended, sea-walls and additional quays were built, and various other improvements were made. The wet-dock then constructed bears the name of King William's Dock, covers an area of 6½ acres, and has its adjoining graving-dock in corresponding proportion. A second wet-dock was formed subsequent to 1830, bears the name of Earl Grey's Dock, and covers 5½ acres. Two other wet-docks, further to the E, were partially formed in 1863-65 and completed in 1873-75; bear the names of Camperdown Dock and Victoria Dock; cover respectively 8½ and 10¾ acres; admit vessels drawing 20 feet at high water of spring tides, and vessels drawing 15½ feet at high water of neap tides; and are connected with a new graving-dock for the largest class of vessels. Further extensions are in progress. There is a steam crane capable of lifting 70 tons at the Victoria Dock; a caisson, on a new and peculiar principle, and working with great facility and

case, is at the entrance of Camperdown Dock; and the great outer sea-wall extends considerably to the E and has a skilful structure and a massive appearance. All the works formed from 1815 till 1875 are considerably within the range of high-water mark, leaving an important space of ground between them and the town to be occupied as the site of buildings, and as a continuation of Dock Street; and parts of them are also within low-water mark, leaving even there, between the wet-docks and the sea, a space for warehouses and shipbuilding yards. The docks are accessible, in various directions, by spacious streets or roads; and have adaptations, in every way, to secure the speedy and effective loading and unloading of any number of vessels which they may contain. The Camperdown and Victoria Docks lie the furthest to the E, and are used mainly, or almost entirely by the vessels of largest burden; while the other docks have less depth of water, and are used by middle-class and smaller vessels. A further extension of the harbour is under consideration. By an act of parliament, passed in June 1830, the management of the harbour was transferred from the commissioners appointed under a previous statute to a board of trustees, elected annually; and by a subsequent act obtained in the year 1869, the constitution of this trust was changed, and the representation enlarged. Previously, the board consisted of 21 members; but the recognition of the Chamber of Commerce, shipowners, and harbour and municipal ratepayers as elective bodies, increased it to 32. Seven members have seats *ex officio*—the provost, 4 councillors, and the dean of guild; the county council elects 4, the Seamen Fraternity 1, the guildry 6, the Nine Trades 3, the Three Trades 1, the Chamber of Commerce 3, the shipowners 3, the harbour ratepayers 3, and the municipal ratepayers 2. Shipowners are qualified as electors who possess 100 tons of shipping; and the harbour ratepayers, before being entitled to vote, must show that they have paid £10 of rates in respect of vessels or goods. The county choose their representatives at the Michaelmas meeting in October, and the others are elected in the beginning of November. The trustees of the harbour are thus in all respects a thoroughly popular body, elected by the parliamentary constituency and others who have the deepest interest in the right management of the harbour. Of late years, the powers of the trust have been greatly increased, and their jurisdiction has been correspondingly extended. In 1873 they acquired the management and working of the Tay Ferries from the Caledonian Railway Company, upon payment of a sum of £20,000—the purchase involving an outlay altogether of £35,000; and in 1875 they entered into an arrangement with the Seamen Fraternity for the transference of the lighting and buoying of the river from that body to the trust. The compensation paid to the Fraternity was a sum of £15,000, besides relieving them of a debt of £4060 due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners. This arrangement was sanctioned by an act of parliament passed in the same year. This act was a consolidated measure, and repealed all previous legislation subsequent to the constitution of the trust, with the exception of the acts regulating the Tay Ferries. In this consolidated act, however—which may, indeed, be said to be the Magna Charta of the port of Dundee—all the previous powers and privileges of the board were retained, while additional ones were conferred, and the trustees were declared to be the conservators of the river Tay and estuary. In the act of 6 and 7 Vict., chap. 83, provision was made for the gradual reduction and extinction of the debt, by which the credit of the harbour has been raised, and a large reduction obtained in the rate of interest. By an act passed in 1889 the redemption of Harbour Trust loans was fixed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum; it also provided that the loans existing at the passing of the act should be paid off in 50 years, and that all new loans should also be paid within 50 years of borrowing. Additional borrowing powers up to £100,000 were granted. The revenue for 1895 amounted to £61,223. The whole of the moneys levied or leviable by the trustees under their

different harbour acts are exclusively applied to the maintenance and extension of the harbour and its works; and the surplus of the revenue over the expenditure is devoted to paying a portion of the new works rather than borrowing the whole sum. The gross cost of the harbour, in 1895, was £1,010,859, and the debt £403,975; and the whole amount has been borrowed at a little under 4 per cent. So well have the affairs of the harbour been managed, that, since the year 1815, surpluses to no less a sum than £303,450 have been applied to the extinction of debt. The accounts of the trustees are made up annually, and audited by a qualified person named by the sheriff of the county; and when so audited, an abstract of the accounts is printed and circulated. The following table shows the progressive state of the finances of the Dundee harbour trust, being the amount of revenue and expenditure in the years named ending May 31, with the amount of debt at date:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1854	£23,428	£19,779	£159,532
1860	24,677	20,446	164,062
1865	29,879	24,679	210,803
1870	33,503	24,813	190,232
1875	45,233	39,794	*318,367
1880	48,533	44,143	360,494
1885	49,244	50,316	353,016
1891	59,248	50,401	368,922
1894	50,618	59,113	418,725
1895	61,223	55,020	403,975

The University College of Dundee was founded and endowed in 1831 by Miss Baxter, sister of the late Sir David Baxter, and Dr. J. B. Baxter, for upwards of fifty years Procurator-Fiscal for Dundee, who executed a deed of trust providing a sum of £140,000 for the purpose. Of this sum £35,000 were set apart for buildings and £100,000 as an endowment for salaries to professors and other charges. Both of these accounts have been largely added to by handsome subscriptions from gentlemen connected with the town and others. The governors are all subscribers. Teaching began in the college in 1833, in 1890 it was affiliated to the University of St Andrews, and in 1892 fully incorporated with it. The management is now largely vested in the University Court, of which the Principal of the College is a member *ex officio*, and to which the Council sends two representatives. The Council consists of nine members elected by the governors, seven *ex officio* members, and three representative members. There are now nine chairs—namely, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry (including dyeing and bleaching), Engineering and Drawing, Classics and Ancient History, English Language and Literature, Natural History, Botany (endowed by Mr J. F. White of Balruddry), Anatomy (endowed by Mr Thomas H. Cox of Maulesden), and Physiology. Also lectureships in French, German, Logic and Metaphysics, Fine Art, Law, Systematic, Clinical, and Operative Surgery, and Clinical Medicine. Clinical instruction in medicine and surgery is provided at the Dundee Royal Infirmary, and in mental diseases at the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum. The laboratories at the college are fitted with every appliance for study and research, and special facilities are given for the study of electrical engineering. The science curriculum qualifies for the degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. in St Andrews University, and the medical classes for graduation in medicine at the same or at any other Scottish university. By an agreement between the University of St Andrews and the College, confirmed by an Act of Parliament passed in 1893, the former obtains a more direct control of the finances and the patronage of the chairs, while the latter are enabled to found and equip a complete medical school and to confer the M.A. degree in Arts. Connected with the college are many scholarships and bursaries. An important part of the scheme is the conducting of evening classes for those who cannot attend during the day. A Technical Institute, founded by Sir David Baxter at a cost of £13,000, has been erected adjacent to the College. The High-

School stands at the N end of Reform Street, looking down along its area, and facing the Albert Institute; superseded an English school, a grammar school, and an academy, dating from respectively the 13th century, the 16th century, and the latter part of the 18th century; was built in 1833, after designs by Mr Angus, at a cost of more than £10,000; is in the Doric style, with a portico of eight fluted columns, copied from the Parthenon of Athens; contains a science room, measuring 42 feet by 40, a museum room of the same dimensions, another room measuring 57 feet by 30, and a total of 14 classrooms; has a playground of about an acre in extent; is conducted by a rector, a lady superintendent, and a competent staff of teachers in English, classics, modern languages, mathematics, science, commercial classes, etc.; and is governed by a Board of Directors, seven of whom are elected by the annual subscribers to the institution, and the others by the Town Council, the Chamber of Commerce, the guildry incorporation, and the nine incorporated trades; the lord provost, the lord dean of guild, and the parish minister are *ex officio* members. When the School-Board was formed in Dundee, an attempt was made, but unsuccessfully, to transfer the management of this institution to that body, on the ground that it was a burgh school. The proposal was revived in 1880, and expensive litigation was threatened, when the difficulty was happily solved by the offer of Mr William Harris, a local philanthropist, to give £20,000 towards the better endowment of the High School, and £10,000 to the School-Board for the erection of a secondary school, on condition that the School-Board agreed to the continuance of the High School under the existing management—which offer was joyfully accepted by all the parties interested. A higher class school—the Harris Academy—was accordingly started under the School-Board. Workshops have been attached to the High School and the Harris and Morgan academies, to give practical instruction in the handling of tools to their pupils. The High School for Girls is an effective building erected in 1886, having frontages to Euclid Street and Euclid Crescent, immediately west of the High School. During the period that the School-Board has been established in Dundee, it has vigorously carried out the Education Act for the elementary education of the people, and a number of new and admirably constructed and equipped schools have been opened by them. In 1894 there were 23 schools under the Board, with accommodation for 21,000 scholars. These had an average attendance throughout the year of 16,600, while the government grants earned comprised an aggregate of over £17,370. The cost of the teaching staff is about £25,000, and the assessment imposed has varied from 1d. in 1874 to 1s. in 1895. Since the advent of free education private schools are not so numerous, but there are still a few of high mark for polite education. The Dundee Educational Trust has consolidated several trusts in terms of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act 1882 for the promotion of higher education. In 1861 a Working Men's College was commenced in Dundee; but, after two years' working, the support given was so small that it had to be discontinued. The Young Men's Christian Association, in Constitution Road, has a handsome and commodious building for its various purposes, including a splendid reading-room, well supplied with newspapers and periodicals; class-rooms for young men engaged in handicrafts during the day, where instruction is given in those higher departments of education likely to prove of practical value to them in their several occupations. Dundee has of late years made a great advance in the cultivation of music, both vocal and instrumental. To the city also belongs the honour of having introduced the novelty of giving a highly-successful rendering of Handel's *Messiah* by children, which was performed in several of the largest towns in Scotland by a party of youthful choristers. Dundee now possesses a large number of musical associations, and concerts are periodically given, at which classical music is interpreted by the leading vocalists and instrumentalists in the country.

The Morgan Hospital occupies a fine site at the junction of the Forfar and Pitkerro roads, immediately N of Baxter Park; sprang from a bequest of £70,000 by John Morgau, a native of Dundee, who amassed a large fortune in India; was, subsequent to considerable litigation, erected in 1863-66 after designs by Peddie and Kinear of Edinburgh; is in the Scottish Baronial style, with four façades, enclosing an oblong court 125 feet by 50; has a main front 183 feet long, surmounted at the centre by a lofty turreted tower; cost, for its erection, about £18,000; and is surrounded by an extensive playground. The hospital is now used as a secondary school under the School-Board and called the Morgan Academy, whilst the trust is administered by a board of governors, who are elected two by the Town Council and one each by the presbytery, the School-Board, the High School, the nine trades, the town councils of Forfar, Arbroath, and Montrose. The Industrial Schools stand in Ward Road, in front of the new Courthouses; were erected in 1856 after designs by Mr Charles Edward; are in the Early English style, both pleasing and commodious; were originally occupied by both boys and girls, but latterly have been occupied by girls only. For the boys a new and additional institution was, in 1878, erected at Baldovan, about 3 miles N from Dundee, on a site, 13 acres in extent, feued from Sir John Ogilvy, where a handsome building in the Gothic style, two stories high and 180 feet in length, was provided. In connection with the Industrial Schools, a Home for Apprentice Boys was opened in West Bell Street on 23 Nov. 1881, in which accommodation is provided for 20 boys who had left the institution, and were serving their apprenticeships to various trades in Dundee. The Orphan Institution stands in Ferry Road, about 1½ mile from High Street (was formerly in Small's Wynd); was erected in 1870 after a design by Mr W. Chalmers, Broughty Ferry; is a large and handsome building, well adapted to its special benevolent purposes; and in 1892 the inmates were 26 boys and 24 girls, while the revenue for the year amounted to £1341 and the expenditure to £1329. The *Mars* training-ship lies anchored in the Tay, about a mile to the W of Newport; is used for the board, maintenance, education, and training of boys in the duties of a seafaring life; was originally a two-decked 80-gun line-of-battle ship, subsequently converted into a screw of 400 horse-power, and later still adapted, at a cost of over £4000, into a training-ship; and in December 1892 received a new steam launch designed and built by Mr D. Brown Livie, a local boatbuilder. The Institution for the Blind originated in 1865, by the purchase of Danfield House by Mr and Mrs Francis Mollison. This proving unsuitable the same generous benefactors made provision for the erection of handsome premises fronting Magdalen Green, which were formally opened in January 1885 by Mr Wm. Ogilvy Dalgleish of Errol Park; accommodation is now provided for both males and females, where the blind can carry on their work in comfort, and earn their own living. The Deaf and Dumb Institution stands in Lochee Road, on a commanding and salubrious site; was opened on 5 Sept. 1870, and superseded a much smaller building in the Bucklemaker Wynd; and provides an excellent training for the unfortunate class for whom it was designed. The old Infirmary stood in King Street, on an elevated site sloping to the S, well detached from other buildings; was erected in 1798; was subsequently used as a female lodging-house; and latterly was converted into a Board School. The New Infirmary occupies a commanding site with a clear exposure to the S; was erected in 1852-54, after designs by Messrs Coe & Godwin, of London, at a cost of about £15,000; is a magnificent edifice in the Tudor style; has a S frontage 350 feet in length, with two wings running back each 160 feet, and a projection backward from the middle; exhibits, in the centre of its frontage, a projecting portion loftier than the rest, flanked with four-story battlemented turrets, and surmounted by a pyramidal crown with lantern finial; is arranged internally on the corridor system in a man-

ner very airy and eminently convenient; was originally constructed to accommodate 220 patients under ordinary circumstances, but has had additions since made so as to accommodate about 400 persons. A Sick Hospital for the poor was erected in 1891-92 by the Dundee Combination Parochial Board on ground to the north of the East Poorhouse. The buildings, which consist of a centre block and two side pavilions, are fitted with all the latest hospital improvements, contain 264 beds, and cost about £25,000.

A Convalescent House, for the reception of females recovering from illness or accidents, was opened in Nov. 1860 in a house in Union Place, being that which was at one time tenanted by the late Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne; but was removed in June 1870 to larger premises in William Street, Forebank. A second institution of this nature, for both male and female patients, was erected in 1877 in the vicinity of Broughty Ferry; stands next the cemetery, on the E, in a park of some 6 or 7 acres; was designed by Mr James M'Laren, and has an imposing appearance, its central tower rising as a landmark for miles round; had its funds supplied by the late Sir David Baxter and his friends, and included, besides the sum of £10,000 set apart for the building and furniture, other £20,000 as an endowment for its maintenance; and accommodates 25 male and 25 female boarders. Bannatyne House, Newtyle, equipped and partially endowed as a sanatorium for working girls, was presented to the city in 1892 by Mr and Mrs Alexander Moncur. The Royal Lunatic Asylum stood in the north-eastern extremity of the town, upon an inclined plane considerably higher than the level of the old streets, and commanded a fine view of the waters and shores of the Tay; was erected in 1820; and was a large and well-arranged edifice, encircled with gardens and airing grounds to the extent of more than 12 acres; but latterly had become utterly inadequate to the proper accommodation of the increasing number of inmates. A new asylum was therefore erected in 1879-82 at West Green, about 5 miles from Dundee, providing accommodation for 355 patients, the plans providing also for the erection of a private asylum for 70 patients, a chapel, superintendent's house, farm buildings, and lodges; each patient having for the single rooms 1040 cubic feet space, and for the dormitories 780 cubic feet. The front of the asylum is to the S, and commands a splendid prospect of the Tay and the bordering counties, as well as the German Ocean. It has turreted corners, and over the roof in the centre is a fleche of timber. The buildings altogether cost about £60,000, and were occupied in the summer of 1882. The Sailors' Home, in Dock Street, formally opened on Dec. 16, 1881, by the Earl of Dalhousie, was the result of a movement originated about two years previously; is in the Elizabethan style, 5 stories in height, with frontages to Dock Street and Candle Lane, the elevation to Dock Street being tastefully ornamented, and presenting a very handsome appearance; provides accommodation for 80 seamen, besides a house for the superintendent; has also a chapel, seated for 240 persons, where divine service is conducted every Sunday; and cost altogether £12,000, the whole of which was locally subscribed. The Curr Night Refuge stands in West Bell Street opposite the burying-ground; was erected, with the sum of £6000 set aside by the trustees of the late Mrs Curr of Roseville, for the purpose; is in the Elizabethan style, after designs by Mr David Maclaren, not too elaborated with decorations, but possessing a tasteful and pleasing appearance; and was opened in the summer of 1882. Other charitable institutions in the town are the Indigent Sick Society, instituted in 1797 for affording aid to the indigent and sick; the Eye Institution, founded in 1836 for the benefit of those suffering from diseases of the eye; the Home for Fallen Women, founded in 1848 by Sir John and Lady Jane Ogilvy, for the reclamation of females who have strayed from the paths of virtue; Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, also established by Sir John and Lady Ogilvy in 1855, and providing accommodation for about 70 inmates; the Pri-

soners' Aid Society, established in 1872 for the correction and reformation of ticket-of-leave persons and prisoners discharged from gaol; the Cabmen's Shelter, in South Lindsay Street, immediately adjoining the Old Steeple, erected in 1875 by public subscription for the benefit of cabmen; the Homœopathic Dispensary, in South Tay Street, opened in 1876; Harris's Charity, originated in 1874 in a gift of £10,000 from Mr Wm. Harris, the interest of which is applied for the relief of those who have seen better days; the Sunday morning free breakfasts to the poor, originated in 1875; the Dundee Humane Society, for the purpose of rewarding those who distinguish themselves by their courageous and humane exertions in saving life, established in 1865; the Dundee Swimming Club and Humane Society, formed in 1874, to encourage swimming in all its branches, and to reward those persons who may be the means of saving life; the Clothing Society, conducted by ladies, embraces all denominations, and is perfectly unsectarian in its character. Committees (1893) have been appointed for the establishment of a Maternity Hospital and an Hospital for Incurables, a gift of £1000 having already been intimated to the former institution. These committees expect to be able to begin active operations whenever the Cobb trustees allocate the money at their disposal—a bequest to the city of between £60,000 and £80,000. There is a local treasurer for the Indigent Gentlewomen's Fund, for the relief of ladies who, having been brought up genteelly, have fallen into poverty through no fault of their own. There are also local agencies for a number of metropolitan and national charitable institutions.

Dundee acquired the title and dignity of a city by royal charter dated 11th January, 1892, Alexander Mathewson, Esq., being the first Lord Provost, and in the same year the boundaries were extended in the Clepington district by Act of Parliament. Previous to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 it united with the burghs of Perth, Cupar-Fife, St Andrews, and Forfar in sending one representative to parliament; but when that measure became law it elected a member of its own, and since 1868 it has had two parliamentary representatives. A sheriff-substitute for Dundee was first appointed in 1832, and since 1865 it has been the seat of a circuit court of judiciary. For some years the police force was regulated by a statute passed in 1837, which vested the management jointly in the magistrates and in a specially-elected body of general commissioners. Subsequently however, by the adoption of the General Police Act of 1850, the whole parliamentary area, including the populous district of Lochee, and also the harbour of Dundee, were embraced in the police boundaries. In Oct. 1881, in consequence of a disagreement respecting the sum to be paid by the harbour trustees to the police commissioners for watching, cleansing, and lighting the harbour, the trustees from that date undertook the duty themselves. The Central Police Office is in West Bell Street; and there are district stations in Princes Street, Scouringburn, Maxwelltown, and South Road, Lochee. The force consists of—1 superintendent, 3 lieutenants, 6 inspectors, 1 sanitary inspector (who is also inspector of lodging-houses) and 7 assistants, 1 detective inspector and 8 detective officers, 1 inspector of markets and 1 assistant, 14 sergeants, and about 143 constables. The prison, in West Bell Street, was erected in 1837 at a cost of £26,000; had considerable additions made to it in 1844, in 1857, and again in 1872. For making provision for the poor, Dundee and its suburbs used to be divided into two districts—namely, the parish of Dundee proper and the united parish of Liff and Benvie—each of which had its own house for the reception of paupers, and its own funds, assessment, and board of management; but in 1879 the two districts were united under one management, the two workhouses being retained for the eastern and western districts respectively. What used to be the Dundee Poorhouse is situated at Maryfield, to the W of the Forfar Loan; was erected in 1856 at a cost of £10,000, with accommodation for 300 inmates; but was subsequently enlarged so

as to receive 650 persons. What was the Liff and Benvie Poorhouse is in the Blackness Road, was erected in 1864, and is capable of accommodating upwards of 168 inmates. In 1869 the waterworks of the Dundee Water Company were transferred, by purchase, at an expense of fully £5000, to the Corporation, by whom, as the Dundee Water Commission, the water supply is now controlled. The water supply formerly came from Monikie, but by the construction of new works the city in 1893 is wholly supplied from Lintrathen Loch with 9,000,000 gallons daily. The water is of great purity and the supply can be largely increased. A gas company was first formed in Dundee in 1825, a second in 1846; and in 1868 the works and plant of both companies were acquired by a mixed body, of whom the Corporation formed the majority, and who now, as the Dundee Gas Commission, supply the community with gas. The works are in East Dock Street, and have been from time to time extended to meet the increasing requirements of the town. In the parliamentary session of 1882 the Gas Commission applied to parliament for a bill authorising them to manufacture and supply the electric light, and in 1893 the centre of the city was lit up with this illuminant. A commodious and convenient cattle market, with slaughter-houses and other adjuncts, was provided in 1876 by the police commissioners at Carolina Port, adjoining the East Dock Street railway station, at a cost of about £35,000. The extent of ground is about 6½ acres, and the frontage to the Ferry Road on the N, and Dock Street on the S, is between 500 and 600 feet. The Greenmarket—the open street between the foot of Crichton Street and Dock Street—is where a large portion of the marketing of the working-classes is conducted. The Fish Market is held in Craig Street in premises which extend to the river. Spacious public offices were erected in 1893 in Commercial Street for the accommodation of the Water and Gas Commissioners. The Post Office having become inadequate for the purposes for which it was intended, and being in appearance unworthy the dimensions and importance of such a city as Dundee, the erection of a new one was begun in 1895. The site of the new building is at the corner of Constitution Road and Meadowside, and the contract price is £21,366. Postal receiving-houses, with money order and savings bank departments, are in King Street, Hilltown, Perth Road, Scouringburn, Princes Street, and Blackcroft. Telephonic communication is provided by the Post Office authorities, who in 1893 took over the National Telephone Company's work.

Dundee was the second town in Scotland to open a Free Public Library, which it decided to do at a public meeting held on Sept. 6, 1866, but the library itself was not opened until July 1, 1869, and the reference department three months afterwards. The success of the Free Library was so great that ultimately arrangements were made by which the Albert Institute directors conveyed to the town the ground necessary for the erection of additional buildings to be occupied as a picture gallery and museum, and also, as has already been stated, vested the whole of the Albert Institute in the Town Council, as trustees for carrying out the purposes for which the institute was founded. In 1873 a branch of the Lending Library was opened in Lochee; but it was taken advantage of to so small an extent, that it was discontinued after a few months' trial. The museum occupies the extreme E end of the Albert Institute buildings; was formally opened to the public on May 9, 1874; contains a large number of geological, botanical, and natural history specimens, besides a splendid collection of articles from the Arctic regions. The picture gallery is enriched with some choice works of art, although the collection is not nearly so large as it ought to be. An annual Fine Art Exhibition is now held in the Albert Institute buildings. Dundee was first provided with public baths by a joint-stock company in 1848; but in 1871 they were acquired by the Corporation, and have since been greatly extended and improved. The baths are situated on the West Protection Wall, closely adjoining the river, so that an abundant water supply can

at all times be had. They include a handsome Turkish bath, splendid swimming ponds, and excellent plunge baths. In 1891 additional public baths were opened in Guthrie Street and Horse Water Wynd. Dundee furnishes two contingents to the Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—the 1st V. B. Black Watch, consisting of 8 companies, with about 800 men of all ranks; and the 3rd V. B. Black Watch (Dundee Highland), of 6 companies, with about 600 men of all ranks. It also furnishes a corps to the Forfarshire Artillery Brigade, and a company of submarine mining engineers for the defence of the Tay. In 1881 an attempt was made to raise a brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers; but in Jan. 1882, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty declined to sanction the undertaking, as a sufficient number of volunteers had not come forward. Dundee, however, furnishes a larger contingent towards the Royal Naval Reserve than any port in Scotland, and more than any port in the kingdom in proportion to its seafaring population. For their training the *Unicorn*, formerly a double-decked frigate, has been specially fitted up, and now lies moored in Earl Grey's Dock. The Savings Bank is situated in Euclid Street, nearly opposite Ward Chapel; was originally established in 1815, but removed to its present handsome quarters in 1867. The progress of the bank is shown by the following statement of the sum due to depositors during a series of years, ending at November 20 in each year:—1860, £108,779; 1865, £150,897; 1870, £256,400; 1875, £409,558; 1880, £566,608; 1891, £1,130,313; 1895, £1,520,070. A working men's club, with suitable premises in South Tay Street, was established in 1873 by the munificence of Mr George Armitstead, one of the then parliamentary representatives of the burgh, but after maintaining a languishing existence was closed in Dec. 1881. The theatre stands at the junction of Gellatly Street and Seagate, having been erected in 1885 by a joint-stock company, after designs by Mr W. Alexander, city architect, and accommodates 1700. The Dundee Music Hall, formerly the Exchange Room, at the foot of Castle Street, has been converted into the City Assembly Rooms. A circus, erected by the Brothers Cooke behind the Queen's Hotel, Nethergate, was opened in Feb. 1878, but was burned in April 1891. It was rebuilt by Messrs Livermore Brothers, and opened by them in January 1893 as a People's Palace of Popular Entertainments; it can also be used as a circus. The Dundee Public Gymnasium, Ward Road, a French Renaissance building from designs by Bailie M'Culloch, was opened in Sept. 1891. It is furnished in the most complete manner with all the necessary apparatus for gymnastic purposes, and is well supplied with the usual accessories of such a building. The floor of the hall can be cleared and made available for racing, musical drill, etc. In 1891 athletic grounds were opened at Carolina Port. Dundee possesses a number of yachting and rowing clubs; has a fine skating pond at Stobsmuir; an open-air bathing pond at Stannergate; an open-air bathing association, and the East End Bathing Ponds; a chess club, founded in 1826; and several angling clubs, besides numerous cricket, football, and bowling clubs. Amongst its miscellaneous institutions are a time gun, connected by an electric wire with the Observatory at Greenwich, and fired daily at one o'clock; and two Russian guns, captured during the Crimean war, and placed in front of the Esplanade station, Magdalene Green.

Dundee has three railway stations—one at the E end of Dock Street, another at the W end, and a third the Tay Bridge station—immediately adjoining the Esplanade. The first Tay Bridge was one of the longest in the world, its length, including the extension on the northern shore, being 10,612 feet. This great length was taken in 85 spans of varying width, the widest, of which there were 11, being 245 feet. It was designed by Thomas Bouch (afterwards knighted), cost £350,000, and was opened for traffic on May 31, 1878. On the evening of Sunday, Dec. 28, 1879, during a severe storm, the whole of the high central girders of the bridge were blown down while a passenger train was crossing from the S to the N, and every individual in the ill-fated train perished.

An inquiry into the cause of the disaster showed that both the design and construction were faulty, and that it was not well maintained. After much delay plans for a new bridge, a little to the west of the former structure, were sanctioned by the Board of Trade, and the work was begun in the spring of 1882 and completed early in 1887. It was designed by W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., London, built by Sir William Arrol & Co., Glasgow, and cost about £650,000. It is a wrought-iron, lattice-girder bridge, 2 miles and 73 yards in length, carries a double-line railway, and is supported on 86 pairs of piers, based on solid foundations, which are sunk to an average depth of 30 feet below the bed of the river. Its height in the centre is 77 feet from high-water level, thus allowing vessels going to Perth and Newburgh to pass underneath; and it declines imperceptibly to 65 feet on the south end, where the shore is high, and to 16 feet at the north end. The greatest care was taken in its construction, all the materials having been subjected to severe and most searching tests, and its massive appearance gives good guarantee of its stability. It was opened for traffic on 13th June 1887. Dundee is well supplied with tramways, and the company has conducted the traffic with such satisfaction that the town in 1893 entered into a new agreement with it.

The Dundee Chamber of Commerce, formed in 1836, but only obtaining its charter of incorporation in 1864, is now a large and influential body, composed principally of gentlemen engaged in the staple manufactures of the town. A Horticultural Society has existed for many years, and holds an annual exhibition at which prizes are awarded for the best plants, cut flowers, fruit, and vegetables. A Naturalists' Society was formed in 1872, which has accommodation provided for it in one of the rooms of the Albert Institute. The Dundee branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution has lifeboat stations at Broughty Ferry and Buddonness, and in 1892 instituted the Lifeboat Saturday Demonstration in support of its funds. There are also numerous provident, building, and insurance societies, and a number of co-operative societies. The Dundee Temperance Society was established in Jan. 1830; the Independent Order of Good Templars was introduced in Sept. 1870; and the Women's Temperance Prayer Union was formed in 1874. There are also various municipal and political, as well as social and convivial, organisations in the town. The newspapers are—the *Dundee Advertiser*, published daily, as well as a bi-weekly edition on Tuesdays and Fridays; the *Dundee Courier and Argus*, daily, also with bi-weekly issue on Tuesdays and Fridays, entitled the *Northern Warder*; the *Evening Telegraph*, daily; the *People's Journal*, every Saturday; and the *Weekly News*, every Saturday. The *People's Friend*, a Scottish literary miscellany, is published every Wednesday; the *Wizard of the North*, a comic journal, monthly; and the *Piper o' Dundee*, weekly.

The manufactures of the town exhibit a remarkable history of failure, perseverance, and eventual success. Coarse woollens, under the name of plaiding, dyed in Holland, and exported throughout Europe; bonnets, so extensively manufactured as to employ a large proportion of the population; coloured sewing thread, made by 7 different companies, maintaining 66 twisting-mills, and employing 1340 spinners; the tanning of leather, in at least 9 tanyards, and to the annual value of £14,200; glass, in 2 factories, one for window glass, the other for bottle glass; the spinning of cotton, vigorously conducted, for a time, by 7 different companies; the refining of sugar, carried on in a large building in Seagate; these and other minor manufactures all flourished for a season, and terminated in disaster and extinction, some of them leaving their names on their localities.

The staple trade for some time was in flax and linen; afterwards included hemp; and of late years, with rapid increase, has turned largely on jute. For many years, with the view of encouraging the linen trade, a bounty was paid by the Government on all linen exported; and in 1832—the last year that this bounty was paid—the value of the linen sent out from Dundee

amounted to £600,000. The largest hemp and flax establishment in the town is that of the Messrs Baxter Brothers in Princes Street, which covers upwards of nine acres of ground. This firm employs upwards of 4000 workpeople, and consumes 7000 tons of flax alone per annum, besides a considerable quantity of hemp—a quantity exceeding what is worked up by any other firm in the world. It is here that the greater part of the ships' canvas for the British Royal Navy is manufactured. Jute, however, is now the staple trade of the town, its development since the civil war in America having been something marvellous, and almost fabulous fortunes having been made by some of the larger manufacturers engaged in it. Since 1874, however, the trade has been in a very depressed state, mainly in consequence of the number of jute factories that have been established in other parts of the country, on the Continent, and in Calcutta.

The following is a return of the quantity of jute, flax, hemp, and codilla imported and of the manufactures exported during the six years ending 31 May 1895:—

IMPORTED.

Year.	Jute.	Flax.	Hemp	Codilla.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1890	206,759	29,896	1053	4776
1891	233,919	19,590	948	5336
1892	196,696	19,932	1251	7581
1893	201,414	13,893	1883	5763
1894	185,205	16,640	1685	4367
1895	238,226	20,342	1592	4280

MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.

Year.	Linen and Jute Manufactures.	Bags and Sacks.	Yarns.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1890	72,371	16,900	21,189
1891	76,018	16,986	23,977
1892	89,825	13,239	19,241
1893	84,962	15,236	20,532
1894	77,963	14,602	23,345
1895	9,407	14,805	23,798

The seal and whale fishing employed five vessels in 1892, with such poor success, however, that several vessels were despatched at the end of the year to the south polar seas in search of better fishing ground, but the results were not encouraging. Every ship engaged in the fishery has from 70 to 90 of a crew, who have to be provisioned for several months; and to this outlay has to be added the cost of repairing and refitting the vessels, which is sometimes a pretty heavy sum. When it is mentioned that the capital invested in the whaling fleet represents a total of about £200,000, some idea may be formed of its magnitude. The value of the fisheries varies in different seasons, but of late years it has been on the decrease. The average price obtained for seal skins may be put at 4s. 6d. each, and every tun of oil is worth about £35; while, as regards the whale fishery, the price of the oil obtained may be given at £40 per tun, and of bone at £500 per ton, although it has been as high as £1000 per ton in some years. Some of the vessels engaged in the fishings belong to private individuals, and the others to joint-stock companies. The following is a return of the fisheries for a series of years:—

Year.	Whale and Seal.		Year.	Whale and Seal.	
	Blubber.	Bone.		Blubber.	Bone.
	Tuns.	Cwts.		Tuns.	Cwts.
1870	1630	810	1890	962	190
1880	2065	1120	1891	573	281
1881	3168	500	1892	791	164
1887	822	235	1893	1133	68
1888	1234	155	1894	1315	387
1889	969	45	1895	609	282

The following is a statement of the number of vessels that entered the harbour, and their aggregate tonnage, for several years:—

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	Year.	Number of Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.
1890	2344	630,491	1893	2970	710,285
1891	3075	699,775	1894	2865	644,843
1892	3071	708,782	1895	3122	774,142

The number of vessels belonging to Dundee in 1894 was 171, with an aggregate tonnage of 125,534. Of these 83 were sailing and 88 steam vessels, of 67,412 and 58,122 tons respectively. As regards its shipbuilding the following table, showing the number of vessels and amount of tonnage launched and on hand at the end of each of a number of recent years, will serve to indicate the position of that industry.

Year.	Launched.		On Hand.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1888	8	11,197	12	17,199
1890	14	23,474	9	11,088
1892	10	21,990	2	6,870
1895	9	8,222	3	1,000

The engineering and iron-founding trades of the town are also of considerable importance, and a large trade is also done in the manufacture of confectionery, marmalade, leather, boots and shoes, tobacco, etc., as well as in the brewing of beer and the grinding of flour.

Lochee forms a sort of outgrowth of Dundee, being separated from the body of the town by a very circuitous and irregular road; and, although now forming part of the burgh, retains much of the village character; has two places of worship in connection with the establishment—the *quoad sacra* churches of Lochee and St Luke; a Free church, U.P. church, St Margaret's Episcopal Church, St Clement's Roman Catholic chapel, St Mary's of the Immaculate Conception, and a Baptist chapel. Wellburn Asylum, conducted under Roman Catholic auspices, affords accommodation for 100 aged men, and a similar number of old women. The Camperdown Linen Works, of Messrs Cox Brothers, are the largest of the kind about Dundee, and give employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants of Lochee.

The name Dundee was anciently written *Donde*, *Dondie*, and *Dondei*; and is supposed by some to be a corruption of the Latin *Dei Donnm*, signifying the 'gift of God,' by others to be a variation of the Celtic *Duntaw*, signifying the 'hill of Tay.' The name *Alec* or *Alectum*, signifying 'a handsome place,' is alleged to have been previously used, but seems to have been merely a poetical epithet applied to Hector Boece. The town is said by some old historians to have been a place of importance and strength at the time of the Roman invasion under Agricola; but it really does not appear fairly on record till the year 834, and not very authentically even then; and, like all the other ancient towns of Scotland, it suffered obscuration or obliteration of its early history from destruction of public documents by Edward I. of England. Elpin, King of the Scots, is said to have, in 834, made Dundee his headquarters in warfare against Brude, King of the Picts, to have led out from it an army of 20,000 against him to Dundee Law, and to have there been discomfited, captured, and beheaded. Malcolm II., in 1010, concentrated his forces in Dundee, and led them thence to his victory over the Danish general at Barrie. Malcolm Ceanmor, about 1071, as we have already noticed, erected in Dundee a palace for his Queen Margaret; and King Edgar, in 1106, as also we previously stated, died in that palace. David, Prince of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's graphic story of *The*

Talisman, landed at Dundee on his return from the crusades; was met here, soon after his arrival, by his brother William the Lyon; received from William a gift of the town, together with conferment on it of extended privileges; and, in fulfilment of some vows which he had made in the spirit of the period, erected in it, on the site of the present town churches, a magnificent chapel. His eldest daughter, mother of the Princess Devorgilla, was married at Dundee in 1209, to Alan, Lord of Galloway and Constable of Scotland.

The town, at that time and onward to the Wars of the Succession, was the most important one in the kingdom, not even excepting Perth, Stirling, and Edinburgh, for at once wealth, population, and political consequence; it received confirmation of its immunities and privileges from Alexander III.; and it therefore was a prime mark of Edward I. of England's arrows in his usurpation of Scotland's rights. His forces came against it in 1291, took possession of its castle, burned or otherwise demolished its churches, sacked its private houses, destroyed or carried off its records, and inflicted ruthless barbarities on its inhabitants. Edward himself entered it in 1296, and again in 1303; and, in the latter year, subjected it once more to conflagration and disaster. Sir William Wallace had attended its grammar school when about 16 years of age; he began his public career by appearing in it amid the desolations done by Edward, and killing the son of the English governor who held its castle; he laid siege to it, with such forces as he could collect, in the summer of 1297; he temporarily relinquished the siege, in result of intelligence which drew him off to Stirling to achieve his great victory there; he returned to Dundee to resume the siege, immediately after his victory of Stirling; he promptly got possession of the town by unconditional surrender; and he received from the burghesses a handsome guerdon in money and arms. Its castle, soon after Wallace's departure, was seized and garrisoned by a partisan of Edward; was speedily besieged again by Wallace; first in person, next through his lieutenant, Alexander Scrymgeour; was pressed by the latter with a force of 8000 men, and eventually reduced; and was ordered by Wallace to be demolished, that it might no more afford foothold to invading armies. Scrymgeour, in reward of his bravery, was constituted by Wallace Constable of Dundee; and formed the source of a series of hereditary constables, one of whom became Viscount Dudhope. A great council, as we formerly noticed, was held within the Greyfriars' Monastery, in 1309, to recognise Robert Bruce as King of Scotland. The castle, in 1312, was rebuilt and garrisoned by the English; in the same year was captured by Prince Edward, brother of Robert Bruce; in the same year was recaptured by the English; and, in the early part of 1313, was captured again by Prince Edward. Robert Bruce resided in the town during part of 1314; and, while here, conferred upon it some new important gifts. Richard II. of England, in 1385, attacked the town and burned it. James V. and his Queen, in 1528, attended by a numerous train of prelates, nobles, and gentlemen, were magnificently entertained in the town for six days.

Dundee was the first town in Scotland to receive the doctrines of the Reformation. Wishart began his ministry herewith public lectures on the Epistle to the Romans; had crowded and attentive audiences; was temporarily driven from the town at the instance of the Romish authorities; came back, four days afterwards, on learning that pestilential plague had struck it; preached to its terrified inhabitants, as we formerly noticed, from the battlements of Cowgate port; and was instrumental of so great and permanent spiritual benefit to it, as to occasion it to be afterwards called the Second Geneva. An army of Henry VIII. of England, after the battle of Pinkie in 1547, advanced to Dundee; entered it without opposition, such forces as could be raised in it retiring at their approach; began to fortify it with defensive walls at its most accessible parts; held possession for only eight days, in consequence of the rumoured advance of French and other troops in the interest of

the Queen Regent; and, on the eve of their departure, demolished the fortifications which they had begun to erect, rifled the town, and set fire to its churches and to many of its houses. The Queen Regent's troops entered without resistance; united with the townspeople in quenching the conflagration which was going on; and reconstructed and extended the defensive fortifications. A body of the townsmen, to the number of nearly 1000, headed by their provost, Hallyburton, in 1559, hearing of the hostile intentions of the Queen Regent, marched into junction with the army of the Reformers, and contributed largely to their victory at Perth. Queen Mary, during her progress through Scotland, in 1565, spent two days in Dundee; and, despite the antagonism between her religions tenets and those of the townspeople, was treated with every mark of loyalty and affection. The town gave refuge, in 1584, both to the celebrated Professor Melville of St Andrews and the notable Earl of Gowrie, who figured in the raid of Ruthven. James VI. visited the town at periods between 1590 and 1594, and revisited it with pompous ceremonial in 1617.

The Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, with a force of only about 750 men, stormed the town, plundered its churches and principal houses, and set parts of it on fire; but was suddenly chased from it by an army of 3800 under Generals Baillie and Harry. Charles II., in 1651, immediately before his march into Worcester, spent some weeks in Dundee; got sumptuous entertainment from the magistrates; and was provided by the inhabitants with a stately pavilion, six pieces of artillery, and some troops of horse. General Monk, in the same year, besieged the town; encountered a stubborn, prolonged, and sanguinary resistance beneath its walls; broke eventually into it with terrible impetuosity; slaughtered all its garrison and more than 1200 of its inhabitants, and subjected it to such a pillage that each soldier in his army received nearly £60 sterling. Graham of Claverhouse, in 1689, two years after he had been created Viscount Dundee, and about six weeks before he fell on the battlefield of Killiecrankie, approached the town with intention of inflicting on it signal vengeance; but was met, and mainly repelled, by a prompt armed embodiment of the burghesses; yet succeeded in setting fire to the entire suburb of Hilltown. Graham of Duntrune, in Sept. 1715, proclaimed in Dundee the Pretender as King of the British dominions; and the Pretender himself, in the following January, made a public entrance into the town and spent a night, as we formerly mentioned, in the town mansion of Stewart of Grandtully. A force of Prince Charles Edward, consisting of about 600 men under the command of Sir James Kinloch, held possession of the town from 7 Sept. 1745 till 14 Jan. 1746. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, in Sept. 1844, on their way to Blair Castle, landed at Dundee; and the Prince and Princess of Wales, in Sept. 1864, embarked at it for Denmark. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, General Grant, ex-President of the United States, and other eminent personages also visited it after the first Tay Bridge was opened. In 1892 the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne (Princess Louise) visited the city to inspect the Nurses Home in Dudhope Place.

Many natives of Dundee and its vicinity, and many other persons who have resided in it, are on the roll of fame. Some of the chief are Sir William Wallace, who attended its grammar school, and possibly was a native; Sir Nicol Campbell of Lochow, the ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll; John Blair, who celebrated the enterprises of Sir William Wallace in a Latin poem, now lost; Alexander Scrymgeour, already mentioned as the first of the hereditary constables of Dundee; Hector Boece, the old Scottish historian; Robert Pittloch or Patullo, who commanded the Scottish guard in the service of France, and acquired distinguished military honours, under Charles VII.; James Hallyburton, provost of the town for more than thirty years, and a strenuous defender of the principles of the Reformation; James Wedderburn and his brother, vicar of Dundee, who considerably aided the overthrow of the Roman Catholic

church by their satires on its clergy; Dr Kinloch, physician to James VI.; the elder Marr, the friend and fellow-labourer of Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms; James Gleg, who left a professor's chair in St Andrews to become rector of Dundee grammar school; Sir George Mackenzie, Lord-Advocate of Scotland, author of the *Institutes of the Scots Law*, and founder of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh; John Marr, the constructor, in the 17th century, of a remarkably accurate chart of the Firth of Tay and North Sea; George Yeaman, the representative of the town in the last Scottish parliament, and one of the ablest and most patriotic legislators of his country; Robert Fergusson, the talented but unfortunate Scottish poet, who early came to a disastrous end in Edinburgh; Robert Stewart, an eminently literary man, and a distinguished surgeon; Sir James Ivory, the celebrated mathematician; James Weir, also a profound mathematician; Admiral Viscount Duncan, the hero of Camperdown, and of many other naval battles; Dr Robert Small, the author of an *Explanation of the Astronomical Theories of Kepler*; the Rev. John Glass, founder of the religious body called Glassites; the Rev. John Willison, author of the *Afflicted Man's Companion*; the Rev. Dr Russell, author of a number of religious works, and a powerful preacher; the Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne, author of a *Mission to the Jews*, and a most effective preacher; Thomas Hood, the humorist; William Thom and Robert Nicoll, the well-known poets; William Gardiner, author of the *Flora of Forfarshire*, and other botanical works; J. B. Lindsay, a distinguished mathematician, electrician, and linguist; Alexander Wedderburn, first Earl of Rosslyn; and Charles Middleton, first Lord Barham; Sir David Baxter, an eminent manufacturer, and a distinguished local benefactor; the Rev. George Gilfillan, a popular lecturer, author, and divine.

The parish of Dundee contains also parts of Lochee and Broughty Ferry, and until 1891 it had a detached part, situated at Duntrune, and adjoining the parishes of Murroes and Tealing; the Boundary Commissioners in that year, however, transferred this detached portion, containing 794 acres, to the parish of Murroes. The parish lies along the Firth of Tay; contains the greater part of the town of Dundee; and is bounded N by Liff, Mains, and Murroes, E by Monifieth, and W by Liff and Benvie. It has an elongated form, stretching from E to W, broadest at the E end, narrowest at the middle; and it measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles diagonally from NE to SW, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in direct length from E to W, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme breadth from N to S. The area is 4432 acres, of which 173 are foreshore and 38 water. The surface rises gently from the shore; swells somewhat suddenly into braes in the northern outskirts of the town; ascends boldly thence to the green round summit of Dundee Law, at an elevation of 572 feet above sea-level; forms, to the W of the Law, the lesser yet considerable and finely-wooded height of Balgay Hill; and all, as seen from the Fife side of the Tay, presents a beautiful appearance. The view from most parts of it is charming, and that from the top of Dundee Law is at once extensive, panoramic, and splendidly picturesque. E and S, as far as the eye can reach, the mouth of the Tay, the bay and towers of St Andrews, the German Ocean, and the greater part of Fife, are seen spread out as in a map. Turning to the opposite point of the compass, the dark ridges of the Sidlaw Hills, with a broad valley intervening, and the more distant peaks of the Grampians, meet the eye. The Tay, opposite the town, is rather less than 2 miles broad; and it contracts further down to a width of barely 1 mile. Dighty and Fithie Waters traverse the north-eastern part of the main body, and make a confluence at the boundary with Monifieth. The rocks are chiefly porphyry, sandstone, amygdaloid, and trap, and they lie geognostically subjacent to the Carboniferous strata. Paving-stone and slate are raised in small quantity. The soil, in the E, is partly alluvial, partly argillaceous, and generally good; in the W, is thin and dry; in the NW and behind Dundee Law, is poor, upon a tilly bottom. Mansions, separately noticed,

are Craigie, Claypots, and Duntrune. Dundee is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns. It ranked till 1834 as one parish, but was served by two ministers from the Reformation till 1609; it acquired a third minister in 1609, a fourth and a fifth in 1789; and it now is divided into the *quoad civilia* parishes of Dundee proper, St Mary, St Clement, and St Paul, with much of St David and St John, and contains whole or part of the *quoad sacra* parishes of St Matthew, St Mark, St Andrew, St Enoch, Chapelshade, Clepington, Wallace-town, Rosebank, and Logie, and the chapelries of Maryfield and St Thomas.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65.

The presbytery of Dundee comprises the old parishes of Dundee, Abernyte, Auchterhouse, Inchture, Kinnaird, Liff and Benvie, Longforgan, Llundie and Fowllis, Mains and Strathmartine, Monifieth, Monikie, Murroes, and Tealing; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Broughty Ferry, Broughty Ferry-St Stephens, Dundee-St Matthew, Dundee-St Mark, Dundee-St Andrew, Dundee-St Enoch, Chapelshade, Clepington, Wallace-town, Rosebank, Logie, Lochee, and Lochee-St Luke; and the chapelries of Dundee-St Thomas, Maryfield, Invergowrie, Downfield, and Monifieth-St Margaret, and Beach Mission. Pop. (1831) 163,732, (1891) 178,795, of whom 24,808 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1892. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dundee, with 18 churches in Dundee, 3 in Broughty Ferry, 2 in Monifieth, and 7 in respectively Abernyte, Liff, Lochee, Longforgan, Mains, Monikie, and Tealing. The U.P. Synod has also a presbytery of Dundee, with 14 churches in Dundee, 2 in Kirriemuir, 2 in Broughty Ferry, and 5 in respectively Alyth, Blairgowrie, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Newbigging, and Newport.

See Mackie's *Historical Description of Dundee* (1836); Maxwell's *Historical and Descriptive Guide to Dundee* (1858); Thomson's *History of Dundee* (1847); Warden's *Linen Trade Ancient and Modern* (1864); Warden's *Burgh Laws* (1872); Norrie's *Dundee Celebrities of the Nineteenth Century* (1873); Norrie's *Handbook to Dundee Past and Present* (1876); Beatts's *Municipal History of Dundee* (1873); Maclaren's *History of Dundee* (1874); Hay's *Charters, Writs, and Public Documents of Dundee* (1880); Millar's *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee* (1887); Maxwell's *Old Dundee* (2 vols., 1884-91); Lamb's *Dundee, its Quaint and Historic Buildings* (1893); and the *Dundee Year-Book* (Leng & Co.)

Dundee and Arbroath Railway, a railway in the S and SE of Forfarshire, from Dundee east-north-eastward to Arbroath. It was authorised, in 1836, on a capital of £266,700 in shares and £88,900 in loans; was opened in April 1840; became amalgamated with the Scottish North-Eastern in July 1863; and passed, with the North-Eastern, to the Caledonian in July 1866. On Feb. 1, 1880, the North British Railway Co. became joint owners of the line with the Caledonian Co. It is 17 miles long; traverses the parishes of Dundee, Monifieth, Barry, Panbride, St Vigeans, Arbirlot, and Arbroath; and has junctions at Broughty Ferry with the northern terminus or Dundee-ward fork of the North British railway, and at Arbroath with the E end of the Arbroath and Forfar railway, and through that with the Aberdeen section of the Caledonian. It commences at Trades Lane in Dundee; runs parallel with Dock Street; crosses, for about a mile, a baylet of the Firth of Tay; traverses a very deep rock cutting on the Craigie estate; intersects, at two different points, the road between Dundee and Broughty Ferry; goes along Broughty Ferry links, and through the barren sands of Monifieth and Barry; traverses thence, for 6½ miles, a tract of little interest; and has, in its course, both under and over it, a number of beautifully constructed bridges.

Dundee and Forfar Railway, a railway in the S of Forfarshire, from Dundee north-north-eastward to Forfar. It was authorised, in July 1864, on a capital of £125,000 in shares and £40,000 in loans; is 17¼ miles long; and was opened in Nov. 1870. It belonged, at first, to the Scottish North-Eastern Company; and passed, with the rest of the North-Eastern system, to the

Caledonian. It gives direct communication between Dundee and Forfar, in lieu of the circuitous route by way of Arbroath; and connects, at Forfar, with the lines thither from respectively Arbroath and Perth. A plot of 9 acres for its use at Forfar was purchased, on the eve of its opening, from the Forfar Town Council.

Dundee and Newtyle Railway, a railway in the SW of Forfarshire, from Dundee north-westward to Newtyle. It was originally a single track line, 10½ miles long, formed on an authorised capital of £140,000 in shares and £30,000 in loans, and opened in 1831; was leased in perpetuity, under an act of 1846, to the Dundee and Perth Company, with further authorised capital of £50,000 in shares and £16,606 in loans; underwent alterations and extensions, under both that act and an act of 1859, with still further authorised capital of £70,000 in preference shares; was again extended and improved, to the aggregate length of 4½ miles, under acts of 1862 and 1864, on further authorised capital of £49,000 in shares and £14,900 in loans; became amalgamated as part of the Dundee and Perth system with the Scottish Central in 1863; and passed, as part of the Scottish Central system, to the Caledonian in 1865. It originally left Dundee on an inclined plane 800 yards long, with a gradient of 1 yard in 10, and proceeded through a shoulder of Dundee Law in a tunnel 340 yards long; and had a branch for goods traffic, through the streets of Dundee to the terminus of the Dundee and Perth railway; but these features of it have disappeared. A new reach, in lieu of the discarded portions, and measuring 7¾ miles in length, was opened in June 1859; and a branch to Lochee, 6 miles in length, was opened in June 1861. It traverses the parishes of Dundee, Liff and Benvie, Mains and Strathmartine, Auchterhouse, and Newtyle; ascends an inclined plane, in the gorge of the Sidlaws, to a summit-elevation of 544 feet above sea-level, and descends a second inclined plane, through the Slack of Newtyle, into the valley of Strathmore; connects there, with the North-Eastern section of the Caledonian system, by branches, some of which were originally its own; and communicates, through these, with Coupar-Angus, Meigle, Glamis, and Forfar.

Dundee and Perth Railway, a railway in Forfar and Perth shires, from Dundee west-south-westward, along the northern bank of the Tay, to Perth. It is 21½ miles long, and, opened in May 1847, was amalgamated in 1863 with the Scottish Central, with which it passed to the Caledonian in 1865. It commences at Yeaman Shore, in Dundee; skirts the western part of that town on a sea embankment; runs along the face of the romantic cliff of Will's Braes; traverses the charming beach of Invergowrie Bay, near Invergowrie village; crosses the great sandstone quarries of Kingoodie on a stupendous viaduct; passes near Inchture Bay and Powgavie Harbour; sheers off to some little distance from Errol, and northward of Inchyra; coincides again with the river's bank, past Kinnoull; crosses the Tay, from Barnhill, on a magnificent bridge of great length, in the form of a segment of a circle, with the central part resting on an island; terminates at the Princes station in Perth; and connects, at its E end, with the Dundee and Newtyle railway—at its W end, with the several railways radiating from Perth. The scenery along its course, through the Carse of Gowrie, and past Kinnoull Hill all onward to Perth, is everywhere beautiful, in many places brilliant, from Glencarse to Perth superb. The final meeting of the shareholders as an independent company was held on Jan. 6, 1882.

Dundavid. See DUNTULM.

Dundelchack or **Dun na Seilcheig**, a loch on the mutual border of Daviot and Dores parishes, NE Inverness-shire, 8½ miles SSW of Inverness. Lying 702 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length from SW to NE of 3¾ miles, whilst its breadth varies between 2¾ furlongs and 1 mile. It sends off a rivulet eastward to Loch Clachan, and thence to the river Nairn. Trout and red char are plentiful, the former running up to 4 lbs., but

neither rise very freely to the fly; and pike of from 3 to 20 lbs. may be taken by trolling.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 83, 1878-81.

Dundonald, an ancient castle in the centre of Killean and Kilchenzie parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire. From the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, it passed to the ancestors of the Duke of Argyll, and is now represented by rude remains.

Dundonald, a village and a coast parish of Kyle, Ayrshire. The village stands, 113 feet above sea-level, 1½ mile S by E of Drybridge station, 4¼ miles NE of Troon, 4¾ SE of Irvine, and 5¼ SW of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office. Dundonald Castle, crowning a beautiful round hill a little W of the village, seems, from the style of its architecture and from other circumstances, to have been erected in the 12th or 13th century. According to legend, it was built entirely of wood, with never a wooden pin, by one Donald Din, or Din Donald, the story of whose enrichment by the discovery, through a dream, of a pot of gold is related also of a Norfolk chapman, a spendthrift of Dort, and a Baghdad beggar (pp. 236-238 of Robert Chambers's *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, ed. 1870). The residence of several princes of the Stewart dynasty and the death-place of Robert II. (1390), it has given the title of Baron since 1647, of Earl since 1669, to the family of Cochrane; and now, with 5 roods of land adjoining, it is the last remaining property in Ayrshire of that family. Tradition relates that it was shorn of its topmost story for building or improving their neighbouring house of Auchans; but it still forms a massive two-story ruin, measuring 113 feet by 40, and retains on its western wall, in high relief but much obliterated by time, the armorial bearings of the Stewarts. At its southern end are shattered remains of two or three arched cells, which belonged to its keep or prison; and it seems, from vestiges still visible, to have been surrounded by a rampart and a moat. Samuel Johnson and Boswell were here in 1773.

The parish, containing also the seaport of Troon and the FULLARTON suburb of Irvine, is bounded N by Irvine, Dreghorn, and Kilmaurs, E by Riccarton, SE by Symington and Monkton-Prestwick, SW and W by the Firth of Clyde. Rudely resembling a triangle in shape, with southward apex, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of 7¾ miles, an utmost breadth from ENE to WSW of 6½ miles, and an area of 13,404½ acres, of which 940 are foreshore and 99½ water. The coast-line, 8½ miles long, from the mouth of the Irvine to that of the Pow Burn, is low and sandy, broken only by the promontory of Troon, but fringed by Lappock, Stinking, Mill, Garden, and Scal Rocks, and Little and Meikle Craigs. The surface for some way inland is almost a dead level, and at its highest point but little exceeds 400 feet above the waters of the firth—said point occurring near Harpercroft, and belonging to the so-called Claven or Cleavance Hills. All under tillage, pasture, or wood, these form a central tract, and, extending about 3 miles south-eastward and 1½ mile south-westward, converge to a *culmen*, which commands a wide panoramic view, said to comprise portions of fourteen counties. From just above Gatehead station to its mouth, the river IRVINE, winding 11 miles west-north-westward, roughly traces all the boundary with Kilmaurs, Dreghorn, and Irvine; whilst Rumbling Burn follows that with Symington and Monkton, and one or two smaller rivulets flow through the interior to the firth. The rocks in the Claven Hills, and elsewhere in patches, are eruptive; in all other parts, belong to the Carboniferous formation. Coal has long been mined at Shewalton and Old Rome; excellent sandstone is quarried for exportation at Craiksland and Collennan; and hone-stone, of a very superior quality, abounds on the estate of Curreath. The soil, to the breadth of about ½ mile on nearly all the coast, except round Troon, is sandy and barren; in the adjacent tracts to the E, is of various character from light to loamy; in the extreme E, is mostly a loamy fertile clay; and is a stiffish clay in some other parts. A very large proportion of the entire area is under cultivation, and much is

devoted to dairy husbandry. A native was the cobbler-artist, John Kelso Hunter (1802-73). A famous pre-Reformation church, 'Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle,' adjoined Dundonald Castle, but has disappeared; and an ancient chapel stood on Chapel Hill, near Hillhouse mansion; while not far from Newfield the supposed remains of a Roman bath proved to be a modern horse-pond. A vitrified fort, now in a state of utter dilapidation, crowned a projecting eminence between two ravines at Kemplaw; and two ancient camps are on the heights above Harpercroft farm. AUCHANS House is an interesting object; and mansions of comparatively modern erection are Fullarton, Shewalton, Newfield, Fairlie, Curreath, and Hillhouse, Fullarton House, near Troon, being a seat of the Duke of Portland. In the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of TROON, FULLARTON, and Dundonald, the last being a living worth £414. Its church, built in 1803, contains 630 sittings; and four public schools—Drybridge, Dundonald, Loans, and Troon (Portland)—with respective accommodation for 80, 138, 60, and 604 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 36, 103, 38, and 464, and grants of £29, 17s. 6d., £106, 5s., £32, 5s. 6d., and £406; there is also St Patrick's Roman Catholic school, Troon, with accommodation for 172 children, an average attendance (1891) of 38, and a grant of £30, 16s. 6d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1240, (1831) 5579,* (1861) 7606, (1871) 6964, (1881) 8105, (1891) 9545; of Dundonald registration district (1871) 1507, (1881) 1509, (1891) 1166.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See the Rev. J. Kirkwood's *Troon and Dundonald: with their surroundings, Local and Historical* (3d ed., Kilm., 1881).

Dundonnell, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochbroom parish Ross-shire, on the right bank of Strathbeg river, 8 miles S of Ullapool, under which there is a post office. Its owner is H. Mackenzie, Esq., whose deer forest extends to about 40,000 acres.

Dundonnell, a small green islet of Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, opposite Sterling Hill, and 5 furlongs S by W of Buchan Ness. It formerly had a salt-pan.

Dundornadil. See DORNADILLA.

Dundreich, a huge rounded hill near the eastern border of Eddleston parish, NE Peeblesshire. It culminates 2½ miles NE of Eddleston village at an altitude of 1954 feet above sea-level, and commands views into Lanarkshire, over the Lothians, and from the Cheviots to the Grampians.

Dundreennan (Gael. *dun-nan-droigheann*, 'fort of the thorn bushes'), a village and a ruined abbey in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands in a narrow valley, on the right bank of Abbey Burn, 1½ mile N by W of the coast at Port Mary, and 5 miles ESE of Kirkcudbright, under which it has a post office. Its environs are charming, with vantage grounds commanding fine views inland, down the valley, and across the Solway Firth; and the village itself consists of a single row of one-story houses containing many stones from the ruined abbey, and interspersed with fine old trees. At it are 2 inns, the manse and parish church of Rerwick, and a public school. The abbey, standing in the south-eastern vicinity of the village, was founded in 1142, for Cistercian monks, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway; passed, with its property, in 1587 to the Crown; and was annexed, in 1621, to the royal chapel of Stirling. It fell into such neglect and dilapidation as long to form a quarry for repairing or erecting neighbouring houses; but still is represented by considerable remains, with interesting architectural features, and in 1842 was cleared out and put into a state of conservation by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Its church was cruciform, comprising a six-bayed nave (130½ × 30 feet), with side aisles 15½ feet wide, a transept (107 × 28 feet), a choir (45 × 26 feet), and a central tower and spire 200 feet high; and was partly in the Transition Norman style, but chiefly in the First Pointed. The cloisters were on the S side of the church, and enclosed a

* An increase largely due to the annexation of Troon, Halfway, and Shewalton from Irvine.

square area of 108 by 104 feet; various monastic offices stood still further S, and occupied a space of nearly 300 square feet; and to the S of the S transept stood the chapter-house (51½ × 35 feet). The chief extant portions of the pile are the N and S walls of the choir; the E aisle of the S transept; part of the N transept; a few feet of the piers of the central tower, remarkable for their unequal dimensions; the doorway of the chapter-house, flanked on each side by a double window; the cells or cellars at the entrance to the garden; and several curious monuments—of Allan Lord of Galloway (1234), Prior Blakomor, an abbot, a nun (1440), a cellarer (1480), Sir William Livingstoun (1607), etc. Queen Mary is commonly said to have ridden straight from Langside to Dundrennan, or at least to have passed the last night (May 15, 1568) of her sojourn in Scotland here; but Dr Hill Burton questions this belief, challenging the authenticity of her letter to Elizabeth 'from Dundreunan,' and upholding the counter-claims of TERREGLES, Lord Herries' house. The estate of Dundrennan lies round the village and the abbey, and has long been the property of the Maitlands of Dundrennan and Compton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857. See the Rev. Æneas B. Hutchison's *Memorials of the Abbey of Dundrennan* (Exeter, 1857), and J. H. Maxwell's *Dundrennan Abbey, and its History* (Castle-Douglas, 1875).

Dunduff, a farm in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 6 miles SW of Ayr. It contains a ruined baronial fortalice, the shell of the ancient church of Kirkbride, with a burying-ground still in use, and a field called the Priest's Land adjoining that graveyard.

Dundurcus, an ancient parish on the E border of Elginshire, on both sides of the river Spey, 6½ miles SSW of Fochabers. It was suppressed in 1782 or 1788, when the part of it on the right side of the Spey, excepting the small property of Aikenway, was annexed to Boharm; whilst that on the left side, together with Aikenway, was annexed to Rothes. The portion of it adjacent to the river is a beautiful haugh, and bears the name of Dundurcus Vale. Its church and burying-ground were situated on the verge of a plateau overlooking the haugh, 2 miles NE of Rothes village; and the church still exists in a state of ruin; while the burying-ground was re-enclosed, about 1835, with a substantial wall.

Dundurn, an ancient parish in Strathearn, Perthshire, at the foot of Loch Earn, now annexed to Comrie, and originally called Duinduirn or Dundearn after a dun or fortified hill at the foot of the loch. The principal stronghold of the district of Fortrenn, this dun was besieged in 683; and Grig or Girig, King of the Picts, was slain at it in 889. See ST FILLANS.

Dundyvan. See COATBRIDGE.

Dunearn Hill. See BURNISLAND.

Duneaton Water, a stream of the upper ward of Lanarkshire, rising on the SE slope of Cairntable (1944 feet) at an altitude of 1550. Thence it winds 19 miles east-by-northward, partly on the boundary between Douglas and CRAWFORDJOHN, but chiefly through the interior of the latter parish, till, after a total descent of 800 feet, it falls into the Clyde at a point 1½ mile below Abington. It receives so many little affluents, that over the last 4 or 5 miles of its course it has an average width of 40 feet; it is frequently swept by freshets, overflowing alluvial lands on its banks; it occasionally changes portions of its channel and lines of its fords; and it is an excellent trouting stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Dunecht, a seat of the Earl of Crawford in Echt parish, Aberdeenshire, 5½ miles SSW of Kintore station, and 12 W of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office of Dunecht. Originally a Grecian edifice of 1820, it has received a number of additions, the latest and most important that of 1877-81, from designs by the late Mr G. E. Street, R.A. Among its more noteworthy features are the observatory, the library, and the private chapel, from the vault beneath which, in the summer of 1881, was stolen the body of Alexander William Lindsay (1812-80), twenty-fifth Earl of Craw-

ford since 1398 and eighth Earl of Balcarres since 1651, who was author of works on the Lindsay family, the Mar peerage, Etruscan inscriptions, etc. His son and successor is James Ludovic Lindsay (b. 1847; suc. 1880), who is an ex-president of the Royal Astronomical Society and a fellow of the Royal Society. See CRAWFORD and BALCARRES.

Duneira. See DUNIRA.

Dunemarle. See DUNIMARLE.

Dunevan, an ancient fort near Cawdor, in Nairnshire. It has two ramparts, enclosing an oblong level space, on the top of a hill; it contains, within that space, traces of a well, and remains of a large mass of garrison buildings; and it held beacon communication, through intermediate forts, with Dundardil on Loch Ness.

Dunfallandy, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tummel, 1½ mile south-south-east of Pitlochry. The estate is in a fine situation, and the whole surroundings are extremely beautiful. Of two stones here, one marks the scene of a dreadful murder and usurpation; the other, half-sunk in the ground, is carved with grotesque figures of animals, and was long regarded with much superstitious awe.

Dunfermline, a city and parish in the SW of Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, a place of manufacture, and the seat of administration for the western division of the county, the city stands on the North British line of railway from Thornton Junction to Stirling, at the junction of a branch line southward to Charlestown harbour, and of the line from Perth to Edinburgh *via* the Forth Bridge, by road being 5½ miles NW of North Queensferry, 16 NW of Edinburgh, and 29 S of Perth, whilst by rail it is 7½ WSW of Lochgelly, 15½ WSW of Thornton Junction, 29 SW of Cupar, 13½ E by S of Alloa, 20½ E by S of Stirling, and 42½ NE by E of Glasgow. Its site is variously flat and sloping, but consists mainly of a longish eminence, which, stretching from E to W, rises to a height of 354 feet above sea-level, and presents a somewhat bold ascent to the N. The environs abound in diversities of surface, enriched with floral ornament, and gemmed with fine close views; and they contain a number of mansions, villas, and pretty cottages. The city, as seen from any point near enough to command a distinct view, yet distant enough to comprehend it as a whole, looks to be embosomed in wood; and over the tree-tops rise Queen Anne Street U.P. church, 'with its enormous rectilinear ridge,' the steeples of the County Buildings, the Town House, and the old Abbey church, with the fine square tower of its modern neighbour. A stranger, approaching Dunfermline for the first time, forms a very mistaken notion of its extent, supposing it to be little else than a large village in a grove; and, on entering, is surprised to find himself in a city teeming with activity, bustling with trade, and every way worthy of ranking with the foremost burghs. Some vantage spots within the town, especially the vicinity of the Abbey and the top of the Abbey church tower, command extensive panoramic prospects. First, from the top of the tower are seen the rich tracts of south-western Fife, together with their equally fine continuation through the former detached district of Perthshire and through Clackmannanshire, to the Ochils; beyond is the Firth of Forth, from the great bridge westward, sometimes concealed by an elevated strip of coast, but here and there beheld in all its breadth through various openings, and rendered everywhere more picturesque by thus being chequered with land; further still are the southern banks and screens of the Forth, beautifully undulated and luxuriantly fertile, the many-wooded swells of the Lothians, the heights of Edinburgh, occasionally its very spires, the pleasure-grounds of Hope-toun, the promontory of Blackness, the harbour of Borrowstounness, and the 'links' of the Forth to the vicinity of Stirling; and, at the limits of vision, are the Lammermuirs of Haddington and Berwick shires, Soutra Hill at the watershed of the Gala and the Tyne, the Pentlands in Midlothian, Tinto in Lanarkshire, the

Canispie Fells in Stirlingshire, and Ben Lomond and Ben Ledi among the south-western Grampians.

The alignment and architecture of the town are far from corresponding with the exterior views. The older streets are narrow and irregular; the principal streets, though containing substantial houses, want some character of spaciousness, length, or elegance, to render them imposing; and all the streets taken together fail to present an urban aspect. Yet some portions, either from their neatness, from their impressive antiquity, or from combinations of striking natural feature and fine artificial ornament, are variously pleasing, attractive, and picturesque. Several streets are entirely modern—one of the newest in a style displaying much good taste; others, even the oldest, have been materially improved; and a large suburb in the W is entirely modern. A bridge, 294 feet in length, was built (1767-70) at a cost of more than £5500 by George Chalmers, across Pittencrieff Glen or the glen of the Tower Burn, and became so surmounted by excellent houses and good shops, as to be one of the best of the modern streets. Pittencrieff Glen, even within itself, through combination of romantic natural features with interesting ancient monuments, is highly attractive; and, as to situation, 'is a most agreeable surprise, hanging on the skirts of a manufacturing town like a jewel on an Ethiop's ear.' The demesne, around Pittencrieff mansion, includes the glen, and spreads away to the SW; and the glen contains the remains of a tower of Malcolm Ceanmor, and of a subsequent royal palace,—which ruins, with ground around them sufficient to give access thereto, were in 1871 pronounced by the House of Lords to be Crown property. 'The moment you leave the street,' says Mercer, 'you enter a private gate, and are on the verge of a deep glen filled with fine old trees, that wave their foliage over the ruins of the ancient palace; and a little further on is the peninsular mount on which Malcolm Ceanmor resided in his stronghold. Round the base of the mount winds a rivulet, over which is a bridge leading to the mansion-house, situated on the further bank in a spacious park, well-wooded, adorned with shrubberies, and having a splendid prospect to the S. The ground, too, is classical, for amidst this scenery, three centuries ago, when it was even more romantic than it is at present, must often have wandered the poet Henrysoun, holding sweet dalliance with the Muses.'

Malcolm's Tower is believed to have been built between 1057 and 1070. It crowned a very steep eminence, rising abruptly from Pittencrieff Glen, and forming a peninsula; and was described by Fordun as extremely strong in natural situation, and defended by rocky cliffs. Its foundations were 70 feet above the level of the rivulet below, but could not, from the nature of the site, have been of very great extent, probably not more than about 60 feet from E to W, and 55 feet from N to S, with a pyramidal roof. The tower appears to have had great thickness of wall, but has been stripped to the ground of all its hewn outside stones, and is now only represented by a connected angle or fragment of the S and W walls, measuring 31 feet on the S, and 44 feet on the W, with a height of about 8 feet. In spite of its diminutive character, however, this tower was the place of Malcolm Ceanmor's marriage to the Saxon princess, St Margaret, in the spring of 1068, as well as the birthplace of 'the Good Queen Maud,' wife of Henry I. of England. About 290 yards NNE of the Tower is St Margaret's Cave, which, as cleared of *débris* in 1877, measures 11½ by 8½ feet, and is 6½ feet high. The Royal Palace may have been founded as early as 1100, though the so-called Arabic numerals of the Annunciation Stone turned out in 1859 to be really the last four letters of the motto *Confido*. More likely it was not built till after the departure of Edward I. of England in February 1304. Said to have been burned by Richard II. in 1385, it was restored and enlarged about 1540 by James V.; passed into neglect after Charles II.'s time; and, becoming roofless in 1703, is now a total ruin. It occupies a romantic site a little SE of Malcolm's Tower,

and comprises no more than remains of the SW wall, measuring 205 feet in length, 59 in exterior height, and 31 interiorly from the sill of a window on the first floor; is strongly supported by 8 buttresses; and has several cross-mullioned windows, and one oriel, over which a 16th century sculpture representing the Annunciation was discovered in 1812. In that year the old palace was so far repaired by the proprietor of Pittencrieff as to be likely to resist, for a long period, any further dilapidation. The kings of Scotland, from Robert Bruce onward, appear to have frequently resided in this palace. James IV. was more in it than any of his immediate predecessors; James V. and his daughter, Queen Mary, resided here; James VI. subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant in it; and at it were born David II. (1323), James I. (1394), Charles I. (1600), and his sister Elizabeth (1596), the 'Winter Queen' of Bohemia. Here, too, the 'young man, Charles Stewart,' kept his small court, and was kept in courteous restraint, at the time of Cromwell's invasion in 1650; here on 16 Aug. he subscribed the 'Dunfermline Declaration,' a testimony against his own father's malignancy.

A building called the Queen's House, to the NE of the Royal Palace, with which it communicated by a gallery, stood in the middle of the street, to the N of the present Pended Tower, and extended nearly to the great W door of the Abbey Church; took its name from having been rebuilt in 1600 by Queen Anne of Denmark and from having been her personal property; was partially inhabited till 1778, but was entirely removed in 1797. The residence of the Constable of the royal buildings stood immediately N of the Queen's House. An aperture, originally about 4 feet high, and 2½ feet wide, but now so choked with earth as to be only 2½ feet high, is near the NW corner of the Palace, and forms the entrance to a dark subterranean passage branching into offshoots, and measuring 93½ feet in total length. The Pends or Pended Tower, connecting the Palace and the Abbey, is a massive oblong structure, with elegant groined archway on the line of the street; presents interesting features of strong ribbed arches and Transition Norman windows; and now is 35 feet long, 47 high, and 16 broad, but was formerly more extensive. The old market-cross of 1626, similar to the ancient crosses of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Peebles, and other old burghs, according to the Vandal taste with which such things were regarded in last century, was removed in 1752, when its shaft, about 8 feet high, surmounted by a unicorn bearing a shield with St Andrew's Cross, was built into the corner of a neighbouring house. There it remained till 1868, when it was re-erected within the railings of the County Buildings.

The Abbey originated in the founding in 1072 of the church of the Holy Trinity by Malcolm Ceanmor. It was endowed both by that king and by his sons Ethelred and Eadgar, and was completed and further endowed by Alexander I. in 1115. Remodelled in 1124 as a Benedictine Abbey by David I., who placed in it an abbot and twelve brethren brought from Canterbury, it had become by the close of the 13th century one of the most extensive and magnificent monastic establishments in Scotland. Matthew of Westminster, speaking of what it was at that time, says, 'Its boundaries were so ample, containing within its precincts three carrucates of land, and having so many princely buildings, that three potent sovereigns, with their retinues, might have been accommodated with lodgings here at the same time without incommoding one another.' It was occupied by Edward I. of England from 6 Nov. 1303 till 10 Feb. 1304; and by him was set on fire, and otherwise much injured, along with the Palace, at his departure. It was restored in much less probably than its former magnificence, after the kingdom became settled under Bruce; but, on 28 March 1560, its choir, transepts, and belfry were, with the monastic buildings, 'cast down' by the Reformers, though the date of the north-western spire (156 feet) is not certainly ascertained. The nave was refitted in 1594, as again in 1594-99, for use as a parish church, and so continued under the name of the Auld

Kirk, till 1821. The church, when complete, must have been cruciform, comprising a seven-bayed nave with side aisles (106 × 55 feet), a transept (115 × 73 feet), a choir with a lady-chapel (100 × 55 feet), and three towers—two western ones terminating the aisles, and flanking the gable of the nave; and the great central tower, rising from the crossing. Four tall and beautiful Pointed windows, in the N wall of the N transept, continued standing till 1818, when they were removed, along with the remains of the choir, to give place to the new church. Judiciously repaired by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in 1847, the nave now serves as a noble vestibule to the said new church, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected (1072-1175). Most of its windows have been filled with stained glass—memorials to Queen Annabella (1860), the Rev. Dr Chalmers (1871), the Reids (1873), the Alexanders (1873), the Douglasses (1877), etc. The great western window was filled with stained glass in 1884 by Mr Carnegie of Pittsburg, U.S., a native of Dunfermline, at a cost of £3000. The style of the nave is Anglo-Norman, but the external effect is a good deal marred by the enormous buttresses built 1620-75. The N aisle is entered by a porch, with a Norman arcade above it; the original doorway has very rich Norman moulding; the porch is of date about 1440. In its vault is a shield bearing the arms of Abbot Bothwell. The groined roof of the S aisle of the church is of later date than most of the interior, and out of keeping with the Norman ornaments, and the channelled piers separating the aisles from the nave have decorations somewhat similar to those of Durham Cathedral. 'The upright mouldings or pilasters are of Norman character, alternately polygonal and circular, the shafts undecorated. The interior tiers of moulding of the arcades are of toothed and rose work; while a broad band of sculpture, representing grotesque heads, animals, and foliage, spreads round the whole, and is surmounted by a narrow decorated moulding, resembling the character of a later period.' The frater-hall or refectory (121 × 34 feet) of the monks stood to the S of the church, and still exists in a state of ruin to the extent of the S front wall and the W gable. It has, in the S front wall, nine tall and graceful windows; and in the W gable a well-preserved Decorated window of 7 lights, measuring 20 feet in height, and 16 feet in breadth, and characterised by the intertwining of its mullions into compartments, each crossed in quatrefoil.

The Abbey had great wealth and power, owned nearly all the lands in western Fife, part of the lands in southern and eastern Fife, various lands in other counties, and at one time the barony of Musselburgh in Midlothian. It possessed the right of a free regality, with civil jurisdiction equivalent to that of a sheriff over the occupiers of the lands belonging to it, and with a criminal jurisdiction equivalent to that of the Crown, wielding the power of life and death. A bailie of regality, appointed by the abbot and officiating in his name, resided in an edifice called the Bailie House, near the Queen's House, and presided in the regality courts. The property of the Abbey was held, from 1560 till 1584 by Robert Pitcairn, from 1584 till 1587 by the Master of Grey, and from 1587 till 1589 by Henry Pitcairn; and was then constituted a temporal lordship, and conferred upon Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI. The office of heritable bailie of the lordship was given, in 1593, by Queen Anne to Alexander Seton, who afterwards became Earl of Dunfermline; and was regranted, along with a 57 years' lease of the feu-duties and rent of the lordship, by Charles I. to the second Earl of Dunfermline. In 1665 it passed to the Earl of Tweeddale, in lieu of a debt due to him by the Earl of Dunfermline; was confirmed or vested, in 1669, to the Marquis of Tweeddale by royal charter; and, in common with the other heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, was abolished in 1748, its value (reckoned at £8000) being compensated with £2672. The Abbey Church succeeded Iona as the place of royal and princely sepulture, and so received the ashes of many kings, princes, and other notable persons. The chief of these were Malcolm Ceanmor, his queen St

Margaret,* and their sons Eadward, Eadmund, and Ethelred; King Donald Ban; King Eadgar; Alexander I. and his queen Sibylla; David I. and his two queens; Malcolm IV.; Malcolm, Earl of Athol, and his countess, in the reign of William the Lion; Alexander III., his queen Margaret, and their sons David and Alexander; King Robert Bruce, his queen Elizabeth, and their daughter Mathildis; Annabella Drummond, queen of Robert III. and mother of James I.; Constantine and William Ramsay, Earls of Fife; Randolph, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland during the minority of David II.; Robert, Duke of Albany and Governor of Scotland; Elizabeth Wardlaw, author of *Hardicanute*, and other famous ballads; and Ralph Erskine, one of the founders of the Secession Church. The remains of King Robert Bruce, as strikingly narrated in Sir Walter Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*, were discovered in 1818 at the digging for the foundation of the new parish church. They were found wrapped in a pall of cloth of gold, thrown apparently over two coverings of sheet-lead in which the body was encased, all being enclosed in a stone coffin. There was strong internal evidence of the remains being those of Robert Bruce, and, after a cast of the skull had been taken, they were replaced in the coffin, immersed in melted pitch, and reinterred under mason-work in front of the pulpit of the new parish church. An inlaid monumental brass was in 1889 inserted in the floor over his tomb.

The new parish church, or New Abbey Church, was built in 1818-21 at a cost of nearly £11,000. Cruciform in plan and Perpendicular in style, it contains, among other decorations, a stained-glass window, erected in 1881 as a memorial of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of India, and illustrative of incidents in the life of Christ. In the S transept are three much-admired white marble monuments, General Bruce's by Foley (1868), the Hon. Dashwood Preston Bruce's by Noble (1870), and Lady Augusta Stanley's by Miss Grant of Kilgraston (1876). The church has, near the E end, a fine square tower 103 feet high, with terminals showing an open-hewn stone-work, in the place of a Gothic balustrade, having in capital letters 4 feet high, on the four sides of the tower's summit, the words 'King Robert The Bruce,' and at each corner of the tower there is a lofty pinnacle. The church was repaired in 1835, and contains nominally 2050 sittings, but is available practically for only about 1400 persons. In 1892 a handsome iron gateway was presented to the church by ex-Provost Alexander. St Andrew's Church, in North Chapel Street, built in 1833 as a chapel of ease, was constituted a *quoad sacra* church in 1835. The North Church, at the E end of Gofdrum Street, was built in 1840 as an extension church; it is likewise now a *q. s.* parish church. A free site and the necessary funds having been obtained for a church in the southern district, a temporary building was erected in 1893 during its construction. Three Free churches are in the town, and bear the same names as the three Established ones—Abbey, St Andrews, and North. In 1882 the congregation of Free Abbey church built a new church and hall in Canmore Street. There are four U.P. churches—Queen Anne Street (1798-1800; 1642 sittings), Chalmers Street (1861-62; 430 sittings), St Margaret's (1826-27; 979 sittings), and Gillespie (1848-49; 600 sittings), the last, on the highest ground in the city, being a handsome Gothic edifice, with stained windows and a marble font. Queen Anne Street U.P. church occupies the site of a former

* Malcolm was buried first at Tynemouth, but afterwards taken to Dunfermline; and here in 1250 his bones were laid by his wife's when these were translated to a richly-decorated shrine. The history of St Margaret's head is curious—in 1560 brought to Edinburgh Castle at Queen Mary's request; in 1567 removed to the Laird of Durie's house; in 1597 delivered to the Jesuits; in 1620 exposed to veneration at Antwerp; and in 1627 transferred to the Scots College at Douay, whence it disappeared in the French Revolution. Her other relics, with those of her husband, seem to have been placed by Philip II. of Spain in the church of St Lawrence at the Escorial (Hill Burton, *Hist. Scotl.*, i. 381, ed. 1876).

church built in 1741 for Ralph Erskine, one of the parish ministers of Dunfermline, and afterwards one of the founders of the Secession body. It is a gaunt and ungainly edifice, remarkably conspicuous, but internally very commodious. On a plot of ground in front is a stone statue (1849) of Ralph Erskine, by Handyside Ritchie. The Congregational Chapel, in Canmore Street, was built in 1841, has a good organ, and contains 700 sittings. The Evangelical Union Chapel, in Bath Street, is more recent, and contains 310 sittings. A new Gothic Baptist chapel was built in Viewfield Place in 1882 at a cost of £3000, and contains 600 sittings. Trinity Episcopal Chapel stands in Bath Street, was built in 1842, and is a Gothic edifice, in the form of a Greek cross, with a fine organ. St Margaret's Roman Catholic church, in Holyrood Place, rebuilt in 1871-73 after designs by Thornton Shiells, of Edinburgh, consists of an aisleless nave and a semicircular apse, with two semicircular chapels projecting therefrom. An Irvingite congregation dates from 1835.

The Old Town House at the corner of Kirkgate and Bridge Street, with a tower and spire 100 feet high, becoming inadequate, and being in a somewhat inconvenient situation, was demolished, along with adjacent tenements, in 1875, through the operations of an improvement scheme. This scheme resulted in the widening of Bridge Street by 4 feet and of the Kirkgate by 22, and in the erection of the new Corporation Buildings (1875-79), after designs by Mr J. C. Walker, of Edinburgh, at a cost of about £25,000. These, in a combination of the Scottish Baronial and French Gothic styles, have one front to Kirkgate of 144 feet, and another to Bridge Street of 66 feet, whilst at the connecting corner of the two is a clock tower, rising to the height of 150 feet, and 23 feet square. The principal entrance is round-arched, having massive buttresses and granite columns supporting a balcony and projecting windows, over which are sculptured the Royal Scottish arms. The Kirkgate front has fanciful and grotesque ornaments, while that of Bridge Street has busts of Malcolm Ceanmor, St Margaret, Robert Bruce, and Elizabeth his queen. The council chamber is 39½ by 25¼ feet, with an open timber roof; while the burgh court-room measures 50½ feet by 31½, and has a similar roof to that of the council chamber. There are a number of portraits of local celebrities in the Corporation Buildings, as well as the famous cartoon of Sir Noel Paton's 'Spirit of Religion' (1845), presented by the artist in 1881. A stucco model of Mrs D. O. Hill's statue of Burns, erected at Dumfries in April 1882, has also been placed in the vestibule. The burgh prison, standing near the public park, is a very plain building, but with good internal arrangements; and was erected in 1844-45 at a cost of £2070. The County Buildings, formerly known as the Guild Hall, were erected, in 1807-11, by a number of private persons in the district. The frontage to High Street has 24 windows, and is surmounted by a spire 132 feet high. Intended originally as a Guild or Merchant House, it was converted into a hotel in 1817, and in 1849-50 into a court-house for the western district of Fife. The burgh post office is in Douglas Street. St Margaret's Hall, in St Margaret Street, was completed in 1878 at a cost of £9000, in Early English style, with simple exterior decorations. The large hall affords accommodation for 1320 persons, and has a very fine organ, with 26 stops, 1522 pipes, and hydraulic blowing engine; there are also a lecture hall, reading-room, and committee rooms. Close to this hall is the new free public library, erected in 1881-83 at a cost of £5000, by Mr Andrew Carnegie, of New York, who further gave £3000 for books. Domestic Tudor in style, and three stories in height, it comprises library, reading, recreation, and smoking rooms. At a cost of £5000, the same gentleman founded the Carnegie Baths (1877), in School End Street. This building is of the height of two stories in the centre elevation, with a square tower surmounted by a flagstaff. Two swimming baths measure respectively 70 by 35 and 25 by 17 feet, each sloping from 3 to 6 feet in depth;

and the larger of the two has accommodation for 500 spectators on occasion of an aquatic *fête*. The Music Hall, in Guildhall Street, was erected in 1851-52. The building has a clear rise of wall to the height of 90 feet, and it contains no fewer than three halls, the principal one accommodating 1500 persons, and having a proscenium and other appliances necessary for a theatre.

The Grammar School or High School, at the head of the town, an oblong edifice, erected on the site of former schools built about 1560 and destroyed by fire in 1624, re-erected in 1625 and again in 1817, has in turn given place to the New High School in Buchanan Street, opened in January 1886. Erected by private subscription at a cost of between £7000 and £8000, it is Scottish Baronial in style, with modern improvements, and has a lofty bell-tower. The Commercial Academy was erected by the Guildry in 1816, and was long one of the principal elementary schools in the town. The Rolland School sprang from a donation of £1000 by the late Adam Rolland of Gask, and was originally under the direction of the Town Council. All these schools, together with the Female Industrial School, the Free Abbey Church School, and others, were acquired by the Burgh School-Board after the passing of the Education Act of 1872, and since then the board has erected a school, at a cost of £4136, at the W end of the town; shared the cost of another further N with the Parish School-Board, besides purchasing one for £1200, which was in connection with St Leonards Weaving Factory. A new school was erected in 1892 on the site of the Industrial School. A central school has also been substituted for the Rolland and Commercial Schools at a cost of £5143, and altogether there are seven public schools under the board, and St Margaret's Roman Catholic School. With total accommodation for 3900 children, these have an average attendance of about 3130, and grants amounting to over £2600. There are also a young men's literary institute, a school of arts, an agricultural society, an orchestral society, a horticultural society, an ancient society of gardeners, a co-operative society (with about 4000 members and £42,822 capital in 1890), a building company, a property investment society, two masonic lodges, a Burns club, a gymnasium, curling, bowling, cricket, football, and swimming clubs, a cemetery (1873), a public park (1860), in which there is a fountain, the gift of Provost Donald in 1887, and a bandstand, the gift of Mrs Carnegie; a cottage hospital (1893), etc. Near Dunfermline is the joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, erected in 1893 at a cost of about £6000 by the Dunfermline Local Authority and the Dunfermline District Committee of the Fife County Council.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the British Linen Co., Commercial, National, and Royal Banks, a national security savings bank, numerous insurance offices or agencies, two railway stations, and several hotels. Two weekly newspapers—the Independent Liberal *Dunfermline Press* (1859) and the Liberal *Dunfermline Journal* (1872)—are published on Saturday. A weekly corn market is held on Tuesday, and a monthly horse and cattle market is held on the third Tuesday of every month.

The burgh, at the beginning of the 17th century, was entirely rural, and had no more than 1600 inhabitants. Down to the beginning of the 18th century, it continued to be almost without trade, but now it is the chief seat of the manufacture of table-linen in Great Britain, perhaps in the world. This manufacture began slowly, but advanced steadily till it became so important as to bring much wealth to the town and give employment to a large population. The weaving of huckaback and diapers led the way to the weaving of damask, which was introduced in 1718; a great improvement on the damask loom was effected in 1779; a further improvement, in the shape of what was called the comb draw-loom, in 1803; and the Jacquard machine was introduced in 1825. A drawing academy,

for promoting taste and inventiveness in designs, was established in 1826. Orders for sets of table-linen, from the nobility and gentry, and eventually from King William IV. and Queen Victoria, increasingly rewarded and stimulated progress; orders from America and from other countries followed; and certain special splendid fabrics, particularly one designated the 'Crimean Hero Tablecloth' (1857), as well as the general excellence of the ordinary damasks, gave the manufacture an established reputation. There are altogether 10 factories, containing 4000 power looms, and giving employment to nearly 6000 persons, of whom a great proportion are females. Among the largest of these establishments are St Leonards (1851), beautifully situated at the S side of the town, employing upwards of 1500 work-people; Bothwell (1865), employing about 900; and Victoria (1876), employing some 800. Previous to the introduction of steam, the work was produced by hand-looms, of which there were in 1890 only about 100 remaining, receiving but scanty employment, and this method is rapidly dying out. The weaving trade, besides employing so many persons in the town itself and in its suburbs, supports looms in the parishes of Torryburn, Carnock, Culross, and Inverkeithing, and even in Kinross, Leslie, Strathmiglo, and Auchtermuchty. The town and its neighbourhood has also 4 bleachfields, employing 500 persons, a tannery, rope-works, dyeworks, 2 iron foundries, 3 engineering establishments, fireclay and terra-cotta works, tobacco manufactories, breweries, and flour-mills. There are, too, a number of collieries in the immediate vicinity of Dunfermline, the town possessing several of these.

A royal burgh probably since the beginning of the 12th century, Dunfermline received a charter of confirmation in 1588 from James VI., and is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 15 councillors, who act as police commissioners under the General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland. It

is the residence of the sheriff-substitute for the western district of Fife; and unites with STIRLING, Inverkeithing, Culross, and South Queensferry in sending a member to parliament. Burghcourts are held regularly, with the town-clerk as assessor; sheriff ordinary courts are held every Tuesday during session; sheriff small-debt courts on the first and the third



Seal of Dunfermline.

Tuesday of every month during session; justice of peace courts, both civil and criminal, are held when necessary; and courts of quarter sessions are held on the third Tuesday of April and the last Tuesday of October. The police force, in 1891, comprised 15 men; and the salary of the superintendent is from £150 to £200. The water supply, from 1847 to 1865, was furnished by a joint stock company from 37 acres of reservoirs at Craighluscar, 3 miles to the NW; but, the supply not proving satisfactory, the Corporation bought up the works and constructed, in 1868, an additional reservoir of 12 acres at the same place. In 1876 they obtained a new Water Bill, by which they were enabled to procure in 1878 a plentiful supply from Glensherrup Burn, an affluent of the Devon—the cost of the parliamentary bill and of the works pertaining to this latter supply amounting to about £70,000. Drainage works (1876-77), to convey the town sewage to the sea at Charlestown, cost about £10,000; and the gas-works were constructed in 1829 by a company, with a capital of £22,575. The Corporation revenue was £870 in 1834, and £5825 in 1891, when the municipal constituency numbered 3701; the parliamentary, 2754. Valuation (1874) £43,281, (1882) £57,790, (1892) £67,568. Pop. (1871) 14,958, (1881) 17,085, (1891) 19,647, of whom 8728 were males. Houses (1891) inhabited 4349, vacant 106, building 38.

Dunfermline, 'the town on the crooked Linn,' or cascade, took its origin from Malcolm Ceanmor's Tower; and, down to the era of the Reformation, owed its maintenance chiefly to the Royal Palace and the Abbey. It is mentioned, in connection with ancient story, in the ballad of *Sir Patrick Spens*. Edward I. of England, while residing in it, received the submission of many Scottish barons who had held out against him during his progress through Scotland. On 25 May 1624, 220 tenements, or nine-tenths of the entire town, were totally destroyed by fire; and by the battle of PITREAVIE or Inverkeithing (Sunday, 20 July 1651), between the armies of Cromwell and Charles II., the town lost some hundreds of its townsmen. Dunfermline gave the title of Earl, from 1605 till 1694, to the family of Seton; and the title of baron, in 1839, to the third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby. Among distinguished natives or residents of the town or the parish, have been members of the Bruce, the Seton, the Halket, and the Wardlaw families; John or Arnold Blair (fl. 1300), a monk of the Abbey, and chaplain to Sir William Wallace; John Durie, also a monk of the Abbey, who embraced the Protestant faith and became an eminent preacher of it in Montrose, Leith, and Edinburgh; George Durie, Abbot of Dunfermline, and for some time an extraordinary Lord of Session and Keeper of the Privy Seal; Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline and Secretary of State during the regencies of Lennox, Mar, and Morton, and afterwards under James VI.; three other Abbots of Dunfermline, who held the office of Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; David Ferguson (1534-98), the first Protestant minister of Dunfermline, and a man of great celebrity in his day; John Davidson (1544-1604), a playwright and Reformer, who was minister at successively Liberton and Prestonpans; Robert Henryson, a poet and 'guid Scholemaister of Dunfermline' (1450-99); Adam Blackwood (1539-1623), a Catholic controversialist, and a senator in the parliament of Poitiers; Henry Blackwood (1526-1616), an eminent physician; Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell (1757-1806) of the Hill, who figured conspicuously in the naval service in the time of Lord Howe and Lord Nelson; Henry Fergus (1764-1837), minister in Dunfermline Relief Church, who did some service in matters of physical science; Robert Gilfillan (1798-1850), minor poet; the Rev. Peter Chalmers, D.D. (1790-1870), historian of Dunfermline, and for 52 years its minister; Ebenezer Henderson, D.D. (1784-1858), theological professor in Highbury College, London; his nephew, Ebenezer Henderson, LL.D. (1809-79), the historian of Dunfermline; Sir J. Noel Paton, R.S.A. (b. 1821); his brother, Walter Paton, R.S.A.; and his sister, the sculptor, Mrs D. O. Hill; and Mr Carnegie.

The parish of Dunfermline contains also the villages of Charlestown, Halbeath, North Queensferry, Crossford, Masterton, Patienuir, Townhill, Kingseat, and Wellwood, chief part of Limekilns, and part of Crossgates. Until 1891 it comprised a large main body and a small detached district, and inclosed almost wholly a detached portion of the parish of Inverkeithing. Part of the main body, forming a portion of the estate of Moreland, in the extreme north of the parish, was in recent years, though claimed by Fife, assessed as in the county of Kinross. The Boundary Commissioners, in the year mentioned, gave this disputed part to Kinross-shire (to the parish of Cleish), and transferred the above-mentioned small detached part to Inverkeithing parish, but gave to the parish of Dunfermline the detached portion of the parish of Inverkeithing and so much of that parish as lies to the west of the east march of the farm of Brucehaven. By this latter transfer the burgh of Dunfermline was placed wholly in the parish of Dunfermline. The parish is bounded N by Cleish in Kinross-shire, NE by Beath, E by Dalgety and Inverkeithing, S by Inverkeithing and the Firth of Forth, W by Torryburn, Carnock, and Saline. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3½ and 5¼ miles. The coast is 1½ mile long, chiefly of a rocky character; and, in the portion

immediately in front of Broomhall House, rises steeply, and is covered with fine wood. The southern division of the parish, with a general ascent from S to N, exhibits, though nowhere exceeding 253 feet above sea-level, in most parts, diversities of undulation and acclivity, and displays over most of its surface rich wealth of both natural feature and artificial culture. The northern division is much more diversified in general contour, attaining 449 feet at Baldridge, 529 at Colton, 705 at the Hill of BEATH, 744 at Craigluscar, 746 at Din Moss, 1189 at Knock Hill, 883 at Muirhead, 921 at Craigenat, and 1014 at Outh Muir—heights that have generally a bleak and naked aspect. The islets Long-Craig, Du-Craig, and Bimar lie within the seaward limits, but are all small and rocky. The only streams are brooks, the chief of these being Lyne Burn, Baldridge Burn, and that which runs through Pittencrieff Glen. Town Loch (3 × 1 furl.), Craigluscar Reservoir (1½ × 1 furl.), and Lesser Black Loch (¾ × ¼ furl.), lie within the northern division; Loch Glow (6 × 3½ furl.), and the Greater Black Loch (2 × ¾ furl.), on the Kinross-shire border; whilst on the boundary with Beath is shallow Loch Fitty (1 × ¼ mile). A small mineral spring occurs in the vicinity of Charlestown. The rocks of the hills are chiefly eruptive, and throughout great part of the lower grounds belong to the Carboniferous system. Trap, sandstone, and limestone are extensively worked; ironstone, chiefly in balls and in thin bands, was formerly worked to the extent of about 4500 tons annually; copper pyrites, in small quantities, occur in the ironstone; and coal was mined here prior to 1291, earlier, that is, than in any other place in Britain, unless it be TRARENT. It continues to be turned out in vast quantities, both for home use and for exportation. The soil, in most parts of the southern division, is a rich brown loam, in other parts of a light nature incumbent on strong clay; in some portions of the northern division is of fair quality, but in others is poor and shallow. Rather less than two-thirds of the entire area are under cultivation; about 1100 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin, is a prominent feature, and has been separately noticed. Pitreavie, Pittencrieff, Pitfirrane, Garvoch, Craigluscar, Halbeath, Gask, Blackburn, Middlebank, Piltiver, Southfod, Keirsbeath, Sunybank, Netherbeath, Northfod, and Balmule are the principal estates; and most of them are noticed either separately or in other articles. This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife, and is divided ecclesiastically into Dunfermline proper, Dunfermline-North, and Dunfermline-St Andrew. The population, in 1891, of Dunfermline proper, was 19,478; of Dunfermline-North, 4532; of Dunfermline-St Andrew, 4649. The charge of Dunfermline proper is collegiate. At Townhill is an Established chapel of ease (1878); and there are also U.P. churches of Crossgates (1802) and Limekilns (1825). Eight public schools, under the landward board, with total accommodation for 1796 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 1370, and grants amounting to £1300; and a neat oblong poorhouse, on the Town Green to the ENE of the burgh, was erected in 1843 at a cost of £2384, and contains accommodation for 103 pauper inmates. Landward valuation (1866) £40,715, 12s. 10d., (1882) £49,854, 1s. 5d., (1891) £42,511, 1s. 10d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 9980, (1831) 17,068, (1861) 21,187, (1871) 23,313, (1881) 26,568, (1891) 28,667.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 32, 1867-57.

The presbytery of Dunfermline comprises the old parishes of Aberdour, Beath, Carnock, Culross, Dalgety, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Saline, and Torryburn, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Dunfermline-St Andrew, Dunfermline-North, and Mossgreen, and the chapelry of Townhill. Pop. (1871) 38,356, (1881) 41,510, (1891) 47,110, of whom 6048 were communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church has also a presbytery of Dunfermline, with 3 churches in Dunfermline, and 9 in respectively Aberdour, Carnock, Culross, Lassodie, North Queensferry, Saline, Torryburn, Townhill, and Tullisallan, which 12 churches had 2386 communicants in

1891. The U.P. Synod has a presbytery of Dunfermline and Kinross, with 4 churches in Dunfermline, 2 in Kinross, and 13 in respectively Alloa, Balgedie, Cairneyhill, Cowdenbeath, Crossgates, Edenshead, Inverkeithing, Kincardine, Limekilns, Lochgelly, Milnathort, Muckart, and Pathstruie, which 19 churches had 5907 members in 1891.

See John Fernie's *History of the Town and Parish of Dunfermline* (Dunf. 1815); Andrew Mercer's *History of Dunfermline* (Dunf. 1828); Cosmo Innes' *Registum de Dunfermelyn* (Bannatyne Club, 1842); the Rev. Peter Chalmers' *Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline* (2 vols., Edinb., 1844-59); Dr Ebenezer Henderson's *Royal Tombs at Dunfermline* (Dunf. 1856); his *Annals of Dunfermline and Vicinity from 1069 to 1878* (Glasg. 1879); and J. C. R. Buckner's new edition of *Clark's Guide to Dunfermline and its Antiquities* (Dunf. 1890).

Dunfermline and Queensferry Railway. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

Dunfermline and Stirling Railway. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

Dunfillan, a verdant conical hill in Comrie parish, Perthshire, 7 furlongs E by S of the foot of Loch Earn. It rises to a height of 600 feet, and terminates in a rock popularly called St Fillan's Chair, whence the saint whose name it bears is alleged to have bestowed his benediction on the surrounding country.

Dun Fionn, a vitrified fort in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on a high conical mound above a cliff, on the S side of the Dhruim, 4¾ miles WSW of Beauly. It is on the Lovat estate; and, a number of years ago, was laid open, by order of the late Lord Lovat, for the inspection of the curious.

Dungavel, a bold, green, double-topped hill (1675 feet) in the central part of Wiston and Robertson parish, Lanarkshire, overhanging the river Clyde, at the mouth of Robertson Burn, 2½ miles S by W of Tinto.

Dungavel, a hill (1502 feet) in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, 6 miles SSW of Strathaven.

Dungeon, a lake in the N of Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 miles NW by W of New Galloway. Lying 1025 feet above sea-level, it is ¾ mile long, and from ¾ furlong to ¼ mile wide; it contains both trout and char; and it sends off a rivulet to Pulharrow Burn, an affluent of the Ken.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Dungeon, Dry, Round, and Long Lochs of the, three neighbouring lakes of W Kirkcudbrightshire, the first lying on the mutual border of Carsphairn and Minnigaff parishes, and the two last in the N of Minnigaff. Their measurements and altitude above sea-level are—Dry Loch (1 × 1 furl.; 1075 feet), Round Loch (2 × 1 furl.; 910 feet), and Long Loch (2½ × 1 furl.; 900 feet). Dry Loch, at the 'divide' between the Firth of Clyde and the Solway Firth, sends off its effluence partly northward by Gala Lane to Loch Doon, partly southward by a burn that traverses the other two to Cooran Lane, and so to the Dee; and all three abound in small trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Dunglass, a small rocky promontory in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 3 furlongs W by S of Bowling Bay, and 2½ miles ESE of Dumbarton. Almost surrounded by the Clyde, it may have been possibly a Roman outpost, but has been wrongly regarded by some antiquaries as the western termination of Antoninus' Wall; was long a stronghold of the chiefs of the Clan Colquhoun, and retains round all its crest loop-holed, ivy-clad ruins of their ancient castle. The only portions of the old castle now remaining are the south-west wall next the Clyde and the north-east wall with the doorway, both consisting of very solid masonry. Dunglass is crowned, on its highest point, by an obelisk, erected in 1839 to the memory of Henry Bell, the originator of steam navigation.

Dunglass, a mansion in Oldhamstocks parish, E Haddingtonshire, standing in the midst of a fine park, ¾ mile inland, and 1½ mile NW of Cockburnspath. An elegant edifice, surmounted by a tower, it occupies the site of a strong castle of the Lords Home, which, passing, on their forfeiture in 1516, to the

Douglasses, was besieged and destroyed by the English under the Earl of Northumberland in the winter of 1532, and again under the Protector Somerset in 1547. It was rebuilt in greater extent and grandeur than before, and gave accommodation in 1603 to James VI. and all his retinue when on his journey to London; but, being held in 1640 by a party of Covenanters under the Earl of Haddington, whom Leslie had left behind to watch the garrison of Berwick, it was blown up with gunpowder on 30 August. An English page, according to Scotstarvet, vexed by a taunt against his countrymen, thrust a red-hot iron into a powder-barrel, and himself was killed, with the Earl and many others. Dunglass is the seat now of Sir Basil Francis Hall, seventh Bart. since 1687 (b. 1828; suc. 1876). Dunglass was the birthplace of his grandfather, Sir James Hall (1761-1832), the distinguished geologist and chemist. A wooded, deep ravine called Dunglass Dean, and traversed by Berwick or Dunglass Burn, extends $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward to the sea, along the mutual border of Haddington and Berwick shires. It is spanned by two bridges not far from each other on old and new lines of road, and by an intermediate magnificent railway viaduct, whose middle arch is 135 feet in span, and rises 125 feet from the bed of the stream to the top of the parapet. With five other arches toward the ravine's crests, this viaduct is, in itself, an object of great architectural beauty; and combines with the adjacent bridges and with the ravine's features of rock and wood and water to form an exquisitely striking scene.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Dungyle, a green hill (675 feet) in Kelton parish, Kirkcubrightshire, near the N base of the Screel, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Castle-Douglas. An ancient Caledonian circular hill-fort on it has three ramparts of stones mixed with earth, and measures 117 paces in diameter.

Dungyle, Buteshire. See DUNAGOIL.

Dunhead, an ancient triangular camp or fort in Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire, on a peninsular eminence at the junction of the Black Den and the Den of Gynyd ravines. Probably formed by the Caledonians, and remodelled by the Danes, it was defended on two sides by precipices, and on the third by a rough rampart and a ditch; and it is now represented by mere vestiges.

Dun-I, an abrupt hill, 327 feet high, in Iona island, Argyllshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the Abbey.

Dunian, a lumpish, round-backed, ridgy hill in Bedrule and Jedburgh parishes Roxburghshire. It rises from a base of between 2 and 3 miles in breadth; extends about 3 miles between the Teviot and the Jed down to the vicinity of their point of confluence; bears most of the town of Jedburgh on its north-eastern skirt; attains, on a cap or nodule within Bedrule parish, an altitude of 1095 feet above sea-level; is traversed over its back, not far from the crowning cap, by the road from Jedburgh to Hawick; and commands, from much of that road, and especially from its summit, extensive and splendid views. Its name signifies the 'hill of St John.'

Dunimarle, an estate in Culross parish, Fifeshire, a little to the W of Culross town. An ancient castle here was one of the traditional scenes of the murder of Lady Macduff and her children; the present mansion is almost entirely modern, built by the late Mrs Sharpe Erskine, and containing a good library, with paintings and other works of art.

Dunino or **Denino**, a hamlet and a parish in the E of Fife. The hamlet lies between Cameron and Chesters Burns, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of St Andrews. It has a post office under Stravithie (R.S.O.)

The parish was represented on the Ordnance Survey Maps as having a detached part lying to the S of the main portion, and surrounded by the parish of Craill, while the boundary recognised in practice lay to the S of that shown on the maps, and really included not only the part marked as detached, but a considerable portion of what was shown as belonging to the parish of Craill. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 gave effect to the boundary as known in practice. The surface is drained

by Cameron, Wakefield, and Chesters Burns, whose waters unite in the NE corner of the parish to flow as Kenly Burn toward the sea; and takes a general south-westward rise, from less than 200 to over 500 feet above sea-level. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, and coal was at one time extensively mined. Ironstone is not rare, having once been collected from the side of one of the brooks to the amount of 40 tons; and sandstone of excellent quality is abundant, but has not been much quarried. The soil in some parts is clayey, in others sandy. About 100 acres are under wood. Pittairthie Castle, a roofless ruin in the SW of the parish, is partly very ancient, partly a structure of 1653; and in its oldest portion consists of a large square tower, with vaults beneath. Stravithie Castle, another baronial fortalice, a little to the NW of the hamlet, stood entire about the year 1710, but now has left no traces. Draffan Castle, too, supposed to have been built by the Danes, has completely disappeared. An ancient nunnery stood on the highest ground in the parish, whence its ruins were removed in 1815. Three stones, by Chesters Burn, 100 yards W of the church, are supposed to have been part of an ancient Caledonian stone circle. The late Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., antiquary, was born at the manse in 1825; and Wm. Tennant, author of *Auster Fair*, was parish schoolmaster (1813-16). Dunino is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £258. The parish church, a Gothic building of 1826, contains 230 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 92 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 70, and a grant of £71, 15s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £4213, 18s. 7d., (1891) £3030, 10s. 2d. Pop. (1861) 370, (1871) 325, (1881) 297, (1891) 277.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Dunipace, a village and a parish of E Stirlingshire. The village, called the Milton of Dunipace, stands on the left bank of the river Carron, opposite the town of DENNY, with which it is connected by a bridge, and with which it has formed a police burgh since 1876; and is itself a considerable place, sharing in Denny's industries. Pop. (1881) 1258, (1891) 1078.

The parish, containing also the village of Torwood, took its name from two famous mounds, to be afterwards noticed; and, anciently a chapelry of Cambuskenneth, acquired parochial status at the Reformation. In 1624 it was united on equal terms to Larbert, and came in course of time to be considered as subordinate to, or as absorbed into, it; but since the passing of the Poor-law Act (1834) has again been treated, in various respects both civil and ecclesiastical, as a distinct or separate parish. It is bounded W and N by St Ninians, E by Larbert, SE by Falkirk, and S and SW by Denny. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 5629 acres, of which 43 are water. The CARRON winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward on or close to the Denny border, then 1 mile eastward through the south-eastern interior, here being joined by BONNY Water, which for the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its crooked east-north-easterly course roughly traces most of the boundary with Falkirk. The eastern district is part of the Carse of Stirling, and sinks to less than 100 feet above sea-level; thence the surface rises to 206 feet near Househill, 250 near Doghillock, 354 in the Tor Wood, 496 near Rullie, and 846 near Buckieside, at the north-western extremity of the parish. Trap rock prevails over about one-third of the area, and sandstone over the other two-thirds; the latter is partly capital building material, partly of a character well suited for flag or pavement. The soil ranges from moorish earth to argillaceous alluvium, but for the most part is extremely fertile. Mining has fallen off recently, but Dunipace finds an outlet for its labour in the industries of Denny parish. Torwood Castle is a venerable ruin, and, with the remnant of Torwood Forest, is separately noticed. Herbertshire Castle is a very ancient mansion, standing amid finely-wooded grounds; originally a royal hunting seat, it passed in the fifteenth century to the Earls of Orkney, in the sixteenth century to the Earls of Linlithgow;

and, coming afterwards to the Stirlings and the More-heads, was sold in 1835 to Forbes of Callendar. Carbrook House, too, occupies a romantic site, amid well-wooded grounds, within half a mile of Torwood Castle; whilst Dunipace House and Quarter House are elegant modern mansions. Dunipace mounds, or the 'Hills of Dunipace,' whence the parish derived its name, are situated on a small plain adjacent to the Carron, 2 miles ESE of Milton village; and, covering 2 Scotch acres, rise to a height of 60 feet. According to George Buchanan, they were raised to commemorate a treaty of peace between some Caledonian king and the Roman Emperor Severus (hence their name *Duni Pacis*, 'hills of the peace'); according to Dr Hill Burton, they are 'evidently residuary masses left by retreated waters, in which they have made shallows or islands. This will account for their form without the necessity of supposing that they were ever rounded by art. If analogy did not support this view, it would be strengthened by the incident of a third hill in the same place having been levelled about 1835, and showing complete internal evidence of natural formation.' Some finely-preserved Roman utensils, one of them of a unique kind, have been discovered near Dunipace village; and, in result of a search instigated by the discovery of these relics, distinct vestiges of a previously unnoticed Roman camp were found in a neighbouring wood. Forbes of Callendar and Harvie-Brown of Quarter are the chief proprietors, 2 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish forms a joint charge with Larbert, the stipend amounting to £498. The plain old parish church, whose graveyard is still in use, stood within a few yards of the Hills of Dunipace; the present one, on a knoll $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the WNW, is a Gothic edifice, built in 1834 at a cost of £2500, and containing 604 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Dunipace and Torwood, with respective accommodation for 300 and 30 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 131 and 52, and grants of £108, 13s. and £45, 17s. 9d. Valuation (1892) £10,039, 1s., including £1130 for railway. Pop. (1801) 948, (1841) 1578, (1861) 1731, (1871) 1733, (1881) 1875, (1891) 1716; of the Dunipace portion of the *g. s.* parish 1674.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Duniphail or **Dunphail**, an estate in Edinkillie parish, Elginshire, with a station of its own name on the Highland railway, near the right bank of the Divie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of its influx to the Findhorn river, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Forbes. The estate, extending southward from the station to nearly the source of the Divie, belonged anciently to the Comyns, and, after passing successively to the families of Dunbar and Cumming-Bruce, came by marriage in 1864 to Thomas John Hovell-Thurlow, who, born in 1838, in 1874 succeeded his brother as fifth Baron Thurlow (cre. 1792), and in the same year assumed the additional surnames of Cumming-Bruce. Dunphail Castle, which crowns a green conical hill, three-fourths engirt by a narrow ravine, supposed to have been at one time the channel of the Divie, was vainly besieged in the beginning of the 14th century by Randolph, Earl of Moray, after the 'Battle of the Lost Standard,' and is now a fragmentary ruin. The present mansion, erected in 1828-29, from designs by Playfair, of Edinburgh, and considerably enlarged in 1842, is a splendid edifice in the Venetian style, with very beautiful grounds. It was built on a terrace 26 feet above and 200 yards distant from the Divie; but in the great flood of 3 and 4 Aug. 1829 it was all but destroyed by that impetuous stream, the bank falling in within one yard of the foundation of the E tower.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See **DIVIE**.

Dunira, a fine modern mansion in Comrie parish, Perthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of St Fillans, and 3 WNW of Comrie. From its wooded hill-side it commands a magnificent view of Strathearn; it was the favourite resid-

ence of that unfortunate statesman, Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (1742-1811).

Dunkeld (Celt. *dun-calden*, 'fort of the Keledei' or Culdees), a small but very interesting town of Strathhtay, Perthshire, until 1891 partly in the parish of Caputh and partly in that of Dunkeld and Dowally, but in that year transferred by the Boundary Commissioners wholly to the latter parish. A burgh of barony, it stands 216 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Tay, which here receives the Bran, and here is spanned by a magnificent bridge, leading 1 mile south-south-eastward to BIRNAM village and Dunkeld station on the Highland railway (1856-63), this being $80\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Grantown, $8\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Stanley Junction, $15\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Perth, $63\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Edinburgh, and $77\frac{3}{4}$ NE by N of Glasgow. The town lies low, deep sunk among wooded heights—behind it, Newtyle (996 feet) and Craigiebarns (900); and opposite, with the broad deep river between, Craig Vinean (1247) and Birnam Hill (1324). Gray, in describing the approach to it, speaks of the rapid Tay, seeming to issue out of woods thick and tall, that rise upon either hand; above them, to the W, the tops of higher mountains; down by the river-side under the thickest shades, the town; in its midst a ruined cathedral, the tower and shell still entire; and a little beyond, the Duke of Athole's mansion. Dunkeld is, indeed, the portal of the Grampian barrier; and its environs offer an exquisite blending of all that is most admired in the Highlands with one of the richest margins of the Lowlands.

About 815, or nine years after the slaughter of the monks of Iona by Vikings, Constantin, King of the Picts, founded the Culdee church of Dunkeld, as seat of the Columban supremacy in Scotland; which church was either completed or refounded by Kenneth mac Alpin, who in 850 translated to it a portion of St Columba's relics. So richly does Kenneth seem to have endowed this church, that, prior to 860 its wealth exposed it to pillage by the Danes, under the leadership of Ragnar Lodbroc. The first of its bishops was also first bishop of the Pictish kingdom, the Bishop of Fort-rann; but at his death in 865 the primacy was transferred to Abernethy, since the second abbot is styled merely 'princeps' or superior, and may have been either a cleric or a layman. Lay abbots certainly, and probably hereditary, were Duncan, who fell in battle at Drum-crub (965), and Crinan, who was son-in-law to Malcolm II. of Scotia, and father of the 'gracious Duncan,' and who, says Dr Skene, 'was in reality a great secular chief, occupying a position in power and influence not inferior to that of any of the native Mormaers.' During his time the abbey itself appears to have come to an end, for in 1027 Dunkeld was 'entirely burnt.' The bishopric was revived in 1107 by Alexander I., among its thirty-seven holders were Bruce's 'own bishop,' William Sinclair (*ob.* 1338), and Gawin Douglas (1474-1522), the translator of Virgil's *Aeneid*. Once and once only Dunkeld has figured markedly in history, when on 21 Aug. 1689, twenty-five days after Killiecrankie, the cathedral, Dunkeld House, and the walls of its park were successfully held against 5000 Highlanders by the new-formed Cameronian regiment, 1200 strong, under Lieut.-Col. William Cleland, the same young poet Covenantar by whom, ten years before, Drumclog had been mainly won. He now fell early in the siege, which was maintained from early morn till close on midnight; but his men withstood stubbornly every wild onslaught of the mountaineers, and, being galled by musketry from the town, sent out a party with blazing faggots, fastened to long pikes. They fired the dry thatch, and burned every house save three; nay, some of the zealots with calm ferocity turned the keys in the locks, and left the unhappy marksmen to their doom. At length, worn out, the Highlanders retreated, whereon the Cameronians 'gave a great shout and threw their caps in the air, and then all joined in offering up praises to God for so miraculous a victory.' So ended this conflict between the 'Hillmen' and the Mountaineers, which, trifling as it may seem, had all the effect of a decisive battle in

crushing the hopes of James VII.'s Scottish adherents (vii. 385-390 of Hill Burton's *Hist. Scotl.*, ed. 1876). In olden times Dunkeld received many a visit from royalty, on its way to hunt in Glen Tilt—from William the Lyon in the latter half of the 12th century, from James V. in 1529, and from Queen Mary in 1564. And Queen Victoria, three times at any rate, has driven through the town. First, with Prince Albert, on 7 Sept. 1842, when 500 Athole men escorted her from the triumphal arch to the luncheon tent in the midst of an encampment of 1000 Highlanders. There she was welcomed by the late Duke of Athole (then Lord Glenlyon), who, through over-fatigue, had suddenly become quite blind; and there she beheld a sword-dance. Next, with Prince Albert still, on 11 Sept. 1844, when they 'got out at an inn, which was small, but very clean, to let Vicky have soue broth; and Vicky stood and bowed to the people out of the wiudow.' Thirdly, *incognita*, with the Dowager Duchess of Athole, on 3 Oct. 1865. Nor have other illustrious visitors been rare—the poet Gray (1766), Robert Burns (1787), Wordsworth (1803), etc., etc., etc.

The pretty village of Birnam, which has been separately noticed, is connected with the town by Telford's uoble stone bridge erected in 1805-9 at a cost of £33,978, of which £7027 was advanced by the commissioners of Highland roads, £18,000 borrowed on the security of the tolls, and the rest defrayed by the Duke of Athole. Measuring 685 feet in length, 26½ in width, and 54 in height, it has seven arches—the middle one 90, two others each 84, two others each 74, and the two land-arches each 20, feet in span. The pontage was abolished in 1879. The town is laid out in the form of a cross; and, as approached from the right side of the Tay, is not seen in its full extent till one reaches the middle of the bridge. The street leading from the bridge was commenced in 1803, along a new reach of the Great North Road, from Perth to Inverness, by way of the bridge, and was designed to be a sort of new town, more elegant than the old; at the lower or bridge end stand the Athole Arms and the Free church, at the upper the Royal Hotel and the City Hall. The street at right angles to it comprises most of the old town, as reconstructed after the siege of 1689, and with a single exception consists of houses later than that date. The one exception is the ancient deanery, standing not far from the choir of the cathedral, and characterised by great thickness of wall.

The cathedral stands by the river side, at the W end of the old street, a little apart from the town, and on one side is shaded by trees, on the other bordered by a flower garden. It comprises a seven-bayed nave (1406-65), 122 feet long by 38 feet wide, and 40 high to the spring of the roof, with side aisles 12 feet wide, a four-bayed aisleless choir (1318-1400), 104 by 27 feet; a rectangular chapter-house (1457-65), on the N side of the choir; and a massive north-western tower (1469-1501), 24 feet square, and 96 feet high. All are Second Pointed in style, except the choir, which retains some scanty portions of First Pointed work, and is the only part not ruinous. Not long had the belfry been finished, when, on 12 Aug. 1560, Argyll and Ruthven required the Lairds of Airtully and Kinvaid 'to pass incontinent to the Kirk of Dunkeld, and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring furth to the kirkyard, and burn them openly. And siclyke cast down the altars, and purge the kirk of all kinds of monuments of idolatry; and this ye fail not to do, as ye will do us singular empleasure, and so commits to the protection of God. Fail not but ye tak good heid that neither the desks, windocks, nor doors be onways hurt or broken, either glassin work or iron work.' The tenderness of the closing injunction would seem to have been neglected, since the roofs were included in the demolition; and not until 1600 was the choir re-roofed to serve as the parish church. Such it is still, and Dorothy Wordsworth describes the ruin in 1803 as 'greatly injured by being made the nest of a modern Scotch kirk with sash windows, very incongruous with the noble antique

tower; but in 1815 Government gave £990 and the Duke of Athole £4410 towards its renovation, and it now contains 655 sittings. In the nave may be noticed abundant features of the French Flamboyant. The great W window, for instance, so far as can be judged from the remaining fragments of its tracery, appears to have been designed on a peculiarly florid pattern, and so defects from the vertical line of the gable, as to give space for a smaller circular window with double spiral mullions, above which is a foliated cross, still quite entire. The windows of the side aisles are very beautiful, and present no fewer than eight distinct patterns of tracery. The massive round piers dividing the side aisles from the nave are 10 feet high to the capital and 13½ in circumference, and out of Scotland might almost be taken for Romanesque. The arches between them, however, are unmistakably Second Pointed, with fluted soffits. The triforium consists of plain semicircular arches, divided by mullions into two lights, with a trefoil between; and the clerestory likewise consists of two-light windows, with trefoil heads and quatrefoil interval. Buttresses project between the windows, and are surmounted in the choir portion by crocketed pinnacles. An octangular turret, resembling a watch tower, at the south-western angle of the nave, terminates in a small parapeted gallery, supported on a rose carved moulding, and takes up a staircase, communicating by an ambulatory with the main tower, in which hang four bells. An elaborately sculptured monument of Bishop Robert Cardeny (1436), comprising a statue of him in his robes, beneath a crocketed canopy, is in the S aisle of the nave; a statue of Bishop William Sinclair (1338) is in the N aisle; a gigantic stone effigy of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (1394), arrayed in panoply of mail, is in the spacious vestibule of the choir, where also a Gothic mural monument was erected in 1872 to the memory of the officers and men of the 42d Highlanders who fell in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. The upper part of it contains a sculptured group, in high relief, representing a scene on a battlefield, all in pure white marble from the chisel of Sir John Steell, of Edinburgh. The chapter-house, adjoining the N side of the choir, is still entire; is lighted by four tall lancet windows, with trefoil heads, and, serving as the burying place of the ducal line, contains a fine marble statue of the fourth Duke of Athole (1833), with monuments of other members of the family.

The episcopal palace, a little SW of the cathedral, consisted of several long two-story houses, with thatched roofs, till in 1403 it was superseded by a strong castle, rendered necessary by frequent annoyance from Highland caterans; and, though now long extinct, has bequeathed to its site the name of Castle Close. The bishops made a great figure in their day. They had four palaces, at Dunkeld, Clunie, Perth, and Edinburgh, and got their lands S of the Forth erected into the barony of Aberlady, and those in the N into the barony of Dunkeld, which latter extended, not only around the town but continuously, with considerable breadth, for a distance of 7 miles to the palace of Clunie. A hill on which the bishops hanged many a freebooter rises close to the second lodge of the ducal grounds, and to the rear is a hollow in which many persons accused of witchcraft were burned at the stake. An ancient chapel, on ground now occupied by Athole Street, was built about 1420 by Bishop Cardeny, who endowed it with the rents of the lands of Mucklarie, eventually transferred to the rector of the grammar school. Another ancient chapel stood on Hillhead to the E of the town; was erected principally for the inhabitants of Fungarth; is now represented by only an enclosure wall around its site; and, having been dedicated to St Jerome, has bequeathed to the people of Fungarth the ludicrous nickname of 'Jorums.'

Dunkeld House, the modest seat of the Dukes of Athole, is a plain square mansion of the 17th century, behind the cathedral. A new palace, a little to the W, beside the Tay, was founded by the fourth Duke, who

left it unfinished at his death in 1830. Planned on a sumptuous scale, this promised to form a magnificent Gothic edifice; but the site did not please the next Duke, so two stories only were nearly finished, with a gallery 96 feet long and a private chapel, when £30,000 of the £200,000 it would have cost were expended. The grounds connected with Dunkeld House are of great extent, and, highly improved by the sixth Duke of Athole, who died in 1864, are surpassingly rich in features of natural and artificial beauty, including a home-farm, extensive gardens with vineries and greenhouses, an 'American garden,' 50 miles of walks and terraces, 30 miles of carriage-drives, the Rumbling-Bridge, the Falls of Bran, Ossian's Hall, etc. Plantations alone cover 18,500 acres, of larch principally, which is commonly said to have here been introduced to Scotland—a claim disputed, under date 1725, by DAWICK in Peeblesshire. Anyhow, 'it was in 1738 that Mr Menzies of Meggernie brought small plants of the tree from London, and left five at Dunkeld and eleven at Blair, as presents to the Duke of Athole. These sixteen plants no doubt formed the source whence sprang the great proportion of the larch plantations throughout Scotland during the 18th and the early part of the 19th century. . . . The entire area under larch in the Athole forest is stated at 10,324 acres, and the trees originally planted on it at 14,096,719. . . . Of the five planted in 1738, two were cut in 1809; one of them contained 147, and the other 168, cubic feet of timber; and they were sold at 3s. per cubic foot. . . . The two remaining ones of the five are still in a growing condition, and though they have begun to show signs of decay, they might yet survive many years. In 1831 their girth at 4 feet from the ground was 12 and 11 feet; in 1867, 16½ and 14½' ('Larch Forests,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1869). Besides these 'Mother Larches,' there are two oaks, two beeches, and a sycamore, whose huge dimensions are recorded in the same *Transactions* for 1880-81.

The old town cross, about 20 feet high, with four iron jongs attached to it, was removed about the beginning of the present century; in 1866 a fountain was erected by public subscription on its site to the memory of the sixth Duke. In 1877 a substantial City Hall was built at a cost of £1500; and Dunkeld has besides a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, a local savings bank, insurance agencies, hotels and inns, a public library, gaswork (1851), a good water-supply (1866), 2 masonic lodges, a Good Templars' lodge, curling and cricket clubs, a horticultural and poultry association (1869), a rose association (1873), a young men's Christian association, etc. Saturday is market-day; and fairs are held on 13 Feb., 7 April, 23 June (St Columba's), and the second Tuesday in November (cattle and horses), but they have dwindled greatly in importance. Nor are there any manufactures, the linen industry having been long extinct. Places of worship, other than the Cathedral, are an Episcopal church (1857-83; 350 sittings) and the Free church (1874-75; 1000 sittings). The latter, which cost above £3000, presents a large gable frontage, with a tower upon either side, of which the western terminates in a slated spire, 85 feet high. The interior is adorned with a stained-glass memorial window to Fox-Maule Ramsay, eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, who laid the foundation stone. The royal grammar school was founded in 1567, the Duchess of Athole's girls' industrial school in 1853. St George's Hospital, endowed by Bishop George Brown in 1510 for seven old bedesmen, was succeeded by small cottages after the siege of 1639, and, through the loss of its charter, was stripped of most of its property about 1825. The town is governed by a baron ballie, under the Duke of Athole, having never availed itself of Queen Anne's charter of 1704 erecting it into a royal burgh. Pop. (1881) 768, (1891) 613.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 47, 1868-69.

Dunkeld is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling, which comprises the old parishes of Auchtergaven, Blair Athole, Caputh, Cargill, Clunie,

Dunkeld and Dowally, Little Dunkeld, Kinclaven, Kirk-michael, Lethendy and Kinloch, Moulin, and Rattray, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Glenshee and Tenandry. Pop. (1871) 17,750, (1881) 17,030, (1891) 15,676, of whom 4164 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1892.—There is also a Free Church presbytery of Dunkeld, with churches of Auchtergaven, Blair Athole and Struan, Burrelton, Cargill, Clunie, Dalguise and Strath-bran, Dunkeld, Kirk-michael, Lethendy, and Moulin.—The Roman Catholics have also a see of Dunkeld, which, after being vacant for 293 years, was re-established in 1878, and comprises the counties of Clackmannan, Fife (northern part), Forfar, Kinross, Perth, and the portions of Stirling formerly surrounded by Perth and Clackmannan shires.

See Canon Alexander Myln's *Vita Dunkeldensis Ecclesie Episcoporum* (edited for Bannatyne Club by T. Thomson, 1823-31); vol. ii. of *Billings' Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland* (1852); *Dunkeld, its Straths and Glens* (new ed., Dunkeld, 1879); and Dr William Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Perthshire* (1880).

Dunkeld and Dowally, a Strathtay united parish of central Perthshire, containing the villages of DOWALLY and KINDALLACHAN, and (until 1891) a part only of the town of DUNKELD, which part lay detached from the main body, a little to the SE. The Boundary Commissioners in the above year transferred to Dunkeld and Dowally parish the part of Caputh parish that intervened between the main portion and this detached part. As the district thus transferred includes the town of Dunkeld so far as previously in the parish of Caputh, the whole town is now in the parish of Dunkeld and Dowally. The parish had another detached section, the barony of Dalcapon (comprising 1284 acres), which, lying mainly on the left bank of the Tummel, 1½ mile N of Ballinluig Junction, was transferred by the Commissioners to the parish of Logierait. Dunkeld and Dowally, bounded N by Logierait, E by Cluny and Caputh, and S and W by Little Dunkeld, has an utmost length from N to S of 6¼ miles, a varying breadth from E to W of ¾ mile and 4½ miles. The TAY flows 6½ miles south-south-eastward along all the boundary with Little Dunkeld, and receives Kindallachan and Dowally Burns from the interior. In the interior, too, are Loch ORDIE (5 × 3¾ furl.), Lochan na Beinne (1½ × ¾ furl.), St Colme's Loch (2 × 1 furl.), and Dowally Loch (1½ × ¾ furl.), whilst at the meeting-point of Logierait and Moulin lies Loch BROOM (5½ × 2 furl.). Along the Tay the surface declines to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward to 1440 feet near Lochan na Beinne and 1622 at Chapel Hill. Dorothy Wordsworth has left us her impression of this parish, through which she drove with her brother on 8 Sept. 1804:—'We travelled down the Tummel till it is lost in the Tay, and then, in the same direction, continued our course along the vale of the Tay, which is very wide for a considerable way, but gradually narrows, and the river, always a fine stream, assumes more dignity and importance. Two or three miles before we reached Dunkeld, we observed whole hill-sides, the property of the Duke of Athole, planted with fir trees till they are lost among the rocks near the tops of the hills. In forty or fifty years these plantations will be very fine'—a prediction abundantly verified, woods, mostly of larch, now clothing the entire parish, with the exception of barely one-fortieth in pasture and little more than a tenth under crops. The Queen, too, remarks in her *Journal* on the beautiful windings of the Tay and the richly-wooded height, rocky and pyramidal, of Craigiebarns. A large white building, St Colme's, 7 furlongs SSE of Dowally and 4 miles NNW of Dunkeld, is the model farm of the Dowager Duchess of Athole; and the Duke of Athole is the sole proprietor. This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £165. The churches are noticed under Dowally and Dunkeld; and Butterstone, Dowally, and Dunkeld Royal public, and Dunkeld Duchess of Athole's schools, with respective accommodation for 100, 107, 180, and 135 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 26,

34, 57, and 88, and grants of £34, £43, 14s., £56, 5s. 6d., and £95, 0s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £5656, 6s. 2d. Pop. of parish (1871) 839, (1881) 791, (1891) 1074; of Dunkeld registration district (1881) 882, (1891) 740.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 56, 47, 1869-70.

Dunkeld and Perth Railway. See HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

Dunkeld, Little, a Strath-tay parish of central Perthshire, containing the villages of Birnam, Inver, Dalguise, and Balnaguard, with the stations of Murthly, Dunkeld, and Dalguise. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to it the Amulree portion of the parish of Fowlis-Wester. It is bounded N by Logierait, NE by Dunkeld-Dowally and Caputh, E by Kinclaven, S by Auchtergaven, Methven, and Fowlis Wester, and W by Dull. Its area is now 42,531 acres, of which 872½ are water. The TAY sweeps 17¾ miles east-south-eastward, southward, and east-south-eastward again, along all the boundary with Logierait, Dunkeld-Dowally, and Caputh; its affluent, the BRAN, from 9 furlongs below its exit from Loch Freuchie, winds 12½ miles east-north-eastward, partly along the southern border, but mainly through the interior. Loch Skiach (6 × 3½ furl.) and Little Loch Skiach (2½ × 1½ furl.) lie towards the middle of the parish; and on its western border are Lochs Creagh (1½ × ¾ furl.) and Fender (2½ × 2 furl.) In the furthest E the surface sinks along the Tay to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward and north-westward to Kingswood (451 feet), Birnam Hill (1324), Little Trochrie Hill (1199), Creag Liath (1399), Airlich (1026), Meikle Crochan (1915), Craig Vinean (1247), Drum Mor (1203), Meall Mor (1512), Craig Hulich (1809), Meall Dearg (2258), Creag Mhor (1612), Creag an Eunaich (1506), Meall Reamhar (1659), Elick More (1693), Craig Lochie (1700), and Creag Maoiseach (1387), where the eleven last are all to the N of the Bran. Roofing-slate, of excellent quality and of a deep-blue hue, has been quarried on Birnam Hill, and fine-grained sandstone near Murthly, while potters-clay occurs in Strathbrann. The soil is black loam throughout most of the eastern valley, on the other arable lands is partly black mould, partly a mixture of sand and gravel, and on the hills is very poor. A considerable though ever-lessening number of cairns, stone circles, and hill-forts make up the antiquities, with 'Duncan's Camp' upon Birnam Hill, the ruins of Trochrie Castle, an old bridge across the Bran a little higher up, and a memorial stone at Ballinloach that marks the meeting-place of feudal courts. In the days of Bishop James Bruce, about the middle of the fifteenth century, this parish suffered severely from the raids of Robert Roach Macdonnochie; and at some period unknown to record its church and its clergy would seem to have fared but poorly at the hands of its own parishioners. For—

'Oh! sic a parish, oh! sic a parish!

Oh! sic a parish is Little Dunkel!

They hae hangit the minister, droun'd the precentor
Dung down the steeple, an' fuddl'd the bell!

Thanks to the beauty of its scenery, Little Dunkeld has many interesting memories of visits from illustrious personages—the poets Gray and Wordsworth, the Queen and Prince Consort, Millais the painter, and others. Perhaps the most interesting of all is that thus noted in Burns's *Highland Tour*:—'30 Aug. 1787. Walk with Mrs Stewart and Beard to Birnam top—fine prospect down Tay—Craigiebarns hills—Hermitage on the Bran, with a picture of Ossian—breakfast with Dr Stewart—Neil Gow plays—a short, stout-built, honest, Highland figure, with his greyish hair shed on his honest social brow—an interesting face, marking strong sense, kind openheartedness, mixed with unmixtrusting simplicity—visit his house—Margot Gow.' Neil Gow (1727-1807) was born at Inver; so was his son, Nathaniel (1766-1831), who was himself a masterly violinist. The principal mansions are Murthly Castle, Dalguise House, Kinnaid House, Kinloch Lodge, Torwood, St Mary's Tower, and Erigmore. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Amulree and Logiealmond, Little Dunkeld is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth

and Stirling; the living is worth £358. There are two churches—the one, by the Tay, nearly opposite Dunkeld, built in 1798, and containing 820 sittings; the other, in Strathbrann, near Rumbling-Bridge, 3 miles to the WSW, rebuilt in 1851, and containing 250. There is also a Free church of Strathbrann and Dalguise, standing near Trochrie, 4 miles WSW of Dunkeld; and the five schools of Drumour, Little Dunkeld, Murthly, Balnaguard, and Dalguise, with respective accommodation for 67, 200, 142, 37, and 56 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 93, 105, 74, 19, and 24, and grants of £46, 0s. 6d., £108, £80, 17s., £34, 15s., and £32, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1891) £20,439, 7s. 10d. Pop. of parish (1871) 2373, (1881) 2175, (1891) 2108; of registration district (1871) 2352, (1881) 2149, (1891) 2068.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 55, 1868-69.

Dunkenny, an estate, with a mansion, in Eassie and Nevay parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles WSW of Glamis station, on the Cupar-Angus and Forfar section of the Caledonian railway. Its owner is John Ramsay L'Amey, Esq. (b. 1813; suc. 1854).

Dunlappie, an ancient parish in the N of Forfarshire, united in 1612 to Stracathro. It forms the north-western district of the present Stracathro parish; takes its name from the two words Dun and Lappie, signifying a 'hill' and 'water'; and consists partly of Lundic Hill (800 feet), with West Water flowing around much of the hill's base, and partly of lower grounds traversed by numerous streamlets.

Dun Leacainn, a massive hill (1173 feet) in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, rising from the margin of Loch Fyne to the NE of Furnace village, 8 miles SW of Inverary town. A granite quarry, furnishing stones of fine grain and colour for exportation, is worked in a spur of the hill, and was the scene of a stupendous blast in Oct. 1871, when 4 tons of gunpowder, deposited in a deep boring, the result of more than a twelvemonth's operation, exploded with a muffled roar, and with a slight upheaval of the hill-front; and tore into pieces, ready for working to the desired size, many thousand tons of solid rock. Another monster blast at Craræ quarry in 1886 was witnessed by many excursionists from Glasgow, who crowded in too soon after the explosion, and a number succumbed to the fatal influence of the foul gases that supervened.

Dunliath, an old Scandinavian fort in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Dunlichity, an ancient parish of NE Inverness-shire, united in 1618 to DAVIOT, and lying along Strathnairn to the SW of Daviot. It takes its name, originally *Dunleacatti*, and signifying 'the hill of the Catti,' from a hill adjacent to its church; it forms the larger portion of the united parish of Daviot and Dunlichity; and it still has a church of its own, rebuilt in 1758, and containing 300 sittings. The Catti, whose territory lay in and around it, were the ancestors of the Clan Chattan, comprising MacIntoshes, MacPhersons, Davidsons, MacGillivrays, MacBeans, VicGovies, Gows or Smiths, and others, all followers of MacIntosh of MacIntosh.

Dunlop, a village in the N of Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, and a parish partly also in Renfrewshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed it wholly within the county of Ayr. The village, standing on the right bank of Glazert Burn, has a town hall, opened 8 Dec. 1891, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, and a station on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint railway, 2¾ miles NNW of Stewarton, 7¾ miles NNW of Kilmarnock, and 16 SW of Glasgow; fairs are held at it on the second Friday of May, *o.s.*, and 12 Nov. Pop. (1891) 404.

The parish, containing also Lugton Junction, 2¼ miles N of Dunlop and 5¼ E by S of Beith, is bounded N and NE by Neilston, SE and S by Stewarton, and NW by Beith. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 5½ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between 3¼ furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 7181¼ acres, of which 1101 belonged to Renfrewshire, and 2 are water. Three streams all run south-westward, on their ultimate way to the

Irvine—LUGTON Water along the boundary with Beith, Corsehill Burn along that with Stewarton, and Glazert Burn right through the interior; Halket Loch, covering 9 or 10 acres, was drained about 1830. Sinking to 280 feet above sea-level at the south-western corner of the parish, the surface rises thence to 444 feet near Ravenslie, 447 near Dunlop station, 583 near Titwood, 828 near Craignaght, 687 near East Halket, and 749 at Drumgrain—steep rocky knolls or hills these last that command a brilliant panoramic prospect. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; claystone-porphry, amygdaloid, greenstone, and basalt have been extensively quarried; limestone is plentiful, and has long been worked; and coal exists, but of very inferior quality. Columnar basalt, its pillars generally pentagonal and somewhat curved, occurs at Lochridge Hills, and has been laid bare by quarrying operations. The soil in a few spots is moss, in some is a fine loam, and mostly is of a clayey retentive nature, very productive, especially in grass. Barbara Gilmour, a woman whose wits had been sharpened by exile in Ireland during Scotland's troubles between the Restoration and the Revolution, settled down in Dunlop as a farmer's wife, and, having specially turned her attention to the produce of the dairy, attempted successfully to manufacture from unskimmed milk a species of cheese till then unknown in Scotland, and differing vastly from the horny insipidity of her foregoers. Her process soon was copied by her neighbours; and 'Dunlop cheese' came in a short time into such demand, that whether made by Barbara or her neighbours, or by the housewives of adjoining parishes, it found a ready market far and near. Even Cobbett himself pronounced it 'equal in quality to any cheese from Cheshire, Gloucestershire, or Wiltshire.' The Cunninghame cattle of the present day, from whose milk this famous cheese is mostly made, are descendants from several foreign animals—Alderneys, according to tradition—purchased about the middle of last century by Mr John Dunlop of Dunlop House. ARKER Castle is the principal antiquity; a pre-Reformation chapel, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village, having left no vestiges. From at least 1260 down to 1858 the lands of Dunlop were held by a family of the same name, the last but one of whom, John Dunlop (1806-39), M.P. for the county, was created a baronet in 1838. He it was that built Dunlop House in 1833, a fine Tudor mansion, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Dunlop station. Dunlop is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £337. The parish church, built in 1835, is a handsome edifice, containing 750 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 236 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 132, and a grant of £129, 14s. Pop. (1801) 808, (1831) 1040, (1861) 1038, (1871) 1160, (1881) 1363, (1891) 1410.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dunloskin, a farm with a small fresh-water lake in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire, on the Hafton estate, 1 mile N by W of Dunoon town. Loch Loskin (500 × 200 yards) lies at an altitude of 110 feet above sea-level, and is famous for water-lilies and other aquatic plants; W of it rises peaked Dunan (575 feet), which commands a splendid view.

Dunlugas, an estate, with a mansion in Alvah parish, Banffshire, on the right bank of the Deveron, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Turriff. Built in 1793, the mansion is a handsome three-story granite edifice, with very beautiful grounds. Its owner is Sir Robert John Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog. See ALVAH.

Dunmacsniochan. See BEREGONTUM.

Dunmaglass (Gael. *dun-na-glas*, 'grey castle'), an estate, with a shooting-lodge, in Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness-shire, 15 miles SSW of Daviot church, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Inverfarigaig pier, upon Loch Ness. From 1626 the estate belonged to the heads of the Macgillivrays, the last of this name who held it being Neil John Macgillivray, Esq., of Montreal, in Canada. It now belongs to William Sopper, Esq.; and, extending over 15,600 acres, comprehends all the upper waters of the FARIGAIG.

Dunman, a rocky hill on the SW coast of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, overhanging the sea, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of the Mull of Galloway. It rises to a height of 522 feet; is crowned with the vestiges of an ancient fort, probably of the times of the Strathclyde or Cumbrian kingdom; and, about the end of last century, had an eagle's eyrie on its cliffs.

Dunmhieraonaill or **Ronaldson's Tower**, a ruined ancient beacon or watch-tower in Kilminver and Kilmelfort parish, Argyllshire, on a point on the coast of the Sound of Mull.

Dunmoor. See DUN, MUIR OF.

Dunmore, a conspicuous height (841 feet) in Comrie parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Comrie village. It is crowned by a handsome granite obelisk, 72 feet high, erected in 1815 to the memory of Henry Dundas of DUNIRA, first Viscount Melville (1742-1811); and it commands a magnificent view of Strathearn.

Dunmore, a hill (1520 feet) in Crieff parish, Perthshire, flanking the left or E side of the Sma' Glen of Glenalmond, 5 miles S of Amulree. A ruined ancient fort surmounting it, about half a rood in extent, consists of strong stone bulwarks, in places double, and partly vitrified on the W side. Inaccessible on all sides except one, and there defended by a deep trench, 30 paces beyond the bulwarks, it is believed to belong to the ancient Caledonian times; and has, by popular tradition and by some credulous antiquaries, been regarded as a habitation of Fingal. See CLACH-NA-OSSIAN.

Dunmore. See KILCALMONELL.

Dunmore, a village and a noble mansion in Airth parish, Stirlingshire. The village stands on the right shore of the Forth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Airth station, on the Alloa section of the Caledonian railway, 8 ESE of Stirling, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Larbert, under which it has a post and telegraph office. It has a small pier, at which the Leith and Stirling steamers sometimes call. Near the village is Dunmore pottery, which has acquired quite a European reputation for its ware. The mansion, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of the village, is a plain castellated edifice, and stands amid splendid gardens and beautifully wooded grounds, containing and commanding delightful views. There is free access to the park, which contains some rare old trees. Its private Episcopal chapel, St Andrew's (1850-51), is a good Early English structure, with stained-glass windows, monuments to the two last earls, and an exquisite marble one to the Hou. Mrs C. A. Murray, who died in 1851. Beneath the chapel is the Dunmore mausoleum, and close to it is the tower of the old Elphinstone castle. Dunmore House, formerly the chief Scottish seat of the Earls of Dunmore, was purchased, together with a portion of the estate, by Claud H. Hamilton, Esq., of Barnes and Cochno, Dumbartonshire. See HARRIS.

Dun, Muir of, a hamlet in Dun parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles N by W of Bridge of Dun Junction on the Caledonian railway.

Dunmyat, an abrupt commanding hill in the former Perthshire portion of Logie parish, to the N of the Links of Forth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Stirling. The parish of Logie was reconstituted in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, and along with this Perthshire portion was placed wholly in Stirlingshire. A frontier mass of the Ochils, it projects somewhat from the contiguous hills, standing out from them like a buttress, and presenting to the Carse of the Forth an acclivity of steeps, precipices, and cliffs; it consists of rocks akin to those of the neighbouring hills, but penetrated with large workable veins of barytes; it rises to an altitude of 1375 feet above sea-level; and it commands, from its summit, a prospect of great extent and diversity, almost unrivalled in gorgeousness, and comprehending the domain of Airthrey, the vale of the Devon, Cambuskenneth Abbey, the town and castle of Stirling, the Carse of the Forth, the luxuriant Lothians, the fertile strath between the Forth and the Clyde away to the centre of Clydesdale, the upper basin of the Forth to the river springs on Ben Lomond, and the peaks and masses of the frontier Grampians and of the Southern

Highlands, from the centre of Perthshire all round to the Pentlands.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Dunn, a hamlet, with an inn, in Watten parish, Caithness, near the head of Loch Watten, 9 miles SE of Thurso.

Dun-na-Feulan or **Gull Rocks**, two rocky islets near the cliffs of Sanday island, in Small Isles parish, Argyllshire. Of different magnitudes, but of similar height, rising 100 feet above sea-level, they form striking scenic combinations with surrounding objects; and, when the mountains of Rum are swathed in clouds and the intervening sea-sound is lashed into tumult by a storm, their appearance is singularly grand. One of them is so slender as to present some resemblance to a steeple; and it consists partly of trap rock and partly of conglomerate, divided from each other by a vertical plane.

Dunnagoil. See DUNAGOIL.

Dunnechtan. See DUNNICHEN.

Dunnemarle. See DUNIMARLE.

Dunnet, a village and a parish in the N of Caithness.

The village stands, near the north-eastern corner of Dunnet Bay, 3 miles NNE of Castletown and 9 ENE of Thurso by road, only 2½ and 6½ by sea; a little place with a beautiful southern exposure, it has a post office under Thurso, an inn, and fairs on the first Tuesday of April, the last Tuesday of August, and the second Tuesday of October.

The parish is bounded NW and N by the Pentland Firth, E by Canisbay, SE by Bower, SW by Bower and Olig, and W by Dunnet Bay. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 4½ furlongs and 6½ miles; and its area is 17,758½ acres, of which 3838½ are foreshore and 519 water. The coast-line, about 15 miles in length, is occupied over more than half that distance by the bold promontory of Dunnet Head; comprises a reach of 1½ mile in the extreme SW of level sand, and a reach of 2¼ miles in the extreme E of low shore accessible at several creeks; and in all other parts is rocky and more or less inaccessible, Dunnet Bay (3¼ × 2½ miles) strikes east-south-eastward from the Pentland Firth, along the SW base of Dunnet Head, and, extending to the said reach of level sand, belongs on its southern shore to Olig parish. Throughout its connection with Dunnet it affords no shelter for vessels, but forms there excellent fishing ground for saithe, flounders, etc., and is sometimes frequented, in July and August, by shoals of herrings. Dunnet Head, 4 miles long and from 1½ to 3 miles across, goes northward from the vicinity of the village to a semicircular termination; and, consisting mainly of a hill ridge diversified with heights and hollows, it stoops precipitously to the sea all round its coast in broken rocks from 100 to 306 feet high. It contains at or near the water line several caves, and is crowned on its extremity by a lighthouse, erected in 1831 at a cost of £9135, and showing a fixed light, visible at the distance of 23 nautical miles. The rest of the land is comparatively low and flat, attaining only 200 feet above sea-level at Barrock near the Free church, and 216 near Greenland school. Besides ten little lakes on Dunnet Head, the largest of them the Loch of Bushtas (3 × 1 furl.), there are in the interior St John's Loch (6½ × 4½ furl.) and Loch Hailan (8½ × 3½ furl.); but Loch Syster (1½ × ½ mile), on the Canisbay border, was drained in 1866 at a cost of £840, whereby 269 acres of solum were exposed—150 of them capable of cultivation. Sandstone, of compact structure suitable for ordinary masonry and for mill-stones, rollers, and gate posts, forms the main mass of Dunnet Head; sandstone-flag, suitable for pavement and similar to the famous Caithness flag of other parts of the county, underlies the interior districts; and both are extensively quarried. The soil, on Dunnet Head, is mostly moss, incumbent on moorland-pan; on the eastern seaboard, is black loam, overlying sandy clay; on the south-western seaboard, round Dunnet village, is a dry, black, sandy loam; over 2000 acres eastward of Dunnet Bay is benty sand or links, formerly in commonage, but now divided among several farms, and considerably clothed with herbage; over 3000 acres in the extreme

E is moss, from 2 to 6 feet deep, resting upon blue clay; and in the southern districts is an argillaceous loam, incumbent on a bed of clay from 2 to 5 feet deep. If the entire land surface be classified into 17 parts, about 5 of them are in cultivation, 2 are links, 6 are moss, and 4 are improvable waste. Several of the ancient structures, usually called Picts' houses, are in the parish, one of them at Ham being still fairly entire; in 1873, a cist at Kirk o' Banks yielded 5 penannular silver armlets, about 3 inches in diameter, which now are in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. A pre-Reformation chapel at Dunnet Head and two others in different localities have left some vestiges. Timothy Pont, the topographer, was minister during 1601-8. Dunnet is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £245. The parish church at the village is ancient, and, repaired and enlarged in 1837, contains 700 sittings. There is also a Free church at Barrock, 2½ miles to the E. Three public schools—Dunnet, Cross Roads, and Greenland—with respective accommodation for 100, 185, and 68 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 73, 109, and 46, and grants of £85, 16s., £128, 3s., and £55, 8s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1366, (1831) 1906, (1861) 1861, (1871) 1661, (1881) 1607, (1891) 1488, of whom 45 were Gaelic speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Dunnichen, a village and a parish of Forfarshire. The village stands 1½ mile E by N of Kingsmuir station, on the Dundee and Forfar section of the Caledonian railway, and 3¾ miles ESE of its post-town, Forfar. A great March fair which was formerly held here is now extinct.

The parish, containing also LETHAM village and Kingsmuir station, is bounded N and NE by Rescobie, E by Kirkden and Carmyllie, S and SW by Inverarity, W and NW by Forfar. The Dunbarrow detached portion of the parish, comprising 828 acres, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Kirkden. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3¾ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between 7½ furlongs and 3¾ miles; and its area is now 4094 acres, of which 5 are water. The surface, sinking near Letham to close on 300 feet above sea-level, thence rises south-westward to 418 near Craichie, 513 near Fairhead, and 614 near Draffinn; and west-north-westward to 764 at Dunnichen Hill, on the Rescobie border, which, either cultivated or planted to its summit, was originally called Dun-Nechtan, perhaps after Nectan Morbet, a Pictish king (457-81). The rivulet Vinney, running from W to E along the base of Dunnichen Hill, receives some rills in its progress, and passes into Kirkden, there to fall into the Lunan. A marsh of some 50 acres in extent, called the Mire of Dunnichen, and containing an islet on which the ancient church of Dunnichen is said to have been built, was drained, and is now under cultivation. Sandstone, quarried for various purposes, is the prevailing rock; and the soils, for the most part, are either friable loams with predominance of sand, or friable clays on retentive bottoms. Fully three-fourths of the entire area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, a little more than one-tenth is under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A Caledonian or Pictish fort, on a low southern shoulder of Dunnichen Hill, had left some vestiges, which were partly removed for building dykes, and partly obliterated by a quarry; another ancient fort on Dunbarrow Hill is still traceable in its foundations. In a sanguinary battle, fought on the East Mains of Dunnichen, the revolted Picts defeated and slew Ecgrid, the Northumbrian king, recovering thus their independence, 20 May 685. Their victory has left its vestiges in stone-covered graves, with urns and human bones, both on the East Mains of Dunnichen and in a round gravel knoll near the Den of Letham. Dunnichen House, near the village, at the foot of the southern slope of Dunnichen Hill, is a fine mansion, beautifully embosomed in trees; the estate, purchased about 1700 by a Dundee merchant of the name of Dempster, was greatly improved by the eminent agriculturist, 'honest George Dempster,' M.P. (1735-1818),

and now is held by Lady Katherine H. Dempster-Metcalf. Dunnichen is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £185. The parish church (1802; 456 sittings) stands at Dunnichen village, and at Letham are Free and Congregational churches; whilst three public schools—Craichie, Letham infant, and Letham mixed—with respective accommodation for 100, 87, and 156 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 73, 55, and 90, and grants of £76, 8s., £42, 10s., and £89, 18s. Valuation (1882) £8421, 10s. 11d., (1891) £6020, 3s., plus £409 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1043, (1831) 1513, (1861) 1932, (1871) 1536, (1881) 1422, (1891) 1233.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Dunnideer, an isolated hill in Insch parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Insch village. Separated only by the narrow vale of the Shevock rivulet from Christ's Kirk Hill (1020 feet) in Kennethmont parish, and standing nearly in a line with the W end of Foudland (1529) $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the N, it rises abruptly in the form of a cone, a little flattened at the top, to a height of 876 feet above sea-level, or 470 above the village. It is crowned by remains of a vitrified fort, and by the fragment of an ancient tower, with walls 7 feet thick and from 50 to 60 feet high, variously alleged to have been built either by Grig or Girig, King of the Picts, or by David, Earl of Huntingdon.

Dunnikier, a mansion in Kirkcaldy parish, Fife, 3 miles N of Kirkcaldy town. The estate, comprising much of the seaboard of Dysart parish and about seven-eighths of the landward part of Kirkcaldy, has belonged since the close of the 17th century to the Oswalds, a family that has produced an eminent statesman and a distinguished general in the Right Hon. James Oswald (c. 1715-80) and Sir John Oswald, G.C.B. (c. 1770-1840). See KIRKCALDY.

Dunnikier, a hill in Kilconquhar parish, Fife, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Colinsburgh. It rises to an altitude of 750 feet above sea-level, and commands an extensive and very brilliant view over much of Fife, and over parts of the Firths of Forth and Tay, to the Lammermuirs, the Sidlaws, and the Grampians.

Dunninald House, a mansion of 1825 in Craig parish, Forfarshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the lofty sea-cliffs of Boddin and 3 miles S by W of Montrose. The estate contains 663 acres. See CRAIG.

Dunning (Gael. *dunan*, 'small fort'), a village and a parish of Lower Strathearn, SE Perthshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on Dunning Burn, near the northern base of the Ochils, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Dunning station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, this being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Auchterarder, $23\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Stirling, $60\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Edinburgh (*via* Stirling), $53\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Glasgow, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Perth. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments. Burned by Mar's forces in the retreat from Sheriffmuir to Perth, with the exception of a single house, on 14 Nov. 1715, it now is a neat little place, held in feu of Lord Rollo and Dunning, under a baron-bailie; and possesses a branch of the Union Bank, a local savings bank, inns, gaswork, a town-hall, a library and reading-room, a mutual improvement society (1858), bowling and curling clubs, and a co-operative society. A plentiful supply of water was introduced in 1872, and a magnificent fountain, the gift of a successful native abroad, has been erected in the village square. A thorn-tree, planted to commemorate its burning by the Jacobites, and protected by a strong circular wall, still stands in the centre of the village. The prosperity of the village has suffered through the decadence of handloom weaving. Wednesday is market-day. The parish church is said to have been built between 1200 and 1210, but it has undergone many alterations since, having been almost rebuilt in 1810, and contains 1000 sittings. Much of the ancient building, however, still remains in its original form, the most conspicuous object being its massive square Norman tower. This, with its saddle-roof and SW stair-turret, is a very characteristic structure, taper-

ing upwards in three unequal stages to a height of 75 feet. In the course of recent repairs, a fine Norman arch between the tower and the interior of the church, which had been barbarously bricked up and disfigured, was reopened and restored. In 1890 Lord Rollo restored two fine windows in the ancient tower, in which a new clock, costing £120, was placed in November of the same year. There are also a Free church and a U.P. church; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 289 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 196, and a grant of £184, 12s. Pop. (1841) 1068, (1861) 1105, (1871) 943, (1881) 1048, (1891) 838.

The parish, containing also the village of Newton of Pitcairns, is bounded N by Findo-Gask, NE by Forteviot, E and SE by Forgandenny, S by Orwell in Kinross and by Fossoway, SW by Glendevon, and W by Auchterarder. The detached portion of the parish was in 1891 joined to the main portion by the Boundary Commissioners—the intervening detached portion (12 acres) of Auchterarder parish, to the NW of Dunning parish, having been transferred to the latter. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is now 14,940 acres, of which 73 are water. The EARN, here winding $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, roughly traces all the northern boundary, and here receives Dunning Burn, running $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-by-eastward over a gravelly bed; another of its affluents, the Water of May, rises on the eastern slope of John's Hill, at the SW corner of the parish, and thence flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward and north-eastward through the southern interior and along the Forgandenny border, till it passes off into Forgandenny. In the W is triangular White Moss Loch ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and in the E the tinier Loch of Montalt ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.) Sinking in the NE along the Earn to 34 feet above the sea, the surface rises southward to the green pastoral Ochils, and, tolerably level over its northern half, attains 193 feet near Mains of Duncrub, 171 near Nether Garvock, 1064 at Rossie Law, 932 near Montalt, 1419 at Simpleside Hill, 1302 at Skymore Hill, 1337 at Cock Law, 1558 at Corb Law, and 1500 at John's Hill, the two last culminating on the Auchterarder border. Trap rock prevails in the S, sandstone throughout the centre and the N; and both have been quarried. The soil is light and sandy along the Earn, clay or gravel in other arable tracts, and on the Ochils such as to yield good pasture for sheep. A fort is on Rossie Law, a standing stone near Crofts; and urns have been found and pieces of ancient armour. Mansions are DUNCRUB House, Garvock, Pitcairn, Inverdunning, and Kippen. Dunning is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £280. Valuation (1891) £12,519, 12s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 1504, (1831) 2045, (1861) 2084, (1871) 1832, (1881) 1635, (1891) 1345, this singular decrease in the landward part of the parish being due to the absorption of small farms into large.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 39, 43, 47, 1867-69.

Dunnottar (anc. *Dunfoither*; Gael. *dun-òitir*, 'fort of the low promontory'), a coast parish of Kincardineshire, containing the fishing village of Crawton and all the old town of STONEHAVEN. It is bounded NW and N by Fetteresso, E by the German Ocean, S by Kinneff, and SW by Arbutnott and Glenbervie. Rudely resembling a triangle in outline, with westward apex, it has an utmost length from E to W of 5 miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of 7884 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 16 are foreshore and 86 water. The coast is rock-bound and precipitous, consisting partly of detached masses and headlands, but chiefly of a range of cliffs rising to heights of 100 and 200 feet above the deep water that washes their base. In its loftiest portion for about a mile it presents an unbroken wall-like face, thronged with sea-birds, and hence called Fowlshough; elsewhere it exhibits fantastic forms of isolated or creviced rock, several large caverns and rock-tunnels, and a natural arcade more than 150 yards long, through the base of a high promontory, which may be traversed by an ordinary-sized boat. The sea can be gained from the land only by a few narrow grassy

declivities that lead down to coves or baylets, fenced by sunken rocks against access by ships or large boats. CARRON Water winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward along all the boundary with Fetteresso; and the northern division of the parish along its bank forms the eastern end of the Howe of Mearns—the eastern commencement, that is, of the great hollow which extends diagonally across Scotland, and bears in Forfarshire and Perthshire the name of Strathmore. Otherwise the surface has a general westward or west-south-westward ascent, to 433 feet near Kittlenaked, 492 at Law of Lumgair, 638 at Cloch-na Hill, and 700 near Carmont on the Glenbervie border. The predominant rock is sandstone conglomerate, containing nodules of quartz and limestone; whilst porphyritic granite forms a stratum at Carmont. Granite and gneiss boulders are not unfrequent; columnar basalt forms part of a ledge of rock at Crowth; and a building-stone, known locally as 'red craig,' has been quarried on a sandstone cliff above Stonehaven Harbour. The soils are variously clayey, loamy, gravelly, and moorish; and they occur, not in separate expanses or in strictly distinguishable sections, but mixedly in all parts of the parish, and often on one farm or even in one field. About three-fifths of the entire area are under cultivation, rather more than one-fifth is hill pasture or moor, and fully one-twelfth is under wood. DUNNOTTAR CASTLE is the chief antiquity, others being a cairn at Carmont and a 'Pict's kiln' on Lumgair Law. Barras, the seat once of a branch of the Ogilvies, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Stonehaven, is now a ruin; and the principal mansion is Dunnottar House, 1 mile SW of Stonehaven, which, built about 1802, is a plain but large edifice, with gardens formed at a cost of £10,000 and upwards. Its owner is William Nathaniel Forbes, Esq. (b. 1826; suc. 1851). Dunnottar is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £251. The parish church stands by the Carron, 1 mile WSW of Stonehaven, and was built in 1782 on the site of the church of St Bridget; in its graveyard is a stone to the Covenanters who perished in the Castle, and here it was that in 1793 Scott met Robert Paterson or 'Old Mortality.' The parish church and churchyard formerly stood on the rock on which the castle is built, and within the castle walls. A mission church, named St Bridget's, was opened in January 1888. Brackmuirhill and Dunnottar public schools, and Stonehaven (Episcopal) school, with respective accommodation for 128, 526, and 98 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 89, 324, and 108, and grants of £67, 16s. 6d., £286, 2s. 6d., and £94, 10s. Valuation (1892) £11,489, 19s. 5d., *plus* £1322 for railway. Pop. (1871) 2102, (1881) 2498, (1891) 2739.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Dunnottar Castle, a ruined fortress on the coast of Dunnottar parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Stonehaven. It crowns the flat summit, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, of a stupendous rock, which, somewhat resembling that of Edinburgh Castle, is all but severed from the mainland by a chasm, and on all other sides rises sheer from the sea to a height of 160 feet. The ancient capital of the Mearns, this natural stronghold figures early in history, for, in 681, we hear of the siege of 'Dunfoithir' by Bruidhe, King of the Picts, and, in 894, of a second siege under Turan, his successor. Then, in 900, Donald, King of Alban, was cut off here and slain by the Danes; and, in 934, Aethelstan, ravaging Scotland with his land forces, penetrated so far as Dunnottar. Of much later date, however, is the present castle, which, from its situation and extent, forms one of the most majestic ruins in the kingdom, and which, prior to the era of artillery, must have been well-nigh impregnable. The only approach to it is by a steep path winding round the body of the rock, which has been scarped and rendered inaccessible by art. The entrance is through a gate, in a wall about 40 feet high; whence, by a long passage, partly arched over, and through another gate pierced with four cailles or loop-holes, the area of the castle is reached. This passage was formerly strengthened by two iron portcullises. The area is surrounded by an embattled wall, and occupied by buildings of very different ages, which,

though dismantled, are, for the most part, tolerably entire, wanting but roofs and floors. The oldest, with the exception of the chapel, is a square tower said to have been built towards the close of the 14th century. A large range of lodging-rooms and offices, with a long gallery of 120 feet, appears to be comparatively modern—not older than the latter end of the 16th century. There are ruins of various other buildings and conveniences necessary or proper for a garrison, such as barracks, a basin or cistern of water 20 feet in diameter, a bowling-green, and a forge said to have been used for casting iron bullets. The building now called the chapel was at one time the parish church; for, notwithstanding its difficulty of access, the church, and even the churchyard of the parish, were originally situated on this rock. Sir William Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, made an exchange of certain lands in the counties of Fife and Stirling with William de Lindsay, Lord of the Byres, for part of the lands of Dunnottar; and the natural strength of its rock led him to build a castle on it as a refuge for himself and his friends during those troublous times. But, to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place; notwithstanding which, the Bishop of St Andrews excommunicated him for violation of sacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to Pope Benedict XIII., setting forth the exigency of the case, and the necessity of such a fortress, with the circumstance of his having built another church; on which his holiness issued a bull, dated 18 July 1394, directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompense to the church; after which it continued in the Keith family till the forfeiture of the last Earl in 1716.

Prior to this, however, a castle of Dunnottar is said to have been taken about 1296 by Sir William Wallace, who burned 4000 Englishmen in it. Blind Harry gives the following lively account of this achievement:—

'The Englishmen, that durst them not abide,
Before the host full fear'dly forth they flee
To Dunnottar, a swake within the sea.
No further they might win out of the land.
They seem'd there while they were four thousand,
Ran to the kirk, ween'd girth to have tane,
The lave remain'd upon the rock of stane.
The bishop there began to treaty ma,
Their lives to get, out of the land to ga;
But they were rude, and durst not will.
Wallace in fire gart set all hastily,
Burnt up the kirk and all that was therein.
Attour the rock the lave ran with great din;
Some hung on crags, right dolefully to dee,
Some lap, some fell, some flutter'd in the sea,
No Southern in life was left in that hold,
And them within they hurnt to powder cold.
When this was done, fell fell on their knees down,
At the hishop ask'd absolution.
When Wallace leugh, said, I forgive you all;
Are ye war-men, repent ye for so small?
'They rued not us into the town of Air
Our true barons when they hang'd there!'

In 1336, too, we hear of the castle of Dunnottar being refortified by Edward III. in his progress through Scotland; but scarce had he quitted the kingdom when it was retaken by Sir Andrew Moray, the Regent of Scotland. No further event of historic interest occurred for many centuries afterwards, during which it was the chief seat of the Marischal family. But, in the time of the Great Rebellion it was besieged by the Marquis of Montrose, the Earl Marischal of that day being a staunch Covenanter. The Earl had immured himself in his castle, along with many of his partisans, including 16 Covenanted clergymen who had here sought refuge from Montrose. The Earl would have come to terms but for this ministerial party, and the Marquis at once subjected his property to military execution. Stonehaven and Cowie, which belonged to the vassals of the Earl Marischal, were burned; the woods of Fetteresso shared the same fate; and the whole of the lands in the vicinity were ravaged. The Earl is said to have deeply regretted his rejection of Montrose's terms, when he beheld the smoke ascending from his property; 'but the famous Andrew Cant, who was among the number

of his ghostly company, edified his resolution at once to its original pitch of firmness, by assuring him that that reek would be a sweet-smelling incense in the nostrils of the Lord, rising, as it did, from property which had been sacrificed to the holy cause of the Covenant.'

At Dunnottar Castle, in 1650, William, seventh Earl Marischal, entertained Charles II.; and in the following year it was selected by the Scots Estates and Privy Council as the strongest place in the kingdom for the preservation of the regalia from the English army, which then overran the country. These being here deposited, the Earl obtained a garrison, with an order for suitable ammunition and provisions. Cromwell's troops, under command of Lambert, besieged the castle, which was put under command of George Ogilvy of Barras, in the parish of Dunnottar, as lieutenant-governor; the Earl himself having joined the king's forces in England. Ogilvy did not surrender until the siege had been converted into a blockade, when he was reduced by famine and a consequent mutiny in the garrison. He had previously, however, removed the regalia by a stratagem on account of which he was long imprisoned in England. Mrs Granger, wife of the minister of Kinnelf, had requested permission of Major-General Morgan, who then commanded the besieging army, to visit Mrs Ogilvy, the lady of the Lieutenant-Governor. Having gained admission, she packed up the crown among some clothes, and carried it out of the castle in her lap, whilst the sword and sceptre seemed to have formed a sort of distaff for a mass of lint which, like a thrifty Scots matron, she was busily spinning into thread. The English general very politely assisted the lady to mount her horse; and her husband that night buried the regalia under the flags of his church, where they remained till the Restoration, in 1660, when they were delivered to Mr George Ogilvy, who presented them to Charles II. For this good service, with his long imprisonment and loss of property, Ogilvy received no farther mark of royal favour or reward than the title of Baronet and a new coat-of-arms. Sir John Keith, brother to the Earl Marischal, was created Earl of Kintore; but honest Mr Granger and his wife had neither honour nor reward.

Dunnottar was used, in the year 1685, from early in May till towards the end of July, as a state prison for 167 Covenanters, men and women, who had been seized at different times in the W of Scotland, during the persecution under Charles II. In the warmest season of the year they were all barbarously thrust into a vault, still called 'The Whigs' Vault,' where 9 of them died. About 25, in a state of desperation, crept one night from the window, along the face of the awful precipice, in the hope of escaping; but two of these perished in the attempt, and most of the others were captured, and subjected to horrible tortures. In 1720 the dilapidated estate of George, tenth Earl, was sold to the York Building Company for £41,172, and Dunnottar Castle dismantled; but in 1761 the Earl repurchased it, to sell it, however, in 1766, to Alexander Keith, writer in Edinburgh, whose son, as exercising the office of Knight-Marischal of Scotland in 1822, was created a Baronet by George IV. Dunnottar went to his daughter, and, at her death in 1852, to her son, Sir Patrick Keith-Murray of Ochtertyre, with whom it remained till 1875, when it was purchased by Alexander Innes, Esq. of Raemoir and Cowie. See James Napier's *Stonehaven and its Historical Associations, being a Guide to Dunnottar Castle, etc.* (Stoneh. 1870).

Dunolly, an estate, with an ancient castle and a modern mansion, in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire. The ancient castle, crowning a precipitous rocky promontory between Oban Bay and the mouth of Loch Etive, 9 furlongs NNW of Oban town, is believed to have taken its name, signifying 'the fortified hill of Olaf,' from some ancient Scandinavian prince or king; and occupies a romantic site, well adapted by its natural character for military defence. Originally perhaps a rude fortalice, altered or extended in the course

of centuries into a strong castle, it dates in record so early as the 7th century, but retains no masonry earlier than the latter part of the 12th; as long the principal seat of the Macdougalls, Lords of Lorn, figures boldly in old history and in curious legend; and is now a gloomy, lonely, fragmentary ruin. 'The principal part of it which remains,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'is the donjon or keep; but fragments of other buildings, overgrown with ivy, attest that it had once been a place of importance, as large apparently as Artornish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments enclose a courtyard, of which the keep probably formed one side, the entrance being by a steep ascent from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended doubtless by outworks and a drawbridge.' An eagle, kept chained within the ruin, was seen by the poet Wordsworth in 1831, and forms the subject of a stinging sonnet from his pen. A stalactite cavern was accidentally discovered, about 1830, in what long had been garden ground contiguous to the base of the castle rock; was ascertained to have had an entrance which had been blocked by a wall; and was found to contain many human bones, some bones of several of the lower animals, pieces of iron, remains of broadswords, and a few defaced coins. Thomas Brydson, in his *Pictures of the Past*, says respecting Dunolly Castle—

'The breezes of this vernal day
Come whispering through thine empty hall,
And stir, instead of tapestry,
The weed upon the wall,

'And bring from out the murmur'ing sea,
And bring from out the vocal wood,
The sound of Nature's joy to thee,
Mocking thy solitude.

'Yet proudly, 'mid the tide of years,
Thou lift'st on high thine airy form,
Scene of primeval hopes and fears,
Slow yielding to the storm!

'From thy grey portal, oft at morn,
'The ladies and the squires would go;
While swell'd the hunter's bugle-horn
In the green glen below;

'And minstrel harp, at starry night,
Woke the high strain of battle here,
When, with a wild and stern delight,
The warriors stooped to hear.

'All fled for ever! leaving nought
Save lonely walls in ruin green,
Which dimly lead my wandering thought
To moments that have been.'

Modern Dunolly Castle, a little to the N, is a fine edifice, embosomed among wood, and contains the famous Brooch of Lorn, graphically described in Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, taken from Robert Bruce in the skirmish of Dalry, in Killin parish, Perthshire, with several other curious relics of antiquity. The estate belonged to the Macdougalls from very early times; was forfeited for participation in the '15, but restored just before the outbreak of the '45; and now is held by Col. Charles Allan MacDougall of MacDougall (b. 1831; suc. 1867). One of its proprietors fell in the Peninsular Campaign; another, in 1842, steered the barge of Queen Victoria through Loch Tay, in her progress from Taymouth to Drummond Castle.

Dunoon, a favourite watering-place and a parish of Cowal district, Argyllshire. The town extends more than 3 miles along the western shore of the Firth of Clyde, from the entrance of Holy Loch south-south-westward to beyond West or Balcay Bay, and consists of Hunter's Quay to the N, Kirn, and Dunoon proper to the S. Each has its separate steamboat pier, that of Hunter's Quay being 6 miles WNW of Greenock and $\frac{2}{3}$ mile N of Kirn's, which is 1 mile NNE of Dunoon's, which again is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Cloch Lighthouse, 11 miles NNW of Largs, and 11 NNE of Rothesay. Old Dunoon arose beneath the shadow of an ancient castle, which, crowning a small rocky headland between the East and West Bays, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been founded by dim Dalriadic chieftains in the early years of the 6th

century, and later to have been held by Scandinavian rovers. However that may be, from the reign of Malcolm Ceanmor (1058-93) this castle was the seat of the Lord High Stewards of Scotland, on the accession of the sixth of whom, Robert, to the throne in 1370, it became a royal palace, under the hereditary keepership of the Campbells of Lochow, ancestors of the Duke of Argyll. By royal charter of 1472 Colin, Earl of Argyll, Lorne, and Campbell, obtained for himself certain lands around the Castle of Dunoon, which in 1544 was besieged and taken by Lennox, the would-be regent, and on 26 July 1563 received a visit from Mary Queen of Scots. In 1646 it was the scene of a cruel atrocity wrought by the Campbells on the Lamonts of Cowal and Bute, thirty-six of whom were most traitorously carried from the houses of Escog and Castle-Toward to the village of Dunoon, and there were hanged on an ash-tree at the kirkyard. 'Insomuch that the Lord from heaven did declare his wrath and displeasure by striking the said tree immediately thereafter, so that the whole leaves fell from it, and the tree withered, which being cut down there sprang out of the very heart of the root thereof a spring like unto blood, popping up, and that for several years, till the said murderers or their favourers did cause howk out the root.' Henceforward the castle, which seems to have covered an acre of ground, and to have had three towers, was left to utter neglect, its stones abstracted for neighbouring cottages, so that now its bare outline can hardly be traced, though the greensward of course is imagined to cover a perfect labyrinth of vaults. Hard by, on the site now occupied by the parish church, stood the castle chapel—a nunnery in popular belief; and also near were the butts or cuspars, the gallows' hill, and a moat-hill (Gael. *Tom-a-mhoid*). As the castle decayed, so too decayed the village of Dunoon, in spite of its being the regular ferry between Cowal and Renfrewshire and an occasional resort of invalids for the benefit of drinking goats' whey. The year 1822 found it a Highland *clachan*, with a church, a manse, three or four slated cottages, and a sprinkling of thatched cottages or huts. But in that year the late James Ewing, Esq., LL.D., purchased a feu here, and built thereon the handsome marine villa called, from the neighbouring castle, Castle House; and it was not long before others followed his lead, steam navigation having by this time brought Dunoon within comparatively easy reach of Glasgow. Fringing the sweeping curves of East and West—or Milton and Balgay—Bays, modern Dunoon stands partly on the low platform of the Firth's old sea-margin, partly on gentle ascents, with immediate background of broken, heather-clad braes, and, beyond, of the Cowal heights. The whole exhibits a charming indifference to town-like regularity, villas and cots being blended with gardens and trees; sea, wood, and mountain being all within easy access; and the views of the Clyde and its basin being wide as they are lovely. In 1893 the castle and grounds were purchased by the commissioners for the benefit of the burgh, at a cost of £4600. In 1895 the commissioners also purchased the pier from the Hafton estate trustees; this they intend to considerably enlarge and improve, so as to meet modern requirements.

To descend to details, the town has two post offices of Dunoon and Kirn, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co., Clydesdale, and Union Banks, insurance agencies, numerous hotels, a gas company, an excellent water supply, fed by a reservoir with storage capacity of 45,000,000 gallons, agricultural and horticultural societies, a capital bowling-green, fairs on the third Thursday of January, February, and November, and three Independent weekly papers—the *Saturday Argyllshire Standard* (1870), the *Wednesday Dunoon Observer*, and the *Friday Dunoon Herald and Cowal Advertiser* (1876). The Burgh Buildings, erected in 1873-74, at a cost of £4000, are a two-storied Scottish Baronial pile, and contain the municipal offices, with a hall that, measuring 73½ by 35½ feet, can accommodate 500 persons, and is adorned with a stained-glass window. A fine stone

edifice, Romanesque in style, and originally erected at a cost of £11,000 for a hydropathic establishment, was, thanks to the late Miss Beatrice Clugston of Lenzie, opened in 1869 as the West of Scotland Convalescent Sea-side Homes. Fitted with splendid baths, and accommodating 200 inmates, as enlarged by a new wing in 1880 at a cost of £8000, these Homes have hitherto (1893) been the means of restoring upwards of 48,000 invalids to health; on 5 Aug. 1872 they were honoured with a visit by the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. There is also Dunoon District Cottage Hospital, and in the neighbourhood of the quay has been erected an ornamental band-stand. The first wooden steamboat jetty, formed by a private joint stock company in 1835, proving insufficient, the present pier, with waiting-rooms and separate allotment for vehicle traffic, was built by the late Mr Hunter of Hafton; it extends 390 feet into the water, which at its head has a depth of about 4 fathoms. Kirn pier is of similar construction; whilst Hunter's Quay is a stone erection of 1823, with a projection and slip, and, near it, the Royal Clyde Yacht Club-house, destroyed by fire in 1889, and rebuilt in the following year. In 1880 an esplanade, protected by a breast-wall, was formed along the northern shore of Balgay Bay at a cost of £500; beyond, spanning Balgay Burn, is the Victoria Bridge (1878). The parish church, built in 1816, and enlarged in 1834 and 1839, is a good Gothic edifice, with 838 sittings, and a massive square pinnacled tower; in its graveyard are time-worn tombstones to the Rev. John Cameron and Andrew Boyd, Bishop of Lismore, bearing date 1623 and 1636. The Free church, dating from 1843, was rebuilt (1876-77) in the French Gothic style at a cost of £10,000; and a Free Gaelic church is the old U.P. church of 1828, converted to its present purpose in 1875, in which year the U.P. body built a handsome new Gothic church at a cost of £5000. A Scottish Episcopal church, Holy Trinity, Early English in style, with nave, chancel, and stained-glass windows, was built in 1850; a Roman Catholic church, St Mun's, in 1863. Other places of worship are an English Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel, both open only during the summer months; with a *quoad sacra* and a U.P. church (1863) at Kirn, and an English Episcopal church at Hunter's Quay, open only in the summer months. The beautiful cemetery, 2 acres in extent, contains the graves of Robert Buchanan of Ardfillayne (1785-1873), professor of logic in Glasgow University, and the late James Hunter, Esq. of Hafton (d. 1855); but at Greenock, not here at her birthplace, rests Mary Cameron, Burns's 'Highland Mary' (d. 1786). A bronze statue to her memory, however, by Mr. D. W. Stevenson, was unveiled on the centenary of the poet's death, July 21, 1896. Dunoon public, Kirn public, and Dunoon Roman Catholic (St. Mun) schools, have accommodation for about 540, 210, and 70 children. Since 1868 a burgh, with Kirn and Hunter's Quay, under the General Police and Improvement Act, Dunoon is governed by a provost, 2 magistrates, and 9 police commissioners. A sheriff court is held monthly for small debts and debts recovery cases. Pop. (1881) 4692, (1891) 5283.

The parish comprises the ancient parishes of Dunoon and Kilmun, and, besides the town and suburbs of Dunoon, contains the post-office villages of SANDBANK, KILMUN, STRONE, BLAIRMORE, ARDENTINNY, INELLAN, and TOWARD. It is bounded N by Strachur, NE by Lochgoilhead, E by Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde, S by the Kyles of Bute, W by Inverchaolain, and NW by Kilmoran. Its utmost length is 16¼ miles from N to S, viz., from Whistlefield inn to Toward Point; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 2 and 7½ miles; and its land area is 44,577 acres. The coast-line, reaching from 1½ mile NNE of Glenfinart to opposite Rothessay, extends about 23 miles—7 along Loch Long, 5 around HOLY LOCH, 9 along the Firth of Clyde, and 2 along the KYLES OF BUTE. It is everywhere bordered with the low green platform of the old sea-margin, a natural terrace thickly fringed with town and village and pleasant mansion, and backed by hills or mountains. The 3 lower miles of narrow Loch Eck belong to Kilmun; and

from its foot the EACHAIG river winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to the head of HOLY LOCH, and receives by the way the Massan and Little Eachaig, the former running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward and south-eastward through the interior, the latter $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along the boundary of Kilmun with Inverchaolain and Dunoon. Dunoon is not so mountainous as Kilmun, its chief elevations from S to N being Inellan Hill (935 feet), Ben Ruadh (1057), Garrowchorrán Hill (1115), Corlorach Hill (1371), Kilbride Hill (1294), Horse Seat (1282), the Badd (1215), *BISHOP'S SEAT (1651), Duman (575), Strone Saul (993), Finbracken Hill (649), and Dalinlongart Hill (643); whilst in Kilmun rise Kilmun Hill (1535), Stronchullin Hill (1798), BEN RUADH (2178), *Creachan Mor (2156), and Cruach a' Bhuie (2084) to the E of the Eachaig and Loch Eck, and, to the W thereof, Ballochyle Hill (1253), Clachaig Hill (1708), Sgarach Mor (1972), A' Chruach (1570), Cláich Beinn (2109), and BENMORE (2433), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Clay slate, greenish, greyish, or bluish in hue, sometimes finely laminated and firmly grained, is a predominant rock, and has been quarried for roofing purposes on Toward estate and near the town of Dunoon. Highly indurated mica slate, traversed by veins of compact quartz and contorted into every variety of curve, is still more prevalent, forming by far the greater portion of the ancient parish of Dunoon, and passing into clay slate in the southern part of Kilmun Hill. Silurian rock, coarse-grained and merging out of junction with clay slate, occurs at Strone Point and Toward; whilst Old Red sandstone skirts the shore from Inellan to within about a mile of Toward Castle, and has been quarried, at different periods, for building purposes. Limestone, in small quantity and here and there of quality akin to marble, occurs contiguous to the Old Red sandstone, which near Toward Point is traversed by dykes of trap; and serpentine, taking a high polish, is fairly plentiful on the coast near Inellan. The soils are generally light and shallow, consisting chiefly of humus, sandy gravel, or sandy loam. Great agricultural improvements have lately been effected, especially on the Benmore estate, where and at Castle Toward hundreds of acres have been planted with millions of trees. On Ardnadam farm is a cromlech; ancient stone coffins have been found in various places; an artificial mound, 90 by 73 feet, and 10 feet high, on Ardinslat farm, is supposed to have been formed by the Romans; and Kilmun has interesting ecclesiastical antiquities. One of these is a square tower, 40 feet high, with a stair of a peculiar construction, the only remains of a collegiate church which Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow founded in 1442. A plain, square mausoleum here now forms the burial-place of the noble family of Argyll. The principal mansions, all separately noticed, are Castle-Toward, Hafton House, Benmore House, and Glenfinart House. At Toward Point is a lighthouse which stands 70 feet above high water, and exhibits a white light flashing every 10 seconds. Dunoon is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Argyll; and the civil parish is divided ecclesiastically among Dunoon-Kilmun itself (a living worth £319) with the chapelries of Kilmun and Toward, and the following *quoad sacra* parishes, with date of erection as such—Ardentinn (1874), Inellan (1873), Kirn (1874), Sandbank (1876), and Strone (1884). The nine schools, all of them public but the last, Ardentinn, Dunoon (Grammar), Inellan, Kirn, Rashfield, Sandbank, Strone, Toward, and St Mun's R. C., with total accommodation for 1460 children, have an average attendance of about 1000, and grants amounting to over £1300. Pop. (1801) 1750, (1831) 2416, (1841) 4211, (1861) 5461, (1871) 6871, (1881) 8003, (1891) 8683.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

The presbytery of Dunoon comprises the old parishes of Dunoon and Kilmun, Inverchaolain, Kilfinan, Kilmoran, Kingarth, Rothesay, Lochgoilhead, and Strachlan and Strachur, the *quoad omnia* parish of North Bute, the *quoad sacra* parishes of New Rothesay, Ardentinn, Inellan, Kirn, Sandbank, Strone, and Tighna-

bruaich, and the chapelries of Carrick-Castle, Kilbride, Kilmorich, Kilmun, St Ninians, St Brendan's, Toward, and Rothesay-Gaelic. Pop. (1881) 23,711, (1891) 24,755, of whom 3392 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1892. The Free Church has a presbytery of Dunoon, with 3 churches in Rothesay, 2 in Dunoon, 2 in Kingarth, and 9 at respectively Inellan, Kilfinan, Kilmoran, Kilmun, Lochgoilhead, North Bute, Sandbank, Strachur, and Tighnabruaich, which together had 3671 members and adherents in 1891.

Dunpender. See TRAPRAIN.

Dunragit, a hamlet and a mansion on the W border of Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire. The hamlet lies near a station of its own name on the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Glenluce, and has a post and telegraph office. To the S of the station is the Mote of Dunragit, a roundish eminence, now overgrown with whins; and to the N, on the hillside, stands Dunragit House, a modern edifice, a seat of John Charles Cuminghame, Esq. of Craighams.

Dun-Richnan. See DORES.

Dunrobin Castle, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Sutherland, in Golspie parish, Sutherland, on a terrace overlooking the sea, near a private station on the Highland railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Golspie, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Brora. It boasts to be the oldest inhabited house in the kingdom, founded in 1098 or 1275 by Robert, Thane or Earl of Sutherland, after whom it received its name, but of whom history knows absolutely nothing; the greater portion of it, however, is modern, built by the second Duke between 1845 and 1851. It thus forms two piles conjoint with one another, and together constituting a solid mass of masonry, 100 feet square and 80 feet high. The ancient pile on the seaward side is a plain but dignified specimen of the old Scottish Baronial architecture. The new is very much larger than the old, and, blending the features of German schloss, French chateau, and Scottish fortalice, makes a goodly display of oriel windows, battlements, turrets, and pinnacles; whilst its great entrance-tower, at the north-eastern angle, is 28 feet square and 135 high. Internally, the castle is arranged in suites distinguished by the names of different members or relations of the family, as the Duke's, the Argyll, the Blantyre, and the Cromartie Rooms, the last so called after George, the Jacobite third Earl of Cromartie, who here was made prisoner by the Sutherland militia, 15 April 1746. Each of these suites comprises a complete set of sitting and bed rooms, and is decorated in a style of its own; and that on the seaward front is separated from the others by a wide gallery or passage, is adorned and furnished in the most costly and elegant manner, commands from a bedroom oriel window a wide and magnificent view, and was set apart for the use of the Queen so long ago as 1851. From one cause and another Her Majesty's visit was postponed till September 1872, when it fell to her to lay the foundation stone of a monument to her late mistress of the robes, the second Duchess (1806-68). A beautiful Eleanor cross, 40 feet high, with a bronze bust by Noble, this monument, finished in 1874, crowns a slight eminence to the right of the principal avenue. Prior to the Queen's visit, Dunrobin had twice received the Prince and the Princess of Wales—in 1866 and 1871. Very fine flower gardens, between a terrace (100 yards long) and the sea, are reached by successive broad flights of steps; behind is the beautiful park, in which are two 'brochs' or dry-built circular towers. One of these, being excavated by the Rev. Dr. Joass, yielded two little plates of brass, the one oblong, the other semicircular (Mr Joseph Anderson, Rhind Lecture, 31 Oct. 1881). Both castle and grounds are accessible to the public. See SUTHERLAND, CROMARTY, and BEN-A-BHRAGIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Dunrod, an ancient parish on the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, united about the year 1683 to Kirkcudbright, and now forming the southern part of that parish. Its name signifies 'a red hill,' and seems to have been derived from an oblong reddish-coloured hill adjacent to the site of its church. This, with its fragment of a Norman font, stood 4 miles SSE of Kirkcudbright town,

and measured 30 feet in length and 15 in breadth. The churchyard is still in use, and has a circular form.

Dunrod, an ancient barony in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire, taking name from a hill to the E of Kip Water, and traversed by a burn of its own name. The hill culminates 2 miles ENE of Innerkip village, and, rising to an altitude of 936 feet above sea-level, figures conspicuously in the gathering grounds of the Greenock water-works. The burn belongs naturally to the basin of the Kip, but flows eastward into one of the reservoirs of the Greenock water-works; and it is spanned, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Innerkip village, by a curious and very ancient bridge, supposed to be Roman. The barony belonged to Sir John de Lindsay, Bruce's accomplice in the Red Comyn's murder (1306), and remained with his descendants till 1619, when it was sold to Archibald Stewart of Blackhall by Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod, who from the haughtiest baron in the West country sunk to a warlock beggar, selling fair winds to fishermen and sea-captains, and died at last in a barn. An old rhyme says of him—

'In Innerkip the witches ride thick,
And in Dunrod they dwell;
But the greatest loon among them a'
Is auld Dunrod himsel.'

See pp. 31-39 of Gardner's *Wemyss Bay, Innerkip, etc.* (Paisley, 1879).

Dunrossness, a parish in the S of Shetland, containing the hamlet of Boddam, near the head of a long voe, on the E coast, 7 miles N of Sumburgh Head, and 20 SSW of Lerwick, under which there is a post office of Dunrossness, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. There are also post offices at Virkie, Fair Isle, and Sandwick, the last two with money order and telegraph departments.

The parish comprises the ancient parishes of Dunrossness, Sandwick, and Conningsburgh; and, besides a large tract of Mainland, includes a number of islands. The Mainland portion is bounded on the N by Quarff, and on all other sides by the sea, extending southward to Sumburgh Head; and measuring in straight line, from N to S, about 18 miles. The chief islands are Mousa, in the NE; Fair Isle, far to the S; and Colsay and St Ninians on the W. There is a lighthouse on the SW of Fair Isle, showing four flashes in quick succession, with intervals of half a minute between the groups; and a fog signal was established at this station in 1892, and also a second light and fog-signal on the N of the island. The coasts are rocky and unequal; and the principal bays or creeks are Quendale Voe, West Voe, Grutness, and Aiths Voe. Sumburgh Head rises boldly in the extreme S of Mainland, and is crowned by a lighthouse, showing a fixed light, visible at the distance of 22 nautical miles. Fitful Head, as bold and loftier, rises on the N side of Quendale Voe, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Sumburgh Head. The interior consists largely of bleak mossy hills; and in the S end, much of what formerly was arable land has been destroyed by sand drifts; yet a considerable aggregate of moss and moor has been brought into a state of pasture or tillage by processes of reclamation. The rocks of the western half are claystone slate, of the eastern secondary sandstone. Several small lakes, abounding with fish, are dotted over the surface; and the neighbouring seas yield to the crofters a richer harvest than their fields. Between 1872 and 1877 three Runic and two Ogham inscriptions were discovered near the ancient burying-ground of Conningsburgh church, which, dedicated to either St Paul or Columba, stood close to the seashore, a little E of the present Free church. Inland is the broch of Aithsetter, and across the bay to the southward is the more celebrated broch of MOUSA (*Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* 1879, pp. 145-156). In the presbytery of Lerwick and eynd of Shetland, this parish is divided *quoad sacra* into SANDWICK and Dunrossness, the latter a living worth £262. Its church, built in 1790, contains 858 sittings. An Established church was built in Fair Isle in 1892. There are also Free churches of Dunrossness and Conningsburgh, and a Baptist chapel

of Dunrossness. Eight public schools have been recently built in the civil parish, at Conningsburgh, Sandwick, Bigtown, Levenwick, Boddam, Quendale, Virkie, and Fair Isle, with respective accommodation for 79, 132, 73, 52, 120, 60, 70, and 48 children. Valuation (1881) £3728, 8s. 9d., (1891) £3896, 19s. 3d. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 4126, (1891) 3752; of registration district (1871) 1970, (1881) 1604, (1891) 1415.

Dunsappie, a small lake (233 × 67 yards) at the E border of Canongate parish, Edinburghshire, on the depressed E shoulder of Arthur's Seat, contiguous to the most easterly reach of the Queen's Drive, 3 furlongs E by N of the summit of Arthur's Seat, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by road SE of Holyrood Palace. It lies 360 feet above sea-level, amid grounds on which Prince Charles Edward's army encamped both before and after the battle of Prestonpans; it points the way of the easiest ascent to the summit of Arthur's Seat; and, in winter, being one of the first places to bear, is often crowded with skaters.

Dunscath, a ruined baronial fortalice on the W coast of Sleat parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It belonged to the Barons of Sleat, and seems, from remains of a prison and of a draw-well, to have been a place of considerable strength.

Dunscore (Gael. *dun-sgoir*, 'fort of the sharp rock'), a village and a parish of Nithsdale, W Dumfriesshire. The village, Dunscore or Cottack, standing 3 furlongs from the Cairn's left bank, and 320 feet above sea-level, is 9 miles NW of Dumfries, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Auldirth, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Glencairn and Keir, NE by Kirkmahoe, S by Holywood and Kirkpatrick-Durham in Kirkeudbrightshire, and W by Balmaclellan, also in Kirkeudbrightshire; and by Glencairn and Holywood it is all but cut into two separate halves, eastern and western, at a point on the Cairn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the village. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies from barely 150 yards to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $14,923\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $108\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The NITH winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the boundary with Kirkmahoe; CAIRN Water courses $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward along that with Glencairn, next for 150 yards across the belt connecting the two halves, and lastly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Holywood border; whilst from Balmaclellan Dunscore is separated by Loch URR (5 × 4 furl.) and Urr Water, flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward therefrom. Through the western half Glenessland Burn runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to the Cairn; through the eastern, Laggan Burn $5\frac{1}{2}$ to the Nith. The surface sinks along the Nith to 80, along the Cairn to 195, and along the Urr to close on 500, feet above sea-level; and the chief elevations are Rose Hill (717 feet), Crawston Hill (711), and Cats Craig (637) in the eastern half, and, in the western, Stroquhan Moor (1027), Craigdasher Hill (958), Craigenputtoch Moor (1088), Knochoute (1070), and Bogrie Hill (1416), the last-named culminating on the north-western border. The parish presents a striking variety of scenery—in the E, the Nith's fertile holms, with soft environment of wooded hills; and in the W, the heathery granite heights and black morasses that stretch through Galloway, almost to the Irish Sea. Its rocks are partly Silurian, partly Devonian; and the soil is a rich alluvium along the Nith and the Cairn, on other low grounds mostly sand or light gravel, and on the uplands a light stony loam, overlying a tilly bottom. Fully one-third of the entire area has never been cultivated, little indeed of it admitting of reclamation; about 60 acres are covered with natural wood, and 440 with plantations of larch and Scotch firs. Antiquities, other than four ancient camps or forts, a 'Druidical' stone circle, and several tumuli, are the towers of BOGRIE and Lag. The latter ruin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the village, was the seat of the Griersons from 1408, its last inhabitant being that noted hunter-down of Covenanters, Sir Robert Grierson of Lag (1650-1736). He is buried in the graveyard of the ancient church, which, disused since 1649, stood towards the SE corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Ellisland. The said farm of ELLISLAND was

Robert Burns's home from 1788 to 1791, as CRAIGENPUTTOCH was Thomas Carlyle's from 1828 to 1834, so that Dunscore has memories such as few parishes in Scotland have. John Welsh himself (1570-1623), John Knox's son-in-law, has been claimed as a native. FRIARS CARSE and Stroquhan House are the principal mansions. At the former of these mansions Burns was a frequent visitor, and there met with Captain Grose, the antiquary, to whom he was introduced by Captain Riddell. Dunscore is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £221. The present parish church, at the village, is a Gothic edifice of 1823, with a handsome W tower and 850 sittings. There are also Free churches of Dunscore and Craig and a U.P. church; whilst four public schools—Burnhead, Dunscore, Dunscore infant and female, and Gleuessland—with respective accommodation for 96, 90, 58, and 59 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 38, 61, 32, and 50, and grants of £33, 17s. 6d., £69, £23, 4s., and £53, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1174, (1831) 1488, (1861) 1554, (1871) 1504, (1881) 1405, (1891) 1260.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Dunscriben, a small walled fort in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, on the brow of a hill fronting Loch Ness, 1½ mile SSW of Bunloit hamlet.

Dunscedburgh, a ruined fort in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Duns Dish. See DUN.

Dunse or Down Law, a hill (665 feet) at the southwestern extremity of Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire, conjoint with Peniel Heugh in Crailing parish, and 2 miles NE of Ancrum village.

Dunse or Duns (the spelling till 1740, revived in 1882), a town and a parish of central Berwickshire. Standing, 420 feet above sea-level, on a plain at the southern base of Dunse Law, the town by road is 44 miles ESE of Edinburgh, 15¾ W of Berwick-on-Tweed, and 3 furlongs N by W of Dunse station on a loop-line of the North British, this being 8¾ miles SW of Reston Junction, 5½ ESE of Edinburgh, and 22 NE of St Boswells. The original town, which by charter of 1489 was made a burgh of barony, was built on the *dun* or Law, but, overthrown and burned by the English in 1545, was thereafter abandoned to utter decay and extinction. This Law is a round, smooth, turf-clad hill, rising gradually from a base of 2½ miles in circumference to a tabular summit 713 feet high and nearly 30 acres in area, and itself consists of trap or greenstone rock, through which obtrudes a block of the Old Red sandstone, highly metamorphosed by the action of heat,—the 'Covenanters' Stone.' Here in the spring of 1639 Leslie encamped with an army, numbered variously at from 12,000 to 30,000 men. Charles was at Berwick, whence through a telescope he saw the hillside stirring with pikemen and musqueteers, stout ploughmen and Swedish veterans, and Argyll's supple Highlanders with their targes and plaids and dolrachs; before every captain's tent a standard bearing the legend, in golden letters, 'For Christ's Crown and Covenant.' 'Our hill,' writes Principal Baillie, 'was garnished on the top towards S and E with mounted cannon, well-nigh to the number of 40, great and small. Our regiments lay on the sides of the hill almost round about. The place was not a mile in circle—a pretty round rising in a declivity without steepness to the height of a bowshot. On the top somewhat plain, about a quarter of a mile in length, and as much in breadth, as I remember, capable of tents for 40,000 men. The crouners lay in canvas lodgings high and wide; their captains about them in lesser ones; the soldiers about them all in huts of timber covered with divot or straw.' Ministers also there were to superfluity, who encouraged the soldiers by 'their good sermons and prayers, morning and even, under the roof of heaven, to which drums did call them for bells.' So the host lay, barring the royalists' progress, till a 'humble supplication' on the part of the Scots and a 'gracious proclamation' on that of his Majesty led to the hollow Pacification of Berwick, 18 June 1639. The Stone, an oblong, measuring originally 5 by 2½ feet, had been chipped away

by relic-mongers almost to nothing, when, in 1878, it was enclosed and cleared of the surrounding turf, so that now once more it stands 2½ feet above the ground.

The present town, the 'Dunse that dings a', was founded about 1588, and at first was defended on three sides by a deep morass, long since drained and obliterated. In 1670 it was constituted a burgh of barony under Sir James Cockburn of Cockburn, who had bought the estate of Dunse from Hume of Aytoun; and down to 1696 it claimed to be one of Berwickshire's county-towns, a rank that it once more shares with Greenlaw under an act of 1853. The single episode in its history, apart from the prayerful encampment, is that of the 'Dunse demoniac' in 1630, a poor woman whom the Earl of Lauderdale believed to be possessed by an evil spirit, and who spoke better Latin even than the minister (Chambers's *Dom. Ann.*, ii. 43); but Dunse has produced some very worthy sons. Foremost among them, doubtfully, the 'Angelic Doctor,' Duns Scotus (1265-1308), author of *Realis*, and greatest of schoolmen. Afterwards, certainly, the Rev Thomas Boston (1676-1732), author of *The Fourfold State*, whose birthplace in New town Street is marked by a tablet; Cadwallader Colden, M.D. (1688-1776), botanist and lieutenant-governor of New York; James Grainger, M.D. (1724-67), a minor poet; Thomas M'Creie, D.D. (1772-1835), biographer of Knox and Melville; James Cleghorn (1778-1838), an accomplished actuary; John Black (1783-1855), for twenty-three years editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; and Robert Hogg (b. 1818), botanist. The Rev Adam Dickson, too, an able writer upon agriculture, was minister from 1750 till his death in 1776. Lighted by gas since 1825, and well supplied with water by a company founded in 1858, the town has a modern and well-to-do aspect, with its square or market-place, its spacious streets, and its pretty suburbs, studded with tasteful villas. The Town-Hall, in the centre of the market-place, a Gothic structure with elegant spire, is of modern erection, as likewise are the County Buildings and the Corn Exchange, the latter opened in 1856. A mechanics' institute dates from 1840; and in 1875 a public library hall was built at a cost of £670. Dunse has besides a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland (1833), the British Linen Co. (1784), and the Royal Bank (1856), insurance agencies, hotels, agricultural and horticultural societies, a volunteer corps, a workmen's institute, and a Tuesday paper—the *Berwickshire News* (1869). A nearly extinct corn market is held on Tuesday, and hiring fairs are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and November; sheep, cattle, and horse fairs on the first Thursday of June, the second Tuesday of July, 26 August (or the Tuesday after if the 26th falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday), the third Tuesday of September, and 17 November or the Tuesday after. But the fairs for sheep, cattle, etc., all of which were once well known, may now be said to be nearly obsolete. Indeed, in a commercial point of view, Dunse may be said to be declining, from the fact that the population is decreasing. There is also an auction mart, with fortnightly sales of sheep and cattle. The parish church, a very plain building of 1790, that superseded an ancient Norman edifice, was almost destroyed by fire in 1879. As reopened on 16 Jan. 1881 after restoration at a cost of nearly £4000, it contains 920 sittings of pitch-pine, stained and varnished; is beautified with several stained-glass windows; and has a fine new organ, its congregation having been the second in the Church of Scotland to employ instrumental music. Boston Free church, repaired in 1881 at a cost of nearly £700, contains 650 sittings; and three U.P. churches—East, South, and West—contain respectively 650, 640, and 900. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel (1882) and an Episcopal, Christ Church (1854; 200 sittings), in simple Norman style. A new combined public school, erected at a cost of £5760, was opened on 9 Feb. 1880. Dunse now is governed by 9 police commissioners, having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act in 1873, when the burgh bounds were extended. Sheriff courts are held every Friday

during session, sheriff small-debt courts on the last Fridays of Jan. Feb. March, May, June, and November, justice of peace courts on the first Monday of every month. Pop. (1861) 2556, (1871) 2618, (1881) 2438, (1891) 2198.

The parish is bounded N by Abbey St Bathans, NE by Bunkle, E and SE by Edrom, SW by Langton, and NW by Longformacus. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles; and its area is 11,474 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From just above the Retreat to a little below Cumledge, WHITADDER Water, winding 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward, traces all the north-eastern border; and BLACKADDER Water for a few yards touches the south-eastern corner of the parish, being joined here by Langton Burn, which, coming in from Langton, runs 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles on or close to the southern and south-eastern boundary. The surface sinks to 250 feet above sea-level at the confluence of Langton Burn with the Blackadder, and along the Whitadder to close on 230, thence rising north-westward to 700 feet at Dunse Law, 869 at Jennies Wood, 1000 at Black Hill, 1033 at Commonside, 960 near Windyshield, and 1065 at COCKBURNLAW—heights that belong to the southern ridge of the Lammermuirs. The rocks of the hills are partly eruptive, mainly Silurian; and those elsewhere are sandstone of three different formations, which has been quarried, and which in places is rich in vegetable fossils. More than once copper has been mined on the banks of the Whitadder, but never with profitable results. A sharpish gravel is the prevailing soil throughout the N, and a very rich light deep loam over most of the S, with patches near the town of dark deep sandy loam. About one-half of the entire area is in tillage, and as much as one-sixth perhaps is under wood. Dunse Castle, the chief mansion in the parish, standing 1 mile W by N of the town, near the south-western base of the Law, is a splendid modern castellated pile, with an ancient tower adjoining it that is said to have been built by Randolph, Earl of Moray, and with beautiful grounds containing an artificial lake (4 \times $\frac{3}{4}$ furl.) Other mansions are MANDERSTON, Wedderburn Castle, Berrywell, Cairnbank, Cumledge, and Wellfield. Dunse is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £475. Dunse and Millburn public schools, with respective accommodation for 635 and 95 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 312 and 70, and grants of £320, 0s. 6d. and £64, 18s. Pop. (1801) 3157, (1831) 3469, (1861) 3595, (1871) 3602, (1881) 3353, (1891) 3137.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 34, 33, 1864-63.

The presbytery of Dunse comprises the parishes of Abbey St Bathans, Bunkle and Preston, Cranshaws, Dunse, Eccles, Fogo, Greenlaw, Langton, Longformacus, and Polwarth. Pop. (1831) 8510, (1891) 8061, of whom 2214 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1892.—The Free Church has a presbytery of Dunse and Chirnside, with churches at Allanton, Chirnside, Coldingham-shore, St Abb's, Dunse, Eyemouth, Grant's House, Greenlaw, Langton, Longformacus, Mordington, Reston, and Swinton, which together had 2072 members in 1891. The U.P. Church has also a presbytery of Dunse, with three churches at Dunse, two at Aytun, and one each at Berwick, Chirnside, Coldingham, Eyemouth, Greenlaw, Horndean, Stockbridge, Whitby, and Spittal.

Dunshelt. See DANESHALT.

Dunsinane, a hill and an estate in Collace parish, Perthshire. One of the Sidlaws, 'high Dunsinane hill' culminates 8 miles NE of Perth, and, conical in form, with truncated summit, rises gradually on the NW side, steeply or murally on the other sides, to an altitude of 600 feet above the circumjacent ground, and 1012 above the level of the sea. It commands a fine view of Strathmore and Blairgowrie, and is crowned with vestiges of a strong ancient fort. This—Macbeth's Castle, according to Shakespeare and local tradition—occupied an oval area 210 feet long and 130 feet wide, and was defended both by a rampart and by fosses quite round the upper

part of the hill. Excavations, made on its site in 1857, led to the discovery of a doorway and an underground chamber, and of an exquisitely worked bronze fingerring in the form of a spiral double serpent. The estate comprises the entire parish, and has long been the property of the Nairnes, who held a baronetcy from 1704 to 1811, the fifth and last baronet, Sir William Nairne, having in 1786 been raised to the bench as Lord Dunsinane. The mansion, 3 miles WNW of the hill, and 7 NNE of Perth, has a fine southern exposure, and is an elegant edifice, greatly improved and modernised about 1830, with extensive and beautiful grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1863.

Dunskeig, a hill in Kilcalmonell parish, Argyllshire, at the S side of the mouth of West Loch Tarbet. Rising very steeply from the seaboard to a height of 300 feet, it commands an extensive view, and is crowned with remains of two very ancient forts, one of them vitrified.

Dunskellar. See UIST, NORTH.

Dunskerry, an islet of Durness parish, Sutherland, in the Pentland Firth, 4 miles N of Fair-air Head.

Dunskey, an old castle in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs SSE of Portpatrick town. Crowning the brink of a giddy precipice, 100 feet high, at the head of Castle Bay, it was built about 1510 by Adair of Kilhilt on the site of an older stronghold, plundered and burned in 1489 by Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myrtoun. From the Adairs it came to the Blairs in 1648, but was quite ruinous in 1684. Dunskey Burn and a cave near its mouth were popularly thought, down to a comparatively recent period, to possess some magic properties of healing. Near the head of Dunskey Glen stands Dunskey House, amid extensive wooded grounds, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of Portpatrick. Built in 1706, and greatly enlarged and improved about 1830, it is the property of Sir Edward Hunter-Blair, Bart., of BLAIR-QUHAN.

Dun's Muir. See DUN, MUIR OF.

Dunstaffnage, a famous ancient castle in Kilmorè and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire, on a small, tabular, rocky promontory at the S side of the mouth of Loch Etive, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Oban. Its name has been derived from Gaelic words signifying 'the fortified hill with the two islands,' alluding partly to its own strong site, and partly to Eilean Mor and Eilean Beag, two islets lying a little to the NE. The original castle is alleged to have been founded either by 'Ewin, a Pictish monarch, contemporary with Julius Cæsar,' or by some early chief of the Lorn branch of the Dalriads, and to have been occupied as a royal seat by the later Dalriadian kings till 844, when Kenneth mac Alpin succeeded to the crown of Pictavia. Skene, however, remarks that 'of Dunstaffnage, as a royal seat, history knows nothing;' and by him the Dalriadian capital is placed at Dunadd in Glassary parish. The Scandinavian Vikings, who in the 9th century began to make bold descents upon the western coasts, had possibly here a fortress; and this may have been altered, enlarged, or rebuilt at various periods, till it acquired its ultimate form about the 13th century. Having come into the possession of the Macdougals, Lords of Lorn, it was besieged and captured by Robert Bruce in 1308, soon after his victory in the Pass of Awe; and by him was conferred on Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochawe, whose fourth descendant, Colin, first Earl of Argyll, in 1490 made a grant of Dunstaffnage to his younger son, Alexander. In 1536 his twelfth descendant received a baronetcy, which became extinct at the death of its third holder in 1879. The estate—3000 acres—then passed to Alexander James Henry Campbell, Esq., who is now hereditary captain of the castle, and whose mansion, Dunstaffnage House, stands 1 mile WSW of Connel station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Oban. Dunstaffnage Castle itself must have undergone important alterations subsequent to the time of Robert Bruce; and, as it now stands, cannot claim much higher antiquity, or possibly even less, than the neighbouring castle of Dunolly. It gave refuge to James, last Earl of Douglas, after his forfeiture in 1455, serving him as a

place of council with Donald, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles; and it served as a military post, with a small English garrison, during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Flora Macdonald was for a short time a prisoner here in the summer of 1746.

The castle is now a mere shell, tall and irregular, but not without majesty; and to the sea it presents a grand and striking aspect, sharing in the magnificent scenery round the head of the Firth of Lorn. Its immediate site, or the crown of the rock on which it stands, measures 300 feet in circumference; its own periphery, round the exterior of its walls, is about 270 feet; and its form is quadrangular, with internal measurement of 87 feet from wall to wall, these walls being 30 to 70 feet high and 9 feet thick. Three of its angles have each a round tower, and the fourth is rounded; three of its sides are bare and weather-worn, and the fourth forms part of a modern dwelling; and the main entrance to it was by a staircase from the sea, and is supposed to have been protected by a fosse with a drawbridge. Some brass guns which belonged to vessels of the Spanish Armada, wrecked off the coast of Mull, are on the walls. A ruined chapel, standing 400 feet distant, and formerly used by the inmates of the castle, is in the Early Pointed style, much defaced by alterations, and measures 78 feet in length, 26 in breadth, and 14 in height. It is supposed to contain within its area the ashes of some of the Dalriadan kings or princes, as also of Alexander II., who in 1249 died in the neighbouring island of Kerrera; and it returns a very fine echo. Some of the ancient regalia are said to have been preserved in the chapel till about the beginning of the 18th century; and to have then been stolen by servants of the keeper. Two other fine relics were afterwards found in it—the one a battle-axe, 9 feet long, of beautiful workmanship, embossed with silver; the other a small ivory figure representing a crowned monarch with a scroll in his hand, and supposed to have been a coronation sculpture. The famous coronation stone, or Stone of Destiny, described by Winton in his *Chronykill* as the palladium of the liberty of Scotland, is always said to have been removed hence by Kenneth mac Alpin to SCONE; and, according to Dr Macculloch, is strictly homogeneous with stones in the castle's masonry, and therefore likely to have been really hewn from some quarry in the neighbourhood. Dunstaffnage figures largely in Barbour's *Brus*, in Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, and, as 'Ardenvohr,' in his *Legend of Montrose*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Dunsyre (perhaps 'fort of the marsh'), a village and a parish on the NE border of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village, standing 750 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of South Medwin Water, has a post and railway telegraph office under Dolphinton, and a station on a branch line of the Caledonian, 2½ miles W by N of Dolphinton, and 8¼ ENE of Carstairs Junction.

The parish is bounded NE by West Calder in Edinburghshire, E by Linton in Peeblesshire, SE by Dolphinton and Walston, and W, NW, and N by Carnwath. Its length, from N to S, varies between 3¼ and 5¾ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4¾ miles; and its area is 10,759½ acres, of which 16 are water. South MEDWIN Water, rising in the NE corner of the parish, winds 9¼ miles SSE and WSW along all the eastern and southern border, and receives West Water with two or three smaller burns from the interior, where, to the NW, lies tiny Crane Loch (¾ × ½ furl). The surface sinks along South Medwin Water, at the south-western corner, to less than 700 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 960 feet at Easthills, 1313 at Dunsyre Hill, 1347 at Mid Hill, 1210 at Left Law, 1460 at Bleak Law, 1070 at Cairn Knowe, 1336 at Black Law, 1360 at Harrows Law, and 1425 at White Craig—these forming the Pentlands' south-western termination. Springs of excellent water are numerous and copious; and springs charged with iron ore abound on the verge of a marsh. The rocks are partly crystalline, partly stratified, and the stratified ones comprise sandstone and limestone, and are supposed to belong to the Carboniferous formation. Copper ore and calc-spar are found. The soil is

generally sandy, and not very fertile; about 3000 acres being in tillage, 30 under wood, and the rest either pastoral or waste. The chief of the two estates in the parish was part of the lands exchanged in 1492 by the first Earl of Bothwell, with the Earl of Angus, for the lands and castle of Hermitage in Liddesdale; and passing by sale from the Marquis of Douglas to Sir George Lockhart, president of the court of session (1685-89), belongs now to his descendant, Lockhart of Lee and CARNWATH. Dunsyre Castle, 300 yards from the parish church, had a basement vault and a two-storied superstructure; and down to about 1740 was a seat of baronial courts, and possessed its instruments of torture. No fewer than eight other old fortalices stood within the parish—five at Easter Saxon, two at Westhall, and one at Todholes. Several cairns have been found to contain urns; and the route by which Agricola's army went from Tweeddale to the Roman camp at Cleghorn, traversed the parish, and still is traceable in the form of an earthen dike. Dunsyre was a frequent retreat of the Covenanters in the times of the persecution; and William Veitch, one of the most distinguished of their preachers, was tenant of Westhills up to the battle of Rullion Green (1666); whilst Donald Cargill, the martyr, preached, in 1669, on Dunsyre Common. Dunsyre is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £171. The church is an old building, with iron jugs and a Gothic tower, added in 1820, and contains 245 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 46 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 29, and a grant of £38, 19s. Pop. (1801) 290, (1831) 335, (1861) 312, (1871) 302, (1881) 254, (1891) 191.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Duntelchaig. See DUNDELSHACK.

Duntiblae, a village in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbar-tonshire, on Luggie Water, 1½ mile ESE of Kirkintilloch town. It was the residence and death-place of the weaver-poet Walter Watson (1780-1854).

Duntocher, a small manufacturing town in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbar-tonshire, on Dalmuir Burn, in a gap of the Lower Kilpatrick Hills, 1 mile NE by N of Dalmuir station, and 9 miles by road NW of Glasgow. It occupies a romantic site, in front of picturesque groupings of the Kilpatrick Hills; has charming environs, with many delightful walks; and, extending with its eastern suburbs of Faifley and Hardgate to a length of fully 1 mile, consists chiefly of plain two-story houses, many of them with small gardens attached. A bridge over it at the town is very ancient; bears a Latin inscription, placed upon it in 1772, stating it to have been built by the Romans; and is firmly believed by most of the townspeople, and even thought by some antiquaries, to be really a Roman structure, perhaps the oldest bridge in Scotland; but has been so often repaired as to retain few or no indications of its date, and very probably was no otherwise Roman than in having been built with stones abstracted from a previous Roman structure. A Roman fort stood on a neighbouring hill; and, though now almost entirely obliterated, continued till Pennant's time (1772) to be distinctly traceable, and has yielded some important relics. Three subterranean vaulted chambers were discovered on the side of this hill in 1775; included several rows of pillars, arranged in a labyrinth of passages; and were conjectured to have been a sudatorium or hot bath for the use of the garrison. Roman tablets, altars, vases, coins, and querns were found either on the hill or in a neighbouring field; and most of them were deposited for preservation in the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow College. Antoninus' Wall also passed a short distance to the S, and might readily have yielded its materials for the constructing of buildings after the Roman times. The town, then only a village, about the end of last century became a seat of cotton manufacture; but its mill was closed in 1808, when the Gartclash property passed to William Dunn (1770-1849). By him the mill was reopened and greatly extended, and to him Duntocher owed its rapid expansion. Since 1831 it was the seat of trade for the four large cotton-mills of Duntocher itself, Faifley,

Hardgate, and Miltonfield, all four within a mile of one another. These mills long turned out annually about a million of pounds of cotton yarn, and two millions of yards of cotton cloth; and afforded the chief means of support to the population. But there are also, in the town, a manufactory of agricultural implements, and, in its near vicinity, lime-works, coal-works, and quarries. The waterworks at Cochma, constructed in 1874, supply Duntocher, Dalmuir, and Clydebank with water. The town, which is lighted with gas, has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments under Glasgow, a *g. s.* parish church (1836; 800 sittings), a Free church, a U.P. church (670 sittings), St Mary's Roman Catholic church (1850; 500 sittings), public and Roman Catholic schools, a public library, and a savings bank. Pop. (1851) 2446, (1861) 2360, (1871) 1367, (1881) 1572, (1891) 2154.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Duntreath, an old castellated mansion in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, on the right bank of Blane Water, 2½ miles WNW of Strathblane village. Built in the form of an open quadrangle, but never completed on the S side, it was long unoccupied after 1740, and fell into great decay. It retains on the N side a chapel which by tradition is said to have 'undergone a crash during the celebration of divine service;' and it stands in a moderately large and very beautiful park. At the forfeiture of the last Celtic Earl of Lennox in 1425, Duntreath was granted to a younger branch of the Edmonstone family, and now is held by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, fifth Bart. since 1774 (b. 1867; suc. 1888). There is here an aqueduct bridge of eight small arches in connection with the Glasgow water supply from Loch Katrine. See COLZITUM.

Duntroon Castle, an ancient baronial fortalice, repaired and modernised into a comfortable mansion, in Kilmartiu parish, Argyllshire, on a headland projecting from the northern shore of Loch Crinan, 4 miles SW of Kilmartin village. Long the seat of the Campbells of Duntroon, it was unsuccessfully besieged by Colkitto in 1644; now it belongs to Malcolm of Poltalloch, and presents an imposing appearance as seen from the Crinan Canal.

Duntrune, a beautiful mansion, since 1891 in Murros parish, Forfarshire, near the left bank of Fithie Burn, 4½ miles NE of Dundee. From its high site, 330 feet above sea-level, it commands a magnificent prospect—over Ballumbie and Linlathen woods, Broughty Ferry and the Firth of Tay, to St Andrews, with its grand old tower of St Rule standing out clear on the sky-line. Here lived and died the author of *Mystifications*, shrewd, witty, kindly Miss Stirling Graham (1782-1877), whose nephew and heir, John Edmund Lacon, Esq., is present owner. A neighbouring hamlet bears the name of Burnside of Duntrune. See Dr John Brown's *John Leech and other Papers* (Edinb. 1882).

Duntulm, an ancient castle in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, on a little promontory, overhanging Loch Scour, 9 miles N of Uig. Built on the site of a Scandinavian fort, it was long the seat of the Macdonalds, descendants of the Lords of the Isles, till they were driven out of bore to Mugstot by the ghost of one Donald Gorm. It bore originally the name of Dundavid or St David's Fort, in honour of a Scandinavian king or viking who had resided in the previous fortalice; and seems to have been a splendid structure, so strong as to be impregnable alike by land and by sea; but now is reduced to a mere shell—a fragment of a tower and a portion of flanking wall. A neighbouring hamlet of Duntulm has a post office under Portree. See chap. xi. of Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (Lond. 1865).

Dunure, a seaport village and an ancient castle in Maybole parish, Ayrshire. The village stands on a small bay, 6 miles SW of Ayr, under which it has a post office, and 5½ NW of Maybole; and has an artificial harbour, which, lying on the SW side of the bay, within a small headland called Dunure Point, was formed in 1811 at a cost of £50,000, but proving of small value, was allowed to go into decay. The water round the headland has a depth of from 4 to 20 fathoms, with a level, clean, sandy bottom, and good anchorage; and a passage, 150 feet wide at

bottom, was cut thence, through solid rock, to a square basin, with from 700 to 1000 feet of quay, all sheltered by high ground, and lined with buildings forming a quadrangle. The access is easy and safe in almost any wind; and the egress is so facile that a vessel, immediately on leaving the harbour, can at any time and at once put out to sea. The depth of water in the harbour is 12 feet at ordinary spring tides, but could be artificially increased to nearly 30 feet. Yet in spite of all these advantages, on a coast devoid of natural shelter, inhospitable to shipping, and overlooked by a productive country, the only craft frequenting this place has been an occasional sloop in the agricultural interests and a few fishing boats. Crowning a cliff that overhangs the harbour, the castle bears marks of great antiquity and strength, and had formerly defences of rampart and fosse. From the fourteenth century onwards it was long a seat of the Marquis of Ailsa's ancestors, and figured prominently in such wild scenes in the history of the Kennedys as the roasting of the commendator of CROSSRAGUEL; but is now a fragmentary ruin, belonging to Kennedy of Dalquharran Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Dunvegan, a village, a castle, a sea-loch, and a headland in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. The village lies near the head of the sea-loch, 23½ miles W by N of Portree, and 11 NNW of Struan; is a place of call for steamers from Glasgow to Skye and the Outer Hebrides; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a good hotel, Duirinish Free church, and a public school, erected in 1875-76 at a cost of £915. Dunvegan Castle stands, near the village, on a rocky headland, washed on three sides by the sea, and on the fourth approached by a bridge over a narrow ravine. Forming three sides of a quadrangle, it presents 'an amorphous mass of masonry of every conceivable style of architecture, in which the nineteenth jostles the ninth century;' and has, from time immemorial, been the seat of the chiefs of the Macleods, proprietors once of Lewis, Uist, and the greater part of Skye. And still, as says Alexander Smith, 'Macleod retains his old eyrie at Dunvegan, with its drawbridge and dungeons. At night he can hear the sea beating on the base of his rock. His "Maidens" are wet with the sea-foam; his mountain "Tables" are shrouded with the mists of the Atlantic. The rocks and mountains around him bear his name, even as of old did his clansmen. "Macleod's country," the people yet call all the northern portion of the island.' The present chief is Norman Macleod of Macleod (b. 1812; suc. 1835). The oldest portion of Dunvegan, on the seaward side, is described by Dr Samuel Johnson as 'the skeleton of a castle of unknown antiquity, supposed to have been a Norwegian fortress, when the Danes were masters of the island. It is so nearly entire, that it might easily have been made habitable, were there not an ominous tradition in the family that the owner shall not outlive the reparation. The grandfather of the present laird, in defiance of prediction, began the work, but desisted in a little time, and applied his money to worse uses.' A lofty tower was added by Alastair Crotach ('Crockback Alexander'), who, dying at a great age in Queen Mary's reign, was buried at Rowardill in Harris. A third part, a long low edifice, was built by Rory More, who was knighted by James VI.; the rest consists of modern reconstructions and additions; and the whole forms one of the most interesting castles in the Highlands. Its history is marked, more even than that of most old Highland places, with legends of weird superstition; and furnished Sir Walter Scott with the subject of the last of his *Letters on Demonology*. Sir Walter spent a night in its Fairy Room in the summer of 1814, and wrote a description of it more picturesque than true. And forty years earlier, in the autumn of 1773, Dr Johnson 'tasted lotus here, and was in danger of forgetting that he was ever to depart, till Mr Boswell sagely reproached him with sluggishness and softness.' Two singular relics are preserved at Dunvegan Castle. One is the 'fairy flag,' alleged to have been captured at the Crusades by one of the

Macleods from a Saracen chief, and consisting of a square piece of very rich silk, enwrought with crosses of gold thread and with elf-spots. The father of Dr Norman Macleod records how strangely a Gaelic prophecy fulfilled itself in 1799, when, as a boy, he was present at the opening of the iron chest in which this flag was stored. The other relic is a curiously-decorated drinking-horn, holding perhaps two quarts, which the heir of Macleod was expected to drain at one draught, as a test of manhood, before he was suffered to bear arms, or could claim a seat among grown-up men. This—'Rory More's horn'—is mentioned in a bacchanalian song of Burns, and was placed in the South Kensington Museum during the International Exhibition of 1862. Dunvegan Loch, known also as Loch Follart, separates the peninsula of Vaternish on the NE from that of Duirinish on the SW; measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in mean width; and affords safe anchorage, in any wind, for vessels of the heaviest burden. Dunvegan Head flanks the SW side of the sea-loch's entrance, or terminates the peninsula of Duirinish. It presents a singularly bold and precipitous appearance, rising to a height of more than 300 feet; and commands a fine view of the loch, the Minch, and the glens and mountains of Harris. See Samuel Johnson's *Tour to the Western Islands* (1775); chap. x. of Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865); and vol. i., pp. 333-335, of the *Memoir of Norman Macleod, D.D.* (1876).

Dunwan Dam, a crescent-shaped lake in Eaglesham parish, SE Renfrewshire, 2 miles SW by S of Eaglesham village. Lying 850 feet above sea-level, it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs long; has a varying width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 furlongs; and sends off Holehall Burn, which falls into the White Cart.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dupplin Castle, a noble mansion of Lower Strathearn, in Aberdalgie parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Forteviot station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Perth. Standing within a half mile of the Earn's left bank, amidst a large and finely-wooded park, it succeeded a previous edifice, destroyed by fire in 1827; and, built during 1828-32 at a cost of £30,000, is a splendid Tudor structure, commanding a view of nearly all Strathearn, and containing a library famous for rare editions of the classics. It is the seat of George Hay, eleventh Earl of Kinnoull (cre. 1633) and Viscount Dupplin (1627), who, born in 1827, succeeded his father in 1866. On 6 Sept. 1842 Dupplin Castle was honoured by a passing visit from the Queen and Prince Albert. In its vicinity, on the night of 12 Aug. 1332, was fought the Battle of Dupplin, when Edward Baliol and the 'disinherited barons,' to the number of 500 horse and 3000 foot, surprised and routed a host of 30,000 under Mar, the new Regent of Scotland, who himself was slain with 13,000 of his followers. A stone cross, its elaborate carving now almost obliterated, stands on the face of an acclivity, on the opposite bank of the Earn, almost in the line of the ford by which Baliol's army passed the river; and a large tumulus, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N, was found to contain some stone-formed graves. See ABERDALGIE; and Millar's *Historical Castles of Perthshire* (1890).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dura Den, a small ravine in Kemback parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Cupar. It is traversed by CERES Burn on its northerly course to the Eden, and, barely 9 furlongs in length, is famous for the wealth of fossil ganoid fish enshrined in its yellow sandstone. This yellow sandstone is one of the upper beds of the Old Red, and has a thickness here of between 300 and 400 feet. The fish are found crowded together in one thin layer, nearly a hundred finely-preserved specimens having been counted on a single slab about 5 feet square; and they consist of two species of *Holoptychius* (*Andersoni* and *Flemingii*), besides *Dipterus*, *Platygnathus*, *Phaneropteron Andersoni*, *Glyptolæmus*, *Glyptopomus*, and *Pumphaeractus*. See Dr J. Anderson's *Dura Den, a Monograph of the Yellow Sandstone and its Remarkable Remains* (Edinb. 1859).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Durhamtown, a village in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, 1 mile SSW of Bathgate town.

Durie, an estate, with a mansion of 1762, in Scoonie parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Leven. The estate, extending to the coast and including the feus of Leven, belonged to a family of its own name from the 13th till the first half of the 16th century, when it passed by marriage to James V.'s favourite, Sir Alexander Kemp. From his posterity it was purchased in 1614 by the great lawyer, Sir Alexander Gibson, whose notes on important decisions were published posthumously as *Durie's Practicks*, and who in 1621, on being appointed a lord of session, assumed the title of Lord Durie. He died at Durie House in 1644, having in 1628 received a Nova Scotia baronetcy, whose present holder is Gibson Carmichael of CASTLE CRAIG. The strangest tale is told of this Sir Alexander, how, prior to his elevation to the bench, he was walking one day on the beach not far from Leven, when he was seized and gagged by a party of Borderers, headed by Christy's Will, and was carried over the Firth to Leith, from Leith to Edinburgh, and thence through Melrose over the English Border to Harbottle Castle, there to be kept eight days a prisoner, till a lawsuit was ended to which his presence might have proved inimical. This seems a correcter version of the story than Sir Walter Scott's, according to which three months was the term of imprisonment, the Earl of Traquair its instigator, and its scene the lonely peel-tower of Graham. 'Not for years after, when travelling in Annandale, did Lord Durie recognise in the names of *Maudie* the cat and *Batty* the shepherd's dog, belonging to Will's establishment, the only words which, loudly called from time to time, had reached his ears during his days of captivity' (Chambers's *Domestic Annals*, i. 355). Durie was sold in last century to the ancestor of its present proprietor, Robert Christie, Esq. (b. 1818; suc. 1872), whose colliery was long so famous for the output and quality of its coal, that even in Holland any prime coal was known as 'Durie coal.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Durine. See DURNESS.

Duirinish. See DUIRINISH.

Durisdeer, a village and a parish of Upper Nithsdale, NW Dumfriesshire. The village stands, 575 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Kirk Burn, 2 miles NNE of Carronbridge station, this being $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Old Cumnock, $17\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Dumfries, and 6 N of Thornhill, under which Durisdeer has a post office. There is here a public school and the parish church.

The parish, containing also part of the village of Carronbridge, and since 1727 comprising half of the ancient parish of Kilbride or Kirkbride, is bounded NW by Sanquhar, NE by Crawford in Lanarkshire, SE by Morton, SW and W by Penpont. Its utmost length is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles from N by E to S by W, viz., from Lowther Hill to the Nith above Morton Mill; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 19,852 acres, of which $134\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The NITH has here a south-south-easterly course of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, partly along the Sanquhar and Penpont borders, but mainly through the interior, and here receives Enterkin Burn and CARRON Water, which last traces $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the boundary with Morton. In the furthest S the surface sinks along the Nith to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-westward and north-north-westward to 595 feet near Auchensknoch, 744 near Mar, 696 near Cleuch-head, 1229 near Ballaggan, 1128 at Birny Rig, 1195 at Fardingmullach Hill, and 724 near Crairiepark; whilst to the left or E of the Nith, the chief elevations from S to N are High Enoch (676 feet), Nether Hill (1290), *Scaw'd Law (2166), *Durisdeer Hill (1861), Black Hill (1740), Coshogle Rig (1214), *Well Hill (1987), Thirstane Hill (1895), and LOWTHER Hill (2377), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the Lanarkshire border. The leading formation of the northern uplands, a portion these of the wild, bleak Southern Highlands, is Silurian; and a reddish friable sandstone prevails over most of the low tracts to the S. The soil is wet and heavy in some of the arable lands, in others gravelly or sandy; but, as a rule, is loamy and very fertile.

About two-fifths of the entire area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage; woods and plantations cover more than one-ninth; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A charming glimpse of the scenery of Durisdeer is given by Dorothy Wordsworth, who with her brother and Coleridge drove up from Thornhill to Wanlockhead on 19 Aug. 1804:—'About a mile and a half from Drumlanrig is a turnpike gate at the top of a hill. We left our car with the man, and turned aside into a field where we looked down upon the Nith, which runs far below in a deep and rocky channel; the banks woody; the view pleasant down the river towards Thornhill; an open country, cornfields, pastures, and scattered trees. Returned to the turnpike house, a cold spot upon a common, black cattle feeding close to the door. Our road led us down the hill to the side of the Nith, and we travelled along its banks for some miles. Here were clay cottages perhaps every half or quarter of a mile. The bed of the stream rough with rocks; banks irregular, now woody, now bare; here a patch of broom, there of corn, there of pasturage; and hills green or heathy above' (*Tour in Scotland*, ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874). Then, too, there is the ENTERKIN, made famous by Defoe and the author of *Rab and his Friends*; and Well or Wald Path, the Roman way from Nithsdale to Strathclyde, runs up from Carronbridge to Durisdeer village, 7 furlongs NNE of which are remains of a Roman camp. DRUMLANRIG Castle is the most prominent object, and the Duke of Buccleuch is sole proprietor. Durisdeer is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £393. The cruciform church, at the village, was built in 1699, and contains 540 sittings; its northern transept is the Douglas mausoleum. Here is a sumptuous marble monument with two sculptured figures in the Roubilliac taste, brought from Rome, and representing James, second Duke of Queensberry (1622-1711), and his Duchess; the vault beneath contains twelve Douglas coffins, ranging in date between 1693 and 1777. There is also a Free church preaching-station; and Birleyhill and Durisdeer public schools, and Enterkinfoot school, with respective accommodation for 106, 103, and 47 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 44, 67, and 26, and grants of £53, 15s., £70, 7s. 6d., and £37, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1148, (1821) 1601, (1861) 1320, (1871) 1189, (1881) 1107, (1891) 1076.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63. See Dr C. T. Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle, with the Early History and Ancient Remains of Durisdeer* (Dumf. 1876).

Durn, a hill and a burn in Fordyce parish, N Banffshire. The hill culminates 2 miles SW of Portsoy, and, rising to an altitude of 651 feet above sea-level, is crowned with remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Danish; a quarry on its northern side yields a beautiful variety of quartz, exported to England for the use of the potteries. The burn, rising near Smithfield, at an altitude of 600 feet, runs 6 miles north-north-eastward to the sea at Portsoy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Durness, a coast parish of NW Sutherland, containing Durine village, 2½ miles SSE of the northernmost point of Fair-air, 13 ESE of Cape Wrath, 20¼ WNW of Tongue *viâ* Heilem, Hope, and Tongue ferries, and 55½ NNW of Lairg, under which it has a post office (Durness), with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. At it also are Durness hotel, Durine public school, the parish church, and (in Sangomore hamlet, 5 furlongs S by E) a Free church.

The parish, till 1724 forming one with Tongue and Eddrachillis as part of 'Lord Reay's country,' is bounded N by the North Sea, E by Tongue, SE by Farr, SW by Eddrachillis, and W by the Atlantic. From N to S its utmost length is 20½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 17 miles; and its area is 147,079 acres, of which 8726½ are water and 2541 foreshore, and which includes the three islands of CHOARIC, HOAN, and GORVELLAN, with a number of smaller islets. The western coast is very slightly indented, affording a rock-bound and lofty front to the Atlantic, and terminating on the N in the huge promontory of grim CAPE WRATH

(523 feet). Thence 5½ miles eastward the northern coast is solely or mainly broken by Kearvaig Bay, but onward thence to the eastern boundary it is deeply intersected by the Kyle of Durness and Loch Eriboll. Everywhere almost it exhibits some of the finest rock scenery in Scotland, the cliffs about Cape Wrath, Fair-air, and WHITEN HEAD rising sheer from the water to a height of 200 or 700 feet, and being fringed with 'stacks,' and tunnelled by caverns, of which the most celebrated are those of Whiten and Smoo. The river Dionard or Grudie, rising on the north-eastern slope of Meall Horn at 1760 feet of altitude, and in its upper course traversing Lochan Ulabhith (1½ × 1 furl.), An Dubh Loch (2¼ × 1 furl.), and Loch Dionard (5¼ × 1½ furl.; 1380 feet above sea-level), runs 14¼ miles northward to the Kyle of Durness, which, itself winding 5¼ miles northward, with a varying width of 2½ and 6½ furlongs, is left nearly dry at low water, and itself expands into Durness or Baile na Cille Bay, 1½ mile long, and from 1½ to 2 miles broad. The Polla, issuing from Loch Dubh (1½ × ½ furl.; 631 feet), and presently traversing Loch Staonsaid (5 × 1½ furl.; 585 feet), runs 7¼ miles north-by-westward along Strath Beg to the head of Loch ERIBOLL, which, penetrating the land for 10½ miles southward and south-south-westward, varies in width between 5 furlongs and 2½ miles over its upper portion, while its entrance is 3 miles broad, from Hoan island to Whiten Head. Lastly, the river HOPE, formed by three principal head-streams at an altitude of 94 feet, flows 6½ miles along Strath More to fresh-water Loch Hope (5½ miles × 1 to 7 furl.; 12 feet), whence issuing it continues 1½ mile northward to Loch Eriboll, at its south-eastern side. There are besides, a multitude of lesser streams and lakes, as Lochs BORLAY, CRASPUL, and Meadaidh (6 × 1½ furl.; 221 feet), which sends off a stream 2 miles north-north-eastward to the sea near Smoo House. The surface is everywhere mountainous, moorish mostly and rocky, with little green land except along the coast. The chief elevations from N to S, those marked with asterisks culminating on the borders of the parish, are Cnoc Ard an Tionail (603 feet), Cnoc nan Earbagan (800), Creagan na Speirieg (746), *Creag Riabhach Bheag (1521), BEN HOPE (3040), Cnoc na Pogaille (1169), Cnoc a' Chraois (1143), and *BEN HÈE (2864), to the E of the Hope; Beinn Heilem (585), Beinn Poll (756), Meall a' Bhaid Tharsuinn (902), Creag na Faoilinn (954), An Lean Carn (1705), and Feinne-bheinn Mhor (1519), to the E of Loch Eriboll and the Polla; Beinn Ceanna-beinne (1257), Meall Meadhonach (1387), Meall nan-crath (1605), BENSPEUVE (2537), Cran Stackie (2630), Conamheall (1587), and *Carn Dearg (2613), to the E of the Kyle of Durness and the Dionard; and, between these and the Atlantic, Cnoc a' Ghuis (982), Meall Sgribhinn (1216), Cnoc na Ba Ruaidhe (726), *BEN-BERG-VORE (1528), Beinn an Amair (911), Glasven (1085), FOINAVEN (2980), *Creag Dionard (2554), and Meall Horn (2548). The rocks are chiefly gneiss, granitic gneiss, quartzite, and mica slate, with occasional veins of porphyry and feldspar; but in some parts are variously conglomerate, red sandstone, and limestone, which last is extensively wrought not far from Cambusan-down on Loch Eriboll. Although there are several good patches of mixed gravel and moss, with here and there a piece of fairish loam, it may almost be said that Durness contains no land suitable for cultivation; but it is an excellent grazing district, the limestone that underlies the surface-soil proving a valuable stimulant to its pasture. The holdings some of them are very large, Eriboll, Keoldale, and BALNAKIEL extending to from 30,000 to 40,000 acres, whilst Melness, lying partly in Tongue, and partly in Durness, is supposed to exceed 70,000, being thus the largest farm, not merely in Sutherland, but probably also in the United Kingdom. On the first and last there are but 150 and 90 arable acres, the remainder being devoted to the rearing of immenso flocks of sheep, which are all of the Cheviot breed. The fresh- and salt-water fisheries of salmon, trout, char, sea-trout, herrings, cod, haddock, and ling are highly productive; but the lobster fisheries of Loch Eriboll have greatly fallen off within the last thirty years.

The chief antiquities are ten round 'duns,' and of these the most perfect is Dun Dornadilla in Strath More, which, 16 feet high, and 50 yards in circumference, consists of two concentric walls of slatystones. At AULTNACAILLICH, not far from this famous 'dun,' was born the Gaelic poet, Robert Donn. Durness is in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £177. The parish church of 1619, occupying the site of a cell of Dornoch monastery, is now a ruin; the present church contains 300 sittings. Durine and Laird public schools, with respective accommodation for 116 and 33 children, have an average attendance of about 80 and 40. Pop. (1831) 1153, (1861) 1109, (1871) 1049, (1881) 987, (1891) 960, of whom 804 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 113, 108, 1880-82. See pp. 57-72 of Arch. Young's *Sutherland* (Edinb. 1880).

Durno, a village in Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles N of Pitcaple station. It has a branch of the Town and County Bank.

Duror, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire. The hamlet stands on the right bank of Duror rivulet, and on the road from Oban to Fort William, within 1 mile of the shore of Loch Linnhe, and 5 miles WSW of Ballachulish. At it are a post office, an inn, a public school, the Established church (1826; 323 sittings), and St Adamnan's Episcopal church (1851; 100 sittings). Fairs are held here on the Saturdays before the last Wednesdays of May and October. A capital trout-stream, the rivulet Duror rises at an altitude of 1800 feet, and runs 6 miles west-north-westward and west-south-westward to the head of Cuil Bay. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the stipend is £120, with manse and glebe. Pop. (1881) 492, (1891) 412.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Durran. See OLRIG.

Durris, a Deeside village and parish of N Kincardineshire. The village, Kirkton of Durris, stands on the right bank of the Burn of Sheeoch, immediately above its confluence with the Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Crathes station, this being 3 miles E by N of Banchory, and 14 WSW of Aberdeen. Durris has a post office under Drumoak.

The parish is bounded N by Banchory-Ternan and Drumoak (these parishes being now wholly in Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire respectively), E by Maryculter, SE by Fetteresso and Glenberrie, W by Strachan and Banchory-Ternan. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 15,435 acres, of which 141 are water. The DEE, which is here crossed by a neat iron bridge erected in 1862, winds 6 miles east-north-eastward along all the northern border; and its impetuous affluent, the Burn of Sheeoch, rising $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile beyond the south-western extremity of the parish, runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward through the interior. In the NE the surface sinks along the Dee to 82 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-westward to 570 feet near Corsehills, 865 at Brunt Yairds, 975 at Strathgyle, 1245 at Cairn-mon-earn, 1054 at Craighbeg, 1232 at Mongour, 725 at Cairnshee, 829 at Mulloch Hill, 578 at the Ord, 1207 at Shillofad, and 1231 at Monluth Hill, the last two culminating on the borders of the parish. Gneiss, the predominant rock, often shows bare on the hill-sides, and forms, too, great detached blocks upon the cultivated lands. The soil of the low grounds is mostly a fertile loam, of the higher grounds either clayey or gravelly, the subsoil being generally cold damp clay; but great improvements have been effected in the way of drainage and reclamation within the last 50 years. Nearly four-fifteenths of the entire area are in tillage; rather more than another fifteenth is under wood; and the rest is either pasture, moss, moor, or waste. Castle Hill, a knoll by the Dee, 5 furlongs NE of the village, is ensigned by a ditch, and seems to have been a military post; in various parts are remains of cairns, tumuli, and stone circles, which form the subject of an article in *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scoll.* (vol. ii., new series, 1880).

The eminent antiquary, Cosmo Innes (1798-1874), was a native. Excepting Corsehills farm, the whole parish is comprised in the Durris estate, which, held from the 13th century by a branch of the Frasers, went by marriage to the celebrated Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough (1658-1735). His daughter in 1706 married the second Duke of Gordon, and in 1824 the estate devolved upon the fourth Duke as heir of entail. In 1834 it was purchased by Anthony Mactier, late of Calcutta; in 1871 it was sold once more, for £300,000, to the late James Young, Esq., F.R.S., of KELLY in Renfrewshire; and is now the property of H. R. Baird, Esq. Durris House stands $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of the village and $1\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Park station, and, built in the 17th century, was enlarged both by Mr Innes' father and by Mr Mactier; not far from it is Durris Tower, erected in 1825 to commemorate the winning of a lawsuit by the Duke of Gordon. Durris is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £176. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1822, and contains 550 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Crossroads and Woodlands, with respective accommodation for 100 and 130 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 83 and 61, and grants of £72, 12s. and £62, 2s. Valuation (1882) £9834, 0s. 11d. (1892) £9368, 18s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 605, (1831) 1035, (1861) 1109, (1871) 1021, (1881) 1014, (1891) 918.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Durrisdeer. See DURISDEER.

Dusk. See DUVISK.

Duthich. See DUCH.

Duthil, a hamlet and a parish of NE Inverness-shire. The hamlet, standing 817 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Dulnain, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Carrbridge, $6\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Boat-of-Garten Junction, and 7 WSW of Grantown.

The parish, containing also the village of CARRBRIDGE (on the Aviemore and Inverness section of the Highland railway), and the stations of AVIEMORE and BOAT-OF-GARTEN (on the Aviemore and Forres section of the same railway), comprises Duthil and Rothiemurchus, lying left and right of the Spey, and the former till 1870 belonging to Elginshire. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to the united parish the Inverness-shire portion of the Elginshire parish of Cromdale. It is bounded NE by Cromdale, E by Abernethy, SE by Crathie-Braemar in Aberdeenshire and by Alvie, SW by Alvie, and NW by Moy-Dalarossie and by Cawdor and Ardelach in Nairnshire; and has an utmost length of $22\frac{3}{4}$ miles from N to S, viz., from Carn Allt Laoigh to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Loch Eunach, with an utmost breadth from E to W of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Allt na Beinne Moire, issuing from Lochan nan Cnapan, in the extreme S of Rothiemurchus, runs 10 miles northward through Loch Eunach and along Glen Eunach, to a confluence with the Luineag, coming $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward from Loch Morlich; and, as the Drurie, their united waters flow $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-westward to the Spey, nearly opposite Aviemore station. The SPEY itself has here a north-eastward course of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles—first $2\frac{1}{2}$ along the Alvie border, next $2\frac{3}{4}$ across the interior (parting Duthil from Rothiemurchus), and lastly 7 along the boundary with Abernethy; its tributary, the DULNAIN, winds $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward through the interior, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Cromdale border. The largest of twelve lakes in Duthil proper, with utmost length and breadth and altitude, are Lochs Mor ($3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl., 800 feet) and Vad ($3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl., 752 feet), whilst ten in Rothiemurchus include Lochs Eunach ($10 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl., 1700 feet), An Eilein ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl., 840 feet), Morlich (8×5 furl., 1046 feet), and Phitiluis ($5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl., 674 feet), the two last lying mainly in Abernethy. Immediately along the Spey the surface sinks little below, and little exceeds, 700 feet above the sea; and from NE to SW, between the Spey and the Dulnain, the chief elevations, belonging to the Monadhliath range, are Creag an Fhithich (1325 feet), Docharn Craig (1244), Carn Lethendy (1415), Beinn Ghuibnich (1895), Carn Avie (1907), Garbh-mheall Mor (1880), Carn Sleamhuinn (2217), *Carn Dearg Mor (2337), and *CRAIGELLACHIE

DWARFIE STONE

(1500), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. Beyond the Durnain, again, rise Tullochgriban High (1040 feet), *Carn Allt Laigh (1872), Creag na h-Iolaire (1750), *Carn Glas (2162), Carn Dubh (1409), Inverlaiduan Hill (1511), *Carn na Larach (1957), Carn Aluinn (1797), *Carn Pharis Mhoir (2021), and *Sgum an Mor (2037). And lastly from N to S in Rothiemurchus the principal summits, part of the Cairngorm group, are Cadha Mor (2313), Carn Elrick (2433), *Castle Hill (2366), Inchriach (2766), *Creag na Leacainn (3448), *BRAERIACH (4248), and *Sgoran Dubh (3658). The rocks are chiefly granitic; and the arable soil along the Spey and the Durnain is mostly alluvial on a deep clay bottom, that of the higher lands being thin and gravelly, with a considerable admixture of stones. The cultivated area, however, bears but a small proportion to moorland and deer forest, with miles upon miles of pinewood, natural or planted; and game has a far higher value than crops or farm-stock, Rothiemurchus Forest, which extends to about 19,000 acres, alone letting for £2000 in 1895. The Indian commander, Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was born in this parish in 1804. Mansions are the DOUNE and Aviemore House; and the chief proprietors are the Countess-Dowager of Seafield, Mr Grant, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. In the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray, the civil parish is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Duthil and Rothiemurchus, the stipend of the former amounting to £260. Duthil church (1826; 850 sittings), at the hamlet, adjoins the splendid Seafield Mausoleum erected in 1837; and Rothiemurchus church stands on the Spey's right bank, 2½ miles SSW of Aviemore station. There are also a Free church at Carrbridge, and the four public schools of Deshar, Duthil, Durnain-Bridge, and Rothiemurchus, the first two built in 1876 at a united cost of £2071. With respective accommodation for 128, 124, 113, and 103 children, these had (1891) an average attendance of 66, 82, 47, and 87, and grants of £72, 2s. 6d., £112, 9s., £50, 15s. 6d., and £105, 8s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1578, (1831) 1895, (1861) 1923, (1871) 1872, (1881) 1664, (1891) 2431, of whom 1728 belonged to Duthil *g. s.* parish, and 266 to that of Rothiemurchus.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 64, 1877-74.

Dwarfie Stone, a remarkable block of sandstone in Hoy island, Orkney, 2 miles SE of the summit of Ward Hill. It is 18 feet long, 14 broad, and from 2 to 6 high; and has been hollowed out into three chambers. Whether a Troll's abode, according to the island folklore, or a Christian hermitage, according to the antiquaries, it is woven, in Scott's *Pirate*, into the story of 'Norna of the Fitful Head.'

Dyce, a village and a parish of SE Aberdeenshire. The village lies near the Don's right bank, 4½ furlongs NNE of Dyce Junction on the Great North of Scotland, this being 6½ miles NW of Aberdeen. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Previous to the introduction of the railway a bleak moor, this place is now a flourishing village.

Bounded N by Fintray, NE by New Machar, E by Old Machar, S by Newhills, and W by Kinnellar, the parish has an utmost length from E to W of 4½ miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of 3¼ miles, and an area of 5285½ acres, of which 48½ are water. The Don, winding 6½ miles east south-eastward roughly traces all the Fintray, New Machar, and Old Machar border, descending in this course from 146 to 104 feet above sea-level; and from its broad level haugh the surface rises to 241 feet near Farburn and 822 on wooded Tyrebagger Hill. Gneiss occurs along the valley of the Don; but the principal rock is granite, which, suited alike for building and for paving, has long been worked for exportation to London. The soil of the low grounds is a fertile alluvium; but, on Tyrebagger, is so thin and moorish as to be unfit for either tillage or pasture. Fully one-half of the entire area is in tillage, extensive reclamations having been carried out within the last forty years; and plantations of larch and Scotch fir may cover about one-fourth more. Antiquities are several tumuli on small emi-

DYKE

nences; an ancient Caledonian stone circle, comprising ten rough granite stones, from 5 to 10 feet high, and 8 feet distant one from another, on a gentle acclivity at the SE side of Tyrebagger; a large block of granite, called the Gouk Stone, said to commemorate the death of some ancient leader, on the NE of Caskieben; and a large, oblong, curiously-sculptured stone, in the enclosure-wall of the churchyard. PITMEDDEN and CASKIEBEN are the chief mansions. Dyce is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £168. The old parish church, of pre-Reformation date, stood very inconveniently in the NE, on a rocky promontory washed by a bend of the Don; but a handsome new one, with 350 sittings, ½ mile nearer the centre of the parish, was built in 1872 at a cost of £1200. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Dyce Overtown and Dyce village, with respective accommodation for 103 and 241 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 53 and 130, and grants of £46, 12s. and £123, 10s. Pop. (1801) 347, (1831) 620, (1851) 470, (1861) 585, (1871) 945, (1881) 1162, (1891) 1343.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Dye Water, a stream of Strachan parish, Kincardineshire, rising, at an altitude of 2000 feet, on the south-eastern slope of Mont Battock (2558 feet), near the meeting-point of Kincardine, Forfar, and Aberdeen shires. Thence it winds 7½ miles eastward and 7½ miles north-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1740 feet, it falls into the Feugh, ½ mile WSW of Strachan church. Traversing a rocky Highland glen (Glen Dye), it is subject to sudden and violent freshets, and abounds in trout of about ¼ lb. each. The Dye has some six or seven feeders, the principal one being the Char Burn, which is famed for its numerous and large trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Dye Water, a stream of Longformacus and Cranshaws parishes, in the Lammermuir district of Berwickshire. It rises, at an altitude of 1600 feet, on the Haddingtonshire border, 2½ miles E by S of Lammer Law, and thence winds 13½ miles eastward, till, after a total descent of 1000 feet, it falls into the Whitadder, ¾ mile WSW of Ellem inn. A little above Longformacus village it receives Watch Water, running 6 miles east-by-northward through or along the eastern border of the southern section of Cranshaws; passes, higher up, the curious old shooting-box of BYRECLEUCH; and everywhere, but especially in its upper reaches, abounds in excellent trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Dye Water. See WEST WATER.

Dyke, a village of NW Elginshire, and a parish formerly partly also in Nairnshire. The village stands on the left bank of Muckle Burn, 1 mile NE of Brodie station on the Highland railway, this being 6 miles E of Nairn and 3½ W by S of the post-town, Forres. On a rising-ground at the N end of the village is the new school, built in 1877 at a cost of over £1500, Elizabethan in style, with belfry and clock-tower.

The parish, containing also the villages of Kintessack and Broom of Moy, comprises the ancient parishes of Dyke and Moy, united to each other in 1618. The Seafield portion of the parish, to the east of the Findhorn, comprising 43 acres, and forming, previous to 1891, a detached part of the county of Nairn, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in that year to the county of Elgin—the whole parish being now in Elginshire. It is bounded NW and N by the Moray Firth, E by Kinloss and Forres, SE by Edinkillie, SW by Ardclach, and W by Auldearn. Rudely resembling a triangle in outline, with southward apex, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 9½ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 4½ miles, and an area of 15,507 acres, inclusive of 1496½ acres of foreshore and 257½ of water. Roughly tracing all the eastern boundary, the FINDHORN flows 6½ miles north-north-eastward to its mouth in the Moray Firth, just above which it is joined by the MUCKLE Burn, winding 10½ miles north-eastward along the Auldearn border and through the interior. Buckie Loch (5½ × 1¼ furl.) lies close to the coast-line, which, 6½ miles long, is everywhere low, backed

by the CULBIN Sandhills (99 feet). Inland the surface is mostly low and level, near Loanhead attaining its highest point (134 feet) to the N of the railway, but rising S thereof to 105 feet at Feddan, 184 near Logiebuchany, and 500 at the southern extremity of the parish, near Craigmomore. Crystalline rocks prevail from Sluie to the head of the parish; and Devonian, with some belonging to later formations, in all other parts. The soil throughout the level central district is highly fertile; and elsewhere is of various character. Less than a fifth of the entire area is in tillage, about one-thirteenth is pasture, and the remainder is either waste or woodlands. The latter cover a very large extent, and include some of the finest trees in Scotland. Among those of Brodie, planted between 1650 and 1680, are three ash-trees (the largest 76 feet high, and girthing 21 at 1 foot from the ground), four oaks (do. 71, 16), five beeches (do. 81, 18), a sycamore (69, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$), and a Spanish chestnut (41, 15); among those of Darnaway, two ash-trees (the largest 50 and 24 $\frac{1}{2}$), five oaks (do. 65, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$), and a beech (65, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$)—these measurements being taken from tables in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1879-81. Hardmuir, a little WSW of Brodie station, is celebrated as the 'blasted heath,' now planted, whereon Macbeth met the weird sisters of Forres. Mansions, all noticed separately, are Darnaway Castle, Brodie House, Dalvey, and Kincorth. Dyke and Moy is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; the living is worth £314. The parish church, built in 1781, contains 850 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Dyke and Kintessack public schools, with respective accommodation for 229 and 57 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 103 and 20, and grants of £103, 10s. and £13, 15s. Pop. (1801) 1492, (1831) 1451, (1861) 1247, (1871) 1238, (1881) 1218, (1891) 1044.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 94, 1876-78.

Dykehead, a village in Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Shotts station, under which it has a post office. It stands amid a bleak moorish country, but derives prosperity from extensive neighbouring mineral works. Pop. (1891) 1431.

Dykehead, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Baillieston.

Dykehead, a village in Cortachy parish, NW Forfarshire, near the right bank of the river South Esk, 6 miles N of Kirriemuir.

Dykehead. See DULLATUR.

Dyrock, a burn in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire. It issues from Shankstone Loch, a very small loch about 8 miles from Maybole, on the boundary with Straiton; runs about 4 miles westward and west-south-westward past Kirkmichael village; and falls into Girvan Water, a good troutful stream, about a mile NNE of Crosshill village.

Dysart. See MARYTON.

Dysart, a coast town and parish of Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is built on the slope of a hill, above the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Leith by water, whilst its station on the Edinburgh and Dundee section of the North British is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Kirkcaldy, 8 NE of Burntisland, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Thornton Junction, and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Cupar. Its parliamentary boundary includes the three villages of Gallatown ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW), Sinclairtown ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW), and Pathhead (1 mile WSW), which otherwise rather form a north-north-eastward extension of KIRKCALDY, and indeed were incorporated (1876) in the municipal burgh of that 'lang town,' so that here we need trouble ourselves with little more than the royal burgh, or Dysart proper. This is a place of hoar antiquity, its history beginning with the half mythical St Serf, who is said to have held his famous discussion with Satan in a cave in Lord Rosslyn's grounds above the Old Church, and whose cell, the said cave (Lat. *desertum*, 'a solitude'), is supposed to have given the town its name. A standing stone, a mile to the N, marks, says tradition, the spot where a battle was fought with invading Danes in 874; in 1470 the neighbouring castle of RAVENSCRAIG was granted by James III. to William, third Earl of

Orkney, ancestor of the St Clairs of Rosslyn. Under them Dysart was a burgh of barony, till early in the 16th century it was raised to a royal burgh by James V., who further exempted it from customs, vassalage to Inverkeithing. Mary of Guise landed a French army at Dysart in 1559, and some desultory fighting was carried on for months against the Reforming lords, whose troops occupied Kirkcaldy. So long ago as 1450 its 'canty carles' made and shipped salt to home and foreign ports; and other thriving industries of this 'Little Holland' were fishcuring, malting, brewing, and coal-mining—thriving, at least, till the Union, which dealt a great blow to Dysart, as to all other ports of Fife. Modern Dysart is just old Dysart at second-hand. The arrangement of the streets—three narrow ducts, uncertain lanes, a few scattered houses landward, and a central square—is much the same; and many of the old houses still live decrepiti within the burgh bounds. On some are the booth-keepers' piazza marks; on others half-effaced pious legends and dates; elsewhere Flemish architecture, outside stairs, roofs banked with grey stone, and such-like wrinkles of antiquity imprinted haggardly on the town. One largish block of such houses, dating from 1660, was demolished in 1876, to widen the Coalgate; and some of these contained deep hiding-holes for smuggled goods, the contraband trade having arisen as legitimate commerce declined. The town-hall, standing in the middle of the town, was built in 1617, and serving Cromwell's troopers as both a barrack and a magazine, was almost destroyed by an accidental explosion. It lay in ruins for several years, and now is a plain, strong, rubble-work structure, with a tower and spire, a council room, and a disused lock-up. By Cromwell, too, the 'Fort,' a high rock, nearly in the middle of the harbour, is said to have been fortified, though it shows no traces of fortification works. A fragment of an ancient structure, long used as a smithy, bears the name of St Dennis' Chapel, and by some is held to have been the church of a priory of Black Friars, by others to have been served by a single priest. A little to the E of it stand the nave and saddle-roofed tower of the ruinous kirk of St Serf, Second Pointed in style, and therefore a good deal earlier than the date 1570 on one of its mullionless windows. The present parish church, erected in 1802 at a cost of £1900, is a very plain building, containing 1600 sittings. A cruciform Gothic Free church, rebuilt in 1873-74, is a solid-looking edifice, with a bulky broached spire; and the U.P. church, also Gothic in style, and also with a spire, is seated for 600, and was rebuilt in 1867 at a cost of over £2500. Two public schools, one a half-time school, with respective accommodation for 617 and 120 children, have an average attendance of about 460 and 90, and grants of over £410 and nearly £80. The town has, besides, a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, gas-work (1843), the Normand Memorial Hall (1885), the Fitzroy Hall, a Mechanics' Institute, and a cemetery. There is a combination poorhouse, with accommodation for 155 inmates. Nail-making, which towards the close of 18th century employed 100 smiths and turned out yearly twelve millions of nails of £2000 value, had all but become extinct by 1836; but flax-

spinning and the weaving of linen and woollen fabrics, which last, introduced in 1715, produced half a century since some 31,000,000 yards of cloth a year, worth fully £150,000, are still carried on in large establishments, though to a smaller extent. The harbour, comprising an outer basin and an inner wet-dock (once a quarry) with 18 feet of water and berthage for 17 or 18 vessels, is ample enough for all the scant commerce Dysart still retains, and has a patent slip capable of taking up a ship of 400 tons burden. Governed by a provost, a first and second bailie, a treasurer, a chamber-



Seal of Dysart.

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lain, and 5 councillors, Dysart unites with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in returning a member to parliament. Its parliamentary constituency numbered 1861, and its municipal 530, in 1891, when the annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh was £9420, whilst the corporation revenue was £1018. Pop. of royal burgh (1831) 1801, (1851) 1610, (1861) 1755, (1871) 1812, (1881) 2623, (1891) 3022; of parliamentary burgh (1851) 8041, (1861) 8066, (1871) 8919, (1881) 10,874, (1891) 12,849. Houses in latter (1891) inhabited 2796, vacant 61, building 13.

The parish of Dysart, containing also Gallatown, Sinclairtown, and Pathhead, with most of Boreland village, is bounded N by Kinglassie, NE by Markinch, E by Wemyss, SE by the Firth of Forth, and W by Kirkcaldy, Abbotshall, Auchterderran, and Kinglassie. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 4 miles; its width, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 4197 acres. Lochty Burn flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along all the northern boundary, on its way to the sluggish ORE, which itself winds 3 miles east-by-northward across the northern interior and along the Markinch border. The bold and rocky coastline, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, rises steeply to 178 feet at the north-eastern extremity of the town; inland, the surface undulates gently, attaining 226 feet near Gallatown, 300 near Carberry, 271 near Bogleys, 218 near Middle Balbeiggay, and 227 near Wester Strathore, whilst dipping slightly towards the above-named streams. The rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, include excellent sandstone, claystone, limestone, ironstone, and coal, all of which have been largely worked. As a coal district Dysart has long been famous. Four centuries have passed since first the coal was worked in shallow mines, the excavations increasing to their present gigantic extent. The coal has been often on fire; and in the burgh records for 1578 we read that 'ane evil air enterit the main heuch, the door being then at the west entrie of the town.' This evil air set the mine on fire. Again and again combustion took place—in 1622, 1741, and 1790—fissuring and scorching the earth, causing Regent Buchanan of St Andrews to write Latin hexameters on its startling effects upon the scenery, and giving com-

memorative names to streets and lanes in the vicinity. The soil is generally good, and the entire area is in tillage, with the exception of a few acres of pasture and some 400 under wood. An antiquity, other than Ravenscraig Castle and the standing stone, was a so-called Roman camp at Carberry, which, however, has long since wholly disappeared; the Red Rocks, too, to the E of the town, are associated by legend with the burning of certain witches. Three natives of Dysart were Robert Beatson of Vicarsgrange, LL.D., (1741-1818), an author; David Pitcairn, M.D. (1749-1809), an eminent physician; and William Wallace (1768-1843), a mathematician. The title Earl of Dysart, conferred in 1643 on William Murray, son of the Rev. William Murray, minister of Dysart and preceptor to Charles I., passed to his elder daughter, who married first Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helmingham Hall, in Suffolk, and secondly the celebrated Duke of Lauderdale; it now is held by her eighth descendant by her first marriage, William John Manners Tollemache, who, born in 1859, succeeded as eighth Earl in 1878, and has his seats at Ham House in Surrey and Buckminster Park in Leicestershire. Dysart House, a little W of the town, is a plain but commodious mansion, with beautiful gardens, commanding a splendid view across the Firth; and was the Scottish seat of Jas. Francis Harry St Clair Erskine, fifth Earl of Rosslyn, who sold it and the policies in 1896. Dysart is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; and the charge is collegiate; the first minister's stipend being £463 with manse and glebe, and the second's £288, whilst ecclesiastically the parish is divided into Dysart proper and Pathhead. The public schools of Gallatown, Pathhead, and Sinclairtown, with respective accommodation for 343, 600, and 710 children, are under the Burgh School Board, while those of Boreland and Strathore, with respective accommodation for 84 and 97 children, are under the landward or parish school board. Valuation (1891) £5704, 9s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 5385, (1831) 7104, (1861) 8542, (1881) 11,601, (1891) 13,626.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See *Notices from the Local Records of Dysart* (Glasg. Maitland Club, 1853), W. Muir's *Gleanings from the Records of Dysart, 1545-1796* (Edin. 1862), and *The Kingdom: a handbook to Fife*.

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EACHAIG, a small river in the Kilmun portion of the united parish of Dunoon and Kilmun, Argyllshire. Issuing from the foot of Loch Eck, it winds $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward along Strath Eachaig to the head of Holy Loch, on its right side receiving the Massan near Benmore House and the Little Eachaig very near its mouth, a little higher up being spanned by an iron bridge of 1878 on the Inverary route. It is a very good salmon and trout stream, the former weighing from 7 to 25 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1875.

Eagerness or Eggersness ('Edgar's ness'), a headland of Sorbie parish, E Wigtownshire, flanking the N side of Garliestown Bay, $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles SE by S of Wigtown. Projecting $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the mainland, and contracting from a width of $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to a point, it rises to a height of 100 feet, and presents a rocky though not precipitous face to the sea. On its eastern side stood Eggersness Castle, whose scanty ruin is so overgrown with brushwood and rank vegetation as to be hardly discernible. Its date and history are alike unknown.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Eagle or Aigle. See EDZELL.

Eaglescarnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Bolton parish, Haddingtonshire, on the left bank of Gifford or Coalstoun Water, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of Haddington. Its owner is Alexander Charles Stuart, Esq. (b. 1814; suc. 1855).

Eaglesfield, a village in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right side of Kirtle Water, 7 furlongs NNE of Kirtlebridge station on the Caledonian, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Ecclefechan, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments. On a site near the centre of the village, a public hall, accommodating about 300 persons, was opened in 1893. It comprises, besides cloak and other rooms, a reading-room and library. There is also a General Assembly and subscription school. Pop. (1881) 534, (1891) 491.

Eaglesham, a village and a parish of SE Renfrewshire. The village, standing 500 feet above sea-level, is 4 miles S of Busby, $8\frac{1}{2}$ S of Glasgow, 11 SE of Paisley, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ S by E of Clarkston station on the East Kilbride branch of the Caledonian, with which it communicates by omnibus. Successor to an older village, demolished in 1769, but which during the reign of Charles II. was important enough to acquire by act of parliament a weekly market, it was founded by the twelfth Earl of Eglinton in 1796, and, had its founder's plan been carried out, would have ranked second to scarce a small town in Scotland. Even as it is, it presents a remarkably regular and pleasant aspect, with its double row of neat two-story houses, facing each other at the distance of 100 yards at the upper and 250 at the lower end; whilst midway between them flows a rivulet, whose gently-sloping banks are partly greensward, partly adorned with trees. The parish church (1790; 550 sittings) is an octagonal structure with a chaste steeple, furnished with a clock and a fine-toned bell; other places of worship are a

U.P. church (350 sittings), a Free church (320 sittings), and St Bridget's Roman Catholic church (1858; 350 sittings). Eaglesham has besides a post office under Glasgow, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, several inns, gaswork, and a flower show on the third Thursday of August *o.s.* Handloom weaving, once the staple industry, is all but extinct; and a cotton-mill, some years ago destroyed by fire, has never been rebuilt. Hence the rapid decrease in the number of the inhabitants. Now, however, the bracing and healthy air is proving a strong attraction to many Glasgow families, and in summer there is a large influx of visitors. A public and a girls' industrial school, with respective accommodation for 166 and 150 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 76 and 64, and grants of £69, 6s. 6d. and £60, 1s. Pop. (1881) 588, (1891) 786.

The parish is bounded NW by Mearns, NE by Cathcart and East Kilbride in Lanarkshire, E and SE by East Kilbride, S by Loudoun in Ayrshire, and SW by Fenwick, likewise in Ayrshire. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from NE to SW, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $16,004\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $337\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The small detached Kirklands portion of East Kilbride parish, consisting of only about one acre, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Eaglesham. White CART Water, gathering its head-streams from the eastern moors, winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward along all the north-eastern border; and EARN Water flows to its north-eastward along the boundary with Mearns; whilst through the interior run Ardoch and Boreland Burns, with others of its tributaries. In the S, however, rise several affluents and sub-affluents of the river Irvine. To the SW lie BINEND Loch (5×2 furl.), DUNVAN Dam ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$), and Loch GOIN or Blackwoodhill Dam (7×3); nearer the village are High Dam ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$), Mid Dam ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$), and Picketlaw Reservoir ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$). In the farthest N the surface sinks along the Cart to 380 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 832 at Moor-Yett plantation, 1084 at BALAGICH Hill, 1035 at Blackwood Hill, 987 at Melowther Hill, and 1230 near the south-eastern border. The rocks, with slight exception, are alternations of greenstone, claystone, and greywacke—part of the great trap mass that predominates so extensively in the hills of Renfrewshire. The soil, though reposing almost everywhere on trap, varies greatly in quality, some parts being specially rich, and others being represented by barren moors or deep bogs. The pasture is generally excellent. About five-twelfths of the entire area are under cultivation, three-fourteenths are meadow or natural pasture, $178\frac{1}{2}$ acres are under wood, and all the rest is either moss or moor. The moors, especially about Loch Goin, figure often in the history of the Covenant, two of whose martyrs rest in the parish kirkyard. North Moorhouse farm, near Earn Water, 3 miles to the W of the village, was the birthplace of Robert Pollok (1799-1827), the gifted author of the *Course of Time*; and in that epic one lights again and again on sketches of the 'hills and streams and melancholy deserts' round his home, that home overshadowed by four goodly trees—

'Three ash and one of elm. Tall trees they were,
And old; and had been old a century
Before my day.'

The barony of Eaglesham formed part of the grant made by David I. (1124-53) to Walter, the founder of the house of Stewart, by whom it was transferred to Robert de Montgomerie; and it was long the Montgomeries' chief possession, Sir John, who wedded the heiress of EGLINTON, here building the castle of POLNOON towards the close of the 14th century. Eaglesham House, late Polnoon Lodge, to the NE of the village, is the seat of Allan Gilmour, Esq. (b. 1820; suc. 1849). With the exception of 10 acres, he is sole proprietor. Eaglesham is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £342. Pop. (1881) 1385, (1891) 1207.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Eagleshay or Egilshay, a low-lying island of Rousay parish, Orkney, separated from the E side of Rousay island by Howa Sound, and lying 11 miles N of Kirk-

wall. It measures 3 miles in length from N to S, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and includes a small bay of shell sand, a large tract of benty sand, burrowed by hundreds of rabbits, and a small fresh-water lake. The rocks belong to the Lower Old Red sandstone, and the soil is good, but poorly cultivated. Eagleshay is notable as the place where St Magnus was murdered by his cousin Hakon about the year 1110; and at its western extremity, on the scene, it is said, of his murder, are the remains of a small ancient church of St Magnus, with a round tower at its W end, and a vaulted choir at the E. There is a public school under Rousay school-board. Pop. (1881) 165, (1891) 147.

Eagleshay or Egilshay, an island of Northmaven parish, Shetland, in Islesburgh cove, on the E of St Magnus Bay. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile both in length and in breadth, is excellent grazing-ground, and teems with rabbits.

Eagton or Eglin Lane, a troutful stream in the SE of Straiton parish, Ayrshire. Issuing from Loch Enoch (1650 feet), at the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire, it runs $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward to the head of Loch Doon (680 feet), and receives by the way the effluents of Lochs Macaterick and Riecaur.

Ealan. See ELLAN.

Eanaig or Einig, a stream in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, formed by the confluence of Rappach Water and Abhuinn Dubhach, and running 4 miles east-north-eastward to the Oykell, at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Oykel-bridge. It is a good trouting stream, also frequented by grilse.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Earbusaig. See LOCHALS.

Earlcairney, a dilapidated cairn in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the top of a high sea-bank, 1 mile W of Bernbogle Castle. It was originally 500 feet in circumference and 24 feet high.

Earl's Burn, a rivulet in the W of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, rising at an altitude of 1300 feet, just within the confines of Gargunnoch parish. Thence it runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward among the Lennox Hills, till, after a total descent of 550 feet, it falls into Carron Water at the SW base of Dundaff Hill (1157 feet), $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Denny. A reservoir, feeding the mills of Denny, was formed near its source, about 1834, by means of an embankment 22 feet high, at a cost of close upon £2000; covers an area of nearly 60 acres; and, in October 1839, after a heavy rain, burst the embankment, rushed down in impetuous torrent, and did great damage to property along all the course of the Carron.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 31, 1869-67.

Earl's Cross. See DORNOCH.

Earlsferry, a decayed coast village possessing the status of a royal burgh, in Kilmouchar parish, Fife, until 1891, when, with all the coast district of the parish south of the railway and the Cocklemill Burn, it was transferred to the parish of Elie. It is traditionally said to have been constituted a burgh by Malcolm Ceanmhor at the request of Macduff, Earl of Fife, who, in his flight from the vengeance of Macbeth, was concealed in a cave at Kinraig Point, and thence was ferried over the firth to Dunbar by fishermen of the place. The legend on the face of it is false; but, whatever its date, the original charter having been accidentally destroyed by fire in Edinburgh, James VI. granted a new one in 1589, which speaks of Earlsferry as 'of old, past memory of man, erected into a free burgh.' Then and afterwards it seems to have been a place of considerable trade, with two weekly markets and two annual fairs, the privilege of levying dues and customs, and the right of returning a member



Seal of Earlsferry.

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to Parliament. These are all things of the past; but Earlsferry still is governed by a provost, who has a seat in the County Council, a bailie, a treasurer, and six councillors, and has its town-hall (1872), with quaint old steeple, a gaswork, golf links, and a public school. An abundant supply of gravitation water was obtained in 1882 from near Kellie Law at a cost of £11,000, conjointly with Elie and St Monance, followed by an extensive system of drainage. The old custom of ringing the curfew bell still exists in the ancient burgh. Pop. (1891) 304. See ELIE.

Earlshall, an ancient mansion in Leuchars parish, Fife, 7 furlongs ESE of Leuchars village. Said to have been named from a former estate of the Earls of Fife, it was built in years from 1546 till 1620, and was for generations the seat of the family of Bruce. It mainly consists of a square tower, and it contains a great hall, 50 feet long and 18 wide, with a fine arched roof, on which are emblazoned the arms of the Bruces and of numerous great houses with which they were allied by marriage. It continued to be inhabited down into the 19th century, and it stands in a small park, planted with venerable trees.

Earl's Hill, one of the Lennox Hills in the W of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, 6 miles SW of Stirling. It rises to an altitude of 1443 feet above sea-level, and adjoins other summits of not much inferior height.

Earlsmill, a station in Keith parish, Banffshire, on the Keith, Dufftown, and Craigellachie section of the Great North of Scotland railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Keith station.

Earl's Seat, a hill at the meeting-point of Killearn, Campsie, and Strathblane parishes, Stirlingshire. The highest of the Lennox range, it culminates, 3 miles N by E of Strathblane village, at an altitude of 1894 feet above sea-level. Southward it projects an offshoot called the Little Earl; on E and W it is flanked by two hills of 1345 and 1781 feet in height; and it sends off from its southern slopes Finglen and Ballagan Burns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Earlston, a small town and a parish of Lauderdale, SW Berwickshire. The town stands, 345 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of Leader Water, at the western confines of the parish, by road being 4 miles NNE of Melrose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Lauder, and 31 SE of Edinburgh; whilst its station on the Berwickshire section of the North British is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of St Boswells Junction, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Dunse. Its ancient church, in connection with which the town in all probability arose and grew into any importance, was granted about the middle of the 12th century by Walter de Lindsay to the monks of Kelso, and by them was transferred in 1171, in exchange for Gordon, to their brethren of Coldingham, who continued to watch over it and the spiritual interests at stake in the district on to the time of the Reformation. Situated, as it is, not far from Dryburgh and Melrose Abbeys, it appears to have been in early times a place of some importance—ecclesiastical probably, to judge from the reported occasional visits of David I. of pious memory. From the family of Lindsay the manor passed into the hands of the Earls of Dunbar, and hence the older name of *Ercildoune* came to be changed to *Earlstoun* or *Earlston*. Under its present superior, the Earl of Haddington, the town is governed by a baron bailie; and courts are still held in it, consisting of two 'boulawmen,' a survival this of the ancient border 'Birley Courts.' Its chief historical interest, however, centres in the memorials and traditions which connect it with Thomas the Rhymer, a stone embedded in the wall of the parish church bearing inscription, 'Auld Rhymer's race lies in this place.' 'Thomas Rimor de Ercildun' appears as witness to a charter of Petrus de Haga to Dryburgh Abbey, which charter Mr John Russell, in his *Haigs of Bemersyde* (1881), assigns to somewhere between 1260 and 1270; and a fragment of the 'Rhymer's Tower' still stands between the town and Leader Water. He seems to have been dead by 1299; and a MS. of the early part of the 14th century, supposed by Prof. Veitch to be earlier than

1320, contains what was said to be one of his predictions, many of which are scattered through this work under ALE, BASS, COWDENKNOWES, CRIFFEL, etc. He has been styled the 'Father of Scottish poetry,' and his claim to the title would rest on secure foundation, if only one could positively ascribe to him the authorship of *Sir Tristrem*, and of the three-fytte *Prophecy*, best known in its ballad versions. These tell how, as he lay on Huntly Bank, the Fairy Queen rode by on a milk-white palfrey, and how, having kissed her under the Eildon tree, he was taken by her to Elfland, where through the bite of an apple he gained a perilous guerdon, the tongue that could never lie. Seven years he tarried in Elfland, and then was permitted to revisit earth only on the condition that he should, when summoned, return to his mistress the queen. And so, as he sat one evening carousing in his tower with some boon companions, a messenger rushed in, in breathless haste, to beg him to come forth and break the spell of a portent which troubled the village. Straightway the Rhymer obeyed the summons, and hurrying out saw a hart and a hind from the neighbouring forest pacing slow and stately up and down the street. The animals at sight of him quietly made off for the forest; and, with a last farewell to Ercildoune, True Thomas followed them, thenceforth to 'dree his weird' in Fairyland. Nor, though the voice of tradition predicts his return to earth, has he ever again been seen in the haunts of living men. (See EILDON HILLS.) His spirit, however, appears to have lingered in the tower he left, for his mantle was reputed to have descended on the shoulders of 'one Murray, a kind of herbalist, who, by dint of some knowledge of simples, the possession of a musical clock, an electrical machine, and a stuffed alligator, added to a supposed communication with Thomas, lived for many years in very good credit as a wizard.' So Sir Walter in his *Scottish Minstrelsy*; but Mr Robert Chambers, in *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, shows that this hearsay account refers to Mr Patrick Murray, an enlightened and respectable medical practitioner, of good family connections, talents, and education, who, in 1747, possessed, with other property, the Rhymer's Tower, and there pursued various studies of a philosophical kind, not very common in Scotland during the 18th century.

The town extends eastward at right angles to Leader Water, and consists of plain business premises and dwelling-houses, many of the latter only one story high. It is lighted with gas, well drained, supplied with good water, and beautifully situated in a pleasant valley en- girt by hills of moderate elevation. The inhabitants are dependent partly on agriculture, partly on dyeing and on the manufacture of woollen and other textures, such as tweeds, shirtings, and 'Earlston gingbams.' The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch (1862) of the Commercial Bank, insurance agencies, hotels, a spacious corn exchange, a reading-room and library (1856), horticultural and friendly societies, billiard, bowling, and curling clubs, and a volunteer corps. A weekly grain market is held on Monday in winter, but on alternate Mondays in summer; a fortnightly stock sale on Mondays; and cattle and horse fairs are held on 29 June and the third Thursday of October, besides hiring fairs on the last Monday of February, the first Monday of April, and the Monday before the third Thursday of October. The parish church of 1756 was superseded in 1892 by a new one, containing 700 sittings. There is also a U.P. church. Pop. (1861) 980, (1871) 1168, (1881) 1010, (1891) 1060.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of REDPATH, is bounded N by Legerwood and Gordon, E by Hume and Nenthorn, S by Smalholm in Roxburghshire and by Merton, and W by Melrose in Roxburghshire. Its length, from E to W, varies between 1 and 7 miles; and its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to Melrose parish, in the county of Roxburgh, so much of the

parish of Earlston as lay to the west of the Leader Water, including the Craigsford detached part of the parish, which was surrounded by Melrose parish, and was of very small area. LEADER Water winds 4½ miles southward, and EDEN Water runs 3½ miles south-by-westward along all the Nenthorn border. Between these troutful streams the surface rises—in places steeply from the Leader—to 825 feet on Huntshaw Hill, 708 near Crossriggs, 1031 on conical Black Hill of Earlston, 885 near Craig House, and 806 near Darlingfield. Black Hill is porphyritic, overlying red sandstone; and at the E end of Earlston the pelvis and other hones of the *Cervus elephas* have been found, 12 feet from the surface, in a vegetable deposit, above which were marly and reddish clays. The soil is in some parts clayey, in others a light dry loam; while elsewhere it is strong and very fertile. There is a good deal of marshy ground in the E, and in the N are several hundred acres of moss. About two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage, woodlands cover nearly one-ninth, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. On the summit of Black Hill are the remains of a camp, commonly said to be Roman, but probably of native origin. Mansions are Mellerstain (one of the seats of the Earl of Haddington), Cowdenknowes, Carolside (one of the seats of Lord Reay), and Kirklands; and the Earl of Haddington is chief proprietor. Earlston is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, which was, till recently, for an interval of a century, designated the presbytery of Lauder; the living is worth £261. A public school, erected at the town in 1876 at a cost of £2470, with accommodation for 323 pupils, had (1891) an average attendance of 243, and a grant of £252, 2s. 6d. There is also a school at Mellerstain, which, with accommodation for 52 children, had an average attendance in 1891 of 35, and a grant of £39, 7s. Pop. (1881) 1767, (1891) 1766.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 25, 1865.

The presbytery of Earlston comprises the parishes of Channelkirk, Earlston, Gordon, Lauder, Legerwood, Mertoun, Smailholm, Stow, and Westruther. Pop. (1871) 10,212, (1881) 9503, (1891) 8623, of whom 2967 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1892.

See an article by G. Tait in *Proc. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* (1867); Dr J. A. H. Murray's *Romance and Prophecies of Thomas of Ercildoune* (Early Eng. Text Soc. 1875); and chap. viii. of Prof. John Veitch's *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (1878).

Earlston, a mansion in Borgue parish, S Kirkcudbrightshire, 4½ miles WSW of Kirkcudbright, and 5 SSE of Gatehouse. A large and elegant edifice, built about 1835, and embosomed among woods, it is the seat of Sir William Gordon, sixth Bart. since 1706 (b. 1890; suc. 1843), who was one of the 'Six Hundred' in the famous Balaclava charge.

Earlston, an old castle and a burn in Dalry parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire. The castle, standing near the left bank of the Ken, 2 miles N by W of Dalry village, has the form of a tall square tower, and bears over its door the date 1655. It was the seat of Sir William Gordon's ancestors, who figured prominently among the Covenanters; has long been unoccupied, but retains a strong oaken roof; and might easily be rendered habitable. Earlston Burn runs 4 miles south-westward to the Ken, and, in the southern vicinity of the castle, makes a fine waterfall, called Earlston Linn.

Earn, a rivulet of SE Renfrewshire, rising at the boundary with Ayrshire, and running 6 miles north-eastward along the mutual border of Eaglesham and Mearns parishes to the White Cart, at a point 2 miles N of Eaglesham village. Professor Wilson, while a pupil at the manse of Mearns, fished often in its waters; and Pollok, the author of the *Course of Time*, spent a large portion of his few years on earth among its sequestered banks and braes.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Earn, a loch and a river, giving the name of Strathearn to its basin. The lake impinges, at its head, on Balquhidder parish, but elsewhere belongs to the western or upper part of Comrie. It commences near Lochearnhead village, at the foot of Glen Ogle;

is approached there by the Callander and Oban Railway; and extends in a direction of E by N to the village of St Fillans. Lying 306 feet above sea-level, it is 6½ miles long; its breadth varies between 3¼ and 6½ furlongs; and its greatest depth is 49 fathoms. Its temperature varies so little throughout the year that, not only does the lake itself never freeze, even in the keenest frost, but the river Earn, which flows from it, seldom, if ever, freezes till it has run a distance of at least 5 miles. Its waters contain abundance of fine trout, and can be fished conveniently from either Lochearnhead or St Fillans. Its shores and foreground screens, to the mean breadth of about ½ mile, are clothed with wood; its midground screens are a diversity of waving, rolling, receding hill and mountain intersected by ravines; and its sky-line on the S side soars into the broken fantastic heights of Stuc-a-Chroin (3819 feet) and the monarch mountain of Ben Vorlich (3224), whilst to the N rises Srou Mor (2203). Streamlets and torrents enter it from the ravines, and one of them—the Burn of Ample, near Lochearnhead—just before entering it, forms, in the grounds of Edinample, a picturesque double waterfall. ARDVOIRLICH House, on its southern shore, has beautiful grounds, and is the 'Darnlinvarach' of Scott's *Legend of Montrose*; and one of two artificial islets, Neish, near its foot, is clothed with wood, and has curious historical associations. Good roads go down both sides of the lake, and each commands a pleasing series of views; but only the northern one is travelled by public coaches, though the southern commands the finer prospects. The scenery, on the whole, is more charming than imposing, more beautiful than grand, yet compares advantageously with the scenery of other admired lakes, and has features of at once picturesqueness, romance, and sublimity. 'Limited as are the dimensions of Loch Earn,' says Dr Macculloch, 'it is exceeded in beauty by few of our lakes, as far as it is possible for many beauties to exist in so small a space. I will not say that it presents a great number of distinct landscapes adapted for the pencil, but such as it does possess are remarkable for their consistency of character, and for a combination of sweetness and simplicity with a grandeur of manner scarcely to be expected within such narrow bounds. Its style is that of a lake of far greater dimensions; the hills which bound it being lofty and bold and rugged, with a variety of character not found in many of even far greater magnitude and extent. It is a miniature and a model of scenery that might well occupy ten times the space; yet the eye does not feel this. There is nothing trifling or small in the details; nothing to diminish its grandeur of style, to tell us that we are contemplating a reduced copy. On the contrary, there is a perpetual contest between our impressions and our reasonings. We know that a few short miles comprehend the whole, and yet we feel as if it was a landscape of many miles, a lake to be ranked among those of the first order and dimensions. While its mountains rise in majestic simplicity to the sky, terminating in those bold and various and rocky outlines which belong to so much of the geological line from Dunkeld to Killycrankie—even to Loch Katriue, the surfaces of the declivities are equally various and bold, enriched with precipices and masses of protruding rock, with deep hollows and ravines, and with the courses of innumerable torrents which pour from above, and, as they descend, become skirted with trees till they lose themselves in the waters of the lake. Wild woods also ascend along the surface in all that irregularity of distribution so peculiar to these rocky mountains,—less solid and continuous than at Loch Lomond, less scattered and less romantic than at Loch Katrine, but, from these very causes, aiding to confer on Loch Earn a character entirely its own. If the shores of the lake are not deeply marked by bays and promontories, still they are sufficiently varied; nor is there one point where the hills reach the water in that meagre and insipid manner which is the fault of many of our lakes, and which is the case throughout the far greater part even of Loch Katrine. Loch Earn has no

blank. Such as its beauty is, it is always consistent and complete.'

The river Earn, issuing from Loch Earn at St Fillans village, takes a general easterly course along Strathearn, and falls into the Tay, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Abernethy, 1 mile W of the boundary between Perthshire and Fife, and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE by S of Perth. Its course abounds in serpentine folds, which contribute much to its beauty and to its abrasive power; and, measured along which, it has a total length of $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles—viz., $13\frac{3}{4}$ to Crieff Bridge, $24\frac{3}{4}$ thence to Bridge of Earn, and $8\frac{3}{4}$ thence to its mouth. It draws not only from the numerous mountain feeders of the lake, but also from numerous mountain streams on both flanks of the upper part of its own proper basin, so that it always has a considerable volume and a lively velocity, and is liable in times of rain to swell suddenly into powerful freshets; and it sometimes bursts or overflows its banks, particularly in its lower reaches, with devastating effect on the crops or soils of the flooded district. Its chief tributaries on the left are the Lednock at Comrie and the Turret at Crieff; on the right, the Ruchill at Comrie, the Machany at Kinkell, the Ruthven at Trinity-Gask, and the May at Forteviot. The first 13 miles of its course, from Loch Earn onward, lie through the parish of Comrie and the parish of Monzievaird and Strowan; and the rest of its course, though occasionally intersecting wings or districts of parishes, as in the case of Forteviot, is mainly the boundary line between Crieff, Monzie, Trinity-Gask, Findo-Gask, Aberdalgie, and Rhynd on the N, and Muthill, Blackford, Auchterarder, Dunning, Forgandenny, Dunbarny, and Abernethy on the S. Its flow is so comparatively rapid, and so briefly affected by the tide, as to prevent it from being navigable, even for vessels of from 30 to 50 tons' burden, higher than to the Bridge of Earn. Its waters contain salmon (running up to $48\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.), perch, and pike, and have great abundance of common trout, yellow trout, and sea trout. Its scenery, throughout the upper reaches onward to the vicinity of Crieff, vies with that of Loch Earn in all the elements of natural beauty and power, and, throughout the middle and lower reaches onward to its foot, is unexcelled by that of any Lowland tract in Britain. The Highland features, excepting varieties of detail, have already been sufficiently indicated in our account of the lake, and the Lowland ones will be described under STRATHEARN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 47, 48, 1868-72.

Earn, Bridge of, a village in Dunbarny parish, SE Perthshire, on the right bank of the Earn, with a station upon the Edinburgh and Perth section of the North British railway, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Perth. It took its name from an ancient bridge, now superseded by a fine modern three-arch structure, and it consists of two parts, old and new—the old founded in 1769, on leases of 99 years; the new begun in 1832, for the accommodation of visitors to the neighbouring mineral wells at PITCAITHLY, and formed on a symmetrical plan in a row or street of handsome houses. Nestling beneath the wooded slopes of MONCRIEFF Hill (725 feet), it is a charming little village, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a very commodious hotel, a library, gaswork, waterworks, etc. The Queen changed horses here on 6 Sept. 1842. Pop. (1841) 119, (1861) 381, (1871) 326, (1881) 304, (1891) 325. See DUNBARNY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Earnock, an estate, with a mansion, in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire. The mansion, standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Hamilton, is a modern square edifice, with very fine pleasure-grounds.

Earnock, Meikle, a village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles SW of Hamilton. An ancient tumulus adjoining it, though formerly much larger, now measures 12 feet in diameter and 8 in height, and has yielded several urns.

Earnside, an ancient forest in Dunbarny parish, SE Perthshire, and eastward thence, along the Earn and the Tay to the eastern border of Abdie parish, around

Lindores Abbey, in Fife. It is said by Sibbald to have been 4 miles long and 3 broad, but it could not have been less than 8 miles long, and, though taking name from the river Earn, it extended so far beyond that river's present confluence with the Tay as to countenance a tradition that the Earn once flowed to the base of the hills in the NW of Fife, that the Tay closely skirted the heights which now screen the N side of the Carse of Gowrie, and that the two rivers did not unite till they reached a point considerably to the E of their present confluence. Earnside Forest was the traditional scene of adventures of Sir William Wallace, notably of a sanguinary conflict which he maintained within it against the English; and it was sometimes called 'Black Earnside,' a name referring probably to the dense gloom of its trees. It was long ago destroyed, but large masses of black oak, supposed to be remains of it, are found embedded in the soil of various parts of the territory which it once occupied.

Earraid, an islet of Kilfinichen parish, Argyllshire, separated by a narrow channel from the south-western extremity of Mull. In 1871 it had a temporary population of 122, engaged in the construction of DRUHEAR-TACH Lighthouse. Pop. (1891) 47.

Earsay. See IORSA.

Easdale, an island and a village of Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire. The island lies 16 miles SW of Oban, off the W shore of Seil island, from which it is separated by a strait only 400 feet wide at the narrowest. With a somewhat roundish form, measuring 850 and 760 yards in the two greatest diameters, it rises at one point to a height of 130 feet above sea-level, but generally is very little higher than tide-mark. It presents an unattractive appearance, but is highly interesting for its valuable slate quarries. Commenced about 1631, these, in one part, have been carried to a depth of 300 feet below sea-level, being there kept dry by steam pumps and by the accumulated *débris* thrown up in the way of embankment; they have long been worked with the appliances of steam-engines and railroads; and they belong to the Earl of Breadalbane. In 1866 they were let to a company of workmen formed on co-operative principles, but, favourable as were the terms of the lease, the venture proved unprofitable, so in the following year they were transferred to a company of slate merchants, who have continued to work them with great vigour. They employ about 300 men, and turn out annually between seven and nine millions of slates, worth not less than £14,000. The strait between Easdale and Seil is used by the inhabitants of the two islands much in the manner of a highway, or similarly to the manner in which the people of Venice use their canals, the workmen especially disporting themselves on it in boats at all available times, and regularly crossing it at meal hours; it also is part of the ordinary marine highway of the western steamers between the Clyde and the N, affording passengers an opportunity of seeing the curious operations in the quarries; and it likewise serves as a good harbour, and has been entered in the course of a year by as many as 400 sailing vessels, most of them sloops, and many of them, even to the number of more than twelve at a time, waiting their turn to be cargoes with slates. The village stands on both sides of the strait, or is partly Easdale proper on Easdale island, and partly Ellanabrieach on Seil; consists chiefly of snug, slated, one-story houses; and has a post office under Oban, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a pier (1873), a public school, a young men's improvement association, a library, and occasional lectures on popular and scientific subjects. Queen Victoria, when on her way to Ardverkie in 1847, had a brilliant reception at Easdale. Pop. of island (1861) 449, (1871) 504, (1881) 460, (1891) 317; of village, (1861) 772, (1871) 855, (1881) 805, (1891) 865. See p. 76 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1878.

Easnambroc, a waterfall of 30 feet in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on the river Glass, 1 mile above Fasnakyle.

Eassie and Nevay, a united parish on the W border

of Forfarshire, containing, towards its NE corner, Eassie station on the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of the post-town Meigle, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ W by N of Glamis, by road; whilst by rail it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Glamis station, $4\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Alyth Junction, and $24\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Perth. United before the middle of the 17th century, the ancient parishes of Eassie and Nevey were nearly equal to each other in extent—Eassie on the N, Nevey on the S. The whole is bounded N by Airlie, E and SE by Glamis, S and SW by Newtyle, and W by Meigle in Perthshire. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $5061\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 8 are water. DEAN Water creeps $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-by-southward along all the northern border, with scarcely perceptible current, yet sometimes in winter, bursting its strong embankments, floods all the neighbouring fields. Eassie Burn rises in the N of Auchterhouse parish, and, running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward through DENOON Glen in Glamis parish, and across the north-eastern extremity of Eassie past Eassie station, falls into Dean Water at a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Glamis village. The level northern and north-western portion is part of STRATHMORE, and sinks along Dean Water to 160 feet above the sea; southwards the surface rises to the Sidlaws, attaining 371 feet near Murleywell, 621 at Ingliston Hill, and 947 on the south-eastern border, whilst Kimpurney Hill (1134 feet) culminates just within Newtyle. The rocks of the uplands are partly eruptive, partly Devonian; that of the Strathmore division is Old Red sandstone; and here the soil is mainly a soft sandy loam of high fertility, as there it is partly moorish, partly a thin black mould. Nearly half of the entire area is in tillage; about 240 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A circular mound, with traces of an ancient deep, wide moat, is occupied by Castle-Nairne farmhouse; and a large sculptured stone, similar to the famous sculptured stones of Meigle and Aberlemno, is near the old church of Eassie. All Nevey belongs to the Earl of Wharncliffe, the rest of the parish being divided among 4 proprietors. This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £178. Two churches, the one in Eassie, the other in Nevey, were formerly in use alternately; and both of them still stand as ruins, with burial grounds at each, beyond the station. The present church, 2 miles SW of Eassie station, was built in 1833, and contains 400 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 127 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 93, and a grant of £86, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £6974, 11s. (1891) £5257, 13s., plus £1974 for railway. Pop. (1801) 838, (1831) 654, (1861) 748, (1871) 586, (1881) 561, (1891) 553.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

East Barnes, etc. See BARNES, EAST, etc.

Eastend, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Carmichael parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles WSW of Thankerton. Its owner is Michael H. Thomson-Carmichael, Esq. (b. 1875; suc. 1892).

Easterfield. See INVERKEITHNY.

Easterhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Shettleston parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, 5 furlongs SSW of Tollcross.

Easterhouse, a collier village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Glasgow and Coatbridge branch of the North British, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Coatbridge, and a post office under Glasgow.

Easterhouse, a former seat of the Duke of Argyll, Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, which was destroyed by fire in 1802. A new mansion was built (1803-5) a short distance from the old site. See ROSENEATH.

Easterskene, an estate, with a mansion, in Skene parish, SE Aberdeenshire. The mansion stands near the NE shore of Loch Skene, 9 miles W by N of Aberdeen, and S by E of Kintore station. Built about 1832, it is a large edifice in the Tudor style, with fine grounds, and commands an extensive prospect to the frontier Grampians.

Eastertown, a hill on the S border of Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire, projecting from the Bethelnie range in

Meldrum, and finely diversifying the upper vale of Ythan Water.

Eastertyre, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ballinluig Junction.

Eastfield. See RUTHERGLEN.

East-Grange Station. See CULROSS.

East-Haven, a fishing village in Panbride parish, Forfarshire, with a station on the Dundee and Arbroath railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Arbroath. It sends large quantities of live lobsters to the London market, and of white fish to Dundee, Forfar, and other towns.

Eastmuir. See SHETTLESTON.

Eastwood, a mansion in Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, in the south-eastern vicinity of Dunkeld town. Its grounds are very beautiful, commanding at one point a splendid view of the town, the bridge, the cathedral, and the environs of Dunkeld. In 1879 Eastwood was rented by Sir J. E. Millais, Bart., R.A.

Eastwood or Pollok, a parish in the E of Renfrewshire. It contains the post-town of POLLOKSHAW and the village of THORNIEBANK, with the stations of Pollokshaws, Kennishead, Thornliebank, and Giffnock. A small tongue of the parish of Govan, that lay on the north border of Eastwood parish, and was left outside the new boundary of the city of Glasgow, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1892 to the parish of Eastwood, while remaining in the county of Renfrew. The parish is bounded N by Govan, Abbey-Paisley, and the county boundary, E by Govan (in Glasgow) and Cathcart, S by Mearns, SW by Neilston, and W by Abbey-Paisley. The White CART winds 4 miles west-north-westward through the interior and along the boundary with Abbey-Paisley; Levern Water runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, partly along that boundary, partly across a narrow western wing; and Auldhouse Burn, another of the White Cart's tributaries, comes in from Mearns, and traverses the interior, itself receiving Brock Burn, which rises close to the south-eastern border. The surface is charmingly diversified with shallow vale and gentle eminence, westward declining to 50 feet above sea-level, whilst rising to 167 near Knoehead, 170 near Haggbowse, 221 near Giffnock station, and 302 at Upper Darnley. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation, and include valuable beds of sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal, all of which have been worked. The Giffnock sandstone has a fine grain and a whitish hue; the Eastwood pavement stone is a fine foliated limestone; and the Cowglen coal is of good quality, and occurs in numerous seams, none of them more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The soil on the banks of the streams is very fertile alluvium; on the higher grounds, is generally a thin earth on a till bottom; and elsewhere, is of various quality. Rather less than half the entire area is in tillage; as much or more is pasture, and some 350 acres are under wood. Extensive factories are at Pollokshaws, Thornliebank, and Greenbank; and the whole parish teems with industry, as if it were immediately suburban to Glasgow. Robert Wodrow (1679-1734), author of a well-known *History of the Church of Scotland*; Matthew Crawford (d. 1700), author of a voluminous unpublished work of the same title; and Stevenson Macgill, D.D. (1765-1840), professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow, were ministers of Eastwood; whilst Walter Stewart of Pardovan, author of the *Pardovan Collections*, died in the parish, and was interred in the Pollok burial-aisle. Darnley and Pollok, both separately noticed, are estates with much interest attaching to them; and Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., is the chief proprietor. In the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Eastwood proper and Pollokshaws, the former a living worth £549. The various places of worship and the schools are noticed under Pollokshaws and Thornliebank. Pop. (1801) 3375, (1831) 6854, (1861) 11,314, (1871) 13,098, (1881) 13,915, (1891) 16,042.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Eathack or Eigheach, Loch. See GAUIR.

Eathie, a picturesque reach of coast, traversed by a romantic burn—a noble Old Red sandstone ravine—in the NE of the Black Isle district of Ross and Cromarty. Its liassic deposit, amazingly rich in fossil organisms, possesses high interest both in itself and in connection with those early researches of Hugh Miller, which he describes in chap. viii. of *My Schools and Schoolmasters*.

Ebrie, a burn of N Aberdeenshire, rising in New Deer parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of New Deer village, and running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to the Ythan, at a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Ellon. It is followed, over the greater part of its course, by the Buchan and Formartine section of the Great North of Scotland; has Arnage House and Arnage station on its left bank; gives the name of Inverebrie to a section of Ellon parish contiguous to its mouth; and, in times of heavy rain, becomes a voluminous torrent.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Ecclefechan (Celt. 'Church of Fechan'), the birth-place of Thomas Carlyle, is a village in Hoddam parish, Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It stands 171 feet above sea-level, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE of Ecclefechan station, on the main line of the Caledonian, this being $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Kirtlebridge, 20 NW of Carlisle, $5\frac{3}{4}$ SE by S of Lockerbie, 81 S by W of Edinburgh, and $81\frac{1}{2}$ SE by S of Glasgow. At it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, gasworks, inns, a Gothic Free church (1878; 280 sittings), a Gothic U.P. church (1865; 600 sittings), and a public school; and fairs are held here on the Tuesday after 11 June and the Tuesday after 20 October. 'The village of Ecclefechan' (we quote from the *Scotsman* of 11 Feb. 1881), 'situated midway between Lockerbie and the Solway Firth, has been generally identified as the "Entepfulh" of Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*. There it is, little altered from what it was when Carlyle knew it in his early days, lying in a hollow, surrounded by wooded slopes, with its little "Kuhbach" still gushing kindly by—where not covered over—to join Mein Water at the foot of the town, before the Mein loses itself in Annan Water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile lower down the valley. There are the beechwoods; and here, by the side of the road, is the field where the annual cattle fair is held—"undoubtedly the grand summary of Entepfulh child's culture, whither, assembling from all the four winds, come the elements of an unspeakable hurly-burly." Built along the Glasgow and Carlisle highway, the stage-coach in the old days wended its way night and morning through Ecclefechan; but the cheery horn of the guard is no more heard, and, the railway having passed it by, the village is now probably the scene of less bustle than it was eighty years since. The weaving industry, which at a time less remote, gave employment to not a few men and women, has now almost deserted it, and the quietude of the place has been further increased by a diversion of the turnpike road to the higher ground along the western boundary, in order to avoid the hollow in which Ecclefechan is situated. The inhabitants are now, for the most part, people engaged in agricultural pursuits, and shopkeepers and others who minister to their wants. The village has a particularly neat and tidy appearance, from the fact that nearly all the houses not faced with the red sandstone of the district are regularly whitewashed about the time of the fair. Most of the older cottages and other tenements are said to have been erected by the father and uncle of Carlyle, who, it is known, followed the trade of mason, and who are still well remembered in Ecclefechan. The house in which Thomas Carlyle was born stands on the W side of the main street near the S end of the village. It is a plain two-story building, whitewashed like so many of its neighbours, and may be said to be divided into two parts by a large keyed arch, which gives access to a court and some gardens behind. At present it is occupied by two separate families, who enter their respective dwellings by door-

ways on either side of the arch. It was in the northernmost division, in a small chamber immediately over the archway, that Carlyle first saw the light, on 4 Dec. 1795. The room, which is reached from the ground floor by a well-worn staircase of red sandstone flags, is of small proportions—4 or 5 feet wide by 8 or 9 in length—with a bed-place formed in the old style by making a recess in the wall.* Closely adjoining this interesting tenement is a lane, known as Carlyle's Close, in which stood a house afterwards tenanted by Carlyle's father, and in which all the other children were born. Here Carlyle was brought up. This house in the lapse of time has undergone considerable changes; and the Philistinism of Ecclefechan has at last transformed it into the village shambles. The churchyard lies on the W side of the village, 50 yards or thereby along the beech-fringed road which leads to Hoddam Castle. It is only about half an acre in extent; and in the centre of it many years ago stood the ancient church of St Fechan, of which not a stone remains. Close to the churchyard on the E side is a handsome Gothic church in red sandstone, cruciform in shape, with a square clock-tower, which is the most prominent object in the village. This belongs to the U.P. congregation, and took the place of the old Secession church; in which, it is understood, Carlyle was baptized by the Rev. Mr Johnston, who afterwards taught the youthful genius Latin. By the side of the churchyard is a long cottage-like building in a fair state of repair—the old parish school, where Carlyle learnt "those earliest tools of complicity which a man of letters gets to handle—his class-books." This old school-house, said to have been built with the stones of the ruined church, ceased some five and thirty years ago to be used by the village schoolmaster, who removed to a more commodious building within a stone's cast, which since the passing of the Education Act has been enlarged and dignified with a clock-tower. The old school-house is now a casual poorhouse and soup-kitchen.' In the churchyard itself are headstones to Archibald Arnott, Esq. (1772-1855), Napoleon's medical attendant at St Helena; to Robert Peal (1692-1749), said to be the great-grandfather of Sir Robert Peel; and, in the W corner, to James Carlyle (1758-1832) and Margaret Aitken (1771-1853), his second wife, who 'brought him nine children, whereof four sons and three daughters survived, gratefully reverent of such a father and mother.' Two of those sons have since been laid beside her—Dr John Aitken Carlyle (1801-79), the translator of Dante, and Thomas Carlyle himself, whose funeral on 10 Feb. 1881, a cloudy, sleety day, was attended by Prof. Tyn-dall, Mr J. A. Froude, Mr J. M. Leckie, etc. A stone (1882) marks his grave, and the churchyard wall was rebuilt and walks were laid out in the winter of 1881-82. Pop. of village (1861) 884, (1871) 846, (1881) 768, (1891) 746.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 10, 1864. See also ANNAN, KIRK-CALDY, HADDINGTON, and CRAIGENPUTTOCH.

Eccles, a Border village and parish of Berwickshire. The village stands, 244 feet above sea-level, in the SW of the parish, 2 miles NNW of the nearest reach of the Tweed, $5\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Greenlaw station, $5\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Kelso, under which it has a post office, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ WNW of Coldstream. It has also a reading-room and library. Though now consisting of but one small street, it represents an ancient town of no little consequence, the seat of St Mary's Cistercian nunnery, founded in 1155. Town and nunnery were burned in Hertford's raid of 1545; and nothing remains now of the latter save two vaulted cells and a fragment of wall near the churchyard.

The parish, containing also the villages of BIRGHAM and LEITHOLM, is bounded N by Fogo, E by Swinton and Coldstream, S by Northumberland and by Sprouston in Roxburghshire, W by Ednam and Stichill in Roxburghshire, W by Hume, and NW by Greenlaw. Its length, from ENE to WSW, varies between $2\frac{5}{8}$ and $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and

* Fechin of Fore, probably, the Vigeanus of the Scottish Calendar, who, according to Skene, was an Irish anchorite of the latter half of the 6th century, about which period St Kentigern first fixed his see at HODDAM.

* So the *Scotsman*, but, according to Carlyle's brother, it was not in this room, but in that at the top of the stair, on the right hand side, that the Sage of Chelsea was born.

its area is 12,488 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The **Tweed**, here a glorious fishing river, sweeps 3 miles east-north-eastward along all the Sprouston and Northumberland border; **LEET Water**, ditchlike but troutful, flows 2 miles south-south-westward along the boundary with Coldstream; and, through the northern interior, **Lambden Burn**, after tracing 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Greenlaw border, meanders 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the Leet, past **Leitholm**. A partially drained bog near **Birgham** is much frequented by wild ducks. The surface sinks along the Tweed to 80 feet above sea-level, thence rising in gentle parallel ridges to 230 feet near **Wester Whitrig**, 272 at **Bartle Hill**, 296 near **Harlaw**, 338 at **Eccles Hill**, and 353 near **Hardacres**. The chief rocks are a sandstone resting on clay-stone porphyry, and quarried for masonry; a sandstone covered by amygdaloid, containing green steatite and calcareous spar; a dark slaty, marly sandstone, containing 25 per cent. of carbonate of lime; a magnesian limestone, containing red hornstone and crystals of calcareous spar; and red massy gypsum, in thin beds, containing ferruginous crystals. The soil is light on the banks of the Tweed; in the middle and northern districts, is chiefly clay and loam. All the land, with slight exception, is arable and very productive, having fine embellishments of enclosures and plantations, and presenting a rich and charming appearance. **Kames** was the birthplace of the distinguished judge and philosopher, **Henry Home** (1696-1782), who from it assumed the title of **Lord Kames**, and here was visited in 1759 by **Benjamin Franklin**. **Leitholm Tower**, a ruined Border peel, stands beside **Lambden Burn**; and at **Deadriggs** is the sculptured stone of **CROSSHALL**. **Eccles House** is the property of **James Lewis Greig, Esq.** (b. 1868; suc. 1869). Other mansions, most of them noticed separately, are **Antonshill**, **Belchester House**, **Bughtrig**, **Kames**, **Mersington House**, **Purves Hall**, **Springhill**, and **Stoneridge**. **Eccles** is in the presbytery of **Dunse** and synod of **Merse** and **Teviotdale**; the living is worth £372. The parish church, at the village, with handsome spire and 1000 sittings, was built in 1774, successor to its ancient predecessor, which was dedicated first to **St Cuthbert**, afterwards to **St Andrew**. There are also a Free church (280 sittings) of **Eccles** and a U.P. church (300) of **Leitholm**; whilst the three public schools of **Birgham**, **Eccles**, and **Leitholm**, with respective accommodation for 88, 120, and 143 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 42, 87, and 119, and grants of £36, 11s. 6d., £84, 12s., and £116, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1682, (1831) 1885, (1861) 1861, (1871) 1780, (1881) 1546, (1891) 1446.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 25, 26, 1865-64.

Ecclesfechan. See **ECCLESFECHAN**.

Ecclesgreig. See **ST CYRUS**.

Ecclesiamagirdle (Celt. 'church of St Grizel'), a former detached portion of **Dron** parish, **SE Perthshire**, lying westward of the main body, and parted therefrom by a strip of **Dunbarny**, 1 furlong broad at the narrowest, but united to the main body in 1891 by the **Boundary Commissioners** by incorporating into **Dron** parish the greater portion of this intervening strip of **Dunbarny** parish. With utmost length and breadth of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile it has an area of 631 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres; contains **GLENEARN House** and a fragment of an ancient chapel; and is all so overshadowed by the **Ochils**, that, according to an old-world rhyme—

'The lasses o' Exmagirdle
May very weel be dun;
For frae Michaelmas till Whitsunday
They never see the sun.'

Ecclesmachan (Celt. 'church of St Machan'), a village and a parish of **Linlithgowshire**. The village stands 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of **Uphall** station, 3 WSW of **Winchburgh** station, and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of **Linlithgow**.

The parish until 1891 consisted of two portions, separated by a strip of **Linlithgow** parish, 1 mile broad at the narrowest. In that year, however, the **Boundary Commissioners** united the two portions of **Ecclesmachan** by transferring to that parish the intervening **Linlithgow** strip. It at the same time received a further accession

of territory by having transferred to it also the western portion of the **Aldcathie** detached part of **Dalmeny** parish, the eastern portion going to **Kirkliston**. While the south-western portion was the larger of the two, the north-eastern contained the village. The surface rises gently from 300 to 600 feet above sea-level in the north-eastern, from 480 to 720 in the south-western, division; and the latter is drained by **Brox**, the former by **Nidry**, **Burn**. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Sandstone is plentiful; and great beds of indurated clay, interspersed here and there with seams of clay-ironstone, occur in conjunction with trap; whilst coal has been mined in the N. **Bullion Well**, a mineral spring that issues from the trap rocks of **Tor Hill**, near the manse, and is weakly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, was formerly held in some medicinal repute. With the exception of 130 acres under wood, the whole almost of the land is in tillage. The eminent surgeon, **Robert Liston** (1794-1847) was a native, his father being parish minister; so too, perhaps, was the poet **William Hamilton** of **Bangour** (1704-54), who is best remembered by his exquisite *Braes of Yarrow*. The property is mostly divided among three. **Ecclesmachan** is in the presbytery of **Linlithgow** and synod of **Lothian** and **Tweeddale**; the living is worth £338. The church, which early in the 18th century was mainly rebuilt, contains 153 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 115 children, has an average attendance of 100, and a grant of over £106. There is also a combination school at **Craig Binning**, which, with accommodation for 42 children, has an average attendance of 42, and a grant of £32, 8s. Pop. (1801) 303, (1831) 299, (1861) 309, (1871) 329, (1881) 278, (1891) 506.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Echline. See **DALMENY**.

Echt, a village and a parish of **SE Aberdeenshire**. The village, **Kirkton** of **Echt**, stands 332 feet above sea-level, 6 miles NNW of **Park** station and 12 W of **Aberdeen**, under which it has a post office. At it are an inn and a branch of the **Town and County Bank**. Cattle and horse fairs are held here on the first Monday of **January**, **February**, **April**, **June**, **August**, **September**, and **December**; horse fairs on the first Monday of **March** and the **Monday** in **July** before **St Sairs**; and hiring fairs on the first Monday of **March**, the second Monday of **May**, and the second Tuesday of **November**.

The parish is bounded N by **Cluny**, NE by **Skene**, E by **Skene** and **Peterculter**, S by **Drumoak** and **Banchory-Ternan** in **Kincardineshire**, and W and NW by **Midmar**. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 12,003 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres, of which 55 $\frac{5}{8}$ are water. **Kinnernie Burn** runs 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-by-southward to **Loch Skene**, along all the northern and north-eastern border; **Loch SKENE** (7 × 5 furl.) itself and **Leuchar Burn**, issuing from it, form part of the eastern boundary; and the **Burn of Echt**, coming in from **Midmar**, runs across the south-western district to **Gormack Burn**, which traces part of the southern boundary. In the furthest E the surface declines to 252 feet above sea-level along **Leuchar Burn**, along **Gormack Burn** to 190, and rises thence to 478 at **Knockquharn**, 410 at **Dunecht**, 800 at conical **Barmekin Hill**, 1179 at **Meikle Tap**, and 1291 at **Greyamore**, the two last being summits of the **Hill of FARE**. The **Howe** of **Echt** is a valley along the course of the **Burn of Echt**, overhung on the SW by the **Hill of Fare**, and has a very mild and salubrious climate. The principal rocks are reddish granite and gneiss; and the soil is in some parts mossy, in others is light and sandy, and on the best lands is chiefly a light loam incumbent on clay. About 8000 acres are in cultivation; fully 3000 are under wood (nearly all of it planted during the present century); and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. Cairns and ancient **Caledonian** standing stones make up the antiquities, with the celebrated fortress on the **Barmekin**, which has been separately noticed, as likewise has the battle of **Corrichie**. **DUNECHT** is the only mansion, and the **Earl of Crawford** is much the largest proprietor. **Echt** is in the presbytery of **Kin-**

cardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £194. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1804, and contains 600 sittings; a Free church stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E. Three public schools—Cullerley, Kirkton, and Waterton—with respective accommodation for 70, 207, and 102 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 37, 128, and 47, and grants of £28, 10s., £133, 12s. 6d., and £40, 9s. Pop. (1801) 972, (1831) 1030, (1861) 1287, (1871) 1259, (1881) 1297, (1891) 1207.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Eck, a long narrow loch of singular beauty in Strachur and Dunoon parishes, Cowal, Argyllshire. Lying 67 feet above sea-level, it extends $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N by W to S by E; off Whistlefield inn has a maximum width of 3 furlongs; and receives the Cur at its head, whilst sending off the Eachaig at its foot. The western shore is flanked by Ben Bheag (2029 feet), Ben More (2433), and Clach Ben (2109); its eastern, by Ben Dubhain (2090), Cruach a Bhuic (2084), and Ben Ruadh (2175); and the latter takes up the road from Dunoon and Holy Loch to Strachur and St Catherine's ferry on Loch Fyne. A steamboat, launched on its waters so long ago as 1830, was shortly discontinued; but now once more, since 1877, the yacht-like screw *Fairy Queen* plies backwards and forwards in connection with the circular Loch Eck route to Inverary. The loch contains abundance of salmon-trout, the 'gwyniad' or fresh-water herring, and a remarkably translucent fish, 4 or 5 inches long, provincially called the 'goldie.' A round hillock, near its head, bears the name of Tom-a-Chorachasich ('the hill of Chorachasich'), and is traditionally said to mark the grave of a gigantic Scandinavian prince, who here was slain in battle with the natives.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73.

Eckford, a village and a parish of lower Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of the Teviot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Kirkbank station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Jedburgh, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Kelso, under which it has a post office; contains the parochial church and a public school; and suffered severely in the times of the Border warfare.

The parish, containing also the hamlets of **KIRK-BANK**, **CESSFORD**, and **CAVERTON**, is bounded NW by Roxburgh, N by Kelso and Sprouston, E by Linton and Morebattle, SE by Hounam, S and SW by Jedburgh, and W by Crailing. Its greatest length, from N by E to S by W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $10,097\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $99\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The **TEVIOT**, entering from Crailing, winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward through the western interior; and its affluent **KALE WATER**, in many 'a loop and link,' runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward, nearly through the centre of the parish. To the S of the village is a small loch (2 by $\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), containing tench, perch, trout, and splendid eels. The surface sinks in the NW along the Teviot to 180 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward and eastward to 260 near Kirkbank station, 606 at Bowmont Forest, 481 at Caverton Hill, 651 at Wooden Hill, 754 at Bank Hill, and 800 in the furthest S—heights that command extensive views of the beautiful country around. Trap and sandstone are the predominant rocks, and have been worked in several quarries. The soil, in the low grounds in the W, is a lightish mould; on the higher grounds towards the S, is clayey; and elsewhere is extremely various, sometimes even on the same farm, but generally fertile. About three-fourths of the entire area are in cultivation; 800 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. The **Kale** is here spanned by two stone bridges; the Teviot by a suspension-bridge, 180 feet long and 16 wide. The ruins of **CESSFORD Castle** are the chief antiquity; but old peel-houses stood at Eckford, Ormiston, Wooden Hill, and the Moss; whilst several stone coffins, a Roman urn, and a Roman coin have been found. Haughhead estate belonged, in the reign of Charles II., to that zealous Covenanter, Hobbie or Henry Hall, and was the place where Richard Cameron received his licence to preach the gospel. A deep ravine in the eastern part of the course of Kale Water was the

scene of frequent assemblies of the persecuted for worship; and several artificial caves, a little farther down, were used by them as retreats from danger. Sir William Bennet, the intimate friend of the poets Thomson and Ramsay, was born at Marlefield, and spent the greater part of his life in the parish. By some he has been deemed the prototype of Ramsay's 'Sir William Worthy'; and a sequestered spot, within a short distance of Marlefield, traversed by a runnel flowing to the Kale, has been falsely claimed for the genuine 'HABBIE'S HOWE.' There is one saw-mill in the parish, at Kalemouth. **KIRK-BANK** is the only mansion; and most of the property is divided between the Dukes of Buccleuch and Roxburgh. Eckford is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £289. The church, erected in 1662, retains its old iron joughs, and contains 300 sittings. Two public schools, Caverton Mill and Eckford, with respective accommodation for 93 and 100 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 50 and 70, and grants of £44, 3s. 6d. and £71, 1s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 973, (1831) 1148, (1861) 957, (1871) 931, (1881) 912, (1891) 757.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 17, 1865-67.

Eckfordmoss, a hamlet in the parish of Eckford, Roxburghshire.

Eday, an island and a parish in the North Isles district of Orkney. The island, at its southern extremity, lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Shapinshay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Stronsay, 6 E of Rousay, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Kirkwall; and extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a direction nearly due N, to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Sanday, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Westray. It contracts, in the form of an isthmus at the middle, from an extreme width of 3 miles in the S and of 2 in the N; forms the headlands of Warness in the extreme S, Venness in the SE, Fersness at the north-western extremity of its southern division, and Red Head, a high promontory of red granite, in the extreme N; and has two excellent harbours, Fersness Bay, immediately N of Fersness Head, and Calf Sound, a narrow strait dividing it in the extreme NE from Calf Island. The interior, which contains two small fresh-water lakes, rises to 248 feet at Vinquoy Hill in the N, and to 333 at Ward Hill in the S; abounds in an excellent kind of sandstone, which is quarried, and has been much used for building in Kirkwall, and even exported to London; comprises some fertile land to the E and S, with soils variously of sand, gravel, loam, and clay, but is mostly a deep heath-covered peat moss, a plentiful store of fuel for the northern Orkneys. By the trustees of the late Mr Samuel Laing the estate of Carrick, already noticed, was sold to the late Robert James Hebden, Esq., who introduced sheep-farming on a large scale into Eday with much success, his flock being composed of Cheviots, which thrive well on the island. He further improved a large extent of land around his residence in the NE part of the island, and built a commodious farm-steading, with water-driven machinery. His son and successor, Harry Carwardine Hebden, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1877), holds 7500 acres. The antiquities of Eday comprise a number of tumuli, remains of several Picts' houses, and an ancient standing stone 16 feet in height. There is a post office of Eday under Kirkwall, with money order and savings bank departments; a small inn stands at Calf Sound; and two public schools, North and South Eday, with respective accommodation for 90 and 90 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 36 and 36, and grants of £56, 17s. 6d. and £48, 14s. Pop. (1861) 897, (1871) 822, (1881) 730, (1891) 647.

The parish comprehends also the island of Pharay and the Holm of Pharay, protecting the entrance of Fersness Bay; the islet of Red Holm, lying to the N of Pharay; the Calf of Eday island, flanking the outer side of Calf Sound; and the islets of Little Green Holm and Muckle Green Holm, lying to the SW of Eday—all, except Pharay, uninhabited and pastoral. For civil purposes it is united to STRONSAY. There are in it an Established church (1816), raised to *quoad sacra* parochial status in the year 1882 (stipend £135); a U.P. church (1829); and a Baptist chapel (1881).

Valuation (1891) £1697, 19s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 718, (1831) 961, (1861) 979, (1871) 905, (1881) 802, (1891) 705.

Edderton, a parish of NE Ross-shire, containing **BALBLAIR** distillery and Edderton station on the Highland railway near the S shore of Dornoch Firth, 5½ miles WNW of Tain, and there having a post and railway telegraph office. It is bounded N by Dornoch Firth, E by Tain, SE by Logie-Easter, S by Kilmuir-Easter and Rosskeen, and W by Kincardine. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 8¼ miles; and its breadth, from N to S, varies between 4½ and 5½ miles. The shore-line, closely followed for 8½ miles by the Highland railway, is everywhere sandy, except where Struie Hill descends to the water's edge, and there it is fringed with rocks. Cambuscurrie Bay, where a Danish fleet is said to have once cast anchor, is now not more than a fathom deep at high water; but Ardmore has a tolerable harbour. Four rivulets—Edderton Burn, Allt Muidh a Bhlair, Easter Fearn Burn, and Wester Fearn Burn—drain the interior to the firth, and, though of small volume in dry weather, are easily swollen by heavy rains, and then are very impetuous. To the W lies triangular Loch Muidh a Bhlair (2¼ × 1¾ furl.). From the low narrow terrace that marks the old sea-margin of the firth, the surface rises inland to 1000 feet at Edderton Hill, 1116 at Cnoc an t-Sabhail, 794 at Cnoc Al nau Gamhainn, 1082 and 1218 at Struie Hill, 1274 at Cnoc an Liath-bhaid, 1566 at Beinn Clach an Fheadain, 1792 at Cnoc Muidh a' Bhlair, 1763 at Beinn nan Oighreagan, 682 at Cnoc Bad-a-bhacaidh, 728 at Carr Dubh, and 1845 at Cnoc Leathado na Siorramachd, the first and last of which summits mark the eastern and western limits of the parish. The leading formation is Old Red sandstone, mixed a good deal with granite, gneiss, and schistose limestone. The soil along the coast is very light, and mostly rests on a sandy bottom; inland it may be said to range in a regular series upward of gravel, deep alluvial loam, poor sand, and a mixture of gravel, moss, and clay. **FEARN** Abbey, rebuilt in 1338 within the parish to which it now gives name, was originally founded about 1227 in the western extremity of Edderton, and has bequeathed its name to several localities. Scandinavian round towers of the kind called 'duns,' that formerly were numerous on the hills, have all been mainly or entirely destroyed; but two sculptured stones stand near the old church, the one in the graveyard, the other behind the old school-house. (See **CARRYBLAIR**.) Edderton is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the living is worth about £280. The present parish church, erected in 1842, is a handsome edifice, containing 700 sittings. The old parish church of 1743 was soon after the Disruption taken possession of by the adherents of the Free Church. A public school, with accommodation for 160 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 73, and a grant of £85, 6s. 6d.; and there is Side School at Easter Fearn. Pop. (1801) 899, (1831) 1023, (1861) 836, (1871) 860, (1881) 789, (1891) 642.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 93, 94, 1881-78.

Eddleston ('Eadulf's town'), a village and a parish of N Peeblesshire. A neat little place, founded about 1785, the village stands, 680 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Eddleston Water, a bridge over which leads to Eddleston station on the North British railway, 4½ miles N by W of Peebles and 23¾ S of Edinburgh; at it are a post office, with railway telegraph, the parish church, and a public school.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Penicuik and Temple in Midlothian, E by Innerleithen, S by Peebles, SW by Lyne, and W by Newlands. In outline resembling a triangle, with northward apex, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 9¾ miles, an utmost width from E to W of 5½ miles, and an area of 18,590¼ acres, of which 100½ are water. Eddleston Water, rising in the extreme N, close to the Edinburghshire border, at 880 feet above sea-level, flows 6½ miles southward through this parish, next 2¾ miles through that of Peebles, till, after a total descent of 330 feet, it falls into the Tweed at Peebles town. It is joined in Eddleston

by thirteen tributary burns, on one of which is the picturesque waterfall called **COWEY'S LNIN**, and is a capital trout-stream. Perch, pike, and eels abound in pretty Portmore Loch (now an Edinburgh reservoir), which, lying 2¼ miles NNE of the village, sends off Loch Burn northward to the South Esk river, so that the drainage belongs partly to the Forth, though mainly to the Tweed. The surface presents an assemblage of big, green, rounded hills—from S to N attaining, to the left or E of Eddleston Water, 1204 feet near Windylaws, 1763 at *Whiteside Edge, 1928 at *Cardon Law, 2040 at **DUNDREICH**, 2004 at *Jeffries Corse, 1178 at Northshield Rings, 1024 near Westloch, and 926 at Scarce Rig; to the right or W, 1020 near Cringletie, 1561 at Craillie Hill, 1327 at Kilrubie Hill, 1521 at the Cloich Hills, and 1062 near Whiterig, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks belong chiefly to the Lower Silurian formation; the soils are of varying quality. Less than a fifth of the entire area is in tillage, one-twentieth is under wood, and fully seven-tenths are pastoral or waste. Of five prehistoric hill-forts, the best preserved are Northshield (450 × 370 feet) and Milkiston (550 × 450), the former consisting of three concentric oval walls and ditches, the latter of four. The mansions are Portmore, Darnhall, and Cringletie, all separately noticed. Eddleston is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £321. The church, built in 1829, contains 420 sittings; and the school, with accommodation for 124 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 81, and a grant of £90, 10s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 758, (1871) 700, (1881) 711, (1891) 571.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Eddlewood, a colliery village that has recently sprung up near Earnock in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire. It possesses a reading room and recreation hall (1892).

Eddrachalda or **Calda**. See **ASSYNT**.

Eddrachillis (Gael. *eadar-de-chaolas*, 'between two firths'), a coast parish in the W of Sutherland, containing the village of Scourie, at the head of Scourie Bay, 21 miles S by W of Cape Wrath, 29 NNE of Loch Inver (*viâ* Kylesku Ferry), and 43¼ NW of Lairg, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. Till 1724 forming one parish with Durness and Tongue as part of 'Lord Reay's country,' it now is bounded NE and E by Durness, SE by Lairg and Creich, S and SW by Assynt, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 28¾ miles; its utmost breadth from E to W, exclusive of islands, is 15¼ miles; and its area is 226 square miles, or 144,617 acres, of which 1059½ are foreshore and 7985½ water. Of thirty-five islands and islets belonging to the parish, and lying at distances of from a few yards to 2½ miles from the mainland, only **HANDA** challenges special attention. **KYLESKU** projects far inland from the sea, along the boundary with Assynt, and forks at its head into Lochs Glendhn and Glencoul. **LAXFORD** and **INCHARD** are only less considerable sea-lochs; and, save to the N, the entire coast is niched and vandyked by a multitude of lesser inlets. The district between Lochs Laxford and Inchard, and eastward thence to the boundary with Durness, is called in Gaelic *Ceathramh-garbh*, or the 'rough territory;' whilst that to the N of Loch Inchard bears the name of *Ashir*, or 'cultivable country.' The coast, which rises steeply in the N to a height of 600 feet above sea-level, as seen from the sea at a distance of some miles, bears a striking resemblance to many parts of the coasts of Norway; both seaboard and interior are reputed to be wilder and more rugged than any other region of similar extent in Scotland; and the entire surface, with rare exception, is a grand assemblage of crags, hills, glens, ravines, defiles, lochs, tarns, torrents, and towering mountains. The glens and ravines, in many instances, are so narrow, tortuous, rugged, and precipitously flanked as to be dangerous to strangers unattended by a guide. Of lakes there is a veritable net-work, among the larger being Sandwood Loch (9 × 3 furl.), Loch na Claise Carnaich (7¾ × 4 furl.; 490 feet above sea-level), Loch Slack (2½ miles × 1 mile;

118 feet), Loch More (4 miles \times 3 furl. ; 127 feet), and Loch an Leathaid Bhuain (1½ mile \times 3½ furl. ; 690 feet). These generally afford good sport to anglers, as likewise do the river Laxford and numerous lesser streams. The mountains are variously isolated, clustered, or in ranges, and, with a great diversity of form and altitude, exhibit a high degree of grandeur and picturesqueness, including, from N to S, *Creag Riabhach (1592 feet), Ben Dearg Mhor (1527), An Socach (1165), *FOINAVEN (2952), Sail Mhor (2580), Ben Anskaird (1265), BEN STACK (2367), Meallan Liath (2625), Ben Strome (1374), *BEN HEE (2864), Ben Leoid (2597), and *Ben Uidhe (2834), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The rocks comprise hornblende slate, red sandstone, and limestone, but mainly are either gneissic or crystalline. Very little land is in tillage, and even that little is cultivated solely by manual labour, or with very little aid from the plough. The arable soil on the coast and in the valleys, all the way between Kylesku and Loch Inchard, is principally a mixture of gravel and moss; but in Ashir district is dark loam intermixed with sand. A vast proportion of the parish is included in the Duke of Sutherland's deer forest, and a very large area is devoted to sheep walks. Fishing is actively prosecuted, in many instances by the crofters. From remote ancestors of the Duke of Sutherland the entire territory was conveyed in the early part of the 13th century to the Morays of Culbin, and, passing by marriage about the year 1440 to the Kinnairds of Kinnaird, afterwards went to the Macleods. About 1550 it was seized by a branch of the Mackays, who took the designation of Mackays of Scourie; and in 1829 it was repurchased by the Sutherland family, and has since undergone great improvement in its dwellings, roads, and general economy. Some ancient Caledonian standing stones are at Badnabay; and remains of Scandinavian forts are at Kylestrome and Scourie.—The parish is in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and is ecclesiastically divided into Eddrachillis proper and KINLOCHBERVIE, the former a living worth £173. The church, at the head of Badcall Bay, 2½ miles SSE of Scourie, contains 275 sittings. There are also Free churches of Eddrachillis and Kinlochbervie; and three public schools—Badcall, Oldshore, and Scourie—with respective accommodation for 80, 80, and 55 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 50, 56, and 33, and grants of £61, 14s., £47, 7s. 6d., and £68, 7s. Pop. (1801) 1253, (1831) 1965, (1861) 1641, (1871) 1530, (1881) 1523, (1891) 1409, of whom 511 were in Scourie registration district and 898 in that of Kinlochbervie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 107, 108, 113, 1880-82.

Eden, an estate, with a mansion, in King-Edward parish, Aberdeenshire. The mansion, standing on the right bank of the Deveron, 4 miles SSE of Banff, and 2½ NW by N of King-Edward station, is a modern edifice, with beautiful grounds, and commands an extensive view of the Deveron's valley. It was the birth-place in 1829 of the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., who represented the Elgin burghs from 1857 to 1881, and was Governor of Madras from 1881 to 1886. An old castle, ¾ mile S of Eden House, was once a place of considerable strength, but now is a shapeless ruin.

Eden, a river of northern and north-eastern Fife, formed by the confluence of Carmore and Beattie Burns at Burnside, on the Kinross-shire border, 3¼ miles NE of Milnathort, and 3¼ WSW of Strathmiglo. Thence it runs through the parish of Strathmiglo; between the parishes of Auchtermuchty, Collesie, and Monimail on the left, of Falkland, Kettle, and Cults on the right; through the parish and past the town of Cupar; and between the parishes of Dairsie and Leuchars on the left, of Kemback and St Andrews on the right—till, at St Andrews Bay, it falls into the German Ocean. Its prevailing direction is first ENE, next E, next ESE, next and mainly, or from about the middle of its contact with Collesie, ENE. Its length of course, measured along the windings, is 29½ miles, viz., 17¼ from

Burnside to Cupar Bridge, and 11¼ thence to Eden Mouth. Its tributaries are numerous, but all small. Its basin, for the most part, is a fine flat valley, of great fertility and highly cultivated, more beautiful than bold in natural features, and bearing the names of Stratheden and the Howe of Fife. Large portions of land on its banks were formerly devastated by its floods, but are now protected by canal cuts and embankments. From Burnside the total fall is only 300 feet; and the current throughout the greater part of its course, particularly below the town of Cupar, is very slow, yielding scanty water-power, but skilfully husbanded for driving mills. In spite of these mills, the Eden is a very fair trouting stream, but the ascent of salmon is hindered by various dams. Its lowest reaches, to the extent of 6 miles, are estuary, mostly left bare at the recess of the tide; and have, midway, extensive beds of cockles and mussels. The river might, at no great expense, be rendered navigable to Cupar.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 48, 49, 1865-68.

Edendon Water, a mountain rivulet in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, rising, at an altitude of 2700 feet, among the central Grampians, close to the Inverness-shire border, and 3¼ miles SSE of Dalwhinnie Hotel. Thence it runs 10 miles partly eastward, but chiefly southward, and falls into the Garry ½ mile WNW of Dalnacardoch, after a total descent of 600 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 1874-69.

Edenham. See EDNAM.

Edenkillie. See EDINKILLIE.

Edenshead, **Edentown**, or **Gateside**, a village in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, near the left bank of the Eden, 2 miles WSW of Strathmiglo town. It includes the hamlet of Edensbank to the E; adjoins Edenshead House on the S; and has a post office (Gateside), a station (Gateside) on the Fife and Kinross section of the North British, and a U.P. church.

Edenstown, a neat modern village in Collesie parish, Fife, 1¼ mile WNW of Ladybank.

Eden Water, a stream of Berwick and Roxburgh shires, rising in Legerwood parish, 3¼ miles ESE of Lauder, at an altitude of 860 feet. Thence it winds 23¼ miles eastward, southward, and eastward again, through or along the border of Legerwood, Westruther, Gordon, Hume, Earlston, Nenthorn, Smailholm, Stichill, Kelseo, and Ednam, till, after a total descent of 760 feet, it falls into the Tweed, at a point 1¾ mile E of Ednam village and 3½ miles NE of Kelseo town. It is a first-rate trout-stream, especially above Stichill Linn; and the lower part of its course is very beautiful, through rich and finely-wooded pastoral scenery.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Edenwood, a mansion in Ceres parish, Fife, on the right bank of the Eden, 2 miles SSW of Cupar. Its late owner, Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I. (1825-92), was Lieut.-Governor of Bengal from 1871 to 1874, and represented the Kirkcaldy burghs from 1875 till his death.

Ederdown. See EDDERTON.

Ederham. See EDBROM.

Ederline or **Aligan**, a pretty loch on the western border of Glassary parish, Argyllshire, with Ford village near its foot. Lying 122 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 4 and 2½ furlongs; contains a few trout and some big pike, running up to 30 lbs.; and sends off a stream 7 furlongs northward to the head of Loch Awe.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Edgar. See PORT EDGAR.

Edgebucklin Brae. See PINKIE.

Edgehead, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 5 furlongs SSW of Gilmerton.

Edgehead, a hamlet in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire, 3 miles ESE of Dalkeith.

Edgerston, a *quoad sacra* parish on the southern border of Roxburghshire, 7¼ miles SSE of its post-town and station, Jedburgh. Comprising the detached sections of Jedburgh parish, with portions of Oxnam and Southdean (all as existing previous to the re-adjustment of these parishes by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891), it is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the minister's stipend

is £100. The church was built in 1838, and contains 200 sittings. Edgerston House stands near the left bank of an affluent of Jed Water. A public school, with accommodation for 78 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 61, and a grant of £64, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 358, (1891) 289.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Edinample, an estate, with a mansion, in Balquhider parish, Perthshire. The mansion, standing in the mouth of Glen Ample, on the southern side of the upper part of Loch Earn, 2 miles NE of Lochearnhead station, is an ancient castellated edifice; and has romantic wooded grounds, traversed by Ample Water, which forms, in front of the mansion, a picturesque double waterfall.

Edinbain, a hamlet in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Grishinish, 10½ miles E of Dunvegan, and 13½ NW of Portree, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. At it are a comfortable little inn, a merchant's shop, a smithy, a mill, a public school, a shooting-lodge, and a slated, stone-built hospital, founded and amply endowed by the late Mr Macleod of Grishinish.

Edinbellie. See BALFRON.

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland and the county town of Midlothian, is situated, since the inclusion of Portobello, on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth. The observatory on the Calton Hill is in lat. 55° 57' 23" N and long. 3° 10' 46" W, and the new observatory at Blackford Hill in lat. 55° 55' 28" N and long. 3° 11' 4" W. Edinburgh is SSW of Aberdeen, S by W of Dundee, S by E of Perth, E by N of Glasgow, NE of Ayr, and N by E of Dumfries. Its distance as the crow flies is 188 miles from John o' Groat's House and 337 from London. By road it is 35½ miles from Stirling, 42 from Dundee, 42½ from Glasgow, 44 from Perth, 48 from Hawick, 57 from Berwick-on-Tweed, 77 from Dumfries, 100 from Carlisle, 111 from Aberdeen, 159 from Inverness, and 389 from London; while by rail the distance is 36 miles from Stirling, 47½ from Glasgow, 53 from Hawick, 57½ from Berwick-on-Tweed, 77 from Ayr *via* Muirkirk, and 84 *via* Glasgow City Union, 89½ from Dumfries, 101 from Carlisle, 135½ from Aberdeen (by Stirling and Perth); 47½ miles from Perth by the Forth Bridge; 59½ from Dundee and 130½ from Aberdeen by the Forth and Tay Bridges; 163 from Stranraer; 191½ from Inverness; 392½ from London, by the Great Northern and East Coast route, 400 by the North Western, and 405½ by the Midland.

Site.—The Scottish capital—'one of the few great cities of the empire that possesses natural features, and which, were the buildings away, would, while it ceased to be town, become very picturesque country'—is built on a series of roughly parallel ridges and hollows that run very nearly E and W. From the shore of the Firth of Forth the ground slopes irregularly upward till at the line of George Street it reaches a height of about 225 feet above sea-level, falls again thence to Princes Street Gardens (about 150 feet, the eastern end of the hollow being overtopped by the Calton Hill, 349 feet), rises thence to the ridge extending from the Castle (438 feet at the top of the Castle Rock, 359 at the W end of the Esplanade, 300 at the W end of the Lawnmarket) to Holyrood (119 feet); sinks again to the hollow of the Grassmarket and Cowgate (220 feet), rises to the ridge along Lauriston (283 feet), falls to the Meadows (241 feet), rises again to the villa quarter of the Grange (about 300 feet), falls to the hollow of the Jordan Burn (Morning-side, 250; Powburn, 184), and thence rises again to the Hills of Blackford (about 500 feet) and Braid (698 feet), between which is the hollow of the Braid Burn (about 200 feet). Overlooking the whole of the eastern and southern part of the city is ARTHUR'S SEAT. The origin of these undulations, which have so much to do with the picturesqueness of Edinburgh, is discussed at length in the section dealing with the geology, where also are indicated the various sheets of water that, at times more or less recent, occupied portions of the different hollows.

Appearance.—The peculiar nature of the site of Edinburgh, and its position with reference to the neighbouring Firth of Forth, and to the outliers of the Pentland Hills on the S and SW, has led to a comparison of the city with Athens. Stuart, one of the authors of *The Antiquities of Athens*, was the first to remark and describe the similarity; and he has been followed by Dr Clarke, Mr H. W. Williams (Grecian Williams), and many other descriptive writers well qualified to form a correct judgment, so that Edinburgh has, by almost general consent, been called 'Modern Athens,' and the 'Athens of the North.' 'The distant view of Athens from the Ægean Sea,' says Mr Williams, 'is extremely like that of Edinburgh from the Firth of Forth, though certainly the latter is considerably superior.' 'There are,' he adds, 'several points of view on the elevated grounds near Edinburgh, from which the resemblance between the two cities is complete. From Torphin in particular, one of the low heads of the Pentlands immediately above the village of Colinton, the landscape is exactly that of the vicinity of Athens as viewed from the bottom of Mount Anchesmus. Close upon the right, Brilessus is represented by the mound of Braid; before, in the abrupt and dark mass of the Castle, rises the Acropolis; the hill Lycabettus, joined to that of the Areopagus, appears in the Calton; in the Firth of Forth we behold the Ægean Sea—in Inchkeith, Ægina; and the hills of Peloponnesus are precisely those of the opposite coast of Fife. Nor is the resemblance less striking in the general characteristics of the scene; for, although we cannot exclaim, "These are the groves of the Academy, and that the Sacred Way!" yet, as on the Attic shore, we certainly here behold—

"A country rich and gay
Broke into hills, with balmy odours crowned,
And joyous vales, mountains, and streams,
And clustering towns and monuments of fame,
And scenes of glorious deeds, in little bounds!"

It is indeed most remarkable and astonishing that two cities, placed at such a distance from each other, and so different in every political and artificial circumstance, should naturally be so alike.' When comparing the two cities as to their interior structure, however, Mr Williams sees a considerable difference between them, and pronounces Edinburgh to be the superior. He says, 'The epithets Northern Athens and Modern Athens have been so frequently applied to Edinburgh that the mind unconsciously yields to the illusion awakened by these terms, and imagines that the resemblance between these cities must extend from the natural localities and the public buildings to the streets and private edifices. The very reverse of this is the case; for, setting aside her public structures, Athens, even in her best days, could not have coped with the capital of Scotland.'

Many other picturesque views of the city may be obtained from various points within and around, the best known being those from the Castle, the Calton Hill, the top of the Scott Monument, Corstorphine Hill, the high ground to the NW of Fettes College, the Arboretum, Warriston Cemetery, the Radical Road beneath the Salisbury Crags, the top of Arthur's Seat, the high ground at Liberton, the Blackford, Braid, and Craiglockhart Hills. Scott, with whom the view from the Salisbury Crags—at a time when it commanded nearly the whole of the city as then existing—was always a favourite one, has thus described it:—'The prospect in its general outline commands a close-built, high-piled city, stretching itself out in a form which, to a romantic imagination, may be supposed to represent that of a dragon; now a noble arm of the sea, with its rocks, isles, distant shores, and boundary of mountains; and now a fair and fertile champaign country, varied with hill, dale, and rock, and skirted by the picturesque ridge of the Pentland mountains; but as the path gently circles around the base of the cliffs, the prospect, composed as it is of these enchanting and sublime objects, changes at every step, and presents them blended with, or divided from, each other in every possible variety which can gratify the eye and the imagination.' The view from the top of Arthur's

Seat is much the same, only more sweeping. Of the views from the S, which are all alike excellent, probably those from Liberton and the Braids are the best; though the nearer one from Blackford has, by Scott's description, been rendered much more famous. 'Fairer scene' Lord Marmion 'ne'er surveyed.'

'The wandering eye could o'er it go,
And mark the distant city glow
With gloomy splendour red;
For on the smoke-wreaths, huge and slow,
That round her sable turrets flow,
The morning beams were shed,
And tinged them with a lustre proud,
Like that which streaks a thunder-cloud.
Such dusky grandeur clothed the height,
Where the huge castle holds its state,
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy, close and high,
Mine own romantic town!
But northward far, with purer blaze,
On Ochil mountains fell the rays,
And as each heathy top they kissed,
It gleamed a purple amethyst.
Yonder the shores of Fife you saw;
Here Preston Bay and Berwick Law:
And, broad between them rolled,
The gallant Firth the eye might note,
Whose islands on its bosom float,
Like emeralds chased in gold.'

Sir David Wilkie, looking with the artist's eye and speaking with voice of authority, was no less enthusiastic. 'What the tour of Europe was necessary to see elsewhere,' he says, 'I now find congregated in this one city. Here are alike the beauties of Prague and of Salzburg, here are the romantic sites of Orvieto and Tivoli, and here is all the magnificence of the admired bays of Genoa and Naples. Here, indeed, to the poetic fancy, may be found realized the Roman Capitol and the Grecian Acropolis.' And, says Mr Hallam—

'Even thus, methinks, a city reared should he,
Yea, an imperial city, that might hold
Five times an hundred noble towns in fee,
And, either with the might of Babel old
Or the rich Roman pomp of Empery,
Might stand compare, highest in arts enrolled,
Highest in arms, brave tenement for the free,
Who never crouch to thrones, or sin for gold.
Thus should her towers be raised, with vicinage
Of clear bold hills, that curve her very streets,
As if to vindicate, 'mid choicest seats
Of art, ahiding Nature's majesty,—
And the broad sea beyond, in calm or rage,
Chainless alike, and teaching liberty.'

From all the higher points of vantage, also, the views of the surrounding landscape are full of charm, and the monotony of long lines of buildings is relieved by glimpses of hill or of sea, as the eye wanders over a wide and varied range of country extending from the Lammermuirs on the SE to the Grampians on the NW, and from the North Sea on the E to the mountains about the sources of the Forth on the W; while nearer hand is the blue expanse of the Firth, with the hills of Fife beyond, and, all around on the other three sides, the fertile and well-wooded undulations of the Lothians. Nor is the surrounding landscape lost even in the very centre of the town, for from points in the streets brief but pleasant glimpses of it may be caught. Arthur's Seat in one direction, and the Firth of Forth, with Fife beyond, in another, suddenly make their appearance as we turn some corner—'a perspective of a mile or more of falling street, and beyond that woods and villas, and a blue arm of the sea, and the hills upon the farther side.' Even into the city itself the country may be said to penetrate, so numerous are the open spaces with grass and shrubs and trees, the freshness and beauty of which are none the less appreciated from their contrast with the buildings or business bustle around. 'The finest view from the interior,' says Alexander Smith, 'is obtained from the corner of St Andrew Street, looking W. Straight before you the Mound crosses the valley, bearing the white Academy buildings; beyond, the Castle lifts, from grassy slopes and billows of summer foliage, its weather-stained towers and fortifications, the Half-Moon battery giving the folds of its standard to the wind. Living in Edinburgh there abides, above all

things, a sense of its beauty. Hill, crag, castle, rock, blue stretch of sea, the picturesque ridge of the Old Town, the squares and terraces of the New—these things, seen once, are not to be forgotten. The quick life of to-day sounding around the relics of antiquity, and overshadowed by the august traditions of a kingdom, makes residence in Edinburgh more impressive than residence in any other British city. What a poem is that Princes Street! The puppets of the busy, many-coloured hour move about on its pavement, while across the ravine Time has piled up the Old Town, ridge on ridge, grey as a rocky coast washed and worn by the foam of centuries; peaked and jagged by gable and roof; windowed from basement to cope; the whole surmounted by St Giles's airy crown. The New is there looking at the Old. Two Times are brought face to face, and are yet separated by a thousand years. Wonderful on winter nights, when the gully is filled with darkness, and out of it rises, against the sombre blue and the frosty stars, that mass and bulwark of gloom, pierced and quivering with innumerable lights. There is nothing in Europe to match that. Could you but roll a river down the valley it would be sublime. Finer still, to place one's self near the Burns Monument and look toward the Castle. It is more astonishing than an Eastern dream. A city rises up before you painted by fire on night. High in air a bridge of light leaps the chasm; a few emerald lamps, like glowworms, are moving silently about in the railway station below; a solitary crimson one is at rest. That ridged and chimneyed bulk of blackness, with splendour bursting out at every pore, is the wonderful Old Town, where Scottish history mainly transacted itself; while, opposite, the modern Princes Street is blazing throughout its length. During the day the Castle looks down upon the city as if out of another world; stern with all its peacefulness, its garniture of trees, its slopes of grass. The rock is dingy enough in colour; but, after a shower, its lichens laugh out greenly in the returning sun, while the rainbow is brightened on the lowering sky beyond. How deep the shadow which the Castle throws at noon over the gardens at its feet where the children play! How grand when giant bulk and towery crown blacken against sunset! Fair, too, the New Town sloping to the sea. From George Street, which crowns the ridge, the eye is led down sweeping streets of stately architecture to the villas and woods that fill the lower ground, and fringe the shore; to the bright azure belt of the Forth with its smoking steamer or its creeping sail; beyond, to the shores of Fife, soft blue, and flecked with fleeting shadows in the keen clear light of spring, dark purple in the summer heat, tarnished gold in the autumn haze; and farther away still, just distinguishable on the paler sky, the crest of some distant peak, carrying the imagination into the illimitable world.'

Geology.—Edinburgh has always been a favourite field for geological investigation. Ever since the days of Hutton, the volcanic rocks which are so well developed on Arthur's Seat, the Calton Hill, and at the Castle, have been the subject of careful study among geologists. The striking features to which these igneous rocks give rise, arrest the attention even of the non-scientific observer. Indeed, few cities present such remarkable facilities for examining the structure and physical relations of ancient volcanic rocks. The literature bearing on the geology of Edinburgh and its environs is rather voluminous. Amongst the various writers on the subject, the names of Hutton, Playfair, Sir James Hall, Hibbert, Jamieson, Hay Cunningham, Edward Forbes, Hugh Miller, Charles M'Laren, Sir Archibald Geikie, R. Chambers, Milne Home, and Judd may be mentioned. Special reference ought to be made to the admirable volume on *The Geology of Fife and the Lothians*, by Charles M'Laren, and to Sir Archibald Geikie's lucid description of the geology of Edinburgh.*

With the exception of Blackford Hill, which is a continuation of the Lower Old Red Sandstone volcanic rocks

* Geological Survey Memoir accompanying Sheet 32 of the one-inch Map.

of the Pentlands, the newer portion of Arthur's Seat, and several isolated veins of igneous rock, the solid rocks which underlie the city of Edinburgh and Leith belong to the lowest divisions of the Carboniferous system. On account of the strata being largely impregnated with lime, they were appropriately named by M'Laren the Calciferous Sandstone Series—a term which is now generally applied to them. They may be arranged in three divisions:—

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Calciferous Sandstone Series. | Cementstone Series. | 3. An upper division of white sandstones, black and blue shales, containing nodules of clay ironstone. |
| | | 2. A middle division of interbedded volcanic rocks, consisting of basalts, porphyrites, and tuffs, with intercalated beds of sandstone. |
| | Red Sandstone Series. | 1. A lower division of red and mottled sandstones, red, green, and grey shales and marls, with calcareous nodules and bands merging occasionally into pure limestones. Coarse conglomerates occur at the base of this group. |

The members of the lowest division occupy an irregular area, bounded by the Braid Hills on the S, Arthur's Seat on the E, and the Calton Hill on the N, while the western limit is sharply defined by the great fault extending from Craiglockhart north-eastwards by Merchiston and the Castle Esplanade, to the NW slope of Calton Hill. Within this area the strata are arranged in the form of a low arch, the crest of which runs from Blackford Hill to St Andrew Square. As this anticlinal fold is truncated on the W by the fault just referred to, it is only on the E side of the arch that the complete succession can be traced. The lowest beds are exposed in the neighbourhood of Blackford Hill, where they consist of conglomerates composed of pebbles, chiefly derived from the Old Red Sandstone volcanic rocks. They rest unconformably on these igneous rocks, and are not faulted against them, as has hitherto been supposed. It is important to note that the strata to the W of Blackford Hill occupy a higher horizon than those on the E side. As we pass to the SW this overlap gradually increases till the members of the Upper or Cementstone Series rest directly on the Old Red Sandstone formation. This overlap indicates the gradual submergence of the Pentland ridge in the early part of the Carboniferous period. At the beginning of that period the Pentlands formed a promontory jutting far into the sea in which the red sandstones were deposited, but eventually the ridge was submerged and buried beneath the accumulating sediment of the succeeding groups. Excellent sections of these basement conglomerates were exposed in 1881-82 in the cuttings of the Suburban railway.

Next in order come the sandstones of Craigmillar, and the strata which are exposed in the southern part of the town, consisting of red sandstones with red and green marls. In the districts of Newington, Grange, the Meadows, and Warrender Park, these beds dip to the N at angles varying from 10 to 15 degrees, while to the W of these localities they dip to the NW—thus indicating the dome-shaped arrangement of the strata. Excellent sections were exposed in 1879-81 in connection with the building operations in Warrender Park. They also occur in Gilmore Place with an inclination to the NW, and they reappear at the head of Keir Street with an easterly dip. The anticlinal axis must therefore run northwards between these two points. The same beds are well displayed on the S slope of the Castle Esplanade as seen from Johnston Terrace. In this well-known section, the honeycombed sandstones with red and green marls are brought into conjunction with the plug of basalt on which the Castle stands, by the great fault already referred to. They dip to the E at an angle of from 15 to 20 degrees, but as they approach the fault they become horizontal, and eventually bend over till they conform to the hade of the fault, which is inclined at an angle of 80 degrees to the NW. The SE slope of the plug of basalt is beautifully slickensided. The striae, however, are not

vertical, but are slightly inclined to the NE, showing a faint lateral thrust in that direction, as well as a downthrow to the NW. From the Castle eastwards to Holyrood and the Hunter's Bog there is a continuous easterly dip at an average angle of 15 degrees, where the strata pass conformably below the interbedded volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat (division 2). Fossils rarely occur in the red sandstones. Fragments of wood have been found in the beds at Craigmillar, which are probably the remains of pine-like *Araucaria*. In the quarry above Salisbury Crag, a small *Estheria Peachii* was found by Mr Grieve. Under St Anthony's Chapel, in a bed crammed with vegetable matter, Mr Bryson found specimens of *Dadoxylon*, and Sir Archibald Geikie obtained fragments of *Poacites* and the remains of *Rhizodus Hibberti*. The beds at that locality lie above the first interbedded lava-flow, now represented by the Long Row, and it is probable, therefore, that they belong to the Cementstone Series.

Towards the close of the deposition of the red sandstones volcanic activity seems to have begun in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. From certain volcanic orifices streams of lava and showers of ashes were ejected and spread over the sea-floor, which at intervals were commingled with ordinary sediment. The records of this volcanic action are still preserved to us on Arthur's Seat, the Calton Hill, and at Craiglockhart. These interbedded volcanic rocks must be carefully distinguished from the three great intrusive sheets of igneous rock which were injected between the red sandstones forming the western base of Arthur's Seat. On account of their durability these intrusive sheets have more successfully resisted the denuding agencies than the intervening sandstones, and hence they now form the prominent escarpments of St Leonard's, Salisbury Crag, and the Dasses. The first outflow of lava is represented by the compact basalt of the Long Row, which is overlaid by tuffs, volcanic breccias, and ashy sandstones which are well exposed at the Dry Dam. The general character of these volcanic ashes is different from the coarse agglomerate which now forms the higher part of the hill, and which was ejected at a much later date. The tuffs and ashy sandstones are succeeded by basaltic lavas and porphyrites, the latter forming the slopes of the Whinny Hill and Dunsappie. The junction of these rocks with the overlying shales and sandstones (division 3) is not seen on the eastern slope of Arthur's Seat, owing to the covering of superficial deposits. The evidence is supplied, however, by the section on Calton Hill.

The contemporaneous volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat are truncated on the N side by an E and W fault—an offshoot from the main dislocation trending from Craiglockhart by the Castle to the NW slope of Calton Hill. This branching fault has a downthrow to the N, and by means of it the outcrop of the interbedded volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat has been shifted about half a mile to the W as far as the Calton Hill. The existence of this fault was clearly proved in the course of draining operations along the Canongate, where a continuous section was exposed of red sandstones and marls, with a few dykes of igneous rock. The succession of the volcanic rocks of Calton Hill closely resembles that of Arthur's Seat. At the base there is a series of basaltic lavas and tuffs which are overlaid by porphyrites forming the higher part of the hill. To the E they are rapidly succeeded by black shales and sandstones (division 3) occurring in the gardens of Royal Terrace, while on the NW slope of the hill they are abruptly cut off by the great fault already described.

The strata of the upper division differ from the red sandstones in lithological character, and particularly in the greater abundance of fossils. Within the present area, the prominent members of the Cementstone Series are the white sandstones of Granton and Craigmillar, and the Wardie shales. Beyond the limits of the Edinburgh district it comprises the well-known oil shales of Midlothian and the Burdiehouse Limestone which has become celebrated for the great abundance of ichthyo-

lites and crustaceans embedded in it. The occurrence of such a thick mass of limestone in the series, however, is quite exceptional, as the calcareous bands are usually found in seams only a few inches thick. It was formerly supposed that the sandstones of Granton and Craighleith occupied a higher horizon than the Wardie shales, but it is evident from recent investigations that they underlie the shales. On the shore, at Granton, the sandstones form an arch the axis of which runs N and S. On the E side of the anticline they dip to the E, and are succeeded by thin bedded sandstones and shales, which eventually pass underneath the Wardie shales. The latter are repeated by gentle undulations eastwards as far as Trinity. The sandstones at Craighleith are evidently the inland prolongations of those on the shore, as the strike of the beds is nearly N and S. In this quarry the beds dip both to the E and SW as if curving round an anticlinal fold. A characteristic feature of the sandstones at both localities is the presence of numerous remains of plants in a fragmentary form, one of the most abundant being *Sphenopteris affinis*. Huge trunks of coniferous trees have also been obtained from these beds. These sandstones make excellent building material, and have been largely quarried for this purpose; indeed the greater part of Edinburgh has been built of this stone.

The Wardie beds consist of black and blue shales, in which are embedded nodules of clay ironstone. The nodules have yielded fish remains, coprolites, and plants. When these bands are traced inland, they become intercalated with bands of sandstone, but the shales form the essential feature of the subdivision. By means of the fault extending from Craiglockhart by the Castle to Calton Hill, the members of the Cementstone Series are brought into conjunction with successive beds of the Red Sandstone division. On the NW slope of the Calton Hill they are thrown against the volcanic series (division 2), while to the NE of that locality the effect of the displacement is to bring different members of the Cementstone Series against each other. It is evident therefore that the fault is decreasing in amount towards the NE. Along the W side of this fault the Wardie shales are generally inclined to the NW. In the neighbourhood of St Andrew Square, however, they form a well-marked anticline, which has already been referred to as the northern prolongation of the arch running southwards to Blackford Hill. In 1865 Mr G. C. Haswell recorded an interesting exposure on the W side of Hanover Street, at the corner of Rose Street, where the strata, consisting of sandstones, shales, and fireclay, form an anticline and syncline within a horizontal distance of about 12 feet. They were lately seen on the E side of Hanover Street, in the course of excavations at Rose Street, having a north-westerly dip at angles varying from 40 to 50 degrees. McLaren noted the occurrence of similar beds at the New Club in Princes Street. Upwards of 100 feet of dark shales dip to the NW at the West Church Manse. They crop out in the cuttings of the Caledonian and Suburban railways, and they are also exposed at the Dean near the Dean Bridge. At these localities they are inclined to the NW, and a similar dip continues to near Coltbridge, which forms the centre of a synclinal fold. From this point westwards we have a gradually descending series towards the Corstorphine Hill and the Craighleith sandstones.

Reference has already been made to the fish remains and plants embedded in the ironstone nodules, but there are certain bands of shales in this subdivision which are of special importance on account of the marine fauna which they have yielded. They occur at Granton, Craighleith, the Dean Bridge, Drumsheugh, and Woodhall, and at all these localities there is a marked identity in the species of fossils. These horizons have been explored by Messrs Henderson and Bennie, who have collected a great variety of marine forms from them, upwards of 17 well-defined species having been disinterred from the Woodhall shales alone. Some of the species are typical of the Carboniferous Limestone, which overlies the Cementstone Series.

The following fossils are characteristic of these beds: *Spirorbis carbonarius*, *Lingula squamiformis*, *L. mytiloides*, *Avicula Hendersoni*, *Myalina crassa*, *Bellerophon decussatus*, *Murchisonia striatula*, *Orthoceras attenuatum*, *O. cylindraceum*. This assemblage of fossils is widely different from that met with in the Burdiehouse Limestone, which is essentially a fresh or brackish water deposit. Indeed, a careful examination of the fossils derived from the various members of the Cementstone Series seems to prove that during their deposition there must have been an alternation of estuarine and marine conditions.

The interbedded volcanic rocks at Craiglockhart are probably on the same horizon as those on Arthur's Seat and the Calton Hill. At the base there is a considerable development of felspathic tuff, which is overlaid by basaltic lava. This latter rock, which is a coarse variety of basalt, presents features of great beauty when examined microscopically, showing prisms of labradorite with minute grains of augite. This mineral also occurs in distinct crystals, and the olivine, which is apparent even to the naked eye, is also well represented. These volcanic rocks are inclined to the NW, and are succeeded by sandstones and shales, while on the N side they are abruptly cut off by a fault.

The history of the intrusive igneous rocks of the Edinburgh district and the later volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat is full of interest. Reference has already been made to the three great intrusive sheets of the Heriot Mount, Salisbury Crag, and the Dasses, which belong to the period of volcanic activity towards the close of the deposition of the red sandstones. These rocks, which consist of coarsely crystalline dolerites, were not erupted at the surface like the contemporaneous lavas and tufts of the Long Row, the Dry Dam, and Whiuny Hill. Their intrusive character is clearly proved by their relations to the overlying and underlying strata. The sandstones and shales both above and below these sheets have been altered by contact with them, and the two lower ones gradually steal across the edges of the intervening strata till they unite to form the great columnar mass of Samson's Ribs.

But these igneous masses are of older date than those which cap the hill. There can be little doubt that the former belong to the period of volcanic activity at the close of the Red Sandstone Series. We have already pointed out that the older volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat lie on the E side of the anticlinal axis, on which the S part of Edinburgh stands, and that they are regularly succeeded by the higher divisions of the Carboniferous system. Long before the eruption of the later volcanic materials, the older rocks had been tilted to the E, and had been subjected to prolonged denudation. A vast thickness of material had been removed. The softer sedimentary strata had been worn into hollows, and the harder igneous rocks of Salisbury Crag, the Dasses, and the Long Row projected as ridges before the renewal of volcanic activity. The later igneous rocks consist of coarse agglomerate and basalt, the former being ejected before the basalt. The coarse ash is admirably displayed in the Queen's Drive, where the blocks are extremely large, from an examination of which it is evident that they have been derived from the older rocks of the hill. On the top of Arthur's Seat there is a mass of basalt, filling the vent from which these coarse agglomerates were discharged. The basalt of the lion's haunch is part of a lava flow which rests on the agglomerate, and sends down a branching vein into it. No precise age can be assigned to these later ejections. All that can be safely averred is, that they are more recent than the Lower Carboniferous period.

The rock on which the Castle stands consists of a compact basalt with a marked columnar structure. It is an oval-shaped mass, which, save on the E side, is surrounded by beds of division 3, and on account of its greater hardness has more successfully resisted denudation. It closely resembles many of the volcanic necks which are so common among the Scotch Carboniferous rocks. They represent the vents from which the

lavas and ashes were discharged, and are now filled with tuff or crystalline rocks. The neck on which the Castle stands is abruptly truncated on the E side by the great fault which has been frequently referred to, and by means of this dislocation it must have been thrown down from a much higher level.

At various localities throughout Edinburgh veins and dykes of basalt and dolerite occur. Some of these have an E and W trend, and are probably of Tertiary age. One of them is exposed in the path leading up to the Calton Hill, at the back of Greenside church, where it is intruded among the volcanic rocks of the hill. They are also to be seen in the Water of Leith near the Dean Bridge, and in the cutting of the Caledonian railway near Coltbridge. Several veins have been traced in the old part of the town: one from the foot of St Mary Street to St Patrick Square, and another from the eastern part of the Cowgate to the University.

The effects of glaciation are still fresh in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The rounded contour of the ground and the striated surfaces alike point to the operation of this agent. On the Corstorphine Hill several striated surfaces occur which were first observed by Sir James Hall, the direction of the markings being a few degrees N of E. At one point on the N side of the Castle, nearly horizontal striae were observed on a vertical face of rock pointing in a similar direction. On the Calton Hill there are several examples, and a striated surface was long to be seen at the side of the road leading to the Nelson Monument. Other examples were met with at the side of the Low Calton, owing to the removal of the boulder clay, the general trend being ENE. In the Queen's Park they occur on the top of the Salisbury Crags, and the splendid *roche moutonnée* in the Queen's Drive, above Samson's Ribs, is now well known. A remarkable example of an overhanging cliff with a striated surface is to be seen on the road leading to Duddingston, in what is locally designated 'the Windy Gowl'—a phenomenon which could only have been produced by glacier ice. In the course of 1882 well-preserved striae were observed by Mr B. N. Peach within 100 feet of the top of Arthur's Seat, at the top of the gully known by the name of 'the Guttled Haddy.' Here the ice-markings ascend the slope at an angle of 20° on a nearly vertical face of rock. The direction is E 18° N, and from the appearances presented by the striated surfaces it is evident that they were produced by ice moving towards the ENE. At Craigmillar the striae run approximately E and W; and again, on the Braid Hills, where they are very plentiful, the trend is to the S of E. 'Striated pavements' in the boulder clay have been observed both by Hugh Miller and Sir Archibald Geikie, indicating an ice movement in an ENE direction. All these instances prove that Edinburgh was glaciated by ice moving towards the E, while here and there slight local deflections were produced by the irregular contour of the ground.

The greatest accumulation of boulder clay is that which covers Princes Street. In the low-lying parts of the town it is buried beneath the alluvial deposits of ancient lochs or is overlapped by the accumulations of the raised beaches. Along the coast-line it crops out from underneath these marine deposits. About 1867 a fine exposure of boulder clay was made in the course of the excavations for the Albert Dock at Leith. It consisted of a tough dark clay charged with blocks of various sizes from widely separated localities. Along with the blocks of local origin there were stones which had come from Corstorphine Hill, the Mons Hill, Campsie Fells, and the Grampians. Similar evidence is obtained from the patches of boulder clay round Arthur's Seat. On the Queen's Drive, where the second escarpment begins leading down to Duddingston, there is a considerable thickness of this deposit overlying the Carboniferous red marls. It is fawn-coloured, and consists mainly of sandstone blocks associated with boulders of Carboniferous limestone, fragments of coal, black shale, diabase, porphyrites, quartz rock pebbles

from the neighbourhood of Callander, and schists from the Grampians. The same commingling of foreign and local rocks is observable in the small patch, in the gully named 'the Guttled Haddy,' at a height of over 700 feet. This locality is considerably above the level of the sources from which some of the blocks have been derived, so that they could not have been transported by the agency of floating ice.

The deposits of the 100 feet beach lap round the hills on which Edinburgh stands, their inland margin never rising much above this level. They consist of a great series of stratified sands and clays which once formed an almost continuous plain, but which has been trenched and worn into hollows by prolonged denudation. Where a section can be obtained it is evident that the mounds on which the marine deposits rest have been carved out of the solid rock. Though the finely stratified sands predominate in these beds, yet in places they wholly consist of finely laminated clay free from stones. Occasionally there are layers of small stones as if they had been dropped into the accumulating sediment by floating ice. These are mostly local, but a few have been transported from the Grampians. Some chalk stones and chalk flints also occur in the clays, the former resembling the Danish chalk in the island of Faxoe. One of the best sections for examining this deposit is the clay pit at Portobello. In this section there are certain bands highly crumpled, while the beds above and below are undisturbed. In 1881 an excellent section was exposed in Warriston Park, nearly opposite the gate leading into the Botanic Garden, where several layers of these crumpled beds occurred, the intervening layers of sand being free from any contortion. The folds were mostly inverted, and inclined to the SW. These phenomena may be accounted for by supposing that, during the deposition of these beds, they were occasionally subjected to the movement of pack ice driven on to the banks of sand and mud during low tide by the NE winds blowing up the Firth. The partly consolidated clays were pushed laterally by the ice as it was driven shorewards. As the ice floated or melted away, the crumpled clays were again overlaid by ordinary sediment. The crumpling might recur at intervals with severe weather, a low tide, and NE winds. This supposition is strengthened by an examination of the contents of the beds. The shells are of an arctic type, and are not abundant; while the Foraminifera and Entomostraca are also arctic. The clays consist of the finest sediment—the flour of the rocks, in fact—and are almost destitute of organic matter. They point to a time when the rivers flowing into the Forth were turbid with glacial mud, when the land surface was nearly devoid of vegetation, and when the estuary was not suitable for the growth of algae.

The 50 feet beach has been carved out of the deposits of the older terrace, the underlying boulder clay, and the solid rock. It forms a narrow strip along the coast, the broadest part occurring at the Leith Links. This ancient beach is bounded by a low inland cliff which is still tolerably steep where it consists of solid rock, but in those places where it is carved out of boulder clay, or the 100 feet terrace, it is merely a sloping bank. The strata consist of sand and gravel with occasional shells. Hugh Miller drew attention to some interesting facts connected with the old beach near Fillyside Bank between Leith and Portobello. The stones found on the surface are encrusted by *Serpula* and perforated by *Saxicava*, while the under valves of oysters are frequently attached to the boulders. Equally interesting is the occurrence of *Mya truncata*, which has been preserved with the siphuncular end uppermost in the act of burrowing in the boulder clay which forms the floor of the beach at this point. In all likelihood this part of the old sea bottom may have formed an oyster scalp. The localities where these shells occur are from 4 to 8 feet above the highest stream tides, and from 30 to 38 feet above the position where they are now found living. The elevation of the land to its present level

seems to have taken place since its occupation by man, for in the continuation of this beach farther up the Firth numerous skeletons of whales have been found along with the rude implements which were used by our ancestors. Some years ago a whale was discovered near Gargunnoch, the brain of which, in all probability, had been extracted for food, the skull having been broken open at the thinnest part. Hard by was found the implement which had evidently been used for this purpose. A comparison of the marks on the face of the implement with those on the skull showed that they perfectly agreed. Kitchen middens are found at various places along the base of the cliff forming the inner margin of this terrace. The bed of oyster shells referred to by M'Laren as occurring at Seafield is in all probability of this nature. It is rather a remarkable fact that the brick clays belonging to this beach have a fetid odour owing to the amount of animal and vegetable matter they contain. At the head of the Leith Links there are several dunes of blown sand which date back to the time when the sea rolled inwards on this beach.

In the course of the excavation of its present channel, the Water of Leith has formed several alluvial terraces which belong to post-glacial and recent times, the highest, of course, being the oldest. The successive terraces are best developed where the river has cut through the deposits of the 100 feet sea beach. The lower portion of the Warriston Cemetery occupies one of these higher terraces. In connection with this subject it is interesting to note the occurrence of a buried river channel near Coltbridge, which was proved by a series of bores put down by Mr Jeffrey. One bore, which was sunk to the S of the brewery, passed through 60 feet of superficial deposits before reaching the sandstones and shales. In a second bore, a short distance to the N, 72 feet of drift were pierced when a dyke of igneous rock was reached. A few yards further N a third bore was put down through 200 feet of superficial deposits before reaching the solid rock. As the surface of the ground at that locality is only about 150 feet above the sea, it is evident that the bottom of this old channel must be considerably below the present datum-line. This is evidently one of those buried river-channels, of which there are several examples on the E coast of Scotland and England, pointing to a considerable elevation of the land, probably in pre-glacial times.

Edinburgh formerly possessed several sheets of water which have now disappeared. The hollow along which the North British Railway passes was occupied by a chain of lochs. The Nor' Loch, to the N of the Castle, was celebrated as the place where the witches passed through their ordeal. The Grassmarket and the Cowgate overlie the alluvium of an ancient loch, the traces of which are now almost obliterated. In the Queen's Park, the place known as the King's Mire was covered by a sheet of water. The Meadows occupy the site of the Borough Loch, the shell marl being occasionally exposed in the drains there, varying in thickness from a few inches to 6 feet. Several species of *Limnaea*, *Planorbis*, *Cyclas*, and *Valvata* have been obtained from this deposit, along with a few valves of Entomostraca. The skull and horns of the *Cervus Elephas* have also been disinterred from the alluvial deposits of the Meadows. This interesting relic is now preserved in the Museum of the Antiquarian Society in Edinburgh. A large sheet of water formerly extended from Corstorphine to Gorgie and Coltbridge, which has been drained by the gorge of the Water of Leith. An interesting notice occurs in the *Scotsman* of 13 April 1833, with reference to the occurrence of a considerable depth of moss in the old town. In the course of the excavations of the new court buildings in Parliament Square, a remnant of the City Wall, erected in 1450, was laid bare; and in the mossy soil below it, about 3 feet under the foundation, a number of entire skeletons were found, showing that the ground had been used for burial before the wall was built. In some places the moss was 15 feet deep.

Though the physical features of Edinburgh were

mainly determined in pre-glacial times, there can be little doubt that they were largely modified during the glacial period. Those remarkable features of 'crag and tail,' which are well displayed on the Castle rock, the Calton Hill, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat, were partly developed during the great extension of the ice. In the foregoing examples the projecting crags or bosses of rock face the W, which is the direction from which the ice came; while the ridge or 'tail' on the lee side slopes gently towards the E. As the ice impinged on these projecting masses, the lower portion of the sheet would be deflected and compelled to move round the sides, while the higher portion would overflow the escarpments. One can readily understand that the erosion would necessarily be greatest at the base and round the sides of the crags. The Nor' Loch and the Grassmarket Loch were probably rock basins due to this cause. The hollow at the Meadows may likewise be of glacial origin. At that locality the strike of the beds nearly coincides with the direction of the ice-flow; and as the red sandstones crop out to the S in Warrender Park, it is probable that they are overlaid by softer strata occupying the site of the Meadows, which would be more readily excavated by the ice. And so also the hollow at Morningside must have been deepened by the pressure of the ice escaping round the N end of Blackford Hill. Indeed it is rather remarkable that the hollows and ancient lochs throughout Edinburgh are found in those places where they ought theoretically to occur, on the supposition that the district was glaciated by an ice sheet moving in an ENE direction.

Extent.—The area within the municipal and parliamentary boundary, excluding however Portobello, forms an irregular polygon of seven sides, with St Giles' Church as the centre, distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the middle of each side. The extreme width, from the point where Ferry Road and Newhaven Road intersect on the N to the boundary line to the south of the Braid Hill on the S, is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and the extreme length, from the corner of Henderson Terrace and the Corstorphine Road on the W to the point where the road from Duddingston crosses the Braid Burn after it leaves Duddingston Loch on the E, is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles. The municipal and parliamentary boundaries coincide, except that the former does not include the Blackford and Braid Hills, nor part of the Inverleith Public Park. The number of acres comprised within the boundary is 6116 $\frac{1}{2}$. Starting at the extreme northerly point, at the intersection of Ferry Road, the line passes in a SE direction along the centre of Bonnington Place, Bonnington Road, and Pilrig Street to Leith Walk, thence ESE in a straight line to near the middle of the west side of Lochend Loch, then straight NE for about 260 yards to the road passing Lochend House, along this road SE to the Restalrig Road, thence in a straight line to the London Road at the corner of Meadowbank, along the London Road to the corner of the barracks at Jock's Lodge, along Willowbrae Road till beyond Willowbrae Avenue, and thence back SW to the eastern boundary of the Queen's Park, following which it passes down to Duddingston Loch, round the east end of the loch, and along the road to Craigmillar as far as the bridge across the Braid Burn, which is the extreme easterly point. From the bridge it follows the course of the burn to the road at Peffermill, and then the centre of this road westward to Cameron Bridge. From Cameron Bridge it goes westward by Lady Road to Mayfield, thence in a straight line to the road leading from Mayfield Road to the Harrison Gateway at Blackford Hill, along this road, then round the boundaries of the Blackford and Braid Hills, and thence irregularly to the Comiston Road at the corner of Greenbank Terrace and Greenbank Place close to the South Morningside School. It then passes westward a little to the S of Comiston Drive to the NE corner of the grounds of the City Poorhouse, and thence in an irregular line almost due north to the Suburban Railway; the eastern side of this it then follows irregularly southward to the SW corner of the North British Distillery, and passes thence in a straight line NNW to

near the corner of Corstorphine Road and Henderson Terrace, which is the most westerly point. From this point it strikes in a straight line NE to the junction of the Comely Bank Road with that which skirts the west side of the Fettes College grounds, passes eastward along Comely Bank Road to the road leading to the main entrance to Fettes College, from that again NNE to the western entrance to the Inverleith Public Park, round the park to the N entrance, thence in a straight line NNE to near the Free Church opposite the S end of Granton Road, and then eastward along Ferry Road to the starting point. These boundaries have been somewhat altered by the Amalgamation Act of 1896, which included within the municipality Portobello and other districts.

Architecture.—The architectural features of the Old Town and the New present a very remarkable contrast from every point of view. According to Mr R. L. Stevenson, indeed, old and new are but the complementary halves of a symmetrical whole, and the picturesqueness of the one part is brought out only by contrast with the other; and assuredly grimy even as the Old Town has become, its quaint outlines have a peculiar charm of their own, and few things can be finer than the appearance—perhaps contrast—it presents when viewed on a bright summer afternoon from the Regent Road east of the Burns Monument. The older houses, which nearly all date from the restoration of the city after its destruction by the Earl of Hertford's rough wooing in 1544, had a substantial ground flat surmounted by wooden storeys, often reached by an outside stair, and with each successive flat projecting over the one beneath it, till the occupants of the top houses in the closes, or where the streets were narrow, could almost—in some cases actually—shake hands with their neighbours on the opposite side. Sometimes the outer stair was continued as far as the second floor, and at a somewhat later date the centre of the 'land' was pierced by an archway leading to a back court, where a projecting circular or octagonal tower, carried up the whole height of the building, contained a corkscrew (turnpike) staircase communicating with each floor. The gables were often crow-stepped, and on the steep roofs were generally dormer-windows—sometimes a double row, after the Flemish fashion—with gables and pediments. Where the houses had fronts all of stone the surface was relieved by string-courses, and by panels with armorial bearings or inscriptions, as well as by the carved lintels and pediments of the windows. Curious nondescript projections were corbelled out from the walls, as were also windows and corner turrets with conical or occasionally ogee roofs. The doorways, which were generally square-headed, were relieved by deep bold mouldings, and had often over the lintels coats-of-arms, initials, and inscriptions. In fact, the leading idea of the architects seems to have been not unity but harmony of design, combined with such individual freedom in the treatment of details as to secure a picturesque and graceful irregularity of outline, and at the same time a surface so broken up by projections, expected or unexpected, as to produce those effects of light and shade that alone satisfy the artistic eye, and which are often entirely wanting in more symmetrically designed buildings. When, on the other hand, the New Town was laid out, the idea of the Modern Athens, as suggested by Williams, or even previously, seems to have dominated the fancy of all the Edinburgh architects, and there was consequently among them an adherence either to strictly classical forms or to the modifications of them that came with the Renaissance. This is especially noteworthy in all the works of the brothers Adam, as well as in those of their successors Playfair and Hamilton, and though the taste and skill of these leaders were markedly successful in the case of large public and detached buildings, the adherence to the classical produced, in the lines of terrace and street, a uniformity that was in most cases alike monotonous and insipid. Towards the middle of the present century, however, a new departure took place, and under the guidance of David Bryce and his disciples there was a revival of designs conceived after the old Scottish style.

This has had most happy results, and coming as it did concurrently with a new interest in all forms of Gothic architecture, which has particularly affected ecclesiastical buildings, it has had a most pleasing effect on the picturesqueness of many parts of the city. Though rows and terraces are still to be found, the monotony of surface in those of later growth has at least been broken up and greater variety secured.

In many of the streets of Edinburgh, indeed, especially of the more recent ones, the buildings, mostly of white sandstone, may be said, notwithstanding Mr Ruskin's anathemas, to show features of considerable elegance, taste, and adaptability to site; and some hideous exceptions—such as a clumsy imitation of a Greek temple in the midst of old buildings of Scottish type, or some awkward projection marring a good line in street or square—serve but to remind one that the Philistine is abroad and that the Cockburn Society has still work to do, as certainly as the beautiful examples remind us of the long line of eminent designers. It must be remembered that it is to her own sons that all the outstanding architectural features of the city, with only one or two exceptions, are due—who have tried to make Edinburgh beautiful, from the days of the building of St Giles and Heriot's Hospital down to those of the erection of Fettes College and the Medical School of the University.

Lines of Street and Districts.—The city had its origin in the groups of buildings which must have begun at an early date to cluster round the Castle on the E and S; and these gradually spread eastward, and finally became united with others that had been spreading westward from Holyrood. The two together form what is called the Old Town, the main line of street running along the ridge that extends eastward from the Castle, and being known successively as Castle Hill, the Lawnmarket, High Street, and Canongate. South of this, and parallel to it, was the wide Grassmarket and the Cowgate. Between the two lines, and also extending N from the main ridge, were the numerous closes and wynds—the latter merely wider closes—for which Old Edinburgh was so famous. Many of the houses in this, the oldest, part of the town were destroyed by the great fires in 1824, and many more were removed by the operations carried out under the Improvement Act of 1867, by which many areas covered by squalid and ruinous buildings were cleared, and old streets and wynds either widened or replaced by new and more suitable thoroughfares, much to the welfare, physical and moral, of the inhabitants of those parts of the town. Some of the principal changes thus effected were the formation of Chambers Street, the widening of St Mary's Wynd and Blackfriars Wynd, the substitution of Jeffrey Street and Cranston Street for Leith Wynd, and the substitution of Victoria Street for the West Bow.

A wall seems to have inclosed the part of the town next the Castle from a very early date, and in 1450 this was extended so as to include all the Edinburgh of the period, which, as thus limited, seems to have consisted of the Castle Hill, the Lawnmarket, and the High Street, with the closes leading from them. Outside this wall during the next fifty years considerable suburbs grew up, and hence in the panic that followed the battle of Flodden in 1513 extensions of the fortifications became necessary, and a fresh wall was built, mainly by amateur labour, in great haste, as the remains of it at the Vennel and along the N side of Drummond Street still show. This passed southward from the Castle across the W end of the Grassmarket and up the E side of the Vennel, thence along Lauriston and Teviot Place, at the corner of which it turned abruptly N for a short distance to the end of Bristo, and thereafter resumed its eastward course by the back of the Industrial Museum, the S of the University, and the line of Drummond Street to the N end of the Pleasance. There it turned northward, and passing along the W side of St Mary's Wynd (now widened into St Mary Street) and its then continuation—Leith Wynd—terminated at the E end of the Nor' Loch. It was subsequently extended in 1540 and

1560, so as to include the site of Trinity College Church, immediately to the E of the Nor' Loch. There were gates at the SW corner of the Grassmarket, the West Port; at the Bristo, Bristo or Society Port; at the end of the Potterrow, Potterrow Port; at the end of the Cowgate, the Cowgate Port; at the end of the High Street, the Netherbow Port. Leith Wynd was also shut off at the N end by the Leith Wynd Port, and St Mary's Wynd at the S end by the St Mary's Wynd Port, close to the Cowgate Port. The Netherbow Port, as rebuilt in 1606,* was one of the objects selected by Queen Caroline for destruction, to gratify her vindictive feelings against Edinburgh at the time of the Porteous Mob; but though then spared, thanks to the exertions of the patriotic Scottish members of Parliament of that day, it fell before the reforming zeal of the magistrates of the city themselves in 1764, in which year it was demolished by the worthy successors of those would-be improvers who a few years before destroyed the Town Cross, and fit predecessors of those who, in more recent times, assented to the ruin of the exterior of St Giles and the destruction of Trinity College Church, and of whom some have, even in the years of æstheticism, been willing to agree to the construction of a railway-tunnel with all its 'sweet' accompaniments underneath the line of Princes Street. The walls themselves gradually fell into decay, and the incidents of the rebellion of 1745 having shown their utter uselessness as means of defence, they were, with the exception of the portions indicated, removed from time to time as was found necessary.

The walls of 1450 and 1513—the latter particularly—seem to have had a curious effect upon building operations. After the rude fright the suburban dwellers had received when news of Flodden arrived, there must have been an unwillingness on the part of the citizens to erect houses outside the walls, and as the population was steadily increasing, the only alternative was to rise into the air, and hence the origin of the lofty lands, or tenements, of nine, ten, or eleven storeys for which the Old Town was so long famous. Of these few now remain, the highest that are left being some houses at the top of the Mound, the back portion of the Royal Exchange Buildings, and some houses to the NW of the Calton Hill in Greenside. There are also examples of the differences of back and front elevations caused by the irregularities of the site of the city. Long before the fire, however, as early as 1750 indeed, it had been felt that extension was necessary, and longing eyes were cast on the rising ground to the N, to which, however, the deep hollow of the Nor' Loch—now filled by the straggling dinginess of the Waverley Station and by the Princes Street Gardens—seemed to bar the way. Disputes and delays took place, and the first extension accordingly took place to the S, where a builder named George Brown, after erecting Brown Square (where the W end of Chambers Street now is), in 1763-64, proceeded immediately after to build George Square. St John's Street and New Street off the Canon-gate dated from about the same period. At length the difficulties of bridging the Nor' Loch hollow having been surmounted, and plans for the coming streets and squares having been prepared by James Craig, architect, a nephew of the poet Thomson, the New Town proper was at last begun, the foundation-stone of the first house, in Rose Court, George Street, having been laid by Mr Craig on 26 October 1767; and from that time the city has gone on extending in all directions.

The New Town was regularly laid out with streets along the ridge from N to S, crossed at right angles by others of less importance from E to W. Fronting the hollow of the old loch is the magnificent line of Princes Street, occupying the course of an old country road called the Lang Gaitt, and, afterwards, when fenced by stone

walls, the Langdykes. It was widened on the S side in 1877, and has now a carriage-way of 68 feet. It is continued westward by the line of Shandwick Place and Athole Crescent (1850), and eastward by Waterloo Place and Regent Road (1815-19). Parallel to Princes Street along the top of the ridge is George Street, with St Andrew Square (1772-8)† at the E end and Charlotte Square (1800) at the W end. Farther N is Queen Street (1780), continued eastward by York Place (1785-90) and Picardy Place (1809), and westward by Albyn Place (1823). Picardy Place is so called as occupying the site of the little village of Picardy formed by French refugees from the province of that name, who came to Edinburgh after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Farther N still is the line of Albany Street, Abercrombie Place, and Heriot Row (all about 1820), passing westward into the circle of Moray Place (1823), and thence by Great Stuart Street (1823), Ainslie Place (1823), and Randolph Crescent (1823) into Queensferry Street. Randolph Crescent occupies part of the site and grounds of Drumshugh House, some of the old trees still remaining in the gardens. North of this line again is Great King Street (1820), terminating on the E in the square of Drummond Place, and on the W in the circle of Royal Circus (1823).

The cross streets from Princes Street, from E to W, beginning at the E end, are St Andrew Street (1770)—continued northward to Drummond Place by Duke Street and Dublin Street—St David Street (1770), Hanover Street (1786)—continued northward by Dundas Street and Pitt Street—Frederick Street (1795)—continued northward to Royal Circus by Howe Street—Castle Street (1795), Charlotte Street, and Hope Street (the latter two about 1800). Branching off the eastern end of Princes Street to the NE is Leith Street, continued by Catharine Street and Greenside, leading to the broad and busy thoroughfare of Leith Walk. This line was made available for carriage traffic in 1772 along the course of an ancient footpath. Greenside takes its name from the green sides of the hollow between it and the Calton Hill, which was used as early as the time of James II. as an arena for tournaments, wapenshaws, athletic sports, and dramatic exhibitions (some of Sir David Lyndsay's pieces were performed here 'fra nyue hours afore none till six hours at evin'), the slopes that rose all round affording excellent points of view for the spectators. It was also used as an occasional place of execution for those condemned for heresy or witchcraft, and also in one case at least of a murderer—Robert Irvine, a licentiate of the Church, who was hanged here in 1717 for the murder of two boys to whom he was tutor. Part of the ground was the site of a Carmelite monastery, which afterwards, in 1591, became a leper hospital, the inmates of which were to 'remayne thairin night and day . . . under the payne of hanging,' a penalty of which they were kept carefully in mind by the gibbet set up at 'the gavel of the hose.' Southward from the E end of Princes Street is the North Bridge, which is continued in a straight line by South Bridge, Nicolson Street, Clerk Street, Minto Street, Mayfield Street, and Craigmillar Park to the extreme S side at Powburn. South Bridge (1788) is carried over the wide hollow between the High Street and the University by a series of twenty-two arches, all of which, except that over the Cowgate, are, however, concealed by the buildings at the sides. As originally constructed there were shops below the street level with steps leading down to them, but these are now gone. Nicolson Street (1762) takes its name from Lady Nicolson, to whom the ground belonged, and who had her mansion near the N end. At the S end of the street she erected, as a memorial of her husband, a Corinthian pillar, which was shamefully broken up for rubbish when the street was extended southward. The suburb of Newington was laid out about 1800. Craigmillar Park was feued in the years subsequent to 1882. Near the centre of Princes

* The gateway, as then existing, seems to have been a structure of some pretensions, and was by far the most important of all the gates in the city. A building of two storeys—supposed to have been modelled after one of the ancient gates of Paris—it had a carriage gateway in the centre, flanked by towers with sharp conical roofs on the side facing the Canon-gate. To the S of the main archway was a small wicket for foot-passengers, and over it was a square tower with pinnacled corners and an octagonal spire.

† The dates given for the different streets are of course approximate within a year or two, as sometimes a number of years naturally elapsed between commencement and completion.

Street, opposite Hanover Street, there is a southern line formed by the huge mass of earth known as The Mound, the winding Bank Street (1798), and George IV. Bridge. The Mound was formed, between 1781 and 1830, of some two million cartloads of earth and rubbish from the foundations and building of the houses of the New Town, and replaced a series of stepping stones across the marshy bed of the old Nor' Loch, from the originator of which it was at first known as 'Geordie Boyd's Brig.' For long the greater part of the area was let for temporary purposes, while there was a paved path and carriage-way along the E side; but after the erection of the buildings of the Royal Academy and the Royal Institution, the arrangement was altered, and the present path to the E and carriage-way to the W formed. George IV. Bridge (1827-36) is partly carried over the Cowgate hollow by a series of arches, of which, however, only two are open. From the S end of it the wide Chambers Street passes E to the South Bridge. This street, formed in 1872-6, under the Improvement Act of 1867, was named after the then provost, Mr William Chambers, the publisher, the chief promoter of the improvement scheme. It took the place of Brown Square (W end), Argyle Square (near the middle), North College Street, and Adam Square (E end). At the S end of George IV. Bridge there is a fork, and to the left Bristo Street, Buccleuch Street, Causeway-side, and Mayfield Road lead to the southern outskirts, while to the right Forrest Road (1850) and the Middle Meadow Walk lead to the Meadows. At the S end of Forrest Road is the cross line of Lauriston (W), and Teviot Place (1876), Lothian Street, and College Street (E), the former leading to Lothian Road and the latter to Nicolson Street. From the Cowgate at the S end of St Mary Street (1872) the line of the Pleasance and St Leonards and the Dalkeith Road runs southward to the W side of Craigmillar Park. Pleasance seems to be a corruption of Placentia, whence came the first nuns for the neighbouring convent of St Mary, which stood near the foot of the modern Roxburgh Street. St Leonards has its name from a chapel dedicated to that saint which formerly stood on the E side of St Leonards Lane at the entrance to the Queen's Park. Scott makes special mention of St Leonards Hill as the residence of the douce Davie Deans, and the little cottage in the park adjoining this entrance has been fixed on as the dwelling he had in his mind. Dumbiedykes, with the laird's town house, is farther north. At the S end was one of the places of public execution, as the names of Gibbet Toll and Gibbet Loan, at Messrs Nelson's works, remain to testify.

From the W end of Princes Street there passes off to the NW Queensferry Street, which is continued across the Dean Bridge by Queensferry Road (1866). To the W of Queensferry Street is an important residential district, in which the principal streets are Melville Street, Manor Place, Drumsheugh Gardens, and Rothesay Place (from 1850 onwards). Southward from the W end of Princes Street is Lothian Road (1795), which is continued to the southern outskirts by Earl Grey Street, Home Street, Leven Street, Bruntsfield Place, Morningside Road, and Comiston Road.

The principal districts of the city and suburbs are Warriston and Inverleith, E and W respectively of the continuation of Pitt Street; Calton, round the base of the Calton Hill; Abbeyhill, E of Calton Hill; Jock's Lodge and Parsons Green, NE of the Queen's Park; Sciennes, SE of the Meadows; Newington, E and W of Minto Street; Craigmillar Park, E and W of the street of the same name; the Grange, to the W of Newington; Warrender Park and Bruntsfield, W of the Grange; Morningside, on both sides of Morningside Road; Plewlands, S of Morningside; Myreside, W of Morningside; Merchiston, NW of Morningside; Fountainbridge, W of the Meadows; Dalry, NW of Merchiston; Coltbridge, NW of Dalry; the Dean, W of Dean Bridge; Stockbridge, NW of Royal Circus. These are all within the municipal boundary: just outside on the west is Murrayfield, W of Coltbridge; and still farther off on the Queensferry Road the estate of Barnton was

in 1893 opened up for feuing purposes. Warriston, Inverleith, Newington, Craigmillar Park, the Grange, Bruntsfield, Morningside, Myreside, Merchiston, and Murrayfield are mostly composed of detached or semi-detached villa residences.

The Calton was, in 1631, erected by Lord Balmerino into a burgh of barony, and the baron bailie and office-bearers of the Incorporation of Trades managed all the affairs of the burgh till 1856, when it was included within the municipality. Thereafter the incorporation became practically a benefit society, and the membership having dwindled away, and all those depending on the funds having died, the whole remaining property was in 1887 transferred to the Edinburgh Town Council, who also undertook all the obligations, the chief of which are the maintenance of the High and Low Calton burying grounds. Sciennes is a corruption of Sienna, and the name is derived from St Catherine of Sienna, to whom was dedicated a convent erected here about 1514. The site is indicated by a tablet in the garden of the corner house of St Catherine's Place. The convent had as its chapel the little church of St John, erected on the Boroughmuir in 1512. Sciennes, as well as all the ground to the W and SW, now occupied by the Grange, Warrender Park, Bruntsfield, Morningside, Myreside, and Merchiston, formed the Boroughmuir, which was in 1336 the scene of a fierce encounter between the Scots under the Earls of Moray and March and a body of foreign mercenary troops under Count Guy of Namur, which was on its way to reinforce the army of Edward III., then encamped at Perth. The Boroughmuir was the place to which those under suspicion of the plague were removed when that middle-age scourge visited Edinburgh, and was also one of the places of public execution. In the time of James III. and James IV. it was the mustering place for the armies, and it was here that the forces of James IV. assembled before setting out for the fatal field of Flodden. A little artificial mound near Bruntsfield House, called King James' Knowe, and traditionally the spot where the King stood while reviewing his troops ere they set out, was removed so recently as 1876, when the ground was feued, and the 'Bore Stone,' on which the royal standard was set up, is still to be seen affixed to the enclosing wall of the Morningside Established Church. On a slope just above the Jordan Burn was the little church of St Roque, in the cemetery round which were interred those who died of the plague after being driven out to the Boroughmuir. The chapel was erected about 1501, and the ruins were removed in 1803. In the beginning of the sixteenth century part of the Boroughmuir was covered with wood, and indeed the whole area formed part of the great forest of Drumselch, which at an early period surrounded the city to W, S, and E, and from which comes the moderu Drumsheugh.

Old Streets and Localities, and Noteworthy Houses.—Many of the old lanes, and houses in different localities, have become famous from either historical or literary associations, and may be conveniently grouped here as affording landmarks in the history of the city, and in the various developments of its progress. In the case of both lanes and houses many have been swept away by the march of modern improvement, and others have yielded to the ravages of time, so that there remains but to indicate where they once had visible form and shape. Beginning with the oldest part of the town, it may be noted of the Lawnmarket that it derived its name from the stalls or booths which used to be erected there, especially on market-days, for the sale of 'lmen.' It communicated with the High Street, so late as 1817, by means of a lane on the S for foot-passengers, and a narrow carriage-way on the N of the Luckenbooths, which extended along the street to the S of St Giles, and it was blocked at its W end till 1822 by a public weigh-house. Till the opening of Bank Street on the N in 1798, it had no lateral outlets except the closes to right and left and a quaint old street, called the West Bow, which descended westward in steep corkscrew fashion at its SW corner into the Grassmarket under the

S of the Castle. The Lawnmarket, as well as the Castle Hill extending from it to the Castle Esplanade, was once a patrician quarter of the city, and the upper end of it was in early times a place of public execution for heretics, witches, traitors, and common criminals.

As the houses in the line of High Street and the Lawnmarket are numbered from E to W, we shall begin our enumeration from the E end, at the junction of St Mary Street and High Street, where stood the old Netherbow Port. Tweeddale Court, No. 10 Netherbow, contains what was once the town mansion of the noble family of Tweeddale, and in after times the head office of the British Linen Company's Bank, but which is now the publishing establishment of Oliver and Boyd. The alley which leads to this court was in 1806 the scene of a mysterious murder, a porter of the bank, of the name of Begbie, having been stabbed to the heart, and robbed of £4932, which he was conveying to the main office from a sub-office in Leith. Nearly opposite to Tweeddale Court stands what is traditionally known as John Knox's House, a good example of the more ancient, picturesque, and curiously gabled houses of the Old Town. Along the lintel of the ground floor, in old spelling, is the inscription, 'Love God above all, and your neighbour as yourself;' whilst at the corner there is an effigy of what, from a frame there was once round it, was supposed to represent the reformer preaching, but was afterwards found, when the frame was removed, to be Moses receiving the ten commandments from the Lord—a more likely symbol for the house of the reformer than any effigies of himself. Considerable doubt has arisen whether Knox actually lived here. It does not seem to have been his home before 1569, but it may have been so from that date till his death in 1572. Hyndford's Close, at No. 50 High Street, contained the ancient mansion of the Earls of Hyndford, afterwards occupied by Sir Walter Scott's maternal grandfather and his uncle Dr Rutherford, and a frequent resort of Sir Walter when a boy. It was in this close that the famous Jean Maxwell, afterwards Duchess of Gordon, and her sister stayed in their romping girlhood. Here, too, lived Lady Anne Barnard, the authoress of the ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray.' South Gray's Close, at No. 56, contains the birthplace of the well-known Harry Erskine, and his brother the Lord-Chancellor, and it leads down to Mint Court, the site of the national mint which was erected in 1574, and of the residences of Dr Cullen, Lord Hailes, Lord Belhaven, the Countess of Stair, Douglas of Cavers, and the famous Earl of Argyll, all of the latter part of the 17th century. Chalmers' Close, at No. 81, contained the mansion of the ancestors of the Earls of Hopetoun and the residence of Lord Jeffrey's grandfather, often frequented by Lord Jeffrey in his boyhood. Paisley's Close, at No. 101, was entered through a large lofty house of 1612, which contained the shop of Sir William Fettes, the founder of Fettes College, and which, on a night in November 1861, suddenly fell, burying 35 persons in its ruins. Todrick's Wynd, nearly opposite Paisley's Close, was the scene, in 1590, of a grand banquet given by the city magistrates to the Danish nobles who accompanied the queen of James VI. to Scotland. Blackfriars Wynd, at No. 96, now superseded by Blackfriars Street, took its name from a Blackfriars' monastery which stood on the slope facing its S end. It was, for more than five centuries, a highly aristocratic quarter, and included Cardinal Beaton among its inhabitants. Strichen's Close, at No. 104, contains what was the town mansion of the abbots of Melrose, afterwards occupied by Sir George Mackenzie, 'the bluidy Mackenzie' of persecuting fame. Dickson's Close, at No. 118, contained the town mansion of the Halliburtons, and also the residence of 'the Scottish Hogarth,' David Allan. Bishop's Close, at No. 129, contained the town mansion of Archbishop Spottiswood, afterwards occupied by Lady Jane Douglas; and also the mansion of the first Lord President Dundas, the birthplace of the first Viscount Melville. Carrubber's Close, at No. 135, used to contain the oldest Episcopal church

in Scotland, and the only one in the S of Scotland that had been duly consecrated; and a house built by Allan Ramsay in 1736 for a theatre, which, however, as the speculation failed (the city authorities being adverse), was soon turned to other uses, and afterwards in its time 'played many parts,' being used successively as a scientific lecture-room, a Rowite chapel, and a revival meeting-house. It contained also the house of Sir William Forbes; that of Captain Matthew Henderson, much frequented by the poet Burns; and the original workshop of James Ballantyne, the author of the *Gaberlunzie's Wallet*. Most of these have now been swept away in connection with the formation of Jeffrey Street. No. 153 was Allan Ramsay's house, an ancient timber-fronted tenement; on the first floor was his first publishing establishment, and on the second his dwelling-house. Niddry's Wynd, opposite Allan Ramsay's house, contained a temporary residence of James VI. and his queen in 1591, and a famous chapel of 1505, founded by the Countess of Ross, and known as St Mary's Chapel; but this wynd was nearly all rebuilt when the South Bridge was constructed in 1785-88, and is now called Niddry Street. Halkerston's Wynd, at No. 163, served in ancient times as an outlet from the city, and was long an important thoroughfare.

Cap and Feather Close, which stood on part of the ground now occupied by the North Bridge, and is still represented by some of the houses on the E of the Bridge lue, was the birthplace of the poet Fergusson; while No. 265, Craig's Close, contained the Isle of Man Arms, one of his favourite haunts. He died in the Darien House, which, originally built in 1698 as the offices and stores of the Darien Company, had degenerated in the following century into a pauper lunatic asylum. Its site is marked by a tablet on the building at 15 Bristo. Marlin's Wynd, which stood on part of the ground now occupied by the South Bridge, adjoining the Tron Church, took its name from a Frenchman of the 16th century who first paved the High Street. Hunter Square, a small quadrangle partly occupied by the Tron Church, at the W corner of High Street and South Bridge, and Blair Street, a short thoroughfare descending from the SW corner of that quadrangle, were formed when the South Bridge was being constructed, and took their names from Sir Hunter Blair. In Kennedy's Close, which stood on the site of Hunter Square, was the last residence of George Buchanan. Here, on his deathbed, finding that the money he had was too little to pay the expense of his funeral, he ordered it to be distributed among his poor neighbours, adding that his townsfolk might bury or not bury his bones as it seemed good to them. His body was interred next day in the Greyfriars Churchyard at the public charges. Mylne Square, at No. 173, immediately W of North Bridge, built in 1689 by the architect Robert Mylne, was entered from the street by an archway, and was long an aristocratic quarter; two flats in it, now on the line of Cockburn Street, were occupied by Charles Erskine of Tinwald, Lord Justice-Clerk, who died in 1763, and in it was the official residence of the Earl of Hopetoun when Commissioner to the General Assembly. Here also is the Union Cellar, where the 'dire deed' of the signature of the Treaty of Union was long believed to have been finally perpetrated. The cellar is now concealed beneath the handsome new block of buildings erected here in 1891-92. Covenant Close, at No. 162 High Street, contains an ancient edifice, in which the National Covenant was signed in 1638, and which has three crow-stepped gables figuring curiously in close views from the S. Old Assembly Close, at No. 172, contained the City Assembly Rooms from 1720 till 1726, as it did previously the mansion of Lord Durie, the hero of the ballad of *Christie's Will*. Fishmarket Close, at No. 190, contained the residences of George Heriot and the elder Lord President Dundas, of convivial celebrity. Fleshmarket Close, at No. 199, was long the residence of Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville, and is now intersected by Cockburn Street. Stamp Office Close, at No. 221, contained the

town mansion of the ninth Earl of Eglinton, which afterwards became, as a tavern, a famous rendezvous for men of rank and fashion; it was used by the Earl of Leven, as Lord High Commissioner, for his levees during the sittings of the General Assembly. Anchor Close, at No. 243, contained the residence of Lord Provost Drummond, and a famous printing office established by the 'revered Willie Smellie,' author of the *Philosophy of Natural History* and the printer of the first Edinburgh edition of Burns' poems. The site of the establishment, including the room where Burns used (1786-87) to sit and correct his proofs, is now occupied by the machine room of the *Scotsman* newspaper. This close also contained Douglas' Crown Tavern, which was the meeting-place where that choice body of Edinburgh wits who formed the Crochallen Fencibles used to indulge in 'high jinks.' Burns, who was a member, refers to the festivities in 'Rantin', roarin' Willie' and elsewhere. Writers' Court, at No. 315, contained the original library of the Writers to the Signet, and still boasts of containing, in decayed condition, the meeting-place of the Mirror Club, famous for the festivities described in Scott's *Guy Mannering*. Warriston Close, at No. 323, was long one of the most important alleys of the city, but now possesses scarcely any trace of its ancient features. Roxburgh Close, at No. 341, took its name from containing the town mansion of the Earls of Roxburgh. Advocates' Close, at No. 357, contained the residences of Lord Westhall, Lord Advocate Stewart, and other distinguished lawyers; and figures in connection with Andrew Crosbie, the prototype of 'Councillor Pleydell,' in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*. At St Giles' Church is Parliament Square, formerly Parliament Close, which takes its name from the adjoining Parliament Hall. In it, to the W of the statue of Charles II., is a small plate marked I.K., which indicates as nearly as may be the burial-place of John Knox. To the W of St Giles' a heart in the paving, formed of causeway stones, marks the site of the Old Tolbooth, 'the Heart of Mithlathian.'

Dunbar's Close, at No. 418 Lawnmarket, opposite the County Hall, received its name from containing the headquarters of Cromwell's army after the battle of Dunbar, and adjoins a large house to the N, said to have been occupied by the Protector himself. Libberton's Wynd, which extended southward from Lawnmarket, between the rear of the County Hall and the roadway of George IV. Bridge, is now gone. It was one of the principal thoroughfares for pedestrians to the southern outskirts, and is mentioned as early as 1477. It contained a famous tavern—Johnnie Dowie's—frequented by poets, artists, antiquaries, advocates, and judges throughout the latter part of the 18th century, and became so noted in connection with the festive meetings of Robert Burns and his admirers as to be eventually called the Burns Tavern. The head of this close, from 1817, when the Old Tolbooth was demolished, till the date of the last public execution, was the place where the gibbet was erected, the spot being now indicated by three reversed stones in the causeway. In Old Bank Close, off the S side of the Lawnmarket (a site now occupied by the pavement of George IV. Bridge), was the residence of Sir George Lockhart, President of the Court of Session, who was in 1689 murdered at the door of his own house by an unsuccessful litigant who felt a grudge against him. Brodie's Close, on the S of Lawnmarket, just above Melbourne Place, contained the Roman Eagle Hall, notable in Burns' time for its masonic meetings, which were at length dissolved on account of the disgrace which the intemperate proceedings brought on the craft. In it is still shown, in the front tenement, the house of the notorious Brodie. Riddle's Close, at No. 322, was inhabited by Provost Sir John Smith, by Bailie Macmoran, who entertained at his table here James VI. and his Queen, Anne of Denmark, and by David Hume, who here, in his first Edinburgh house, wrote part of his *History of England*. Lady Stair's Close, which was the chief thoroughfare for foot passengers to the New Town prior to the opening of Bank Street at

No. 447, contains the house where the fashionable society of the city was long presided over by the Dowager Countess of Stair, whose subsequent history, as Viscountess Primrose, forms the groundwork of Sir Walter Scott's story of *My Aunt Margaret's Mirror*. Baxter's Close, at No. 469, contains the house in which the poet Burns lodged in the winter of 1786-87, along with a Mauchline friend, Mr Richmond, paying 1s. 6d. a week for share of a poor lodging and a chaff bed. James' Court, at No. 501, was built in 1727 as an aristocratic quarter, superseding several ancient closes. Built on rapidly sloping ground overlooking the New Town, it has to the N a height of nine stories. In its western half was the house in which David Hume lived from 1762 to 1771, the residence also of Blair the rhetorician, and of James Boswell, where he entertained Dr Johnson in 1773, when the Lexicographer was on his way to the Hebrides. This portion of the square was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1857. Mylne's Court, at No. 517, was partly built in 1690 by the architect who constructed Mylne Square. The West Bow, descending sinuously first southward and then south-westward from the upper end of Lawnmarket, took its name from a bow or arch in the oldest town wall. It was probably the earliest approach to the city while as yet it was confined to a few houses within and around the Castle, and served, narrow, winding, steep, and rugged as it was, from an early date till the latter part of the 18th century, as the carriage egress from the city to all places in the W. In this capacity it witnessed many a scene, both grave and gay, from the entrance and departure of monarchs to those sad processions which so often passed from the 'Tolbooth to the Grassmarket.' Even in the memory of people still living it was a busy scene of traffic, and alive with the bustle of shops and workshops. It contained the house of the reputed wizard Major Weir, that used as the Assembly Rooms from 1710 till 1720, and the provost's mansion in which Prince Charles Edward was entertained in 1745. About 1830 it underwent great alteration, most of the old houses, some of which were among the quaintest in Old Edinburgh, being swept away, and the entire street line altered. One of the last of the survivors, a very fine example of the ancient timber-fronted buildings, which stood at the corner of the Lawnmarket, was demolished in 1878. The Castle Hill, with the closes and small courts leading from it, was long a highly aristocratic quarter; it contained a palace of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, and a mansion of the Marquess of Argyll; and still contains houses which were once inhabited by such notables as the Earls of Lennox, the Earls of Cassillis, the Earl of Dumfries, the Countess Dowager of Hyndford, Lord Sempill, Lord Rockville, Lady Elizabeth Howard, Lord Holyroodhouse, and General Sir David Baird. The old residence of the Dukes of Gordon was removed so recently as 1887. It was the birthplace of the late Mr William Nelson the publisher. Ramsay Lane, descending northward from the N side of Castle Hill, contained the residence of the 'Laird o' Cockpen,' one of the Ramsays of Dalhousie, and leads to a garden off its W side, containing what was Allan Ramsay's House, a curious octagonal edifice built by the poet himself, enlarged by his son, afterwards owned by the late Lord Murray, and vulgarly known in the poet's lifetime as the 'Goose Pic.' The Original Ragged School, founded by Dr Guthrie, which for 40 years occupied a building on the E side of Ramsay Lane, was removed to LIBERTON in 1887.

Turning now to the Canongate, and again beginning at the E end, we find first an arrangement of stones in the causeway marking the site of the Girth Cross, formerly the scene of several notable public executions, and indicating the limit in this direction of the sanctuary of Holyrood. In White Horse Close, or Davidson's Close (No. 31), is a range of buildings dating from 1523, which seems to have been occupied as one of the White Horse Inns, and which is described by Scott in *Waverley* as the residence of his hero when in Edinburgh. The buildings were altered and modernised, but with care as to

the conservation of old features, in 1889-91. Whiteford House, W from White Horse Close, is entered by a lane or entry, and occupies the site of an ancient mansion of the Earls of Winton, the scene of several incidents in Scott's *Abbot*. Queensberry House (No. 64), within an enclosure to the S, was built in 1681 by Lord Halton, afterwards third Earl of Lauderdale, and passed by purchase to the first Duke of Queensberry. Hither, when court favour failed in 1729, came the third Duke and his wife Catherine Hyde, Prior's

'Kitty, beautiful and young,
And wild as colt untamed,'

with, in their train, the poet Gay, who is said to have been a well-known customer at Jenny Ha's Change-house, which stood on the opposite side of the street. Stripped of its decorations by 'Old Q.' in 1801, it was sold to the government of the day for a barrack, and has now—as a House of Refuge for the destitute—descended from the 'classes' to the 'masses.' The Golfer's Land (No. 77) was, according to tradition, built by John Paterson, with the value of a stake won by assisting the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., to gain a golf match on Leith Links. The hexameter and pentameter quatrains on the front is by Dr Pitcairn, and alludes to Paterson's prowess. Milton Board School occupies the site of Milton House, which was built by Fletcher of Milton (a nephew of the patriotic Fletcher of Saltoun), who sat on the bench from 1724 to 1766 as Lord Milton. Most of the ornate work of the interior was destroyed when the old building was demolished, but part was preserved and removed by the last tenant of the house, and one of the old cornices and a mantel-piece have been preserved in the masters' room of the school. The old building was for some time used as a Roman Catholic School, the pupils of which strewed flowers in the path of the Queen as she approached Holyrood in 1842. In Panmure Close (No. 129 Canongate), at No. 15, was the residence of Adam Smith, where he died in 1790. The Canongate Tolbooth, dating from 1591, is an excellent and well-preserved specimen of the architecture of that period, and one or two modern alterations have been carried out in excellent taste. The projecting clock is a peculiar feature, and one worthy of modern imitation; while the inscription over one of the archways, '*Patriæ et Posteris*,' betokens a somewhat cynical and pessimistic view of life on the part of the old builders. In the tower are two bells with the dates 1608 and 1796. The older one has the inscription *Soli Deo honor et gloria*. After the erection of the Calton prison, this jail was used only for debtors: it is now used partly as a public reading-room, and partly as a district police office and fire-station. At the entrance to the churchyard close by is the Canongate Cross, with, attached to it, the staple to which the jugs were at one time affixed. The stocks are now in the Antiquarian Museum. In the neighbouring Tolbooth Wynd was the Canongate poorhouse, built in 1761, but disused since the parish was, for poor law purposes, conjoined with St Cuthbert's. On the opposite side of the street, at the entrance to Bakehouse Close, is a building of 1570, the residence of that versatile rebel and royal favourite—curious admixture, yet the more he rebelled the more did 'his master King James, who loved him dearly,' seem to delight to forgive him—George, first Marquess of Huntly, and of his son, the second Marquess, who was beheaded in 1649. On the front of the house are four tablets with the curious inscriptions *Constanti pectori res mortalium umbra: Ut tu lingue tue sic ego meorum aurium dominus sum: Hodie mihi, cras tibi, cur igitur curas: Spes altera vite*. At the W end is a curious emblem of the resurrection—wheat growing out of a heap of bones. Moray House, with its bold projecting balcony, supported by massive stone trusses, and its curious gateway with its obelisk-topped pillars, dates from the early part of the seventeenth century, when it was erected by the Countess Dowager of Home. Two of the rooms have fine dome-shaped ceilings, with raised designs.

It passed afterwards to the Earls of Moray, through Margaret, the elder daughter of the builder, and hence it has its name. In the troublous times of Charles I. the Countess of Home seems to have been a strong supporter of the Covenanters, and hither accordingly—probably in consequence—in 1648 came Cromwell, escorted by certain dignitaries of the popular party, who brought him 'to the Earl of Murrie's House in the Cannigate, where a strong guard is appointed to keep constant watch at the Gate;' and here it was, if Sir James Turner may be trusted, that the terrible decision was arrived at 'that there was a necessitie to take away the King's life.' From the stone balcony, in 1650, the Marquess of Argyll, who was here at the celebration of the wedding of his eldest son with the eldest daughter of the Earl of Moray, is said to have stood with a number of the guests, to gloat over the fate of his enemy, 'the great' Montrose, as he was led up the Canongate on his way to the Tolbooth, when he was brought to Edinburgh after his capture. It is a curious example of the irony of fate that 'three of the onlookers, including the gay young bridegroom, perished by the hand of the executioner on the same fatal spot to which the gallant Marquis was passing under their gaze.' Hither again came Cromwell, in 1650, after Dunbar, and all through the winter the rooms must have presented a scene of busy bustle, till at last the Lord General fell 'dangerously sick; worn down by over-work and the rugged climate.' The next notable occupant was Lord Chancellor Seafield, who was here at the time of the Union negotiations, and, indeed, the summer-house in the garden is traditionally said—though there is no evidence to substantiate the story—to have been the place where many of the signatures were adhibited to the treaty. Queen Mary's Bower, and Queen Mary's Thorn Tree in the gardens, seem to be misnomers due to the popular association of the name of Moray with the person of the 'Good Regent,' in whose time, of course, the property did not belong to the Moray family, nor was the house built. Since 1847 Moray House has been used as the Free Church Normal Training College, and in order to increase its usefulness for this purpose a large addition was made to the building in 1877. At No. 182, on the second floor, over the archway leading into St John Street, is a house in which Smollett spent some time in 1766, and strolling westward from which he saw the 'fine pavement,' the width of which, 'and the lofty houses on each side,' led him to the conclusion that the whole line along the ridge 'would be undoubtedly one of the noblest streets of Europe, if an ugly mass of mean buildings called the Luckenbooths, had not thrust itself into the middle of the street.' On the W side of St John Street, is also the hall of the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge of Freemasons, of which Burns was poet-laureate, and at the meetings of which he was often present. Just opposite, at No. 13, is the house of Lord Monboddo and his daughter 'the beautiful Burnett,' the praises of whose charms were sung far and wide, and whose untimely death the eccentric old lord took so sadly to heart. At No. 10 of the same street lived James Ballantyne, the friend and misfortune of Scott. His printing office—old Paul's Work—was in the old Leith Wynd, now the lower end of Cranston Street. Near the entrance to St John Street, a circle of stones in the causeway marks the site of St John's Cross, which stood at the eastern limit of the old Edinburgh Regality. Playhouse Close (No. 200 Canongate) contained a building of 1746, which was almost the earliest regular Edinburgh theatre. It was, in its early days, the scene of one or two peculiar and noteworthy riots, and it was here that in December, 1756, Home's tragedy of *Douglas* was first produced on the public stage. In Jack's Land, which is entered from Little Jack's Close (No. 229), Hume lived from 1753 to 1762, ere he moved to James' Court, and here a considerable portion of his history was written. The large square tenement with the effigy of a Moor on the front, and known as Morocco Land, has associated with it a curious old legend of an

Edinburgh scapegrace, and a visit of the plague. Opening off the Canongate at the top is St Mary Street, the modernised form of St Mary's Wynd—one of the first results of the City Improvement Act of 1867—in which, on the site now occupied by the Roman Catholic Institute, stood Boyd's White Horse Inn, whither came George III. and his preceptor the Earl of Bute in 1758, and where Johnson took up his quarters when he arrived in Edinburgh in 1773, when his ire was so sadly roused by the waiter's using his fingers as the most convenient form of sugar-tongs.

The Grassmarket, which occupies the hollow S of the Castle Esplanade, was, as we have already seen, one of the early extensions of Edinburgh. The site had, in 1477, been set apart for the holding of weekly markets for country produce, and this rural connection it still retains as the place where horse markets are held and carriers' quarters cluster; though in respect of the latter the glory has sadly departed, since the railways have absorbed the greater part of the traffic. From 1560 till the building of the New Corn Exchange in 1849 (and even after this, for the farmers were unwilling to occupy the new building) the corn market was held on the street at the W end, where also the old Corn Exchange was. From about 1660 to 1784 the E end was used as the place of public execution, and was the spot where the Covenanting martyrs sealed their testimony. The socket of the gallows, which had been covered up about 1823, was rediscovered in 1869, and its site is now marked by a cross in the causeway. This street used to contain many quaint houses of the sixteenth century, but the hand of the improvement schemers fell heavily upon it; and even those that still remain have fallen sadly from their former high estate, for here is now the realm of common lodging-houses. The Robertson Memorial Mission Church and buildings, at the NW corner, have their western wall partly built on the old city wall constructed after Flodden. Another portion of it may be seen at the Vennel, which strikes off to the S at the SW corner of the Grassmarket. At the same point the West Port strikes off to the west. Tanner's Close, on the W side of this, contained the house of Burke and Hare, the brutal wholesale murderers of 1827. It no longer exists.

Continuing the line of the Grassmarket eastward from the SE corner is the Cowgate, originally an open road fringed with wood, connecting Holyrood with the St Cuthbert's quarter, but now one of the most squalid and densely crowded districts of Edinburgh. Begun as a patrician quarter in the time of James III., it was long a favourite residence for persons of high rank. Even so late as the 18th century Lord Minto and Lord Brougham's father lived here. The house of Sir Thomas Hope, 'the strong-minded, strong-willed, stout-hearted King's Advocate,' who gained fame and fortune by his defence of the moderator and members of General Assembly who were accused of high treason in 1606, which was one of the quaintest buildings left—steep-roofed and with treble row of dormers and high chimneys—was pulled down in 1887 to make way for the Public Library. On the opposite side of the street, with battlemented tower and steeple, is the old Magdalene Chapel, now used for the purposes of the Livingstone Memorial Medical Mission. Originally founded in 1503 on the site of a *Maison Dieu*, and probably repaired in 1544, the chapel—which was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, and held in trust by the Corporation of Hammermen—seems to have been little altered except by the erection of the steeple in 1621 and the formation of some windows. The tomb of the foundress still remains, and in the centre window of the S wall are the oldest specimens of stained glass manufactured in Scotland. Here in 1560 Craig, Knox's colleague and successor, having forgotten the use of his native tongue during twenty-four years' absence from his fatherland, preached in Latin; here in 1578 the General Assembly meeting within these walls resolved 'that Bischoppes should be called be their awin names, or be the names of Brother in all tyme coming, and that lordlie name and authoritie be banished from

the Kirk of God, quhilk has bot a Lord, Chryst Jesus;' and here in 1661, for several days ere its removal to Kilmun, lay the headless body of the Marquess of Argyll, whose head had just replaced that of Montrose on the tower of the Tolbooth.

Though nowhere are buildings of historic importance so closely clustered as along the lines just described, there are scattered about in different parts of the town houses connected with various notable Scotsmen. Burns localities have been already referred to, and it may here be added that he seems to have moved from Lady Stair's close to one of the top rooms of the house in Buccleuch Street, opposite the end of Buccleuch Place, over the 'pend' that leads from Buccleuch Place to St Patrick's Square. In the following winter, when he revisited Edinburgh, he lived in the top room of the house at the SW corner of St James Square, with the window in the gable looking towards the General Post Office. Clarinda's house was in General's Entry, which opened off the Potterrow on the site now occupied by the Marshall Street Public School. Scott, the connecting link of Burns with the later generation of Edinburgh literary men, met the great bard but once. 'As for Burns,' he says, 'I may truly say *Virgilium vidi tantum*. I was a lad of fifteen in 1786-87, when he came first to Edinburgh, but had sense and feeling enough to be much interested in his poetry, and would have given the world to know him. . . . As it was I saw him one day at the late venerable Professor Ferguson's, where there were several gentlemen of literary reputation, among whom I remember the celebrated Dr Dugald Stewart. Of course we youngsters sat silent, looked and listened.' Scott was, however, able to give the name of the author of some lines affixed to a plate Burns was admiring, and received in return a look and word which he always remembered with great pleasure. The house where they met seems to have been Sciennes House (in the district of the same name), to which Ferguson removed in the end of 1786. This seems to be the building on the N side of Braid Place, close to the Sciennes. The house in which Scott himself was born stood in College Wynd, and the site is marked by a tablet placed by the Town Council on a building at the corner of Chambers Street and Guthrie Street, opposite the University. His other localities are 25 George Square, where his father lived after moving from College Wynd, the second floor of 108 George Street, where he set up house after his marriage (his mother died at No. 75 of the same street), 19 South Castle Street, and finally 39 Castle Street, where he lived for twenty-six years—from 1800 to 1826. When he admitted the authorship of the famous novels he was living in a furnished house at 8 Walker Street (off Coates Crescent), and the last night he spent in Edinburgh was at a hotel at 34 and 35 St Andrew Square, now used as the office of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, whence he was carried unconscious to start on his last journey to Abbotsford. Constable's shop was at 10 Princes Street. Dugald Stewart lived in a house, now removed, in the Horse Wynd at the E end of the Canongate, and died at 5 Ainslie Place. Sir William Hamilton spent the last years of his life at 16 Great King Street, while Sir William Allan, R.A., lived at No. 72 of the same street, and Sir Henry Raeburn for a time at 133 George Street; the 'Man of Feeling' lived at 4 Brown Square, now 36 Chambers Street, and died at 6 Heriot Row; 'Christopher North' lived in turn at 53 Queen Street, 29 Anne Street (in the Dean district), and 6 Gloucester Place (W of Royal Circus), where he died; his celebrated son-in-law, Aytoun, the author of *The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*, lived at 1 Inverleith Terrace, and at 16 Great Stuart Street; and the site of Ambrose's Tavern, where the scene of the famous 'Noctes' is laid, is now occupied by part of the Register House buildings. The Ettrick Shepherd, when in town, lodged in Aun Street (which stood near the S end of the Waverley Bridge); at the Harrow Inn, at 46-54 Candlemaker Row (off the SE corner of the Grassmarket); and latterly at Deanhaugh

Street, on the car line, in Stockbridge, where *The Queen's Wake* was finished. It was at the Harrow Inn, too, that Dr John Brown first met 'Rab's' master, and the gentle and genial author of the imitatively pathetic idyl founded on the subsequent meeting lived himself for many years at 23 Rutland Street, at the W end of Princes Street. Sir James Simpson lived at 52 George Street. Jeffrey was born at 7 Charles Street, near the NE corner of George Square, took up house after his marriage at 18 Buccleuch Place (3d floor), and was tenant thereafter of 62 Queen Street, 92 George Street (where he was followed by Lord Cockburn), and 24 Moray Place, where he died. It was at 18 Buccleuch Place that the design of the *Edinburgh Review* first took form, and another of the early pillars of that work, Sydney Smith, lived first at 33 South Hanover Street, and thereafter at 19 Queen Street and 46 George Street. Brougham, the third great man of the group who 'cultivated literature on a little oatmeal,' was born at 21 St Andrew Square, and Hume's late years were passed in a house at the SW corner of the same square, in the corner house entering from 21 South St David Street.* Alison the historian lived in his father's house at 44 Heriot Row; Campbell the poet—in his early days when he 'instructed pupils in Greek and Latin,' and before *The Pleasures of Hope* came over him—in the second floor of the house on the N side of the archway leading from Potterrow to Alison Square (close to Marshall Street); Pollock wrote *The Course of Time* at 3 Davie Street, a street parallel to Nicolson Street, S of West Richmond Street; Dr Chalmers died at Church-hill House, No. 1 Church-hill (off Morningside Road), and his great coadjutor, Hugh Miller, had his first Edinburgh house at 5 Sylvan Place, off the S side of the Meadows, E of the Middle Walk; Darwin, when a medical student in Edinburgh, lodged at 11 Lothian Street, in which also De Quincey lived at one time at No. 42—the second floor left. Carlyle's first lodgings in Edinburgh were at Simon's Square, off Gibb's Entry, No. 104 Nicolson Street, and he lived afterwards at Moray Place, now 3 Spey Street (off Pilrig Street), and began his married life at 21 Comely Bank, near the SW corner of the Inverleith Public Park.

Of the old mansion houses that once stood in and around Edinburgh but few of importance now remain. Grange House in Grange Loan—an E and W line of roadway connecting Causewayside with Morningside Road—was originally the Grange or granary of St Giles' Church (whence the name of both house and district), but has been of course much altered and added to at various dates. The patrimony of the Dicks of Grange, into whose hands it came in 1679, and afterwards of the Dick Lauders, of whom the celebrated Sir Thomas Dick Lauder (1784-1848) is the best known representative, it was for a time the residence of Robertson the historian, who here wrote his last work, the *Disquisition* as to the knowledge the ancients had of India, and who died here in 1793. Bruntfield House, to the SE of Bruntfield Links (which also belonged to a family of Lauders, from the fifteenth century to the beginning of the seventeenth), has portions dating from the fifteenth century, and has been altered and added to at various times, but 'still preserves much of the character of the semi-fortified mansion with protecting outworks, which centuries ago frowned over the Boroughmuir.' It passed, in 1695, into the possession of the family of Warrender, to whom it now belongs, and in whom the blood of the Lauders still flows, through the female line. To the N in Whitehouse Road stood the old mansion of Whitehouse, part of which is still included in the buildings of St Margaret's convent, in which Robertson wrote his *History of Charles V.*, Home his *Douglas*, and Blair his

Lectures. To the W of this, in the Merchiston district, is Merchiston Castle, which has belonged to the family of Napier (now Lords Napier and Ettrick) since 1438. The lofty square tower, which forms a prominent part in the present pile of buildings, seems to have existed before that time, and to have been styled the King's House. Built evidently for defence, one of the walls being over ten feet thick, it had its strength severely tried in the course of the civil war in 1572, when its possession as the key to the southern approach to Edinburgh seems to have made it an object of desire to both King's and Queen's parties, and when it was in consequence, in the most impartial way, battered first by the one side and then by the other. Many members of the Napier family have risen to eminence, but the most famous of them all was John Napier, the inventor of logarithms (1550-1617). The castle is now occupied as a private boarding-school. Craig House, W of Plewlands, is an interesting building of the middle of the sixteenth century. Over the doorway is the date 1565, and the initials L.S.C.P., of which the first two are those of Lawrence Symson, the then proprietor of the estate, and the last two are probably those of his wife, whose name is, however, unknown. The mausoleum, which is said to be haunted by a 'Green Lady,' whose story, if ever she had one, has become lost in the mists of time, was long the residence of John Hill Burton (1809-81) the historian, whose library used to spread over half the rooms in the house, and even into some of the passages. The house is now used as a convalescent home in connection with the Royal Lunatic Asylum, within the grounds of part of which it stands. East Coates House, within the grounds of St Mary's Cathedral, to the N, is now the deanery of the diocese of Edinburgh. It was built by Sir Patrick Byres of Coates in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The lintel over the door of his town house in Byres Close in the High Street was removed by one of his successors in the lands of Coates, and built into the present mansion. The N wing contains also some of the ornamental portions taken from an old building in the Cowgate, known as the French Ambassador's House. Prestonfield and Peffer Mill, to the S of Arthur Seat, are separately noticed. Scott is said to have had the latter in his eye when he described the country residence of the Laird of Dumbiedykes.

Of modern houses of any size, the only noteworthy examples are the mansions of St Leonards and Salisbury Green, both side by side to the SW of the Queen's Park, and belonging respectively to the heirs of the late Mr Thomas Nelson and the late Mr William Nelson, the partners of the well-known publishing firm of Thomas Nelson & Sons. Both are excellent examples of the Scottish baronial style, and the former, designed by Mr John Lessels, has a very bold and imposing appearance, and now that the wood has begun to grow up around it, the bare aspect of the grounds that at first somewhat injured the general effect has been removed.

History.—There can be little doubt that the Castle rock early became, in the eyes of the ancient inhabitants of the district, a most desirable place on which to build their dwellings, since, from its precipitous and inaccessible character, it could easily be defended against the assaults of enemies. The oldest names seem to be those given to it by the Britons, *Mynydd Agned* (painted mount), and *Dineiddyn*; and by the Gael, *Dunedin*; and it may possibly be associated with the locality of the eleventh of the great Arthurian battles, which took place on the hill called Agned; but whether it was fortified by the Ottadeni or Gadeni, or whether, according to legend, it was a place of refuge and safety for the daughters of the Pictish kings, and hence got its name of the Castle of Maidens, must remain matters of conjecture. With regard to the latter, Buchanan is probably right when he says that it came from romances after the manner of the French, and is no older than the thirteenth century. The oldest form of the present name known is Edwinesburgh, which appears in 1128 in the foundation charter of Holyrood, and this it has got from Edwin, Aeduin, or Eadwine, who in 617 regained his paternal

* Traditionally this street takes its name from David Hume himself in jest, as the great historian was by no means looked on as a saint in his own day and generation; but it is much more likely to have got its title from the desire of associating the name of St David with that of St Andrew. There may, of course, have possibly been a desire to poke fun at Hume in selecting this particular street for that purpose.

realm of Deira, and extended his power over the Lothians as far at least as the Avon. The Castle and town—the latter, according to Simcon of Durham, being about 854 only a considerable village, on the eastern slope of the hill—next became a possession of the Celtic kings in the reign of Indulph (945-961), and was then called *Dun-Edin*, either 'the face of a hill,' or the 'strength of Edwin.' The name given to the Castle and the town, however, by King Edwin proved to be the one by which it was ever afterwards fated to be known, though it was not till about the middle of the fifteenth century that it came to be recognised as the capital city, being long considered too near the English border to be a place of safety. In 1093, on the death of Malcolm Ceanmor, Edinburgh became the place of refuge of Queen Margaret and her children, who were here besieged by Malcolm's brother, Donald Bane, who claimed the throne. Margaret, indeed, died in the Castle, and while the siege—or rather blockade, for the gates only were watched—lasted, those within, 'taught of God,' says Fordoun, 'through the merits of the holy queen,' brought down her body by a postern on the western side, where the rock was thought inaccessible, and, sheltered by a friendly mist, carried it in safety to Dunfermline. In the time of David I. the town had become of some importance, and was constituted a royal burgh. In the early part of the reign of William the Lion, who frequently resided at the Castle, still further progress was made, which must, however, have suffered some check during the time (1174-1186) that it was held by the English as one of the sureties for the payment of the ransom of the king. After its restoration, Alexander II. held his first parliament in Edinburgh, and in 1215 the pope's legate here held a provincial synod. Alexander III. made it the residence of his youthful queen, the daughter of Henry III., and the depository of the regalia and other valuables of the crown.

The Castle was surrendered to Edward I. in 1291, but afterwards passed into the hands of the Scots, who held it till 1294, when it was seized by the English, and remained in their possession till it was recaptured by Randolph, Earl of Moray, in 1313, and shortly after, in pursuance of Bruce's plan to leave no strengths for the enemy to hold, at least partially dismantled. According to Barbour, Randolph carried it by escalade with only thirty followers, being guided up a secret path on the NW side of the rock by one of his men, William Francis or Frank, who had found out the track when resident in the fortress some years before, and had been in the habit of stealing out by it during the night to visit his sweetheart in the town. In 1322 Holyrood Abbey was plundered by an army of Edward II.; and in 1326 we find it the meeting-place of a parliament of Robert Bruce, and again, in 1328, of another which ratified the treaty with Edward III. which secured the independence of Scotland. In 1334 the Castle and town were surrendered to Edward III., who had invaded Scotland to support the cause of Edward Baliol, and in 1336 seems to have afforded brief shelter to a body of mercenary troops under Guy, Count of Namur, on their way to join Edward III. at Perth. Encountered on their march at the Boroughmuir by the Earl of Moray and a body of Scots, the mercenaries were defeated and driven in confusion into the town, where many of them were slain and the rest pursued to the dismantled Castle, where they remained one night, but being unable to defend it, had to surrender on the following day to the Earl, by whom they were set free on condition of never again bearing arms against David Bruce. The Castle was rebuilt and strongly garrisoned in 1337 by Edward III. on his return from the N, but in 1341 it was recaptured by Sir William Douglas. One of Douglas's party feigning to be an English merchant, went to the governor of the Castle and represented that he had in his vessel, just arrived in the Forth, a cargo of wine, beer, and other delicacies, which he wished the governor to purchase. Samples of the wine and beer having been found satisfactory, the price was settled, and a time—early in the morning to avoid risk of disturbance

from the Scots—was fixed for the delivery of the goods. At the hour appointed, the merchant arrived, accompanied by twelve resolute and well-armed followers, habited as sailors, and the Castle gates were immediately opened for their reception. On entering the Castle, they easily contrived to overturn the waggon on which the supposed goods were piled, and instantly put to death the warder and the sentries. The appointed signal being given, Douglas and a chosen band of armed followers quitted their place of concealment in the neighbourhood, and rushed into the Castle, when the garrison, caught unawares, was after a brief struggle overpowered, and the fortress regained for Scotland.

During the latter part of the reign of David II. Edinburgh was the meeting-place of numerous parliaments, contained the mint, and was confessedly the chief town, though not yet the actual capital, of Scotland. The latter dignity was, however, not far off, for on the accession of the Stewart dynasty Edinburgh became really—though probably not officially till 1452, when it became the seat of the Court of the Four Burghs—the chief burgh of the kingdom, and its fortunes became identified with those of that ill-fated house. Yet even in the reign of Robert II., with whom the city was a favourite residence, when it was visited by a body of French knights and gentlemen, who came to give aid to the King against the English, it is described as consisting of about 4000 houses, so poor that these French visitors could not be provided with proper accommodation. In 1385 Richard II. made an incursion into Scotland, when he spent five days burning St Giles' Church, Holyrood Abbey, and the greater part of the town, but was foiled in his attempt to capture the Castle. Henry IV., in 1400, repeatedly assaulted the Castle, but he was firmly repelled by the Duke of Rothesay, then heir-apparent to the Scottish crown. In 1402 Edinburgh was the meeting-place of the parliament, convened at this time to inquire into the assassination of the Duke of Rothesay; and while James I. of Scotland was a prisoner in England, the city shared largely in the general desolation which the continual struggles of the turbulent nobles brought on the whole country. Even after his release things went badly, for in 1431 there was a serious outbreak of pest; but the sunshine of royal favour no doubt helped on such growth and prosperity as enabled the young city to get over not only its many misfortunes, but also the heavy strain which the payment of its share of the King's ransom (50,000 English merks) must have caused. James frequently resided at Edinburgh, and it was at Holyrood that, in 1429, he received the submission of the Lord of the Isles, and that his son, afterwards James II., was born. At Holyrood, too, after the sudden and terrible tragedy of Perth—and this was the first coronation that had taken place elsewhere than at Scone—was the child king crowned; and during his long minority the Castle became a frequent scene of contest and intrigue between the two leading men of the day, Sir William Crichton and Sir Alexander Livingstone. In 1444, a quarrel having arisen between them, the King was for a time detained by Crichton in the Castle in dignified captivity. From this he was rescued by his mother, who, announcing her intention of proceeding on a pilgrimage to Whitekirk in East Lothian, had her luggage put on board a vessel in Leith. Inside one of the baskets the young King was concealed, and no sooner had the ship on which he was with his mother got out of Leith than it sailed up instead of down the Firth, and he was soon safe in charge of Livingstone at Stirling. He was immediately after again carried off by Crichton, who seized him as he was taking his morning ride in the royal park at Stirling, but further quarrel between the rivals was prevented by a serious danger that seemed to both to menace the Crown. This was the ever-increasing power of the house of Douglas. The then Earl of Douglas, a youth of only seventeen, was noted for his pride, extravagance, and display of power. He paid no duty at court, did no homage, and was said to have a council of his own somewhat resembling a parlia-

ment. Mediæval rulers brooked no too-powerful subjects, and so Douglas and his brother, having accepted an invitation to visit the King in Edinburgh Castle, were suddenly seized and put to death. James II. and his queen, Mary of Gueldres, whom he married in 1449, were both great benefactors to the city, and, by the grants and immunities they bestowed, brought it greater increase of prosperity than had any previous monarch.

James III., during the course of his troubled reign, also conferred on the city, which he made his chief place of residence, various privileges; and during his time Edinburgh became a place of refuge for Henry VI. of England after his defeat at Towton in 1461. James' marriage to the Princess Margaret of Denmark in 1469 was celebrated by the city with much rejoicing. The joy and prosperity were, however, of but short duration, for there soon after came a pestilence so deadly and destructive that a parliament, summoned in 1475, was deterred from assembling. Troubles of another kind soon followed in connection with the intrigues of the nobles against the King's favourites. In 1481 there assembled on the Boroughmuir one of the largest armies ever gathered in Scotland, 'fifty thousand fighting men, by carriage men and borderers,' and all no doubt, as had been commanded, 'in their best array with forty days' victual.' They were not, however, destined 'to pass forward with the King where he pleased in defence of the realm,' but only two days' march to Lauder, where the grim Angus and his friends had their will of the favourites, and whence the poor King himself was carried back to Edinburgh and lodged in the Castle in dignified captivity, 'not put thair as ane prisoner, but for the mainteining of the commounweill . . . and thus thair was peace and rest in the countrie the space of thrie quarteris of an yeir.' A series of intrigues, in which the exiled brother of the King, the Duke of Albany, was involved, led to a visit from Albany accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and ten thousand men, who, according to Pitscottie, 'planted their pallions' on the Boroughmuir, whence came the two Dukes and a thousand gentlemen, who 'entered into the Tolbooth before the lords of Scotland, who were sitting then in council,' and desired that the King should be set at liberty. This was agreed to, and the monarch, with Albany on the horse behind him, proceeded amid general rejoicing to Holyrood, 'where they remained a long time in great mirriness.' The merchant burgesses and community having paid to the English 6000 merks sterling on the King's behalf, he in return granted them the 'Golden Charter,' and presented to the craftsmen the famous ensign known as the Blue Blanket, with their heraldic bearings embroidered on it by the Queen. It has ever since been 'kept by the Convener of the Trades, at whose appearance therewith it is said that not only the artificers of Edinburgh are obliged to repair to it, but all the artisans or craftsmen within Scotland are bound to follow it, and fight under the Convener of Edinburgh as aforesaid.' For a time after this hollow truce was made between James and the nobles there was peace, but ere long Albany had to flee for his life, and James, having 'garnished the Castle with men and victual . . . and put his whole pose of gold and silver in it,' rode away to meet his destiny at Sauchieburn.

In the end of 1483, the city was the place of meeting of the first parliament of James IV., in whose time it still remained a favourite royal residence, and whose coronation as well as his marriage with Margaret Tudor both took place at Holyrood. At the same place he also entertained Perkin Warbeck, in 1495. The royal favour, however, brought the citizens evil as well as good, for when, in 1513, during one of the periodic visits of the pest, the King assembled his forces on the Boroughmuir, and departed on that inroad into England which terminated so disastrously at Flodden, all the magistrates and able-bodied citizens went in his train, and in few places could grief over the result have been more poignant, or the consequences more severe. Of the many dire portents that had preceded, but not pre-

vented, the departure of the army, some seem to have befallen here, and Pitscottie records that 'there was a cry heard at the market-cross of Edinburgh, at the hour of midnight, proclaiming as it had been a summons, which was named and called by the proclaimer thereof The Summons of Plotcock; which desired all men, "To compear, both earl and lord, and baron and gentleman, and all honest gentlemen within the town (every man specified by his own name) to compear within the space of forty days, before his master where it should happen him to appoint, and be for the time under the pain of disobedience." But whether,' wisely adds the chronicler, 'this summons was proclaimed by vain persons, ight-walkers, or drnk men for their pastime, or if it was but a spirit, I cannot tell truly.' Of all who were named in the summons tradition asserts that but one escaped the fatal field, and this was a worthy burgher, Mr Richard Lawson, who, 'being evil-disposed, ganging in his gallery-stair forment the cross, hearing this voice proclaiming this summons, thought marvel what it should be, cried on his servant to bring him his purse; and when he had brought him it, he took out a crown and cast over the stair, saying "I appeal from that summons, judgment and sentence thereof, and takes me all whole in the mercy of God, and Christ Jesus his son,"' and so, by foresight, tried to render himself safe in both worlds. Sadly as the city suffered, however, George of Touris—who had been left in chief charge in the absence of the provost and magistrates, along with four others for the bailies, 'til have full jurisdiction in their absence'—and his companions proved worthy of their trust, and no sooner did word of the disaster arrive than they at once ordered 'that all manner of personis, nyhbours within the samen, have reddy their fensible geir aud wapponis for weir, and compeir thairwith to the said president's, at jowing of the comoun bell, for the keeping and defens of the toun against thame that wald invade the samyn.' The inhabitants as well as the 'nyhbours' responded gallantly to the command, and one of the results of their zeal was, as we have already seen, the Flodden Wall.

In all the troubles of the long minority of James V., and in the reign of the unfortunate Mary, Edinburgh had more than its fair share. When, in 1515, the Duke of Albany arrived from France to assume the regency, he was received 'with greit blythnes and glore,' and took up his residence at Holyrood, where he summoned a convention of the nobles to meet him. The 'blythnes,' however, did not last, and through the rivalry of the Douglasses and Hamiltons the city 'became the scene of a succession of faction fights, rising at times almost to the dignity of civil war.' Of these the most famous is the skirmish of 1520, known as Cleanse the Causeway, which was the outcome of an attempt made by the Earl of Arran and some of the other western nobles to make Angus a prisoner. The famous Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, strove to act as mediator, and setting out from his own house, which was in the Cowgate, proceeded to Blackfriars Wynd, where Archbishop Beaton resided, to ask for his assistance in the task. The Archbishop, who was a strong Hamilton partisan, declared himself unable to do anything, and, in the heat of his protestations that on his conscience he could not help it, struck his breast, and so betrayed the fact that he had on beneath his robe a suit of armour. 'How now, my Lord,' retorted Douglas, 'methinks your conscience clatters.' The attack was to be made, as the Douglas party was supposed to be weak at the time, but the result was the catching a Tartar; for Angus' followers, having barricaded some of the closes and wynds, kept their assailants at bay till, assistance arriving, they made that clean sweep of their opponents which gave the contest its name. Several of the leading men of the Arran party and some eighty of their followers were slain, and the Earl himself escaped with difficulty across the Nor' Loch, while the clear-conscienced Beaton took refuge in the Blackfriars' Church,* where

* This was E of the University, near the site of the Fever Hospital.

he was 'takin out behind the alter and his rockit rivin aff him, and had been slaine had not beine Mr Gawin Dowglas requested for him, saying it was shame to put hand in ane consecrat bischop. So he was saiff at that tyme.'

The Castle was the place where the captive James V. spent much of his youth, with David Lyndsay for his page, whence he was brought like a puppet by Angus from time to time, to be 'in triumph shown to his own people,' and whence he had, no doubt sore against his will, more than once to lead the Douglas forces, along with the townsmen of Edinburgh and Leith, against the friends who were attempting to release him. Edinburgh was now also, and continued to be, the regular meeting-place of the parliaments. After James recovered his freedom, he seems to have spent a considerable portion of his time at Edinburgh, and both his wives were received most warmly by the citizens. For the entry of Magdalen, Lyndsay describes them as

'Makand rycht costlie scaffolding,
Depayntit weill, with gold, and azure fyne,
Reddie preparit for the upsetting,
With fontanis, flowing watter cleir, and wyne,
Disgaysit folkis, lyke creaturis divyne,
On ilk scaffold, to play ane syndrie storie;'

but, alas! ere a few weeks were passed 'triumph and mirriness was all turned into deregies and soull massis, verrie lamentable to behold,' and the fair young bride was laid with solemn pomp in the royal vault at Holyrood. In 1538 Mary of Guise was welcomed with as great rejoicing as had been her predecessor, and the effect of the 'rewards and propynes' then made seems to have been somewhat to impoverish the municipal treasury, for the council had, almost immediately after, to mortgage the northern vault of the Netherbow Port to raise money to repair the rest of that structure, and in 1541 the sum of 100 merks had to be borrowed for the repair of the park walls of Holyrood.

Shortly before this, however, the King had, by the institution of the Court of Session in 1532, conferred on the city a boon which has, more than almost any other, contributed to its prosperity and residential advantage; and in curious contrast to the liberal forethought displayed in this act, is the execution by fire at Greenside, two years afterwards, of Norman Gourlay and David Straiton, for their profession of the doctrines of the Reformers; and in 1542, on the Castle Hill, of 'twa blackfreris, ane channon of Sanct Androis, the vicar of Dollour, ane priest, and ane lawit man that duelt in Stirling,' who were all found guilty of the same heinous offence. The fatal 14th of December came, however, all too soon, and James was laid by the side of his first wife in Holyrood Chapel. The period that followed was the darkest in all the fortunes of the city. Cardinal Beaton, who had placed himself at the head of the Catholic party, was able to prevent the celebration of the marriage that had been arranged between the infant Mary and Prince Edward of England, but was utterly unable to guard against the storm his action caused. On May day, 1544, he was surprised by the sudden appearance in the Firth of Forth of two hundred English ships—which, originally fitted out for an expedition to France, had been suddenly directed N—and incontinently fled to Stirling, leaving others to bear the brunt of the conflict brought about by his selfish ambition.

The English forces, under the Earl of Hertford, having disembarked at Newhaven, took possession of Leith, and sent to demand the immediate surrender of Edinburgh. The burghers, though but ill prepared for resistance, did their best to defend themselves, and not till the second day, and after a very bloody conflict, was the enemy able to take possession of the town and to attack the Castle, which, however, proved too hard a nut for them to crack. 'On the next day,' says Bishop Lesley, 'the great army came forward with the haill ordinances and assailed the town, which they found void of all resistance, saving the ports of the town were closed, which they broke up with great artillery and entered thereat,

carrying carted ordinances before them till they came in sight of the Castle, where they placed them, purposing to siege the Castle. But the laird of Stanehouse, captain thereof, caused shoot at them in so great abundance, and with so good measure, that they slew a great number of Englishmen, amongst whom there was some principal captains and gentlemen; and one of the greatest pieces of the English ordinances was broken; wherethrough they were constrained to raise the siege shortly and retire them. The same day the English men set fire in divers places of the town, but were not suffered to maintain it, through continual shooting of ordinance forth of the Castle, wherewith they were so sore troubled that they were constrained to return to their camp at Leith. But the next day they returned again, and did what they could to consume all the town with fires. So likewise they continued some days after, so that the most part of the town was burnt in cruel manner; during the which time their horsemen did great hurt in the country, spoiling and burning sundry places thereabout, and in special all the Castle and place of Craigmillar, where the most part of the whole riches of Edinburgh was put by the merchants of the town in keeping, which, not without fraud of the keepers, as was reported, was betrayed to the English men for a part of the booty and spoil thereof.' A contemporary English account says that, 'considering the strength of the said Castle, with the situation thereof, it was concluded not to lose any more time, nor to waste and consume our munition about the siege thereof. Albeit the same was courageously and dangerously attempted, till one of our pieces, with shot out of the said Castle, was struck and dismounted.' The town itself was utterly destroyed. 'Finally,' says the account just quoted, 'it was determined by the said Lord Lieutenant [the Earl of Hertford] utterly to rinate and destroy the said town with fire: which for that the night drew fast on, we omitted thoroughly to execute on that day; but setting fire in three or four parts of the town, we repaired for that night unto our camp. And the next morning, very early, we began where we left off, and continued burning all that day and the two days next ensuing continually, so that neither within the walls nor in the suburbs was left any one house unburnt: besides the innumerable booty, spoil, and pillage that our soldiers brought from thence, notwithstanding the abundance which was consumed with fire. Also we burnt the Abbey called Holy Rood House, and the Palace adjoining the same.' The poor people who had managed to convey their goods and gear out of the city, in hope of finding some safe place of concealment without, did not, unfortunately, fare much better, for four thousand light horsemen from the Borders having arrived, the country was laid waste for seven miles round, and there was 'left neither pile, village, nor house standing unburnt, nor sacks of corn,' and there was found 'much good stuff which the inhabitants of Edinburgh had, for the safety of the same, conveyed out of the town.'

Nor was this the last of the misfortunes that here befell in consequence of the rough wooing, for after the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, some damage was again done, principally about Holyrood, by the English, against whose further attacks the city was, however, protected after the following year by a garrison of 6000 soldiers sent by the French King to the assistance of his old allies and posted at Leith. Fresh troubles were, however, at hand, for the clouds of the Reformation storm had already begun to gather. John Knox arrived in Edinburgh in 1555, and by his zealous labours soon brought to a head the discontent that already existed among the excited people, and speedily gained general acceptance for the new doctrines. In the following year the 'rascal multitude,' much to the indignation of the Queen Regent, who addressed a strong remonstrance to the magistrates, destroyed some of the statues in St Giles' Church; and in 1558 they went still further, for, indignant at an edict of the bishops and clergy ordering certain heretics to show their sorrow for the error of their ways by walking penitently in the procession of the patron saint of the city, which took

place on the 1st Sept. every year, and abjuring their errors at the Cross, they carried off the image of the saint before the time when it was to be borne through the streets, and after ducking it in the Nor' Loch (where there was a stool for ducking offenders against morality) they finally committed it to the flames. The clergy were, however, determined not to be balked, and a smaller image, procured from the Greyfriars Church, was borne aloft through the streets with due pomp, the Queen Regent leading the way, so that her presence might restrain the violence of the people. As soon, however, as she withdrew 'to hir dennar' Little St Giles, as the image was called, was attacked in the most vigorous manner. One iconoclast taking the figure 'by the heillis and dadding his head to the calsay' left it without head or hands, on which he exclaimed, 'Fye upon thee, young Sanct Geile, thy father wold have taryed four such;' and then, says Knox, the priests fled faster than at Pinkie; 'doun goes the croses, of goes the surple, round cappes cornar with the crounes; the Gray Freiris gapped, the Preastis panted and fled, and happy was he that first gate the house; for sic ane suddan fray came never amonges the generation of Antichrist within this realm befor.' Knox had before this time retired to Geneva, whence he returned in 1559 to find his party in open resistance to the Regent. Organised at Perth as the Congregation, the leaders of the movement led their followers triumphantly to Edinburgh, took possession of the mint and other government property, and openly defied the clerical party, whose headquarters were at Leith, where there was a French garrison. A good deal of fighting took place, but the ill-trained troops of the Reformers could not cope with the well-disciplined auxiliaries of France, and not till help was received from Queen Elizabeth in 1560 were they successful in gaining the freedom they desired. The same year was also noteworthy for one of those outbursts of popular violence for which Edinburgh was long famous, a riot having taken place in consequence of an attempt by the magistrates to suppress the game of Robin Hood.

Although Queen Mary returned to Edinburgh in August 1561, and was then conveyed in state to Holyrood, she did not make her formal entry into the capital till September, when 'an endless succession of pageants and allegories greeted her progress through the town. The most costly arrangements had been made for her reception. All the citizens were required to appear in gowns of fine French satin and coats of velvet, and the young men to devise for themselves some fitting habiliments of taffeta or other silk, to convey the Court in triumph. The propyne or gift of the citizens was borne on a cart, in sight of the Queen, in a rich coffer, with certain bairns fittingly attired as its custodians. At the Butter Tron at the head of the Lawnmarket was a triumphal arch, on the which were certain bairns singing in the maist heavenly wise, and suspended from the arch was a cloud opening with four leaves, in the which was ane bonny bairn. As the Queen passed through the archway the cloud opened and the bairn descended as it had been an angel, and delivered to her highness the keys of the town, together with a Bible and psalter,' after which 'the bairn returned to its place and the cloud steekit.' There were other allegorical representations of many kinds, into the meaning of which it is to be hoped the young ruler did not inquire too minutely, as they were intended to show the dire fate impending over all the adherents of the old faith.

Far different all this, as well as the loyal rejoicings at the opening of the Parliament of 1563, when people were heard to exclaim, 'God save that sweet face! Did ever orator speak so sweetly?' from the scene that followed in 1567, after six sad years of weary turmoil, when, after Carberry, with her fair face all stained with dust and tears, she was 'conveyed to Edinburgh and lodged in the midst of the town, in the provost's lodging,' while 'the common people cried out against her majesty at the windows and stairs, which was a pity to hear, . . . and others evinced their malice in setting up a banner or ensign whereupon the king was painted lying dead

under a tree and the young prince upon his knees praying, "Judge and revenge my cause, O Lord!" Vain then the sweet voice of the orator, as 'her majesty cried out to all gentlemen and others who passed up and down the streets, declaring how that she was their native princess, and that she doubted not but all honest subjects would respect her as they ought to do, and not suffer her to be abused.'

Four successive regents between 1567 and 1573 failed either to bring peace to the metropolis, or a cessation of hostilities between the two great conflicting parties of Queen's men and King's men, as the respective partisans of Mary and her son James VI. styled themselves. The city, at the time of Mary's escape from Loch Leven Castle, in 1568, was both desolated with pestilence and bristling with arms; and, after the assassination of Regent Moray at Linlithgow in 1570, suddenly passed under the military ascendancy of the Queen's party. Kirkcaldy of Grange, provost of the city and governor of the Castle, and one of the ablest soldiers of the period, ordered all opponents of the Queen to leave the city within six hours, planted a battery on the roof of St Giles' Church, strengthened the city walls, and provoked a long and disastrous strife. Two parliaments sat in the city in May 1571—the one on the Queen's part in the Tolbooth, the other for King James in Canongate; and while they fulminated forfeitures at each other, their respective followers were in constant conflict in the streets and lanes of the harassed city, which suffered from the fire of besieged and besiegers alike; while the unfortunate prisoners on both sides, as well as citizens suspected of aiding the enemy, were put to death or punished in the most barbarous way. The Castle was at length captured by the aid of an English army, in 1573, and with its fall the last hopes of the Queen's party came to an end.

The early part of the life of James VI. was spent at Stirling, and Edinburgh saw but little of regal show till 1579, when the British Solomon made his first public entry into the city amid great popular display. The allegories in which the age delighted were as numerous as usual, and one in particular reminded him of his need for wisdom by a representation of Solomon giving his decision between the two women; the keys were presented to him at the West Bow by an angel descending from a globe, he was addressed in Greek, Latin, and Scotch by fair representatives of Peace, Plenty, and Justice, and was lectured in Hebrew by Religion, while at a later hour Bacchus sat at the Cross and dispensed wine to all and sundry. In spite of this flattering reception and of former costly gifts, his gracious majesty did not prove such a kindly ruler as was expected, and tried to interfere in civic matters, and to use the city coffers in the arbitrary and high-handed way that in his successors led to the disasters that befell the later Stewarts. Costly entertainments were given to ambassadors and other notables in Holyrood at the city's expense, till at length his greed and continuous encroachments on public rights provoked the bitterest resentment. At times James was on good terms with the citizens, receiving from them gifts of money and public services; while again, as in 1596, he was so infuriated at them that he retired to Linlithgow, removed the offices of national administration, threatened to utterly destroy the city, and cherished such an intense anger against it that he vowed he would raze it to the foundation and erect a pillar on the spot where it stood. All this resulted from a riot in connection with some of the ecclesiastical disputes of the period, when the King was insulted and his life threatened, some calling 'Arms,' others 'Bring out the wretch Haman,' and others 'The sword of the Lord and of Gideon.' The puissant monarch refused for a time to be pacified; but after various negotiations and the receipt of a present of 20,000 merks from the citizens, he was at length pleased to revoke his declarations of hostility, and made another pompous ceremonial entrance into Edinburgh, amid great demonstrations of loyalty. A fresh demonstration took place on the arrival of Queen Anne from Denmark, and a 'propyne of ane jowell' presented

to the lady. In 1603, on the eve of his departure to assume the English crown, James delivered a formal valedictory address to the people in St Giles' Church, and when, after a lapse of fourteen years, he visited the city again he was greeted with great demonstrations of joy and much servile adulation, and presented with a large sum of money.

In 1633 Charles I. was crowned King of Scotland at Holyrood with great splendour, and held in the city, two days later, his first Scottish parliament. Shortly after, by his proceedings against Presbyterianism and his attempted introduction of a liturgy on the 23rd July 1637, he excited strong disaffection to his government throughout the country, and kindled a resentment which lasted more or less till the end of his dynasty. In all this, Edinburgh, as the seat of executive government, had an extensive and distressing share. The citizens were organised and trained, under direction of the town council, to resist the King's measures of ecclesiastical change. A conflict again arose between the city and the Castle, which terminated in favour of the city; and though the King afterwards appeared in person and was well received and entertained by the magistrates, the city adhered to the cause of the Covenant, and embodied a regiment of 1200 men for its support.

In 1650 Charles II. was proclaimed at the Cross, and, could he have attained tolerable footing in England, would evidently have been well supported in Edinburgh. Cromwell, in September of the same year, following up his signal victory over the Scottish army at Dunbar, took possession of Edinburgh, laid siege to the Castle, and forced it to capitulate; and did not allow the magistrates, who had all left the city, to return and resume its management till near the end of the following year. The city enjoyed a repose of several years under Cromwell, but was so impoverished that its corporation could not meet a claim upon it for £55,000, and scarcely any citizen was able to pay his debts. The news of the Restoration in 1660 was enthusiastically welcomed, and drew from the town council a congratulatory address and a gift of money to the King; and in solemn state, through streets guarded by armed burghers, the remains of the body of the Great Montrose were brought together and interred in St Giles' Church. The parliaments, however, which met in 1661 and 1662, caused a considerable diminution of the joy, for they introduced confusion and trouble afresh by passing enactments against Presbyterianism, and causing strong measures to be taken against the Covenanters. Edinburgh was put in a posture of defence; its gates were barricaded, and all ingress and egress prohibited without a passport. The very members of the law courts assumed arms; the gentlemen of the surrounding country were called in to afford their aid; and, from 1663 till the end of Charles II.'s reign, the city was the scene of the trial, torture, and execution of great numbers of Covenanters, many of them the best and brightest men of the age. The year 1670 saw also the execution of the noted wizard, Major Weir, and his sister. The latter was hanged in the Grassmarket, and the former was strangled at a stake and his body burned at Greenside, on the spot now occupied by Lady Glenorchy's Chapel.

The Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England and VII. of Scotland, resided in Edinburgh from 1679 to 1682, and 'behaved himself in so obliging a manner' as to dissipate all the hard thoughts that had been previously entertained regarding him. A magnificent court was maintained and many new luxuries—the use of tea among others—were introduced into the country, and altogether the Duke, as well as Mary of Modena and his daughter Lady Anne, seem to have been very popular. The popularity, however, quickly vanished after his accession to the throne, when his measures in favour of the Roman Catholics provoked strong local dislike, and led to several riotous outbreaks. In particular, after convoking a parliament in Edinburgh in 1686, and finding it not sufficiently pliable for his purposes, he, by his own authority, did what the parliament refused to do—

took the Catholics under his royal protection, assigned for the exercise of their religion the chapel of Holyrood Abbey, promoted as many Catholics as possible to the privy council and other offices of government, and showed in every way an utterly reckless disregard of all constitutional pledges and obligations. Towards the end of 1688 his officers of state sank into inaction under fear of the anticipated movements of the Prince of Orange, the Court of Session almost ceased to sit, the students of the University burned the Pope in effigy, and clamoured for a free parliament, and the Earl of Perth, the acting head of the government of Scotland, at length took flight to the Highlands, leaving the city entirely at its own disposal.

No sooner did it become known that the Prince of Orange had landed in England, and that the regular troops were withdrawn from Scotland, than Edinburgh was peopled with Presbyterians from every part of the country, and the city became a scene of tumultuous confusion. A mob, comprising citizens, students, and strangers, rose at the beat of drum, gave riotous expression of inveterate hatred against everything popish and prelatic, and proceeded to demolish the royal chapel of Holyrood. There they were fired upon and repulsed by a guard of some hundred men, who still adhered to the interests of James. The mob, however, soon rallied, and overcame the guard, slaying some and capturing the rest; they then pillaged the Abbey Church, pulled down the Jesuits' college, plundered and sacked other religious houses and private dwellings of Roman Catholics throughout the city, and burned at the Cross the paraphernalia of the Roman Catholic chapels; in short, everything connected with the scorned religion or the ecclesiastical policy of the dethroned monarch was extirpated with a fierceness approaching to frenzy. The magistrates, notwithstanding their former obsequiousness to James, were equally zealous in their alacrity to accept the Revolution, and promptly sent a congratulatory address to the Prince of Orange, assuring him of their allegiance. A Convention of Estates, held at Edinburgh soon after, proceeded at once to declare the forfeiture of James VII., to offer the crown of Scotland to William and Mary, to abolish prelacy and to re-establish Presbyterianism. It was protected during its sittings by 6000 Covenanters from the West, whose presence acted as a check on the Jacobite garrison of the Castle under the Duke of Gordon, who adhered to the cause of the fallen King till, the last hopes of the party being extinguished by the fall of Dundee at Killiecrankie, he surrendered his charge in June 1689.

The citizens of Edinburgh, now full of bright prospects of prosperity, began to turn their attention to commerce, and invested largely (the Corporation itself to the extent of £3000) in the stock of the Darien Company, projected by William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England, in 1695—only to their ruin, for the jealousy of other trading companies, and the remonstrances of the Spaniards, who feared interference with their colonies, induced King William to withdraw his countenance from the scheme, after he had sanctioned it by Act of Parliament; and of the gallant expeditions which sailed from Leith in 1698 and 1699 hardly a man returned. When the news of the landing reached Edinburgh the inhabitants went wild with joy, offering up thanksgivings in the churches, illuminating the city, and burning down the Tolbooth door in order to set free some prisoners. Equally violent were their demonstrations when the news of the failure came, and deep and loud the maledictions pronounced on the government which had betrayed them. The capital of £400,000—as great a sum probably, in comparison with the wealth of the country in those days, as forty millions would be now—was entirely lost, and many of the shareholders utterly ruined. The Darien House, which was erected for the offices of the Company,* and bore the date 1698,

* According to Macaulay a building for the offices was erected in Mylne Square, but this seems to be a mistake. There may have been a temporary office there, but the house built specially for the Company was undoubtedly that indicated above.

was a large plain building in Bristo, where the site is marked by a tablet on one of the houses. It became in the latter part of last century the city Bedlam, and was finally pulled down in 1871.

The accession of Queen Anne in 1702 was received without much show of feeling, but the meeting of Parliament at Edinburgh in 1706-7, to discuss the proposal for national union between Scotland and England, caused much excitement. Even while the proposal was merely hinted at, the citizens, smarting under the Darien disaster, with the recent massacre of Glencoe still fresh in their memories, and dreading the removal of government offices to London, regarded it with keen suspicion. When the proposal became known in its details, the long-cherished antipathies and jealousies of all classes against England kindled into a fierce spirit of opposition, and the citizens pressed in vast crowds to the Parliament House, and insulted there every member who was believed to favour the union. They afterwards attacked the house of their late provost, who was a strenuous supporter of the scheme, and then scoured the streets, and made themselves absolute masters of the city. The crown-commissioner ordered a party of soldiers to take possession of the Netherbow, posted military guards in Parliament Square and other central localities, and thus quelled for a time the surging riot; but so deep and general was the popular rage, and so great the alarm of the authorities, that nothing less than the whole available force was deemed sufficient for protection. The horse guards attended the commissioner, a battalion was stationed at Holyrood, and though three regiments of infantry were constantly on duty in the city, these proved barely strong enough to protect the Parliament during its deliberations. The Edinburgh people had, indeed, at first, some cause to complain of the effects of the measure which has so benefited the country at large, for with the departure of the members of Parliament, both peers and commoners, who had so long formed one of the mainstays of the place, there was a loss of prosperity, and the town remained for many years in an impoverished and heartless condition.

The Rebellion of 1715 commenced with an attempt to capture Edinburgh Castle by surprise. Fifteen hundred insurgents crossed over from Fife, but found the city so well protected by the fortifications which the magistrates had erected, and by the presence of a force, ready, under the Duke of Argyll, to give them a warm reception, that they declined to attack it, and marched southward. The arrival, shortly after, of 6000 Dutch troops, prevented the city from suffering any further menace. In 1736 Edinburgh was the scene of a remarkable tumult, known as the Porteous Mob. Two smugglers, named Wilson and Robertson, had been condemned to death for robbing the collector of excise at Pittenweem, in Fifeshire. Both these criminals made an attempt to escape one night by forcing a bar from the window of their cell in the Tolbooth prison, but Wilson, being a stout and powerful man, stuck fast in trying to get through, so that the jailers were alarmed and the escape frustrated. Wilson regretted much that he had attempted the passage first, and considering that by doing so he had prevented his fellow-culprit Robertson's escape, made a desperate resolve that he would yet give him an opportunity of evading the last penalty of the law. According to custom the culprits were, on the Sunday before the execution, taken, under the charge of four soldiers, to hear sermon at the Tolbooth Church. When the congregation was dispersing, Wilson, suddenly seizing one of the guards with each hand, and a third with his teeth, called to Robertson to make his escape, which he very quickly did, after knocking down the fourth guard. Wilson's bold exploit made him an object of popular sympathy, and the magistrates, being afraid of a riot and an attempt at rescue on the day of execution, supplied the town-guard, then commanded by Captain Porteous, with ball cartridge. After the execution the crowd began to hoot, and throw stones, as well as other missiles, at the executioner and the guard, when Captain Porteous rashly ordered his men to fire, and six people

were killed and eleven wounded. For this conduct Captain Porteous was tried for murder and condemned to be hanged. George II. was then in Hanover, and Queen Caroline, who was acting as regent, gave a respite for six weeks to the convict, preparatory, it was believed, to a full pardon; but such was the exasperation of the people, that they determined he should suffer, despite the royal clemency. A party of citizens accordingly assembled on 7 Sept. 1736, the night previous to the day fixed for Porteous' execution, and sounding a drum, soon gathered an immense number to their aid, when they took possession of and shut the gates of the city, to prevent the entrance of the Welsh Fusiliers stationed in the Canongate, and then seized and disarmed the town-guard. After an ineffectual attempt to force the Tolbooth door with sledge-hammers and crowbars, they had recourse to fire, and soon gained an entrance. Seizing the unfortunate prisoner, they carried him on their shoulders down the West Bow to the Grassmarket, calling at a shop on the way to provide themselves with a rope, and hanged him from a dyer's pole on the S side of the street, exactly opposite the Gallows Stone. Great indignation was excited by all this at court, and the lord provost was taken into custody, and admitted to bail only after three weeks' confinement. The city was threatened with severe punishment, and by a bill that passed the House of Lords, provision was made that the provost should be confined for a year, the city-guard abolished, and the gates razed; but in the Commons the whole was modified to a fine of £2000, to be paid to Porteous' widow.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1745, the old and somewhat ruinous walls were hastily repaired, and efforts made to put the city in a state of defence, while on 19 Aug. Sir John Cope, with the troops stationed at Edinburgh, left that city for the North to meet the rebels. Prince Charles, avoiding an engagement with Cope, if the latter did not rather avoid one with him, descended with his adherents upon the Lowlands by Perth, and crossed the river Forth a few miles above Stirling. Advancing rapidly he soon reached Corstorphine, three miles from Edinburgh, where, to avoid the guns of the Castle, he made a southerly detour to Slateford, whence he wrote demanding the surrender of the city. The volunteers and militia, to whom the defence of the place had been entrusted, having disbanded themselves in a very cowardly way, negotiations had to be entered into; but the Prince, unwilling for delay, gave orders early in the morning to try to take the city by surprise. A party of twenty-four men were placed at the Netherbow gate and sixty close by in St Mary's Wynd; and these, on the gate being opened to let out a coach, rushed in, overpowered the guard, and soon obtained possession of the town. Thus, on the morning of 17 Sept., the citizens found the government of their capital transferred from King George to the Highlanders under Prince Charles Edward, acting as regent for his father; and at noon on that day the heralds, with the usual formalities, proclaimed James VII. as king, and read the Prince's commission of regency, at the town cross. Charles, having learned that the city was in possession of his troops, passed round by Arthur's Seat to avoid annoyance from the Castle, and took up his quarters at Holyrood, where he established his court. The magistrates were compelled to furnish supplies and the citizens to give up their arms, though private property was otherwise respected. On his return, after the victory of Prestonpans, he blockaded the Castle, provoking from it a cannonade which did considerable damage, but after two days the blockade was removed and further mischief to the inhabitants prevented. After the Prince's final defeat at Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland visited the city, and caused fourteen of the standards taken from the rebels to be burned at the cross—the standard of the Prince being carried thither by the common hangman, and the remaining thirteen by thirteen chimney-sweeps.

Famine tumults occurred in the city in 1763, 1764, and 1765, and were quelled only by military aid. In 1778 an occurrence took place, which, though eventually

terminated without bloodshed, at first bore a threatening aspect, and caused great anxiety. This was a mutiny of the Seaforth Highlanders, then quartered in the Castle. It having been determined to send the regiment to India at a time when considerable arrears of pay were due, the soldiers took counsel among themselves in regard to their present condition and future prospects. One morning, during drill upon Leith Links, an unusual place for this purpose, suspicion was aroused that they were about to be entrapped on board ship, and sent off without payment of the arrears. Instantly, as in all probability had been previously arranged, the whole body shouldered their arms and marched off at quick step to Arthur's Seat, and fixed their quarters near its summit. Their officers, in the first instance, tried to soothe them with fair promises, but to these the men turned a deaf ear, having already experienced their worthlessness. Threats then resorted to being equally unavailing, as the Highlanders knew they were so situated as to place infantry at defiance, and that, from the nature of the ground, cavalry would be equally ineffective, the only resource was an accommodation through the intervention of some one in whom the Highlanders would place confidence. This was at last effected through Lords Macdonald and Dunmore, on whose honour the men had great reliance, and the differences being satisfactorily arranged, the regiment returned to its allegiance, and shortly after embarked for foreign service.

In the end of last century the city was disturbed by the 'Friends of the People,' the members of the memorable British Convention being seized while attending a meeting in the Cockpit, in the Grassmarket, in 1793; while, in the following year, Robert Watt and David Downie, two of the most active of the local leaders, were convicted of high treason. Both were condemned to death, but Watt only was executed, Downie's sentence being commuted to transportation for life.

A no-Popery riot, on the occasion of the attempt to repeal the penal laws against Catholics in 1799, led to the demolition and plundering of several chapels, and the destruction of considerable property belonging to Roman Catholics, but with military aid order was restored without loss of life. The city, during the menaces of Bonaparte against Britain, made great demonstrations of loyalty, and raised a volunteer force of between 3000 and 4000 men.

In 1822 George IV. paid a visit to Edinburgh, and remained there from the 15th till the 29th of August, occasioning great excitement in the city, and drawing to it many visitors from all parts of the country. Two years later two great fires broke out in the Old Town in June and November, and caused serious damage, one of them, which lasted three days, destroying the greater part of the High Street between St Giles' and the Tron Church, and being checked with the utmost difficulty. The demonstrations in Edinburgh which accompanied the general demand for parliamentary reform in 1830 were remarkably strong, as were also those associated with the election of the first members for the city under the new bill in 1832. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited the city in 1842, and were everywhere received with enthusiasm, even greater than that extended to George IV. The accounts of the sudden overthrow of Louis Philippe's government at Paris in Feb. 1848 excited intense interest in Scotland, one result of which was an alarming riot which took place in Edinburgh on the 7th March. Upwards of 3000 persons having assembled at the Tron Church, evidently bent on mischief, the Lord Provost enrolled a number of citizens as special constables, and sent to Piershill and the Castle for military aid, while the sheriff read the Riot Act, and advised the crowds to disperse. These proceedings being energetically followed up, a stop was speedily put to the disturbances, but not till considerable mischief had been done.

The royal family again visited Edinburgh in 1849, and in 1850 when the Prince Consort publicly laid the foundation-stone of the National Gallery; and the Prince of Wales resided at Holyrood during several months of

1859, while studying history under Dr Schmitz of the High School. In 1860 her Majesty reviewed upwards of 20,000 volunteers in the Queen's Park; and in 1861 the Prince Consort officiated at the laying of the foundation-stones of the new General Post Office and the Industrial Museum—this being among the last public appearances which the Prince made before his death. In 1863 there was a great public illumination on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, as was also the case at the time of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage in 1874. The Prince and Princess of Wales made a public appearance, accompanied with great masonic display, on the occasion of the Prince laying the foundation-stone of the new Royal Infirmary in 1870, and since then they have publicly visited the city in 1884, when they were at the Forestry Exhibition, and in 1886, when they visited the International Exhibition, which had previously been declared open by their eldest son, the late Duke of Clarence. Repeated visits have been made by her Majesty to the city since the occasions already mentioned, and in Aug. 1881 the Queen again reviewed the northern volunteers to the number of about 40,000 in the Park at Holyrood.

Edinburgh was the meeting-place of the British Association in 1834, 1850, 1871, and 1892; of the Social Science Congress in 1863 and 1880; of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1842, 1848, 1859, 1869, 1877, 1884, and 1893; and of the Librarians' Congress in 1880. In April 1882 there was a Fisheries Exhibition, in 1884 a Forestry Exhibition, in 1886 and 1890 general International Exhibitions of Art and Industry, and in 1891 a Heraldic Exhibition.

The Castle.—Exclusive of the Esplanade, the site of the Castle, which occupies the top of the sharp boss of volcanic rock at the extreme W end of the central ridge of Edinburgh, measures some 280 yards from E to W, and about 180 yards at the widest part from N to S, and covers an area of above six acres. A considerable portion of the northern, western, and southern sides are precipitous, while on the NE a steep grassy bank slopes down to the West Princes Street Gardens. The space at the top of the Castle Hill immediately E of the present fortifications, which now forms an esplanade or glacis sloping gently up to the level of the drawbridge, was originally much lower. Defended all round till about 1753 by a strong outwork, it is now entirely open, with merely a parapet wall along the side, and serves as a garrison parade and general lounging place. When the surface was at its original low level, the access from it to the Castle was by a long flight of steps, and the approach was defended on the E by an old battery called the Spur, which was demolished about 1649. After the removal of this, a narrow raised roadway was formed across the ground, and the whole level gradually raised by the deposition on it of the earth removed from the site of the Royal Exchange during the building operations there after 1753. Further improvements were made in 1816-20. The 1450 line of defence round the city passed across the top of the Castle Hill at the E end of the Esplanade, and was there pierced by a gateway called the Barrier Gate, which was temporarily restored when George IV. visited Scotland in 1822, and again in 1832—on the latter occasion for the purpose of isolating the garrison during the cholera epidemic then prevalent in Edinburgh. On the Esplanade are various monuments connected with the army, including a statue of the Duke of York erected in 1839, a Celtic cross (1862) in memory of the officers and men of the 78th Highlanders who were killed in the Indian Mutiny, another in memory of Colonel Mackenzie of the 92d Highlanders (1873), and a granite obelisk, a memorial of those of the 72d Highlanders who fell in Afghanistan in 1878-80.

Dismantled by Bruce, as we have seen, the fortifications rose again from the ruins in the brief period of power of Edward III., who erected, after the fashion of his time, a strong curtain wall with towers; and shortly afterwards David II., when he had recovered his kingdom, still further strengthened the place by the massive square tower, known from its builder as 'Davies Tower,'

in which he died in 1370. Of these early works only some small fragments, at the Half-Moon Battery and elsewhere, remain, the rest having been all reduced to ruin in 1573 during the thirty-three days' siege by the troops of the Regent Morton and the English auxiliaries under Sir William Drury. Even of the old portions that remain the appearance has been greatly changed, for the upper parts, very much shattered during the siege, seem to have been restored on new lines. 'On the highest part of the rock stood, and yet stands, the square tower where Mary of Guise died, James VI. was born, and where the regalia have been kept for ages. On the N a massive pile, called David's Tower, built by the second monarch of that name, and containing a spacious hall, rose to the height of more than 40 feet above the precipice, which threw its shadows on the loch 200 feet below. Another, named from Wallace, stood nearer to the city; and where now the formidable Half Moon rears up its time-worn front, two high embattled walls, bristling with double tiers of ordnance, flanked on the N by the round tower of the Constable 50 feet high, and on the S by a square gigantic peel, opposed their faces to the city. The soldiers of the garrison occupied the peel, the foundations of which are yet visible. Below it lay the entrance, with its portcullis and gates, to which a flight of forty steps ascended. The other towers were St Margaret's, closed by a ponderous gate of iron, the kitchen tower, the large munition house, the armourer's forge, the bakehouse, brewery, and gun-house, at the gable of which swung a sonorous copper bell for calling the watchers and alarming the garrison. The Castle then contained a great hall, a palace, the regalia, a church, and an oratory endowed by St Margaret.' Battered from the high ground at Heriot's Hospital, from where the W end of Princes Street now is, and from the high ground farther E, the east and north fronts were soon almost entirely destroyed. David's Tower, with all its guns and men, went crashing over the precipice on the sixth day of the siege, and was followed on the seventh by the Gate Tower and Wallace's Tower. The great square peel and the Constable's Tower went next, and at last, when the assailants got possession of the Spur, in which was the only well left available, the stout-hearted garrison had to yield, and the brave governor, Kirkaldy of Grange, basely delivered up by Drury, to whom he surrendered, to the Regent Morton, was soon afterwards hanged at the Cross, having, says Sir James Melvil, 'perished for being too little ambitious and greedy.'

Douglas of Parkhead, the regent's cousin, who now became governor, proceeded at once with the work of restoration, the principal feature of the new defences being the Half-Moon Battery. The Douglas star and heart over the portcullis gateway still mark the builder, but the arms of Morton, which were placed there above the royal arms—a circumstance afterwards set down to his discredit when he came to be tried for his life—have long been gone. The lines of the new walls did not follow those of the old, and so we now find standing apart such fragments as Wallace's Cradle on the face of the cliff on the N, Wallace's Tower—part of the 1450 works—at the base of the same precipice, and the other ruins on the bank below the Esplanade. Prior to the invention of gunpowder the fortress was so strong by nature that art easily made it almost, if not altogether, impregnable; but in these days of long range and heavy guns, it has of course become quite useless for purposes of defence. The garrison consists generally of one regiment, but accommodation could be provided for about three on their full war establishment.

The entrance to the Castle is across a drawbridge spanning a deep dry fosse, through a gateway flanked by low batteries, up a rocky path, and through a long vaulted archway, with slits where of old there have been two portcullises, and with traces of the hinges of more than one ancient gate. The present outer gateway, which includes the guardhouse, was erected in 1836, at the cost of the late Mr William Nelson, the well-known publisher, in pursuance of his efforts to improve the picturesqueness

of the Castle buildings. In the sides of the archway are placed two curious stone panels, on which are sculptured in minute detail representations of old cannon and military weapons. These formed part of a fine old 17th century gateway, which was demolished in the beginning of the 19th century to make way for the mean building which served as a guardhouse till the latest building was erected. Over the second vaulted arch mentioned above, with the grooves for the portcullises, is a panel with pilasters and pediment. The panel bears the royal arms, and was—somewhat tardily, so far as governments are concerned—placed there during the restorations of 1890, to take the place of the shield cast down by Cromwell in 1650. On the pediment are the Douglas star and heart, which seem to point to this as part of the 1574 work. The so-called dogs beneath are sometimes referred to the Duke of Gordon's governorship in 1688. The building above is the Argyll Tower, the upper part of which was restored by the late Mr William Nelson in 1890. It was used till the end of the 18th century as a state prison, and receives its name from either the Marquess of Argyll, whose place of confinement it was previous to his execution in 1661, or from the ninth Earl of the same name who was imprisoned here in 1685. Other occupants of note have been Carstares (afterwards Principal of the University) in 1682, Lord Balcarres in 1689; and Lady Ogilvie, the Viscountess of Strathallan, and several other fair Jacobites in 1746. The last occasion when it was used for prisoners charged with high treason was when Watt, Downie, and Orrock were committed to it in 1794. The Argyll Battery facing the N, a few paces beyond the archway, commands a fine view over all the New Town. It takes its name from the second Duke of Argyll, who was commander-in-chief in Scotland in 1715. Beyond and below it is Mylne's or Mills Mount Battery, built by Robert Mylne in 1689, and a little beyond, at the NW corner, are the magazine and what used to be the armoury, but is now the hospital. A high bastion behind the armoury was erected about 1856 on the site of an ancient sally-port. One of the turrets on the wall has the name of the Queen's Post, and stands on the site of Queen Margaret's Tower, but whether it takes its name from this, or from the spot having been a favourite resort of Mary of Guise and her little daughter when resident in the Castle, is doubtful. To the W of the hospital and magazine a staircase leads down to a small postern in the rock, which was the scene, in 1689, of the interview between the Duke of Gordon and Viscount Dundee, when the latter, after defying the Convention, and telling them that

'Ere the King's crown shall fall there are crowns to be broke,'

rode off to the north to raise the clans, and go whither 'the shade of Montrose should direct' him. Long blocked up, it was cleared in 1888, and an inscribed tablet placed over it. Immediately to the S is Bute's Battery, and the open space is all that is left of the archery ground, which seems to have been the place where the Earl of Douglas and his brother were executed in 1440. The rest of it was in 1796 covered by the ungainly pile known as the New Barracks, which, with its arched rear elevation, appears at a distance somewhat like a factory set on a precipice. To the N of this is the Governor's House, built in 1705, and to the S the garrison prison, erected in 1840, beyond which is Drury's Battery, so named from John Drury, chief of the Scottish engineers, by whom it was erected in 1689.

Past the buildings just mentioned the road sweeps in an ascending curve, and proceeds eastward through a strong gateway into the inner or higher division of the Castle, known as the Citadel. Of this the southern part, surmounting the edge of the cliffs overhanging the Grassmarket, is the quadrangle called the Grand Parade or Palace Yard, about 100 feet square, and with buildings on all its four sides. On the N side there was formerly a large church, of very early date, and seemingly of characteristic Norman architecture; but this, converted after the Reformation into store-rooms of various kinds, was finally demolished in the middle of the 18th century,

when the present hideous barracks—hideous still in spite of all Billings could do to improve them in 1860-62—were built. The old Parliament Hall, on the S side of the Grand Parade, a magnificent apartment, about 80 feet long, 32 wide, and 27 high, was built probably about 1434, and was used for royal banquets as well as for meetings of Parliament. Here it must have been that the Earl of Douglas beheld that bull's head, 'which was a sign and token of condemnation to the death,' and afterwards the hall was the scene of the coronation banquet of Charles I. in 1633, and of the festivities of 1648, when the Earl of Leven entertained Cromwell, Hazlerig, and other leading men of the Commonwealth. Cut up into mean apartments it was long lost to view till it was, in 1887-90, restored at the cost of the late Mr William Nelson, who unfortunately did not live to see the completion of the work. It is now used as a national armoury, and as such was opened with some ceremony by the Princess Louise in 1892. Occupying the rest of the S side, and the whole of the E side, of the square is the old royal palace, erected in the fifteenth century, and altered at various dates down to 1616. Queen Mary's room, where James VI. was born in 1566, is a small closet less than nine feet long, on the ground floor, at the SE corner. It still retains its original ceiling, in ornamental wooden panels, with the initials I. R. and M. R., and a royal crown in alternate compartments. The panelling was taken in recent times from an old house called the Oratory of Mary of Guise, which stood on the Castle Hill, and was demolished in 1846. The Crown Room, on the E side of the Grand Parade, contains the ancient regalia of Scotland, comprising crown, sceptre, sword of state and belt (presented to James IV. by Pope Julius II.), the lord treasurer's rod, the George that belonged to James V., the collar of the Garter that belonged to James VI., and the St Andrew and coronation ring that belonged to Charles I. The regalia were lodged here in 1707 at the time of the Union, but there was a belief—notwithstanding the provision in the Treaty that they should be always kept in Scotland—that they had been afterwards conveyed away by stealth to London; and it was only when, in 1818, a commission appointed by the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., opened the old oak chest, that doubt on the subject was removed. Since then 'the Honours' have been always open to the view of the lieges. Near the Crown Room is the room in which Mary of Guise died. In front of the Grand Parade, on the E face of the citadel, is the Half-Moon Battery. It was constructed in 1574 on the site of David's Tower, overlooks the Old Town in the line of Castle Hill and High Street, and is mounted with fourteen guns. An electric clock and apparatus connected with the Royal Observatory on Calton Hill discharges a time-gun here daily at one o'clock, by means of a wire stretching from the hill to the Castle; and it was from behind the flagstaff here that King George IV. in 1822, and Queen Victoria in 1842, surveyed the city. The King's Bastion, on the NE verge of the citadel, occupies the highest cliff of the Castle rock. It forms a tier above the Argyll Battery, commands a most gorgeous panoramic view over the New Town to the Ochil Hills and Ben Lomond, and was formerly mounted as a bomb battery. In it is the famous old monster-gun called Mons Meg, composed of thick iron bars held together by a close series of iron hoops. It was constructed in 1455 by native artisans, at the instance of James II. when baffled with the siege of Threave in Galloway, a stronghold of the Douglasses, tradition adding that certain loyal lieges of the King, or more properly enemies of the Douglass, contributed each a bar to its construction, and that the name bestowed on the gun was in honour of the wife of the smith who hammered out its ribs and hooped them together. It was employed by James IV. in 1489 at the siege of Dumbarton Castle, rent in 1682 when firing a salute in honour of the Duke of York's visit, removed to the Tower of London in 1754, and returned to Edinburgh in 1829 by the Duke of Wellington in response to the petition of Sir Walter Scott. St Margaret's Chapel, behind the King's Bastion, is the only

building of the Castle of earlier date than the 15th century, and is the oldest extant building in Edinburgh. The nave was the private oratory of Margaret, queen of Malcolm Ceanmor; and the chancel, if not of the same date, must be but very little later. Long neglected, like so many of the historical buildings of Scotland, and even degraded to the uses of armourer's store and powder magazine, it was at length, owing to the exertions of the late Sir Daniel Wilson of Toronto, restored in 1853. Beneath the Citadel buildings on the E and S sides are vaults, which seem to have been used as dungeons. One is popularly associated with the name of the Marquess of Argyll, and another with that of Lady Glamis, who was so barbarously executed on the Castle Hill in 1538. The double range on the S was also used, in the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries, for the confinement of the French prisoners of war. On the slope below the Castle buildings proper, on the S, behind the houses in the Grassmarket, are the quarters of the married soldiers of the garrison. Originally erected in 1872-73, in a style so severely plain that it positively disfigured the locality, the block has since been improved, but is still far from being 'a thing of beauty.'

Holyrood.—Holyrood, at the opposite end of the central ridge from the Castle, originated as an abbey in the time of David I.; and the ground occupied by it, as well as by the adjacent burgh of Canongate, was till that period a natural forest, which extended eastward nearly as far as Musselburgh. Monkish legend asserts that, on Rood-day, or the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, King David I. proceeded, against the wish of his confessor, from the Castle to hunt in the forest, and that, when in the hollow between the present site of the Abbey and the N end of Salisbury Crags, and separated from his retinue, the King was assailed, unhorsed, and driven to bay by a vicious hart with powerful antlers. Just at the moment of direst peril a dazzling cross, or 'holy rude,' was miraculously extended to the King by an arm shrouded in a dark cloud, and the mystic sheen struck such sharp terror into the infuriated deer that it at once turned and took to flight. On the following night the King was admonished in a dream or vision to erect and endow a monastery at the spot where this happened, in token of thankfulness for his supernatural deliverance; and here accordingly King David founded an Augustinian abbey, and dedicated it to the Holy Rude. Such is the legend, which, though no doubt partly fictitious, must have been suggested by some unusual incident that had occurred during the hunt on an annual church festival. Possibly the Abbey may owe its name to a cross, believed to contain a portion of the actual 'rude' on which Christ was crucified, and known as the 'Black Rude,' that had been bequeathed to David by his mother, the pious Margaret, who had brought it with her to Scotland, probably as a relic she cherished of Edward the Confessor. The Abbey would almost seem to have been erected to guard this relic, which appears to have been looked on as a talisman on which depended not only the fortunes of the Abbey, but the fate of the country. David II. had it carried before his army when he invaded England, but it passed ominously into the hands of his enemies at the battle of Neville's Cross, and was placed by them in Durham Cathedral, where it was long preserved, both as a trophy of victory and as an object of religious veneration.

Founded in 1128, and bestowed with large revenues on the canons regular of the Augustinian order, the Abbey was designed and built in the grandest manner, and became very soon one of the richest and most splendid monastic establishments in the kingdom. Besides the usual monastic buildings it had a magnificent cruciform church, with all the accessories of a cathedral—nave, transepts, and choir—with two towers on its western front, and a great central tower at the intersection of the nave and transepts. The apartments for royal guests stood to the south of the church, and formed in the time of the first three Jameses one of the favourite royal residences. The original cloisters to the S of the nave of the church are now traceable in only a part of their

N side. The church choir, with the Lady chapel at its E end, was partly demolished by the English in 1544 and 1547, and the ruins were in 1569 'disposed be faithful men, to repair the remanent sufficiently.' The nave, 148 feet long and 66 broad, was altered at various periods, both before and after the destruction of the other parts of the pile; and the roof, central tower, spires of the western towers, and some of the upper parts of the walls, are all gone. The wall across its E end and the large window form part of the repairs executed in 1569 to convert it into a parish church. The cloister doorway, still apparent on the south side and showing beautiful shafts and rich chevron moulding of the Norman period, must belong to the church of David I. The buttresses, side windows, and a doorway on the N side were reconstructed about the middle of the 15th century, and exhibit ornate features of the later Gothic. Most of the W front is a little later than the cloister part of the south side, and forms an exquisite specimen of the Transition Norman architecture, with mixture of pure Norman and Early English. On the face of the NW tower is an elaborately sculptured arcade, with boldly cut heads between the arches. The peculiar windows over the great doorway have been doubtfully referred to the period of Charles I., when some restorations took place, but they are probably earlier.

Charles II. restored the nave, and converted it into a chapel royal. A throne was then erected for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for the Knights of the Thistle, while the floor was tessellated with variously-coloured marble. A mob, at the Revolution, in revenge for James VII. having used the chapel for Romish worship, unroofed it, and reduced everything to a state of ruin. A restoration was attempted, and a stone roof placed over it in 1758, but the roof, being too heavy for the old walls, fell in suddenly in 1768, and destroyed all the new work. The pile was thereafter utterly neglected, and became a crumbling ruin, choked with rubbish, till 1816, when it was put into orderly condition. In 1857 its appearance was still further improved by alterations that took place in connection with the extensive clearances then effected in Palace Yard.

The royal burial-place was originally near the high altar, in the choir; and after the choir was demolished a new vault was constructed in the S aisle of the nave. Down to 1688, when the coffins were destroyed and the bones scattered over the pavement, this contained the remains of James V. and his first queen, and of Lord Darnley, and to it in 1848, on the wanton destruction of old Trinity College Church, the remains of Mary of Gueldres were removed. David II. and James II. were also buried within the walls, probably in the old vault. About the building are also the tombs of Hepburn, the last abbot of Holyrood, and of Wishart, the biographer of the great Marquess of Montrose; an interesting recumbent statue of Lord Belhaven, the strenuous opponent of the National Union; and the burial places of many other notable persons, including Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster. The chief historical events that have taken place within the chapel walls have been the marriages of James II. and James III., and the hapless union of Mary and Darnley; the presentation to James IV. of the great sword of state; and the coronation of Charles I. The foundation charter of the Abbey, which, however, speaks of the church as already in existence, bears date somewhere between 1143 and 1147, and by it the canons not only received large estates and various rights connected with multures and fishings, but also the privilege of erecting the burgh of Canongate, as well as a right of trial by duel and of the water and fire ordeal. Whether their extensive jurisdiction also included the power of protecting any delinquent who took refuge within the Abbey bounds, or whether this was a royal prerogative connected with the Palace, is not clear, but such right of sanctuary certainly existed from an early period, and extended over all the precincts, from the Girth Cross at the foot of Canongate to the utmost limits of the royal park. In early times it shielded every description of offender, but came afterwards to be used only for pro-

tecting insolvent debtors, in times especially when the law gave greater powers to creditors than it does now. The refugees within the sanctuary were for a long time popularly and satirically called 'Abbey Lairds,' and were made the subject of an old comic song, entitled *The Cock Laird*. A group of plain old houses, called St Ann's Yards, which stood on ground now within the enclosure to the S of the palace, and figure in Scott's *Chronicles of the Canongate*, was their principal retreat. Some of these houses were swept away in 1850 and the remainder in 1857. To the NE of the Abbey is the old sixteenth century house of *Croft-an-Righ* (King's Croft)—Scott's Croftangry—with quaint corbelled turrets and dormer windows. It is said to have been the residence of the Regent Moray, and has some curious ornamental ceilings. The fine garden and orchard behind were included within the Palace grounds in 1857.

The Palace, as distinct from the Abbey, was founded by James IV. in 1501; enlarged by James V. in 1528; mostly destroyed, by the English forces under the Earl of Hertford, in 1544; rebuilt, on a much larger scale and in greater splendour, in the immediately following years; destroyed again by fire when occupied by the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell; and partly restored, but mainly reconstructed, by Charles II., on an entirely new plan, after designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, in 1671-79. The contract for the demolition of the old pile of buildings and their reconstruction shows that in 1671 the amount for the work was reckoned at £4200; but there was a second contract in March 1676 for £324, and a third in July 1676 for £350. The builder was the well-known Robert Mylne, whose name is cut in large letters on one of the pillars at the NW corner of the piazza. The pile of 1528 is still represented by the northern projecting wing of the front range of the existing palace. The palace erected immediately after 1544 comprised five courts; the first projecting toward the foot of Canongate, and entering from thence through a strong gateway flanked with towers; the second and the third occupying nearly the same ground as the present palace; the fourth and the fifth of small size, and situated to the S. The present building, consisting of the small remaining part of the pile of 1528, and the entire edifice of 1671-79, has the form of an open quadrangle, enclosing a court 94 feet square. It underwent exterior repair in 1826, interior improvement in 1842, and the roof was entirely renewed in 1878-80, at a cost of about £5000. It has, all round the S, E, and N sides, a uniform three-storey elevation, in plain Italian style. The main front to the W consists of a centre and wings—the centre a two-storey architectural screen, pierced by the entrance doorway, surmounted by a balustrade and by a small clock lantern, with an open, carved, stone cupola in the form of an imperial crown. The wings project about 40 feet, rising to the height of three storeys, with circular conical-roofed corner turrets. The enclosed court shows an arcade-piazza basement, and three upper ranges of fluted pilasters, successively Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. In the centre of the front, toward the W, is a pediment on which are carved the royal arms. The royal private apartments occupy the S and the E sides, and are reached by a grand staircase from the SE angle of the court. They were formed on a model combining features from all the older royal residences in Scotland, and lay long in a state of great neglect, but preparatory to the visits of Queen Victoria were entirely refitted. The great picture gallery on the N measures 150 feet in length, 24 feet in breadth, and about 20 feet in height. It is hung with more than one hundred alleged portraits of reputed Scottish kings, all in barbarous style, painted in 1684-86 by the Flemish artist De Witt. There is also a remarkable diptych, painted about 1484, containing portraits of James III., his queen, Margaret of Denmark, his young son (afterwards James IV.), and Edward Boncle, the then provost of Trinity Church, of which the painting is supposed to have been an altarpiece. This picture gallery was used by Prince Charles Edward in 1745 for his receptions and balls, and is the place where the Scottish peers elect their representatives

for parliament, and where the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland holds his levees. The rooms in the part of the palace erected in 1528, entering from a stair in the NW angle of the court, continue in nearly the same condition as when Queen Mary inhabited them. In consequence of their historical associations and curious furnishings, Queen Victoria, at the time of the interior improvements of the Palace, issued a special order to leave them undisturbed. They include a vestibule with some dark stains, fabled to have been made by the blood of David Rizzio, who was murdered here in 1566; an audience chamber, hung with ancient tapestry, and containing some richly-embroidered chairs, where the famous interviews occurred between Queen Mary and John Knox; and a bed-chamber, containing Queen Mary's bed and portrait. But few of the other pictures or furnishings are of much importance.

James VI., who was residing here when he received the tidings of his accession to the throne of England, was the last permanent royal occupant, though Charles I. was here for a short period at the time of his coronation, and James VII., when Duke of York, in 1680-82. Prince Charles Edward, during the brief period of his presence in Edinburgh, held high state in the Palace, in such style as greatly to delight the Scottish Jacobites. The Duke of Cumberland, on his return to the S, after crushing the rebellion on the field of Culloden, occupied the same apartments and the same bed in the Palace that had been used by his opponent. Charles X. of France took up his abode here as an exile in 1795, when he was Comte d'Artois, and again, in 1830, when the revolution of that year drove him from his throne. George IV., during his brief sojourn at Dalkeith in 1822, held his levees in the picture gallery of Holyrood; and Queen Victoria made similar use of it in 1842; while, between 1850 and 1861, her Majesty used to spend two nights in the royal private apartments of the Palace, on her way to and from Balmoral, and she was there in August 1881 for three days and two nights, on the occasion of the great review of Scottish Volunteers.

The Palace and the surrounding grounds were for long closely hemmed in by old and dilapidated houses, which were gradually cleared away between 1851 and 1862. A spacious carriage-way was formed from Abbeyhill southward across the W side of the Palace-yard to a new entrance into the Royal Park, the old dingy houses of St Ann's Yards were cleared away, and the site, along with a considerable section of the Royal Park to the S and E, enclosed to form a private royal garden or home park; a range of offices, comprising guard-house, royal mews, and other conveniences, was erected in a castellated style along the W side of the Palace-yard; and great improvement was at the same time effected on the adjacent grounds of the Royal Park. A curious appendage to the Palace, in Queen Mary's time and earlier, was a lions' den, a small enclosure adjoining one of the windows on the N, but it has entirely disappeared. Near the place where it stood is a sun-dial, also associated with Queen Mary's name, but the connection is a mistake, as it was erected in the time of Charles I., when over four hundred pounds Scots was paid to the 'maissoune' for the working and hewing thereof. A lodge, called Queen Mary's bath, in the isolated part of the gardens on the NW, is a quaintly shaped little building. It has a spring underneath the floor. During some alterations about 1798 there was found, in the sarking of its roof, a richly inlaid but wasted dagger, supposed to have been stuck there by the murderers of Rizzio on their escape from the Palace. A series of pointed arches in a high blank wall on the S side of the thoroughfare from the Palace-yard to Canongate, belonged to a Gothic porch and archway built about 1490, and serving for some time as the outer entrance to the Abbey. The space now mainly occupied by the new guard-house and royal mews was the site of the mint, during the regency of Mary of Guise, and of the residence of Rizzio. A sandstone statue of Queen Victoria, on an ornamental pedestal, with sculptured

groups of figures, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie, that was placed in the centre of the Palace-yard in 1850, was removed in 1857, and the present ornamental fountain erected in its room in 1859 at a cost of £1700. It is a restoration of a ruined fountain in Linlithgow Palace, and has three ranges of statues, representing, in the highest range, four men-at-arms supporting the Imperial crown; in the second, eight figures typical of sixteenth century life; and the lowest has heraldic figures with shields bearing the arms of James IV., James V., and James VI. and their queens. Beneath there are heads of various celebrated persons.

The Royal Park, extending from the Palace eastward to the vicinity of Jock's Lodge, south-eastward to Duddingston, and south-south-westward to the vicinity of Newington, and comprehending Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, and part of St Leonard's Hill, measures in circumference nearly five miles, and has an area of about 680 acres. It continued, for ages after the erection of the Abbey, to be natural forest, and was first enclosed and improved by James V. Improved again in the time of Queen Mary, it passed from Charles I. to Sir James Hamilton and his heirs, who rented it out to tenants; but in 1844 it was repurchased by the Crown for £30,674, and put under the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by whom it was greatly altered for the better, and the present magnificent Queen's Drive formed.

The Canongate.—The monks of Holyrood were, as we have seen, privileged to erect a burgh in connection with the Abbey, and so the Canongate, sheltering at first under the walls of the brotherhood, extended by slow degrees westward till, at the Netherbow, it met its rival Edinburgh pushing eastward from the Castle. Its name is of course derived from its having formed the approach to the Abbey from the city and Castle. A burgh of regality almost from its birth, it received charters granting various privileges from David I., Robert I., and Robert II.; the abbots of Holyrood, as superiors, having the appointment of bailies and council, with a right to enrol burgesses. All rights and privileges, along with certain feu-duties, were afterwards conveyed absolutely to the burgh, the abbots retaining only the bare superiority, which they continued to hold till the dissolution of the Abbey at the time of the Reformation. The superiority passed then to Robert Stewart as commendator, next to Sir Lewis Bellenden of Broughton, and thereafter to several others till, in 1630, it was acquired by the city of Edinburgh, the only rights left to the ancient suburb consisting of the superiority over certain properties within its bounds, and the power to levy petty customs, market dues, and causeway mail. The magistrates were next deprived of their jurisdiction in criminal cases, but were allowed to retain a weekly court for civil causes and for the settling of certain other classes of questions, as well as to act with the assistance of an assessor as justices of peace within their own territory. The original jurisdiction, of which even these last remnants were swept away by the Edinburgh Municipal Extension Act of 1856, was very wide, extending over not only the Canongate proper, but also the Abbey district, St Cuthbert's, Pleasance, North Leith, and Coalhill in South Leith; and no one but a burgher or freeman of Canongate was at liberty to carry on trade or manufacture within the bounds. The hammermen, tailors, wrights, baxters, shoemakers, weavers, fleshers, and barbers, incorporated by royal charter in 1630, have still corporate existence, though now merely as benefit societies. Under cover of its ecclesiastical connection the burgh had for long immunity from all harm, but its security was rudely broken in 1544, when the English forces made sad havoc. During the troubles of 1571 the Canongate was for a time the seat of Parliament, and suffered severely from the fire of the Queen's party from the Castle.

Supreme Court.—The Courts of Session and of Justiciary—the supreme courts of law in Scotland—meet in buildings on the S and W sides of Parliament Square. This space (formerly known as Parliament Close) was, along with the slope extending to the Cowgate, anciently

used as a burying ground. On the lower part of the slope was a chapel of the Holy Rood, and at the NW corner were the residences of the St Giles' clergy. In consequence of the meetings of Parliament and of the Court of Session being, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, held in the Old Tolbooth, near the NW corner of the square, the churchyard became a busy thoroughfare, and part of it at any rate must have been simply an open public meeting-place, for in 1617, when James VI. returned to visit his native land, a banquet was given him in St Giles' churchyard. The Parliament House proper, which is at the SW corner, was erected in 1631-40 at a cost of £14,600, and its external elevation was such an excellent and characteristic specimen of the Scottish Renaissance style of that period that it is a matter of regret that it has been obscured and destroyed by the modern front. Built at first in an open space, it was soon surrounded by houses, the southern part of which was so high, owing to the slope, that there is said to have been sometimes fifteen storeys on the Cowgate front. Curiously enough these houses never had time to get very old, for those first built were destroyed by fire in 1676, their successors in the same way in 1700, and those last built by the great fire of 1824; after the removal of the ruins of which, the square began to assume its present form. The present front of the Court buildings was erected in 1808 in accordance with designs by Mr Robert Reid. Italian in style, the elevation shows a first storey, rusticated and pierced with semicircular arches which form piazzas. A central projection has a handsome hexastyle Doric portico. At intervals on the cornice are six sphinxes.

The great hall in the SW corner—a magnificent room 120 feet long, over 40 feet wide, and 40 feet high, with a very fine oak hammer-beam roof—was built, as we have just seen, for the accommodation of the Parliament (which had, up to 1640, held its sittings in the Tolbooth), and served that purpose till 1707. 'The whole Parliament sat as one Chamber, like the States-General of France. At the south end, below the large window, stood the high throne, which, in absence of the King, was occupied by the Chancellor, who acted as chairman of the assembly. On the steps of the throne were congregated the officers of state. On either side of the upper end of the hall there were raised and decorated benches for the use of the nobles and higher barons. At a table in the centre the judges of the Court of Session and the clerks of Parliament were seated, while the commissioners of burghs and the lesser barons were ranged on plain benches lower down. Beyond these, at the end of the hall, such of the general public as had gained admittance, and the retainers of the various members, assembled. Distinguished strangers were either accommodated with seats at the extremities of the burgesses' benches, or were admitted into a small gallery, which was probably situated above the present entrance door, where a projection may be seen in the wall. A pulpit [still preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries] stood below the gallery, from which sermons were occasionally preached to the House.' After the parliamentary glories had departed, the hall was used as the Outer House of the Court, and one portion, indeed, occupying some twenty feet of the N end, and separated from the rest by a wooden partition about fifteen feet high, 'was filled with stalls on which jewellery and cutlery were exposed for sale. Cockburn says that he bought his first pair of skates there, and he remembers his surprise at the figures with black gowns and white wigs walking about among the cutlery. A judge sat in each of the recesses in the east wall, where the statues of Lord President Boyle and Lord Jeffrey now are, and cases were pleaded before them amid all the hubbub and bustle which went on in the House itself.' During the reign of George III. the hall also every year witnessed the somewhat wild revelry indulged in by the more convivial of the citizens who had accepted the invitation of the magistrates to assemble and drink the King's health on the anniversary of his birthday. In 1656 it was the scene of a great entertainment given to General

Monk and the leaders of the Commonwealth; in 1680 of a great banquet to the Duke and Duchess of York and their daughter, afterwards Queen Anne; in 1822 of another to George IV.; and in 1887 of a fourth in honour of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The whole interior is now entirely open, and as the meeting-place of agents, counsel, and clients, as well as the promenade of the briefless, it presents during session a scene of great bustle and animation. It is lit by a great S window and by four smaller openings on the W side. The latter are filled by stained glass inserted in 1870, and bearing the arms of the various Lord-Justice-Clerks, of the famous legal writers of the Faculty of Advocates, of the Deans of Faculty, and of the successive Lord Advocates. The large window in the S end used to be filled by a representation of Justice (a badly executed copy of Sir Joshua Reynolds' design at New College, Oxford), with the figure so placed with reference to the leading of the window that it gave rise to jocular comments as to 'Justice barred out trying to get in.' This was, however, removed in 1868, and replaced by the present window by Kaulbach, which represents the inauguration of the College of Justice by James V. in 1532. In the hall are statues of Forbes of Culloden (1752), by Roubillac; Viscount Melville (1811), Lord President Blair (1811), Lord President Dundas (1819), all by Chantrey; Lord President Boyle (1841) and Lord Jeffrey (1850), both by Steell; and Lord Cockburn (1854), by W. Brodie. There are also a number of interesting portraits of various legal luminaries. At the S end are the courts for the various Lords Ordinary of the Outer House—the court of first instance—while the first and second divisions of the Inner House have their rooms off the E side. The High Court of Justiciary is still farther east. Accommodation is also provided in the building for the Secretary for Scotland, and for Her Majesty's Office of Works. Underneath the great hall is the Laigh Parliament House, which was long divided into a number of dark and inconvenient little rooms, but which was opened up in 1870. It is generally looked on as the torture-chamber of the old Scottish Privy Council, but this seems more than doubtful, as the meetings for the examination of prisoners would probably take place in the Old Tolbooth.

In this last building, which has come to have world-wide fame through Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*, the Court of Session seems to have originally held its sittings and Parliament its meetings. It was a gloomy structure to the NW of St Giles' Church, from the corner of which it was separated by a narrow lane, and was removed in 1817 in order to widen the street, which here previously measured only 14 feet across. The gate and keys were given to Sir Walter Scott, and are still to be seen at Abbotsford. The 'Heart of Midlothian' consisted of three different buildings of different dates. The eastern, erected about 1468, consisted of a massive square tower, resembling a strong Border fortalice, four storeys high. The middle portion was built in room of a part of the older prison, which had become so ruinous that, in 1561, the magistrates were ordered by Queen Mary to take it down; and, in 1562, threats were further made that if the new building were not more quickly proceeded with the courts of justice would be permanently removed to St Andrews. The western portion, of much later date, was only two storeys high, and had a flat roof, on which public executions took place from 1785 to 1817. The site of the Tolbooth is now indicated by the figure of a heart in the causeway near the NW corner of St Giles' Church.

Municipal Buildings.—The Tolbooth, among its many other functions, served for long as the meeting place of the Town Council, but as that body came to have a higher sense of its own dignity, it demanded better accommodation, and this it found in the Royal Exchange, on the N side of High Street, opposite the E opening of Parliament Square. The Exchange was erected in 1753-61 at a cost of over £31,000, and the front portion occupies the site of the house of Sir Simon Preston, 'forwart the Croce, upon the north syd of the gait,'

where Queen Mary was 'logit' after her surrender at Carberry Hill. So steep is the slope on which it stands that the height, which is 60 feet in front, becomes in the rear 100 feet. The buildings, Italian in style, are arranged round an open quadrangle, the south side of which consists of a range of seven archways, about 25 feet high, with a flat roof and a vase-adorned balustrade. The central arch forms the entrance to the court, but the others are enclosed so as to form shops. The main building on the N side is faced at the base by a piazza, over which rises a centre, with four Corinthian pilasters surmounted by a pediment bearing the city arms. This portion, the interior of which was altered and rearranged in 1871, contains the Council Chamber, the Lord Provost's apartments, the Burgh Court Room, etc. In 1896 it was decided to extend, rearrange, and rebuild the Municipal Buildings, the work to be done in three sections, the first of which was commenced at the end of 1896.

The Usher (or City) Hall.—In 1896 Mr. Andrew Usher of Blackford Park, Edinburgh, presented the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council with a sum of £100,000 for the erection of a City Hall for popular concerts, &c.

Town Cross.—Opposite the entrance to the Royal Exchange, at the opening into Parliament Square, stands the town cross as restored by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in 1835. It is designed in the style of the two old 'Mercat Croces,' the first of which stood a little to the W of the present one, and the second, which was minutely described by Arnott in 1788, a little to the E, at a point marked by an octagonal figure in the causeway. The first reference to any cross is in one of the St Giles' charters in 1447, and in 1477 there is mention of one in the burgh records, the magistrates having decreed in that year that 'all patrikis, pluvaris, capons, conynges, chikinnis, and all uther wyld fowlis and tame be usit and sald about the Merket Croce.' From this time onward, for three hundred years, the Cross of Edinburgh began to acquire associations that made it the centre, not only of civic affairs, but of the public life of Scotland. 'It was draped with tapestry or hung with scarlet cloth and green garlands when the city rejoiced; it was clothed in black weeds when civil discord ended in the execution of the leaders of the losing side; it has been lighted up by joyful "bale fires" and darkened for weeks, ayemonths together, by the shadow of the gallows; it has "rnn with wine and heard the glad shouts and loud huzzas of the citizens, and echoed to the dying speeches of the martyrs for conscience' sake." From the Cross our Kings were proclaimed and traitors were outlawed; here bankrupts were exposed to public derision, and criminals chained in the pillory to stand the taunts and assaults of the mob; it was the centre of the most jovial part of those magnificent pageants for which the Middle Ages are celebrated; and it was likewise the scene of those ghastly punishments—the mutilation of the living and the dead—which disgraced the criminal jurisprudence of the time. The story of the City Cross varies with the fortunes of the age—it is ghastly or gay as war or peace reigned in the land.*

For some reason unknown this Cross was rebuilt in 1555, the contractor being bound 'to set the lang stane as it is now,' and it was on the 'turret octagon' of that date that both the later ones were modelled. Found to stand in the way of the royal procession when James VI., with 'salmon-like affection,' revisited his native land, it was removed and rebuilt on the spot already noted, where it remained till 1756, when it was 'hanged, drawn, and quartered,' according to Claudero, 'for the horrid crime

* Some of the executions that have taken place at the Cross, such as that of Kirkaldy of Grange, of Morton, of Montrose, and of the two Argylls, are well-known facts of history; another, that of a person one would hardly have expected to find here, is not of such common knowledge. This was Colonel Rumhold, the owner of the Rye House, from which the celebrated plot takes its name, and one of those who guarded the scaffold at the execution of Charles I. Captured and brought to Edinburgh mortally wounded, in 1685, after the fallure of the Argyll rising, it was, says Macaulay, 'the wish of the government that he should be executed in England. But he was so near death that, if he was not hanged in Scotland, he could not be hanged at all; and the pleasure of hanging him was one which the conquerors could not bear to forego.' So he was tried at Edinburgh, and being found guilty of high treason, was executed with all the usual barbarous ceremonial.

of being an incumbrance to the street.' The 'lang stane' which had been the silent witness of so many incidents in the history of Scotland, was by some accident allowed to fall among the ruins, with the result that its former fair length of twenty feet was curtailed to fourteen; but while the rest of the stones were sold for rubbish, its shattered fragments fortunately passed into the possession of Lord Somerville, by whom and his successors it was carefully preserved at Drum House, near Gilmerton, till 1869, when it was restored to the city and temporarily erected beside the N transept of St Giles. The present unicorn on the top was added at the same time. The basement building on which the old shaft now stands is an octagon, 16 feet across and 15 feet in height. At each corner is an Ionic pillar, with a mimic bastion corbelled out from the capital, while between each pair of pillars is a semicircular arch, over which, between the bastions, is a medallion. Hopes were at one time entertained that five of the old medallions, which passed into the possession of Sir Walter Scott, might be obtained and inserted in the new building, but this was unfortunately impossible. One which shows an old form of the city arms was copied, and the places of the others have been filled up by various coats of arms. The arch on the E side has, as of yore, a door leading to the open platform on the top of the octagon, whence all royal proclamations affecting Scotland are once more made, the magistrates and council having at the time of the restoration formally declared the new structure to be the Market Cross of the city.

County Buildings, Court-house, and Police Buildings.—The County Hall, erected in 1817 at a cost of £15,000, after designs by Archibald Elliot, occupies the W side of the open space at the W end of St Giles' Church. The main front facing eastward is modelled after the Temple of Erectheus at Athens, and has a portico over the entrance, with four fine fluted columns, surmounted by a pediment. It was proposed in 1893 to add a west front towards George IV. Bridge, as the present W wall of the building, which was at first screened by houses now removed, is so plain and ugly as to be an eye-sore—the interior, which contains one large room for court purposes, another for county meetings, and offices for the transaction of county business, to be at the same time remodelled, so as to provide accommodation for the County Council of Midlothian. The alterations were estimated to cost about £20,000. In the hall is a statue by Chantrey of Lord Chief Baron Dundas. The Sheriff Court-house, a little to the S, facing George IV. Bridge, is a somewhat clumsy-looking structure in the Italian style, erected in 1866-68 at a cost of over £44,000, after designs by David Bryce. The head office of the police, at the corner of Parliament Square and High Street, is a plain Italian building, erected in 1849, and altered and improved in 1875. This is also the chief station of the fire brigade. There are sub-offices for police purposes and fire stations at Causewayside, Gayfield Square (Leith Walk), Stockbridge, West Port, Torphichen Street (Haymarket), and Waverley Market.

Prisons.—The old Tolbooth, demolished in 1817, has been already noticed. The guard-house, erected in the time of Charles II. for the old Town-Guard—with its black hole for the incarceration of the unruly, and the sharp-backed wooden mare at its W end, on which offenders against good discipline were made unwillingly to 'ryd with stoppis and muskettis tyed to thair leggis and feet, a paper on thair breast'—which stood in the High Street, about midway between the modern police-office and the Tron Church, was removed in 1787. The present main district prison—Calton Jail—is on the SW shoulder of Calton Hill, to the S of Regent Road, on the cliff overhanging the North Back of Canongate. It comprises three distinct groups of buildings, designed in somewhat garish imitation of a square-towered mediæval castle. The western portion was built as the town and county jail in 1815-17, and has at the SW corner of the enclosure, perched on the edge of the precipice, the round-towered governor's house. The middle group was erected in 1834-37, in pursuance of the general scheme formulated in the Prisons Act of 1877, and took the place of the

old Town and County Bridewell, built in 1791-96. The eastern group, dating from 1846-47, was originally the Debtors' Jail, but has since the abolition of imprisonment for debt been used for general prison purposes. There are also legalised cells in connection with the police-office, court-house, and judiciary court.

Register House.—The General Register House of Scotland contains not only the registers of sines, inhibitions, and adjudications, but also the national records, the official writings of the clerks and extractors of the Court of Session, Jury Court, Court of Judiciary, the Great and Privy Seal, the Chancery, the Lord Lyon's office, and the Bill Chamber, and the duplicate registers of births, marriages, and deaths. The ancient national records were destroyed by Edward I. and by Cromwell, while those of later date were, prior to the building of the Register House, kept in part of the Laigh Parliament House, almost inaccessible, suffering injury from damp, and constantly exposed to great risk from fire. In their present place of keeping all these conditions are reversed. The original Register House at the E end of Princes Street, opposite the North Bridge, was built partly in 1774-76, partly in 1822-26, after designs by Robert Adam, in the Italian style, and cost about £80,000. A long curtain wall, on each side of a central, spacious, double flight of steps, divides a space in front of it from the street. It stood originally at a distance of 40 feet from the façade, but was shifted back, first in 1850, and again still farther in 1891, when the staircases were also altered. The double flight of steps has handsome balustrades, and leads up to the principal entrance. The front of the edifice is 200 feet long, has a basement storey mostly concealed by the structures in front of it, and two upper storeys full in view, and is ornamented from end to end with a beautiful Corinthian entablature. It projects slightly in its central portion, and is adorned there with four Corinthian pilasters surmounted by a pediment, in the form of an attached portico; has, in the tympanum of the pediment, a sculpture of the royal arms; and has a turret at each end, one containing a clock and the other having dials showing the direction of the wind. In the curtain wall is a recess with a niche containing a barometer and thermometer. In the centre of the edifice is a circular saloon, 50 feet in diameter, with galleries, from which corridors branch off to the different departments. Over it is a dome, and in a recess is a marble statue of George III. by the Hon. Mrs Damar. A second block, erected in 1857-60, at a cost of over £26,000, is immediately behind the first one, and is entered from West Register Street. It forms a quadrangular pile, much smaller than the original building (to which it is similar in style, but not quite so plain), and contains the duplicate registers of births, marriages, and deaths. It stands on the site of Ambrose's Tavern, the reputed scene of the famous 'Noctes.' The third block was erected in 1869-71, at a cost of about £8000, after designs by Mr Matheson. Situated to the E of the second, with which it is connected by a long stone corridor, it is used entirely for record volumes, and is a circular structure, 55 feet in diameter and 65 in height, surmounted by a dome, from windows in which the entire lighting takes place. Eight massive piers at regular intervals project from the general line of the exterior wall, a dado course dividing the elevation into a lower portion, with the piers rusticated and the inter-spaces plain, and an upper portion, in which both have moulded panels.

Post Office.—Opposite the Register House, at the corner of Princes Street and the North Bridge, is the General Post Office, occupying the site of Shakespeare Square and the old Theatre-Royal. The old Post Office, built in 1819, farther E, in Waterloo Place, is now used as the New Waverley Hotel. Of the new office the foundation-stone was laid on 23 Oct. 1861 by the late Prince Consort, almost the last public act of his life, and it was opened for business in May 1866. It cost, inclusive of the site, about £120,000, and is a magnificent edifice, in a moderately rich type of the Italian style, after designs by Mr Matheson. An addition was

made to the S side in 1891-92. The N front, toward Princes Street, is the principal one, and shows a recessed centre two storeys high, and massive wings three storeys high. The recessed part, facing a pavement 43 feet wide, is pierced with three lofty circular-headed arches, resting on massive piers, and giving entrance to a vestibule of 34 by 32 feet. In the upper storey are five windows with balustrades in front, flanked by Corinthian columns, and with alternately circular and angular pediments. The basement storey of each wing is rusticated. The W front is entirely similar to the N front, with the exception that it has no vestibule. A massive cornice and balustrade surmounts all the three fronts, and the balustrade is intersected at intervals by pedestals supporting ornamental vases. The Corinthian columns on the N and W fronts, 16 feet high, consist of a single stone. There are branch offices, with money order, savings-bank, insurance and annuity, and telegraph departments, at George Street, Lynedoch Place, and Newington; and there are also throughout the city and suburbs 36 sub-offices, of which 20 have telegraph departments, and nearly 90 pillar and wall letter-boxes.

A Telephone Company has its head office in Frederick Street, with several branch stations throughout the city.

The Observatories.—The old Royal Observatory, a plain, dingy, three-storey tower on the Calton Hill, was projected in 1736 and erected in 1776, and is now used only for anemometrical and rain gauge purposes. The second Royal Observatory, to the E of it, is a very graceful little building in the form of a St George's Cross, built in 1818 from a design by W. H. Playfair. On each of the four fronts is a hexastyle Doric portico, with a handsome pediment. In the centre is a dome 13 feet high, with a solid pillar 19 feet high in the middle for the astronomical circle. Having unfortunately, from the growth of the town and the increase of the railway traffic in the hollow below, become unsuitable for the finest and most accurate observations, it has now in turn given place to another, a new observatory having been erected in 1893 on the E shoulder of Blackford Hill, where the Corporation gifted three and a half acres for the site. The buildings consist of an observatory on the N side of the site, and detached residences for the Astronomer Royal and his assistants. The observatory proper—Italian in style, with Greek features—has a plan like the letter T, with a northern front 180 feet long and 30 feet high, flanked at the east end by an octagonal tower 75 feet high and 40 feet across, and on the W by a similar tower 44 feet high and 27 across. Between the windows of the central part, which are somewhat ornately treated, are carved the signs of the Zodiac, and the wall is surmounted by an ornamental balustrade. In the towers (which are surmounted by copper domes of cylindrical form), on massive hollow brick piers, are placed the 15-inch refracting (E) and 24-inch reflecting (W) telescopes. The larger tower also contains a small vault for the sidereal clocks. The central part contains various work-rooms, and on the roof is placed a 15-inch heliostat. Extending southwards is what forms the stem of the T, in which is placed the heating and lighting apparatus and the library. A little to the W of this main building is the transit house, with walls and roof of corrugated iron, covered with curved louvres of tinued steel, with an air space of 6 inches between. It contains, on insulated piers, the transit circle, with a telescope of 8·6 inches aperture, and two large collimators. The cost of the whole was about £34,000. The most of the instruments, as well as the library, which is one of the finest in Europe, were formerly in the observatory at DUNDEE House, and were gifted to the nation by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres in 1889. The observatory on the Calton Hill has been purchased by the Town Council, and in it are placed, under the charge of the City Astronomer, the fine set of instruments formerly in the private observatory at Murrayfield, belonging to Mr Cox of Gorgie, and gifted by him to the city in 1889.

Markets.—The chief public market for butcher meat is on the slope from the Old Town ridge, close to the

North Bridge, and is still largely used; though of course all the best butcher meat and fish are now disposed of in shops throughout the town. The cattle market is on a large open space at the corner of Lauriston and Lady Lawson Street. At the sales, which take place every Wednesday, from 800 to 900 head of cattle and about 2000 sheep are generally disposed of. The slaughter-house is situated in Fountainbridge, on the SW side of the city. The buildings, which were erected in 1852, and occupy an area of nearly four acres, have towards Fountainbridge a massive Egyptian façade, with emblematic figures and stone caryatides of cattle, serving as corbels and supports. The old Green Market for vegetables and fruit was in the hollow now occupied by the Waverley Station, for the extension of which the site was, in 1869, acquired by the North British Railway Company. The present vegetable market is in the building on the S side of Princes Street, opposite St Andrew Street, known as the Waverley Market. It was erected by the railway company in lieu of the one they had removed, and occupies the northern part of the site of the terminus of the old Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway. The wide open space within—which is often used for large public meetings—is surrounded by a gallery, giving access to a number of small shops; and the roof, which is flat, is supported by iron girders and pillars. The roof has a series of wells or deep depressions, with glass sides for lighting the interior of the market, and was greatly improved in 1877 by the formation of flower-beds on the intervening parts of the platform. A grain and produce market is held every Wednesday in the Corn Exchange and the adjoining part of the Grassmarket.

Banks.—The Bank of Scotland, an establishment which received its charter as early as 1695, was originally in Old Bank Close, which was swept away when the streets in the line of George IV. Bridge were formed, but was in the beginning of the nineteenth century moved to its present home in the building facing the straight part of Bank Street, at the top of the Mound. Originally erected in 1806 at a cost of £75,000,* after a design by Richard Crichton, it was greatly altered and enlarged in 1868-70, after designs by David Bryce. It is now a highly ornate building in the Italian style, with campanile towers and a great central dome, all surmounted by statues, that of Fame, on the top of the dome, being 7 feet high. The elevation to the N, seeming to rise from the strong curtain wall which screens it below, has a most imposing appearance as seen from Princes Street.

The new Union Bank, built in lieu of former premises on the E side of Parliament Square, stands on the S side of George Street, a little E of Frederick Street. It was erected in 1874, after designs by David Bryce, in ornate Italian style, and with a frontage of more than 100 feet, extends backward to Rose Street Lane. It rises from a sunk basement to a height of three storeys crowned with attics, is screened from the pavement by a handsome stone balustrade, and has three Ionic porticos at separate entrances. The windows on the first and second floors are each flanked by richly-headed pilasters, and surmounted by a triangular pediment, while the whole terminates in a bold cornice, supporting a balustrade. It contains a magnificent telling-room, fully 80 feet long and nearly 50 wide. The Clydesdale Bank, at the E corner of George Street and North Hanover Street, has its principal front to George Street. Erected in 1842 for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, now extinct, the building is adorned with Corinthian pillars and pilasters, and with a handsome stone balcony. The Commercial Bank (established in 1810), on the S side of George Street, midway between Hanover Street and St Andrew Square, was built in 1847, after designs by David Rhind, and has a façade 95 feet long, with profusely decorated windows, and a good Corinthian portico. It is entered through a lofty vestibule, surrounded by a gallery with Ionic columns, and lighted from a panelled roof supported

* A considerable part of the cost was due to difficulty in finding a firm foundation.

by Corinthian columns rising in the same line with the pillars supporting the gallery. The telling-room is 90 feet long and 50 wide, with a dome roof supported by Corinthian columns, and enriched with ornaments in alto-relief. The portico on the façade rises from the top of a flight of steps, and has six fluted columns 35 feet high, with bold, graceful, well-relieved capitals; and the tympanum is filled with sculptured figures in high relief, from the chisel of A. Handyside Ritchie, emblematic of commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural enterprise. The group of statuary comprises a central figure of Caledonia on a pedestal, supported at the sides by figures of Prudence, Agriculture, Commerce, Enterprise, Manufactures, Mechanical Science, and Learning; it is figured on the notes of the Bank.

The National Bank (established in 1825), on the E side of St Andrew Square, at the corner of West Register Street, was originally a large private mansion, one of the earliest aristocratic structures of the New Town. Exteriorly plain, it was enlarged in 1868, and again in 1885, the addition at the latter date forming the envelope of one of the strongest safe-rooms in Britain. The interior is of toughened steel, manufactured by Messrs Chubb & Sons, and this is set in casings of firebrick and concrete, to a thickness of nearly 3 feet. The British Linen Company's Bank (established in 1746), on the E side of St Andrew Square, immediately N of the National Bank, was built in 1852, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of £30,000; and is a good structure in the Palladian style. Its front, about 60 feet high, shows a rusticated basement and two upper storeys. The windows of the second storey have the tympanums filled with sculpture; while those of the third storey have small balconies supported on carved consoles and massive wreaths of ash-leaves, suspended by rosettes at the top of the architraves. Six fluted Corinthian columns rise singly from the basement to the height of about 31 feet, inclusive of their pedestals. The entablature is about 7 feet high, has a finely sculptured frieze in alto-relief, and is recessed. Six statues, each 8 feet high, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie, representing Agriculture, Mechanics, Architecture, Industry, Commerce, and Navigation, stand on it. Behind the statues is a balustrade about 7 feet high. The telling-room is a splendid cruciform saloon, 74 feet by 69, lighted by a cupola 30 feet in diameter and 50 feet high. The floor is a brilliant mosaic of encaustic tiles; the roof is supported by eight Corinthian columns and twenty-four Corinthian pilasters, their pedestals of marble, their shafts of polished Peterhead syenite, their capitals of bronze; and a panelled arrangement beneath the cupola contains allegorical figures of Mechanics, Science, Poetry, and History, and busts of the founder of the Bank of England, George Buchanan, Adam Smith, Fletcher of Saltoun, Lord Kames, Dr Duncan Napier of Merchiston, Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, Rennie, Watt, and Wilkie. The Royal Bank, established in 1727, stands at the head of an enclosed and paved recess on the E side of St Andrew Square, immediately N of the British Linen Company's Bank. Originally the town mansion of Sir Lawrence Dundas, the ancestor of the Marquess of Zetland, it was built, after a design by Sir William Chambers, on the model of a villa near Rome; then passed by sale to the Board of Trade, and afterwards to the Royal Bank. It presents a neat front, with four Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by a pediment, with a sculpture of the royal arms. All the banks have sub-offices throughout the whole city. The Savings Bank occupies premises in a good building of the old Scottish style, to the E of the Free Church College, at the top of the Mound.

Insurance Offices.—The Life Association Office, in Princes Street, nearly opposite the Mound, was built in 1855-58 from designs by Sir Charles Barry and David Rhind. It is an ornate building of three storeys, divided by cornices and balustrades. The basement storey is in rusticated Doric, and has a grand central archway, the second is Ionic, and the third Corinthian. Both of the upper storeys have ranges of columns between the

windows, and pairs of small pillars adjoining the sides of the main lights; and these lights are recessed and arched, and have spaces over them filled with elaborate sculptures. The part of the edifice not occupied by the Life Association is used for shops, a hotel, and offices. The Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Office, on the W side of St Andrew Square, at the corner of Rose Street, was built in 1848 by the Western Bank Company, stood a considerable time unoccupied after that company's failure in 1857, and was then sold to its present owners at a price greatly below its original cost. It is a large, elegant, symmetrical edifice in the Florentine style, with screen balustrade, neat porch, handsome window-mouldings, and heavy projecting roof. The Scottish Provident Institution, on the S side of St Andrew Square, a little E of St David Street, erected in 1867, is an elegant edifice in Italian style. The Standard Insurance Company's Office, on the N side of George Street, near St Andrew Square, has a neat Corinthian portico, showing on the tympanum a sculptured group by Steell, representing the parable of the Ten Virgins. The Caledonian Insurance Company's Office, in the same street, a little farther W, has four beautiful Corinthian columns, with massive entablature. The Edinburgh Life Insurance Company's Office is on the S side of George Street, a little E of Hanover Street, and was formerly partly occupied by the Antiquarian Museum. It has Doric features and two porches in its basement storey, Corinthian features in its second storey, and a massive cornice and a balustrade. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Office in Princes Street, to the E of Hanover Street, has a neat, projected basement storey, surmounted by a statue of St Andrew with his cross. The Scottish Union and National occupies a plain but good building in St Andrew Square.

Bridges.—When the erection of the New Town was resolved upon, the construction of some easier means of communication than then existed across the valley of the Nor' Loch became imperatively necessary. Accordingly, in 1763, the hollow was drained, and on the 21st October of the same year the foundation-stone of the North Bridge was laid. The work, however, was not begun till two years after, when, through miscalculations of the builder, a considerable portion of the incomplete structure fell in August 1769, and caused loss of life. This mishap being repaired, the bridge was securely completed in 1772, at a cost of about £18,000. Rebuilt in 1894-97 the North Bridge is constructed of iron girders resting on stone piers and abutments. It consists of three spans of 175 feet each, the north abutment being in line with the south face of the General Post Office, and the south abutment at the south side of Market Street. The width between the parapets of the new bridge is 75 feet, while that of the old bridge as altered more than twelve years ago was 54 feet. Each span is of six steel arched ribs, over which there is a system of steel bracing supporting the roadway. The parapets and outer facing of the arches are of ornamental cast-iron work. The South Bridge and George IV. Bridge have been already noticed. Regent Bridge, across Low Calton at Waterloo Place, was erected in 1815-19. Waverley Bridge, crossing the North British railway, to the W of the Waverley Market, occupies the site of the Little Mound, and was originally a stone bridge, replaced in 1870-73 by a 3-span iron structure, which again had to give way to a more commodious one erected in 1895-96. Dean Bridge, which carries the Queensferry Road across the valley of the Water of Leith, was built in 1832 after designs by Telford. It has four beautiful arches, 96 feet in span, and has a height of 106 feet above the rocky bed of the stream below. The breadth between the parapets is 39 feet, and the footpaths on each side being carried on arches of greater radius than those of the roadway, seem to be set on to the main building, but the effect is much more graceful than that of the patch on the North bridge. There is a beautiful view from the bridge both up and down the stream, but this a small section of the citizens

are constantly trying to shut out by demanding every now and again that the parapet shall be heightened—the occasion of the outcry being that some poor creature has committed suicide by leaping over to the rocks beneath. Considering that this happens once in five years or so, it is to be hoped that the view may long be spared. To the W of the bridge is the little old-fashioned village from which the district takes its name. It is of considerable antiquity, as is plain from the mills belonging to it having been granted by David I. to the monks of Holyrood. At Well Court here are a group of quaint-looking and artistically designed buildings, erected by Mr J. R. Findlay of the *Scotsman*, as model dwellings for workmen. They were designed by Mr Sidney Mitchell, and afford ample evidence that all the latest improvements in sanitation can be combined with picturesqueness of effect. To the E of the bridge, and close to the footpath leading from Water of Leith village to Stockbridge, is St Bernard's Well, which is said to take its name from the redoubtable Abbot of Clairvaux, who, having drunk of the spring during his visit to the district while preaching the second crusade, gave it his blessing, and so secured to it for ever the possession of healing virtues. However that may be, the mineral spring is spoken of in the *Scots Magazine* for 1760 as having been 'lately discovered.' It was covered in shortly afterwards, and a small temple was erected over it in 1790 by the eccentric Lord Gardenstone, who had derived benefit from drinking its waters. There was a 'pump-room' (if we may call it so) designed by Alexander Nasmyth, surmounted by an open pillared canopy, in which was placed a statue of Hygeia. This fell afterwards into disrepair, but was restored in 1887 by the late Mr William Nelson, and the sadly damaged statue replaced by a new one of marble from the chisel of D. W. Stevenson. Farther up the stream than Dean Bridge was a narrow, inconvenient structure by which the old Queensferry Road crossed the river. This was, however, removed in 1836, and replaced by the present handsome Belford Bridge, which has an arch of 68 feet span, 52 feet above the stream. The roadway is 38 feet wide. There are several other bridges, but none of them calls for particular notice.

Railway Stations and Railways.—The present Waverley Station of the North British Railway Company occupies the entire areas of the original stations of the North British and Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Companies, about half the site of the terminus of the old Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, and the whole of that of the old vegetable market. It was mainly brought into its present shape in 1869-73, when the greater part of it was covered by a glazed roof in narrow cross ridges, supported on an iron framework. The station was then thought to have enough spare ground within its own limits to meet all expansion of traffic for many years to come, but the opening of the Suburban line in 1884 and of the Forth Bridge in 1890 rendered fresh extension necessary, and new works were begun in 1892 to provide additional accommodation, by the construction of two new tunnels through the Mound and on to Haymarket, and the inclusion of part of the East Princes Street Gardens. This entailed an almost entire reconstruction of the station, for which a large hotel was built at the corner of the North Bridge and Princes Street. Haymarket Station accommodates the north-western part of the city. For the E, NE, and N there are stations at Easter Road, Leith Walk, and Bonnington; and for the SW, S, and SE on the Suburban line (which is a circular route) at Haymarket, Gorgie, Craiglockhart, Morningside Road, Blackford Hill, Newington, Duddingston, Piershill, and Abbeyhill. The old Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway (now included in this system) starts at St Leonards, and joins the Suburban line near Duddingston. The passenger carriages on it were drawn by horses for some time after locomotive engines were used on other railways, and it hence got the name of the 'Innocent Railway.' It is now used only for the conveyance of coal. The original terminus of the Caledonian Railway Company was on the W side of Lothian Road, where the goods station now is, and

ceased to be used in 1869, when a new passenger station was erected on a site to the N, at the S corner of the west end of Princes Street. This structure, which was of a very makeshift nature, was removed in 1892-93, and replaced by the present one, which is much more worthy of the company and the situation. Designed in the Renaissance style by Messrs Kinnear and Peddie, it is a handsome building of two storeys, with frontages of 75 feet to Princes Street, 175 to Rutland Street, and 450 to Lothian Road. This portion—the stonework of which is all of red sandstone from Corsehill and Corncockle quarries, Dumfriesshire—is so constructed as to allow a hotel to be built over it at any future time. The whole covered area is about 18,000 square yards, and is 850 feet long with 190 feet of average width. The framework of the roof, which is of mild steel, is a wide form of ridge and valley, and is carried on steel girders that have a clear span from wall to wall. The main line and branches provide accommodation for the W and N of the city by stations at Merchiston, Murrayfield, Craighleith, and Granton Road.

The Tramways.—A system of tramways for the principal thoroughfares of the city and its environs was authorised in 1871, and now comprises lines from the General Post-Office to Leith, Newhaven, and Trinity; to Haymarket and Coltbridge; by Waterloo Place, Regent Road, and London Road, to Portobello; by North Bridge, South Bridge, Nicolson Street, and Clerk Street, to Newington and Powburn; by Princes Street, Lothian Road, and Earl Grey Street, to Morningside, and thence eastward by Churchhill and Grango Road, to junction with the Newington line at Minto Street; by Princes Street, Lothian Road, Earl Grey Street, and Gilmore Place, to Merchiston; and from the Tron Church by High Street, George IV. Bridge, Forrest Road, and Lauriston, to Merchiston. All these lines are at present worked by horse traction, though permission has been obtained to employ mechanical power under certain conditions; but other two lines (dating the first from 1885 and the second from 1890), on the north of the city, where the gradients are very steep, have from the first been worked by endless cables. The one extends from Princes Street northward by Hanover Street, Dundas Street, and Pitt Street, to the N end of Inverleith Row; the other from Princes Street by Frederick Street, Howe Street, and Circus Place, to Comely Bank.

Clubs and Hotels.—The Conservative Club in Princes Street, erected in 1882-84 at a cost of £32,000 (exclusive of site, &c.), after designs by Dr Rowand Anderson, is one of the best buildings in Edinburgh. The front is a plain but dignified example of the Italian Renaissance, and has a height of 76 feet from pavement to cornice. The masonry of the street floor (the first of seven, of which two are in the roof) is rusticated, all above is ashlar, and the whole surmounted by a carved frieze and cornice. Some of the windows have pediments and others cornices, while all have architraves. Two of those on the smoking-room floor, and all those on the dining-room floor, are joined by a balcony. A large oriel projection extends as high as the third floor. The Liberal Club, close by, was removed to its present home in 1890, the buildings—formerly used as a hotel—being altered and refitted for club purposes. The New Club, in Princes Street, a little W of Hanover Street, was built, and is maintained for their own exclusive use, by an association of noblemen and gentlemen, limited to 660 in number, and elected by ballot. It is a spacious edifice, after designs by W. Burn, with Tuscan doorway, projecting basement windows, stone balcony on curved trusses, and surmounting balustrade. It was considerably enlarged about 1865. The University Club, in Princes Street, between Castle Street and Charlotte Street, erected in 1866-67, after designs by Peddie & Kinnear, at a cost of nearly £14,000, is in the Palladian style, with elegant Grecian details; and, has a handsome interior, with accommodation for 650 members. The United Service Club in Queen Street, and the Northern Club in George Street, as well as the many large and handsome hotels in Princes Street

and elsewhere, do not call for particular notice. One of the hotels in Princes Street has, since it was built in 1876, had part of the basement set apart as a small arcade, 100 feet long by 30 wide.

Theatres, &c.—The old Theatre Royal, in Shakespeare Square, at the E corner of Princes Street and North Bridge, was built in 1769 at a cost of about £5000, and had flanks and rear as plain as those of a barn, but the front to the N had a piazza-porch and some sculptures. It was demolished in 1860-61 to make room for the new Post-Office. The Adelphi Theatre stood at the corner of Broughton Street and Little King Street, where both these thoroughfares join the head of Leith Walk. It was used chiefly in summer while the Royal Theatre was shut, had no kind of architectural ornamentation, and was burned in 1853. The Queen's Theatre and Opera House, which occupied the site of the Adelphi, was erected in 1856, showed little exterior ornament, and was burned in 1865. The new Theatre Royal occupies the same site, and was erected, after designs by David Macgibbon, immediately after the destruction of the Queen's Theatre; it has an elevation to Broughton Street of an Italian tetrastyle portico, decorated pilasters, arched windows, and a frieze; and was designed to have, in niches of that elevation, allegorical statues of Tragedy, Comedy, Music, and Dancing. The interior was destroyed by fire in 1875, and again in 1884. Restored thereafter, it has now accommodation for 2000 persons. The Lyceum Theatre, at the corner of Grindlay Street and Cornwall Street, is a plain building, erected in 1883, and has accommodation for 3000 persons. The old Southminster Theatre, which was on the W side of Nicolson Street, near Nicolson Square, was burnt in 1875, and replaced by a large building, used chiefly as a circus; but this has, in its turn, given place to a large music hall, with accommodation for 3000 persons, erected in 1891-92 at a cost of £25,000, after designs by Mr F. Matcham. This, the Empire Palace of Varieties, makes (from its position behind other buildings) little external show, but is magnificently, as well as conveniently, fitted up inside, the decorations, which are very elaborate, being after Indian types. Of the roof, the chief feature is an octagon-shaped dome of iron and glass mounted on wheels, so that it can be removed when the weather is fine, and the audience permitted to enjoy cool fresh air on a summer evening. The stage, which is 75 feet wide and 40 deep, has a fire-proof curtain, the stairs are fire-proof, and there are hydrants innumerable all over the building. The whole place is heated by hot-water pipes, and lit by electricity. The opening up of back entrances from the Potterrow unfortunately necessitated the removal of the small but interesting building erected, in 1673, by the incorporation of tailors of Easter Portsburgh, and used as the court-house of that extinct burgh. The Albert Hall, in Shandwick Place, built in 1876 in connection with a scheme for an Institute of the Fine Arts, is now used for occasional entertainments.

Libraries.—The *Advocates' Library*, founded by Sir George Mackenzie in 1680, originally occupied a flat in a close at the SE corner of Parliament Square, and had a narrow escape from destruction during the great fire of 1700. It is now housed in rooms below and to the W of Parliament Hall, and has various extensions towards George IV. Bridge, erected from time to time as necessity has demanded. Some of the rooms contain portraits and busts of various noteworthy legal luminaries. Supported from the private funds of the Faculty of Advocates, it is always accessible to visitors and literary workers, and has been since 1709 one of the five libraries (the only one now in Scotland) entitled to receive a copy of every book published in Great Britain. It contains nearly 300,000 printed volumes, besides large and important collections of MSS. and a varied collection of literary curiosities. Of these, there may be mentioned a manuscript Bible of St Jerome's translation, believed to have been written in the eleventh century, and known to have been used as the conventual copy in the Abbey of Dunfermline; a copy, in two volumes, of the first

printed Bible by Faust and Gutenberg; the Gospels, in the Tamil language, written upon dried leaves; five parchment copies, in MS., of the National Covenant of 1638, with the actual signatures of Rothes, Montrose, Loudon, and others; letters of Mary Queen of Scots; the Wodrow manuscripts; an interesting collection of Celtic MSS.; the first stereotype plates; the original manuscript of *Waverley*, old copies of the classics, etc. Among the chief librarians have been Thomas Ruddiman, David Hume, Adam Ferguson, Dr Irving, and Samuel Halket.

The *Signet Library*, adjoining Parliament House on the N, presents uniform elevations, in the Grecian style, of two storeys, to Parliament Square and County Square. It has a lower apartment, 170 feet long, 40 wide, and 22 high, with two rows of Corinthian pillars and open arches dividing it into unequal sections; and an upper hall of magnificent character, 132 feet long and 40 wide, with a richly-panelled arched ceiling, supported by 24 Corinthian pillars and 36 pilasters. The two halls are connected by a fine staircase, adorned with busts and portraits of eminent lawyers. At one time the property of the Faculty of Advocates, the building was by them sold to the Society of Writers to the Signet about the beginning of the 19th century. The designs on the dome of the upper hall were executed by Thomas Stothard, R.A., in 1822. 'In the centre of the frieze opposite the entrance are represented Apollo and the Muses. Facing them, in three compartments, are portraits of orators, poets, historians, and philosophers, placed as follows:—Immediately opposite the figure of Apollo is that of Demosthenes, on whose right is Cicero, and on his left Herodotus and Livy. To the left of these are historians and philosophers, the former being represented by Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon, and the latter by Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Bacon, Napier of Merchiston, and Adam Smith. In the group which contains the poets, Homer occupies the centre, on his right are Shakespeare and Burns, and on his left Milton and Virgil.' The west window was, in commemoration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, filled with stained glass bearing the coats of arms of various keepers and deputy-keepers of the Signet. The library (begun in 1778), which is kept up by the Society of Writers to the Signet, and is liberally accessible to visitors, contains about 70,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and tracts. It is peculiarly rich in works on topography, antiquities, biography, and British and Irish history.

The *Library of the Solicitors before the Supreme Courts* is in a large and handsome building to the S of the Parliament House, from which it is entered by a bridge connecting it with the end of the corridor between the Outer and Inner Houses. Generally Scottish baronial in style, it was erected in 1838-91, after designs by Mr J. B. Dunn, at a cost of £30,000 including the site. The S front, to the Cowgate, is 150 feet high, and the lower part is used for dwelling-houses, entering from that street. The upper part shows handsome corbelled oriel windows, with parapeted roof and picturesquely grouped chimneys. The library portion is occupied by the Entrance Hall, Library, Reading Room, Society's Hall, etc. The windows in the entrance hall contain medallion portraits of Scott, Brougham, Cockburn, Jeffrey, Erskine, Stair, Sir William Hamilton, and Inglis; those in the library, similar likenesses of Nisbet of Dirleton, Bankton, Sir James W. Moncreiff, Lords Fraser and Kames, Baron Hume, Lord Murray, Thomas Thomson, Boyle, Sir C. Mackenzie, C. T. Bell, and Forbes of Culloden. In a large window in the library, figures of Justice, Peace, and Fidelity illustrate the Society's motto, *Pro jure, puce et fiducia*. The library contains about 16,000 volumes, mostly legal, but there is room for about 70,000.

The *Public Library*, in George IV. Bridge, was built in 1887-90 from designs by Mr Washington Browne, at a cost, inclusive of site, of £50,000, that sum having been gifted to the city by Mr Carnegie of Pittsburg on condition that the citizens should adopt the Free Libraries Act. It stands on the site of a very quaint

and characteristic specimen of old Edinburgh architecture, known as the Hope House, built in 1616. The style is that of the French Renaissance of the time of Francis I., and sculptured ornament has been freely used. The front to George IV. Bridge has two storeys with attics, but that to the Cowgate is three storeys more. The principal part of the front, which is recessed, has a circular-headed doorway, with a window of similar design on either side. Over these are three elaborately sculptured panels, and above these again three oblong mullioned windows lighting the reference library, the whole being surmounted by a cornice and balustrade. On the main floor is the lending library, entered from George IV. Bridge; the one below this is occupied by the reading-room, the next lower by work-rooms, and the basement by the heating and electric-lighting apparatus. There is also a juvenile library on the same floor as the newsroom. The books number about 75,000 volumes, but the collection is rapidly increasing. In a niche in the staircase is a bust of Mr Carnegie by C. M'Brice, presented by the Corporation in recognition of Mr Carnegie's generosity to Edinburgh. Other libraries are noticed under the different institutions with which they are connected.

Museums and Picture Galleries.—The Industrial Museum, or Museum of Science and Art, on the S side of Chambers Street, occupies the site of Argyle Square and the old Trades' Maiden Hospital. The foundation stone was laid by the late Prince Consort in October 1861, and between that time and 1866 about one-third of the whole building was finished and opened. The second portion, to the W of the main entrance, was added in 1871-74, and the design was completed when the W wing was erected in 1885-89. Designed by Captain Fowke, R.E., it is externally a handsome block in the style of the Venetian Renaissance, and is 400 feet long, 200 wide, and 90 high. The interior structure is after the scheme invented by Sir Joseph Paxton for, and so successfully employed by him in, the Great Exhibition building of 1851. Over the main entrance, in the centre of the front, are three colossal groups, executed by Mr John Rhind, and placed in position in 1889, representing Science, Natural History, and Applied Art; while in panels in the spandrels are relief heads of the Queen, the Prince Consort, James Watt, Darwin, Michael Angelo, and Sir Isaac Newton. The E wing and adjoining rooms contain the magnificent collections of Natural History specimens formerly in the University, as well as the many specimens added since 1866 at the national expense. In the W wing the upper galleries are occupied by the geological collections formed in the course of the Geological Survey of Scotland, and a series of the maps executed by the surveyors. In those of the floor beneath are the magnificent Indian and Persian collections, and in part of the ground floor is a library containing the publications of the Patent Office, a set of the Ordnance Survey maps, and over 7000 volumes on technical and scientific subjects. In its industrial department the museum has one of the largest collections of raw products anywhere in the world, together with illustrations of nearly all the principal manufactures of Great Britain, and many of those of foreign countries. There are also sections showing various processes connected with the construction and materials of buildings, mining, metallurgy, ceramic art, vitreous manufactures, decorative art, textile manufactures, photography, materia medica, chemistry, food, and education. Admission is free on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, but 6d. is charged on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

The *National Gallery*, on the southern part of the Mound, was erected in 1850-53, at a cost of £40,000, after designs by W. H. Playfair. Intended to provide suitable accommodation for the annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy,* for a Scottish National Gallery

* The Royal Scottish Academy, the body officially representative of Art in Scotland, sprang from a Society of Scottish Artists formed in 1826, and its proceedings were for half a century governed by a royal charter granted in 1835. The original charter having through lapse of time become somewhat unsuited to the necessities of the age, a new one was procured in 1889. Under

of Painting and Sculpture, and for a section of the School of Design, the buildings are Ionic in style, with their greatest length from N to S, and with a broad transept in the centre. The N and S fronts, which are exactly alike, show a double portico and centre, each wing having four columns and a pediment, and the centre two columns in antes and a balustrade. The transept has a hexastyle portico with pediment, while the other parts of the E and W walls are somewhat bare, relieved only by pilasters and a balustraded parapet. The eastern division of the building, occupied by the Royal Scottish Academy, is for three months every year used for the exhibition of paintings held by that body. The similar western portion is devoted to the exhibition of the permanent collection of works of art in the National Gallery. This includes works, or copies of works, by Titian, Tintoretto, Guido, Paul Veronese, Greuze, Hobbema, Spagnoletto, Vanduyke, Rembrandt, Velasquez, Murillo, and other continental masters; portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir J. Watson Gordon, and Graham Gilbert; works of Sir George Harvey, Sir Noel Paton, Horatio Macculloch, Dyce, Eddy, Sir William Fettes Douglas, John Phillip, Roberts, Faed, Herdman, Paul Chalmers, and other modern artists; and some very fine specimens of water-colour drawings. Admission is free on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, but 6d. is charged on Thursdays and Fridays.

The *Royal Institution*, to the N of the National Gallery, on the N end of the Mound, was founded in 1823, extended in 1832, and completed in 1836, at a cost of about £40,000. Designed in a most masterly manner by W. H. Playfair, it is in pure Doric style of the time of Pericles, with fluted columns along all the face of each of its four sides, resting on flights of steps, and surmounted by a uniform entablature. The N front, containing the principal entrance, has a fine portico with three lines of columns, the first and second having each eight and the third two, while a massive pediment, with richly carved tympanum, surmounts the entablature. The S front corresponds in form and ornament, but has only two lines of columns, the first with eight and the second with four in antes. The E and W fronts are precisely alike, with a distyle projection at each end, and seventeen columns between. On the top of the N front is a colossal statue of Queen Victoria, executed in 1848 by Sir John Steell, and showing Her Majesty in robes of state, with a mural crown, and holding orb and sceptre. The top of each of the distyle projections bears two sphinxes. The edifice contains the apartments of the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a gallery of statuary, and the class-rooms of the Life School of the Royal Academy and of the School of Design, which is in connection with the Department of Science and Art, and is carried on by two masters and two mistresses. The gallery of statuary contains casts of the Elgin Marbles, of all the celebrated ancient statues, of the Ghiberti gates at Florence, and of a series of antique Greek and Roman busts originally collected at Rome. It is open free on Saturdays, and at a charge of 6d. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The building containing the *National Portrait Gallery* and the *Antiquarian Museum*, at the E end of Queen Street, was erected in 1885-90, after designs by Dr Rowand Anderson, on a site provided by Government and the Board of Manufactures, and at the cost of Mr J. R. Findlay of the *Scotsman*, whose munificent gifts for the purpose, amounting in all to £50,000, are commemorated in an inscription on a panel near the central doorway.

the members of the Academy are arranged in three orders—Academicians, Associates, and Honorary Members. The first rank consists of thirty Academicians, who must be settled and resident in Scotland, and who forfeit part of their privileges if they are absent more than three years from the country. The number of Associates and Honorary Members is practically unlimited. An exhibition of paintings is held every year, and instruction is given to students in different branches of art. There are funds amounting to about £26,000, from the income of which pensions may be granted to members or their widows, or aid provided for them in case of necessity.

The style is Italian Gothic of the early 14th century, with English Gothic details. The main entrance, in the centre of the building, is by a deeply-moulded pointed doorway, with the mouldings carried up and finished as pinnacles supporting a gablet carried to the eaves. On the first floor level is a quadruple window with tracery. The accompanying allegorical sculptures and ornaments, also the gift of Mr Findlay, are very handsome and elaborate. A quatrefoil over the door bears the arms of the Board of Manufactures, who are the custodiers of the Gallery, and the cusped panels of the spandrels have figures of War and Peace. Of the three panels above, under the sill of the large window, the centre one has figures of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Poetry, and Music, while that on the right has the Sciences, and that on the left the Ruder Arts—the latter being represented by workers of the flint, bronze, and iron ages. In the large panel under the main arch of the gable over the window is a central figure of Scotland, supported on the right by figures symbolical of Industry, and on the left by others representing Religion. The panel in the centre above bears the arms of Scotland before the Union, and on the apex of the gable is a statue of History. In the niches at the sides of the doorway are statues of Malcolm Ceanmor and Queen Margaret by Birnie Rhind, by whom also the other figures mentioned above were designed and modelled. On each side of the doorway are four large pointed windows, and over them a line of smaller windows arranged in pairs, with pinnacled niches between for statues. At each corner, corbelled out from about half-way up the first floor, is an octagonal tower, with niches on each face, and surmounted by an open balustrade and spire, of which the former is carried all round the building. Two of the many niches—all to be ultimately filled by statues of those eminent in connection with Scottish history—have been already filled by the figures of Malcolm III. and his queen, mentioned above, while others are occupied by statues of Queen Mary, with Maitland of Lethington and Bishop Lesley beside her, and of James VI. The part of the building to the W of the main entrance contains the collections of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, that to the E those of the Antiquarian Museum, while accommodation is also found for the rooms of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. The first contains many admirable and interesting pictures and engravings, which, however, need not be here referred to in detail. The treasures of the Antiquarian Museum are under the control of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (charter dated 1783), by which the collections were first begun in 1780. They became national property by the gift of the Society in 1851. Admission to the whole building is free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and the Portrait Gallery is also free on Mondays, but 6d. is charged on Thursdays and Fridays for both.

The Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.—The Royal Botanic Garden was founded by Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald in 1670, and was used for the purpose of teaching by the professor of botany in the University from 1676. Its first site was in the valley to the rear of the Post Office, in a district long after known as the Physic Gardens; but in 1763 it was transferred to Leith Walk, and thence, in 1824, to its present position on the W side of Inverleith Row. It was enlarged to the extent of 10 acres about 1867, by the inclusion of the contiguous Experimental Garden, formed in 1824, and belonging to a society instituted in 1809 for the improvement of the cultivation of flowers, fruits, and culinary vegetables. It contains a superintendent's house, a lecture room, a museum, extensive hot-houses, a fine palm-house, beds of plants arranged according to the natural orders, an extensive Pinetum, collections of native and medical plants, a winter garden, and a magnificent rock-garden. In 1878-81 the adjoining mansion-house and policy of Inverleith were acquired by government and the city corporation, and the grounds, extending to about 30 acres, set apart for the purposes of an arboretum, which has not, however, made the progress it

should have done if, as it was hoped, Edinburgh is to become a great centre of forestry instruction. The professor of botany at the University is Regius Keeper of both Botanic Garden and Arboretum. The lecture-room is supplemented by a class museum and a large herbarium. The hot-houses were founded in 1835, and gradually extended to a great range, comprising now a large octagon in the centre, and two lateral wings each with a central octagonal compartment—the large central octagon being added so late as 1872. The chief palm-house is 96 feet long, 57 wide, and 70 high; and contains magnificent specimens of both herbaceous and ligneous endogens. The Rock-Garden is one of the finest in Europe, and commands, from its topmost terrace, a very striking view of the city. The whole extent of ground is about 60 acres.

Public Parks.—The great public park of Edinburgh is the Queen's Park, including Arthur's Seat, which is separately noticed. Of the others the Northern, or *Inverleith Public Park*, is a flat open space of some 60 acres, immediately to the W of the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. It was acquired by the town in 1889 at a cost of £33,500, and after being laid out was opened to the public in 1891. Provision is made for games of different kinds, and a ride is to be formed along part of the boundary. The handsome E and W gateways, the band-stand, and the sun-dial in the SE corner were the gifts of patriotic citizens.

The *East and West Princes Street Gardens* occupy the hollow along the Side of Princes Street, and are divided by the Mound. The former portion was first laid out and planted in 1830, under the direction of Dr Patrick Neill, and was rearranged in 1849-50, when its beauty was unfortunately broken in upon by the extension of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Still further injury was caused by the extension of the Waverley Station to the W in 1892. The high bank on the S is wooded, but on the N a terrace about 100 feet broad, on the same level as Princes Street, extends all along the side, and is bounded by a handsome parapet wall with pedestals at intervals. A walk about 10 feet wide extends along the middle of the face of the slope below, and is reached, from the ends of the terrace, by two flights of steps, each 15 feet wide at the top, and expanding with circular wing walls to nearly 30 feet toward the bottom. The space between the terrace and the walk is laid out with grass, in which are open flower beds. The West Gardens are laid out much in the same way, but contain, along the edge of Princes Street and elsewhere, more trees and shrubs, while the slope on the S up to the Castle ridge is much higher. Reclaimed from the marshy bottom of the Nor' Loch, they were formed under powers of a special statute in 1816-20. Originally town property, they were for a time alienated and attached to the feus in Princes Street, from the owners of which an unsuccessful attempt to recover them for public use was made in 1852. After this they became, however, partially available to the citizens at certain hours on particular days, and in 1876 were reacquired by the Council and thrown completely open. They were at the same time greatly improved. The large and elaborate fountain near the W end of the gardens, designed and executed by Durenne of Paris, was presented to the city by Mr Ross of Rockville in 1869, and is known from its donor as the Ross Fountain. High up on the S slope, near the wall of the Castle Esplanade, is a curious stone bearing an incised cross and a runic inscription, recording that it was erected in memory of a Norseman of the name of Hjalm. It was brought from Sweden many years ago by Sir Alexander Seton of Preston.

The *Cation Hill*, all formerly a public common, was so seriously encroached on by the formation of the Regent and London Roads, as well as by the construction of the Regent and Royal Terraces and the private gardens connected with them, that for long little more than the mere crown remained public property—a state of matters which in 1893 it was proposed to rectify by the Town Council becoming custodiers of the large Regent Gardens to the E of the present public part of the hill.

The *Meadows* are about three-quarters of a mile long, and have a mean width of about 300 yards. They were anciently covered by a lake called the South or Borough Loch, which by partial drainage in the seventeenth century became an unhealthy marsh. In 1722 the eastern part of the ground was let to Mr Thomas Hope under obligation to drain and enclose it—it is said that Robert Burns' father was one of the workmen employed; and this was so effectually done that, as Hope Park, it became the favourite promenade for the fashionable of those days. A considerable marsh, however, still remained; and not till 1842 was the whole converted into 'dry green sward.' Fresh drainage and levelling-up operations were carried out in 1858-60 and in 1870-75. The whole now presents a fine level expanse of grass bordered by wood. Near the W end are trees planted by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the late Duke of Clarence, to commemorate their visits to the Exhibition of 1886. The sun-dial beside them is also a memorial of the Exhibition. The pillars at the W end were presented in 1886 by the Master Masons of Edinburgh, and illustrate the different building stones of the district. The pillars at the E end were presented in 1881 by Messrs Nelson, the publishers, as a token of gratitude for the use of part of the ground after the great fire that destroyed their works in 1878. The Lauriston entrance, opposite the S end of Forrest Road, was formed in 1850. To the NE of the Meadows is the hall of the Royal Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, for whom a portion of the East Meadows is fenced off as an archery ground. South-west of the Meadows is Bruntfield Links, all that now remains open of the once extensive common of the Boroughmuir. Long the happy hunting-ground of golfers, their glory has in this respect departed since the opening of the public course on Blackford Hill, though a 'driving-putter' game is still allowed.

The *Blackford and Braid Hills*, on the extreme S side of the city, became public property in 1884 and 1889 respectively, at a cost of about £20,000. The higher grounds of both command charming and extensive views not only of the city itself, but of the surrounding country, and the open space provided (107 acres at Blackford and 134 at Braid) affords ample scope for the enjoyment of the citizens. The large ornamental gateway at the NE entrance of Blackford Hill was erected in honour of Sir George Harrison, who was Lord Provost when the hill was purchased. On the Braids an extensive and excellent golf course was formed to compensate the golfers for their relinquishment of the right of servitude for the game over Bruntfield Links. The two parks are separated by the deep dell of the Burn of Braid and some intervening fields, but in 1891 connection through these was established by means of bridges and footpaths. The Harrison Public Park, between Dalry and Merchiston, does not call for particular notice.

Cemeteries.—The Cemetery of Dean was formed in 1845, on the grounds of Dean House, a curious old mansion built in 1614, and long the family residence of the Nisbets of Dean, and afterwards of Mr John Learmonth, who built Dean Bridge. Tastefully laid out with terraced walks on the slopes leading down to the river, and retaining many of the old trees, it was considerably extended in 1871-72. It contains a number of beautiful monuments, and is the last resting-place of many distinguished men, among whom may be mentioned Lords Cockburn, Jeffrey, Murray, and Rutherford; Professors Wilson, Aytoun, Edward Forbes, and Goodsir; Sir William Allan, David Scott, Paul Chalmers, Sam Bough, William Brodie, W. H. Playfair, George Combe, and Russel of the *Scotsman*. Near the centre of the ground is a tall obelisk to the memory of soldiers of the Cameron Highlanders; at the north-east gate is an imposing memorial to the Nasmyth family; and a cross marks the spot where are interred the remains of Lieutenant Irving, one of the officers of the Franklin Expedition, which were found and sent home more than thirty years after his death. Warriston Cemetery, to the NE of the Botanic Gardens, was formed in 1843-44, and laid out with much taste. It commands

from some of its walks one of the finest of the northern views of the city and its environs, and has an extensive range of vaults, above which is a balustraded terrace with a small mortuary chapel. Among a number of beautiful monuments, those of Alexander Smith, the poet, and Sir James Y. Simpson, the celebrated physician, may be noted. High and Low Calton Cemeteries, at Waterloo Place and Regent Road, contain the graves of David Hume, Sir David Allan, Constable, Blackwood, Professor George Wilson, Dr Candlish, Lord Gifford, Sir Robert Christison, and Dr John Brown, the author of *Rab and his Friends*. In the High Cemetery, which was gifted to his vassals by Lord Balmerino, there is also an obelisk, erected in 1844, in memory of some of those who were sent into exile in 1794 for their connection with the revolutionary movements of that period. The new or Low Cemetery was formed to compensate for the part of the old burial ground removed when the line of Princes Street was extended eastward by Waterloo Place. Grange Cemetery, in the district of the same name, was laid out shortly after the one at Warriston, and contains the graves of Dr Chalmers, Sheriff Speirs, Sir Andrew Agnew, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, the second Lord Dunfermline, Hugh Miller, Dr Guthrie, Dr Duff, and Dr Robert Lee. The other cemeteries do not call for particular notice, and the various churchyards are noticed under the churches with which they are connected.

Monuments.—On the summit of the Calton Hill pre-eminence is given to one of the ugliest monuments in Edinburgh—the curious butter-churn structure by which public taste saw fit to perpetuate the memory of Lord Nelson. Founded soon after Trafalgar, but not completed till 1815, it comprises an octagonal battlemented basement, containing several rooms, surmounted by a circular embattled tower of four storeys, over which is a similar but narrower turret of one storey. Rising to the height of 102 feet from the ground, and 450 feet above sea-level, it commands from the parapets of its tower and turret an extensive and magnificent view. The entrance is surmounted by an inscription tablet, the crest of Nelson, and sculpture in bas-relief representing the stern of the *San Josef*; the interior contains an autograph of Nelson, and various curiosities connected with his name and exploits. On the summit is a time-ball, with a diameter of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, erected in 1852. It is raised by machinery every day a little before one o'clock, and falls exactly at the hour by a drop which acts in connection with an electric-clock in the adjoining Royal Observatory, a wire attached conveying, at the same time, an electric current to the time-gun in the Castle. The ball is seen all round, and by its fall ship-masters at Leith and Granton are able to regulate their chronometers. The National Monument, a little to the NE of Nelson's monument, was projected in 1816 to commemorate the Scottish heroes—naval and military—who fell in the wars with Napoleon. Designed by W. H. Playfair, in imitation of the Parthenon, and promising to reflect the highest credit on his genius, it was founded in 1822 during George IV.'s visit to Edinburgh, and was begun in 1824; but, in consequence of failure of funds, operations ceased after the erection of twelve columns, with basement and architrave. The pillars, which cost upwards of £1000 each, are large, fluted, and beautifully proportioned; and the whole, looking like the fragment of some great ruin, has probably as excellent an effect as the finished structure would have had.

Burns' Monument, on the S side of the Calton Hill, in Regent Road, crowning a rock 10 feet higher than the level of the street, was erected in 1830, after a design by Thomas Hamilton. It is a circular Corinthian cyclostyle of twelve columns, raised on a quadrangular base, and surmounted by a cupola in imitation of the monument of Lysicrates at Athens, and contains a bust of Burns by W. Brodie, and a number of interesting relics of the poet. A marble statue of Burns, Flaxman's last work, which stood formerly in the monument, is now in the National Portrait Gallery. A monument to Dugald Stewart, the distinguished Scottish philosopher, on the

W face of the Hill, overlooking Waterloo Place, was erected in 1831, after a design by W. H. Playfair. It is in the style of a Grecian temple, partly copied from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates; and has a high basement, an open interior, a beautiful funereal urn, a rich entablature, and a cupolar canopy. Professor Playfair's monument, higher up, at the SE corner of the New Observatory, was also designed by W. H. Playfair, who was the professor's nephew; it is a solid Doric structure of small dimensions, but great purity of style.

On a pedestal of Peterhead granite, in front of the Register House, is a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Sir John Steell, inaugurated in 1852, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The horse is represented as rearing under the curb, as if pulled suddenly up when in full gallop, while the rider sits erect and calm, holding in his left hand the horse's reins and his plumed hat, and seeming, by the gesture of his right hand, and by the expression of his countenance, to be issuing some command connected with the evolutions of a battle. The weight of the entire figure rests on the horse's hind legs and tail; and it demanded great skill to distribute the metal, of which there is about 12 tons, through the parts in such a way as to produce a secure equipoise. The Duke not only sat to the artist for his portrait, but also rode before him, so as to give him exact ideas of his style of horsemanship. The inauguration took place in the midst of a violent thunderstorm, which gave origin to the following epigram:—

“Mid lightning's flash and thunder's echoing peal,
Behold the Iron Duke, in bronze, by Steell!”

The horse and figure are nearly 14 feet high, and the pedestal, which is very plain, thirteen. The cost was £10,000.

The next important monument in the Princes Street line is that of Sir Walter Scott, which stands in the East Princes Street Gardens, opposite St David Street, where it was erected in 1840-44, at a cost of nearly £16,000, after designs by George M. Kemp, a self-taught architect, who, on his travels over Europe studying Gothic architecture, supported himself the while by working as a stone-mason. He was unfortunately drowned in the Canal at Edinburgh before the work was finished. The monument, which has particularly excited the scorn of Mr Ruskin, who styles it ‘a small vulgar Gothic steeple on the ground,’ is a handsome imitation of the finer market crosses of mediæval age. Four great basement arches meet in a centre like those beneath the central tower of a cathedral, and from the piers of these four other arches spring diagonally outwards, and rest on strong octagonal buttressed exterior piers, which are surmounted by turret pinnacles. Elegant pierced flying buttresses ascend from the inner side of the base of these pinnacles, and from the end of a pierced horizontal parapet over the contiguous spandrils, to the middle of the second stage of the monument. A contracting series of galleries, arches, turrets, and pinnacles soars aloft from the summit of the four grand basement arches, stage above stage, till it attains a height of about 200 feet from the ground, and terminates there in a finial. The capitals, mouldings, niches, parapets, crocketings, and other ornaments are in the same style of Decorated Gothic and on the same pattern as those of Melrose Abbey. A stair of 287 steps ascends to within a few feet of the top, whence there is a most magnificent bird's-eye view of the city. In each front of the main basement, above the archivolt and in the parapet, are nine small niches; and in the exterior piers, in the turret-pinnacles above them, and in the prominent parts of the second stage, are many more. Figures of the principal characters in Scott's poems and novels were originally intended to occupy all the niches, and 4 of these were forthcoming at the erection of the monument, 1 more ten years after, 27 statuettes and 16 likenesses of Scottish poets in 1874, 8 medallions in 1876, and 32 statuettes in 1882. Flights of steps from the ground, on all the four sides, converge to a platform beneath the four grand basement arches, on a pedestal in the centre of which is a marble statue, by Steell, of

the great Wizard, representing Sir Walter seated in a characteristic attitude, attended by his dog Maida. Executed in 1846, at a cost of £2000, it was cut from a block of marble weighing upwards of 30 tons, and is well-formed and harmonious; but, though large in itself, it looks almost unduly small when compared with the pillars and arches around. On the capitals of the pillars supporting the vaulted roof are representations of Hogg, Burns, Robert Fergusson, and Allan Ramsay on the W front; George Buchanan, Sir David Lindsay, Tannahill, and Lord Byron on the S front; Smollett, James Beattie, Thomson, and John Home on the E front; Queen Mary, King James I., King James V., and Drummond of Hawthornden on the N front. The medallions are ranged in pairs, in spandrels between the panels of the walls, and they represent the heads of John Knox, James V., George Buchanan, James VI., Queen Mary, Charles I., the Regent Moray, and the Marquis of Montrose. For a fee of 2*d.* access is obtained to the galleries and Museum. The latter, instituted in 1879, contains a number of interesting objects associated with the great novelist.

To the E of the Scott monument is a bronze statue of Dr Livingstone, by Mrs D. O. Hill, erected in 1876, while along the terrace to the W is one of Adam Black, the publisher, also in bronze, by J. Hutchison, erected in 1877. Still farther W, at the corner next the Royal Institution, is one of Professor Wilson, by Steell, erected in 1865. In the West Princes Street Gardens, at the NE corner, is a marble figure of Allan Ramsay, also by Steell, and erected in 1865 by Lord Murray, who was related to the poet. It rests on a pedestal, on which are medallions of Lord Murray (N), of General Ramsay (Allan's grandson), of his wife, and of his daughters, Lady Campbell and Mrs Malcolm. To the W is a statue, in bronze, by W. Brodie, of Sir James Simpson, seated, in his academic robes. It was erected in 1877. Near the W end of the Gardens is a large Celtic Cross, designed by Dr Rowand Anderson and erected in 1879, in memory of Dean Ramsay, the well-known author of *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, who was incumbent of the adjoining Episcopal Church of St John.

On the George Street line there is, within the recess in front of the Royal Bank, a bronze statue (by Campbell, 1835) of Sir John Hope, afterwards fourth Earl of Hope-toun, who succeeded to the command of the British army after the death of Sir John Moore at Corunna. It represents the General in Roman costume leaning on a charger, and has inscriptions commemorative of his military achievements. In the centre of St Andrew Square is a Doric column, modelled after that of Trajan at Rome, in memory of Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville. It was erected in 1821-28 'by the voluntary contributions of the officers, petty-officers, seamen, and marines of these united kingdoms' (Viscount Melville having held office as treasurer of the navy), at a cost of £8000, after a design by Mr Burn, and consists of a basement and pillar surmounted by a statue 14 feet high, executed by Forrest. The basement is square and massive, and adorned with symbolical devices, while the pillar, which is simply fluted, diminishes in diameter from 12 feet 2 inches at the bottom to 10½ feet at the top, and contains a spiral staircase. The whole reaches a height of 150 feet. Opposite the end of George Street, on the W side of the square, is a bronze group of Alexander and Bucephalus, modelled by Sir John Steell in 1832, but not cast till 1883, when it was commissioned and, in 1884, presented to the city by a number of the artist's friends and admirers. At the intersection of George Street and Hanover Street is a statue of George IV. by Chantry, erected in 1832, and representing the gracious monarch in a very 'first-gentleman-of-Europe' attitude. At the intersection of Frederick Street is a dignified statue of Pitt by the same artist, erected in 1833, and at the intersection of Castle Street one of Dr Chalmers by Steell, erected in 1876.

In the centre of Charlotte Square is one of the finest of the Edinburgh monuments, the dignified and beautiful memorial of the late Prince Consort, which, designed

and partly executed by Steell, was unveiled by the Queen with great ceremonial in 1876, on which occasion the sculptor received the honour of knighthood. The monument, which is a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince in the uniform of a field-marshal, rises from a platform of Peterhead granite 20 feet square, and forms three stages, with a total height of 35 feet. The first stage, some 4 feet high, has at each angle a square projection, surmounted by a group of figures—which represent Labour (Macallum and Stevenson), the Army and Navy (Clark Stanton), Learning and Science (Stevenson), and the Nobility (W. Brodie)—offering tribute of reverence to 'Albert the Good.' The second stage bears quotations from the Prince Consort's public speeches; and the third, which is richly moulded, has bronze bas-reliefs—the larger ones showing the marriage of the Queen and the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the two lesser ones illustrating the domestic and artistic tastes of the Prince. A group of objects resting on the ledge formed by the projection of the second stage is emblematic of his honours and pursuits.

Next in importance and beauty to the Prince Consort's monument comes the memorial of the fifth Duke of Buccleuch, erected in West Parliament Square in 1887-88. A statue by Boehm, 10½ feet high, surmounts an elaborate hexagonal pedestal, 22 feet high and 10½ feet across, designed by Dr Rowand Anderson in the style of the fifteenth century. The latter is divided into two stages, of which the lower shows a moulded buttress, rising at each angle, surmounted by a buck's head bearing a shield of one of the leading families allied by marriage to the Buccleuchs. Between the buttresses, and surmounted by delicately pierced canopies, are bas-reliefs representing six of the leading incidents in the family history of the Scotts—the death of Sir Walter Scott at Homildon Hill in 1402; the burning by the English of Catslack Tower in Yarrow, along with Lady Buccleuch and all her household, in 1548; the attempted rescue of James V. from the power of Angus in 1526; the burning of Branxholme by the English in 1532; a rising of the Scotts under Buccleuch to pursue English reivers; and the interview between Queen Elizabeth and the 'Laird' when he went to appease her Majesty for the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596. The second stage, rising from a Decorated base, has pinnacles with allegorical figures of Fortitude, Liberality, Temperance, Prudence, Charity, and Truth, and on the faces between are canopied reliefs of incidents in the life of the Duke—his reception of Queen Victoria at Dalkeith in 1842, the inception of the Granton Harbour, the anniversary dinner given him by his tenantry in 1877, his installation as Chancellor of Glasgow University, his appearance as a colonel of militia at the head of his regiment, and his coat of arms on a garter plate. The historical panels were executed by Clark Stanton, the allegorical figures by Birnie Rhind, the upper panels by Stuart Burnett, and the other ornaments by D. W. and W. G. Stevenson. The total cost was nearly £7000.

Other monuments are a statue of Sir William Chambers, erected in 1891, in the centre of the street that bears his name (executed by John Rhind, and placed on a pedestal designed by Mr H. J. Blauwe, with panels representing Liberality, Perseverance, and Literature); an equestrian statue of Charles II. (judiciously concealed in Parliament Square), made of lead, and cast in Holland in 1685; a bronze statue of the second Viscount Melville, erected in 1857, at the intersection of Melville Street and Walker Street; a statue of James Watt at the Heriot-Watt College; one of Sir David Brewster in the University Quadrangle; and a pretty little Eleanor cross at the W end of Queen Street, erected in 1868 in memory of Miss Catherine Sinclair. The memorials on the Castle Esplanade have been already noticed; some, of minor importance, do not need special mention, and a few are noticed in connection with the churches.

Surgeons' and Physicians' Halls.—Surgeons' Hall, on the E side of Nicolson Street, was built in 1833, at a cost of £20,000, after a design by W. H. Playfair, succeeding the old Chirurgeons' Hall on the W side of the

Pleasance, in the High School yards. It is a large and splendid edifice, in the Grecian style, presenting to the street a lofty hexastyle Ionic portico, the base in the form of a curtain-wall, the columns fluted and well proportioned, and the frieze and the tympanum adorned with fine carved work. It contains apartments for meetings, tastefully-fitted galleries, and a valuable museum, chiefly of anatomical and pathological subjects. The Royal College of Surgeons, to whom the hall belongs, was incorporated in 1505, and reincorporated in 1778; maintains courses of lectures for students of medicine; and issues diplomas which, together with those of the Royal College of Physicians, are recognised as qualifying for the practice of Medicine.

The Physicians' Hall was, from 1775 till 1845, on the S side of George Street, on the ground now occupied by the Commercial Bank; and was a beautiful structure three storeys high, in pure Grecian style, with a tetrastyle Corinthian portico. The present hall in Queen Street, midway between St David Street and Hanover Street, was built in 1845, after designs by T. Hamilton, and contains a fine hall for meetings and a good museum. It has a Corinthian portico of peculiar character, comprising successively a tetrastyle and distyle with entablatures, and a pediment. The tetrastyle has columns of the rare quasi-Corinthian kind called by some architects the Attic; the ends of the first entablature are surmounted by statues of Esculapius and Hippocrates, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie, and the apex of the pediment is crowned by a statue of Hygeia. A new library-hall, with a circular ceiling, 27 feet 6 inches high in the centre, divided into panels, ten of which are filled in with glass, was added in 1877. It is in the Italian style, and was designed by Mr David Bryce. The Royal College of Physicians, to whom the hall belongs, was incorporated in 1681; possesses an exclusive but obsolete privilege of practising medicine within certain limits of the city; and is charged with the public duty of preventing the sale of adulterated drugs. It maintains an annual course of six lectures on mental diseases, and indirectly supports the medical schools of the city.

Miscellaneous Public Buildings.—The Assembly Rooms on the S side of George Street, midway between Hanover Street and Frederick Street, were built in 1787 by subscription, and were considerably improved internally in 1871. They have a plain Italian front, with a tetrastyle Doric portico, on a rusticated piazza basement, over which is a more recent projection which accommodates the orchestra. The principal room is 92 feet long, 42 wide, and 40 high. The Music Hall, in the rear of the Assembly Rooms, is accessible by the same entrance, and extends back to Rose Street. It was built in 1843, after a design by Messrs Burn & Bryce, at a cost of more than £10,000, and contains a principal apartment 108 feet long and 91 feet wide, with richly panelled ceiling and shallow central dome, an orchestra large enough for several hundred performers, and a large organ built by Hill of London. It is much used for great public meetings, and has accommodation for 1500 persons. The Masonic Hall, on the S side of George Street, behind the street-line of houses, and entered by a vestibule through the house No. 98, was erected in 1858-59, after a design by David Bryce, and is a spacious well-arranged edifice. The Masonic Hall, on the new side of Blackfriars Street, was built in 1871, and is a substantial structure in the Scottish Baronial style. The Oddfellows' Hall, on the E side of Forrest Road, was built in 1872-73, after designs by J. C. Hay, at a cost of about £5000, and is in the Italian style, with balcony and corner turrets. The Young Men's Christian Association building, on the W side of South St Andrew Street, was erected in 1875, after designs by George Beattie & Son, at a cost of about £18,000, and is a six-storey edifice in the Italian style, containing a hall, a reading-room, a library, and other apartments. The Catholic Young Men's Institute, in St Mary Street, was built in 1869, after designs by Cousin, at a cost of £5000, and is in the old Scottish domestic style. The Inland Revenue Office, on the S side of Waterloo

Place, is a plain Græco-Italian building of four storeys. The Highland and Agricultural Society, for the promotion of the interests of agriculture (instituted in 1784, and incorporated by royal charter in 1787), has its offices in a plain building in George IV. Bridge, nearly opposite the sheriff courthouse. The Volunteer Drill Hall, on part of the site of the old city workhouse, off the W side of Forrest Road, was erected in 1872, and comprises a main hall 135 feet long, 96 wide, and 46 high from the ground to the roof-ridge, with segment circular roof supported on iron ribs and glazed in three stretches. The Militia Depot stands off the E side of Easter Road, adjacent to the Granton branch of the North British Railway. It was erected in 1868, comprises neat ranges of two-storey buildings, for the occupancy of the resident staff, and has commodious enclosed grounds for drill. There are large and handsomely fitted up proprietary baths at Drumsheugh and Thirlstane Road, and a large public swimming-bath on the low ground near the N end of Pitt Street. In Infirmary Street large public swimming and plunge baths were erected by the Town Council in 1886 at a cost of £8000. The public wash-house in South Gray's Close was erected and fitted up in 1892 at a cost of £3800.

The Corn Exchange, on the S side of the Grassmarket, towards the W end, was erected in 1849, after a design by Cousin, at a cost of nearly £20,000, and is a massive though plain structure in the Italian style, well suited to its site and uses. Its façade comprises a main front of three storeys, 98 feet long and 60 feet high, and two small wings recessed from the line of the main front, both of them containing staircases, and the western one rising as a clock-tower one storey higher than the rest of the building. The doorway is adorned with two rustic Doric columns; the windows have ornate mouldings, and are varied in design in all the three storeys. The portion of the edifice equal in height to the façade extends only so far as to contain the vestibule, and the main part for business extends to the rear over a distance of 152 feet. It is constructed like a railway station, with the roof, from which it is lighted, supported by two rows of metal pillars. It is often used for great public meetings. The Stock Exchange, which cost about £17,000, including the price of the site, is a building in the Queen Anne style, at the NW corner of St Andrew Square, and was erected in 1890 after designs by Mr J. M'Lachlan. Over the first floor there is a large panel representing Commerce, while on the belting of the second are four figures representing the quarters of the globe.

One or two public buildings, which no longer exist, but which figure occasionally in the civic annals, may here be noted. The old Weigh-house, which stood on the thoroughfare at the head of the Lawnmarket and the West Bow, was surmounted by a small spire, which combined with those of St Giles' and the Netherbow gateway to give the line of High Street a picturesqueness of appearance greatly superior to what it now possesses. It was demolished by Cromwell in 1650, and the site occupied in 1660 by an ungainly building with a machine for the same purpose called the Butter Tron, to distinguish it from the other weigh-beam in the central part of High Street, which was the Salt Tron. This was held by the Jacobites as a military post in 1745, and was finally demolished in 1822, in the course of the preparations for the public reception of George IV. The Luckenbooths extended eastward between the Lawnmarket and the High Street, from the Old Tolbooth to nearly the City Cross, and were separated from St Giles' Church by a narrow lane. They consisted principally of lofty houses with timber fronts and projecting peaked gables, erected probably about the end of the fifteenth century, with the exception of that farthest to the east. This, which was of considerably more recent date, was remarkable as having been occupied in 1725 and subsequent years by Allan Ramsay's bookselling establishment, and between 1775 and 1815 by the well-known publisher and bookseller Creech, who was twice lord provost of the city. The whole of

the Luckenbooths were demolished in 1817. The lane between them and St Giles' was lined on both sides with shops, of which those on the S side, built against the walls of the church at various dates from 1555 onwards, were called the Krames. A flight of steps leading from the E end of the lane past the church, and known as St Mary's Steps, received its name from a statue of the Virgin that occupied a niche on the W side. Another lane, called the Old Kirk Style, which passed through the middle of the Luckenbooths to the vanished Norman porch in the north-western part of St Giles', was in 1525 the scene of the murder of M'Lellan of Bombie by the lairds of Drumlanrig and Lochinvar. The Black Turnpike, immediately W of the site of the Tron Church, was a large structure of such solidity and stateliness as to be one of the most remarkable features in the line of the High Street. Erected about the beginning of the fifteenth century, it was long believed to have been, as the mansion of the lord provost Sir Simon Preston, the place of imprisonment of Queen Mary in 1567, after the battle of Carbery Hill; but, as noted elsewhere, it is now definitely ascertained that this stood on the opposite side of the street farther to the west. The Black Turnpike was demolished in 1788. Blackfriars' Monastery stood on, or near, the site of the old High School in Blackfriars Wynd, and had large gardens extending to the Cowgate, the Pleasance, and the Potterrow. Founded in 1230 by Alexander II., it was used by the founder so frequently as a residence that it became known as the King's Mansion. It had a large cruciform church, with central tower and lofty spire, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1528, and was totally demolished at the Reformation in 1558, the lands belonging to the Brotherhood being granted by the Crown to aid in the erection and endowment of Trinity Hospital.

Infirmaries, Lunatic Asylum, &c.—The Royal Infirmary, instituted on a small scale in 1729, and incorporated by royal charter in 1736, was first provided with suitable buildings in 1738. Those in Infirmary Street, though extended from time to time, were at length found to be utterly inadequate for modern requirements, and it was decided to have a new Infirmary on a new site. The ground to the W of the Middle Meadow Walk, occupied by, and around, George Watson's Hospital, was chosen for the purpose, and here, between 1870, when the foundation-stone was laid by the Prince of Wales, and 1879, when they were first occupied, the present buildings were erected, the cost being defrayed partly from the capital fund of the institution and largely by a very munificent public subscription. The site, facing on the N the open grounds of George Heriot's Hospital, and on the S the Meadows, is an excellent one. Designed by Bryce in a plain variety of the old Scottish style, the buildings are constructed on the separate pavilion plan, the pavilions, which are three storeys high, being connected by one-storey corridors. The centre of the main front, to Lauriston, is four storeys high, and has a massive square clock-tower with corbelled corner turrets. The pavilions have round towers at the corners similar to those at Holyrood and Falkland Palaces. A nurses' home was added in 1892, in which year also additional ground was acquired to the W, on which new wards were to be built at an estimated cost of £100,000. The number of indoor patients treated annually varies from 6000 to 8000, and the outdoor from 26,000 to 28,000; while the expenditure is about £36,000, of which a half is met by voluntary subscriptions, about a sixth by the interest of investments, and the rest is made up by legacies, donations, and students' fees. Connected with the Infirmary there is a convalescent home at Corstorphine and a Samaritan Society for aiding patients and their families.

Also in Lauriston, farther to the W, are the Chalmers Hospital for the Sick and Hurt, and the Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital. The former sprang from a bequest by George Chalmers, a plumber in Edinburgh, of about £27,000, which was allowed to accumulate from his death in 1836 till 1853. The building, which was erected in 1861-63, is a long plain structure, and is under the management of the Faculty of Advocates. The

income is about £1500, and the yearly number of patients is about 300, of whom one-fourth pay for their treatment, the charge being five shillings a day. About 3000 outdoor patients are also attended to every year. The Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital is a plain building, erected in 1871 in accordance with the expressed views of Sir James Simpson as to what such an hospital should be, and provides gratuitous medical aid for women, both in the institution and at their own homes. Nurses are also trained. The original Royal Maternity Hospital, instituted in 1843, was in St John Street. About 1000 cases (one-third indoor) are attended to annually at a cost of about £800, almost entirely met by voluntary subscription. The Longmore Hospital for Incurables, a plain but handsome classic building in Salisbury Place, Newington, was first erected in 1880, but was altered and added to in 1886, and again in 1891. It is named after Mr J. A. Longmore, whose trustees provided £10,000 for the building fund of 1880, and also supply part of the income, the rest being derived from voluntary subscriptions. The Royal Hospital for Sick Children was commenced in 1860 in a small house in Lauriston Lane, and was afterwards removed to a separate building near the SW corner of the Royal Infirmary, with a fine lawn bordering the West Meadows. Here it remained till 1891, when the place had to be abandoned on account of defective drainage, and the site having been acquired for the extension of the Infirmary, it was resolved to erect a new hospital on ground at Rillbank, on the opposite side of the Meadows, that had up till then been occupied by the Trades' Maiden Hospital. The building is a handsome one in the English Renaissance style, and has provision for 118 beds, at a cost of about £30,000. There are from 600 to 700 indoor patients every year, and about 7000 cases are attended to in the dispensary attached, the total expenditure being about £4000, of which nearly the whole is met from voluntary subscriptions. The managers of the Royal Infirmary having decided to refuse to admit cases of infectious disease, these are now received in the Epidemic Hospital, in Infirmary Street, where provision has been made by the Corporation, acting as Local Authority for the city, for the treatment of patients thus afflicted. There are also, throughout the city, various dispensaries for general as well as particular forms of disease, where about 50,000 poor out-door patients are attended to every year.

The erection of an asylum for the treatment of the insane was first advocated by Professor Andrew Duncan, whose attention had been called to the unsatisfactory state of the provision then made for lunatics, by his having attended the poet Fergusson in his last illness. A subscription was started for the purpose in 1792, and in 1806 the government of the day made a grant in aid of the building fund of £2000 from the money received for the estates forfeited in 1745; and the contributors having been incorporated by royal charter in 1807, and a site procured at Morningside, the foundation of the first part of the present buildings (what is now known as the East House) was laid in 1809, and the first patient admitted in 1813. The patients have been, from the first, of all classes of society, the surplus income derived from the board and treatment of the wealthy being applied to making provision for the poor. In 1840 arrangements were made with the Edinburgh City, St Cuthbert's, Canongate, and North and South Leith parishes for the reception of pauper lunatics, and in consequence, between that date and 1850, large additions had to be made to the original buildings. Owing, however, to the spread of the city, the present situation became unsuitable, so in 1878 the managers acquired the estate of Craighouse, to the SW, and in 1893 engaged in erecting there a new Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane—a very handsome building, designed by Mr Sydney Mitchell, in the late French Renaissance style. The Midlothian and Peeblesshire Lunatic Asylum is also at Morningside. There is an establishment, dating from 1861, for the treatment of female inebriates, at Queensberry Lodge, in the South Back of Canongate, S of Queensberry House.

The Royal Blind Asylum, which dates from 1793, originated with Dr Blacklock, David Miller, the Rev. Dr Johnson, and the celebrated Wilberforce, and first occupied a house in Shakespeare Square, whence it was removed in 1806 to No. 58 Nicolson Street, where the large warehouse still is for the sale of the productions of the blind inmates. It included another house at No. 38, purchased in 1822 for the accommodation of females, and now used for the males who do not reside with friends; the females and the blind children having been removed in 1876 to a spacious new building at West Craigmillar. The institution is managed by a body of directors, and instructs and employs the males in making mattresses, brushes, baskets, mats, and other objects, and in weaving sackcloth, matting, and rag-carpets—the females in knitting stockings, sewing covers for mattresses and feather beds, and other occupations. Both of the buildings in Nicolson Street were originally private houses, but that at No. 58 was altered and adorned, about 1860, at a cost of £3500. A handsome new façade, with stone-faced dormer windows and a neat cornice and balustrade, was then erected. It is pierced with a large central door-way, flanked by two spacious windows, and surmounted by a bust of the Rev. Dr Johnson. The new building at West Craigmillar, on a rising-ground S of Powburn, was erected in 1874-76 at a cost of £21,000, and is in light French style, with a handsome central clock-tower 80 feet high, surmounted by dome and lantern. Accommodation is provided for 200 inmates. The school for blind children, prior to its amalgamation with the Royal Blind Asylum, was in a commodious building, originally a private house, at No. 2 Gayfield Square. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb dates from 1810, and stood originally in Chessels Court, in Canongate; but acquired, in 1826, an edifice off the N side of Henderson Row, on the N side of the town. It is managed by a body of fourteen directors, and early acquired so much celebrity, by the excellence and success of its system of training, as to be made a model for similar institutions in other cities. The building was erected, by subscription, at a cost of £7000.

Charities and Religious and Philanthropic Societies.—Trinity Hospital, which was founded in connection with Trinity College Church by Mary of Gueldres, and occupied part of the original collegiate buildings of the church, refitted for the purpose after the Reformation, had some curious architectural features, but was entirely removed in 1845 to make room for the Waverley Station. Prior to its demolition it afforded homes to 42 inmates, who were either burghesses of Edinburgh or wives or unmarried children of such, not under fifty years of age. From 1845 to 1880 pensions of £26 a year were granted, and since the latter date the charity, which is in the charge of the Corporation, has been managed under a scheme then authorised by the Court of Session. By this, 60 pensioners, 22 of whom are appointed by private patrons, receive £25 a year, while 140 receive £15. One-eighth of the whole number must be incurables, for whom no limit of age is fixed, while the others must be persons not under 50 years of age, who have at some time resided and maintained themselves in Edinburgh for two years, or the wives or children of burghesses—all being in decayed circumstances. There is also a separate Crichton bequest (1889), which provides pensions of £12, with £5 of funeral expenses, for eight persons of the same class. The Alexander Fund, for the benefit of indigent persons of good reputation who have fallen into decayed circumstances through causes beyond their own control, was formerly administered by the Governors of Trinity Hospital, but has been since 1880 under the care of a separate body of trustees, consisting of the ministers of Edinburgh as well as the Town Council. Persons of kin of Mr Alexander of Knockhill, who died in 1696, or of the surname of Alexander, have preference, otherwise the beneficiaries, who at present number 33, are as noted above. The pensions are of the value of £27 15s. 6d. The Lennie Fund provides seven persons with pensions of £10 a year. The Christie Fund, bequeathed

by Mr Robert Christie, merchant in Edinburgh, in 1888, is for promoting the comfort of old men or women over 60 years of age, resident in the county of Edinburgh, indigent and suffering from acute and painful diseases. In 1883 Mr Thomas Lockerby bequeathed £31,000 for the erection and endowment of twelve or more almshouses, in or near Edinburgh, for the relief of those who, having been left, or having acquired, a competency, have been thereafter reduced to indigence by the fault of others, the recipients to be allowed a free house and 10s. a week. Preference is to be given to natives of the south of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. With this bequest is now conjoined a sum of about £4000, bequeathed in 1892 for the same purpose by Miss Agnes Macaulay, Glasgow. In 1892 Mr Thomas Nelson, the publisher, bequeathed in trust to the Corporation £50,000 for the erection and maintenance of shelter halls in poor districts of Edinburgh, where persons of the working class may go to sit, read, write, converse, and otherwise occupy themselves. There are other minor funds for the relief of indigent persons of different classes, and among the many agencies of all kinds whose purpose is the relief of the poor and the afflicted, we may note the Society for the Relief of Incurables at their own homes, the Destitute Sick Society, the Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society, the District Nurses' Home, the Jubilee Nurses' Institute, the Lying-in Institution, the Society for the Relief of Married Women, the Homes for Crippled Children, the Ravenscroft Convalescent Home, several societies for the relief of the blind, societies for the relief of indigent gentlewomen, and of the indigent aged of both sexes; the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Night Asylum, the Society for the Relief of Deserving Foreigners, the Association for the Relief of Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, the United Industrial School, a Model Lodging-House Society, the Society for Feeding Destitute Children, and the *Courant* Fund for a similar purpose; the House of Refuge; Bread, Meal, and Coal Societies, several soup kitchens and rescue homes, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Orphan Homes, and societies for Aiding Discharged Prisoners, and for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. These societies, etc., are almost all entirely supported by subscriptions, and it has been estimated that, including the contributions to the hospitals and infirmaries, and to reformatories and industrial schools, the sum of about £50,000 is voluntarily raised every year in the city for charitable and philanthropic purposes.

Literary, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Societies and Institutions.—The Philosophical Institution (1832) has, in premises at 4 Queen Street, a news-room, a reading-room, and an extensive library, and organises every year concerts and a winter course of lectures by distinguished men on philosophical, literary, and miscellaneous subjects. The Edinburgh Literary Institute, incorporated in 1870, erected a handsome building in Clerk Street in 1872, and has there a news-room, library, ladies' room, etc. It organises lectures similar to those of the Philosophical Institution. There is also an Edinburgh Subscription Library in George Street, instituted in 1794 and incorporated in 1815. The Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland was founded in 1833 and incorporated in 1847. It purchases works of Art, which are distributed among the subscribers by drawings on the Art Union principle.

At the head of the scientific societies stands the Royal Society of Edinburgh, instituted in 1783; and among others may be mentioned the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, the Geological Society, the Botanical Society, the Meteorological Society, the Royal Physical Society, the Royal Medical Society, and the Field Naturalists' Society. Connected with the University are the University Union, the Philomathic Society, the Diagnostic Society, the Dialectic Society, the Philosophical Society, the Speculative Society, the Scots Law Society, the Tusculan Society, and the Cap and Gown Club. Among the miscellaneous may be noted the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, the Scottish History Society, the Scottish Text Society, the Juridical Society, the Cockburn

Association, the Institute of Bankers, the Architectural Association, the Sanitary Protection Association, the Edinburgh Health Society, the Pen and Pencil Club, a number of county associations, and the usual school and athletic clubs of all kinds. There are also 19 masonic lodges (including No. 1 Mary's Chapel, No. 2 Canongate, Kilwinning, No. 5 Canongate and Leith, and No. 8 Edinburgh Journeymen), 8 lodges of the Scottish Order of Oddfellows, and 5 lodges of Free Gardeners.

There are connected with the city the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, with three battalions; the Fourth Volunteer Battalion the Royal Scots, the First Edinburgh City Volunteer Artillery, and the Forth Volunteer Division Royal Engineers (Submarine Miners). Associated with these are the City of Edinburgh and Mid-Lothian Rifle Association, and the East of Scotland Tactical Society.

Educational Institutions.—*The University.*—The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by James VI., or rather by his advisers, urged on somewhat unwillingly by the Town Council, the members of which showed a keen desire to have a 'Tounis Colledge.' The infant university began its active life in the following year in the buildings of the Collegiate Church of St Mary in the Fields, which appears to have been founded in the 15th century, and stood, as its name implies, originally outside the city walls, but was included within the extension wall of 1513. It occupied the ground now covered by the south-eastern portion of the present University buildings in South Bridge, and the street area thence to the NW corner of Drummond Street. Among the portions appropriated for University purposes was the Provost's house, which, almost destroyed by the explosion which killed Lord Darnley within its walls, was repaired and used as the house of the Principal. It existed till at least 1803, and its site is now covered by the University Library. The buildings were enlarged, in 1617, by additions containing a common hall and several class-rooms; but these, which were both unsightly and incommodious, becoming ruinous, a resolution was come to, after the middle of the 18th century, to sell part of the property and raise public subscriptions for the erection of an entirely new edifice of great extent and magnificence, a resolution that resulted in the realisation of about £32,000. The new University, which was to be erected about two quadrangles, was founded in 1789, but the funds became exhausted when only the front or E part had been built. This, however, became immediately available for college purposes, and formed a striking contrast to the ruinous old structures which required to be retained. This unsightly patchwork condition of affairs remained till 1815, when an Act of Parliament was obtained, allotting £10,000 a year for the further construction of the edifice till it was completed. The original design by Adam was then revised and extensively altered—particularly as to the interior façades, and by the substitution of one quadrangle for two—by W. H. Playfair, and building operations went regularly on till the N and the W sides of the quadrangle were completed. Therafter there was again a long pause, and only in 1834 was the work brought to a completion.

The edifice presents its main front to the South Bridge, and measures 358 feet from E to W, and 255 feet from N to S. The style of architecture is Græco-Italian, and the exterior façades show four storeys, differing much from one another in height. So closely is it hemmed in by the buildings around that the full architectural effect of the different elevations is very much injured and even lost. The basement storey is rusticated, the second and third are lofty, with moulded windows, and the fourth is an attic. The central part of the main front contains the entrance, and has three lofty archways, of which the middle one is for carriages. The entrance is adorned by a grand Doric portico, with centre and wings, the former recessed and having two attached columns at the sides of the carriage archway, and the wings, which cover the side archways, having each two projected columns. All the six columns are of

equal diameter and 26 feet high, and are each formed of a single block of stone. A very broad entablature, with a long appropriate Latin inscription, surmounts the portico. A massive dome was designed by Adam to rise immediately behind the entablature, and to form the crowning feature of the main front, but owing to lack of money it was not proceeded with at the time; and the present dome was not erected till 1837, the necessary funds for the purpose having been bequeathed by the late Mr Robert Cox of Gorgie in 1872. The original design was, however, departed from, and improved on by Dr Rowand Anderson, to whose skill the present handsome structure is due. The top of the lantern, which reaches a height of 153 feet, is surmounted by a figure of Youth bearing on the Torch of Knowledge, modelled by Hutchison.

The quadrangle, which stands considerably higher than the exterior level, and is reached by steps through the side arches, is very spacious, and has finer architectural features than the exterior fronts. A continuous platform or small paved terrace goes round the base of the main elevations, considerably higher than the level of the open court, and is reached at intervals by flights of steps, and adorned with handsome balustrades. The fronts of the main elevations have two lofty storeys, the lower one rusticated, the upper adorned with columns, and the junctions of front with front are not corners but curves, containing the entrances to most of the apartments, and the curves are filled in the lower storey with arcade-piazas, and in their upper with open galleries supported by Ionic columns. The E front, or that containing the street entrances, is adorned with Doric columns and entablature. The W front is fitted in the central part of its lower storey with an arcade-piazza—within which is a statue, by Brodie, of Sir David Brewster, a former principal—and is adorned in its upper storey with Corinthian attached columns and Venetian windows. The N and S fronts correspond to each other, and have on their upper storey a series of Corinthian attached columns. The library, which occupies both storeys of the S side, has a magnificent principal hall, measuring 185 feet in length and 54 feet in breadth, and contains about 180,000 printed books and 3000 volumes of manuscript, besides numerous busts and pictures of professors and distinguished alumni.

The buildings just described, which provide accommodation for the class-rooms of the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, and Law, as well as for general University purposes, constitute what is now known as the Old University, the Medical Faculty and School having been transferred in 1880 to what is known as the New University, in Teviot Place, on the opposite side of the Middle Meadow Walk from the Royal Infirmary. The number of students, which in 1858 had been only about 800, rose gradually till, in 1869, there were more than 1500, and as there were then 33 professors and only 17 class-rooms, the problem of extension had to be faced. In 1873, therefore, an appeal was made to the public for subscriptions, to enable new class-rooms, etc., to be built, the first idea being to acquire a site opposite the old Royal Infirmary. The removal of the latter, however, led to a change of plan, and the present ground was bought at a cost of £30,000. The public subscriptions amounted to nearly £150,000, and a government grant of £80,000 having been obtained, the New Medical School buildings were begun in 1878, partially opened in 1880, and finally completed and transferred by the Committee of Subscribers to the University authorities in 1888. Designed by Dr Rowand Anderson, in the Italian style of the Cinque Cento period, and ranged about two quadrangles, they form one of the handsomest piles in Edinburgh. The main frontage presents, as its central feature, a slightly projecting elevation, pierced by the archway which forms the principal entrance. Over the arch is an ornate window, flanked by pilasters, between which are niches for statuary; and the whole is surmounted by a bold semicircular pediment, intended to be occupied with a group of sculpture. The façade is three storeys in height, except in the projecting west

wing, which has an additional floor. On the ground floor the windows are square, and are surrounded with simply moulded architraves. Above these runs a well-marked string-course, ornamented with dentils. The first floor windows are round-headed, and furnished with architraves, their arches showing boldly in the masonry of the wall. Next comes a broad frieze, relieved at intervals with the circular panels intended for carved work. Over this the string-course is repeated; and the upper floor windows are separated by pilasters, each being divided by a shaft which supports a circular tracery in the window head. The wall is finished at the top with architrave, frieze, and cornice, and crowned with a low-pitched roof, covered with red tiles.' At the NE corner is the M'Ewan Hall, erected in 1889-97, in the semicircular form of a Greek theatre; here all the great academic ceremonies take place. The great outer wall has a diameter of 144½ feet, and the inner wall of arches and pillars has a diameter of 134 feet, and measures at right angles to this 107 feet. The height is 90 feet, and light is obtained from a large skylight, and from windows placed close to the roof. The roof is carried on 22 steel ribs, the horizontal strain being borne by the bracing between, and the horizontal thrust of expansion and contraction on the walls avoided by setting the ribs on rollers. Across the stage the strain is carried by a strong steel girder. Thrusts on the inner wall, on which the roof is set, are transmitted to the outer wall by flying buttresses. The external façade harmonises with that of the main building, and is divided into three stages, of which the first is panelled with circular lights, the second is blank, and the third arched with three arches between each buttress. The buttresses have niches for figures. There is in the auditorium accommodation for about 3000 persons. The general design was furnished by Dr Rowand Anderson, and that for the roof by Mr Westland; while the hall receives its name from Mr William M'Ewan, M.P., of Edinburgh, by whose munificence the necessary funds were provided. Between the hall and the present buildings is the base of the great campanile, 32 feet square, and intended to rise to a height of 275 feet. To the S of the hall is the Music Class-room and Museum, erected in 1858, after designs by Cousin, in the purest style of the Italian Renaissance of the early sixteenth century. To the E of this is the Students' Union, erected in 1887-89, after designs by Mr Sydney Mitchell. Plain in style, and after the decidedly Scottish types of the palaces of Dunfermline and Stirling, and the earlier portions of Linlithgow, the building has richly moulded and deeply recessed arched and cusped windows, and a boldly corbelled and battlemented parapet. At the SE corner is a tall circular turret, corbelled out to an octagonal form at the top, and at the corners of the N end are two circular towers, with conical roofs. It contains a large debating hall and reading-room, smoking and billiard-rooms, luncheon-rooms, and a large gymnasium. The funds for the erection of the Union were provided partly by private subscription, but to a great extent by the proceeds of a bazaar held in the Waverley Market in 1886—probably the largest and most successful affair of the kind that ever took place in Edinburgh. Buildings partly for the residence of students were in 1892-93 constructed at the Castle Hill.

Opened in 1583 by Robert Rollock, who became the first Principal in 1586, and was almost from the first assisted by a Latin Lecturer, the University had by 1685, when the study of medicine was introduced into the curriculum, no fewer than eight professors. There are now eighteen professorships in the Faculty of Arts, four in the Faculty of Divinity, seven in the Faculty of Law, and thirteen in the Faculty of Medicine, while there are eight University Lecturers. The professorships, with the dates of their foundations, are—humanity, 1597; mathematics, 1679; Greek, 1708; logic and metaphysics, 1708; moral philosophy, 1708; natural philosophy, 1708; history, 1719; rhetoric and English literature, 1760; practical astronomy, 1786; agriculture, 1790; theory of music, 1839; Sanskrit and comparative philology, 1862;

engineering, 1863; geology and mineralogy, 1871; commercial and political economy, and mercantile law, 1871; theory, practice, and history of education, 1876; fine art, 1879; Celtic history and literature, 1882; history, 1893; divinity, 1629; Hebrew and Oriental languages, 1642; church history, 1694; biblical criticism and biblical antiquities, 1846; public law, 1707; civil law, 1710; Scots law, 1722; conveyancing, 1825; botany, 1676; institutes of medicine, 1685; practice of physic, 1685; anatomy, 1705; chemistry and chemical pharmacy, 1713; midwifery and diseases of women and children, 1726; clinical medicine, 1741; natural history, 1767; materia medica, 1768; clinical surgery, 1803; medical jurisprudence, 1807; surgery, 1831; general pathology, 1831. The University lecturers deal with natural theology (Gifford Bequest), forestry, agricultural entomology, civil and criminal procedure, mental diseases, diseases of the eye, clinical instruction on the diseases of children, and comparative embryology. The patronage of fifteen of the chairs entirely, and of six others partly, was formerly held by the town council of Edinburgh; but, under the University Act of 1858, was transferred to seven curators, four of them chosen by the town council and three by the university court. The patronage of the chairs of rhetoric, practical astronomy, engineering, Sanskrit, geology, church history, biblical criticism, public law, natural history, clinical surgery, and medical jurisprudence is held by the Crown; that of the humanity chair by the Lords of Session, the Faculty of Advocates, the Society of Writers to the Signet, and the curators; that of history, civil law, and Scots law chairs by the Faculty of Advocates and the curators; that of the agriculture chair by the Lords of Session, the University Court, and the curators; that of the music chair by the University Court; that of the commercial and political economy chair by the Merchant Company and the curators; that of the conveyancing chair by the Deputy-Keeper and Society of Writers to the Signet and the curators; that of education by Bell's Trustees; that of fine art by the University Court and the President of the Royal Scottish Academy. That of all the other chairs is held by the curators.

The emoluments of the principal and professors are derived from various sources. Formerly each professor received his own class-fee, but the University Commission in 1893 proposed that in future all these shall be paid into a general Fee Fund, from which the occupants of the Chairs for the time being shall receive the sum necessary to bring their incomes up to certain fixed amounts. The sums (the first figures representing the normal, and those in brackets the minimum salary) thus assigned to the various professors will be, for the Principal, £1100 and an official residence; the Professor of Humanity, £1100 (£800); Greek, £1100 (£800); Mathematics, £1100 (£800); Natural Philosophy, £1100 (£800); Logic and Metaphysics, £900 (£700); Moral Philosophy, £900 (£700); Hebrew and Oriental Languages, £600 (£400); Rhetoric and English Literature, £900 (£700); Astronomy, £825, with official residence, and exclusive of the salary of the Professor as Astronomer-Royal; Agriculture, £600 (£400); Sanskrit, £500 (£450); Engineering, £700 (£500); Geology, £700 (£500); Political Economy, £600 (£500); Education, £600 (£450); Fine Art, £500 (£430); Celtic, £600 (£555); History, £900 (£700); Public Law, £600 (£400); Civil Law, £600 (£400); Constitutional Law, £600 (£400); Scots Law, £850 (£500); Conveyancing, £850 (£500); Physiology, £1400 (£800); Anatomy, £1400 (£800); Chemistry, £1400 (£800); Pathology, £1400 (£800); Botany, £1000 (£800); Natural History, £1000 (£800); Medicine, £600 (£500); Midwifery, £600 (£500); Materia Medica, £600 (£500); Clinical Surgery, £600 (£500); Medical Jurisprudence, £600 (£500); Surgery, £600 (£500). Separate provision is made, where necessary, for the salaries of assistants and for class expenses.

Attached to the several faculties there are over one hundred fellowships and scholarships, tenable for from two to four years, and of various values up to £120. Of bursaries in the Arts Faculty there are over 200, of the annual value of over £5000, and ranging in amount from

£4 to £90; in Divinity over 40, annual value about £1000, and ranging from £7 to £90; in Law 8, annual value about £200, ranging from £19 to £90; in Medicine 60, annual value £2500, ranging from £20 to £70.

The chief officers of the University are a chancellor, chosen by the general council; vice-chancellor, chosen by the chancellor; rector, chosen by the matriculated students; principal, chosen by the curators; and assessors, chosen by respectively the chancellor, the town council, the rector, the general council, and the *Senatus Academicus*. The University Court consists of the rector, the principal, the lord provost of Edinburgh, and the assessors. The *Senatus Academicus* consists of the principal and the professors. The winter session, for all the faculties, opens in the middle of October and closes about the middle of April. The summer session, which comprehends only the faculties of law and medicine, with tutorial classes in arts, opens in the beginning of May and closes near the end of July. The annual number of students is about 3400, of whom a little more than half are students of medicine. The first graduation ceremony was held in 1587, when Rollock conferred the degree of M.A. on 47 students. During the year 1891-92, 82 students took the degree of M.A., 19 that of B.D., 20 that of LL.B., 3 that of B.L., 230 that of M.B. and C.M., 44 that of M.D., 3 that of D.Sc., and 33 that of B.Sc. The General Council, which comprises about 5000 members, meets twice a year, on the first Tuesday after 14 April and on the last Friday in October, and on special occasions on the requisition of a quorum of members. The University unites with that of St Andrews in sending a representative to parliament.

In the portion of the new buildings set apart for the Anatomical Museum, there are now also shown the skulls, and casts of busts and heads, formerly in the Phrenological Museum in Chambers Street. Originated by a bequest made in 1832, under which Mr W. R. Henderson left the residue of his estate, amounting to over £6000, in trust for the advancement of phrenology, the collection, which is a very valuable one, and includes part of that of Spurzheim, was at first housed in a hall at Surgeon Square, but was in 1877 transferred to a building in Chambers Street erected specially for it. Ten years later, when this was acquired by the Heriot Trust for the extension of the Heriot-Watt College, the trustees decided to place the specimens in the keeping of the conservator of the University Anatomical Collection, on condition that the public should have, as formerly, free access on certain days of the week.

There is an Extra-Mural School of Medicine with some fifty lecturers, whose courses of instruction are recognised as qualifying for graduation in medicine. The lectures are delivered in buildings connected with Surgeons' Hall in Nicolson Square, in Chambers Street, in Park Place, and elsewhere.

There are also an Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women; an Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women at Surgeon Square, with 18 lecturers; and a Medical College for Women in Chambers Street, with 21 lecturers.

The Edinburgh Veterinary College, on the N side of Clyde Street, near the NE corner of St Andrew Square, is a modern three-storey edifice in plain Doric style. Established in 1818, it was brought into full working order in 1823 by the late Professor Dick, by whom it was also endowed at his death in 1866. It is under the trusteeship of the magistrates and town council of Edinburgh, and the patronage of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and is conducted by a principal, four professors, and seven lecturers. The winter session commences early in November, and continues till the end of April; and the summer session commences in the second week of May, and continues till the end of July. The New Veterinary College in Leith Walk was established in 1873. It is conducted by a principal and seven lecturers.

The Heriot-Watt College.—The Heriot-Watt College sprang from the old School of Arts, which was founded in 1821 by Mr Leonard Horner and others for the purpose of teaching working tradesmen, at convenient hours and

at a cost within their reach, branches of science, the knowledge of which was beneficial in the exercise of their trades. It was the first institution in Great Britain formed for the express purpose of giving education in the principles of science to the industrial classes. After occupying for a time premises of a very humble character in Niddry Street, the school was afterwards moved to a building in Adam Square, which, at first rented, became in 1851 the joint property of the directors and of the subscribers to a fund for erecting a memorial of James Watt, and after this time it became known as the Watt Institution and School of Art. Watt's memory was further perpetuated by a statue placed in the Square. In 1871 the old building, which had become too small for its purpose, was pulled down to make way for the E end of Chambers Street, and premises were erected in the new street, opposite the Industrial Museum, after designs by David Rhind. In 1879 the directors presented to the governors of the various educational trusts in Edinburgh a memorial setting forth the claims of the institution to additional endowment, and in 1885 the Educational Endowments Commission sanctioned a scheme for the amalgamation of the Watt Institution with George Heriot's Trust, from whose resources funds for extension were to be supplied. Under the fostering care of the past and present managers the original classes of mathematics, chemistry, natural philosophy, and mechanical drawing have been increased till they number 43, in which instruction in different subjects is given by professors, lecturers, and instructors. There are over 3000 pupils in attendance. The Chambers Street building was largely extended and altered in 1886-88, after designs by Mr Chessar. After a somewhat florid Italian style, it has now a façade of 268 feet, with centre and two wings. In the centre is a spacious doorway, with groups of columns on the street and first-floor levels. Between the groups of pillars, at the height of the first floor, are busts of George Heriot and Mr Leonard Horner; while above is a handsome pediment, the upper part of which is filled in with carvings having in the centre a shield with Heriot's coat-of-arms. On the apex is a figure of a boy hammering on an anvil, symbolical of Industry. On the pediment of the W wing are carved Heriot's initials, and symbols of Peace and Plenty, while on that of the E wing are Watt's initials and a representation of the model of Newcomen's engine in the Glasgow University collection, the repairing of which led the great Scottish inventor to the investigations which resulted in the steam engine. The statue which was formerly in Adam Square now stands on a pedestal to the E of the doorway.

Free Church College.—The Free Church College was instituted in 1843, and was for several years provided with accommodation in private houses in George Street, but was in 1850, removed to buildings of its own at the head of the Mound. These, erected in 1846-50, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of nearly £47,000, are in the English Collegiate style of the Tudor period, and are conjoined on the E with the Free High Church. The main front is to the N, overlooking the Mound, and is divided into two storeys, crowned with a range of dormer windows. In the centre, giving admission to the quadrangle, is a groined archway, surmounted by two large oriel windows, and flanked by two square towers, rising to the height of 121 feet, buttressed at the corners from base to summit, and each terminating in four heavy crocketed pinnacles. At the NE corner is a similar tower, 96 feet high, belonging to the Free High Church. The quadrangle, which measures 85 feet by 56, has on the S two octagonal towers, surmounted by ogee roofs. The library contains over 40,000 volumes, and is particularly rich in works bearing on patristic theology, ecclesiastical history, systematic theology, and the Reformation period. There is also a good museum. The educational work is carried on by a principal, and professors of systematic theology, apologetics, church history, Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis, exegetical theology, evangelistic theology, and natural science, there being also a lecturer on elocution.

To the S of the college buildings, on the site of the palace of Mary of Guise, is the Hall—erected in 1858-59 at a cost of £7000, after designs by David Bryce—where the meetings of the Free Church General Assembly are held. It has accommodation for about 1700 persons. The Assembly met, prior to 1859, in the large plain low-roofed hall at Tanfield (at the S end of Inverleith Row), where it was first constituted in 1843. The offices of the Church are in the block of buildings at the head of the Mound, already mentioned as containing the Savings Bank.

The United Presbyterian Synod Hall.—The United Presbyterian Synod and Theological Halls were, prior to 1877, in a plain building, originally a private house, in Queen Street; the hall, which has accommodation for about 1100 persons, having been erected over ground to the back in 1847, after the amalgamation of the United Secession and the Relief synods with the United Presbyterian Synod. It is still used for occasional public meetings. The new Synod and Theological Halls are in buildings originally erected, in 1875, at a cost of £65,000, for the West-End Theatre, and purchased, in 1877, on the failure of the company to which that belonged, by the United Presbyterian Church. Designed in what may be termed the Geometric style, the front is bold and imposing. The hall where the Synod meetings are held has accommodation for over 2000 persons. The educational work is carried on by a principal and professors of systematic theology, Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis, New Testament literature and exegesis, church history, and practical training. There is a good library of some 30,000 volumes.

The Protestant Institute of Scotland, organized in 1850, and maintaining classes, conducted by a lecturer, for training students of all Protestant denominations in the polemics of the Romish controversy, has a plain building in George IV. Bridge, erected in 1862, in commemoration of the tercentenary of the Reformation. The Episcopal Church in Scotland has a Theological College at Coates' Hall, conducted by a principal and four lecturers.

Normal Schools.—The Church of Scotland Normal School and Training College, in Johnstone Terrace, near the W end of the Lawnmarket, was erected in 1845, at a cost of £8500, and is now used exclusively for the training of female teachers, and for the practising school; the training of male teachers having been, in 1879, transferred to a building erected for the purpose near the E end of Chambers Street. The educational work is carried on by a rector, eight teachers, and a lady superintendent; while the practising school is conducted by a head-master and ten assistants. The Free Church Normal School is, as has been already noticed, in Moray House, in the Canongate. The educational work is carried on by a rector, nine teachers, and a lady superintendent, and the practising school is conducted by a head-master and eleven assistants. The Training College for Schoolmistresses in connection with the Episcopal Church in Scotland, at Dalry House, is carried on by a principal, two masters, and five mistresses.

The Royal High School.—This institution, which, under the old name of the Grammar School, dates from 1519, probably sprang from a school in Holyrood, which seems to have existed from a much earlier date. It occupied for some time a dwelling-house in Blackfriars Wynd, which had been a palace of Archbishop Beaton; was removed in 1555 to a house at the E side of Kirk of Field, near the head of what came to be called High School Wynd; and acquired in 1578 a new building for itself, within the Blackfriars' cemetery, on the ground at the foot of Infirmary Street, giving to the tract around it the name of High School Yards. Another edifice, erected on or near the same site in 1777, gradually, owing to the inconvenience of the situation, lost caste in the eyes of the citizens of the New Town, and was, in 1823, sold to the directors of the Infirmary, to be used as a surgical hospital. The present Royal High School, on the S face of Calton Hill, a little above the line of Regent Road, is built on a terrace cut out of the

solid rock, and forms a prominent object in all the eastern views of the city. Erected in 1825-29, after designs by Thomas Hamilton, at a cost of £35,000, it has a curtain-wall measuring upwards of 400 feet in length, with a lodge at each end, in front of the main building, but at a considerably lower level. The main building consists of a centre, two lofty open corridors, and two wings. The two lodges have each a tetrastyle portico, and the one contains class-rooms, while the other (originally intended for the use of the janitor) was, in 1855, converted into a small swimming-bath, a new lodge for the janitor having been erected at the W end of the ground. Two doorways, Egyptian in design, boldly break the centre of the curtain-wall; and a double flight of steps, flanked half-way up by Egyptian projections, ascends to a spacious platform at the level of the main building. All these features are merely ornamental, the real access being through the playground by a gateway on a higher level considerably to the west. A massive Doric portico, copied from the temple of Theseus at Athens, with a front range of six columns over 20 feet high, and a rear range of two columns, rises from the platform at the top of the double flight of steps, and covers all the centre of the main building. The open corridors, connecting the centre with the wings, commence at points slightly behind the portico; and are each supported by six Doric columns. The wings present their shorter elevations to the front, and are adorned only with pilasters and entablature. The central part of the main building contains a large examination hall, a library hall, the rector's apartments, and some smaller rooms; the wings contain class-rooms, and apartments for masters. To the S is a gymnasium, erected in 1835. At first a purely classical seminary, the High School now furnishes systematic instruction in all the departments of a commercial as well as a liberal education; the curriculum extends over a period of six years, and the classes are conducted by a rector, 15 masters, and 2 lady teachers. The school was formerly under the care, and is still under the patronage of the magistrates and town council; but, in terms of the Education Act of 1872, it is now managed by the city school-board.

The Edinburgh Academy, on the N side of Henderson Row, was founded as a classical school by a number of distinguished citizens, including Leonard Horner, Henry Cockburn, Henry Mackenzie, Sir Walter Scott, and Sir Harry Moncrieff. The building, erected in 1824, at a cost of £13,000, after designs by W. Burn, is a low but neat Doric structure, occupying the centre of a playground of about three acres. A new gymnasium and laboratory were added in 1890, and additional class-rooms in 1892. Not far from the school, near the Inverleith Public Park, is a large cricket-ground of nine acres, for the exclusive use of present and past pupils. Under the royal charter of incorporation, the management is in the hands of a board of fifteen directors, of whom three are elected annually from the body of subscribers. The curriculum in the upper school extends over seven years, the boys in the senior division being divided into the Greek, German and Science, and Army sections, so that they may be, according to circumstances, prepared for the universities, for business life, or for the army or public services. Special attention is given to athletics. The instruction is carried on by a rector, 18 masters, and 5 lady teachers.

Fettes College, on a gentle eminence at Comely Bank, in the north-western outskirts of Stockbridge, was erected in 1865-70, at a cost of about £150,000, after designs by David Bryce, and is an extensive and stately edifice in the domestic Gothic style, prevalent in France and Scotland in the sixteenth century, showing in its grand proportions and infinite variety of detail, all the leading features of a great baronial castle. The arcaded front, the pointed mansards, the boldly-corbelled corner turrets, and the massive tower, render the building, as seen from a distance, most imposing and picturesque, while the elegance and diversity of detail make it equally beautiful on a close view. There are also a

beautiful and richly adorned chapel, a large gymnasium, and an hospital. The school originated in a bequest by Sir William Fettes of Comely Bank (1750-1836), under which the residue of his estate was 'to form an endowment for the maintenance, education, and outfit of young people whose parents have either died without leaving sufficient funds for that purpose, or who, from innocent misfortune during their own lives, are unable to give suitable education to their children.' The sum originally available was £166,000, and this was allowed to accumulate for a number of years, till it reached such an amount as the trustees deemed sufficient to carry out the intentions of the testator in a satisfactory way. The number of boys on the foundation is limited to fifty; and, beautiful as the building is, it seems somewhat of a mistake that such a palace should have been erected for the accommodation of so small a number. A large number of day-scholars and boarders are also admitted at an entrance-fee of ten guineas, an annual fee of £25, and an annual charge for board of £60. For the accommodation of boarders, four boarding-houses (each of which is managed by one of the masters) have at different times been erected within the grounds. The education given is of the highest class, and is carried on by a head-master and 17 masters. Connected with the institution, there are exhibitions at Edinburgh University of £60 a year each, founded in 1875; and at the English Universities of £100 a year each, founded in 1876.

Merchant Company's Schools.—Under the care of the Merchant Company are George Watson's College for Boys, George Watson's College for Ladies, The Edinburgh Ladies' College, Daniel Stewart's College (for boys), and James Gillespie's Schools (for boys and girls). George Watson's College had its origin in a bequest of £12,000 made in 1723 by George Watson, a native of Edinburgh, first a merchant in Holland, and afterwards accountant of the Bank of Scotland. The fund was to be applied for the maintenance and education of boys who were the children or grand-children of decayed merchants in Edinburgh. Originally constituted as George Watson's Hospital, the institution was conducted on the monastic system, the boys living, as well as receiving their education, in the building; but, in 1870, sweeping changes were made, and the governors (Sir Thomas J. Boyd being Master of the Company at the time), taking advantage of the powers of the Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act, obtained permission to convert all their hospitals into day schools, and in the case of the Watson bequest to include girls within its scope. The foundationers, limited to 60 (of whom, under an amending order of 1888, one-fourth are to be elected by competition among boys attending the school), are to be either (1) sons or grandsons of burgesses and Guild brethren, members of the Merchant Company; or sons or grandsons of ministers of the Old Church, Edinburgh; or (2) sons or grandsons of burgesses and Guild brethren admitted prior to 1881, not members of the Merchant Company. They must be between 9 and 14 years of age when admitted, and are boarded in families in Edinburgh. They may also receive certain benefits at the time of leaving school. Connected with the trust there are open fellowships at Edinburgh University. The original school, built in 1738-41, stood on the site now occupied by the Royal Infirmary, to the managers of which it was sold in 1871. The present buildings (on the N side of the Meadows, to the W of the Royal Infirmary), which had, up to the year mentioned, been occupied as the Merchant Maiden Hospital, were erected in 1816, at a cost of £12,500, after designs by Burn, and show a handsome front, with a tetrastyle Ionic portico, modelled after the temple of the Muses on the Ilyssus. Extensions were made to the N in 1872-73, and E and W projecting wings with open square towers, as well as a gymnasium, a workshop, and a laboratory, were added in 1892-93. The number of pupils is about 1200. The School for Young Ladies was established in 1870, in dwelling-houses altered for the purpose on the N side of George Square. The buildings were afterwards, in 1890-91 and in 1892, still further altered and enlarged. The number of pupils is about 900

The Edinburgh Ladies' College was founded, as the Merchant Maiden Hospital, in 1695, by contributions from the Merchant Company, and by a large donation from Mrs Mary Erskine, the widow of an Edinburgh druggist. Incorporated in 1707, it originally occupied premises at the corner of Bristo and Lothian Street, but having outgrown its accommodation, acquired in 1816 the building just described. Altered under the provisional order already referred to, as having revolutionised all the Merchant Company's schools, it was, in 1871, removed to the premises at the W end of Queen Street, where it is now carried on. There are 41 foundationers, of whom 21 are selected by competitive examination from girls attending the school. They must all be between 9 and 16 years of age when admitted, and must 'be the children or grandchildren of such who are, or were, merchant burgesses of Edinburgh, or ministers of Edinburgh, Canongate, Leith, or West Church, or who have been governors of, or benefactors to, the hospital.' They are, under the supervision of the governors, boarded with families in Edinburgh. There are also bursaries in connection with the trust. The number of pupils is about 1200.

Daniel Stewart's College, on the Queensferry Road, owes its existence to a bequest of £13,000 in money and some house property, made by Mr Daniel Stewart, an officer of the Court of Exchequer, in 1814, to be allowed to accumulate, for building and endowing an hospital for the maintenance and education of boys, the children of honest and industrious parents, whose circumstances in life do not enable them suitably to support and educate their children at other schools. Erected in 1849-53, at a cost of £30,000, after designs by David Rhind, the buildings show a curious mixture of Elizabethan and Scottish baronial. They are ranged round three sides of a quadrangle, and have several towers, of which the two chief, with lanterns and ogee roofs, rise to a height of 120 feet. The education given is similar to that in George Watson's College, and the foundationers, 40 in number, are selected from the same class in the same proportion. The number of pupils is about 900.

James Gillespie's Schools, to the W of Bruntsfield Links, were founded in terms of a bequest by James Gillespie of Spylaw, a tobacconist and snuff-merchant in the High Street, who left the greater part of his property for the endowment of a charitable school, and the maintenance of old men and women. The building, which does not need particular description, and for which Burn is responsible, was erected in 1801-3, and occupies the site of the curious old pile known as the Wright's-houses, which belonged to a branch of the Napier family. The charitable school was, under the scheme of 1870, converted into an excellent primary school, while the old men and women beneficiaries—who are persons not under 55 years of age, (1) of the name of Gillespie from any part of Scotland; (2) anyone belonging to Edinburgh or its suburbs; (3) anyone belonging to Leith, Newhaven or any part of Midlothian; and (4) failing these, any person belonging to any part of Scotland—receive pensions of from £10 to £25 a year. Connected with the trust are twelve bursaries for enabling deserving pupils to attend the higher class schools of the Company, where they receive education free. There are about 1400 pupils.

George Heriot's Hospital, which occupies a commanding site on the high ground to the S of the Grassmarket—formerly known as the High Riggs—and is worthy of its fine position, sprang from a bequest of George Heriot, the royal goldsmith of the time of James VI. Founded in 1628, but not completed till 1650, it was first used by Cromwell as an hospital for his sick and wounded soldiers after the battle of Dunbar, and did not become available for its proper purpose till 1659. The building is, alike in general effect and in details, so beautiful, that it is matter of regret that the architect is unknown. The design was long attributed to Inigo Jones, but this must certainly be a mistake, for although the names of several of the 'master masons' connected with the work are duly recorded, in no single document is the name of Jones mentioned. Among the portraits preserved in the hospi-

tal is that of William Aytoun, a cadet of the house of Inchdairnie, in Fife, and the first master of works was William Wallace, so that it is probable that to one or other of these, possibly partly to both, the honour of being the 'maker' is to be assigned; for on the death of the latter, the governors recorded their high appreciation of the 'extraordinary panes and grait cair he had in that wark baith by his advyce and in the building of the same;' and in a later contract, dated in 1632, Aytoun was bound 'to devyse, plott and set down what he sall think meittest for the decorement of the said wark, and pattern thereof alreddie begun, when any defect is found, and to make with his awiu handis the haill mowlds, alsweil of tymber as of stane belanging generally to the said wark, and generally the said William Aytoun binds and obliges him to do all and quhatsumevir unquihle William Wallace, last Maister Maissone at the said wark, aither did or intended to be done at the same.' One curious entry in connection with the payments causes one to wonder whether such things could be in the year of grace 1639. It records the prices paid for 'six shakellis for the hands of ye six wemin yt drew ye cairt wit ye chainyeis to same, 14 lokis for yair waists ond yair handis' and 'ane qwhip for ye gentlwemen in ye cairt!'

Designed in the peculiar Renaissance style that obtained in Scotland in the early part of the seventeenth century, the structure is the best example in the country of the beauty that resulted from what would at first seem an incongruous mixture of styles. 'We know,' says Telford, 'of no other instance in the work of a man of acknowledged talents where the operation of changing styles is so evident. In the chapel windows the general outlines are fine Gothic, the mouldings are Roman. In the entrance archways, although the principal members are Roman, the pinnacles, trusses, and minute sculptures partake of the Gothic.' The windows and dormers in particular show such an infinite variety of detail that no two of the two hundred and thirteen—with one exception—are alike. The buildings, which form a square, with a side of 162 feet, and are surrounded by a terrace and balustrade, are ranged round an interior quadrangle with a side of 94 feet. At the corners are massive square towers, four storeys high, with ornamental bartisans and circular corbelled corner turrets with curved roofs. The centre of the N side, which contains the entrance archway, flanked with Doric columns, is surmounted by a square dome-capped tower rising to the height of 100 feet, while in the centre of each of the other sides is a semi-octagonal projection rising above the side walls as a complete octagon, and terminating in a curved roof. All the other portions of the elevation have a height of three storeys, and the enclosed court, which is paved, has an arcade on its N and E sides, and is pierced on the S side by a Corinthian doorway leading to the Chapel, the interior of which was fitted up after designs by Gillespie Graham about 1840. Over the northern gateway are the armorial bearings of Heriot and some emblematic sculptures, and in a carved niche is placed a statue of the founder from the chisel of Robert Mylne, already mentioned in connection with Holyrood. This it used to be the custom every year to decorate with flowers on 'founder's day,' the first Monday of June—a pleasing and appropriate sign of gratitude, which was practically ended by the stupidity of the Endowed School (Scotland) Commission when the Hospital was put on its present footing. The old and ordinary access to the grounds was from the Grassmarket, but there is now also an entrance archway and lodge on the S side in Lauriston. The annual income was at first so limited as to maintain and educate only 18 boys, but this number was increased till in 1885 there were about 220, of whom 120 were resident in the building. In the year just mentioned the whole arrangements were altered under a scheme prepared by the Endowed Schools Commission. The Hospital was discontinued, and in its place there was established George Heriot's Hospital School, open to fee-paying as well as free pupils, in which mathematics, science, modern languages, drawing, and technical instruction take the place held by classics in secondary schools of the ordinary type; while certain

proportions of the funds were ordered to be applied for the endowment of the Heriot-Watt College, for the foundation of bursaries and fellowships in connection with the University, and for establishing bursaries for the higher education of girls, and in making a grant to any institution which may be founded or opened in Edinburgh for the higher education of women. The number of foundations of £20 a year each 'for poor orphans or fatherless children of burgesses in Edinburgh' was fixed at 120; while 60 free scholarships are annually awarded to 'the most meritorious pupils uot being foundationers,' and there are 40 school bursaries of the annual value of £10, with free education, a certain proportion of which are open for competition among the pupils every year. These changes involved considerable alterations in the internal arrangements of the buildings and the addition of a technical department. These were carried out in 1886-88, accommodation for the latter being provided in a building on the site of the former Heriot Bridge School on the N side of the grounds, where there are now large laboratories and workshops as well as a gymnasium. Under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1836 twelve free elementary schools were established in different parts of the town for the education of children of poor but industrious persons, but owing to the change that has come over the conditions of education in recent years, these, having become unnecessary, have been discontinued. The governors were formerly the magistrates, town councillors, and parish ministers of Edinburgh, but under the new scheme the number of trustees is fixed at 21, of whom eleven are elected by the magistrates and town council, three by the school board, two by the city ministers, one by the magistrates and council from ministers other than those of the Established Church, two by the senatus of the University, one by the Royal Society, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The amount of the original bequest 'for the maintenance, relieve, bringing upp and education of poore fatherlesse boyes, freemen's sonnes of the towne of Edinburgh' was about £24,000; but so well has this been invested, and so prudently has it been managed, that the present capital value of the trust property is over £700,000, and the income—exclusive of fees and grants from the school and the Heriot-Watt College—about £30,000, while the total ordinary income is over £34,000.

Donaldson's Hospital, to the NW of Haymarket, on the N side of the Corstorphine Road, from which the grounds extend northward to the Water of Leith, was built and endowed from a bequest of about £210,000 by James Donaldson of Broughton Hall, proprietor and printer of the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, who died in 1830. Erected in 1842-51 at a cost of about £100,000, after designs by W. H. Playfair, the buildings, which are an excellent and rich example of the Tudor style as adapted to modern requirements, are arranged round an open quadrangle, measuring 258 by 207 feet on the outside, and 176 by 164 in the interior. In the centre of the main front, flanking the principal entrance, are four octagonal towers of five storeys, with domed roofs and lanterns rising to a height of 120 feet; while at each corner are four square towers of four storeys with ogee roofs, rising to a height of about 100 feet. The other parts of the elevations are two storeys high, with mullioned windows with buttresses between. There is a beautiful little chapel projecting from the N side. The hospital was erected and endowed for maintaining and educating, '(1) Poor children of the name of Donaldson or Marshall, if appearing to the governors to be deserving; (2) such poor children as shall appear to be in the most destitute circumstances and the most deserving of admission.' It has accommodation for 150 boys and 150 girls, and about half the inmates are deaf and dumb. The age for admission is from 6 to 9, and for leaving 14, and no child is admitted whose parents are able to maintain it. The instruction given is such a plain English education as will fit the boys for trades and the girls for domestic service.

The Orphan Hospital at Dean was projected by Andrew Gairdner, merchant in Edinburgh, in 1727, and began its career of usefulness in 1733 in a house rented for the

purpose. Two years later it was removed to a building erected for it and situated at the E end of the Nor' Loch Valley. Here it remained till 1833, when, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the site, a fresh change was made to the present building. This, erected in 1831-33 at a cost of £16,000, after designs by Thomas Hamilton, is a plain two-storey structure with a central portico, with seven Tuscan columns, and over the wings two square open arched towers. Over the portico is a small clock turret, which contains the clock from the tower of the old Netherbow Port. The institution, which has accommodation for 200 children, has, from lack of funds, only about 100 inmates, who are either orphans or fatherless children maintained by the charity, or similar hoarders from any part of Scotland, who are admitted at a charge of £16 a year for boys and £14 for girls. The age for admission is between 7 and 10, and they now receive their education at one of the neighbouring board schools. The institution is partly maintained from the interest on donations that have been allowed to accumulate, but mainly from voluntary contributions and legacies.

John Watson's Hospital, near the Orphan Hospital, was founded and endowed by John Watson, W.S., who in 1759 bequeathed his estate to trustees for 'such pious and charitable uses within the city of Edinburgh as they shall think proper.' The original bequest was about £5000, but this was carefully nursed by the trustees, who are the Keepers and Commissioners of the Signet, and in 1822 an Act of Parliament was obtained authorising the erection and endowment of a hospital for destitute children. The building is a large plain edifice with a Doric portico, erected in 1825-28, after designs by W. Burn. The inmates, who number about 100, and are admitted between 7 and 9 and leave at 14, are fatherless children of the better classes, such as clergymen, officers in the army and navy, legal and medical practitioners, and the like.

The Trades' Maiden Hospital, founded in 1704, and incorporated in 1707, owes its existence to a fund formed from donations given by the Freemen of the Incorporated Trades, and by Mrs Mary Erskine, whose name has been already mentioned in connection with the Merchant Maiden Hospital. Long housed in a plain building in Argyle Square, dating from 1740, it was, in 1859, when the site was acquired for the Industrial Museum, removed to a building at Rillbank, on the S side of the Meadows. This having been in 1892, as already noticed, purchased by the directors of the Sick Children's Hospital, the Institution was again moved to the mansion-house of Ashfield, on the S side of the city, at the corner of Blackford Avenue and Grange Loan. The inmates, who number about 50, must receive presentation to the benefits of the foundation from some of the trade incorporations, and must be daughters, granddaughters, or great-granddaughters of freemen craftsmen, whom failing, any girl, qualified by age or otherwise, who may be presented by the incorporation or society. They are admitted between 7 and 11 years of age, and may remain till they are seventeen. They now receive their education at George Watson's College for Ladies.

There is a College for Daughters of Ministers of the Church of Scotland and Professors in the Scottish Universities, in Kilgraston Road, in the Grange district; but neither this, nor any of the other private higher class schools of Edinburgh, requires detailed notice.

Board Schools.—The City School Board consists of 15 members, and was constituted in 1872 by the Education Act passed in that year. When the first board came into office, it was found that there were then within the limits 169 primary schools, with accommodation for 45,492 scholars; but that 7 of these, for 1218 scholars, were to be discontinued, so that to provide for all children of school age it would be necessary to provide 4160 additional places. To meet this deficiency, it was resolved to erect 7 new schools for 4200 children; and by 1874 buildings had been acquired, or temporary provision made, for the wants of the district, in 17 day and 13 evening schools. A deficiency in places still existed, and in

1893, many of the lesser and temporary premises having been abandoned, the board had under its management 24 schools, with accommodation for 24,423 pupils—10 square feet being allowed for juveniles, and 8 for infants—the average number on the rolls for 1892 having been 24,657, and the average attendance 20,397. The schools vary in architectural features, but some of them are very handsome buildings; and in this connection Sciennes School, on the S side of the Meadows, and the one last erected, may be particularly noted. Designed in Queen Anne style, by Mr Robert Wilson, and erected at a cost of about £28,000 (inclusive of the price of the site), it has all the ordinary school fittings, and is besides provided with a cookery department, a large swimming-bath, and a gymnasium. There were in 1892 one elementary, 6 continuation, and 5 advanced evening schools, attended by 1222 pupils. The staff in 1892 numbered 606, of whom 231 were assistants and 239 pupil-teachers. The salaries of the head-masters vary from £320 to £420, of first assistants from £130 to £200, and of ordinary assistants from £65 to £120. The following table gives details, taken from the *Report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland for 1894-95*, for the various schools:—

	School.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.	Grant.
1	Abbeyhill, . . .	769	774	£803 15 6
2	Bristo, . . .	856	768	798 14 6
3	Canonmills, . . .	850	764	855 5 2
4	Castle Hill, . . .	913	826	907 2 6
5	Causewayside, . . .	972	608	673 15 6
6	Dalry, . . .	1712	1467	1607 9 4
7	Davie Street, . . .	586	497	495 12 6
8	Dean, . . .	565	536	562 2 8
9	Leith Walk, . . .	1483	1429	1630 14 7
10	London Street, . . .	1.66	1468	1594 10 10
11	Lothian Road, . . .	950	886	995 4 6
12	Milton House, . . .	1174	980	1042 16 2
13	New Street, . . .	706	452	459 8 0
14	North Canongate, . . .	1045	879	961 12 0
15	North Merchiston, . . .	1016	989	1021 7 4
16	Regent Road, . . .	883	834	914 3 0
17	St Bernard's, . . .	1041	1088	1162 11 0
18	St Leonard's, . . .	1463	1022	1162 8 0
19	Sciennes, . . .	1323	1276	1458 4 6
20	South Bridge, . . .	1281	1147	1263 14 0
21	Stockbridge, . . .	727	787	873 12 6
22	Torphichen Street, . . .	988	875	991 1 0
23	Warrender Park, . . .	912	929	1056 8 0
24	West Fountain- bridge,	937	852	915 4 2

The income of the Board amounts to nearly £90,000, of which about £50,000 is derived from the rates, including the proportions (a little over £3000) received from the parishes of North and South Leith, Duddingston, and Liberton. Nearly £36,000 is derived from grants, including those of the Science and Art Department, and the grant in relief of fees; while fees themselves produce now only a little over £1000. Of the outlay over £45,000 is spent on teachers' salaries, and £20,000 in payment of interest and instalments of loans. The total amount of loans received up to May, 1892, was over £326,000, of which over £72,000 had been at the same date repaid; while over £90,000 had been paid on account of interest. The Board Offices are in a handsome block of buildings at the corner of Castle Terrace and Cornwall Street, erected in 1888, after designs by Mr Wilson, at a cost of £10,000. Plain Italian in style, they have a corner-tower with a dome.

Among the miscellaneous schools may be noted a School of Cookery, and a ragged school.

Parishes and Parochial Affairs.—Edinburgh has within itself the *quoad civilia* parishes of City (603 acres) and Canongate (678 acres), and covers also portions of St Cuthbert's, North Leith, South Leith, Duddingston, and Liberton. St Cuthbert's, which contains more than half the population of the city, extends beyond the municipal boundaries as far as Slateford, Corstonphine Hill, Trinity, and North Leith. Its greatest

length is 5 miles, and the greatest breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, while the area is 6675 acres, of which 14 are foreshore and $13\frac{1}{2}$ water. The portion of the parish beyond the parliamentary boundary is joined to the district of Dean for school purposes, under the St Cuthbert's and Dean School Board. For poor-law purposes St Cuthbert's and Canongate are combined as St Cuthbert's Combination. The poor-house belonging to it was formerly a group of buildings to the W of St Cuthbert's Church, but when these were sold to the Calodoonian Railway Company, and removed in 1866, they were replaced by the present handsome poor-house, which stands in an open and airy situation amid extensive grounds, to the W of Fettes College. Additions were made to it in 1880. The average number of inmates is a little over 400, and of poor belonging to the parish over 3000. The income and expenditure of the combination are about £36,000. The offices of the Board are in a handsome building at the corner of Castle Terrace and Cambridge Street, erected in 1888, after designs by Mc'Gibbon and Ross, at a cost of £12,000. Late Scottish baronial in style, it has an angular corner tower. The old poor-house for the City parish stood on the W side of Forrest Road, but was sold in 1871, and the inmates removed to a new building at Craiglockhart, on the SW of the city, erected in 1867-70. Scottish baronial in style, it has a corbelled octagonal tower in the centre, 105 feet high, and comprises besides the poor-house proper an infirmary and a lunatic asylum. The average number of inmates is about 450, and of the poor belonging to the parish about 1700. The income and expenditure are over £26,000. The offices are in a plain building between Bristo and Forrest Road, occupying part of the site of the old Darien house.

Registration.—For registration purposes Edinburgh is divided into five districts. These, with their populations in 1891, are:—St George's, 69,154; St Andrew's, 56,360; Canongate, 38,252; St Giles', 31,779; Newington, 65,680. The registrars are appointed by the town-council.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*Established Churches.*—For ecclesiastical purposes the City parish is now broken up into Abbey (part), Greenside, St Giles', Lady Yester's, New Greyfriars, New North, or West St Giles, Old Church, Old Greyfriars, St Andrew's, St George's, St John's, St Leonard's (part), St Luke's, St Mary's, St Stephen's, Tolbooth, Trinity College (part), and Tron parishes. Canongate has been broken into Canongate and Trinity College (part) parishes. St Cuthbert's has been divided into Buccleuch, Dean (part), Granton (part), Lady Glenorchy's, Mayfield (part), Morning-side, Newington, Robertson Memorial, St Aidan's, St Bernard's, St Cuthbert's, St David's, St Leonard's (part), St Margaret's, St Michael's, and West Coates parishes. There are also a Gaelic charge, a deaf and dumb congregation, and four mission stations. The number of communicants is over 36,000.

The stipends of all the city ministers were, prior to 1860, derived mainly from a tax, known as the annuity-tax, on houses and shops within the royalty; and rose from £200 each in 1802, to £625 in 1850. By the Annuity-tax Abolition Act of 1860, they were fixed at £600 for the existing incumbents, the funds being raised by means of seat-rents and a general tax, and power being retained for future reduction of the incomes to £550. Under an amending Act of 1870, the annuity payable by the city was finally redeemed for £56,500. The patronage of all the charges was held by the town council till the Abolition Act of 1860, and from that date till the abolition of patronage in 1875, by the ecclesiastical commissioners appointed under the Act by various public bodies. This commission still administers all the temporal affairs of the city charges.

St Giles' Church.—There seems to have been a church on the site of the modern St Giles' before the year 854, but by whom or under what circumstances it was built, or why dedicated to St Giles, is not known. A new church in lieu of the original one was erected in the early part of the twelfth century by Alexander I. It

stood on the north-western part of the ground occupied by the present building, and had a choir and nave, with small side aisles and a central tower, but it was almost entirely demolished in 1385, when Richard II. burnt the city. One of the doorways on the N side, where is now the third window from the west, long survived, but was unfortunately destroyed when the fabric was being repaired in 1797 or 1798. Nothing else seems to have been left except, probably, the three octagonal pillars on each side of the W end of the choir with their arches, and the wall about the entrance to the Royal Pew. Rebuilding on a larger scale, however, proceeded apace, large grants being made from the municipal funds for this purpose as early as 1387, when a contract was entered into for the construction of five vaulted chapels on the S side of the nave. These remained intact till 1829, when the two to the W were demolished; the others form the present south aisle. Between 1387 and 1416 these chapels had been finished, and the Albany Aisle on the north-west of the nave added. This received its name from the Duke of Albany, who, always careful to keep on good terms with the church, made a number of gifts for the building of 'the fabric of the parochial church of the burgh of Edinburgh.' The chapel of St Eloi, to the W of the N transept, was probably also added about the same time. About 1460 still further extensions took place. One of these was the enlargement of the choir to the E, and the other its extension on the S side, in what is known as the Preston Aisle. The first seems to have been carried out in accordance with the royal desire, and probably partly at the royal expense, for the capital of one of the pillars, called the King's Pillar, bears shields on which are the arms of King James II., of his wife Mary of Gueldres, and of his son Prince James. The second receives its name from William Preston of Gortoun, who 'had with diligent labour and great expense, and aided by a high and mighty prince, the King of France, and many other Lords of France, succeeded in obtaining possession of the arm-bone of St Giles, and this inestimable relique had been freely bequeathed by him "to oure mother kirk of Sant Gell of Edynburgh withouten any condicion." The provost, bailies, and community of Edinburgh, deeply impressed with the importance of such an acquisition, voluntarily undertook to commence within one year [after January 1455], and to complete in the space of six or seven years, an aisle "furth fra our Lady Isle, where the said William lvis," to erect there his monument with a brass tablet, with his arms and an inscription specifying his having brought that relique to Scotland; his arms also to be put in hewn stone in three other parts of the aisle; also an altar, and to endow a chaplain to sing for him from that time forth, and granting to his nearest relations the privilege of carrying the relique in all public processions.' And so the aisle remains to this day, but the precious arm-bone, which was kept in a richly jewelled case, can no longer be carried in public processions, for it has disappeared from mortal ken since 1560.

In 1466 St Giles' was, by a charter granted by James III., converted into a collegiate foundation, with a provost, a dean, sixteen prebendaries, a master of the choir, four choristers, a sacristan, and a beadle, together with a number of chaplains to attend to the thirty-six altars of the church; and just before the death of James IV. it received the last pre-Reformation addition to the building. This was a chapel off the SW corner of the Preston Aisle, founded by Walter Chepman for the prosperity of the King and Queen and the benefit of his own soul; and in the vault beneath the 'Scottis Caxton' was buried. Then came all the troubles of the Reformation, when the walls rang with the fervid eloquence of Knox, or echoed the sad tribute he paid to 'the good Lord James' when he was borne to his last rest in the Moray Aisle, and the preacher 'moved three thousand persons to shed tears for the loss of such a good and godlie governor;' or again, when he preached his last sermon at the installation of his successor 'on the dutie of a minister and the dutie of the flock,' and then, tottering feebly out, passed along the High Street home to die.

After the Reformation the building was, from 1633 to

1638, the cathedral of the short-lived episcopal diocese of Edinburgh, which came to such an abrupt end after Jenny Geddes had thrown her stool at the head of poor Dean Hannay as he read the service book, and the Bishop himself narrowly escaped being stoned to death by 'a number of the meaner sort of people, most of them waiting maids and women who use for to keep places for the better sort.' Partitioned off ultimately into four churches—the High Church in the choir, the Tolbooth Church in the SW, the Old Church in the middle and part of the S side, and the Little Kirk in the NW—in which condition it remained till our own day, St Giles' suffered for a time even greater degradation, for part of it was used for a time as a prison, and as a police-office. Surrounded till 1817 by the shops called the Krames, which were placed against its walls, and hemmed in by the Luckenbooths on the N, the Old Tolbooth on the W, and shops and tall tenements on all the other sides, it was practically lost to view; and it might have been better had it remained so, for, after all these obstructions had been removed, the exterior of the building was discovered to have a ragged appearance (as well it might), and plans for its renovation by Mr Burn were approved of, and the alterations carried out, with the aid of a government grant of about £20,000, in 1829-32. The result can be seen and lamented any day, and no more barbarous and tasteless piece of work than the outside change has ever been accomplished in the nineteenth century. The inside and the tower fortunately almost entirely escaped, for, though alterations were made, they were of such a nature that it was possible to undo them. The complete restoration of the interior was first proposed by William Chambers, the publisher, when he was Lord Provost in 1867, but not till 1871 was a Restoration Committee appointed, with Mr Chambers as chairman. St Giles' at this time contained the High Church in the E end, the New North or West St Giles' Church in the W, and Trinity College Church in the south. By the middle of 1872 the subscription obtained had reached a sum sufficient to warrant a commencement being made, and, under the direction of Mr W. Hay, the choir was, at a cost of £4500, brought into nearly its original state; and in its renovated form was opened for public worship in 1873. By the removal of the Trinity College Church to a new building, in 1878, the southern and centre parts of the church, including the Prestow Aisle and the transepts, became available, and in 1879-80 these portions were treated as the choir had been, the galleries and partitions removed, and the walls cleared of plaster and cleaned; the whole cost, which amounted to some £3000, being borne by Mr Chambers. Finally a sum of money sufficient to erect a new church for the West St Giles' congregation having been raised by public subscription, Mr Chambers undertook, at his own expense, the restoration of the nave, the operations in connection with which were finished in 1883, when, thanks to this act of munificence on the part of a private citizen, St Giles' became once more, as far as was possible, worthy of its historical associations, and 'so long as these stones remain one upon another will men remember the deed which William Chambers did, and tell of it to their children.' The total length inside the walls is 194 feet from E to W, and 124 across the transepts; while the width of nave, choir, and transepts is about 23 feet. The height of the arches varies from 35 feet beneath the tower to 26 feet in the choir, and the height from the floor to the roof of the choir is 51 feet. The western entrance, which dates from 1883, is entirely new, and has a double doorway, over which is a seated figure of St Giles with his hind. In the double row of canopied niches are placed statuettes of the leading royal and ecclesiastical personages associated with the history of the building. The steeple, rebuilt in 1648, on the model of a previous one of fifteenth century work, which had become dilapidated and required to be taken down, consists of a tower 30 feet square, terminating in a balustrade and surmounted by an open octagonal lantern in the shape of an imperial crown. It is about 150 feet high, and standing as it does on elevated ground is seen from a great distance, and forms a characteristic

feature in all views of Edinburgh. 'From whatever point of view the city is looked at, the picturesque crown of the steeple is seen sharply outlined against the sky. Soaring aloft unlike every other spire in its neighbourhood, it seems like the spirit of old Scottish history, keeping watch over the city that has grown up through the long years beneath its shadow. Edinburgh would not be Edinburgh without it.'

The building, as now existing, consists of nave and choir, with side aisles and transepts. Beyond the north side-aisle of the nave are the Albany Aisle at the W end, the scssion-house (erected in 1883), and St Eloi's or the Hammermen's Chapel, and to the E of the transept the Chambers Memorial Chapel. To the S of the south side-aisle of the nave are the three remaining chapels of the five erected in 1887, and now called the South Aisle, the vestry, erected in 1883, and the Moray Aisle, while to the S of the south side aisle of the choir is the Preston Aisle and the Chepman Aisle. The Chambers Memorial Chapel, dedicated to the memory of the modern benefactor, and containing memorial windows and a brass tablet setting forth the history of the renovation, was formed in 1891, by opening up and connecting with the main building, by a wide arch, a little side room, in the corner between the north transept and the choir, dating probably from the Reformation. In the Moray Aisle the Good Regent was buried in 1570, and in it is now placed the monument erected to him in 1864, by the twelfth earl of the line, which bears the brass plate from the old monument erected in the year of his death, with Buchanan's beautiful inscription—*Jacobo Stovarto Moraviae Comiti Scotiae Proregi viro actatis suae longe optimo ab inimicis omnis memoriae deterrimis ex insidiis extincto ceu patri communi patria moerens posuit.* The widow above was erected by the fourteenth earl, and represents the assassination at Linlithgow, and the scene in St Giles' during Knox's sermon at the funeral. From this recess a doorway and staircase lead down to a small vault beneath the Chepman Aisle, where the remains of the Marquess of Montrose were buried with such ceremony in 1661, and in the aisle itself overhead is the memorial erected by the Grahams to their great kinsman in 1888—the finest mural monument that has been executed in Scotland for the last two hundred years. Designed by Dr Rowand Anderson in the Renaissance style of the middle of the seventeenth century (the time of the Marquess' death), and carved in coloured marble and alabaster, with elaborate gilding, by Messrs John and Birnie Rhind, it has at the base a semicircular arch, deeply recessed, and with a sarcophagus and black marble bier, on which is a recumbent figure of Montrose. The window beside is filled with stained glass, showing the armorial bearings of the distinguished relatives, companions-in-arms, and associates of the Marquess. In the Aisle is also a brass plate, inscribed by Dr William Chambers to Chepman's memory. Beside the Moray Aisle is a tablet in honour of Jenny Geddes, and on one of the pillars another commemorating Dean Hannay. There are a number of stained glass memorial windows, those in the choir showing incidents in the life of Christ. The great west window has figures of the prophets, and in the clerestory are representations of the arms of the various crafts of Edinburgh. Ranged along the pillars are old stands of colours that have been carried by various Scottish regiments—many of them placed here with considerable ceremonial in 1883—and in different parts of the church are interesting military memorials. In the S transept, formerly known as St Anthony's Aisle, is a very fine organ, erected in 1884-91. It consists of four full manuals, of compass CC to A (fifty-eight notes), and a pedal organ, CCC to F. The great organ has 16 stops, 6 composition pedals, and 1218 pipes; the swell organ 16 stops, 4 composition pedals, and 1160 pipes; the choir organ 11 stops, 3 composition pedals, and 628 pipes; the solo organ 6 stops and 348 pipes; and the pedal organ 11 stops, 4 composition pedals, and 390 pipes. There are besides 11 couplers, which bring up the whole number of knobs at the organist's disposal to 71. In the Preston Aisle is the Royal Pew, erected in 1885, and elaborately

carved in oak, after the style of the old stalls in Dunblane Cathedral; and at the E end of the choir are stalls for the Deans of the Chapel Royal and the chaplains of the Queen. There is a special royal entrance at the E end of the aisle, formed in 1885. The only old bell in the steeple is the vesper or ave bell, which bears the inscription, *O mater Dei, memento mei: Anno 1504*. That on which the clock strikes the hours was recast in 1844. There are also two bells on which the quarters are struck, dated 1700 and 1728, and eight chime bells erected in 1858. On a frame beneath the open arches of the crown there remained till 1890 a set of 23 small musical bells, dating from 1698 (when they were cast by Meikle on the Castlehill); but, as they had suffered a good deal from the attacks of age and time, they were in the year just mentioned replaced by a set of 13 tubular bells in the key of A flat, the largest having a length of 9 feet 3 inches and a diameter of 4½ inches, and the smallest a length of 5 feet and a diameter of 3 inches. The clock belonged originally to Lindores Abbey, after the dissolution of which, in 1585, it was bought for £55 by the town council, and was the same year repaired and set up 'in the hie steeple'—curiously enough by a smith from Blantyre.

The Victoria Hall, the meeting-place of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the parochial church of the Tolbooth parish, at the corner of Castle Hill and Johnstone Terrace, was erected in 1842-44, at a cost of about £16,000, after designs by Gillespie Graham, in the Decorated Gothic style. At each corner is a richly adorned pinnacle, and at the E end is a massive tower containing the chief entrance. The buttresses at the corners of the tower terminate in pinnacles, and from its top springs a handsome octagonal spire, which rises to a height of 241 feet, and forms a very prominent object in many of the views of Edinburgh. Prior to the opening of the Victoria Hall—which receives this name from the Queen, who laid the foundation stone on the occasion of her first visit to Scotland—the Assembly met in St Andrew's parish church. St Cuthbert's, or the West Church, seems to occupy the site of a very early church or cell, dedicated to the great northern saint, the 'kirk-town' of which is mentioned in the time of David I., when it became the property of the monks of Holyrood. The oldest church of which any account remains was a large cruciform edifice with a massive square tower, which suffered very severely during the siege of the Castle in 1689. Taken down at last in 1775, it was replaced by a very ugly building, in the interior of which gallery was piled above gallery, so that accommodation was provided for about 3000 people. The steeple was added in 1787-90, built by public subscription, to render less unsightly the church which the economical heritors had built in so plain a fashion. This gave place again in 1892-93 to the present church, a very plain building, with square-headed windows with architraves below, and circular-headed windows with pilasters above. There are transepts with plain pediments, and a semicircular projection at the E end, on each side of which is a square tower. The old steeple has been preserved. The church is surrounded by a large burying ground, in which is the grave of De Quiney. The congregational halls to the S were erected in 1893.

Trinity College Church, which stood on the W side of Leith Wynd, was founded in 1462 by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II., as a collegiate church, but was removed in 1848 in connection with the clearances for the Waverley Station. It consisted of choir, transepts, and central tower, and was a rich and beautiful example of Middle Pointed. The E end was pierced by three lofty and richly-traceried windows, and on the S side was a very fine doorway beneath a beautiful porch with groined roof. In an aisle on the N side was the tomb of the foundress, whose remains were, on the demolition of the building, removed and re-interred in the royal vault at Holyrood. The stones of the old church were all carefully numbered and preserved with a view to reconstruction on another site, but after a long lawsuit the project was abandoned, and in 1872 a new church, bearing the same name and

in the same style as the old, was begun in Jeffrey Street, many of the details being exact reproductions of the corresponding features of the original building. To the S of the church is the congregational hall, which is a reconstruction of the apse and eastern portion of the fifteenth century structure, from the old stones. The Tron Church, at the corner of High Street and South Bridge, was founded in 1637, opened in 1647, and completed in 1663. Consecrated to Christ and the Church, it received its name from being situated opposite a public weighing-beam or tron, called the Salt Tron. The present spire was built in 1828 to replace the curious lead-covered wooden one destroyed by the great fire of 1824. The Greyfriars' Churches, Old and New, off Candlemaker Row, near the W end of Chambers Street, take their name from a monastery of the Greyfriars, founded here by James I. An edifice of considerable size and importance, it was, in 1449, the temporary home of Mary of Gueldres, and, a few years afterwards, the asylum of Henry VI. of England; and it was finally demolished about 1559, when the gardens were granted by Queen Mary to the magistrates for use as a public burying ground, 'being somewhat distant from the town.' The Old Church was built in 1612, and had originally a steeple at the W end, but this was destroyed in 1718 by the accidental explosion of some gunpowder which had been stored in it by the city authorities. The whole building was destroyed by fire in 1845, and underwent restoration so slowly that it was not again ready for use till 1857. It was the first Presbyterian church that had stained glass windows or contained an organ. It has had many famous ministers, among whom may be mentioned Principals Rollock, Carstares, and Robertsons, and Doctors John Erskine, John Inglis, Guthrie, and Robert Lee, of the last of whom a medallion, by Hutchison, was placed inside the church in 1870. The Solemn League and Covenant of 1638 was partly signed within the walls and partly on a tombstone in the churchyard. Old Greyfriars figures in Scott's *Guy Mannering*, and is also interesting in connection with his first love affair, he having here made the acquaintance of Miss Margaret Stuart Belsches, the early object of his affections, by offering her the use of his umbrella as the congregation was dispersing. New Greyfriars' Church was built in 1721, adjoining the W end of the Old Church, and is a very plain, not to say ugly, structure. It was injured in the fire of 1845, but not to any great extent. Round these churches is the large graveyard in which are the resting-places of many famous men. At a spot near the NE corner lie the remains of many of the martyrs of the Covenant who were executed in the Grassmarket, and among other tombs may be noted those of George Buchanan (with a stone erected by David Laing on the traditional site of the grave), George Heriot (father of the goldsmith), Alexander Henderson, Sir George Mackenzie, Sir James Stewart, Principal Carstares, Sir John de Medina, Jameson, the painter; Robert Mylne, Principal Robertson, Dr Pitcairn, Allan Ramsay, Colin Maclaurin, Dr Joseph Black, Dr Hugh Blair, Dr M'Crie, Lord President Forbes, Lord President Blair, Boswell of Auchinleck, the two Professors Munro, Kay, the caricaturist; Henry Mackenzie, Sir Walter Scott's father, Dr Carson, Patrick Fraser Tytler, and Duncan Ban Macintyre. The position of the grave of the Regent Morton, who was buried here, is not exactly known. Riddiman has a monument in the New Church. In the southern portion of the ground the Covenanters captured at Bothwell Bridge were confined, exposed to the weather for five months. Canongate Church was built in 1688, to make provision for the parishioners who were turned out of Holyrood Chapel when James VII. appropriated it for service after the Roman Catholic rites. It is a very plain structure, and has the front gable adorned with a deer's head with a cross, representing the crest of the ancient burgh. In the churchyard are the graves of Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, Dr Gregory, Provost Drummond, and the poet Fergusson—the last with the stone erected by Burns. A space on the N side of the ground has been used since 1692 as a garrison burying ground, and is marked by a granite pillar erected

in 1880. St George's Church, in the centre of the W side of Charlotte Square, was erected in 1811-14, at a cost of £33,000, after designs by Robert Reid. Massive Græco-Italian in style, it has a lofty Ionic portico with four columns and two pilasters, and is surmounted by a handsome dome, which rises to a height of 150 feet, and forms an important feature in all views of the city from the north and west. St Andrew's Church, on the N side of George Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, is a very plain structure, built in 1785, but has a graceful tetrastyle Corinthian portico and steeple, 168 feet high, erected in 1787. The tower contains a fine chime of eight bells, which were placed in position in 1789. The church, the interior of which was altered and improved in 1862, was in 1843 the meeting place of the General Assembly at which the Disruption took place. St Stephen's Church, in St Vincent Street, facing the Howe Street line, was erected in 1826-28, at a cost of £21,000, after designs by W. H. Playfair, and has a massive square tower 163 feet high. Lady Yester's Church, a very plain building on the N side of Infirmay Street, erected in 1803, took the place of an older church a little to the east. The latter was built and partly endowed from a gift of 15,000 merks made in 1647 by Dame Margaret Kerr, Lady Yester, for the purpose. Lady Glenorchy's Church, in Roxburgh Place, was built in 1809 as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's. The original building was on the ground now occupied by the Waverley Station, and owed its existence to the beneficence of the widow of Viscount Glenorchy, who erected it in 1774. St Mary's Church, in Bellevue Crescent, dating from 1824, has a good spire 186 feet high; and in the burying ground attached to Buccleuch Church, in Buccleuch Street, are the graves of Dr Adam, the once famous rector of the High School, and Dr Blacklock. Of more recent churches many are excellent specimens of modern ecclesiastical architecture, but none of them calls for special notice.

The Established Church Presbytery of Edinburgh includes all the parishes mentioned above, as well as those of Colinton, Corstorphine, Cramond, Currie, Duddingston, Gilmerton, Granton, Kirknewton, five charges in Leith, Liberton, Mid-Calder, West Calder, Portobello, and Ratho; and the mission stations at Craiglockhart, Juniper Green, Gogar, Portobello, Leith, Oakbank, and Addiewell. There are about 54,000 members within the bounds.

Free Churches.—St George's Church, in Shandwick Place, superseded a previous building in Lothian Road, removed to make way for the Caledonian Railway Station, and was erected in 1866-69 at a cost, including site, of £31,000, after designs by David Bryce. Pædian in style, it is by no means beautiful. The campanile, with its curious candle-extinguisher top, which reaches a height of 185 feet, was added in 1882, and contains a clock with a set of bells which ring the Westminster chimes, and which were placed in position in 1891. Barclay Church, on the western verge of Bruntsfield Links, was erected in 1862-63, after designs by F. T. Pilkington, at a cost of £10,000, the funds being gifted by a lady named Barclay. It is a curiously intricate example of the Venetian Gothic style, with an elegant tower and spire rising to the height of 250 feet. The congregational hall was added in 1891-92. The M'Cre Church in Davie Street formerly belonged to the Original Secession, and is notable for the ministry in it of Dr M'Cre, the biographer of Knox and Melville. St John's Church, in Johnston Terrace, is notable for the ministry of Dr Guthrie and Dr Hanna. None of the other Free Churches calls for particular notice.

The Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh includes the churches of Corstorphine, Cramond, 41 charges in Edinburgh, Gorgie, Juniper Green, 5 charges in Leith, Liberton, Newhaven, Portobello, Ratho, and West Calder. There are about 29,000 members or adherents within the bounds.

The U.P. Presbytery of Edinburgh includes the charges of Aberlady, Balerno, Bathgate, Broxburn, 2 charges at Dalkeith, Dunbar, East Calder, East Linton, 27 charges

in Edinburgh, Fala, Ford, Gorebridge, 2 charges in Haddington, Howgate, Lasswade, 7 charges in Leith, Mid Calder, 2 charges in Musselburgh, Newlands, North Berwick, 2 charges in Peebles, Penicuik, 2 charges in Portobello, Queensferry, Slateford, Tranent, Wardie, West Calder, West Linton, and Whitburn. The number of members within the bounds is about 29,000. Broughton Place Church was the scene of the labours of the well-known Rev Dr John Brown; and Nicolson Street Church had for one of its ministers Jamieson of *Scottish Dictionary* fame. None of the other churches in Edinburgh calls for particular notice.

Episcopal Churches.—St Mary's Cathedral Church for the diocese of Edinburgh, on the E side of Palmerston Place, originated in a bequest by the Misses Walker, who owned the estate of Coates, comprising the sites of Coates Crescent, Walker Street, Melville Street, and several other thoroughfares in the West End. This, which yielded a revenue of £20,000, they bequeathed for erecting and endowing a cathedral, and for purposes connected with it, so far as the funds would allow. The proceeds became available in 1870, and the work, begun in 1874 in accordance with designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott, was after his death, in March 1878, carried on and completed by his son, Mr John Oldrid Scott. The church was consecrated and opened in Oct. 1879. The cathedral is cruciform in plan, with lofty central tower and spire, the nave, choir, and transepts having respectively seven, four, and two bays. Each of the four arms has aisles on both sides, and by the arrangement of the reredos the choir aisles are connected at the E end. The style is Early Pointed, and recalls Jedburgh Abbey, and Duublane and Glasgow Cathedrals. The choir, crossings, and aisles are grained in stone, the nave and transepts in wood. The E end has three lancet windows, above which is a range of niches containing figures about life size, and over these is a seated figure of our Lord in glory, with angels grouped around. The fronts of the N and S transepts have wheel windows, and the W front has a great arch, within which are four lancet windows of equal size and design, with a beautiful rose window above. In this front is the main entrance, with recessed arch and elaborate carving, the doorway being divided by a central pier, on which rests a sculptured tympanum. The total external length is 262 feet; width across transepts, 132½ feet; across nave and aisles, 75 feet; and height of ridge of roof externally, 84 feet. There are towers at each corner of the W end, and at the intersection of the choir, nave, and transepts, is a very massive tower and spire, 42 feet across, and rising to a height of 295 feet. The chapter house to the N was added in 1891, the necessary funds having been provided from a bequest by Mr Rollo, W.S. Internally the whole is elaborately finished, the pavement of the choir being of Sicilian marble and tiles, and the wooden fittings, stalls, bishop's throne, etc., of walnut. In 1880 there was added a reredos of reddish-veined alabaster with enrichments of variously coloured marbles, and sculptures in white Carrara; the most important of the latter being a relief of the Crucifixion by Miss Grant. It has a central elevation and two receding wings, one of which has a statue of St Margaret, and the other, one of St Columba bearing the crozier of St Fillan. The song school was elaborately decorated in fresco in 1890-92 by Mrs Traquhair—a labour of love. The cost of the whole building was over £100,000.

St Paul's Church, at the E end of York Place, formerly the bishop's church or pro-cathedral, was erected in 1816-18 at a cost of about £12,000, after designs by Archibald Elliot, and is a somewhat heavy edifice in the later Pointed style, with intermixture of Tudor. The interior was greatly improved, and a chancel was added, in 1891-92. The organ was originally built in 1774 by Schnetzler for the church which preceded the present, and underwent, from time to time, such improvements as won for it the reputation of being the finest in Scotland. Further improvements were made in 1870, and it has now forty stops, besides eight couplers. One of the ministers was the Rev Archibald Alison, author of *Essays on Taste*, and father of the historian.

St John's Church, at the corner of Princes Street and Lothian Road, was erected in 1818 at a cost of £15,000, after designs by W. Burn, and is an oblong edifice, with nave and aisles, Perpendicular Gothic in style, with details copied from St George's Chapel at Windsor. At the W end is a square tower, 120 feet high, with corner pinnacles. At the E end is a chancel, added in 1882, and a large low vestry. Underneath are burial vaults, and these and the little burying ground contain the remains of Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir William Hamilton, and Macvey Napier. One of the ministers of St John's was the Rev Dean Ramsay, the genial author of *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*. Christ Church, in Morningside, a very beautiful building, in the French Gothic style of the thirteenth century, was erected in 1876 at a cost of £11,000, after designs by Mr H. J. Blanc.

The *Episcopal Diocese of Edinburgh* contains 14 charges and 7 mission stations in Edinburgh, charges at Alloa, Armadale, Biel, Colinton, Dalkeith, Dalmahoy, Dunbar, Dunmore, Duns, Falkirk, Galashiels, Haddington, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, Lasswade, Leith, Melrose, Musselburgh, North Berwick, Peebles, Portobello, Selkirk, Stirling (2), Trinity, and West Linton, and mission stations at Balerno, Bo'ness, Eyemouth, Chirnside, Gargunnoch, Gilmerton, Penicuik, and South Queensferry. The number of members within the bounds is about 25,000.

Other Churches.—There are also in Edinburgh one church connected with the United Original Seceders, 8 Congregational churches, 4 Evangelical Union churches, 5 Baptist churches, a Wesleyan Methodist church, an English Episcopal church, a Unitarian church, a Catholic Apostolic church, a Jewish Synagogue, and 6 Roman Catholic churches.

The Catholic Apostolic Church, at the N end of Broughton Street, is a very handsome building, erected in 1874-76 at a cost of £17,000, after designs by Dr Rowand Anderson. The Roman Catholic pro-cathedral at the S end of the same street, close to the Theatre Royal, is a plain building, erected in 1813, at a cost of £8000, after designs by Gillespie Graham. It was greatly enlarged and improved in 1891. Connected with the Roman Catholic Church there is a convent (St Catherine's) in Lauriston, and another (St Margaret's) in Whitehouse Loan, near Bruntsfield Links. The former was built in 1861, and the latter, dating from 1835, was the first religious house established in Scotland after the Reformation. It has a beautiful little Norman chapel, designed by Gillespie Graham, in the vaults of which lie the remains of Mr and Mrs Hope-Scott of Abbotsford.

Social Condition and Industries.—As the principal seat of the administration of justice, the meeting-place of the supreme courts of the principal religious denominations, a fountain-head of scientific and literary activity, the seat of a great university, and the home of many good schools, Edinburgh contains always a large body of inhabitants who belong to the cultured classes either by education or occupation, or who are attracted thither by the beauty of the place and the excellence and cheapness of the education they are able to procure for their families. The city, too, is truly national; and unquestionably, London excepted, 'fulfils the idea of a capital more than any other city in the United Kingdom, and every Scotsman finds in it a common centre for his sympathies.' Edinburgh, remarks Alexander Smith, 'is not only in point of beauty the first of British cities, but, considering its population, the tone of its society is more intellectual than that of any other. In no other city will you find so general an appreciation of books, art, music, and objects of antiquarian interest. It is Weimar without a Goethe—a Boston without its nasal twang.' Edinburgh, he says elsewhere, 'is a patrician amongst British cities, "a penniless lass wi' a lang pedigree." She has wit if she lacks wealth; she counts great men against millionaires. . . . The success of the actor is insecure until thereunto Edinburgh has set her seal; the poet trembles before the Edinburgh critics; the singer respects the delicacy of the Edinburgh ear; coarse London may roar

with applause, but fastidious Edinburgh sniffs disdain, and sneers reputations away.'

Though the city derives considerable commercial importance from the presence in it of so many head offices of banks and insurance companies, employing a large amount of capital, and though it has a considerable amount of trade, and is probably the greatest retail shopkeeping centre out of London, it can be said to have but few industries of widespread importance. The making of linen, at one time of considerable consequence, has long been extinct, as has also the weaving of rich shawls and plaids in imitation of Indian work, which was begun in 1805, and for a time promised well. Silk manufacture, begun in 1841 in a large factory at Fountainbridge, had soon to be abandoned, and in 1855 the buildings passed into the hands of the North British Rubber Company, who succeeded in establishing in them, and in the extensive enlargements that have from time to time become necessary, a thriving and very important business in all kinds of india-rubber goods. There is also an extensive manufacture of vulcanite and other rubber products in an adjacent work. Other branches of general industry that may be mentioned are brewing and distilling—which are largely carried on, the city having been long famous for its ales, and the Caledonian Distillery being one of the largest in the world—cabinetmaking, coach-building, tanning, the manufacture of jewellery, and of machinery for paper mills—of which there are a number in the neighbourhood—type founding, printing, and publishing. The two last demand rather more than mere passing notice, for literature and the arts connected with its production may be said to hold the most prominent place among the productive industries of Edinburgh. About 1507, some thirty years after Caxton set up his press in Westminster Abbey, the first printing press in Scotland was established in the Cowgate, at the foot of Blackfriars Wynd. Scotland's first printer was Walter Chepman, with whom was associated Andro Myllar, and though it may at first seem strange that the art should have been so long in coming to Scotland when we recollect that Blind Harry, Fordun, Henryson, Hector Boece, and other Scotsmen of literary note, lived and wrote prior to this date, yet an art like printing could not easily take root in a country so torn by faction as Scotland had long been. There still exists among the public records the patent dated 15th September, 1507, granted by King James IV. to Chepman and Myllar, burgesses of Edinburgh, 'in which it is set forth that they, "at his Majesty's request, for his pleasure, and the honour and profit of his realm and lieges, had taken upon them to bring hame an print, with all stuff belonging thereto, and expert men to use the same, for imprinting within the realm of the books of the laws, Acts of Parliament, chronicles, mass-books, and portuus after the use of the realm, with additions and legends of Scottish saints, now gathered to be eked thereto, and all other books that shall be necessary, and to sell the same for competent prices by his Majesty's advice and discretion, their labours and expenses being considered." To what extent Chepman and Myllar made use of this privilege we cannot determine, but as Chepman lived till 1530 we may reasonably conclude that a great number of works issued from their press; of these only two are now known—the first, a volume of metrical tales and ballads, such as were popular in those times; and the second, the *Breviarium Aberdonense*. It was not till 1788 that any earlier production of Chepman and Myllar's press than the Aberdeen Breviary was known to exist, but in that year there was presented by a Mr Alston of Glasgow to the Advocates Library the volume of ballads already referred to, and of which that prince of re-printers the late Mr David Laing of the Signet Library, in the preface to his fac-simile reprint of this volume, published in 1827, says:—"This neglected and long forgotten volume proved to be a collection of those tracts which had been published in or about the year 1508; and which, mutilated and defective as it was, possessed an almost inestimable value, and contained various compositions nowhere else preserved, as being a book com-

pletely unique, and as exhibiting unquestionably the earliest productions of the Scottish press." It is known that Chepman was a burghess of Edinburgh, and that, besides being a printer, he was in a good position as a merchant in the city. He settled a chaplainry at the altar of St John the Evangelist, in the aisle which he had built in St Giles' Church, and endowed it with an annual rent of twenty-three merks.

The first printers were followed by Thomas Davidson (about 1586), John Skot (about 1539-60, who got into some trouble with the Privy Council 'for his demerits and fautes'—seemingly in printing books without licence), Robert Leyprevic (about the same date), and Bassendyne. For the benefit of the last, the Privy Council in 1574 levied from each parish in the kingdom the sum of £5, to enable him to print an edition of the Bible, of which he undertook to deliver copies 'weel and sufficiently bund in paste or timmer' for £4 13s 4d; but he was unable to finish his contract within the specified time, and he had to deliver up his office and the printed sheets to Alexander Arbuthnot, by whom the edition was completed and issued. Printing as a large trade was, however, of but slow growth, for before the middle of the eighteenth century there were only four offices, a number which had, however, by 1780 increased to twenty-seven, and which in the subsequent brilliant period of Edinburgh's literary history—when Scott, Mackenzie, Jeffrey, Christopher North, Sir William Hamilton, the Etrick Shepherd, Leonard Horner, and Lockhart, made the literary set of the city world-famous—became larger at a still more rapid rate. Among the earlier publishers was Allan Ramsay, who issued as well as sold his own songs and his pastoral play of the *Gentle Shepherd*, and was among the first to establish a circulating library. Later came Creech, Bell, Donaldson (father of the founder of Donaldson's Hospital), Constable—the first publisher of the *Waverley Novels* and the *Edinburgh Review*—Blackwood, Cadell, Black, Chambers, and Nelson. The start and success of the *Edinburgh Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine* need only be referred to, and though *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* proved ultimately a failure, *Chambers's Journal*, which was established in 1832, still holds on in its triumphant career, maintaining all the vigour of its youth and its popularity, in spite of the keen competition and many magazines of recent days. The greatest work ever issued from the Edinburgh press is undoubtedly the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (first published in 1771, and the ninth edition in 1875-90); but important as that work was in even its early form, it was but an imperfect indication of the literary activity soon to follow, and which had so important an effect upon the city's prosperity. The far-reaching speculations of Constable, with his popular *Miscellany* and other works; the many productions of the Ballantyne Press, with its ever-flowing stream of novels from the pen of the author of *Waverley*, gave ample proof to the world that Edinburgh was rapidly becoming a centre of literature. Since then the progress has continued, and now the city may be said to produce a larger proportional quantity of standard works than any other with the exception of London. It ought besides not to be forgotten that the process of stereotyping, now so important an aid to the cheap production of literature, was the invention of an Edinburgh silversmith, John Ged, specimens of whose work—the plates of an edition of Sallust—are still to be seen in the Advocates' Library and in the Industrial Museum. The literary prestige which the northern capital attained in the days of *Waverley* and the *Edinburgh Review* has been well maintained, even though in these latter days the great metropolis attracts and absorbs the principal literary talent of the nation.

Newspapers.—Although there was a *Scots Intelligencer* as early as 1643, and this was followed by other papers, the inhabitants had no regular news-letter till a printer named James Watson started the *Edinburgh Gazette* in 1690, and followed it up in 1750 by the *Edinburgh Courant*, which lasted long enough for 55 numbers to be issued. The *Scots Courant*, also published by Watson, came next in 1706, and it again was succeeded by the *Edinburgh*

Flying Post and the *Scots Postman*, but these papers were all short-lived. In 1718, a printer named James M'Ewan obtained from the town council, for a newspaper which he and two other proprietors had established, the exclusive privilege of using the title of *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, on condition that before publication he was 'to give a ne copy of his print to the magistrates,' and this was the first Scottish paper that gave its readers foreign intelligence direct from foreign parts. It was published tri-weekly, and continued to be so issued till 1860, when it became a Conservative morning daily, with the name changed to *The Edinburgh Courant*. It ceased to be issued in 1886. The *Caledonian Mercury*, published first as a tri-weekly in 1720, by James Rolland (but always trying to establish a longer history by tracing its lineage back to the *Mercurius Caledoniensis* of 1660), was curious on account of its political changes. The entrance of Prince Charles Edward into Edinburgh altered its sentiments from the soundest Hanoverianism to the most rabid Jacobitism, while the retreat from Derby was the signal for a demonstrative rejoicing at the overthrow of the 'rebellion.' Afterwards representing moderate Liberal views, it latterly became fiercely Radical. About 1867 it was finally merged in the *Weekly Scotsman*. The *Edinburgh Advertiser*, established in 1764, was a Tory organ, and was so successful a venture that the profits from it and from the book-work printing business with which it was combined, enabled the proprietor, James Donaldson, at his death in 1830, to leave £200,000 for the erection and endowment of the princely hospital that bears his name. The *Scotsman*, founded in 1817, in the Whig interest, fought the battles of Reform and Free Trade with indefatigable vigour, and under the editorship of Charles M'Laren, J. R. M'Culloch, Alexander Russell, and Mr Cooper, has distanced all competitors, and attained a circulation greater than that of any paper in Britain out of London. It was the first paper to establish special telegraphic wires to London, to run special trains to different parts of the country for the transmission of early editions, and to introduce the Walter Press in the provinces. The *Daily Review*, founded in 1861, took the place of the old *Witness* as the leading Free Church paper. It was discontinued in 1886. The papers at present issued in Edinburgh are, the *Catholic Herald* (Friday), *Edinburgh Evening Despatch* (daily, 1886, Liberal), *Edinburgh Evening News* (daily, 1873, Independent), *Edinburgh Gazette* (Tuesday and Friday, 1690, neutral), *Educational News* (Saturday, 1876, neutral), *Farming World* (Friday, 1885, Independent), *North British Advertiser and Ladies' Journal* (Saturday, 1826, neutral), *North British Agriculturist* (Wednesday, 1843, neutral), *Scotsman* (1817, daily 1855, Liberal), *Weekly Scotsman* (Saturday), and the *Scottish Guardian* (Friday, 1870, Independent, the organ of the Scottish Episcopal Church).

Municipal Affairs.—The Corporation.—Edinburgh was a royal burgh as early at least as the time of David I., who refers to it in one of his charters, dated about the middle of the twelfth century, as 'meo burgo de Edwinesburgh'; but the oldest direct burghal charter is that in which Robert I., in 1329, gives to the burghesses of Edinburgh 'the aforesaid Burgh of Edinburgh with the Port of Leith, mills, and other appurtenances, to be held of the King and his successors, with all the franchises it possessed in the time of King Alexander III.' for payment of fifty-two merks yearly. Other possessions and privileges were added by the Jameses, and the city is now mainly dependent for its prerogatives on the Golden Charter of James VI. (1603), which made it a Free Royal Burgh, and the subsequent grant of Charles I., in 1636, which erected it into a Royal City. The first official civic head was probably the royal bailiff or rent-gatherer, but in 1296 we find the chief magistrate termed 'alderman,' and in 1377 'John of Quhitress' is mentioned as the first provost of Edinburgh. The official title of Lord Provost seems to date from the end of the fifteenth century. The city has, since about the same time, formed a county by itself, and the Lord Provost—

who is entitled to have the Right Honourable prefixed to his personal name—is also Lord Lieutenant of the County of the City, and Lord High Admiral of the Firth of Forth, High Sheriff of the royalty, one of the Commissioners for Northern Lighthouses, a member of the Board of Supervision, a member of the University Court, chairman of the different statutory trusts connected with civic affairs, and has precedence of all other subjects within his jurisdiction. From 1583 to 1856 the city was governed by a council—practically a close corporation—of 17 merchants, 6 deacons, and two trades representatives, from whom were chosen a lord provost, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and four bailies. Since 1856 the affairs have been, in terms of a special Act, managed by 39 popularly elected councillors, from whom are chosen a lord provost, a treasurer, and six bailies, while the dean of guild, as elected by the guild-brethren, and the convener of the trades, as elected by the free craftsmen, claim seats as magistrates and office-bearers. For municipal purposes Edinburgh is divided into the 13 wards of Calton, Broughton, St Bernard's, St George's, St Stephen's, St Luke's, St Andrew's, Canongate, St Giles', St Cuthbert's, George Square, St Leonard's, and Newington, each of which returns three representatives, one-third of the whole council retiring from office every year. To the above 13 wards there have been added by the Amalgamation Act of 1896 the three wards into which Portobello has been divided. The lord provost serves for three years from the date of his election, but the other magistrates hold office for one year only. The council also act as Police Commissioners and governors of Trinity Hospital, and have a share in the management of the Water Trust, the Gas Commission, and the Water of Leith Sewerage Commission, as well as in the government of Heriot's Hospital. The committees of the town council are the lord provost's (including watching and coal weighing, and public library), Trinity Hospital, education, markets (including slaughter-houses), plans and works (including fire-engines and policehouse department), treasurer's, law, cleaning and lighting (including workshops), streets and buildings (including drainage), public health, public parks, police appeals, and electric lighting. The municipal constituency, which in 1862 was 8883, rose after the extension of the franchise, till in 1871 it reached 23,935; in 1881, 28,894; and in 1895, for the extended city, over 49,000, of whom nearly one-fourth were women.

The corporation revenue is derived principally from landed property, feu-duties, and market-dues. In 1788 it amounted to about £10,000, but in spite of increase the total revenue became in the first part of the 19th century—owing to improvident management, over-sanguine expectations of increasing revenue, profuse expenditure for entertainments, and extravagant outlay on public buildings and works—insufficient to meet the expenditure; and in 1833, when the value of the whole heritable and movable property (exclusive of ecclesiastical rights, the High School, the council chambers, and the court-rooms) was £271,657, the corporation, which had long lain under heavy emharrassment, was at last declared insolvent. The total debts, which in 1723 had stood at £78,164, then amounted to £635,555, of which one of £228,374, due to government, had been contracted within the preceding years for the works at Leith docks. An Act of Parliament authorising a settlement was obtained in 1838. This relieved the corporation from all responsibility in connection with the docks, fixed a certain annual payment to be made from the dock revenues in aid of Edinburgh, and provided that the public creditors of the city should receive in payment of their debt transferable, redeemable bonds, bearing 3 per cent. of perpetual annuity. The number of bonds issued was 3126, representing £385,035, 16s. 8d., and of these, between 1838 and 30 January 1895, bonds representing £89,732, 10s. of debt had been cancelled, reducing the debt to £295,303, 6s. 8d., and the annuities in respect thereof to £8859, 2s. These annuities were wholly redeemed on 1 February 1895, under

the provisions of 'The Edinburgh Corporation Stock Act, 1894.' During this period also, liabilities amounting to over £600,000, arising in connection with the Cattle Market Act, the Corn Market Act, the Slaughter House Act, the Annuity-tax Abolition Act, the Market and Customs Act, and the City Improvement Trust Act, had been entirely discharged. The gross amount of municipal revenue for the year ended 1 August, 1895, was:—Proper municipal (or common good) account, £236,800; town clerk's fee fund, £4856; registration of births, deaths, and marriages, £1775; valuation of lands, &c., £2596; registration of voters, &c., £3095; slaughter houses, £4176; Dick's trust (for veterinary college), £2539; Trinity College Hospital, £6565; Alexander mortification, £6368; and these, together with minor sums, yielded a total revenue of £295,800, against which there was a total expenditure of £364,784. These amounts included capital sums, as follows:—In revenue, £230,972; in expenditure, £299,633, principally in connection with the redemption of the old city debt annuities before referred to. The halauces in favour of the different city accounts (exclusive of the value of heritable properties and of arrears) at the same date (1 August, 1895) amounted to £210,200; and against accounts, £121,834.

The arms of Edinburgh are, according to Nisbet, in his *Heraldry*, connected with its 'impregnable castle,'



Seal of Edinburgh.

where the honourable virgins,* the daughters of our sovereigns and of our nobility, were kept from the insults of the enemy in time of war. The city,' he adds, 'has that castle represented for their arms, sometimes black on a white field, and at other times white on a black field; but I shall blazon them as I find them most frequently painted, viz.:—*Argent*, a castle, triple-towered and emhatted *sable*, massoned of the first and topped with three fans, *gules*; windows and portcullis shut of the last; situated on a rock proper; supported on the dexter by a maid richly attired, with her hair hanging down on her shoulders, and on the left by a stag or deer proper. Motto, *Nisi Dominus frustra*.' This agrees with the patent of the Lord Lyon prepared in 1732, and registered in 1774, except that the sinister supporter is there called a 'doe proper,' and it is added, that 'on a wreath of the colours is set for the crest an anchor wreathed with a cable all proper.' The crest seems to refer to the Lord Provost's admiralty jurisdiction, and the deer probably represents the hind of St Giles.

Police.—After the battle of Flodden, the citizens

* For Buchanan's opinion of the Maiden Castle see *ante* p. 420. Other writers suggest for the origin of the name *Magh-dun*—the stronghold of the plain.

began voluntarily to perform, by rotations of four, the duty of watching and warding the city; and though in 1648 a paid guard of 60 men, with a captain and two lieutenants, was appointed for the purpose, it proved distasteful to the inhabitants, and the voluntary system was resumed. About 1689 there was raised, under authority of an Act of Parliament, another paid body, 126 in number, which received the name of the town-guard, and had its rendezvous in the lower portion of the Old Tolbooth. The train-bands, contemporaneous with these, and consisting of 16 companies of 100 men each, with the Lord Provost as colonel, were called out only on great occasions. A new system, inaugurated in 1805, and improved in 1812, 1822, and 1848, showed all the leading features of the best modern police organization. The management, originally vested in commissioners, partly appointed by public bodies and partly elected by the ratepayers, passed in 1856 into the hands of the town-council. The force now consists of a chief-constable, three superintendents, a detective inspector, five lieutenants, six inspectors, and over 500 men, the total cost of these being about £49,000. Under the police is now also a sanitary department, which deals with cleansing and public health. The leading officers connected with both are a chief-constable, a court prosecutor, a police clerk, a medical officer of health, a public analyst, a burgh engineer, a road surveyor, an inspector of lighting and cleaning, an inspector of markets, a superintendent of parks and gardens, and a fire-master. The details of management do not differ in a marked degree from those of any other large city. One recent improvement in the sanitation of the city has been the purification of the Water of Leith, by the construction of a great intercepting sewer, formed in 1859-93, at a cost of about £200,000. It extends far beyond the municipal boundaries, reaching as far as Balerno, in order to carry off the discharges from the paper mills on the upper part of the stream. The internal drainage of Edinburgh may now be said to be fairly complete. The solid refuse—ashes, street sweepings, &c.—is now consumed by fire in destructors, which are erected in different parts of the town.

The total revenue for the year ending 15th May, 1895, was, for general police purposes (including watching, lighting, cleaning, fire-brigade, public parks, baths, &c.), £138,001; streets and public safety, £48,876; tramways, £13,827; general improvements, £18,801; sewers and drains, £19,760; public health, £21,133; dwelling-house improvement, £1483; electric lighting, £2248; police force pension fund, £13,600;—total of police, &c., purposes revenue (including £24,632 of capital receipts), £302,364; against which there was an expenditure of £460,753 (including £202,386 of capital expenditure). The total balances in favour of the different departments amounted to £36,825, those against to £628,764, of which over £600,000 was due on account of the tramways, general improvements, sewers, public health, dwelling-house improvement, and electric lighting.

Water.—In 1621 the magistrates obtained parliamentary authority to cast 'seuchs and ditches' in the lands between the city and the Pentlands, for the purpose of bringing in a water supply, but operations were not begun till more than half a century later, when, in 1674, a contract was entered into with a Dutchman, Peter Brauss, who undertook, for the sum of £2950, to lay down a leaden pipe 3 inches in diameter from Comiston to a reservoir on Castle Hill, whence the water was distributed to the various public wells. The springs are 44 feet above the level at Castle Hill, and provided a supply of about 135,000 gallons a day. Other springs were taken in from time to time, and in 1722 the main was increased to 4½ inches; but as there was still a scarcity of water (especially in times of drought) an additional supply was, in 1760, introduced by wooden pipes from Swanston; and in 1787-90, the lead and wooden pipes were replaced by iron mains of 5 and 7 inches diameter, and two reservoirs were about the same time constructed at Bonally. It seems, however, to be the destiny of the Edinburgh citizens ever to suffer from

chronic periodic scarcity of water; for no sooner has the supply at any time been increased, than a few years brings again a fresh demand for 'more.' The new source did not come up to expectation as to either quantity or quality, and it became evident, not only that an additional supply must be provided,* but that all further extension must be based on compulsory powers of assessment. A company, in which the town council, as representing the citizens, held a large number of shares, was accordingly formed in 1810, and a bill introduced into Parliament in 1815, providing for the acquisition of the Crawley springs. It was, however, withdrawn, and only after the incorporation of the company in 1819 was the Crawley water introduced (1819-22), the quantity then becoming available being 7·85 gallons per head. Previous to this the supply as obtained at the public wells had been intermittent, and the upper classes had had their wants supplied by 'caddies,' who carried round small casks, from which they filled the vessels of their customers; while many of the humbler citizens, after forming part of the long lines that stood for hours wearily waiting their turn at the wells, had often to turn away with their 'stoups' empty, and without their 'rake.' Now, however, service-pipes were introduced, and in 1826, power having been obtained to provide for the wants of Leith, the Black Springs were added to the Crawley supply. About 1842 (especially during the excessive drought of that summer, when the reservoir was empty), the new sources were again found inadequate; and in 1843-53 large reservoirs were constructed along the N side of the Pentlands at Bavelaw, Listonshiel, Loganlee, Bonally, Clubbidean, and Torduff, with extensive filter beds at Torduff and Glencorse; while in 1856-60 springs at Colzium were added, and another reservoir formed at Harperrig. The result of this was that the average quantity available per head of the population, which in 1844 had fallen to 11·95 gallons, was by 1863 increased to 31·12. Again, however, there came the inevitable tale of scarcity; and by 1869, when the works were transferred to a Trust selected from or by the Edinburgh, Leith, and Portobello town councils, the question of addition had once more to be faced. Two rival schemes, which divided the city into factions as vehemently opposed as were ever the supporters of the Montagues and the Capulets, were brought forward; and, after a long and severe parliamentary contest, the advocates of St Mary's Loch were defeated, and those of the Moorfoot Hills gained the day. Large works were accordingly carried out in that district in 1875-85, by which 25 gallons a head additional was provided, bringing the total available quantity up to over 40 gallons per head per day. There is a large settling pond and filter-beds at Alnwick Hill, near Liberton, and in 1892-93 regulating cisterns for reducing the pressure on the lower part of the town (the main spring of the Pentlands sources being about 700 feet above sea-level) were constructed at Craiglockhart, Regent Road, Queen Street Gardens, and Stockbridge. In 1890 there was again a scarcity, the works being able to supply at most 15,000,000 gallons a day, and in dry weather only 13,000,000 or less, while with the increased population within the district the consumption was, in the year mentioned, 14,794,000 gallons, of which 11,412,890 were for domestic purposes. There is of course a good deal of waste, and efforts have been made to check this by the use of Deacon meters. In 1895 it was decided to still further increase the water supply, and the Talla water scheme was inaugurated towards the end of that year, the new works being begun under auspicious circumstances. The old cistern at Comiston, which had a capacity of only 5000 gallons, was in 1888 replaced by one holding 80,000 gallons. The original reservoir on Castle Hill, NE of the Castle Esplanade, erected about 1674, was demolished in 1849, and replaced by a much larger one, which has a storage capacity of over 1,800,000 gallons. The income and expenditure of the Trust is now over £98,000 per annum.

* So great was the scarcity about 1814 that many people had to draw from disused quarry holes, and in one case a cask that had gone to London full of ale was brought back filled with water.

Lighting.—The gas-works formerly belonging to the Edinburgh Gas-light Company, formed in 1811, and incorporated in 1818, as well as the works in Leith belonging to the Edinburgh and Leith Gas-light Company, formed in 1839, passed in 1888 into the management of a commission, chosen from, or by, the corporations of Edinburgh and Leith. The total cost has been over £490,000, and the annual income and expenditure of the commissioners are nearly £300,000. By an Act passed in 1891 the Edinburgh corporation undertook to introduce the electric light within three years. Princes Street was lighted by the new illuminant on 11th April, 1895, and a supply or current equal to the requirements of 40,000 incandescent lamps was provided. The demand, however, increased so rapidly that within seven months the equivalent of upwards of 45,000 such lamps had been installed, and the rapidly growing demand rendered it necessary to greatly extend the plant for supply of current. The capital outlay up to 15th May, 1895, had been £102,899. The first lighting of a street by gas was in March, 1820, when High Street was so lighted. The lighting of streets at night had so early an origin as 1554, when we learn from the Council Register that, 'owing to the frequent robberies and assaults committed in the streets of Edinburgh at night, the Council ordered "lanterns or bowets to be hung out in the streets and closes, by such persons and in such places as the magistrates should appoint, to continue burning from five o'clock in the evening till nine."'

Sub-Municipal Bodies.—The Guildry Court comprises the Dean of Guild, the dean of the previous period, ten councillors, a clerk and extractor, a master of works, a procurator-fiscal, and two officers; and the guildry council comprises the dean of guild, fifteen councillors, a secretary, a treasurer, and an officer. The jurisdiction of the court, at one time very extensive, and including mercantile and maritime causes, is now confined to sanctioning the erection of new buildings (none of which can be begun without its permission), to seeing that these neither encroach on private property nor on the streets, and to enforcing the demolition of any dangerous structure. From the Guildry sprang what is now a much more important body, The Merchant Company, which came into existence 'amidst some of the most distressing things in our national history—hangings of the poor "hill folk" in the Grassmarket, trying of the patriot Argyll for taking the test oath with an explanation, and so forth; and its nativity 'was further heralded by sundry other things of a troublous kind affecting merchandise and its practitioners.' Constituted by royal charter in 1681, under the title of The Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh, from 'the then haill present merchants, burgesses, and gild brethren of the burgh of Edinburgh who were importers or sellers of cloths, stuffs, or other merchandise for the apparel or wear of the bodies of men or women, for themselves and successors in their said trade in all time coming,' the incorporation received the right of preventing anyone not a member from trading as a merchant in the city, and of impounding all goods exposed for sale in contravention of their bye-laws—a privilege which, in 1688, brought in a contribution to the funds of £36, 13s. Scots. The badge of the members was a stock of broom, 'a modest shrub, but with a great tendency to increase. As such they regarded their society and plan of charity, and ever since "the stock of broom" has been the first toast at all the convivial meetings of the company.' The Episcopalian Dean of Edinburgh, who composed a prayer to be said at the meetings, was in 1686 rewarded with 'six ells of fine black cloth for a gown, at twenty shillings sterling the ell, if paid within twelve months, and if not, the price was to be augmented till paid, at the discretion of the company.' In 1691 the Company purchased a hall in the Cowgate (on a site now occupied by one of the piers of George IV. Bridge) for £670, and adorned it with a hundred and nineteen skins of gold leather on a black ground, at an expense of 253 pounds Scots. A piece of waste land behind the building was at first a source of great concern, but was ultimately converted into a bowl-

ing-green for the use of both the members of the company and the general public. 'Many years afterwards we find Allan Ramsay making Horatian allusions to this place of recreation, telling us that now in winter douce folk were no longer seen using the biased bowls on Thomson's Green—Thomson being a subsequent tenant. It is not unworthy of notice that from the low state of the arts in Scotland, the bowls required for this green had to be brought from abroad. It is gravely reported to the company on the 6th of March, 1693, that the bowls are "upon the sea homeward." Ten pairs cost £6, 4s. 3d. Scots.' The present hall is in Hanover Street. The Company received ratification of its constitution by Act of Parliament in 1693, and thereafter obtained a second charter ratified by two other Acts. The latest, in 1827, provided for the admission of all persons 'being merchants, burgesses, and guild brethren, or entitled to be chosen merchant-councillors or magistrates of the city of Edinburgh.' The schools under the care of the Merchant Company, and their enlightened management, have been already noticed. The original entry money was ten shillings, and the annual contribution two shillings, but these have been largely increased. Admission now costs £63, and the company possesses property and funds yielding over £1200 a year, devoted to aiding widows and decayed members. The management is in the hands of a master and twelve assistants, with executive officers. The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, an offshoot from the Merchant Company, incorporated in 1786, with a chairman, 26 directors, and other officers, has taken a prominent part in promoting the trade and commerce of the city. The Trades Corporations, which formerly wielded so much influence in the community, number 13, under a convener and represented by the convener in the town council, and 2 standing apart. The first group contains the waulkers (constituted by seal of cause in 1500), skimmers (seals of cause 1586 and 1630), furriers (acts of council 1593 and 1665), goldsmiths (seal of cause in 1581 and crown charters in 1586 and 1687), hammermen (seal of cause in 1483), wrights (act of council in 1475), masons (act of council in 1475), tailors (seals of cause in 1500, 1531, and 1584, and royal charters in 1531 and 1594), baxters or bakers (before 1522), fleshers (seal of cause in 1488), cordiners (seals of cause in 1440 and 1479, and crown charter in 1598), websters (seals of cause in 1475 and 1520), and bonnetmakers (seals of cause in 1530 and 1684). The two others are candlemakers (constituted by deeds of 1517, 1597, and 1695) and barbers (deed of 1722). The High Constables, instituted in 1611, form a numerous body, available for aid in preserving the public peace in cases of emergency. They are governed by a moderator and 13 captains—one for each of the municipal wards.

Parliamentary Representation.—Down to 1855 Edinburgh was represented by two members, but by the Redistribution of Seats Act of that year the number was increased to four, and the city is now for parliamentary purposes divided into four parts, each of which returns a member. These are:—(1) The East Division, including the municipal wards of Broughton, Calton, and Canon-gate, and so much of St Leonards as lies to the N of a line drawn along the centres of East and West Richmond Streets. Constituency (1892), 9059. (2) The West Division, containing the municipal wards of St Andrew's, St Stephen's, St Bernard's, and St Luke's. Constituency (1892), 8278. (3) The Central Division, containing the municipal wards of St Giles', George Square, and St Leonard's, except the part included in the East Division. Constituency (1892), 7651. (4) The South Division, containing the municipal wards of St George's, St Cuthbert's, and Newington. Constituency (1892), 11,281.

Edinburgh gives the title of Duke in the peerage of the United Kingdom to Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, second son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who was, in 1866, created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster.

Population, &c.—The rental of the city in 1855 was £761,863; in 1860, £844,542; in 1865, £1,003,793; in 1870, £1,214,046; in 1875, £1,419,043; in 1880,

£1,727,740; in 1885, £1,931,942; in 1890, £2,106,395; and in 1895, £2,218,697.

The population of the parliamentary burgh was in 1801, including Canongate and other suburbs, 66,544; (1831), 136,294; (1841), 140,241; (1851), 160,302; (1861), 168,121; (1871), 196,988; (1881), 212,916—or including the inhabitants within the enlarged boundary of 1885, 234,402—(1891), 261,225, or including the suburban portions outside the parliamentary boundary (1881), 236,002; (1891), 263,646. Of the population of 261,225 in 1891, 119,255 were males and 141,970 were females; while 15 persons spoke Gaelic only, and 4715 both Gaelic and English. At the same date there were within the parliamentary boundaries 59,997 separate families, 50,979 houses inhabited, 3230 uninhabited, and 607 building; and the number of rooms with one or more windows was 212,916. One family of four lived in a room without a window, 32,549 families in houses of 1 or 2 rooms with windows, 9708 in houses of 3 rooms with windows, 9019 in houses of 4 or 5 rooms with windows, and the rest in abodes of larger size. Of the males 41,280 were under 15 years of age, 12,688 between 15 and 20, 38,818 between 20 and 40, 19,869 between 40 and 60, and the remainder over 60; of the females 40,510 were under 15, 15,195 between 15 and 20, 48,515 between 20 and 40, 26,192 between 40 and 60, and the rest over 60. Of the 77,975 males over 15 years of age 37,337 were bachelors, 36,881 husbands, and 3757 widowers; and of the 101,460 females over 15, 50,977 were spinsters, 37,908 wives, and 12,575 widows; while of the whole population 236,069 had been born in Scotland, of which 132,612 were natives of Edinburgh itself. Of the total population 23,018 were under 5 years of age, and 53,772 between 5 and 15, and of the latter number 42,848 were at school. The population of the different wards in 1891 was:—1st, 23,801; 2d, 11,852; 3d, 13,824; 4th, 21,528; 5th, 12,315; 6th, 14,592; 7th, 12,834; 8th, 20,368; 9th, 22,438; 10th, 29,122; 11th, 26,626; 12th, 20,238; 13th, 31,687. The estimated population to the middle of 1893 was 267,762.

In 1863 the death-rate was 26 per 1000, but after 1867 the half-million spent by the Improvement Trust and the removal of 3000 unwholesome houses, caused a decrease, the total in 1892 being 17 per 1000. The figures for the New Town districts were 14·7, for the Old Town 23·2, and for the Southern districts 13·1. Of the total deaths 36·7 were of children under 5 years of age, 13·9 of persons between 5 and 30, 24·7 of persons between 30 and 60, and 24·7 of persons above sixty. St Giles' ward had in 1892 the highest mortality, 28·6 per 1000, and St Bernard's the lowest, 12·2; while the others were Calton 17·4, Broughton 13·7, St George's 16·9, St Stephen's 13·7, St Luke's 13·2, St Andrew's 17·9, Canongate 25·0, St Cuthbert's 16·1, George Square 20·2, St Leonard's 19·2, and Newington 13·4. The mortality in houses with a rental of under £5 was 25·5 per 1000; between £5 and £10, 21·7; between £10 and £15, 17·2; between £15 and £20, 12·9; between £20 and £30, 14·6; between £30 and £40, 13·3; between £40 and £50, 11·5; and over £50, 13·0.

And so we may take leave of the royal city. 'Seated,' says Mrs Oliphant, 'on the rocks which are more old than any history, though those precipices are now veiled with verdure and softness, and the iron way of triumphant modern science runs at their feet; with her crown of sacred architecture hanging over her among the mists, and the little primeval shrine mounted upon her highest ridge; with her palace, all too small for the requirements of an enlarged and splendid royalty, and the great crouched and dormant sentinel of nature watching over her through all the centuries; with her partner, sober and ample, like a comely matron, attended by all the modern arts and comforts, seated at the old mother's feet—Edinburgh can never be less than royal, one of the crowned and queenly cities of the world. It does not need for this distinction that there should be millions of inhabitants within her walls, or all the great threads of industry and wealth gathered in her hands. The pathos

of much that is past and over for ever, the awe of many tragedies, a recollection, almost more true than any reality of the present, of ages and glories gone—add a charm which the wealthiest and greatest interests of to-day cannot give, to the city, always living, always stirring, where she stands amid traditionary smoke and mist, the grey metropolis of the North, the Edinburgh of a thousand fond associations, Our Own Romantic Town.'

See also among other authorities, Maitland, *History of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1753); Arnot, *History of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1788); Craufurd, *History of the University of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1808); Bower, *History of the University of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1817); Sir A. Grant, *Story of the University of Edinburgh* (London, 1884); Storer, *Views in Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1820); *History of the Abbey, Palace, and Chapel-Royal of Holyrood House* (Edinb. 1821); *Reception at Edinburgh of the Kings and Queens of Scotland* (Edinb. 1822); *Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis* (Bannatyne Club, Edinb. 1840); *Chronicon cœnobii Sancte Crucis Edinburgensis* (in *Anglia Sacra*, vol. i.); and Stephenson's *Church Historians of England*, vol. iv.); Laing, *Historical Description of the Altar-piece of the Reign of James III. of Scotland in the Palace of Holyrood* (Edinb. 1857); Pennecuik, *Historical Sketch of the Municipal Constitution of Edinburgh, with an Account of the Blue Blanket* (Edinb. 1826); R. Chambers, *Traditions of Edinburgh* (1st ed. Edinb. 1824, *Fires in Edinburgh since the beginning of the Eighteenth Century* (Edinb. 1824), *Walks in Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1825), *Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1833), *Ancient Domestic Architecture of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1856); *Historical and Descriptive Account of George Heriot's Hospital* (Edinb. 1827); Steven, *History of George Heriot's Hospital* (Edinb. 1859); Sime, *History of the Church and Parish of St Cuthbert or West Kirk of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1829); Shepherd, *Views illustrating Public Buildings, &c.* (Edinb. 1832); Kay, *Portraits and Caricature Etchings* (Edinb. 1842; new ed. Edinb. 1885); Wilson, *Memorials of Old Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1843; author's new ed. 1890); W. Steven, *History of the High School of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1849); Anderson, *History of Edinburgh to 1850* (Edinb. 1856); *Registrum Cartarum Ecclesie Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh, 1344-1567* (Bannatyne Club, Edinb. 1859); W. Chambers, *Story of St Giles' Cathedral Church* (Edinb. 1879); Dr Cameron Lees, *St Giles' Edinburgh—Church, College, and Cathedral* (Edinb. 1888); *A brief Account of the Rise, Progress, and Present Position of the Chamber of Commerce* (Edinb. 1861); Grant, *Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1862); Kirk Mackie, *Historical Notes regarding the Merchant Company of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1862); Hugh Miller, *Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood* (Edinb. 1864); *Precedence of Edinburgh and Dublin* (Edinb. 1865); *Edinburgh, its Houses and its Noted Inhabitants* (Edinb. 1865); Brown, *Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in Greyfriars' Churchyard* (Edinb. 1867); Wood, *Historical Sketch of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1867); *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, 1407-1557* (2 vols. Burgh Records Society, Edinb. 1869-71); *Charters and other Documents relating to the City of Edinburgh* (Burgh Records Society, Edinb. 1871); *Charters and Documents relating to the Collegiate Church and Hospital of the Holy Trinity* (Edinb. 1871); Seton, *Convent of St Catharine of Sienna near Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1871); Mackay, *History of the Burgh of Canongate* (Edinb. 1879); Findlay, *The Tron Kirk* (Edinb. 1879); *History of the Erection of the Cathedral Church of St Mary* (Edinb. 1879); Grant's, *Old and New Edinburgh* (3 vols., Lond. 1880-82); Arnold, *History of the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1885); Cumberland Hill, *Historic Memorials and Reminiscences of Stockbridge, the Dean, and the Water of Leith* (Edinb. 1887); Dunlop, *The Book of Old Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1886), and *Anent Old Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1890); R. L. Stevenson, *Edinburgh, Picturesque Notes* (Lond. 1890); Oliphant, *Royal Edinburgh* (Lond. 1890); Warrender, *Walks near Edinburgh* (Edinb. 1890); Hutton, *Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh* (Lond. 1891); and D. Masson, *Edinburgh Sketches and Memories* (1892).

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Edinburghshire or Midlothian, a maritime county in the eastern part of the southern division of Scotland, is bounded N by the Firth of Forth; E by Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburgh shires; S by Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark shires; and W and NW by Linlithgowshire. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 36 miles; its greatest breadth, from NW to SE, is 24 miles; and its area is 231,724 acres.

The boundaries of Edinburghshire, in so far as they were affected by the neighbouring counties of Haddington and Linlithgow, were rearranged by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. The Haddingtonshire parish of Humber had a detached part within the county of Edinburgh, which has been transferred to the Edinburghshire parish of Fala and Soutra, this latter parish, which was itself situated partly in Edinburghshire and partly in Haddingtonshire, having been placed wholly in the county of Edinburgh. Of the parishes partly in Edinburghshire and partly in Linlithgowshire, (1) Cramond has been restricted to the former county, its Linlithgowshire portion having been transferred to the Linlithgowshire parish of Dalmeny. The only alteration in the county boundary here, however, was one by which a small part of Dalmeny parish on the Edinburgh side of the river Almond was transferred to the parish of Cramond and the county of Edinburgh. (2) Kirkliston detached part, in the county of Edinburgh, has been transferred to the Edinburghshire parish of Currie, Kirkliston remaining otherwise as it was—partly in the county of Edinburgh and partly in that of Linlithgow. The parish of Stow, which was partly in Edinburgh and partly in Selkirk shires, has been similarly treated, the Commissioners in the end deciding to leave it as it was, partly in the two counties, but expressing the opinion that the wider powers conferred upon the Secretary for Scotland by Section 51 of the Act appointing them (the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889) should be utilized in the formation of a new civil parish of Caddonfoot, which should embrace the whole of the Selkirkshire portion of the parish of Stow. On the boundaries of the interior parishes of the county there have been extensive alterations, for which, however, see the separate articles throughout the work.

The outline of the county is somewhat irregular, but forms approximately the figure of a half-moon, with the convex side resting on the Forth and the horns stretching respectively to the SE and SW. Its coast-line is neither rugged nor bold, but stretches for about 12 miles along the southern shore of the Firth, for the most part in sandy or shingly beach. There are several havens for fishing-boats, and large and important harbours at Leith and Granton.

The surface of Edinburghshire is exceedingly diversified with hill and dale, but on the whole gradually ascends from the sea towards the interior till it reaches its culminating point (2136 feet) in Blackhope Scar among the Moorfoot Hills in the SE. The effect of this far from regular upward incline is to produce scenery of a tolerably varied kind; and though there is no part of Edinburghshire that can be described as grand, yet most parts are picturesque, and all are pleasant. There are several of those wooded dens or 'cleuch's that are almost peculiar to southern Scotland and northern England. On the south-eastern boundary of Edinburghshire stretch the western slopes of the Lammermuirs; further W, and occupying the S of the county and extending into Peeblesshire, lie the Moorfoot Hills, in a large triangular mass. In this group, almost wholly pastoral, the summits are generally rounded, often isolated, and nowhere linked into a continuous chain. About 3 miles from their western limit rise the Pentland Hills, the chief range in the county. These, springing steeply and suddenly about 4 miles SSW of Edinburgh, stretch 12 miles SSW into Peeblesshire, with a breadth averaging 3 miles, but gradually increasing towards the S. The chief summits, in order from the N, are Castlelaw Hill (1595 feet), Bell's Hill (1330), Black Hill (1623), Carnethy (1390), Seald Law (1898), West Kip (1806), East Cairn Hill (1839), and

West Cairn Hill (1844). The various volcanic eminences in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which add so much to the charm of the city, are specifically noticed in our article on EDINBURGH. Corstorphine Hill, 3 miles W of the Castle rock, rises to 520 feet above sea-level, and stretches curvingly for about 2 miles. The Craiglockhart, Blackford, and Braid (698 feet) Hills form points in a rough semicircular line round the S of the city, none of them much more than 2 miles from it. The Carberry Hill ridge, on the NE border, extends for nearly 6 miles from N to S, and attains its highest point at 680 feet above sea-level.

The streams of the county are all too small to deserve the name of river; but the deficiency in individual size is made up for by the number of small streams, which drain the county very thoroughly, and for the most part fall into the Forth. The most easterly is the Esk, formed by the junction of the North and South Esks about 6 miles from Musselburgh, where it debouches. The Water of Leith drains the NW side of the Pentlands, and enters the Forth at Leith. The Almond enters Edinburghshire from Linlithgowshire, and, after forming the boundary between these two counties for some miles, falls into the Firth at Cramond. The Tyne, rising near the middle of the E border, passes off into Haddingtonshire after a course of 5 miles northwards; while the Gala, with its source in the eastern Moorfoots, flows SSE into Roxburghshire. Some of these streams, notably the North Esk and the Water of Leith, afford water-power for driving numerous paper-mills. The natural lakes of Edinburghshire, with the exception of Duddingston Loch at the base of Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh, need not be separately named; there are large artificial reservoirs at Threipmuir, Loganlee, Harelaw, Torduff, Clubbiedean, Gladsmuir, Rosebery, and Cobbinsshaw. There are mineral springs at St Bernard's in Edinburgh, and at Bonnington, Cramond, Corstorphine, Midcalder, Penicuik, and St Catherine's.

The geology of Edinburghshire is most interesting, but our space only admits of its salient features being sketched. The county naturally divides itself into three districts. The first, embracing the Moorfoot and Lammermuir Hills in the SE, is a portion of the 'great Lower Silurian tableland of the South of Scotland,' and its rocks consist of greywacke, grit, and shale folded into a constant succession of NE and SW waves. The second is that of the Pentland and Braid Hills, where the basement rocks are of Upper Silurian age, consisting of greywackes, shales, and limestones, some of them being highly fossiliferous. These are conformably overlaid by the lowest members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone, while there rests on the upturned and denuded edges of both an unconformable series of porphyrites, tuffs, sandstones, and conglomerates, also of Lower Old Red age, pointing to upheaval, long continued denudation, and subsequent volcanic activity during that period. The third district takes in the remainder of the county, and, with the exception of a few later intrusions of trap, is floored with carboniferous rocks. The Pentland and Braid Hills wedge this into two basins. In the western one the Calciferous sandstones alone occur. These yield the rich oil shales of Midcalder, the limestone of Raw Camps, and the building stones of Granton, Craighleith, Hailes, and Redhall, and it is on members of this series that the capital stands. In the eastern basin, however, all the several members of this important system as developed in Scotland are represented, viz.,—in ascending order the *Calciferous Sandstone Series*, including the Burdiehouse Limestone, noted for its excellence, and the Straiton oil shales; the *Carboniferous Limestone Series*, locally known as the 'Edge coals,' containing numerous coal and ironstone seams, as well as several workable limestone, oil shales, and building stones, forming together the most important portion of the Midlothian coalfield; the barren *Millstone Grit* and the true *Coal Measures* of Dalkeith, Millerhill, and Dalhousie. This last series contains several workable seams of coal and ironstone, and the

field gets the local name of the 'Flat Coals,' from the low angles at which the beds lie, in contradistinction to those of the Carboniferous Limestone Series. The volcanic rocks of Carboniferous age, the phenomena of glaciation, and the ancient raised beaches are treated of in the geological section of the article on Edinburgh city. Coal seems to have been worked in Lasswade parish so early as the beginning of the 17th century. Parrot coal of good quality occurs in the rising-ground S of Newbattle, and has been much used for the manufacture of coal gas. There are some twenty collieries in the county, and ironstone mines at Roslin, Gilmerton, and Lasswade. Building stone is abundant, and paving stones are also found.

Edinburghshire includes some of the finest agricultural land in the country, and the methods of farming, the implements used, and the science of the farmers are inferior to none. The fertile districts in the N and W sections of the shire are generally arable, and in a high state of cultivation; the S and SE sections, more particularly the latter, are to a large extent pastoral. Only about one-eighth of the entire area is unprofitable. In June 1895, 138,291 acres were under crops, bare fallow, or grass. The soils of the low arable lands are much diversified. Clay, sand, loam, and gravel are, in some cases, all to be seen on the same farm—even in the same field. It is difficult to determine which predominates. Careful farming has done much to improve the poor and mossy soil on the high-lying tracts; but the range of fertility between the best and the worst arable lands is very great. Agricultural improvements on fairly intelligent principles, or with fairly visible results, began so late as about 1725; but since then, combined efforts by societies, and single efforts by proprietors, have united to advance the agricultural interests of the county. The use of sewage as manure was adopted near Edinburgh tolerably early; and the Craightenny meadows, separately noticed, are a signal instance of its fertilising power. The country round Edinburgh is largely occupied by market gardens, whose produce is chiefly potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and strawberries; in 1895 there were 1116 acres under this form of cultivation—an area greater than in any other Scottish county, with the single exception of Lanarkshire. To orchards there were 75 acres, and to coppices and plantations 11,110 acres, given up in Edinburghshire. Perthshire, Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, and Haddingtonshire, however, excel the metropolitan county in extent of orchard-ground. The principal crops of the county, with their acreage, are as follows:—

Crops.	1866.	1876.	1880.	1890.	1895.
Wheat	6,241	4,456	4,866	4,249	2,997
Barley,	4,205	11,982	11,095	6,666	5,709
Oats,	22,866	21,311	22,323	23,111	24,649
Sown Grass, . . .	26,907	31,889	29,390	37,296	33,734
Potatoes,	6,358	6,930	7,590	5,073	4,841
Turnips,	13,629	13,343	11,889	11,934	12,627
Totals,	80,206	89,891	87,153	88,329	84,557

In June 1895, 138,291 acres were divided as follows:—corn crops, 33,614 acres; green crops, 19,266 acres; sown grasses, 33,734 acres; permanent pasture, 51,230 acres.

The tendency in Midlothian, in view of the low price of grain and the high price of cattle, is to turn attention more and more from raising crops to raising cattle. But as yet there is little cattle-breeding in Edinburghshire. In 1895 the county contained 19,451 cattle, 283,322 sheep, 4540 horses used for agricultural purposes, and 8133 pigs. In the vicinity of Edinburgh very large dairies, with from 30 to 70 cows, are maintained.

The Midlothian farms vary much in size, from over 500 acres downwards—there being in all more than 1000 farms. The rent per acre varies fully as much, but increases in direct ratio to the proximity of the farm to Edinburgh. The farms are generally held on 19 years' lease.

Edinburghshire enjoys a climate that is on the whole equable, and not severe. In the N, it is mild and dry; among the hills, colder and moister. Generally speaking, the fruits of the ground ripen early, especially garden-stuff and strawberries. The mean annual temperature has been set down at 47°1', which is the exact figure for the capital. Observations at 13 stations give 32·66 inches as the average annual rainfall in the county. The range is between 23·75 inches at Corstorphine (the driest station in Scotland) and 45·52 at Colzium.

Notwithstanding many and great natural advantages, the metropolitan county has no very important manufactures. When those carried on in Edinburgh and Leith and the immediate environments are subtracted, there are but few left to represent the industrial activity of the county proper. The pre-eminent manufacture is that of paper, supported in great measure by the important publishing and printing businesses of the capital. Gunpowder and carpets are manufactured at Roslin; bricks and tiles at Portobello, Millerhill, Newbattle, Rosewell, and Bonnyrigg; candles at Dalkeith and Loanhead; leather at Dalkeith; and there are iron-works at Dalkeith, Westfield, Loanhead, Penicuik, and Millerhill. Shale-mining with paraffin-oil working (chiefly near Midcalder), and coal-mining, employ many hands; fishing is the main occupation of the inhabitants of Newhaven, Fisherrow, Musselburgh, and other coast villages; while Leith and Granton have a very large shipping industry.

The roads in Edinburghshire are numerous and good. They are maintained by assessment levied on the city and county. The Union Canal extends from Edinburgh through the western part of the county, and joins the Forth and Clyde Canal at Falkirk. Though no longer used for passenger traffic, it still affords means of transit for coal and other minerals. The North British and Caledonian Railway Companies' lines not only connect Edinburgh with all parts of the kingdom, but also provide very good local communication within the county. A ferry from Granton to Burntisland has been almost entirely superseded by the stupendous Forth Bridge.

Edinburgh is the only royal burgh in the county; Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh are municipal and parliamentary burghs; Bonnyrigg, Dalkeith, Lasswade, Loanhead, and Penicuik are police burghs; Canongate and Portsburgh were formerly burghs of regality, but have been incorporated with Edinburgh. Among the chief villages in Edinburgh are (besides the above)—Balerno, Colinton, Corstorphine, Cramond, Duddingston, Eskbank, Fala, Gilmerton, Gorebridge, Granton, Kirknewton, Midcalder, Newbattle, Newhaven, Ratho, Roslin, Slateford, and Stow. According to the *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), there were 16,945 landowners in the county, with a total holding of 231,742 acres, and a total gross estimated rental of £2,129,038. There are many fine mansion-houses and gentlemen's seats in the county, of which the chief are Dalkeith Palace, Duddingston House, Newbattle Abbey, Dalhousie Castle, Pinkie House, Dreghoru Castle, Hatton House, Bonally Tower, and Craigcrook.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 9 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, and 2 sheriff-substitutes. Besides these *ex-officio* justices of the peace, there are 223 gentlemen in the commission of the peace, of whom 173 have qualified. The County Council is composed of 45 members, 41 of these representing as many electoral divisions, and 2 each being elected by the Musselburgh and Portobello town councils. The divisions are classed into four districts, the Suburban and Calder districts having 11 divisions each, the Lasswade district 16, and Gala Water district 7. The Council is divided into the following committees:—The General Committee, the Police Committee (appointed by the County Council and the Commissioners of Supply, and including the sheriff of the county), the Finance Committee, the Executive of Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, the Valuation Committee, the Peebles District and the Urban District Lunacy Committees,

the Road Board, the Prison Visiting Committee, the Technical Education Committee; while for roads and public health there are the four district Committees, composed of the representatives of the above four groups of divisions, along with one member from each parochial board in the district. The police force, exclusive of that for the burghs of Edinburgh and Leith, amounted in 1891-92 to 86 men. Besides the head-office in Edinburgh, there are 45 police stations in the county. The prison of Edinburgh serves as the county jail. The valued rent in the county for 1674 was £15,921; the valuation for 1892-93 gives it at £581,608 (exclusive of railways and water-works, which, with the exception of portions within burghs, were valued at £117,946). Since the passing of the Redistribution Act of 1885 the city has been divided into four electoral divisions, each returning one member to parliament; the Leith Burghs (Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh), 1; and the rest of the county, 1. The parliamentary constituency of the county proper in 1892-93 was 13,496. Pop. (1801) 122,597, (1881) 388,977, (1891) 434,276, of whom 205,698 were males and 228,461 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 85,164, uninhabited 5559, building 883.

The county contains 34 *quoad civilia* parishes, and parts of two others. Ecclesiastically it is divided into 77 *quoad sacra* parishes, and parts of four others; and it includes also 12 chapelries. These are divided among the presbyteries of Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Linlithgow, and Earlstoun; and all, with the exception of a part of a parish in Earlstoun presbytery, are included in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In 1892 the Church of Scotland had 91 churches in the county; the Free Church of Scotland, 69; the United Presbyterians, 54; Episcopalian, 34; Congregationalists, 12; Roman Catholics, 17; Baptists, 8; Evangelical Union, 8; Methodists, 4; United Original Seceders, 1; and other denominations, 10. In the year ending Sept. 1894, the county had 233 schools (165 public), which, with accommodation for 71,415 pupils, had 66,608 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 56,193.

The registration county gives off part of Kirkliston parish to Linlithgow, but takes in parts from Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Haddington shires, and had 433,646 inhabitants in 1891. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year ending 14 May 1891 was 4925; and of casual poor, 317. The expenditure for the poor in the same year was £86,039. In 1892 pauper lunatics numbered 1038, their cost being £27,544. The percentage of illegitimate births was 8·1 in 1871, 7·3 in 1881, and 7·3 in 1891.

The history of Edinburghshire cannot well be separated from the history of the larger district of the **LOTHIANS**. The territory now known as Midlothian was included in the district usually ascribed to the Caledonian Otaleni or Otadani and Gadeni. In Roman times the tribe of Damnonii seems to have dwelt here; and the district was brought within the northern limit of the Roman province in Britain by Agricola in 81 A. D. Thence onwards the Lothians were the scene of many struggles and wars for their possession; and about the beginning of the 7th century, when historians recognise the four kingdoms of Dalriada, Strathclyde, Bernicia, and the kingdom of the Picts, under tolerably definite limits, Edinburghshire was the centre of what the latest historian of early Scotland calls the 'debatable lands'—a district in which the boundaries of the four kingdoms approached each other, and which was sometimes annexed to one of these kingdoms, sometimes to another. Lothiana or the Lothians was thus peopled by a mixed race of Scots, Angles, and Picts; but seems most often to have been joined to Bernicia, with which it was absorbed into the great northern earldom of Northumbria. But the kings of Scotia or Alban, who, about the 9th century, had established their rule from the Spey to the Forth, succeeded, after many efforts, in bringing this rich district also under their sceptre. The final scene was at the battle of Carham in 1018, in the reign of Malcolm II. From that date an integral part of political Scotland, practically without intermission, the

county was the scene of many battles and skirmishes between the English and the Scotch. In 1303 a small native force defeated near Roslin a much larger army of Southrons; in 1334, the Boroughmuir, now a southern suburb of Edinburgh, witnessed another victory of the Scots under Sir Alex. Ramsay over the English under Count Guy. In 1385 the county was devastated by Richard II. of England; a century and a half later it suffered the resentment of Henry VIII.; and the fields of Pinkie (1547), Carberry Hill (1567), and Rulliou Green (1666) are all included within its limits.

Central Lothian very probably was placed under the administration of a sheriff, or under some similar administration, as early as the epoch of the introduction of the Scto-Saxon laws. A sheriffdom over it can be traced in record from the reign of Malcolm IV. down to the restoration of David II.; but appears to have extended during that period over all the Lothians. The sheriffdom underwent successive limitations, at a number of periods, till it coincided with the present extent of the county; it also, for many ages, was abridged in its authority by various jurisdictions within its bounds; and it likewise, for a considerable time, was hampered in its administration by distribution into wards, each superintended by a sergeant. The last sheriff under the old *regime* was the Earl of Lauderdale, who succeeded his father as sheriff in 1744; and the first under the present improved system was Charles Maitland, who received his appointment in 1748.—A constable was attached, from an early period, to Edinburgh Castle; and appears to have, as early as 1278, exercised civil jurisdiction. The provost of Edinburgh, from the year 1472, had the power of sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within Edinburgh royalty and its dependency of Leith. The abbot of Holyrood acquired from Robert III. a right of regality over all the lands of the abbey, including the barony of Broughton; and, at the Reformation, he was succeeded in his jurisdiction by the trustees of Heriot's Hospital. The monks of Dunfermline obtained from David I. a baronial jurisdiction over Iuveresk manor, including the town of Musselburgh; and, at the Reformation, were succeeded in their jurisdiction by Sir John Maitland, who sold it in 1709 to the Duchess of Buccleuch. The barony of Ratho, at Robert II.'s accession to the crown, belonged to the royal Stuarts; was then, with their other estates, erected into a royal jurisdiction; went, in that capacity, to Prince James, the son of Robert III.; and, at the bisection of Lanarkshire into the counties of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, was disjoined from Edinburghshire and annexed to Renfrewshire. A right of regality over the lands of Dalkeith was obtained by the Douglasses, and passed to the family of Buccleuch. The estates in Edinburghshire belonging to the see of St Andrews were erected into a regality, and placed under the control of a bailie appointed by the archbishop. The lands of Duddingston, of Prestonhall, of Carrington, and of Carberry also were regalities; and the first was administered by a bailie, the second by the Duke of Gordon, the third by Lord Dalmeny, the fourth by Sir Robert Dickson. These several jurisdictions comprised a large proportion of the county's territory, and a still larger one of the county's population; and they must, in the aggregate, have greatly embarrassed the paramount or comprehensive civil administration; but all were abolished in 1747. A justiciary of Lothian also was appointed in the time of Malcolm IV., exercised a power superior to that of the sheriff, and had successors wielding that superior power, or entitled to wield it, till the time when the baronial jurisdictions became extinct. The power of the Archbishop of St Andrews also, being both baronial over his own estates and ecclesiastical over the entire county, was often, in the Romish times, practically paramount to that of the sheriff; and even after the Reformation, when the archiepiscopal prerogatives were wholly or mainly abolished, it continued for a time to throw impediments in the way of the sheriff's movements.

There are Caledonian stone circles in Kirknewton parish and at Heriot-town-hill; and there are cairns

and tumuli at many places in the county. Pictish forts may probably have preceded the Castles of Edinburgh and Roslin; and it is very possible that the caves at Hawthornden House were either formed or enlarged by the Picts also. Traces of Roman occupation are still to be discerned; and Roman coins, weapons, etc., have been found in various parts. There are several old castles, some forming most picturesque ruins. Among the more interesting are those at Roslin, Catecune, Borthwick, Crichton, and Craigmillar. Extensive monastic establishments have left their ruins at Holyrood, Newbattle, and Temple—the last, as its name suggests, having been an important house of the Knights Templars. There are vestiges of an ancient hospital on Soutra Hill.

There is no good history of Edinburghshire, but reference may be made to *The County of Edinburgh; its Geology, Agriculture, and Meteorology*, by Mr Ralph Richardson (1878), *The Geology of Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood*, by Sir Arch. Geikie (1879), J. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (1883), and Miss Warrender's *Walks near Edinburgh* (1890). Comp. also Mr. Farrall 'On the Agriculture of Edinburghshire,' in *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society* (1877).

Edinchip House. See BALQUHIDDER.

Edingight, a mansion in Grange parish, Banffshire, at the W skirt of Knock Hill (1409 feet), 7 miles NE of Keith, and 4 N by E of Grange station.

Edinglassie, an estate, with an old mansion, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

Edington, a hamlet and an ancient fortalice in Chirnside parish, Berwickshire, 2½ miles E of Chirnside village. Only the S side of the fortalice continues standing.

Edinkillie, a hamlet and a parish in the W of Elginshire. The hamlet is on the small river DIVIE, close to the point where the Highland railway, which intersects the parish for 10 miles, crosses the stream on a lofty seven-arched viaduct. It is about a mile from Duniphail station, at which there is a post office under Forres.

The parish is bounded N by Dyke and Moy, NE by Rafford, E by Dallas, SE by Knockando, S by Cromdale, and W by Ardelach in Nairnshire. Its greatest length, from N to S, from a point on the Findhorn near Mains of Dalvey to Lochindorb, is 13½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies considerably, attaining 7 miles at the widest part; and its area is now 35,773 acres, of which 437½ are water. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 added to this parish (and to the county of Elgin) the Glenernerney and Lurg detached portions of the Nairnshire parish of Ardelach (of 750 and 2119 acres respectively), which had been wholly and partly surrounded by Edinkillie, and altogether encompassed by Elginshire. The S and SE parts are mostly moorland and hill pasture, the N and NW woodland and arable. Between 3000 and 4000 acres are in tillage, between 4000 and 5000 are under wood, and the remainder is rough hill pasture or heath. The soil of the arable districts consists of a brown or black loam overlying clay, sand, or gravel, and in some places the loam becomes very light and sandy. In the upper part the moss lies generally on clay or white sand. The surface is very irregular. At the extreme N end of the parish the height of the ground above sea-level is a little over 100 feet, and from that point it rises in rugged undulations till in the S and E it reaches an average height of from 900 to 1000 feet, and rises in some places still higher, the principal elevations being Romach Hill (1012 feet), Hill of Tomechola (1129), Sliabh Bainneach (1453), and Knock of Braemoray, the highest point (1493). The last summit commands a very extensive view. The upper part of the parish to the S is drained by the streams Divie and Dorbock and the smaller streams that flow into them. The DIVIE rises in Cromdale to the S of Edinkillie, and flows northward to about the middle of the parish, where, half a mile below the church, it is joined by the DORBOCK, which forms the outlet for the waters of Lochindorb. From the point of junction the united streams, still retaining the name of

the Divie, continue in a northern course for 2½ miles by Duniphail and Relugas, and enter the Findhorn a short distance N of Relugas. The scenery along the greater part of the courses of both streams is very picturesque. The river FINDHORN flows through the parish for 7 miles of its course. Entering near the middle of the western side, it first forms for a mile the western boundary of Edinkillie, then passes across in a northerly direction, and forms thereafter the eastern boundary for 3 miles at the N end of the parish. The course of the river is marked by fine rock and wood scenery, the vales of Logie, Sluie, and St John being particularly pretty. The greater portion of the district W of the Findhorn is covered with part of the great forest of DARNAWAY. The mansions—Duniphail, Relugas, and Logie—are separately noticed, as also are the chief antiquities of the parish—Duniphail Castle and Relugas Doune. The principal landowner is the Earl of Moray. The parish is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; the minister's income is £189. The parish church was erected in 1741, and repaired in 1813; it contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church. The schools of Duniphail, Half Davoch, Conicaval, and Logie, with respective accommodation for 100, 50, 58, and 116 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 20, 50, and 60, and grants amounting to nearly £50, £30, £50, and £60. Pop. (1881) 1175, (1891) 1032.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 85, 1876-77.

Edinshall. See COCKBURNLAW.

Edleston. See EDDLESTON.

Edmonston Castle. See BIGGAR.

Edmonstone House, a mansion, with finely-wooded grounds, in Newton parish, Edinburghshire, 3½ miles SE of Edinburgh. The estate belonged, from 1248 and earlier, to the family of Edmonstone, who are commonly said to have come to Scotland in 1067 with St Margaret, the queen of Malcolm Ceanmor, but who probably were a branch of the powerful race of Seton. (See DUN-TREATH.) From them it passed, about the beginning of the 17th century, to the Raits; and from them, by marriage, in 1671, to John Wauchope (1633-1709), a cadet of the Nidry Wauchopes, who, in 1672, on becoming a lord of session, assumed the title of Lord Edmonstone. Its present holder is Sir John Douglas Don-Wauchope of NEWTON, ninth Bart. since 1667 (b. 1859; suc. 1893). A hamlet of Edmonstone, with a public school, stands a little to the E.

Ednam (12th century *Ednamham*, 'village on the Eden'), a village and a parish of N Roxburghshire. The village stands, 190 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Eden Water, 2½ miles NNE of its station and post-town, Kelso. A pretty little place, of hoar antiquity, burned by the English in 1558, it retains, as outhouse of a farmsteading, the former manse (and later village school) in which James Thomson was born, 11 Sept. 1700. His father, nine or ten weeks afterwards, was transferred to the ministry of Southdean; but a miniature of the poet, presented to the bygone Ednam Club by the eleventh Earl of Buchan, is preserved in the present manse; and in 1820 an obelisk, 52 feet high, was erected to his memory on a rising-ground 1 mile to the S of the village.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Eccles in Berwickshire, SE by Sprouston, S and SW by Kelso, W by Nenthorn in Berwickshire, and NW by Stichill. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 3½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3½ miles; and its area is 3919½ acres, of which 70½ are water. The TWEED sweeps 3 miles north-eastward along all the Sprouston border; and EDEN Water winds 4½ miles eastward to it, along the boundary with Nenthorn and through the interior. In the furthest E the surface sinks along the Tweed to 95 feet above sea-level, thence rising with gentle undulation to 236 feet near Ferneyhill, 282 near Cliftonhill, 278 near Kaimflat, and 265 near Harper-town. Sandstone is the prevailing rock, and the soils are of four kinds, in pretty equal proportions—loam, incumbent on gravel; clay and light gravel, both on a porous bottom; and a light humus on a moorish

enbsoil. In an early charter of Coldingham priory, Thor informs his lord, Earl David, that King Edgar had given him Ednam waste, that he had peopled it, and built from the foundation, and endowed with a plough-gate of land, a church in honour of St Cuthbert; and he prays his son to confirm his donation of the church to St Cuthbert and the monks of Durham. 'Here,' says Dr Skene, 'we have in fact the formation of a manor with its parish church, and in a subsequent document it is termed the mother church of Hedenham' (*Celt. Scotl.*, ii. 367, 1877). Hendersyde Park, which is separately noticed, is the only mansion. Ednam is in the presbytery of Kelso and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £220. The present church, built in 1800, contains 260 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 96, and a grant of £101, 11s. Pop. (1881) 613, (1891) 581.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Edrachillis. See EDRACHILLIS.

Edradour, a burn and a hamlet in Moulin parish, Perthshire. The burn runs 4½ miles south-westward to the Tummel, forming at one point a picturesque fall of 120 feet, called the Black Spout; and the hamlet, Milton of Edradour, lies on the burn, 2 miles E of Pitlochry.

Edradyne, an estate, with a mansion, until 1891 in a detached portion of Logierait parish, Perthshire, but with that portion transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in the year mentioned to the parish of Weem. It stands near the left bank of the Tay, 3 miles NE of Aberfeldy.

Edrington Castle, a ruined fortalice in Mordington parish, Berwickshire. Crowning a steep rock on the left bank of Whitadder Water, 5 miles W by N of Berwick, it seems to have been a solid substantial strength, well fitted to check incursions and depredations from the English side of the Tweed, on the W being totally inaccessible. It figures frequently in Border wars and treaties; and, having for some time been held by the English, was restored in 1534 by Henry VIII. to James V. Down to the close of last century it continued to be four stories high, but is now reduced to a small fragment. Modern Edrington Castle is in the immediate vicinity of the ruins; and Edrington House stands on the E bank of a small tributary of the Whitadder, 4 miles WNW of Berwick.

Edrom, a village and a parish in the E of central Berwickshire. The village stands near the right bank of Whitadder Water, 5 furlongs NNW of Edrom station, on the Reston and Dunse branch of the North British, this being 3¼ miles ENE of Dunse; at it is a post and railway telegraph office.

The parish, containing also the village of ALLANTON, is bounded N by Bunkle, NE by Chirnside, E by Hutton, SE by Whitsome, S by Swinton and Fogo, and W by Langton and Dunse. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from ENE to WSW of 7¾ miles, a varying breadth of 1 mile and 4¾ miles, and an area of 9634½ acres, of which 89¾ are water. WHITADDER Water roughly traces all the northern and north-eastern border; and BLACKADDER Water, coming in from the SW, traces for a short distance the boundary with Fogo, and then runs 5 miles east-north-eastward, through the interior, to the Whitadder at Allanton. A mineral spring, called Dunse Spa, is on the W border, 1½ miles SSE of Dunse; and was long celebrated for its reputed medicinal qualities, but fell into disrepute and total neglect. The surface lies all within the Merse, is mostly low and flat, and rises nowhere higher than 286 feet above sea-level. The rocks are chiefly clay, marl, and sandstone. The clay occupies about two-thirds of the entire area; the marl is in thin beds, never more than 2 or 3 feet thick; and the sandstone is generally of a whitish hue, and has been quarried. The soils, to a small extent, are reclaimed moor; in general, are highly fertile; and, excepting over about one-eighth of the entire area, occupied by roads, buildings, and plantations, are all in tillage. Pools and lochlets formerly generated marsh, but have all been completely drained. Ancient fortalices were at Broomhouse, Nisbet, and

Blackadder, and keeps or bastels were at Kelloe and two or three other places. Edrom House stands in the western vicinity of Edrom village, and has beautiful grounds. Other mansions, separately noticed, are Broomhouse, Kelloc, Kimmerghamc House, Nisbet House, Blackadder House, and Allanbank. Edrom is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £378. The parish church, built in 1732, was reconstructed in 1886; and a Free church at Allanton contains 450 sittings. Edrom, Sinclair's Hill, and Allanton public schools, with respective accommodation for 172, 100, and 115 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 78, 47, and 33, and grants of £68, 11s., £39, 5s., and £33, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 1514, (1891) 1361.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 34, 26, 1864.

Edzell (13th century *Edale*; popularly *Aigle* or *Eagle*), a village of Forfarshire, and until 1891 a parish partly also of Kincardineshire. The village, formerly called Slateford, stands, 185 feet above sea-level, towards the S of the parish, near the right bank of the river North Esk, and 6 miles N by W of Brechin, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Dating from the 16th century, but greatly improved since 1839, it now is a pleasant little place, with its neat stone houses, flower-plots, and pretty environs; and has a branch of the Union Bank, a national security savings bank, 2 inns, a gaswork, 2 libraries and reading-rooms, a curling club, a Highland games association, and Cooper's Mortification, founded in 1833, being a fund the interest of which is devoted to the poor for alimentary and educational purposes. A memorial arch was erected here in 1888 to the 13th Earl of Dalhousie and his Countess, between whose deaths there was but one day. Fairs are held here on the third Thursday of February, the first Monday of May, 26 May (hiring), the Friday of July after Old Deer, the Wed. after 26 August, the Friday of Oct. before Kirriemuir, and 22 Nov. (hiring). A branch of the Caledonian railway from Edzell to Brechin, 5½ miles in length, was opened 8 June 1896. Pop. (1891) 351.

The parish is bounded NE by Strachan, E by Fettercairn, S and W by Stracathro, W by Lethnot, and NW by Lochlee. Its area is now 19,125½ acres, of which 308¾ are water. The parish has been reduced in area through the transference by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 of the Kincardineshire portion (1104 acres) to the Kincardineshire parish of Fettercairn, Edzell parish being now confined to the county of Forfar. The North Esk flows 1¾ mile north-eastward along the Lochlee boundary, then 6 miles south-south-eastward through the northern interior, and lastly 5 miles, still south-south-eastward, along the Kincardineshire border; at the SE corner of the parish it is joined by WEST WATER, which winds 4¾ miles east-south-eastward along all the Stracathro boundary. The delta between these streams to the S of the village, with extreme length and breadth of 2½ and 1½ miles, is low and flat, sinking to 120, whilst nowhere attaining 200, feet above sea-level. Northwards the surface rises rapidly to 748 feet at Colt Hill, 663 at the Blair, 1321 at the Hill of Corathro, 2220 at the *Hill of Wirren, 872 at Mappach Hill, 1986 at Bulg, 1686 at *Craigangowan, 968 at Whups Craig, and 2250 at the *southern slope of Mount BARTOCK (2558 feet), where asterisks mark those heights that rest upon the confines of the parish. The rocks are primary chiefly, and an iron mine was for a short time worked at Dalbog about the beginning of the 17th century. Much of the arable land consists of moderate black loam or stiffish clay, but hardly more than an eighth of the entire area is in tillage, the rest being all either pastoral or waste, with the exception of some 200 acres under wood. Edzell Castle lies in a hollow, 1¼ mile W by N of the village, and 3 furlongs from the left bank of West Water; its ruins, for size and magnificence, are matched in Angus and Mearns only by those of Dunnottar. Its oldest portion, the great square donjon or Stirling Tower, to the S, has walls 4 to 5 feet thick, and is 60 feet high; and, till the havoc wrought by the great storm of 12 Oct. 1838, its battlements were easily

accessible. The extensive pile to the N, though much more ruinous than the keep, dates only from the 16th century, having been built by David, ninth Earl of Crawford, and his son. 'The garden wall is ornamented by a number of elaborate carvings in stone. On the E wall are the celestial deities, on the S the sciences, and on the W the theological and cardinal virtues, forming one of the most interesting memorials of the kind in Scotland.' The Edzell estate belonged in 1296 to the Glenesks, after them to a branch of the Stirlings which failed about the middle of the 14th century in two co-heiresses, one of whom, Catherine, by Alexander, third son of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, was mother of the first Earl of Crawford. The lordship of Glenesk was sold in 1715 to the Earl of Panmure; and, sharing the fortunes of the BRECHIN property, it now belongs to the Earl of Dalhousie. In 1562 Edzell Castle received a visit from Queen Mary, in 1651 from Cromwell's soldiery, and in 1746 from the Argyll Highlanders, to whom its ruinous state is in great measure due. Auchmull Castle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of the village, was also built by the Lindsays early in the 16th century, and was demolished in 1773. At Colmeallie, 3 miles NNW of Auchmull, are two concentric 'Druidical circles,' the outermost measuring 45 by 36 feet, and its highest stone standing being $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground; another, whose last boulder was removed in 1840, was at Dalbog, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of the village; and at Dalbog stood also a pre-Reformation chapel. Of the old parish church of St Lawrence, on the bank of West Water, 3 furlongs SSW of Edzell Castle, only the Lindsays' slated burial vault remains, built by the ninth Earl of Crawford. George Low (1746-95), the Orkney naturalist, was a native. The Earl of Dalhousie owns nearly all the parish as now constituted. Edzell is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £192. The present church, built at the village in 1818, contains 650 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Edzell and Waterside, with respective accommodation for 185 and 60 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 118 and 14, and grants of £118, 5s. 6d. and £27, 4s. Valuation (1857) £4842, (1882) £6875, 3s. 4d., of which £630, 14s. 6d. was for the Kincardineshire section, (1891) £6532, 18s. Pop. (1801) 1012, (1831) 974, (1841) 1064, (1871) 976, (1881) 823, (1891) 700.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 66, 1868-71. See the Earl of Crawford's *Lives of the Lindsays* (3 vols. 1849), and Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (2d ed. 1882).

Effock Water, a mountain rivulet in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to the North Esk at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Lochlee church, and giving to its basin the name of Glen Effock. It has, during this brief course, a total descent of 1550 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Egg. See EIGG.

Eggersness. See EAGERNESS.

Eglishay. See EAGLESHAY.

Eglin Lane. See EAGTON LANE.

Eglinton. See KILWINNING.

Eglinton Castle, the chief seat of the Earl of Eglinton, in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Lugton Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Irvine. A castellated edifice of 1798, it comprises a large round keep and round corner turrets, connected by a curtain—to use the language of fortification. The whole is pierced with rows of modern sash-windows, which in some degree destroy the outward effect, but add to the internal comfort. The interior corresponds with the magnitude and grandeur of the exterior. A spacious entrance-hall leads to a saloon 36 feet in diameter, the whole height of the edifice, and lighted from above; and off this open the principal rooms. All are furnished and adorned in the most sumptuous manner; and one of them in the front is 52 feet long, 32 wide, and 24 high. Everything about the castle contributes to an imposing display of splendid elegance and refined taste. Nor are the lawns around it less admired for their fine woods, varied surfaces, and beautiful scenery. The park is

1200 acres in extent, and has one-third of its area in plantation.

The first of the Anglo-Norman family of Montgomerie that settled in Scotland was Robert (1103-78), who probably was a nephew of the third Earl of Shrewsbury, and who, soon after June 1157, obtained from his father-in-law, Walter the Steward, a grant of the lands of EAGLESHAM, in Renfrewshire. This was, for more than two centuries, the chief possession of the Scottish branch of the Montgomeries. Sir John de Montgomerie, ninth of Eaglesham, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Hugh de Eglinton, and through her acquired the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan, the former of which had been held by her ancestors from the 11th century. At the battle of Otterburn (1388) he had the command of part of the Scottish army under the brave Earl of Douglas, and, by his personal valour and military conduct, contributed not a little to that celebrated victory. The renowned Harry Percy, best known as Hotspur, who commanded the English, Sir John took prisoner with his own hands; and with the ransom he received for him, he built the castle of Polnoon in Eaglesham. His grandson, Sir Alexander Montgomerie, was raised by James II., before 1444, to the title of Lord Montgomerie; and his great-grandson, Hugh, third Lord Montgomerie (1460-1545), was created Earl of Eglinton in 1508, having previously entered upon a feud with the Earl of Glencairn, which long continued between their descendants, and occasionally broke forth in deeds of violence, such as the burning of Eglinton in 1528. Hugh, fourth earl, a youth of singular promise, had enjoyed his inheritance only ten months when he fell a victim to this hereditary feud. Riding from his own castle towards Stirling on 20 April 1586, he was, near the bridge of Annick, waylaid and shot by David Cunningham of Robertland and other Cunninghams, emissaries of the Earl of Glencairn. So late as twenty years after this event, on 1 July 1606, the old feud broke out in a violent tumult at Perth, under the very eyes of parliament and the privy council. In the 18th century, all the valuable improvements in gardening, planting, and agriculture, which, during half a century, were made in the parish of Kilwinning, and throughout a great part of Ayrshire, proceeded, in great measure, from the spirited exertions, combined with the fine taste, of Alexander, tenth earl, who was murdered near Ardrossan in 1769. Nor was Hugh, twelfth earl (1740-1819), less distinguished for his magnificent and costly schemes to enrich the district of Cunningham, and advance the public weal of Scotland, by improving the harbour of Ardrossan, and by means of a canal (now a branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway) making this town the port of Glasgow, the navigation of the river being then open to none but very small craft. Under his successor was held, in August 1839, a gorgeous pageant, the Eglinton Tournament, one of the actors in which was Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Emperor of the French, whilst the Queen of Beauty was Lady Seymour, a grand-daughter of Sheridan. The present is the fifteenth Earl, George Arnulph Montgomerie, who was born in 1848, and succeeded his brother in 1892. See ARDROSSAN, SKELMORLIE, SETON, and Sir William Fraser's *Memorials of the Montgomeries* (2 vols., Edinb., 1859).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Eglishay. See EAGLESHAY.

Eglismonichy, an ancient chapelry, now included in Monifeth parish, Forfarshire. The chapel stood on a crag above Dighty Water, nearly opposite Balmossie mill; and, having continued long in a state of ruin, was demolished for building material about 1760.

Eigg or Egg, an island in Small Isles parish, Inverness-shire. It lies 3 miles NE of Muck, 4 SE of Rùm, 5 SW of Sleat Point, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ W of Arisaig. It measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from NNE to SSW, 4 miles in extreme breadth, and 7803 acres in area. It is intersected in the middle, from sea to sea, by a glen; and it takes thence its name of Eigg, originally *Ec*, signifying a 'nick' or 'hollow.' It is partly low, flat, and

arable; partly hilly, rocky, and waste. A promontory, upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, exhibits columnar cliffs almost equal in beauty to those of Staffa, and rises into a hill, called the Scur of Eigg, 1272 feet in altitude, of peculiar romantic contour, skirted with precipices, and crowned with a lofty columnar peak. The rocks, both in that promontory and in other parts, possess high interest for geologists, and are graphically and minutely described by Hugh Miller in his *Cruise of the Betsy*. Numerous caves, some of them wide and spacious, others low and narrow, are around the coast. An islet, called Eilan-Chastel or Castle Island, lies to the S, separated from Eigg by a sound which serves as a tolerable harbour for vessels not exceeding 70 tons in burden. About 900 acres are cultivated for cereal crops, and are fairly productive. Scandinavian forts, or remains of them, are in various parts; a barrow, alleged to mark the grave of St Donnán, is on Kildonnain farm; and a narrow-mouthed cavern in the S, expanding inward, and measuring nearly 213 feet in length, has yielded many skulls and scattered bones of human beings. In 617 St Donnán, one of the 'Family of Iona,' went, with his *muinntir*, or monastic family, 52 in number, to the Western Isles, and took up his abode in Eigg, 'where the sheep of the queen of the country were kept. This was told to the queen. Let them all be killed, said she. That would not be a religious act, said her people. But they were murderously assailed. At this time the cleric was at mass. Let us have respite till mass is ended, said Donnán. Thou shalt have it, said they. And when it was over, they were slain every one of them' (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 152, 1877). Yet grimmer is the cavern's history. Towards the close of the 16th century, a band of the Macleods, chancing to land on the island, were hospitably welcomed by the inhabitants, till, having offered rudeness to the maidens, they were bound hand and foot, and sent adrift in a boat. Rescued by a party of their own clansmen, they were brought to Dunvegan, the stronghold of their chief, to whom they told their story, and who straightway manned his galleys and hastened to Eigg. On descriing his approach, the Macdonalds, with their wives and children, to the number of 200, took refuge in a cave. Here for two days they remained undiscovered, but, having sent out a scout to see if the foe was departed, their retreat was detected. A waterfall partly concealed the mouth of the cave. This Macleod caused to be turned from its course, and, heaping up wood around the entrance, set fire to the pile, and suffocated all who were within (Skene's *Highlanders*, ii. 277, 1837). Eigg has a post office, Small Isles parish church and manse, a Roman Catholic church (1844), and a public school. Pop. (1891) 233.

Eil, a sea-loch on the mutual border of Argyll and Inverness shires, and consisting of two distinct portions, Upper and Lower Loch Eil—the Upper loch forming since 1891 the northern boundary of Argyllshire. Upper Loch Eil, commencing 4 miles E by S of the head of Loch Shiel, extends thence $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-southward, with a varying breadth of 4 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Then come the Narrows, 2 miles long, and 1 furlong wide at the narrowest; and then from Corpach, at the entrance to the Caledonian Canal, in the neighbourhood of Fort William, Lower Loch Eil strikes $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, with varying width of 5 furlongs and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to CORRAN Narrows, where it merges with Loch Linnhe, of which it is often treated as a part. It receives, near Fort William, the Lochy and the Nevis, and is overflowing here by the mighty mass of Ben Nevis (4406 feet).—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 62, 53, 1875-77.

Eilan. See ELLAN.

Eildon Hills, The, are situated in the parishes of Melrose and Bowden, Roxburghshire, the town of Melrose lying in the Tweed valley on the N, and the village of Bowden, which overlooks Teviotdale being on the S. They rise from one base of N and S extension into three coneshaped summits, their length being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and their breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The middle summit is the highest (1385 feet), that to the NE attaining 1327, and that to

the S 1216, feet. These summits stand apart, the northern 5 furlongs, and the southern 4, from the middle one. The appearance they present from all sides is very striking, especially from the wide rich country to the N, E, and S swept by the Tweed and the Teviot, and bounded in the latter direction by the blue Border Cheviots. Their weird aspect from this quarter, where these three summits stand out in bold relief, is enough to justify the popular tradition which represents them as originally one mass cleft into three by the demon familiar of Michael Scott. The view from these summits is of vast scope and great variety of interest. On the E the eye ranges over the curves of the silver Tweed as far as the rising-ground overlooking Berwick at its mouth, on the SE and S as far as the Cheviots and the long ridge of Carter Fell, on the SW to the hills of Liddesdale and Eskdale, on the W to the heights of Ettrick and Yarrow, while, as it sweeps by N, it takes in beyond Galashiels the pastoral uplands of the Gala and the darkening range of the lonely Lammermuirs. The panorama thus swept is rich in scenes of romantic and historic as well as physical interest. On the hills themselves are the remains of a strong Roman encampment as well as a tumulus which is supposed to be of Druidical origin, and the whole country to E and S swarms with legends of old Border valour, Border ballad, and Border foray. 'I can stand on the Eildon Hill,' said Sir Walter Scott, 'and point out forty-three places famous in war and verse.' There at our feet and to the E lie the rich lands of the Abbeys of Melrose, Dryburgh, Kelso, and Jedburgh, and on the horizon the classic battlefields of Chevy Chase and Flodden, while, over all breathes the magic genius of Sir Walter, whose honoured ashes rest down there among those of the Dryburgh monks. On these hills the imagination may still trace the figure of Thomas the Rhymer; and a spot is pointed out on the slope of the north-eastern hill, marked by a stone where stood the Eildon tree, under which he conceived and delivered to superstitious ears the fortune he darkly foresaw in store for his native country. One of his prophecies that refers to this spot, forecasting what might seem miraculous at the time, though it has been often since fulfilled—

'At Eildon Tree, if you shall be,
A brig over Tweed you there may see;'

shows him to have been a man of patriotic fervour as well as natural shrewdness. The Roman encampment here already referred to, appears to have been of considerable extent. It occupied chiefly the north-eastern hill, where it was $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in circuit, and where the remains of it, inclusive of two fosses, an earthen dyke, four gates, and the general's quarter, can still, it is said, be traced. To place, however, *Tremontium* on the Eildon Hills is to do great violence to Ptolemy's text, according to Dr Skene, by whom *Tremontium* is identified with BRUNSWARK. The supposed Druidical relic in the W is a mound, called the Bourjo, of evidently artificial construction, and here the Baal priests of the ancient Caledonians, it has been thought, were wont to offer sacrifices to the sun-god. It is an oak bower, surrounded by a deep trench, and is approached by a plain way made to it from E to W, called the Haxalgate. The hills are composed of porphyritic trap or whinstone, with a large proportion of felspar, which reflects a silvery gleam in the sunshine that has wrought itself into poetic description; while the soil is hard and mostly covered with grass. On the southern hill the opening of a quarry some years ago laid bare a perpendicular cliff of regular basaltic columns, about 20 feet elevation of which stands exposed, looking over Bowdenmoor to the W. On the sides of these hills, like the 'Parallel Roads of Glenroy,' sixteen terraces are traceable, which rise one above another like the steps of a stair. The Eildons lately became, by purchase, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch; and on their eastern slope, which is finely wooded, stands Eildon Hall, the residence of the Earl of Dalkeith, the eldest son of the Duke. Except on the Bowdenmoor side, and where, as on its E, there are

woods and enclosed grounds, cultivation extends a good way up from their base, though not so far as it once did, it would seem, under the monks, on the side of Melrose particularly.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See chap. xxxiv. of James Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (Edinb. 1871).

Eilean. See ELLAN.

Eilean-Aigas. See AIGAS.

Eileanmore. See ELLANMORE.

Eisdale. See EASDALE.

Eishort, a sea-loch in the S of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, separating the Strathaird peninsula from the upper part of the peninsula of Sleat. It opens at right angles to the mouth of Loch Slapin, and, striking 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward, diminishes gradually from a width of 3 miles at the entrance to a point, and terminates at an isthmus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad from the head of Loch na Dal. 'There is not,' says Alex. Smith, 'a prettier sheet of water in the whole world. Everything about is wild, beautiful, and lovely. You drink a strange unfamiliar air; you seem to be sailing out of the 19th century away back into the 9th.'

Elchaig, a stream of Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, formed by two head-streams—the Allt na Doire Gairbhe, flowing 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-westward from Loch Muirichinn (1480 feet); and the Allt a Ghlomaich, which, winding 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward from Loch a Bhealaich (1242 feet), makes, by the way, the beautiful Falls of GLOMACH. From their confluence, at an altitude of 290 feet, the Elchaig itself flows 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW to the head of salt-water Loch Long. It is a fine salmon and trout stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Elchies. See KNOCKANDO.

Elcho, a ruined castle in Rhynd parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay, 4 miles by river, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ by road, ESE of Perth. Re-roofed about 1830, to preserve it from further dilapidation, it is of considerable extent, and remains entire in the walls, which are strong and massive, in very durable material. Its battlemented top, gained by several winding stairs, in good preservation, commands magnificent prospects up and down the river. Elcho belongs to the Earl of Wemyss, and gives to him, and through him to his eldest son, the title of Lord Elcho, dating from 1633.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Elderslie, a village in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by S of Paisley, with a post office under Johnstone. Consisting principally of two rows of houses along the road from Paisley to Johnstone, and inhabited chiefly by weavers and other operatives, it is notable as the reputed birthplace of Sir William Wallace, who hence is often styled the Knight of Elderslie. The estate on which it stands was granted in the latter half of the 13th century to Sir Malcolm Wallace, who is supposed to have been the Scottish hero's father, and with whose descendants it continued till, in 1729, it came to Helen, only child of John Wallace of Elderslie, and wife of Archibald Campbell of Succoth. By her it was sold, in 1769, to the family of Speirs. A plain old house in the village claims to be that in which Sir William Wallace was born; but, though partly of ancient structure, bears unmistakable marks of having been built long after his death; yet, very probably occupies the spot on which the house of Sir Malcolm Wallace stood. A venerable yew tree in its garden, known popularly as 'Wallace's Yew,' must likewise have got its name, not from any real connection with the patriot, but simply from the situation in which it stands. A still more famous oak tree—'Wallace's Oak'—standing a little distance to the E, was gravely asserted to have afforded shelter, from the pursuit of an English force, to Wallace and 300 of his followers; and continued in tolerable vigour till 1825, when its trunk girthed 21 feet at the base, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet at 5 feet from the ground, and 67 feet in altitude, whilst the branches covered 495 square yards. Time and relic-mongers, however, had reduced it to little more than a blackened torso, when by the gale of Feb. 1856 it was levelled with the dust (pp. 205, 206 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1851). At the

village are a *quoad sacra* church (1840; 800 sittings) and the Wallace public school. In 1893 Mr Bine Renshaw presented a handsome cottage hospital, containing 20 beds, to the village, the site for which was given free by Mr Speirs. Pop. (1881) 1141, (1891) 1468.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Elderslie, an estate, with a mansion, in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire, named after Elderslie in Abbey parish. The mansion, on the left bank of the Clyde, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Renfrew town, was built in 1777-82, and enlarged and improved at subsequent periods. Engirt by a fine park, it presents a handsome frontage to the Clyde, and contains a number of interesting relics associated with the name of Sir William Wallace, and brought from Elderslie village. Its owner is Alexander Archibald Speirs, Esq.

Eldrig or Elrig, a village in Mochrum parish, SE Wigtownshire, 3 miles NW of Port William. Eldrig Loch, 1 mile to the N, lies 260 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length and width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 1 furlong, and contains some fine trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Eldrig. See ELLRIG.

Elgar or Ella, an island in the parish of Shapinshay, Orkney.

Elgin, a parish containing a city and royal burgh of the same name in the N of the county of Elgin. It is bounded on the N by Spynie; on the NE and E by St Andrews-Lhanbryd; on the S by Rothes, Birnie, and Dallas; on the W by Rafford, and on the NW by Alves. Its shape is very irregular, but the greatest length from SW to NE is 11 miles, and its greatest breadth from N to S 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The area is 19,166 acres, of which nearly 12,000 are under cultivation, upwards of 2000 are under wood, and most of the remainder is pasture-land, very little of the surface being waste. The soil varies considerably, being in many places (especially on the alluvial flats lying along the banks of the river Lossie) a good black loam, rich and fertile; in other places, particularly towards the S of the parish, it is a light sandy loam passing in many parts into almost pure sand; elsewhere, again, it is clay. The subsoil is clay, sand, or gravel. In the W of the parish the underlying rock is a hard, whitish-grey sandstone, which is almost throughout of excellent quality for building purposes. In 1826 a considerable quantity of it from the ridge to the N of Pluscarden was sent to London, to be used in the construction of London Bridge. In the E the underlying rock is an impure silicious limestone, which was at one time, at several places, quarried and burned for lime, but this, which was of a dull brown colour, was so impure and inferior, whether for building or agricultural purposes, that the workings have been abandoned. The western part of the parish is occupied by the long valley of Pluscarden, which is bounded on the N by the steep slope of the Eildon or Heldun Hill (767 feet), separating the parish from Alves, and on the S by the gentler slope leading to the Hill of the Wangie (1020), which separates Elgin from Dallas. The surface of the rest of the parish is undulating, and rises gradually from N to S from the height of about 36 feet above sea-level at the extreme E end of the parish to a height of about 900 feet on the extreme S, on the slopes of the Brown Muir Hill. The main line of drainage is by the river Lossie, and the tributary streams that flow into it. The Lossie enters the parish near the middle of the S side, and forms the boundary between Elgin and Birnie for about 3 miles. It thereafter passes across to the northern side, where it turns abruptly to the E and winds along, forming the boundary between Elgin and Spynie, and between Elgin and St Andrews-Lhanbryd. It has everywhere a very winding course, and is confined by artificial banks, against which (notwithstanding its quiet appearance and placid flow on ordinary occasions) it rushes furiously in times of flood. About 2 miles from the city of Elgin it is joined by the Black Burn or Black Water, a stream of fair size, which flows along and carries off the drainage of the whole valley of Pluscarden. About a quarter of a mile lower it receives the water from a small canal formed for the drainage of the

district of Mostowie in the NW corner of the parish. Other small streams in or passing partly through the parish are the Tyock and Muirton or Linkwood Burn. The parish contains the city of Elgin, the village of New Elgin, and the hamlets of Clackmarras and Muir of Miltonduff. There are distilleries at Miltonduff, Glenlossie, and Linkwood, a brewery W of the city near Brucealand, and several woollen and tweed mills. The industries carried on in or about the city are noticed in the following article. In the landward part of the parish there are a number of meal and flour mills. The mansion-houses of Blackhills and Westerton are noticed separately, as also is the chief object of antiquarian interest in the landward district, Pluscarden Abbey. The parish is traversed by the Highland railway, by the Morayshire section of the Great North of Scotland railway system, by the main road from Aberdeen to Inverness, and by the road to Rothes and Speyside. The parish is in the presbytery of Elgin (of which it is the seat) and the synod of Moray. The charge is collegiate, the stipend of the ministers being respectively £419 and £390. The senior minister has besides a manse and glebe, and the second minister a glebe. The churches are noticed under the city of Elgin, in which they all stand, except a charge of the Free Church of Pluscarden, the congregation of which has accommodation in one of the rooms of Pluscarden Abbey. This was formerly a church of the royal bounty, but ceased to be connected with the Establishment at the Disruption in 1843. The parish is one of fifteen forming the Morayshire Poor Law Combination, with a poorhouse in a suburb of Elgin to the N, but in the parish of Spynie. It has accommodation for 150 inmates. The buildings, which were erected in 1865, rise to a height of two stories, and are surrounded by walled-in grounds of fair size. They are in the Elizabethan style, treated very plainly. The porter's lodge is at the entrance from the turnpike road to Lossiemouth, and from this a straight path leads to the chief entrance in the centre of the main building, in which are the governor's and matron's rooms, and the board-room, dining-hall, and chapel. On either side of the central portion are the day-rooms, with the dormitories above. The public schools of Mostowie, New Elgin, Pluscarden, and Clackmarras, with respective accommodation for 154, 120, 120, and 64 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 109, 101, 76, and 38, and grants of £88, 4s. 6d., £85, £70, 11s. 6d., and £42, 18s. Pop. (1881) 8741, (1891) 9285.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 95, 85, 1876.

The presbytery of Elgin comprises the parishes of Elgin, Alves, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Birnie, Drainie, Duffus, Speymouth, Spynie, and Urquhart, the *quoad sacra* parish of Burghead, and the chapelry of Lossiemouth. Pop. (1871) 22,966, (1881) 23,984, (1891) 24,547, of whom 3997 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1892.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Elgin, with 2 churches in the city of Elgin, 1 in the glen of Pluscarden, and 7 at respectively Alves, Burghead, Garmouth, Hopeman, Lossiemouth, and Urquhart, which 9 churches together had 3196 members and adherents in 1892.—The United Presbyterians have a presbytery of Elgin and Inverness, meeting on the first Tuesday of February and October at Inverness, and of April, June, and December at Forres, and exercising supervision over 2 churches in Elgin and 10 at respectively Archiestown, Burghead, Campbelton, Forres, Inverness, Lossiemouth, Moyness, Nairn, Nigg, and Tain.

Elgin, a city and royal burgh, and the county town of Elginshire, is one of the brightest and most picturesque little towns in Scotland. It is situated on the right bank of the river Lossie in the NE end of the parish of Elgin, and includes within the municipal and parliamentary boundaries small portions of the parishes of Spynie and St Andrews-Lhanbryd. It has a station on the Highland railway, and is the terminus of the Craigellachie and Lossiemouth sections of the Great North of Scotland railway system. It is also the terminus of the extension of that system westward from Portsoy by Cullen and Buckie. It is by rail 5 miles

SSW of its seaport, Lossiemouth, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Craigellachie, 18 WNW of Keith, 37 ENE of Inverness, 12 ENE of Forres, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW by W of Aberdeen, 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Edinburgh *via* Forres and Dunkeld (201 $\frac{1}{2}$ *via* Aberdeen and Tay and Forth bridges), and 194 NNE of Glasgow *via* Forres (223 $\frac{1}{2}$ *via* Aberdeen). The main part of the city lies along a low ridge running E and W, and sloping gently to the S; and this, as well as the adjacent lower land on which the rest of the town is built, is shut in and sheltered on all sides by well-wooded rising-grounds approaching close to the town, and by their protection greatly assisting the sandy and porous subsoil in producing the mild and healthy climate which the citizens enjoy. Much of the scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely beautiful, especially the wooded districts to the W and N, known as the Oakwood and Quarrywood, and along the banks of the Lossie; while the surrounding district is so fertile that the inhabitants delight, and justly so, in claiming for the environs of their ancient city the distinguished appellation of 'the Garden of Scotland.'

The origin of the name is lost, and though many conjectures have been made, most of them are somewhat unsatisfactory. The derivation that finds most favour is one that takes its rise from the legend on the corporation seal (*Sigillum commune civitatis de Helgyn*), and from the spelling Helgyn it is argued that the place has received its name from Helgy, a general of the army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who about 927 overran Caithness, Ross, Sutherland, and Moray, and who may possibly have formed a settlement here; but the town is noticed in 1190, in the Chartulary of Moray, with the name spelled Elgin as at present, which seems to be against this. Be that as it may, both name and town are very old, for we find that at an early period Elgin was a place of note, and a favourite and frequent royal residence, probably on account of the excellent hunting which was to be had in the neighbouring royal forests. Nor did the royal visits altogether cease till the middle of the 16th century. Edward I., in his progress through the North in 1296, turned back at Elgin, after staying for two days in its royal castle. He also passed through it in 1303, when he lived for some weeks at Kinloss Abbey, 10 miles to the W. Again, in 1457, James II., having resumed possession of the Earldom of Moray, which had been held by one of his foes the Douglasses, and being minded to bestow it on his infant son, came down to set things in order, and was so charmed by the country that he stayed for some time and hunted, and often dwelt at one of the cathedral manses, which used to stand at what is now the NE corner of King Street. James IV. also paid it a visit in 1490, and Queen Mary is said to have also been in the neighbourhood. It was a royal burgh in the reign of David I., and received from Alexander II. a royal charter, which is still carefully preserved. About the same time that the city received this royal charter, it also became the cathedral seat of the great bishopric of Moray, for in 1224 Bishop Andrew de Moravia settled his episcopal see—which had hitherto been unfixed, and sometimes at Birnie, sometimes at Spynie, sometimes at Kinneddar—permanently at the Church of the Holy Trinity at Elgin; and to this it owes the peculiar character which it had almost unaltered down to the beginning of the present century, and which it still, though to a very slight degree, retains. It bore, and still bears, a strong resemblance to St Andrews—a likeness which is to be attributed to the circumstance of its having been, like that ecclesiastical metropolis, the seat of an important and wealthy see, and the residence of a numerous band of dignified ecclesiastics and affluent provincial gentry, drawn together here as to a common centre of attraction. Many of the quaint old houses remained till a recent period, and a few (not the most characteristic specimens) are still standing, although, just as in Edinburgh and elsewhere, the ancient mansion-houses were long since 'handed down' to artizans and others in the lower ranks of life. Though a new town has sprung up, and

the old has in a measure 'cast its skin,' and has thus become almost entirely renovated, yet the period is by no means remote when Elgin wore the antiquated, still, and venerable aspect which so well befits the habits and harmonises with the repose of genuine ecclesiastics in the full enjoyment of an intellectual '*otium cum dignitate.*' Till little more than seventy years ago the town consisted of one main street running from E to W, with narrow streets, lanes, or closes striking off from each side at right angles, like ribs from a spine. The houses that lined the sides of the long main street, as it then existed, were of venerable age, with high-pitched roofs, overlaid with heavy slabs of priestly grey, presenting to the street the fore-stair and an open piazza, consisting of a series of pillared arches in the front wall over the entrance to a paved and sheltered court within, in which was the ancient merchant wont at times, with a perfect sense of security, to leave his goods and walk unceremoniously off—'his half-door on the bar'—to breakfast, dinner, or his evening stroll. The piazzas are all long since gone, and only a very few of the houses in which they were now remain, though several of the pillars and arches are yet to be seen. The last house that had the piazza open was Elchies House, a most picturesque specimen of the old burgh architecture, which was removed in 1845 to make way for the buildings occupied by the Caledonian Banking Company, and since that date the best of the remaining examples was removed to make way for new buildings on the N side of High Street. A fine stone mantelpiece, which was in the old house, has found a position of honour in the new building, and so also have the quaint gablets over the windows on the attic floor. The dates of their erection and the names of their proprietors were usually inscribed upon the lintels of these ancient domiciles, and here and there might be seen carved one of those religious quotations which the taste of the 16th century so much delighted in, and with which our Reformation forefathers saluted those who crossed their thresholds. The pavement was an ancient causeway, which tradition modestly reports to have been the work of Cromwell's soldiers, though most likely it was many ages older. It rose high in the middle, and the 'crown of the causeway,' where the higher-minded folks delighted to parade, was elevated, and distinguished by a row of huge stone blocks, while those of a more moderate size occupied the sloping sides. The drains, which ran along the street, were crossed rectangularly by the common gutter, which passed immediately to the E of the Commercial Bank, and carried all the surface sewage of the western part of the town to an open ditch at the Borough Brigs. In heavy rains it often swelled into a rapid stream of considerable size. There were no side pavements till the Earl of Fife, aided by the citizens and the road-trustees, introduced them in 1821. About the centre of the town the street then, as now, widened out at the point where stand the parish church and the water-fountain, and the centre of the wider space was occupied by the old church of St Giles and the Tolbooth.

St Giles, or 'the Muckle Kirk'—the old parish church—was pulled down in the end of 1826 to make way for the present parish church. It was a very old building, so old indeed that there is no record of its first erection, but it was older than the cathedral, and was very early mentioned as a parsonage. There is little doubt that the centre tower—a square heavy mass without a steeple—was as old as the 12th century. It was dedicated to St Giles, the patron saint of the city, said to be one of the early missionaries from Iona. In the palmy days of the cathedral's glory it was in the bishop's pastoral charge. The form of the church was that of a Greek cross, with nave, choir, and transepts. The nave had two rows of massive pillars, surmounted by arches; its roof outside was covered with heavy slabs of hewn stone. The principal entrance was a large door in the W end, over which was a handsome three-light window. In the middle of the 16th century it had altars belonging to the different incorporated trades, who also maintained a chaplain, but at the Reformation these were all swept away, and there

were lofts or galleries erected for the various incorporations, possibly above the sites of the old altars, and probably about the same time the nave and the choir were separated, and the former became what was known as 'the Muckle Kirk,' while the latter formed 'the Little Kirk.' The timber that supported the roof of heavy freestone slabs over the Muckle Kirk having become decayed, the whole of the roof fell—providentially between services—on Sunday, 22 June 1679, the same day on which the battle of Bothwell Bridge was fought, and the whole of the western part of the fabric was destroyed. The rebuilding began the following year, and was finished in 1684, when two long aisles, one on each side, were added, and the church was reseated after the Presbyterian fashion. The massive oak pulpit, which cost at that time £244 Scots, is still to be seen in the church at Pluscarden. It has some curious carved work about it, and even yet bears the old iron rim for the baptismal basin, while the iron sandglass holder lies close by. Both are specimens of characteristic twisted iron work. Although the interior of the Muckle Kirk—with its rows of massive sandstone pillars running along the aisles and topped by high-peaked arches; with its beams of wood, from which were hung by strong iron chains massive brass chandeliers; with its old pulpit and curious galleries, and with its walls hung from place to place with the coats of arms of the principal heritors, or with black boards setting forth the charity and brotherly kindness of those who had

'Mortified their cash,
'To mortify their heirs,'

and bequeathed sums of money to be managed by the kirk-session for the benefit of the poor—possessed a dignity and grandeur of no common order, its exterior was not at all rich in architectural display, but yet everything connected with it was held in such veneration by the citizens that its demolition caused a general feeling of deep regret, if not dismay, which the unequivocal symptoms of decay and the impending danger of a repetition of the accident of 1679 did not at all diminish. The original transepts were removed about 1740, and the Little Kirk was so ruinous that it had to be demolished in 1800.

The old Tolbooth stood to the W of St Giles, and down to 1716 must have been a very primitive sort of erection, for in 1600 the building had a thatched roof, as is testified by the entry in the town's records: 'Item, £3, 6s. 8d. for fog to theck the Tolbooth.' In 1605 a new one was erected, 'biggit wt stanes frae ye kirkyard dyke, and sclaited wt stanes frae Dolass;' but it was burned in 1701, and the new one, begun in 1709 and finished in 1716 or 1717, was used as court-house, council-room, and prison, and remained in use till 1843. It had a massive square tower, with a round corner turret and a clock and bell. The bell now hangs between the burgh and county buildings, and the works of the clock are in the museum. In the museum is also preserved the lintel of the doorway, with the very suggestive motto, '*Suum cuique tribue.*' The 'Muckle Cross' near the E end of the old church of St Giles, was built about 1630 and destroyed about 1792. It was rebuilt and presented to his native city by William Macandrew, Esq., of Westwood House, Little Horkesley, Essex, in 1888. The old cross was a hexagonal pile of dressed ashlar, about 12 feet high; outside and around its base was a stone seat. A stair comprised of a few steps was within the building, and on the top of these was a perpendicular column (now set up at the south wall of the Bishop's Palace), surmounted by the Scottish lion rampant (now resting on the column of the present Cross), and the initials (C. R.) of King Charles I. The iron cross that adorned the head of the lion on the old Cross is now placed on the top of the column at the Palace. The 'Little Cross' still stands near the E end of the town, not far from an old house, originally with a piazza, and at one time the place of business of Duff of Dipple, an ancestor of the Duke of Fife. It is supposed to mark the western limit of the chanonry or precincts of the cathedral, and to occupy the site of a cross erected with part

of the money paid in 1402 by Alexander, third son of the Lord of the Isles, in compensation for his having, when on a raid, attacked and plundered the chanonry of Elgin. The present shaft of the Little Cross is not, however, older than the 17th century. The cathedral precinct was surrounded by a wall about 12 feet in height and from 6 to 8 feet in thickness, of run lime work. A small part of it at the E gate or Panns Port still exists, and a considerable portion, extending across the field to the SW of Panns Port, was removed so late as 1866. Of the four gates, which were each defended by a portcullis, the Panns Port is the only one remaining. The town itself seems also to have at one time had some defence, possibly a pallsade, for there was a gate near the W end, called the West Port, close to West Park; a second, about the middle of Lossie Wynd, called the North or Lossie Wynd Port; a third, at the S end of Commerce Street, called the South or Smithy or the School Wynd Port (from the old name of the street); and a fourth, in South College Street, close to the Beid House, called the East Port. Close to this last there was another, called the South Precinct Port, which would make it appear that there had been five ports. The exact site of the North Port was discovered while certain improvements were being carried out in 1884-85, and is now marked by a stone of the old port and a descriptive tablet inserted in the garden wall opposite. These gates were all removed in the latter part of last century, and were probably erected when the town and its approaches were restored after the destruction caused by the Wolf of Badenoch. They must certainly have been of later date than the 15th century, for there is a persistent tradition that previous to the Douglas troubles in the middle of the 15th century the old church of St Giles stood at the extreme E end of the town, and there were buildings extending westward along the ridge by Gray's Hospital and Fleurs, as far as the knoll (now $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the city), called the Gallow Hill. In 1452, in the struggle against the 'banded Earls,' the contest was carried on in the North between the Earl of Huntly and Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray. After the battle of Breechin and the defeat of the Earl of Crawford, Huntly started in pursuit of the Earl of Moray, who had been raiding in Strathbogie, and pursued him beyond Elgin, till he took up a strong position on the heights above Pluscarden. Halting at Elgin,* and finding that part of the town was inhabited by those favourable to the Douglas cause, and the other part by those favourable to himself, he burned the whole of the former portion, and hence the proverb, 'Half done as Elgin was half burned.' Huntly's men having, however, scattered in search of plunder, Douglas attacked them, and drove them into the Bog of Dunkinty, to the NW of the cathedral, where some 400 or 500 of them perished, and this gave rise to the jeering rhyme:

'Oh where are your men,
Thou Gordon so gay?
In the Bog of Dunkinty,
Mowing the hay.'

It is said that the part then burned was the western half, and that it was never rebuilt, but that the new buildings were erected to the E beyond St Giles, and so the town was continued eastward in the direction of the cathedral. This Archibald Douglas seems to have been the last constable of the royal castle of Elgin, which stood on the flattened summit of the Lady Hill, a conical-shaped eminence near the W end of High Street. The ruins of the castle are all that remain of the oldest building in connection with Elgin. From its isolated and commanding position Lady Hill no doubt attracted the attention of our rude ancestors at a very early period. It was a place of importance, and probably fortified with earthworks, in the time of the Celtic Mormaers of Moray. The ruins still existing are those of walls faced with rough ashlar (now, alas, nearly all gone), and backed with run lime work, and date

* Pittscottie (2d edit., Glasgow, 1749, p. 80) says it was Forbes, but the evidence seems conclusive in favour of Elgin, and the proverb puts the matter beyond dispute.

from the time of David I., for Elgin is mentioned as a king's burgh in his reign, and must therefore have had a royal castle at that time. Malcolm IV. mentions it in a charter granted in 1160, and it is again referred to in a deed granted by William the Lion. Both David and William held their courts here, as also did Alexander II. and Alexander III.; and Wytownton records numerous visits of the former to Elgin. Edward I. resided in the castle during his two days' stay at Elgin in 1296; and in the journal of his proceeding, preserved in the Cottonian MSS., it is described as '*bon chastell et bonne ville*,' or 'a good castle and a good town.' It probably suffered, however, in the few following years, for some of the wooden apartments in the interior of the place were burned while it was held by the English governor (Henry de Ryc), and, accordingly, when Edward returned in 1303, it was not seemingly considered a fitting residence for him. From this time it ceased to be a royal or even a baronial residence, but still continued to possess its keep, chapel, and probably its storehouses, and it no doubt was maintained as a fort, and perhaps used as a prison for at least a century and a half afterwards; but after the forfeiture of the Douglasses the buildings were neglected, and fell rapidly into decay. The works seem to have occupied the greater portion of the flat part on the top of the hill, which measures about 85 yards in length by 45 in breadth. It is difficult to form any idea of the plan of the buildings, but there seems to have been a strong outer wall and a massive keep. There seem also to have been an outer and an inner court, and a circular depression near the NW angle of the remains of the keep is said to mark the draw-well. There were gates to both the E and the W, the latter being the chief one. From some points of view Lady Hill looks as if a smaller hill had been set down on the top of a larger, and for this tradition has assigned a reason. An earlier castle stood at a lower level, but the 'pest' having appeared, hung over it for some time as a dark blue cloud, which was by some means induced to settle, and then the inhabitants gathering, covered the castle and all its inmates deep under a fresh mound of earth, which now constitutes the upper part of the hill.

—'The Castle in a single night
With all its inmates sunk quite out of sight;
There at the midnight hour is heard the sound
Of various voices talking under ground;
The rock of cradles—wailing infants' cries,
And nurses singing soothing lullabies.'

In 1858 excavations were made on the top of the hill by the Elgin Literary and Scientific Association, but nothing of any importance was discovered. On the top of the hill now stands a Tuscan column erected by subscription by the inhabitants of the county in 1839 to the memory of the last Duke of Gordon. A stair leads up the shaft, and from the top a very extensive view may be obtained. The statue of the duke is 12 feet high, and was placed on the top in 1853. The cannon close by is one of those captured at Sebastopol, and was presented to the city of Elgin by the War Office in 1858. The hill takes its name—Lady Hill—from the chapel in the castle, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a spring in the neighbourhood to the westward—deep-seated, and very cool in summer—is still known as Mary Well, no doubt for the same reason. The flat ground immediately to the N of Lady Hill, and lying between it and the river Lossie, is known as Blackfriars Haugh. It was formerly the site of a monastery, of the Dominicans or Black Friars, which was founded by Alexander II., when the order was first introduced into Scotland in his reign. No account of the building nor of anything connected with it now remains, nor is any trace of it left, though some parts of the ruins were in existence up to the middle of the 18th century. There was a monastery of the Franciscans or Greyfriars near the E end of the town. The original buildings, founded also by Alexander II., stood on the ground now occupied by the garden of Dunfermline House, on the S side of High Street, at the Little Cross, but this structure fell

into decay in the beginning of the 15th century, between 1406 and 1414, and the new buildings which stand on the S side of Greyfriars Street, in the ground to the E of Abbey Street, were erected. A dovecot and some ruins of the older building remained till the beginning of the present century, when they were demolished, and the stones used in the erection of the present garden walls of Dunfermline House. Of the newer buildings extensive remains still exist. The walls of the church are pretty entire, though the roof fell about the middle of the 18th century, or perhaps earlier, for an ash tree measuring 4 feet in circumference grows through one of the windows. Part of the monastery walls form part of the modern mansion-house of Greyfriars, which was sold in 1891 to the Sisters of the Convent of Mercy. The church was the meeting-place of the trades from 1676 till about 1691. Still further to the E, on a field now feued by the trustees of Anderson's Institution as a play-field, stood the *Maison Dieu*, or House of God, a foundation dating also from the time of Alexander II., and largely endowed by Bishop Andrew de Moravia for the reception of poor men and women. It was burned by the Wolf of Badenoch at the same time as the cathedral in 1390, and was never rebuilt. After the Reformation the revenues belonging to it, which had reverted to the Crown, were, by a charter dated 1620, granted to the 'Provost, Bailies, Councillors, and community of Elgin,' to support poor and needy persons, to maintain a teacher of music, and to increase the common revenue of the burgh. The support of the poor and needy persons is carried out by the Beid House, in South College Street, in which 4 poor men reside, each of whom has a small house, a strip of garden, and £12, 10s. a year. The original building was erected in 1624, and the present one erected in 1846. The tablet from the old house, with a representation of an old style Beid-man, and the inscription 'Hospitalium Burgi de Elgin per idem conditum, 1624,' and the text, 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble,' has been built into the gablet over the doorway of the new building. There was a Leper House further to the E, on the opposite side of the road, but the only trace of it remaining is the name given to the fields, viz., 'the Leper Lands.' Still further to the E, close to the point where the Aberdeen road crosses the Lossiemouth railway, is a pool, till recently of considerable depth, known as 'the Order Pot,' a name corrupted most probably from the Ordeal Pot, and the place where presumptive witches underwent the ordeal by water. It may have also been the place where criminals sentenced to be put to death by drowning (as was sometimes the case) were executed, and was probably the only remaining specimen of such a 'pit.' In Rhind's *Sketches of Moray* there is a long account of the death of a supposed witch by drowning at this place. Traditionally it was supposed to be bottomless, but in the course of years the amount of rubbish thrown into it materially diminished its size, and it is now also numbered with the things that were, and it will therefore no longer be possible that the old prophecy that

* The Order Pot and Lossie grey
Shall sweep the Chan'ry Kirk away;

attributed to Thomas the Rhymer, can be fulfilled.

The crowning glory of old Elgin, as of the modern city, is the Cathedral, still grand, though but a ruin and a shadow of what once was, when the cathedral church of the diocese of Moray was not only 'the lantern of the north,' but also, as Bishop Bur states so plaintively in his letter to the King complaining of the destruction caused by the Wolf of Badenoch, 'the ornament of the district, the glory of the kingdom, and the admiration of foreigners.' 'It is,' says Chambers in his *Picture of Scotland*, 'an allowed fact, which the ruins seem still to attest, that this was by far the most splendid specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland, the Abbey church of Melrose not excepted. It must be acknowledged that the edifice last mentioned is a wonderful instance of symmetry and elaborate decoration; yet in

extent, in loftiness, in impressive magnificence, and even in minute decoration, Elgin has been manifestly superior. Enough still remains to impress the solitary traveller with a sense of admiration mixed with astonishment.' Shaw in his description of it does not hesitate to say that 'the church when entire was a building of Gothic architecture inferior to few in Europe.' 'At a period,' observes Mr Rhind, 'when the country was rude and uncultivated, when the dwellings of the mass of the people were mere temporary huts, and even the castles of the chiefs and nobles possessed no architectural beauty, and were devoid of taste and ornament, the solemn grandeur of such a pile, and the sacred purposes with which it was associated, must have inspired an awe and a reverence of which we can form but a faint conception. The prevailing impulse of the religion of the period led its zealous followers to concentrate their whole energies in the erection of such magnificent structures; and while there was little skill or industry manifested in the common arts of life, and no associations for promoting the temporal comforts of the people, the grand conceptions displayed in the architecture of the Middle Ages, the taste and persevering industry, and the amount of wealth and labour bestowed on these sacred edifices find no parallel in modern times. When entire, indeed, and in its pristine glory, the magnificent temple must have afforded a splendid spectacle. A vast dome, extending from the western entrance to the high altar, a length of 289 feet, with its richly ornamented arches crossing and recrossing each other to lean for support on the double rows of stately massive pillars—the mellowed light streaming through the richly stained windows, and flickering below amid the dark shadows of the pointed aisles, while the tapers of the altars twinkled through the rolling clouds of incense—the paintings on the walls—the solemn tones of the chanted mass, and the gorgeous dresses and imposing processions of a priesthood sedulous of every adjunct to dazzle and elevate the fancy, must have deeply impressed a people in a remote region with nothing around them, or even in their uninformed imaginations, in the slightest degree to compare with such splendour. No wonder that the people were proud of such a structure, or that the clergy became attached to it. It was a fit scene for a Latin author of the period, writing on the "tranquillity of the soul," to select for his Temple of Peace, and under its walls to lay the scene of his philosophical dialogues.' It has been already noted that the early cathedral of the diocese was at Birnie, Kinneddar, or Spynie. This practice seems to have answered for a time, for though the bishopric of Moray was founded by Alexander I. shortly after his accession (1107), it was not till 1203 that 'Bricius the sixth bishop made application to Pope Innocent III. to have a fixed cathedral, and the Pope ordered that the cathedral should be fixed at Spynie,' which probably led to the foundation of what afterwards developed into the Bishop's Palace at that place. [See SPYNE.] Bricius died in 1222, and his successor, Bishop Andrew de Moravia, coming in the reign of Elgin's great benefactor, Alexander II., and having obtained from him an extensive site on the banks of the Lossie, made in 1223 fresh application to Pope Honorius, representing the solitary unprotected site of the cathedral, and its distance from market, and praying that it might be translated to Elgin as a more suitable place, and there settled at the church of the Holy Trinity, a little to the NE of the town, adding as an additional reason that the change was desired, not only by the chapter, but also by the King. The Pope readily consented, and on 10 April 1224 issued a bull directed to the Bishop of Caithness, the Abbot of Kinloss, and the Dean of Ross, empowering them to make the desired change if they should see fit; and these dignitaries, having met at Elgin on 19 July 1224, 'appointed the said church of the Holy Trinity to be the cathedral church of the diocese of Moray, and so to remain in all time coming; and on the same day the foundation-stone of the cathedral was laid with all due pomp and ceremony. Bishop Andrew de Moravia lived for eighteen

years after, and therefore carried the building far towards completion, if he did not, as is most likely, actually finish it. Of this first building probably saw little if any, part is left, for it is recorded by Fordun under the year 1270, that the cathedral of Elgin and the houses of the canons were burned, whether by accident or design he does not say. Part of the walls of the S transept seems somewhat different in structure and design from the rest of the building, and may possibly belong to the earlier building. The ruins now standing probably, then, date from a period immediately subsequent to this, and then arose that grand structure which the Chartulary of Moray describes as the 'mirror of the country and the glory of the kingdom,' which Bower in his continuation of Fordun calls 'the glory of the whole land,' which Buchanan terms 'the most beautiful of all which then existed in Scotland,' and of which, in still later times, Mr Billings has written that for size and ornament, as its lovely and majestic fragments still indicate, it must have been unmatched. Stately as it was, it was doomed to still further misfortune, for in 1390 it was again destroyed and burned by the Earl of Badenoch, Alexander Stewart, son of Robert II., and best known as the Wolf of Badenoch. The Wolf having seized some of the church lands in Badenoch was excommunicated, and in his ire descended on the low country in 1390, and in May burned the town of Forres with the choir of the church and the manse of the archdeacon. In June he followed this up by coming to Elgin and burning a considerable part of the town of Elgin, the church of St Giles, the Hospital of Maison Dieu, the official residences of the clergy in the chanonry, and the cathedral itself. This sacrilegious outburst of the Earl of Badenoch and his 'wyld wykked Heland-men,' as Wyntoun calls them, was too great to be overlooked, even though the aggressor was the king's son, and Bishop Bur sent a very plaintive appeal to the king for aid and reparation, and the Wolf was at last compelled to yield, when 'on condition that he should make satisfaction to the bishop and church of Moray, and obtain absolution from the Pope,' he was absolved by the Bishop of St Andrews in the Blackfriars Church at Perth. In spite of the old age and feebleness of Bishop Bur, he pressed on the rebuilding of the church energetically, and this was continued by his successors, Bishops Spynie and Innes, and even at the death of the latter the structure was not finished. Mr Billings thinks that the amount of destruction caused by the Wolf of Badenoch was very much overrated; 'the pointed arches,' he says, 'and their decorations are a living testimony that he had not so ruthlessly carried out the work of destruction; and there is every reason to believe that the portions which have since gradually crumbled away are the inferior workmanship of the 15th and 16th centuries, while the solid and solemn masonry of the 13th still remains.' The immense amount of destruction accomplished, however, may be best estimated when we consider the long period during which the reconstruction had to be carried on—for the Wolf's raid was in 1390, and Bishop Innes died in 1414, and the rebuilding was not then completed; and this notwithstanding the fact that the See was a wealthy one, and that no doubt a considerable portion of the revenue was devoted to the building. Even as it was, some of the work does not seem to have been very good, for in 1506 the great central tower which stood at the intersection of the nave, choir, and transepts, either fell or showed such signs of impending disaster that it had to be taken down. It reached to a height of 198 feet (including the spire), and must have been a stately structure, for the rebuilding, though begun in 1507, was not completed till 1538, and from that time till the Reformation the structure remained perfect. In 1568, however, the privy council, hard pressed by their necessities, appointed the Earl of Huntly Sheriff of Aberdeen and Elgin, with some others, 'to take the lead from the cathedral churches of Aberdeen and Elgin, and sell the same' for the maintenance of Regent Moray's soldiers. The vessel freighted with the metal had,

however, scarcely left the harbour of Aberdeen on her way to Holland, where the plunder was to be sold, when she sank with all her cargo. From that time onward the cathedral, on which so much care and thought had been spent, was long left exposed to the ravages of wind and weather. In 1637 the rafters of the choir, which had been standing without cover, were blown down, and in 1640 Gilbert Ross, minister of Elgin, 'with the assistance of the young laird of Innes, the laird of Brodie, and others, all ardent Covenanters,' broke down the carved screen and woodwork inside, and destroyed it. In the presbytery records it is minuted on 24 Nov. 1640 that 'that day Mr Gilbert Ross regreathed in Presbyterie the imagerie in the rood loft of the Chanrie Kirk, yerfor the moderator and the said Mr Gilbert was appointed to speak to my Lord of Murray for demolishing yrof.' The 'demolishing' was carried out on 28 Dec. The tracery of the W window is said to have been destroyed between 1650 and 1660 by a party of Cromwell's soldiers. The walls remained pretty entire down to 1711, when on Easter Sunday the foundations of the great central tower gave way, and the structure falling to the westward, destroyed the whole of the nave of the building and part of the transepts. The mass of rubbish became at once a 'prey to every needy adventurer in want of stones to build a dyke, a barn, or a byre,' till 1807, when, through the exertions of Mr Joseph King of Newmill, a wall was built round the churchyard, and a keeper's house was erected. In 1816 the attention of the Barons of the Exchequer, who claim the walls and all the area within as belonging to the Crown, was called to the ruinous state of the buildings, which have been from that time onwards most diligently cared for by the Crown authorities.

Like all the churches of the time, the cathedral stood E and W, and had the form of a Jerusalem or Passion Cross. The principal entrance was at the W end between two lofty square towers. On each side of the nave was a double aisle. The aisle on the S side of the chancel, which is known as St Mary's aisle, is still pretty entire, and so is the chapter-house, which stands near the angle between the N transept and the chancel. The great centre tower rose at the intersection of the nave, choir, and transepts. The western towers, which are still pretty entire, rise to the height of 84 feet. The communication between the different floors was by means of circular stairs in one of the angles in each tower. The great entrance is in the wall between, and consists of a finely-carved pointed arch, 24 feet high, which again divides into two pointed doorways. The ornamented space between, at the top, is said to have contained a statue of the Virgin, and the other niches may have been for statues of some of the saints. Above this is the great pointed western window, 28 feet high, which must at one time have been filled with elaborate tracery, but so completely did Cromwell's men do their work, that of this now not a scrap remains. The great gateway is entered by a flight of steps, and leads to the nave. The aisles were separated from the nave by rows of stately pillars rising up to support the roof. Pillars and roof are now alike gone, and only the bases of the former remain. Between the nave and the choir, where the rites were performed, stood the pillars that supported the walls of the great central tower, and on each side were the transepts. The choir extended eastward to the high altar, beyond which was the Lady Chapel. The S aisle and transept were dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, and the N aisle to St Thomas à Becket, the martyr. The crossing was separated from the choir by a screen, on the E side of which was a painting representing the Day of Judgment, and on the W was a representation of the Crucifixion. This was destroyed in 1640, as has been already noticed, by some zealous Reformers. Spalding records it as very wonderful, that although the screen had been standing exposed to the weather from the time of the Reformation, 'and not a whole window to save the same from storm, snow, sleet, and wet,' yet

the painting 'was so excellently done that the colours and stars had never faded, but kept whole and sound.' Some remains of painting may still be traced on the arch of the recess in St Mary's aisle, over the statue of Bishop John Winchester, who died in 1458. The high altar stood on the spot now occupied by the granite monument to the Rev. Lachlan Shaw, one of the ministers of the parish, and the first historian of the province of Moray. The altar was reached by an ascent of three steps, and must have been very strongly lighted, as the eastern gable immediately behind is pierced by two rows of slender lancet-headed windows, with five in each row, and these are again surmounted by the circular eastern window. The choir and the nave were also lighted by a double row of windows with pointed arches, the lower range being the largest, and both tiers ran along the whole extent of the church. The stonework intervening between the windows on both tiers was constructed so as to form a corridor round the whole building. The windows were filled with richly tinted glass, fragments of which have been found amongst the ruins. The chapter-house, attached to the northern cloister, is extremely elegant. It is later in style than the other parts of the building, and was probably built during the incumbency of one of the Bishop Stewarts, of whom there were three, in the latter part of the 15th century. At all events, there are on the roof three Stewart coats of arms. It is an octagon with an elaborately groined roof. The groins spring from the angles, meet at fine bosses, and again separate to reunite in the centre in the great 'Prentice' Pillar, which is 9 feet in circumference, and is a very beautiful specimen of the workmanship of the period. One side of the octagon is occupied by the door, and each of the other seven is pierced by a large window. In the interior, over the doorway, are five niches—a row of four and one by itself over. Opposite the doorway is the niche reached by steps, where the throne of the bishop was placed, and the space on either side was occupied by the stalls of the dignitaries who sat in council with him. The chapter-house is richly ornamented with sculptured figures, and it now also contains grotesque heads and various other fragments of carving, which have been found in clearing out the ruins. It is like all the choice portions of the ecclesiastical buildings of the Middle Ages, known as the 'Apprentice Aisle,' having been built, according to the curious but hackneyed legend, by an apprentice in the absence of his master, who from envy of its excellence murdered him on his return—a legend so general (see ROSLIN) that probably it never applied to any cathedral in particular. On the E side of the entrance to the chapter-house is a small dark chamber which was used as a lavatory. It has an interesting association with General Anderson, who left the fortune with which the institution at the E end of the town, now known as Anderson's Institution, was built, for the stone basin here was his cradle. The dimensions of the cathedral are as follows:—length from E to W, including towers, 289 feet; breadth of nave and side aisles, 87 feet; breadth of choir including walls and aisles, 79 feet; length across transepts including walls, 120 feet; height of W towers, 84 feet; height of E turrets, 60 feet; height of middle tower, including spire, 198 feet; height of grand entrance, 24 feet; height of chapter-house, 34 feet; breadth of chapter-house, including walls, 37 feet; height of great western window, 27 feet; diameter of eastern circular window, 12 feet; height of side walls, 43 feet; breadth of side aisles, 18 feet.

The chapter consisted of 22 canons, who resided within the chanonry or college, to the boundary-wall of which reference has already been made, and memorials of which appear in the names of North College Street and South College Street, as well as in the modern mansion-houses of North College and South College, the former being the residence of the Dean—whose memory is embalmed in the adjoining flat along the river known as Deaushaugh, and the bend beyond known as Dean's Crook—and the latter of the Sub-Dean. Duffus Manse and Un-

thank Manse—residences of the canons who were ministers of Duffus and Unthank—which stood at the N end of King Street, remained till the early part of the nineteenth century; the other 18 had disappeared long before. The dignified clergy were the Dean, who was minister of Auldearn; the Archdeacon, who was minister of Forres; the Chanter, who was minister of Alves; the Treasurer, who was minister of Kinnedar; the Chancellor, who was minister of Inveraven; the Sub-Dean, who was minister of Dallas; and the Sub-Chanter, who was minister of Rafford. The bishop had civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical courts and officers, and his power within his diocese—which comprehended the present counties of Moray and Nairn, and part of those of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness—was almost supreme. The first Bishop of Moray on record is Gregory, who held the See in the reign of Alexander I. and the beginning of that of David I. There were 28 Roman Catholic and 8 Protestant Bishops—the last of the former being Patrick Hepburn, an uncle of the notorious Earl of Bothwell. The bishop's town residence, or the Bishop's Palace, as it is commonly called, stands close to the NW corner of the enclosing-wall of the cathedral. The northern part is supposed to have been erected by Bishop John Innes about 1406, but besides his initials it bears also the arms of one of the bishops of the name of Stewart, probably David. The S wing was built by Bishop Patrick Hepburn, and bears his arms and initials, with the date 1557. Soon after the Reformation it was granted by the Crown to Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, who was provost of Elgin in the early part of the seventeenth century, lived a considerable time in the palace, and from whom it got the name of Dunfermline House. Probably the bishops never lived much in it, as they had their principal residence at SPYNE Castle.

The revenues of the bishopric were no doubt at first very limited, but by the bounty of successive kings, nobles, and private individuals, they afterwards became very ample. King William the Lion was a liberal donor. At a very early period he granted to the See the tenth of all his returns from Moray. Grants of forests, lands, and fishings were also made by Alexander II., David II., and other sovereigns, besides the Earls of Moray, Fife, etc. The rental for the year 1563, as taken by the steward of the bishop, was £1649, 7s. 7d. (Scots), besides a variety of articles paid in kind. At this period, however, the revenue had been greatly dilapidated, particularly by Bishop Hepburn, and a large proportion of the church lands had been alienated, the full rents were not stated, and probably the rental then given did not amount to a third of the actual income in the flourishing period of the bishopric. The estates, with the patronages belonging to the bishop, remained vested in the Crown from the Reformation till 1590, when James VI. assigned them to Alexander Lindsay, a son of the Earl of Crawford, and grandson of Cardinal Beaton, for payment of 10,000 gold crowns which he had lent to his Majesty when in Denmark, Lindsay being at the same time created Baron Spynie. The King afterwards prevailed on Lord Spynie to resign the lands in order that they might be appropriated to the use of the Protestant bishops of Moray, but the rights of patronage remained with the Spynie family till its extinction in 1671, when they were reassumed by the Crown as *ultimus hæres*. They were granted by charter in 1674 to James, Earl of Airlie, by whom they were disposed to the Marquis of Huntly in 1682.

The burying-ground about the cathedral contains many quaint and curious monuments, the inscriptions on some of the 17th and 18th century stones being particularly noteworthy. On one dated 1777 a husband records of his wife that—

'She was remarkable for
Exact, Prudent, Gentle Economy;
Ready, Equal Good Sense;
A Constant flow of cheerful Spirits;
An uncommon sweetness of natural temper;
A great warmth of Heart Affection,
And an early and continued piety.'

And he adds that 'strict justice demands this tribute to her memory.' On another, with the date 1687, are four very pointed lines—

'This world is a Cittle full of streets,
And death is the mercat that all men meets,
If lyfe were a thing that monie could buy,
The poor could not live and the rich would not die.'

The stone coffin near the S entrance is said to have contained the body of King Duncan, previous to its removal and re-interment at Iona. St Mary's aisle was the burial-place of the Gordon family, the tomb in the E end being that of the first Earl of Huntly (date 1470). The blue slab in the NW corner marks the burial-place of some of the bishops, and the great blue slab in the chancel, close by, marks the grave of Bishop Andrew de Moravia, the founder of the cathedral. The granite monument to the Rev. Lachlan Shaw has been already mentioned. In a line with the wall of the chancel and of the N transept is an old Celtic pillar which was found in 1823 about 2 feet below the surface of the High Street, near the site of old St Giles Church. It is 6 feet long, 2½ broad, and 1 thick, but is evidently incomplete. On the obverse is a hunting party with men, horses, and hawks, and, on the reverse, is a cross covered with so-called Runic knots, and figures in the attitude of



Arms of Elgin.

supplication. The arms of Elgin are Saint Giles in a pastoral habit holding a book in his right hand and a pastoral staff in his left. The motto is *Sic itur ad astra*.

The new parish church, which stands in the centre of High Street, is one of the most elegant structures in the north of Scotland. It was erected in 1827 at a cost of nearly £8700. The length, including walls, is 96 feet, the breadth 60½, and the height from floor to ceiling is 31 feet. It has at the W end a spacious portico, composed of six massive Doric fluted columns, surmounted by a pediment. At the E end is a tower, with clock and bells. The lower part of the tower is square, the upper circular, with six fine Corinthian pillars, with a slightly dome-shaped roof and a finial. The whole rises to a height of 112 feet; and the upper part is a copy of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. It has sitting accommodation for about 2000. There are two Free churches, two United Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic church, a Congregational church, and a Baptist church, rebuilt in 1892 at an expense of £1400, and accommodating about 800 people. Each of the Free churches has a mission hall or children's church in connection with it. The Assembly Rooms, at the corner of High Street and North Street, were erected by the Trinity Lodge of Freemasons in 1821. They contain a large ball-room and supper-room. There is a public subscription reading-room on the ground floor. The Elgin Club (1863) has a fine building in Commerce Street, with reading-room, billiard-room, and card-rooms. There is also the New Club with a similar set of rooms. Near the 'Little Cross' is the Museum, belonging to the Elgin and Moray Literary and Scientific

Association. It contains a number of interesting and curious objects, and among the fossils from the rocks of the neighbourhood are some specimens so rare that they are to be seen nowhere else. The Elgin Institution, at the E end of the town, was erected and endowed in 1831, from funds, amounting to £70,000, bequeathed for the maintenance of aged men and women, and the maintenance and education of poor or orphan boys or girls, by Lieut.-General Andrew Anderson (1746-1824), who was cradled in the stone basin in the lavatory of the cathedral, and who rose from the position of a private soldier to the rank of Lieut.-General in the Honourable East India Company's service. The style of the building is Grecian, and there is a central circular bell-tower and dome. Over the principal entrance to the N is a sculptured group, representing the founder, with one hand bestowing bread on an aged woman, and with the other holding a book before a boy and girl. There is accommodation provided for 50 children and 10 aged persons. The management is carried on by a house governor, a female teacher, and a matron. On leaving the institution at the age of fourteen, the boys are apprenticed to any trade or occupation they may desire, and during their apprenticeship have a yearly allowance. Attached to the institution, previous to the days of free education, was a free school for the education of children whose parents, though in narrow circumstances, were still able to maintain and clothe them. Standing at the opposite end of the town, Gray's Hospital is another memorial of the munificence of Elgin's sons. It was built and endowed from a fund of £20,000, left by Dr Alexander Gray (1751-1808), a native of Elgin, who had acquired a large fortune while in the service of the East India Company. The hospital is intended for the relief of the sick poor of the town and county of Elgin. The building is a handsome erection, in the Grecian style, with a projecting portico of Doric columns on the eastern front, and a central dome which is seen for a long distance round. It forms a fine termination for High Street on the W. There is a resident physician, and two of the doctors in town visit the building daily. Immediately to the W of the hospital is the Elgin District Lunatic Asylum. It was originally built by voluntary assessment in 1834, but was greatly enlarged and improved in 1865, when it passed into the charge of the Lunacy Board. The Burgh Court-House (1838) and County Buildings (1866) stand on the S side of High Street, a short distance W from the Little Cross. Both buildings are Italian in style, the former being very plain, while the latter has rusticated work along the lower part. The centre projects, and has eight Ionic columns, with frieze and cornice. The courtroom is 30 feet by 40. In 1885 a town-hall, of imposing appearance, was opened by the Duke of Fife. There are several woollen manufactories close to the town. The chief textures made are plaids, tweeds, kerseys, etc. Two breweries are in the town and also several flour-mills and saw-mills in or near it; also large nurseries at both ends of the town; and two tan-works. The city has a gas supply and a water supply by gravitation, both now under the charge of the corporation. There is a market company (1850), with buildings comprising a fish, beef, and vegetable market, a corn market hall, and a concert hall, which is let for concerts, lectures, and theatrical entertainments. Public baths and a laundry were opened in 1886. Elgin has also a literary association, two masonic lodges, several cricket clubs, a curling club, a bowling club, a golf club, a cycling club, a boating club, a football club, a philosophical society, and a horticultural society. There are six incorporated trades—the hammermen, the glovers, the tailors, the shoemakers, the weavers, and the square-wrights. Besides the Beid-House or Alms House already mentioned, there are a number of other charitable funds and mortifications. The Guildry divides an income of upwards of £400 a year for the benefit of decayed brethren, and of the widows and children of deceased members. The Guildry society also manage the Braco and Laing's Mortifications. There is also a charitable fund connected with the Incorporated Trades. There are a number of

these trusts under the kirk-session, the chief being Petrie's; and a number under the management of the corporation, the chief being the Auchray Mortification. The Academy formerly stood in Academy Street, near the centre of the town. There is a 'general school' mentioned in the *Registrum Moraviense* as early as 1489; and this was no doubt the same as the grammar school which we find mentioned in 1585, and which was then under the jurisdiction of the magistrates. In 1594 part of the funds arising from *Maison Dieu* was granted by the Crown for the support of a master to teach music, and a 'sang school' was established. The old grammar school stood near the top of Commerce Street, which was long known as the School Wynd. The schools were united when the buildings in Academy Street were erected in 1800. In 1885-86 a handsome building was erected for this institution, and the old building was handed over to the Girls' School. The Academy was one of the eleven high-class schools scheduled in the Education Act of 1872, and then passed from the management of the Town Council to that of the School-Board. There are a rector and five masters for respectively classics, mathematics, English, modern languages, singing, and drawing; also, a lady teacher. The Victoria School of Science and Art, which had previously been accommodated in various temporary quarters, opened new and suitable premises in 1890, as a memorial of the Queen's jubilee. Bishopmill public, East End public, Elgin girls' public, West End public, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 363, 443, 676, 456, and 135 children, have an average attendance of about 220, 160, 450, 460, and 110, and grants amounting to over £200, £160, £396, £440, and £96. There is also a private day school for boys and girls, and three ladies' boarding and day schools.

Elgin has a head post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the British Linen Co., Caledonian, Commercial, North of Scotland, Royal, and Union Banks, a National Security Savings Bank, several hotels, and 2 newspapers—*The Elgin Courant and Courier* (1827), published every Tuesday and Friday, and the *Moray and Nairn Express*, published on Saturday. The Fountain was erected by public subscription in 1846 on the site of the old Tolbooth, and another has since been erected in the neighbourhood of Gray's Hospital. The chief courts for the county are held at Elgin. A weekly market is held on Friday. Cattle markets are held fortnightly on the second and last Friday of every month. Feeding markets are held on the third Friday of March for married farm servants, on the Friday before 28 May, on the last Friday of July for harvest hands, and the Friday before 28 November. There is a considerable trade in grain. A portion of the Borough Briggs was (1888) secured as a public park and added to Lossie Green recreation ground. A new cemetery has been laid out by a company formed for the purpose. The latest outstanding event in Elgin's history is the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in Jan. 1882.

Elgin unites with Banff and Macduff, Cullen, Inverurie, Kintore, and Peterhead to form the Elgin Burghs, which district returns one member to Parliament. The corporation consists of a provost, 3 bailies, and 12 councillors. The revenue of the burgh was £715 in 1832, £835 in 1860, £803 in 1870, £762 in 1881, and £880 in 1892. Under the Lindsay Act, the Town Council act as Police Commissioners, and under a special Road Act for the county and burgh they act as Road Trustees for the burgh. The police force is separate from the county, and consists of a superintendent, a sergeant, and 4 constables. The municipal constituency was 1373 in 1892; while the parliamentary constituency was 1002. Annual value of real property (1881) £30,297, (1892) £33,147, plus £1673 for railways. Pop. of the royal burgh (1831) 4493, (1861) 6403, (1871) 6241, (1881) 6286, (1891) 7646; of the parliamentary burgh (1861) 7543, (1871) 7340, (1881) 7413, (1891) 7799, of whom 3401 were males and 4398 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 1542, vacant 121, building 11.

See Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (Edinb. 1775; new ed., Elgin, 1827; 3d ed., Glasgow, 1882); Young's *Annals of Elgin* (Elgin, 1879); Sinclair's *Elgin* (Lond. 1866); Taylor's *Edward I. in the North of Scotland* (Elgin, 1858); Watson's *Morayshire Described* (Elgin, 1863); the *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis* (edited for the Bannatyne Club by Cosmo Innes, Edinb. 1837); and Mackintosh's *Elgin Past and Present* (Elgin, 1891).

Elgin, New, a village, with a public school, in Elgin parish, just beyond the municipal boundary of the city, 3 furlongs S by E of the station. Pop. (1861) 520, (1871) 559, (1881) 625, (1891) 704.

Elginshire or Moray, a maritime county on the southern shore of the Moray Firth, forming the central division of the old Province of Moray. It used formerly to consist of two separate though not widely detached parts, a portion of Inverness-shire having, by one of those zig-zag arrangements that may be traced back to the days of feudal jurisdiction, got between the two portions. In 1870, however, by 'The Inverness and Elgin County Boundaries Act,' a part of the united parish of Cromdale and Inverallan, including the village of Grantown, was transferred from Inverness to Elgin, and portions of the parishes of Abernethy and Duthil from Elgin to Inverness. In 1891, again, the county boundaries, in so far as affected by the adjoining counties of Banff and Nairn, were rearranged by the Boundary Commissioners. Of those parishes partly in Elginshire and partly in Banffshire, Bellie and Rothes have been placed wholly and for all purposes in the former county, and Boharm, Inveraven, and Keith in the latter. Of the parishes partly in Elginshire and partly in Nairnshire, that of Dyke and Moy has been placed wholly in the county of Elgin, as well as the two detached parts of the Nairnshire parish of Ardcloch, which have been transferred to the parish of Edinkillie. As regards the county of Inverness, the parish of Cromdale was situated partly in it and partly in that of Elgin. The Commissioners in this case (as in that of the Ardcloch transfer) left the boundaries undisturbed, by transferring the Inverness-shire portion of the parish to the Inverness-shire parish of Duthil, the parish of Cromdale being now restricted solely to the Elginshire portion. For further information regarding the alterations effected by the Boundary Commissioners' Orders, see the articles on the various parishes named. Elginshire is bounded on the N by the Moray Firth, on the E and SE by Banffshire, on the S and SW by Inverness-shire, and on the W by Nairnshire. Its greatest length from NE to SW, from Lossiemouth to Dulnan Bridge in Strathspey, is 34 miles; its greatest breadth from E to W, from Bridge of Haughs near Keith to Macbeth's Hillock on the Hardmuir to the W of Forres, is 29½ miles. The coast-line along the shore at high-water mark measures 33 miles, and a straight line from the mouth of the Tynet on the E to the sea near Maviston sandhills on the W measures 28½ miles. The total area is 304,606 acres. Roughly speaking, the county forms a sort of triangle, with a sharp apex to the NW, and somewhat blunt corners to the S and NE, and in this triangle the northern and western sides measure 25 miles, and the south-eastern side somewhat more—all the measurements being in straight lines. Over 20 miles of the boundary on the E is traced by the river Spey, and over 24 on the W by the watershed along the north-eastern prolongation of the Monadhliath Mountains; but everywhere else, except along the Moray Firth, the boundary is purely artificial. Starting from the NE corner the boundary-line follows the channel of the Tynet Burn, and about a mile S of Ryeriggs station it runs a short distance W, then S, then W again, by Thief's Hill to the Spey, about a mile S of Fochabers. About 2 miles below Rothes it leaves the Spey, and running south-east turns abruptly to the west, and taking in a part of the long slope of Ben Aigan, runs south and then west again, till it reaches the river once more about a mile above Rothes. From this point it follows the course of the Spey as far as Inveraven church, when it leaves the river, and takes first a SW course along the watershed of the

Cromdale Hills, but returns to the Spey about 2 miles due E of Grantown, and keeps to the river as far as Dulnan Bridge. It then turns up the Dulnan for about a mile, and from that point proceeds in a direction more or less northerly (not taking minor irregularities into account), until it reaches the Moray Firth about 5 miles W of the mouth of the river Findhorn. The lower part of the county is flat, and remarkable for its amenity of climate, high cultivation, and beauty of landscape, in which respects it holds the highest position in the northern lowlands. The only exception is a part between the mouth of the Findhorn and the western boundary, which is covered by a mass of sand constantly in motion in the slightest breeze of wind, and known as the Culbin Sands. Culbin was at one time almost the richest and most fertile part of the county, but now some 3600 acres are little better than an arid waste. In 1693 the rental was worth what might be represented by £6000 of our present money, but in 1694 or 1695 sand began to blow in from the shore, and rapidly overwhelmed the whole district. From the Findhorn eastward to Burghead, the tract along the coast is also barren and sandy, and from Lossiemouth eastward to the mouth of the Spey there are a series of great gravel ridges formed from the boulders brought down by the Spey, which have been in the course of ages carried westward by the inshore current, and thrown up by the sea. The district adjoining the coast along the parishes of Urquhart, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Drainie, Duffus, Spynie, Alves, Kinloss and Dyke, and Moy is rich and fertile with heavy loam and strong clay soils, and is so flat that it might be mistaken for a portion of England set down there by accident. High wooded ridges running through Speymouth, Elgin, and Forres, and sweeping up to the S to the beginning of the hill country, which occupies the S part of the county, where the land is mostly covered with heather and given over to grouse and the red deer, and where cultivation, when carried on at all, is under much harder conditions of soil and climate than in the rich and fertile 'Laigh of Moray.' There are, however, along the courses of all the streams numerous, though small, flats or haughs of great fertility. The soil of the arable lands of the county may be classified under the general names of sand, clay, loam, and reclaimed moss. Sand, or a light soil in which sand predominates, extends, with inconsiderable exceptions, over the eastern half of the lowlands, or most of Speymouth, Urquhart, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, and Drainie, the eastern part of Spynie, part of Elgin, and the lower lands of Birnie and Dallas. A clay soil prevails throughout Duffus and Alves, part of Spynie, and small strips in the sandy district. A loamy soil covers extensive tracts in Duffus, Alves, and Spynie, and nearly the whole of Kinloss, Forres, Dyke, the lower lands of Rafford and Edenkille, and the alluvial grounds of the highland straths. A clay loam covers a considerable part of Knockando. Moss, worked into a condition of tillage, occurs to a considerable extent in Knockando, and in strips in the flat districts in the low situations. It is superincumbent on sand, and is so peculiar in quality as to emit, on a hot day, a sulphureous smell, and to strongly affect the colour and formation of rising grain: it occurs also on the flats and slopes of the lower hills of the uplands, peaty in quality, but corrected by the admixture of sand. The far extending upland regions are prevailing moss and heath.

Though the low district has a northern exposure, the climate is so mild that the hardier kinds of fruit—all the varieties of the apple, and most of the varieties of the pear and the plum—may, with very little attention, be grown abundantly; and fruits of greater delicacy—the apricot, the nectarine, and the peach—ripen sufficiently on a wall in the open air. The wind blows from some point near the W during about 260 days in the year, and in summer it is for the most part a gentle breeze, coming oftener from the S than from the N side

of the W. Winds from the NW or N generally bring the heaviest and longest rains. The district has no hills sufficiently elevated to attract the clouds while they sail from the mass of mountains in the S towards the heights of Sutherland. The winter is singularly mild, and snow lies generally for only a very brief period. In the upland districts rain falls to the amount of 5 or 6 inches more than the mean depth in the low country, and there the seasons are often boisterous and severe, and unpropitious weather delays and, by no means seldom altogether, defies the efforts of the farmer.

Rather more than half the county is drained by the river Spey and its tributaries. Of the latter the most important is the Dulnan, of which, however, no more than a very small portion of its course lies within the county. The middle part of the county is drained by the river Lossie. It rises near the centre of the upper part of the shire, and has a very sinuous course in a general north-easterly direction, till it enters the sea at Lossiemouth. Its principal tributaries are the Lochy or Black Burn, the Burn of Glen Latterich, and the Burn of Shogle. The western part is drained by the Findhorn and its tributaries. The whole course of the Findhorn is very beautiful and picturesque, till it expands, near the mouth, into the open sheet of Findhorn Loch or Findhorn Bay. There is at the mouth, between the village of Findhorn and the Culbin Sands, a dangerous and much-dreaded bar. The principal tributaries are the Divie and the Dorbock. The latter issues from Lochindorb, and flows parallel to the western boundary of the county, at a distance of about a mile, along a course of about 10 miles, when, after uniting with the Divie, the streams fall into the Findhorn near Relugas. The principal lochs are—Lochindorb, which lies among the mountains, near the point where Elgin, Nairn, and Inverness unite. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 5 furlongs broad at the widest part. The Loch of Spynie, now only 5 furlongs long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong wide, was formerly an extensive lake 3 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, but by the drainage operations carried on from time to time between 1779 and 1860, the whole of the loch was drained excepting a mere pool a little to the W of the old Castle of Spynie. The present sheet of water has been reformed by the proprietor of Pitgaveny. Loch-na-Bo ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies 1 mile to the SE of the village of Lhanbryd. It contains a large number of excellent trout. The banks are prettily wooded, though up to 1773 the surrounding tract was merely a barren heathy moor. There are a number of chalybeate springs in the county, but none of them are at all distinguished for their medicinal properties. The surface of the county rises gradually from N to S, the ridges getting higher and higher till between Creag-an-Tarmachan and the Cromdale Hills, a height of 2323 feet is attained. The principal elevations going from E to W and from N to S are Findlay Seat (1116 feet), Eildon or Heldun Hill (767), Hill of the Wangie (1020), Knock of Braemroy (1493), James Roy's Cairn (1691), Cairn-an-Loin (1797), Craig Tiribeg (1586), Carn Sgriob (1590), Creag-an-Righ (1568).

Geology.—The geology of the Morayshire plain has given rise to considerable controversy. For a time, indeed, the age of the reptiliferous sandstones N of the town of Elgin was one of the most keenly disputed points in Scottish geology. They had been classed for many years with the Old Red Sandstone formation; but when Professor Huxley announced in 1853 that the Elgin reptiles had marked affinities with certain Triassic forms, geologists began to waver in this belief. The subsequent discovery of the remains of *Hyperodapedon*—a typical Elgin reptile—in beds of undoubted Triassic age, in England and in India, caused some of the keenest supporters of the old classification to abandon it altogether. It must be admitted, however, that the stratigraphical evidence is far from being satisfactory, owing to the great accumulation of glacial and post-glacial deposits.

The oldest rocks in the county belong to the great

crystalline series composing the central Highlands, of which excellent sections are exposed in the Findhorn between Coulmony and the Sluie, in the Divie, the higher reaches of the Lossie, and in the streams draining the western slopes of the valley of the Spey. They consist mainly of alternations of grey micaceous gneiss, quartzites, and mica schists, the prevalent type being gneissose; and with these are associated, in the neighbourhood of Grantown, an important bed of crystalline limestone. In the Findhorn basin they form a well-marked syncline, extending in a SE direction from the bridge of Daltullich to the junction of the Dorbock with the Divie. This trend, however, is quite exceptional, for when we pass eastwards to the valleys of the Lossie and the Spey, they assume their normal NE and SW strike. As the prevalent dip of the strata is towards the SE, it is evident that there is a gradually ascending series in that direction. In the valley of the Spey they plunge underneath the quartzites, which are so well displayed at Boat of Bridge, on the slopes of Ben Aigan, and at Craigellachie; and these are overlaid by the grand series of schists containing actinolite, andalusite, and staurolite that cover wide areas in Banffshire.

The Old Red Sandstone strata, which come next in order, rest on a highly eroded platform of these crystalline rocks. From the manner in which they wind round the slopes of the hills formed by the metamorphic series, sweeping up the valleys and filling ancient hollows, it is evident that the old land surface must have undergone considerable denudation prior to Old Red Sandstone times. Within the limits of the county there are representatives both of the upper and lower divisions of this formation, which differ widely in lithological character and organic contents. The members of the lower division are displayed on the banks of the Spey N of Boat of Bridge. At the base there is a coarse brecciated conglomerate, which, though it attains a thickness of about 500 feet on the right bank of the river, thins away to a few feet when traced to the N. This massive conglomerate is overlaid by red sandstones, shales, and clays in the neighbourhood of Dipple, and from the limestone nodules embedded in the shales numerous ichthyolites have been obtained. This fossiliferous band, commonly known as the fish-bed, forms an important horizon in the Lower Old Red Sandstone of the Moray Firth basin. There can be little doubt that the outcrop at Dipple is on the same horizon as the well-known bed in the Tynet Burn, about 3 miles to the NE, which is one of the most celebrated localities in the North of Scotland for well-preserved ichthyolites. Amongst the species obtained from these localities are the following:—*Cheiracanthus Murchisoni*, *Diplacanthus striatus*, *Osteolepis major*, and *Glyptolepis leptopterus*. Like the succession in Tynet Burn, the Dipple fish-bed is overlaid by coarse conglomerate passing upwards into red pebbly sandstones, which are well seen at the bridge of Fochabers. The sandstones on the left bank of the Spey, above the fish-bed have yielded some large specimens, which are probably fragments of *Pterygobus*. This fossil, which is characteristic of the Upper Silurian and Lower Old Red Sandstone formations, has been found in the flagstones of Forfarshire, Caithness, and Orkney. N of the bridge of Fochabers the succession in the Spey is obscured by alluvial deposits; but in the Tynet and Gollachie sections there is an ascending series to certain contemporaneous volcanic rocks, which are of special importance, inasmuch as they are the only relics of volcanic activity during this period in the Moray Firth basin. From the persistent NNW inclination of the strata in the Spey and Tynet sections, we would naturally expect to find the members of the lower division extending westwards across the Morayshire plain. But with the exception of the great conglomerate filling the ancient hollow of the vale of Rothes, which may justly be regarded as the equivalent of the conglomerate in the Spey, there is no trace of the members of the lower division till we pass westwards to Lethen Bar in Nairnshire. They are overlapped by the Upper Old Red Sandstone strata, which sweep up the valleys of the

Lossie and the Findhorn till they rest directly on the metamorphic rocks. In other words, there is in this area a marked unconformity between the upper and lower divisions, which is equally apparent in the county of Nairn. The boundary line of the upper division extends from Glensheil on the Muckle Burn, eastwards by Sluie on the Findhorn, thence curving northwards round the slope of the Monaughty Hill, and winding up the Black Burn as far as Pluscarden Abbey. From this point it may be traced eastwards across the Lossie to Scaat Craig at the mouth of the Glen of Rothes. In the neighbourhood of Dallas there is a small outlier of thick-bedded sandstones, which, in virtue of the fish scales embedded in them, must be grouped with the upper division.

Lithologically the Upper Old Red strata are very different from the older series. The dominant feature of the division is the occurrence of massive grey and yellow sandstones, full of false bedding, with occasional layers of conglomerate. By far the finest section of these strata is exposed on the Findhorn, between Sluie and Cothall, where the river has cut a deep gorge through them, exposing magnificent cliffs of the massive sandstones. They are inclined to the NNW, at angles varying from 5° to 10°, and in the course of this section upwards of 1000 feet of strata are exposed. At Cothall they pass underneath a remarkable bed of corncornstone, containing calcite, arragonite, iron pyrites, and chalcedony, which is overlaid on the right bank of the river by red marls. By means of small faults, which are well seen on the left bank, the corncornstone is repeated towards the N. To the S of Elgin the members of this series are exposed on the Lossie and at Scaat Craig where they have a similar inclination; but, owing to the covering of superficial deposits, no continuous section is visible. At Glasgreen, near New Elgin, there is a band of corncornstone closely resembling that at Cothall and apparently occupying the same horizon, which can be traced at intervals in a NE direction to the Boar's Head rock on the sea-coast. Again, to the N of Elgin, the younger series extends along the ridge from Bishopmill to Alves. They are admirably displayed in the quarries at the former locality, where they have been extensively worked for building purposes. The fossils obtained from the Upper Old Red strata consist of fish scales, bones, and teeth, and, though by no means plentiful, they have been found at various localities. They occur in the Whitemyre quarry on the Muckle Burn, in the Findhorn cliffs, at Alves, in the Bishopmill and Dallas quarries, and again at Scaat Craig. The last of these is the most widely known. Here they are embedded in a conglomeratic matrix, and show signs of having been subjected to aqueous action. The characteristic fossils of the upper division are *Holoptychius nobilissimus*, *Dendrodus latus*, *D. strigatus*, and *Pterichthys major*.

In the tract of ground lying to the N of the Quarry Wood ridge, the strata are met with which have given rise to so much controversy. They consist of pale grey and yellow sandstones in which the reptilian remains have been found, and with these is associated a cherty and calcareous band, commonly known as 'the cherty rock of Stotfield.' This term was first applied to it by the Rev. George Gordon, LL.D., of Birnie, to whose valuable researches, extending over half a century, geologists are specially indebted for the information they possess regarding this district. Along with the calcareous portion of the Stotfield rock there are nodular masses of flint, and throughout the matrix, crystals of galena, iron pyrites, and blende are disseminated. Attempts have recently been made to work the galena at this locality, which have not been attended with success. This rock is also exposed at Inverugie and to the S of Loch Spynie, where, as at Stotfield, it rests on the reptiferous sandstones. The latter are visible at Spynie, in the Findrassie quarry, and on the N slope of the Quarry Wood. They also extend along the ridge between Burghead and Lossiemouth, being admirably displayed on the sea-cliffs between these localities. In this interesting section one may study to advantage the

lithological characters of the strata. Indeed the false-bedded character of the sandstones is so conspicuous that it is no easy matter to determine their true dip.

In endeavouring to solve the problem of the stratigraphical position of the beds now referred to, it is of the utmost importance to remember that *the reptiliferous sandstones are never seen in contact with the strata yielding Upper Old Red Sandstone fish-remains*. Though they occur near to each other in the neighbourhood of Bishopmill and the Quarry Wood, there is no continuous section showing their physical relations. Along the boundary line at these localities, the strata in both cases dip to the NNW, and to all appearance the angle of inclination is much the same. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the advocates of the old classification persistently maintained the existence of a perfectly conformable passage between the Upper Old Red beds and the reptiliferous sandstones. The two sets of strata have many points in common, and were it not for the remarkable palæontological evidence, they might naturally be regarded as members of the same formation. The suggestion has been made by Professor Judd, whose contribution to the literature of the subject is by far the most valuable which has recently appeared, that the reptiliferous sandstones are thrown against the Upper Old Red beds by powerful faults. But no trace of these faults is to be seen on the surface along the lines indicated by him, save that on the shore at Lossiemouth, which brings the patch of oolitic strata against the cherty rock of Stotfield. Quite recently, however, Mr Linn of H.M. Geological Survey has discovered fish scales of Upper Old Red age in flagstones, on the raised beach W of Stotfield. These flagstones dip to the NNW at a gentle angle, and it is possible that they may form part of a small ridge of Upper Old Red sandstone protruding through the younger strata. In that case the reptiliferous sandstones may probably rest with a gentle unconformity on the older strata.

The fossils which have invested these beds with special importance belong to three species, viz.: *Stagonolepis Robertsoni*, *Telerpeton Elginense*, and *Hyperodapedon Gordoni*. The remains of these reptiles have been found in the sandstones at Lossiemouth, at Spynie, and in the Findrassie quarry, while in the Cummington sandstones only footprints have been obtained. The *Stagonolepis*, which, according to recent discoveries, must have been about 18 feet long, was a crocodile allied to the modern Caiman in form. Its body was protected by dorsal and ventral scutes; and it possessed elongated jaws after the manner of existing Gavials. The *Telerpeton* and *Hyperodapedon* were species of lizards, the former measuring about 10 inches and the latter about 6 feet in length. It is interesting to observe that the terrestrial lizard, *Telerpeton*, differs but little from existing forms, thus furnishing a remarkable example of a persistent type of organisation. The *Hyperodapedon* bears a close resemblance to the existing *Sphenodon* of New Zealand. The important discovery of the remains of *Hyperodapedon* in undoubted Triassic strata in Warwickshire, Devonshire, and in Central India ultimately led geologists to regard the reptiliferous sandstones of Elgin as of the same age. The palæontological evidence from the Elgin sandstones is quite in keeping with this conclusion, for in no single instance have reptilian remains been found in the same beds with Upper Old Red fishes, though the strata have long been extensively quarried, and though careful attention has been paid to any indications of organic remains. On the whole, then, the evidence bearing on this long disputed question seems to be in favour of grouping the reptiliferous sandstones with the Trias.

On the shore at Lossiemouth, to the N of the fault bounding the cherty rock of Stotfield, a small patch of greenish white sandstones occurs, which, from the series of fossils obtained by Mr Grant, must be classed with the Lower Oolite.

Throughout the plain of Moray there is a remarkable development of glacial and post-glacial deposits. Indeed, owing to the great accumulation of these deposits the

strata left by the ancient glaciers are not readily found. A beautiful example, however, occurs on the hill of Alves, where the direction of the markings is ESE, which is in keeping with the general trend over the plain along the S side of the Moray Firth. The boulder clay in the neighbourhood of Elgin, and in fact in the upland districts generally, presents the usual character of a tenacious clay with striated stones. It occasionally contains intercalated masses of sand and gravel of interglacial age, indicating considerable climatic changes during that period. A remarkable example occurs on the left bank of the Dorbock opposite Glenerner, where, in a drift section about 100 feet high by aneroid measurement, three boulder clays are exposed which are separated by rudely stratified sands and gravels, the whole series being capped by stratified sands and finely laminated clays. An important feature connected with the history of the glacial deposits in the Elgin district is the occurrence of numerous blocks containing secondary fossils. They occur in the boulder clay, and they are likewise strewn over the surface of the ground. From an examination of the fossils it is evident that the boulders belong to the horizons of the Lower and Middle Lias, the Oxford clay, and the Upper chalk. The most remarkable example of a transported mass occurs at Linksfield, which demands special attention on account of its enormous size. Unfortunately the section is now covered up, but from the excellent descriptions of Mr Duff and Dr Malcolmson, there can be no doubt that the succession of limestones and shales yielding fish-remains, *Cyprides* and *Estheria*, rests on boulder clay and is covered by it. The fossils obtained from this transported mass do not fix the age of the beds with certainty, but they probably belong to the horizon of the Rhætic or Lower Lias formations.

Throughout the district there are widespread sheets of sand and gravel, and along the banks of the Spey, the Lossie, and the Findhorn there are high-level terraces which are evidently of fluvial origin. They are grandly developed in the Findhorn basin along the borders of Elginshire and Nairnshire, and their characteristic features may be most conveniently described in connection with the post-glacial deposits of the latter county. The 100, 50, and 25 feet raised beaches are well represented within the limits of the county. The lowest of these forms a belt of flat land stretching from Lossiemouth westwards by Old Duffus Castle to the plain S of Burghead. It is evident, therefore, that the ridge between Lossiemouth and Inverurie must have formed an island in comparatively recent times. This sea-beach also forms a broad strip of low-lying ground between Burghead and the western limit of the county, and at various points it is obscured by great accumulations of blown sand, of which the most remarkable are the Culbin sandhills. As these deposits are continued into the adjoining county of Nairn their striking features and their mode of formation will be described in connection with that county. Between Lossiemouth and the Spey the present beach is bounded by a series of ridges which are evidently due to wave action. They consist of alternations of gravel and shingle, the stratification of which usually coincides with the external form of the mounds. They run parallel with the existing coast-line, and occur at no great distance from each other; indeed so rapidly do they succeed each other as we advance inland, that upwards of twenty of them may be counted in regular succession. An interesting example of a 'kitchen midden' occurs on the old margin of the Loch of Spynie on the farm of Brigzes. From the interesting description given by Dr Gordon, it is clear that the two mounds must have attained considerable dimensions; the latter measuring 80 by 60 yards, and the smaller 26 by 30 yards. Among the shells composing the refuse heap are the periwinkle, the oyster, the mussel, the cockle, the limpet, and of these the first is by far the most abundant. The occurrence of these mounds along the inner margin of the 25-foot beach furnishes interesting evidence of the elevation of the land since its occupation by man. On the other hand the submerged forest, which occurs to the W of Burghead,

clearly points to the depression which preceded the recent changes in the relative level of sea and land.

The cultivation of the county is, on the whole, in a highly advanced condition. Most of the farms are held on lease of nineteen years. Over 280 of these exceed 100 acres. The farm steadings have of late years undergone great improvement, and on the majority of the large and middle-sized farms there are comfortable and well-fitted dwelling-houses. Most of the farms, too, have acquired additional value by the enlargement of fields, the removal of dilapidated dykes, the covering-in of ditches, the reclamation of waste portions, drainage, and the growth of hedge fences or the erection of wire paling, as well as by the extensive and marked improvements in farm implements, and by the introduction of the reaping machine. Some farms are cropped on the seven and some on the six shift course, but the majority of the farmers adhere to the five. The acreage under woods and plantations is 47,650, and according to the Agricultural Returns for 1895 the total acreage 'under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass' is 101,753, including 9378 acres under permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation.

The cattle in Elgin are fewer in proportion to the cultivated acreage than in any other county N of Forfarshire, but estimated by the excellence of individual animals they have more than average merit. They are mostly a cross breed between the short-horned and polled breeds, produced with great attention to the high character of the bulls. This cross breed is believed to be hardier, to grow more rapidly, and to take on flesh more readily than any other variety. There are also a number of well-known herds of shorthorns, and though pure polled cattle are not very numerous, the Morayshire herds are very celebrated, and can generally manage to hold their own at the leading shows in Scotland and England, and even in France. Morayshire sheep are also well known. Leicesters are the standard breed for the lower part of the county, and the blackfaced sheep for the higher ground. Some farmers keep crosses, and at Gordon Castle there are Southdowns.

The manufacturers of the county are comparatively inconsiderable. Whisky is one of the chief products, there being seven distilleries in full operation within the county. Besides the wool manufactories at Elgin and Coleburn, in the Glen of Rothes, there are others at St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Forres, and Milntoduff. Tan works have long existed in Elgin and Forres. Shipbuilding on a small scale is carried on at Kingston, at the mouth of the Spey. There used to be a considerable herring fishing at Lossiemouth, Hopeman, and Burghead, but for a number of years the home fishing has been almost a complete failure, and most of the boats prefer to go to some of the larger ports at Aberdeen, Peterhead, or elsewhere. Each of the three seaports above mentioned has a tidal harbour, and there is a coasting trade, particularly in slates, coal, and pit props. There are chemical works at Forres and Burghead. Black cattle and field produce are the principal articles of export. Large quantities of salmon are sent south from the valuable fisheries at the mouths of the Spey and Findhorn, and from the fixed net fishings along the intervening coast. Timber from the Strath-spey forests has also long been exported. The principal ports are in order from E to W, Garmouth, Kingston, Lossiemouth, Burghead, and Findhorn, but they are all small, none of them being more than a sub-port. At Burghead, cargoes are discharged in connection with the chemical works at Burghead and Forres. Numerous fairs for live stock are held at Elgin, Forres, Findhorn, Lhanbryd, and Garmouth, but they are less valued by the farmers than the fairs of Banffshire.

The county is intersected by a number of railways. The Inverness and Keith portion of the Highland railway enters the shire at the Spey, and passes through it from E to W, by Lhanbryd, Elgin, and Forres. There are branch lines to Burghead and Hopeman (from Alves station), and to Findhorn (from Kinloss); but the latter has been discontinued for some years. At Forres, the

Forres and Perth section branches off and passes through the county from N to S, till it leaves it about 4 miles S of Grantown, close to the point where the Dulnan and Spey unite, and therefore almost at the most southerly point of the shire. Starting from Elgin, as its northern terminus, the Great North of Scotland railway system has a branch line from Elgin to Lossiemouth. The main line passes southward through the Glen of Rothes, passes Rothes, and leaves the county when it crosses the Spey at Craigellachie. At Craigellachie the line branches, one part passing on to Keith and Aberdeen, and the other turning up Spey-side. The Spey-side section runs for the first 6 miles on the Banffshire side of the river, but at Carron it crosses to Elginshire, and with the exception of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile near Ballindalloch, remains in Elginshire till it passes into Inverness-shire, about 2 miles E of Grantown. It joins the Highland railway system at Boat of Garten. There was at one time a branch line connecting the Great North (Morayshire) system at Rothes with the Highland system at Orton, but it also has not been worked for a number of years. A branch railway runs along the coast, from Elgin to Portsoy, intersecting the county from Elgin eastwards. The roads all over the county are numerous and excellent. A survey, made in 1866, gave the total length of roads within the county at 439 miles. In 1864 tolls were abolished all over the shire.

The royal burghs are Elgin (including Bishopmill) and Forres; the police burghs are Lossiemouth (including Branderburgh) and Rothes; the other towns, with each more than 1000 inhabitants, are Burghead, Fochabers, Grantown, and Hopeman; and the smaller towns and principal villages are Findhorn, Garmouth, New Elgin, Kingston, Archiestown, Lhanbryd, Mosstodlach, Urquhart, Stotfield, New Duffus, Cumington, Roseisle, Kinloss, Crook, Colfield, Rafford, Dallas, Edenkille, Dyke, Kintessack, and Whitemyre. The principal seats are Gordon Castle, Darnaway Castle, Innes House, Castle-Grant, Duffus House, Altyre, Roseisle, Roseislehaugh, Inverugie, Muirton, Orton House, Springfield, Inverne, Dunkinty, Easter Elchies, Wester Elchies, Dunphail, Seapark, Kincorth, Dalvey, Westerton, Blackhills, Milton Brodie, Newton, Doune, Sanquhar House, Drumduan, Dallas Lodge, Relugas, Logie, Grange Hall, Brodie House, Orton, Auchinroath, and Burgie.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 17 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, 3 honorary sheriff-substitutes, and 136 magistrates. The ordinary sheriff court is held at Elgin, on every Monday for proofs in civil causes, on every Thursday for ordinary business of civil causes, and on every or any Tuesday, as occasion requires, for criminal causes. The County Council is composed of 25 members, 23 of these being representatives of as many electoral divisions, and the other two representing the burgh of Forres. The Council is divided into the following Committees:—The County Road Board, Standing Joint-Committee (composed of members of the County Council and the Commissioners of Supply), Finance and Small Holdings Committee, four local committees for the Special Water Supply and Drainage Districts of Grantown, New Elgin and Moy Croft, Archiestown, and Burghead; Hopeman Water Supply Committee, Public Health Committee, Executive Committee under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, Appeals Committee under Valuation Acts, Weights and Measures Committee, Courthouses Committee, and Prison Visiting Committee. The commissary court for Elginshire and Nairnshire is held at Elgin. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Elgin on every Wednesday; at Forres, six times a year; at Grantown, four times a year; at Rothes, four times a year; at Fochabers, three times a year. The police force, in 1892, exclusive of that for Elgin burgh, comprised 21 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £200. Besides the headquarters at Elgin, there are stations at Knockando, Findhorn, Rothes, Forres, Fochabers, Burghead, Garmouth, Grantown, Branderburgh, Dallas, Hopeman, New Elgin, and Alves. The prison is in Elgin, and is one of those still retained under the new Prisons Act.

The annual value of real property was in 1882, £228,073; and in 1892, £188,002. Elgin and Nairn shires return a member to parliament; and the Elginshire constituency was 4991 in 1892. Pop. (1881) 43,788, (1891) 43,471 of whom 20,381 were males, and 23,072 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 8338, vacant 646, building 36.

The registration county gives off part of Cromdale parish to Inverness-shire, and parts of Inveraven and Keith to Banffshire; takes in part of Dyke and Moy from Nairnshire, parts of Bellie, Boharm, and Rothes from Banffshire, and parts of Abernethy, Duthil, and Cromdale from Inverness-shire. It comprehends nineteen entire *quoad civilia* parishes, and had in 1871 a population of 44,549, in 1881 45,108, and in 1891, 44,829. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. Fourteen of them, with one in Banffshire, form the Morayshire Combination, which has a poorhouse at Bishopmill. One is in the Nairn Combination. The number of registered poor, for the year ending 14 May 1891, was 1062; of casual poor, 24. The expenditure for the poor was £14,233. The percentage of illegitimate births was 16·8 in 1880, and 13·9 in 1891.

The county comprises the nineteen entire parishes of Alves, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Birnie, Drainie, Duffus, Elgin, Speymouth, Spynie, and Urquhart, constituting the presbytery of Elgin; Dallas, Dyke, Edenkillie, Forres, Kinloss, and Rafford, in the presbytery of Forres; Knockando and Rothes, in the presbytery of Aberlour; Cromdale, in the presbytery of Abernethy; and Bellie, in the presbytery of Strathbogie. There are *quoad sacra* parishes at Advie, Burghhead, and Inverallan; chapelries at Elchies, Lossiemouth, and Orbliston; and a mission church at Darnaway. The whole are within the jurisdiction of the synod of Moray. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1894, the county had 61 schools (53 of them public), with accommodation for 11,391 scholars, 8774 on the registers, and 7099 in average attendance. The certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered respectively, 125, 18, and 66.

The territory now forming Elginshire belonged to the ancient Caledonian *Vacomagi*, and was included in the Roman division or so-called province of *Vespasiana*. It formed part of the kingdom of *Pictavia*, and underwent many changes in connection with descents and settlements of the Scandiavians. In the Middle Ages it formed the middle part of the great province of Moray [see MORAY], although it early became a separate part of that province. It seems to have been disjoined from Inverness as early as 1263, for in that year Gilbert de Rule is mentioned in the *Registrum Moraviense* as sheriff of Elgin. The sheriff of Inverness still, however, at times exercised a jurisdiction within the county of Elgin; and the proper erection of the county and sheriffdom was not till the time of James II., the earlier sheriffs having probably had much narrower limits to their power. The principal antiquities are the so-called Roman well and bulls at Burghhead, standing stones at Urquhart and elsewhere, cup-marked stones near Burghhead and near Alves, the cathedral, etc., at Elgin, Spynie palace, Birnie church, the abbey of Kinloss, the priory of Pluscarden, the Michael kirk at Gordonstown, the old porch of Duffus church, Sueno's Stone at Forres, remains of Caledonian encampments on the Culbin Sands, a sculptured cave near Hopeman, castles at Elgin, Forres, Lochindorb, Rothes, and Duffus, and the towers at Coxton and Blevie. See Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (Edinb. 1775; 2d ed., Elgin, 1827; 3d ed., Glasgow, 1882); *A Walk Round Morayshire* (Banff, 1877); Watson's *Morayshire Described* (Elgin, 1868); Leslie and Grant's *Survey of the Province of Moray* (1798).

Elibank, an estate, with a mansion and a ruined castle, in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire. The mansion, Elibank Cottage, stands on the right bank of the river Tweed, 5½ miles E of Innerleithen. In 1595 the estate was granted to the eminent lawyer, Sir Gideon Murray, a cadet of the Darnhall or Blackbarony line; and by him, doubtless, Elibank tower was either wholly built or extended from the condition of an old Border peel. 'Now a

shattered ruin,' says Dr Chalmers, 'occupying a commanding situation on the S bank of the Tweed, Elibank still shows signs of having been a residence of a very imposing character, defensible according to the usages of the period at which it was inhabited.' Sir Gideon's daughter, Agnes, was the 'Muckle-mou'ed Meg' of Border story, who really, in 1611, did wed young William Scott of HARDEN, though the story otherwise seems to have no foundation; and Sir Gideon's son, Patrick, was in 1643 raised to the peerage as Lord Elibank. Two younger sons of the fourth Lord Elibank, Alexander and James, are notable—the first as a violent Jacobite, and the second for his five months' defence of Fort St Philip, Minorca (1781-82), with less than 1000 men against 40,000 French and Spaniards. The Darnhall, Ballencrieff, and Elibank estates were all united in the person of Alexander Murray (1747-1820), who succeeded as seventh Lord in 1785; and Elibank Tower has since been left to sink to decay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See DARNHALL, and pp. 345-354 of Dr William Chambers' *History of Peeblesshire* (Edinb. 1864).

Elie or **Ely**, a small police burgh and a parish on the SE coast of Fife. The town stands close to the shore at the head of a bay of its own name, and has a station on the East of Fife section of the North British, 4¾ miles WSW of Anstruther, 14 ENE of Thornton Junction, and 44¾ NE of Edinburgh (*vid* the Forth Bridge). In bygone times a place of some importance, it retains a few antique mansions in a street near the beach, but mainly consists of modern well-built houses. It has for a long time been a place of considerable resort for summer sea-bathing, and is even claimed by some as one of the best health resorts, particularly in winter, of any place in Scotland; but carries on little trade, although it possesses an excellent natural harbour, much improved by quays and a pier, and affording safe and accessible shelter during gales from the W or SW. The bay is 7 furlongs wide across the entrance, and thence measures 3¼ to its utmost recess; it is flanked on the E by Elie Ness, and by Chapel Ness on the W. Wadehaven, a little to the E of the harbour, has a depth of from 20 to 22 feet of water at ordinary tides, and is said to have been named after General Wade, who recommended it to Government as a suitable harbour for ships of the royal navy. Immediately to the W is the small old burgh of EARLSFERRY, on whose capital links an elegant golf club-house was lately erected; and Elie itself has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, Elie and Earlsferry savings bank, 2 hotels, a gas-work, waterworks (1882, conjointly with Earlsferry and St Monans), a subscription library of 4000 volumes, the old parish church (1630, reseated 1885), with a spire and two stained glass windows, the Wood Memorial Free Church (1887), with a tower, a public school, a coastguard station, curling, lawn tennis, and golf clubs, and an excellent system of drainage. Having in 1865, along with the villages of Liberty and Williamsburgh, adopted the General Police and Improvement Act, the united burgh is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 3 other police commissioners, with a town-clerk and a treasurer. Pop. (1881) 625, (1891) 723.

The parish down to about 1639 formed part of Kilconquhar. It is bounded W and N by Kilconquhar and Carnbee, NE by St Monance, and SE and S by the Firth of Forth, which here has a minimum width of 8¼ miles. The Moorcambus detached part (containing 650 acres) situated to the north-west of the parish, and lying naturally into the parish of Kilconquhar, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to Kilconquhar parish; but in return all the coast district of Kilconquhar south of the railway line and of the Cockle-mill Burn was transferred to the parish of Elie. This addition to the area of the parish includes the burgh of Earlsferry and the villages of Liberty and Williamsburgh, and places the united burgh wholly within the parish of Elie. The surface is generally flat, and rises nowhere into a hill. Kilconquhar Loch (4 × 3 furl.) touches the northern boundary on the east, and Cockle-mill

Burn traces the north-western border of the extended parish. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, but include, on the coast, greenstone, basalt, clinkstone, and trap-tufa. The carboniferous rocks, too, are traversed by trap-dykes; and they comprise sandstone, limestone, shale, coal, and clay-ironstone. Some 50 acres are under wood; and nearly all the rest of the land, excepting the links, is in tillage. Natives were Robert Traill (1642-1716), a divine of the Church of Scotland, and James Horshurgh, F.R.S. (1762-1836), the eminent hydrographer. Elie House, to the NNE of the town, was built towards the close of the 17th century, and is a large edifice in the Renaissance style, with beautiful grounds. Its owner is William Baird, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1864). Elie is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £170. Two public schools, Elie and Williamshurgh, with respective accommodation for 160 and 102 children, have an average attendance of about 90 and 70, and grauts of over £90 and £60. Valuation (1882) £7234, 9s., (1892) £8587, 13s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 826, (1881) 670, (1891) 1172.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Elieock. See **ELIOCK.**

Eliston, an ancient haronial pile in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire, on the left bank of the Almond, 1 mile ESE of Drumshoreland station. It is supposed to have been an ancient hunting-seat of the kings of Scotland, particularly of James II. and James IV.; and it now belongs to the Earl of Hopetoun.

Elistone, an ancient baronial castle on the river Almond, in Kirkliston parish, Edinburghshire.

Elizafield, a village in Torthorwald parish, Dumfriesshire, near Collin, 4½ miles E by S of Dumfries.

Elia. See **ELGAR.**

Ellag Loch, a lake of Kincardine parish, N Ross-shire, 6½ miles NW of Oikell Bridge. Lying 500 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length of 2 and 1½ furlongs; is notable for wild swans; and sends off a stream 1½ mile east-north-eastward to the river Oikell.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Ellam or Ellem, an ancient parish in the N of Berwickshire, now incorporated with Longformacus. It lies along Whitadder Water, among the Lammermuir Hills; and it gives its name to Ellem Inn and Ellemford on Whitadder Water, 6 miles NW of Duus. It belonged to the Earls of Dunbar, and, after their forfeiture, was given by the Crown to Thomas Erskine.

Ellan or An Eilein, a loch in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, Invernessshire, stretching along the base of Ordban Hill. Lying 840 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7¼ and 4½ furlongs; contains an islet, with ruins of a stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch; and is skirted by some noble remains of the ancient Caledonian forest.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Ellanabrieck, a village in Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire, on the W coast of Seil island, opposite Easdale island, and forming practically one seat of population with Easdale village. See **EASDALE.**

Ellan-Aigas. See **AIGAS.**

Ellan-an-Tighe. See **ELLAN-NA-KELLY.**

Ellan-Collumkill, a small island in Portree Bay, Isle of Skye, Invernessshire, about one mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It got its name in honour of St Columba; and the bay in which it lies was long called Loch Collumkill. See also **ERISORT.**

Ellan-Dheirrig. See **DHEIRRIG.**

Ellandonan, a small rocky island, crowned by a ruined, ivy-clad, ancient castle, in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, at the forking of Loch Alsh into Lochs Long and Duich, 8½ miles E of Kyle Akin. The castle presents a picturesque appearance, backed by a noble range of hills. Occupying the site of a Caledonian vitrified fort, it is said to have been given in 1266 to Colin Fitzgerald, son of the Earl of Desmond, and to have been the scene in 1331 of a severe act of retributive justice by Randolph, Earl of Moray, then warden of Scotland, who executed in it fifty delinquents, and ranged their heads round its walls. Certain it is that it was long a stronghold of the Mackenzies of Kintail, and that it sustained in 1539 a

famous attack by Donald Gorm, a claimant to the lordship of the Isles, whose assault on it cost him his life, and is celebrated in a ballad by Colin Mackenzie in Scott's *Border Minstrelsy*. In 1719 it was garrisoned by a Spanish force under William Mackenzie, fifth Earl of Seaforth, with the Earl Marischal and the Marquis of Tullibardine; but three English ships-of-war soon battered its rude square tower to pieces, and its defenders retired to **GLENSHIEL.**

Ellan-Duirinnis, an islet (3¼ × 1½ furl.) of Ardhattan parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Etive, opposite Bunawe. It lies in the line of the ferry over the loch, and is connected with the mainland by a raised road approach.

Ellan-Fada, an island of South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, near the head of Loch Caolisport. It affords shelter from the heavy swells raised by the SW gales, and there is good anchorage for vessels on its lee side.

Ellan-Finnan, a small island of Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Shiel, at the boundary with Invernessshire.

Ellan-Freuch, an islet, with ruins of an ancient fortalice, in the Sound of Islay, Argyllshire.

Ellan-Gainvich. See **SANDA**, Small Isles, Argyllshire.

Ellan-Gheirrig. See **DHEIRRIG.**

Ellangowan. See **CAERLAVEROCK.**

Ellan-Issa. See **ISSAY.**

Ellan-Lochscar, the chief one of several islets off the SW side of Lismore island, Argyllshire, at the mouth of Portnamarloch.

Ellan-Maree, a wooded islet of Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, one of the smallest and most easterly of the island group towards the middle of Loch Maree. It seems to have been the site of a pre-Reformation chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and hence to have got its name, which some, however, derive from the Gael. *Ellan-mac-Rìgh*, 'the island of the king's son,' a prince of Norway, according to tradition, having been buried here. It contains remains of an ancient hurrying-ground, and has also a deep well, consecrated in popular superstition to Saint Maree. Till not very long ago Ellan-Maree was supposed by the country folk round to possess a virtue for the cure of insanity—their method for obtaining the cure being to drag the lunatic to the shore of the lake, fasten him by a rope to a rowing boat, and tow him round the island, after which he had to drink some water from the holy well. The island was visited by Queen Victoria in Sept. 1877.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Ellan-More, a pastoral isle of Tiree and Coll parish, Argyllshire, adjacent to the NE coast of Coll island.

Ellan-More, a pastoral isle of South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, in the Sound of Jura, near the mouth of Loch Swin. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St Cormac, stands nearly in the middle, and, measuring only 15 feet by 8, is an arched structure, covered with flags, and in a state of high preservation. It includes an upper chamber, accessible only by a ladder, and supposed to have been used for concealment; contains an admirably sculptured effigy of a priest, under a canopy; and is adjoined by an apartment, now roofless. The shaft of an ancient cross stands on the highest point of the island; and the disc of the cross, showing on one side a quaint representation of the Crucifixion, on the other side a scroll-work of foliage, was discovered in the vicinity in 1864.

Ellan Munde, an islet of Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Leven, opposite Ballachulish and the mouth of the rivulet Coe. It contains the ruins of a church, founded, on the site of a Culdee cell, about the middle of the 10th century by an abbot of the name of Mund; and around the ruins is an ancient cemetery still in use. A former parish, including the island, and taking name from it, comprehended Glencoe and the adjacent parts of Appin, and now is incorporated chiefly with Lismore and Appin, and partly with Kilmallie.

Ellan-na-Coomb or Ellan-na-Naoimh, a small island of Tongue parish, Sutherland, separated from the mainland by the strait of Caol Bean, 1 furlong wide at the

narrowest, a little W of Torrisdale Bay, and 9 furlongs E by S of Ellan-nan-Ron. With utmost length and breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, it rises to a height of 231 feet, contains traces of an ancient chapel and cemetery, and is so tunnelled and perforated on the S side that half-flood tide, during a north-westerly gale, throws up from it a *jet d'eau* 30 feet high, followed by a detonating sound like the report of cannon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Ellan-na-Kelly or **Ellan-an-Tighe**, the southern one of the three Shiant isles, in the Outer Hebrides, in the Minch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ushenish Point in Lewis, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Stornoway. It connects with Garv-Ellan by a neck of rolled pebbles, covered only at a concurrence of spring tide and tempestuous wind; and is 1 mile long, whilst varying in width from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Its basaltic rock presents some columnar masses similar to those of Ulva and Staffa; and its tumulated but verdant surface affords rich sheep pasture. It appears to have anciently been the seat of a monastery or hermitage, whence it took its name, signifying the 'island of the cell;' and it still possesses some ruins which look to have been ecclesiastical.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Ellan-na-Naomih. See ELLAN-NA-COOBE and GAR-VELOCH ISLES.

Ellan-nan-Gobhar, an islet in Loch Aylort, Ardnarmurchan parish, Inverness-shire. It is an abrupt irregular mass of mica slate; and it contains two vitrified forts within a few yards of each other—the one of an oblong figure, and 140 paces in circumference, the other circular, and 90 paces in circumference.

Ellan-nan-Ron (Gael. 'seal island'), an inhabited island of Tongue parish, N Sutherland, to the E of the entrance to the Kyle of Tongue, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Tongue church. Measuring 1 mile by $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and rising to a height of 247 feet above the sea, it is parted on the NW by a narrow channel from Ellan-Iosal ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 171 feet), and is girt with high precipitous rocks, deeply channelled on the N side by narrow fissures. On the N side, too, is a noble natural arch, 150 feet high and 70 wide; whilst towards the middle of the island is a large round hole, which is supposed to communicate with the sea by a natural tunnel. The fissures of its cliffs are swept, with great violence, by winds impregnated with saline matter, and, leaving deposits of salt, so are used, without any artificial appliance of salt, for curing fish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Ellan-Rorymore, an island in Loch Maree, Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. It was planted with pines about the year 1815, and it contains vestiges of a subterranean circular structure, similar to a Scandinavian dun or burgh. John Roy, ancestor of the Mackenzies of Gairloch, held it as a place of security from the attacks of the Macleods; and it was afterwards occupied by his son Alexander or Allister, who figures in tradition as a man of great wisdom and valour.

Ellan-Subhainn, a wooded island of Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, the largest of the group towards the middle of Loch Maree, 5 furlongs N of Talladale. It measures 1 by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and to the NW contains a small loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Ellan-Vow, an islet of Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, towards the head of Loch Lomond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Inversnaid. It is beautifully wooded, and some of its trees are very old, said to have been planted by King Robert Bruce. It also contains ruins of an ancient fortalice of the Macfarlanes; and a vault beneath the ruins was inhabited, early in the present century, by an ascetic of the Macfarlane clan, and bears the name of the Hermit's Cave.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Ellan-Wirrey or **Ellan-Mhuire**, the easternmost of the three Shiant isles, in the Outer Hebrides, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Garv-Ellan and 5 furlongs NE of Ellan-na-Kelly. With a crescent-like outline, it measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and presents a basaltic and verdant appearance similar to that of Ellan-na-Kelly.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Ellemford, a place on Whitadder river, 6 miles NW of Dunse, Berwickshire.

Ellenabeich. See ELLANABRIECH.

Ellen, Port. See PORT ELLON.

Ellen's Isle or **Eilean Molach**, an islet of Callander parish, Perthshire, towards the foot of Loch Katrine, immediately opposite Ben Venue. Highly romantic in appearance, craggy and wooded, it is the centre of the action of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*; and it contained, for some time, a modern sylvan lodge like that described in the poem, decorated with trophies of the chase and fray, but destroyed by accidental fire in 1837. Together with the surrounding shores, aided by the strong natural defences of the circumjacent ravines and mountains, it long served as a fastness of Highland caterans in their marauding expeditions against the Lowlanders.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Eller-Holm, a verdant isle of Shapinshay parish, Orkney, lying across the mouth of Ellwick Bay, on the SW side of Shapinshay island.

Ellim. See ELLAM.

Ellinorton, a village in the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

Elliock, an estate, with a mansion, in Sanquhar parish, NW Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Elliock Burn, 3 miles SE of Sanquhar. It belonged to Robert Crichton, lord advocate of Scotland in the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI., and father of James Crichtou (1560-83), best known as 'the Admirable Crichton.' The room in which the latter was born is kept in nearly its original condition. (See CLUNIE, Perthshire.) By the lord advocate the estate was sold to the Dalzells, afterwards Earls of Carnwath, and from them it went to the Veitches, its present owner being the Rev. Henry G. J. Veitch. Elliock Burn, rising on Wether Hill, at the Penpont border, runs 3 miles north-north-eastward to the Nith, and descends in this short course from 1400 to 400 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864. See the *History of Sanquhar*, by James Brown (Dumfries, 1891).

Elliot Junction, a station in Arbirlot parish, Forfarshire, on the Dundee and Arbroath section of the Caledonian, at the junction of the branch to Carnyllie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Arbroath station. It is near the mouth of the Elliot Water.

Elliotston Tower. See CASTLE-SEMPLE.

Elliot Water, a stream of SE Forfarshire, rising at an altitude of 550 feet above sea-level in the W of Carnyllie parish, and running 8 miles east-south-eastward through or along the borders of Carnyllie and Arbirlot, till it falls into the German Ocean, near Elliot Junction, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Arbroath. Its banks, at the mansion of Guynd, picturesque by nature, have been highly adorned by art; and its steep wooded dell below Arbirlot village has many memories of Dr Guthrie, the well-known divine, and presents an interesting relic of the past in the old tower of Kelly Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 49, 1868-65.

Ellishill, an estate, with a mansion, in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of the town.

Ellisland, a small farm in Duescore parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the broad, wooded Nith, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Dumfries and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Auldgirth station. Extending to 170 acres, it was rented for £50 a year by Robert Burns (1759-96) from Whitsunday 1788 to December 1791, his landlord being Mr Patrick Miller of DALSWINTON. A new five-roomed house was built; the farm has a kindly soil, its holmland portion loamy and rich; and its walks by the river-side command fair views of FRIARS CARSE, Dalswinton, and Cowhill Tower. So here Burns set himself to work the ground, till in the autumn of 1789 he was appointed a gauger, with a salary of £50, when Ellisland was made a dairy rather than an arable farm, with from nine to twelve cows, three to five horses ('Pegasus' or 'Peg Nicholson' among them), and several pet sheep. Things prospered not, and the close of the third year saw him forced to remove to DUMFRIES and bid farewell to pleasant Ellisland, 'leaving nothing there,' says Allan Cunningham, 'but a putting-stone, with which he loved to exercise his strength, a memory of his musings that can never die, and £300 of his money sunk beyond

redemption in a speculation from which all had augured happiness.' Yet was the Ellisland life a fruitful one, for the world, if not for the poet, since here were written *To Mary in Heaven* and *Tam o' Shanter*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See William M'Dowall's *Burns in Dumfriesshire* (Edinb. 1870).

Ellon, a village and a parish of E Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 40 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Ythan, 5 furlongs ESE of Ellon station, on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland, this being 19½ miles N by E of Aberdeen, and 11¾ S by E of Maud Junction. The ancient seat of jurisdiction for the earldom of Buchan, it belonged, in pre-Reformation times, to Kinloss Abbey in Elginshire, and thence was often called Kinloss-Ellon. It now is a thriving centre of local trade, under the superiority of Mr Gordon of Ellon, and retains the site of its ancient open-air courts in the Mote or Earl's Hill, a small mound which long was occupied by the stables of the New Inn, and was railed in and cleared of disfiguring buildings about fifty years ago; but now the railing is broken down and the mound all but levelled. The Ythan is spanned here by a handsome three-arch bridge; and the newer part of the village, to the W of this bridge, comprises a number of well-built houses, in rows or detached, with pretty gardens, fringing the water-side; the older portion, to the E, is much less regular. Its salubrious climate and the Ythan's good trout-fishing attract a fair number of summer visitors to Ellon, which possesses a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Town and County, North of Scotland, and Union Banks, a local savings bank, inns, a gaswork (1827), water-works, a brewery, and a horticultural society. Cattle and grain markets are held on the first and third Mondays of every month; hiring markets on the Tuesday after 11 April and the Wednesday after 12 November. It has (1893) been proposed, principally with the view of tapping the traffic from the numerous granite quarries about Peterhead, to construct a line of railway from Ellon through Buchan to Stirling village and Boddam. Meantime a coach runs from the station by the coast to Peterhead in connection with certain trains. The ancient cruciform church of St Mary, bestowed on Kinloss in 1310, was superseded in 1777 by the present plain parish church, which, renovated and decorated in 1876, contains 1200 sittings. The Free church, built in 1825 as an Independent chapel, contains 350 sittings; a U.P. church of 1827 contains 340; and a fine Episcopal church, St Mary of the Rock, was rebuilt (1870) in the Early English style from designs by Mr G. E. Street, R.A., and consists of narthex, nave, ante-choir, and apsidal chancel. Pop. of village, including Craighall, (1891) 1254.

The parish is bounded N by Old Deer, NE by Cruden, E, SE, and S by Logie-Buchan, SW by Udney, W by Tarves and Methlick, and NW by New Deer. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3½ and 7 miles; and its area is now 23,220½ acres, of which 77 are water, the Boundary Commissioners having in 1891 transferred to it the Invererie detached portion of Methlick parish, consisting of 831 acres. The YTHAN has here an east-south-easterly course of 6¼ miles, partly along the Methlick and Logie-Buchan borders, but mainly across the southern interior; in the W it is joined by EBBIE Burn, and in the W by the Burn of Auchmacoy. Coal lighters ascend to within a mile of the village, and spring-tides are perceptible as high as the Bridge of Ellon. S of the Ythan the surface attains its highest point above sea-level at Cairnhill (256 feet), whilst northwards it rises gently to 229 feet near Colchill, 317 near Mossnook, 403 at Hillhead of Argrain, 321 at Braehead, 496 at Ardarg, 572 at the Hill of Dudwick, and 530 at Whitestone Hill—petty enough hillocks, that yet command far-away views to Bennochie and the Grampians. Gneiss and granite are the prevailing rocks, and the soil of the valley is mainly fertile alluvium; elsewhere it is generally poor, either black and moorish or a very retentive clay. Thorough draining, however, and artificial manures

have done much to increase its productiveness; and more than three-fourths of the entire area is now in tillage. Woods and plantations cover a small extent, the northern and eastern districts of the parish being bleak and bare. In the wall of the old church is a monument to the Annands of Auchterellon, with their arms and the date 1601; of Waterton, a stately seat of Bannermans and Forbeses between 1560 and 1770, and a haunt of 'Jamie Fleeman's,' slight vestiges remain; but the girls' school stands on the site of the house in which the Rev. John Skinner wrote *Tullochgorum*—'the best Scotch song,' said Burns, 'that ever Scotland saw.' Of the Ellon Castle of 1780, built by the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, only one tower remains; its successor of 1851, with noble avenue and tasteful grounds, is the seat now of A. J. L. Gordon, Esq. Other mansions or estates, separately noticed, are Arnage, Dudwick, Esslemont, and Turner Hall. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen, Ellon gives off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardallie and Savoeh; the living is worth £336. Barford, Drumwhindle, Ellon, and Esslemont girls' public schools, with respective accommodation for 120, 100, 420, and 70 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 64, 54, 298, and 52, and grants of £59, 5s., £51, 10s., £257, 6s. 6d., and £42. Pop. of civil parish (1891) 3998; of registration district (1891) 3212.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876. See Thomas Muir's *Records of the Parish of Ellon* (Aber. 1876).

The presbytery of Ellon comprises the parishes of Ellon, Cruden, Foveran, Logie-Buchan, Methlick, Slains and Forvie, Tarves, and Udney, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Barthol Chapel. Pop. (1871) 15,516, (1881) 16,062, (1891) 15,864, of whom 5757 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1892. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Ellon, with churches at Ellon, Cruden, Foveran, Methlick, New Machar, Old Meldrum, Slains, and Udney, which together had 1739 communicants in 1892.

Ellon, Port. See PORT ELLON.

Ellridgehill or **Elsrickle**, a village near the southern border of Walston parish, E Lanarkshire, 4¼ miles NNE of Biggar. It is a pleasant place, in a picturesque situation, and decidedly superior to most small Scottish villages. It has a Free church and a school. Some stone coffins, a number of years ago, were exhumed at the E end of the village.

Ellrig, a lake in the NE of Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, 3½ miles S of Falkirk. Measuring 5½ by 1¼ furlongs, it sends off a small burn, of some water power, 9 furlongs south-westward to the Avon.

Ellrig, the highest part of the ridge of upland on the mutual border of East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, and Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire. It culminates, 4 miles SSE of Eaglesham village, at 1230 and 1215 feet above sea-level, and it cradles both the White Cart and head-streams of Calder Water.

Ellwick or **Elswick**, a fine bay in the SW of Shapinsay island, Orkney. It opens towards Kirkwall; is sheltered, across the entrance, by the green islet of Eller-Holm; has from 4 to 6 fathoms of water, over a bottom of hard clay covered with sand; is skirted, on the W side, by a fine beach, with abundance of excellent fresh water; forms almost as good a natural harbour as any in Orkney; and is overlooked by a pleasant modern village.

Elphine. See ASSYNT.

Elphinstone, a collier village in Tranent parish, W Haddingtonshire, 2 miles S by W of Tranent town. It has a post office under Tranent, a public school, a mission station of the Established Church, and a Primitive Methodist chapel (1867). Elphinstone Tower, 5 furlongs WSW, is a square three-storied pile of the 14th or 15th century, a ruin, but well preserved, the two lower stories retaining their stone vaulting, and the uppermost having been re-roofed with slate. In the hall, on the second story, eight carved escutcheons are over the fireplace. A mansion, built on to the tower in 1600, was demolished in 1865. The lands of Elphinstone were held in the 13th and 14th centuries by Lord Elphinstone's ancestors, and

passed from them by marriage to the Johnstons. On a December night of vehement frost, 1545, George Wishart was brought from ORMISTON by the Earl of Bothwell to Elphinstone Tower, where was Cardinal Beaton; and thence he was taken to St Andrews for trial and execution. Pop. of village (1861) 388, (1871) 488, (1881) 597, (1891) 685.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Elphinstone, a property in Airth parish, E Stirling-shire. Passing by marriage to the Tranent Elphinstones about the beginning of the 14th century, it has given them the title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland since 1509, and in that of the United Kingdom since 1885. See CARBERRY.

Elphinstone, Port. See PORT ELPHINSTONE.

Erlick, an estate, with a mansion, in New Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile SSW of New Machar station.

Erlick, a village in the E of Cabrach parish, Banffshire, 6½ miles W by S of Rhynie.

Erlick or Elrig, Wigtownshire. See ELDRIG.

Elsbieshields Tower, a mansiou in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Water of Ae, 2 miles NNW of Lochmaben. It is partly a modern edifice and partly a massive old tower.

Elsness, a promontory in Sanda island, Orkney. Projecting 1½ mile southwest from the main body of the parish, and flanking the W side of Stywrick Bay, it commands an extensive sea-view, and is crowned by more than twenty vitrified cairns, supposed by Dr Hibbert to have been signal stations of the Norsemen for communicating with their fleets.

Elsrickle. See ELLRIDGEHILL.

Elswick. See ELLWICK.

Elvanfoot, an inn and a station in Crawford parish, SE Lanarkshire, on the Caledonian railway, adjacent to the confluence of Elvan Water and the Clyde, 5½ miles SE of Abington, under which it has a post office, and 12 NW of Moffat.

Elvan Water, a rivulet of Crawford parish, SE Lanarkshire, rising, at Shortleuch Water, on Lowther Hill, close to the Dumfriesshire border. Thence it winds 7½ miles north-eastward till, just after passing beneath a viaduct of the Caledonian Railway, it falls into the Clyde at Elvanfoot. It descends during this course from 2000 to 885 feet above sea-level, and is famous for particles of gold which, from time to time, have been found in its sands; the precious metal having in remote times been found in considerable quantity here and by the banks of Glengonuar Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Elvingston, an estate, with a mansion, in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire, 2½ miles SSE of Longniddry station.

Ely. See ELIE.

Emanuel. See MANUEL.

Embo, a fishing village, with a public school, in Dornoch parish, SE Sutherland, 2½ miles NNE of Dornoch, under which it has a post office. Pop. (1891) 471.

Endrick Water, a stream of Stirlingshire chiefly, but partly of Dumbartonshire, formed, at a point 4½ miles SSE of Kippen village, by the confluence of Gourlays and Burnfoot Burns, which, rising among the Gargunock Hills at 1480 and 1450 feet above sea-level, have a southerly course of 3½ and 2½ miles. Thence it winds 29 miles (only 15½ as the crow flies) westward, till it falls into Loch Lomond, towards the foot, and 2½ miles WNW of Buchanan House. It bounds or traverses the parishes of Gargunock, Fintry, Balfron, Killearn, Kilmarnock, Drymen, and Buchanan, under which its chief features—waterfalls, villages, and mansions—are described; and it receives a number of affluents, the largest of them the BLANE. Many parts of Strathendrick, or 'Sweet Innerdale,' are of great beauty; and Richard Franck, in his quaint *Northern Memoirs* (1694), speaks of the 'memorable Anderwick, a rapid river of strong and stiff streams, whose fertile banks refresh the borderer, and whose fords, if well examined, are arguments sufficient to convince the angler of trout, as are her deeps, when consulted, the noble race and treasure

of salmon, or remonstrate his ignorance in the art of angling.' The waters are mostly preserved, and the trout are still fairly plentiful, with a good many pike, sea-trout in autumn, and now and then a salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 30, 38, 1866-71.

Enhallow, an island of Rousay parish, Orkney, in the sound between the SW side of Rousay island and the Evie district of Pomona. It measures about a mile in circumference, has good soil, and is overlooked by the headlands and hills of Rousay and Pomona. The strait between it and Rousay is beset by a reef of rocks, covered at high water, and very dangerous to unwary mariners. That between it and Pomona bears the name of Enhallow Sound; offers but little width of fair way to vessels; is swept by a rapid tide; and ought never to be attempted except in moderate weather, and with a fair wind.

Ennerdale, the valley or basin of the river ENDRICK, in Stirling and Dumbarton shires.

Enneric. See ENRICK.

Ennerurie. See INVERURY.

Ennerwick. See INNERWICK.

Ennich or Eunach, a loch towards the head of Glen Eunach, in the S of the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, E Inverness-shire. Lying 1700 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1½ mile and 2½ furlongs; is overhung by Sgoran Dubh (3658 feet) on the W, and Braeriach (4248) on the E; and sends off the Allt na Beinne Moire 10¾ miles northward to the Spey at Craigellachie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Ennoch, a hamlet of Kirkmichael parish, NE Perthshire, near the right bank of the Blackwater, 12½ miles NW of Blairgowrie.

Enoch, a hamlet in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, 1½ mile NE of Portpatrick town.

Enoch, a desolate granite-bound loch of Minnigaff parish, NW Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Ayrshire border, 5¾ miles SSW of the head of Loch Doon. With a very irregular outline, it is 6½ furlongs long and from 2 to 4½ furlongs wide, lies 1650 feet above sea-level, contains three islets, and communicates with Loch Doon by Eagton and Gala Lanes. Its waters teem with fine red-fleshed trout, averaging ½ lb. 'Loch Enoch,' says Mr. Harper, 'is the most apparent rock-basin in the district, being situated on the highest part of the granite plateau, absolutely bare, grassless, treeless, and weirdly wild, every cape, peninsula, and island showing the severest ice-action' (*Rambles in Galloway*, 1876, chap. xviii).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Enoch, a lofty hill in the SW of New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, near the source of the Nith, 6 miles SW by S of New Cumnock village. It has an altitude of 1865 feet above sea-level.

Enoch. See ENNOCH.

Enoch (Celt. *aeinach*, 'a place of popular assembly'), a barony in Durisdeer parish, NW Dumfriesshire, between the Nith and Carron Water, belonging to the family of the Menzies from the beginning of the 14th century till 1703, when it was sold to James, second Duke of Queensberry, thus coming in 1810 to the Duke of Buccleuch. Enoch Castle stood on a peninsular spot between a deep ravine and the Carron, and bore, on the lintel of its gateway, the date, 1281. See Dr Craufurd Tait Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and Durisdeer* (Dumfries, 1876).

Enochdhu, a hamlet of Moulin parish, NE Perthshire, at the head of Strath Ardle, 10 miles ENE of Pitlochrie, under which it has a post office.

Enrick, a troutful stream of Urquhart parish, N Inverness-shire, issuing from Lochnan Eun (5 × 2 furl.; 1650 feet) in a detached portion of Kiltarlity. Thence it winds 11¾ miles north-north-eastward and eastward to Loch MEIKLIE (9 × 3 furl.; 372 feet), and thence 6 miles eastward along wooded GLEN URQUHART, till at Urquhart Bay, near Drumnadrochit, it falls into Loch Ness (48 feet). In its upper course it makes a very picturesque cascade, called Moral Fall, near which is a large cave, where some leading Jacobites found tem-

porary concealment after the battle of Culloden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Ensay, an islet of Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Lying 2 miles SW of the main body of Harris, it measures 5 miles in circumference, and is all verdant and partly cultivated.

Enterkin, a troutful burn in Durisdeer parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising, close to the Lanarkshire border, on the western slope of LOWTHER HILL (2377 feet), at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, and 2¾ miles S of Leadhills. Thence it runs 5¼ miles south-south-westward, till at Enterkinfoot (280 feet), midway between Sanquhar and Thornhill, it falls into the Nith. It is followed along all its course by the old Leadhill bridle-path from Clydesdale into Nithsdale, that famous Enterkin Pass of which the author of *Rab and his Friends* has written: 'A few steps and you are on its edge, looking down giddy and amazed into its sudden and immense depths. We have seen many of our most remarkable glens and mountain gorges—Glencroe and Glencoe; Glen Nevis (the noblest of them all); the Sma' Glen, Wordsworth's Glen Almain (Glenalmond), where Ossian sleeps; the lower part of Glen Lyon; and many others of all kinds of sublimity and beauty—but we know nothing more noticeable, more unlike any other place, more impressive, than this short, deep, narrow, and sudden glen. There is only room for its own stream at the bottom, and the sides rise in one smooth and all hut perpendicular ascent to the height, on the left, of 1895 feet in Thirstane Hill, and, on the right, of 1875 feet in the exquisitely moulded Stey Gail, or Steep Gable, so steep that it is no easy matter keeping your feet, and if you slip you might just as well go over a *bona fide* mural precipice. "Commodore Rogers" would feel quite at home here; we all know his merits—

"Commodore Rogers was a man—exceedingly brave—particular; He climbed up very high rocks—exceedingly high—perpendicular; And what made this more inexpressible, These same rocks were quite inaccessible."

Defoe, in his *Memoirs of the Church of Scotland*, gives a vivid description of the rescue here by twelve countrymen of a minister and five other Covenanters whom a company of dragoons was taking prisoners to Edinburgh, July or August, 1684. The fall of their commanding officer, shot through the head, so daunted the soldiers that without striking a blow—after firing one volley, however, according to Wodrow—they yielded their prisoners to the rescuing party, whose leaders were James and Thomas Harkness, of Lockerben, in Closeburn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864. See Dr Craufurd Tait Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and Durisdeer* (Dumf. 1876), and Dr John Brown's *John Leech and other Papers* (Edinh. 1882).

Enterkine, an estate, with a mansion, in Tarhollow parish, Ayrshire, near the right bank of the river Ayr.

Enterkinfoot, a hamlet in Durisdeer parish, Dumfriesshire, at the foot of Enterkin Burn.

Enterkins-Yett, a place in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, traditionally said to have been the scene of a sanguinary battle between the ancient Caledonians and an invading force of Scandinavians.

Enzie, a hamlet in Bellie parish, Elginshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish and a district also in Banffshire. The hamlet lies 3¼ miles ENE of Fochabers, and has a post office under Buckie. The *quoad sacra* parish, containing also the village of Port Gordon, comprises the eastern part of Bellie parish and the western part of Rathven parish in Banffshire. It is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £140. The parochial church was built in 1785, and, as enlarged in 1815 and 1822, contains 400 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Enzie and Port Gordon, with respective accommodation for 209 and 388 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 130 and 253, and grants of £128, 17s. and £220, 18s. 6d. The district extends from the river Spey to Buckie Burn, but is popularly regarded as com-

prising all Bellie and Rathven parishes. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 2251, (1881) 2413, (1891) 2460.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Eorradail, a headland in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 2¼ miles SE of the Butt of Lewis.

Eorsa, a small island of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeen parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Mull, in Loch-na-Keal, 2 miles NE of Inch Kenneth. It belonged anciently to the Abbey of Iona, and is now the property of the Duke of Argyll. It was described in 1549, by Dean Munro, as 'fertile and full of corn,' hut now is used only for sheep pasture.

Eousmil, a rocky islet on the W side of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. It measures ½ mile in circuit, and is notable as a place for capturing seals.

Eoy, an islet of the Outer Hebrides, between Barra and South Uist.

Erchless, a *quoad sacra* parish, partly in Kintail parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, and partly in Kilmorack and Kiltarlity parishes, Inverness-shire. The living is worth £180. Pop. (1891) 598.

Erchless Castle, a mansion in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Beauly, 5 furlongs N of the confluence of the Glass and the Farrar, and 10 miles WSW of Beauly town. A modernised, yet still a stately old pile, lofty and narrow, it stands in a fine park, completely encircled by wooded hills. From the 15th century onwards it has been the seat of the Chisholms, one of whom vaunted that in all the world there were hut three entitled to the designation 'The'—the Pope, the King, and the Chisholm. They were zealous Jacobites, garrisoning their castle after Killiecrankie, and fighting at Sheriffmuir and Culloden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Ercildoun. See EARLSTON.

Eredine, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilchrenan and Dalavich parish, Argyllshire, near the head of Loch Awe, 10 miles N by W of Lochgilphead.

Eriboll, a sea-loch in Durness parish, N Sutherland, opening from the sea between Whiten Head and Rispond Point, and penetrating 10½ miles south-south-westward. Its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and 2¼ miles; it forms, over much of its expanse, particularly at Camas-an-Duin Bay, 7 miles from its entrance, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, with depth ranging from 15 to 60 fathoms; and just to the N of that bay it is crossed by Heilem ferry. Its eastern shore, for 4 miles southward from Whiten Head, presents a series of caves and arches, pronounced by Dr Macculloch 'the most extensive and extraordinary on any part of the Scottish coast;' and its upper part is overhung by magnificent alpine summits—Ben Hope (3040 feet) on the E, and Crann Stacach (2630) on the W.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Erichdie Water, a stream of Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire, formed, at a point 4¼ miles N by E of Kinloch Rannoch, by the confluence of the Allt Sleibh and the Allt na Feith Reidhe, which, rising at altitudes of 1550 and 1600 feet above sea-level, have an east-south-easterly and an east-north-easterly course of 3½ and 5 miles. The Erichdie itself runs 10¼ miles east-by-northward, past Trinafou and Auchleeks, along a wild glen, called from it Glen Erichdie; and falls into the Garry at Struan, 4 miles W of Blair Athole village. It is joined, 1½ mile above Trinafou inn, by the Allt Choin, running 1¼ miles south-eastward from Loch Choin (7½ × 1 furl.; 1360 feet), and sometimes regarded as its parent stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Ericht, a river of NE Perthshire, formed near Strone House by the confluence of the AIRDLIE and the BLACK-WATER, and winding 10 miles south-eastward, mainly along the boundary between Blairgowrie and Rattray parishes, partly across Bendochy, till it falls into the Isla, 2¼ miles NNE of Coup-ar-Angus. During this course the 'ireful' Erich descends from 490 to 115 feet above sea-level; its bed is rocky, its current rapid and turbulent; and the scenery on its banks in many parts, particularly at CRAIGHALL and in the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie town, is singularly romantic. A splendid

salmon stream before its waters were befouled by the works of Blairgowrie, it still contains a good abundance of trout, running from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 2 or even 3 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Ericht, a loch on the mutual border of Perth and Inverness shires, and a stream of Fortingall parish, Perthshire. The loch, beginning 1 mile SW of Dalwhinnie station, extends $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-westward; forms, for 5 miles, the boundary between the two counties; has a varying width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 9 furlongs; and lies among the central Grampians at an elevation of 1153 feet above sea-level. Overhung on its W side by the precipitous mountain-range of BEN ALDER (3757 feet), on its E by BEN UDLAMAN (3306), it presents an aspect of wild desolation and solemn grandeur, having nowhere on its shores any other signs of human habitation than a couple of shooting lodges and a shepherd's hut. The fishing is capital, the salmo-ferox running up to 20 and 25 lbs., whilst the trout, though rather shy, are very plentiful. The stream, issuing from the foot of the loch, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to Loch Rannoch (668 feet), at a point 7 furlongs from that loch's head; flows, for the first mile or two, in slow, deep current; and is afterwards a sheer torrent, lashing and tearing its banks with wild fury.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 54, 1873.

Erickstanebrae, a hill (1566 feet) contiguous to the meeting-point of Dumfries, Peebles, and Lanark shires, overhanging the high road from Dumfries to Edinburgh at a point 5 miles NNW of Moffat, and terminating at the road's side in an immense hollow, noticed in our article ANNANDALE'S BEEF STAND.

Erigmore. See BIRNAM.

Erins, an estate, with a mansion, in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, on the W shore of Loch Fyne, 5 miles N by W of Tarbert.

Erisa, a loch in the NW of Mull, Argyllshire, commencing at a point 4 miles WSW of Tobermory. It extends 5 miles south-eastward, has a width of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, contains salmon, grilse, and trout in abundance, and sends off a streamlet 4 miles east-south-eastward to the Sound of Mull at Aros Castle.

Erisay, a small island of the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, between North Uist and Harris.

Eriska, a small inhabited island of Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, in the mouth of Loch Creran, 3 furlongs W of Shian ferry. With utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 5 furlongs, it rises to a height of 156 feet, and is severed from the mainland by a strait little more than 100 yards wide at the narrowest, and dry at low tide. It presents a beautiful appearance, being variously wooded, pastoral, and arable; and forms a pleasant farm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Eriska (Norse *Eiríksøy*), an island of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, separated by a channel 2 miles wide from the S end of South Uist island. It measures 3 miles in length from N to S, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth; and it is notable for having been the place where Prince Charles Edward first set foot on the Kingdom of his ancestors, 23 July 1745. He landed with his attendants from the *Doutelle*, and passed the night in the house of the tacksman, Angus Macdonald—an uncomfortable night enough, since the beds were few, and the Prince resigned his to Sir Thomas Sheridan, whilst the smoke from the chimneyless fire obliged him ever and anon to go out into the fresh air. 'What a plague is the matter with that fellow,' asked honest Angus, 'that he can neither sit nor stand still, and neither keep within nor without doors?' The channel between Eriska and South Uist is used as a boat harbour for the export of local produce. There are a post office, a public school, and a Roman Catholic church. Pop. (1891) 454.

Erisort, a long, narrow sea-loch in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. Opening from the Minch at a point 7 miles S of Stornoway, it penetrates 10 miles west-south-westward to within $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile of the upper part of Loch Seafort; is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at the entrance, but only from 2 to 7 furlongs in its upper reaches: and contains, in its mouth, fifteen hilly islets (the Barkin Isles)

and many excellent anchorages for ships of any size. One of its islets, called Tanneray, contains a remarkable cave; on another, Eilan Collumhill ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile), the largest of the group, stood a chapel dedicated to St Columba.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Ermit. See ARMIT.

Ernan Water, a rivulet in the Edinglassie section of Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, rising close to the boundary with Banffshire, and running $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into the Don at Invernan, after a total descent of 1300 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1873.

Erncrogo, a small loch near the centre of Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. Lying 380 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and contains two islets, which formerly were frequented by sea-gulls. A streamlet, flowing from it to the Dee, drives a meal mill that serves for nearly all the parish; otherwise the loch might be advantageously drained.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Erne. See LAERN.

Erriboll. See ERIBOLL.

Erickstanebrae. See ERICKSTANEBRAE.

Errol, a village and parish in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. The village stands 5 furlongs from the Tay's N bank, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Errol station on the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, which station is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Dundee and $11\frac{1}{2}$ E of Perth, and near which is Errol post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments. Crowning a gentle eminence that commands a delightful view, particularly towards the S and W, it is under the superiority of Mr and Mrs William Ogilvy Dalgleish; serves as a business centre for much of the Carse district; is inhabited mainly by weavers and operatives; and has a post office of its own under Errol, a branch of the Union Bank, 2 chief inns, a gaswork, a public hall, 2 schools, a reading-room and library, and fairs on the last Wednesday of July and the Wednesday before Little Dunning. The parish church, built in 1831 after designs by Gillespie Graham, is a cruciform Norman structure, with a conspicuous square tower, and contains 1450 sittings. There are also a Free church and a U.P. church, the latter containing 751 sittings. Pop. (1841) 1147, (1861) 1036, (1871) 918, (1881) 890, (1891) 741.

The parish, containing also the village of Leetown, is bounded N by Kinnaird, NE by Inchtute, SE and S by the Firth of Tay, W by St Madoes and Kinfauns, and NW by Kilsplindie. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 6 miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 11,754 acres, of which 2229 are foreshore and 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ water. The shore is everywhere flat, nowhere exceeding 20 feet above high-water mark; and the eastern interior, to the extent of half of the entire area, is all but a dead level—its highest point Middlebank (89 feet). The western district is more diversified, having several low ridges extending nearly parallel with the Tay, and attaining, near Mains of Errol, a summit altitude of 156 feet. Three or four very sluggish streamlets, locally called pows, rise near or beyond the northern and north-western boundaries, and, winding through the interior, carry the drainage to the Firth of Tay. Fossiliferous sandstone and limestone are the predominant rocks. The sandstone is a good building material, and has been largely quarried at Clashbennie; whilst the limestone, though coarse, was formerly worked at Murie. The soil throughout the flat tracts is carse clay or strong argillaceous loam, on the ridges is blackish earth, and, as a whole, is singularly fertile. Scarcely a rood of land is waste; little more than 200 acres are under wood, including hedgerows; and the rest of the land is so richly cultivated and so beautifully enclosed as well to compensate by its luxuriance of aspect for any absence of the picturesque. Two standing stones are at Clashbennie and near Inchmartin; an ancient artificial mound, the Law-Knoll, rises in Murie Park; and at West-town is a small ruined pre-Reformation chapel. Considerable commerce, both in export and in import, is done at the little harbour of Port Allen. The lands of Errol were

granted by William the Lyon (1166-1214) to his butler, William de Haya, whose descendants, the Hays, obtained the hereditary high constableness of Scotland in 1315, and the earldom of Errol in 1452. (See LUNCARTY and SLAINS.) By them the estate was sold in 1634, and, after passing through a number of hands, it was purchased in 1872 by the late Francis Molison, Esq., who, at great cost, had restored the old mansion, a three-storied quadrangular pile, 100 by 80 feet, with courtyard in the centre, when, upon 10 Oct. 1874, it was reduced by fire to a mere shell, the damage being estimated at £9000. Other mansions, separately noticed, are, Murie House, Megginch Castle, and Gourdiehill. Errol is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £325. Pitrodie U.P. church, on the NW border, 2½ miles NW of the village, contains 320 sittings; and Errol public, Glendoick public, and Errol female industrial schools, with respective accommodation for 223, 130, and 146 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 120, 86, and 68, and grants of £99, 18s. 6d., £74, 10s., and £59, 10s. Valuation (1860) £20,089, 5s. 6d., (1882) £22,570, 14s. 11d., (1892) £17,599, 10s. Pop. (1801) 2653, (1831) 2992, (1861) 2759, (1871) 2504, (1881) 2421, (1891) 2158.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Erskine (13th century *Irschen*), a parish on the northern border of Renfrewshire, containing the post office, village, and railway station of BISHORTON, 5 miles NNW of Paisley. The Glasgow and Greenock section of the Caledonian railway passes through the parish. It is bounded N and NE by the river Clyde, E by Inchinnan, S by Houston, and SW and W by Kilmalcolm. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1½ and 3½ miles; and its area is 9092½ acres, of which 1189 are foreshore and 368 water. The CLYDE, a stately sea river, sweeping 6½ miles west-north-westward, here widens from 1 furlong to 1½ mile, and here is crossed by Erskine and West Ferries, the former just above Old Kilpatrick village, with quays so as to serve for horses and carriages as well as for foot passengers, and said to be the oldest ferry on the Clyde; the latter opposite Dumbarton Castle. The Renfrewshire shore is much of it low and flat, and throughout all the eastern interior the surface nowhere exceeds 150 feet above sea-level. The western division is hillier, attaining 317 feet near Netherston, 600 at Barscube, 583 at Gallahill, 626 near Bogside, and 611 near Langside—heights that command magnificent views along the Clyde, up Gare Loch and Loch Long, and away to the Grampians. Dargavel Burn traces most of the southern boundary, and several short burns rise in the interior, and run to the Clyde; whilst springs of excellent water are everywhere plentiful. The rocks of the E are chiefly carboniferous, and those of the W eruptive. Minerals of the zeolitic family abound in the latter; and fine specimens have been found of mesotype and amethystine quartz. Sandstone, for building purposes, has been worked in three quarries; and trap rock, for road metal, in several places. The soil is mainly either a light friable retentive earth, with tilly subsoil, or a sharp dry earth, incumbent upon trap. Nearly a twelfth of the entire area is under wood; about a fifth is pastoral, mossy, or waste; and all the rest is arable. In 1226 the barony of Erskine was held by one Henry de Erskine, of whose descendants the fifth had a grant of ALLOA, the twelfth was created Earl of MAR, and by the fourteenth this property was sold in 1638 to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston. From the Hamiltons it was purchased in 1703 by the noble family of BLANTYRE, and it now belongs to Charles Stuart, twelfth Baron Blantyre (b. 1818; suc. 1830). The present mansion stands on a rising-ground above the Clyde, ¾ mile WNW of Erskine ferry, and 2 miles NNE of Bishopton. Built in 1828 after designs by Sir Robert Smirke, it is a splendid Tudor edifice, and commands a view as varied as it is beautiful. One feature in the finely-wooded park is an obelisk, 80 feet high, erected to the memory of Robert, eleventh Lord Blantyre (1777-1830), who, after serving through the Peninsular campaign, was killed by a stray

bullet during the Brussels insurrection. Dargavel has been separately noticed, as also has Bargarran of witchcraft fame. The Rev. Walter Young, D.D., F.R.S., and the Rev. Andrew Stewart, M.D., the former famous as a musician, the latter distinguished for great skill in pulmonary complaints, were ministers of Erskine, the one till 1814, the other till 1839. Erskine is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £318. The parish church, 1½ mile NNE of Bishopton, was built in 1813, and is a handsome Gothic edifice, containing 500 sittings. At LANGBANK there is a *quoad sacra* church, at Bishopton a Free church; and two public schools, Erskine and Undercraig, with respective accommodation for 205 and 103 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 127 and 36, and grants of £121, 15s. 6d. and £34, 18s. Pop. (1801) 847, (1831) 973, (1861) 1457, (1871) 1565, (1881) 1653, (1891) 1693.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

EsK (Cymric *wysg*, Gael. *wisge*, 'water'), a river of E Dumfriesshire, formed by the confluence of the Black and White Esks, the former of which rises in the W of Eskdalemuir parish, on the NE slope of Jock's Shoulder, at an altitude of 1600 feet, and thence runs 12½ miles south-south-eastward, whilst the White Esk, springing from the NE acclivity (2000 feet) of Ettrick Pen, in the N of the same parish, runs 14½ miles south-by-eastward, on the way being joined by GARWALD Water, Moodlaw and Rae Burns, and a number of lesser tributaries. They unite, 490 feet above sea-level, at the SE corner of Eskdalemuir; and from this point the Esk winds 22½ miles south-eastward, and south-south-eastward through Westerkirk, Langholm, and Canonbie parishes, then for 5 furlongs flows south-south-westward along the English Border, and finally passes off into Cumberland on its way, past Longtown, to the head of the Solway Firth. Its principal affluents, during its Scottish course, are Megget Water, Wauchope Water, Ewes Water, Tarras Water, and Liddel Water, all under charge of the Esk and Liddel Fisheries Association, and all, like itself, affording capital sport. Since the formation of this association the Esk, from being a moderately fair fishing river, has become one of the best in the south of Scotland. It contains salmon, grilse, herling, sea trout, and river trout. The association rents the net fishings in the lower waters, and has taken them off, thus greatly improving the angling. Its memories, its geology, and its scenery—heathery uplands in its higher reaches, and wooded luxuriant haughs after it passes Langholm—are noticed under ESKDALE, DUMFRIESSHIRE, and the parishes that it traverses.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 11, 1864-63.

EsK, a river flowing through Midlothian into the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh. It is composed of the North and South Esks, which unite 7 furlongs below Dalkcith Palace. The North Esk rises in the parish of Linton, Peeblesshire, at Boarstone and Easter Cairnhill, and, after a brief course through barren moorland districts, touches the boundary of Midlothian. This boundary it follows for 2½ miles, and receives the Carlops Burn and some other small tributaries. It proceeds in a north-easterly direction through or along the borders of the parishes of Penicuik, Lasswade, Glencorse, Cockpen, and Dalkeith; and in its upper course, near Carlops, passes through 'HABIE'S HOWE,' the scene described in Allau Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*. The most notable portion of the valley of the North Esk is where it flows through ROSLIN Glen and HAWTHORNDEN, presenting here a scene of striking beauty, which is visited by thousands of strangers, attracted not less by the picturesque elements of the scene than by the literary and historic recollections of the spot. At the latter place the poet Drummond was visited by Ben Jonson in 1618, and many stories of this visit have been recorded. At Roslin Chapel is the celebrated 'Prentice Pillar,' with its finely sculptured foliage; and at Lasswade Sir Walter Scott wrote his 'Grey Brother' and other works, and was here visited by Wordsworth. De Quincey also resided here for some time. Below Lasswade the North Esk

traverses the magnificent pleasure-grounds of Melville Castle, and afterwards enters the policies of Dalkeith Palace, joining with the South Esk, after a north-easterly course of 17 miles, at a scene of great sylvan beauty. The basin of the North Esk abounds in valuable minerals of the Carboniferous formation, while from Penicuik to Lasswade the abundance of fine springs has made its banks the seat of prosperous paper manufactures. Mr Watson Lyall, in his *Sportsman's Guide*, says:—'While in a scenic point of view the North Esk is famous, in a piscatorial sense it is, we are glad to say, a great deal better than it was, owing to the enterprise and judgment of the proprietors, which is all the more praiseworthy, as their exertions were attended with great expense. The refuse of all the paper-mills, etc., on its banks used to be thrown into it, making it utterly worthless, but a great improvement has been wrought.' The South Esk rises, at an altitude of 1700 feet, on the western slope of BLACKHOPE SCAR (2136 feet), in the southern extremity of Temple parish; and thence winds 19 miles north-by-eastward through or along the borders of Temple, Borthwick, Carrington, Cockpen, Newbattle, and Dalkeith. This stream receives a number of tributaries, including the Fullarton or Redside Burn, Gore Water, and Dalhousie Burn, all of which yield trout of a small size, which are eagerly sought for, the waters being mostly free. The village of Temple is quiet and remote, but is notable for its old church, once the seat of a body of Red Friars or Templars, established by David I., and at one time endowed with large possessions; lower down, the stream flows past Dalhousie Castle, surrounded by picturesque grounds, in which the river forms a pleasing feature, and the magnificent park of Newbattle Abbey, famous for its gigantic beeches, a short distance below which it joins the North Esk. The basin of the South Esk is also rich in coal measures, and in scenic attraction it is little inferior to the companion stream, although not associated with so much history or romance. Below the confluence of the two streams, the Esk winds 3½ miles north-by-eastward through Dalkeith Park and along an alluvial valley, overhanging by the eminence on which the parish church of Inveresk is situated, passing the villages of Cowpitts, Monktonhall, and Inveresk, and reaching the sea at MUSSELBURGH. Of the many bridges crossing these streams, the most interesting is the old bridge at Musselburgh, which is of great antiquity, and is popularly believed to be of Roman origin. At a time when few bridges existed, this passage of the Esk was of great strategic importance, and is notable as having been crossed by the Scottish army before the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and also in 1745 by the Highland army under Prince Charles Edward, previous to the battle of Prestonpans.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 32, 1864-57.

Eskdale, a hamlet and a mansion in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the river Beauly, 7 miles SW of Beauly town. The hamlet is small and rural, but contains a neat Roman Catholic church, St Mary's (1826; 600 sittings). The mansion, 1 mile nearer Beauly, is a handsome edifice, and commands an extensive view of Strathglass.

Eskbank. See DALKEITH.

Esk, Black. See ESK, Dumfriesshire.

Eskbridge, a station adjacent to the North Esk river, at the boundary between Penicuik and Lasswade parishes, Edinburghshire, on the Edinburgh and Penicuik railway, 1 mile NE of Penicuik.

Eskdale, the eastern and smallest one of the three districts of Dumfriesshire. It is loosely understood to be coterminous with all the Scottish territory within the basin of the Esk river; but it has sometimes been treated as excluding the basin of the tributary rivulet Ewes, which often is styled Ewesdale; and, on the other hand, it is commonly taken to include the parish of Half Morton, which lies beyond the basin of the Esk, and is drained into the Sark. The parishes undoubtedly comprised in it are Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Langholm, and Canonbie. The first and the second of these parishes, most of the third, and all Ewes, are hilly or mountainous, lying within the Southern Highlands, and

thinly peopled; but the southern part of Langholm, and all Canonbie and Half Morton are a fine flat country. Eskdale, in the early part of the 12th century, was nearly all divided among the Anglo-Norman families of Avenel, Soullis, and Rossedal; in the times of Robert I. and David II., was mostly acquired by the Douglases; continued to be held by them till their forfeiture in 1455; passed then to the Maxwells, and continued to be held by them throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. A regality over it was erected in favour of the Douglases; passed, through the Maxwells, to the Scotts of Buccleuch; and, at the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, was compensated by the payment of £1400 to the Duke of Buccleuch.

Eskdalemuir, a parish of E Dumfriesshire, whose church stands, 620 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the White Esk, 14 miles NW of Langholm, under which there is a post office of Eskdalemuir. It is bounded N by Ettrick in Selkirkshire, NE by Robertson and Teviothead in Roxburghshire, E and SE by Westerkirk, S and SW by Hutton, and NW by Moffat. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 12½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 9¼ miles; and its area is 43,518½ acres, of which 236½ are water. The Black Esk, rising on Jocks Shoulder in the W, runs 12½ miles south-south-eastward, close to the western and south-western border, tracing, indeed, for the last mile of its course the southern boundary with Westerkirk; and the White Esk, from its source on Ettrick Pen, flows 14½ miles south-by-eastward, cutting the parish into two pretty equal parts. By these two streams and their innumerable affluents, of which Fingland Burn and GARWALD Water form picturesque cascades, this parish has been channelled into mountain ridges, heathy moorland most of it—hence its name *Eskdalemuir*. At the confluence of the White and Black Esks to form the river Esk, the surface declines to 490 feet above the sea; and elevations, northwards thence, to the left or E of the White Esk, are the Pike (1001 feet), Blaeberry Hill (1376), *Stock Hill (1561), *Quicknigair Hill (1601), and *Blue Cairn Hill (1715), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Between the White and Black Esks, again, rise Castle Hill (1054), Ashy Bank (1394), *ETTRICK PEN (2269), and *Loch Fell (2256); and lastly, to the right or W of the Black Esk are *Hart Fell (1085), Haregrain Rig (1336), and *Jocks Shoulder (1754). The rocks are mainly Silurian, but include some Old Red sandstone and conglomerate. The soil in general of the pastoral tracts is deep but mossy, carpeted with carices or with coarse herbage at the best; but some of the slopes along the White Esk's banks are green and afford good grazing; and here, too, are some 500 acres of holm-land—naturally wet, but greatly improved by draining—that repay the trouble of cultivation. On every height almost are traces of ancient camps, circular, oval, or rectangular, the most curious of which, that of Castle O'er, at the confluence of the Rae Burn with the White Esk, about 1 mile above Eskdalemuir parish church, has been noticed in a separate article. Of two stone circles upon Coatt farm, the more entire measured 90, and the other (partly destroyed by the White Esk) 340, feet. The Rev. William Brown, D.D. (1766-1835), author of *Antiquities of the Jews*, was minister for more than forty years. The Duke of Buccleuch owns two-thirds of the parish. Disjoined from Westerkirk in 1703, Eskdalemuir is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £293. The church, built in 1826, is a neat edifice, containing 393 sittings. A Free church is at DAVINGTON; and two public schools, Eskdalemuir and Davington, with respective accommodation for 60 and 100 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 24 and 29, and grants of £35, 12s. and £41, 14s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 537, (1831) 650, (1861) 590, (1871) 551, (1881) 543, (1891) 488.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 1864.

Esk, North, a *quoad sacra* parish in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, adjacent to Musselburgh post office and

station, and including the Musselburgh suburb of Fisherrow. It is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the nominal stipend is £120. The church, in Fisherrow, was built in 1838 as a chapel of ease, and contains 1000 sittings. See INVERESK.

Esk, North (the *Leva* of Ptolemy), a river of Forfar and Kincardine shires, formed, at an altitude of 820 feet above sea-level, by the confluence of Lee and Mark Waters at Invermark, near Lochlee church, 17 miles NW of Edzell. Thence it winds 29 miles south-eastward, till, at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Montrose, it enters the North Sea. During the last 15 miles of its course it roughly traces the boundary between Kincardine and Forfar shires; and from head to mouth it traverses or bounds the parishes of Lochlee, Edzell, Fettercairn, Stracathro, Logiepert, Marykirk, Montrose, and St Cyrus. Its upper tributaries are, on the right, the Efock, the Keeny, and the Mooran, the water of the last of which supplies the town of Brechin with 360,000 gallons a day. The works, constructed in 1874, cost over £15,000, and the supply is conveyed 10 miles. On the left bank the Esk receives the Tarf at Tarfside, the Turret at Millden, between Lochlee and Edzell, and lower down the Burns of Meallie and Auchmull. The course of the North Esk where it leaves the Grampians is rugged, wooded, and picturesque, and that part which forms the county boundary pierces for a number of miles through a red sandstone gorge. It is crossed by the 'Loups Bridge' and Gannochy Bridge, the latter erected in 1732 by James Black, a farmer in the district. Passing the village of Edzell, it receives West and Cruick Waters at Stracathro, and Luther Water at Balmakewan, all from the Howe of the Mearns; then after passing Craigo, Logie, Montrose Water-works, and Kinnaber Mills on the right, and Marykirk village on the left, it loses itself at length in the ocean. On 20 Sept. 1861 the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, drove down Glenesk from Invermark to The Burn, in the course of their Fettercairn or 'second great' expedition. The river gives a title to a branch of the Carnegie family. Sir John, younger brother to the first Earl of Southesk, was created Lord Lour in 1639, Earl of Ethie in 1647, and in 1662 received the titles of Earl of Northesk and Lord Rosehill, the latter from an eminence on the banks of the river. (See ETHIE.) The river offers good sport, containing as it does, salmon, sea trout, and common trout. The net fishings are valuable, 700 to 800 salmon having been taken on the opening day of the season below Marykirk Bridge.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Eskside. See MUSSELBURGH.

Esk, South, a river of Forfarshire, $48\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, rising in the NW corner of the county, at an altitude of 3150 feet above sea-level, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of feeders of the Callader and Muick, both of which flow to the Dec. It flows SE for $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Inverquhar, to which point it is a rugged Highland stream, and thence it flows due E to Montrose. In its upper reaches its waters are supplemented by Lochs Brandy and Wharral, Rottal and Glenmoy Burns, flowing in on the E bank, and on the W side by White Water from Glen DOLL, Drums Burn, and PROSEN Water, joining it at Cortachy. Carity Burn enters the Esk from the W, and Glenquiech Burn enters from the N. The South Esk then passes Tannadice and Finhaven Castle, and, at the last-named place, it receives the Lemno, and further down the NORAN, a beautiful and rapid stream. Leaving Auldbar Castle on the right, the South Esk passes Brechin with its castle and cathedral, then the grounds of Kinnaird Castle; and soon after receiving the Pow, a sluggish burn 7 miles long, expands into Montrose Basin, an inland lake at high tide $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and 7 miles in circumference. At low tide the basin is a melancholy expanse of mud with a narrow stream at the S side, and the Taycock Burn flowing in at the NE corner. The basin is joined to the sea by two channels which reunite and form Rossie Island or Inchbrayock. The

wider of the two outlets is crossed by a suspension bridge, built in 1826-29 at a cost of £26,000, and by the N.B. railway viaduct. (See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.) From this point seawards the South Esk presents a fine navigable channel. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Cortachy and Clova, Kirriemuir, Tannadice, Oathlaw, Aberlemno, Careston, Brechin, Farnell, Dun, Maryton, Montrose, and Craig. The South Esk with its tributaries has some capital fishing, but it is largely preserved. Trout-fishing, however, is plentiful in all the streams, and there are three varieties of this fish—one yellowish, another whitish, and a third very dark, with small red spots deeply imbedded, and like a pike. The title Earl of Southesk was bestowed in 1633 on Lord Carnegie, formerly Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird. The peerage was forfeited in 1716 on account of the participation of the fifth Earl in the rising of the Fifteen, but was restored in the person of the present Earl in 1855. See KINNAIRD.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 56, 57, 1870-68.

Esk, White. See ESK, DUMFRIESHIRE.

Esslemont. See ESSEMONT.

Eslin. See GLENESLAND.

Esragan, a burn of Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, rising at an altitude of 2100 feet above sea-level, and running $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward to Loch Etive at Inveresragan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bunawe.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Esseforse, a cataract in Ulva island, Argyllshire, on a tiny hill stream falling into Ulva North Loch. Above it are two lesser waterfalls; and its own is an unbroken and precipitous descent of 90 feet.

Essenside, a loch near the centre of Ashkirk parish, W Roxburghshire. Lying 680 feet above sea-level, it measures $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ mile, abounds in fine trout and perch, and sends off a streamlet to the Ale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Esset, a troutful burn of Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire, rising among the Correen Hills, at an altitude of 1300 feet above sea-level, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward across the middle of the parish, till it falls into the Don 9 furlongs below the Bridge of Alford. It has a total descent of nearly 900 feet; drives nine or ten mills during the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course; is subject to great freshets; and in the years 1829 and 1835 became for some hours a devastating and overwhelming torrent.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Essich, an estate in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, 4 miles S by W of the town.

Essie, an ancient parish of NW Aberdeenshire, united at a remote period to Rhynie. Its church, however, standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WN W of Rhynie village, was not discontinued till about 1760. At Essie, Lulach, Macbeth's successor, was slain on 17 March 1058, after a nominal reign of seven months.

Essie, Forfarshire. See EASSIE.

Essiemore. See AUCHINCHEW.

Essil, an ancient parish in the NE of Elginshire, united to Dipple in 1731 to form Speymouth parish.

Esslemont, an estate, with a station and a mansion, in the S of Ellon parish, Aberdeenshire. The station is on the Formartine and Banchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Ellon station. The mansion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of the station, on the right bank of the Ythan, is a plain building, with a finely-wooded park; its owner is Henry Wolrige Gordon (b. 1831; suc. 1874). A ruined fortalice, the old castle of Esslemont, in a clump of trees not far from the farmhouse of Mains of Esslemont is nearer the station.

Essmore. See AUCHINCHEW.

Ethie. See EATHIE.

Ethiebeaton. See MONIFIETH.

Ethie Castle, the seat of the Earl of Northesk, in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire, 5 furlongs from the coast, and 5 miles NNE of Arbroath. Built and inhabited by Cardinal Beaton, it was, with neighbouring lands, conferred by his father, in 1596, on Sir John Carnegie, who in 1639 was created Lord Lour, and in 1647 Earl of Ethie—a title which he exchanged in 1662 for that of Earl of Northesk. William, seventh Earl,

G.C.B. (1756-1831), was third in command at Trafalgar. His great-grandson, David Carnegie, is the present and tenth Earl (b. 1865; suc. 1891).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Etive, a river and a sea-loch in the Loru district of Argyllshire. The river issues from Lochan Mathair Etive ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 970 feet) on desolate Rannoch Muir, at the mutual border of Lismore and Glenorchy parishes, 2 miles E of Kingshouse inn. Thence, past KINGSHOUSE and Dalness, it runs $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward and south-westward, mainly through the parish of Ardchattan, till it falls into the head of the loch. It is fed by rivulets innumerable; near Dalness and Coileitir it forms two fine cascades; and the fishing is good for salmon and sea trout from Dalness downwards, for river trout higher up. Glen Etive is grandly alpine, flanked on the right by BUACHAILLE-ETIVE (3345 feet) and BEN VEEDAN (3766), which part it from Glencoe; on the left by Clach Leathad (3602) and BEN STARAV (3541). 'Several houses or huts,' says Professor Wilson, 'become visible no long way up the glen; and though that long hollow—half a day's journey—till you reach the wild road between Inveroran and Kingshouse—lies in gloom, yet the hillsides are cheerful, and you delight in the greensward, wide and rock-broken, should you ascend the passes that lead into Glencleran or Glencoe. But to feel the full power of Glen Etive, you must walk up it till it ceases to be a glen. When in the middle of the moor, you see far off a solitary dwelling—perhaps the loneliest house in all the Highlands—and the solitude is made profounder, as you pass by, by the voice of a cataract, hidden in an awful chasm, bridged by two or three stems of trees, along which the red deer might fear to venture; but we have seen them and the deer-hounds glide over it, followed by other fearless feet, when far and wide the Forest of Dalness was echoing to the hunter's horn.'

Loch Etive extends first $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to Bunawe, and then winds $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles westward, till at Dunstaffnage Castle it merges in the Firth of Loru. Its width—from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile over the upper loch—is $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong at BUNAWE ferry, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile at Airds Bay, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong at CONNELL ferry. Sir A. Geikie sees in Loch Etive a good example of an ancient submerged glen, belonging to the secondary stage of submergence, higher than Loch Fyne and lower than Loch Marec. 'It narrows,' he remarks, 'at Connell ferry, and across the straitened part runs a reef of rocks, covered at high water, but partly exposed at ebb. Over this barrier the flowing tide rushes into the loch, and the ebbing tide rushes out, with a rapidity which, during part of the time, breaks into a roar of angry foam like that of a cataract. The greatest depth of the loch above these falls is 420 feet; at the falls themselves there is a depth of only 6 feet at low water; and outside this barrier the soundings reach, at a distance of 2 miles, 168 feet. Loch Etive is thus a characteristic rock-basin, and an elevation of the land to the extent of only 20 feet would isolate the loch from the sea, and turn it into a long, winding, deep, freshwater lake.' Many have described the beauties of Loch Etive, none better than Dorothy Wordsworth. 'The loch,' she writes, 'is of a considerable width; but the mountains are so very high that, whether we were close under them or looked from one shore to the other, they maintained their dignity. I speak of the higher parts of the loch, above Bunawe and the river AWE, for downwards they are but hills, and the water spreads out wide towards undetermined shores. On our right was BEN CRUAOHAN (3611 feet), rising directly from the lake, and on the opposite side another mountain, called Ben Duirinnis (1821), craggy, and exceedingly steep, with wild wood growing among the rocks and stones. We crossed the water, which was very rough in the middle, but calmer near the shores; and some of the rocky basins and little creeks among the rocks were as still as a mirror, and they were so beautiful with the reflection of the orange-coloured sea-weed growing on the stones or rocks, that a child, with a child's delight in gay colours, might have danced with joy at the sight of them. It never ceased raining, and the tops of the mountains were con-

cealed by mists, but as long as we could see across the water we were contented; for though little could be seen of the true shapes and permanent appearances of the mountains, we saw enough to give us the most exquisite delight: the powerful lake which filled the large vale, roaring torrents, clouds floating on the mountain sides, sheep that pastured there, sea birds and land birds. . . . Cruachan, on the other side of the lake, was exceedingly grand, and appeared of an enormous height, spreading out two large arms that made a cove down which fell many streams swollen by the rain, and in the hollow of the cove were some huts which looked like a village. The top of the mountain was concealed from us by clouds, and the mists floated high and low upon the sides of it. . . . *Friday, Sept. 2, 1803.*—Departed from Taynult about seven o'clock this morning, having to travel 8 miles down Loch Etive and then to cross Connell ferry. Our road was at first at a considerable distance from the lake, and out of sight of it, among undulating hills covered with coppice woods, resembling the country between Coniston and Windermere; but it afterwards carried us close to the water's edge, and in this part of our ride we were disappointed. We knew that the high mountains were all at the head of the lake, therefore had not expected the same awful grandeur which we beheld the day before, and perceived by glimpses; but the gentleman whom we met with at Dalnally had told us that there were many fine situations for gentlemen's seats on this part of the lake, which had made us expect greater loveliness near the shores, and better cultivation. It is true there are pleasant bays, with grounds prettily sloping to the water, and coppice woods, where houses would stand in shelter and sun, looking on the lake; but much is yet wanting—waste lands to be ploughed, peat-mosses drained, hedgerows reared; and the woods demand a grant of longer life than is now their privilege. But after we had journeyed about 6 miles, a beautiful scene opened upon us. The morning had been gloomy, and at this time the sun shone out, scattering the clouds. We looked right down the lake, that was covered with streams of dazzling sunshine, which revealed the indentings of the dark shores. On a bold promontory, on the same side of the loch where we were, stood DUNSTAFFNAGE Castle, an irregular tall building, not without majesty; and beyond, with leagues of water between, our eyes settled upon the island of Mull, a high mountain, green in the sunshine, and overcast with clouds,—an object as inviting to the fancy as the evening sky in the west, and, though of a terrestrial green, almost as visionary. We saw that it was an island of the sea, but were unacquainted with its name: it was of a gem-like colour, and as soft as the sky. The shores of Loch Etive, in their moorish, rocky wildness, their earthly bareness, as they lay in length before us, produced a contrast which, with the pure sea, the brilliant sunshine, the long distance, contributed to the aerial and romantic power with which the island was invested.' In 1871, Dr R. Angus Smith discovered, in a large moss on the shores of Loch Etive, an ancient lake-dwelling, 50 feet long and 28 broad, on a platform 60 feet in diameter; whilst a large cairn disclosed two megalithic chambers, connected by a narrow passage, and each of them 20 feet long. Relics these, possibly, of that dim, far-away Píngalian age, whose memories linger round 'BEREGONIUM,' Dunstaffnage, and other spots on or near to the shores of Loch Etive.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 53, 45, 1873-77. See pp. 143-153 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Principal Shairp, 1874); Sir Archibald Geikie's *Scenery and Geology of Scotland* (Lond. 1865); and *Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisnach* (Lond. 1879).

Etterick, a bay on the W side of the Isle of Bute, opening near the extremity of the Kyles of Bute, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Ardlamont Point. It measures 1 mile across its entrance, and 5 furlongs thence to its inmost recess; a dingle extends from it, 2 miles east-north-eastward across the island, to the head of Kames Bay; and Glen More descends southward to its N side, and brings down to it a burn from a point within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the

northern extremity of the island.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Ettleton, an ancient parish of Liddesdale, S Roxburghshire, since 1604 incorporated with Castleton parish. Its church stood near the W bank of Liddel Water, 9 furlongs SSW of Newcastleton.

Ettrick, a parish of Selkirkshire, whose tree-girt church and manse nestle, 800 feet above sea-level, in a sunny corner of the high green hills, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the left bank of Ettrick Water, but with their own little Kirk Burn— $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of 'Tibby Shiels,' $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Tushielaw Inn, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ SW of the post-town, Selkirk. It is bounded N by Yarrow, NE by Kirkbope, SE by Robertson (since 1891 wholly in the county of Roxburgh), S by Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, W by Moffat in Dumfriesshire, and NW by Lyne in Peeblesshire. From NE to SW its utmost length is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and 10 miles, being greatest at the middle; and its area is $42,682\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 296 are water. The Loch of the LOWES ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies nearly all within the NW corner of Ettrick parish, to which also belongs the western half of the upper $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of ST MARY'S LOCH; whilst on the eastern and south-eastern border are CLEARBURN Loch ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), Crooked Loch (2×1 furl.), and Kingside Loch ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) From its source upon Capel Fell, at the SW extremity of the parish, ETTRICK WATER winds $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward through the interior, and then 9 furlongs along the Kirkhope border, descending during this course from 1900 to 745 feet above sea-level, and being joined by TIMA Water, RANKIE Burn, TUSHIELAW Burn, and thirty-four lesser tributaries. From NE to SW, the chief elevations to the left or NW of the Ettrick are the Kip (1293 feet), *Turner Cleuch Law (1809), Tushie Law (1431), Coom Law (1619), Thirlestane Hill (1475), Ward Law (1951) and Craig Hill (1597) behind the church, Penniestone Knowe (1807), *Muckle Knees (1929), *Herman Law (2014), *Andrewhinney (2220), Black Knowe Head (1938), *BODESBECK Law (2173), and *Capel Fell (2223); to the right or SE of the stream rise Caera Hill (1546), Gamescleuch Hill (1490), Law Kneis (1634), *Quickningair Hill (1601), Hope Head (1697), Cauld Face (1756), Black Knowe (1804), and ETTRICK PEN (2269)—where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks are Silurian, greywacke chiefly and clay slate. The soil of the haughs is fine alluvium, of the skirts of the hills is either sandy or gravelly or else a cold stiff clay, and on their shoulders and summits is mostly a deep moss. Barely 400 acres are arable, barely 300 are under wood, though a start was made in 1865 to break up the bill-sides at Ramsaycleuch for tillage, and though Lord Napier's plantations round Thirlestane Castle have thriven exceedingly. Nor of permanent pasture are there more than 120 acres, although from the point where the Ettrick's defile broadens into valley, a mile above the church, meadows begin to appear, where cattle graze—Ayrshires and shorthorns, with a few of the Highland breed. The rest of the parish is all one mighty sheep-walk, wave upon wave of long, green, rounded hills, whose rich grass feeds enormous flocks of Cheviots. Fitting that Ettrick should be forever associated with the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' James Hogg (1770-1835). The cottage in which he was born, by Ettrick Hall, 3 furlongs ESE of the church, fell down about 1830; but his grave in the churchyard remains for a shrine of pilgrimage. (See ALTRIVE and ST MARY'S LOCH.) There, too, are buried William John, eighth Lord Napier (1786-1834), who died in China, and the Rev. Thomas Boston (1676-1732), minister of Ettrick from 1707, and author of *The Fourfold State*. Many are the memories of this well-cherished divine, who tells us of his last communion how 'there were nearly 800 communicants, great numbers of them from a considerable distance. The hospitality of the farmers, and all those who had it in their power to accommodate and support them, during the preaching days, was beyond all praise. At one

farm place they accommodated nine score, at another they had half a boll of meal baked, besides a quantity of loaf bread; they killed three lambs, and made up thirty beds.' But, indeed, to enumerate all of interest that attaches to Ettrick were to write a volume which still remains to be written, and to trench on our articles BUCCLEUCH, TUSHIELAW, GAMESCLEUCH, CHAPELHOPE, KIRKHOPE and THIRLESTANE CASTLE. Other mansions are Caera Bank and Rodono, now a hotel. The chief proprietors are the Duke of Buccleuch, who takes his ducal title from a place in this parish, and Lord Napier of Merchistou, who was made a peer of the United Kingdom in 1872 under the title of Baron Ettrick of Ettrick. Ettrick is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £354. The church, built in 1824, is a neat edifice, with a square tower and 310 sittings; and a public school, 3 furlongs to the E, with accommodation for 62 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 31, and a grant of £67, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1871) 434, (1881) 397, (1891) 414.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Ettrick-Bank, an estate, with a mansion, in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Ettrick Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Selkirk town. It belongs to the same proprietor as SUNDERLAND HALL.

Ettrick-Bridge, a village in Kirkhope parish, Selkirkshire, on Ettrick Water, 7 miles WSW of Selkirk. It has a post office under Selkirk, an inn, and Kirkhope manse; and it serves as an angling centre for the lower reaches of Ettrick Water.

Ettrick Forest, a popular, poetic, and historic name for the whole or chief part of Selkirkshire, together with contiguous parts of Peebles and Edinburgh shires. All the country drained by the Ettrick and the Yarrow, with part of that drained by other affluents of the Tweed, as also the country now forming the upper ward of Clydesdale, was clothed with wood once, a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest. Oak was the commonest tree, mingled with birch and hazel. Great numbers of oaks have been dug up in mosses which evidently owed their formation to the stagnation of water upon the neglected woodlands. The forest, judging from the prevalence of a Saxon nomenclature throughout the district, appears to have been early settled by the Northumbrian Saxons. From the time of Earl David (afterwards David I.), early in the 12th century, many grants were made, chiefly to the abbots of Selkirk, Melrose, and Kelso, of various 'easements' within the wide range of the forest. At the close of the 13th century Edward I., acting as arbiter of Scotland, gave away the forest's timber; and was followed in this conduct by Edward II. and Edward III. Robert Bruce at his accession gave the forest to Sir James Douglas in guerdon of his services; and with his family it continued till their forfeiture in 1455. On the 4th of Aug. in that year Ettrick Forest was, by Act of parliament, annexed to the Crown. Abounding in beasts of chase and birds of prey, the forest now became again—what it had been before its tenure by the Douglases—a favourite hunting-ground of the Scottish kings. In 1528, James V. 'made proclamation to all lords, barons, gentlemen, landward-meu, and freeholders, that they should compare at Edinburgh, with a month's victuals, to pass with the King where he pleased, to danton the thieves of Tiviotdale, Annandale, Liddisdale, and other parts of that country; and also warned all gentlemen that had good dogs to bring them, that he might hunt in the said country as he pleased: the whilk the Earl of Argyll, the Earl of Huntly, the Earl of Athole, and so all the rest of the gentlemen of the Highland, did, and brought their hounds with them in like manner, to hunt with the King, as he pleased. The second day of June the King past out of Edinburgh to the hunting, with many of the nobles and gentlemen of Scotland with him, to the number of twelve thousand men; and then past to Meggitland, and hounded and hawked all the country and bounds; that is to say, Pappert-law, St Mary-laws, Carlavrick, Chapel, Ewindoores, and Longhope. I heard say, he slew, in these bounds, eighteen

score of harts' (Pitscottie's *History of Scotland*, folio edition, p. 143). After this stately hunting, James, who 'made the rush-bush keep the cow,' in order to increase his revenues, turned 10,000 sheep into Ettrick Forest, to graze there under the tending of a thrifty keeper, instead of 10,000 bucks that scoured its woodlands during the bounteous age of Edward I.; and by this act he led the way to such a conversion of the entire forest into sheep-pasture, as occasioned a rapid and almost total destruction of the trees. The last sovereign of Scotland who visited it for the sake of the chase was the beautiful Mary. Excepting a few straggling thorns, and some solitary birches, no traces of 'Ettricke foreste feir' now remain, although, wherever protected from the sheep, copses soon arise without planting. See Craig Brown's *Selkirkshire* (1886).

Ettrick Pen, a mountain on the mutual border of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, and Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire, at the sources of Ettrick Water and the White Esk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Capel Fell, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ ENE of Moffat. A central height of the Southern Highlands, it attains an altitude of 2269 feet above sea-level, and commands round three-fourths of a circle a very extensive prospect; yet it is so hidden in the intervening segment, by mountains of similar altitude to itself, as to make but a slight figure in the general landscape.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Ettrick Water, a river of Selkirkshire, rising in the south-western extremity of the county, on Capel Fell (2223 feet), at an altitude of 1900 feet, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Moffat, and within a half-mile of affluents of both the Esk and Moffat Water. Thence it winds $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward through or along the borders of Ettrick, Kirkhope, Selkirk, and Galashiels parishes, till, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Selkirk town, it falls into the Tweed. It makes during this course a total descent of 1500 feet, and is joined by Tima and Yarrow Waters, with many lesser tributaries. Its scenery and the many interesting spots by which it flows are noticed in our articles on the four above-named parishes, and on Ettrick Forest, Oakwood, Bowhill, Carterhaugh, Philiphaugh, Haining, and Sunderland Hall. The song of *Ettrick Banks*, composed in the 16th or the 17th century, but printed first in Thomson's *Orpheus Caledonius* (1725), 'has,' says Prof. Veitch, 'some exquisite references to local scenery and traits of the older shepherd life, which could have been noted only by a native of the district, or one resident there, and thoroughly familiar with the people and the scenes.' The fishing, mostly open to the public, is capital, the trout ranging between $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 3 lbs., though running smaller above Tushielaw.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 17, 25, 1864-65.

Eu. See EWIE.

Euchan Water, a rivulet in Sanquhar parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising on the SE slope of BLACKLARG Hill, close to the meeting-point of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Ayr shires, and running $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward through mountain scenery, till it falls into the Nith opposite Sanquhar Castle, after a total descent of 1500 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Euchar, a rivulet in Lorn district, Argyllshire, issuing from Loch Scammadale, and running 2 miles west-by-southward, then 2 north-westward, till it falls into the sea at Kilninver. It traverses a deep, rocky, and finely wooded ravine, and makes a waterfall a mile above its mouth. Trout, of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each, are plentiful; and salmon and sea-trout collect in a pool below the fall.

Eunach, Loch. See ENNICH.

Evanton, a village in Kiltearn parish, Ross-shire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the Cromarty Firth, and 3 furlongs SW of Novar station, this being $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Dingwall. Founded about 1810 on a waste piece of land, it presents a neat and regular appearance, better than that of most other villages in the North; and it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, and fairs on the first Tuesday of June and December. Pop. (1861) 584, (1871) 526, (1881) 436, (1891) 493.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1861.

Evan Water, a stream of Lanark and Dumfries shires,

rising in Crawford parish, close to the summit level (1012 feet) of the Caledonian railway, and so near Little Clydes Burn, the reputed head-stream of the CLYDE, as now to receive a rill that formerly flowed to that river. Thence it runs $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through Crawford, Moffat, and Kirkpatrick-Juxta parishes, till it falls into Annan Water, opposite the influx of Moffat Water, and 2 miles SSE of Moffat town, at an altitude of 290 feet. With a rocky bed, and a rapid or impetuous current, it traverses a glen remarkable for affording transit both to the Glasgow and Carlisle road and to the Caledonian railway through an alpine precipitous range of the Southern Highlands. High up it is conveyed by an aqueduct across the lue, and, soon re-appearing far below, it afterwards is frequently crossed by the railway; whilst from head nearly to foot it is flanked by green mountains, rising to altitudes of 800 to 1800 feet above sea-level, yet rounded and comparatively soft in contour. Its glen possesses considerable amenity; contains, above Beattock, the ruined castle of ACHINCASS; and opens there into the fine broad strath of Annandale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Evelaw (popularly *Ively*), an old tower in Westruther parish, Berwickshire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Lauder. One of the castellated houses common on the Border prior to the union of Scotland and England, it still is tolerably entire.

Evelick or Pole Hill, a wooded summit (944 feet) of the Sidlaws, in Kilspindie parish, Perthshire, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Perth. Commanding one of the finest prospects in Scotland, it is crowned, on its SE shoulder, with vestiges of an ancient fortification, seeming to have comprised two concentric stone walls and a fosse. Evelick Castle, a ruin at the eastern base of the hill, was the ancient seat of the Lindsays, knights of Evelick, and appears to have been a place of considerable strength.

Evelix, a stream of Creich and Dornoch parishes, SE Sutherland, issuing from Loch an Lagain ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 446 feet), $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bonar Bridge. Thence it winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the mutual boundary of the two parishes, next $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward and west-south-westward through the interior of Dornoch, till it falls into Dornoch Firth at Meikle Ferry. Its banks, over most of its course, are beautifully wooded; and it affords fair trout and grilse fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 103, 94, 1878-81.

Evie, a parish in the NE of Mainland in Orkney, containing Dale hamlet, 16 miles NW of Kirkwall, and a post office (Evie), with money order and savings bank departments, and having a company of artillery volunteers.

The present parish has, since the Reformation era, comprised the ancient parishes of Evie and Rendall—Evie on the N, Rendall on the S; and it lies near Enhallow island, within a mile of Rousay, Wire, and Gairsay islands, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Shapinshay. Bounded N and E by the sea, S by Firth, and W by Harray and Birsay, it has an utmost length from NW to SE of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 14,720 acres. Costa Head terminates the north-western extremity of Evie, and is a hill of considerable size and elevation, presenting to the ocean a front of precipitous rock. No other headland of any importance is on the coast, nor are there any of those deep indentations elsewhere so frequent in Orkney. The beach, excepting at Woodwick Bay, is rocky, and forms, in some parts, a mural bulwark against the billows, but in others is low and flat. Woodwick Bay, on the mutual boundary of Evie and Rendall, penetrates $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, and has a beach of beautiful white shell sand. Gairsay island, which belongs to Rendall, is nearly circular, and measures 4 miles in circumference. From Costa Head a range of monotonous hills, 200 to 734 feet in height, and moorish mostly or mossy, extends along all the Birsay and Harray border, and sends off spurs, less lofty than itself, into the interior of Rendall. Swaney Loch ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ mile) interrupts that hill-range at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Costa Head, and

discharges itself, by a streamlet through Birsay, to the ocean. The hills were formerly all in a state of commonage, but began about 1841 to be divided. The arable land is all a gentle slope from the skirts of the hills to the shore, varying in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The rocks range from blue slate to white sandstone, and some are as hard as flint and as dark as lava, while others are soft and of a brownish-grey hue. Naturally a fine agricultural district (the best land facing northward), the arable soil is mostly a rich black loam, and has generally a lighter and sharper character in Rendall than in Evie. Agriculture is further advanced in the latter than in the former division, the estate of Swaney having been much improved by the proprietor. A peat moss occupies an entire large vale in Rendall; and other peat mosses, which might easily be drained, occupy hollows in other low tracts. Turbary moss, affording an inexhaustible supply of excellent peat fuel, abounds in the vales or hollows among the hills. Aikerness, Isbister, Swaney, Rendall Hall, and Burgar are chief residences; and the first was the birthplace of the judge, Sir William Honyman, Bart. (1756-1825). Numerous tumuli are in Evie; no fewer than nine Picts' houses stand along the shores of Evie and Rendall; and a small old farmhouse at Cottascarth in Rendall, on being taken down in 1832, was found to have concealed in its walls 150 silver coins, a few of them Scottish, and most of the others of Elizabeth, James VI., and Charles I. Evie and Rendall is in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £245. Evie church, built towards the close of the eighteenth century, contains 498 sittings; in 1891 a gallery was erected seated for 56 persons. Other places of worship are Rendall chapel of ease and a Free church; and the four schools of Costa, Evie, Rendall, and Gairsay, with respective accommodation for 65, 89, 86, and 20 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 36, 63, 55, and 6, and grants of £57, 3s., £64, 15s., £78, 13s. 6d., and £20, 14s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £2163, 10s. 6d., (1891) £3485, 14s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 1415, (1831) 1450, (1851) 1408, (1871) 1340, (1881) 1351, (1891) 1233.

Evigan, a bay on the W side of Stronsay, Orkney.

Evlx. See EVELIX.

Evort, an intricate sea-loch on the E side of North Uist island; Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Opening $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Loch Maddy, it penetrates 7 miles westward, has numerous ramifications, and forms a safe harbour.

Ewe, a river, a sea-loch, and an island of Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire. The river, issuing from Loch Maree, runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward to the head of the sea-loch at Poolewe, is voluminous but rapid, and, abounding with salmon and sea-trout of prime size and quality, is excelled by no stream in the W of Scotland for angling. The sea-loch extends 10 miles north-north-westward from Poolewe to the North Minch, and from a width of 3 miles at the beautiful little bay of Aultbea contracts to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Cove, but expands again to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles at its entrance between Ru Rea and Greenstone Point. Its shores are rocky; its flanks bare, broken, and ridgy. The island lies nearly in the middle of the sea-loch, measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 1 mile, and has a pleasant cultivated surface. Pop. (1861) 48, (1871) 50, (1881) 43, (1891) 39.

Ewes, a parish in the NE of Eskdale, E Dumfriesshire, whose church stands, 400 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Ewes Water, 4 miles N by E of Langholm, the post-town and station. It is bounded N by Teviothead in Roxburghshire, NE and E by Castleton, also in Roxburghshire, SE by Canonbie, SW by Langholm, and W by Westerkirk. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 7 miles; and its area is 23,010 acres, of which 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From Moss-paul (827 feet), one of its two sources, EWES WATER flows $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward, till it passes into Langholm; whilst from Harts-garth Fell, another of the Esk's tributaries, TARRAS WATER, runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Canonbie border. The entire parish,

then, is a double basin, rimmed on three sides by mountain watershed. Along Tarras Water its surface declines to 450, along Ewes Water to 370, feet above the sea; and elevations to the left or E of Ewes Water, northwards, are Muckle Knowe (1136 feet), *Watch Hill (1642), Arkleton Hill (1708), *Roan Fell (1862), Pike Fell (1837), and *Tudhope Hill (1961), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish; whilst to the right or W of the Ewes rise *Addergill Hill (1276), *Meg's Shank (1571), Roughbank Height (1474), *Faw Side (1722), and *Wisp Hill (1950). The rocks are mainly greywacke and greywacke slate, but include some trap. Less than 1200 acres is arable, and some 200 are under wood, nearly all the remainder being pastoral. Dorothy Wordsworth, who with her brother drove down Ewesdale on 23 Sept. 1803, gives us a vivid word-painting of the landscape:—'Moss-paul, the inn where we were to bait. The scene, with this single dwelling, was melancholy and wild, but not dreary, though there was no tree nor shrub; the small streamlet glittered, the hills were populous with sheep; but the gentle bending of the valley, and the correspondent softness in the forms of the hills, were of themselves enough to delight the eye.' The hills are unchanged, but the dwellers among them have altered greatly in the last two centuries. It is hardly a hundred years since the Lords of Justiciary rode from Jedburgh to Dumfries through Ewesdale, impassable then by any vehicle. Here once, when Henry Home (the after Lord Kames) went for the first time on the circuit as advocate-depute, Armstrong of Sorbie inquired of Lord Minto in a whisper, 'What lang, black, dour-looking chiel that was they had got wi' them?' 'That,' said his lordship, 'is a man come to hang a' the Armstrongs.' 'Then,' was the dry retort, 'it's time the Elliots were ridin'.' Now the parish is traversed down all its length by the high road from Edinburgh to Carlisle. The property is divided among four. Ewes is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £309. The parish church, originally dedicated to St Cuthbert, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1867, containing 230 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 60 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 45, and a grant of £52, 11s. Pop. (1801) 353, (1831) 335, (1861) 356, (1871) 338, (1881) 337, (1891) 299.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 11, 10, 17, 1863-64.

Ewesdale. See EWES, Dumfriesshire.

Ewes Water, a rivulet of Eskdale, E Dumfriesshire, formed by two head-streams, Blackhall and Moss-paul Burns, the latter of which, rising near Moss-paul inn, close to the Roxburghshire border, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward, whilst Blackhall Burn winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward from its source on the western acclivity of Tudhope Hill. Onward from their confluence Ewes Water flows 8 miles south-by-westward, till, after a total descent of 900 feet from its highest or Tudhope source, it falls into the Esk at Langholm town. All but the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its course lies through the parish of Ewes, and here it is joined by Unthank, Meikledale, Arkleton, and five or six lesser burns. The scenery along its banks is extremely picturesque. Like all the Esk's tributaries, the Ewes is a capital trouting stream—its river-trout smallish, four or so to the lb., but its sea-trout running from 1 to 3 lbs. It is under the protection of the Eskdale Fisheries Board.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 11, 1864-63.

Exnaboe, a village of Dunrossness parish, in the S of Shetland, 3 miles from Boddam hamlet.

Eye, a loch on the mutual border of Fearn and Tain parishes, NE Ross-shire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Fearn station. Lying 51 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Eye, a small river of NE Berwickshire, rising on Monynut Edge at an altitude of 1260 feet above sea-level, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Oldhamstocks village. Thence it winds 20 miles east-south-eastward and north-north-eastward, till it falls into the German Ocean at Eye-mouth town. It traverses or bounds the parishes of

Oldhamstocks, Cockburnspath, Abbey St Bathans, Coldingham, Ayton, and Eyemouth; receives, midway between Ayton and Eyemouth, the considerable tribute of Ale Water; traverses, for the most part, a narrow vale of pleasant aspect; is followed, along great part of its course, and frequently crossed and recrossed, by the North British Railway; and abounds in trout of small size but excellent quality.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 34, 1863-64.

Eyebroughy or **Ibris**, a basaltic islet of Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, in the Firth of Forth, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the mainland, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of North Berwick.

Eyemouth, a fishing town and a parish of Berwickshire. The town has a station on the Burnmouth and Eyemouth section of the North British railway, and stands 3 miles NNE of Ayton, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Burnmouth station, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 52 E by S of Edinburgh. The river Eye here falls into the German Ocean at the head of a small sinicircular bay (from which circumstance Eyemouth takes its name) immediately S of the larger bay that takes its name from Coldingham Shore. The bay is accessible at all times of the tide, or ships may lie at anchor in the haven, secure from all winds except the north and north-east, or when the passage cannot be effected up the Firth of Forth; and the port is occasionally frequented by wind-bound vessels. On the NW side are precipitous whinstone rocks, and the cliffs begin to rise again on the S side of the river, between Eyemouth and Burnmouth attaining a height of from 70 to 339 feet above sea-level. Out at the entrance to Eyemouth Bay are the 'Hurcurs,' rocks upon which the sea, when even slightly stirred, breaks with much force and beauty. The place itself is not so greatly altered from what it was in 1827, when Chambers's *Picture of Scotland* described it as 'dark and cunning of aspect, full of curious alleys, blind and otherwise, and having no single house of any standing but what could unfold its tale of wonder.' Stories of smugglers mainly, for Eyemouth in last century was a noted seat of the 'free-trade,' and many of the older dwellings retain deep hiding-places for smuggled goods. The vigilance and energy of the preventive service, together with a judicious alteration of the duties, have, however, long since destroyed this illegitimate mode of acquiring wealth, and turned the trade of the town into more honourable and less hazardous channels. But though the streets are still narrow and intricate, a good many better-class houses have been built. A town-hall, built in 1874 at a cost of £1200, is a handsome Romanesque structure; a public-school was erected in 1876; and in 1880 part of the old parish school was opened as a reading-room, with a public library containing over 2400 volumes. Eyemouth, besides, has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Royal Banks, insurance agencies, hotels, gaswork (1847), waterworks (1856), now under the management of the Police Commission, a masonic lodge, St Abb's (1757), a masonic hall, Foresters' and Good Templars' lodges, cricket and football clubs, a cemetery, a coastguard station, and a branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. It is besides the headquarters of the First Berwickshire Artillery Volunteers, and has fairs on the first Thursday of June and the last Thursday of October. Burgh small debt courts are held in the Volunteer Hall at Ayton on the first Monday of February, second Monday of May, Tuesday before last Friday of July, and first Thursday of October—justice of peace courts being held in the same place on the first Thursday of each month except September. Burgh courts are held on the second Thursday of each month, or as required. Places of worship are the parish church (1812; 450 sittings) with a neat spire, a Free church (1878; 450 sittings), a U.P. church (1842; 500 sittings), an Evangelical Union chapel (250 sittings), and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

The old harbour was formed by a stone E pier of 1768 (one of Smeaton's earliest designs), and a short W

jetty, with an entrance between them 154 feet wide; but it proving wholly inadequate, the harbour trustees obtained £25,000 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners to accelerate the long-desired extension of the harbour, the works in connection with which were completed in 1885-87. The new harbour basin has concrete quay walls, and is $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area. The need for it was terribly instanced by the great gale of 14 Oct. 1881, which cost the lives of 191 fishermen belonging to fishing-ports from Burnmouth to Newhaven, 129 of them to Eyemouth alone, for whose widows, orphans, and other dependants a relief-fund of £50,000 was raised. Unfortunately the high expectations formed in connection with the harbour extension scheme have not been realized. In addition the Eyemouth Railway Company was formed, with a capital of £30,000 in 3000 shares of £10 each, and a line constructed to Burnmouth, thus connecting Eyemouth with the North British system. The Eyemouth white winter fishing-boats are among the largest and finest in Scotland, and the fishermen among the best and most energetic to be anywhere met with. The annual produce of this fishing now amounts to about £40,000. In the capture hundreds of tons of mussels are used as bait, almost the whole of which is brought by rail from Boston in England. About 100 boats belonging to Eyemouth are engaged in the herring fishery. In each of these boats from 2 to 4 hired hands from other places are employed. Eyemouth is head of a fishery district marching with that of Leith, and extending from St Abb's Head southward to Amble. In this district the number of boats in 1894 was 451, of fishermen 1082, of fish-curers 49, and of coopers 117, whilst the value of boats (Scotch section) was £11,246, of nets £11,115, and of lines £3763. The following is the number of barrels of herrings cured here in different years—(1864) 43,458, (1871) 46,127, (1873) 42,939, (1874) 52,060, (1878) 18,056, (1879) 58,177, (1880) 58,639, (1881) 67,915, (1890) 49,096, (1891) 37,883, (1894) 48,168.

As a dependency of Coldingham priory, and the only harbour within its limits, Eyemouth acquired early importance, being known in the reign of Alexander II. (1214-49) as a commodious haven for the import of supplies and the shipment of wool, hides, etc. On a small bold promontory, called the Fort, to the N of the town, is a series of grassy mounds, remains of a fortification, erected by the Protector Somerset in his invasion of Scotland, and reconstructed by Mary of Lorraine and Cromwell. An Eyemouth notary-public, George Sprott, was executed in 1608 for being privy to the Gowrie Conspiracy, into which he was drawn by Logan of Fast Castle; from Eyemouth the Duke of Marlborough assumed his first title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland. But none of its other memories are equal in interest to that thus jotted down in Burns's *Border Tour*:—'Friday, 18 May 1787. Come up a bold shore from Berwick, and over a wild country to Eyemouth—sup and sleep at Mr Grieve's. Saturday.—Spend the day at Mr Grieve's—made a royal arch mason of St Abb's lodge. Mr William Grieve, the oldest brother, a joyous, warm-hearted, jolly, clever fellow; takes a hearty glass, and sings a good song. Mr Robert, his brother and partner in trade, a good fellow, but says little. Take a sail after dinner. Fishing of all kinds pays tithes at Eyemouth.' The entry in the lodge books shows that he was admitted gratis, on the score of his 'remarkable poetical genius.' In 1597, by a charter from James VI. in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, Eyemouth was erected into a free burgh of barony, with the privilege of a free port; but having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) in 1866, it now is governed by a body of nine commissioners. Pop. (1831) 1100, (1861) 1721, (1871) 2324, (1881) 2825, (1891) 2576, or, with Ayton suburb, 2638.

The parish was anciently included in the territory of Coldingham Priory, and did not assume a parochial form earlier than the reign of James VI. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to Eyemouth the High-laws detached portion (80 acres) of the parish of Coldingham, which previously had been surrounded by the

parish to which it has now been connected. Bounded N by the German Ocean, E, S, and SW by Ayton, and W by Coldingham, the parish has an utmost length from N to S of $1\frac{1}{8}$ mile, an utmost breadth from E to W of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and an area of 1160 acres, of which 64 are foreshore and $11\frac{1}{2}$ water. EYE Water flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward along the eastern border to Eyemouth Bay; and ALE Water flowing $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-southward to the Eye, traces all the south-western and southern boundary. The coast rises 90 feet from the sea in rocky precipitous cliffs, which here and there are channelled by deep fissures or gullies, and at one place are pierced by a cavern; except at two points where roads have been scooped down its fissures, and at Eyemouth, where it is dis severed by the Eye, it admits no access to the beach. The interior is undulating, or slightly hilly, attaining 212 feet above sea-level at a point on the Coldingham road 7 furlongs W of the town, 252 at Highlaws, and 305 on the western boundary. The rocks comprise traps, greywacke, and Old Red sandstone, in such connections one with another as are eminently interesting to geologists. The soil in general is

fertile. All the land, since the latter part of last century, has been in productive condition. Linthill House, overlooking the confluence of the Ale and the Eye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of the town, is an old mansion, and was the scene, in 1752, of the murder of the widow of its proprietor, Patrick Home. Milne-Home of Wedderburn is chief proprietor. Eyemouth is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £292. The public school, with accommodation for 607 children, had (1891) an average attendance of 458, and a grant of £400, 15s. Pop. (1801) 899, (1831) 1181, (1851) 1488, (1861) 1804, (1871) 2372, (1881) 2935, (1891) 2686.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Eylt, Loch. See RANNOCH.

Eynort, a sea-loch in the E of South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Opening at a point $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the south-eastern extremity of the island, it strikes 6 miles north-westward to within a brief distance of the western coast; and, with a very irregular outline, exhibits wild and picturesque features of scenery, that only want trees or copsewood to render it in many places enchantingly beautiful.

ORDNANCE GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND.

FAD (Gael. *fada*, 'long'), a narrow loch on the mutual border of Rothesay and Kingarth parishes, Isle of Bute. Lying 48 feet above sea-level, it extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, varies in width between 1 and $2\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, and sends off a stream 7 furlongs north-by-eastward to Rothesay Bay at Rothesay town. It presents in its scenery a miniature of some of the most admired lakes in the Highlands; contains perch, pike, and trout; and has, on its western shore, 2 miles SSW of Rothesay, a neat two-story house, Wood-end or Kean's Cottage, built in 1827 by the tragedian Edmund Kean (1787-1833), and afterwards occupied by Sheridan Knowles (1784-1862).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Fad, a lake near the centre of Colonsay island, Jura parish, Argyllshire.

Fad, a lake in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Invernesshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Portree town. Measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, it teems with trout, and sends off a streamlet $\frac{5}{8}$ furlongs north-north-eastward to Loch Leathan ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), which streamlet, issuing from that loch, proceeds $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-eastward to the cliffs, and there descends to the sea in a clear leap of 300 feet.

Fad. See INCH FAD.

Fada. See ELLAN-FADA.

Fada-Lochan, a lake of Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire. Lying 1000 feet above sea-level, and 928 acres in area, it has an utmost length and width of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles and 5 furlongs. Two streams flow from it—one $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward to Loch Maree, near its head; the other $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-westward to Fionn Loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Faichfield, an estate, with an old mansion, in Longside parish, Aberdeenshire, 4 miles W of Peterhead, and $2\frac{3}{8}$ ESE of Longside station.

Faifley. See DUNTOCHER.

Fail, a rivulet and the site of a monastery in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire. The Water of Fail, rising in Craige parish, winds $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward, till below COLSFIELD or Montgomerie it falls into the river Ayr at Failford, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Mauchline. The monastery, St Mary's, stood on the right bank of the rivulet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Tarbolton town, and, founded in 1252 by Andrew Bruce for Red or Trinity friars, was cast down by the lords of council in 1561, when its lands fell to the Wallace family. One old satirical poem says of its friars, that 'they never wanted gear enough as long as their neighbours' lasted;' and another runs—

'The friars of Fail drank berry-brown ale,
The best that ever was tasted;
The monks of Melrose made gude kail,
On Fridays, when they fasted.'

Failford. See FAIL.

Fairay. See PHARAY.

Fairburn Tower, a ruined stronghold of the Mac-

kenzies in Urray parish, Ross-shire, near the left bank of the Orrin, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of Contin.

Fairfolk, a tumulus near the summit of Carmyllie Hill, in Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire. Popular superstition long regarded it as a favourite haunt of fairies. Part of it was, many years ago, thrown down, and found to contain a small brass ring and some fragments of bones.

Fairholm, an estate, with a mansion, in the SE of Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of Avon Water, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Larkhall.

Fairies' Dyke. See CUMBRAE, GREAT.

Fair Isle (Scand. *farr*, 'a sheep'), an island of Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 29 miles SSW of Sumburgh Head, and nearly midway between Shetland and Orkney. It measures 3 miles in length, and nearly 2 in breadth; is inaccessible except at one point on the SE; and rises into three lofty promontories. One of these, the Sheep Craig, is nearly insulated, has a conical shape, and rises to the height of 480 feet. The upper grounds are mostly covered with excellent sheep pasture, and the lower are fairly fertile, but the island does not raise grain enough for its inhabitants. These, who dwell chiefly in the middle vale, are engaged—the men in fishing, and the women in hosiery. The art of knitting woollen articles of various colours and curious patterns is said to have been taught the islanders by the 200 Spaniards who escaped from the wreck at Stromceiler Creek of the flagship of the Duke de Medina Sidonia, the admiral of the Spanish Armada, when retreating in 1588 before the English squadron. In 1868 a German emigrant ship went full sail into Sheltie Cave; but this time happily no lives were lost. Cauada has from time to time received a good deal of the surplus population, and in 1874 there was serious talk of an emigration *en masse* to New Zealand. There are two lighthouses on the island—the one on the SW end, showing four white flashes in quick succession, with intervals of half a minute between the groups, visible 16 nautical miles; the other, on the Skroo, at the NE end, showing two flashes in quick succession every 30 seconds, visible 23 nautical miles. In 1893 a fog-signal was established at each station. There are an Established mission church, a post office under Lerwick, with money order and savings bank departments, and a public school. Pop. (1881) 214, (1891) 223.

Fairlaw, an estate, with a mansion, in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, 2 miles WSW of Reston station.

Fairley or Farland Head. See KILBRIDE, WEST.

Fairlie, a coast village and a *quoad sacra* parish in the S of Largs parish, NW Ayrshire. Sheltered eastward by uplands that rise to a height of 1331 feet, the village is charmingly seated on the Firth of Clyde, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Great Cumbrae by water, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles S by E of Largs by road, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ N of West Kilbride by an extension of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, opened on 1 June 1880, and traversing at the back of the

village one of the longest tunnels in the S of Scotland. A century ago it was only a tiny fishing hamlet, but now it has several handsome villas, an Established church (1833; 300 sittings), a Free church, a public school, 2 inns, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public hall, presented by Mr Charles S. Parker in 1892, 2 railway stations, of which that at the pier is a fine erection of 1882, a steamboat pier (1882), and a yacht building-yard, which, dating from 1812, has turned out some of the finest clippers afloat. It was here that the *Industry*, the oldest steamboat in existence, and now lying in Bowling harbour, was built in 1814. KELBURNE CASTLE stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N; and at the village itself is Fairlie House, the seat of Charles Stuart Parker, Esq. M.P. for Perthshire from 1868 to 1874, and for Perth from 1878 to 1892. Fairlie Burn, rising on Fairlie Moor (1100 feet), and hurrying 2 miles westward to the Firth along the boundary between Largs and West Kilbride, threads in its lower course a lovely glen. Here, on a rounded knoll, above a waterfall, stands the ruins of Fairlie Castle, a square tower, built in 1521, the seat of Fairlies of that ilk who figure from the 14th to the 18th century. Elizabeth Halket, Lady Wardlaw (1677-1727), laid in this tower the scene of her fine ballad *Hardyknute*. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of village (1871) 294, (1881) 672, (1891) 691; of *g. s.* parish (1871) 313, (1881) 771, (1891) 744.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870. See pp. 82-85 of *Wemyss Bay* (Paisley, 1879).

Fairlie or Fairley, a mansion in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, $\frac{5}{2}$ miles W by N of Aberdeen.

Fairlie House, a mansion in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the Irvine, 1 mile SW of Gatehead station, and $\frac{3}{2}$ miles WSW of Kilmarnock.

Fairport. See ARBROATH.

Fairway, a sunken rock of Dunfermline parish, in the Firth of Forth S of the E end of Loug Craigs. It is covered, at lowest stream ebb, by $\frac{5}{2}$ or 6 feet of water.

Fairy-Bridge, a place in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 3 miles from Dunvegan.

Fairy-Knowe, an eminence in Lecropt parish, Perthshire, near Sunnyslaw farm, in the vicinity of Bridge of Allan. It is crowned with an ancient Caledonian camp.

Fala and Soutra, a united parish of Edinburgh and (until 1891) Haddington shires, containing in its Fala portion the village of Fala, whose post office is Blackshiels, and which stands $\frac{3}{2}$ miles SE of Pathhead, $1\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Edinburgh, and $\frac{3}{2}$ ENE of Tynehead station. The parish, containing also part of the hamlet of Fala Dam, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile to the NW, is bounded NE by Humbie, SE by Channelkirk in Berwickshire, S by Stow, SW by Heriot, W and NW by Crichton. Previous to 1891 it was bounded on the W by detached portions of the parishes of Stow, Borthwick, Cranston, and Humbie in Haddingtonshire. But the Boundary Commissioners in that year transferred the first two to Heriot parish, the next to Crichton, and the Blackshiels detached portion of Humbie to Fala and Soutra. They at the same time altered the county boundaries so as to place the united parish of Fala and Soutra wholly in the county of Edinburgh. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 5 miles; its breadth, from WNW to ESE, varies between 1 mile and 5 miles; and its area is 6516 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, of which 3126 $\frac{1}{2}$ belonged to the Edinburghshire or Fala portion, 2940 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Haddingtonshire or Soutra portion, and 450 to the Humbie detached portion. By Brothershiels Burn, Dean Burn, and East Water, Fala is parted from Soutra; and ARMT Water runs south-south-westward towards the Gala along most of the Channelkirk border. In the extreme N the surface declines to 600 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 819 near Fala village, 1209 at Soutra Hill, and 1250 at Upper Brotherstone. The whole is upland then; but the northern section, comprising somewhat less than half of the entire area, is gently undulating, fertile, and well cultivated, whilst the southern mainly consists of the westernmost part of the Lammermuirs, and, with the exception of a few arable patches, is all of it one great sheep-walk. The

rocks are mainly Silurian; and the soil in general is thin and gravelly. A large moss, Fala Flow, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the village, has been considerably reduced by draining since 1842, but still supplies great quantities of peat. Peel towers stood at Fala Hall and Gilston; but the chief antiquity, an ancient hospice, is separately noticed under SOUTRA. A mansion is Woodcot, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of the village. This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £173. The church, at the village, is a plain old building, containing 250 sittings. There is also a U.P. church (1787; 250 sittings); and a public school, with accommodation for 80 children, has an average attendance of about 60, and a grant of nearly £60. Pop. (1891) 285, of whom 80 were in Soutra.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 25, 1863-65. See Rev. J. Hunter's *Fala and Soutra* (1892).

Fala Dam. See CRICHTON and FALA AND SOUTRA.

Faldonside, an estate, with a mansion, previous to 1891 in the Roxburghshire portion of Galashiels parish, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles W by S of Melrose. The parish of Galashiels was placed by the Boundary Commissioners in the above year wholly in Selkirkshire.

Falfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilconquhar parish, Fife, $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles ESE of Ceres.

Falkirk, a town and parish of SE Stirlingshire. A parliamentary burgh, a seat of considerable trade and industry, and the virtual capital of the south-eastern portion of the county, the town stands near the southern bank of the Forth and Clyde canal, and $\frac{3}{2}$ miles from the right shore of the Firth of Forth. By road it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Carron Iron-works, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Linlithgow; whilst from two North British stations—Grahamston, on the Polmont and Larbert loop-line (1852), at the town, and Falkirk, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section (1842), $\frac{2}{3}$ mile SSW—it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Edinburgh, $\frac{3}{2}$ SW of Grangemouth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Stirling, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Glasgow. The site is partly a gentle hill-side, partly low level ground on the southern skirt of the Carse of Forth, and commands magnificent views of the Ochils, the Denny and Campsie Hills, and the Grampian Mountains. The burgh consists of Falkirk proper, which lies wholly S of the Edinburgh and Stirling railway; Grahamston, between the railway and the Forth and Clyde canal; and Bainsford, N of the canal.

The town steeple, in the market-place, rebuilt in 1813 on the site of a tower of 1697, is 146 feet high, and contains a clock and two bells; immediately W of it is a stone equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, erected by public subscription in 1854. The county buildings and prison (1866-69) are Scottish Baronial in style, as are also the more recently built burgh buildings (1876-77), with a mansard-roofed SE tower, 60 feet high, a spacious court-hall, and a council-room. The prison, since 1878, has merely served as a place of imprisonment for terms of not more than 14 days. The town-hall, Italian in style, and seated for upwards of 1600 persons, is the corn exchange of 1859, reconstructed in 1878 at a cost of over £5000. A new corn exchange was built in 1878. Italian, too, is the Science and Art School, which, opened by the Earl of Rosebery in 1878, has a large hall and five smaller ones, among them a chemical laboratory. Other noteworthy edifices are the National Bank (1863), the Young Men's Christian Institute (1880), and the Catholic Institute (1881).

The cruciform parish church, said to have been founded by Malcolm Ceanmmor (1057-98), and to have been granted in 1166 by the Bishop of St Andrews to Holyrood Abbey, was razed to the ground in 1810, when two 'most interesting' inscriptions were found in the *débris*—inscriptions whose faulty Latinity and faultier chronology should at once have stamped them for palpable forgeries. The present church of 1811 is a plain galleried edifice, with stained-glass windows; in 1892 it was restored, and had an organ placed in it, at a total cost of about £3000. The ancient steeple of its predecessor, 130 feet high, serves for its vestibule, and contains a marble monument to the Rev. John Brown Paterson (1804-35), with four life-size effigies believed to be those of the earliest feudal lords of Callendar, and transferred from the old church to their

present position in 1852. There are, besides, Grahamston *quoad sacra* church, Falkirk and Bainsford Free churches, West, East, and Graham's Road U.P. churches, Evangelical Union, Congregationalist, Methodist, and Baptist chapels, Episcopal Christ Church, and Roman Catholic St Francis Xavier's. Of these, Grahamston *quoad sacra* church (1874-75; 800 sittings) is an Early French Gothic edifice, whose high-pitched front gable is flanked by two steeples, 120 and 62 feet high; Graham's Road U.P. church (1878-79; 600 sittings) is a striking example of Gothic, with square tower and octagonal spire, 110 feet high; and Gothic also are Bainsford Free church (1879; 800 sittings), Christ Church (1864; 200 sittings), and St Francis (1843; 600 sittings).

Since the passing of the Education Act of 1872, much has been done in the burgh in behalf of education. The five public schools under the burgh board—High, Central, Northern, Bainsford, and Comely Park—with respective accommodation for 261, 384, 1141, 620, and 901 children, have an average attendance of about 250, 400, 950, 400, and 520, and grants amounting to over £250, £390, £920, £400, and £530. A handsome Roman Catholic school, accommodating 288 children, was opened in 1881; and there is also a Ragged and Industrial school (1857). Falkirk Academy, called also the High School, is now under the School Board, and is divided into two schools—the senior department in Park Street, and the junior department in Cockburn Street, formerly the Southern public. There are two public parks, the Prince's and the Victoria parks, the latter of which was opened in 1895.

Falkirk has a new post office (1893), with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, and Royal Banks, a National Security Savings Bank (1845), 'Dollar' Free Library, a cottage hospital, a parochial board, with offices in Vicar Street, a gaswork, the Gaff trust, several hotels, a cemetery; assembly, masonic, Oddfellows', and two other halls; a reading room and library, and two newspapers—the Wednesday and Saturday Liberal *Falkirk Herald* (1846) and the Saturday Independent *Falkirk Mail*. The water supply is controlled by the Falkirk and Larbert Water Trust, new waterworks, supplying a million gallons a day, having been constructed in 1885-86 at a cost of £70,000. Thursday is market-day; and cattle markets are held on the last Thursday of January, the first Thursday of March, and the Thursday before the third Friday of April, cattle and horse markets on the third Thursday of May and the second Thursday of July, and hiring fairs on the first Thursday of April and the last Thursday of October. The famous Falkirk Trysts on Stenhousemuir, 3 miles to the NNW, are held, for cattle and horses, on the second Tuesday of August, September, and October; for sheep, on the Monday before the September and October Trysts. Transferred hither from CRIEFF about 1770, these Trysts are among the largest cattle markets in the kingdom. The town conducts an extensive retail trade, and serves as the centre to a busy and populous district. In or close to it are Aitken's large and long-established brewery, a distillery, chemical and dynamite works, fire-brick and tile-yards, and a leather factory; but iron-founding is the staple industry.* The Falkirk Iron-works, started in 1819 by a colony of workmen from CARRON, came to its present proprietors, the Messrs Kennard, in 1848, and now is second only to Carron itself. The buildings cover 8 acres; and the employés, about 1600, turn out weekly several hundred tons of castings—stoves, grates, viaduct girders, garden seats, verandahs, etc. Here, during the Crimean War, 16,000 tons of shot and shell were manufactured. Other works, with the date of their establishment, are Abbot's Foundry (1856), Burnbank Foundry (1860), Gowanbank Iron-works (1864), Grahamston Iron-works (1862), Camelon Iron Co. (1872), Parkhouse Iron Co. (1875),

* So long ago as 1695 we find the Darien Company contracting for Falkirk smith and cutlery work.

Port Downie (1875), Forth and Clyde Iron-works (1876), Springfield Iron-works (1876), Etna Foundry (1877), and Callendar Iron Co. (1877). These give employment to several thousand workpeople.

The town was made a burgh of barony in 1600, and a burgh of regality in 1646, its affairs being managed till 1859 by a body of 28 'stint-masters,' who by a rude manner of guessing at the 'means and substance' of the rate-payers assessed accordingly. Now the burgh—since July 1882 divided into four wards—is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, a town-clerk, and 7 councillors, who also are commissioners of police under the



Seal of Falkirk.

Falkirk Police and Improvement Act of 1859. With Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow, it sends one member to parliament, Falkirk being the returning burgh. The corporation revenue was £10,618 in 1896, and the municipal constituency numbered 2470 in the same year, when the annual value of real property amounted to £65,549. The parliamentary constituency in that year numbered 2015. Pop. (1841) 8209, (1851) 8752, (1861) 9030, (1871) 9547, (1881) 13,170, (1891) 17,312, of whom 8980 were males, and 8322 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 3374, building 30, vacant 40. Pop. with suburbs (1881) 15,599, (1891) 19,769.

Falkirk in Latin is termed *Varia Capella*, and still is known to Highlanders as *Eaglaisbreac*. Both mean 'the speckled church,' or 'the church of the mixed people;' and *Falkirk*, or rather *Fawcirk*, is the Saxon equivalent for the same, being compounded of Anglo-Saxon *fah*, 'of various colours,' and *circe*, 'kirk or church.' ANTONINUS WALL passed just to the S, and various Roman relics have from time to time been found. St Modan, fellow-worker with St Ronan, on a mission connected with the Romish party, appears to have been here about the year 717; and in 1030, in revenge for Malcolm Ceanmor's devastation of Northumberland, William the Conqueror sent his son Robert to Scotland, 'who, having gone as far as *Egglesbreth*, returned without accomplishing anything.' Prior to Sauchieburn (1488) the discontented nobles occupied Falkirk, whose old church witnessed a solemn subscription of the League and Covenant in 1643, and which two years later was decimated by the plague. These are the leading events in Falkirk's history, besides the two battles and passing visits from Robert Burns (25 Aug. 1787), from Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy (14 Sept. 1803), and from the Queen and Prince Consort (13 Sept. 1843). 'Like the bairns o' Fa'kirk, they'll end ere they mend,' says a popular by-word, but Falkirk has produced one most illustrious 'bairn' in Admiral Sir Charles Napier (1786-1860), who was born at Merchiston Hall. Another native was Henry Belfrage, D.D. (1774-1835), an eminent Secession minister; whilst residents were William Symington (1760-1831), a claimant to the invention of steam navigation, and James Wilson, D.D., author of a *History of Egypt*, and minister of Falkirk from 1794 to his death in 1829.

Of the two battles of Falkirk, the first was fought on 22 July 1298 between Scottish and English armies, led by Sir William Wallace, then Guardian of the kingdom, and Edward I. of England. The invading host is said by the English chroniclers of the day to have numbered 7500 mounted men-at-arms (3000 of them clad in coats of mail) and 80,000 foot—a force before which Wallace's poor army, less than a third of the enemy's, was fain to retreat, leaving Edward a desert to tread where neither was there food to eat nor man to direct him on the way.

furl.) and Green ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.) lie $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S and 5 miles WSW of Falkirk town, but present no feature of special interest. The land, from the confluence of Carron Water and West Quarter Burn, southward and west-south-westward, to the extent of about a third of the entire area, is all but a dead level, and consists of rich carse soil in the highest state of cultivation. From the town onward the surface is partly undulating, partly hilly, rising west-south-westward to 405 feet near Standalane, 612 near Westside, and 596 near Sauchierig; southward and south-south-westward to 646 near Greencraig, 675 near Loch Allrig, and 581 near Greenrig. Most of that region is arable, and much of it is diversified by natural woods and thriving plantations, but a considerable tract, near the southern boundary, is moor and moss. Of the entire area, 11,000 acres are arable, 4851 are pasture, 1900 are waste, and 1800 are under wood. The rocks belong to the Coal Measures of the Carboniferous formation. Coal of excellent quality is so abundant as to be largely exported; sandstone, limestone, and ironstone occur in the same district as the coal; and lead, copper, silver, and cobalt have been found, though not in considerable quantities. Vestiges of ANTONINUS' WALL occur in various parts; traces of the Roman town of Old CAMELON existed till a comparatively recent period; some wheat, supposed to have lain concealed from the time of the Roman possession, was found about the year 1770 in the hollow of a quarry near CASTLECARY; funeral urns and stone coffins have been exhumed in various places; and several moats or artificial earthen mounds, used in the Middle Ages as seats of justiciary courts and deliberative assemblies, are in Seabegs barony. The Forth and Clyde Canal, commencing at Grangemouth, traverses the parish through nearly its greatest length, or about 9 miles; the Union Canal, defecting from the Forth and Clyde Canal $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town, traverses the parish to the length of fully 3 miles, passing on the way a tunnel 3 furlongs in length; the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway makes a reach of nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the parish, and traverses a long tunnel immediately E of Falkirk station; the Polmont and Larbert loop-line of the North British railway, and the branch from it to Grangemouth, are entirely within the parish; the junctions of that line with both the Caledonian and the North British lines from the W, and with the branch line to Denny, are on the N border, about 2 miles W by N of the town. The Greenhill junctions, and the line from the upper one of them to the Larbert junctions, also are within the parish, about 2 miles from the western boundary; and the reach of the Caledonian railway from the lower Greenhill junction makes a curving sweep of fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the western boundary. Callendar, Kerse, and Bantaskine, noticed separately, are chief mansions. In the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Falkirk proper and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Grahamston, Camelon, Grangemouth, Slamannan, Cumbernauld, and Bonnybridge; Falkirk itself being a living worth £460. The public schools in the landward parish are Auchingean, Bonnybridge, Camelon, Greenhill, and Laurieston, which, with total accommodation for 2866 children, have an average attendance of about 1730, and grants amounting to over £1700. Valuation of landward portion of parish (1892) £38,710, 15s. 10d., plus £19,038 for railways and canals. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 25,143, (1891) 30,731; of *q.s.* parish (1881) 11,549, (1891) 14,506.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See Robert Gillespie's *Round About Falkirk* (Glasgow, 1879).

Falkland, a small town and a parish in the Cupar district of Fifeshire. The town stands at the NE base of East Lomond hill, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Falkland Road station on the North British railway, this being $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Ladybank Junction, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Cupar-Fife, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Thornton Junction, and $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Edinburgh. It once was a place of much resort, the capital of the stewardry of Fife, the residence of the retainers of the earls of Fife, and afterwards the residence of the courtiers of the kings of Scotland; and it possesses memorials of its ancient consequence in the remains of

the royal palace, some curious old houses, and such local names as Parliament Square, College Close, and West Port. It is now, and has long been, a sequestered country town, and though enlivened by a few modern erections, it consists mainly of unpaved roadways, sloping alleys, intricate lanes, and picturesque old houses. A house of two stories, fronting the palace, bears an inscription with the date 1610, intimating it to have been a royal gift to Nichol Moneriff; the house adjoining it occupies the site of the residence of the royal falconer, and retains an inscribed stone of the year 1607; and there are houses bearing later dates in the same century. A three-storied house on the S of the square, now used as a co-operative store, was the birthplace of the famous Covenanter Richard Cameron.

Falkland was originally a burgh of barony belonging to the Earls of Fife, but it was erected into a royal burgh in 1458, during the reign of James II. The preamble to the charter of erection states, as the reasons for granting it, the frequent residence of the royal family at the manor of Falkland, and the damage and inconvenience sustained by the many prelates, peers, barons, nobles, and others of their subjects who came to their country-seat, for want of innkeepers and victuallers. This charter was renewed by James VI. in 1595. Among the privileges which these charters conferred, was the right of holding a weekly market, and of having four fairs or public markets annually. To the public markets two others were subsequently added—one called the linseed market, held in spring, and the other the harvest market, held in autumn. There are now seven public markets held throughout the year. These occur in the months of January, March, May, June, August, September, and November, but only the last is well attended. Like the neighbouring burgh of Auchtermuchty—although certainly entitled originally to have done so—Falkland does not appear at any time to have exercised its right of electing a member to the Scottish parliament; consequently its privileges were overlooked at the time of the Union. In all other respects, however, this burgh enjoys the privileges of a royal burgh. It is governed by a town-council, consisting of 3 magistrates, 8 councillors, a treasurer, and a town-clerk. The magistrates, besides managing with the council the civil affairs of the burgh, hold courts from time to time for the decision of questions arising out of civil contracts and petty delicts.

No town, probably, in Scotland is better supplied with spring water. This was brought in 1781 from the neighbouring Lomonds by means of pipes, and is distributed by wells situated in different parts of the burgh. This useful public work cost about £400 sterling, and was executed at the expense of the corporation. Falkland has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch office of the British Linen Company Bank, 2 hotels, gaswork, and a masonic lodge. The town-house, in front of which stands an ornamental fountain, has a spire, was erected in 1802, and contains a hall in which the burgh courts and the meetings of the town-council are held; its lower story, occupied now by a draper's shop, served originally as a lock-up house. The parish church, built in 1849, by the late O. T. Bruce, Esq., at a cost of £7000, is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a fine spire and 900 sittings. There is also a Free church, whilst at Freuchie, 2 miles to the eastward, are another



Seal of Falkland.

Established and a U.P. church. The manufacture of linens and woollens is the staple industry, brewing and brick-making being also carried on. Pop. (1881) 1068, (1891) 1045, of whom 959 were in the royal burgh.

The lands of Falkland, including what now constitutes the burgh, belonged originally to the Crown, and were obtained from Malcolm IV. by Duncan, sixth Earl of Fife, upon the occasion of his marriage with Ada, the niece of the king. In the charter conferring them, which is dated 1160, the name is spelled 'Falecklen.' The lands of Falkland continued, with the title and other estates, with the descendants of Duncan until 1371, when Isobel, Countess of Fife, the last of the ancient race, conveyed the earldom and estates to Robert Stewart, Earl of Monteith, second son of Robert II., who thus became seventeenth Earl of Fife, and in 1398 was created Duke of Albany. On the forfeiture of his son, Murdoch, in 1424, the lands of Falkland reverted to the Crown, and the town was shortly afterwards erected into a royal burgh. The courts of the stewartry of Fife—which comprehended only the estates of the earldom—were also removed from the county town of Cupar to Falkland, where they were afterwards held as long as the office of steward existed. In 1601, Sir David Murray of Gospetrie, first Viscount Stormont, obtained a charter of the Castle-stead of Falkland, with the office of ranger of the Lomonds and forester of the woods, and he also held the office of captain or keeper of the palace and steward of the stewartry of Fife. The lands called the Castle-stead, with the offices and other parts of the lands of Falkland, were afterwards acquired by John, first Duke of Athole, who was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state in 1696, and lord high commissioner to the Scottish parliament the following year. He was twice appointed to the office of keeper of the privy seal, and was made an extraordinary lord of session in 1712.

At an early period, the Earls of Fife had a residence here, called the castle of Falkland. Not a vestige of this building now remains, but its site appears to have been in the immediate neighbourhood of where the palace was afterwards built. This fortalice had in effect the honours of a palace while it was occupied by one of the blood-royal, Robert, Duke of Albany, who, for 34 years, had all the power of the state in his hands, under the different titles of lieutenant-general, governor, and regent. Although Robert gives it the more humble designation of 'Manerium nostrum de Fawkland,' it was, in fact, the seat of authority; for his aged and infirm father constantly resided in the island of Bute. It receives its first notoriety, in the history of our country, from the death here, on 27 March 1402, of Albany's nephew, David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert II. That madcap prince was on his way to seize the castle of St Andrews, whose bishop had just died, when at Strathlyrum he was arrested under a royal warrant, and brought a prisoner to the castle of Falkland. There, says the popular legend, adopted by Scott in *The Fair Maid of Perth*, he was thrust into a dungeon, and left to die of starvation. His life was for some days feebly sustained by means of thin cakes, pushed through a crevice in the wall by the young daughter of the governor of the castle; but her mercy being viewed by her ruthless father in the light of perfidy to himself, she was put to death. Even this brutal act did not deter another tender-hearted woman, employed as wet-nurse in the family, who supplied him with milk from her breasts by means of a long reed, until she, in like manner, fell a sacrifice to her compassion. Certain it is that the prince's body was removed from Falkland for burial in the Abbey of Lindores, that public rumour loudly charged Albany and Douglas with his murder, and that a parliamentary inquiry resulted in a declaration to the doubtful effect that he 'died by the visitation of Providence, and not otherwise.' Wytoun laments his untimely death, but says nothing of murder; so that by Dr Hill Burton the regent is acquitted of this foul blot upon his character (*Hist. Scotl.*, ii. 380-396, ed. 1876).

After the lands and castle of Falkland came to the

Crown by the forfeiture of the earldom, the first three Jameses occasionally resided at the castle, enjoying the pleasures of the chase in the adjoining forest, and on the Lomond hills; and in consequence of this the charter was granted by James II., erecting the town into a royal burgh. It is impossible now to ascertain whether James III. or James IV. began to build the palace, as both of these monarchs were fond of architecture, and both employed workmen at Falkland; but the work was completed by James V. in 1537, and with him the palace is closely associated. Hence he escaped out of Angus's hands to Stirling, disguised as a stable-boy, May 1528; and hither, broken-hearted by the rout of Solway Moss, he returned to die, 13 Dec. 1542. By his deathbed stood Cardinal Bebbune, Kirkcaldy of Grange, and his old tutor, Sir David Lindsay, who told him of the birth, a few days before, of Mary at Linlithgow. 'It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass,' said James; then, turning his face to the wall, spake nothing more. Here Mary of Guise, his widowed queen, often resided, while she governed the kingdom for her infant daughter; and here she found it necessary to give her reluctant consent to the armistice agreed to near Cupar with the Lords of the Congregation. Here, too, the unfortunate Mary, after her return from France, oft sought relief in the sports of the field from the many troubles of her short and unhappy reign. She appears first to have visited it in Sept. 1561, on her way from St Andrews to Edinburgh. She returned in the beginning of the following year, having left Edinburgh to avoid the brawls which had arisen between Arran and Bothwell; and resided partly at Falkland, and partly at St Andrews, for two or three months. She occupied her mornings in hunting on the banks of the Eden, or in trials of skill in archery in her garden, and her afternoons in reading the Greek and Latin classics with Buchanan, or at chess, or with music. During 1563, after her return from her expedition to the North, she revisited Falkland, and made various short excursions to places in the neighbourhood; and again, in 1564, and after her marriage with Darnley in 1565. After the birth of her son, she once more visited Falkland; but this appears to have been the last time, as the circumstances which so rapidly succeeded each other, after the murder of Darnley and her marriage with Bothwell, left her no longer at leisure to enjoy the retirement it had once afforded her.

James VI., while he remained in Scotland, resided often at the palace of Falkland; and indeed it seems to have been his favourite residence. After the Raid of Ruthven (1582), James retired here, calling his friends together for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of relieving himself from the thralldom under which he had been placed; and he was again at Falkland in 1592, when Francis-Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, made one of his desperate attempts on the king's person, and was driven back solely by the timely assistance of the neighbouring peasantry. After the riots in Edinburgh in 1596, James again retired here, where he employed himself partly in hunting, and partly in plotting the destruction of the Presbyterian religion, and the introduction of Episcopacy. In 1600, he was again residing at Falkland, when the first act was played of the so-called Gowrie Conspiracy. The king, on 5 Aug., was about to mount his horse to follow his favourite sport, when the mysterious message was delivered to him by Alexander Ruthven, brother to the Earl of Gowrie, which induced James, after the buck was killed, to ride to PERTH. In 1617, when James, now King of Great Britain, visited Scotland, he, in his progress through the kingdom, paid his last visit to Falkland. In 1633, when Charles I. visited Scotland, he slept three nights here, on his way to Perth; and on his return, he slept two nights in going to Edinburgh, and created several gentlemen of the county knights. Upon the 6th of July 1650, Charles II., who had arrived from Holland on the 23d of the preceding month, visited Falkland, where he resided some days, receiving the homage of that part of his subjects who were desirous of his restoration to the crown of his ancestors; and

here he again returned, after his coronation at Scone, on the 22d of Jan. 1651, and remained some days.

The oldest portion of the palace, which was erected either by James III. or James IV., forms the S front, and still is partially inhabited. On each floor there are six windows, square-topped, and divided by mullions into two lights. Between the windows, the front is supported by buttresses, enriched with niches in which statues were placed, the mutilated remains of which are still to be seen, and terminating in ornamented pinnacles which rise considerably above the top of the wall. The lower floor is the part inhabited, and the upper floor is entirely occupied by a large hall. The western part of this front of the palace is in the castellated style, and of greater height than the other; it is ornamented with two round towers, between which is a lofty archway which forms the entrance to the courtyard behind, and which, in former times, was secured by strong doors, and could be defended from the towers that flank it. James V. made great additions to the palace, and appears to have erected two ranges of building, equal in size to that described, on the E and N sides of the courtyard. As completed by him, therefore, the palace occupied three sides of a square court, the fourth or western side being enclosed by a lofty wall. The range of building on the N side of the court has now entirely disappeared, and of that on the E, the bare walls alone remain, these two portions of the palace having been accidentally destroyed by fire in the reign of Charles II. Having erected his addition to the palace in the Corinthian style of architecture, James assimilated the inner front of the older part of the building, by erecting a new façade in the same style with the rest of the building. The building consisted of two stories, a basement or lower floor, and a principal one, the windows of which are large and elegant, when we consider the period. Between the windows, the façade is ornamented with finely proportioned Corinthian pillars, having rich capitals; and between the upper row of windows are medallions, presenting a series of heads carved in high relief, some of which are beautifully executed, and would lead us to believe that more than native talent had been engaged in the work. On the top of the basement which supports the pillars, the initials of the king and of his queen, Mary of Guise, are carved alternately.

The palace of Falkland, deserted by its royal inmates, was for a long series of years suffered to fall into decay:

'The fretted roof looked dark and cold,
And tottered all around;
The carved work of ages old
Dropped wither'd on the ground;
The casement's antique tracery
Was eaten by the dew;
And the night-breeze, whistling mournfully,
Crept keen and coldly through.'

It was purchased in 1888 by the Marquis of Bute, who takes great interest in its careful preservation, as well as in ornamenting the courtyard with flowers and shrubs, and the ground in its immediate neighbourhood, which has been laid out as a garden. The mixture of Gothic, Baronial, and Palladian architecture in this building makes it of much interest to the antiquarian. The main front, although distinctly Baronial, has been treated with buttresses and pinnacles, till it assumes the outward appearance of some ancient chapel, while alongside stand the two round towers of the gateway, with shot-holes, portcullis, and massive walls, that look incongruous. In the inside, this part at one time presented the appearance of a narrow, stone-roofed main building, winged with two round towers corresponding to those at the entrance. But the space between those has been filled up to widen the building, and provide a gallery leading to the large hall, and it is on this latter face that the Corinthian pillars and rows of medallions are shown. At a certain level on the old towers there is a bold string course, and it is remarked by architects how admirably the row of medallions, on the same level, carries on the line, although of such a different style of architecture. The ruined E wing of the square presents

similar medallions, but they are between the rows of windows, not alternate with the main windows as in the other wing, and are far less effective. The grand hall, occupying the main building to the front, shows a pannelled roof, of which some part of the colouring still remains, and part of the original decoration of the walls is also seen. One end of the hall is separated from the corridor by a magnificent screen in oak, consisting of slender turned pillars rising from floor to ceiling, and displaying a very marked style of chamfering, at the changes from round to square, where the pillars are divided into stages. A stone balcony runs round the two towers, with their connecting building, and the main portion of the front, and from this height a very delightful view of the surrounding country is obtained. The view from the southern parapet of the palace has long been admired. On the one hand, the Lomond hills spread out their green sides, and point their conical summits to the sky; on the other, the whole strath of Eden, the Howe of Fife from Cupar to Strathmiglo, lies open and exposed. Previous to becoming the property of the Marquis of Bute it was owned by the late Mr Bruce of Nutt Hill, and by him was rescued from total decay and repaired. The excellence of the workmanship still delights the eye of the antiquarian, and gives an idea of what the building once was.

It might reasonably be supposed that, while Falkland continued to be the occasional residence of royalty, it was not only a place of resort to the higher classes, but that the peasantry would be permitted to enjoy that festivity here which was most congenial to their humours. As it was a favourite residence of that mirthful prince James V., it might well be conjectured, from his peculiar habits, that he would be little disposed to debar from its purlieus those with whom he was wont frequently to associate in disguise. Accordingly—although it is still matter of dispute among our poetical antiquaries, whether the palm should not rather be given to his ancestor James I.—one of the most humorous effusions of the Scottish muse, which contains an express reference to the jovial scenes of the vulgar at Falkland, has, with great probability, been ascribed to the fifth of this name:

'Was nevir in Scotland hard nor sene
Sic dansin nor deray,
Nouthir at Falkland on the Grene,
Nor Pebbilis at the Play,
As wes of wowaris, as I wene,
At Christis kirk on ane day,' etc.

According to Allan Ramsay and the learned Callander, 'Chrystis Kirk' is the kirktown of Leslie, near Falkland. Others have said, with less probability, that it belongs to the parish of Leslie, in that part of the county of Aberdeen called the Garioch. Pinkerton thinks that, besides the poems of *Christis Kirk* and *Pebilis to the Play*, a third one, of the same description, had been written, which is now lost, celebrating the festivities of 'Falkland on the Grene.' This phraseology might refer to what has been called 'the park at Falkland.' Sir David Lindsay, being attached to the court, must have passed much of his time at this royal residence. According to his own account—notwithstanding the badness of the ale brewed in the burgh—he led a very pleasant life here; for, in the language of anticipation, he bids adieu to the beauties of Falkland in these terms:

'Fare well, Falkland, the forteress of Fyfe,
Thy polite park, under the Lowmound law.
Sum tyme in the, I led a lustie lyfe.
The fallow deir, to se thame raik on raw,
Court men to cum to the, thay stand grait aw,
Sayand, thy burgh hene of all burrows hail,
Because, in the, they never gat gude aill.'

In 1715 Rob Roy and his followers, who had hung about Sheriffmuir, without taking part with either side in that struggle, marched to Falkland, and, seizing the place, levied contributions from the district.

Owing to its courtly surroundings, Falkland long showed superior refinement in its inhabitants; and 'Falkland bred' had become an adage. The superiority, however,

of Falkland breeding is, like the former grandeur of the town and palace, now among the things that were. The place is remarkable also for a reminiscence of a totally opposite kind. 'A singular set of vagrants existed long in Falkland called Scrapies, who had no other visible means of existence than a horse or a cow. Their ostensible employment was the carriage of commodities to the adjoining villages; and in the intervals of work they turned out their cattle to graze on the Lomond hill. Their excursions at night were long and mysterious, for the pretended object of procuring coals; but they roamed with their little carts through the country-side, securing whatever they could lift, and plundering fields in autumn. Whenever any inquiry was addressed to a Falkland Scrapie as to the support of his horse, the ready answer was—"Ou, he gangs up the (Lomond) hill ye ken." The enclosing of the hill and the decay of the town, however, put an end to this vagrancy.

The parish of Falkland contains also the villages of FREUCHIE and Newton of Falkland. It is bounded N by Auchtermuchty, E by Kettle, SE by Markinch, S by Leslie, SW by Portmoak in Kinross-shire, and W and NW by Strathmiglo. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 3½ miles; and its area is 8265½ acres. By Conland, Maspie, and other small burns, the drainage is carried partly southward to the Leven, but mainly northward to the Eden, which flows just outside the northern boundary; and the highest point in Falkland between the two river-basins is the East LOMOND (1471 feet), since the loftier West Lomond (1713) falls within the Strathmiglo border. The parts of the parish to the N and E of the town sink to 130 feet above the sea, and are almost a dead level; but most of the surface is finely diversified with gentle valleys and wooded hillsides. The rocks are variously eruptive and carboniferous—greenstone and limestone; and a vein of galena, discovered about 1783 on the S side of the East Lomond, was thought to be argentiferous, but never repaid the cost of working. The soil, too, varies, but is mainly a fertile light friable loam. Woods and plantations cover some 400 acres; about a fifth of the entire area is pastoral or waste; and all the rest of the land is under cultivation. Kilgour, 2¼ miles W by N of the town, was the site of the ancient parish church, and formerly gave name to the entire parish. Traces of several prehistoric forts are on the Lomond hills; remains of extensive ancient military lines are in the lands of Nuthill; and several old coins, chiefly of Charles I. and Charles II., have been found among the ruins of Falkland Palace. The 'Jenny Nettles' of song hanged herself on a tree in Falkland Wood, and was buried under a cairn on the Nuthill estate. Falkland House, or Nuthill, ¾ mile W of the town, was built in 1839-44, after designs by Mr Burn, of Edinburgh, at a cost of at least £30,000, and is a fine edifice in the Tudor style, with a pleasant well-wooded park. It is the Fife residence of the Marquis of Bute. In the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife, this parish since 1880 has been ecclesiastically divided into Freuchie and Falkland, the latter a living worth £266. Two public schools, Falkland and Freuchie, with respective accommodation for 272 and 299 children, have an average attendance of about 195 and 130, and grants of nearly £200 and £130. Valuation (1892) £10,513, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 2698, (1891) 2470, of whom 1489 were in Falkland *q. s.* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See J. W. Taylor's *Some Historical Antiquities connected with Falkland, Kettle, and Leslie* (Cupar, 1861), and Major W. Wood's *Historical Description of Falkland* (Kirkcaldy, 1838).

Falkland, Newton of, a village in Falkland parish, Fife, 1 mile E by S of Falkland town. It carries on some manufactures of dowlas and sheeting.

Falkland Road, a station near the meeting-point of Falkland, Kettle, and Markinch parishes, Fife, on the Thornton and Ladybank section of the North British railway, 3 miles NNW of Markinch Junction.

Fallen Rocks, a vast mass of blocks of Old Red sandstone on the N coast of Arran island, Buteshire,

2 miles NNW of Sannox. They occur on the sea-face of an isolated mountain ridge, 5½ miles long and 1½ mile broad, so situated as to compel the coast-road round the island to make a detour there inland; they consist of masses hurled from an overhanging cliff which fell in the way of landslip; they strew a steep slope and a skirting beach in magnificent confusion; they look like a rocky avalanche rushing to the shore, and form a piece of singularly striking scenery; and they can be approached on land only on foot and by wary walking.

Falloch, a rivulet of Perth and Dumbarton shires, rising, at an altitude of 2600 feet above sea-level, on BEN-A-CHROIN, close to the southern border of Killin parish. Thence it runs 3¼ miles north-by-westward to a point (563 feet) 1½ mile SW of Crianlarich Hotel, and thence 3¼ miles south-westward, 3¼ miles southward, till it falls into the head of Loch Lomond (23 feet) at ARDLUI. The chief of its many mountain affluents are the Dubh Eas and the Allt Arnar or ALDERMAN on the right, and the Allt Inse on the left. From the point where it turns southward, it traverses the romantic glen named after it GLEN FALLOCH, through which the West Highland railway runs from Ardlui to Crianlarich, a distance of 9 miles; forms, in one part, a fine cascade; and has mostly a rapid current, though finally it subsides into comparative sluggishness. Its trout, as a rule, run small, but are so plentiful that from ten to twelve dozen have been taken by one rod in the course of a few hours.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 38, 1872-71.

Fallside, a station in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, on the Glasgow South-Side and Motherwell branch of the Caledonian railway, 1 mile ESE of Uddingston.

Falside, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinneff parish, Kincardineshire, 3 miles N by E of Bervie.

Falside Castle, an ancient peel-tower in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire, 2 miles SW of Tranent town, and 2¾ ESE of Musselburgh. The E part of its stone vaulted roof remains; and a building, a little to the SW, though later, is quite as ruinous. Standing high, 420 feet above sea-level, Falside commands on a clear day a glorious view of the Pentlands, Arthur's Seat, the Firth of Forth, North Berwick Law, and the Bass. Early in the 14th century, under King Robert the Bruce, the lands of Falside were forfeited by Alexander de Such, who had married a daughter of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester; and they came then to the great Seton family, one of whose younger branches styled themselves Setons of Falside. A spot near the castle was the scene of a disastrous skirmish in 1547, on the day before the battle of Pinkie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Fanna, a hill near the meeting-point of Hobkirk, Southdean, and Castleton parishes, Roxburghshire, forming part of the watershed between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, 8¼ miles SE of Hawick. It has an altitude of 1687 feet above sea-level.

Fannich Loch, a lake of Contin parish, towards the centre of Ross and Cromarty. Lying 822 feet above sea-level, it extends 6½ miles east-south-eastward and east-by-northward, has a varying width of 3 and 7 furlongs, and sends off a stream 6½ miles east-south-eastward to Loch Luichart. On its northern shore, 15 miles WNW of Garve station, stands the shooting-lodge of Fannich deer-forest, a mountainous region, whose loftiest summit is Sgurr Mor (3637 feet), 3¾ miles N of the loch. There are boats on the latter, but the trout are small and none too plentiful. Achanault station, on the Highland railway, is only 4 miles from the loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Fannyside, a shallow loch and a moor in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire. The loch, 2¾ miles SE of Cumbernauld town, lies 550 feet above sea-level, and measures 6¾ furlongs in length by from 1 to 2 furlongs in breadth. It contains a few pike and perch, but no trout. The moor lies around the loch, chiefly on the N side, comprises upwards of 3 square miles, and has traces of a Roman road, running southward from Castleary.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Far. See FARR.

Faray. See PHARAY.

Fare, Hill of, a broad-based granitic eminence on the mutual border of Aberdeen and Kincardine shires, belonging to the parishes of Echt, Midmar, Kincardine O'Neil, and Banchory-Ternan, and culminating, at 1545 feet above sea-level, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Banchory village. It forms part of the northern scree of the basin of the Dec, is partly dissevered by the marshy hollow of CORRICHE, contains some valuable peat moss, and affords excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep, producing mutton of very superior flavour, whilst its fine luxuriant heaths abound in moor-fowl, hares, and other game.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Farg, a stream of Perthshire, rising among the Ochils at an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Milnathort. Thence it winds $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, east-by-southward, and north-north-eastward, bounding or traversing the parishes of Forgan-denny, Arngask, Dron, and Abernethy, till, at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Abernethy town, it falls into the river Earn. Containing plenty of burn trout, it mostly traverses a deep, narrow, romantic, wooded glen, called from it Glen Farg. The North British direct route from Edinburgh to Perth runs through this glen, in which there is a station, as does also the turnpike road between the two cities. On 6 Sept. 1842 the Queen and Prince Albert drove down 'the valley of Glen Farg; the hills are very high on each side, and completely wooded down to the bottom of the valley, where a small stream runs on one side of the road—it is really lovely.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 48, 1867-68.

Farigaig, a troutful stream of Daviot and Dunlichity parish, and of Dores parish, NE Inverness-shire. It is formed, 840 feet above sea-level, and 1 mile NE of Dumaglass Lodge, by the confluence of two head-streams, the longer of which, the Allt Uisg an t-Sithein, rises at an altitude of 2500 feet, and runs $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-westward. From their point of confluence the Farigaig winds $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward and south-westward, till it falls into Loch Ness at Inverfarigaig, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Foyers. It receives a rivulet running $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west-by-southward from Loch RUTHVEN ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 700 feet), and it traverses a deep and finely wooded defile.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Farkin or Firkin, a small bay and a small headland in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, on the W side of Loch Lomond, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of Rowardennan Ferry.

Farland Head. See KILBRIDE, West.

Farne, a mansion in Rutherglen parish, Lauarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, 1 mile N by E of Rutherglen. Consisting of a very ancient castellated structure in a state of high preservation, with harmonious modern additions, it forms one of the finest specimens of the old baronial mansion-house in the W of Scotland. The estate, which mainly consists of extensive fertile haugh half engirt by a bold sweep of the Clyde, belonged to successively the royal Stuarts, the Crawfords, the Stewarts of Minto, the Flemings, and the Hamiltons, and now is held by Allan Farie, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Farnell, a parish of E Forfarshire, whose church stands on the southern side of the pretty Den of Farnell, 4 miles SSE of the post-town Brechin, and 1 furlong NW of Farnell Road station on the Scottish North-Eastern section of the Caledonian, this being $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Bridge of Dun Junction.

The parish is bounded W, NW, and N by Brechin, NE by Dun, E by Maryton, SE by Craig, S by Kinnell, and SW by Gnathrie. Its length from E by N to W by S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is now 5705 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. A detached portion of the parish (containing 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres), that formed a portion of Moutreatmont Moor and adjoined the parish of Kinnell, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the latter parish. The river South Esk winds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-southward along the northern border, and just beyond the NE corner of the parish receives Pow Burn, which,

coming in from Kinnell, and running north-eastward across the south-eastern interior, then along the Maryton boundary, itself is joined by two or three rivulets from the W. In the NE the surface declines to 20 feet above sea-level, thence rising gently to 200 feet at the western border, and more rapidly southward to 446 on Ross Muir. 'The whole of Farnell belongs to the Earl of Southesk, whose estate is one of the most compact and desirable in the county. The soil is mostly a clayey loam, in parts rather stiff, and in others of a moorish texture. The subsoil is chiefly clay, mixed with gravel, and resting on the Old Red sandstone. On the higher parts whinstone shoots up here and there to within a few inches of the surface,' etc. (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, pp. 87-89). Farnell Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of the church, was visited by Edward I. of England on 7 July 1296, and first is heard of as a grange or residence of the Bishops of Brechin. Now turned into an almshouse for old women, it is a plain three-story pile, with a turnpike staircase on its southern front; the oldest or SW part was built about the beginning of the 16th century, perhaps by Bishop Meldrum. Bishop Campbell resigned the lands of Farnell in 1566 to his patron and chief, the fifth Earl of Argyll, who within two years bestowed them on his kinswoman, Catharine, Countess of Crawford. Her grand-daughter married Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, afterwards Earl of Southesk; and with his descendants, save for the period of their forfeiture (1716-64), Farnell has since continued. Kinnaird Castle is noticed separately. Since 1787 comprising great part of the ancient parish of Cuikestone or Kinnaird, Farnell is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £310. The church, on a rising ground, surrounded by fine old trees, is a neat Gothic edifice of 1806, containing 330 sittings; an ancient stone monument found here, with carving on it of the Fall of Adam, is figured in Dr John Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (1867). Farnell public school, with accommodation for 130 children, has an average attendance of about 110, and a grant of nearly £115. Valuation (1892) £5435, 2s., plus £1515 for railway. Pop. (1881) 613, (1891) 627.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See chap. ii. of Andrew Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns* (Edinb. 1861).

Farnell Road. See FARNELL.

Farnua. See KIRK HILL, Inverness-shire.

Farout Head or Fair Aird, a promontory in Durness parish, N Sutherland, projecting $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward, between Balnakiel or Baile na Cille Bay on the W and the entrance to Loch Eriboll on the E, till it terminates in a point $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Cape Wrath. Its sides rise in rocky cliffs to a height of 329 feet above sea-level, and present a sublime appearance; its summit commands a magnificent view from Cape Wrath to Whiten Head.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Farr, a hamlet and a parish on the N coast of Sutherland. The hamlet, Bettyhill of Farr, lies at the head of Farr Bay, 9 furlongs E of the mouth of the river Naver, 30 miles W by S of Thurso, and 27 NNE of Altnaharrow; at it are an inn, a police station, and a post office under Thurso, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. A mail coach runs daily to and from Thurso.

The parish, containing also the hamlets of ALTNAHARROW, ARMADALE, and Strathly, is bounded N by the North Sea, E by Reay (in Caithness-shire) and Kildonan, SE by Clyne, S by Rogart, SW by Lairg, and W by Durness and Tongue. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 32 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 22 miles; and its area is now 267,039 acres, the Sutherlandshire portion of the parish of Reay, containing no less than 71,842 acres, having been transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Farr, and Reay parish restricted to its Caithness-shire portion. The coast-line is indented from E to W by Bighouse, Strathly, Armadale, Kirtomy, and Farr Bays, and projects a prominent headland in Strathly Point (287 feet), lesser ones in Kirtomy Point (467), Farr Point (369), and Creag

Ruadh (331). It is 'composed,' says Mr Archibald Young, 'either of bold rocks from 20 to 200 feet high, against which the waves of the North Sea break with fearful violence, or of shallow sands, on which heavy surges are generally rolling. Yet, on all this extent of coast, there is nothing worthy of the name of a harbour; though at Kirtomy and Armadale, and in one or two creeks, boats may land in moderate weather. It is impossible to doubt that this want of harbour accommodation for fishing boats very much hinders the prosecution of the fishings of cod, ling, haddocks, and herrings which abound off the coast, and that the establishment of a commodious and secure landing-place for boats would be a great boon to the district,' etc. (pp. 45-50, *Sutherland*, 1880). Inland, the surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous, from N to S attaining 553 feet at Naver Rock, 1728 at Beinn's Tomaine, 3154 at conical *BEN CLIBRICK, 2669 at the *NE shoulder of BEN HEE, and 2278 at *Creag nah-Iolaire, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Loch NAVER ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $4\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 247 feet) lies towards the SW, and, whilst receiving the river of Mudale and other streams at its head, discharges from its foot the river Naver, winding $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to the sea. The Naver, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below its efflux from Loch Naver, is joined by the Malert, which itself flows 7 miles north-north-eastward out of Loch Coir'an Fhearna ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 570 feet), a lake that lies towards the southern extremity of Farr, and at its head communicates by a narrow channel with Loch a' Bealach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ \times $\frac{1}{4}$ mile). The eastern shore of Loch LOYAL likewise belongs to Farr, and its effluent, the Borgia, above and below Borgia Bridge traces $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the boundary with Tongue; on the eastern border lies Loch nan Cuinne (3×1 mile; 392 feet), the westernmost of the BADEN chain of lakes, so that the drainage partly belongs to the basin of Helmsdale river. Out of Loch Strathy ($7 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 646 feet) Strathy Water runs $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to Strathy Bay, and drains, with its affluents, what is now the northern central district of Farr, whose chief other stream is Armadale Water, running 5 miles north-by-eastward to Armadale Bay, whilst of lakes beyond number one other only needs notice—Loch Meadie ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 405 feet). Through the added or Reay portion of the parish the river HALLADALE runs $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW and N to the Bay of Bighouse. It rises close to the southern boundary at an altitude of 1200 feet above sea-level, and is fed by Dyke Water (running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE) and a number of lesser streams. The rocks on the seaboard are mainly Devonian, and granite and gneiss prevail throughout the interior. A whitish sandstone, capable of fine dressing by the chisel, has been quarried at Strathy; and near it is limestone of first-rate manorial quality. Along Strathnaver, the finest strath perhaps in all the county, there is a considerable extent of good haugh land, a mixture of sand, gravel, and moss; and along the Strathy, too, there are here and there arable patches of fertile thin sandy soil. Sheep-farming, however, is the staple industry, the largest of several large sheep farms being Langdale, Rhifail, Clebrig, Armadale, and Bighouse. The scanty vestiges of BORVE tower have been separately noticed; 'duns,' barrows, standing stones, and remains of several circular towers in Strath-Halladale make up the remaining antiquities. The Duke of Sutherland is sole proprietor of the older part of the parish, and almost so of the added portion. In the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Farr and Strathy, the former a living worth £215. Its church, built in 1774, was restored in 1882; in the churchyard is a very early stone obelisk, sculptured with crosses and other emblems. In the added portion there is Strath-Halladale Free Church mission chapel. Six public schools—Armadale, Dalhalvaig, Farr, Kirtomy, Melvich, and Strathy—with total accommodation for 523 children, has an average attendance of about 315, and grants amounting to nearly £415. Pop. (1871)

2019, (1881) 2750, (1891) 2750, of whom 1081 were in Farr *g. s.* parish, and 776 in that of Strathy.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 115, 108, 109, 1878-80.

Farr, an estate, with a mansion, in Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness-shire, on the Nairn's left bank, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Daviot church.

Farragon Hill, a mountain in Dull parish, Perthshire, 4 miles NNW of Aberfeldy. It rises to an altitude of 2559 feet above sea-level.

Farraline, Loch, a lake of Dores parish, NE Inverness-shire, 3 miles E by S of Inverfarigaig. Lying 650 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and width of 9 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, abounds in trout, and sends off a stream $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward to the Farigaig. A number of muskets, discovered here in 1841, in the course of drainage operations, were supposed to have been thrown into the loch during the troubles of the '45.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Farrer, a small river of Ross and Inverness shires. It rises among mountains of SW Ross-shire, 9 miles E of the head of Loch Carron, and thence winds $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward and east-by-southward, expanding at various points into Lochs MONAR, MIULIE, and Bunacharan ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 367 feet), till, 5 furlongs S by W of ERCHLESS Castle, it unites with the GLASS to form the river BEAUTY. Its glen, Strathfarrer, is a series of circular meadowy spaces, two of them occupied by Lochs Miulie and Bunacharan, and all flanked by bold, rocky, intricate, mountainous acclivities, partly fringed with wood; and it displays a rich variety of picturesque scenery. Its waters are well stocked with trout and grilse. A carriage road, striking into Strathfarrer from Strathglass, crosses the river, near its mouth, by a strong bridge, and ascends the glen to the foot of Loch Monar; and a footpath goes thence, through a wild mountain region, and partly through a mountain pass, to Lochs Carron and Alsh. Masses of graphite or black lead lie embedded among gneiss rocks in the mouth of Strathfarrer.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

Farthingbank, a hamlet in Durisdeer parish, NW Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the Nith, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Thornhill.

Fascadale, a place on the northern coast of Ardnarnachan parish, Argyllshire, 20 miles NNW of Salen, in Mull.

Faseny Water, a Lammermuir rivulet of Garvald and Whittingham parishes, S Haddingtonshire, rising close to the Berwickshire border at an altitude of 1550 feet above sea-level, and winding $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward till it falls into the Whitadder at Mill Knowe, 3 miles WNW of Cranshaws church. It possesses great interest to geologists as exposing a fine section of the Lammermuir rocks, and is well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Faskally, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, at the confluence of the rivers Tummel and Garry, 2 miles NW of Pitlochry. Nature and art have combined to render it 'a very pretty place,' as Queen Victoria styles it in her *Journal*, 11 Sept. 1844.

Faskine, an estate and a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of North Calder Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Calderbank. The estate contains coal and ironstone mines, worked from an earlier period than any others in the great Clydesdale mineral field. Pop. of Faskine and Palacearaig (including Hillhead), (1881) 475, (1891) 486.

Faslane, a small bay in Row parish, Dumbartonshire, on the E side of Gare Loch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Gareloch-head. An ancient castle of the Earls of Lennox here is now represented by only a grassy mound; but a pre-Reformation chapel, dedicated to St Michael, has left some vestiges.

Fasnacloich, a mansion in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, in Glenceran, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the head of Loch Creran, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ N of Tainmuilt station. It stands on the NW shore of Loch Baile Mhic Chailein or Fasnacloich ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), a beautiful expansion of the river Creran, containing plenty of sea-trout and salmon; and

there is a post office of Fasnacloch under Ledaig.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Fasnakyle, a mansion in Kilmorack parish, Invernesshire, at the confluence of the Affric and Amhuinn Deabhaidh to form the river Glass, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Glenaffric Hotel.

Fasque, a mansion in Fettercairn parish, SW Kincardineshire, between Cricchie Burn and the Burn of Garrol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Fettercairn village. Built in 1808-9 at a cost of £30,000 by Sir Thomas Ramsay of Balmain, seventh Bart. since 1625, it is a large palatial looking edifice, commanding a wide prospect, and surrounded by beautiful and extensive policies, with a lake (3×1 furl.) and many trees of great dimensions and rare grandeur. The Fasque estate, held by the Ramsays from the 15th century, was purchased about 1828 by the Liverpool merchant, Mr John Gladstones (1764-1851), who in 1846 was created a baronet as Sir John Gladstone of Fasque and Balfour, and whose fourth son is the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone (b. 1809). The estate is now held by Sir John Robert Gladstone, third Bart. (b. 1852; suc. 1889). 'The Fasque property,' writes Mr James Macdonald in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, pp. 114, 115, 'now extends from Fettercairn village to within less than 10 miles of Banchory on Deeside, a distance of over 16 miles. By far the greater portion lies on the Gramplan range, and consists of black heath-clad hills intersected by numerous valleys or small straths in which there is a good deal of green pasture. On the immense estate of Glendye, purchased by Sir Thomas Gladstone (father of the present baronet) about 1865 from the Earl of Southesk, there are several small farms in the lower parts towards Banchory, while on the other estates there is a large extent of excellent arable land, mostly good rich loam, strong and deep in some parts and thin in others, but all over sound and fertile. The property contains a great deal of valuable wood, not a little of which has been planted by Sir Thomas and his father.

. . . A very commodious farm-steading was erected on the home farm (670 acres) in 1872.' The Episcopal church of Fasque, St Andrew's, was built in 1847 by Sir John, the first baronet, who made his place of sepulture within its walls.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871. See BIGGAR.

Fassifern, an estate, with a mansion, in the Invernesshire section of Kilmallie parish, on the northern shore of Upper Loch Eil, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Fort William. It was the seat of a branch of the Camerons, to which belonged Col. John Cameron (1771-1815), who fell at Quatre Bras, and over whose grave in Kilmallie churchyard at Corpach is a lofty obelisk, with an inscription by Sir Walter Scott. A stone quarry on the estate supplied material for constructing the Caledonian Canal and building a quay at Fort William.

Fast, an ancient military strength in Bedrule parish, Roxburghshire, 1 furlong NW of the ruins of Bedrule Castle. It seems to have been an outwork of the castle, and is now represented by merely a mound.

Fast Castle, a ruinous sea-fortress in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, perched on a jutting cliff that beetles 70 feet above the German Ocean, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Coldingham village, 3 WNW of St Abb's Head, and 7 E of Cockburnspath station. Backed by high grassy hill slopes, it presents one shattered side of a low square keep, with a fragment more shattered still overhanging the sea-verge of its rock, which, measuring 120 by 60 feet, is accessible only by a path a few feet wide, and formerly was quite dis severed from the mainland by a chasm of 24 feet in width that was crossed by a draw-bridge. In 1410, it was held by Thomas Holden and an English garrison, who had long harassed the country by their pillaging excursions, when Patrick, second son of the Earl of Dunbar, with a hundred followers, took the castle and captured the governor. According to Holinshed, Fast Castle again fell into the hands of the English, but was recovered by the following stratagem in 1548—'The captain of Fast Castle had commanded the husbandmen adjoining to bring thither, at a certain day, great store of victuals. The young men thereabouts

having that occasion, assembled thither at the day appointed, who, taking their burdens from their horses, and laying them on their shoulders, were allowed to pass the bridge, which joined two high rocks, into the castle; where, laying down that which they brought, they suddenly, by a sign given, set upon the keepers of the gate, slew them, and before the other Englishmen could be assembled, possessed the other places, weapons, and artillery of the castle, and then receiving the rest of the company into the same, through the same great and open gate, they wholly kept and enjoyed the castle for their countrymen.' Sir Nicolas Throgmorton, in 1567, characterises it as a place 'fitter to lodge prisoners than folks at liberty;' and, in 1570, when only tenanted by ten Scots, Drury, Marshal of Berwick, after taking Home Castle, was sent to invest Fast Castle with 2000 men, it being the next principal place that belonged to the Homes. Passing from them by marriage about 1580, 'Fast Castle,' says Sir Walter Scott, in his *Provincial Antiquities*, 'became the appropriate stronghold of one of the darkest characters of that age, the celebrated Logan of Restalrig. There is a contract existing in the charter-chest of Lord Napier betwixt Logan and a very opposite character, the celebrated inventor of logarithms, the terms of which are extremely singular. The paper is dated July 1594, and sets forth—"Forasmuch as there were old reports and appearances that a sum of money was hid within John Logan's house of Fast Castle, John Napier should do his utmost diligence to search and seek out, and by all craft and ingine to find out the same, and, by the grace of God, shall either find out the same, or make it sure that no such thing has been there." For his reward he was to have the extra third of what was found, and to be safely guarded by Logan back to Edinburgh. And in case he should find nothing, after all trial and diligence taken, he refers the satisfaction of his travel and pains to the discretion of Logan.' Logan was next engaged in the mysterious Gowrie Conspiracy (1600). It was proposed to force the King into a boat from the bottom of the garden of Gowrie House, and thence conduct him by sea to that ruffian's castle, there to await the disposal of Elizabeth or of the conspirators. Logan's connection with this affair was not known till nine years after his death, when the correspondence betwixt him and the Earl of Gowrie was discovered in the possession of Sprott, a notary public, who had stolen them from one John Bour, to whom they were intrusted. Sprott was executed, and Logan was condemned for high treason, even after his death, his bones having been brought into court for that purpose. Almost greater, however, than any historic interest connected with Fast Castle is the fictitious one with which Scott invested it in his *Bride of Lammermoor*, by choosing it for prototype of 'Wolf's Crag,' the solitary and naked tower of Edgar Ravenswood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864. See PERTH, DIRLETON, BALDOON, and chap. xxxvi. of James F. Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (Edinh. 1871).

Fatlips Castle, an ancient fortalice in Minto parish, Roxburghshire, on the crown of Minto Crags, near the left bank of the Teviot, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE of Minto House. Supposed to have been a stronghold of the Turnbulls, it is figured in Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*, and appears there as still comprising two stories; but it is now a small fragmentary ruin.

Fatlips Castle, an ancient fortalice in Symington parish, Lanarkshire, on a spur projecting from the SE skirt of Tinto Hill, 2 miles NNE of Wiston. It is now represented by only a piece of wall about 6 feet high and fully 6 feet thick.

Fauldhouse, a *q. s.* parish and a mining village in Whitburn parish, SW Linlithgowshire, with a station on the Cleland and-Midealder line of the Caledonian, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of West Calder. Lying in a bleak region of collieries, ironstone mines, and paraffin works, it stands within a mile of CROFTHEAD and Greenburn, villages similar to itself, and practically forms one with them. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the

National Bank, and an endowed school. The Established church, built at a cost of £1700, was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1872; St John's Roman Catholic church (1873; 550 sittings) is a good early English edifice. Pop. of Fauldhouse and Crofthead (1871) 3151, (1881) 3000, (1891) 2762; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 3933, (1891) 3469.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Faungrass, a burn in Longformacus and Greenlaw parishes, Berwickshire, rising on Evelaw, among the Lammermuirs, on the SE border of Longformacus, and running 5 miles southward and south-eastward to Blackadder Water, at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Greenlaw town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Fawside. See FALSIDE.

Fea, an eminence in Cross parish, Sanday Island, Orkney. It rises gently from the E, terminates in a maritime precipice on the W, is pierced in the base of the precipice by curious caverns, and commands from its summit very fine views.

Feachan, Feochan, or Feuchan, a sea-loch on the mutual boundary of Kilniver and Kilbride parishes, Argyllshire. Penetrating the land $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, first south-eastward, next east-north-eastward, it is 1 mile wide at the entrance, and from 1 furlong to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile higher up; has a depth of 15 fathoms; is flanked by high rocky promontories; receives at its head the Nell, and at Kilniver the Euchar; and at the time of spring tides has the appearance of a wide rapid river.

Fearn, a village and a coast parish of NE Ross and Cromarty. The village, Hill of Fearn, stands 50 feet above sea-level, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by S of Fearn station, on the Dingwall and Tain section of the Highland railway, this being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Tain, and 22 NE of Dingwall; at it is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments.

The parish, containing also the fishing villages of Balintore and Hilton of Cadboll, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE and $2\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Hill of Fearn, is bounded NW by Tain, NE by Tarbat, SE by the Moray Firth, S by Nigg, and SW and W by Logie-Easter. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 8253 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 289 $\frac{1}{4}$ water. The coast-line, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, rises steeply near Geanies in precipitous cliffs to a height of 200 feet above the sea, but southward is low and sandy; inland the surface is much of it nearly flat, and nowhere exceeds 150 feet. Loch EYE ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 51 feet), on the Tain border, is almost the only lake that has not been drained; and there are no streams of any consequence. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone; but the small vein of limestone that runs from the North Sutor to Tarbat Ness, crops out at Geanies. The soil is largely a very rich fertile loam, and agriculture is carried to high perfection, steam-ploughing having been introduced in 1875, whilst from a little knoll near Cadboll no fewer than eighteen steam-stalks may be counted. Cattle-feeding, too, is carried on, especially on the farms of the Cadboll property, belonging to Macleod of Invergordon. Geanies estate underwent great improvement from 1840 under the care of that eminent agriculturist, Kenneth Murray, Esq. (1826-76), who succeeded his brother in 1867, and who extended the arable area from 2016 to 4000 acres, the new land being partly reclaimed from bog and moss, partly from moor, and partly from lochs. Geanies House, 4 miles ENE of Hill of Fearn, commands a glorious view over the Moray Firth, has extensive and well-kept gardens and pleasure grounds, and is now the seat of his son, William Hugh Eric Murray, Esq. (b. 1858). Other mansions are Allan House and Rhynie House, standing respectively $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NE of the village of Hill of Fearn. The Premonstratensian Abbey of Fearn was founded in 1221 by Ferchard Macintaggart, Earl of Ross, in EDDERTON parish, but in 1338 was transferred to Fearn to escape the ferocity of neighbouring clans. Of its twenty-one abbots the fifteenth was the protomartyr of the Scottish Reformation, Patrick Hamilton (1503-28), who was burned at ST ANDREWS. He was but a youth when he obtained the abbacy

in 1524, and it is doubtful whether he ever took orders; anyhow his connection with Fearn was little more than titular. The abbey church comprised a nave, a choir (99 \times 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet), a Lady chapel, and two transeptal chapels—First Pointed mainly in style, with later insertions and additions, the whole having been completed by Abbot James Cairncross in 1545. It served as the parish church from the Dissolution till 1742, when on a Sunday of October the ponderous stone roof fell in; as graphically told in Hugh Miller's *Scenes and Legends*, under the title of 'The Washing of the Mermaid.' Forty-four persons were killed, and more must have lost their lives, but that the stalwart preacher, Robertson of Gairloch, set his shoulder against the door, and so propped up the side wall. The pile lay in ruins till 1772, when it was patched up to serve anew as parish church; and though lamentably mutilated, with its E end cut off for the Balnagowan mausoleum, it still retains many features of interest—three sedilia, two piscinas, a credence, three monumental effigies, and some good lancet and traceried windows. Another antiquity, noticed separately, is Lochslin Castle. Vestiges of Cadboll Castle are still to be seen, and also an ancient sculptured pillar. Fearn is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the living is worth £364. The parish or abbey church stands 5 furlongs SE of the village, and a Free church $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by N. Three public schools, all of recent erection, at Balmuchy, Hill of Fearn, and Hilton, with respective accommodation for 80, 131, and 202 children, have an average attendance of about 80, 80, and 165, and grants of nearly £90, £95, and £215. Pop. (1801) 1528, (1831) 1695, (1861) 2083, (1871) 2135, (1881) 2135, (1891) 1900.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Fearn, two districts and a rivulet in Edderton parish, Ross-shire. The districts are Easter Fearn and Wester Fearn; and the rivulet intersects or divides them northward to the inner Dornoch Firth. See EDDERTON.

Fearn or Fern, a parish in the central part of Forfarshire, whose church is beautifully situated on an isolated hillock in the midst of a romantic den, 9 miles N by E of Forfar, and 7 W of Brechin, under which there is a post office of Fearn. It is bounded N by Lethnot, E by Menmuir and Careston, S and W by Tannadice. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 8811 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 20 are water. Clear-flowing NORAN Water winds 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east south-eastward along all the southern border, on its way to the South Esk; and CRUICK Water, an affluent of the North Esk, rising in the northern extremity of the parish, runs 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward, through the interior, and passes off into Menmuir. In the SE the surface sinks to less than 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 421 feet near Wellford, 605 near Noranside, 970 at Deuchar Hill, 1003 at Greens of Shandford, 1009 at *Mansworn Rig, 1682 at *Benderochie, 1377 at Craig of Trusta, and 1900 at the *Hill of Garbet, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The rocks include clay slate and Old Red sandstone, and the slate has been quarried; whilst the soil is fertile throughout the Strathmore district and in parts of the central valley. On a rocky and precipitous reach of Noran Water stand the haunted ruins of the castle of Wayne, or ancient manor-house of Fearn, originally a three-story pile of friable red sandstone, with a round south-western tower. Falsely ascribed to Cardinal Bethune, and greatly enlarged towards the close of the 17th century by Robert, third Earl of Southesk, this, or a predecessor, was the seat of the Montealtos or Mowats, who held the estate of Fearn from the reign of William the Lyon (1166-1214) till some time prior to 1450. In that year it was in the possession of the Earls of Crawford, from whom it passed about 1594 to the Carnegies of SOUTHESK. By them it was sold in 1766 to Mr John Mill, whose son built Noranside. The small estate of Denchars has its interest, as having been owned by Deuchars of that ilk from the 10th century till 1818. The 'Kel-

pie's Footmark' is still to be seen in a sandstone rock near the castle ofayne, but little or nothing remains of a 'Druidical circle,' of a circular prehistoric dwelling, or of three tumuli on the hills, one of which yielded a number of ancient urns. NORANSIDE is the chief mansion. Fearn is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £162. The church, originally founded by Bishop Colman about 666, and dedicated to St Aidan, was rebuilt in 1806, and contains 238 sittings; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 68 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of nearly £50. Valuation (1857) £4155, (1882) £5194, 10s. 9d., (1892) £3975, 1s. Pop. (1801) 448, (1831) 450, (1861) 439, (1871) 348, (1881) 316, (1891) 277.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See chap. v. of Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (Edinb. 1853).

Fechley or **Fichlie**, a place in Towie parish, W Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Towie church. The Peel of Fechley, a mound here, partly natural and partly artificial, measures upwards of 60 feet in height, and from 127 to 200 feet in summit breadth; is surrounded by a fosse, from 12 to 41 feet in width, and from 8 to 35 feet in depth; and is crowned with vitrified remains of a tower.

Fechtin Ford, a place on the border of Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, on Avon Water, 1 mile above Manuel House. It is traditionally said to have been the scene of a feud between the shepherds of the confronting banks.

Federate, a ruined castle in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles N of New Deer village. Surrounded partly by a fosse, partly by a morass, it was approachable only by a causeway and a drawbridge; formed an incomplete square, with great thickness of wall, and with the corners rounded off; and, dating from some period unknown to either record or tradition, is said to have been one of the last strongholds of the Jacobite forces after the battle of Killiecrankie.

Fender, a burn in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, rising on the SW slope of Bengo at an altitude of 3050 feet above sea-level, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along an alpine glen, till, after a total descent of 2400 feet, it falls into the river Tilt, 1 mile N by E of Blair Athole village. It makes three picturesque falls, the first about a mile from its mouth, the third at its influx to the Tilt; approaches the last fall through a narrow recess; and in a boiling and eddying series of five descents, to the aggregate depth of 30 feet, thunders into the Tilt at a point where the latter flows in dark glood between two vertical cliffs of limestone rocks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Fendoch, an ancient camp in Monzie parish, Perthshire, on the high ground at the lower end of the Sma' Glen or deep narrow defile of Glensalmond, 9 furlongs W by N of BUCHANTY, and 3 miles NE of Monzie church. Overlooked by a native strength upon DUNMORE, it is traditionally called the Roman Camp, and may be truly regarded as the work of the Roman legions under Agricola or one of his successors. It measures 180 paces in length by 80 in breadth, and is alleged to have had accommodation for 12,000 men; it was defended on two sides by water, on the other side by morass and precipice; and it continued till about the beginning of the present century to retain considerable portions of both rampart and fosse, but has subsequently been greatly levelled by tillage and road-making operations. A moor immediately E of it was, till a recent period, dotted with cairns over an extent of several acres,—several of the cairns measuring from 10 to 14 paces in diameter; and it is thought, from the number and size of these cairns, and from human remains having been found beneath them, to have been the scene of some great ancient battle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Fenella, several localities in the SW and S of Kincardineshire. Strathfenella Hill, in the western vicinity of Fordoun village, is a crescent-shaped isolated ridge 3 miles long, and 1358 feet high. Fenella Strath, to

the N of the hill, is a pleasant vale traversed by Luther Water. Fenella Castle, 1 mile W of Fettercairn village, is the vestige of an ancient structure, situated on an eminence, enclosed by an inner and an outer wall, and surrounded on three sides by a morass. Fenella Den, in St Cyrus parish, is traversed by a burn running to the North Esk river, making a cascade of 65 feet in fall, and crossed by two handsome bridges, one of them 120 feet high. All these take their name from Fenella, daughter of the Mormaer of Angus, and wife of the Mormaer of the Mearns, who in 994 is said to have slain King Kenneth III. at Fenella Castle, to revenge the death of her son. 'Not only Hector Boece,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'but the older and graver chroniclers, Fordun and Wyntoun, bring out this affair in a highly theatrical shape. We are to suppose that the victim has been lured in among the avenger's toils. He was led into a tower of the castle "quhilk was theiket with copper, and hewn with mani subtle mouldry of flowers and imageries, the work so curious that it exceeded all the stuff thereof." So says the translator of Boece. In the midst of the tower stood a brazen statue of the king himself, holding in his hand a golden apple studded with gems. "That image," said the Lady Fenella, "is set up in honour of thee, to show the world how much I honour my king. The precious apple is intended for a gift for the king, who will honour his poor subject by taking it from the hand of the image." The touching of the apple set agoing certain machinery which discharged a hurdle of arrows into the king's body. The trick is copied from some of those attributed to the Vehmich tribunals. The picturesque district between Fettercairn and the sea is alive with traditions of Fenella and her witcheries' (*Hist. Scotl.*, i. 339, ed. 1876).

Fenton Barns. See DIRLETON.

Fenwick, a village and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The village stands 430 feet above sea-level on the right bank of Fenwick Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office with money order and savings' bank departments. Pop. (1871) 469, (1881) 366, (1891) 327.

The parish is bounded NE by Eaglesham in Renfrewshire, E and SE by Loudoun, S by Kilmarnock, SW by Kilmarnock and Dregghon, W by Stewarton, and NW by Stewarton and by Mearns in Renfrewshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 8 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 18,161 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 57 are water. Crawfordland and Fenwick Waters, gathering their head-streams from Eaglesham, run west-south-westward and south-westward across the parish, and, passing into Kilmarnock, there unite to form Kilmarnock Water; whilst Loch GOIN or Blackwoodhill Dam (7×3 furl.) just touches the north-eastern boundary. The surface sinks, below Dalmusternock, in the furthest S, to 340 feet above sea-level, and rises thence east-north-eastward to 714 feet at Airtnock, 836 at Greenhill, 807 at Crins Hills, and 932 near the eastern border; north-north-eastward or northward to 785 at Dicks Law, 914 near Loch Goin, 556 at East Pokelly, 754 at Greelaw, and 876 at Drumboy Hill. Thus, though, as seen from the hills of Craigie in Kyle, Fenwick looks all a plain, it really attains no inconsiderable altitude, and from many a point commands far-reaching views of Kyle and the Firth of Clyde, away to the heights of Carrick and the Arran and Argyllshire mountains. Originally, for the most part, fen or bog, the land, in spite of a general scarcity of trees, now wears a verdant, cultivated aspect, being chiefly distributed into meadow and natural pasture. Fossiliferous limestone is plentiful; in the W are a free-stone quarry, and a thin seam of coal; and seams of ironstone, with coal and limestone, are on the Rowallan estate. This estate was held from the 13th till the beginning of the 18th century by the Mures of Rowallan, of whom a curious *Historie*, published at Glasgow in 1825, was written by Sir William Mure (1594-1657), 'a man'—we have it on his *ipse dixit*—'that was pious and learned, had an excellent vein in poesie, and much

dehlyted in building and planting.' His son and grandson both were zealous Covenanters; and during the former's time the celebrated William Guthrie, who was minister of Fenwick from 1644, is said to have held conventicles in the house of Rowallan after his ejection (1664). Fitly enough, the sufferings of the martyrs and confessors of the Covenant were chronicled in the *Scots Worthies* of a native of Fenwick, John Howie of Lochgoin (1735-91). He was descended from a Waldensian refugee who had settled here so long ago as 1178; and Lochgoin, in the days of his great-grandfather, had twelve times been pillaged by the persecutor. In his own day that ancient and sequestered dwelling became a kind of covenanting reliquary, wherein were enshrined the Bible and sword of Paton, the standard of Fenwick parish, the drum that was sounded at Drumclog, and so forth. To revert to Rowallan, it passed, through an heiress, to the fifth Earl of LOUDOUN. Disjoined from Kilmarnock in 1642, Fenwick is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £185. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1643, and contains 850 sittings. It retains its original black oak pulpit, with a half-hour sand-glass; and the joughs still hang from the S gable. In 1889-90 it underwent extensive renovation, which cost about £600. There are also Free and U.P. churches; and two public schools, Fenwick and Hairshaw, with respective accommodation for 131 and 65 children. have an average attendance of about 85 and 35, and grants amounting to nearly £95 and £40. Pop. (1881) 1152, (1891) 1007.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Ferdun, a streamlet of Fording parish, Kincardineshire. Formed by two burns that descend from the frontier Grampians, and unite at Clattering-Briggs, it runs 5½ miles south-south-eastward, past the W end of Strathfenella Hill, to a confluence with Luther Water, 1¼ mile W of Laurencekirk.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Ferneze or **Ferneze**, a range of hills on the mutual border of Abbey and Neilston parishes, Renfrewshire, culminating, 1½ mile W by S of Barrhead, at 725 feet above sea-level.

Fergus, a lake (3 × 1 furl.) on the mutual border of Ayr and Coynton parishes, Ayrshire, 4½ miles SE of Ayr town. It has an islet in its centre, contains pike, and sends off a rivulet 1 mile southward through Loch Snipe to Loch Martnaham.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Fergushill, a *quoad sacra* parish and a collier village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire. The *q. s.* parish comprises parts of Irvine, Kilwinning, and Stewarton parishes. Founded about the year 1835, the village, 1¾ mile E of Kilwinning town, has a public school for the children of the colliers and the parish church. Pop. of village (1891) 412; of *q. s.* parish (1891) 2032.

Ferguslie, a western suburb of Paisley, in Renfrewshire. It lies within Paisley parliamentary burgh, and was built on an estate which belonged for some time to the monks of Paisley, but was afterwards divided. An old castle stood on the estate, and has left some remains; and a modern mansion, called Ferguslie House, is now on it. See PAISLEY.

Ferguston, a farm, near Bearsden station, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, retaining, on the face of a hill, a reach of the fosse of Antoninus' Wall.

Ferintosh, a former detached section of Nairnshire, at the head of Cromarty Firth, surrounded by Ross and Cromarty, and lying about 2¼ miles SE of Dingwall. It had for some years previous to 1891 been treated as part of Ross and Cromarty for most county purposes, and in that year the Boundary Commissioners completed the transference by disjoining the detached section from Nairnshire and annexing it to the united county of Ross and Cromarty. It forms the central district of the united parish of Urquhart and Logie-West; comprises part of Mullbuie, and part of the strath at that ridge's south-western base; is bounded along the W for 2½ miles, by the river Conan and the upper part of Cromarty Firth; and comprises 6385 acres of land, partly moor, partly pasture, but chiefly arable. The barony of Ferintosh was purchased about 1670 by

the Forbeses of CULLODEN, who here have a mansion, Rye-field Lodge; and a privilege of distilling whisky on it, from grain of its own growth free of duty, was granted in 1689 to Duncan Forbes, father of President Forbes, but was withdrawn in 1785, being compensated by a grant of £20,000. Great improvements have been carried out since 1847 by reclaiming, draining, &c.

Ferintosh, **Newton** of, a hamlet in Ferintosh district, county of Ross and Cromarty, 1¾ mile ESE of Conan-Bridge. It has a post office under Dingwall.

Fern, Forfarshire. See FEARN.

Fernell. See FARNELL.

Ferneze. FERENEZE.

Ferne, an estate in Monimail parish, Fife, 4 miles W of Cupar and 3¼ NNE of Ladybank. It appears to have been part of the original demesne of the Earls of Fife; and it retains a baronial fortalice of great antiquity, once a place of considerable strength, surrounded by marshy ground.

Ferne, **Easter**, a hamlet in Monimail parish, Fife, 2¾ miles W of Cupar.

Ferniegair, a village, with a station in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, on the Lesmahagow railway, at the junction of the eastward line from Hamilton, 2¼ miles NNW of Larkhall. It has a post office under Hamilton. Pop. (1871) 395, (1881) 551, (1891) 906.

Ferneherst Castle, a border stronghold in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of Jed Water, 2½ miles S by E of Jedburgh town. It was the ancient seat of the Kerrs of the Lothian line, as CESSFORD was that of the Roxburghe Kerrs—offshoots both of the same Anglo-Norman stock, but wrangling ever as to seniority. Ralph Kerr about 1350 settled in Teviotdale, and his seventh descendant is designated of Ferneherst in the parliament records of 1476. To this date, then, or somewhat earlier, belonged the original castle, where Sir Andrew or 'Dand' Kerr was taken prisoner by the English under Lord Dacre, after a valiant defence, 24 Sept. 1523. With the aid of D'Essé's French auxiliaries, his son, Sir John, retook the castle in 1549; and his son, Sir Thomas, on 22 Jan. 1570, the day after Moray's murder at Lillithgow, swept over the Border with fire and sword, hoping to kindle a war that might lead to Queen Mary's release. For this, in the following April, the Earl of Sussex demolished Ferneherst, which was not rebuilt till 1598; its interior was restored in 1889-92. Sir Thomas's fourth son was Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, Sir Thomas Overbury's murderer; whilst the eldest son, Andrew, was also ennobled as Lord Jedburgh in 1622. The third Lord Jedburgh, Ralph Kerr's twelfth descendant, died without issue in the year 1692, when the title devolved on his second cousin once removed, Robert, fourth Earl of Lothian, who in 1701 was created Marquis of Lothian. (See NEWBATTLE.) Not the least interesting of Ferneherst's many memories is the visit paid to it on 21 Sept. 1803 by Scott and Wordsworth, whose sister writes: 'Walked up to Ferneherst, an old hall in a secluded situation, now inhabited by farmers; the neighbouring ground had the wildness of a forest, being irregularly scattered over with fine old trees. The wind was tossing their branches, and sunshine dancing among the leaves, and I happened to exclaim, "What a life there is in trees!" on which Mr Scott observed that the words reminded him of a young lady who had been born and educated on an island of the Orcaes, and came to spend a summer at Kelso and in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. She used to say that in the new world into which she was come nothing had disappointed her so much as trees and woods; she complained that they were lifeless, silent, and, compared with the grandeur of the ever-changing ocean, even insipid. At first I was surprised, but the next moment I felt that the impression was natural. . . . The valley of the Jed is very solitary immediately under Ferneherst; we walked down to the river, wading almost up to the knees in fern, which in many parts overspread the forest ground. It made me think of our walks at Allfoxden, and of our own park—though at Ferneherst is no park at

present—and the slim fawns that we used to startle from their couching-places among the fern at the top of the hill. We were accompanied on our walk by a young man from the Braes of Yarrow, William Laidlaw, an acquaintance of Mr Scott's, who, having been much delighted with some of William's poems which he had chanced to see in a newspaper, had wished to be introduced to him; he lived in the most retired part of the dale of Yarrow, where he had a farm; he was fond of reading and well informed, but at first meeting as shy as any of our Grasmere lads, and not less rustic in his appearance.' See pp. 265-267 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Priuc. Shairp, 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Fernielea. See FERNILEE.

Fernielee, a hamlet on the S border of Galashiels parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of the river Tweed, near Yair Bridge, 5½ miles NNW of Selkirk. Fernielee mansion here, now a decayed edifice, was the seat of the Rutherfords, and in one of its turrets the beautiful Miss Alison Rutherford (1712-94), who in 1731 became the wife of Patrick Cockburn, advocate, wrote her version ('I've seen the smiling,' etc.) of the *Flowers of the Forest*.

Fern-Tower, a mansion in Crieff parish, Perthshire, on the SE slope of the pine-clad Knock (911 feet), 2 miles NNE of Crieff town. In 1810 Sir David Baird (1757-1829), the hero of Seringapatam, married Miss Aun Campbell Prestou of Valleyfield and Fern-Tower, and it was at Fern-Tower that he spent his last years and died. His widow survived him till 1847; and now the estate belongs to and is one of the Scottish seats of Lord Abercromby. See TOM-A-CHASTEL, AIRTHREY, and TULLIBODY.

Ferrintosh. See FERINTOSH.

Ferry. See QUEENSFERRY.

Ferrybank, an estate, with a mansion, in Cupar parish, Fife, 1 mile SW of the town.

Ferryden, a fishing village in Craig parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of the South Esk river, 1 mile above its mouth, directly opposite MONTROSE, but 1½ mile therefrom by road. Till the river was bridged it was the ferry-station on the road from Aberdeen, by way of Montrose, to the S of Scotland. It conducts a fishery so extensive as to employ about 300 men in boats, to send off loads of fish to the markets of Montrose, Brechin, Forfar, Dundee, Perth, and other towns, and to supply immense quantities to fish-curers in Montrose for the markets of the South. It owns boats and other fishing appliances to the extent of about £28,000, and its people are hardy and industrious. It contains a post office under Montrose, the Free church of Craig, and two public schools, which, with accommodation for 254 and 258 children, have an average attendance of about 160 and 155, and grants of nearly £165 and £135. Pop. (1881) 1520, (1891) 1482.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See And. Douglas, *History of Ferryden* (Montrose, 1857).

Ferry, East and West. See BROUGHTY FERRY.

Ferryhill. See ABERDEEN.

Ferry Hill, a peninsula in Inverkeithing parish, Fife, bearing on its point the village of North Queensferry. It is connected with the mainland by an isthmus 4½ furlongs broad, and rises to an altitude of 200 feet above sea-level.

Ferry, Little, a ferry (1 furlong broad) on the mutual boundary of Dornoch and Golspie parishes, Sutherland, across the neck of water between Loch Fleet and the sea, 4¼ miles N by E of Dornoch town. An action was fought on the N side of it, in 1746, between the Jacobites and the militia.

Ferry, Meikle, a ferry (5½ furlongs broad) on the mutual boundary of Ross-shire and Sutherland, across a contracted part of the Dornoch Firth, 4 miles NW of Tain, and 4¾ WSW of Dornoch. It formerly was used as the chief thoroughfare between the eastern parts of the two counties; but it suffers much obstruction from winds and currents; and the road round by Bonar Bridge, though exceedingly circuitous, has long been generally preferred.

Ferry-Port-on-Craig, a town and a parish in the extreme NE of Fife. Stauding on the southern side of the entrance of the Firth of Tay, the town by water is 7 furlongs S of Broughty Ferry and 3½ miles E by S of Dundee, whilst by rail it is 11¼ miles NNE of Cupar and 56½ NNE of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge. It sprang into being and took its name from an ancient ferry (said to be the oldest in Scotland), whose port was dominated by a rock or craig; and it acquired a great and sudden increase of prosperity, from the purchase in Sept. 1842 of the right of ferry by the Edinburgh and Notheru (now the North British) Company. Thenceforth it came to be occasionally known as Tayport, a name that has now almost superseded its older parochial designation, and under which it became a burgh in 1887. By rail it is in communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the South, while by the Tay Bridge (see DUNDEE) it has direct railway connection with Dundee and the North. Though all carriage traffic has now ceased at the ferry, steamers still cross nearly every hour to Broughty Ferry. The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, and six commissioners. Tayport, besides, is a favourite bathing resort, with many new villas and cottages commanding delightful views of the opposite coast; and employment is furnished to its townspeople by a flax and jute spinning mill, 2 linen factories, 2 sawmills, engine works, a bobbin factory, as also by the valuable salmon fisheries and mussel dredging of the Tay. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, insurance agencies, a gaswork, 2 hotels, a public school, the Scots-craig golf club, a Young Men's Christian Association, a cemetery, a masouic hall, and a temperance hall, which last, erected in 1877, measures 60 by 34 feet, and has accommodation for 500. The parish church (1825; repaired 1882) is a neat edifice, containing 850 sittings; and other places of worship are Free and U.P. churches and a Baptist chapel. The railway works include a large artificial basin; an outer mole or breastwork, constructed with great skill and at vast expense, to shelter this basin from E and N wiuds; an inner breastwork or landing-slip, 600 feet long and 30 high; and a quay-wall, 200 feet long, at the eastern end of the basin. The harbour thus comprises a sheltered floating basin, fully 600 feet long and 200 in average breadth, with a depth of 28 feet of water at full spring tides, and of not less than 8 feet at the lowest tides. It is usually full of vessels taking in cargoes of coal, etc., there being no coal mines further north of this in Scotland. Pop. (1831) 1538, (1861) 1773, (1871) 2498, (1881) 2630, (1891) 2871.

The parish, constituted in 1606, and supposed to have previously formed part of Leuchars, is bounded N by the Firth of Tay, E by the German Ocean, SE by Leuchars, and SW and W by Forgan. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 4¾ miles; its utmost breadth is 1½ mile; and its area is 4952¼ acres, of which 2177½ are foreshore. The coast to the E of the town is flat and for the most part sandy, including nearly all this large expanse of foreshore, but westward of the town it is rocky and irregular, and inland the surface rises rapidly to 129 feet at Spearshill, and to 300 at Waterloo Towers and Scotsraig Law. The rocks are chiefly eruptive, and include considerable quantities of beautiful spar. In part of the parish the soil, though light and variable, is kindly and fertile; and upon Scotsraig Mains there are a few fields of very superior land, the entire farm extending over 500 acres. Two lighthouses, to E and W of the village, serve, with those on the Forfar shore of the firth, to guide the navigation of the Tay. An old building, now represented by scanty vestiges, and usually called the Castle, seems to have been erected subsequent to the invention of gunpowder, and was probably designed to act, in concert with Broughty Castle, for defence of the entrance of the firth. SCOTSCRAIG is the chief mansion. This parish is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £220. The public school, with accommoda-

tion for 576 children, has an average attendance of about 515, and a grant of over £585. Valuation (1866) £5972, 12s. 9d., (1882) £10,168, 14s. 8d., (1892) £10,343, 19s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 920, (1841) 1714, (1861) 2013, (1871) 2674, (1881) 2818, (1891) 3008.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Ferrytown-of-Cree. See CREETOWN.

Feshie, a rapid stream of Alvie parish, SE Inverness-shire, rising among the Grampian Mountains at an altitude of 2750 feet, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of the meeting-point of Aberdeenshire, Inverness-shire, and Perthshire. Thence it winds 23 miles northward, mostly along the Kingussie border, till, nearly opposite Kincaig station, it falls into the river Spey, after a total descent of fully 2000 feet. Quite early in its course the Feshie approaches within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Geldie Burn, a rise of barely 50 feet here parting the basins of the Spey and the Dee. It was by this route, up Glen Geldie and down Glen Feshie, that the Queen and the Prince Consort rode from Deeside to Strathspey on 4th Sept. 1860. (See ALVIE.) In the great flood of Aug. 1829 the Feshie did enormous damage, and rose at the romantic old bridge of Inver-eshie to a height of 25 feet above its ordinary level.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 74, 1874-77. See chap. xii. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (3d ed. 1873).

Feshie-Bridge, a hamlet in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Feshie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Kincaig station. It has a post office under Kingussie.

Fetheray. See FIDRA.

Fetlar, an island and a civil parish in the N of Shetland. The island lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Yell, 4 S of Unst, and 33 N by E of Lerwick, under which it has a post office. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 10,133 acres. The outline is rendered so irregular by numerous headlands and sea inlets as to give a large extent of sea coast. The principal bays or sea inlets are Tresta, with a sandy beach; Aith, with a pebbly beach; Funzie, used as a ling fishing station; Gruting, with a pebbly beach; Urie, with a rude pier; Sand, of small extent and sandy; and Mowick, used for the transporting of peats from an inland hill by sea to the other bays of the island. The interior comprises several hills and vales, but nowhere exceeds 521 feet above sea-level. The rocks comprise gneiss, syenite, granite, quartzite, syenitic greenstone, mica slate, chlorite slate, clay slate, serpentine, and diallage rock. Bog iron ore, of a very rich quality, occurs in peat moss; chromate of iron is found in the serpentine rock; and some veins of copper ore have been found. Less than a tenth of the island is under cultivation, as much which was formerly arable is now under pasture. Save in the manse garden not a tree or shrub is anywhere to be seen. Brough Lodge is the principal residence. Pop. (1831) 843, (1861) 543, (1871) 517, (1881) 431, (1891) 363.

The parish until 1891 included also the northern part of Yell island, bore the name of Fetlar and North Yell, and had a total area of 26,659 acres. In that year the Boundary Commissioners curtailed the name of the parish to Fetlar, and transferred the Yell portion to the parish of Mid and South Yell under the name of Yell only. The parish of Fetlar now consists of the following islands:—Fetlar (10,133 acres), Urie Lingey (59 acres), and Daay (23 acres). Sir Arthur Nicolson is chief proprietor. In the presbytery of Burray and synod of Shetland, Fetlar forms one *quoad sacra* parish and North Yell another, the former a living worth £199. Its church, rebuilt in 1790, contains 267 sittings. There is also a Free church of Fetlar; and a public school, with accommodation for 65 children, has an average attendance of about 40, and a grant of nearly £50. Pop. (1891) 363.

Fetterangus, a village of Old Deer parish (which was placed by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 wholly in Aberdeenshire), 5 furlongs from the right bank of N Ugie Water, and 2 miles NNW of Mintlaw, under which it has a post office. Here is a public school. Pop. (1871) 362, (1881) 364, (1891) 358.

Fettercairn (10th century, *Fotherkern*; Wyntoun's Cronykil, *Fethyrkerne*; Hollinshed, *Fethircarne*—meaning the cairn of the jutting eminences or of the green acclivity), a village and a parish of SW Kincardineshire. A burgh of barony, the village stands, 220 feet above sea-level, at the confluence of Crichie and Balnakettle Burns, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Brechin, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of Laurencekirk, under which there is a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. It has, besides, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, a national security savings bank, insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a gaswork, a public hall with library, reading, and billiard rooms, quoit, cricket, golf, and curling clubs, a farmers' club, and a distillery. At the W end of the bridge a graceful triumphal arch has been erected to commemorate the royal visit of 20 Sept. 1861, a visit thus described in the Queen's Journal: 'At a quarter-past seven o'clock we reached the small quiet town, or rather village, of Fettercairn, for it was very small—not a creature stirring, and we got out at the quiet little inn, "Ramsay Arms," quite unobserved, and went at once upstairs. There was a very nice drawing-room, and, next to it, a dining-room, both very clean and tidy, then to the left our bed-room, which was excessively small, but also very clean and neat, and much better than at Grantown. Alice had a nice room, the same size as ours; then came a mere morsel of one (with a "press-bed"), in which Albert dressed; and then came Lady Churchill's bedroom just beyond. Louis [Prince Louis of Hesse] and General Grey had rooms in an hotel, called "The Temperance Hotel," opposite. We dined at eight, a very nice, clean, good dinner. Grant and Brown waited. They were rather nervous, but General Grey and Lady Churchill carved, and they had only to change the plates, which Brown soon got into the way of doing. A little girl of the house came in to help—but Grant turned her round to prevent her looking at us! The landlord and landlady knew who we were, but *no one else* except the coachman, and they kept the secret admirably. The evening being bright and moonlight and very still, we all went out, and walked through the whole village, where not a creature moved; through the principal little square, in the middle of which was a sort of pillar or Towu Cross on steps, and Louis read by the light of the moon a proclamation for the collections of charities which was stuck on it. We walked on along a lane a short way, hearing nothing whatever—not a leaf moving—but the distant barking of a dog! Suddenly we heard a drum and fife! We were greatly alarmed, fearing we had been recognised; but Louis and General Grey, who went back, saw nothing whatever. Still, as we walked slowly back, we heard the noise from time to time, and when we reached the inn door we stopped, and saw six men march up with fifes and a drum (not a creature taking any notice of them), go down the street, and back again. Grant and Brown were out, but had no idea what it could be. Albert asked the little maid, and the answer was, "It's just a band," and that it walked about in this way twice a week. How odd! It went on playing some time after we got home. We sat till half-past ten working, and then retired to rest.—(Saturday, Sept. 21.) Got to sleep after two or three o'clock. The morning was dull and close, and misty with a little rain; hardly any one stirring; but a few people at their work. A traveller had arrived at night, and wanted to come up into the dining-room, which is the "commercial travellers' room;" and they had difficulty in telling him he could *not* stop there. He joined Grant and Brown at their tea, and on his asking "What's the matter here?" Grant answered, "It's a wedding party from Aberdeen." At "The Temperance Hotel" they were very anxious to know whom they had got. All, except General Grey, breakfasted a little before nine. Brown acted as my servant, brushing my skirt and boots, and taking any message, and Grant as Albert's valet. At a quarter to ten we started the same way as before, except that we were in the carriage which

Lady Churchill and the General had yesterday. It was unfortunately misty, we could see no distance. The people had just discovered who we were, and a few cheered us as we went along.' The cross referred to here is an octagonal shaft, rising from a circular stepped basement, and was originally erected at the extinct town of Kincardine by John, first Earl of Middleton. It bears his arms and initials, with the Scottish lion and the date 1670. In the centre of the village there is also a drinking fountain, a memorial to Sir John H. Stuart Forbes (1804-66). Pop. of village (1841) 280, (1861) 339, (1871) 391, (1881) 398, (1891) 358.

The parish is bounded NW by Strachan, NE and E by Fordoun, SE by Marykirk, S by Stracathro, in Forfarshire, and W by Edzell, also in Forfarshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The area of Fettercairn was slightly increased in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to it the Kincardineshire part of the parish of Edzell. The North Esk flows 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Edzell boundary, and for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs touches the parish again at its south-eastern corner; 1 mile N of Edzell village it is spanned by the romantic Bridge of Gannochy, which, built in 1732 and widened in 1796, is founded on two stupendous rocks, and rises to great height above the river's bed. Black Burn, the Esk's immediate tributary, drains the level and low-lying southern interior, which forms a portion of the Howe of Mearns. The Burn of Garrol, rising on the southern acclivity of Hound Hillock, runs 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and south-by-eastward, mainly along the north-eastern and eastern border, till, at a point 5 furlongs SE of the village, it is joined by the confluent Crichio and Balnakettle Burns; as Dourie Burn the united stream winds 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile onward along the eastern border, then passes off into Marykirk on its way to Luther Water, and so ultimately to the North Esk. In the furthest SE the surface declines to 115 feet above sea-level, thence rising northwards gently to 194 feet near Arnhall and 200 at Bogmuir, more rapidly to 428 near West Woodtown, 1035 near Garrol Wood, and 1698 at heath-clad Hound Hillock, close to the northernmost point of the parish. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian, including granite, quartzite, mica slate, greenstone, red sandstone, limestone, etc., which, in a section along the North Esk, are seen in every kind of irregular stratification. Very fine porcelain clay occurs on the banks of Balnakettle Burn; and at Balnakettle bog iron ore has been found of the latest formation. Rather more than half of the entire area is in tillage, nearly one-seventh is under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The soil is deep, strong, rich loam around the village, but in other parts of the parish not a little of the land consists of moderate black loam or stiffish clay. Great improvements have been carried out within the last forty years on the lands of Fasque, The Burn, Balmain, and Fettercairn, the first two of which estates have been noticed separately. That of Fettercairn or Middleton was held for upwards of five centuries by the Middleton family, of whom General Middleton (1610-73) was at the Restoration created Earl of Middleton and Lord Clermont and Fettercairn. Forfeited by his son, the second and last earl, the estate was purchased in 1777 by Sir John Wishart Belsches or Stuart, Bart., and through his daughter's marriage (1797) passed to Sir William Forbes, Bart. of PRISLIGO. His grand-daughter, Harriet Williamina (d. 1869), in 1858 married Chas. Trefusis, twentieth Baron Clinton of Maxtock since 1299 (b. 1834; suc. 1866); and their son, Charles John Robert (b. 1863), now holds the estates in Kincardineshire. Fettercairn House, a little N by E of the village, was built in 1666 by the first Earl of Middleton, and enlarged in 1829 by Sir John Stuart-Forbes, and again by Lord Clinton in 1877. Balbegno and Fenella Castle, the chief antiquities, have separate articles. Fettercairn is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £307. The parish church, at the village, was

built in 1804, and contains 800 sittings. There are also a Free church and Fasque Episcopal church, St Andrew's; and three schools—Fettercairn public, Inch public, and Fasque—with respective accommodation for 198, 120, and 78 children, have an average attendance of 132, 39, and 56, and grants of £124, 9s., £33, 4s., and £52, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1856) £9412, (1882) £12,057, 6s., (1892) £10,859, 11s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 1794, (1841) 1791, (1861) 1700, (1871) 1539, (1881) 1503, (1891) 1421.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Fetteresso (10th century *Fodresach*), a hamlet and a coast parish of Kincardineshire. The hamlet lies on the left bank of Carron Water, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Stonehaven. The parish contains also all the New Town or northern part of STONEHAVEN, the post office village of MUCHALLS, the fishing-villages of Cowie, Stranathro, and Skateraw, and the stations of Stonehaven, Muchalls, and Newton-hill. It is bounded N by Maryculter and Banchory-Devenick, E by the German Ocean, S by Dunnottar, W by Glenberrie, and NW by Durris. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 5 and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 27,529 acres, of which 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 61 water. CARRON Water runs 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, mainly along the southern boundary to the sea at Stoucheaven, uniting just above its mouth with COWIE Water, which here winds 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward, for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Glenberrie border, and then through the southern interior. The central and northern districts are drained by Muchalls Burn and the Burn of Elsieck, running to the sea, and by Crynoch Burn, flowing east-north-eastward and northward, past Netherley House, till it passes into Maryculter on its way to the river Dee. The coast is bold and rocky, niched and vandyked by a score of small bays and headlands (the chief of these Garron Point), and rising rapidly to 100 feet and more above sea-level. Inland the surface is irregular, though nowhere mountainous, the chief elevations to the S of Cowie Water being Cheyne Hill (552 feet), the Hill of Swanley (700), Elf Hill (715), and the Hill of Trusta (1051), whilst to the N of it rise Kempstone Hill (432), White Hill (495), Curlethney Hill (806), Meikle Carewe Hill (872), the Hill of Pitspunkie (666), Craignell (886), and, on the northern border, Berry Too (558). The landscape presents a striking contrast of picturesqueness and the most utter bleakness. The vales of the Carron and the Cowie, and spots on the seaboard, are very lovely; but other districts are comparatively tame. Gneiss and Old Red sandstone are the prevailing rocks; but granite, porphyry, and chloride slate occur as well. Near Stonehaven the soil is mostly sharp friable loam, but in the more inland and higher parts it is an inferior clayey or moorish loam. Various improvements in the way of draining and building have been carried out since 1855, and considerable reclamations effected within this century. The latest, about 1860, was the dividing of the commonly of Cowie, 2000 acres or thereby, among the proprietors interested, who then let it out in small lots to tenants on improving leases. About 2000 acres are under wood. Ancient Caledonian remains were formerly more numerous than now; but Raedyke Camp, Caledonian, not Roman, one of the many sites of the Battle of the GRAMPAINS, is still almost entire, occupying a space of 71 acres on a hill 4 miles NW of Stonehaven. Another camp, more evidently Roman, was formerly on ground contiguous to Stonehaven. Numerous tumuli, most of them small, but some of them very large, are on Kempstone Hill, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of the town, and are supposed to be sepulchral monuments, raised on a battlefield. Remains of a small old castle and of St Mary's pre-Reformation chapel, are on the coast at COWIE. Malcolm's Mount, 1 mile W of Stonehaven, takes its name from Malcolm I., King of Alban (942-54), who, according to the Ulster Annals, was slain here by the men of Mearns, though later chronicles remove his death further N—to Ulurn in Moray. Fetteresso Castle, near the left bank of Cowie Water, 2 miles W by S of Stonehaven, stands in a park adorned with

many venerable trees. A seat once of the great Earls Marischal, it was partly rebuilt and greatly extended about the year 1830 by the late Colonel Duff, whose kinsman, Robert William Duff, Esq. (born in 1873; suc. 1895), is present proprietor. (See *CULTER*, Aberdeenshire, and *GLASSAUGH*. Other mansions, elsewhere noticed, are Cowie, Elsick, Muchalls, Netherley, Newtonhill, Rickarton, and Ury. In the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Fetteresso proper, Cookney (formed 1859), and Rickarton (1872), the first a living worth £320. The plain but very ancient church, St Caran's, at Fetteresso hamlet, is still represented by its walls or shell, and by its large kirkyard, one of Stonehaven's three cemeteries. The present parish church, near the town, was built in 1810, and, as enlarged and greatly improved (1876-78) at a cost of £3000, contains 1300 sittings, and possesses a fine organ. Other places of worship are noticed under Stonehaven, Cookney, Rickarton, and Muchalls. The eight schools of Cairnhill, Cookney, Muchalls, Netherley, Rickarton, Stonehaven, Twel, and Newtownhill—the last Episcopalian, the others all public—with total accommodation for 1202 children, have an average attendance of 805, and grants amounting to £837, 11s. 6d. Valuation (1856) £21,147, (1883) £32,730, 12s., (1892) £22,549, 9s. 6d., plus £3816 for railway. Pop. (1801) 3687, (1831) 5109, (1861) 5527, (1871) 5665, (1881) 5541, (1891) 5527, of whom 3743 were in Fetteresso registration district, and 3362 in Fetteresso ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 67, 66, 1871.

Fetternear, an ancient chapelry and an estate in the S of Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Don, 1 mile NNW of Kemnay station. The chapelry was constituted in 1109; its original church was built in the same year; and ruins of that church or of a successor of it, together with its cemetery, still exist. The estate belonged to the bishops of Aberdeen, and, conveyed by the last Roman Catholic bishop to the Leslies of Balquhain, is held now by Charles Stephen Leslie, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1870). Its mansion was originally a summer lodging of the bishops when surveying the cautions and priests of the chapelry church, and is now a handsome and commodious modern residence. A Roman Catholic church, Our Lady of the Garioch and St John's, was founded near the site of the ancient church in 1859, but not opened till 1869, and consists of nave, chancel, porch, and belfry, all built of granite, with sandstone dressings.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Feuchan. See *FEACHAN*.

Feugh, Water of, a stream of Aberdeen and Kincardine shires, rising, at an altitude of 1800 feet above sea-level, in the S of Birse parish, close to the Forfarshire border, 2 miles WNW of Mount Battock. Thence it winds 19½ miles east-north-eastward either through or along the borders of Birse, Strachan, and Banchory-Ternan, till it falls into the Dee opposite Banchory village, after a total descent of 1640 feet. Its lowest reach is spanned by the bridge of Feugh, and includes a romantic waterfall; its principal affluents are the Aan and the Dye, both separately noticed; and it is a capital trouting stream, containing also salmon in its lower waters.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Fewin or **Fionn**, a loch on the mutual border of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, and the Coigach section of Ross and Cromarty, 3½ miles SE of Lochinver. The lowermost of a chain of lakes in the basin of the river *KIRKAIG*, and lying 357 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and width of 2½ miles and 3 furlongs, and teems with beautiful trout, ranging between ½ lb. and 10 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Fiag or **Fiodhaig**, a rivulet in Lairg parish, Sutherland, issuing from Loch Fiodhaig (1½ mile × 5½ furl.; 650 feet), and running 5½ miles southward to Loch Shin (270 feet), at a point 5½ miles ESE of that lake's head. It traverses a glen called from it Glen Fiodhaig, and abounds in capital trout, with a few salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 108, 1880.

Fiddich, a small river of Banffshire, rising in the S of Mortlach parish, on the NE slope of Corryhabbie Hill, at an altitude of 2300 feet, and 4½ miles SSE of Ben Rinn. Thence it winds 18½ miles north-north-eastward and north-westward, till, after a total descent of nearly 2000 feet, it falls into the river Spey at Craigellachie Junction. It is a capital trout and salmon stream; and its basin is partly an upland glen, partly a beautiful vale, bearing the name of Glenfiddich or Fiddichside, and is proverbially notable in its lower reaches for fertility. Dullan Water is its principal affluent; it traverses or bounds the parishes of Mortlach, Boharm, and Aberlour; and it flows by Dufftown and the ancient castles of Auchindoun and Balvenie; all three of which are noticed separately.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 85, 1876.

Fidra or **Fetheray**, a rocky basaltic islet of Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 furlongs from the coast, and 2½ miles WNW of North Berwick. It has ruins of a small old chapel; and there is a lighthouse, with group flashing white, showing two flashes in quick succession, with intervals of about 15 seconds between the groups, visible for 17 nautical miles.

Fife or **Fifeshire**, a maritime county on the E side of Scotland. It is bounded on the N by the Firth of Tay, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the Firth of Forth, and on the W by Perth, Clackmannan, and Kinross shires. Its greatest length, from Fife Ness west-south-westward to Torry, is 41½ miles; its greatest breadth in the opposite direction, from Newburgh on the Tay to Burntisland on the Firth of Forth, is 21 miles; and its area is 492 square miles or 314,952 acres, of which 12,338½ are foreshore and 1082 water. The western boundary, about 60 miles long, if one follows its ins and outs, is marked here and there, from S to N, by Comrie Burn, Loch Glow, Lochornie Burn, Benarty Hill, and the rivers Leven and Farg, but mostly is artificial. The northern coast, which has little curvature, trends mostly in an east-north-easterly direction, and measures 20½ miles in length; the eastern is deeply indented by St Andrews Bay or the estuary of the Eden, and in its southern part forms a triangular peninsula, terminating in Fife Ness, on the N of the entrance to the Firth of Forth. The coast measures in a straight line from Teuts Moor Point to Fife Ness 14½ miles, but along its curvatures 24 miles. The southern coast, 55 miles long, from Fife Ness to North Queensferry runs generally in a south-westerly direction, and from North Queensferry to the western boundary takes a west-north-westerly turn. The shore-line projects slightly at Elie Ness, Kinghorn Ness, and North Queensferry, and has considerable bays at Largo and Inverkeithing. It offers a pleasing variety of beach and shore, partly rocky and partly sandy, but generally low and gentle. The sea has, from time to time, made great encroachments on the shores of Fife, at Burntisland, Kirkealdy, Dysart, Crail, St Andrews, and other places.

Fife, for its size, has a smaller fresh-water area than has any other Scotch county, smaller indeed than have several Highland parishes. The only streams of any consequence are the Edeu, winding 29½ miles east-north-eastward to St Andrews Bay; the Leven, flowing 16½ miles eastward (the first 1¼ in Kinross-shire) out of Loch Leven to Largo Bay; and the Orr, creeping 17 miles east-by-northward to the Leven a little above Cameron Bridge. The lakes, too, all are small—Kilconquhar Loch (4 × 3 furl.), in the SE; Kinghorn Loch (1½ × 1½ furl.), Camilla Loch (2 × 1 furl.), Loch Gelly (5½ × 3½ furl.), Loch Fitty (8 × 2 furl.), and Loch Glow (6 × 3½ furl.), in the S and SW; and Lindores Loch (6½ × 3 furl.), in the NW. And the surface, though mostly undulating or hilly, is nowhere mountainous, the principal heights being Lucklaw Hill (626 feet), in the NE; Kellie Law (500) and Largo Law (965), in the SE; Burntisland Bin (632) and Dunearn Hill (671), in the S; East Lomond (1471) and West Lomond (1713), near the middle of the W border; Benarty Hill (1167), Knock Hill (1189), and Saline Hill (1178), in the SW; and Green Hill (608), Black Craig (665), Norman's Law (850), and Lumbenny Hill (889),

in the NW. So that Mr Hutchison is fully justified in saying that 'the physical aspect of Fife possesses nothing specially remarkable, and, compared with portions of the contiguous counties, may be described as rather tame. Geologically, it consists of one or two extensive open valleys and some smaller ones, with the alternating high lands, and then a gradual slope all round the coast towards the sea. Lofty mountains there are none; only hills, of which the principal are Wilkie's "ain blue Lomonds," Largo Law, and Norman's Law. The Eden and the Leven, with some tributary streams, are the only rivers in the interior; but the absence of any imposing volume of water inland is amply atoned for by the two noble estuaries of the Forth and the Tay, which, with the German Ocean, surround three-fourths of the county. Fife, as a whole, although the surface is nowhere flat, but pleasantly undulating all over, except, perhaps, in what is called the "Howe of Fife," is lacking in both the picturesque and the sublime, and it has never been regarded as a hunting-field for tourists. Its grand attractive feature, however, in the way of scenery, is the sea-coast. "He," says Defoe, "that will view the county of Fife, must go round the coast;" and Mr Billings remarks that "a ramble amongst the grey old towns which skirt the ancient Kingdom of Fife might well repay the architectural or archaeological investigator." We might add that the tourist who was daring enough to abjure Schiehallion and Loch Maree for a season, and "do" the coast of Fife instead, would be equally surprised and delighted with his vacation trip; a seaboard which is begirt with a score or more of towns and townlets, nearly as many ruined castles, several islands, and bays and creeks and picturesque projections innumerable.'

Geology.—The oldest rocks in the county belong to the volcanic series of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. The members of this series, consisting of a great succession of lavas and tuffs, can be traced from the Ochils where they are folded into a broad anticline NE by the Sidlaws to Dunnottar in Kincardineshire. The high grounds bounding the Howe of Fife on the N side are composed of these igneous materials, indeed they cover the whole area between Damhead and Tayport. They are inclined to the SSE at gentle angles, so that we have only the southern portion of the anticlinal arch represented in the county. Lithologically these ancient lavas are composed of red and purple porphyrites, which, at certain localities, are associated with extremely coarse agglomerates. In the neighbourhood of Auchtermuchty, and even to the E of that locality, the agglomerates present appearances indicating partial rearrangement by water; indeed in some places they are indistinguishable from conglomerates formed by aqueous action. When we come to describe the prolongations of these rocks in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire it will be seen that the volcanic accumulations, which, in Perthshire and Fifeshire, have hardly any intercalations of sedimentary material, are associated in the former counties with conglomerates, sandstones, and shales, till at Dunnottar they are represented by a few thin sheets of porphyrite. It is probable, therefore, that the partially waterworn agglomerates at Auchtermuchty are indications of the change of physical conditions. On the slope overlooking the Tay, near the village of Balmerino, some thin beds of sandstone and shales are intercalated with the porphyrites which have yielded remains of fishes similar to those obtained in the Forfarshire flagstones.

A long interval must have elapsed between the close of the Lower and the beginning of the Upper Old Red Sandstone periods, which is indicated by a strong unconformity between the two series. This vast interval was characterised by certain striking physical changes which may be briefly summarised. Between the Ochils and the flanks of the Grampians a great succession of sedimentary deposits, nearly 10,000 feet in thickness, rests conformably on the volcanic series, which originally extended far to the S of their present limits. Indeed they must have completely buried the volcanic accumu-

lations, though not necessarily to the extent indicated by their thickness N of the Ochils. The Grampian chain formed the northern margin of the inland sea in which these deposits were laid down, and the sediment may have decreased in thickness in proportion to the distance from the old land surface. At any rate, during the interval referred to, the volcanic rocks and overlying sedimentary deposits were folded into a great anticlinal arch, the latter were removed by denudation from the top of the anticline, and the volcanic series was exposed to the action of atmospheric agencies. Further, the great igneous plateau, during its elevation above the sea-level, must have been carved into hills and valleys ere the deposition of the Upper Old Red Sandstone.

The members of the latter series are traceable from Loch Leven through the Howe of Fife by Cupar to the sea coast. Along this tract they rest unconformably on the volcanic rocks just described, and they pass conformably below the Cementstone series of the Carboniferous system. They consist of honeycombed red and yellow sandstones which become conglomeratic towards the local base, the pebbles being derived from the underlying rocks. On the W side of the Lomonds they dip to the E, while in the neighbourhood of Strathmiglo, where their thickness must be about 1000 feet, they are inclined to the SSE. This series has become famous for the well-preserved fishes obtained in the yellow sandstones of Dura Den, comprising *Phaneropleuron Andersoni*, *Pterichthys hydrophilus*, *Glyptolaemus Kinnairdi*, *Glyptopomus minor*, *Holoptychius Andersoni*. The last form seems to have been fossilised in shoals. *Holoptychius nobilissimus* and *Pterichthys major* are found in the underlying red sandstones.

The Upper Old Red Sandstone is succeeded by the various divisions of the Carboniferous system which are well represented in the county. The succession may be readily understood from the following table of the strata given in descending order:—

Carboniferous System.	{	Coal Measures.	{ Red sandstones. Sandstones, shales, with several workable coal seams and ironstones.
		Millstone Grit.	{ Coarse sandstone and conglomerate.
	{	Carboniferous Limestone.	{ Upper Limestone series. Middle series with coals and ironstones but containing no limestones. Lower Limestone series.
		Calcareous Sandstones.	{ Cementstone series comprising black and blue shales with marine zones, limestones, sandstones with thin seams and streaks of coal passing conformably downwards into red and yellow sandstones (Upper Old Red Sandstone).

The Cementstone series occupies several detached areas, and presents two distinct types. Along the county boundary between Fife and Kinross there is a small outlier on the N slopes of the Cleish Hills representing the W type. There the strata consist of blue clays and sandstones with cementstone bands and nodules. The members of this series, of a type approaching that to the S of St Andrews, crop out also on the W and N slopes of the Lomonds, and they extend E by Cults and Ceres to the coast. By far the most important development of this series, however, occurs in the triangular area between Elie and St Andrews and round the shore by Fife Ness. The essential feature of the group is the occurrence of a great thickness of shales with marine bands characterised chiefly by *Myalina modioliformis* and *Schizodus Salteri*. These shales alternate with sandstones and limestones, the latter being charged with true Carboniferous Limestone forms. About midway between St Monans and Pittenweem on the coast, the members of this series pass conformably below the basement beds of the Carboniferous Limestone with an inclination to the W, and from this point E to Anstruther there is a steady descending

series for 2 miles. Upwards of 3900 feet of strata are exposed in this section, and yet the underlying red sandstones are not brought to the surface. At Anstruther the beds roll over to the E, and the same strata are repeated by gentle undulations as far as Fife Ness. It is probable, therefore, that the beds at Anstruther are the oldest of the Cementstone series now exposed at the surface between Elie and St Andrews. From the valuable researches of Mr Kirkby, it appears that all the fossils, save *Sanguinolites Abdensis*, which are found in the marine bands near the top of the series at Pittenweem, occur also in the Carboniferous Limestone. Not until nearly 3000 feet of strata have been passed over, do we find forms that are peculiar to this horizon, some of which are given in the following list:—*Littorina scotburdigalensis*, *Cypricardia bicosta*, *Myalina modioliformis*, *Sanguinolites Abdensis*, *Schizodus Salleri*, *Bairdia nitida*, *Cythere superba*, *Kirkbya spiralis*. Another distinguishing feature of this type of the Cementstone series is the presence of numerous cases of ostracod crustaceans, of which the most abundant form is *Leperditia Okeni* var. *Scotburdigalensis*. Numerous thin seams and streaks of coal, varying from a few inches to 2 feet in thickness, are exposed in this coast section. They rest on fireclays which are charged with stigmairian rootlets.

The Cementstone group is likewise met with in the neighbourhood of Burntisland, an area which is invested with special importance on account of the great development of volcanic rocks to be described presently. In this district they occupy a semicircular area extending from Inverkeithing Bay to near Kirkcaldy. A line drawn from Donibristle N by Camilla Loch near Auchtertool, thence winding round Raith Park and S to the sea-shore at Seafeld Tower, marks the rim of the semicircle. Along this line they pass conformably below the basement beds of the Carboniferous Limestone. The sedimentary strata with the interbedded volcanic rocks are folded into an anticlinal arch, the lowest beds being exposed near Burntisland where they are inclined to the N and NNW. From the presence of marine zones in the Calciferous Sandstones of this area, it is evident that the Burntisland district forms a connecting link between the types represented in Midlothian and between Pittenweem and St Andrews. The Grange limestone at Burntisland is regarded as the equivalent of the Burdiehouse Limestone to the S of Edinburgh.

In the W of Fife the members of the Carboniferous Limestone lap round the anticlinal arch of the Cementstone series at Burntisland, and they cover the whole of the area between that arch and the Cleish Hills. To the E and W they pass below the Dysart and Kinglassie coal-fields respectively, reappearing to the N in the Lomond Hills, and being traceable from thence into East Fife as far as Westfield and Radernie. As in other districts in Scotland this series is divisible into three groups, described in the foregoing table. The limestones of the lowest group occur at Roscobie, Dunfermline, Potmetal, and on the Lomond Hills. The middle division consists of a succession of sandstones and shales with coals and ironstones, comprising the Torryburn, Oakley, Saline, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, and Markinch coal-fields. Indeed, this group forms the chief source of the gas coals and blackband ironstones of Fife. The limestones of the upper group are comparatively insignificant. They crop out on the coast E of Pathhead, where they pass below the Millstone Grit.

The latter series, consisting of coarse sandstone and conglomerate, forms a narrow border round the Dysart coal-field on the W and the Kinglassie coal-field on the S. It is well exposed on the shore to the E of Pathhead, where it is rapidly succeeded by the true Coal-measures. The latter are best developed in the Dysart and Leven coal-fields, though a small area is also met with at Kinglassie. This series consists of sandstones, shales, numerous workable coal seams, clayband ironstones, and an overlying group of red sandstones. In the Dysart and East Wemyss coal-field there are no fewer than fourteen seams of coal which are inclined to the E at angles varying from 10° to 20°.

A remarkable feature of the Carboniferous system as represented in Fife is the great development of contemporaneous and intrusive volcanic rocks. In this county volcanic activity seems to have begun somewhat later than in the Edinburgh district, and to have been partly coeval with that in West Lothian. In the neighbourhood of Burntisland there must have been a continuation of the volcanic action from the horizon of the Grange Limestone in the Cementstone series to the basement beds of the Carboniferous Limestone. The basaltic lavas and tufts which were ejected during that period are admirably displayed on the shore section between Burntisland and Seafeld Tower near Kirkcaldy, where they are interstratified with marine limestones, sandstones, and shales. But on the Saline Hill in West Fife there is conclusive evidence that volcanoes must have been active even during the deposition of the coal-bearing series of the Carboniferous Limestone. That eminence marks the site of a vent from which tuff was ejected which was regularly interbedded with the adjacent strata. Seams of coal and ironstone are actually worked underneath the tuff on the S side of Saline Hill, and not far to the E a bed of gas coal is mined on the slope of the Knock Hill which forms another 'neck' belonging to that period.

In East Fife, as the researches of Sir Archd. Geikie have conclusively shown, there is a remarkable development of volcanic vents which are now filled with tuff or agglomerate. Upwards of fifty of these ancient orifices occur between Leven and St Andrews, piercing the Calciferous sandstones, the upper or true Coal-measures, and even the overlying red sandstones, which are the youngest members of the Carboniferous system. It is evident, therefore, that most of these 'necks' must be of later date than the Carboniferous period. Nay, more, from the manner in which they rise along lines of dislocation, and pierce anticlinal arches as well as synclinal troughs, from the way in which the volcanic ejectamenta rest on the denuded edges of the Carboniferous Limestone series, there can be no doubt that they were posterior to the faulting, folding, and denudation of the strata. Sir Archd. Geikie has suggested that they probably belong to the period of volcanic activity indicated by the 'necks' of Permian age in Ayrshire. Largo Law is a striking example of one of the cone-shaped necks, and so also is the Binn Hill at Burntisland. Another great vent, upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, occurs on the shore at Kincaig Point, E of Largo Bay, which is filled with tuff. In this case the tuff is pierced by a mass of columnar basalt, the columns rising to a height of 150 feet above the sea-level. The occurrence of veins and masses of basalt is a common feature among these necks, but it is seldom that such a remarkable example of columnar structure is displayed in the series. The Rock and Spindle near St Andrews is an excellent instance of the radial arrangement of the columns.

No less remarkable are the great intrusive sheets of basalt and dolerite which are conspicuously developed in the Carboniferous rocks of Fife. Indeed, in none of the other counties in Scotland do they occur in such numbers. From the Cult Hill near Saline, they are traceable E along the Cleish Hills to Blairadam. They cap Benarty and the Lomonds, and from that range they may be followed in irregular masses to St Andrews and Dunino. Another belt of them extends from Torryburn by Dunfermline to Burntisland, thence winding round by Auchtertool to Kirkcaldy. They occur mainly about the horizon of the lowest limestones of the Carboniferous Limestone series, and are, in all probability, the E extension of the intrusive sheets at Stirling Castle and Abbey Craig. But in addition to these great intrusive masses of Carboniferous age, there are various dykes of basalt having a general E and W trend, which may probably belong to the Tertiary period. Of these, the best examples are met with in the Old Red Sandstone area, near Damhead, and W of Strathmiglo.

The direction of the ice flow during the glacial period

was SE across the Ochils, but as the ice sheet approached the Firth of Forth it veered round to the E and ENE. An instance of this latter movement occurs near Pettycur N of Burntisland, where the stræ point E 15° N. Throughout the county there is a widespread covering of boulder clay, which, like the deposit on the SE slopes of the Sidlaws, contains an assemblage of boulders derived from the Grampians. A great series of sands and gravels rests on the boulder clay at certain localities, which seems to have a direct connection with the retirement of the ice. Where there are open valleys forming passes across the Ochils, great ridges of gravel are met with parallel to the trend of the valleys. Near the mouths of the passes the material is very coarse, but it gradually becomes finer and more water-worn as we advance southwards. Similar deposits are met with in the E of Fife, which are, to a large extent, of the same origin. There is no trace of the later glaciation within the county.

The 100-foot beach is traceable round the greater part of the coast-line, being well developed at Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, and in the Howe of Fife. The arctic shells at Elie occur in the fine clays of this beach, and in a similar deposit of the same age near Cupar bones of a seal have been exhumed. Along the estuary of the Tay this beach forms but a narrow terrace of gravel, owing to the comparatively steep slope flanking the shore. In that neighbourhood there are indications of an old sea margin at the level of 75 feet, as if there had been a slight pause in the upheaval of the land. The 50 and 25 feet beaches are well represented, the one merging into the other. In the East Neuk of Fife the latter is bounded by an inland cliff, in which sea-worn caves are not uncommon.

The soil—we abridge from Mr Maedonald—to the N of the Eden is quick and fertile, nowhere very deep or very strong, but kindly, highly productive, and specially suited for the cultivation of grass. The Howe of Fife or Stratheden, comprising both sides of the Eden up as far as Cupar, has a rich fertile soil, parts of it being exceedingly productive. S of the Eden the land rises gradually, till, in Cameron parish, it reaches 600 feet. On this high land the soil is cold and stiff and of a clayey character, with a mixture of lime. Round Ladybank it is very light and shingly, as though its richest earthy coating had been swept off by a current of water. The land on the rising-ground in Collessie, Monimail, Cults, and Kettle parishes is heavier and more valuable than in the valley of Ladybank. In the neighbourhood of the Lomonds and on the high land of Auchtermuchty, Leslie, and Kiuglassie the soil is light, but sharp and valuable for grass; in Beath, Auchterderran, and Ballygry it is principally cold and stiff, though several excellent highly-cultivated farms are in these parishes. A good deal of land on the N side of Dunfermline is strong retentive clay, on the S is thin loam with a strong clayey subsoil. In Saline, Torryburn, and Carnock the soil is mainly a mixture of clay and loam, and is generally very fertile. All along the coast, too, though variable in composition, it is rich and productive. The 'Laich of Dunfermline' has a strong clayey soil, very fertile on the whole, but somewhat stiff to cultivate. The soil between Inverkeithing and Leven varies from light dry to strong clayey loam, rendered highly productive and friable by superior cultivation; it is deep rich loam about Largo, and light in Elie, both equally fertile and productive; and along the E coast it is deep, strong, and excellent, consisting chiefly of clay and rich loam. Near St Andrews the soil is by no means heavy, while the section NE of Leuchars village is sandy and very light, especially on the E coast, where a large tract of land known as Tent's Moor is wholly covered with sand, and almost useless for agricultural purposes. In Forgan and part of Ferryport-on-Craig the soil, though light and variable, is kindly and fertile.

In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is fully 24·7, in Fife it rises as high as 78·9, a figure approached by only six other counties—Linlithgow (76·6), Berwick (65), Haddington (65·5), Kinross

(63·8), Renfrew (58·2), and Edinburgh (58·3). But great improvements have been effected since 1850 in the way of draining and re-draining, fencing, building, etc. The six-course shift of rotation predominates; leases are nearly always for 19 years; and 'in the matter of land apportionment Fife is almost all that could be desired.' Fife is not a great county for live-stock, and the majority of its cattle are Irish bred. The few cows kept are crosses mostly of somewhat obscure origin; the bulls are almost all shorthorns. Since the dispersion of the famous Keavil herd in 1869, the breeding of pure shorthorns has all but ceased. Neither is sheep-farming practised to the extent one might look for, soil and climate considered. The sheep are almost all hogs—good crosses between Cheviot ewes and Leicester tups—with a few black-faced in the western and higher parts of the shire. Nearly all the farm-horses are Clydesdales or have a strong touch of the Clydesdale, powerfully built and very hardy, great care having been exercised of recent years in the selection of stallions, with highly successful results. Many good ponies are kept, and hunters and carriage-horses are generally of a superior class. Swine are not numerous, but have been greatly improved by crossing the native sows with Berkshire boars. The following table gives the acreage of the chief crops and the number of live-stock in Fife in different years:—

	1875.	1881.	1891.	1896.
Wheat,	16,748	13,142	11,525	7,873
Barley,	30,037	30,024	23,467	23,282
Oats,	37,646	39,111	39,610	41,500
Sown Grasses,	56,430	62,147	62,383	65,833
Potatoes,	17,746	19,155	15,436	14,855
Turnips,	28,514	27,547	25,736	25,371
Cattle,	39,540	39,076	48,155	49,632
Sheep,	69,609	69,275	109,226	105,918
Horses,	9,689	10,166	10,100*	10,290
Swine,	6,050	5,366	4,681	5,955

The yearly rainfall varies considerably, from 21½ inches at Cupar to 36½ at Loch Leven, which, though in Kinross-shire, may be taken as representing the western portion of the Fife peninsula. Still it is not by any means heavy; and the climate, greatly improved by thorough drainage, and modified by the nearness of the sea, is mild and equable. Westerly winds prevail, and the biting E winds that sometimes sweep the coast are broken inland by the numerous belts and clumps of plantation that stud the fields. Less than one-twenty-third of the whole of Scotland is under woods; in Fife the proportion is fully one-sixteenth, viz., 19,648 acres, a figure surpassing twenty-five, and surpassed by only seven, of the Scottish counties. Dr Samuel Johnson remarked in 1773 'that he had not seen from Berwick to St Andrews a single tree which he did not believe to have grown up far within the present century.' So far the remark did good, that, widely read by the landed gentry, it stimulated the planting fever to intensity, and hundreds of acres of hillside now are clothed with trees which otherwise might have retained their primeval bareness. It was false, none the less, as shown by five tables in *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society for 1879-81*, where sixteen of the 'old and remarkable' trees described are trees of Fife—4 Spanish chestnuts at Aberdour and Balmerino, 2 ash-trees at Otterston and Donibristle, 3 sycamores at Aberdour and Donibristle, 1 oak at Donibristle, and 6 beeches at Otterston, Donibristle, Kellie Castle, Leslie House, and Balmerino. To which might have been added the two famous walnuts of Otterston, planted in 1589, and felled by the great gale of January 1882.

The damask manufacture of DUNFERMLINE is probably unequalled in the world for excellence of design and beauty of finish. Other linen manufactures, comprising sail-cloth, bed-ticking, brown linen, dowlas, duck, checks, and shirting, together with the spinning of tow

* Included all horses, not only those engaged in farming.

and flax, are carried on at Dunfermline, KIRKCALDY, Dysart, Leslie, Auchtermuchty, Kingskettle, Ladybank, Strathmiglo, Falkland, Tayport, and other places. Collieries and limestone quarries are numerous, some of the former being very extensive, and employing a large number of hands. Breweries are numerous, and there are several pretty extensive distilleries. The manufacture of floor-cloth (at Kirkcaldy), ironfounding and the making of machinery, the tanning of leather, the manufacture of earthenware and porcelain, paper, and fishing-nets, coach-building, ship-building in iron and wood, and the making of bricks and tiles, are also carried on. The maritime traffic is not confined to any one or two ports, but diffuses itself round nearly all the coast, at the numerous towns and villages on the Tay, the German Ocean, and the Forth, though chiefly on the latter. It is of considerable aggregate extent, and has grown very rapidly of recent years, according to the statistics of the one headport, KIRKCALDY. Lastly, there are the fisheries, for cod, ling, hake, etc., in the home waters, and for herrings as far afield as Wick and Yarmouth. Steam ferries are maintained between Newport and Dundee, between Ferryport-on-Craig (Tayport) and Broughty Ferry, between Burntisland and Granton, and between North Queensferry and South Queensferry.

A main line of railway, connecting by the Forth Bridge with Edinburgh, goes along the coast to Burntisland and Dysart, strikes thence northward to Ladybank, and forks there into two lines—the one going north-eastward, and at Leuchars Junction turning again north-westward to the shores of the Tay near Newport, where it crosses the Tay Bridge to Dundee; the other goes north-westward to Newburgh, and proceeds thence into Perthshire towards Perth. One branch line leaves Leuchars Junction and goes NNE to Tayport, then turning west up the firth joins the main line at the Tay Bridge; while another branch goes south-eastward to St Andrews, and meets there the East Fife railway. Another line, coming eastward from Stirling, passes Alloa, Dunfermline, Crossgates, and Lochgelly, forming a junction with the main line at Thornton. From the last-named station a railway runs eastward along the coast to Leven, Largo, Elie, Anstruther, Crail, and St Andrews. It has been proposed to construct an East Fife Central railway from Leven to Bonnyton, with a northern branch connecting with the main line at Dairsie, and another branch going direct east and connecting with the Anstruther and St Andrews railway. From Alloa and Kinross a railway enters the upper reach of Eden valley, passing to the vicinity of Auchtermuchty, and thence SE to a junction with the main line at Ladybank. A railway from Cowdenbeath goes north-north-westward into Kinross-shire, to join the Alloa and Ladybank line at Kinross. A railway has been constructed by the owner of the property, from Thornton to Wemyss, Buckhaven, and Methil. The Dunfermline, Kinross, and Glenfarg line to Perth affords the most direct route to that city from Edinburgh. Starting from Inverkeithing at the north end of the Forth Bridge, it runs NW to Dunfermline, then NE to near Cowdenbeath, where it turns again in a north-westerly direction through Kinross-shire and Glenfarg. The Cupar district contains 85 miles of turnpike roads and 126 miles of statute labour roads; the Dunfermline district, 45½ of turnpike roads and 49½ of statute labour roads; the St Andrews district, 135½ of turnpike roads and 73½ of statute labour roads; the Kirkcaldy district, 77 of turnpike roads and 67½ of statute labour roads; the Cupar and Kinross district, 22½ of roads; the Outh and Nivingston district, 27½ of turnpike roads; the Leven Bridge district, 7½ of roads.

The Fife boundaries, as affected by the adjoining counties of Kinross and Perth, underwent considerable readjustment by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. Of those parishes partly in Kinross-shire and partly in Fife, the Ryelaw detached part of the parish of Portmoak, and those portions of the same parish and of Balingry detached part which lay to the south of the new channel (called The Cut) of the river Leven, have been transferred to Fife (to the parish of Kinglassie), while

the portions of Kinglassie and of Balingry detached part that lay north of The Cut, have been transferred to Kinross-shire (to the parish of Portmoak). The Moreland portion of Dunfermline (in the extreme north of the parish), which had been claimed and assessed by Kinross-shire, was declared by the Commissioners to form part of that county, and was transferred to the parish of Cleish. As concerns the county of Perth, the Perthshire detached parishes of Culross and Tulliallan have been transferred wholly to Fife; while Abernethy, which was partly in Perthshire and partly in Fife, has been placed entirely in the former county—the Easter Colzie portion of the parish, however, going to the Fife parish of Newburgh, and the Nochnarrie and Pitlour portions to that of Strathmiglo. The parish of Arngask, which was situated partly in Fife, partly in the county of Perth, and partly in that of Kinross, was also placed wholly in Perthshire. Extensive alterations have likewise been made on the boundaries of the interior parishes of Fife, for which, however, see the separate articles.

By the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 the county was divided into two divisions, East and West, each of which returns one member to Parliament. The constituency in 1896 numbered, East, 9573; West, 11,130. Royal burghs exercising the parliamentary franchise are—Dunfermline and Inverkeithing, included in the Stirling district of burghs; the Kirkcaldy district of burghs, comprising Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn, with a total constituency of 6234; and the St Andrews district of burghs, comprising St Andrews, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, with a total constituency of 3923. The royal burghs not now exercising the parliamentary franchise are Newburgh, Auchtermuchty, Falkland, and Earlsferry. Leslie, Leven, Linktown, West Wemyss, and Elie are burghs of barony or of regality; and Ladybank and Lochgelly are police burghs.

Mansions, all noticed elsewhere, are Balcaskie, Balcarres, Birkhill, Broomhall, Cambu, Charleton, Crawford Priory, Donibristle, Dysart House, Elie House, Falkland House, Fordel, Grangemuir, Inchdairnie, Inchrye Abbey, Kilconquhar, Largo House, Leslie House, Naughton, Otterston, Pitcorrhie, Raith, Wemyss Castle, and many others.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, forty deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, two sheriffs-substitute, and 374 commissioners of supply and justices of peace. It is divided into an eastern and a western district, each with a resident sheriff-substitute; and sheriff ordinary and debts recovery courts are held in Cupar, Dunfermline, and Kirkcaldy. Sheriff small-debt courts are also held at Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, St Andrews, Anstruther, Auchtermuchty, Leven, and Newburgh. There is a burgh police force in Dunfermline (17), and in Kirkcaldy (21); the remaining police in the county comprise 90 men, under a chief constable, whose yearly pay is £400.

For County Council representation Fife is divided into four districts—namely, Cupar District, with 10 divisional members and one representative each for the 4 burghs of Auchtermuchty, Cupar, Falkland, and Newburgh; St Andrews District, also with 10 divisional members and 8 representatives—two for St Andrews, and one each for the burghs of Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Crail, Kilrenny, Pittenweem, and Earlsferry; Kirkcaldy District, with 14 divisional members and 3 burgh representatives—one each for the burghs of Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn; and Dunfermline District, with 9 divisional members and 2 representatives—one each for the burghs of Culross and Inverkeithing. The Council is divided into the following committees:—The Convener's Committee, Local Authority (composed also of gentlemen who are not councillors), Standing Joint Committee (composed also of Commissioners of Supply, with the Sheriff of Fife *ex officio*), County Road Board, Finance and Property Committee, Valuation Committee, Fife and Kinross District Lunacy Board (including two representatives from Kinross-shire), Weights and Measures Committee, Prison Visiting Committee, Tay Ferries

Committee, Commissioners under Kirkcaldy Harbour Acts, Technical Education, and Small Holdings Act Committee.

The registration county gives off a part of Abernethy parish to Perthshire, takes in part of Arngask parish from Perthshire, and had in 1891 a population of 187,601. The number of registered poor in the year ending 26 Sept. 1894 was 2303; of dependants, 1315. The expenditure was £34,917. The number of pauper lunatics was 522, their cost of maintenance being £11,259. The percentage of illegitimate births was 6·8 in 1880, 6·2 in 1892, and 4·8 in 1894.

Although sixteenth in size of the thirty-three Scotch counties, Fife ranks as fifth in respect of rental-roll (only Aberdeen, Ayr, Lanark, and Perth shires surpassing it), its valuation, exclusive of the seventeen royal burghs, of railways, and of water-works, being (1815) £405,770, (1856) £543,536, (1865) £581,127, (1875) £698,471, (1880) £700,651, (1882) £697,448, 17s., (1892) £682,255, (1895-96) £667,166. Valuation of railways and water-works (1882) £62,234, (1892) £106,159, (1895-96) £117,731; of burghs (1866) £146,129, (1882) £238,472, (1892) £335,074. In point of population it stands seventh, the six higher counties being Aberdeen, Ayr, Edinburgh, Forfar, Lanark, and Renfrew shires. Pop. (1821) 114,556, (1831) 128,839, (1841) 140,140, (1851) 153,546, (1861) 154,770, (1871) 160,735, (1881) 171,931, (1891) 190,365, of whom 90,527 were males and 99,838 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 41,434, vacant 3267, building 378.

The civil county comprehends sixty-one *quoad civilia* parishes, with the extra-parochial tract of the Isle of May. There are also twenty *quoad sacra* parishes and five chapels of ease belonging to the Church of Scotland. The places of worship within the county are, 92 of the Church of Scotland, 55 of the Free Church, 45 of United Presbyterians, 4 of the Congregationalists, 4 of the Evangelical Union, 9 of Baptists, 11 of Episcopalians, and 6 of Roman Catholics. The Established Synod of Fife, meeting on the second Tuesday of April and October at Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, and St Andrews successively, comprehends the presbyteries of Dunfermline, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Cupar, and St Andrews, and thus takes in Kinross-shire and the Perthshire parish of Muckart. The Free Church Synod of Fife, meeting at Kirkcaldy on the second Tuesday of April, and at Cupar, St Andrews, or Dunfermline on the second Tuesday of October, comprises presbyteries identical with those of the Established Church.

It is claimed by the natives of Fife that it has a more peaceful history than most other counties in Scotland, containing no great battlefields, and although prominent in many important events, displaying to view few signal crimes and no great national disasters. Ancient stone circles, standing stones, and cairns or tumuli abounded, but are not now to be found, though remains of hill forts exist in several places. On Duncarn there are remains of such a fort, and another strong one was on Carneil Hill, near Carnock, and stood adjacent to some tumuli which were found in 1774 to enshrine a number of urns containing Roman coins. Traces of two Roman military stations are found near the same locality; and a Roman camp for Agricola's ninth legion was pitched in the vicinity of Loch Orr, confronting Benarty Hill on the right and the Cleish Hills on the left. Human skeletons, found at various periods on the southern seaboard, are regarded as relics of conflicts with invading Danes in the 9th and following centuries. Great monastic establishments were formed at St Andrews, Dunfermline, Balmerino, Lindores, Inchcolm, and Pittenweem, and have left considerable remains. Mediæval castles stood at St Andrews, Falkland, Leuchars, Kellie, Dunfermline, Bambriech, Balcomie, Dairsie, Aberdour, Seafield, Loch Orr, Tarbet, Rosyth, Inverkeithing, Ravensraig, Wemyss, Monimail, Balwearie, etc., and have left a large aggregate of interesting ruins. Old churches, with more or less of interest, exist at Crail, St Monance, Leuchars, Dysart, Kirkforfar, Dunfermline, Dairsie, and St Andrews.

Early in the summer of 83 A.D. Agricola had his army

conveyed across the Bodotria, or Firth of Forth, and landing, as is said, at BURNISLAND, gradually but thoroughly made himself master of Fife, whilst his fleet crept round its shores, and penetrated into the Firth of Tay. The eastern half of the peninsula was then possessed by the Vernicoes, and the western by the Damnonii, one of whose three towns, the 'Victoria' of Ptolemy, was situated at Loch Orr, a lake, now drained, in Ballingry parish. The Damnonii, says Dr Skene, 'belonged to the Cornish variety of the British race, and appear to have been incorporated with the southern Picts, into whose language they introduced a British element. The Frisian settlements, too, on the shores of the Firth of Forth, prior to 441, may also have left their stamp on this part of the nation; and the name of Fothrik, applied to a district now represented by Kinross-shire and the western part of Fife, may preserve a recollection of their Rik or kingdom.' *Fife* itself is probably the Frisian *fibh*, 'a forest;' the name Frisian Sea is applied by Nennius to the Firth of Forth; and part of its northern shore was known as the Frisian Shore. By the establishment of the Scottish monarchy in the person of Kenneth mac Alpin (844-60) Fib or Fife, as part of southern Pictavia, became merged in the kingdom of Alban, of which under Constantin III. (900-40) it is described as forming the second of seven provinces, a province comprising the entire peninsula, along with the district of Gowrie. It thus included the ancient Pictish capital, ABERNETHY, whither in 865 the primacy was transferred from Dunkeld, and whence in 908 it was again removed to St Andrews. In 877 the Danes, expelled by the Norwegians from Ireland, sailed up the Firth of Clyde, crossed the neck of the mainland, and attacked the province of Fife. They routed the 'Scots' at Dollar, and, chasing them north-eastward to Inverdovet in Forgan, there gained a second and more signal victory, King Constantin, son of Kenneth mac Alpin, being among the multitude of the slain. On two accounts this battle is remarkable, first as the only great conflict known for certain to have been fought on Fife soil; and, secondly, as the earliest occasion when the term 'Scotti' or Scots is applied to any of the dwellers in Pictavia. According to Hector Boece and his followers, Kenneth mac Alpin appointed one Fifus Duffus thane or governor of the province of Fife, but thanes of Fife there never were at any time, and the first Macduff, Earl of Fife, figures in three successive charters of David I. (1124-53), first as simply 'Gillemichel Makduf,' next as 'Gillemichel Comes,' and lastly as 'Gillemichel Comes de Fife.' In earlier charters of the same reign we hear, indeed, of other Earls of Fife—Edehrad, son of Malcolm Ceanmor, and Constantin,—but between these and the Macduffs there seems to have been no connection. 'The demesne of the Macduff Earls of Fife appears to have consisted of the parishes of Cupar, Kilmarny, Ceres, and Cameron in Fife, and those of Strathmiglo and Auchtermuchty in Fothruff, near which Macduff's Cross was situated. Whether this sept were the remains of the old Celtic inhabitants of the province, or a Gaelic clan introduced into it when its chief was made Earl, it is difficult to say; but it is not impossible that it may have been a northern clan who followed Macbeth (1040-57) when the southern districts were subjected to his rule, and that there may be some foundation for the legend that the founder of the clan had rebelled against him, and adopted the cause of Malcolm Ceanmor, and so maintained his position. Some probability is lent to this supposition by the fact that the race from whom the Mormaers of Moray derived their origin is termed in one of the Irish genealogical MSS. Clan Duff, and that the Earls of Fife undoubtedly possessed from an early period large possessions in the North, including the district of Strathearn. The privileges of the clan, however, stand on a different footing. From the earliest period the territory of Fife comes prominently forward as the leading province of Scotland, and its earls occupied the first place among the seven earls of Scotland. The first two privileges, of placing the king on the Coronation Stone, and of heading the van in the army, were probably

attached to the province of Fife, and not to any particular tribe from which its earls might have issued; on the other hand, the third seems derived from the institution connected with the ancient *Fine*, etc. (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, iii. 61-63, 305, 306, 1880).

The history of Fife centres round no one town, as that of Dumfriesshire round Dumfries, but is divided among three at least—ST ANDREWS for matters ecclesiastical; for temporal, DUNFERMLINE and FALKLAND. Each of the latter has its royal palace; and Dunfermline was the burial-place of eight of Scotland's kings, from Malcolm Ceanmhor (1093) to the great Robert Bruce (1329), thus including Alexander III., who met with his death in Fife, being dashed from his horse over the headland of KINGHORN (1286). Duncan, Earl of Fife, was one of the three guardians appointed to rule the southern district of the kingdom in the absence of Alexander's infant daughter, the Maid of Norway; but he was murdered in 1288; and his son, the next earl, was too young to seat John Baliol on the Coronation Stone (1292) or to take any part in the earlier scenes of the War of Independence. During that war, in 1298, the Scottish victory of 'Black Innes' is said to have been won by Wallace over Aymer de Valence in Abdie parish, near Newburgh. The young Earl was absent at the English court in 1306, but his sister, the Countess of Buchan, discharged his functions at Bruce's coronation, for which, being captured by Edward, she was hung in a cage from one of the towers of Berwick. Presently, however, we find him on Bruce's side; and, according to Barbour, it was he and the sheriff of Fife who, with 500 mounted men-at-arms, were flying before an English force that had landed at Donibristle, when they were rallied by William Sinclair, Bishop of Dunkeld. Another English force under the Earl of Pembroke, in 1327, landed in Fife, and stormed the Castle of Leuchars; and in 1332 Edward Baliol and the 'disinherited barons' landed at Kinghorn, and marched north-westward to DUNPLIN, in Strathearn. A parliament was held at Dairsie Castle in 1335, but failed to accomplish its purposes; and another was then held at Dunfermline, and appointed Sir Andrew Moray to the regency. The English immediately afterwards invaded Scotland, sent a powerful fleet into the Firth of Forth, and temporarily overmastered Fife. A Scottish army, soon collected by Sir Andrew Moray to confront them, besieged and captured the town and castle of St Andrews, and, save in some strongly garrisoned places, drove the English entirely from the county. The Steward of Scotland (afterwards Robert II.) succeeded Sir Andrew Moray in the command and direction of that army; and, in the year of his accession to the throne (1371) the earldom of Fife was resigned by the Countess Isabella, last of the Macduff line, to his third son, Robert, Earl of Menteith, whose brother Walter had been her second husband. The new Earl of Fife was created Duke of Albany in 1398, and it is as the Regent Albany that his name is best known in history, whilst the deed whereby that name is most familiar was the murder—if murder it were—of the Duke of Rothesay at FALKLAND (1402), which figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*.

Andrew Wood, in 1480, attacked and repulsed a hostile English squadron, which appeared in the Firth of Forth; and he received, in guerdon of his services, a royal grant of the village and lands of Largo. A body of 13,000 infantry and 1000 horse, suddenly levied in Fife and Forfarshire, formed part of the Scottish army, which, in 1488, fought in the battle of Sauchieburn. The Douglasses, in 1526, after defeating their opponents at Linlithgow, advanced into Fife, and pillaged Dunfermline Abbey and St Andrews Castle. Fife figures prominently in Scottish Reformation history. At ST ANDREWS were burned the English Wicliffe, John Reseyb (1408), the German Hussite, Paul Crawar (1432), and Scotland's own martyrs, Patrick Hamilton (1528), Henry Forrest (1533), and George Wishart (1546). Barely two months had elapsed ere the last was avenged by the murder of Cardinal Beaton, and barely thirteen years ere, in the summer of 1559, John Knox's 'idolatrous sermon' had roused, in Tennant's words—

'The steir, strabnsh, and strife,
Whan, bickerin' frae the towns o' Fife,
Great bangs o' bodies, thick and rife,
Gaed to Sanct Androis town
And w' John Calvin i' their beads,
And hammers i' their hands and spades,
Enraged at idols, mass, and beads,
Dang the Cathedral down.'

At CRAIL the crusade began, and from Crail the preacher and his 'rascal multitude' passed on to Anstruther, Pittenweem, St Monance, St Andrews, the abbays of Balmorino and Lindores, and almost every other edifice in the county, large or small, that seemed a prop of the Romish religion. Queen Mary, in 1563, spent nearly four months in Fife, removing frequently from place to place, but residing chiefly at Falkland and St Andrews, where Chastelard was beheaded for having burst into her chamber at Burntisland. Next year, she spent some time at the same places; and at WEMYSS Castle in Feb. 1565 she first met her cousin, Lord Darnley. Donibristle, in 1592, was the scene of the murder commemorated in the ballad of *The Bonnie Earl o' Moray*; and Falkland Palace, in 1600, was the scene of the antecedent of the mysterious affair known as the Gowrie Conspiracy. Fife suffered more injury to trade than most other districts of Scotland from the removal of the court to London, at the accession of James VI. to the crown of England (1603). Its enthusiasm for the Covenant was great, and the seaports put themselves in a state of defence when, on 1 May 1639, the Marquis of Hamilton arrived in the Firth of Forth with 19 Royalist vessels and 5000 well-armed men, of whom, however, only 200 knew how to fire a musket. This alarm passed off with the pacification of Berwick; and the next marked episode is the battle of PITREAVIE, fought near Inverkeithing on 20 July 1651, when 6000 of Cromwell's troopers defeated 4000 adherents of Charles II., killing 1600 and taking 1200 prisoners. Then comes that darkest scene in all Fife's history, the murder by men of Fife on MAGUS MUIR of Archbishop Sharp, 3 May 1679, so strongly illustrative of the fanaticism, the superstition, and the unwarlike spirit of its perpetrators. The Revolution (1688) was followed by a long and severe famine, a great depression of commerce, and an exhaustion of almost every resource; the Darien scheme (1695-99) proved more disastrous to Fife than to most other parts of Scotland; at the Union (1707) legitimate commerce was all but annihilated, its place being taken by smuggling. (See DYSART.) The Earl of Mar landed from London at Elie in Aug. 1715, the month of the famous gathering at Braemar; on 12 Oct. Brigadier MacIntosh of Borlum succeeded in conveying 1600 Jacobites from Fife to East Lothian over the Firth of Forth; and about the same time the Master of Sinclair, proceeding from Perth through Fife with 400 horsemen, surprised two Government vessels at Burntisland, which furnished the rebels with 420 stands of arms. The plundering of the custom-house at PITTENWEEM by Wilson, Robertson, and other smugglers, is memorable as leading to the Porteous Riot at Edinburgh (1736). Among many illustrious natives are Tennant and Dr Chalmers, born at Anstruther; Lady Ann Barnard, at Balcarras; Alexander Hamilton, at Creich; Sir David Wilkie, at Cults; Lord Chancellor Campbell, at Cupar; Charles I. and Sir Noel Paton, at Dunfermline; Richard Cameron, at Falkland; Adam Smith, at Kirkcaldy; Alexander Selkirk, at Largo; Sir David Lindsay, at Monimail; Major Whyte Melville, at Mount Melville, near St Andrews; and Lady Elizabeth Halket, at Pitreavie.

A characteristic feature of Fife is its large number of small seaport towns, in many places so close as to be practically a continuous town. Buchanan used the expression *oppidulis praeingitur* to describe it, and James VI. called the county a grey cloth mantle with a golden fringe. The modern demand for harbours capable of admitting large vessels has tended to concentrate the shipping of Fife at Burntisland, and the establishment of large factories has in like manner concentrated population in such places as Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy. Thus, though Fife is rich and fruitful in its laud, and has many important industries, as well as large import and export

trades, most of the coast towns are so quiet and decayed as to give the casual visitor a much less favourable impression of the county than a complete examination affords.

The county acquired its popular name of the 'Kingdom of Fife,' partly from its great extent and value, and partly from its forming an important portion of the Pictish dominion. It anciently, as we have seen, was much more extensive than it now is, comprehending nearly all the region between the Tay and the Forth, or the present counties of Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, and the districts of Strathearn and Monteith. Dismemberments of it were made at various periods. In 1426 the county of Kinross was formed; other changes were afterwards made to form the stewartries of Clackmannan and Culross—the latter, however, restored to Fife in 1891; and in the year 1685 three parishes were cut off to complete the county of Kinross. Numerous ancient hereditary jurisdictions existed in the county, and, in common with similar jurisdictions in other parts of Scotland, were abolished, under compensation, in 1747. The chief of these were that of the steward of the stewardry of Fife, for which the Duke of Athole received £1200; that of the baillie of the regality of Dunfermline, for which the Marquis of Tweeddale received £2672, 7s.; that of the baillie of the regality of St Andrews, for which the Earl of Crawford received £3000; that of the regality of Aberdour, for which the Earl of Morton received £93, 2s.; that of the regality of Pittenweem, for which Sir John Anstruther received £282, 15s. 3d.; that of the regality of Lindores, for which Antonia Barclay of Colcerny received £215; and that of the regality of Balmerino, which had been forfeited to the Crown through Lord Balmerino's participation in the rebellion of 1745, and so was not valued.

See Sir Robert Sibbald's *History of Fife* (1710; new ed., Cupar, 1803); J. M. Leighton's *History of Fife* (3 vols., Glasgow, 1840); Thomas Rodger's *Kingdom of Fife* (2 vols., Cupar, 1861); Walter Wood's *East Neuk of Fife* (1862); M. F. Conolly's *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Men of Fife* (Cupar, 1862); his *Fifiana* (Cupar, 1869); William Ballingall's *Shores of Fife* (1872); James W. Taylor's *Historical Antiquities of Fife* (2 vols., 1875); James Macdonald's 'Agriculture of Fife,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1876); J. R. Walker's *Pre-Reformation Churches in Fifeshire* (1888); Sheriff A. Mackay's *History of Fife and Kinross* (1890); Chapman's *Handbook to Elie and East of Fife* (Elie, 1892); besides works cited under BALMERINO, BURNTISLAND, CELLARDYKE, CRAIL, DUNFERMLINE, DURA DEN, DYSART, FALKLAND, INCHCOLM, LINDORES, ISLE OF MAY, and ST ANDREWS.

Fife-Keith. See KEITH.

Fife Ness, a low headland in Crail parish, Fife, 2 miles NE of Crail town, 5 N by W of the Isle of May, and 16 NNE of North Berwick. It flanks the northern side of the entrance of the Firth of Forth, is the most easterly point in Fife, and terminates the tract popularly called the East Neuk of Fife. It has traces of a defensive wall running across it, and said to have been constructed by the Danes in 874 to cover an invasive debarkation; and it is subtended for a considerable distance seaward by a dangerous reef, noticed in our article on CARR.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Fife Railway, West of. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

Fiagh. See FIAG.

Figgate Burn. See DUNDDINGSTON.

Figgate Whins, a tract of laud in Duddingston parish, Edinburghshire, traversed and mainly drained by Figgate Burn. It was anciently a forest, where Sir William Wallace is said to have mustered his forces for the siege of Berwick, and Gibson of DURIE to have been pounced upon by Christy's Will—this latter a false version of the story. In 1762 it was sold for only £1500; and it now is partly the site of the widespread watering-place of Portobello, and partly the fertile tract extending south-westward thence to the eastern skirts of Arthur's Seat.

File. See BENFILE.

Fillan, a stream of Killin parish, W Perthshire, rising,

at an altitude of 2980 feet, on the northern side of BEN-LOY (3708 feet), close to the Argyllshire border. Thence it winds 11½ miles east-north-eastward and east-south-eastward, past Dalree and Crianlarich, along a glen called from it Strathfillan, till it falls into the head of Loch DOCHART, or rather expands into that loch, being thus the remotest head-stream of the river Tay. It is followed along all its lower course by the Callander and Oban railway. Near Crianlarich the West Highland railway crosses the Fillan by a viaduct having a stretch of over 300 feet in six spans, four of which are 45 feet and two 60 feet wide. This viaduct is built chiefly of Ben Cruachan marble, and in order to protect it from ice-floes and heavy floods a very strong V-shaped cutwater has been erected. Within ¼ mile of its left bank, and 2½ miles SSE of Tyndrum, stand the ruins of an Austin priory church, dedicated in 1314 to St Fillan by Robert Bruce as a thank-offering for the victory of Bannockburn. The square-shaped 'Bell of St Fillan,' of cast bronze, with double-headed dragonesque handle, lay on a gravestone here till 1798, when it was stolen by an English traveller. In 1869 it was restored to Scotland, and now is deposited in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, where also now is the *quigrich* or silver head of St Fillan's crozier, carried to Canada in 1818, and returned by its hereditary keeper, Mr Alex. Dewar, to Scotland in 1877. This bell used to be rung during that curious superstitious rite according to which lunatics were brought to the neighbouring 'Holy Pool of Fillan,' and plunged in its waters just before sunset, then bound hand and foot, and left all night in the ruins beside what was known as 'St Fillan's Tomb.' If in the morning they were found still bound, the case was abandoned as hopeless; but if the knots were untied, it was deemed the merciful work of the saint, and the sufferers were quit for ever of their malady. Of St Fillan himself very little is known, except that he belonged to the close of the 5th century, is called *an Iobar* ('the leper'), was a disciple of Ailbe in Emly, and in the Irish calendar is said to have been of *Rath Ereann in Albon*, or 'the fort of the Earn in Scotland.' Some hagiologists, however, maintain that this leprous saint of Strathearn was distinct from him of Strathfillan, whom they assign to a century later.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Fillans, St, a village in Comrie parish, Perthshire, on the N bank of the river Earn, just below its efflux from Loch Earn, 13 miles W by N of Crieff, under which it has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Both as to situation and structure one of the pleasantest villages in Scotland, it comprises a range of slated one-story houses, mantled with ivy and honeysuckle, an hotel, called the Drummond Arms, an Established and a Free church, a public school, and a curling club. St Fillans was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1895 under the name Dunduru. On a green level plain here the St Fillans Highland Society, instituted in 1819, for twelve years held a famous annual meeting for athletic sports.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1868.

Finaglen or Finglen, a glen, traversed by a mountain burn, in Comrie parish, Perthshire, descending from Ben Bhan, 1½ mile north-north-eastward to Loch Earn, at a point 2 miles W by S of St Fillans.

Finart, an estate, with a mansion, in Row parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion, standing on the E shore of Loch Long, 3 miles N of Garelochhead, is the seat of Edward Caird, Esq., a relative of John and Edward Caird, the former principal of Glasgow University, the latter Master of Balliol, Oxford. It has finely wooded grounds, and is overhung by a hill and mountain that command a superb view of Loch Long. Hill and mountain are often called Finart, but really consist of, first, Tom Buidhe (936 feet), 1 mile NE of the mansion, and, next, Ben Mhanarch (2328), culminating 9 furlongs ESE of that hill.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Finart, Argyllshire. See GLENFINART.

Finavon. See FINHAVEN.

Fincastle, a south-eastern district of Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire, extending 3½ miles along the N bank of the Tummel from the foot of Loch Tummel to Bon-

skeld House, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the S bank of the Garry from Blair-Athole village to Auldclune. Fincastle Burn flows through the midst to the Tummel, along a fertile narrow strath, and near its left bank stands Fincastle House, the seat and death-place of Sir Robert Gilmour Colquhoun, K. C. B. (1803-70), who for seven years served as Consul-General in Egypt. The district takes its name from having anciently contained no fewer than fifteen castles, vestiges of a number of which may still be seen; and it gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of DUNMORE. It has a post office under Pitlochry, 6 miles to the S. E.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Findhorn, a seaport village in Kinloss parish, NW Elginshire, at the right side of the mouth of Findhorn river, and on the point of a peninsula between Findhorn and Burghhead Bays. By road it is 5 miles N of Forres and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Kinloss station on the Highland railway, this station being $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by S of Elgin and $27\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Inverness. A branch line from Kinloss to Findhorn, opened in 1860, has now for some years been discontinued. The original town, which stood at least 2 miles westward of the present one, was destroyed by the drifting of the CULBIN Sands; the next one stood a mile NW, on ground now covered by the sea, and was swallowed in a few hours by the great inundation of 1701; and even the present town is so beset with surge-lashed sand-banks, that it, too, possibly may some day share their fate. A place of worship in it, used first as a dissenting meeting-house, and next as a chapel of ease, was built on the sand, and fell in Jan. 1843. The town, from its situation at the mouth of the Findhorn, known in Gaelic as the *Erne*, is commonly called by the Highlanders *Inververne*. It ranks as a burgh of barony; is the centre of an extensive fishery district between Buckie and Cromarty; and carries on some commerce in the export of salmon, grain, and other goods, and in the import of coals, groceries, and manufactured wares. It has a post office under Forres, a good harbour, a Free church, a girls' public school, and a public library. The harbour is partly natural, partly artificial, with a stone pier, two quays of hewn stone, and a breastwork connecting the pier with one of the quays; and has, in the shallowest part of the channel at its entrance, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water in the lowest neap tide, and from 13 to 17 feet in spring tides. In 1894 the number of boats employed in the district was 384, of fishermen and boys 2012, of fish-curers 22, and of coopers 72; the value of the boats being £50,729, of the nets £37,935, and of the lines £6467. The following is the number of barrels of herrings salted or cured in different years:—(1866) 29,572, (1870) 16,311, (1880) 16,255, (1890) 22,885, (1894) 12,331; of cod, ling, or hake taken (1866) 20,779, (1873) 67,837, (1879) 56,191, (1880) 34,265, (1881) 15,255, (1891) 19,192, (1894) 8123. Pop. (1841) 806, (1861) 891, (1871) 701, (1881) 605, (1891) 562.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Findhorn, a river of Inverness, Nairn, and Elgin shires, rising in the southern extremity of Moy and Dalarossie parish, among the Monadhliath Mountains, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Laggan Bridge, and thence winding $62\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, till it falls into the Moray Firth at Findhorn village. In the first $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course it bears the name of Abhainn Cro Chlach ('stream of the stone fold'); and a 13th century charter alludes to it as the Earn, so that *Findhorn* is possibly a corruption of *fionn-ear-an*, 'wan east-flowing river,' the greater part of its basin being still known as Strathdearn. It is joined by the Eskin, Moy Burn, the Divie, Muckle Burn, and numerous mountain torrents; it expands, between Forres and Findhorn village, into a triangular tidal lagoon, 2 miles long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ wide, called Findhorn Bay or Harbour, and again contracts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs at its mouth. Its scenery, alpine at first, then moderately mountainous, and finally lowland, exhibits almost every variety of picturesqueness, from the wildly grand to the softly beautiful, abounding in features of wood and rock, gorge and cliff, fertile valley and finely-contoured hill, and is not excelled, either in diversity of attraction or in aggregate richness, by the scenery of any equal

length of stream in Scotland. From 2800 feet above sea-level at its mossy source, it descends to 1627 at the Eskin's confluence, 950 at Findhorn Bridge, 580 at the Bridge of Dulzie, and 280 near Relugas House; and thus its current is impetuous in the upper, swift in the middle, and broad and placid in the lower reaches. Its volume varies greatly in time of drought and in time of heavy rain; and it is subject to such strong, sudden freshets as sometimes to roll down a wall-like wave of water with irresistible and destructive force along the narrow or contracted parts of its bed, and to overflow its banks and make a lake of all the lowland portions of its valley. In the Plain of Forres, over 20 square miles were so inundated by it in the memorable floods of Aug. 1829, that a large boat, in full sail, swept along its basin to within a few yards of the town. The Findhorn is still a fine salmon and trout river, though not what it was half a century since, when in a single day 360 salmon were taken from one pool. The Aviemore and Inverness section of the Highland railway crosses the Findhorn about 5 miles NW of Carrbridge station. The Findhorn traverses or bounds the parishes of Moy and Dalarossie, Cawdor, Ardcloch, Edinkillie, Forres, Dyke and Moy, and Kinloss; and in our articles on these, its various features of bridge, mansion, village, and town are noticed.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 74, 84, 94, 1876-78. See chaps. ii.-x. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Findlater, an estate on the coast of Fordyce parish, Banffshire. It formerly belonged to the Ogilvies of Deskford, and gave them the title of earl from 1638 till 1811. That title expired at the death of the seventh Earl of Findlater and fourth of Seafield, who was succeeded in his estates and in the earldom of Seafield by his cousin. Findlater Castle stood on a peninsulated rock overhanging the sea, 2 miles E of Cullen, and 4 W by N of Portsoy, and, with permission of the Crown, was fortified in 1445 by Sir Walter Ogilvie, knight, of Auchleven. It was one of the places which refused to receive Queen Mary on her visit to the North (1562), and is now a curious picturesque ruin. See CULLEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Findochty, a fishing village in Rathven parish, Banffshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Cullen, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Founded in 1716 by a colony of fishermen from Fraserburgh, it has a public school and 132 boats engaged in fishing. Its sheltered harbour, with 24 feet depth of water, and 270 feet of width at the entrance, was greatly improved by the Fishery Commissioners in 1832-33. Near it is a medicinal spring situated within high water mark. Findochty was formed into a special water-supply district in 1879. Pop. (1881) 936, (1891) 1148.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Findogask. See GASK.

Findon, an estate in Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, Ross-shire, on the SE shore of Cromarty Firth, 5 miles NE of Conan Bridge. It is traversed by a burn of its own name, which makes a fine cascade of 20 feet in a yawning bosky gorge.

Findon, a farm in Gamrie parish, NE Banffshire, 5 furlongs S by W of Gardenstown. Its rocks are famous for great abundance and variety of fossil fish, ganoids chiefly, many of which were figured and described by Agassiz.

Findon or Finnan, a fishing village in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Portlethen station, this being 8 miles S by W of Aberdeen. It is a little place, of no more consequence than other fishing villages on the E coast; but it has gained celebrity for having been the first place to prepare the dried fish called from it Findon or Finnan haddocks. It has a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Findrack, an estate, with an old mansion, in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Lumphanan station. It was sold in 1670 by Sir Robert Forbes of Learney to the Frasers; and its present owner is William N. Fraser, Esq.

Findrassie, an estate, with a mansion, in Spynie parish, Elginshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Elgin. It belonged,

from the first half of the 16th century, to a branch of the Leslies, descended from Robert, youngest son of the third Earl of Rothes; but was sold in 1825 by Sir Charles Leslie, fifth Bart. since 1625.

Fine. See FYNNE.

Finella. See FENELLA.

Finfan, a farm in Urquhart parish, NE Elginshire, 1½ mile WSW of Garmouth. It has a mineral well, of similar quality to Strathpeffer spa, and a neat cottage was built at it by General Sir James Duff for supplying the water to occasional visitors.

Fingal's Cave. See STAFFA.

Fingal's Fort. See DUN FIONN.

Fingal's Griddle, an ancient Caledonian monument in Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire. It is situated on Ormsaigmore, and consists of large stones in the form of a rude altar, surrounded by remains of a circle of smaller stones.

Fingal's Oak, a famous old tree in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, near Barcaldine House. It girthed 29 feet (only half its original size) in 1835, and continued so to decay and crumble, that in 1844 it measured but 23 feet in girth.

Fingal's Seat. See AIT-SUIDBE-THUIN.

Fingal's Stair. See BENEADDAN.

Fingask, an estate, with a mansion of 1834, in Daviot parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles W of Old Meldrum. A small enclosure on the estate is thought to have comprised a pre-Reformation chapel.

Fingask or Marlee, a loch in the SE of Kinloch parish, NE Perthshire. Lying 139 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3 and 2 furlongs, is connected by rivulets with Black and White Lochs of similar extent in Blairgowrie parish, and sends off a stream ¼ mile south-south-westward to Lunan Burn. It is notable for having furnished from its bed great quantities of manurial clay or marl.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Fingask Castle, a fine old mansion in Kilspindie parish, Perthshire, 3½ miles NNW of Errol station. It stands on the W side of a wooded glen, 200 feet above the Carse of Gowrie, and by Dr Chambers is described as an irregular but picturesque structure, comprising a tall front tower of 1594; a still older central portion; an addition of about 1675, with pepper-box turrets at the angles; and a modern dining-room, conservatory, etc. On one side is a winding avenue of pines and sycamores; on the other a beautiful garden, with a terrace beyond, that commands a magnificent view of the Firth of Tay, the Sidlaws, and the Grampians. Within are portraits of the Old Chevalier, Clementina his wife, Prince Charles Edward, his brother Henry, Cardinal of York, the poet William Hamilton of Bangour, and many members of the Threipland family, which seems to have migrated from Threipland in Kilbucho parish, Peeblesshire, about the beginning of the 17th century, and which in 1672 bought Fingask from a cadet of the Bruces of Clackmannan, two years later adding thereto the adjacent estate of KINNAIRD. Patrick Threipland, becoming provost of Perth in 1665, was knighted in 1674 for diligence in suppression of conventicles, was made a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1687, and in 1689 died a prisoner in Stirling Castle. His son, Sir David (1666-1746), in 1715 was one of the first to join the standard of the Earl of Mar, with his eldest son and namesake. The latter was captured whilst crossing the Firth of Forth under MacIntosh of Borlum, but effected a daring escape from Edinburgh Castle. The Old Chevalier passed the night of 7 Jan. 1716 in the 'state-room' of Fingask, and was again there in the following month; in March Sir David was a fugitive, and his castle was occupied by a party of Government dragoons. The forfeited estate, however, was leased by Lady Threipland from the York Building Company, who had bought it for £9606. In the '45 the eldest son, David, fell at Prestonpans; but the youngest, Stuart (1716-1805), went through the entire campaign, for some time shared in the Prince's wanderings, and at length escaped to France, disguised as a bookseller's assistant, Fingask meantime having been plundered by dragoons. Return-

ing in 1747, he set up as a physician in Edinburgh, and in 1783 bought back the estate for £12,207, whilst to his son, Patrick (1762-1837), the baronetcy was restored in 1826. His son, the fifth baronet, Sir Patrick-Murray Threipland (1800-82), dying without issue, was succeeded by his cousin, William Scott Kerr, Esq., who holds also the estate of Tofingall in Caithness, and who has assumed the name of Murray Threipland in accordance with the last baronet's will.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See Robert Chambers, LL.D., *The Threiplands of Fingask* (Edinb. 1880).

Fingland, a huru in Traquair parish, Peeblesshire, rising just within Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, at an altitude of 1300 feet, and flowing 4½ miles north-by-westward till it falls into Quair Water a little above Traquair village.

Fingland, a burn in Eskdalemuir parish, NE Dumfriesshire, running to the White Esk at a point ½ mile NNE of Davington Free church. A cascade on it, called Wellburnspout, makes a leap of 56 feet.

Fin Glen, a glen in the W of Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, traversed by a burn which, rising in the S of Killearn parish, on the NE shoulder of Earl's Seat (1894 feet), runs 4½ miles south-south-eastward, till, near Campsie Glen station, it unites with the Pow and Kirkton Burns to form the GLAZERT. Though somewhat less picturesque than Kirkton Glen, Fin Glen has a larger volume of water and two very beautiful waterfalls; whilst, like Kirkton Glen, it presents features of gorge, crag, and wood somewhat similar to those of the Trossachs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1866.

Finglen, Perthshire. See FINAGLEN.

Finhaven or Finavon (anc. *Fothnevyyn* = Gael. *fodha-fainn*, 'place under a hill'), a ruined castle in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire, on a rising ground at the influx of Lemno Burn to the South Esk, 5¼ miles NNE of Forfar and 8 WSW of Brechin. A stately five-storied tower, 86 feet high, larger but plainer than Edzell, it dates in its present condition from the latter half of the 16th century. 'The N wall is yet entire, but the S one is rent through two-thirds of the length of the building, and on some frosty morning at no distant date will inevitably crumble to pieces. According to Thomas the Rhymer's prediction:

'When Finhaven Castle rins to sand,
'The world's end is near at hand.'

The ruin is a very storehouse of strange memories. Hither David, third Earl of Crawford, and his foeman hut brother-in-law, Ogilvy of Inverquhar, were brought, sore wounded, from the battle of ARBEROATH (1446). The Earl died after a week of lingering torture; and scarce was he dead, when the Countess hurried to Inverquhar's chamber, and smothered him with a pillow, thus avenging her husband by murdering her own brother. 'Earl Beardie' or 'the Tiger' Earl of Crawford fled to Finhaven from the rout of BRECHIN (1452), and, on alighting from his horse, exclaimed that gladly would he pass seven years in hell to gain the honour of Huntly's victory. Eleven months later he was pardoned by James II., who here received a sumptuous entertainment; but the King, having sworn in his wrath 'to make the highest stone of Finhaven the lowest,' must needs, to keep his word, go up to the roof of the castle and thence throw down a stone that was lying loose on the battlements. On the Covin Tree of Finhaven, grown from a chestnut dropped by a Roman soldier, Earl Beardie hanged Jock Barefoot, the Careston gillie who had dared to cut a walking-stick therefrom, and whose ghost oft scares the belated wayfarer. The Covin Tree was levelled to the ground in 1760; but, in the secret chamber of Glamis, Earl Beardie still drees his weird, to play at cards until the clap of doom. In 1530 David, eighth Earl, was for thirteen weeks imprisoned in the dungeons of Finhaven by his son, the Wicked Master, who eleven years after was stashed by a Dundee cobbler for taking from him a stoup of drink. David, tenth Earl, in 1546 married Margaret, daughter of Cardinal Beaton. The nuptials were solemnised at

Finhaven with great magnificence, in presence of the Cardinal, who that same month was murdered at St Andrews. Held by the Lindsays since 1375, the estate was sold in 1629 by the fourteenth Earl of Crawford to his cousin, Lord Spynie. Later it was owned by the Carnegies, till in 1775 it was sold for £19,500 to the Earl of Aboyne. It was sold again in 1805 for £45,000 to a Mr Ford, and was re-sold in 1815 for £65,000 to a subsequent Earl of Aboyne, and belongs now to Col. Charles Greenhill Gardyne. Wooded Finhaven Hill extends along all the south-eastern border of Oathlaw parish, and some way into Aberlemno. Culminating at a height of 751 feet above sea-level, it commands a beautiful view of Strathmore, and is crowned, on its north-eastern shoulder, with a vifrifed fort, in the form nearly of a parallelogram 380 feet long and 112 at the broadest. Anciently there was a parish of Finhaven, divided now between Oathlaw and Aberlemno; and well on into the 19th century the former parish was oftener called Finhaven than Oathlaw. The church, standing 1 mile E of the castle, was built in 1380, and fell into disuse about the beginning of the 17th century. In its side aisle, however, the thirteenth Earl of Crawford was buried as late as 1622, and this aisle was left standing till 1815. In 1849 the ancient encaustic pavement of the church was laid bare, and two monuments were found at a considerable depth, one being of a robed ecclesiastic.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See Chap. iv. of Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (Edinb. 1853).

Finik, St, an ancient chapelry and an extinct hamlet in Bendochy parish, Perthshire, 2½ miles NE of Blairgowrie. The chapelry included the tract above the confluence of the Erich and the Isla.

Finlagan, a hill-girt loch in Killarrow and Kilmeny parish, Isle of Islay, Argyllshire, 4½ miles W by N of Port Askaig. Measuring 1 by ¼ mile, it sends off a rivulet of its own name to salt-water Loch Gruinard, and abounds with trout and salmon, the former averaging ½ lb. each. An islet in it is crowned by the ruins of the castle and chapel of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles; and on its shore are traces of a pier for communicating with the castle.

Finlarig, a picturesque ruined castle in Killin parish, Perthshire, at the head of Loch Tay, 1½ mile N by E of Killin village. An ancient seat of the Earl of Breadalbane's ancestors, it figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth* as the death-place of the chief of the clan Quhele, and is a narrow three-story ivy-clad pile, with a square tower at one corner. Adjoining it is the burying-vault of the Breadalbane family; and around is an undulating park with grand old trees. The scene of a sanguinary fight between the Campbells and the Macdonalds is in its neighbourhood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Finlas, a lake in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, 5 miles S by W of Dalmellington. Lying 840 feet above sea-level, it extends 1½ mile from NW to SE, has a varying width of ¾ furlong and 2¾ furlongs, is fed from Loch DERCLACH at its head, and from its foot sends off Garpel Burn 1½ mile north-eastward to Loch Doon. Boats are kept on it, and the trout fishing is good.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Finlas, a streamlet in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet, and running 4¾ miles south-eastward along an alpine glen, called from it Glenfinlas, and eastward and north-by-eastward through low, rich, wooded grounds, till it falls into a baylet of Loch Lomond 3 furlongs SW of Rosssdu House.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Finlay's Castle, a remnant of an old castle in Nairn parish, Nairnshire. See NAIRN.

Finlay's Mire. See MONQUHITTER.

Finlayston House, a mansion in the NW corner of Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, near the S shore of the Clyde, 1½ mile W by N of Langbank station, and 3 miles E by S of Port Glasgow. Partly an edifice of the latter half of the 15th century, it was long a residence of the Earls of Glencairn; and, under the fifth or 'Good' Earl, was the scene of a notable celebration of the Lord's Supper by John Knox (1556). It is also associated with the name of Alexander Montgomery, a

poet who flourished in the time of James VI., and wrote *The Cherrie and the Slae*; and it commands a brilliant view along the Clyde.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Finnan, a stream in the Inverness-shire section of Ardnamurchan parish, rising at an altitude of 1586 feet above sea-level, close to the Kilmallie border, and thence running 5¼ miles south-south-westward to the head of Loch Shiel, along a narrow rocky mountain glen, called from it Glenfinnan. The glen, toward the mouth of the stream, opens in four directions, somewhat in the manner of four divergent streets; and, terminating at the head of the loch in a small plain, is crossed there by a road leading 35 miles westward from Banavie, up Loch Eil, to Arasaig. This was the scene of the unfurling of Prince Charles Edward's banner at the commencement of the Rebellion of 1745, an event 'sung finely by Professor Aytoun in his *Lays of the Cavaliers*. 'The spot,' says Hill Burton, 'adopted for the gathering was easily accessible to all the garrisons of the Highland forts. It was only 18 miles distant from Fort William, and almost visible from the ramparts; but when a general gathering in force was intended, the presence of the forts—well adapted as they were to keep down petty attempts—was no impediment to it. The 19th of August was the day fixed for the momentous ceremony; but the Prince's faith in his destiny was again tried, for, when he arrived, the glen was silent and deserted, save by the ragged children of the hamlet, who glared with wondering eyes on the mysterious strangers. After two hours thus spent, the welcome sound of a distant bagpipe was heard, and the Camerons, between seven and eight hundred strong, appeared on the sky-line of the hill. Before the group dispersed in the evening, the number assembled amounted to 1500 men. The post of honour on the occasion was given to the old Marquis of Tullibardine, heir to the dukedom of Athole, who, like his young master, had come to "regain his own." Prince Charles's Monument here, a tower with a Gaelic, Latin, and English inscription, was founded in 1815 by Alex. Macdonald of Glenaladale, whose namesake lodged the Prince on the night preceding the gathering, and whose descendant, John Andrew Macdonald, Esq. of Glenaladale (b. 1837; suc. 1870), has his seat at Glenfinnan. Glenfinnan has also a post office under Fort William, an inn, a public school, with accommodation for 30 children, and the Roman Catholic church of SS. Mary and Finnan, an Early English edifice of 1873. St Finnan's green islet, at the head of Loch Shiel, has been the burial-place of the Macdonalds since their first settlement in these lonely glens; and a square bronze bell—one of three to be found in Scotland, and as old, it may be, as Columba's day—still rests on the altar slab of its ruined chapel. See SHIEL, LOCH.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 62, 1875.

Finnan, Kincardineshire. See FINDON.

Finnart, a shooting-lodge in Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire, on the S shore of Loch Rannoch, just below its head, 10 miles W by S of Kinloch Rannoch. The house is beautifully situated on a promontory jutting out into Loch Rannoch and commanding beautiful views. The shootings form part of the Robertson-Luxford property and extend to about 18,000 acres, capable of yielding in a good season about 900 brace of grouse, besides a heavy bag of blackgame, hares, rabbits, roe-deer, etc. Red-deer are also sometimes met with. A little SW of the lodge is an Established mission chapel.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 54, 1873.

Finnart, Dumbartonshire. See FINART.

Finnich or Carnock Burn. See CARNOCK.

Finniiston. See GLASGOW.

Finnyfold or Whinnyfold, a fishing hamlet in the S of Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles SSE of the church.

Finstown, a village in Firth and Stenness parish, Orkney, at the head of Firth Bay, 6 miles WNW of Kirkwall. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; horse and cattle fairs on the third Monday of every month; and a pier, 500 feet long, where an extensive trade is carried on in coal, lime, manures, grain, etc.

Fintray, a village and a parish of SE Aberdeenshire. The village, Hatton of Fintray, stands within 3 furlongs of the Don's left bank, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Kintore, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Kinaldie station on the Great North of Scotland, under which Fintray has a post office.

The parish is bounded NE and E by New Machar, S by Dyce, Kinnellar, and Kintore, and W and NW by Kintore and Keithhall. Rudely resembling a triangle in outline, with northward apex, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of 4 miles, an utmost width from E to W of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 7389 acres, of which $69\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The Don, winding $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward, from just below Kintore to opposite the manse of Dyce, roughly traces all the south-western and southern boundary; and, where it quits the parish, the surface sinks to 116 feet above sea-level, thence rising, in gentle knolls and rounded eminences, to 300 feet at Woodhill, 245 at the parish church, 325 near Cairnie, and 415 at the Hill of Tillykerrie in the farthest N. Granite and gneiss are the prevailing rocks, traversed by veins of coarsish limestone; and the soil of the haughs along the Don is a rich alluvium, of the grounds above them is dry and early on a gravelly subsoil, and elsewhere ranges from peat earth and blue gravelly clay to yellow loam of a more productive nature. Eleven-fourteenths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage, about 660 acres are under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Cothall Mill here is a woollen factory with steam and water power, and employing a large number of hands. Patrick Copland, LL.D. (1749-1822), professor of natural philosophy at Aberdeen, was a native, his father being parish minister. Fintray House, near the bank of the Don, 7 furlongs E of the village, is a large modern mansion in the Tudor style; the estate was acquired in 1610 by the first of the Forbuses of CRAIGIEVAR, having belonged to the Abbey of Lindores in Fifeshire from 1224 down to the Reformation. Another residence is DISBLAIR Cottage. Fintray is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £254. The church, at the village, is a neat and substantial structure of 1821, containing 800 sittings; and 2 public schools, Disblair and Hatton, with respective accommodation for 86 and 140 children, have an average attendance of 42 and 92, and grants amounting to £39, 9s. and £88. Pop. (1801) 886, (1831) 1046, (1861) 1003, (1871) 1108, (1881) 1032, (1891) 999.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Fintry, a hamlet and a parish of central Stirlingshire. The hamlet stands, 400 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Endrick Water, 5 miles ESE of Balfroon, 16 WSW of Stirling, and 17 N by E of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. Gonachan hamlet lies 5 furlongs E by S of it, and Newtown hamlet $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WNW.

The parish is bounded NW by Balfroon, NE by Gargunnoch, E by St Ninians, SE by Kilsyth, S by Campsie, SW by Strathblane, and W by Killearn. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles; and its area is 13,881 acres, of which 109 are water. From its source (1600 feet) upon Campsie Muir, in the S of the parish, the river CARRON flows 6 miles east-north-eastward, at first along the boundary with Campsie, but chiefly through the south-eastern interior, till it passes off eastward into Kilsyth. ENDRICK Water, gathering its head-streams from the N of Fintry and the SW of Gargunnoch, winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and southward along the Gargunnoch and St Ninians border, then, bending sharply, continues $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-northward, and passes off into Balfroon. About a mile below its westerly bend, it hurls itself over a precipice 94 feet high, and makes a superb cascade—the 'Loup of Fintry.' DUNGOIL (1396 feet) and Gartcarron Hill (1006) form the 'divide' between these streams, which at one point approach within 7 furlongs of each other—the Carron running eastward to the Firth of Forth, and the Endrick westward to Loch Lomond, and so to the Firth of Clyde. The surface mainly consists of soft green hills, part of the range that stretches from Stirling to Dumbarton—the Fintry Hills in the N, in the S the Campsie Fells.

It declines along the Carron to 750 feet above sea-level, along the Endrick to 270; and the highest points in the parish are Stronend (1676 feet) near the north-western, Meikle Bin (1870) near the south-eastern, and Holehead (1801) exactly on the southern, border. The only inhabited parts are the two intersecting valleys, watered by respectively the Carron and the Endrick. The Carron's valley, so far as within the parish, is mostly meadow, and has few inhabitants. The Endrick's valley, narrow at its eastern extremity, opens gradually to a width of about a mile, and partly exhibits, partly commands, a series of richly picturesque scenes. Cultivated fields, interrupted by fine groves, along the river's banks, hedgerows and plantations around Culcreuch on the N side, and some well-arranged clumps of trees on the skirts and shoulders of the hills to the S, combine to form an exquisite picture. The flanking hill-ranges, occasionally broken and precipitous, wreathed sometimes in clouds, and always wearing an aspect of loveliness and dignity, produce an imposing effect along the entire reach of the valley; and the summits of Ben Lomond and other mountains of the frontier Grampians, seen in vista away to the W, present a noble perspective. In a hill called the Dun, near the hamlet, is a range of basaltic pillars. Seventy pillars are in front, some of them separable into loose blocks, others apparently unjointed from top to bottom. Some are square, others pentagonal or hexagonal; and they rise perpendicularly to a height of 50 feet. At the E end of the range they are divided by interstices of 3 or 4 inches; but as the range advances they stand closer and closer, till at last they are blended in one solid mass of honeycombed rock. Trap also constitutes most of the other hills, which often have such forms or projections as add no little to the beauty of the scenery. Granite occurs in detached fragments, and coal in several small seams; in Dun Hill are extensive beds of red ochre; and fire stone, jasper, and fine specimens of zeolite are found among the rocks. The soil, in most parts of the valleys, is light and fertile; but of the entire area only 1020 acres are in tillage and 100 under wood, the rest of the land being either pastoral or waste. Fintry or Graham's Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Grahams of Fintry, stood near the left bank of Endrick Water, on the St Ninians side, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Fintry hamlet, and now is represented by mere vestiges. Sir Daniel Macnee (1806-32), portrait painter, and president of the Royal Scottish Academy, was a native. Culcreuch, which has been noticed separately, is the only mansion; and its owner (Mr J. C. Dun Waters) and the Duke of Montrose divide between them nearly all the property in the parish. Fintry is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £165. The church, situated at the hamlet, was built in 1823, and is a neat edifice, with a W tower, and contains 500 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 90 children, has an average attendance of 54, and a grant amounting to £60, 4s. Valuation (1860) £4532, (1882) £5329, 14s. 6d., (1892) £4602, 11s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 958, (1831) 1051, (1851) 823, (1861) 685, (1871) 499, (1881) 414, (1891) 357.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 31, 30, 39, 38, 1866-71.

Fintry, an estate in Mains and Strathmartine parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles NNE of Dundee. From the Earls of Angus it passed by marriage to the Grahams of Fintry; was held by them for several centuries; contained CLAVEHOUSE, the family seat of the notorious Viscount Dundee; and went eventually to Erskine of Linlathen. Fintry Castle, built in 1311 on the steep bank of a rivulet amidst a dense mass of lofty trees, comprised a quadrangle, with a strong tower pierced by a principal gateway facing W; had a passage over that gate, whence missiles could be showered upon assailants; was defended by several outworks; and is now extinct. The mausoleum of the Grahams is still in the parish churchyard.

Fintry, a small bay on the W side of Big Cumbræe island, Buteshire. It is a mere incurvature 5 furlongs long; but it has a fine beach of yellow sand nearly 300

yards broad, overlooked by a succession of pleasant natural terraces; and so it is well situated to become some day the site of a watering-place.

Finzean House, a mansion in Birse parish, S Aberdeenshire, 7 miles SE by E of Aboyne station, this being 32½ miles W by S of Aberdeen. A fine old building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, it stands amid large and richly wooded grounds. Its owner is Robert Farquharson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. (b. 1837; suc. 1876), M.P. for West Aberdeenshire since 1880.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Fiodhaig. See FIAG.

Fionaven. See FOINAVEN.

Fionnachair or Fincharrn, a ruined fortalice in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire, on the steep SE margin of Loch Ave, 2½ miles ENE of Ford, near the loch's head. A small but strong keep, it is said by tradition to have belonged to a chieftain called Mac Mhic Jain, and to have been burned by a vassal whose wife he had wronged, and by whom he himself was slain.

Fionn Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Gairloch and Lochbroom parishes, NW Ross-shire, 3¼ miles N of Letterewe on Loch Maree, and 6 E of Poolewe. Lying 559 feet above sea-level, and 2238½ acres in area, it extends 5½ miles north-north-westward, has a varying width of ½ furlong and 1¼ mile, teems with trout, and sends off the Little Greinord 5½ miles north-by-eastward to the head of GREINORD Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Firdon, a rivulet running to the sea in Applecross parish, Ross-shire.

Firhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, on the left bank of the river Nairn, ¾ mile S of the station of that name.

Firkin Point, a small headland in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, on the W side of Loch Lomond, 2¼ miles SSE of Tarbet.

Firmouth, a lofty mountain in Glentanner, on the S border of Aberdeenshire.

Firth, a bay in the Mainland of Orkney. Opening on a line westward from the String, or the sound between the mainland and Shapinshay, it measures 2¼ miles from N to S across the entrance, penetrates 3¾ miles west-south-westward, and contracts to a width of 11 furlongs, but re-expands presently to a width of 15. It is noted for its oyster beds; contains, in its upper part, the islets of Damsay and Grimbister Holm; sends off, from its NW corner, the little bay of Isbister; and is bounded on the lower reach of its northern side by Rendall parish, of its southern side by Kirkwall or St Ola parish.

Firth, a parish in the mainland of Orkney, bounded N by Rendall parish, E by Firth Bay and Kirkwall parish, S by Orphir and Stenness, and W by Harray. It includes the islets of Damsay and Grimbister Holm; contains FINSTOWN village; and is united to STENNESS. The united parish of Firth and Stenness, in its SW or Stenness portion, communicates by a bridge with Stromness parish, and is largely bounded by Stenness Loch and Hoy Sound. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 8½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. The shores of the united parish are undulating and fertile; but the interior consists largely of moor and hill, covered with heath and peat-moss. Between 1841 and 1879, however, the late Mr Robert Scarth of BINSARTH did much in the way of reclaiming, enclosing, draining, liming, and planting—improvements described at length in pp. 48-51 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1874). A lake and a singular Caledonian monument are noticed in our article on STENNESS. This parish is in the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £208. There are 2 parish churches, that of Firth built in 1813, and that of Stenness (*q. s.*) in 1793. There are also a U.P. church of Firth and Free churches of Firth and Stenness; and 2 public schools, Firth and Stenness, with respective accommodation for 160 and 121 children, have an average attendance of 113 and 59, and grants of £129, 13s. 10d. and £76, 5s. 7d. Valuation of Firth and Stenness (1881) £1752, 10s. 10d.; (1891) £3061, 15s. Pop. (1881) 1362, (1891) 1325.

Fishcross, a village near Sauchie in the detached portion of Clackmannan parish until 1891, when it with this detached portion was transferred to the parish of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. It is 2 miles NNE of the town of Alloa. Pop., together with Sauchie, (1871) 419, (1881) 320, (1891) 484.

Fisherie, a hamlet in King Edward parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 8 miles NNE of Turriff, under which it has a post office.

Fisherrow. See MUSSELBURGH.

Fisher-ton, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Maybole parish, Ayrshire. The hamlet lies near the coast, 1½ mile SW of the Heads of Ayr, and 6 miles SW of Ayr, its station and post-town. The parish is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the minister's stipend is £168. The church was originally a chapel of ease, and was preceded by a preaching station commenced about 1820. Pop. (1871) 609, (1881) 609, (1891) 598.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Fishertown, Banffshire. See CULLEN.

Fish-Holm, a small island in Delting parish, Shetland, 3 miles S of the southern extremity of Yell.

Fishie. See FESHIE.

Fishlin, a small island in the N of Shetland, 6 miles S of the southern extremity of Yell.

Fishwick, an ancient parish of SE Berwickshire, united to Hutton in 1614. Its small, long, narrow church, standing close to the left bank of the Tweed, 7 furlongs above the Union Chain Bridge, and 5½ miles WSW of Berwick, belonged for some time to the monks of Coldingham, and is now a picturesque ruin. The ancient cemetery lies around the ruin, and is still occasionally in use.

Fishwives' Causeway. See DUDDINGSTON.

Fitch, a village in the S of Shetland, 3½ miles from its post-town, Lerwick.

Fitful Head (Old Norse *fit-fjall*), a large bold headland in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, flanking the NW side of Quendale Voe, 6 miles NW of Sumburgh Head. It rises to a height of 923 feet; is seen at a great distance by vessels approaching from the SW; and consists chiefly of clay slate. In the *Pirate* Scott fixes here the abode of the prophetess, Norna.

Fithie, a beautiful lake (3½ × ½ furl.), with wooded shores, in Forfar parish, Forfarshire, 1½ mile ENE of the town. It contains perch and pike, and gives very good sport, but is not open to the public, though a limited number of permits are given on application to the proprietor. An object of interest near at hand is the Priory of Restennet.

Fithie, a rivulet of SW Forfarshire. It rises on Balcallo Hill at an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, and running 8 miles south-eastward, through or along the borders of Tealing, Muirros, Dundee, and Monifieth parishes, falls into Dichty Water, 1½ mile above that stream's entrance to the Firth of Tay. It makes, in its lowermost reach, valuable alluvial deposits on its banks.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65.

Fittick, a place in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, on Nigg Bay, 1¼ mile SE of Aberdeen. It was the site of an ancient church, St Fittick's, now extinct; and it once gave name to Nigg Bay.

Fitty, a lake on the mutual border of Dunfermline and Beath parishes, Fife, 3 miles NE of Dunfermline town. It measures 1 by ¼ mile; is rather shallow, and of tame aspect; receives a stream of 3½ miles in length of run from the Saline Hills; sends off Lochfitty Burn 4 miles east-north-eastward to the Orr; and contains pike, perch, and mussels.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Fitty, a hill in the W of Westray island, Orkney. The highest part of a range, called elsewhere Skea and Gallo, it rises to the height of 652 feet above sea-level, and was used in 1821 as a station of the Trigonometrical Survey.

Five Mile House, a hamlet in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, 5 miles NW of Dundee, under which it has a post office.

Fladda or Fladday, an island of Portree parish, Inverness-shire, in Raasay Sound, 4 miles E of the nearest

part of Skye, and 9 NE of Portree town. It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is separated from Raasay only by a narrow strait, which is dry at half-tide. Pop. (1861) 45, (1871) 54, (1881) 54, (1891) 51.

Fladda, an island of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, immediately N of Rona island, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the nearest part of North Uist island. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference. Pop. (1861) 48, (1871) 76, (1881) 87, (1891) 76.

Fladda, a small island of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 2 miles S of Vatersay.

Fladda, the northernmost of the Treshinish isles in Kilninian and Kilmore parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles SW of Treshinish Point, a north-western extremity of Mull. Its surface is flat and monotonous.

Fladda or Pladda, an islet of Jura parish, Argyllshire, near Easdale. A lighthouse on it shows a fixed light visible at the distance of 11 nautical miles, red towards the Bogha-Nuadh rock, and white towards the mainland and channel to the S, but masked in other directions.

Fladda, a flat islet in the NW extremity of Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, in the mouth of Loch Reasort.

Fladda, an uninhabited pastoral islet of Kilmuir parish, Inverness-shire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Aird Point in Skye.

Fladdachuan, an uninhabited pastoral islet of Kilmuir parish, Inverness-shire, 6 miles NW of Aird Point in Skye. It measures $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length and 300 yards in average breadth; is clothed with remarkably fine grass; had anciently three burying-places; and also, till a recent period, retained nine stones of an ancient Caledonian stone circle. A one-inch diameter ring, of plaited gold wires, was found in a moss here, and bought for the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum in 1851.

Fladbister, a hamlet in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 8 miles S of Lerwick.

Flanders Moss, a tract of low, flat ground in the NE of Drymen parish, SW Stirlingshire, on the southern bank of the Forth. Lying from 40 to 60 feet above sea-level, it is believed to have passed from the condition of a rich alluvial plain to that of a bog, through the overthrow of a forest on it by the Roman army in the time of Severus; and has, to a great extent, in recent times, been reclaimed by means of channel cuttings to the Forth. It is skirted, to the SE, by the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Flannan Isles or Seven Hunters, a group of seven small uninhabited islands in Uig parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 21 miles WNW of Gallon Head in Lewis. Called by Buchanan *Insulæ Sacrae*, they possess some monuments, supposed to be religious relics of the ancient Caledonians, but seemingly as late as the 7th or 8th century; and they are frequented by immense flocks of sea-fowl.

Fleet, a small river of SE Sutherland, rising at an altitude of 750 feet above sea-level, 2 miles E by S of Lairg church, and thence winding $16\frac{3}{4}$ east-south-eastward, till it falls below Little FERRY into the Dornoch Firth. Its principal affluent is the CAIRNAIG, and it intersects or bounds the parishes of Lairg, Rogart, Golspie, and Dornoch. In its upper and middle reaches it traverses a fine glen called from it Strathfleet; lower down it expands into a tidal lagoon, Loch Fleet ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ miles), similar to the lagoons of the Forfarshire South Esk and the Findhorn; but in the last mile above its mouth it again contracts to a width of from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Its strath, from a point near the source all down to the head of the lagoon, is traversed by the Sutherland section of the Highland railway, in a gradient of 1 in 84; and its stream, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Rogart station, near the High Rock of Craigmore, is crossed by the railway on a stone viaduct with a single arch of 55 feet in span. The lagoon is crossed towards its head by the Mound, an embankment 1000 yards long, which, taking over the public road for the eastern seaboard of Sutherland, was completed in 1816 at a cost of £12,500,

and is pierced at its E end with four arches and sluices for the transit of the river and of tidal currents. Above the Mound the lagoon is now mainly a swampy flat, covered with alders; below, it has been curtailed to the extent of 400 acres, by the reclamation of its bed from the tides; and within its mouth it contains a harbour 260 yards broad, with 18 feet of water at ebb tide, perfectly sheltered in all kinds of weather, and serving for the importation of coals, lime, bone-dust, and general merchandise, and for the exportation of agricultural and distillery produce. The river is frequented by sea-trout, grilse, and salmon; and the neck of it between the lagoon and the sea contains a fine salmon cast—'the only spot in the kingdom where angling for salmon has been successfully practised in salt water.' The depth of water over the bar at the river's mouth is 18 feet at full spring tide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet at ebb tide.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 103, 1881-78.

Fleet Street. See ANWOTH and GATEHOUSE.

Fleet, Water of, a small river of Girthon parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire. The Big Water of Fleet is formed at a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles above a 20-arch viaduct of the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway, by the confluence of Carrouch, Mid, and Cardson Burns, which all three rise on the eastern side of CAIRNSMORE OF FLEET (2331 feet). Thence it runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Kirkmabreck and Anwoth border, till it is joined by the Little Water of Fleet, which, issuing from triangular Loch Fleet (3×2 furl.; 1120 feet), has a south-by-easterly course of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. After their union, near Castramont, the stream, as Water of Fleet, flows $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward, and then, a little below Gatehouse, expands over the last $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of its course into the fine estuary of Fleet Bay. It traverses charming scenery throughout its middle or lower reaches, and is navigable by small vessels up to Gatehouse. Its waters are strictly preserved, and trout, sea-trout, and herlings are plentiful, but salmon nowadays are few and far between.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 5, 1857.

Flemington, a village in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, containing Strathaven station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the town.

Flemington, a village in Ayton parish, Berwickshire, near the North British railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N of Ayton station.

Flemington, a burn in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, till, after a total descent of 700 feet, it falls into Lyne Water, 2 miles S by E of Romanno Bridge.

Flemington, an estate, with an old castle, in Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire, the property of Patrick Webster, Esq. of Westfield. The castle, standing 300 yards E of the parish church, presents a strong and stately appearance. It was inhabited by the proprietor till about 1830, and afterwards was occupied by farm-servants.

Flemington, a collier village, of recent growth, in Cambuslang parish, NW Lanarkshire, 1 mile from Cambuslang town. Pop. (1881) 691, (1891) 796.

Flemington, an estate, with a mansion, in Petty parish, NE Inverness-shire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Fort George station on the Highland railway. Loch Flemington ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies 1 mile SSE on the Croy border, half in the county of Nairn and half in that of Inverness.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Fleurs. See FLOORS.

Flexfield, a hamlet in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Dumfries.

Flint, an eastern offshoot of the Broughton Heights, on the mutual border of Stobo and Kirkcud parishes, Peeblesshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Rachan Mill. It has an altitude of 1756 feet above sea-level.

Flisk, a parish of N Fife, whose church to the NE stands 1 furlong S of the Firth of Tay, 6 miles ENE of Newburgh station, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of the post-town Cupar, whilst on its SW border is the little village of Glenduckie, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Newburgh. Bounded NW and N by the Firth of Tay, E by Balmerino, SE by Creich, S by the Aytonhill section of Abdie, and SW by Dunbog, it has an utmost length from ENE to WSW

of 4½ miles, a varying breadth of 4½ furlongs and 2 miles, and an area of 2854½ acres, of which 240½ are foreshore. The firth, expanding here from 1¼ to 3 miles, is fringed by a level strip 70 to 550 yards in breadth, beyond which the surface rises rapidly to 714 feet at Glenduckie Hill, 800 on the boundary with Abdie, and 600 on that with Creich, whilst from Glenduckie sinking again to less than 200 on the Dumbog border. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian, and the soil in general is a clayey loam. Rather more than one-tenth of the entire area is under wood, one-fifteenth is natural pasture, and all the rest is under cultivation. Ballanbreich Castle, a picturesque ruin, has been separately noticed. Two parsons of Flisk in the first half of the 16th century, John Waddell and James Balfour, were judges of the Court of Session; and another, John Wemyss, towards the close of that century, became principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews. Giving off a portion *quoad sacra* to Dumbog, Flisk is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £184. The parish church, which was built in 1790, was renovated in 1888; and a public school, with accommodation for 73 children, has an average attendance of 45, and a grant of £55, 18s. Valuation (1866) £3666, 16s. 3d., (1882) £4452, 2s. 10d., (1892) £3205, 17s. Pop. of civil parish (1802) 300, (1831) 286, (1861) 313, (1871) 280, (1881) 259, (1891) 248; of *g. s.* parish (1871) 212, (1881) 213, (1891) 192.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Float Bay or Port Flota, a small bay in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtownshire, 6 miles SE of Portpatrick. It is said to have got its name from the wreck here of some of the ships of the Spanish Armada or 'Flota,' but above it is the moss or flow of 'Meikle Float.'

Float Moss, a large expanse of low meadowy ground in Carstairs, Carnwath, and Pettinain parishes, Lanarkshire, along the banks of the Clyde, in the south-eastern vicinity of Carstairs Junction. It used to be frequently flooded by freshets of the river, so as at times to resemble a large and dreary-looking lake; and it took its name from a float or large boat which formerly served in lieu of a bridge across the Clyde, and which cost £500. The Caledonian railway goes across it, on works which were formed at great expense; and it has here timber viaducts for allowing free scope to the freshets of the river.

Flodda. See FLADDA.

Flodigarry, an ancient house in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Luverness-shire. A loud rumbling noise, heard from beneath an eminence in its close vicinity, is supposed to be caused by the roll of sea-billows into some natural tunnel or subterranean cavern.

Floors Castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, in Kelso parish, Roxburghshire, 3 furlongs from the N bank of the Tweed, and 1¼ mile WNW of Kelso town. As built for the first Duke in 1718 by Sir John Vanbrugh, a better playwright than architect, it was severely plain, not to say heavy-looking; but in 1849 and following years the whole was transformed by Playfair of Edinburgh into a sumptuous Tudor pile—one of the most palatial residences of the Scottish nobility. The gardens, too, already beautiful, were greatly extended (1857-60); the home farm, to the rear of the castle, was rearranged and in great measure rebuilt (1875); and no fewer than 120 model cottages were erected on the estate—all these improvements being carried out by James, sixth Duke (1816-79), who had the honour of receiving visits here from Queen Victoria (Aug. 1867), the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, etc. John, third Duke (1740-1804), is remembered as a famous bibliomaniac. His library, numbering nearly 10,000 books, was sold in 1812, when the first edition of the *Decameron* (1471) brought £2260, and Caxton's *History of Troye* (1461) 1000 guineas. John Henry Innes-Ker is the present and eighth Duke since 1707 (b. 1876; suc. 1892)—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See ROXBURGH, KELSO, and CESSFORD.

Flotta, an island in the S of Orkney, lying nearly midway between Hoy and South Ronaldshay, and flanking part of the southern side of Scalpa Flow, 15 miles

SSW of Kirkwall. It has a post-office under Stromness. It measures 3½ miles in length from NE to SW, by 2½ miles in extreme breadth, and is deeply pierced on the north-eastern side by an elongated bay called Panhope, which forms an excellent harbour. The coast is mostly high and rocky; the interior low, tame, and heathy, consisting mainly of sandstone and sandstone-flag. Specially well situated for fishing, and famous for its excellent fishing boats, it was the residence of the ancient Norwegian historiographer, sent from Norway to collect information respecting Scotland, and gave name to his work, the *Codex Flotticensis*, from which Torfeus and subsequent historians drew much of their materials on the ancient condition of the northern districts of Scotland. In the parish of WALLS and Flotta the island has been erected into a *quoad sacra* parish. Pop. (1841) 405, (1861) 420, (1871) 423, (1881) 425, (1891) 423.

Flotta-Calf, a pastoral island of Flotta parish, Orkney, adjacent to the north-eastern extremity of Flotta island, and measuring 2 miles in circumference.

Flowerdale, an old-fashioned mausion of the middle of the eighteenth century, with beautiful grounds and finely-wooded policies, in Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire, adjacent to Gairloch village, and to the head of the Gair Loch. It is the seat of Sir Kenneth-Smith Mackenzie of Gairloch, sixth Bart. since 1703 (b. 1832; suc. 1843). His ancestor, 'Eachin Roy' or 'Red Hector,' second son of Alexander, seventh chieftain of Kintail, obtained a grant of Gairloch barony from James IV. in 1494. Attached to the mansion is a deer forest, 10,000 acres in extent.

Flowerhill. See AIRDRIE.

Fluchter, a village in Baldernock parish, SW Stirling-shire, 2 miles E of Milngavie.

Fludha, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1¼ mile from the town.

Fochabers, a small town in Bellie parish, NE Elgin-shire. It stands, 140 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the Spey, 4 miles above its mouth, with a terminal station on the Fochabers branch (opened 1893) of the Forres and Keith section of the Highland railway. The branch line connects at Orbliston junction, 3 miles WSW, 6¼ ESE of Elgin, 11¼ WNW of Keith. Its present site is an elevated gravel terrace in a deep wooded valley, but it stood in the immediate vicinity of GORDON CASTLE till the close of the eighteenth century, when, to improve the grounds of that noble mansion, it was rebuilt on the line of road from Aberdeen to Inverness, about a mile farther S. The ancient market-cross still stands in the ducal park. A handsome three-arch bridge, 382 feet long, that spans the Spey here, was partly swept away by the great flood of 1829, which raised the river nearly 9 feet above its ordinary level. The town has a quadrangular outline, with central square and streets at right angles one to another; presents a neat, well-built, and modern appearance; serves as a business centre for a considerable extent of surrounding country; communicates by coach with Fochabers station; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Union and Town and County Banks, a savings bank, insurance agencies, several hotels, a horticultural and industrial society, a company of the Elginshire Rifle Volunteers, a county police station (1869), a reading-room and library, and a gas-light company. Fairs are held on the third Thursday of January and February, the fourth Wednesday of March, the fourth Thursday of April and May, the first Thursday of July, the second Wednesday of August, and the first Thursday of October and December; and sheriff small debt courts sit on the Saturday after the second Monday of February, June, and October. Bellie parish church, on the S side of the square, is a handsome edifice of 1797, with a portico and a spire. Other places of worship are a Free church, a Roman Catholic church (1823), and an Episcopal church, which, built in 1835 at a cost of £1200, was, at a further cost of over £2000, internally restored in 1874. The antiquary, George Chalmers (1742-1825), and William Marshall

(1748-1833), whom Burns styles 'the first composer of Strathspeys of the age,' were both born at the old town. Milne's Free School arose from a bequest of £20,000 by Alexander Milne, another native, who died at New Orleans in 1838. Opened with great ceremony in 1846, it is a splendid edifice, finely situated, and comprises a hall (58 by 22 feet), 4 other class-rooms, and a rector's dwelling-house. It is conducted by a rector, two English masters, a science master, an arithmetic and writing master, and 3 mistresses—all appointed by a body of directors, and with accommodation for 516 children, it has an average attendance of 292, and a grant of £348, 10s. The town is a burgh of barony, governed by a baron baillie under the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Pop. (1891) 1101.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Fodderty, a parish of south-eastern Ross and Cromarty, traversed for 6½ miles by the Dingwall and Skye branch of the Highland railway, from a point 1½ mile W by N of Dingwall to the foot of Loch Garve. Strathpeffer station, on a short branch line, lies 4½ miles WSW of Dingwall; and the parish also contains STRATHPEFFER SPA, AUCHTERNEED hamlet, and MARYBURGH village. It is bounded N by Kincardine, NE by Alness, Kiltearn, and Dingwall, SE by Urquhart, S by Urray, and SW by Contin. Its area is 64,230 acres, of which 988½ are water. Previous to 1891 the parish had two detached parts—one (containing 18,474 acres) situated at Dalbreac and almost surrounded by the parish of Contin, the other situated at Keithtown, and separated from the main portion by a strip of Dingwall parish two-thirds of a furlong broad at the narrowest. In that year the small portion of the Dalbreac detached part situated near Loch an Spardain was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Urray, and the remainder of this detached part given to the parish of Contin. The Keithtown detached portion of Fodderty parish was united to the main portion by the annexation of the intervening strip of Dingwall parish. The CONAN flows 1¾ mile north-north-eastward to the head of Cromarty Firth; whilst the PEFFER, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet, winds 7¾ miles south-south-eastward and east-by-northward, till, 1¾ mile above its mouth, it passes off into Dingwall. Lakes are Loch Ussie (6½ × 4¾ furl.; 419 feet); Lochs GAEVE (1½ × ½ mile; 220 feet) and Gorm (2 × 2¼ furl.; 1900 feet), on the Contin border; CROM Loch (¾ mile × 3½ furl.; 1720 feet), on the Kincardine border; and Loch Toll a' Mhuic (5¾ × 2 furl.; 880 feet), in the north-western interior. The surface declines to 20 feet above sea-level along the Peffer, and S of the railway attains 579 feet at conical Knockfarril, 801 at Creag Ulladail, and 874 at Creag an Fhithich; north-westward it rises to 1172 at Druim a' Chuilein, 1705 at Carn Gorm, 3106 at An Cabar, 3429 at huge lumpish *BEN WYVIL, 2206 at *Carn nan Con Ruadha, and 2551 at Meall a' Ghrianain, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish, the highest point in whose detached portion is 628 feet. A calcareo-bituminous rock—fish-bed schist of the Old Red sandstone series—occurs in large quantities in the lower parts of Fodderty. It emits, when broken, a peculiar foetid odour; and to it the Wells owe their ingredients and properties. A seam of soft friable bitumen in a hill above Castle-Leod is capable of yielding a high percentage of oil, though not enough to repay the cost of working, as proved by investigations of 1870-71. The rocks of the mountainous north-western region are gneissose chiefly, of Silurian age. The soil of the arable lands ranges from a strong reddish clay to a fine free loam, and great improvements have been carried out on the Earl of Cromartie's property since 1867 in the way of reclaiming, fencing, planting, building, etc.; still the arable area is small, compared with hill-pasture and moorland. A cairn, measuring 260 feet by 20, is on the lands of Hilton, where and on Cromarty estate are remains of two stone circles; two standing stones adjoin the parish church; and several kistvaens or ancient stone coffins have been found to the N of the churchyard. The chief antiquity, the vitrified fort on KNOCKFARRIL, is noticed separately,

as also is the chief mansion, CASTLE-LEOD. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Caruach and Kinlochluichart, Fodderty is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; the living is worth £267. The parish church, 9 furlongs ESE of Strathpeffer station, was built in 1807, and, as enlarged in 1835, contains 640 sittings. There are two Free churches, one of Maryburgh and one of Fodderty; and two public schools, Fodderty and Maryburgh, with respective accommodation for 196 and 199 children, have an average attendance of 127 and 156, and grants of £143 and £186, 7s. 6d. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 2047, (1891) 1897, of whom 1317 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1880, (1891) 1866.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 1881.

Foffarty, a property in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles SSW of Forfar. A Roman Catholic chapel, with manse and offices, was built here soon after the Reformation, on the margin of a den at the foot of Kincauldram Hill; and, burned by a party of royal dragoons in 1745, was razed to the foundations in 1816.

Fogo, a hamlet and a parish of central Berwickshire. The hamlet lies on the right bank of Blackadder Water, 1½ mile E of Marchmont station, and 4½ miles S by W of its post-town, Duns.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Edrom, E by Swinton, S by Eccles, SW by Greenlaw, and NW by Polwarth. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 5¾ miles; its utmost breadth is 2 miles; and its area is 4669 acres, of which 17¼ are water. Blackadder Water winds 3¾ miles north-eastward through the north-western interior, and then for 1 mile traces the northern border; its channel is a sort of huge furrow here, between parallel ranges of low heights, that nowhere sink much below 300, or much exceed 500, feet above sea-level. Sandstone, the principal rock, was formerly quarried; and boulder clay lies so deep that the steep banks of the Blackadder can be ploughed within a few yards of the stream. The soil on the higher grounds is a deep black loam, extremely fertile; that of the lower grounds is thinner, and lies on till, yet is very far from being unproductive. Some 300 acres are under wood, 40 or so are natural pasture, and all the rest of the land is under cultivation. A Roman camp, crowning a commanding elevation (500 feet) at Chesters, near the south-western extremity of the parish, and approached by a causeway through a marsh, has been nearly obliterated by the operations of agriculture. Caldra and Charterhall, both separately noticed, are mansions. Fogo is in the presbytery of Duns and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £329. The parish church, on the Blackadder's bank, at the village, is an old and picturesque, ivy-mantled building, enlarged in 1853, and containing 278 sittings. A public school, also at the village, with accommodation for 95 children, has an average attendance of 65, and a grant of £67, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 468, (1891) 420.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 25, 1864-63.

Foinaven or **Foinne-Eheinn**, a mountain (2980 feet) on the mutual border of Eddrachillis and Durness parish, NW Sutherland, 5¾ miles WSW of the head of Loch Eriboll.

Folda, a hamlet in Glenisla parish, NW Forfarshire, 13 miles NNW of Alyth. It has a public school and a post office under Alyth.

Follart, Loch. See DUNVEGAN.

Foodiecast, a hamlet in the SW corner of Dairsie parish, Fife, 1¾ mile N of Cupar.

Footdee. See ABERDEEN.

Fopachy, a landing-place for vessels, but without any proper harbour, in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire, on the S side of Beany Firth, ¾ mile NW of Bunchrew station on the Highland railway.

Forbes, a hamlet and an ancient parish in Aberdeen-shire. The hamlet lies on the left bank of the river Don, at the Bridge of Alford, 1¾ mile WNW of Alford village, the terminus of the Alford Valley line, a branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, and under which Forbes has a post office. There is a good inn at the hamlet, the Forbes Arms. The parish was annexed in 1722 to Kearn, from which it is separated by a range of

hills; and has, since 1808, been united to Tullynessle. It has belonged, from the 13th century, to the noble family of Forbes of CASTLE FORBES.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Ford, a village in Borthwick and Cranston parishes, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of the river Tyne, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Pathhead, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles ESE of Dalkeith, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Edinburgh. It practically forms one village with Pathhead, but it has a post office of its own name under Dalkeith, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a United Presbyterian church, built in 1851. See CRANSTON and PATHHEAD.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Ford. See FORD-LOCHAWE.

Fordel, an estate, with a mansion, in Dalgety parish, Fife. The mansion, standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Inverkeithing, is a castellated edifice, whose picturesque grounds contain a darkly wooded glen, with a cascade of 50 feet in fall. It was the seat of George William Mercer-Henderson, Esq. (1823-81), who owned 1955 acres in the shire, and on whose death Fordel passed to his youngest sister, Edith Isabella, married in 1866 to the Hon. Hew Adam Dalrymple Hamilton Haldane Duncan (second son of the first Earl of Camperdown), who added Mercer-Henderson to his name. Extensive coal mines, worked on the estate since 1600, still yield a large though a diminished output. They lie beneath a surface rising from a few feet to 420 feet above sea-level, being chiefly situated in the southern and south-eastern vicinity of Crossgates; and have a tram railway, called the Fordel railway, 4 miles in length, communicating with the seaboard village of St Davids, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Inverkeithing.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 32, 1867-57.

Fordel Square, a collier village in Dalgety parish, Fife, contiguous to the boundary with Aberdour, and on the Fordel railway, near its northern extremity, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE of Crossgates. Part of it is called Wemyss Square, and the whole is often called simply Fordel. Pop. (1861) 813, (1871) 641, (1881) 488, (1891) 589.

Ford-Lochawe, a village in Kilmartin and Glassary parishes, Argyllshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the head of Loch Awe, and 12 miles N of Lochgilphead. It has a post and telegraph office. During the summer months it forms a point of communication between Ardrishaig and the foot of Loch Awe, a public coach running from the former to the pier at Ford, whence a steamer sails down the loch to Loch Awe station, at the north end. It has an inn, a public school, and a chapel of ease conjoint with one at Lochgair.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Ford of Frew, a ford in the river Forth, on the mutual boundary of Stirlingshire and Perthshire, 3 furlongs NE of Kippen station. It was formerly defended by a small fortress.

Ford of Pitcur, a hamlet in Kettins parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles SE of Coupar-Angus.

Fordoun, a parish in Kincardineshire, containing the post-office village of AUCHINBLAE, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by E of Laurencekirk, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Fordoun station, on the Scottish North-Eastern section of the Caledonian, which station is $27\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Aberdeen, and 30 NE of Forfar, and at which is a post office of Fordoun, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments.

The parish is bounded NW and N by Strachan, NE by Glenbervie, SE by Arbuthnott, S by Laurencekirk and Marykirk, and W by Fettercairn. Its greatest length, from E to W, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 26,937 acres, of which 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. BERVIE Water, gathering its four head-streams in the northern extremity of the parish, winds 11 miles south-eastward and south-by-westward, chiefly along the Glenbervie and Arbuthnott borders; LUTHER Water, from its source above Drumtochty, curves $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and southward, past Auchinblae, on its way to the river North Esk; and of two of its own little tributaries, Ferdun Water and Dourie Burn, the former traverses the western interior, the latter traces the boundary with Fettercairn. Sinking along Bervie Water to 170, along Luther Water to 190 feet,

above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 717 feet at Knock Hill, 725 at Herscha Hill, 1055 at Black Hill, 1358 at Strathfinella Hill, 1000 at Arnbarrow Hill, 1664 at *Whitelaws, 1488 at *Cairn O'Mount, 1194 at Hill of Annahar, 1527 at *Goyle Hill, 1146 at Aikenhead, and 1291 at the *Builg, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the north-western border. The northern and larger portion of the parish, known as the Brae district, consists thus of ridges and spurs of the frontier Grampians, with intersecting glens and vales; and presents, especially along the course of Luther Water, and around the base of Strathfinella Hill, not a few scenes of more than common beauty. The southern district, part of the Howe of the Mearns, is all nearly level, nowhere attaining 300 feet above sea-level. The principal rocks of the uplands are clay slate, mica slate, and other metamorphic rocks; those of the Howe are New Red sandstone, sandstone conglomerate, and intruded trap; and limestone occurs at Drumtochty and Glenfarquhar. The soil of this, the most important agricultural parish in the county, is very various. A large proportion is strong clayey loam, a considerable extent good medium loam, and a pretty large area light loam. The subsoil is a mixture of clay and gravel in some parts, and hard gravel in others (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, pp. 115-117). Fully one-thirteenth of the entire parish is under wood, and rather less than one-half is arable. Near Fordoun House are traces of a Roman camp; the 'Priest's Wells,' in 'Friar's Glen,' above Drumtochty, mark the probable site of a religious house, said to have been a Carmelite friary; a stone circle stood on Herscha Hill, an ancient castle in Glenfarquhar; and Arnbarrow Hill was traversed by the Deer Dyke. Antiquities, noticed elsewhere, are PINELLA CASTLE, CASTLETON, and the site of the town of KINGARDINE, the former capital of the county. George Wishart, burned at St Andrews as a heretic in 1546, was of Pittarrow; and other natives of Fordoun were Alexander Hamilton, M.D. (1739-1802), an eminent physician, and the judge James Burnet, Lord Monboddo (1714-99), who anticipated Darwin in an evolution theory—of monkeys whose tails wore off with constant sitting. So, too, according to Camden, was John of Fordun, a 14th century chronicler, whose 'carefully manipulated fictions'—the *Scotichronicon*—have been edited by Dr Skene (Edinb. 1871) for the 'Historians of Scotland' series. To Fordoun this parish is mainly indebted for its supposed connection with the 'chief apostle of the Scottish nation,' St Palladius, whose name is preserved in Paldy Fair, and whose chapel, with a rude piscina, still stands in the parish churchyard. In 430, we are told, Pope Celestine sent him to Scotland ('*in Scotiam*') 'as the first bishop therein, with Serf and Terman for fellow-workers; and at Fordoun he founded a church, and shortly afterwards there was crowned with martyrdom.' But 'Scotia' in 430 could have meant Ireland only; and Skene, in vol. ii. of his *Celtic Scotland* (1877, pp. 26-32), shows that St Serf belonged to the latter part of the 7th century. His solution is, that Terman, and Terman alone, really was a disciple of Palladius, and brought his relics from either Ireland or Galloway to his own native district in the territories of the southern Picts, who had been converted by St Ninian, and that, as founder of the church of Fordoun in honour of Palladius he became to some extent identified with him. (See also BANCORRY-TERMAN and CULROSS.) Fordoun House, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of Auchinblae, belongs to Viscount Arbuthnott, but is merely a farmhouse now. Other mansions, treated of separately, are DRUMTOCHTY CASTLE and MONBODDO HOUSE. Fordoun gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £308. The church, a little to the S of Auchinblae, is a good Gothic structure of 1829, with 1230 sittings, and a conspicuous tower 93 feet high. There is also a Free church. The 'Minstrel,' James Beattie (1758-1803), was parish schoolmaster from 1753 to 1758. Four public schools—Cocketty, Fordoun, Landsend, and Tipperly—with respective accommodation for 47, 245, 90, and 49 children, have an average attendance of 38, 179, 57, and 18, and grants of

£31, 13s. 6d., £177, 19s. 6d., £53, 2s. 6d., and £29, 9s. Valuation (1882) £21,610, 10s. 8d., (1892) £18,186, 15s. 5d., plus £1705 for railway. Pop. (1801) 2203, (1831) 2238, (1861) 2297, (1871) 2113, (1881) 1992, (1891) 2004.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

The presbytery of Fordoun, now meeting at Lanrecekirk, comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Arbuthnott, Benholm, Bervie, Dunnottar, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Garvock, Glenbervie, Kinneff and Caterline, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, and St Cyrus, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cookney and Rickarton, and the chapelries of Johnshaven, Stonehaven-St Bridget's, Stonehaven-St John's, and Luthermuir. Pop. (1871) 23,895, (1881) 23,830, (1891) 23,257, of whom 7859 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Fordoun, with churches at Benholm, Bervie, Fettercairn, Fordoun, Glenbervie, Kinneff, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, St Cyrus, and Stonehaven, which together had 1546 communicants in 1894.

Fordyce, a village and a coast parish of Banffshire. The village, standing on the right bank of the Burn of Fordyce, 2½ miles SW of Portsoy and 4 ESE of Cullen, is a burgh of barony, having received its first charter in 1499, and another in 1592. Its nearest station is Glasshaugh. It has a post office under Banff, and a fair on the second Wednesday of November. On the E side of The Square stands a large castellated building bearing the date of 1592. Pop. (1881) 331, (1891) 316.

The parish contains also the town of PORTSOY, with the villages of Sandend and Newmills, and prior to the Reformation comprehended likewise the present parishes of Cullen, Deskford, and Ordiquhill. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Boyndie, SE by Ordiquhill, SW by Grange, and W by Deskford and Cullen. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 7½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5½ miles; and its area is 17,430 acres, of which 197½ are foreshore and 34½ water. The Burn of BOYNE, rising on the northern slope of Knock Hill, runs first across the southern interior, then 7 miles north-north-eastward along all the Boyndie border to the sea; DURN BURU runs 6 miles through the middle of the parish to the sea at Portsoy; and Fordyce Burn, rising at the boundary with Deskford, runs 3¼ miles across the north-western district to the sea at Sandend Bay. The coast, which, measured along its sinuosities, is 8¼ miles long, is somewhat bold and rocky, with bays at Portsoy and Sandend, and headlands called East Head, Redhythe Point, Crathie Point, and Logie Head (189 feet). It is pierced with several caves, the principal Dove, Kitty, Bow, Cloutty, and Findlater Caves, none of them of any great extent. The interior is partly a fine flat, with frequent inequalities or rising-grounds, and partly a series of hills, with intervening and flanking vales and dales. Chief elevations, from N to S, are Cowhythe (257 feet), Crannoch Hill (300), DURN Hill (651), Fordyce Hill (580), the Hill of Inverkindling (923), and Knock Hill (1409), the last of which, culminating at the meeting-point with Grange and Ordiquhill, presents a majestic appearance, and serves as a landmark to mariners throughout a considerable sweep of the Moray Firth. The rocks exhibit great diversity, at once of character and of interconnection; and, from the time of Hutton downward, have strongly attracted the attention of geologists. A beautiful serpentine forms two masses, respectively 73 and 1500 feet wide, in the vicinity of Portsoy, and is associated with syenite, hornblende, quartzite, clay slate, limestone, and talc or mica slate, whilst containing asbestos, amianthus, mountain cork, steatite, schiller-spar, magnetic iron, chromate of iron, and other minerals. Mostly greenish and reddish in hue, sometimes yellowish and greyish-white, it has often been called Portsoy marble, and is highly valued as a material for ornamental objects, having been exported in some quantity to France for adorning Versailles Palace. Veins of graphite granite, comprising quartz and felspar crystals in such arrangement that a polished section resembles rudely formed letters, occur in the same neighbourhood; and a beautiful

quartzite, suitable for use in potteries, has been quarried on the northern side of Durn Hill, and exported to England. Limestone has been worked in three quarries near Fordyce village, near Sandend, and at the mouth of the Burn of Boyne; and trap rocks, comprising common greenstone, syenitic greenstone, hypersthenic greenstone, and augitic greenstone, occupy most of the interior. The soil is variously a light or a clay loam, and a strong clay, very productive along the seaboard, but cold and wet towards the S. One-half of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; one-fifteenth is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Glassaugh House is a chief mansion, and Findlater Castle a chief antiquity, both being separately noticed. Other antiquities are remains of an ancient camp on Durn Hill, and cairns, tumuli, and remains of ancient Caledonian stone circles in various places. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Fordyce proper and the *quoad sacra* parish of Portsoy, the former a living worth £328. Its parish church, at the village, was built in 1804, and contains 1100 sittings. At the village, too, is a Free church; and other places of worship are noticed under Portsoy. Fordyce Academy, an institution for the board and education of nine boys of the name of Smith, natives of the parish, was founded and endowed in 1790 by Mr George Smith of Bomhay. Besides two schools at Portsoy, the four public schools of Bogmuchsall, Brodiesford, Fordyce, and Sandend, with respective accommodation for 49, 70, 300, and 89 children, have an average attendance of 37, 47, 186, and 67, and grants of £31, 5s., £42, 8s. 6d., £205, 5s. 6d., and £51, 19s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £19,216, 4s., (1893) £22,204, 6s. 1d., including £3407 for railways. Pop. (1801) 2747, (1831) 3364, (1861) 4145, (1871) 4153, (1881) 4289, (1891) 4268, of whom 1994 were in the ecclesiastical parish and the registration district of Fordyce.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

The presbytery of Fordyce comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Banff, Boyndie, Cullen, Deskford, Fordyce, Ordiquhill, and Rathven, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Buckie, Enzie, Ord, Portsoy, and Scafield. Pop. (1871) 25,776, (1881) 26,345, (1891) 28,456, of whom 4890 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Fordyce, whose ten churches of Banff, Boyndie, Buckie, Cullen, Deskford, Enzie, Fordyce, Ordiquhill, Portknockie, and Portsoy, together had 2566 communicants in 1894.

Forebank. See DUNDEE.

Foreholm, a small island of Sandsting parish, Shetland, ½ mile E of the nearest point of Mainland, and 5 miles S by W of the southern extremity of Yell.

Foreman or Fourman Hill, an eminence at the meeting-point of Fergie, Huntly, and Rothiemay parishes, on the mutual border of Aberdeen and Banff shires, above the right bank of the river Deveron, 5 miles NE by N of Huntly town. It rises to a height of 1127 feet above sea-level; has a beautiful form, somewhat conical; is finely wooded for a good way up; and commands an extensive and diversified view. Queen Mary, when on her way to Rothiemay House, passed over it by what is still called the Queen's Road.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Foreness, a small peninsula in Sandsting parish, Shetland, opposite Foreholm, and between Sand Voe and Sand Sound Voe.

Forestfield. See FORRESTFIELD.

Forestmill, a hamlet, with a public school, in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, on the left bank of the Black Devou, 3¼ miles ENE of Clackmannan town. The poet Michael Bruce (1746-67) taught a school here in 1766.

Forfar, a royal and parliamentary burgh, the seat of a presbytery, and the capital of Forfarshire or Angus, is situated in the centre of the southern portion of the county. By road it is 12½ miles SW of Brechin, 14 NNE of Dundee, and 54 NNE of Edinburgh; whilst, as the junction of the Dundee and Forfar branch (1870) of the Caledonian with its 'through' line to Aberdeen

(1839-50), it is 15½ miles WSW of Bridge of DUN Junction; 57½ SSW of Aberdeen, 17½ N by W of Broughty Ferry, 80 NNE of Edinburgh (by the Tay and Forth bridges), 32½ NE of Perth, and 95 NE of Glasgow. The country round is undulating; and the town stands, 200 feet above sea-level, in a kind of basin formed by the surrounding slopes. It is a burgh of great antiquity, having been a royal residence in the time of Malcolm Ceanmor, whose castle was situated on the Castlehill, a conical mound at the NE end of the town. This is alleged by Bocce and Buchanan to have been the meeting-place of the parliament held in 1057, at which surnames and titles were first conferred on the Scottish nobility. The castle, from remains in existence at the beginning of the nineteenth century, is supposed to have been very extensive, and the ruins furnished building material for the old steeple and the W entrance of the old church, as well as for many houses in the town. A figure of the castle appears in the common seal of the burgh as well as on the market-cross of 1684, which was removed about 1830 by the magistrates to the site of the old castle. Malcolm's queen, St Margaret, had also a residence on the Inch in Forfar Loch, a sheet of water which, lying in Glamis parish, but immediately W of the town, at an altitude of 171 feet, has been reduced by draining operations to an utmost length and breadth of 9 and 2 furlongs. The Inch, reduced now to a peninsula, was for many years regarded as wholly artificial, a 'crannog' in fact or lake-dwelling; but recent researches show that it is 'the highest part of a narrow ridge of natural gravel which runs into the loch, and the so-called causeway is a continuation of this ridge as it dips into the deep water' (*Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, Edinb. 1882). This causeway, which was supposed to run the whole length of the island, was said by tradition to have been used in former days as a means of passing from the island. Tradition, too, associates some weapons found in the loch in 1770 with the murderers of Malcolm II., who, after committing the crime in GLAMIS CASTLE, tried to cross Forfar Loch on the ice, and were drowned. Besides these scraps of questionable history, memorials of royal residence survive in the designations of such localities as the King's Muir, the Queen's Well, the Queen's Manor, the Palace Dykes, and so on. An annual *fête* in honour of Queen Margaret, held on the Inch, was long a vestige of the royal connection with Forfar. The charter elevating the town to the dignity of a royal burgh was granted by David I. (1124-53), and the records of the parliaments of Scotland show that assemblies were held there by William the Lyon, by Alexander II., and by Robert II. The town was almost totally destroyed by accidental fire in 1244. In 1291 King Edward I. of England was refused admission to the castle by Gilbert de Umfraville; but it was occupied by him and his suite from the 3d till the 6th of July 1296. In 1308, when 'stuffit all with Inglismen,' this castle was captured by Bruce and Philip, the forester of Plater, who, making an escalade under cover of night, slew all the garrison, and 'brek down the wall.' It was never rebuilt. In the Great Rebellion Forfar adhered to the King, so, after the English had taken Dundee, Colonel Ocky marched thence to Forfar with a considerable body of dragoons, and not only liberated an imprisoned spy, but pillaged and harassed the town. In 1665 a charter of confirmation of its early privileges was granted by Charles II. in requital of this plundering and of the protest of ex-Provost Strang in 1647 against the proposal to hand over Charles I. to the tender mercies of the English rebels. In 1684 the market-cross was erected at the expense of the Crown, and stood in its original position for a century and a half, till removed as before noted. In connection with Provost Strang, or rather with his posterity, a curious story is told. Two of this family had settled at Stockholm, where they prospered. About the end of the 17th century they sent home a fine-toned bell for the parish church steeple. When the gift arrived at Dundee, the magistrates of that place claimed it on the ground that it was too good for Forfar. A struggle

took place, in the course of which the tongue of the bell, said to have been of silver, was wrenched out and thrown into the river. After a time the Forfar folk got possession of their property, but the Dundee magistrates refused to let it be conveyed away unless the town of Forfar bought all the ground it would pass over between the quay and the boundary of Dundee. A large sum had to be paid, and the road is known still as the Forfar Loan. The townsfolk of Forfar turned out in holiday costume to welcome the gift on its arrival. A new tongue was not supplied for a century, and even now the clapper in use is regarded as insufficient to bring out the full tones of the bell. Dundee was not the only town with which Forfar got at loggerheads. The *sutors* of Forfar and the *weavers* of Kirriemuir had a long-standing feud, which often used to result in blows. Drummond of Hawthornden relates that, when he visited Forfar in 1648, he was refused shelter because he was a poet and a royalist. He passed on to Kirriemuir, where they equally abhorred these two 'crimes;' but, anxious to differ from the Forfarrians, they made him heartily welcome. In return he wrote a quatrain, in which Kirriemuir was praised and Forfar satirised. A body of William of Orange's forces, stationed at Forfar in 1689, ate and destroyed all kinds of victual to the value of £8000, forced horses, carts, and free quarters to the extent of £2000 more, and left the toll-booth and schoolhouse in a state of ruin. Another reminiscence of the 'good old times' is centred in a specimen of the 'branks' called the witches' bridle, which, long preserved in the old steeple, is now in the public library. It consists of a collar in four sections, hinged so as to enclose the neck. Behind is a short chain, and in front a prong, like the rowel of a spur, projects inwards, and was fixed in the mouth to act as a gag at the executions. The victims were led by the chain to the Witches' Howe, a small hollow N of the town, where the stake was erected. The bridle was picked up from the ashes after the execution. Nine women were burned at Forfar between 1650 and 1662; and 'Johne Kinked, pricker of the witches in Trent,' being brought to Forfar, was made a freeman of the burgh just ten days after that honour had been conferred on a cadet of the noble family of Keith-Marischal. A highwayman hanged on Balmashanner Hill in 1785 was the last person executed in Scotland by sentence of a sheriff. Patrick Abercrombie, physician and historian, was born at Forfar in 1656; and John Jamieson, D.D. (1759-1838), of 'Scottish Dictionary' fame, was minister of the Secession congregation from 1780 till 1797. Archibald Douglas, son of the second Marquis of Douglas, was in 1661 created Earl of Forfar, a title which devolved on the Duke of Douglas at the death of the second Earl from seventeen wounds received at Sheriffmuir (1715), and with the Duke it expired (1761). One curious thing in connection with Forfar is the fact that, down to 1593, its market-day was Sunday.

Before considering the present condition of Forfar, it is interesting to look at some details of its peculiarities given in the Old Statistical Account. The minister of the parish, writing there in 1793, tells that before 1745 there were not above seven tea-kettles and the same number of watches and pairs of bellows in the burgh; while in his time every house had a kettle and bellows, and 'almost every menial must have his watch.' In the middle of the 18th century, a Forfarian who bought a shilling's worth of butcher meat or an ounce of tea would hide the fact from his neighbour as if he had committed a crime. One ox, valued at forty shillings, supplied the flesh market for a fortnight, and indeed a carcase was seldom killed unless most of it were bespoken. Each man built his house as he chose, and the town was both irregular and dirty. The dirtiness of the burgh was the cause of a murder on 9 May 1728. Charles, sixth Earl of Strathmore, was returning from a funeral entertainment with a party of gentlemen, when Carnegie of Finhaven was jostled by Lyon of Brighton into a kennel in Spout Street. He rose covered with mud, and, making a thrust at Brighton, ran the Earl

through the body, for which he was tried, but acquitted through the ability of his counsel, Robert Dundas of Arniston.

On his progress to London in 1603, James VI., runs the story, was entertained with great magnificence by the mayor of one of the English burghs; and some of the English courtiers hinted that such open-handedness would be rare in Scotland. 'Fient a bit o' that,' said canny James, 'the Provost o' my burgh o' Forfar, whilk is by no means the largest town in Scotland, keeps open house a' the year round, and aye the mae that comes the welcomer.' The provost kept an alehouse. It was in Forfar that a neighbour's cow drank up the brovst which a brewster's wife had set to the door to cool. The alewife raised an action against her neighbour, who was assoltied, since, by immemorial custom, nothing was ever charged for a standing drink or stirrup-cup. And it was Forfar Loch that an Earl of Strathmore proposed to drain, by tumbling a few hog-heads of whisky into it, and setting the 'drucken writers of Forfar' to drink it dry.

In 1526 Boece speaks of Forfar as 'having in time past been a notable citie, though now it is brought to little more than a countrie village, replenished with simple cottages.' Down to the middle of the 18th century its 'sinuous and ill-compacted streets consisted chiefly of old thatched houses;' but the Forfar of to-day is a comfortable and well-built town with several good public buildings. The High Street, with West Port, extends irregularly, from SW to NE, to a length of about 1200 yards. Castle Street branches off to the northward, and contains the sheriff court-houses, built in 1869-71. They consist of a centre of two stories with wings and attics, and comprise a principal courtroom 50 feet long, 33 broad, and 26 high; and a smaller court-room 21 by 24 feet. The old county buildings were near these courts, and were built about 1830 at a cost of nearly £5000. In 1869, after the opening of the sheriff court-houses, they were condemned as unsuited to their purposes, and a difficulty arose as to what should be done with them. Ultimately they were pulled down, and new county buildings, designed by Mr. Wardrop, erected in their stead. They cost £4000, and include a county hall 65 by 35 feet, and other apartments, one of them a strong room for records. In the hall are portraits of the hero of Camperdown by Opie, of Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, by Raeburn, and others. The town-hall is close to the court-houses, and affords accommodation to the free library, which, opened on 7 Jan. 1871, contains 4450 volumes. The county police station stands at the E corner of the county buildings, with which it communicates on both stories. In 1869 a hall (the Reid Hall) for public meetings was erected by Mr Peter Reid, of 'Forfar Rock' celebrity, at a cost of £5000. Mr Reid is calculated to have spent upwards of £10,000 on this, including structural improvements, alterations, &c. During his lifetime he was to draw the revenues of the hall, keeping it in good repair, and in Dec. 1894, in his ninety-second year, he handed the hall over to the town. In Nov. 1870 a public meeting resolved to place a marble bust of Mr Reid in the hall, and this resolution was carried into effect, Mr J. Hutchison, R.S.A., being the sculptor. Mr Reid has also presented a public park to the town. The county prison was erected in 1843, legalised in 1852, and closed by order of the Home Office in 1852.

The Priory church of Restennet served for the parish church till 1591, when a church was built at the town. The present parish church was built in 1791, and, as altered in 1836, contains 1800 sittings. Its handsome spire, 150 feet high, was added in 1814; and an organ was introduced in 1881. St James's *quoad sacra* church, seating 1100 people, was built in 1836 at a cost of £1200. Of two Free churches—Forfar and East—the former is a fine new edifice of 1880-81, built in West High Street at a cost of £5000, and containing 1000 sittings. The handsome United Presbyterian church, with 500 sittings, was built in 1854; and the Congregational chapel, with 460, was built in 1836 at a cost

of about £650. The Episcopal church of St John the Evangelist, in East High Street, is in the Early English style, and was erected in 1879-81, at a cost of £12,000, from designs by Mr R. R. Anderson. It consists of a nave (90 feet by 31), with a N aisle (74 × 18½ feet) and a chancel (42½ × 21½ feet). The spire at the extremity is incomplete, 40 feet only of the projected 163 having been constructed. The building is seated for 600. The organ, by Conagher, stands in a chamber 24 by 12 feet, and the case, like the pulpit and choir stalls, is of carved oak. This is the third Episcopal church in Forfar since 1775. At the Revolution of 1688 the Episcopalians were not ejected from the parish church, but remained till the beginning of the 18th century, and communion was administered there by them at Christmas and Easter till 1721. After that, service was uninterruptedly held in the old Priory church of Restennet, and after 1745 in houses in secret till 1775, when a church was built. This building still stands, but it was only occupied by the Episcopal congregation till 1822, when Dean Skinner built the church that was pulled down in 1879 to make room for the present one. A Baptist chapel in Manor Street is an Early Gothic edifice, built in 1876 at a cost of £1700, and containing 400 sittings. In 1894 the following were the six schools under the burgh school-board, with accommodation, average attendance, and Government grant:—Academy (260, 122, £146, 6s. 6d), East (423, 393, £343, 17s. 6d.), Forfar (240, 234, £226, 19s.), North (400, 352, £334, 5s.), Wellbraehead (350, 300, £262, 10s.), and West (607, 589, £515, 7s. 6d.) Besides these there are two evening schools and a ladies' seminary in Academy Street, and science and art classes are managed by members of the School Board.

There are in the burgh an infirmary, a choral union, fire engine station, Young Men's Christian Association, the poorhouse, a mechanics' reading-room, building, golf, angling, cricket, bowling, football, and other societies and clubs, including two good templar lodges. A fine cemetery, 11 acres in extent, to the southward of the town, was opened in 1850, and contains a monument, erected in 1852 by subscription, to Sir Robert Peel. The figure stands upon a large pedestal, and is surmounted by a dome upborne on eight pillars. The gas-works are managed by the corporation; and a first-class supply of gravitation water was introduced into the town in 1881 from the Den of Ogil.

As regards manufactures Forfar makes a small show compared with other towns in the county. Coarse linen and jute manufacture, tanning, bleaching, ropemaking, ironfounding, brewing, etc., are the leading industries—the linen and jute works being of considerable number and extent. In old days Forfar was famous for the manufacture of wooden soled shoes or brogues, from which arises the appellation 'the sutors of Forfar,' above alluded to. There are three incorporated trades—glovers, shoemakers, and tailors, that of the shoemakers being the most ancient.

The incorporation of weavers was abolished by an Act of Parliament for the improvement of the linen trade. Forfar has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, and of the Royal, British Linen, National Union, and Commercial

Banks, a National Security savings bank, insurance agencies, several hotels, and two newspapers—*The Forfar Herald*, Liberal, and the *Review*, Independent,



Seal of Forfar.

(both on Friday). The burgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, who also act as police commissioners. The regular courts are the burgh or baillie courts, and the burgh police court. Forfar unites with MONTROSE, Arbroath, Brechin, and Bervie to return a member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency being 1711, and its municipal 2379 in 1896. The corporation revenue was £2771 in 1895. Annual value of real property (1866) £17,434, (1876) £28,255, (1882) £34,080, 15s. 3d., (1895) £38,558, exclusive of railways. The Forfar and Brechin railway was opened for passenger traffic in June, 1895. Pop. of royal burgh (1881) 13,579, (1891) 12,769; of parliamentary burgh (1841) 8362, (1851) 9311, (1861) 9258, (1871) 11,031, (1881) 12,817, (1891) 12,057, of whom 5291 were males and 6766 females.

The parish of Forfar, containing also Lunanhead, Carseburn, and Kingsmuir hamlets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE, $1\frac{1}{2}$ NNE, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ SE of the town, is bounded N by Rescobie, E by Rescobie and Dunnichen, S by Inverarity, SW by Kinnettles, W by Kinnettles and Glamis, and NW by Kirriemuir. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 8379 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Loch Fithie ($3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.), 2 miles ENE of the town, is a pretty little sheet of water, with wooded rising banks; Restennet Loch, near Lunanhead, was drained many years ago for its marl. Streams there are none of any consequence; but the drainage is partly carried eastward to the Lunan, and partly westward to Dean Water. The surface, all part of Strathmore or the Howe of Angus, is flat to the N of the town, sinking little below, and little exceeding, 200 feet above sea-level, but rises southwards to 572 feet at Balmashanner Hill and 761 near Lour. The rocks are Devonian, lower or Forfarshire flagstones; and the soil is mainly a fertile loam. There are traces of a 'Pictish camp' at Restennet, and of a 'Roman camp' a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the town, the latter 'capable of holding upwards of 26,000 men;' but Restennet Priory is the chief antiquity. This is noticed separately, as also is the only mansion, Lour House. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Forfar proper and St James's *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £477. Two landward public schools, Kingsmuir and Lunanhead, with respective accommodation for 135 and 147 children, have an average attendance of 90 and 111, and grants of £86, 10s. 6d. and £99. Valuation (1857) £7955, (1882) £12,346, 15s. 11d., (1892) £9832, plus £3645 for railways. Pop. (1801) 5167, (1831) 7049, (1861) 10,838, (1871) 12,535, (1881) 14,470, (1891) 13,665, of whom 3502 were in St James's and 10,163 in Forfar ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

The presbytery of Forfar comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Forfar, Aberlemno, Cortachy, Dunnichen, Glamis, Inverarity, Kinnettles, Kirriemuir, Oathlaw, Rescobie, and Tannadice, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Clova, Forfar St James, Kirriemuir-South, and Glenprosen. Pop. (1871) 27,694, (1881) 35,201, (1891) 27,353, of whom 8993 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Forfar, with 2 churches in Forfar, 2 in Kirriemuir, and 4 in respectively Aberlemno, Dunnichen, Kinnettles, and Memus, which eight had together 2108 communicants in 1894.

Forfar and Arbroath Railway. See ARBROATH AND FORFAR RAILWAY.

Forfarshire, a large maritime and agricultural county, nearly corresponding to the ancient district of ANGUS, occupies the south-eastern corner of the central peninsula of Scotland, having for its seaboard the Firth of Tay on the S, and the German Ocean on the E, and for its inland boundaries, on the NE Kincardineshire, on the N Aberdeenshire, and on the W Perthshire. Its limits are, on the S, Dundee, 55° 27'; on the N, Mount Keen, 56° 58' N latitude; and on the E, the Ness, near Montrose, 2° 26'; on the W, at Blacklunans, 3° 24' longitude W of Greenwich. Eleventh in point of size

of the counties of Scotland, it has an utmost length from N to S of 36 miles, an utmost width from E to W of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 890 square miles or 569,850 acres, of which 6486 are foreshore and 3178 water. It is divided into four well-marked natural divisions—the shore district, consisting chiefly of sandy dunes and links, 37 miles long, with a breadth of from 3 to 8 miles; the range of the Sidlaw Hills, 22 miles long by 3 to 6 miles broad; Strathmore, the 'great valley,' otherwise called the *Howe of Angus*, 32 miles by 4 to 6 miles broad; and the hilly district or *Braes of Angus*, rising into the Grampian range, and measuring 24 miles by 5 to 9 miles broad.

The Grampian district forms the north-western division, and includes about two-fifths of the superficial area. Like the rest of the range, the Grampian mountains here run from SW to NE, forming the barrier between the Highlands and the Lowlands of Scotland; and exhibit ridge behind ridge, with many intervening valleys cut out by streams and torrents, till they form, at their water-lie or highest ridge, the boundary line of the county. The portions of them included in Forfarshire are called the Benchinnin Mountains; and, viewed in the group, are far from possessing either the grandeur of the alpine districts of the West, or the picturesqueness and beauty of the highlands of the South. From the higher summits of the Grampians a brilliant view is obtained, not only of Forfarshire, and part of Perthshire, but of Fife, East Lothian, and the heights of Lammernuir.

The Strathmore district of Forfarshire is part of the great valley of that name, and stretches from the western boundary of the parish of Kettins, away north-eastward through the whole county, to the lower part of the North Esk. From its northern point south-westward it lies along the foot of the Forfarshire Grampians, till it forms the parish of Airlie; and it thenceforth, till the termination of the parish of Kettins, shares the continuation of Strathmore with Perthshire. Its surface is beautifully diversified by gentle eminences, fertile fields, plantations, villages, and gentlemen's seats. Small portions of it are covered with water during wet seasons, and, in other respects, have perhaps not received due attention from the cultivators of the soil.

The Sidlaw district of Forfarshire derives its distinctive features from the Sidlaw Hills. These are a continuation or offshoot of a range which runs parallel to Strathmore or the Grampians, from the Hill of Kinnoull near Perth, to the NE extremity of Kincardineshire. Seen from Fifeshire, the Sidlaws appear to rise at no great distance from the estuary of the Tay, and shut out from view the scenery of Strathmore and the lower Grampians. They culminate in Auchterhouse Hill at an altitude of 1399 feet above the level of the sea; and in some places are covered with stunted heath, while in others they are cultivated to the top. The Sidlaw district terminates at Red Head, a promontory on the coast, in the parish of Iverkeilor, between Arbroath and Montrose. From some of the detached hills, respectively on the north-western and the south-eastern sides of the range, brilliant views are obtained, on the one hand, of the whole extent of Strathmore, and, on the other, of the scenery along the Firth of Tay and the German Ocean.

The maritime district of Forfarshire is, for a brief way, in the parish of Iverkeilor, identified with the Sidlaw district, but extends from the Tay and the limits of Liff and Lundie on the S to near the mouth of the North Esk on the N. In its southern part it is at first of very considerable breadth; but it gradually narrows as it becomes pent up between the Sidlaw Hills and the ocean; and, overlapping the former, it thence stretches northward parallel to the Howe of Angus. This district is, with a few exceptions, fertile and highly cultivated. Excepting a few rounded jutting hills—some of which are designated by the Gaelic name of *Dun*—its surface slopes gently to the Firth of Tay on the S, and the German Ocean on the E. At Broughty Ferry, where the Firth of Tay is very much contracted,

an extensive tract of links or sandy downs commences, and thence sweeps along a great part of the parishes of Monifieth and Barry. Two other sandy tracts of considerable breadth stretch along the coast respectively between Panbride and Arbroath, and between the embouchures of the South Esk and the North Esk. In many places these downs evince, by extensive beds of marine shells, at heights ranging from 20 to 40 feet, that they were at one period covered with the sea. The maritime district is adorned with towns and villages, elegant villas and comfortable farm-steads, numerous plantations, and, in general, ample results of successful culture and busy enterprise.

The Tay, though it expands into an estuary 12 miles before touching the county, and cannot, while it washes its shores, be considered as a river, is greatly more valuable to Forfarshire than all its interior waters. Sandbanks in various places menace its navigation, but are rendered nearly innocuous by means of lighthouses and other appliances. From the mouth of the Tay to near Westhaven, the coast on the German Ocean is sandy; and thence north-eastward to near Arbroath, it cannot safely be approached on account of low, and, in many cases, sunken rocks. At a distance of 11½ miles SE of Arbroath, the BELL ROCK Lighthouse lifts its fine form above the bosom of the ocean. A mile north-eastward of Arbroath the coast becomes bold and rocky, breaking down in perpendicular precipices, and, in many places, perforated at the base with long deep caverns, whose floors are boisterously washed by the billows of the sea. The Red Head, a rocky promontory, 267 feet in almost sheer ascent, terminates this bold section of the coast, as it does the inland range of the Sidlaws. Lunan Bay now, with a small sweep inward, presents for nearly 3 miles a fine sandy shore, and offers a safe anchorage. The coast again becomes rocky and bold as far as to the mouth of the South Esk; and thence to the extremity of the county, it is low and sandy.

At BROUGHTY FERRY there is a rocky promontory on which stands Broughty Castle, and from this point to the boundary of Perth on the W the coast-line is flat and alluvial. Excepting a cantle cut out on the W by Perthshire, the county is nearly square, and lines intersecting the limit points named meet near Shielhill Bridge in the parish of Tannadice, where

'The waters of Prosen, Esk, and Carity
Meet at the birken bush of Inverquharity.'

The surface of Forfarshire is much diversified. Along the northern and western boundaries extends the Grampian range, having Glas Maol (3502) as the highest point, with upwards of sixty peaks exceeding 2000 feet. The Sidlaw Hills, on the S of the great glen, form a picturesque element in the scenery of the county. These are verdant hills, with a maximum height of 1399 feet at Auchterhouse Hill, and run down gradually to the eastward, where the range is cultivated to the top. Principal summits in the Grampian range are Cairn na Glasher (3484 feet), Cairn Bannoch (3314), Broad Cairn (3268), Tolmount (3143), Driesh (3105), Mount Keen (3077), Mayar (3043), Finalty (2954), Braidcairn (2907), Ben Tirran (2939), White Hill (2544), Carn Aighe (2824), Bonstie Ley (2868), Monamenach (2649), Mount Battock (2555), Black Hill (2469), Hill of Cat (2435), Cairn Inks (2483), East Cairn (2518), Mount Blair (2441), Cock Cairn (2387), West Knock (2300), the Hill of Wirren (2220), The Bulg (1986), Naked Tam (1607), and the White Caterthun (976). In the Sidlaw Hills, the Gallowhill (1242 feet), Gash (1141), Keillor (1088), and Hayston Hill (1034) are notable. Dundee Law, overlooking the town, is 572 feet in height. In the Braes of Angus the county presents much that is grand and characteristic in hill scenery; and in the southern parts the finely-wooded and richly-cultivated landscape presents great beauty and attractiveness. The lochs of the county, as well as its rivers, are insignificant in view of the large district drained, the course of the streams being necessarily short, as from the position of the watershed the county receives no streams from other districts, while it gives off some that increase in bulk

before augmenting the Tay, which reckons as a Perthshire river. Two mountain burns, the Lec and the Enoch or Unich, unite in Lochlee parish, 1½ mile above the lake of that name, which, measuring 9 by 2½ furlongs, is 'a wild lake closed in by mountains.' The Lec, flowing from the loch, joins the Mark at Invermark, forming the North Esk, a stream which, after a course of 29 miles, falls into the German Ocean, and traces, during the last 15 miles of its course, the boundary between Forfar and Kincardine. Its principal affluent in the county is West Water, rising in Lethnot parish, and joining the Esk at Stracathro. The South Esk, rising in Clova, has a course of 48½ miles, and runs into Montrose Basin. In its upper course it is a mountain stream, but, after receiving its principal tributaries, it runs due E through Strathmore as a quiet lowland river. Parallel with its upper course is Glen Prosen, whence the South Esk receives Prosen Water. The other main affluents are the Carity, the Noran, the Lemno, and the Pow. Further is the beautiful valley of Glen Isla, where the Isla has its rise. One-third of the total course of this stream is in Perthshire, where it joins the Tay, after receiving the waters of many small streams. On the Isla is a waterfall of 80 feet, the 'Reeky Linn,' so called from the cloud of spray constantly thrown up; and further down are the Slugs of Auchrannie, a dark channel where the river runs between steep rocks. One affluent of the Isla, the Dean, issues from FORFAR Loch; and one of the Dean's tributaries, the Arity, presents the peculiarity of rising within 7 miles of the mouth of the Tay, and running a course of 70 miles before it falls into the German Ocean. The smaller streams flowing direct to the sea embrace the Lunan, running into the bay of that name, the Brothock, the Elliot, the Dighty, rising in the Lochs of Lundie and receiving the Fithie, all of which reach the ocean between Arbroath and Broughty Ferry. The lochs and streams of Forfarshire afford excellent sport for the angler. The North Esk yields salmon, sea-trout, and common trout, the net fishings being very valuable, over 2000 salmon having been taken on the first day of the season below the bridge of Marykirk. The South Esk and its tributaries yield trout, while salmon (strictly preserved) are also plentiful from Brechin downwards. The Isla, both in its Forfarshire and its Perthshire sections, receives a high character from Mr Watson Lyall in his *Sportsman's Guide*; salmon penetrate to the Slugs of Auchrannie, and up to this point there are heavy pike and trout of very fine quality. Above the Reekie Linn the stream yields first-rate sport, Loch Wharral, in the same locality, is abundant in good small trout. Loch Brandy, situated amidst wild and beautiful scenery, 2070 feet above sea-level, is uncertain, but frequently gives good sport. Loch Esk, in Clova, affords large but shy trout. Dun's Dish, an artificial loch near Bridge of Dun, and private property, yields perch. Forfar Loch is famous for large pike and perch, the former running to 30 lbs. on occasion. Loch Lee, the largest in the county, yields trout of two kinds and char in abundance. The Lochs of Lundie, in the parish of Lundie, belong to Lord Camperdown, and yield perch and pike. The reservoirs of Monikie have been stocked with Loch Leven and other trout, and yield fair sport. Loch Rescobie yields perch, pike, and eels, and is open to the public. On the north-east coast in July and August large numbers of herring are taken by the fishermen engaged, besides haddock, cod, ling, soles, halibut, turbot, etc. The county contains several notable deer forests, including those of Clova, Caanlochan, Bachnagairn, and Invermark. In the latter the Mark stream flows, and at the 'Queen's Well,' formerly the *White Well*, and now named in commemoration of a visit of the Queen and Prince Consort in 1861, the Earl of Dalhousie erected a handsome monument. It bears an inscription in imitation of that in *Marmion*—

'Rest, weary traveller, on this lonely green,
And drink and pray for Scotland's Queen.'

The Queen describes the scene as very grand and wild, the 'Ladder Burn,' running down a steep and winding path, as 'very fine and very striking.'

Geology.—The county of Forfar is divided into two distinct geological areas by a line drawn from Lintrathen Loch NE by Cortachy Castle to near Edzell. The tract lying to the W of this line is occupied by metamorphosed Silurian strata; while to the E, the Old Red Sandstone formation stretches across Strathmore and the chain of the Sidlaws to the sea coast.

The Silurian rocks occurring along the margin of the Old Red Sandstone area are comparatively unaltered, consisting mainly of grey and green clay slates with occasional pebbly grits. These beds are inclined to the NW, but as we ascend the valleys of the Isla, the Prosen, and South Esk, they are thrown into a great synclinal fold, and they re-appear in a highly altered form with a SE dip. In their unmetamorphosed condition they consist of mica schists and gneiss, with bands of pebbly quartzite which are well displayed on the Braes of Angus. Beyond the area occupied by these stratified rocks, a great mass of granite stretches from Cairn Bannoch to Mount Battock along the confines of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire.

The Old Red Sandstone of Forfarshire has long been celebrated for the fishes and enrypterids found in the shales and flagstones. The recent discovery of myriapods in the same strata has tended to increase the interest in the history of this formation as developed in the county. The researches of Lyell, Woodward, Lankester, Powrie, Page, Mitchell, and others, have amply revealed the nature of the organisms which flourished during that ancient period. The fossils occur on two distinct horizons, the position of which has now been accurately defined. But apart from the interesting series of organic remains, this formation claims attention on account of its remarkable development in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire. The total thickness of the Lower Old Red Sandstone in these two counties cannot be less than 20,000 feet, and yet neither the top nor the base of the series is visible. This vast series was deposited on the bed of an inland sheet of water to which the name of Lake Caledonia has been applied by Sir Archd. Geikie. The northern margin of that ancient lake was defined by the Grampian chain, and even during the deposition of the highest members of the series, a portion of that tableland must have remained above the water. One of the most interesting phases of that period was the display of volcanic activity which gave rise to great sheets of lavas and ashes, the igneous materials being regularly interbedded with the sedimentary strata. The volcanic series attains its greatest development in Perthshire, as will be shown in the description of the geology of that county.

The geological structure of the area occupied by the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Forfarshire is comparatively simple. Two great flexures, which can be traced far into Perthshire on the one side, and into Kincardineshire on the other, cross the county in a SW and NE direction. In Strathmore, the strata form a synclinal trough, the axis of which extends from the mouth of the burn of Alyth to Stracathro, and in the centre of this basin the highest beds in the county are exposed. Again the chain of the Sidlaws coincides with a great anticlinal fold which brings to the surface the oldest members of this formation in the county. It ought to be remembered, however, that in the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Perthshire we find strata which occupy a higher horizon. A line drawn from the neighbourhood of Longforgan NE to Montrose, marks the crest of the arch referred to, from which the strata dip in opposite directions at angles varying from 10° to 15°. The oldest beds, consisting of brown and grey sandstones, flagstones, and shales, are exposed along the crest of the anticline between Longforgan and Leysmills E of Frickheim. The well-known Arbroath paving stones belong to this horizon, but perhaps the most conspicuous member of this sub-division is a thin band of shale from 1 to 3 feet thick forming the lower fish bed. It can be traced along the NW side of the axial fold from Balruddery Den to Tealing, and on the SE side from Duntrune by Carmyllie to Leysmills. At all these

localities it has yielded fish remains, huge enrypterids, myriapods, and fragments of land plants. The strata just described are succeeded on both sides of the arch by the members of the volcanic series consisting of thick sheets of diabase-porphyrity which are interbedded with sandstones, flags, and thin bands of conglomerate. These ancient lavas are the northern prolongations of the volcanic series of the Ochils. Though they form prominent ridges in the Sidlaws, their thickness is insignificant when compared with their development in the former range.

The volcanic series is conformably overlaid along the NW side of the arch by sandstones and conglomerates containing an important band of shales and a bed of corncstone. This band of shales which constitutes the Upper or Turin fish bed has been traced from Turin Hill NE by Farnell to Canterland in Kincardineshire—a distance of 14 miles. Similar organic remains to those already described have been obtained from this bed at these three localities. The members of this subdivision are inclined to the NW at angles varying from 10° to 15°, and this dip continues till the centre of the basin is reached near Tannadice, where the highest beds in the county are exposed, consisting of red sandy marls. Though the latter resemble some of the strata belonging to the Upper Old Red Sandstone, they are in reality only a conformable portion of the lower division. At Coranside, N of Tannadice, they occupy a strip of ground about 2 miles broad, but when followed to the NE, the basin gradually widens till at the county boundary the sandy marls cover an area about 3 miles in breadth. They 'tail off,' however, near Tannadice, and the underlying sandstones and conglomerates occupy the centre of the syncline till we pass westwards to Alyth, where the sandy marls re-appear and are well developed in the Tay at Stanley.

Along the northern margin of the trough the strata rise rapidly to the surface. They are inclined at high angles owing to the great fault which runs along the flanks of the Grampians from Stonehaven to the Firth of Clyde. Throughout a great part of its course this dislocation throws the Old Red Sandstone against the crystalline rocks of the Highlands, but between Cortachy in Forfarshire and Crieff in Perthshire, it traverses the Old Red Sandstone area. In the latter case it brings different members of this formation against each other. At various localities between Cortachy and the county boundary near Edzell, the position of the fault is admirably defined. The coarse conglomerates and sandstones underlying the red sandy marls are tilted against the Silurian clay slates at angles varying from 60° to 80°. The same high angle is observable on the E side of the dislocation where it traverses the Old Red Sandstone W of Cortachy, particularly in the river Isla at Airlie Castle. On the W side of the fault between Cortachy and the Isla and onwards to the Tay the volcanic series reappears dipping to the SE at comparatively low angles. The members of this series rest unconformably on the Silurian rocks, but differ considerably in character from their representatives in the Sidlaws and the Ochils. Instead of great sheets of porphyry and tuffs we have massive trappean conglomerates with thin beds of lava. This difference is readily accounted for by their proximity to the margin of the ancient lake. Even the strata, which immediately underlie the red sandy marls W of Tannadice and Stracathro, are more markedly conglomeratic than the beds occupying the same horizon on the E side of the trough.

The following list comprises the fossils obtained from the two fish beds of Forfarshire:—(Fishes), *Acanthodes Mitchellii*, *Diplacanthus gracilis*, *Euthacanthus M'Nicolii*, *E. gracilis*, *E. elegans*, *E. grandis*, *E. curtus*, *Paracrus incurvus*, *P. falcatus*, *Climacanthus reticulatus*, *C. uncinatus*, *C. scutigera*, *Cephalopterus Pagei*, *Pteraspis Mitchellii*, *Eucephalaspis Lyellii*, *E. Powriei*, *E. Pagei*, *E. asper*, *Scaphaspis Loydii*. (Eurypterids), *Pterygotus Anglicus*, *P. minor*, *Stylonurus Pourcei*, *S. Scoticus*, *S. ensiformis*, *Eurypterus Brewsteri*, *E. pygmaeus*. (Myriapods); *Kampecaris Forfarensis*, *Archidesmus M'Nicolii*. The

occurrence of myriapods in these beds has only recently been proved. The genus *Kampecaris* or grub shrimp, which was discovered by the late Dr Page in the Forfarshire flagstones, and which could not be accurately described owing to the imperfect preservation of the fossils, was regarded by him as probably a small phyllopod or the larval form of an isopod crustacean. From specimens recently obtained, Mr B. N. Peach has pointed out that *Kampecaris* comprises two genera of myriapods which differ from all other forms in having their body segments free, and possessing only one pair of walking limbs. These are the oldest known air-breathers, and must have flourished when Upper Silurian forms were still in existence.

To the N of Dundee the axial beds are traversed by a series of intrusive dolerites which have altered the strata in immediate contact with them. Dundee Law is probably the site of an old 'neck' from which some of the contemporaneous volcanic rocks were probably discharged.

The only patch of Upper Old Red Sandstone in the county occurs on the shore about 1 mile N of Arbroath. The strata cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the coast-line at Cardingheugh Bay, and on the S side of the bay they rest unconformably on the members of the lower division, while to the N they are brought into conjunction with each other by a fault. They consist of soft honey-combed red sandstones and breccias which as yet have proved unfossiliferous.

During the glacial period the ice sheet moved down the glens of the Isla, the Prosen, and South Esk, crossing Strathmore and surmounting the Sidlaws in its march towards the sea. The general trend of the ice-flow was SE though its course was considerably deflected by the Sidlaws. In order to override this barrier the ice sheet must at least have been upwards of 1500 feet thick. The boulder clay which accumulated underneath the ice is well developed throughout the county. To the E of the Old Red Sandstone boundary, boulders of various metamorphic rocks from the Grampians are associated with Old Red conglomerates, sandstones, flagstones, and volcanic rocks in this deposit. This feature is observable not only in the sections throughout Strathmore, but even on the SE slopes of the Sidlaws. The latter fact clearly indicates that the *moraine profonde* must have been transported across the chain and deposited in the lee of the hills. But these foreign blocks are likewise met with, perched on the slopes and tops of various eminences in the Sidlaws, as for instance on the hills between Lunnely Den and Lundie at a height of 1000 feet, and on the summit of Craigowl at a height of 1500 feet. The widespread sheets of clay, sand, and gravel, and the long ridges of the same materials in Strathmore were probably formed by the vast torrents of water caused by the melting of the retreating glaciers. As the glaciers shrunk back into the glens they deposited moraines of which the great transverse barrier at Glenairn in the valley of South Esk is a remarkable example. An interesting description of this great terminal moraine has been given by Sir Charles Lyell. When seen from the S side it resembles an immense rampart about 200 feet high athwart the valley. Its breadth from N to S is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and on the E side it has been denuded by the Esk for a space of 300 yards. The lower portion of this rampart, from 50 to 80 feet thick, consists of unstratified mud charged with boulders, while the upper portion, from 50 to 100 feet thick, is composed of finely stratified materials. The alluvial flat above the barrier represents the site of an ancient loch which was eventually drained by the water cutting a channel through the morainic deposits. The 100, 50, and 25 feet raised beaches are represented at various points on the coast. The lowest of them may be traced continuously from Broughty Ferry to Arbroath, swelling out into a broad plain to the S of Barry and Carnoustie, where it is covered in great part by sand dunes. The stratified sands and gravels composing this terrace contain shells identical with those now living.

The soils of Forfarshire may be classified into primary and secondary, or those formed by disintegration of native rocks, and those deposited from a distance by running water; and, in a general view, they are mostly of a red or reddish colour, frequently inclining to brown, dark brown, or black. The primary soils, on the uplands of the Grampian district, are generally moorish and thin, resting on whitish retentive clay, and frequently perforated by rocks. In other districts with gravelly bottoms the soil is generally thin, mossy, and encumbered with loose stones; while those districts with sandstone bottoms are chiefly of a tenacious clay, very unfertile, yet capable of being so worked as to produce excellent wheat. On clayey or tilly bottoms the soil is a strong clay, redder and decidedly better than those named, while those parts with trap rock below are generally friable and very fertile clays; but often on the northern declivity, and among the hollows of the Sidlaw Hills, too shallow to admit the plough. The secondary soils, in the glens of the Grampian district, are generally so sandy as to be loose and friable, or so strong as to be practically unmanageable. In the other districts these soils are often so intermixed with the primary soils that they can hardly be distinguished, yet occurring distinctively along the banks of streams, or in old beds of lakes and river-expansions, and frequently a considerable way up the slopes adjacent to these. In the Strathmore district, the low tracts range in character from sand, through different kinds of gravel, to trap *débris*, vegetable mould, and carse clay, and are comparatively unfertile. In hollows these soils have been saturated with moisture, and converted into fens or mosses. Around Montrose Basin are patches of a carse clay, similar to that of the carses of Gowrie and Falkirk. In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is about 24.7; in Forfarshire it is 4.6, a percentage higher than that of twenty-two, and lower than that of ten, other Scottish counties. Less than one twenty-third of the whole of Scotland is under woods; in Forfarshire the proportion is more than one-seventeenth, viz., 32,739 acres. The finest of its trees are noticed under Kinnaird, Gray, and Panmure.

Agriculture continued long in Forfarshire to be as inert or rude as in most other parts of Scotland, but it shared early in the activity of the new agricultural era, and acquired vigour from the efforts of Dempster of Dinnichen and other extensive landowners, and from the Lunan, the Strathmore, the Angus and Mearns, and Angus and Perthshire, and the Eastern Forfarshire Agricultural Associations. For many years prior to 1872, it exhibited an energy, a skill, and a success little inferior to those of the Lothians. As indicating the progress of agriculture in Forfarshire in recent times, the following interesting summary is quoted from Mr James Macdonald's prize paper on Forfar and Kincardine, published in the *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society*, fourth series, vol. xiii., 1881:—

'From the Rev. Mr Rodger's report on Forfarshire, drawn up in 1794, it appears that wheat was then cultivated in every parish in the lower part of the county; that Angus oats, still famous, had thus a wide reputation; that some grasses were used on almost every farm; that turnips were freely grown; and that potatoes were cultivated with great success, the yield in some instances being as high as from 50 to 60 bolls of 16 stones per acre. The number of cattle was estimated at 36,499—a small breed, ranging in weight from 16 to 20 stones avoirdupois, occupying the higher ground, and a larger breed, weighing from 40 to 70 stones, the lower parts. Sheep numbered 53,970, and were mostly of the black-faced, a few being of the ancient dun or white-faced kind, and others of mixed breeding. On some of the better managed farms, and around proprietors' residences, there was a good deal of enclosed land, mostly under pasture. Farm implements were still primitive, but improvements were fast being introduced. The clumsy old Scotch plough, modernised by metal boards, was still in use, but improved ploughs, chiefly of Small's make, were speedily superseding it. It was not un-

common to see four horses attached to a plough; and oxen were employed on many farms. Ploughmen's wages without board averaged about 1s. 3d. per day. There was then a large extent of wood in the county, and early in the present century the area was greatly increased by Lord Airlie, Sir James Carnegie, the Strathmore family, and others. The Rev. Mr Headrick states the number and rental of the farms in 1813 as follows—viz., under £20 of annual value, 1574 farms; £20 and under £50, 565; £50 and under £100, 682; £100 and under £300, 315; above £300, 86; total, 3222.

The spirit of improvement aroused in the last century has never been allowed to lie dormant. True, during the last 25 years a smaller extent of land has been reclaimed than during either the last 25 years of the 18th century or the first 25 of the present, but that has not been due to any flagging in the spirit of improvement, but simply to the fact that only a limited area of suitable land remained for the proprietors and tenants of the past 25 years to bring under cultivation. There has been less done lately simply because there has been less to do. No reliable data exist upon which to estimate the extent of land reclaimed during the first half of the present century. The Rev. Mr Headrick estimated the arable land in Forfarshire in 1813 at 340,643 acres, but it is clear that that far exceeded the actual extent; for the area at present under all kinds of crops—bere, fallow, and grass—falls short of it by nearly 90,000 acres.

Confining ourselves to the last 25 years, we find that there has been a substantial increase in the extent of arable land. The following figures afford a pretty correct indication: arable area in 1854, 219,721 acres; in 1870, 238,009; in 1880, 253,373. The percentage of the arable area in Forfarshire under cultivation in 1870 was 41.8, now it is 44.5. This increase, equal to 1246 acres a year, must be regarded as highly creditable, especially when it is considered that, as previously stated, agricultural improvement had been carried to a great length long before the period to which the above figures refer, so far, indeed, as to leave comparatively little to be done. The main portion of the new land lies in the Braes of Angus along the foot of the Grampians, but there is also a fair proportion on the Sidlaw range.

The reclamation of land, however, has not constituted the whole of the agricultural improvements in the county during the last 25 years. Indeed, it is doubtful if it has not in outlay been far exceeded by the improvement in farm buildings, draining, fencing, roadmaking, and other accessories which tend to develop the resources of the soil. There has been a great deal done in the improvement of farm buildings, and these are now, on the whole, fully abreast of the times. In several parts of Forfarshire re-draining might be carried out with advantage; but still, since 1854, a great improvement has been effected in the condition of the land in this respect. In the wheat and potato districts there is yet a large stretch of open laud, but in the parts where the pasturing of live-stock holds a prominent place in the economy of the farm, a great extent of fencing, mostly wire and stone dykes, has been erected within the last twenty-five or thirty years. In service or farm roads, too, as well as in the county roads, there has been considerable improvement, while not a little has been done in the way of straightening watercourses, squaring fields, draining small pieces of lake or swamp, clearing the land of stones, and in other small but useful works.

The areas under various crops are given in the following table:—

GRAIN CROPS—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
1854,	12,795	25,222	50,995	89,012
1870,	13,705	26,416	50,623	90,744
1881,	10,038	31,479	51,582	93,099
1891,	8,417	25,533	50,139	87,089
1896,	7,024	27,620	51,564	76,208

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, &c.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854,	77,349	32,198	12,529
1870,	73,872	32,881	16,723
1881,	80,938	33,917	18,650
1891,	115,676	33,759	14,632
1896,	116,470	34,294	12,341

The agricultural live-stock in the county is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	48,003	9,306	105,028	8442	170,779
1870	44,647	9,323	119,841	6516	180,327
1881	45,805	10,358	119,386	4964	180,513
1891	51,864	10,076	164,861	7489	234,287
1896	53,245	10,530	157,010	7272	228,057

The polled Angus breed of cattle has a history of peculiar interest, and the herds existing in the county are valuable and important. Mr Macdonald in his report on the agriculture of the county, says that in the 18th century the excellent beef-producing qualities of the herd had been discovered, and that several polled herds were formed. The credit of being the first to commence the systematic improvement of the breed belongs to Mr Hugh Watson, Keillor, an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and associated with Booth, Wetherell, and other noted improvers of the cattle breeds of the kingdom. His herd was founded in 1808, and consisted of 6 cows and a bull left him by his father, and of 10 of the best heifers and the best bull he could find at Trinity Muir Fair. Although no complete record exists of Mr Watson's system, his theory was to 'put the best to the best regardless of affinity or blood.' His herd was dispersed in 1860. The entrance of rinderpest dealt a heavy blow to the cultivation of breeding herds, but there has been a revival, and the county contains several well-known herds, including that at Mains of Kelly, founded in 1810. The breeding of shorthorns was long carried on by Mr Lyall at Kincaig, near Brechin, and afterwards at Old Montrose, but this herd, nearly extinguished by rinderpest in 1865, was finally dispersed in 1874.

The breed of black cattle, previous to the introduction of turnips and sown grasses, was small, and the cattle were yoked in the plough in teams. The breed still remains smaller in the remote than in the more cultivated districts, but, as stated by Mr Macdonald, it has been improved throughout most of the county by crossings and importations, so as to correspond in progress with the progress in the arts of tillage. The distinction between the best feeding and the best milking breed, so essential to improvement in matters of the dairy, is much less maintained or observed than in Ayrshire and other dairy districts. The original breed of sheep was the small white-faced sheep, believed to have been the aboriginal breed of Britain; but in the early part of the 19th century, it was almost wholly superseded by the black-faced sheep, brought principally from Peeblesshire. Goats were at one time kept in the mountainous districts, but on account of the injury they did to plantations they were extirpated in the latter part of the 18th century.

The manufacture of coarse fabrics from flax, jute, and hemp, is carried on to a vast extent in Forfarshire, and comprises considerably more than half of the entire linen trade of Scotland. The spinning of yarn in large mills, and the working of canvas, broad sheetings, bagging, and other heavy fabrics in factories, are conducted on a vast scale in the large towns; and the weaving of osnaburgs, dowlas, and common sheetings employs an enormous number of handlooms in the smaller towns and villages. Besides the numerous linen factories in the larger towns of the county, the

spinning, weaving, and bleaching of linen are carried on in various other quarters, but chiefly for manufacturers in these towns. Manufactures of leather, gloves, soap, candles, hand cards, machinery, confectionery, and other articles also are carried on in considerable magnitude, but only or chiefly in the large towns, principally Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose, and are noticed in our articles on these places. The railways of the county embrace the Dundee and Perth, which runs a few miles along the coast to Dundee; the Dundee and Arbroath; the Arbroath and Montrose, along the coast to Montrose; the Montrose and Bervie, going along the coast into Kincardineshire; the Tay Bridge connections at Dundee; and the connections and branches to Forfar, Brechin, Kirriemuir, etc. (See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY and NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.)

Forfarshire, with a constituency of 12 154 in 1896, returns one member to parliament; Dundee returns two members; and Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Forfar, forming with Bervie the Montrose Burghs, return one. Other towns are Kirriemuir, Broughty Ferry, and Carnoustie; and the principal villages are Auchmithie, Barnhill, Claverhouse, Downfield, Edzell, Ferryden, Fricockheim, Glamis, Hillside, Letham, Monifieth, Newtyle, and Northmuir. Mansions, all noticed separately, are Airlie Castle, Cortachy Castle, Ethie Castle, Glamis Castle, Kinnaird Castle, Brechin Castle, Auldbar Castle, Panmure House, Invermark Lodge, Caralston Castle, Rossie, Duntrune, Ochterlony, Hospitalfield, Stracathro, Bandirran, Lindertis, Linlathen, Baldovan, Invergowrie, Baldowrie, etc. A great proportion of the landed property of the county at the beginning of the 18th century was held by the Lyons, the Maules, the Douglasses, the Ogilvies, the Carnegies, and a few other ancient families; but much of the large estates, after the introduction of manufactures and trade, underwent subdivision, and passed into other hands. Not one-third of 40 barons recorded by Edward in 1676 as proprietors in the county are now represented by their descendants, and a portion of even the few ancient families who continue to be proprietors are now non-resident. So rapidly has landed property in many parishes passed from hand to hand, that the average term of possession by one family does not exceed 40 years.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 28 deputy-lieutenants, and 231 justices of the peace. It forms a sheriffdom, with resident sheriffs-substitute at Dundee, and Forfar and Arbroath, courts being held at Dundee on Wednesday and Friday, at Forfar on Thursday, and at Arbroath on Wednesday throughout the session. A sheriff small-debt court is also held at Forfar on Thursday, at Dundee on Tuesday, and at Arbroath on Wednesday. Small debt courts are held at Montrose on the third Friday, at Brechin on the third Tuesday, and at Kirriemuir on the third Monday during session. The County Council is composed of 50 members, for as many electoral divisions, and 4 others (including the lord-lieutenant) in virtue of section 109 of the Act. The elected members comprise representatives from the following four districts:—Dundee district, with 13 representatives; Forfar district, 14; Brechin district, 12; Arbroath district, 11. The Council is divided into the following committees:—Standing Joint Committee (composed of county councillors and commissioners of supply), committees for each of the above four districts (composed of county councillors and representatives of the parochial board), Executive Committee of Local Authority (including 8 non-councillors), Finance Committee, Public Measures and Parliamentary Bills Committee, Justice of Peace Committee, Valuation Committee, County Road Board, Property Committee, and Dundee Asylum Board. There is a burgh police force in Arbroath (18 men), Brechin (8), Broughty Ferry (9), Dundee (180), Forfar (9), and Montrose (12); the remaining police in the county comprise 47 men, under a chief constable, whose yearly pay is £308. The number of registered poor in the year ending 26 Sept. 1894 was 4062; of their dependants, 1664. The expenditure was £70,023. The number of pauper lunatics was 941,

their cost of maintenance being £24,564. The percentage of illegitimate births was 11·6 in 1871, 9·9 in 1880, 9·2 in 1892, and 8·9 in 1894.

The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 effected a considerable readjustment of the boundaries between Forfarshire and Perthshire. The Foffarty, Broughty Castle, and Balbeuchly detached parts of the Perthshire parish of Caputh—of 283, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 285 acres respectively—were transferred to Forfarshire, to the parishes of Kinnettles, Monifieth, and Auchterhouse respectively. The parish of Fowlis-Easter, which was wholly in Perthshire, but for ecclesiastical and educational purposes was joined to the Forfarshire parish of Lundie, has been altogether transferred to the county of Forfar; and Liff, Bervie, and Invergowrie parish, partly in both counties, was also placed wholly in Forfarshire. Alyth and Coupar-Angus parishes, however, which were likewise partly in both counties, have been placed wholly in Perthshire; and the Bandirran detached portion of the Forfarshire parish of Kettins (containing 335 acres) was also transferred to Perthshire (to the parish of Collace). No change has been made on the boundary between the counties of Forfar and Kincardine, the Kincardineshire part of the Forfarshire parish of Edzell having been transferred to the Kincardineshire parish of Fettercairn—Edzell thus being restricted to the Forfarshire portion. There has, however, been considerable readjustment of the boundaries of the interior parishes of Forfarshire, for which see the separate articles. The registration county, divided into 54 districts, had 280,098 inhabitants in 1891.

Although eleventh in size of the thirty-three Scotch counties, Forfar ranks as eighth in respect of rental roll, its valuation, exclusive of railways and burghs, being (1856) £370,519, (1866) £462,138, (1876) £554,407, (1886) £522,952, (1896) £507,419, plus £63,350 for railways, and £219,605 for the five parliamentary burghs. Total (1896), £790,374. In point of population it stands fourth, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Lanark shires alone surpassing it. Pop. (1801) 99,053, (1861) 204,425, (1891) 277,735, of whom 125,414 were males and 152,321 females. In 1891 the number of persons to each square mile was 317.

The county is divided into 55 civil parishes. There are 31 *quoad sacra* parishes, and these with the civil go to make up the presbyteries of Forfar, Brechin, and Arbroath, and partly to form those of Dundee and Meigle—all of them included in the synod of Angus and Mearns. The Free Church has similar divisions, with 66 charges within Forfarshire; and the United Presbyterian Church, in its presbyteries of Arbroath and Dundee, has 33 Forfarshire charges. The Scottish Episcopal Church has 18 churches; the Roman Catholic, 9; and other places of worship are—1 English Episcopal, 6 Evangelical Union, 9 Congregational, 4 Wesleyan, 8 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, and 5 United Original Seceders. In the year ending Sept. 1894 there were 208 schools (174 public), which, with accommodation for 53,687 children, had 49,418 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 40,296. Their staff consisted of 631 certificated, 171 assistant, and 241 pupil teachers.

The territory now constituting Forfarshire belonged to the Caledonian tribe of the Vernicomæ. It formed, till the time of Kenneth II., a part of Southern Pictavia; and from 935 and earlier to 1242 was included in the old Celtic *morraership* or earldom of Angus. Its civil history possesses hardly a distinctive feature; and, excepting a few facts which properly belong to the history of its principal towns, Brechin, Arbroath, Dundee, Forfar, and Montrose, and to its castles, as Finhaven, Edzell, and Airlie, it is blended in the general history of the counties N of the Forth. The chief immigrant barons, at the period of the Anglo-Saxon colonization, whose descendants continued to figure most conspicuously in the county, were the Lyons, the Maules, and the Carnegies. Sir John Lyon, a gentleman of Norman extraction, having married a daughter of King Robert II., obtained, among other grants, the castle and lands of Glamis, and was the founder of the noble family of Barons Glamis

Tannadice, Sidlaw, and Strathdighty; and Earls of Strathmore. Guarin de Maule accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to England; Robert de Maule, a son of Guarin, followed Earl David, afterwards King David, into Scotland; Roger, the second son of that Robert, married the heiress of William de Valoniis, Lord of Panmure and chamberlain of Scotland in the time of Alexander II.; and from them sprang the Maules, afterwards Earls of Panmure, and the Fox-Maule-Ramsays, now Barons Panmure and Earls of Dalhousie. The Carnegies ramified into several branches, two of which became respectively Earls of Southesk and Earls of Northesk.

Remains of vitrified forts are found on Finhaven Hill in Oathlaw parish; on Drumsturdy Moor in Mouifieth parish, and on Dundee Law. Ancient hill forts are traceable on White Caterthun and Brown Caterthun in Menmuir parish, at Denoon Law, 2½ miles SW of Glamis, and on Dunnichen Hill, Dumbarrow Hill, Car-buddo Hill, Lower Hill, and several other eminences. In many instances these forts are indicated only by heaps of loose stones. Cairns and ancient standing stones are in various places, particularly in Aberlemno and Monikie parishes. Vestiges of Roman camps are at Haerfaulds in Lour Moor, at a part in Forfar Moor about ½ mile NE of Forfar town, and at War Dykes or Black Dikes, 2½ miles N of Brechin. At DUNNICHEN the revolted Picts defeated and slew Egfrid, the Northumbrian king, recovering thus their independence, 20 May 685. Carved stones at Glamis are believed to refer to the drowning of the murderers of Malcolm II., who are said to have perished by falling through the ice on Forfar Loch. In Rescobie Castle, Donald Bane, brother to Malcolm Ceanmor, was tortured by his nephew Edgar, and died in 1097, his enemy dying ten years later. Queen Mary in her journey north visited, besides the abbey at Coupar-Angus, the castle of Edzell. Great mediæval castles were at Forfar and Dundee, but have long been extinct; and other mediæval castles, still represented by considerable remains, in various conditions of conservation or of ruin, are Broughty Castle at Broughty Ferry, Red Castle at the head of Lunan Bay, Airlie Castle in Airlie parish, Finhaven Castle in Oathlaw parish, Invermark Castle and Edzell Castle in Glenesk, Kelly Castle near Arbroath, and Affleck Castle in Monikie parish. A round tower, similar to the famous round towers of Ireland, and the only one in Scotland except one at Abernethy, is at Brechin. Interesting ancient ecclesiastical edifices, or ruins of them, are the parish church or quondam cathedral of Brechin, the tower of the town churches of Dundee, the abbey of Arbroath, the Priory of Restennet, and the churches of Kettins and Fowls. Several monastic edifices, of inferior note to Arbroath Abbey, were in Dundee, Montrose, Brechin, and other places, but have in most instances entirely disappeared. See Andrew Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns* (Edinb. 1861), and *Land of the Lindsays* (Edinb. 1853); William Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Forfarshire* (Edinb. 1875); T. Lawson's *Report on the Past and Present Agriculture of Forfarshire* (Edinb. 1881); James Macdonald's 'Agriculture of the County of Forfar' in *Trans. of the Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1881); Alex. J. Warden's *Angus or Forfarshire, the Land and People* (4 vols., Dundee, 1880-83); and works referred to under ARBROATH, BRECHIN, DUNDEE, and MARTON.

Forfarshire Railway. See DUNDEE AND FORFAR RAILWAY.

Forgan, a parish in the N of Fife, on the Firth of Tay, containing the post-town of NEWPORT and the village of WOODHAVEN, the former 11 miles NNE of Cupar and 1½ mile SSE of Dundee (by steam ferry). It is bounded NW by the Firth of Tay, E by Ferryport-on-Craig and Leuchars, S by Leuchars, Logie, and Kilmarny, and W by Balmerino. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 5½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 3 miles; and its area is 5082½ acres, of which 100 are foreshore. The Firth of TAY, contracting here from 2½ miles to 1½ mile, is crossed at Wormit

Bay, in the western extremity of the parish, by the Tay Bridge. The coast line, 3½ miles long, trends, with slight curvature, from SW to NE; and above and below Newport projects the small headlands of Pluck the Crow Point and Craig Head (formerly Skarness). The shore at ebb tide is entirely silt or clay, at high water shows a line of gravel or boulders; and the coast is all bold or rocky, rising rapidly in places to a height of 100 feet above sea-level. The interior presents an irregular and undulating surface, a series of heights and hollows that attains 300 feet near Northfield, Inverdovet, St Fort, and Wormithill, and 400 at Newton Hill in the SW corner of the parish. The land slopes generally towards the Tay; and the immediate seaboard is, to a large extent, studded with villas of Dundee merchants and manufacturers, and, finely adorned with gardens, shrubberies, and woods, commands magnificent views across and along the Tay. The principal rocks are sandstone, sandstone conglomerate, fine-grained greenstone-trap, and amygdaloidal greenstone, the last of which has been largely quarried, both for house-building and for enclosures. The soil, over the greater part of the area, consists of the *débris* of the trap rocks, being partly light and gravelly, but chiefly either a good black loam or a clayey earth. About four-fifths of the entire area are in tillage, the rest being pretty equally divided between grass and plantations. Cairns or tumuli, composed of small stones, were formerly numerous; and rude ancient urns have been found at Newport, at Westfield, and in Tayfield Park. At Inverdufatha or Inverdovet, in 877, the Danes, pursuing the Scots from DOLLAR, gained a great victory, in which King Constantine mac Kenneth was among the great multitude slain. St Fort and Tayfield are the chief mansions. In the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife, this parish since 1878 has been ecclesiastically divided into Forgan proper and Newport, the former a living worth £362. Its old church standing in ruins at a beautiful sequestered spot, 2½ miles SE of Newport, was anciently held by St Andrews priory; the present one was built in 1841. In 1895 a hall was built at Wormit, and opened for public worship on 15 Sept. Four other places of worship—Established, Free, U.P., and Congregational—are noticed under NEWPORT; and two public schools, Forgan and Newport, with respective accommodation for 130 and 421 children, have an average attendance of 106 and 301, and grants of £90, 3s. 8d. and £333, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1892) £27,041, 9s. 5d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 916, (1831) 1090, (1861) 1326, (1891) 3763; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1533, (1891) 1899.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 49, 48, 1865-68.

Forgandenny, a post-office village in Perthshire, and a parish formerly partly also in Kinross-shire. The village stands 130 feet above sea-level, 3 miles W of Bridge of Earn, and 1 mile S of the river Earn, and of a station of its own name on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian railway, this station being 4½ miles SW of Perth.

The parish is bounded NW by Aberdalgie, NE by Perth and Rhind, E by Dunbarny and Dron, SE by Arngask, and SW and W by Forteviot. Its utmost length is 6½ miles; its utmost breadth 2½ miles. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to Forgardenny parish the Hiltou detached part (1887 acres) of Forteviot parish, but transferred to that parish (and to Perthshire) so much of Forgardenny as lay south-west of the river May, thus uniting Forteviot parish with its remaining detached part. By this transference Forgardenny parish is now entirely within the county of Perth. The river EARN, winding eastward across the northern portion, describes some of those graceful curves, and forms some of those beautiful peninsulas, for which it has been so much admired; and the Water of MAY, its affluent, has a course of 3 or 4 miles north-westward along the boundary with Forteviot. Both the Earn and the May sometimes overflow their banks; but they amply compensate any damage they inflict by bringing down rich deposits of fertilising silt. One or two springs adjacent to the eastern boundary possess exactly

the same medicinal properties as the Pitcaithly wells. The northern district, from 30 to 150 feet above the sea, is part of the beautiful valley of Strathearn, and, though ascending gradually southwards, is on the whole level. The southern, beyond the village, comprises fully three-fourths of the entire area, and runs up among the Ochil Hills, attaining 300 feet on Dumbuils, 1028 on Castle Law, 624 near Ardgargie Mains, 797 near Rossieochill, and 1354 at Slungie Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Orwell parish. It mainly consists of hill and upland, with little intersecting vale; yet has but a small aggregate of bare or rocky surface, and is mostly disposed in either good pasture or corn-fields. The rocks are partly Devonian, but principally eruptive; and they include some limestone, some ironstone, and great abundance of such kinds of trap as are suitable for building. The soil on some of the lauds adjacent to the Earn is carse clay, on others a sandy alluvium; further S is a rich, black, argillaceous loam; and on the arable lands of the centre and the S is variously a sandy earth, a black earth, and a reddish clay, better adapted for oats than any other sort of grain. Much land formerly pastoral or waste has been reclaimed. The mansions of Ardgargie, Condie, Freeland, and Rossie are separately noticed, as likewise are a small Roman camp on Ardgargie estate, an extensive Danish fortification on Castle Law, and remains of another ancient fortification on Dumbuils. Forgandenny is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £208. The parish church at the village is very old, and contains 410 sittings. There is also a Free Church; and a public school, with accommodation for 135 children, has an average attendance of 81, and a grant of £83, 10s. Valuation (1882) £7913, 3s. 2d., (1892) £7007, 5s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 958, (1831) 917, (1861) 739, (1871) 632, (1881) 627, (1891) 575, of whom 16 were in Kinross-shire.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

Forglen, a parish of NE Banffshire, whose church stands 2½ miles W of Turriff, at which there is a station on the Aberdeen and Macduff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, and under which there is a post office of Forglen. It is bounded N and NE by Alvah, E and S by Turriff in Aberdeenshire, and SW and W by Marnoch. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3½ miles; and its laud area is 6249 acres. The river DEVERON flows 3½ miles east-north-eastward along all the southern, then 3½ miles along all the eastern and north-eastern border. Sinking in the NE to 75 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 400 feet at Todlaw Wood, 323 near Sawmill Croft, 557 at Auldton Hill, 600 near Craiglug, and 575 at Craig Aithry. It thus is beautifully varied with gently rising grounds, having a gradual slope towards the Deveron, and being well sheltered by woods and hills. Greywacke rock prevails in the W, and appears also in the N and the centre; whilst clay slate predominates in the lower grounds and towards the S. The soil is generally light—sandy along the Deveron, clayey in parts of the interior, and seldom loamy. Fully one-fifth of the entire area is under wood, and nearly all the rest of the land, partly in result of recent reclamation, is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Forglen House, on the left bank of the Deveron, 2½ miles NW of Turriff, is a noble castellated edifice of 1839, successor to an older mansion that dated from the middle of the 15th century. It is the seat of Sir George William Abercromby of Birkenbog, chief of the clan Abercromby, and eighth Bart. since 1636 (b. 1886; suc. 1895). Carnousie, the other mansion, is noticed separately. Constituted a parish about 1640 out of portions of Alvah and Marnoch, Forglen was sometimes known as Tennan or St Eonan (Adannan) from an ancient chapel in it, remains of which still exist. This chapel or a predecessor was Adannan's principal church among the northern Picts towards the close of the 7th century; and in it was preserved the *Briobannoch*, or banner of St Columba. The parish of Forglen is in the presbytery of Turriff and

synod of Aberdeen, and the living is £175. The church was built in 1806, and greatly improved in 1894. In 1892 two stained-glass windows were put in to the memory of the late Mr and Mrs Harvey of Carnousie. A Free church stands 2½ miles to the WNW; and a public school, with accommodation for 166 children, has an average attendance of 116, and a grant of £121, 1s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £4470, (1882) £5378, 14s. 8d., (1893) £4759, 3s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 605, (1831) 820, (1861) 783, (1871) 845, (1881) 744, (1891) 714.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Forgue, a parish on the north-western border of Aberdeenshire. The church, near which a hamlet once existed, is situated 5½ miles E of Rothiemay station, and 7½ NE of Huntly, under which there is a post office, with money order and savings bank departments.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Inverkeithy in Banffshire, E by Auchterless, S by Culsalmond and Insh, W by Drumblade and Huntly, and NW by Rothiemay in Banffshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 7½ miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 2 and 5½ miles; and its area is 17,379½ acres, of which 25½ are water. The river DEVERON winds 9 furlongs along the Rothiemay border; Glen Water or the URY, flowing 2½ miles eastward through the Glen of Foudland, traces all the southern boundary; the YTHAN rises in the southern interior, and passes off into Auchterless; whilst Forgue and Fren draught Burns, uniting below the church, carry most of the drainage northward to the Deveron. The surface declines along the Deveron to 242 feet above sea-level, at the confluence of Forgue and Fren draught Burns to 232, along the Ury to 533, and along the Ythan to 508; and the interior is a fine alternation of vales and hillocks, holms and knolls. The north-western extremity is occupied by part of FOREMAN HILL (1127 feet); and in the S rise Broom Hill (1006), Wether Hill (943), and the Hill of Bainshole (1042). The chief rocks are greywacke, clay slate, limestone, granitic gneiss, and syenitic greenstone, of which the slate and limestone were formerly quarried at Lambhill and Pitfancy. The soils are various—sandy, gravelly, loamy, clayey, and mossy; some rich and grateful, others poor and barren; some yielding from eight to ten returns of the seed sown, others returning no more than two or less than three. Much of the land incapable of being turned to any better account is covered with plantations. An interesting ruin, famous in ballad and separately noticed, is Fren draught Castle; other antiquities are remains of several ancient Caledonian stone circles, and of what is conjectured to have been a Roman redoubt. The Admirable Crichton (1560-83) has been claimed as a native, falsely, since ELIOCK, in Dumfriesshire, was his birthplace; but in Forgue was born the eminent antiquary, John Stuart, LL.D. (1813-77). A large distillery is at Glendronach, and fairs are held at Hawkhall. In 1875 a neat cottage hospital was built in this parish by Mrs Morison of Bognie, for patients resident in the parishes of Forgue, Ythan-Wells, Auchterless, and Inverkeithy. In front of it is a granite cross 20 feet high, erected by the tenantry in 1876 as a memorial to her husband, the late Alexander Morison, Esq., in pursuance of whose wishes this hospital was founded. Mansions are Auchaber, Aucharnie, Boyne's Mill, Cobairdy, Corse, Drumblair House, Drumblair Cottage, Fren draught, Haddo, and Temple-land. In the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, this parish includes the chief part of YTHAN-WELLS *quoad sacra* parish, itself being a living worth £311. Its church, erected in 1819, is a substantial edifice, with 900 sittings, Gothic windows, and a fine-toned organ, presented by Walter Scott, Esq. of Glendronach, in 1872. The same gentleman presented a hall to the church in 1885. There are also a Free church of Forgue, and an Episcopal church, St Margaret's, which latter, rebuilt in 1857, is an Early English structure, with nave, chancel, and a tower and spire 110 feet high. Forgue public, Largue public, and Forgue Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 140, 140, and 61 children, have

an average attendance of 101, 86, and 51, and grants of £92, 3s., £88, 15s., and £45, 2s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1768, (1831) 2286, (1861) 2686, (1871) 2623, (1881) 2422, (1891) 2239; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1332, (1881) 1303, (1891) 1258.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Forkings, a hamlet of S Roxburghshire, 9 miles E by S of Hawick.

Formal, Knock of, a hill near the SW border of Lintrathen parish, W Forfarshire, on the western shore of the Loch of Lintrathen, 4 miles N by E of Alyth. It rises to an altitude of 1153 feet above sea-level, and is covered with wood to the top.

Forman. See FOREMAN.

Formartine, a central district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the NE by Buchan, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by Aberdeen, on the SW by Garioch, on the NW by Strathbogie. It comprises all the seaboard from the Ythan to the Don; extends up the N side of the Ythan's basin and past Turriff to the Deveron; is separated by a ridge of low hills, near Old Meldrum, from Garioch; and has an area of about 280 square miles. It consists partly of a strong soil intersected by bogs, and partly of an excellent clay capable of a high degree of improvement; and it gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Aberdeen. Formartine Castle, on the Ythan, is a complete ruin, with the exception of two modern rooms preserved for the accommodation of parties visiting the place. The Formartine and Buchan railway intersects the entire district, from the Don northward to the Ythan, and has stations at Parkhill, New Machar, Udney, Logierieve, and Esslemont.

Forneth, a hamlet in Clunie parish, NE Perthshire, 6 miles W by S of Blairgowrie, under which it has a post office. Forneth House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile nearer Blairgowrie, crowns a fine elevation on the NW bank of the loch of CLUNIE, and commands a beautiful prospect of the lake, its islet, and surrounding scenes.

Fornoughty, a hamlet in Rathven parish, NW Bauffshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Buckie.

Forres (Gael. *far-uis*, 'near the water'), a parish in the NW of the county of Elgin, is bounded on the NE by Kinloss, on the E, SE, and S by Rafford, on the SW by Edinkillie, and on the W by Dyke and Moy. The boundary on the SW and W is the river Findhorn; elsewhere it is artificial and excessively irregular. There is a long narrow strip running N and S, and from the middle of this a horn-like projection runs eastward into the parish of Rafford, and terminates near Calfermoss. The greatest length from the point on the N in Findhorn Bay, where Forres unites with the parishes of Kinloss and Dyke and Moy, to the point on the S where it unites with the parishes of Rafford and Edinkillie, is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and the breadth, from E to W, from the most easterly point of the long projection already mentioned, to the point on the W on the river Findhorn, where the parishes of Forres, Edinkillie, and Dyke and Moy unite, is $5\frac{1}{2}$. Owing, however, to its irregular shape, the area is only 5440 acres. The surface in the northern district is low and level, and is highly cultivated, as is also that of the central district, which is diversified by small round hills crowned with clumps of trees that, along with the hedgerows, give to the neighbourhood of Forres a peculiarly English aspect. In the eastward projection the ground rises more steeply, and at Califer Hill attains a height of 700 feet above sea-level. The wooded ridge of Cluny Hill, close to the town of Forres, is noticed in the following article. The woods of Altyre in the S are extensive and, in some places, picturesque. The soil of the lower and central districts is mostly a good loam, but in parts it is light and sandy, and, like most of the 'Laich of Moray,' of which an old proverb says, that

'A misty May and a drappin' June
Put the bonnie Land o' Moray abune,'

it takes a good deal of rain in the earlier part of the season to bring the crops to full perfection. The soil of

the southern portion is poorer and in parts mossy. The underlying rocks are sandstone and impure limestone, a quarry in the latter in the extreme S of the parish, near Cothall, being sometimes worked. The climate is good, and the air dry and pure. The parish is drained by the river Findhorn, flowing $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles northward along all the western border, and by the Burn of Forres or ALTYRE, which, entering from Rafford parish, winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward past the W end of the town, till it falls into Findhorn Bay. Although the mouth of this burn and the mouth proper of the river Findhorn are a mile apart along the edge of the bay, and the edge of the bay is more than a mile and a half from the town of Forres, yet, during the great flood of the 3 and 4 Aug. 1829, so much were both river and burn swollen, that their waters united near the W end of the town at the Castle Hill, the whole of the low country to the N being under water. 'The view of the inundated plain of Forres,' says Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, 'from the Castlehill of the borough, on the morning of the 4th, though truly magnificent, was such as to overwhelm the mind of the spectator with dismay. From Mundole, about 2 miles to the W of Forres, and from Forres to Findhorn, about 5 miles to the N, the whole plain was under water. The river and the burn met under the Castlehill, and the inundation spread over the rich and variously cropped fields, and over hedges, gardens, orchards, and plantations. In this "world of waters" the mansions of proprietors, the farmhouses and offices, the trees, and especially the hedgerows, giving its peculiarly English appearance to the environs of Forres—the ricks of hay, and here and there a few patches of corn standing on situations more elevated than the rest, presented a truly wonderful scene. One-half of the bridge of Forres, over the burn immediately under the Castlehill, had disappeared during the night, having parted longitudinally; and, over the part that yet remained, the people on the W side of the burn were hastily removing their families, cattle, and furniture to the hill on which Forres stands, after having waded to the middle to rescue them from the flood.' The Loch of Blairs, measuring 3 by 2 furlongs, and lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the town, is partly in Forres parish, partly in Rafford. The parish is traversed by the Highland railway system. The line from Inverness to Keith passes across the parish near the centre from SW to NE for a distance of 2 miles. At the W end of the town of Forres the Perth section of the line branches off and passes in a SE direction through the parish for more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At the SW end of the Inverness and Keith section, the Findhorn is crossed by a heavy plate-girder bridge with 3 spans of 150 feet each, the girders being supported by massive abutments on each side, and by 2 piers in the waterway of the river. The piers are founded on rock 15 feet below the bed. The great road from Aberdeen to Inverness passes through the parish a little to the S of the railway for a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It passes through the town of Forres, and crosses the Findhorn by an elegant suspension bridge, which was erected in 1831 from designs by Sir Samuel Brown, R.N. The river was formerly crossed at the same place by a handsome bridge of 3 arches, but it was swept away by the great flood of 1829, and, at the same time, a mile of the turnpike road to the E was destroyed, and 'left in deep holes full of salmon.' The present bridge cost nearly £10,000, and the pontage charged here was the last toll in the county to be abolished. The chains are supported at either side of the river by well proportioned Gothic towers. The industries of the parish are connected with the town of the same name, and are noticed in the following article. Sanquhar House, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of the town, is an Elizabethan structure, in plan resembling a double cross, and greatly enlarged in 1863. The main building is two stories high, and at the NW corner rises an octagonal three-story tower. There are good gardens, and in the park are a number of fine trees; whilst to the N of the house is a beautiful artificial lake. William Fraser-Tytler (1777-1853), eldest son of Lord WOODHOUSELEE, in 1801 married Margaret Cussans, only daughter and heiress of George

Grant of Burdsyards or Sanquhar; and his second son, Charles Edward Fraser-Tytler of Aldourie and Balmain (1816-81), left ALDOURIE in Inverness-shire to his eldest surviving son, Edward Grant, and Sanquhar to the third, William Theodore. Invererne House, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of the town, is a quadrangular building of four stories, built in 1818. The old name of it was Tannachy, and it belonged to the family of Tulloch of Tannachy, who, however, had to part with it in 1772. The name has been changed since the present proprietor acquired it in 1834. It was at one time the residence of Charles St John, the well-known author of *Wild Sports of the Highlands* and of *Natural History and Sport in Moray*. Forres House, which is on the outskirts of the town, has a large garden and policies extending to the base of the Cluny Hill. The site was formerly occupied by a fine old mansion-house which also belonged to the Tannachy family. Drumduan House is near the E end of the town. The parish is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; the living is worth £309. The public, the infant public, Anderson's Endowed, and the industrial Episcopalian school, with respective accommodation for 400, 169, 227, and 167 children, have an average attendance of 442, 121, 194, and 162, and grants of £500, 7s., £98, 14s. 6d., £219, 5s. 6d., and £155, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 3114, (1831) 3895, (1861) 4112, (1871) 4562, (1881) 4752, (1891) 4801, —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 85, 94; 1876-78.

Forres is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray, comprehending the parishes of Forres, Dallas, Dyke, Edinkillie, Kinloss, and Rafford, and Darnaway mission church. Pop. (1871) 10,359, (1881) 10,202, (1891) 9628, of whom 874 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Forres, including churches in the same six parishes, which together had 1836 members and adherents in 1894.

Forres, a town, with the privileges of a royal burgh, in the centre of the foregoing parish. It stands on a terraced ridge, extending from E to W, and sloping gently to the N and S. The site is pleasant and well sheltered, the surrounding country finely wooded and beautiful; and the sheltered situation combined with the dry soil makes it one of the healthiest places in Scotland, so much so, indeed, that it has sometimes been called the Montpelier of Scotland. Owing to the configuration of the country round about Forres, the burgh enjoys a remarkable immunity from rain, the rainfall having been ascertained from accurate observations to be about the lowest in Scotland. The large number of detached villas and the great extent of garden ground give the town the appearance of being much larger and having a great many more inhabitants than is actually the case. The station on the Highland railway, greatly improved in 1876-77, is the junction of the Inverness, the Keith, and the Perth sections of the system. The railway convenience thus afforded has greatly aided in the development of the town and the increase of its trade that have taken place in recent years. By rail it is 12 W by S of Elgin, 30 WNW of Keith, 83½ NW by W of Aberdeen, 25 ENE of Inverness, 166½ NNW of Edinburgh, and 182 NNE of Glasgow.

The name Forres is probably the Gaelic *far*, 'near,' and *uis*, 'water;' but however that may be, it is a place of considerable antiquity. It has been by many writers identified with the *Varais* of Ptolemy's chart, and mention is made by Boece that so early as 535 certain of its merchants were for some trifling cause put to death and their goods confiscated to the king. Malcolm I. is said to have resided in the neighbourhood; and Ulurun or Ulen, where, according to the later chronicles, he was killed in 954, has by some writers been identified with Blevie Castle, 4½ miles ESE of Forres. (See FETTERESSO.) King Dubh or Duffus, the son of Malcolm, is said to have been murdered in the castle at Forres by Donald, the governor, in 967; and there is a curious story that his body was hidden under the bridge of Kinloss, and that, till it was found, the sun did not

shine. At Forres, according to Boece, the 'gracious' King Duncan held his court, and Shakespeare, founding thereon, has made Macbeth and Banquo, going to the camp, meet the weird sisters on the Hard Muir, in the parish of Dyke close by—

'How far is't called to Forres?'

Though Forres thus early was evidently a place of as much importance as or even more than Elgin, it does not seem to have been able to keep pace with its rival after the foundation of the bishopric, when Elgin became the centre of ecclesiastical power and influence in the province. At what date Forres became a royal burgh is uncertain, as all the older charters have been lost, and the oldest now remaining is one of *De novo domus*, granted by King James IV., and dated 23 June 1496. It narrates that the king, 'understanding that the ancient charters granted to the town of Forres have been destroyed in time of war or by the violence of fire,' now grants anew in free burghage all the lands and rights formerly belonging to the community, with power to elect a provost and bailies, etc., who were to exercise jurisdiction within the burgh boundaries. Liberty was also given to erect a cross and to hold 'a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair, beginning on the Vigil of St Lawrence, and to continue for eight days . . . with all and sundry other privileges and immunities of a free burgh.' The oldest notices of the place that exist from contemporary documents are in connection with the castle, which stood on a green mound at the W end of the town, now known as the Castle Hill. A northern bard has declared that

'Forres, in the days of yore,
A name 'mang Scotia's cities bore,
And there her judges o'er and o'er
Did Scotland's laws dispense;
And there the monarchs of the land
In former days held high command,
And ancient architects had planned,
By rules of art in order grand,
The royal residence.'

The older castle of Forres, where King Duffus is said to have been murdered, and which is said to have been razed after his death, was probably by no means so grand as this, and was very possibly of wood. 'Its keep and walls were no doubt strengthened, if not rebuilt, in the reign of David I., when the town which it protected is first mentioned as a king's burgh. It was then surrounded by a forest, in which the burgesses had the privilege of wood-bote granted to them by that monarch.' The castle was a royal residence, and William the Lyon dated charters here in 1189 and 1198, and Alexander II. dated a charter from the same place in 1238. In 1264 William Wiseman, sheriff of Forres, paid £10 for the erection of a new tower beyond the king's chamber; and in the chamberlain's accounts about the same time, in the reign of Alexander III., there are entries of expenditure for various articles for the king's table here. King David II. issued a writ at the castle of Forres in 1367, and it is mentioned again in 1371 under Robert II. The castle was the official residence of the hereditary sheriffs of Moray, and so was in the possession of the family of Dunbar of Westfield for more than 300 years. From them it passed to the Earl of Seafield, and now belongs to Sir James R. D. Macgrigor, Bart. The ruins which now stand on the Castle Hill are not the remains of the old castle, but the relics of a house projected and partly built by William Dawson, provost of Forres, about 1712. The foundations of the old castle were exposed when the NW slope of the hill was being planted with trees nearly thirty years ago. On the level space to the W of the ruins stands a lofty obelisk of polished Peterhead granite resting on a freestone base. This base is 24 feet square; the die of the obelisk is 9½ feet square; and the whole structure rises to a height of 65 feet. It was erected by public subscription, in 1857, in memory of Assistant-Surgeon James Thomson, who, as set forth in the inscription, was present with the 54th Regiment 'at the battle of Alma in 1854; and a few days afterwards,

when the British were leaving the field, volunteered to remain behind with 700 desperately wounded Russians. Isolated from his countrymen, endangered by the vicinity of large bodies of Cossacks, ill-supplied with food, and exposed to the risk of pestilence, he succeeded in restoring to health about 400 of the enemy and embarking them for Odessa. He then died from the effects of excessive hardships and privation. This public monument is erected as a tribute of respect for the virtue of an officer whose life was useful and whose death was glorious. Dr Thomson was a native of Cromarty, but the authorities there refused a suitable site for the obelisk, and the subscribers accepted the offer of Dr Thomson's friend, Sir Charles R. Macgrigor, of this site on the Castle Hill at Forres. Opposite the entrance to the Castle Hill, on the site now occupied by Auchernack Cottage, stood a humble house, where James Dick (1743-1828), the founder of the Dick Bequest, was born. Early in the nineteenth century Mr Dick had accumulated in America the large fortune of £140,000. This fortune he at his death bequeathed to trustees for the benefit of the parochial schoolmasters in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin. Besides the castle, other objects of antiquarian interest that may be mentioned are Sueno's Stone and the Witch's Stone. Both are at the E end of the town near the old toll-house, Sueno's Stone being to the E and the Witch's Stone to the W of it. Sueno's Stone is an elaborately carved pillar of hard reddish grey sandstone, about 23 feet high, 4 wide at the base, and 15 inches thick. The broad faces are towards the N and S. On the N side are three divisions. Below are two figures seemingly bending towards one another, while a smaller human figure stands behind each. In the upper division is a long cross, with a circle at the intersection of the arms. The cross and the whole of the centre division are covered with elaborate carving, forming so-called Runic knots. The edges are also covered with Runic knotting, and at the base of one of them are several figures, seemingly females. On the S side there are five divisions. The first shows groups of figures, with the walls of some building in the background; the second has a body of horsemen advancing at full gallop, and infantry following with spears in their hands and shields on their arms. The sculptured figures on the third are engaged in battle; at the top warriors seem to be attacking a gateway; and in one of the corners are a number of headless bodies. The fourth division shows bound captives, some apparently women, while above is a row of warriors with unsheathed swords. The last division is much worn, but seems to have contained a number of figures on horseback. The stone received its name from Boece's supposition that it was erected to commemorate a victory of Sueno, son of Harald, King of Denmark, gained at Forres over the forces of Malcolm II. in 1008. Dr Skene, however, inclines to the belief that it commemorates a fray in the year 900 between Sigurd the Powerful, Norwegian Earl of Orkney, and a Scottish earl, Melbrigda, in which the latter fell and all his men with him. Earl Sigurd and his men fastened their heads to the saddle straps in bravado, and so they rode home triumphing in their victory. As they were proceeding Earl Sigurd, intending to kick at his horse with his foot, struck the calf of his leg against a tooth protruding from Earl Melbrigda's head, which scratched him slightly; but it soon became swollen and painful, and he died of it. He was buried in a mound at Ekkialsbakki, which Dr Skene proceeds to identify with the river Findhorn (*Celtic Scotland*, i. 337, 1876). In 1813 eight human skeletons were found near the pillar; and in 1827 a large stone coffin was dug out of a steep bank above the Findhorn. Of the pillar there is an excellent drawing in the first volume of Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (Plates xviii.-xxi.) The Witch's Stone is at the foot of the hawthorn hedge on the S side of the turnpike road to the W of the old toll-house. It is the remaining one of three stones which traditionally marked the spot where three witches, accused of plotting the death of King Duffus, were put to death. The king,

according to the tradition preserved, after returning from one of his visits to Forres, was taken ill at Scone. His physicians, unable to check the disease, concluded that he had been bewitched while in the North, and instructions were sent to the governor of the castle to institute inquiries. The witches were surprised at midnight, and found with a wax image of the king slowly melting before the fire. They were immediately seized and taken to the top of Cluny Hill, and there each was placed in a barrel. The barrels were then sent rolling down the hill, and at the place where they stopped they and their contents were burned, and stones set up to mark the spot. The survivor at one time was broken up for building purposes, but the town authorities caused the pieces to be brought back, clasped with iron, and placed in the original position. A stone within the field on the opposite side of the road is said to be another of the three, but this is doubtful. Forres seems to have been, from the days of the weird sisters downwards, a place of note for witches; and the last of them, an old woman named Dorothy Calder, was, by the aid of fifteen cart-loads of peats, burned to death early in the 18th century on the top of Drumduan Hill, the common place of execution. Near the centre of the town stands the town-house, built in 1839 on the site of the old Toll-booth, which dated from 1700. The present building is in the Tudor style, with a handsome square tower. It contains the council chamber, the town-clerk's offices, and the court-room. Close to it, in the centre of the street, is a neat little market-cross, erected in 1844. It is an imitation of the great crosses of the Middle Ages, and somewhat resembles, though on a very small scale, the Edinburgh monument to Sir Walter Scott. A little to the W is the Falconer Museum (1870), a neat building in the Italian style. The expense of its erection was covered by a sum of money bequeathed for this purpose by Alexander Falconer in 1856, and a further bequest by his brother, the late Dr Hugh Falconer (another of the distinguished sons of Forres), so well known for his palæontological labours, who besides bequeathed to it a number of curiosities as a nucleus for the collection. It contains a number of the Sewallik fossils discovered and admirably described by Dr Falconer, and the collection of Old Red Sandstone fishes formed by the late Lady Gordon-Cumming of Altyre, many of them being specimens described and named by Agassiz. The Mechanics' Institute is on the N side of High Street. It is a massive quasi-classical building, with a good library, etc., and contains two large halls, which are used for public meetings, concerts, etc., and one of which is capable of seating 1000 persons. Anderson's Institution was erected in accordance with a deed of settlement of a native of Forres, Jonathan Anderson, who, in 1814, made over to the magistrates and town council the lands of Cowlairs, now forming part of the city of Glasgow, for the purpose of erecting a school and paying a teacher, so that the children of necessitous parents in the parishes of Forres, Rafford, and Kinloss might be instructed in reading, English, writing, arithmetic, and such other branches of education as the provost, magistrates, and town council should judge proper. It is a Grecian structure of 1824, remodelled in 1881, at a cost of over £3000, to meet the requirements of the Education Act. The Agricultural Hall was erected, in 1867, by a joint-stock company at a cost of £1700. It is an oblong building, Grecian in style, and measures 150 by 58 feet. In it are held the Christmas shows of the Forres and Northern Fat Cattle Club. A gallery along the sides and the N end gives space for the display of grain, seeds, farm-implements, etc. The market buildings were erected also by a joint-stock company in 1851; and an auction mart was opened in 1877. Gas was introduced in 1837, and water in 1848. The parish church was built in 1775, and repaired in 1839, and again in 1860; it is now (1897) proposed to build a new church. It stands on the site of the old church of St Lawrence. There are a Free church (783 sittings), a Gothic United Presbyterian church (1871), with several

stained-glass windows, superseding a building of date 1812, St John's Episcopal church (1840), Italian in style, an Evangelical Union church, a Baptist chapel (1860), and Salvation Army barracks.

To the SE of the town is the wooded ridge of the Cluny Hill, which belongs to the burgh, and is laid out for the recreation of the inhabitants. The ridge is covered with fine plantations, and walks wind along in all directions amid the trees. There are three distinct hills, and on the summit of the highest is an octagonal tower, erected by public subscription in 1806 to commemorate Lord Nelson and his victories. It is 24 feet in diameter, and 70 high. On panels on the outside are inscribed 'In memory of Admiral Lord Nelson,' 'Nile, 1 August 1798,' 'Copenhagen, 2 April 1801,' and 'Trafalgar, 21 August 1805.' There are a number of floors, and the room on the first contains a marble bust of Lord Nelson. The top is reached by a spiral stair, and the view therefrom is magnificent. The eye ranges over a wide expanse of country, beginning with the richly wooded plains of Kinloss, Forres, and Dyke and Moy, and passing over the Moray Firth to the distant blue hills of Ross and Sutherland. On the southern slope of the hill is the Cluny Hill Hydro-pathic Establishment, admirably situated on dry soil, with a sheltered and sunny exposure, and commanding an extensive and fine view.

Forres has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, offices of the British Linen, National, Caledonian, and Royal Banks, a National Security Savings Bank, insurance companies, a cottage hospital (1889), a branch of the Bible Society, a number of religious and charitable societies, a cemetery, a property investment company, masonic lodges, the Forres Club, cricket, bowling, and Oddfellows clubs, angling and musical associations, public and Good Templar halls, etc. There are also a woollen and a boot and shoe manufactory, a chemical work, two flour-mills, several saw-mills, and granite, coach, and bobbin works. Since the discontinuance of the railway to Findhorn omnibuses for that place leave Forres several times daily. The *Liberal Forres, Elgin, and Nairn Gazette* (1837) is published on Wednesday. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and fairs for cattle and other live stock are held on the first and third Tuesdays of January, February, March, April, May (also last Tuesday), June, July, August, September, October, and November, and on the first Tuesday of December, and a special fat-stock market on Tuesday at least four days before Christmas. Hiring fairs are held on the Saturday before 28 May, on the first Tuesday of August (for shearers), and on the Saturday before 28 November. Justice of Peace courts sit when required, and the sheriff holds a small debt circuit court on the second Monday of Feb., April, June, Aug., October, and Dec. The town is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 11 councillors, who, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, are also



Seal of Forres.

commissioners of police. The town possesses extensive lands, the boundary of which, extending over about 15 miles, was officially perambulated in 1840. The arms of the town are Saint Lawrence (the patron saint) in a long habit, holding a gridiron: round his head is a nimbus, at his right side is a crescent, and at the left a star of six points; in his right hand is a book. The motto is *Jehova tu mihi Deus; quid deest?* Forres unites with INVERNESS, NAIRN, and FORTROSE in return-

ing a member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency numbering 527, and its municipal 683 in 1896. Corporation revenue (1832) £620, (1854) £707, (1879) £2235, (1881) £1715, (1895) £1578. Burgh valuation (1867) £7796, (1875) £11,116, (1882) £14,498, (1895) £16,278. Pop. of parliamentary, royal, and police burgh (1851) 3468, (1861) 4112, (1871) 3959, (1881) 4030, (1891) 3971, of whom 2224 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Forrestfield, a North British station, at the N border of Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, near the meeting-point with Linlithgow and Stirling shires, 6½ miles ENE of Airdrie, and 8 W by S of Bathgate.

Forrestmill. See FORESTMILL.

Forsa, a rivulet of Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. Rising on the skirt of Bentalloch, it runs 6½ miles north-north-westward along a glen called from it Glenforsa, and falls into the Sound of Mull at Pennygown, where its width is 22 yards. It contains both salmon and sea-trout. Glenforsa has an average width of ¾ mile, and is flanked by grassy or heathy hills, that rise with an acclivity of 30 degrees. Colonel Gardyne of Glenforsa, the proprietor, has formed a breeding-pond on the river for the improvement of line fishing, and sometimes allows anglers residing at Salen Hotel to fish in the river.

Forse, an estate, with a mansion, in Latheron parish, Caithness, 2½ miles W of Lybster. Forse fishing hamlet, 2 miles WSW of Lybster, has an inn; and on the cliffs here is the site of an old castle.

Forsinard, a station, an inn, and a post office on the Sutherland and Caithness section of the Highland railway, 20¼ miles SW of Halkirk, 24¼ NNW of Helmsdale, and 35½ WSW of Wick. Formerly in the Sutherland portion of Reay parish, it was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 with this portion to the Sutherland parish of Farr.

Forss, a stream and an estate of NW Caithness. Forss Water, issuing from Loch Shurrery (321 feet), winds 12½ miles northward, through or along the borders of Reay, Halkirk, and Thurso parishes, till it falls into the North Sea at Crosskirk Bay. It is subject to great freshets, doing much injury to the lands near its banks; and is well frequented by sea-trout and grilse. Forss House, near the right bank of the stream, and about a mile from Crosskirk Bay, is 5½ miles W of Thurso town. Forss Hill lies to the south-east of Forss House a short way, both being in the parish of Thurso. There is a post office of Forss under Thurso.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 115, 1878.

Fort Augustus. See AUGUSTUS, FORT.

Fort Charlotte. See LERWICK.

Forter, an ancient castle of the Ogilvies in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of the Isla, 4 miles NNW of Kirkton of Glenisla. Commanding the glen, together with passes leading to Glenshee and Braemar, it was plundered and destroyed by the Earl (later Marquis) of Argyll in July 1640—the month of the burning of the 'bonnie house of AIRLIE.' It appears to have been a place of considerable size and strength; and is now represented by walls partly almost entire, and partly ruinous.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Forteviot, a village and a parish of SE Perthshire. The village stands, 60 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of May Water, ½ mile above its influx to the Earn, and has a station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, 7 miles SW of Perth, under which there is a post office of Forteviot. On a small eminence now called the Halyhill, at the W end of the village, overhanging May Water, stood Fortevioth, the ancient capital of Fortrenn. According to the legend of the foundation of St Andrews, Angus mac Fergus, King of the Picts (731-61), here built a church, his three sons having already dedicated a tenth of the city to God and St Andrew; and in his palace here Kenneth mac Alpin died in 860. The mill of Forteviot lies a little way to the N of the site of the palace. Wynton records a curious story that Malcolm Ceanmor was an illegitimate son of King Duncan by the miller of Forteviot's daughter: anyhow, Forteviot was a favourite residence with Mal-

colm; and on the 'Miller's Acre,' near the Halyhill, Edward Baliol's army encamped before the battle of DUPPLIN (1332).

The parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Forteviot and Muckersie, until 1891, consisted of three separate portions—the main body, containing the village; the Hilton section, immediately W of Craighend village, and 2 miles ENE of the main body; and the Whitehill section, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the southern extremity of the main body. The Boundary Commissioners, in the year above-mentioned, united the Whitehill section with the main body of the parish by transferring to it (and to Perthshire) the intervening Kinross-shire portion of the parish of Forgandenny—that is, so much of the latter parish as lay to the south-west of the river May. The Hilton detached section, however (comprising 1887 acres) was at the same time transferred to the parish of Forgandenny. The parish is bounded N by Tibbermore, NE by Aberdalgie, E by Forgandenny, SE by Arngask, S by Orwell in Kinross-shire, SW and W by Dunning, and NW by Findo Gask. Its length from N to S is about 8 miles, and its greatest breadth, at the southern extremity, is 3 miles, contracting to a mile and a half at the northern extremity, and to about a mile towards the centre. The EARN winds east-north-eastward across the northern portion of the parish, then along the southern border of Aberdalgie parish; and its beautiful affluent, MAY Water, after forming the SW boundary with Dunning, crosses the parish in the southern portion and forms the eastern boundary with Forgandenny till it passes Ardargie House, when it re-enters the parish, and, running NW and N through the centre, falls into the Earn. Dupplin Lake ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies, at an altitude of 410 feet, towards the north-western corner. Along the Earn the surface declines to close upon 30 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 431 feet near Upper Cairnie, 504 near Invermay home farm, and 596 feet at Kirkton Hill. The rocks are chiefly eruptive and Devonian; and the soil along the Earn is of high fertility; whilst the southern and northern portions are finely wooded. INVERMAY, the chief mansion, is noticed separately. Forteviot is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £254. The church, at the village, erected in 1778, contains 250 sittings; and the old church of Muckersie, on the May's left bank, 1 mile ESE of Invermay, was long the burying-place of the Belshes family. Two public schools, Forteviot and Path of Condie, with respective accommodation for 98 and 64 children, have an average attendance of 57 and 39, and grants of £67, 2s. 6d. and £54, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1843) £6301, (1882) £8261, 13s. 6d., (1892) £7111, 8s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 786, (1831) 624, (1861) 595, (1871) 567, (1881) 618, (1891) 538.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

Fort George. See GEORGE, FORT.

Forth, a mining village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire. The village, standing 800 feet above sea-level, is 1 mile SSW of Wilsontown, to which there is a branch line from the Caledonian railway, and which is 3 miles W of Auchengray station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Lanark, under which it has a post office. At it are an Established church, a Free church, a hotel, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 250 children, has an average attendance of 113, and a grant of £107, 13s. 6d. The *quoad sacra* parish, in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, was constituted in 1881. Pop. of village (1871) 784, (1881) 757, (1891) 563; of parish (1881) 2072, (1891) 1526.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Forth, a river and an estuary flowing through or between Stirlingshire, Perthshire, Clackmannanshire, Fife, and the Lothians. The river is formed by two head-streams, Duchray Water and the Avonduh ('black water'), rising $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant from one another, and effecting a confluence at a point 1 mile W of the hamlet of Aberfoyle. Duchray Water, rising, at an altitude of 3000 feet, on the N side of Ben Lomond (8192), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the shore of the loch, winds $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward, south-eastward, and east-north-eastward

through the interior or along the borders of Buchanan, Drymen, and Aberfoyle parishes, for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles tracing the boundary between Stirling and Perth shires. The Avonduh, rising, on the western border of Aberfoyle parish, at an altitude of 1900 feet, flows 9 miles east-south-eastward, and expands, in its progress, into Loch CHON ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ mile; 290 feet) and the famous Loch ARD ($2\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; 103 feet). Both of the head-streams traverse a grandly mountainous country, and abound in imposing and romantic scenery. From their confluence, 80 feet above sea-level, the united stream winds east-south-eastward to Stirling, through or along the borders of the parishes of Aberfoyle, Drymen, Port of Monteith, Kippen, Gargunnoch, Kincardine, St Ninians, Lecropt, and Logie, during greater part of this course forming the boundary between Stirlingshire and Perthshire. At Stirling the river, from the confluence of its head-streams, has made a direct distance of about $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but measures 39 along the curves and meanderings of its bed. It flows principally through low, flat, alluvial grounds, but is overlooked everywhere, at near distances, by picturesque hills, and exhibits great wealth of scenery, embracing the softly beautiful as well as the brilliant and the grand. Two important and beautiful tributaries, the 'arrowy' TEITH and ALLAN Water, join the Forth $3\frac{3}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Stirling. At the junction of the latter stream the Forth enters purely Stirlingshire territory, and winds on to near Cambus, when it forms the boundary between Stirling and Clackmannan shires, and about a mile from Kincardine constitutes thereafter the southern boundary of Fife; and while the direct line from Stirling to Alloa measures only $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the windings of the river, popularly called the Links of Forth, are $12\frac{5}{8}$ miles long. The stream is flanked by broad care lands, of such value that, according to the old rhyme,

'A crook o' the Forth
Is worth an earldom o' the north.'

Below Alloa the river becomes less remarkable for its sinuosity of movement, and, losing partly its fresh-water character, begins to expand slowly into a fine estuary, reaching the German Ocean at a distance of 52 miles from Alloa. The Firth of Forth, as it is now called, divides Clackmannanshire and Fife from Stirlingshire, Linlithgowshire, Edinburghshire, and Haddingtonshire; and has a width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at Alloa, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at Kincardine, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles just above Borrowstounness. At Queensferry, in consequence of a peninsula on the N side, the basin suddenly contracts to a width of 1 mile, and is crossed here by that stupendous railway undertaking the FORTH BRIDGE (which see); but below Queensferry it again expands to $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles at Granton and Burntisland, and between Prestonpans and Leven to a maximum width of 17 miles. The Firth again contracts, between Dirleton and Elie Ness, to 8 miles; and enters the ocean, between Fife Ness and the mouth of the river Tyne, with a width of 19 miles. The islands, with the exception of Inchgarvie and two or three other rocky islets in the vicinity of Queensferry, are in the wider parts of the Firth, comprising INCHCOLM, CRAMOND island, and INCHKEITH. The last, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 furlongs, is crowned with a lighthouse, and in 1881 was rendered defensible by the erection of three batteries with heavy guns. Half a dozen small islands (FIDRA, CRAIGLEITH, etc.) lie off the Haddingtonshire coast; while the entrance is flanked by the romantic BASS Rock on the S and the Isle of MAY on the N. The estuary in mid channel has a maximum depth of 42 fathoms. Along the Fife shore the bed of the firth slopes down rapidly to a considerable depth, 10 fathoms being found at an average distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from land. A line drawn from Hound Point through Inch Mickry and Inchkeith to Fidra cuts off about one-third of the area to the south, which has scarcely a sounding of 10 fathoms or upwards. Off Musselburgh 10 fathoms is only found at a distance of 9 miles. At the mouth of the firth, almost from shore to shore, the channel is over 10 fathoms deep. The deepest point in the firth is

in the narrows between North and South Queensferry, when for a length of nearly 2 miles there is a trough more than 20 fathoms deep, at one point attaining the maximum of 42 fathoms. The tides are so affected by conflicting currents, by islands and shallows, and by the irregularities of the shores, as to vary much both in respect of velocity and time. The flowing tide, over the sands of Leith, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ knot an hour, and appears to flow for only four hours, while the ebbing tide continues for eight hours. The tides on the N shore, opposite these Roads, run from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour, and have an equal duration in flow and in ebb. The flowing tide, from Kinghorn Ness to the promontory W of Aberdour, runs at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour; through the contraction at Queensferry it runs at the rate of 5 knots an hour, and, 6 miles above that contraction, at from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The ebb tide, at about 6 miles above Queensferry, runs at the same rate as the flow tide; but through the contraction at Queensferry it runs at the rate of 6 knots an hour; and in Inverkeithing Bay, immediately E of that contraction, turns for two hours to the W at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ knot an hour. The estuary presents safe roadsteads at Elie Roads, Leith Roads, Burntisland Roads, Inverkeithing Bay, St Margaret's Hope immediately above Queensferry, and various other localities. It has good docks at Leith, Granton, Borrowstounness, Grangemouth, and Burntisland; good harbours at Dunbar, Anstruther, Cockenzie, and Fisherrow; and numerous harbours of varying character and capacity along the N shore from Crail to Alloa. The navigation was long regarded as dangerous; but, though shoally in various localities, and somewhat obstructed by sandbanks, it is now, with the aid of lighthouses on the islands of May and Inchkeith and of accurately drawn and minute charts, so signally safe as rarely to be marked with a shipwreck. Numerous industrial works are on the shores, from Alloa and Borrowstounness downwards; vast repositories of coal, limestone, and ironstone are so near it, on both shores and westward from its head, as to send down much of their output to it for shipment; and all these, along with the extensive and productive fisheries of LEITH and ANSTRUTHER districts, attract large numbers of vessels of all sizes.

The basin of the Forth is estimated at 645 square miles. The length of the river and its estuary, measured in a direct line from the Duchray's source on Ben Lomond to the entrance, is only 80 miles; but, following the bends of river and estuary, $117\frac{1}{2}$ miles, viz., $52\frac{3}{4}$ to Stirling, $12\frac{5}{8}$ thence to Alloa, and 52 thence to the German Ocean. The chief tributaries above Alloa are, on the right bank, Keltie Water, Boquhan Burn, and Bannock Burn; on the left bank, Goodie Water, the Teith, Allan Water, and the Devon; and the chief streams flowing into the estuary are, on the right side, the Carron, the Avon, the Almond, the Water of Leith, and the Esk; on the left side, the Leven. The river contains salmon, grilse, sea-trout, trout, pike, perch, and eels; and its salmon are large and delicate. Several good salmon casts for the angler occur about the influx of the Teith; but all the salmon fisheries below that point are held strictly as private property, and are let under stringent conditions. The estuary abounds with white fish of all kinds; and large fleets of fishing-boats from Newhaven, Fisherrow, Buchhaven, Anstruther, and other places procure abundant supplies for the daily markets of neighbouring and district towns. Of late years the use of steam trawlers has been introduced, and, while the catch is thus increased, the older style of fishers allege that the spawn and spawning beds are injured by the trawl nets. Herrings generally shoal into the Firth once a year, and have in some years yielded a prodigious produce; but they are esteemed in some respects inferior in quality to the herrings of the western coast. The extensive sand beds, together with immense quantities of seaweed, are favourable to the deposit of the spawn of fishes; and mussels, contributing so largely to the support of the finny tribes, are very abundant. Oysters formerly lay in beds adjacent to Cramond and

Inch Mickery, as well as near Prestonpans; but they were over-fished, almost to comparative exhaustion; and they are now inferior, both in quality and in size, to the oysters obtained in many other parts of the British coasts.

An ancient ferry crosses the river at Queensferry, and connects on the S side with a branch from the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway at Ratho station, and with a line to Dunfermline on the N. A still more important ferry is that from Granton to Burntisland, which, until the opening of the Forth Bridge, formed the link between the southern and the northern portions of the North British Railway system. Both of the ferries named are in the hands of the North British Railway Company, but have been largely superseded by the great bridge. In former times the Queen's Ferry was on the line of the Great North Road, the mails crossing here *en route* for Kinross, Perth, and the North. The ferry between Leith or Newhaven and Kirkcaldy or Pettycur has long since been abandoned, as has also the 'Earl's Ferry,' from a place in Fife still bearing that name, to the nearest point in East Lothian. Many projects have been made to bridge the Forth or to tunnel it, the latter proposal being described in several pamphlets published early in the present century. Although there are, with the railway bridges, several structures now spanning the Forth there, the bridge of Stirling was at one time an important because almost solitary access to the North. A bridge is known to have existed here six centuries ago, and some remains of it, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the existing 'old bridge,' are still, it is said, to be seen. Below Stirling a bridge was erected (1882-83) by the Alloa Railway Company, to connect with the South Alloa Branch of the Caledonian railway. The main feature of this bridge is a swing-opening by which the river, at high water, remains navigable by steamers and small vessels to Stirling as heretofore. Before the Forth bridge undertaking was begun, several plans had been drawn up for improving the crossing at Queensferry and below. See article FORTH BRIDGE.

The Firth of Forth has played a not unimportant part in the troublous history of Scotland, having been visited by hostile fleets at various times from 83 A.D. downwards. In 1549, the island of Inchkeith was seized and fortified by the English under the Duke of Somerset, from whom it was taken by the French commander, then in alliance with the Scots. In 1567, an act was passed for the demolition of the fort on Inchkeith, and though this was not fully carried out (since Johnson and Boswell found the fort in fair preservation in 1773), the Firth for three centuries remained defenceless. At the entrance to Leith harbour a Martello tower was erected, and there is, nominally, a fort in that town, but the former is disused, and both are inadequate for defence against modern ordnance. After many years' agitation, steps were in 1880-81 taken for the construction of three batteries on Inchkeith, and one on Kinghorn Ness, which, mounted with heavy guns, completely command the channels N and S of the island.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 39, 31, 32, 40, 33, 41, 1857-71. See David M. Home's *Estuary of the Forth and adjoining Districts viewed geologically* (Edinb. 1871), and works cited under FIFE and STIRLINGSHIRE.

Forth Bridge, a stupendous steel cantilever railway bridge connecting the northern and southern shores of the Firth of Forth at Queensferry. Before this undertaking was designed several plans for improving the crossing at this point and below it were drawn up. As far back as 1818 it was proposed to span the Forth here by a cast-iron suspension bridge 90 feet above high water, the line of which was to begin at high-tide mark 'near Newall's Inn,' to traverse the island of Garvie at a point, and terminate at the Battery Rock on the north shore. In 1851 Sir Thomas Bouch perfected the 'floating railway' between Granton and Burntisland, a plan in which, by the use of adjustable loading apparatus and of large flat steamers, the railway company was enabled to carry goods trains over the ferry without breaking bulk; and this system remained in operation

for upwards of thirty years. In 1861 the same engineer proposed to extend the 'floating railway' idea to Queensferry in connection with a projected railway from Edinburgh to Perth. This plan not commending itself, three years later he proposed his first design for bridging the firth. The bridge was to be 3 miles long, crossing the broader but shallower part of the river a mile above Charleston, with a height of 125 feet above the river, and five spans of 500 feet each in the fairway. But in 1873, after the Tay Bridge had been begun, the bolder design of crossing at Queensferry, using the island of Inchgarvie as the central support for two spans of 1600 feet each, was put forward by him. The plan involved a double bridge, one for each set of rails. The two were to be braced together by lateral diagonal stays. This scheme was eagerly taken up, despite the fact that it was to be partly on the suspension principle, and required piers of 600 feet high to bear the chains, this elevation being about 100 feet above the highest existing structures. When the Tay Bridge fell, however, the feeling against the Forth Suspension Bridge became so pronounced that the idea was given up. A conference of engineers was held on the subject, and, after exhaustive consideration, it was resolved that a steel *cantilever* bridge, with central connecting girders, was the best, if not the only possible solution of the problem. Fortified by this unanimous and unqualified decision on the part of the best engineering authorities, the Forth Bridge Railway Company took the necessary steps to have the new project carried into effect, and in 1882 obtained powers to proceed with the plans of their chief engineers, Sir John Fowler and Mr Baker. The Midland and East Coast Railway Companies, along with the North British, interposed their credit for the necessary financial obligations; the North British being responsible for one-half of the four per cent. payable on the capital expenditure.

The cantilever principle is as old as the science of engineering, but never before has it been applied on so magnificent a scale. It is that of projecting brackets, gradually extended, till they come near enough to be connected by a central girder. The central or Inchgarvie cantilever is balanced by having a girder to support at both of its extremities; whereas the south and north cantilevers have at their shoreward ends about 1000 tons each of cast-iron ballast to counterbalance the half weight of the connecting girder each has to support at its other end. From each tower of tubes the great brackets had to be extended at an exactly equal rate, that the poise might be preserved. Each cantilever is in effect composed of two brackets—an ordinary and an inverted bracket, the former resting more directly on the pier foundation, and the latter suspended from the great steel tower.

To carry the tension parts of the cantilevers, it was necessary that the great steel towers should be 360 feet in height. Each of the three great towers includes four steel columns, 12 feet in diameter, and each of these columns rests on its own foundation of solid masonry, built from the rock or boulder clay, 70 feet in diameter at the bottom and tapering to 49 feet at the top. The foundations of the north and south cantilevers are 91 feet below high-water level, so that the total height of the structure from its base is fully 450 feet. The foundations of the central cantilever, at Inchgarvie, were cut out of the hard trap rock to 72 feet below the surface of the water. Two of the piers for the Fife cantilever were constructed practically on shore, and other four were erected without the aid of caissons; but the remaining six had to be laid in deep water by means of caissons, 70 feet in width and about 60 feet in height. These caissons were made on shore, launched, towed to the spot where they were wanted, and there ballasted till they sank to the bottom. The floor of each caisson was 7 feet above its lower or cutting edge, and below this floor the water was expelled by means of compressed air, leaving a working chamber 70 feet in diameter and 7 feet in height, in which the work of excavation was carried on. This working chamber communicated with the surface by three shafts, closed with air-tight double doors or

air-locks, on the principle of a canal lock. Two of these shafts were used to bring up the excavated material, and the third was for the use of the workmen and officials. The working chamber was lighted by electricity; and when the caisson was at the bottom of the foundations the pressure of air had to be maintained at 35 lbs. to the square inch. Most of the men employed at this part of the work were Italians who had acquired full experience of similar employment while constructing the foundations of the great new quays at Antwerp. They used dynamite for blasting, and took refuge some distance up the shaft when a shot had to be fired. To work in the boulder clay, which proved too tough for ordinary digging implements, Mr Arrol, the contractor, invented for them diggers with hydraulic rams in their hollow stems. When these diggers were placed against the roof of the working chamber, the men had but to turn on the hydraulic power, when the cutting part of the implement went down into the clay with a force of which human muscle is incapable. As the work went on round the cutting edge of the caisson, it gradually sank to the required depth; and when the foundation was found to be satisfactory the whole of the interior of the caisson was built full of solid masonry, for which the caisson itself is left as a temporary covering. One of the deep piers contains 20,000 tons of masonry. Into the upper part of the piers are built strong steel ties, 24 feet deep, and fixed to secure anchors in the masonry. By these ties the bed-plates are held down on the top of the masonry. These plates bear the enormously strong skew-backs, in which are combined the bases of all the limbs of the cantilevers—perpendicular, horizontal, and diagonal, amounting to 50,000 tons of steel. It took three years to lay the foundations, and, considering the nature of the task, the time was considered short by those competent to judge. They contain 120,000 cubic yards of concrete and 400,000 cubic feet of granite.

The piers that serve as the bases of the great vertebral steel columns are in pairs, 120 feet apart from east to west. The east columns of each tower are therefore that distance apart from the west at their base, but they approach to within 33 feet of each other at the top. This arrangement greatly enhances the stability of the bridge and its power to resist wind pressure. The piers of the Fife and of the Queensferry cantilevers are 150 feet apart from north to south; but those of the Inchgarvie cantilever have been placed 270 feet apart, because, the arms of the central cantilever being free, a greater thrust-resisting base has been deemed necessary for its support. Lengthwise the skew-backs, or boxes that receive the bases of all the great columns, are joined together by cylinders 12 feet in diameter; crosswise they are bound together by lattice girders. On these skew-backs all the thrusts, vertical and lateral, connected with the weight of the bridge meet and counterbalance each other. The construction of the great tubs columns was first gone about on shore. The steel plates of which they are composed had to be heated to a dull red and bent by hydraulic pressure into the exact curve needed. The edges of every plate had to be carefully planed, and they were fitted round a frame which had been prepared of the exact shape and dimensions of the great tube. The rivet holes were then all carefully drilled, and, after the tube had thus been completed, every plate was numbered and the whole taken to pieces for erection on its permanent site. The construction of the cantilevers began in the early part of 1886. Large temporary platforms for the workmen were used in the first instance, and gradually raised, as necessary, by hydraulic rams. When the work advanced, it served as the basis of its own scaffolding. Cranes rested on the rising vertical and extending horizontal members of the cantilever, making additions which, in their turn, became new supports for the cranes and starting points for further extension. Plates and other material, brought out in barges, were raised to the level of the viaduct by a crane stationed there. Goliath cranes lifted the plates into position, and held them there till they had been securely riveted. The columns

at the Fife and Queensferry sides were completed to their full height in the summer of 1887, less than half a year after they had been commenced, and those of the Inchgarvie cantilever reached their full height shortly after. In the summer of 1888 each of the first bays of the cantilevers had been fixed; and in the summer of 1889 they had been so far finished that they were only separated by the gaps left for the connecting girders. These girders were built out gradually, on the same principle as the cantilevers, one-half from each side, by means of cranes gradually advanced for the purpose. The completion of these girders was successfully accomplished on 14th November, 1889, and the bridge was complete from South to North Queensferry.

The great 12 feet tubes are stiffened by internal diaphragms, and provided with man-holes to facilitate inspection, painting, and repairs. For the same purpose they are traversed by internal steel ladders. The tubes are strengthened as well as held in position by strong struts and ties, which become lighter towards the extremity of the cantilever, where the end of the intermediate connecting girder rests on a rocking column, to allow for expansion and contraction of the bridge under changes of temperature. By this arrangement the rails are allowed to slip to and fro, if necessary, as much as 18 inches on the whole bridge. The rails of the permanent way, instead of being left a little apart at their ends, as is usually the case, to allow for expansion in hot weather, are constructed with tapered ends, which overlap and can slip past one way or the other, as expansion or contraction may require. Thus the jolt so often felt in passing a joint of the rails in travelling will be avoided on the Forth Bridge. There is similar provision made on the approach viaduct terminal piers for any movement due to the elasticity of the cantilevers under lateral wind pressure or by changes of temperature; and the girders of the approach viaduct—each 336 feet long—rest on a sliding bed-plate, which surmounts each column, to allow for contraction and expansion under changes of temperature. A space of 6 inches has been left between each girder for expansion, though the greatest variation yet noted has been but 2 inches, on one of the hottest days of 1889. The rails are 120 lbs. per yard, 50 per cent stronger than the strongest rails ordinarily in use. They rest on teak sleepers, sunk in a longitudinal trough formed by the upper members of the permanent way girder. The teak sleepers rest on a wooden asphalted bed; and as the rails are 1½ inch below the top of the trough, no other guiding rail is needed.

The bridge was formally inaugurated on 4th March, 1890, when the Prince of Wales, by turning the tap of a hydraulic rivetter, clinched the last bolt, immediately afterwards declaring the bridge open. At the luncheon which followed, His Royal Highness intimated that Her Majesty had been pleased to create Sir John Fowler, chief engineer of the company, a Baronet; Mr Benjamin Baker a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George; and Mr. William Arrol a Knight.

Forth and Clyde Canal or Great Canal, The, constructed to connect the Firths of Forth and Clyde, was opened for traffic in 1790. The possibility of making a short cut through this neck of Scotland was discussed as early as the reign of Charles II., and the plan was revived without success in 1723 and 1761. In 1766 some Glasgow merchants began a subscription of £30,000 for a canal 4 feet deep and 24 broad, but parliament refused to sanction the scheme, owing to the smallness of the sum, which had been fully subscribed in two days after the proposal. Another combination was made, and a new subscription for £150,000 set on foot. In 1767 parliament gave the required permission for the incorporation of 'The Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation,' the stock to consist of 1500 shares of £100 each, with liberty to borrow £50,000. Work was begun in 1768 under the superintendence of Mr. Smeaton, the first sod being cut by Sir Lawrence Dundas on 10 July. In July 1775 the canal was completed up to Stockingfield, at which point a branch to Glasgow was con-

structed and was carried to Hamilton Hill near that city, where a basin and storehouses were made. By this time all the capital and the loan had been spent, as well as the income from other sources. The revenue from the part then opened was only £4000, and the prospects were gloomy all round, the shares falling to half their original price. In 1784 assistance was given by the Government, who handed £50,000 of the revenue from the forfeited estates of the Jacobites to the corporation. This was not a gift, for the Government stipulated that the Crown should draw the ordinary dividend for that sum. In July 1786 the cutting of the canal was resumed under the superintendence of Mr Robert Whitworth, and by July 1790 it was opened from sea to sea. The Hamilton Hill basin was found too small, and the large depot at Port Dundas was constructed to answer the needs of Glasgow. Here a junction was afterwards effected with the MONKLAND CANAL, and the two were amalgamated in 1846. Although the canal was planned to be only 7 feet deep, its depth was practically 10. Its length was 38½ miles—35 miles direct between the Forth and Clyde, 2½ miles of the branch to Port Dundas, and a mile of the continuation to the Monkland Canal. The greatest height of the canal above the sea is 156 feet, and this is attained by means of twenty locks on the eastern and nineteen on the western sides, a difference due to the different water-level of the two rivers. The locks are each 74 feet long and 20 broad, with a rise of 8 feet. They admit the passage of vessels of 68 feet keel, 19 feet beam, and 8½ feet draught of water. The average breadth of the canal on the surface is 56 feet, and at the bottom 27 feet. Above thirty bridges span the canal, and it in turn crosses about forty aqueducts, the largest of which is that over the Kelvin at Maryhill, consisting of four arches 83 feet high, which convey the waterway across a dell 400 feet wide. This work was begun in June 1787, and completed in April 1791, at a cost of £8500. Water for the canal is supplied from eight reservoirs, covering a space of 721 acres.

The canal begins, at the E end, about a mile up the river Carron at Grangemouth. Hence it goes south-westward to Grahamston and Bainsford, where a basin was made for the Carron Company's traffic. It then continues in the same direction to Camelon, and then trends to the W to Lock 16, where it is joined by the UNION CANAL from Edinburgh. Thence to Windford Loch, near Castlecary (where it attains its greatest elevation), it goes in a westerly and south-westerly direction. As it approaches the Kelvin viaduct the locks become numerous, and the scenery through which the canal passes is picturesque and romantic. Re-entering Dumbartonshire, it proceeds about 5 miles till it is joined by a junction canal, extending to the Clyde opposite the mouth of the Cart, formed in 1839 for the benefit of Paisley, but not now used. For 3½ miles the Forth and Clyde navigation follows the course of the Clyde in a north-westerly direction, finally joining the river at Bowling Bay, where a harbour and wharves were constructed at a cost of £35,000.

Considerable scientific and historical interest attaches to the Forth and Clyde Canal as the scene of early experiments in steam navigation. After Mr Patrick Miller and Mr Symington had, on Dalswinton Loch, proved the feasibility of using steam on the water, they came to Edinburgh, and had a boat of 30 tons burden constructed at Carron. In November 1789 this vessel was launched on the Forth and Clyde Canal. In presence of hundreds of people the vessel started, and attained a speed of 6 miles an hour. Ten years later Lord Dundas desired Symington to construct a steamer to be used as a tug on the canal, and in March 1802 the *Charlotte Dundas* towed two laden barges of 70 tons burden each a distance of 19½ miles with great ease. In consequence of the success of this experiment, a proposal was made to the proprietors to use steam tugs instead of horse power, but it was rejected on the ground that the wash from the paddles would destroy the banks of the canal.

In September 1839 another successful experiment in

the use of steam was made on the canal. This time the power was proposed to be supplied by an engine running along the bank; but as the application of the system to the whole canal would have been very costly, it was abandoned. Since then, however, screw-propelled steamers have been largely introduced. In 1867 the joint canals were taken over by the Caledonian Railway Company, when they were valued at £1,141,333.

Forth and Clyde Railway. See **NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.**

Forthar, a place with extensive lime-works in Kettle parish, Fife, 2 miles S by W of Kettle village. The limestone at it contains 98 per cent. of pure lime; and the working of it gives permanent employment to a great number of men.

Forthar Castle, Forfarshire. See **FORTER.**

Forthill, an eminence in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Broughty Castle. A fort, erected on it in 1548 as a flanking post of the English garrison in Broughty Castle, was dismantled in 1550; left remains 12 feet high till 1782; and is now completely obliterated. A camp was formed on the same eminence fully $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the fort, and has left slight traces of its entrenchments.

Forthie Water, a rivulet of Kincardineshire, rising in the W of Dunnottar parish, and winding 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, chiefly along the mutual boundary of Glenbervie and Arbuthnott, till it falls into Bervie Water 1 mile S of Drumlithie.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 67, 66, 1871.

Forth Iron-works. See **CARNOCK** and **OAKLEY.**

Fortingall, a hamlet and a large highland parish of Athole and Breadalbane districts, NW Perthshire. The hamlet stands, 400 feet above sea-level, 3 furlongs N of the left bank of the Lyon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the lower waters of Loch Tay, and 8 miles W by S of Aberfeldy, under which it has a post office. There is a good hotel. Fairs are held here on 9 August, *o.s.*, and 6 and 7 Dec., but when these dates fall on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, then on Tuesday following.

The parish contains also **KINLOCH RANNOCH** village, 18 miles NNW of Fortingall by road, but only 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ as the crow flies, and Innerwick hamlet, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W; and until 1891 it comprised two detached portions. In that year the Boundary Commissioners rearranged the bounds of the parish, and added considerably to its area. There were transferred to it so much of Kenmore parish, on the north of Drummond Hill, so much of the Kenknock detached portion of the same parish, and so much of the detached parts of Weem parish, as lay in the basin of the river Lyon. The addition from the parish of Weem had the effect of uniting the Loch Lyon detached portion of Fortingall with the main portion. The other (Bolfracks) detached portion of Fortingall, however, comprising 4020 acres, was transferred to the parish of Dull. There were also transferred to Fortingall two detached portions of Logierait parish—the one, situated on the south side of Loch Rannoch, containing 9939 acres; and the other, situated near Lochgarry House, containing 4681 acres. On the northern boundary of the latter detached portion was an area marked on the Ordnance Survey maps as common to Blair-Athole, Fortingall, and Logierait; this area has been divided between Blair-Athole and Fortingall, the burn Allt Sleibh being the dividing line, and the part south of this being given to Fortingall. The parish is bounded NE by Blair-Athole, E by Dull, S by Kenmore and Killin, W by Glenorchy and Lismore in Argyllshire, NW and N by Kilmonivaig and Laggan in Invernesshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 27 miles; and its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 22 miles. In the south-western portion of the parish the river LYON rises close to the Argyllshire border at 2400 feet above sea-level, and runs 4 miles northward to Loch Lyon ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 1100 feet), after leaving which it has an east-by-northerly course through the entire length of the southern or longest part of the parish, until it enters Dull, at the junction of the Keltney, just previous to joining the Tay. Thus Fortingall claims all but 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

miles of its entire course (36 miles), during which its chief affluent is **KELTNEY** Burn, rising at 2700 feet upon Carn Mairg, and hurrying 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward through the interior, then 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-eastward along the boundary with Dull. Loch Laidon or LYDOCH ($5\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 924 feet), on desolate Rannoch Muir, belongs partly to Glenorchy, but mainly to Fortingall. From it the GAUIR winds 7 miles eastward to the head of Loch RANNOCH (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 furl.; 668 feet). The river TUMMEL, issuing from the foot of Loch Rannoch, has here an eastward course of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and to Loch Rannoch, towards its head, the ERICHT runs 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward out of Loch Erich (1153 feet), whose lower 7 miles are partly in Laggan but chiefly in Fortingall. Such, broadly, are the drainage features of this parish, which, lying all within the basin of the Tay, at the very heart of the Grampians, offers rich variety of highland landscape—soft valley and rugged glen, jagged ridge and soaring summit, with, westwards, mile on mile of moorland plateau. Along the Tummel the surface sinks to 600, along the Lyon to 350 feet above sea-level; and from E to W the principal heights to the N of the Tummel, Loch Rannoch, the Gaur, and Loch Laidon, are **BEN MHOLACH** (2758 feet), **Stob an Aonaich Mhoir** (2805), ***Ben Chumhann** (2962), **BEN PHARLAGAIN** (2336), ***Sgur Gaibhre** (3128), ***Carn Dearg** (3084), and ***CRUACH** (2420); between Loch Rannoch and the Lyon, **Meall Crumach** (2217), conical **SCHIEHALLION** (3547), **CARN MAIRG** (3419), **Carn Gorm** (3370), **Ben Meggernie** (2158), **Garbh Mheall** (3000), and ***Stuchd an Lochain** (3144); to the S of the Lyon ***Meall Luaidhe** (2558), ***Ben nan Oighreag** (2978), and ***Meall Ghaordie** (3407), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the confines of the parish. In the south-western detached portion, around Loch Lyon, rise **Meall Dail** (2858), and **BEN CREACHAN** (3540), ***BEN ACHALLADER** (3399), **BEN VANNOCH** (3125), ***BEN-A-CHAISTEIL** (2897), ***Creag Mhor** (3305), and **Ben Heasgarnich** (3530). The Moor of Rannoch lies, in large measure, upon granite; elsewhere the rocks are principally quartzose, of Silurian age. Clay slate, of fissile character, appears in a hill above Fortingall hamlet and on the eastern side of Schiehallion. Good limestone is plentiful in the E; and several veins of marble, of varied hues, occur in different parts. Rock crystals, spars, and pebbles of great variety and brilliancy are often found among the mountains; and a vein of lead ore in Glenlyon, seemingly of considerable richness, was worked for some time about the beginning of last century. The soil of the level strips along the vales is generally gravelly and dry; on the skirts and lower slopes of the hills, though cold, yields good enough pasture; and on the higher acclivities is for the most part bleak and barren moor. Very little of the land is arable, an enormous proportion being either sheep-walk, grouse-moor, or deer-forest. Still, great improvements have been made in the reclamation and enclosing of land, and in farm-buildings. Chief antiquities are an ancient Caledonian stone circle, near the parish church; a Roman camp between the hamlet and the Lyon, by Skene regarded as an outpost of the Emperor Severus beyond the Tay (208 A.D.); traces of fourteen wide circular forts; and the striking ruin of Garth Castle. This is separately noticed, as also are the chief mansions—**Glenlyon House**, **Garth House**, and **Chesthill**, near Fortingall hamlet; **Meggernie Castle**, above Innerwick; **Rannoch Lodge**, **Finnart Lodge**, and **Croiscrag**, at or towards the head of Loch Rannoch; and **Dalchosnie**, **Dun Alastair**, and **Innerhadden**, near Kinloch Rannoch. In the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Fortingall proper, Innerwick or Glenlyon, and Kinloch Rannoch—the first a living worth £183. Its church, at Fortingall hamlet, is a venerable building, containing 376 sittings; and in the churchyard, protected by iron rails, is the shattered torso of the famous yew-tree, supposed to be fully 3000 years old—'probably the oldest authentic specimen of vegetation in Europe.' In Pennant's day (1772) it measured no less than 56 feet in girth, but now

there are only two fragments and a part of the shell. These fragments still put forth branches and leaves, and outside the enclosure is a vigorous scion, 36 feet high, and fully 150 years old. A Free church stands on the same bank of the Lyon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the hamlet; and a public school, with accommodation for 100 children, has an average attendance of 59, and a grant of £74, 2s. Other churches and schools are noticed under GLENLYON and KINLOCH RANNOCH. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3875, (1831) 3067, (1861) 2181, (1871) 1766, (1881) 1690, (1891) 1610, of whom 1131 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 700, (1881) 616, (1891) 527; of registration district (1881) 568, (1891) 773.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 54, 46, 47, 1869-73.

Fortrose, a royal and parliamentary burgh in the parish of Rosemarkie, Ross-shire, is situated on the NW side of the inner Moray Firth, at the north-eastern extremity of the Black Isle Rock, nearly opposite Fort George, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Invergordon Ferry, 9 SSW of Cromarty, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Inverness, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It is the terminus of the Black Isle section of the Highland railway, branching off at Muir of Ord station. Fortrose consists of two towns, CHANONRY and ROSEMARKIE, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from each other, and first politically united under James II. in 1455, when they were constituted a free burgh in favour of the Bishop of Ross. The burgh lapsed to the Crown after the Reformation, but in 1590 Chanonry was enfranchised; and in 1592 the towns were re-united under the title of the royal burgh of Fortross, afterwards softened into the present name Fortrose. Chanonry Point, a long tongue of land, covered with fine links, and edged with sandy beach, which stretches into the sea between the towns, has suggested an etymology for the name, meaning 'fort of the peninsula;' other authorities explain it as 'strong fort.' A lighthouse of the second class was built in 1846 at the extremity of this point, whence also there is a ferry (1 mile broad) to Fort George and the Inverness coast. Fortrose (or at least one of its component parts) early appears in history as an ecclesiastical seat. Lugadins or Moluog, an abbot and bishop of Lismore, who died in 577, founded a Columban monastery in Rosemarkie. About the beginning of the 8th century, Albanus Kiritinus, surnamed Bonifacius, who seems to have been a bishop of the Irish-Roman Church, named Curitan, came to Scotland; and in 716, says Wynnton,

'In Ros he fowndyd Rosmarkyne,'

dedicating his church to St Peter. When David I. came to the throne in 1124 he founded the bishopric of Ross, and placed the diocesan seat at Rosmarkyn or Rosemarkie. The presence of an educated clergy raised the place to a high degree of culture; and famous schools of divinity and law flourished under the shadow of the cathedral. Down so late even as the time of Cromwell the little town enjoyed a considerable amount of general prosperity. Now, however, Fortrose has little or no trade; and its connection with the outer world is chiefly maintained through the summer visitors who are annually attracted by the beautiful situation of the town, its picturesque neighbourhood, its fine links, and its facilities for sea-bathing. New houses have recently begun to spring up for the better accommodation of these visitors. Its most interesting edifice is the ruined cathedral dedicated to SS. Peter and Bonifacius, situated within a wide, grassy enclosure in the centre of the town. The sole remains now are the S aisle of the chancel and nave, and a detached chapter-house; and an old bell is also preserved, dated 1460. When perfect the cathedral was a handsome red sandstone building, presenting a beautiful specimen of the pure Early Decorated style, and dating from about the beginning of the 14th century. Its total length was 120 feet; and it comprised a nave of 4 bays, with aisles 14 feet wide, and round-headed windows; a choir, with aisles, Lady-chapel, west-tower, quasi-transept, rood-turret, and, to the NE, a vaulted chapter-house over a crypt. The greater part of the cathedral and the whole of the former bishop's

residence were removed by Oliver Cromwell to provide building material for his fort at Inverness. Within the precincts of the cathedral stood the various residences of the high officials of the chapter, the archdeacon's house, the rectory of Kirkmichael, and the manses of the parochial charges of Cullicudden, Lemlair, Rosskeen, Alness, Kiltearn, Contin, Kilmuir, West Kilmuir, Kin-cardine, Logie, Obstill, and St Katherine's; but of these no vestiges remain. In Jan. 1880 a hoard of 1100 silver coins of Robert III. was discovered, buried in the cathedral green, halfway between the sites of Kiltearn manse and of the ancient tumulus (now levelled) known as the 'Holeridge.' A large Volunteer hall, capable of seating 400 persons, was erected in the town in 1881. Fortrose is the seat of the presbytery of Chanonry. It contains two Established churches. Rosemarkie parish church (1821; 800 sittings) is said to occupy the site of an ancient church built by, and dedicated to, St Bonifacius; Fortrose church from a chapel of ease was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1873. The Free church is a tasteful edifice in the Pointed style. The Episcopalian church of St Andrew was built in 1812 at a cost of about £1100, and was renovated in 1891. It is Gothic in style, and looks well from the sea. There is also a Baptist chapel (1806) in the town. The historian, Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832), who was born at ALDOURIE, was educated at Fortrose from 1775 to 1780. The Academy, which offers a very good secondary education, was founded in 1791. By a scheme under the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882, approved on 28th November, 1887, the Academy was transferred to and vested in the School Board of the parish of Rosemarkie as the governing body thereof. Among other provisions 6 scholars are to be educated free. The Academy, Rosemarkie Public, and Fortrose Infant schools, with respective accommodation for 150, 130, and 50 children, have an average attendance of 117, 74, and 49, and grants of £168, 18s. 6d., £71, 5s., and £41, 8s. 6d. Science classes are conducted in Fortrose and Rosemarkie. The Mechanics' Institute possesses an excellent library and a reading-room. The town contains a branch of the Caledonian bank, several insurance agencies, a hotel, a combination poorhouse, golf and curling clubs, and a horticultural society. The Black Isle Farmers' Society meets here and at Munloch. The Black Isle Steam Shipping Company's steamer runs between Inverness and Fortrose twice a week during winter and spring, and daily during summer and autumn. The harbour is safe and convenient, and was thoroughly repaired in 1881; and at the same date a new wooden pier, about 250 yards long, was erected, at a cost of £3000. A red light was erected on the pier in 1881. There are markets at Fortrose for cattle, grain, and farm produce every month, on the Monday preceding the Beaully market, except in April and May, when the dates are respectively the first Wednesday of the month and the Monday before Beaully; and in June, besides the Monday before Beaully, on the third Wednesday. Hiring markets are combined with the above in August and November. Through the generosity of Mr Fletcher of Rosehaugh a water supply was introduced in 1893 to the burgh, and also to the village of Avoch, on easy terms. The water comes from a spring on the Rosehaugh estate about 5 miles distant, which is calculated to give 60 gallons per head per day. The reservoir, situated a little above Rosehaugh mansion house, holds 250,000 gallons, and the whole undertaking cost about £5000.

The burgh has an independent revenue, besides enjoying the benefit of various charitable mortifications, so that the rate of taxation is low. Under the Burgh Police Act 1892, which came into force May 15, 1893, it is governed by 9 commissioners, including a provost and 2 bailies. The sheriff-substitute of Dingwall holds quarterly circuit small-debt courts at Fortrose; and a justice of peace court is held on the first Wednesday of each month. With INVERNESS, FORRES, and NAIRN, Fortrose returns a member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency numbering 157, and its municipal 225, in 1896, when the annual value of real property

within the burgh amounted to £4127, its corporation revenue being £460. Pop. (1821) 932, (1841) 1082, (1851) 1148, (1861) 928, (1871) 911, (1881) 874, (1891) 871; of royal burgh beyond the parliamentary limits



Seal of Fortrose.

(1881) 117, (1891) 109; of Fortrose *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 492, (1891) 503.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See the Rev. J. M. Neale's *Ecclesiological Notes on Ross* (Lond. 1848), and A. R. Scott's *Illustrations of Fortrose Cathedral* (Edinb. Architect. Assoc., 1873).

Fort-William. See WILLIAM, FORT.

Foss, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Dull parish, Perthshire. The hamlet stands near the right bank of the river Tummel, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of the head of Loch Tummel, and 12 miles W of Pitlochry, under which it has a post office. Foss House, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile nearer the loch, is a seat of Sir Robt. Menzies, Bart. of CASTLE-MENZIES. The parish, constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1830, by civil authority in 1845, is in the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. (1871) 270, (1881) 226, (1891) 210.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Fossway, a parish until 1891 chiefly in Perthshire, but partly in Kinross-shire, containing the villages of BLAIRINGONE, CROOK OF DEVON, and CARNBO, and comprising the ancient parishes of Fossway and Tullibole, united about 1614. The Boundary Commissioners, in the year mentioned, transferred to the Perthshire parish of Glendevon that portion of Fossway lying to the west of the Glendey Burn and of the road leading from Muckart to Dunning. Fossway parish, thus reduced, was then placed entirely in the county of Kinross. Very irregular in outline, it is bounded N by Dunning, NE by Orwell, E by Kinross, SE by Cleish, S by Saline in Fife, SW by Clackmannan and Dollar in Clackmannanshire, and W by Muckart and Glendevon. On the Glendevon and Muckart border, the 'crystal Devon' winds south-eastward and west-south-westward, from the junction of the Glendey Burn to near Pitgober. During this course it exhibits the finest of its famous scenery, described in our articles Devil's Mill, Rumbling-Bridge, and Caldron Linn. Other chief streams are Gairney Water and South Quich Water, both streams running to Loch Leven. Perennial springs of pure water are everywhere abundant; a petrifying spring is on the lands of Devonshaw; and a medicinal spring, erroneously known as Dollar Water, is on the lands of Blairingone. The surface declines along the Devon to close on 100 feet above sea-level, and S of Crook of Devon it, though undulating, nowhere much exceeds 600 feet; but northwards it rises to 734 feet near Knockintinny, 1496 at Lendrick Hill, 1134 at Cloon, 1573 at Mellock Hill, and 1621 at Innerdouny Hill—summits these of the Ochils. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Trap and sandstone are quarried in several places; coal and ironstone has been worked, and limestone occurs in connection with both, whilst copper ore, not rich enough to repay the cost of working, is found near Rumbling-Bridge. The soils are variously clayey, loamy, gravelly,

and mossy; and some are fertile, others very inferior. ALDIE and Tullibole castles are interesting and prominent objects; mansions are Arndean, Devonshaw, Fossway Lodge, and Glen Tower; and an old circular ruin on the lands of Aldie, an oblong moated mound on the barony of Coldrain, the Gallow Knowe adjacent to Crook of Devon village, and the Monk's Grave between the lands of Gartwhinean and those of Pittar, are chief antiquities. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Blairingone, this parish is in the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife; the living is worth £170. The parish church, near Crook of Devon village, was built in 1806, and an organ was introduced in 1892. There is also a Free church of Fossway; a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; and two public schools, Carnbo and Fossway, with respective accommodation for 83 and 170 children, have an average attendance of 35 and 83, and grants of £49, 4s. 6d. and £103, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1312, (1831) 1576, (1841) 1724, (1861) 1584, (1871) 1461, (1881) 1267, (1891) 1053; of ecclesiastical parish (1891) 785.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 39, 1867-69.

Fotheringham, a Scottish Baronial mansion of 1859, designed by the late David Bryce, in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire, at the southern base of wooded Fotheringham Hill (800 feet), 6 miles S by E of Forfar. It is a seat of Walter Thomas James S. Stuart-Fotheringham, Esq. of POWRIE, Fotheringham, and TEALING (b. 1862; suc. 1864), whose ancestor settled in Forfarshire in the latter half of the 14th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Fouldland, an upland tract in Fergue, Inch, and Culsalmond parishes, Aberdeenshire. Flanking the upper basin of the Ury, and extending E and W, it rises to a maximum altitude of 1529 feet above sea-level, and has in main degree a bleak moorish surface. Slates of clear light blue colour and excellent quality abound in the Inch part of it; were long quarried to the amount of nearly a million pieces a year, chiefly for the market of Aberdeen; but ceased to be in high request, principally in consequence of the greater cheapness of sea-borne slates from the quarries of Easdale in Argyllshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Foula. See FOWLA.

Foulden, a village and a parish in the eastern part of Merse district, Berwickshire. The village stands 1 mile to the N of Whitadder Water, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ayton station, 4 E by S of Chirnside, and 5 WNW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, under which it has a post office. A pretty little place, it once was a burgh of barony and a place of considerable size and note, and had its Border peel-tower, whilst its church, on 23 March 1587, was the meeting-place of Elizabeth's commissioners with those of James VI., to vindicate the execution of Queen Mary.

The parish is bounded N by Ayton, E and SE by Mordington, S by Hutton, and W by Chirnside. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 3298 acres, of which 20 are water. WHITADDER Water winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward between steep banks along all the southern border, and receives three little burns from this parish, one of which traces most of the boundary with Mordington. The surface declines at the SE corner to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 389 feet near Blinkbonny, 461 near Mossparck, 421 near St Johns, and 642 at Greenfield—heights that command a wide and magnificent view of Flodden and other famous historic scenes. The rocks are mainly Devonian; and the soil ranges from stony clay in the S to loamy towards the centre, and light and moorish in the N. Rather more than one-twelfth of the entire area is under wood, chiefly in the central district; one-ninth is natural pasture; and all the rest is in tillage. Foulden House, to the E of the village, is the seat of the chief proprietor. Another mansion is Nunlands House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the village. Foulden is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £193. The church was rebuilt in 1786; and a public school, with accommodation for 72 children, has an average attendance of

FOULIS CASTLE

46, and a grant of £42, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 393, (1831) 424, (1861) 431, (1871) 425, (1881) 393, (1891) 351.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Foullis Castle, a mansion in Kiltlearn parish, Ross-shire, standing $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of, and 200 feet above, the Cromarty Firth, close to whose shore is Foullis station on the Highland railway, 2 miles SSW of Evanton or Novar, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Dingwall. A splendid pile, with beautiful grounds, it is the seat of Sir Hector Munro, eleventh Bart. since 1634 (b. 1849; suc. 1883), the chief of the clan Munro. The Foullis estate has been held by the Munros since early in the 12th century, on the tenure of furnishing a snowball, if required, at midsummer. They fought at Bannockburn, Halidon Hill, Harlaw, Pinkie, Fontenoy, and FALKIRK; and Robert Munro, the eighteenth or 'Black' Baron, with 700 men from his own estate, served under the 'Immortal' Gustavus, and died of a wound at Ulm in 1633. The Munros' slogan is 'Castle Foullis in flames.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Foulshiels, a place in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Yarrow Water, opposite Newark Castle, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Selkirk town. A farmhouse (now ruinous) here was the birthplace of the African traveller Mungo Park (1771-1805), and the place of his residence on the eve of his second and fatal expedition.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Fountainbleau. See DUMFRIES.

Fountainhall, the seat of Sir Thomas N. Dick-Lauder, Bart., in Pencaitland parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Pencaitland village, and 5 miles SSE of Tranent. The lands of Fountainhall were acquired by Sir John Lauder, who in 1688 was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and whose ancestors had been lairds of the Bass Rock from the 13th to the 16th century. His son, Sir John (1646-1722), an eminent lawyer and statesman, was appointed a lord of Session in 1689, with the title of Lord Fountainhall. He is remembered by his *Decisions*, as is his fourth descendant, Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder (1784-1848), by his fictions and other writings. The present and ninth baronet is Sir Thomas North Dick-Lauder (b. 1846; suc. 1867).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See Sir T. Dick-Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (Edinb. 1874).

Fountainhall, a hamlet in Stow parish, SE Edinburghshire, on the right bank of Gala Water, with a station on the North British railway, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Stow village, under which it has a post office.

Fourman Hill. See FOREMAN.

Fourmerkland, a place in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, 5 miles WNW of Dumfries. A small tower here was built in 1590.

Fourmilehouse, a village in Tealing parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles N by E of Dundee.

Foveran, a coast parish of E Aberdeenshire, containing the seaport village of NEWBURGH, which stands at the right side of the Ythan's embouchure, 5 miles SE of Ellon station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Udney station on the western border, and $13\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and with which it communicates by coach. It is bounded N by Logie-Buchan, NE by Slains, E by the German Ocean, S by Belhelvie, and W and NW by Udney. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,844 acres, of which 248 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and 63 water. The YTHAN, in places here $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad at high water, flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-eastward between Foveran and Slains to its bar-obstructed mouth in the German Ocean, and at Newburgh is joined by Foveran Burn, which, rising near Tillery, runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior; whilst another of its tributaries, Tarty Burn, traces most of the Udney border. The coast-line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, is low and sandy; and from it the surface rises gently inland to 300 feet at Hillhead of Ardo, 73 at the parish church, 212 near Davieshill, and 400 at the western border near Edgehill. The principal rocks are trap, gneiss, mica slate, and conglomerate; and the soil varies from a sandy loam to a rich clay loam and a strong clay. The

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parish is poorly wooded, its eastern exposure stunting what trees there are; and nearly all the land is devoted to agriculture, large tracts of waste having been drained and enclosed about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The castle of Knockhall, 1 mile NNW of Newburgh, built by the Udney family in 1565, was captured by the Covenanters under the Earl Marischal and the Earl of Errol in 1639; and, accidentally burned in 1734, still stands in a ruinous state. Of Foveran Castle, near Foveran House, not a vestige remains. The oldest part bore the name of Turing's Tower, after its first possessors, from whom it passed, about the middle of the 17th century, to a branch of the Forbeses of Tolquhoun. A rhyme, ascribed to Thomas of Ercildoune, foretold—

'When Turing's Tower falls to the land,
Gladsmuir shall be near at hand;
When Turing's Tower falls to the sea,
Gladsmuir the next year shall be.'

The tower did fall not long before 1720, and in 1745 the Highlanders were for giving the name of Gladsmuir to their victory at Prestonpans (Chambers's *Popular Rhymes*, p. 219, ed. 1870). An ancient burying-ground near the village of Newburgh retains a fragment of the 'Red Chapel of Buchan,' or Chapel of the Holy Rood. Part of this building is now the burial-place of the Udney family. Foveran House, 1 mile SSW of Newburgh, is an old mansion; whilst Tillery, in the W of the parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Udney station, is a more recent Grecian edifice. Foveran is in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £270. The parish church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Newburgh, is a plain edifice of 1794, altered and improved in 1894, and containing a marble monument with two fine busts of Col. John Augustus and Col. Robert Fullerton Udney, of Udney and Dudwick, who died respectively in 1859 and 1861. There is also a Free church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further SSW; and three public schools—Cultercullen, Foveran, and Newburgh Mathers—with respective accommodation for 120, 180, and 253 children, have an average attendance of 110, 89, and 213, and grants of £98, 16s. 6d., £90, 11s., and £209, 6s. Pop. (1881) 2042, (1891) 1945.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 77, 1873.

Fowla or Foula, a Shetland island belonging to Walls parish, 16 miles WSW of the nearest part of the Shetland mainland, and 35 NNE of the nearest part of Orkney. It measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles by $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and 5'15 square miles in area; and, viewed at a little distance, appears to consist of five conical hills, rising steeply from the water, till the highest attains 1372 feet. It is easily seen on a clear day from the northern parts of Orkney; and, tested by Tacitus' words in speaking of the utmost limits of Agricola's victories, it has better claims than any other island to be deemed the Ultima Thule of the ancients. Only one spot, the fishing station of Ham, situated on its E side, is available as a landing-place; the coast all round, except at that spot, is almost one unbroken precipice, rising sublimely and terribly to the shoulders or tops of the hills, from 1100 to 1220 feet high. The single landing-place is much frequented as a fishing-station; the cliffs are denized with myriads of cormorants, kittywakes, gulls, and other sea-fowl; and the rocks are sandstone, except where claystone slate occurs near Ham. Fowla is chiefly valued as a fishing and curing station, and the only agriculture practised in it is that of the Shetlander pure and simple. Yet it is capable of producing finer crops than any other island in the group. Much of the soil is naturally good, and the climate is manifestly more largely affected by the Gulf Stream than that of any other part of Scotland. The island belongs to Mr A. Ewing Gilmonr. Its islanders are remarkably hardy, have few wants, and feel strong attachment to their rugged home. There is an Established mission church, a Congregational church, and a public school on the island. Pop. (1837) 202, (1861) 233, (1871) 257, (1881) 267, (1891) 239.

Fowlis Castle. See FOULIS CASTLE.

Fowlis-Easter, a parish formerly on the eastern border of Perthshire, containing the village of Fowlis, 6

miles WNW of Dundee; and since 1618 united to the contiguous parish of LUNDIE in Forfarshire, for ecclesiastical and educational purposes. In course of the adjustment of the boundary between the counties of Forfar and Perth by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, it appeared desirable to all parties that this parish should be transferred to the county of Forfar. This was accordingly done. The parish is bounded SW by Longforgan in Perthshire, and N by Lundie, E and S by Liff and Benvie, in Forfarshire. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its width from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile increases eastward to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 2827 acres, of which nearly 3 are water. The surface ascends, from flat carse lands to the braes of the Carse of Gowrie, from less than 180 feet above sea-level near Mains of Fowlis to 929 at Blacklaw Hill, at the north-western extremity, which commands a beautiful view of the Carse and of the southern screens of the Tay. A lake of 55 acres, the Piper-Dam, lay in its upper part, but was drained about 1780 for the sake of its marl. About two-thirds of the land are in tillage; and the rest is mainly disposed in woodland and pasturage. By David I. Fowlis and other lands were granted, for gallantry at the Battle of the Standard (1138), to William of Maule, who was succeeded by his son-in-law, Roger of Mortimer. From the latter's descendant, Fowlis passed by marriage (1377) to Sir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth, the first Lord Gray; and by the ninth Lord it was sold, in 1669, to an ancestor of the present proprietor, Keith-Murray of Ochtertyre. Fowlis Castle stands to the S of the village, towards the head of the beautiful Den of Fowlis or BALRUDDERY, a favourite field alike for geologist and botanist. From 200 to 300 years old, it was suffered to go to decay towards the close of the 18th century, but has recently been rendered habitable for farm labourers. A church of Fowlis-Easter is first mentioned in 1180, and in 1242 was dedicated to St Marnan. The present church is commonly said to date from 1142, but is Second Pointed in style, and probably was built about 1452 by Andrew, second Lord Gray of Fowlis, who made it collegiate for a provost and several prebends. Measuring externally $89\frac{1}{2}$ by 29 feet, it is all of hewn stone, and retains a finely-sculptured ambry, a mutilated octagonal font (restored from Ochtertyre), and a curious carved rood screen, with paintings of the Crucifixion, the Virgin Mary and the infant Christ, St John Baptist and the Agnus Dei, St Peter, etc. Of three round-headed doorways, one has been blocked up; and one, the priest's, is enriched with a crocketed canopy. Carefully repaired in 1842, its interior was in 1889 restored as nearly as possible to its original condition at a cost of over £1200, the heating apparatus being provided by Sir P. Keith-Murray, and an organ introduced. In the churchyard are a cross-carved coffin-slab and a plain passion cross 6 feet high. A public school, with accommodation for 99 children, has an average attendance of 60, and a grant of £55, 18s. 6d. Pop. (1831) 322, (1861) 317, (1871) 291, (1881) 311, (1891) 283.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See vol. ii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852); T. S. Muir's *Descriptive Notices of Ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland* (Lond. 1848); and an article by Andrew Jervise in vol. vii. of *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scoll.* (1870).

Fowlis-Wester, a parish of central Perthshire, containing Fowlis village, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Abercainry station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Crieff, under which it has a post office. Gilmerton, 2 miles NE of Crieff, with another post office, lies on the western border of the parish, which until 1891 consisted of two slenderly united sections and a small detached north-westerly district extending for $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs along the river Almond, 5 miles WSW of Amulree. This detached portion (containing 590 acres) was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in the above-mentioned year to the parish of Monzievaird and Strowan. That part of the parish, too, lying in the basin of the river Bran was transferred to the parish of Little Dunkeld, and that part of it lying to the north of the Almond was

transferred to the parish of Monzie. There were, however, added to the parish of Fowlis-Wester the Auchilanzie detached part of the parish of Crieff, and all the part of Crieff parish which lay in the basin of the Almond. The parish is bounded N by Dull and Little Dunkeld, E by Monzie, SE by Methven, S by Madderty, SW by Crieff, and NW by Monzievaird. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies between 4 and 7 miles. The ALMOND enters the parish in the NW, and has an east-by-southerly course across the northern half of the parish, and as it leaves Fowlis-Wester forms the boundary between it and Monzie. Other boundaries of the parish are traced by the Shiligan and Shaggie Burns, and sluggish Pow Water separates it from Madderty. Here, in the SE, along the Pow, the surface declines to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 441 feet at Aldie, 706 near Drum Mick, 806 at Murray's Hill, 1098 at Stroness, 1153 at Meall Quhanzie, and 2117 at Meall Tarsuinn. The northern portion, whilst sinking to 490 feet along the N bank of the Almond, rises in a north-north-westward direction. The northern division of the parish, consisting of rugged spurs of the Grampians, and dividing Strathbran from Glenalmond, is, with trifling exception, all of it wild or pastoral. The southern, in a general view, has a singularly varied and unequal surface, flecked and clumped with coppices and groves; but along Pow Water, throughout the southern border, consists of an opulent and finely-sheltered valley. The dells and ravines of the hillier portions are graced in numerous places with tiny cascades, and abound throughout with other features of fine close scenery. The hills themselves, with their large extent of southern exposure, are so adorned with wood and fine enclosures as to present a very charming appearance; and from many points they command magnificent views of Strathearn. Granite, clay slate, and sandstone are the prevailing rocks; but columnar trap and limestone also occur. The slate, of beautiful dark blue colour, possesses superior properties for roofing purposes. The sandstone in places suits well for building, having a beautiful colour and a durable texture; admits of fine polish; and has been quarried on the lands of Abercainry and Cultoquhey. The soil, alluvial in the valley of the Pow, is elsewhere variously gravelly, sandy, loamy, and clayey. Not much of the entire area is in tillage; woods and plantation cover many acres; and the rest is pastoral or waste. The castle of the ancient Earls of Strathearn stood on the E side of a ravine $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Fowlis village, and is now represented by only a grassy knoll. Remains of a double concentric stone circle, comprising 40 stones in the exterior range, and measuring 54 feet in circumference, crown the brow of a hill to the N of the village; and three other ancient Caledonian standing stones and a cromlech are on the W; whilst in the middle of the village square stands the 'Cross of Fowlis,' transferred to its present site from Bal-na-croisk, near the mouth of the Sma' Glen, and sculptured with figures of men and animals. Buchanty has been noticed separately, as likewise are the four mansions, Abercainry, Cultoquhey, Glen Tulchan, and Keillor Castle. Sir David Moray of Gorthie, author of *The Tragical Death of Sophonisba* (1611), and governor to Prince Henry, was born at Abercainry; and at the parish school were educated the Rev. William Taylor, D.D. (1744-1823), principal of Glasgow University, and the Rev. Archibald Alison (1757-1839), author of the *Essay on Taste*. Fowlis-Wester gives off portions to Monzie and Logiealmond, and itself is a living, of £276 value, in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling. The church, at the village, is a long unsightly edifice of Reformation time, with a fine lych-gate, however, bearing date 1644, but evidently older. The patron saint was Beanus, born 'apud Fowlis in Stratherne;' and till 1877 a yearly market was held at Fowlis village on his birthday, 26 Oct. s. Balgowan public, Fowlis public, and Buchanty Glenalmond subscription school, with respective accommodation for 84, 114, and 67 children, have an average attendance of 58, 50, and 28, and

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grants amounting to £72, £60, 10s., and £40. Valuation (1883) £15,569, 19s. 11s., (1892) £13,374, 6s. 5d. Pop. of civil parish (1831) 1680, (1861) 1433, (1871) 1161, (1881) 1112, (1891) 968, of whom 74 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 850, (1881) 771, (1891) 662; of registration district (1871) 1028, (1881) 978, (1891) 853.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Fowlsheugh, a range of cliffs on the coast of Dunnotar parish, Kincardineshire, 2½ miles S of Stonehaven. Measuring upwards of a mile in length, and rising very boldly from the sea, it consists of Old Red sandstone and conglomerate, the latter containing nodules of quartz and limestone. Myriads of gulls, coots, and other sea-fowl here build their nests; and it is let to a tenant for the perilous privilege of taking the birds and their eggs by means of ropes lowered from the top.

Fowlshields. See FOULSHIELDS.

Foxhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire, near the left bank of the Almond, 3 furlongs E by S of Kirkliston village.

Foxton, an estate, with a mansion, in Cupar parish, Fife, 2 miles NE of the town.

Foyers or **Fechlin**, a small river of Boleskine and Abertarff parish, central Inverness-shire, issuing from Loch KILLIN (1½ × ¼ mile; 1050 feet), and thence winding 9 miles north-north-westward and northward, till it falls into Loch Ness, opposite the peak of Mealfourvie (2284 feet), and 10½ miles NE of Fort Augustus. Its course is chiefly along a high glen, with wild mountain screes, and during the last 1¼ mile it makes a total descent of 400 feet, including two surpassingly picturesque falls, amid grandly romantic accompaniments of rock and wood. Foyers House, the property of J. C. Cuninghame, Esq., stands at the left side of its mouth; and on the right side, above the steamboat jetty, is the Foyers Hotel, on the site of what was called the 'General's Hut,' from General Wade of road-making celebrity. A carriage-way ascends by easy traverses from the pier to the falls, and footpaths afford short cuts for pedestrians. The upper fall is a leap of 40, and the lower fall of 165 feet. Dr E. D. Clarke, the celebrated traveller, pronounced the lower fall to be a finer cascade than that of Tivoli, and inferior only to the Falls of Terni; and Robert Burns, as he stood beside it on 5 Sept. 1787, wrote:—

'Among the heathy hills and rugged woods,
The roaring Foyers pours his mossy floods,
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where thro' a shapeless breach his stream resounds,
As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep recoiling surges foam below.
Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends,
And viewless echo's ear, astonish'd, rends.
Dim-seen, thro' rising mists and ceaseless showers,
The hoary cavern, wide surrounding, lowers;
Still thro' the gap the struggling river toils,
And still below the horrid caldron boils.'

'The fall of Foyers,' says Professor Wilson, 'is the most magnificent cataract, out of all sight and hearing, in Britain. The din is quite loud enough in ordinary weather—and it is only in ordinary weather that you can approach the place from which you have a full view of all its grandeur. When the fall is in flood—to say nothing of being drenched to the skin—you are so blinded by the sharp spray smoke, and so deafened by the dashing and clashing and tumbling and rumbling thunder, that your condition is far from enviable, as you cling, "lonely lover of nature," to a shelf by no means eminent for safety, above the horrid gulf. In ordinary Highland weather—meaning thereby weather neither very wet nor very dry—it is worth walking a thousand miles to behold for one hour the fall of Foyers. The spacious cavity is enclosed by "complicated cliffs and perpendicular precipices" of immense height; and though for a while it wears to the eye a savage aspect, yet beauty fears not to dwell even there, and the horror is softened by what appear to be masses of tall shrubs or single shrubs almost like trees. And they are trees, which on the level plain would look even stately; but as they ascend, ledge above ledge, the walls of that awful chasm, it takes the eye time to see them as they

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really are, while on our first discernment of their character, serenely standing among the tumult, they are felt on such sites to be sublime. Between the falls and the strath of Stratherrick, a space of three or four miles, the river Foyers flows through a series of low rocky hills clothed with birch, and presenting various quiet glades and open spaces." In 1894-95 the British Aluminium Company obtained power to construct reservoirs above the falls for the purpose of using the water power in the manufacture of aluminium by electricity, but arrangements were made by which the water could be restored to its ancient channel when it was desired to show the falls to visitors. The matter was referred to in Parliament, but the County Council being favourable to the scheme as promising employment to the people of the district, Parliament declined to interfere. See BOLESKINE AND ABERTARFF and chap. iv. of James Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Fracafield, a village in Shetland, 3½ miles from Lerwick.

Fraisgill, a cavern in Durness parish, Sutherland, on the W base of Whiten Head and the E coast of Loch Eriboll, 6 miles NNE of Heillem ferry. Measuring 50 feet in height and 20 in width at the entrance, it runs about ½ mile into the bowels of the earth, and gradually contracts into lowness and narrowness. Its walls are variegated with a thousand colours so softly and delicately blended, as to outvie the finest productions of the painter's brush.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

France, Little, a hamlet at the boundary between Liberton and Newton parishes, Edinburghshire, ½ mile S of Craigmillar Castle, and 3 miles SE of Edinburgh. It got its name from being the residence of some of Queen Mary's retainers, brought with her from France.

Frankfield, a lake (2½ × 2 furl.), near Millerston, on the mutual border of Barony and Cadder parishes, Lanarkshire, sending off a rill to Hogganfield Loch.

Fraoch Eilean, a small island in Loch Awe, Argyllshire, 2½ miles SW of Kilchurn Castle and ½ mile NE of Inishail. The hero Fraoch, going to gather its serpent-guarded apples, which the fair Mego longed for, slew and was slain by the monster—a legend which recalls the classic myth of the Hesperides, and which forms the theme of an ancient Gaelic poem, translated about 1770 by the Rev. Dr John Smith. In 1267 the islet was granted by Alexander III. to Gilbert Macnaughton; and it contains the ruins of a strong fortalice, in which the Macnaughton chieftains resided.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Fraochy, Loch. See FREUCHIE.

Fraserburgh, a town and a parish in the NE extremity of Aberdeenshire. Founded by Alexander Fraser of Philorth in 1569, at first the town was known as Faithlie, the name of a free burgh of barony erected by charter of Queen Mary five years earlier; but by a new charter of 1601, it was constituted 'a free port, free burgh of barony, and free regality, to be called in all time coming the Burgh and Regality of Fraserburgh.' It is built on the southern slope of Kinnaid's Head, and along the western shore of Fraserburgh Bay, by road being 22 miles E of Banff and 17½ NNW of Peterhead, whilst by rail, as terminus of the Formartine and Buchan branch (1865) of the Great North of Scotland railway, it is 16 miles NNE of Maud Junction, 41 NNE of Dyce Junction, 47¼ N by E of Aberdeen, 177½ NNE of Edinburgh (by Tay and Forth Bridges), and 200 NE by N of Glasgow. Kinnaid's Head (the *Promontorium Tacxalium* of Ptolemy), ¼ mile to the north, is a rocky headland, composed of mica slate, and 61 feet high. The Frasers' castle here, dating from 1570, is a rectangular four-storied tower, 39 feet by 27; on its roof a lighthouse was built in 1787, whose lantern, rising 120 feet above high water mark, shows a fixed light, red over Rattray Briggs, white in all other directions, and visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles. A sea-crag, 50 yards to the eastward, is crowned by the massive 'Wine Tower,' which, measuring 25½ by 20 feet, and 25 high on the landward side, contains two vaulted

apartments. The only doorway is on the upper story, and the wooden stair leading up to this is modern, so that how the tower was formerly entered, and what was its purpose, remain a puzzle to the antiquary. The style, however, of five freestone carvings, that adorn the roof and two windows, is thought to refer it to the 15th century. It is now used as a depot for the arms and stores of the rifle volunteers. Beneath it is a cave, the Selches Hole, believed to penetrate 100 feet, but now much choked with stones. Scarce a vestige remains of a square three-storied tower at the W end of the town, part of a college begun by Alexander Fraser, he having obtained a charter in 1592 to erect a university. The scheme fell through, but his building was once called into requisition, when, on the outbreak of the plague at Aberdeen in 1647, King's College for a time removed to Fraserburgh. The town itself, overlooking the harbour and bay, is neat and regular. Its principal streets run parallel to the bay, with others crossing at right angles; and recent shoreward improvements and northward extensions have also tended to enhance its symmetry. The Town House, built in 1855, is a handsome Grecian edifice, whose dome-crowned tower contains a niche, with a statue of Alexander Fraser, sixteenth Lord Saltoun (1785-1853), a hero of Waterloo and of the Chinese opium war. His portrait hangs in the town-hall, on the second floor, with one of his ancestor the founder of the town. A market-cross, erected by that founder, stood originally on a large hexagonal basement, with nine gradations of steps; and, as restored in 1853, is an oval stone shaft 12 feet in height, surmounting a pedestal, and itself surmounted by the Royal and Fraser arms. The prison since 1874 has served only for the detention of prisoners whose period does not exceed three days. The parish church, rebuilt in 1802 and restored in 1873-74, is a plain structure, with clock-tower and spire and 1000 sittings. An organ was introduced into it in 1892. The *West quoad sacra* church (1877; 800 sittings) cost £4000, and has a very effective spire. There are two Free churches, a U.P. church (1875), a Congregational church (1853), an Evangelical Union church (1854), a Baptist church (1880), Salvation Army barracks, a Roman Catholic church (1896), and St Peter's Episcopal church (1891; 400 sittings). The last, a building in Norman-Scottish style, entirely of pink granite, was built as a memorial to the saintly Bishop Alexander Jolly, D. D. (1755-1838), who for half a century, from 1788 till his death, was incumbent, and a life of whom, by the Rev. W. Walker (2d ed., Edinb., 1878), contains much of interest relating to Fraserburgh. On the north wall of the church stands a monument to the bishop. The Academy, opened in 1872, was built at a cost of £2700, and further endowed with £5000, by the late James Park, merchant; the Girls' Industrial school (1863) was mainly founded by the late Miss Strachan of Cortes, as a memorial to her brother, James Strachan, Esq., M. D., Inspector General of Army Hospitals, Madras; and a public school, costing over £6000, was opened in Sept. 1882. It has accommodation for 960 children, and superseded the former burgh school. The Hospital was built by the late Thomas Walker, fishcurer, and gifted by him to the town; whilst the Dalrymple Public Hall and Café was built at a cost of £4500, upwards of £2300 of which was given by the late Captain John Dalrymple. It is Scottish Baronial in style, and the hall has accommodation for 1100 persons.

The town has, besides, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Town and County, North of Scotland, and Union Banks, several hotels, a gas-work, a water supply from Ardlaw, complete sewage works, formed at a cost of over £4000 in 1877, a custom-house, a coastguard station, a cemetery, a library and newsroom (in Dalrymple Hall), two building societies, the Batchan's Hall, a masonic lodge, a lifeboat (1880), two newspapers—the *Fraserburgh Advertiser* (1852, Friday) and the *Fraserburgh Herald* (Tuesday), etc. There is a weekly cattle auction; corn

markets are held on Tuesday and Friday; and a sheriff small debt court sits on the last Friday of each month during session, and also in September. Whale and seal fishing is quite extinct; and shipbuilding has dwindled away. Some employment is furnished by two breweries, rope and sail yards, saw-mills, a manure factory, oil works, fish-curing works, and the Kinnaird fresh herring and white fish tinning works; but herring fishing is the staple industry, Fraserburgh being the chief seat of the herring fishing industry in Scotland. New and improved buildings are steadily on the increase, the ground for feuing purposes being taken up at what are considered high rates—namely, £30 to £40 per annum per acre for 99 years' lease or perpetual feu.

The harbour, founded by Alexander Fraser in 1576, 'in the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,' had only one small pier. The north, south, and middle piers were built between 1807 and 1837 at a cost of £30,000, the space within the pier heads being nearly 8 acres, with a depth, according to the tides, of 11 to 16 feet of water inside and along the quays, and of 6 to 20 feet at the entrance. In 1855 and following years a new N harbour of 8 acres of sheltered water, with a low-water depth of 10 feet at the entrance, was formed by the construction of a pier and breakwater, giving a total berthage of 8850 feet, of which 6025 are available for shipping. The estimated cost of this N harbour (£25,000) was more than doubled, and even then the breakwater was left unfinished till 1875, when, and in following years, it was carried to a length of 850 feet. The latest undertaking has been the deepening of both harbours and the widening of the quays, £70,000 having been expended for that purpose. This has had the effect of diverting to Fraserburgh most of the trade from neighbouring small ports, while a further deepening scheme is under the consideration of the Harbour Board. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1895 was 16, of an aggregate tonnage of 729 tons, namely, 14 sailing vessels of 575 tons and 2 steamers of 154 tons. Fraserburgh is now one of the finest and most commodious harbours on the east coast of Scotland.

The herring fishing of 1894 was the most successful in the district. The total catch exceeded that of the previous year, which was a record one. The season was remarkable in many respects. The fishing was executed in exceptionally fine weather, the herring were large and of superior quality, while the quantities landed had never been exceeded in the history of the district. The number of barrels of herrings salted or cured in Fraserburgh in 1893 and 1894 was 337,101 and 435,312 respectively, while in 1894 the number exported was 335,054—the largest quantity exported in the previous ten years. The number of cod, ling, and hake cured in 1894 was 29,005. The number of boats, decked and undecked (including beam trawl vessels), employed by Fraserburgh in 1894 in the herring and other sea fisheries was 617, giving employment to 1223 fisherman and boys; the number of curers was 76, and of coopers 509. The value of the boats was £48,205; of nets, £34,586; of lines, £12,842, giving a total estimated value of £105,573. There were altogether in 1894 about 876 fishing boats coming and going in a desultory manner. A pretty large trade is done in timber, imported from Norway and Sweden, the other chief imports being coals, salt, etc.; while the principal exports, besides herrings and white fish, cured and fresh, are grain, empty barrels, potatoes, etc.

The harbour is managed by 13 commissioners; and the town, as a burgh of barony, was governed by a hereditary provost (Lord Saltoun), a baron bailie, 12 councillors, a dean of guild, and a burgh fiscal. In 1893 the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, came into operation, under which affairs are administered by an elected body of 9 commissioners, including a provost and 2 bailies. The municipal constituency numbered 1200 in 1892. Valuation (1892) £30,300. Pop. (1881) 6583, (1891) 7466, of whom 7360 were in the police burgh.

The parish of Fraserburgh, known as Philorth or Faithlie till early in the 17th century, consisted until

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1891 of a main body and a detached district, situated at Technuiry, and comprising 2747 acres. This detached district, lying 1½ mile SSW of the main body, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in the year mentioned to the parish of Strichen. The parish is bounded N by the Moray Firth, NE by Fraserburgh Bay, SE and S by Rathen, SW and W by Pitsligo. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 3½ miles; whilst its width, from NNE to WSW, varies between 2½ and 3½ miles. The area of the parish is now 5920 acres, of which 258½ are foreshore and 41½ water. The northern coast, extending 2½ miles along the Moray Firth, is low though rocky, but rises into bold headland at Kinnaird's Head (61 feet); the north-eastern, extending 2½ miles along Fraserburgh Bay, is most of it low and sandy, skirted by bent-covered hillocks. Fraserburgh Bay measures 2½ miles across the entrance, from Kinnaird's Head to CAIRNBURG Point, and 9 furlongs thence to its inmost recess; on a fine summer day, with a fleet of vessels riding at anchor in it, it presents a charming scene. The Water of Philorth creeps 2½ miles north-north-eastward, along all the south-eastern border, to its mouth in Fraserburgh Bay; and two burns, draining the rest of the parish, flow northward and north-eastward to the sea. The surface throughout rises from the coast, but so slowly as to appear almost flat, and attains its maximum altitude in the Sinclair Hills (167 feet). Mica slate, granite, limestone, and ironstone are plentiful; and there are several chalybeate springs. The soil in many parts is sandy and light, in others loamy and clayey; and nearly all the land, except 400 acres of plantations and 200 of moss in the detached portion, is arable. Philorth House, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and Lord Saltoun is much the largest proprietor. In the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, this parish since 1877 has been divided into Fraserburgh proper and West Church *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £367. Four schools—Fraserburgh public, the Girls' Industrial, St Peter's Episcopalian, and Broadsea General Assembly—with respective accommodation for 960, 188, 304, and 211 children, have an average attendance of about 860, 190, 260, and 200, and grants amounting to nearly £870, £165, £230, and £175. Pop. (1851) 7596, (1891) 8092, of whom 106 were on board vessels in the harbour, 4751 in the ecclesiastical parish of Fraserburgh, and 3601 in that of West Church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Freasgal. See **FRAISGILL**.

Freeburn, a hamlet in Moy and Dalarossie parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of Findhorn river, 1½ miles SE of Inverness, and 1¼ mile NNW of Findhorn Bridge.

Freefield, an estate, with a mansion, in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire, 4½ miles NE of Inch. Its plain mansion was built about the middle of 18th century, and has beautifully wooded grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Freeland, an estate, with a mansion, in Forgandenny parish, SE Perthshire, ¾ mile SSE of Forgandenny station, and 2½ miles W of Bridge of Earn.

Frendraught, an estate, with an old mansion, in Forge parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 2¼ miles SSE of Forge church, and 11 ENE of Huntly. On the N side of the house is still a fragment of the older tower, whose basement story was vaulted with stone, the three upper floors being all of wood, and which, one October night of 1630, was the scene of the tragedy known as the 'Burning of Frendraught.' Sir James Crichton, great-grandson of the first Lord CRICHTON, chancellor of Scotland, about the close of the 15th century obtained the lordship of Frendraught, in the heart of the Gordon country. A feud between his descendants and the Gordons (whose chief was the Marquis of Huntly) had led to a skirmish on 1 Jan. 1630, in which Gordon of Rothiemay was slain; and this affair the Marquis had patched up by desiring Crichton to pay 50,000 merks to Rothiemay's widow. Some nine months later the Marquis again was called upon to act as arbiter, this time between Crichton and Leslie of Pitcaple, whose son had been wounded in another fray;

FREUCHIE

and this time he decided in Crichton's favour. Leslie rode off from Bog of Gight or Gordon Castle with threats of vengeance; and the Marquis, fearful for Crichton's safety, sent him home under escort of his eldest son, young Lord Aboyne, and others—one of them, strangely enough, the son of the slaughtered Rothiemay. 'They rode,' says Spalding, 'without interruption to the place of Frendraught, without sight of Pitcaple by the way. Aboyne took his leave from the laird, but upon no condition would he and his lady suffer him to go, and none that was with him, that night, but earnestly urged him (though against his will) to bide. They were well entertained, supped merrily, and to bed went joyfully. . . . About midnight this dolorous tower took fire in so sudden and furious a manner that the noble Viscount, the Laird of Rothiemay, and four others were cruelly burned and tormented to death, without help or relief.' The Marquis of Huntly, in the belief that the fire was no accident, but that gunpowder and combustibles had been piled in the vault below, instituted proceedings; and a commission, sent to inspect the premises, reported that the fire must have been raised from within; or if from without with aid from within. Crichton sought to fasten the crime upon Pitcaple, one of whose kinsmen, John Meldrum, was actually hanged and quartered as the perpetrator. In the evidence given at the trial it was proved that there had been a good deal of drinking that night, and that one of the servants had gone to the vault with a light for a drink. The burning seems to have been the result of an accident. Crichton had everything to lose—in fact, did lose everything—by it. He, however, had influence at court, Charles I. desiring to counterbalance Huntly's feudal sway; and in Crichton's own lifetime his eldest son, James, was created Viscount Frendraught (1642). The title expired with the fourth Viscount in 1698; and the lands of Frendraught now belong to Lt.-Col. F. de Lemare Morison, Esq. of Bognie, whose ancestor married the widow of the second Viscount.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876. See vol. ii. of Chambers's *Domestic Annals* (1858); Sir A. Leith Hay's *Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire* (1849); an article by C. Rampini in the *Scottish Review* for July, 1887; and for the fine old ballad, 'The Fire of Frendraught,' Prof. Aytoun's *Ballads of Scotland* (1861).

Freswick, a township, a mansion, and a bay in Canisbay parish, Caithness. The township, near the coast, 4 miles S of John o' Groat's House, and 12 N of Wick, under which it has a post office, has a public school, and fairs on the second Tuesday of February and of December. Freswick House, on the SW shore of the bay, at the mouth of the Gill Burn, 1 mile SE of the school, is the property of Alexander-Sinclair of DUNBEATH. JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE and BUOHOLIE CASTLE are on the estate. Freswick Bay, measuring 1½ mile across the entrance between Skirsa and Ness Heads, and ¾ mile thence to its inmost recess, has a half-moon form, and lies completely exposed to the E.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Freuch or Fraoch. See **CLAIG**.

Freuchie, a loch in the SE of Dull parish, Perthshire, in Glenquaich, 1¾ mile W of Amulree. Lying 880 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1¾ and 3½ furlongs; sends off to the E the river Braan; and contains small, lively trout, with far too many pike. Glenquaich Lodge, a shooting-box of the Earl of Breadalbane, is on its south-western shore.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Freuchie, a village near the E border of Falkland parish, Fife, 1¼ mile NNW of Falkland Road station, and 2 miles E by S of Falkland town. A quaint old place, with narrow winding streets, small courts, and bullet-paved closes, it strikingly represents the times when folks travelled only on foot or on horseback, and when all goods were conveyed by pack-horses; and it anciently lay in such relation to the precincts of Falkland, that disgraced courtiers were sent hither on their dismissal, whence the proverbial saying, 'Go to Freuchie.' It has a post office, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., a hotel, power-loom linen factories,

a water company, a co-operative society, a *quoad sacra* church, a United Presbyterian church, a public school, Lumsden Memorial Hall, and a reading-room and library. Pop. of village (1881) 1059, (1891) 913; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1117, (1891) 981.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Frew. See FORD OF FREW.

Friardykes, a place in Stenton parish, Haddingtonshire, the site of a cell of Melrose Abbey, used for rusticating refractory monks.

Friars Brae, an eminence in Linlithgow parish, on the S side of the town. It was anciently crowned by a Carmelite friary, founded in 1290, and dedicated to the Virgin.

Friars Carse, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Nith, 2 miles SSE of Auldgrith station, and 6½ NNW of Dumfries. It was the seat, in pre-Reformation times, of a cell of Melrose Abbey; and in the avenue leading to the mansion are a number of antique sculptured stones, believed to have belonged thereto. Passing at the Reformation to the Kirkpatrick, then the proprietors of Ellisland, it went in 1634 to the Maxwells of Tinwald, afterwards to the Riddels of Glenriddel, and later to Dr Crichton, who bequeathed a sum of £100,000 to found the Crichton Royal Institution, which acquired the estate in 1895. Built, about 1774, on a piece of rising ground, round which the Nith makes a graceful curve, the mansion often was visited by Robert Burns during his three years' tenancy of ELLISLAND. Here he foregathered with 'fine, fat, fodge' Grose, a brother antiquary of Captain Riddel's; and here he acted as arbiter in the great Bacchanalian tourney of the *Whistle*. 'As the authentic prose history,' says Burns, 'of the *Whistle* is curious, I shall here give it. In the train of Anne of Denmark there came over a Danish gentleman of gigantic stature and great prowess, and a matchless champion of Bacchus. He had a little ebony whistle, which at the commencement of the orgies he laid on the table, and whoever was the last able to blow it was entitled to carry it off as a trophy of victory. After many overthrow on the part of the Scots, the Dane was encountered by Sir Robert Lawrie of Maxwellton, who, after three days' and three nights' hard contest, left the Scandinavian under the table,

"And blew on the whistle his requiem shrill."

Sir Walter, son to Sir Robert, afterwards lost the *Whistle* to Walter Riddel of Gleuriddel; and on Friday, 16 Oct. 1790, at Friars Carse, the *Whistle* was once more contended for by Sir Robert of Maxwellton, Robert Riddel of Glenriddel, and Alexander Fergusson of Craigarroch, which last gentleman carried off the hard-won honours of the field.' Allan Cunningham adds that 'the Bard himself, who drank bottle and bottle about, seemed quite disposed to take up the conqueror when the day dawned.' Another of his poems was written in Friars Carse Hermitage, which, now a ruin, was then 'a snug little stone building, measuring 10½ feet by 8, and supplied with a window and fireplace. Captain Riddel gave him a key, so that he could go in and out as he pleased.' An autograph copy of the *Whistle* is in the Thornhill Museum; and the pane of glass from the Hermitage on which Burns wrote the opening lines of the ode is in the possession of Arch. Fullarton, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See chap. i. of William M'Dowall's *Burns in Dumfriesshire* (Edinb. 1870).

Friars Croft. See DUNBAR.

Friars Dubb. See BERVIE.

Friars Glen, a sequestered glen in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, at the base of Strathfinella Hill, beyond Drumtochty Castle. A small Carmelite friary here is still represented by foundations.

Friockheim, a modern village in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of Lunan Water, with a station on the Arbroath and Forfar section of the Caledonian railway, 6½ miles NW by W of Arbroath and 1½ mile ESE of Guthrie Junction. About the year 1830 operatives connected with textile manufactures were induced to feu houses at a cheap rate on the estate

of Middleton; and Friockheim acquired material increase of importance, first by the Arbroath and Forfar railway (1839) placing it on a grand thoroughfare between these towns, next by the Aberdeen railway (1850) making it a centre of transit of all places N of the Tay. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, insurance agencies, a police station, gas-work, a cemetery, an assembly hall, a library and reading-room, a Young Men's Christian Association, a curling club, a charitable association, Mr and Mrs Mudie's bequests for the poor, a horticultural society, and cattle, sheep, and hiring fairs on 26 May or the Thursday after, on the Monday in July after Arbroath fair, and on 22 November or the Thursday after. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1870, is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the stipend is £160, with a manse. Its church, built in 1836 and enlarged in 1840, is a neat edifice, with a steeple. In 1885 a handsome Established mission church was erected by public subscription. There are also a Free church and an Evangelical Union chapel; and a public school, with accommodation for 320 children, has an average attendance of about 220, and a grant of £190. Pop. of village (1881) 1098, (1891) 943; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1501, (1891) 1265, of whom 298 were in Inverkeilor and 967 in Kirkden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Frogden, a farm in Linton parish, Roxburghshire. A spot on it, marked with five or six upright stones in circular arrangement, is called the Tryste, and was a place of muster in the old times for Border forays into England.

Froon. See FRUIN.

Froutly, a burn in Teviothead parish, Roxburghshire, rising, as Linhope Burn, close to the Castleton border, at an altitude of 1480 feet, and running 5 miles north-north-westward, along a narrow glen, till, after a descent of 900 feet, it falls into the Teviot just below Teviot-head church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Fruchie. See FREUCHIE.

Fruid Water, an upland burn in Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peeblesshire, rising close to the Dumfriesshire border, at an altitude of 2500 feet, on the N side of HARTFELL (2651). Thence it runs 8 miles north-north-westward, mainly along a beautiful glen, flanked by high green hills, till, after a total descent of 2626 feet, it falls into the Tweed 1¼ mile SSW of Tweedsmuir church. Vestiges of an ancient Border peel are on its right bank at Fruid farm, 3½ miles from its mouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Fruin Water, a troutful stream of W Dumbartonshire, rising on Maol an Fheidh (1934 feet), at an altitude of 1500, in the NW of Row parish, 2 miles NE of the head of Gare Loch, and thence winding 12½ miles south-eastward and east-north-eastward, through or along the borders of Row and Luss parishes, till it falls into Loch Lomond, nearly opposite the lower end of Inchmurrin island, and 2½ miles N by W of Balloch pier. Its upper glen, named after it Glenfruin, is flanked, on the NE side, by BEN CHAORACH (2338 feet), BEN THARSUINN (2149), and Balenock (2092), a mountain range that figures grandly in the sky-line of the views from the upper waters of the Firth of Clyde, and on the SW side by the Row hills (1183); whilst the last 4 miles of its course are through a low and luxuriant plain. Dumfin (200 feet), an eminence here, 3 miles ENE of Helensburgh, is crowned by traces of a 'Fingalian' fort; and on the right or opposite bank of the stream stands the ruined castle of Bannachra, where in July 1592 Sir Humphry Colquhoun, the Laird of Luss, was besieged by an invading party of Macfarlanes and Macgregors. The loophole still is shown through which he was shot dead by an arrow, guided by the traitorous torch of one of his own servants. At Strone, 3 miles ESE of Garelochhead, was fought the bloody clan conflict of Glenfruin in 1603. Early in that year Allaster Macgregor of Glenstra, followed by 400 men, chiefly of his own clan, but including also some of the clans Cameron

and Anverich, armed with 'halberschois, pow-axes, twa-handit swordis, bowis and arrowis, and with hagbutis and pistolitis,' advanced into the territory of Luss. Alexander Colquhoun, under his royal commission, granted the year before in consequence of the Macgregors' outrage at Glenfinlas, had raised a force which some writers state to have amounted to 300 horse and 500 foot. 'On 7 Feb. the Macgregors,' says Mr Fraser, 'were in Glenfruin in two divisions, one of them at the head of the glen, and the other in ambuscade near the farm of Strone, at a hollow or ravine called the Crate. The Colquhouns came into Glenfruin from the Luss side, which is opposite Strone—probably by Glen Luss and Glen Mackurn. Alexander Colquhoun pushed on his forces in order to get through the glen before encountering the Macgregors; but, aware of his approach, Allaster Macgregor also pushed forward one division of his forces and entered at the head of the glen in time to prevent his enemy from emerging from the upper end of the glen, whilst his brother, John Macgregor, with the division of his clan which lay in ambuscade, by a detour took the rear of the Colquhouns, which prevented their retreat down the glen without fighting their way through that section of the Macgregors who had got in their rear. The success of the stratagem by which the Colquhouns were thus placed between two fires seems to be the only way of accounting for the terrible slaughter of the Colquhouns and the much less loss of the Macgregors. The Colquhouns soon became unable to maintain their ground, and, falling into a moss at the farm of Auchingaich, they were thrown into disorder, and made a hasty and disorderly retreat, which proved even more disastrous than the conflict, for they had to force their way through the men led by John Macgregor, whilst they were pressed behind by Allaster, who, reuniting the two divisions of his army, continued the pursuit.' All who fell into the victors' hands were instantly slain; and the chief of the Colquhouns barely escaped with his life after his horse had been killed under him. Of the Colquhouns 140 were slain, and many more wounded, among them a number of women and children. When the pursuit was over, the work of plunder commenced. Hundreds of live stock were carried off, and many of the houses of the tenantry were burned to the ground. The reckoning, however, was speedy, for on 3 April the name of Gregor or Macgregor was for ever abolished by Act of the Privy Council; and by 2 March 1604 thirty-five of the clan Gregor had been executed, among them Allaster himself.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 30, 1871-66. See Sir William Fraser's *Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country* (Edinb. 1869).

Fuda, a small fertile island of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the nearest point of Barra island. It exhibits a number of granite veins, impregnated with iron. Of its 6 inhabitants in 1871, 4 were males; of the same number in 1881, 5 were females; of 7 in 1891, 6 were females.

Fuinafort, a place in Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, 6 miles from Buessan. It has a post office under Oban.

Fuirdstone, an ancient tower on Wester Balnabreich farm, in Caraldston parish, Forfarshire. Demolished early in the nineteenth century, it formerly gave its name to the parish.

Fulden. See FOULDEN.

Fulgaa, a lofty skerry of Shetland, on the NW coast of Papa Stour island. It rises almost murally from the sea and is pierced with caverns.

Fullarton. See MARYTON.

Fullarton, an Ayrshire burgh of barony within the bounds of the parliamentary burgh of Irvine, but lying in Dundonald parish, on the left or opposite bank of the river Irvine. With Irvine it is connected by a handsome stone four-arch bridge of 1746, and from 1690 to 1823 it was supposed to belong to Irvine parish, having in the former of those years been technically united thereto; but, an appeal being made to the Court of Session in 1823, it was found to have legally belonged all along to Dundonald. An Established church, built

as a chapel of ease in 1836 at a cost of £2000, contains 900 sittings, and in 1874 was raised to *quoad sacra* status, its parish being in Ayr presbytery and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. There are also a Free church and 2 public schools. See IRVINE and DUNDONALD. Pop. of parish (1881) 4009, (1891) 4530.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Fullarton House, a seat of the Duke of Portland in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Troon. The estate around it belonged to the Foulertouns or Fullartons of that ilk from the 13th century till 1805, when it was sold to the third Duke of Portland by Col. William Fullarton (1754-1808). This gallant soldier and author, immortalised in Burns's *Vision*, was born at Fullarton House, which was built by his father in 1745. It has since been twice enlarged by the addition of wings, and what was once the back is now the front—a great improvement, any sacrifice of architectural grace being more than compensated by the fact that the house now faces the Firth of Clyde and Isle of Arran. That Louis Napoleon stayed here in 1839 is not correct; but the fourth Duke's third son, the Conservative leader and sportsman, Lord George Bentinck (1802-48), passed much of his boyhood at Fullarton. William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck is the present and sixth Duke since 1716 (b. 1857; suc. 1879).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See LANGWELL and the Rev. J. Kirkwood's *Troon and Dundonald* (3d ed., Kilmarnock, 1881).

Fulton. See BEDRULE.

Fulwood Moss, a former peat-moss in Houston parish, Renfrewshire, a little W of Houston station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Paisley. Extending over 98 acres, it was reclaimed by the Glasgow Corporation in 1879-80 at a cost of £4539, no fewer than 1882 waggons, or fully 12,000 tons, of city refuse being shot into the moss. The reclamation, besides giving work to 300 of the unemployed at the time, has proved a financial success, good crops of potatoes, &c., being now raised from what was previously worthless ground. The detritus from the macadamized roads of the city, and its surplus manure, are sent chiefly to this farm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Funtack, a burn in Moy and Dalarossie parish, Inverness-shire, winding $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward along Strathdearn, from Loch Moy to the river Findhorn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Funzie, a bay of Fetlar island, Shetland, the only ling-fishing station in the island. It is overlooked by remains of a pre-Reformation chapel.

Furnace, a post-office village in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, on the shore of Loch Fyne, in the mouth of Glenleacainn, 8 miles SSW of Inverary town. It has a mission station in connection with the Scottish Episcopal church. It took its name from an iron smelting work established here towards the end of the 18th century, but it now depends on the great granite quarry of DUN LEACAINN, started in 1841, and rendered famous by its monster blasts. Crarae quarry, 2 or 3 miles farther down the loch, was the scene of a calamitous blast in 1886. Both quarries supply the Glasgow Statute Labour Department with granite, and on the occasion referred to a number of excursionists from the city and elsewhere, among whom were two city councillors, crowding in too soon after the explosion, succumbed to the fatal influence of the superheating gases.

Fushiebridge, a village in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, near the left bank of Gore Water, 1 mile S by E of Gorebridge. Across the stream lies Fushiebridge station on the Waverley route of the North British, $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Edinburgh.

Fyne, a mountain rivulet and a large sea-loch in Argyllshire. The rivulet, rising on the south-western skirts of BENLOY, a little NW of the meeting-point with Dumbarton and Perth shires, runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, along a wild Highland glen, called from it Glenfyne, and falls into the head of the sea-loch 7 furlongs NE of Cairndow.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 45, 37, 1876.

The sea-loch first strikes 27 miles south-westward; then makes a sudden expansion, and sends off to the N the considerable bay of Loch GILP, leading into the CRINAN Canal; and then strikes 13½ miles south-by-eastward, till, opposite Ardlamont Point, it merges in the Sound of Bute, the Kyles of Bute on the left, and Kilbrennan Sound, all passing into the Firth of Clyde. Its breadth is 1½ furlong near Cairndow, 1½ mile at Inverary Ferry, 1 mile near Strachur, 2 miles at Lachlan Bay, 1½ mile at Otter Ferry, 4½ miles at Kilfinan Bay, 2½ miles at Barmore Island, and 5 miles at Ardlamont Point. Its screens, from head to foot, show great variety of both shore and height, and present many scenes of singular force and beauty; but as a whole they offer little of the grandeur and romance that characterise the screens of many others of the great Highland sea-lochs. Around the head, and downwards past Inverary, they have striking forms and lofty altitudes, attaining 2955 feet in BEN-AN-LOCHAIN and 2557 in BEN BHEULA; round Inverary, too, they have great masses of wood, and some strongly picturesque features of hill and glen and park. In most of the reaches thence they have much verdure, some wood, and numerous hills, but rarely exhibit stronger features of landscape than simply the beautiful; towards the entrance, however, they combine, into great variety and magnificence, with the islands of Bute and Arran. The waters have been notable from time immemorial for both the prime quality and the great abundance of their herrings. One of the twenty-seven fishery districts of Scotland has its headquarters at INVERARY; and two others have their headquarters at respectively ROHESAY and CAMPBELTOWN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73. See pp. 124-132 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Fyrish or **Cnoc Fyrish**, a wooded hill in Alness parish, Ross-shire, culminating 1¼ mile NNW of Novar House at an altitude of 1483 feet above sea-level. It seems to have been used in ancient times as a station for beacon fires; and is crowned by an artificial structure of upright stone blocks in rude form of an Indian temple.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Fyvie, a parish of Aberdeenshire, containing Woodhead village, 2¾ furlongs from the left bank of the river Ythan, and 3 miles E by S of Fyvie station on the Banff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this station being 7 miles SSE of Turriff, and 31½ NNW of Aberdeen. In 1673 Alexander, third Earl of Dunfermline, obtained a charter, erecting the lordship of Fyvie into a free burgh of barony, with a tolbooth and a market cross, at which should be held three annual fairs. With this burgh of Fyvie, Woodhead has been identified; and its dilapidated cross was rebuilt in 1846, some years before which date the tolbooth—long a dwelling-house—had been pulled down. The fairs have been discontinued, but a cattle market is held on the third Thursday of every month at Fyvie station, and on the second Monday of every month at Rothie station, also in Fyvie parish, 3¼ miles to the SW. Fyvie besides has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Town and County Bank, a horticultural association, and a cottage hospital built and endowed by Colonel and Mrs Cosmo Gordon for the benefit of the parish.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Monquhitter, E by Methlick, SE by Tarves, S by Meldrum, SW by Daviot and Rayne, W by Auchterless, and NW by Turriff. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 10½ miles; its breadth varies between 7 furlongs and 6½ miles; and its area is 29,650 acres, of which 64½ are water. From Towie Castle, at the NW corner of the parish, the YTHAN, a small stream here, first traces 2 miles of the boundary with Auchterless, next winds 8½ miles south-eastward and north-eastward through the interior, and lastly flows 2¾ miles east-by-northward along the Methlick border. It receives in its course a

good many little affluents, and divides the parish into two pretty equal parts. Where, below Gight Castle, it passes off into Methlick, the surface declines to 88 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-westward to 499 feet at the Hill of Blairfowl, 691 near Stonefield, 629 near Waulkmill, and 700 on the Rayne border; north-westward to 466 near Monkshill, 587 near Gourdas, and 585 at Deers Hill. The leading rocks are greywacke and slate in the SW, Old Red sandstone over a small portion of the NW, and elsewhere greenstone or basalt, often intersected by veins of quartz, calcareous spar, hematite, etc. The soil along the banks of the Ythan is a lightish loam of great fertility, especially in the part called the Howe of Fyvie; and in other parts is extremely various—gravelly, mossy, etc. Fully four-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage, one-fifth is under wood, one-tenth is pasture, and the rest is either moss or heath. Founded by Fergus, Earl of Buchan, in 1179 for Benedictines of Tiron, and subordinate to Arbroath Abbey, St Mary's priory stood in a meadow between the Ythan and the parish church, a cross, on a base of hewn stones, surmounting a rough round cairn, having been erected in 1868 on the site of its church, which was built by Prior Mason in 1470. GIGHT Castle, on the Ythan, towards the eastern extremity of the parish, is an interesting ruin, noticed separately; and a ruined mill, 1¼ mile NE of Fyvie Castle, was the scene of the ballad of *Mill o' Tifty's Annie*, or Agnes Smith, who died in 1673. On the outskirts of St John's Well farm are remains of a cairn, Cairnchedly, which has yielded a number of small earthen urns. To the NE of the Castle of Fyvie, Montrose, in Oct. 1644, was nearly surprised by Argyll with a greatly superior force—an episode known as the 'Skirmish of Fyvie.' This Castle, on the Ythan's left bank, ½ mile NE of Fyvie station, dates from remote antiquity, it or a predecessor having received a visit from Edward I. of England in 1296. It then was a royal seat, and such it continued till 1380, when the Earl of Carriek (later Robert III.) made it over to his cousin, Sir James de Lindsay. From him it passed in 1390 to Sir Henry Preston, his brother-in-law, and from him about 1433 to the Meldrums, who sold it in 1596 to Sir Alexander Seton, an eminent lawyer, created first Earl of Dunfermline in 1605. The fourth and last Earl being outlawed in 1690, his forfeited estate was purchased from the Crown in 1726 by William, second Earl of Aberdeen. It now belongs to A. J. Forbes Leith, Esq. The Fyvie Castle of today is a stately chateau-like pile erected at various periods, from the 13th on to the 18th century; and stands in the midst of a finely-wooded park, with an artificial lake (½ mile × ½ furl.) Other mansions are Rothie-Norman and Kinbroom. In the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, Fyvie comprises chief part of MILLBEX and a small part of Barthol Chapel *quoad sacra* parishes, and itself is a living worth £880. The church, originally dedicated to St Peter, stands near the left bank of the Ythan, 1½ mile SE of Fyvie station; and rebuilt in 1808, it was repaired in 1885, when a hall was presented to the church by Capt. Gordon of Fyvie Castle. St Mary's Established mission church, built and endowed by Colonel Gordon, is at Cross of Jackston. At Woodhead are a plain but commodious Free church, altered and decorated in 1878, and All Saints' Episcopal church, which, Early English in style, was built in 1849, and received the addition of a tower and spire in 1870. Another Episcopal church, St George's (1796-1848), is at Meiklefolia, 1½ mile SSE of Rothie station. Seven schools—Fyvie, Meiklefolia, Steinmanhill, Woodhead, All Saints', Fyvie female, and St Katherine's female—with total accommodation for 938 children, have an average attendance of over 580, and grants amounting to about £600. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 4403, (1891) 4049; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 3235, (1891) 2977; of registration district (1881) 3317 (1891) 3050.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

G

GADGIRTH, a hamlet and an estate, with a mansion, in Coylton parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the river Ayr, 4 miles SSW of Tarbolton. The estate was the property of the late Major-General Francis Cland Burnett.

Gadie, a burn of Aberdeenshire, rising in Clatt parish, and running 10½ miles east-by-northward through Leslie, Premnay, and Oyne parishes, till it falls into the Ury, 9 furlongs E of Oyne church. It is celebrated in several of the Latin poems of Arthur Johnston, and also in a fine old ballad, beginning—

'O an I were where Gadie rins,
'Mang fragrant heath and yellow whins,
Or brawlin down the hosky linnis,
At the back o' Bennochie.'

After the capture of Pondicherry in 1793, a Highland regiment, marching into the town, was suddenly arrested by hearing this ballad sung by a Scottish lady from an open window.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Gaick, a desolate alpine tract, a forest one, in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire, around the head of Glentromie, contiguous to the Perthshire border. It touches, or rather overlaps, the watershed of the central Grampians, its mountain summits culminating at an altitude of 2929 feet above sea-level; and it abounds in grandly romantic scenery, including on its southern border one of the most accessible and picturesque of the passes over the central Grampians. It partly contains, partly adjoins, three lakes—Loch an Duin (10 × 1½ furl.; 1680 feet), Loch Bhradain (4½ × 1¾ furl.; 1460 feet), and Loch an t-Seilich (9 × 3½ furl.; 1400 feet). Wood there is none now, except some scattered birch copse; but the 'forest' is stocked by numerous herds of red deer, belonging to Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart of Invereshie. Glentromie Lodge, the residence, is 4 miles from Kingussie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Gainvich. See SANDA, Argyllshire.

Gairbridge. See GUARD BRIDGE.

Gairden. See GAIKEN.

Gairie, a rivulet of Kirriemuir and Glamis parishes, Forfarshire, flowing round two sides of Kirriemuir town, and, after a south-south-easterly course of 7¼ miles, falling into Dean Water 2 miles NE of Glamis village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Gair Loch, a sea loch on the west coast of Ross and Cromarty. It strikes 6½ miles east-south-eastward from the North Minch, and measures 3½ across the entrance, where lies the island of Longa, whilst 3¼ miles higher up, near the southern shore, is the smaller island of Horrisdale.

Gairloch (Gael. *gearr-loch*, 'short loch'), a coast village and parish of west Ross and Cromarty. The village stands on the north-eastern shore of the loch that gives it name, by water being 30 miles NNE of Portree in Skye, by road 6 SW of Poolewe, 9 WNW of Talladale or Lochmaree hotel, 18 WNW of Kinlochewe hotel, and 28 WNW of Auchnasheen station on the Dingwall and Skye section (1870) of the Highland railway, this station being 25¼ miles NE of Strome Ferry and 27¼ WSW of Dingwall. It communicates with Auchnasheen by a daily coach, with Portree by weekly steamer (thrice a week in summer), and with Poolewe by mail-car thrice weekly. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a steamboat pier, and a good hotel. A market for horses and cattle is held on the Thursday before Beaulyn in October and November.

The parish, containing also Poolewe, Talladale, and Kinlochewe, is bounded NE by Greinord Bay and Lochbroom parish, E by Contin parish, SE by Lochalsh and Lochcarron parishes, S by Applecross parish and Loch Torridon, and W by the North Minch. It has an utmost length, from E to W, of 25 miles; an utmost width, from N to S, of 22 miles; and an area of 356 square miles, or 227,880½ acres, of which 1689½ are foreshore and 16,996½ water. The seaboard, 90 miles long, is

bold and rocky, rising rapidly to 100 and 400 feet above sea-level, and deeply indented by GREINORD Bay, Loch EWE, Gair Loch, and Loch TORRIDON. The river Coulin or A Ghairbhe, entering from Lochcarron parish, winds 6¾ miles northward, through Lochs Coulin and Clair, along the Lochcarron border and through the interior to Kinlochewe, where it is joined by a rivulet, running 3¼ miles north-westward down Glen Docherty. As Kinlochewe river, the united stream flows 2¾ miles north-westward to the head of famous Loch MAREE (12¾ miles × 3 furl. to 2¼ miles; 32 feet above sea-level), and from its foot, as the river Ewe, continues 2¼ miles north-north-westward, till at Poolewe it falls into Loch Ewe. Lochan Fada (3¾ miles × 5 furl.; 1000 feet), lying near the Lochbroom border, sends off a stream 4¾ miles south-south-westward to Loch Maree, near its head; and Fionn Looch (5¾ × 1¼ mile; 559 feet), lying right on the Lochbroom border, sends off the Little Greinord along that border 5½ miles north-by-eastward to the head of Greinord Bay. These are the principal streams and lakes of Gairloch parish, whose very large fresh-water area (more than fifteen times larger than that of the whole of Fife) comprises the 7090½ acres of Loch Maree, the 2238¾ of half of Fionn Loch, the 928 of Lochan Fada, the 203 of part of Dnbh Loch (9 × 3 furl.) at the head of Fionn Loch, the 345½ of Loch na h-Oidhche (1¼ mile × 3½ furl.), the 166 of Loch Tollie (7½ × 5 furl.), etc. The surface is grandly diversified by tall pyramidal quartz mountains, the chief being Ben Airidh a'Char (2593 feet), Ben Lair (2817), BEN SLEOCH (3217), and Ben a'Mhuinidh (2231), to the NE of Loch Maree; to the SW, Bus-bheinn (2869) and Ben Eay or Eighc (3309). The rocks are primary, of Laurentian, Cambrian, or Devonian age. Less than 5000 acres, or one-fortieth of the entire area, is returned as 'arable, woodland, or rough pasture,' the rest being all of it mountain, moor, and deer-forest. So that Gairloch depends far less on agriculture proper than on sheep-farming and the fisheries of the streams and lochs of the neighbouring seas. In 1823 Hugh Miller was sent to Gairloch village with a party of fellow-quarrymen, and chapters xii. and xiii. of *My Schools and Schoolmasters* give a graphic description of his sojourn here. 'For about six weeks,' he writes, 'we had magnificent weather; and I greatly enjoyed my evening rambles amid the hills or along the sea-shore. I was struck, in these walks, by the amazing abundance of wild flowers, which covered the natural meadows and lower hill-slopes. . . . How exquisitely the sun sets in a clear, calm summer evening over the blue Hebrides! Within less than a mile of our barrack there rose a tall hill (1256 feet), whose bold summit commanded all the Western isles, from Sleat in Skye to the Butt of the Lewis . . . The distaff and spindle was still in extensive use in the district, which did not boast a single spinning-wheel, a horse, or a plough, no cart having ever forced its way along the shores of Loch Maree. . . . They tell me, that, for certain, the fairies have not left this part of the country yet.' The chief antiquities of Gairloch are described under Loch Maree, which, from the 12th to the 19th of September 1877, received a visit from Queen Victoria. Mansions, both noticed separately, are FLOWERDALE and LETTEREWE; and Sir Kenneth Mackenzie owns rather more than two-thirds of the entire rental. In the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg, this parish since 1851 has been ecclesiastically divided into Gairloch and POOLEWE, the former a living worth £222. Its church was built in 1791; in the graveyard lies buried the Gaelic bard, William Ross (1762-90), who was schoolmaster here for the last four years of his life. There are Free churches of Gairloch and Poolewe; and ten public schools—Achtercairn, Bualnaluib, Inverasdale, Kinlochewe, Laide, Mellon Udregle, Melvaig, Opinan, Poolewe, and Sand—with total accommodation for 820 children, have an average attendance of about 500, and grants amounting to over £600. Pop. of civil parishes (1801) 1427, (1821) 4518, (1861) 5449, (1871) 5048,

(1881) 4594, (1891) 4181, of whom 3852 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 2426, (1881) 2277, (1891) 2071; of registration district (1881) 4479, (1891) 4090, of whom 2773 were in the southern division.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 91, 92, 81, 82, 100, 1881-82. J. H. Dixon's *Gairloch* (1888).

Gair Loch, Dumbartonshire. See GARE LOCH.

Gairloch, a hamlet in Kilmallie parish, Invernesshire, at the foot of Loch Lochy, 3 miles WNW of Spean Bridge. It has a post office under Spean Bridge.

Gairn, a small river of Crathie and Glenmuick parishes, SW Aberdeenshire, rising, on the eastern side of BEN AVON, at 3550 feet above sea-level, and thence winding 20 miles east-south-eastward along a mountain glen called from it GLENGAIRN, till, after a total descent of 2810 feet it falls into the Dee at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ballater. The Bridge of Gairn, on the line of road from Aberdeen to Castleton, spans it $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above its mouth, and here is a post office under Ballater.—*Ord. Sur.* shs. 75, 65, 1876-70.

Gairney Bridge, a farm at the NE verge of Cleish parish, Kinross-shire, on the left bank of Gairney Water, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Kinross. In a public house here, on the site of the farmstead stables, Ebenezer Erskine and the three other fathers of the Secession formed themselves into a presbytery, 15 Dec. 1733; and on the site of the farmhouse itself, the young poet Michael Bruce (1746-67) taught a small school in 1765-66.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Gairney Water, a burn of Glenmuick and Aboyne parishes, SW Aberdeenshire, rising at an altitude of 2500 feet, and running $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward, through Glentanner Forest, till, after a descent of 1880 feet, it falls into Tanner Water at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Aboyne village.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 66, 1871.

Gairney Water, a rivulet partly of Perthshire, but chiefly of Kinross-shire. Rising among the hills of the western portion of Fossoway parish, it runs $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, and then proceeds $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-by-northward, chiefly along the boundary between Cleish parish on the right and Fossoway and Kinross parishes on the left, till it falls into Loch Leven 2 miles SE of Kinross town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Gairnside. See GLENGAIRN.

Gairsay, an island of Evie and Rendall parish, Orkney, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the nearest part of Orkney mainland, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Shapinsay. It measures 2 miles in greatest length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in greatest breadth; consists chiefly of a conical hill of considerable altitude; rises steeply on the W side; includes, on the E and on the S, some low, fertile, well-cultivated land; contains, close to the S shore, remains of a fine old mansion, once the seat of Sir William Craigie; and has a public school and a small harbour, called Millburn, perfectly sheltered on all sides, mainly by Gairsay itself, and partly by a small island in the harbour's mouth. Pop. (1891) 33.

Gaitnip, a range of coast crags in the S of Kirkwall parish, Orkney, on the E side of the upper part of Scapa Bay. Several caverns penetrate it, all formed by the disintegrating action of the sea; and one, like a narrow winding tunnel, over 300 feet long, and from 12 to 20 feet high, is beautifully studded with stalactites.

Galashiels, a parliamentary burgh and parish of Selkirkshire. The town is situated on both banks of the river Gala, about a mile above the confluence of that river with the Tweed, and is 4 miles WNW of Melrose, 6 N of Selkirk, 18 ESE of Peebles, and 32 SSE of Edinburgh by road. It is a station on the Waverley section of the North British railway, and from it diverge branch lines to Selkirk and Peebles. The name, from *Gala* and *shiels* or *shielings*, signifying shepherds' huts, appears to have designated originally a small village, on the site of what is now called the old or high town, which had found its nucleus in the baronial seat of Gala, on the S bank of the river. This Gallowschel was a place of considerable antiquity, and is traditionally said to have contained a hunting-seat of the Scottish monarchs. Its name appears in a charter of the early part of the 14th century; it is mentioned as containing a tower of

Earl Douglas in 1416; and it figures in documents relating to the marriage of James IV. with the Princess Margaret of England. The old peel tower, known as 'Hunters' Ha', stood till the end of the 18th century; and ivy-clad ruins of the tolbooth, whose vane bore date 1669, were demolished in the summer of 1880. The decay of the village has been arrested by the prosperity of the modern town, and its site is now occupied by numerous handsome villas. The armorial bearings of Galashiels are a fox and a plum-tree, and are said to have been assumed in memory of an event that occurred during Edward III.'s invasion of Scotland (1337). A party of English, encamped in or near the town, had begun to straggle through the neighbouring woods in search of wild plums, when the inhabitants of Galashiels fell suddenly upon them, drove them headlong to a spot on the Tweed, nearly opposite Abbotsford, still known as the 'Englishmen's Syke,' and cut them down almost to a man. Congratulating themselves on



Arms of Galashiels.

an exploit that had proved to be sorer fruit for the invaders than the plums they had been seeking, the villagers dubbed themselves 'the Sour Plums o' Galashiels,' and are celebrated under that name in an old song. The arms of the town, however, seem to indicate some confusion of thought between this event and the fable of the fox and the grapes.

The modern town owes its origin, as well as its growth and prosperity, to the spirit of manufacturing enterprise which first seized the people in the 18th century. Galashiels has no history apart from the narrative of the development of its manufactures, and although mills on the Gala are mentioned early in the 17th century, it was not till the following century that a general move was made down to the banks of the stream which afforded such excellent water-power. Dorothy Wordsworth, speaking of the place in 1803, describes it as 'the village of Galashiels, pleasantly situated on the banks of the stream; a pretty place it once has been, but a manufactory is established there; and a townish bustle and ugly stone houses are fast taking the place of the brown-roofed thatched cottages, of which a great number yet remain, partly overshadowed by trees.' Since that time the prosperity and activity of the burgh have reached a very high pitch. An important factor in furthering the prosperity of the town was the opening of the various railways—to Edinburgh and Hawick, to Selkirk, and to Peebles—which at a lessened cost provided access to the best markets for the manufactures of the town.

The burgh of Galashiels stretches for 2 miles along both sides of the Gala, which flows through the narrow town from NW to SE. For the most part it is built on the alluvial ground along the banks, but it also sends offshoots, extending up the slopes of the adjacent hills. It is flanked or overlooked on the one side by Meikle Hill (1387 feet) and Gala Hill, and on the other by Buckholm and Langlee Hills; and the environs are picturesque and varied in their scenery. Situated previous to 1891 on the border between Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, the burgh belonged to two parishes—Melrose and Galashiels—which were, however, for all civil and police purposes, regarded as one community in Selkirkshire, though for parochial matters each parish rated its own district. The Boundary Commissioners, in the above year, transferred the Melrose portion of the burgh to Galashiels, and placed the entire parish in the county of Selkirk.

The aspect of the town is unassuming. Most of it is either straggling or irregular; the central parts and both extremities, contiguous to the river, consist mainly of factories, shops, offices, and workmen's houses. The part S of the Gala is made up chiefly of one long irregular street, with several newer and shorter streets

and detached buildings, stretching along the narrow level strip that intervenes between the river and the hills. The southern part of the town, which is the quarter showing the greatest extension and improvements in recent times, has a number of short, irregular streets, and rows and clusters of buildings that reach up the face of the hill. The suburbs, especially Abbotsford Road, Melrose Road, and Windy Knowe, are adorned with large and elegant villas, offering one of the best and most visible evidences of the prosperity of the Galashiels manufacturers. The river, which is spanned by five bridges and two railway viaducts, is, in times of drought, almost entirely drawn off by the factories; but in times of freshet it is not always prevented by strong bulwarks from flooding the adjacent streets. Heavy floods on 12 July 1880, and again on 10 March 1881, were attended with great damage to property along its banks. Another flood on 21 September 1890 severely tested the bridge between the station and the town, the intercepted water rushing down the streets on the south side of the Gala for fully half a mile. There is no drainage system whatever, and at all times the Gala serves as a common sewer for the refuse of the town—a fact which at times is unpleasantly impressed upon the olfactory nerves. The railway within the burgh is crossed by one foot-bridge and three for wheeled traffic.

Galashiels has not many buildings of an imposing nature. The houses, with the exception of the suburban villas, are in a plain and unambitious style. The town-hall, built in 1860 at a cost of £3000, is a handsome edifice of two stories, with a large hall capable of containing 600 persons, besides a smaller hall and committee-rooms. The Corn Exchange was erected in 1860 at a cost of £1100, and has a hall with accommodation for 500 persons. The Volunteers' Hall was built in 1874, accommodates 1400, and cost £3500; the Masonic Hall buildings, including shops and small dwelling-houses, as well as the public rooms, were erected in 1876 for about £3000; this hall and the Good Templar Hall can accommodate 300 persons each. Union Street Hall and St Peter's Church Hall accommodate 400 and 450 persons respectively. The public hospital was projected in 1872. In 1893 a cottage hospital was erected at a cost of about £3800, containing 20 beds, besides convalescent and accident wards, dispensary and other offices, and ample accommodation for nurses. The free public library, with a lending department, was erected in 1873 at a cost of about £1000, and is managed by a committee chosen from among the town council and the householders. There is a very large number of associations and combinations for various purposes—social, commercial, helpful, and pleasurable—among the people of Galashiels. These include a Mechanics' Institute, a horticultural society, two farmers' clubs, two building societies, three co-operative societies, a manufacturers' corporation, Masonic, Foresters, Free Gardeners, Oddfellows, and Good Templar lodges, clubs for angling, cricket, football, cycling, bowling, curling, golf, etc., a literary society, and various religious societies, an ornithological society and club, an entomological society, several benefit societies, a Jubilee Institute for nurses, etc. The churches and meeting-houses are numerous and capacious. The parish church is a semi-Gothic edifice dating from 1813, and contains about 850 sittings. Ladhope church serves for a *quoad sacra* parish constituted in 1855, and comprising part of the town formerly within Melrose parish. It contains about 900 sittings. The West Church serves for a *quoad sacra* parish constituted in 1870, and was built at a cost of £1400. It has since been extended at a cost of £2300, and has now 900 sittings. In Nov. 1881 St Paul's church was opened, its erection, begun in 1878, being the result of the growing needs of the populous town. It serves as a consort to the parish church, the parish minister and his assistant holding alternate services in the two buildings. The style of the edifice is Early Decorated Gothic; and the cost, including the spire, which is 190 feet high, was £17,000. The church, which is seated for 950 persons, has a nave 83 feet long, besides aisles and

transepts; the height to the apex of the roof is 62 feet. A large organ was placed in this church at a cost of £1150. Galashiels Free church was built in 1875 at a cost of about £5150, to supersede a previous edifice. It is in the Gothic style, with two gables in the transept, and is seated for 650 persons. A hall in the same style adjoins it. Ladhope Free church contains 750 sittings, and besides good hall accommodation, it has stained-glass windows, the gift of members of the congregation and friends. The East United Presbyterian church, built in 1844, with 840 sittings, superseded a previous church that was nearly as old as the modern town. The West United Presbyterian church was opened in 1880, also on the site of a former church, and affords room for upwards of 800 hearers. The South United Presbyterian church, an edifice in the Early English style, with a square tower 70 feet high, was opened in Aug. 1880. It cost £4500, and accommodates between 750 and 800 persons. St Peter's Episcopal church, an Early English building dating from 1853, was enlarged by the addition of a new chancel and S aisle in 1881, when a new organ also was erected, and contains 390 sittings. In connection with this church a hall accommodating 450 persons was built in 1889 at a cost of £1400. The Gothic Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Andrew, opened in 1858, with 400 sittings, was not entirely completed till 1872. Other places of worship are an Evangelical Union chapel (rebuilt 1872); two Baptist chapels (1883 and 1875); and meeting-houses for Plymouth Brethren and Christadelphians.

There are five public schools within the burgh, also an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic school, whose accommodation, average attendance, and grants are—for the burgh public, about 900, 775, £805; Ladhope public, 310, 245, £255; Old Town, 450, 400, £350; Glendinning Terrace public, 355, 330, £335; Episcopalian, 265, 245, £220; Roman Catholic, 280, 220, £220. The burgh public school in Gala Park was erected in 1875 at a cost of £4200; and a considerable sum was afterwards spent in providing additional accommodation. But in 1893 Gala Public School was erected, to accommodate 875 scholars. It has science and art class-rooms, and was estimated to cost about £8900. There are various private schools, including three young ladies' schools and the academy for boys; also a High School in Balmoral Place, just outside the Burgh boundary.

Galashiels contains a head post office, with all the usual departments, including a savings bank; but to meet the growing requirements of the town a new one, with greater accommodation, was erected in 1894. There are also three receiving offices. The banks comprise branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Commercial Bank, National Bank, and Royal Bank of Scotland, and a trustee savings bank. There are several inns and hotels. Two weekly newspapers are published at Galashiels—*The Border Advertiser*, established in 1848, and *The Scottish Border Record*, established in 1881. A weekly market is held each Tuesday, a fair on the third Wednesday in March, and a live-stock sale every alternate Wednesday.

Galashiels contains several iron and brass foundries, engineering works, dye-works, skinneries, one of which is perhaps the largest in Scotland, and establishments for the production of such mill furnishings as shuttles, reeds, heddles, etc.; other trades, besides the usual shops for the local trade of a country town, are those in connection with coal, corn, and timber. But by far its most important interest centres in the manufacture of woollen cloth; the greater part of the population is connected with it; the largest buildings in the town are its woollen mills, and the most ornate the mansions of its tweed manufacturers. The industry seems to have been followed in the district from an early period; for a charter of 1622 makes mention of certain waulk-mills (fulling-mills). But even in 1774, 150 years later, no great progress had been made, for only 170 cwts. of wool were used at Galashiels, and woven into blankets and coarse 'Galashiels Greys.' At the same date, the

united rental of the three waulk-mills in the town was £15, while the valued rental of mills in 1893 was £13,460. But before the close of the 18th century an advance was begun. In 1790 the first carding machine in Scotland was erected at Galashiels, and that was only the forerunner of many new machines and modes introduced by the active and enterprising manufacturers. In that year mills began to be erected for the reception of the new machinery; but by far the greater part of the 660 cwts. of wool used in the district in 1792 was woven in the dwellings of the weavers. Few years passed in the beginning of the 19th century without the introduction of some improvement that enhanced the quality of the cloth, or lessened the cost of production. The chief products up till 1829 were, as before, blankets and cloth of home-grown wool, with knitting yarns and flannels; but the depression of that year, co-operating with a change of fashion, inflicted a check on the prosperity of Galashiels. The manufacturers skilfully adapted themselves to circumstances, and introduced new fabrics, of which the chief were tartans and mixed trouserings in tweed. Thenceforward the prosperity of the town has been steady and uniform; and, notwithstanding the keen and growing rivalry of the mills in Selkirk, Hawick, Dumfries, Innerleithen, etc., the manufacturers of Galashiels, as they were the first to introduce the woollen manufactures into the south of Scotland, have constantly maintained their position at the head of the industry. The chief fabrics now produced at Galashiels are the world-renowned tweeds; but yarns, blankets, plaids, shawls, tartans, narrow cloths, grey and mixed crumbeoths, and blanket shawls of variegated patterns, also bulk largely in its trade returns. It has about 20 woollen-mills in operation, and several yarn-spinning mills. There are no factories for the manufacture of hosiery, although there are two or three stocking-makers in the town who do a little business privately. There are also 4 tweed warehouses, on a tolerably extensive scale, which carry on a home and foreign trade. The manufacturers are exceedingly averse to affording information concerning the extent of their operations; and it is difficult to obtain accurate returns as to the number of hands employed or the yearly value of goods manufactured. They and the weavers meet annually on the Friday nearest the 10th of October, for the purpose of electing a deacon of the trade, and conferring on matters connected therewith.

Galashiels proper was made a burgh of barony in 1599, and, till 1850, was administered by a baron-bailie under the Scotts of Gala, who succeeded the Pringles of Gala as superiors in 1632. In 1868 the town was constituted a parliamentary burgh, and it unites with Hawick and Selkirk in returning one member to parliament. In 1876 the boundaries of the burgh were extended for municipal purposes, though not for parliamentary election purposes. By the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892, which came into operation in May 1893, there are 12 commissioners, including the provost and 4 bailies. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1875 for extending the limits of the police burgh, and for investing the governing body with efficient powers. A gas company was established in 1836, and a water company in 1839. The bill of 1875, however, authorised the corporation to construct waterworks, with a compensation reservoir on the Caddon, a clear water reservoir on Knowesdean, and a service reservoir to the S of Leebrae. These were completed in 1879 at a cost of about £60,000. The police force, in 1895, consisted of 13 men, and a superintendent, receiving a salary of £160, with other appointments by the corporation. Police courts are held as occasion may require. Small debt courts are held on the second Mondays of February, April, June, and December, on the last Monday of July, and on the first Monday of October. The valuation of the burgh in 1895 was £68,279, including £1745 for railways. The parliamentary constituency, in 1895, was 2554. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh (1881) 12,435, (1891) 17,252; of the entire town (1881) 15,330, (1891) 17,367, of whom 7997 were males and 9370 females, whilst 11,033 were in the parish and police burgh of

Galashiels and 6334 in Melrose parish. Houses (1891) inhabited 3500, vacant 44, building 47.

Galashiels parish until 1891 was situated partly in Selkirkshire and partly in Roxburghshire, its larger portion being in the former county. It includes the ancient parishes of Boldside in Selkirkshire, and Lindean formerly in Roxburghshire; and the union appears to have been carried through in 1640. The Boundary Commissioners, however, in the year above mentioned transferred to the parish of Galashiels the Selkirkshire part of the Roxburghshire parish of Melrose, the portion thus transferred being simply that part of Melrose parish situated within the police limits of the burgh of Galashiels. They then placed the parish wholly in Selkirkshire. By certain statutes it is secured that whatever part of the parish of Melrose may be at any time included within the police limits of the burgh of Galashiels, shall *ipso facto* become part of the county of Selkirk. The parish as it now exists is bounded on the NE and E by Melrose, on the SE by Bowden, on the S by Selkirk, on the W by Selkirk and the Selkirkshire section of Stow, and on the NW by the Selkirkshire section of Stow. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. From Caddonfoot to the Ettrick's influx the river TWEED winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward along the boundary with Selkirk parish, and then, bending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, divides the Boldside from the Lindean portion and from the Abbotsford corner of Melrose. The ETTRICK, for the last $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile of its course, divides the Lindean portion from Selkirk parish. CADDON WATER, over its last $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, traces the N half of the western border; and GALA WATER traces the boundary with Melrose parish on the NE. CAULDSHIELS LOCH ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ furl.) is in the Lindean portion. The whole parish of Galashiels is hilly; but the hills expand on wide bases, and have in general rounded tops and a soft outline. They yield a good quantity of land to the plough and for plantation, and afford excellent pasture-land for sheep, and they are usually separated from each other by beautiful narrow valleys. The principal heights are, in the Boldside portion, Meikle Hill (1387 feet), Mossilee Hill (1264), Neidpath Hill (1203), Blakehope Hill (1099), and Gala Hill (904); in the Lindean portion, Cauldsheels Hill (1076 feet), White Law (1059), Lindean Moor (968), and Broad Hill (943). Greywacke and clay slate are the prevailing rocks, and these furnish most of the local building material. Ironstone has been found, but no quantity of sandstone, limestone, or coal. The soil along the river banks is sandy, on the rising-ground N of the Tweed dry and gravelly; and on similar ground S of the Tweed it has a considerable admixture of clay resting upon till. Some small patches of table-land, distant from the rivers, have black mould. Nearly one-third of the land is arable; most of the remainder is pasture, though a respectable number of acres is under wood. Antiquities are represented by the beginning of the CATRAIL, a reach of Roman road, the Rink camp on the Rink Hill, relics of various other Roman and Pictish fortifications, and FERNILEE Tower. Gala House, a little S of the town, is a recent Scottish Baronial edifice, one of the last works of the late David Bryce; and another mansion is FALDONSIDE; while a short distance from the town is ABBOTSFORD, the beautiful seat of Sir Walter Scott. In the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Galashiels proper, West Church *quoad sacra* parish, Ladhope *quoad sacra* parish, and part of the *quoad sacra* parish of Caddonfoot, the first a living worth £467. Under the landward school-board is Lindean public school, with accommodation for about 60 children, an average attendance of nearly 40, and a grant of £40. Valuation of landward portion (1892) £7256. Pop. (1891) 17,941, of whom 7460 were in the ecclesiastical division of Galashiels, 3991 in that of West Church, 6743 in that of Ladhope, and 156 in that of Caddonfoot.—*Ord. Sur.*, s. 25, 1865.

Gala Water, a river of Edinburgh, Selkirk, and Roxburgh shires, rising among the Moorfoot Hills in the

first-named county, and joining the Tweed near Melrose, after a course of 21 miles, during which it descends from 1100 to 300 feet above sea-level. From its source on the northern verge of Heriot parish, the Gala first flows for 2 miles eastward, and thence takes a south-south-easterly direction, which it maintains to the SE border of Edinburghshire, successively traversing the eastern portion of Heriot parish, tracing the boundary between Heriot and Stow, and traversing the main body of the last-named parish. At the junction of Heriot and Stow parishes it receives, on the right, the Heriot Water, and within the latter parish the Luggate Water—the former a tributary almost as large as the Gala itself; on the left, the smaller affluents, Armit or Ermet Water, Cockum Water, and Stow Burn. Its further course lies in a south-easterly direction, chiefly along the boundary between Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, till it reaches the Tweed, into which it falls a little below Abbotsford, and about 2½ miles W of Melrose. The course of the Gala is remarkably sinuous; and the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh and Carlisle, which traces the windings of the river along the E bank, is, says Chambers, at least a third longer than the crow-flight. An older road ran along the W bank; but the North British railway line, which traverses almost the entire length of the valley, crosses and recrosses the stream several times. The river-basin consists for the most part of a narrow valley flanked with rounded hills, and presents scenery with all the usual characteristics of the Scottish Lowlands, alternating agricultural and pastoral scenes with the rougher beauty of uncultivated nature. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Gala dale was almost entirely pastoral and nearly destitute of trees, but since then much of the ground has been broken up by the plough, and numerous plantations have arisen, in many cases as the protection or ornament of the private mansions along the banks. Of these last the chief are Crookston, Burnhouse, Torsonce, Bowland, Torwoodlee, and Gala. As a fishing-stream, the Gala was once famous for the abundance of its trout; now, however, it has been so much over-fished that a considerable amount of time and skill are required, though very fair takes may be secured above Galashiels, the stream below the town being too dirty. The Gala waters Stow village, and 2 miles of its course lie through the busy town of Galashiels, whose mills sometimes in summer draw off almost all the water from its natural channel. There are several ruined castles and towers in the valley of the river, and traces of perhaps a dozen ancient camps. The name Gala has been connected with the Welsh *garu*, 'rough'; some authorities derive it from the Gaelic *guala*, meaning 'a full stream.' An ancient name for the valley was Wedale, sometimes explained as meaning the vale of woe, as having been the scene of some sanguinary prehistoric struggle; others connect it with the Norse *Ve*, a temple or church, and translate the name 'holy house dale.' In Wedale Dr Skene places Guinnion, the scene of one of the twelve battles of Arthur. Two ballads, one of them by Burns, celebrate the 'braw lads o' Gala Water.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (Edinb. 1874).

Galatown. See GALLATOWN.

Galbraith. See INCH GALERAITH.

Galdry or Gaudry, a village in Balmerino parish, Fife, on a plateau on the centre of a ridge of hill, ¼ mile S of the Firth of Tay and 4½ miles SW of Newport. It has a Free church and a police station.

Gallangad, a burn of Dumbarton and Kilmarnock parishes, Dumbartonshire, rising near Dounnot Hill (1228 feet), and winding 8¼ miles north-by-eastward, till, near Drymen station, it falls into Endrick Water. During the last 2½ miles of its course it traces the boundary between Dumbarton and Stirling shires, and here bears the name of Catter Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gallary. See GALLERY.

Gallatown, a suburban village in Dysart parish, Fife, 5 furlongs NNW of Dysart station, commencing at the N end of Sinclairtown, and extending ¾ mile northward

along the road from Kirkcaldy to Cupar. It is included in the parliamentary burgh of Dysart, but (since 1876) in the royal burgh of Kirkcaldy. Originally called Gallowstown, it took that name either from the frequent execution at it of criminals in feudal times, or from the special execution of a noted robber about three centuries ago; and it long was famous for the making of nails. It now participates generally in the industry, resources, and institutions of Sinclairtown; and it has a Free church, a public school, and a post office under Kirkcaldy.

Gallengad. See GALLANGAD.

Gallery, an estate, with a mansion, in Logiepert parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of the North Esk, 5 miles NNW of Dubton Junction. Its owner is David Lyall, Esq. (b. 1826). A hamlet, Upper Gallery, stands 3 miles nearer Dubton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Gallow or Gala Lane, a rivulet of Kirkcudbright and Ayr shires, issuing from the Dungeon Lochs, and running 6½ miles north-by-eastward, chiefly along the mutual boundary of the two counties, to the head of Loch Doon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Galloway, an extensive district in the south-western corner of Scotland, which originally and for a considerable period included also parts of Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, but has for ages past been identified simply and strictly with the shire of Wigton and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The name, though inextricably interwoven with Scottish history, designates no political jurisdiction, and is unsanctioned by the strict or civil nomenclature of the country. The district is bounded on the N by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the E by Dumfriesshire, on the S by the Solway Firth and Irish Sea, and on the W by the Irish Channel and Firth of Clyde. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 63½ miles; and its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 43 miles. It is divided into three districts—Upper Galloway, including the northern and more mountainous parts of the two shires; Lower Galloway, embracing the southern and lowland sections E of Luce Bay; and the Rhinns of Galloway, consisting of the peninsula SW of Luce Bay and Loch Ryan. Galloway has long been famous as an excellent pastoral district; and though its unsettled condition long kept its agriculture in a backward state, the last hundred years have seen splendid progress made. The Galloway breed of horses is celebrated, and large droves of polled black cattle used to be reared for the southern markets. Of late, however, Ayrshire cattle have been superseding the native breed; and dairy-farming is coming into favour. The absence of coal, lime, and freestone has protected Galloway from the erection of busy industrial or manufacturing centres. The surface, on the whole, is undulating; and to quote Mr Henry Inglis, 'there is no district of Scotland more rich in romantic scenery and association, few which possess the same combination of sterile grandeur and arcadian beauty, and fewer still which are blessed with a climate equal in mildness of temperature to that of Galloway. The tulip-tree flourishes and flowers at St Mary's Isle, and the arbutus bears fruit at Kirkdale.' But for all save historical details, we must refer to our articles on KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE and WIGTOWNSHIRE.

The district of Galloway was in early times held by tribes of the nation of the Brigantes. Ptolemy, writing in the 2d century of our era, calls them Novantes and Selgovæ. The former occupied the country W of the Nith, and had two towns—Lucopibia at Whithorn, and Rerigonium (see BEREGONIUM) on the E shore of Loch Ryan. The Selgovæ or Elgovæ lay to the E, extending over Dumfriesshire, and their towns were Trimonium, Uxellum, Corda, and Carbantorigum, whose sites Dr Skene finds respectively on Birrenswark Hill, on Wardlaw Hill, at Sanquhar, and at the Moat of Urr, between the Nith and Dee. A large amount of ethnological controversy has been waged over these peoples; some authorities recognising in them a Gothic, others a Cymric, and others a Gaelic race. The authority we have just named considers them to have been Celtic tribes of the Gaelic branch. Intercepted by the Britons of Strathclyde from their northern Gaelic relations, and

surrounded in their little corner by a natural girdle of sea and mountain, this people long retained their individuality. They were known as the Picts of Galloway centuries after the word Pict had disappeared elsewhere from the country; and they appeared under that name as a division of the Scottish army at the Battle of the Standard in 1138. We know little concerning Galloway in Roman times. Agricola, overrunning it in 79 A.D., added it to the Roman province in Britain, and Roman military remains are tolerably frequent in certain districts. In 397 it is related that St Ninian built a church at Candida Casa, formerly Lucopibia, dedicated it to St Martin of Tours, and began the conversion of the Picts. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, Galloway appears, from the evidence of topographical names and old chronicles, to have been governed by a series of Pictish kings; but probably early in the 7th century the Northumbrian rulers of Bernicia brought it under their sovereignty, and for several centuries remained the nominal superiors of its lords. There is no authority for the common narrative of immigrations of Irish Celts into Galloway during the 8th and following centuries. It is at this period that the modern name emerges. The district was known to the Irish as Gallgaidel or Gallgaidhel, and to the Welsh as Galwyddel, from the Celtic *gall*, 'a stranger'; and the name, besides indicating the land of strangers, seems to have some reference also to the fact that the Gaelic population was under the rule of the Anglian Galle or strangers. From the above terms came Gallweithia, Galwethia, and many other forms, Latinised as Gallowidia, and appearing now as Galloway. Towards the end of the 8th century the power of the Angles began to decline. Bede, who gives to the Gallowegian Picts the alternative name of Niduari from Nid or Nith, like Novantæ from Novius, the name under which Ptolemy knew the same river, relates that one of the four bishoprics into which Northumbria was divided had its seat at Candida Casa. The first bishop was appointed in 727; the Angles appear to have been too weak to appoint another after Beadulf about 796. The Northmen, who first appeared in England in this century, did not overlook Galloway; and there is some ground for believing that the Gallowegians themselves partly adopted a piratical life. During the next two or three centuries Galloway was probably ruled by native rulers in tolerably complete independence; and it had the honour of being the locality whence Keuneth mac Alpin emerged to obtain the throne of Scotia. About the middle of the 11th century the name Galweya was used to include the whole country from Solway to Clyde. In the Orkneying Saga, which narrates the history of the Norwegian Jarl Thorfinn, a contemporary of Macbeth, Galloway is referred to under the name of Gadgetdli; and it probably formed one of the nine earldoms that Thorfinn possessed in Scotland. Malcolm Ceanmor, who succeeded to the throne of Scotia in 1057, recovered Galloway from the Norse supremacy, though it is probable that many Northmen remained in the district. In 1107, David, youngest son of Malcolm Ceanmor, received Scotland S of the Forth and Clyde as an earldom; and in the charter which he granted in 1113 to the newly-founded monastery of Selkirk, he assigned to the monks the tenth of his 'can' or ducs from Galweia. David's ascent of the Scottish throne in 1124 may be regarded as the date of the union of Galloway with Scotland.

Various attempts have been made to furnish Galloway with a line of independent lords during the earlier parts of its obscure history, and we even hear of a certain Jacob, Lord of Galloway, as having been one of the eight reguli who met Edgar at Chester in 973. But all these efforts are entirely unauthentic, and are based upon comparatively modern authorities. From the reign of David I. we are on more historical ground. After the death of Ulgric and Duvenald, described as the native leaders of the Galwenses, at the Battle of the Standard in 1138, Fergus, who may possibly have been of Norwegian connections, was appointed first Earl of

Galloway. This powerful noble married Elizabeth, a natural daughter of Henry I. of England. In 1160 he joined Somerled, Norse ruler of Argyll, in a revolt against Malcolm IV., but was subdued after three battles and compelled to resign his lordship to his sons. He retired as canon regular to Holyrood, where he died in the following year. His gifts and endowments to Holyrood Abbey were very extensive; and that house possessed more lands in the stewardry than any other. Uchtred and Gilbert, sons and successors of Fergus, accompanied King William the Lion on his expedition to England in 1173; but when he was taken prisoner they hurried home, expelled with cruel slaughter the English and Norman inhabitants of Galloway, and attempted to establish their independence of the Scottish government, even offering to swear fealty to England. William, on his release in 1174, marched at once to Galloway, where, however, Gilbert, who had cruelly murdered his brother at Loch Fergus, made humble submission and gave hostages. Gilbert died in 1185, and Roland, son of the murdered Uchtred, succeeded, after first quelling a revolt under Gilpatrick, and subduing Gilcolm, a powerful freebooter, who had invaded Galloway. Duncan, the son of Gilbert, received the earldom of Carrick. Roland married Elena, daughter of the Constable of Scotland, and eventually succeeded to his father-in-law's high office. It is said that Roland swore allegiance to Henry II. of England for the lands of Galloway, and that the English monarchs continued to look upon that district as part of their lawful dominions. Alan succeeded his father in 1200 as Lord of Galloway. He assisted King John in his Irish expedition in 1211, and appeared as one of the barons who extorted the Magna Charta from that king. Later, however, he returned to his Scotch allegiance, and succeeded to his father's office of constable. He died in 1234, leaving three daughters and an illegitimate son. On the king's refusal either to accept the lordship himself or to prevent the partition of the land among the Norman husbands of the three heiresses, the Gallowegians rose in fierce revolt, and were with difficulty reduced to obedience in 1235. Roger de Quincy, husband of Elena, Alan's eldest daughter, received the lordship. This strict enforcement of the rule of legitimate succession marks the transition in Galloway from the Brehon law to feudalism. From that date lands began to be held by charter and lease, the rights of property began to be more secure, and agriculture began to be attempted. De Quincy died in 1264. In 1291, when the Scottish succession was disputed after the death of the Maid of Norway, one-half of the lordship of Galloway belonged to John Baliol, a son of Alan by Margaret, granddaughter of David I.; the other half was shared by William de Ferrers, Alan de Zouch, and Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, husbands of the three daughters of De Quincy. Of the three last Comyn alone is of importance in the history of Galloway. The Gallowegians, during the wars of the succession, naturally sided with the Comyns and the Baliols, and speedily shared in their disasters. When John Baliol was obliged to resign his dependent crown, Edward I. considered Galloway as his own; and he immediately appointed over it a governor and a justiciary, disposed of its ecclesiastical benefices, and obliged the sheriffs and bailiffs to account for the rents and profits of their bailiwicks in his exchequer at Berwick. In 1296 he granted to Thomas of Galloway all the lauds, etc., that had been granted to him there by his father Alan; and at the same time he restored all their former liberties and customs to the men of Galloway. In 1297, Wallace is said to have marched into the west 'to chastise the men of Galloway, who had espoused the party of the Comyns, and supported the pretensions of the English; and a field in the farm of Borland, above the village of Minnigaff, still bears the name of Wallace's camp. During his campaign of 1300, Edward I. marched from Carlisle through Dumfriesshire into Galloway; and though opposed first by the remonstrances, and next by the warlike demonstrations of the people, he overran the

whole of the low country from the Nitl to the Cree, pushed forward a detachment to Wigtown, and compelled the inhabitants to submit to his yoke. In 1307, Robert I. marched into Galloway, and wasted the country, the people having refused to repair to his standard; but he was obliged speedily to retire. In the following year, Edward Bruce, the king's brother, invaded the district, defeated the chiefs in a pitched battle near the Dee, overpowered the English commander, reduced the several fortlets, and at length subdued the entire territory. Galloway was immediately conferred on him by the king, as a reward for his gallantry; but after the death of Alexander, his illegitimate son, whom the king had continued in the lordship, in 1333, it reverted to the crown. When Edward Baliol entered Scotland to renew the pretensions of his father, Galloway became again the wretched theatre of domestic war. In 1334, assisted and accompanied by Edward III., he made his way through this district into the territories to the N, and laid them waste as far as Glasgow. In 1347, in consequence of the defeat and capture of David II. at the battle of Durham, Baliol regained possession of his patrimonial estates, and took up his residence in Buittle Castle, the ancient seat of his family. In 1347, heading a levy of Gallowegians, and aided by an English force, he invaded Lanarkshire and Lothian, and made Scotland feel that the power which had become enthroned in Galloway was a scourge rather than a protection. In 1353, Sir William Douglas overran Baliol's territories, and compelled M'Dowal, the hereditary enemy of the Bruces, to renounce his English adherence and swear fealty to his lawful sovereign. After the restoration of David II. and the expulsion of Baliol, Archibald Douglas the Grim obtained, in 1369, Eastern and Middle Galloway, or Kirkcudbrightshire, in a grant from the crown, and, less than two years after, Western Galloway, or Wigtownshire, by purchase from Thomas Fleming, Earl of Wigtown. This illegitimate but most ambitious son of the celebrated Sir James Douglas obtained, at the death of his father, in 1388, on the field of Otterburn, the high honours and the original estates of the house of Douglas; and now, while holding in addition the superiority of all Galloway, became the most powerful as well as the most oppressive subject of Scotland. On an islet in the Dee, surmounting the site of an ancient fortlet, the residence of former lords of Galloway, he built the strong castle of Threave, whence he and his successors securely defied the enemies that their violence and oppression raised against them. About the middle of the 15th century one of those earls of Douglas and lords of Galloway carried his lawless insolence so far as, on the occasion of a quarrel, to seize Sir Patrick Maclellan of Bombie, the sheriff of Galloway, and to hang him ignominiously as a felon in Threave Castle. The Douglasses experienced some reverses, and were more than once sharply chastised in their own persons, yet they continued to oppress the Gallowegians, to disturb the whole country, and even to overawe and defy the crown, till their turbulence and treasons ended in their forfeiture. James, the ninth and last earl, and all his numerous relations, rose in rebellion in 1453; and, two years afterwards, were adjudged by parliament, and stripped of their immense possessions.

The lordship of Galloway with the earldom of Wigtown was annexed to the crown, and in 1469 was conferred, with other possessions, upon Margaret of Denmark, as part of her dowry when she married James II. But although the king had introduced a milder and juster rule, the troubles of Galloway were not yet over. For some time after the fall of the Douglasses it was occasionally distracted by the feuds of petty chiefs, familiarly known by the odd name of 'Neighbour Weir.' Early in the 16th century a deadly feud between Gordon of Lochinvar and Dunbar of Mochrum led to the slaughter of Sir John Dunbar, who was then steward of Kirkcudbright; and, during the turbulent minority of James V., another feud between Gordon of Lochinvar and Maclellan of Bombie led to the slaughter of the latter at the door of St Giles's Church in Edinburgh. In

1547, during the reign of Mary, an English army overran Eastern Galloway, and compelled the submission of the principal inhabitants to the English government; and after the defeat of Langside, Mary is incorrectly said to have sought shelter in DUNDRENNAN Abbey, previous to her flight into England across the Solway. In the following month (June 1568) the regent Moray entered the district to punish her friends; and he enforced the submission of some and demolished the houses of others. In 1570, when Elizabeth wished to overawe and punish the friends of Mary, her troops, under the Earl of Moray and Lord Scrope, overran and wasted Annandale and part of Galloway. As the men of Annandale, for the most part, stood between the Gallowegians and harm, they expected to receive compensation from their western neighbours for their service; and when they were refused it, they repaid themselves by plundering the district. The people of Galloway warmly adopted the Covenant, and suffered much in the religious persecutions of the time. The story of the martyrs of Wigtown will be told elsewhere. The rising that was crushed by General Dalziel, in 1666, at Rullion Green had its beginning at Dalry in Kirkcudbrightshire. Among the strict Cameronians and 'wild western Whigs' the men of Galloway were represented. In a happier age Loch Ryan sheltered William III.'s fleet on his voyage to Ireland in 1690; and since then the history of Galloway has mainly consisted in the advance of agriculture and of the social condition of the people.

Galloway gives name to a synod of the Church of Scotland, a synod of the Free Church of Scotland, and to a presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church. The former synod, meeting at Newton-Stewart, and including the presbyteries of Stranraer, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright, comprises the whole of Wigtownshire and all Kirkcudbrightshire W of the river Urr, besides Ballantrae and Colmonell parishes in Ayrshire. Pop. (1871) 67,280, (1881) 66,738, (1891) 62,845, of whom 16,589 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. The Free Church synod, having the same limits, with the exclusion of the two Ayrshire parishes, and divided into three presbyteries of the same names as above, had 4480 members in 1894; whilst the United Presbyterian presbytery had 1452. The pre-Reformation Church of Scotland had a see of Galloway, with a church at WHIRHORN; and the present Roman Catholic Church has a diocese of Galloway, re-established in 1878. The Episcopal Church has a united diocese of Glasgow and Galloway.

See Andrew Symson's *Description of Galloway mdcxxiv.* (1823); Thomas Murray's *Literary History of Galloway* (1822); William Mackenzie's *History of Galloway* (2 vols., Kirke., 1841); Sir Andrew Agnew's *History of the Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway* (1864, 2d. ed., 2 vols., 1893); P. H. MacKerlie's *History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway* (5 vols., 1870-78), and *Galloway in Ancient and Modern Times* (1891); Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (1876); Sir Herbert Maxwell's *Studies on the Topography of Galloway* (1887); and Maxwell's *Guide Book to the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*.

Galloway House, the family seat of the Earls of Galloway, in Sorbie parish, SE Wigtownshire, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Rigg or CRUGGLETON Bay, and $\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Garliestown station, this being $\frac{9}{10}$ miles SSE of Wigtown. Built in 1740, it is a plain large edifice, with projecting wings, a fine conservatory, beautiful gardens, and a nobly wooded park; and it commands a magnificent prospect of the shores of Wigtown Bay and the Solway Firth, away to the Isle of Man and the far, blue Cumberland mountains. Within hang thirty family portraits, beginning with Sir Alexander Stewart, who was thirteenth descendant of Alexander, fourth lord high steward of Scotland, through his younger son, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill or Bunkle, and the Stewarts of Dalswinton and GARLIES, and who in 1607 was created Lord Garlies, in 1623 Earl of Galloway. Alan Plantagenet-Stewart is the present and tenth Earl (b. 1835; suc. 1873).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Galloway, Mull of, a precipitous headland, forming the southernmost point of the Rhinns of Galloway, and

so of Scotland (lat. 54° 38' N, long. 4° 53' W), in Kirkmaiden parish, SW Wigtownshire. By water it is 26 miles E by N of Ireland, 22½ NNW of the Isle of Man, and 50 W by N of Cumberland; whilst by road it is 5 miles S by E of Drumore and 22½ SSE of Stranraer. Extending 1½ mile eastward, and from 1½ to 3 furlongs broad, it rises to 210 feet above sea-level at its eastern extremity, which is crowned by a lighthouse that, 86 feet high, was erected in 1828-30 at a cost of £8378. Its light, supplied by a new apparatus of 1880, is intermittent, visible for 30 and eclipsed for 15 seconds; and can be seen at a distance of 25 nautical miles. 'The prospect from the lighthouse,' says Mr M'Iraith, 'is very fine. To the N are the fields of Cardryne, Cardrain, and Mull. Away to the eastward stretches the bay of Luce, with the rocky scars looming through the sea mist; and beyond are the outlines of the Machars and Minnigaff Hills. Southward is the wild blue sea, and on the horizon, very plain in clear weather, is the Isle of Man. Ireland is discernible in the glittering west.' The *Novantæ* of Ptolemy, the Mull retains remains of considerable earthworks, Scandinavian probably; whilst, according to tradition, it was the last asylum of the two last of the Picts—'short wee men they were, wi' red hair and long arms, and feet sae braid that when it rained they could turn them up owre their heads, and then they served for umbrellas.' How they did not reveal their mystery of brewing heather ale is delightfully told in Chambers's *Popular Rhymes*, though there the story is not localised. Half a mile N of the narrow neck that joins the Mull to the mainland, at the foot of the steep cliffs, is St Medan's Cave or the Old Chapel at the Mull, of which the late Mr T. S. Muir wrote that 'the cave is very small, its length being only 11 feet, its greatest width rather over 9, and the roof so low as scarcely to admit of an upright posture under it. In the making of the chapel, which joins to in front as the nave, so to speak, of the chancel-like cell, it is curious to observe how largely the labour has been economised by using the rocks, which, rising perfectly upright and smooth, form its two side walls. The builded walls, which, with those of nature's furnishing, enclose an area of nearly 15 feet by 11½, are of great thickness, and are composed principally of clay slate, well put together, but without lime. That fronting the sea, now little more than breast high, has a narrow window at about its middle, and there is a pretty wide doorway, wanting the lintel, close to the rock-wall on the S. The rear wall, covering the face of the crag, rises much higher, and may perhaps be as high as ever it was; but on no part of it is there any trace of a roof.' Hard by is the Well of the Co, or Chapel Well; and here, on the first Sunday in May, the country people used to assemble, at no such remote period, to bathe in the well, leave gifts in the cave, and pass the day in gossiping and amusements.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 1, 1856. See pp. 253-255 of M. Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (Edinb. 1876), and pp. 139-142 of W. M'Iraith's *Wigtownshire* (2d ed., Dumf., 1877).

Galloway, New, a royal and police burgh in the parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire, is situated on the right bank of the Ken, at the intersection of the road from Kirkcudbright to Ayrshire with that from Newton-Stewart to Dumfries, 17½ miles NE by E of Newton-Stewart, 19 NNW of Kirkcudbright, 25 W of Dumfries, and 38 SE of Ayr. It stands, 200 feet above sea-level, at the foot of an irregular ridge of ground in the vicinity of Kenmure Castle; and it is surrounded by charming and picturesque scenery. Loch Ken, 1½ mile SSE, and the neighbouring streams are good trouting waters. Although New Galloway is a place of municipal dignity, it can hardly be described as more than a village. It consists for the most part of a main street running N and S, cut by a cross street about half as long running E and W, and a scanty sprinkling of detached houses; while the business of the place is confined to the local domestic and handicraft branches. The burgh is clean and neat. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale bank, a reading-room, and two hotels. At the centre or cross stands the

town-hall, with a neat spire, and a clock placed there in 1872 by subscription. Half a mile N, but not within the royalty, the parish church of Kells, built in 1822, raises its neat stone front and square tower. In the cemetery is an old monument in a granite setting to the memory of a martyred Covenanter. A handsome stone bridge of five arches, erected in the same year as the church, spans the river ½ mile to the E. The station of New Galloway is about 6 miles SSE of the town; and a bus runs between them daily. A sort of suburb of the burgh, in the form of a number of detached cottages, called the Mains of Kenmure, lies scattered to the E between the town and the bridge.

King Charles I. bestowed upon Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar a charter, dated 15 Jan. 1629, empowering him to create a royal burgh of Galloway on his estates in Kirkcudbrightshire. The site fixed upon was probably St John's Clachan of Dalry, but no settlement seems to have followed this first charter, which was changed by another charter under the Great Seal, dated 19 Nov. 1630, and confirmed by Act of Parliament in June 1633.



Seal of New Galloway.

Under this latter charter the present site was selected, and the burgh privileges seem to have soon attracted a few settlers; but the place could never acquire any trade or manufacture, and the inhabitants were for the most part simple mechanics, agricultural labourers, and a few ale-house and shop keepers, while the houses were, even at the beginning of the nineteenth century, low, ill built, straw-thatched, and often dilapidated. Since then, however, the appearance of the houses and the social condition of the people have made considerable advances. By charter the corporation of the burgh was to comprise a provost, 4 bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and 12 councillors; but by the sett, as reported to and sanctioned by the convention of royal burghs on 15 July 1708, the council was then declared to consist of 1 provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors. In 1832 the entire parliamentary constituency, as enrolled, was 14, and consequently it was quite impossible to supply a council of the usual number. The burgh had a parliamentary constituency of 71, and a municipal of 105 in 1896, and formerly united with Wigtown, Stranraer, and Whithorn in returning a member to parliament; but in 1885, along with that of those burghs, its representation was merged in that of the county. By the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, it has 9 commissioners, including a provost and 2 bailies. Fairs are held here on the first Thursday after 12 April *o. s.*, and on the Thursday of August before Lockerbie. The sheriff's court is held three times a year. The Kells parochial school, at New Galloway, with accommodation for 190 scholars, has an average attendance of about 100, and a grant of about £100. Valuation (1875) £896, (1882) £1044, (1896) £1262. Pop. of police burgh (1881) 422, (1891) 391, of whom 216 were females; and of royal burgh (1891) 374. Houses, inhabited 91, vacant 8, building 6.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Gallowflat, an estate, with a mansion, in Rutherglen

parish, Lanarkshire. It is now partly feued and built upon as an extension of the burgh of Rutherglen. An ancient tumulus here was surrounded by a fosse, out of which a fish-pond was formed in 1773, when a paved passage, 6 feet broad, was discovered leading up to the top of the tumulus.

Gallowgreen. See PAISLEY.

Gallowhill, a hamlet, with a public school, in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile W by S of Alford village.

Galston, a town and a parish in the NE of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town stands chiefly on the southern bank of the river Irvine, and on the Newmilns branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 1 mile SSW of Loudoun Castle, 2 miles W by S of Newmilns, and 5 E by S of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. Its site is low, surrounded by gentle rising-grounds, and overhung on the N by the woods and braes of Loudoun; and with its charming environs it presents a very pleasing appearance. A fine stone three-arch bridge across the Irvine unites a Loudoun suburb to the town, which long was a mere hamlet or small village, maintained chiefly by the making of shoes for exportation through Kilmarnock. It acquired sudden increase of bulk and gradual expansion into town by adoption of lawn and gauze weaving for the manufacturers of Paisley and Glasgow, and had 40 looms at work in 1792, 460 in 1828. Weaving is still the staple industry, there being several muslin and blanket factories, besides saw-mills and a paper-millboard factory; and Galston wields a considerable local influence as the centre of an extensive coalfield and of an opulent agricultural district. It has a station, branches of the British Linen Co. and Union banks, numerous inns and hotels, a gaswork, a cemetery, co-operative, temperance, and Good Templars' halls, and a newspaper, the *Weekly Supplement and Advertiser* (Fridays). Fairs are held on the third Thursday of April, the first Thursday of June, and the last Wednesday of November. The parish church, erected in 1808, has a spire and clock, and there is a mission church in connection with it. Other places of worship are a Free church (1888, costing £2500), a U.P. church, an Evangelical Union chapel, and St Sophia Roman Catholic church, in the Byzantine style, opened in 1886, and costing upwards of £10,000, the gift of the Marquis of Bute. Blair's Free School, an elegant massive edifice, affords education and clothing to 120 boys and girls for a term of four years; under the Endowment Act it is now incorporated with the public schools. Brown's Institute, built by Miss Brown of Lanfine in 1874 at a cost of over £3000, comprises reading and recreation rooms, with a library of nearly 3000 volumes. In 1893 the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 came into operation, by which the town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Pop. (1881) 4085, (1891) 4296, of whom 447 were in Loudoun parish.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of ALLANTON, with parts of the villages of NEWMILNS and DARVEL, is bounded N by Kilmarnock and Loudoun, E by Avondale in Lanarkshire, S by Sorn and Mauchline, and W by Riccarton. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 effected an exchange of territory between the two parishes of Galston and Riccarton. So much of the former as lay to the west of the western fence of the Glasgow and South-Western railway from Kilmarnock to Dumfries was transferred to Riccarton, while so much of the latter as lay to the east of the west boundary of the estate of Milrig was transferred to Galston. Galston parish thus received the east portion of the former detached part of Riccarton, while the remainder of this detached part was joined to the main portion of Riccarton by the annexation of the intervening Galston portion. Avon Water, rising in the south-eastern corner, runs 4½ miles north-eastward along the Lanarkshire border. Cessnock Water, at three different points, traces 7½ furlongs of the boundary with Mauchline, 2¾ miles of that with Craigie, and 1½ mile of that with Riccarton; whilst the river IRVINE, from a little below its source,

flows 10 miles westward on or close to all the northern boundary, and from the interior is joined by Logan Burn, Burn Anne, and several lesser tributaries. Where, in the NW, it quits the parish, the surface declines to less than 140 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 359 feet near Millands, 566 near Sornhill, 618 at Molmont, 797 near Burnhead, 965 near Greenfield, 1054 near Hardhill, 982 at Tulloch Hill, and 1259 at DISTINKHORN. A strip of rich alluvial level, highly fertile and well cultivated, lies all along the Irvine; a belt of brae, largely covered with woodland, extends southward from the alluvial level to the distance of 2½ miles; and much of the remaining area consists of rising-grounds and hills which, bleak and sterile till 1810, are now variously arable land, good pasture, or covered with plantation. In the extreme E and SE is a considerable tract of high upland, mostly carpeted with heath or moss, and commanding magnificent prospects over all Cunninghame, most of Kyle, and a great part of Carrick, away to Arran and the dim distant coast of Ireland. Loch Gait, at the eastern extremity, was once a sheet of deep water, but now is a marsh; and Loch Bruntwood, too, in the south-western extremity, has been completely drained. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Trap rock appears on the summits and shoulders of many of the hills; coal is largely mined in the W; sandstone, of a kind suitable for paving and roofing flag, is quarried; and limestone also is worked. Agate and chalcedony are often found at Molmont; and a beautiful stone, called the 'Galston pebble,' occurs in the upper channel of Burn Anne. The soil ranges in character, from rich alluvium to barren moor. Nearly two-thirds of all the land are arable; woods and plantations cover some 1000 acres; and the rest is either pastoral or mossy. An ancient Caledonian stone circle at Molmont has been destroyed; in the E of the parish a Roman coin of Cæsar Augustus was discovered in 1831; and here an extensive Roman camp above Allanton has left some traces. Sir William Wallace fought a victorious skirmish with the English at or near this camp; he had several places of retirement among the eastern uplands of Galston and Loudoun; and he has bequeathed to a hill in the former, and to a ravine in the latter, the names of respectively Wallace's Cairn and Wallace's Gill. The 'Patie's Mill' of song is in the neighbourhood of Galston town. There are also CESSNOCK CASTLE, Lanfine House, and Barr Castle, the ancient seat of the Lockharts, a stately pile, sometimes also called Lockhart's Tower. Giving off since 1874 a portion to Hurlford *quoad sacra* parish, Galston is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The value of the living is returned as £386. Three public schools—Allanton, Barr, and Galston—and St Sophia Roman Catholic, with respective accommodation for 46, 436, 591, and 121 children, have an average attendance of about 13, 310, 512, and 62, and grants of about £15, £310, £533, and £58. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 5961, (1891) 6408; of ecclesiastical parish (1891) 6287.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 23, 1865.

Galtway, an ancient parish in Kirkcubrightshire, united about the year 1683 to Kirkcubright, and now forming the central part of that parish. It contained the priory of St Mary's Isle, subordinate to Holyrood abbey, and its church and lands, till the Reformation, belonged to that priory. Its church stood on high ground, 2 miles SSE of Kirkcubright town, measured 30 feet by 15, and has left some traces of its walls; whilst the churchyard, now completely engirt by plantation, and presenting a very sequestered appearance, is still used by the Selkirk family.

Galval or Gouldwell Castle. See BOHARM.

Gamescleuch, a ruined tower in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, near the right bank of Ettrick Water, 1¼ mile E of Ettrick church. It was built about the middle of the 16th century by Simon, second son to Sir John Scott of Thirlestane, Lord Napier's ancestor; but, according to tradition, was never occupied, Simon having been poisoned by his stepmother the night before his marriage. A burn on which it stands has a north-westward

run of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and is flanked, on the right side, by Gamescleuch Hill, rising to an altitude of 1490 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Gameshope, a small lake ($1 \times \frac{3}{8}$ furl.) and a burn in Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire. Lying 1850 feet above sea-level, within $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the Dumfriesshire border, and 2 miles NE of the summit of Hartfell, it occupies a lofty upland hollow, and is the highest tarn in all the Southern Highlands. The burn, rising close to the Dumfriesshire border, 2 miles E by N of the summit of Hartfell, runs $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-by-westward; receives, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its source, a short small affluent from the loch; and falls into Talla Water at a point 3 miles SE of that stream's influx to the Tweed. Both the loch and the burn abound in excellent dark-coloured trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Gamhair. See GAUR.

Gamna, a lake in the W of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire, 1 furlong SE of Loch-an-Eilein. Lying 895 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and is encircled by tall, dark Scottish pines.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Gamrie (12th century *Gameryn*), a coast parish of Banffshire, containing the post-town, seaport, and police burgh of MACDUFF, with the fishing villages of GARDENSTOWN and CROVIE. It belongs to Buchan district, and comprises in itself the north-easterly extension of Banffshire. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E and SE by Aberdeen in Aberdeenshire, S by King Edward in Aberdeenshire, and W by Alvah and Banff. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 17,293 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 240 are foreshore and 11 water. Torr Burn, running to the sea, traces for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the eastern boundary; and Logie Burn, running in a landward direction to fall eventually into the Deveron, follows part of the Alvah border; whilst the Deveron itself, immediately above its influx to the sea, separates Gamrie from Banff. Numerous burns drain the interior, some of them running to the sea, others belonging to the Deveron's basin, and most of them traversing romantic dells. Not a drop of water runs into Gamrie from any other parish; but all its burns either rise within itself or merely touch its borders; and several of them are highly interesting for either the fitfulness of their course, the beauty of their falls, or the utility of their water-power. Towards the SE is a very small lake, the Standing Loch, which lies in a hollow engirt by hillocks, nearly the highest ground in the parish, and in early spring is a nightly resort of wild geese. A mineral spring, called Tarlair Well, is on the coast near Macduff, and has enjoyed considerable medicinal repute. The coast, if one follows its bends, measures fully 10 miles in extent, and is one of an exceedingly grand and picturesque character, attaining 366 feet at Troup Head, 363 at Crovie Law, 536 near More Head, and 404 at Melrose Law. A rocky rampart, in some places perpendicular, in nearly all precipitous, presents almost everywhere characteristics of considerable sublimity and grandeur. Parts of it are inaccessible to the foot of man, and others bend just enough from the perpendicular to admit a carpeting of greensward, and here and there are traversed by a winding footpath like a staircase, which few visitors would be venturesome enough to scale. The summits of this rampart are only a few furlongs broad, and variously ascend or decline towards the S, then break down in sudden declivities into ravines and dells, which run parallel to the shore; and they command sublime views of the ever-changing ocean to the N, and of a great expanse of plains and woods, of tumulated surfaces and mountain-tops, to the S and W. Several deep chasms cleave the rampart from top to bottom, and look like stupendous rents made by shock of earthquake; they open widely at the shore, and take the form of dells toward the interior, and they have zigzag projections, with protuberances on the one side corresponding to depressions or hollows on the other. The most easterly of these is at Cullykhan, near Troup House; another is

at Crovie fishing village; a third, the chief one, called Afforsk Den, is at Gamrie old church; and the most westerly, called Oldhaven, is between the lands of Melrose and those of Cullen. Several caverns pierce the sea-bases of the rocky rampart; and two of these, in the neighbourhood of Troup, are of great extent and very curious structure, and bear the singular names of Hell's Lum and Needle's Eye. The villages of Gardenstown and Crovie nestle on such contracted spots at openings of the great rampart as to have barely standing room, requiring even to project some of their houses into shelves or recesses of the acclivities; and are so immediately and steeply overhung by the braes, that persons on the tops of the braes might fancy that they could peer into the chimneys of the houses. The interior of the parish, all southward from the summit of the coast range of rampart, slopes away, mostly in a southerly or south-westerly direction, to the basin of the Deveron, and is finely diversified by hills, dells, and precipices, rising to 588 feet above sea-level at Troup Hill, 652 at the Torr of Troup, 643 near Dubford, 603 near Little-moss, 558 near Millhow, and 461 near Headtown. The rocks possess great interest for geologists, and have been specially discussed or noticed by Sedgwick, Murchison, Prestwick, Hugh Miller, and others. Granite has been occasionally worked; and greywacke, greywacke slate, and clay slate, in exceedingly tilted, fractured, and contorted positions and mutual relations, predominate on the seaboard and through much of the interior. The greywacke is quarried for building purposes, and the clay slate was formerly worked at Melrose as a coarse roofing slate and slab-stone. Old Red sandstone, Old Red conglomerate, and Devonian shales also occur, but rest so unconformably on the edges of the slates, and present such faults and dislocations, that their connections with one another and with related rocks cannot be easily determined. The soils vary from a fertile loam to a barren benty heath; and those on the sandstone and conglomerate are more fertile than those on the slate. Woods cover some 750 acres; and of the rest about one-half is under cultivation, the other either pastoral or waste. Findon Castle, near the old church, is said to have been garrisoned by a Scottish force to watch and resist invasions by the Danes, and now is represented by only a green conical mound. The ruins, too, of Wallace Tower, occupying the Ha' Hill upon Pitgair farm, consist only of two detached masses of wall. Vestiges and memoranda of Danish invasion are in numerous places. Troup House, the chief mansion, is separately noticed; and its owner divides the best part of the parish with the Duke of Fife. In 1874 the estate of Greenskare was presented by Dr James Taylor to Aberdeen University, the revenue to be applied to bursaries for students belonging to or educated in Banffshire. In the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Gamrie proper, Gardenstown, and Macduff, the former a living worth £300. The ancient parish church of Gamrie, St John's, alleged to have been founded in 1004 by the Mormaer of Buchan in place of one demolished by invading Danes, and granted by William the Lyon to the monks of Arbroath between 1189 and 1193, is now an interesting ruin, situated at the head of Gamrie Bay, on a hill-terrace in the mouth of Afforsk Den, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Gardenstown. It was used as a place of worship till 1830, when the present parish church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Gardenstown, was built. Other places of worship are a Free church and those of Gardenstown and Macduff; and five schools—Bracoden, Clenterty, Longmanhill, Macduff, and Macduff Murray's Institution—with respective accommodation for 400, 159, 103, 700, and 95 children, have an average attendance of about 250, 100, 80, 750, and 60, and grants of nearly £234, £95, £70, £655, and £56. Valuation (1882) £80,633, 19s. 1d., (1891) £21,776, 0s. 3d., (1893) £23,458, 9s. 9d., of which £1259 was for railways. Pop. of civil parish (1831) 4094, (1861) 6086, (1871) 6561, (1881) 6756, (1891) 7003; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 2652, (1891) 1334; of registration district (1881) 3106, (1891) 2839.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96,

1876. See chaps. viii., x., xi., of Samuel Smiles's *Life of a Scotch Naturalist* (1876).

Gannel Burn. See GLOOMINGSIDE.

Gannochy, Bridge of. See FETTERCAIRN.

Gannoh or Gaineimh, a triangular lake ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) in the upper part of Kildonan parish, Sutherland, 6 miles W of Forsinard station. It abounds with trout and char.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 109, 1878.

Garabost. See GARRABOST.

Garallan, a collier village, with a public school, in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles SW of Cumnock.

Garan or Garanhill. See MUIRKIRK.

Garan or An Garbh-eilean, an islet of Durness parish, Sutherland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Cape Wrath, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the shore. It measures 3 furlongs in circumference and 60 feet in height, and is a crowded resort of sea-fowl.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Garbh Allt, a mountain burn of Braemar, Aberdeenshire, formed by two head-streams that rise on Loch-nagar, and running 1 mile north-by-westward to the Dee, at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Invercauld bridge. It is an impetuous stream, traversing a romantic glen; and it makes one splendid fall.

Garbh Allt, a mountain burn in Arran island, Bute-shire. It rises, 4 miles NW of Brodick, on the eastern side of Ben Tarsuina, and runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward and east-by-northward down a wild and declivitous glen, careering and leaping along a granite channel in a series of striking falls, till it plunges head-long into confluence with Glenrosie Water, at a point 2 miles WNW of Brodick.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Garbh Bhreac, a lake ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{3}$ furl.; 926 feet) in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Erchless Castle. It abounds in trout.

Garbh dhun, a picturesque waterfall on the river Gaur, in Fortingall parish, Perthshire.

Garbh Mheall. See FORTINGALL.

Garbhreisa, an islet of Craignish parish, Argyllshire.

The largest of a group of five, it is faced with cliffs, and flanks one side of the strait called the Great Door. See CRAIGNISH.

Garbh Uisge, a reach of the northern head-stream of the river Teith in Callander parish, Perthshire. Issuing from Loch Lubnaig, and traversing the Pass of Leny, it winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, till, at a point 3 furlongs SW of Callander town, it unites with the Eas Gobhain to form the Teith.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Garchy. See DEE, Aberdeenshire.

Garchonzie, a tract of land on the mutual border of Callander and Port of Monteith parishes, Perthshire, between Loch Venacher and Callander town.

Garden, an estate, with a mansion, in Kippeu parish, Stirlingshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Bucklyvie.

Gardens, a village of central Shetland, 1 mile from Mossbank.

Gardenstown, a fishing village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Gamrie parish, Banffshire, in the mouth of a romantic ravine at the head of Gamrie Bay, 8 miles ENE of Banff, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Founded in 1720 by Alexander Garden, Esq. of Troup, it stands so close to the high overhanging cliffs as to be almost directly under the eye of any one standing on the top, and rises from an older part close upon the sea to a newer part on ledges and in recesses of the cliffs. At it are a harbour for fishing boats, a coastguard station, a hotel, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, a National Security Savings Bank, an Established church, raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1885, and a U.P. church. A coach runs daily between Gardenstown and Banff. In 1895 the number of its fishing boats, together with those of the neighbouring village of Crovie, was 136. Gardenstown was the first herring fishing station on the Moray Firth, fishing having been commenced in 1812. Pop. (1881) 871, (1891) 1139; of *q. s.* parish (1891) 1505.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Garderhouse, a hamlet in Sandsting parish, Shetland, 15 miles WNW of Lerwick, under which it has a post office.

Gardnerside, a village near Bellshill in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire.

Gare Loch, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, projects into Dumbartonshire between the parishes of Roseneath and Row, running off almost due N from the upper waters of the Firth. The part of the Firth of Clyde lying between a line drawn from Roseneath Point to Helensburgh, and one from Roseneath to Row Point, is not properly included in the Gare Loch, though frequently spoken of as forming part of it. This external portion is at first about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, but contracts tolerably rapidly to a breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, just before it expands again into a rude circle, of which Roseneath Bay forms one hemisphere. At the entrance to the Gare Loch proper the breadth of the passage is only 1 furlong. The total length of the external portion is 2 miles. The Gare Loch proper extends for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a north-north-westerly direction between the parishes of Roseneath on the W and Row on the E, to within $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Loch Long. For nearly its entire length it keeps an average breadth of 7 furlongs, but about $6\frac{1}{2}$ from its head it suddenly contracts to 3 furlongs, which breadth it retains to the northern extremity. Immediately before this contraction Farlane Bay, on the E side, increases the breadth temporarily to nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. The only other noteworthy bay is Stroul Bay, immediately to the NW of the narrow entrance to the loch. The shores of the Gare Loch are low and shingly, and, with the exception of Row Point, have no projections of importance. Carnban Point is the name given to a blunt angle just N of Shandon on the Row side. The tidal current is strong, and runs at the rate of 3 to 4 miles an hour, while off Row Point especially it is forced in varying directions. The depth in mid-channel varies from 10 to 30 fathoms.

The basin of the Gare Loch is a narrow and shallow cup among the Dumbartonshire hills. Along the Roseneath or W side the loch is flanked partly by the well-wooded and undulating grounds of Roseneath Castle, but chiefly by a softly outlined chain of moorland hills, that nowhere rises to a greater height than 651 feet. On the Row or easterly side a narrow belt of low-lying or gently-sloping ground intervenes between the beach and a chain of rounded summits that culminates nearly midway between Helensburgh and Garelochhead at a height of 1183 feet. Around the N end of the Gare Loch, and between the flanking ranges of hills, runs a semicircular connecting link in the shape of a heathy saddle, 256 feet high, over which tower the lofty containing mountains of Loch Long. The water-basin thus limited is not wider than from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles, so that the streams which fall into the Gare Loch, though numerous, are small, the longest having a course of only $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The scenery on the Gare Loch, though by no means grand, is picturesque; the outlook from its mouth towards Ardmore and Erskine, and the view of the lofty Argyllshire hills over its northern end, especially so. The climate of the valley of the Gare Loch is mild in winter and spring, but it tends to become sultry and relaxing in summer. The rainfall is large; and the wind, though not frequent nor strong, is gusty; and as squalls coming down the valleys between the hills are not infrequent, the navigation of the loch is somewhat dangerous for small sailing boats. For large vessels, however, the Gare Loch affords excellent anchorage, with good shelter; and is much resorted to by vessels about to leave the Clyde, for the purpose of adjusting their compasses. The Clyde training ship *Empress* is permanently stationed off Row. Its predecessor, the *Cumberland*, after many years' service as a training ship, was destroyed by fire, February 1889. Fortunately no lives were lost. The various villages on the Gare Loch are favourite summer residences for sea-bathers and others. On the Row side of the loch are situated, to the S, the outlying portions of Helensburgh, and the villages of Row, Shandon, and Garelochhead; while the intervals between these are studded with mansions, villas, and ornate cottages, for the most part the country quarters of the rich merchants of Glasgow and its neighbourhood.

Among the best known of these is the mansion of West SHANDON, now occupied as a hydropathic establishment. On the opposite shore are the piers of Mambeg, Rachane, Baremman, and Roseneath, similarly separated from each other by private residences, though a great part of the coast lies within the policies of Roseneath Castle, the property of the Duke of Argyll.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 38, 30, 1866-76. See Maughan's *Roseneath Past and Present* (1893).

Garelochhead, a village in Row parish, Dumbartonshire, just at its junction with Roseneath parish, is pleasantly situated at the head of the GARE LOCH, with a station on the West Highland railway, 2 miles SSE of Portincaple Ferry on Loch Long, and 7½ miles NNW of Helensburgh, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It has also steamboat communication with Helensburgh and Greenock. The village stands near the western entrance to Glenfruin, the 'glen of sorrows' (see FRUIN WATER), is small, and contains neat little houses standing amidst garden-plots and shrubberies, and it ranks as one of the favourite watering-places on the Clyde. Garelochhead has a water supply—a reservoir for collecting the waters of several hill-streams in the neighbourhood having been formed in 1893. The Established church, a neat modern edifice, enlarged in 1894, was built as a chapel of ease, and became in 1874 a *quoad sacra* parish church. There are also a Free church, a hotel, and a public school. Pop. of village (1871) 433, (1881) 460, (1891) 557; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 751, (1891) 904.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Garf Water, a rivulet of Wiston and Robertson parish, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, running 6½ miles eastward along the southern base of the Tinto range, till it falls into the Clyde at a point 1¼ mile NNW of Lamington station.

Gargunnoch, a village and a parish in the N of Stirlingshire. The village stands 7 furlongs SW of Gargunnoch station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, thus being 24½ miles ENE of Balloch, and 6 W by N of Stirling, under which there is a post and telegraph office. Occupying a pleasant site on the slope of a rising-ground, whose summit commands an extensive and beautiful view, it is a neat place, with little gardens attached to its houses, and has a distillery, some trade in basket-making, and a curling club.

The parish is bounded N by Kilmadock and Kincardine in Perthshire, E and SE by St Ninians, SW by Fintry, and W by Balforn and Kippen. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4 miles; and its area is 9913½ acres, of which 54½ are water. The river FORTH winds 11½ miles east-by-southward along all the northern border, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 3½ miles distant as the crow flies. It here has an average breadth of 60 feet, with a depth of 12 feet, and, at a point a mile from the eastern boundary, approaches close to Gargunnoch station. ENDRICK WATER, in two of its head-streams, traces much of the south-eastern and south-western borders; whilst BOQUHAN BURN, coming in from Fintry, runs 4 miles north-by-eastward to the Forth along all the western boundary, and traverses a glen so grandly romantic and so beautifully wild as to have been sometimes compared to the Trossachs. Several burns rise in the interior, and run, some to Endrick Water, more to Boquhan Burn, or to the Forth; and some of them have considerable volume, and rush impetuously down craggy steeps, forming in times of heavy rain far-seen and far-heard cataracts. Perennial springs are numerous, and two chalybeate springs are near Boquhan Burn. The northern district, all within the folds of the Forth, and a short distance southward thence, is carse land, from 35 to 44 feet above sea-level, and was covered for centuries by part of the ancient Caledonian Forest. Passing thereafter into a condition of moss so deep and swampy as to be almost worthless, it was in the eighteenth century completely reclaimed, and thenceforth possessed

a value and fertility similar to the carses of Stirling, Falkirk, and Gowrie. The middle district, down to a line from nearly 2 miles to nearly 3½ S of the Forth, rises gently from the carse district, and lay in a neglected state, mostly waste and wild, overrun with furze and broom, till towards the close of the 18th century it was thoroughly reclaimed by draining and hedging, and now is all an expanse of beauty, mostly under the plough, and largely embellished and sheltered with wood. The southern district consists entirely of the north-western portion of the Lennox range, called the Gargunnoch Hills, whose highest point, Carleatheran (1591 feet), is 2 miles SSW of the village. It once was all, or nearly all, a moorish waste, but now, as a result of improvements, is a capital sheep-walk, and commands from the summits and shoulders of its hills a wide, diversified, and splendid prospect. The rocks beneath the low lands include red and white sandstone, and are thought to be carboniferous; those of the hills are chiefly eruptive. The soil of the carse is a rich, loamy clay, on a subsoil of blue or yellow clay, with subjacent beds of sea-shells; that of the middle district, in parts adjacent to the carse, is a fertile loam, and elsewhere is clayey and sandy; whilst that of the hills is partly clay and partly wet gravel. Of the entire area, 1120 acres are in tillage, 574 are under wood, 3638 are in pasture, and nearly all the rest of the land is waste. Keir Hill, near the village, was a fortified place in the end of the 13th century, and appears to have been surrounded by a rampart, and defended by two confluent streams and a fosse. It rises to a considerable elevation, and measures 140 yards in circumference on the summit. Gargunnoch Peel, on a rising-ground, 50 yards from the Forth and 1 mile NE of the village, was erected seemingly to command a ford on the river, and was surrounded by a rampart and a fosse, but now is represented by only part of the fosse. Sir William Wallace, with a band of retainers, is said to have taken post upon Keir Hill, while an English garrison held Gargunnoch Peel; and he sallied from the hill, drove the English from the peel, and then crossed the Forth by the Bridge of Offers ¼ mile higher up. An ancient tower belonging to the Grahams stood on the lands of Boquhan; its ruins were removed about the year 1760. A battle between the Grahams and the Leckies was fought, at some unrecorded period, on the western border of the parish; and here a great quantity of human bones, with spearheads and fragments of brass armour, were exhumed about 1800. Gargunnoch House, 5 furlongs E by N of the village, is an interesting building, with a fine modern front, but a massive E wing of considerable antiquity; its owner is Col. John Stirling Stirling (b. 1832; suc. 1839). Other mansions, separately noticed, are Boquhan, Leckie, and Meiklewood. Gargunnoch is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £197. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1774, and renovated in 1891-92. There is also a Free church station; and a public school, with accommodation for 167 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of nearly £88. Valuation (1882) £8009, 19s. 6d., (1892) £6690, 4s., plus £1429, for railway. Pop. (1881) 698, (1891) 674.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Garie. See GAIRIE.

Garifad, a village in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Garioch, an inland district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the NE and E by Formartine, on the S by Mar, on the W by Mar and Strathbogie, and on the NW by Strathbogie. It has an area of about 150 square miles, contains 15 parishes, and gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen. It is bounded or bordered by a range of hills, extending about 20 miles westward from the vicinity of Old Meldrum; it comprises fertile, warm, well-sheltered valleys, notable for the salubrity of their climate; is sometimes, on account of its fertility, called the 'giral' of Aberdeenshire; it has long been famed as a summer resort for invalids; it experienced great development of its resources from

the opening of the Inverurie Canal, and now enjoys better advantages from the superseding of that canal by the Great North of Scotland railway; and it has a farmers' club, dating from 1808, and the Garioch and Northern Medical Association, dating from 1854. The presbytery of Garioch, meeting at Inverurie and Insch, comprehends the parishes of Bourtie, Chapel of Garioch, Culsalmond, Daviot, Insch, Inverurie, Keithhall, Kemnay, Kintore, Leslie, Meldrum, Monymusk, Oyne, Premnay, and Rayne, with the chapelry of Blairdaff. Pop. (1871) 20,132, (1881) 20,136, (1891) 19,435, of whom 6259 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Garioch, meeting at Inverurie, and comprising churches at Blairdaff, Chapel of Garioch, Culsalmond, Insch, Inverurie, Kemnay, Kintore, Leslie, Oyne, and Rayne, which ten churches together had 2040 communicants in 1894.

Garioch, Chapel of. See CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.

Garion, an estate on the NE border of Dalsell parish, Lanarkshire, 2½ miles SE of Larkhall. A bridge here over the river Clyde, erected in 1817, has three arches, each 65 feet in span, with a roadway 21½ feet wide; and measures 34 feet in height from the bed of the river to the top of the parapet.

Garleton, a range of porphyrite hills in the N of Haddington parish, culminating, 1½ mile N of the town, at an altitude of 590 feet above sea-level. A western spur is crowned by a conspicuous column, a monument to John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun (1766-1823), the Peninsular hero. Garleton Castle, at the N base of the range, was once a superb mansion, a seat of the Earls of Winton, but is now a fragmentary ruin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Garlies, a ruined castle in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2½ miles N by E of Newton-Stewart. From the latter half of the 13th century the seat of the ancestors of the Earl of Galloway, it gives to the Earl the title of Baron (cre. 1607). It has, for several hundred years, been in a state of ruin; and, though now in a fragmentary condition, it has walls so very tightly mortar-bound as to be nearly as solid as rock.

Garliestown, a small town in Sorbie parish, SW Wigtownshire. Founded about 1760, by John, seventh Earl of Galloway, then Lord Garlies, the town stands on the W shore of GARLIES TOWN BAY, in the northern vicinity of GALLOWAY HOUSE, with a station on the Wigtownshire branch (1875-77) of the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway, 5 miles NNE of Whithorn, and 9¼ SSE of Wigtown. It bends in the form of a crescent round the bay, and, consisting of neat substantial houses, built of whinstone, presents a pleasant appearance. Boatbuilding, fishing, chemical manufactures, and a saw-mill afford employment. A considerable commerce in the export of agricultural produce, and the import of coal, lime, manures, etc., is carried on from a harbour, which, naturally good, was artificially enlarged and improved about 1855; and Garliestown has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, two hotels, a Congregational chapel, and a public school. The parish church and a Free Church are at Millisle, about a mile WNW of the town. By steamboat it communicates once a fortnight with Liverpool. Pop. (1861) 685, (1871) 683, (1881) 699, (1891) 632.

Garliestown Bay, striking north-westward from the Irish Sea in the same direction as Wigtown Bay, has a breadth of ½ mile at the entrance between Eggerness Point and the breakwater, a length thence of 5 furlongs to its inmost recess, and a depth of from 20 to 30 feet at high water, though at low tide its upper part is all left dry. Engirt for the most part by flat sandy shores, but partly overlooked by rising grounds, it lies on a bed of such deep soft clay as to afford secure anchorage, and is admirably adapted to accommodate the coasting vessels between many points, particularly between Dublin and Whitehaven. The tide runs out from Wigtown Bay six hours, and takes the same time to return, but in Garliestown Bay it flows five hours from the S, and ebbs seven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Garlogie, a village, with a public school and an extensive spinning and carding factory, in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles SW of Skene Church, and 10 W of Aberdeen.

Garlpool. See GARPOL, Dumfriesshire.

Garmond, a village in Monquhitter parish, NW Aberdeenshire, on a rising-ground 1¼ mile N by E of Cuminstown, and 7 miles ENE of Turriff, on the Inveramsay and Macduff section of the Great North of Scotland railway. It was built in the latter part of the 18th century, and has a public school.

Garmouth, a seaport village in Urquhart parish, Elginshire, on the left bank of the river Spey, ¾ mile S of Kingston at its mouth, with a station on the Elgin and Portsoy branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 4½ miles N by W of Fochabers. A burgh of barony, under the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, it chiefly consists of modern houses, neatly arranged in regular street lines; it has a harbour naturally good, but severely damaged by the great flood of 1829, and always subject to fresh shiftings and obstructions of ground from heavy freshets of the Spey; and it, at one time, conducted a remarkably large timber trade, in the export of tree-trunks floated down to it from the forests of Glenmore, Abernethy, Rothiemurchus, and Glenfeshie. It still deals largely in timber, both for exportation and for local shipbuilding; and it also imports coal, exports agricultural produce, and carries on a valuable salmon fishery, considerable quantities of the takes being despatched to London and the southern markets. Garmouth was plundered by the Marquis of Montrose in the February, and burned in the May, of 1645; and at it King Charles II. landed from Holland on 23 June 1650. It has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a National Security Savings Bank, one or two hotels, a coastguard station, gas-work (1857), a fair on 30 June, a Gothic Free church (1845), with an octagonal tower, and a public school. The last, on an eminence between it and Kingston, is a handsome Elizabethan edifice, erected in 1875-76 at a cost of over £1600. Pop. (1831) 750, (1861) 802, (1871) 636, (1881) 626, (1891) 535.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Garnethill. See GLASGOW.

Garnagad Hill. See GLASGOW.

Garnkirk, a station, a seat of fireclay manufacture, and an estate near the southern border of Cadder parish, Lanarkshire. The station, on the Glasgow and Garnkirk section (1831) of the Caledonian railway, is 5¾ miles ENE of Buchanan Street Station in Glasgow, and 4 WNW of Coatbridge. The Garnkirk Fireclay Works, perhaps one of the largest and most complete works of the kind in the kingdom, in the near vicinity of the station, comprise extensive buildings, and produce bricks, furnace blocks, retorts and crucibles, water-pipes, chimney cans, vases, flower-pots, and other articles of remarkable elegance and durability. The Heathfield and Cardowan Fireclay Co. have also a large establishment for the manufacture of similar goods. The Garnkirk fireclay, occurring in beds from 4 to 19 feet thick, and equal if not superior to Stourbridge clay, resembles light-coloured sandstone in tint, and withstands a much stronger heat than any other fireclay known in Scotland. Its composition is 53·4 per cent. of silica, 43·6 of alumina, 0·6 of lime, 1·8 of peroxide of iron, and 0·6 of protoxide of manganese; while that of Stourbridge clay is 63·30 of silica, 23·30 of alumina, 0·73 of lime, 1·80 of oxide of iron, and 10·30 of water. Garnkirk House is ¾ mile NNW of the station. Pop. of Garnkirk, Crow Row, and Heathfield, (1881) 782, (1891) 971.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Garnock, a small river of Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, rising among the Mistylaw Hills, at an altitude of 1600 feet above sea-level, close to the Renfrewshire border, and winding 21½ miles southward till it falls into the Irvine, ½ mile above that river's influx to the sea, and unites with it to form Irvine harbour. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Kilbirnie, Dalry, Kilwinning, Stevenston, and Irvine; makes, before

reaching Kilbirnie village, a wild and lonely cataract, the Spout of Garnock; lower down proceeds slowly through a flat fertile country, over a gravelly bed, with an average breadth of 60 feet; and receives on its right bank Rye and Caaf Waters, on its left bank Lugton and Dusk Waters. Always subject to freshets, it sometimes overflows its banks in its lower reaches with devastating effects; and, on an autumn day of 1790, it rose 4 feet higher than it had ever been known to do before, destroyed a great quantity of standing corn, and carried away many sheaves to the sea. The trout fishing is very fair, the waters being everywhere preserved, but salmon are very scarce. A viscountcy of Garnock was created in 1703 in favour of John Crawford of Kilbirnie, whose grandson, the fourth Viscount, succeeded in 1749 to the earldom of Crawford. It became dormant in 1808.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 22, 1866-65.

Garnqueen, a village, with brickworks, on the mutual border of New Monkland and Cadder parishes, Lanarkshire, near GLENBOIG station. Here are the immense works of the Glenboig Union Fireclay Co. Fire bricks are also manufactured at Gartverrie, half a mile distant, while coal is plentifully found in the district. Garnqueen Loch here receives a burn from New Monkland parish, and sends off one, by way of Croftfoot Mill, into confluence with the burns from Bishop and Johnston Lochs. Pop. with Glenboig (1871) 307, (1881) 934, (1891) 1360.

Garpel, a burn in Glenkens district, Kirkcudbrightshire, rising in Dalry parish, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, through that parish and on the boundary with Balmaclellan, to the river Keu, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of New Galloway. It has, in some parts, a narrow rugged channel, overhung by lofty wooded precipices, and it makes a few fine falls, the most picturesque of which bears the name of Holy Linn, and is associated with events in the persecution of the Covenanters.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Garpel Water, a burn in Muirkirk parish, E Ayrshire. It rises, at an altitude of 1755 feet, close to the boundary with Lanarkshire, and runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward till it falls into the river Ayr at a point 1 mile WSW of Muirkirk town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Garpol or **Garpool Water**, a burn of Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish, Dumfriesshire, rising close to the Lanarkshire border at an altitude of 1300 feet, and winding $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward, partly along the Moffat boundary, but mainly through the interior, till, after forming a cascade near Achincass Castle, it falls into Evan Water at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Moffat town. A very strong chalybeate, called Garpol Spa, near it, is properly not a spa or spring, nor perennial, but is formed, fitfully and occasionally, in warm weather, by rain water imbibing and dissolving mineral constituents from ferruginous-aluminous soil.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Garr. See GARRY, Auchtergaven, Perthshire.

Garrabost, a village in the Eye peninsula, Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 7 miles E by N of Stornoway town, under which it has a post office. A Free church was built here in 1881. Pop. (1861) 418, (1871) 482, (1881) 309, (1891) 385.

Garraghuisim Cave. See COLL, Stornoway.

Garrallan. See GARALLAN.

Garrel. See GARVALD.

Garrison, The. See MILLPORT.

Garroch, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 miles NW of New Galloway.

Garroch Head, a headland, 210 feet high, at the southern extremity of Bute island, Buteshire, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles W of Little Cumbrae. The peninsula that it terminates is joined to the rest of Kingarth parish by a low sandy isthmus $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs wide, and, with an utmost length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 miles, attains 485 feet at Torr Mor, 119 at DUNAGOIL, and 517 at Suidhe Plantation, near the SW shore of Kilchattan Bay. See ST BLANE'S CHAPEL and DEVIL'S CAULDRON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Garrochory or **Garchary**. See DEE, Aberdeenshire.

Garron, a headland in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, flanking the N side of Stonehaven Bay. It consists of a light green coloured rock, of intermediate character between trap and serpentine, and passing into chloride slate.

Garry, a burn in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire. It rises in boggy ground at the head of Glen Garr, a hill pass on the mutual border of Auchtergaven and Little Dunkeld parishes; runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, past Auchtergaven manse; receives the tribute of Corral Burn; and falls, at Loak, into Ordie Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68.

Garry, a lake and a river of Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire. Lying 1330 feet above sea-level, and having a maximum width of $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, Loch Garry extends $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles north-north-eastward to within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of Dalnaspidal station on the Highland railway. It is screened, all round, by bare, lofty, rugged mountains; receives a dozen mountain torrents, flowing to it through gorges among the mountains; and exhibits a wild, sequestered aspect, being in some parts so closely beset by its mountain screens, as to have scarcely a foot-breadth of shore. Its trout are numerous, but small and shy. The river Garry, issuing from the foot of the lake, runs 22 miles east-south-eastward, mainly through Blair Athole parish, but in the last 3 miles of its course, below Blair Athole village, forming the boundary with Moulin parish, till, at Faskally House, below the Pass of KILLIECRANKIE, it falls into the Tummel, after a total descent of nearly 1000 feet. It receives, on its left bank, the Edendon, Ender, Bruar, Tilt, and Allt Girnaig, and on its right the Erichdie; is closely followed, from head to foot, by the Highland railway and by the great road from Inverness to Perth; and changes, in scenic character, from alpine wildness and dismal bleakness to a rich variety of picturesqueness. One of the most impetuous rivers of Scotland, it is, as the Queen writes, 'very fine, rolling over large stones, and forming perpetual falls, with birch and mountain-ash growing down to the water's edge.' In times of freshet it comes down with sudden burst and tumultuous fury, tearing up its slaty or gravelly bed, carrying off heavy fragments, and menacing the very cliffs upon its banks.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 55, 1873-69.

Garry, a river and a lake in GLENGARRY district, Invernessshire. The river, issuing from the foot of Loch Quoich (555 feet above sea-level), runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to Loch Garry (258 feet), on emerging from which it winds $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-eastward and east-by-northward, till it falls into Loch OIGH (105 feet), on the line of the Caledonian Canal, at INVERGARRY, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Fort Augustus. Loch Garry is thus an expansion of the river, having a length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward, with a varying width of 1 furlong and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It lies in a beautiful glen, with lofty receding mountains, and, immediately engirt by a series of low, swelling, birch-clad eminences, bursts into view, from foot to head, at a point near its eastern extremity. Towards its foot it contains a little island, by which and a peninsula it is almost divided in two. Both lake and river abound in salmon, salmo-ferox, and trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 62, 63, 1875-73.

Garrynahine, a hamlet in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Roag, 14 miles W by S of Stornoway, with a hotel.

Garscadden, an estate, with a mansion and a village, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. Held by successively the Flemings, the Erskines, and the Galbraiths, the estate passed about 1664 to the Campbell Colquhouns of Killermont. The mansion, standing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Bearsden station and 3 miles WNW of Maryhill, is remarkable for a castellated Gothic gateway, larger and more imposing than any similar structure in the W of Scotland. Pop. of the village (1871) 602, (1881) 649, (1891) 574.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Garscube, an estate, with a mansion, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion, standing on the right bank of the river Kelvin, 1 mile NW of Maryhill station and 5 miles NW of Glasgow, was erected in

1827, after designs by W. Burn, in the Elizabethan style, and has very beautiful grounds. Acquired by the Colquhouns in 1558, the estate of Garscube passed about the middle of the 17th century to John Campbell of Snecoth, whose descendant, Islay Campbell, was created Lord Advocate in 1784, President of the Court of Session under the title of Lord Succoth in 1789, and a baronet in 1808. His son, Sir Archibald, became a Lord of Session in 1809, also under the title of Lord Succoth; and the widow of his grandson, Sir George (1829-74), is present owner. Sir George was succeeded as fifth Bart. by his cousin, Archibald Spencer Lindsay Campbell (b. 1852).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gartcosh, a village and station in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, on the Caledonian railway, 2½ miles NW of Coatbridge, and 7 ENE of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. Near it are Gartcosh Fire Clay Works. Pop. (1881) 356, (1891) 631.

Gartferry, an estate, with a mansion, in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 2½ miles NNE of Garnkirk station.

Garth, a village in Delting parish, Shetland, 2 miles from Mossbank.

Garth Castle or Caisteal Dubh, a ruined fortalice in Moulin parish, Perthshire, among a larch plantation ½ mile SE of Moulin village. It looks, from its style of architecture, to have been built in the 11th or 12th century, but is unknown to record.

Garth House, a mansion in Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire, on the left bank of the Lyon, 1½ mile ENE of Fortingall hamlet, and 7 miles W by S of Aberfeldy. It was the birthplace of Major-General David Stewart (1772-1829), Governor of St Lucia, and author of *Sketches of the Highlanders*; and the seat of Sir Archibald Campbell, G.C.B., Bart. (1770-1843), Governor of New Brunswick and commander-in-chief in the Burmese war. Now it is the property of Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G. (b. 1825), who purchased the estate for £51,000 in 1880, the year of his election as member of Parliament for Perthshire, and who has built a considerable addition, including a tower. Garth Castle, 2½ miles NNE, near the right bank of Keltney Burn, is a ruinous square keep, crowning a rocky promontory 150 feet high. It was a stronghold of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan (the 'Wolf of Badenoch'), in the latter half of the 14th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Garthland, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, in the western vicinity of Lochwinnoch town. Purchased by his ancestor in 1727, it belongs to Henry Macdowall, Esq. (b. 1845; suc. 1882).

Garthland Mains, a farm in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtownshire, 3½ miles SSE of Stranraer. Here in 1840 was demolished a square tower, which, 45 feet high, bore on its battlements the date 1274, and was long the stronghold of the ancient and powerful family of the M'Dowalls.

Gartingqueen Loch. See GARNQUEEN.

Gartloch, an estate in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, on the NW shore of Bishop's Loch, 1 mile SSE of Garnkirk station. Consisting of 347 acres, it was purchased in 1889, at a cost of £8500, by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board, who forthwith erected, at an estimated cost of £150,000, a magnificent pile of buildings to accommodate 500 inmates. The style of the architecture is 'François Premier,' and the architects were Messrs. Thomson & Sandilands, Glasgow. Gartloch Lunatic Asylum extends about 700 feet both ways, is arranged on the pavilion system, and is divided into two distinct parts— asylum and hospital. The asylum comprises four blocks, and the hospital block has accommodation for five classes of patients. Both sections are provided with a dining hall, kitchen, stores, etc., while the asylum section is provided besides with a spacious recreation hall, and with workshops for the male inmates on their side, and a laundry on the females' side. The official block is situated to the north, and is flanked by two towers about 130 feet high. Here are the board room, the doctor's room, waiting rooms, and attendants' quarters. There are also connected with the establishment a large farm, a chapel, a doctor's house, a gate lodge, and a mortuary.

Gartly, a parish of NW Aberdeenshire, containing near its southern border Gartly station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 5 miles S of Huntly and 35½ NW of Aberdeen, with a post and railway telegraph office. Previous to 1891 that part of the parish which lies east of the river Bogie formed a detached part of the county of Banff, surrounded wholly by Aberdeenshire. This portion is called the Barony; the Aberdeenshire portion, the Braes. In the above year the Boundary Commissioners transferred the Barony to the county of Aberdeen, so that Gartly parish is now wholly in Aberdeenshire. Bounded NE by Drumblade, SE by Insch, S by Kennethmont and Rhynd, W by Cadrach and Glass, and NW and N by Huntly, the parish has an utmost length from E to W of 10½ miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of 4½ miles, and an area of 18,126½ acres, of which 38½ are water, and 6348 belonged to Banffshire. The BOGIE winds 3½ miles northward through the interior, having the Barony section to the E and the Braes section to the W, and then proceeds 1½ mile NNW along the Drumblade border. The URV has its source in the E of the Barony; and the Braes section is drained to the Bogie by Kirkney Burn and by Lag Burn and Priest's Water, uniting to form Ness Bogie, whose lateral vales, as also Strathbogie itself, abound in charming scenes of quiet pastoral beauty. The surface is hilly, sinking along the Bogie to 386 feet above sea-level, and thence ascending in the Barony section to 632 feet at Birkenhill, 1029 at Wind's Eye, 1375 at Wishach Hill, and 1369 at the Hill of Corskie; in the Braes, to 1148 at the *southern shoulder of CLASHMACH Hill, 1069 at the Hill of Collithie, 1495 at the *Hill of Kirkney, 1263 at the *Hill of Bogairdy, 1248 at Slough Hill, 1086 at the Hill of Drumfergus, and 1724 at *Grumack Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the borders of the parish. Basalt or greenstone appears along Kirkney Burn, but the rocks are mainly Silurian—greywacke, with strata of limestone and laminate clay slate, which, grey or bluish-green in hue, has been largely quarried at Corskie. The soil in Strathbogie and in the transverse vales is for the most part a fertile clay loam; that of the Barony is light and sandy, incumbent on a hard retentive subsoil. From the 12th to the 16th century, the Barony of Gartly belonged to a branch of the Barclays, who, as hereditary high sheriffs of Banffshire, procured its annexation to that county; at their castle here (now in ruins) Queen Mary spent a night of October 1562, the month of the Battle of Corrichie. A number of cairns that formerly stood on Millhill farm, near the parish church, are believed to have been sepulchral monuments of a skirmish fought there after the Battle of Harlaw, and, being opened and removed about the year 1801, were found to contain some broken fragments of armour. Of other and more ancient cairns on Faichhill and Riskhouse farm, one was found to contain a funeral urn; in the Braes were four pre-Reformation chapels. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is sole proprietor. Gartly is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £287. The parish church, near the right bank of the Bogie, 2 miles N by E of Gartly station, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1880, with 400 sittings and E and W gable rose-windows, filled, like the rest, with cathedral glass. Its predecessor was a plain old building of 1621, originally dedicated to St Andrew. A Free church stands, across the river, 9 furlongs to the NW; and Barony public, Braes public, and Gartly female schools, with respective accommodation for 135, 47, and 50 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 30, and 60, and grants of nearly £37, £43, and £46. Pop. (1801) 958, (1831) 1127, (1861) 1029, (1871) 972, (1881) 890, (1891) 928.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Gartmore, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire. The village stands on the peninsula between the river Forth and Kelty Water, 4½ miles NW of Buckleyvie, and 1 mile from Gartmore station on the Strathendrick and Aberfoyle railway (1882), under which it has a post office. It has a free library, the gift of Mr John M'Donald, a Glasgow

merchant. Gartmore House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the village, is a commodious mansion and a seat of R. B. Cunningham-Graham, Esq. The parish, constituted in July 1869, is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's stipend is £100, with a manse. The church, built as a chapel of ease in 1790 at a cost of £400, underwent great improvements in 1872, and contains 415 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Gartmore public and Dalmary sessional schools, with respective accommodation for 134 and 54 children, have an average attendance of about 70 and 40, and grants of nearly £70 and £30. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1871) 353, (1881) 718, (1891) 816, of whom 413 were in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Gartmorn Dam, a reservoir on the mutual border of Alloa and Clackmannan parishes, Clackmannanshire, 2 miles ENE of Alloa town. Formed about the year 1700, and repaired and improved in 1827 and 1867, it is fed from the Black Devon rivulet in Clackmannan parish, and supplies water to the town of Alloa.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Gartnavel. See GLASGOW.

Gartness, a village, with iron-works, in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of North Calder Water, 2 miles ESE of Airdrie.

Gartness, a village and an estate on the W border of Stirlingshire. The village has a post office, two woollen cloth factories, and a station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Drymen station, and 22 miles WSW of Stirling. The estate lies around the station, along Endrick Water, on the mutual border of Drymen and Killearn parishes; and possesses much interest, both for its scenery and for association with the life and labours of John Napier of Merchiston (1550-1617), the inventor of logarithms. Endrick Water here, over a run of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, traverses a natural cleft in the solid rock, and rushes vexedly over a series of mural ledges; in one part, it passes through a caldron-shaped cavity, the Pot of Gartness, and forms there a picturesque cascade. A woollen factory hard by succeeded an ancient mill, the noise of which, along with that of the cataract, disturbed the mathematician amid his studies. Though falsely claimed as a native of Gartness, he at least was the member of a family who held the estate from 1435, and he is known to have resided here at various periods of his life, and here to have prosecuted those studies which have immortalised his name. An old castle, overhanging the Pot of Gartness, was his place of residence, and has left some fragments; a stone taken from its ruins, and bearing the date 1574, is built into the gable of the factory; and some stones, with markings or engravings on them believed to have been made by him, are in possession of the present proprietor of the estate.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gartney or Strathgartney, an upland tract in the W of Callander parish, Perthshire, along the northern shore of Loch Katrine.

Gartsherrie, a suburban town and a *quoad sacra* parish in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. The town is partly identical with the E side of Coatbridge, partly extends about a mile to the NNW; and, lying along the Monkland Canal and reaches of the Caledonian and North British railway systems, presents an urban aspect throughout its identity with Coatbridge, and a strictly suburban aspect in its north-westward extension. It contains, in its urban part, the parish church and a large academy—in its suburban part, extensive iron-works and dwelling-houses for the operatives in these works, being collectively the most prominent of the seats of iron manufacture which give to Coatbridge district its characteristic aspect of flame and smoke and busy traffic. It has a station of its own name on the Caledonian railway, near the forking of the line towards respectively Glasgow and Stirling, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Coatbridge station. The church, crowning an eminence $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of the iron-works, was built in 1839 at a cost of £3300, chiefly defrayed by Messrs. Baird. A handsome edifice, with a spire 136 feet high, it figures

in the general landscape as a striking feature of Coatbridge, and contains 1050 sittings. The academy, near the church, is also a handsome and prominent edifice, and supplies a liberal course of instruction. It and a school at the iron-works, with respective accommodation for 659 and 369 children, have an average attendance of about 650 and 300, and grants of over £740 and £310. The iron-works of Messrs. Baird, first put in blast on 4 May 1830, are among the best organised manufactories in Scotland, and have long had a wide and high reputation for producing iron of superior quality. The furnaces, 22 feet in diameter and 60 high, stand in two rows, one on each side of the canal, and about 40 yards distant from it. There are several hundred workmen's houses, each with two or three apartments, a small garden plot, and a cheap supply of gas and water. Gartsherrie House, near the station, a modern mansion, was the residence and death-place of Alexander Whitelaw, Esq. (1823-79), M.P. for Glasgow from 1874 to 1879. The parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and was endowed entirely by the late James Baird, Esq. of CAMBUSDOON. Pop. of parish (1881) 9070, (1891) 12,155.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See Andrew Miller's *Rise and Progress of Coatbridge and the Surrounding Neighbourhood* (Glasg. 1864).

Gartshore, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumhartonsire. The mansion, standing 3 miles E of Kirkintilloch town, is a fine old edifice, with beautiful surrounding woods. The estate was purchased, a few years before his death, by Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., of Gartsherrie, and is now owned by his eldest son and namesake. See GARTSHERRIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Gart, The, a fine mansion in Callander parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Teith, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of the village. Built about 1832 by Admiral Sir William Houston Stewart, it now is the seat of Dan. Ainslie, Esq.

Garturk, a *quoad sacra* parish in the south-eastern district of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. It was constituted in January 1870; and its post-town is Coatbridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the NW. It comprises a compact area, including the villages of Whifflet, Rosehall, and CALDER, and also the Calder Iron-works, belonging to the firm of William Dixon (Limited). These works are interesting, as the place where the famous and valuable blackband ironstone, which has proved such a source of wealth to Scotland, was first discovered. The discovery was made in 1805 by Robert Mushet, from whom it received the name of 'Mushet Blackband,' and as such it is still known. In this parish there are also several other large iron and engineering works, and numerous coal mines of considerable depth. The parish, which is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, was endowed at a cost of upwards of £8000, of which £1500 was from the General Assembly's Endowment Fund, the remainder being raised by voluntary subscription. The church, erected in 1869 and renewed in 1880, is a handsome edifice—the interior, which is richly ornamented, being one of the finest specimens of the Decorated style to be seen in this part of the country. Adjoining the church and under the same roof with it is a very comfortable manse, prettily situated amidst a plantation of trees. The parish contains two good schools—one close beside the church, supported by the proprietors of Calder Iron-works; the other in Rosehall, maintained by the owners of Rosehall colliery. With respective accommodation for 227 and 170 children, these schools have an average attendance of about 220 and 160, and grants of over £240 and £160. Pop. (1871) 3883, (1881) 4266, (1891) 4551.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Garvald, a village and a parish in Haddingtonshire. The village stands towards the N of the parish, 450 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Papan Water, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles S of East Linton station, and $5\frac{3}{8}$ ESE of Haddington; it has a post office under Prestonkirk. In 1893 a bill was introduced into Parliament for the construction of a deviation railway from the Macmerry branch of the North British to Gifford and Garvald.

The present parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Garvald and Bara, united in 1702, is bounded N, NE, E, and SE by Whittingham, S by Lauder in Berwickshire, W by Yester and Haddington, and NW by Morham. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 13,422 acres. The northern division, comprising about one-fourth of the entire area, is a lowland tract, all rich in the characters of soil, cultivation, and beauty, that mark the great plain of East Lothian; but the other divisions consist of portions of the Lammermuir Hills, ascending to their watershed at the Berwickshire border, and are mostly bleak, heathy, and mossy, with occasional patches of verdure. In the N the surface declines to 390 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 900 at Snawdon, 1250 at Rangely Kipp, and 1631 at Lowrans Lav. Hopes Water and two other head-streams of Gifford Water, descending from the southern heights, unite near the western boundary, and pass into Yester on their way to the Tyne. Papan Water rises on the south-eastern border, and, winding 5 miles northward through the interior, past the village, to the northern boundary, proceeds thence, under different names, to the sea at Belhaven Bay; within this parish it runs along a very rocky bed, and is subject to violent freshets, sweeping down stones of great weight, and overflowing portions of its banks. In 1755 it rose to so great a volume as to flood some houses in the village to the depth of 3 feet. The rocks in the N include excellent sandstone, which has been quarried; and those of the hills are chiefly Silurian. The soil in the N is a deep rich clay; in the NE is of a light gravelly nature; and on the hills is thin and spongy. An ancient circular camp, 1500 feet in circumference, is on Garvald farm, and four or five others are dotted over the hills. Whitecastle and Yester Castle are the chief antiquities; the two mansions, Hopes and Nunraw Castle, are noticed separately. Garvald is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lethian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £253. The parish church, at the village, is an old building, enlarged in 1829, and containing 360 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 125 children, has an average attendance of 60, and a grant of about £57. Valuation (1883) £9320, 10s., (1892) £7254, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 758, (1891) 600.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Garvald or Garrel, an ancient parish and a burn in Dumfriesshire. The parish was annexed, about 1674, partly to Johnstone, chiefly to Kirkmichael; and it continues to give name to the two farms of Upper and Nether Garrel. Its church, rebuilt so late as 1617, stood on the right bank of Garvald Burn, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Kirkmichael church; and now is represented by ruined walls and an enclosed burying-ground. The burn, rising at an altitude of 1050 feet above sea-level, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through all the length of the parish, till it glides into Ae Water, 2 miles NNW of Lochmaben. With a total descent of 860 feet, it forms a number of tiny cascades and cataracts, making in one place a fall of 18 feet over a mural rock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Garvald or Garrel, a hill and a burn in Kilsyth parish, S Stirlingshire. The hill is part of the Kilsyth range, and culminates $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Kilsyth town at an altitude of 1381 feet above sea-level. The burn, issuing from a reservoir on a high plateau, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of the hill's summit, and running $1\frac{1}{4}$ eastward under the name of Birken Burn, proceeds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to Kilsyth town, during which course it makes an aggregate descent of 1000 feet, necessarily forming cataracts and falls. It next goes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-westward across Kilsyth plain to the river Kelvin; but, in traversing the plain, is so drawn off for water-power and to a lake as to be generally dry except during a freshet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Garvald or Garwald Water, a stream of Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire, rising, on the southern slope of **ERRICK PEN**, at an altitude of 1850 feet, close to the Selkirkshire border, and thence winding $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-

south-eastward and east-north-eastward till it falls into the White Esk, 2 miles NNW of Eskdalemuir church. It receives a number of mountain tributaries, and makes a magnificent waterfall, called Garvald Linn. This linn is a long descent over a stony channel, sloping here, and there precipitous, between rocky flanks, for the most part naked, but clothed at intervals with copse and brushwood; and forms now a cascade, now a capricious cataract, now a rushing rapid.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Garvald House, a mansion in Linton parish, NW Peeblesshire, near the left bank of South Medwin Water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Dolphinton station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of West Linton. Having passed by marriage to the Dicks of Prestonfield from a family of the name of Douglas, it was purchased in 1827 for £11,650 by John Woddrop, Esq. of Dalmarock, whose son, William Allan-Woddrop, Esq. (b. 1829; suc. 1845), is present proprietor. See **BIGGAR**.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Garvald Point. See **GREENOCK**.

Garvan, a hamlet at the mouth of Glen Garvan, in the Argyllshire section of Kilmallie parish, on the southern shore of upper Loch Eil towards its head, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Fort William.

Garvary or Blar Garvary, a hill (864 feet) in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the church.

Garve, a hamlet, river, and loch on the mutual border of Contin and Fodderty parishes, Ross-shire. The hamlet, with a hotel and a station on the Dingwall and Skye railway, is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Dingwall and about a mile NW of the loch, and has a post and railway telegraph office. The river rises on the Dirriemore Mountains, and runs about 18 miles to the Conan. The loch, lying 220 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, has finely wooded shores, is traversed by the **BLACKWATER**, and contains abundance of trout, running 2 or 3 to the lb. Through Strath Garve, which emerges here, lies the coach road to Ullapool, alongside of which the ground has been surveyed for a proposed Garve and Ullapool railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Garv-Eilan or Garbh-Eilean, the north-westernmost of the three Shiant Isles in the Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, in the North Minch, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of the nearest point of the Lewis, and 21 S of Stornoway. Triangular in shape, it has an utmost length and breadth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 furlongs; is separated from Eilan-na-Kelly only by a neck of rolled pebbles, commonly dry, except at a concurrence of spring tide and tempestuous wind; has a surface diversified with hollows and declivities; and abounds in rich pasture.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Garvellan. See **GARAN**.

Garvelloch, a group of four pastoral islets in Jura parish, Argyllshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Lunga. They extend 4 miles from NE to SW, and are nowhere more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; are now valuable solely on account of the excellence of their pasture for sheep and black cattle; but have yielded marble, a specimen of which exists at Inverary Castle. Adamnan terms them *Insula Hinba* or *Hinbina*, and in 545 St Brendan seems to have founded a monastery on the most westerly of the group, Eilean na Naoinh ('island of the saints'). Swept away by the defeat of the Dalriadan Scots in 560, this monastery was refounded a few years after by St Columba; and 'still,' says Dr Skene, 'there are remains of some very primitive ecclesiastical buildings which we can identify with Columba's monastery, the first he founded after that of Iona, and which, fortunately for us, owing to the island being uninhabited, not very accessible, and little visited, have not disappeared before the improving hand of man. The remains are grouped together about the middle of the island, on its north-eastern side. Here there is a small sheltered port or harbour, and near it a spring of water termed *Tobar Chailum na Chille*, or Columba's Well. Near the shore, S of this, in a sheltered grassy hollow, are the remains of the cemetery, with traces of graves of great age; and adjoining it a square enclosure, or small court, on the E of which are the remains of buildings of a domestic character. N of this is the church, a roofless building, formed of slates.

without mortar, and measuring 25 feet by 15. NE of this is a building resembling the cells appropriated to the abbots of these primitive monasteries. Farther off, on higher ground, are the remains of a kiln, and on a slope near the shore two beehive cells resembling those used by anchorites.' See Appendix to Dr Reeves' *Adamnan* (Edinb. 1874), and vol. ii., pp. 78, 97, 128, 246, of Dr Skene's *Celtic Scotland* (Edinb. 1877).

Garvel Point. See GREENOCK.

Garvock is a parish in Kincardineshire, bounded on the NE by the parish of Arbuthnott, on the SE by Benholm and St Cyrus, on the SW by Marykirk, and on the NW by Laurencekirk. Its extreme length, from NE to SW, is rather more than 7 miles; its greatest breadth, from NW to SE, about 4 miles; and its area is 7982 acres, of which 16 are water. The name is derived from two Celtic words denoting a 'rough marsh or meadow.' Though cultivation has done much in the way of improvement, there are still parts of the parish to which the original name is not inappropriate. It is intersected, but very unequally, by what is distinctively named the 'Hill of Garvock,' a range of high land covered with heath. On the NW of this ridge are Barnhill and the upper lands of several farms otherwise lying in Laurencekirk. On its S lies much the larger part of the parish, descending gently to form a hollow plain, chiefly of cultivated land, and rising again to higher ground (where it borders upon Benholm and St Cyrus), varied by a single narrow opening, the source of the romantic Den Finella. Bervie Water, well known to anglers, winds $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile along the border of Garvock, separating it from Arbuthnott. It receives two inconsiderable streams in the parish, one of them flowing, when not checked by drought, through the picturesque Woodburnden. The surface of the parish along the Bervie Water is 140 feet above the level of the sea. It rises thence, and at Denhead attains a height of 462 feet, falling on the SE border to 455 feet. The three highest points of the Hill of Garvock are cairns, situated from the parish church respectively 7 furlongs NE, 3 furlongs NW, and 12 furlongs SW, and their various altitudes being 854, 813, and 915 feet. On the last the tower of Johnston is built. Those cairns and others in different parts of the parish are supposed to be relics of the Druids; and several have been found to contain evidence of having been places of sepulture at a very early period. There is one on Barnhill, which tradition marks as the grave of two travelling merchants who, early in the 18th century, quarrelled and fought on the spot, and were both killed. Here it may be noted, in the words of Mr Jervise, that 'stone cists, flint arrow-heads, and curious stone balls have been found in various parts of Garvock; and in March 1875 there was discovered, at a depth of 15 inches, in a gravel hillock near Brownies' Leys, an oval-shaped vessel made of burned clay, about 11 inches deep by about 8 inches wide, and containing part of a skull and other human remains.' But the spot which has attained the greatest celebrity is that known as Brownies' Kettle, or Sheriff's Kettle, on the farm of Brownies' Leys and estate of Davo. Here was the caldron in which John Melville of Glenbervie, Sheriff of the Mearns, met his cruel fate at the hands of his brother barone, being 'sodden and suppit in bree,' in literal compliance with the too hasty sentence of his majesty James I. The story is too well known for a detailed account to be given here. The unnatural deed was perpetrated about 1420 or 1421, and on 1 Sept. of the latter year, Hugh Arbuthnott, George Barclay, Alexander Falconer, William the Graham, Gilbert Middleton, Patrick Barclay, and Alexander of Graham were received 'to the lawes of Clane Macduff for the deid of quhillone John the Malavillè, Laird of Glenbervie.' The chief actor, David Barclay, preferred to seek for safety by building the Kaim of Mathers, to the security of which he retired for a time. The soil has been described as 'mostly either thin or medium loam resting on a hard subsoil, or stiff clayey loam lying on a cold sour bottom. Considering that a large portion of this parish consists of uncultivated hilly ground, the

rise in rental must be regarded as very large. As already indicated a large extent of land has been reclaimed on the slope of Garvock Hill during the last twenty-five years' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, p. 112). Tradition bears that a large part of Garvock was in ancient times a forest, and there are traces of the deer-dyke by which it was enclosed. It is uncertain how much interest was held in the parish by Hugh le Blond, who had owned the patronage, and land also in the neighbourhood, of the church, or how long that interest continued in the family of Arbuthnott. But in the first quarter of the 14th century the lands of Garuocis were among the gifts to Sir Alexander Fraser, Thane of Cowie, brother-in-law of King Robert I., and Great Chamberlain of Scotland, who fell at the Battle of Dupplin in 1329. His grand-daughter, Margaret Fraser, became the wife of Sir William Keith, founder of the castle of Dunnottar, and the barony of Garuocis was for several generations in possession of the Keiths-Marischal. It is included in charters to the first earl and the fourth, who died in 1581. In his time a lease of the lands of Shiells was given to James Keith, great-grandson of the second earl, 'a man of parts and merits,' devoted to Queen Mary, a favourite of his chief, and captain of the castle of Dunnottar. He was head of the family of Craig, and, though possessed of lands in several counties, including some in Garvock, he made his residence on Shiells. There he had virtually exercised the powers of baron, administering justice and holding councils on the Baron-hill (Barnhill); while the adjoining height, still known as Gallowbank, had been utilised by the grim 'finisher' of the law. The 17th century began the breaking up of the barony into various holdings. Before 1628, Bradieston ('town of the flat meadow land') was in possession of Robert Keith, grandson of the above-mentioned James, and Provost of Montrose, who subsequently acquired the barony of Scotston and Powburu and the lands of Haddo. He was commissioner from the burgh of Montrose in the Scottish Parliament of 1639, and he died in 1666. His initials, 'R. 1666 K.' with shield and crest, are still found on a stone which had been part of a funeral monument, and is now built into a wall of the church. The lands of Balhagarty ('town of the priest') are known to have belonged in 1637 to Earl Marischal, and they were in possession of Scott of Scotstarvet before 1672. There was a charter of the lands of Whitefield in 1617 to Sir Robert Arbuthnott and his wife, Mary Keith; and in 1677 the Hon. Alexander, younger son of the first Viscount Arbuthnott, had a charter of the lands of Tullochs ('little hills'). In the last quarter of the 17th century three branches of a distinguished family were conterminous proprietors. In 1672 the lands of Barnhill and Henslow were in possession of Lord Falconer of Haulkerton; in 1682 Smiddiehill and adjoining parts belonged to Sir David Falconer of Newton; and in 1684 the lands of Shiells were disposed to Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar. The eldest branch succumbed, and the Haulkerton title and estates passed to Glenfarquhar, who enjoyed them only for three years, when David Falconer of Newton succeeded, as fifth Lord Falconer; and, coming into possession of the whole lands which had belonged to the three families, was probably the largest heritor of Garvock for the time. Space cannot be given for a detailed account of the transmission of the various lands to their present respective proprietors, but it may be stated that in course of this transition the parish numbered among its heritors more branches than one of the Barclays, descendants of the once powerful De Berkeleys. The church was rated in 1275 at 18 merks. In 1282 Hugh le Blond, Lord of Arbuthenoth, granted to the monks of Orbroath the patronage of the church of Garvock, with an ox-gang of land and some common pasture. The earliest recorded vicar was William, who did homage to King Edward in 1296. Coming to Reformation times, the church with three others was served, in 1574, by one minister, who had the Kirklands and a money stipend of £133, 6s. 8d. Scots. The reader had £20 Scots. There has been no vacancy in the office of parish minis-

ter since 1698, the successive incumbents having all had assistants and successors ordained before their death. The stipend is returned as £189; the manse (built in 1866) is valued at £25, and the glebe at £15. The church (built in 1778) is seated for about 300 people. The churchyard has a few old gravestones; and on the manse offices there is the fragment of one, with date 1603. The church was dedicated to St James; and a well in the den near the manse, called St James's Well, had the reputation once of working miraculous cures. St James's Fair, now at Laurencekirk, was long held near the church on Barnhill, where the site may still be traced by the turf seats which did service in the various tents. The parish has always been well provided with the means of education. The public school (built in 1866) has accommodation for 92 pupils, with an average attendance of about 50, and a government grant of over £60. The valuation of the parish, in 1856, was £4215. In 1883 it had reached £6270, 13s. 11d., but in 1892 it had fallen to £4548. The population, in 1755, was 755; in 1801 it was 468. The highest point it has reached since was 485 in the year 1811; the census of 1881 reduced it to 428; and in 1891 it was 415.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66; 57, 1871-68.

Garvock, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Dunning parish, Perthshire, 1 mile ENE of the town of that name. Its owner is Robert Græme, Esq. (1841; suc. 1859).

Gascon Hall, an ancient castle, now a ruin, in the SE corner of Trinity Gask parish, Perthshire, on the N bank of the Earn, 1½ mile WNW of Dunning station. Tradition makes it the place where Sir William Wallace, according to Blind Harry's narrative, encountered the ghost of Faudon; but it must have been built long after Wallace's day. The real Gascon Hall appears to have stood about 1½ mile NE of this castle, on a spot amid the present woods of Gask.

Gask or Findo Gask, a hamlet and a parish in Strathearn district, Perthshire. The hamlet lies 1¼ mile SSE of Balgowan station, and 2½ miles N by W of Dunning station, this being 9½ miles WSW of Perth, and 4¼ NE of Auchterarder, under which there is a post office of Gask.

The parish, containing also CLATHY village, and having BALGOWAN station on its north-western border, is bounded NW by Madderty and Methven, E by Tibbermore and Forteviot, S by Dunning, SW by Auchterarder, and W by Trinity Gask. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 2¾ miles; and its area is 5227¼ acres, of which 42 are water. The river EARN, winding 3½ miles eastward roughly traces all the southern boundary; and the surface, sinking along it to close upon 30 feet above sea-level, thence rises gently to 382 feet near Charlesfield, and 427 near the manse, from which point it again slopes softly down to 190 feet along Cowgask Burn, flowing 1½ mile south-westward on the boundary with Madderty. Sandstone and grey slate have both been quarried, and marl occurs in several places. The soil is partly argillaceous, partly a fertile loam. More than 1200 acres are under wood. A Roman road, traversing the summit ridge, on the line of communication between two camps in Scone and Muthill parishes, has a breadth of 20 feet, and consists of compactly-built rough stones. It is flanked, at intervals, by traces of fortified posts, each to be garrisoned by from 12 to 19 men. One of these posts has from time immemorial been called the Witch Knowe, and is said to have been the scene of executions for the imputed crime of sorcery. William Taylor, D.D. (1744-1823), afterwards Principal of Glasgow University, was minister of Gask; and natives were Thomas Smeaton (1536-83), an early Presbyterian divine, and the sculptor, Lawrence Macdonald (1798-1878). So, too, was Carolina Oliphant, Lady Nairne (1766-1845), who was author of *The Laird o' Cockpen*, *The Land o' the Leal*, *The Auld House*, and others of Scotland's choicest songs. Her ancestor, Sir William Oliphant, about the beginning of the 14th century, acquired broad lands in Perthshire from Robert the Bruce, and became

the Lord of Gasknes and Aberdalgie; and Lawrence Oliphant, his descendant, was in 1458 created Lord Oliphant. The fifth of the title, 'ane base and unworthy man,' soon after 1600 sold all his great estates but Gask, which in 1625 was purchased by his cousin, the first of the 'Jacobite lairds.' On 11 Sept. 1745, Prince Charles Edward breakfasted at the 'auld house,' and a lock of his hair is still a family heirloom; in the following February Gask was ransacked by the Hanoverians. The present mansion, begun in 1801, stands 9 furlongs SW of the hamlet, amid finely-wooded grounds, and is the seat of Mr T. L. Kington Oliphant. Gask is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £193. The church, at the hamlet, was built in 1800. A public school, with accommodation for 75 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of nearly £60. Valuation: (1882) £5119, 8s. 6d., (1892) £4277, 13s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 601, (1831) 428, (1861) 399, (1871) 369, (1881) 364, (1891) 361.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68. See T. L. Kington Oliphant's *Jacobite Lairds of Gask* (Gram-pian Club, 1870).

Gask Hill. See COLLESSION.

Gask House, an old mansion in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire, 1¾ mile S by E of the town. From the Forbeses it passed through several hands to the fourth Earl of Fife early in the 19th century, but now is merely a farmhouse.

Gasstown, a village in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, 1½ mile SSE of Dumfries town, under which it has a post office. It was founded about 1810 by Joseph Gass. Pop., with Heathery Row, (1871) 521, (1881) 467; (1891) 368.

Gatehead, a collier village in the S of Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire, near the right bank of the river Irvine, 2½ miles WSW of Kilmarnock. It has a station on the Kilmarnock and Ayr section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

Gatehope, a burn in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet on the southern slope of Cardon Law (1928), near the meeting-point with Innerleithen and Eddleston parishes. Thence it runs 4½ miles south-south-westward, till, after a total descent of 1245 feet, it falls into the Tweed 5 furlongs ESE of Peebles town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Gatehouse, a town of SW Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Water of Fleet, 9 miles WNW of Kirkcudbright and 6 SE by S of Drumore, with both of which it communicates twice a day by coach. Comprising Gatehouse proper on the left bank of the river in Girthon parish, and Fleet Street suburb on the right bank in Anwoth parish, it has picturesque environs, that ascend from luxuriant valley to an amphitheatre of distant hills, and commands navigable communication 1½ mile down Fleet Water to that river's expansion into Fleet Bay or estuary, and so to Wigtown Bay and the Irish Sea. It sprang, about the middle of the 18th century, from a single house situated at the gate of the avenue to CALLY House—hence its name Gatehouse-of-Fleet—and rapidly rose to manufacturing importance, so as to have, at the beginning of the 19th century, four cotton factories, a fair proportion of cotton-weaving hand-looms, a wine company, a brewery, a tannery, and workshops for nearly every class of artisans. It made a grand effort, too, by deepening Fleet Water to the sea and otherwise, to establish a great commercial trade, and seemed for a time to menace the Glasgow of the West with the energetic rivalry of a Glasgow of the South. Somewhat suddenly it suffered such arrest to further progress as has made it from 1815 stationary or retrograde; and now its only industrial works are 2 bobbin works, and several sawmills. Still, it consists of neat and regular streets, and presents, in its main body or Gatehouse proper, a sort of miniature of the original New Town of Edinburgh, being one of the handsomest towns in Galloway, equalled indeed by very few in Scotland. The town-hall, erected by subscription in 1835 at a cost of about £1000, is in the old Scotch style, with a front gable surmounted by saddle-backed crows-steps and

final. To the front of the vestibule is the entrance to the hall, which is 50 feet by 33, and can accommodate about 400 persons. To the right is the cloak-room, and to the left a stair leading to the second story, where is a room, 25 feet by 14, in which council, committee, and other meetings are held. At the farther end of the large hall is a raised platform, in an arched recess at the back of which is a very large and magnificent painting executed by Mr John Faed, R.S.A., and presented by him to the town. The subject is the town of Gatehouse and its surroundings, from the artist's residence of Ardmore. The view includes the old castle, Rutherford's Monument on a hill near the town, with the hills and sea in the background. Barlay Mill, a short distance from Gatehouse, is the birthplace of the donor, and of his two artist brothers James and Thomas. The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, several insurance companies, 2 hotels, a handsome clock-tower, a fine stone bridge across the Fleet, the parish church, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian church, a public news-room, a gas company, a literary association, Masonic, Oddfellows', and Foresters' lodges, a Rechabite tent, bowling, cricket, and football clubs, a weekly market on Saturday, a cattle market on the second Saturday of every month, and hiring fairs on the Saturdays before Castle-Douglas fair. The clock-tower, of Craignair granite, built in 1871, stands at the N end of the principal street, and rises to a height of 75 feet. The bridge succeeded one of the 13th century, has twice been widened, and comprises two spacious arches. The parish church of Girthon was built in 1817; that of Anwoth, built in 1826, stands $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W by S. The United Presbyterian church is in the Fleet Street suburb; and the Episcopalian church stands in the grounds of Cally. The improvement on the Fleet's navigation includes a canal or straight cut along the river, made at a cost of about £3000, and enables vessels of 60 tons burden to come up to the town. The exports are principally grain, timber, and wood, and the imports principally coal and lime. The town was made a burgh of barony, by royal charter, in 1795, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 4 councillors, while by the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 it has 9 commissioners including the provost and two bailies. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Saturday of every month. Three schools—Girthon, Cally, and Fleetside—with respective accommodation for 188, 139, and 175 children, have an average attendance of about 130, 80, and 110, and grants of over £140, £76, and £118. The municipal constituency numbered 90 in 1892. Pop. (1851) 1750, (1861) 1635, (1871) 1503, (1881) 1286, (1891) 1226, of whom 330 were in Anwoth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Gateside, a village in Beith parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile E by S of Beith town. Pop. (1881) 374, (1891) 326.

Gateside, a village in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, on the left side of Levern Water, and on the Glasgow and Neilston railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of the centre of Barrhead. One of the cluster of seats of manufacture now forming the police burgh of Barrhead, it had a cotton factory so early as 1786. Pop. (1861) 455, (1871) 399, (1881) 465, (1891) 446.

Gateside, a small village in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 furlongs ESE of Kirkgunzeon church, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Dalbeattie.

Gateside, a farm in Carladston parish, Forfarshire, near the N bank of the South Esk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Prechin. It is supposed to adjoin the site of the Roman station *Æsica*, and to have got its name from a gate or port of the station towards the river.

Gateside, a village in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Whitburn town.

Gateside, a hamlet in Markinch parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Markinch village.

Gateside, a village in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, with a post office. See EDENSHEAD.

Gattonside, a village in Melrose parish, Roxburgh-

shire, on the left side of the Tweed, 1 mile N by W of Melrose town, under which it has a post office, and with which it communicates by a foot suspension-bridge. Lying scattered among groves and orchards, 300 feet above sea-level, it retains some traces of a large and beautiful pre-Reformation chapel; it is celebrated for both the quality and the quantity of its fruit; and it is overlooked, on the N, from Allen Water to Leader Water, by a range of softly outlined heights, the Gattonside Hills, that culminate at 927 feet. Gattonside was granted by David I. to Melrose Abbey in 1143, and places round it still bear such names as the Abbot's Meadow, the Vineyard, Friar's Close, the Cellary Meadow, etc. Gattonside House, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the W, is the seat of H. Mungall, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Gauhsness, a place on the W coast of Dunrossness parish, Shetland, near Fitful Head. A vein or bed of iron pyrites here was, many years ago, unsuccessfully worked with the view of finding copper ore; and then produced many hundred tons of iron pyrites, which were thrown into the sea.

Gaur or **Gaoire**, a stream of Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire, issuing from Loch LAIDON (924 feet), which at its head receives the BA, and winding 7 miles eastward to Loch RANNOCH (668 feet), mainly across bleak Rannoch Muir. It expands midway, in times of heavy rain, into a large temporary lake, Loch Eighach; forms several tumultuous far-sounding waterfalls; enters the head of Loch Rannoch by two channels, enclosing a green triangular islet; and contains abundance of trout, running from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1873.

Gauldry. See GADLRY.

Gavel. See GAIL.

Gavieside, a village of recent origin in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles N by E of West Calder town. Pop. (1871) 550, (1881) 456, (1891) 555.

Gavinton, a village in Langton parish, Berwickshire, 2 miles SW of Duns. Built in 1760 to supersede the ancient village of Langton, which stood $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N, it took its name from Mr Gavin, the then proprietor, and is a neat place, on a regular plan, with a post office under Duns and Langton parish church.

Gawreer or **Garrier**, a burn in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, rising 2 miles S by W of Stewarston, and running $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-westward along the boundary between Dreghorn parish on the right and Kilmours on the left, till it falls into Carmel Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs above the Carmel's influx to the river Irvine.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Gaylet Pot or **Geary Pot**, a cavern and a natural shaft on the coast of St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, about a mile S of Auchmithie village. The cavern, piercing the base of a cliff 150 feet high, opens from the sea in a rude archway about 70 feet high and 40 wide, penetrates the land to the distance of 300 feet, and gradually contracts to a minimum height and width of 10 or 12 feet. The shaft opens in the midst of an arable field, goes perpendicularly down to the extremity of the cavern, is proximately circular at the mouth, measures there 150 feet in diameter, and, in its descent to the cavern, has an outline resembling that of an inverted urn. The sea enters the cavern, and takes up to the foot of the shaft the fluctuations of the tide; and when it is urged by an easterly wind, it bursts in at high water with amazing impetuosity, surges and roars with a noise which only the great depth and contractedness of the shaft prevent from being heard at a considerable distance, and then recedes with proportionate violence, and makes a bellowing exit from the cavern's mouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Geanach or **Gannoch**, a mountain in Birse parish, S Aberdeenshire, 4 miles WNW of Mount Battoek, near the meeting-point with Kincardineshire and Forfarshire. It belongs to the Grampian range, and has an altitude of 2396 feet above sea-level.

Geanies House. See FEARN, Ross-shire.

Gearr Abhainn, a river in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, running 5 furlongs southward from the river Shira's expansion of DOULOCK to Loch Fyne. Its

water is alternately fresh and salt, according to the ebb or flow of the tide; and is well stored with trout, salmon, white fish, and shell fish. Its name signifies 'short river,' and alludes to the shortness of its course.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Geary Pot. See GAYLET POT.

Geauly or Gieuly. See GELDIE BURN.

Geddes House, a mausion in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, 4 miles S of Nairn town. Standing amid highly embellished grounds, it is the seat of John Mackintosh-Walker, Esq. See NAIRN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Geil or Glengavel Water, a rivulet in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, rising close to the Ayrshire border, and running 5 miles north-north-westward, till it falls into the Avon at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Strathaven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Geldie Burn, a trout and salmon stream of Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, rising, at an altitude of 2300 feet above sea-level, 9 furlongs SE of the meeting-point of Aberdeen, Perth, and Inverness shires, and running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward and eastward, till, after a total descent of 932 feet, it falls into the Dee at a point 3 miles WSW of the Linn of Dec. See FESHLE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Geletra. See GOMETRA.

Gelly, Fife. See LOCHGELLY.

Gelston or Gilston, a village in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Castle-Douglas, under which it has a post office. Gelston Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the village, was built by the late Sir William Douglas, Bart., and is now the property of Major William F. M. Kirwan. An ancient parish of Gelston now forms the south-easterly district of Kelton. Its church stood adjacent to a ravine or gill, traversed by a brook, and has left some vestiges.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Gelt or Guelt Water, an Ayrshire burn formed by the confluence of Back Lane and Clocklowie Burn, and winding $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward along the boundary between New and Old Cumnock on the left and Auchinleck on the right, till it unites with Glenmore Water at Kyle Castle, 6 miles E of Cumnock town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

General's Bridge. See BOWHILL.

General's Hut. See FOYERS.

Genoch, an estate, with an old-fashioned mansion, in Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Dumragit station.

George, Fort, a strong regular fortress in Ardersier parish, Inverness-shire, on a promontory projecting into the Moray Firth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Fort George station on the Highland railway, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Nairn and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Inverness. Station and fortress have each a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. The fort, built three years after the rebellion of 1745, at an estimated cost of £120,000, but an actual cost of more than £160,000, covers 16 acres of ground; has a polygonal line, with six bastions; is defended, on the land side, by a ditch, a covert way, a glacis, two lunettes, and a ravelin; is bomb-proof and strong, yet could readily be assailed from neighbouring ground; and contains accommodation for 2000 men. It is the depôt of the Seaforth Highlanders; and its inmates numbered 1118 in 1891, of whom 904 were military. Pending the construction of the Highland railway's branch line to the fort from Fort George station on the main line, conveyances for passengers run in connection with all trains. A small pier projects from the fort for the use of the ferry boats which here communicate with the opposite or Black Isle shore.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Georgemas Junction, a station in Halkirk parish, Caithness, on the Sutherland and Caithness railway, 14 miles WNW of Wick, and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Thurso.

Georgetown, a village in Dumfries parish, Dumfries-shire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of the town.

Gerardine's Cave. See DRAINIE.

Geylet Pot. See GAYLET POT.

Gezyen Briggs, a shoal or broad bar across the Dornoch Firth, on the mutual border of Ross-shire and

Sutherland, 3 miles below Tain. It greatly obstructs navigation, and sometimes occasions a tumultuous roar of breakers.

Gharafata, a headland in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Ghost's Knowe. See CRAIGENGELT.

Ghulbhuinn or Ben Gulabin, a hill (2641 feet) at the head of Glenshee in Kirmichael parish, NE Perthshire.

Giant's Chair, a picturesque spot on the river Dullan, in Morfalach parish, Banffshire. A beautiful small cascade here is called the Linen Apron.

Giant's Fort (Gael. *Dun-na-foghmhar*), one of two conjoint ancient circular enclosures in the southern division of Killean and Kilchenzie parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire. The other is called *Dun Fhinn* or Fingal's Fort. They have few characters definable by antiquaries; but they attract the attention of travellers, and are vulgarly regarded as ancient residences of Fingal and his giants.

Giant's Leg, a natural arch on the S coast of Bressay island, Shetland. It projects from a cliff into the sea, and stands in such depth of water that boats can pass through it in favourable weather.

Giant's Stone, a standing-stone in Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peeblesshire, near the right bank of the Tweed, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the church. It is 5 feet high, and adjoins two smaller boulders.

Gibbieston, a village in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Bankfoot.

Gibbon. See CRAIG GIBBON.

Gibb's Cross, a place on the moors of Wedderlie farm in Westruther parish, Berwickshire, 3 miles NNE of Westruther village. It is traditionally said to have been the scene of a martyrdom for the Protestant faith.

Gifen. See BEITH.

Gifferton or Giffordtown, a village in Collesie parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ladybank. It is of modern erection, and consists of neat comfortable houses.

Giffnock, a hamlet in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Pollokshaws, with a post office under Glasgow. It has a station on the Glasgow and Busby railway, and lies near extensive quarries of an excellent building sandstone, popularly called 'liver rock.'

Gifford, a village in the N of Yester parish, Haddingtonshire, lying 340 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Gifford Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Haddington. By a bill introduced into Parliament in 1893 it was proposed to construct a railway to Gifford and Garvald, deviating from the Macmerry branch of the North British at Ormiston. Set in a wooded vale, and sheltered by hills, Gifford is a pretty little place, its two streets of unequal length consisting chiefly of neat two-story houses, and one of them ending in the fine long avenue that leads up to Yester House. It has a post office under Haddington, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, a public school, a public hall (1889), bowling and curling clubs, and fairs on the last Tuesday of March, the third Tuesday of June, and the first Tuesday of October. The old parish school is now used for lectures, &c. Here, too, are Yester parish church (1708) and a handsome new Free church (1880). The latter occupies a prominent position on the rising-ground above the village, and, built at a cost of £1700 in the Gothic style of the 14th century, has a NE tower and spire. Gifford has claimed to be the birthplace of John Knox, the great Reformer. Beza in his *Icones* (1580) calls him 'Giffordensis;' and Spottiswood states in his *History* (1627) that Knox 'was born at Gifford in the Lothians.' But two contemporary Catholic writers, Archibald Hamilton (1577) and James Laing (1581), assign to Haddington the honour in question; and recent investigation has proved, moreover, that no village of Gifford was in existence until the latter half of the 17th century. So that the late David Laing, who in 1846 had followed Knox's biographer, Dr. Thomas M'Crie, in preferring Gifford, reversed his verdict in 1864 in favour of the Giffordgate, a suburb of Haddington (article 'Knox' by the Rev. C. G. M'Crie, in *Encycl. Britannica*, 9th ed. vol. xiv., 1882). Two lesser divines at least were natives—James

Craig (1682-1744) and John Witherspoon, D.D. (1722-94), the president of Princeton College, New Jersey. Though the village thus is hardly two centuries old, it derived its name from the Giffords, who under William the Lyon (1165-1214) added Yester or Yester to their Lothian possessions, and after whom the parish itself is often, though not legally, called Gifford. Their male line failed with one Sir Hugh in 1409, but his daughter wedded an ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale, the present superior of Gifford. Pop. (1861) 458, (1871) 455, (1881) 382, (1891) 305.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Giffordgate. See HADDINGTON.

Giffordtown. See GIFFERTON.

Gifford Water, a burn of Haddingtonshire, rising, as Hopes Water, among the Lammermuirs, at an altitude of 1500 feet, in the southern extremity of Garvald and Bara parish, close to the Berwickshire border. Thence it winds $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward and north-westward through or along the borders of Garvald, Yester, Bolton, and Haddington parishes, till it falls into the Tyne, at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of the town of Haddington, and 190 feet above sea-level. A first-rate trout-stream of much gentle beauty, it traverses the wooded grounds of Yester House, Eaglescarnie, Coalstoun, and Lennoxlove, and bears in its lower reaches the name of Coalstoun Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gigalum. See GIGULUM.

Gigha, an island and a parish of Argyllshire. The island lies $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of the nearest point of Kintyre, and by ferry from Ardmintish is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Moniemore, near Tayinloan. It has a post office, and communicates by boat from its northern extremity with the steamers on the passage between Tarbert and Port Ellen or Port Askaig in Islay. It measures 6 miles in length from NNE to SSW; varies in width between $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and, with the neighbouring island of CARA, has an area of 3913 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 266 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore. Its coast is so jagged as to measure 25 miles in extent; and, bold and rocky on the W side, has there two caverns, the Great and the Pigeons' Caves, the latter of which is coated with calcareous spar, and much frequented by wild pigeons. At the south-western extremity it is pierced by a natural tunnel 133 feet long, with two vertical apertures, and so invaded by surging billows in a storm as to emit dense vapour and loud noises. Much, too, of the E coast, although not high, is bold and rocky enough; and here are various sandy bays, very suitable for sea-bathing, whilst those of Ardmintish, Druimyeon, and East Tarbert afford good anchorage. The harbour, on the N side of the islet of GIGULUM, is much frequented by coasting vessels, and is considered safe in all sorts of weather. The interior westward attains 225 feet beyond the church, 260 at Meall a Chlamaidh, and 153 at Cnoc Loisgte. The rocks are mica slate, felspar slate, chlorite slate, and hornblende slate, with veins of quartz and a few transverse dykes of basalt. The soil, except on the hills, is a rich loam, with a mixture here and there of sand, clay, or moss. About three-fifths of the land are in tillage, but barely 7 acres are under wood. Springs of good water are plentiful, and two of them afford water-power to a corn-mill. Some ten boats are employed during three or four months of the year in cod and ling fishing on banks 2 or 3 miles distant. Dunchife or Keefe's Hill, towards the middle of the island, appears to have been anciently crowned with a strong fortification; and a hill, now used as a steamer signal-post, at the northern end of the island, is crowned by a cairn, called 'Watch Cairn,' and seems to have formerly served as a beacon station for giving alarm in case of invasion. Achamore House, 7 furlongs SSW of the church, is the Scottish seat of the proprietor, William James Yorke Scarlett, Esq. The parish comprises also the brownie-haunted island of CARA, 1 mile to the S of Gigha, and 185 feet high at the Mull of CARA, with the uninhabited islet of Gigulum in the sound between them, and bears the name of Gigha and CARA. It is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £272. The

church, which stands at the head of Ardmintish Bay, was built about 1780, and contains 260 sittings. An ancient chapel, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW, is now represented by ruined walls and a burying-ground. A public school, with accommodation for 75 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £80. Pop. (1801) 556, (1831) 534, (1861) 467, (1881) 382, (1891) 401, of whom 3 belonged to CARA.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 20, 1876. See Captain Thomas P. White's *Archaeological Sketches in Kintyre and Gigha* (2 vols., Edinb., 1873-75).

Gighay, a small pastoral island of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 2 miles SW of Eriskay, and 3 NE of the nearest point of Barra island.

Gight, a ruined castle in Fyvie parish, N Aberdeen-shire, on the left bank of the Ythan, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Woodhead or Fyvie village, and 9 SE of Turriff. Crowning the brink of a rocky eminence, with the Braes of Gight on one side and the Braes of Haddo or Formartine on the other, it commands a circle of exquisite scenery, dates from remote times, and continued to be inhabited till the latter part of the 18th century. It figures commonly in history as the House of Gight, was plundered by the Covenanters in 1644, and now is remarkable only for the great strength of its remaining walls. The estate, having belonged for many generations to the Maitlands, became about 1479 the property of William Gordon, third son of the second Earl of Huntly. It remained in possession of his lineal descendants till 1785, when the last heiress, Catherine Gordon of Gight, married Hou, John Byron; so that it would have passed to their son, Lord Byron the poet, had it not been sold in 1787 to the third Earl of Aberdeen.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Eighty, a burn of Forfarshire, rising near Rossie Reformatory, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along the borders of Craig, Maryton, Lunan, Kinell, and Inverkeilor parishes, till it falls into Lunan Water at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Frickheim. It drives several mills.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 57, 1868.

Gigulum, an uninhabited islet of Gigha parish, Argyllshire, in the sound between Gigha island and CARA. It measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs by 1.

Gilbertfield, a decayed mansion in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, at the N base of Dechmont Hill, 1 mile SE of the town. Built in 1607, it was for some time the residence of Allan Ramsay's friend and brother-poet, Lieutenant William Hamilton of Gilbertfield (1670-1751).

Gil Burn, a rivulet in Borrowstounness parish, Lighthgowshire, rising near the centre of the parish, and running along a beautiful ravine to the Firth of Forth. Its glen, according to tradition, is haunted by the wraith of Ailie or Alice, Lady Lilburne, who threw herself down from the walls of Kinell House, and who was either the mistress of a Duke of Hamilton or the wife of the Cromwellian colonel for some time resident at Kinell.

Gilcomston. See ABERDEEN.

Gildermorry, a place in Alness parish, Ross-shire. It is the site of a pre-Reformation chapel; and near it are two huge stones of very extraordinary appearance, *Clach-nam-ban* ('stone of the women'), which are said to mark the spot where several women were smothered by a snowstorm on their way to the chapel.

Gillfillan, a place near the middle of Sorbie parish, Wigtownshire. It was the site of an ancient church.

Gill, a reach of the river Cree on the mutual boundary of Kirkecubrightshire and Wigtownshire, commencing about a mile NNW of Minnigaff church. It traverses a narrow gorge, richly fringed with wood, and romantically picturesque.

Gill or Port Gill, a small bay on the mutual border of Stonykirk and Kirkmaiden parishes, Wigtownshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of Portpatrick.

Gillander, a cave in the E of Golspie parish, Sutherland. It occurs on the face of a white sandstone rock.

Gillean, an island in Lochalsh parish, Ross-shire. A lighthouse was erected on the south-east point of the island in 1857. See KYLE-ARIN.

Gills, a village and a bay in Canisbay parish, Caithness. The village stands at the head of the bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the parish church, and $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Thurso. The bay has a triangular outline, measuring 3 miles across the entrance, and 7 furlongs thence to its inmost recess. It is sheltered by Stroma island, but lies open to the NE and the NNW, and has a beach of flat rocks and shingles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Gillyburn, a hamlet in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Murthly station.

Gilmansleuch, a ravine, traversed by a burn, in Kirkhope parish, Selkirkshire, descending from Blackknowe Hill (1806 feet) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the river Ettrick at a point $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Tushielaw Inn.

Gilmerton, a mansion in Athelstaneford parish, Haddingtonshire, 4 miles NE of Haddington, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Drem Junction. It is the seat of Sir Alexander Kinloch, tenth Bart. since 1686 (b. 1830; suc. 1879).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gilmerton, a modern, well-built village in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, 2 miles NE of Crieff, under which it has a post office.

Gilmerton, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire. The village, the most considerable one in the parish, by road is 4 miles SSE of Edinburgh, and 3 WNW of Dalkeith; whilst its station on the Loanhead and Glencorse branch of the North British, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former city. Standing high, 400 feet above sea-level, and commanding a fine view of Edinburgh, it comprises three streets, and mainly consists of low one-story cottages. At it are a post office, an inn, a police station, 2 schools, an institute and reading-room, a children's convalescent home (1881), and the *quoad sacra* church; whilst on its SW outskirts stands Gilmerton House, an old-fashioned white mansion, whose owner is Sir David Baird of NEWBYTH, Bart. Coal of prime quality has here been mined since 1627 and earlier, and down to the opening of the Dalkeith railway the carters or coal-bearers of Gilmerton, who largely furnished Edinburgh with fuel, formed a class by themselves. The humours of their annual horse races, 'My Lord's,' as they were called, are vividly sketched by Moir in *Mansie Wauch*. Ironstone, too, has been mined for a number of years. A little to the NW of the village is a limestone quarry of vast extent, the oldest perhaps in Scotland, at all events worked from immemorial time. At first it was worked from the surface, afterwards it was mined; and the produce was brought up in successive epochs by women, by asses, and by steam-power. Even with the aid of machinery it ceased at length to repay the cost of working, and since 1827 it has been almost entirely abandoned. Now, like a huge deep trench, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, it presents a shelving declivity, overgrown with brushwood and wild flowers, and sending off lateral caverns, whose roof of solid rock is upborne by massive piers, left as props in the process of mining. This vast colonnaded cavern, instead of proceeding far inwards, where the rapid dip of the stratum—at an angle of 45° —would have carried the miner too far beneath the surface, advances obliquely up the side of the ridge or hill, and thus one may wander some way underground and yet never lose the light of day. At the village itself, near the entrance from Edinburgh, is a singular cave, hewn from the solid rock during 1719-24 by a blacksmith named George Paterson. Rooms, beds, and a table bearing aloft a punch-bowl, all are nicely chiselled from the rock, which thus provided both dwelling-house and furniture. Several apertures in the roof served for windows to let in the light from above. The constructor of this strange subterranean abode had it fitted up with a well, a washing-house, and a forge; and here, pursuing his craft, he lived with his family till his death, about 1735. The cave was for years a great object of curiosity, and even yet has occasional visits paid to it. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the stipend, from endowment of 1860, is £185 with a manse. The church was built as a chapel of ease in 1837, and enlarged by two aisles

in 1882. The public and the Anderson female industrial schools have an average attendance of about 220 and 100, and grants of over £220 and £80. For the female industrial school an elegant schoolroom and teacher's house were built in 1882 at the expense of the Misses Anderson of Moredun. The Ravenscroft Convalescent Home (1879) was, in 1886, transferred to new buildings costing £2000. Pop. of village (1891) 1301; of *q. s.* parish, 1571.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gilmilnscroft, a mansion in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by S of Catrine. Its owner is Mr Farquhar, the representative of an old Ayrshire family.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Gilmour's Linn, a beautiful cascade on Touch Burn, in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire.

Gilnockie, a station on the Langholm branch of the North British railway, in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Riddings Junction, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ SSE of Langholm. The Border peel-tower of Gilnockie stood on a small promontory, washed on three sides by the river Esk, so steep and rocky as to be scarcely accessible except on the land side, and defended there by a deep ditch. It gave designation to Johnnie Armstrong, the Border freebooter of ballad fame, and puts in a claim against Hollows Tower, a little higher up the river, to have been his principal residence. Seemingly it became ruinous soon after Armstrong's execution by James V. at Caerlanrig (1529); and, eventually obliterated to make room for a bridge over the river, it is now not represented by even the slightest vestige. (See DURIE.) Distinct remains of a Roman station are on a rising-ground a little N of the station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Gilp, a burn and a sea loch on the mutual boundary of Kilmichael-Glassary and South Knapdale parishes, Argyllshire. The burn has a brief course south-westward to the head of the loch. Loch Gilp descends from the burn's mouth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward, into line with the great southward reach of Loch Fyne, and broadens gradually from 3 furlongs to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It sends off, from its W side, the Crinan Canal; and is mostly so shallow as not to be navigable for boats of any considerable burden at low tide. See LOCHGILPHEAD, ARDRISHAIG, and CRINAN CANAL.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Gilston, Kirkcudbrightshire. See GELSTON.

Girdle Ness, a promontory in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, flanking the S side of the mouth of the river Dee, and terminating 2 miles ESE of Aberdeen. It forms the eastern extremity of a spur of the Grampian mountains; and is crowned with a lighthouse, which, built in 1833 and altered in 1890, shows one double group flashing white light, giving two flashes in quick succession every twenty seconds, and visible at the distance of 19 nautical miles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Girlsta. See TINGWALL.

Girnigoe. See CASTLES GIRNIGOE and SINCLAIR.

Girnock Burn, a rivulet in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet, and running $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward to the river Dee, at a point 3 miles W by N of Ballater.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Girthgate, an ancient bridle-road in Roxburghshire and Edinburghshire, leading northward from Old Melrose up the vale of Allen Water and over the moors to the ancient hospice of Soutra. Traces of it still exist.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 33, 1865-63.

Girthhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Wamphray parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Annan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Wamphray station.

Girthon, a parish of SW Kirkcudbrightshire, containing the greater part of the post-town of GATEHOUSE, and traversed across its northern half by $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway. It is bounded N and NE by Kells, E by Balmaghie and Twynholm, SE by Borgue, SW by Wigtown Bay, W by Anwoth and Kirkmabreck, and NW by Minnigaff. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 34,993 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 943 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 675 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The river DEE winds

6 miles east-south-eastward along all the boundary with Kells, and from Girthon is fed by a dozen or so of burns; but the drainage mainly belongs to the Water of FLEET, which, with its principal head-stream, traces all the western border, and from the interior receives Little Water of Fleet and numberless lesser tributaries. Four lakes, with their utmost length and breadth and their altitude above sea-level, are Loch Whinyeon ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 725 feet), on the Twynholm border; Loch SKERROW ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ furl.; 425 feet), close to the Balmaghie border; Loch Fleet (3×2 furl.; 1120 feet), in the north-western interior; and Loch GRENOCH (2 miles \times 3 furl.; 630 feet), on the Minnigaff border. Three-fourths of the land, comprising all the northern and most of the central division, with a strip along the eastern border, is bleak and heathy upland, with but few spots devoted to tillage or capable of producing corn. The upland consists rather of broad masses, irregularly intersected by water-courses, than of continuous ridges or distinct hills, and rarely rises to mountain altitude. Some of the principal summits, from S to N, are Cairntook Hill (1000 feet), Castramont Hill (700), White Top of Culreoch (1000), Craiglowrie (1079), Craigronald (1634), Craigwhinnie (1367), Auchencloy Hill (684), Shaw Hill (1255), and Round Fell (1319). The rest of the land, comprising a strip along the middle and lower reaches of the Fleet, is chiefly undulating, partly flat or gently sloping, and all of it fertile, finely cultivated, and highly embellished. Granite predominates throughout the uplands, and metamorphic rocks, chiefly clay slate, prevail in the lowlands. Slate has been quarried on Culreoch farm; and a vein of copper ore, on the lands of Enrick, was leased, and for some time worked, by a Welsh company. The soil of the uplands is very poor; that of the lowlands is naturally various, and has been highly improved. About 4000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and a fair proportion throughout the lowlands is under wood. Three small ancient moats are at Castramont, Enrick, and Bush Park; and at Enrick stood an occasional residence of first the abbots of Tongland, next the bishops of Galloway, which has bequeathed to its site the name of Palace Yard. The Rev. William Erskine, who figures among the worthies in Wodrow's *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, was minister of this parish, in which, at Auchencloy, Claverhouse shot four Covenanters, 18 Dec. 1684. Besides the three Faeds, the celebrated artists, already noticed under BARLAY MILL, natives of Girthon were Captain James Murray Denniston (1770-1857), author of *Legends of Galloway*, and Thomas Murray, LL.D. (1792-1872), author of the *Literary History of Galloway*. Mansions, both separately noticed, are Cally and Castramont. Girthon is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £185. The old church, 2 miles SSE of Gatehouse, is a roofless ruin, with a graveyard, the Broughton vault, and the grave of 'Robert Lennox, who was shot to death by Grier of Lagg, in the parish of Tongland, for his adherence to Scotland's Covenants, 1685.' A little farther S is the site of the Mill of Girthon or the Lake, whose miller was fined in 1300 by Edward I. of England. The present parish church is noticed, with three other places of worship and the schools, under Gatehouse. Pop. (1801) 1727, (1831) 1751, (1861) 1702, (1871) 1536, (1881) 1415, (1891) 1354.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 5, 4, 8, 9, 1857-63.

Girvan, a police burgh and a parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The town stands on the coast, at the mouth of the Water of Girvan, 10 miles by sea E by S of Ailsa Craig, whilst by the Maybole and Girvan section (1860) of the Glasgow and South-Western railway it is 21½ miles SSW of Ayr and 62 SSW of Glasgow, and by the Girvan and Portpatrick section (1876) 45 NNE of Portpatrick. Its name originally was Invergarvan, in allusion to Girvan Water, which was formerly called the Garvan; and it seems to have been founded in the 11th century, but never till a recent period rose above the condition of a village. Extending southward from the river's mouth along the shore, and overlooked by hills that culminate a mile inland at 827 feet above sea-level,

it enjoys a delightful site, picturesque surroundings, a splendid view of the Firth of Clyde, with Ailsa Craig exactly opposite, and is one of the most delightful and health-giving resorts on the Ayrshire coast. Robert Heron, in his *Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland* in 1792, though liberal enough in praises generally, of Girvan wrote:—'The houses are huts more miserable than those of Ballantrae. They are so low as to seem, at the S end of the village, rather caves dug in the earth than houses built upon it; though, on the NW side and close upon the banks of the river, there are some more decent and commodious houses.' The town has been greatly extended and vastly improved since Heron's day, and it now contains some very fair public buildings and numerous commodious private houses. The sanitary condition of the town is good, a sewage scheme which cost about £5000 having been carried out in 1892. So that, with a fine beach, a good golf course, and many first-rate walks inland, the surrounding country being most interesting, Girvan is rapidly rising in public estimation as a watering-place. A steamer (G. & S.W. Ry. Co.) goes round Ailsa Craig once a week or oftener in summer. The parish church was rebuilt in 1883 at a cost of £4000. The South church, built as a chapel of ease in 1839, and containing 900 sittings, was raised in 1875 to *quoad sacra* status. Other places of worship are a Free church (1844), a U.P. church (1870), Wesleyan Methodists', St John's Episcopal church, and the Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Hearts (1860). Girvan has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co., Commercial, National, Royal, and Union banks, several hotels, a town-hall, assembly rooms, a Young Men's Christian Association, an agricultural society, a lifeboat institution, a gas company, a weekly market on Mondays, and fairs on the first Monday of April and October. The M'Kechnie Institute was the gift of the late Mr Thomas M'Kechnie. It consists of library, ladies' and gentlemen's reading rooms, smoking and committee rooms, and was completed in 1883 at a cost of about £3000. The interest of £1000 left by the late Mrs Crawford of Ardmillan is divided annually among poor householders not receiving parish relief, except £12 to the precentor for teaching ten children sacred music. Hand-loom weaving is still carried on, though not as in 1838, when the number of looms, including a few in the neighbourhood, was no less than 1800, the fabrics woven being a variety of cotton and woollen goods for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. A harbour, at the mouth of Girvan Water, was formerly capable of admitting only vessels of small burden, but underwent great improvement in 1869-70; while further and more extensive improvements, undertaken by the harbour commissioners in 1881, and completed in 1883, at an expense of about £1200, included the carrying out of a pier from the W side, and of a breakwater from the NE side of the old harbour. As now completed, the harbour resembles that of Eyemouth, and from it large quantities of grain of various kinds are annually exported, chiefly to Glasgow and Liverpool. The trade in coal and lime is important, the mines and quarries for these being numerous in the neighbourhood. The principal trade of the place, however, is the herring fishing, which occurs twice a year, beginning in December and May. A steamer plies backwards and forwards to Glasgow once a week. The wooden bridge across the river has been replaced by an iron carriage bridge built by Sir William Arrol. A burgh of barony under the superiority of the proprietor of BARGANY, Girvan received its first charter in 1696, but did not enjoy burgh privileges till 1785. By the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners, whilst the harbour is managed by 8 commissioners. Sheriff small debt courts are held three times a year; and a justice of peace small debt court sits on the first Monday of every month. Municipal constituency (1882) 310, (1895) 1071. Pop. (1871) 4791, (1881) 4505, (1891) 4081. Houses (1891) inhabited 979, vacant 103, building 11.

The parish of Girvan is bounded N by Kirkoswald, NE by Dailly, SE by Barr, S by Colmonell, and W by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 14,954 acres, of which 322 are foreshore and 52 water. The coast-line, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is closely skirted by the road to Ballantrae, and, offering few and inconsiderable curvatures, over all but the southernmost $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is low, with a boulder-strewn beach, covered thickly with seaweed. From Ardwell southwards to Pinhain it is bold and rocky, the road itself attaining 100 feet above sea-level at the southern extremity of the parish, and the surface thence rising rapidly inland to 973 feet at Grey Hill and 734 at Pinhain Hill. The WATER OF GIRVAN winds 1 mile south-south-westward along the Dailly border, then $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward through the interior to its mouth at Girvan harbour; and, at the SE corner of the parish, the STINCHAR traces 1 mile of the boundary with Barr and Colmonell, and from Girvan is fed by the Water of Assel, running 5 miles south-westward, southward, and south-eastward. The surface generally is hilly, from N to S attaining 275 feet above sea-level near Boghead, 639 near Brae, 970 at Saugh Hill, 923 at Trower Hill, 883 near Laggan, 701 at Byne Hill, and 971 at Kirkland Hill, which culminates right on the Barr border. The tract to the N of the town is flat in places, but on the whole presents an undulating appearance, and is fertile, well cultivated, and finely embellished. The southern district is to a large extent pastoral. Sandstone conglomerate is the predominant rock, and extends for a considerable distance along the beach; whinstone, both grey and blue, is sufficiently plentiful and accessible to furnish material for all the local buildings; and limestone has been worked pretty largely in the E. Coal, though abundant in Dailly, does not seem to pass within the limits of Girvan; but excellent copper ore has been found, and is supposed to exist in considerable quantity; whilst gypsum, shell marl, and coarse potter's clay are also found; and the last has long been extensively used for tile-work. The soil of the arable lands has much diversity of character, but is mostly a dry light mould on a sandy or gravelly bottom. Vestiges of five ancient camps occur near the sea, one of them engirt by two concentric ditches. Of several pre-Reformation chapels, the chief were Kirkdomine in the SE and Chapel-Donan in the N. St Cuthbert's itself, the ancient parish church, was held by Crossraguel Abbey; its graveyard in 1611 was the scene of a singular episode. A murdered retainer of Kennedy of Colzean had been buried here, when his master the laird was moved by a dream to have him disinterred, that all who lived near might come and touch the corpse. All did so but John Mure of Auchendrane and his son, whom none suspected, till young Mary Mure, his daughter, perceiving the crowd, went in among them. When she came near the dead body, the blood started from it, whereon her father was apprehended and put to the torture. ARDMILLAN is the chief mansion. Girvan is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £409. Four public schools—the Burgh, Assel, Donne, and Girvan—and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 838, 50, 118, 301, and 181 children, have an average attendance of about 470, 50, 90, 240, and 100, and grants amounting to over £520, £64, £78, £250, and £100. Pop. (1801) 2260, (1831) 6430, (1861) 7053, (1871) 5685, (1881) 5480, (1891) 4906, of whom 2601 were in Girvan ecclesiastical parish, and 2305 in that of South Church.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 7, 8, 1863.

Girvan, Water of, a stream of Carrick, Ayrshire, rising in the E of Barr parish, at an altitude of 2050 feet above sea-level, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the head of Loch Doon. Thence it winds $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward to the neighbourhood of Kirkmichael village, and thence again 18 miles south-westward, till it falls into the Firth of Clyde at Girvan town, only 14 miles WNW of its source as the crow flies. It traverses or skirts the

parishes of Straiton, Kirkmichael, Maybole, Kirkoswald, Dailly, and Girvan; and in the first of these it flows through five lakes, the largest of which are Lochs Lure and BRADAN. The scenery hereabouts is bleak and cheerless, but lower down the Girvan's course lies through the fine demesnes of Blairquhan, Dalquharan, Bargany, and Killochan—boyish haunts these of the great landscape painter, Thomson of Duddingston. It is closely followed by the Maybo'e and Girvan railway, from a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Crosshill village; and it contains good store of trout, with occasional salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 14, 8, 7, 1863.

Girvan and Portpatrick Railway, The, extends from Girvan to a junction with the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway at East Challoch, near Dunragit, in the parish of Glenluce and county of Wigtown. In 1846 there was projected the Glasgow and Belfast Union railway, a line proposed to leave Ayr for Girvan and proceed southwards into Wigtownshire. The powers then obtained only covered the line to Maybole and Girvan, although the extended line was in contemplation. The project was allowed to lapse, and the line to Maybole was not opened till 1856 (under an act obtained in 1854); in 1860, under a later act, the line was opened to Girvan. In 1865 the Girvan and Portpatrick railway was sanctioned, but the matter lay in abeyance; and in 1870 the time for completing the line was extended, a further extension of time being obtained in 1873. The first sod was cut in Sept. 1871, and in Oct. 1876 the railway was opened for traffic. The line is $30\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, with a single line of rails. Crossing Girvan Water, it ascends a steep gradient for 4 miles, passes through a tunnel of 500 yards, and crosses the Stinchar and the Dhuisk on important bridges. After passing Barrhill it follows the valley of Cross Water of Luce, and crosses the Luce by a viaduct of ten arches. In the course of the construction of the line, the works were seriously damaged by floods; and, from an estimated cost of £330,000, the capital expenditure advanced to a sum of £532,000. The railway was at first worked by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company under an experimental agreement, and afterwards on stated terms. The railway, however, having fallen into financial difficulties, a judicial factor was appointed by the Court of Session in 1881; and the line, which for a time was used as a rapid through route between Glasgow and Stranraer, was, after being shut for a brief period, resumed for the accommodation of local traffic. In 1882, under a new act, powers were obtained to reconstruct the company and to develop its capabilities as a through line. Again, in 1887, another act was obtained to incorporate a company for 'maintaining and working this line, and for other purposes. Finally, in 1892, it became the property of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co. The stations on the line are Girvan, Pinmore, Pinwherry, Barrhill, Glenwhilly, and New Luce.

Gizzen Briggs. See GEYZEN BRIGGS.

Glack, a mansion in Daviot parish, Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Old Meldrum. Erected in 1875 at a cost of £10,000, it is a Scottish Baronial edifice of block granite, with a tower 80 feet high.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Glack, a defile and pass between Newtyle and Hatton hills in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, giving communication between Strathmore and Strathdeighty.

Glackharnis, a deep defile in Aberdour parish, Banffshire, between Ben Rinnes and the Conval mountains. It has an impressive character from at once its great length, its uniform bottom breadth, and the regular acclivity and vast height of its mountain flanks.

Glackingdaine, a small bay and a ruined Scandinavian castle in Ulva island, Argyllshire. The castle, crowning a high steep rocky islet, had a causeway leading from the rock to the island at low tide, and still is represented by walls and rubbish of its own structure and by remains of the causeway.

Gladhouse Reservoir, on the course of the principal head-stream of the South Esk river in Temple parish, Edinburghshire, was opened in 1879.

Gladney or **Gladney**, a village in the southern extremity of Cupar parish, Fife, adjacent to Ceres. Pop. (1861) 148, (1871) 229, (1881) 115, (1891) 118.

Gladsmuir, a village and a parish in the W of Haddingtonshire. The village stands 355 feet above sea-level, near the eastern verge of the parish, 2½ miles SSE of Longniddry station, on the Haddington branch of the North British railway, 4 W by S of Haddington, and 3½ E of Tranent, with a post office under Macmerry. Crowning the ridge between Haddington and Tranent, it commands a superb panoramic view of the Lothians, the Firth of Forth, and the southern shore of Fife.

The parish, constituted in 1692 out of portions of Haddington, Tranent, and Aberlady, contains also the villages of Longniddry, Samuelston, and Penston. It is bounded NW by the Firth of Forth, N by Aberlady, E by Haddington, S by Pencaitland, and W by Tranent. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth is 4 miles; and its area is 7165½ acres, of which 120½ are foreshore. A small burn, running to the Firth, traces much of the Aberlady border; another traces for 1¾ mile the boundary with Tranent; two others rise in and traverse the interior; and the river TYNE winds 1½ mile east-north-eastward along the Haddington border. The coast-line, 1 mile long, is low but rocky; and from it the surface rises gently to 371 feet at Penston and 400 at the south-western corner of the parish, whilst sinking again south-eastward to 190 feet along the Tyne. So much of the area was in a marshy condition as to look almost like a continuous fen, but now has been so thoroughly reclaimed as to be everywhere in a state of high cultivation. The ridgy tract, too, was for ages an open moor, but that likewise has been well reclaimed. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, but are intersected, from E to W, by a remarkable trap dyke, which has been largely quarried for road metal, and for building has abundant sandstone. Limestone and ironstone have been worked; and coal abounds of excellent quality, occurring in some places in seams from 4 to 5 feet thick. It seems, in the vicinity of Penston, to have been mined for upwards of five centuries. Fireclay also is plentiful. The soil is sandy on the immediate seaboard, a fertile loam towards Longniddry, clayey in the middle tract, and loamy along the Tyne. About 200 acres are under wood; nearly 1200 are in pasture; and all the rest of the land is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. The mansion of the Douglasses of Longniddry, who acted a distinguished part in the Reformation, and invited John Knox to their home when he was driven away from St Andrews, is now represented by only a low round mound. A ruined chapel, called John Knox's Kirk because the great Reformer sometimes preached in it, stands a little E of Longniddry village. A church was built, in 1650, at Thrieplaw, near the boundary with Pencaitland, but, on the constituting of the parish, fell into disuse, and has utterly disappeared. William Robertson, D.D. (1721-93), who became Principal of Edinburgh University, was minister of Gladsmuir from 1743 to 1758, and wrote here the greater part of his *History of Scotland*; and George Heriot (1563-1624), the founder of the hospital that bears his name in Edinburgh, was the son of a native of Gladsmuir, and himself has been claimed as a native. Under PRESNONPANS is noticed the battle, sometimes called of Gladsmuir. ELVINGSTON is the chief mansion. Gladsmuir is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £300. The parish church, at the village, a handsome edifice of 1850, and successor to one of 1695, was destroyed by fire in 1886, and afterwards rebuilt. Four schools—Gladsmuir, Longniddry, Macmerry, and Samuelston—with respective accommodation for 113, 144, 140, and 61 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 90, 100, and 30, and grants of over £40, £80, £70, and £35. Valuation (1879) £18,648, 6s., (1883) £16,250, 18s., (1892) £13,044, 19s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 1460, (1831) 1658, (1861) 1915, (1871) 1863, (1881) 1747, (1891) 1604.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gladney. See GLADNEY.

Glaisscean or **Glashan**, a lake in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire. Lying 340 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1¼ and ½ mile, abounds in smallish trout, lies on moorland, and sends off a stream 1½ mile south-south-eastward to Loch Awe at Lochgair.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 37, 1876.

Glaitness. See KIRKWALL.

Glamaig or **Ben Glamaig**, a conical mountain (2670 feet) in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, on the S side of Loch Sligachan, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cuchullin Mountains. It has round bronze-hued shoulders; its sides are channelled by innumerable water-courses; great heaps of shingle lie scattered around its base; and its summit is washed bare of soil and vegetation.

Glamis, a village and a parish of SW Forfarshire. The village stands, 300 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Glamis Burn, 11 miles N of Dundee, and 1½ mile SSE of Glamis station on the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian, this station being 5½ miles WSW of Forfar and 27 NE of Perth. It serves as a small centre of traffic for a tract of country around it, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a branch of the Royal Bank, 2 sawmills, a school, Established and Episcopal churches, a masonic hall, a hotel, and fairs on the first Wednesday of April and May, the Wednesdays after 26 May and 22 November, and the Saturday of October before Kirriemuir.

The parish contains also the villages or hamlets of Charleston, Newton, Milton, Thornton, Grasshouses, and Arniefoul. It is bounded N by Kirriemuir, NE by Forfar, E by Kinnettles and Inverarity, SE by Tealing, SW by Auchterhouse and Newtyle, W by Eassie and Nevay, and NW by Airlie. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6¾ miles; its breadth varies between 2 and 5¾ miles; and its area is 14,483½ acres, of which 136½ are water. From the Loch of FORFAR (9 × 2 furl.; 171 feet) in the NE corner of the parish, DEAN Water flows 5¾ miles west-south-westward, chiefly through the northern interior, but 2 miles along the Kinnettles border, which also is traced for 2½ miles north-westward by ARRY or Kerbit Water, from just above Douglstown to its mouth. Glamis Burn, another of the Dean Water's affluents, rises close to the southern border at 910 feet above sea-level, and thence winds 6¾ miles north-by-eastward through the interior along Glen Ogilvie; just above Glamis village it breaks through a ridge of high ground, and forms a fine cascade. And EASSIE Burn curves 2½ miles northward through the south-western extremity, then 1¼ mile along the boundary with Eassie. (See DENOON.) Sinking along Dean Water to 160 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises east-north-eastward to 224 feet at Broom Hill and 232 near Drumglay, southward to 664 at Hunters Hill, 700 at West Cram Hill, 925 at Berry Hillcock, 754 near Kilmundie, 1115 at Carlunie Hill, 1116 at Ark Hill, 1242 at Gallow Hill, and 1493 at Craigowl. The northern district, cut off by Dean Water, presents a gently undulating surface, and lies entirely within Strathmore, to which belongs also the northern portion of the central district. The rest of Glamis, lying among the Sidlaws, comprises three parallel hill-ranges, that extend from NNE to SSW, and enclose the two hill-vaies of Glen Ogilvie and Denoon. The northern district, as forming part of Strathmore, is all an unbroken belt of Old Red sandstone; in the southern or Sidlaw portion, the rocks are mainly eruptive. Both trap and sandstone have been largely quarried; and some veins of lead ore, in the eastern vicinity of Glamis village, were worked for a short time in the latter part of the 18th century. Traces of carbonate of copper occur in the trap rocks of the hills; and porphyry, jasper, and Lydian stone have been found. The soil in Strathmore is generally a deep, sound, reddish loam, heavier and richer on the lower slopes than in the bottom of the valley; on the Sidlaws, is chiefly of a moorish character, covered with heath or swampy. If Skene is right in maintaining that King

Malcolm was not murdered, the following is a curious instance of misapplied ingenuity. Before the manse door stands a sculptured obelisk—'King Malcolm's Gravestone'—'erected, as is generally supposed, in memory of the murder of Malcolm II. On one side of it is an elaborately carved Cross, and near the base are the figures of two men, who, by their attitude, seem to be forming the bloody conspiracy. A lion and a centaur, on the upper part, represent the barbarity of the crime. On the reverse, fishes of several sorts appear, a symbol of Loch Forfar, in which, by missing their way, the assassins were drowned. On Hunters Hill is another small obelisk or stone, on which are delineated various symbolical characters similar to those of the larger obelisk, and supposed to be intended as representations of the same facts. At a mile's distance from the village of Glamis, near a place called Cossans, is a third obelisk, vulgarly styled St Orland's Stone, still more curious than the others, and possibly akin to them in object. On one side is a cross rudely flowered and chequered; on the other, four men on horseback appear to be pursuing their way with the utmost possible speed, while the horse of one of them is trampling under foot a wild boar; and on the lower part of the stone is the figure of an animal somewhat like a dragon. Though no probable decipherment has been made of these symbols, they have been conjectured to represent the officers of justice in pursuit of Malcolm's murderers.' GLAMIS CASTLE is the chief feature of the parish; and the Earl of Strathmore is sole proprietor. Glamis is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £307. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1792. Glamis public and Glen Ogilvie or Milton public schools, with respective accommodation for 200 and 68 children, have an average attendance of about 130 and 50, and grants of nearly £120 and £50. Valuation (1857) £11,026, (1882) £13,934, 15s., (1892) £11,118, 19s., plus £2206 for railway and water-works. Pop. (1801) 1931, (1851) 1999, (1851) 2152, (1871) 1813, (1881) 1631, (1891) 1464.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 57, 48, 1870-68.

Glamis Castle, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, in Glamis parish, SW Forfarshire, near the left bank of Dean Water, 7 furlongs N by E of the village. Ascribed by tradition to the 10th or 11th century, it mainly consists in its present form of reconstructions and additions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and is a stately pile in the style of Chautilly and other great French chateaux, such as the Chevalier, who stayed here in January 1716, declared he had not seen matched upon the Continent. The central part is a great square tower, whose top is gained by a flight of 143 steps, and from which project three wings; and the whole exterior is profusely adorned with sculptures, corbellings, battlements, pinnacles, pepper-box turrets, and the like. In front stands a curious old sun-dial, presenting an extraordinary number of faces to the sun. Withiu, the most interesting features are the great hall, bearing date 1621, and containing portraits of Charles II., James VII., Claverhouse, Lauderdale, etc.; a quaint little Jacobean chapel, with paintings by De Witt; and 'Sir Walter Scott's Bedroom,' of which, in *Demonology and Witchcraft*, Sir Walter writes:—'I was only 19 or 20 years old when I happened to pass a night in this magnificent baronial castle. The hoary old pile contains much in its appearance, and in the traditions connected with it, impressive to the imagination. It was the scene of the murder of a Scottish king of great antiquity, not indeed the gracious Duncan, with whom the name naturally associates it, but Malcolm II.* It contains also a curious monu-

* 'The later chronicles,' says Skene, 'state that Malcolm was slain by treachery at Glamis,—and Fordun adds by some of the stock of Constantine and Grym; but this tale is quite inconsistent with the early notices of his death, which clearly imply that he died a natural death. Thus the contemporary chronicler, Marianus Scotus, writes simply: "1034 Malcolm, king of Scotia, died 25 November."' In the secret chamber that follows, according to olden tradition, Earl Beattie, of the Crawford line, still drees his weird—to play at cards until the day of doom.

ment of the peril of feudal times, being a secret chamber, the entrance of which, by the law or custom of the family, must only be known to three persons at once, viz., the Earl of Strathmore, his heir-apparent, and any third person whom they may take into their confidence. The extreme antiquity of the building is vouched by the immense thickness of the walls and the wild and straggling arrangement of the accommodation within doors. I was conducted to my apartment in a distant corner of the building; and I must own that, as I heard door after door shut, after my conductor had retired, I began to consider myself too far from the living, and somewhat too near the dead. We had passed through what is called the "King's Room," a vaulted apartment garished with stags' antlers and similar trophies of the chase, and said by tradition to be the spot of Malcolm's murder, and I had an idea of the vicinity of the castle chapel. In spite of the truth of history, the whole night scene in Macbeth's castle rushed at once upon my mind, and struck my imagination more forcibly than even when I have seen its terrors represented by the late John Kemble and his inimitable sister.' The thange of Glamis possesses a fictitious interest from its imaginary connection with Macbeth; in history we do not hear of it till 1264 (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, iii. 266, 1880). It seems to have been held by the Crown from the War of Independence till 1372, when Robert II. erected it into a barony, and granted it to John Lyon, whose grandson Sir Patrick was created a peer by the title of Lord Glamis in 1445. John, sixth Lord, who died in 1528, had wedded Janet Douglas, a sister of the banished Earl of Angus; and she, in 1537, was burned on the Castlehill of Edinburgh on a trumped-up charge of conspiring the destruction of James V. by poison. Her son, the young seventh Lord, was involved in the charge, and did not recover title and estates till 1543. John, eighth Lord, chancellor of Scotland, was shot at Stirling in a chance fray between his followers and the Earl of Crawford's (1578); his brother, the Master of Glamis, was a chief conspirator in the Raid of Ruthven (1582). Patrick, ninth Lord, was created Earl of Kinghorne in 1606; and in 1677 Patrick, third Earl, obtained a charter providing that himself and his heirs should in all future ages be styled Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorne, Viscounts Lyon, Barons Glamis, etc. This Patrick retired from public life at the Revolution (1688), and 'spent,' one is told, 'the last six years of his life in improving his estates and in repairing and modernising his castle of Glamis under the direction of the celebrated Inigo Jones,' who died, however, in 1652. John, fourth Earl, was father of 'four pretty boys,' who all in turn succeeded to the earldom—John, killed at Sheriffmuir, 1715; Charles, killed in a brawl at Forfar, 1728; James, died 1735; and Thomas, died 1753. John, ninth Earl (1737-76), married Mary Eleanor Bowes, heiress of £1,040,000; and the present and thirteenth Earl, Claude Bowes Lyon (b. 1824; suc. 1865), is their grandson. He is twenty-first Lord Glamis, but thirteenth only in descent from Patrick, first holder of that title. The Glamis estate—22,850 acres—comprises 16,850 acres of arable land, 4000 of natural pasture, and 2000 under wood. Since 1860, at an outlay of over £43,000, it has undergone great improvements in the way of building, draining, fencing, reclaiming, and road-making. Lord Strathmore's Clydesdale stud, dating from 1869, may also be noticed. See Andrew Jervise's *Glamis, Its History and Antiquities* (Edinb. 1861); James C. Guthrie's *Vale of Strathmore* (Edinb. 1875); and pp. 91-94 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1881).

Glanasnar, a pastoral islet of Southend parish, Argyllshire, adjacent to the NE side of Sanda island.

Glanderston, an estate, with a mansion of 1697, a farmhouse now, in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles S of Barrhead. It was given in 1507 by the first Earl of Lennox to his brother John Stewart, and, going by marriage to Mure of Caldwell, afterwards passed to other proprietors.

Glasbeinn. See GLASVEIN.

Glascune, an ancient baronial fortalice on the E border of Kinloch parish, Perthshire, crowning the steep bank of a ravine at the boundary with Blairgowrie parish. The stronghold of the powerful family of Blair, it was once a place of considerable strength, both natural and artificial, and is now represented by some what imposing ruins.

Glasford. See GLASSFORD.

Glasgow, the commercial and manufacturing capital of Scotland, was formerly for the most part in the lower ward of Lanarkshire and to a small extent in Renfrewshire. By the Orders of the Boundary Commissioners appointed under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1889, it was placed wholly within Lanarkshire; and in 1893 the entire area within the municipal boundary was constituted a county of a city, with independent jurisdiction. As regards population it is, when taken with its suburbs, the second city of the British islands. It stands on both banks of the river Clyde, 14 miles from its mouth at Dumbarton; but the larger portion of the city is on the N side of the river; latitude $55^{\circ} 51' 32''$ N, and longitude $4^{\circ} 17' 54''$ W. Its distance as the crow flies from John o' Groat's House is 197 miles, and from London 348. It is NW by N of London and Carlisle, SW of Aberdeen, Perth, and Stirling, SW by W of Duudee, W by S of Edinburgh, and N by W of Dumfries. By road it is $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh, 23 from Greenock, 34 from Ayr, 79 from Dumfries, and 396 from London; while by railway its distance is 7 miles from Paisley, 21 from Falkirk, 23 from Greenock, 29 from Stirling, 24 from Kilmarnock, $40\frac{1}{2}$ from Ayr, $47\frac{1}{2}$ from Edinburgh, $63\frac{1}{2}$ from Perth, $104\frac{1}{2}$ from Berwick-on-Tweed, 105 from Carlisle, 152 from Aberdeen, 207 from Inverness, $401\frac{1}{2}$ from London by the West Coast route, 423 by the Midland, and $448\frac{1}{2}$ by the East Coast route.

Site.—At no very remote time in the geological history of the country, but long before the historic period, the lower part of the valley of the Clyde formed the bottom of an estuary. This estuary opened to the sea by a narrow strait near Erskine, and embraced Loch Lomond and the valleys about on the one hand, while on the other it extended as far as Johnstone and Paisley. Narrowing at Ibrox and Pollokshields, it again widened out, and, sweeping round by the Cathkin and Cathcart Hills, formed a wide bay where Glasgow Green and Bridgeton now are. The mouth of the river was then probably about Bothwell or Rutherglen. That the estuary was marine the list of shells found in the deposits in the valley abundantly proves. That the levels of the land were much the same as at present during the Roman occupation is shown by the termination of the Roman Wall; but that prior to this, and yet subsequent to the first appearance of man in Clydesdale, there must have been an upheaval of the land is shown by relics dug up on the present site of Glasgow. Among other remains a number of canoes have been found, some of them 300 feet distant from the modern bed of the river and 19 feet below the present surface. In the eighty years prior to 1855, no less than seventeen canoes were dug out of the silt—one in 1780 in digging the foundations of St Enoch's Church, and another later near the Cross. In 1824 one was found at Stockwell Street, and another in the Drygate behind the prison. Twelve were found on the lands of Springfield, on the S side, and two at Clydehaugh in 1852. Of all these, one was in a vertical position, with the prow up, as if it had sunk in a storm; while another was bottom up, as if it had been capsized. Since 1855 other three at least have been found. All this points to a considerable rise within the human period, and accounts for the traces of ancient terraces that are to be seen along some portions of the higher grounds, as well as for the nature of the site of the lower part of the city, which, especially towards the E and S, is very flat, as it also is on the N along the side of the river. Nowhere in these districts is it more than a few feet above the level of spring tides. The ground on the N side of the river beyond the flat strip and to the W is variable and undulating, there

being a number of elliptical ridges mostly with their longer axes parallel to the course of the river, but in the W trending somewhat more in a N and S direction. They rise with considerable rapidity to heights of from 100 to 250 feet, the principal being Blythswood Hill (195), Woodlands Hill (153), Hillhead (157), Garnet Hill (176), the Observatory site (179), the Necropolis (225), and Garngad Hill (252). The city is intersected and divided into two unequal portions by the river Clyde, which has within it a course of about 6 miles, following the windings from the E at Dalmarnock Bridge to the mouth of the Kelvin on the W. The Molendinar Burn swept round the NE, passed between the Cathedral and the Necropolis in a deep ravine, and afterwards crossed the low ground to the Clyde; but this has now become an underground sewer, though the ravine still partially remains. The river Kelvin approaches from the NW through a picturesque and well-wooded dell, skirts the base of the height on which the Botanic Gardens are laid out, and, sweeping to the southward, passes through the West End or Kelvingrove Park, between the high grounds to the E of the Park and Gilmore Hill on the W, and then, bending to the SW, enters the Clyde opposite Govan at Govan ferry. Glasgow has about its site none of the picturesque features that give such beauty and well-marked character to Edinburgh. The features of the views within all the low parts of the city, and even in the suburbs, are mainly architectural, and always distinctly modified by the smoke and turmoil of a great seat of commerce and manufacture. From a few of the higher spots—particularly from Sighthill Cemetery, Garngad Hill, the Necropolis, Blythswood Hill, Garnet Hill, the upper part of Kelvingrove Park, and Gilmore Hill in front of the new University buildings—there are, however, in clear states of the atmosphere, views of considerable picturesqueness, the foreground of the city, with its streets and buildings and bustle, being backed by glimpses of the country and shut in by distant hills.

Extent.—The exact extent of Glasgow is somewhat difficult to define, as the districts to be embraced by the name are variously understood. The compact central portion of it measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$; the area covered by buildings, but exclusive of detached parts and straggling outskirts, measures about 4 miles from E to W and about 3 from N to S. The area comprehended in the returns of population includes, besides the separate burghs of Partick, Govan, and Kinning Park, the detached suburbs of Tollcross and Shettleston, and comprises $21,336\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It measures about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ from N to S. The royal burgh lies all on the right bank of the Clyde, and comprises $988\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The old royalty also lies all on the right bank of the river, and includes the royal burgh as well as very considerable suburbs and some tracts of open country; it comprises $2336\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Prior to 1872 the municipal and parliamentary burgh excluded much of the old royalty, but included tracts beyond it both N and S of the Clyde, and comprised $5034\frac{1}{2}$ acres; but by an Act of Parliament passed in that year the boundaries were largely extended on the N and W, so that the total area within the line was increased to 6111 acres, the portions added including the Alexandra Park and parts of St Rollox, Sighthill, Springburn, Cowlares, Keppoch Hill, and the Kelvingrove Park, with the lands of Gilmore Hill belonging to the University, and the Western Infirmary. In 1891 six of the suburban burghs which had for nearly twenty years formed a tightly-undefinable girdle round the parent city, consented to annexation, and by an Act of Parliament to which the royal assent was given on 21 July, and which came into operation on 1 Nov. in the year mentioned, a large extension of the municipality was sanctioned, by which not only were the burghs of Govanhill, Crosshill, East and West Pollokshields, Hillhead, and Maryhill (1998 acres) added to the city, but also the residential districts of Polmadie, Mount Florida, Langside, Crossmyloof, Shawlands, Strathbungo, Bellahouston, Kelvinside, Possilpark, Springburn (including Barnhill), and West-

thorn (3752 acres), so that the area of what may be termed 'Greater Glasgow' now covers 11,861 acres. The burghs of Kinning Park, Govan, and Partick resisted annexation and still remain independent; but were these and the landward part of the parish of Govan to be added to the city, to which they naturally belong, the acreage would be increased to 15,659. The extension involved an addition of 9 to the 16 former wards of the city, the seventeenth being formed by Govanhill, the eighteenth by Polmadie and Crosshill, the nineteenth by Langside, Mount Florida, and Shawlands; the twentieth by Strathbungo, the twenty-first by Pollokshields and Bellahouston, the twenty-second by Hillhead, the twenty-third by Kelvinside, the twenty-fourth by Maryhill, Gilshochill, and Wyndford; and the twenty-fifth by the NE part of Springburn, Possilpark, Blochairn, Broomfield, Barnhill, and Balgray. The wards of the city were rearranged and reconstituted in 1896, and an act of Parliament was passed to bring the parliamentary boundaries into conformity with the new arrangement. The length of the municipality from Shettleston Sheddings on the E to beyond Jordanhill station on the W, and from the Kelvin near Sandyflat on the N to beyond Langside on the S is about 6 miles in each case, and the total length of the boundary line is over 24 miles....

Appearance.—A stranger entering Glasgow by any of the ordinary routes is not likely to be favourably impressed by it. By the Edinburgh and Glasgow branch of the North British system and by the northern branch of the Caledonian, he enters through dark and smoky tunnels. By the Bathgate branch of the North British, he enters through the dingy region of Parkhead, with its rolling-mill and forge; while, by the southern branch of the Caledonian, the approach lies through murky mineral fields, amid the blaze of iron-works. By the Glasgow and South-Western line, he approaches amid houses of an inferior description. If the visitor come by road—excepting the approach by the Great Western Road—it is much the same; while if he come by the river, long ere reaching the city he has left the beauties of the Clyde behind, and finds himself moving slowly along a river which is not at all pure or sweet, amid a motley array of shipbuilding yards and engineering establishments resounding to the rattling of many hammers. No sooner, however, does he reach the centre of the city than he finds a vast difference in the character of the streets and in the surroundings, and sees on every hand buildings displaying both beauty and taste. Few exterior views of the city or of parts of it are interesting; and from the fact that no exterior view of it as a whole can be got, it is difficult to carry away from Glasgow any general impression. The best of the exterior views is from the Cathkin Hills, and they are too far off (3 miles) to allow of a distinct idea.

Lines of Street and Districts.—The city had its origin on the high ground adjoining the western side of the Molendinar Burn ravine, nearly a mile N of the Clyde; and as any extension immediately eastward was impracticable in consequence of the opposite side of the ravine being flanked by steep rising ground, the earliest enlargements took place over rapid slopes to the SE and SW to the flat ground towards the bank of the river. From this the extensions, which, till the latter part of last century, constituted the main bulk of the city, passed southward to an ancient bridge across the Clyde on the site of the present Victoria Bridge. The central line of thoroughfare through these extensions was the Bell o' the Brae (High Street NE of its intersection with George Street), leading to the flat ground, and then continuously High Street, Saltmarket, and Bridgegate to the bridge. This was intersected at the S end of High Street at the Cross by a transverse line of streets running E and W, Gallowgate striking off to the E and Trongate to the W. The principal extensions of the latter part of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th century went westward, along the plain over all the space between the high ground and the river, the main thoroughfares being George Street, along the base

of the high ground; Argyle Street, a continuation of the Trongate westward; and a number of transverse streets running in a direction nearly parallel to High Street and Saltmarket. Other extensions of contemporary date went eastward along the sides of the Gallowgate, and thence spread still farther to the E and SE, forming suburbs; while a small suburb of ancient date, at the S end of the bridge across the Clyde, spread rapidly E and S and W. The more recent extensions which have taken place to the N and NE, very largely to the S, and most of all to the W, have been very wide, so much so indeed that they have not only taken in outlying suburbs of some antiquity, but have also created new ones of considerable size; whilst the lines of streets exhibit an amount of imposing architecture in public buildings, works, warehouses, and private houses of much greater account than that of all the previous portions of the city. The westward extension on the N bank of the river, which reaches from about the line of Hope Street to nearly 2 miles W of the Kelvin, is the finest of all, and, consisting mainly of elegant private residences, with places of business and public buildings interspersed, constitutes on the whole a West End somewhat similar to the West End of London. This portion of the city has the great advantage of including the heights at Blythswood Square and Garnet Hill, the high grounds to the E of Kelvingrove Park and Gilmore Hill, with the reaches of the Kelvin between; and is comparatively free from the smoke and turmoil that prevail in most of the other parts of the city. It offers indeed, along with the suburban districts, so many advantages for residence that probably ere long, out of business hours, the central portion of Glasgow will be as little inhabited as the city in London, and the whole area given over to business purposes.

From the outline of the growth of the streets of Glasgow just given, it will be evident that the older and more irregular part of the city, with the usual closes and narrow and crooked streets, will lie to the E of the Cross, while the districts to the W, N, and S show greater regularity of plan, the streets in most cases intersecting at right angles, though the branching of some of the main roads causes in many places minor deviations by the formation of triangular and irregularly shaped blocks. As might be expected from the course of the river Clyde, the main lines of thoroughfare run in a direction more or less from E to W, with cross streets from N to S; but this regularity is best marked in the districts on the S side and between Argyle Street and George Street and Argyle Street and Sauchiehall Street.

In the eastern district, extending for fully a mile in length and with an average breadth of 2½ furlongs, is the public park of Glasgow Green, all that now remains of the old common ground. It is bounded on the N partly by somewhat ordinary looking streets, with factories, and partly by neat terraces. The streets leading westward are spacious, and for more than half a mile are not encumbered by buildings next the river bank. Beyond this the sheds for the traffic at the harbour are close to the Clyde. The areas at the College Station E of High Street, and of George and St Enoch's Squares, break in this district the prevailing density of the street masses. The West End district displays a fine assemblage of handsome streets, terraces, and crescents, intermixed with open ground and spaces laid out with shrubs. The chief lines of thoroughfare from N to S are by Springburn Road, Castle Street, High Street, Saltmarket, Crown Street, and Cathcart Road in the E; and by Garscube or New City Road, Cowcaddens, Renfield Street, Union Street, Jamaica Street, Glasgow Bridge, Bridge Street, and Eglinton Street in the centre and towards the W; and subsidiary lines are by Port Dundas Road and Buchanan Street, and by Glassford Street, Stockwell Street, Victoria Bridge, Main Street (Gorbals), and Pollokshaws Road. The main line of thoroughfare from E to W is by Great Eastern Road, Gallowgate, Trongate, Argyle Street, Main Street (Anderston), and Dumbarton Road. There are also subsidiary lines along both banks of the river,

and by Stirling Road, Cathedral Street, Bath Street; by Parliamentary Road and Sauchiehall Street; and by Duke Street, George Street, St Vincent Place, Renfield Street, Cowcaddens, and Great Western Road. The great part of the streets on the S side are, as will be seen from the historical section, much more modern than the central part of the city. The compact districts of the city and the continuous suburbs on the outskirts have separate names, and were either originally separate villages or took their names from separate estates. On the N are Cowcaddens—which takes its name from being the part of the common land which was set apart for the feeding of the town's cattle—Port Dundas, St Rollox—a corruption of St Roche, who had in the district a chapel noticed in the historical section—and Dennistoun; farther N from W to E are Maryhill, Ruchill Park, Possilpark, Rockvilla, Sighthill, and Springburn; on the E Calton—an old barony—Camlachie, Mile-End, Bridgeton, and Parkhead; on the S Gorbals, which has various subdivisions. The lands of the last district, which form an old barony, were left in 1650 by Sir George Douglas in trust to the magistrates, one-half for Hutcheson's Hospital, one-fourth for the Trades House, and one-fourth for the city. The lands were divided in 1789, and the part acquired by the hospital was called Hutchesontown; what fell to the Trades House, Tradeston. Lauriston was built on the hospital ground in the beginning of the present century, and Kingston about the same time on the part belonging to the council. Still farther S from E to W are Polmadie, Govanhill, Crosshill, and Mount Florida; Strathbungo, Crossmyloof, Langside, and Shawlands; and East and West Pollokshields. On the W are Blythswoodholm—from the ancient barony of Blythswood; Anderston—from Mr Anderson, who was proprietor of the Stobeross lands in 1725, and laid out the plan of the original village; Finnieston—named after Mr Finnie, a tutor in the family of Mr Orr, who had bought the estate of Anderston, and who laid out a plan for a village about 1765; Sandyford, Kelvinhaugh, and Woodside. Anderston, Finnieston, Gorbals, Hutchesontown, Tradeston, and Kingston were quite recently detached country villages. The suburban villages and burghs connected with the main part of the city by chains of houses or by partly open road, are, on the E, Shettleston and Tollcross; on the WSW, Kinning Park and Govan; and on the W, Partick and Whiteinch.

Streets and Street Architecture.—The city is in general remarkably well built. The building material is a fine light-coloured sandstone, the masonry substantial, and the frontages in most parts lofty and good, though there is often a tendency towards too profuse ornamentation and to a rather factory-like arrangement of windows. The older districts are mostly squalid, and have little or none of the picturesqueness of the older Scottish architecture which gives such a characteristic and quaint aspect to portions of so many of the old towns of Scotland. Most of the other districts are plain in style, and with nothing to distinguish the appearance of the houses from that of dwellings in any of the other stone-built towns in Britain, though the newer districts show more ornament, some of it running to heaviness and in questionable taste. The older districts about Drygate, High Street, Gallowgate, Bridgeton, Saltmarket, Bridgegate, Trongate, the Wynds, Gorbals, and Calton have been much altered and improved between 1866 and the present time. The operations of the City of Glasgow Union railway and still more of the City Improvement Trust, acting under an act obtained in 1866, have removed altogether or greatly altered and improved a number of narrow and dirty courts, lanes, and streets that were in their old state mere hotbeds of disease and crime, and defied alike the efforts of sanitary inspector and police to improve them. The newest districts of all are ambitious and showy; some parts in very tasteful Italian; others abounding in pillared porches, projecting or divided windows, balconies, and balustrades; while the grand front range on the crown of the hill overlooking the West End Park is in the French style. A strong fondness is shown for pillar decoration even up to the

Corinthian and composite, but the type adopted is often poor. The great number of new buildings erected along the principal streets of the city since about 1840 shows a desire for variety of style and profusion of ornament which sometimes leads to rather striking results. Edifices of Norman, Italian, Flemish, and Scottish styles frequently may be seen standing side by side with one another and with old plain buildings; and occasionally a lofty ornate iron shell replaces stonework. High Street, Rottenrow, and Drygate retain but few signs of their former grandeur, though the last was once filled with the mansions of the aristocracy of the West. Alas, how are the mighty fallen! One of the best buildings in it now is a well-planned lodging-house erected by the City Improvement Trust, and containing accommodation for 200 persons. Rottenrow (originally *roottine* and *rue*, as it was the usual road of the church dignitaries to the Cathedral?) used formerly to contain the residences of several of the prebendaries of the Cathedral. The city gasworks were removed from it in 1872. At the E end is the Barony Church, and on the opposite side of the street a large block of one and two-room model dwellings, erected in 1892 by the Glasgow Workmen's Dwellings Company. This has a large hall, a common room, a common kitchen, and a library, as well as club-rooms and class-rooms for both men and women. The dividend is limited to 5 per cent., and the rent is fixed on a low scale to suit the means of the class for which the houses are intended. At the corner of the street is the hydraulic power pumping station of the Corporation. Cathedral Square, at the E end of Rottenrow, was formed partly by the operations of the City Trust and partly by the removal of the old Barony Church in 1889. The fountain in it was originally in the grounds of the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888, and was formally presented to the city in 1890 by the makers and exhibitors, Messrs. M'Dowall, Steven & Co., of the Milton Ironworks. Bell o' the Brae, the upper part of High Street, from which the buildings were removed by the Improvement Trust, and the slope of the street lessened, derived its old name from a bell placed in a small turret at its top, and always tolled at funerals.* Duke's Place, adjacent to Drygate, contained an ancient house at one time belonging to the Earl of Lennox, and afterwards to the Duke of Montrose, where Darnley's illness took place, and where Queen Mary visited him. It was removed in 1853. Its connection with the Duke gave name to Duke Street. John Knox Street, extending from Cathedral Square to Duke Street, was formed by the City Improvement Trust in 1872. It replaced a cluster of wretched houses called the Rookery, and is overlooked from the brow of the neighbouring Necropolis by John Knox's Monument. Ladywell Street, in the same neighbourhood, contains a small restored structure over a well anciently dedicated to the Virgin. Duke Street, a continuation of George Street eastwards to the suburbs, has to the N the district of Dennistoun with pleasant villas. It is not entirely built, and contains the Prison and the Cattle Market. A road branching off to the left leads to the Alexandra Park. George Street is in line with Duke Street to the W. It is a straight well-built street, and contains the buildings of some of the departments of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College and the Inland Revenue offices. High Street has been very much altered by the action of the Improvement Trust, a number of densely populated buildings that stood nearly opposite the College station having been pulled down, and their site occupied by the E end of Ingram Street.

Saltmarket, extending about 2 furlongs S in a line

* The first 'deid bell' was fabled to have belonged to St Mungo, but the earliest historical mention of it is in 1321. It seems to have then been square, and was probably of considerable antiquity. Till the Reformation it was held in high esteem, but disappearing in the turmoil that attended the change from the old state of things to the new, it was not recovered till 1577, when the finder received 'ten pounds Scots money' and was made a burgess for his pains; but the relic again disappeared or became worn out, for in 1612 a new bell was cast, and this again was replaced in 1640 by another now in the Kelvingrove Museum.

with High Street to the river and to the Court House at Albert Bridge, was once the place of residence of the magnates of Glasgow—the Bailie Nicol Jarvies of their time—and gave lodging to James, Duke of York (afterwards James VII.), when he visited Glasgow. It became the rag fair of the city, and, with some of the streets leading from it, was the abode of people in a condition of the most squalid poverty. Prior to 1822 it contained some old houses, but in that year extensive reconstruction took place with a view to the improvement of the condition of the inhabitants. The effort failed, and no improvement was effected till the operations of the Improvement Trust and the Union railway cut off many of its closes, and almost revolutionised it. On the E side, at the N corner of Steel Street, was a house where Oliver Cromwell lived when he was in Glasgow. The site of the demolished buildings on the E side was, in 1887, occupied by blocks of model dwelling-houses erected by the Improvement Trust. Bridgegate, leading westward from the S part of Saltmarket, also was once a place of high note. It contained the mansions of several noble families, and afterwards the only banks of the city, the Merchants' Hall, and the Assembly Rooms where the Duchess of Douglas used to lead off the Glasgow civic balls in the last century. Here also the Union railway and the Improvement Trust have effected great improvements. St Andrew Square, 120 yards E of Saltmarket, and connected with it by St Andrew Street, was built in the latter part of the 18th century as an aristocratic quarter, and showed a symmetry worthy of its importance and purpose, an appearance enhanced by St Andrew's Church in the centre. It soon fell into disrepute, however, and its narrow dark approaches have since been partly supplanted by modern spacious entrances. London Street, extending ESE from the head of Saltmarket, a straight, open, well-built street, was formed at a comparatively recent period. It was intended as a convenient outlet to the SE districts to which it leads, partly by the line of Great Hamilton Street, partly by Monteith Row and Glasgow Green. The eastern districts are Bridgeton, Barrowfield, Mile-end, and Calton. These contain a considerable number of factories—cotton, linen, jute—and engineering and other works. They have been improved by the construction of spacious streets under the Improvement Act. Gallowgate, striking off eastwards from the Cross at an acute angle with London Street, leads to the district of Camlachie. It was formerly the principal outlet on the E, but now has little to attract attention except here and there some dwarfish old dwelling almost hidden by the neighbouring houses. To the W of Barrack Street were the old Barracks, which were superseded in 1876 by the new buildings at Maryhill, and which were demolished during the Bridgeton Cross extension of the North British Railway in 1889. Trongate, the early state of which is noticed in the historical section, was the seat of all the main business of the city so late as the time of the tobacco trade in the latter part of the 18th century. The buildings are stately, though some of them are old. It contains the Cross Steeple (the tower of the old Tol-booth) the Tontine buildings, the equestrian statue of William III., the Tron Steeple, and an imposing block of buildings (1858) in the Scottish Baronial style which occupies the site of a house where Sir John Moore was born. It was widened on the S side in 1892. Trongate and its continuation westward, Argyle Street, are the busiest thoroughfares in Glasgow. Candleriggs, at right angles to Trongate, on the N, is an old street (1722) of high houses on either side, and lately partly improved. It has on the E side the City Hall and Bazaar, and St David's church is at the top. Hutcheson Street and Glassford Street, parallel to Candleriggs, are handsome open streets. The former is named from Hutchesons' Hospital, which stands at its top. Glassford Street (1792) is named from a distinguished merchant of the times of the tobacco trade mentioned by Smollett in his *Humphrey Clinker*. On the W side is the Trades Hall. Stockwell Street, going S to Victoria Bridge, is older, and was long the SW verge of the city.

Argyle Street—mentioned under the name of West Street (as leading from the West Port) in the early part of the 18th century, and under its present name as early as 1777—extends from Trongate westward to Anderston. The centre dates from the beginning of the 19th century, and the western part is subsequent to 1820. The older part has been almost entirely reconstructed. It is a very crowded thoroughfare, and as a seat of business is scarcely surpassed by any street in Europe; though its appearance W of Jamaica Street has been sadly marred by the bridge that carries the lines of the Caledonian Railway at the S end of the Central Station. Virginia Street (N) was formed in 1753, and was then occupied by mansion-houses. It takes its name from a house called Virginia House, which belonged to a Virginia merchant named Buchanan, and stood on the site now occupied by the Union Bank. Miller Street (N) was opened in 1771, and got its name from the proprietor of the ground. It was also intended for mansions, and Mr Buchanan in his *Desultory Sketches of Glasgow* tells how when it was first laid out no fees were taken off for some time, as it was considered too far out of town, a statement that gives a far better idea of the increase in size of Glasgow within the last hundred years than pages of description. Dunlop Street (S) had at its head of old the Buck's Head Hotel, long a place of high city note. From 1840 to 1868 the Theatre Royal was also here. Queen Street (N) is on the line of the Cow Loan, by which the cows of the inhabitants (kept in a common byre on the site presently occupied by the Royal Exchange) passed to the public pastures at Cowcaddens. It was constructed at the end of the 18th century, and now contains the offices of the National Bank of Scotland, and the Royal Exchange. At the corner of George Square, opposite the N end, is the Queen Street station of the North British railway. Buchanan Street (N) is parallel to Queen Street. It was opened in 1778, and took its name from the owner of the ground. At first it was not intended to connect it with Argyle Street, but the plan was afterwards changed. The situation is described in an advertisement as being 'rural and agreeable.' Even so late as 1816 it was the western street of the city. It was occupied by villas, and was so quiet that grass grew abundantly on the carriage-way. It is now lined with shops and business tenements, and contains some of the finest buildings in the city, including the offices of the *Glasgow Herald*, the Western Club, the Stock Exchange, St George's Church, part of the Athenaeum buildings, and the original terminus of the Caledonian railway. The Argyle Arcade passes E from Buchanan Street, and then, turning off at right angles, enters Argyle Street. St Enoch Square (S) was originally an aristocratic quarter, with villas, and in the centre were shrubberies. It was gradually given up to business, and about 1850 the open central space was appropriated for a cab stand. At the S side is St Enoch's Church; on the E side is St Enoch's railway station and Hotel; and in the centre is a station of the Glasgow Subway. Union Street (N) is occupied by handsome and well-designed business premises; near the top of it are the offices of the *North British Daily Mail*. Jamaica Street (S) was formed about 1760, and was then in the country. Now it is quite as busy as Argyle Street, and thronged with people and machines passing and repassing to Glasgow Bridge. W of Union Street and Jamaica Street are booking offices in connection with the Caledonian central station, also the central station of the underground line of the same company. Anderston, to the W of Argyle Street, was founded in 1725. Originally occupied by weavers, it is now the chief seat of the marine engineering industry.

Ingram Street striking eastward from Queen Street opposite the Royal Exchange, was formed in 1777 on the line of the Back Cow Loan, and was by the Improvement Trust a century afterwards extended eastward to High Street. It contains the British Linen Company's Bank, the S wing of the General Post Office, the Union Bank, Hutchesons' Hospital, the N frontage of the County Buildings, and St David's Church. George Square (1782) was originally surrounded by aristocratic

private residences, with a spacious garden in the centre. It became in course of time the centre of crowded thoroughfares, and in 1865 numerous paths were formed across it. It now contains a number of monuments of those whom the city delights to honour. The post office is on the S side; the Queen Street station and hotel of the North British railway on part of the N. On the W side are the offices of the Bank of Scotland and the Merchants' House, while on the E are the City Chambers.

St Vincent Place, which runs W from the SW corner of George Square, is spacious and open, with fine buildings. It contains the main front of the Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank, the offices of the *Evening Citizen*, and a very handsome insurance office. St Vincent Street, a continuation of the Place westward, was one of the first of the new western streets, and outstripping the others passed over Blythswood Hill to Anderston. It was originally dwelling-houses, but most of it is now given up for business premises. At its highest point is the St Vincent Street United Presbyterian Church. West George Street, parallel to St Vincent Street to the N, has at the E end St George's Church, and at the Renfield Street corner is the handsome office of the Sun Fire and Life Insurance Co. (1892-3). Regent Street, parallel to West George Street, and a number of the cross streets in the same quarter, are handsome and airy and occupied by dwelling-houses; at the corner of Regent Street and Renfield Street is the office of the Prudential Assurance Co. (1890-92). On the summit of the high ground at the W end of Regent Street is Blythswood Square, a spacious opening surrounded by dwelling-houses. There is a central enclosure of grass. Bath Street runs W from Buchanan Street. The buildings at the E end are devoted to business, but the rest of it is occupied by substantial dwelling-houses, a number of hotels, and several churches. Parallel again, and N, is Sauchiehall Street, and on the S Bothwell Street, which, terminating at Hope Street at the Central Station, is continued eastward by Gordon Street to Buchanan Street. Bothwell Street is one of the widest, and promises by and by when fully built up to become one of the finest streets in Glasgow. It already contains on the S side the handsome offices of the Allan Steamship Co. (1891) and the Conservative Club (1893), while on the N are the over-ornamented offices of the Central Thread Agency, and the dignified home of the Christian Institute. This last is a very handsome building erected in 1879, and extended in 1896-97, the style being Early English Gothic. On corbelled niches above the doorway are statues of Knox and Tyndale, and above the windows of second floor are medallion busts of Luther and other reformers. The Bible Training Institute is E of it.

Sauchiehall Street, at first parallel to Bath Street and then turning WSW to the vicinity of Kelvingrove Park, was, till 1830, a quiet narrow suburban thoroughfare called Sauchiehall Road. The eastern part is now a spacious business street, while the western comprises a series of terraces and crescents, with lawns and shrubberies in front. It stands to Argyle Street very much in the same relation as Oxford Street in London does to the Strand. At the W end of the business part, at St George's Road, are the Grand Hotel and the imposing-looking and well-designed block of buildings known as Charing Cross Mansions (1890). On the S side of the street, near the centre of the business part, stands the Institute of the Fine Arts, where are held the Glasgow Art Exhibitions. It is a building in the Greek style, plain but dignified. At the E end are the Royalty and Empire Theatres. From the N side of Sauchiehall Street, opposite Wellington Street, there is communication with Cowcaddens by a series of arcades called the Wellington Arcade. They are much the same as the Argyle Arcade, but not quite in such good style. Cowcaddens was, as has been already mentioned, the common pasture for the cattle belonging to the citizens. It is now a compactly built and densely populated district. It contains the Theatre Royal, the Grand Theatre, and the Free Church Normal School. N of Cowcaddens on an elevated ridge

is Port Dundas, where is the harbour of the Forth and Clyde and the Monkland Canals. The appearance of the lines of boats amid lofty houses on the crest of a ridge some 60 feet above the adjacent level is somewhat peculiar. Port Dundas is mainly a place of commerce and manufacture, and has large warehouses and granaries. There are here a very large distillery, and grain, flour, and saw mills. Garnet Hill, flanking the N side of Sauchiehall Street, near the centre, rises so steeply in some parts as to be very inconvenient for carriages and traffic, but is nevertheless covered with streets of a good class. The western part of Sauchiehall Street and the districts round are known collectively as the Crescents. The district measures about 5 furlongs by 3, and contains numerous terraces, which are well and uniformly built with houses of good style, mostly varieties of Italian, set off by the lawns and shrubs. On the higher ground near Park Circus, and overlooking the whole district, rise the tower of Park Church and the campanile of the Free Church College. Sandyford, lying beyond, and occupying the district between the Clyde and the Kelvin, has a number of good streets.

From Cowcaddens the line of street is extended westward by the New City Road and the Great Western Road. The tract to the N of this was till 1830 quite open, but it is now largely built on. Across the Kelvin lies the district of Hillhead, the whole of which is of quite recent structure. The streets are wide and airy, and most of them have good houses; while there are a number of terraces, with grass plots and trees in front. Constituted a police burgh in 1869 Hillhead was annexed to Glasgow in 1891. To the W and SW of it are the large and important districts of Dowanbill and Kelvin-side, entirely occupied by self-contained houses, either in terraces or detached villas, these districts forming two of the most aristocratic quarters of suburban Glasgow. In Kelvin-side, on the N side of Great Western Road, are the Botanic Gardens, which became a public park belonging to the Corporation practically in 1887, but legally in 1891. To the SW of Kelvin-side is the burgh of Partick, extending towards the Clyde. It is large enough and populous enough to outrival many a provincial town that plumes itself on its importance. The part towards the river is occupied by densely-populated streets, the denizens of which are somewhat noted for their rough character; but on the rising-ground to the N are immense numbers of detached or semi-detached villas, which render this district one of the prettiest and pleasiest about Glasgow. To the W of Partick is the suburb of Whiteinch, with a considerable population employed in the adjoining shipbuilding yards. Govan, on the S side of the Clyde opposite Partick, was once almost a rival of Glasgow. It is fully 2 miles in length by about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and lies along the bank of the river. The older parts of it show plain cottages, now somewhat dingy; the newer parts show well-built streets and neat villas. The bank of the river is occupied by shipbuilding yards. Gorbals, which lies E of Govan along the S bank of the Clyde, is the largest and most populous district in the city, and is indeed large enough of itself to rival Aberdeen or Dundee. It might in every way be described as the Southwark of Glasgow. It measures about 2 miles by 1 mile, and has, in connection with new manufactures, with railway works, and with harbour works, spread rapidly and widely between 1835 and the present time. It comprises the districts of Plantation, Kinning Park, Kingston, Tradeston, Laurieston, and Hutchesontown. Some idea of the rapid growth of these districts may be gathered from the fact that, between 1861 and 1871, the population of Kinning Park increased from 651 to 7217, and between 1871 and 1891 again to 13,679. The streets are mostly regular, but vary very much in style. Eglinton Street and Victoria Road, leading from Glasgow Bridge to Queen's Park, is a fine line of thoroughfare.

Gorbals proper is a name sometimes given to the parts of Laurieston and Hutchesontown adjoining the Clyde near Victoria Bridge. Its chief thoroughfare used to be a wretched old, narrow, and tortuous street called

Main Street, ribbed with closes of the most squalid and dismal order, every house in which was overcrowded to an alarming extent. At that time it was such a hot-bed of quarrels and disturbance that it was known as 'Little Ireland.' The City Improvement Trust, however, drove a new street with a width of 70 feet straight over the old site of Main Street and its closes, and also formed a series of new streets from Kingstou Dock to the E end of Hutchesontown. At the intersection of this line with Main Street a sort of square has been formed, measuring about 200 by 180 feet, and known as Gorbals Cross. Hutchesontown, farther E still, is about 6 by 4 furlongs in extent, and was considerably modified by the operations of the City Union Railway, which passes through the western part of it. It contains a number of cottow factories, and an iron-work with blast furnaces. Some distance S of these is Govanhill, constituted a police burgh in 1877 and annexed to Glasgow in 1891. Under the name of 'No Man's Land' the district was in 1875 a bone of serious contention between the burgh of Crosshill and the parent city, both of which had cast envious eyes on it, and were anxious to include it within their boundaries. Between Govanhill and the Queen's Park is Crosshill (a separate burgh from 1871 to 1891) which, lately a mere village, has rapidly taken on a thriving town-like appearance, as have also the districts of Langside, Shawlands, and Crossmyloof to the SW of the Queen's Park. To the N of these and between them and Kinning Park and Kingston, are East and West Pollokshields. The first, consisting of ordinary tenements of a good class, was constituted a police burgh in 1880; the latter, which consists almost entirely of detached villas, in 1876; both were annexed to Glasgow in 1891. To the W of these is Bellahouston and Ibrox; and between them and Crosshill is Strathbungo.

History.—Unlike many of the populous and enterprising towns of the present day, Glasgow can boast of a history which proves that, even in those remote times when trade and commerce were unknown, it was a place of considerable importance. The name Glasgow does not appear till the 12th century, but there were two villages called Deschu and Cathures on the same site. These names, however, bore so little resemblance to the present form, that the connection was difficult to trace. M'Ure, the earliest historian of Glasgow, says that 'it is called Glasgow because in the Highland or Irish language Glasgow signifies a grayhound or a gray-smith.' The *New Statistical* takes gray-smith or dark glen, the latter referring to the ravine at the Melendinar Burn. Wade, in his *History of Glasgow*, gives Welsh *glas*, 'green,' and *coel*, 'a wood'—the green wood. But Mr Macgeorge, in his *Old Glasgow*, seems to have solved the difficulty. He suggests that the transcribers of the old MSS. mistook *cl* for *d*, and so wrote Deschu instead of Gleschu, from which comes Gleschu, and hence Glasgu and Glasgow (*Glas*, 'green,' and *ghru*, 'beloved,' the name being therefore the beloved green place). In the early part of the Christian era we find the district inhabited by a tribe called the Damnonii, who were, during the time the Romans held the Wall of Antoninus, under Roman rule within the province of Valentia. This wall, in its course from Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde to Blackness, passed a short distance to the N of Glasgow; and there are also the remains of a large camp, said to be Roman, on the lands of Camphill, near the battle-ground of Langside, about 2 miles S of the city. Probably there were Roman garrisons at stations scattered among the conquered tribes behind the wall, and of these one is said to have been at Glasgow; but nothing except the vague tradition of its existence is known, not even its name. When the Romans retired, the district became part of the Cumbrian British kingdom of Strathclyde; but the important place in this connection is DUMBARTON, then the chief town, and called Alclyde or the Rock of the Clyde. St Ninian—who was trained at Rome, and founded the church of WHITHORN in 397—according to the 12th century *Life of St Kentigern* by Jocelyn of Furness, established a primitive church and consecrated

a burial-ground at a place called Cathures, where Glasgow Cathedral now stands. This was about the beginning of the 5th century, but his influence seems to have passed away with himself; and when Deschu next emerges from obscurity, it is in connection with its later and locally more famous saint, Kentigern or Mungo, who made his appearance in the district somewhere near the middle of the 6th century, and probably about 543 A.D. St Kentigern or Mungo was the son of Ewen ap Urien or Eugenius, a prince of the Britons of Strathclyde—according to some the King of Cumbria—and Thenew, daughter of Loth, King of Northumbria, or, according to others, King of the Lothians, to which he is supposed to have given name. Though Loth was 'a man half pagan,' his daughter had become a convert to Christianity, and, according to the legend, in her zeal for her new faith, became desirous of rivaling the virginal honour and maternal blessedness of the Virgin Mary. In carrying out her purpose she scorned all suitors, Prince Eugenius, who had her father's influence to back him, among the rest. To escape from farther trouble, she at last fled to a remote part of the kingdom, and concealed herself in the lowly guise of a swineherd. Prince Eugenius, however, followed her and found her, and she returned to her father's court, only to be relentlessly condemned to death on account of her condition. Though she denied all crime, her father refused to listen to her prayers for life, and handed her over to the executioners to be stoned to death. They preferred the easier plan of casting her over a precipice, Dumpender or Traprain Law, but she escaped unhurt. This was considered clear proof of sorcery, and she was put into a coracle, which was taken down the Forth to the Isle of May and there set adrift; but this was no more fatal to her than the former attempt, for a shoal of fishes made their appearance at this opportune moment and carried the boat on their backs to the shallow water at Culross, on the N side of the Firth of Forth. Here Thenew landed and gave birth to a son, and both mother and child were brought by some of the country people to St Serf or Servanus, a disciple of St Palladius, who had here established a little monastery.* He received them into his household, where the infant received his nurture, and was taught the rudiments of his faith. The boy, named Kentigern (Welsh *cyn*, 'chief,' and *teyrn*, 'lord'), turned out so well as he grew up, that he became a great favourite with the aged Serf, who gave him the pet name of Munghu (Welsh *mwyn*, 'amiable,' and *cu*, 'dear'), whence came the second name of 'Mungo,' by which the saint is now probably better known than by the name of Kentigern. As he grew in years and knowledge, he displayed a faculty for working miracles which soon attracted attention. He restored to life a robin-redbreast whose head had been cut off; one winter night when the fire was quenched by his enemies, he kindled it again with a frozen branch which he blew into a flame; during harvest the cook died and there was no one to provide food for the reapers, whereupon St Serf himself came and enjoined his Mungo either to restore the cook to life or to fill his place, a command which he obeyed by bringing the cook to life again. Obeying a monition of the Spirit, he secretly left Culross to devote himself to work in other places, and went southward, the waters of the Forth opening to allow him to pass. He was followed by St Serf, who, looking forward to him as his successor, begged him to return; but feeling his duty to lie elsewhere, he would not go back. Journeying westward, he found, at a place called Kernach, an aged Christian named Fergus, to whom it had been revealed that he should not die until he had seen one who was to bring back the district to the faith of St Ninian, and who, almost as soon as he saw St Mungo, fell dead on the ground. Taking the body with him in a cart drawn by two wild bulls, the saint proceeded on his journey till he reached Deschu and Cathures on the banks of the Clyde,

* The anachronism involved in this portion of the legend has been already noticed under CULROSS.

and here, in the churchyard consecrated by St Ninian, he buried Fergus. His fame must have either gone before him or must have spread very rapidly, for he was almost immediately visited by the king and the leading men of Strathclyde, who begged him to become their religious guide. The saint, who was only twenty-five, pleaded his youth as an excuse; but they were determined to have him, and he was consecrated by a bishop brought from Ireland for the purpose. His habits were very ascetic, for he is said to have been in the habit of often rising in the middle of the night and rushing into the Molendinar Burn, where he remained in the water, no matter what the season or the weather, till he had recited the whole of the Psalms of David. He still retained miraculous power. A young man who scoffed at him was killed suddenly by a falling weight; he sowed sand and a crop of fine grain grew; he ploughed a field with a team consisting of a wolf and a stag. At length, however, he became involved in a quarrel with the king—Morken—because in answer to a mocking taunt of his majesty he had actually caused the Clyde to sweep the contents of the king's barns at Cathures up the Molendinar Burn to Deschu. Morken shortly after, using violence to the saint, was killed by being flung from his horse, and the saint, to escape the vengeance of the king's relatives, had to flee to Wales. Here, after remaining for a time with St David, he founded a monastery, and gathered about him a band of disciples at the place now known, from the most celebrated of his followers, as St Asaph's. The victory of Arthuret (573) placed Rydderch Hael on the throne of Strathclyde, and he at once despatched an embassy to Wales to St Mungo to urge him to return to his old abode on the banks of the Clyde, and, the effort succeeding, the saint's power became greater than before. His miraculous gift continued, and was exemplified in a very wonderful way in connection with the queen. This lady, named Langueith, had received from her husband at their marriage a peculiar ring, of which she was not so careful as she should have been, and which she had entrusted to the keeping of a soldier with whom she was in some way connected. The king one day found the soldier sleeping, and noticed the ring on his finger, and, his anger being roused at the small value the queen thus seemed to set upon the jewel, he took it from the man's finger, and casting it into the river, went straightway to the queen and told her he wished for the ring. She urged delay, and sent at once for it, but it was, of course, not to be found; and her majesty in great dismay applied to the saint, who forthwith came to her rescue. He told her to cause a fishing-line to be cast into the Clyde, when the first fish that was caught would be found to have the ring either in its mouth or in its stomach. This turned out exactly as he had said, and the ring being thus restored the jealous monarch was satisfied.



Seal of Glasgow.

This incident has given the city the main features of its armorial bearings, while other incidents in St Mungo's life have supplied the whole. The arms, as settled by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, and described in his

patent granted at Edinburgh on 25 Oct. 1866, are:—'Argent, on a mount in base vert an oak tree proper, the stem at the base thereof surmounted by a salmon on its back, also proper, with a signet ring in its mouth, or; on the top of the tree a redbreast, and on the sinister fess point an ancient hand-bell, both also proper. Above the shield is to be placed a suitable helmet, with a mantling gules, doubled argent, and issuing out of a wreath of the proper liveries is to be set for crest the half-length figure of S. Keutigern, affronté, vested and mitred, his right hand raised in the act of benediction, and having in his left hand a crozier, all proper: in a compartment below the shield are to be placed for supporters two salmon proper, each holding in its mouth a signet ring, or; and in the escrol entwined with the compartment this motto, "Let Glasgow flourish." The salmon and the ring are connected with the foregoing story; the tree is the branch with which the monastery fire was lighted; the bird is the robin that was miraculously restored to life; and the bell is the consecrated one that was brought from Rome by St Mungo when he visited the sacred city in his later years, and which was placed in the college buildings, and preserved in Glasgow till the Reformation, or perhaps to a later date. It was called St Mungo's Bell, and was tolled through the city to warn the inhabitants to pray for the repose of a departed soul. These tokens appear on the seals of the bishops of Glasgow in the 12th and 13th centuries, from which they were transferred to the common seal of the city in the beginning of the 14th. This at least seems a probable explanation, and as such it is now accepted in preference to the fanciful theory propounded by Cleland in his *Rise and Progress of Glasgow*, where he says, 'The tree is emblematical of the spreading of the Gospel: its leaves being represented as for the healing of the nations. The bird is also typical of that glorious event, so beautifully described under the similitude of the winter being passed, and the rain over and gone, the time of the singing of birds being come, and the voice of the turtle heard in our land. Bells for calling the faithful to prayers, and other holy ordinances of the Church, have been considered so important in Roman Catholic countries, that for several centuries past the right of consecration has been conferred on them by the dignitaries of the Church. That religion might not absorb the whole insignia of the town, the trade, which at that time was confined to fishing and curing salmon, came in for its share, and this circumstance gave rise to the idea of giving the salmon a place in the arms of the city.' The motto, which is said to have been in its original form 'Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the word,' traditionally takes its origin from a mound which the saint raised miraculously at the Dovehill, E of the Cross, to enable him to get an elevation from which to preach to the crowd. Glasgow was to rise and flourish as this mound had done. The motto does not, however, seem to have been in use previous to 1699.

The rest of the saint's life is little more than a record of the miracles he performed, not only in Strathclyde, but all over the country, his travels being widely extended, and on more than one occasion reaching as far as Rome, where he was kindly received by the Pope and confirmed in his bishopric. The one historic event of his later years appears to be his visit from Columba on the banks of the Molendinar about the year 584, when the saints interchanged their pastoral staves. His death took place probably in 612, and he was buried, according to the monkish chronicler, at the right hand side of the high altar of the cathedral. See the two Lives of St Kentigern edited by Bishop Forbes in vol. v. of *The Historians of Scotland* (Edinb. 1874), and vol. ii., pp. 197-198, of Dr Skene's *Celtic Scotland* (Edinb. 1877).

The successors of St Mungo are involved in obscurity, though no doubt the sanctity pertaining to the resting-place of the bones of so holy a man would for a time keep his establishment together, and help to increase the size of the village close by. It must have suffered, however, in the struggle against the supremacy of

the Roman Church, and probably also in the commotions and strife produced by the incursions of the Danes, as well as in the contest in which the kingdom of Strathclyde disappeared and the country passed under the sway of the king of the Scots. Whatever the cause, so at least it was; and, just as in the case of Lichfield, the records of the see of Glasgow disappear for full 500 years. 'After St Mungo,' says M'Ure, a quaint early historian of Glasgow, 'for many ages the Episcopal see was overrun with heathenism and barbarity till the reign of Alexander I.' When Alexander succeeded to the throne in 1107, he bestowed on his younger brother David, Prince of Cumbria, all the territory S of the Forth except the Lothians; and as David inherited all his mother's zeal for religion, he set himself to look after the spiritual condition of his subjects as vigorously as after their temporal welfare. The saintly character of St Mungo, and his connection with Glasgow, very soon attracted David's attention, and in 1115 he restored the see, and appointed his tutor and chaplain John (commonly called Achaius) the first of the new line of bishops. John, who was a man of learning and ability, as well as with considerable knowledge of the world, for he had travelled extensively on the Continent, was at first somewhat unwilling to accept the proffered promotion, but at last yielded to the prince's wishes, and was consecrated by Pope Paschal II., to whom he was well known. An inquisition 'concerning the lands belonging to the church of Glasgow,' a copy of which exists in the chartulary of Glasgow, was made in 1120. In this it is set forth that 'various disturbances, everywhere arising,' had 'not only destroyed the church and her possessions, but, wasting the whole country, driven the inhabitants into exile; and that the inhabitants, thus left to themselves, had followed the manners of the Gentiles and lived 'like brutes;,' but that now 'God sent unto them David as their prince,' who was to set this scandalous state of matters right, and who for that purpose had appointed John as their bishop. John, it goes on to say, was frightened at their barbarity and their abominable sins, but had been constrained by the Pope to enter upon the burdensome charge; and so the Prince had caused all the lands formerly belonging to the church of Glasgow to be found out and made over to the new bishop, that he might have sinews for his struggle with the wrong. The bishop had more trouble, too, than what merely arose from the condition of his see, for he got involved in a quarrel about church supremacy with the Archbishop of York, who claimed to be metropolitan of Scotland, and adduced in support of that claim a record (strongly, and with good cause, suspected of being a forgery) of three bishops of Glasgow consecrated at York in the 11th century. John resisted the York claims, and was so sorely tried that he quitted his see for the purpose of proceeding to the Holy Land. The Pope, however, ordered him to return, and 1124 found the good bishop not only settled again, but beginning to replace the primitive church of St Mungo by a statelier erection, of which some parts were of stone. The new cathedral was consecrated in presence of his royal patron, who was now King of Scotland, on 7 July 1136. The Prince had, on his accession to the throne, made large donations to the establishment, and he now further conferred on it the lands of Perdeyc [Partick], which still form part of the episcopal belongings, though they have passed into the hands of the University. According to the *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, 'the king, David I., gave to the church the land of Perdeyc [Partick], which was soon afterwards erected, along with the church of Guvan [Govan], into a prebend of the cathedral. In addition to the long list of possessions*

* Viz. :—Carlevien, Camcav, Camcaethyn, Lengartheyn, Pathel, Asserhe, Canclut, Cheferneuast, Carnetheyn, Carvil, Quendal, Abercarf, Meeheyn, Plannichel, Stobo, Penteiacob, Alnrumbs, Keveorum, Lilleseliva, Hodelim, Edyngalum, Abermele, Drivesdale, Colchtam, Kevertrole, Aschib, Brumeseheyd, Keversgyrt, in Peeblis, one carucate of land and a church; in Kincayrd, one carucate of land and a church; in Mereboda, one carucate of land and a church.

restored to Glasgow upon the verdict of the assize of inquest, this saintly King granted to the bishop the church of Renfrew; Guvan, with its church; the church of Cadihou [Cadzow]; the title of his cane or duties paid in cattle and swine throughout Strathgrif, Cuningham, Kyle, and Carrick; and the eighth penny of all pleas of court throughout Cumbria (which included the greater part of Scotland S of the Forth and Clyde, as well as the English county of Cumberland). The bishop also acquired the church of Lochorwort, near Borthwick in Lothian, from the Bishop of St Andrews, the King and Prince present and consenting.' David, the sainted son of St Margaret, was the greatest benefactor known in the annals of the see of Glasgow, and this is only one example of that liberality in gifting royal possessions to the Church which earned him from James VI. the character of 'ane sair sanct for the croon.' At the time of the consecration of the cathedral, 'the diocese was divided into two archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale, and for the first time there were appointed a dean, sub-dean, chancellor, treasurer, sacrist, chanter, and sub-chanter, all of whom had prebends settled upon them out of the gifts received from the King.' Bishop John died on 28 May 1147, after having held the see for the long period of thirty-two years. He was succeeded by Bishop Herbert, in whose time the strife with York was finally ended by Pope Alexander III., who decided that the only controlling power over the Church of Scotland was the see of Rome. He died in 1164, in which year also Malcolm IV. made proclamation that tithes were to be paid in the bishopric of Glasgow just as elsewhere. Herbert was succeeded by Ingram, who died in 1174; and was in turn succeeded by Joceline, abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Melrose, who was consecrated at Clairvaux, in France, on 1 June 1175, by Esceline, the Pope's legate. He is reputed on all hands to have been a worthy and liberal-minded prelate, and his actions prove him to have been one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the occupants of the episcopal throne of Glasgow. Above all others ought he to be held in happy remembrance by the citizens of Glasgow, for, by a charter obtained from William the Lion about 1180, the first start was given to the growth of Deschu into something more than a village. By this charter Glasgow was constituted a burgh of barony, holding of the bishop; and the King granted and confirmed 'to God and St Kentigern, and Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, and all his successors for ever, that they shall hold a burgh at Glasgow, with a weekly market on Thursday, fully and freely, with all freedoms, liberties, and customs which any of my burghs throughout the whole of my kingdom enjoy.' Subsequently, about 1190, the bishop obtained for his burgh the further privilege of 'a fair to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the octave of the Apostles Peter and Paul, for the space of eight days complete, with' the King's 'full protection, and with every freedom and all other liberties belonging and granted to fairs throughout the whole of' his 'dominions, as fully and freely as all fairs are or ought to be held in any of' his 'dominions.' The octave of St Peter and St Paul fell on 6 July, and on that date the fair is still kept up with unflinching regularity, the only difference from the olden time being, that, instead of being held for business purposes, it is now characterised by the total want of it, Glasgow Fair being in those days the annual holidays, when labour is suspended and the industrious thousands enjoy a few days' recreation. While thus mindful of the temporal benefit of those under his charge, he was no less diligent in matters relating to their spiritual care. In 1192 the church built by Bishop John was burned, and so complete was the destruction that it is evident the greater portion must have been constructed of wood, though, judging from the fragments of Norman architecture that have since been dug up, some part at least was of stone. Joceline at once set himself to the task of rearing a new and more substantial edifice. He obtained a royal edict from his ever-ready patron, King William, which expressed the King's sympathy with the ruined condition

of the church, which 'consumed by fire,' required 'the most ample expenditure for its repairs,' and charged all his servants throughout the kingdom to give what help they could to the 'fraternity' (a committee for gathering subscriptions?) appointed by the bishop. Aid was invoked from the pious all over Europe; and Joceline's appeal was so generously answered, that the present beautiful crypt known by his name was consecrated in 1197, on the octave of St Peter and St Paul, other two bishops besides Joceline himself taking part in the ceremony. In the crypt a tomb was erected, with a votive altar, dedicated to St Mungo. The merit has also been assigned to Joceline of having built the superincumbent choir and lady chapel; but it seems now proved that these were only commenced by him, and were completed by his successors. Still the honour belongs to him of being the founder of the existing magnificent and venerable structure, for it is certain that no part of the church built by Bishop John now remains above ground. After having held office for twenty-four years, Joceline died on 17 March 1199, and was buried on the right side of the choir. The next three bishops seem to have done little or nothing for the rising burgh; but in the time of the next bishop, Walter, a contest took place with Dumbarton and Rutherglen, both by that time royal burghs, with regard to tolls and customs. A royal charter had granted exemption to the bishop and his people from the dues levied by these places, and this the royal burghs resented and opposed as an infringement of their privileges; but, notwithstanding all their efforts, the bishop was powerful enough to obtain an edict declaring that his burgesses 'were entitled to trade in Lennox and Argyll as freely as the men of Dumbarton,' and Rutherglen was prohibited from levying toll or custom nearer Glasgow than the cross of Shettleston. Bishop Walter died in 1232, and was succeeded by William de Bondington, who pushed on the building of the cathedral, and in whose time the choir was either altogether or almost finished. A special canon was passed at a provincial council of the clergy, commending the work to the benevolence of the faithful, and promising certain indulgences to all who should contribute. This Bishop William, who also held the office of chancellor to King Alexander II. during the latter half of his reign, was a munificent prelate, and, besides his exertions on behalf of the cathedral, he aided, in 1246, in establishing at Glasgow a monastery of friars of the order of St Dominic (Black Friars). Their church, which is said to have rivalled the cathedral itself, was dedicated to the blessed Virgin and St John the Evangelist; and when the building commenced, Pope Innocent IV. issued a bull of forty days' indulgence to all who should contribute to its completion. The church stood on the E side of High Street, and must have been a fine old building. M'Ure declares that it was 'the ancientest building of Gothic kind of work that could be seen in the whole kingdom, as was observed by Mr Miln, the architect to King Charles I., who, when he surveyed it in 1638, declared that it had not its parallel in all Scotland, except Whittairn in Gallo-way.' Even in 1638, however, it must have lost some of its old grandeur, for at the time of the Reformation it was deserted and probably injured; and on 24 April 1574 it was 'statute, thocht gude, and ordainit, he the provest, baillies, and counsaile that the westir ruinous gavill of the Blackfreir kirk and the stanes thereof he tain down' and sold, and the proceeds applied to mending the windows and the minister's seat 'in the said kirk.' The latter building survived till 1670, when, having been struck by lightning, it was taken down and replaced by the old College or Blackfriars church, which is now also gone. The adjoining 'place' or monastery of the friars was largely and richly endowed. When King Edward I. of England remained in Glasgow for a fortnight in the autumn of 1301, he was lodged in the monastery of the Friars Preachers, from which it may be inferred that it was the only building in the town capable of accommodating the monarch and his train. Although his residence was with the friars,

however, Edward, as became one desirous of being reputed a pious king, was constant in his offerings at the high altar and the shrine of St Mungo. The accounts of Edward's wardrobe show that he requited the hospitality of the brethren with a payment of six shillings. No vestiges of the monastery now remain. It occupied the site of the old university, near the place now occupied by the Midland Railway Company's offices.

Bishop William died in 1258, and his two successors are of very little importance or influence, one of them being indeed so obnoxious to his flock that he resided at Rome. In 1273, however, Robert Wishart or Wischard, a man of eminence and a member of the council of Alexander III., became bishop. Unlike his predecessors his services were of a national rather than of a local nature. Being, after the death of the king, appointed one of the lords of regency, he took a vigorous part in the struggle for national independence; and in these perilous times no man exerted himself with more ardour or a purer patriotism towards the preservation of the independence of his country from the assaults of Edward I. It was in Glasgow during his episcopate that Wallace was captured on 5 Aug. 1305 by Sir Alexander Monteith, and carried off to Dumbarton, thence a week later to be taken to London for trial and execution; and Wisbart himself, although imprisoned by the English, and so cruelly treated that he became blind, yet lived to see the cause for which he had struggled entirely successful, and Robert the Bruce firmly seated on the Scottish throne. 'The affectionate sympathy expressed by the King (Robert the Bruce) for the bishop would serve to give us some insight into his character, even if the history of Robert Wischard were not so well known. It was a time when strong oppression on the one side made the other almost forget the laws of good faith and humanity. Our bishop did homage to the Suzerain and transgressed it; he swore fidelity over and over again to the King of England, and as often broke his oath. He kept no faith with Edward. He preached against him; and when the occasion offered, he buckled on his armour like a Scotch baron and fought against him. But let it not be said that he changed sides as fortune changed. When the weak Baliol renounced his allegiance to his overlord, the bishop, who knew both, must have divined to which side victory would incline, and yet he opposed Edward. When Wallace, almost single-handed, set up the standard of revolt against the all-powerful Edward, the Bishop of Glasgow immediately joined him. When Robert Bruce, friendless and a fugitive, raised the old war-cry of Scotland, the bishop supported him. Bruce was proscribed by Edward and under the anathema of the Church. The bishop assuaged him for the sacrilegious slaughter of Comyn (in the Greyfriars' Church at Dumfries), and prepared the robes and royal banner for his coronation. Wischard was taken prisoner in the castle of Cupar, which he had held against the English in 1306, and was not liberated till after Bannockburn. . . . The bishop had grown blind in prison.' Notwithstanding his activity in national matters he took also an interest in his cathedral, for he seems to have made arrangements for a supply of timber for the erection of a steeple, and part of this, curiously, he had procured from Edward himself; indeed one of the charges preferred by the English king against the bishop was 'that he had used timber which he [Edward] had allowed him for building a steeple to his cathedral, in constructing engines of war against the King's castles, and especially the castle of Kirkintilloch.' So greatly was Edward's anger roused against the patriotic bishop that, had not fear of exciting the ire and resentment of the Pope restrained his hand, he would probably have put him to death. Wischard was, along with Bruce's queen and daughter, exchanged for the Earl of Hereford, who had been captured in Bothwell Castle by Edward Bruce immediately after the Battle of Bannockburn. The severity of his treatment, however, had proved too much for him, and he died in Nov. 1316, and was buried in the cathedral between the altars of St Peter and St Andrew. During the earlier

part of the national strife, an English garrison was quartered in the bishop's castle near the cathedral, and many of the older historians, following Blind Harry, make Glasgow the scene, in 1300, of a desperate conflict between the English and the Scots. However much the details may be open to question, there is probably some foundation of fact for the incident, though the blind bard has undoubtedly indulged his usual tendency to such exaggeration as would magnify the exploits of his hero. Edward, it is stated, had appointed one of his creatures named Anthony Beck or Beik Bishop of Glasgow during the captivity of Robert Wishart, and a large English force, under Earl Percy, was stationed in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, both for the purpose of supporting the bishop in his new dignity and of overawing the discontented inhabitants of the western shires. Wallace, who was in possession of Ayr, after the burning of the barns, gathered his men and addressed them,—

'Ye know that thar wes set
Sic law as this now into Glaskow toune
Be byschope Beik and Pervse off renoun,
Tharfor I will in haist we thidder fair.'

He first summoned the men of Ayr,

'And gaiff commaund in general to thaim aw . . .
In keepyng thair suld tak the hous off Ayr,
And hold it haill quhill tyme that we her mayr.'

And that place being thus left safe, started with his company of 300 and made in hot haste for Glasgow. They pushed on so fast that they by

'Glaskow bryg that byggyt was off tree,
Weyll passit our or Sotheroun mycht thaim se.'

After crossing the bridge Wallace divided his followers into two bodies, one of which, led by himself, marched by the High Street; while the other, under the Laird of Auchinleck, 'for he the passage kend,' went by St Mungo's Lane and the Drygate. Percy had a force of 1000 men, and with these between Bell o' the Brae and the site of the old university he met the body under Wallace. While the battle was doubtful the other body came rushing on from the Drygate, Percy being cut down by Wallace himself. The English were seized with a panic, and fled in all directions, notwithstanding that they were 'gud men off wer' like 'all Northum- myrland.'

The three bishops who held the see from 1317 to 1336 need merely a passing mention, but the next bishop, William Rae, who held office from 1337 to 1367, has the honour of having erected the first bridge of Glasgow. From Blind Harry's account of the Battle of Bell o' the Brae, it would seem that there was a wooden bridge across the river; but this Bishop Rae was able, notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the diocese, between 1345 and 1350, to replace by a stone bridge of eight arches, which, though only 12 feet wide, was long looked on as a marvel of architectural skill. A pious lady of the family of Lochow, who had some property in the burgh, bore the expense of one arch, and besides erected a leper's hospital, afterwards known as St Ninian's Hospital, in the Gorbals district. The bridge, known as Stockwell Bridge, remained till 1777, when it was repaired and widened to 22 feet, and it was again repaired in 1821, but it had become so shaky and unsuitable that in 1845 it was condemned, and in 1847 was replaced by Victoria Bridge. The bishop who succeeded Rae was Walter Wardlaw, who died in 1387. He was followed by Matthew Glendinning, in whose time the wooden spire of the cathedral was struck by lightning and destroyed. He made preparations for the erection of a new stone spire, but died before anything was done. He died in 1403, and left the carrying out of the work to the new bishop, William Lauder. The spire, as then constructed up to the first battlement, still remains, and forms a magnificent and fitting monument of the taste and skill with which it was designed and carried out. Lauder also laid the foundation of the chapter-house. He died in 1425, and was succeeded by Bishop John Cameron (supposed to be of the family

of Lochiel), then Provost of Lincluden and secretary to the King. On his appointment to the bishopric he was promoted to the chancellorship, which he held till 1440. His generosity and large expenditure in connection with his see won for him the title of 'the Magnificent,' and he seems to have deserved it, though, according to Pitscottie, he was by no means an amiable man; for by this writer the bishop is described as 'the principal ruler of the prince and court to all mischief and innocent slaughter done in thir troublous times. . . . For he counselled them to exercise all such scathing and oppression upon the realm as he had done himself upon the poor tenants of Glasgow.' He resumed the building of the chapter-house, and either extended or completed various other portions of the cathedral (including the spire), as may be seen by the carvings of his arms still existing on several portions of the structure. Cameron also built the 'great tower' of the bishop's palace in Glasgow. During his incumbency the episcopal see was in the zenith of its temporal glory and power. The prebendaries, originally seven, now numbered thirty-two, and the revenues were very large. With a view of adding dignity to the episcopal court, he ordained that the prebendaries should reside in the neighbourhood of the cathedral church, and in consequence that portion of the city was extended and adorned by their comfortable mansions and orchards. A number of their houses remained in good condition till the close of the last century, and a few even later, though in a dingy and dilapidated condition. By contemporary writers the court of Bishop Cameron is spoken of as almost rivalling that of the monarch himself, from the great number of dignified ecclesiastics and noblemen of the first consideration whom he drew around him. 'He was,' says Pagan, 'fond of celebrating the great festivals of the Church, and on these occasions he entered the choir through the nave by the great western door (recently opened up), preceded by many high officials, one of whom bore his silver crozier or pastoral staff, and the others carried costly maces and other emblems. These were followed by the members of the chapter, and the procession moved on amidst the ringing of bells, the pealing of the great organ, and the vocal swell of the choristers, who were gorgeously arrayed in vestments of high price; the Te Deum was then sung and high mass celebrated. On certain highly solemn occasions it pleased the prelate to cause the holy relics belonging to the church to be exhibited for the edification of the faithful. These, according to the chartulary, principally consisted of the following objects of veneration:—(1st), The image of our Saviour in gold; (2d), the images of the twelve apostles in silver; (3d), a silver cross, adorned with precious stones and a small piece of wood of the cross of our Saviour; (4th), another cross of smaller dimensions, adorned with precious stones; (5th), one silver casket, gilt, containing some of the hairs of the blessed Virgin; (6th), in a square silver coffer, part of the scourges of St Kentigern and St Thomas of Canterbury, and part of the hair garment made use of by St Kentigern our patron; (7th), in another silver casket, gilded, part of St Bartholomew the Apostle; (8th), in a silver casket, gilded, a bone of St Ninian; (9th), in another silver casket, gilded, part of the girdle of the blessed Virgin Mary; (10th), in a crystal case a bone of some unknown saint, and of St Magdalene; (11th), in a small phial of crystal part of the milk of the blessed Virgin Mary, and part of the manger of our Lord; (12th), in a small phial a liquor of the colour of saffron, which flowed of old from the tomb of St Kentigern; (13th), one other silver phial with some bones of St Eugene and St Elaze; (14th), in another silver phial part of the tomb of St Catherine the Virgin; (15th), one small hide, with a part of St Martin's cloak; (16th), one precious hide with a part of the bones of St Kentigern and St Thomas of Canterbury; (17th), four other hides with bones of saints and other relics; (18th), a wooden chest with many small relics; (19th), two linen bags with the bones of St Kentigern and St Thew and other deceased saints. Indeed the paraphernalia of the

see had about this time extended so greatly that a new officer was appointed as keeper of the church vestments and furniture treasured within the "Gemma doors" entering the choir.' Cameron died on Christmas Eve 1446 at Lochwood, a rural retreat belonging to the bishops in the parish of Old Monkland, about six miles eastward of Glasgow. A number of the older writers hint that his magnificence was carried out by money extorted in cruel fashion from his people. Pitscottie's opinion of him has been already referred to, and Buchanan and Spottiswoode both speak of his death as fearful. Pitscottie describes minutely, how, 'on Yule-even, when he was sleeping, there came a thunder and a voice out of heaven crying "and summoning him to the extreme judgment of God, where he should give an account and reckoning of all his cruel offences without further delay." Through this he wakened forth of his sleep, and took fear of the novelty of such things unknown to him before; but yet he believed this to be no other but a dream, and no true warning for amendment of his cursed life; yet he called for his chamber-chiels, and caused them to light candles and to remain a while beside him till he recovered the fear and dreadour that he had taken in his sleep and dreaming. But by he had taken a book and read a little while the same voice and words were heard with no less fear and dreadour than was before, which made them that were present at that time about him to be in dread, so that none of them had a word to speak to another, thinking no less than sudden mischief hastily to befall them all; and, from hand, the third time, the same words were more ugously cried than before. This bishop rendered his spirit hastily at the pleasure of God, and shot out his tongue most wildly as he had been hanged upon a gallows. A terrible sight to all cruel oppressors and murderers of the poor.'

To Cameron succeeded William Turnbull, archdeacon of St Andrews and keeper of the privy seal, whose name will ever be held in honoured remembrance as the founder of the University of Glasgow. King James II. seems to have been the prime mover in the matter, and at his instigation a bull was obtained from Pope Nicholas V. in 1450, erecting a university at Glasgow after the model of the university at Bologna, 'Glasgow being a place well suited and adapted to that purpose on account of the healthiness of the climate, the abundance of victuals, and of every thing necessary for the use of man.' The university was opened for teaching in 1451, and on 20 April 1453 James himself granted a charter excepting all connected with the university save the bishop, 'from all tributes, services, exactions, taxations, collections, watchings, wardings, and all dues whatever.' Acting on this Bishop Turnbull granted to the members of the university the privilege of trading within the city without payment of customs, and also the power of jurisdiction in all but very important matters, a power which was claimed and exercised even in serious cases down to the beginning of the 18th century. Passing the episcopate of Muirhead, Laing, and Carmichael, important changes took place in the time of Bishop Robert Blackadder, who was consecrated in 1484. In 1488, by the exertions of the king, a bull was obtained from Pope Alexander VI., erecting the see of Glasgow into an archbishopric, and the erection was confirmed by Act of Parliament. Its suffragans were the Bishops of Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway, and Argyll. James IV., whose piety in early youth took an enthusiastic turn, had become a canon of the chapter of Glasgow, and loved to show favour to the cathedral of which he was a member. In the first year of his reign it was 'concluded and ordained be our sovereign lord and his three estates that for the honour and public good of the realm the see of Glasgow be erected in an Archbishoprick with sic privilegis as accordis of law and siclik as the Archbishoprick of York has in all dignities, emunities, and privilegis,' and besides, 'the king renewed and extended the privileges and exemptions and much valued civil jurisdiction of the bishop, with expressions that show both his attachment to Glasgow, and the commencement

of that high character of its chapter, which afterwards drew to the archbishop's court of Glasgow a great proportion of civil business.' Blackadder was the last of the prelates who lent a kindly hand to the extension and adornment of the cathedral, which had now been more than 370 years in existence since its foundation by Bishop John. 'He founded,' says M'Ure, 'several altarpieces in the choir, and caused place his arms above them in the roof of the lower area, illuminate in a small escutcheon, three cinquefoils on a bend without either a mytre or a crosier, and above it in large capital letters *Robertus Archiepiscopus*. He raised the ascents on each side of the church by steps from the nave to the floor of fine work, with effigies, as I take it, of the apostles, neatly engraved; and in the descent, on both sides, you will see the archbishop's arms, in several places at large, with his mytre and other *pontificalia* with the initials of his name. He likewise founded the great isle to the south of the church, of curious work, corresponding to the other parts of this most magnificent structure.' Though this southern aisle, known as Blackadder's crypt, remains unfinished, enough has been done to show the rudiments of a beautiful design. He is also believed to have erected the organ screen. According to Leslic the archbishop undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre in his old age, and died on 28 July 1508 when almost in sight of the Syrian shore.

Blackadder was succeeded by James Beaton, who in 1524 was translated to St Andrews, and was followed by Gavin Dunbar, tutor to King James V., who was consecrated in 1525. The spread of new doctrines had begun to show itself in Blackadder's time, for we find that, in 1503, thirty persons from the districts of Kyle and Cunningham were tried in the chapter-house of the cathedral on a charge of heresy, but were dismissed, 'with an admonition to take heed of new doctrines, and content themselves with the faith of the Church.' By the time of Dunbar, however, matters had gone farther, and the infallibility of the Church, the purity of the Romish faith, and the morals and precepts of the clergy began to be freely and boldly questioned. In the attempt to suppress these doctrines which caused the clergy to tremble, many pious persons suffered death at St Andrews and Edinburgh; and to such an extent had such heresies spread in the West—then, as ever after, a stronghold of the reformed doctrine—that it was at last deemed necessary to make an example in Glasgow, in order to intimidate the heretics, but the very means which were intended to crush the Reformation, namely, the martyrdom of Russel and Kennedy, greatly aided its progress in the West of Scotland. Dunbar, a man of kindly disposition and of sufficient good sense to know that the spirit of inquiry was not to be stilled, nor conscientious belief changed, by lacerating the flesh, recommended moderate measures; but the high powers of the Church thought otherwise, and accordingly, in 1538, a deputation, consisting of John Lawder, Andrew Oliphant, and Friar Maltman, was sent from Edinburgh to Glasgow to stimulate the archbishop, and assist in crushing the advancing Reformation by the help of stake and faggot. The victims were Jerom Russel, said to have been one of the Grey Friars in Glasgow, and noted for his learning and talent; and John Kennedy, a young man from Ayr, not more than 18 years of age. After a mock trial in which 'Mr Russel reasoned long, and learnedly confuted his accusers,' they were handed over—much against the will of Dunbar, who affirmed 'that these rigorous proceedings did hurt the cause of the Church more than in his opinion could be well thought of'—to the secular power for execution, and suffered martyrdom at a stake which had been erected near the E end of the cathedral. These were the only martyrs who suffered at Glasgow during the progress of the Reformation. Though gentle in spirit, Dunbar seems yet to have been tinged with some of the bigotry of his order, for, when in March 1542 Lord Maxwell brought into the Scottish Parliament a bill for the purpose of authorising the reading of the Bible in the vulgar tongue, he led the opposition, and

when to the credit of the legislature the bill passed he protested 'for himself and in name and behalf of all ye prelatys of yis realme,' and 'dissassentit thercto simple; and opponit yame yairto unto ye tyme yat ane provincial counsell myt be had of all ye clerge of yis realme, to avyss and conclude yairupon.' He died in 1547, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral in a stately tomb which he had caused to be built for himself, but which was entirely swept away when the Reformers obtained the mastery, and when the cathedral itself so narrowly escaped the fate of the other beautiful ecclesiastical structures, which for ages had adorned the kingdom.

In the midst of the civil and ecclesiastical turmoil that then disturbed the kingdom, it was some time before the vacant office of archbishop was filled up, but at last James Beaton, nephew of the cardinal, was consecrated at Rome in 1541. With this prelate came the crisis and the close. He was the last of the long line of spiritual princes who had held sway in Glasgow for so many centuries. The Reformation had now acquired an irresistible momentum, of which the archbishop speedily became fully conscious. He accordingly removed into the castle or palace all the portable valuables which the church contained, and summoned around him the gentlemen of the neighbourhood still attached to the old doctrines, who, by means of their servants and adherents, guarded the church and palace from any sudden onslaught on the part of the Reformers. As the Lennox family, who had long been strong supporters of the diocese, had gone over to the Protestants, he entered into an agreement in 1558 with 'James duke of Chatelrault, erle of Arran, lord Hamiltounne' to defend him and all the cathedral possessions 'againis quhatsoever person or personis within yis realme, except ye queans grace, prince or Kingis grace,' which bond the Duke did not long keep, for in the following year he passed over to the side of the Reformers, and not only caused 'all the images, altars, and relics within the church to be destroyed, but he also attacked and took possession of the palace of the archbishop, from which he was with difficulty expelled by a body of the Queen-Regent's French troops. It is believed that at this time the leaden roofing was stripped from the cathedral.' The defection of the Duke of Chatelherault seems to have convinced Beaton that further struggle was hopeless, and he quietly retired from the contest, and passed into France in 1560 escorted by some troops of that nation, probably those who had assisted in the expulsion of the Duke. The archbishop carried with him all the treasures and costly ornaments, chalices, and images of gold and silver, including the relics and their cases formerly mentioned, and what is of much greater importance, from a modern point of view, he also carried away all the valuable records of the see from the earliest period to his own time. These he deposited partly in the archives of the Scots College, and partly in the Chartreuse at Paris, where, at the time of the French Revolution, they were, along with other valuable MSS., saved by the patriotic exertions of Abbé Macpherson, one of the members of the college, and transmitted to Scotland. In 1843 they were arranged and printed under the superintendence of Mr Cosmo Innes, for the Bannatyne Club, at the expense of the late Mr Ewing of Strathleven. Long previous, however, to that date authenticated and notarial transcripts of the chartulary and other documents had been procured by the University of Glasgow (in 1738 and subsequent years); and the Magistrates of Glasgow, in 1739, obtained authenticated copies of the writs that were considered of most importance to the city. When the archbishop settled in France he was constituted ambassador to that court from his sovereign the unfortunate Mary, whom he served with unshaken fidelity throughout her chequered career and till her death at Fotheringay. Her son, James VI., respecting his fidelity, employed him and obtained for him, by special act of parliament in 1600, the restoration of the temporalities of the see which he had abandoned, 'notwithstanding,' as the act says, 'that he hes never maid con-

fession of his faith, and hes never acknowledgeit the religion profest within this realme.' His closing days were, therefore, affluent and easy, and he died on 24 April 1603, at the advanced age of 86. By his will he ordained that the archives and relics of the cathedral, which he had carried away, should be restored to Glasgow so soon as the inhabitants should return to the communion of the Church of Rome—'Which,' says M'Ure, 'I hope in God shall never be, but that His Church is so established here that neither the gates of Rome or hell shall ever be able to prevail against it.' In its prime the see of Glasgow was endowed with magnificent temporal possessions which fully warranted its title of the 'Spiritual Dukedom,' and at its final overthrow it may be fairly assumed that the anticipated scramble for the fair domains of the ancient church quickened the conversion of many of the Scottish nobles to the doctrines of the Reformation. The archbishops held the lordships of the royalty and baronies of Glasgow, and, besides, of 13 baronies of lands within the sheriffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and the stewardry of Kirkeudbright. 'It is impossible,' says Cosmo Innes, 'for a student of ecclesiastical antiquities not to look back with fond regret to the lordly and ruined church which we have traced from its cradle to its grave, not stopping to question its doctrines, and throwing into a friendly shade its errors of practice. And yet if we consider it more deeply we may be satisfied that the gorgeous fabric fell not till it had completed its work and was no longer useful. Institutions, like mortal bodies, die, and are reproduced. Nations pass away, and the worthy live again in their colonies. . . . In this view it was not unworthy of that splendid hierarchy, which arose out of the humble family of St Kentigern, to have given life and vigour to such a city as Glasgow, and a school of learning like her University.'

During the alternate rule of Episcopacy and Presbyterianism there were 15 Protestant archbishops, but, compared with their predecessors, they are by no means important. They and their doctrines were alien to the genius of the people among whom they were placed, and though some of them, like the amiable and virtuous Leighton (1670-74), were able and excellent men, others (numbered among the 'Tulchans') 'were the mere nominees of noble lay patrons, with whom, by a Simoniacal arrangement, they divided the temporalities of the see. None of them did anything to extend or beautify the cathedral which had so happily and miraculously survived the storms of the Reformation. Possibly little blame is attachable to the Protestant prelates for this seeming remissness. Their means were limited, and they might foresee that the decorations put up during an episcopalian reign would be shorn off when the Presbyterians came to rule the house. . . . Only two of the prelates put their hands to the fabric of the cathedral. Archbishop Spottiswood, the eminent church historian, commenced to renew the roof which had been stripped of its lead during the Reformation troubles, and had only been imperfectly repaired afterwards, and this work was completed after Spottiswood's translation to the Primacy of St Andrews in 1615.'

During the civil and religious troubles of the time of Queen Mary and the early years of King James VI., Glasgow was concerned in some of the numerous conflicts that were then so common all over the country. The most important were the 'Battle of the Butts' and the Battle of Langside. During the minority of Queen Mary, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, then heir-presumptive to the throne, and the ancestor of the dual house of Hamilton, was appointed regent of the kingdom, but his appointment was strongly repugnant to the Earl of Lennox and the Queen-Dowager, and the hostile feeling at last became so strong that both parties resorted to arms. In 1544 Lennox garrisoned the bishop's palace in Glasgow, and retired himself to the stronghold of Dumbarton, and the Regent, having gathered together a numerous army at Stirling, marched to Glasgow and be-

sieged the palace or castle with the aid of cannon. After the siege had lasted for ten days, the garrison agreed to surrender on condition of receiving quarter; but no sooner had they laid down their arms than all were massacred, with the exception of two only who escaped. Lennox determined to revenge this treachery and their loss by striking a desperate blow, and, having associated with himself the Earl of Glencairn, at first determined to march into Clydesdale, and there desolate the lands of the Hamiltons by fire and sword. The Regent, however, was timeously apprised of the scheme, and resolved to counteract it by taking possession of Glasgow. Glencairn was, however, beforehand with him, and when Arran approached, the other had his forces already drawn out, amounting to 800 men, partly composed of his own vassals, and partly of the citizens of Glasgow. The armies met at the 'Butts,' the place where the 'weaponshaw' exercises were held, and now the site of the old infantry barracks. The onset of Glencairn was so furious that he beat back the first rank upon the second and captured the Regent's cannon, but, in the heat of the battle, while victory yet wavered, Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock family, suddenly arrived with a small party of horse and turned the scale in Hamilton's favour, for Glencairn's men, thinking that a new army had come against them, fled with great precipitation. Considering the comparatively small numbers engaged on both sides, the conflict must have been unusually sanguinary, for it is recorded that 300 men were slain or wounded on both sides, one of Glencairn's sons being among the slain. 'The Regent immediately entered the city, and in revenge for the part the citizens had acted, gave the place up to plunder; and so completely was it harried that the very doors and windows of many dwelling-houses were carried away, in fact they only spared the city in so far as they did not commit it to the flames.'

Glasgow is also closely connected with the decisive event of the times—the Battle of Langside, 13 May 1568—which, though it 'lasted but for three-fourths of an hour,' and was, from 'the number engaged and the nature of the contest,' more of the character of a skirmish than anything else, was yet, from the conditions under which it was fought, of a most decisive character, settling the fate of Scotland, affecting the future of England, and exerting an influence all over Europe. The Regent Murray was holding a court of Glasgow in the city when the startling intelligence reached him of the Queen's escape from LOCHLEVEN and of the assembling of her friends at Hamilton. 'The news whereof being brought to Glasgow (which is only 8 miles distant), it was scarce at first believed; but within two hours or less, being assured, a strong alteration might have been observed in the minds of those who were attending. The reports of the Queen's forces made divers slide away; others sent quietly to beg pardon for what they had done, resolving not to enter in the cause farther, but to govern themselves as the event should lead and direct them; and there were not a few who made open desertion, and not of the meaner sort, amongst whom my Lord Boyd was specially noted, and in the mouths of all men; for that being very inward with the Regent, and admitted to his most secret counsels, when he saw matters like to turn he withdrew himself and went to the Queen.' Though Murray was surprised by the rapid and unexpected course of events, which had not only rescued Mary from a prison but placed her at the head of an army, he was not dismayed; and having gained a breathing time by listening to overtures of accommodation from the Queen's party, he in the meantime sent word to his own friends and those of the young King, and was joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Mar, and Monteith, the Lords Semple, Home, and Lindsay, by Kirkaldy of Grange, a soldier of great ability and skill, and many other gentlemen, in addition to a large body of the citizens of Glasgow, which placed him at the head of an army of upwards of 4000 men. With this force he encamped on the Burgh Muir (which extended along

the E from the Green by Borrowfield towards the cathedral), and there awaited the approach of the Queen's forces, as it was believed that her followers intended to place her Majesty in safety in the strong fortress of Dumbarton, which was then held by Lord Fleming. This was her own desire, as, once there, she hoped 'to regain by degrees her influence over her nobility and her people.' Murray was thus in a favourable position for intercepting the Queen's troops had they proceeded towards Dumbarton by the N bank of the Clyde; but news came that the royalists were marching W by the S bank of the river, intending to cross at Renfrew, and so reach the castle. Both sides were keenly alive to the importance of occupying Langside Hill, an eminence $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Glasgow, and directly on the line of Mary's march from Rutherglen; but while Murray promptly moved forward, his cavalry being sent across the Clyde by a ford (each horseman with a foot soldier behind him), and his infantry following by the bridge, the Queen's forces were delayed by the illness of their chief commander, the Earl of Argyll; and when, therefore, they reached Langside, they found it already occupied by the Regent's cavalry and the hagbutters they had carried with them, who, disposed among the houses and along the hedges, poured a heavy fire into the Queen's troops as they advanced. The vanguard, however, confident in their numbers, pressed on, but were exhausted by the time they reached the top of the hill, and so but little fit to cope with Murray's first line which there awaited them, and which was composed of excellent pikemen. Notwithstanding this, the fighting was severe, 'and Sir James Melvil [of Halhill, who was present, and from whose account of the battle all subsequent accounts have been derived] describes the long pikes as so closely crossed and interlaced, that when the soldiers behind discharged their pistols, and threw them or the staves of their shattered weapons in the faces of their enemies, they never reached the ground, but remained lying on the spears.' The battle was wavering, and Murray's right wing beginning to give way, when Kirkaldy at the critical moment brought up the reserves, and such was the impetuosity of the new attack that the Queen's forces gave way, and the flight immediately became general. Three hundred of her followers perished, while the Regent's loss is set down as one man. On seeing the rout of her army, Mary, who had been watching the conflict from a hill near Cathcart House, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in the rear, fled in such a state of terror that she never stopped till she reached Sanquhar, 60 miles from the field of battle, thence going on to TERREGLES, and thence crossing over to England.

The Regent 'returned in great pomp to the city, where, after going to church and thanking Almighty God in a solemn manner for the victory, he was entertained by the magistrates and a great many of the town council very splendidly, suitable to his quality, at which time the Regent expressed himself very affectionately towards the city and citizens of Glasgow; and for their kind offices and assistance done to him and his army, he promised to grant to the magistrates or any incorporation in the city any favour they should reasonably demand.' Several requests were in consequence made and granted to the incorporations. The deacon of the incorporation of bakers was at the time Matthew Fauside, and he, being 'a very judicious and projecting man, who had an extraordinary concern for the good and advancement of the incorporations,' took occasion to say that, as the mills at Partick, which were formerly the property of the archbishop, now belonged to the crown, and the tacksman exacted such exorbitant multures that it raised the price of bread to the community, a grant of these mills to the corporation would be regarded as a public benefit; and, moreover, the bakers were not altogether undeserving of favour in another respect, as they had liberally supplied the army with bread while it remained in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. Fauside's well-timed address had the desired effect, and the five flour-mills at Partick, on the banks of the Kelvin, are possessed by the incorporation of

bakers till this day. The citizens have, however, never been able to discover that in virtue of this gift bread is to be had cheaper in Glasgow than elsewhere.

In May 1570 the Hamiltons, with others of the Queen's supporters, had again mustered sufficient force to attack the castle or bishop's palace at Glasgow, which was now held for the Earl of Lennox, who had become Regent after the murder of Murray at Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. They first attempted a surprise, and when that failed they opened fire with cannon to make a breach, so that the position might be stormed. The garrison, though it numbered only twenty-four, and had no head, as the governor was absent, held out so bravely, however, that the besiegers failed, and, after losing a number of men, were forced to retire. Probably they had not much heart left, and they may besides have been alarmed by the approach of the troops sent to avenge the murder of Murray on the Hamiltons. These, under Lennox and Sir William Drury, reached Glasgow two or three days after the attack, and says Tytler, 'commenced a pitiless devastation of Clydesdale and Linlithgowshire, razing their [the Hamiltons'] castles, destroying their villages, and making a desert of the whole territory.' Hamilton Palace, Linlithgow and Kinneil Castles, and the estates and houses of the Duke's kindred, were completely wasted. 'In these days,' says Pagan, 'the citizens of Glasgow looked upon the castigation of the Hamiltons with no small satisfaction, for they had not forgotten the grievous ills which the town had suffered from their party at the Battle of the "Butts," and the remembrance of their slaughtered kinsmen and plundered homes nerved many a stout arm against the party of the Hamiltons and the Queen at the field of Langside.'

Up to the Reformation the progress and prosperity of Glasgow had been solely dependent on the progress and power of the see, and, no doubt, to some extent on the personal character of its ecclesiastical head for the time being, and as the overthrow of the Roman Catholic system thus forms a great break in the history of the city, it may be well here to depart from strict chronological order and go back and trace the development of the place in its proper municipal aspect. Mention has been already made of the privileges granted to Glasgow when it was constituted a burgh of barony by William the Lyon in or about 1180, and in 1242 another advance was made, and the burgesses and men of the bishop became as free to trade in Lennox and Argyll as the men of Dumbarton. In 1450, in the time of Bishop Turnbull, James II. granted a charter raising the burgh to one of regality, with all the increased privileges thereto belonging. In return for this grant, the bishop and his successors were to give 'a red rose upon the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed John the Baptist at Glasgow in name of Blanchfarm, if asked only, and the assistance of their prayers.' The bishop was permitted to appoint a sergeant for making arrestments and executing the edicts of his court, and this officer was to bear a silver staff having the royal arms blazoned on the upper end, and the arms of the bishop at the other. Previous to the regality privileges, and the foundation of the university, the village of 'Deschu' had grown so that it reached from the cathedral on the N to the Blackfriars' monastery on the S, and from Drygate on the E to near the site of the modern Balmano Street on the W, but the two changes just mentioned soon brought considerable increase in size to the place, as the accommodation was insufficient for the 200 students who soon gathered, and also for the growing numbers who flocked into it in order to engage in trade. One extension, therefore, took place southward from the Blackfriars' monastery to the cross along the line of High Street, and another eastward over the Gallow Muir in the line of the Gallowgate, while, to the W, streets were extended as far as the Tron. The town was not walled, but it had ports at the ends of the principal streets. These seem to have been shifted from time to time. The Stable Green Port was near the castle, and on the opposite side was the Castle Port, the site of which is now occupied by part

of the Barony Church. There was a port 'between the Gyrtburn and the street called the Drygate,' a port known as the Subdean Port, and there was also one at the E end of the Drygate, one at the Gallowgate, one at the foot of the Saltmarket, and others elsewhere at later dates. Of the bishop's palace or castle which stood near the Stable Green Port, not far from the western entrance to the cathedral, no trace now remains. The original castle was very old, for it is mentioned in 1290, and it seems to have been extended and strengthened from time to time. Bishop Cameron is said to have added a tower to, and otherwise improved, it. Archbishop Beaton strengthened it with a stone wall, with a bastion at one angle, and a tower with battlements on the angle facing High Kirk Street. In 1515 it must have been a place of importance, for it seems to have been the depot for the King's cannon. When Arran and others broke out in rebellion against Albany's rule, it was stormed and plundered by Mure of Caldwell, but Albany compelled him to give it up. In 1554 Archbishop Dunbar added a stately and handsome gatehouse and an arched gateway with his arms on it. In 1570 the castle again underwent a siege as is told elsewhere, and after this under the poor Protestant archbishops it seems to have begun to fall into decay. It was partially restored in 1611 by Archbishop Spottiswoode, but Sir William Brereton, who was there in 1634, describes it as a 'poor and mean place,' while, on the other hand, Ray, whose notions were probably not so high-flown, says it was 'a goodly building.' It must, however, have been ruinous, for Morer, in his *Short Account of Scotland* (1689), speaks of it as 'formerly without doubt a very magnificent structure, but now in ruins.' In 1720, Robert Thomson, a merchant in Glasgow, represented to the Barons of the Exchequer that 'bad men' were carrying off stones, timber, etc., from the ruins, but no action seems to have been taken, and a drawing of it, made about 1750, shows part of it in a very ruinous condition. The magistrates themselves showed their barbarity, for when the Saracen's Head Inn was erected in the Gallowgate in 1755, they allowed the contractor to take stones from the archbishop's castle. In 1778 part of it was again removed to widen Castle Street, but, judging from a drawing made in 1783, the fine square tower was almost entire. The crowning act of Vandalism of the long series was committed in 1792, when the last of the remains of it were cleared away to make room for the foundations of the Royal Infirmary.

To the N, on the burgh muir at the modern St Rollox, was a little chapel dedicated to St Roche the Confessor. It was founded about 1508 by Thomas Muirhead, one of the canons of Glasgow. The burying-ground which surrounded it was, during a pestilence in 1647, used for the reception of the infected poor, who were placed there in wooden huts. The houses of the canons were about the cathedral from the Stable Green Port round by the Molendinar, High Kirk Street, the Drygate, Rottenrow, and Balmano Street. The Drygate contained the mint, which seems to have dated at least from the time of Alexander II., for coins of his struck here exist, and M'Ure describes some coins of Robert III. struck here as having a representation of the King crowned, but without a sceptre, with the motto *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum*, and, on the other, on an inner circle, *Villa de Glasgow*, and on an outer *Domini Protector*. The site is now occupied by part of Duke Street Prison. Not far from Stable Green, on the W side of Castle Street, stood St Nicholas' Hospital, which was founded by Bishop Muirhead about 1460, and which was pulled down in 1808. Originally it was endowed for twelve indigent old men, and a priest to perform divine service at the canonical hours, and Archbishop Leighton subsequently, in 1677, bequeathed £150 for its further endowment. In Brown's *History of Glasgow*, in 1795, the chapel of the hospital is mentioned as existing, but in ruins, and converted into a cow-house! Farther N was the Back Almshouse, erected by Roland Blackadder, subdean of Glasgow, as a sort of casual ward, which seems to have been afterwards united to

St Nicholas' Hospital. In 1590 John Painter, master of the Sang school, left £3 to the twelve poor men in St Nicholas' Hospital, and 20s. to the four poor men in the Back Almshouse. Of the revenues of these, only £380 of capital, and £15 per annum from grain and ground rents, now remain to be administered by the magistrates and town council.

The Cross stood at the junction of Rottenrow, Drygate, and High Street. In the latter street were the buildings and church of Blackfriars' Monastery, the seminary of the canons regular, and a small building belonging to the Grey Friars. The new cross was at the junction of High Street and the Gallowgate beyond the Saltmarket Port. There was a road by the Saltmarket (the Fuller's Gate) and Bridgegate to Bishop Rae's bridge, near which, at the lower end of the present Stockwell Street, were a number of fishermen's huts. These were called the Fishergate. The modern name is taken from a well in the district called the Stok Well, which is mentioned in 1478. On the other side of the river was the leper hospital already mentioned. Part of Glasgow Green was covered with wood, and known as the Bishop's Forest. It is difficult to arrive at any idea of the population of the city at this time. The presence of the plague twice within the preceding century would tend probably somewhat to diminish it, but, allowing for this, an estimate has been made that it might number about 2000, of which from two to three hundred would be connected with the University. Fish seem to have been exported, and the name Fuller's Gate points at the manufacture of cloth, but the trade was still so small that, practically, by far the greater part of the inhabitants were dependent on church and churchmen for their means of making a living. In the time intervening between this and the Reformation the burgh of regality had gone on thriving notwithstanding temporary drawbacks. Mr Macegeorge estimates the population in the middle of the 16th century as about 4500, which shows that the place was still growing, but all on the lines already laid down, and, no doubt, in a great part along further extensions of those main streets. It still had no more than the one principal street and the five or six lesser ones. High Street, occupying in the main the same line as it did till recent years, stretched in an irregular line downwards to the Cross from whence it was continued by the Waulker or Fuller's Gate (now the Saltmarket) to the Bridgegate. From the Market Cross the Gallowgate, opened early in the 14th century, went E, and the Trongate (both now more closely built than in 1450) went W. On the N side of the Gallowgate stood the church or chapel of St Mungo's-in-the-Field or Little St Mungo's, built and endowed about 1500 by David Cunningham, provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton. It was surrounded by a cemetery—all traces of which have long vanished, although the site is still known—and close by it stood certain trees bearing the name of St Mungo. The Trongate was then better known by its original name of St Thenew's Gate. It got this title from its leading to the well and chapel of St Tanew or Thenew (the mother of St Mungo) which stood in the region outside the West Port, now occupied by St Enoch's Square, the name Enoch being merely a corruption of the older one, after a passage through the intermediate stage of St Tennoch's. Both well and chapel were near the site of the present church.

The chapel marked the spot where Thenew was supposed to have been buried, and contained her tomb. In Oct. 1475 James III., by a charter, granted to the cathedral church of Glasgow half a stone of wax from the lands of 'Odingstoune' in the lordship of Bothwell for lights to be burned at the tomb of 'St Tenew' in the chapel where her bones are buried. The chapel was entire in 1597, and some traces of it remained in the beginning of last century. The name of Trongate was just beginning to come into use, the term being derived from the 'trone' or weighing-machine having been erected in it near the end of the 15th century. The first public mention of it is in a deed of seisin of 30 May

1545, where a tenement is described as being in 'le Troyne Gait.' On the S side of the Trongate stood the collegiate church of the blessed Virgini Mary and St Ann, founded prior to 1528 by James Houston, sub-dean of Glasgow. Round it there was a large burying-ground, which, after the Reformation, was used as a market for grass and straw. No memorial of the old building (upon the site of which the Tron Church now stands) has been preserved, and the burying-ground has long since been built over, the property which was held in trust by the Corporation having been parted with in 1588 in a time of need. To the W of the collegiate church was the Song School, which was taught by one of the prebendaries of the church, who was required to be a good organist, and capable of training the youth 'in plain song and descant.' The church lay empty and unused for a long time after the Reformation, but about 1592 it began to be resorted to as a place of Presbyterian worship, and continued to be used as such with the status of a parish church till 1793, when it was destroyed by fire. In the Trongate stood also two other chapels, one called our Lady Chapel, on the N side of the street, not far from the Cross, founded as early as the year 1293; the other dedicated to St Thomas-a-Becket, which seems to have been endowed in 1320 by Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert, the progenitor of the Hamiltons. Except, then, for its ecclesiastical connection, Glasgow was as yet a place of no very great importance; and indeed, in the taxation of royal burghs in the time of Queen Mary, it is rated only as the eleventh; but the successful outcome of the Reformation, by depriving the citizens of their former great mainstay, turned their industry into the new, permanent, and more profitable channels that were to lead to future greatness.

The first outlook, however, was far from promising, for the loss of the clergy and of the university students and the confusion of the times brought ruin and suffering to many in Glasgow, especially of the middle and lower classes, and caused much distress. The burgh records for 1563 state that 'there was a grit dearth approaching to a famine,' and that all the necessaries of life were more than treble their ordinary value. The magistrates tried to regulate prices and weights, but probably they were not very successful. In 1576 a humble supplication was presented to the King and parliament by the freemen and other indwellers of the city of Glasgow above the Greyfriars' Wynd thereof, and makes mention that 'whereas that part of the said city that afore the Reformation of the religion was entertained and upholden by the resort of the bishops, pastors, and others of the clergy for the time, is now becoming ruinous, and for the maist part altogether decayit, and the heritors and possessors thereof greatly depauperit, wanting the means not only to uphold the same, but for the entertainment of themselves, their wyffis, bairnies, and families. . . . And seeing that part of the said city above the Greyfriars' Wynd is the only ornament and decoration thereof, by reason of the great and sumptuous buildings of great antiquity very proper and meet for the receipt of his highness and nobility at such times as they shall repair thereto,' and so on, and generally claiming some amelioration of their condition. Commissioners were accordingly appointed to take measures for the relief of their necessity, and as one of the complaints had been that there was 'ane great confusion and multitude of markets togidder in ane place about the croce,' they ordered the markets to be removed farther up the street for the benefit of the petitioners. There is no reason to believe that the shifting of the markets compensated for the banishment of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the desired amelioration took place only when the inhabitants, learning to rely on themselves, began to direct their industry into new channels. It is indeed somewhat remarkable to find that, even thus early, and while the place was still so poor and so limited, Glasgow began to possess the germs of commercial eminence in so far as it was not destitute of shipping, for there is an order of the Privy Council to the effect that vessels belonging to Glasgow should not

annoy those belonging to Henry VIII., the Queen's grand-uncle.

Subsequent to the Reformation the glimpses of the social and moral condition of the people, which previously were drawn mostly from the archives of the see, come to be taken from the records of the presbytery, kirk-session, and town council, and the picture they present is certainly very curious, though fresh and truthful. There is no doubt that, notwithstanding the amount of suffering caused by the change, the citizens adhered firmly to the doctrines they had embraced with such cordiality and sincerity, for in 1581 the negative Confession of Faith, with the National Covenant annexed, was signed at Glasgow by 2250 persons, men as well as women—a total which, considering the probable number of the population, must have included almost every one above the condition of childhood. As the old bishops and archbishops had never been legally divested of their temporalities, it became necessary to employ a legal fiction in order to get possession of the revenues; and for this purpose the bishops known as the 'Tulchans'—since they were employed merely as dummy calves, while the court favourites or the great officers of state milked the benefices—were appointed. In 1581 the king promoted Robert Montgomery, minister at Stirling, to be Protestant Archbishop of Glasgow, on the understanding that the larger portion of the temporalities were to be paid to the Lennox family, an appointment and arrangement in the highest degree distasteful to the people. It was resolved to oppose his induction by sending Mr Howie, one of the Presbyterian preachers, to take prior occupation of the pulpit of the cathedral. Howie went, but while he was, on the day set apart for the induction of the prelate, engaged in the ordinary service of the day, Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, provost of the city, determined to enforce the royal warrant, pulled him out of the pulpit, and in the course of the struggle a handful of hair was torn from the minister's beard, some of his teeth were knocked out, and his blood was shed. This assault was regarded by the citizens of Glasgow as a most sacrilegious one; and as Mr Howie denounced the judgment of God upon Sir Matthew and his family, it was remarked that in seventy years this once potent race had been reduced to impoverished circumstances in the city in which for many generations they had been lords. How much of this was due to Mr Howie's curse it is unnecessary to inquire, but it may be remarked in passing that this was the first sign of that stubborn opposition to Episcopacy which the western shires afterwards so strongly exhibited. Montgomery was forced to resign, and he afterwards became minister of the parish of Stewarton, where he died, but his retirement did not prevent the appointment of other episcopal prelates in due season. The power of the Presbyterian clergy having been meantime fairly established, they proceeded to exercise a system of discipline which now-a-days would be considered of a very stringent and oppressive character, but, considering the superstition and looseness which marked the former papal rule, there is no doubt that it was necessary for the regeneration of the people, especially those of what were termed 'the meaner sort.' If the sacerdotal power were supreme before the Reformation the Church power, cleric and lay, now became equally so, and even if possible still more so. There are cases of Church interference and discipline which might hardly be credited had we not the records before us, and curiously enough we find the general kirk-session—a body appointed in 1572, and possessing a power as despotic and secret as that of the Venetian Council—so powerful as often to set presbytery and corporation alike at defiance. In perusing the ecclesiastical injunctions and sentences, the large number of cases in which jurisdiction usually belonging to the civil power was exercised by the Church courts is very remarkable. In 1582 it was ordered that 'the booth doors of merchants and traffickers were to be steaked [shut] on Wednesdays and Fridays in the hour of sermon, and the masters of booths were enjoined to keep the hour of preaching under the penalty of twenty

pounds Scots, without a lawful cause admitted by the session.' On 26 Dec. five persons were appointed to make repentance, because they kept the superstitious day called Yuil [Christmas]. 'The baxters [bakers] to be inquired at, to whom they baked Yuil bread.' In 1587 the session laid down the following tariff in Scots money to meet cases of immorality:—'Servant women, for a single breach of chastity, twenty pounds for her relief from cross and steeple; men servants, thirty pounds, or else to be put in prison eight days and fed on bread and water, thereafter to be put in the jugs [stocks].' As for the richer sort of servants, the fines were to be exacted at the arbitrement of the Kirk. 'This act not to extend to honest men's sons and daughters, but they to be punished as the kirk shall prescribe.' The Kirk could, however, afford to be tender when it had to deal with a transgressor whose rank was above the common sort; for in 1608 the laird of Minto, a late provost, was in trouble by reason of a breach of chastity, but it was resolved to pass him over with a reprimand. Harlots were to be carted through the town, ducked in the Clyde, and put in the jugs at the cross on a market-day. The punishment for adultery was to 'satisfy six Sabbaths on the cuckstool at the pillar, barefooted and barlegged, in sackcloth, then to be carted through the town and ducked in the Clyde from a pulley fixed in the bridge.' The presbytery enjoined the ministers to be serious in their deportment and modest in their apparel, 'not vain with long ruffles and gaudy toys in their clothes.' The session directed that the drum should go through the town to intimate that there must be no bickerings or plays on Sundays, either by young or old. Games—golf, alley-bowls, etc.—were forbidden on Sundays, and it was enjoined that no person should go to Rutherglen to see the plays on Sunday. Parents who had children to be baptized were to repeat the commandments distinctly, the articles of faith, and the Lord's Prayer, or to be declared ignorant, and some other godly person present their bairn, with further punishment as the Church shall see fit. In 1588 the session intimated to the presbytery that, the latter body could not hold 'exercise' in Blackfriars' church on Friday, as it interfered with the regular Friday sermon, and the presbytery had to yield. The time of assembling on the Sabbaths of the communion was four o'clock in the morning, and it must have been rather hard on the magistrates who had to 'attend the tables,' and keep order. The collectors assembled on these occasions in the High Kirk at three o'clock in the morning. On 3 March 1608 the session enacted that there should be no meetings of women on the Sabbath in time of sermon, and that no hostler should sell spirits, wine, or ale in time of sermon, under pain of twenty pounds, and that there should be no buying of timber on the Sabbath at the Water of Clyde from sunrise to sunset. In 1588 a number of ash trees in the High Kirk churchyard were ordered to be cut down to make forms for the folk to sit on in the church. Women were not permitted to sit on these, but were directed to bring stools with them. It was also intimated that 'no woman, married or unmarried, should come within the kirk door to preachings or prayers with their plaids about their heads, neither to lie down in the kirk on their faces in time of prayer, with certification that their plaids be drawn down, or they be raised by the beadle.' The beadles were to have 'staves for keeping quietness in the kirk and comely order;' for each marriage they were to get 4d., and for each baptism 2d. On 9 March 1640 the session intimated that all masters of families should give an account of those in their families who have not the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, etc., and that every family should have prayers and psalms morning and evening; and some of the fittest men were appointed to assist the elders in promoting this work. On 13 July 1643 the kirk-session appointed some of their number to go through the town on the market-day to take order with banners, swearers, etc. (till the magistrates provide one for that office); swearers were to pay twelve pence, and, along with blasphemers and

mockers of piety, were to be, for the second offence, rebuked at the bench in front of the pulpit; and for the third at the pillar, over and above the fine. Swearing seems to have been hard to eradicate, for it had been attracting attention from the time of the Reformation onward; and the women were as bad as, or even worse than, the men. In 1589 there was a special meeting of the town council to consider blasphemies and evil words used by 'sindrie wemen,' and the result was that 'ane pair joges' was set up. Morality, too, was still poor; for on 5 Aug. 1643 it was found necessary again to make enactments about offenders against the seventh commandment, and it was decreed that they should be imprisoned, and then drawn through the town in a cart with a paper on their face; thereafter to stand three hours in the jugs and be whipped; and the punishment seems to have been by no means rarely inflicted.

The magistrates and town councillors were no less zealous in the good work of encouraging piety and purity of morals (to which, indeed, they were often stirred up by requests, which had all the force of commands, from the kirk-session), in promoting order and cleanliness in the town (which from the records would seem to have been much in want of improvement), in practising charity and hospitality now and then, and in keeping up a martial spirit amongst the people by means of 'wappon-shaws' or periodical training in the use of arms. Some of their decisions are very curious, and, from a modern point of view, decidedly *ultra vires*. One of the most remarkable illustrations of the extent of their authority is a composition for the slaughter of one of the burghesses, which is entered on the books of the burgh as having the 'strength of aue decret of the provest and baillies.' In this their authority is interposed to an agreement, by which the widow and representatives of a murdered man agree to pass from any criminal action against the murderer on condition of his making 'repentance' within the High church, and paying the 'sowme of three hundred merkis money in name of kynbute' or reparation. In 1547 the baillies and council ordained 'every buythholder to have in reddiness within the buyth aue halbert, jak, and steel bonnet, for eschewing of sick inconvenients as may happen.' And again, in 1577-78, we find the following:—'Quhilk day it is condendit be the provest, baillies, counsall, and dekyne, that the act maid aent the hagbuttis be renewit; that every aue substantialis and habill men sall have aue hagbut with graitht, halder, and bullet effeing thairto; and that every uthers nocht beand habill thairfor sall have aue lang speir, by [besides] jakkis, steilbonetis, sword, and bukler.' On 28 Oct. 1588 it is 'statut and ordaint be the baillies and counsall, in consideratioun of the pest now in Paislay, that no person, indweller within the town, because of the markets of Paisley and Kilmacollm approaching, shall pass furth of the town thereto, under the paine of five pounds, to be taken of every person repairing thereto, and banished furth of the said town for a year and a day, without leif askit and gevin be the baillies.' On 1 June 1589 the council met to consider the King's letter, charging this burgh and all others to arm men to go to the North on his Majesty's service; and, considering that his Majesty was then at Hamilton, directed the three baillies, the treasurer, and a deputation of the citizens to proceed thither and speak to the King and the chaucellor, with the view that they may 'get aue licent of his grace to abyd fra this present raid'—*i.e.*, to be allowed to abstain from sending men to form part of the King's army then mustering against the popish earls in the North. The appeal was, however, unsuccessful, for at a subsequent meeting of council it was resolved to send 'fyftie hagbutteris to await on his Majesties service in the north.' In the same year, 1589, it is ordained that 'na middingis [dunghills] be laid upon the hiegate, nor in the meil or flesche mercattis. And that na flescheowris teme uschavis [empty offal] in the said places under the pane of xvj s.' It is also ordained that 'na breiding of flesche nor blawing of matton be under the pane of xvj s.' The magis-

trates of these times appear to have regulated the price of commodities, and enactments are made fixing the price of ale, candles, and viands, and vivers generally. Candlemakers are enjoined to sell either pounds or half-pounds and to sell penny or twopenny candles. On 26 July 1612, 'Matthew Thomesoun, hielandman fiddler,' is apprehended on suspicion of assaulting 'ane young damesell, named Jonet M'Quhirrie.' It appears that the charge was 'denyt be him and hard to be verefeit;' but the baillies did not give the fiddler the benefit of the insufficiency of evidence, for, 'fuding him aue idill vagabound,' they ordered him to be put in the stocks until the evening, and thereafter to be put out of the town at the West Port and banished for ever, and should he, afterwards be found in the town of his own consent, he was to be 'hangit but [without] aue assyze.' In the treasurer's accounts for 1609, various queer items are given under the heads of charity, entertainments, etc. Sums are paid to sundry persons in the town 'for vyue desart, sukar, and fruitis, and other expenses made and waitit upon the Duke of Wirtinbrig and James, Master of Blautyre, for his welcum furth of Ingland;'; 'to two puir Inglismen at command of the baillies;'; 'pulder and lead,' supplied to the men of war who were sent to the Isles; 'to schipbrokin Inglismen, puire Poliaus, Inlandmen;'; 'to aue pure crippill man that come out of Paslay;'; and also to 'ane pure man that geid on his kneis.' In 1643 a sum is given for James Eogle, a burges's son, to help to pay his ransom, 'being taken with the Turks.' A gift is made to 'Johnne Lyoun's wyf in Greenock, to help to cut aue bairne of the stone.' On 21 March 1661, the council agrees to pay yearly to Evir M'Neil, 'that cuts the stone,' one hundred merkis Scots for cutting 'all the poor for that frielie.' Various presents of wine and herrings are given to the town's friends; and so late as 20 April 1695 the council 'appoints the treasurer to have allowance in his hands of two hundred merkis payed out be him as the price of aue hogsheid of wyne given to a friend of this toune, whom it is not fitt to name.'

There are various entries regarding the meeting of the celebrated General Assembly of 1638; and, during the civil troubles in the reign of Charles I. and subsequently, 'wappon-shaws' are ordered for the training of the people in arms, and munitions are purchased, for the price of which the inhabitants are assessed, and 150 men are ordered to the border 'for the common defence.' George Porterfeld was to be captain, and the Glasgow men were to march in Lord Montgomery's regiment. On 25 April 1646, the Treasurer is ordered to 'pay to Daniel Brown, surgeon, twelve pounds money, for helping and curing certain poor soldiers hurt at Kilsyth, at command of the late magistrates.' On 18 June 1660, 'aue congratulatioune' is kept on account of the happy return of 'our dread sovereign the King's majestie.' In 1663 the Dean of Guild and convener are ordered to appoint some of their number as they think convenient 'to taist the seek now cellered be Mr Campsie,' preparatory to the 'toun's denner' then about to take place. On 20 June 1674, it was represented to the council that Mrs Cumming, mistress of manners, was about to leave the town on account of the small employment which she had found within it, 'quhilk they fund to be prejudicial to this place, and, in particular, to theis who hes young women to bried therin,' and, therefore, for the further encouragement of Mrs Cumming, if she will stay, she was to be paid 'one hundred merkis yearly' so long as she keeps a school and teaches children as formerly. On 1 Feb. 1690, the council ordains 'ane proclamation to be sent throw the toune prohibiting and discharging the haill inhabitants and others residing within this burgh, that they, nor nane of them, driuk in any tavern after ten o'clock at night on the week days, under the paine of fourtie shillings Scots to be payed be the furnisher of the drink, and twentie shillings Scots be the drinker, for each failzie *toties quoties*, whereof the one-half to the informer, and the other to be applied to the use of the poor.' Sabbath was to be strictly observed. By a minute of the Session,

on 14 April 1642, the magistrates and ministers were directed to search the streets on Sabbath night for persons who absented themselves from church, and, by another, they were to disperse all jovial companies, even in private houses, late on Saturday night, and on Sunday they were to watch the streets during service time, and compel those who were out to go to church. At a later date the Sunday walkers had the choice of going home. The watchers had the power of arresting offenders, and 'this practice,' says Mr Macgeorge, 'was continued till so late as the middle of last century, when the searchers having taken into custody Mr Peter Blackburn, father of Mr Blackburn of Killearn, for walking on the Green one Sunday, he prosecuted the magistrates, and succeeded in his suit. This caused the practice to be abandoned.'

The town appears, in early times, to have been sadly afflicted with a class of diseased unfortunates called lepers. Reference has been already made to the hospital erected for them by Lady Lochow, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, and mother of Colin, first Earl of Argyll, and it is further recorded that on 7 Oct. 1589 there were six lepers in her lepers' house at Gorbals. In 1610 the council ordained that the lepers of the hospital should go up the causewayside near the gutter, and should have 'clapperis' in their hands to warn the people to keep away, and a cloth upon their mouth and face, and should stand afar off while they received alms, under the penalty of being banished from the town and hospital. In 1635 the magistrates purchased from the Earl of Glencairn the manse of the prebendary of Cambuslang, which had been gifted to him after the Reformation, which they fitted up as a house of correction for dissolute women, and the Kirk Session was cruel enough to enjoin that the poor creatures there confined should be 'whipped every day during pleasure.'

Glasgow had its full share of those trials and calamities which began in the time of Charles I., and only terminated on the accession of William III. One of the leading events in connection with this period was the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Glasgow in 1638, an assembly of the very highest national interest and importance, and which throughout its meetings exhibited a degree of independence and determination not exceeded by the Long Parliament of England in the most vigorous period of its existence. Externally, the Church of Scotland was at this period regulated by the Episcopal form of Government, but the mass of the people, and a great majority of the nobility and gentry, were devoutly attached to the Presbyterian principles that had been introduced among them by Knox and the early Reformers. The country tolerated Episcopacy, but neither acquiesced in it nor loved it. When the King, Charles I., therefore, in 1637, ordered a new service book to be used in the Scottish churches, and a report spread abroad that this book was tainted by the mass, the people exclaimed that this was neither more nor less than an attempt to insinuate Popery amongst them under the shallow disguise of a Protestant ritual; and the long smothered dislike to 'prelacy' burst forth into a storm of opposition which eventually became destructive to the whole system, and fatal to the King. The attempt to introduce Laud's liturgy was followed by a closer and more hearty bond of union among the Scottish Presbyterians, who exerted themselves towards the calling together of a General Assembly to consider the state of the Church, and, the King's reluctant assent having been obtained, the Assembly was finally summoned to meet at Glasgow on 21 Nov. 1638. The service book had already produced commotion in Glasgow, for, one day in 1637, 'at the outgoing of the church about thirty or forty of our honestest women in one voice before the bishop and magistrates fell a railing, cursing, scolding with clamours on Mr William Annan' (who had, before the synod of Glasgow, preached a sermon in defence of the liturgy), and the same night, while he was walking in the dark, 'some hundreds of enraged women of all qualities are about him, with naeves, staves, and peats, but [to their credit be it said]

no stones. They beat him sore; his cloak, ruff, and hat were rent, and though he escaped all 'bloody wounds' he was in danger of being killed. 'Some two of the meanest' of those who had been engaged in the disturbance in the earlier part of the day were put in prison, but the other 'tumult was so great that it was not thought meet to search either the plotters or actors of it, for numbers of the best quality would have been found guilty.' Next day the poor man had the further misfortune to fall with his horse above him in 'very foul mire' in presence of an angry crowd of women, who, no doubt, showed their exultation at the accident, so that his sermon cost him a good deal of grief. With the citizens in a temper like this, and considering the weighty and vexed questions to be debated, it is not surprising that the magistrates looked forward to the convocation of the Assembly with some anxiety. They passed a number of wholesome regulations, ordaining, among other things, that 'no inhabitant expect more rent for their houses, chambers, beds, and stables, than shall be appointed by the provost, bailies, and council, and ordains the same to be intimated by sound of drum, that no person may plead ignorance.' They also purchased muskets with 'stalfs and bandelieris,' pikes, powder, and match, with which to arm 'ane gaird of men keepit' to mount guard day and night while the town was filled with strangers. The council representative too was ordered not to give his vote on any important matter without first deliberating with his fellow councillors. The Assembly accordingly met on the day appointed, in the nave of the cathedral, which had been fitted up for the occasion, the 'vaults' or narrow galleries above being set apart for ladies and persons of humble degree, while one was reserved for young noblemen, not members of the house. The majority of the aristocracy of the country were present either in the capacity of officers of the crown, or as elders and assessors from the burghs—'Rothes, Wemyss, Balmerino, Lindsay, Yester, Eglinton, Loudon, and many others, whose sole word was still law for large districts of Scotland.' From each of the four universities there were three representatives, and 'thair cam out of ilk presbitrie within the Kingdome to this assemble, ane, tua, or thrie of ablest covenanting ministeris, with ane, tua, or thrie reulling elderis, who sould voice as they voiced.' There were altogether present '140 ministers, 2 professors, not ministers, and 98 ruling elders from presbyteries and burghs. Of these ruling elders, 17 were noblemen, 9 were knights, 25 were landed proprietors, and 47 were burgesses—all men of some consideration.' The great crowd, however, that had gathered to Glasgow consisted of the trains or 'following' of the nobles, which were made very large on the pretext that as there might be an inroad of Highland robbers, a strong guard of armed men was absolutely necessary. This immense crowd of retainers caused great confusion, pressure, and unseemly scenes, which have been caustically described by Robert Baillie, afterwards Principal of the University of Glasgow, who was a member of the Assembly. 'Our rascals,' says he, in his *Letters and Journals*, 'without shame in great numbers make such din and clamour in the house of the true God, that if they "minted" to use the like behaviour in my chamber, I would not be contented till they were down the stairs.' Burnet in his *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton* says it was the greatest gathering that had ever met in these parts, and that the Marquis of Hamilton, who was the royal commissioner, 'judged it was a sad sight to see such an assembly, for not a gown was among them all, but many had swords and daggers about them,' so that there was more of an armed conference than anything else. Mr John Bell of the Laigh Kirk, 'the most auncient preacher of the toune,' preached the opening sermon, and after some preliminary quarrelling about the conduct of business, Mr Alexander Henderson, minister of Leuchars, was appointed moderator, and thereafter several days were spent in keen discussion as to the constitution of and powers vested in the Assembly; and it soon became pretty evident that the court was determined to remodel the whole government

of the Church. The commissioner, a man of steady judgment and sharp and clear wit, did his best to stop what he deemed a high-handed and unauthorised proceeding; but he had arrayed against him all the best men of the time, for whom single-handed he was no match in argument, and at length, on Wednesday, 28 Nov., at the seventh sitting, when the members were about to vote on the question whether the Assembly was competent to judge the bishops, the marquis, declaring that he could not give his countenance to their proceedings, produced the King's instructions and warrant to dissolve the Assembly, which he accordingly did, and left the Assembly accompanied by his assessors and a few of the members, and 'immediate causes and herald to go to the Cross of Glasgow in his cot armes, with an proclamation maid w^{ch} be him and the lordis of secreit counsell and subscrivit with these handis and givin wnder his Majesteis signet, daitit the 29th of November, and be sound of trumpet dischargeit the said generall assemble and in his Hines name eommandit the said preteudit moderatour, commissioneris, reulling elderis, and all other memberis thairof, not to treat, consult, or conclude any farder in the said assemble wnder the pane of tressoun, and that they should ryss w^{ch} and dissolue out of the toune of Glasgow within 24 houris.' The General Assembly held at Glasgow in 1610 had declared that all general meetings of the Church were unlawful without the licence of the King, but the men of 1638 were of different mind and in another temper. While the commissioner was leaving the meeting, instruments were being taken and a protest read declaring that the work of the Assembly would not be interrupted; and protest was again made at the Cross against the proclamation, claiming that the Assembly being once convened could not be dissolved without its own consent. The loss of the royal representative was encouraged to be compensated for by the adherence and encouragement of the Earl of Argyll, who now definitely cast in his lot with the Covenanters; and so the Presbyterians, left to themselves, proceeded with earnestness and devoted courage to do the work for which they had assembled. 'They passed an act declaring the Assemblies of 1606, 1608, 1616, 1617, and 1618 to have been so vitiated by kingly interference as to be null and void.' They condemned 'the service book, the book of canons, the book of ordination, and the Court of High Commission. They abjured Episcopacy and the five articles of Perth,' and then proceeded to the trial and deposition of the bishops and some other ministers besides for professing the doctrines of Arminianism, Popery, and Atheism; for urging the use of the liturgy, bowing to the altar, and wearing the cope and rochet; for declining the Assembly, and for being guilty of simony, avarice, profanity, adultery, drunkenness, and other crimes. The Bishop of St Andrews, for instance, was found guilty of riding through the country on the Lord's Day, of carding and dicing during the time of divine service, of tipping in taverns till midnight, of falsifying the acts of Assembly, of slandering the Covenant, and of adultery, incest, sacrilege, and simony! It is difficult to believe all this of a venerable man like Spottiswoode, and probably his real fault was that he was a bishop. Thomas Foster, minister of Melrose, was deposed on the charge 'that he used to sit at preaching and prayer, baptise in his own house; that he made a way through the church for his kine and sheep; that he made a waggon of the old communion table to lead his peats in; that he took in his corn, and said it was lawful to work, on the Sabbath; and that he affirmed the Reformers had brought more damage to the Church in one age than the Pope and his faction had done in a thousand years.' One of the counts against the Bishop of Orkney was 'that he was a curler on the ice on the Sabbath day;' while the Bishop of Moray was convicted of all 'the ordinary faults of a bishop,' and was besides charged by Mr Andrew Cant with having danced in his nightshirt at his daughter's wedding! And so the Archbishops of St Andrews and Glasgow, and the Bishops of Edinburgh,

Aberdeen, Galloway, Ross, Breechin, Dunblane, Dunkeld, Moray, Orkney and Lismore and the Isles, were deposed and excommunicated; the Covenant was ordered to be signed by all classes of the people; and thus 'the whole fabric which James and Charles in a long course of years had been rearing with so much care and policy fell at once to the ground.' The government of the Church by kirk sessions, presbyteries, and synods was restored; and the work of the Assembly being over, it adjourned on 20 Dec., having held eighteen meetings after the commissioner retired, and the last day is stated to have been a 'blithe day to all.' As to the part the Glasgow representative took there can be no doubt, for it is recorded that, after duly consulting the council as he had been ordered, he was instructed to vote for all the resolutions put and carried.

Soon after the meeting of the Assembly the great civil war broke out, and the Earl of Montrose, having abandoned the Covenanting party and attached himself to the cause of the King, raised an army in the North, and, after defeating the troops of the Covenanters at a number of battles, marched southwards to Kilsyth, a few miles from Glasgow, where, on 15 Aug. 1645, he inflicted a decisive defeat on General Baillie at the head of 7000 Covenanters. The authorities in Glasgow heard of the triumph of Montrose with no small uneasiness, but, though strong Covenanters, and opposed therefore to the cause for which the marquis had fought and conquered, they were men of policy; and so, making a virtue of necessity, they sent a deputation, consisting of Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston and Archibald Fleming, Commissary of the City, to Kilsyth to invite Montrose, in the name of Provost Bell and the magistrates, to honour the city by his presence and to partake of their hospitality. The marquis accepted the invitation, and marched to Glasgow, where he and his army were welcomed with much solemnity and outward respect, his lordship and his officers being sumptuously entertained by the magistrates and higher classes of the inhabitants at a banquet, during which their apologies for their former want of loyalty were tendered and received in good part. A 'pest' then prevailed in the city, however, and Montrose left it on the second day and moved to Bothwell; not, however, without leaving a memorial of his visit in a forced loan to assist in carrying on the war on the King's behalf to the extent of £50,000 Scots, which was, of course, never repaid. Within a month after, Montrose was surprised and defeated at Philiphaugh by General Leslie, who, in his turn, visited Glasgow, where the town council had meanwhile got into difficulties over their conduct towards Montrose, the Earl of Lanark having, in virtue of a warrant from the committee of the estates, suspended the whole council, and the estates themselves having selected a new one, which was accepted, though not without protest against such an invasion of the privileges of the burgh. Leslie was very civil, and even moderate, but, with a very grim joke about money being necessary to pay the interest of the loan to Montrose, he also borrowed from them £20,000 Scots, so that the city probably lost more than it would have done if it had left the matter alone. Montrose, as the King's lieutenant, had summoned a parliament to meet at Glasgow on 20 Oct., but now, instead of the bustle of a meeting of the estates, the citizens had the spectacle of an execution, for three of the prisoners taken at Philiphaugh—Sir William Rollock, Sir Philip Nisbet, and Alexander Ogilvie of Iuverquarity—were put to death within the city, Rollock on 28, and his two companions on 29 Oct. That the spectacle of the execution of these unfortunate royalists was a pleasing one to a large number of the citizens there can be no reason to doubt, and some idea may be obtained of the bitter feeling of the contending parties, when we remember the remark of so presumably pious a man as the Glasgow Professor of Divinity for the time being, Mr David Dickson, who, when he heard of the executions, exclaimed, 'The work gangs bonnily on,' a saying which became proverbial, and was long significantly used in Glasgow.

Montrose, with a small force he had succeeded in collecting, made a demonstration on Glasgow at the time in the hope of averting the fate of his unhappy friends, but he had not sufficient strength to accomplish anything, and after a few days retreated to Athole.

After Charles had surrendered to the Scots and had been handed over to the English army, Scotland became, when too late, frightened at the triumph of the ambitious and uncompromising Independents of England, and the consequent danger to its beloved Presbyterianism. To meet the supposed danger, levies were ordered by the Scottish parliament; but Glasgow, influenced by the clergy, many of whom preferred the unknown danger of the ascendancy of the Independents to the known danger of the royal power, was found amongst the number of those contumacious burghs which declined to furnish their quota. Provost Stewart, with the other magistrates and members of council, were in consequence summoned before parliament, imprisoned for several days, and deprived of their offices. But a heavier infliction still awaited them, inasmuch as five regiments of horse and foot were sent to the town, with orders that they should be quartered exclusively on the magistrates, members of council, ministers, members of the kirk-session, and their friends. Some of these gentlemen were burdened with 10, 20, and 30 soldiers each, who not only lived on the best the place could afford in the way of meat, brandy, and wine, but exacted from their compulsory entertainers their daily pay into the bargain. During the short period these five regiments 'sorned' upon the inhabitants, the latter sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots; and Principal Baillie pathetically remarks that their 'loss and danger was not so great by James Graham.' The failure of the expedition and the defeat at DUNBAR are matters of history. Shortly after the latter battle the Protector took possession of Edinburgh, and thence marched to Glasgow by way of Kilsyth. On his arrival he took up his residence at Silvercraigs House, which stood till about thirty years ago (though Oliver's levee chamber had latterly degenerated into a furniture sale-room), on the S side of the Saltmarket at the N corner of Steel Street, and nearly opposite the Bridgegate. Finding the magistrates had all fled, he sent for Patrick Gillespie, the influential minister of the Outer High church, and subsequently principal of the university, whom he hospitably entertained, and then treated to such a long and fervent prayer, that the worthy minister, quite overcome, gave out among the town-folks that 'surely he must be one of the elect.' On the following Sunday Cromwell made a formal procession to the cathedral to hear sermon. Zachary Boyd, so well known in connection with his paraphrases, minister of the Barony parish (who was one of those courageous enough to remain), occupied the pulpit in the forenoon, and, in his preaching, boldly and severely inveighed against Cromwell and the Independents. The Protector himself bore it patiently, but his followers were angry. 'Shall I pistol the scoundrel?' whispered his secretary Thurloe. 'No, no,' replied Cromwell, 'we will manage him another way.' And so he invited the bold divine to sup with him, and concluded the entertainment with a prayer of some hours' duration, which is said by contemporary chroniclers to have lasted till three o'clock in the morning, and Boyd left rather pleased, no doubt, than otherwise. He remained in Glasgow for only a few days, but visited it again on 18 April 1651, when he had a more friendly reception, and, along with General Lambert, discussed matters with Mr James Guthrie and Mr Patrick Gillespie. This time he remained ten days. On both occasions his conduct was distinguished by a great degree of moderation, and testimony is borne to this by those not otherwise inclined to speak favourably of him. His visit to Glasgow was, indeed, beneficial in more ways than one, for some of his soldiers, tradesmen who had been called away from their peaceful callings by the frenzy and enthusiasm of the times, ultimately settled in Glasgow, and contri-

buted to foster the spirit of trade and to introduce improvements in some of the handicrafts.

In its previous history Glasgow had more than once suffered by fire, privation, and pestilence; but on Thursday, 17 June 1652, a conflagration broke out, which exceeded all former visitations of the kind in its extent and in its painful effects upon the citizens. It began about two o'clock in the afternoon on the E side of High Street. While everybody was busy there, some sparks, carried by the wind, set fire to houses on the W side of the Saltmarket, where the conflagration ran from house to house with great rapidity, spreading to both sides of the street and into the Tron-gate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegate. It burned for about eighteen hours, and on the following Sunday it again broke out in the Tron-gate, and burned for about five hours. It is said to have been caused by intense heat; and Law, in his *Memorials*, says that the great spread was caused by the frequent changes of wind that took place during its progress. About a third of the city was destroyed ('fourscore bye-lanes and alleys, with all the shops, besides eighty warehouses,' according to the council report); 1000 persons were burned out; and, from the destruction of property and the loss of furniture by fire or by theft, many previously in comfortable circumstances were cast destitute on the world. The wretched inhabitants—some through necessity, others through fear—were, for many days and nights, compelled to encamp in the open fields, and, altogether, the calamity was the worst that had ever befallen Glasgow. The loss was estimated at £100,000, a very large sum in those days, and contributions were made for the sufferers from all parts of the country. Like London, however, under a similar affliction, Glasgow rose from her ashes purified and beautified, and the ruined houses, which had been built or faced with wood, were replaced by substantial stone edifices, which were constructed in a more open and commodious manner than the buildings they replaced. It is recorded that after this fire the magistrates ordered the church doors to be opened, not to give the unfortunate people shelter, but for the convenience of those who had no chambers to retire to 'for making of their devotions.' In 1677 another great fire took place in Glasgow, which destroyed 136 houses, and rendered between 500 and 600 families homeless. It originated at the head of the Saltmarket, near the Cross, and was caused by a smith's apprentice, who had been beaten by his master, and who, in revenge, set fire to his smithy during the night. Law, in his *Memorials*, says, 'The heat was so great that it fyled the horologe of the tolbooth,' the present Cross steeple. There were some prisoners in it at the time—among others the laird of Kersland, who had been concerned in the Pentland rising; but they were rescued by the people, who broke open the tolbooth doors and set them free.

The restoration of Charles II., in 1660, was celebrated in Glasgow with a good deal of outward respect and enthusiasm; but it is pretty certain that most of the people rejoiced 'that the King had come to his own again' simply because it was fashionable to do so, and because the absence of health-drinking and bonfires might give a character of disaffection to the place. With a full remembrance of the troubles and desolations of the time of the first Charles, the citizens were well contented with the order and security which the Protector had established among them, and would by no means have been disinclined to a continuance of the government upon similar principles. The Presbyterians had therefore no high expectations from the new order of things, and they were ere long confirmed in their misgivings. It soon became apparent that the policy of Charles II. would be similar to that of his father in his efforts to force Episcopacy upon an unwilling people; and, as Glasgow was the headquarters of the Presbyterians in the West, the city shared in all the pains and persecutions of that iron time. The King having appointed Mr Andrew Fairfoul, minister of Duns, to be archbishop of Glasgow, he arrived in Edinburgh in April 1662, having been previously consecrated in West-

minster Abbey. Despite his efforts, and notwithstanding the civil power with which he was armed, the existing clergy and laity in Glasgow, with trifling exceptions, refused to conform to the new order of things, and the Earl of Middleton came to Glasgow, on 26 Sept. 1662, with a committee of the Scottish Privy Council to enforce Episcopacy. They were well received, and proceeded to investigate the complaint of the archbishop—that none of the ministers who had entered the Church since 1649 had acknowledged his authority as bishop, and his prayer that the council should issue and enforce an act and proclamation banishing all those clergymen from their houses, parishes, and presbyteries, unless they should, before a certain date, appear and receive collation from him as their bishop. The matter was considered at a meeting of the Privy Council, held in the fore-hall of the college on 1 Oct., and it was resolved—Sir James Lockhart of Lee dissenting, and declaring that the act would desolate the land and excite to fever heat the dislike and indignation with which the prelates had already begun to be regarded—that all such ministers were to remove from their parishes within a month, and the people were not to acknowledge them as their ministers, nor to repair to hear their sermons. The meeting was, according to Wodrow, known as ‘the drunken meeting at Glasgow, and it was affirmed that all present were flustered with drink save Sir James Lockhart of Lee.’ In their subsequent visits to the other towns of the West, they were not much better, for it is recorded that in one of their debauches they drank the devil’s health at midnight at the Cross of Ayr; yet to such debauchees was entrusted a task that resulted in more than 400 Presbyterian ministers being ejected from their parishes, and led to all the wild work of persecution that followed.

Early in 1678 the committee of council returned to Glasgow, and had a sederunt of ten days. They were accompanied by a band of Highlanders, about 5000 in number, who came to be known as the Highland Host, and whose presence was intended to enforce the wishes of the committee. They arrived in Glasgow on 13 Jan. 1678 in the time of public worship, and were quartered on the inhabitants. Their presence was only to be got rid of by the subscription of a bond by which the heritors, and the better classes of the community, bound themselves that they, their wives, families, and servants, with their tenants, cottars, etc., would not be present at any of the field preachings, or hold any communication with the ‘outed’ ministers. Though this made men in prominent stations responsible for the doings of hundreds of people over whom they had no control, yet such was the desire to get rid of the plundering and extortionate Highland Host, that the bond was subscribed by the provost, bailies, members of council, and the leading men of the city to the number of 153. After their ten days’ stay in Glasgow they passed on to Ayrshire, where damage to the amount of £137,499 Scots was done, and then as the Covenanters would not rise to give colour to a charge of rebellion, nor yet sign the bond, except in very insignificant numbers, the plunderers were sent to their homes. ‘When the Highlanders,’ says Sir Walter Scott in his *Tales of a Grandfather*, ‘went back to their hills, which was in Feb. 1678, they appeared as if returning from the sack of some besieged town. They carried with them plate, merchant-goods, webs of linen and of cloth, quantities of wearing apparel and household furniture, and a good number of horses to bear their plunder.’ As they were returning, the Glasgow people had, however, an opportunity of revenge, for about 2000 of the Highlanders had to return by way of Glasgow, and when they arrived on the S, or Gorbals side, the Clyde was so swollen that it was unfordable. Thus favoured by chance, the students of the college, and many of the inhabitants, who, either by themselves or friends, had suffered from the former ravages of the host, blocked the bridge, and opposed their passage. Only 40 of the Celts were allowed to pass at a time, and these were led along and dismissed by the West Port, after they had been deprived of their plunder.

A building near the bridge is said to have been nearly filled with the ‘pots, pans, bed-cloths, wearing clothes,’ coats, cloaks, etc., that were taken.

After the victory of the Covenanters at DRUMCLOG a party of them marched to Glasgow, and attempted to take it from Graham of Claverhouse, who, with the Royal forces, had retired thither. In anticipation of an attack the streets had been barricaded, and though the Covenanters, attacking by the Gallowgate and Vennel, fought bravely, they were repulsed. Their dead were most inhumanly left lying in the streets, it is said, by Claverhouse’s express orders. After the battle of Bothwell Brig, the Duke of Monmouth was eagerly pressed by some of his officers to burn Glasgow, or at least to give it up to three hours’ plunder, but he would sanction neither, and thus Glasgow escaped what meant utter ruin. In March 1684 a number of Covenantant martyrs suffered death at the Cross, their heads being afterwards cut off and placed on the tolbooth. They were buried on the N side of the cathedral. Some others suffered at the foot of the Howgate, where the martyrs’ fountain stands. The tolbooth was so crowded with prisoners at the time, that they had to sleep by turns, and a great many of the poor people, convicted without evidence, were banished to the plantations. When James II. succeeded to the throne, the Council sent to the King their expressions of ‘sincere joy,’ and, when late in the end of Oct. 1688 he was in difficulties, a body of 1200 men was raised for his assistance; but these, refusing to obey the magistrates, never left the city, and had to be disbanded in January 1689. On the 24th of the same month, a loyal address was prepared to Prince William of Orange, and, still later, a body of 500 men (the foundation of the regiment now known as the Cameronians) embodied according to tradition in one day, was placed under the command of the Earl of Argyll, and sent to Edinburgh to assist in guarding the Estates then engaged in deliberating upon the settlement of the Crown in favour of William and Mary.

After William’s accession, when the Darien scheme was projected, Glasgow, which had already experienced to some extent the advantages of commerce, entered into the speculation with great alacrity. The Council, on behalf of the burgh, took stock to the value of £3000 sterling; the citizens subscribed largely of their means—many of them their all; and not a few embarked personally in the expedition. The last of these sailed from Rothesay Bay on 14 Sept. 1699, the four frigates that went carrying 1200 emigrants, among whom was the last of the old family of Stewart of Minto, once the municipal chiefs of Glasgow, and whose decay has already been referred to. The unhappy sacrifice of the scheme to English jealousy, and William’s faithlessness are well known. Of all the emigrants, but a score or two of broken-down and beggared men ever reached their native land again, and hundreds of families at home, who had been in affluent circumstances, were ruined. The news reached Glasgow about the middle of 1700, and so severely did the city suffer from the shock, that it was not till 18 years after that her merchants again possessed ships of their own.

Here, on the eve of the Union of the two kingdoms, which, disastrous as it was in its first results, has since tended to promote so greatly the prosperity of the country, we may again pause and consider the progress that Glasgow had made since the time of the Reformation, and that notwithstanding the famine, fires, plagues, and disasters that we have recounted. The city seems not to have extended its limits very far beyond the earlier bounds, though, from the great increase in population, the old parts must have been much more closely built, and spaces formerly open covered with houses. *The Dictionnaire Geographique*, published at Paris in 1705, says it ‘was large enough, but thinly peopled,’ and Clelland asserts that at the Union, Glasgow had not extended beyond its old ports, viz.:—on the E, the Gallowgate Port, near St Mungo’s Lane; on the W, the West Port, at the head of Stockwell Street; on the S, the Water Port, near the old bridge; on the N, the Stable Green

Port, at the Bishops' Palace; on the NW, Rottenrow Port; while all the adjoining ground now occupied by Bell Street, Candleriggs, King Street, and Princes Street was occupied by corn-fields; but yet, notwithstanding this, there had been a very marked change in its position and condition. As we have seen, it was, at the time of the Reformation, eleventh on the roll of Scottish burghs, and was stented for £13, 10s. Scots; in 1695 it stood second (Edinburgh being its only superior), and was stented for £1800 Scots. The population, which at the Reformation was about 4500, had, by 1600, become about 7000. In 1660 this had grown to 14,678, but the troubles of the next 28 years had such an injurious effect that, in 1688, this had decreased to 11,948. In 1701 there were 9994 'examinable persons' recorded in the city, and this name must have applied apparently to younger people than would now be termed adults, for a little later (1708) the total population is returned at 12,766. A new tolbooth had been erected near the Cross in 1626, superseding the old one at the foot of the High Street. It was a fine picturesque building, is described by a contemporary writer as 'a very sumptuous, regulated, uniform fabric, large and lofty, most industriously and artificially carved from the very foundation to the superstructure, to the great admiration of strangers,' and as, 'without exception, the paragon of beauty in the west.' All that now remains of both structures is the Cross steeple, which has been happily preserved from the destruction that has overtaken so many of the old buildings of Glasgow, though, in 1814, it had a narrow escape, and such a fate was only averted by a majority of votes in the council of the day. The Cross itself, which had replaced the older one at the end of Rotten Row, was removed in 1659 as 'altogether defaced,' and all trace of it is lost. The houses along the streets leading from the Cross had piazzas. Defoe, writing of Glasgow, in 1723, says 'The City consists of Four principal Streets in the Form of a Cross, with the Town-House and Market Place in the Middle, where as you walk you see the whole Town at once. The Houses are of Free Stone, of an Equal height, and supported with Pillars, and the Streets being spacious and well pav'd, add to the Beauty of the Place.' He also adds that 'this City is strictly *Presbyterian*, and is the best affected to the Government of any in Scotland.'

It is a somewhat curious contrast to the present state of affairs that in the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries Glasgow was noted for its beauty. One of Cromwell's soldiers describes it, in 1650, as 'not so big or rich yet, to all 'a much sweeter and more delightful place than Edinburgh.' Another English traveller named Franck, whose opinion of the tolbooth has been already given, and who visited the city a little later, speaks in high terms of 'the splendour and dignity of this city of Glasgow, which surpasseth most, if not all, the corporations in Scotland,' and also mentions with approval 'the exact decorum in every society.' This praise may be accepted with the less hesitation when we consider that the writer was not on the whole favourably impressed with Scotland, and did not hesitate to say so. 'A satirist,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'with regard to every other place Franck describes Glasgow as the "nonsuch of Scotland," where an "English florist may pick up a posie."' Morer, who wrote in 1689, says, in the work already quoted, that 'Glasgow has the reputation of the finest town in Scotland, not excepting Edinburgh;' and Defoe, in his *Journey Through Scotland*, published in 1723, says almost enthusiastically, 'Glasgow is the beautifullest little City I have seen in Britain; it stands deliciously on the banks of the river Clyde, over which there is a fair Stone Bridge of Eight Arches.' And in a subsequent edition he says still more in its praise, 'the four principal streets are the fairest for breadth and the finest built that I have ever seen in one city together. The houses are all of stone, and generally uniform in height as well as in front. The lower stories for the most part stand on vast square Doric columns with arches which open into the shops, adding to the strength as well as beauty

of the building. In a word, 'tis one of the cleanliest, most beautiful, and best built cities in Great Britain.' Defoe's description is later than the Union, and about the time when it was beginning to bear fruit, but the others are earlier, and yet alike they give us a picture of Glasgow still rural, but beginning to have the germs of its future greatness in its increasing trade, which was, in Defoe's time, quickly outgrowing the little commencement that had, in the beginning of the 18th century, been made in the manufacture of tobacco, the refining of sugar, and the making of soap.

The growing importance of the city is evident from the fact that in 1702 the provost, Hugh Montgomerie of Busby, was one of the commissioners appointed to go to London to carry on negotiations for a treaty of Union, and the council agreed that the city should bear the expense of his journey. Notwithstanding this little mark of attention, the Union proposal was received by the inhabitants of Glasgow, particularly by the lower orders, with as much bitterness as elsewhere throughout the country. The populace of Glasgow, with a pet grievance of their own because, instead of returning a member of parliament for themselves, they were in future only to share one with Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, became so much excited that the magistrates deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation that not more than three persons should assemble together after sunset. A most injudicious and inflammatory sermon, preached by the Rev. James Clark, minister of the Tron Church, on 7 Nov. 1706, a sacramental Fast-day, was regarded as a direct encouragement and injunction to insurrection, and caused the murmurs of discontent, to which the opposition had been hitherto confined, to rise into open violence. Within two hours after the sermon drums were beat through the streets, and the people, gathering in immense numbers, fairly overturned the authority of the magistrates. Finding that the magistrates and council refused their request to present a remonstrance to parliament on the subject of the Union, they attacked the council-house and the residence of the provost, Mr Aird. After a short lull there was a fresh outbreak, when the mob disarmed the town-guard, stormed the tolbooth, and seized the town's arms, which consisted of 250 halberets. With these they marched about the streets, forcing their way into the houses of those supposed to be favourable to the Union, searching for arms, and plundering at the same time. The house of the provost was rifled, and he himself, attacked on the street, only escaped with his life by timely concealment and subsequent flight to Edinburgh. The rioters, who had adopted a sort of rude military system, then formed the bold resolution of marching to the capital and dispersing the parliament, and they actually set out for this purpose under the leadership of a Jacobite publican named Finlay. Starting with a body of men by no means numerous, Finlay was met at Kilsyth by the intelligence that cavalry and infantry were already on their way from Edinburgh to put down the riot. At first, nothing dismayed, he determined to fight, and sent to Glasgow for 400 men who had been left behind; but as they did not come, the disappointed leader and his companions returned to Glasgow, and, laying down their arms, separated. This was the end of disturbances that had lasted for four weeks, and the publican and some of the other leaders were arrested immediately after and carried to Edinburgh. Technically they had forfeited their lives, as being guilty of high treason; and it says much for the strength and moderation of Queen Anne's government that shortly after the Union Act passed into law, they were all liberated without further punishment than their temporary imprisonment. Had there been competent leaders the insurrection might have proved formidable, but no man of mark and influence in the W of Scotland had any connection with it, and but a very short time elapsed before the Glasgow citizens became fully alive to the advantages the Union had brought them in the opening of the American trade, etc.; in fact we may almost say that it was at this time that Glasgow entered

upon that successful career of industry and enterprise which, in due course, rendered it the chief seat of the commerce and manufactures of Scotland.

The rebellion of 1715 did not much affect Glasgow, excepting in so far as it gave the city an opportunity of displaying its liberality and loyalty and its sincere attachment to the principles of the revolution of 1688. The citizens raised a regiment of 600 men, which they drilled and maintained at their own expense, paying the common men at the rate of 8d. per day. This regiment was placed at the disposal of the government, and it rendered good service by performing the important duty of guarding Stirling Castle, town, and bridge, while the Duke of Argyll marched northward to meet the Highlanders under the Earl of Mar at Sheriffmuir. In the meantime the inhabitants had zealously provided for the safety of the city by constructing rude fortifications, protected by a ditch 12 feet wide and 6 deep. The town's accounts at the time contain numerous entries of payment to artificers and labourers, who were employed in the operations of forming the trenches and barricades, of planting the guns which they already possessed, of the freight of eight great guns from Port Glasgow, etc. On 5 Dec. the Duke of Argyll came to Glasgow and took up his lodgings with Mr Campbell of Shawfield, and on the following day, accompanied by the magistrates and several of the nobility and gentry, he reviewed the troops then lying in the town and inspected the defensive preparations made by the inhabitants. Although the war did not come to their own doors, the rebellion was nevertheless a costly affair to the citizens; and amongst other grievances we find the magistrates complaining to the Duke of Argyll that they had to maintain and guard 353 rebel prisoners, 'who are lying in the town's hand and in custody in the castle prison' (the old bishop's palace, which could not have been a very secure prison, for they required a guard of about 100 men). Notwithstanding, however, all the heavy charges to which it was subjected, the city could afford to be grateful to those who had assisted it in time of trial. In 1716, on the suppression of the rebellion, an order was made that 'a silver tankard, weighting forty-eight ounce, thirteen drop, at 7s. sterling per ounce; and a sett of sugar boxes, weighting nineteen ounce, fourteen drop, at 8s. per ounce; and a server wing, weighting thirty-one ounce and twelve drop, at 6s. 4d. per ounce, be presented to Colonel William Maxwell of Cardonald 'as a mark of the town's favour and respect towards him for his good service in taking upon him the regulation and management of all the guards that were kept in the city during the rebellion and confusions in the neighbourhood.

Within a few years after the rebellion, viz., in 1725, a riot broke out in the city, which was so painful and fatal in its consequences, that for half a century after its occurrence it called up to every son of St Mungo reminiscences of the most bitter and exciting kind. This disturbance was caused by the imposition of the first malt tax. As most of the people then drank beer, the new duty was by no means very popular; and in Glasgow, on 23 June, the day on which the operation of the tax began, the mob arose, obstructed the excisemen, and assumed such a threatening attitude, that on the evening of the next day Captain Bushell entered the town with two companies of Lord Dcloraine's regiment of foot. This did not, however, prevent the mob from assailing the house of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, who was then M.P. for the Glasgow district of burghs, and who had rendered himself particularly obnoxious in connection with the matter by his support of the tax. The house stood in the Trongate on the site of Glassford Street, and was by far the finest in the city, but the rioters completely dismantled it and destroyed the furniture. The magistrates, not dreading such acts of violence, had retired to a tavern to spend the evening, when about eleven o'clock p.m. tidings were brought them of the work of havoc and demolition then in progress, while at the same time a sergeant came from Bushell to inquire if he should beat to arms; but the

provost, who appears to have been either a timid man or one averse to proceed to extremities, declined the proffered military aid. Next day the mob was still in a very excited state, and so annoyed Bushell's sentinels by throwing stones at them, that the captain ordered out all his men and formed a hollow square in the vicinity of the guardhouse, at the SW corner of Candleriggs. This movement was followed by another shower of stones directed against the soldiers, and Captain Bushell, without any authority from the civil power, ordered his men to fire, when two persons in the crowd were killed on the spot and others wounded. This so roused the inhabitants that, thirsting for vengeance, they assailed the town-house magazine, carried forth the arms, and rang the fire-bell to arouse the city. The provost—Miller—being alarmed at the probable results of a further collision between the military and the people, requested Bushell to remove his soldiers, which he accordingly did in the direction of Dumbarton Castle. This did not, however, avert further catastrophe, for the mob, still excited and inflamed, followed on the line of retreat in great force, and by-and-by began to act upon the offensive, when the captain again ordered his men to fire, and several persons fell. In all there were nine persons killed and seventeen wounded in this unfortunate affair, and as usually happens in such cases it was not merely the assailants or rabble who suffered, but many respectable persons were shot down who happened to be in the crowd or its neighbourhood either accidentally or from motives of curiosity. The military reached the castle of Dumharton in safety, with the exception of two of the soldiers who were captured by the mob, and only one of whom suffered any ill-treatment. Previous to the attack on his house Mr Campbell had removed with his family to his country-house at Woodhall, about 8 miles distant from the city, whither he had gone on 22 June. It has been asserted that private threats or hints had reached him of the coming attack, and that, had he given this information in sufficient time to the magistrates, all the unhappy mischief might have been prevented. As soon as word of the serious nature of the disturbances reached headquarters, General Wade set out with a considerable force of horse, foot, and artillery, and took possession of the city. He was accompanied by Duncan Forbes of Culloden, the Lord Advocate, who proceeded to make an investigation into the case, the result of which was that nineteen persons were apprehended and delivered over to Captain Bushell, and by him and the two companies under his command they were taken to Edinburgh and lodged in the castle. On the same day, the 16th of July, the whole of the magistrates, from the provost down to the deacon-convener—including even some who had been absent from Glasgow during the time of the riots—were apprehended at the instance of the Lord Advocate, and imprisoned first in their own tolbooth and then in Edinburgh Castle, whither they were escorted by a considerable body of horse and foot. The charge against them was that they had favoured the riots and winked at the destruction of Campbell's house, but it is plain that the utmost that can be laid to their charge was want of due preparation and energy in repressing the disturbance. After one day's detention the Lords of Justiciary granted their application for bail, and they were liberated and set out on their return to Glasgow. Six miles from the city they were met by about 200 of the inhabitants, who escorted them home with every demonstration of respect, amid the joyous ringing of bells. The magistrates were afterwards freed from blame, but of the nineteen persons of inferior rank who had been arrested, two were banished for ever, while nine were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, and eight were liberated after considerable terms of detention. An attempt was made by the magistrates to bring Bushell to trial for the murder of nine of the citizens, but he was screened by 'the powers that be,' for he not only got out of the difficulty, but was promoted in the service. To aggravate the already sufficiently distressing case, Campbell was, on application to

parliament, granted indemnity for his loss of £6080, which the city had to pay, besides other expenses amounting to over £3000. The inhabitants long regarded this Shawfield affair with a burning sense of injustice suffered by them, and the compensation granted was universally considered as excessive. With his compensation money Mr Campbell purchased the fine estate and island of Islay, which passed from the family about thirty years ago.

The painful recollection of the Shawfield slaughter and its heavy fines did not prevent the citizens of Glasgow from coming forward with alacrity in defence of the reigning family during the rebellion of 1745. On this occasion they raised two battalions of 600 men each for the service of the government. In Sept. 1745 Charles Edward wrote to the magistrates demanding that the sum of £15,000 sterling, all the arms in the city, and the arrears of taxes due to the government should be forwarded to him for the use of his army. The magistrates did not comply at the time, as they had hopes of relief from the army of Sir John Cope, but the demand of the Prince was soon enforced by John Hay—formerly a Writer to the Signet, and then quarter-master in the Highland army—and the Clan MacGregor under Glengyle. The magistrates with much difficulty induced Mr Hay to accept a composition of £5000 in money and £500 in goods, with which he departed on 30 Sept., after his followers had been quartered on the city for four days. After the unfortunate march to Derby the Prince in his retreat entered Glasgow on 26 Dec., his advanced guard having arrived the day before. The necessities of the mountaineers were at this time extreme. The great majority of them were bareheaded and barefooted and their garments in rags, and these with their matted hair, long beards, and keen and famished aspect, imparted to them an appearance peculiarly savage and ferocious. At this time the volunteers equipped at the expense of the city were posted at Edinburgh for the defence of the capital. Alike to punish the city for appearing in arms against him and to clothe his naked host, the Chevalier ordered the magistrates forthwith to provide 6000 short-cloth coats, 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, 6000 waistcoats, and 6000 blue bonnets, the greater portion of which articles were by great exertions supplied in a few days. He also exacted large contributions in bestial, corn, hay, and straw. The Pretender evacuated the city on 3 Jan. 1746 after a sojourn of ten days, and took with him hostages for the supply of the remaining portion of the clothing still unfurnished, and which was afterwards duly forwarded to the rebel camp at Bannockburn.

While in Glasgow the Chevalier lodged in the house formerly belonging to Campbell of Shawfield, which, notwithstanding the treatment it had suffered during the malt-tax riots, was still the most elegant in the city, and which now belonged to Mr Glassford of Dugalston. The Prince was conciliatory. He sat down to table twice a day accompanied by some of his officers and a few devoted Jacobite ladies, whose sympathies he was much more successful in enlisting than those of their male relatives. After his men had been got into better condition by being fed and clothed, Charles treated the inhabitants to a grand review on the Green, but they looked coldly on, and indeed so odious was his cause that almost all the principal inhabitants suspended business by closing their shops and counting-houses during his stay. He remarked with bitterness that nowhere had he made so few friends as in Glasgow, for he only procured sixty adherents during his sojourn, and these were the very scum of the place. Indeed the provost of the time—Cochrane—allows him even less, for he says the Prince's only recruit was 'ane drunken shoemaker, who must soon have fled his country for debt, if not for treason.' So keenly did Charles feel the Whiggism of the city that it is matter of tradition in Glasgow that but for the manly and generous resistance of Cameron of Lochiel the place would have been sacked and burned. The Glasgow volunteers were engaged in

the Battle of Falkirk, where they suffered severely, and seem to have behaved with some courage, for a contemporary song says, that the cavalry ran away,

'But the Glasgow militia they gave a platoon,
Which made the bold rebels come tumbling down.'

Thrown into confusion by the precipitate retreat of Gardiner's dragoons, they were severely handled by the Highlanders, who always regarded those who *voluntarily* took up arms against them with much stronger feelings of hostility than they evinced towards the regular troops whose proper trade was fighting. Dugald Graham, a pedlar, and afterwards bellman of Glasgow, who accompanied the Pretender's forces and published a rhyming *History of the Rebellion*, after narrating the defeat of Hawley's Horse, proceeds,—

'The south side being fairly won,
They faced north as had been done,
Where next stood to bide the brush
The Volunteers, who zealous
Kept firing close till near surrounded,
And by the flying horse confounded,
They suffered sair into this place;
No Highlander pity'd their case;
"Ye curs'd militia," they did swear,
"What a devil did bring you here?"'

On receipt of the news of the victory of Culloden there were great rejoicings throughout the city. Apart from their Whiggism, some satisfaction was no doubt felt by the inhabitants in the ruin of a cause that had cost them over £14,000, and no doubt still more was felt when Parliament, in 1749, granted £10,000 to the city as part indemnification for the losses sustained from the rebels.

There are some interesting accounts of Glasgow towards the middle of the 18th century, which we may refer to in passing; Defoe's account of it has been already mentioned, and his sketches of its commercial condition will be further referred to in the section regarding *Trade*. In 1736 M'Ure's *History of Glasgow* appeared. In his time the city was 1½ mile in length and about ¾ mile in width. There were 20 stone bridges, only one of which, however, was across the Clyde, 8 gates, 10 principal streets, and 17 wynds. There were 3 parks—the Fir park on the banks of the Molendinar Burn (now the Necropolis), the New Green (the present Green), and the Old Green to the W of it. All three had trees, the first firs, the others elms. All around were corn-fields, gardens, and orchards. There were 144 shopkeepers, 5 sugar-works, a rope-work, 3 tanyards, a brewery, an iron-work, a linen manufactory, and a tobacco spinning factory. While M'Ure thus describes the outward condition of the city, the late Rev. Dr Alexander Carlyle of Inveresk furnishes some interesting glimpses of its social condition in his *Autobiography* published in 1860. Carlyle attended the University in 1743 and 1744. In point of knowledge, he says Glasgow had the advantage over Edinburgh, as 'learning seemed to be an object of more importance, and the habit of application much more general,' but he considered Edinburgh superior in 'manner of living, and in those accomplishments, and that taste that belong to people of opulence and persons of education.' There were few gentry, and the manner of living was 'coarse and vulgar;' not half-a-dozen families in town had men servants, and 'some of these were kept by the professors who had boarders. The principal merchants took an early dinner with their families at home, and then resorted to the coffee-house or tavern [which explains how the magistrates came to be in a tavern at the time of the malt-tax riot] to read the newspapers which they generally did in companies of four or five in separate rooms, over a bottle of claret or a bowl of punch.' Female society he does not seem to have found very enchanting, for he says that there was no teacher of French or music in the city, and that the young ladies had very ungenial manners, and nothing to recommend them but good looks and fine clothes. The aristocracy had not yet come to the conclusion that intellectual culture was only to be had in a more southern clime,

for among Carlyle's fellow-students were Lord Blantyre, Lord Cassillis, and Andrew Hamilton, afterwards Earl of Selkirk, of whom the latter was so studious that Carlyle describes him as more fit for a professor than an Earl. In the *New Statistical Account* Mr Dugald Bannatyne has furnished some further particulars of the same nature, and applying to the same period, with one a little later. He says the first main-door houses as apart from flats were built about 1735. Living was cheap—a fact noticed also by Dr Carlyle, who says it was possible to dine on roast beef, potatoes, and small beer for 4d.—and simple dinners with two courses were introduced about 1786. The people were in general religious—at least in the observance of Sunday, on which day some 'did not sweep or dust the house, nor make the beds, nor allow any food to be cooked or dressed,' while others 'opened only as much of the shutters of their windows as would serve to enable the inmates to move up and down, or an individual to sit at the opening to read.' Smollett, who was born at Bonhill in Dumbar-tonshire in 1721, and educated and apprenticed to a surgeon in Glasgow, has also left on record his opinions of the city in the middle of the 18th century in *Roderick Random* (1748), and still more in *Humphry Clinker* (1771). In the former it figures merely as the place of Roderick's education and apprenticeship, but from the descriptions given of it in the chapters of the books relating thereto, Smollett seems to have entertained a very poor opinion of the social and moral condition of Glasgow, and he is rather hard on the town council, for in the last chapter he makes Roderick say, 'We got notice that the magistrates intended next day to compliment us with the freedom of their town, upon which my father, considering their complaisance in the right point of view, ordered the horses to the coach early in the morning.' In *Humphry Clinker* the opinions are much more favourable, and Bramble describes the city as 'one of the prettiest towns in Europe,' and 'one of the most flourishing in Great Britain. In short, it is a perfect beehive in point of industry. It stands partly on a gentle declivity, but the greatest part of it is in a plain watered by the river Clyde. The streets are straight, open, airy, and well paved, and the houses lofty and well built of hewn stone. At the upper end of the town there is a venerable cathedral that may be compared with York Minster or Westminster, and about the middle of the descent from this to the Cross is the College, a respectable pile of building, with all manner of accommodation for the professors and students, including an elegant library and an observatory well provided with astronomical instruments.' The number of the inhabitants is set down as 30,000, and notice is taken of certain defects in Glasgow matters. 'The water of their public pumps is generally hard and brackish—an imperfection the less excusable as the river Clyde runs by their doors. . . . And there are rivulets and springs above the Cathedral sufficient to fill a large reservoir with excellent water, which might be thence distributed to all the different parts of the city. It is of more consequence to consult the health of the inhabitants in this article than to employ so much attention in beautifying their town with new streets, squares, and churches. Another defect not so easily remedied is the shallowness of the river. . . . The people of Glasgow have a noble spirit of enterprise. . . . I became acquainted with Mr Cochran, who may be styled one of the sages of this kingdom. He was first magistrate at the time of the last rebellion. I sat as member when he was examined in the House of Commons, on which occasion Mr P[itt] observed he had never heard such a sensible evidence given at that bar. I was also introduced to Dr John Gordon, . . . who is the father of the linen manufacture in this place, and was the great promoter of the city workhouse, infirmary, and other works of public utility. . . . I moreover conversed with Mr G[lassford], whom I take to be one of the greatest merchants in Europe. In the last war he is said to have had at one time five-and-twenty ships with their cargoes his own property, and to have

traded for above half a million sterling a year. The last war was a fortunate period for the commerce of Glasgow. The merchants, considering that their ships bound for America, launching out at once into the Atlantic by the north of Ireland, pursued a trade very little frequented by privateers, resolved to insure one another, and saved a very considerable sum by this resolution, as few or none of their ships were taken.' He again has a fling at the council, for Melford says that the party was at once 'complimented with the freedom of the town.' The comparative map given in Mr MacGeorge's *Old Glasgow* shows that about the same time, in 1773, the city extended along both sides of High Street and Saltmarket, and was closely built from Saltmarket to Stockwell Street, while buildings extended westward along Argyle Street as far as Jamaica Street; northward as far as Castle Street, about the site of the Royal Infirmary, and along Drygate, and as far as Ark Lane opening off Duke Street; eastward along Gallowgate as far as Barrack Street, and along New Street and Kirk Street; and southward along both sides of Main Street, Gorbals, and along a part of Rutherglen Loan, Norfolk Street, and Clyde Terrace.

After the '45 the next important affair in which we find the citizens of Glasgow engaged is the cordial effort which they made to assist government at the outbreak of the American war of independence. Now-a-days, however, these exertions are attributed not so much to patriotism, as to a feeling of self-interest, for Glasgow had long enjoyed a lucrative and lion's share in the tobacco trade, the very existence of which was threatened by the war that had broken out. Upon the news of the first determined stand made by the Americans at Lexington and Bunker's Hill in 1775 reaching Glasgow, the magistrates convened a meeting of the inhabitants, when it was resolved to give all support to government in its efforts to break the spirit of the colonists. A body of 1000 men was accordingly raised at an expense of more than £10,000, and placed at the disposal of the Crown. The determination to subdue the Americans took so strong a hold on the minds of the Glasgow people, that many of the principal citizens formed themselves into a recruiting corps for the purpose of completing the numbers of the Glasgow regiment. Mr James Finlay, father of Mr K. Finlay, afterwards of Castle-Toward, played the bagpipes in the recruiting band; Mr John Wardrop, a Virginia merchant, beat a drum; and other 'citizens of credit and renown' officiated as fifers, standard bearers, etc.; Mr Spiers of Elderslie, Mr Cunningham of Lainshaw, and other merchants hired their ships as transports, but Mr Glassford of Dugaldston, who was then the most extensive foreign merchant in Glasgow, and had twenty-five ships of his own, disapproving of the coercive measures then in progress, laid up most of his vessels in the harbour of Port Glasgow.

After being at peace internally for a long time there was a fresh outburst of the mob spirit in 1779. There were two 'No-Popery' riots in January and February, in the first of which the rioters attacked the congregation of a Roman Catholic chapel in High Street and destroyed the altar piece. On the second occasion their violence was directed against Robert Bagnal, a potter, who was a Roman Catholic. His house near the Gallowgate was set on fire and burned down along with several adjoining houses, and his warehouse in King Street was wrecked. Much damage was done during the two days the city was in possession of the mob, and the community had afterwards a heavy bill to pay for the havoc which these thoughtless men committed. In the same year a demonstration of weavers against the proposal to remit the duties on French cambric was peacefully dispersed, but the same good fortune did not attend the magistrates in 1787, when the weavers, after agitating in vain for an increase of wages, tried to gain their point by force. After many acts of violence had been committed against the persons and property of the men who continued working at the old rate—webs being cut, and the contents of warehouses flung into the street to be burned—and the magistrates them-

selves stoned, the intervention of the military became necessary, and a detachment of the 39th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Kellet was summoned. Near Park-house, in Duke Street, the soldiers were assailed with brickbats by the mob, and the Riot Act having been read they fired, killing three persons and wounding several others. The riotous spirit was fairly subdued by this painful measure, and it is a curious fact that afterwards many of the weavers enlisted into the very regiment that had inflicted punishment on their brethren.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and particularly during the 'Radical Times' from 1816 to 1820, Glasgow was from time to time in a somewhat threatening condition, more especially in 1819 and 1820, when the citizens were kept in a state of the most painful excitement and suspense, as the working classes were in great distress and strongly imbued with a revolutionary spirit. Nearly all who were taken prisoners at Bonny-muir were men from Glasgow, and two of them were executed at Stirling for high treason; while on 30 Aug. 1820, James Wilson, a weaver from Strathaven, was hanged and beheaded on Glasgow Green, for his share in the insurrectionary movements of the time.

From this time till 1848 the history of the city is a record of progress and gradual growth in size and trade, almost the only exciting episode being the fire attending the Disruption, and the subsequent second meeting of the Free Church General Assembly in Glasgow in October 1843. The year 1848 was, however, marked by the outbreak of what was probably the most serious burst of violence that ever occurred in Glasgow, not so much on account of the events which actually took place as from the disaster threatened and prevented, and from the circumstance also that for a day or two a feeling of the greatest insecurity and alarm prevailed over the whole kingdom. In the first days of the month of March so much distress existed amongst the lower orders in Glasgow, from lack of work, that the authorities engaged many of them to break stones until labour on a more extensive scale could be provided. On the afternoon and evening of Saturday 4 March meal was distributed at the City Hall to almost all who chose to apply for it. Meanwhile large meetings (ostensibly of the unemployed) were daily held on the Green, and on Sunday, 5 March, at one of these great gatherings, political harangues of a very inflammatory description were delivered by designing demagogues, who urged the people to demand food or money as a right, irrespective of any equivalent in the shape of labour. On Monday the 6th another great meeting was held on the Green, swelled by this time by all the thieves and desperadoes in the city, who, from their usual dens in the wynds, vennels, and closes, had scented the mischief that was brewing, and sallied out to originate or augment confusion and disorder that they might profit by the consequences. After some hours had been spent in making and listening to wild speeches, in which the mob were counselled to 'do a deed worthy of the name of France,' the whole multitude moved off to the City Hall to ascertain what measures the magistrates and relief committee were taking on behalf of the unemployed. It was soon evident, however, that it was neither food nor labour that they wanted. After some of the Green Market stalls had been overturned, the leaders drew them off towards the Green, whence, armed with bars torn from iron railings and with bludgeons, they, about four o'clock in the afternoon, once more entered the city, sacked the bakers' and provision shops in London Street as they passed along, and, reaching Trongate, attacked a gun-maker's shop and took from it all the guns, pistols, and ammunition. Hardware shops shared the same fate, and the mob, now partially armed, dispersed in various directions, but the main body, rifling the shops as they went along, found their way by various avenues into Ingram Street. From this the rioters spread all over the city, constantly receiving accessions to their numbers from all the thieves' haunts they passed, and devoting their attention to every shop they came to where any plunder was likely to be obtained. It was emphatically

a thieving raid on a most daring and majestic scale, perpetrated in the light of open day. The more experienced thieves confined themselves to gold watches, jewellery, and other valuables, and sneaked off when their pockets were full; but the scum of whatever neighbourhood the mob approached took advantage of the general license, and men, women, and children were seen running through the streets to their own houses with cheeses, chests of tea, firkins of butter, new boots and shoes, and in short anything which came most readily to hand. Had a body of 50 or 100 policemen been led against the mob at the outset, the rioters would have been scattered, but the whole matter was so sudden that everybody was panic-stricken, police officials and all. At length as the afternoon wore on, dragoons, brought from the old cavalry barracks in Eglinton Street, Gorbals, and the 1st Royal Regiment, made their appearance on the scene, the Riot Act was read, and the cavalry cleared the streets by making repeated charges, in the course of which they destroyed three barricades (formed by overturned carts) in King Street, Gallowgate, and High Street, these being the first creations of the kind ever seen in Glasgow. The citizens hurried in hundreds to the Exchange, where they were sworn in as special constables, after which they patrolled the streets in strong parties dispersing the rioters in all directions. Next morning the military, reinforced by two companies of the 71st regiment (sent from Edinburgh by special train), were distributed throughout the city, and strong bodies of special constables patrolled the streets; but about mid-day word was brought that, notwithstanding these preparations, the mob had resolved to stop the public mills and dismantle the gasworks, with the intention of utterly destroying the industrial and social order of the city. A small body of veterans, aided by some special constables and police officers, attacked a party of the mob who were assailing the silk mill of Messrs Campbell in John Street, but were unable to cope with the force against them. In their retreat along John Street they were so pressed that they at last fired, killing one man and wounding several others, of whom five subsequently died; and this volley, though fired somewhat illegally, without the presence or order of a magistrate, ended the disturbances. The value of property destroyed and carried away and the expenses connected with the riots amounted to £7111, 9s. 5d. Thirty-five of the ringleaders were convicted at the Spring Circuit, and received sentences varying from eighteen years' transportation to one year's imprisonment.

In 1857 the failure of the Great Western Bank, brought about by a commercial panic in America, caused much anxiety, and so disturbed was the condition of things that the magistrates sent to Edinburgh for additional troops, which, however, were not required. The call per share was the ruinous one of £125.

In 1875, at the O'Connell celebration on 5 August, serious riots occurred in Partick, a procession having been attacked while passing through some of the streets. The burgh was in a disturbed state for two days, during which it was found necessary to read the Riot Act. Though in the suppression of the disturbance there were no lives lost many persons were severely injured. In 1878 the greatest of the city's modern misfortunes befel in the failure, on 2 October, of the City of Glasgow Bank, which, established in 1839, was—with the exception of a very brief period in 1857, at the time of the panic caused by the failure of the Western Bank—up almost to the very day of its suspension, considered to be sound and successful. The stoppage was followed by the failure of a number of commercial firms with liabilities to the City of Glasgow Bank of about £12,000,000, while an investigation of affairs brought out the fact that the bad debts, which would have to be paid up by the shareholders, amounted to £7,345,359, and subsequent calls by the liquidators of £2750 per £100 of stock, left but few solvent contributories. A fund of about £400,000 was raised throughout the country for the relief of ruined shareholders, and its distribution brought some comfort in many cases, while a charitable fund of over £27,000

was expended in relieving the distress among the working classes.

Glasgow has, however, in the face of all disaster invariably shown great power of recovery—for as we shall see in the section on *Trade*, as one industry declined and ruin impended another has always arisen to take its place—and since 1878 the history of the city has been, in the main, one of continued prosperity established on a sounder basis than during the period of inflation that preceded the failure of the City Bank. The few disasters that have occurred may be noticed before reference is made to the more pleasing features of progress. Of matters of minor importance may be mentioned—first, the explosions which occurred in connection with the gasworks on 20 January 1883, and again on 5 January 1891. By the former, one of the three great gasometers on the south side was completely shattered, while almost simultaneously other explosions took place at the canal bridge at Maryhill and at the Buchanan Street Station; and official investigation proved that all the outrages had been perpetrated by Irish agitators, of whom ten were ultimately arrested and tried, five being sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the others to penal servitude for seven years. By the explosion of 1891 two of the gasometers at the works at Dawsholm were completely wrecked, but this time the occurrence was thought to be due to some accidental cause. Second, the capsizing of the *Daphne* steamer while being launched from Linthouse yard on 3 July 1883, by which 124 of the workmen employed on board were drowned. Third, a panic and crush following on a false alarm of fire at the Star Music Hall on 1 November 1884, when 14 persons were killed and 20 injured. Fourth, an extensive strike among the employees of the various railway companies at Christmas, 1890, which caused considerable inconvenience and even danger. Of more serious commercial import was the great falling off in the shipbuilding trade in 1884-87, which not only caused a great deal of distress among the workmen immediately concerned, but also brought about stagnation among kindred industries. In 1883 the maximum tonnage ever recorded was reached (404,383 tons), 'activity in every yard was at its height, and masters and men were perhaps too busy, it may be too sanguine, to take sufficient note of the fact, patent to others, that the demands of a depressed commerce, then and within a measurable prospective distance, did not seem to justify so extraordinary an output. The ship-owning concerns, great and small, seemed suddenly to pause and take a survey of the times, to find that the carrying capacity and speed-power of the shipping afloat were greatly in excess of immediate requirements. Thereupon fresh orders to the shipbuilder ceased with never-to-be-forgotten suddenness, and speedily it became apparent that bad times were in store for the trade, for master and workman alike. From the middle of 1883 the contracts on hand were numerous enough to contribute a fair amount of labour during some months thereafter; but as one vessel after another was put into the river, its place in the yard remained vacant, and those employed on it were discharged.' In 1884 the tonnage launched was only 262,000, and worse times were in store, as it was still lower in the following year. (See CLYDE.) The industry revived considerably in 1888 and the succeeding years, but is still subject to great fluctuations, the number of vessels built in 1895 having been only 227, including 44 sailing and 183 steam vessels.

On 16 June 1887 the citizens celebrated with the heartiest loyalty the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The city was gaily decorated throughout, and the day's celebrations began with a thanksgiving service in the Cathedral, conducted by ministers connected with the Established, Free, and U.P. Churches, and officially attended by the Town Council and the other leading public bodies. Thereafter 6000 poor people were entertained to dinner by the Corporation; a grand review of regulars and volunteers took place on the Green, a banquet was given in the Corporation Galleries, per-

formances of vocal and instrumental music were given on the Green and in Kelvingrove, Queen's, and Alexandra Parks, and a great ball was given by the Corporation in St Andrew's Halls. For the Imperial Institute, Glasgow made the highest contribution (£7404) of any town in the kingdom, and was over all only surpassed in the amount by the counties of Sussex and Surrey; while Her Majesty was pleased to direct that a replica of the statue of the Prince Consort in George Square should be erected in Windsor Great Park as a personal memorial of the Women's Jubilee Offering. Similar rejoicings again took place in 1897, Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, on the completion of her 60th year's reign. The school children of the city were entertained on Saturday, June 19, in the various public parks; the magistrates attended divine service on Sunday the 20th in the Cathedral; a military tournament and review took place in the Queen's Park on Tuesday; over 6000 poor received a dinner and many others were treated at home; a banquet was held in the City Chambers, the city was gaily decorated, and numerous pyrotechnic displays were given in the evening. It was resolved to rebuild the older part of the Royal Infirmary as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee. During these sixty years of Queen Victoria's reign the population of Glasgow increased from 249,000 to 833,000, and the revenue of the various departments of the Corporation, the tonnage of registered shipping, and the revenue of the Clyde have increased enormously.

The year 1888 is memorable for the International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art, which, opened in buildings erected for the purpose on the S side of Kelvingrove Park, on 8 May, and closed on 10 November, was, during that period, visited by 5,748,379 persons. The buildings, erected at a cost of £83,800, covered a space of 13½ acres, and the whole ground enclosed (including part of the University grounds) was 77½ acres, while the total amount drawn was £225,928. After deduction of expenses a surplus remained of £47,000, which was appropriated as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of public Art Galleries. The Exhibition was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, was visited by the Queen in state on 22 and privately on 24 August, and had among its other distinguished visitors the King of Belgium, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the Duke of Cambridge. The other leading incidents of municipal progress have been the erection (1883-89) and occupation of the new Municipal Buildings or City Chambers, which were formally opened by the Queen on the occasion of Her Majesty's state visit to the Exhibition, and saw their second official function when the Shah of Persia was presented with an address of welcome in 1889; the extension of the municipal boundary (already noticed) in 1891; the introduction of electric lighting for part of the city in 1893, which was much extended and spread over a wider area in 1897; and the constitution, by Act of Parliament in 1893, of the whole municipal area as a County of a City, with lord-lieutenant, deputy-lieutenants, a commission of the peace, and a court of general and quarter-sessions for itself, under the same existing enactments, laws, and usages, as are applicable to the County of the City of Edinburgh.

Commerce.—According to M'Ure, the first 'promoter and propagator' of trade in Glasgow was William Elphinstone, a cadet of the noble family of Elphinstone, who settled in the city in the reign of King James I. of Scotland about 1420, and became a merchant. He is mentioned as a curer of salmon and herrings for the French market, for which brandy and salt were brought back in return. The name of Fuller's Gate, applied at an early period to the Saltmarket, seems also to imply that there was some manufacture of cloth; and a small trade in dyeing is indicated by an early prohibition of any but a burghess from dyeing cloth. The person mentioned as the second 'promoter' of trade is Archibald Lyon, son of Lord Glamis, who, coming to Glasgow with Archibald Dunbar, undertook great adventures and

voyages in trading to Poland, France, and Holland.' At this time, however, the foreign trade must have been of an extremely limited character; but from the occasional mention in the council records of merchants proceeding to the English markets and bringing home 'merchand waires,' it is evident that in the early part of the 17th century the inhabitants conducted a fair amount of inland traffic. In 1597 the shipping of Glasgow seems to have been 6 ships, the largest of 92 tons, and the smallest of 33 tons, the total tonnage being 296. In 1650 Franck says that the commercial transactions of the Glasgow merchants were extensive. He mentions particularly the free trade with France, and adds that 'the staple of the country consists of linens, friezes, furs, tartans, pelts, hides, tallow, skins, and various other small manufactures and commodities.' Commissioner Thomas Tucker, in reporting to Cromwell in 1656 'on the settlement of the Revenues of Excise and Customs in Scotland,' says, that Glasgow was a considerable burgh both for structure and trade. With the exception of the students of the college all the inhabitants were 'traders and dealers—some for Ireland with small smiddy coals in open boats from four to ten tons, from whence they bring hoops, rungs, barrel staves, meal, oats, and butter; some for France with pladding, coals, and herring, of which there is a great fishing yearly in the western sea, for which they return salt, pepper, rosin, and prunes; some to Norway for timber; and every one with their neighbours the Highlanders, who come hither from the Isles and Western parts in summer . . . into the Clwyde with pladding, dry hides, goats, kid, and deere skins which they sell, and purchase with their price such commodities and provisions as they stand in neede of from time to time. There have been likewise some who have ventured as far as the Barbadoes, but the losse which they sustained by being obliged to come home late in the year has made them discontinue going thither any more.' The mercantile genius of the people is strong, if they were not checked and kept under by the shallowness of their river, every day more and more diminishing and filling up, 'soe that noe vessel of any burden can come up nearer than within 14 miles, where they must unlade and send up their timber and Norway trade in rafts or floats, and all other commodities by three or foure tons of goods at a time in small cobbles or boats of three, four, or five, and none above six tonnes a boat. There is in this place a collector, a cheque, and four wayters. There are twelve vessels belonging to the merchants of the port, viz.: three of 150 tons each, one of 140, two of 100, one of 50, three of 30, one of 15, and one of 12, none of which come up to the town—total, 957 tons,' so that in little more than half a century the shipping had increased more than three times. In 1665, during the war with the Dutch, the *George* of Glasgow sailed under letters of marque, and, though of little more than 60 tons, was dignified by the name of a 'frigate.' She carried 60 men, and was provided with 5 pieces of ordnance, 32 muskets, 12 half pikes, 18 pole axes, 30 swords, 3 barrels of powder, and provisions for six months. There seem to have been also other privateers belonging to the city, for in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 8, 1666, it is noticed that a 'privateer of Glasgow, one Chambers, has lately brought in a Dutch caper of 8 guns, with a prize ship laden with salt.' In 1674 a company for carrying on the whale fishery and soap-making was formed in Glasgow. The company employed five ships, and had extensive premises at Greenock for boiling blubber and curing fish, known by the name of the Royal Close. An advertisement from the company appeared in the *Glasgow Courant* on 11 Nov. 1715, being the first advertisement in the first newspaper published in the W of Scotland, intimating that 'any one who wants good black or speckled soap may be served by Robert Luke, Manager of the Soaperie at Glasgow, at reasonable rates.' The soaperie then stood at the head of Candleriggs. In relating the progress of trade in Glasgow subsequent to 1668, M'Ure instances the case of Walter Gibson, who, in one year, packed and

cured 300 lasts of herrings at £6 sterling per last of 12 barrels, and having freighted a Dutch ship, called the *St Agatha*, of 450 tons, he despatched ship and cargo to St Martin's in France, where he got for each barrel of herring a barrel of brandy and a crown, and the ship at her return was loaded with salt and brandy. The produce came to a very large sum, with which he bought this vessel and other two large ships and traded to France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and Virginia. This enterprising merchant was the first who brought iron to Glasgow, the shopkeepers having previously been supplied from the ports on the E coast.

After the Restoration Scotland was treated by the English Parliament as an alien country, and the English ports were practically closed against Scotch traders, and it was the Union, to which it had offered such violent opposition, that first brought a fresh great stimulus to the commerce of Glasgow. In 1692 there were fifteen ships belonging to Glasgow, the burden varying from 30 to 160 tons, and the total tonnage being 1182, or an increase in 40 years of about one-fourth. The Union, however, opened up the trade with the colonies, and soon thereafter we find the Glasgow merchants sending out their 'adventures' to Virginia and Maryland, and bringing back tobacco leaf in return. They did not at this time possess any suitable ships of their own, and were accordingly obliged to charter them, which they did principally from the port of Whitehaven. In these early enterprises a supercargo, sent out with each vessel, disposed of the goods and purchased the tobacco, all the transactions being for ready money. This mode of managing business prospered, and the Glasgow merchants, instead of hiring from their neighbours, began to build ships of their own, and in 1718 the first vessel that belonged to Glasgow owners crossed the Atlantic. She was built at Greenock, and registered only 60 tons. From the economy of this ready-money system, and probably also from the merchants being contented with moderate profits, the Glasgow tobacco-houses ere long not only secured the lion's share of the foreign export trade, but even undersold the English merchants in their own home markets, and this led to a combination against them by the dealers of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Whitehaven, and a complaint to the Government that the Glasgow traders conducted their business upon, and reaped their advantages from, a system of fraud on the public revenue. A searching investigation, held in 1721, resulted in the Lords of the Treasury finding 'that the complaints of the merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Whitehaven, etc., are groundless, and proceed from a spirit of envy, and not from a regard to the interests of trade or of the King's revenue.' The English merchants, not satisfied with this finding and rebuke, made in the following year formal complaint to Parliament, and the commissioners who were sent down to the Clyde imposed so many vexatious restrictions on the trade that it languished and struggled for its very life. Expensive and harassing lawsuits followed, and it was not till 1735 that the Glasgow traders were able fairly to beat off the annoyance of the English ports. Defoe, in his tour through Scotland in 1723, says that there twenty or thirty ships came every year from the plantations with tobacco and sugar, and later, in the edition of 1727, he says, 'they now send near fifty sail of ships every year to Virginia, New England, and other English colonies in America;' and he points out the great advantage Glasgow had over London, by the ships not having to go down the Channel, so that they were often 'at the Capes of Virginia before the London ships got clear of the Channel,' and thus saved a month or six weeks on the whole voyage.

From the time of the final victory of the Glasgow houses over their English rivals, the trade was conducted on more liberal principles, partners or resident agents being established throughout the tobacco-producing colonies; the trade increased prodigiously, and princely fortunes were realized. Soon after this time the number of ships, brigantines, and sloops belonging to Glasgow

amounted to sixty-seven; and besides an important coasting trade, voyages were made to Virginia, Jamaica, Antigua, St Kitts, Barbadoes, Gibraltar, Holland, Stockholm, and Ireland. The halcyon era of the tobacco trade is reckoned from 1740 till the declaration of American Independence, and during this period by far the greater portion of the whole disposable capital of the city was embarked in it. In 1771, of the 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco imported into Great Britain, over 49,000 came to Glasgow alone, while about the same time the shipping belonging to Glasgow and the Clyde was about 60,000 tons. This seems to have been the culminating year of the tobacco trade, for in 1774 the number of hogsheads imported was 40,543, and in the following year the outbreak of the American War ruined the trade and most of those engaged in it. The importance of this traffic explains the alacrity and seeming patriotism displayed in raising troops to assist the government in their efforts to suppress the rising.

Although the ruin of the great tobacco trade had thus come, the Glasgow merchants, so far from sitting down and weeping, immediately proceeded with characteristic energy to seek fresh fields for their enterprise and capital, and the West India trade, which had for some time back been engaging their attention, was extended and developed so greatly that it soon took the place of the lost tobacco trade, and the West India magnates took the place of the fallen tobacco lords. The application of steam to navigation, which was by-and-by to work such wonders for the Clyde, took place at Glasgow about 1801, when Symington constructed for Lord Dundas a steamboat called the *Charlotte Dundas*, which plied for a short time on the Forth and Clyde Canal, but was stopped, as the directors were afraid the banks might be damaged. In 1811 Henry Bell, a millwright, a native of Torphichen, made a still further advance in a boat 40 feet long and 12 feet of beam, called the *Comet*, which was built from designs by himself, with an engine made by John Robertson of Glasgow, and a boiler by David Napier. It plied between Glasgow, Greenock, and Helensburgh, and was the pioneer of the busy fleet that now throng the waters of the river. Within the next two years other three steamers, with much more powerful engines, also began to ply. The number of vessels owned in Glasgow at this time was thirty-five, with a tonnage of 2620.

In 1816 still another trade was opened up, when James Finlay & Co. despatched a ship of 600 tons (the *Earl of Buckingham*) to Calcutta—the first vessel that cleared direct from a Scottish port to the East Indies. Other merchants followed the example of this enterprising firm, of which the well-known and able Kirkman Finlay was then the head, and the trade soon became a valuable and extensive one, and now employs some of the largest and finest of both the sailing vessels and sea-going steamers of the Clyde, from Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. Of late years it has increased very rapidly. The trade to China and a new trade to France have since been added, and the intercourse with Canada, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts has become vastly extended. The trade with the United States has latterly grown to such magnitude as to be exceeded only by that of London and Liverpool. In 1840 Messrs Burns founded the great Cunard Line of steamers, with the *Sirius*, a fine vessel of 2000 tons, and the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic. So well did they succeed that by-and-by another was built for the same trade, and in 1856 Messrs Handyside & Henderson founded the Anchor Line, also plying to New York, while the Allan Line had been founded to carry on trade by steam with Canada. Since then other lines have been formed, and now there is regular steam communication with almost every part of the world at frequent intervals—with Aberdeen, Belfast, Girvan, the West Highlands, Liverpool, Londonderry, Portugal, Spain, all the Mediterranean ports, the Black Sea, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Halifax, St John, New Brunswick, and various ports in South America, the West Indies, India, China, and

Japan. Glasgow has likewise been, since 1842, very prominent as an emigration port for British North America, the United States, and Australia. The number of emigrants varies of course with the state of trade. The total number in the period 1876-80 was 86,380 (27,962 foreigners); 1881-85, 182,779 (72,468 foreigners); and 1886-90, 174,442 (62,697 foreigners). Of those leaving, about 60 per cent. are Scotch, and over 30 per cent. foreigners; while 70 to 80 per cent. of the emigrants go to the United States and 10 per cent. to Canada. The number of English and Irish emigrants from Glasgow has in recent years shown a marked falling off, as has also the proportion of those who go to Canada and Australasia. The smallest number leaving from Glasgow in recent years was 10,007 in 1877, and the largest 49,097 in 1882.

The commerce of Glasgow with other countries and with the British Colonies is indeed about as comprehensive and widespread as any profitable commerce with them can well be made, while the coasting trade, both by steamers and by sailing vessels, is at once minute and enormous. As an illustration of how some branches increase, we may mention that an export trade to France, which hardly existed before 1860, rose in one year to the large value of £367,000; and while in 1877 only fourteen ships with 7197 tons of grain arrived in the harbour, in 1895 the quantity imported, including maize and flour, was 435,771 tons.

The following table shows the vessels registered as belonging to Glasgow, at intervals from the 16th century onwards:—

Year.	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
1597	6	296	...	...	6	296
1656	12	957	...	...	12	957
1692	15	1,182	...	...	15	1,182
1810	24	1,956	...	...	24	1,956
1820	...	...	...	...	77	6,131
1830	...	...	...	...	217	39,432
1841	...	...	...	...	431	95,062
1851	...	...	...	...	508	145,684
1861	508	173,146	171	45,658	679	218,804
1871	557	281,844	338	152,172	895	433,016
1881	575	373,767	683	453,668	1,258	827,435
1891	563	502,436	1,013	814,373	1,576	1,316,809

In 1895 there were 571 sailing-vessels of 572,568 tons, and 1099 steam-vessels of 952,758 tons.

The following table shows the arrivals in the harbour, at intervals of ten years, for the last fifty years:—

Year.	ARRIVALS.					
	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
1841	5,785	314,262	9,421	828,111	15,206	1,142,373
1851	6,212	424,785	11,062	1,021,821	17,274	1,446,606
1861	4,504	474,740	11,281	1,029,489	16,058	1,504,220
1871	3,087	461,009	12,713	1,588,689	15,800	2,049,708
1881	1,948	369,563	15,815	2,687,970	17,763	3,057,533
1891	1,250	239,334	14,855	3,135,775	16,135	3,375,109

In 1895 there were 947 sailing-vessels of 145,441 tons, and 8947 steam-vessels of 2,993,430 tons.

The rapid rise since about 1820 and present condition of the whole foreign commerce of the port, will be best seen from these and the other tables, especially in that giving the customs revenue. Some of the results are very striking, especially when it is kept in mind that about 1861 a large department of the commerce sustained a severe shock from the effects of the American war. It is also worthy of notice, and in contrast to the experience of most of the other ports of the United Kingdom, that Glasgow commerce possesses an elasticity which has almost always exhibited a progressive increase of customs revenue, and seldom, leaving the abnormally high years of 1866 and 1867 out of account, a large falling off, in spite of the frequent remissions of heavy duties which have taken place since the inauguration of the free trade era of 1844.

The value of British and foreign produce and manufacture exported and the customs revenue have been:—

Year.	Value of British and Foreign Produce and Manufacture.	Customs Revenue at Glasgow.
1811	£2,007,192	£526,100
1851	...	675,044
1861	5,259,887	924,445
1871	9,853,057	999,572
1881	12,148,500	1,036,611
1891	14,459,866	1,096,311

In 1895 they were £13,406,927 and £1,268,469.

The revenue in 1656 was £554, and in 1812, when Glasgow became a port independent of Port Glasgow, only £3124; in 1820, £11,000; in 1830, £59,014. The highest customs revenue obtained at Glasgow was in 1868, when it reached the sum of £1,352,246, 12s. 5d.; and in 1867, 1869, 1872, 1873, 1876, 1877, 1881, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 it exceeded one million of pounds sterling; while in intermediate years it fell but little below that sum, the smaller amounts being due to the abolition or reduction of duties.

Manufactures and Industries.—The manufactures and industries of Glasgow present a most wonderful combination. So singularly varied and extensive are they, that the city 'combines several of the special characteristics of other cities. It has the docks and ports of Liverpool, the tall chimneys and manufactories of Manchester, with the shops of Regent Street, and the best squares of Belgravia.' 'Glasgow,' says Dr Strang, 'unites within itself a portion of the cotton-spinning and weaving manufactories of Manchester, the printed calicoes of Lancashire, the stuffs of Norwich, the shawls and mousselines of France, the silk-throwing of Macclesfield, the flax-spinning of Ireland, the carpets of Kidderminster, the iron and engineering works of Wolverhampton and Birmingham, the pottery and glass-making of Staffordshire and Newcastle, the shipbuilding of London, the coal trade of the Tyne and Wear, and all the handicrafts connected with, or dependent on, the full development of these. Glasgow has also its distilleries, breweries, chemical works, tan-works, dye-works, bleachfields, and paper manufactories, besides a vast number of staple and fancy handloom fabrics which may be strictly said to belong to that locality.' The textile factories lie to the E, while the engineering shops and foundries lie to the N, NE, and S, and the ship-building yards are to the W.

We have already seen that there are some traces of early manufacture of cloth in Glasgow, but in all probability it was very small. When the letter of Guildry was granted in 1605, we have evidence in it that silk, linen, and hardware, etc., from France, Flanders, and England, were dealt in, and that there were manufactories of wool and linen cloth. The first manufactory the city possessed was a weaving establishment started in 1638 by Robert Fleyming, who obtained from the magistrates a lease of some premises in the Drygate. It was not till after the Union, however, that any of them attained prominence, when linen and cotton cloth and plaidings were tried. The manufacture of plaiding indeed, as we have already seen from Mr Commissioner Tucker's report, seems to have made some progress in the middle of the 17th century; but it must have greatly advanced, for in the close of the century Glasgow plaids had attained some celebrity in Edinburgh, then the aristocratic centre of the kingdom. The inhabitants were proud of their handiwork, for we find that in 1715 the magistrates presented to the Princess of Wales, afterwards the Queen of George II., 'a swatch of plaids as the manufactory peculiar only to this place for keeping the place in Her Highness' remembrance, and which might contribute to the advantage thereof, and to the advancement of the credit of that manufactory'—a gift which Her Royal Highness graciously received, and returned her 'hearty thanks to the magistrates of Glasgow for their fyne present.' The commerce with America seems to have first suggested and encouraged the intro-

duction of manufactures into the city on a more extended plan than the home trade which had previously existed. Defoe, in the first edition of his *Journey*, in 1723, makes no mention of any industry, excepting tobacco and sugar; but in a subsequent edition, 1727, he mentions, besides two sugar-baking houses and a distillery, that 'Here there is a manufacture of plaiding, a stuff crossed-striped with yellow, red, and other mixtures, for the plaids or veils worn by the women in Scotland,' and also 'a manufacture of muslins, which they make so good and fine that great quantities of them are sent into England and to the British plantations, where they sell at a good price. They are generally striped, and are very much used for aprons by the ladies, and sometimes in head-cloths by the meaner sort of English women.' He says there also was 'a linen manufacture, but as that is in common with all parts of Scotland, which improve in it daily, I will not insist upon it as a peculiar here, though they make a very great quantity of it and send it to the plantations as their principal merchandise.' The importance of the linen weaving in Glasgow is said to date from 1700, and to be somewhat peculiar. Ure, in his *History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride*, tells of a William Wilson, a native of East Kilbride, who took the name of William Flakefield from the place at which he had lived. Along with his father and brother he went to Glasgow near the close of the 17th century, but ere he had been there long he joined the Scottish Guards and went to the Continent, where his attention was attracted by a German handkerchief woven in blue and white chequers. So much was he struck by it that, having been brought up as a weaver, he determined to weave one like it whenever he had an opportunity. When he at length returned to Glasgow in 1700 he brought his handkerchief with him, and after many patient trials and failures he succeeded in making a number like it—the first of the kind ever woven in Great Britain. They were at once successful and met with a ready sale, looms multiplied, and in a few years Glasgow had become famous for this new branch of the linen trade. Everyone who engaged in it made money except the unfortunate who introduced it, and who, whether from want of capital or from some return to his early roving habits, died in poverty, with the appointment of town drummer.

The legislature granted great encouragement to the making of linen in Scotland, and by this the trade in Glasgow was so fostered that the city began to assume importance as a manufacturing town. An Act of Parliament passed in 1748—prohibiting the importing or wearing of French cambrics under severe penalties—and another passed in 1751—allowing weavers in flax or hemp to settle and exercise their trades in any part of Scotland, free from all corporation dues—conjoined with the bounty of 1½d. per yard on all linens exported at or under 1s. 6d. per yard, contributed largely at the outset to the success of the linen trade. Between 1730 and 1745 many new industries were introduced into the city. Glasgow was the first place in Great Britain in which inkle wares were manufactured. In 1732 a Glasgow citizen named Harvey brought away from Haarlem, at the risk of his life, two inkle looms and a workman, and by this means fairly succeeded in establishing the manufacture in Glasgow, and breaking the Dutch monopoly in the article. The Dutch workman he had brought with him afterwards took offence and went to Manchester, and introduced the inkle manufacture there. Gibson, in his *History of Glasgow*, gives an account of the manufactures and industries in 1771, and it is worth noticing, as he seems to have taken great pains to make it exact. He mentions different kinds of linen, checkered handkerchiefs, diaper, damask, cambric, lawn, muslin handkerchiefs, 'Glasgows' or lawn mixed with cotton, and carolines, which are the chief things. Besides these there were industries in brushes, combs, horn, and ivory; copper, tin, and white iron; delf and stonewares; gloves, handkerchiefs, silk, and linen; men's hats, jewellery, inkles, iron, tanned leather,

printed linens, ropes, saddlery, shoes, stockings, and thread; and Spencer, in his *English Traveller* (1771), mentions as the industries the herring trade, the tobacco trade, the manufacture of woollen cloth, stockings, shal-lons, and cottons; muslins, the sugar trade, distilling, the manufacture of boots and shoes, and other leather goods, including saddles; and the manufacture of house furniture.

The vast improvements which were effected in the production of cotton yarn by the inventions of Hargreaves and Sir Richard Arkwright gave still a fresh impulse to the manufactures affected, and capital, seeking new outlets after the failure of the tobacco trade, was invested largely in cotton manufacture. Through the subsequent improvements effected on the steam engine by James Watt, it became no longer necessary for mills to be erected only where a large water supply was available, and it was possible to raise them in the midst of a rich coal field, and alongside of a navigable river with a port. The first steam engine used in Glasgow for spinning cotton was erected in Jan. 1792. It was put up at Springfield, on the S side of the Clyde, opposite the lower steamboat quay. This work, which at that time belonged to Mr Todd, and later to Todd and Higginbotham, was removed at immense expense, in virtue of the Clyde Trustees Act of 1840 to afford space for the extension of the harbour. The works of Messrs S. Higginbotham & Co. are now to the E, opposite Glasgow Green, and at them spinning, weaving, dyeing, and printing are carried on very extensively. A power-loom had, however, been introduced previously. According to Pagan, 'the power-loom was introduced to Glasgow in 1773 by Mr James Louis Robertson of Dunblane, who set up two of them in Argyle Street, which were set in motion by a large Newfoundland dog performing the part of a gin horse.' This statement has since, however, in 1871, in letters to the *Glasgow Herald*, been disputed by Mr John Robertson, a Pollokshaws power-loom tenter, who asserts that a man named Adam Kinloch, whom he met in 1845, and who was then eighty-five years of age, 'made the first two power-looms that ever were made in the world, and drove them with the use of a crank by his own hand in a court off the Gallowgate' in 1793. About 1794 there were 40 looms fitted up at Milton, and in 1801 Mr John Monteith had 200 looms at work at Pollokshaws near Glasgow, and the extension of power-loom factories and of the cotton trade generally became so rapid as almost to exceed belief. In 1818 there were within the city 'eighteen steam weaving factories, containing 2800 looms, and producing 8400 pieces of cloth weekly.' There were altogether 52 cotton mills in the city, with 511,200 spindles, the total length woven being over 100,000,000 yards, and the value upwards of £5,000,000. There were also in the city 18 calico printing works and 17 calendering houses. In 1854 the number of cotton spinning factories was 39, of cotton weaving factories 37, of cotton spinning and weaving factories 16, the number of spindles was 1,014,972, the number of power-looms 22,335, and the number of persons employed 24,414.

The woollen manufactures in most of their departments are much less prominent in Glasgow and its neighbourhood than in many other parts of Scotland. The manufacture of carpets, introduced first in 1757, is, however, carried on to a considerable extent, and employs a number of hands. In 1854 there were 7 worsted, spinning, and weaving factories, with 14,392 spindles, 120 power-looms, and 800 hands. In 1861 there were 11,748 spindles, 14 power-looms, and 1422 hands; 'and though since then considerable fluctuations have been caused by the disturbed condition of trade arising from the state of the coal and iron industries in 1873-74, and subsequently from the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank in 1878, there has been on the whole a proportional increase.' One work alone at Greenhead now employs upwards of 500 hands, and the annual value of the trade is nearly £200,000. There are also a number of silk and rope, flax and jute factories, which, in 1854, had 74,705 spindles and 2050 hands. In 1861 they had

44,224 spindles, 231 power-looms, and 2206 hands; and here again a fitting increase has taken place.

Altogether about one-eighth of the population of Glasgow, between the ages of 10 and 40, are employed in connection with these factories with their accompanying processes of bleaching, dyeing, and printing. An establishment for the manufacture of bandanas was started at Barrowfield in 1802 by Messrs Monteith, Bogle, & Co., and the superior manufacture of the article itself and the successful application of the Turkey-red dye have given to Glasgow bandanas a fame and a preference in almost every commercial mart in the world, and rendered this one of the staple industries in the city, for the manufacture, now shared in by other companies, is carried on upon a scale of great magnitude. Independently of this the manufacturing operations of various other parts in Scotland are kept in motion by Glasgow capital, and even in the North of Ireland large numbers of the muslin weavers are in the direct and constant employment of Glasgow houses. The manufacture of sewed muslin is carried on by over 50 firms in Glasgow, and employs more than 10,000 women. In 1891 the textile factories in Glasgow were:—7 cotton spinning—3 often not fully employed—46 cotton weaving, 3 worsted spinning, 4 weaving unions of cotton and wool, 4 sewing thread, 12 cotton wuinding and warping, 6 cotton doubling and twisting, 6 silk winding and throwing, 4 silk weaving, 3 roperies, 2 lace, 8 carpet, 4 hair, 3 jute, 7 heddle makers, 10 waste (wool and cotton); total, 129. Of the other industries the chief were—3 calico printing works, 26 bleaching and dyeing works, 73 calendering and finishing works, 15 boot and shoe works, 20 underclothing and mantle works, 2 blast furnaces, 19 boiler makers, 127 foundries, 129 makers of machinery, 12 iron and steel shipbuilders, 11 soap manufacturers, 23 paint and varnish makers, 22 oil and oil-cake makers, 11 glass makers, 32 chemical works, 63 bread and biscuit bakers, 10 preserve (fruit) makers, 35 aerated water makers, 21 flour and grain millers, 37 furniture makers, 59 saw-millers, 20 potteries, 26 brick and tile makers, 117 letterpress printers, 48 lithographers, 21 box and packing-case makers, 20 tobacco manufacturers, 3 iron tube makers.

The soft goods trade is, as might be expected, largely developed in Glasgow, and the retail and wholesale trades are often united, the merchants importing goods largely from England and abroad, and sending them out wholesale to smaller traders situated in almost every village and town in Scotland, and not a few in Ireland; and, notwithstanding the magnitude of such transactions, the poorest customer is supplied as readily and courteously with a piece of tape as the richest with an order of a very much more extensive nature. Of the two gentlemen, brothers, who originated this mixed wholesale and retail soft goods trade, one filled the office of chief magistrate of the city, and was knighted. For the purposes of their business they, in 1858, erected in Ingram Street a large block of buildings in the old Scottish style. Another firm who started about 1850 at first occupied rented premises, but ultimately purchased these, and by additions and extensions are now perhaps the largest soft goods traders in the kingdom.

Chemical manufactures were commenced in Glasgow in 1786, when Mr Charles Macintosh, so well-known for some of his discoveries in applied chemistry, introduced into Glasgow from Holland the manufacture of sugar of lead. This article had been previously imported from the latter country, but in a very short time the tables were turned, and instead of importing it Glasgow sent considerable quantities to Rotterdam. About the same time the firm established the manufacture of cudbear, an article of great importance in connection with dyeing. In 1799 Mr Macintosh also made the first preparation of chloride of lime in a dry state, which has since been so extensively prized and used as a bleaching powder, and still later he established the well-known manufacture of waterproof cloths, which has, however, latterly been transferred to Manchester. In 1800 the chemical manufactures of Glasgow received a fresh great

impulse from the erection by Messrs Tennant, Knox, and Co., of a chemical work at St Rollox, in the northern district of Glasgow, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda, soap, etc. This is now one of the most extensive chemical works in the world, and the firm have connections and agencies in every considerable mart both at home and abroad. In 1843 the company erected a 'monster chimney' for the purpose of carrying off, and preventing injury from, any noxious gases that might arise in the process of their manufacture. It was erected at a cost of about £12,000, and measures 40 feet in diameter at the base, and is 435½ feet high above ground. It is still counted one of the sights of the city, though since 1857 it has been overtopped by the chimney of Messrs. Townshend's chemical works, which though only 32 feet in diameter has a height of 454 feet above ground.

The manufacture of bottles and bottle glass was commenced at Glasgow in 1730, the first bottle-house being about where the S end of Jamaica Street now is, and probably near the site of the Custom House. At first the trade does not seem to have been very brisk, for the workmen were only employed for four months in the year, but now the manufacture is carried on very extensively in Anderston and Port Dundas. The manufacture of flint glass was begun in 1777 by Messrs Cookson & Co. of Newcastle, and under other firms is still carried on with great vigour. The earthenware manufacture was commenced at Delftfield, near the Broomielaw, in 1748. This was the first pottery in Scotland, but for a long period the quality was decidedly inferior to the English make, and the goods produced only of the lowest quality, and the consumption in consequence mostly local. Since, however, about 1829, and more especially since 1842, the manufacture has been greatly increased and improved. New establishments have been erected, and the productions have attained a beauty of design and a delicacy of finish which now enable them to compete successfully in all departments, and in both the home and foreign markets, with the well-known Staffordshire ware. There were in 1896 about twenty potteries within the city, the largest being at Garnagad Hill, where about 1000 hands are employed. The manufactures include every kind of product from the coarsest earthenware to the finest porcelain, and the exports, both coastwise and foreign, amount to over 12,000 tons a year. The rope manufacture, which dates from 1696, is considerable, and so is the brush trade, which was first introduced in 1755. The tanning of leather on a considerable scale began soon after the Union, and a shoe trade that followed it had attained in 1773 such importance that there were two firms in that year each employing over 300 hands. The trade is now of large extent for both home and foreign supply. The brewing business is very old, and Glasgow was in the 17th century noted for the excellence of its ale. It has greatly increased in later times, and Messrs Tennent, of the Wellpark Brewery in Duke Street, are among the largest exporters of porter and bitter ale in the kingdom, their produce bearing the highest character in the foreign markets. There are twelve breweries. The first distillery was established in Kirk Street, Gorbals, in 1786, by William Menzies, his licence being the fourth granted in Scotland. At that period the duty little exceeded one penny per gallon, and the best malt spirits sold at about 3s. per gallon. The trade both by distilleries and agencies for houses situated elsewhere has now become a very extensive one, the premises of the distillery at Port Dundas being almost the largest in the world. There are many other industries, too numerous to be particularly noticed, and, in short, Glasgow may be set down as the workshop of Scotland, there being, with a very few exceptions, hardly an article useful to mankind that is not made in the city of St Mungo.

All the iron trade of Scotland, with small exception, belongs directly or indirectly to Glasgow, concentrating here its business, commercially and financially, and drawing hence almost all the articles of consumpt connected with its works and workers. The iron in-

dustry, now of such importance to the city, seems to have been introduced in 1732 by the Smithfield Company, for the manufacture for export of all sorts of hard ware. M'Ure describes their warehouse as 'built on an eminence near the north side of the great key or harbour at the Breamielaw,' and says that it contained 'all sorts of iron work, from a lock and key to an anchor of the greatest size.' The trade went on in a fair way, for in 1772 there were imported into the Clyde 836 tons of bar iron and 896 tons of pig iron, while the exports of manufactured iron were 671½ tons, of which a little over 489 tons went to Virginia. The trade had not increased to a very great extent, though it was growing, but about 1839, or perhaps a little earlier, it began to show signs of greater development, which rapidly took place in consequence of the introduction of the hot-air blast, devised by Mr James B. Neilson, manager of the Glasgow gasworks, and of the greater demand for iron of all sorts following on the introduction of the railway system. A great deal of the iron reaches Glasgow in the form of pig iron, and at different works within the city it is rolled and manufactured. The six furnaces of the Govan Ironworks—popularly known as 'Dixon's Blazes,' from Mr Dixon who erected them about 1837—form a curious feature in the district S of the Clyde. Besides the Govan works, some of the other large premises are the Glasgow Ironworks at Garnagad Road, the Blochairn Steel Works near the Alexandra Park, the Parkhead Forge at Parkhead, and the Govan Forge and Steel Company, who manufacture the heaviest class of forgings for ships, marine and ordinary engines, and mild steel castings and forgings of all descriptions. For castings of various sanitary and architectural appliances, the very large Saracen (at Possilpark) and other foundries have a wide and well-earned reputation. The increase of the iron trade in Glasgow corresponds with that for the whole of Scotland. In 1788 over the whole country there were only eight furnaces at work, and their produce was only one-sixth of what it would be now for the same number, such has been the improvement that has taken place in the methods of operation.

The following table shows the increase since—

Year.	No. of Furnaces.	Tons produced.
1806	18	22,840
1823	22	30,500
1833	31	44,000
1843	62	248,000
1851	114	740,000
1861	122	1,040,000
1870	...	1,206,000
1879	97	932,000
1889	85	998,000

In 1890, in consequence of the strike of furnacemen, the production fell to 798,000 tons; but the average amount may be taken at close on a million tons. From 80 to 90 steel furnaces annually produce also nearly half a million tons of Siemens steel.

The prosperity of the trade between 1833 and 1851 is well shown by the great increase in the number of the furnaces, and the improvements in manufacture by the increased output that these furnaces could produce. From an average output of nearly 1400 tons per furnace in 1833, the quantity rose, in 1843, after the introduction of the hot blast, to 4000, and this has since again more than doubled. In place of the 489 tons that had been sent to Virginia in 1772, there were sent in 1860, to America alone, no less than 78,000 tons, and though this in 1861 fell in consequence of the war to 35,000 tons, France increased its consumption by 14,000 tons, and Spain increased hers by the same amount. In 1895 the total shipments of iron from Glasgow amounted to 248,515 tons.

Another of the great sources of Glasgow's prosperity and success has been the abundance of coal in the surrounding district, which has not only provided fuel for the ironworks, the factories, and the steamships, but

has also formed in itself an important article of export. When the coal in the neighbourhood began to be worked is not exactly known, but we know that in Scotland in the 14th century coal was a common article of merchandise, and was exported and sometimes taken as ballast for ships. The first notice we find of the Glasgow coal-field is in 1578, when the Archbishop let the 'coil-heuchtis and colis within the baronie of glasgow' for the space of three years at the yearly rent of £40 Scots (equal to about £5 sterling at the time), and 270 'laid's of coal (the 'laid' being, according to Mr Macegeorge, about 320 pounds). These coal pits were probably in Gorbals. In 1655 the town council let these pits, or others probably in the same quarter in 'the muir henghe,' at a rent of £33, 4s., the tenants to employ eight hewers, and not to charge more than 4d. for nine gallons. In 1760 the price per cart of about half a ton was 1s. 3d., but they became after this rapidly dearer, for in 1778 they were 3s. for about the same quantity. In the latter year the whole quantity taken to Glasgow, including what was used for Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow, as well as what was exported elsewhere, was only 181,800 earts, or about 82,000 tons. In 1836 there were 37 pits in the neighbourhood, from which 561,049 tons of coal were brought to Glasgow, of which 124 were exported, and 437,047 tons were used in the city. In 1852 the exports were 200,560 tons, and the whole quantity brought into the city was probably about 1,074,558 tons. In 1878 the exports were 566,720 tons, 1,122,543 tons in 1890, and 808,075 tons in 1895.

The coal and iron combined have made the Clyde also the great centre for the construction of iron and steel ships, marine steam engines and boilers, and a vast amount of kindred work, as is highly fitting, seeing that it was the cradle of steam navigation. Henry Bell, as has been already mentioned, had the *Comet* built at Port Glasgow by Messrs John Wood & Co. in 1811. The *Comet* made her trial trip on 18 Jan. 1812, and on her first trip from Glasgow to Greenock she made 5 miles an hour against a head wind. She was only of 28 tons burden and with an engine of 4 horse-power, and cost but £192; yet from this small beginning dates the great and important shipbuilding industry on the Clyde. Bell's invention was not patented, and was promptly seized by able, enterprising, monied men to be copied and improved. By 1813 she was followed by the *Elizabeth* (10 horse-power), by the *Clyde* (14 horse-power), and the *Glasgow* (14 horse-power), all built by Wood at Port Glasgow, and engined respectively by Thomson of Tradeston, by Robertson, and by Bell. The new method of navigation was at first supposed to be suitable only for smooth inland waters, and did not for a little pass beyond the Clyde; but a steam vessel of better build was put on trial by David Napier to carry goods and passengers in the coasting trade in the open Channel, and the trial proved so successful that its results are now apparent in every sea that has been navigated by civilized men. The building of sailing vessels on the Clyde went on increasing with the increase of commerce, and now the building of steam vessels became of rapid importance. During the eighteen years, however, after the *Comet's* first voyage, all the vessels were small and mostly of timber, and the whole aggregate did not exceed 5000 tons, but then many large ones came to be required, and both small and large were eventually constructed of iron. Many other improvements in construction were also made, a considerable number of them being due to David Napier, who had made the boiler of the *Comet*, and who ultimately combined shipbuilding with his former trade of marine engine-making, and started on a career that was highly successful from every point of view. Besides his many improvements in boilers and engines, Napier first suggested the improved clipper bow by making the stem taper instead of coming in with a sharp round bend. Details of the shipbuilding output will be found in the section on *History* and also in the article *CLYDE*, but it may here be mentioned that in

recent years some of the largest steam-vessels afloat were launched from the Fairfield and Clydebank shipbuilding yards. From the latter there was launched on 1 March 1892 the *Ramillies*, a first-class battle-ship of 14,300 tons displacement, 330 feet long, and having a steel armour-belt 18 inches thick. From the Fairfield yard in August of 1892 and February 1893 came the twin Cunard liners *Campania* and *Lucania*, which are the largest ships that have been built since the *Great Eastern*, and are therefore now the largest ships in the world. Measuring 620 feet long by 65½ wide and 43 deep, they have a gross tonnage of 13,500 tons.

The Harbour.—The harbour and docks of Glasgow afford one of the most magnificent illustrations that can be found of the assistance that may be given to nature by the artifice and skill of man. 'Nowhere,' says M. Simonin, in an article on Glasgow and the Clyde published in the *Novvelle Revue* of Nov. 1880, 'as at Glasgow is there revealed in such luminous traits all that can be done by the efforts of man, combined with patience, energy, courage, and perseverance, to assist nature, and if necessary to correct her. To widen and deepen a river previously rebellious against carrying boats, to turn it into a great maritime canal, to bring the waters where it was necessary to bring the largest ships, and, finally, to gather a population of 750,000 inhabitants, all devoted to commerce and industry upon a spot where only yesterday there was but a modest little town, almost destitute of every species of traffic—such is the miracle which in less than a century men have performed at Glasgow.' Within the last hundred years or so the Clyde navigation works have, says Mr Deas, the engineer to the Trust, converted the river Clyde 'between Glasgow and the sea, from a shallow stream, navigable only by fishing wherries of at most 4 or 5 feet draught, and fordable even 12 miles below Glasgow, to a great channel of the sea, bearing on its waters the ships of all nations, and of the deepest draught, bringing to this City of the West the fruits and ores of Spain, the wines of Portugal and France, the palm-oil and ivory of Africa, the teas, spices, cotton, and jute of India, the teas of China, the cotton, cattle, corn, flour, beef, timber—even doors and windows ready-made—and the numerous notions of America, the corns of Egypt and Russia, the flour and wines of Hungary, the sugar, teak, and mahogany of the West Indies, the wools, preserved meats, and gold of the great Australian colonies, the food supplies of the sister Isle, and the thousands of other things which go to make the imports of the two-mile harbour of Glasgow.'

The details of the deepening of the river Clyde have been already given in the article *CLYDE*, and the particulars here given will be confined to the harbour proper. The harbour extends along the river for a distance of practically over two miles and a half. It is for this distance from 400 to 500 feet wide; and, besides the natural basin of the river, includes three tidal docks, one of them the largest in Scotland. It is divided into two parts, known as the Upper Harbour and the Lower Harbour—the former extending from Albert bridge to Glasgow Bridge, the latter from Glasgow Bridge down to the mouth of the river Kelvin. The quays on the N bank of the river are as follows:—In the Upper Harbour the Custom House Quay extending from Victoria Bridge to Glasgow Bridge, Broomielaw or the Steamboat Quay, Anderston Quay, Lancefield Quay, Finnicross Quay, Stobercross Quay, Stobercross Slip Docks, Yorkhill Wharf, and Govan and Partick Wharf. On the S side, from Glasgow Bridge downwards, are Clyde Place Quay, Windmilleroft Quay, Springfield Quay and Terminus Quay, Mavisbank Quay, and Plantation Quay. The water area is about 180 acres. The average depth at high water of spring tides varies in different parts from 19 to 35 feet, the shallowest berth being in Kingston and the deepest in Cessnock Dock. Over the rest of the harbour the ordinary depth is from 24 to 30 feet. The total length of quays, which was 382 yards in 1800, 697 in 1820—in both cases all on the N side of the river—1973 in 1840 (1233 on N side), 4376 in 1860, 7464 in 1880,

10,079 in 1885, 10,956 in 1890, upon the completion of the Cessnock docks, will be 14,793 yards, of which fully half is allocated to various lines of steamers trading with different parts of the world, while the rest is available for general purposes of trade. The river steamers and coasting steam lines find accommodation mostly along the upper quays on the N side, while the large American and foreign steamers have their berths along the lower quays. To the W of the Queen's Dock is Yorkhill Wharf, which is set apart for the discharge of timber, and has large wood-storage yards connected with it. At its W corner are lairs and slaughter-sheds for cattle from the United States, while similar accommodation for the Canadian cattle trade is provided at Shieldhall, to the W of Govan, on the opposite side of the river, about a mile farther down. Terminus, Springfield, and Mavisbank quays, on the S side, and part of the Queen's Dock, are almost entirely given up to the loading and unloading of ore and coal.

Though docks apart from the river basin had been recommended as early as 1806, and Acts of Parliament for their construction obtained in 1840 and 1846, it was not till 1867 that the first one was constructed. This was Kingston Dock, on the S bank of the river behind Windmillcroft Quay. It is an oblong basin, with $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres of water space, surrounded by a timber wharf giving 830 lineal yards of quayside. The entrance is between Windmillcroft and Springfield Quays, and is about 90 feet wide. The site cost £40,000, while £115,000 was expended on construction. In 1846 permission was obtained from Parliament to erect a tidal basin and a wet dock at Stobcross on the N side of the river below Finnieston Quay, and land was there acquired for this purpose, but nothing was done, as it was deemed easier and cheaper to extend the quays along the river. When this became no longer easily possible the Stobcross plan was revived, but on a much larger scale, the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway (now part of the North British Railway system) having in the meantime received permission to erect a station at the proposed dock. Parliamentary sanction was in 1870 obtained for the new plan, which showed a total area used of 61 acres (of which $33\frac{1}{2}$ are water space), and a quayside of 3334 lineal yards. The works were begun in 1872, and finished so far that the dock could be opened in 1877. The last stone of the entire work was laid in 1880, and the basin, by express permission of the Queen, received the name of the Queen's Dock. It comprises three Basins—the North, 1866 feet long by 270 wide; the South, 1647 feet long by 230 wide, with a quay between them 195 feet broad; and an Outer, 695 feet wide at its widest part by 1000 feet long. The entrance is at the SW corner, and is 100 feet wide. It is crossed by one of Armstrong's hydraulic swing-bridges 40 feet 6 inches wide, 181 feet 6 inches long, and constructed to carry a rolling load of 60 tons on any part of its roadway. The total cost of the dock (inclusive of land) was about a million and a half, while accommodation is provided for about 1,000,000 tons of shipping. In 1883 parliamentary sanction was obtained for the construction of additional docks at Cessnock behind Plantation Quay, on the opposite side of the river from the Queen's Dock, where 100 acres had been acquired by the Trust for this purpose long before. In consequence of the depression of trade that prevailed for some years after the passing of the act, operations were not begun till 1886, while minor alterations of plans were made in 1890. The entrance is at the NW corner and leads into a large canting basin measuring 700 by 685 feet, and with a 120 ton crane on the centre of the quay wall to the W. To the E of the canting space are three basins running E and W, parallel to each other and to the river, of which the two to the S are 200 feet wide and that to the N varies from 200 to 240 feet. They are separated by quays 250 feet wide. The extreme length of the water area is 2000 feet, and the width 1100, and the water space covers $34\frac{3}{4}$ acres, while the available quayside is 3760 yards. The depth at low water of ordinary spring tide will be 25 feet, and at high water

36 feet; but along the W wall there will be berths with depths under similar conditions of 28 and 39 feet, so as to provide accommodation at the 120 ton crane for men-of-war and the largest vessels afloat. The sheds are two-storey, the upper parts for inward and the lower for outward cargo, so that vessels may be unloaded and loaded at the same time. In order to avoid the necessity of any bridge across the entrance the Renfrew Road, which here formerly was parallel to the river, was in 1891 diverted to the extent of 1565 yards round the E, S, and W sides. The total cost, exclusive of land, was about £1,500,000. Close to the entrance, on the W, are three graving docks, of which that next the river, No. 1 (1869-75) is 560 feet long, 72 feet wide at entrance, and has a depth of 22 feet 10 inches of water on the sill at high water of ordinary spring tides. No. 2 (1882-86) is 575 feet long, 67 feet wide at entrance, and has the same depth of water on sill as No. 1. No. 3 (begun 1890) is the largest in the kingdom and is 900 feet long, 85 feet wide at entrance, and has 26 feet of water on the sill. By far the greater portion of the whole of the harbour quays is built with solid stonework, and considerable pains have been taken, and sums of money expended, in repairing many of the older erections which had, owing to the constant dredging and deepening of the bed of the river, in many places shown signs of a tendency to slip into the river. For the quay walls it has been in many places very difficult to obtain suitable foundations, as the subsoil consists largely of water-bearing sand, gravel, and mud, but the difficulty has latterly been got over by the use of groups of concrete cylinders—a plan here first adopted and carried out with great success.

To the W of the entrance to the Queen's Dock are the Kelvinhaugh slip docks, and there are also other two private slip docks—one at Pointhouse Shipbuilding Yard, and one at Meadowside Shipbuilding Yard. At the latter, at the mouth of the Kelvin, there is also a private graving dock, constructed in 1856 by Messrs Tod & Henderson, but now in possession of Messrs W. & D. Henderson & Co., to whom the adjoining Meadowside Shipbuilding Yard belongs. It is 500 feet long, 56 wide at the entrance, and has 18 feet of water on the sill at spring tides and 16 at neaps.

There are a number of cranes connected with the harbour, some of a powerful and elaborate description. The largest, as well as one of the most powerful in the country, is that erected at Finnieston in 1891-93 for the purpose of enabling the marine engineers of the district to tender for, and place on board steamers, the increasingly heavy boilers and machinery required. It is a pillar crane with framing, shafting, and jib of mild steel, and gearing of cast steel. The holding-down bolts, which are $38\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, are 5 inches in diameter and weigh 8 tons, while the washer-plates are each 6 feet square and weigh 13 tons. The frame, which turns on a centre pin 17 inches in diameter and weighing 6 tons, is 27 feet high and weighs 50 tons; the jib, consisting of two tubes each $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the centre, is 90 feet long and weighs 45 tons. The total weight of crane (exclusive of back balance box of 100 tons) is 270 tons, and the height above the quay 110 feet. The cost was £16,000. It has been tested up to 150 tons, but is meant to lift loads not exceeding 130 tons. The lift is from 20 feet below quay level to 60 above the seat, or 100 feet in all. At Stobcross Quay, a little to the W, is a 75 ton crane, and at Plantation Quay one of 60 tons. At other parts are 40 steam and hydraulic cranes lifting from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 tons, and besides these there are, on allocated wharves, belonging to private proprietors, 32 other cranes lifting from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 tons. The 120 ton crane at Cessnock has been already mentioned. The heavy cranes at Finnieston, Stobcross, and Plantation Quays rest on a foundation such as no other cranes in the world have, viz., a cluster of concrete cylinders sunk into and resting on a quicksand. These cylinders reach to more than 50 feet below the level of the quay, and are finished at 3 feet below water-level, while the seat is formed of ashlar masonry.

Within the limits of the harbour there are ferries at York Street, Clyde Street, Stobeross, and Kelvinhaugh. These have screw steam ferry boats of from 6 to 7½ horse-power, and carry from 93 to 110 passengers. Steam was first used in 1865, but now it would be impossible to overtake the traffic without it. At Stobeross Ferry is the unique elevating platform steamer *Finnieston*, designed and built by Messrs William Simons & Co., Renfrew, and placed here in 1890. Her distinguishing feature is a deck which can be raised or lowered to the extent of 15 feet by means of six large and powerful steel screws with bevel gearing, so that the upper movable deck is always kept at the same level as the quay whatever be the state of the tide. Built of steel the vessel is 80 feet long, 44 wide, and 12 deep, with a draft of 9½ feet when loaded, and has two propellers at each end driven by triple-expansion engines of 56 horse-power, and independent engines for elevating or lowering the deck. The movable deck is 78 feet long by 32 wide, and can carry eight loaded carts and horses with 300 passengers, while if no carts be carried the number of passengers may be increased to 700. The necessity for the increase of cross-harbour conveyance thus provided is shown by the fact that during the first year after the *Finnieston* began to ply the number of vehicles carried across the river was 201,524, against 69,473 for the year before. At Govan, above the mouth of the Kelvin, is a ferry boat of 20 horse-power also worked by steam, in which carriages, carts, live stock, etc., may cross the river. It carries 8 horses and carts and 140 passengers, or 500 passengers alone. The boats at Clyde Street, Stobeross, and Govan ply both day and night; the others work from five A.M. to eleven P.M. There are also ferries at Meadowside below the mouth of the Kelvin, at Whiteinch below the harbour, and at Oatlands near the S end of Glasgow Green above. At Stobeross there is also a subway for both cart and foot traffic. Nine of the steam ferry boats can be used as floating fire engines.

In 1884 a number of passenger steamers called *Cluthas*, from *Clutha*, the Celtic name of the Clyde, began to ply up and down the harbour from Victoria Bridge to Whiteinch, a distance of 3½ miles. These vessels are of from 12 to 18 horse-power, and designed to carry from 235 to 360 passengers. They ply at intervals of ten minutes, calling at floating piers on both sides of the harbour, the fare for the whole distance being one penny. The number of passengers carried during the year exceeds three millions, while cross-river ferries in the same period carry about nine million passengers, besides vehicles, etc., the gross revenue being nearly £20,000. Glasgow is the third largest shipowning port in the kingdom, and holds the sixth place as regards clearances to foreign countries and British possessions.

The Clyde Trust.—All the improvements on the harbour and river have been carried out under the care of the Trustees of the Clyde Navigation, whose jurisdiction extends from the upper harbour for more than 18 miles down the river to a line drawn from Newark Castle to Cardross, beyond this the care of deepening the channel rests on the Lighthouse Trust. Under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1759, power was given to the magistrates and town council of Glasgow 'to cleanse, scour, straighten, and improve' the river Clyde from Dumbuck Ford to the Bridge of Glasgow, and further empowering them to charge certain duties for defraying the expenses, these to be levied as soon as the locks recommended by Smeaton were finished. Fortunately for Glasgow no locks were ever built, and in 1770 the town council procured another act, which declared that the magistrates and council were 'now advised that by contracting the channel of the said river Clyde, and building and erecting jetties, banks, walls, works, and fences in and upon the same river, and dredging the same in proper places between the lower end of Dumbuck Ford and the Bridge of Glasgow, the said river Clyde may be further deepened and the navigation thereof more effectually improved than by any lock or dam,' and then went on to provide that the former duties, which were not to be payable till the

locks were erected, should now be payable as soon as the Clyde should be 'navigable from the lower end of Dumbuck Ford to the Bridge of Glasgow aforesaid, so as there shall be at least 7 feet of water at neap tides in every part of the said river within the bounds aforesaid.' By a third act, obtained in 1809, the depth was fixed at 9 feet, and the magistrates and council were appointed Trustees of the Clyde Navigation. In 1825 power was given by a fourth act to deepen the river to 13 feet, and the constitution of the Trust was widened by the addition as Trustees of 'five other persons interested in the trade and navigation of the river and firth of Clyde,' which persons were to be appointed by the magistrates and council. In 1840 a further act was obtained providing for the deepening of the river to 17 feet at neaps, and between 1846 and 1882 various acts were obtained arranging for the construction of docks, the borrowing of money, and the provision of harbour tramways, and for the construction of graving docks. One of these, obtained in 1858, and known as the Consolidation Act, materially affected the constitution of the Trust, which, however, remains, as it has always been, one of the most public-spirited and business-like bodies in Scotland. By this act the number of Trustees was fixed at twenty-five, consisting of the Lord Provost and nine members of the town council, two members chosen by the Chamber of Commerce, two of the matriculated members of the Merchants' House, two chosen by the members of the Trades' House of Glasgow, and nine by the ship-owners and ratepayers, the qualification of the latter members of the trust being ownership to the extent of at least 250 tons, or payment of rates to at least the extent of £25 per annum; and the qualification of those who elect them, ownership to the extent of at least 100 tons or payment of £10 of rates or upwards. The last great improvement carried out by the Trust in connection with the deepening of the river was the removal of Elderslie rock, a volcanic dyke 320 feet broad, which extends across the Clyde a short distance above Renfrew, and the existence of which was first made known by the grounding on it, in 1854, of the *Glasgow*, one of the first steamers trading between Glasgow and New York. During 1860-67 blasting operations removed enough to give a depth of 14 feet at low and 23½ feet at high water over half the channel, but in 1880-90 the whole waterway was cleared so as to give a uniform depth of 20 feet at low and 30½ feet at high water of spring tides, the boring being done by diamond drills and the blasting with dynamite. The offices of the Trust are in a handsome red stone building (1885) in Robertson Street, between Argyle Street and the Broomielaw. Projecting from the front in high relief are representations of the prows of two ancient galleys; while the entablature has figures representing the Eastern and Western hemispheres bringing their merchandise to the Clyde, over which is a gigantic Neptune, trident in hand, seated on a car drawn by plunging sea-horses. Two boyish figures support the arms of the Merchants' House. Further details in connection with the deepening of the river and the Clyde Trust will be found in the article CLYDE.

The care of the river below the limits of the jurisdiction of the Clyde Trust is in the hands of the Clyde Lighthouse Trust, who attend to the dredging and lighting as far as a line drawn due E and W across the Firth of Clyde, at the southmost part of the Little Cumbrae, from the coast of Ayr to the coast of Kintyre. This body consists, under the act of 1890, of 20 members, of whom 11 are elected from among ratepayers, as defined by the act, in Glasgow (6), Greenock (3), and Port-Glasgow (2); and five are appointed by the Merchants' House, Glasgow, the Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow, and Chamber of Commerce, Greenock; while the chairman of the Clyde Navigation Trust and of the Trustees of Greenock and Port-Glasgow Harbours are members *ex officio* along with Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Ardgowan and his heirs male in the estate of Greenock. Besides dredging the lower channel the Lighthouse Trust maintains the lighthouses and fog-signals at Cloch, Toward, and Cumbrae, and the gas buoys at

Roseneath, Skelmorlie, Greenock, Garvel Point, Ganlocks, Burnt Isles, and Toward. The dredgings lifted amount to over 4,000,000 tons, and the income and expenditure to about £15,000 per annum.

Bridges.—Within the limits of the city the river is crossed by ten bridges. The one farthest down the river, immediately below Glasgow Bridge, is a large and massive iron lattice-girder bridge, by which the Caledonian railway traffic is carried to the Central station. It was finished in 1879. Proceeding up the river the next bridge is Glasgow Bridge, one of the busiest places in Glasgow, as continuing the line of Jamaica Street to Bridge Street and Eglinton Street. It forms the principal communication with the S side. The original structure, known as the Broomielaw Bridge, founded in 1768, had seven arches. About 1830 it was found inadequate for the traffic, and in 1833 was replaced by a granite-cased structure, also of seven arches, designed by Telford. This, which was 60 feet wide, remained till 1893, when, becoming in its turn insufficient for the increased traffic, and showing signs of failure in its foundations, it was decided to rebuild it. It was at first proposed to erect a bridge of four spans, but for reasons connected with the navigation of the upper harbour, the proposed piers not being in line with those of the contiguous railway bridge, it was agreed to rebuild it on the same plan as Telford's bridge, but 20 feet wider, thus making the extreme width between the parapets 80 feet. Operations were begun in 1895. The caissons supporting the arches are sunk to a depth of about 75 feet, so as to be beyond the influence of any probable scour in the river. The centre span is 53 feet 10 inches, the one on each side of this 57 feet 9 inches, the next on each side 55 feet 7 inches, and the side spans 52 feet each. Granite is used throughout. The Portland Street Suspension Bridge, a little to the E of Glasgow Bridge, was erected at the expense of the heritors of Gorbals in 1853, and altered and improved in 1870-71. Still farther E, and forming an important link between the N and S side of the river, is Victoria Bridge. This erection occupies the site of the old and first bridge of Glasgow. We have already seen that a bridge, probably of wood, is mentioned as existing here in the time of Wallace. It was about 1350 replaced by Bishop Rae's Bridge, a great work for the time, consisting of eight stone arches, 12 feet wide between parapets. In course of time this naturally became somewhat decayed, and in 1658 an order was made that no cart was to cross on wheels, but was to have the wheels removed and to be 'harled' across—a method which hardly commends itself to us now-a-days as likely to be better for the bridge. In 1671, during the Fair, the arch at the S end fell. It seems to have been merely rebuilt, but in 1777 the bridge was widened by 10 feet added to its eastern side; and to narrow the river, and so assist in the prevention of floods, two of the arches on the N side were built up. In this condition it remained till 1821, when it was again repaired; but in 1845 an Act of Parliament was obtained for the erection of a new one on the same site, and it was finally pulled down in 1847, and replaced by the present bridge, which was opened in the beginning of 1854. Named Victoria Bridge in honour of the Queen, it cost £40,000, and is 60 feet wide, with five arches of from 67 to 80 feet in span. The next bridge is a high lattice-girder bridge, opened in 1870, by which the Union and the Glasgow and South-Western railways cross to St Enoch's station. Next is the Albert Bridge, which has replaced what was known as the Hutchesontown Bridge. The first bridge that was erected here was one built in 1792, when the Hutchesontown lands were fenced; but it was hardly finished when, in 1795, it was destroyed by a flood on the river. In 1803 there was a light wooden bridge for foot passengers, free during the week, but with a pontage of 1d. on Sunday. The third bridge, a very plain structure, with five arches, was not erected till 1829, and the foundations having become insecure it was closed in 1863, and was in 1868-71 replaced by the present bridge. Named in honour of the Prince Consort, it crosses the river in three

magnificent spans, the centre one being 114 feet wide, and the others 108 feet. The foundations rest on cast-iron cylinders filled with cement, and sunk deep in the bed of the river. The abutments and piers are of white and red granite. The parapet is of open work, and has in the centre a close space with the city arms. On the abutments are panels, with medallions of the Queen and Prince Consort. It is 410 feet long, and the roadway is 60 feet wide. Opposite the middle of the Green is a foot suspension bridge, erected in 1856, for the accommodation of factory hands in the east end. It is known as Harvey's Suspension Bridge (from the promoter of its erection, Baillie Harvey), or as St Andrew's Suspension Bridge, the latter being the authorized name. Before its erection there was a ferry here, in times of spate a scene of great excitement. Still farther up, opposite the line of Main Street, Bridgeton, is Rutherglen Bridge. The old and not very beautiful structure of 1776 having become unsafe was removed in 1893 and replaced by the present three-arch stone bridge, which has a length of 330 feet and is 60 feet wide. Next comes the Caledonian Railway Bridge at Dalmarnock, constructed in 1861; and last the bridge at Dalmarnock, which continues the line of Dalmarnock Road towards Rutherglen. The first Dalmarnock Bridge, which was of wood and was erected in 1821, lasted till 1843, when it was replaced by another of the same material. This was removed in 1889, when the present bridge was erected. It is 320 feet long and 50 feet wide, with five steel-girder spans each 54 feet 8 inches long, the girders resting on granite piers. The last three bridges are partly in Glasgow and partly in the county of Lanark. At both Rutherglen and Dalmarnock there were originally fords.

Besides the bridges over the Clyde there is an elegant one-arch bridge, fancifully called the Bridge of Sighs, leading across the Molendinar ravine to the Necropolis. It has a span of 60 feet, and was erected in 1833 at a cost of £1240. The Kelvin is crossed by a number of bridges. Proceeding upwards from the mouth there is first a girder bridge, by which the Stobeross railway crosses; then a bridge, for a continuation of Bridge Street, Partick, to Old Dumbarton Road. New Dumbarton Road crosses the stream by a handsome iron bridge (1877) resting on stone abutments, while a stone arch carries the roadway over the adjoining mill-lade. Within the limits of the West End Park the Kelvin is crossed by three bridges—one of stone; one a strong lattice-girder bridge for carriage traffic, finished in 1831; and one known as the Prince of Wales Bridge, from the original wooden structure having been erected for the use of the Prince of Wales when he laid the foundation-stone of the University buildings. To the N of the park are two bridges on the line of Woodlands Road and of Great Western Road. The first, a steel bridge of one span, resting on masonry abutments, and 60 feet wide, was erected in 1892-94 to replace the old one of 1853. The other, which replaced one erected originally in 1838-40 and enlarged in 1858-59, is 60 feet wide, and was erected in 1889-91. It is constructed of iron and has four spans, the two central each 91 feet wide, that on the W 34 feet, and that on the E 20 feet. There are iron balustrades between the piers, which are carried up all the way in a casing of Aberdeenshire granite, and finished at the top with handsome capitals bearing lamps. Close by is the girder bridge of the GLASGOW CENTRAL RAILWAY. Two handsome single-arched stone bridges at Belmont and Queen Margaret College, erected in 1870, were taken over by the Corporation at the time of the extension of the city boundary to be maintained as public property. The other bridges do not call for particular notice.

Cemeteries.—Some ancient cemeteries in the city have been converted into building ground or market places; while others, at the Cathedral, St David's, Gorbals, Calton, and Bridgeton still remain, but are not now important for their original purpose, but as lungs for the city. The cathedral cemetery is the oldest, the first part of it that was used being very

much crowded with gravestones and monuments; the newer parts are laid out in somewhat more modern taste. There are a number of interesting monuments, including one to some martyrs of the Covenanting times. The other old cemeteries show no peculiar features. Inside the city there were also intramural cemeteries at North Street and Main Street in Anderston, Cheap-side Street in Anderston, Christ Church in Mile End, Greendyke Street Episcopal Church, and for Roman Catholics in Abercromby Street; but most of these are now closed and the others are used only in very special circumstances. The cemeteries in use are—the Necropolis, which is now, however, owing to the growth of Dennistoun and the extension of the northern district eastward, almost wholly surrounded by houses; Sighthill Cemetery, the Eastern Necropolis or Jane-field, the Southern Necropolis, Craigton at Paisley Road, Sandymount at Shettleston, Dalbeth at London Road, Cathcart at New Cathcart, the Western Necropolis at Maryhill, and Lambhill Cemetery, near Possilpark. The Necropolis is the parent of all the garden cemeteries throughout Scotland. It lies E of the cathedral, from the grounds of which it is separated by the ravine of the Molendinar Burn, partly filled up, and now forming a delightful roadway. The entrance (greatly improved in 1891-92 when Cathedral Square was remodelled) is by a Tudor gateway at the Bridge of Sighs, already referred to. The site lies along the slope and brow of a steep hillside—formerly known as Craig's or the Fir Park, the property of the Merchants' House—rising to a height of 225 feet above the level of the Clyde, and commanding from its summit an interesting and beautiful view, with the city and its spires to the SW, and a long stretch of finely diversified and wooded country to the E. It was begun in 1828, the intention being to lay it out after the model of Père Lachaise at Paris, to which, in point of situation, it bears some resemblance, and was opened in 1833. It is beautifully laid out and kept, and has, with its trees, flowers, shrubs, and gravel walks, the appearance of a fine terraced garden. Many of the monuments show considerable architectural and artistic taste. One of the oldest and most conspicuous is a monument to John Knox. It consists of a Doric column of somewhat heavy proportions, rising from a square base, and with a broad capital on which is placed a statue of the Reformer, 12 feet high, by Forrest. The sides of the base are nearly covered with an inscription, giving information relative to Knox and the Reformation. Another conspicuous monument is a Tudor structure on a quadrangular base, with a colossal statue, also by Forrest, to the memory of William M'Gavin, author of the *Protestant*. Other interesting monuments are a beautiful Ionic structure to the memory of the Rev. Dr John Dick; a large circular Norman mausoleum for the late Major Monteith; a mausoleum for Mr Houldsworth, with fine figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity; a pretty façade at the sepulchre of the Jews at the lower NW corner of the grounds; and statues or other structures to perpetuate the memory of Charles Tennant of St Rollox, Colin Dunlop of Tollcross, Colonel Patterson, the Rev. Dr Heugh, the Rev. Dr Wardlaw, the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlane, the Rev. Edward Irving, the Rev. Dr Black, the Rev. Dr W. Anderson, James Ewing of Strathleven, Sheridan Knowles, William Motherwell the poet, Dr Macnish, J. H. Alexander of the Old Theatre Royal, Michael Scott, the author of *Tom Cringle's Log*, and John Elder the well-known shipbuilder.

Sighthill Cemetery, near Springburn, on the NE, laid out in 1840 by a joint stock company, occupies a sloping situation, rising to a height of nearly 400 feet above sea-level, and contains 46 acres of land available for burial purposes. The grounds are entered by a fine gateway—close to which is a tasteful chapel designed and used for burial services—and are well laid out with winding walks and shrubberies. There is a magnificent view extending from Tinto to the Grampians. There are a number of fine monuments, including an obelisk erected to the memory of Hardie and Baird, who were executed

at Stirling in 1820 on a charge of high treason in connection with the early Chartist troubles. More interments take place at Sighthill than at any of the other cemeteries in Glasgow. The Eastern Necropolis is on the E at Parkhead, off the Great Eastern Road. It contains about 10 acres laid out with walks intersecting at right angles. The Southern Necropolis on the lands of Little Govan is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Albert Bridge. The ground, which extends over some 12 acres, is flat, and is laid out with flower-beds and walks. The Western Necropolis is on undulating ground at Lochburn Road, Maryhill. It belongs to a joint stock company, and covers 54 acres, of which only a small portion is as yet taken up. It is tastefully laid out, and there are extensive views to the N and W along to the Campsie and Kilpatrick Hills, with Ben Lomond and the Gleniffer Braes. None of the other cemeteries call for particular comment.

Public Parks.—Glasgow is well supplied with public parks, which are well laid out and kept, and carefully tended. The oldest of these is the Green, which lies along the river in the eastern part of the city for a distance of more than a mile, and covers a space of about 136 acres. It is all that now remains of the extensive commonity belonging to the city, which at one time swept all round the E side from this point to Cowcaddens, but which has from time to time been appropriated for building purposes. In some of the earlier charters the Green is mentioned under the name of the Bishop's Forest, but probably at that time but little of it was available for the use of the citizens. The Old Green extended from the present Green to Stockwell Street, but was given up for buildings in the end of last century. The first part of the present Green devoted to the amusement of the people was the E portion, known as the King's Park, which was granted by James II. in 1450 for the use of the community. Parts of it seem, however, to have been alienated, for in 1574 the community protested against any further encroachments, and in 1576 the magistrates and council resolved that thereafter no parts of the city, 'commoun muris,' were to be given to any one. Notwithstanding this, fresh efforts at alienation on the part of the council had again to be resisted by popular effort in 1600 and in 1745. In 1756 the town council gave off a portion of the ground for a saw-mill, which, however, they had to send men to destroy, so strong was the popular outcry; and the tenacity of the citizens in resisting all encroachments has been shown many times since. In 1847 resistance was successfully made against a bill promoted by the Glasgow and Airdrie Railway Company to enable them to lay a line across the Green. In 1868 the citizens had to resort to interdict, in order to prevent their own town council from throwing more than 2000 yards of the Green into Greenhead Street, and though there are valuable seams of coal and iron known to exist beneath, yet nothing short of the bankruptcy of the city would allow of their being worked.

The Green was enlarged in 1773 by the purchase of about 30 acres from various persons, and the addition then made came to be known as the High Green; and in 1792 a still further addition was made of the land lying between the King's Park and the bend of the river, and known as the Provost's or Fleshers' Haugh. This last was formerly lower in level than the rest of the ground, but was raised in 1892-93 by depositing the soil excavated during the formation of the Central Railway. For generations the Green was allowed to remain almost in a state of nature, being cut up with springs, runnels, and marshy places; latterly it has, however—especially for the purpose of providing employment for workmen in times of distress in 1820 and in 1875—been drained and improved as to level and laying out, and has now a fine sward, with numbers of excellent paths and drives crossing it in various directions. Near the centre is a public gymnasium furnished with all the common appliances. A large space westward from the gymnasium and round the obelisk erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, is used for great

open-air public meetings. In summer the river here is studded with pleasure boats of all sorts, and on the river bank close to the St Andrew's Suspension Bridge is the Humane Society's House. Previous to those modern days when wealth and fashion moved westward, the Green used to be the summer rendezvous of the pride and beauty of the city, but now it is often far from being a pleasant place, for the forest of factory chimneys on both sides, in certain states of the wind, roll over on the Green volumes of smoke in black and bitter abundance. The number of springs that abounded in it made it from an early date a public washing and bleaching green, and part of it is still set aside for this purpose. It was the field for all grand military exercises and displays. Here Regent Moray's army encamped before Langside; here Prince Charles Edward reviewed his army on the retreat from Derby; here, in the stirring times when George III. was king and almost every shopkeeper was a soldier, drill was carried on; and here the modern volunteers, too, parade from time to time, about 6000 of them having been reviewed on the Green by the Prince of Wales in 1876. At the W entrance, opposite the Justiciary Court-House, is a small granite drinking fountain erected by some temperance advocates to commemorate the services of Sir William Collins to the temperance cause. It has, on the W side, a bronze panel with a medallion portrait of Sir William. Farther E is a handsome terra-cotta fountain, shown at the Industrial Exhibition of 1888 as a specimen of Doulton work and afterwards presented to the city by Sir Henry Doulton, and erected here at his expense in 1890. Designed after the style of the time of Francis I., it is for size and elaboration of treatment unrivalled in this material. The scheme of modelling is intended to represent the British Empire, the groups at the base being emblematic of India, Canada, South Africa, and Australia, while in niches round the central shaft are statues of a sailor and of soldiers of the Grenadier Guards, the Black Watch, and the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the whole being surmounted by a statue of the Queen. The diameter of the outer basin is 70 feet, and the height of the whole is 46 feet. Farther E is the Macdonald Fountain, originally erected by some admirers of Hugh Macdonald on Gleniffer Braes at 'the bonnie wee well on the breist o' the brae,' but afterwards removed by the subscribers to its present position on account of the vandalism with which it was treated in its place of solitude. A fountain in memory of Bailie James Martin was erected in 1895 on the slope facing Monteith Row. The gateway at the London Street entrance on the N, erected in 1893 at the expense of one of the magistrates, is an adaptation of the Ingram Street front of the old Assembly Rooms, removed to make way for the south wing of the General Post Office. A People's Palace, after the style of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, was erected on the Green in 1895-97, and it is further proposed to enlarge the park by the acquisition of the vacant ground opposite it on the S side of the river, the two portions to be connected by foot bridges.

The Kelvingrove or West End Park lies along the banks of the Kelvin, between Woodside and Sandyford. Originally the park was only on the E side, and was formed from lands on the old estates of Kelvingrove and Woodside, purchased by the town council in 1853 for this purpose at a cost of £99,569. A portion of the ground was, however, set aside for feus in so judicious a manner that it affords fair promise of ultimately reimbursing the total cost. The lands comprise a tabular hill on the E side, with rapid slopes on the N and S, and a longer but still sharp slope on the W down to the Kelvin, from which there is an undulating rise to Gilmorehill with the University buildings. The portion of the ground on the W side of the Kelvin was acquired from the University authorities. The part set apart for feuing includes all the top of the hill to the E, which is now occupied by the magnificent houses that form Park Circus, Park Street, Park Terrace, and Park Quadrant. The ground was laid out, and the walks, drives, and shrubberies arranged according to

designs by Sir Joseph Paxton. On the crest of the high ground opposite Park Street West is a lofty flagstaff, with—at its base—a mortar and two cannons captured at Sebastopol. From this point, as well as from the higher walks and terraces, there are good views along the river and across to Renfrewshire. In 1881 the lands of Clayslaps, Overnewton, and Kelvinbank (comprising 19 acres) were added to the park at an expense of £66,626. The total area now is 85 acres, and the total cost was £144,571.

The Queen's Park lies on the S side, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile straight S from Glasgow Bridge, along Bridge Street, Eglinton Street, and Victoria Road, and close to Crosshill. It was opened in 1862, and occupies chiefly a rising-ground or low broad-based hill. The entrance is at the end of Victoria Road, and from a highly ornamental gateway a broad path, broken near the centre by a massive granite staircase, leads to the flagstaff on the summit of the hill. The plans for laying it out were prepared by Sir Joseph Paxton. A considerable portion of it is under grass, on which visitors may wander as freely as on the Green, while the rest is covered with shrubberies and clumps of young trees resembling those in Kelvingrove Park. From the flagstaff on the summit there is a very fine view. On the N the city of Glasgow spreads out in all its length from Partick to Tollcross, while beyond are the Campsie Hills. Farther to the left are the wooded heights above Kilpatrick, and if the atmosphere be clear the distant Ben Lomond may be seen above and beyond them. On the right is the Vale of Clyde, the valley of the Cart, and the Cathkin Braes. The wooded knoll of Camphill, where Regent Murray encamped, and the view westward from which is very fine, is now included in the park, and the ground on the SE was the scene of the battle of Langside. The estate of Camphill (58 acres) was in 1894 purchased by the city from the patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital for £63,000. The area of the park is now 148 acres. A little beyond the S gate of the park a handsome pillar was erected by public subscription in 1887 as a memorial of the battle of Langside.

Alexandra Park lies at the E end of the city, adjacent to the NE side of Deunistoun, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the junction of High Street and Duke Street. Part of it, extending to 74 acres, was opened in 1870-72, and other 16 acres were added in 1891 by purchase, when the boundary was extended to the Cumbernauld Road—the remaining 26 acres of the purchase being reserved for feuing. The ground was purchased, and this park formed, by the City Improvement Trust under the 1866 Act, but the care of it has since devolved on the council under the 'Glasgow Public Parks Act, 1859.' The approach from the W from Castle Street, known as the Alexandra Parade, nearly a mile long and 80 feet wide, was constructed chiefly at the expense of the late Mr. Dennistoun of Golfhill.

In 1886 a park of 49 acres on the ridge of Cathkin Braes, some 3 miles to the SE of Glasgow, was presented to the city by Mr James Dick, with the condition that it should in all time coming be kept in its natural state; and in 1895 a piece of ground at Bellahouston, 178 acres in extent, was acquired by the corporation from the Steven Trustees. It was formally opened in 1896. The inhabitants of Govan and Kinning Park also benefit by this the largest of the Glasgow Parks. In the same year Tollcross House and grounds (82 acres) were acquired by the Glasgow authorities as a public park, which was opened by the Lord Provost in 1897.

The Royal Botanic Gardens in Kelvinside, on the N side of Great Western Road, were long carried on by the Royal Botanic Institution; but, owing to lack of support, this society became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and the feuing of the ground was only avoided by the aid of the Corporation of the unextended city of Glasgow. When the extension of the municipal boundaries took place in 1891, the Gardens passed into the full possession of the city as one of the public parks, and they have since been extended by the incorporation within them of the open slope on the E side of the

Kelvin. The area is now 30 acres. Part of the ground is laid out with collections of plants arranged in natural families and orders, and there are also large ranges of conservatories. To the NE of the main entrance—close to which is one of the stations of the Central Railway—is the Kibble Crystal Palace, erected here in 1872 and extended in 1874, and taking its name from the donor, Mr. Kibble. There are two domes rising to a height of about 40 feet, while the larger is about 150 feet in diameter. Originally used as a concert and lecture hall, it is now appropriated for use as a winter garden. The present garden, first laid out in 1842, and enlarged in 1875, took the place of an older one formed in 1819 off Sauchiehall Road, now Sauchiehall Street, and that in its turn had replaced the original Botanic Garden at the old College.

Maxwell Park (21 acres), SW of West Pollokshields, presented to the quondam burgh by Sir John Stirling Maxwell of Pollok in 1890, was taken over by the city under the Extension of Boundaries Act, by which also provision was made for the acquisition of such further recreation grounds and public parks as might be deemed necessary. Advantage was taken of these powers by the purchase, in 1891, of over 90 acres at Ruchill, and 56 acres at Springburn, as well as by the provision of smaller recreation grounds at Govanhill, at Garscube Road (the Phoenix Recreation Ground, 1893) for the Cowcaddens district, and at Rutherglen Road (Gorbals Recreation Ground, 1893) for the Gorbals district—the last two being intended mainly for children. Of the Ruchill estate, which lies between Maryhill and Possilpark, 53 acres are devoted to recreation purposes, while the remaining 35 are utilized for the erection of an infectious diseases hospital similar to the one at Belvidere. Of the Springburn land at Balgray Hill a small portion ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre) is to be feued and the rest given over to park purposes. The band-stand in this park was presented in 1892 by Mr. James Reid of the Hydepark Locomotive Works. Besides these, one or two minor parks, about a dozen squares or open places, and five graveyards are kept up by the Parks department, and are open to the public.

The parks are managed by the town council, acting as trustees under the Glasgow Public Parks Acts of 1859 and 1878. The borrowing powers of £200,000 are exhausted. The maximum rate of assessment is 2d. per £, and a sinking fund of 'one pound per cent. per annum on amount of sums borrowed and owing at time' has to be set aside every year. The revenue and expenditure amount to over £31,000 a year.

Monuments.—A large number of the public monuments in Glasgow are collected in George Square, but there are others in various parts of the city. In George Square there are no fewer than twelve statues. In the centre is a colossal figure of Sir Walter Scott, by Ritchie, placed on the top of a fluted Doric column 80 feet high, erected in 1837. This was the first of the many monuments erected to the 'Wizard of the North.' On the E in the centre line of the square is a bronze equestrian statue of Prince Albert, by Baron Marochetti, erected in 1866, to correspond with a bronze equestrian statue of the Queen by the same artist on the W side. The latter originally stood at the W end of St Vincent Place, where it was erected in 1854, but it was removed to its present position in 1866, when that of the Prince Consort was erected. They both stand on granite pedestals. At the NW corner of the square is a bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Mossman, erected in 1858. At the NE corner is a bronze statue of James Oswald, one of the members for Glasgow in the first parliament after the Reform Bill. It was erected in 1856, and long stood at Charing Cross, but was afterwards removed to George Square. At the SE corner of the square is a bronze statue of Dr Thomas Graham, Master of the Mint, seated, by Brodie (1872). At the SW corner is a bronze statue of James Watt, also seated, by Chantrey (1832). Between Watt and Graham on the S side are bronze statues of Sir John Moore and Lord Clyde, both natives of Glasgow. The former, which

is by Flaxman, was erected in 1819; the latter, by Foley, in 1868. It at first stood on the W side of the square. A little behind Sir John Moore is a bronze statue of Burns, by Ewing, which was unveiled in 1877 in presence of some 30,000 spectators. The pedestal has bas-reliefs. The companion statue—a little behind Lord Clyde—is a bronze figure of Campbell, the poet, also a native of Glasgow. The last of the statues in the square is one of Dr Livingstone, in the middle of the W side; all the pedestals are of granite. In front of the Tontine Buildings in the Trongate is an equestrian statue of William III., erected and presented to the city in 1735 by James Macrae, a native of Glasgow, who had been governor of Madras. On Glasgow Green is a sandstone obelisk, 144 feet high, to the memory of Lord Nelson. It was erected in 1806 at a cost of £2075. On the four sides of the base are inscribed the names of his greatest battles. In Cathedral Square is a bronze statue, by Mossman, of James Lumsden, Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1843, and long honorary treasurer of the Royal Infirmary. It is 8½ feet high, stands on a pedestal 10½ feet high, and was erected in 1862. Near by is a bronze statue of Dr Norman Macleod, erected in 1881; and on one side the entrance to the Necropolis is a statue of James White, father of Lord Overton, and on the other a statue of James Arthur, of Barshaw.

In front of the Royal Exchange in Queen Street is a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by Marochetti, one of the finest monuments in Glasgow. It stands on a granite pedestal, and was erected in 1844 at a cost of £10,000. On the pedestal are four bronze bas-reliefs, those at the sides representing the battles of Assaye and Waterloo, while those at the end represent the peaceful life of a peasant before he is called away to war, and his happy return to his home and kindred at the conclusion of peace. In niches in the Ingram Street front of Hutchesons' Hospital are two ancient and somewhat primitive-looking statues of the brothers Hutcheson. Near the centre of the S part of Kelvingrove Park is a tasteful and beautiful—excepting the gilding of the surmounting bronze figure—fountain erected in commemoration of the introduction of the water supply from Loch Katrine into Glasgow, and in honour of Lord Provost Stewart, who took a prominent part in the carrying out of the scheme. It was inaugurated in 1872. The outer basin is 60 feet in diameter, and the fountain, which rises to a height of 40 feet and is richly sculptured, is surmounted by a bronze figure by John Mossman, representing the Lady of the Lake. There are also bronze panels, one with a medallion portrait of Lord Provost Stewart, the others with allegorical designs representing the introduction of the water supply. On a granite pedestal, a short distance off, is a bronze group, representing a tigress carrying a dead peacock to her lair, and her cubs greedily welcoming the prey. It was presented to the city by John S. Kennedy, a native of Glasgow, who made a large fortune in New York. Close by is a small bronze group of a girl playing with a dog, and intended to illustrate the lines from Coleridge:—

'He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.'

There is a marble statue of Pitt, by Flaxman, in the Corporation Gallery, and one, by Gibson, of Kirkman Finlay, who did so much to develop Glasgow trade, in the Merchants' Hall. The Martyrs' Memorial Fountain has been already noticed, as well as some of the numerous monuments in the Necropolis and other cemeteries.

Public Buildings—Municipal Buildings.—The City Chambers are bounded by George Square on the W, George Street on the N, John Street on the E, and Cochrane Street on the S, and measure 230 feet from N to S, and 245 from E to W. Designed in the style of the Italian Renaissance, by Mr William Young, London, the buildings, which were erected in 1883-89, at a cost (including site) of £520,000, are four storeys in height all round, with a domed tower at each corner; and over the centre of the principal façade, which is towards George

Square, is a massive tower, rising to a height of 237 feet. The ground floor and first storey have square-headed windows, and form a grand rusticated basement for the whole pile. The second storey is treated as the principal feature in the composition, and while the general treatment is preserved on all the four fronts, each has characteristics of its own, the whole of the George Square façade having Venetian windows between coupled Corinthian columns with minor columns of the Ionic order, the centre being crowned by a wide pediment flanked by cupolas. On the pediment is a magnificent piece of sculpture, 50 feet long and 11 high, by G. A. Lawson, London, emblematic of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The central figure is that of the Queen, supported on each side by female figures representing England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. 'The spaces at each side of the middle group are occupied with carvings illustrative of the various British possessions. On one side Canada is represented, an American Indian being introduced; Australia is shown by a gold digger; New Zealand by a female figure suggesting agriculture, with sheep and cattle about her; and there are numerous other carvings representing the other colonies of the empire, to the west of Great Britain. At the other side of the pediment are sculptures of East Indians, a native chief being one of the subjects, with the head and front of an elephant shown behind. After India comes Africa, symbolized by a white man having his arm round the neck of a negro. Farther on, and extending out to the end of the pediment, our Mongolian and other dependencies to the east of Europe are indicated. The figures are 8 feet high, sufficient to show them at life-size when viewed from the street.' At the apex of the pediment is a figure of Liberty supported by Riches and Honour. The main entrance has three arched bays separated by coupled Ionic columns with bands of sculpture, having in the centre the city arms, with Faith and Hope on one side, and Truth and Charity on the other; while on the left of this are representations of the Fine Arts, and on the right of the Sciences. Central gateways on the N, W, and S sides lead into a central quadrangle; on the ground and first floors accommodation is provided for the offices of the different municipal departments; while on the upper floors are the Council Chamber, banqueting-hall, and reception rooms, the first 60 feet long, 30 wide, and 25 high to the top of the domed ceiling; the second 110 feet long, 50 wide, and 50 high. These two rooms are approached from near the entrance by two magnificent staircases—that to the former of white sandstone with Breccia marble and alabaster balustrading set in white-veined marble bases and copings, while the walls are pillared with marble and have alabaster panels. The halls and reception rooms are richly fitted with mahogany, teak, satin, and amber woods. The whole building is lit by electricity.

County Buildings.—These occupy the block bounded by Ingram Street, Hutcheson Street, Wilson Street, and Brunswick Street, of which the southern part was erected for municipal and county purposes in 1842-44. The centre portion was at the same time erected as a hall for the Merchants' House, but was compulsorily acquired for county purposes by the Court House Commissioners in 1869, and the accommodation being still too small for the increasing demands of the various departments, the northern block was erected in 1874 for purely municipal purposes, for which it was used till the City Chambers were occupied in 1890. The building was extensively altered in 1895-96 for the purpose of giving increased accommodation to the sheriff courts. The front to Hutcheson Street has a hexastyle Corinthian portico. Towards Wilson Street is a grand hexastyle Ionic portico with sculptured basement wall. Accommodation is here provided for the county courts and public offices; and on the W side are standard measures of length.

Courts are held in the County Buildings by the sheriff or one of his substitutes, for criminal and summary business on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday every week, and also appeal courts on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. There is a small debt court

on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and a court under the Debts Recovery (Scotland) Act on Monday. Justice of peace courts are held in the Justices Hall, County Buildings, for cases of crime and cases under the Revenue, Roads, Weights and Measures, etc., laws every Monday and Thursday, at 11 a.m., and for small debt cases every Tuesday and Friday.

Police Buildings.—The first police office was in the Laigh or Tron Church session-house, and was thence removed to the N corner of Bell Street and Candle-riggs, where it was one stair up! In 1825, however, more suitable buildings were erected at the angle of Bell Street and South Albion Street, midway between High Street and Candleriggs, at a cost of £15,000, and an addition to this was made in 1851 at a cost of £8000, the whole, as altered and improved in 1885 and 1893, now constituting the Central Police Office. The situation was originally very central for the police business, but, till sweepingly altered by the operations of the City Improvement Trust subsequent to 1875, was also eminently disagreeable and unsanitary. Bell Street was a narrow, squalid thoroughfare, with dingy houses. South Albion Street was a mere lane or narrow alley, and both were surrounded by a densely populated part of the city. Though erected in such an unfavourable locality, the buildings themselves are very substantial, forming a large quadrangular block, enclosing a court of 50 feet by 34. An adjoining building which formerly contained barracks and other accommodation for the unmarried members of the force, was altered and added to the City Hall in 1893, the necessary barrack accommodation being provided at East Clyde Street (1892-93) and Southern Police Offices (1893-95). A building at the W end of College Street, a little to the NNE, accommodates the Central Fire Brigade, and contains a number of steam fire-engines and other necessary apparatus in connection with fire brigade work. The lighting department has also its headquarters close by. The cleansing department has its headquarters in extensive premises in Parliamentary Road. These were mostly erected in 1873, have a handsome front, and contain ample accommodation for water carts, sweeping machines, horses, and stores.

Besides the Central or Head Office, there are offices known as the Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern, St Rollox, Queen's Park, Maryhill, and Marine Division, in respectively Anderston (Cranston Street), Calton (Tobago Street), Gorbals (Oxford Street), Cowcaddens (Maitland Street), St Rollox (Teunant Street), Govanhill (Belleisle Street), Maryhill (Gairbraid Avenue), and Broomielaw (M'Alpine Street). Besides these there are police stations at East Clyde Street, Dalmarnock Road, Camlachie, Paisley Road, South Wellington Street, Camperdown Street, Springburn, and Hillhead (Byars Road). Police courts are held every lawful day at the Central, Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern, St Rollox, Queen's Park, and Maryhill Offices at 10 a.m.; and about 350 cases are disposed of on an average every day, about one-third being due to drunkenness. The baillie of the River and Firth of Clyde holds a court in the hall in M'Alpine Street on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 9.30 a.m. The police force and fire brigade are separately noticed.

Prisons.—The first prison of Glasgow is said to have been in a dungeon attached to the cathedral, but mention is made as early as 1454 of a tolbooth at the corner of the Trongate and High Street, on the site of the present Cross Steeple, but no account of it has been preserved. There was also a prison known as 'the heicht tolbuyth' in the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries. The Cross Tolbooth, having become decayed and ruinous, was pulled down in 1626, and a new one erected. Franck's account of this latter building has been already noticed. M'Ure describes it as 'a magnificent structure, being of length from E to W sixty-six feet, and from the S to the N twenty-four feet eight inches; it hath a stately staircase ascending to the justice court hall, within which is the entry of a large turnpike or staircase ascending to the town council hall,

above which there was the dean of gild's hall. . . . The first story of this great building consists of six rooms, two whereof are for the magistrates' use, one for the dean of gild's court, and another for the collector of the town's excise. . . . In this great building are five large rooms appointed for common prisoners; the steeple on the E end thereof being one hundred and thirteen foot high, adorned with a curious clock, all of brass, with four dial plates; it has a large bell for the use of the clock, and a curious sett of chymes and timeable bells which plays every two hours, and has four large touretts on the corners thereof, with thanes finely gilded, and the whole roof is covered with lead. Upon the frontispiece of this building is his majesty's arms finely cut out with a fine dial, and below the same is this Latin inscription:—

"Hæc Domus odit Nequitiam	Amat Faciem	Punit Crimina	Conservat Jura	Honorat Prohos."
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This being translated means—

This House hates Iniquity	Loves Peace	Punishes Crimes	Preserves the Laws	Honours the Upright.
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The steeple still stands as the Cross Steeple. It is 126 feet high, and the top has flying buttresses meeting and forming an open crown. The old chime contained twenty-eight bells, commencing at F sharp and ending at C natural; but a new chime of sixteen bells was inaugurated on 25 Dec. 1881. They vary in size from 21 to 40 inches, with notes G, A, B flat, B, C, D, E flat, E, F, F sharp, G, A, B flat, B, C, D. There is a chiming apparatus, and they are played every day from one to two, and from six to seven o'clock. The old steeple bell passed to Calton parish church, but was afterwards placed in the Kelvingrove Museum. The building erected in 1626 remained in use down to the beginning of the 19th century. After the Reformation the house of the prebendary of Cambuslang was fitted up as a house of correction; this becoming unsuitable, in 1792 a building in High Street was used instead, but was discontinued when the Duke Street Prison was erected.

The *Glasgow Prison* is on the N side of Duke Street, a short distance to the E of High Street. The first erection, which, judging from Howard's account of it, must have been a very miserable place, passed into the hands of the city authorities in 1798, and was greatly enlarged in 1823-24. It was partly rebuilt in 1853 and again altered 1870-72; but as it was still far from meeting modern requirements as to prison accommodation almost the whole of the buildings were removed and new ones built between 1875 and 1890, when new residences were also constructed for the governor and warders as well as a chapel—all the unskilled and part of the skilled labour having been performed by male prisoners. The prison proper is now composed of a central portion and three wings, with accommodation for 400 prisoners. Two of the wings are used entirely for women, while the wing next Drygate is set apart for male prisoners awaiting trial or after conviction before they are drafted off to Barlinnie General Prison. This last, which is outside the city boundary on the E near the Cumbernauld Road, consists of four blocks, each with cell accommodation for 200 men.

The old *South Prison*, now only used for sheriff and circuit courts, is on the W side of the Saltmarket, near the river, to which it has its S flank, while the main front is towards Glasgow Green. It was erected in 1814 at a cost of £34,800, and is a quadrangular pile measuring 215 feet along the front, and 144 from E to W. It has in the centre of its main front a lofty Doric portico, with a double row of fluted columns—six in front and four behind—with corresponding pilasters. There is a plain frieze and a tympanum with the city arms. The imposing appearance of the portico is, however, much marred by the low ground on which it stands. At each end of the main front is a projecting wing, with a double pair of pilasters. It is enclosed by massive iron railings. It originally provided accommodation for the circuit justiciary court—which sits here in two divisions in what are known as the Old Court and the New Court—for the county court, and for the

municipal courts and offices; but in 1840 it was found too small for so many bodies, and was so altered as to leave it almost entirely devoted to court purposes.

Exchanges.—A public newsroom, for the perusal of newspaper and other periodicals, was opened in Glasgow about 1770, but conferred its benefits upon only a few. A coffee-room or exchange reading-room was founded in the Tontine Buildings at the Cross in 1781, but was gradually superseded by the Royal Exchange, and became extinct about 1870. The Royal Exchange stands in an open area called Exchange Square, on the W side of Queen Street opposite Ingram Street. The site was formerly occupied by a house belonging to Cunningham of Lainshaw, which was bought by the New Exchange Company and converted into offices, to which the other buildings were added. The structure, which is one of the finest in Glasgow, was erected in 1829 at a cost of £60,000. The style is Corinthian, and in front is a magnificent octostyle portico, with a double row of columns. Behind this and extending half-way down each side are five pilasters with a rich cornice, and from this to the W end of the building is a colonnade with fluted Corinthian pillars. There is a cyclastyle lantern clock-tower, with a low-domed roof. The principal apartment is a great newsroom, 130 feet long, 60 wide, and 30 high, with an arched roof panelled and decorated, and supported on two rows of Corinthian columns. There are also a number of smaller apartments, used as magazine-room, newspaper file and directory consulting-rooms, merchants' office, secretary's room, sale-rooms, telegraph, telephone, and underwriters' offices. The subscription is £3 for members who have residences or offices within six miles of it, and £1, 10s. from others, and it is free for four weeks to strangers introduced by a subscriber, and always to officers in garrison. The wide paved space on both sides communicates with Buchanan Street through openings spanned by Doric archways.

The Stock Exchange is situated between the Western Club and St George's Church, at the SE corner of St George's Place and Buchanan Street, and was erected between 1875 and 1877 at a cost of £45,000, including site. It has at the SE corner a highly ornamental tower, rising to a height of 112 feet. The frontage to Buchanan Street is 85 feet and to St George's Place 74 feet, the height embracing three storeys. The façade is supported at the street by Gothic pillars, and above the arches carried on these runs a broad band of carved lattice work, somewhat after the Moorish fashion. The two upper flats also show traces of Gothic feeling, and the wall is surmounted by a stone balustrade with carved supports. The ground floor is occupied by shops; on the first floor is the great hall, 60 feet long, 50 wide, and 32 high. The Clearing House, which occupies the greater part of the top storey, measures 80 by 50 feet, and is lighted from the top by a large glass dome. There are also a large reading-room and a telegraph office, besides a number of smaller apartments. The Corn Exchange stands at the corner of Hope Street and Waterloo Street. It was rebuilt in 1896 on an improved plan, the material being red sandstone.

Post Office.—In 1736 the Post Office was in Princes Street, then called Gibson's Wynd or Lane. It was removed to St Andrew Street about 1800, and again in 1803 to back premises in a court at 114 Trongate. In 1810 it was again moved to convenient premises in South Albion Street, which were rented by the government from the then postmaster. It was thereafter in small premises in Nelson Street, which were found inconvenient, and in 1840 it was removed first to Wilson Street, and then to larger but very plain buildings in Glassford Street, where it remained till 1856, when it was removed to Manhattan Buildings, at the corner of South Hanover Street and George Square. The building it then occupied was a very plain Italian erection, very poor as compared with the amount of business done or the great importance of the city. It was in 1872 extended by a very plain wing to the E, but complaints nevertheless still continued as to the utter inadequacy

of the old structure, and at length in 1876 the buildings and ground to the E of the old Post Office towards South Frederick Street were acquired by government, and the N part of the present buildings on the S side of George Square between South Frederick Street and South Hanover Street took shape in 1876-81. The introduction of the Parcel Post in 1883 and the great increase of general business soon brought again a demand for more room, and in 1890-93 a south wing was added extending to Ingram Street and occupying the site of the old Assembly Rooms, afterwards the Athenæum. The main front to George Square is Italian in style, very plain and severe, but handsome and dignified. It extends to a length of 190 feet, and the length along the side streets is 120 feet; the height is 75 feet, divided into four storeys. All along the top is a massive cornice, with panelled balustrade and a series of carved vases. In the centre is a pediment crowned with the royal arms. In the centre of the front is the main entrance and letter boxes, in a lobby entered from the street by three arched openings, with polished granite pillars, and entablature. At the sides, entering from the George Square lobby, are the various departments—the postmaster's office, the telegraph office, the postal and telegraph inquiry office, and the stamp, registered letter, private box, money order and savings bank offices, and the *poste restante*. Behind and entered by a side door from South Hanover Street is the postmen's and sorting department. The basement floor contains the engine-house and pneumatic apparatus, with dynamos and accumulators. The apartment forming the telegraph machine room is in the upper flat of the south building. Most of the departments are lit by the electric light. There are throughout the city numerous branch and sub-offices with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, as well as 163 pillar and wall boxes. At the end of the 18th century the staff consisted of a postmaster, two assistants, and two letter-carriers; there were in 1896 a postmaster, 65 superintendents, assistant-superintendents, and clerks, and 228 sorting clerks, while the distribution of the letters, etc., through the city and suburbs is carried out by 524 carriers, and 202 auxiliary letter-carriers, acting under an inspector and 12 assistant-inspectors. The telegraph department is conducted by 3 superintendents, 20 assistant-superintendents, 22 clerks, 484 telegraphists, 18 adult messengers, 59 house messengers, and 301 docket messengers, besides 10 ladies engaged in the supervision of female clerks, and 4 inspectors of boys. The first regular Edinburgh mail coach was started in 1758, letters before that being conveyed on foot or on horseback, and the first London mail coach about 1790; there are now 30 despatches and over 50 arrivals every day to and from various parts of the kingdom, while mails are made up for and arrive from all parts of the world at intervals varying from a week to a month. In 1838 the number of letters and packets that passed through it was 22,834, and the money orders granted numbered 1469, of the value of over £1922, while the number of letters, newspapers, post cards, and book packets that passes through it now averages over three millions every week, and of parcels nearly 60,000; while the number of money and postal orders averages over a million and a half in both number and amount per annum. The number of telegraph messages that passes through averages nearly seven millions per annum.

Revenue Offices.—The Inland Revenue Office, Italian in style, is at the corner of George Street and Frederick Street, and has a frontage of 90 feet to each street. The height is 60 feet, and at the corner is a tower terminating in a Mansard roof. The telling-room, for the collection of taxes and excise duties, is 86 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 22 feet 6 inches high. There is also a large room for the sale of stamps, and rooms for the collector, surveyors of taxes, supervisors, and other officers of the excise branch.

The first *Custom House* was erected about the beginning of the 17th century, for in 1601 the council 'ordainit æt lytill custome hous to be biggit upoun the Brigend.'

The present building is in Great Clyde Street, on the terrace between Glasgow Bridge and the Suspension Bridge. It dates from 1840, but has neither the size nor the appearance worthy of the importance of Glasgow and of the large revenue here collected.

Market Places.—The flesh and fish markets, which dated from the middle of the 18th century, were in King Street, and were long regarded as both spacious and handsome, but they were gradually forsaken, for as the wealthier classes moved westward the butchers and fishmongers followed them and occupied ordinary shops, and the old markets being deserted, were used for different purposes, and were not replaced by other buildings destined for the same purposes. The wholesale fish-market, originated in connection with clearances made by the City Improvement Trust, and occupying the space between Guildry Court, off Bridgegate, and the property known as Park Place, at the corner formed by Bridgegate, Stockwell Street, and East Clyde Street, is most conveniently situated with reference to the river traffic. It was constructed between 1872 and 1875, and was altered and enlarged in 1890. The walls, rising to a height of two storeys, are surmounted by an iron roof, which at the ridge is 90 feet high. There are good frontages containing shops both to the N and to the S. In the interior are stalls on the ground floor, and there is a gallery all round for the storage of boxes. The City Bazaar adjoins the S side of the City Hall, and has entrances from Candleriggs, Ingram Street, South Albion Street, and Bell Street. It occupies the site of the old Glasgow Bowling Green, and covers an area of 2377 square yards. It was greatly enlarged and improved in 1885, when Bell Street and Candleriggs were altered, and is now mostly used as a wholesale fruit and vegetable mart. The Old Clothes Market occupies a space shaped like the letter L, between Greendyke Street and Lanark Street, near the W end of the Green. The principal front, which is plain Italian in style, is toward Greendyke Street. One limb of the L is 78 feet long and 70 wide, while the other is 172 feet long by 63½ wide. The building is divided into stalls and fitted with galleries, is lighted mainly from the roof, and has ample lavatory and other conveniences promotive of the greatest possible cleanliness. It was erected in 1875, and superseded an unsightly structure at the foot of the Saltmarket. The Dog and Bird Market is at the N side of the South Prison, and formerly occupied a stance adjoining the Bazaar. It contains accommodation for dealers in dogs, fancy birds, poultry, pigeons, rabbits, etc.

The Cattle Market, Abattoirs, etc.—In 1740—a happy time when beef was 2d. a pound—the cattle market was outside the West Port, a little to the westward of the Trongate end of Stockwell Street; but in 1818 it was transferred to the ground, nearly ¼ mile E of the Cross, intended for the formation of Graham's Square, off the Gallowgate, where at that time 9281 square yards were enclosed by a stone wall, and cattle sheds, sheep pens, and other conveniences provided. It has excellent arrangements of stalls and other appliances, good railway connections, and serves for the sale of about 400,000 head of live stock in the year. Great alterations took place between 1878 and 1882, when the dead meat market, the horse bazaar, bank premises, and the new gateway were completed. The total home carcasses exposed for sale in it yearly number about 40,000. The principal abattoir is in Moore Street close by, and the cattle market, dead-meat market, and abattoir cover together an area of over 11 acres. Under the authority of an Act obtained in 1865, the abattoir was greatly enlarged and improved in 1868-70, and again in 1896-97, and is now one of the most extensive and efficient in Great Britain. There are other smaller ones at Milton Street and Victoria Street, both opened in 1868. The first covers a space of 12,482 square yards, extended by the clearing away of adjoining house property; the second, a space of 2968 square yards; and the third, a space of 4260 square yards, exclusive of adjoining house property. The total number of animals slaughtered at Moore Street averages over 200,000 per annum, at Milton Street about

40,000, and at Victoria Street about 36,000. For the accommodation of the large and increasing trade in live cattle with America lairs and slaughter-houses have been provided, as already noticed, at Pointhouse and Shieldhall wharves, at each of which places provision is now made for dealing with 2000 head of cattle at one time. The number of cattle arriving at each wharf is over 40,000 every year. The market places and abattoirs are managed by the town council in the capacity of market commissioners, under consolidated powers granted by the Glasgow Markets and Slaughter-houses Acts, 1865, 1871, and 1877. For the year ending 31 May 1896 the revenue was £24,266, the expenditure £18,779, the assets £263,956, and the debts £159,436. The borrowing powers of the Commissioners are £180,000, of which £127,440 have been exercised. There is a public Skin Market in Greendyke Street, erected in 1890 by Mr Robert Ramsey.

Public Halls.—The *City Hall* stands on the E side of Candleriggs, close to the Bazaar. It was in 1885 much improved, both internally and externally, when the handsome Italian façade towards Candleriggs was added. The large hall, which is used for great public meetings of almost every description and for concerts, rests on a series of massive stone pillars and strong arches on the N side of the Bazaar, and contains accommodation for about 3000 persons. It is lit by electricity, and has a platform, galleries, an orchestra, and a very powerful organ. There are also small halls, committee rooms, and a well-constructed kitchen. *St Andrew's Halls* in the W end present frontages to Berkeley Street, Granville Street, and Kent Road. The buildings, which are very handsome, were erected by a limited liability company between 1874 and 1877, but as they did not prove a profitable speculation, they were in 1890 acquired by the Corporation for public purposes at a cost of £37,000—little more than half the original outlay. There are two floors and an entresol. The chief entrance is by a triple door from Granville Street. On the ground floor is a vestibule 29 by 28 feet, an inner octagonal hall 36 feet in diameter, two side halls each 75 by 40 feet and 30 feet high. On the E side is the main or grand hall. On the N side of the same floor is a series of retiring rooms for ladies, and on an entresol above these a series of rooms for ordinary meetings. On the upper floor are two halls, each 70 by 54 feet, and a complete suite of arrival and retiring rooms. On the basement floor are artistes' rooms, servants' waiting-rooms, kitchen, keeper's residence, and store-rooms. The main hall contains a large organ, an orchestral platform for 100 performers, a chorus gallery for 500 singers, and accommodation for an audience of 3000 persons. The *Queen's Rooms* stand in La Belle Place, at the Clairmont Gardens entrance to Kelvingrove Park, and off the N side of the W part of Sauchiehall Street. They were erected in 1850, and have a massive appearance. The style is modified classic. On the N and E fronts are a number of admirable sculptures by Mossman. On the E front on the frieze is a series of tableaux emblematic of the rise, progress, and culmination of civilization, and over the windows are fine medallions of James Watt, David Hamilton, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Flaxman, Handel, Sir Robert Peel, and Burns, representing respectively Science, Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Music, Politics, and Poetry. On the frieze of the N front Minerva is shown as receiving the homage of figures representing the arts and sciences. In the interior are a large hall and several small ones all tastefully decorated. These are used for assemblies, concerts, and miscellaneous entertainments.

The *Corporation Galleries* are on the N side of Sauchiehall Street, between Rose Street and Dalhousie Street. They were erected in 1854 by Mr Archibald Maclellan for the reception of a collection of paintings which he proposed to bequeath to the public as the commencement of a Glasgow Gallery of Art. Mr Maclellan died before the buildings were finished, and they were purchased by the corporation, along with the pictures, in 1856. The buildings, which are plain Italian in style,

contain galleries for pictures and sculpture belonging to the city, and accommodation for the Government School of Art and Haldane Academy. The paintings and sculpture are contained in six rooms, and among the examples are many of the greatest interest and importance. There are also floor cases containing objects of art. The pictures number nearly 600, and consist mainly of pictures belonging to three collections—the original Maclellan one having been supplemented first by Mr William Ewing, who presented 36 pictures, and subsequently in 1877 by Mrs Graham-Gilbert of Yorkhill, who bequeathed to the city the valuable collection of pictures formed by her husband, John Graham-Gilbert, R.S.A.,—but there have been numerous other donations and bequests to a smaller extent. Mr J. C. Robinson, F.S.A., Her Majesty's Surveyor of Pictures, who reported on the collection to the town council in 1882, characterised the collection of authentic pictures by the old masters as 'the most interesting and valuable provincial public collection of such works in the kingdom,' and further said, that the Corporation Gallery would, when better known, 'take rank as a collection of European importance,' and that the pictures of the Venetian school 'would be held to be notable ornaments of any, even the most celebrated galleries.' Among the more important pictures may be mentioned the *Woman taken in Adultery*, by Giorgione; the *Virgin and Child enthroned*, attributed, but doubtfully, to the same artist; the *Virgin and Child with Saints*, and *Danae*, by Titian; the *Holy Family*, two different pictures, by Palma Vecchio; the *Holy Family*, by Bordone; a very fine painting of the *Adoration of the Magi*, by Antonello da Messina; the *Annunciation*, by Botticelli; an *Allegory of Abundance*, by Rubens; a view, *Katwyck*, by Ruysdael; *Tobit and the Angel*, and the *Painter's Study*, by Rembrandt; a *Landscape in Storm*, by Hobbema; as well as other genuine works by Rembrandt, Ruysdael, Berghem, Teniers, Cuyp, Wouvermans, Wynants, Adrian Van de Velde, Backhuysen, Van Huisum, Netscher, Vanduyck, Willem Van de Velde, Jan Steen, Egdon Van der Neer, Hobbema, and Andrew Both. Among the more modern pictures may be mentioned several portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the *Relief of Lucknow*, by T. Jones Barker, with portrait figures of all the leading men engaged; the *Death of John Brown* of Priesthill, by Thomas Duncan; many pictures by Graham-Gilbert; a *Coming Storm*, by John Linnell, sen.,—a fine picture, where the rush of the wind through the trees can almost be heard; Turner's picture of *Hero and Leander*; Whistler's portrait of Carlyle; a series of typical examples of water colours by Cox, De Wint, Catermole, etc., presented in 1892 by Mr James Orrock, London; and pictures by Westall, Wilkie, Pettie, and others. The chief examples of sculpture are the statue of Pitt, by Flaxman; busts by Chantrey, W. Brodie, Mossman, Ewing, and Nollekens; the *Nubian Slave*, by A. Rossetti; and the *Oriental Slave*, by Tadolini. The galleries are open to the public on Monday, Friday, and Saturday, free of charge, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, which are students' days, at a charge of 6d.

The galleries for the exhibitions of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts are on the S side of Sauchiehall Street, and contain rooms for the exhibition of pictures. The design is Greek, plain but dignified, and the walls have panels with sculptures. In the centre, over the entrance, the façade has six fluted Ionic columns, with a pediment surmounted by a statue of Minerva. The building was erected in 1880. The erection of new public Art Galleries and Museum was begun in 1893, the surplus of £46,000 from the Exhibition of 1888 having been augmented by public subscriptions, etc., to the sum of £116,000. Situated in the SW portion of the West End Park, on the site of part of the Exhibition structure, the building, which is about 200 feet square, is Jacobean in design, with freely treated details, and the total cost was estimated at nearly £200,000. Over the main entrance two towers will rise to a height of 150 feet, and the central hall will measure 125 by 58 feet. When the municipal boundary was extended in 1891 the police

commissioners became bound to maintain the burgh buildings of Maryhill, Hillhead, and Pollokshields, and either to acquire the Dixon Halls in Cathcart Road for public purposes in Crosshill and Govanhill, or erect other suitable buildings for the purpose. The Dixon Halls form a handsome building in the old Scottish style, and were gifted to the district in 1879 by W. S. Dixon of Govanhill.

The Trades' Hall and Merchants' House.—The Trades' Hall stands on the W side of Glassford Street confronting Garthland Street. Begun in 1791 and finished in 1794, it was improved and greatly enlarged in 1891. It has a pleasant façade with Doric columns, sculptures, and Venetian windows, and is surmounted by a fine dome, containing a bell cast by Mears of London in 1796. It contains a vestibule, a main hall, and a number of smaller apartments. The large hall is 70 by 85 feet and 23 feet high, with sitting accommodation for about 600 people; round the sides are the armorial bearings of the trades, and there are also several statues and civic portraits. The trade incorporations of Glasgow date from a very early period, and on several occasions have taken notable action in civic affairs, particularly in connection with the preservation of the cathedral, which is alluded to hereafter. The incorporations took their rise from the regulative made by the magistrates for the conduct of trades within the burgh, and for the provision of funds 'for the support of the decayed brethren of the crafts and their widows and children.' Before the Reformation the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, as the superior of the burgh and regality, had enacted or had confirmed regulations made by the magistrates and town council, associating several classes of the craftsmen of Glasgow with the right to elect deacons, collectors, and masters; and after the Reformation charters were granted by the Crown, and seals of cause (*i.e.*, regulative) by the magistrates and councillors of Glasgow incorporating other classes of craftsmen. The present incorporations are hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, weavers, bakers, skimmers, wrights, coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, barbers, dyers. All these were represented in the beginning of the 17th century, except the gardeners; and at that time there was also an incorporation of bonnet-makers. The masons claim to be the oldest, relying on a royal charter from Malcolm III., dated 1057, and said to have been discovered among the archives of the Glasgow Masonic Lodge of St John's in the beginning of the nineteenth century; but the authenticity of the document is more than doubtful. This incorporation originally included the coopers and the wrights, but the coopers became a separate body in 1567, and the wrights (whose numbers include wrights, glazing-wrights, boat-wrights, painters, bowyers, and sawyers) in 1600. The cordiners (including tanners) were incorporated before 1460, the skimmers and furriers in 1518, the weavers in 1528, the hammermen (including goldsmiths, silversmiths, blacksmiths, tinmiths, and saddlers) in 1536, the bakers previous to 1556, the fleshers in 1580, the dyers and bonnet-makers in 1597, and the barbers in 1656. The original charter of the gardeners is lost, as their deacon died of plague in 1649, and his papers were destroyed, but their present seal of cause bears date 1790. The total funds of the Trades' House, including those of the incorporations, amount to about £538,000, most of the revenue from which is expended in charitable allowances to decayed members and their families. The first *Merchants' House* was a handsome two-storey erection in Bridgegate, built between 1661 and 1669. It had a steeple 164 feet high, which still remains, and is now known as the Bridgegate Steeple. The building was sold in 1817 for £7500, and was removed in 1818. The second hall was in Hutcheson Street, and has been already noticed under the County Buildings. From 1869 till 1877 temporary buildings in Virginia Street were used till the present Merchants' House, which was erected between 1874 and 1877 at the NW corner of George Square, was ready for occupation. It is in a mixed Italian style, and resembles the Bank of Scotland which it adjoins, but is

somewhat more elaborate. The building has three storeys, besides basement and attics, the principal external feature being a large tower at the corner of George Square and George Street, which rises to a height of 122 feet, and terminates in a dome surmounted by the insignia of the house—a globe surmounted by a ship. There is also a smaller tower at the western end of the block. The frontage to George Square is 96 feet, as also is that to George Street. Inside are a main hall, a dining hall 29 by 25 feet, a board room 21 feet square, and numerous business and private rooms besides. The main hall, which is adapted for assembly purposes, measures 61 by 33 feet 6 inches, and the height, which extends from the second floor to the roof, is 52 feet to the ridge. The roof is of open pitch pine, with corbels showing emblematic figures. It is lighted by oriel windows and an octagonal lantern. The orchestra occupies a recess about 12 feet from the floor. The basement contains strong rooms, and in the centre of the block is a well-hole for light and ventilation. The site cost £31,998, and the building itself cost over £35,000. There were merchant burghesses in Glasgow at a very early date, and the office of dean of guild, like that of deacon convener of the trades, dates from 1605. The Merchants' House is entirely an open corporation, any gentleman paying 10s. of entry money being admissible to the membership and privileges. For 1895 the revenue was £8675 and the expenditure £6863, while the stock amounted to £214,813. The Merchants' and Trades' Houses, in their corporate capacity, take a prominent part in almost every measure affecting the city, and jointly they return the members of the dean of guild court.

In the present Merchants' House building are also the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1793, and at present numbers over 1000 members, representing the principal merchants, manufacturers, and shippers in the city and neighbourhood. It is recognised as the medium of communication with the government and legislature on all commercial questions.

Professional Halls.—The Procurators' Hall stands behind St George's Church, with fronts to St George's Place and West Nile Street. It is an elegant edifice in the Italian style, erected in 1856. The ornamentation is very florid but picturesque. On the keystones of the doors and windows are carved heads, by Handyside Ritchie, of the distinguished lawyers and law lords, Rutherford, Cockburn, Jeffrey, Moncrieff, Millar, Reddie, Duncan Forbes, Kames, Stair, Erskine, Blair, Brougham, and Mansfield. This is the place where public sales of heritable property take place. The business hall is on the lower floor, and measures 59 by 30 feet, and is 17 feet high. The library is on the upper floor, and has the same length and breadth as the business hall. It is divided into three portions by two rows of square Corinthian pillars which run lengthwise. The Faculty of Procurators was incorporated by charter in 1796, and the number of members in 1896 was 304. The Physicians' and Surgeons' old hall stood on the E side of St Enoch Square, and was a two-storey structure, with rusticated basement, pillars, and balustrade. The new hall is in St Vincent Street, and is a large Italian building. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow was incorporated by royal charter granted by James VI. in 1599. It was recognised by the Medical Practitioners' Act of 1858, and had 114 resident fellows and 95 resident licentiates in 1896. The Accountants' Hall is in a plain Italian building in West Nile Street.

Libraries.—The Free Libraries Act not having yet been adopted by Glasgow there are no free public lending libraries or news-rooms like those organised under the Act in nearly every other town of importance in the kingdom. Such free public libraries as exist are due to private benefaction. *Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library* is a plain but substantial building erected in 1864 in Miller Street. The Glasgow Public Library was long in George Street, and afterwards in Bath Street,

but was amalgamated with Stirling's Library in 1871. The latter collection of books was founded in 1791 by the late Walter Stirling, merchant in Glasgow, and has since received many very valuable additions from various donors. It is estimated that the library contains about 50,000 volumes, including a full set of the publications of the Patent Office, for the consultation of which, as also of other books, free of charge, accommodation is provided in the library hall. The library is open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. The managing directors are chosen from the Town Council, from the Presbytery of Glasgow, from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, from the Merchants' House, and from the subscribers. The *Athenæum*, instituted in 1847, occupies handsome buildings erected 1887-92 in St George's Place and Buchanan Street. The aim of the institution is 'to furnish the fullest and most recent information on all subjects of general interest; to provide an agreeable place of resort in the intervals of business; and to excite, especially among young men, a taste for intellectual and elevating pursuits;' and this it endeavours to carry out through a library containing about 20,000 volumes, a reading-room, recreation rooms, writing rooms, a restaurant, a gymnasium, day and evening classes in commercial subjects, art and music, and various social clubs. There is a ladies' department. The *Mitchell Library* was founded in terms of a bequest by the late Mr Stephen Mitchell, who died in 1874, and left the sum of £67,000 for the institution of a large library, to be accessible to the public free of charge. The library was opened in temporary premises in Ingram Street in the end of 1877, and there it remained till May 1890. In October 1891 it was reopened in the premises in Miller Street formerly occupied by the Water Trust, the interior of the building having been entirely reconstructed for the purpose. While the books are in the widest sense representative of every department of letters, Scottish literature has naturally received particular attention, and special collections have been formed of works relating to Burns and Scottish Poetry (5000 volumes), Glasgow (5000 volumes), and early Glasgow printing (1300 volumes). The total number of volumes in 1896 was about 120,000, while the magazine room was supplied with 400 periodical publications. The library is managed by a committee of the Town Council, and the rules and regulations have been drawn up with the view of giving the largest and freest use of the store of knowledge consistent with the due protection of property and the maintenance of good order. The only request that is urgently made is for clean hands—not a high price for the value of the commodity supplied. The privileges offered have been largely taken advantage of, and in the winter months, even in the new buildings, there is often much pressure on the available space, the daily number of readers rising sometimes as high as 2500, while the average daily issue of volumes is about 1800. The library is open daily from 9.30 A.M. till 10 P.M., and the books may not be taken away but must be read on the premises. By the purchase and fitting up of the new premises the stock has been reduced to a little over £40,000. The Mitchell Library has received many valuable bequests and gifts, the most important being those of the late Bailie Moir of his library of 4000 volumes, and £11,000 to be expended in the purchase of books. Other bequests have been received from Councillor Logan, Mr Richard Chalmers, and Mr Alexander Gardyne. The *Baillie Fund* consists of a sum of £18,000, given in 1863 by Mr George Baillie, but not to become available for twenty-one years after the date of the deed of gift. This fund was to be applied—first, to 'aid the self-culture of the operative classes from youth to manhood and old age, by furnishing them with warm, well-lighted, and every way comfortable accommodation at all seasons for reading useful and interesting books in apartments of proper size attached to one or more free libraries provided for them;' and second, 'for the instruction of children of the same class in unsectarian schools gratuitously or on payment of very small fees.' The libraries were to be open on Sundays. The Dean, Council, and Clerk of the Faculty of Procurators in

Glasgow were perpetual preceptor, patrons, and directors of the institution, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1867; but by a scheme formulated by the Educational Endowment (Scotland) Commission in 1889 the administration was transferred to a body of twelve governors, seven elected by the Faculty of Procurators, and one each by the Town Council, the Senatus of the University, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, the Merchants' House, and the Trades' House. The purposes are now confined to the establishment and endowment of the free public library which was opened in 1887, and is at present housed in part of the buildings belonging to the Stirling Library. It contains some 12,000 volumes, and has a daily average of about 200 readers. The Bridgeton Working Men's Club and Reading-Room, for facilitating social intercourse, mutual improvement, and rational recreation among working men, is open from 9 A.M. till 10 P.M. The library contains about 2000 volumes, the reading-room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and there are halls for the usual games. The Calton, Mile-End, and Bridgeton Mechanics' Institution, in Canning Street, has for its object instruction in the sciences, particularly in their practical application. Connected with it are classes for music, French, German, botany, elocution, arithmetic, mathematics, phonography, grammar, and composition. The library contains 3000 volumes, and the reading-room is supplied with the leading newspapers and magazines. It is open daily from 8 A.M. till 10 P.M. The South Side Working Men's Club is a similar institution in Paisley Road, open from 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. The large and valuable library at the University is noticed under that head. There are also libraries in connection with the Philosophical and kindred societies.

Museums.—The Hunterian Museum is noticed under the University, and there falls to be noticed here only the public Industrial Museum in the West End Park. This, the Kelvingrove Museum, stands close to the Kelvin on the S side of the park, and is formed of two parts. That to the N is the old mansion-house of Kelvingrove, which was altered and adapted for this purpose as well as possible in 1871. It has since been enlarged by the erection of a new wing running E and W at its S end. The old part contains four galleries, each measuring 40 feet by 18½, and contains specimens in natural history, manufacturing products, and miscellaneous curiosities. The new part, which was erected between 1874 and 1876 at a cost of about £10,000, is a plain massive building in the Doric style. The principal entrance is to the E, and the pediment is surmounted by a huge but ill-designed and ill-proportioned figure of Minerva. The entrance hall is fitted up with columns and panels on which are bronze ornaments. The S and N walls have entablatures surmounted by balustrades, with pedestals at intervals, and are pierced by seven windows. The W wall is rustic ashlar, with an entablature. The large hall in this new wing is 100 feet long and 40 wide, with galleries all round 14 feet above the floor. The galleries at the sides are 11½ feet wide and at the ends 15 feet wide. The room is lit partly from the roof, partly by the side windows. It contains specimens of all the industries carried on in Glasgow, the examples illustrating the processes in all the stages from the crude to the finished production. At the W end is a room, 40 feet long by 20 wide, fitted up as an aquarium, with 16 tanks containing specimens of the various fresh-water fishes found in Scottish lakes and streams. Outside, at the SW corner of the building, are an old walking-beam engine constructed by James Watt, and the engines of some of the early Clyde steamers.

Barracks.—Up to nearly the end of the 18th century the troops stationed in Glasgow were billeted on the inhabitants, but in 1795 the old infantry barracks, on the N side of the Gallowgate, to the E of the Cross, were erected. They cost £15,000, comprised a spacious parade ground, and provided accommodation for 1000 men. In 1821 cavalry barracks were erected on the W side of the upper part of Eglinton Street in Gorbals. These were

disused in consequence of no cavalry being quartered in the city, and in 1850 they were sold to the Parochial Board of Govan, and were converted into a poorhouse. Shortly after this the infantry barracks were pronounced unusable as regarded situation, arrangement, and desirable or requisite appliances for convenience, comfort, and health, and it was decided to remove them. In 1869 the government fixed on a site of 30 acres at Garrioch, near Maryhill, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the city, and accepted estimates of £100,000 for the erection of new barracks. A dispute with the contractor stopped all work from 1871 to 1873, when the War Office purchased an additional 27 acres to the SW of the former site, and took the extension and completion of the works into their own hands, the operations being carried out under the superintendence of the Royal Engineers. The buildings were finished in 1876, and accommodation is now provided for a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of field artillery. The infantry barracks are to the SE, and consist of three blocks two storeys in height for the married men, and four three-storey blocks for single soldiers, accommodation being provided for 824 men and 38 officers. Quarters for warrant officers were added in 1893. The infantry parade is in front to the N. The cavalry and artillery barracks and stables are to the W of the infantry parade ground, and consist of seven blocks, with accommodation for 302 men and 12 officers. The stables have room for 200 horses and 19 officers' horses, while a separate building accommodates 14 sick horses, and provides cover for 8 field guns. The cavalry and artillery parade ground lies to the N of their barracks. There are buildings for officers' quarters and guardrooms, for staff-sergeants' and married sergeants' quarters, and for quarter-masters' stores, barrack stores, and washing-houses, as well as an extensive canteen, amusement-rooms, library, reading-rooms, chapel, school-rooms, gymnasium, etc. To the W of the infantry barracks is an hospital, with accommodation for 60 patients, and the prison has cells for 21 offenders. The ground to the SW towards the Kelvin, and embracing a third of the whole site, is used as exercise ground.

Theatres.—The first theatre in Glasgow was a temporary booth, fitted up in 1752, in the ruins of the archbishop's palace or castle, but was superseded in 1762 by a regular theatre erected in the district then known as Grahamstown. It stood on ground now occupied by the Central Railway Station, and was opened in 1764 by a company which included Mrs Bellamy. It seemed doomed to misfortune, for on the opening night it was much damaged by fire, and after a career of varied but generally indifferent success it was burned to the ground in 1782, when the whole wardrobe and properties, valued at £1000, were destroyed. The next theatre, built in 1785, was in Dunlop Street, and was opened by a company that included Mrs Siddons, Mrs Jordan, and other distinguished performers. In the beginning of the following century it was found too small, and a new one was erected, partly by subscription, on the W side of Queen Street at a cost of £18,500. It was one of the largest and most elegant theatres then in Great Britain, but it was destroyed by fire in 1829. The Dunlop Street theatre, which had been rebuilt in 1839-40, was now a building of showy but tasteless exterior, with statues of Shakespeare, Garrick, and Mr Alexander. In 1849, during a panic caused by a false alarm of fire, a rush for the doors caused the death of 65 people, and injury to a great many more. It was destroyed by fire in 1863, but underwent such repair as rendered it still the principal theatre in the city; but it had to be finally relinquished in 1868, in consequence of the operations of the Union Railway Company. The Theatre Royal in Cowcaddens then took its place as the leading theatre. It had been erected in 1867 as a great music hall, called the Colosseum. It was opened in 1869 as the Theatre Royal, and was in 1879 entirely destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to between £35,000 and £40,000. The second Theatre Royal was then erected on its site, and was opened in the end of 1880 with a company includ-

ing Miss Marie Litton, Mr Hermann Veziu, and Mr Lionell Brough. The stage was 74 feet wide and 56 feet deep, while the proscenium was 31 feet wide and 36 feet high. The auditorium, which contained accommodation for about 3200 persons, consisted of three tiers of galleries and the pit. Behind the orchestra were rows of stalls. This theatre was unfortunately completely gutted by fire in 1895, but rebuilding for the second time was promptly undertaken, and the theatre was re-opened within less than a year of the fire; the internal accommodation being materially improved, though little external architectural display is attempted. The theatre is almost wholly surrounded by other buildings, and its side entrances are placed in a narrow lane running from Cowcaddens Street to Hope Street. The Gaiety Theatre, at the SW corner of West Nile Street and Sauchiehall Street, was opened in 1874 as a music hall, and was the result of alterations on a block of buildings which included the Choral Hall, and which was purchased at a cost of £12,500. It was taken down and entirely rebuilt in 1896-97, and this very handsome building is called the Empire Theatre. A little to the W, on the opposite side of Sauchiehall Street, is the Royalty Theatre in a block of buildings with a good Italian front to Sauchiehall Street; and the Grand Theatre is in Cowcaddens, at the point where New City Road and Garscube Road branch off. The Royal Princess's Theatre is on the S side in Main Street, Gorbals. The same building contains the theatre and a public hall called the Grand National Hall. The front is in the Roman Doric style, with six fluted columns. On the top are six statues, two representing Shakespeare and Burns, and the others allegorical. In Wellington Street is Hengler's Cirque. There are also a number of music halls in the city, but they do not call for particular notice, except perhaps the People's Palace at Watson Street near the Cross, where attempts are being very successfully made to popularise and refine this class of entertainment for the more respectable portion of the 'masses.'

Banks.—Two years after the Bank of Scotland was established in 1695, the governors attempted to establish a branch in Glasgow, but the effort was unsuccessful, as all the accommodation required by the merchants was in the hands of private bankers or money-changers, who negotiated bills of exchange and provided loans, and the branch was withdrawn in 1698. In 1731 another effort was made, and after a time with better success, for the company obtained a foothold. The first banking company belonging to Glasgow itself was the Ship Banking Company, now merged in the Union Bank, which was established in 1749, and as trade was rapidly increasing, it seems to have thriven so well that in 1753 another company started a bank called the Glasgow Arms Bank. It was followed in 1758 by a third, called the Thistle Bank, and in 1809 the Glasgow Banking Company was formed. All these were, it must be remembered, private banks, and it was not till 1830 that the joint-stock companies began to be formed. In that year the Glasgow Union Bank, now the Union Bank of Scotland, was founded, and was followed by the Western Bank in 1832, the Clydesdale Bank in 1838, and the City of Glasgow Bank in 1839. The failures of the Western Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank have been already referred to. The banking offices of the city in 1896 were, the head office of the Clydesdale Banking Company, and 17 branch offices; the head office of the Union Bank of Scotland, and 13 branches; a principal office of the Bank of Scotland, and 20 branches; a principal office of the British Lioen Company Bank, and 23 branches; a principal office of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and 12 branches; a principal office of the National Bank of Scotland, and 15 branches; the office of the Mercantile Bank of Scotland; the office of the North British Bank; a principal office of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and 18 branches; and 9 offices of the National Security Savings Bank of Glasgow. There were, besides, the savings bank in connection with the post office, and no fewer than 140 branches of the

Penny Savings Bank, and 16 Foundry Boys' Religious Society banks.

The old head office of the Clydesdale Bank was the building in Queen Street afterwards occupied as the Inland Revenue Office. When this was sold to the government in 1858, the bank moved to buildings in Miller Street, which had been erected for and occupied by the Western Bank, which failed in 1857. The structure here was Italian with a fine façade and an elaborately carved frieze. This, too, proved insufficient for increasing business, and new buildings were erected in St Vincent Place between 1872 and 1874 at a cost of £35,000, the business being transferred thither in the latter year. These stand on the N side of the street, and have a frontage of 134 feet, while they extend backwards from the street for 109 feet. The style is Paladian, and the building is three storeys high, the basement being rusticated, the second storey Ionic, and the third Corinthian. The entrance portico is two storeys high, supported on each side by syenite columns with sandstone Ionic capitals, and on the pediment are the arms of the city of Glasgow, with at each side groups of sculpture representing industry and commerce. The telling-room is 61 by 56 feet and 40 feet high. There are also all the other appurtenances of a great banking establishment, including, of course, an ample safe, the walls of which are of granite 6 feet thick. The head office of the Union Bank is on the S side of Ingram Street at the N end of Virginia Street, and occupies the site of a famous mansion belonging to one of the tobacco lords. The original building was erected in 1842 by the partners of the Glasgow Bank, now incorporated with the Union. It has since been extensively remodelled. The style is Roman Doric, with base and pillars of polished red granite, the rest of sandstone. The portico is hexastyle, and is surmounted by six statues, representing Britannia, Wealth, Justice, Peace, Industry, and Glasgow, from the chisel of John Mossman. The Bank of Scotland's principal office was formerly on the N side of Ingram Street opposite Glassford Street. It had a good front, and over the entrance was a shield bearing the city arms and supported by two figures. The present building is at the corner of George Square and St Vincent Place, with chief entrance from the latter. It was erected in 1867 and extended in 1874, and is a massive and handsome building. The chief entrance and principal front, to St Vincent Place, has an entablature, supported on each side by a massive figure of Atlas, sculptured by William Mossman. The British Linen Company's principal office is at the N corner of Queen Street and Ingram Street, opposite the Royal Exchange. It is of considerable height, and is a specimen of modern Italian architecture of a very ornate kind. At the top is a fine old balustrade. One of the branches, at the corner of Eglinton Street and Oxford Street, is also a good building, Italian in style. The principal office of the Commercial Bank is at the corner of Gordon Street and Buchanan Street. The portion in Gordon Street was erected in 1857, after the model of the Farnese Palace at Rome, and rises to a height of three storeys, surmounted by a balustrade. The whole of the front is profusely adorned with rich carvings, after designs by Handyside Ritchie of Edinburgh. The corner portion was added in 1887. The principal office of the National Bank of Scotland is on the W side of Queen Street. It is not very well seen, but the front looks somewhat too rich for the size of it. The style is modern Italian, and it is very highly ornamented. The building rises to a height of two storeys, the lower being adorned with a range of Ionic columns, and the upper with a similar row in the Corinthian style, surmounted by a rich entablature and cornice. Above the cornice is a group of sculpture, consisting of the royal arms, flanked by a statue on either side—one representing Peace, the other Commerce. Over the doorway are the city arms. The telling-room is large and handsome. The Royal Bank's principal office stands at the W end of Exchange Place, behind the Royal Exchange, by which its handsome front is unfortunately entirely

concealed. It is a tasteful and chaste structure in the Ionic style, with a fine hexastyle portico supporting a massive entablature. The interior was greatly altered in 1874 at a cost of £14,000. The telling-room is now 50 by 40 feet, and 40 feet high. This is separated from side spaces, which are only 20 feet high, by screens between a series of Composite columns, the arches of which are filled in with fan-work, surmounted by a cornice and frieze. The office of the North British Bank is in Bath Street, but calls for no particular notice. The principal office of the National Security Savings Bank, which was established under Act of Parliament in 1836, was originally in John Street, and afterwards in Hutcheson Street. It was then transferred to a building, erected for it in 1853, which stood at the N corner of Virginia Street and Wilson Street. It was again removed in 1865 to a plain but substantial three-storey block in Glassford Street, which was extended to Ingram Street by a handsome addition erected in 1896, with an entrance from the latter street. The Savings Bank was instituted to 'provide for the safe custody and increase of small savings belonging to the industrial classes.' Sums of from 1s. to £30 are received in one year from individuals, and larger sums from societies. The interest allowed is at the rate of £2, 10s. per cent. per annum. The number of depositors has increased from 13,792 in 1842 to 182,793 in 1895, and in the same time the funds have increased from £176,130 to £7,007,368. There are also eight district branch banks. In connection with this institution district penny savings banks were first established under the late Mr William Meikle, the actuary and cashier. These banks were established subsequent to 1851, but by 1861 there were in connection with the Glasgow parent establishment 53 banks, with deposits to the amount of £6220, and in 1892 there were 224, with deposits to the amount of £67,355 and 79,159 depositors. The Savings Bank provides for the penny branches, cash-books, ledgers, and ordinary cards, either gratis or at a reduced rate, and no doubt reaps a rich reward for its encouragement in the increased number of depositors drawn from the young people thus trained to save. Many places have copied the Glasgow scheme, and it might with very great advantage be adopted in many more.

Insurance Offices.—There are about 150 insurance offices in Glasgow, exclusive of agencies. The City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company's office was formerly in St Vincent Place, but is now on the site once occupied by St Mary's Episcopal Church in Renfield Street. Erected in 1870-71, it is Italian in style, with a series of columns serving as piers to the arches of the windows in the centre of its front. The façade has carved decorations, and at its sides are two large niches with colossal statues of St Mungo and St Andrew, the former by Ewing, the latter by W. Brodie. The principal office of the Scottish Widows' Fund and Assurance Society is at the NE corner, at the intersection of Renfield Street and West George Street. It is a massive building in the Italian style, with a rusticated basement, and has over the windows a series of sculptured masks with a succession of massive entablatures. Along the top is an open balustrade, surmounted at intervals by vases. The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society office, on the S side of St Vincent Place, was erected in 1872-73, and is ornate Italian in style. There are three fine statues of Justice, Truth, and Amity, from the chisel of William Mossman. The Standard Life Assurance Company has a good office at the corner of Gordon Street and Hope Street erected in 1891, and the Scottish Legal a building in Wilson Street. The Royal and Lancashire have handsome new buildings erected in 1897.

Clubs.—The Western Club has a clubhouse at the NW corner of the intersection of Buchanan Street and St Vincent Street. The club was formed in 1824. The building, which is extensive and massive, is of a plain Italian style. The principal entrance is from Buchanan Street, under a broad and graceful tetrastyle portico, with square Corinthian columns, and the windows have decorations similar to those of the portico, while the

building terminates all round in an imposing entablature. There is a fine vestibule and staircase, and a magnificently furnished dining-room. The club includes among its members most of the noblemen and gentlemen of the West of Scotland. The New Club was organised about 1865, and till 1878 occupied the greater portion of the Scottish Widows' Fund buildings already described. In 1877 the club acquired ground at what is now 144 West George Street, and erected a clubhouse for themselves at a total cost of about £30,000. The building is modern French in style, and presents to West George Street a front of five storeys, besides attics. The Conservative Club had for a number of years accommodation in Renfield Street in the building containing the principal office of the Scottish Widows' Fund Insurance Society, but erected in 1893-94 a commodious clubhouse at the corner of Bothwell Street and Wellington Street. The building, a very handsome one of red sandstone, is modified Tudor in style. The other clubhouses do not call for special mention.

Railway Stations.—Queen Street station was originally the Dundas Street station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, opened in 1842. The old station was very dingy, and became thoroughly unsuitable for the large amount of traffic it had latterly to accommodate. About the year 1880 great changes were made, and there are now four double platforms, covered by a glass roof 450 feet long, 80 high, and 250 in span, supported by semicircular lattice girders; but much still remains to be accomplished before the external frontages will be worthy of the North British system. The cab-stand is at the E side, and beyond are lines and offices for the accommodation of the goods traffic. Beneath there is a low-level station for the traffic on the GLASGOW CITY AND DISTRICT RAILWAY. Adjoining the station, in George Square, is the North British Railway Hotel. The chief station of the Caledonian railway is the Central, covering the greater portion of the ground between Gordon Street, Union Street, Argyle Street, and Hope Street, from all of which there are entrances. The roof is carried on cross iron lattice girders, with a span of 250 feet, and placed about 30 feet apart; running across these are small ridges with glass, extending for a length of 600 feet. The principal entrance is from Gordon Street, but there is also an entrance from Argyle Street, where the underground station of the Glasgow Central Railway is placed. The two stations are designed to be connected by means of lifts. The cabstand is to the W, and the cab entrance is from Hope Street. Along Gordon Street and part of Hope Street are the imposing buildings of the Central Hotel, also belonging to the Caledonian Railway Company. They are six storeys high, with large arched openings below for access to the station. The entrance is at the NW corner, and close to it rises a lofty and massive clock tower. The chief station of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway is in handsome buildings on the E side of St Enoch's Square. They are domestic Gothic in style, and rise to a height of five storeys, with basement and attic floors besides. A sloping road leads up from the NE corner of the square to the principal entrance to the station. Large doorways lead into a hall containing the booking offices, while a large general waiting room opens off on the left. In 1893 additional booking offices were opened on the E side of Dunlop Street, under the railway bridge. The glass roof is formed by ridged portions supported on semicircular lattice girders, the covered portion being 525 feet long, 205 wide, and 84 high. At the NE corner is an excellent hotel in connection with the station. There is a handsome porch, and the buildings (1870-80) as a whole form one of the most imposing structures in Glasgow. In the centre of St Enoch Square stands a handsome building forming the principal booking office and station of the Glasgow Subway—a species of underground tramway worked by wire-rope traction, and passing twice under the Clyde to make a circuit of the western part of the city. Bridge Street station is a high-level station in Eglinton Street, a short distance S of Glasgow Bridge.

It was erected in 1891 by the Caledonian Railway Company to replace the old Bridge Street station a little farther N, which before the St Enoch Square station was opened was the principal station of the Glasgow and South-Western Company. The principal station of the Caledonian Company for their N traffic is an old ungainly structure at the N end of Buchanan Street. All the railways are separately noticed.

Hotels.—There are upwards of 50 hotels in Glasgow, of which the principal, architecturally—the St Enoch's and the Central—have just been noticed, but many of the others are tasteful and handsome buildings.

Infirmaries, Hospitals, and Dispensaries.—The *Royal Infirmary* was projected in 1787 by George Jardine, professor of logic in Glasgow University. At a public meeting a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and look for a site, and in 1788 the site of the archbishop's castle was fixed on. In 1791 George III. granted a charter of incorporation, fixing the number of governors at twenty-five, containing among others representatives from the town council and the University; and the wished-for site having been obtained, the foundation stone of the buildings was laid on 18 May 1792, with great ceremonial and full masonic honours, and in the end of 1793 the first part of the building, which stands to the NW of the Cathedral, was erected. This, the original portion of the existing structure, is a large building in the Roman style, with four storeys above ground and one below. In front is a tetrastyle Corinthian portico, and rising above all is a fine ribbed cupola. It contained 8 wards and 136 beds, and was in 1816 extended by a wing to the N with 72 beds. The second block of buildings, originally the fever hospital, with 220 beds, erected in 1825-32, stands a little to the N of the former block, and is much plainer. The third building was erected in 1857-61; but though the actual size is thus increased, rearrangements, rendered necessary by improved ideas of accommodation, have taken away so much of the original supposed space, that accommodation is now provided for only 542 patients in all. It is proposed to reconstruct the older building as a memorial of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. The institution is mainly supported by voluntary contributions, which always include a large quota from the working-classes. It has also a permanent stock capital. Connected with the institution is a medical school—founded in 1876 under a supplementary charter, and incorporated in 1889 as St Mungo's College, which is noticed afterwards. Buildings for its accommodation immediately to the N of the Infirmary buildings were opened in November 1882. They are plain Italian, and contain all the necessary accommodation for lectures and practical work. The total number of indoor patients treated in the Infirmary every year is over 5000, and the number of outdoor patients over 20,000, while on an average over 800 children are vaccinated. The wards are generally full, but now an arrangement exists by which patients are sent from the Royal Infirmary to the Western, or *vice versa*, when either has no bed to spare. The ordinary expenditure is over £30,000, which, however, is not nearly met by the ordinary revenue, and thus annual drafts have to be made from the stock account, which had thus in 1895 been reduced to £163,421.

The *Western Infirmary* stands on a rising-ground to the W of the new University buildings at Gilmorehill, with the entrance from Dumbarton Road, a little to the W of the bridge over the Kelvin. It was founded in 1871, part of it completed and opened in 1874, and the rest of the infirmary proper by the erection in 1879-81 of the Freeland wing by means of a bequest of £40,000 made in 1879 by the late Mr Freeland. The Nurses' Home was in 1891-92 extended northward to University Avenue. In 1892 the Infirmary was incorporated by special licence of the Board of Trade. It has now accommodation for about 400 patients. The buildings, which are Jacobean in style, are constructed on the block and pavilion system, and have cost about £100,000. They are 460 feet long from E to W, and 260 feet from

N to S, and may be described generally as consisting of nine blocks which intersect one another at three places, the stairs, hoists, and shoots being placed at the intersections. The ventilating and sanitary arrangements are of the most improved description. The wards are lighted by windows at the sides, and vary in size, containing from 14 to 18 beds each. They are 15 feet high, and their width is 26 feet, affording from 105 to 110 square feet of floor space and 1575 cubic feet per bed. On the basement is the kitchen, which measures 40 by 26 feet, store-rooms, laboratory, nurses' dining-rooms, etc. To the N are the washing department, engine-room, and heating apparatus. There are also theatres for pathological and *post-mortem* examinations, and one for operations and lectures, the last with accommodation for 300 persons. The Western Infirmary is managed by a board of directors chosen from various public bodies, and from the general subscribers. It is attended by students from the University and from the Western Medical School. The annual number of indoor patients is about 4000, and of outdoor patients over 12,000, while the ordinary expenditure is over £22,000, which is met from ordinary and extraordinary revenue. The stock account in 1895 was £57,485.

The *Victoria Infirmary*, on the south side, to the S of the Queen's Park, was begun in 1887 and opened in 1890. The idea of an infirmary for the south side had been mooted as early as 1871, and a subscription fund for the purpose started, but the movement did not take practical shape till 1881, when the Corporation granted a site of 4½ acres to the S of the Queen's Park. While the necessary funds for building were being slowly raised by public subscription, it was announced that Mr Robert Couper of Cathcart had bequeathed the residue of his estate for the erection of an Infirmary and Convalescent Home for the south side, and £10,000 having thus become available, with a prospect of a reversion of £40,000, it was finally decided to commence operations, and this was accordingly done in 1887, when the Queen was pleased to grant permission that in honour of her jubilee the institution should be called the *Victoria Infirmary of Glasgow*. The buildings, which were designed by Messrs Campbell, Douglas, & Sellars, are plain in style, and will, when finished, have four main ward blocks of three storeys, with accommodation for 250 patients. There are also blocks for administrative purposes, nurses' home, stores, etc. The first portion (one pavilion), with accommodation for 80 patients, was opened in 1890, and additions have since been continued as funds permitted. Connected with the Infirmary there is a dispensary in St James Street, off Paisley Road. In 1895 the number of indoor patients treated was 1494, and at the dispensary 9326, while the income was £6166, the expenditure £7958, and the capital account was £29,719. The institution is incorporated by Act of Parliament, under which the managers have power to grant facilities for the teaching of medicine and the allied sciences, and workmen representatives have the privilege of electing four of their number as managers.

In connection with the infirmaries are the Glasgow Convalescent Home at Lenzie (Royal and Western); the Schaw Convalescent Home at Bearsden (Royal), dating from 1893, the cost of erection and endowment being met out of a sum of £40,000, gifted for the purpose by Miss Marjory Schaw in memory of her brother, Mr Archibald Schaw; the Lady Hozier Convalescent Home at Lanark (for the Western), presented by Sir William Wallace Hozier, Bart. of Mauldslie Castle; and a Convalescent Home for the Victoria Infirmary was opened at Largs in 1897, the funds being provided under the bequest of Mr. Couper already mentioned.

The *Hospital for Sick Children* in Scott Street, Garnethill, was opened in 1882 and enlarged in 1887, while a dispensary in connection with it was started in 1888 in a building at the corner of Cambridge Street and West Graham Street. The Hospital has 70 cots. There is a Cottage Home for Convalescent Children at Helensburgh with 10 cots, where boys of from 4 to 10 are received, and girls of from 4 to 12.

The old *City Fever Hospital* (1865) is in the St Rollox district, SW of St Rollox Chemical Works. It covers a considerable space, bounded by Baird Street, Black Street, Kennedy Street, and Oswald Street, and consists of eight main detached blocks, besides the usual out-buildings. It has 120 beds, and is retained as a reserve hospital, but it will be abolished when the buildings at Ruchill (see *Parks*) are erected. The new *City Fever and Smallpox Hospital* is at Belvidere, to the E of the city, S of London Road. The smallpox hospital was finished in 1877 at a cost of about £30,000. The building consists of five detached pavilions, with out-houses, one storey high, constructed of brick and with open roofs. There are 150 beds, each isolated pavilion containing 30. The fever hospital, to the N, is similar in construction, with 13 pavilions and 390 beds. There are ample grounds for convalescents, with well grown trees and flower plots. At one corner is the central washing and disinfecting establishment for the city. In order that there may be free circulation of air, the enclosing wall is built on a novel plan, being placed in a trench, with the ground sloping up on either side to a height of about three-fourths of the wall. There is a joint fever and smallpox hospital for the burgh of Partick and the districts of Hillhead and Maryhill at Knightswood, about 2 miles to the W of Hillhead. The Glasgow Public Dispensary is in Dundas Street, and was established for the purpose of giving gratuitous advice to poor people not receiving parochial relief. There are clinical classes in connection with it, and patients unable to come to the dispensary are visited by the students at their own homes. The Glasgow Central Dispensary, in George Street, formerly connected with Anderson's College, was instituted to provide free medical and surgical advice, and when necessary, as the funds permit, medicine also to the sick poor. Both institutions are entirely supported by voluntary contributions. The Glasgow Eye Infirmary was originally in Charlotte Street, and has still a branch there for East End patients, but in 1873-74 fresh accommodation was provided in the West End, where a building of two storeys was erected, with waiting, surgical, dispensing, ophthalmoscopic, and attendants' rooms. It is French Gothic in style, and has a centre and two wings with fronts to Berkeley Street West, and to Claremont Street. It contains 56 beds for operation cases, while the Charlotte Street branch has 24 for the same purpose. There are clinical classes, and the institution is recognised by the faculty of physicians and surgeons as a public dispensary. The number of cases treated in 1895 was 18,636. There is also an Ophthalmic Institution connected with the Royal Infirmary in West Regent Street, which treats cases among the poor by performing operations, treating indoor cases, and giving gratuitous advice and medicine to outdoor patients. Three patients a year may be sent by each subscriber of a guinea a year or donor of £5, at any time. There are clinical classes in connection with it. In 1895 there were 2508 outdoor and 444 indoor patients admitted. The Dispensary for Skin Diseases is in Elmbank Street, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Gratuitous advice is given three days a week, and in connection with the dispensary are two wards in the Western Infirmary, to which the directors have power to send the more serious cases. There is a summer clinical class in connection with the institution. On an average 1200 patients are treated every year. The Ear Institution is in Buchanan Street. The number of patients treated annually is over 1000. The Hospital and Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear is in Elmbank Crescent. It has 12 beds for indoor cases, and there is clinical instruction for students. The number of patients treated annually is over 1000. Both institutions are supported by voluntary contributions. The Dispensary for Diseases of the Chest is in Dundas Street. Gratuitous advice is given to poor patients twice a week. The Hospital for Diseases Peculiar to Women is in Elmbank Crescent. Founded in 1877 for giving advice and treatment to poor but respectable women, who are admitted without

certificate in the order of application, it is supported by voluntary contributions. Clinical lectures are given. Over 3000 outdoor cases are treated annually. Glasgow Maternity or Lying-in Hospital was established in 1835, and stood originally in St Andrew's Square, but was subsequently removed to the corner of North Portland Street and Rottenrow. It was amalgamated with the University Lying-in Hospital in 1873. It is supported by voluntary contributions. There are clinical classes. New buildings were erected and opened in 1881. They form a plain but handsome structure in the Early English Domestic Gothic, the principal entrance being from North Portland Street, by an arched doorway with pediment having the city arms, and the dates when the institution was founded and rebuilt. In 1895 the number of patients aided was 2967. The Glasgow Samaritan Hospital for Women, in Coplaw Street, off Victoria Road, S.S., provides for the free medical and surgical treatment of women afflicted with disease, and more especially with disease peculiar to their sex unsuitable for the wards of a general infirmary. It has also a dispensary. There are clinical lectures, and training is given to women's nurses. The Glasgow Cancer and Skin Institution is in St Vincent Street, where over 300 patients suffering from cancer and allied diseases are annually under observation and treatment, and there is an hospital—the only one in Scotland—in Hill Street, Garnethill. There is also a Dental Hospital and School at 5 St Vincent Place, and a Medical Institute home visitation of the sick poor by senior medical students at Cranston Street. The Glasgow Medical Mission has a dispensary in Oxford Street, where about 6000 patients are treated annually, and over 1000 poor visited at their own homes. The headquarters of the mission are in Moncur Street. There is also a Medical Mission in Cowcaddens. The Lock Hospital in Rottenrow was incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrates in 1805, for the treatment of unfortunate females. It is supported by voluntary contributions. The average number of patients is about 350 every year.

The *Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum* is at Gartnavel, near the western boundary of the city. The original Lunatic Asylum was begun in 1810 and opened in 1814, and stood on what was at that time a secluded site in the northern outskirts of the city, but which is now on the N side of Parliamentary Road with all its bustle. It lost the requisite quiet and amenity, first by the tunnelling of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway beneath it, and next by the encroachments of the public streets, and in 1841 was sold for £15,000, to be converted into the City Poorhouse. The present edifice, which is about 1 mile W of the Botanic Gardens, and stands on a broad low eminence commanding a splendid view, was founded in 1842 and opened in 1843, at a cost, including the site of 66 acres, of £75,950. It is a very large, but far from beautiful, pile, in a poor Tudor style. There is accommodation for over 500 patients, from all grades of society, and at all rates of board. The first-class division or West House consists of three sides of a quadrangle, the principal one 492 feet long, and each of the others 186 feet; the second-class division or East House also consists of three sides of a quadrangle, the principal one 285 feet long, and each of the others 196 feet. The asylum is incorporated by Royal Charter, and managed by a board of 22 directors, partly composed of representatives from various public bodies, and partly appointed by the qualified contributors to the funds. The parochial lunatic asylums are noticed afterwards.

Religious and Philanthropic Societies and Institutions.

—The Night Asylum and Soup Kitchen for the houseless or utterly destitute is in North Frederick Street. It was first opened in 1837, and now admits yearly about 40,000 persons, and provides nearly 200,000 meals. It is managed by directors, a superintendent, and a matron, and has connected with it a house of industry for indigent women. The House of Shelter in Hill Street was instituted in 1850 as a home for women liberated from prison and desirous to reform and support themselves by honest industry. The house is under the charge of a matron, and the inmates are lodged, fed, and clothed in

return for their labour at needlework. The average number of inmates is about 50. There is a Mission Shelter at Whitevale Street, with similar objects, but the inmates are not required to remain in it for a year as in the Hill Street Shelter. The Glasgow Institution for Orphan and Destitute Girls has a home at Whiteinch (see GOVAN). Quarrier's City Orphan Home, Working Boys' Home, Children's Night Refuge, Young Women's Shelter and Mission Hall is in James Morrison Street. It is in connection with the homes at Bridge of Weir, where there are about 1100 inmates, who are maintained and lodged at an expense of about £18,000 a year, entirely supplied by private benevolence. The City Home has over 500 inmates every year. The Home for Deserted Mothers in Renfrew Street was instituted in 1873, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The Magdalene Institution, incorporated by royal charter, is partly self-supporting, and partly maintained by subscriptions; and has a probationary home at Stirling Road, where there is accommodation for 62 inmates. The well conducted are transferred thence to the reformatory and industrial house at Lochburn near Maryhill, where there is accommodation for 120 inmates. The Asylum for the Blind was originally founded, in 1804, by John Leitch, a citizen of Glasgow, who had suffered injury of sight, and who bequeathed £5000 towards commencing and maintaining the institution. It was for many years watched over by John Alston, one of the city magistrates, who introduced many contrivances for aiding the instruction of the inmates. Since its first start it has been greatly aided by legacies and donations, and now the work done in it is such as to render it almost self-supporting. The buildings in Castle Street near the Royal Infirmary, originally erected by voluntary subscription in 1827-28, were renewed in 1882-83. Externally the buildings are plain, but at the SW angle is a good semi-detached, hexagonal tower. The statue of Christ restoring sight to the blind was presented by Sir C. Tennant of The Glen. The institution is managed by a large board of directors, partly chosen from various public bodies, and partly from the contributors, and includes a school for educational training and a large manufactory for making baskets, cordage, sacking, and other articles. There are several shops in different parts of the city for the sale of the articles manufactured. The number of inmates is nearly 200. There is a city mission for the out-door blind, and connected with it is a ladies' auxiliary association for visiting blind women and teaching them knitting. The mission has under its care about 1400 people. The Glasgow Convalescent Home is at Lenzie, as has been already noticed. There is accommodation for 75 patients, of whom 30 are taken from the Royal Infirmary, 35 from the general public resident in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, and 10 from the Western Infirmary. There are also convalescent seaside homes at Dunoon and Kilmun for the provision of good food, baths, and sea air for the necessitous and deserving of the industrial classes who are recovering from illness. The former has accommodation for 200 and the latter for 100 inmates. The Mission Coast Home (hydropathic) is at Salcoats. There are Dorcas Societies in connection with the Royal Infirmary, and in connection with the City of Glasgow and other fever and smallpox hospitals, and a Samaritan Society in connection with the Western Infirmary, for the purpose of supplying warm and sufficient clothing and surgical appliances, as well as for giving temporary help to the families of poor patients who are leaving hospital. The Poor Children's Dinner Table Society provides deserving and destitute children with one meal daily during the winter months. During the winter of 1895-96 seventeen tables in different parts of the city were in operation daily. The Glasgow Widows' Friend Society gives assistance to about 900 widows annually. It is supported by voluntary contributions. The Training Home for Nurses is in Renfrew Street, and was established for the purpose of educating women of high character to nurse the sick. There is accommodation for 51 nurses, 19 rooms for private patients, and 7 patients in

two wards, with beds in each. The Association for the Relief of Incurables has offices in St Vincent Street and an hospital at Broomhill Home, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, with accommodation for about 100 patients; about 200 patients are also assisted at their own homes every month. There is also a Colquhoun fund of £23,000, from the income of which annual payments or donations are made to necessitous persons afflicted with incurable diseases. The Little Sisters of the Poor have a building known as St Joseph's Home for the Aged at Garngad Hill. It was founded in 1862, and now contains 285 aged poor of both sexes, entirely dependent on public charity, as the Sisters have no funds. There is a Sailors' Home on the Broomielaw, a Soldiers' Home at Maryhill, and a Canal Boatmen's Institute at Port Dundas. Besides these there is an Evangelisation Society, a United Evangelistic Association, an auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, an Abstinents' Union, a Scottish Band of Hope Union, a Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, a branch of the Scottish Temperance League, lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars, a branch of the National Bible Society, a West of Scotland Bible Society, a United Young Men's Christian Association, * a Young Women's Christian Association, the Grove Street (Home Mission) Institute in the street of that name—an auxiliary to churches of all denominations in evangelistic, benevolent, and temperance work—a Protestant Association, a Protestant Laymen's Association, a Glasgow, a Southern District, a Govan District, a Western, and a Middle District Sabbath School Union, a Foundry Boys' Religious Society, with 80 branches and a membership of 20,000 boys and girls; a battalion of the Boys' Brigade, with nearly 100 companies; a Home Mission Union, a City Mission, with a ladies' auxiliary; a Cabmen's Mission, a Seamen's Mission, a Canal Boatmen's Friend Society, a Medical Mission, a Mission to the adult Deaf and Dumb, a Continental Society, with a ladies' auxiliary; an Aged Women's Society, an Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the West of Scotland, St Andrew's Ambulance Association, a Day Nurseries Association, with 5 homes for children whose parents require to leave them to go out to work; branches of the Humane Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a Children's Refuge, a Home for Infirm Children, at East Park, Maryhill, with 80 beds; a number of Clan Societies and County Associations, a Seaman's Friendly or Benevolent Society, a Sailors' Orphan Society, a Clerks' Association, a lodge of Oddfellows, a Court of the Order of Free Foresters, an Association for Organising Charitable Relief, and branches of the St George's Commercial Travellers', Railway Benevolent, and Scottish Wine and Spirit Merchants' Societies, &c.

Charitable Bequests.—Mitchell's mortification (1729) is for old men and women in decayed circumstances. M'Alpine's mortification (1811) was founded by Mrs M'Alpine, for the maintenance of poor men and aged women of the description mentioned in her will. The former get £10 a year, the latter £5. Black's bequest for domestic servants, founded by Dr James Black in 1834, has about 200 pensioners, who are faithful domestic servants settled in Glasgow or its neighbourhood who have been for ten years or upwards in one situation, and each of whom receives £2, 10s. per annum. The Robertson bequest, founded by Miss Robertson in 1844, affords pensions of £15 a year to each of ten decayed gentlewomen over 45 years of age, unmarried, and who have resided in Glasgow for at least ten years and pensions of £7, 10s. a year to each of ten female servants over 50 years of age, unmarried, and who have been seven years in one situation in Glasgow, but who, when elected, are out of service. The Ewing bequests

* The Glasgow United Young Men's Christian Association was instituted in 1824, and has Central, Southern, Eastern, Govan, and Partick sections, with over 200 branches and a membership of over 9000. There are a gymnasium, library, reading-rooms, and educational classes; and the central rooms are in Bothwell Street. The Young Women's Christian Association has a building in Bath Street.

were founded in 1860 by James Ewing of Strathleven, the total amount being £30,000, less legacy-duty, the income of which is to be divided—one-third among decayed Glasgow merchants, one-third in educating, training, and settling their sons in business, and the remaining one-third among their widows and daughters. It is under the management of the Merchants' House. The Buchanan Retreat near Bearsden—a picturesque red-stone building in the Venetian style, with accommodation for 16 inmates and staff—was built in 1883 under a bequest of about £40,000 from the Misses Buchanan of Bellfield, Ayrshire, for old men of the name of Buchanan, burghesses of Glasgow, who were in decayed circumstances; but as no applicants could be got who fulfilled the conditions of the Trust it remained empty till 1892, when, under a new scheme, beneficiaries were appointed who were either decayed or infirm burghesses of Glasgow, or who were men who had been twenty-five complete years resident in Glasgow, or who had been ten years in business in Glasgow for their own behoof, and who have a private income of not less than £15 nor more than £30 a year, and who are too old or infirm to earn a livelihood. Preference is given to those of the name of Buchanan or whose mother was so named. The provost and magistrates have been the governors since 1890. The Marshall Trust manages the income of a capital sum of £228,000 bequeathed by Mr William Marshall and his sister Janet, for the erection of an hospital or educational institute for children in Lanarkshire or Stirlingshire, who might be orphans or fatherless or whose parents had an income of less than £70 a year. Under the scheme, as fixed by the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission, the income of over £8000 a year is applied in paying for—(1) books for scholars in the elementary standards; (2) fees and books for children beyond the fifth standard in day schools; (3) 110 high school scholarships of £10 for two years; (4) fees in evening classes; (5) grants of £5 a year to orphans or fatherless or necessitous children; (6) industrial training grants of £5 a year for four years to former Trust scholars for evening classes; (7) 40 bursaries for higher education of £20 a year for four years; and (8) 20 University bursaries of £30 a year for five years. About 3000 children in Glasgow are benefited, 3200 in Lanarkshire, and 800 in Stirlingshire. Other bequests are noticed elsewhere.

Scientific and Literary Societies.—The Philosophical Society of Glasgow was instituted in 1802, for the advancement of the mathematical, physical, and natural sciences. It meets fortnightly from November to April, has a very fine scientific library, containing about 6000 volumes, and publishes proceedings. The Natural History Society of Glasgow was instituted in 1851, for the purpose of encouraging the pursuit of natural history in all its branches, and promoting the love of science by meetings for the exhibition of specimens, the reading of papers, and the arrangement of excursions. It meets once a month from September to April, and fortnightly during summer. The Glasgow Geological Society, founded in 1858 for the advancement of geological science by meetings for the reading of papers, the exhibition of specimens, and the arrangement of excursions, is one of the most hard-working societies in Scotland. It has a small museum and a fine library, and publishes valuable volumes of transactions. It meets once a month from October to April, and once a fortnight in April, May, and June. The Glasgow Archaeological Society was founded in 1856 for the encouragement of the study of archaeology, particularly in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. It meets once a month from November to April. The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland was founded and incorporated to promote the advancement of science and practice in engineering and shipbuilding. It has a good library, and publishes transactions. It meets once a month from October to April. All these societies have their rooms and libraries jointly in a building in Bath Street. The Glasgow Eastern Botanical Society, instituted in 1876, meets in the Bridgeton Mechanics' Institute once a month. The Glas-

gow Art Club was founded in 1867 for the advancement of art in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, by means of life classes and an annual exhibition of the works of its members; and the St Mungo Art Society was instituted in 1874 to carry out the same object in the same way. The Glasgow Juridical Society was instituted in 1847 for the discussion of legal and cognate subjects, and the consideration of questions of juridical interest. Members must belong to the legal profession or be law students. The Glasgow Legal and Speculative Society was founded in 1852 for conducting debates on legal and speculative questions. There are also a Ruskin Society—for the promotion of the study of Mr Ruskin's works, and of 'such life and learning as may fitly and usefully abide in this country'—an Institute of Accountants and Actuaries, an Insurance and Actuarial Society, and an Institute of Architects. Among the miscellaneous societies may be mentioned the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, the distinguishing flags of which are 'blue burgee with red lion on yellow shield, surmounted by crown, and blue ensign;' the Royal Northern Yacht Club, distinguished by 'blue burgee with yellow crown and anchor, and blue ensign;' the Royal Western Yacht Club, 'blue burgee with yellow thistle on a red shield bordered with yellow, surmounted by Crown, and blue ensign;' The Clyde Corinthian Yacht Club, 'red burgee with white St George's cross and red lion rampant on a yellow shield, and a red ensign;' the Model Yacht Club; golf clubs, golf courses in the Alexandra and at Cathkin Braes Parks; various bowling, cricket, and football clubs, the Rambles round Glasgow Club, the Glasgow Chess Club, the Glasgow Draughts Association, the Trout Preservation Association, the Caledonian Apian Society, the Tonic Sol-Fa Choral Society, the Glasgow Choral Union, the Glasgow Amateur Orchestral Society, a Scottish Orchestra Company (for providing a resident orchestra), the Clyde Amateur Rowing Club, a number of trade associations, the Glasgow Agricultural Society, and the Maryhill Agricultural Society. Glasgow occupies a prominent position in football matters.

Volunteers.—Notices of the early Glasgow Volunteers have already been given in the historical section, where mention has been made of the two battalions of 600 men each raised during the Rebellion of 1745, and the regiment of 1000 men raised in 1775, and sent on active service during the American War of Independence. In 1794, during the spread of the revolutionary movement in France which culminated in the events of 1798, an Act of Parliament was passed empowering the raising of five companies of volunteers in Glasgow, and these were accordingly enrolled to the strength of 500 men, and named the Royal Glasgow Volunteers. The men maintained and clothed themselves, but were provided with arms by the government. After the war with France began three additional regiments were raised—a second regiment of Royal Glasgow Volunteers of 800 men formed into 10 companies, who were both maintained and armed by the government; the Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse, of one troop of 60 rank and file, who maintained and armed themselves; and the Armed Association, of two companies. These were disbanded in 1802 at the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, but when the war again broke out in 1803 eight battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were formed—the 1st Regiment of Glasgow Volunteers with 900 men; the 2d or Trades Battalion, 600 men; the 3rd or Highland Battalion, 700 men; the 4th or Sharpshooters Battalion, 700 men; the 5th or Grocers Battalion, 600 men; the 6th or Anderston Battalion, 900 men; 7th, the Armed Association, 300 men; and 8th, the Canal Volunteers (artillery with two field pieces), 300 men; while the cavalry were about 100 strong. These were, with other troops in the district to a total of about 7000 men, reviewed in grand state on the Green in 1804 by the commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and created a great sensation in the city by firing off ten rounds of blank cartridge per man, the effect of which we are told was 'exceedingly impressive, and so great and terrible as to be sublime.' The

present volunteer movement originated about 1858, and Glasgow soon showed a zeal in no way inferior to what had been exhibited on former occasions; and when the volunteers were reviewed by the Prince of Wales in 1876 on the Green, the muster from Glasgow and the district was 6000 men. Since then the movement has become still more popular, and there are now in the city seven regiments of Infantry Volunteers—the 1st, 2d, 3rd, and 5th volunteer battalions of the Highland Light Infantry, authorised strengths 1205, 1005, 1205, and 1205 respectively; and the 1st, 3rd, and 4th volunteer battalions of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), authorised strengths, 1606, 1205, and 904 respectively—besides a regiment of Artillery Volunteers, authorised strength 1870; of Engineer Volunteers, strength 906; a division of Submarine Mining Engineers, strength 196; and two companies of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps. Connected with them is the West of Scotland Tactical Society, instituted for the study and practice of tactics, the discussion of military subjects, and the promotion of social intercourse among officers of the auxiliary forces in the West of Scotland.

Publications, etc.—Letterpress printing was first introduced into Glasgow in 1638 by George Anderson, who came from Edinburgh, and who had there printed several books in the University in 1637-38. He came to Glasgow in the year of the famous General Assembly, and seems to have received a salary from the magistrates. One of the earliest, and probably the earliest, productions of the Glasgow press is *The protestation of the Generall Assemblie of the church of Scotland, and of the noblemen, barons, gentlemen, burrowes, ministers, and commons; subscribers of the covenant, lately renewed, made in the high kirk, and at the mercate crosse of Glasgow, the 28, and 29, of November, 1638. Printed at Glasgow by George Anderson in the yeare of grace, 1638.* Anderson died in or about 1648, and his heirs gave up the Glasgow business and returned to Edinburgh, where they printed from 1649 to 1652, after which the business was carried on by a son till 1656. In that year the Glasgow Town Council, anxious again to have a printing press in their midst, made a proposal to young Andrew Anderson that he should come to Glasgow, offering him at the same time the yearly subsidy of 100 merks that had formerly been paid to his father, and this offer was accepted. Anderson remained for a time, but he does not seem to have been kept very busy, or to have published much of importance, and in 1661 he returned to Edinburgh. In the same year Robert Sanders became the burgh printer, with an annual allowance of £40 Scots, in return for which the council printing was to be done without payment. In virtue of his appointment he used the city arms on many of his title pages; and he seems, in spite of the annoyance he received from his predecessor Anderson, to have done a good business, and published a large number of works. In 1666 he printed an edition of the New Testament, and in 1667 he began the issue of Glasgow almanacs. In 1671 he was engaged on another edition of the New Testament, when Anderson, who had been appointed the king's sole printer for Scotland, induced his men to desert him, and set up the claim to be the sole person in Scotland who was entitled to produce the New Testament. This led to an appeal to the Privy Council, who decided that any printer in Scotland was entitled to do what Sanders had done. A subsequent complaint by Anderson's heirs in 1680 against Sanders, to the effect that he had broken the privilege by selling bibles imported from Holland, and had reprinted several works in divinity, led to his being ordained to give up to them the books complained of; but this caused him to enter into negotiations for a purchase of a share in the royal patent, and thereafter he brought workmen and materials from Holland, and executed many books. He died about 1696, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who published a number of works. In 1718 type-making was introduced into Glasgow by James Duncan; but the types, which were used for the first edition of M'Ure, were cut by himself, and were rough and ill-shaped.

From the beginning of the 18th century up till about 1740 printing in Glasgow was at a low ebb, though there were still town's printers, who, however, do not seem to have been very good, for complaints were made that to get anything rightly printed the work had to be sent to Edinburgh. There was a printer to the University, but he seems to have been little better than his neighbours. About 1740 Robert Urie & Co. did some better work, their most noteworthy productions being an edition of the *Spectator* and a Greek New Testament; and the following year, 1741, saw the establishment, as a bookseller, of Robert Foulis, who, along with his brother Andrew, was to give Glasgow printing a character somewhat different from its former one, and to win for the firm the name of 'the Elzevirs of Scotland.' Their types were also made in Glasgow by Messrs Wilson & Bain. In 1743 Robert Foulis was appointed printer to the University, and under its patronage some of the finest productions of the Foulis press were issued. Of these we may notice *Demetrius Phalereus de Elocutione* (1743), the first Greek book printed in Glasgow, the so-called 'immaculate' edition of *Horace* (1744), and the folio editions of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (1756-58), the *Iliad* being considered one of the finest specimens of printing in existence. The brothers also founded a fine art academy, but they unfortunately did not prosper, for the academy was broken up in 1770, and in 1776 the insolvent estate was wound up by Robert Chapman, printer, and James Duncan, printer, both the brothers Foulis being then dead. Andrew left a son and namesake, who was also a printer, and who published, in 1788, a fine edition of the *Gentle Shepherd*, with aquatint engravings by David Allan. Among the printers of the latter part of the 18th century also was Dugald Graham the pedlar, whose rhyming narrative of the events that occurred during the Rebellion of 1745 is of some importance. From Graham's press came the Glasgow chap books, now so highly prized, of many of which he was himself the author. He abandoned printing in 1770 and became city bellman. During the present century printing has gone on thriving and increasing like other industries, and there are now over 200 printing firms within the city, exclusive of newspaper offices. The first Glasgow Directory was published in 1783. The population was classified into town council, ministers, numbering 18, professors, faculty of procurators, officers of excise, physicians, numbering 16, midwives, numbering 10, messengers-at-arms, numbering 11, and then merchants, manufacturers, grocers, vintners, lint-hecklers, hucksters, etc., all together. The sheriff-substitute lived in the Saltmarket, the town-clerk in the Gallowgate. It is a small volume, and the compiler offers many apologies for its imperfections. Even the second directory, published in 1790, was only a small crown 12mo of 82 pages, while the modern directory is a dense 8vo volume of over 1300 pages, with an appendix of over 240 pages.

The citizens seem to have become desirous of keeping pace with the events of the outer world as early as 1657, for we find that in that year the council appointed 'John Flying to wryt to his man quha lyes at London to send hom for the tounes nse weiklie ene diurnal,' and twenty years after a Colonel 'Walter Whytfoord' undertook to provide coffee for the lieges, and to supply newspapers as well; but it was not till 1715 that Glasgow could boast of a newspaper of its own. In the end of that year a paper called the *Glasgow Courant* was published retail at three halfpence, but wholesale at one penny; and an effort was made to get local news and a shipping list, by appealing to gentlemen in various parts to send news, and particularly at shipping ports of ships arriving and departing. At the fourth number the name was changed to the *West Country Intelligenc*. It was published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and was a small quarto twelve-page paper; but it does not seem to have succeeded, for it stopped after about 67 numbers had been published, and for a quarter of a century afterwards Glasgow was without a newspaper. In 1741 the *Glasgow Journal* appeared, edited by Andrew Stalker, but during the rebellion Mr Stalker's

courage failed, and he retired because he could not with safety publish to please the generality of his readers; but the paper was continued by Urie the printer, and did not become extinct till about 1846. The year 1745 witnessed the appearance of the second *Glasgow Courant*, in which advertisements made a considerable figure; the paper lived for only a very short time. The *Chronicle* was commenced in 1766, the *Mercury* in 1775, and the *Advertiser* in 1783. In 1801 the *Advertiser* had its name changed to the *Herald and Advertiser*, which a few years later was again changed to the *Herald*, and from 1805 to 1810 the proprietors also published the *Clyde Commercial Advertiser*. In 1807 a weekly called the *Caledonia* was established, and in 1808 it became a bi-weekly with the name of the *Western Star*. Several attempts were also made to establish other papers, but none of them was permanently successful, though the *Reformers' Gazette* had a lengthened existence. The *Glasgow Citizen* was established in 1842, and has still a large circulation, but has been, since 1864, broken up into two papers—the one an evening halfpenny paper, the *Evening Citizen*; the other a weekly literary penny paper, the *Weekly Citizen*. The *North British Daily Mail* (1847) was the first daily newspaper in Scotland; its principles are Radical. The *Evening Citizen* was the first Glasgow evening paper. The *Herald* became a daily paper of moderate Liberal opinions in 1859. The *Glasgow News* (Conservative), established in 1873, was in 1885 converted into the *Scottish News*, and finally ceased to exist in February, 1888. The old name, however, partly exists in connection with a second evening paper which, established in 1868 as the *Evening Star*, became in 1875 the *Evening News and Star*, and has been since 1888 the *Evening News*. A comic weekly called the *Bailie* was started in 1872, and still flourishes; a third evening paper, the *Evening Times*, belonging to the proprietors of the *Herald*, was started in 1876, and a fourth, the *Glasgow Echo* (Radical and Labour), in 1893, which gave place in 1895 to the *Daily Record*, a halfpenny morning paper.

The papers at present published in Glasgow are the *Glasgow Herald* (daily), *North British Daily Mail* (daily), *Evening Citizen* (daily afternoon), *Evening News* (daily afternoon), *Evening Times* (daily afternoon), *Daily Record* (daily), *Christian Citizen* (monthly), the *Christian Herald* (every Wednesday), the *Christian Leader* (every Thursday), the *Christian News* (every Saturday), the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* (every Friday), the *Glasgow Weekly Mail* (every Friday), the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen* (every Friday), the *Glasgow Observer* (every Saturday), the *Glasgow Examiner* (every Saturday), the *Labour Leader* (every Saturday), the *League Journal* (every Friday), the *Mercantile Advertiser and Shipping Gazette* (every Tuesday), the *Property Circular* (every Tuesday), *Quiz* (every Thursday), the *Bailie* (every Tuesday), the *Clyde Bill of Entry* (every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday), the *National Guardian* (every Wednesday), the *Scottish Referee* (Monday and Friday), *Scottish Sport* (Tuesday and Friday), *Scottish Cyclist* (Wednesday), the *Scottish Farmer* (Saturday), and the *Reformer* (Friday). The following, mostly monthlies, are also published in Glasgow:—The *Advertiser*, the *Amateur*, the *Celtic Monthly*, the *Children's Messenger*, the *Christian Scotsman*, the *Dew Drop*, the *Guide*, the *Good Templar*, the *Leather Trader*, the *Mercantile Age*, the *Sabbath School Magazine*, the *Scottish Law Review*, the *Scottish Sanitary Journal*, the *Reformed Presbyterian Witness*, besides *Murray's*, *Fraser's*, *Malcolm's*, *Stoddman's*, and the *A B C Time Tables*, and *Henderson's Conveyance Guide*. Quarterly is the *Evangelical Repository*, while the annual publications are the *Post Office Directory* and the *Glasgow Almanac*.

Educational Institutions—*The University*.—The University, the second in Scotland, was, as we have already seen, founded in 1450, and opened in the following year with a chancellor, rector, and masters and doctors in the four faculties. There were at first no buildings, but all the meetings were, by permission of the bishop, held in the crypt of the cathedral, and ultimately the teaching was transferred to a house belonging to the

parson of Luss, which stood on the S side of the Rottenrow near the High Street, and was afterwards known as 'the auld Pedagogy.' Though this building survived till the middle of the present century, the University did not long remain in it. Probably it became too small for the increasing number of students, for in 1458 a piece of land was rented on the E side of High Street for the erection of a new Pedagogy. The endowment was, however, so poor that the governing body could not provide money to pay for their accommodation, and this having been brought under the notice of the proprietor of the new site, James, first Lord Hamilton, he in 1459 made them a present of the ground—on which afterwards the old University buildings, on the site of the College Station, were erected—together with four acres of land in Dow Hill or Dove Hill, adjoining the Molendinar Burn, on condition that twice every day the regents and students should pray for Lord Hamilton's soul, and also that of his wife Euphemia; and that, if a chapel were built in the college, the regents and students should therein on their bended knees sing an ave to the Virgin, with a collect and remembrance for the same persons. No buildings probably were erected on this ground; but the existing houses having been adapted as well as possible for their new purpose, the University migrated thither in 1465. In 1475 the grounds were still farther enlarged by the addition of land on the N belonging to Sir Thomas Arthurlie, and bequeathed by him to the University. On the front portion of this, houses were afterwards erected for the professors. The Reformation almost ruined the struggling home of learning, for as it was, like all the universities of the time, chiefly supported by, and an instrument of, the Church, the students disappeared when the churchmen fled. In 1563 Queen Mary made over to some of the confiscated lands of the Church, being moved thereto, as the charter narrates, by the half-finished condition of the buildings, and the fact that all provision for the poor bursars and masters had ceased, so that the whole place had rather the appearance of the decay of a university than an established foundation. By this charter five bursaries were founded for poor youths, and the manse and 'kirk-room' of the Black Friars, with 13 acres of land in the Dove Hill and certain rents that had belonged to the friars, were granted for the maintenance of the masters. Notwithstanding this, however, the University had in 1571 only about a dozen students and an income of about £25 sterling, and in that year the magistrates, taking its state into pitiful consideration, granted it some of the church lands which they had received at the Reformation, a grant which was confirmed by Parliament. It does not seem to have been popular among the common people, for we find mention of a charge made against three Glasgow bailies named Colin Campbell, William Heygate, and Archibald Heygate, who were alleged to have been ringleaders of a mob that burst into the University and shed the blood of several of the students who successfully resisted their attempts to set the building on fire. In 1574 Andrew Melvil became principal, and tried to throw some new spirit into matters; but nothing could be done without money, so the Regent Morton, stirred up by him, in 1577 advised King James VI., then in his minority, to issue a new deed of erection, and to make a considerable grant in aid of the college revenue, consisting of the tithes, manse, glebe, and church lands of the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Govan. The new regulations following on the new constitution provided that the students were to use Latin as their ordinary language, and were to rise at five in the morning and be in bed at a quarter-past nine. They were allowed to play golf and to practise archery and dramatic representations, but not to play with cards or dice or at billiards, nor were they to bathe. Some buildings are said to have been erected in 1593, but nothing is known of them, and the old college buildings, entirely demolished to make way for the College station, were not erected till 1630. Meanwhile private individuals had been increasing the

funds of the authorities. In 1610 one of the regents, named Boyd, bequeathed 1000 merks to aid in the erection of buildings; and in 1617 a large bequest was also made by a citizen named Wilson for the same purpose, while Archbishop Law increased the revenues, and presented many books to the library. In 1626 Dr John Strang became principal, and by his exertions considerable funds were obtained in aid of the building fund. The subscriptions were mostly from the nobility and gentry in the W, and amounted to the sum—for those days a very large one—of £2000 sterling. There was a contribution of £200 promised by King Charles I., and, curiously enough the sum was paid by Oliver Cromwell in 1654, the Protector further granting £500 on his own behalf. The buildings were begun in 1632, and carried on as the funds permitted, work never being stopped altogether, though sometimes it proceeded but slowly. Some thought the structure was on too magnificent a scale, and, notwithstanding the extra money obtained from the grant by Cromwell of the revenues of the bishopric of Galloway, and a further sum of 200 merks yearly from the customs of the city, the governing body found themselves by-and-by over 15,000 merks (more than £1300) in debt. The old buildings were Jacobean in style, and before the Union Railway Company took possession they showed three quadrangular courts, the upper storeys being reached by staircases with massive stone balustrades. The front was 305 feet long; the grand archway was surmounted by a stone balcony supported on corbels, and the upper storey had dormer windows with carved pediments. Over the entrance were the royal arms of the time of Charles II. The first quadrangle was all old, and a stone staircase in one of the corners led up to a large panelled hall used for business meetings, and containing a few portraits. The second quadrangle was entered by an archway beneath the steeple, which was 148 feet high, and the buildings in it presented a somewhat incongruous mixture of ancient and modern. The steeple was not a very elegant structure, but some interest attached to the lightning conductor, which was erected in 1772 under the auspices of the famous Benjamin Franklin. The third quadrangle contained the library and one or two class-rooms, but the greater portion of it was merely separated from the college park by railings. Standing apart in it was the building containing the Hunterian Museum, a classical structure erected in 1804, and adorned in front with a hexastyle Doric portico. Besides these three quadrangles, there was at the N side, with a separate entrance from High Street, a fourth containing thirteen dwelling-houses for professors. The college park spread away to the E, with pleasant walks shaded with trees. It was used for the recreation of the students, and is the spot selected by Sir Walter Scott in *Rob Roy* as the scene of the duel between Francis and Rashleigh Osbaldistone. Of the buildings just mentioned there had been erected, between 1632 and 1660, the inner court, the steeple, three professors' houses—for the principal and the two divinity professors—and a portion of the W front, towards the roofing of which the town council contributed £2000 Scots. The number of students was considerable, and their intellectual wants were attended to by a principal, eight professors, and a librarian. The Restoration brought with it fresh troubles for Glasgow University, for the re-introduction of Episcopacy brought with it the loss of the revenues granted by Cromwell, and the debt contracted in the building operations proved such a heavy burden that three out of the eight professorships had to be abolished and the emoluments of the five that were left considerably reduced. From 1660 onwards the University continued to receive many benefactions, but most of them took the form of foundations of new bursaries, the most important being the foundation of the valuable Snell Exhibitions. This was in 1677, when John Snell of Uffeton, a Scotchman and an alumnus of Glasgow, bequeathed the funds arising from an estate in Warwickshire for the education of Glasgow students at Balliol College, Oxford,

and students still go from Glasgow to Oxford every year holding Snell Exhibitions. The pious founder is said to have been more anxious to encourage the spread of Episcopacy than the cause of learning, and to have thought that an Oxford education was an excellent thing for his purpose. The foundation is at present worth £133 a year to each exhibitor. In 1693 the University was, in common with all the other Scottish Universities, at length aided once more by a grant of £300 a year, given by Government from the confiscated bishops' rents, and from this time till now its progress has been one of uninterrupted improvement and success. In the beginning of the 18th century the teaching staff consisted of a principal and seven professors, while there were about 400 students; but by 1720 the number of professors had increased to twelve—the chair of Oriental Languages having been founded in 1709, that of Physic (a revival of a chair instituted in 1637, but long suppressed from want of revenue) in 1713, that of Civil Law and the Law of Scotland in 1713, that of Anatomy in 1718, and that of Ecclesiastical History in 1720. About 1720, steps were also taken for the erection of houses for the other professors in addition to those formerly mentioned. A lectureship on Chemistry was founded by the celebrated Dr Cullen in 1746, and the chair of Astronomy was founded in 1760, an observatory in connection with it being erected in the college garden about the year 1790. The last of the buildings on the old site were erected about 1812.

From the first foundation of the University down to the 18th century many of the students resided within the college, but the students increasing more rapidly than the accommodation, a number of them began, as early as the 15th century, to live outside. Among the subscriptions for the new buildings, at the beginning of the 17th century, some of the contributions had the condition attached that certain accommodation was to be provided for the use of the donor's family, and if none of them attended it was to be at the disposal of the faculty. Up till 1712 no charge seems to have been made for the rooms, but from that time onward a charge was made of from 4s. to 10s. a room, according to the situation. Dr Carlyle of Inveresk says in his *Autobiography* that when he attended the college in 1743 he furnished his room himself, and one of the college servants lit his fire and made his bed, while 'a maid from the landlady who furnished the room came once a fortnight with clean linens.' The beginning of the 19th century saw considerable additions again made to the teaching staff, no fewer than five new chairs, all endowed by the crown, being added between 1800 and 1820. These were the chair of Natural History, founded by George III. in 1807; that of Surgery, by the crown in 1815; that of Midwifery, by the crown in the same year; the lectureship in chemistry was erected into a professorship by the crown in 1817, and the chair of Botany was founded by the crown in 1818, while in 1820 the number of students had increased to nearly 1000. Between 1820 and 1840 four new chairs were again added—*Materia Medica* in 1831, *Institutes of Medicine* and *Forensic Medicine* both in 1839, and *Civil Engineering* in 1840. The old buildings were in 1860 condemned by the Executive University Commission appointed in 1858, and it became necessary to look out for a site for a new erection. The University authorities had long recognised the unsuitable nature of the buildings, and been desirous of a change, and in 1846 they had even obtained an Act of Parliament authorising their sale and the erection of a new university on a site at Woodlands, but nothing had been done. Stirred now to fresh efforts, they in 1864 sold their old premises to the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company, who in 1870-85 erected the College station on the site, the old College Green being now covered by a network of rails. In the same year there were purchased for the University, on the W bank of the Kelvin, the lands of Gilmorehill and Donaldshill, and the lands of Clayslaps—the latter being for the erection of a hospital—for a total sum of £98,400—

there being also an understanding, since carried out, that part of Clayslaps should be acquired by the corporation to be added to Kelvingrove Park. To pay for this and to erect their buildings, the University had a total sum of £138,900, consisting of £100,000 received from the railway company for the old premises, £17,500 the principal sum and interest obtained from the Monkland Junction Company in 1846 for breach of bargain, and £21,400 promised by government on condition that a further sum of £24,000 be raised by public subscription for the erection of an hospital in connection with the University Medical School. With this sum it would have been possible to erect buildings, but 'of the plainest design and on a scale quite inadequate to provide for the future extension of the University,' so it was resolved to attempt something more, and the preparation of plans for a building on a very extensive scale was entrusted to the late eminent architect, Sir George Gilbert Scott, who produced a magnificent design in the domestic Early English style with Scoto-Flemish features of later date. The carrying out of these would, it was estimated, cost nearly half a million of money, and so well was the demand for the extra sum required responded to, that before the end of 1868 £130,000 had been raised by public subscription—a sum since increased to £256,429 for the University buildings and Western Infirmary, including £45,000 from the Marquis of Bute, while the government grant had been increased to £120,000. Meanwhile operations had been begun on 2 June 1866, when Professor Allen Thomson, chairman of the building committee, cut the first turf. The foundation-stone was laid on 8 Oct. 1868 by the Prince of Wales amid great rejoicings, and by the beginning of the winter session of 1870-71 portions of the buildings were ready for occupation. They were formally opened on 7 Nov. 1870. They advanced still further towards completion in 1871 and 1872; and in 1877 the Marquis of Bute offered to build at his own expense and present to the University the handsome common hall (since known as the Bute Hall) in Sir George Gilbert Scott's design. This work, which cost nearly £60,000, was accomplished in 1878-84, during which period also the Randolph Hall and Staircase to the N was added at the expense (£40,000) of Mr Charles Randolph, the eminent shipbuilder. In 1885 Sir William Pearce, shipbuilder, offered to present to the University authorities, at a cost of nearly £5000, the main entrance and part of the front of the Old College (which was then being removed to make way for the new College Street Station of the North British Railway Company), and this has now been re-erected at the chief entrance to the University grounds, and forms an interesting link between the old college and the new. In 1885 a gift of £5000 was made by Dr M'Intyre of Odiham, Hampshire, an alumnus of the University, for the purpose of erecting a Students' Union—a centre of corporate and social life among the undergraduates. This was erected in 1886-90, and opened in the latter year, an endowment fund having been secured by means of a bazaar held in 1889, the free proceeds of which amounted to £12,250. The building, which is a plain example of Domestic Gothic, contains a debating hall, dining-room, &c., and stands at the NW entrance to the grounds. It was considerably enlarged in 1893. In 1886 a bequest of £5000, made by Mr Andrew Cunninghame, deputy town clerk, added to a similar benefaction of £1000 from Mr James Marshall, enabled the spire of the great central tower to be undertaken and finished.

The buildings, which have a magnificent and commanding position, form an imposing rectangular pile, 532 feet in length from E to W, and 295 feet in breadth from N to S. The Bute Hall, running across the centre of the rectangle from N to S, divides the inner open space into two quadrangles, of which the eastern is entirely surrounded by buildings, but the western has the W side clear, and opens on to a grass plot, round the N, S, and W sides of which are residences for the professors known as college professors, *i.e.*, all those holding chairs founded before 1800. These are in a

style harmonising with the University buildings. The main front is to the S, and has a symmetrical outline. In the centre is a grand tower 150 feet high, topped by a spire of open stone work, which brings the total height to 278 feet. The wings, extending from this on both sides, terminate to the E and W in square towers. The corner towers are four storeys high, the rest of the front is three storeys. In the base of the centre tower, which rises to a height of six storeys, is the main entrance, with a deeply moulded Gothic arch, leading to a richly groined vestibule; and two minor entrances of similar design, leading to the eastern and western quadrangles respectively, are midway between the central and side towers. Over the central arch the front of the tower is broken by fine windows and balconies, and at the corners of the top are round turrets supported on corbelling and surmounted by small spires. The eastern elevation is plainer. The northern elevation, towards University Avenue, has its long many-windowed outline broken by a projecting portion, with a beautiful semicircular bay, and contains two great sections for respectively the University Library and the Hunterian Museum, each measuring 129 feet in length, 60 in breadth, and 100 in height. The Bute Hall extends from the rear of the centre of the S elevation to the front of the centre of the N block, and has a basement storey of cloisters with groined roof. Above is the hall proper, 115 feet long by 70 wide and 62 high, with a high-pitched roof.

The University Library was founded in the 15th century, and contains an extensive and valuable collection of books now amounting to about 140,000 volumes, and it is constantly being increased by donations and by books purchased with the allowance of £707 per annum as compensation for the loss of Stationers' Hall privilege. Among the contents may be noted a MS. paraphrase of the Bible by Zachary Boyd. The Hunterian Museum passed into the possession of the Glasgow University in 1783. It was the bequest of Dr William Hunter, an alumnus of Glasgow, who had acquired great celebrity and a large practice in London, and who, at his death in 1783, bequeathed his magnificent anatomical and general collection to his *alma mater*. The first building for it at the old University was erected in 1804, and it was opened in 1808. The collection was even then valued at £65,000, and now it is worth more than double that sum. The library, of 12,000 volumes, contains many rare and valuable books and manuscripts, including an illuminated MS. Psalter of the 12th century, a MS. of Boethius of the 14th century, MSS. of a breviary, of ten books of Livy, and of a French translation of Boccaccio of the 15th century. The series of coins and medals is almost unrivalled, and there are pictures by Murillo, Guido, Rembrandt, Rubens, Kneller, Correggio, Salvator Rosa, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Raeburn, and other artists of lesser note, as well as good engravings by Strange and others. There is a noteworthy collection of Roman altars and legionary tablets. The cabinet of medals may be consulted on previous notice being given, and the rest of the collection is open to visitors from 11 to 3 o'clock in winter, and from 11 to 4 o'clock in summer, at a charge of 6d.

Previous to the Universities Act of 1858 the University had two governing bodies, viz.:—(1.) The *Senatus*, which consisted of the rector, the dean, the principal, and the whole of the professors, who conferred degrees and managed the affairs of the library, etc.; (2) the *Faculty*, which consisted of the principal and the college professors, *i.e.*, all the professors whose chairs were founded before the 19th century. The faculty administered the funds; elected occupants to the eight chairs, whose patronage was vested in the college; presented a minister to the parish of Govan; and made appointments to certain bursaries. Besides these there was a *Comitia*—consisting of the rector, dean, principal, professors, and matriculated students of the University—which met to elect and admit the rector, to hear the inaugural addresses of the principals and professors, and to promulgate the laws of the University; and a court

called the *Jurisdictio Ordinaria*, consisting of the principal, the professors of Greek, Latin, logic, ethics, and physics, and the gowned students, which met for the purpose of exercising discipline. By the Act of 1858 the distinction between the Senate and the Faculty was abolished, and the University Court and the General Council instituted. Further changes were made by the Universities Act of 1889, when a Universities Committee of the Privy Council was instituted, and an executive commission created with full power to alter and modify the whole Scottish University system. The University Court consists of the rector, the principal, the lord provost of Glasgow for the time being, and assessors appointed by the chancellor, rector, town council, general council, and *senatus academicus*. In it is vested all the University property and patronage, and it acts as a court of appeal and supervision for the *senatus*. The General Council consists of the chancellor, the members of the University Court, the professors, and all graduates of the University who have been registered; and since 1881 this registration has been compulsory. The officials of the University are the chancellor (appointed for life by the General Council), the rector (appointed for three years by the matriculated students), the principal, and the professors of the four faculties of arts, divinity, law, and medicine. The professorships, lectureships, etc., with the dates of their foundation, are: logic and rhetoric, 1577; moral philosophy, 1577; natural philosophy, 1577; Greek, 1581; humanity, previous to 1637; mathematics, revived in 1691; practical astronomy, 1760; civil engineering and mechanics, 1840; English language and literature, 1861; Arnott and Thomson demonstratorship in experimental physics, 1875; Young assistantship in engineering, 1876; naval architecture and marine engineering, 1883; Gifford lectureship on natural theology, 1887; lectureship on political economy, 1892; history, 1894; divinity, 1640; oriental languages, 1709; ecclesiastical history, 1716; Biblical criticism, 1861; law, 1718; conveyancing, 1861; lectureship on public law, 1878; lectureship on constitutional law and history, 1878; lectureship on civil law; lectureship on mercantile law; lectureship on education; practice of medicine, 1637; suppressed, but revived in 1713; anatomy, 1713; natural history, 1807; surgery, 1815; midwifery, 1815; chemistry, 1817; botany, 1818; materia medica, 1831; institutes of medicine, 1839; medical jurisprudence, 1839; clinical surgery, 1874; clinical medicine, 1874; pathology, 1894; lectureship on insanity, 1880; Waltonian lectureship on diseases of the eye, 1823; lectureship on diseases of throat and nose; lectureship on diseases of ear; lectureship on physics to medical students; Honyman Gillespie lectureship, 1876; Muirhead demonstratorship in physiology, 1876; William Baxter demonstratorship in geology; and lectureships on the French and German languages. The patronage of the chairs of practical astronomy, civil engineering and mechanics, English language and literature, ecclesiastical history, Biblical criticism, law, practice of medicine, anatomy, natural history, surgery, midwifery, chemistry, botany, materia medica, institutes of medicine, and medical jurisprudence, is vested in the Crown; that of humanity, Greek, logic, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, mathematics, divinity, oriental languages, clinical surgery, and clinical medicine in the University Court; and that of conveyancing in the dean and council of the Faculty of Procurators. The income of the University is derived (1) from tithes, arising from grants by James, Archbishop of Glasgow in 1557; by James VI. in 1577 and 1618; by Charles I. in 1630; by Charles II. in 1664 and 1670; (2) from feu-duties, etc., of lands granted by James, Lord Hamilton, in 1459; William and Thomas Arthurlie, 1466; Queen Mary, 1563; of the lands, etc., of the Friars Preachers granted by Queen Mary in 1566 to the town for pious uses, and conveyed by the town, under Act of Scottish parliament, in 1572 to the College; and from some other bequests of old date; (3) interest on investment of the surplus rents of the Archbishopric of Glasgow from 1694 to 1839; (The lease of the archbishopric was first granted by William III. in 1690 for

nineteen years, for payment of the then debts of the University and other purposes, and was renewed by successive rulers till 1825, when £100 per annum from this source was added to the salary of the Regius professor of botany: from 1825 till 1839 £800 per annum was still allowed for general purposes, but then ceased, though in 1841 it was applied to the provision of salaries for some of the Crown chairs; (4) from the interest of investments of balances from year to year in favour of the University; and (5) share in the Treasury Grant.

Formerly each professor received his own class-fees, but the University Commission proposed in 1893 that in future all these shall be paid into a general Fee Fund, from which the occupants of the chairs for the time being shall receive the sum necessary to bring their incomes up to certain fixed amounts. The sums (the first figures representing the normal, and those in brackets the minimum salary) thus assigned will be— for the principal, £1100 and an official residence; the professor of natural philosophy, £1000 (£700) and an official residence; logic and rhetoric, £800 (£600) and an official residence; moral philosophy, £800 (£600) and an official residence; Greek, humanity, mathematics, £1000 (£700) each with official residences; Hebrew and Oriental languages, £500 (£400); astronomy, £600 (£500) and an official residence; engineering, £800 (£600); English language and literature, £900 (£700); naval architecture, £700 (£500); history, £900 (£700); law, £700 (£500) and an official residence; conveyancing, £600 (£400); chemistry, physiology, and pathology, £1200 (£800) each; anatomy, £1100 (£700) and an official residence; natural history and botany, £800 (£600) each; medicine, £600 (£500) and an official residence; surgery, midwifery, *materia medica*, and medical jurisprudence, £600 (£500) each. Separate provision is made, where necessary, for the salaries of assistants and for class expenses. The professors of divinity, ecclesiastical history, and Biblical criticism receive respectively about £750, £600, and £700 a year.

Connected with the University there are bursaries and fellowships worth about £13,000 per annum, of which £780 is shared with the other Scottish Universities, and £800 belongs to the Snell Exhibitions at Oxford; of the rest £2800 per annum go for 40 fellowships or scholarships, ranging from £10 to £180 a year; while in connection with the Arts classes there are 251 bursaries worth about £6200, and ranging from £6, 13s. 4d. to £45; with divinity, 33 bursaries, worth £846, and ranging from £11 to £42; with law, 4 bursaries, worth £25 and £18; with medicine, 25 bursaries, ranging from £16 to £42; with any faculty, 31, worth £758, and ranging from £5 to £80; with arts and divinity, 21, worth £492, and ranging from £9 to £40; with arts or divinity, one bursary of £12; with arts, or law, or medicine, 2 bursaries of £14 each; with divinity, law, or medicine, 4, ranging from £11 to £25. There are also 36 important prizes of books, gold medals, or sums of money, ranging from £5 to £38. The winter session begins in the middle of October, and ends in the middle of April; the summer session begins towards the end of April, and ends near the close of July. The students are divided into togati and non-togati, the former—attending the classes of logic, Greek, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, and humanity—wearing a scarlet gown, while the others do not. The Students' Representative Council is elected to promote social and academic unity among the students, and to form a recognised means of communication between the students and the University authorities. The matriculated students in arts, divinity, law, and medicine have in recent years exceeded two thousand in number. An interesting custom is the election by the students of a Lord Rector, for which honorary position a distinguished statesman is generally selected, though sometimes eminence in literature or science is more suitably considered. For the election the students are divided into four groups or nations, according to their places of birth. The *natio Gtottianna* consists of all matriculated students born within the county of Lanark; the *natio Transforthana*

consists of all matriculated students born within any of the counties of Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Inverness, Nairn, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross, Argyll, Stirling, and Dumbarton; the *natio Rothseiana* consists of all matriculated students born within the counties of Bute, Renfrew, and Ayr; and the *natio Loudoniana* consists of all matriculated students not included in any of the other nations. The practical medical instruction is given mostly in the Western Infirmary. The list of graduates in 1895-96 gave the following results:—In arts 69 took the degree of M.A., and 14 the degree of bachelor of science (B.Sc.); in divinity 11 took the degree of bachelor of divinity (B.D.); in law 12 took the degree of bachelor of laws (LL.B.), and 11 the degree of bachelor of law (B.L.); in medicine 27 took the degree of doctor of medicine (M.D.), 123 the double degree of bachelor of medicine and master of surgery (M.B. and C.M.); while 3 received the certificate in engineering science. The General Council meets twice a year, on the last Wednesday of October and the first Wednesday of April, and considers all questions affecting the well-being and prosperity of the University, and from time to time makes representations on these subjects to the University Court. Under the Reform Act of 1867 Glasgow University unites with Aberdeen in returning a member to serve in parliament, the electorate consisting of the members of General Council.

There is an excellent gymnasium a little to the W of the main building, built in 1872 at a cost of £2500, raised by public subscription. There are the usual students' societies. Among the distinguished men who have held Snell Exhibitions have been Adam Smith, Sir William Hamilton, J. G. Lockhart, Archbishop Tait, and Lord President Inglis; and among the distinguished men who have either studied or taught in the University have been Bishop Elphinstone, John Major, Spottiswoode, George Buchanau, Andrew Melvil, James Melvil, Robert Boyd, John Cameron, Zachary Boyd, Robert Baillie, James Dalrymple, the first Viscount Stair, Bishop Gilbert Burnet, Bishop John Douglas, Dr Robert Simpson, the historian Wodrow, Francis Hutchison, Dr William Hunter, Dr Thomas Reid, Dr William Cullen, Dr Joseph Black, Dr Matthew Baillie, Professor John Millar, Professor Young, Professor Wilson, Lord Jeffrey, Sir William Hooker, Smith of Jordanhill, Professor Anderson, Professor Jardine, Sir Daniel Sandford, Dr Lushington, Professor Macquorn Rankine, Professor Allen Thomson, and Professor Lord Lister.

The Women's department of the University is at *Queen Margaret's College*, to the E of the Botanic Gardens. This institution, the outcome of the efforts of the Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women, had buildings* provided for it in 1884 through the munificence of Mrs. John Elder (the widow of the eminent shipbuilder—see GOVAN), and was, in 1893, transferred to the University Court, on condition that the buildings, grounds, and endowments should be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of University classes for women exclusively. The offer was accepted under an Ordinance of the University Commissioners, dated Feb. 1892, by which the Scottish University Courts were empowered to make provision within the Universities for the instruction of women, either by admitting them to the ordinary classes, or by instituting separate classes for their instruction. In Arts there are lectures on logic and metaphysics, moral philosophy, political economy, natural philosophy, English language and literature, French language and literature, German language and literature, Latin and Greek, and mathematics. In the medical school, which dates from 1889, there are lectures on anatomy, chemistry, *materia medica*, physi-

* The building selected was formerly known as North Park House, and was built by Mr John Bell for the housing of his extensive art collection. Mr Bell unfortunately died before he had carried out his intention of bequeathing both house and collection to the citizens.

ology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, pathology, zoology, botany, and diseases of the eye. The managers of the Royal Infirmary have reserved 110 beds there for the clinical instruction of women only, and clinics are also given at the Maternity and Sick Children's Hospitals. The college was in 1888 honoured by a visit from the Queen as an evidence of her interest in all schemes to further the higher education of women.

The University has also organised an *Extension Scheme* for giving, by means of local lectures and classes, the advantages of university education to those whose circumstances do not permit their attending a university. Specially intended to meet the wants of ladies, of clerks and others engaged in business, and of artisans of all classes, the scheme is under the management of a board consisting of members of seate and a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in education.

The Observatory.—The observatory first sprang from a bequest to the University in 1757, of a number of astronomical instruments, and in 1760 George II. founded the chair of practical astronomy, the professor of which was also to be the observer in the University of Glasgow; and the first observatory was erected in College Gardens. In 1808 a society, called the Glasgow Society for Promoting Astronomical Science, was formed and incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrates, and in connection with it an observatory was built on Garnet Hill. It had a revolving roof, and contained a sidereal clock, an azimuth instrument, a large mural circle by Troughton, and a 14-foot Herschelian telescope, while a similar instrument, only, however, 10 feet long, stood on the terrace in front. Both the old observatories found their localities getting too much built up and involved in smoke, and a new observatory was erected on an eminence in Downhill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the NW of the new University buildings and immediately behind the curve of Victoria Crescent. It is an excellent building, and includes a residence for the professor of astronomy. The principal instruments are—a meridian circle of 3 feet 6 inches diameter by Ertel of Munich, and an equatorially-mounted refractor of 9 inches aperture and 13 feet focal length, made by Cooke of York. The latter instrument was presented by a few private gentlemen of Glasgow.

Anderson's College Medical School, &c.—Anderson's College, an institution for the promotion of knowledge, and particularly of scientific knowledge, was founded in terms of a bequest by Dr John Anderson, at one time professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Dr Anderson was a son of the minister of Roseneath, and was educated at Stirling and Glasgow. He was appointed professor of Oriental languages in 1756, and this chair he in 1760 exchanged for the more congenial one of natural philosophy. In 1786 he published his *Institutes of Physics*, which was so popular that it went through five editions in the space of ten years. He also published a number of articles on natural science, antiquities, and military art; and in 1790 he invented a gun, the recoil of which was deadened or stopped by air stored in its carriage. The British government was not alive to its merits, and in 1791 he went to Paris and presented it to the National Convention, who accepted it, and ordered it to be hung up in their hall, with the inscription, 'The gift of science to liberty.' A posthumous work on the *Roman Antiquities between the Forth and Clyde*, gave an account of the valuable collection of Roman altars and legionary stones made by him, and now in the Hunterian Museum. During the time Dr Anderson was professor of natural philosophy he visited many of the workshops about the city, and seeing that a knowledge of the principles of natural philosophy would be invaluable to mechanics, he established a class for popular lectures, which he continued all the remainder of his life, every Tuesday and Thursday during his winter session, and, on his death in 1796, it was found that he had bequeathed nearly all his property 'to the public for the good of mankind and the improvement of science, in an institution to be denominated "Anderson's University,"

and to be managed by eighty-one trustees.' He named the first trustees in his will, and divided them into nine classes—viz., tradesmen, agriculturists, artists, manufacturers or merchants, mediciners, lawyers, divines, natural philosophers, and kinsmen. Dr Anderson's original scheme embraced the four faculties of arts, medicine, law, and divinity, each with nine professors, and an elementary school besides; but the funds bequeathed—only £1000, inclusive of library and collection—were quite inadequate for the purpose, though, by means of contributions from many citizens of Glasgow and other friends of science, his object has now been gained. The institution was incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrates in 1796, and began with a single course of lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry, delivered by Dr Thomas Garnett, the well-known author of the *Tour Through the Highlands*. In 1798 a professorship of mathematics and geography was added, and in 1799 Dr Garnett, having gone to London as the first professor in the Royal Institution, was succeeded by the eminent Dr Birkbeck, who in the following year instituted a class expressly for artisans—the first of the kind ever established and the forerunner of the Mechanics' Institutes now spread all over the country. The class was taught the first session gratuitously, and afterwards a very low fee was charged. The buildings were originally in John Street, but were very small and cramped, and in 1828 new premises in George Street—originally erected in 1782 as a grammar school—were obtained, and these are still occupied. They are the reverse of beautiful, and are now also becoming cramped and too small, but they have seen and are seeing much good and useful work. When it removed to George Street the institution took the name of Anderson's University, which, under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1877 for incorporation, etc., was changed to Anderson's College. In 1829 the resources of the institution were increased by a donation from the late James Yeats of a fifth part of the island of Shuna, which is worth about £40 a year. In 1870 the 'Young' chair of technical chemistry was founded; and in 1876, through the liberality of a few gentlemen in Glasgow, a chair of applied mechanics, with a suitable endowment, was founded in connection with the faculty of arts. A large addition was made to the funds in 1861 by Mr John Freeland, who bequeathed the institution £5000 for general purposes, and £7500 for the purpose of establishing popular lectures on chemistry, mechanical and experimental physics, and anatomy and physiology; and again, in 1866, when Mr William Euing bequeathed to it £6000 for general purposes, £3000 for the establishment of a lectureship of music, along with the whole of his musical library, and £1200 for the provision of a fire-proof building in which the books should be kept. The faculties of law and divinity have always remained in abeyance, but a medical school has been in existence since the closing years of the eighteenth century, when John Burns began to lecture on anatomy and surgery. These subjects were separated and a professor for each appointed in 1828, when chairs of midwifery, materia medica, and practice of medicine were also instituted. These were followed by medical jurisprudence in 1831, institutes of medicine in 1840, ophthalmic medicine and surgery in 1869, hygiene and public health in 1878, and aural surgery in 1879. The chair of botany dates from 1819, and lectureships on dental anatomy, surgery, and mechanics were established in 1879. Many of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in Glasgow have been connected with it, and many of the medical practitioners trained in it have attained to fame, two names—those of Dr Livingstone and Sir B. W. Richardson—being particularly noteworthy. By an Order of Council issued in 1886, under a scheme prepared by the Commissioners under the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, the Arts faculty of the College was combined with other institutions to form the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, while the Medical School became a separate institution, and was incorporated in 1887 as Anderson's College Medical School. The museum

collections were subsequently transferred to the Hunterian Museum in the University. For the medical school handsome new buildings were provided in Dumbarton Road, near the SW corner of the West End Park, close to the Western Infirmary, and there instruction is now given by professors of anatomy, chemistry, physics, zoology, botany, physiology, surgery, practice of medicine, materia medica, midwifery, medical jurisprudence, ophthalmic medicine, hygiene and public health, aural surgery, diseases of throat and nose, and mental diseases.

St Mungo's College took its rise, as has been already noticed, from the Royal Infirmary Medical School. The Royal Infirmary having, in consequence of the removal of the University and the opening of the Western Infirmary, been forsaken by students, had practically ceased, much to its detriment, to be a medical school, and the managers in 1875 took steps to remedy the evil by a supplementary charter which empowered them 'to afford facilities and accommodation to individual teachers for instructing students' in the branches of science usually comprehended in a medical education; but the classes so established in 1876 did not, through difficulties connected with graduation, prove so successful as was expected, and in 1889 the name of the school was changed to *St Mungo's College*, the promoters being incorporated under a special licence from the Board of Trade. The deed of constitution is wide, providing not only for the absorption and continuance of the Royal Infirmary Medical School, but also for the instruction of students in science, literature, art, law, and divinity. As a first instalment of the scheme, the governors have instituted a faculty of medicine calculated to meet modern needs as regards curriculum and to utilize to the full the clinical resources of the infirmary, and also a faculty of law of wider range than any hitherto attempted in Scotland. In medicine there are professors of anatomy, chemistry, physiology, zoology, materia medica, surgery, medicine, midwifery, medical jurisprudence, clinical surgery, clinical medicine, ophthalmology, and botany, and lecturers on pathology, operative surgery, gynaecology, dermatology, otology, diseases of the throat and nose, psychological medicine, hygiene, bacteriology, and surgical and medical diseases of children; in law there are classes of Roman, Scots, commercial, international, and constitutional law, conveyancing, evidence and law procedure, medical jurisprudence, and political economy. Of the five years of study necessary for a university degree, three years may be spent at Anderson's College Medical School or at *St Mungo's College*.

The Western Medical School is the extra-mural school in connection with the Western Infirmary. It has its premises in University Avenue in Hillhead, and has lecturers on chemistry, surgery, practice of medicine, public health, midwifery, and diseases of the throat and nose.

The Glasgow Veterinary College is in Buccleuch Street. It was founded in 1861, and was, under the Royal Sign Manual, incorporated with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. The patrons are the Dukes of Argyll and Hamilton, the provost and magistrates of the city, the professors of the University, the Highland and Agricultural Society, etc. There are chairs of veterinary medicine and surgery, materia medica, anatomy, obstetrics, pathology, chemistry, physiology, and botany; and clinical instruction is given at the college.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College was established by an Order in Council dated November 1886, following a scheme under the Education Endowments (Scotland) Act, whereby the non-medical departments of Anderson's College, the Young chair of Technical Chemistry in connection with it, the College of Science and Arts, Allan Glen's Institution, and the Atkinson Institution were all combined. The early history of Anderson's College has been already given, and mention is made of Allan Glen's Institution in the section on Miscellaneous Public Schools, so that there remains here to be noticed the *College of Science and Arts* and the Atkinson Institution. The former had its origin in the Glasgow Mechanics' Institute, founded in

1822-23, and was incorporated by seal of cause. It had good buildings bought for it in North Hanover Street in 1831, but these were in 1859 purchased by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company for extension of their terminus, and new buildings were in 1860 erected for the Institute near the E end of Bath Street, between Renfield Street and West Nile Street. These, which cost about £4000, are rectangular in form, extend 50 feet along Bath Street and 96 feet backwards, and rise to a height of four storeys. They are very handsome, with finely proportioned pillars in front, and a statue of James Watt in the centre on the top. In 1879 the name was changed to the College of Science and Arts. When it was established it was meant to promote the culture of the artisan class; but the evening classes maintained by the School Board and other institutions having taken this field up, the literary classes were entirely discontinued, and the limited resources of the College concentrated, after 1879, on providing 'education in such branches of science as have an immediate application to the practical arts on which so large a section of the community is dependent, and also to some extent in the arts themselves.'

The Atkinson Institution was founded by Thomas Atkinson, bookseller in Glasgow, who bequeathed almost his whole means to trustees who were to allow the capital to accumulate till the annual income was at least £400, and then to apply the funds to the establishment of an institution for the instruction of artisans and members of the middle classes. In 1861 the surviving trustees obtained an Act of Parliament by which a fresh body of trustees was incorporated and provision made for the continued accumulation of the capital, and under the present scheme an annual sum of not less than £300 from the trust income is spent in providing Atkinson bursaries at the Technical College.

The College as now organised receives annual subsidies of not less than £800 from Hutchesons' Educational Trust, and of not less than £1400 from the City Educational Endowments Board. It now aims at providing a suitable education for those who wish to qualify themselves for following an industrial profession or trade, and for training teachers for technical schools. There are professors of natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, mechanical engineering, technical chemistry, mathematics, applied mechanics, metallurgy, and agriculture, and lecturers on agricultural chemistry, physiology and hygiene, mathematics, theory of music, physiography, phonography, geology, architectural drawing, plumbing, building construction and architecture, botany, economic entomology, agricultural botany, naval architecture, mining, vocal music, civil engineering, and sanitation. Regular courses of instruction are given in day classes in civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, architecture, naval architecture, chemical engineering, metallurgy, mining and geology, agriculture, mathematics and physics, and chemistry; and in evening classes in mathematics and physics, chemistry, mechanical engineering, naval architecture, electrical engineering, architecture, building construction, mining, metallurgy, agriculture, chemical industries, textile industries, art industries, and commerce.

The Technical College of Glasgow originated in an influential meeting held in the Council Chambers in February 1872, at which a scheme was proposed for providing technical instruction in the theory and practice of the various great industries of the city. The instruction was to be given, as far as practicable, to men whose early scientific education had been neglected, and who were already engaged in the active duties of life. In 1876 the whole scheme had to be abandoned for want of funds, except a Weaving College, for which £3230 had been subscribed. This was afterwards erected in Well Street, Calton, with ten steam-power looms and two hand-looms. There is an instructor and several assistants, and instruction is given in plain and figured weaving, and in making working plans and drafts for the use of mounters, weavers, enterers, harness tyers, and designers. The students are made familiar with the

working of both hand and power looms, as well as with their construction; and they are also taught to sketch patterns, draw designs, and analyse woven fabrics. There are day classes on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and evening classes on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

The Free Church Theological College.—This building, which also includes the Free College Church, stands on the high ground to the E of Kelvingrove Park, with frontages to India Street and Lynedoch Street. The two form a solid pile—which has, however, a somewhat dull look—and were erected at different times down to 1862. The style is plain Italian, with a handsome and well-proportioned campanile at the W end, with a balustrade and pointed roof. The church fronts the N, and has an octostyle portico with two towers in miniature uniformity with that at the W end, but these are entirely spoiled by the ornamentation on the top. The platform near the top of the high campanile is accessible, and commands a magnificent bird's-eye view of the greater part of the city, but particularly to the W, where the eye passes over the suburbs to the open country beyond, along the basin of the Clyde. The college was instituted after the Disruption, for the purpose of preparing students in the West of Scotland for the Free Church ministry, and has a principal, and professors of apologetics and New Testament exegesis, divinity and church history, Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis, natural science, systematic theology, and evangelical theology. There are a considerable number of bursaries, varying from £10 to £30 per annum, and scholarships varying from £40 to £112 per annum. The session commences in November, and lasts for five months.

Normal Schools.—The Normal Institution in connection with the Church of Scotland was founded in 1827 for the purpose of training teachers, and is the parent institution of its kind in the kingdom. The building, which stands on the N side of New City Road at the Cowcaddens Street end, was erected in 1827 at a cost of £15,000. It has a principal front 128 feet long to the S, with wings running northward for 110 feet; in the centre is a tower rising 45 feet above the roof. The Students' Hall has lectureships on the principles of teaching, religious knowledge, mathematics and science, English, natural science and drawing, classics and history, pianoforte music, vocal music, needlework, and French, and a gymnastic master. The practising schools are carried on by a headmaster and a full staff, and the number of students varies between one and two hundred. A boarding-house for the accommodation of 70 female students was erected in 1874 not far from the school, at a cost of £1700.

The Normal Seminary in connection with the Free Church originated immediately after the Disruption, and has accommodation on the S side of Cowcaddens Street E of the Church of Scotland's institution. The building, which is in a mixed style of Tudor Gothic, was erected in 1846. There is a rector with lecturers on mathematics, history, and geography, a master of method, and a full staff. The numbers using the seminary are nearly the same as those in the Normal Institution.

The High School of Glasgow.—This institution, at one time known as the Grammar School, dates from the 12th century, and is descended from the Sang School, which has been already mentioned. Till 1782 the buildings were in Greyfriars' Wynd, but in that year the school was removed to buildings erected for it in George Street, and now occupied by the Technical College. It was again moved in 1819 to a site on the rising ground behind this college, between John Street and Montrose Street, a situation which was at that time both open and airy. It gradually got blocked in by houses, and after the management of it passed from the town council to the school board—under the Education Act of 1872, in which it was scheduled as one of the eight secondary schools for Scotland—the desirability of a fresh removal was pressed forward, and finally, in 1878, the school board acquired for the High

School the buildings in Elmbank Street up till that time occupied by the Glasgow Academy. These are plain Italian in style, two storeys high, and have over the doorway and adjoining windows four statues, representing Homer, Cicero, Galileo, and James Watt. An addition to the N was built in 1887. The staff consists of a rector, nine masters, and eighteen assistants. Connected with it is the High School Club, formed of old pupils desirous of promoting the interests of the school, especially by providing scholarships.

The Glasgow Academy was originally instituted in 1846, and when the directors in 1878 sold the old buildings in Elmbank Street to the school board, the Academy was moved to a new site to the N of the Great Western Road where it crosses the Kelvin. The new building is a handsome square block in the Italian style. It contains sixteen class-rooms, a rector's room, a masters' room, a large gymnasium, a lecture-room, a laboratory, a music-room, and a dining-room, besides a covered hall with compartments for cloak and cap rooms. The school is worthy of notice for its internal arrangement, all the class-rooms opening off galleries communicating with one another by corner staircases, and looking out on a large central well, lit from the roof. Including 5 acres of ground, all laid out as playground, it cost about £30,000. The staff consists of a rector, eight masters, assistant masters, and lady teachers for the initiatory departments and for music. It belongs to a limited liability company. In connection with it is the Academic Club. The *Kelvinside Academy*, farther W, dating from 1877, is a similar institution, and there are a number of other high-class schools in different parts of the city.

Hutchesons' Hospital was founded in 1639-41 by two brothers, George and Thomas Hutcheson, who were notaries and writers in Glasgow in the early part of the 17th century. George died in 1639, and bequeathed a site and a sum of money for founding an hospital for aged citizens; while Thomas gave and bequeathed further sums for the same purpose, and also for educating poor boys. The whole value of the original bequests amounted to £3817, 1s. 8d., but so judiciously has this been nursed and added to by other benefactors that the clear assets are now worth nearly half a million. The original building, of which the foundation was laid by Thomas Hutcheson in 1640, was on the N side of the Trongate, at the foot of Hutcheson Street, and had to be taken down to allow that thoroughfare to be formed. Drawings of it that have been preserved show a plain Jacobean two-storey building, with a clock spire, according to M'Ure, 100 feet high. The frontage had an extent of 70 feet, with the principal entrance in the centre. There was a wing at the back, and accommodation for 12 old men and 12 boys, and a school where the boys were taught. The 12 old men used to go together to the church, and sit together in a 'convenient easie seat.' When the old buildings were removed in 1802, new ones were begun at the corner of Ingram Street and John Street, and finished in 1805; and here is still the building known distinctively as Hutchesons' Hospital. It has a rusticated basement and a Corinthian superstructure, surmounted by an octagonal spire 156 feet high, and in niches at the sides of the Ingram Street front are quaint statues of the two brothers. It is now occupied by the offices of the various Glasgow Educational Endowment Trusts. The funds are designed for the aid of citizens of Glasgow, or of persons who have engaged in trade there on their own account with credit and reputation, but who have, by misfortune, fallen into reduced circumstances, and also for the aid of the wives and daughters of such, preference being given *ceteris paribus* to persons enrolled as burgesses of Glasgow previous to 13 Jan. 1871. Applicants must be 50 years of age, but widows with two or more children are eligible at 40. There are over 100 male and nearly 800 female pensioners. The charity was greatly widened by an Act of Parliament obtained by the governors in 1872, by which the governing body was enlarged, so that it now consists of the Lord Provost, Magistrates,

and Council, the ministers of the ten city parishes, three members elected by the Merchants' House, three by the Trades' House, and six ministers elected by the patrons from the ministers in Glasgow other than those of the Established Church, and not more than two from any denomination. Powers were then conferred on the directors to take certain steps for the promotion of secondary education, and under these Hutchesons' Boys' Grammar School in Hutchesontown and Girls' Grammar School in Gorbals were erected and organised. Under a subsequent scheme prepared by the Education Endowments (Scotland) Commission, it was settled that of the net revenue, which is about £16,000, three-fifths should be set aside for pensions and two-fifths for educational purposes, while subsidies of £300 a year and £100 a year were granted to the Technical College and School of Art respectively. The educational portion of the income is, under the management of Hutchesons' Educational Trust, applied to the maintenance of the higher-class schools mentioned, the education of foundationers (who are the children of those who might be themselves qualified as pensioners), and to free scholarships, school bursaries, university and technical college bursaries, and higher education bursaries for girls. Smaller modifications (Blair's, Baxter's, Scott's, Hood's, and White's) in the hands of the trust have an income of nearly £1000 a year, which is applied in a similar way.

Board Schools.—The Burgh School Board consists of 15 members, and was constituted in 1872 by the Education Act passed in that year. When the first board came into office they found that the children of school age within the limits of their district numbered 87,294, while in 1873 to meet this there was school accommodation for only 57,290 scholars (31,000 in inspected schools), while the school attendance was only 52,000, leaving 35,000 children of school age unaccounted for. The school accommodation in 164 schools for 46,749 scholars was good, in 36 for 7664 scholars indifferent, and in 25 for 2306 it was bad. The board decided that 41 schools with accommodation for 7300 pupils should be abandoned, and this left aggregate accommodation for 49,919, which left a deficiency of over 34,000. To meet this the board acquired nine permanent day schools in Anderston, Bridgeton, Buchan Street, Dobbie's Loan, Finnieston, Hozier Street, Old Wynd, Rose Street, and St Rollox, and opened temporary schools in various places till 30 schools with accommodation for 22,000 scholars should be erected. Such has, however, been the amount of progress in educational matters, and the increased demands of the education department, that since that time they have again abandoned as unsuitable schools with accommodation for more pupils than those which they at that time proposed to build. As will be seen from the adjoining table the total accommodation provided in the 67 board schools was in 1895 over 66,000, and in the same year other schools within the board district brought the total number of schools up to 114 and of available places up to 94,256, with 90,269 on the roll and 78,216 in average attendance, as against 228 schools with 57,290 places, 52,644 on the roll, and 42,655 in average attendance at the passing of the Education Act in 1873. Besides the grants given above, the sum of over £3000 was also received in 1892 from the Science and Art Department. Needlework is taught in all the schools, cookery in most, and laundry work in six, while in 1892 there were evening classes in 24 schools, attended by over 10,000 pupils, and earning grants of over £3500. The staff in 1892 numbered 1517, of whom 68 were head-masters, 45 second masters, 219 assistant masters, 418 assistant mistresses, 15 university trained mistresses, 53 special teachers of cookery, music, shorthand, etc., and the rest ex-pupil teachers, pupil teachers, and monitors. The salaries of head-masters vary from £200 to £600 a year, of second masters from £110 to £185, of assistant masters from £65 to £150, of assistant mistresses from £35 to £120, the total of salaries in the year noted being £93,726. The income in 1891-92 was £204,231, of which £96,916 was derived from grants in relief of

fees and grants from the Education and from the Science and Art Departments, £85,429 from rates, £6319 from evening schools, and about £7973 from fees. The cost of the day schools in the same year was £131,070, of the evening schools £7662, and there was spent on office salaries and expenses £9921, and interest and repayment of loans £50,127. The following are the schools under the board in 1894-95, with the accommodation, and the average attendances and grants for 1894-95:—

	School.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.	Grant.
1	Ahbotsford,	1826	1000	£1104 0 0
2	Adelphi Terrace,	597	462	568 15 0
3	Alexander's,	927	503	524 9 4
4	Anderston,	886	800	831 17 0
5	Annfield,	1500	958	924 6 10
6	Bal'our,	242	232	225 14 0
7	Barrowfield,	1059	995	1029 11 4
8	Bishop Street,	1280	845	892 1 0
9	Bridgeton,	331	279	283 10 0
10	Calton,	1512	1149	1239 9 0
11	Camden Street,	1570	1478	1566 5 8
12	Camlachie,	812	740	777 0 4
13	Campbellfield,	876	724	768 18 6
14	Centre Street,	1519	1313	1456 18 0
15	City,	1362	490	561 14 6
16	Crookston Street,	1757	1507	1680 16 10
17	Dalmarnock,	1309	563	612 0 6
18	David Street,	388	355	402 13 0
19	Dennistoun,	1054	1011	1142 14 4
20	Dohhie's Loan,	1175	751	772 6 8
21	Dovehill,	1066	706	760 7 8
22	Finnieston,	486	334	288 3 0
23	Freeland,	395	334	331 5 6
24	Garnethill,	1000	705	848 5 8
25	Gorbals,	1355	1300	1463 18 6
26	Greenside Street,	817	806	850 18 6
27	Grove Street,	1004	1040	1088 7 0
28	Henderson Street,	986	877	964 0 2
29	Highland Society,	715	500	535 2 4
30	Hozier Street,	918	808	857 15 6
31	John Street,	1139	889	1069 12 6
32	Kay,	551	499	547 5 0
33	Kelvinhaugh,	1013	499	524 12 6
34	Kennedy Street,	1495	1333	1402 16 6
35	Kent Road,	1418	1217	1367 16 8
36	Keppochhill,	606	601	629 0 10
37	Martyrs,	472	449	465 12 6
38	Mathieson Street,	900	884	969 5 6
39	Milton,	1140	723	771 14 6
40	Napiershall,	1526	1316	1488 18 6
41	Oakbank,	1534	1018	1114 0 6
42	Oatlands,	1757	1612	1747 18 11
43	Overnewton,	975	932	1386 16 10
44	Parkhead,	1213	1271	1385 15 0
45	Petershill,	1201	1141	1281 5 4
46	Queen Mary Street,	1130	699	704 11 0
47	Rockvilla,	926	547	591 6 6
48	Rose Street,	734	653	706 9 0
49	Rosemount,	403	254	299 9 0
50	Rumford Street,	1220	1089	1187 4 4
51	St David's,	359	560	617 3 6
52	St George's Road,	1060	1051	1230 19 0
53	St James',	523	480	510 6 6
54	St Matthew's,	466	473	508 19 0
55	St Rollox,	807	783	863 5 0
56	Shields Road,	894	816	885 14 0
57	Springbank,	1256	1024	1145 12 0
58	Springburn,	1060	1067	1196 12 6
59	Springfield,	1628	971	1049 11 6
60	Thomson Street,	1534	1244	1393 15 4
61	Townhead,	1143	1146	1271 19 6
62	Tureen Street,	1373	1365	1497 4 8
63	Washington Street,	1500	1189	1299 18 0
64	Wellpark,	683	664	723 10 0
65	Whitehill,	1115	871	1044 8 6
66	Wolsley Street,	1136	883	914 19 6
67	Woodside,	1035	870	1125 9 1

Of the schools erected by the board the cost per unit of accommodation has varied from over £8 to over £23, and has averaged over £14. All the board schools are at least two storeys in height, and are mostly built on the square principle with the stairs in the centre, the school-rooms and class-rooms running off to the right and left. They are all mixed schools, but have the separate entrances, etc., for boys and girls prescribed in the Education Department's rules. Inside, the boys and girls form separate subdivisions of the classes. The board meets on the second Monday of each month. The school-board district is coterminous with the parlia-

mentary and not the municipal boundary, so that many of the schools now within the city are still under the care of the neighbouring boards in whose charge they were prior to the Extension Act of 1891.

Miscellaneous Public Schools and Educational Trusts.—A number of what were formerly miscellaneous public schools are now, under schemes prepared by the Education Endowments (Scotland) Commission, managed by the *Glasgow City Educational Endowments Board* and the *Glasgow General Educational Endowments Board*. Under the charge of the former are the funds of Anderson's, Murdoch's, Hood's, Maxwell's, and Macfarlane's schools, and Bell's, Coulter's, the Scotstarvit, Alexander's, M'Grigor's, and M'Millan's bequests. The scheme provides for the maintenance of a school for boys, for scholarships, school bursaries, bursaries for technical and higher education, and for university bursaries, while, as has been already noticed, a subsidy is paid to the West of Scotland Technical College. The bursaries are awarded among pupils of public or state-aided schools in Glasgow, or of any school maintained under the scheme. The revenue is nearly £7000 a year. The Glasgow General Educational Endowments Board manages Muir's School Fund and the sums bequeathed for Miller and Peadie's, Wilson's, Gardner's, M'Lachlan's, and Graham's schools. The scheme provides for the awarding of free scholarships, school bursaries, technical and higher education bursaries, bursaries for evening classes, etc. The bursaries are awarded among pupils of public or state-aided schools in Glasgow, or public or state-aided schools in the district of the school-board of Cathcart, or of any school-board contiguous to and immediately adjoining the district of the school-board of the City of Glasgow. The revenue is over £3000 a year. The Buchanan Institution in Greenhead Street was founded by the late James Buchanan for the maintenance, education, and industrial training of destitute boys. They reside with their parents at night, but have three substantial meals daily at the institution, and are taught the elementary branches of knowledge, and also the elements of navigation, gymnastics, tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentry, to fit them for the army, for the sea, or for emigration to the colonies. It is managed by directors chosen from the Town Council, the Merchants' House, the Trades' House, and the School-Board. To the E of it, at the corner of Greenhead Street and James Street, is the Logan and Johnston School of Domestic Economy, founded by William Logan and his wife, Jean Johnston, for the education, upbringing, and assistance in life, of poor or destitute step-children or orphans of Scottish extraction, those bearing the name of Logan or Johnston to be preferred. It is now conducted under a scheme framed by the Education Endowments Commission, and is equipped as a school of domestic economy, where instruction is given in sewing, cooking, washing, laundry work, and other similar branches. A certain number of girls admitted on the foundation, receive their education free, have their meals on the premises, and receive an allowance for clothing. The classes are open to the public on payment of fees. The income is about £1100. The present building, Scottish baronial in style, with oriel windows and a central tower, was erected in 1891-93, in the last of which years it was opened, and the new scheme came into operation. There is accommodation for boarders. Allan Glen's Institution, at the corner of Cathedral Street and North Hanover Street, was established in 1853 under the will of Allan Glen, wright in Glasgow, and at it was given, till 1876, gratuitously, a good practical education to about 50 boys, sons of tradesmen or persons in the industrial classes of society. By an Act of Parliament obtained in 1876 the powers of the trustees were extended, and the institution ceased to supply gratuitous elementary education, and became a secondary and technical school with special reference to the training of boys for industrial and mercantile pursuits. This purpose was confirmed by the scheme of the Education Endowments Commission in 1886, by which Allan Glen's Institution became an integral, though educationally

distinct, part of the West of Scotland Technical College. The aim of the school now is to give its pupils a careful and extensive science and workshop training. The subjects taught are: the ordinary branches of a good English education, Latin, French, German, mathematics, geometrical, frechand, mechanical, and architectural drawing; and the elements of chemistry, physics, and mechanics—the classes in the last three branches being in all cases associated with proper experimental and laboratory training. The use of tools is taught in suitable workshops, but not the practice of any specific trade. There are sixty free scholarships, about fifty bursaries, and three University or Technical College bursaries, connected with the school. The fees range from £2, 10s. to £6 per session. The building was enlarged in 1875, 1889, and in 1895. The Glasgow Deaf and Dumb Institution was commenced under the same auspices, and on the same system, as the Deaf and Dumb Institution at EDINBURGH, and became at an early period of its career distinguished for its great efficiency and success. It long occupied a plain house a short distance NW of the Cathedral, but in 1870 removed to its present home, at Prospect Bank, Crosshill, in a fine Venetian building close to the Queen's Park. The structure is 240 feet long and 150 wide, and has beautiful surroundings and excellent internal arrangements. There is accommodation for 170 pupils, and the charge for board and education is £10 per annum; but, where necessary, children are admitted gratuitously. Visitors are admitted on Wednesdays at 2 p.m.

Reformatories.—The Reformatory and Industrial Schools were for a time entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, but came eventually to receive support from an assessment imposed by Act of Parliament. They are governed by a board of 12 commissioners and 37 directors, appointed under the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Repression Act passed in 1878. The Girls' House of Refuge and Reformatory originated about 1840, and is for the reception of juvenile thieves and neglected children, giving them a good education, and training them to self-support. The building was originally in Parliamentary Road, was thence moved to Reddrie, and new premises were again opened in October 1882 at East Chapelton, about 3 miles NW of Glasgow. This is an Italian building of two storeys, with a frontage of 78 feet, and side wings running back for 82½ feet. On the lower flat are the school-rooms, work-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, and the matron's room; while on the upper storey are two large dormitories, sick-room, lavatory, and other accommodation. In outbuildings are a washing-house, laundry, and dairy. There is accommodation for 60 girls, and the total cost including site was £9570. The average number of inmates is about 26. The Refuge and Industrial School for Boys, providing food, education, religious instruction, and industrial training for destitute children, whether admitted on private application or under a magistrate's warrant, is at Mossbank, Hogganfield, on the S side of the Caledonia railway. It was erected in 1869, and was burned down in 1873, the loss being estimated at £14,000; but it was rebuilt in 1874-75, and is a large well-arranged edifice. There are generally about 375 inmates. The Girls' Industrial School was from 1855 in Rottenrow, but was in 1882 transferred to buildings at Maryhill. The number of girls in it is on an average about 200. About 85 per cent. of both boys and girls are found to do well after leaving. There are day industrial schools at Green Street, Calton, Rottenrow, and Rose Street, Hutchesontown, which have on an average 500 inmates every year. Since the institution of these schools there has been a gradual decrease in the number of juvenile offenders and destitute children dealt with by the police. The income of the Commissioners under the Act of 1878 is over £17,000 a year. All the schools mentioned are Protestant; but there are also a Roman Catholic Reformatory for boys at Parkhead (average number, 165); industrial schools for boys and girls at Abercromby Street, Gallowgate (387, including both), Slatefield for boys,

also in the Gallowgate (150), and Dalbeth, near Glasgow, for girls (150).

Parishes and Parochial Affairs.—The whole of Glasgow on the N side of the Clyde, with a considerable landward tract around it, formed at the time of the Reformation only one parish, though the cathedral was in 1588 made a collegiate charge. In 1592 the church of St Mary and St Anne, now the Trongate, was repaired and a third minister was added. In 1595 a fourth was added, who officiated in the crypt of the cathedral, known as the Laigh Kirk; and in 1596 the landward portion above alluded to was set apart for this last minister as a separate parish, and was called the Barony. This quadruple division of parishes lasted till 1701, when other two were added, and thereafter divisions still went on till the original city parish of the High Church had been divided into the ten parishes of Inner High or St Mungo's, the Outer High or St Paul's, St Andrew's, St David's or Ramshorn, St Enoch's, St George's, St James', St John's, St Mary's or Tron, and Blackfriars or College, which constitute what are now known as the City churches and City parishes, the maintenance of which costs the city about £2200 a year, which is generally supposed to be provided from the common good; but it is just possible that if all the funds bequeathed of old to the corporation were thoroughly investigated, less of this sum than is imagined might be found to come from that source. Modern Glasgow is divided *quoad sacra* into a large number of parishes, as will be seen in the section on ecclesiastical affairs, but *quoad civilia* it is included most largely within the Barony, City, and Govan parishes. On the N side of the river, beginning at the E end, is the parish of Shettleston, and NW of this is the parish of Springburn, adjoining which on the W is Maryhill. The parish of Calton on the E adjoins Shettleston. Its limits are along Great Eastern Road to Crownpoint Street, along Crownpoint Road, Abercrombie Street, Millroad Street, King Street, in an irregular line to Great Hamilton Street, along which it runs irregularly till it reaches the edge of the Green at the public baths. It then proceeds, by Greenhead Street and Newhall Terrace, to the river, which is the boundary, back to the original starting-point. The City parish follows this line reversed, from Newhall Terrace to the corner of Great Eastern Road near Camlachie Foundry, then goes irregularly to a point in Duke Street, near the corner of Bluevale Street, along Duke Street to John Knox Street, then along Wright Street, and from that in an irregular line N to the canal. The boundary turns along the canal to a point opposite the old fever hospital, and thence back in an irregular line to the corner of Castle Street and Gargad Hill, then along Castle Street, Glebe Street, Albert Street, and behind St Mungo Street to Stirling Road, along which it passes to St James' Road, and along St James' Road to M'Aslin Street, then along it to Parliamentary Road; from this it proceeds in an irregular line down West Nile Street to Argyle Street, along which it turns westward to a point midway between M'Alpine Street and Washington Street, where it turns straight down to the river, and back along the river to the SE corner of the Green. The SE boundary of the main part of the Barony is the line just given, from the point on the canal opposite the old fever hospital to the point on the river midway between M'Alpine Street and Washington Street; from that the line follows the river down to the shipbuilding yard at the E side of the mouth of the Kelvin. It passes along the E and N sides of the yard to the river Kelvin, up which it turns to the Great Western Road, then passes along the Great Western Road, by an irregular line passing from the corner of Scotia Street and New City Road to the corner of Cowcaddens Street, and then along Ann Street to the canal. From the line of the Kelvin the parish of Govan sweeps W and S, crossing the river and extending up the S side as far as Malls Mire Burn, beyond which is the parish of Rutherglen. Still farther S are the parishes of Eastwood, in which are the districts about Shawlands and Pollokshaws, and Cathcart with the Queen's Park and Crosshill.

Under the Local Government Act (1894) parish councils took the place of parochial boards. The parish councils for the city are those of the City, the Barony, and Govan. The City Parish Council consists of 7 members from the first and fourth wards, 6 from the second and fifth wards, and five from the third ward. Some sort of poor-rate must have been levied in Glasgow from 1595, for we find that in that year a committee of the general kirk-session was appointed to consider who were able to contribute for the relief of the poor, and in 1638 we find that the poor had, during the sitting of the General Assembly, been kept off the streets, an arrangement which so delighted the magistrates, that they determined that the inhabitants should be stented or taxed for the purpose of keeping them always off the street (as beggars presumably), and maintaining them in their houses, and this plan was carried out, for in 1639 all who had not paid were to have their goods seized to double the value, and were to have their names proclaimed in church; and in 1697 it was further determined to augment the assessment by church-door collections. In 1774, however, the kirk-sessions found they were no longer equal to the demands made on them, and on this being intimated to the council, the latter appointed 15 assessors who were to impose a rate to produce £1305, 10s. 10½d., and this board was the forerunner of parochial boards. The first poorhouse that existed in the city was erected in 1733 on a site in Clyde Street, near the present St Andrew's Roman Catholic Church. It was built at the joint expense of the Town Council, General Session, Merchants' House, and Trades' House. It was meant for 152 inmates, according to M'Ure, who declares that it was finer than any other hospital in the world except Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh. The present City Poorhouse or Town's Hospital is an irregularly disposed pile of buildings near the W end of Parliamentary Road. It was originally built for the Royal Lunatic Asylum, but passed by sale to the City Parish Parochial Board for £15,000 in 1843, when the Asylum was removed to Gartnavel. The main buildings are a spacious octagonal structure with four radiating wings and a central dome. There is accommodation for 1587 inmates, and there are on an average about 1400 paupers, while there are generally over 5000 poor on the roll. Formerly the City and Govan parishes were united with Lanarkshire for lunacy purposes under the Glasgow District Board, but this was dissolved in 1888, and each parish became a separate district. The City parish board accordingly, in 1891-97, erected an asylum at Gartloch, 6 miles NE of Glasgow, where they had purchased an estate of 347 acres. Early French in style, the building consists of 9 pavilion blocks, and has accommodation for 550 patients. The income of the council in 1895-96 was over £59,000 of which over £42,000 was derived from rates. The gross rental of the parish for the same year was £1,350,000.

The Barony parish is the largest and most populous in Scotland. The parish council consists of 4 rate-payers from the 1st ward, 4 from the 2d, 2 from the 3d, 3 from the 4th, 4 from the 5th, 3 from the 6th, 2 from the 7th, 2 from the 8th, and 2 from the 9th. There is also a landward committee, consisting of 2 representatives from Possil, 2 from Millerston and Springburn, 3 from North Shettleston, and 3 from South Shettleston. The poorhouse is at Barnhill in Springburn, in the NE of Glasgow, stands within extensive grounds, and has accommodation for 1348 inmates, and contains on an average 1100 paupers, the total number of poor being over 5000. The lunatic asylum for the Barony parish is an extensive range of buildings erected in 1872 and the following years, the first portion having been opened in 1875 at Lenzie, on the N side of and close to the North British line near Lenzie Junction station. The main building, Elizabethan in style, has the administrative block in the centre, and was, by new wing buildings erected in 1891-93, extended so as to have a total length of 1430 feet. From its pavilions project to the S, and to the N are wings extending from N to S. The workshops and laundry, etc., occupy detached build-

ings behind, while standing apart, opposite the centre of the front and connected with the main building by conservatory corridors, is a handsome little chapel, where there is daily service. The male wards are to the E of the entrance and the female wards to the W. The additions of 1891-93 enable 850 patients to be accommodated. A thoroughly equipped farm succursal was added in 1879 for the cultivation of the 459 acres in connection with the asylum, and at the same time a new method of dealing with the sewage was introduced, under which it is distributed over the fields by a special system of irrigation—a plan which has greatly improved the land without injurious effects on the sanitary condition of the institution. The income of the board in 1896-97 was about £90,000, of which over £63,000 was derived from rates. The gross rental of the parish for the same year was £1,734,227. The Govan Parish Council is noticed in the article on Govan.

Registration.—The districts into which for registration purposes Glasgow, Kinning Park, Govan, and Partick are now divided, with their populations in 1891, are:—Bridgeton (44,342), Camlachie (43,690), Dennistoun (63,888), Calton (36,154), Blackfriars (31,610), St Rollox (50,426), Blythswood (29,311), Milton (38,737), Kelvin (67,634), Anderston (42,263), Hutchesontown (59,750), Gorbals (49,939), Tradeston (27,436), Kinning Park (33,291), Maryhill (26,674), Partick (50,466), Cathcart (16,589), Plantation (22,980), Govan (41,735), Eastwood (16,042, of whom, however, the greater portion are in the landward division), and Shettleston (12,591, of whom, however, only 18 are in the Glasgow portion of the parish).

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Established Churches.—The early division of Glasgow ecclesiastically has been noticed in the last section, and since then the separation of *quoad sacra* parishes has gone on apace in City, Barony, and Govan parishes, as well as in Calton and the parts of Springburn and Maryhill adjoining the city, till there were in 1896 in the city and suburbs 75 charges and 9 mission churches, a number of which are at present in course of conversion into separate ecclesiastical districts. The original City parish, which comprised 988·624 acres, has now been carved into the Inner High, the Robertson Memorial, St Paul's, St James', St George's, St Andrew's, St David's, St Enoch's, St John's, Tron (St Mary's), Blackfriars (College), St Peter's, Chalmers' Memorial, and Bridgetate *quoad sacra* parishes. Macleod, Martyrs', St-George's-in-the-Fields, and Wellpark have been formed partly from the City parish and partly from the Barony. Barony itself, which comprised 3295·612 acres, has been broken up into Barony (proper), Kelvinside, Kelvinhaugh, Sandyford, Park, St Vincent's, Anderston, St Mark's, St Matthew's, Blythswood, St Stephen's, Milton, Port Dundas, St Columba's, Dalmarnock, St Clement's, Bluevale, Parkhead, Possil Park, and Shettleston. The divisions of Govan are noticed in that article. Calton, SE of the City parish, has been divided into Calton (proper), St Luke's, Newlands, Greenhead, Barrowfield, Bridgeton, Newhall, and St Thomas. Springburn has had cut off from its SW corner the parish of Townhead.

The Cathedral.—The parent church of Glasgow, the Cathedral, is particularly interesting as being, along with the churches at Kirkwall and Old Aberdeen, one of the few perfect examples of early architecture which the zeal of the Reformers and the more praiseworthy, but equally objectionable, zeal of the early restorers of the nineteenth century have left for us in anything like the original condition. Like all cathedral churches the form is that of a Latin cross, with nave, aisles, transepts, choir, lady-chapel, crypt, and chapter-house. Here the outline has rather an unwonted bareness arising from the fact that the transepts, owing to the non-completion of the original design, project but so slightly beyond the aisles that the long straight sweep of the side walls is hardly broken by them at all. That they were intended to project farther is evident from the Blackadder crypt, which would have afforded support to a S transept. The style is Early English, and all competent authorities are agreed that the build-

ing is a very fine example of that period. The best views of the exterior are to be had from the SE corner and from the Bridge of Sighs leading to the Necropolis. The entire length of the building is 319 feet, the breadth 63 feet, and the height 90 feet; while at the junction of the nave and transepts a massive square tower with octagonal spire rises to a height of 225 feet. This central tower measures 30 feet each way in the basement, and rises about 30 feet above the lofty roof of the nave and choir. It presents a four-light window on each of its faces, and terminates in a balustrade with pinnacles at the corners, while the spire rises in four successive stages, with ornamental bands between. The aisles are narrow but lofty, and have a row of windows with double mullions. The clerestory windows are much the same, but have not all double mullions. Over the principal doorway at the W end is the great western window, with four openings separated by beautifully carved mullions, and the great windows of the N and S transepts are much the same. There are massive buttresses all round. On the wall above the spaces between is a line of gargoyles, each showing a monstrous mouth, with a grotesque face sculptured on the under side. However bare may be the look of the exterior all idea of such a feeling vanishes at once on reaching the interior, and taking in at one glance the whole majestic sweep of the nave, which is 155 feet in length, 30 in breadth between the columns, and 90 high. On each side is a series of seven elegant, but massive, clustered columns supporting the triforium, and above this is a row of clerestory windows. At the intersection of the nave, transepts, and choir are four pillars supporting the arches of the tower, and from the angles groins spring towards the centre, leaving there, however, a circular opening for the purpose of raising heavy materials or bells to the upper part of the tower. Up till 1835 a partition wall of rough masonry, constructed in 1648, cut the nave in two from N to S, and the western section was fitted up as a church for the congregation of the Outer High parish. This was, however, removed, together with the fittings of the church, on the erection of the new church of St Paul's, and the nave is now once more to be seen in all its original grandeur. At the E end of the nave beneath the arches supporting the tower is a richly carved rood-screen separating the nave and choir. On either side are niches, and flights of steps, with carved balustrades, leading to the crypt. In the centre is a low elliptic-arched doorway, through which a flight of steps leads to the higher level of the choir, which is 127 feet long, 30 wide between the columns, and about 80 high. On each side are five arches supported on clustered pillars, with beautiful and richly carved capitals with the usual foliage designs, and each differing from all the others. In the restoration operations carried out previous to 1856, this portion of the building was judiciously and successfully altered. The old unseemly seats and galleries were removed, and their place supplied by richly-carved oak fittings in the modern cathedral style; and a fine pulpit constructed from the old oak beams of the roof now occupies the site of the high altar. The floor is executed in tessellated tile-work. During the restoration operations the grave of one of the old bishops was found near the site of the high altar. The remains, which were possibly those of Bishop Joceline, had been wrapped in a cloth embroidered with gold, some of which still adhered to the bones.

At the E end of the choir is the Lady chapel, which is one of the most beautiful parts of the building. Externally it is a low flat-roofed building resting on the eastern part of the crypt. Internally there is a profusion of elaborate ornament, while the columns consist of clusters of slender and graceful shafts, with richly carved and beautiful capitals. It contains a monument to the Protestant Archbishop Law (1615-32). Opening from the N side of the Lady chapel is the chapter-house. It also rests on the crypt, but it is crowned by a high-pitched roof. The interior is 28 feet square, with the roof supported by a central pillar, on which are the arms of the founder,

Bishop Lauder (1408-1425). The floor is now laid with tessellated tile-work, and all round arc oak seats. Beneath the buildings just described is a series of magnificent crypts, forming in themselves a beautiful and perfect structure. These, which vary very much in height, extend beneath the choir, the Lady chapel, the chapter-house, and beyond the S transept. The portion under the first two is known as Joceline's crypt, that under the chapter-house as Lauder's crypt, and that under the unfinished S transept as Blackadder's crypt. The latter has the roof supported by three richly clustered columns with fine capitals, and exhibits some of the best work in the whole cathedral, while all three show such solidity of construction, such richness of groining, and such beauty of detail in the pillars and varied capitals, as render them artistically of the highest value, and the finest thing of the kind in the kingdom. The crypt known as Blackadder's, under the S transept, ought more properly to be called Fergus' aisle or crypt, for it seems to have been dedicated to the Fergus whose body St Mungo brought with him to Cathures; Mr Macgeorge having pointed out that on a stone in the roof over the entrance is carved a rude representation of the dead saint extended on a vehicle, and beside it the inscription cut in long Gothic letters, 'this is the ile of car fergus.' At the E end of Joceline's crypt on a raised platform is a tomb with headless and handless recumbent effigy, which tradition, without the slightest grounds, indicates as the tomb of St Mungo himself. There are also two stone coffins, one of them with a shamrock round the margin, dug up within the building, and believed to be as old as the 6th century. In the SE corner is a well 24 feet deep, and with 3 to 4 feet of water in it, known as St Mungo's Well. It was supposed to possess special healing qualities. Originally a place of sepulture, the crypt became after the Reformation, as we have already seen, the church of the Barony parish, and from that time till the beginning of the nineteenth century it was one of the most extraordinary places of worship in the country. Sir Walter Scott in *Rob Roy* makes it the meeting-place of the outlaw himself and Francis Osbaldistone. 'We entered,' he makes Francis say, 'a small, low-arched door, secured by a wicket, which a grave-looking person seemed on the point of closing, and descended several steps as if into the funeral vaults beneath the church. It was even so; for in these subterranean precincts—why chosen for such a purpose I know not—was established a very singular place of worship. Conceive an extensive range of low-browed, dark, and twilight vaults, such as are used for sepulchres in other countries, and had long been dedicated to the same purpose in this, a portion of which was seated with pews and used as a church. The part of the vaults thus occupied, though capable of containing a congregation of many hundreds, bore a small proportion to the darker and more extensive caverns which yawned around what may be termed the inhabited space. In those waste regions of oblivion, dusky banners and tattered escutcheons indicated the graves of those who were doubtless "princes in Israel." . . . Surrounded by these receptacles of the last remains of mortality, I found a numerous congregation engaged in the act of prayer.' After the erection of a separate church for the Barony congregation in 1801 the crypts again became a place of burial, and got into such an unsightly condition that the shafts of the fine columns were covered to a depth of 5 feet by the accumulation of *débris*, while the walls were daubed over with unsightly marks—a state of matters which lasted till about 1835.

After the restoration operations had been completed in 1856, a proposal was made to fill the windows of the cathedral with stained glass, and this was taken up so readily by a large and influential body of subscribers that in 1859 the first window was placed in the church, and in 1864 all the windows were filled except those in the clerestory, and that, too, has now been in part similarly treated. In all 113 windows are thus filled—44 in the nave, transepts, choir, and Lady chapel, 14 in the

clerestory, 7 in the chapter-house, 27 in Joceline's crypt, 12 in Lauder's crypt, and 9 in Blackadder's crypt. The great E window was furnished by the Queen, the great W window by the Bairds of Gartsherrie, and the N and S transept windows by respectively the late Duke of Hamilton and Mrs Cecilia Douglas of Orbiston. These represent in order (1) the Four Evangelists; (2) the Giving of the Law; the Entrance into the Promised Land; the Dedication of the Temple, and the Captivity of Babylon; (3.) the prophets Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Malachi, and John the Baptist; (4.) in the lower divisions Noah issuing from the ark, the gathering of manna, Melchisedec offering bread and wine, Isaac ascending Mount Moriah with the wood of sacrifice, and the priest offering the first fruits; and, in the corresponding compartments above, Christ baptized, Christ the true bread from heaven, Christ instituting the Sacrament, Christ bearing His cross to Calvary, and Christ rising from the dead. The windows in the nave beginning at the NW angle contain a series of Old Testament characters in chronological order; the choir, illustrations of the parables and precepts of Christ; the Lady chapel, the apostles; the chapter-house, acts of charity and mercy; Joceline's crypt and Blackadder's crypt, various scriptural incidents mainly relating to the life of Christ; and two showing King Rhydderch, St Mungo, and St Columba, and Archbishops Boyd, Burnet, and Paterson; while Lauder's crypt has a series of representations of angels bearing emblems of Christ and the Evangelists. Many of the windows were executed at the royal glass-painting factory at Munich, but a few were made in London and Edinburgh. The fine organ was made in London, and was erected in 1880, having been presented by the minister of the church, the late Rev. Dr Burns. The oak communion table (1891) was the gift of a member of the church, and the somewhat out-of-place looking marble reredos (1893), with figures of St Ninian and St Kentigern, was erected by Dame Jane Maxwell in memory of her husband, the tenth baronet of Calderwood.

In dealing with the bishops in the historical section, notice has already been taken of the early history of the cathedral. Mr Honeyman, in his *Age of Glasgow Cathedral*, is of opinion that the only portion of the building of 1197 is a small pillar and part of the vaulting in the SW corner of the crypt, and the probability is that the present building was commenced by Bishop Bondington (1233-58), in whose time the crypt and choir were completed. The building was still unfinished in 1277, in Wyschard's time, and the erection of the steeple was begun by Bishop Lauder, and continued and probably completed by Bishop Cameron. The date of the nave cannot be determined, but it was probably built subsequently to the crypt and choir. At the NW end of the nave there was formerly a massive and imposing square tower, 120 feet high and having on each side near the top two fine windows, with rounded arches, and also some grotesque sculptures now lying in the crypt. At the SW corner was another erection not carried up into a tower but finished with gables. It was called the consistory house, and was probably of the same date as the tower opposite, the lower stage of which Mr Billings regarded as forming, along with the W door of the nave, the oldest part of the whole building. The consistory house was picturesque and interesting, but, this notwithstanding, and though both it and the tower were in a perfect state of preservation, they were in 1854 removed by order of Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works as excrescences on the original building—a removal which, notwithstanding all that has been alleged to the contrary, must, we fear, be regarded as an act of great barbarity and vandalism. The buildings were old enough and intimately enough associated with the history and original design of the cathedral to have inspired greater reverence, and, besides, Mr Macgeorge asserts, and probably rightly, that 'the tower was really essential to the proper balance of the structure.'

Soon after the Reformation the cathedral was 'purged'

of all its altars, images, and other appendages that might remind the people of the old ritual and worship; and so zealous or rather furious were the Reformers in this work of purification, that they also swept away all the monuments which had been erected not only to patriotic prelates, but to eminent laymen, with the single exception of the tomb of the Stewarts of Minto, a family which had supplied provosts and magistrates to the city through several generations. Though this insane destruction was not altogether the work of a rabble glorying in mischief, under any pretext, it is but fair to state that the government, in issuing an order for the destruction of all 'monuments of idolatry,' strongly enjoined the preservation of the buildings themselves, as will be seen from the order:

'To the Magistrates of Burghs.

'Our traist freindis, after maist hearty commendation, we pray ye fall not to pass incontinent to the Kirk [of Glasgow or other such edifice as might require attention] and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring furth to the Kirkyard, and burn them openly. And siclyke cast down the alteris, and purge the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ye fall not to do as ye will do us singular empler; and so committis you to the protection of God.

(Signed) 'AR. ARGYLE.
'JAMES STUART.
'RUTHVEN.

'From Edinburgh the xii of August, 1560.

'Fail not bot ye tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin work or iron work.'

Though the occurrence of such an important part of the mandate in a postscript might perhaps be considered as a little significant, yet it was probably the desire of the Lords of the Congregation at this time that the work of demolition should go a certain length, and no farther; but they had raised a spirit which they could not lay again, and the harangues of any furious preacher were received with much greater acceptance than the comparatively moderate injunctions of the civil rulers. The more ardent among the Reformers were not content with a partial demolition, and they resolved that every trace of the Romish superstition should be swept away at the expense of those magnificent structures which had been long the pride and glory of the land. An act was accordingly passed in 1574 by the Estates, at the instigation of the Assembly, authorising a still further purification or dismantling of those churches which had hitherto escaped, and 'thereupon,' says Spottiswoode, 'ensued a pitiful devastation of churches and church buildings throughout all parts of the realm, for every one made bold to put to their hands—the meaner sort imitating the ensample of the greater, and those who were in authority. No difference was made, but all the churches either defaced or pulled to the ground. The holy vessels, and whatsoever else men could make gain of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put up to sale. The very sepulchres of the dead were not spared. The registers of the church and bibliothèques cast into the fire. In a word, all was ruined, and what had escaped in the time of the first tumult did now undergo the common calamity, which was so much the worse, that the violences committed at this time were coloured with the warrant of publick authority. Some ill-advised preachers did likewise animate people in these their barbarous proceedings crying out—"That the places where idols had been worshipped, ought, by the law of God, to be destroyed, and that the sparing of them was the reserving of things execrable."

The execution of the above-mentioned act for the West was committed to the Earls of Arran, Argyll, and Glencairn, and they, at the intercession of the inhabitants of Glasgow, had spared the cathedral, but Andrew Melvil, acting with more zeal than discretion, kept urging the magistrates to order it to be pulled down so that three churches might be built with the materials. They at length consented, and the narrow escape of the cathedral in 1579 is thus told by Spottis-

woode: 'In Glasgow the next spring there happened a little disturbance by this occasion. The magistrates of the city, by the earnest dealing of Mr Andrew Melvil and other ministers, had condescended to demolish the cathedral, and build with the materials thereof some little churches in other parts for the ease of the citizens. Divers reasons were given for it; such as the resort of superstitious people to do their devotion in that place; the huge vastness of the church, and that the voice of a preacher could not be heard by the multitudes that convened to sermon; the more commodious service of the people; and the removing of that idolatrous monument (so they called it), which was, of all the cathedrals of the country, only left ruined and in a possibility to be repaired. To do this work a number of quarriers, masons, and other workmen was conduced, and the day assigned when it should take beginning. Intimation being given thereof, and the workmen by sound of drum warned to go unto their work, the crafts of the city in a tumult took armes, swearing with many oathes that he who did cast down the first stone, should be buried under it. Neither could they be pacified till the workmen were discharged by the magistrates. A complaint was hereupon made, and the principals cited before the council for insurrection, when the king, not as then thirteen years of age, taking the protection of the crafts, did allow the opposition they had made, and inhibited the ministers (for they were the complainers) to meddle any more in that business, saying, "That too many churches had been already destroyed, and that he would not tolerate more abuses of that kind." The truth of this statement has been questioned, as no entry regarding the intended destruction of the cathedral stands in the council minutes of the day, and because no other historian mentions the affair. It may be presumed, however, that there were good reasons why no notice of the destructive resolution of the magistrates, and of the events which followed, should be placed on the records; and further Spottiswoode is a trustworthy chronicler, and the tradition has been one of almost universal acceptance in Glasgow for nearly three centuries. The details may be slightly inaccurate, but the main fact of the great peril to the cathedral and of its rescue by the crafts seems to be worthy of all credit. There is indeed reason to believe that the silence may arise from the consent of the council having been passive rather than active, and that Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, then provost of Glasgow, and the other magistrates yielded even thus far with considerable reluctance, and only that they might clear themselves from any imputation of having an undue tenderness for the memorials of Popery. Newte, in his *Tour in England and Scotland* (1791), goes farther, and says that the chief magistrate remonstrated and said, 'I am for pulling down the High Church, but not till we have first built a new one.' The respect that the greater part of the citizens bore to it is evidenced by the provost and council having in 1574 met with the deacons of the crafts and others to consider the ruinous condition of the cathedral, 'through taking awaye of the leid sclait and wther grayth thair of in thir trubless tyme bygane, sua that sick ane greit monument will all uterlie fall down and dekey without it be remedit, and becaus the helping thair of is so greit . . . all in ane voce has consentit to ane taxt and imposition of twa hundredth pundis money to be taxt and payit be the tounschip and fremen thair of for helping to repair the said kirk and haldyng it watirfast.' In *Rob Roy* Sir Walter Scott gives a slightly different but decidedly picturesque account of the incident: 'Ay!' says Andrew Fairservice, 'it's a braw kirk—name o' your whigmaleries, and curliwurlies, and open steek hems about it—a' solid, well-jointed mason-wark, that will stand as lang as the world, keep hands and gunpowther aff it. It had amais a douncome langsyne at the Reformation, when they pu'd down the kirks of St Andrews and Perth and thereawa', to cleanse them o' papery, and idolatry, and image worship and surplises, and siclike rags o' the muckle hure that sitteth on seven hills, as if ane wasna braid enuech for her auld hinder

end. Sae the commons o' Renfrew, and of the Barony and the Gorbals, and a' about, they behoved to come into Glasgow, ae fair morning, to try their hands in purging the High Kirk of Papish nick-nackets. But the tounsmen of Glasgow, they were feared their auld edifice might slip the girths in gaun through siccan rough play, sae they rang the common bell, and assembled the train-bands wi' tuck o' drum. By good luck, the worthy James Rabat was Dean o' Guild* that year (and a guid mason he was himself, made him the keener to keep up the auld biggin'); and the trades assembled and offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should coup the crans, as others had done elsewhere. It wasna for love o' Papery—na na—nane could ever say that o' the trades o' Glasgow. Sae they sune cam to an agreement to tak a' the idolatrous statues o' saints (sorrow be on them) out o' their neuks. And sae the bits o' stane idols were broken in pieces by Scripture warrant and flung into the Molendinar Burn, and the auld kirk stood as crouse as a cat when the flaes are kaimed aff her, and a' body was alike pleased.'

The repairs continued to occupy the attention of the council from time to time during the rest of the 16th and the early part of the 17th centuries, and the minutes on the subject are numerous, and, before the meeting of the General Assembly in 1638, considerable repairs and improvements were actually made by them, while some of the Protestant archbishops seem to have also, out of their scanty revenues, done what they could; but the building remained in a very dilapidated condition till 1829, when Dr Cleland called attention to its state, and a subscription was started for the repair of the nave. It was in some way interrupted, and nothing more was done till 1854, when the Commissioners of Woods and Forests took up the matter, and under their care the restoration was, by 1856, completely effected, in a manner which—excepting for the removal of the W tower and the consistory house—is worthy of the highest praise. The building is the property of the Crown, but the corporation draw the seat-rents of the High Church—it being one of the ten city churches—and they have also the care of the churchyard. There are several bells in the tower, and the largest one has an inscription somewhat worthy of notice: 'In the year of grace 1594, Marcus Knox, a merchant in Glasgow, zealous for the interest of the reformed religion, caused me to be fabricated in Holland for the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed me with solemnity in the tower of their cathedral. My function was announced by the impress on my bosom, and I was taught to proclaim the hours of unheeded time. One hundred and ninety-five years had I sounded these awful warnings, when I was broken by the hands of inconsiderate and unskilful men. In the year 1790 I was cast into the furnace, refounded at London, and returned to my sacred vocation. Reader, thou also shalt know a resurrection: may it be unto eternal life!' In 1897 John Garroway, Esq., presented a fine-toned new bell to the Cathedral.

In the interior, on the lower part of the walls, there are a number of military and other monuments. One is a memorial to the officers and men of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders who fell during the Crimean campaign. Over it are placed the old colours of the regiment, presented to it by the first Duke of Wellington. Another marble is inscribed to the officers and men of the 71st Highlanders who fell on the NW frontier of India in 1863; and another (with a spirited representation of Tel-el-Kebir) to the officers and men of the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th) who were killed or mortally wounded at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. It was erected in 1884, and is surmounted by the old colours of the regiment, including the original 'Assaye' flag—the special honorary colour which this regiment, along with the 78th, is entitled to carry; these having been the only two European regiments employed on the 'glorious occasion' of the battle from which the banner takes its name. In a case is the last stand of colours

carried by the 26th Cameronian regiment before it became the 1st Battalion of the Cameronians. In the NE corner of the nave is a marble bust of Dr Chrystal, rector of Glasgow Grammar School, who died in 1830, and on the opposite side a bust of Sir James Watson (1801-89). On the S side of the nave is the memorial brass of the Stewarts of Minto—one of the oldest brasses in Scotland. The oldest stone in the churchyard is said to date from 1223 and the next from 1383. On the E side of the S entrance to the cathedral is the tomb of Thomas Hutcheson, one of the founders of Hutchesons' Hospital. The monument dates from 1670, but was restored in 1857. On the opposite side of the doorway is the tomb of the founder of the Baillie Trust, who died in 1873. Rudely scratched on the wall near the N transept is a representation of a gallows, with a figure dangling from it, and the date 1769. It marks the 'malefactors burying-ground.' The monument of Dr Peter Low, founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, near the SW corner of the ground, bears date 1612, and has the following curious inscription:—

'Stay, passenger, and view this stone,
For under it lyes such a one
Who cured many will be lieved,
So gracious he no man grieved,
Zea when his phisics force oft fayled,
His pleasant purpose then prevailed,
For of his God he got the grace
To live in mirth and dye in peace.
Heaven has his soul, his corps this stone.
Sygh, passinger, and so be gone.'

And beneath:—

'Ah me, I gravell am and dust,
And to the grave desend I must;
O painted peice of liveing clay,
Man, be not proud of thy short day.'

On another belonging to the Hamiltons of Holmhead, with the date 1616, the following tribute is paid to a wife:—

'Yee gazers on this trophie of a tomh,
Send out ane grone for want of her whose life
Once horn of earth, and now lies in earth's womb,
Liv'd long a virgin, then a spotless wyfe,
Here lyes enclosed man's griefe, earth's loss, friends' paine,
Religion's lampe, virtne's light, heaven's gaine.
Dumb senseless statue of some lyfeless stones,
Rear'd up for memorie of a blessed soule.
Thou holds but Adam, Adam's blood bemones
Her loss, she's fled, none can her joys controule.
O happy thou, for zeale and christian love,
On earth beloved, and now in heaven above.'

Other Established Churches.—St Paul's Church, built in 1835-36 for the congregation of St Paul's or the Outer High parish, which formerly worshipped in the nave of the cathedral, is in John Street. It is a plain building with a belfry. Blackfriars or Colledge Church stood on the E side of High Street, close to the S side of the old University buildings. It was a quaint edifice, built in 1699, on the site of the previous Gothic building (already described), which was destroyed by lightning in 1688. When this site had to be abandoned to the Union railway, the new church was erected at Wester Craigs Street in 1876-77, and received a chime of bells in 1885. The steeple of the old church was at one time used as a prison. St Mary's or the Trou Church stands on the S side of the Trongate behind the Tron steeple, and is on the site of the old church of St Mary's already described. After the Reformation the latter building fell into disrepair, but was in 1592 ordered to be set to rights, and from that date till 1793, when it was destroyed by fire, it was in use as a place of worship. The present plain structure was erected in 1794, and the pulpit was from 1815 till 1819 occupied by Dr Chalmers. St David's or the Ramsborn Church is on the N side of Ingram Street. It is cruciform in shape, has a massive square pinnacled tower, 120 feet high, and is a good example of florid Perpendicular Gothic. The name Ramsborn is taken from the old name of the lands, and is tradition-

* An anachronism. There was no Dean of Guild till 1605.

ally derived from a miraculous incident connected with St Mungo. A sheep belonging to the Saint's flock having been carried off and killed by some robbers, one of them found his hand permanently encumbered with the head of the animal, and he had to go to St Mungo and confess his crime before he could get rid of his uncomfortable burden, and the lands where the incident took place received the name of 'Ramys Horne.' The first St David's Church—which was then the fifth in Glasgow—was built in 1724 on the same site as the present edifice, which was erected in 1824. Extensive internal changes were made in 1887, when a number of stained-glass memorial windows were inserted. St Andrew's Church stands in the centre of St Andrew's Square, and was built in 1756. With the exception of the tower, it presents a general resemblance to the church of St Martin's-in-the-Fields in London, and has a hexastyle composite portico, with the city arms sculptured on the tympanum of the pediment. The tower has three stages, and is crowned with a cupolar spire. St Enoch's Church stands at the S end of St Enoch's Square. The chapel in this quarter, dedicated to St Thenew, has been already noticed. The first Presbyterian church, of which the small but elegant steeple still remains, was erected here in 1780-1782, and was in 1827 replaced by the present building. St George's Church is in St George's Place, on the W side of Buchanan Street, in a line with George Street and West George Street, and was erected in 1807. It is an oblong classic building, and has a steeple 162 feet high, of a rather peculiar design, there being four obelisk finials on the angles, while another surmounts the open cupolar centre. The bell is about 3 feet in diameter, and is inscribed 'I to the church the people call, and to the grave I summon all, 1808.' St John's Church, in Grème Street, was erected in 1817-19 at a cost of about £9000, and the parish had for its first minister from 1819 to 1824 Dr Chalmers, who here inaugurated his celebrated movement in support of the opinion that it was the duty of each parish voluntarily to maintain its own poor. The building is Decorated Gothic, and it has a massive square tower with pinnacles. St James' Church is on the S side of Great Hamilton Street. It was built in 1816 as a Methodist Chapel, but when St James parish was constituted in 1820 it became the parish church. It is a very plain building. The above-mentioned nine parish churches, along with the cathedral—which is the parish church of the Inner High Parish—constitute the churches of the original divisions of the old City parish, and the whole are known as the ten city churches, and are under the charge of the town council. Although the Barony was erected into a parish in 1599, and a minister had been appointed in 1595, the erection was made on the condition that the town was not to be 'burdenit with seaten or biggin of kirks, nor furnishing nae mae ministers nor they hae already,' and so the congregation worshipped in the crypt of the cathedral, and had no separate church till 1798, when a very ungainly building was erected in what is now Cathedral Square. This was pulled down in 1889, when the new church, in Castle Street, opposite the old site, was opened. It is one of the handsomest ecclesiastical edifices in the city, is Early English in style, and built of red sandstone. One hundred feet long and 60 wide, it has 1300 sittings arranged in nave, transept, and chancel, with overflow chapel, session-house, vestry, and congregational hall. The Barony parish has had connected with it a number of eminent ministers, one of the earliest being the celebrated Zachary Boyd, and one of the later, the eloquent, genial, and warm-hearted Dr Norman Macleod. Besides these there are the churches of Abbotsford, Anderston, Barrowfield, Bellahouston, Bluevale, Blythswood, Bridgegate, Bridgeton, Calton, Chalmers, Dalmarnock, Dean Park, Elder Park, Gorbals, Govan, Govanhill, Greenhead, Hillhead, Hogganfield, Hutchesontown, Kelvinhaugh, Kelvinside, Kingston, Kinning Park, Laurieston, Macleod, Martyrs', Maryhill, Maxwell, Milton, Newlands, Newhall, Oatlands, Park, Parkhead, Partick and Partick St Mary's, Plantation, Pollokshields, Port Dun-

das, Possil Park, Queen's Park, Robertson Memorial, St Bernard's, St Clement's, St Columba's, St George's-in-the-Fields, St Kieran's, St Luke's, St Mark's, St Matthew's, St Ninian's, St Peter's, St Stephen's, St Thomas', St Vincent's, Sandyford, Shettleston, Springburn, Strathbungo, Townhead, Wellpark, and Whiteinch parishes. There are also the chapels of ease (gradually being converted into *quoad sacra* parishes) of Garnethill, in Barony; Woodside, in Park; Hyudland and Titwood, in Govan; Langside, in Cathcart; Brownfield, in St George's; Belmont, in Hillhead; Cowlairs, in Springburn; and Cobden Street, in Townhead. Few of these fabrics call for particular comment, though many of them are very beautiful examples of different styles of Gothic architecture. The number of communicants in the whole of the Established churches in Glasgow was, in 1895, over 67,000.

The *Established Church Presbytery of Glasgow* comprises all the above-mentioned parishes, and also the adjoining parishes of Banton, Cadder, Campsie, Carmunnock, Cathcart, Chryston, Condorrat, Cumbernauld, Eaglesham, Kilsyth, Kirkintilloch and Kirkintilloch St David's, Lenzie, Rutherglen, Wardlawhill, and West Rutherglen, the Milton of Campsie chapel of ease, and the mission station of Greenhill Road (Rutherglen). Extension schemes are in progress both in connection with the Established and Free Churches, by which several new churches are to be built in the city.

The *Synod of Glasgow and Ayr*, which meets at Glasgow and Irvine, comprises the Presbyteries of Ayr, Irvine, Paisley, Greenock, Hamilton, Lanark, Dumbarton, and Glasgow, which in 1895 included 356 charges and mission stations.

Free Churches.—The Free College Church has been already noticed in connection with the Free Church divinity hall, beside which it stands. The most prominent of the others are St George's, in Elderslie Street, a quasi-cruciform structure; St John's, in George Street, opposite the Technical College, which has a lofty and well-proportioned steeple, and is a good specimen of modern Gothic; St Matthew's, at the W end of Bath Street, a handsome church with a very good spire; St Peter's in Mains Street, in the Blythswood district; Renfield, in Bath Street, E of St Matthew's, a Decorated Gothic building with pierced octagonal spire; Tron, in Dundas Street; Kelvinside, in Hillhead, near the Botanic Gardens, which has a very fine steeple; Wellpark, in Duke Street; Barony, an ambitious Norman edifice with a square tower; Anderston, in University Avenue, a fine Early English building, with a beautiful interior; Cowcaddens, in the Italian style; and Blochairn, at the junction of Garngad and Blochairn Roads; and connected with this denomination, there are also the Argyle (Gaelic), Augustine, Barrowfield, Bridgegate, Bridgeton, Buchanan Memorial, Campbell Street, Candlish Memorial, Chalmers', Cranstonhill, Cunningham, Dennistoun, Duke Street, Eastpark, Fairbairn, Finnieston, Gorbals (formerly the parish church), Great Hamilton Street, Hope Street, Hutchesontown, John Knox's, Jordauhill, Kinning Park, Langside, London Road, Lyon Street, Macdonald, Martyrs', Maryhill, Millerston, Milton, North Woodside, Paisley Road, Partick, Partick Dowanvale, Partick Gaelic, Partick High, Pollokshields, Possil Park, Queen's Park, Renwick, Rose Street, St David's, St Enoch's, St George's Road, St James's, St Luke's, St Mark's, St Paul's, St Stephen's, Sherbrooke, Shettleston, Sighthill, Somerville Memorial, Springburn, Stockwell, Tollcross, Trinity, Union, Victoria, West, Westbourne, Whiteinch, White Memorial, Whitevale, Wynd, and Young Street churches.

The *Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow* comprises all the above churches, and also those at Bearsden, Bishopbriggs, Busby, Campsie, Carntyne, Cathcart, Chryston, Cumbernauld, Glenboig, Govan, Govan St Columba's, and Govan St Mary's; Kilsyth, Kirkintilloch St Andrew's and Kirkintilloch St David's, Rutherglen, and Rutherglen East. The presbytery meets on the first Wednesday of the month at Holmhead Street, in the presbytery house at St Mary's (Free Tron) Church.

The *Free Church Synod of Glasgow and Ayr*, which

meets at Glasgow on the second Tuesday of April and Oct., comprises the presbyteries of Ayr, Irvine, Paisley, Greenock, Hamilton, Lanark, Dumbarton, and Glasgow, and in 1893 included 256 charges and mission stations.

United Presbyterian Churches.—Albert Street church is a French Gothic building, with medallions of Knox, Ebenezer Erskine, and Dr Chalmers on the front gable. Anderston church, built in 1839, is in the E end of Anderston. It is a plain Italian building, and superseded a previous building erected in 1769 by the first Relief congregation in Glasgow. Greyfriars Church is on the E side of North Albion Street, and is a handsome edifice with a Grecian portico. It superseded a previous church in Shnttle Street, built in 1740 by the first Secession congregation in Glasgow. John Street church stands at the corner of John Street and Cochran Street. It has a handsome Ionic colonnade, and superseded a Relief church built on the same site in 1798. Lansdowne Church, on the N side of the Great Western Road, is a cruciform Gothic building, with a spire rising to a height of 220 feet, of good design except for its excessive slenderness. It has a beautiful interior, and a number of stained glass memorial windows. Kelvingrove Church is at the S side of the Kelvingrove Park at the corner of Derby Street and Kelvingrove Street, and is a very handsome Gothic building. St Vincent Street church is on the S side of St Vincent Street at nearly the highest point, and cost about £15,000. It forms an imposing feature in the western views of the city, and has a lofty Egyptian cupola-capped tower. The style is partly Egyptian and partly Ionic. Woodlands Church is at the corner of Woodlands Road and Woodlands Street, and is one of the most handsome and tasteful Gothic churches in the city. It cost about £14,000, exclusive of the site. There is a well-proportioned and tasteful spire. Wellington Church, formerly in Wellington Street but now in University Avenue, Hillhead, is one of the handsomest ecclesiastical buildings in Glasgow. Erected in 1881-84 at a cost of about £30,000, it is a massive structure in the Corinthian style, with five lofty fluted columns along each side, while the chief entrance, to the S, has a large portico with a double row of columns (the same as those at the sides, the first row with six and the second with four pillars with pilasters behind) surmounted by entablature and pediment. The site is commanding, and the main entrance is approached by two flights of steps, which terminate at a platform half-way up, whence there are rows of steps the whole width of the portico. The number of sittings is about 1100. Caledonia Road church is a Græco-Egyptian building, with a lofty campanile surmounted by a Latin Cross. Besides these there are also the Alexandra Parade, Bath Street, Belhaven, Bellgrove, Berkeley Street, Burnbank, Calton, Cambridge Street, Campbell Street, Camphill, Cathedral Square, Claremont, Cranstonhill, Cumberland Street, Dalmarnock Road, Dennistoun, Eglinton Street, Elgin Street, Erskine, Gillespie, Govanhill, Greenhead, Hutchesontown, Ibrox, Kelvinside, Kent Road, Laugside Road, London Road, Maryhill, Mount Florida, Nithsdale, Oatlands, Overnewton, Parkhead, Plantation, Pollok Street, Pollokshields, Pollokshields Trinity, Queen's Park, Regent Place, Renfield Street, Rockvill, St George's Road, St Rollox, Sauidyford, Shamrock Street, Springbank, Springburn, Sydney Place, Tollcross, and Whitevale churches.

The U.P. Presbytery of Glasgow meets on the second Tuesday of every month in the hall, St Vincent Street, and comprises all the above congregations, as well as those at Airdrie (2), Baillieston, Barrhead, Bishopbriggs, Bothwell, Busby, Cambuslang, Campsie, Cathcart, Coatbridge (3), Eaglesham, Govan (2), Kirkintilloch, Lenzie, Lismore, Mearns, Milngavie, New Kilpatrick, Oban, Partick (4), Pollokshaws, Portree, Rutherglen, Stornoway, Thornliebank, and Uddingston.

The United Original Secession Church have three churches in Glasgow at Bedford Street, Laurieston; Mains Street, off Argyle Street; and William Street, in Bridgeton. The presbytery of Glasgow includes these

churches and also others at Kirkintilloch, Paisley, Pollokshaws, and Shottsburn. The divinity hall is in Glasgow, and the session opens in the beginning of June. The synod meets at Edinburgh in May. *The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland* has one congregation in Nicholson Street, and this charge, along with those of Paisley, Greenock, and Stranraer, forms the presbytery of Glasgow. The synod meets in Glasgow early in May. There are also congregations of the *Free Episcopal Church of England* (Croft Street, Camachie, and Trinity Church, Keppochhill Road), of the *Church of Christ* (Brown Street, Cathcart Road, Great Wellington Street, Gallowgate, and Windsor Street), of the *Old Scots Independents* (Oswald Street), of the *Society of Friends* (North Portland Street), of the *John Knox Kirk of Scotland* (Margaret Street), of the *Free Gospel Church* (Govanhill), of the *Catholic Apostolic Church* (Catherine Street and Butterbiggins Road), and of the *Swedenborgians* or New Jerusalem Church (Cathedral Street and Queen's Drive), as well as two congregations of *Unitarians* (St Vincent Street and South St Mungo Street), a *German Protestant Church* (Woodside Road), a deaf and dumb congregation, a Jewish Synagogue (Garuehill), a seamen's chapel (Brown Street), and barracks in various parts of the town for the Salvation Army, which has its headquarters in Hope Street.

The United Evangelistic Hall is at the corner of Steel Street and James Morrison Street, the main front being to the former. It was erected in 1876-77 at a cost of about £13,000, provides accommodation in the area and galleries for over 2000 persons, and contains, besides, 3 large committee rooms, 2 rooms for workers, etc.

Congregational Churches.—There are in Glasgow eleven places of worship in connection with the Congregational Union. These are at Elgin Place, Hillhead, Great Hamilton Street, Eglinton Street, New City Road, Claremont Street, Bellgrove Street (Wardlaw), Bernard Street (Bridgeton), Overnewton (Immanuel), Hutchesontown, and Parkhead. Elgin Place church (1856), at the corner of Elgin Place and Bath Street, is a large and massive, but dignified and handsome, Ionic building, with a good hexastyle portico. Claremont Street church is Decorated Gothic, with a square tower and a lofty octagonal spire. Hillhead church, at the corner of Gibbon Street and University Avenue, is a good building, Early English in style, opened in 1889.

Evangelical Union Churches.—There are in Glasgow in connection with this denomination congregations at North Dundas Street; Muslin Street, Bridgeton; Montrose Street; Meadowpark Street; Moncur Street (Guthrie Memorial); West Street, Calton; Nelson Street, Tradeston; Cathcart Road, Govanhill; Springburn; and Pitt Street (Ebenezer)—10 in all. The pulpit of the Dundas Street church was occupied till his death in 1893 by the Rev. Dr. Morison, the originator of the Union in 1843, when he quitted the Secession Church, in which he had formerly been a minister, his charge being at Kilmarnock. The Theological Hall of the body is also at Glasgow, and has a principal and professors of New Testament Exegesis, Systematic Theology, and Hebrew. The Congregational and Evangelical Union churches were amalgamated in Jan. 1897.

Baptist Churches.—There are in Glasgow, in connection with the Baptist Union of Scotland, congregations at Adelaide Place (Bath Street), Cambridge Street, North Frederick Street, Gorbals, Govan, Hillhead, Hutchesontown, John Street, John Knox Street, Queen's Park, Sister Street, Calton; and Springburn.

The Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship in Sauchiehall Street (St John's), Claremont Street, Gallowgate (St Thomas'), Cathcart Road, Paisley Road, and Windsor Halls (Great Western Road)—6 in all. The Methodists rented a hall in Stockwell Street in 1779, and there John Wesley himself preached from time to time. St John's Church was built in 1880 in Sauchiehall Street. There is also in the city one church connected with the *Church of England*, viz., St Silas.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.—There are in Glasgow 8 charges, viz.,—St Andrew's at Willowacre,

near the Green; St Barnabas, Bath Crescent; Christ Church, in Brook Street, Mile-End; St John the Evangelist, in Dumbarton Road; St Luke's, Grafton Street; St Mary the Virgin, Holyrood Crescent; St Michael's, Whitefield Road, Govan; St Ninian's in Pollokshaws road; and a number of missions. St Andrew's, dating from 1750, is the oldest church of the Scottish Episcopal communion. Its altar, crucifix, and candlesticks are made of oak from Bishop Rae's 14th century bridge; and in the centre of the altar is the last piece of the high altar of Iona. St Mary's, on the N side of the Great Western Road, a little E of the bridge across the Kelvin, belongs to the Second Pointed style, and was built in 1870-71 after designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott. The estimated cost was £35,000, and the steeple, a massive square tower, with pinnacles and octagonal spire rising to a height of 205 feet, was added in 1892-93. The church consists of a nave (100 feet long), with aisles, transepts, and chancel, and has a fine interior, with some handsome memorial windows. These churches are in the *United Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway*, which also contains the Episcopal charges at Annan, Ardrossan, Ayr, Baillieston, Castle-Douglas, Challoch (Newton Stewart), Coatbridge, Dalbeattie, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Girvan, Gourock, Greenock, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Lanark, Largs, Lenzie, Moffat, Motherwell, Newton, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, and Uddingston; missions at Carstadyke, Clydebank, Dalry, Ecclefechan, Maybole, Harthill, Irvine, Kipford, Kirkcudbright, Maxwelltown, Lockerbie, Maybole, New Galloway, Portpatrick, Renfrew, Vale of Leven, West Kilbride, and Wishaw; and private chapels licensed by the bishop at Ardgowan, Cally, Colzium, Coodham, Dolphin-ton, Douglas Castle, Lamington, Langholm Lodge, and Glaisnock House.

Roman Catholic Churches.—The Roman Catholic Church has a strong following in Glasgow, in the poorer, and particularly in the Irish, quarters of the town. There are altogether the following 20 churches in Glasgow and the suburbs:—St Andrew's Pro-Cathedral, in Great Clyde Street; St Alphonsus', in Great Hamilton Street; St John's, in Portugal Street; St Joseph's, in North Woodside Road; St Aloysius', at Garnethill; St Mary's, in Abercromby Street; St Mungo's, in Parson Street; St Patrick's, in Hill Street, Anderston; St Vincent's, in Duke Street; St Francis', in Cumberland Street; Sacred Heart, in Old Dalmarnock Road; Our Lady and St Margaret's, in Kinning Park; St Michael's, at Parkhead; St Peter's, at Partick; St Aloysius', at Springburn; Immaculate Conception, at Maryhill; St Agnes, Lambhill; St Paul's, at Shettleston; Holy Cross, at Govanhill; and St Antony, Govan. St Andrew's Church, in Great Clyde Street, superseded an old church built in the Gallowgate in 1797, and the first open place of Roman Catholic worship in the city subsequent to the Reformation. At the time of its erection it cost £13,000, but since 1871 a large sum of money has been spent in altering and improving it. The style is Decorated Gothic, and the building has a fine S front with a richly carved doorway and window, crocketed pinnacles, two graceful octagonal turrets, and, in a niche, a figure of St Andrew. St Mungo's was erected in 1869 to the NW of Glasgow Cathedral, and has, adjoining it, a monastery (St Mungo's Retreat), erected in 1890-92, for the Passionist Fathers in charge of the church. It is a handsome red sandstone building, with accommodation for sixteen priests. The Franciscan church of St Francis, designed by Messrs Pugin & Pugin, at present consists of only an aisled six-bayed nave, Early Decorated in style, but it will, when completed, form one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in the city. There are also a Convent of Mercy, at Garnethill; Franciscan convents, in Charlotte Street and Orchard, Crosshill; the Convent of Notre Dame, Downhill; the Convent of the Good Shepherd, at Dalbeth; St Peter's College, Bearsden; and a Reformatory at West Thorn. The churches in Glasgow, with others at Airdrie, Alexandria, Baillieston, Bar-head, Blantyre, Busby, Cadzow, Cambuslang, Cardowan, Carfin, Carluke, Chapelhall, Cleland, Clydebank, Coat-

bridge (2), Dalry, Dumbarton, Duntocher, Gourock, Greenock (2), Hamilton, Helensburgh, Houston, Johnstone, Kilbirnie, Kirkintilloch, Lanark, Largs, Larkhall, Longriggend, Milngavie, Mossend, Motherwell, Neilston, Paisley (2), Pollokshaws, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, Saltcoats, Shieldmuir, Sbotts, Strathaven, Uddingston, Whifflet, and Wishaw, form the *Diocese of Glasgow*, presided over by an archbishop.

Municipal Affairs.—*The Corporation.*—We have already seen that Glasgow was, by William the Lion, raised to the dignity of a burgh of barony holding of the bishop, and doubtless it was, from that time, governed by a provost and magistrates, but the first mention of these still remaining is in 1268, when a conveyance of land is stated to have been made in presence of the provost, bailies, etc. In 1454 the city was constituted a burgh of regality, and the provost and magistrates would then reside either personally or by deputy in the court of regality. In the early times they were not selected from among the citizens, but were noblemen or gentlemen whose power might at any moment have proved useful to the bishop, and so the list of early provosts includes the names of Lord Belhaven (1541-43), Lord Boyd (1574-77), Crawford of Jordanhill (1577-78), the Earl of Lennox (1578-80), the Earl of Montrose (1583-84), Sir George Elphinstone (1600-1607), and, above all, different members of the family of Stewart of Minto. At a late period it even became customary for the provost to be appointed during the life of the archbishop, as in the case of Lord Boyd, who so held office. The provosts did not reside in the city, but came there only when special occurrences required their presence. The bailies seem, however, at an early period to have become jealous of church jurisdiction, for in 1510 we find three of them excommunicated for having recorded in their books that 'none of the citizens of Glasgow ought to summon another citizen before a spiritual judge respecting a matter which could be competently decided before the bailies in the court-house of Glasgow,' and this statute had been considered by the chapter to be an infringement of the rights of the Church. The Earl of Lennox, who was provost at the time, and the bailies themselves, at first boldly stood up for their rights and liberties, but finally gave way, and were absolved in the beginning of 1511. In 1560 the right of nomination by the archbishop disappeared along with himself; the council, meeting after the flight of Beaton, declared that the archbishop had been searched for, and that, as there seemed to be no chance of finding him, they were compelled to elect the magistrates themselves; but in 1574 mention is again made of leets of names being submitted to the 'Tulchan' Archbishop Boyd for his selection, and the same is the case in 1575. In 1578 and 1579 the Earl of Lennox was made provost by the same selection, but in 1580 the bailies had hardly been appointed when an act of the Privy Council was issued, intimating that, as these officials had resigned at the king's request, three others had been appointed. By Act of Parliament in 1587 the lands of the barony were annexed to the Crown, and in the same year they were granted to the commendator of Blantyre, to whom also the right of selection passed, for we find him nominating the provost and bailies in 1589. In 1600, however, by royal charter, the right of selection was given to the Duke of Lennox, and between 1601 and 1605 the council had the right granted it of electing its own magistrates, but this only brought dissension, and in 1606 the king had to name the bailies himself, while in the following year the right of nomination was handed by the council back to the archbishop. In 1611 a new charter of confirmation was granted by the king, dispoing the burgh of Glasgow to the magistrates, council, and community, but reserving to the archbishop his right to elect magistrates and exercise jurisdiction within the regality, and in 1633 and again in 1636 other acts were obtained ratifying all privileges, but still reserving to the archbishop the rights before-mentioned. In 1639 the archbishop had to flee, and in that year and 1640 the council elected their own magistrates, but in 1641 the king interfered

and made the selection himself, and though the council protested and sent commissioners to Edinburgh on the subject, no redress was obtained; and so matters remained till 1690, when a royal charter of William and Mary confirmed all former charters, and granted to the city the 'full power, right, and libertie to choise and elect their Proveist, Bailiies, and hail other Magistrats in the ordinar manner and at the ordinar tyme, as freele as any other royall burgh in the said kingdome.' The provost has borne the courtesy title of 'my lord' and 'the honourable' since 1688, and the first recorded allowance made to him 'to keep up a post suitable to his station,' was in 1720 when the sum of £40 was allowed yearly, and this payment lasted till 1833. In 1627 the provost, as is duly recorded, had a 'hatt and string' purchased for him, so he probably wore a hat of office, and in 1720 an act of council was passed providing that his official dress was to be a court suit of velvet. After 1767 the provost and bailies wore cocked hats and gold chains of office: the latter are still in use, but the former disappeared in 1833. In 1875 official robes were adopted for the provost, bailies, and town-clerk. In early times the number of the council seems to have varied, and, in place of the opposite method now in use, the council was elected by the magistrates. In 1586 we find there was a provost, 3 bailies, and 21 councillors, but additions and removals were made at any time in the most haphazard manner. Prior to 1801 the executive of the council consisted of the lord provost, 3 bailies, the dean of guild, the deacon-convener, and the treasurer. In that year two other bailies were added—one from the merchants' rank and the other from the trades' rank. Until the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill the council was composed exclusively of members from the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, self-elected here as elsewhere; but when that measure became law the royalty was divided into five wards, which returned thirty members by election, and to these two *ex officio* members were added, viz., the dean of guild, elected by the Merchants' House, and the deacon-convener, elected by the Trades' House.

Prior to 1846 the three districts of Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston* had burgh jurisdictions of their own, but an Act of Parliament passed in that year provided that these should be abolished, and that these places should in future return their proportion of members to the city council—thus raised to 50. Since 1891 there have been 77 members, of whom 75 are elected in the proportion of 3 by each of the 25 wards into which the municipal burgh is now divided, and the remaining 2 are the dean of guild and the deacon-convener, elected as before. The ward councillors retain office for 3 years, one-third of them retiring annually by rotation, and the dean of guild and deacon-convener are elected annually, but are generally elected for a second year. The council chooses out of its own members an executive, consisting of a lord provost, 14 bailies, a treasurer, a master of works, a river bailie, and a depute river bailie. It also appoints the city clerk, city chamberlain, burgh fiscal, burgh registrars, and other officials, with salaries ranging from £200 to £1200 a year. The committees are those on finance, accounts, etc.; on the bazaar and city halls, clocks, bells, etc.; on churches and churchyards, on parliamentary bills, on tramways, on libraries, on new municipal buildings, and on gas and electric lighting; while there are various sub-committees. The council also act as trustees under the Parks and Galleries

* Gorbals was originally subject to the archbishop, but became in 1647 subject to the town council of Glasgow; and its magistrates were, down till 1832, appointed by the council, but from 1832 to 1846 were elected by the inhabitants subject to the subsequent approval of the council. The original burgh comprised only 13 acres. Calton was constituted a burgh of barony by Crown Charter in 1817, and had a town council, consisting of a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 11 councillors elected by burgesses, whose qualification was a payment of £2, 2s. Anderston was constituted a burgh of barony by Crown Charter in 1824, and had a town council of the same constitution as that of Calton, elected, however, by proprietors or life-renters of heritable subjects, and by tenants paying £20 or upwards of annual rent.

Trust Act of 1859, the business being managed by a committee, with sub-committees on each of the different parks, the Corporation Galleries and City Industrial Museum, Music in the parks, and Finance; as Commissioners for Markets and Slaughter-Houses, the affairs being managed by a committee, with a sub-committee on Finance; as Local Authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878-90, with an executive committee and a sub-committee on Foreign Animals Wharves; as Trustees under the Glasgow Improvement Act of 1866, the business being managed by a committee, with sub-committees on Lodging-Houses, Finance, and Repairs. They are also Commissioners under the Glasgow Corporation Waterworks Act of 1855, the business being managed by a committee, with sub-committees on Finance, Works and Water-supply, claims for compensation for lands and damages, and appeals. The council also act as Commissioners of Police under the Glasgow Police Acts (1866-91), the business being managed by a magistrates' committee; committees on Finance, on Statute Labour, on Watching and Lighting, on Health, with sub-committees on Cleansing and Hospitals; on Sewage Disposal; for disposing of objections to assessments; on Gunpowder Magazine; on Street Improvements; on Building Regulations; and on Public Baths and Wash-houses, as well as a number of sub-committees. They are also Bridge Trustees, and return members to the Clyde Navigation Trust, the Court-House Commissioners, and managers for various institutions that have been already noticed. In the year 1700 the corporation income was in round numbers £1764, while the expenditure was £2024, but generally, even in the most corrupt days of the council, the affairs were well managed and cared for. The income is derived mainly from feu duties and ground-annuals, bazaar dues and rents, seat rents of the parish churches, assessments, and miscellaneous properties. The income of the Common Good alone, in 1861, was £18,480, 7s. 8d., the ordinary expenditure, £15,457, 17s. 0½d., the extraordinary expenditure, £3046, 7s. 2d., and the debts, £64,098, 19s. 7d. The income in 1871 was £15,916, 1s. 6d., the ordinary expenditure, £14,808, 1s. 3d., the extraordinary expenditure, £2465, 1s. 9d., the debts, £183,921, 9s. 9d., the assets, £426,116, 14s. 5d. The income in 1881 was £25,562, 12s. 2d., and the expenditure £18,871, 7s.; the debts were £896,032, 19s. 1d., and the assets £1,298,249, 13s. 9d. The income in 1891 was £54,625, 7s. 3d., and the expenditure £48,953, 15s. 5d.; the debts were £878,313, 2s. 2d., and the assets £1,232,685, 7s. 2d. The income in 1895 was £56,378, 16s. 5½d., and the expenditure £45,900, 14s. 9½d.; the debts were £970,039, 9s. 7d., and the assets £1,330,204, 6s. 3d., exclusive of the tramways sinking fund, which may be regarded as only a book-keeping liability and really as a free asset of the Common Good of the City. The assessment for municipal buildings in 1895 amounted to £15,461, 1s. 8d.; for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, £4984, 6s. 2d.; for registration of voters, to £5934, 2s. 5½d.; for lands valuation, &c., to £6640, 8s. 4d.; for Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, £1182, 19s. 11d.; for lunacy acts, £7117, 3s. 11½d., and for prisons, £1932, 16s. 6d. The debts under the Municipal Buildings Act of 1878 were £592,588, and the assets £538,559 (including site, £172,953).

Tramways.—The corporation have the management of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways authorised by an Act of Parliament passed in 1870, and extended and confirmed by acts and agreements in 1871, 1873, 1875, and 1881. By these acts the corporation were empowered to construct certain specified lines of traunway, their borrowing powers for the purpose being fixed first at £200,000 and then at £300,000. These lines they were empowered to lease to a company, formed at the same time, for a period of twenty-three years from 1 July 1871; and under a lease entered into on 21 Nov., the corporation agreed to raise the money for, and to construct, the lines, while the company agreed to pay all expenses of the act, interest on the cost of construction at 3 per cent. per annum; to set aside the same percentage as a sinking

fund for the extinction of the original cost; to pay £150 per annum for every mile of street over which the traffic went; and finally, to deliver up the lines and the street between them in good order at the termination of the lease, and then also to hand over any balance of receipts that may exist. The first portion of the lines authorised within the city was opened in 1872, and extension has been going on from time to time ever since, till there was, in 1896, a total length of nearly 33 miles exclusive of stable connections. When the lease of the Tramway Company came to an end in 1894, the lines were taken over by the Corporation. Among many improvements introduced by them are improved cars, halfpenny half-mile stations, and through routes. The traffic receipts for the year ending May, 1896, amounted to £328,827, other receipts £5550, and working expenses £251,110. The amount of the capital expenditure at same date was £582,993. Starting from the junction of Jamaica Street and Argyle Street as a centre, lines extend westward along Argyle Street, Main Street (Anderston), and Dumbarton Road to Whiteinch, and eastward along Argyle Street and Trongate to the Cross. Here they break off into three branches, one of which runs by Saltmarket, Albert Bridge, Crown Street, and Cathcart Road to Mount Florida; a second goes SE by London Street, Great Hamilton Street, and Canning Street to Bridgeton Cross, and there breaks off into three branches, one of which runs along the Dalmarnock Road to near Dalmarnock Bridge, another runs along London Road to Fielden Street, and the third runs down Main Street, close to the Rutherglen Bridge, where it terminates. The third branch from the Cross runs along Gallowgate and Great Eastern Road to Parkhead. From this line a branch turns off to the N at East John Street and passes along Bluevale Street, at the N end of which it turns to the W, and passes along Duke Street and George Street, through George Square and along St Vincent Place to Renfield Street; this line is united to the Trongate line by a branch which passes along the S side of George Square and on to Glassford Street, crosses the Trongate, passes along Stockwell Street, Victoria Bridge, Main Street, Gorbals, on to Mount Florida.

Returning to our original starting point, another line passes S by Jamaica Street, Glasgow Bridge, Bridge Street, and Eglinton Street, to the W end of Crosshill, and then eastward by Queen's Drive to the Mount Florida and Glasgow Cross section. At the S end of Bridge Street it is intersected by a line which, starting from Braehed Street at the E end of Caledonia Road, runs westward along Rutherglen Road and Paisley Road to the Corporation terminal station. Here, however, the line connects with two branches, one extending along Paisley Road to Ibrox, and the other by the Govan Road to Govan. The lines within Govan burgh are worked by a private company. From Jamaica Street another line passes northwards by Union Street and Renfield Street to the corner of Sauchiehall Street, where one branch turns along Sauchiehall Street, and turning down Derby Street joins the Whiteinch line; a second branch passes through Cowcaddens Street and along New City Road and Great Western Road to Hyndlands Road. It gives off two branches, one at the NW end of Cowcaddens, which proceeds by Garscube and Possil Roads to the canal at Rockvillia, from whence it extends to Saracen Cross, Possilpark; while the second, turning off at St George's Cross, passes by New City Road to Maryhill. A branch from St George's Cross southward along St George's Road to Charing Cross connects the Great Western Road and Sauchiehall Street lines; another, by Cambridge Street, the Sauchiehall Street and Cowcaddens lines; another, by Gordon Street, Hope Street, Bothwell Street, and Elmbank Street, the Renfield Street and Sauchiehall Street lines, a branch from this line connecting by St Vincent Street the Bothwell Street and Dumbarton Road lines; and another from Charing Cross by Woodlands Road, Eldon Street, and Park Road, the Sauchiehall Street and Great Western Road lines. A line from Springburn passes along Springburn Road, Castle Street, Parliamentary Road, Sauchie-

hall Street, West Nile Street, and connects with Gordon Street line. Depots are situated at Coplawhill, Kinning Park, Partick, Kelvinhaugh, Dennistoun, Whitevale, Dalmarnock Road, Maryhill, Cowcaddens, and Sighthill.

Parks and Galleries Trust.—The results of the operations of the council under this act have been already given in the notices of the Public Parks, Galleries, and Museum.

Markets and Slaughter-Houses.—The operations of the council under this trust have been also noticed.

The City Improvement Trust.—The City Improvement Act, obtained in 1866, and amended in 1873 and again in 1880, empowered the Town Council to alter, widen, divert, or altogether efface a number of old streets, and to construct new ones, and compulsory powers were given for the purchase of property and the levying of assessments. The number of streets to be altered, widened, or diverted was 12, while 39 new streets were to be formed; the act was to be in force for 15 years; and the assessment for the first five years was not to exceed 6d. per £1, while for the remaining ten it was not to exceed 3d. per £1. The borrowing limit was fixed at £1,250,000. The state of certain parts of the city had been attracting notice for many years previous to 1866, but from the high value of ground in the densely populated parts nothing had been done, and one of the results was an abnormally high death-rate. What the wynds of Glasgow were may be gathered from the following extract from the report of the 'Commission for Inquiring into the Condition of the Hand-loom Weavers in the United Kingdom,' issued in 1841:—'The wynds of Glasgow comprise a fluctuating population of from fifteen to twenty thousand persons. This quarter consists of a labyrinth of lanes, out of which numberless entrances lead into small courts, each with a dunghill reeking in the centre. Revolting as was the outside of these places, I was little prepared for the filth and destitution within. In some of these lodging-rooms (visited at night) we found a whole lair of human beings littered along the floor—sometimes fifteen and twenty, some clothed and some naked—men, women, and children huddled promiscuously together. Their bed consisted of a lair of musty straw intermixed with rags. There was generally no furniture in these places. The sole article of comfort was a fire. Thieving and prostitution constituted the main source of the revenue of this population. No pains seem to be taken to purge this Augean pandemonium, this nucleus of crime, filth, and pestilence existing in the centre of the second city of the empire. These wynds constitute the St Giles of Glasgow; but I owe an apology to the metropolitan pandemonium for the comparison. A very extensive inspection of the lowest districts of other places, both here and on the Continent, never presented anything half so bad, either in intensity of pestilence, physical and moral, or in extent proportioned to the population.' Almost twenty years later there was but little improvement, for in 1860 a high local authority said at the Social Science Congress respecting some of the portions of the city about the High Street, Saltmarket, Gallowgate, and Trongate:—'From each side of the street there are narrow lanes or closes running like so many rents or fissures backwards to the extent of sometimes 200, sometimes 300 feet, in which houses of three or four storeys stand behind each other, generally built so close on each side that the women can shake hands with one another from the opposite windows; and in each of many of these lanes or closes there are residing not fewer than 500, 600, and even 700 souls. In one case we observed 38 families, or nearly 300 persons, occupying one common stair; and in the Tontine Close, on the N side of Trongate, there are nearly 800 of the most vicious of our population crowded together, forming one immense hotbed of debauchery and crime.' The preamble of the act itself states—'Various portions of the city of Glasgow are so built, and the buildings so densely inhabited, as to be highly injurious to the moral and physical welfare of the inhabitants; and many of

the thoroughfares are narrow and circuitous and inconvenient, and it would be a public and local advantage if various houses and buildings were taken down,' etc. Besides the references already made to the operations of the Trust, we may here notice the feuing of lands at Overnewton and Outlands in 1871 for the construction of new suburbs, with dwelling-houses adapted to the needs of the working-classes; the prolongation of the line of Ingram Street to High Street, the continuation of Græme Street to High Street, the alteration of the Tontine and the widening of Trongate, the alterations on the Gallowgate, the opening up of Watson Street, Sister Street, and Park Lane, the formation of James Morison Street, John Knox Street, the improvement of the Bell o' the Brae from a gradient of 1 in 14 to 1 in 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, the enlargement of the open space in front of the Royal Infirmary, and the formation of Bridgeton Cross. In no town in the kingdom have changes of the same magnitude and importance taken place in the same time. The improved condition of things is shown by the fact, that while the city death-rate for the five years before the operations of the act was 30 per 1000, it has fallen to under 24 for the old city and to over 23 for the extended municipality. In 1866-67 the tax was at the rate of 6d. per £, from 1867 to 1873 it was 4d. per £, in 1874 it was reduced to 3d., and was thereafter gradually reduced to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per £. The borrowing powers, originally fixed at £1,250,000, were by the Act of 1880 extended to £1,500,000, and of this, in 1895, use was made to the extent of £1,149,592. For the year ending 31 May 1895 the ordinary revenue of the Trust was £55,898, the ordinary expenditure £47,545, the extraordinary revenue £3568, and the extraordinary expenditure £1609.

In the course of the displacement of the population in the old haunts, and the provision of accommodation for it elsewhere, the trustees erected model lodging-houses in different parts of the city. The latest addition to the number of such lodgings marks a new departure in the municipal housing of the poorest class. It is a handsome and commodious building in St Andrew Street called a Family Home, and has been specially designed to meet the needs of men or women who have children dependent on them. It was opened in 1896, and the rates of rental fixed on for men 3s. 6d., for women 2s. 6d., for one child 8d., two 1s. 4d., three 1s. 6d. per week. Arrangements for boarding are also made, and children are taken care of in the absence of their parent. The net return for lodging-houses in 1895 was £5539, and the total net return on a cost of £92,028 (£11,232 having been written off for depreciation) has for the last ten years averaged close on 5 per cent.

As the active operations of the Trust have now ceased, we may glance briefly at the results of its work. The cost of the property acquired by the Trust has been (1) within compulsory areas £1,621,336; (2) at Outlands £42,284; (3) at Overnewton £42,927; (4) cost of erection of the model tenement in Drygate, including site, £1713, 1s. 4d.; (5) expenditure on formation of streets, squares, sewers, covering Molendinar and Camlachie Burns, etc., £105,714; (6) lands of Kennyhill, and cost of forming Alexandra Park £40,000; (7) cost of buildings and sites of seven lodging-houses £101,247; (8) new tenements, Family Home, and labourers' dwellings £128,519; (9) property and feu duties acquired from Police Commissioners £103,245, or a total outlay of £2,186,986. Against this the Trust has disposed of ground and feu-duties to the amount of £1,072,680; while the value of the property and feu-duties still held is estimated at £691,161. This leaves a deficiency on realisation of £423,144, and if to this be added the excess of liabilities over assets £98,301, and the total assessments from 1866 to 1895, the total cost to the ratepayers is brought up to £691,381, in return for which they have obtained (1) Alexandra Park; (2) 98,929 square yards of ground employed in the formation of 30 new streets, and the improvement of 26, the total space being 34,259 square yards of street surface beyond what was contemplated in the

original scheme; and (3) the great improvement in the sanitary and social condition arising from the alterations in the sewers, streets, and public works, at a cost of £105,714.

Water Supply.—Originally all the water the city required was procured from wells, of which there was a considerable number. The most noted seem to have been St Thenew's Well near St Enoch's Square, the Deanside or Meadow Well, Bogle's Well, the Barras-yett Well near the foot of Saltmarket, one in Trongate, the Priest's or Minister's Well on the banks of the Molendinar near the Bridge of Sighs, and not far off, on the opposite bank, the Lady Well, a well at the Cross, one at the Vennel, one on the Green, and no doubt many of less note elsewhere, some being private. M'Ure says that in 1736 there were 'sweet water wells in several closes of the town, besides sixteen public wells which serves the city night and day as need requires.' There were seemingly about thirty in all. In 1776 the magistrates ordained the treasurer 'to pay to Dr Irvine £8, 8s. for his trouble in searching round Glasgow for water to be brought into the city,' but nothing seems to have come of the search; and though in 1785 the magistrates employed Mr James Gordon to examine the water at Whitehill, the scheme was again abandoned. By 1804 the supply had become still scantier, and in that year one of the citizens named William Harley brought water from his lands at Willowbank into his yard at what is now West Nile Street, and thence the water was distributed through the town in barrels mounted on wheels and was sold at a halfpenny the 'stoup.' In 1806 an Act of Parliament was obtained incorporating the Glasgow Waterworks Company, with a capital of £100,000 (afterwards increased) in £50 shares. The engineer of the company was Telford, and their operations were carried on by means of reservoirs at Dalmar-nock, from which mains passed through the city. In 1808 the Cranstonhill Waterworks Company was formed, with a capital of £30,000 in £50 shares, and borrowing powers to the extent of £10,000. The reservoirs were at Cranstonhill, and the supplies in both cases were drawn from the as yet unpolluted Clyde. In 1806 the former company had over 17 miles, and the latter company about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of mains in the city, and in the following year there was a sufficient supply to permit of watering the streets with water carts, all former efforts in the direction of keeping down the dust having been limited to men with watering cans. These companies, after competing with one another for a time, at length amalgamated, and by extending their works to meet the increasing demand, continued to supply the whole of the water used till 1846, when the Gorbals Waterworks Company, formed under an Act passed in 1845, brought in an additional gravitation supply from the hills, 7 miles to the S, where there is a contributing area of about 2800 acres and a storage capacity of 150,000,000 cubic feet; the water is filtered and delivered at Gorbals with a pressure of about 200 feet, and the average daily supply for 1895-96 was 4,640,499 gallons. The quality of the water supplied by the old companies was rapidly becoming bad from the increasing impurity of the Clyde, and as the works were also inadequate to supply the higher parts of the city, it again became necessary in 1853 to introduce a further supply, and in that year the Glasgow Waterworks Company applied to parliament for a bill for the introduction of water by gravitation from Loch Lubnaig. This was successfully opposed by the town council, who, in 1854, introduced a bill asking for power to acquire the works of the Glasgow and Gorbals companies, and to bring in a fresh supply from Loch Katrine. It was defeated, but having been re-introduced the following year was then successful, and though the works were immediately begun, the long distance from Loch Katrine to Glasgow (34 miles) prevented their completion till 1859, when on 14 Oct. the new water supply was inaugurated by the Queen, who opened the sluice admitting the water to the tunnel at the loch. The water supply is drawn from a water surface of about 4000 acres, with a drainage area of about 45,800 acres.

The commencing tunnel at the loch is 8 feet beneath the surface, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Stronachlachar. It has a diameter of 8 feet, and has to Loch Chon a length of 6975 feet. From this the water is carried by a series of works—comprising numerous aqueducts, some of them from 60 to 80 feet high; 69 tunnels, aggregately 13 miles long; and lines of well-protected iron pipes, 4 feet in diameter, and also extending over a distance of 13 miles—past Loch Ard, and across the valley of the Endrick to a collecting reservoir at Mugdock, in the vicinity of Strathblane. This reservoir lies 317 feet above the level of the sea, and originally occupied 70 acres, with storage accommodation for 500,000,000 gallons of water, but has since been greatly enlarged and improved so as to be capable of receiving and emitting 50,000,000 gallons a day, which is the maximum amount of supply from Loch Katrine, Loch Venachar, and Loch Drunkie. From Mugdock originally two lines of pipe, and since 1872-73 four, 3 feet in diameter, and about 8 miles long in each case, bring the water to the city, where it is distributed to the various districts, to the suburbs, and to other places in the vicinity, including Rutherglen and Renfrew, through a length of mains which in the city alone is over 120 miles. In order to meet the constantly increasing demand of the city and district, the Water Commissioners in 1882 obtained an Act for the construction of an additional service reservoir at Craigmaddie to the E of Mugdock, and in 1885 another Act to increase the capacity of Loch Katrine and form a connection with Loch Arklet, and an additional aqueduct $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles long between Loch Katrine and the new reservoir. The reservoir at Craigmaddie was completed and water turned on in June 1896. It is the same height above sea-level as Mugdock, has a water-surface of $86\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and contains 700,000,000 gallons. One main from the reservoir to the city is already completed, and another is still in progress. The works at the source of supply involved—(1) the raising of the surface of Loch Katrine 5 feet above the present top level, giving a command of 12 feet of water of this loch; and (2) the raising of Loch Arklet 25 feet, and the formation of a tunnel to Loch Katrine, so as to direct thither the flow of surplus water which formerly went to Loch Lomond. Now that these works are completed the two lochs have storage accommodation for 15,000,000,000 gallons, the available supply is at the rate of 75,000,000 gallons a day, and Loch Katrine contains 140 days' supply, and Loch Arklet 175; while, should it be in the future necessary to further increase the amount available to 100,000,000 gallons a day, an additional supply will be obtained from the northerly branch of the river Teith. The new connecting aqueduct follows the same route as the original one, but it is considerably larger. The new main pipes from the service reservoirs approach the city by the north-east district. The average daily amount sent in from Loch Katrine in 1895-96 was 43,923,786 gallons. The water is the purest in the kingdom, containing only .25 gr. of impurities per gallon. Some of the manufacturers who formerly got water from the Clyde above Albert Bridge, having had their supply taken away by the removal of the weir that formerly crossed the river there, the Corporation erected for their service a pumping station at Harvey's Dyke, a little above the old waterworks. Over half a million gallons of other water are also pumped every day for the supply of the high portions of Springburn and Garngad Hill and of Hogganfield. The revenue for 1895-96 was £189,713, and the expenditure £147,859, exclusive of £36,027 carried to sinking fund. The rate inside the compulsory area is 6d. per £ for domestic purposes and 1d. for public purposes, and outside the compulsory area 10d. per £.

Hydraulic Power Supply Works were completed and opened 30 May 1895, by which water at high pressure is supplied to the business parts of the city for working hydraulic machinery and lifts. The water is obtained from the Clyde by pumping.

Police.—Till the commencement of the present century Glasgow was protected by the 'watch and ward system,'

conducted by a force of thirty or more householders patrolling the streets. In 1644 the council appointed 'ane wachte to be keptit nightlie heireffir' from six o'clock at night till five in the morning. This does not seem to have been working satisfactorily, for in 1659 the order was repeated, and proclaimed by tuck of drum, with the addition that the watch was 'to be sett ilk nicht, be the baillies in dew time,' and that a penalty was to be exacted from those who neglected to take their turn. This lasted till about 1778, when a superintendent, with a small force of men, was appointed; but this method seems to have again failed, as there was no power of assessing for its support, and a return was made to the old system. In 1788 there was also a small force under a superintendent, but they appear to have been merely to assist the watch kept by the citizens. In 1789 a bill was introduced into Parliament, in which it was proposed to extend the royalty, and to impose an assessment for police purposes, but it was strongly opposed, and was finally thrown out; and in 1790 the city was divided into four districts, and all male citizens between eighteen and sixty whose rents were over £3 took turns of guard duty, 36 being on patrol every night. By 1800, however, the step could no longer be delayed, and in that year an act was passed authorising the organisation of a police force. New lamps were then erected; sentry boxes were put up for the watchmen; a cleansing department was organised to replace the 3 men who had hitherto been employed in that service; and a force consisting of a superintendent, a clerk, a treasurer, 3 sergeants, 9 officers, and 68 watchmen, was put in working order. The original assessment was 4d. per £ on rents between £4 and £6; 6d. between £6 and £10; 9d. between £10 and £15; and 1s. on rents of £15 or upwards. The expenditure the first year was about £5400. By 1820 the expenditure had increased to nearly £12,000, and there were then 20 officers, 100 watchmen, and 16 scavengers. In 1842 proposals were made to annex the burghs of Gorbals, Anderston, and Calton, the lands of Milton and the village of Port Dundas, to Glasgow for police purposes; but the scheme met with the most violent opposition. In 1845, on another quarrel of the same sort arising, it was intimated in parliament that unless Glasgow was prepared to put its police force into proper order, the government would have to take the matter in hand, and this led to the police bill of 1846, which, though amended from time to time, formed the basis of all police legislation prior to the great act of 1890, and the further amending act of 1892. In 1870 the available force consisted of 1 chief constable, 7 superintendents—one for each of the seven divisions then existing—namely, the A or Central, the B or Western, the C or Eastern, the D or Southern, the E or Northern, the F or St Rollox, and the 'Anchor' or marine division—and 825 subordinate officers and men; while there were in 1896 a chief constable, 10 superintendents—two additional for the divisions (G Maryhill and H Queen's Park) added on the enlargement of the municipality in 1891—and 1293 subordinate officers and men. In 1895-96, for the year ending 15 May, the ordinary income of the police department was, for police purposes (including lighting and cleansing), £403,978; for statute labour, including revenue under Roads and Bridges Act (1878), County Road Debt, and Glasgow Bridges Act (1886), £116,134; for the sanitary department £83,615; and for sewage purification, £19,078—a total of £622,806. The expenditure was respectively for the same departments £391,973, £119,751, £79,101, and £18,282, a total of £609,108. The assets in the same year were £1,968,317, and the debts £1,942,952, against which the various sinking funds amounted to £669,632.

The fire brigade now forms an important and valuable part of the police system. The first fire engine was acquired by the city in 1657, being one of the results of the fire experience of 1652, and it was constructed on the model of the Edinburgh one of that date. In 1725 a new one was purchased in London for £50. The

appliances thus provided look puny when compared with the apparatus of the present day, but the fire brigade itself is of still later growth. In 1818 there were 48 men and 6 fire engines, and in 1870 the force consisted of 70 men, of whom 30 were stationed at the central brigade station, and the others distributed at the district stations. There are now a firemaster, three superintendents, and upwards of 100 men, with 10 steamers, and 40,000 feet of hose. The average yearly number of fires is nearly 600, of which about two-thirds are attended by the engines.

Connected with the police department there are also a medical officer of public health, 3 city analysts, and 9 district surgeons; a master of works, a sanitary inspector and inspector of common lodging-houses, an inspector of cleansing, and an inspector of lighting.

Lighting.—Glasgow, like all other places, was formerly dependent on the moon for its night light, and when that was wanting those of the inhabitants who were abroad at night had to grope their way as best they could, or provide hand-lights for themselves. During the meeting of the General Assembly in 1638 orders were given for the inhabitants to hang out lights, but this was a mere temporary matter, and though there was a feeble attempt in 1718 to make darkness visible by means of conical lamps with tallow candles in them, it was not till 1780 that public lamps were fairly introduced. In that year the magistrates and council ordered nine lamps to be placed on the S side of the Trongate, from the Tron Steeple to Stockwell Street, and expressed their willingness to extend the line to the W on condition that the proprietors there laid down a foot pavement. Lighting with gas commenced in the streets in 1818, and now the number of lamps in streets and courts is nearly 14,000, in common stairs about 30,000, and lit by the Clyde Trust about 600, or nearly 45,000 lights every night altogether.

In pursuance of an Act of Parliament obtained in 1817, the Glasgow Gas Light Company was formed in 1818, with an authorised capital of £40,000 and a subscribed capital of £30,000, and in 1843 another was started called the Glasgow City and Suburban Gas Light Company, the former having works at Tradeston, Townhead, and Partick, and the latter works at Dalmarnock. These companies supplied gas for the whole district till 1869, by which time, however, they had been experiencing the greatest difficulty in meeting the ever-increasing consumption. In that year they both found it necessary to apply to parliament for powers to increase their capital and extend their works, and the corporation then stepped in and obtained an Act empowering them to acquire all the old works, of which they got possession in the following year, and another Act has since, in 1871, still further enlarged their powers. The capital of the two companies jointly was, at the date of transference, £415,000; and the annuity fixed to be paid on it was 9 per cent. on £300,000 and 6½ per cent. on £115,000. Prior to 1872 the council had so improved and extended the works at Tradeston, Dalmarnock, Townhead, and Partick (the last two of which have, however, since been abandoned) as to make them capable of turning out 9,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours, and in 1872-74 new works were erected on a large site that had been purchased for the purpose at Dawsholm near Maryhill, while on the extension of the municipal boundary the corporation acquired the undertakings of the Partick Hillhead and Maryhill, the Old Kilpatrick, and the Pollokshaws gas light companies at a cost respectively of £107,532 (£20,841 for meters, etc.), £6852, and £6063 (£2421 for meters, etc.). The Partick, Hillhead, and Maryhill works (Temple Works), which were separated from the Dawsholm works by the canal, were connected with them by a tunnel, and at them there was also erected in 1893 a very large new gasometer. The gas is conveyed to the city in a main 4 feet in diameter. The gas revenue in 1895-96 was £605,794, the expenditure £539,134, while the sinking fund amounted to £313,827. In 1830 the quantity of gas manufactured was 100,068,200 cubic feet, while in 1896

there were 4,259,169,000 cubic feet made and accounted for, besides over 10 per cent. of loss through leakage of pipes, etc. The corporation in 1891, under the Electric Lighting Act of 1882, procured a provisional order for lighting the central area of the city from Glasgow Cross to Charing Cross, and from the Broomielaw to Sauchiehall Street, by electricity. The generating stations are in Waterloo Street and in John Street. The current is low tension, and the conductors are strips of rolled copper one inch broad and a quarter of an inch thick. The street lamps are placed on iron pillars 18 feet high and 160 feet apart. The light was first used in February 1893, and by 1896 the gross revenue of the department amounted to £25,862, and the working expenses to £11,590. After allowing for interest, sinking fund, and depreciation, the net profit earned was £2280—the price charged for current being 6d. per Board of Trade unit. A reduction to 4d. to all consumers using upwards of a certain amount was consequently agreed on.

Paving.—Under the department of statute labour the Corporation attend to the paving of the streets, etc. The original condition of the thoroughfares must have been very poor, but the authorities were at a very early date alive to the necessity of something being done for their improvement, for in 1577 a 'calsaye maker' was appointed for two years, and as no one in the place had sufficient skill a man to fill the post was brought from Dundee. In 1662 the street from the West Port to St Enoch's Square was causewayed, and from that time operations went on slowly. In 1728 a contract was entered into by which the magistrates were to get the causeways of the whole of the public streets, lanes, etc., for fifteen years at the rate of £66 per annum, which shows that there could not have been much causeway to uphold. Now the carriage ways of all the principal streets are paved with granite, greenstone, or wood cubes. The sum expended for paving during the period from 16 Sept. 1884 to 31 May 1896 was £146,118. The first footpath was laid in 1777 on the E side of Candleriggs, between Trongate and Bell Street, while now there are footpaths all over the city and suburbs, and even extending some distance into the country round, most of them well laid with stone or with some variety of the many artificial pavements now so widely employed, while on the outskirts such paths are laid with firm gravel.

Sewage.—Under the health department are hospitals, sewage, and cleansing. The various hospitals have been already noticed. Up till 1790 the Glasgowwegians managed to exist and defy disease, despite of their having no proper drainage; but in that year the first sewers were formed, and within the following 25 years they were laid down in some 45 of the streets, and now there is a thorough sewer system over the whole of the city and suburbs, though in this department much remains to be done to abate the nuisance caused by the condition of the Clyde and Kelvin. The enormous amount of drainage throughout the city, including the issue of poisonous and putrid matter from public works, and the pouring of the whole of this volume into the harbour, rendered sluggish by the depth of the water and the slow flow of the tide, used to render the river for miles downward from Albert Bridge but little better than one vast open common sewer. The Kelvin is in the same condition, though the construction of a cross intercepting sewer on the east side in 1880-83 somewhat improved its condition. The nuisance from the open river sewer has occasioned much discussion as to the devising of some grand scheme for the conveyance of the sewage to a point near the head of the frith, and the nuisance created by the sluggish flow and the oxidation of the contents of the sewers beneath the streets has also given rise to arguments as to methods of flushing and ventilation. In 1892-93 the corporation began at last to try practically to grapple with the difficulty, and erected on a site of over 6 acres, on both sides of Swanston Street, in the bend on the N side of the Clyde between Dalmarnock and Rutherglen bridges, experimental works for dealing with the sewage of part of the

city by means of chemical precipitation and filtration. The sewage area dealt with is to the N of the Clyde and E of Mitchell Street. A main sewer 7 feet in diameter empties the sewage into a deep catch pit (in the precipitation works on the E side of Swanston Street), whence it is pumped by steam to a higher level and chemicals (lime, sulphate of alumina, etc.) added. It then passes into wide open channels communicating by sluices with rows of precipitation tanks, each 50 feet long, 45 wide, and 6 deep. Here in 20 minutes perfect precipitation is obtained, and the effluent is run off by float valves into rows of aerating tanks corresponding in number and size with the precipitating tanks. From these it passes by a central channel and siphon pipe under the street to the filtration portion of the works (which consists of 96 tanks, each 36 feet square and 4 feet deep), out of which it flows into the river clear and odourless. The sludge in each precipitation tank settles into one corner, from which it falls into an underground channel, which conveys it to sludge tanks, from which the matter is taken and pressed by hydraulic machinery into cakes, which are sold as manure. Should this method prove successful for the whole sewage of the city will be treated at four such stations.

Cleansing.—The street sweeping is chiefly done during the night by means of horse-drawn revolving-brush machines, and sweepings and other refuse are collected in the way customary in all large towns, by means of morning dust-carts. By these the whole rubbish collected is carried to one of the refuse despatch works, of which there are three in different parts of the city. Here the refuse is shot from the carts on to a revolving screen, from which the finer materials pass into a mixer, where, along with other manurial matter, it is formed into a sort of compost, which is thrown into railway waggons and despatched to the country for agricultural purposes. By an ingenious catching arrangement the cinders are taken out and used up in the furnaces of each establishment. The rougher rubbish falls on to an endless web of iron plates and chains, which travels along at the rate of about 36 feet a minute, and whence meat tins, old iron, &c., are picked off as they pass along. The tins are treated in a special furnace for the recovery of the solder. Utterly worthless matter is destroyed in cremating furnaces. The surplus manure and macadamised road scrapings are sent to the corporation estates of Fulwood Moss and Ryding. The former is separately noticed. The latter, near Coatbridge, extends to 565 acres, and was acquired in 1891. The crops produced at both farms do fairly well, and yield a return of about 4 per cent.

Public Baths, Wash Houses, etc.—Under the police commissioners there are public baths with swimming ponds, public wash-houses, etc., at Greenhead (1878), North Woodside (1882), Cranstonhill (1883), Townhead (1884), and Gorbals (1885). At the latter is a Kosher or Jewish bath.

The corporation in 1883, under a Loans Act of that year, had the borrowing powers under various acts consolidated and the loans converted into stock. Apart from the amount available for police general purposes under the City of Glasgow Act of 1891, the total borrowing powers at 31st May 1896 was £7,642,874, of which £1,013,826 remained unexhausted, while the amount of 3½ per cent. stock redeemable in 1914 was £1,250,000, of 3½ irredeemable stock £1,170,000, of 3¼ per cent. stock redeemable in 1907 £1,100,000, and of 3 per cent. stock redeemable in 1921 £194,820. In 1893 the city unsuccessfully tried to get Parliament to municipalize the telephone system, and in 1896 a proposal was brought forward to institute a fire insurance fund for all rents under £10. The members of the corporation also manage, in whole or in part, the following charitable funds:—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Maclean's Trust, founded in 1859 for the education of poor and deserving boys in Scotland of the name of Maclean; income, £702; capital, £24,677. William Lamb's bequest, founded in 1869, the proceeds to be divided among the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, the Blind Asylum, the Deaf

and Dumb Institution, and the deserving poor; income, £814; capital, £13,099. One-fifth of the free rent of the island of Shuna, bequeathed in 1829 by James Yates to the magistrates of Glasgow for aiding in the erection or improvement of any public building, or for any other useful or charitable purpose. The whole rental is about £150, and the remaining four-fifths are disposed of in the proportion of one-fifth to Anderson's College, one-fifth to the Royal Infirmary, and two-fifths to increase the salaries attached to the University chairs of natural philosophy, moral philosophy, botany, and mathematics. St Nicholas' Hospital (already mentioned); 17 pensioners at £3 each; capital, £962. Robert Buchanan's mortification, founded in 1873, for the aid of poor but respectable males or females, not being paupers, natives of Scotland, of Scottish extraction, resident in Glasgow for at least five years continuously before the date of their application, and 60 years of age complete; income, £276; capital, £5031. James Coulter's mortification, founded in 1787, for worthy and deserving persons in indigent or narrow circumstances—preference being given to relatives, however remote, of the name of Coulter or Peadie; income, £55; capital, £1211. The bequest of Admiral Archibald Duff of Drummair and Hopeman, dating from 1858, for the support in all time coming of protestant scripture readers of the Church of Scotland; income, £40; capital, £1068. The bequest of Mrs Gibson, niece of the Rev Hugh Blair, made in 1828, the interest of the capital sum to be paid annually to some popular minister of the Church of Scotland for preaching on a Sunday in March a sermon against cruelty to animals; income, £5; capital, £134. Robert Govan's mortification, founded in 1698, for the relief of honest poor burghesses and their relicts, half of merchant rank and half of trades rank; income, £6; capital, £162. John Gray of Scotstoun's mortification, half to the Royal Infirmary and half to the Glasgow Aged Women's Society; income, £50; capital, £1000; and William Mitchell's mortification, founded in 1729, for four old burghesses, two widows and two unmarried daughters, of merchant rank, and three old burghesses, three widows and one unmarried daughter, of trades rank; income, £125; capital, £2500.

Property.—The rental of the city in 1712 was £7840; in 1803, £81,484; in 1806, £152,738; in 1816, £240,232; in 1856, £1,362,168; in 1860, £1,573,165; in 1865, £1,778,728; in 1870, £2,055,388; in 1875, £2,740,032; in 1880, £3,432,112; in 1885, £3,406,372; in 1890, £3,404,403; in 1891, £3,455,510; and in 1892, £3,438,747. All these are for the unextended city, but had allowance been made in 1892 for the extended area, the total would have been about £4,046,726. The total rental for 1896 as compared with this was £4,283,926. The number of dwelling-houses in 1896 was 147,883, with a rental of £1,975,665; of shops, warehouses, etc., 29,491—rental, £1,945,732. The rise between 1803 and 1806 is very noteworthy, being, as will be seen, nearly double in the three years. Previous to 1712 there was no authoritative rental, but in that year the magistrates and council had a sworn valuation made, by command of the Commissioners of the Convention of Royal Burghs, so that the cess might be properly stented. The rise since the close of the 18th century has been very marvellous, as has also the increase in the value of property. In 1776 the property of Stobcross was sold at the rate of £50 per acre; some of it has since been sold at 35s. per square yard. When Ingram Street, Virginia Street, Buchanan Street, Jamaica Street, St Enoch's Square, and Argyle Street were laid out, the ground was sold for from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per square yard. Some sites in Argyle Street have been purchased at £50, £80, and £100 per square yard.

Population, etc.—The population of the city was in 1300, about 1500; in 1450, about 2000; in 1600, about 7000; in 1660, 14,678; in 1708, 12,766; in 1757, 23,546; in 1791, 66,578; in 1801, 77,385; in 1811, 100,749; in 1821, 147,043; in 1831, 202,426; in 1841, 255,650; in 1851, 329,096; in 1861, 395,503; in 1871, 477,732; in 1881, 511,415; and in 1891, 565,839. This last was the population of both the municipal and parliamentary

burgh in that year at the time of the census, but by the action of the Extension of Boundaries Act a population of 92,359 was added to that given, so that the population within the municipal area became 658,198, as against 577,419 within the same area in 1881; while to the end of 1895 the number was estimated at 695,000. If the population of the burghs of Govan, Kinning Park, Partick, and of Govan parish landward (all of which naturally belong to Glasgow) were added, the total for 1891 would be nearly 780,000. Of the population of 658,198 in the extended area in 1891, 320,081 were males and 338,117 females; while 53 persons spoke Gaelic only, and 17,925 both Gaelic and English. Of the males, 112,723 were under 15 years of age, 145,529 between 15 and 20, 107,632 between 20 and 40, 52,539 between 40 and 60, and 14,381 over 60; of the females, 112,634 were under 15, 147,281 between 15 and 20, 111,434 between 20 and 40, 58,113 between 40 and 60, and 21,289 over 60. Of the 207,358 males over 15 years of age, 95,137 were bachelors, 102,061 husbands, and 10,160 widowers; and of the 225,483 females over 15, 92,433 were spinsters, 104,962 wives, and 28,088 widows; while of the whole population, 561,074 had been born in Scotland—349,597 of them being natives of the city itself—and 66,071 in Ireland, the latter number being the smallest proportionally since 1851, when the maximum (18 per cent.) was recorded. Of the total population, 83,472 were under 5 years of age and 141,885 between 5 and 15, and of the latter number 104,910 were at school. There were in 1891 within the enlarged municipal boundary 144,634 separate families, 134,753 houses inhabited, 6472 uninhabited, and 1089 being built; and the number of rooms with one or more windows was 348,890. Of the 126,262 separate families residing in 1891 within the parliamentary burgh (for which alone detailed statistics are available), 2385 lived in houses of 7 or more rooms with windows, 1412 in houses of 6 rooms with windows, 1953 in houses of 5 rooms with windows, 6094 in houses of 4 rooms with windows, 18,295 in houses of three rooms with windows, 53,988 (262,427 persons) in houses of 2 rooms with windows, 42,134 (123,643 persons) in houses of 1 room with windows, and one family of 2 persons in a house of one room without a window, while in what was suburban Glasgow at the same date, out of 18,212 separate families, 5520 (27,238 persons) lived in houses of 2 rooms with windows, 2418 (7358 persons) in houses of one room with windows, and one family of one person in a house of 1 room without a window. In other words, over 76 per cent. of the families, and over 68 per cent. of the population of the parliamentary burgh lived in houses of 1 or 2 rooms, and this constitutes one of the most serious features in dealing with the sanitary and social condition of the citizens, though since 1871 there has been a great improvement, inasmuch as the number of houses of one apartment has greatly decreased, and of those of 2 and 3 apartments greatly increased. Leaving 'Institutions' and 'Shipping' out of account, over 26 per cent. of the houses were of 1 room, and contained 18 per cent. of the population; while over 45 per cent. were of 2 rooms, containing over 47 per cent. of the population. The average number of rooms per house in 1891 was 2.33 (2.32 in 1881), and each house contained 4.727 people or 2.033 persons to each room (2.040 in 1881); while the average house rent was slightly over £10, 12s. 'The secret of the health of Glasgow,' says Dr Russell, 'lies within the one and two room houses,' and he points out that over 81 per cent. of the deaths from zymotic diseases and of children, and nearly 74 per cent. of the total deaths occur in such dwellings. Under the Police Act 'houses of not more than three rooms, and not exceeding an aggregate capacity of 2000 cubic feet, exclusive of lobbies and recesses,' must not have more than 5 adult inmates, or children and adults to make up that number, 2 children under 10 being reckoned as equal to one adult; and of these dwellings—which, marked by tin-plate tickets affixed to the door, are known as 'ticketed houses'—there are in Greater Glasgow some 24,000, with accommodation for over 81,000

inmates. They are always full, and were it not for the rigid system of night inspection they would be constantly overcrowded. The system has led to a great diminution in the number of cases of typhus fever. The average death rate in 1892 was 22.8 for the extended municipality, and 23.6 for the parliamentary burgh. Of the average yearly number of deaths, nearly half are cases where the age was five years or under; about $\frac{1}{3}$ between five and twenty; about $\frac{1}{3}$ between twenty and sixty; and about $\frac{1}{6}$ upwards of sixty. More than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the average number of deaths is due to consumption and acute diseases of the lungs; about $\frac{1}{3}$ to nervous diseases of children; about $\frac{1}{4}$ to scarlet-fever, and other diseases that mainly affect children; and more than $\frac{1}{4}$ to various other diseases; while about 1 death in every forty is due to accident, or some other form of violence. The average yearly number of marriages for the last ten years is about 4800. The average rainfall is about 40 inches, but in many years rain falls to a greater or less degree on 200 days in the year. The average mean temperature is about 48°.

Parliamentary Representation.—The first mention of Glasgow as being represented in the Scottish Parliament is in 1546, and from that time to the Union it fifty-four times sent a representative to the various parliaments held down to 1703, the member, on many occasions, being the provost. After the Union, for a period of 125 years, it had only a fourth part of a member, as the representative was returned by Rutherglen, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Glasgow conjointly. This came, however, to an end in 1832, when the Reform Bill provided that there were to be two members returned entirely by the electors in the city within the parliamentary boundary, which was then enlarged; and by the Reform Act of 1868 the number of members was further increased to three. By the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 the city was divided into seven parliamentary districts each returning one member, and these with the numbers of the electors in 1896 were:—Bridgeton, 10,652; Camlachie, 10,191; St Rollox, 14,944; Central, 14,990; Colledge, 15,137; Tradeston, 10,128; Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, 10,221. Of the total electorate 1811 were qualified as owners, 77,603 as tenants or occupiers, and 3641 as lodgers. The municipal electors in 1896 numbered 122,678, of whom 20,437 were females, and the school-board electors in 1894 was 145,193.

Royal Visits, etc.—The first royal visit to Glasgow after the overthrow of the kingdom of Strathclyde seems to have been in 1136, when King David was present at the consecration of the original Cathedral, and from that time there are no indications of a visit again till 1510, when James IV. visited the place in high state. The next royal visit was the historical one paid by Queen Mary to Darnley when he was lying ill in Glasgow in 1567. James VI. seems to have been in Glasgow in 1601 and again in 1617, but details of his visits do not seem to have been preserved. In 1681 the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., paid a visit of two days, during which the council spent a sum equal to £333, 17s. 10d. in his entertainment, including the cost of the gold box in which his Burgess ticket was presented; and from that time none of the sovereigns seem to have honoured the city with their presence till 1849, when the Queen, on 14 Aug., landed at the foot of West Street and drove through the principal streets, being everywhere welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm. She came again in 1888, as already noticed, to visit the International Exhibition, and a second time received a most cordial reception. In 1866 the Duke of Edinburgh, as representing the Queen, came to unveil the statue of the Prince Consort in George Square; in 1868 the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the city to lay the foundation stone of the new University Buildings; they came again in 1876, when the Prince laid the foundation stone of the new Post Office; and in 1888, when the Prince opened the Exhibition; while finally, in 1882, the Duke and Duchess of Albany paid it a visit for the purpose of opening the Exhibition of the branch of the Royal School of Art-needlework in Glasgow.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met in Glasgow in 1610, and again in 1638; and the Free Church Assembly met here in Oct. 1843, and again in 1878. The British Association has met at Glasgow three times—in 1840, in 1855, and in 1876. The Social Science Congress met in Glasgow in 1860, and again in 1874; and the British Medical, the Archæological, and the Libraries Associations in 1888.

The distinguished natives of Glasgow have been so numerous that a considerable space would be occupied by a mere list of them. The city has given the title of Earl in the Scottish peerage since 1703 to the noble family of Boyle. From 1699 till 1703 the title was Baron Boyle of Kelburn, Stewartoun, Cumbræes, Finnick, Largs, and Dalry; from 1703 Viscount Kelburne and Earl of Glasgow, in the peerage of Scotland; and from 1815 Baron Boyle of Hawkhead, in the peerage of England. His lordship's seat is at Kelburne, Fairlie. Connected with Glasgow are also the titles of Lord Clyde (better known perhaps as Sir Colin Campbell) and Lord Kelvin (so well known to science as Sir William Thomson; created, 1892), whose jubilee as a professor in the University was celebrated in June 1896.

See also, among various authorities, John M'Ure's *View of the City of Glasgow* (1736, new ed. 1830); Andrew Brown's *History of Glasgow* (2 vols., 1795-97); Denholm's *History of the City of Glasgow* (1804); James Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow* (1816); Ewing's *History of the Merchants' House, 1605-1816* (1817); Duncan's *Literary History of Glasgow* (Maitland Club 1831, new edition, 1886); M'Lellan's *Cathedral Church of Glasgow* (1833); Buchanan's *Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow, 1588-1750* (1835, new ed. 1868); *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis* (Maitland Club, 1843); *Liber Collegii Nostræ*

Domini (Maitland Club, 1846); Pagan's *Sketch of the History of Glasgow* (1847); Spalding's *Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland* (Spalding Club, 1850); Marwick's *Extracts from the Burgh Records of Glasgow* (Burgh Records Society); *Glasgow Past and Present* (1851-56, new edition, in 3 vols. 1884); *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis* (Maitland Club, 1854); John Strang's *Glasgow and its Clubs* (1856); W. West Watson's *Reports on the Vital, Social, and Economical Statistics of Glasgow* (1863-81); Reid's—'Senex'—*Old Glasgow and its Environs* (1864); Peter Mackenzie's *Reminiscences of Glasgow and the West of Scotland* (1865-66); Burnet's *History of the Glasgow Water Supply* (1869); Deas' *The River Clyde* (1873, enlarged 1876); *Rental Book of the Diocese of Glasgow* (Grampian Club, 1875); Andrew Macgeorge's *Old Glasgow, the Place and the People* (1880); Hill's *Hospital and School in Glasgow, founded by George and Thomas Hutcheson* (1881); Deas' *The River Clyde* (1881); MacGregor's *History of Glasgow* (1881); Stewart's *Curiosities of Glasgow Citizenship* (1881); Wallace's *Popular Sketch of the History of Glasgow* (1882), and his *Popular Traditions of Glasgow* (1889); *Biographical Sketches of the Lord Provosts* (1883); Gale's *Loch Katrine Waterworks* (1883); Fairbairn's *Relics of Ancient Architecture* (1885); Mason's *Public and Private Libraries of Glasgow* (1885); Nicol's *Vital, Social, and Economic Statistics of Glasgow* (1881-91); Dr Russell's *Life in One Room* (1888); his *Ticketed Houses* (1889); and his *Old Glasgow and Greater Glasgow* (1891); Young's *The Municipal Buildings* (1890); Somerville's *George Square* (1891); *The University of Glasgow, Old and New* (1891); and an excellent article on the sanitary condition of the city in the *Transactions of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography* (1892).

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Glasgow District Subway, an underground circular railway completed in 1896. It consists of two separate parallel tunnels, each with its line of rails, so that the traffic can be conducted in opposite directions without risk of collision. The tunnels in Buchanan Street and under the river are iron tubes formed of uniform sections, three-quarters of an inch thick. On the north side of the river they are in rock, and on the south side they are formed by cut and cover. The district traversed lies on both sides of the river W of St Enoch Square. Leaving the station here and going northwards the tunnels at Argyle Street pass 6 feet beneath the underground Central Railway. Proceeding by way of Buchanan Street they turn NW under Cowcaddens Street, New City Road, and Great Western Road. Crossing the Kelvin, and traversing Hillhead westward by way of Glasgow Street, they turn southwards under Byars Road, run a short way west by Dumbarton Road, then southwards again to the Clyde, crossing the river somewhat diagonally at Govan Wharf. After traversing the Govan district in a south-easterly direction they run due east by Scotland Street, after which they turn to the north-east, crossing under Eglinton Street, then running straight north to the Clyde again, under which they cross to the starting point by way of Dixon Street. The total distance traversed is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and there are numerous stations on the route—namely, St Enoch Square, Buchanan Street (at Athenæum), New City Road (at Cowcaddens end), St George's Cross, Kelvin Bridge, Hillhead (at the middle of Byars Road), Partick East, Partick West, Govan, Copeland Road, Cessnock, Kinning Park, Shields Road, West Street, and Bridge Street. The line is worked by cable haulage, the *locus* of the motive power being at Kinning Park, and the two 'endless' steel ropes being worked by a pair of 1400 horse-power engines. The trains consist of two cars designed to accommodate 40 persons each. The entrances to the stations at the greater depths are supplied with hoists for the convenience of passengers, and as there is no consumption of fuel in the tunnels, the frequent and speedy running of the trains is expected to create a clear current of pure air through their whole length. The fare is to be a penny for any distance on the line, whether long or short. While altogether there were no very serious difficulties, in the ordinary sense of the term, to contend with, there was trouble in almost every section of the work, caused by intersecting sewers and gas and water pipes. The excavations, too, had to be carried on with great care, air compressors having to be employed to keep down the water. Owing to its peculiarity of construction the Glasgow Subway is a work of some engineering importance.

Glasgow and South-Western Railway, a railway in Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, Wigtownshire, and Kirkcudbrightshire. The system is an amalgamation of various lines constructed at various times, and as it now embraces the first railway made in Scotland under an Act of Parliament, the line may claim to be the oldest railway enterprise in the country. This line, connecting the Duke of Portland's coal-fields near Kilmarnock with the port of Troon, was authorised by an Act passed in 1803, with a share capital of £55,000 and loans of £10,500, and was long worked by horse haulage, while a passenger car conveyed the inhabitants of the inland weaving town to the 'saut watter,' this being at one time a favourite trip from Kilmarnock. Aiton, in his survey of the agriculture of Ayrshire, speaks of this railway as 'of magnitude unequalled in Scotland,' it being in course of formation when he wrote. The total length of this early railway was about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or, with branches subsequently made, 12 miles 1 furlong. The construction of this line was of cast-iron rails resting on stone blocks, a method of laying the line which subsisted down to and after the making of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, but was discarded in favour of wooden sleepers laid under both rails, and steadied by 'ballast.'

As early as 1835 the scheme of connecting Glasgow with Carlisle through Nithsdale was advocated in the

Ayr Advertiser and the *Dumfries Courier*, and some years previously there had been proposals made for a railway between Glasgow and Paisley. The first proposal in the latter direction was to convert the Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone Canal into a railway, and what was proposed in 1830 was not sanctioned for fifty years thereafter, and was only carried into effect in 1883-85. In April 1836 a meeting was held in Glasgow to promote the construction of the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway, a line which, it may be remarked, only came within 5 miles of Kilmarnock, although bearing that name in its title, the prospectus stating that 'the high ridge which lies to the S of Glasgow' rendered a more direct line impossible. Thirty years later, however, when the art of making and working railways had advanced, a direct line to Kilmarnock was constructed, being the joint property of the Glasgow and South-Western and the Caledonian Companies.

The first act for the construction of part of the system, eventually combined under the general title of Glasgow and South-Western, received the royal assent on 15 July 1837, the capital being fixed at £625,000, with borrowing powers £208,300. The first section of the line, that between Ayr and Irvine, was opened on 5 Aug. 1837, and on 11 Aug. 1840 the line was opened through between Glasgow and Ayr, amidst great rejoicing. In 1844—the intervening period being occupied by the directors in consolidating the line, constructing branches to Irvine, Ardrossan, etc., acquiring and strengthening the Kilmarnock and Troon line, and other works—a movement was made towards the construction of the Dumfries and Carlisle connection. Although promoted as a separate undertaking, the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle was supported by the Ayrshire company and its board, and in 1850 the lines were amalgamated. The Act was obtained, after much opposition, in 1846; and on 16 July 1847 the foundation-stone of the bridge over the Nith at Martinton was made the occasion of a great public demonstration at Dumfries. The line was opened on 28 Oct. 1850, when the two systems became one, the first meeting as the 'Glasgow and South-Western railway' being held in March, 1851.

By a series of constructions and amalgamations, the system at the end of Jan. 1896 consisted of 355 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles wholly the property of the company, 121 partly owned (the Kilmarnock joint line, etc.), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ leased or rented, and 16 worked by the company. Of the lines maintained by the company there were 287 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of double and 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ of single line. At the same date the authorised capital of the company was £12,411,710 in stock and shares, and £3,509,800 in loans, and a total of £14,707,504, 14s. 11d. was given as the capital sum expended in the construction and equipment of the railway and steamboats, including subscriptions to allied or subsidiary railways. As with other companies it is difficult now to say what amount in actual cash was expended in making the line, as a certain amount of nominal stock is comprised in the above totals, including a sum of £1,163,710 added on the consolidation on an equal dividend basis of certain guaranteed stocks, and an amount of £442,250 created as 'deferred' stock, to carry certain contingent dividends that were payable to stock of equal amount, neither of those sums representing actual outlay on the line. Of the share capital, £4,927,920 stood as consolidated ordinary stock, £748,360 as 'guaranteed' stock (increased to £935,450 on equalisation as above described), and £4,681,090 as 'preference' stock at 4 per cent.

In the half-year last reported upon the company carried 252,568 first class, and 6,439,526 third class passengers, besides issuing 6391 season tickets, making a total of 6,692,094 passengers, yielding a revenue of £242,246. For parcels, horses, and mails, the company received £52,172, and the goods and live stock traffic (merchandise 661,129 tons, minerals 2,560,904 tons) yielded a revenue of £392,215. With some miscellaneous items of receipt the revenue for the half-year was £701,421. To carry this traffic the company owned 345 locomotives, 1132 passenger vehicles (including

horse-boxes, carriage trucks, post office vans, etc.), and 14,349 waggons, 8651 of the latter being mineral waggons, and 198 break-vans for goods trains. In the half-year those vehicles traversed 1,678,947 miles in the passenger, and 1,341,546 in the goods department. The gross revenue per train mile was 54'56d., and of this the passenger traffic yielded an average of 42'08d., and the goods traffic an average of 70'17d. per train mile. The affairs of the company are controlled by a board of directors, with a chairman and deputy-chairman.

As constructed up to the end of 1895, the Glasgow and South-Western railway served a district admirably described by its title, and having for its termini Glasgow, Greenock, Largs, Kirkcudbright, Whithorn, Portpatrick, and Carlisle, with a vast network of inter-communication between the various parts of the district comprised within those limits. The parent line, that from Glasgow to Ayr, passes from Glasgow through a level country sprinkled with villas, villages, towns, and manufactories. At Ibrox a short branch runs to Govan. Paisley, the first station of importance, is approached by a bridge over the White Cart, with the castellated buildings of the jail prominent in the foreground, and a glimpse is got of the venerable remains of the abbey, 'the cradle of the Empire,' for to the birth of the son of Marjory Bruce, the Queen Blearie of the ringing aisle, the present reigning house traces its right to the British throne. In 1883-85 the canal was drained, and a railway laid in its bed, as already stated. At Paisley the branch to Renfrew diverges. Before reaching Johnstone, the line to Bridge of Weir and Greenock branches off, the section to Bridge of Weir, 3½ miles, having been sanctioned in 1862, and the Greenock and Ayrshire, 15 miles, in 1865. The former was absorbed in 1865, and the latter in 1872. By the construction of this line the Glasgow and South-Western obtained an independent access to Greenock, running their passenger trains to Princes Pier, at the W end of the port, where steamers call regularly. At Johnstone a short loop-line connecting the Greenock line to the main line gives direct access to Ayrshire. From Johnstone the main line proceeds through a fine verdant district, passing Loch Semple, with a station for Lochwinnoch, and immediately entering Ayrshire, where it skirts Kilbirnie Loch, and passes through a picturesque country, with its beauties somewhat marred, however, by the mineral operations which bring the railway and the county their wealth. At Dalry there is a separation of the lines, that to the right proceeding to Kilwinning, from which a branch runs to Saltcoats (with a branch to the harbour) and Ardrossan. Extensions of the latter branch were opened to West Kilbride in 1878, to Fairlie in 1882, and to Largs, farther N on the Ayrshire coast, in 1885. A direct line from Dalry to Fairlie was at one time projected, but owing to the magnitude of the works involved, the powers to make this line were abandoned, and the circuitous route to the favourite watering-place of Largs took its place. A modified proposal, however, to construct a line from near Dalry to near West Kilbride was introduced into Parliament in 1892, but only to be rejected. Leaving out of view some mineral lines in this part of the county, we next on the main line reach the town and harbour of Irvine, from beyond which a cross line by Dreghorn connects, for the first time, the two principal parts of the system, forming a short route between Kilmarnock and Ardrossan. This line skirts the coast, affording a fine view of the lower waters of the Clyde estuary, with Holy Island and the bold hills of Arran to fill up the background, and Ailsa Craig visible in the far distance. On approaching Troon, the old line to Kilmarnock, already spoken of, is met, and a branch strikes off, or rather, the original Troon line, strengthened to suit later requirements, strikes off to the town and harbour. Approaching Ayr, the village of Prestwick is passed, the links round which have been rendered accessible by the railway, and have been adopted as a favourite golfing ground.

S of Ayr we encounter a very interesting chapter of railway history. In the great railway promotion of

nearly fifty years ago, when the through routes of the county were elaborately reported upon by the Board of Trade, and the merits of various routes were keenly canvassed, an Act was passed in 1846 for the formation of the Glasgow and Belfast Union railway. Although promoted with this comprehensive title, and originally intended as the nucleus of a short route to Ireland *via* Stranraer, the line was only 22½ miles in length, reaching to Girvan by a branch to Maybole. The capital was £440,000 in shares and loans. In 1847 an Act for the construction of the 'Ayrshire and Galloway' railway was obtained, this line reaching to Dalmellington, and being intended to inaugurate a southern route through the Glenkens into Galloway. Although last promoted the Dalmellington line was first constructed. An Act passed in 1853 authorised the formation of this line, 13 miles in length, 4 miles of this being available for the proposed line to Girvan and Maybole should the latter be proceeded with. In 1854 the Ayr and Maybole Junction was promoted, 5½ miles in length, and the two lines were opened in 1856. In 1858 the Dalmellington railway was amalgamated with the parent line. The Ayr and Maybole Company to this day preserves its autonomy, being worked by the Glasgow and South-Western railway under a perpetual lease agreed to in 1871, at an annual rent of 7 per cent. on the capital, with a lien on the revenue (see Ayr and Maybole Railway). The extension to Girvan, 12½ miles, was promoted by a company in 1856: capital £90,600, eventually (owing to the works proving more expensive than had been estimated) increased to £145,600. The line was opened in 1860, and amalgamated with the parent line in 1865, the Maybole section, as already mentioned, standing as a separate property between the two parts of the line then amalgamated; while an Act of Parliament in 1892 authorised the Glasgow and South-Western Company to acquire the GIRVAN AND PORTPATRICK RAILWAY. This acquisition, with the share the company has in the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway, gives it a terminus at Portpatrick. In 1865 powers were obtained to construct several important junctions in Ayrshire, embracing a cross line from Mauchline to Ayr—to bring Ayr into nearer connection with the S—a cross line from the Dalmellington branch to Cumnock, and a transverse railway connecting these two lines through the parishes of Ochiltree and Coynton. Those connections were opened in 1872.

Returning to Dalry, the point of divergence noticed in an earlier paragraph, we proceed to Kilmarnock, an important centre. After many negotiations and struggles, the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock joint line was sanctioned, and it is held in equal shares by the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Companies. This was a compromise, on the abandonment of the Kilmarnock direct, and comprised the Barrhead and Neilston railway, and the Crofthead and Kilmarnock, with junctions and extensions, making a through line, which was opened in 1873. The line from Dalry to Kilmarnock (still an important passenger route, although the expresses take the direct line) was opened in 1843. It was followed by the extensions to Mauchline and Auchinleck, opened in Aug. 1848, and to New Cumnock, opened in May 1850. Meantime, as part of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway, the line had been opened from Dumfries to Gretna, 24½ miles, in Aug. 1848, and from Dumfries to Closeburn, 11½ miles, in Oct. 1849. The completing line between Closeburn and New Cumnock, 25½ miles, was opened, as already stated, in Oct. 1850, and at the end of that month the original Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, and Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle companies were, under agreements previously made, amalgamated under the title at the head of this article. A branch from Auchinleck to Muirkirk, 10½ miles, was opened in Aug. 1848, and a line from the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock to Galston and Newmilns was opened in May 1850. There are various mineral lines in this district that need not be particularised. By the Caledonian extension from Douglas to Muirkirk, authorised in 1865, a short route

from Edinburgh to Ayr, *via* Carstairs and Lanark, was established, using the lines of the Glasgow and South-Western from Muirkirk by Cumnock. From Dumfries the Glasgow and South-Western company runs to Castle-Douglas and Kirkcudbright. To the former town a railway, 19½ miles in length, was sanctioned by an Act passed in 1856, and the Kirkcudbright railway, 10½ miles in length, was sanctioned in 1861. Both were amalgamated with the Glasgow and South-Western in 1865. The company are also joint owners (with the Caledonian, the London and North-Western and the Midland) of the line from Castle-Douglas to Stranraer and Portpatrick. In 1893 the company constructed a short curve connection between the North British Bridgeton Cross extension and the Union railway, thereby affording the eastern inhabitants of Glasgow direct access to St Enoch station, and by Shields Road to the coast and their system generally.

While the engineering works on the system present no feature of world-wide fame, there is throughout an average amount of difficult and costly works in tunnels, bridges, etc. There is a long tunnel at Drumlanrig, rendered necessary by the line being carried along the side of the hill so as to preserve the amenity of Drumlanrig Castle. Between Dumfries and Annan the unstable character of the Lochar Moss gave considerable trouble. But as a rule the line was comparatively easy to construct, its gradients being generally moderate, while its course, laid out in the earlier days of railway construction, formed detours rather than short cuts.

The principal station of the railway, at St Enoch Square in Glasgow, was opened by the Prince of Wales in Oct. 1876; but the works of the station, and the hotel fronting it, were not completed till 1879, when the hotel was opened. Previous to the erection of the new station, the company had its headquarters and principal terminus in Bridge Street, at the S end of Glasgow Bridge, but in 1891 the company sold their share in this station to the Caledonian Railway Company. In 1896 the company obtained powers from Parliament to widen the railway approaches to St Enoch Station, which involved the taking down of a good deal of property on both sides of the river and the widening of the railway bridge.

The hotel and station at St Enoch Square take rank with the largest works of the kind in the kingdom. The hotel front to the square presents a splendid façade in Early English Gothic, 240 feet long, with a total height from the street level of 130 feet. The platform level is approached by a sloping carriage-way, and is 20 feet above street level, the lower front of the terrace thus formed being used as shops. At the NW corner, under a lofty tower, is the entrance to the hotel, and in the centre, under an iron and glass roof, are the entrances to the booking-hall, a fine apartment 90 by 60 feet. The usual luggage-rooms, waiting-rooms, etc., are on this floor, and bounding the N side of the station is a wing 600 feet long, occupied as the headquarters of the company. The offices of the company were largely extended in 1893 by the erection of a new building on the east side of Dunlop Street, from which street also fresh means of access to the station platforms were at the same time provided. In the angle subtended by the hotel and this wing is found the station, covered in a one-arched span of iron and glass, presenting a vast airy aspect, and fully accommodating the large traffic brought into the station. The main ribs of this splendid roof, built up in eleven sections, weigh 54 tons each. In the basement of the hotel is a spacious kitchen, 85 by 32 feet in size, and with a roof 20 feet high, and its remaining appointments are in keeping with this enlarged view of the needs of a first-class modern hotel. Electric-bells, speaking-tubes, and a hoist to carry visitors to the higher floors, are amongst the facilities offered by this finely equipped hotel.

The goods station of the company in College Street, adjoining the College (passenger) station of the North British railway, takes its name from having been built

on the site of the old Glasgow University. This district, once crowded with mean streets and narrow closes running down to the Molendinar Burn, was levelled up for railway purposes at great expense. The College and St Enoch stations and the lines connecting them were constructed by the GLASGOW UNION RAILWAY; but St Enoch station was subsequently purchased by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, and in 1896 the entire City Union Railway was divided between the North British and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Companies, the former taking what may be called the north-east portion, and the latter the south-west. In the half-year last reported upon, the Glasgow and South-Western Company paid £27,532 for the rent of the two stations, and received £7500 as dividend upon its shares in the City of Glasgow Union. At Kilmarnock, Ayr, and Dumfries the company has excellent station buildings, and commodious goods yards, engine sheds, etc. The locomotive works at Kilmarnock are extensive, employing some 1500 persons, and performing all work necessary in building and repairing engines, carriages, waggons, etc. At Irvine the company has an establishment connected with the maintenance of the permanent way. Here signal posts and all the apparatus for the conduct and protection of the traffic are cared for, as well as the rails, sleepers, fish-plates, bolts, etc., required for the line itself. In 1891 the Glasgow and South-Western Co. became the owners of a splendid fleet of steamers which plies between Princes Pier (Greenock), Fairlie, and Ardrossan, and the various watering-places on the Firth of Clyde.

It remains to notice that one of the features of the Glasgow and South-Western railway is, that it holds complete possession, so to speak, of the 'land of Burns.' To Ayr, his birthplace, to Dumfries, where he died, to Kilmarnock, Mauchline, Tarbolton (near which is Lochlee), Dalrymple (where the poet attended school), to Ellisland, to Lugar, to nearly every place that can be named in association with Burns, this railway forms the access, and in consequence it presents many attractions to the tourist and to the pilgrim to Burns shrines. The line presents besides many other points of interest, affording access to such places of historic interest as Caerlaverock Castle, Sweet Heart and Lincluden Abbeys, St Mary's Isle at Kirkcudbright—the 'Selcraig Ha,' of Paul Jones' well-known exploit—Drumlanrig Castle and the valley of the Nith, the many fine castles on the Ayrshire coast, many places associated with Wallace and Bruce, the island of Arran by steamer from Ardrossan, etc., etc. See *Glasgow and South-Western Railway, its History, Progress, and Present Position*, by William M'Ilwraith (Glasg. 1880), and *Guide to Glasgow and South-Western Railway*.

Glasgow Central Railway, an undertaking for which a company was incorporated in 1888, was taken over in the following year by the Caledonian Railway Company. Connecting in the east-end with the company's Bridgeton branch from Rutherglen on the main line, it enters the city underground at Dalmarnock station, pursuing its course westward through the centre of the town by way of Dalmarnock Road, Bridgeton Cross, Canning Street, the Green at Monteith Row, London Street, Trongate, Argyle Street, and Stobocross Street; then turning to the north-west it proceeds northward by Kelvingrove Street and the West-end Park, crossing the Kelvin a little south of the Great Western Road. Under this road it proceeds westward to the Botanic Gardens, under which it again turns north-westward, and reaching another bend of the Kelvin crosses it to the north-east and joins a section of the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire railway skirting the northern and eastern suburbs of the city. From the Bridgeton Cross station a branch runs eastward along London Road and through Tolleross, at a short distance from which it joins the main line, and an extension from Stobocross Street westward joins the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire line a little to the east of Sawmill Road, Partick, thereby affording a more direct route for the traffic between the two counties than that by the northern outskirts. The various stations along the

route arc those at Dalmarnock, Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow Green, Trongate (the Cross), Central station, Anderston Cross, Stobcross, Kelvin Bridge, Botanic Gardens, Kirklee, Maryhill, and Dawsholm. The railway was opened for passenger traffic in August 1896, its cost having been at the rate of £250,000 per mile. Ventilation is carried out by means of a powerful fan. The long excavation rendered necessary by the nature of the line was carried out with great difficulty. Not only had the work to be done to a great extent in the night-time, in order not to interfere with the street traffic, but pile-driving along all the streets traversed had to be carried on.

Glasgow City and District Railway, a circular railway belonging to the North British system, and partly underground in the city or southern section of the line. The tunnel begins on leaving College station going west, and turning slightly to the north-west crosses under George Street, when it pursues a westward course far below the streets and houses of this high-lying quarter, and under the company's Queen Street terminus, where there are high and low level stations, along the line of West Regent Street, Elmbank Crescent, and Kent Road, where it emerges into the light at Finnieston station. Bending here slightly to the south the line joins the company's Stobcross railway and skirts the north basin of the Queen's Dock for half its length. Turning soon after in a north-westerly direction, it crosses the Kelvin and passes through Partick; then skirting the western side of Dowanhill and Kelvinside districts it leaves the Stobcross railway at the junction of the latter with the Yoker and Clydebank line, shortly after which it turns north-eastward. Taking an eastern turn next, it crosses under the Forth and Clyde Canal, and unites with the company's Helensburgh railway at the bridge across the Kelvin, a short distance from Maryhill station. Skirting the northern bounds of Maryhill and Possilpark, it joins for a short way the North British main line, soon after leaving which it meets the Union railway, and crossing under the Monkland Canal returns to the College station by Alexandra Park and Bellgrove. This was the first of the Glasgow underground railways, and its great success financially has led to similar city schemes by other companies. It was at first projected by a private company to be worked by the North British, but was eventually taken over by the latter company. The stations on the route, beginning as before and following the outer circle, are—College station, Queen Street (low level), Charing Cross, Finnieston, Yorkhill, Partick, Great Western Road, Maryhill, Lochburn, Possilpark, Springburn, Barnhill, Garngad, Alexandra Park, Duke Street, and Bellgrove.

Glasgow Union Railway, incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1864, unites the North British and Glasgow and South-Western railways at several of their approaches to the city, thus affording special opportunities for the interchange of through traffic. With the former railway it connects at Bellgrove on the east with the direct line to Edinburgh *via* Bathgate; while by the Sighthill extension on the north it joins the main line of the same company's system. With the Glasgow and South-Western Railway it connects on the south-west at Shields Road with that company's western and Ayrshire sections, and at Gorbals station on the south of the city with the same company's main line. The railway has a length of line in operation of 7 miles, and runs through extensive cuttings and under and over numerous street bridges. The Clyde is crossed by an iron bridge supported on concrete-filled tubular pillars. The whole shares of the City Union Railway were originally held in equal portions by the North British and Glasgow and South-Western railway companies, but in 1896 a Bill was passed by Parliament which authorised the absorption of the City Union line by these two companies, and it accordingly ceased to be a separate undertaking.

Glasgow, Yoker, and Clydebank Railway, incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1878, and worked by the North British Railway Company, starts from the

Stobcross Railway a little east of Jordanhill station at Crow Road, and has stations at Whiteinch, Yoker, and Clydebank. In order, among other things, to afford a more direct route to the coast a bill was introduced into parliament in 1893, after having been passed by the House of Commons and rejected by the House of Lords in 1892, authorising the company to double the line and extend and connect it with their Helensburgh branch near Dalmuir.

Glashmore. See DRUMOAK.

Glasletter or Lungard, a deep lake in Kintail parish, Ross-shire. Lying 761 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, contains both trout and pike, and sends off a stream 2 miles east-by-northward to the head of Loch Mullardoch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Glas Maol, a summit of the Grampians, at the meeting-point of Glenisla, Kirkmichael, and Crathie parishes, in respectively Forfarshire, Perthshire, and Aberdeenshire. It has an altitude of 3502 feet above sea-level, and is crowned with a cairn at the meeting-point of the counties. Its eastern shoulder is traversed by a foot-path leading up Glen Isla and down Glen Clunie to Castleton of Braemar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Glasnock or Glaisnock, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Glasnock Burn $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Cumnock town. Its owner is Robert Mitchell Campbell, Esq. of Auchmannock (b. 1841; suc. 1869). Glasnock Burn, issuing from a lake in New Cumnock parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of New Cumnock village, runs 3 miles NNW to Cumnock town, after intersecting which it falls into the Lugar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Glass, a parish previous to 1891 partly of Aberdeenshire and partly of Banffshire, whose church stands $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Huntly, under which there is a post office of Glass. In that year, however, the Boundary Commissioners placed the parish wholly in the county of Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Cairnie, E by Cairnie and Huntly, SE by Huntly and Gartly, in Aberdeenshire, SW by Cabrach, and W by Mortlach and Botriphnie, in Banffshire. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between $1\frac{3}{8}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $12,655\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $111\frac{3}{4}$ are water, and 4732 belonged to the Banffshire or south-western portion. The rapid DEVERON has here a north-north-easterly and east-north-easterly course, along a deep narrow vale, of $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles, at two points (3 furl. and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) tracing the Cabrach and Mortlach boundaries, but elsewhere traversing the interior. Along it the surface declines to 530 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to 931 feet at Newton Hill, 1000 at Both Hill, 1124 near Upper Hill-top, 1056 at Crofts of Corsemaul, and 1839 at *Tips of Corsemaul; south-westward to 1281 at Evron Hill, 1586 at Brown Hill, and 1540 at *Craig Watch, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Syenite occupies a good deal of the valley and lower hill-sides, but the rocks are mainly Silurian—greywacke, clay slate, and quartz, with veins of crystalline limestone; the prevailing soil is a fertile yellow loam incumbent on gravel throughout the lower grounds, but poorer and lighter over all the uplands. Less than a third of the entire area is in tillage; plantations of Scotch firs and larch cover about 150 acres; and the rest is pastoral or heathy waste. Two pre-Reformation chapels stood within the bounds of this parish, which, small originally, has twice been enlarged by annexations—from Mortlach in the 13th or 14th century, and towards the close of the 17th from Drumdelzie or Potterkirck, now incorporated with Cairnie. The Duke of Fife is the chief proprietor, and the shooting-lodge of Glenmarkie is the only mansion. Glass is in the presbytery of Strathgogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £309. The parish church was built in 1732. There is also a Free church; and Glass public and Beldorney public schools, with respective accommodation for 162 and 100 children, have an average attendance of about 120 and 40, and grants of over £126.

and £46. Pop. (1881) 1020, (1891) 964.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 86, 1876.

Glass, a picturesque loch on the mutual border of **Alness** and **Kiltearn** parishes, Ross-shire, at the north-eastern base of **Ben Wyvis**. Lying 713 feet above sea-level, it curves 4 miles south-eastward to within 7 miles of **Novar** or **Evanton** station, has a maximum width of 5 furlongs, and from its foot sends off the river **Glass** or **AULGRANDE**, running 8 miles east-south-eastward to **Cromarty Firth**, at a point 9 furlongs ESE of **Novar** station. Both loch and river afford good trout fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Glass, a river of **Kiltarlity** and **Kilmorack** parishes, **N Inverness-shire**, formed, 2½ miles SW of **Glenaffric Hotel**, by the confluence of the river **Affric** and the **Amhuinn Deabhaidh**. Thence it winds 12 miles north-eastward along wooded **Strathglass**, till, near **ERCELESS Castle**, it unites with the **Farrer** to form the river **Beauly**. During this course it descends from 250 to 160 feet above sea-level, and is a fine fishing stream for salmon and trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 83, 1878-81.

Glass. See **GLASS-ELLAN**.

Glassalt (Gael. 'grey stream'), a mountain torrent of **Crathie** and **Braemar** parish, SW **Aberdeenshire**, rising on the southern side of **Lochnagar** at an altitude of 3450 feet, and running 3 miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into **Loch Muick** (1310 feet) near its head, and 2½ miles SW by S of **Alt-na-Giuthasach**. 'The falls,' writes the **Queen** under date 16 Sept. 1852, 'are equal to those of the **Bruar** at **Blair**, and are 150 feet in height; the whole height to the foot of the loch being 500 feet. . . . We came down to the **Shiel** of the **Glassalt**, lately built, where there is a charming room for us, commanding a most lovely view.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Glassary. See **KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY**.

Glassaugh, a mansion in **Fordyce** parish, **Bauffshire**, 2½ miles WSW of **Portsoy**. Much enlarged in the first half of the present century, it is the property of **Mr Robert W. Duff**, of **FETTERESSO**, who succeeded his father, the **Right Hon. Sir Robert W. Duff**, in 1895.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Glassel, a station and an estate, with a mansion, on the W border of **Banchory-Ternan** parish, **Kincardineshire**. The station is on the **Deeside** railway, adjacent to the boundary with **Aberdeenshire**, 4½ miles WNW of **Banchory** village.

Glass Ellan or **Green Island**, a low grassy islet of **Glenshiel** parish, SW **Ross-shire**, in **Loch Alsh**, adjacent to **Lochalsh** parish. It measures 30 acres in area, has flat sandy shores, and is separated from the mainland on both sides by only a narrow strait.

Glassert. See **GLAZERT**.

Glasserton, a coast parish of SE **Wigtownshire**, whose church stands 1¼ mile inland, and 2½ miles SW of **Whithorn**. It is bounded N by **Kirkcubbin**, NE by **Sorbie**, E by **Whithorn**, SW by **Luce Bay**, and W by **Mochrum**. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 6½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 5¼ miles; and its area is 13,889 acres, of which 514½ are foreshore and 90 water. The coast-line, 6½ miles long, is a chain of green-topped hills, various in height, and rocky, bold, and beetling towards the sea; it rises on **Carleton Fell** to a maximum altitude of 475 feet above sea-level. Many of its hills are abrupt and precipitous, overhanging the shore in projecting cliffs; others slope gently down to the water's edge, and several are pierced to no great depth by caverns. Of these **St Ninian's Cave**, near **Physgill House**, is said to have served as an oratory to that early apostle of the **Southern Picts**; and carved on a panel, 25 feet SW of its entrance, the figure of a cross, 9 inches high, was discovered by a party, which comprised the late **Dr John Stuart** and **Dean Stanley**. (See **WHITHORN**.) **Monreith Bay**, at the boundary with **Mochrum**, and two or three spots elsewhere, are available for the unloading of sloops in fine weather; but nowhere is there any safe harbourage. The interior exhibits an uneven, broken, and knolly appearance, a constant succession of heights and hollows, with scarcely

a level field; and, rising at many points to 200 or 300 feet above sea-level, culminates on the **Fell of Barhullion** at an altitude of 450 feet. **DOWALTON LOCH**, now drained, lay at the northern extremity, and has been separately noticed. The rocks are various, but chiefly **Silurian**; and they yield hard material for road-metal. The soil, too, varies much, and often, on one and the same ridge, ranges from light dry earth to loam and moss; but rich soil prevails, much interspersed with till. Between 200 and 300 acres are under wood, and more than a fourth of the entire area still is waste, though great improvements have been carried out, especially on the estate (677 acres) of **Craiglemino** and **Apleby**, purchased in 1847 by **George Guthrie, Esq.**, who expended on it considerable sums. He 'found it a wilderness, and left it a garden.' **Glasserton House**, 3 furlongs SW of the church, stands in the midst of a large, well-wooded park, and is a red stone building, successor to a seat of the **Earls of Galloway**, which was destroyed by fire in 1730. It and the older mansion of **Physgill**, 1 mile to the SE, are both the property of **Robert Hathorn Johnston-Stewart, Esq.** (b. 1824; suc. 1865). Another mansion is **RAVENSTONE**. It is in the presbytery of **Wigtown** and synod of **Galloway**; the living is worth £218. The church was built in 1732, and, as repaired and enlarged in 1837, contains 400 sittings; whilst three public schools, **Glasserton**, **Knock**, and **Ravelstone**, with respective accommodation for 107, 91, and 74 children, have an average attendance each of about 50, and grants amounting to nearly £57, £56, and £63. Pop. (1881) 1203, (1891) 1154.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 2, 4, 1856-57.

Glassford, a parish in the **Middle Ward** of **Lanarkshire**, containing **Glassford** station on a branch line of the **Caledonian**, 1½ mile N by E of **Strathaven**, and also containing the villages of **WESTQUARTER** and **CHAPELTON**, which are respectively 1 mile ESE and 2 miles N by W of that station, whilst **Chapelton** by road is 5½ miles SSW of **Hamilton**, under which it has a post office. With an irregular outline, rudely resembling an hourglass, the parish is bounded N by **Hamilton**, NE and SE by **Stonehouse**, S by **Avondale**, SW by **East Kilbride**, and NW by **East Kilbride** and **Blantyre**. Its utmost length, from **WNW** to **ESE**, is 7 miles; its width varies between 2½ furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 6459½ acres, of which 17 are water. **AVON** Water winds 2 miles north-north-eastward along the south-eastern border, and **CALDER** Water 3¾ miles north-north-westward and north-eastward along the south-western and north-western border. By the former stream the surface declines to 490, by the **Calder** to 680 feet above sea-level; and between them it rises to 804 feet near **Glassford** station, 857 at **Beuts**, and 853 near **Craighall**. The rocks are mainly trap and carboniferous; and coal, freestone, and limestone have all been worked. The soil is variously light loam, clay, and moss; and during this century a good deal of barren moorland has been reclaimed. Just to the N of **Westquarter** is the site of an ancient castle; and ½ mile to the E are remains of the old church of 1633, with a tombstone bearing this epitaph: 'To the Memory of the very worthy **Pillar of the Church**, **Mr William Gordon** of **Earlston**, in **Galloway**, shot by a party of dragons on his way to **Bothwell Bridge**, 22 June 1679, aged 65. Inscribed by his great-grandson, **Sir John Gordon, Bart.**, 11 June 1772.' **John Struthers** (1776-1853), author of *The Poor Man's Sabbath*, for three and a half years was a cowherd in **Glassford** parish. Mansions, noticed separately, are **Avonholm**, **Craighornhill**, **Crutherland**, **Hallhill**, **Muirburn**, and **West Quarter House**. In the presbytery of **Hamilton** and synod of **Glasgow** and **Ayr**, this parish, since 1875, has been ecclesiastically divided into **Glassford** and **Chapelton**. The stipend for **Glassford** is £305; its present church was built in 1820. Two public schools, **Chapelton** and **Glassford**, with respective accommodation for 188 and 119 children, have an average attendance of about 100 and 110, and grants amounting to over £100 each. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 953, (1831) 1730, (1861) 1938,

(1871) 1430, (1881) 1452, (1891) 1317; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 670, (1891) 630.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Glassie, a Perthshire lake in Weem parish, Perthshire, 2½ miles N by W of Aberfeldy. Lying 1200 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3½ and 1½ furlongs, and contains pike.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Glassmount, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kinghorn parish, Fife, 2 miles NW of Kinghorn town, and 3 NNE of Burntisland. Two rough standing stones, supposed to commemorate the last battle fought between the Scots and the Danes, are in a field to the W of the mansion.

Glasvein or **A'Ghlas-bheinn**, a mountain (3006 feet) in Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, flanking the N side of the BEALACH Pass, 5 miles ENE of Invershiel.

Glasvein or **Glas Bheinn**, a mountain (2541 feet) on the NE border of Assynt parish, Sutherland, flanking the upper part of the northern shore of Loch Assyut, and culminating 3 miles N of Inchnadamff.

Glasvein, a village in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Glaudhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile NE of Garnkirk station.

Glazert, a rivulet of Campsie parish, Stirlingshire. Formed by the confluence of Pow, Fyglun, and Kirk-tou Burus, near Campsie Glen station, it thence runs 4½ miles south-eastward past Lennoxton and Milton, till it falls into the Kelvin opposite Kirkintilloch. It traverses, over much of its course, a rocky channel fretted by the floods of ages; receives no fewer than sixteen little affluents; and affords such abundant water-power as to have been a main cause, along with the plenteousness of coal, why manufactures have taken root and flourished in Campsie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 31, 1866-67.

Glazert, a troutful burn of Dunlop and Stewarton parishes, Ayrshire, rising close to the Renfrewshire border, 2¾ miles NNE of Dunlop village, and winding 10¼ miles south-south-westward till it falls into Annick Water at Watermeetings, 4½ miles NW of Kilmarnock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Glen, an estate, with a mansion, in Traquair parish, Peebleshire, near the left bank of Quair Water, 5 miles SW by S of Innerleithen. Sold for £10,500 in 1796, and for £33,140 in 1852, the estate is now the property of Sir Charles Tennant, Bart. (b. 1823; suc. 1878), who sat as Liberal member for Peebles and Selkirk shires from 1880 to 1886, and whose baronetcy dates from 1885. The mansion, erected in 1854, and enlarged in 1874, is a stately Scottish Baronial edifice, from designs by the late David Bryce, with beautiful gardens, vineries, an artificial lake of 3 acres, etc. A short way higher up is the 'frightful chasm' of Glendean's Banks, which, ¾ mile long, is flanked on either hand by lofty shelving cliffs, and takes up a mountain footpath into Yarrow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glen, a village in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, 1¼ mile S of Falkirk town.

Glenae, a mansion in Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Park Burn, 1¼ mile NNW of Amisfield station, and 6 miles N by E of Dumfries. It superseded an ancient baronial fortalice, now a ruin, on Wood farm in the parish of Kirkmichael, 4 miles N by W; and it gave designation to three baronets from 1666 to 1703 belonging to a branch of the family of Dalzell, who, in the latter year, succeeded to the earldom of Carnwath. Its present owner is R. Stuart Dalzell, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Glenaffric. See AFFRIC.

Glenafton. See AFTON.

Glenaladale, a glen in Moidart district, SW Inverness-shire. Descending 3¾ miles east-south-eastward and south-by-eastward to the middle of Loch Shiel, it has a flat bottom about 300 yards broad, and is flanked by green rounded hills.

Glenalbert, a farmhouse in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tay, ¾ mile NNW of Dalguise station. It is the scene of Mrs Brunton's

novel *Self Control* (1811), and near it is a beautiful waterfall.

Glenalla Fell, a hill (1406 feet) in the S of Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles SW by S of Straiton.

Glenalmond, either all, or much, or a small part of the vale of the river ALMOND, in Perthshire. The small part lying formerly in the northern section of Crieff parish, but transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Fowls-Wester, and extending 2¾ miles south-eastward to Fendoch Camp in the vicinity of Buchanty, is a deep, narrow defile, only wide enough to afford passage to the river and a road, and flanked by bare rocky acclivities rising to the height of from 1600 to 2117 feet above sea-level. It is commonly designated the Sma' Glen, and contains an old stone-faced excavation noticed under CLACH-NA-OSSIAN. The section of the vale eastward of the Sma' Glen, to the extent of about 3 square miles, bears the distinctive name of Logie-Almond; but contains, 7 miles NNE of Crieff, Glenalmond post office under Perth, as also Glenalmond House on the CAIRNIES estate, and the Scottish Episcopal College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, commonly known as Glenalmond College. The last stands on the right bank of the winding Almond, 4½ miles NW of Methven station, and 10 NW of Perth. It was originated in 1841, 'to embrace objects not attainable in any public foundation hitherto established in Scotland, viz.—the combination of general education with domestic discipline and systematic religious superintendence;' and until 1875 it comprehended a theological department, now removed to Edinburgh. There are a warden and twelve assistant masters; whilst the governing council consists of the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church and seven others, amongst them the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, whose father, Sir John Gladstone of Fasque, was a principal founder of the college. It is divided into Senior and Junior Schools—the latter for boys of 9 years of age and upwards. In the Senior School the boys are prepared for the army and Indian civil service. There is a cadet corps, which wears the Highland dress—that of the Black Watch. A shooting range is provided near the school, and an eight is sent annually to Bisley for the public schools competition. Its site and grounds, 20 acres in extent, were given by the late Lord Justice-Clerk Patton of Cairnies; the chapel was built (1851) at the sole expense (over £8000) of the first Warden, the late Rev. Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St Andrews; and the entire cost of the work had been £90,000, when, on 26 Oct. 1875, a further large outlay was entailed by a disastrous fire that destroyed the W wing and did other damage to a total amount of £20,000. The buildings, designed by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, were opened in 1847. In the Domestic Gothic style of the 15th century, they offer a very fine frontage to the W, and form, apart from the chapel, a quadrangle 190 feet square. The entrance is through an arched gateway, surmounted by an embattled tower; opposite, on the E side, is the handsome dining-hall; and from the SE corner the chapel projects to the eastward. It is Decorated or Middle Pointed; has a graceful SW tower and spire; and is richly adorned with beautiful stained glass to the memory of old Glenalmondians and others. A new wing containing Master's house, class-rooms, etc., was completed in 1895.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenample, a glen in Balquhiddar parish, Perthshire, traversed by the Burn of Ample, which, rising at an altitude of 1050 feet above sea-level, runs 5 miles north-by-eastward till, ½ mile below its beautiful cascade and 1¾ ESE of Lochearnhead, it falls into Loch Earn (306 feet) in the grounds of EDINAMPLE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Glenapp, a picturesque glen in BALLANTRAE parish, SW Ayrshire, with a post office, 4½ miles N of Cairnryan, and 6¼ S of Ballantrae village. It is traversed by the shallow Water of App, descending from Beneraid 6 miles south-westward to Loch Ryau, and followed over the last 3¾ miles of its course by the road from Ayr and Girvan to Stranraer. Glenapp estate was purchased from the Earl of Orkney in 1864 by the late James

Hunter, Esq., for whom a Scottish Baronial mansion, Glenapp House, was built by the late Mr David Bryce in 1870. The estate extends to over 8000 acres, and affords excellent grouse and low-ground shooting. Both estate and mansion were sold in 1894 to a Yorkshire gentleman at a price between £60,000 and £70,000. Glenapp *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1874, is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Its church ('Butters Church') and school arose more than 50 years ago from a bequest of £4500 and 15 acres of land by a lady of the name of Caddall. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1881) 192, (1891) 144.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Glenaray. See ARAY and INVERARY.

Glenarbuch, a ravine in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, running down the face of the Kilpatrick Hills from Craigrestie (1166 feet) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward to the Clyde in the eastern vicinity of Bowling Bay. Glenarbuch House stands on a slope between its foot and the Clyde, and is a fine mansion, embosomed in wood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Glenarchaig. See ARCHAIG, LOCH.

Glenarklet. See ARKLET.

Glenartney, a beautiful sylvan glen in Comrie parish, Upper Strathearn, Perthshire, traversed by the last $\frac{7}{8}$ miles of hazel-fringed RUCHILL Water, which, after a north-easterly course, falls into the Earn, opposite Comrie village. Itself descending from 700 to 200 feet above sea-level, it is flanked on its left side by mountainous Glenartney deer forest, the property of the Earl of Ancaster, which culminates at 2317 feet, and in which Prince Albert shot his first Highland stag on 12 Sept. 1842. The region along all its right side was anciently a royal forest; and here in 1589 the Macgregors murdered James VI.'s forester, Drummond of Drummoud Ernoch. Scott wove the episode into his *Legend of Montrose*, and it led to the outlawry of the Macgregor clan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenaven, the upper part, or the whole, of the Highland vale of the river AVEN, in S Banffshire. On 5 Sept. 1860 the Queen and Prince Consort rode 8 miles up it from Tomintoul to Inchroy, and thence 3 miles onward to Loeh Buiig. Her Majesty describes 'the road winding at the bottom of the glen, which is in part tolerably wide, but narrows as it turns and winds towards Inehroy, where it is called Glenaven. The hills, sloping down to the river side, are beautifully green. It was very muggy—quite oppressive—and the greater part of the road deep and sloppy, till we came upon the granite formation again. . . . We passed by Inchroy—seeing, as we approached, two eagles towering splendidly above, and alighting on the top of the hills.' The upper part of the vale, called specially Glenaven, constitutes the southern or alpine division of Kirkmichael parish, and is disposed as a deer forest of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 75, 85, 1877-76.

Glenavon, an estate, with a mansion, in Stonehouse parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of Avon Water, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N of Stonehouse town.

Glenays, an old baronial fortalice, now a fragmentary ruin, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles S by W of Ayr.

Glenbarr Abbey, a mansion in Killean parish, W Kintyre, Argyllshire, on the left bank of Barr Water, 5 furlongs above its mouth and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Tainloan. It is the seat of Major C. B. Macalister. Across the stream is Glenbarr village, having a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 20, 1876.

Glenbarry, a station on the Banffshire section of the Great North of Scotland railway, in Ordiqhill parish, $\frac{4}{2}$ miles NE of Grange Junction, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Banff.

Glenbeg, a glen in Glenelg parish, NW Invernesshire, extending 5 miles west-north-westward to the head of Sleat Sound, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Glenelg village. It contains two well-preserved Scandinavian round towers—the one 25 feet high, and 54 in circumference; the other 30 feet high, and 57 in circumference.

Glenbeich, a glen in the W of Comrie parish, Perth-

shire, traversed by Beich Burn, which, rising at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, till it falls into Loch Earn (306 feet) at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of the head of the lake, and which in one place forms a beautiful cascade.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 46, 1869-72.

Glenbennan Hill, a heathy ridge in the W of Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, NE Kirkcudbrightshire, flanking the right side of the Old Water of Cluden, and rising to an altitude of 1305 feet above sea-level.

Glenbervie (anciently *Overbervie*), a parish of central Kincardineshire, containing DRUMLITHIE village, with a station on the Caledonian railway, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Stonehaven. It is bounded N by Durris, NE by Fetteresso, E by Dunnottar, SE by Arbutnott, SW and W by Fordoun, and NW by Strachan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 15,071 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 30 are water. BERVIE Water flows $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-south-eastward along the Fordoun border; CARRON Water rises in the middle of the western district, and runs eastward into Dunnottar; and COWIE Water, rising at the NW corner, runs east-by-northward across the northern district. The land descends southward and eastward from the frontier Grampians, and presents an uneven, hilly, and ridgy appearance, being naturally divided into four districts, first by a sort of ravine separating the W from the middle, then by an abrupt sandbank separating the middle from the SE, and lastly, by a narrow range of the frontier Grampians separating the middle from the N. The surface sinks in the extreme S to 262 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 732 feet at Droon Hill, 736 near Upper Kinmonth, 543 near Kealog, 746 at Mid Hill, 1231 at Leachie Hill, 1163 at Craiginour, 951 at the Hill of Three Stones, and 1231 at Monluth Hill, which culminates right upon the Durris border. The rocks are mainly trap and Devonian; and the soils are extremely various, comprising some good clay loam and a good deal of thin reddish land that yields only moderate crops, with here and there deposits of moss. Within the last forty years important improvements, in the way of draining, reclaiming, planting, etc., have been effected on both the Glenbervie and Drumlithie estates, upwards of £10,000 having been expended thereon since 1855 by the proprietor of the former, James Badenach Nielson, Esq. (b. 1832). His seat, Glenbervie House, on the left bank of Bervie Water, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile WSW of Drumlithie, is an old mansion, whose grounds are well wooded, like the other estates in the parish. Giving off a small portion to Rickarton *quoad sacra* parish, Glenbervie is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £237. The parish church, near Glenbervie House, was built in 1826. A Free church and an Episcopal church have been noticed under Drumlithie; and two public schools—Brae and Glenbervie—with respective accommodation for 72 and 169 children, have an average attendance of about 40 and 100, and grants of over £50 and £100. Valuation (1856) £5651, (1882) £8135, 15s. 2d., (1892) £7145, plus £1833 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1204, (1841) 1296, (1861) 1219, (1871) 1073, (1881) 972, (1891) 887.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Glenboig, a village at the western verge of New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Caledonian, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Coatbridge, and a post, money order, and telegraph office. Here are the works of the Glenboig Union Fire-clay Co., Limited. In the formation of this company the Glenboig, the Glenboig Star, and the Cumbernauld works were amalgamated, and they are probably the largest manufacturers of fire-bricks, blocks, etc., in the world. Glenboig has also a public school, a Roman Catholic school (1881), and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Joseph (1880). A mission chapel here was erected into a chapel of ease to the parish, and a new place of worship (seated for 300 persons) was built in 1893-4. Pop., with GARNQUEEN (1871) 307, (1881) 934, (1891) 1360.

Glenboltachan, a glen in Comrie parish, Perthshire, descending $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward from Loch Bor-

TACHAN to the river Earn, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Comrie village. It is the glen up which Hogg's 'Bonny Kilmeny' went, and was the scene of the final and almost exterminating victory of the Macnabs over the Neishes in the early part of the 17th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenborrodale Castle, a modern mansion in Ardnarmurchan parish, Argyllshire, near the N shore of Loch Suart, 7 miles WSW of Salen. Its owner is Mr Rudd.

Glenbriarachan. See BRIARACHAN.

Glenbrighty. See BRIGHTY.

Glenbuck, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish amid the hills of Muirkirk parish, E Ayrshire, within 7 furlongs of the Lanarkshire border, and near a station of its own name on the Douglasdale branch of the Caledonian, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Muirkirk. There are large coal and lime works, a post office under Douglas, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public school, and the parish church (1881). Near the station are two reservoirs—the Upper ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ furl.) and the Lower (4×1 furl.) They were formed about 1802 to furnish water-power to cotton works at Catrine. The House of Glenbuck is a mansion of recent erection, the seat of Charles Howatson, Esq. of Glenbuck. Pop. of village (1851) 237, (1871) 311, (1881) 858, (1891) 1079.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 15, 1865-64.

Glenbucket, a parish on the western border of Aberdeenshire, containing, near its SE corner, Bridge of Bucket post office, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Alford station, and $44\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of its post town, Aberdeen. It is bounded E and SE by Towie, S and SW by Strathdon, and NW and N by Inveraven and Cabrach in Banffshire. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 11,083 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The N is drained by head-streams of the DEVERON; and the Allt Sughain and Coullins Burn, rising in the extreme W at 1900 and 2100 feet above sea-level, and running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward, unite to form the Water of Bucket, flowing $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward through the middle of the parish to the DON, which itself winds 7 furlongs north-eastward along the border. The surface, sinking along the Don to 774 feet above sea-level, thence rises to 1561 feet at *Millbuie Hill, 1831 at *Meikle Forbridge Hill, 2073 at *Creag an Innean, 1901 at *Clashentepie Hill, 1998 at *Ladylea Hill, 1525 at White Hill, 2159 at *Moss Hill, 1886 at the Socach, 1862 at Allt Sughain Hill, and 2241 at *Geal Charn, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the borders of the parish. Greywacke, mica slate, and serpentine prevail throughout the upper portion of the parish; the lower is rich in primary limestone and gneiss, the former of which, containing 70 per cent. of lime, has been largely worked. The soil of the middle glen is much of it a fertile yellow loam; but that of the higher grounds is mostly poor gravelly clay; whilst near the Deveron's sources are vast deposits of peat. Glenbucket Castle, near the Don's left bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Bridge of Bucket, is a picturesque ruin, with its turrets and corbie-stepped gables. Built in 1590, it was the seat of the Gordons of Glenbucket, the last of whom fought at both Sheriffmuir (1715) and Culloden (1746). From place to place he was hunted, till, letting his beard grow and assuming the garb of a beggar, he at length effected his escape to Norway. Glenbucket shooting-lodge, 7 miles WNW of Bridge of Bucket, was built in 1840 by the Earl of Fife, on or near the site of the dwelling of 'John o' Badenyon,' the hero of a capital song by the Rev. John Skinner. One other memory has Glenbucket, that here on the moors of Glencairney, 'among the bonny blooming heather,' died, just as he had hoped to die, the last of the 'old poachers,' Sandy Davidson, 25 Aug. 1843. Glenbucket estate, comprising the entire parish, was sold by the Duke of Fife in 1883 to Mr H. Burra, Rye, Sussex, for £50,000. Glenbucket is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £165. The church is 2 miles W of Bridge of

Bucket. Two schools, Glenbucket public and Balloch public, with respective accommodation for 109 and 35 children, have an average attendance of about 110 and 40, and grants of about £50 and £30. Pop. (1801) 420, (1831) 539, (1861) 552, (1871) 570, (1881) 506, (1891) 408.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Glenbuckie, a glen in Balquhiddier parish, Perthshire, extending 5 miles north-by-westward to the foot of Loch Voil at Balquhiddier hamlet, and traversed over the last $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles by the lower reaches of CALAIR Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 46, 1871-72.

Glen Burn, a rivulet of Newabbey parish, Kirkcubrightshire, rising on the W shoulder of Criffel at an altitude of 1500 feet, and running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, past CARSEGOWAN, till, after a descent of 1350 feet, it falls into Newabbey Pow in the western vicinity of Newabbey village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Glenburnie, a hamlet in Abdie parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Newburgh.

Glencainail. See CAINAIL.

Glencairn, a parish on the W border of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, containing the village of MONIAIVE, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Thornhill, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It is bounded N by Tynron, E by Keir, SE and S by Dunscore, and SW and W by Balmaclellan and Dalry in Kirkcubrightshire. Its utmost length is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from NW to SE, viz., from Coranbae Hill on the Kirkcubrightshire border to Dalgoner Mill on Cairn Water; at Moniaive it has an utmost width of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and tapers thence north-westward and south-eastward; and its area is 30,239 acres, of which $155\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From 1680 feet on Coranbae Hill, DALWHAT Water runs 10 miles east-south-eastward; CRAIGDARROCH Water, from 1500 feet on Cornharrow Hill, runs 6 miles east-by-southward; and CASTLEFEARN Water, from 1200 feet on Troston Hill, runs 7 miles south-eastward and north-eastward along the Kirkcubrightshire border and through the interior, till, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Moniaive, it joins Craigdarroch Water. Their confluent stream, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile lower down, falls into Dalwhat Water, and thenceforth called CAIRN Water, winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the south-eastern interior, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward along the Dunscore border. Loch URR (5×4 furl.) lies, 680 feet above sea-level, at the meeting-point of Glencairn, Dunscore, and Balmaclellan. In the SE, where Cairn Water quits the parish, the surface declines to 250 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 886 feet at Slatehouse Hill, 1171 at Beauchan Moor, 1416 at Bogrie Hill, 942 at Peulton Hill, 1102 at Terreran Hill, 1045 at Craigdarroch Hill, 1367 at Big Morton Hill, 1747 at Cornharrow Hill, 1900 at Benbrack, and 1961 at Colt Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Tynron. Old Red sandstone is the prevailing rock, and a sort of slato was formerly worked near Moniaive. Some 7000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, about 800 are under wood, and the rest of the parish is pastoral or waste. An oblong artificial mound, the Moat, rises 5 furlongs WSW of the church; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Moniaive is Kirkcubright, the site of a chapel dedicated to St Cuthbert. The Rev. James Renwick (1662-88), last of the Scottish martyrs, was born near Moniaive; and a monument to him, 25 feet high, was erected on a rising-ground in 1828. Another native was Robert Gordon, D.D. (1786-1853), a Disruption worthy. In the latter half of the 15th century Sir William Cunningham of KILMAURS wedded Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Dennistoun of that ilk, and thereby acquired Glencairn and lands in Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Edinburgh shires. His grandson, Alexander, was in 1445 created Lord Kilmaurs, and in 1488 Earl of Glencairn, a title which became dormant at the death of the fifteenth Earl in 1796, and now is claimed by Sir William James Montgomery-Cunninghame of Corsehill and by Captain William Cunningham. Alexander, the fifth or 'good' Earl, who died in 1574, was among the first of the Scots nobility that favoured the Reformation; and

James, the fourteenth Earl (1750-91), is remembered as a patron of the poet Burns. Auchencheyne, 3 miles SW of Moniaive, is the seat of James Walter Ferrier Connell, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1876). Other mansions, noticed separately, are Craighdarroch, Crawfordton, and Maxwelton. Glencairn is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £304. The parish church, 2 miles E by S of Moniaive, was built in 1836. At Moniaive are a chapel of ease and Free and U.P. churches; and three public schools—Craigmuir, Crossford, and Moniaive—with respective accommodation for 40, 78, and 241 children, have an average attendance of about 20, 50, and 200, and grants amounting to over £30, £50, and £220. Pop. (1801) 1403, (1851) 2068, (1861) 1867, (1871) 1749, (1881) 1737, (1891) 1647.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See the Rev. J. Monteith's *Account of the Parish of Glencairn* (1876).

Glencanisp, a deer forest, about 30,000 acres in extent, near the village of Loch Inver. The house is situated on the shore of Loch Sourdlan, about a mile from the village of Loch Inver, amid scenery of great beauty and grandeur.

Glencannich, the glen of the rivulet CANNICH, in Kilmorack parish, NW Inverness-shire. Glencannich deer-forest, to the N, is let by Mrs Chisholm for £1350 a year.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 82, 83, 73, 1878-82.

Glencaple, a seaport village in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Nith, 5 miles S by E of Dumfries, under which it has a post office. Founded 1747, it presents a tidy and cheerful appearance, commands a charming view across the Nith to Criffell, and serves in a small way as a sea-bathing quarter to families of the town and neighbourhood of Dumfries. Its shipbuilding is quite extinct; and, ranking as a sub-port of Dumfries, it has scarcely any trade of its own, but serves for such vessels to discharge their cargoes as are unable to sail up to the burgh. At it are two inns, a tolerably good quay, a police station, a public school, a convalescent home (opened in 1894), and a Free church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 6, 1863.

Glencarradale. See CARRADALE.

Glencarrick, a reach of the basin of Duncow Burn, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire, 6½ miles N by W of Dumfries. A pretty cascade is on the burn here, and a distillery was formerly in the neighbourhood of the cascade.

Glencarron, a vale of Lochcarron parish, SW Ross-shire, traversed by the river Carron, which, issuing from Loch Scaven (491 feet), flows 14 miles south-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Carron, and about midway in its course expands into Loch Dule or Dhughail (1½ mile × 3 furl; 100 feet). The vale takes down the Dingwall and Skye railway, with a station thereon, Strathcarron, 17 miles NE of Stromeferry and 36 WSW of Dingwall.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 82, 1882.

Glencarse, a hamlet close to the south-eastern border of Kinfauns parish, Perthshire, with a station on the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, this being 6 miles E by S of Perth, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. There are an inn and an Episcopal church, All Saints (1878), a Domestic Gothic edifice of pitch pine and concrete erected at a cost of £1500. Glencarse House, 7 furlongs N by W of the station, on the SE slope of wooded Glencarse Hill (596 feet), is a modern mansion, the seat of Thomas Watson Greig, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Glencatacol, a pastoral and romantic glen of Kilmore parish, in the NW of the Isle of Arran, Buteshire, descending 3½ miles northward and north-westward, from an altitude of 1040 feet to Kilbrannan Sound at Catacol Bay, 2½ miles SW of Loch Ranza.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenceitlein. See GLENKETLAND.

Glenchalmadale. See GLENHALMADALE.

Glenclova, the upper part of the basin of the South Esk, in CORTACHY AND CLOVA parish, Forfarshire.

Glencloy, a glen in Kilbride parish, on the E side of

the Isle of Arran, Buteshire. Commencing as Glenn Dubh at an altitude of 1480 feet, it descends 4 miles north-eastward to a convergence with Glensherrig and Glenrosie, in the vicinity of Brodick, and for the first 2 miles is a deep, dark ravine, flanked by high hills, and traversed by an impetuous streamlet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glencunio. See CLUNIE, LOCH; and GLENSHIEL.
Glencoe (Gael. *gleann-cumhann*, 'narrow vale'), a desolate defile in Lismore and Appin parish, N Argyllshire, commencing at a 'col' (1011 feet) that parts it from Gletive and the basin of the Tay, and thence descending 7½ miles west-by-northward to salt-water Loch Leven at Invercoe, 1½ mile ENE of Ballachulish. It is traversed from head to foot by the turbulent Coe, the 'Cona' of Ossian, which midway expands into sullen Loch Triochatan (3 × 2 furl; 235 feet); and it takes up a road leading 17 miles east-by-southward from Ballachulish Pier to Kingshouse Inn. As one ascends this road, on the left stand Sgor na Ciche or the Pap of Glencoe (2430 feet), Sgor nam Fiannaidh (3168), and Meall Dearg (3118); on the right Meall Mor (2215), BENVEEDAN (3766), and BUACHAILLE-ETIVE-BHEAG (3129)—porphyritic, conical mountains that rise 'on either side nearly as abruptly as the peaks of the Alps burst out of the coating of snow. There is a narrow strip of grazing ground in the main glen, watered by the Cona; there are a few, still narrower, scattered here and there in the upper levels, whence start the scours and mural precipices.' Of many descriptions of Glencoe, none is so fine and graphic as that in Dorothy Wordsworth's Journal, under date 3 Sept. 1803:—'The impression was, as we advanced up to the head of this first reach, as if the glen were nothing, its loneliness and retirement—as if it made up no part of my feeling: the mountains were all in all. That which fronted us—I have forgotten its name—was exceedingly lofty, the surface stony, nay, the whole mountain was one mass of stone, wrinkled and puckered up together. At the second and last reach—for it is not a winding vale—it makes a quick turning almost at right angles to the first; and now we are in the depths of the mountains; no trees in the glen, only green pasturage for sheep, and here and there a plot of hay-ground, and something that tells of former cultivation. I observed this to the guide, who said that formerly the glen had many inhabitants, and that there, as elsewhere in the Highlands, there had been a great deal of corn where now the lands were left waste, and nothing fed upon them but cattle. I cannot attempt to describe the mountains. I can only say that I thought those on our right—for the other side was only a continued high ridge or craggy barrier, broken along the top into petty spiral forms—were the grandest I had ever seen. It seldom happens that mountains in a very clear air look exceedingly high, but these, though we could see the whole of them to their very summits, appeared to me more majestic in their own nakedness than our imaginations could have conceived them to be, had they been half hidden by clouds, yet showing some of their highest pinnacles. They were such forms as Milton might be supposed to have had in his mind when he applied to Satan that sublime expression—

"His stature reached the sky."

The first division of the glen, as I have said, was scattered over with rocks, trees, and woody hillocks, and cottages were to be seen here and there. The second division is bare and stony, huge mountains on all sides, with a slender pasturage in the bottom of the valley; and towards the head of it is a small lake or tarn, and near the tarn a single inhabited dwelling, and some unfenced hay-ground—a simple impressive scene! Our road frequently crossed large streams of stones, left by the mountain-torrents, losing all appearance of a road. After we had passed the tarn the glen became less interesting, or rather the mountains, from the manner in which they are looked at; but again, a little higher up, they resume their grandeur. The river is, for a

short space, hidden between steep rocks: we left the road, and, going to the top of one of the rocks, saw it foaming over stones, or lodged in dark black dens; birch-trees grew on the inaccessible banks, and a few old Scotch firs towered above them. At the entrance of the glen the mountains had been all without trees, but here the birches climb very far up the side of one of them opposite to us, half concealing a rivulet, which came tumbling down as white as snow from the very top of the mountain. Leaving the rock, we ascended a hill which terminated the glen. We often stopped to look behind at the majestic company of mountains we had left. Before us was no single paramount eminence, but a mountain waste, mountain beyond mountain, and a barren hollow or basin into which we were descending. . . . At Kingshouse, in comparing the impressions we had received at Glencoe, we found that though the expectations of both had been far surpassed by the grandeur of the mountains, we had upon the whole both been disappointed, and from the same cause; we had been prepared for images of terror, had expected a deep, den-like valley with overhanging rocks, such as William has described in his lines upon the Alps. The place had nothing of this character, the glen being open to the eye of day, the mountains retiring in independent majesty. Even in the upper part of it, where the stream rushed through the rocky chasm, it was but a deep trench in the vale, not the vale itself, and could only be seen when we were close to it.

Glencoe has been claimed for Ossian's birthplace; but its chief, everlasting fame arises from the massacre of 13 Feb. 1692. To break the power of the Jacobite Highlanders, a plan was concerted between John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane, and Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair—a Highland chieftain the one, a Lowland statesman the other. The Earl obtained £20,000 from government to bribe the allegiance of the chiefs, while a proclamation was issued by the Privy Council declaring all to be traitors who did not take the oath to William and Mary on or before 31 Dec. 1691. Not till that very day did old Macdonald of Glencoe, surnamed Mac Ian, repair with his principal clansmen to Fort William and offer to be sworn. At Fort William, however, there was no magistrate; the sheriff of Argyllshire at Inverary was the nearest; and this caused a further delay of six days. The roll was then sent into Edinburgh, with a certificate explaining the circumstances of the case; but that certificate was suppressed, and Glencoe's name deleted from the roll. Stair was the man that did this hateful deed, and Stair it was who straightway procured the signature of William to an order 'to extirpate that sect of thieves.'

On 1 Feb. 120 soldiers, Campbells mostly, and under the command of Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, were approaching Glencoe, when they were met by John Macdonald, the elder son of the chief, at the head of some 20 men. To his question as to the reason of this incursion of a military force into a peaceful country, Glenlyon answered that they came as friends, and that their sole object was to obtain suitable quarters, where they could conveniently collect the arrears of cess and hearth-money,—a new tax laid on by the Scottish parliament in 1690,—in proof of which, Lieutenant Lyndsay produced the instructions of Colonel Hill to that effect. They thereupon received a hearty welcome, and were hospitably entertained by Glencoe and his people till the fatal morning of the massacre. Indeed, so familiar was Glenlyon, that scarcely a day passed that he did not visit the house of Alexander Macdonald, the younger son of the chief, who was married to Glenlyon's niece, the sister of Rob Roy, and take his morning dram, agreeably to the most approved practice of Highland hospitality.

In pursuance of fresh instructions from Dalrymple, on 12 Feb. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton received orders forthwith to execute the fatal commission. Accordingly, on the same day, he directed Major Robert Duncanson of Argyll's regiment to proceed immediately with a detachment of that regiment to Glencoe, so as to reach the

post which had been assigned him by five o'clock the following morning, at which hour Hamilton promised to reach another post with a party of Hill's regiment. Whether Duncanson, who appears to have been a Campbell, was averse to take an active personal part in the bloody tragedy about to be enacted, is a question that cannot now be solved; but it may have been from some repugnance to act in person that immediately on receipt of Hamilton's order, he despatched another order from himself to Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, then living in Glencoe, with instructions to fall upon the Macdonalds precisely at five o'clock the following morning, and put all to the sword under seventy years of age.

Glenlyon himself appears to have been a man equal to any kind of loathsome work, especially against a Macdonald. With this sanguinary order in his pocket, and with his mind made up to execute it rigorously, he did not hesitate to spend the eve of the massacre playing at cards with John and Alexander Macdonald, the sons of the chief, to wish them good night at parting, and to accept an invitation from Glencoe himself to dine with him the following day. Little suspecting the intended butchery, Glencoe and his sons retired to rest at their usual hour; but early in the morning, while the preparations for the intended massacre were going on, John Macdonald, the elder son of the chief, hearing the sound of voices about his house, grew alarmed, and jumping out of bed threw on his clothes and went to Inverriggen, where Glenlyon was quartered, to ascertain the cause of the unusual bustle which had interrupted his nocturnal slumbers. To his great surprise he found the soldiers all in motion, as if preparing for some enterprise, which induced him to inquire of Glenlyon the object of these extraordinary preparations at such an early hour. Glenlyon endeavoured by professions of friendship to lull his suspicions, and pretended that his sole design was to march against some of Glengarry's men. As Alexander Macdonald, younger son of Glencoe, was married to Glenlyon's niece, that crafty knave referred to his connection with the family, and put it to the young man, whether, if he intended anything hostile to the clan, he would not have provided for the safety of his niece and her husband. Macdonald, apparently satisfied with this explanation, returned home and retired again to rest, but he had not been long in bed when his servant informed him of the approach of a party of men. Jumping out of bed he ran to the door, and perceiving a body of 20 soldiers with muskets and fixed bayonets coming in the direction of his house, he fled to a neighbouring hill, where he was joined by his brother Alexander, who had escaped from the scene of carnage, after being wakened from sleep by his servant.

The massacre commenced about five o'clock in the morning at three different places at once. Glenlyon undertook to butcher his own hospitable landlord and the other inhabitants of Inverriggen, where he and a party of his men were quartered, and despatched Lieutenant Lyndsay with another party of soldiers to Glencoe's house to cut off the unsuspecting chief. Under pretence of a friendly visit, he and his party obtained admission. Glencoe was in bed, and while in the act of rising to receive his visitors, was shot through the head by two of the soldiers. His wife was already up and dressed, but the ruffians stripped her naked, tore the rings off her fingers with their teeth, and so maltreated her that she died the following day. The party also killed two men whom they found in the house, and wounded a third named Duncan Don, who came occasionally to Glencoe with letters from Braemar.

While the butchery was going on in Glencoe's house, Glenlyon was busy with his bloody work at Inverriggen, where his own host was shot by his order. Here the party seized nine men, whom they first bound hand and foot, and then shot one by one. Glenlyon was desirous of saving the life of a young man twenty years old, but Captain Drummond shot him dead. He too it was that, impelled by a thirst for blood, ran his dagger through the body of a boy who had grasped Glenlyon by the legs and was imploring mercy.

A third party under the command of Sergeant Barbour, which was quartered in the hamlet of Auchnaion, fired on a body of nine men whom they observed in a house in the village sitting before a fire. Among these was the laird of Auchintriaten, who was killed on the spot, along with four more of the party. This gentleman had at the time a protection in his pocket from Colonel Hill, which he had received three months before. The rest of the party, two or three of them wounded, escaped by the back of the house, with the exception of a brother of Auchintriaten, who, having been seized by Barbour, asked as a favour to be killed in the open air. The sergeant consented, on account of having shared his generous hospitality; but when brought out he threw his plaid, which he had kept loose, over the faces of the soldiers who were appointed to shoot him, and in a moment was lost in the darkness.

Besides the slaughter at these three places, there were persons dragged from their beds and murdered in other parts of the Glen, among them an old man eighty years of age. In all, 88 were slaughtered. The whole male population under 70 years of age, amounting to 200, would in all likelihood have been cut off, if, fortunately for them, the party of 400 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, who was principally charged with the execution of the sanguinary warrant, had not been prevented by the severity of the weather from reaching the Glen till eleven o'clock, six hours after the massacre, by which time the whole surviving male inhabitants, warned of their danger and of the fate of their chief and other sufferers, had fled to the hills. Ignorant of this latter circumstance, Hamilton, on arriving at the pass, appointed several parties to proceed to different parts of the Glen, with orders to take no prisoners, but to kill all the men that came in their way. They had not, however, proceeded far when they fell in with Major Duncanson's party, who informed them of the events of the morning, and told them that as the survivors had escaped to the hills, they had nothing to do but to burn the houses, and carry off the cattle. They accordingly set fire to the houses, and having collected the cattle and effects in the Glen, carried them to Inverloch, where they were divided among the officers of the garrison. That Hamilton would have executed his commission to the very letter, is evident from the fact, that an old man, above seventy, the only remaining male inhabitant of the desolate vale they fell in with, was by his orders put to death.

After the destruction of the houses, a heart-rending scene ensued. Aged matrons, women with child, and mothers with babes at their breast and children toddling after them, might be seen wending their way, half-naked, towards the mountains in quest of some friendly hovel, beneath whose roof they might seek shelter from the pitiless tempest and deplore their unhappy fate. But as there were no houses within the distance of several miles, and as these could only be reached by crossing mountains deeply covered with snow, a great number of these unhappy beings, overcome by cold, fatigue, and hunger, dropped down and perished miserably in the snow.

The tale of perfidy and blood excited widespread indignation. A parliamentary inquiry was only averted by the nomination of a royal commission, which found (1695) that William's instructions 'offered no warrant for the measure.' Stair was severely censured, but was left to be dealt with by the king, who was addressed to prosecute Glenlyon, Major Duncanson, Captain Drummond, etc., then in Flanders. And so the affair ended.

In 1884 Mrs Archibald Burns-Macdonald of Glencoe, a direct descendant of Mac Ian, erected on a picturesque knoll at Bridge of Coe, close by the ancient village of the glen, a Celtic cross to the memory of the slain. It is 18 feet in height, stands on a cairn 7 feet high, and is of dark red granite, richly carved with Runic scrolls.

Glencoe gives name to a post office, a *quoad sacra* parish (St Munda), St Mary's Episcopal Church (1880; 250 sittings), and St Mun's Roman Catholic Church (1836). There is a school (Carnock, St Mary) in con-

nection with the Episcopal church. Invercoe House, on the Coe's right bank, immediately above its mouth, is the seat of Sir Donald Smith. Pop. of registration district of Ballachulish and Glencoe (1861) 1824, (1871) 1529, (1881) 1444, (1891) 1480, of whom 1221 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877. See pp. 170-179 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874); chap. xviii. of Lord Macaulay's *History of England* (1855); and vol. vii., pp. 394-413, of Dr Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876).

Glencona. See CONA.

Glenconrie. See CONRIE.

Glenconvinth, a glen in Kiltarlity and Convinth parish, Inverness-shire, traversed by Belladrum Burn, which, rising at an altitude of 780 feet above sea-level, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, till, after a descent of 758 feet, it falls into the river Beauly, just below Beaufort Castle, 4 miles SSW of Beauly town. Glenconvinth takes up a road from Strathglass to Glenurquhart and Loch Ness. It received its name from an ancient nunnery, traces of whose chapel may still be seen $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Kiltarlity church, and near which is Glenconvinth public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Glencorse, a parish towards the middle of Edinburghshire, containing, near its eastern border, Auchindinny village and the Glencorse terminus of the Roslin branch of the North British, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Edinburgh, from which by road the parish is only 6 to 8 miles distant. Its post office is Milton Bridge, and Penicuik is the nearest town—within 5 furlongs of its southern extremity. Bounded NW by Colinton, N and E by Lasswade, and S and W by Penicuik, it has an utmost length from WNW to ESE of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth from NNE to SSW of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 4292 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 17 are water. Near Auchindinny the river North Esk winds $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-north-eastward along the Lasswade border, and here is joined by Glencorse Burn, which, rising in Penicuik as Logan Burn at an altitude of 1400 feet, in Penicuik has an east-north-easterly course of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through a false 'HABBIE'S HOWE' and Loganlee Reservoir ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.). In Glencorse it first runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs along the Penicuik border to crescent-shaped Glencorse Reservoir or the Compensation Pond ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and then winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward across the interior. From source to mouth it is a pretty little stream; and its expansion, Glencorse Reservoir, has much of the beauty of a natural lake, with its wooded islet and its girle of big green rounded hills. It was formed in 1819-28, at a cost of nearly £200,000, by damming the burn's glen with a huge embankment, 128 yards long, 140 yards broad at the base, and 180 feet high. Along the North Esk the surface sinks to a trifle less than 600 feet above sea-level, thence rising west-north-westward to the Pentlands, of which Castletlaw (1595 feet) and Turnhouse Hill (1500) stand N and S of Glencorse Reservoir, whilst Carnethy Hill (1890) falls just within Penicuik parish. The rocks of the hills are mainly eruptive, including clinkstone, greenstone, claystone, and porphyry; those of the lower grounds are carboniferous—sandstone, limestone, coal, and shale. Ironstone of fine quality is worked by the Shotts Iron Co. at Greenlaw; and Dalmore paper-mill at Auchindinny employs a large number of families. The soil ranges from moss to stiff clay, from gravel to the finest loam; and much that formerly was barren moor is now either arable or under wood. Submerged beneath the waters of the reservoir is the site of St Catherine's chapel, said incorrectly to have been founded by Sir William St Clair, who fell in battle with the Moors of Audalusia, along with the Good Sir James Douglas (1330). Logan House or Tower, although in Penicuik parish, may from its close proximity be noticed here. Supposed, on no good evidence, however, to have been a royal hunting-seat, it consisted originally of a single tower, built in 1230 or thereby, to which another was added on the N side early in the 15th century by William St Clair, third Earl of Orkney. By the St

Clairs of Roslin it was occasionally occupied down to the middle of the 17th century. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile higher up the glen are remains of what was probably a chapel. Rullion Green, the scene of the Covenanters' overthrow (1666), and House of Muir, where formerly great sheep-markets were held, are both in the S of the parish, and both are treated of in separate articles. Greenlaw or Glencorse has been formed into the 1st Regimental district, and its barracks made the depot, of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). An old mansion here was converted, in 1804, into a depot for French prisoners of war; and in 1813 a suite of buildings, to accommodate 6000 prisoners and their guard, was erected at a total cost of £100,000. From 1845 until 1888 Greenlaw served as the military prison for Scotland (which was in the latter year transferred to Stirling), and in 1875-77 it was altered and extended to serve also as the central brigade depot of the army of the south-east of Scotland. On 17 January 1881 the new Douglas Barrack, a wooden two-story pile, which measured 140 by 108 feet, was wholly destroyed by fire; but the damage was repaired by the end of April 1882, stone in the restoration taking the place of wood. A public recreation park, of about 10 acres in extent, beautifully situated above 'Auehindinn's' hazel glade and haunted Woodhouselee, was in 1839 presented to the parish by A. W. Inglis, Esq. Logaubank, son of the late Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord President of the Court of Session. Glencorse House, near the right bank of Glencorse Burn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Penicuik, was the property of the late Lord President Inglis, whose father, the Rev. John Inglis, D.D. (1763-1834), an eminent divine, was resident here. Other mansions, noticed separately, are Belwood, Bush, Loganbank, Maurice-wood, and Woodhouselee. Formed, in 1616, out of the ancient parishes of Pentland and Penicuik, Glencorse is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £230. A handsome new parish church was erected in 1885 about a mile N of the station, and opposite Loganbank House. It is seated for 505 persons, and superseded the old one of 1699, which replaced a former one almost wholly burned down in 1695, and stands on a knoll in the burying-ground, surrounded by trees. There are chapels for the military in connection with the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. A public school, with accommodation for 200 children, has an average attendance of about 160, and a grant of over £134. Pop. (1881) 1500, (1891) 1451, of whom 295 were soldiers in the barracks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See an article by Andrew Kerr on 'Glencorse and its Old Buildings' in *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1879).

Glencoul, a glen in Eddrachillis parish, W Sutherland, traversed by Glencoul river, which, issuing from Loch an Urchoill ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1200 feet), runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Glencoul. At one point the impetuous Glencoul is joined by a yet more impetuous tributary, making a waterfall of nearly 700 feet in leap. Loch Glencoul, one of the two arms of KYLESKU, the other being Loch GLENDHU, with a varying width of $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 7 furlongs, extends $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward, or $3\frac{3}{8}$ if one includes Loch Beag (7×3 furl.) at its head; and is overhung by hills that rise steeply to 1722 feet on the north-eastern and 902 on the south-western side. It is famous for its productive herring fishery.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 108, 107, 1880-81.

Glenereran, an Argyllshire glen on the mutual border of Ardehatten parish and Lismore and Appin. It is traversed by the CREAN, descending $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Creran. A mission-station of the Church of Scotland, conjoint with another in Glenetive, is in Glenereran, and has a schoolhouse as its place of worship. There is also an Episcopal church, St Mary's (1878; 60 sittings), a 13th century Gothic edifice, with good stained glass.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 53, 45, 1877-76.

Glencroe, an alpine glen of Lochgoilhead parish in the N of Cowal district, Argyllshire. Commencing at a col

(860 feet) between the heads of Loch Fyne and Loch Long, it descends $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to Loch Long at Ardgartan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Arrochar; is flanked on the N side by BEN ARTHUR or the Cobbler (2891 feet), on the S side by the Brack (2500) and Ben Donich (2774); and is traversed by the impetuous Croe Water, and by the road from Loch Lomond to Inverary by way of Arrochar and Glenkinglas. The rocks consist almost entirely of mica slate, shining like silver, beautifully undulated, and in many parts embedded in quartz. Large masses, fallen from the mountains, lie strewn on the bottom of the glen; others, of every shape, jut from the mountains' side, and seem every moment ready to fall; and torrents descend the cliffs and declivities in great diversity of rush and leap, and make innumerable waterfalls. The road was formed by one of the regiments under General Wade, immediately after the Rebellion of 1745; it descends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in declivitous zig-zag, and, though proceeding thence at an easier gradient to the foot, is everywhere difficult and fatiguing. A stone seat, inscribed 'Rest and be Thankful,' is placed at its summit; it superseded a plainer one placed on the same spot by the makers of the road, and is sung as follows by Wordsworth:—

'Doubling and doubling with laborious walk,
Who that at length has gained the wished-for height,
This brief, this simple, wayside call can slight,
And rest not thankful?'

And Dorothy, his sister, describes 'the narrow dale, with a length of winding road, a road that seemed to have insinuated itself into the very heart of the mountains—the brook, the road, bare hills, floating mists, scattered stones, rocks, and herds of black cattle being all that we could see.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 38, 1876-71.

Glencross. See GLENCORSE.

Glencul. See GLENCOUL.

Glendale, a vale in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, extending 5 miles north-north-westward from Maelod's Tables to the head of salt-water Loch Pooltiel. Its bottom is 4 to 6 furlongs broad; its sloping sides are covered with very rich pasture; and it contains a post office under Portree, and a modern mansion, Glendale, the seat of the late Right Hon. Sir John Macpherson Maelod (1792-1881), of Indian celebrity.

Glendaruel, a beautiful valley in Kilmodan parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, traversed by the Ruel, a salmon and trout stream which, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 90 feet above sea-level, winds $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Riddan. It takes down a road from Strachur Ferry to Colntraive, and contains a post office of its own name under Greenock. Glendaruel House, 19 miles NNW of Rothesay, is the seat of Robert Hume Campbell, Esq. (b. 1846; succeeded 1875).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73.

Glendean's Banks. See GLEN, Peeblesshire.

Glendearg, a glen in the N of Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, descending $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward from the eastern skirts of Ben Dearg to Glen Tilt.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 1874-69.

Glendearg, Roxburghshire. See ALLEN.

Glendelvine, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Caputh parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of the village of Caputh.

Glen Derry. See DERRY, Aberdeenshire.

Glendevon, a parish in the Ochil district of Perthshire, containing Burnfoot hamlet on the right bank of the river Devon, 3 miles NNW of Muckart and 7 NNE of Dollar, under which it has a post office. It is a capital trouting station, and has a wool mill.

The parish is bounded N by Aueherarder, NE by Dunning, E by Fossoway in Kinross-shire, SE by Muckart, S and W by Dollar and Tillicoultry in Clackmannanshire, and NW by Blackford. Its length, from E to W, varies between 3 and 6 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 4 miles; and its area previous to 1891 was 9154 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 21 $\frac{3}{8}$ were water. This area was, however, considerably enlarged in that year by the

Boundary Commissioners, who added to the parish the Perthshire portion of the Kinross-shire parish of Fossoway, or that part of Fossoway to the west of the Glendey Burn and the road leading from Muckart to Dunning. They also transferred to Glendevon parish that portion of the parish of Blackford (containing 450 acres) situated south of the river Devon and adjoining the parishes of Tillicoultry and Dollar. The 'clear winding Devon,' at 4½ miles from its source, begins to trace for some three miles the boundary with Blackford; then runs eastward and south-eastward across the entire parish till it is joined by the Glendey Burn, receiving by the way, on its right bank, the Frandy, Glensherup, and Glenuhe Burns, then tracing for half a mile the boundary with Fossoway. Throughout this course its glen or narrow vale—Glendevon proper, from which the parish takes its name—is flanked immediately by broomy braes and swelling pastoral hills; remotely, toward the boundaries, by summit-lines of the Ochils. Opposite what is called the Black Linn is a conical knoll, much frequented by picnic parties, and commanding a beautiful view of the main reaches of the glen. In the extreme E the surface declines to 660 feet above the sea; and the chief elevations to the right or S of the Devon are Innerdownie (2004 feet), Tarmangie Hill (1868), Bald Hill (1636), and Ben Shee (1691), whilst to the left or N rise the Seat (1408), and, on the Auchterarder border, Sim's Hill (1582) and Carlownie Hill (1522). The rocks are chiefly eruptive. The arable land, consisting of scattered patches along the bottom of the glen, amounts to little more than 200 acres, and has a light dry soil, inclining to gravel. Glendevon House is surrounded by pleasure grounds, containing a small eminence, called Gallows Knowe. An old castle stands on the Glendevon estate; is said to have belonged to William, eighth Earl of Douglas, slain in 1452 by James II, at Stirling; and continues in a state of good preservation. A spot on the hillside near the hamlet was covered once with a huge congregation, assembled from great distances to hear a sermon by the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine. Glendevon is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £170. The church is plain and very small, and was repaired in 1836. A public school, with accommodation for 46 children, has an average attendance of about 20, and a grant of over £40. Valuation (1882) £3152, 15s. 6d., (1892) £3144, 12s. Pop. (1881) 147, (1891) 141.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Glendhu (Gael. *gleann dubh*, 'dark valley'), the upper glen of DUCHRAY WATER, on the easterly slope of Ben Lomond, in Buchanan parish, W Stirlingshire.

Glendhu, a glen and a sea-loch in the S of Eddrachillis parish, W Sutherland. The glen takes down a rivulet, issuing from Loch Strath nan Asinnteach (5½ × 1 furl.; 870 feet above sea-level), and running 2¾ miles west-by-northward to the head of the sea-loch; it is flanked, on the S side, by Ben Leoid (2597 feet). Loch Glendhu extends 2½ miles westward into junction with Loch Glencoul, forming with that loch the head of KYLESKU; measures from 1¾ to 4½ furlongs in breadth; and is flanked by steep hills 1700 feet high. It has great depth of water; and is so frequented by herring-shoals that no less than £30,000 worth of herrings have been caught in it in the course of a year.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 103, 107, 1880-81.

Glendhu, a glen in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Abhainn Teithil, which, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet, winds 3¼ miles westward till it falls into Loch Creran, at a point 1 mile N of Barealdine House. Its lower section is luxuriantly clothed with wood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glendhu, the glen of the Black Water in Morvern parish, Argyllshire, descending 8½ miles south-south-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Aline. Lead ore of considerable richness occurs in it at Lurg, and was worked for some time in the first half of the 18th century by a company called the Morvern Mining Company.

Glendinging, an estate in Westerkirk parish, NE Dumfriesshire, on Megget Water, 5 miles N by W of

the church. It belongs to Sir F. J. W. Johnston of Westerhall, Bart., and contains remains of an old castle. An antimony mine was worked on it from 1793 till 1798, and produced, in that time, 100 tons of regulina of antimony, worth £8400.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Glen Diridh. See GLENDEARG, Perthshire.

Glendochart. See DOCHART.

Glendochart, a hill-farm in the NE of Penninghame parish, NE Wigtownshire. It is traversed by the ancient rampart called the Deil's Dyke; and it contains also a circular hill-fort, 190 yards in diameter.

Glendoick, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinfauns parish, SE Perthshire, on the southern slope of the Sidlaws, 2 miles NNE of Glencarse station. It was purchased in 1726 by Robert Craigie (1685-1760), who became lord advocate in 1742, lord president of the Court of Session in 1754, and by whom the mansion was built. Glendoick hamlet, in Errol parish, 1 mile S of Glendoick House, and 1¼ NE of Glencarse station, has a public school, and a post office under Perth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Glendoll. See DOLL.

Glendorch Burn, a stream in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire, running 2½ miles north-north-westward to Snar Water at a point 2¾ miles SSW of Crawfordjohn village. Glendorch Castle stood at its mouth.

Glendouglas. See DOUGLAS, Lanarkshire, Dumbar-tonshire, and Argyllshire.

Glendow. See GLENDHU.

Glendowachy or **Glenquithle**, a ravine adjacent to the mutual boundary of Gamrie parish, Banffshire, and Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles E of Gardens-town. It has a wild romantic character, debouching near a waterfall of 30 feet in leap; and it gave name to an ancient thanage granted by Robert I, in the third decade of the 14th century to Hugh, fifth Earl of Ross, and by Robert II, in 1382 to John Lyoun, knight. Glendowachy was its ancient, and Glenquithle is its modern name.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Glendowran Burn, a stream in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire, running 1½ mile north-westward to Snar Water at a point 1¾ mile SSW of Crawfordjohn village. Lead ore has been found in its basin.

Glendronach, a place with a large distillery in Fergie parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 9 miles ENE of Huntly.

Glendubh. See GLENDHU.

Glenduckie. See FLISK.

Glenduror. See DUROR.

Glendye. See DYE WATER, Kincardineshire.

Gleneagles, a romantic glen in BLACKFORD parish, SE Perthshire, traversed by the first 2½ miles of RUTHVEN WATER, and descending north-north-westward from 950 to 400 feet above sea-level. It carries up a road from Strathearn and Strathallan to Glendevon; and some suppose it to have been the route by which Agricola led his troops into Strathearn prior to their encampment at Ardoch. Towards its foot, 3¼ miles S by W of Auchterarder, stands a plain mansion of 1624, Gleneagles House. The estate belonged to the Haldanes from the 12th century till 1799, when it devolved on Admiral Lord Duncan, whose great-grandson, third Earl of CAMPERDOWN, is the present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Glenearn, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Dron parish, SE Perthshire, 2¼ miles SW of Bridge of Earn. It was purchased about 1873 from Charles Maclean, Esq., by W. Ross, Esq., and belongs now to Mr. Macduff.

Gleneffock. See EFFOCK WATER.

Glenelchaig. See ELCHAIG.

Glenelg, a coast village and parish of NW Inverness-shire. The village stands on a small bay of its own name at the head of Sleat Sound, 3 miles SSE of Kyle-Rhea ferry, 43 WNW of Invergarry, and 7 S by W of Lochalsh, and has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Occupying a picturesque site in the mouth of a grand glen, it comprises a principal street and numerous thatched cottages; is embellished with interspersed trees and adjacent plantation; contains a good inn and some well-stocked shops; enjoys facility of communica-

tion by West Coast steamers, touching at its new quay of 1881; and has fairs on the Fridays after the last Tuesday of May and the third Tuesdays of August and September. It gave, in 1835, the title of Baron, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, to the distinguished statesman, Charles Grant (1778-1866). Glenelg Bay, of small extent, lies open to the W, yet affords good anchorage in easterly winds; but a better harbour on the Skye side of the Sound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, affords shelter in all winds. A fortified barrack, erected in 1722 at Bernera, near Glenelg village, was commonly occupied by one or two companies of infantry till 1745, and is now a ruin. A road goes from the village eastwards towards Glenshiel, passes over the mountain Mam-Rattachan, and commands a very grand view; another goes south-eastward to the head of Loch Hourn, leads off thence towards Inverness, strikes towards the Pass of CORRYVARLIGAN (2000 feet), and there commands a most impressive view.

The parish, containing also the village of Arnisdale and the hamlet of Inverie, comprises the three districts of Glenelg proper, Knoydart, and North Morar. It is bounded NE and E by a lofty water-shed which divides it from Ross-shire; SE and S by lofty water-sheds, which divide it from the heads of Glengarry and Glenarchaig in Lochaber; SW by Loch Morar, which divides it from Arasaig in Ardnarnurchan; and NW by Sleat Sound, which divides it from Skye. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 22 miles; its utmost breadth in the opposite direction is 15 miles; and its land area is 134,778 acres. The coast, along Sleat Sound, is about co-extensive both with that sound and with the greatest length of the parish; and, except in Glenelg Bay, is generally high and rocky. Loch Hourn divides Glenelg proper from Knoydart; Loch Nevis divides Knoydart from Morar; and both lochs have strikingly grand scenery, and contain good anchoring ground, but they, and the districts of Knoydart and Morar, are separately noticed. Fresh-water lakes are numerous and well supplied with trout, but none challenge notice for either extent or character. Glenelg proper comprises two glens, Glenmore and Glenbeg, each watered by a streamlet of its own, and the former extends north-westward to Glenelg Bay, has few or no trees except at the foot, and is clothed with green pasture to the very summit of its hill-screens; while the latter has been separately noticed. The inhabitants, in all the districts, are mostly congregated on the coasts. The principal rocks are gneiss, mica, slate, quartzite, hornblende slate, granite, syeuite, serpentine, and limestone. The serpentine includes veins of asbestos and amianthus; the limestone occurs in beds, but is not worked; and the other rocks contain actinolite, tremolite, and some other rare minerals. The soil, in the arable parts of Glenelg proper, is loamy and fertile; but in those of Knoydart, is much lighter. About 1000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 2000 acres are under wood; and a very large area is richly pastoral for either black cattle or sheep. The only mansion is INVERIE; the principal large farm-houses are Ellanreach, Beolary, and Barrisdale; and the chief antiquities are two Scandinavian dunes in Glenbeg, and vestiges of two others in Glenmore. In the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Glenelg and Knoydart, the former a living worth £340. Its church contains 400 sittings; and in the churchyard is a granite obelisk, erected in 1876 to the memory of the Rev. John Macrae, for 35 years parish minister. Other places of worship are Knoydart *quoad sacra* church, Glenelg Free church, and three Roman Catholic churches—Inverie (1886), and Sandaig (1850), both in Knoydart, and Beoraid (1889), in North Morar. Six public schools—Arnisdale, Brinacory, Earir, Glasnacardock, Glenelg, and Inverie—with total accommodation for 307 children, have an average attendance of about 160, and grants amounting to over £310. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2334, (1831) 2874, (1861) 1843, (1871) 1653, (1881) 1601, (1891) 1503, of whom 1871 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical

parish (1871) 1154, (1881) 1164, (1891) 1088; of registration district (1881) 658, (1891) 644.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 71, 72, 61, 62, 1878-83.

The synod of Glenelg, meeting alternately at Strome Ferry and Portree on the third Wednesday of April, comprises the presbyteries of Lochcarron, Skye, Uist, and Lewis. Pop. (1871) 88,211, (1881) 89,189, (1891) 79,069, of whom 1065 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. There is also a Free Church synod of Glenelg, which, meeting at Portree on the second Wednesday of April, comprises the presbyteries of Lochcarron, Abertarff, Skye, Uist, and Lewis, 48 of whose 53 churches had 28,266 members and adherents in 1894.

Glenennich, an alpine glen in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, E Inverness-shire. Lying among the central Grampians, it takes down a stream $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from Loch ENNICH to the Spey at Craigellachie, and affords, throughout much of its extent, good pasturage for sheep.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 74, 1874-77.

Glenrichdie. See ERICHDIE.

Glenricht House, a mansion in Rattray parish, NE Perthshire, on the left bank of the Ericht, 5 miles NNW of Blairgowrie. Its owner is Alexander D. Grimmond, Esq. See ERICHT.

Glenesbuig, a wild sequestered glen of the island of Arran; Buteshire, descending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the head of the valley of Machrie Water.

Glenesk, the basin of the upper or mountain reaches of the North Esk river, on the northern border of Forfarshire. It comprehends all Lochlee parish and part of Edzell; comprises the convergent glens of Glenmark and Gleneflock, together with a number of small lateral glens; and concentrates into one glen on the eastern border of Lochlee parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Mount Battock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Glenesland Burn, a rivulet of Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to Cairn Water.

Glenetive House, a modern mansion in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, towards the foot of the glen of the river ERIVE, 14 miles NNE of Taynuilt station. It is the Scottish seat of Edward Seymour Greaves, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1879). Near it is a public school.

Glenfalloch (Gael. *Gleann-falaich*, 'valley of concealment'), a glen of Killin parish, Perthshire, and Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire. It is traversed by the FALLOCH, which, rising on BEN-A-CHROIN at an altitude of 2600 feet, winds $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward and south-south-westward, till it falls into the head of Loch Lomond (23 feet) at ARDLUI. The West Highland railway, from Helensburgh to Fort-William by way of Gare Loch, Loch Long, and Loch Lomond, after leaving Ardlui station, traverses Glenfalloch to Crianlarich, the next station, thence north-westward by Strathfillan to Tyndrum station. Glenfalloch House, near the stream's right bank, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Ardlui and 7 SW of Crianlarich station, belongs to the Marquis of Breadalbane; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile lower down is Inverarnan Hotel. On 12 Sept. 1803, Wordsworth and his sister walked up Loch Lomond from Inversnaid to Ardlui, and thence crossed over the hills into Glengyle; and Dorothy writes in her Journal—'It is one of those moments which I shall not easily forget, when at that point from which a step or two would have carried us out of sight of the green fields of Glenfalloch, being at a great height on the mountain, we sate down, and heard, as it from the heart of the earth, the sound of torrents ascending out of the long hollow glen. To the eye all was motionless, a perfect stillness. The noise of waters did not appear to come this way or that, from any particular quarter: it was everywhere, almost, one might say, as if "exhaled" through the whole surface of the green earth. Glenfalloch, Coleridge has since told me, signifies the Hidden Vale; but William says, if we were to name it from our recollections of that time, we should call it the Vale of Awful Sound.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 38, 1872-71.

Glenfarg. See FARG.

Glenfarquhar. See FORDOUN.

Glenfearnach, a verdant glen in the E of Moulin parish, Perthshire, traversed by the Allt Fearnach, which, rising at an altitude of 2250 feet, runs 10½ miles south-south-eastward, till, after a descent of 2000 feet, it unites at Enochdhu hamlet with the Allt Doire to form Airdle Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 56, 1869-74.

Glenfender. See FENDER.

Glenfeochan, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Feochan, 4½ miles SSE of Oban. Its owner is Thomas William Murray-Allen, Esq. (b. 1828). The scenery all around is fine, and the place an attractive one. A saurian-shaped mound was excavated here by Mr John S. Phené in 1871, when the cairn-formed head was found to enshrine a megalithic chamber, containing burned bones, charcoal, a flint instrument, and burned hazel-nuts.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenferness, a mansion in Ardclach parish, Nairnshire, on the right bank of the winding Findhorn, 8½ miles SW of Dumiphaill station. Founded in 1837 by Sir James Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., it stands amid finely-wooded grounds, and is now the seat of Ronald Ruthven Leslie-Leven, thirteenth Earl of Leven since 1641, and tenth of Melville since 1690 (b. 1835; suc. 1889).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Glenfernisdale, a glen in Kingussie and Insch parish, Badenoch, Inverness-shire, traversed by a stream that, issuing from Loch Etteridge (2½ × 1 furl.; 1000 feet), runs 6½ miles north-north-eastward till, after a descent of 230 feet, it falls into the Spey at a point 1 mile SSW of Kingussie village. The old military road, which is still the best for pedestrians, deflects from Glentruim at Etteridge Bridge, and goes down Glenfernisdale to the Spey.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Glenfeshie. See FESHIE and ALVIE.

Glenfiag. See FIAG.

Glenfiddich Lodge, a shooting-box of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon in Glenfiddich Forest, Mortlach parish, Banffshire, on the left bank of the FIDDICH, 6 miles S of Dufftown.

Glenfinart, a glen in the N of the Kilmun portion of Dunoon and Kilmun parish, Cowal, Argyllshire. It is traversed by the Finart, which, rising on Ben Bhreac at an altitude of 1750 feet, runs 4½ miles south-eastward till it falls into Loch Long at a point 5 furlongs N of ARDENTINNY. Over its lower and finely-wooded half it takes down the road from Whistlefield Inn on Loch Eck; and in its mouth, at a distance of 4½ miles N by W of Blairmore, is Glenfinart House, a Tudor edifice of the first half of the nineteenth century. Its owner is H. P. Leschallas, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Glenfinglas (Gael. *gleann-fionn-glas*, 'grey white valley'), a rocky glen in Callander parish, SW Perthshire, traversed by Turk rivulet, which, rising at an altitude of 2250 feet close to the Balquhiddy border, runs 6½ miles south-south-eastward, till, after a descent of 1980 feet, it falls into the Dubh Abhainn at Bridge of Turk, ¼ mile below the foot of Loch Achray and 6½ miles W by S of Callander town. An ancient deer-forest of the Scottish kings, Glenfinglas retains vestiges of having once been clothed with wood; and it now belongs to the Earl of Moray. Its flanks include much savage alpine scenery, yet are largely relieved by wood and verdure; and much of its bottom is under cultivation. The Turk is fed, in its upper course, by tumultuous torrents; passes along the middle parts as a peaceful, meandering stream; but lower down suddenly plunges into a profound chasm, to run some distance underground, emerge next towards a gorge in the glen, and then make a long romantic waterfall. The hermit Brian performed, beneath this waterfall, the 'taghairm' that mysteriously foreshadowed the fate of Roderick Dhu; and an outlaw once lived in the recess behind the fall, receiving his provisions from a woman, who lowered them from the crest of the overhanging precipice, and procuring water for himself by lowering a flagon into the pool below. The glen is also the scene of a wild and well-known tale that bears its name.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Glenfinnan. See FINNAN.

Glenfintaig, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire, towards the foot of Glengloy, 19 miles NE of Fort-William.

Glenfishie. See FESHIE and ALVIE.

Glenforsa House, a modern mansion in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, 3½ miles ESE of Aros. It is the seat of Colonel Charles Greenhill-Gardyne of Finavon (b. 1831; suc. 1867). See FORSA.

Glenfoudland. See FOUJLAND and INSCH.

Glenfruin. See FRUIN WATER.

Glenfyne. See FYNE.

Glegaber Burn, a rivulet in what until 1891 was the Megget section of Lyne and Megget parish, S Peeblesshire, but which was then transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the Selkirkshire parish of Yarrow. The burn rises at an altitude of 1800 feet, and runs 2½ miles south-by-eastward, till, after a descent of 910 feet, it falls into Megget Water, at a point 1½ mile W of St Mary's Loch. It is flanked, on the left side, by Deer Law (2065 feet) and Broomy Law (1750); and it retains faint traces of ancient searches for gold, said to have been not altogether unsuccessful.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Glegairn, a glen, an ancient *quoad civilia* parish, and a modern *quoad sacra* parish, in Aberdeenshire. The glen, commencing among the Cairngorm Mountains, in the N of Crathie and Braemar parish, adjacent to Banffshire, takes down the GAIRN 20 miles east-south-eastward to the river Dee, in Glenmuick parish, 1½ mile NW of Ballater. The ancient *quoad civilia* parish lay chiefly along both banks of the lower half of the Gairn's course, but included also a small tract, called Strathgirn, on the right bank of the Dee, and is now incorporated with Glenmuick and Tullich. Its church, which stood below the bridge of Gairn, was dedicated to St Mungo or Kentigern, by whom it was probably founded in the latter half of the 6th century. The modern *quoad sacra* parish consists mainly of the ancient *quoad civilia* parish, but includes part of Crathie. It is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £145. Its church stands 6 miles NW of the post-town Ballater, 2 miles nearer which is the Roman Catholic church of St Mary Immaculate (1868; 200 sittings). There is also a public school. Pop. (1871) 588, (1881) 454, (1891) 406, of whom 10 were in Crathie parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 65, 1876-70.

Glegap Burn. See TWYNHOLM.

Glegarnock, a village and a ruined castle in Kilbirnie and Dalry parishes, Ayrshire. The village stands at the foot of Kilbirnie Loch, and 5 furlongs NE of Kilbirnie station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 2¾ miles NNE of Dalry Junction. Founded about 1844 in connection with Glegarnock Iron-works, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a mission station of the Church of Scotland, a U.P. church (1870), a public school, a wincey factory, flax-spinning and fishing-net mills, coal mines, and steel and iron works. The last, occupying a remarkably eligible site, were planned and erected with much skill and taste, and include 14 furnaces. Glegarnock Castle, crowning a precipitous knoll on the left bank of the winding Garnock, 2 miles N by W of Kilbirnie village, appears to have been a stately pile of high antiquity. The barony, of which it was the seat, was held by Riddells till the middle of the 13th, and by Cunninghams till the beginning of the 17th century. Since 1680 it has formed a valuable portion of the Kilbirnie property. Pop. of village (1871) 1228, (1881) 1276, (1891) 1628, of whom 406 were in Dalry parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Glegarr. See GARRY, Auchtergaven, Perthshire.

Glegarrel, the glen of GARVALD Water, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

Glegarry, a beautiful Highland glen in Kilmonivaig parish, W Inverness-shire, traversed by the river GARRY, winding 18½ miles eastward, out of Loch Quoich, and through Loch Garry, till it falls into Loch Oich at Invergarry, 7½ miles SW of Fort Augustus. From the beginning of the 16th century Glegarry was held by

the Macdonnells, the last of whose chiefs, Col. Alexander Ranaldson Macdonnell, maintained to the day of his death (1828) the style of living of his ancestors, and is deemed the prototype of Fergus Mac Ivor in *Waverley*. His son was compelled to dispose of Glengarry to the Marquis of Huntly, and emigrated to America. By the marquis it was resold in 1840 for £91,000 to Lord Ward (afterwards Earl of Dudley), and by him in 1860 for £120,000 to the late Edward Ellice, Esq. of Glenquoich (1810-80), who sat as Liberal member for the St Andrews burghs from 1837 till his death, and who held 99,545 acres in Inverness-shire, now owned by his widow. This acreage includes the 50,000 acres of Glenquoich deer forest, to the N of Loch Quoich and the upper waters of the Garry. Let for £3022 a year to Lord Burton (b. 1837; c. 1886), Glenquoich forest is estimated to yield in an ordinary season about 100 stags, besides hinds. The seats of the Glengarry property, old and new, are noticed under INVERGARRY. A *quoad sacra* parish of Glengarry, with a mission station at Glenquoich, is in the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Argyll; the minister's stipend is £200. Its church, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Invergarry, is an Early English edifice of 1865. Four public schools, Aberchalder, Glenquoich, Inshlaggan, and Invergarry, with respective accommodation for 35, 24, 111, and 32 children, have an average attendance of about 24, 12, 30, and 10, and grants of over £40, £30, £43, and £14. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1871) 692, (1881) 627, (1891) 657, of whom 502 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 62, 63, 1875-73.

Glengarry. See GARRY, Perthshire.

Glengavel Water, a stream in the SW of Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, running 5 miles north-north-westward among wild uplands, till it falls into the river Avon at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Strathaven. Here is the reservoir of the Glengavel Water-works, for the supply of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Glengaw Burn. See AYR.

Glengloy, a deep mountain glen in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire. From a col (1172 feet) it extends 7 miles south-westward between Glenroy and the Great Glen, parallel to both, and then, deflecting suddenly to a right angle with its former direction, descends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward to the Great Glen at Loch Lochy, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the loch's foot. A terrace line runs along the glen's flank at an elevation of from 1156 to 1173 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 62, 1873-75.

Glengollie, a glen in the S of Durness parish, Sutherland, traversed by a stream that, rising at an altitude of 1270 feet, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward till, after a descent of 1176 feet, it unites with two other streams, at the head of Strathmore, to form the river HOPE. It is sung by the poet Donn as a favourite hunting-ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 109, 1880.

Glengonner Water, a stream of Crawford parish, SE Lanarkshire, rising close to the Dumfriesshire border at an altitude of 1480 feet above sea-level, and running 7 miles north-north-eastward, till it falls into the Clyde, at a point 5 furlongs S of Abington, after a total descent of 665 feet. In the first mile of its course it flows through Leadhill village, and over the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles it traces the Crawfordjohn border. Its mineral wealth is noticed under LEADHILLS.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Glengulbin, an alpine glen of Kilmonivaig and Laggan parishes, in the E of Lochaber, Inverness-shire, traversed by a stream which first, as the Amhainn Ossian, winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from Loch Ossian ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile \times 3 furl.; 1269 feet) to Loch Gulbin ($7 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 1155 feet), and thence, as the Amhainn Ghuilbinn, runs $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles northward till, after a total descent of 650 feet, it falls into the Spean at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below that river's efflux from Loch Laggan.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 63, 1873.

Glengyle, a glen on the mutual border of Perthshire and Stirlingshire. Commencing near the meeting-point with Dumbartonshire, at an altitude of 1750 feet, it descends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to the head of Loch Katrine (364 feet); is overhung by mountains over 2000

feet high; and from head to foot is traversed by Glengyle Water. It was anciently a possession of the Macgregors, and contains a ruined fortalice.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 33, 1872-71.

Glenhalmadale, a glen of Kilbride parish, in the N of Arran, Buteshire, winding $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-westward to Glenranza, at a point 5 furlongs SE of the head of Loch Ranza. It is traversed by the road from Sannox to Loch Ranza, and contains a slate quarry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenhead. See LOCHWINNOCH.

Glenhinisdale or **Glenhinistil,** a glen, with a small village, in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. **Glenholm.** See BROUGHTON.

Gleniffer, Braes of, a range of trap hills in the S of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, culminating $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Paisley at Sergeantlaw (749 feet). A rough and undulating country—masses of grey crag interspersed with whinny knolls—they embosom the reservoirs of the PAISLEY Water-works, formed in 1837-81, and are seamed by pretty ravines, each with its brawling stream. Upon these braes the poet Tannahill, who wedded them to song, was wont to stray on week-day evenings or on the Sabbath day, musing on the various objects of beauty scattered profusely around. Here it was he noted 'the breer wi' its saft faulding blossom,' 'the craw flower's early bell,' and 'the birk wi' its mantle o' green.' Here he now listened to the warble of the mavis rising from 'the shades of STANLEY-shaw,' now gazed, with rapt delight, on the gorgeous scenery of the lower Clyde, his native town in the foreground, and the far-away frontier Grampians. And here annually for many years have been held the Tannahill open-air concerts—the proceeds of which are devoted to some prominent local purpose.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gleniorsa, the glen of Iorsa Water, on the W side of Arran, Buteshire. It commences at Loch na Davie (1182 feet above sea-level), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the summit of Goatfell, and descends $8\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-south-westward to the N side of Machrie Bay. Its upper parts are grandly mountainous; its right side is joined by two ravines, the upper one embosoming Loch Tanna; and its left side is overhung at the middle of Ben Tarsuinn, and receives a streamlet issuing from Loch Nuis.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenisla, a hamlet and a parish of NW Forfarshire. The hamlet, Kirkton of Glenisla, stands 780 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the river Isla, 9 miles N by W of Alyth, its post-town and station. It has a post office, a hotel, and a sheep and cattle fair on the Thursday before the last Wednesday of September.

The parish is bounded NW by Crathie and Braemar in Aberdeenshire, NE by Cortachy and Clova, E by Kirriemuir and Lintrathen, S and SW by Alyth, and W by Kirkmichael in Perthshire. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $41,373\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $133\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river ISLA, rising close to the Aberdeenshire border at 3100 feet above sea-level, winds $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward through the middle of the parish, then 7 miles south-eastward along the boundary with Lintrathen. It receives in its progress numerous tributaries from the lateral glens, and exhibits a wealth of romantic scenery, forming the magnificent cataracts of the REEKIE LINN and the Slugs of ACH-RANNIE. Where it quits the parish, at its south-eastern corner, just opposite Airlie Castle, the surface declines to less than 400 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 701 feet near Cotton, 1061 near Dykehead, 1322 at the Hill of Fernyhirst, 1605 at *Knockton, 1487 at Druiem Dearg, 1275 at Cairn Hill, 1692 at *Hare Cairn, 2441 at *Mount BLAIR, 2297 at Duchray Hill, 2429 at Badanden Hill, 2325 at Craig Lair, 2649 at *Monamcnach, 3238 at *Creag Leacach, 2954 at Finalty Hill, and 3484 at *Cairn na Glashd, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the borders of the parish. The Queen and Prince Consort lunched at Canlochan, near the source of the Isla, on the 16 October 1861. The rocks are variously eruptive, metamorphic, Silurian, and

Devonian, and include some beds of limestone which have been worked; whilst in the low grounds of the southern district they are thickly overlaid by strong, stiff, argillaceous drift. The soil of the arable lands ranges from moss to gravel, and from stiff clay to fine friable loam; but barely 4000 acres are in tillage, about 500 being under wood. Glenisla House, on the left bank of the Isla, 13 miles NNW of Alyth, is a plain modern mansion, a seat of Sir John George Smyth Kinloch of KINLOCH, second Bart. since 1873 (b. 1849; suc. 1881). Of old the Ogilvies were sole proprietors, and here had two fortalices, Forter and Newton, the former of which still stands in a state of ruin. Giving off its southern portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Kilry, Glenisla is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns. The church, erected in 1821, contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Glenisla, Kilry, and Folda—with respective accommodation for 73, 68, and 81 children, have an average attendance of about 22, 56, and 10, and grants of over £34, £68, and £30. Valuation (1857) £6823, (1882) £11,856, 12s. 10d., (1892) £10,569, 7s., including £724 for railways. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 996, (1831) 1129, (1861) 1008, (1871) 925, (1881) 791, (1891) 676; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 464, (1891) 396.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 65, 1870.

Glenkens, the northern district of KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. Consisting mainly of the basin of the river KEN, it comprehends the parishes of Carsphairn, Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Kells; and, over great part of its extent, is celebrated for the picturesqueness of its mountain landscapes.

Glenketland, a glen in Ardoch parish, Argyllshire, descending 3 miles west-north-westward to Glenetive, at a point 3 miles NE of the head of Loch Etive.

Glenkill Burn, a rivulet of Kirkmichael parish, Annandale, Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 1255 feet, and running 6½ miles south-by-westward, till, after a descent of 910 feet, it falls into the Water of Ae at a point 3 furlongs SSW of Kirkmichael church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Glenkillock, a wooded ravine in Abbey and Neilston parishes, Renfrewshire, intersecting the Fereneze Hills, and taking down Killock Burn east-south-eastward to Levern Water nearly opposite Neilston village. It contains three waterfalls, respectively 12, 12, and 20 feet in leap, and all so beautiful as to have been pronounced perfect miniatures of the three falls of Clyde. Both glen and burn have been sung by Tannahill and other poets.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 22, 1866-65.

Glenkindie (Gael. *glèann-cinn-dubh*, 'valley of the dark head'), a former detached section of Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, but transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Towie, 11 miles SSW of Rhynie. Bounded NW by Cabrach, NE by Kildrummy, and W by Glenbucket, it has an utmost length, from NNW to SSE, of 4½ miles; an utmost width, from E to W, of 2 miles; and an area of 3557½ acres. The DON winds 1½ mile east-south-eastward along all the southern border, and here is joined by the clear-flowing Kindie, running 4½ miles south-south-eastward. Along the Don the surface declines to 750 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1151 at Millhuie Hill, 1831 at Meikle Forbridge Hill, and 2073 at Creag an Innean, on the western, and to 1857 at Peat Hill on the eastern, boundary. Glenkindie contains remains of five pre-historic 'earth-houses,' and it gives name to the Aberdeenshire version of the ballad of *Glaskyrion*—'Glenkindie, he was a harper gude,' etc. It has a post office (Inverkindie, S.O.), an inn, and fairs on 27 May, the Saturday of September after Banchory, and 23 November. Glenkindie House, on the Don's left bank, is a commodious old mansion with some fine trees, and belongs to Alexander H. Leith, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Glenkinglas, a glen in Kilmorich parish, towards the northern extremity of Cowal district, Argyllshire. It is traversed by Kinglas Water, which, rising close to the Dumbartonshire border at an altitude of 1100 feet, runs

7 miles south-westward and westward to the E side of Loch Fyne at Cairndow, 1½ mile SW of the head of the loch. It takes down the Gleneroc road from Loch Lomond to Inverary, and by Dorothy Wordsworth is said to resemble 'the lower part of Gleneroc, though it seemed to be inferior in beauty. But when we were out of the close glen, and near to Cairndow, the moon showed her clear face in the sky, revealing a spacious vale, with broad Loch Fyne and sloping cornfields, the hills not very high.' At the foot of Glenkinglas are the mansion and pleasure-grounds of Ardkinglas.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 37, 1871-76.

Glenkinglass, a glen in Ardoch parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Kinglass, a capital salmon and trout stream, which, rising on the northern skirt of BEN-NAN-AIGHEAN, at an altitude of 2200 feet above sea-level, curves 12½ miles east-south-eastward, south-westward, and west-by-northward, till it falls into Loch Etive, at a point 5 miles NE by N of Bunawe. So winding is the glen that little of it can be seen from Loch Etive; Inverkinglass, at its foot, had once an iron smelting furnace, some vestiges of which still exist. The N side of the glen is bleak and rocky, but the S yields excellent pasture. A pine forest covered a large portion of its area, but was cut down towards the middle of the 18th century to serve as fuel for the iron furnace.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenkirk, a small glen in Glenholm parish, Peeblesshire.

Glenlacht, a ravine and burn in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire.

Glenlaggan, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Parton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the E shore of Loch Ken, 7½ miles NW of Castle-Douglas. Its owner is Colonel Patrick Sanderson (b. 1844; suc. 1873).

Glenlair, a mansion in Parton parish, NE Kirkcudbrightshire, romantically situated on the right bank of Urr Water, 7 miles N by W of Castle-Douglas. It was the seat of the distinguished physicist, Prof. James Clerk-Maxwell (1831-79), and is now held by Andrew Wedderburn-Maxwell, Esq., of Middleby.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Glenlatterach, a glen on the mutual border of Dallas and Birnie parishes, Elginshire. It is traversed by the ANGRY or Lennac Burn, flowing 4 miles northward to the Lossie, and forming, at a point 1½ mile above its mouth, a waterfall 50 feet high, the Ess of Glenlatterach.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Glenlean, a glen in Dunoon parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, descending from a 'col' (406 feet) 4½ miles east-south-eastward to Dalinlongart, near the head of Holy Loch. Traversed by a road from Sandbank and Kilmun to the head of Loch Striven, it commands from the shoulders and summits of its hill-screens a splendid view, and it contains the hamlet of CLACHAG. Lower down, towards its foot, 1½ mile NW of Sandbank, Ballochyle House stands prettily embosomed among trees, at the southern base of Ballochyle Hill (1253 feet). Its owner is Maciver Forbes Morison Campbell (b. 1867).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Glenlednock, a deep-cut glen of Comrie parish, Perthshire, traversed by the LEDNOCK, which, rising at an altitude of 1980 feet between Ruadh Bheul (2237) and Creag Uigeach (2840), hurries 11 miles south-eastward to the Earn at Comrie village. It has a total descent of nearly 1800 feet, and forms a number of cataracts, one of which falls into the DEVIL'S CAULDRON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenlee, a mansion in Kells parish, NE Kirkcudbrightshire, near the right bank of the Ken, 3 miles NW of New Galloway. Much enlarged in 1822, it stands in a level park, adorned with fine old oaks, and was the seat of the two eminent judges, father and son, Sir Thomas Miller (1717-89) and Sir William (1755-1846), who both bore the title of Lord Glenlee, and who were ancestors of Sir William Miller of Barskimming. The present proprietor of Glenlee is Prince Smith, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Glenlichd, a glen in Glenshiel parish, SW Ross-shire descending, from an altitude of 180 feet above sea-level,

5½ miles west-north-westward to the head of salt water Loch Duich. It takes down the clear-flowing Croe, and is flanked on the left hand by BENMORE (3505 feet), on the right by BEN ATTOW (3383).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Glenlivet (Gael. *gleann-tiobh-aite*, 'valley of the smooth place'), the southern portion of INVERAVEN parish, S Banffshire, consisting of the basin of Livet Water, a stream that is formed by the confluence of Suie and Kymah Burns, both rising at an altitude of 2300 feet above sea-level, and winding—the former 3¾ miles southward, and the latter 5½ miles north-by-westward. From the point of their union (1100 feet), the Livet itself flows 8¾ miles west-north-westward and north-north-westward, till it falls into the Aven at Drumin (700 feet), 5 miles S of Ballindalloch station. Its principal affluents are CROMBIE Water on the left, and the Burn of Tervie on the right; its waters contain abundance of trout, with occasional salmon and grilse; and its basin is rimmed by lines of mountain watershed, whose principal summits are Ben Rinnes (2755 feet), Corryhabbie (2563), Carn Mor (2636), Carn Dulack (2156), and Carn Daimh (1795). Glenlivet post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, stands 5¾ miles S by E of Ballindalloch; and there are also a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, Glenlivet *quoad sacra* church, and the famous Glenlivet distillery of Messrs. G. & J. G. Smith. At the close of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, whisky of exquisite flavour was made in fully 200 illicit stills, or on almost every burn among the hills. The Distillery Act of 1824 changed all this; and Glenlivet's smuggling bothies gave place to five legal distilleries—a number now reduced to only one. Fairs fall on the day before Dufftown in Jan. Feb. Mar. April, May, Oct. Nov. and Dec. An ancient barony, Glenlivet belongs now to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and gives the title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland to the Marquis of Huntly. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray; the minister's stipend is £150. Glenlivet still is largely Catholic, there being two churches at CHAPELTOWN and TOMBAE; whilst four schools—Glenlivet public, Tomnavoulin public, and Chapelton and Tombae Catholic—with respective accommodation for 98, 74, 195, and 144 children, have an average attendance of about 60, 20, 80, and 30, and grants of over £76, £17, £72, and £32. Pop. (1871) 1718, (1881) 1616, (1891) 1477.

A spot near the right bank of ALLTACOILEACHAN Burn, 4 miles E by N of the post office, was the battle-field where, on 4 Oct. 1594, the loyal Protestant army under the Earl of Argyll was defeated by the insurgent Roman Catholic army under the Earl of Huntly. Argyll disposed his army on the declivity of a hill, in two parallel divisions. The right wing, consisting of Macleans and Mackintoshes, was commanded by Sir Lachlan Maclean and The Mackintosh; the left, of Grants, Macneills, and Macgregors, by Grant of Gartenbeg; and the centre, of Campbells, etc., by Campbell of Auchinbreck. This vanguard consisted of 4000 men, one-half of whom carried muskets. The rear of the army, 6000 strong, Argyll commanded in person. The Earl of Huntly's vanguard was composed of 300 gentlemen, led by the Earl of Errol, Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, the lairds of Gight and Bonnitoun, and Captain, afterwards Sir, Thomas Carr. The Earl himself brought up the rest of his forces, having the laird of Clunie upon his right hand and the laird of Abergeldie upon his left. Six pieces of field-ordnance under the direction of Captain Andrew Gray, afterwards colonel of the English and Scots who served in Bohemia, were placed in front of the vanguard. Argyll's position on the slope of the hill gave him an advantage over his assailants, who, from the nature of their force, were greatly hampered by the mossiness of the ground at the foot of the hill, which was interspersed by pits from which turf had been dug. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, Huntly advanced up the hill with a slow and steady pace. It had been arranged between him and Campbell of Lochnell, who had pro-

mised to go over to Huntly as soon as the battle commenced, that, before charging Argyll with his cavalry, Huntly should bring his artillery to bear on the yellow standard. Campbell bore a mortal enmity to Argyll, who had murdered his brother, Campbell of Calder, in 1592; and as he was nearest heir to the Earl, he probably had directed this firing at the yellow standard in the hope of cutting him off. Campbell himself, however, was shot dead at the first fire of the cannon, and on his fall all his men fled from the field. Macneill of Barra was also slain at the same time. The Highlanders, who had never before seen field-pieces, were thrown into disorder by the cannonade, which being perceived by Huntly, he charged the enemy, and rushing in among them with his horsemen increased the confusion. The Earl of Errol was directed to attack Argyll's right wing; but as it occupied a very steep part of the hill, and as Errol was greatly annoyed by volleys of shot from above, he was forced to make a detour, leaving the enemy on his left. Gordon of Auchindoun, disdaining so prudent a course, galloped up the hill with a small party of his own followers, and charged Maclean with great impetuosity—a rashness that cost him his life. The fall of Auchindoun so exasperated his followers that they set no bounds to their fury; but Maclean received their repeated assaults with firmness, and manœuvred his troops so well as to succeed in cutting off the Earl of Errol and placing him between his own body and that of Argyll, by whose joint forces he was completely surrounded. At this important crisis, when chance of retreat there was none, and when Errol and his men were in danger of being cut to pieces, the Earl of Huntly came up to his assistance and relieved him from his perilous position. The battle was now renewed, and continued for two hours, during which both parties fought with great bravery, 'the one,' says Sir Robert Gordon, 'for glorie, the other for necessitie.' In the heat of the action the Earl of Huntly had a horse shot under him, and was in imminent danger of his life; but another horse was straightway got for him. After a hard contest the main body of Argyll's army began to give way, and retreated towards the Burn of Allta-coileachan; but Maclean still kept the field, and continued to support the falling fortune of the day. At length, finding the contest hopeless, and after losing many of his men, he retired in good order with the small company that still remained about him. Huntly pursued the retiring foe beyond the burn, when he was hindered from following them farther by the steepness of the hills, so unfavourable to the operations of cavalry. His success was mainly due to the treachery of Lochnell and of John Grant of Gartenbeg, one of Huntly's own vassals, who, in terms of a concerted plan, retreated with his men as soon as the action began, whereby the centre and left wing of Argyll's army were completely broken. On Argyll's side 500 men were killed, including Macneill of Barra and the Earl's two cousins, Lochnell and Auchinbreck. The Earl of Huntly's loss was trifling—fourteen gentlemen were slain, among them Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun and the laird of Gight; whilst the Earl of Errol and a considerable number of persons were wounded. At the conclusion of the battle the conquerors returned thanks to God on the field for the victory they had achieved. This battle is commonly known as the battle of Glenlivet, but in its own neighbourhood it is called the battle of Allta-coileachan.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 86, 1876.

Glenlochar. See BALMAGHIE and CROSSMICHAEL.

Glenlochy, a beautiful glen in Breadalbane district, W Perthshire, traversed by the river LOCHY, which, rising at an altitude of 2050 feet, curves 17½ miles east-north-eastward till, near Killin, it falls into the DOOHART, ½ mile above the influx of the latter to Loch Tay. On the S Glenlochy is flanked by Meall Chuirn (3007 feet), and lesser mountains separating it from Strathfillan and Glendochart, on the N by another lofty range culminating towards the foot in Meall Ghaordie (3407); and it contains, 2¾ miles NW of Killin, a series of six cataracts in two groups, with a deep round pool between.

Formerly distributed territorially into detached portions of Kenmore, Weem, and Killin parishes, since 1891 it belongs wholly to Killin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Glenloch, a bleak, bare glen in Glenorchy and Innishail parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the LOCHY, which, issuing from Lochan Bhe (822 feet) on the eastern verge of the county, near Tyndrum, runs $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward, till, after a descent of 676 feet, it falls into the Orchy, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Dalmally. It takes down a high road and the Callander and Oban railway.—*Ord. Sur.* shs. 46, 45, 1872-76.

Glenlogan, a village, with iron-works, in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, near the S side of the river Ayr, 3 miles E of Catrine. Near it is Glenlogan House.

Glenlogie, a lateral glen in Cortachy and Clova parish, Forfarshire, descending $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward to Glenprosen at Balnaboth.

Glenlora, a mansion in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Lochwinnoch town.

Glenloth, a glen in Loth parish, SE Sutherland, traversed by a rivulet that, rising on the western slope of Beinn na Meilich (1940 feet) at an altitude of 1500, winds $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward to the sea near Loth station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Glenluce, a village, a ruined abbey, and a valley of Wigtownshire. The village, in Old Luce parish, stands on the Lady Burn, at the NW base of pine-clad Barlockart Fell (411 feet), and 9 furlongs N by E of the influx of Luce Water to Luce Bay; its station on the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick joint line is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by S of Stranraer, and $14\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Newton-Stewart. Sheltered by gentle hills and by the wooded policies of BALKAIL, it is a pleasant little place, for the most part modern, though one of its houses bears date 1736, and though we hear of it so long ago as 1654, when the 'Devil of Glenluce' took up his quarters in a weaver's cottage, and, like a Land-leaguer, would not be put out—not even by the prayers of all the presbytery (Chambers's *Domestic Annals*). There now are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, several inns, a handsome public school, and a mechanics' institute and reading-room. The parish church (erected in 1814), a Free church (erected in 1847), and a U. P. church, all in Main Street, are all plain buildings. The former Kirk of Glenluce is memorable as the scene (12 Aug. 1669) of the bridal of Janet Dalrymple, the prototype of 'Lucy Ashton.' (See CARSECREUGH and BALDOON.) A fine Celtic cross from Glenluce churchyard, with a fragment of another from Cassendeoch, was placed in 1880 in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, which has further been enriched by a splendid collection of over 4000 stone and bronze implements, collected and presented by the Rev. George Wilson, Free Church minister here. These, which are described in a paper read to the Society of Antiquaries on 13 June 1881, are some of them very rare, e.g., a small bronze bell, a bronze knife-dagger, etc. Pop. of village (1871) 899, (1881) 901, (1891) 922.

Glenluce Abbey, on the left bank of Luce Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the village, was founded in 1190 by Roland, Lord of Galloway and Constable of Scotland, for Cistercian monks from Melrose. It covered more than an acre of ground, and attached to it were a garden and orchard, 9 Scots acres in area, which now form the glebe of Old Luce parish. In 1214 one William was abbot, known only as the author of an extant letter to the Abbot of Melrose, wherein he describes a strange appearance in the heavens, beheld by two of his monks. In 1235 the abbey was plundered by the rude soldiery of Alexander II., despatched against the Gallowegian rebels; and to the 13th century belongs the reported sojourn here of Michael Scott, the warlock, who, to keep his familiars employed, set them to spin ropes out of the sea-sand—ropes that are still from time to time laid bare by wind and tide at Ringdoo Point. In 1507, when James IV. with Margaret his queen, was returning from a pilgrimage to Whithorn, he lay a night at Glenluce, and made its gardener the present of four

shillings; in 1514 died Cuthbert Baillie, the abbot, who for the two previous years had been lord-treasurer of Scotland. Thomas Hay, ancestor of the Hays of Park, was by papal bull of 1560 appointed commendator or collector of the abbey's revenues, which, amounting to £666, were in 1575 leased to Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassillis, him of Crossraguel infamy. The Earl, we are told, had dealt with a monk to forge the late abbot's signature, then had hired a carle called Carnochan to stick the monk, next had wrought on his uncle, Bargany, to hang the carle, and 'sa had conquest the laudis of Glenluce.' Park Place is said to have been partly built in 1590 with stones from the abbey, which yet so late as 1646 is mentioned in the presbytery records of Stranraer as having sustained little injury, and of which Symson in his *Description of Galloway* (1684) wrote that 'the steeple and part of the walls of the church, together with the chapter-house, the walls of the cloyster, the gate-house, and the walls of the large precincts, are still standing.' Of the church itself, Early English in style, little now remains save the S transept gable, with eastern side-chapels; but the cloister walls are fairly entire to the height of some 16 feet, and the Decorated chapter-house is singularly perfect, its arched roof still upborne by a central octagonal pillar, 18 feet in height. The lands of Glenluce, vested in the Crown in 1587, were in 1602 erected into a temporal barony in favour of Laurence Gordon, second son of the Bishop of Galloway; and at his death in 1610 passed to his brother John, the Dean of Salisbury. Transferred by him in the same year to his son-in-law, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, they were bought back in 1613 by the Crown, and annexed to the see of Galloway. In 1641, on the temporary abrogation of Episcopacy, they were transferred to the University of Glasgow, and, having from 1681 to 1689 been restored to the re-erected bishopric of Galloway, they were finally once more made a temporal barony, in favour of Sir James Dalrymple, who in the following year was raised to the peerage as Viscount STAIR and Lord Glenluce and Stranraer (P. H. M'Kerlie's *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*).

The valley of Glenluce, commencing at New Luce village, extends $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward to the head of Luce Bay; is traversed from head to foot by LUCE Water, formed at New Luce village by the confluence of Main and Cross Waters; and is mostly included in the parishes of New Luce and Old Luce. It is called, in ancient Latin documents, *Vallis Lucis* ('the valley of light'), a name as to whose origin opinions differ. The flora and the marine molluscs present an interesting blending of northern and southern forms. Glenluce was all one parish till 1647, when it was separated into Old and New Luce.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 3, 4, 1856-57.

Glen Lui, the glen of LUI Water in the upper part of Braemar, Aberdeenshire, descending $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward from the eastern shoulder (3400 feet) of Ben Macdhui to the valley of the Dee (1168 feet) at a point $\frac{2}{3}$ mile below the Linn of Dee. The upper $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, above the Derry's confluence with the Lui, bear the name of Glen Lui Beg, and the whole exhibits some striking alpine scenery.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 65, 1874-70.

Glenlyon, a long narrow glen and a *quoad sacra* parish in Breadalbane district, Perthshire. The glen, commencing among alpine mountains at the Argyllshire border, 5 miles NNE of Tyndrum, descends 24 miles east-north-eastward to the vale of Fortingall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Kenmore; contains at its head Loch LYON; and takes down thence the river Lyon towards its confluence with the Tay. Stretching from west to east along the southern portion of Fortingall parish, it contains a number of ancient Caledonian forts ascribed to Fingal by the voice of tradition; was the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the clan M'Ivor and the Stewarts of Garth; and gives the title of Baron in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and that of Viscount in the peerage of Scotland, to the Duke of Athole. Its southern flank comprises Meall Ghaordie (3407 feet), BEN LAWERS (3984), and the mountains connecting them; its northern flank

consists of mountains similar in character, though not so lofty, and both rise with such rapid acclivity as to shut out the sunbeams and render it a valley of shadows throughout the livelong winter, and during great part of the other months of the year. Yet its sides, to the very summits, are generally clad in verdure, and dotted with hundreds of sheep; display a ribwork of ravine and dell, traversed by limpid brooks or leaping cataracts; and form, in many points of view, fine blendings of soft beauty and savage grandeur. Its bottom, beginning on the high elevation of over 1100 feet above sea-level, is seldom more than a furlong wide, and has no carriage outlet except at and near the foot; yet acquires such picturesqueness from its vista-views and its flanks, that, in the language of Miss Sinclair, 'not a feature could be altered without injury, and a painter might advantageously spend his whole life in taking views, every one of which would appear completely different.' One mansion, noticed separately, is MEGGERNIE Castle; another, Glenlyon House, 9 miles W by S of Aberfeldy, is a seat of Sir Donald Currie, K. C. M. G., of Garth, M. P. Archibald Fletcher (1745-1828), the 'father of burgh reform,' was born in Glenlyon. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1833, and by the court of Teinds in 1845, is continuous with the glen and its flanks; and bears the name of Innerwick in Glenlyon, from the hamlet of Innerwick, on the left bank of the Lyon, 18½ miles W by S of Aberfeldy, under which it has a post office (Glenlyon). It is in the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister's stipend is £120. The parish church, at Innerwick, was built in 1828 at a cost of £673, and contains 550 sittings. Glenlyon Free church stands 2 miles lower down the glen; and Meggernie public school, with accommodation for 44 children, has an average attendance of about 25, and a grant of over £60. Pop. (1841) 570, (1871) 393, (1881) 355, (1891) 297, of whom 242 were in Fortingall and 55 in Weem.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 54, 55, 1869-73.

Glenmanno Burn, a stream of Penpont parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising, 4 miles to the E of the meeting-point with Ayr and Kirkeudbright shires, at an altitude of 1500 feet, and running 3½ miles east-by-southward till, after a descent of 870 feet, it falls into Scar Water at a point 6¾ miles NW of Penpont village. Its pastoral valley is associated with curious and stirring anecdotes of a sheep farmer, known only as Glenmanno (1621-1705), who performed wonderful feats of physical strength.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Glenmark, a glen of Lochlee parish, N Forfarshire, traversed by the Water of Mark, a troutful stream that, rising at an altitude of 2420 feet close to the Aberdeenshire border, winds 10½ miles north-north-eastward and south-eastward till, after a descent of 1600 feet, it unites with the water of LEE at Invermark, near Lochlee church, 17 miles NW of Edzell, to form the river North Esk.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 66, 1870-71.

Glenmarlin, a picturesque cataract in the course of Scar Water, on the mutual boundary of Penpont and Tynron parishes, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile W of Penpont village. It presents some resemblance to the Rumbling Bridge Falls, near Dunkeld.

Glenmassan, a glen in the Kilmun portion of Dunoon parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, traversed by the turbulent Massan, which, rising at an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, on the north-western slope of BENMORE, runs 8½ miles southward and south-eastward till it falls into the Eachaig, near Benmore House. Its scenery has been said to be that of Switzerland in miniature, wanting only the snow; its lower portion being finely wooded, its upper bare and grand. Glenmassan is mentioned in the ancient Irish story of the Sons of Uisneach.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73.

Glenmavis. See NEW MONKLAND.

Glenmill. See CAMPSIE.

Glenmillan, an estate, with a mansion in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire, 1 mile N by E of Lumphanan station. Here were some ancient sepulchral cairns;

and two bronze rings or armlets found in one of them were gifted in 1832 to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum.

Glenmore, a glen of Fortingall parish, Perthshire, extending 3 miles eastward along the southern skirts of conical SCHIEHALLION, then 1¼ mile south-south-eastward along the Dull border into junction with Strath Appin. It takes down the Allt Mor rivulet to Keltney Burn; and was anciently covered with the forest of Schiehallion, the roots of whose pine trees long served the neighbouring peasantry as excellent fuel, whilst those of its oaks were manufactured into hones for scythes, and were readily bought in the surrounding country.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Glenmore, a glen in Abernethy, Kincardine, and Duthil-Rothiemurchus parishes, E Inverness-shire, commencing among the Cairngorm Mountains, and embosoming pine-girt Loch Morlich (8 × 5 furl.; 1046 feet), out of which the Luineag winds 3½ miles west-north-westward, and then, as the Drude, 1½ mile west-north-westward to the Spey, nearly opposite Aviemore station. The trees of the forest round Loch Morlich were sold in 1784 for £10,000 by the Duke of Gordon to Messrs. Dodsworth & Osborne, wood merchants, of Kingston-upon-Hull, and by them were nearly all felled and floated down the Spey to Garmouth, at first in single logs, but afterwards in rafts. Many of them were so large as to measure from 18 to 20 feet in girth of bole; and several yielded planks of nearly 6 feet in breadth. A vast trade speedily sprang up, £40,000 worth of timber being shipped in the course of a twelvemonth, besides what was used in local ship-building. The havoc then done has been in great measure repaired, several thousands of acres having been replanted since 1845.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877. See Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder's edition of Gilpin's *Forest Scenery* (1834).

Glenmore, a mountain defile in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. Extending 10 miles westward from the head of Loch Don to the head of Loch Scridain, it forms the line of communication between the eastern and western coast of the southern half of Mull; is narrow, winding, gloomy, and sublime; and rises, in the highest part of its bottom, to an elevation of about 300 feet above sea-level, being flanked with cliffs and acclivities, overhung by Bentalloch, Benmore, and other lofty mountains.

Glenmore, a village in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Glenmore Burn, a stream of Bute island, Buteshire, running 4½ miles south-south-eastward to Etterick Bay.

Glenmore House, a modern mansion in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, 4½ miles SSE of Maybole. It is the seat of Sir William James Montgomery-Cuninghame of Corsehill, ninth Bart. since 1672 (b. 1834; suc. 1870), who sat as Conservative member for the Ayr burghs from 1874 to 1880.

Glenmore-nan-Albin or **Great Glen of Scotland**, a magnificent Highland valley, chiefly in Inverness-shire, but partly on the mutual border of Inverness and Argyll shires. Commencing in the south-western vicinity of Inverness, it extends 60½ miles south-westward to Loch Eil in the vicinity of Fort-William; forms, with the Upper Moray Firth in the NE, and Loch Eil and Loch Linne in the SW, a continuous and straight opening through the mountains from side to side of the Scottish mainland; and is traversed from end to end, within its own proper limits, by the CALEDONIAN CANAL navigation. It contains, within these limits, Lochs Dochfour, Ness, Oich, and Lochy, constituting about three-fifths of the entire length of that navigation; is overhung at Loch Ness by Mealfourvie, at Fort-William by Ben Nevis, and in other parts by other lofty mountains; receives into its waters picturesque streams through the lateral glens of Urquhart, Farigaig, Foyers, Moriston, Garry, Archaig, and Spean; exhibits, almost everywhere, a rich, diversified, picturesque display of Highland scenery; and is noticed

in detail in our articles on its various parts and objects. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 83, 73, 63, 62, 1873-81.

Glenmore Water, a stream of Auchinleck parish, E Ayrshire, rising at an altitude of 1600 feet near the meeting-point with Lanark and Dumfries shires, and running first $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward across the bleak uplands of the Glenmuirshaw or the eastern interior, then $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-westward along the Old Cumnock border, till, just above Lngar Iron-works, it unites with Gass Water to form the LUGAR. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 14, 1864-63.

Glenmoriston (Gael. *gleann-mor-easan*, 'valley of the great cascades'), a beautiful glen in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, NW Inverness-shire, traversed by the impetuous river MORISTON, flowing $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward from Loch CLUNIE (606 feet above sea-level) to Loch Ness (50 feet) at INVERMORISTON, 7 miles NNE of Fort Augustus. The falls on the river are very pretty, and the district around exceedingly attractive. Near Invermoriston House and Hotel is Glenmoriston post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; and near Torgyle Bridge and Inn, 9 miles higher up, are an Established church, a Free church, and a Roman Catholic church (1841), all three designated of Glenmoriston. From Torgyle downwards the glen is finely wooded with birch and fir; and it takes up a road to Glenshiel, Glenelg, and Skye. The ancient parish of Glenmoriston, at one time annexed to Abergarf, has been united to Urquhart since the Reformation era, and is now a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Inverness. The minister's salary is £140. Pop. of registration district (1871) 565, (1881) 425, (1891) 377. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 73, 1880-78.

Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn, a Deeside parish of SW Aberdeenshire, containing the post office village and railway terminus of BALLATER, $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Aberdeen, and 4 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Cambus o' May and Dinnet stations, both of which also are within its bounds. Comprising the ancient parishes of Glengairn to the NW, Tullich to the NE, and Glenmuick to the S, the two first on the left and the last on the right side of the Dee, it is bounded N by Strathdon and Logie-Coldstone, NE by Logie-Coldstone, E by Aboyne-Glentanner, SE by Lochlee and SW by Clova in Forfarshire, and W by Crathie-Braemar. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 88,798 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1437 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Crathie church to the Mill of Dinnet, the DEE winds $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward—first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Crathie border, next $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles through the interior, and lastly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Aboyne border—during which course it descends from 850 to 505 feet above sea-level. A stream that rises on Cairn Taggart, in the SE extremity of the parish, at 3150 feet, thence dashes $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-south-eastward to wild and picturesque DHU Loch ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ furl.; 2091 feet), thence hurries 2 miles east-by-southward to dark Loch MUICK ($2\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 1310 feet), and thence, as the river Muick, runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward along Glen Muick proper, till, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Ballater bridge and at 665 feet of altitude, it falls into the Dee. Through the north-western or Glengairn portion of the united parish, the GAIRN, entering from Crathie, winds 9 miles east-south-eastward to the Dee, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ballater; whilst the Water of TANNER, rising close to the Forfarshire border, at 2050 feet, runs 7 miles north-eastward through Glenmuick, and passes off into the Glentanner division of Aboyne. In the Tullich portion are Lochs CANNOR (1 mile \times 5 furl.; 570 feet) and DAVEN ($6 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 480 feet), the former belonging wholly to this parish, the latter partly to Logie-Coldstone. Save for the broadening valley of the Dee and the wide dreary Muir of Dinnet in the NE, the surface almost everywhere is mountainous. Chief elevations, westward, N of the Dee are Cullbean Hill (1750 feet), Crannach Hill (1824), *Morven Hill (2862), wooded Craigandaroch (1250), Geallaig Hill (2439), and *Carn a' Bhacain (2442), where asterisks mark those summits

that culminate on the confines of the parish. E of the Tanner rise Cloch an Yell (2053) and *Mount KEEN (3077); between the Tanner and the Muick, Black Craig (1742), Pananich Hill (1896), Cairn Leughan (2293), *Fasheilach (2362), Black Hill (2470), *Lair of Aldararie (2726), *Broad Cairn (3263), *Carn Bannoch (3314), and *Cairn Taggart (3430); and W or left of the Muick, Creag Phioibaidh (1462), the Coyle (1956), *Conacheraig Hill (2827), and the *lower summit (3765) of LOCHNAGAR. The rocks include grauite, gneiss, trap, and primary limestone; lead-mining operations were carried on at Abergairn in 1874; and other minerals are fluor-spar, amianthus, asbestos, serpentine, etc. The soil along the Dee and in the lower glens is mostly boulder gravel or sandy loam. Barely a thirtieth of the entire area is in tillage; as much or more—chiefly along the Dee and the Muick—is clad with woods and plantations of Scotch fir, larch, birch, oak, aspen, etc.; and the rest is all either sheep-walk or deer-forest, moss or heathy moorland. All the chief spots of interest, of which there are many, have articles to themselves, as ALT-NA-GRUTHASACH, BALLATRICH, BRACKLEY and KNOCK Castles, PANANICH, and the VAT. Glenmuick House, on the Muick's right bank, 2 miles SSW of Ballater, was built in 1872 from designs by Sir Morton Peto, and is a striking Tudor edifice of native pink-coloured granite, with a massive square tower 75 feet high. Its owner is Sir Allan Russell Mackenzie, second baronet since 1890 (b. 1850; suc. 1890). Cambus o' May House, near the station of that name, is a pretty gabled and verandahed mansion of 1874; and other residences, noticed separately, are BIRKHALL and MONALTRIE. The chief proprietors are the Queen, the Marquis of Huntly, Mr Farquharson of Monaltrie, and Sir A. R. Mackenzie. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of GLENGAIRN and DINNET, Glenmuick is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £282. The churches are noticed under BALLATER, GLENGAIRN, and DINNET. Five public schools—Ballater, Birkhall female, Inchmarnock, Kinord female, and Glengairn, the last under a separate school board—with respective accommodation for 316, 42, 40, 49, and 80 children, have an average attendance of about 215, 20, 30, 30, and 20, and grants amounting to over £215, £32, £42, £40, and £33. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1901, (1831) 2279, (1861) 1668, (1871) 2160, (1881) 2109, (1891) 2299; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1602, (1881) 1672, (1891) 1600; of registration district (1871) 1995, (1881) 1946, (1891) 2152. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 66, 75, 76, 1870-76.

Glenmuir or Glenmuirshaw, a wild moorish vale on the eastern border of Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire, at the head of Glenmore Water, near the meeting-point with Lanark and Dumfries shires, and immediately S of Cairntable. It contains ruins of an ancient baronial fortalice; and it was the scene, at Dalblair, of the boyhood of the author of the *Cameronian's Dream*, beginning,—

'In Glenmuir's wild solitudes, lengthened and deep
Were the whistling of plovers and bleating of sheep.'

Glennevis, a Lochaber glen in Kilmallie parish, SW Inverness-shire, traversed by the Water of Nevis, a clear and rapid trout stream, which, rising at an altitude of 2750 feet, sweeps $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-westward, westward, north-north-westward, and westward, till at Fort-William it falls into Loch Eil. A carriage drive, opened in 1880, leads 7 miles up the glen, objects of interest in which are a vitrified fort, a rocking-stone, Samuel's Cave (a hiding-place of fugitives from Culloden), and the Ben Nevis waterfall, by some deemed finer than the Falls of Foyers. 'High masses of rock towering to the very clouds, and covered here and there with moss, line both sides of the glen; while streams innumerable come rushing down the hillside to increase the volume of the crystal Nevis.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Glennoe, a Glen in Archhatten parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Noe, which, formed by head-streams that rise on the northern skirts of Ben Cruachan, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward, till it falls into Loch

Etive at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Taynuilt station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenney, a burn in Port of Monteith parish, Perthshire, running 2 miles south-south-westward to the Lake of Monteith along a deep and tortuous ravine.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Glenney Law. See ABERNRYE.

Glenogil, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, 10 miles NE by N of Kirriemuir. Its owner is Stephen Williamson, Esq., M.P. for the St Andrews burghs from 1880 to 1885, and for the Kilmarnock burghs from 1886 to 1895. Another estate of Glenogil, also in Tannadice parish, and also with a mansion, belongs to the Misses Lyon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Glenogilvie, an estate in Glamis parish, Forfarshire. Bestowed on the Ogilvies about 1163, it belonged in the 17th century to the notorious Graham of Claverhouse, reverted then to the Douglasses, and, in 1871, was sold by the Countess of Home to the Earl of Strathmore. See GLAMIS.

Glenogle (Gael. *gleann-eagal*, 'valley of dread'), a glen of Balquhiddier parish, Perthshire, commencing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Killin station, at an altitude of 980 feet, and descending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to Lochearnhead. Traversed by the road from Callander to Killin, and by the Callander and Oban railway, it forms a close, gloomy defile, and is flanked on the E side by Beinn Leathan (2312 feet), on the W by Meall Sgziata (2250). Hundreds of runnels streak its cliffs, which look to have been shattered by shock of earthquake; its bottom is encumbered by thousands of fallen rocks; and it commands, towards its mouth, a romantic view of the mountains around the upper waters of Loch Earn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Glenorchy and Innishail, a large Highland parish in the Lorn district of Argyllshire, almost surrounding the lower waters of Loch Awe, and containing BUNAWE village, on Loch Etive; CLADICH hamlet, on Loch Awe; KING'S HOUSE Inn (Glencoe), at the northern boundary; and DALMALLY village, on the left bank of the Orchy. The last has a station on the Callander and Oban railway (1880), 12 miles W of Tyndrum and 9 E by S of Taynuilt, these stations lying just beyond the eastern and western borders of Glenorchy. Comprising the ancient parishes of Glenorchy to the NE and Innishail to the SW, united in 1618, it is bounded NW by Ardchattan, N by Lismore and Appin, NE and E by Forthingall and Killin in Perthshire, SE by Kilmorich and Inverary, and SW by Kilchrenan and Muckairn. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is now 231 square miles or 147,903 acres, of which 6 acres are tidal water, 37 foreshore, and 5898 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. This large water area is made up by parts of Lochs Awe (2865 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres) and Laidon (356 $\frac{1}{2}$), and the whole of Lochs Tulla (697 $\frac{1}{2}$), Ba (612 $\frac{1}{2}$), Na h-achlaise (183 $\frac{1}{2}$), Docharid (84 $\frac{1}{2}$), etc. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to this parish a detached portion of the parish of Kilchrenan and Dalavich, consisting of the island of Innishail in Loch Awe. The Water of Tulla, rising in the extreme E of the parish at 2700 feet above sea-level, winds $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward and west-south-westward to Loch Tulla ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 5 furl.; 555 feet), flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile through that lake, and, issuing from it as the river ORCHY, runs $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to Loch AWE (118 feet). The Orchy's chief affluents are the LOCHY, running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward from Lochan Bhe (6×1 furl.; 822 feet), at the eastern border, near Tyndrum, to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Dalmally; and the STRAE, running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to opposite Kilchurn Castle. Through Loch Awe our stream steals $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward and west-north-westward; and out of Loch Awe, as the river Awe, it hurries 5 miles north-westward, along the Ardchattan border, through the wild Pass of Brander, till at Bunawe it falls into Loch Etive. Through the river Ba, rising at 2300 feet, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward to isletted Loch Ba (957 feet), thence $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to Loch LAIDON (924 feet),

the drainage of the northern or desolate Rannoch Muir portion belongs to the basin of the Tay; whilst from the SE several burns run southward towards Loch Fyne. Those parts of Glenorchy around Loch Awe, though hilly everywhere, are hardly mountainous, the Bunawe section culminating at 899 feet above sea-level, and the Cladich section at 1846, while lake and stream are fringed by a broadish belt that nowhere rises to 500 feet. Elsewhere the parish is grandly alpine, being mainly made up of the three convergent glens—'Glenstrae, deep, hollow, and sombre, and still full of memories of the lawless MacGregors; Glenorchy, rock-bound, green, and grand; and Glenloch, bleak, cold, and bare. Each has its own dark history, and its home-spun collection of clan legends, fairy traditions, and fatherless myths.' Glenstrae, coming down it, is flanked on the right hand, by *Ben Lurachan (2346 feet), *Meall Copagach (2656), *Ben Eunaich (3242), and *BEN CHOCHAIL (3215), offshoots these of huge Ben Cruachan; on the left by BEN MHIC-MHONAIIDH (2602), Ben Donachain (2127), and Creag Mhor (1162), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the confines of the parish. Glenloch, again, on the right is flanked by Ben Udlaidh (2529) and Ben na Sroine (2070); on the left by *Meall Odhar (2046), *Ben Chuirn (2878), *BEN LOY (3708), and Ben Bhalgairan (2085). Higher up, on or close to the Perthshire border, rise *BEN ODHAR (2948), Ben Bhreac-liath (2633), *BEN-A-CHAISTEIL (2897), BEN DORAN (3523), *BEN CREACHAN (3540), and *BEN ACHALLADER (3399); towards King's House is *Clach Leathan (3602). The rocks belong to the Lower Silurian period; under Bunawe are noticed the granite quarries. The soil of the lower grounds is mostly light and sandy, not wanting in fertility; but of the entire area less than 3000 acres are arable or woodland, sheep walks and deer-forests making up the rest. (See BLACKMOUNT.) Natives were the Rev. John Smith, D.D. (1747-1807), translator of the Scriptures into Gaelic, and Duncan 'Ban' M'Intyre (1724-1812), 'sweetest and purest of Gaelic bards,' to whose memory a Grecian temple of granite has been reared on a hill (544 feet) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Dalmally. The chief antiquities are noticed separately, under Kilchurn Castle, Innishail, Fraoch-Eilean, and Achallader; as likewise are the mansions of Ard-vrecknish, Inverawe, and Inchedrynich. Much the largest landowner is the Marquis of Breadalbane, who takes from Glenorchy the title of Baron. This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £216. There are three Established places of worship—Glenorchy (1811), on an islet in the Orchy at Dalmally, a plain octagonal church, with stumpy square tower and many curious gravestones; Innishail (1773), 9 furlongs NE of Cladich and 5 miles SW of Dalmally; and Bridge of Orchy, 12 miles NE of Dalmally and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Tyndrum. There are also a chapel of ease at Lochawe and a Free church at Dalmally; and four public schools—Blackmount District, Cladich, Dalmally, and Kilchrenan—with respective accommodation for 26, 36, 121, and 59 children, have an average attendance of about 5, 5, 80, and 35, and government grants amounting to over £19, £18, £141, and £58. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday of March (feeing), on the Thursday after last Wednesday in May (catle), and on the last Friday of October (feeing and cattle). Pop. of parish (1881) 1105, (1891) 1641, of whom 1094 wore Gaelic-speaking; of Glenorchy registration district (1881) 761, (1891) 1252.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 46, 53, 54, 1872-77. See pp. 134-184 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Prince Shairp, 1874); 'The Heart of the Highlands' in the *Cornhill* for Jan. 1881; and 'Traditions of Glenorchy,' by Archd. Smith, M.D., in vol. vii. of *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scoll.* (1870).

Glenormiston House, a mansion of the first quarter of the 19th century in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Twiced's left bank, and 2 miles NW of Innerleithen village. The estate, which extends from the Tweed to the top of Leo Pen (1647

feet), is finely wooded, and during the last hundred years has been improved at a cost of over £30,000. Held by the Stewarts of Traquair from 1533, it was sold in 1789 for £8400, and in 1849 for £25,000 to Sir William Chambers (1800-83), the well-known author and publisher, and is now the seat of Michael G. Thorburn, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glenprosen, a glen and a *quoad sacra* parish in what, until 1891, formed the northern division of Kirriemuir parish, NW Forfarshire, this division being in that year transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Cortachy and Clova. The glen is that of PROSEN Water, rising at an altitude of 2750 feet on the western slope of Mayar, and running 18 miles south-eastward through the western portion of the extended parish of Cortachy, and along the borders of that parish and the parishes of Kingoldrum and Kirriemuir till, after a total descent of nearly 2400 feet, it falls into the South Esk at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Cortachy Castle. The *quoad sacra* parish, comprising the transferred KIRRIEMUIR division, was constituted in 1874, and is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns. Its church stands on the left bank of the Prosen, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Kirriemuir town; and a public school, with accommodation for 50 children, has an average attendance of about 25, and a grant of over £30. Pop. (1881) 175, (1891) 175.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Glenquaiach. See GLENGARRY.

Glenquaiach, a glen stretching east and west across the southern portion of Dull parish, Perthshire. It is traversed by the Quaiach, which, rising at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Kenmore village and 2700 feet above sea-level, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the head of Loch FREUCHIE (880 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenquharry, a burn in Kirkeconnel parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising close to the Ayrshire border at an altitude of 1420 feet, and winding $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, till, after a descent of 900 feet, it falls into the Nith at Kirkeconnel village. Its upper cleuch is a deep and sequestered recess, flanked by desolate moorlands, and formed a frequent retreat of Covenanters in the days of the persecution.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Glenquicken, a moor in Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Creetown. A cairn here in 1809 yielded a rude stone coffin, containing an uncommonly large skeleton; and Glenquicken is traditionally said to have been the scene of a very early battle, probably between the Caledonians and the Romans. Near it are a stone circle and a well-preserved Roman encampment.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Glenquiech, an estate, with a mansion, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, 7 miles NNE of Kirriemuir. Its owner is John Alex. Sinclair-Maclagan, Esq.

Glenquithle. See GLENDOWACHY.

Glenquioch or **Glenquiech**. See GLENGARRY and QUOICH.

Glenranza, a narrow glen on the mutual border of Kilmore and Kilbride parishes, in the N of Arran, Buteshire. It is traversed by the Ranza, an impetuous stream, which, issuing from tiny Loch na Davie (1182 feet), runs $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward till it falls into the head of Loch Ranza. It is joined on the right side by GLENHALMADALE, and above that point is sometimes known as Glen Easan Biorach.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenrath Burn, a rivulet in Manor parish, Peeblesshire, rising on the NW side of Blackhouse Heights at an altitude of 2000 feet, and running $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward till, after a descent of 1240 feet, it falls into Manor Water opposite Posso, 7 miles SSW of Peebles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glenrinnies, the narrow vale of DULLAN WATER, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Mortlach and Aberlour parishes, Banffshire. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1865, is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray; its minister's stipend is £100. The church, originally a mission chapel under the royal bounty, was erected in 1884, and stands towards the head of the glen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Dufftown; and a public

school, with accommodation for 102 children, has an average attendance of about 65, and a grant of over £77. Pop. (1871) 466, (1881) 401, (1891) 374, of whom 281 were in Mortlach parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1875.

Glenrosie, a glen in the middle of the E side of Arran, Buteshire. Commencing at an altitude of 1750 feet, it descends $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to the sea at Brodick Bay, and a little above its mouth is joined by Glensherrig and Glenclouy. With Goatfell (2866 feet) on the E and Ben Tarsuinn (2706) on the W, its upper reach exhibits sublimely picturesque scenery; its middle reach displays a blending of grandeur and loveliness; and its lowest reach is so exquisite as to be called Glen-shant—'vale of enchantment'.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenrothes. See ROTHES.

Glenroy, a narrow precipitous glen in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire, traversed by the Roy, a salmon and trout stream that flows $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, till at Keppoch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs below the Bridge of Roy and $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Fort-William, it falls into the Spean, descending in this course from 1100 to 290 feet above sea-level. It lies in the Lochaber district; and its great interest arises from the three distinctly-marked terraces, known as the 'Parallel Roads of Glenroy,' which can be traced almost continuously on both sides of the valley. Each forms a gently sloping shelf from 3 to 30 feet wide, and the most striking characteristic of all is their absolutely constant level. The highest (1144 to 1155 feet) can be traced from the col (1151 feet) at the head of Glenroy—which forms the lowest part of the watershed between the Roy and the Spey—to Bohuntine Hill, near the mouth of the glen. The second shelf (1062 to 1077 feet) runs parallel to the first, but can be traced round Glen Glaster, which opens into Glenroy, just below where the first road terminates. This second road corresponds in height to the col (1075 feet) at the SE end of Glen Glaster, which is part of the watershed between the Glaster and the Feitheil, a small tributary of the Spean. The third and lowest shelf (850 to 862 feet) can be traced right round Glenroy, Glen Glaster, and Bohuntine Hill, and away eastward along Glen Spean to a little below Loch Laggan. It corresponds in height to the col (848 feet) at Muckall above Loch Laggan, which forms part of the watershed between the Spean and Mashie Water, a tributary of the Spey. In Glen Gloy, to the W of Glenroy, is another similar road at a height of from 1156 to 1173 feet. The col at the head of this glen, which looks over to Glenroy, is 1172 feet above sea-level.

The constant level at which each of these roads remains suggests at once that they have been the shores of former lakes or seas. The marine theory advanced by Darwin, who regarded the glens as former arms of the sea, is not now generally accepted. The hypothesis which ascribes them to fresh-water lakes was first brought forward by Macculloch (*Trans. Geol. Soc. Lond.*, vol. iv., 1st ser.), and taken up by Sir T. Dick-Lauder (*Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.*, vol. ix.) They were forced to assume the former existence of gigantic barriers of *débris*, which were washed away by the water, after it had been kept for long periods at the heights of the various shelves. The difficulties of this theory are, first, where did the *débris* come from? and, secondly, where did it disappear to, without leaving even the slightest trace of its existence? Such difficulties do not exist in the bold speculation of Agassiz, who finds the necessary barrier in a huge glacier which slid down from Ben Nevis. This theory is supported by the numerous evidences of former glaciers in the district. Suppose a glacier to fill all the lower portion of Glenroy up to where the highest road terminates above Glen Glaster; the water collected in the glen could escape only at the col at the head of Glenroy. Let the glacier now recede till it reaches the points where the second road terminates on Bohuntine Hill; Glen Glaster will now be open, and the waters will be discharged over the lower col at the head of that glen. Let the glacier now recede quite out of Glenroy, and stretch across Glen Spean below the bridge of Roy; the water will then fall to the level of

the lowest possible outlet, which is the col at Muckall above Loch Laggan. See R. Chambers' *Ancient Sea-Margins* (1848), and Prof. Tyndall's Lecture in the *Popular Science Review* (1876), with authorities there cited.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Glensalach, a glen in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, extending $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward from Loch Etive, near Ardchattan House, to Loch Creran, near Barcaldine. It takes down the last 9 furlongs of the ESRAGAN to the former sea-inlet, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Dearg Abhainn to the latter, the 'col' between these streams having an altitude of 516 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glensanda. See CASTLE-MEARNAIG.

Glensannox, a glen in the NE of Arran, Buteshire, commencing among the stupendous western buttresses of Goatfell at an altitude of 1680 feet, and winding round the northern skirts of that mountain $3\frac{7}{8}$ miles east-north-eastward, till it opens to the Sound of Bute at Sannox hamlet, 7 miles N of Brodick. The grandest glen in Arran, surpassed in all Scotland by only Glencoe and Coruisk, it was pronounced by Dr Macculloch 'the sublime in magnitude, simplicity, obscurity, and silence.' Near its mouth is the burying-ground of a small pre-Reformation monastery; and a barytes manufactory was located in it in the first half of the 19th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glensassunn, a little glen in the E of Fortingall parish, Perthshire, 3 miles S by W of Kinloch Rannoch. Its name, signifying the 'Englishman's glen,' arose from the fact that during the War of Independence, a body of English passed this way to meet an opposing force of Robert Bruce at Innerhadden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Glensax, a burn of Peebles parish, rising in the S of its former Selkirkshire section (the parish having in 1891 been placed by the Boundary Commissioners wholly in Peeblesshire), at an altitude of 2100 feet above sea-level, and running $6\frac{7}{8}$ miles north-north-eastward, till, after a total descent of nearly 1600 feet, it falls into the Tweed, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Peebles town. It stands in high repute as a trout-stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Glenschant. See GLENROSE.

Glenshee, a hamlet, a glen, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kirkmichael parish, NE Perthshire. The hamlet, Spittal of Glenshee, lies 1125 feet above sea-level, at the head of the glen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the meeting-point with Aberdeen and Forfar shires, 31 NE of Pitlochrie, and 20 N by W of Blairgowrie, under which it has a post office. Formerly a stage on the great military road from Perth to Fort George, it was a halting-place for refreshment of the Queen and Prince Albert, on the earliest occasions of their journeying to and from Balmoral (1848); and it has a good inn, and a fair on the third Tuesday of October o. s. The glen, commencing at the convergence of Glenbeg, Glenhaintneich, and Glenloch, in the vicinity of the hamlet, is traversed by the Shee or Black Water, flowing $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward through Kirkmichael, southward along the border of Alyth for about 2 miles, then traversing the Dalruthian section of Kirkmichael parish again till it is joined by the Drumturn Burn, when it proceeds southward for a few miles along the Alyth and Blairgowrie border, till at Strone House, 6 miles NNW of Blairgowrie town, it unites with the Ardlie to form the Erich, having in this course descended from 1125 to 480 feet above sea-level. Glenshee takes up the public road from Blairgowrie, through grand mountain scenery; contains three old castles, a famous rocking stone, and numerous cairns and ancient Caledonian stone circles; and has, at its head, the mountain BEN GULBUINN (2641 feet). The *quoad sacra* parish comprises the Kirkmichael or upper portion of the glen, and is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister's stipend is £100. Its church, at the hamlet, was built as a chapel of ease in 1831 for a population of 400, and contains nearly 400 sittings. A public school stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 241, (1881) 226, (1891) 163.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 56, 1870.

Glenshee, the glen of the upper part of SHOCHIE Burn,

in E central Perthshire, commencing $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Amulree, and descending 7 miles east-south-eastward, traversing or skirting in its course the parishes of Monzie, Moneydie, and Redgorton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glensheil. See GLENSHIEL.

Glenshellish, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Strachur parish, Argyllshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the village.

Glensherrig or **Glenshurtg**, a romantic glen in the E of Arran, Buteshire, descending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to Glenrosie at Brodick church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Glenshiel, a Highland parish of SW Ross-shire, containing Clunie and Shiel inns, the former of which, standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the head of Loch Clunie, is 52 miles SW of Inverness, 25 WSW of Invermoriston on Loch Ness, 22 WNW of Invergarry on Loch Oich, 12 ESE of Shiel Inn at the head of salt-water Loch Duich, 21 ESE of Glenelg on Sleat Sound, and 28 ESE of Balmacarra on Loch Alsh. The parish is bounded NW by Kyle Rhea Strait and Loch Alsh, dividing it from the Isle of Skye, N by Loch Duich and Kintail, and on all other sides by Inverness-shire, viz., NE by Kilmorack, E by Kiltarlity, S by Kilmonivaig, and SW by Glenelg. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 24 miles; its width varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its land area is 57,320 acres. Loch a' Bhealaich ($\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 1242 feet) lies just beyond the northern border, in Kintail; and the northern part of Glenshiel is drained by the clear-flowing Croe, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 180 feet, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward and westward through Glen Lichd and along the Kintail border to the head of Loch Duich; whilst the river Lyne, with its expansion, Loch Lyne, winds $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward along the southern boundary on its way to the Clunie. The river Shiel, rising on Sgurr Coire na Feinne, close to the southern border, at 2900 feet above sea-level, runs $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-north-eastward, then $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, till below Shiel Bridge it falls into the head of Loch Duich. Hill Burton describes its glen—'a narrow valley, pierced by the deep, roaring torrent, with precipitous mountains rising on either side to a vast height, and only to be crossed by rugged winding footpaths, unknown except to the natives.' Also on Sgurr Coire na Feinne, within 5 furlongs of the Shiel, the Clunie rises at 2500 feet, thence running $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward, next $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward and east-south-eastward to the head of Loch CLUNIE ($4\frac{3}{4}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 606 feet), whose upper and broader $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile belongs to Glenshiel parish. Thus on the self-same mountain these two streams have their source—the Shiel flowing towards the Atlantic, the Clunie towards the Moray Firth; which shows that here is the very backbone of the country. And truly the scenery is grandly alpine, chief summits eastwards to N of the Shiel and the Clunie being Sgurr na Moraich (2870 feet), pyramidal Sgurr Fhuaran or Scour Ouran (3505), *Beinn Fhada or BEN ATTOW (3383), *Sgurr a' Bhealaich (3378), and *Garbhleac (3673); to S, *Sgurr Mhic Bharraich (2553), the *Saddle (3317), *Aonach air Chrith (3342), and Creag a' Mhaim (3102), where asterisks mark those heights that culminate right on the confines of the parish. Up Glen Clunie and down Glenshiel runs the old military road from Fort Augustus, with a summit-level of 889 feet—a height exceeded by that of the pass (1500 feet) between Strathaffric and Shiel inn, and of the Ratagan Pass (1072) between Shiel inn and Glenelg. The western division consists of Letterfearn district, extending from the foot of Glenshiel proper to Kyle Rhea, and exhibiting a charming mixture of valo and upland, gentle slopes along Lochs Alsh and Duich, bold headlands, precipitous ravines, rocky eminences, cultivated fields, and clumps of natural wood. Gneiss, occasionally alternating with mica slate, is the predominant rock; a coarse-grained granite, of a reddish hue, occurs on the shores of Loch Clunie; and two beds of limestone, very impure in quality, are in the S of Letterfearn. The soil in the arable parts near the sea is generally a coarse gravel, and in the best parts of the bottom of the glens is

vegetablemould incumbent on gravel and sand. A spot in Glenshiel, where the stream is now crossed by a bridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Shiel inn, was the scene, on 11 June 1718, of the so-called 'Battle of Glenshiel,' between 1500 Jacobites, under the Earls Marischal and Seaforth and the Marquis of Tullibardine, and 1600 Hanoverians, under General Wightman. The latter lost 21 men, besides 121 wounded; but on the following day the Highlanders dispersed among the mountains, whilst their Spanish auxiliaries, 274 in number, surrendered as prisoners of war (J. Russell's *Jacobite Rising of 1719*, Scot. Hist. Soc., 1893). Down into the 19th century the entire parish belonged, with Kintail and Lochalsh, to the Seaforth family; but now Glenshiel alone is divided among several proprietors. It is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £178. The church, in the eastern part of Letterfean, on the shore of Loch Duich, 3 miles NW of Shiel inn and 8 SE of the post-town Lochalsh, was built in 1758. There is also a Free church, and a post office under Strome Ferry. Two public schools of recent erection, Letterfean and Shiel, with respective accommodation for 35 and 37 children, have an average attendance of about 25 and 22, and grants of over £31 and £38. Pop. (1881) 424, (1891) 394, of whom 353 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Glenshira, a glen in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Shira, which, rising on BENBUI at an altitude of 2760 feet, winds 11 miles south-south-westward to Loch Fyne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Inverary town. Its population has much decreased since the introduction of sheep-farming. See DOULOCH and GEARR ABHAINN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 37, 1876.

Glenshirra Lodge, a shooting-box in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, at the foot of Loch Crunachan and near the right bank of the Spey, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Laggan Bridge. It is on the Ardverikie property.

Glenligachan, the glen of the rivulet SLIGACHAN and of Loch Sligachan, in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Commencing on the eastern skirts of the Cuchullins, it descends $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to the head of Loch Sligachan, and thence $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the sea opposite the S end of Raasay island. 'Desolate Glenligachan, to which Glencoe is Arcady,' in its upper reaches is all narrow and partly a gorge, flanked on the left hand by Scur-na-Gillean (3183 feet), on the right by Glamaig and Marscow (2000).

Glensloy, a glen in the N of Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire. Commencing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the meeting-point with Argyllshire and Perthshire, it descends $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward and $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile eastward to Loch Lomond, opposite Inversnaid; contains Loch SLOY, and takes down thence INVERUGLAS Water to Loch Lomond; is overhung, near the head, by mountains rising 1611 and 1614 feet above sea-level; on the upper part of the E side, by Ben Vorlich, with two summits 3055 and 3092 feet high; on the lower part of the E side, by a mountain 2465 feet high; on the lower part of the W side, by Ben Vane, 3004 feet high; holds Loch Sloy at an elevation of 812 feet above sea-level; and exhibits, from head to foot, a series of imposing scenes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1871.

Glen Spear, a Lochaber glen of Kilmonivaig parish, SW Inverness-shire, traversed by the SPEAN, which, issuing from Loch Laggan (819 feet), winds $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward till, after a descent of 728 feet, it falls at Bridge of Mucomir into the river Lochy at a point 3 furlongs below its efflux from Loch Lochy. It is ribbed by several lateral glens, chiefly Glengulbin and Glentreig on the left, and Glenroy on the right; and has all a grandly Highland character, but presents much variety of feature in its successive reaches. The upper part is narrow, moorish, and desolate; the middle parts have some amenities of wood and culture; and the lower part, besides having a comparatively well-peopled breadth of bottom, derives much sublimity from the immediate flanking of Ben Nevis. Many spots, particularly opposite the mouth of Glentreig, show scorchings and polishings by ancient glæcier action; a short reach

between Glentreig and Glenroy exhibits, at an altitude of from 850 to 862 feet, an ancient line of water level, similar to the Parallel Roads of GLENROY; and a reach of 2 miles immediately above the mouth of Glenroy is a rocky gorge traversed by the Spean in deep tumultuous current.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 62, 1873-75.

Glen-Stewart, a seat of the Marquis of Queensberry in Cummertrees parish, S Dumfriesshire, 5 miles W by N of Annan. See KINMOUNT.

Glenstrae, a deep and sombre glen in Glenorchy and Innishail parish, Argyllshire, traversed by the Strae, which, rising at an altitude of 1250 feet above sea-level, runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to a confluence with the Orchy, 5 furlongs above the influx of the latter to Loch Awe at Kilchurn Castle. Down to 1604 it was the principal fastness of the clan Macgregor, who held it as vassals of the Earl of Argyll.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Glenstrathfarrer, the glen of the river FARRER in Ross and Inverness shires. Commencing 9 miles E of the head of Loch Carron, and descending $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to Strathglass in the vicinity of Erchless Castle, it communicates, at the head, with a wild mountain pass (1800 feet) to Lochalsh, and is traversed, in its middle and lower reaches, by a carriage road to Strathglass. It contains, immediately above the upper end of that road, Loch Monar; forms, in the bottom of its lower reach to the extent of about one-third of its entire length, a chain of circular, meadowy spaces, flanked by bold, rocky mountains, with scenery little inferior to that of the Trossachs; contains, in two of these circular spaces, the lakes Miulie and Bunacharan; and, except for having the mansion of Monar Lodge at the foot of Loch Monar and a shooting-box of Lord Lovat on Loch Miulie, is nearly all uninhabited, and reserved for deer forests.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

Glentaggart (Gael. 'vale of the priest'), a small glen in the S of Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, descending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to Glespin Burn. It anciently contained a chapel.

Glentanner. See ABOYNE.

Glentarf. See TARF WATER.

Glentarken, a glen in Comrie parish, Perthshire, descending from an altitude of 1150 feet 2 miles south-by-eastward to Loch Earn (306 feet) at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W by N of St Fillans. It contains a huge monolith, the 'Great Stone of Glentarken.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glentendal. See GLENDHU, Ardehattan, Argyllshire.

Glenterra or **Glentirrow**, a moorish tract in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Stranraer, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SW of New Luce. It contains four standing stones, supposed to be remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle; whilst embedded in a peat moss, 3 feet below the surface, is a regular line of stepping-stones about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, an artificial passage seemingly through a swamp formed previous to the growth of the peat moss.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Glentilt, a glen in Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire, traversed by the TILT, which, formed by TARB Water and two other head-streams at an altitude of 1480 feet, runs $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, till, after a descent of nearly 1100 feet, it falls into the Garry at Blair Athole village. Flanked along most of its south-eastern side by the huge mass of BENGLO (3671 feet), this glen is distinguished from every other in the Highlands by its straightness, depth, and narrowness, and by the striking contrast of savage wildness at the upper end and the beautiful birch and alder woods at the lower. Marble, grey, white, and green, was discovered here about the year 1818; and to the geologist Glentilt is classic ground, as having towards the close of the 18th century furnished evidence for the Huttonian or denudation theory. It is interesting, too, as a favourite hunting-ground of Scottish sovereigns—notably of James V. (1529) and of Queen Mary (1564). And Queen Victoria writes in her *Journal* (12 Sept. 1844):—'At a little before four o'clock Albert drove me out in the pony phaeton till nearly six—such a drive! Really, to be able to sit in one's pony carriage, and to see such wild, beautiful scenery as we did, the farthest point being

only 5 miles from the house, is an immense delight. We drove along Glentilt, through a wood overhanging the river; and as we left the wood, we came upon such a lovely view—Benglo straight before us, and under these high hills the river Tilt gushing and winding over stones and slates, and the hills and mountains skirted at the bottom with beautiful trees; the whole lit up by the sun; and the air so pure and fine. But no description can at all do it justice, or give an idea of what this drive was. Oh! what can equal the beauties of nature? What enjoyment there is in them! Albert enjoys it so much; he is in ecstasies here. He has inherited this love for nature from his dear father. We went as far as the Marble Lodge, a keeper's cottage, and came back the same way.' Once more, in the 'Third Great Expedition,' on 9 Oct. 1861, the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Prince Louis of Hesse, drove up Glentilt as far as Forest Lodge (8 miles), thence rode on ponies to Bynack Lodge (10 more), and thence again by carriage to Balmoral—in all having travelled 69 miles since starting that same morning from Dalwhinnie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 1874-69.

Glentirrow. See GLENTERRA.

Glentoo, a lake in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 miles W of Castle-Douglas. Lying 220 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 4 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, and contains pike and perch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Glen Tower, a mansion in Fossoy parish, Kinrossshire, romantically seated on a gorge of the river Devon, 4 miles above the Caldron Linn, and 6 ENE of Dollar. It was built in 1881, and is in the Swiss chalet style.

Glenratheren. See LINTRATHEN.

Glenreig. See TREIG.

Glentromie, a glen in Kingussie and Insch parish, SE Inverness-shire, traversed by the Tromie, which, issuing from Loch an t-Seilich (1400 feet) in GAICK Forest, winds $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-by-eastward till, after a descent of 675 feet, it falls into the Spey at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Kingussie station. Overhung around its head by rounded summits of the Grampians, rising to altitudes of from 2500 to 3000 feet above sea-level, Glentromie presents, in its middle reach, a somewhat outspread and unattractive aspect; but contracts, for the last 4 miles, into a picturesque wooded defile, flanked by an imposing precipitous acclivity. It takes down a road from Blair Athole to Strathspey.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Glentrool. See TROOL.

Glentruim, a glen on the mutual border of Kingussie and Laggan parishes, Inverness-shire, traversed by the Truim, which rises among the central Grampians, at an altitude of 2100 feet, close to the Perthshire border, and thence runs $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward, till, after a descent of 1280 feet, it falls into the Spey at Invernahaven, 6 miles SW of Kingussie village. From nearly its head to its foot it takes down the great high road from Perth to Inverness, and also the Highland railway, with DALWHINNIE station thereon, and presents, for the most part, a moorish, bleak, and cheerless aspect. Glentruim House, in the angle between the Spey and the Truim, 7 miles SW of Kingussie, is the seat of Lieut.-Col. Lachlan Macpherson (b. 1835; suc. 1868). Near it are a post office of Glentruim under Kingussie and a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 64, 1873-74.

Glen Tulchan, a modern mansion in Fowlis-Wester parish, central Perthshire, on the right bank of the Almond, between Buchanty and Glenalmond College, 5 miles WNW of Methven station.

Glen turret, a glen of Monzievaird and Strowan parish, Perthshire, traversed by Turret Burn, which, rising on the eastern side of BEN CHONZIE at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and southward (for the last 2 along the Crieff border), till, after a descent of 1800 feet, it falls into the Earn at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town of Crieff. It embosoms, within the first three miles, Lochan Uaine ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1523 feet) and Loch Turret ($1 \text{ mile} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 1127 feet); presents, till $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the latter, a con-

tracted, rugged, bleak, and wild appearance; but thereafter opens into a beautiful vale. Glenturret Lodge, at the NE corner of Loch Turret, 7 miles NNW of Crieff, is a castellated shooting-box of Sir Patrick Keith Murray of Ochertyre.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Glenurchy. See GLENORCHY.

Glenure, a glen in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, descending $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-westward to Glen Creran at a point $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of the head of Loch Creran. Its upper part exhibits sterile grandeur. Its lower part contains Glenure House, which, occupied now by a farmer, with Barcaldine still gives designation to Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, third Bart. since 1831 (b. 1856; suc. 1880).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Glenurquhart, a finely-wooded glen in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, extending 9 miles eastward from CORRIEMONY to DRUMNADROCHT on Loch Ness, and traversed from head to foot by the ENRICK, which, 6 miles above its mouth, expands into Loch MEIKLIE. From its head to that lake Glenurquhart widens into a fine oval vale, and, afterwards contracting into a rocky gorge, continues for some little distance to be a defile, till it again expands with increasing breadth towards its mouth. It is joined on the right at a sharp angle, near its mouth, by the glen of the COILTIE; contains a number of mansions; abounds, in its middle and lower reaches, with picturesque natural scenery, richly enhanced by artificial embellishment; and is overhung, along most of the right, by Mealfourvie (2284 feet) and other heights of Balmacaan deer-forest. A road runs up it 14 miles westward to Invercannich in Strathglass. There is an Episcopal mission house, St Ninian (open only in autumn), and a post office under Inverness. See URQUHART.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Glenury, a glen, descending for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE to Cowie river, about a mile and a half WNW of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, and containing a large distillery.

Glenvale, a deep romantic ravine on the mutual border of Strathmiglo parish, Fife, and Portmoak parish, Kinross-shire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Milnathort. Flanked on the N by the West Lomond (1713 feet), on the S by Bishop Hill (1292), and itself having an average elevation of 500 feet, it offers some resemblance to the ravine of Mouse Water at CARTLAND Crags, and was a refuge of Covenanters in the days of the persecution.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1847.

Glenwhurry. See GLENQUHARRY.

Glespin, a burn in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, running 5 miles north-by-westward to Douglas Water, at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Douglas town.

Glesterlaw, a place on Bolshan estate, in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles NE of Fricockheim. Cattle fairs are held at it on the last Wednesday of April, the fourth Wednesday of June, the third Wednesday of August, and the Monday in October after Falkirk.

Glimsholm, a small island in the S of Orkney, in the W end of Holm Sound, adjacent to the NW corner of Burray, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Roseness in Pomona.

Glitness, a small island in the east of Shetland, in the lower part of Catfrith Voe, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Lerwick.

Glomach or **Allt a'Ghlomaich,** a mountain burn in the E of Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, issuing from Loch a'Bhealaich ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 1242 feet), close to the Inverness-shire border, and winding $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward till it unites with the Allt na Doire Gairbhe to form the ELCHAIG. In an alpine ravine it makes a profound waterfall, the highest and wildest in Scotland, at a point 7 miles ENE of Kintail church. With a total descent of 350 feet, the fall is all a sheer leap till 50 feet from the foot, encountering there a bisection or slight interruption from an outjutting ledge of rock; and it terminates in a pool lying 750 feet below the crests of the ravine. During times of drought it is too trivial in volume to be striking in itself, but in connection with its overhanging heights and other surroundings it always presents a most impressive scene. The approaches to it, on any side, are at all times difficult and

often dangerous, and ought never to be attempted without a guide.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Gloom Castle. See CASTLE CAMPBELL.

Gloomingside, Cannel's, or Gannel Burn, a stream of Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, springing from Maddy Moss, on the NW shoulder of King's Seat Hill, and running $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-south-westward, till, after a total descent of 1100 feet, it unites with Daiglen Burn to form the Burn of Tillicoultry, at a point $\frac{2}{3}$ mile N by W of the town. Its waters were thought to be deadly to trout owing to the presence of some mineral, till in 1833 Mr Archibald of Tillicoultry (then a boy of 14) fished it by accident one misty day, and was rewarded by a fine basketful. For two or three years he and his brother-in-law, Mr John Ure, preserved the secret, and caught many a trout of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ lb.; but now the burn has been so fished that it is no better than any of its neighbours.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Glorat, a mansion in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile E of Lennoxton, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Milton. The lands of Glorat came by marriage to Sir John Stirling, armour-bearer to James I., by whom he was knighted in 1430; and his descendant, Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleming Stirling, eighth Bart. since 1666 (b. 1832; suc. 1861), is the present owner. A finely timbered demesne lies around the house, and contains vestiges of two ancient Caledonian forts.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Gloup, a sea-washed cavern in a cliff of St Andrews parish, Orkney. Opening from the sea, it measures 60 feet in length by 56 in width, and in the reign of James V. was the scene of the suicide of Sir James Sinclair, natural son of the Earl of Orkney.

Glupe. See DUNCANSBAY HEAD.

Goales, a deep romantic fissure in Kilmany Hill, Kilmany parish, Fife. It is traversed by a brook, almost dry in summer, but considerably voluminous in winter, and it is adorned with plantations and beautiful walks.

Goatfell (an English corruption of the Gael. *gaoth-ceann*, 'windy head'), a mountain of Kilbride parish, in the E of Arran, Buteshire. Extending $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from Brodick Park to Glensannox, and 3 westward from the coast to Glenrosie, it attains an altitude of 2877 feet at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Brodick church; forms a grand feature in the scenery of the Firth of Clyde; and contains many striking close scenes among its own glens and ravines. Its summit commands an almost unrivalled view—north-westward to the Paps of Jura; northward to Ben Cruachan; north-eastward to Ben Lomond; eastward to Ayrshire; southward to Ailsa Craig and the coast of Ireland; and westward to the neighbouring jagged ridges of Caisteal Abhail (2735 feet), Cir Mhor (2618), and Ben Tarsuinn (2706). Its S end is bold and rugged, yet can be readily scaled by one or other of two paths from Brodick; its E side, flanking a narrow belt of sea-board, rises thence with abrupt and rugged sternness, and presents an imposing aspect to the Firth; its N end and its W side ascend in mural cliffs and tremendous acclivities from engirdling glens; its shoulders converge in three lines, from S, E, and W, into a heaving plateau; and both its highest summit and another one 694 feet lower have the form of conical peaks. For a fine description of the mountain and its ascent see *Days at the Coast*, by the late Hugh Macdonald.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Goatmilk, a hill (561 feet) in Kinglassie parish, Fife, on the S side of the Vale of Leven, 9 furlongs S by W of Leslie. An ancient fort that stood on it is said to have been one of a chain of Danish forts extending from Fife Ness to Stirling.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Goblin's Cave. See BEALACH-NAM-BO.

Goblin's Dell. See ARDTUN.

Gockstane or Goukstane, a burn in the E of Closeburn parish, Dumfriesshire, rising on Gavin Moor, and running $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-eastward, chiefly along the Kirkmahoe border, till it falls into the Water of Ae at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Kirkmichael church.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 10, 1863-64.

Gogar, a village, a quondam parish, and a burn in the W of Edinburghshire. The village, pleasantly situated

on the banks of the burn, is about a mile from the railway station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Edinburgh. The parish since 1599 has been incorporated partly with Ratho, partly with Kirkliston, and chiefly with Corstorphine; and contains Gogar House, Gogar Burn House, Gogar Mount, Gogar Park, Gogar Green, Gogar Mains, Gogar Bank, Gogar Nursery, and Over Gogar—all within 1 or 2 miles of the station. Its church was older than that of Corstorphine, and, having long been used only as a mausoleum, was reopened after restoration on the 26 of May 1891. On 27 August 1650, twenty-five days before the Battle of Dunbar, Gogar was the scene of an artillery duel between the Scotch under General Leslie and the English under Oliver Cromwell, a skirmish thus described by the Protector himself:—'We marched westward of Edinburgh towards Stirling, which the Enemy perceiving, marched with as great expedition as was possible to prevent us; and the vanguards of both the Armies came to skirmish—upon a place where bogs and passes made the access of each Army to the other difficult. We, being ignorant of the place, drew up, hoping to have engaged; but found no way feasible, by reason of the bogs and other difficulties. We drew up our cannon, and did that day discharge two or three hundred great shot upon them; a considerable number they likewise returned to us; and this was all that passed from each to other. Wherein we had near twenty killed and wounded, but not one Commission Officer. The Enemy, as we are informed, had about eighty killed, and some considerable Officers. Seeing they would keep their ground, from which we could not remove them, and our bread being spent—we were necessitated to go for a new supply; and so marched off about ten or eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning'—first to the camp at the Braid Hills, and thence to Musselburgh (Carlyle's *Cromwell*, part vi., letter 138). Gogar Burn, rising near the middle of Kirknewton parish, winds 13 miles north-north-eastward through or along the borders of Kirknewton, Ratho, Currie, Corstorphine, and Cramond, till it falls into the river Almond at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Corstorphine village. It abounds with excellent trout, but is strictly preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gogo Water, a burn in Largs parish, Ayrshire, rising in two head-streams on Box Law (1543 feet), and running 5 miles west-south-westward to the Firth of Clyde at Largs town. It receives midway the tribute of Greta Water, flowing $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-westward from the Hill of Stake (1711 feet) at the Renfrewshire border.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 29, 1866-73.

Goil, a fine sea-loch in Lochgoilhead parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, extending 6 miles south-south-eastward to Loch Long at a point directly opposite the head of Gare Loch, and just on a line therewith. Its breadth varies between 2 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. At its head and along part of its eastern shore is the village of LOCHGOILHEAD; and it is flanked along most of that side by the rugged and lofty mountain group of ARGYLL'S BOWLING-GREEN, whose cliff-like heights rise so abruptly as to leave no space for a road. On the western side Loch Goil is flanked by BEN BHEULA (2557 feet), and lesser intermediate eminences; and here, towards the foot, stand ruined CARRICK Castle and a watering place of recent growth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Goin, Loch, or Blackwoodhill Dam, a lake partly in Fenwick parish, Ayrshire, but chiefly in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Eaglesham village. Lying among moorlands, 880 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7 and 3 furlongs, and served as a dam and reservoir to send off water-power, through Dumvan Dam and Holehall Burn, to the now silent mills of Eaglesham. Lochgoin farm has been noticed under FENWICK. On 27 June, 1896, a monument was unveiled to the memory of John Howie, author of the 'Scots Worthies,' who was born at the farm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Goldberry, a precipitous seaward hill (456 feet) in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, 9 furlongs N by E of Farland Head. Tradition says that a detachment of

Haco's Norwegian army, in 1263, was attacked and routed here by a body of Scotch under Sir Robert Boyd.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Goldielands, a Border peelhouse in Hawick parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of the Teviot, nearly opposite the influx of Borthwick Water, 2 miles SW of Hawick town. It is still inhabited, and one of the best preserved peels in Scotland—square, massive, and of venerable aspect, with almost as much masonry in its walls as open space within. Grose's *Antiquities* (1789) shows two towers; and the site of the one since demolished, close by the other, is still visible. Its lairds were descendants of Walter Scott (1532-96), natural son of the famous Sir Walter of Buccleuch; and, the last of them dying without male issue towards the close of the 17th century, the estate reverted to the Buccleuch family. The first of the line was probably the 'Laird's Wat' of the Raid of the Reidswyre (1575); and his son it may have been that helped in the rescue of Kinnmont Willie (1596). 'Gaudilands,' too, is prominently mentioned in the ballad of *Jamie Telfer o' the Fair Dodhead*; but it seems a baseless tradition that the last of its lairds was hanged for reiving over the gateway of his own tower.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Goldielea, an estate, with a mansion, in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 miles SW of Dumfries.

Gollanfield, a mansion in Petty parish, NE Invernesshire, 1½ mile ENE of Fort George station, ½ mile nearer which is Gollanfield village.

Gollochy, a burn in Rathven parish, NW Banffshire, running 4 miles north-by-westward to the sea.

Golspie, a village and a parish on the E coast of Sutherland. The village, standing at the mouth of Golspie Burn, has a station on the Sutherland section of the Highland railway, 84½ miles N by E of Inverness. It ranks as a sub-port and a place of considerable trade, but consisted of only a few mean fisher huts, till, early in the 19th century, it began to undergo great change, and now is the most important and prosperous village in the county, and one of the neatest and largest in the N of Scotland. A pier partly of wood and partly of stone was erected in 1894 for the purpose of providing a shelter for the fishing boats. It reaches from the shore a distance of 200 feet, then bends southwards for 80 feet more. The estimated cost of the works was £2000, of which Government gave £1400, and the late Duke of Sutherland £500, the balance being made up locally. Golspie has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. and Town and County Banks, a grain mill, a commodious and picturesquely-situated hotel, a handsome memorial fountain of the late Duchess of Sutherland, a stamp office, a public reading-room and library, a gaswork, a drill hall, and fairs on the Saturday of April, of May, of August, of October, and of November before Beaully. Golspie is the headquarters of the First Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, and has a battery of the First Caithness Artillery Volunteers. The parish church, at the NE end of the village, beside Golspie Burn, was built in 1738, enlarged in 1751, and is kept in good repair. A Free church stands at the SW end, near the shore. Pop. (1841) 491, (1861) 876, (1871) 1074, (1881) 956, (1891) 935.

Anciently called Culmailie, the parish contains also the hamlet of BACKIES and the village of Little Ferry, 3½ miles SSW of Golspie village at the mouth of Loch Fleet, where the Duke of Sutherland has built a convenient pier, accessible at low water. It is bounded W by Rogart, N and NE by Clyne, SE by Dornoch Firth, and S and SW by Loch Fleet and the river Fleet, dividing it from Dornoch. Its greatest length, from ENE to WSW, is 7½ miles; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is 6½ miles; and its area is 21,125½ acres, of which 768½ are foreshore and 240½ water. The FLEET flows 2 miles east-south-eastward along the Dornoch border to the head of salt-water Loch Fleet, which, 3½ miles long and from 1½ furlong to 1½ mile broad, opens to Dornoch Firth beyond Little Ferry, where there is a harbour and a pier

accessible at low water; and to Loch Fleet, near Balblair, Culmailie Burn runs 4½ miles south-eastward, rising at an altitude of 1000 feet, and passing through Loch Lundie (7×1½ furl.; 556 feet). Golspie Burn issues from Loch nan Corn (4½×3½ furl.; 1155 feet), near the northern border, and thence runs 5½ miles south-eastward to the sea along Dunrobin Glen, which, flanked by mountains in its upper and middle reaches, expands in its lower into a beautiful vale. Three lakes besides those mentioned are Loch Unes (1½×½ furl.), on Ferry Links; Loch nan Caorach (2×¾ furl.), towards the middle of the parish; and isleted Lochan t-Salachaidh (5×1½ furl.; 552 feet), on the Rogart border. Except for a flat triangular tract to the SE of the high road and the railway, the surface, almost all of it, is hilly or even mountainous, attaining 600 feet at Creag Mhor, 700 at Silver Rock, 902 at Aberscross Hill, 1256 at staturcrowned BEN-A-BERAGIE, 1464 at BEN LUNDIE, 1220 at Cnoc na Gamha, 1239 at Cagar Feosaig, 1706 at BEN HORN, and 1326 at Meall Odhar, of which the three last culminate right on the Clyne border. The landward part of the parish consists of gneissose rocks dipping SE, overlaid unconformably by rocks belonging to the middle division of the Old Red sandstone, of which all the hills here mentioned are composed. Above these there lies a belt of Jurassic rocks, forming reefs exposed at low water, and extending from Lower Lias to Upper Middle below Dunrobin, and Lower Oolite sandstone (white) at the eastern boundary of the parish. The soil on the arable lands ranges from very light sand to medium clay, the best and most general being loam with a slight admixture of clay. The parish is a better agricultural district than any in the county, extensive reclamations having been carried out since 1809. The coast to the NE of Golspie village is mostly rocky; to the SW, is low and sandy, fringed with links. Gillander's Cave is in the NE district, and Torquil's Cave in a hill above Dunrobin Castle. Very good red sandstone has been worked in two quarries, white sandstone in one, and coal also exists. The chief antiquities are remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, hut-circles, and graves, an eirde-house, vestiges of five Pictish towers, a richly carved stone, with cross, and ruins of a chapel. Dunrobin Castle has been noticed separately; and the Duke of Sutherland holds nearly all the parish. It is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £256. The public school at Golspie, with accommodation for 357 children, has an average attendance of about 200, and a grant of over £245. Pop. (1801) 1616, (1831) 1149, (1861) 1615, (1871) 1804, (1881) 1556, (1891) 1451, of whom 713 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Golyn. See GULLANE.

Gometra, an island in Kilninian and Kilmore parish, Argyllshire, on the S side of Loch Tuadh, immediately W of Ulva, and 2 miles NNE of Staffa. Measuring 2 miles by 1, it is separated from Ulva by only a narrow strait, oftener dry than under water, and comprises a considerable extent of arable land, with fertile loamy soil. Elsewhere it consists of eruptive rocks, that rise to a height of 800 feet, and present a skirt of basaltic columns, with a receding series of terraces. It has two harbours, one on the N, the other on the S; and is an excellent fishing station. Pop. (1837) 168, (1861) 23, (1871) 26, (1881) 30, (1891) 31.

Gonachan, a hamlet and a burn in Fintry parish, Stirlingshire. The hamlet lies at the mouth of the burn, 5 furlongs E by S of Fintry church. The burn, rising near the watershed of Campsie Fells, at an altitude of 1550 feet, close to the boundary with Campsie parish, runs 3¾ miles north-eastward to Endrick Water at the hamlet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 31, 1866-67.

Gonar, a burn of Strichen and Tyrie parishes, NE Aberdeenshire, running 2 miles south-south-eastward to North Ugie Water at a point 2½ miles ENE of New Pitligo.

Goodie Water, a sluggish stream of S Perthshire, issuing from the Lake of Monteith, and winding 8½ miles east-south-eastward through the parishes of Port

of Monteith and Kincardine, till it falls into the Forth at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Gargunnoch station. For about 2 miles of its course, from a point a little above Goodiebank, it forms the boundary between Kincardine and Kilmadock. It contains fine red-fleshed trout; expanded formerly into a lacustrine marsh, called Goodie Lake; and was the scene of a serious disaster to the Argyll men in the military events of 1646.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 39, 1871-69.

Goranberry. See CASTLETON, Roxburghshire.

Gorbals. See GLASGOW.

Gordon, a village and a parish in the W of Merse district, SW Berwickshire. The village, West Gordon, stands 500 feet above sea-level, 8 miles NW by N of Kelso; whilst its station, on the Berwickshire loop-line of the North British, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of St Boswells, 6 ENE of Earlston, 4 WSW of Greenlaw, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Duns. It consists of a long street, containing some good shops and dwelling-houses; is surrounded with small enclosures belonging to the inhabitants; and has a post office and a small subscription library.

The parish anciently comprehended Dirrington Laws district, now annexed to Longformacus, and another district now forming part of Westruther. It is bounded NE and E by Greenlaw, SE by Hume, S by Earlston, W by Legerwood, and NW by Legerwood and Westruther. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 9739 acres, of which $25\frac{3}{4}$ are water. EDEN Water winds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward along the north-western border, then $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward across the interior; whilst BLACKADDER Water traces $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the boundary with Greenlaw. The surface, gently undulating, but higher for the most part than any district in the eastern division of the Merse, declines to 450 feet above sea-level along the Eden, thence rising to 666 feet near East Gordon, 782 near Rumbleton Law, 731 near Hexpath, 619 near Fallside, 891 at an ancient camp near the NW border, and 788 near Huntlywood. The rocks are partly Devonian, chiefly Silurian; and much of the land has, within the last hundred years, been reclaimed from moss or moor to a state of high cultivation. Some two-thirds of the entire area now are arable, 500 acres are under wood, and the rest is pastoral or waste. From the 12th till early in the 14th century this parish was the original seat of the Gordons, ancestors of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and of the Marquis of Huntly; and two farms retain to this day the name of Huntly and Huntlywood. Greenknowe Tower, now a fragmentary ruin, was before the Union frequently used as a place of refuge by the inhabitants when suddenly surprised by incursions of the English, and later was the residence of Walter Pringle, a zealous Covenanter. Gordon is in the presbytery of Earlston and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £197. The ancient church, St Michael's, was, in 1171, transferred by the monks of Coldingham to those of Kelso in exchange for the church of Earlston. The present parish church was built in 1763; there is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 194 children, has an average attendance of about 160, and a grant of over £162. Pop. (1801) 800, (1831) 882, (1861) 931, (1871) 876, (1881) 832, (1891) 843.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Gordon Arms, an inn in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on Yarrow Water, at the intersection of the road from Selkirk to Moffat with that from Tushielaw to Innerleithen, 13 miles WSW of Selkirk. It is a favourite anglers' haunt.

Gordon Castle, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, in Bellie parish, Elginshire, 5 furlongs E of the Spey's right bank and 1 mile NNE of Fochabers. Alexander Seton, elder son of the daughter and heiress of Sir Adam Gordon, took the name of Gordon in 1449, when he was made first Earl of Huntly. He acquired, through marriage, the lands of Boggygeich or Bog-of-Gight; and by his son and successor, George, high chancellor of Scotland in 1498, Bog-of-Gight

Castle was founded. Richard Franck describes it in the 17th century as a 'palace all built with stone, facing the ocean; whose fair front—set prejudice aside—worthily deserves an Englishman's applause for her lofty and majestic turrets, that storm the air and seemingly make dints in the very clouds.' As Bog-of-Gight the castle figures in the history of the six Earls of Huntly (1449-1599) and the four Marquises of Huntly (1599-1684), as Gordon Castle in that of the five Dukes of Gordon (1684-1836), the fourth of whom was author of *Cauld Kail in Aberdeen*, while his butler, William Marshall, composed the famous air of *Tullochgorum*. The 'Cocks of the North' or 'Gudemen of the Bog,' as these northern magnates were styled, were a dynasty famous for adherence to the Catholic faith and to the house of Stuart; their names are associated with those of Brechin (1452), Flodden (1513), Pinkie (1547), Corrichie (1562), Donibristle (1592), Glenlivet (1594), Frenedraught (1630), Edinburgh Castle (1639), and Sheriffmuir (1715). The dukedom expired with the fifth Duke in 1836, when the marquise of Huntly devolved on his fifth cousin once removed, the Earl of Aboyne; but the greater part of the Gordon estates were inherited by his maternal nephew, Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond and LENNOX (cre. 1675). In 1876 the title Duke of Gordon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was revived in favour of Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, present and sixth Duke of Richmond (b. 1818; suc. 1860), who holds large estates in Bauflshire, Aberdeenshire, Elginshire, and Inverness-shire.

Almost rebuilt by the fourth Duke of Gordon towards the close of the 18th century, from designs by Baxter of Edinburgh, and consisting of hard white Elgin freestone, Gordon Castle presents a northern façade 568 feet long—a four-storied centre, connected by galleries with E and W two-storied wings. The whole is battlemented; and, behind, the original six-storied tower of Bog-of-Gight rises to a height of 84 feet. The interior contains a valuable library, magnificent dining and drawing rooms, etc.; and is richly adorned with marble statues and busts, portraits, and other paintings. The family portraits include one of the Princess Annabella, James I.'s daughter and second Countess of Huntly, and another, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the beautiful fourth Duchess. A beech, a lime-tree, and two sycamores divide the honours of the beautifully-wooded deer-park and policies, the former 1300 acres in extent. The chief approach, on the high road between the Spey and Fochabers, is by a lofty battlemented archway between two domes. Thence the road winds for a mile through lawn and shrubbery and spreading trees until it is lost in an oval before the castle, which, though it stands on a flat nearly 4 miles distant from the Moray Firth, commands a finer view than one might look for—of the wooded plain, the Spey glittering onwards to the sea, and the village and shipping of Garmouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876. See HUNTLY, ABOYNE, and ALVIE; the *History of the Family of Gordon*, by William Gordon (2 vols., Edinb., 1726-27) and C. A. Gordon (Edinb. 1754); and Lachlan Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (1775; 3d ed., Glasg., 1882).

Gordon Place, formerly a village, now part of Dyce village, in Dyce parish, Aberdeenshire, adjacent to Dyce Junction, for the Buchan and Formartine branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Aberdeen. Pop., with Dyce village, (1891) 727.

Gordon, Port. See PORT GORDON.

Gordonsburgh. See MARYBURGH.

Gordon's Mills, a small village in Resolis parish, Cromartyshire, on the S shore of Cromarty Firth, at the mouth of Resolis Burn, 2 miles S of Invergordon. It had an establishment which was first a snuff manufactory, and afterwards a wool-carding mill.

Gordonstown, a mansion in Drainie parish, Elginshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Elgin. The estate was purchased in 1636 and following years by the second son of the eleventh Earl of Sutherland, Sir Robert Gordon, vice-chamberlain of Scotland.

and a lord of the privy council, who, on 26 May 1625, had been created a baronet, this being the premier Scottish baronetcy. His grandson is famous in Morayshire legend as 'Sir Robert the Warlock,' and his grandson, the sixth baronet, dying unmarried in 1795, the title passed to Gordon of Letterfourie, the estate to Alex. Penrose Cumming, Esq. of ALTYRE, who himself was created a baronet in 1804. His nephew, Roualeyn George (1820-66), is remembered by his *Five Years' Adventures in the Far Interior of South Africa*; and his great-grandson, Sir William Gordon Gordon-Cumming, present and fourth Bart. (b. 1848; suc. 1866), holds large estates in Elginshire and Nairnshire. A building mainly of 1775-76, Gordonstown consists of a large square central block of masonry, with E and W turreted wings, dining and drawing rooms each 60 feet long, a good many fine paintings, etc.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Gordonstown, a small straggling village in Auchterless parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles W by S of Fyvie station.

Gorebridge, a village of E Edinburghshire, on the right bank of Gore Water, 4½ miles S by E of Dalkeith and 10 SE by S of Edinburgh, or 12 by railway. Immediately W of it is the ruinous square tower of Newbyres Castle; Stobs Mills, across the stream, erected in 1793, were the earliest gunpowder works in Scotland; and around are the rich mineral fields of Arniston, Dalhousie, Newbattle, and Vogrie, by the opening of which, and the railway, the village, consisting some sixty years ago of but a few houses, has become of much more importance. It has a station on the Waverley section of the North British, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a corn mill, a hotel, a police station, a gas company, a new water supply (1884), a girls' school, a library and reading-room, a public hall, a Free church, and a U.P. church, whilst near it are STOBHILL *quoad sacra* church and public school. When the Boundary Commissioners, in 1891, transferred the Gorebridge detached part of the parish of Temple to the parish of Borthwick, the villages of Gorebridge, Stobs Mills, Stobhill, and Mossend changed parishes. Pop. (1841) 240, (1861) 446, (1871) 966, (1881) 1143, (1891) 1363, of whom 849 were in Temple, 485 in Borthwick, and 29 in Newbattle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gore Water, a rivulet of Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, formed by the confluence of Middleton North and South Burns just beneath Borthwick Castle, and winding 3½ miles north-westward through the interior and along the boundary with Newbattle, till it falls into the South Esk, at the picturesque locality of Shank Point, 1 mile WNW of Gorebridge village. It is followed throughout its course by the Waverley branch of the North British railway, and, together with its head-streams, abounds in small trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Gorgask, a burn, occasionally swelled into an impetuous torrent, in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire.

Gorgie, a village in St Cuthbert's parish, Edinburghshire, near the right bank of the Water of Leith, 1½ mile SE of the General Post Office. It has a station on the Suburban railway, and a money order, savings bank, and telegraph post office. Robert Cox, Esq., M.P., of Gorgie Mills, erected in 1894 fine model cottage dwellings for his workpeople. Pop. (1881) 656, (1891) 807.

Gorm, Loch. See GURM.

Gorthie. See FOWLIS-WESTER.

Gortleach or Gorthlick, a hamlet of Dores parish, Inverness-shire, in Stratherrick, 3½ miles SE of Inverfarigaig, and 20 SSW of Inverness, under which it has a post office.

Goseland, a hill (1427 feet) in the Kilbucho section of Broughton parish, W Peeblesshire, 2½ miles WSW of Broughton village.

Gosford, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss, in Aberlady parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 furlongs E of a small bay of its own name, 2 miles NNE of Longniddry station, and 5½ NW of Haddington. The estate was purchased, and the mansion built, in the latter half of the 18th century by the sixth Earl, whose great-great-grandson Francis

Wemyss-Charteris Douglas, ninth Earl of Wemyss since 1633, and sixth of March since 1697 (b. 1818; suc. 1833), as Lord Elcho, may be said to have created the volunteer movement in 1859, and holds large estates in Haddingtonshire, Peeblesshire, Edinburghshire, Berwickshire, and Perthshire. Standing amid extensive and finely planted grounds, Gosford lifts its top into charming vista view, as seen from the North British railway; is approached on the W side of the grounds by a fine lodge, designed by Mr Billings; and contains a large collection of pictures, many of them by the old masters. An hospital in connection with Dunglass collegiate church anciently stood at Gosford Spital, but has entirely disappeared. See WEMYSS, AMISFIELD, NEIDPATH, ELCHO, and BARNS.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Goshen, a village near Larbert station, Stirlingshire.

Gossaburgh, a hamlet in Yell island, Shetland.

Goukstone Burn. See GOCKSTONE.

Goules. See GOALES.

Gour or Ghobhair, Loch. See CREICH, Sutherland.

Gourdie, an estate, with a mansion, in a detached portion of Clunie parish, Perthshire, until 1891, when this detached portion was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Caputh. The mansion, 4½ miles NNE of Murthly station, is large and substantial; and occupies a charming site near the eastern base of Gourdie Hill (517 feet) and the northern shore of a crescent-shaped lake. It commands a delightful view, and is the seat of Charles Young Kinloch, Esq.

Gourdon, a coast village in Bervie parish, Kincardineshire, 1½ mile S by W of Bervie town. It has a station on the Bervie section of the North British railway, a post office under Montrose, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public school, a tolerable harbour, and a boatbuilding yard. A shipping-place for the export of grain, and the import of coals, lime, and suchlike bulky articles, it carries on an extensive fishing and fish-curing industry. The harbour, improved a number of years ago at a cost of £2000, admits at ebb tide vessels drawing 12 feet of water, and affords them anchorage till the flood carries them inward to its quay. Gourdon Hill, 3 furlongs W by S of the village, on the mutual border of Bervie and Benholm parishes, rises to a height of 436 feet above sea-level, and is seen by mariners at a great distance. Pop. of the village (1831) 238, (1871) 714, (1881) 919, (1891) 1091.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Gourock, a burgh and watering-place in Innerkip parish, NW Renfrewshire, the older portion, or Gourock proper, lying in the bay of the same name, and the whole extending some 2 miles along the southern shore of the Firth of Clyde. By water it is 1½ mile S of Kilcreggan at the narrowest, and 4¾ miles SW of Helensburgh; whilst by road it is 2½ miles ENE of Cloch Lighthouse, and 2¼ WNW of the centre of Greenock, with which it communicates by a tramway opened on 1 July 1873. It lies along the firth, right and left from Kempoch Point, opposite the mouth of Loch Long, where the firth broadens out into its full beauty and magnificence. A hill called Barnhill (490 feet), precipitous on the western flank, and descending and narrowing to a point at Kempoch, cuts Gourock into two villages—Gourock proper and Ashton, the E and W ends of the place—each with its own bay. Gourock proper looks mainly up the Clyde, towards Rosencath and Helensburgh. Ashton, round the point, looks across the firth westward to Strone, Holy Loch, and Dunoon. Gourock Bay, measuring ¾ mile across the entrance and 3¼ furlongs thence to its inmost recess, affords good anchorage for yachts, being free from rock and shoal. West Bay is hardly a bay in the proper sense of the term, so slight is its incurvature; but its rocky or shingly beach is adapted for bathing. An extension of the Caledonian railway from Greenock, opened in 1889, and emerging from a long tunnel here, has its terminus at a new pier at Kempoch Point, while a fleet of saloon steamers connects with the watering-places on the opposite shores of the firth and with Rothesay. By the erection, however along the foreshore, of a massive embankment to

accommodate the railway station, hotel, and steamboat pier, the aspect of the bay has been greatly altered and rendered less picturesque.

The greater portion of Gourock proper is a continuous, well-built terrace-line, fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and standing on nearly a dead level close to the beach; but a considerable portion consists of short streets and separate houses on the face of the brae behind. A small portion of Ashton, joining on to the lower end of Gourock proper, and sometimes called Kempoch, is a double line of houses or short street, of similar character to the main part of Gourock proper; the greater portion is an array of villas or neat two-story houses, in terrace-line, confronting the West Bay; and a conspicuous portion consists of separate villas on a high line of road along the crest of a steep overhanging brae, with gardens and garden walls running almost precipitously down its face. The site of all the beachward portions of the town is the narrow, low platform of the old sea-margin that fringes nearly all the Firth of Clyde; and the site of the higher portions is a range of braes, abrupt or sloping, formed by the upheaval of eruptive rocks. The seaward view from the town is everywhere charming and diversified, ranging over an extensive reach of the Dumbartonshire and Argyllshire hills, mountains, and sea-lochs; the roads from its two extremities, towards Greenock and Innerkip, are delightful carriage-drives; and the steep grounds behind afford delightful rambles to pedestrians, and command magnificent views. The gentlest part of the ascent, southward from the E end of Gourock proper, is traversed by a carriage-road towards the vale of Kip Water; and the dingle thence to Greenock is partly occupied by the park and mansion of Gourock House, and contains some exquisite scenery. It was a sea-bathing resort in times long prior to the introduction of steam navigation, and it continues to be frequented more or less throughout the year, being always crowded during the summer months.

The town has a post office (R.S.O.), with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union bank, several hotels, a gaswork (1849), a water supply (with new reservoir at Larkfield), police and coastguard stations, a bowling club, a young men's Christian association, temperance and other societies, a masonic lodge (1878), and the Gamble Institute, erected in 1874-76 at a cost of £8000 by Mrs Henry Gamble of Ashburn. Besides two public halls, with accommodation for 350 and 100 persons, this handsome building contains a public library, coffee and smoking rooms, and baths. The *quoad sacra* parish of Gourock, constituted in 1857, is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Successor to a chapel of ease of 1776, its church was built in 1832-33 at a cost of £2300, being a neat structure with a square battlemented tower. In 1882 it was enlarged, and greatly improved by the introduction of an organ and a stained-glass window. A hall and rooms behind were added in 1874, and a manse was purchased in 1877. The Free church (1855-57) is a handsome Gothic edifice whose tower was completed in 1877. There are also a Gothic U.P. church (1848), a Congregational church (1879), a Scotch Episcopal church, St Bartholomew's (1857), and a Roman Catholic, St Ninian's (1880), which, Early English in style, is divided into two flats—the upper one the church, the lower a schoolroom. Two handsome new public schools, the Central and the Eastern, were built in 1877, and, with respective accommodation for 517 and 262 children, have an average attendance of about 340 and 240, and grants of nearly £380 and £270. The R.C. school has accommodation for 297, an average attendance of about 80, and a grant of over £74.

A monument of prehistoric times is a monolith of grey mica schist, 6 feet high and 2 in diameter, which stands between the edge of the cliff and modern Gourock Castle. It bears the sobriquet of 'Granny Kempoch,' and for ages was looked upon with superstitious awe. Sailors and fishermen would pace seven times around it, carrying a basketful of sea-sand and chanting an eerie strain, thereby to ensure a prosperous breeze; whilst a

newly-wedded pair must also make the round of it, if they would have good luck. In 1662 Mary Lamont, a girl in her 'teens, was, with other women of Gourock and Greenock, condemned and burned as a witch. She confessed, among other things, to having been present 'at a meeting at Kempoch, where they intended to cast the long-stone into the sea, thereby to destroy boats and ships; where also they danced, and the devil kissed them when they went away.'

This is not the first mention of Gourock, since James IV. sailed hence on his expedition to the Western Isles (1494); and its vanished old castle, small and unimportant though it was, is known to have been held by the powerful Douglasses down to their forfeiture in 1455. Forming the western part of Finnart barony, the lands of Gourock were thereafter held by the Stewarts of Castlemilk till 1784, when they were sold for £5000 to Duncan Darroch, once a poor Innerkip herd-boy, whose great-grandson, Duncan Darroch, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1864), holds estates in Renfrewshire and Ross-shire. (See TORRIDON.) To him belongs Gourock House, with its beautiful grounds, although he has never made it his home; another mansion, modern Gourock Castle, was built near the site of its predecessor in 1747, and is a plain edifice, with later additions.

So early as 1694 Sir William Stewart of Castlemilk obtained a charter incorporating the lands of Gourock into a free barony, and Gourock itself into a burgh of barony, with power to rear, build, and enlarge the same town, and to hold a court and market every Tuesday, with two annual fairs on 12 June *o. s.* and 10 Nov. *o. s.* A rope-walk, started in 1777, was removed to Port Glasgow in 1851; a copper-mine was suuk in 1780 in the valley behind Tower Hill; and the first red herring ever cured in Great Britain was cured at Gourock in 1688. These industries all are things of the past; but still, after upwards of sixty years, whinstone is largely exported from Craigmuschat Quarry. The Police Act of 1850 was adopted in 1858, the General Improvement (Scotland) Act of 1862 in 1877 and 1884; and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 Gourock is governed by a provost, two bailies, and six other commissioners. In 1893 efforts were made unsuccessfully to extend the boundaries of the burgh. Pop. of town (1841) 2169, (1861) 2116, (1871) 2940, (1881) 3336, (1891) 4475, of whom 4431 were in the police burgh and 1949 were males; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 3291, (1881) 4296, (1891) 5521, of whom 5355 were in Innerkip and 166 in Greenock West Parish. Houses in town (1891) inhabited 1037, vacant 217, building 3.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 29, 1866-73. See the Rev. David Macrae's *Notes about Gourock, chiefly Historical* (Ediub. 1880).

Gourock Burn, a rivulet of West Kilbride parish, N Ayrshire, rising at an altitude of 650 feet on the eastern border of the parish, and running $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-westward to the Firth of Clyde at Ann's Lodge.

Govan, a parish and a burgh in the lower ward of Lanarkshire, and in the extreme NW of that county. A portion of the parish which was formerly in the county of Renfrew, was, by the Boundary Commissioners, in 1892, transferred to Lanarkshire. At the same time a small strip situated within the police burgh of Renfrew was added to the parish of Renfrew; and another part—bounded on the E by the municipality of Glasgow (as fixed by the Extension of Boundaries Act of 1891), on the S by the parish of Eastwood, on the W by the parish of Abbey, and on the N partly by the parish of Abbey and partly by the then existing boundary between Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire—was transferred to Eastwood parish. Neither of these two portions had any population. Govan is bounded N by Dumbartonshire, NE by Maryhill and Barony, E by City and Rutherglen, all in Lanarkshire; S by Cathcart and Eastwood, SW by Abbey and Renfrew, and NW by New Kilpatrick, all in Renfrewshire. The Clyde divides the parish into two unequal parts, the larger extending along the S side of the river with a length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a breadth at its widest part, near the centre, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; the smaller on the N bank of the Clyde—all W of the Kelvin, ex-

cept a small patch just at the mouth—and measuring in its greatest length (along the Great Western Road, W of Kelvin Bridge) 2½ miles, and in its greatest breadth (from Whiteinch on the SW to the point on the N where the county of Dumbarton reaches the Kelvin) 2½ miles. The total land area is about 6200 acres. Govan is here taken as including the small parish of Gorbals, which has been for a long time ecclesiastically distinct, and also had, for a considerable period, as is noticed in the article GLASGOW, a separate jurisdiction. The inhabitants of Gorbals, about 1727, found themselves numerous enough to think of building a church for themselves, and, this having been begun, the heritors of Govan granted the prayer of a petition from the feuars, elders, and inhabitants of Gorbals, asking that their district should be formed into a new parish. The church was opened in 1730, but, owing to opposition from the magistrates of Glasgow—who were superiors of the barony of Gorbals, and who had offered to ‘pay the expense of the building of the church, and to give a stipend and manse to the entrant’ if the inhabitants of the Bridgend would only ‘bear scot and lot with them’—and from the University authorities, who were patrons of Govan, it was not till 1771 that the new parish of Gorbals was disjoined and erected. The lands of Little Govan and Polmadie were in the same year joined to it *quoad sacra*, and so matters remained till 1873 when the Board of Supervision reunited the two for poor law purposes in what is now known as Govan Combination. The parish of Gorbals is very small, having an area of only 28·489 acres, but it is very densely populated.

The surface of Govan is irregular. Along the Clyde it is low and flat, varying in height from 19 (Clyde View) to 24 feet (Govan burgh) above sea-level, but from this it rises to the N and S, reaching in the former direction a height of 214 feet near the county boundary, and, in the latter, of 165 feet at Ibroxhill, 170 at Haggbowse, and 137 at Titwood. With the exception of Barony parish in Glasgow, Govan is the most important and populous parish in Scotland, as well as the most valuable. This arises from the great change that has, within little more than half a century, taken place in its industries. Prior to 1840 there were on an average 4320 acres under crops of various kinds, and, besides this, there were many gardens and orchards, the produce of which went to Glasgow for sale. Now the agricultural area is very materially diminished, and is becoming less from year to year, while the area occupied by buildings of various kinds has rapidly and largely increased. Of the total valuation of the parish the portion set down as arising from agricultural land is only about the one-hundredth part, while the remaining 99/100 arise from the built area, and this will ere long, when the new docks at Cessnock in the Plantation district are finished, be materially increased. The built area includes, on the N side of the Clyde, the burgh of Partick, the Glasgow districts of Hillhead, Downhill, and Kelvinside, as well as Whiteinch; and on the S side of the river the burghs of Govan and Kinning Park, the districts of Plantation and Ibrox, and the Glasgow districts of Hutchesontown, Gorbals, Laurieston, Tradeston, Crosshill, Govanhill, East and West Pollokshields, Strathbungo, and Dumbrack.

History, etc.—The etymology of the name is uncertain. In 1518 we find it spelled Gwuan; and Leslie, in his *Scottish Descriptio* (1578), says that the parish got its name from the excellence of its ale (Anglo-Saxon *God-win*), while Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, advances the Gaelic *Ganhan*, meaning a ditch. How the parish came to be divided between two counties is not known. It has been asserted that the whole lay originally within the county of Lanark, but that in 1677 the lands of Hagg, Titwood, and Shields were transferred to the county of Renfrew ‘for the convenience of Sir George Maxwell’ of Pollok, to whom they belonged. This, however, cannot be the case, as these lands are, in the original charter granted by the Archbishop of Glasgow in 1581, described as in Renfrewshire. The appearance of the

district in late prehistoric times has already been alluded to in the article GLASGOW, but in connection with this it may here be noticed that in the parish of Govan there are beds of finely laminated clay and sand at different places at considerable heights above the sea. In beds of clay at Balshagray and Gartnavel, about 90 feet above sea-level, the late Mr Smith of Jordanhill found marine shells, of which 10 per cent. were of types now living in colder seas. Whiteinch was, as the name implies, formerly an island, as was also part of the lands of Meadowside, and islands they remained till late in the historic period. There is mention made of the islands between Govan and Partick in one of the documents in the chartulary of Glasgow, and in the map in Blaeu’s Atlas, published in 1654, Whiteinch and a number of islands adjacent are shown, as are also villages at Partick, ‘Little Gouan,’ at the S end of Glasgow Bridge, and ‘Mekle Gouan,’ where the present burgh stands. This map also shows the parish intersected by a small stream which entered the Clyde opposite Stobeross. The land at Whiteinch was, till near the middle of the nineteenth century, very low, but about 1840 the Clyde Trustees got permission to deposit dredged material on it, and in this way the level over a space of 69 acres was raised from 10 to 15 feet.

The earliest notices of Govan that are to be found are in connection with church matters. In 1136, when Glasgow Cathedral was formally consecrated, King David gave to the See the lands of Perteye and also of Govan (*Govan cum suis divisis*), and Bishop Herbert (1147-64) erected the church into a prebend and bestowed it on his chaplain; and from this time onward to the Reformation we find frequent mention of various prebendaries of the parish. In 1319 we find Edward II. playing with the assumption of the power over Scotland that had been lost for ever, and nominating ‘*Johannes de Lund*,’ or Lundy, prebendary of Govan, but the presentee probably never appeared in his benefice. In 1525 Walter Betoun was ‘*Rector de Govan*,’ and in 1527 he assisted at St Andrews at the trial of Patrick Hamilton. His successor, Stephen Beatoun, presented to the charge by Queen Mary in 1561, was the last of the Roman Catholic clergymen. He was permitted to retain the temporalities of the benefice as long as he lived, and as, immediately before his death, he gave a lease of the teinds to his brother, the latter managed to retain them for other nineteen years, to the great loss of the University of Glasgow, to which they had been granted.

After the Reformation Govan had a succession of eminent ministers. When the revenues of the vicarage of Govan were granted to the University, one of the conditions attached was that the principal of the University should preach at Govan every Sunday, and so practically be minister of the parish, though there was also an ‘exhorter.’ ‘We have,’ says the king in the charter, ‘thought it to be right, when our college is supported out of the tythes and revenues of that church, that they who provide temporal things should receive spiritual things, and not be defrauded of the bread of life, which is the word of God.’ The principal of the University, when this grant was made, was the celebrated Andrew Melvil, and according to the account given by his nephew, James, in his *Diary*, the Regent Morton was in his action in the matter exercising some political *finesse*. James Melvil says that this ‘guid benefice, paying four-and-twentie chalders of victuall,’ was offered to his uncle, if he would only keep his views of church government in the background. When this was refused the appointment was kept open for two years, dangling as a sort of bait before the eyes of the worthy principal. Morton finding this all in vain, at length granted the revenues to the University with the above-mentioned condition as regards the church services, hoping thus in an indirect way ‘to demearit Mr Andro, and cause him relent from dealing against bischopes; but God keptit his awin servant in uprightnes and treuthe in the middis of manie heaveie tentationes.’ When Melvil was transferred to St Andrews

in 1580 he was succeeded by Thomas Smeton, after whom came Patrick Sharpe, and Robert Boyd the last of the principals of the University who also was minister of Govan. Complaint had been made as early as 1596, and again in 1606, that there was no one 'to teiche ye youthe of ye parochin of Govane dwellant besyde ye kirk yairrof,' and when Charles I. granted a charter of confirmation to the University in 1630 (ratified 1633) special power was given to the University authorities 'of electing, nominating, presenting, and accepting for the proper service of the cure at the said church of Govan, a minister who shall take up his actual residence at the said church.' This power had been acted on previously, for a James Sharpe had been appointed minister in 1621; and in 1637 the stipend was assigned of 'fyve hundredth merks usuall money of the realme, twentie-four bollis bere, and eight bollis meil . . . togedder with ye whole mailis and duties to be payed to ye tacksman of ye vicarage of the small teinds,' while the University connection was maintained by the condition that the minister should in the 'common schools' of the college read a public lecture on some subject prescribed by the authorities. Of the succeeding ministers, the most eminent were Hugh Binning (1649-54), Alexander Jamieson (1659-62), William Thom (1746-91), and M. Leishman (1821-74). Mr Binning became, in 1646, at the age of nineteen, Regent of Philosophy in Glasgow University, and minister of Govan three years later. He is said to have been one of the ministers who was present at a dispute held at Glasgow with Owen and Caryl, the chaplains of Oliver Cromwell, during the Protector's visit to Glasgow in 1651, and on that occasion his boldness and quickness were too much for the Independent divines, and caused Cromwell to inquire who that learned and bold young man was. On being told, his remark was 'He hath bound well, indeed, but this [his sword] will loose all again.' Mr Thom was an active and vigorous minister, and became popular, notwithstanding a considerable amount of feeling caused by a dispute about his settlement.

In Mr Thom's time, little more than a hundred years ago, the interests of the parish were centred in farming. 'Once upon a time,' says Mr Wallace, writing in 1877, 'and that too almost within the lifetime of our immediate forefathers, the parish of Govan was almost entirely an agricultural parish, and its population were a plain simple rural population. Only a century ago the population of the entire parish, even including Gorbals, which, as we have seen, was at that time incorporated with it, was only 4389. It will be easily seen from this fact that the greater portion of the parish which is now teeming with myriads of human beings, and resounding from one end to the other with the clanking of hammers, the roar of traffic, and the incessant hum of general business and activity, was then reposing in all the quietude and somnolency of purely primitive life. The now large and populous south-side of Glasgow was then an insignificant country village, with no industry greater than a distillery for the brewing of ale, a bottle-work, or a few handloom factories. The dwelling-houses of the people were thatched with straw, and most of them had small gardens attached to them, where the cottagers reared their own potatoes and cabbages. Many of the inhabitants kept their own cows and pigs, and they earned their scanty livings either in tilling the land or in those other trades, such as tailoring, shoemaking, coopering, and weaving, which are essential even to the most simple modes of existence. There was a thriving village, then situated at a considerable distance, to the south of the Clyde, known as "Little Govan," consisting of a number of weavers' cottages, but which afterwards, through the enterprise of two families of the names of Rae and Dixon, became the centre of a large coal and iron district, which gave a great impetus to the growth and prosperity of that portion of the parish, and even contributed largely to the importance of the city of Glasgow itself. Dixon's Ironworks, or "Dixon's Blazes," as they are commonly called, were at

the time of their first erection situated far out in the open country, whereas now the buildings and population extend beyond them for more than a mile. Close to the river Clyde where Carlton place now stands there was an extensive rope-work, while opposite the present Gorbals Church there was a shallow ford, where horses were led to the watering, and where horses and carts were driven across to the city when the Glasgow bridge was too rickety or too crowded to accommodate the influx of traffic from the country on the market-days; and then, too, the schoolboys could wade across the river without thinking they had done any wonderful feat. Afterwards the Lauries of Laurieston and other leading gentlemen erected a few commodious mansion-houses by the river side, which might then be almost termed country residences. A fine avenue of trees was formed, and these mansions were guarded against the public by a gateway erected near the present Broomielaw Bridge. In those days the male villagers of Govan and Gorbals took their turn nightly in acting as voluntary police and guardians of the peace. Their funds were raised by a voluntary tax, called "Reek Money," and by another small tax upon malt.'

But this sleepy state of existence was soon to come to an end. The deepening of the Clyde was just begun; and now, in place of the fords already mentioned, and another at the W, where the parish boundary crosses the Clyde, known as Marline Ford, there is a depth of 24 feet of water. The *Comet* was by-and-by to make her first adventurous voyage from Greenock to Glasgow, and to be the forerunner of the great fleet that now sweeps up and down the river, and that has brought such prosperity to Glasgow, and, above all, drawn the shipbuilding yards in its train. And yet all this came at first slowly; for when Dr Leishman wrote the article on Govan in the *New Statistical Account*, in 1845, the industries, etc., he mentions are—agriculture, which was the main occupation in the parish; the salmon fishery in the Clyde, which was rapidly falling off, the rent paid by the tacksman having decreased from over £300 in the beginning of the century to £60 at the time of his writing; cotton bleaching and printing factories in Hutchesontown and Tradeston; a silk factory at Tradeston, and a carpet factory at Port Eglinton, employing altogether over 5000 hands; Mr Dixon's ironworks, with four furnaces and an annual output of 4000 tons of pig-iron; a dye-work in the village of Govan, and handloom weaving also in the village. He mentions besides a new granite-faced quay on the south side of the river, and says that it will soon have to be enlarged; and this is all. This quay was to the W of Glasgow Bridge, and was erected first of timber in 1823, and in 1837 the timber, to the extent of 405 yards, was replaced by stone. Since then the harbour accommodation on the Govan side of the river has increased till there are now nearly 3000 lineal yards of quays along the river, exclusive of Kingston and Cessnock docks and of the graving docks (see GLASGOW). In 1840 shipbuilding seems to have been undreamt of, for there is not the slightest mention of it; and yet it is to this and to the shipping that Govan owes by far the greater part of its increased value and importance. The whole of the shipbuilding yards immediately connected with Glasgow on both sides of the Clyde are in the parish of Govan; and the burgh of the same name, as well as Partick and the large district of Whiteinch, are mostly inhabited by an artisan population engaged in this industry, and finding employment in the various yards adjoining. Of the total tonnage of new vessels built and launched on the Clyde every year (for which see articles CLYDE and GLASGOW), about one-half, on an average, comes from yards in the parish of Govan. There are also in the parish large bakeries, large ironworks, a number of boiler works and foundries—including the Plantation Foundry and the Govan (Helen Street) Tube Works—steam crane and launch works, railway engineering works, tool works, bolt and rivet works, oil works, a rope and twine work, silk, cotton, dye, and bleaching works; and brick works.

The part of the parish within the municipal and parliamentary boundary of Glasgow has already been noticed in the article GLASGOW, and to what is there said but little falls here to be added. The Leper Hospital, built by Lady Lochow, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, has been already noticed. It was dedicated to St Ninian, and the ground on which it stood and by which it was surrounded—known as St Ninian's Croft—is now occupied by part of the district of Hutehesontown. A chapel, belonging to the hospital, was 'rebuilt and endowed in 1494 by William Stewart, prebendary of Killearn and rector of Glasford. The chaplain was the master of the grammar school of Glasgow.' He was responsible for the safe keeping of the missals and silver chalices, and had also to supply fuel for the hospital, and to 'give twenty-four poor scholars two shillings Scots each to sing seven penitential psalms, with the *De profundis*,' on the anniversary of the founder's death, for his soul's repose. The barony and regality of Gorbals passed in 1587 from the Archbishop of Glasgow to Sir George Elphinstone, who seems to have retained for his own use funds really belonging to the hospital, and the care of building and inmates fell to the charge of the kirk-session of Glasgow, for in November 1587 we find this body ordering disbursement of money 'to repair ye pair lipper folkis hous beyonde the brig of Glasgow,' but with the saving clause that this was not to bind the session in time coming, nor to 'derogate or abstract ye burden fra these persones, gif ony be, quha hes ben or may be fund astricted to repair ye samen.' They at the same time ordered a return within eight days of the 'number of ye pair in ye said hospitale and quha are yai yt aucht to haif place yairin.' The site of the hospital itself was near the S end of Victoria Bridge, between Main Street (Gorbals) and Muirhead Street, and part of the buildings remained till early in the nineteenth century, and was known by the name of the Leper Hospital. The burying-ground was close by. The chapel was in Main Street (Gorbals) on the E side, and was standing till after the middle of the nineteenth century, but all trace of it, or even of its site, is gone since the alterations on Main Street (see GLASGOW). In the *Old Statistical Account* mention is made of 'vestiges of religious houses' near Polmadie, but these traces also have long since vanished. The districts of Govan, to both the S and W of Glasgow, have long been favourite localities for suburban residences, and as long ago as 1840 it was said that the parish was 'studded with the villas of the opulent merchants of Glasgow.'

Communications.—Lying close to, and indeed including part of Glasgow, the parish is naturally traversed by a number of the great roads leading from that centre. The various ferries and bridges across the Clyde have been noticed in the article GLASGOW. The northern part of the parish is touched at the extreme NE corner by the Forth and Clyde Canal on its course to Bowling, and is also traversed by the lines of the Great Western Road and the Dumbarton Road, which unite near Yoker (in New Kilpatrick) and pass on to Dumbarton and away to the W Highlands. The southern portion of the parish is traversed by a road continuing the line of Eglinton Street and Pollokshaws Road, which passes to Kilmarnock and Ayr; and by two roads which continue the line of Nelson Street and Morrison Street westward, one branching off to Paisley, the other running parallel to the Clyde and passing through Govan and Renfrew on its course to Greenock. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal, which formerly passed from Port Eglinton, on the W side of Eglinton Street, westward and south-westward through the parish for nearly 3 miles, is now converted into one of the lines of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The northern division of the parish is intersected by the Stobcross railway, the Yoker and Clydebank railway, and the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire railway. The southern portion is traversed by the Caledonian railway on its way to the various stations belonging to it in Glasgow; by the different sections of the Glasgow and South-Western railway system, with a branch from the Glasgow and Paisley Joint Line

from Ibrox to Govan; and by stretches of the City of Glasgow Union Railway. Both portions are traversed by the Glasgow District Subway.

The burgh of Govan, formerly the village of Meikle Govan, is a place of considerable antiquity. According to Fordun, Constantine, King of Cornwall (traditionally a son of Rhydderch and Langueth, for whom see GLASGOW), resigned his crown, and becoming a follower of St Columba, founded a monastery at Govan in 565 A.D., and was the first abbot of it himself. Subsequent notices of it, down to the latter part of the 16th century, are confined to ecclesiastical affairs, but the 'kirktion' must have flourished, whatever the cause, for then we find Bishop Lesley, in the *Scotichronicon* of Fordun, describing it as 'the largest village on the banks of the Clyde.' In 1595 it is mentioned as Meikle Govan, and was then what it remained for two hundred years afterwards, a mere country village, with inhabitants of the agricultural class and possibly a few salmon fishers. In 1775 the population of the whole parish, inclusive of Gorbals and Partick, was 4389; so that the village itself could not have had more than about 1500 inhabitants. Towards the beginning of the nineteenth century handloom weaving was introduced, and in spring, when salmon fishing began, the weavers left their looms and fished all the spring and summer months. By 1836 the population of the village had increased to 2122, and in 1839 there were 340 handloom weavers in the place, weaving being the staple industry. Govan village was then, and indeed remained down to 1856 (when it was still more than a mile distant from the nearest part of Glasgow on the S side of the Clyde), a quiet village with old-fashioned thatched houses, some of them with quaint circular inside stairs. A few of these still remain, but they are fast disappearing to make room for 'tall and imposing "lands" of houses, and the "canny natives"' are now 'outnumbered by the more vigorous and enterprising, if not quite so steady-going, members of the engineering, boiler-making, and other trades.' These last, along with the shipbuilding, have, since about 1860, caused such a rapid enlargement of the limits of Govan, that it is now practically conterminous with Glasgow through the burgh of Kinning Park. Under the Lindsay Act the police burgh of Govan was formed in 1864, and has an extent of 1124 acres. It successfully resisted proposals for annexation to Glasgow in 1891, and its municipal affairs are now managed under the Burgh Police Act of 1892. The principal street extends for more than a mile along the Glasgow and Greenock Road, and from this streets branch off on both sides, the newer ones mostly at right angles. The burgh buildings in Albert Street, erected in 1867, and restored after a fire which destroyed part of them in 1882, have a good front, Italian in style, and are internally convenient and commodious. They contain a large hall (used also as a court-room), 60 feet long, 34 wide, and 23 high, capable of accommodating an audience of some 600 persons, a commissioners' room, a magistrates' room—in which hang some characteristic views of the quaint houses of 'Old Govan'—accommodation for the chief-constable, police cells, etc. In buildings connected with them are also some of the offices of the different burgh departments (the rest of which were in 1893 in Hillock House, on the N side of Govan Road, farther to the W), and the chief fire station. The police barracks (1869) contain good quarters for the sergants and constables, both married and single. There are sub-offices at Plantation (purchased and altered 1874-75, and extended 1892-93) and Fairfield (1883-84). At the last, which, though small, may be termed a model building, there is a mortuary. At the fire stations at Albert Street and Plantation there are steam fire-engines, and besides these two, other four 'steamers' are within call. The police force consists of a chief-constable, a deputy superintendent, 2 lieutenants, and 76 inspectors, sergants, and constables. All the municipal establishments are connected by telephone, and for police and fire purposes the system is so carefully elaborated that there are nearly 40 telephonic connections between the

police offices and all corners of the burgh and its outskirts. For the benefit of the large working population of the burgh, who are so liable to meet with serious accidents while engaged in their daily employment, a fully equipped ambulance waggon is maintained at the public expence, while more than half of the constables are fully trained to give first aid to the injured. In connection with the cleansing department there is a refuse destructor at Ibrox, erected in 1892-93. The tramway lines through Govan proper and to Ibrox were purchased by the Police Commissioners in 1893, but are worked by the Glasgow Corporation. The parish church, towards the W end of the bridge, was built in 1884-88. Plain Early English in style it has about 1500 sittings. It stands in the midst of the churchyard, on the site of the old church, which was, when the new church was built, removed and re-erected in John Street as Elder Park church, erected *quoad sacra* in 1892. This has a graceful spire modelled after that of the church at Stratford-on-Avon. The Gaelic church (1866), originally a mission charge, became in 1888 a *quoad sacra* parish church—St Kieran. There is also Dean Park *quoad sacra* church. The Govan Free church is in Summertown Road. Govan St Mary's Free church is at Govan Cross. Built in 1872-73, it has a tower and spire 150 feet high, and contains 1100 sittings. There is also a Free Gaelic church (St Columba's) in Wiudsor Street. The United Presbyterian church, at the corner of Copeland and Govan Roads, is a very ornamental, though somewhat uneccelesiastical-looking, building, and there is another U.P. church at Fairfield. The Baptist church (1876) is in the Early English style, and contains 650 sittings, while adjoining it is a hall with accommodation for 450 persons. The Roman Catholic church (St Anthony's) is a handsome Byzantine edifice built in 1877-78, in lieu of a temporary chapel of 1864, and contains 1500 sittings. There are also charges in connection with the Episcopal church (St Michael's), the Free Evangelical church, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Congregational church. There are the usual social, religious, and philanthropic societies. Thom's Library, founded by the widow of the Rev. William Thom, minister of Govan from 1746 to 1791, which was open to parishioners on payment of a very small subscription, ceased to exist about 1884, and the books were handed over to the Young Men's Christian Association. There is a newspaper, *The Govan Press*, which was established in 1880, and is published every Saturday.

To the W of the burgh, immediately to the S of Fairfield Shipbuilding Yard, on the S side of the Renfrew road, is the Elder Park, gifted to the inhabitants in 1885 by Mrs John Elder in memory of her husband, the famous shipbuilder (1824-69), and of his father, David Elder (1785-1866). The latter was a native of the county of Kinross, and came to Glasgow in 1817 to practise as a mechanical engineer and millwright. Becoming associated with Robert Napier, he was entrusted with the construction (1822) of the first marine engine turned out from Napier's works, and all the engines of the early Cunard liners were constructed under his superintendence. John Elder became, in 1852, a partner in the firm of Randolph, Elder & Co., millwrights, and the co-partners became shipbuilders in 1860, the famous Fairfield yard being opened in 1863. Mr Elder 'gained great prominence in engineering circles by his adoption of the compound high-pressure and low-pressure engine, and he carried the compound principle still further, to embrace the now favourite triple-expansion engine, and also an extension to quadruple expansion. He did not live to see these developed into actual practice. He brought to perfection Watt's idea of the steam jacket, adopted various appliances which saved fuel to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent., and perfected appliances for the balancing of driving forces, and the reduction of strain and friction in engines. To the inventions of Mr Elder may be attributed the placing of steam vessels on the Pacific, Australian, African, and other distant services.'

Mr Elder had intended to lay out part of the large

tract of ground round his shipbuilding yard for the erection of workmen's houses and other public purposes, and Mrs Elder, always a keen sharer in her husband's lofty ideal of duty, endeavoured to carry out part of his plans by setting aside 37 acres of the land as a public park, at a total cost, inclusive of laying out, of some £50,000. The ground has a frontage to Renfrew Road of 1550 feet, and a width from N to S of 800 feet on the E, and 1200 on the W side. At the NE corner is the main entrance, with six imposing pillars, the two at the sides of the central opening being surmounted by standards and ornamental lamps. A wide carriage drive sweeps all round, and there is a centre path 30 feet broad. On the N side is an oval model-yacht sailing pond, lined with concrete, 330 feet long, 165 wide, and 2½ deep in the centre. On the S is a nicely laid out garden, and there are a number of drinking fountains. The park was opened by Lord Rosebery on 27th June, 1885, with considerable public ceremonial. Near the main entrance is a bronze statue of Mr Elder, 10 feet high, executed by Boehm. Erected by public subscription, at a cost of over £2000, in 1888 (when the ceremony of unveiling it was performed by the Marquis of Lothian, then Secretary of State for Scotland), it represents the well-known shipbuilder standing beside the model of one of the compound engines invented by his genius, and which, according to the inscription on one of the sides of the granite pedestal, 'effected a revolution in engineering second only to that accomplished by James Watt, and in great measure originated the development in steam propulsion which has created modern commerce.' At Govan Cross there is a very handsome memorial to Sir William Pearce, also of the Fairfield Yard. Provided from a fund of over £2000 raised by public subscription, the statue, nearly 10 feet high, was executed by Onslow Ford of London; it surmounts a handsome pedestal of Aberdeen granite 12 feet high, and was unveiled in 1894 amid great popular enthusiasm.

The burgh has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance and telegraph departments; a railway station, offices of the Union, Royal (2), National, and British Linen Company's Banks; a branch of the Glasgow Savings Bank, and agencies of a number of insurance companies. Prior to 1893 the burgh was divided into four wards, each of which returned three commissioners; but subsequent to that date there were six wards, and burghal affairs were managed by a provost, six magistrates, and eleven commissioners; the yearly income is nearly £37,000. Valuation (1864-65, when the burgh was first constituted), about £5000; (1881-82), £202,362; (1892-93), £240,820, inclusive of railways, tramways, and gas and water pipes. Pop. (1864), 9000; (1871), 19,200; (1881), 50,492, of whom 49,426 were in the police burgh; (1891), 63,625, of whom 61,589 were in the police burgh. Houses (1891) 12,613 inhabited, 511 uninhabited, and 7 building.

For particulars regarding the other two burghs of the parish, see KINNING PARK and PARTICK.

Educational Affairs.—The inhabitants of Govan in the 17th century seem to have been advanced in their educational views, for in the records of the kirk-session of the parish for 1653 it is recorded that 'the session does ordain that everie elder in their several qrters do search who have children able and fit to come to schoole, and does not send them, to deal wt. them for that effect, and to signifie that if they prove deficient hereinto, according to an old act of session, they will be obliged to pay their qrtter, as well as if they came to this schooll;' but it is somewhat to be feared that their descendants were not so strict, for when the Govan school-board came into existence in 1873 it found 11,082 children of school-age in the parish, with accommodation in 46 schools for only 6583, and only 6049 children of school-age on the rolls. Of these schools only one was a public school (the old parish school at Govan Cross), and the board at once proceeded with the erection of new schools, and it had in 1896 under its charge 22 schools, one of which received a very large extension. These, with their accommodation, and average attendance and

amount of grant (inclusive of drawing) for 1894-95, are given in the following table:—

	School.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.	Grant.
1	Albert Road,	883	698	£724 9 6
2	Bellahouston Academy,	1133	590	698 19 6
3	Broomloan Road,	963	890	622 15 8
4	Calder Street,	950	922	1023 10 6
5	Church Street,	883	808	589 19 4
6	Copeland Road,	1040	967	954 3 6
7	Downhill,	1679	...	...
8	Fairfield,	1775	1360	1468 12 6
9	Govanhill,	1010	1007	1197 5 4
10	Hamilton Crescent,	890	543	676 6 0
11	Harmony Row,	1009	539	819 15 10
12	Hillhead,	1155	755	1002 7 5
13	Kinning Park,	1322	1197	1430 15 4
14	Lambhill Street,	1515	1118	1222 13 0
15	Lorne Street,	1414	1359	1235 18 9
16	Pollokshields,	788	678	609 10 10
17	Polmadie,	1184	705	634 15 10
18	Rosevale Street,	934	1013	1736 0 9
19	Rutland Crescent,	971	654	746 18 0
20	Stewartville,	1450	1410	1784 4 11
21	Strathbungo,	1438	...	...
22	Whiteinch,	1447	1029	1363 12 3

The schools at Downhill, Lorne Street, and Strathbungo were erected in 1893-94; the accommodation provided at Lambhill Street, Rosevale Street, and Church Street, which had previously been increased by the use of temporary premises, has been permanently and substantially increased; and Broomloan Road school, which had been temporarily occupying a hall with accommodation for 128, received in 1896 an addition capable of accommodating 959. There is now accommodation in the board schools for 25,641 scholars; while 5 other elementary schools under government inspection—Abraham Hill's Trust School (853), and the Roman Catholic schools at Govan (1143), Govanhill (342), Kinning Park (1234), and Partick (686)—provide places for 4258 more, and 25 higher-class schools have 4499 places—a total of 34,398 places, as against 6583 at the time of the passing of the Education Act; while in 1891 the number of children in the parish between 5 and 15 years of age was 62,457, of whom 47,245 were receiving instruction. In 1891 the population of the parish within the school board district (*i.e.*, outwith the Glasgow parliamentary boundary) was 158,233. Besides the grants noted above, the sum of £822, 18s. 4d. was in 1894-95 received from the Science and Art Department. Needlework and cookery are taught in all the schools; while in 1894-95 there were evening classes in 13 schools, with an average attendance of 1665 pupils, who earned in grants £1637, 7s. 6d. from the Education Department for ordinary subjects and for drawing. Certain reductions, amounting to £189, 15s., brought the total grant down to £1447, 12s. 6d., or at the rate of 17s. 4½d. per scholar. The net cost to the rates was £533, or 7s. per scholar. The staff numbers over 500, of whom 21 are head-masters, 21 mistresses, 270 certificated teachers, and 136 pupil teachers. The salaries of head-masters vary from £250 to £500 a year; of principal male certificated assistants, £96 to £144; of principal female assistants, £78 to £108; other male assistants, £66 to £90, and other female assistants, £48 to £72, but the board may, in exceptional circumstances, fix a rate of salary higher or lower than these. The total salaries of teachers in 1894-95 was £31,910. The income for 1892-93 was £61,414, of which £19,800 was derived from the school rate, £20,546 from the annual grant (including drawing), £10,498 from the grant in relief of fees, £4498 from fees, and £1238 from science and art classes. Of the expenditure of £60,188 more than half went for teachers' salaries, as given above, while the other leading items of outlay were (for schools only) £3867 for repairs to buildings and furniture, £2350 for rents, rates, insurance, &c., £1548 for science and art classes, £11,250 for interest and repayment of loans, and £2534 for administration. Of total loans of about £200,000 received down to 1893, over £50,000 had been repaid by the same date.

Of the schools erected by the board the cost has varied from about £7 to over £15 per unit, the average being over £9. The buildings vary in style, but are mostly handsome and tasteful, forming square blocks, with the stairs in the centre, and the school-rooms and class-rooms running off on either hand. They are all mixed schools, but have the separate entrances, &c., for boys and girls prescribed in the Education Department rules. Inside, the boys and girls form separate subdivisions of the classes. The board, which consists of 15 members, has over 40 monthly and special meetings every year. Under the management of the board is the 'Alexander Stephen' bursary, of the annual value of £20 a year, and tenable for two years, two bursars being thus benefited every year. It was founded by Mr Alexander Stephen, shipbuilder, Lint-house, and chairman of the board from 1873 to 1885, who in 1881 gifted £1000 for the purpose of enabling deserving boys to attend the University. Candidates must be at the time, and have been for two years previously, pupils at one of the Govan board schools. The selection is made by competitive examination, and the subjects in which papers are set include Latin, French, mathematics, and English or French. Abraham Hill's Trust Fund, the income of which is now used for the Abraham Hill Trust School and general educational purposes in the parish, originated in a sum of £200 mortified for educational purposes by Abraham Hill of Wolverhampton, a native of Govan, in 1757. The money was invested in land in the W of Govan, which, in course of time, so increased in value that when it was sold in 1871 it produced a sum, the income derived from which is now more than three times the amount of the original benefaction.

Ecclesiastical and Parochial Affairs.—Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and, besides the parish proper, includes the 22 *quoad sacra* parishes of Abbotsford (pop. 1891, 9872), Bellahouston (8376), Dean Park (3175), Elder Park (erected since census of 1891), Gorbals (5457), Govanhill, Hillhead (10,435), Hutchesontown (9125), Kingston (8008), Kinning Park (15,422), Laurieston (10,557), Maxwell (14,104), Oatlands (erected since census of 1891), Partick (11,736), Plantation (13,615), Pollokshields (8516), Queen's Park (9457), St Bernard's (11,765), St Kieran's (2327), St Mary's (9096), St Ninian's (10,938), Strathbungo (3811), and Whiteinch (6488). A very small part of Kelvinhaugh *quoad sacra* parish belonging to the civil parish of Govan had, in 1891, a population of 14; and the ecclesiastical parish of Govan itself had, at the same date, the large population of 109,711. There are mission charges at Hyndland, Belmont, and Titwood. Fifteen of the *quoad sacra* parishes and the four mission churches have been established since 1875. The stipend of the parish is nearly £1000 a year.

In 1893 there were 26 Free churches in the parish—Augustine, Buchanan Memorial, Candlish Memorial, Cunningham, Gorbals, Govan, Govan St Mary's, Govan St Columba's, Hutchesontown, Kelvinside, Kinning Park, Knox's, Paisley Road, Partick, Partick Downvale, Partick High, Plantation (White Memorial), Pollokshields, Pollokshields Stockwell, Queen's Park, Renwick, Rose Street, Union, Victoria, Westbourne, and Whiteinch. In the same year there were 21 U.P. churches—Belhaven, Caledonia Road, Cumberland Street, Eglinton Street, Elgin Street, Erskine, Govan, Govan Fairfield, Govanhill, Hutchesontown, Ibrox, Oatlands, Partick Downhill, Partick East, Partick Newton Place, Partick Victoria Place, Plantation, Pollok Street, Pollokshields, Pollokshields Trinity, and Queen's Park. There were, besides these, 5 Roman Catholic churches, 3 Congregational, 3 Evangelical Union, 3 Baptist, 2 Wesleyan Methodist, and 1 Original Seceder churches, a John Knox Kirk of Scotland, and 6 Episcopal charges and missions. For registration purposes the parish is divided into the districts of Govan (pop. 1891, 41,735), Plantation (22,980), Kinning Park (33,291), Tradeston (27,436), Gorbals (49,939), Hutchesontown (59,750), and Partick (50,466).

For parochial affairs the parish has been united with Gorbals since 1873, as has been already noticed, in what is known as Govan Combination. The original poorhouse was in the old cavalry barracks in Gorbals. The present poorhouse is at Merryflats, to the W of Govan, and was finished in 1872, at a cost of £100,000. It has accommodation for over 700 paupers and over 200 lunatics; but the Court of Session having decided in 1882 that the Glasgow District Board of Lunacy was not bound to take over the Merryflats Asylum, and was, notwithstanding its existence, entitled to impose a lunacy assessment within the Govan Combination district, difficulties followed, which practically resulted in the dissolution of the District Board in 1888. Thereafter, in 1889, in consequence of the premises at Merryflats being deemed by the General Lunacy Board for Scotland too small in view of the great increase of population since 1871, the Govan Lunacy Board acquired the Hawkhead estate, extending to 171 acres, in Abbey parish, Paisley, as a site for a new asylum. There, handsome buildings, Italian in style, with a central tower, begun in 1892, are now in progress, and will, when finished, provide accommodation for 500, and ultimately, if needed, 600 patients. The cost will meanwhile be about £102,000, but the total sum ultimately necessary may amount to nearly £160,000. The asylum at Merryflats will, after the completion of the new building, become a second-class establishment with not more than 180 inmates (the number for which it was originally designed), all of the harmless incurable class. There is also a Combination Fever Hospital at Shieldhall, near Merryflats, for the burghs of Govan and Kinning Park and portions of the Govan parochial district. The hospital was opened in 1883, and is under the care of a resident medical superintendent with the requisite staff of nurses. As the establishment is maintained from the rates admission is free, and patients are sent for whenever notice is given to the authorities.

Of a total of 4345 paupers on the roll at 15 May 1896, 2467 were registered out-door poor, 151 casual out-door poor (including Irish, suspense, &c., poor), 696 were in-door poor (including Irish, suspense, &c., poor), 114 were dependants of the in-door poor, 684 were lunatics, and 233 were other parish poor. Of 4506 applications for relief during the year, 878 were from natives of the parish, 2063 from natives of other parts of Scotland, 144 from natives of England, 1346 from natives of Ireland, and 75 from foreigners. The income of the board for the same year amounted to £65,294, of which £47,545 came from ordinary poor and poorhouse building rates, £6466 from the Government Lunacy grant, £3597 from other parishes for their poor, and £2095 from the relatives of paupers, including lunatics. The expenditure on the out-door poor was £36,613, and on the in-door poor £10,480. The parish council consists of 33 members, 4 from the first ward, 3 from the second, 3 from the third, 2 from the fourth, 2 from the fifth, and 3 from the sixth, 6 from Govan burgh, 5 from Partick burgh, and 2 from Kinning Park burgh, 1 from the landward district, and 5 comprising the landward committee. The out-door staff consists of 69, and the indoor of 27 persons.

Rental (1839) £100,913, 3s. 2d., (1861) £380,000, (1879) £1,135,257, 12s. 7d., (1880) £1,151,687, 15s. 7d., (1881) £1,178,463, 6s., (1891) £1,357,733, (1895) £1,541,785, of which £978,081 was within the municipal boundary of Glasgow, and the rest in the suburban burghs and landward part of the parish. Pop. (1775) 4389, (1793) 8318, (1831) 26,695, (1861) 105,716, (1871) 151,402, (1881) 232,896, (1891) 280,275. Houses, 57,202 inhabited, 2982 uninhabited, and 323 building. Of the total population of 280,275 in 1891, 135,627 were males and 144,648 were females; while 57 persons spoke Gaelic only, and 10,297 both Gaelic and English.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

See also M'Ure's *View of the City of Glasgow* (1736, new ed. 1830); Brown's *History of Glasgow* (1795-1797); Denholm's *History of the City of Glasgow* (1804); Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow* (1816); Hamilton's *Descrip-*

tion of the Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew (Maitland Club, 1831); *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis* (Maitland Club, 1843); a valuable article by the late Dr Leishman in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* (Vol. for Lanarkshire, 1845); Strang's *Glasgow and its Clubs* (1856); Reid's (Senex) *Old Glasgow and its Environs* (1864); Wallace's *The Parish of Govan as it was and is* (1877); Wallace's *Popular Sketch of the History of Glasgow* (1882); Wallace's *Popular Traditions of Glasgow* (1889); and Craig's *The Elder Park* (1891).

Govanhill. See GLASGOW.

Govel, or **Elrick Burn**, a rivulet of New Machar parish, SE Aberdeenshire, running 8 miles south-south-eastward till it falls into the Don, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above the bridge of Dyce. It is crossed, near its mouth, by a stone bridge built and endowed by a travelling merchant, who nearly lost his life here in a snow-storm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Gowanbank, a village in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Arbroath, under which it has a post office.

Gower, Port. See PORT GOWER.

Gowkhal, a village in Carnock parish, Fife, 3 miles W of Dunfermline.

Gowland or **Gowling.** See STIRLING.

Gowrie. See CARSE OF GOWRIE, BLAIRGOWRIE, and PERTSHIRE.

Goyle. See GOIL.

Graden, a burn in Coldstream parish, S Berwickshire, rising 2 miles NNW of Coldstream town, and running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to the Tweed at Milne-Graden. At the beginning of the 18th century a village of Graden stood not far from its mouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Graden, a farm in Linton parish, NE Roxburghshire, 4 miles WNW of Yetholm, on the southern border of the parish. The Kerrs of Graden figure prominently in border warfare, and traces still exist of Graden Place, their ancient fortalice.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Graemsay, an island of Hoy and Graemsay parish, Orkney, in Hoy Sound, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Stromness and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Bowkirk in Hoy island. Measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length from NW to SE, and 1 in breadth, it is all low and level; lies, almost throughout, on a bed of schistose rock, and is mainly covered with excellent soil, much of it being arable. Two lighthouses, guiding the navigation of Hoy Sound, were erected on the island in 1851 at a cost of £15,880. They bear from each other SE $\frac{1}{4}$ E and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ W; and they show lights visible at the distance of 12 and 16 nautical miles. The higher light, towards the western entrance of Hoy Sound, is a fixed red light, illuminating an arc from SE by E to SE $\frac{1}{2}$ S towards SE; and also shows, towards Stromness, a bright fixed light from SSE $\frac{1}{4}$ E to WSW; and towards Cava, an arc from NNW $\frac{1}{2}$ W to N $\frac{1}{2}$ W southerly. The lower light is a fixed bright light from E $\frac{1}{2}$ S to W $\frac{1}{2}$ N, facing northward. The island was anciently a vicarage united to Hoy rectory, and served every third Sunday by the minister of Hoy; but it has now a chapel of ease to Hoy and Graemsay parish church. Pop. (1831) 225, (1861) 230, (1871) 250, (1881) 236, (1891) 223.

Graham's Castle, a ruined fortalice on the western border of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, near the left bank of Endrick Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Fintry hamlet, and 9 SW of Stirling. It belonged to Sir John de Graham, who co-operated with Sir William Wallace and fell on the battlefield of FALKIRK (1298), and it is said to have often served as a retreat of Wallace. It must, in his time, have been difficult of access; and it appears, from the extent of its moat and the thickness of its walls, to have been a structure of considerable size and great strength.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Graham's Dyke. See ANTONINUS' WALL.

Graham's Knowe. See NEWTYLE.

Grahamslaw, a hamlet in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire, 5 miles S of Kelso. Several artificial caves near it, on the banks of the river Kale, were retreats or hiding-places of the Covenanters in the times of the

persecution. Haughhead, notable as the meeting-place of one of the greatest conventicles of the Covenanters, is also adjacent to the hamlet, and occasions it to be sometimes called *Grahamslaw-Haughhead*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Grahamston, a *quoad sacra* parish in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. Constituted in 1875, it is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the minister's stipend is £120. Church, iron-works, etc., are noticed under FALKIRK. Pop. (1881) 5203, (1891) 6224.

Grahamston. See BARRHEAD.

Graitney. See GRETNA.

Grampians, the broad fringe of mountain that extends along the eastern side of the Highlands of Scotland, overlooks the western portion of the Lowlands, and forms the natural barrier or boundary between the two main divisions of the kingdom. In early times this range was always called the *Mounth* or *Mound*, and Hector Boece (1520) was the first to apply to it the name of *Grampians* or *Mons Grampius*, which he found mentioned in Tacitus' *Agricola* (97 A.D.) as the scene of Agricola's crushing defeat of Calgacus or Galgacus in 86 A.D. This, the original *Mons Grampius* (or rather *Grampius**), appears to have been situated beyond the Tay; but it is difficult, if not impossible, to fix its exact locality. Gordon placed it at Dalginross, Chalmers at Ardoch, others in Fife, others again at Urie in Kincardineshire; but Dr Skene inclines to the opinion that it was at the peninsula formed by the junction of the Isla with the Tay. Here are remains of a strong and massive vallum, called Cleaven Dyke, before which a plain extends to the foot of Blair Hill ('mount of battle'). Be this as it may, the name Grampians is so loosely applied in popular usage, and has been so obscured by injudicious and mistaken description, as utterly to want the definiteness of meaning essential to distinct topography. The most current account of the Grampians describes them as 'a chain' of mountains extending from Dumbarton, or from the hills behind Gareloch opposite Greenock, or from the district of Cowal in Argyllshire, to the sea at Stonehaven, or to the interior of Aberdeenshire, or to the eastern bounds of Elginshire and Banffshire; but that account, besides containing a three-fold or a six-fold alternative within itself, is utterly inaccurate in treating the mountains as 'a chain.' No definition will include all the mountains popularly called Grampians, and at the same time exclude others not so called, except one which regards them simply as the mountain front, some files deep, which the Highlands, from their southern continental extremity to a champaign country on their flank E of the Tay, present to the Lowlands. But thus defined, or even if defined in any other way which shall not limit them to at most a comparatively small part of their central portions, they are far from being, in the usual topographical sense of the word, 'a chain.' From Cowal, north-eastward to the extremity of Dumbartonshire, they rise in elevations so utterly independent of one another as to admit long separating bays between their parts, and are of such various forms and heights and modes of continuation as to be at best a series of ridges and of isolated masses, some of them contributing the length, and others contributing merely the breadth, to their prolongation. E and N of Loch Lomond in Stirlingshire their features are so distinctive and peculiar, and their amassment or congeries is so dominated by the monarch summit of Ben Lomond, as to have occasioned them to be known scarcely as part of the Grampians, but distinctively as the Lomond Hills. Along Breadalbane and throughout the greater part of the other upland districts of Perthshire, they consist chiefly of lateral ridges running from W to E or from NW to SE, entirely separated from one another by long intersecting valleys, and occasionally standing far apart on opposite sides of long and not very narrow

sheets of water; and they even, as in the instances of Schiehallion and Benglo, include isolated, huge, conspicuous monarch mountains, which possess not one character of alliance to any of the groups or ridges except their occupying areas within the Highland frontier. In the NW and N of Forfarshire, in the adjacent parts of Aberdeenshire and Perthshire, and along part of the mutual border of Perthshire and Invernesshire, they at last assume the character of a chain or broad mountain elongation, with aggregately such loftiness of summits and such comparative uniformity and distinctiveness of character as to be well entitled to some designation peculiarly their own, and there they are commonly denominated the Central Grampians. In Kincardineshire they fork into detached courses, and almost lose what is conventionally understood to be a Highland character; and, where they are popularly said to terminate on the coast, are of so comparatively soft an outline and of so inconsiderable an elevation, that a stranger who had heard of the mountain grandeur of the Grampians, but had not learned to trace them hither, might here pass over them without suspecting to be nearer them than scores of miles. Northward, or rather westward and north-westward, of the low Kincardineshire ranges, which loose popular statement very frequently represents as the terminating part of the chain, they consist partly of some anomalous eminences, but mainly of two ridges, one of which flanks the district of Mar on the SW, while the other extends along the mutual border of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.

A mountain region so extensive and diversified cannot be described with even proximate accuracy, except in detailed views of its several parts. Yet if only the main portion of it be regarded, or that which extends from the SW of Perthshire to the mutual border of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire, the following description will, as a general one, be found correct:—'The front of the Grampians toward the Lowlands has in many places a gradual and pleasant slope into a champaign country of great extent and fertility; and, notwithstanding the forbidding aspect at first sight of the mountains themselves, with their covering of heath and their rugged rocks, they are intersected in a thousand directions by winding valleys, watered by rivers and brooks of the most limpid water, clad with the richest pastures, sheltered by thriving woods on the sides of lakes and streams, and are accessible in most cases by excellent roads. The valleys, which exhibit such a variety of natural beauty, also form a contrast with the ruggedness of the surrounding mountains, and present to the eye the most romantic scenery. The rivers in the deep defiles struggle to find a passage; and often the opposite hills approach so near that the waters rush with incredible force and deafening noise in proportion to the height of the fall and the width of the opening. These defiles are commonly called passes; and they are strikingly exemplified in the Pass of Leny, the Pass of Aberfoyle, the Pass of Killiecrankie, and the Spittal of Glenshee. Beyond these plains of various extent appear filled with villages and cultivated fields. In the interstices are numerous expanses of water connected with rivulets stored with a variety of fish, and adorned on their banks and flanks with wood. The craggy tops of the heights are covered with flocks of sheep, and the pastures in the valleys maintain numerous herds of black cattle. The height of the mountains varies from 1400 to 3500 feet above the level of the sea, but rises, in several instances, still higher; and the N side, in general, is more rugged than the S, and exhibits huge masses piled on one another in most awful magnificence.' Long reaches of them can only be crossed on foot; but most are traversed through the passes by good carriage roads, and two sections of nearly the boldest character are now traversed by railways—the one through the Pass of Leny and Glenogle, the other the Pass of Killiecrankie and Glengarry. The range, whose highest summit-line forms the western and northern boundary of Forfarshire, bears the distinctive name of BENCHINNIN, and has been noticed in our article under that title; and

* Wex, in his edition of the *Agricola* (1852), adopted the reading *Mons Grampius*, a reading accepted by Dr Hill Burton, and rejected by Dr Skene.

a great culminating group around the meeting-points of Perth, Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness shires, forms the eastern and grandest part of what are called the Central Grampians, and bears the distinctive name of the CAIRNGORM Mountains. See G. F. Robson's *Scenery of the Grampian Mountains* (1814).

Grandholm, a village, with woollen works, in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, opposite Woodside, and 2 miles NNW of Aberdeen. Grandholm Cottage, long the residence of James Hadden, Esq., the principal proprietor of the mills, and provost of Aberdeen, stood on the brow of a rising ground commanding an extensive view of the Don's valley, and about 1849 was replaced by a handsome edifice. Grandholm House, an older mansion, stands higher up the Don, 2 miles N of Auchmill.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Grandiscole, a village in Bressay parish, Shetland, distant $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Lerwick.

Grandtully Castle. See GRANTULLY.

Grange. See EDINBURGH.

Grange, a parish in the Strathisla district of Banffshire, containing, towards its southern extremity, Grange Junction on the Great North of Scotland railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of the post-town Keith, $16\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Banff, $3\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Knock (another station in Grange), $8\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Huntly, and $48\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Deskford, NE by Fordyce and Ordiquhill, E by Marnoch, SE by Rothiemay, S by Cairnie in Aberdeenshire, and SW and W by Keith. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 15,093 acres, of which 52 are water. The river ISLA winds 7 furlongs eastward along the Keith border, then $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward through the southern interior, on its way to the Deveron; and to the Isla run ALTMORE Burn $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward along all the western border, Shiel Burn $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along all the boundary with Rothiemay, and two lesser burns that drain the interior. The surface is somewhat hilly, sinking to 295 feet above sea-level at the Shiel's influx to the Isla, and rising thence to 913 and 1199 feet at *Little and *Meikle Balloch, 810 at Sillyearn Hill, 537 near Crannach, 1409 at *Knock Hill, 1028 at *Lurg Hill, and 860 at *Black Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on or close to the confines of the parish. The rocks are mainly Silurian; and limestone has been largely quarried; whilst plumbago—a comparatively rare mineral—occurs at Seggiecrook. Much of the arable soil is excellent; but much, again, rests upon such stubborn subsoil as to resist all efforts at improvement. Most or all of the land was anciently covered with forest; and there is now a largish extent of peat-moss, embedding roots and trunks of primeval trees. Grange Castle, once the residence of a section of the Kinloss community, under a sub-prior, who here had a large farm or grange that gave the parish its name, stood on the rising-ground now occupied by the parish church, and overlooked extensive haughs along the course of the Isla. A stately edifice, surrounded by a narrow moat, it left, till a comparatively recent period, considerable remains. The Gallow or Green Hill was the place of capital execution by sentence of the Abbots of Kinloss, and figures dismally in local tradition. Remains of several trenches or encampments, supposed to have been formed by either the ancient Caledonians or the Picts, are on the haughs of the Isla; and scenes of ancient battles are pointed out by dim tradition on the N side of Gallow Hill, on the S side of Knock Hill, and at Auchincove near the Isla. EDINGERTH is the chief mansion; and the Duke of Fife shares most of the parish with Sir John Innes and the Countess-Dowager of Seafield. Grange is in the presbytery of Strathgogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £229. The parish church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Grange Junction, was built in 1795, and a mural tablet in memory of its late minister, the Rev. J. Russell, M.A., was placed in it in 1891, when also a library for the parish was founded. There are also Free and U.P. churches; and three public schools—Crossroads, Grange,

and Sillyearn—with respective accommodation for 168, 144, and 170 children, have an average attendance of about 100, 65, and 70, and grants amounting to nearly £88, £64, and £57. Valuation (1894) £6808, with £2153 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1529, (1831) 1492, (1861) 1909, (1891) 1685.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876. See the Rev. Dr J. F. S. Gordon's *Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Grange, etc.* (Glasg. 1880).

Grange, a hamlet in St Andrews parish, Fife, 1 mile SSE of St Andrews city.

Grange. See PENNINGHAME.

Grange, an estate in Burntisland parish, Fife, 1 mile N of the town. It belonged to Sir William Kirkaldy, commonly called Kirkaldy of Grange, who in 1573 was hanged at Edinburgh in the cause of Queen Mary; and it now is annexed to the estate of Raith. An extensive distillery is on it, and excellent sandstone is largely quarried.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Grange, an estate, with a modern mansion (now a farmhouse), in Monifieth parish, SE Forfarshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Broughty Ferry. An ancient mansion, on the same site as the present one, was the seat of Durham of Grange, an influential agent in the work of the Reformation, and a near kinsman of Erskine of Dun, who often visited him, and here is said to have narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by his enemies. In 1650 the great Marquis of Montrose, on his way from Assynt to be tried at Edinburgh, lay a night at Grange; and the laird's lady made a futile attempt to smuggle him out, disguised as a woman, past the drunken sentinels.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Grange. See ST. VIGEANS.

Grange or Westquarter Burn, a rivulet of Falkirk and Polmont parishes, SE Stirlingshire. Rising near Barleyside at an altitude of 580 feet, it first runs 4 miles east-north-eastward through Falkirk parish to a point 5 furlongs S by E of Callendar House, and then winds $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-eastward and northward along the boundary between Falkirk and Polmont, till it falls into the Carron at Grangemouth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Grange Beil. See BEIL-GRANGE.

Grange, East. See CULROSS.

Grange Fell, a hill in the E of Tundergarth parish, Dumfriesshire, rising 1045 feet above sea-level.

Grange Hall, a modern mansion in Kinloss parish, NW Elginshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Forres. A fine four-storied freestone edifice, it is the seat of James Grant-Peterkin, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1878).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Grange House, an old mansion in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Borrowstouness. It is the seat of Henry M. Cadell, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Grange House, a mansion in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of the town.

Grangemouth, a seaport and post-town in the parishes of Falkirk, Bothkennar, and Polmont, SE Stirlingshire. Built about the entrance of the FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, where the Grange Burn falls into the river Carron, it is 7 furlongs above the confluence of the latter stream and the Forth, and 3 miles ENE of Falkirk, with which and Larbert it is connected by branch lines of the North British and the Caledonian. The town was founded in 1777 by Sir Lawrence Dundas, in connection with the formation of the canal, which was opened in 1790; and it soon became a place of some importance through the canal traffic, the neighbourhood of the Carron Iron-works, and the convenience of the situation. All the trade of Stirlingshire speedily found its way to the new port, and its trade was benefited by the high shore-dues levied at Leith. Till 1810, Grangemouth was a creek of Bo'ness, but, in that year, it was recognised as a head port by the custom house. In 1836 permission was obtained from parliament by the councillors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, to construct a dock; and this, now known as the old dock, was opened in 1843. It covers an area of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and one half of it has a depth of 17 feet, the remainder

GRANGEMOUTH

GRANTON

drawing only 13 feet of water. Up till 1859, when another basin was formed, the trade was mostly coast-wise; but there has since arisen a considerable foreign and colonial trade, as shown by the following table, which gives the tonnage of vessels that entered from and cleared to foreign and colonial ports and coast-wise with cargoes and in ballast:—

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1853	95,486	...	95,486	95,650	...	95,050
1867	153,378	78,422	231,800	136,613	74,375	210,988
1873	194,899	144,337	339,236	199,143	149,122	348,265
1881	302,599	79,826	382,725	306,164	76,916	383,080
1892	573,372	357,765	931,337	576,752	379,369	956,121
1895	658,506	329,016	987,522	687,537	355,963	1,043,500

Of the total vessels, 2274 of 987,822 tons, that entered in 1895, 1855 of 883,548 tons were steamers, 728 of 399,556 tons were in ballast, and 1056 of 390,260 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 2391 of 1,043,500 tons, of those that cleared, included 1950 steamers of 938,101 tons, 567 ships in ballast of 213,333 tons, and 879 coasters of 309,924 tons. Again, the total tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the port was 9080 (only 828 steamers) in 1853, 12,649 in 1869, 8270 in 1874, 10,499 in 1881, and 13,984 in 1895, viz., 10 sailing vessels of 520 tons and 45 steamers of 13,464. The fact that it was a common experience to have from 40 to 80 vessels lying in the Roads waiting for room in the docks showed the necessity of extending the harbour accommodation, and in 1876 the necessary powers for the construction of the new dock were obtained. After considerable engineering difficulties, arising from the nature of the soil, the dock was formally opened on 3 June 1882 amid much enthusiasm, the interest of the occasion being enhanced by the inauguration, on the same day, of a public park presented to the burgh by the Marquis of Zetland. The new works, which cost £300,000, give a water area of 19½ acres for the new dock and timber basins, 10½ acres being the actual extent of the dock. The entrance is 55 feet wide, with a depth on the sill of 26 feet. Outside the gates, on the E side, is a wall 850 feet long, where ships can unload should they be hindered from entering the dock by lack of water. At the entrance there is a depth at low water of 8 feet; the rise in spring tides is 18 feet and 14 in neap tides. The quayage extends to 900 yards, and the length of the dock is 1100 feet, its breadth 400. The timber-basin, at the S end, is 8 acres in extent, and has a depth of 8 feet. The total area of the timber basins is 17 acres. A channel, 70 feet wide and 15 feet deep, passing through the new timber basin, connects the old and the new docks, and a substantial swing bridge, laid with rails, spans the entrance to the dock. The quays of the dock have been fully equipped with hydraulic coal-hoists on an admirable system and with Armstrong cranes. At the bridges hand power is provided besides hydraulic machinery, in case of a breakdown of the latter. Sheds to the extent of 600 feet are provided, and the railways in connection with the works have a total length of 32 miles. The accommodation of the port having again become taxed to its utmost capacity, in 1892-95 a new deep-water entrance and new docks were provided to meet the demand. The principal imports are timber, metals, flax, grain, sugar, fruit, chemicals, paper, and provisions. In spite of its proximity to the great iron-producing districts of Lanarkshire, large quantities of pig-iron are now imported. Of coals 64,208 tons were shipped to foreign countries and coast-wise in 1860, 104,939 in 1869, 101,359 in 1881, and 993,928 (including cinders and patent fuel) in 1892. In 1895 the total value of foreign and colonial imports was £2,298,032 (£2,382,853 in 1894), and of exports £1,485,429 (£1,393,068 in 1894). The trade between Grangemouth and London, amounting to 100,000 tons annually, is wholly in the hands of the Carron Iron Company, while other steamship lines trade with

ports in Norway, Sweden, the Baltic, and elsewhere. Two vessels of 2492 tons were launched here in 1895, both of them steel steamships. There is a graving dock in connection with the shipbuilding yard. Employment is also afforded by saw-mills, brick and tile works, and a rope and sail factory.

Apart from its trade and manufactures, Grangemouth is a place of little note. It is regularly and substantially built, but is far from picturesque. This chiefly arises from the situation, which is low and flat; and this, with the prevalence of so much water in river, canal, and docks, has led to Grangemouth being likened to a Dutch town. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Commercial Bank, National Security savings bank, 3 hotels, a gaswork, a good water supply, the Traders Building Company, Co-operative Building and Investment Society, Model Building Society, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, a free library (1889), Young Men's Christian Association, a public hall, and a public bath. The Public Institute, erected in 1876-77 at a cost of £2100, contains a lecture-room, with accommodation for 450 persons; the public park, 8½ acres in extent, is adorned with a handsome spray fountain; the Victoria Library, including site, cost about £1800, defrayed by assessment. The Town-hall, with a frontage of 67 feet and a height of 40 feet 6 inches, was opened in 1885. The style adopted is classic, after the Greek school. It contains, besides other rooms, the Council Chamber and two halls, the larger of which accommodates about 900 persons and the smaller upwards of 100. In 1880 Grangemouth was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Its church is an Early English edifice, with a spire 60 feet high, having been erected in 1866 as a chapel of ease, in lieu of one built by the first Earl of Zetland in 1837. There are two Free churches—Grangemouth and West, the former a handsome edifice of 1833 in the Gothic style; and there are two United Presbyterian places of worship. Two public schools, Dundas (1875) and Zetland (1827), with respective accommodation for 820 and 371 children, have an average attendance of about 720 and 420, and grants of over £630 and £384. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 Grangemouth is governed by nine commissioners. In 1881 the Marquis of Zetland, whose seat, KERSE HOUSE, stands 5 furlongs SW of the town, asserted his superior rights over the burgh by pointing out that the feu-charters he had granted forbade the establishment of public-houses. The attempt to suppress such houses gave rise to a litigation which was carried on in the Supreme Courts of Scotland and the House of Lords for a long time. In the Court of Session it was held that such powers in a feu-charter were contrary to public policy, and could not be enforced; but on appeal the House of Lords reversed this decision, holding that the only question to be tried was whether the superior's rights had lapsed by disuse. Pop. (1831) 1155, (1861) 2000, (1891) 6354, of whom 4003 were in Falkirk parish, 2109 in Bothkennar, and 242 in Polmont.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Grangemuir, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Anstruther-Wester parish, Fife, 1½ mile NNW of Pittenweem.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Grangepans, a coast village, with a public school, in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, adjoining the eastern extremity of Borrowstounness. It formerly had extensive salt-pans and a chemical work, but now it merely shares in the industry of Borrowstounness. Pop. (1861) 747, (1871) 876, (1881) 792, (1891) 1120.

Grannoch, Loch. See GRENNOCH.

Grant Castle. See CASTLE-GRANT.

Granton, a seaport and post-town in the parishes of Cramond and St Cuthbert's, Edinburghshire, 5½ miles S by E of Burntisland, 2 W by N of Leith, and 2½ NW by N of Edinburgh Post Office. Historically it is notable as the point where English troops landed in 1544 under the Earl of Hertford before they ravaged

Leith. The real importance of the place dates from 1835, when the Duke of Buccleuch, recognizing the then unsuitability of the port of Leith for the reception of vessels at low water, began the extensive harbour works. The Duke, who is superior of the place, applied part of his large revenues to a purpose which has proved greatly to the public benefit as well as a most remunerative investment of capital. A beginning was made in Nov. 1835, and the harbour was partly opened on 28 June 1838, memorable as the coronation day of Queen Victoria. On account of this coincidence one of the jetties is called Victoria Jetty; and on 1 Sept. 1842 the Queen and Prince Albert landed here. The pier was completed in 1845 at a cost of £80,000; and the two magnificent E and W breakwaters, 3170 and 3100 feet long, were constructed at a later period, at a cost, with accessory works, of £150,000. The pier itself is 1700 feet long, and from 80 to 160 broad. There are four pairs of jetties, each 90 feet long, and two slips, 325 feet in length, for the landing of goods at all stages of the tide. A strong wall runs down the middle of the pier; and it is well furnished with railway lines, goods sheds, cranes, and other necessary appliances. Granton, though still a ferry station connected with Burntisland on the north side of the Forth, as such has suffered severely by the opening of the Forth Bridge undertaking. The E side of the pier was previously, since 1848, the starting point of the North British ferry steamers for Burntisland. The most interesting feature of the ferry was the arrangement by which loaded trucks were shipped upon large steamers and conveyed across, thus saving the loading, unloading, and reloading of the goods. Granton is besides connected with the Caledonian railway by a branch used only for goods traffic. At the W end of the harbour is an extensive patent slip and ship building yard. From the central pier eastward to Trinity a substantial sea-wall was erected in connection with the harbour; and along the top of this the railway from Edinburgh approaches the pier. The depth of water at the entrance to the harbour is nearly 30 feet at spring tides, and it is accessible at most times to vessels of considerable burden, affording one of the safest and easiest anchorages on the E coast of Scotland. The port is the headquarters of several lines of steamers trading to Aberdeen and other northern Scottish ports, London, Christiania, Gothenburg, etc., as well as of the Forth Steam Trawling Fleet, which now carries on an extensive business, a large proportion of the catch being conveyed from the ship's side by rail to Glasgow. There are over a dozen powerful steamers engaged in the industry. Granton is also the headquarters of the Royal Forth Yacht Club and of yachting in general on the Forth. At first it ranked as a sub-port to Leith, but in 1860 the customs authorities constituted it a head port. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign countries and coastwise with cargoes and in ballast:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1870	152,235	96,701	248,936	148,546	80,766	229,312
1881	146,950	89,221	236,171	145,670	88,819	235,489
1895	138,635	79,416	218,051	114,830	75,849	190,679

Of the total, 412 vessels of 218,051 tons, that entered in 1895, 271 of 197,698 tons were steamers, 41 of 10,117 tons were in ballast, and 151 of 87,727 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 360 of 190,679 tons, of those that cleared included 246 steamers of 173,176 tons, 65 ships in ballast of 33,750 tons, and 189 coasters of 103,256 tons. The total tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the port was 1348 (648 steam) in 1869, 1792 (271 steam) in 1873, 2561 (233 steam) in 1881, and 1446 in 1895—viz. 8 sailing ships of 113 and 33 steamers of 1333 tons. The total value of foreign and colonial imports was £646,198 in 1895, against £584,982 in 1894; of customs revenue £118,025 in 1895, against £111,815

in 1894; of exports £194,305 in 1895, against £176,343 in 1894. The trade is in coal, grain, timber, iron, tobacco, etc.; and Granton has extensive bonding warehouses, containing large quantities of tobacco and spirits, besides a saw-mill, a foundry and forge, a ropework, and the extensive printing ink and chemical works of CAROLINE PARK.

In comparison with the importance of the port the town of Granton is most insignificant. Facing the shore end of the pier is a square or rather *place*, one side of which is entirely occupied by a commodious hotel, another consists of substantial stone dwelling-houses, while the third remains unbuilt. The rest of the town is almost all composed of brick houses. Granton *quoad sacra* church, close to the hotel, is an elegant edifice of 1879, founded by the Duke of Buccleuch, for which a manse was purchased in 1891; while Granton and Wardie Free church, 1 mile SSE, was erected in 1880-81, and is adorned with several stained-glass windows. There are a county police station, a public school, a branch of the Royal Bank, and a reading room (1881). To the W is a small six gun battery used for the practice of the City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers, and still further in the same direction is Granton Quarry, from which the stone for the pier and breakwaters was excavated, and which was suddenly submerged by the sea one night about forty years ago. Pop. (1861) 661, (1871) 976, (1881) 927, (1891) 915.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Grantown, a small town in the Inverallan district of Cromdale parish, Elginshire, within $\frac{2}{3}$ mile of the Spey's left bank. Standing 700 feet above sea-level, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of one station on the Highland railway, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of another (across the river) on the Strathspey section of the Great North of Scotland, by road it is 34 miles ESE of Inverness, 23 SSE of Nairn, and 34 SW by S of Elgin, whilst from its two stations it is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Forres, 96 N by W of Perth, 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Edinburgh, and 24 SW of Craigellachie Junction. It was founded on a regular plan in 1776 by Sir James Grant, Bart. of CASTLE GRANT; and a large number of its inhabitants retain the name of Grant to the present day. Comprising a central rectangle 700 by 108 feet, it mainly consists of small neat houses of whitish fine-grained granite, so as to equal or excel nearly all other places of its size in Scotland. The site, too, is a pleasant one, in broad Strathspey, with its hills and mountains; and the views are beautiful, away to the far Cairngorms. Surrounded on all sides by forests of pine and birch stretching away southward and eastward, and joining the forests of Ballindalloch and Rothiemurchus, the whole district around Grantown is of the most salubrious character. In no other part of Scotland are there more octogenarians and nonagenarians to be met with. Castle Grant, the seat of the Countess-Dowager of Seafield, stands 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the town, in the midst of a demesne of more than 1000 acres in extent, thickly planted with pines of various kinds, and brought from all the pine-bearing regions of the world—from the slopes of the Himalayas of Bengal and the Rocky Mountains of America. The surrounding forests, belonging also to the Countess-Dowager, were traversed by a commission delegated by the French Government in 1881, and, as to management and arrangement, were reported on as being perfect. In spring and summer the climate is warm, but mildly bracing rather than exhausting; in winter it is cold, and occasionally intense, the thermometer ranging from 2° to 10° below zero. Sudden atmospheric changes are, however, infrequent; and hence, while in summer it is favourable for invalids, and highly recommended by the leading physicians of London and Edinburgh, in winter it is even exhilarating to debilitated constitutions. Hence it is finding increasing favour as a holiday resort, and numerous handsome villas have been erected. In 1877, a public hall, seated for 400, was built at a cost of £1500; a gravitation water supply, giving 68 gallons a head per diem, was introduced in 1881; and in 1887 a new and commodious station was erected by the Highland Railway Co. Grantown besides has a post office, with money order,

savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Caledonian, National, and Royal Banks, the Strathspye National Security Savings Bank (1846), several hotels, a court-house, a gaswork, an orphanage (1824), a cottage hospital, erected by the Countess-Dowager of Seafield in 1834 in memory of the late Earl Ian Charles, curling and cyclists' clubs, Freemasons' and Oddfellows' lodges, a public library (1859), an agricultural society (1812), a horticultural society, the Strathspye Highland Gathering, and in the vicinity a distillery. Friday is market-day, and numerous fairs are held in the course of the year. The great event in Grantown's history is the visit paid to it by the Queen and Prince Albert during the 'First Great Expedition' to Glen Feshie (4 Sept. 1860), a visit thus described in the Queen's *Journal*:—"On and on we went, till at length we saw lights, and drove through a long and straggling "toun," and turned down a small court to the door of the inn [the Grant Arms]. Here we got out quickly—Lady Churchill and General Grey not waiting for us. We went up a small staircase, and were shown to our bedroom at the top of it—very small but clean—with a large four-post bed which nearly filled the whole room. Opposite was the drawing and dining room in one—very tidy and well sized. Then came the room where Albert dressed, which was very small. The two maids (Jane Shackle with me) had driven over by another road in the waggonette. Made ourselves "clean and tidy," and then sat down to our dinner. Grant and Brown were to have waited on us, but were "bashful," and did not. A ringleted woman did everything; and, when dinner was over, removed the cloth and placed the bottle of wine (our own which we had brought) on the table with the glasses, which was the old English fashion. The dinner was very fair, and all very clean—soup, "hodge-podge," mutton broth with vegetables, which I did not much relish, fowl with white sauce, good roast lamb, very good potatoes, besides one or two other dishes, which I did not taste, ending with a good tart of cranberries. "After dinner I tried to write part of this account (but the talking round me confused me), while Albert played at "patience." Then went away, to begin undressing, and it was about half-past eleven when we got to bed.—(*Wednesday, Sept. 5.*) A misty, rainy morning. Had not slept very soundly. We got up rather early, and sat working and reading in the drawing-room till the breakfast was ready, for which we had to wait some little time. Good tea and bread and butter, and some excellent porridge. Jane Shackle (who was very useful and attentive) said that they had all supped together, namely, the two maids, and Grant, Brown, Stewart, and Walker (who was still there), and were very merry in the "commercial room." The people were very amusing about us. The woman came in while they were at their dinner, and said to Grant, "Dr Grey wants you," which nearly upset the gravity of all the others; then they told Jane, "Your lady gives no trouble;" and Grant in the morning called up to Jane, "Does his lordship want me?" One could look on the street, which is a very long wide one, with detached houses, from our window. It was perfectly quiet, no one stirring, except here and there a man driving a cart, or a boy going along on his errand. General Grey bought himself a watch in a shop for 2*l.* At length, at about ten minutes to ten o'clock, we started in the same carriage and the same way as yesterday, and drove up to Castle Grant, Lord Seafield's place. It was drizzling almost the whole time. We did not get out, but drove back, having to pass through Grantown again, where evidently "the murder was out," for all the people were in the street, and the landlady waved her pocket-handkerchief, and the ringleted maid (who had curl-papers in the morning) waved a flag from the window. Our coachman evidently did not observe or guess anything. As we drove out of the town, turning to our right through a wood, we met many people coming into the town, which the coachman said was for a funeral. We passed over the Spey, by the Bridge of Spey.' Besides the parish church of

Cromdale there is a *quoad sacra* church, a handsome stone edifice built in 1884 by the Countess-Dowager of Seafield. There are also a Free church, a Baptist chapel dating from 1805, but restored in 1882, and an Episcopal mission station opened in 1870. A public school, with accommodation for 442 children, has an average attendance of about 300, and a grant of over £308. Pop. (1841) 814, (1861) 1334, (1871) 1322, (1881) 1374, (1891) 1423.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Grant's House, a hamlet near the western verge of Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Eye Water, 4½ miles ESE of Edinburgh, and 16 NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It has a station on the North British railway, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments, and a hotel.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Grantully Castle, a fine old baronial mansion in Logierait parish, central Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tay, 2¾ miles ENE of Aberfeldy, and 2 SW of Grantully station, midway between that town and Ballinluig Junction. Formerly in Dull parish, it was, with the entire Grantully district, transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Logierait. Supposed to have been built in 1560, and surrounded by noble elm trees, it mainly consists of two five-storied towers, with walls 9 feet in thickness, and with additions of 1626 in the shape of gables, pepper-box turrets, and the like. With Traquair, Craigebrook, Ravelston, and Craighall-Rattray, it claims to be the prototype of 'Tully-Veolan' in *Waverley*; and now, for several years unoccupied, it is left to desolation and decay. The lands of Grantully were first possessed as a separate estate towards the close of the 14th century by Sir John Stewart, Lord of Innermeath and Lorn, who was third in descent from Sir John Stewart of Bonkill and fourth from Alexander, lord high steward of Scotland. Erected into a free barony by a charter of 1538, renewed in 1623 and 1671, they now belong to Walter T. J. S. Stewart Fotheringham, Esq. The original castle of 1414 or thereby, 1 mile to the E, has left some vestiges of its foundations; whilst St Mary's church, ¾ mile SSW, which is known to have existed in 1533, retains its roof with twelve medallions (1636) painted on wood. This was the burial place of the Barons of Grantully before they acquired MURLY in 1615. Grantully chapel of ease, raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1883, was rebuilt in 1892 by Lady Stewart, as a memorial of her late husband, Sir A. Douglas Stewart of Grantully, Bart. Grantully inn stands within 200 yards of the station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869. See Sir William Fraser's *Red Book of Grantully* (2 vols., Edinb., 1868).

Grapel. See GARPEL.

Grassmarket. See EDINBURGH.

Grassy Walls, a Roman camp, now all but obliterated, in Scone parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Tay, 3¾ miles N by W of Perth. Oblong in shape, and 535 yards in circumference, it seems to have been formed by Agricola (83 A.D.), and by Severus (208) to have been connected by a road with Stirling to the SW and BATTLE DYKES to the NE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See Gen. William Roy's *Military Antiquities of the Romans* (Lond. 1793).

Gray House, a mansion in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, 5 miles WNW of Dundee. Built by the tenth Lord Gray in 1715, it is a turreted edifice in the manorial style, and stands in a finely wooded park of 200 acres. An oak, an ash, and a sycamore have a respective height of 65, 110, and 81 feet, and a girth of 26½, 18½, and 15½ feet at 1 foot from the ground. With KINFAUNS CASTLE, Gray House passed in 1878 to E. A. Stuart-Gray, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Graystone, a village in Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire, 7½ miles W by N of Arbroath, under which it has a post office.

Greanlin, a village in the Isle of Skye, Invernessshire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Greannoch. See GRENNOCH.

Great Cave. See GIGHA.

Great Colonnade. See STARFA.

Great Door. See CRAIGNISH.

Great Glen. See GLENMORE-NAN-ALBIN.

Greatmoor Hill. See GRITMOOR.

Great North of Scotland Railway, a railway supplying the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, and part of Inverness-shire, and embracing a total of 315½ miles of line. The history of the railway between 1846, when the first Act was obtained, and 1866, when its component parts were consolidated into one, presents the usual features of railway enterprise in Scotland, embracing a series of Acts of Parliament and frequent additions, extensions, and internal working arrangements. The first Act authorised the formation of a railway from Aberdeen to Inverness, with a capital of £2,000,000, but the terminus of the railway is at Elgin, between which point and Inverness the Highland railway (see HIGHLAND RAILWAY) provides the connection. In the same year Acts were passed authorising the Great North of Scotland Extension railway, reaching by two lines to Fraserburgh and Peterhead, with a capital of £533,333, and the Deeside railway, Aberdeen to Aboyne, with a capital of £293,333. Although those Acts were obtained in 1846, it was not until Nov. 1852 that the construction of the main line was begun, and the railway was opened to Huntly in Sept. 1854, and to Keith in Oct. 1856. The Deeside was re-incorporated in 1852 and constructed to Banchory, in 1857 the extension from Banchory to Aboyne was authorised, and under an Act of 1865 the extension to Braemar was sanctioned, making 43½ miles in all. In 1866 the Deeside line was leased for 999 years by the Great North of Scotland, and in 1876 was amalgamated with that railway. At Kintore the Alford Valley line, 16 miles, branches off, and at Inverurie there is a branch to Old Meldrum, 5½ miles. From Inveramsay the Macduff and Banff railway, 29½ miles, leaves the main line, and a second line to Banff strikes off from Grange Junction, subdividing at Tillynaught into the Banff and Elgin sections. Beyond Keith the railway reaches to Craigellachie and through Speyside to Boat of Garten, 48 miles in all; and the Morayshire railway, also first projected in 1846, and amalgamated with the Great North of Scotland in 1880, proceeds from Craigellachie to Elgin and Lossiemouth, a distance of 18½ miles. In 1882 powers were obtained for the construction of a railway from Portsoy via Buckie to Elgin, and this line was opened throughout in 1886. The system is thus seen to be very much divided, while the Deeside, leaving Aberdeen in a south-westerly direction, is virtually a separate line. The trunk line from Aberdeen to Keith gives off so many branches that the railway has termini at ten different places—namely, on the left at Alford, Keith, Boat of Garten, and Lossiemouth, and on the right at Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Old Meldrum, Macduff, Banff, and Elgin. The railways here described were constructed as single lines, but the main line has been doubled from Aberdeen to Insch, 23 miles, the Deeside line from Aberdeen to Culter, 7 miles. At Jan. 1896 the total capital expenditure of the company was £6,090,684, of which there had been raised in shares £4,460,758 (ordinary stock £920,132, the remainder preference stocks at various rates), in debentures and debenture stock £1,272,760, and in premiums received on issue of stocks £114,132, with a balance of £242,984 spent in excess of the amount raised. As with many other railways, the capital is to a certain extent fictitious, so far as it can be held to represent money actually spent in the formation of the line. In 1873, when an arrear of preference dividends pressed hardly on the prospects of the company, power was obtained to convert the arrear into a preference stock, to the amount of £40,916, and to bear 4 per cent. interest, and to be redeemed by a half-yearly payment of £500 from the revenues of the company. The result of this was at once to bring the ordinary stock into receipt of a small dividend, no dividend having been paid to the ordinary shareholders for nine years preceding. In 1887 the remaining unredeemed portion of this stock was by Parliamentary authority merged in one of the preference stocks. Previous to this, in 1882, an Act was obtained to consolidate

and convert the share capital of the company, which added nominally £703,964 to the capital. The total nominal additions to the capital amount to £1,063,602. In July 1878 the ordinary shareholders received no dividend, but in 1879 a small dividend was paid, and except in 1881, 1882, and 1883, dividends have been regularly paid, the average for the last year being 3¼ per cent.

In the half year last reported, the railway carried 58,227 first-class and 1,558,787 third-class passengers, yielding, with 1485 season-ticket holders, a revenue of £86,623. For parcels and mails the company received £24,383, for goods and mineral traffic £96,062, and miscellaneous £5620, making a total revenue for the half year of £212,690. To carry this traffic the company employed 99 locomotive engines, 652 passenger vehicles (including horse boxes, break vans, etc.), and 2888 waggons of various descriptions. In the half year the engines traversed, with passenger trains, 712,420½ miles, and with goods and mineral trains 386,641½, being a total of 1,099,061½ miles. The working expenses per train mile are 20·88d., and on traffic receipts 45·48d. per cent. The affairs of the company are conducted by a chairman, deputy-chairman, and 11 directors.

In the formation of the company and its connections the main object was to supply local communications, and to furnish an outlet to the S for the produce of the agriculture, the fishing, and other industries of the district; and the minute ramifications of the system, although costly financially, have realised in a large degree this object. The railway starts in Aberdeen from the joint-station constructed for the use of the Caledonian and the Great North of Scotland railways, and proceeds by the Denburn Valley line, a railway 1½ mile in length, constructed in 1864, to afford a through communication at a capital cost of £231,600. The first stations are Kittybrewster 1½, Woodside 2¼, Buxburn 4½, Dyce Junction 6½, Pitmedden 8½, and Kinaldie 10½ miles from Aberdeen. At Kintore, 13½ miles from Aberdeen, the junction of the branch to Alford, there was removed, in constructing the station, a conical mound called the Castle Hill, in destroying which several sculptured stones were discovered that are figured in the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, published by the Spalding Club. The railway partly follows the course of the Aberdeen and Inverurie Canal, a work projected in 1793, and made at a total cost of £50,000, and which, in a distance of 18 miles, was crossed by 56 bridges, ran across 5 aqueducts and 20 culverts, and ascended 17 lochs. Its termination was Port Elphinstone, named after Elphinstone of Logie Elphinstone, Bart., and now a station (15½ miles) on the railway. After leaving Port Elphinstone, the railway crosses the Don on a handsome granite and iron bridge, rebuilt in 1880. Inverurie, 16½ miles, at the confluence of the Urie and Don, forms the centre of a district of great interest, embracing the Bass of Inverurie, spoken of by Thomas the Rhymer, Caskieben Castle, Roman camps, etc. Here the Old Meldrum branch runs to the right. Near Inveramsay station, 20½ miles, the junction for the Macduff branch is the scene of the Battle of Harlaw, and near it the visitor will find Balquhain Castle, visited by Mary Stuart in 1562; and Pitcaple, the next station, 21½ miles, is the best point from which to ascend the Hill of Bennachie, a conspicuous landmark in the district of Buchan. At Oyne station, 24½ miles, the traveller is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gadie, famous in song. Insch is 27½ miles, and farther on, where Warehouse station, 31 miles from Aberdeen, is reached, the summit level of the line is attained. Kennethmont 32½, Gartly 35½, and Huntly 40½ miles, are in the Gordon country and valley of the Bogie. Huntly stands at the junction of the Bogie with the Deveron, on a rising ground; and conspicuous in the front street are the Gordon Schools, built as a memorial of the last Duke of Gordon, and forming the entrance to Huntly Castle. The railway on leaving Huntly crosses the Deveron on a fine viaduct of 5 spans, 70 feet in height, and here enters Banffshire—Rothiemay, 45½ miles, being the first station in that county. Traversing

the valley of the Islay, and passing Grange Junction, 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, where the Banff and Elgin branch runs off, the line terminates in the town of Keith, 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Aberdeen. The Deeside railway next claims attention as a line apart from the principal part of the system. It gives access, as its name implies, to the beautiful district of Deeside, and forms the route to Braemar and Balmoral, the favourite resort of Queen Victoria. Two miles from Aberdeen is Ruthrieston, a suburban station; Cults is two miles farther; and Murtle, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aberdeen, gives access to the hydropathic establishment at, and the Roman Catholic College of, Blairs. The succeeding stations are Milltimber 6 $\frac{3}{4}$, Culter 7 $\frac{3}{4}$, Drum 10, Park 11, Crathes 14, and Banchory 17 miles from Aberdeen. From this point to Aboyne the railway leaves the Dee, taking a wide curve northward. The stations on this loop are Glassel 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Torphins 24, in the valley of the Beltie, Lumphanan 27, and Dess 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aberdeen. Between the latter place and Aboyne (32 $\frac{1}{2}$) the line skirts the Loch of Aboyne, and passing the latter place it traverses the Muir of Dinnet; and after passing that station (37) and Cambus O'May (39 $\frac{1}{2}$), a magnificent portion of the district is reached, opening to view many of the finest hills of this beautiful district. Ballater, the terminus of the railway, is 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Aberdeen. The Formartine and Buchan railway, leaving the main line at Dyce Junction, was opened to Mintlaw in 1861, to Peterhead in 1862, and to Fraserburgh in 1865. Parkhill station, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and New Machar station, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dyce, having been passed, the railway enters a deep cutting through the Hill of Strypes, which is a mile in length, and reaches a depth of 50 feet. We next reach Uday 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Logierieve 10, Esslemont 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Ellon 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the junction. The last-named town is reached after passing a deep cutting through Woolaw Hill, and crossing the Ythan on a bridge of four arches, 50 feet high. The falling in of this bridge in February 1861, owing to some subsidence of the foundations, considerably delayed the opening of the line. From Ellon the line strikes inland by Arnage 16 $\frac{3}{4}$, Auchnagatt 20 $\frac{3}{4}$, and Maud Junction (at the village of Bank) 25 miles from Dyce. From this junction the line to Peterhead passes Mintlaw and Old Deer station (the centre of a district of much interest) 29, and Longside 32, New Seat 34 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Inverurie 36 miles from Dyce, reaching Peterhead, the terminus, distant 38 miles from Dyce, and 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ from Aberdeen. From Maud Junction the Fraserburgh section pursues a winding course northerly, passing Brucklay 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, Strichen 5 $\frac{3}{4}$, Mormond 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lonmay 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, Rathen 13 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Philorth 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the second junction, and reaching Fraserburgh 16 miles from Maud, 41 from Dyce Junction, and 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ from Aberdeen. The Alford branch, leaving the main line at Kintore, is 16 miles long, and was opened in 1859. The stations are Kemnay 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, Monymusk 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tillyfourie 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, Whitehouse 13, and Alford 16 miles from the junction, and the line presents no features of constructive interest, though the district opened up is a beautiful one. The old Meldrum branch, on the right from Inverurie, was opened in 1856, and has two stations, Lethenty 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ and Old Meldrum 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the junction. At Inveramsay the Macduff and Turriff railway and Banff extension leave the main line. The line to Turriff was sanctioned in 1855 and opened in 1857, and the extension, authorised in the latter year, was opened in 1860. Crossing the Ury a mile from the junction, the line proceeds to Wartle 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, Rothie-Norman 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Fyvie 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the station at the last-mentioned place being a mile from the village of that name. On this part of the line a bridge fell in Dec. 1882, carrying a mixed passenger and goods train, and killing five persons. At Auchterless, 14 miles from the junction, is Towie-Barclay, an ancient castle reduced and modernised in an unhappy way. Turriff 18 miles, Plaidy 22 $\frac{1}{4}$, and King Edward 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ —the latter a corruption of Kin-Edar—are passed, and the Banff station, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the burgh, and on the other side of the Eden, is reached. A quarter of a mile farther on is Macduff terminus, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the junction at

Inveramsay and 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Aberdeen. The Moray Firth Coast railway, proceeding on the right from Grange Junction, was opened throughout in 1886.

Before the construction of the Moray Firth Coast railway, the Banffshire line was a separate branch off the main line from Grange, running to Banff and Portsoy. It is now, however, a portion of the through main line to Inverness and the Highlands by the coast. There are stations on the Banffshire line at Knock, Glenbarry, Cornhill, and Tillynaught, the latter being the junction for Banff. From Tillynaught there is a branch line to Banff, with an intermediate station at Lady'sbridge; and from Tillynaught, also, the main line sweeps round *via* Portsoy into the heart of Moray. The stations after passing Portsoy are Glassaugh, Tochineal, Cullen, Portnockie, Findochty, Portessie, and Buckie, one of the largest fishing towns in the North. Westward from Buckie, about 3 miles, is Port-Gordon, and further west still lies Fochabers-on-Spey Station, from which a splendid view of the Spey valley is obtained. Gordon Castle, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, is seen about 3 miles up the strath from the station. An iron viaduct, built on piers of solid masonry, carries the railway over the river Spey a little to the west of Fochabers-on-Spey Station. It is a magnificent structure of about 950 feet in length, and consists of seven spans. The centre span is a bow-string, and measures 350 feet. There are three spans on each side of the central span, of 100 feet each. The bridge was a most difficult piece of engineering, chiefly on account of the difficulty of obtaining a proper foundation. About half a mile from Speymouth stands Garmouth, a quaint and clean-looking village, which figured often in ancient history. On leaving Garmouth, the railway passes through the pretty parish of Urquhart on to the royal burgh of Elgin, where the line joins the Highland railway.

While the through route to Inverness is at Keith carried on by the Highland railway, there extends from the latter town, starting in a south-westerly direction, railways traversing on one hand the district of Strathspye, and on another an important portion of Morayshire. The section to Dufftown, sanctioned in 1857 and opened in 1862, passes Earlsmill $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, Auchendachy 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Drummuir 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Keith. A mile beyond the latter station the railway skirts the Loch of Park, a narrow water about a mile long, with abrupt banks, on a narrow ledge of which the line is carried. Here the summit level of this section of the line is reached. The Fiddich is crossed by a handsome bridge of two 60-foot spans leading to Dufftown station, 1 mile from the village, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Keith, and 64 by rail from Aberdeen. Leaving Dufftown, the Strathspey makes a rapid descent of 300 feet within 4 miles. A freestone bridge of three spans crosses the gorge of the Fiddich, and the descent is made in a series of short sharp curves, many of them supplied with guard-rails, and a series of cuttings and embankments with a deep cutting through the Corbie's Crag mark a very costly and laborious bit of railway engineering. At Craigellachie the Morayshire railway branches off, and here is seen the famous iron bridge over the Spey designed in 1815 by Telford. A short distance from the station a tunnel through Taminurio is found, itself high above the river, but topped by the post road at a higher elevation, the road at both ends of the tunnel looking down a sheer precipice to the railway. Aberlour is 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Craigellachie, and Carron station is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther, the line here traversing the narrowing valley of the Spey, the scene of the 'Moray Floods' of 1829. Knockando Burn is crossed by a viaduct of three large spans, 50 feet in height, carrying road and railway; and its foundation was a work of great difficulty. An extensive cutting is traversed, and Black's Boat station is then reached, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Carron. Before reaching Ballindalloch the Spey is crossed by a lattice-girder bridge with one span of 198 feet and two lesser spans. Advie station, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Ballindalloch and Cromdale, is 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles farther, bringing us to the 'crooked

plain' on which a struggle took place in 1690 between a body of Scots troops favourable to James VII. and King William's forces, that has been rendered famous in ballads of the time. Between Cromdale and Grantown is situated Castle Grant, belonging to the Countess-Dowager of Seafield, a magnificent pile, from the tower of which a splendid range of country is visible. The station of Grantown on this line is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of the village, which lies in a triangle formed by the two railways, the station on the Highland line being $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the SSW. Grantown station is in Inverness-shire, the railway here traversing a projecting angle of that county; and so too is Nethy Bridge, which is $96\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aberdeen, and which was originally the terminus of the railway. It was afterwards carried $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles farther to Boat of Garten, running for some part of the distance parallel with the Highland railway, with which it here forms a junction. Here is attained the maximum distance from Aberdeen on the system, Boat of Garten being distant from the headquarters of the line 101 miles. Turning back to Craigellachie station, the Morayshire railway there branches off, crossing the Spey by a viaduct of four spans—three of 57 and one of 200 feet—on stone piers supported on concrete foundations, carried far down below the river's bed, with lattice girders of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth over the main span. Dandaleith station is $\frac{3}{8}$ mile from the viaduct, and at Rothes (3 miles) the line leaves the Spey and follows the Glen of Rothes, by some thought to have been originally the course of the larger river. Near Rothes there is a branch of the railway to Orton, now disused, and affording a junction with the Highland railway at Boat of Bridge. The romantic valley of the Rothes is traversed for a considerable distance before another station is reached, this being Longmorn, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Craigellachie, and 3 miles farther the cathedral town of Elgin is reached. The town, however, has its principal railway connection E and W by means of the Highland railway. Proceeding northwards, the Morayshire line passes the Castle of Spynie, a picturesque ruin, on the borders of the loch of Spynie, formerly an arm of the sea, and now almost entirely reclaimed and converted into fertile farms. At an expenditure of about £20,000, land to the extent of 762 acres has been brought from the sea to cultivation. The railway terminates at Lossiemouth, on the coast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Elgin, $18\frac{1}{4}$ from the junction at Craigellachie, and $86\frac{1}{2}$ from Aberdeen.

The Great North of Scotland railway is seen from the above description to consist of an intricate series of forks and branches, almost wholly local in character, but serving very fully the district over which the line extends. Excepting the struggle in 1832 with the Highland company for the right of supplying new railways in the coast district between Portsoy and Lossiemouth, and the competition naturally existing between the two companies for the traffic from the Elgin and Keith districts to the S and through portions of Morayshire, the Great North of Scotland possesses a monopoly of the railway traffic over an extensive and important territory. Many important fishing towns are touched on the north-eastern point of Central Scotland, and the favourite tourist district of Deeside is only accessible over this system of railway. Over the whole extent of the railway there are to be met many picturesque spots, with castles, churches, and fortalices innumerable, each famous in song or legend or historical reminiscence. See *The Great North of Scotland Railway*. By W. Ferguson of Kinnmundy (1881).

Greenan, a ruined fortalice on the coast of Maybole parish, Ayrshire, standing on a precipitous cliff at the southern extremity of Ayr Bay, three-quarters of a mile E by N of the Heads of Ayr. Overlooked by Brown Carrick Hill, it figures conspicuously in a considerable extent of coast landscape, and presents a weird appearance.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Greenan, a loch at the mutual border of Rothesay and North Bute parishes, Isle of Bute, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of Rothesay town.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 29, 1873.

Greenbank, an estate, with a mansion, in Mearns

parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Busby. The *quoad sacra* parish of Greenbank was constituted in 1889, and comprises portions of Cathcart, Eastwood, and Mearns parishes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Greenbrae, a village in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, contiguous to Stoop village, 1 mile ENE of Dumfries town. Pop., together with Stoop, (1891) 743.

Greenburn. See CROFHEAD and FAULDHOUSE.

Greenburn, a place in Newhills parish, SW Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Auchmill.

Greencraig. See CREICH, Fife.

Greenend, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Coatbridge.

Greenend, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N of Liberton village.

Greenfield. See HAMILTON.

Greenford, a village in Monikie parish, SE Forfarshire, 8 miles ENE of Dundee.

Greengairs, a collier village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 4 miles NNE of Airdrie, under which it has a post office. It was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1894. At it are an Established church, Norse Gothic in style, a Free church, and a public school. Pop. (1891) 877.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Greenhall, a mansion in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Rotten Calder, 5 furlongs W by S of High Blantyre station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Greenhead, a village in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, near the old castle, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Dumfries.

Greenhead, a village in Auchterderran parish, Fife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Kirkcaldy.

Greenhill, a village in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by W of Lockerbie.

Greenhill, a villa of the Duke of Roxburgh in Hounam parish, E Roxburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Hounam church. It stands between two confluent burns, Capehope and Heatherhope, at an elevation of 580 feet above sea-level, with Green Hill (1244) behind it, amid prettily-wooded grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 18, 1863.

Greenhill, a station on the western verge of Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, at the western junction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway with the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Glasgow.

Greenholm. See NEWMILNS.

Greenholm, an island of Tingwall parish, Shetland, 1 mile E of the nearest part of Mainland, and 6 miles NNE of Lerwick. It is 3 miles in circumference.

Greenholm, Little and Meikle, two islets of Stronsay and Eday parish, Orkney, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of the southern extremity of Eday.

Green Island. See GLASS-ELLAN.

Greenknowe, a ruined tower in Gordon parish, SW Berwickshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Gordon station. It was the residence of the famous Covenanter, Walter Pringle of Greenknowe, whose Memoirs were published at Edinburgh in 1723.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Greenknowe, a *quoad sacra* parish in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, comprising part of the burgh. Constituted in 1873, it is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries. Its church was built in 1842; and there is also a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 6, 1863.

Greenknowes, a former crannoge or artificial oval mound in the midst of a bog in Culter parish, Lanarkshire, to the NW of Cow Castle. A promiscuous heap of stones, strengthened by a great number of vertical oaken piles, it communicated by a stone causeway with the firm ground at the side of the morass.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Greenland, a village in Walls parish, Shetland, 25 miles WNW of Lerwick.

Greenland, a hamlet in Dunnet parish, Caithness, 3 miles E by S of Castletown. It has a post office under Wick, and a public school.

Greenlaw, an estate, with a mansion, in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Castle-Douglas.

Greenlaw. See GLENCORSE.

Greenlaw, a small town and a parish in Berwickshire.

The town, standing 500 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Blackadder Water, has a station on the Berwickshire loop-line of the North British, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of St Boswells, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Duns. A burgh of barony, it was the county town from 1696 till 1853, but now divides that dignity with Duns. The original town stood $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the SSE on the 'green,' round, isolated 'law,' or hill, that gave it name. The present town was founded towards the close of the 17th century, and, for a short time promised to become a central seat of trade for the county, but never, in point of either size or commerce, has risen to be more than a village. Its market cross, supposed to have been erected in 1696 by the celebrated Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth (afterwards Earl of Marchmont), was taken down in 1829 to make room for the County Hall, but in 1831 was discovered in the basement part of the church tower, and was again set up on the W side of the town. Shaft and Corinthian capital were entire; but the surmounting lion-rampant, the Marchmont crest, was gone. Greenlaw comprises a spacious square, with three or four short radiating streets, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, insurance agencies, one or two inns, a library, a Good Templar hall, curling and angling clubs, horticultural and ornithological societies, a grain mill, and an agricultural implement and a woollen manufactory. On the S side of the square stand the old county court and jail—the latter, a narrow gloomy structure. The new jail, to the W, was built in 1824, and has served since August 1880 for prisoners whose period does not exceed a fortnight. The new court-house, erected in 1834, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a hall 60 feet long, 40 wide, and 28 high; and is used for jury courts and county meetings. The parish church, a venerable building, adjoins the old jail, of which the under part of its tower formerly was part, known as the Thieves' Hole. There are also a Free and a U.P. church. A sheriff court, and one for the recovery of small debts, are held monthly. The justice of peace courts for the Greenlaw district are held at Duns. Pop. (1831) 895, (1861) 800, (1871) 823, (1881) 744, (1891) 669.

The parish is bounded N by Longformacus, NE by Polwarth, E by Fogo, SE by Eccles, SW by Hume, and W by Gordon and Westruther. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 8 miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,200 acres, of which 51 are water. BLACKADDER Water, formed by two head-streams in the NW of the parish, winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Westruther and Gordon border, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the interior to the town, thence bending $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward to the boundary with Fogo, which it traces for 7 furlongs north-north-eastward. Fangrist Burn, coming in from Longformacus, drains most of the northern district to the Blackadder; and Lambden Burn, a little tributary of Leet Water, flows $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward along the boundary with Eccles. The surface declines along Lambden Burn to 260, along the Blackadder to 290 feet above sea level. Between these streams it rises to 563 feet near Elwarthlaw, 633 at Old Greenlaw, and 680 at Foulshotlaw; beyond the Blackadder, to 677 feet near Whiteside, 786 near Hallyburton, 780 near Hule Moss, 813 at Hurd Law, and 1191 at DIRINGTON Little Law, a summit of the Lammermuirs on the northern border. A moorish tract occupies most of the northern district, and an irregular gravelly ridge, called the Kaimes, 50 feet broad at the base, and from 30 to 40 feet high, extends fully 2 miles in semicircular form across the moor, whilst on the S side of the Kaimes lies Dogden Moss, 500 acres in extent, and in some parts 10 feet deep. The southern district, comprising rather more than one-half of the entire area, presents, for the most part, a level appearance, but is diversified with several isolated, rounded hillocks of the kind called Laws. Sandstone has been quarried at Greenside; and peats, nearly as good for fuel as coal, are cut and dried upon Dogden Moss. The soil of the

southern district is deep and fertile; that of the northern is mostly moorish and barren. In the NW are several cairns or barrows; remains of an ancient camp, called BLACKCASTLE, are at the confluence of Blackadder Water and Fangrist Burn; and a number of gold and silver coins of Edward III. were found in 1832 in the line of a trench running southward from this camp. Two religious houses, subordinate to Kelso Abbey, were formerly in the parish, but have entirely disappeared, as also has a castle near Old Greenlaw, which, in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, was a seat of the Earls of Dunbar, ancestors of the noble family of Home. Mansions are Lambden, Old Greenlaw, and Rowchester. Much the largest proprietor is Sir J. H. P. Hume-Campbell, Bart., of Marchmont House, who is also superior of the burgh. Greenlaw is in the presbytery of Duns and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £411. Its public school, with accommodation for 292 children, has an average attendance of about 170, and a grant of nearly £160. Pop. (1801) 1270, (1831) 1442, (1861) 1370, (1871) 1381, (1881) 1245, (1891) 1110.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Greenlaw, a hill in Insch parish in the county of Aberdeen.

Greenloaning. See ARDOCH.

Greenmill, a village in CAERLAVEROCK parish, Dumfriesshire, containing the parish church.

Greenock, a parish of NW Renfrewshire, bounded N by the Firth of Clyde, E by Port Glasgow, S by Kilmalcolm, and W by Innerkip. Extending $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Firth, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland, it has an area of 6247 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 166 are foreshore and 230 water. The last is made up by two or three rivulets running direct to the Firth, by Whinhill Reservoir, and by the upper part of Gryfe Reservoir (2 miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile). Loch Thom ($1\frac{1}{2}$ \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile), also belonging to the Greenock Waterworks, falls just within Innerkip parish. The shore is fringed by a strip of level ground, 5 to 7 furlongs in breadth, that marks the old sea-margin of the Firth. The soil of this level portion is light, mixed with sand and gravel; but has been rendered very fertile, owing to the great encouragement given to cultivation from the constant demand for country produce by the numerous population. Beyond, the surface is hilly, attaining 400 feet at Caddle Hill, 813 at Whitelees Moor, 727 near Gryfe Reservoir, and 1175 in the extreme S. The lower slopes are diversified with patches of loam, clay, and till. Farther up, and towards the summits of the hills, the soil for the most part is thin and in places mossy, the bare rocks appearing here and there. The land in this quarter is little adapted for anything but pasturage for cattle and sheep. On the other side of the heights, except a few cultivated spots on the southern border of the parish, chiefly on the banks of the infant Gryfe, heath and coarse grass prevail. The views from the Greenock hills are varied, extensive, and grand, combining water, shipping, the scenery on either shore of the Clyde, and the lofty Highland mountains. The declivities of the hills overlooking the town and the river are adorned with villas, and diversified with thriving plantations, so that they present a very pleasant appearance. The part of the hills directly behind the town, too, is cloven to a low level by a fine narrow valley, through which run the road and the railway to Wemyss Bay. The contour of the declivities both towards this valley and towards the Clyde is rolling and diversified; and the general summit-line, in consequence of being at such a short distance from the shore, looks, from most points of view, to be much higher than it really is. Hence the landscape of the parish, particularly around the town, is decidedly picturesque. The rocks are chiefly the Old Red sandstone, with its conglomerate, near the shore, and various kinds of trap, principally basalt and whinstone, throughout the hills. The sandstone and the trap are quarried for building purposes.

The Clyde opposite the parish of Greenock varies in width from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles. In the middle of the Firth there is a sandbank called the Pillar Bank, which, com-

mencing almost immediately below Dumbarton Castle, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Greenock, and running longitudinally, terminates at a point nearly opposite the western extremity of the town, well known to mariners and others by the name of the 'Tail of the Bank.' During spring tides, part of the bank opposite to the harbour is visible at low water; and the depth of the channel on the south side of this bank is such as to admit vessels of the largest class. Between Port Glasgow and Garvel Point, a remarkable promontory at the E end of the burgh, the high part of the bank is separated from the upper portion (part of which, opposite to Port Glasgow, is also dry at low water) by a narrow channel significantly called the 'Through-let,' through which the tide, passing from the lower part of the Firth in a north-easterly direction, and obstructed in its progress by Ardmore, a promontory on the Dumbartonshire side, rushes with such impetuosity as to produce high water at Port Glasgow a few minutes earlier than at Greenock. The submarine island which is thus formed, and which is commonly called the Greenock Bank, to distinguish it from the high part of the bank opposite to Port Glasgow, was granted by the Crown to the corporation of the town of Greenock for an annual payment of 'one penny Scots money, if asked only.' The charter by the Barons of Exchequer on behalf of the Crown, dated 5 July 1816, contains the following words expressive of the object which the corporation had in view in applying for the grant:—'Pro proposito edificandi murum, vel acquirendi ad ripam antedictam ex australi latere ejusdem quantum ad septentrionem eadem possit acquiri,'—'for the purpose of building a wall or of gaining to the foresaid bank from its S side as much as can be gained to the N.' The southern channel is the only one for vessels passing to and from the different ports on the river, the greatest depth of water in the 'Through-let' being quite insufficient in its present state to admit of vessels of any considerable burden passing that way. The width of the navigable channel, opposite to the harbour of Greenock, does not much exceed 300 yards. Ascending, it rapidly diminishes in width—a circumstance which, but for the application of steam to the towing of ships, must continually have presented an almost insuperable obstacle to the progress of the shipping trade of Glasgow.

Prior to the Reformation Greenock was comprehended in the parish of Innerkip, and being at a great distance from the parish church, the inhabitants had the benefit of three chapels within their own bounds. One of them, and probably the principal, was dedicated to St Lawrence, from whom the adjacent expanse derived its name of the Bay of St Lawrence. It stood on the site of the house at the W corner of Virginia Street in Greenock, belonging to the heirs of Mr Roger Stewart. In digging the foundations of that house, a number of human bones were found, which proves that a burying-ground must have been attached to the chapel. On the lands still called Chapelton there stood another chapel, to which also there must have been a cemetery attached; for when these grounds were formed into a kitchen-garden many gravestones were found under the surface. A little below Kilblain there was placed a third religious house, the stones of which the tenant of the ground was permitted to remove for the purpose of enclosing his garden. From the name it is apparent that this was a cell or chapel dedicated to St Blane. After the Reformation, when the chapels were dissolved, the inhabitants of Greenock had to walk to the parish church of Innerkip, which was 6 miles distant, to join in the celebration of public worship. To remedy this inconvenience, John Shaw, the Superior of Greenock, obtained a grant from the King in 1589, authorising him to build a church for the accommodation of the people on his lands of Greenock, Finnart, and Spangock, who, it was represented, were 'all fishers, and of a reasonable number.' Power was also given to build a manse and form a churchyard. This grant was ratified by parliament in 1592. The arrangement resembled the erection of a chapel of ease in our own times. Shaw having, in 1592, built a church

and a manse, and assigned a churchyard, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1594, whereby his lands above mentioned, with their tithes and ecclesiastical duties, were disjoined from the parsonage and vicarage of Innerkip, and erected into a distinct parsonage and vicarage, which were assigned to the newly erected parish church of Greenock; and this was ordained to take effect for the year 1593, and in all time thereafter.

The parish of Greenock continued, as thus established, till 1636, when there was obtained from the Lords Commissioners for the Plantation of Churches a decree, whereby the baronies of Easter and Wester Greenock, and various other lands which had belonged to the parish of Innerkip, with a small portion of the parish of Houstoun, were erected into a parish to be called Greenock, and the church formerly erected at Greenock was ordained to be the parochial church, of which Shaw was the patron. The limits which were then assigned to the parish of Greenock have continued to the present time; though, for some purposes, it has been subdivided since 1754 and 1809 into the three parishes of Old or West Greenock, New or Middle Greenock, and East Greenock. Ecclesiastically, again, it is distributed among the following parishes:—Cartsburn, East, Gaelic, Ladyburn, Middle, North, South, Wellpark, and West. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 17,458, (1821) 22,008, (1841) 36,936, (1861) 43,894, (1871) 59,794, (1881) 69,238, (1891) 66,247, of whom 39,035 were in West parish, 5311 in Middle parish, and 21,901 in East parish, whilst 11,104 were in Cartsburn *quoad sacra* parish, 8485 in East, 2312 in Ladyburn, 5311 in Middle, 3401 in North, 10,685 in South, 921 in Wellpark, and 23,962 in West.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

The presbytery of Greenock, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, comprises the parishes of Cumbrae, Erskine, Fairlie, Gourcock, Greenock (with its ecclesiastical subdivisions), Innerkip, Kilmalcolm, Langbank, Largs, Newark, Port Glasgow, and Skelmorlie; the chapelries of Augustine and St Paul's (Greenock), and a mission church (Newark). Pop. (1881) 96,876, (1891) 97,258, of whom 10,713 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. The Free Church presbytery of Greenock embraces 20 churches, 10 being in Greenock, 3 in Port Glasgow, and 7 in Cumbrae, Erskine, Fairlie, Gourcock, Innerkip, Kilmalcolm, and Largs. The U.P. Church presbytery embraces 22 charges, viz., 7 in Greenock, 2 in Port Glasgow, 2 in Rothesay, and 11 at Campbeltown, Dunoon, Gourcock, Innellan, Inveraray, Kilcreggan, Kirn, Largs, Millport, Southend, and Wemyss Bay.

Greenock, a parliamentary burgh, seaport, and seat of manufacture, the seventh town of Scotland in point of population. It is situated in the parish of the same name in Renfrewshire, in N latitude $55^{\circ} 57' 2''$, and W longitude $4^{\circ} 45' 30''$, by water being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Glasgow, $7\frac{1}{4}$ W of Dumbarton, 4 S of Helensburgh, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ E of Dunoon, whilst by rail it is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Glasgow, $15\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of Paisley, and 3 W by N of Port Glasgow. According to the popular view, Greenock received its name from a 'green oak' which once stood on the shore; but this derivation has no other foundation than the obvious pun, the oak being wholly apocryphal. Even when this etymology is disposed of, there is considerable doubt as to the origin of the name. One suggestion is the ancient British *graen-ag*, 'a gravelly or sandy place'; another, the Gaelic *grian-aig*, 'a sunny bay'; and a third, the Gaelic *grian-chnoc*, 'the knoll of the sun.' The two first derivations receive some countenance from circumstances, the soil of Greenock being gravelly, while the Highland portion of the present inhabitants pronounce the name like *Grian-aig*. The Gaelic etymology also receives acceptance in some quarters, because of supposed confirmation of it found in other places, such as Greenan in Ayrshire, and a farm of the same name in Perthshire, which are conjectured to have been seats of sun worship. The bay on which Greenock lies is a comparatively narrow one seaward, but it is long and expanded along the shore, and

thus the view up and down the Firth is open. For about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland the ground is flat and not much above high-water level, and this portion is occupied by docks, quays, business streets, and lines of villas for about 5 miles. Further inland, the ground begins to rise, in some parts more steeply than others, but in every case adding picturesqueness to the town as seen from the river. Terraces of villa residences are planted here and there, and generally the slopes are pleasantly variegated with garden-plots and other concomitants of the suburban districts of a large town. Charming as is the site of Greenock, the view commanded by the town is much more so. Associated in the public mind with all the customary smokiness and dirt of manufacturing centres, Greenock is nevertheless striking for the airiness and freshness of its surroundings. Looking across St Lawrence's Bay (so called from an ancient religious house) the eye rests on the fringe of the magnificent scenery of the Western Highlands. 'But a few miles off, across the Firth of Clyde,' remark the Messrs Chambers, 'the untameable Highland territory stretches away into Alpine solitudes of the wildest character; so that it is possible to sit in a Greenock drawing-room amidst a scene of refinement not surpassed, and of industry unexampled in Scotland, with the cultivated lowlands at your back, and let the imagination follow the eye into a blue distance where things still exhibit nearly the same moral aspect as they did a thousand years ago. It is said that when Roh Roy haunted the opposite coasts of Dumbar-tonshire, he found it very convenient to sail across and make a selection from the goods displayed in the Greenock fairs; on which occasion the ellwands and staves of civilisation would come into collision with the broadswords and dirks of savage warfare in such a style as might have served to show the extremely slight hold which the law had as yet taken of certain parts of our country.' Leaving out the more imaginative portions of this picture it still shows how Greenock stands on the threshold of the rather prosaic haunts of industry and the freer but less remunerative wilds of the Highlands. Pennant, who visited Greenock in the course of one of his tours, gives the following graphic account of the view from an eminence in the neighbourhood—'The magnificence of the prospect from the hill behind the towns of Greenock and Port Glasgow, and even from the quays of these towns, deserves notice. Immediately before you is the river Clyde, having all the appearance of a fresh-water lake (as the outlet to the sea is not visible), with numbers of large and small vessels sailing upon it. Next to this, the opposite coast of Dumbar-ton and Argyllshire, abounding in gentlemen's seats, meets the eye, and the prospect is terminated by the western range of the Grampian Mountains at unequal distances, and so ragged and craggy on the tops, that, by way of contrast, they are called here by the emphatical name of the Duke of Argyll's Bowling Green. Along the skirts of the hills there are many eligible situations for those who have a relish for the heauty and magnificence of nature. Below them, the towns of Greenock and Port Glasgow, with their convenient and crowded harbours. On the opposite side of the Firth are in view the parishes of West Kilpatrick, Dumbar-ton with its rock and castle, Cardross, Row, and the peninsular parish of Roseneath, on the SE of which is a castle of the Duke of Argyll with flourishing plantations. In ascending the Greenock hills, the prospect is still varied and extending. From Corlic, the highest ground in the locality, may be seen in a clear day, besides that of Ren-frew, part of the counties of Bute, Arran, and Argyll, with the western part of the Grampian Mountains, of Perth, Stirling, Lanark, and Ayr.' The view, too, from the top of Lyle Road overlooking Gourrock Bay (opened 1 May 1880) embraces parts of the shires of Ayr, Argyll, Bute, Dumbar-ton, Lanark, Perth, and Stirling.

Of the origin of Greenock nothing definite is known, though it might be safe to conjecture that the village grew up round the religious establishment which gave its name to the bay. There were three chapels in the neighbourhood, that of St Lawrence, which stood at the

W corner of Virginia Street, and of which traces were extant till 1760; a second at Chapelton at the extremity of the eastern boundary of the East parish; and a third, dedicated to St Blane, a little below Kilblain. The castle of Easter Greenock stood about 1 mile E of the present town; and that of Wester Greenock on the site of the mansion-house of the family of Shaw of Greenock, with whom the fortunes of the town were for a long time bound up. The Caledonian railway having acquired this elevated ground the mansion-house was taken down, the tunnel of the Gourrock extension railway now running under the site. John Shaw received permission from James VI. in 1589 to erect a church in Greenock. The parish was disjoined from Innerkip and erected into a separate charge in 1594, and was legally constituted a parish in 1636. (See GREENOCK parish.) The same John Shaw obtained a charter from Charles I. in 1635 (the king acting for his son Baron Renfrew, a title still held by the Prince of Wales), conferring upon Greenock the rights and privileges of a burgh of barony, including permission to hold a weekly market on Friday and two fairs annually. This charter was confirmed by the Scottish Parliament in 1641. A haron haille was appointed, and regular courts were instituted immediately on the granting of the charter. The laird was not content with these endeavours, and further benefited the young burgh by building a dry stone pier for the accommodation of the passage boats for Ireland and of the fishermen. The next notice of the town is in a report by Thomas Tucker, a customs official, deputed in 1656 by Cromwell's government to examine into the revenues of the Clyde ports. He speaks of Greenock, whose inhabitants are 'all seamen or fishermen trading for Ireland or the Isles in open boats, at which place there is a mole or pier where vessels might ride or shelter in stress of weather.' In 1670 a French traveller, M. Jorevein de Rocheford, visited 'Krinock,' which he says is 'the town where the Scots post and packet boats start for Ireland. Its port is good, sheltered by the mountains which surround it, and by a great mole by the sides of which are ranged the harks and other vessels for the conveniency of loading and unloading more easily.' The first charter of Greenock expressly denied permission to engage in foreign trade, which was the exclusive privilege of royal burghs. So jealous were the latter of this right that John Spreule, representative of Renfrew in Parliament, made a stipulation before its confirmation, that 'the charter to Greenock was to be in no ways prejudicial to our antient privileges contained in our infetment as accords of law.' Shaw of Greenock endeavoured to remove this restriction, and in spite of the opposition of the royal burghs, he was successful in 1670, owing chiefly, it is said, to the services rendered by his son to the King at the battle of Worcester. This second charter, granting the privileges of buying and selling wine, wax, salt, brandy, pitch, tar, and other goods and merchandise, was not confirmed by Parliament till 1681, but the knight acted on it before this, and in consequence a Greenock ship with foreign produce on board was seized by agents of the royal burghs and conveyed to Newark, the place now called Port Glasgow. Roused at this, about a hundred inhabitants of Greenock, under the command of Sir John Shaw, Laird of Greenock, and Mr Bannatyne of Kelly, rowed to Newark to recapture their vessel. A number of armed men were on board, and after a tough struggle, in which several of both parties were wounded, the Greenock men had to retire discomfited. A complaint concerning the whole matter was made to the Lords of Secret Council by the royal burghs of Glasgow, Dumbar-ton, and Renfrew, and, though the charter of 1670 saved Greenock from any penalties, the town was forced to pay an 'unfree trade cess' to the royal burghs for permission to retain the foreign trade. A commissioner was appointed to fix the sum of this cess, and eight shillings Scots was named, the amount to increase with the number and size of the vessels engaged in the trade. This assessment in 1879 was about £75; it is now abolished. The evidence taken by the commissioner gives an

idea of the shipping owned in Greenock at that period. The baron baillie explained that only one vessel, the *John*, was wholly owned in Greenock, the *Neptune* belonged partly to Greenock and partly to its suburb Cartsdyke, and two others, the *George* and the *Hendrie*, were owned in Glasgow and Greenock. Fishing boats were excluded from the commissioner's calculations. In 1670, the year of the disputed charter, a company for curing herrings was started, and among the shareholders was Charles II., from which circumstance the corporation adopted the title of 'Royal.' This company selected Greenock as one of its principal stations. Cellars and stores were built, and the company thrived for a time, its charter putting certain restrictions upon all other fish-curers, and thus giving it a practical monopoly. The injury done to others was found to outweigh the benefits of the society, and it was dissolved in 1690. To give an idea of the extent of the herring fishing industry at Greenock about this time, it may be noted that in 1674 as many as 20,400 barrels were exported to La Rochelle alone, besides quantities to other parts of France, to Dantzic, and to Swedish and Baltic ports. The number of herring fishing boats, or 'busses' as they were called, belonging to Greenock and neighbouring Clyde towns was over 300, about one-half belonging to Greenock, and the value and extent of the fishery was indicated by the motto then adopted by Greenock, 'Let herrings swim that trade maintain.' Fifty-seven other kinds of fish were caught in the surrounding waters, but none of them approached the herring in importance. Cargoes of grain and timber began to come into Greenock about this period and thus helped to lift the place into importance, for stores and offices became requisite, and the town thus increased in size and wealth. An interesting incident in the history of the port was the first voyage made across the Atlantic by a Greenock ship. This was the *George*, which sailed in 1686 with a cargo and twenty-two non-conforming prisoners sentenced to transportation for life to Carolina for disaffection to the Government and for attending conventicles. In 1696 one of the ships of the Darien expedition was fitted out at Cartsdyke, the eastern suburb of Greenock, which had been erected into a burgh of barony in 1636. Cartsdyke, which was famed for red herring curing, is called 'the Bay of St Lawrence on the Clyde,' in the account of the unhappy expedition. The closing years of the 17th century were notable, as far as Greenock was concerned, for the repeated efforts made by Sir John Shaw and his son to obtain parliamentary powers and assistance to extend the harbour accommodation of the port, and to levy dues to cover this expense. Three times these endeavours were defeated by the combined resistance of the royal burghs on the Clyde, assisted by other burghs all over Scotland. Sir John Shaw died in 1702, and his son, weary of the constant contest in Parliament, proposed to the feuars of Greenock to erect a harbour at their own expense. He suggested that quays should be built out into the bay enclosing a space of over 8 acres. The funds, he thought, should be provided by a tax on all malt ground at the mill of Greenock, by an annual sum of £15 to be raised by the feuars, and by the anchorage dues of all foreign vessels in the bay, Sir John reserving to himself the dues of all ships belonging to the town. He was to advance the money required as the work went on. A contract to this effect was drawn up and signed in 1703, and, after some money had accumulated, the work was begun in 1707, gardeners and masons being brought from Edinburgh, the former being at that period universally employed in Scotland for excavating. In 1710 the harbour and quays were finished amid general rejoicing, the whole having cost £5555, 11s. 1d. The breasts connecting the quays were not built till 1764, the harbours having been transferred to the town council by the charter of 1751. In 1710 Crawford describes Greenock as 'the chief town upon the coast, well built, consisting chiefly of one principal street, about a quarter of a mile in length.' About this time the houses were covered with thatch; in 1716 there were only 6 slated houses in the place. The har-

bour is alluded to by a writer in 1711 as 'a most commodious, safe, and good harbour, having 18 feet depth at spring tide.' The bonds given to Sir John Shaw in return for the money advanced by him are still extant, and show that the first sum handed over by the laird was 1000 merks on 25 May 1705; the second, on 28 Feb. 1707, £750, 12s. Scots; the third, on 20 April 1710, 2000 merks; and the fourth, £2439, 12s. 3d. Scots, advanced on 25 Sept. 1710. The immediate increase of revenue consequent on the extension of the harbour accommodation made it possible to pay these off very soon, the first bond being redeemed on 22 Nov. 1720, and the last on 5 Dec. 1730. In July 1703 Sir John Shaw, then member for Renfrewshire, applied to Parliament for the establishment of a branch of the custom house at Greenock. The petition was granted, and Greenock was made a creek of Port Glasgow, then the principal customs station on the Clyde. In due time this relationship was reversed, and Port Glasgow became officially subordinate to Greenock, as it had then become in reality. The rapid increase of foreign trade now stirred up more formidable enemies to the rising port than the Scottish royal burghs had been. Merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Whitehaven found that they were being cut out of continental commerce, and they sought to prove that Greenock was favoured by collusion between the customs officials and the merchants of the town. A bill was introduced to take away the foreign trade privileges of Greenock, and it required the reports of two commissions, which wholly exonerated the town from the charges, backed by the strenuous exertions of the Scottish representatives in the British Parliament, to avert the threatened calamity. The customs officials, who were Englishmen, were changed, a fresh body of officers from England being installed to collect the revenues of Greenock. In 1715, the year of the Earl of Mar's rising in favour of the Chevalier St George, Greenock espoused the Hanoverian cause, and ninety-two of its citizens volunteered to the Duke of Argyll's army. They were taken in boats to Glasgow and marched thence to Stirling, where they joined the Hanoverian forces. While Sir John Shaw was away fighting the Jacobites Rob Roy created a diversion at Greenock by capturing all the boats on the N shore of the Clyde, and 'lifting' cattle from the parishes of Cardross, Erskine, and Houston. He conveyed the cattle up the river Leven at Dumbarton to Loch Lomond, landing them at Rowardennan, thence driving them into his retreats in the Braes of Balquhider. A hundred Greenock men, assisted by arms and men from a 74-gun ship in the roads pursued the caterans, but only succeeded in regaining the stolen boats. The episode of the Rising of 'The Fifteen' cost the burgh of Greenock £1529, 5s. 4d. besides much anxiety. In 1728, the first year the returns were published, the customs revenue of Greenock amounted to £15,231, 4s. 4d.; and at that time 900 large boats were engaged in the herring fishery, these figures amply showing the prosperity of the place.

Till 1741 the burghal affairs of Greenock were superintended by the laird, the feudal superior, or by a baron-baillie appointed by him. By a charter dated 30 Jan. in that year, and by another dated in 1751, Sir John Shaw gave power to the feuars and sub-feuars to meet yearly for the purpose of choosing 9 feuars residing in Greenock, to be managers of the burgh funds, of whom 2 were to be bailies, 1 treasurer, and 6 councillors. The charter of 1751 gave power to hold weekly courts, to imprison and punish delinquents, to choose officers of court, to make laws for maintaining order, and to admit merchants and tradesmen as burgesses on payment of 30 merks Scots—£1, 13s. 4d. sterling. The qualification of councillor was being a feuar and resident within the town. The election lay with the feuars, resident and non-resident; the mode of election of the magistrates and council being by signed lists, personally delivered by the voter, stating the names of the councillors he wished to be removed, and the persons whom he wished substituted in their room. In the interval between these two charters, the second Jacobite insurrection

occurred, and the part taken by Greenock in 1715 naturally draws attention to its action in 1745. This time the citizens were more passive in their adherence to the *de facto* government, and Sir John Shaw, now old and infirm, but always active, raised and drilled a body of volunteers for the defence of the neighbourhood. In these days it may be difficult to understand the deep feeling which moved Greenock on the death of Sir John Shaw, so long the feudal superior, patron, advocate, and leading spirit of the town, which sad event took place on 5 April 1752. In 1825 a portrait of this public-spirited benefactor was subscribed for and placed in the public reading room of Greenock.

After this date the history of Greenock is best told in an account of the numerous harbour extensions rendered necessary by the constantly increasing prosperity and importance of the port. But, before taking up this, some notice must be taken of the burgh of Cartsdyke, which has been already alluded to. In 1636, the date of the first Greenock charter, Cartsdyke (so called from the dyke or quay there, and said to be contracted from Crawforddyke) was an important place, so jealous of its neighbour burgh that, when Greenock received a charter, it too got itself erected into a burgh of barony, with the privilege of a weekly fair. The poll-tax roll of 1696 bears evidence of the prosperity of the herring trade of Cartsdyke, and a writer describes the burgh, in 1710, as possessing a very convenient harbour for vessels, and the town as chiefly feued by merchants, seamen, or loading men. In 1752 a white-fishing station was established at Cappelow, near Garvel Point, and about the same time some Dutch whalers settled at Cartsdyke, four vessels being despatched to the Greenland seas in one year. The success of this venture was not great enough to justify its continuation, and in 1788 the industry was abandoned altogether. In earlier days the two burghs were separated, not only by jealousy, but by two considerable streams, Dailing or Delling Burn, and Crawford's or Carts Burn. A road between the two townships was maintained at their joint expense, but the extension of both, and the course of time, obliterated the distinction between them, and the fusion was completed in 1840 by an Act of Parliament, which united them in one burgh. While Greenock has practically swallowed up Cartsdyke, the latter possesses all the greater and later harbour works, as will be seen further on.

The year 1760 deserves to be noted as the date of the launch of the first square-rigged vessel built in Greenock. This was the brig *Greenock* built by Peter Love. In 1782 the merchants of Greenock became aware of the necessity for a graving-dock, and consultations between the merchants and the town council resulted in the formation of a company with funds to the amount of £3500, of which £580 was subscribed by the town. The dock was completed in 1786, and cost about £4000. It is 220 feet long at the floor-level, 33 feet 11 inches wide at the entrance, and is fitted for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. The next move in the direction of increasing the accommodation for vessels was the erection of what is now known as the Steamboat Quay. A resolution to add a new eastern arm to the E quay was come to in 1788, and the work was carried out at an expense of £3840, which covered the cost of the eastward extension and the reconstruction of the westward arm of the E quay. When these were completed it was found that a rock called the Leo hindered the access of vessels to the quay, and in consequence a new contract for a work to cover this was entered into in 1791. Further improvements on the Steamboat Quay were made between 1809 and 1818, when new breasts were built round all the harbours, and the quays were advanced a few feet riverwards. The quays of the Steamboat Quay, or Customhouse Quay, as it is sometimes styled, is 1000 feet. A considerable time now elapsed before another actual extension of the harbour was undertaken, and the 29th of May 1805 was signalled by the ceremony of laying, with masonic honours, the foundation-stone of the East India Harbour, extending from the

Steamboat Quay on the W to the Dailing Burn on the E. It was designed by John Rennie, who estimated the cost at £43,836 exclusive of the site. Its area was 9 statute acres, and it was built, as its name indicates, for the accommodation of the East India trade. Its extent has been diminished by the broadening of the quays, and by the construction of the New Dry Dock close by. It is now only 6½ acres in area, and the quay frontage is 3380 feet. The next increase of harbour accommodation was brought about by the building of the New Dry Dock begun in 1818. The plan was a modification of another design prepared in 1805 by Mr Rennie, but rejected by the harbour trustees on account of the estimated expense (£36,000). This dock is situated at the SW corner of the East India Harbour, and cost £20,000. The work was executed by Mr Mathieson, the contractor who had built the Custom House. The dock is 356 feet long on the floor-level, 38 feet wide at the entrance, and at high water has a depth on the sill of 11 feet 10 inches. The want of still greater accommodation for vessels began to be felt in course of time, and in 1846 the Victoria Harbour, designed by Mr Joseph Locke, M.P., and constructed by Messrs Stephenson, M'Kenzie, and Brassey, was begun. It cost £120,000, and was finished in 1850. The area is over 6 acres, the depth at low water 14 feet, and at high water 24 feet, and the quays extends to 2350 feet. The soil excavated for this harbour was conveyed to where the Albert Harbour now stands, and when the latter was constructed the earth was taken still farther down the river, where, with a substantial retaining-wall in front, it forms a handsome esplanade, 1¼ mile in length and 100 feet broad. Before the commencement of this harbour there was a dispute as to whether it should be made down the river or in the direction of Cartsdyke, and the latter opinion prevailed. The letting-in of the water into the Victoria Harbour, 17 Oct. 1850, was the occasion of a great public demonstration, the foundation-stone of Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Asylum being laid on the same day. The next harbour was built farther seaward than any other, and occupies the site of the Albert Quay and of Fort Jervis, erected to protect the Clyde during the Napoleonic wars. The foundation-stone of the Albert Harbour was laid with great ceremony on 7 Aug. 1862. In its construction some engineering novelties were introduced with successful results. Exclusive of sheds it cost £200,000, and, with the ground, sheds, and other appliances, the expense was over £250,000. Its extent is 10½ acres, the quay accommodation 4230 feet, the depth at low water 14 feet, and at high tide 24 feet. The establishment of a railway terminus close by, by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, gave additional importance to this large harbour. In 1882 the harbour trustees resolved to improve and dredge the harbour, to widen its NW arm, and to erect new sheds on the latter at an estimated cost of £15,230. Greenock's next addition to its spreading quay system was the Princes Pier, running W from the Albert Harbour, principally used as a stopping place for railway and river steamers. It has cost nearly £100,000, and the frontage is 2206 feet, of which the sea frontage, available for deep-sea steamers, constitutes 1600 feet, the remainder being in the form of an enclosed boat harbour. The depth at low water is fully 16 feet. We have to turn again to Cartsdyke to find a series of stupendous undertakings rendered necessary by the continued increase of the commerce of Greenock, and calculated to still further stimulate that prosperity. First in order of time is the Garvel Graving Dock, built on the Garvel estate, acquired by the harbour trustees in 1868 for £80,000. The foundation-stone of the dock was laid on 6 July 1871. It is a magnificent specimen of marine engineering, and was designed by Mr W. R. Kinipple, the trustees' engineer. Costing £80,000, it is built of Dalbeattie granite, and has a specially designed caisson at the entrance. It is 650 feet long, 60½ feet wide at the gate, and has 20 feet of water on the sill at ordinary spring tides. The James Watt Dock is also built on

the Garvel estate, and this work was begun by the cutting of the first sod on 1 Aug. 1879, the foundation-stone being laid on 6 Aug. 1881, on the same day as that of the new municipal buildings, and it was opened for traffic in 1886. The dock was designed by Mr Kinipple, and built by Mr John Waddell, of Edinburgh, at a cost of £650,000. It is 2000 feet in length, 400 feet wide, with a depth of 32 feet at low water, and the breadth of the entrance at the coping level is 75 feet. In further extension of the harbour accommodation of Greenock, an Act was obtained in 1880, giving power to build a massive river-wall from Garvel Point to Inchgreen, an extensive work, in the prosecution of which the electric light was for the first time used in Scotland for any public purpose. This wall embraces two large tidal harbours, the Northern Harbour, of 7 acres, and the Great Harbour of 46 acres, both of which have a depth of 25 feet at low water. These later works in all involved an expenditure of about £500,000. The total harbour accommodation of Greenock amounts to upwards of 100 acres, of which the later works will present an average depth of 25 feet at low water, while the James Watt Dock has a depth, as stated, of 32 feet at low water. The Esplanade, formed at a cost of upwards of £20,000, has, as already mentioned, a length of about a mile and a quarter. It has a substantial palisaded parapet, numerous seats along its course, and contains a fountain erected by a number of admirers to the memory of the poet Galt, who resided and is buried in the town. Fort Matilda, with a torpedo battery for the protection of the river, stands at the river side.

The following table gives the aggregate tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to Greenock at different periods during the present century:—

Dec. 31.	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.
1825,	29,054	...	29,054
1837,	47,421	...	47,421
1853,	71,866	2,012	73,878
1867,	101,584	2,335	103,919
1874,	149,014	3,537	152,551
1881,	168,614	50,572	219,216
1895,	165,072	138,271	303,343

The increase shown here is due more to the size than to the number of the vessels, this having been 241 in 1825, 386 in 1837, 418 in 1853, 384 in 1867, 444 in 1881, and 300 in 1895, viz., 186 sailing and 114 steam. The next table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered from and cleared to foreign countries and coastwise:—

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1791	55,060	3,778	58,838	47,991	2,390	50,381
1829	123,513	2,572	126,085	88,367	2,130	90,497
1837	177,344	8,267	185,611	228,621	6,521	235,142
1852	170,584	2,133	172,717	73,378	2,666	76,044
1860	291,743	20,513	312,256	161,920	10,124	172,044
1867	387,260	34,752	422,012	214,306	21,561	235,867
1874	1,124,461	59,214	1,183,675	512,132	72,526	584,658
1881	1,389,459	71,191	1,470,650	739,890	66,895	806,725
1892	1,496,542	114,126	1,610,668	1,719,635	114,516	1,834,151
1895	1,637,291	59,792	1,697,083	1,839,955	70,463	1,910,418

Of the total, 8558 vessels of 1,697,083 tons, that entered in 1895, 7967 of 1,609,323 tons were steamers, 839 of 104,661 tons were in ballast, and 8317 of 1,483,550 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 8879 of 1,910,418 tons, of those that cleared included 8431 steamers of 1,809,582 tons, 1351 ships in ballast of 257,345 tons, and 8690 coasters of 1,722,614 tons. The total value of foreign and colonial imports was £2,458,588 in 1891, £2,690,598 in 1892, £2,231,797 in 1893, £1,591,643 in 1894, and £1,912,596 in 1895, in which last year they comprised 2,230,536 cwts. of unrefined and 127,342 of refined sugar, 112,766 loads of timber, 24,200 cwts. of corn, etc. Of exports to foreign ports the value in 1831 was £1,493,405, in 1851 £491,918, in 1872 £861,065,

in 1880 £423,092, in 1888 £176,585, in 1890 £231,448, in 1892 £259,601, in 1894 £171,146, and in 1895 £200,279, this last including £4153 for refined sugar, £49,790 for coal, £5574 for iron, and £5174 for gunpowder. The customs revenue collected here amounted to £211,081 in 1802, £592,008 in 1831, £410,206 in 1851, £1,484,972 in 1867, £1,006,449 in 1872, £47,034 in 1881, £43,124 in 1891, £37,798 in 1892, £39,053 in 1894, and £35,673 in 1895.

Greenock is head of the fishery district between those of Rothesay and Ballantrae, in which in 1895 the number of boats was 287, of fishermen and boys 488, of fish-curers 27, and of coopers 38, whilst the value of boats was £2872, of nets £2828, and of lines £681.

The manufactures of Greenock are various and extensive. Shipbuilding was commenced soon after the close of the American war, and has since risen to great prominence, Caird & Co.'s yard being one of the most complete in the kingdom. A former manager of this work was Mr. Scott Russell, celebrated as the builder of the *Great Eastern*. The premises of Scott & Co., shipbuilders and engineers, and Russell & Co., shipbuilders, are also of a most extensive kind. During a number of years previous to 1840, from 6000 to 7000 tons of shipping were annually launched; and in that year 21 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 7338, were built. The tonnage of vessels built in the port in the last five years, exclusive of those built for firms abroad, was as follows:—(1891) 28,889, (1892) 50,746, (1893) 21,966, (1894) 32,781, (1895) 31,318. Of vessels built for foreign firms in the latter year, there was 1 steel steamship, of 2518 tons. Nearly all the vessels built indeed are either steel or iron, and the majority of them are steamers. A timber sale hall is situated on Princes Pier, and there a large business is transacted in that branch, the timber floats on the margin of the river above Greenock and Port Glasgow being a marked feature in the shore scenery as viewed from railway or steamboat. Iron-working is carried on in numerous establishments for all sorts of cast-iron work and machinery, but particularly for the construction of steam-boilers, steam-engines, locomotives, and steel and iron steam-vessels. The making of anchors and chain-cables is carried on in several separate establishments. Sugar refining is prosecuted here to a greater extent than anywhere else in Scotland. The first house for this purpose was erected in 1765; formerly there were a dozen sugar-refineries, but on account of the decline in this industry the number has been reduced. There are also in the town or neighbourhood sail-cloth factories, roperies, sail-making establishments, woollen and worsted factories, saw-mills, grain-mills, tanneries, a large cooper work, distilleries, a brewery, a dyework, a pottery, and chemical works. In 1897 the British Aluminium Co. started a factory for the manufacture of carbon.

In the town the principal central thoroughfare follows the original coast outline, and is in consequence tortuous, and, for the character of the town, narrow. Cathcart Street and Hamilton Street, the chief streets, are separated by Cathcart Square, a small space which, as nearly as possible, marks the centre of the town, and in these places the best shops are found. Under the Artisans' Dwellings Improvement Scheme the local authorities acquired the property on the west side of East Quay Lane—a narrow thoroughfare that led from Cathcart Street to the Custom-House Quay. This has been widened to 40 feet, rebuilt, and named Brynmor Street, in memory of the first chairman of the improvement trust. It is now one of the handsomest streets in the town. The other narrow cross streets leading to the quays, and the partly spacious, partly narrow, and altogether irregular and crowded roadways facing these, from the west side of Brynmor Street to the east side of William Street, have almost wholly been swept away and replaced with ranges of modern shops and dwelling-houses. Most of the streets in the W, and some on the face of the rising ground in the centre, are regular, airy, and well built. The western outskirts, abounding in villas, look freely out to the firth, and combine a series of fine foregrounds with a diversified perspective.

At the corner of Cathcart Square stand the new municipal buildings and town-hall, designed by H. and D. Barclay, Glasgow, which were completed in 1886, a stately Renaissance pile, with a dome-capped tower 300 feet high. Their cost was £225,000, and they embrace town and council halls, municipal and school board offices, and harbour, fire brigade, police, cleansing, and sanitary departments. The old town's buildings, removed to make room for the modern pile, were designed by the father of James Watt, at the time a bailie of the town. The County Buildings, in Nelson Street, were erected in 1867 at a cost of £8500. Designed by Messrs Peddie and Kinnear in the Scottish Baronial style, they form a three-storied structure 100 feet long, with a massive central tower and spirelet rising to a height of 112 feet. Behind is the new prison, legalised in 1870, and containing 70 cells. The Custom House, fronting the broad open esplanade of the upper steam-boat pier, was built in 1818, from designs by Burn of Edinburgh, at a cost of £30,000. It is a spacious edifice, with a fine Doric portico. The Theatre Royal, a plain but commodious house in West Blackhall Street, was opened in 1858 by Mr Edmund Glover.

Greenock has 41 places of worship, belonging to 11 denominations, viz., 11 Established, 10 Free, 7 United Presbyterian, 2 Congregational, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Episcopal, 2 Evangelical Union, 2 Baptist, and 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 1 Wesleyan, and 1 Primitive Methodist. The Middle Kirk, in Cathcart Square, was erected in 1757; its steeple, a notable landmark in the town, 146 feet high, was added in 1787. The West Kirk, situated in Nelson Street, and built in 1840, has also a handsome spire of 1854; and the East Kirk (1853), in Regent Street, is similarly distinguishable in the prospect of the town. The Old West Kirk, near Albert Harbour, built in 1592, was restored in 1864 at a cost of £2500 to serve as a place of worship for the North Church *quoad sacra* parish. It is a low cruciform structure, with a small belfry; in its churchyard Mary Campbell (Burns's 'Highland Mary') was buried in 1786. A monument by Mr John Mossman was erected over her grave in 1842. It represents the parting at Coilsfield, and above is a figure of 'Grief,' whilst beneath are the lines—

'O Mary! dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?'

St Paul's, opened in 1893, is built on a site adjoining that of an iron church erected when the congregation was formed in 1878. It consists of a nave 90 feet long and 31 broad, with north and south aisles. There is a gallery at the west end of it, over a spacious vestibule. The tower, at present incomplete, is to be 115 feet high, and 180 to the vane. The cost of the edifice was over £10,000. Of the Free churches the West is a First Pointed edifice of 1862, with French features, whilst the Middle, Grecian in style, was erected in 1870-71 at a cost of £16,000, and has a tower and spire 200 feet high. St Thomas's Free Church has a hall accommodating 200 persons—the gift of Mr Erskine Orr, of the *Greenock Telegraph*—and costing about £2000. One may also notice Greenbank U.P. Church (1881-82); the Baptist Chapel (1878; cost £5000); St John's Episcopal, rebuilt (1878) from designs by Mr Anderson in Early Middle Pointed style at a cost of £8000; and St Mary's Roman Catholic (1862), a plain First Pointed fabric.

How exclusively devoted the townfolk of Greenock were to commerce, and how little countenance they gave to literature or science, is instanced by the following story, which, however, has been challenged as 'quite unreliable.' In 1769, when John Wilson, a poet of considerable merit, the author of the well-known piece on 'the Clyde,' was admitted as master of the grammar school of Greenock, the magistrates and ministers made it a condition that he should abandon 'the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making,'—a stipulation which thirty years afterwards drew from the silenced bard the following acrimonious remarks in a letter addressed to his son George when a student at Glasgow College:—'I once thought to live by the breath of fame, but how miserably was I

disappointed when, instead of having my performances applauded in crowded theatres, and being caressed by the great—for what will not a poetaster in his intoxicating delirium of possession dream?—I was condemned to bawl myself to hoarseness to wayward brats, to cultivate sand and wash Ethiopians, for all the dreary days of an obscure life—the contempt of shopkeepers and brutish skippers.' Leyden, writing of this prohibition, says:—'After his unhappy arrangement with the magistrates he never ventured to touch his forbidden lyre, though he often regarded it with the mournful solemnity which the harshness of dependence and the memory of its departed sounds could not fail to inspire.' Since that time a better taste, and more liberality of sentiment, have prevailed, and some attention has been paid to the cultivation of science. In 1783 the Greenock Library was instituted; and with it was incorporated in 1834 the Foreign Library, founded in 1807. Special libraries have since from time to time been added, including the Watt Scientific Library, founded in 1816 on a donation of £100 from James Watt; the Spence Mathematical Library, presented by Mrs Spence, the collector's widow; the Williamson Theological Library, the gift of the Rev. J. Williamson; the Fairrie Library, bought with a bequest of £100 left by Mr Thomas Fairrie; the Buchanan Library, mechanical and scientific, presented by Dr Buchanan of Kilblain Academy; and the Caird Library, chiefly of theological works, presented by Miss Caird. The librarian is Mr Allan Park Paton, a well-known member of the numerous band of minor lyric poets Scotland has produced. The Greenock Library now contains upwards of 15,000 volumes, and occupies a Tudor edifice, called the Watt Institution and Greenock Library, in Union Street, erected by Mr Watt, of Soho, son of James Watt, in 1837 at a cost of £3000. The site was given by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart. A fine marble statue of Watt, by Sir Francis Chantry, the expense of which (£2000) was raised by subscription, adorns the entrance to the Institution. On the front of the pedestal of the statue is the following inscription from the pen of Lord Jeffrey:—'The inhabitants of Greenock have erected this statue of James Watt, not to extend a fame already identified with the miracles of steam, but to testify the pride and reverence with which he is remembered in the place of his nativity, and their deep sense of the great benefits his genius has conferred on mankind. Born 19th January 1736. Died at Heathfield in Staffordshire, August 25th, 1819.' On the right of the pedestal is a shield, containing the arms of Greenock, and on the left are emblems of strength and speed. On the back is an elephant, in obvious allusion to the beautiful parallel drawn by the writer of the inscription between the steam-engine and the trunk of that animal, which is equally qualified to lift a pin or to rend an oak. Behind the Institution stand the Watt Museum and Lecture Hall, endowed by Mr James McLean of West Bank, and erected in 1876 at a cost of £7000. The Mechanics' Institute, in Sir Michael Street, was built in 1840, and contains a good library and news-room. The Public Baths occupy part of the same building, but have their entrance in Tobago Street.

The educational arrangements of Greenock are in the hands of a school-board of 11 members, elected under Lord Young's Education Act. The burgh records abound in notices of the Grammar School of the town, and from them we learn that in 1751 the master of the school was reckoned 'a genteel appointment,' with £20 a year, payable as follows:—Sir John Shaw and his heirs, £3, 1s. 1½d.; Crawford of Cartburn £1, 2s. 2½d.; old kirk session, £4, 5s. 9½d.; new kirk session £3, 0s. 6½d.; and the remainder from the burgh. In 1772 the English teacher received £20, with school fees of 3s. per pupil and the 'Candlemas offerings,' calculated at £40. In 1835 the teacher of the grammar School received a salary of £50 with fees. In 1855 Greenock Academy, a large and commodious edifice in Nelson Street, was opened at a cost of £7243, half of the directors being

appointed by the town council and half by the proprietors. It was transferred to the school-board in 1881. It is governed by a rector, assisted by a lady superintendent, 13 masters, 4 mistresses, etc. Besides this academy, the burgh school-board has under its control eleven public schools, upwards of £70,000 having been spent in the erection of new schools, in addition to those taken over by the board. A handsome new school (Ardgowan) was erected by the board in 1896-97. The other schools in the town embrace a number of ladies' and other 'adventure' schools, 2 schools maintained by the Episcopalian church, a charity school in Ann Street, and 2 schools maintained by the Roman Catholic Church. There are also a school of art and a school of navigation and engineering, to afford scientific training to the seafaring men, of whom the burgh is so productive.

There are in the town an industrial school, a night asylum for poor persons, a philosophical society, a medical and chirurgical association, a horticultural society, an agricultural society, a society for promoting Christian knowledge, Sailors' Home and reading-room, public baths, etc. Letterpress printing was established here in 1765 by Mr MacAlpine, who was also the first bookseller. It was confined to handbills, jobbing, etc., till 1810, when the first book was printed by William Scott. In 1821 Mr John Mennons began the printing of books; and many accurate and elegant specimens of typography, original and selected, issued from his press. There are two newspapers published in the town—the *Greenock Telegraph*, with which is incorporated the *Greenock Advertiser* (1802), a halfpenny evening newspaper established in 1857, the first in Great Britain; and the *Greenock Herald*, established in 1852, issued on Saturday at a penny.

Sir Gabriel Wood's Asylum for Mariners, already referred to, is an edifice in the Elizabethan style, in Newark Street, on the high road to Gourock, beyond the western outskirts of the town, built in 1851 at a cost of about £60,000, and liberally endowed for the maintenance of aged, infirm, and disabled seamen belonging to the counties bordering on the Clyde. This fine institution arose out of a bequest of £80,000 by Sir Gabriel Wood, who died in London in 1845. A beautiful new cemetery, extending to 90 acres, and already well decorated with tasteful monuments and other designs, has been laid out in the western outskirts of the town. From its higher points magnificent views are to be had. It contains a handsome memorial to Mr Robert Wallace, M.P., another, with bust, to Mr Walter Baine, provost and M.P., and other good monuments, notable among them being one in the form of a cairn, to the memory of Watt, embracing stones in marble, granite, freestone, etc., sent from many parts of the world, and many of them bearing appropriate inscriptions.

There are in Greenock branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank (two offices), the British Linen Co.'s Bank, the Clydesdale Bank (two offices), the Commercial Bank (two offices), a Provident Bank, the National Bank of Scotland, and the Union Bank. The Greenock Bank, founded in 1785, was in 1843 amalgamated with the Western Bank of Scotland, which failed in 1857. The Renfrewshire Bank, established in 1812, continued to do business for 30 years, and was sequestered in 1842. The town has numerous insurance agencies, a Lloyd's register, a Lloyd's agent, a local marine board, a chamber of commerce, a merchant seamen's fund, a fishery office, and full staffs of officials connected with the harbour and the public revenue. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on the first Thursday of July and the third Tuesday of November. Nearly opposite the new post office, in Cathcart Street, are the Exchange buildings, finished in 1814 at a cost of £7000, and containing two assembly rooms and other accommodation. A news-room, coffee-room, and exchange was opened in Cathcart Square in 1821. Greenock Club is a handsome building in Ardgowan Square, part of which Square is occupied by the Ardgowan Bowling Club. The gas-works were constructed on the Glebe in 1828, and cost £8731, but in

1872 new gas-works were erected on Inchgreen, at the E of the town, at a cost of £150,000. The gas supply is in the hands of the corporation. There are three gasometers, with a total capacity of 1,750,000 cubic feet, the latest addition to this number having been made in November 1892, at a cost of over £6000. Its dimensions are 125 feet in diameter by 50 feet deep, with a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet. The new poor-house and lunatic asylum for Greenock and the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire is a large and imposing building in the Scottish Baronial style, erected in 1874-79 on an elevated position at Smithston, to the S of the town. They were estimated to cost £50,000, but were only erected at a cost of £100,000. The infirmary in Duncan Street was built in 1809, and enlarged in 1869, from a legacy of £30,000 left by the late Mr Ferguson, sugar refiner. The Craigieknowes Hospital for smallpox is situated in Sinclair Street above the town to the E, where also provision is made for a cholera hospital. The Eye Infirmary, in the cottage-hospital style, and erected in 1893, at the corner of Nelson Street and Brisbane Street, was virtually the gift of Mr Anderson Rodger, shipbuilder, Port-Glasgow, and cost about £2000. Extensive and elegant premises were erected in the same year in Roxburgh Street for the Greenock Central Co-operative Society, at a cost of over £10,000.

Greenock is well provided with places of public recreation. Well Park was presented to the town in 1851 by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, who later, in 1872, gifted the Wellington Park, on the higher ground behind, with cricket, bowling, and play grounds. The summit of the Whin Hill, beyond the Wellington Park, is also open as a public park. In 1879-80, during a depression of trade, the burgh police board gave employment to a large number of men in constructing Lyle Road, now one of the most delightful resorts of the people. It proceeds over the hill behind the Mariners' Asylum; and at 'Craig's Top,' 500 feet above sea-level, it affords a magnificent view. The road is 2 miles long, and descends in zigzag fashion to its termination at Gourock toll bar. The ground was gifted by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, and the cost of the work was £17,000.

The railway passenger arrangements of Greenock, which were at one time of a rather unsatisfactory nature, the difficulty of the site preventing good station accommodation from being obtained, are now very complete. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway was one of the earliest in Scotland, and now forms part of the Caledonian system. (See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.) The old Cathcart Street station has now been remodelled, and almost entirely rebuilt, and the line continued on to Gourock. Cartsluke station and Bogston, on this line, accommodate the most eastern portion of the town, where the new docks are situated. These are well provided with railway accommodation by both the Caledonian and South-Western companies. The last-named company is proprietor of a line on a higher level, which brings passengers to Lynedoch station, at the top of Dellingburn Street, on the southern elevated part of the town, and thence runs down to Princes Pier through two tunnels. From Princes Pier the Anchor line of steamers to America embark their passengers, who travel from Glasgow by special train upon this line. A third railway access to Greenock is provided by the Wemyss Bay section, the connection being at Upper Greenock, where there is a passenger station. From the two principal railways service lines run down to the various harbours and basins, so that the facilities for loading and unloading goods at the port are of a comprehensive kind. The Vale of Clyde Tramway Company has a line through Greenock, extending to Gourock and Ashton along the coast a distance of about 4 miles, the Greenock portion of which is owned by the corporation, who have also, by an Act of Parliament in 1893, acquired power to purchase the Gourock section of the line.

The water supply of Greenock is copious and excellent. The rainfall at the gauges at the waterworks shows great diversity, but in every year the fall is large. The Shaws Waterworks, incorporated as a private com-

pany in 1825, but now, like the other works, in the hands of the corporation, were opened in April 1827. The largest reservoir, called Loch Thom, after Mr Robert Thom, the engineer, had at first a depth of 48 feet and a capacity of 284,678,550 cubic feet, but this has been raised to 56 feet, giving an additional capacity of 110,000,000 cubic feet. A compensation reservoir on the Gryfe, built (1873) when the waters of that stream were impounded by the Water Trust, two large reservoirs on that water, the Whinhill reservoir, and thirteen smaller reservoirs, give a total capacity of 642,379,230 cubic feet of water. The original intention of the engineer of the Shaws Water Scheme was to bring an aqueduct round the face of the hill so that water power might be given off to public works, and this has been steadily kept in view in the extensions of the water supply. The aqueduct is about 7 miles in length, and provides a favourite and beautiful walk. There are twenty-five falls, varying in power from 21 horse-power in Scott's sugar refinery to 578 horse-power in the six falls connected with the mills of Fleming, Reid, & Co. The falls have a supply of 1300 cubic feet per minute, 12 hours a day, 310 days a year, and ground to the extent of 2 acres Scots goes with each fall, at a nominal feu duty. One of the sugar refineries has a water-wheel of 240 horse-power. It is 70 feet in diameter, and has buckets of 12 feet in breadth. The Shaws Water was acquired by the corporation in 1867, and in 1892 the revenue was £25,435. In 1815 the dam of a reservoir built in 1796 to drive the machinery of the Carlsburn Cotton Spinning Company burst, but without serious results. It was restored in 1821, and in 1825 the reservoir was taken over by the Shaws Water Company. In November 1835 an unhappy accident occurred. There had been an unusually heavy rainfall, reaching 3½ inches in 48 hours, unparalleled even in Greenock. About eleven at night the dam burst, rushing down the gorge of the Carlsburn to the town, and besides destroying much property, causing a loss of thirty-eight lives.

The new post office is a handsome pile of buildings situated near the centre of the town. It formerly occupied a building erected in 1880 by the corporation, and leased to the Crown, in Wallace Square, an open space adjoining the municipal buildings and town-hall on the W, and created by clearing away a number of squalid alleys. This square takes its name from Mr Robert Wallace (1773-1855), who represented the burgh from 1833 to 1845, and whose labours in parliament to promote the penny post—of which he almost disputes the parentage with Rowland Hill—are, as already stated, commemorated in a fine monument on a prominent point in Greenock cemetery. There are eleven branch post offices, in Blackhall Street, Brougham Street, Cathcart Street, Eldon Street, James Watt Dock, Lynedoch Street, Morton Terrace, Nelson Street, Roxburgh Street, Rue End Street, and Shore Street. Telegraph messages are also received at Princes Peir railway station. The National Telephone Company has an 'exchange' in Greenock, and a wire to Glasgow brings a limited number of subscribers into communication with the large Telephone Exchange system in that city.

Greenock's most famous son, James Watt (1736-1819), is commemorated, as already seen, in many ways—in statue, monument, institution, etc., bearing his name. John Galt (1779-1839), author of *The Ayrshire Legatees*, etc., resided here from 1790 till 1804, and again from 1832 till his death, in a house in West Burn Street, marked by a bronze medallion (1887). Jean Adams (1710-65), who contests with Mickle the authorship of *There's Nae Luck about the House*, was a native; and so too was Principal Caird of Glasgow University (b. 1820), and Hamish MacCunn the composer (b. 1868). As already mentioned, a monument to Burns's 'Highland Mary' stands in the old churchyard, commemorating the fact that here she died in 1786. James Melville M'Culloch, D.D. (1801-83), educational writer, was minister of the West Parish from 1843 till his death.

Till 1751 the affairs of Greenock continued to be superintended by the superior, or by a baron bailie

appointed by him. The commissioners on municipal corporations stated in their report, in 1833, that the manner of electing the magistrates by signed lists was much approved of in the town. They also reported, that 'the affairs of this flourishing town appear to have been managed with great care and ability. The expenditure is economical, the remuneration to officers moderate, and the accounts of the different trusts are clear and accurate.' The municipal government and jurisdiction of the town continued to be administered under the charter of 1751, without any alteration or enlargement, until the Burgh Reform Act of 1833 came into operation. Under that Act, the town council consisted of a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, for the election of whom the town was divided into five wards. Four of these returned 3 councillors each, and one returned 4, this latter having a preponderance of electors. By the Corporation and Police Act of 1882, the town council now consists of a provost, 6 bailies, a treasurer, and 17 councillors, for the election of whom the town is divided into eight wards, seven of



Seal of Greenock.

which return 3 each, whilst the West End ward, with a preponderance of voters, returns 4. Greenock is one of the five burghs exempted from the operation of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892. The bailie court of Greenock has the jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, competent to a royal burgh. In 1894-95 the corporation revenue, including all the public trusts, was £106,976. The magistrates and town council, together with nine persons elected by the feuars, householders, and ratepayers, are a board of trustees for paving, lighting, cleansing, and watching the town, and for supplying it with water. Previous to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 Greenock had no voice in the parliamentary representation, but since then the burgh has sent one member to Parliament. In 1895 its parliamentary constituency numbered 8094; and its municipal, under the 'Greenock Burgh Extension Act, 1882,' 9371. Till 1815 the sheriff court for the whole of Renfrewshire was held at Paisley, but in that year an additional sheriff-substitute, to be resident at Greenock, was appointed; and by an act of court promulgated by the sheriff-depute, dated 3 May, it was declared that the district or territory falling under the ordinary jurisdiction of the court at Greenock should be termed 'the Lower Ward,' and that it should consist of the towns and parishes of Greenock and Port Glasgow, and the parish of Innerkip. To this ward the parish of Kilmalcolm has since been annexed. The court-houses occupy a fine building in Nelson Street, with the prison in rear. A sheriff court is held every Friday, a sheriff small debt court every Wednesday, and a justice of peace court every Thursday. Annual value of real property (1862) £142,422, (1872) £271,946, (1882) £369,081, (1895) £374,140. The valuation of the town reached its highest point in 1884, when it was £412,030. Pop. of the burgh (1735) 4100, (1841) 35,921, (1851) 36,689, (1861) 42,098, (1871) 57,146, (1881) 63,902, (1891) 63,096; of burgh and suburbs (1871) 57,821,

(1881) 66,704, (1891) 63,423, of whom 31,761 were males and 31,662 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 12,761, vacant 1315, building 46. See D. Weir's *History of the Town of Greenock* (Greenock, 1829); G. Williamson's *Memorials of James Watt* (1856); Provost Dugald Campbell's *Historical Sketches of the Town and Harbours of Greenock* (2 vols., 1879-81); and *Old Greenock* (1888).

Greenock, Upper, a station in Greenock parish, in the southern outskirts of Greenock town, Renfrewshire, on the Wemyss Bay section of the Caledonian railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Cathcart Street Station, and 3 miles W of Port-Glasgow.

Greenstone Point, the northernmost extremity of Rumore promontory in Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire, between Loch Ewe and Greinord Bay.

Greeta Water. See GOGO WATER.

Greigston, a mansion in Cameron parish, E Fife, 3 miles E of Ceres. It is the seat of Major Henry John Cowan Graham Bonar (b. 1825; suc. 1868).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Greinord or Gruinard, a bay, an island, and two streams of NW Ross-shire. The bay, forming the southern portion of the outward reach of Loch Broom, to the W of the mouth of Little Loch Broom, is flanked on the E side of its entrance by Stattic Point, on the W by the promontory of Rumore; and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles across that entrance, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ thence to its southernmost recess. Fringed with numerous picturesque creeks and small headlands, it is screened by multitudes of rocky hillocks, the highest being Carn Dearg an Droma (607 feet) on the E, and Meall nam Meallan (478) on the W; its waters abound with haddock, cod, whiting, and shell-fish. The island, within a mile of the eastern shore of the bay, has an utmost length and breadth of $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; attains an altitude of 345 feet; belongs to Lochbroom parish; and had 6 inhabitants in 1881, but none in 1891. Of the two streams, belonging both to Lochbroom parish, the Meikle Greinord flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward out of Loch Sheallag (279 feet) to the eastern side of Greinord Bay, which at its head receives the Little Greinord, running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward along the Gairloch border out of Fionn Loch (559 feet). Both are capital salmon and trout streams. Greinord House, a modern mansion, stands at the mouth of the former, 15 miles NE of Poolewe.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 101, 100, 92, 1881-82.

Greinard Castle. See GREENAN.

Greenoch, Loch, a lake on the Minnigaff or NW border of Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 miles N by W of Drumore station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Newton-Stewart. Lying 680 feet above sea-level, and extending 2 miles north-by-eastward, it has an utmost breadth of 3 furlongs, and sends off a streamlet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to the Dee. Its waters, containing char and many small trout, are preserved. Round it rise rugged hills and solitary moorlands to heights of from 1300 to 2000 feet above sea-level, and at its SW corner stands Loch Greenoch Lodge, a wooden shooting-box, prettily engirt with rhododendrons.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 8, 1857-63.

Gress or Ghriais, a salmon and trout stream of Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, issuing from Loch Ghriais ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 350 feet) in Barvas parish, and running 7 miles south-south-eastward till it falls into Broad Bay. The scenery along its banks is uninteresting, and the fishing being let with the fishings of Gress it is closed to the public. At its mouth, 9 miles NNE of Stornoway town, stand Gress House and St Aul's chapel, the ruined walls of which still remain; and on the coast here are two caverns, of which the larger, Seal Cave, is about 220 yards long, and is beautifully adorned with stalactites.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Gretna or Graitney, a Border village and parish of SE Dumfriesshire. The village, comprising Gretna Green and Springfield, the latter $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of the former, and near the right bank of the Sark, by road is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Carlisle, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; whilst, from neighbouring stations on the Caledonian, the Glasgow & South-Western, and a branch

line of the North British, it is 65 miles SSE of Carlisle, $24\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Dumfries, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Longtown. Once a burgh of barony, with market cross and cattle markets, this village long was famous for the celebration of runaway marriages, whose sole formality was the subscribing of a certificate by the officiating 'priest' and witnesses. After the abolition of Fleet marriages by Lord Hardwicke's Act (1754), English persons wishing to marry secretly required to get out of England, to which alone that Act had reference. Thus the practice arose of posting to the Border and crossing into Scotland, where Gretna Green, as the nearest and most convenient spot, had so early as 1771 become 'the resort of all amorous couples whose union the prudence of parents or guardians prohibits' (Pennant). The 'priest,' usually a blacksmith, might be any one—ferry-man, toll-keeper, landlord; his fee ranged from half a guinea to £50, according to the parties' circumstances; and the customary 'church' was the toll-house or the King's Head inn till 1826, and afterwards Gretna Hall. At the toll-house alone 1300 couples were united within six years; and the traffic continued till the English marriage law was relaxed by allowing marriage to be contracted before a registrar, and the Scottish law altered. By 19 and 20 Vict., c. 96, after 1 Dec. 1856 all irregular marriages entered into in Scotland were rendered invalid unless one of the parties had been residing in Scotland for twenty-one days before. At Gretna, Thomas, Lord Erskine (1750-1823), Lord High Chancellor of England, wedded, late in life, his second spouse, Miss Buck; and here too in 1826 were married Edward Gibbon Wakefield and Ellen Turner—a marriage that next year brought the bridegroom and his brother three years' imprisonment for abduction, after a celebrated trial at Lancaster.

The parish, since 1609 comprising the ancient parishes of Gretna and Renpatrick or Redkirk, contains also Rigg village, on the right bank of Kirtle Water, 2 miles WSW of Gretna Green and 6 E of Annan, under which it has a post office. Bounded N by Half-Morton, E and SE by Cumberland, S by the upper waters of the Solway Firth, W by Dornock, and NW by Kirkpatrick-Fleming, it has a varying length from E to W of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles, a varying breadth from N to S of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles, and an area of 9089 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1075 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 150 $\frac{3}{4}$ water. The SARK winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward along all the Cumberland border, and KIRTLE WATER $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles across the interior, both to the SOLWAY FIRTH, which here is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, but which at low water is all an expanse of sand, except for the Esk's and Eden's narrow channels. The shore-line, 4 miles in extent, is low, rising to only 25 and 35 feet at Redkirk and Torduff Points. Inland, the SW portion of the parish, to the right of Kirtle Water, is almost a dead level, its highest point 68 feet; the NE portion ascends—but very gradually—to 105 feet at Floshead, 130 near Boghead, 156 near Goldieslea, and 200 near Cowgarth Flow. These upper grounds command a glorious view of the Firth and the mountains of Annandale, Eskdale, Liddesdale, and Cumberland. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone; and the soil on a strip of the seaboard is a fine rich loam, in some other parts is wet and clayey, but mostly is dry and sandy, mixed with stones, and fertile. About 300 acres are pastoral or waste; some 60 are under wood; and all the rest of the land is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle stood, till the latter part of the 18th century, on the farm of Gretna Mains; of Stonehouse Tower and other old Border fortalices, with massive walls, the site can be barely identified. The entire parish, lying as it did on the frontier of Scotland, contiguous to the Debatable Lands between the Sark and the Esk, was long the scene of almost incessant forays; and it continued, down to the latter part of the 18th century, to be the retreat of numerous bands of desperate and incorrigible smugglers. Gretna is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £393. The parish church, at Gretna Green, was built in 1790. There is here also a Free church,

and at Rigg a U.P. church (1832); and two public schools, Gretna and Mount Pleasant, with respective accommodation for 155 and 160 children, have an average attendance of about 112 and 100, and grants of nearly £110 and £90. Pop. (1801) 1765, (1831) 1909, (1861) 1620, (1871) 1395, (1881) 1212, (1891) 1141.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64. See P. O. Hutchinson's *Chronicles of Gretna Green* (2 vols., Lond., 1844).

Gretna Green. See GRETNA.

Greyfriars. See EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, DUMFRIES, ELGIN, STIRLING, PERTH, and ST ANDREWS.

Greyhope, a small bay in Nigg parish, NE Kincardineshire, between Nigg Bay and Girdleness lighthouse. The Greenland ship, the *Oscar*, was wrecked here in 1813, when 55 lives were lost.

Grey Mare's Tail, a splendid waterfall on the north-eastern verge of Moffat parish, NE Dumfriesshire, formed midway by the Tail Burn, which, running $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile south-east-by-southward out of Loch SKENE (1680 feet), falls, after a total descent of 900 feet, into Moffat Water at a point 10 miles NE of Moffat town and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Birkhill Inn. Its volume is trivial in time of drought, but very considerable after heavy rains; it is so flanked and overhung by wild and gloomy scenery as to possess imposing interest in its mere surroundings; it rushes in one unbroken column over a stupendous precipice of rocks, with aggregate descent of 350 feet, between lofty, mural, rocky hills; and whenever in considerable volume, it has the form of a cataract lashed into foam by obstructions, and rendered of a greyish tint by intermixing glimpses of the background of dark rock. A short distance below it is a hollow space called the Giant's Grave; and a spot at a high elevation on one of its sides, and reached by a footpath, overlooks both the entire waterfall itself and the stream rushing away from its foot. Any spectator on that spot, like the palmer in Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*—

'Just on the edge, straining his ken,
May view the bottom of the den,
Where deep, deep down, and far within,
Toils with the rocks the roaring inn;
Then, issuing forth one foamy wave,
And wheeling round the Giant's Grave,
White as the snowy charger's tail,
Drives down the Pass of Moffatdale.'

A footpath leads up to the pool into which the waterfall plunges.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Grey Mare's Tail. See CLOSEBURN.

Griam or Loch a' Ghriama, a lake near the NW border of Lairg parish, Sutherland. It receives one stream running $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile south-south-westward from Loch Merkland, and sends off another 3 furlongs southward to the head of Loch SHIN; and, lying 304 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile by 3 furlongs. Its trout run up to 3 lbs., its salmo-ferox up to 12.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 108, 1880.

Gribon, a promontory on the W side of Mull island, Argyllshire, between Loch-na-Keal and Loch Scridain. It presents a front of about 7 miles in length to the Atlantic; shows a rough rocky shore-line and a high range of cliffs; recedes, in trap terraces, till it attains an altitude of 1621 feet above sea-level; lies well in view of steamers on the passage from Staffa to Iona; and is pierced by a remarkable cavern called Mackinnon's Cave, separately noticed.

Gribton, an estate, with a mansion, in the Baronial style, in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Cairn Water, 5 miles NW of Dumfries. It was sold in 1897 to H. Lamont, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Grieff. See GRYFE.

Grimersta, a salmon streamlet of Lochs parish, on the W side of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, running $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-eastward from Loch Eaoghail an Tuim to the head of salt-water Loch Roag.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Grimes' Dyke. See ANTONINUS' WALL.

Grimisay, an island of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Lying in the middle of the

eastern part of the Sound between North Uist island and Benbecula, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and was formerly considered barren and of trivial value, but has been turned to good habitable account. There are a post office under Lochmaddy and a public school (1879), with accommodation for 70 children. Pop. (1841) 269, (1861) 305, (1871) 283, (1881) 292, (1891) 281.

Grimisay, a small island of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Pop. (1881) 28, (1891) 39.

Grim Ness. See RONALDSHAY, SOUTH.

Grimshadar, a sea-loch in Lochs parish, E side of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. It enters $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stornoway, and penetrates the land $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-by-southward, having a varying width of 3 furlongs and barely 100 yards. Near its northern shore is a triangular fresh-water lake of the same name, which measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Gritmoor or Greatmoor, a hill near the meeting-point of Teviothead, Cavers, and Castleton parishes, Roxburghshire, 9 miles S by W of Hawick. It forms part of the mountain chain of watershed between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, and rises to an altitude of 1964 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Groay, an islet, 2 miles SW of the southern extremity of Harris, Outer Hebrides.

Grogport, a coast village in Saddell parish, E Kintyre, Argyllshire, 5 miles N of Carradale.

Grove, The, a mansion on the eastern verge of Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dumfries. Built about 1840, after designs by Rickman, it is an elegant and commodious edifice, surmounted by a square tower, that commands a fine view of the town and environs of Dumfries. Its owner is Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell, Esq. (b. 1818; suc. 1867).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Grucula or Agricola, a place on the west coast of Shapinsay, Orkney, said to have been fatal to one of Agricola's ships.

Grubbit Law, a hill (1071 feet) in Morebattle parish, E Roxburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the church.

Grudie. See DURNESS.

Gruinard, Ross-shire. See GREINORD.

Gruinnard or Gruinart, a hamlet and a sea-loch on the NW side of Islay island, Argyllshire. The hamlet lies towards the head of the loch, 7 miles NW of Bridgend, and has a post office. The loch, entering 8 miles SW of Rudha Mhail Point, penetrates $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to within 3 miles of the upper part of Loch Indal, and is dry over great part of its area at low water. It receives at its head the Anaharty, winding $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward and north-by-westward, and depositing as much silt as to maintain a bar across the loch's mouth; and it has, even at high water, an intricate channel, yet serves as a safe haven for small vessels. A strong party of the Macleans of Mull, landing here in 1588, fought a sanguinary skirmish with the Macdonalds of Islay.

Gruna, a small uninhabited island in Fetlar and North Yell parish, Shetland, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Fetlar island.

Gruna Skerries, a group of small islands in Nesting parish, Shetland. Pop. (1861) 17, (1871) 19, (1881) 25, of whom 10 were males and 15 females, (1891) 25, of whom 14 were males and 11 females.

Gruver, a village in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. Pop. (1881) 368, (1891) 389.

Gryfe or Gryffe Water, a stream rising on the north side of Creuch Hill, flowing through the Gryfe Reservoir (2 miles \times $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; 530 feet) of the GREENOCK Water-works, and winding 16 miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into the Black CART at Walkinshaw House, 2 miles NNW of Paisley. It intersects or bounds the parishes of Greenock, Kilmaccolm, Houston, Kilbarchan, Erskine, Inchinnan, and Renfrew; traverses first bleak heathy uplands, and then the broad Renfrewshire plain; is fed by at least a dozen little affluents; and contains trout, with a few grayling, its waters being preserved. 'Anciently it gave the name of Strathgryfe either to its own proper basin or to all the territory now forming Renfrewshire. Gryffe Castle, near its left bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Bridge

of Weir, is a seat of A. H. Freeland Barbour, M.D.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Gualann. See BUCHANAN.

Gualin House, a shooting box at the mutual border of Edrarchillis and Durness parishes, NW Sutherland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Rhiconich and 45 NW of Lairg. It was built as a shelter for belated wayfarers. The ground extends over 20,000 acres, and contains grouse, woodcock, ptarmigan, etc. Stags are almost always on the ground. There is plenty of trout-fishing in lochs on the ground, and salmon fishing on the river Dionard.

Guard Bridge, a village in Leuchars parish, NE Fife, on the left bank of the broadening Eden, 4 miles WNW of St Andrews. It takes its name from a six-arched bridge, built in the first half of the 15th century by Bishop Henry Wardlaw; and it has a post office, a station on the St Andrews branch of the North British, brickyards, a public school, and a U.P. church (1882). Pop. (1881) 320, (1891) 524.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Guay Station. See DOWALLY.

Guel. See GELT.

Guidie. See GOODIE.

Guildtown, a village, with a public school, in St Martin's parish, Perthshire, 6 miles N by E of Perth, under which it has a post office.

Guldy, a village in Monikie parish, SE Forfarshire, 8 miles NW of Carnoustie.

Guinach, Loch. See GYNAG.

Guirm, a lake in the NW of Islay island, Argyllshire, 7 miles WNW of Bridgend. Measuring 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and abounding in half-pound trout, it contains a small island, crowned with remains of a fortalice of the Macdonalds. The caves of Sanaig and the cliffs of Braigo are at a short distance. The former are very interesting from their winding rocky galleries and passages, with chambers communicating. Some fine old carved crosses exist at Kilchoman church, near this loch. Ardnave House, which is historically interesting, is near; so is a small loch called Ghuinnard, and a sea loch of the same name, which used to be a great resort of seals.

Guisachan, a large and fine mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Kiltarlilly parish, Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Amhuinn Deabhaidh, a head-stream of the Glass, 22 miles SW of Beauly. It is the seat of Edward Marjoribanks, second Baron Tweedmouth (b. 1849; suc. 1894), member of Parliament for the county of Berwick from 1880 till 1894; Parliamentary secretary to the Treasury 1892-94; Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1894-95.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Guisachan or **Geusachan**, an early affluent of the river Dee in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, rising on Cairntoul and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, during which course it descends from 3480 to 1640 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Guisachan or **Allt Ghiusachan**, a rivulet in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, running 3 miles westward to upper Loch Etive at Invergusachan.

Gulberwick, a village in Lerwick parish, Shetland, 3 miles S of the town, with a public school. An ancient parish of Gulberwick was annexed in 1722 to Lerwick, having previously been united to Dingwall. It contains either sites or vestiges of several pre-Reformation chapels.

Gulbin or **Amhainn Ghuilbinn**, a troutful stream in Kilmornaig parish, S Inverness-shire. Issuing from Loch Ossian ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 3 furl.; 1269 feet) near the Perthshire border, it winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward as the Amhainn Ossian to Loch Gulbin ($7\frac{1}{2}$ \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1150 feet), on emerging from which it continues $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward through a wild upland region, till it falls into the river Spean at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of the foot of Loch Laggan.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 63, 1873.

Gullane (anc. *Golyne*), a village in Dirleton parish, N Haddingtonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the head of Gullane Bay, with a station on the Aberlady and North Berwick section of the North British railway, and 4 miles NW of Drem Junction. The sandy links, burrowed by swarms of rabbits, form excellent golf-links and a coursing ground; and there are a horse-training establishment, 2 inns, a

public school, and a post and money order office under Drem. Its church, St Andrew's, given early in the 13th century to Dryburgh Abbey by Sir William de Vaux, and made collegiate by Sir Walter de Haliburton in 1446, is roofless now and much dilapidated. Imperfect at both extremities, it comprised a nave and an apsidal chancel, 71 and 20 feet long, which retain a zigzagged chancel arch of advanced Norman character, and a broad trigonal string-course on the outer N wall of the nave and the S side of the chancel. The ruins are figured in Grose's *Antiquities* (1789), and described in T. S. Muir's *Notices of Ancient Churches in Scotland* (1848). A new church, a chapel of ease to the parish, was opened here in 1888, and in 1893 initiatory steps were taken to improve the drainage and water supply of the village and district. Till 1612 Gullane gave name to the parish of Dirleton. See Ferrier's *Guide to North Berwick and Vicinity*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Gullane Point, a low basaltic headland in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Gullane village, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Kincaig Point, near Earlsferry, in Fife.

Gull Rocks. See DUN-NA-FEULAN.

Gumscleuch, a mountain on the mutual border of Traquair and Yarrow parishes, Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire.

Gunister, a bay and an islet in Northmaven parish, Shetland.

Gunna, a small island of Tiree and Coll parish, Argyllshire, in the sound between Tiree and Coll islands. It measures 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is low, pastoral, and uninhabited.

Gungreen, a mansion in Ayton parish, Berwickshire, on the right bank of the Eye at its mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Ayton village and 1 mile E of Eyemouth town. It is said to have been built by a wealthy smuggler, and to contain a number of hiding-places. The estate—520 acres—was sold in 1881 for £22,000, having 50 years earlier cost £18,000.

Guthrie, a hamlet and a parish in the Sidlaw district, Forfarshire. The hamlet lies, 160 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Lunan Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Guthrie Junction on the Caledonian, this being 7 miles E of Forfar, $7\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Arbroath, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Bridge of Dun Junction; and has a post and railway telegraph office.

The parish formerly consisted of two sections, the main or north-eastern and the Kirkbuddo or south-western, lying 6 miles asunder. Kirkbuddo, anciently a separate parish, was annexed to Guthrie at the Reformation. The Boundary Commissioners, however, in 1891 transferred the latter section (containing 1435 acres) to the parish of Inverarity, but gave to Guthrie the detached Middletonmoor section of the parish of Kirkden (containing 421 acres). The area of Guthrie parish is now 2810 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and it is bounded on the NE by Farnwell, on the E by Kinnell, on the SE by Inverkeilor, on the S by Kirkden, on the SW by Rescobie, and on the W and N by Aberlemno. LUNAN WATER flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along the Rescobie and Kirkden border of the parish, which, towards its western boundary, 7 furlongs NW of Guthrie hamlet, attains 494 feet in Guthrie Hill, a steepish round-backed mass of trap, declining towards the E. Sandstone is the prevailing rock; and the better soil is a free black loam, with clayey or gravelly subsoil. Over 200 acres are under wood, and, with the exception of a remnant of unreclaimed moor, all the rest of the parish is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Guthrie Castle, on the Lunan's left bank, 1 mile NW of the junction, is a stately old pile, with massive walls 10 feet thick and 60 high, whose battlements out-top a mass of embosoming wood. Repaired and enlarged in 1848 from designs by the late Mr David Bryce, it was founded in 1468 by Sir David Guthrie of Guthrie, comptroller of the exchequer, whose son, Sir Alexander, fell at Flodden (1513), and whose descendant, the present owner, is John Douglas Maude Guthrie, Esq. (b. 1856; suc. 1877). Guthrie is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £165. Its church, St Mary's, be-

longed originally to Arbroath Abbey, but was purchased therefrom by Sir David Guthrie, who refounded it in 1479 as a collegiate establishment for a provost and five prebendaries. The present church, at the hamlet, was built in 1826; and a public school, with accommodation for 112 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £70. Valuation (1857) £3464; (1882) £5040, 7s. 2d.; (1892) £2554, 7s. plus £996 for railway. Pop. (1801) 501, (1831) 528, (1861) 476, (1871) 404, (1881) 439, (1891) 267.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Guynd, The, an elegant mansion in Carmyllie parish, SE Forfarshire, near the left bank of Elliot Water, 5 miles W by N of Arbroath. The Den of Guynd here contains a pretty strong chalybeate spring and vestiges of an ancient camp.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

H A', a mound, nearly 50 feet high, on Auchinbadie farm, in Alvah parish, Banffshire, 5 miles S of Banff. It appears to be artificial, but it neither figures in tradition nor has furnished any relics of antiquity.

Haafgrunie, an island of Unst parish, Shetland, 1 mile S of the southern extremity of Unst island. It measures 3 miles in circumference, and is pastoral and uninhabited.

Habbie's Howe, the scene of Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*. This has been contended by many persons to be a spot in Penicuik parish near the head of Logan or GLENCORSE Burn, 10½ miles S by W of Edinburgh and 4 WNW of Penicuik town. Towards the upper part of a glen, a streamlet falls, from between two stunted birches, over a precipitous rock, 20 feet in height, and inaccessible on either side of the linn; beneath, the water spreads into a little pool or basin. So far the scenery answers exactly to the description—

'Between twa birks, out o'er a little linn,
The water fa's, and makes a singan din;
A pool breast-deep, beneath as clear as glass,
Kisses, with easy whirls, the bord'ring grass.'

But though there may be one or two other coincidences close enough to satisfy an easy critic, the Habbie's Howe of Glencorse is far from being a place like the Habbie's Howe of the pastoral—

'Where a' the sweets o' spring and summer grow.'

The spot is bare, surrounded with marshes, and it has hardly a bush or a shrub, except a solitary stunted thorn or rowan-tree, projecting from a fissure as if dropped from a rock by chance; it is adorned with not a flower or patch of lively verdure, but only, where the soil is dry, with a few tufts of whins; and it seems never to have claimed connection with Ramsay, and probably never met the gaze of his eye, or was mentioned in his hearing.

Tytler, the celebrated antiquary, the restorer of Ramsay's fame, and the proprietor of Woodhouselee in Glencorse parish, had no difficulty in identifying all the scenery of the *Gentle Shepherd* with the exquisite landscape in and around the demesne of NEWHALL, lying near the head of the North Esk, partly within the parish of Penicuik in Midlothian, and partly within that of Linton in Peebleshire, 4½ miles WSW of Penicuik town. 'While I passed my infancy at Newhall,' says he in his edition of *King James's Poems*, 'near Pentland Hills, where the scenes of this pastoral poem were laid, the seat of Mr Forbes, and the resort of many of the *literati* at that time, I well remember to have heard Ramsay recite as his own production different scenes of the *Gentle Shepherd*, particularly the two first, before it was printed.' Between the house and the little haugh, where the Esk and the rivulet from the Harbour Craig meet, are some romantic grey crags at the side of the

Gylen, an ancient castle in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire, on a romantic promontory in the extreme S of Kerrara island. Dating probably from the 12th century, it was long a stronghold of the Macdougalls of Lorn; was captured in 1647 by a detachment of General Leslie's army; and is now a strong, tall, roofless tower. The famous Brooch of Lorn, rent from King Robert Bruce at Dalry, was in the castle at the time of its capture, and became the spoil of Campbell of Inverawe.

Gynag or Guinach, a lake in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire, 1½ mile NNW of the village. Lying 1045 feet above sea-level, and measuring 4½ by 1½ furlongs, it contains an islet, with vestiges of what is thought to have been a fortalice. Pike are its only fish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 64, 1877-74.

H

water, looking up a turn in the glen, and directly fronting the south. Their crevices are filled with birches, shrubs, and copsewood; the clear stream purls its way past, within a few yards, before it runs directly under them; and, projecting beyond their bases, they give complete bield to whatever is beneath, and form the most inviting retreat imaginable—

'Beneath the south side of a craggy bield,
Where crystal springs the halesome water yield.'

Farther up, the glen widens, immediately behind the house, into a considerable green or holm, with the brawling burn, now more quiet, winding among pebbles in short turns through it. At the head of this 'howm,' on the edge of the stream, with an aged thorn behind them, are the ruins of an old washing-house; and the place was so well-calculated for the use it had formerly been applied to, that another more convenient one was afterwards built on the same site, and is still to be seen—

'A flowery howm between twa verdant braes,
Where lassies use to wash and spread their claes;
A trotting burnie wimpling through the ground;
Its channel-pebbles shining smooth and round.'

Still higher up, agreeable to the description in the dialogue of the second scene, the hollow beyond Mary's Bower, where the Esk divides it in the middle, and forms a linn or leap, is named the Howe Burn; a small enclosure above is called the Braehead Park; and the hollow below the cascade, with its bathing-pool and little green, its birches, wild shrubs, and variety of natural flowers in summer, its rocks and the whole of its romantic and rural scenery, coincides exactly with the description of Habbie's Howe. Farther up still, the grounds beyond the Howe Burn, to the westward, called CARLOPS—a contraction for Carline's Loup—were supposed once to have been the residence of a carline or witch, who lived in a dell at the foot of the Carlops Hill, near a pass between two conical rocks, from the opposite points of which she was often observed at night bounding and frisking on her broom across the entrance. Not far from this, on a height to the E, stood a very ancient half-withered solitary ash-tree, near the old mansion-house of Carlops, overhanging a well, with not another of thirty years' standing in sight of it; and from the open grounds to the S, both it and the glen, with the village and some decayed cottages in it and the Carline's Loup at its mouth, are seen. Ramsay may not have observed or referred to this tree; but it is a curious circumstance that it should be there, and so situated as to complete the resemblance to the scene, which seems to have been taken from the place—

'The open field;—a cottage in a glen,
An auld wife spinning at the sunny end;—
At a small distance, by a blasted tree,
With faulded arms and half-raised look, ye see
Bauldy his lane.'

See also ECKFORD; and the editions of *Allan Ramsay's Poems* by George Chalmers and Lord Woodhouslee (Edinb., 1848), and the one published by Alex. Gardner (Paisley, 1877).

Habchester, a hill (712 feet) on the mutual border of Ayton, Mordington, and Foulden parishes, Berwickshire, 1½ mile SSE of Ayton station on the North British railway. It is crowned with very distinct vestiges of a singular Danish camp.

Habrahelia, a cavern in Mnil Head, at the northern extremity of Papa-Westray island, Orkney. With a width of from 48 to 60 feet, it rises, in a manner resembling an archway, to a height of over 70 feet; is formed, on the sides, by successive projecting strata, with a regularity similar to that of a stair; and has a smooth even floor, slightly ascending from the entrance inward.

Hackness, a headland at the southern extremity of Shapinshay island, Orkney, flanking the N side of the eastern entrance of String Sound.

Hadden, an ancient village, now reduced to a single farmhouse, in Sprouston parish, NE Roxburghshire, 7 furlongs E of the English border, 5 furlongs SSW of Carham station on the North-Eastern railway, and 5 miles ENE of Kelso. In olden days it was a frequent meeting-place of Scottish and English commissioners, to adjust boundaries and to settle disputes. Hadden Rig, a ridge of elevated land that runs through the middle of the parish, and culminates at an altitude of 541 feet, was the scene in 1540 of the defeat of 3000 mounted English troops by a Scotch force.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Haddington, a royal (and formerly a parliamentary) burgh and a parish of Haddingtonshire, is said to derive its name from the Gaelic *hofdingia-tun*, or in more modern form *heudeinge-town*, meaning 'princes' town; while earlier etymologists derive it from Haden, a Saxon chief who is said to have settled on the banks of the Tyne. Lying 150 feet above sea-level, the town occupies a pleasant situation, almost in the centre of the county, on the left bank of the river Tyne, which here makes a semicircular sweep; and it is overlooked by the GARLETON Hills (590 feet) 1½ mile to the N. By road it is 17 miles E of Edinburgh and 11 WSW of Dunbar; whilst, as terminus of a branch line of the North British, it is 4½ miles ESE of Longniddry Junction, this being 13½ miles E by N of Edinburgh and 44 WNW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Though still a comparatively small place, and though for a long period of a somewhat mean appearance, it now is one of the neatest and cleanest towns of Scotland, with spacious and straight main thoroughfares, containing an abundant array of shops, and with good, sometimes even handsome, edifices, among which a few curious ancient houses still remain. The town of Haddington is lighted by gas, the gaswork being situated at the west end of the burgh, and comprises three principal streets and various minor thoroughfares connecting those with each other and with the outlying parts of the town. Court Street, leading from the West Port to the Town Hall, was formerly named King Street. Across the river to the E lies the ancient barony of Nungate, now included in the burgh of Haddington, and chiefly inhabited by the poorer classes; at the western extremity of the High Street is the suburb of Gallow Green; and the outskirts of the town are adorned with pleasant villas. The rich agricultural landscape surrounding Haddington, and the graceful curve made by the Tyne, which here first begins to assume the dimensions of a river, render the situation and appearance of the local capital very pleasing. The Tyne is spanned at Haddington by four bridges. The Abbey Bridge, a structure of three arches dating from mediæval times, spans the river 1 mile E of the town near the site of the old abbey; and the Nungate Bridge, also an ancient erection, has three arches over the river, and two smaller ones across Giffordgate. The Waterloo Bridge was built in 1817, and spans the Tyne to the S of the town. Stevenson Bridge, a useful iron foot-bridge, crosses the Tyne at the W end of the Haugh. The river, though

adding much to the beauty and comfort of Haddington, has at various dates occasioned great damage in times of flood. In 1358 the convent (mentioned further on) was on the point of being swept away by one of those inundations; but, according to legend, was preserved by the courageous conduct of one of the nuns, who seized an image of the Virgin Mary and threatened to throw it into the flood, unless the impending destruction was averted. A tablet erected in the town commemorates a great flood that took place on 4 Oct. 1775, when the river rose 17 feet in one hour. 'Thanks be to God,' concludes the Latin inscription, 'that it was not in the night-time, for no one perished.' The part of the river near Haddington was formerly preserved by the Earl of Wemyss, but he has liberally thrown it open as far as his property extends.

At the west end of the town stand the County Buildings, erected in 1833 from a design by Mr Burn of Edinburgh at a cost of £5500. They are in the Tudor style of architecture, and are built chiefly of stone procured near the town, though the façade is constructed of polished stone from Fife. They contain the sheriff and justice of peace court rooms, and the various county offices. Immediately to the E stands the Corn Exchange, erected in 1854 at a cost of upwards of £2400 after designs by Mr Billings. This spacious edifice, said to be exceeded in size among buildings of its class in Scotland only by the Corn Exchange in Edinburgh, measures within walls 128 feet in length and 50 in breadth. Its front elevation, though somewhat plain, is massive and not inelegant. The Town Buildings, situated at the junction of High Street and Back Street, were erected in 1748 from a plan of William Adam, the celebrated architect. They were enlarged in 1830-31 by the addition of a spacious town-hall and an ornamental spire 170 feet high, from designs by Mr Gillespie Graham. They contain the town-council room, the assembly room, and public reading room. In Hardgate Street is situated Bothwell Castle, an old town house of the Earls of Bothwell. Near the town stands the County Lunatic Asylum, a handsome building opened in 1866, with accommodation for 90 patients. In the vicinity of the railway a monument to Robert Ferguson of Raith, who was member of Parliament for Haddingtonshire from 1835 to 1837, was raised in 1843 at a cost of £650. It consists of a statue, by Robert Forrest, surmounting a Doric fluted column, whose base is adorned with four life-size figures of mourners. In 1880, at a cost of over £1000, a memorial was erected to George, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale (1787-1876). Designed by Mr Rhind of Edinburgh, it is a reproduction of the beautiful old Elizabethan well at Pinkie House, and consists of an arch with a marble bust of the Marquis, surmounted by an elaborate open crown, the height of whose finial is 25 feet. In 1880, too, a new cross 10 feet high, resting on three steps, and bearing the Haddington arms, was presented to the burgh by Messrs Bernard.

The chief ecclesiastical edifice in Haddington is the Abbey (parish) church. Of dark red sandstone, this building dates from about the 12th or 13th century, and it stands in an open area to the SE of the town, close beside the river. The choir and transepts are in a ruinous condition; but the square tower, 90 feet high, is still entire, and the aisled, five-bayed nave or western part of the cross is used as the parish church, having been fitted up in a superior manner in 1811 with 1233 sittings at a cost of £6000. This church underwent an entire renovation in 1890-93, when an organ was put in, and a pulpit, communion table, font, lectern, and pictorial window were presented by the Misses Aitchison, Alderston. Originally a cruciform edifice in the Decorated style, with earlier Transition and even Norman features, the Abbey church measured from E to W 210 feet, and from N to S, across the transepts, 110 feet. The breadth of the nave was 62 feet. It long has borne the title *Lucerna Loudoniae*, or Lamp of Lothian, though that name seems originally to have belonged to the now vanished church of the Franciscan monastery, on account both of its beauty and of the distance at which its lights

were visible. In the aisle is the splendid monument of the Lauderdale family. The parish consists of two charges—the first with a stipend of £352 and a manse, the second of £383 and a manse. St John's chapel of ease is a neat Gothic building, erected in 1838 at a cost of £1600. There are also one Free church (St John's), two United Presbyterian churches, the East and the West, a plain Gothic Episcopal chapel of 1770, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, renovated in 1843, and seated for 300; and St Mary's Roman Catholic church, built in 1862, and seated for 360. In Nungate there is a ruined chapel dedicated to St Martin. A handsome new building, known as the Knox Memorial Institute, and bearing a life-size statue of the great reformer on its tower, which is 14 feet square and 80 high, was erected in 1878-80 at a cost of £10,000. It comprises, besides the school, a lecture room to hold 400. The old and once famous grammar school of Haddington is included in the Institute, whose endowment of £112 has been largely increased by recent subscriptions, over £1000 having been subscribed for bursaries. The primary and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 639 and 165 children, have an average attendance of about 480 and 120, and grants of over £535 and £100. The former mathematical school, where Edward Irving was teacher in 1810-12, was incorporated with the grammar school. Among other means of culture are a law library, a town and county library, and a free town library and reading room, originating in a bequest of books about 1717 by the Rev. John Gray of Aberlady;* and it should be mentioned that Haddington was the headquarters of the itinerating libraries organised in 1817 for the good of the people of East Lothian by the philanthropic Samuel Brown. Amongst the various associations that have their seats or headquarters at Haddington are the United East Lothian Agricultural Society, the East Lothian Agricultural Club, the Haddington New Club, clubs for curling, golf, bowling, cycling, football, and cricket, lodges of Good Templars, Freemasons, Oddfellows, Foresters, and Free Gardeners, the East Lothian and the Haddington horticultural societies, a naturalists' club, an ornithological society, a female society for the relief of the poor, and a rifle association. It is also the headquarters of the 7th Volunteer Battalion Royal Scots. Two weekly papers—*The Haddingtonshire Advertiser* (1880) and *The Haddingtonshire Courier* (1859)—are published in the town on Friday. There are branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and the Royal Bank, besides a savings bank; and numerous insurance companies are represented in Haddington by agents or offices.

The drainage and the water supply are now excellent. Till 1874 the town depended for its water upon local wells; but in Oct. 1874 it acquired a supply of more than 100,000 gallons per day of pure spring water from works constructed, at a cost of about £5000, on the Earl of Wemyss's estate; and in 1893 a supplementary supply was introduced, costing between £6000 and £7000.

Haddington can boast of no great manufacturing industry, though it does a large amount of retail trade in supplying the surrounding district, and though a vast amount of agricultural produce changes hands at its weekly markets. A woollen manufactory on an extensive scale was begun in 1681 in the suburb of Nungate by a company employing English workmen. It purchased some of the lands that had formerly belonged to the monastery, erected fulling-mills, dye-houses, and other premises, and gave the whole the name of Newmills. The company was exempted by various Scottish Acts of Parliament from certain taxes, and Colonel Stanfield, the chief partner, received the honour of knighthood for his exertions; but after his death the prosperity of the company came to an end,

* On occasion of an effort to establish an adequate library in the town, the *Athenaeum* of 20 Aug. 1861 gave a list of 44 of the rarer works in this bequest, including three missals of 1497, 1510, and 1529, two black-letter prayer-books of 1615 and 1637, an Aldine Pliny (1603), an Elzevir Martial (1622), Beza's *Icones* (1580), a large collection of Scottish pamphlets of the 17th century, etc.

and Colonel Charteris, purchasing their lands, changed the name from Newmills to Amisfield, after the ancient seat of his forefathers in Nithsdale. In 1750, and again at a later date, vigorous attempts were made to revive the industry, but both proved abortive. The industrial establishments that are now situated in the town or its immediate neighbourhood include one or two small woollen mills, breweries, foundries, coach works, corn mills, agricultural implement factories, and a tannery and skinery. The chief commercial interest, however, centres in its grain markets, which were the largest in Scotland until the construction of railways enabled those of Edinburgh to excel them. Markets are held at Haddington in the Corn Exchange every Friday. Oats are sold at 12 o'clock, barley at 20 minutes past 12, beans and pease at 15 minutes to 1, and wheat at one o'clock. A hiring market for farm servants is held at Haddington on the first Friday of February, and an Autumn fair on the Friday before the second Tuesday in October.

Haddington is a royal burgh of very ancient standing, and by the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 councillors. Prior to the date of the Burgh Reform Act, the town council, according to an act of the Convention of Royal Burghs in 1665, consisted of 16 merchant and trades councillors. The council nominates a baron-bailie of Nungate, another of a portion of Gladsmuir parish which holds feu of the burgh and two Burlaw bailies, but none



Seal of Haddington.

of these functionaries hold courts. The municipal constituency in 1896 was 849, of whom 185 were women. The income of the town is derived from lands, houses, feu-duties, customs and market dues, and fees on the entry of burgesses. It amounted in 1831-32 to £1422; in 1860-61 to £1173; in 1881-82 to £1334; and in 1894-95 to £1736. At one time Haddington was the seat of a circuit justiciary court; but it now sends all its justiciary business to Edinburgh. The sheriff court meets at Haddington every Thursday during session for ordinary, debt recovery, and small debt business. A justice of peace court is held on the second Tuesday of every month, and a court of quarter-sessions is held on the first Tuesday of March, the third Tuesday of April, the first Tuesday of August, and the last Tuesday of October. The burgh and county are united for police purposes; and the burgh has also an officer who unites the functions of inspector of nuisances, sanitary inspector, lodging-house inspector, and inspector under the Explosives Acts. In 1880 the royal burgh was extended so as to include the whole of the parliamentary burgh, which formed one of the Haddington group of burghs until 1885, when by the Redistribution of Seats Act of that year the group was abolished and the representation merged in that of the county. The annual value of property in the burgh in 1871 was £13,392; in 1882-83, £16,202, 17s.; and in 1895-96, £17,278. Pop. (1831) 3857, (1841) 3777, (1851) 3883, (1861) 3897, (1871) 4007, (1881) 4043, (1891) 3771,

of whom 1974 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 850, vacant 92.

Haddington is mentioned as a burgh in David I.'s confirmation charter to Dunfermline Abbey (1130); and Ada, daughter of the Earl of Surrey and Warren, received it in 1139 as dower on her marriage with Prince Henry, David's son. On her death, in 1178, William the Lyon inherited it as a royal demesne; and here, in 1198, was born his son Alexander II. Under the reign of this last the town seems first to have felt the miseries of war, for in 1216 it was burned by King John of England during his incursion into the Lothians. In 1242 the Earl of Athole was assassinated within its walls, in revenge for his having overthrown Walter de Bisset in tournament. Two years later Haddington was again destroyed by the flames, on the same night, we are significantly told, as several other Scottish towns. Though formally demanded in 1293 from John Baliol by Edward I., it does not seem to have suffered much in the wars of the succession. In 1355-56 Edward III. invaded Scotland to avenge the seizure of Berwick by the Scots, and Haddington was a third time reduced to ashes. In 1400 Henry IV. of England entered Haddington, but did no damage; and in 1503 the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., spent one night there on her way to Edinburgh. But the most famous event in the history of the town is its siege. In April 1548, the year after the Battle of Pinkie, the English seized Haddington, fortified it, and left a strong garrison to defend it under Sir James Wilford. The Scots, largely reinforced by foreign troops, and commanded by the French general, André de Montalembert, Sieur D'Essé, immediately laid siege to the town. The garrison made a long and gallant resistance, repulsed assaults, and led sallies, during one of which Wilford was captured. At last, however, plague appeared among the garrison, and the English determined to evacuate the place. To prevent the soldiers and military stores from falling into the hands of the besieging army, the Earl of Rutland marched into Scotland with 6000 men, entered Haddington by night, and on 1 Oct. 1549 safely conducted all the soldiers and artillery to Berwick. No vestiges of the fortifications now remain. There is a full contemporary account of the siege of Haddington in Jean de Beaugué's *Histoire de la Guerre d'Écosse*.

In 1598 Haddington was again burned. The calamity having been occasioned through the carelessness of a maidservant in placing a screen covered with clothes too near a fire-place during the night, the magistrates enacted that a crier should perambulate the town during the winter evenings, warning the people to guard against fire. The ceremony got the name of 'Coal an' Can'le,' from the following rude verses which the crier recited:—

'A' guid men's servants where'er ye be,
Keep coal an' can'le for charitie!
Baith in your kitchen an' your ha',
Keep weel your fires what'er befal!
In bakehouse, brewhouse, barn, and byre,
I warn ye a' keep weel your fire!
For oftentimes a little spark
Brings many hands to mickle wark!
Ye nourrices that hae bairns to keep,
See that ye fa' nae o'er sound asleep,
For losing o' your guid renoun,
An' banishing o' this barrous toun
'Tis for your sakes that I do cry:
Tak' warning by your neighbours bye!'

A privy council order of 10 Nov. 1636, anent some Egyptians or Gypsies, prisoners in Haddington tolbooth, ordained 'the men to be hanged, and the women to be drowned, and such of the women as have children to be scourged through the burgh and burned in the cheek.' Beyond the visit from Oliver Cromwell on 30 Aug. 1650, already narrated under DUNBAR, the later history of Haddington contains little more of interest. The great Reformer, John Knox (1505-72), was born at Haddington; and the site of his birthplace in Giffordgate is marked by a tree which was planted in 1881 in accordance with one of the last wishes of Thomas Carlyle. (See GIFFORD.) John Brown (1722-87), author of the *Self-Interpreting Bible*, was minister of the Secession

congregation from 1751 to his death; and at Haddington were born his son, the Rev. John Brown (1754-1832), the author of various works, and his grandson, Samuel Brown, M.D. (1817-57), an able chemist. Other illustrious natives were Johu Heriot (1760-1833), miscellaneous writer and editor of the *Sun* and *True Briton*, David Scott (1675-1742), author of a *History of Scotland*, Samuel Smiles (b. 1816), author of *Self Help*, etc., and Jane Welsh (1801-66), whose tombstone in the abbey churchyard records how 'for forty years she was the true and ever-loving helpmate of Thomas Carlyle, and, by act and word, unweariedly forwarded him, as none else could, in all of worth that he did or attempted.'

Haddington gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the descendants of the Hamiltons of Innerwick, the remote kiusmen of the ducal family of Hamilton. In 1606, Sir John Ramsay, brother of George Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie, and the chief protector of James VI. from the conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie, was created Viscount Haddington and Lord Ramsay of Barns; in 1615 he was raised to a place among the peers of England, by the titles of Earl of Holderness and Baron Kingston-upon-Thames; but dying, in 1625, without issue, he left all his honours to be disposed of at the royal will. In 1627 Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield—who was eminent as a lawyer, and had become Lord-President of the Court of Session, and Secretary of State, and had been created Baron of Binning and Byres in 1613, and Earl of Melrose in 1619—obtained the king's permission to change his last and chief title into that of Earl of Haddington. In 1827, Thomas, ninth Earl, while only heir-apparent, was created Baron Melrose of Tynninghame in the peerage of the United Kingdom; and this nobleman, during the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834-35, was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The family seats are Tynninghame House, 2½ miles NE of East Linton, and Mellerstain and Lennel House in Berwickshire.

The parish of Haddington occupies the centre of Haddingtonshire, and is bounded on the N by the parish of Athelstaneford, on the E by Prestonkirk and Morham, on the S by Yester, Boltou, Saltou, and Gladsmuir, and on the W by Gladsmuir and Aberlady. Its form is exceedingly irregular, consisting of a main body 4½ miles long by 3 broad, with five projections radiating therefrom. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 8½ miles; its greatest breadth, at right angles to its longer axis, is 7 miles; and its area is 12,113 acres, of which nearly 50 are water. Except in the N which is occupied by the rounded summits of the Garleton Hills, the surface of the parish presents a beautifully undulating landscape, covered with prosperous farms or dignified private grounds. The southern slopes of the Garleton Hills are clothed with fine plantations; and on the top of Byres or Byrie Hill, one of the summits, stands a monument, erected in 1824 to John, fourth Earl of Hope-toun, one of the heroes of the Peninsular War. It has an ascent of 132 steps, and is visible from Edinburgh, 17 miles distant. The river Tyne traverses the parish from SW to NE in a sinuous course that maintains an average breadth of from 50 to 56 feet. Trap rock forms the mass of the Garleton Hills, though on the southern slopes that is overlaid by calciferous sandstone; and sandstone of various kinds and qualities prevails in the rest of the parish. The soil towards the SW border is shallow and inferior, but elsewhere it is good and in high cultivation. About 1250 acres are under wood, and more than 500 in pasture; while the rest is cultivated. Coal has been sought for but not found. There is a weak chalybeate spring, called Dobson's Well, about ½ mile W of the burgh. The industries of the parish, besides agriculture, are restricted to the town of Haddington.

Besides the burgh of Haddington the parish contains the hamlets of Abbey and St Lawrence. A mile and a quarter S of Haddington stands Lennoxlove House, anciently called Lethington, the seat of Lord Blantyre. Part of it dates from very antique times, and was a very strong fortalice. Lethington was the home of Sir

Richard Maitland and of James VI.'s chancellor, Secretary Lethington, and for a long period it was the chief seat of the Lauderdale family. The first park wall, 12 feet high, enclosing an area of more than 1 square mile, is said to have been raised in six weeks by the Duke of Lauderdale, in order to save his country from the reproach of the Duke of York, that there was not a single deer park in it. The other chief seats, all noticed separately, are AMISFIELD, STEVENSON HOUSE, MONKRIGG, COALSTOUN, CLERKINGTON, LETHAM, ALDERSTON, and HUNTINGTON. The North British railway traverses one of the projectious of the parish, and there is a branch of that railway to the burgh within the parish. Six miles of the great road from Edinburgh to the E of England lie within its limits, besides a section of a road to North Berwick, and numerous subordinate roads. Haddington parish is in the presbytery of Haddington and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The churches have already been noticed. The origin of the parish is difficult to trace. At the accession of David I. in 1123 it was a clearly defined district, though both then and afterwards of a larger extent than now. Till 1674 it comprehended a considerable part of Athelstaneford, and till 1692 of Gladsmuir also. The ancient church, dedicated to the Virgin, was granted about 1134 by David I. to the priory of St Andrews, which held it with all its endowments, including the lands of Clerkington on both sides of the Tyne, till the Reformation. Six chapels also were situated in the parish—those of St Lawrence, which has given its name to a hamlet, St Martin, St Catherine, St Kentigern, and St John, and one in the barony of Penston, which, previous to the erection of Gladsmuir parish, lay within the limits of Haddington. At the Reformation the property of all these chapels, with that of the church to which they were attached, belonged, as part of the immense possessions of the priory of St Andrews, to James Stewart, the notorious Earl of Moray, the bastard brother and the minister of Mary of Scotland. The possessions were soon after usurped by the Earl of Morton, during the period of his regency; and when he was put to death for his participation in the murder of Darnley, they were forfeited to the Crown. Esme, Duke of Lennox, the cousin and favourite of James VI., next obtained them, as a temporal lordship, from the king. Later, Thomas, the first Earl of Haddington, purchased the Haddington portion of the lordship—consisting of the patronage and property and emoluments of the church and its chapels—from Ludovic the son of Esme, and in 1620 obtained from the king a confirmation of his purchase. In the 18th century the patronage and property were transferred, by another purchase, to Charles, the first Earl of Hopetoun, and they have since continued in the possession of his descendants. From the Reformation till 1602 the churches of Haddington and Athelstaneford and the chapel of St Martin were all served by one minister, and not long afterwards St Martin's was abandoned. In 1633 Haddington church was appointed one of the twelve prebends of the chapter of Edinburgh, and in 1635 a second minister was appointed. From the 12th or 13th century to the Reformation, Haddington gave its name to a deanery. The parish also contained a Franciscan monastery, dating probably from the 12th century. Edward I. is said to have destroyed it, and there are now no vestiges of it extant, unless the present church may be held as having formed part of it. At the village of ABBEY there stood a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded in 1178 by Ada, Countess of Northumberland and mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lyon. It was dedicated by her to the Virgin, and it was endowed with extensive and valuable possessions, of which the lands of Nunside or Nunlands, now Huntington, and the church of Athelstaneford with its teinds were only a part. In 1296, Eva, the prioress, made submission to Edward I., and obtained the restoration of her rights. James II. granted a charter to the priory in 1458, confirming one previously obtained from the bishop of St Andrews in 1349. In 1471 the lairds of Yester and Makerston

forcibly seized part of the Abbey lands, and the nuns had to seek the aid of parliament against them. In 1548 the Estates held a parliament in the convent, at which it was resolved to send the infant Queen Mary to France. At the Reformation the number of nuns in the convent was 18; and its revenues amounted to £308, 17s. 6d., besides various contributions paid in kind. The lands were conferred by Mary on her secretary, William Maitland of Lethington; and afterwards they were converted into a temporal lordship in favour of John, Master of Lauderdale. Valuation, excluding burgh, (1872) £28,061, 4s., (1883) £22,888, 6s., (1892) £19,442, 3s. 2d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 4049, (1831) 5883, (1841) 5452, (1871) 5735, (1881) 5660, (1891) 5216.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

The Established presbytery of Haddington comprises the parishes of Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Bolton, Dirleton, Garvald, Gladsmuir, Haddington, Humble, Morham, North Berwick, Pencaitland, Prestonpans, Salton, Tranent, and Yester, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Cockenzie, with the chapelries of St John's (Haddington) and Gullane. Pop. (1871) 25,545, (1881) 25,742, (1891) 25,474, of whom 6370 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Haddington and Dunbar, with churches at Cockburnspath, Cockenzie, Dirleton, Dunbar, Garvald, Haddington, Humble, Innerwick, North Berwick, Pencaitland, Prestonkirk, Prestonpans, Salton, Tranent, and Yester, which 15 together had 2483 members in 1894.

See Dr Barclay's 'Account of the parish of Haddington' in *Trans. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1792); James Miller's *Lamp of Lothian, or the History of Haddington* (Had. 1844); an article on p. 926 of the *Builder* (1878); the two works cited under CRAIGENPUTTOCH; James Purves's 'Tynningtown' in *Fraser's Magazine* (March 1881); the chapter on 'A Typical Scotch Town' by Francis Watt, in *Picturesque Scotland* (Lond. 1882); and James Robb's *Guide to the Royal Burgh of Haddington, Past and Present*.

Haddingtonshire or East Lothian, a maritime county in the south-east of Scotland, is situated between 55° 46' 10" and 56° 4' N lat., and between 2° 8' and 2° 49' W long., and is bounded on the NW and N by the Firth of Forth, on the NE and E by the German Ocean, on the SW and S by Berwickshire, and on the W by Edinburghshire. With the exception of four small streamlets which divide it towards the SW, NE, and SE angles from Berwickshire and Edinburghshire, and the summit line of the Lammermuirs, which forms about one-half of the march with Berwickshire, the county has, along its SE, S, and W frontiers, no natural or geographical features to mark its boundary. It has a total coast-line of 31½ miles, of which 15½ lie along the Firth of Forth to the W of North Berwick, and present a flat and generally sandy beach; while the 16½ miles that extend along the German Ocean rise in irregular and bold cliffs. There are harbours at Prestonpans, Cockenzie, Port Seton, North Berwick, and Dunbar. The only bays of any size are Aberlady Bay, a wide sandy flat at low water, and Tynninghame Bay, at the mouth of the Tyne. Its land boundaries on the S and W extend respectively for 16 and 13 miles. The greatest length of Haddingtonshire, from E to W, is 26½ miles; its greatest breadth, from N by W to S by E, is 19 miles towards the middle of the county, but at the west end it is only about 12 miles across, and at the east not more than 10; and its circumference is roughly about 80 miles. Its total area is about 280 square miles. The Bass Rock (313 feet in height and about a mile in circumference), lying 1½ mile off the coast, is in this county. See BASS.

Haddingtonshire has on the whole a northern exposure, stretching from its highest point in the S, where the Lammermuir Hills rise, in a gradual though not unbroken slope to the seaboard on the N. The land in the higher region is almost entirely pasturage, of the Lowland Scotch hill character, though the skirts of the hills are to a considerable extent brought under cultiva-

tion. About one-third of the entire area of the county is occupied by this district, which commences at the E coast in Oldhamstocks and Innerwick parishes, and extends westwards across the southern part of the county to the boundary of Edinburghshire. The average height is not great, and the general aspect is not mountainous; for the Lammermuirs present a series of softly rounded hills, and their greatest elevation is attained in Lammer Law, which rises to a height of 1733 feet above sea-level. Other summits are Clints Dod (1307 feet), Lowrans Law (1631), and Soutra Hill (1209). The northern plain between the base of the hill country and the sea has its surface interrupted by the Garleton Hills (590 feet) on the W, by Gullane Hill on the NE coast, and by the conspicuously isolated cones of North Berwick Law (612 feet) on the N coast and Traprain or Dumpender Law (724) near the centre. The county, owing to its geographical position and limited extent, has few streams of any kind, and only one—the Tyne—of any importance. This last, 7 miles from its source, crosses the Edinburghshire border, 8 miles SW of Ormiston, and flows through Haddingtonshire to the NE seaboard, where it falls into the German Ocean at Tynninghame. Good trout, and in some places salmon, are caught in the Tyne. Among the smaller streams may be mentioned the Salton Water and the Gifford Water, flowing from the uplands to the Tyne; Peffer Burn, running to the German sea, about 2 miles SE of Tantallon Castle; and the Belton Water, which debouches at Belhaven, near Dunbar. The Berwickshire stream—the Whitadder—has its source and upper course for some miles in East Lothian. The chief lakes are Presmennan and Danskine Lochs, both of small extent. The former was artificially made in 1819 by damming up a ravine through which a streamlet used to discharge its waters. Mineral springs are found in the parishes of Spott, Pencaitland, Humbie, and Salton, and some of them have had a certain medicinal repute.

Geology.—In this county the ancient Silurian tableland is sharply defined from the area occupied by the younger palæozoic rocks. The steep slope presented by the chain of the Lammermuirs towards the NW, roughly coincides with the boundary line between the Silurian and Old Red Sandstone strata on the one hand and the members of the Carboniferous system on the other. This prominent feature crosses the county diagonally from Dunbar to the village of Fala. The smooth-flowing outline of the Lammermuirs is due to the occurrence of thick masses of shales of Lower Silurian age which are associated with flagstones, greywackes, and grits. Possessing a persistent NE and SW strike in harmony with the trend of the chain, these strata have been thrown into a series of folds by means of which the same beds are repeatedly brought to the surface. Beyond the county boundary at the head of Lauderdale, bands of black shales, yielding graptolites in profusion, rest in narrow synclinal troughs of the shaly series. One of these bands is exposed on the S slope of Lammer Law, near the source of the Kelphope Burn, which can be followed SW to the Headshaw Burn, near Carfrae Common; while still further to the N another band is met with on the Soutra Hill. The Silurian strata exposed in the Lammermuirs are the NE prolongations of the grey shales and greywackes which are so characteristically developed in the Lowther range in the N of Dumfriesshire. In the latter area there are fewer intercalations of greywackes and grits, but with this exception the general character of the beds in these widely separated ranges is identical.

Throughout the area occupied by these rocks numerous veins and bosses of felstone are met with, which have been injected mainly along the lines of bedding. There is one small triangular area, however, of highly crystalline rock, which has attracted considerable attention among geologists on account of the evidence which it affords of its metamorphic origin. It is situated at the junction of the Fassney Water with the Whitadder. From the description of this mass given by Sir Arch.

Geikie, it is apparent that a gradual passage can be traced from the unaltered greywackes and shales into the granitic rock of Priestlaw. Along the margin of the altered area, the stratified rocks are compact and sub-crystalline breaking with a conchoidal fracture. These, when followed towards the centre of the area, merge into felspathic rocks with quartz granules, which are indistinguishable from ordinary felstones. The alteration culminates in the felspathic mass of Priestlaw, which, by the crystallisation of the feldspar and quartz, and by the addition of mica and hornblende, presents the character of a typical granite.

Only the upper division of the Old Red Sandstone is represented within the county. As in other districts in Scotland we have here striking evidence of the complete discordance between the members of this division and the older rocks. Prior to the deposition of the Upper Old Red Sandstone, the Lammermuir chain had undergone extensive denudation. Deep valleys had been excavated in the ancient tableland, which were subsequently filled with conglomerates and sandstones belonging to this period. On the S side of the range one of these ancient valleys is represented by Lauderdale, which, though formerly filled with Old Red deposits, has been excavated anew by the Leader and its tributaries. Another striking example occurs in the E part of the chain, where a belt of conglomerate, stretching from Dunbar to Dirington Law, divides the Silurian rocks into two separate areas. From the relations which the conglomerate bears to the underlying rocks, there can be little doubt that it fills an old hollow which completely traversed the Silurian tableland from N to S. The belt of conglomerate now referred to forms the largest area of Upper Old Red Sandstone strata within the county. It has an average breadth of 4 miles between Dunbar and Oldhamstocks, tapering off to 2 miles near the county boundary, and again swelling out towards the wide area occupied by this deposit in the Berwickshire plain. The conglomerates along this belt rest unconformably on the Silurian rocks, the pebbles being mainly composed of these materials. At Oldhamstocks a narrow band branches off from the main mass, and extends E by Cockburnspath to the sea-coast at Siccar Point, where the complete unconformability between the Old Red Sandstone and Silurian formations is admirably displayed. In this latter area the strata mainly consist of red sandstones and shales, the underlying conglomerate having thinned out to small dimensions. The beds are inclined to the N at angles varying from 10° to 30°. Again, along the NW slopes of the Lammermuirs from Dunbar to near the village of Gifford, a belt of red sandstones and marls can be traced, having an average breadth of about 1 mile. This belt is bounded on the N and S by two parallel faults, both of which have a downthrow to the N. One of these dislocations, that which forms the S boundary, is of great importance, as it completely traverses the county from the sea-coast near Dunbar to the village of Fala. Between Dunbar and Gifford it brings the Old Red Sandstones and marls against the Old Red conglomerate and Silurian rocks, while beyond Gifford towards Fala it throws the members of the Carboniferous system against the Old Red Sandstone and Silurian formations. About 1 mile to the S of Gifford and about ½ mile S of Fala church, there are two small semicircular areas of Old Red conglomerate resting unconformably on the Silurian rocks, and bounded on the N by the great fault just described. Equally interesting and suggestive is the small outlier of conglomerate of this age, forming a flat cake on the crest of the ridge E of Soutra Hill. Within the county no fossils have been obtained from this formation, but at Siccar Point, beyond the county boundary, the red sandstones have yielded scales of *Holoptychius* and other fishes, which serve to define the age of the beds.

The strata next in order belonged to the Calciferous Sandstone series, but, strange to say, at no point in Haddingtonshire are these beds seen in contact with the Upper Old Red Sandstones without the intervention of a

fault. But beyond the county boundary at Siccar Point the perfect passage between the two formations is well seen. The members of this series occupy the whole of the coast-line between Cockburnspath and Thorntonloch, where they pass below the Carboniferous Limestone. Near the base, the sandstones have yielded *Cycadites Caledonicus*, which, from recent investigations, appears to be a fragment of a Eurypterid. The strata exposed along the coast-line consist of alternations of sandstones, shales, and thin limestones, which, on the whole, are markedly fossiliferous. Numerous land plants have been obtained from the shales, chiefly *Lepidodendron (Sagenaria) Vellheimianum*, *Sigillaria*, *Cyclopteris*, and *Sphenopteris*, while the limestones contain abundant remains of encrinetes, with *Schizodus*, *Sanguinolites*, *Arca*, *Pteronites*, *Athyris ambigua*, etc.

The broad tract of country extending from Dunbar to Aberlady, and from North Berwick to Gifford, is occupied with the members of this series, but differing in a marked degree from those just described. The type represented in this area is characterised by a remarkable development of volcanic rocks, which, indeed, cover the greater portion of the tract. Towards the beginning of the Calciferous Sandstone period volcanic activity commenced in the East Lothian district, and continued with little cessation to near the close. During this long interval the volcanoes discharged sheets of lava and showers of ashes till they reached a thickness of well-nigh 1500 feet; but so local was the development that no trace of these volcanic materials is to be found in the Calciferous Sandstone area between Cockburnspath and Thorntonloch. The following is the succession of the strata given in descending order:—(a) sandstones, shales, and thin limestones; (b) thick sheets of porphyritic lavas, becoming more augitic towards the bottom of the series; (c) coarse ash and volcanic breccia; (d) red and white sandstones and marls. The sedimentary strata underlying the volcanic series are exposed on both sides of the mouth of the Tyne, where they are thrown into an anticlinal arch, the axis of which extends from Belhaven Bay SW to Traprain Law. On the N side of this anticline the strata dip to the NW, and pass underneath the great pile of lavas and tuffs of the Garleton Hills, while on the S side they are succeeded only by a portion of the volcanic series. The earliest ejections in Haddingtonshire consisted of tuffs and coarse breccias, which occupy the greater part of the coast-line between North Berwick and Tantallon Castle. The base of the series is exposed on the shore at the Gegan about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E of Tantallon, where the tuff is underlain by sandstones and marls dipping to the W at a low angle. In places the ash forms prominent cliffs, as at the Gin Head, near Canty Bay, which afford excellent opportunities for studying the features of the deposit. Its general character is somewhat varied. On the whole, it is well stratified, showing alternations of coarse breccia and layers of fine tuff, with small felspathic lapilli. The volcanic breccia contains numerous bombs of porphyrite, the largest measuring 2 feet across, with fragments of sandstones, shales, and thin limestones. A characteristic feature of this deposit is the intercalation of thin seams and lenticular patches of sandstones, shales, and limestones, clearly proving the submarine character of the eruptions. One of these bands of limestone occurs near the base of the series at the Gegan, and another at the Rhodes quarry about 1 mile E of North Berwick. In places they emit a fetid odour. The tuff and volcanic breccia which cover such a great extent of coast-line W of Tantallon Castle extend inland as far as Traprain, forming a belt of variable width round the base of the overlying lavas. They reappear on the S side of the anticline at Traprain Law, and can be followed E to the Biel Burn N of Stenton church, where they are truncated by the dislocation which brings the Calciferous Sandstones into conjunction with the Upper Old Red Sandstones and marls. Between Belhaven Bay and Dunbar, however, the tuffs are again exposed with a SE inclination, where they present the characteristic features just described.

The tuffs and volcanic breccias are overlaid by a great succession of porphyritic lavas which have no intercalation of ash or sedimentary deposits. They form the range of the Garleton Hills, and as they are inclined to the W at gentle angles, they present slight escarpments towards the E. The lavas first ejected, which rest on the tuff, are more augitic than the overlying sheets, the augite crystals being large, and the triclinic feldspars being well striated. The later ejections, on the other hand, are less basic, and present the characteristic microscopic characters of porphyrites. The lavas pass conformably below a limited thickness of sandstones, shales, and cementstones, filling the interval to the base of the Carboniferous Limestone. From the ashy character of the sandstones, it is evident that they were in a great measure formed from the trituration of the underlying volcanic materials, while the presence of thin sheets of tuff indicates faint volcanic outbursts after the main ejections had ceased. These sedimentary deposits stretch S by Aberlady, Bolton, and onwards to Fala, in all cases graduating upwards into the Carboniferous Limestone. They also cover a considerable tract of ground round Haddington, where they are associated with some thin seams of coal.

Within the volcanic area and in the immediate vicinity there are numerous examples of 'necks' from which the igneous materials were discharged. Some of these are filled with crystalline rocks, such as basalt, porphyrite, or felstone, others with tuff and volcanic agglomerate. Perhaps the two most conspicuous examples of the former group are North Berwick Law (612 feet) and Traprain Law (724). These eminences rise considerably above the level of the surrounding ground—a feature which is due to the unyielding nature of the compact felstone filling the vent. In the case of North Berwick Law the felstone penetrates the stratified ash at the base of the volcanic series, while the mass on Traprain Law pierces the underlying Calciferous Sandstones. On the shore to the E of Dunbar there is a remarkable example of a vent filled with volcanic agglomerate, and similar instances occur between North Berwick and Tantallon Castle.

The Carboniferous Limestone of Haddingtonshire presents the triple classification which is characteristic of this group of strata in other parts of Scotland, viz.—(1.) an Upper Limestone series; (2.) a middle series with coals and ironstones; (3.) a Lower Limestone series. The members of the lowest subdivision occur in a small isolated area between Dunbar and Thorntonloch, where they are thrown into a small synclinal trough. As the basin is truncated by the sea, we have only a portion of the syncline represented, but the order of succession is admirably displayed on the coast section. This outlier comprises five separate limestones, of which the Skateraw bed is the most important. It is 12 feet thick, and is underlain by a thin seam of coal. On the shore N of Thorntonloch the lowest bed rests conformably on the Calciferous Sandstones, but inland to the N of Innerwick the Limestone series is brought into conjunction with the Upper Old Red Sandstone by means of a fault.

Between Aberlady and the county boundary, near Musselburgh, the three subdivisions are represented in regular succession. At the former locality the members of the Lower Limestone series crop out on the shore with a gentle inclination to the W, graduating downwards into the Calciferous Sandstones. From this point they extend S by East Salton to the county boundary at Pathhead, preserving the same inclination to the W and NW, and passing below the members of the middle division. By means of an anticlinal arch the Lower Limestones are again brought to the surface on the Roman Camp Hill N of Gorbidge. The middle series includes the coals and ironstones of the East Lothian coal-field, which are evidently the equivalents of the Edge coals of Midlothian. The Haddingtonshire coal-field is upwards of 30 square miles in extent, and comprises no fewer than ten seams of coal of more or less importance. The beds are thrown into a great

synclinal trough, the axis of which runs from the shore at Port Seton S by Tranent to Elphinstone Tower. Hence on the E side of the basin the coal seams dip to the W, only to reappear with an E dip along the anticlinal arch of the Roman Camp Hill. In the centre of this trough at Port Seton, there are two thin bands of limestone belonging to the highest division of the Carboniferous Limestone.

The Lower Limestone series in Gosford Bay is traversed by a sheet of intrusive dolerite, and similar sheets are met with to the N of Aberlady in the Calciferous Sandstones. A few basalt dykes, probably of Tertiary age, pierce the Haddingtonshire coal-field, of which the most important is that extending from Prestonpans E by Seton Mains to near Longniddry.

The trend of the ice flow during the glacial period over the low-lying portion of Haddingtonshire was E and ENE, but a portion of the ice sheet surmounted the chain of the Lammermuirs, and moved in a SE direction towards the Berwickshire plain. That such was the course of the ice sheet is not only proved by the ice markings, but also by the transport of the materials in the boulder clay. This deposit varies considerably in character, according to the nature of the underlying rocks; in the Silurian area it is a stiff fawn-coloured stony clay, while in the Old Red and Calciferous Sandstone districts it is sandy and has a reddish tint. The sands and gravels are found partly flanking the hills in the form of more or less continuous sheets or ridged up in mounds, and partly in connection with the 100-foot terrace. The 25-foot beach is visible at various points on the coast, though its development is but limited. It occurs at North Berwick, where it is partly obscured by blown sand, and also near Seacliff Tower. Tracts of blown sand are met with at the mouth of the Tyne, near Tynninghame, and again between Gullane Hill and North Berwick.

East Lothian is not rich in coal, although the coal beds at Prestonpans are said to have been worked by the monks of Newbattle so early as the beginning of the 13th century. Limestone is abundant throughout the county. In 1866 a rich deposit of hematite of iron was discovered in the Garleton Hills, and for several years was worked successfully. Iron is found in Gladsmuir parish, and was formerly worked at Macmerry.

As is to be expected, the soils in the various parts of the county differ much from each other. On the hills much of it is thin and mossy; but of late years crops of turnips and oats have been obtained on what was before untilled land, covered with whins or heather. Along the base of the hills stretches an extent of rich and valuable grain and pasture land, from which heavy crops are reaped that contribute no small amount towards enhancing the agricultural reputation of the county. To the N of this, and extending across the shire is a band of heavy tenacious yellow clay, resting on a basis of till or boulder clay, and presenting some of the worst agricultural land in Scotland. This soil, however, is not unfavourable to the growth of such timber as oak, beech, larch, and fir. The most fertile parts of the whole county are in the E, near Dunbar, where rich loam is abundant, and clay and light sand not rare. Wheat and beans, and the famous kind of potatoes known as 'Dunbar Reds,' are the heaviest crops of this district. The farms of W Haddingtonshire have lighter loam soils and mixtures of clay and sand that are annually made to yield very excellent harvests. The climate of Haddingtonshire is also well suited for an agricultural district. The proximity of the sea and the extent of coast-line prevents the extremes of either heat or cold being experienced in the shire, though a cold and searching E wind prevails in late spring and early summer. The rainfall is exceedingly small, and the county is more exposed to agricultural loss from too little than from too much rain, though the Lammermuirs are often covered with cold and wetting mists that are not taken into account in calculating the rainfall. According to observations at seven stations extending over several years the annual rainfall is 25.12 inches; at

the town of Haddington it is 25 inches. The extremes were observed at Yester, in the SW, 420 feet above sea-level, where 32.72 inches were registered; and at Smeaton, in the NE of Midlothian, 100 feet above sea-level, where the return was 18.62. The temperature is on the whole equable. The annual mean observed at Yester (420 feet above sea-level, as already mentioned) for thirteen years was 46.5°, and at Smeaton, 47.2°; whilst at East Linton, 90 feet above sea-level, it was 47.4°. Snow, though not infrequent, seldom lies many days in the lowlands of Haddingtonshire. The spring is, in general, dry, with only occasional severe showers of hail and rain from the NE; in summer and autumn the only rainy points are the S and E.

The natural advantages of soil and climate in East Lothian are of themselves almost enough to ensure its agricultural prosperity; but its present pre-eminence, as perhaps the richest grain-producing district of Scotland, is also due not a little to the industry, enterprise, and skill of its farmers and landowners. East Lothian has been an agricultural county for centuries, and the monks of the Middle Ages may perhaps be regarded as the founders of its agricultural greatness. A curious fact is that, along the coterminous line of the uplands and lowlands, the parishes were anciently, just as at present, so distributed that each, while stretching into the fertile plain, had attached to it a section of the Lammermuirs, as a necessary adjunct to its agricultural practice of summer pasturage. Mills were numerous, and their number and activity are proofs of the quantity of grain raised in the district. The Lammermuirs at all times fostered the pastoral calling. Hay also was raised in abundance, and so early as the 13th century was subjected to tithes; and in 1298 the English soldiers, who were besieging Dirleton Castle, found a means of sustenance in the pease that grew in the neighbouring fields. Although the troubles and wars of the succeeding centuries inflicted a check upon the arts of peace in Haddingtonshire as well as in the rest of Scotland, the shire recovered its former position; and, according to Whitelocke, the English soldiers who entered Scotland with Cromwell in 1650 were astonished to find in East Lothian 'the greatest plenty of corn they ever saw, not one of the fields being fallow.' The real beginning of the agricultural pre-eminence of Haddingtonshire dates from about the period of the Union of the parliaments of Scotland and England in 1707. Lord Belhaven contributed to improve the theory of agriculture by his *Advice to the Farmers in East Lothian*, published in 1723; while Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, improved its practice by introducing skilled labour from England. James Meikle, a mechanic who had been despatched to Holland in 1710 by Fletcher of Salton to acquire the art of making decorticated barley, introduced from that country the use of fanners in sifting grain; and in 1787 Andrew Meikle, his son, invented the thrashing-mill. Improvements came in thick and fast after the introduction of fanners; landowners vied with each other in adopting new inventions and new-machinery, and their farming tenants zealously co-operated. Lord Elibank, Sir Hew Dalrymple, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir George Suttie deserve to be mentioned in the former class; and Wight, who introduced horse-hoeing in 1736, Cunningham, Hay, who first raised potatoes in the fields about 1754, John Walker of Prestonkirk, who was the first to adopt the English practice of fallowing, and George Rennie of Phautassie, are worthy representatives of the second class. John Cockburn of Ormiston, a politician who had in his later years turned his attention to 'agricultural improvements, the classic diversion of a statesman's care,' founded about 1743 perhaps the earliest farmers' club in Scotland. In 1804 General Fletcher of Salton organised another farmers' society, which in 1819-20 was amalgamated with a more extensive association, under the name of 'The United East Lothian Agricultural Society.' Under such auspices and supported by such enterprise, the agriculture of Haddingtonshire has made rapid and sure advances in every department. In 1811 steam power was first

applied to threshing corn in East Lothian, and now steam power is used on almost every farm in the county. The social condition and physique of the hinds have both improved to a very marked degree. In the words of Mr Hope of Fentonbarns, speaking in 1835 of the close of the preceding century, 'a married ploughman was paid in farm produce, but he received 24 bushels less oats than is now given; besides, the grain was fully 10 per cent. inferior to the produce of the present time; and the cow, from want of sown grass, was often scarcely worth the milking, and, still more, potatoes were then hardly known. The consequences were, that the poor hind was miserably fed, poorly clad, feeble, and particularly liable to sickness. At that period, regularly in the spring in every hamlet and village, the ague made its appearance in almost every family, and there can hardly be a doubt of that sickness having often been the natural effects of poverty and filth more than anything else.' Now the average wage of a farm-servant is £20 or £25 in money, and meal, potatoes, grass for a cow, together with a cottage and a little garden-ground, estimated together to be equivalent to £20 or £25 more. Within the present century the most powerful impetus to farming was derived from the high price of grain during the Crimean war. In 1853, 1854, and 1855 the fair prices of wheat per quarter in East Lothian were £3, 15s. 10d., £3, 12s. 11d., and £3, 18s. 3d.; while in 1851 it was only £1, 18s. 8d.; and in 1864, again, £1, 16s. 10d. In 1894 the average price was £1, 3s. 6d. The farms of East Lothian are larger than the average Scottish holdings. Most of them are from 200 to 500 acres; some range so high as 1200. The rents, of course, vary according to the fertility of the soil in the different parts of the county. The 19 or 21 years' lease is the most usual duration of holding. A six-course shift is the rule—(1) grass (pasture or hay), (2) oats, (3) potatoes, turnips, or beans, (4) wheat, (5) turnips, (6) barley; but the only principle is that of making a grain and green crop succeed each other, pulse being always reckoned a green crop in this succession.

In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is only 25·2; in Haddingtonshire it rises as high as 65·3—a figure exceeded only by Fife (79·6), Linlithgowshire (76·7), and Berwickshire (66). The following table exhibits the acreage of land under the several crops in various years:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1891.	1892.	1895.
Grain Crops—						
Wheat, . . .	9,453	8,748	9,989	6,034	7,453	3,519
Barley, . . .	17,116	17,525	15,492	14,944	13,656	16,231
Oats, . . .	17,271	17,061	17,478	16,785	17,289	18,704
Beans, . . .	1,375	2,003	2,438	4,262	847	416
Root Crops—						
Potatoes, . .	9,943	9,282	7,656	7,649	7,742	7,809
Turnips, . .	15,157	15,447	15,827	15,711	15,754	16,514
Carrots, . .	211	186	167	132	117	151
Green Crops—						
Grass under Rotation, .	27,068	27,970	...	29,313	28,553	28,124
Permanent Pasture (not Heath), . .	16,242	16,083	...	19,403	19,051	19,018
Live Stock—						
Farm Horses, .	3,192	3,442	3,259	3,521	3,582	3,263
Cattle, . . .	8,237	9,062	8,279	8,196	8,109	9,506
Sheep, . . .	111,886	111,928	114,496	133,705	134,014	127,483
Pigs, . . .	2,490	2,330	2,827	2,198	1,668	2,138

Less than one-twenty-third of the whole of Scotland is under wood; in Haddingtonshire the proportion is more than one-seventeenth, viz., 9909 acres, in addition to which 302 acres of plantations have been planted within the last ten years. Its woods, indeed, are tolerably extensive, and a good deal has been done in the way of artificial planting. The sixth Earl of Haddington was the first great planter, and the trees he planted in 1705 and subsequent years on his estate at Tynninghame now form one of the most beautiful forests in the south of Scotland. They suffered,

however, enormous havoc from the gale of 14 Oct. 1831. The woods of Humbie and Salton, lying adjacent to each other, are also noteworthy. In *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1879-81 are five tables giving the dimensions of 119 old and remarkable Spanish chestnuts, ash-trees, sycamores, beeches, and oaks in the county. In 1895, 113 acres were devoted to orchards, 622 to market gardens, and 2 to nursery gardens. The East Lothian farmers do not as a rule bestow much of their attention on breeding cattle, though here and there small herds are reared and fattened. Enormous numbers of sheep, on the other hand, are fed on the fine pastoral farms of the Lammermuirs and elsewhere, and there are several well-known breeders of sheep both among the proprietors and tenants. Border Leicesters are the most usual variety raised, though there are also several flocks of Southdowns; and in the Lammermuirs Cheviots and blackfaced flocks are maintained. Dairy farming is quite at a discount in the county, and pigs are fed only for domestic purposes.

Notwithstanding the favourable position of the seaboard, the proximity of the metropolis, and the presence of coal, manufactures have never flourished in Haddingtonshire, though they have been introduced at various periods and in several districts. Repeated efforts to establish a woollen manufactory in the town of Haddington resulted in failure. A variegated woollen fabric, known as the Gilmerton livery, seemed for a time to have become a staple at Athelstaneford, but it has long ceased to be produced. In 1793 a flax-mill was erected at West Barns, and in 1815 a cotton factory was started at Belhaven, but both entailed loss on their proprietors; and their stoppage made paupers of many of the operatives. A paper-mill, a starch work, the earliest factory in Britain for the manufacture of Hollands, the first bleachfield of the British Linen Company, and the earliest manufactory of decorticated or pot barley were situated in Salton parish, but all have failed and have disappeared. The Macmerry Iron-works in Gladsmuir parish are also stopped; so that now the only noticeable existing manufactories in the county are a pottery and a fire-clay work at Prestonpans, two or three engineering establishments in Dunbar and Tranent parishes, two or three extensive distilleries, some nine or ten breweries, of which the chief are at Prestonpans, two or three tan-works, and one or two establishments for the preparation of bone-dust and rape-cake. Fishing and fish-curing are carried on at Dunbar, Cockenzie, and other coast villages; and there are salt-pans at Prestonpans and Cockenzie.

The roads of Haddingtonshire are numerous and good, though before 1751 the county was sadly deficient in means of communication. The County Road Board is composed of a section of the County Council. One good line of turnpike runs along the whole coast of the Firth of Forth eastward to North Berwick; another runs southward from Dirleton to Haddington; another—the great quondam mail line between Edinburgh and London—runs along the whole breadth of the county eastward through Haddington to Dunbar, and then along the coast till it enters Berwickshire; a fourth leaves the former at Tranent, and passes through Salton and Gifford, and over the Lammermuir Hills to Duns; and a fifth, the post-road between Edinburgh and Lauder, intersects the SW wing of the county at Soutra. The North British Railway affords to the greater part of the lowlands of the county exceedingly valuable facilities of communication; entering from Edinburghshire a little N of Falside, passing between Prestonpans and Tranent, proceeding north-eastward to Drem, sending off two branches respectively from Longniddry eastward to Haddington, and from Drem northward to Dirleton and North Berwick, and curving from Drem through all the north-eastern districts, by way of East Fortune, East Linton, Dunbar, and Innerwick, to Dunglass, while a deviation line has been proposed from the Macmerry branch at Ormiston to Gifford and Garvald. The harbours of the county are all, in point of commerce, very inconsiderable, and even in point of commodious-

ness are very inferior. Their extent and other particulars will be found noticed under PRESTONPANS, COCKENZIE, BERWICK (NORTH), and DUNBAR.

The royal burghs in Haddingtonshire are Haddington, the county town, Dunbar, and North Berwick. The only other towns are Tranent, Prestonpans, and Cockenzie and Seton, which, as well as part of East Linton, are police burghs. The other villages and principal hamlets are Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Belhaven, Bolton, Dirleton, Drem, East Barns, West Barns, Elphinstone, Garvald, Gifford, Gladsmuir, Gullane, Humble, Innerwick, Kingston, Macmerry, Oldhamstocks, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Penston, Prestonkirk, Salton, Samuelston, Spott, Stenton, Tynninghame, and Whitekirk. The chief seats are Broxmouth Park (Duke of Roxburgh), Yester House (Marquis of Tweeddale), Coalston House (Lady Susan Broun Ramsay), Gosford and Amisfield House (Earl of Wemyss), Tynninghame House (Earl of Haddington), Biel and Archerfield House (Mr and Mrs Ogilvy), Ormiston Hall (Earl of Hopetoun), Humble (Lord Polwarth), Ballencriff House, Lennoxlove House, Prestongrange, Dunglass House, Seton House, Fountainhall, Gilmerton House, Lochend, Newbyth House, Nunraw House, Phantassie, Salton Hall, Whittinghame House, Herdmanston House, Winton House, Pencaitland House, Woodcot House, Balgone, Letham House, Stevenson House, Clerkington House, Eaglescairn House, Alderston House, Bower House, Cockenzie House, Drummore House, Elphinstone Tower, Gifford Bank, Gullane Lodge, Nolyn Bank, Hopes House, Huntington House, Leaston House, Luffness House, Monkrigg House, Morham Bank, Newton Hall, Pilmore, Pogie House, Redcoll House, Rockville House, Ruchlaw House, Skedobush House, Spott House, St Germain's, Thurston House, and Tynholm House.

The county contains 24 *quoad civilia* parishes and 2 chapels of ease. The parishes of Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Bolton, Cockenzie, Dirleton, Garvald, Gladsmuir, Haddington, Humble, Morham, North Berwick, Pencaitland, Prestonpans, Salton, Tranent, and Yester form the presbytery of Haddington; and those of Cockburnspath (Berwickshire), Dunbar, Belhaven, Innerwick, Oldhamstocks, Prestonkirk, Spott, Stenton, Whitekirk and Tynninghame, and Whittinghame form the presbytery of Dunbar; while Ormiston parish belongs to the presbytery of Dalkeith. All are in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The Free Church of Scotland also has a presbytery of Haddington and Dunbar, with congregations at Cockenzie, Dirleton, Garvald, Yester, Haddington, Humble, North Berwick, Pencaitland, Salton and Bolton, Tranent, Prestonpans, Dunbar, Prestonkirk, Innerwick, and Cockburnspath; besides a church at Ormiston in connection with its Dalkeith presbytery. Other congregations in the county are 7 U.P.—2 at Haddington, and 1 each at Dunbar, East Linton, Tranent, North Berwick, and Aberlady; 4 Scottish Episcopal—1 in each of the royal burghs, and a private chapel at Biel; 4 Roman Catholic—1 each at Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Tranent; and 1 Methodist at Dunbar. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1894, the county had 45 schools (42 of them public), which, with accommodation for 7779 children, had 6548 on the registers, and 5339 in average attendance. The certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered respectively 84, 14, and 28. Among the benevolent institutions of the county are Stiel's Hospital in the parish of Tranent, and Gilbert Burnet's Fund in Salton parish. In 1882 Schaw's Hospital in Prestonpans was leased as an institution for training girls as domestic servants, under the will of the late Miss Murray, and known as Miss Mary Murray's Institution.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 35 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and between 60 and 70 justices of the peace, besides the chief magistrates of the royal burghs and East Linton. The County Council is composed of 51 elected members, comprising 20 representatives for as many parish districts, 7 for the royal and police burghs, and 24 parochial board representatives. It is divided

into the County Road Board and the District Lunacy Board. Ordinary sheriff courts and also courts under the Debts Recovery and Small Debt Act are held at Haddington every Thursday during session. Debts recovery and small debt circuit courts are held at Dunbar on the third Tuesdays of February, March, May, October, and December, and the first Tuesday of July; at Tranent on the fourth Tuesdays of January, March, and November, and second Tuesdays of May and October; and at North Berwick on the third Wednesday of January, and second Wednesdays of May, July, and October. General quarter-sessions of justices of the peace are held at Haddington on the first Tuesday of March, third Tuesday of April, first Tuesday of August, and last Tuesday of October, and adjourned sessions of the peace on the second Thursday of January. Meetings of justices are also held at Dunbar, North Berwick, and Tranent for the disposal of cases under the Education Acts. The annual general meeting of the commissioners of supply is held in the county town. The police force in 1896 comprised 38 men, whose superintendent's salary was £100. The annual value of real property was (1811) £250,126, (1843) £258,743, (1879) £363,137, (1882) £348,653, (1892-93) £303,974, of which £16,888 was for railways, and £44,637 was within the 3 royal burghs, leaving for the county £242,449, (1895-96) £246,233, railways £17,582. Haddingtonshire returns one member to parliament, having been represented by Lord Elcho, of volunteer celebrity, from July 1847 till Jan. 1883, when he succeeded his father as ninth Earl of Wemyss. The county constituency in 1896 was 6398. Between 1881 and 1891 the population of Haddingtonshire decreased by 1017, or 2·64 per cent. Between 1871 and 1881 there was an increase of 731. In 1891 522 persons, or 1·39 per cent. spoke Gaelic in Haddingtonshire, as compared with the percentage of 5·23 for all Scotland. The proportion of females to males in the county in 1891 was 105·71 to 100, Haddingtonshire being twenty-sixth among the Scottish counties in this respect. The average of the whole country was 107·2 to 100. Pop. (1801) 29,986, (1811) 31,050, (1821) 35,127, (1831) 36,145, (1841) 35,886, (1851) 36,386, (1861) 37,634, (1871) 37,771, (1881) 38,502, (1891) 37,377, of whom 19,208 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 7981, vacant 1077, building 26.

The boundaries of Haddingtonshire were readjusted by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 in connection with the adjoining counties of Edinburgh and Berwick. The parish of Humble and the parish of Fala and Soutra were both situated partly in the county of Haddington and partly in that of Edinburgh. The Blackshields detached portion of the parish of Humble (containing 450 acres) was transferred to the parish of Fala and Soutra, which, thus enlarged, was placed wholly in Edinburghshire. Part of the main portion of the Haddingtonshire parish of Oldhamstocks (containing 930 acres), and the Butterdean detached portion of the same parish (containing 1417 acres), were in Berwickshire. The detached part was transferred to the parish of Coldingham and to the registration district of Grants-hire, thus remaining in Berwickshire; and Oldhamstocks, as thus altered in area, was then placed wholly in the county of Haddington. There was also some readjustment of the boundaries of the interior parishes, for which, however, see the separate articles. The population of the registration county in 1891 was 37,414. All the parishes are assessed for the poor; eleven of them, with one in Berwickshire, form East Lothian combination, with a poorhouse at Prestonkirk; and eight, with two in Edinburghshire, form Inveresk combination. The Haddington old parochial hospital had 8 patients in April 1891; and the Haddington County Asylum contained 125 lunatics.

The history of what is now known as Haddingtonshire will be found under the articles LOTHIAN and DUNBAR, for its fate has always been closely connected with that of the Earls of Dunbar. It is enough to say here that Haddingtonshire shows traces of Roman occupation, and that, after for a time forming part of

the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, it passed under the sceptre of Malcolm II. of Scotland in 1020. It enjoyed undisturbed repose during the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion; but in the struggles of Scotland with the English in the 13th and following centuries it had its full share of troubles and fightings. The numerous ruined towers and castles in every part of the lowlands of the county bear ample testimony to the troublous times of that and the succeeding periods of history. Within the limits of the shire are the battlefields of Dunbar, where Cromwell defeated the Scottish army in 1650, and of Prestonpans, where Prince Charles Edward met the English forces under General Cope in 1745. In connection with its more private history, some of its famous families and celebrated men should be mentioned. Among the former are the Fletchers of Salton, the Setons of Seton, the Hamiltons of Preston, the Maitlands of Lethington (now Lennoxlove), and the Dalrymples of Hailes. Walter Bower or Bowmaker, the continuator of Fordun's *Scotichronicon*; Andrew de Wyntoun, the metrical chronicler; and John Mair or Major, also a chronicler—are each claimed as East Lothian men. Sir R. Maitland, who lived at Lethington, was a court poet in the days of Queen Mary; and James VI.'s Chancellor Maitland was born within the walls of the same old castle. Garmylton (now Garleton) Castle disputes with Fifeshire the honour of being the birthplace of Sir David Lindsay; and the poet's latest editor (D. Laing's *Works of Sir David Lindsay*, 3 vols., 1879) rather inclines to favour the claim of Garleton. William Dunbar, the poet, is claimed as a native by Salton parish, and George Heriot by Gladsmuir. John Knox is undoubtedly the most famous of East Lothian men; and others are noted in the local articles on the different towns and villages. Among the famous clergymen who have held charges in Haddingtoushire there may be mentioned Bishop Gilbert Burnet, who was parish minister of Salton from 1665 till 1669, and who left a bequest to the parish; Blair, author of the *Grave*, and Home, author of *Douglas*, were successive ministers at Athelstaneford; David Calderwood, author of the *History of the Church of Scotland*, was minister of Pencaitland; and William Robertson, the historian, and afterwards principal of Edinburgh University, filled the pulpit at Gladsmuir. George Wishart, the martyr, was seized by Bothwell at Ormiston.

The antiquities of the county are both numerous and interesting, though some, as for example, a Caledonian stone circle in Tranent parish, and the traces of a Roman road from Lauderdale to the Forth, have been destroyed or removed. There are still extant tumuli, probably Caledonian, in Garvald and Innerwick parishes, and traces of ancient camps in Whittinghame, Garvald, Innerwick, Spott, Salton, and Ormiston parishes. Ruins and vestiges of mediæval towers and castles are peculiarly numerous in this shire. The chief are those at Dunbar, Tantallon, Innerwick, and Dirleton; and there are others at Prestonkirk, Whittinghame, Garvald, Herdmanston, Redhouse, Fenton, Falside, Elphinstone, Hailes, and Stoneypath. The 'Goblin Hall,' mentioned in Scott's *Marmion*, is identified in an old stronghold of Sir Hugo de Gifford, near Yester House. The fortress on the Bass Rock attained a celebrity as the prison of some of the most noted Covenanters. The ecclesiastical remains in the county are deeply interesting. They include the abbey at Haddington, of which the present Nunraw House was an appanage, a Cistercian convent at North Berwick, and several very ancient chapels and parish churches, that at Pencaitland, for example, being said to date from about 1213, while the collegiate church of Seton in Tranent was built before 1390, and the old disused church at Gullane was abandoned in 1612 for a newer one at Dirleton.

See D. Croal's *Sketches of East Lothian* (Hadding. 1873); R. Scot-Skirving's essay on 'The Agriculture of East Lothian,' in vol. v. of the fourth series of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1873); and works cited under

BASS, BERWICK (NORTH), DUNBAR, HADDINGTON, PRESTONPANS, TRANENT, and TYNE.

Haddo House, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, in Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles SSE of Methlick village, 6½ WNW of Ellon, and 7 NE of Old Meldrum. A Palladian edifice by Baxter of Edinburgh (*temp.* George II.), it suffered considerable damage from a fire of August 1881, having just undergone such improvements as re-roofing, the redecoration of its drawing room, etc. The pictures include a number of portraits by Lawrence; but the gem of the collection is Delaroche's portrait of Guizot as a young man, presented by Guizot himself to that fourth Earl (1784-1860), who, as a statesman, distinguished himself by his non-intervention policy. The park and policies, more than 1000 acres in extent, are beautifully wooded with Scotch firs of great age, spruce and hardwood trees, fine limes, and foreign pines, being further adorned by two triangular artificial lakes, each measuring 2½ furlongs by 1. A former 'Hous of Haddoche' or 'Place of Kellie'—'whairon thair was no rooffe, but the wallis stronglie built, standing on volt'—was forced to capitulate to 6000 Covenanters under the Marquis of Argyll, after a three days' siege (8 May 1644), when Sir John Gordon of Haddo, first Bart., was taken to Edinburgh and beheaded. This affair is known as the 'Raid of Kellie.' John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen and Baron Haddo since 1682 (b. 1847; suc. 1870), is thirteenth in descent from Patrick Gordon, who was slain at the battle of Arbroath (1446), and claims to represent the male line of the Gordons, whereas the other noble families of the name succeeded by female right. (See GORDON CASTLE.)—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Haddo, House of, an estate, with a good mansion, in Forgue parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Burn of Forgue, 8 miles NE of Huntly.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Haddon. See HADDEN.

Haer, a moorish tract on the mutual border of Blairgowrie and Lethendy parishes, Perthshire, 2¼ miles S of Blairgowrie town. It contained a great number of tumuli, many of which, being destroyed in the course of modern agricultural improvements, were found to contain two stone coffins and great quantities of human bones; hence it is thought to have been the scene of some unrecorded battle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Haerfaulds. See GUTHRIE.

Hafton, an estate, with a mansiou, in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire, near the SW shore of Holy Loch, midway between Sandbank and Hunter's Quay, and 2¼ miles NNW of Kinn.

Hagghill. See HAGHILL.

Hags, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Denny parish, SE Stirlingshire. The village, ¾ mile N by E of Castleary station, and 3¼ miles SSW of Denny town, includes Hollandbush, and is conjoint with Longcroft, Parkfoot, and Dennyloanhead villages, extending 1½ mile along the road from Kilsyth to Falkirk. It acquired in 1836 a neat row of collier cottages, terminating at one end in a large building, intended for a store. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1875, is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the minister's stipend is £170. The church, erected as a chapel of ease in 1840, presents a handsome appearance. There is also a subscription school. In the neighbourhood of Hollandbush was fought, on the 15th of August, 1645, the battle of Kilsyth. Pop. of villago (1891) 623; of registration district and *q. s.* parish (1891) 1560.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Hagge Castle, a baronial fortalice in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, 1 mile W of Pollokshaws. Built by Sir John Maxwell of POLLOK in 1585, it was long the jointure house of his descendants, and figures in connection with their sufferings for adherence to the Covenant. Apparently it was a structure of considerable strength, and now it is a picturesque ruin. See Hugh Macdonald's *Rambles Round Glasgow*, and Sir William Fraser's *Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok* (1865).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Haghill, an estate, with a mansion, in Shettleston parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Parkhead railway station.

Hagsthorpe, a village in Kilbirnie parish, Ayrshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Dalry.

Hailes, an estate with a mansion, a village, and a great quarry, on the NW border of Colinton parish, Edinburghshire. In 1104 Edelrad, Earl of Fife, bequeathed the lands of Hailes to the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline; and the abbot and monks of Dunfermline retained the superiority of Easter Hailes down to the Reformation. St Cuthbert's Church, however, of Hailes or Colinton, was soon transferred to Holyrood Abbey, and later, in 1445, to the Knight Templars' Hospital of St Anthony at Leith. Hailes House, above the left bank of the Water of Leith, 1 mile SW of Slateford, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Colinton village, is thought by some persons to occupy the site of the ancient church, and is the property of Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart. of CASTLE-CRAIG. Hailes village, 3 furlongs N by W, stands close to Kingsknowe station on the Caledonian, and to the N bank of the Union Canal. The quarry, near it, consists of dark grey sandstone, of slaty conformation, easily divisible into blocks for steps and paving flags. During the great building period in Edinburgh, from 1820 to 1826, it yielded no fewer than 600 cart-loads of building stone daily, and brought its owner £9000 a year; but since then the demand has fallen off considerably.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Hailes, a ruined baronial fortalice in Prestonkirk parish, Haddingtonshire, on the right bank of the Tyne, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Haddington. A stronghold of the notorious Earl of Bothwell, it was the first place whither he brought Queen Mary after seizing her at Fountainbridge (24 April 1567); afterwards it came to the Dalrymples of Hailes; and in 1835 it was partially used as a granary.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Hailes, New. See NEWHAILES.

Hailes Quarry. See HAILES, Colinton.

Haining Castle. See ALMOND.

Haining, The, a mansion in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of the town. Standing amid finely-wooded grounds, with a beautiful sheet of water ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ furl.), it is the seat of Mrs Pringle Pattison (suc. 1868). The estate was purchased in 1702 by her maternal ancestor, John Pringle, advocate, who in 1729 was admitted a lord of session under the title of Lord Haining, and five of whose descendants sat in parliament for Selkirkshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1863.

Hairlaw Dam, an irregularly-shaped reservoir on the mutual border of Neilston and Mearns parishes, Renfrewshire, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Neilston village. With an utmost length and breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, and a depth of 16 feet, it receives a rivulet running $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong northward out of Long Loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Hairyres, a station, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, on the Glasgow, Busby, and East Kilbride railway, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W by S of East Kilbride village.

Halbeath, a collier village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, with a station on the Dunfermline and Thornton section of the North British, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dunfermline town, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Pop. (1861) 568, (1871) 800, (1881) 918, (1891) 767.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Halborn Head. See HOLBURN HEAD.

Halbury Castle. See CLYDE.

Halen, a *quoad sacra* parish in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It comprises the peninsula of Vaternish, and its post-town is Portree. Constituted by the Court of Teinds in July 1847, it is in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg; the minister's stipend is £120, with a manse and a glebe worth each £11 a year. Pop. (1871) 1068, (1881) 1006, (1891) 877.

Half-Davoch, a place with a public school of 1874 in Edinkillie parish, Elginshire, 3 miles NNE of Duniphaill station, on the Highland railway.

Half-Morton, a Border parish of SE Dumfriesshire, containing Chapelknowe hamlet, 3 miles NE of Kirk-

patrick station on the Caledonian railway, and 6 WSW of Canonbie. The ancient parish of Morton, comprising the present parish of Half-Morton, and about a third of what now is Canonbie, in the year 1621 was annexed in its eastern half to Canonbie, in its western half to Wauchope. Wauchope, in turn, was subsequently annexed to Langholm, under the condition that the minister of Langholm should officiate every fourth Sunday at Half-Morton. That condition fell into neglect, insomuch that during twelve years prior to 1833 Half-Morton had no parochial ministry. A temporary arrangement was then made, that an assistant to the minister of Langholm should devote his whole time to Half-Morton; and this arrangement in 1839 was transmuted into a permanent recognition of Half-Morton as a separate parochial charge. The present parish is bounded N by Middlebie, E by Canonbie, SE by Cumberland, S by Gretna, and SW and W by Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 3 miles; and its area is 6100 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Woodside or All-for-nought Burn, tracing the northern boundary, and Hall Burn, out of Canonbie, unite at the NE corner of the parish to form the river SARK, which, winding $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the Canonbie and Cumberland border, is joined by wood-fringed Cadgill Burn from the interior; whilst another of its affluents, the Logan or Black Sark, after traversing the south-western district, and at two points tracing the western and south-western boundary, passes off into Gretna. The surface sinks in the extreme SE along the Sark below Corries Mill to 95 feet above sea-level, and rises gently thence to 281 feet near Chapelknowe, 353 near Hillhead, 408 near Cadgillhead, 458 near Berceles, 476 near Solway Bank, and 500 near Highstenries. The rocks are Permian, consisting of red sandstone strata; and much of the soil is of fair fertility. Half-Morton is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £200. The parish church, built in 1744, enlarged in 1833, and renovated in 1889, stands 7 furlongs NE of Chapelknowe, a little nearer which is a Free church (1843), whilst at Chapelknowe itself is a U.P. church (1822). A public school, with accommodation for 148 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £70. Pop. (1831) 646, (1861) 716, (1891) 484.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Halgreen, a large castellated pile in Bervie parish, Kincardineshire, on an eminence near the sea, at the southern extremity of Bervie burgh. Founded in 1376, and enlarged at subsequent periods, it bears above a doorway in its court the date 1637. It seems to have been defended by a moat, with drawbridge and portcullis; has very thick walls, pierced with numerous arrow slits; and still is well preserved, being the seat of Mr. James Farquhar (b. 1836; suc. 1875).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Halgreen. See CANONBIE.

Halin. See HALEN.

Halkerton or Haulkerton, an estate in Laurencekirk parish, Kincardineshire, 1 mile N by W of the village. Held by the Falconers from the beginning of the 13th century it gave them their baronial designation from 1647; and in 1778 the eighth Lord Falconer succeeded as fifth Earl of Kintore. A mansion, now extinct, is represented by fine old trees that adorned its grounds.

Halkirk, a village and a parish of Caithness. The village, regularly built, stands 135 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the river Thurso, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Halkirk station on the Sutherland and Caithness section (1874) of the Highland railway, this station being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Georgemas Junction, $8\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Thurso, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Wick. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a police station. A fair is held here on the third Tuesday of December; and on the opposite side of the river, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the N, stands Thurso Combination Poorhouse, which, built in 1855, contains accommodation for 149 inmates. Pop. (1881) 372, (1891) 432.

The parish contains also Scotscauder and Altnabreac stations, $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 12 miles SW of Halkirk. It is bounded N by Thurso, NE by Thurso and Bower, E by Watten, SE and S by Latheron, SW by Farr in Sutherland, and W by Reay. The Dorrery detached portion of the parish of Thurso, containing 7074 acres of Crowu land, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Halkirk. The utmost length of the parish, from NNE to SSW, is $21\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its breadth varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 miles; and its area is now 102,837 acres exclusive of water. Of fully fifty lakes and lakelets the larger, from N to S, are Lochs CALDER ($2\frac{3}{8}$ miles \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 205 feet), Olginney ($5\frac{1}{2}$ \times 3 furl.; 235 feet), CAILAM (5×4 furl.; 435 feet), Madie (1 mile \times 3 furl.; 372 feet), and More ($5\frac{3}{4}$ \times 4 furl.; 381 feet). Glut or Strathmore Water, rising in the extreme SW at an altitude of 1400 feet, winds $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to Loch More, and, issuing thence as the river Thurso, continues 19 miles north-north-eastward through the interior, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward along the boundary with Thurso. It is joined in this course by a number of affluents, and drains the greater portion of the parish, whose NW border, however, is traced or skirted for 5 miles by Forss Water. The surface, which sinks to 70 feet above sea-level along the Thurso, is much of it flat and monotonous, the higher points of the northern district being the Hill of Sour (359 feet), the Hill of Calder (306), and, on the Watten boundary, Spital Hill (577); but to the SW, at the Latheron and Sutherland borders, rise BEN ALISKY (1142) and the Knockfin Heights (1442). The rocks, of the Old Red Sandstone system, furnish plenty of 'Caithness flag' for home use and exportation; limestone too has been quarried, and marl has been raised from Calder Loch, whilst ironstone and lead ore are also known to exist. The soil ranges from clay or loam mixed with moss to gravel resting on a cold rocky bottom, being mostly wet and difficult to dry; still, great improvements have been effected in the way of reclamation and building. Little more than a tenth of the entire area is under cultivation, by far the greater part being moor or flow-moss. The arable holdings are for the most part small; the sheep farms, on the other hand, are large. Several 'Picts' houses' and standing stones are dotted over the parish, in which stood two pre-Reformation chapels, special features of which are noticed separately under ACHAVARN, BRAAL, and DIRLOT. The present parish comprises the two ancient parishes of Halkirk and Skinneth. Skinneth church was dedicated to St Thomas, and that of Halkirk to St Fergus, a Pictish bishop of Ireland who came to Caithness in the 8th century. It is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £282. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1753 and enlarged in 1833. There is also a Free church (1885); and six public schools—Calder, Halkirk, Harpsdale, Leurey, Spital, and Westerdale—with total accommodation for 698 children, have an average attendance of about 440, and grants amounting to over £530. Pop. (1801) 2545, (1841) 2963, (1861) 2864, (1871) 2664, (1881) 2705, (1891) 2577, of whom 511 were returned as Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 116, 117, 109, 110, 1877-78.

Halladale, a river of Farr parish, NE Sutherland. The portion of the parish through which the river flows formed prior to 1891 the western half of the Caithness parish of Reay, but the Boundary Commissioners in that year transferred this portion of Reay to Farr parish, thus confining Reay parish to its Caithness portion, and extending the bounds of Farr parish eastwards to the county boundary. Rising at an altitude of 1200 feet above sea-level, close to the Caithness border and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Forsinard station on the Sutherland and Caithness section of the Highland railway, it runs $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward and northward along Strath Halladale between ranges of hills, 500 to 747 feet high, till it falls into the North Sea at the Bay of Bighouse, to the E of Portskerry village. Dyke Water is the chief of its many tributaries; its

current is rapid till within 3 miles of its mouth, below which point it forms a chain of about ten pools, being tidal over the last 2 miles, yet navigable only by boats. Its waters contain salmon, large sea-trout, and river trout; but the fishing—always uncertain—is rarely much worth except in spring. Tradition records that Halladha, son of Rognward, first Jarl of Orkney, was slain and buried in Strath Halladale, to which he bequeathed his name. The scene of the battle is towards the middle of the strath, near Dal-Halladha.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 109, 115, 1878.

Hallbar Tower. See BRAIDWOOD.

Hallcraig, an estate, with a mansion, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles W by S of the town.

Halleath, a mansion in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Annan, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by S of the town. Enlarged by David Bryce in 1866, it is the property of A. J. S. Johnstone, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Hallforest, a ruined castle in Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Kintore town. Said to have been built as a hunting-seat by King Robert Bruce, and by him to have been granted to Sir Robert de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, it came to his descendants, the Earls of Kintore, and in 1562 received a visit from Queen Mary. It was chiefly a battlemented tower four stories high, and now retains two very lofty arched apartments, one above the other.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Hallgreen. See CANONBIE.

Hallguards, a romantic spot at the W border of Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the river Annan, 2 miles WSW of Ecclefechan. Here stood the original Hoddam Castle, which is said to have been a seat of the royal Bruces, and was demolished some centuries ago in terms of a Border treaty.

Hallhead, an estate, with a decayed mansion of 1688, in Leochel and Cushnie parish, Aberdeenshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Lumphanan station. It belongs to the owner of ESLEMONT.

Hallhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles NE of Strathaven. An ancient baronial fortalice, near the site of the mansion, contained an arch so spacious that a hundred men could be arrayed beneath it; but, falling into ruin, was taken down about 1828, and then was found to contain fragments of very beautiful china, with other relics.

Hallin. See HALEN.

Hallodale. See HALLADALE.

Hallrule, a mansion in Hobkirk parish, Roxburghshire, near the left bank of Rule Water, 3 miles E of Hawick. It is included in the WELLS estate.

Hallside, a village on the SE verge of Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire. It is of recent origin, having arisen in connection with large steel works. There is a chapel of ease here. Pop. (1881) 955, (1891) 1041.

Hallside House, a mansion in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of the Rotten Calder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the town. It was built by Prof. George Jardine, of Glasgow University (1742-1827), and later was for some time occupied by Prof. John Wilson (1785-1854).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Hallyards, an old-fashioned mansion in Manor parish, Peeblesshire, on the left bank of Manor Water, 3 miles SW of Peebles. During the close of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century it was tenanted for fourteen years by Prof. Adam Ferguson (1724-1816), historian of the Roman Republic, who here in 1797 received a visit from Sir Walter Scott, and took him to see the 'Black Dwarf'.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Hallyards, a ruined mansion in Auchtertool parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Lochgelly. A seat of the Kirkaldys of Grange, it gave a night's lodging to James V. on his way to Falkland after the defeat of Solway Moss (1542); and it is said to have been the rendezvous of the leading Fife Jacobites at the rebellion of 1715.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Hallyburton House, a mansion in Kettins parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles ESE of Coupar-Angus. It is the seat of

HALMYRE HOUSE

W. D. Graham Menzies, Esq., of Pitcur, and was purchased from the Marquis of Huntly in 1879 for £235,000.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Halmyre House, a 16th century mansion, handsomely renovated in 1858, in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, 3 miles SW of Leadburn station. Purchased in 1808 for £16,000, the estate is now the property of Charles Gordon, Esq.

Halstaneden. See HASSENDEAN.

Halyburton. See HALLYBURTON.

Halyhill. See FORTEVIVOT.

Hamer. See WHITEKIRK.

Hamilton, a parliamentary and police burgh, and a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. The town is situated in the midst of a pleasantly diversified region, sloping on the whole to the east-north-eastward, and about 1 mile WSW of the junction of the AVON and the Clyde. It is 2 miles WSW of the railway junction at Motherwell, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles by railway and $10\frac{3}{4}$ by road SE of Glasgow, and 36 by road WSW of Edinburgh. The environs present a pretty undulating landscape, with fine woods and picturesque dells through which three burns run to the Clyde and six to the Avon. The outskirts are extensive, and comprise numerous handsome villas and mansions, besides remains of older historical houses. The original town occupied a site within the Duke of Hamilton's park, to the ENE of the present position, and bore the name of Netherton. The oldest parts of the present town stand near the public green, and date from the early part of the 15th century, but they have undergone considerable improvement in more modern times. The main thoroughfare of the newer part, a street about 700 yards long, was laid out in 1835, and is carried 60 feet above the bed of Cadzow Burn by Cadzow bridge, which is supported on 3 spans of 60 feet each. The Burgh Buildings were erected near the centre of the town in 1861-63. They are built in the modernised Scotch Baronial style, with a clock-tower nearly 130 feet high; and they contain a public hall 63 feet long by 36 wide, besides smaller halls and official apartments. The County Buildings, classical in style, stand upon high ground towards the W end of the town. Originally founded in June 1834, they have been subsequently almost entirely renewed, the court-hall and county-hall being new, and the latter occupying the site of the disused prison. This prison, erected at the same time as the County Buildings, superseded the older prison, which stood in the lower part of the town, now included in the ducal park. This old prison is adorned with a steeple, and dates from the time of Charles I.; it was dismantled about 1834, but was repaired in 1861. The Trades' Hall was built in 1816, and is used for meetings and as a reading-room. The Victoria Halls, in Quarry Street, were erected in 1887, at a cost of £4000, the larger hall being capable of accommodating 1500 persons. The Barracks, formerly used for cavalry, but now solely for infantry, stand near the County Buildings. The Caledonian railway has two stations at Hamilton—the West and the Central—the latter a handsome and spacious building, from which the line runs to Larkhall, Stonehouse, Lesmahagow, etc.; and the North British has also two stations, one at Peacock Cross and the other the terminus, nearly opposite the Roman Catholic church. The corporation gas-work was erected in 1831 at a cost of £2400, and a water supply by gravitation was introduced into the town, under authority of Act of Parliament, in 1853.

The parish church occupies a site upon high ground, and, though originally beyond the town to the S, is now embraced by the town extension. It was built in 1732 from designs by the elder Adam, consists of a circular body with four cross aisles, and has a fine stained glass window by the Messrs Ballantine, representing our Lord and Martha and Mary, placed there in 1876 in memory of Mrs James Stevenson. The old parish church was built by way of excambion at the head of Church Street by Duchess Anne. Auchingramont Established church was built in 1860, and ranks as a collegiate charge with the parish church, the two minis-

HAMILTON

ters preaching alternately in the two churches. The stipends of these two churches are—first charge, £794; second charge, £393, and augmentation; the former has a manse and a glebe of 36 acres, valued at £82, and the latter a manse, valued at £30. Halls in connection with the parish were erected in 1886, at a cost of £3000, one of them to serve as a presbytery hall. Cadzow *quoad sacra* church was built in 1876-77 at a cost considerably exceeding the estimate, £4000, and renovated in 1892. Besides which there is Burnbank *quoad sacra* church. St John's Free church is a modern edifice. Burnbank Free church, erected in 1875 at a cost of nearly £3000, was built for the use of the mining population of Greenfield and other villages. It was pulled down and its site occupied by the West Free church, which was opened in May 1882, at a cost of £4000. Its style is 14th century Gothic, and the spire is 100 feet high. There are five United Presbyterian churches in Hamilton. That at Burnbank was opened in August 1884. Built at a cost of over £3000, this is an Early Gothic edifice with a spire 127 feet high. The Congregational chapel, a neat Gothic building, was built in 1872 at a cost of £1400, to supersede a former chapel in Campbell Street. There are also an Evangelical Union chapel, one for Baptists, St Mary's, St Outhbert's (Burnbank), and Our Lady and St Aune (Cadzow) Roman Catholic churches, and the Episcopal church, an early English Decorated structure of 1847, added to in 1878 and 1889, dedicated to St Mary. The burgh school board consists of a chairman and eight members. The following are the four schools under the burgh school board, with accommodation, average attendance, and government grant:—The Academy (144, 100, £110), Beckford Street public (842, 600, £530), Beut Road (654, 460, £405), and Townhead public (692, 520, £470). There are also St John's Free church (636, 540, £512) and St Mary's Roman Catholic schools (486, 350, £360). The Academy is of old date, and till 1714 stood near the old churchyard adjoining the palace. It was rebuilt by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, in Grammar Square, and again in 1848 removed to a new site. It includes a rector's residence, with room for 10 or 12 boarders. Other schools are St John's Grammar School for boys, a boarding-school for girls, etc. The Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1846, and has a library. Besides the Hamilton Combination Hospital there is a fever hospital, and the Hamilton Combination Poorhouse, on the Bothwell and Hamilton road, east of the Barracks, with accommodation for 170 inmates, and wards for 40 lunatics. The Duke's Hospital is an old building, with a belfry and bell, situated at the Cross, and erected in lieu of the former one, which stood in the Netherton. The pensioners do not now reside here; but it contributes to the support of a dozen old men, at the rate of £8, 18s. yearly, with a suit of clothes biennially. Aikman's Hospital in Muir Street was built and endowed in 1775 by Mr Aikman, a proprietor in the parish, and formerly a merchant in Leghorn. Four old men are here lodged, have £4 per annum, and a suit of clothes every two years. Rae's, Robertson's, and Lyon's, and Miss Christian Allan's mortifications also produce considerable sums for the support of the poor, and some other funds have been placed at the disposal of the kirk-session for similar purposes. Other institutions are a choral union, agricultural, horticultural, and farmers' societies, an auxiliary Bible society, and a variety of economical, philanthropic, religious, and other associations; a library and reading-room at Quarter, bowling and curling clubs, and the Hamilton Park race-course. Besides a savings bank at the post office, Hamilton contains branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company's Bank, the Clydesdale, Commercial, Royal, and Union Banks, and the Mercantile Bank of Scotland. The *Hamilton Advertiser* (1856) is published every Saturday, and the *Hamilton Herald* on Friday. A handsome granite drinking fountain (the gift of Mr Watson of Earnock), with bronze group, was erected in 1893 at the junction of Cadzow Street and Muir Street. In 1894 the Duke of Hamilton presented 20 acres of ground in the Bockmuir Plantation to the town for a public park.

Hamilton, though it carries on a large amount of local trade, has no manufactures of importance. A manufacture of lace was early introduced by one of the duchesses of Hamilton, afterwards Duchess of Argyll, who brought over a native of France to teach it; but it was esteemed, in the circumstances, fully more a noble than a plebeian thing, many respectable females, who had no need of it as an avocation, becoming pupils and workers. The Hamilton lace was long in repute among the higher classes, but eventually went out of fashion. About 1835 the manufacture of a sort of tambooured bobbinet was introduced as a substitute for it; and this rose suddenly into such importance that within eight years upwards of 2500 females in the town or neighbourhood were employed upon it. The industry has now, however, entirely ceased, but one of the frames is preserved in the Palace. The making of check shirts for the colonial market, and of black silk veils of peculiar patterns, also rose rapidly into importance. The imitation of cambric weaving of the finest kinds took its chief seat at Hamilton after the introduction of the cotton trade into Scotland; and it prospered so much that whole streets of houses were built to accommodate the industrious weavers, no fewer than about 1250 looms being in the town; but about 1815 or 1820 it began to decline, and not many years afterwards it reached a point where it could yield a sustenance only a degree or two above starvation. Now, however, the industries of the town include cotton-weaving, lace manufacture, coach-building, iron and brass founding, a preserves work, sawmills, tanneries, etc.

Hamilton was made a burgh of barony in 1456, and a royal burgh in 1548. Subsequently it resigned its rights and privileges as a royal burgh, and was created a burgh of regality in 1668 by charter of Charles II. to Anne, Duchess of Hamilton. After the Reform Act of 1832 it became a parliamentary burgh, and in 1878 the municipal burgh was extended. Under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 9 councillors. The police and parliamentary burghs are now conterminous. The corporation income was (1832) £654, (1882) £7324, (1892) £20,000, (1895) £31,000. The burgh police force numbers 28 men, the superintendent receiving a salary of £200. The burgh unites with FALKIRK, Airdrie, Lanark, and Linlithgow in returning one member to parliament. In 1896 the parliamentary constituency was 3878, and the municipal 4326 (including 448 females). Sheriff courts are held at Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday for ordinary business; and for small-debt business every Friday. Small-debt justice of peace courts are held every Monday, and the magistrates sit in the burgh court as required. A weekly market is held on Friday, and special markets for cattle and hiring are held on the third Fridays of April and October. Valuation, including railways (1882-83) £76,900, (1895-96) £108,913. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1881) 13,995, (1891) 24,859. Pop. of police burgh and town (1881) 18,517, (1891) 24,859, of whom 11,781 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 4564, vacant 113, building 39.

CADZOW CASTLE was the original capital of Hamilton parish, and gave name to it till 1445, when, in virtue of a charter from James II. to the first Lord Hamilton, the present name superseded the older one of Cadyhou, Cadyow, or Cadzow. Soon afterwards the old town of Nether-ton came to be called Hamilton also. Queen Mary, on her way from Loch Leven Castle to Langside, held a court at Cadzow Castle, and rested at a spot in the town still called Queenzie Nouk. The forces appointed by Cromwell to overawe the West of Scotland in 1650 took post at Hamilton under General Lambert. There they sustained a momentary defeat from a force of 1500 Covenanters from Ayrshire, and General Lambert was captured before his men, sallying, repulsed the attack. Cromwell himself, on visiting the town, lodged at the King's Head Inn, now demolished. The victors at the battle of Drumclog, both before and after their advance towards Glasgow, marched to Hamilton; and the more moderate of them drew up a defence in explana-

tion of their conduct, which came to be known as the 'Hamilton Declaration.' The fugitives from the battle of Bothwell Bridge, fought 1½ mile NNW, fled in all directions through the parish of Hamilton, where 1200 were captured. Many escaped through hiding in the woods of Hamilton Park, where they were generously protected by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton. William Cullen, M.D. (1710-90), was a native of Hamilton; Thomas, Lord Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), author of *Autobiography of a Seaman*, spent many of his early years in the neighbourhood; and John Anderson (1789-1832) resided at Hamilton from 1819, and wrote *Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the Hamiltons* (2 vols., 1825-27). The father of Dr Baillie and Joanna Baillie was minister of Hamilton.

The parish of Hamilton, situated in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, is bounded on the N by Bothwell, on the NE and E by Dalziel, on the SE by Dalserf, on the S by Stonehouse, on the SW by Glassford, on the W by Glassford and Blantyre, and on the NW by Blantyre. Its longest axis extends 6 miles from NNW to SSE; its greatest breadth, at right angles to that, is 5½ miles. It has 160 acres of water, and its total area was 14,243 prior to 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred the Braidhurst detached portion of the parish (containing 85 acres) to Dalziel, but gave to Hamilton that part of Dalziel that lay on the left bank of the Clyde. The CLYDE traces the NE and N border for nearly 5 miles; the AVON has a course of 3½ miles along the ESE of the parish, to a confluence with the Clyde about a mile from the town; and nine burns rise on or near the S or W border, and run mostly NE, six to the Avon and three to the Clyde. The N district, forming a broad band along the Clyde, is a low sheltered valley; the middle district, traversed by the Avon, is diversified and beautiful; while the southern district rises gradually to elevations of from 580 to 750 feet above sea-level. The rocks are extensively of the Carboniferous formation. Sandstone is raised in several quarries, limestone is worked at Earnockmuir and Boghead, and ironstone at Boghead and Quarter. By far the most important mineral is coal, the excavation of which affords occupation to a very large number of the population. There are coal mines at Merriton, High Merriton, Dykehead, Bog, Allanton, Ferniegair, Haughhead, Quarter, and Greenfield. The soil on the low grounds is for the most part alluvial or loam; on the higher districts gravelly or moorland. The chief industry is coal mining, though of course farming occupies many hands.

Hamilton is the only burgh; the parish also contains the villages of Allanton, Darngaber, Ferniegair, Quarter, and Low Waters; and parts of the towns of Motherwell and Larkhall. The chief proprietor in the parish is the Duke of Hamilton. The chief seats are HAMILTON PALACE, Earnock House, Grove Mount, Ross, Fairhill, Naisland, Fairholm, and Edlewood. Other mansions, once of note, are Allanshaw, Darngaber, Merriton, and Udston. The chief antiquities are those in Hamilton Park, and CADZOW CASTLE, Darngaber Castle, Barncluth Gardens, Meikle Earnock tumulus, and an oblique standing stone in the S of the parish called the 'Crooked Stane.' Hamilton is in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and gives name to a presbytery. Besides the churches mentioned above, there is a chapel of ease at Quarter, and a mission station at Ferniegair. The following are the six public schools under the landward school board, with their respective accommodation, average attendance, and government grants:—Beechfield (68, 25, £23), Ferniegair (283, 275, £285), Greenfield (1265, 990, £1015), Low Waters (551, 600, £635), Motherwell (628, 510, £563), and Quarter (334, 195, £192). Cadzow Roman Catholic school has 271, 190, £190. There is a Roman Catholic school at Burnbank. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 26,231, (1891) 35,132, of whom 19,004 were in Hamilton ecclesiastical parish, 5628 in Burnbank, 10,033 in Cadzow, 6 in Chapelton, and 485 in Larkhall.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

The Established presbytery of Hamilton comprises the 14 ancient parishes of Avondale, Blantyre, Both-

well, Cambuslang, Cambusnethan, Dalserf, Dalziel, Glassford, Hamilton, East Kilbride, New Monkland, Old Monkland, Shotts, and Stonehouse; the 26 *quoad sacra* parishes of Airdrie, Baillieston, Bargeddie, Bells-hill, Burnbank, Cadzow, Calderbank, Caldercruix, Calderhead, Chapelton, Clarkston, Cleland, Coats, Coltness, Dalziel South, Flowerhill, Gartsherrie, Garturk, Greengairs, Harthill, Holytown, Larkhall, Overtown, Stonefield, Uddingston, and Wishaw; and the 13 chapelleries of Cambuslang West, Craigneuk, Glenboig, Hallside, Kenmuir (Mount Vernon), Meadowfield, Newton, Palace Colliery, Quarter, Shawburn, Strathaven East, Thornwood, and Wastonville. Pop. (1891) 249,941, of whom 25,992 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. The Free Church presbytery comprises 4 churches in Airdrie, 3 in Coatbridge, 2 in Blantyre, 2 in Hamilton, 2 in Motherwell, and 19 others at Baillieston, Bells-hill, Bothwell, Cambuslang, Cambusnethan, Chapelhall, Chapelton, Cleland, Craigneuk, East Kilbride, Greengairs, Holytown, Larkhall, Shotts, Stonehouse, Strathaven, Uddingston, Whifflet, and Wishaw, which 32 churches together had 9405 members in 1894. The U.P. presbytery of Hamilton has 5 churches at Hamilton, 3 at Strathaven, 2 at Motherwell, and 9 others at Bells-hill, Blantyre, East Kilbride, Hallside, Kirkmuirhill, Larkhall, Newarthill, Stonehouse, and Wishaw, which 19 churches together had 7430 members in 1894.

Hamilton Palace, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, is situated in the parish of Hamilton, on low ground between the town of that name and the river Clyde. The site of the old part of the town called Nether-ton is partly included within the walls of the park, and even yet the houses of Hamilton approach the palace near enough almost to intrude upon its privacy. The germ of the structure was a small square tower, but the oldest part of the present palace was erected about 1591, while a very large addition was made in 1705. This erection, described by Dorothy Wordsworth in 1803 as 'a large building without grandeur, a heavy lumpish mass,' was further added to in 1822 and subsequent years, and is now one of the most magnificent piles in the kingdom. It comprises a N front 265 feet long and 60 high, adorned with a splendid Corinthian portico of monolithic columns 25 feet high and 10 in circumference modelled after the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. The interior is planned on a scale of equal magnificence. The principal apartments are the tribune or saloon, the dining-room, 71 feet by 30, the library built to contain the famous Beckford collection, and a gallery 120 feet long, 20 wide, and 20 high. The treasures of art in cabinets and furniture, pictures, statuary, china, and glass, which till 1882 filled and adorned the princely rooms of the palace, formed the most splendid assemblage of the kind in Scotland. This collection was made chiefly in the early years of the 19th century by Alexander, the tenth duke, and his father-in-law, the famous William Beckford, author of *Vathek*, and it was perhaps the brightest gem in the ducal coronet of Hamilton. Between 17 June and 20 July 1882 the magnificent treasures were dispersed by the auctioneer's hammer. The sale, which created a stir in every artistic circle throughout the world, produced the sum of £397,562, a total that far exceeds any other modern sale of the same character. The 2213 lots brought an average of £180 each; enormous sums were given for the numerous unique art-treasures, which, exclusive of pictures by the old masters, were chiefly of the 17th and 18th centuries. The pictures alone, including the miniatures, brought upwards of £123,000; Rubens' famous 'Daniel in the Lions' Den,' on which Wordsworth composed his well-known sonnet, was sold for £5145; and a portrait of Philip IV., by Velasquez, for 6000 guineas. The former picture has since been repurchased by the Duke. Perhaps the speciality of the collection, if, indeed, it could be said to have a speciality, was the fine old French furniture. Two secretaires that had belonged to Marie Antoinette were sold for £9450 each, and a pair of Buhl armchairs brought £11,500. The library of Duke Alexander

was also sold, as well as Mr Beckford's library, which had been removed to Hamilton Palace, where, however, it was kept distinct.

The policies surrounding the Palace extend for 2½ miles along the Clyde, and for 2¾ miles along the Avon, and include woods, gardens, and lawns. The wild white cattle are noticed under CADZOW. Near the Palace stands a mausoleum erected, at a cost of £130,000, from designs by David Bryce, in imitation of the castle of St Angelo at Rome. It includes an octagonal chapel adorned with sculptures by A. H. Ritchie, and lighted by a dome 120 feet high. Hither, in 1852, were transferred the remains of the Hamilton family. A moat-hill towards the N of the park is 30 feet in diameter at the base and 16 high, and it has been referred to at least as far back as the time of Malcolm Ceanmor. The runic stone-cross, 4 feet high, in the vicinity, is supposed to have been the market-cross of Nether-ton. On the banks of the Clyde, and within the ducal policies, there is an extensive race-course (1888), 1½ mile in circuit and 96 feet wide.

Hamilton gives the titles of Baron and Duke in the peerage of Scotland to the noble family of Hamilton-Douglas, and that of Marquess to the Duke of Abercorn. Both of these illustrious families are said to be descended from Robert de Bellomont, third Earl of Leicester, whose grandson, Sir Gilbert Hamilton, fled to Scotland in 1323, in consequence of having slain in combat John de Spencer. The crest of the dukes of Hamilton—an oak tree with a saw through it—commemorates his escape in the disguise of a woodcutter; whilst the motto 'Through' was Sir Gilbert's exclamation on seeing his pursuers ride unsuspectingly past the place where he and his servant were in the act of sawing through an oak tree. Sir Walter de Hamilton, Sir Gilbert's son, acquired the barony of Cadzow, in the sheriffdom of Lanark, with other lands. His descendant, Sir James, sixth Lord Cadzow, was created a lord of parliament in 1445 as Lord Hamilton; and as a reward for changing to the king's side during the armed revolt of Earl Douglas, he obtained a grant, dated 1 July 1455, of the office of sheriff of Lanark, and extensive grants of lands at later dates. He married for his second wife in 1474, Mary, eldest daughter of James II., and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran. His son, who succeeded in 1479, obtained in 1503 a charter of the lands and earldom of Arran, and was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, warden of the marches, and one of the lords of regency in 1517. His son, James, the second Earl of Arran, was declared in 1543 heir-presumptive to the crown, and was appointed guardian to Queen Mary, and governor of the kingdom during her minority. In recognition of his services in opposing the English alliance, and in bringing about the marriage of Mary with the Dauphin, Henry II. of France conferred upon him the title of Duke of Chatelherault, with a pension of 30,000 livres a year. In 1557 his eldest son, James, succeeded to the earldom of Arran, the dukedom of Chatelherault having been resumed by the French crown; and on Mary's arrival in Scotland in 1561, this nobleman openly aspired to her hand. His strong opposition to her majesty's religion completely estranged her favour, and the unfortunate earl was not long afterwards declared to be insane, while his estates devolved upon his brother, Lord John Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothock. This fourth earl assisted in procuring Queen Mary's escape from Loch Leven Castle in 1568; and it was to his estate in Hamilton that she first fled. After the battle of Langside the castle of Hamilton was taken, and its owner went into banishment. He was restored by James VI., and created in 1599 Marquess of Hamilton. His son, James, the second Marquess (1604-25), obtained an English peerage as Baron of Innerdale in Cumberland and Earl of Cambridge. James, the third Marquess, was created in 1643 Marquess of Clydesdale, and later Duke of Hamilton, with a grant of the office of hereditary keeper of Holyrood Palace.

This nobleman, the first Duke of Hamilton, warmly espoused the cause of Charles I.; and being defeated and captured at the battle of Preston, he was condemned by the same court as had condemned the king, and was beheaded in London, 9 March 1649. His brother and successor William, who had been previously raised to the peerage as Lord Machanshire and Polmont and Earl of Lanark, was mortally wounded in the cause of Charles II. at the Battle of Worcester. He was excepted from Cromwell's Act of Grace in 1654, and his estates were forfeited, with the reservation of a pittance for his duchess and her four daughters. His own honours fell under the attainder, and his English dignities expired; but the dukedom of Hamilton, in virtue of the patent, devolved upon his niece, the eldest daughter of the first duke. The male representation of the house of Hamilton passed to his next male heir, the Earl of Abercorn, whose descendant, the Duke of Abercorn, is the head of the family.

Lady Anne Hamilton, Duchess of Hamilton, introduced the Douglas name into the family by marrying Lord William Douglas, eldest son by a second marriage of William, first Marquis of Douglas; and she obtained by petition for her husband, in 1660, the title of Duke of Hamilton for life. His Grace had previously been elevated to the peerage as Earl of Selkirk. This peer sat as president of the convention parliament which settled the crown upon William and Mary. He died in 1694, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, Earl of Arran, who, upon the Duchess, a few years afterwards, surrendering her honours, became then, by patent, Duke of Hamilton, with the precedence of the original creation of 1643 in the same manner as if he had originally inherited. He was created an English peer, in 1711, as Baron of Dutton in the county of Chester, and Duke of Brandon in the county of Suffolk; but upon proceeding to take his seat in the House of Lords, it was objected, that by the 23d article of the Union, 'no peer of Scotland could, after the Union, be created a peer of England;' and the House sustained this objection after a lengthy debate. James George, the seventh Duke, succeeded to the marquise of Douglas and earldom of Angus on the death, in 1761, of Archibald, last Duke of Douglas; and the unsuccessful attempt of his guardians to vindicate his claim to the Douglas estates also, on the ground that Mr Stewart, son and heir of the Duke of Douglas's sister, was not her son, led to the celebrated Douglas cause. His brother, eighth Duke, succeeded in 1782 in obtaining a reversal of the decision as to his right to sit in the House of Lords. William Alexander, eleventh Duke of Hamilton, succeeded in 1852, and died in 1863. William-Alexander-Louis-Stephen Douglas-Hamilton (b. 1845) succeeded as twelfth Duke of Hamilton and ninth of Brandon, and received by imperial decree of Napoleon III. of 20 April 1864 the revived title of Duke of Chatelherault. He married, in 1873, Lady Mary Louise Elizabeth Montagu, eldest daughter of the seventh Duke of Manchester, and by her left issue, Lady Mary Louise, born 1884. He died in 1895 after a lingering illness, and was buried in the family mausoleum at Hamilton Palace. He was succeeded by his kinsman, Alfred Douglas Douglas Hamilton (b. 1862; suc. 1895). The duke is premier peer of Scotland. His seats are Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire, and Kinniel House, Linlithgowshire. London residence, 23 Prince's Gate, W.

Hamrigarth, a village in Dingwall parish, Shetland. Its post-town is Whiteness, under Lerwick.

Handa, an uninhabited island of Eddrachillis parish, W Sutherland, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Handa, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, and lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Scourie. Measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from E to W, and 1 mile from N to S, it has a proximately circular outline, consists of sandstone in highly inclined strata, and rises rapidly north-westward to a height of 406 feet above sea-level at Sithean Mor, whence it breaks sheer downwards to the ocean, presenting, round more than one-third of its entire periphery, a continuous series of steep cliffs. As seen from the SE it seems to be wholly

of a dusky, greenish hue, and it exhibits in its ascents and in its cliffs striking features of ledge and fissure, that form a more imposing piece of rock scenery than almost anywhere else is to be found in the United Kingdom. One enormous perforation, inwards and upwards from the ocean-level, is swept by the influx and reflux of the tides, and roofed by natural arches resting on huge blocks of rock. Myriads of sea-fowl build in the cliffs, whose summit commands a sublime view of the lofty seaboard of the mainland from Rhu Stoir to the promontory N of Loch Inchard.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 107, 1881.

Hangingshaw, a mansion, with finely-wooded grounds, in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Yarrow Water, 6 miles W by N of Selkirk. It is a seat of Mr Johnstone of ALVA. Formerly the estate belonged to the Murrays of PHILIPHAUGH; and an ancient strong fortalice here was one of the strongholds of the 'outlaw' Murray. Having witnessed in his time a profusion of domestic display and a pomp and strength of retinue almost princely, it was destroyed by accidental fire about the close of the 18th century, and now is represented by only a basement wall and some outhouses.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Harburn, an estate, with a mansion of 1804, in West Calder parish, SW Edinburghshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Harburn station on the Caledonian, this being 15 miles SW of Edinburgh. Harburn Castle, on the estate, is said to have been fortified by Cromwell to overawe the moss-troopers.

Harden, a fine old specimen of a Border fortress, in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, 4 miles W of Hawick, on the left bank of Harden Burn, a rivulet running 2 miles southward to Borthwick Water. As Leyden sings,—

'Where Bortha hoarse, that loads the meads with sand,
Rolls her red tide to Teviot's western strand,
Through slaty hills, whose sides are shagg'd with thorn,
Where springs in scatter'd tufts the dark-green corn,
Towers wood-girt Harden far above the vale,
And clouds of ravens o'er the turrets sail.'

Repaired and added to in 1864, Harden retains its hall with roof of curious stucco work, its marble-paved lobby, and a mantelpiece bearing an earl's coronet and the initials W. E. T. (Walter, Earl of Tarras). In 1501 Robert, second son of Walter Scott of Sinton, acquired the estate from Alexander, Lord Home; and his great-grandson was that famous Borderer, 'Auld Wat of Harden,' whose marriage in 1576 with Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Yarrow,' has already been noticed under DRYHOPE, while under ELIBANK we have told how Wat's son and successor married the 'Muckle-mou'd Meg' of tradition; their grandson Walter (1645-93), who had had for preceptor the famous Richard Cameron, in 1659 wedded Mary, the child Countess of Buccleuch. (See DALKEITH.) She died in 1661, he having the year before received the life title of Earl of Tarras. He engaged in his brother-in-law Monmouth's rebellion (1685), but two years later recovered his estates; and, his grandson having married a daughter of the third Earl of Marchmont and Lord Polwarth, their son, in 1835, claimed and was allowed the latter title. Walter Hugh Hepburne Scott, present and sixth Baron Polwarth since 1690 (b. 1838; suc. 1867), is the thirteenth Baron of Harden, and holds extensive estates in Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, Berwickshire, and Haddingtonshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864. See MERTOUN, HUMBIE, and vol. i., pp. lxxvi.-lxxviii. of Sir William Fraser's *Scotts of Buccleuch* (Edinb. 1878).

Hardgate, a small village, with a public school, in Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 miles NNW of Dalbeattie.

Hardgate. See CLATT and DUNTOCHER.

Hardington House, a mansion in Wiston and Robertson parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of the Clyde, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Lamington station. Its owner is J. R. M'Queen, Esq. See BROUGHTON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Hardmuir. See DYKE.

Harefaulds. See GUTHRIE.

Harelaw, a quondam peel tower on the eastern verge of Canonbie parish, SE Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the Liddel Water, 2½ miles NE by E of Canonbie station. It was the residence of the famous freebooter, Hector Armstrong, who in 1569 betrayed the Earl of Northumberland into the hands of the Regent Moray. Limestone of excellent quality and in great abundance exists at Harelawhill, near the site of the tower, and has long been largely quarried.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Harelaw, an upland farm in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, among the north-western declivities of the Pentlands, 1½ mile ESE of Balerno. A reservoir is on it at an elevation of 802 feet above sea-level; and a cairn, comprising about 2500 cart-loads of stones, and containing many human bones, was formerly near the farmhouse.

Harestane or **Hearthstane Burn**, a rivulet of Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peebleshire, rising on Cairn Law at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, and running 4½ miles north-north-westward, till, after a descent of 1250 feet, it falls into the Tweed at a point 1¼ mile NNE of Tweedsmuir church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Harlaw, a farm in the parish of Chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Urie, 2½ miles NNW of Inverurie. It is noted for a battle fought on it, 24 July 1411 (St James's Eve), between the rebel Highland army of Donald, Lord of the Isles, and the royal forces under the Earl of Mar. Douald, at the head of 10,000 men, overran Ross-shire, marched through Inverness-shire and Moray, acquired accessions to his strength in those districts and in Banffshire, and resolved now to carry into execution a threat he had often made, to burn the town of Aberdeen. He committed great excesses in Strathbogie and in the district of Garioch, which belonged to the Earl of Mar. The inhabitants of Aberdeen were in dreadful alarm at the near approach of this marauder and his savage hordes; but their fears were allayed by the speedy appearance of a well-equipped army, commanded by the Earl of Mar, who bore a high military character, assisted by many brave knights and gentlemen of Angus and the Mearns. Advancing from Aberdeen, Mar marched by Inverurie, and descried the Highlanders stationed at Harlaw. He saw that he had to contend with tremendous odds; but though his forces were, it is said, as one to ten to those opposed to him, he resolved, from the confidence he had in his steel-clad knights, to risk a battle. Having placed a small but select body of knights and men-at-arms in front, under the command of the Constable of Dundee and the Sheriff of Angus, the Earl drew up the main strength of his army in the rear, including the Murrays, the Straitons, the Maules, the Irvings, the Leslies, the Lovells, and the Stirlings, headed by their respective chiefs. The Earl then placed himself at the head of this body. On the other side, under the Lord of the Isles, were Mackintosh and Maclean and other Highland chiefs, all bearing the deadliest hatred to their Southron foes.

On a given signal the Highlanders and Islesmen, setting up those terrific shouts and yells which they were wont to raise on entering into battle, rushed forward on the foe; but they were received with great firmness and bravery by the men-at-arms, who, with spears levelled and battle-axes raised, cut down many of their impetuous but badly armed opponents. After the Lowlanders had recovered themselves from the shock of this furious onset, Sir James Scrymgeour, at the head of the knights and bannerets under him, cut his way through the thick columns of the Islesmen, everywhere carrying death; but the slaughter of hundreds by this brave party did not intimidate the Highlanders, who kept pouring in by thousands to supply the place of those who had fallen. Surrounded on all sides, Sir James and his valiant companions had no alternative but death or victory, and death indeed was their lot. First fell the Constable of Dundee, and his fall so encouraged the Highlanders, that, seizing and stabbing the horses, they dismounted the riders, whom they

despatched with their daggers. In the meantime the Earl of Mar, who had penetrated with his main army into the very heart of the enemy, kept up the unequal contest with great bravery, and, though the action cost him almost the whole of his army, he continued the fatal struggle with a handful of men till nightfall. The disastrous result of this battle was one of the greatest misfortunes that ever befell the families of Angus and the Mearns. Many of them lost not only their head, but every male in the house. Leslic of Balquhain is said to have fallen with six of his sons; and there were also slain Sir James Scrymgeour, Sir Alexander Ogilvy, the sheriff of Angus, with his eldest son George Ogilvy, Sir Thomas Murray, Sir Robert Maulc of Panmure, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, Sir William Abernethy of Salton, Sir Alexander Straiton of Lauriston, James Lovel, Alexander Stirling, and Sir Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, with 500 men-at-arms, including the principal gentry of Buchan and the greater part of the burgesses of Aberdeen who followed their provost. The Highlanders left 900 men dead on the field of battle, among them the chiefs Maclean and Mackintosh. Their defeat was far from signal, but their career was stayed, and that was everything.

'So,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'ended one of Scotland's most memorable battles. On the face of ordinary history it looks like an affair of civil war. But this expression is properly used towards those who have common interests and sympathies, who should naturally be friends and may be friends again, but for a time are, from incidental causes of dispute and quarrel, made enemies. The contest between the Lowlanders and Donald's host was none of this; it was a contest between foes, of whom their contemporaries would have said that their ever being in harmony with each other, or having a feeling of common interest and nationality, was not within the range of rational expectation' (*Hist. Scotl.*, ii. 392-394, ed. 1876). The battle is celebrated in a long ballad, supposed by some to date from the 15th century, but closely following Boece's narrative.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Harlosh, a hamlet in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, with a post office under Portree.

Harold's Tower, a monumental structure near the coast of Thurso parish, Caithness, 1½ mile ENE of Thurso town. It was erected in the latter part of the 18th century, by Sir John Sinclair, over the grave of an Earl of Caithness who was slain in battle about the close of the 12th century, and it presents a striking appearance.

Haroldswick, a hamlet and a bay in the N of Unst island, Shetland. The hamlet stands on the bay, and has a public school and a post office under Lerwick.

Harperfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, 4½ miles S by E of Lanark.

Harport, a ramification of Loch Bracadale on the SW side of the Isle of Skye, in Inverness-shire. It deflects to the SE; extends to a length of about 6 miles; separates the lower part of Minginish district from the main body of Skye; affords safe harbourage to vessels; and receives at its head a torrent of about 4 miles in length, descending from the Cuchullin Mountains.

Harray. See BIRSAV.

Harris, a parish in the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, comprehending the southern part of Lewis, a large number of adjacent or neighbouring islets and islands, and the distant island of St Kilda. It has a post office of its own name, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Portree; and it is regularly visited at Tarbert by steamers on the passage from Glasgow to Stornoway. Its main part is bounded N by Lewis parish in Ross-shire, E by the Minch and the Little Minch, S by the Sound of Harris, which divides it from North Uist, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Connected with Lewis parish by an isthmus of 7 miles between the middle of Loch Seaforth and the head of Loch Reasort, it measures 21 miles in extreme length from NNE to SSW, 18 miles in extreme breadth, and

(inclusive of islands) 123,757 acres in area. It is almost cut in two, through the middle, by East Loch Tarbert and West Loch Tarbert, approaching so near each other as to leave an isthmus less than a mile across; and everywhere else its E and W coasts are so indented by the sea as to render its breadth at all parts very variable, not more than 7 miles upon an average. As seen from the Minch it presents such a bare, whitish, rocky, mountainous appearance as to have won for it its name of Harris (Gael. *Na Harribh*, 'the heights'). The islands, with the exception of St Kilda, all lie very near the main body, most of them so near as to be separated from it by the narrowest straits; but, though very numerous, only ten of them are inhabited—Bernera (501), Ensay (11), Killigray (8), Pabbay (3), Scalpa (517), Scarp (143), St Kilda (71), Scotasay (18), Soay (15), and Tarrensay (56). The sea-lochs, bays, and creeks of the main body, particularly on its E side, afford commodious harbours to ships and boats. The shores and some inland vales are sufficiently low and fertile to afford fair resources of sustenance to the inhabitants. The interior, from end to end, is mainly occupied by mountain ridges, 1000 to 2662 feet high. The lochs and streams are so numerous that they cannot easily be particularised; most of them teem with trout and salmon. Gneiss is the predominant rock; granite and sandstone also abound; and serpentine, asbestos, iron ore, and copper ore are found. The aggregate of arable land is very small. Sheep husbandry is largely practised; and the Cheviot breed of sheep was introduced prior to 1840, and found to be remarkably suitable. Deer abound amongst the hills; grouse are plentiful on the moors; geese, plovers, and pigeons frequent the low grounds and the swamps; eagles visit the mountainous rocks; fish of many kinds swarm in the waters; and lobsters and oysters are on some sea-grounds near the shores. Ancient standing-stones, in circles or in other arrangements, are numerous; Scandinavian forts were also formerly conspicuous, but have been removed for the erection of other buildings; and an Augustinian monastery, on the site of a Culdee cell, was founded at Rowadill at an early period, and had a number of chapels connected with it throughout the northern parts of the Outer Hebrides. Now it is represented by its ruined cruciform church, with a rude E tower and a richly sculptured recumbent effigy of Alexander Macleod of Dunvegan. The Earl of Dunmore is one of the chief proprietors. In the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Bernera and Harris proper, the latter a living worth £180. Its church, erected in 1840, contains 400 sittings; and there are Free churches of Bernera, Harris, St Kilda, and Tarbert. Eleven schools—Bernera, Denishader, Finsbay, Kyles Scalpa, Kyles Stocknish, Manish, Obe, Scalpa, Scarp, Searista, and Tarbert—all of them public, with total accommodation for 913 children, have an average attendance of about 580, and grants amounting to nearly £800. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2996, (1831) 3900, (1861) 4183, (1871) 4120, (1881) 4814, (1891) 5024, of whom 4195 were Gaelic-speaking and 3681 belonged to the main body; pop. of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 3739, (1881) 4360, (1891) 4520.

Harris, Sound of, measuring 9 miles in length from SE to NW, and between 8 and 12 in breadth, forms the only passage for vessels of burden through the long line of the Outer Hebrides. It contains a number of islands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to nearly 4 miles in length, and is much encumbered besides with islets, rocks, and shoals; but though considerably difficult and dangerous of navigation, can be safely passed with aid of a skilful pilot. The tidal current in it, from the autumnal to the vernal equinox, runs in neap tides all day from E to W, and all night from W to E; but, from the vernal to the autumnal equinox, runs all day from W to E, and all night from E to W; and in spring tides, during both periods, corresponds nearly to the common course.

Harroldswick. See HARROLDSWICK.

Harrow, a loch ($3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 850 feet) in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of New Galloway.

It contains some small, shy trout, and sends off Pulharow Burn $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward to the Ken.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Hartfell, a broad-based, flat-topped mountain on the mutual border of Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, and Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Moffat town. It has an altitude of 2651 feet above sea-level, but formerly was assigned a much higher elevation, being falsely regarded as the loftiest summit of the Southern Highlands, whereas in fact it is surpassed by Merick (2764 feet), Broad Law (2754), White Coomb (2695), etc. So gentle is its acclivity from the upper basin of Annan Water, that the greater part of it may be ascended on horseback; its level plateau, clad with short, wiry grass, commands a vast, magnificent, and varied prospect. North-westward, across a wide and billowy sea of mountains, one sees, in certain states of the atmosphere, the snowy cap or cloud-wreathed brow of Ben Lomond; north-eastward and eastward one looks athwart the green hills of Tweeddale and Ettrick Forest to the Firth of Forth, the German Ocean, and the Cheviots; westward, the Lowthers' wild and rugged scenery extends to the towering summit of Blacklag; and southward the eye strays over the Dumfriesshire uplands till it rests upon Skiddaw and the other Cumberland mountains. Hartfell Spa, on the southern side of the mountain, 5 miles NNE of Moffat, occurs in the deep ravine of Auchencat or Hartfell Burn, flowing $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward to Annan Water. A well that issues from strata of black shaly rock, it is protected by a small vaulted building, the keystone of whose roof is carved with the bloody heart of the Douglas family. The spa was discovered in 1748 by a farmer, John Williamson; who was superintending a mining operation lower down the burn; the following is the analysis of a litre of its water, made by Mr William Johnstone of Edinburgh in 1874. Specific gravity, 1000.386; temperature, 49° F.; temperature of air, 56° F.; ferrous sulphate, 0.2109; aluminic sulphate, 0.1970; sodium chloride, 0.0050; sodium sulphate, 0.0048; calcium sulphate, 0.0352; calcium carbonate, 0.0280; magnesian sulphate, 0.0233; magnesian carbonate, 0.0121; ferrous carbonate, 0.0240; silica, 0.0050; carbonic dioxide, 6.734; oxygen, 6.062; nitrogen, 18.057. The water is a powerful tonic, cool and acidulous, specially good in dyspepsia. About a pint is the usual quantity prescribed per diem.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Harthill, a collier village in Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, adjacent to the Linlithgowshire border, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Westcraigs station. It has a post office under Whitburn, with money order and savings bank departments, an established *quoad sacra* church, a Free church, and a public school. The *quoad sacra* parish of Harthill and Benhar, constituted in 1878, is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of village (1871) 686, (1881) 1441, (1891) 1008; of *g.s.* parish (1881) 3444, (1891) 2801.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Harthill, a ruined castle in Oyne parish, Aberdeenshire, on the northern slope of Bennochie, 1 mile S of Oyno station. Built by Patrick Leith in 1638, it is a massive edifice, with walls 5 feet in thickness, round towers, bartizans, loopholes, and an arched gateway; and, according to tradition, it was burned by the last of its lairds.

Hartree, an estate with a mansion in Kilbucho parish, Peeblesshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Biggar. It has been held by the Dicksons since the third decade of the 17th century.

Hartrigge, a mansion in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 7 furlongs NE of the town. Approached by a fine avenue, it is a Scottish Baronial edifice, formed in 1854 by David Bryce out of an older and plainer house for John, Lord Campbell (1781-1861), Chancellor of England, who made it his home for several years. Its present possessor is his second son, Hallyburton George Campbell, third Baron Stratheden and Campbell since 1836 and 1841 (b. 1829; suc. 1893). Hartrigge, besides,

was the deathplace of two Scotch judges—William Penney, Lord Kinloch (1801-72), and Robert Macfarlane, Lord Ormidale (1802-80).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Hart's Leap, a defile on the mutual border of Yarrow and Ettrick parishes, Selkirkshire, 2½ miles NW of Tushielaw. It got its name from a prodigious leap made at it by a hart, during a hunt by one of the ancient Scottish kings; and it retains two large stones, 28 feet apart, said to have been set up by order of the king, to mark the extent of the leap.

Hartwood, an estate, with a mansion of 1807, in West Calder parish, SW Edinburghshire, 1½ mile S of the town.

Harvieston, an estate, with an old, thick-walled mansion, greatly enlarged in 1869, in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, 1 mile S by E of Gorebridge. Its owner is M. J. Y. Trotter-Cranstoun, whose ancestor bought it about the year 1750. Some fragments of the ancient castle of Catcune are within the grounds.

Harviestoun, an estate in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, at the southern base of the Ochils, 1¼ mile ENE of the town. Its present mansion, Harviestoun Castle, was built in 1804 by Crawford Tait, Esq. (1765-1832), whose youngest son, Archibald (1811-82), Archbishop of Canterbury, spent much of his boyhood here. It is an elegant edifice, with finely-wooded grounds, and was greatly improved by Sir Andrew Orr (1802-74), who, having bought the estate in 1859, added a new tower and porch, and formed two beautiful approaches leading from Tillicoultry and Dollar. The present holder of the estate is James Orr, Esq. It was during a ten days' visit to Harviestoun in the summer of 1787, that Robert Burns saw Charlotte Hamilton, the 'fairest maid on Devon banks,' and a cousin-german of Mr C. Tait.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Hassendeau, a station on the Waverley route of the North British, in Minto parish, Roxburghshire, 4¼ miles NNE of Hawick. Past it flows Hassendeau Burn, winding 4½ miles east-south-eastward to the Teviot, and overhung, on the left, by Minto Hill (905 feet). An ancient barony, it belonged for ages to a branch of the family of Scott, of whom Sir Alexander fell at the battle of Flodden; and makes considerable figure, in record and in song, under the names of Halstaneden and Hazeldean. Its baronial fortalice or strong peel-tower, near the mouth of the burn, is now represented by a small fragment forming the gable of a cottage; and there was also a monastic cell, called Monk's Tower, on a tract still designated Monk's Croft. An ancient parish of Hassendeau, conterminous with the barony, belonged, as to its teinds and patronage, to the monks of Melrose, and about the era of the Reformation was annexed chiefly to Minto, but partly to Wilton and Robertson. Its church, whose site, by the side of the Teviot, was swept away along with the graveyard by a strong flood in 1796, was a Norman edifice, and had such strong hold on the affections of the dalesmen that they repeatedly made indignant resistance to measures for closing it. Eventually, however, it was taken down in 1690 in the face of a riotous demonstration, on the part of women as well as men.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Hatton, a village in Cruden parish, E. Aberdeenshire, 8 miles NE of Ellou, under which it has a post office. At it are a public school, and Cruden Free church (1844), which last was the nucleus of the village, and after which it at first was called the Free Kirkton of Cruden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Hatton, an estate, with a mansion, in Marykirk parish, S Kincardineshire, 3¼ miles SW of Laurencekirk.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Hatton, an estate, with a mansion, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion, a striking example of the Scoto-French chateau of the 17th century, stands near the southern verge of the parish, 1½ mile SSW of Ratho village, and consists of a thick-walled, three-story tower of the 15th century, with wings, turrets, and other additions of 1670 and later years. It was the summer residence of Francis Jeffrey (1812-14). Purchased in 1877 from John de Hatton by Allan de

Lawdre or Lauder, the estate remained with his descendants till 1653, when it passed by marriage to the noble family of Lauderdale, by whom it was sold in 1792. It then comprehended nearly one-half of the parish, but shortly afterwards was parcelled out into six properties, of which that of Hatton House, comprising 500 acres, was purchased in 1870 for £42,000 by the Earl of Morton, whose son, Lord Aberdour, soon after restored the mansion.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Hattonburn, an estate, with a mansion, in Orwell parish, Kinross-shire, ¾ mile NNE of Milnathort.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Hatton Castle, a square castellated mansion of 1814, with finely-wooded grounds, in Turriff parish, N Aberdeenshire, 3¼ miles SE of Turriff tow. It comprises a fragment of the ancient baronial castle of Balquholly (Gael. *baile-chaille*, 'town in the wood'), the seat of the Mowats from the 13th century till 1727, when the estate was sold to Alexander Duff, Esq. His descendant is Garden A. Duff, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Hatton Castle, a ruined fortalice in Newtyle parish, SW Forfarshire, at the western base of Hatton Hill (870 feet), ¼ mile SE of the village of Newtyle. Built in 1575 by Lawrence, fourth Lord Oliphant, it commanded the Sidlaw pass of the Glack, down which it looks to an extensive prospect of Strathmore.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Hatton Law, a hamlet in Largo parish, Fife, 1½ mile NW of Largo station.

Hatton, Lower, a village in Caputh parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile N of Dunkeld.

Hatton, Wester. See BELHELVIE.

Haugh, a village in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Ayr, 1¼ mile S of Mauchline town.

Haughhead, a village in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, at the junction of Fiu and Campsie Glens, ½ mile NW of Campsie Glen station.

Haughhead. See ECKFORD.

Haugh of Urr, a village in Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the left bank of Urr Water, 4 miles NNW of Dalbeattie, under which it has a post office.

Haughton, a mansion, with finely-wooded grounds, in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire, near the right bank of the Don, 1 mile NNE of the village. Purchased by an ancestor in the latter half of the 17th century, the estate is now held by Miss M. Ogilvie Farquharson.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Hauster, a burn of Wick parish, E Caithness, rising on the Latheron border at an altitude of 556 feet, and winding 8½ miles north-north-eastward till it falls into Wick Water at a point 1¼ mile W of Wick town. In the first 5 miles of its course it traverses Yarehouse and Hempriggs Lochs, and sometimes it bears the name of Thrumster Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 110, 116, 1877-78.

Haven, East. See EAST HAVEN.

Haveton, a village in South Ronaldshay island, Orkney, 13 miles S of Kirkwall.

Hawick, a parliamentary and municipal burgh and parish in Roxburghshire. The town is the largest seat of population in the eastern Border counties, 53 miles SSE of Edinburgh, 45 NNE of Carlisle, and 346 NNW of London. It is situated on both sides of the Teviot, which enters the town from the SW after passing through the haughs and woods of Branxholme and Wilton Lodge, an approach of great picturesqueness and beauty. The Teviot is joined in the centre of the town by the Slitrig, a mountainous stream flowing through a district of romantic interest. The town is in a basin, the principal streets being built on the level land on both sides of the rivers, from which other streets ascend the slopes, and above these are the mansions and villas of the principal inhabitants, thus overlooking the town and commanding extensive views of the surrounding region. The district is rich in historic houses and in more modern seats. Branxholme, one of the original residences of the Buccleuch family; Harden, of the ancient Scotts; Cavers,

of the Douglasses of Liddesdale; Stobs Castle, of the Elliots; Wilton Lodge, of the Langlands; and Stirches, of the Chisholmes, are in the vicinity. Sillerbithall, Heronhill, Thornwood, Bucklands, Brieryards, Teviotbank, Hassendeanburn, and Linden-park are all large and elegant mansions. Nearly all these seats are surrounded with extensive woods, abounding in trees of great size. The town is regular in form, and the streets are well built and spacious. A great part of the old town has been rebuilt during the last forty years, and several streets have been added, the houses being all of freestone. Several bridges span the Slitrig and Teviot. The Municipal Buildings, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1835, were completed in 1837 at a cost of £13,000. They occupy the site of the old Town Hall in the High Street, are in the Scottish style of architecture, and contain the Free Library and a public hall capable of seating 1000 people. The buildings have a frontage of only 53 feet, but extend backwards for about 200 feet. They are three storeys in front, with a clock tower 126 feet high. On the ground floor are the police office, officials' rooms, and cells; the second floor contains the council-room, the burgh court-room, etc.; while the third floor is principally occupied by apartments in connection with the Free Library. The lofty roof of the public hall is supported on iron pillars, and a gallery runs round three sides. The Science and Art Institute was erected as a memorial to his Grace the late Duke of Buccleuch, who had long been the munificent benefactor of the burgh. The Cottage Hospital and Dispensary, opened in 1835, stands on an elevated site in Buccleuch Street granted by the late Duke. It is English Domestic in style, and was erected by public and private generosity. The post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, was removed to handsome new premises at the corner of Bridge Street and Croft Road in 1892. Among the other chief buildings are the Exchange, the banks, and some of the churches. Few evidences in buildings remain of the antiquity of Hawick. The notable exception is the building which for more than a century has been known as the Tower Hotel. The older or western side is several hundred years old, and formed part of the castle of the Drumlanrig Douglasses, which escaped being burned in the devastating inroad of the Earl of Sussex in 1570. It was used as a residence a century afterwards by Anne Scott, who was married to the Duke of Monmouth, and was made Duchess of Buccleuch. While this house is one evidence of the antiquity of the town, the Moat at a little distance bears witness to the far-off antiquity of the town and people. This is a circular earthen-mound, 30 feet high, 312 in circumference at the base, and at the top 117. When and by whom this was erected is unknown. It is purely artificial, and bears no trace of being a sepulchral mound. It is upon an eminence which commands a view of all the surrounding hills and valleys, and must have been a capital station for watchers of apprehended attacks, an excellent rendezvous for the defenders of their homes, and an elevated station whence chiefs and justices might dispense law. There can be no doubt that the erection of this was far off in the centuries of old, as also was that of the first parish church, which dates from an unknown antiquity.

The municipal history of Hawick speaks also to its antiquity. In the Scottish Rolls, under date 1347, it is said to have been held from the Crown by Richard Lovel and his ancestors 'for time immemorial.' Soon afterwards the lands passed into the family of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, to whom James I., while resident in England, gave a charter conveying to him the barony of Hawick and a territory embracing a large part of the sheriffdom of Roxburgh. Nearly a century afterwards, Sir James Douglas granted, in 1537, a charter to the inhabitants of Hawick, which was confirmed by the deed of Queen Mary of date 12 May 1545. At the period of granting the charter, the town appears to have consisted of 110 houses, inclusive of the manor house, church, and mill. The municipal jurisdiction was entrusted to 2 bailies and 31 councillors.

The territorial sovereignty passed from the Douglasses of Drumlanrig to the Scotts of Buccleuch. See DALKEITH and DRUMLANRIG.

Hawick is abundantly supplied with pure water. The former supply being inadequate, in 1865 a reservoir was made on the Allan, 5 miles SW of Hawick, and an amount of 400,000 gallons per day was brought in, at a cost of £8000. As the town extended along the slopes, it was found necessary to introduce a new supply drawn from a much greater height, from the Dodburn, and by these combined means 1,000,000 gallons are delivered in the town daily. The various works, with the reservoir, a fine sheet of water of 20 acres—a hollow among the hills—were constructed at a cost of £16,000. The reservoir contains about 54,000,000 gallons. The Allan and Dodburn, and the surface for the most part through which the pipes are carried, being on the Buccleuch property, the Duke, with his usual generosity, granted the free right of usage to the town. These works were opened by his Grace on 1 Sept. 1882. The town also is thoroughly drained on the most approved system, massive pipes having been laid in all the streets and in connection with all the public works, by which several hundred thousand gallons of sewage and polluted water from the mills are conveyed to a haugh on the W bank of the Teviot, 1 mile distant, where the water, after being purified by lime, is collected in tanks, and, separated from the solid matter, is discharged over aerated beds into the river. These extensive works were completed in 1883 at a cost of £28,000. Hawick has also an abundant supply of gas. The old works being insufficient, new works were erected in 1882 near the sewage works at a cost of £10,000.

The first bank established in the town was a branch of the British Linen Co. in 1797. The business previously was mainly carried on by a private banker, Mr Turnbull, a very shrewd, able, and upright man, who bought the estate of Fenwick, etc., and built the mansion of Brieryards. The other branch banks are the Commercial Bank (1820), the National Bank (1852), the Royal Bank (1856), the National Security Savings Bank (1815), and the Hawick Heritable Investment Bank. There are also the Temperance Hall, 2 Masonic halls, several hotels, the Museum, and a large Combination Poorhouse. Hawick has three weekly newspapers—the *Hawick Advertiser*, the *Hawick Express*, and the *Hawick News*. Among its numerous associations there are the Teviotdale Farmers' Club, the West Teviotdale Agricultural Society, Archæological, Horticultural, and Ornithological societies, the Working Men's Building Society, and several political and educational associations. There is a public library, the Public Libraries Act having been adopted by the burgh in 1877, and several clubs for recreation and amusement. The cricket club has a spacious park near the town, and the bowling clubs have two attractive greens. Wilton Lodge estate was purchased as a public park in 1890 for £14,000; and in the same year the Miller's Knowes were leased for ten years for a similar purpose. The annual interest of the Scott Bequest (£1300) and Mrs Nixon's Bounty (£2000) is applied to educational and charitable purposes.

The original parish church is St. Mary's, which dates from 1214, was rebuilt in 1763, and having been much damaged by fire in 1880, was restored at a cost of £2000, the Duke of Buccleuch contributing above £1000 for the purpose. It was from St. Mary's that Sir Alex. Ramsay of Dalhousie, a noble and patriotic knight, while holding a court of justice, was dragged by Douglas to Hermitage Castle, and in the dungeon there was starved to death. Here also was interred the body of Walter, first Earl of Buccleuch, which was brought by ship from London to Leith, and after many delays was conveyed to Branxholme, and, carried thence attended by a great body of retainers, was with much heraldic pomp interred among his ancestors. St. Mary's was the parish church till 1844, when the large and handsome edifice in the Norman style of architecture, seated for about 1300, and built at the W end of the town at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, became the parish

church. St Mary's became the property of the Duke, and was made a *quoad sacra* church in 1860, his Grace furnishing the greater part of the endowment. St John's church, built in 1879-80 by subscription at a cost of £6000, is a fine Early English structure with 800 sittings. St John's is a *quoad sacra* parish. Wilton parish church, built in 1860, is a beautiful edifice, and contains 950 sittings. Wellington church, a chapel of ease to Wilton church, was opened in 1886. St Cuthbert's Episcopal church, a fine building in the Early Decorated style, was erected and endowed by the Duke of Buccleuch. There are also three Free churches, four U.P. churches, and an Evangelical Union, Baptist, and Roman Catholic church, etc. In connection with the parishes of Hawick and Wilton there are two public cemeteries of large extent, finely situated and ornamented.

Consequent on the passing of the Education Act in 1872, there was a great increase in the number of the scholars. The town previously was well supplied with school accommodation. The parish school buildings and teacher's residence, built at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, were freely transferred to the school board, as were the industrial school (afterwards called Drumlanrig school) and St Mary's school. The parish school of Wilton was also transferred to the board, and a large school, with teacher's residence, was erected on the Jedburgh road for the accommodation of children in the NE end of the town. The following are the statistics of school accommodation, average attendance, and government grants earned for the school year ending 30 Sept. 1894:—Buccleuch School (1038, 859, £751, 12s. 6d.), Trinity (770, 581, £503, 7s. 6d.), Drumlanrig (773, 476, £446, 11s. 11d.), Wilton (769, 552, £483), St Mary's (228, 188, £153, 11s.) Besides the board schools there are academies and private schools, and schools receiving government grants in connection with the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. There are also Art and Science classes.

It is interesting to trace the progress of the town in manufactures to the rank which it now holds as the first manufacturing town in the South of Scotland. About 160 years ago, previous to the erection of any of the factories, the first and largest nursery and seed business perhaps in the kingdom was established by Mr Dickson, and carried on by his successors, the Messrs Dickson and Messrs Turnbull, till of late years. From these nurseries there sprang the first nurseries in Edinburgh and Perth.

Hawick, being the centre of a great pastoral region, and having a number of waterfalls on the Teviot and Slitrig, soon entered on the manufacturing career which has since made it famous. A century ago lands, with the water all on the NW side of the Teviot, were acquired from the estate of Langlands for factory purposes, and some time afterwards the Duke of Buccleuch gave 99 years' leases of the lands on the E of the Slitrig at a nominal rent. Before that time a company instituted the manufacture of carpets, table-covers, and rugs. This trade continued till 1806, when it was given up. The manufacture of broad linen tapes was commenced in 1783 and carried on till 1800. The year 1771 is memorable in the annals of Hawick for the commencement of the stocking manufacture and the introduction of the stocking-frame, an industry which rapidly flourished, and is now carried on to such an extent as places Hawick without a rival in Scotland for the making of all kinds of hosiery. The honour of founding this trade is due to Mr John Hardie, merchant, a baillie of the town, a man of notable vigour and of great humour. The yarn was carded in the town, and was spun by the wives and daughters of farmers in the surrounding country. The supply of yarn from the country being inadequate for the demand, the manufacturers soon afterwards introduced the new spinning machinery. The first to bring it in were Messrs Nixon and Messrs Wilson. Mr Hardie's enterprise was followed and extended by many of the predecessors of the firms of the present time—the Wilsons, the Laings, the Watsons, the Elliots, the Pringles, and the Laidlaws, who, besides the

manufacture of hosiery, engaged in the manufacture of flannels, shawls, plaids, and blankets. About 1830 various firms commenced the manufacture of shepherd's checks, the first kinds of twilled cloth, usually called tweels, and corrupted into the popular name of tweeds, and these were followed by the many kinds of checks and stripes, the endless variety of colours and mixtures in the plain and fancy styles of all kinds of this famous manufacture. Messrs Dickson and Messrs Laing first introduced power looms, and the trade rapidly grew into its present magnitude. Several firms relinquished the making of hosiery, and confined their energy to the extended making of tweeds, and now there are in Hawick several of the largest and most prosperous tweed factories in Scotland. Many of the improvements in the carding, spinning, and weaving machinery were suggested and carried out here in order to make the machinery for the production of woollen goods equal to that employed in cotton manufactories. There are now about a dozen and a half woollen factories, supplied with the most improved machinery. Great extensions in the hosiery manufacture have been made by the introduction of power knitting machines, of very complex and costly mechanism, into the larger factories. Each of these, wrought by a woman, does the work of several men on the frame wrought by hand. There are at present about 20 hosiery manufactories at work. Besides these, the great staple industries, there are dye-works, tanneries, an oil manufactory, quarries, saw-mills, etc.

Coming to the oldest industry, grazing and agriculture, Hawick has long been its centre in the Border counties. This again has been very much owing to the house of Buccleuch. The lands far around were let on the easiest terms, and for two centuries, considering the quality of the soil, at a lower rent than anywhere known. This, with the security of the tenure, engendered a state of things which produced wealth, and as wealth grew the desire arose on the part of the tenants to increase their acres. Formerly a large number of small farms existed, but gradually the stronger dispossessed their weaker neighbours. Nowhere will one see better houses or more commodious steadings than those which are seen in this Border land. The situation and prosperity of the town have made it a great market of grain, and especially of live stock. The old fairs for the sale of stock have long disappeared, and have been succeeded by the well-known sales in the auction mart. One of the first originators of these sales in Scotland was the father of the present Mr Oliver of Thornwood, who has long been known as one of the most extensive salesmen by auction of live stock in the kingdom, and at whose principal sales, attended by breeders from all parts, as many as 25,000 sheep and lambs have been disposed of in a single day. Besides his principal sales at the mart, extending to many acres, near the railway station on the river Haugh, covered with wooden pens, and a large stone erection for the accommodation of cattle, there is a weekly auction every Monday. The weekly corn market is held on Thursday, and hiring, cattle, wool, and sheep and lamb fairs are held at periods between springtime and the beginning of winter.

The great public festival of the year is the Common Riding, celebrated at the beginning of June. The practice of riding the town's marches dates from time immemorial. On the morning of the first day the Cornet, with his mounted troop, all gaily dressed, and bearing a flag the facsimile of one which their ancestors captured from a company of English soldiers in the neighbourhood after the battle of Flodden, rides round the municipal lands, and this part of the ceremony is concluded by their singing in the town, accompanied by the attending multitude, the rousing martial Common Riding song *The Colour*. The music dates from the most ancient times, and expresses more than any other air the wild and defiant strain of the war tramp and the battle shout. The song seems to have been founded on the invocation of the early Saxon warriors to their chief deities, Thor and Odin. In the Anglo-Saxon language it is 'Tyr hœbbe us, ye Tyr ye Odin,' which is 'May Tyr have us,

both Tyr and Odin.' The song has been changed by local poets in its descent to recent times. The more popular variation, and the one now sung after the riding of the marches, was composed by James Hogg, a Hawick stocking-maker, about 80 years ago. The following are some of the stanzas:—

'Scotia felt thine ire, O Odin!
On the bloody field of Flodden;
There our fathers fell with honour,
Round their king and country's banner.

'Teribus, ye Teri Odin,
Sons of heroes slain at Flodden,
Imitating Border Bowmen,
Aye defend your rights and Common.

'Twas then Drumlanrig, generous donor,
Gave (immortal be his honour)!
What might soothe Hawick's dire disaster,
Laud for tillage, peats, and pasture.'

The song goes on to describe the victory of the Hawick men over a plundering party of English soldiers below the town; and then concludes—

“Hawick shall triumph 'mid destruction,”
Was a Druid's dark prediction;
Strange the issues that unrolled it
Cent'ries after he'd foretold it.

'Peace be thy portion, Hawick, for ever!
Thine arts, thy commerce flourish ever!
Down to latest ages send it—
“Hawick was ever independent.”'

The municipal constitution of the burgh was established by a special act of parliament in 1861. It is

governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 10 councillors, who also act as Police Commissioners. The Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 made no difference in the governing body of Hawick. In 1867 it acquired the rank of a parliamentary burgh, and, united with Galashiels and Selkirk, returns one member to parliament. The annual value of real property rose from £33,652 in 1872 to £57,556 in 1883, and to £73,326 (exclu-

sive of railways) in 1895-96. The revenue derived from the burgh property in 1896 was £2387. The parliamentary electors numbered 2800, the municipal 3583 (including 783 females) in 1896. Pop. of burgh (1861) 10,410, (1871) 11,356, (1881) 16,184, (1891) 19,204.

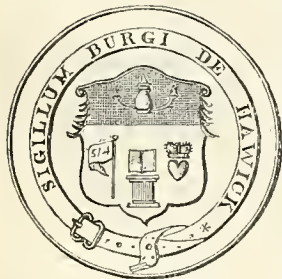
If few of the people of Hawick have attained to lasting national distinction, it has always been rich in humourists, poets, and local historians, who have sweetened its native air and ennobled its romantic scenery in the charms of literature. In his valuable history James Wilson says—that Gawin Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld, was appointed rector of Hawick in 1496. According to Dr Laing, the antiquary, the reading of the original MS. is *Hawicke*, which was the old name of Linton or Prestonkirk, near Dunbar. It is therefore doubtful at least whether the poet-bishop tuned his Virgilian verse by the banks of the Slitrig. The Rev. William Fowler, parson of Hawick, was celebrated as a poet and a scholar. Several of his pieces in MS. are preserved in the library of the University of Edinburgh. The Rev. Alexander Orrok, who died in 1711, a profound divine and one of the leaders of the Church of Scotland, was a man of warm and extensive charity, and a promoter of higher education, leaving a large part of his property for an endowment to the Grammar School. The Rev. William Crawford, minister of Wilton, who died in 1742, was the author of several eminently practical religious works. Dr Thomas Somerville, for nearly 60 years minister of Jedburgh, and celebrated for his history of the reign of Queen Anne, was born in the parish manse, and was the son of the minister. The Rev. Dr

John Young, minister of the first antiburgher congregation, was the author of various works, and, among them, one in explanation and defence of the British Constitution—a book written to expose and counteract the revolutionary sentiments which spread in many parts of the country after the French Revolution. The book came to the notice of Mr Pitt, who was so struck with its force and impressed with its utility for the times, that he sent a complimentary letter to Dr Young, and secured a pension for two of his daughters. The parish of Wilton enjoyed for 53 years the ministry of Dr Samuel Charters, a man whose excellencies shine in his published sermons, and in his less known *Essay on Bashfulness*, which reveals such a delicate knowledge of the human heart, and such a power of portraying its most tender movements, as to give him a place among the more famous sentimentalists of the land. Mr Robert Wilson, a native of the town, published his history of Hawick in 1825. The annals of the town and neighbourhood, after much and learned research, were compiled by Mr James Wilson, the town clerk, and were published in 1850. This work has stimulated the production of similar annals of other towns. Foremost, however, of all the citizens of Hawick in national reputation, stands James Wilson, long the editor of the *Economist*, and the chief expounder of the principles of political economy which have been widely dominant throughout the empire. Having entered Parliament he rose in influence and authority, and at a very peculiar and critical juncture in our Eastern affairs, after the Mutiny, was appointed and sent out to act as the Finance Minister of India. He brought his great knowledge and energy to bear on the accumulated difficulties which met him, and in a short time succeeded in promoting the most beneficial improvements in the regulation of taxation and finance. But very soon his career was terminated by a fatal disease induced by his extraordinary exertions.

Previous to 1850 the parish of Hawick reached from Teviot stone, the source of the river, to 1 mile below the town, 16 miles long by 2 to 3 miles broad. It thus included a large part of the vale of the 'sweet and silver Teviot.' In the above year the larger part was disjoined, and, with a considerable part of the parish of Cavers, was formed into the *quoad omnia* parish of Teviothead. The Duke of Buccleuch was here also the benefactor, building both church and manse at his own expense, giving ground for the glebe, and furnishing the greatest part of the stipend. The parish is 6 miles from SW to NE, 3 miles broad, and previous to 1891 contained 6203½ acres, of which 90½ were water. In that year the Boundary Commissioners transferred to it a small detached portion (consisting of 1 acre) of the parish of Wilton situated within the burgh of Hawick and on the Hawick side of the Teviot, and gave to Wilton the Albert Mills portion of the parish of Hawick. At the hamlet of Newmill, at the upper end, there is a landward school, with schoolhouse, with accommodation for 116 children, an average attendance of 70, and a grant of £75. The scenery of the parish is soft and beautiful throughout—Teviot, with its tributaries, the Allan, the Borthwick, and the Slitrig, flowing through smiling valleys richly cultivated, rising into slopes and knolls crowned with woods, and backed by ranges of undulating hills. Branxholme stands on an elevated terrace above the Teviot, rich in its ancient woods, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and of one of Allan Ramsay's finest songs, dedicated to *The Bonnie Lass of Branksome*—

'As I cam' in by Teviotside,
And by the hraes of Branksome,
There first I saw my blooming bride,
Young, smiling, sweet, and handsome.'

Nearer the town, and on an eminence which commands one of the finest views on the Border, stands the ancient tower or peel of Goldielands, one of the most complete now in the South of Scotland. In 1891 the population of the entire parish was 14,348, of whom, ecclesiastically, 5619 were in Hawick parish, 3939 in St Mary's *quoad*



Seal of Hawick.

sacra, and 4564 in St John's *quoad sacra*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864. See Mrs Oliver's *Upper Teviotdale* (1887).

Hawkhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the White Cart, 2½ miles SE of Paisley. It belonged in the middle of the 15th century to the doughty Sir John Ross, whose son and namesake appears in the parliament roll of 1489-90 as the first Baron Ross of Hawkhead—a title that expired with the fourteenth Lord in 1754. The estate passed first to his eldest sister, Mrs Ross Mackye, and next to a younger sister, Elizabeth, widow of the third Earl of Glasgow. Her son, the fourth Earl, succeeded her in 1791, and in 1815 was created Baron Ross of Hawkhead in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Hawkhead was sold by the sixth earl, and is now owned partly by William Stevenson, Esq., and partly by the Govan Lunacy Board. The Board built in 1892-95 a handsome asylum in the Italian style, with a central tower, and capable of accommodating between 500 and 600 patients. Hawkhead House, originally a large ancient tower, underwent such enlargement in the time of Charles I. as to take the form of a quadrangle. It was visited in 1681 by the Duke of York, afterwards James VII. Repaired and improved in 1782, it is now an irregular pile of antique appearance, with gardens originally formed in the Dutch style, and a finely-wooded park.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Hawthornden, the romantic home of the poet Drummond, in Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile NE of Roslin, and 5 furlongs NW of Hawthornden Junction on the Peebles branch of the North British, this being 11½ miles S by E of Edinburgh. Standing upon the steep right bank of the North Esk's rocky pine-clad glen, classic Hawthornden is 'a venerable and picturesque looking edifice. The left side, as you face it, consists of a hoary mass of ivy-clad masonry, perhaps 600 years old, while the inhabited part to the right is a pleasant irregular house, with gables and a turret in the style of the 17th century.' Over the doorway are carved in marble the armorial bearings of Dr William Abernethy Drummond (1720-1809), Bishop of Edinburgh; and near them is a Latin inscription by the poet, telling how in 1638 he restored the house for himself and his successors; whilst a tablet, placed by the Bishop on the gable, runs—'To the memory of Sir Lawrence Abernethy of Hawthornden, a brave and gallant soldier, who in 1338 conquered Lord Douglas five times in one day, yet was taken prisoner before sunset.' Within, the most interesting objects are a great two-handed sword, Robert Bruce's, it is said; a good portrait of the poet's father, Sir John Drummond, who was gentleman-usher to James VI.; and a poor one of the poet himself. He, William Drummond, the 'Scottish Petrarch,' was born here on 13 Dec. 1585; here in the winter of 1618-19 he entertained Ben Jonson, who had walked from London to Edinburgh; and here, broken-hearted by Charles I.'s execution, he died on 4 Dec. 1649. The present owner is Sir James Hamlyn Williams-Drummond, fourth Bart. since 1828 (b. 1857; suc. 1868). The grounds are of great beauty, and contain a large sycamore, called the 'Four Sisters' or 'Ben Jonson's Tree,' whilst a rocky seat is named the 'Cypress Grove' after Drummond's first published production. Some curious artificial caves are in cliffs below the mansion and farther up the North Esk's ravine. Formed, it would seem, with prodigious labour out of solid rock, they communicate one with another by long passages, and have access to a draw-well of great depth, bored from the court-yard of the mansion. Like the 'earth-houses' of the North, they probably belong to prehistoric times. Three of them bear the names of the King's gallery, the King's bedchamber, and the King's dining-room; and they were occupied in 1338 as military retreats by the adventurous band of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie. These caves were visited, on 14 Sept. 1842, by Queen Victoria. A fine view is got of Hawthornden from a point of rock overhanging the river, and popularly called John Knox's pulpit. See Prof. David Masson's *Drummond of Hawthornden* (Lond. 1873), and John Small's *Castles and*

Mansions of the Lothians (Edinb. 1883).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Hayland or Hailan, Loch. See DUNNET.

Hayocks, an estate, with a mansion, in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile NE of the town.

Haystoun, a farmhouse in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, amid fine old trees on a knoll overhanging the right bank of Glensax Burn, 2 miles S by E of Peebles town. Built in 1660, and forming three sides of a quadrangle, it is a good example of an old-fashioned country-seat; and over its chief entrance has a tablet, sculptured with the armorial bearings of the Hays, who acquired the estate in the course of the 16th and 17th centuries. Its present proprietor is Sir Duncan Edwyn Hay of Smithfield and Haystoun, tenth Bart. since 1635 (b. 1882; suc. 1895). The reach of GLENSAX Burn through the grounds is often called Haystoun Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Haywood. See HEYWOOD.

Hazelbank, a village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, near Stonebyres Fall, 3½ miles WNW of Lanark. Pop. (1891) 301.

Hazelfield House, a mansion in Renwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 10½ miles SSW of Dalbeattie.

Hazelhead, an estate and mansion in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles W by S of Aberdeen.

Heacamhall, Heacle, or Hecla. See USTR, SOUTH.

Heads of Ayr, a rocky, precipitous headland in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, flanking the S side of the Bay of Ayr, 4 miles SW of Ayr town. Abutting from the northern skirt of BROWN CARRICK HILL, it has an altitude of 258 feet above sea-level, and consists of black, earthy, tuffaceous trap, traversed at one part by a thick basaltic vein.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Hearthstane Burn. See HARESTANE.

Heatherlie, a *quoad sacra* parish of Selkirk and Roxburgh shires, disjoined in 1885 from the parish of Selkirk, and containing a church with a memorial stained-glass window, and a public school. Pop. (1891) 2252.

Hebrides or Western Islands, a large group or series of groups of islands and islets extending along the greater portion of the western coast of Scotland. Anciently, the Hebrides comprehended also the islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre S of the narrow neck of land between East and West Loch Tarbert, the island of Rathlin off the NE coast of Ireland, and even the Isle of Man; but the modern Hebrides embrace only the islands flanking the W coast, from Cape Wrath on the N to Kintyre on the S, and extending from 58° 32' of N latitude to 55° 33', or a distance, measuring in a straight line from the Butt of Lewis on the N to the Mull of Islay on the S, of 205 miles. The islands are divided into two main groups, the Inner Hebrides and the Outer Hebrides. The former extend along the coast for 150 miles, measuring in a straight line from the Point of Aird at the N end of Skye to the Mull of Islay at the S end of the island of that name; and the distance of the various islands from the mainland varies from less than half a mile at the narrow strait of Kyle Rhea, at the SE corner of SKYE, to 18½ miles at the N end of Skye, 51½ at Tyree, and 21 at the S end of Islay. The Inner Hebrides are divided into two portions by the Point of Ardnamurchan. The division to the N may be called the Skye group, and consists of Skye with the adjacent islands of South Rona, Fladda, Raasay, Scalpa, Longa, Pabbay, Soay, Canna, Rum, Eigg, and Muck, and a number of smaller islets. These are separated from the mainland by part of the Minch, the Inner Sound, Kyle Akin, the mouth of Loch Alsh, Kyle Rhea, Glenelg Bay, and the Sound of Sleat; and all since 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred Rum, Canna, Muck, and Sandy from Argyllshire, belong to the county of Inverness, except some small islets close inshore along the coast to the N of Loch Alsh, which are in Ross-shire. Rum, Eigg, Canna, Muck, and Sandy are known as the Small Isles. The division S of Ardnamurchan falls into two sub-divisions—the Mull group extending from Ardnamurchan S to the Firth of Lorne, and the Islay

group extending from the Firth of Lorne southward along the coast of Kintyre. The first group contains Mull, with the cluster of islands round it, viz., Lismore, Kerrera, Iona, Staffa, Eorsa, Gometra, and Ulya, while westward are the small group of the Treshinish Islands, and still farther W the islands of Coll and Tyree. Besides these there are a number of smaller islets, including, to the SSW of Tyree, the rock on which the Skerryvore Lighthouse is built. The group is separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull, the sound between Lismore and the mainland, and the Sound of Kerrera. The second group has the largest island, Islay, at the extreme S end, and gradually tapers to the NNE by Jura, Scarba, Luing, Shuna, and Seil. To the E of Islay, and within a mile and a half of the Kintyre coast, is the island of Gigha, while to the W of Jura are Colonsay and Oronsay. The group is separated from the mainland by the narrow passages to the E of Seil and Shuna, and farther S by the Sound of Jura. The whole of the islands S of Ardnamurchan are in the county of Argyll.

The Outer Hebrides or Long Island group lies to the W of the Inner Hebrides, and has the long triangular portion known as Lewis to the N, and an extended irregular chain tapering away in a S by W direction. The northern extremity is W by S of Cape Wrath, and distant from it 46 miles, while the southern extremity at Barra Head is W by N of Ardnamurchan, and distant from it 54 miles. The islands extend from N latitude 58° 31' at the Butt of Lewis, to 56° 43' at Barra Head, and over a distance, measuring in a straight line between these two points, of about 130 miles; and they are so closely connected that the whole chain is often spoken of as the Long Island. To the N is the largest island of the Hebrides, the northern part of which is known as Lewis, while the southern part is called Harris. Off the SE of Lewis are the Sbiant Isles, while on the W side, in Loch Roag, is the island of Great Bernera. Off the E coast of Harris, at the entrance to East Loch Tarbert, is the island of Scalpa, while on the W and S are Scarp, Taransay, Ensay, Killigray, Groay, and a very large number of smaller islands and islets. Separated from this island by the Sound of Harris is the island of North Uist; and across a narrow channel about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, still farther S, is Benbecula. To the S of Benbecula, and separated from it by the Sound of Benbecula, is South Uist, with the Sound of Barra at its southern extremity; and to the S of this lies the last sub-group of the Outer Hebrides, known as the Barra Isles. North and South Uist and Benbecula in reality form only one island, as the straits separating them are fordable between half tide and low water. At the N end of North Uist are the smaller islands of Shillay, Pabbay, Berneray, Boveray, Valay, Tahay, Hermetray; on the SE are Flodda, Rona, and Grimisay; while to the SW is Baleshare Island, with 3 miles to the W the group of small islands known as the Monach Islands. There are a number of islets about Benbecula, but the only one of any size is Wiay at the SE corner. Connected with South Uist the only island of importance is Eriskay at the S end. Of the Barra Isles the principal is Barra, with the isles of Fioray, Fuda, Gighay, and Hellisay, at the N end; and Vatersay, Muldoanich, Fladda, Sanderay, Lingay, and Pabbay, at the S end; while farther S still are Mingalay and Bernera, the latter being the most southerly of all the Outer Hebrides. About 20 miles off the centre of the W coast of Lewis is the small group of the Flannan Isles or the Seven Hunters. Sixty miles W of Harris in N latitude 57° 49' 20", 'set far amid the melancholy main,' is the small group consisting of St Kilda and the adjacent islets of Levenish, Soa, and Boreray. Lewis is separated from the W coast of Ross and Sutherland by the arm of the Atlantic called the Minch, which is from 24 to 40 miles wide; while Harris, North Uist, and Benbecula are separated from Skye by the Little Minch, which is from 15 to 18 miles wide. A line following the course of the stream flowing into the head of Loch Resort, and then turning round the S end of the high ground

between Loch Langabhat and Loch Seaforth, and reaching the latter about the centre of the W side, opposite the centre of Eilean Seaforth, is the boundary between Lewis and Harris. The former, with the Shiant Isles, belongs to the county of Ross; Harris and all the other islands to the S are in Inverness-shire. 'The disposition,' says Hugh Miller in his *Cruise of the Betsy*, 'of land and water on this coast suggests the idea that the Western Highlands, from the line in the interior whence the rivers descend to the Atlantic, with the islands beyond to the Outer Hebrides, are all parts of one great mountainous plain, inclined slantways into the sea. First the long withdrawing valleys of the mainland, with their brown mossy streams, change their character as they dip beneath the sea-level and become salt-water lochs. The lines of hills that rise over them jut out as promontories, till cut off by some transverse valley, lowered still more deeply into the brine, and that exists as a kyle, minch, or sound, swept twice every tide by powerful currents. The sea deepens as the plain slopes downward; mountain-chains stand up out of the water as larger islands, single mountains as smaller ones, lower eminences as mere groups of pointed rocks; till at length, as we pass onwards, all trace of the submerged land disappears, and the wide ocean stretches out and away its unfathomable depths. . . . But an examination of the geology of the coast, with its promontories and islands, communicates a different idea. These islands and promontories prove to be of very various ages and origin. The Outer Hebrides may have existed as the inner skeleton of some ancient country contemporary with the mainland, and that bore on its upper soils the productions of perished creations at a time when by much the larger portion of the Inner Hebrides—Skye and Mull and the Small Isles—existed as part of the bottom of a wide sound inhabited by the Cephalopoda and Enaliosaurians of the Lias and the Oolite.' The rock of the Outer Hebrides is gneiss, as is also that of Iona, Tyree, and Coll, and it is to the hard tough nature of this that their continued existence is still due, for, acting as a screen to protect the western coast of the mainland from the wild waves of the Atlantic, they have to withstand the fury of a surge that would probably have long since destroyed anything less durable. Even as it is, the broken character of the groups, the winding character of the coast-lines, and the number and the twisting shores of the bays and lochs attest the severity of the struggle. The currents and waves in the narrow straits and passages are everywhere powerful and dangerous, and require the greatest skill and care in their navigation, while in stormy weather they are often for days, and sometimes even for weeks, quite impassable. 'The steamship ploughs her way through the passage, though sometimes with difficulty, and those who stand on her deck look down on the boiling gulf in safety, but it is different with those who sit in a tiny craft with the water lapping around and over them, and the bubbling roar painfully audible. These tideways are ugly indeed to the seaman's eye.' One of the most dreaded passages is the Gulf of Corrievreckan, between Scarba and Jura. It 'is the Hebridean Mahlström, ever regarded with fearful eyes by the most daring sailors of the inland deep. Poets may be allowed to sing like Campbell of "the distant isles that hear the loud Corbrechtan roar;" or, like Scott, of

" Scarba's isle, whose tortured shore
Still rings to Corryvreckan's roar,"

but the dread in the heart of the seaman is far from poetical, for, much as the accounts have been exaggerated, the danger is very real here as elsewhere, 'consisting, not in the whirlpools, but in the terrific sea raised by the wind when contending with the tidal wave and the long Atlantic swell in the narrow passage of the sound. . . . Caught in the numberless currents, a ship becomes at once unmanageable, and must drive whither Fate directs, either to strike on some corner of the coast, or to spring her planks and sink to the bottom, or perhaps, as happened on one traditional

occasion, to be swept in safety out of the tide along the Jura shore. In the most dangerous part of the gulf, where it is a hundred fathoms deep, there is a submerged pyramidal rock, rising precipitously to within fifteen feet of the surface, and the result is a subaqueous overfall, causing in its turn infinite gyrations, eddies, and counter-currents. There is most danger at the flood tide, which sets from the eastward through the gulf at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, and encounters the whole swell of the Western Atlantic rolling into the narrow sound. At the turn of the tide there is a brief lull, during which in calm weather boats have passed through; but the attempt is at all times to be avoided, as the slightest miscalculation as to the tides, or the sudden rising of the wind, would render escape impossible.' The roar of Corrievechan is heard at all times at a considerable distance. In all the narrower passages the tidal currents run so strong, that it is quite impossible for a sailing vessel to attempt to oppose them. The water whirls and seethes and boils, tossing boat or vessel about, now in one direction, now in another, and carrying either helplessly forward, for unless the wind be very fresh it is left behind, and the helm is useless. The squalls, too, are very dangerous and fickle, and the Minch is particularly noted for its stormy seas.

The scenery of the Inner Hebrides does not differ very much from that of the barer and wilder parts of the Highlands. There are the same rugged mountains, with stretches of moorland or peat moss alternating with rough pasture or stony waste, the same hill crofts, and the same cultivated districts in the low grounds and along the courses of the streams or the shores of some of the bays. In the Outer Hebrides, however, the difference is considerable. There the islands are destitute of wood; and though they are all more or less hilly, the hills are low, except in Harris, where they reach an extreme height of 2662 feet, and they are, besides, everywhere so smooth and heavy in their outlines as to possess but little grandeur. To the S of the Sound of Harris, between that island and North Uist, the hilly ground is chiefly confined to the E coast, while the western shore is flat, and still farther S there are wide tracts of peat-moss. The cliffs are generally too low to show any striking rock scenery; but the shores of Lewis in many places form an exception, as do also the cliffs of the islands of Bernera and Mingalay at the extreme S, which rise to a height of over 1000 feet, and are the dwelling-places of enormous numbers of sea-birds. Tame as the scenery in general may seem, however, to be, there are times and seasons when it presents aspects of beauty and grandeur.

The Hebrides are, however, seen to most advantage in distant sea views, and these, whether from the mainland or from amid the islands themselves, are always strikingly picturesque, and in many cases cause a pleasant surprise by their wild and lonely beauty. Hugh Miller has thus described an evening view from the W coast of Ross-shire at the Gairloch:—'How exquisitely the sun sets in a clear calm summer evening over the blue Hebrides! Within less than a mile of our barrack there rose a tall hill, whose bold summit commanded all the Western Isles from Sleat in Skye to the Butt of Lewis. To the south lay the trap islands; to the north and west the gneiss ones. They formed, however, seen from this hill, one great group which, just as the sun had sunk, and sea and sky were so equally bathed in gold as to exhibit on the horizon no dividing line, seemed in their transparent purple—darker or lighter according to the distance—a group of lovely clouds, that, though moveless in the calm, the first light breeze might sweep away. Even the flat promontories of sandstone, which, like outstretched arms, enclosed the outer reaches of the foreground—promontories edged with low red cliffs, and covered with brown heath—used to borrow at these times from the soft yellow beam a beauty not their own. Amid the inequalities of the gneiss regions within—a region more broken and precipitous, but of humbler altitude

than the great gneiss tract of the midland Highlands—the chequered light and shade lay, as the sun declined in strongly contrasted patches, that betrayed the abrupt inequalities of the ground, and bore when all around was warm-tinted and bright a hue of cold neutral grey.' Cuthbert Bede, in referring to a sunset view from the Kintyre end, speaks in similar terms of 'the long stretch of Islay and Jura with their purple peaks standing out so sharply against the broad bars of molten gold, and the nearer islets floating in a sea whose hue changed from bright emerald to deepest violet, with countless sparkles at every throb.' Viewed from the Sound of Jura the conical and far-seeing Paps of Jura close up the view immediately on the N, and rise to a height of 2569 feet; the north-eastern portion of Islay is screened by the dark and broken precipices of Macarthur's Head, where the Sound of Islay seems dotted over with islets, or walled across with the spray of the vexed waters; Colonsay lies away to the W, and on the E the rugged summits of Arran tower aloft in the distance, and over the intervening seas and the peninsula of Kintyre. From Dunolly Castle, near Oban, there is an excellent view of the S group of the inner Hebrides, while from Ardnamurchan there is one still more extensive and impressive. Lord Teignmouth, indeed, speaking of Skye, is bold enough to claim that 'the grandest scenery perhaps of Scotland occurs in the south-eastern division of the island.'

One very peculiar feature of the Hebrides is the immense number of lochs scattered everywhere about, and, indeed, taking them all in all, there is no part of the known world more watered from above and from below than the Hebrides, for during more than two-thirds of the year they are drenched with almost incessant rain, while, wherever the islands are not intersected by winding arms of the sea, they abound in rivulets or fresh-water lakes. Immense numbers of tiny waterfalls streak their cliffs where little burns rush down, and gradually gather into larger streams. Of these last, upwards of forty are large enough to contain salmon, and they also abound in trout and eels. Lakes and lochans are so numerous, particularly in the Outer Hebrides, as to almost defy numeration. They are everywhere 'as thickly sown amid the land as islands amid the Pacific waters.' The lakes in North Uist alone, which measures about 13 by 16½ miles, were counted by one careful observer up to the number of 170, and these were supplemented by such a number of lochans that it was too tedious to reckon them. The entire number of lochs in the Hebrides may indeed be safely computed at 1500, and their area as extending over 50,000 acres, of which those of Lewis and Uist alone cover more than half. These lakes, though they frequently interrupt communication and occasion other inconveniences, offer but little compensation in return except by providing breeding and dwelling places for various species of water birds and of fish. They are mostly shallow, none exceeding 3 or 4 fathoms in depth, and are indeed, both in themselves and in their surroundings, of a character such as the genius of improvement would seek to banish altogether. The islands are also extensively intersected by inlets and arms of the sea, many of which have winding shores, with narrow fiords branching off in all directions, and spreading about in a regular network of waters. Loch Maddy, for instance, in North Uist, has only a surface area of 10 miles, but yet its shore-line measures fully 300 miles. So numerous and branching are these sea-lochs that their windings give the islands a coastline of about 4000 miles, and their deep and long-reaching bays are eminently valuable in connection with the fishings for the sheltered harbours they afford for boats and ships.

The area of the Hebrides, exclusive of foreshores and the larger lochs, is in round numbers 1,800,000 acres or 2812 square miles. As regards size, the islands may be distributed into four classes. The first class, containing the largest islands, includes Islay, Jura, Mull, Skye, both Uists, and Harris and Lewis, and these taken together comprehend about eight-ninths of the entire

area. The second class includes Gigha, Colonsay, Luing, Seil, Kerrera, Lismore, Ulva, Gometra, Tyree, Coll, Eigg, Rum, Raasay, Rona, Barra, Benbecula, and Bernera. The third class includes Scarba, Lunga, Easdale, Inniskenneth, Iona, Muck, Canna, Scalpa, Fladda, Flodda, Eriskay, Pabbay, Boreray, and Taransay. The fourth class includes about 120 tiny islets with some little productive value, and a large number of rocky islets and skerries. Inclusive of these last the entire number of islands and islets has been set down in round numbers as 500, but understanding islands and islets to be objects which on a large map have a distinct figure and characteristic outline, the number is reduced to about 160, and of these about 100 are inhabited all the year round, while a number of others are inhabited temporarily during the summer months only. The inhabited islands, with their populations in 1881 and 1891 respectively, are as follows:—In Argyllshire, Balnaha (108; 68), Calve (10; 10), Cara (4; 3), Carna (7; 10), Coll (643; 522), Colonsay (387; 358), Danna (40; 42), Devaer (5; 6), Duirinish (24; 9), Easdale (460; 317), Earrait (51; 47), Eriska (7; 17), Gigha (378; 398), Gometra (30; 31), Innischonan (0; 9), Inniskenneth (8; 2), Iona (243; 247), Islay (7559; 7375), Jura (773; 619), Kerrera (103; 92), Lismore (621; 561), Little Colonsay (0; 2), Luing (527; 632), Lunga (17; 15), Mull (5229; 4691), Musdale (9; 13), Oronsay beside Colonsay (10; 23), Oversay (15; 9), Pladda at Jura (10; 11), Ree in Kilmartin (0; 5), Sanda (14; 36), Scarba (19; 9), Seil (661; 548), Sheep off Lismore (4; 8), Shuna in Kilbrandon (14; 11), Shuna off Lismore (8; 6), Skerryvore (3; 3), Skervuile (19; 2), Torsay (10; 7), Tyree (2730; 2449), Ulva off Kintyre (19; 20), Ulva in Kilninian (53; 46). In Invernessshire are Balleshare (266; 318), Barra (1869; 2131), Benbecula (1661; 1534), Bernera (452; 501), Berneray (72; 36), Boreray (137; 152), Canna (57; 40), Eigg (291; 233), Ensay (6; 11), Eriskay (466; 454), Fladda (87; 76), Flodda (54; 51), Fuda (6; 7), Grimisay in North Uist (292; 281), Grimisay in South Uist (23; 39), Harris (3463; 3681), Heisker (111; 135), Hut (10; 7), Killigray (6; 8), Kirkibost (12; 6), Levera (11; 12), Mingalay (150; 142), Monach (13; 5), Muck (51; 43), Ornsay (47; 64), Pabbay off Barra (26; 13), Pabbay off Harris (2; 3), Pabbay off Strath (10; 7), Raasay (478; 438), Rona (176; 181), Ronay (6; 6), Rum (89; 53), St Kilda (77; 71), Sanday (62; 62), Sanderaay (10; 4), Scalpa (540; 517), Scalpay (37; 49), Scarp (213; 143), Scotasay (0; 13), Shona (118; 104), Skye (16,889; 15,705), Soay in Bracadale (102; 78), Soay in Harris (0; 15), Taransay (55; 56), North Uist (3371; 3231), South Uist (3825; 3708), Vallay (29; 34), Vatersay (19; 32), Wiay off South Uist (5; 10). In Ross are Bernera (596; 535), Croulin (9; 9), Lewis (24,876; 27,045), Shiant (6; 8). The uninhabited islands of any note are Frielhouse, Garvelloch, MacCaskin, Oronsay in Morvern, Sheep in Kilbrandon, Calvay, Mhorgay, Wiay off Skye, and Pabay, in Argyllshire; and Ascrib, in Inverness-shire.

Westerly winds prevail on an average from August till the beginning of March, and are generally accompanied by very heavy rains; but during most of March, and often also during October and November, a NE or NNE wind prevails, and this, though intensely cold, is generally dry and bracing. Northerly and southerly winds are not very frequent, and seldom last more than two or three days. The mountains of Jura, Mull, and Skye, attaining to an elevation of from 2000 to 3000 feet, intercept the damp winds blowing off the Atlantic, and so draw down on the land in their vicinity large quantities of moisture; but they at the same time modify the climate around them, and screen the lower land in their neighbourhood from the violent winds that sweep everywhere off the sea. Though the comparatively low islands of Tyree, Coll, Benbecula, North Uist, and the low seaboard of Harris and Lewis have abundance of rain, they are probably little, if at all, damper than the western sea-board districts of the mainland. Frost and snow seldom cause much incon-

venience on the large or high islands, and are almost unknown on the small and low ones. Rain falls on an average on 264 days in the year, and the amount of rainfall is about 48 inches. The mean temperature for November, December, January, and February is 39°, for the rest of the year 49°. Owing to the comparative warmth of the islands and the lowness and closeness to the sea of the arable ground, and notwithstanding the damp and their unsheltered position, grasses and corn attain maturity at a very early period after their first start from the ground. In the southern isles sown hay is cut down between the latter end of June and the middle of July, and in the northern isles ten to fourteen days later; in all the islands barley is often reaped in August, and crops of all sorts secured in September; and in Uist, Lewis, and Tyree, here has ripened and been cut down within ten weeks of the time of sowing. In spite, too, of the same unfavourable conditions, longevity is of as frequent occurrence as among an equal amount of population in any other part of Europe, and many of the old prevalent diseases are here, just as on the mainland, losing their epidemic and malignant character.

Soils and Agriculture.—In a region so extensive there is, as might be expected, a great diversity of soils. It has been said of the Outer Hebrides that 'nature has wasted her capabilities in a climate to which she has refused vegetation, nay even denied a soil; that which is not rock is sand, that which is not sand is bog, that which is not bog is lake, that which is not lake is sea,' but this is very much exaggerated; and although the islands as a whole are by no means very fertile, there are yet many districts where the land is fairly productive, and they are indeed more populous and aggregately more productive than the same extent of many parts of the mainland Highlands, or even of the mountainous parts of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. Islay, for example, has 36 square miles of a thin stratum of decomposed limestone, occasionally intermixed with clay and gravel, several miles of rich clay land, and some thousands of acres of good loam. Gigha, with red clay and gravel, and inferior to many of the islands in natural capabilities, affords an excellent example of what might, by vigorous and judicious management, be accomplished in many seemingly inhospitable parts of the Highlands. Jura, though seeming to a cursory glance to be mostly mere barren mountain, yet contains some fertile patches of clayey gravel and patches of stony loam, as well as many hundred acres of improvable moss. Mull, though predominantly upland moor, has a considerable tract of soil formed from disintegrated basalt, and producing good grassy sheep pasture. Lismore has abundance of grass, and where well managed the calcareous soil yields good results under tillage. Skye possesses all the varieties of soil found in the Scottish Lowlands, except pure sand, and, notwithstanding the prevalence of barren mountains and marshy moor, there are patches of considerable fertility. In one parish alone there are 4000 acres of as fine loam and loamy clay on a gravelly bottom as are to be found anywhere in Scotland. The Outer Hebrides, over most of the seaboard and in portions of the interior, have a soil of disintegrated gneiss or granite, which, when mixed with clay or shell sand, or when manured with the sea-weed that lies plentifully at hand, yields abundant crops of oats and bere. All along the western side of this chain there is a good deal of sand-drift, but the action of this may here be regarded as beneficial. The tenant of the land is for the time being injured, and the land rendered barren in places where the sand rests too deep, yet the sand is shell-sand, and where it does not lie too deep is of immense benefit to the soil. In North and South Uist, in Barra, in Coll, in Harris, in Colonsay, and in many of the other islands as well, the sand is drifted into the interior, where, at the marshy ground along the base of the hills, it meets with the moisture it needs and peat, on which it acts as a manure. It brings on a coat of verdure where nothing grew before but heath; whence that which on the flat and arid shores is the cause of

small spots of barrenness, is in its progress the source of extensive fertility. The springing of white clover is one among the results which prove this good effect, as that is an invariable result of the application of calcareous matter to Highland pastures. About two-thirds of the entire Hebrides may be reckoned as moor or moss, and there is a considerable portion bare rock or pure sand; but the moss is of great value and importance, both as capable of improvement into pasture or arable land and as providing the only fuel used throughout the islands. It has been estimated that of the whole area about 200,000 acres are arable and meadow land; about 23,000 are occupied by villages, farmhouses, gardens, and gentlemen's parks; about 11,000 are occupied as glebes, churchyards, and schoolmasters' crofts; about 800,000 as hill pasture, paying rent, and partially enclosed; about 26,000 dug for peat or occupied by roads, etc.; about 30,000 are barren sand and bare rock; and about 700,000 are occupied by moor, marsh, and undrained lochs.

The Hebrides were in the beginning of the nineteenth century distributed into 49 estates, 10 of which yielded from £50 to £500 of yearly rental, 22 from £500 to £3000, and 8 from £3000 to £18,000. Six of the largest were in possession of noblemen. About one-fifth of all the land is under strict entail, and about three-fifths belong to absentees. The great estates are managed by factors, who usually reside on them. In the actual working of the soil four different classes are concerned: first, proprietors, who keep their lands under their own management; second, tacksmen, who hold land under 'tacks' or leases, and with rents of over £50, and sometimes amounting to several hundred pounds a year; third, tenants who hold lands of the proprietor without leases, and whose rents are from £20 to £50 a year; fourth, crofters holding land without lease either of the proprietor or of the tacksmen, and whose rents never exceed £20 a year, and are generally very considerably below that sum. This class may be taken to include the cottars of some districts, who are sub-tenants holding from year to year. Some of the proprietors who work their own lands have extensive estates, and are keen and successful agriculturists. The tacksmen used formerly to be connected with the proprietors by clanship or blood, and formed a body of resident gentry; but after the rebellion of 1745 most of the chiefs and other proprietors suddenly raised the rents, and deprived the tacksmen of the power of sub-letting their lands. The sudden rise of rents took the tenants by surprise, and large numbers of them emigrated in disgust and despair. The present tacksmen are simply the larger tenants, with security of holding, and it is much to be regretted that similar security is not given to the smaller tenants, as to the lack of it is due the utter absence of any attempt at improvement. The crofters and cottars, who form the great bulk of the population, are very similar to the cottars of the mainland, and a considerable portion of their small rents is often paid in labour. Generally with large families—whom they in many cases prefer to have with them in a state of abject misery rather than send them out to service, which they esteem a great hardship—they would in most cases be very much happier in the actual position of ordinary day-labourers.

When the old tacksmen system was broken up, about the middle of the 18th century, many of the farms held by tacksmen seem to have been taken directly from the proprietor by joint-tenants, who grazed their stock upon the pasture in common, and tilled the arable land in 'run-rig,' that is, in alternate 'rigs' or ridges, distributed annually. Since the commencement of the 19th century, the arable land has in most cases been divided among the joint-tenants or crofters in separate portions, the pasture remaining as formerly in common. The first effect of this division into separate crofts was a great increase of produce, so that districts which had formerly imported food now became self-supporting. But evils followed which had not been foreseen. So long as the farms were held in joint-tenancy there was

a barrier to their further subdivision which could rarely be overcome. But when each joint-tenant received his own separate croft, this restraint for the most part ceased. The crofters who had lived in hamlets or clusters of cottages now generally established themselves separately on their crofts. 'Their houses, erected by themselves,' says Sir John M'Neill, who was appointed by Government to report on the district in 1850, in consequence of the great distress in 1846, 'are of stone and earth, or clay. The only materials they purchase are the doors, and, in most cases, the rafters of the roof, on which are laid thin turf, covered with thatch. The crofter's furniture consists of some rude bedsteads, a table, some stools, chests, and a few cooking utensils. At one end of the house, often entering by the same door, is the byre for his cattle; at the other, the barn for his crop. His fuel is the peat he cuts in the neighbouring moss, of which an allotted portion is often attached to each croft. His capital consists of his cattle, his sheep, and perhaps one or more horses or ponies; of his crop that is to feed him till next harvest, and provide seed and winter provender for his animals; of his furniture, his implements, the rafters of his house, and, generally a boat, or share of a boat, nets or other fishing gear, with some barrels of salt-herrings, or bundles of dried cod or ling for winter use.' As originally portioned out the crofts appear to have been quite sufficient to maintain the crofter's family, and yield the landlord his yearly rent. But when kelp was largely and profitably manufactured, when potatoes were extensively and successfully cultivated, when the fishings were good, and the price of cattle was high, the crofter found that his croft was more than sufficient for his wants; and when a son or a daughter married, he divided it with the young couple, who built themselves another house upon the ground, sharing the produce, and contributing to the rent. Thus many crofts which are entered on the landlord's rent-roll as in the hands of one man, are, in fact, occupied by two, three, or even in some cases, four families. On some estates efforts were made to prevent this subdivision, but without much success. If the erection of a second house on the croft was forbidden, the married son or daughter was taken into the existing house; and though the land might not be formally divided, it was still required to support one or more additional families. It appears that attempts were made in some cases to put an end to this practice, 'but it was found to involve so much apparent cruelty and injustice, and it was so revolting to the feelings of all concerned, that children should be expelled from the houses of their parents, that the evil was submitted to and still continues to exist.' The population thus progressively increasing received a still further stimulus from the kelp manufacture. This pursuit required the labour of a great number of people for about six weeks or two months in each year; and as it was necessary to provide them with the means of living during the whole year, small crofts were assigned to many persons in situations favourable for the manufacture, which, though not alone able to maintain a family, might, with the wages of the manufacture, suffice for that end. When a change in the fiscal regulations destroyed this manufacture, the people engaged in it were thrown out of employment, and had they not been separated by habits and language from the majority of the population of the kingdom, they would no doubt have gradually dispersed and sought other occupations. But having little intercourse with other districts, which were to them a foreign country, they clung to their native soil after the manufacture in which they had been engaged was abandoned. Their crofts were then insufficient to afford them subsistence. Emigration somewhat retarded the increase of numbers, but the emigrants were the more prosperous of the tenants and crofters, not the persons who had difficulty in supporting themselves at home. The proprietors, anxious to check the redundant population, and to increase their rents so materially reduced by the decay of the kelp manufacture, let the lands vacated by the emigrants to tacksmen, who were

able, by their large capital and the new system of sheep-farming, to pay higher rents than the crofters could offer. These increased rents were at the same time collected at less cost, with less trouble, and with more certainty. The proprietors were thus led to take every opportunity of converting lands held by crofters into large farms for tacksmen, planting the displaced crofters on fishing crofts and crofts on waste land. In consequence discontent spread rapidly, and an agitation sprang up which in some places led to breaches of the peace, and at Tyree and Lewis to the landing of marines. The crofters complained that their rents were exorbitant, that in very many instances common grazings had been taken from them and converted into deer parks, and that their crofts had been reduced in extent or taken entirely from them without any compensation. The result was that a Crofters' Act was passed in 1885, somewhat on the lines of the Irish Land Act of 1881, and a commission appointed whose duty was, on the petition of the crofters, to fix a fair rent, to settle the arrears, and to inquire into the grazings and the size of the crofts. This commission has been very successful, and has adjudicated upon thousands of cases, in the majority reducing the rent, wiping out arrears, etc. Another commission was appointed to superintend a colonization scheme, by which suitable emigrants were sent to Canada and provided with money and other supplies. To still further aid them a Congested Districts (Scotland) Act was passed in 1897.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century many of the landlords in the Hebrides devoted themselves vigorously to the improvement of both land and people, and, in general, with great success. The chief improver at an early date, both as to extent and energy, was Campbell of Islay, who so revolutionised the agricultural character of that island between 1820 and 1840, that, from a condition of being obliged to import grain to the value of £1200 annually, it passed into a condition of being able to supply a sufficiency of grain for all the Hebrides and the Western Highlands. Mr Clark, of Ulva, went to Belgium in 1846, in order to study the system of *petite culture*, so that he might introduce it on his estate in the Hebrides, but he says—'The result of my investigation was to convince me that the Belgian system was altogether unsuited for Ulva or any other part of the Hebrides;' and, indeed, though the croft system is in most cases precisely a system of spade husbandry, the results will always differ widely from those obtained on the Continent with better soil and a finer climate. The peasant proprietary which generally accompanies spade husbandry seems, for the same reason, equally unsuitable, for Mr Walker, who, as one of the assistant-commissioners on the Royal Commission on Agriculture, instituted extensive inquiries into the state of the Hebrides, and had ample opportunity of studying the subject, gives, in a minute and painstaking report, published in a blue-book in 1881, the following very decided opinion:—'Peasant proprietors on such islands would be a failure; a large and rich proprietary willing to spend for the benefit of property and people is what is most required, and will do most good.' Pre-eminently such a proprietor as Mr Walker seems to desiderate was the late Sir James Matheson, the greatest benefactor of the Hebrides in the present age, who, in 1844, purchased the vast estate of Lewis from the representatives of the last Earl of Seaforth. For 417,416 acres the sum of £190,000 was paid, and since then a sum of over £400,000 has been expended in rebuilding a number of houses, of which there are altogether about 3500 on the estate, in making 170 miles of good road, in constructing roads and draining, etc. The heaviness of some items of outlay may be imagined when it is mentioned that all the wood, lime, and slate had to be imported specially, while £4000 was spent in relieving cases of distress during the famine in 1846 and 1847; and £10,069 in aiding families to emigrate in 1851, '52, '55, '62, and '63, during which years 2231 persons left, mostly for Canada. The present proprietor of the estate is D. Matheson, Esq. When Sir James purchased Lewis in 1844, it was in a

very primitive condition, and, notwithstanding all his efforts for its improvement, it is still far from occupying the position it might. Were the crofters only energetic much might be done by the proper trenching of the gravelly or clay-gravel soils exposed by the cutting and removal of peat for fuel. The clay-gravel is difficult to drain, and heavy, but the lighter parts would yield good crops, while the mixture of decomposed rock soils with moss makes land that yields excellent natural grass. The ordinary crops of the Hebrides are oats (mostly the black variety), bere, rye (in a few of the sandy districts), turnips, and potatoes. The latter hold indeed a similar place in the Hebrides to what they do in Ireland, and constitute four-fifths of the food of the inhabitants, and so any failure in the potato crop is always followed by severe distress, sometimes almost universal, and, if accompanied by any other failures, leads to necessity for direct aid from without. This was strikingly shown in 1846 and 1847, after the first outbreak of the potato disease; and again in the winter of 1882-83 distress was exceptionally severe, as not only was the potato crop a failure in 1882, but also the East Coast fishing, on which so many of the crofters largely depend, while at the same time a violent gale in the autumn utterly destroyed the crop just as it was ready for being cut.

The agricultural condition of the two groups of the Inner Hebrides may be gathered from the condition of ISLAY, RUM, and SKYE, for which reference may be made to these articles. In the Outer Hebrides there is hardly any such thing as regular scientific cultivation, as no rotation is observed except upon a few of the larger farms, and, indeed, on some crofts where the whole produce is necessary for the subsistence of man and beast, no part of the arable land has been under grass or allowed to rest for more than 100 years, while in many cases the seaweed, which is almost the only manure employed, is very exhausting to the soil. Where rotation is observed, the shift is either five, six, or seven, as best suits the particular case. In Lewis the crofter, having the right of pasture in the moorland in the centre of the island, is enabled on an average to keep 4 cattle and 10 sheep, while there is on an average 1 horse or pony for every 4 crofts. The yearly produce of 2000 of the best crofts is 8 bolls of meal and 4 tons of potatoes. In the case of the others, the produce is less; and a good deal of meal has to be imported. These remarks apply also to Harris except that it is rougher, and the patches of arable land are smaller and more difficult to cultivate. In North Uist the state of things is the same, but the soil is drier and yields best returns in moderately wet seasons. On the sandy soil rye is cultivated. The yield of grain is 2½ to 2¾ quarters per acre, potatoes 5 tons, and turnips 10 to 12 tons. In Benbecula and South Uist the state of matters is almost exactly the same, as it is also in the islands still farther to the S. The bere is not reaped in the ordinary way, but is plucked up by the root and used for thatching the houses. The thatch consists of two layers, and every spring the upper layer is taken off and laid carefully aside, while the under layer, which has become considerably decayed, and has got very much impregnated with soot from the peat smoke of the winter, is taken off, and spread over the fields as potato manure. The upper layer is then replaced on the roof, and in autumn receives a covering of fresh straw, and the process is repeated every year. The newer houses are fairly good, but the older are very primitive structures, mostly without chimneys or windows, though some of them have a solitary pane of glass inserted in the thatch. They are low, rounded at the corners, and with round roofs, which, in general appearance, bear a strong resemblance to a potato pit. The walls, which are seldom more than 5 feet high, are constructed of two fences of rough boulders packed in the centre with earth, and in some cases 5 to 6 feet thick. People and cattle are all stowed away together under one roof, and only in some cases is there a partition between the part set aside for the human beings and that which shelters

animals. There is only one entrance, and the floor of the end belonging to the cattle is made lower, so that the compost may collect during the whole of the winter, and be all taken out at once in spring to be used as manure. The thatch roof is held down by ropes of heather, crossing one another, and secured against wind by large stones tied to their ends. The floor is of hard clay, and the fire is in the centre.

As might be expected from the estimated amount of arable and grazing land already given, the pasture lands of the Hebrides are much more important than the arable grounds, and comprehend by far the greater portion of the islands. The high pastures yield herbage all the year round, while the low, though luxuriant and rich during summer and autumn, are totally useless in winter and spring. A large amount of very rich pasture occurs in Skye, Islay, Lismore, Tyree, the Uists, and Lewis, and much of it with better management ought to yield far better results than it does. That in North Uist is better adapted for cattle than sheep, while the grazing of Barra is the best in the Hebrides. The breed of cattle—the same as in the Highlands—was originally the same in all the islands, but now various kinds have been introduced. The Islay and Colonsay cattle are much superior to those in the other islands, and command a price from 50 to 100 per cent. higher. Attention is given to breeding, and not to fattening. Very good cheese and butter are produced, the excellent quality being due to the goodness of the milk. On farms in the Stornoway district the cattle are mostly Ayrshire crosses, but elsewhere they are of the Highland breed, and inferior in quality. About 1500 head of cattle annually leave the Lewis district alone, and in addition 200 are slaughtered in Stornoway, or, in other words, about one in every eight of the Lewis cattle is converted into money every year. The animals in the possession of the farmers are much superior to those of the crofters, and bring a higher price in the market. In North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, and the islands to the S, the state of matters is the same, but the Highland cattle of North Uist are the best in the Hebrides. The cattle fairs at Stornoway and Loch Maddy are events of the Hebridean year. The sheep are of a number of different breeds. Down almost to the beginning of the nineteenth century the only breed known was the native or Norwegian sheep, the smallest in Europe, thin and lank, with straight horns, white face and legs, and a very short tail. It was probably introduced at the time of the Scandinavian invasion. Early in that century the black-faced breed was introduced, and soon made its way, as it was three times heavier and more valuable than the former, and was at the same time equally hardy. About the middle of the century the Cheviot breed was introduced, and now the principal breeds are these and the black-faced, though crosses, half-bred and grey-faced, are also being introduced. In summer both cattle and sheep are herded in common, the crofters paying the expense of watching in proportion to the number of their sheep. Ponies are very common, and those of Barra were at one time very celebrated, but they have of late years fallen off. Such horses as there are are very undersized even in Lewis, where Sir James Matheson made great efforts for their improvement by the introduction at his own expense of excellent stallions. Improvement, indeed, is needed, not only in breeding, but in feeding and tending. Pigs were formerly held in great aversion, but are now reared in some districts in considerable numbers.

Fisheries, etc.—The shores of the Hebrides and the W coast of the adjacent mainland form an excellent fishing ground, but the industry is not by any means so largely developed as it might be, and this is due to many causes, but in particular to the want of good harbour accommodation. The crofters would, indeed, be badly off were it not for the harvest of the sea, and yet their lack of energy and their poverty prevent them from taking full advantage of it, and allow the energy and enterprise of the East Coast fishermen to carry off the greater part of the spoil. In consequence of the

nature of the shores and the violence of the sea, fishing is scarcely possible along the western coast of the Outer Hebrides. The favourite stations are along the coasts of Knock and Lochs in Lewis, and at Loch Boisdale and Barra farther S. In the beginning of the nineteenth century the herring fishing, though subject, as it always is, to considerable fluctuations, was good; but between 1830 and 1840 it fell off to a large and alarming extent, and caused during that time, and particularly in 1836 and 1837, a very great amount of misery and destitution. In 1840 the herring returned in large shoals, but so sudden and unexpected was their reappearance that the people, utterly unprepared, had not salt enough to cure the herrings they caught, and could in that year realise little other advantage than a temporary increase in their own immediate supplies of food. From that time the fishing has been regular and good. There are two seasons—in spring and in autumn. The spring fishing is carried on by boats from all quarters, but the autumn one is left to the home boats. A busy sight indeed is Loch Boisdale or Stornoway in the herring season. Smacks, open boats, skiffs, wherries make the narrow waters shady; not a creek, however small, but holds some boat in shelter. A fleet indeed!—the Lochleven boat from the East Coast with its three masts and three huge lugsails; the Newhaven boat with its two lugsails; the Isle of Man 'jigger;' the beautiful Guernsey runner, handsome as a racing yacht, and powerful as a revenue-cutter, besides all the numberless fry of less noticeable vessels, from the fat west country smack, with its comfortable fittings, down to the miserable Arran wherry. Swarms of sea-gulls float everywhere, and the loch is so oily with the fish deposit that it requires a strong wind to ruffle its surface. Everywhere on the shore and hill-sides, and on the numberless islands, rises the smoke of camps. Busy swarms surround the curing-houses and the inn, while the beach is strewn with fishermen lying at length, and dreaming till work-time. In the afternoon the fleet slowly begins to disappear, melting away out into the ocean, not to re-emerge till long after the grey of the next dawn. . . . Besides the regular fishermen and people employed at the curing-stations, there are the herring-gutters—women of all ages, many of whom follow singly the fortunes of the fishers from place to place.' The East Coast boats bring over their own women, and the crews invariably encamp on shore, where the women keep house for the crew. The Hebrides are included in seven of the twenty-seven fishing districts into which Scotland is divided. Some of these include also portions of the western coasts of the mainland. The headquarters of the districts are Stornoway, Barra, Loch Broom, Loch Carron and Skye, Fort-William, Campbeltown, and Inveraray. The number of boats employed at these at different dates, with the number of men, the value of the whole property in boats, nets, and lines, the number of barrels of herring salted, and the number of cod, ling, or hake taken, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Boats.	Men and Boys.	Value of Property.	Barrels of Herring.	No. of Cod, etc., taken.
1881	3819	11,760	£181,066	170,284	441,805
1891	4414	13,999	194,863	265,974	910,549
1895	4157	13,163	152,965	106,104	603,451

So plentiful among the Hebrides are the materials for the manufacture of kelp, that for a long series of years this was much more valuable than either agriculture or fisheries. From the beginning of the manufacture down to 1790, the price of kelp per ton was from £2 to £6; but the subsequent great war with France having checked the importation of barilla, the price rose to £15, and ultimately to £20, per ton, and from 5000 to 6000 tons were produced annually. Till 1822 considerable duties were levied on the articles—barilla, pot and pearl ash, and black ash—that could compete with it in the market; but in that year the duty on salt (which was, along with sulphur, used in the manufacture of black

ash) was reduced from 15s. to 2s. a bushel. Shortly after the duty on barilla was also reduced, and the remaining duty on salt, as well as on alkali made from salt, was entirely removed. This was in turn followed by a large reduction of the duty on foreign sulphur and on pot and pearl ash, and an entire removal of that on ashes from Canada; and the consequence was, that the kelp manufacture was almost destroyed, and a period of great misery and destitution followed. Many of the landowners were almost ruined, as they lost at once about five-sixths of their rental; and the large population engaged in the manufacture suffered very severely. The industry is almost abandoned, except in North Uist. Down to 1865, in Benbecula, on an average, about 500 tons annually were made, and in South Uist about 650, yielding a profit to the proprietor of about £1200; but the manufacture there has now almost entirely ceased. The time for making kelp is during the months of June, July, August, and September; but that of the Hebrides is inferior to the kelp of the Orkneys, and is only used in the manufacture of soap. Since the failure of the kelp manufacture, the Hebrides may be said to have no industries, except at one or two places. Mr Campbell of Islay tried to introduce the weaving of book muslin on his property, by bringing some families of weavers from Glasgow, and providing them with cottages and weaving appliances, in a locality where living was cheap; but though the attempt was well made and duly prolonged, it did not succeed. The spinning of yarn formed at one time a staple in Islay, and while it flourished employed all the women on the island, £10,000 worth of yarn being exported in a year; but it was unable to withstand the competition of the Glasgow manufactories. In Islay, now, a good deal of whisky is made, in Skye there is a distillery at Talisker, and one in Mull at Tobermory, and a small woollen manufactory near Portree, while at Easdale and Balnaha there are slate quarries of large extent, turning out about ten millions of slates annually. There is a small chemical work near Stornoway; at Tarbert, in Harris, are manufactured the famous 'Harris' tweeds; in all the islands a good deal of wool is carded, spun, and woven into plaiding, blankets, and coarse fabrics; and fish-curing gives employment to great numbers.

The people are a hardy, patient, and, in the main, a contented race, except when external influence works on their ignorance or their feeling of hardships. Reforms in many ways are much needed, but have to be carried out with great caution, as the island nature is very tenacious of old habits, however wrong. The main sources of livelihood of the crofters are their small patches of land, and the fishing in winter, spring, and autumn at home, and in summer on the East Coast, where they supply the boats engaged in the herring fishing with 'hired hands.' The struggle for existence is hard even when all these succeed; when one or more fails, much misery is the result. The people have all a sad, serious look about them, as if life were too serious for laughter. 'There is no smile,' says Robert Buchanan, 'on their faces. Young and old drag their limbs, not as a Lowlander drags his limbs, but listlessly, with a swift serpentine motion. The men are strong and powerful, with deep-set eyes and languid lips, and they never excite themselves over their labour. The women are meek and plain, full of a calm domestic trouble, and they work harder than their lords.' The last clause might indeed in many, many cases be read, that they work hard while their lords do nothing at all, and come much nearer the truth; and even Mr Buchanan himself, with all his deep appreciation of what is best and noblest in their character, and much as he dwells on their love of home and family, their purity and their kindness, is forced to admit the charge of indolence. 'The people,' he says, 'are half-hearted—say an indolent people. They do no justice to their scraps of land, which, poor as they be, are still capable of great improvement; but their excuse is, that they derive little substantial benefit from improvements made where there is only yearly tenure. They hunger often even when the fjörds opposite their

own doors are swarming with cod and ling; but it is to be taken into consideration that only a few of them live on the sea-shore or possess boats. They let the ardent east country fisherman carry off the finest hauls of herring. Their work stops when their mouths are filled, and yet they are ill content to be poor. All this, and more than this, is truth, and sad truth.' The inhabitants of the outer islands are very much isolated; for though steamers sail regularly from the Clyde and from Oban to all the larger islands, the internal communication, except in Lewis and Harris, is poor, and the arms of the lochs difficult to cross. People, when they meet, talk, not of the weather, but of the state of the fords. In outlying corners the people would fare but badly sometimes, were it not for the visits of small trading vessels, bartering goods of all kinds for fish, or any other marketable commodities the people have to dispose of. The inner islands are well provided with roads, and have much more frequent communication. Skye has communication also by steamer with Strome, the western terminus of the Dingwall and Skye section of the Highland railway.

The only towns of any great importance in the Hebrides are Stornoway in Lewis, Tobermory in Mull, Bowmore in Islay, and Portree in Skye, while there are about twenty villages with populations of over 300. Most of these are in Lewis. Almost all the crofter townships are along the coast. Some of them are at important points of communication, such as Buessan in Mull, Kyle-Akin and Broadford in Skye, Tarbert in Harris, and Loch Maddy in North Uist. Fairs for live stock are held regularly in Islay, Jura, Mull, Tyree, Skye, South Uist, Benbecula, North Uist, and Lewis, while dealers travel through all the districts. The *quoad civilia* parishes of the Hebrides are: in Ross-shire—Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig; in Inverness-shire—Barra, Bracadale, Duirinish, Harris, Kilmuir, North Uist, Portree, Sleat, Small Isles, Snizort, South Uist, and Strath; in Argyll—the whole parishes of Coll, Colonsay, Gigha, Jura, Kilchoman, Kildalton, Kilfinichen, Killarrow, Kilninian, Torosay, and Tyree, and portions of the parishes of Ardcattan, Campbelltown, Kilbrandon, Kilmartin, Kilmore, Lismore, Morvern, North Knapdale, and Southend. There are also included the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cross (in Barvas), Knock (in Stornoway), Bernera (in Harris), Haliu-in-Waternish (in Duirinish), Stenschoil (in Kilmuir and Snizort), Trumsgarry (in North Uist), Aharaele (in Ardnamurchan and Morvern), Duror (in Lismore), Hyllipol (in Tyree), Iona (in Kilfinichen), Kilmény (in Killarrow), Kinlochspelvie (in Torosay), Oa (in Kildalton), Portnahaven (in Kilchoman), Salen (in Kilninian and Torosay), Tobermory (in Kilninian), Ulyva (in Kilninian). There are also 47 Free churches, 3 U.P. churches, a Congregational church, 7 Baptist churches, 12 Episcopal churches, and 8 Roman Catholic churches. The Argyllshire section has a sheriff-substitute with his headquarters at Oban; the Inverness-shire section has a sheriff-substitute at Portree for Skye, and another at Loch Maddy for Harris and the islands to the S; in the Ross-shire section there is a sheriff-substitute for Lewis, with his headquarters at Stornoway. Of the larger islands, Lewis belongs to D. Matheson, Esq.; Harris to the Earl of Dunmore principally; North Uist to Sir John W. P. C. Ord of Kilmory; Benbecula, South Uist, and Barra to Sir Reginald Cathcart, Bart. The area of Lewis is 417,416 acres; of Harris, 122,500 acres; North Uist, 68,000 acres; Benbecula, 22,874 acres; South Uist, 82,154 acres; Barra, 24,916 acres.

History.—The Hebrides make their first appearance in historical times as the Ebude of Ptolemy. He only knew five islands under that name, and all these lay to the S of Ardnamurchan, and were probably Islay, Jura, Mull, Scarba, and Lismore, while Skye is mentioned separately as Scetis. The inhabitants at first were probably Picts, but by the beginning of the 7th century, while the districts N of a line drawn through the centre of Mull belonged to the Northern Picts, those to the S had fallen into the hands of the Dalriadic Scots.

It is from one of the chief Dalriadic tribes, the Cinel Loarn, that the Lorn district takes its name. The islands became known to the Scandinavian sea-rovers about the end of the 8th century (A.D. 794), and suffered severely from their attacks during the whole of the 9th century. In 880 some petty Norwegian kings, who resisted the celebrated Harald Harfager's power in the north, made permanent settlements in the islands of the west, and thence piratically infested the coasts of Norway. In 888 Harald retaliated, and according to the *Islands Landnamabok*, subdued all the Sudreys—a name given to the Western Islands in distinction to the Orkneys, which were the Nordreys or Northern islands—so far west that no Norwegian king afterwards conquered more, except King Magnus Barefoot. He had hardly returned home, however, when the petty kings or vikings, both Scottish and Irish, 'cast themselves into the islands, and made war and plundered far and wide, but in the following year they fell under a fresh ruler. This was one of their own number, Ketill Flatnose, who had settled in the Sudreys, and who now, probably, however, with Harald's aid, made himself their king. By the 10th century the islands had been extensively colonised by the Norwegians, and very completely subdued to Norwegian rule; and to the Scandinavians they were a valuable possession, and 'eminently fitted to serve as a stronghold for the Northern Vikings, whose strength consisted almost entirely in their large and well-constructed ships.' In 990 the Hebrides passed by conquest from the Danes of Dublin into the possession of Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, and were governed by a deputy appointed by him. Ragnal Macgophra, who had seized the supreme power, was driven out by Sigurd in 1004, and we find a native chief, Gilli (evidently, however, tributary to Sigurd), ruling shortly after. Sigurd was killed in 1014 at the battle of Clontarf, and for a while the Isles were free; but they again, about 1034, passed under the rule of his (Sigurd's) son, Thorfinn, in whose hands they remained till his death. From 1064 to 1072 they were annexed to the Irish dominions of Diarmid Macmaelnambo, and they next passed into the possession of Setric and his son Fingal, kings of the Isle of Man. Godred Crovan, a Norwegian, having landed on the Isles as a fugitive in 1066, gradually drew around him influence and power, so that between 1075 and 1080 he was able to dethrone Fingal and take possession of the throne of Man. His son Lagman was placed over the Hebrides. In 1093, while Malcolm Ceanmor was busy making preparations for his fatal expedition into England, Magnus Barefoot, who had recently become King of Norway, revived the Norwegian claims, and enforced them by a descent on the islands with a large and powerful fleet. He does not seem to have disturbed the rulers he found in power, but merely to have caused them to become his vassals, and so Godred Crovan remained ruler till his death in Islay in 1095. Lagman his son went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he died, and Magnus appointed a new Norwegian ruler named Inge-mund, whose government proved, however, so oppressive that he was murdered in Lewis. To avenge his death Magnus again passed to the islands with large forces, and after he had deprived the Earls of Orkney of power, and sent them prisoners to Norway, 'He went with his whole army to the Sudreys, but when he came there he commenced plundering immediately, burned the inhabited places, killed the people, and pillaged wherever he went. But the people of the country fled to various places, some up to Scotland, or into the fjords or sea-lochs, some southward to Satiri or Kintyre, some submitted to King Magnus and received pardon.' The animus against the original inhabitants of the islands thus shown by Magnus would seem to point to the murder of Inge-mund as being merely part of a general scheme to throw off the Norwegian yoke. When Magnus returned to the Isles after a visit to the Isle of Man, he entered into an agreement with the King of Scots, 'by which all the islands to the west of Scotland, between which and the mainland a helm-carrying ship

could pass, were ceded to him;' and as he wished to include Kintyre in the number, he is reported to have had his galley drawn across the narrow neck of land between East and West Loch Tarbert. The islands were thus severed from all connection with Scotland—a condition that lasted for more than 150 years. On the death of King Magnus in Ulster in 1104, the native islanders, with the assistance of some Irish under Donald MacTadg, appear again to have attempted to throw off the Norwegian yoke, but in 1113 Olave, the son of Godred Crovan, who had taken refuge in England, recovered possession of the now independent kingdom of the Isles, and reigned till 1153 or 1154, when he was murdered by his nephews. Godred the Black, Olave's son, succeeded him, but so alienated his subjects by his arrogance, that Somerled, the powerful and ambitious thane of Argyll, who had married Ragahildis, the daughter of Olave, was encouraged to try to gain the throne for his infant son Dougall. He carried the child all through the islands, and compelled the inhabitants to give hostages to him as their true king. When Godred heard of this proceeding he sailed against the rebels with a fleet of eighty galleys, but was so gallantly opposed that by way of compromise he ceded to the sons of Somerled the Hebrides S of Ardnamurchan, and thus in 1156 the kingdom of the Isles was divided into two portions, and rapidly approached its ruin. In 1158 Somerled, acting nominally for his sons, invaded and devastated the Isle of Man, drove Godred to seek a refuge in Norway, and apparently took possession of all the Isles; while in 1164, becoming still more ambitious, he menaced all Scotland, landed a powerful force on the Clyde near Renfrew, and there perished either in battle with Malcolm IV., or by assassination in his tent. The northern isles now returned, with the Isle of Man, to Godred; Islay was allotted to Ronald, a son of Somerled; and all the other isles were inherited by Dougall, in whose name they and the whole Hebrides had been seized by Somerled. All these chieftains, and some of their successors, were contemporaneously known as Kings of the Isles, and were subordinate to the King of Norway. Ronald was the ancestor of the Lords of the Isles or Macronalds, and Dougall of the Lords of Lorn or Macdougalls, with their seat at Dunstaffnage. The Scots were jealous of a foreign power so near their coasts, and Alexander II. sent ambassadors to King Haco, 'begging him to give up those lands in the Hebrides which King Magnus Barefoot had unjustly taken from King Malcolm.' To this Haco answered that the matter had been settled, and that, besides, the King of Scotland had not formerly had power in the Hebrides. Alexander next offered to buy the islands, and when this too was refused he collected an army and invaded them. While Alexander was in Kerrera he had a dream in which St Olaf, St Magnus, and St Columba appeared, and bade him return, 'but the King would not, and a little after he fell sick and died.' His successor, Alexander III., 'a meike prince,' did not give the matter up, for in 1262 messengers came to Haco to tell him that the King of Scots would surely win the Hebrides; and complaining also of very barbarous cruelties practised by the Earl of Ross and other Scots. Haco 'made ready swiftly for war,' and got a large army together, and himself set sail at the head of his fleet in a 'great vessel that was built all of oak, and had twenty barks of oars, and was decked with heads and necks of dragons beautifully overlaid with gold.' After visiting Orkney he sailed to Lewis, and then to Skye, where Magnus, King of Man, met him, and then on to Kerrera, where he was met by King Dougall and the other Hebrideans. The other King of the Isles, John, would not follow Haco, as he held more land of the King of Scotland than of the King of Norway. The expedition ended in the battle of Largs and the defeat of the Norwegians, and Alexander followed this up with such vigour that in 1265 he obtained from the successor of Haco a cession of all the Isles. Islay, and the islands adjacent to it, continued in the possession of the descendants of Ronald, and Skye and Lewis were con-

ferred on the Earl of Ross, all in vassalage to the Scottish monarch. In the wars of the succession, the houses of Islay and the North Isles gave hearty support to Robert Bruce till 1325, when Roderick Macalan of the North Isles intrigued against the king, and was stripped of his possessions; while about the same date Angus Oig of Islay received accessions to his territories, and became the most powerful vassal of the Crown in the Hebrides. John, the successor of Angus, taking a different course, joined the standard of Edward Baliol, and when that prince was in possession of power received from him the islands of Skye and Lewis. After Baliol's fall, David II. allowed John to retain possession of Islay, Gigha, Jura, Scarba, Colonsay, Mull, Coll, Tyree, and Lewis; and granted to Ronald, son of Roderick Macalan, Uist, Barra, Eigg, and Rum. Ronald died in 1346 without heirs, and Amie his sister, wife of John, became his heir, and John, consolidating his possessions with his own, assumed the title of Lord of the Isles. In revenge for some fancied slight of the government he rebelled, but was subdued, and in 1369 reconciled to King David. Having divorced his first wife, he married Margaret, daughter of Robert, high steward of Scotland; and in 1370, when Robert succeeded to the throne, altered the destination of the lordship of the Isles so as to make it descend to his offspring by his second wife, the grandchildren of the king. John died in 1380, and was succeeded as Lord of the Isles by Donald, his eldest son by the second marriage. He married Mary Leslie, who afterwards became Countess of Ross, and was thus involved in the well-known contest with the Regent Albany, which resulted in the battle of Harlaw. He had a great reputation in the Hebrides for many good qualities. He died in 1420 in Islay, and was pompously buried beside his father at Iona.

Alexander, the third Lord of the Isles, was formally declared by James I. to be undoubted Earl of Ross, and in 1425 he was one of the jury which sat in judgment on Albany and his sons, as well as the old Earl of Lennox. Having become embroiled with his kinsmen, the descendants of the first Lord of the Isles by his first marriage, and having shared in those conflicts which disturbed the Hebrides so much during the early part of the 15th century, he was, in 1427, summoned to Inverness with other Highland and Island chieftains, and was arrested and imprisoned. So much did this irritate him, that after regaining his freedom he, in 1429, made a levy throughout the Isles and Ross, and at the head of 10,000 men devastated the Crown lands in the vicinity of Inverness, and burned the town itself. In his retreat he was overtaken by the King and the royal forces in Lochaber, and was so hard pressed that he resolved to cast himself on the royal clemency; and on the eve of a solemn festival, clothed in the garb of poverty and wretchedness, he rushed into the King's presence amid his assembled Court at Holyrood, and, surrendering his sword, abjectly sued for pardon. He was imprisoned for two years at Tantallon, and after his release he conducted himself peaceably, and even rose into favour. During the minority of James II, he held the responsible and honourable office of Justiciary of Scotland N of the Forth. In 1445 he returned to his evil ways, and joined in a treasonable league with the Earls of Douglas and Crawford against the infant King, but before the plot had fairly developed he died at Dingwall in 1449.

John, the fourth Lord of the Isles and the third Earl of Ross, having joined the Douglas cause, made a foray on the mainland, and did a considerable amount of mischief, but he very shortly after made his submission, and was received into favour, for in 1457 he filled the very important and responsible office of one of the Wardens of the Marches, and in 1460, previous to the siege of Roxburgh Castle, he offered, at the head of 3000 armed vassals, to march in the van of the royal army, so as to bear the first brunt of an expected English invasion; and his loyalty was so trusted that he was ordered to remain as a sort of bodyguard near the

King's person. On the accession of James III., however, he became again troublesome, and after sending deputies to England to offer his assistance in case of an invasion, he poured an army into the northern counties of Scotland, and assumed a regal style. It was not till 1475 that he was denounced as a rebel, and summoned to appear before parliament at Edinburgh. He did not appear, and incurred sentence of forfeiture; but when a large force was gathered to enforce the sentence, he came to Edinburgh and threw himself on the King's mercy. With great moderation on the part of the King, he was restored to his forfeited possessions, and, making a voluntary surrender to the Crown of the Earldom of Ross and some other possessions, he was created a baron and a peer of parliament, with the title of Lord of the Isles. He could not, however, keep his rebellious family in order, and in 1493 he was deprived of his title and estate, and, after being for some time a pensioner on the King's household, he sought a retreat in Paisley Abbey, which he and his ancestors had liberally endowed, and there died the last of the Lords of the Isles.

The Lordship of the Isles being thus legally extinct, James IV. seems to have resolved on attempting to prevent the ascendancy of any one family by distributing the power and the territories among a number of the minor chiefs, and in 1496 an effort was made to extend the dominion of the law by making every chieftain in the Isles responsible for the due execution of legal writs upon any of his clan, on pain of becoming personally subject to the penalty exigible from the offender. The King, in 1499, finding all his efforts to produce order unavailing, suddenly changed his policy, revoked all the charters given to the chiefs, and commissioned Archibald, Earl of Argyll, and others, to let on short leases all the lands of the lordship as they stood at the date of forfeiture. Donald Dubh, who was generally regarded as the representative of the last Lord of the Isles, and who had been kept in prison to prevent him from agitating his claims, escaped in 1503, and, finding the district in a disturbed condition, in consequence of the royal measures, had but little difficulty in raising an armed force, which he led to the mainland. There he laid the whole of Badenoch waste, and the insurrection assumed such a formidable character that two years were required for the vindication of the King's authority. In 1504 the islanders were expelled from the mainland, and in the following year the King personally led his forces against the islands in the S, while Huntly attacked them on the N, and the rebellion was quelled. Torquil Macleod of Lewis and some other chiefs still holding out in despair, a third expedition was undertaken in 1506, and led to the capture of the castle of Stornoway, and Donald Dubh was again made prisoner, and shut up in Edinburgh Castle. Justiciaries were appointed for the North Isles and South Isles respectively—the courts of the former being held at Inverness or Dingwall, and those of the latter at Tarbert or Lochkilkerran; attempts were made to disseminate a knowledge of the laws, and the royal authority became so established that the King, up to his death in 1513, was popular throughout the islands. In the confusion that followed the battle of Flodden, Sir Donald of Lochalsh seized the royal strengths in the islands, made a devastating irruption upon Inverness-shire, and proclaimed himself Lord of the Isles. In 1515 he made his submission to the Regent, and though he attempted in 1517 to bring about another rising, this proved a failure. There was another outbreak in 1528, caused by the withdrawal of many of the grants of Crown lands, and in 1539 Donald Gorme of Sleat made a determined effort to place the Lordship of the Isles and the Earldom of Ross on their old independent footing. His death was at once followed by the failure of the insurrection, and the matter led to the voyage of James V. round the Isles in 1540. The King's measures were vigorous and effective; but after his death in 1542 Donald Dubh escaped, and, receiving support from all the Islesmen except the Macdonalds of Islay, again

dangerously disturbed the peace of the realm. He was encouraged by the fickle dealing of Albany, and in 1545 swore allegiance to England. Donald, however, died that year, and the chiefs of the southern islands then elected James Macdonald of Islay to succeed him. The Macleods of Lewis and Harris, the Macneils of Barra, the Mackinnons, and the Macquarries, however, held aloof, and obtained a reconciliation with the Regent; while in the following year the island chiefs generally were amnestied, and returned to their allegiance. James Macdonald then dropped the assumed title of Lord of the Isles, and he seems to have been the last person who even usurpingly bore it, or on whose behalf a revival of it was attempted. The subsequent history of the Hebrides is that of the mainland.

The Hebrides belonged to various clans. In the Outer Hebrides, Lewis was in the possession of the Macleods of Lewis; while Harris belonged to the Macleods of Harris; North Uist, Benbecula, and South Uist to the Macdonalds of Clan Donald; and Barra to the Macneils. In the Inner Hebrides, Skye and the adjacent islands were divided among the Macleods, Macdonalds, and Mackinnons; the Small Isles were held by the Macdonalds; Tyree, Coll, and Mull by the Macleans; Ulva by the Macquarries; Colonsay by Clan Duffie or the Macfies; Islay and the S end of Jura as far as Loch Tarbert by the southern branch of the Macdonalds; the N end of Jura and the adjacent islands as far as Luing by the Macleans; Lismore by the Stewarts of Appin; and Kerrera by the Macdougals.

See Martin's *Description of the Western Islands*; Penant's *Tour*; Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*; Boswell's *Tour to the Hebrides*; Gregory's *History of the Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland*; Macculloch's *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland* (1819); Buchanan's *Land of Lorne* (1871), and 2d edition under the title of *The Hebrid Isles* (1883); *Chambers's Journal* for 1876; Mr Walker's report in the *Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture* (1881); Alex. Mackenzie's *History of the Macdonalds and Lords of the Isles* (Inverness, 1881).

Heck, a village in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, 2½ miles SSE of Lochmaben town, and 3½ WSW of Lockerbie. One of the villages called the Four Towns (see LOCHMABEN), it stands on a rising-ground, the Hill of Heck; and sometimes, during a freshet of the river Annan, is completely begirt with water, so as to look like an island in a lake, and to be approachable only by means of a boat. It got its name, signifying 'a rack for feeding cattle,' from its being made, in times of freshets, a retreat of cattle driven from their ordinary pasture on the haugh to be fed from racks on its rising-ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Hecla. See UIST, SOUTH.

Heiton, a village in Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 2½ miles SSW of Kelso, under which it has a post office.

Helensburgh, a fashionable modern town and burgh of barony in the parish of Row, Dumbartonshire, picturesquely situated on the shore of the Firth of Clyde, near the entrance to the Gare Loch, and directly opposite Greenock, which is 5 miles distant. It lies 8 miles by rail NW of Dumbarton, and 23 WNW of Glasgow, is the terminus of the Glasgow and Helensburgh branch of the North British Railway, and has direct communication with Edinburgh and other districts *via* Cowlands Junction. The West Highland Railway begins at Helensburgh, running northward by Garelochhead and Loch Long. By water it has steam communication with Glasgow, Greenock, and all parts of the Clyde; and in summer it is the starting-point for some of the best-known tourist and excursion steamer-routes. Helensburgh is built partly on a low belt of flat ground contiguous to the beach, and partly on the gentle slope of a low range of hills that rise immediately behind. The town, whose outskirts extend into Cardross parish towards the E, stretches along the coast for about 1½ mile. For the most part it is carefully laid out on the rectangular plan, the longer streets running parallel to each other, with the shorter streets cutting

them at right angles. Each of the rectangles thus formed comprises about 2 acres, seldom occupied by more than four houses, except in the streets in the neighbourhood of the sea. A terraced street, extending along the coast, and buttressed for a part of its length by a sea-wall, forming at certain places a broad level esplanade, and with the thoroughfares immediately adjoining, is chiefly occupied by shops and dwelling-houses; but where it begins to leave the town proper it is flanked by a number of handsome and pretentious villas, standing each within its own grounds. The more inland thoroughfares, and especially those on the slope, are spacious and well-kept; many have broad and carefully-trimmed ribands of turf betwixt the side-walks and the carriage-way; and several are planted, boulevard-fashion, with small trees. The houses that line these streets are chiefly villas and neat cottages; and as each is separated from the quiet thoroughfare by a garden or shrubbery, the whole atmosphere of this retired town is delightfully sequestered and rural. The houses in most cases are the property of retired merchants and others who are well-to-do; many are the country quarters of families whose winter residence is in Glasgow. As is to be expected, the private buildings are neat and pretty rather than handsome; and the public buildings are not numerous. In Aug. 1878 was laid the foundation-stone of new municipal buildings. They are built in the Scottish Baronial style, cost £6000, have a frontage of 50½ feet to Princes Street and of 80 feet to Sinclair Street, and contain a council chamber, general public offices, court hall, police station, and cells. The Victoria or Burgh Hall in Sinclair Street, erected by subscription in 1888, is a handsome structure, and cost £6000. The Public Hall in King Street, with a neat Gothic front, was erected in 1845 as a U.P. church; but since the erection of the new U.P. church it has been let for meetings, concerts, etc. It holds about 450. At the E end of King Street stands the Hospital, erected at a cost of £3000 from a bequest left by Miss Anne Alexander, and consisting of two portions, one for infectious and one for non-infectious diseases; there is also an infirmary, erected in 1894. In connection with the Glasgow Sick Children's Hospital there is a Convalescent Cottage Home with ten cots. The Liberal Club Rooms, erected in 1893 of Ballochmyle red stone, has, besides committee rooms, billiard rooms, etc., a hall that can accommodate 200 persons, and which is capable of subdivision. On the esplanade a monument was raised to Henry Bell in 1872, at a cost of nearly £900. It consists of an obelisk, rising 25 feet from a base 3 feet square, and claiming to be the largest single block of red Aberdeen granite erected in Scotland. The total height of base and column is 34 feet; and it bears the following inscription:—'Erected in 1872 to the memory of Henry Bell, the first in Great Britain who was successful in practically applying steam-power for the purposes of navigation. Born in the county of Linlithgow in 1766. Died at Helensburgh in 1830.'

Helensburgh *quoad sacra* parish church, erected in 1847 near the beach at the E end of the esplanade, is a large oblong building with a plain square tower and little pretensions to beauty. The West *quoad sacra* church superseded an iron one built in 1868. The foundation-stone of this handsome Gothic edifice was laid on 1 Feb. 1877, and the total cost was about £6500. A memorial stained-glass window was inserted in 1889, and in 1892 a church hall was erected at a cost of £700. The West Free church, a large ornamental Gothic building with tower and spire, was erected in 1852 on the site of a former Original Secession church. The E or Park Free church, also a large Gothic edifice with tower and spire, was built in 1862-63 near the public playground. The U.P. church occupies a prominent site on the rising-ground, and was built in the same style, with tower and spire, in 1861, at a cost of upwards of £5000. The Congregational chapel was rebuilt in 1881 in James's Street at a cost of over £3000. The Baptist church was erected in 1887. The Episcopalians of

Helensburgh built the Church of the Holy Trinity in 1842, a schoolhouse in 1851, and a parsonage in 1857; but in 1866 the first was pulled down, and on its site rose the Church of St Michael and all Angels, a handsome Early French Gothic edifice, consecrated in May 1868. A Roman Catholic mission was founded in Helensburgh in 1865, with a place of worship to hold 300. In 1880 a new church, dedicated to St Joseph, was built of white and red Dumbarton stone in Gothic style, with 250 sittings. In 1878 a plain mission-hall was erected in West King Street for religious and educational purposes, especially in connection with the Helensburgh Working Boys' and Girls' Religious Society.

The following are the public schools, with their respective accommodation, average attendances, and government grants:—Helensburgh public school (561, 400, £444), Grant Street public school (454, 400, £434), St Joseph's Roman Catholic school (237, 130, £125), and Trinity Episcopalian school (143, 120, £130). Besides these there are various private schools, boarding and otherwise, for boys and girls.

Gas was introduced into the burgh about 1846, and is managed by a gas company. A plentiful supply of water is obtained from a reservoir, opened in 1868, on Mains Hill above the town, and by means of a pipe from Glenfruin, laid in 1872. Among the associations of the town may be mentioned a cemetery company, with a beautifully situated extramural cemetery, agricultural and horticultural societies, bowling, cricket, curling, and skating clubs, a provident investment and building society, reading-rooms and circulating libraries, and a public library. Several acres in the E end of the burgh are enclosed as a public playground, for cricket, quoits, etc.; and there is a safety skating pond, of about 4 acres, on the Luss Road, to the N, and fine bowling-greens. In 1878 a quantity of ground, enclosed and laid out as a park, situated at Cairndhu Point in Row parish, was presented to the burgh through the generosity of a few of the leading residents. This is known as Cairndhu Park. Helensburgh has a post office, with money order, telegraph, and savings bank, and branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Union, and Clydesdale Banks. The offices of all these banks are fine buildings; that of the first is in the Scottish Baronial style, and cost £3000. There are three principal hotels; one of them, the Queen's, formerly known as the Baths, was the residence of Henry Bell. The *Helensburgh News* (1876) is published on Thursday, and the *Helensburgh and Gareloch Times* (1879) on Wednesday. The new post office, opened in 1893, is a handsome building in the Classic style.

Although it was one of the original inducements to settle at Helensburgh, that 'bonnet-makers, stocking, linen, and woollen weavers' would 'meet with proper encouragement,' the burgh never attained any commercial importance; and it has no productive industry beyond what is required to meet its own wants and those of the summer visitors who annually swell the population. Since the opening of the railway to Glasgow in 1857, the mild climate of the district has combined with the convenience of access to make it a favourite summer resort, and it has gained much in quietude and retiredness since the formation in 1880-82 of the pier at CRAIGENDORAN. This, about a mile to the E, was built by the North British Railway Company; but it is situated wholly in Cardross parish, and is exclusively in the hands of the company. Notwithstanding various proposals, Helensburgh never had a harbour, and the completion of the railway superseded the necessity for one. The quay, a rough pile built in 1817, used frequently to be submerged; but in 1861 and again in 1872 it was enlarged and improved.

In January 1776 the lands of Malig or Milrighs were first advertised for feuing by Sir James Colquhoun, the superior, who had purchased them from Sir John Shaw of Greenock. Feuars came in gradually, and for some years the slowly growing community was known simply as New Town or Muleig; but eventually it received the name of Helensburgh, after the superior's wife, daughter of Lord Strathnaver. In 1802 it was erected into a free

burgh of barony, under a provost, 2 bailies, and 4 councillors, with a weekly market and 4 annual fairs. The insignificance of the last is indicated by the fact that in 1821 the fair customs were let for five shillings. No fairs of any sort are held now. The introduction of steam navigation lent an impetus to the growth of the burgh. Henry Bell (1767-1830) removed in 1807 to Helensburgh, where, while his wife kept the principal inn, 'The Baths,' he occupied himself with a series of mechanical experiments, whose final result was the launch of the *Comet* (Jan. 12, 1812), the first steamer floated in the eastern hemisphere. Henry Bell was provost of the burgh from 1807 to 1809. From 1846 till 1875 the town was governed under a police act obtained in the former year; while at the latter date the General Police and Improvement Act was adopted. Under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 the municipal authority consists of a provost, 2 bailies, and 9 commissioners.

Helensburgh was formed into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1862, the West *quoad sacra* parish being constituted in 1872. They are included in the presbytery of Dumbarton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. In the vicinity of the town are several imposing mansions, among which may be noticed Ardencaple Castle, the birthplace of the Duke of Argyll, Dalmore, Ferniegair, and Cairndhu, the latter occupied by John Ure, Esq., ex-lord-provost of Glasgow. There is a small and picturesque ecclesiastical ruin of unknown antiquity about 6 miles from the town, near the Gareloch. Pop. (1851) 2841, (1861) 4163, (1871) 5975, (1881) 7693, (1891) 8409, of whom 4726 were females, and 370 were Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1891) inhabited 1742, vacant 121, building 7.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Hellmuir Loch. See KIRKHOPE.

Hell's Glen, a rugged, solitary glen in Lochgoilhead parish, Argyllshire. Deep and narrow, it commences at a 'col' (719 feet), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Inveraray ferry on Loch Fyne, and thence descends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to a point (194 feet) $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Lochgoilhead village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Helmsdale, a coast village in Kildonan parish, East Sutherland, with a station on the Sutherland and Caithness section of the Highland railway (1871-74), 46 miles SSW of Georgemas Junction, $82\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Dingwall, and $101\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Inverness. It stands at the mouth of the river Helmsdale, which here is crossed by a handsome two-arch bridge of 1811, and by which it is divided into Helmsdale and East Helmsdale on the left, and West Helmsdale, Marrel, and Gartymore on the right bank. A ruined castle, on the right bank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong below the bridge, was built as a hunting-seat by the seventh Countess of Sutherland in 1488, and is noted as the scene, in July 1567, of the murder of the eleventh Earl of Sutherland and his countess. The earl's aunt, Isobel, poisoned them both at supper, and would also have poisoned their son; but the cup that she mixed for him was drunk by her own son, who was next heir to the earldom. He died within two days, as within five did the earl and countess at Dunrobin Castle; and the wretched mother committed suicide at Edinburgh on the day appointed for her execution. The instigator of this foul tragedy was George, fourth Earl of Caithness. The village, dating from 1818, has a post office, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., an inn, Kildonan parish church (1841), a Free church, and a public school. A new harbour of 3 acres, with an outer and inner basin, a breakwater 700 feet long, etc., has been formed since 1892 at a cost of £16,000. Helmsdale is head of the fishery district extended from Embo to Dunbeath, in which in 1894 the number of boats was 198, of fishermen 674, of fish-curers 13, and of coopers 59, whilst the value of boats was £6591, of nets £6920, and of lines £1329. The following is the number of barrels of herrings cured or salted in this district (1867) 45,302, (1881) 20,485, (1894) 13,593; of cod, ling, and hake taken (1867) 21,363, (1881) 6281, (1891) 2228. Pop. (1841) 526, (1861) 1234, (1871) 1511, (1881) 1334, (1891) 1323, of whom 743 were in

Helmsdale and East Helmsdale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Helmsdale River. See KILDONAN.

Helvels or Halivalls. See DUBRINISH.

Hempriggs, an old mansion in Wick parish, Caithness, near the coast, 2 miles S by W of Wick town. It belongs to the same proprietor as Ackergill Tower. Hempriggs village is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile nearer the town; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the W lies Hempriggs Loch ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ furl.; 156 feet); whilst Hempriggs Stacks, in the sea near the beach, are lofty insulated rocks—the chief one perforated with a natural arch, and all of them thronged by myriads of sea-fowl—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Henderland, a farm in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Megget Water, 5 furlongs W of St Mary's Loch, and 18 miles WSW of Selkirk. A spot here, called the Chapel Knowe, which some years ago was enclosed and plauted, contains a grave-slab, sculptured with a sword and other emblems, and bearing inscripitiou 'Here lylis Perys of Cokburne and hys wyfe Mariory.' This was the famous Border freebooter, Piers Cockburn of Henderland, whose ruined stronghold stands hard by, and whose execution at Edinburgh by James V. in 1529 forms the theme of that exquisite ballad *The Border Widow's Lament*—

'I sew'd his sheet, making my mane;
I watch'd the corps, myself alone;
I watch'd his body night and day;
No living creature came that way.

'I took his body on my back,
And whiles I gaed, and whiles I sat;
I digg'd a grave, and laid him in,
And happ'd him w' the sod sae green.

'Nae living man I'll love again,
Since now my lovely knight is slain;
W' ae lock o' his yellow hair
I'll chain my heart for evermair.'

Hendersyde Park, a mansion in Ednam parish, Roxburghshire, 1 mile NE of Kelso. It is the seat of Sir Richard John Waldie-Griffith, third Bart since 1858 (b. 1850; suc. 1889).

Henlawshiel. See KIRKTON, Roxburghshire.

Henwood, an ancient forest in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire, around Oxnam Water, 5 miles SE of Jedburgh. It abounds in natural fastnesses; presented for ages such depths and intricacies of wooded ravine as rendered it almost impervious; was often used, in the times of the Border raids and feuds, as a place of rendezvous or of refuge; and gave occasion for the war-cry 'A Henwoody!' to raise and lead a Border onset.

Herbertshire. See DUNPACE.

Herdmandston, an estate, with a mansion, in Salton parish, Haddingtonshire, on the right bank of the Tyne, 4 miles SW of Haddington. Modernised and enlarged, the house is partly of high antiquity, and down to the close of the 18th century showed vestiges of battlements, turrets, and a fosse. It was long the residence of the Hon. Adam Gillies (1787-1842), a senator of the College of Justice. In the park, close by, are remains of a chapel, erected by John de St Clair in the 13th century, and still used as the family burying vault. Henry St Clair, the founder of the line, obtained a charter of the estate from Richard de Morville in 1162. His descendant, Charles St Clair, in 1732 established his claim to the barony of Sinclair, created in 1489 and dormant since 1762; and his grandson is Charles William St Clair, fourteenth Baron Sinclair (b. 1831; suc. 1880).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See NISBET HOUSE, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Herdsmen. See BTACHAILLE.

Heriot, a parish of SE Edinburghshire, containing, towards its NE corner, Heriot station on the Waverley section of the North British railway, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles (16 by road) SE of Edinburgh, with a post and telegraph office. It is bounded NW by Borthwick, N by Crichton, NE by Fala, SE by Stow, SW by Innerleithen in

Peeblesshire, and W by Templ. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its area is now 16,167 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, the Boundary Commissioners having in 1891 transferred to this parish the Cowbraehill detached portion of the parish of Borthwick, containing 666 acres, and the Nettleflat detached portion of the parish of Stow, containing 463 acres. Formed by the confluence of Blackhope, Hope, and Dewar Burns, which all three have their source near the Peeblesshire border, Heriot Water winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward through the interior, till it unites with GALA WATER, itself rising on the northern verge of the parish. At the point of their confluence the surface declines to 770 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises westward and south-westward to the Moorfoot Hills, attaining 1394 feet near Roughsware, 1508 at *Torfichen Hill, 1550 at Dod Law, 1435 at Dun Law, 1634 at *Mauldsie Hill, and 2136 at *BLACKHOPE Scar, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate just on the confines of the parish. All the interior, excepting strips of vale along the course of the streams, is hilly upland; but the hills, except on the boundaries, are not ranges but congeries, which, having to a large extent been laid down in permanent pasture, no longer offer a bleak and heathy appearance. The climate is bracing, and very healthy. The rocks are mainly Lower Silurian. The soil in the vales adjacent to the streams is of the finest description, and, except in late seasons, produces abundant crops. As it is, little more than one-third of the entire area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage, or might be profitably brought under the plough. Two ancient Caledonian stone circles were on Heriot Town Hill-head and Borthwick Hall Hill-head; traces of ancient circular camps are on some of the other hills; the head and foot stones of what is known as the 'Piper's Grave' are on DEWAR farm; and a stone on which a woman was burned for imputed witchcraft is supposed to have been near Heriot station. The only mansion, Borthwick Hall, on the right bank of Heriot Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Heriot station, is now the seat of David Johnstone Macfie, Esq. (b. 1828). Heriot is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £185. The parish church, near Borthwick Hall, was rebuilt in 1835; and a public school, with accommodation for 108 children, has an average attendance of about 80, and a grant of over £87. Pop. (1801) 320, (1831) 327, (1861) 407, (1871) 414, (1881) 429, (1891) 443.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 25, 1864-65.

Hermant, a mansion in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of Hardwood Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of West Calder village. It was built towards the close of last century by the judge Lord Hermant.

Hermiston, a village in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, adjacent to the Union Canal, 1 mile SSE of Gogar station, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Currie village, under which it has a post office.

Hermiston. See HERDMANDSTON.

Hermitage Castle, a ruined stronghold in Castleton parish, Liddesdale, S Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Hermitage Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Steel Road station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Newcastleton. 'About the oldest baronial building in Scotland,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'it has scarcely any flanking works—nothing but abutments at the corners, like the Norman towers; but in this instance they meet in a wide Gothic arch overhead.' Its position is one of great natural strength, and was further secured by extensive earthworks and by a deep fosse, which enclosed it on the E, W, and N. Morasses and mountains surround it; and the grim towers, with their few, narrow windows and massive, loop-holed walls, add gloom to the desolate and cheerless region. The interior is now a complete ruin. Hermitage Castle was founded in 1244 or a little earlier by Walter Comyn, fourth Earl of Menteith, Liddesdale having been held by the Soulis family from the first half of the preceding century. On the Soulis' forfeiture in 1320, Liddesdale was granted by Robert the Bruce to Sir John Graham of Abercorn, whose heiress,

Mary Graham, conveyed it to her husband, Sir William Douglas, 'the Knight of Liddesdale' or 'Flower of Chivalry.' He it was who, on 20 June 1342, at Hawick seized the brave Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, and carried him captive to Hermitage Castle, where he shut him up in a dungeon, and left him to die of starvation. It is told that above the place of his confinement was a granary, and that with grains of corn which dropped down through the crevices of the roof Ramsay protracted a miserable existence for seventeen days. In 1492 Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus, exchanged Liddesdale and the Hermitage with Patrick Hepburn, first Earl of Bothwell, for Bothwell Castle on the Clyde. Thus, in October 1566, the fourth and infamous Earl of Bothwell was lying sore wounded by 'little Jock Elliot' at the Hermitage, whither Queen Mary rode madly over from Jedburgh (a stiff 20 miles), remained two hours 'to his great pleasure and content,' and then galloped back—a feat that she paid for by a ten days' fever. In 1594, shortly after the forfeiture of Francis Stuart, last Earl of Bothwell, the lordship of Liddesdale was acquired by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, whose ancestor David had in 1470 received a gift of the governorship of the Hermitage; and the castle has since remained in the possession of the Buccleuch family.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863. See CASTLETON, DALKEITH, and Sir William Fraser's *Scotts of Buccleuch* (2 vols., Edinb., 1878).

Hermitage, The, a mansion in St Cuthbert's parish, Midlothian, near the left bank of the Braid Burn, 3½ miles S by W of Edinburgh post-office. It is the home of the essayist, John Skelton, LL.D. (b. 1831).

Hermit's Cave. See ELLAN-VOW.

Herriot's Dyke, an ancient earthen rampart, subtended by a ditch, through the centre of Berwickshire, westward from Berwick, past Greenlaw town and Westruther village, to the valley of the Leader Water. It is still traceable about 1 mile N of Greenlaw, is recorded to have long been traceable for about 14 miles thence to the E, and is still traceable also in the northern vicinity of Westruther; but when it was constructed, or by whom, or for what purpose, is not known.

Heughhead, a hamlet in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, near the right bank of the Don, 16 miles SSW of Rhynie.

Hevera, an island of Bressay parish, Shetland, in Scalloway Bay, 2 miles S of Burra. It measures 1 mile in diameter, has the appearance of a high rock, and is accessible only at one wild creek, overhung by cliffs. Near its S side is an islet, called Little Hevera. Pop. (1871) 32, (1881) 35, (1891) 24.

Heywood, a collier village in Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire, with a station on the Auchengray and Wilsontown branch of the Caledonian railway, 1½ mile E by S of Wilsontown. It has a post office under Lanark, a public school, and an Established chapel of ease (1878). Pop. (1871) 793, (1881) 1121, (1891) 1206.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Hieton. See HEITON.

Highfield House, a mansion in Urray parish, SE Ross-shire, 1½ mile NNW of Muir of Ord station, and 4 miles N by W of Beaulay. Highfield Episcopal church, St Mary's, was built in 1836, and restored in 1872.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Highlandman, a station in Crieff parish, Perthshire, on the Crieff Junction railway, 1½ mile SE of Crieff town.

Highland Railway, a railway serving the north and north-western districts of Scotland, and traversing the counties of Perth, Moray, Nairn, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness. The system comprises 452 miles of railway, including 7¼ of the Caledonian railway from Perth to Stanley, over which the Company has running powers under an annual toll of £5000. The inception of the Highland railway as a through line dates from 1856, when powers were obtained to construct a line called the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction from Keith, the terminus of the GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY, to Nairn. In 1854 the Inverness and Nairn railway had been authorised, and

was opened as a single line, 15½ miles in length, in Nov. 1855, this being the first portion of the system actually in operation. The railway from Nairn to Keith, 40 miles, was opened in August 1858. In 1861 an act was obtained for the construction of the Inverness and Ross-shire railway, which was opened to Dingwall, 18 miles, in June 1862, and to Invergordon, 31½ miles, in May 1863. In 1861 the branch from Alves to Burghhead, 5½ miles, was authorised, and it was opened in 1862. In the meantime, by an act passed in June 1862, the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction and the Inverness and Ross-shire railways were amalgamated; and by an act passed in 1863 the amalgamated company obtained powers to make an extension to Tain and Bonar-Bridge, 26½ miles. While these railways were being constructed on the basis of affording a continuation from the Great North of Scotland line northwards, steps were taken to open up an independent access to the North. In July 1854, the Perth and Dunkeld railway was incorporated, and the line, 8¾ miles, was opened in April 1856. By an act passed in 1861, the Inverness and Perth Junction railway was sanctioned, 112 miles in all, consisting of a single line from Forres, on the railway first named, to the terminus of the Perth and Dunkeld railway, with a branch to Aberfeldy. This line (which was to be worked by the Inverness and Aberdeen company) was opened from the south to Pitlochry in June, from Forres southwards to Aviemore in August, and throughout in September 1863. In that year this company was amalgamated with the Perth and Dunkeld. In June 1865, the various railways now described were amalgamated under the title of the Highland Railway. In July 1865 an act was obtained for the construction of the DINGWALL AND SKYE RAILWAY, which was in 1880 amalgamated with, and now forms an integral part of, the Highland railway. Its capital expenditure was £330,000. In the same year powers were got for the Sutherland railway, which was projected to run from Bonar-Bridge, the then northern terminus of the Highland railway, to Brora, a distance of 32½ miles. The line was made to Golspie only, being 26½ miles; and under an act obtained in 1870, the late Duke of Sutherland was empowered to make a railway from Golspie to Helmsdale, a distance of 17 miles, occupying 6 miles of the line formerly authorised, which were then abandoned. In July 1871 the Sutherland and Caithness railway was authorised, from Helmsdale to Wick, with a branch to Thurso, the line being 66 miles in length. It was opened in July 1874. All these lines last described were made on the footing of being worked by the Highland company, and they were all amalgamated with that company on 31 August 1884. In 1893 the total capital of the Highland railway was £5,629,526, of which there had been raised in shares £3,704,113 (ordinary stock £2,095,383, the remainder in preference stocks at various rates), in debenture stocks £1,656,413. The capital of the Sutherland Railway Company amounted to £204,850 (£144,930 ordinary stock, the remainder debenture loans); the Duke of Sutherland had expended £70,585 on his railway; and the Sutherland and Caithness Railway Company's capital amounted to £414,559 (ordinary stock £294,849, the remainder debenture loans). On its ordinary stock the Highland Railway Company has for many years paid a steady dividend. Throughout, the system consists of single line of railways, with suitable passing places at stations, etc., but the section between Inverness and Dalross has been made a double line. In the year last reported upon the Highland railway carried 1,654,289 passengers, exclusive of season-ticket holders. The total revenue for the year was £460,969 from all sources. The rolling stock to earn this revenue consisted of 100 locomotives, 338 passenger vehicles (including luggage vans, etc.), and 2605 waggons of various kinds, embracing the significant item of 15 snow ploughs. The train mileage for the same year was 2,089,063 miles. The passenger and goods traffic over the system is largely carried on by mixed trains, so that the mileage under each head cannot be given separately. The receipts per train mile were 55'22d. and 49'95d. respectively in the two halves

of the year. The Highland Railway Company is conducted by a board consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman, and 16 directors.

While the Highland railway and its allied lines have been largely instrumental in opening up a picturesque and interesting portion of Scotland, and in attracting many thousands of tourists annually to famous places and districts, the primary object in their construction has been the improvement of the country and the development of its resources. The lines have been constructed to a very large extent by capital provided in the district, and the financial success of the railway has made it a favourite with investors. In the construction of the railways, the land has, as a rule, been obtained on favourable terms, the railways having been made after the earlier ideas that such works would impair or destroy the value of property had died down. The railways reckon as amongst the cheapest lines in the kingdom, the average cost of construction having been, on the original Highland line, £14,400 per mile; on the Dingwall and Skye, £5380; on the Sutherland, £7548; on the Duke of Sutherland's railway (outlay only), £4400; and on the Sutherland and Caithness, £6280.

The trains northward on the Highland railway are made up in the general station at Perth, at platforms set apart for the purpose; and from that terminus to Stanley the route is over the Caledonian railway. From Stanley (7¼ miles from Perth) the line proceeds through a rich part of Perthshire, a portion of Strathmore, and reaches Murthly station (11½ miles), beyond which the finely-wooded grounds of Murthly Castle are skirted. It then passes through a tunnel of 300 yards just before reaching Birnam station (15½ miles), which occupies a fine position on the side of Birnam Hill, with the Tay flowing between the railway and the finely-situated town of Dunkeld. We are here recalled to the fact that the valley of the Tay, where we now are, is the proper gate of the Highlands; and in selecting this as the point at which to break through the mountain barriers, the railway simply followed the example set by all, whether Roman invaders, military road makers like General Wade, or the more peaceable Highland Roads and Bridges Commissioners, who have essayed the task. The tourist finds himself here in the midst of the softer attractions of the Highlands. The town of Dunkeld is beautifully situated amongst wooded hills, and its old cathedral occupies a picturesque site, while at its side are shown the first larches seen in Scotland, the tree having been introduced by the Duke of Atholl in 1738. Leaving Dunkeld, the railway crosses the Bran, and between this point and Dalguise (20½ miles) there is a tunnel of 360 yards. At Dalguise the line crosses the Tay on a handsome lattice-girder bridge of 360 feet span. From here to Guay (21½ miles) the line passes through a fine valley, with hill and wood and river, making up a beautiful scene. Beyond Guay there is a fine view of the district of the junction of the Tay and the Tummel; and Ballinluig Junction (24 miles) is reached, where the Aberfeldy line branches off. This branch, 9 miles long, crosses both rivers on lattice-girder bridges, the Tay in two spans of 136 feet and two of 40 feet, and the Tummel in two spans of 122 feet and two of 35 feet each. There are on the branch upwards of forty bridges, and also a number of heavy cuttings and embankments. There is a station at Grantully (4¼ miles) and one at Aberfeldy, the latter being 33 miles from Perth. The next station on the principal line is Pitlochry (28¾ miles), beyond which the railway traverses the famous and picturesque Pass of Killiecrankie, with Killiecrankie station, 32½ miles from Perth. Just before entering a short tunnel at the head of the pass, the railway passes over a remarkable bit of engineering, being carried on a lofty viaduct of stone about five hundred yards long, and open below in ten arches, generally dry, but provided to prevent damage from flood. This viaduct rises 40 feet above the bed below, and as it curves round towards the tunnel it affords the traveller a very interesting view of the wild pass and its surrounding hills. At Blair Athole (35½ miles) is seen the old house or castle of Blair, formerly

a singularly plain building, but now very much altered and improved by the present Duke of Atholl. The trees along the railway grounds, planted originally to shut out the railway, now effectually shut out the view of the castle except at one or two points, where a momentary glimpse of it can be obtained. At a few miles' distance the river Bruar is crossed. The famous 'petition' made by Burns to the Duke of Atholl has been granted so fully that the beautiful falls on the stream are now quite concealed from public view. Numerous walks and bridges have been made to display their beauties. We now enter upon the more remote and bleak portion of the line. The river Garry is seen on the right, fretting and tossing over a very rocky bed; while on the left ranges of magnificent hills fill up the scene. At Struan or Calvine station (40 miles) the railway is carried across the river Garry on a fine stone bridge of three arches 40 feet in height. Below the centre span, which is 80 feet wide, the old road is carried across the river Garry on an old bridge. Approaching Dalnaspidal station, the railway is carried through a very heavy rock cutting. Looking westwards a fine glimpse is obtained of Loch Garry. There is a good road from Dalnaspidal by the foot of Schiehallion, one of the most striking of Highland mountains. The road skirts Loch Rannoch and Loch Tay on its route to Aberfeldy. Before reaching the next station, the line ascends by steep gradients to its summit-level on the boundary of the counties of Perth and Inverness, the height being 1462 feet above sea-level. The scenery here is wild and desolate, presenting scarcely a sign of human occupancy, or even of animal life save that of grouse, for which the district is famous. We are here traversing the forest of DRUMMOCHTER (or 'upper ridge'). Crossing the watershed, the line descends rapidly for a short distance, and then with a gentler gradient reaches Dalwhinnie (53 miles), where, in the midst of a scene of great desolation, the traveller is astonished to find a busy railway station, with many passengers joining and leaving the train, this being the centre of a wide district at which many roads converge. Two prominent hills on the left are called respectively the Sow of Atholl and the Boar of Badenoch. The next station is Newtonmore (68½ miles), the distance of 10½ miles between those stations marking the desolate character of the district through which the railway is here carried. The township of Kingussie (71¾ miles) occupies an important position as a half-way station on the journey to Inverness, and also as the point from which the coach runs daily by Loch Laggan and Spean Bridge to Fort William. The next station is Kincraig (77½ miles). On leaving Kingussie, the ruined barracks of Ruthven are seen upon a mound to the right; and further on the left, on the side of a wooded hill, are seen Belville House and the monument erected to Macpherson of Belville, the translator and editor of Ossian. The line is now completely in rear of the Grampians, and at this part of the journey splendid views of the northern ranges in Inverness-shire are obtained. Two miles from Kincraig the railway passes Tor Alvie, on the top of which is placed a cairn in memory of Highlanders who fell at Waterloo, and on the Hill of Kinrara a tall pillar to the memory of the last Duke of Gordon. Farther on the opposite side the mass of the Hill of Craigellachie is seen to the left. Aviemore station (83½ miles) is next reached. Along this portion of the line have been executed some difficult engineering works, including a considerable amount of embanking, to guard the railway against the floods on the impetuous river Spey. Passing on to Boat of Garten station (88½ miles), the railway forms there a junction with the Strathspey railway (see GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY). The railway next reaches Broomhill station (92¾ miles), and here, bending more to the northward, takes leave of the Spey, whose course it has followed for many miles, and reaches Grantown (96 miles), beyond which it enters upon heavy rock cuttings, and ascends by steep gradients to an inferior summit-level on the Knock of Brae Moray. Dava station (104½ miles) lies on the northern slope of the range, the line here descending by

rapid gradients. Five miles from Dava the railway crosses the river Divie on a large stone bridge of seven spans, and of great height. Like the other large viaducts on this line, this bridge is flanked by battlemented towers at each end. Beyond Dunphail station is the descent towards Forres, in the course of which a fine view is in clear weather obtained from the train, extending over the Moray Firth, and showing beyond the broken coast-line and fine mountain ranges in Ross, Sutherland, and Cromarty. The train passes through a deep cutting, and immediately thereafter crosses a gigantic embankment of 77 feet high, and it then descends to Forres Junction (119½ miles), where the lines to Keith and Inverness diverge.

At Keith station (149½ miles from Perth) there is a through connection over the Great North of Scotland railway to the south. The stations between Keith and Forres are: Mulben (5 miles from Keith), Orton (8½), Fochabers (11½), Lhanbryde (14½), Elgin (17½), Alves Junction (23), and Kinloss (27). At Orton there is a nominal junction with the Morayshire branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, which has been long disused. From Alves a branch to Burghhead and Hopeman, 8 miles long, strikes off, with a stopping place at Colfield platform, and from Kinloss a short branch leads to Findhorn. A branch, 13½ miles long, to connect the important harbour of Buckie with the system at Keith, was opened in 1884. Resuming the main journey towards Inverness, we cross the Findhorn river on a handsome girder bridge of three large spans. To the right are seen glimpses of the Culbin sands, which many years ago covered over a fertile tract of country. The first station is Brodie (122½ miles from Perth), at which Nairnshire is reached, and the river Nairn is crossed on a stone bridge of four 70-foot spans, reaching Nairn station (128½ miles). The line then proceeds to Fort George station (134½ miles), near the military depot of that name, to Dalcross (137½), and Culloden (140½), reaching the central station at Inverness (144), where are placed the administrative offices and the extensive workshops of the Company. Leaving Inverness the line crosses the Ness by a fine stone bridge, and afterwards crosses the Caledonian Canal by a swing bridge, so as not to interfere with the traffic of the canal. The line in this part of its course follows in some measure the indentations of the coast, skirting in succession the Beaulie Firth, Cromarty Firth, and Dornoch Firth, till Bonar-Bridge, at the head of the last named, is reached. The stations are: Bunchrev (3½ miles from Inverness), Lentrán (5½), Clunes (7½), Beaulie (10), Muir of Ord, near the great market-stance of that name (13), Conon (16½), Dingwall (18½), Novar (25), Invergordon (31½), Delny (34½), Kildary (36½), Nigg (39½), Fearn (40½), Tain (44½), Edderton (49½), and Bonar Bridge (57½). The line from Inverness to Bonar Bridge passes through the rich agricultural district of Easter Ross, with woods and mansions indicating a cultivated and prosperous community. At Muir of Ord the country is bleaker, and the portion from Tain to Bonar Bridge is also of a less rich character. On the right going N the eye of the traveller meets a pleasing succession of changeful scenes as the several arms of the sea are approached and left, and the mountains of Ross-shire at varying distances give a striking character to the prospects in that direction. For its extent, the line from Inverness to Tain presents the best proportion and the finest examples of cultivated landscape on the system.

The Dingwall and Skye branch (so called because from its western terminus it communicates by steamer with the Isle of Skye) leaves the main line at Dingwall, and proceeding by a steep ascent, reaches Achterneed station (4½ miles), which occupies an elevated position above the village and spa of Strathpeffer. A branch direct from Dingwall to Strathpeffer (5½ miles) was opened in 1884. Leaving Achterneed, the railway continues the ascent, and passes through a remarkable rock-cutting, over which towers the gigantic mass of the

Raven Rock (*Creag-an-fhithaich*), 250 feet high. Skirting Loch Garve, the line next reaches Garve station (12 miles), at which point the coach for Ullapool, crossing the 'Diridh More,' connects with the railway. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1893 for the construction of a line of railway between these two places, Garve and Ullapool. A bleak district of nine miles is next encountered, and then the railway runs along the margin of the upper end of Loch Luichart, where the landscape is finely wooded. Between Loch Luichart station (17 miles) and Achanault (21½ miles) the line follows the watercourse of the district, passing the falls of Grudie and crossing the Achanault Burn at the point where two small lochs are divided by a neck. At Auchnasheen (27½ miles) the coaches for Loch Maree and Gairloch connect with the railway, and a short distance beyond the line crosses the watershed, reaching a summit-level of 634 feet above the sea-level. From Garve onwards the line passes through a district of splendid mountain scenery, and from Auchnasheen, descending rapidly towards the western shore, enters upon scenes of much grandeur and desolation, enlivened by an attractive oasis in Auchnashellach (40 miles), a picturesque house surrounded by fine gardens placed in the midst of a bare and forbidding mountain region. At Strathcarron (45½ miles) the railway strikes the coast of Loch Carron, an extensive sea loch, and, pursuing the shore-line, reaches Attadale (48 miles) and Strome Ferry (53 miles from Dingwall and 215½ from Perth), the present terminus of the line. The originally proposed terminus was at a point on the narrow Strait of Kyle-Akin opposite Kyle-Akin village in Skye, the titular terminus of the railway. This extension, however, was begun in 1893, Government having agreed to pay £45,000 of the estimated £150,000 which the line, only 10½ miles long, will cost. These figures will convey some idea of the difficult character of the work to be undertaken. The terminus quay is to have a depth of 24 feet at low water, so that steamers may be able to call at all tides.

From Bonar-Bridge the railway, following the line of the Kyle of Sutherland, strikes inland until the foot of Loch Shin is reached, when it curves seaward again, traversing Strath Flect and reaching the sea at Golspie. Beyond Invershin station (3½ miles from Bonar) the railway follows the course of the river Shin, a romantic scene, in the course of which some heavy rock cuttings and embankments had to be executed. Lairg station (9 miles) is a noted terminus for anglers, who here leave the railway for Loch Shiu and a multitude of inland and sea lochs which have no nearer access, and to which conveyance is had in mail gigs, etc. Passing from the hilly districts into more cultivated regions, the railway passes Rogart (19 miles) and The Mound (23), the latter situated at the great embankment, with sluices, built by the Highland Roads and Bridges Commissioners at a cost of £12,000. Golspie station (26½ miles) stands at the W end of the fishing village of that name, at the E end of which stands the palatial residence of the Duke of Sutherland, Dunrobin Castle. The railway route is now for 17 miles carried on by the line built by the late Duke of Sutherland entirely at his own expense. Beyond Golspie there is a private station called Dunrobin, only used when notice to stop is given, and occupying a position near one of the approaches to the castle. The other stations are Brora (6 miles from Golspie), Loth (11½), and Helmsdale (17), the last-named, at the important fishing village of that name, being the terminus of the Duke of Sutherland's railway. From Helmsdale the route is continued by the line of the former Sutherland and Caithness Company. Beyond Helmsdale the public road northwards crosses the Ord of Caithness, but the railway line turns aside to follow inland the course of the Helmsdale river, in Strath Ilie, the first Station being Kildonan (9½ miles from Helmsdale), beyond which it crosses a long stretch of wild and exposed country, where snow blocks on the railway are of frequent occurrence in winter. The stations here are Kinbrace (16½ miles from Helmsdale), Forsinard (24½), and Altnabreac (32½), beyond which, in

a more lowland territory, there are stations at Scotscaulder (41½) and Halkirk (44), and at Georgemas Junction (46) the lines for Wick and Thurso diverge. The distance to Thurso is 6¾ miles, with an intermediate station at Hoy, the terminus being 298 miles from Perth. The line to Wick proceeds to Bower (2¾ miles from the junction), Watten (6½), and Bilbster (9), the extreme terminus of the system being at Wick, 14 miles from Georgemas Junction, 161½ from Inverness, and 305 from Perth.

The Highland railway and its continuations fulfil an important function in providing communication over a very large portion of Scotland, performing the threefold task of opening up a market for the produce of the hills in sheep, cattle, grain, etc., of carrying merchandise into the district from other quarters, and of opening up to tourists and sportsmen some of the grandest portions of Scottish scenery. Excepting Inverness, the towns served by the line are small, but, as will be seen, the railway touches at many fishing villages on the Moray Firth and farther N, embracing the important, but not now undisputed, capital of the herring fishery, Wick. By means of the branch to Strome Ferry it has opened up an alternative route to Skye and the Outer Hebrides, previously only accessible by long sea voyages. In the extreme N the development of the railway has not rewarded those by whose capital the lines were made, the sinuous line followed in order to render the system valuable locally having in a great measure lessened its likelihood of proving a good through line for traffic to Orkney. In the branches to Aberfeldy and Strome Ferry, as well as in the main through route, the railway holds an important place in the tourist routes throughout Scotland, many tours in conjunction with coaches, steamers on the Caledonian Canal, etc., being organised. The most striking feature of the system, in the eye of a stranger, is the long stretches of apparently desolate country through which the railway for many miles pursues its way, while at many points the view obtained from the train embraces scenes of grandeur and impressiveness not excelled on any other railway in the kingdom. The Highland Company is engaged in constructing a new line from Aviemore to Inverness, by which the distance to and from the south will be shortened by 26 miles. A portion of it, from Aviemore to Carrbridge (6¾ miles), has already been opened. A branch from Muir of Ord to Fortrose (13 miles), and another from Fochabers junction to the village of Fochabers (3 miles), were opened in 1893.

Highland Railway, West. See WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

Hightae, a village and a lake in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on a fertile alluvial tract near the river Annan, 2¾ miles SSE of Lochmaben town, and 4 SW of Lockerbie. The largest of the so-called Four Towns (see LOCHMABEN), it has a post office under Lockerbie, a Free church, and a public school. Hightae Loch (2¾ × 1¼ furl.) lies 1¼ mile NNW of the village, and 3 furlongs S by W of the Castle Loch, and is well stocked with fish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Hightown. See HEITON.

Hilland, a village in Inverkeithing and Dalgety parishes, Fife, 1½ mile NE of Inverkeithing town. It has a post office under Inverkeithing and a public school.

Hillend, a village in Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, 5 miles ENE of Airdrie. Hillend Reservoir, on the mutual border of Shotts and New Monkland parishes, is traversed by the North CALDER, and has an utmost length and breadth of 10½ and 4¾ furlongs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Hillhead. See GLASGOW.

Hillhead, a village and a mansion in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire, near Lasswade.

Hillhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Caputh parish, Perthshire. The mansion, surmounting the brae on the E of Dunkeld, and overlooking the town and bridge, is an elegant edifice, and commands a panoramic view of the surrounding scenery.

Hillhouse, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire.

Hillhouse, an estate, with a mansion, in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles NNE of Troon. Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor of the French, stayed here in 1839 at the time of the Eglinton Tournament. It was purchased by the Duke of Portland in 1894 for £24,000.

Hill of Beath, a mining village in Beath parish, Fife, ½ mile NW of Crossgates station. Pop. (1891) 986.

Hill of Blair. See BLAIRGOWRIE.

Hill of Cromarty. See CROMARTY.

Hill of Dores, one of the Sidlaw Hills in Kettins parish, SE Forfarshire, adjacent to the boundary with Perthshire, 3 miles SE of Coupar-Angus. It was crowned with an old castle, traditionally said to have been for some time the residence of Macbeth.

Hill of Fare. See FARE.

Hill of Keilor, a village in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles E of Coupar-Angus.

Hill of Nigg, a hill in Nigg parish, NE Ross-shire. Extending along the coast, from the North Sutor of Cromarty to the farm of Shandwick, it measures 4½ miles in length and 2 in breadth; rises to altitudes of from 300 to 600 feet above sea-level; presents to the sea a precipitous face, pierced with caves and fissures, and mostly about 300 feet high; and commands, from its summits, an extensive and brilliant view, from Caithness and Sutherland to Banffshire and Perthshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Hillside, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Montrose parish, Forfarshire. The village stands on sloping ground, ½ mile NNE of Dubton Junction, and 2¾ miles NNW of Moutrose town, under which it has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Straggling over a considerable area, it contains a number of fine villas, and is a summer retreat of families from Montrose. The parish, constituted in 1872, is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's stipend is £182. The church was built in 1869 at a cost of £1000. Pop. of village (1881) 314, (1891) 308; of *g. s.* parish (1881) 1480, (1891) 1576.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Hillside, a village in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire, 1 mile N of Portlethen station. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

Hillside, an estate, with a mansion, in Aberdour parish, Fife, a little N of the village.

Hillside, an estate, with a mansion, in Saline parish, SW Fife, 3 miles NNW of Dunfermline. It belongs to Alexander Colville, Esq.

Hillslap. See ALLEN.

Hills Tower, an ancient tower in Lochrutton parish, E Kirkcubrightshire, 5¾ miles WSW of Dumfries. Dating from times unknown to record, it includes a later entrance lodge inscribed with the date 1598, and continues in tolerable preservation.

Hillswick, a seaport village and a *voe* or bay in North-maven parish, Shetland. The village stands on the *voe*, 12 miles S by W of the northern extremity of the mainland, and 36 NNW of Lerwick, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. The *voe* penetrates the land 3 miles north-north-eastward; is flanked on the W side by a narrow peninsula, terminating in a point called Hillswick Ness; affords well-sheltered anchorage; and is a good deal frequented by vessels.

Hilltown. See HILTON.

Hilton, an ancient parish in Merse district, SE Berwickshire, united in 1735 to Whitsome. The church, on a small hill, 1¾ mile E by N of Whitsome church, was once adjoined by a hamlet, taking from the site the name of Hilton or Hilltown; and is still represented by a disused burying-ground.

Hilton. See FODDERTY.

Hilton of Cadboll, a fishing village, with a public school, in Fearn parish, NE Ross-shire, on the Moray Firth, 4½ miles ESE of Fearn station. Pop. (1861) 335, (1871) 429, (1881) 390, (1891) 343.

Hinnisdale or **Hinistil**, a rivulet in Trotternish district, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward to Loch Snizort at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of the mouth of Uig Bay.

Hirbesta, a village in the W of Trotternish district, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Hirsel, The, a seat of the Earl of Home in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire, on the right bank of Leet Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Coldstream town. A spacious sandstone edifice, it stands amid beautiful grounds, adorned with very fine woods and with an artificial lake ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl). Stone coffins and great quantities of human bones have been exhumed on the grounds. The present earl is Charles Alexander Douglas Home, seventeenth Baron Home since 1473, and twelfth Earl of Home since 1605 (b. 1834; suc. 1881).—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 26, 1864. See also HUME, BOTHWELL, and DOUGLAS CASTLE.

Hirst, a hill (959 feet) in Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, on the watershed between the Clyde and the Forth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by N of the parish church. It emits, from its E side, the head-stream of the Almond; and its summit commands a very extensive view.

Hirta. See ST KILDA.

Hoan, a green fertile island of Durness parish, NW Sutherland, within 5 furlongs of the mainland, off the W side of the mouth of Loch Eriboll. It measures 7 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and rises to a height of 83 feet.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Hobgoblin Hall. See YESTER.

Hobkirk (anciently *Hopekirk*), a Teviotdale parish of Roxburghshire, containing the post office of Bonchester Bridge, 7 miles E by S of the post-town, Hawick. It is bounded E by Bedrule, Jedburgh, and Southdean, S by Castleton, and W and NW by Cavers. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 16,242 acres, of which 49 are water. RULE WATER is formed by several head-streams in the S, and runs, from their confluence, first $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward through the interior, next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward on or close to the Bedrule border. Some head-streams, too, of Slitrig Water rise and run in the SW corner. In the extreme N, the surface declines along the Rule to close on 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-south-westward to 1392 feet at 'dark RUBERSLAW,' 1059 at round, green Bonchester Hill, 1210 at Stonedge Hill, 1312 at Pike Fell, 1662 at Windburgh Hill, and 1687 at Fanna Hill, which belongs to the mountain chain that separates Teviotdale from Liddesdale. The interior mainly consists of the narrow vale of Rule Water, with its flanking heights, and comprises a belt of haughs scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. Silurian rocks predominate in the S; sandstone, in the N, yields suitable building material; and limestone, occurring in considerable masses, has been quarried and calcined in several places. Trap rocks are found on Windburgh, Bonchester, and Ruberslaw Hills, and in a dyke traversing the lower part of the parish from E to W. Indications of coal have been observed. Pieces of detrital fossil wood are found in the bed of the Rule; and a stratum of agate or coarse jasper, frequently used for seals and other ornaments, occurs at Robertslin. The soil of the haughs is a deep, strong, fertile clay, mixed in some places with small boulders, in other places with sand; that of the acclivities, at a distance from the streams, is light, sandy, and naturally very barren. Less than one-fifth of the entire area, so late as 1836, was in tillage or in grass parks; but a great additional extent of pasture land has since been brought under cultivation, and bears fair grain crops. Plantations cover some 800 acres, and much of the uplands is still pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are ancient fortifications on Bonchester Hill, and vestiges of ancient camps or fortifications on Ruberslaw at Wauchope, and in several other places. The Rev. Robert Riecalton, author of two volumes of essays and sermons, was minister of Hobkirk from 1725 till 1769; and the poet Thomson, spending with him some part of his early life, is said to have planned his *Seasons* here, and to have borrowed

from surrounding places much of the scenery in its descriptions. Mansions, noticed separately, are Hallrule, Wauchope, and Wells. Hobkirk is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £405. The parish church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of Bonchester Bridge, was built in 1853; and there is a Free church at Wolflee. Hobkirk public school, with accommodation for 145 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of £85. Pop. (1801) 760, (1821) 652, (1841) 776, (1871) 718, (1881) 662, (1891) 631.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Hoddam, an Annandale parish of S Dumfriesshire, comprising, since 1609, the ancient parishes of Hoddam, Luce, and Ecclefechan, and containing near its E border the post-town and station of ECCLEFECHAN. It is bounded N by Tundergarth, E by Middlebie, SE by Annan, SW by Annan and Cummertrees, and W by St Mungo. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7564 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The river ANNAN flows $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward along the south-western border; its affluent, Milk Water, over the last 5 furlongs of its course, roughly traces part of the western boundary; and Mein Water, after flowing for 7 furlongs just beyond the south-eastern boundary, runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs across a southern wing, and falls into the Annan at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Ecclefechan. The south-western and southern district is low and level, sinking little below 100, and little exceeding 200, feet above sea-level; from it the surface rises northward to 474 feet at Three Well Brae, 503 at Relief, 550 at Douglashall, and 920 at conspicuous Brunswark Hill. The parish generally is richly embellished with hedges, clumps of wood, and high cultivation, and combines, with surrounding heights, to form a finely picturesque landscape. The rocks comprise sandstone, limestone, clay-slate, clay ironstone, and thin seams of coal. The soil along the Annan is a rich, deep, alluvial loam; in the lands farther E and N is light and gravelly, yet fertile; and in the higher grounds towards Brunswark Hill inclines to clay, incumbent on a cold till. Some 70 acres are under wood; about one-tenth of the entire area is sheep-pasture, chiefly on Brunswark Hill; and all the rest of the land is in tillage. The Hoddam estate, held from the 14th or 15th century by the powerful Herries family, was acquired from the sixth Lord Herries about 1627 by Sir Richard Murray of Cockfoot, whose nephew, the second Earl of Annandale, conveyed it about 1653 to David, first Earl of Southesk. Charles, fourth Earl of Southesk, in 1690 sold castle and barony to John Sharpe, whose ancient line ended in the four brothers—General Matthew Sharpe, Liberal M.P. for the Dumfries burghs from 1832 to 1841; Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe (1781-1851), the 'Scots Horace Walpole;' Admiral Alexander Renton Sharpe (d. 1858); and William John Sharpe (1797-1875), of sporting celebrity. In 1878 the property was purchased by Edward Brook, Esq. (b. 1825). The original castle, said to have been a seat of the royal Bruces about the beginning of the 14th century, stood at Hallgards, on the left bank of the Annan, 2 miles WSW of Ecclefechan, and was demolished in terms of a Border treaty. The present castle stands in Cummertrees parish, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Ecclefechan, near the right bank of the Annan, and at the foot of Repentance Hill (350 feet), with its conspicuous square, thick-walled beacon-tower, 25 feet high, and dating from the 15th century. Hoddam Castle itself is of the same period, massive and picturesque, enlarged by a wing in Gen. Sharpe's time from designs by Mr Burn, and commanding a view of one of the loveliest Dumfriesshire straths. Knockhill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Ecclefechan, is the only mansion in Hoddam parish, whose chief antiquities are noted under BRUNSWARK. The birthplace and grave of Thomas Carlyle are described under ECCLEFECHAN, but it may be added that a tombstone was erected to his memory in the summer of 1882. When in 573 A.D. St Kentigern returned from Wales to the Cumbrian region, 'King Rydderch Hael and his people went forth to

meet him, and they encountered each other at a place called Holdelm, now Hoddam. . . . Here he fixed his see for a time; but afterwards, warned by divine revelation, he transferred it to his own city Glasgow' (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 191, 1877). Near Hoddam Bridge stands the old burying-ground of Hoddam, on the site of the ancient church founded by St Mungo. Giving off a portion to Bridekirk *quoad sacra* parish, Hoddam is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £312. The present parish church, 9 furlongs SW of Ecclefechan, was built in 1817. In its porch stands a tablet from Birrens, dedicated by the Nervian cohort of Germans to Jupiter. At Ecclefechan are a Gothic Free church (1878), a Gothic U. P. church (1865), and Hoddam public school, which, with accommodation for 294 children, has an average attendance of about 250, and a grant of nearly £220. Pop. (1801) 1250, (1831) 1582, (1861) 1653, (1871) 1598, (1881) 1548, (1891) 1533, of whom 1453 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Hodges, a farm in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire, 4½ miles SW of Haddington. Once part of an extensive common belonging to Haddington, it was given by that burgh's magistrates to an eminent lawyer of the name of Hodge.

Holburn Head, a magnificent headland (306 feet) in Thurso parish, Caithness, flanking the W side of Thurso Bay, projecting from a peninsula between that bay and the North Sea, and terminating 2 miles N by W of Thurso town. There is a lighthouse here showing one light, flashing once every ten seconds, white towards the Pentland Firth and Thurso Bay, and red towards Scrabster roadstead, visible for 13 nautical miles. The neighbouring rocks exhibit astonishing scenes of natural grandeur; and one of them, called the CLETT, has been noticed separately.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Holehouse, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire. See **HOLLOWS**.

Holekettle or **Kettle Bridge**, a village in Kettle parish, central Fife, ½ mile S of Kettle village. Pop. (1871) 493, (1881) 451, (1891) 478.

Holl, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Holland, an estate, with a mansion, in Papa Westray, Orkney, 20 miles N of Kirkwall.

Hollandbush, a village on the mutual border of Denny and Kilsyth parishes, Stirlingshire, 3 miles SSW of Denny town. It stands contiguous to Hagg's village, and has a post office under Bonnybridge, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. of the two villages (1871) 534, (1881) 524, (1891) 623, of whom 21 were in Kilsyth.

Hollows, a ruined Border town in Canonbie parish, SE Dumfriesshire, on the right side of the Esk, 2 miles NNW of Canonbie village. Occupying a site of great natural beauty, it is 60 feet long, 46 wide, and 70 high; has round turrets at two of its angles; and was the stronghold of the notorious freebooter, Johnnie Armstrong of GILNOCKIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Hollow-Wood or **Howwood**, a village in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 3 miles SW of Johnstone town. It has a post office, a public school, and a chapel of ease, which last in 1874 was repaired and adorned with a handsome memorial window. There are two bleach-works in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1871) 312, (1881) 333, (1891) 420.

Hollybush, a mansion in Dalrymple parish, Ayrshire, near the right bank of the Doon, and ½ mile SW of Hollybush station on the Ayr and Dalhousie branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 6½ miles SE of Ayr.

Hollylee. See **HOLLYLEE**.

Holm, a parish in the SE of Orkney. Comprising the ancient ecclesiastical districts of Holm and Paplay, the former on the W, the latter on the E, it includes a south-eastern section of Pomona and the island of Lambholm; and contains, on the S coast of its Pomona section, 7 miles SE by S of Kirkwall, the village of St Mary's Holm, with a post office under Kirkwall. Its

Pomona section is bounded NE by St Andrews and Deerness, E by the German Ocean, S by Holm Sound, SW and W by Scapa Flow, and NW by Kirkwall. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth is 3¾ miles; and its area is 8452 acres. The Pomona section has mostly rocky shores; projects the headlands of Roseness to the SE, and of Howquoy or Skeldequoy to the SW; contains several small lakes; has mostly thin, loamy, tolerably fertile soil; and resembles, in its agriculture, the rest of Pomona. Holm Sound, separating Pomona from Burray, and varying in breadth from 1½ mile to 2½ miles, contains Lambholm Island towards its centre and Glimsholm Island nearer Burray; affords secure anchorage over most of its extent, and much shelter contiguous to Lambholm; and has, on its NW coast, a pier where vessels of 50 tons may unload. The herring and cod fisheries are extensively carried on. Holm is in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £168. The parish church stands on the S coast, and was built in 1818. There are also a Free church (1870) and a U. P. church; and two public schools, East and West, with respective accommodation for 60 and 120 children, have an average attendance of about 35 and 80, and grants of nearly £34 and £100. Valuation (1881) £2766, 15s., (1891) £2618, 10s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 871, (1831) 747, (1861) 834, (1871) 935, (1881) 1090, (1891) 950.

Holmains, an old baronial tower and a range of hills in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire. The tower, 4 miles S of Lochmaben, was the seat of a branch of the Caruthers family. It does not appear to have been a place of great strength, and now is an utter ruin. The hills, extending N and S, rise to an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level.

Holme or **Holme Rose**, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Croy and Dalross parish, Nairnshire, near the left bank of the river Nairn, 4 miles S by E of Fort George station. Held by his ancestors since 1541, it is now the property of Hugh Francis Rose, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Holms Water, a rivulet of Broughton and Glenholm parish, W Peeblesshire, rising close to the boundary with Lanarkshire at an altitude of 1750 feet. Thence it runs 7¾ miles north-north-eastward, till, after a descent of 1100 feet, it falls near Rachan House into Biggar Water, ¾ mile above that stream's confluence with the Tweed. It affords good trout-fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 24, 1864.

Holybush. See **HOLLYBUSH**.

Holydean Castle. See **BOWDEN**.

Holy Isle, an island of Kilbride parish, Arran, Bute-shire, in the mouth of Lamash Bay. Measuring 1½ mile in length and from 3¾ to 5 furlongs in breadth, it rises to a height of 1030 feet. Its surface is picturesquely variegated with heath-clad acclivities, grassy ridges, and columnar masses—the last consisting of clinkstone on bases of sandstone, and rising tier above tier to the summit. Its height, as seen from the water, looks almost grander than that of Goatfell; and its summit is more difficult to scale, and commands nearly as brilliant a view. It is said to have got its name from being the retreat of a Culdee anchorite, St Maol Jos, whose hermitage, in the form of a natural cave, with a short Runic inscription on the roof, is still shown on its western side; and near this is a spring, a 'holy well,' which for centuries bore a surpassing repute among the superstitious for curing all sorts of diseases. Here also is a raised shelly beach some 30 feet above the sea-level, where in the 12th century stood a fortress built by Somerled of the Isles, of which, however, no trace now remains. Holy Isle had also a burying-ground, which was long used as the chief place of sepulture for Arran. The position of the isle in the mouth of Lamash Bay gives the latter, sheltered as it is from all winds, its character of a first-rate natural harbour of refuge. There is a lighthouse on the SW extremity of the island, with two fixed lights, green over red, 46 feet above high water, and visible for 12 miles. Pop. (1881) 15, (1891) 16.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 13, 21, 1870.

Holylee, an estate with a mansion, in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire, near the left bank of the Tweed, 2 miles E by N of Walkerburn station. Its owner is Major James Llewellyn Evans.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1875.

Holy Linn, a wooded, picturesque cascade of Garpel Burn, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the boundary between Balmaclellan and Dalry parishes. It got its name from being the place at which the ejected minister of Balmaclellan, in the days of the persecution, baptized at one time thirty-six children of his flock.

Holy Loch, an elongated bay of Dunoon and Kilmun parish, Argyllshire. Opening from the Firth of Clyde, between Strone Point on the N and Hunter's Quay on the S, and striking west-north-westward to the mouth of Stratheachaig, it measures 2½ miles in length and 7 furlongs in extreme breadth. It looks right across to Ashton and the pleasant seaboard of Renfrewshire; its N side is steeply flanked by heathy Kilmun Hill (1535 feet), its S side by swells and braes, sloping upward more gently to the Bishop's Seat (1651); whilst its shores, in an almost continuous belt of narrow low ground, are fringed with the villages of Strone, Kilmun, Sandbank, Ardnadam, and Hunter's Quay. Its lower part affords good anchorage in 16 or 17 fathoms of water; its sides, over much of their extent, have good bathing beaches; and its upper part, during the recess of the tide, is silty foreshore, frequented by flocks of sea-fowl. Holy Loch is said by tradition to have received its name from the stranding within it of a vessel freighted with earth from the Holy Land, to lay beneath the foundations of Glasgow Cathedral; but more probably it acquired the name in connection with the ancient Columban church of KILMUN. In the days of quarantine it was the quarantine station for the Clyde, with lazaretto and stores on its S shore.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Holyrood Abbey and Palace. The Abbey of Holyrood was founded by King David I. in 1128 for the canons regular of the order of St Augustine, and dedicated in honour of the Holy Cross or Rood brought to Scotland by his mother the pious Margaret. This cross, called the Black Rood of Scotland, fell into the hands of the English at the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, as narrated in the article EDINBURGH. The Abbey was several times burned by the English, the nave on the last of these occasions (in 1547) being repaired with the ruins of the choir and transepts. This was used as the parish church till 1672, when it was converted into the chapel-royal. In 1687 it was set apart by King James VII. for the Roman Catholic service, but was plundered and again burned at the revolution in the following year, and remained neglected until 1758. In that year it was repaired and roofed; but the new roof proving too heavy for the walls, it fell with a crash in 1768, destroying all the new work. Thereafter being utterly neglected it became a crumbling ruin till 1816, when it was put into orderly condition, and in 1857 its appearance was still further improved.

While the Abbey of Holyrood early became the occasional abode of the kings of Scotland—James II. having been born, crowned, married, and buried in it—the foundations of a palace apart from the Abbey were only laid in the time of James IV., Edinburgh having then become the acknowledged capital of the country. Holyrood Palace henceforth was the chief seat of the Scottish sovereigns, and in it were celebrated in 1503 the splendid nuptials of the last-mentioned king. Here also Queen Mary took up her abode in 1561 when she returned from France, and here her son, James VI., dwelt much before his accession to the throne of England in 1603. For further information see under EDINBURGH.

Holytown, a town in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile E by N of Holytown Junction on the Caledonian railway, 5½ miles SSE of Coatbridge, and 11 ESE of Glasgow. Surrounded by a well-worked part of the Lanarkshire mineral-field, and partaking largely in the industry and traffic connected with the working of the same, it experienced considerable increase of prosperity from the opening of the Cleland and Midcalder railway (1866), in result partly of through traffic on that line and

partly of junction-communication with Motherwell. It includes the suburb of New Stevenston, ½ mile SSW; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, gasworks, a *quoad sacra* parish church, a Free church, and a public school. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £230. Pop. of town (1836) 755, (1861) 1135, (1871) 2197, (1881) 2480, (1891) 2811, of whom 1293 were in New Stevenston; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 10,099, (1881) 10,449, (1891) 11,641.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Holywood, a village and a parish of Nithsdale, W Dumfriesshire. The village stands 1½ mile S of Holywood station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 3½ miles NNW of Dumfries, under which there is a post office.

The parish is bounded NW and N by Dunscore, NE and E by Kirkmahoe, SE by Dumfries, and S by Terregles and Kirkpatrick-Irongray in Kirkcudbrightshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 8½ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between ½ mile and 2¼ miles; and its area is 8939½ acres, of which 135 are water. The NITH sweeps 6 miles south-south-eastward along or close to all the boundary with Kirkmahoe and Dumfries; and CLUDEN Water, its affluent, winds 6½ miles east-south-eastward along the Kirkcudbrightshire border, itself being fed by CAIRN Water and other burns. Along the Nith the surface declines to 28 feet above sea-level, and all the eastern half of the parish is low and flat, nowhere exceeding 100 feet; but the western is hilly, attaining 759 feet in Steilston Hill, 786 in Killyleoch Hill, and 875 in Speddoch Hill. Silurian rocks prevail in the hills, limestone and red sandstone in the plain, and boulders of granite, trap, greywacke, and conglomerate abound in many places; whilst, on some lands near the centre, blocks of lead-ore have been turned up by the plough. The soil adjacent to the Nith and to the Cluden is deep alluvium, entirely free from stones; farther back is dry, somewhat light, and mostly incumbent on coarse sand; still farther back is a deep strong loam; and, on the hills, is loamy, but shallow and unsuited to the plough. About 300 acres are hill pasture, 360 moss, 120 meadow, and 500 under wood, all the rest of the land being in tillage. In the SE corner of the churchyard stood a Premonstratensian abbey, founded between 1121 and 1154 by John, Lord of Kirkconnel, a member of the Maxwell family. It held the churches and church-lands of Holywood, Dunscore, Penpont, Tynron, and Kirkconnel, whilst exercising jurisdiction over many lands in Nithsdale and East Galloway; and, in 1618, with the property belonging to it, it was constituted a temporal barony in favour of John Murray of Lochmaben and his heirs. The choir of its cruciform church served as the parish church from the Reformation till 1779, when it was taken down to furnish materials for the present building. It is now represented by only two good bells in the present church's belfry. Joannes de Sacro Bosco, a monk here in 1221, became a member of the University of Paris, and was one of the greatest mathematicians of the Middle Ages. Abbot Dungal and his monks, in 1296, swore fealty to Edward I. of England; and the last abbot, Thomas Campbell, gave aid to Queen Mary after her escape from Lochleven Castle, and incurred forfeiture in 1568. An hospital, with a chapel, near the abbey, was founded by Edward Bruce, the brother of King Robert Bruce; and, having been demolished during the wars of the succession, in 1372 was rebuilt by Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, and endowed with the Gallowegian lands of Crossmichael and Troqueer. An ancient Caledonian stone circle, ¼ mile to the W of the abbey's site, comprises eleven of its original twelve large stones (the 'Twelve Apostles'), arranged in oval outline on a diameter of 240 feet. It is situated near the lower termination of an ancient oak grove, which seems to have extended 6 or 8 miles north-westward into Glencairn parish, and which, being looked on as sacred by the ancients, has bequeathed the name of Holywood to the parish.

Another stouc circle, comprising nine large stones, formerly lay on a small eminence within 200 yards of the Nith, less than a mile to the E of the extant circle, but towards the end of the 18th century was broken up and removed for building material. At Fourmerkland is a small tower, erected in 1590. Charles Irvine, who in the 18th century received from Government £5000 for discovering the method of rendering salt water fresh, was a native, as also was Aglionby Ross Carson, LL.D. (1780-1850), for 25 years rector of Edinburgh High School; and Bryce Johnstone, D.D. (1747-1805), who wrote a commentary on the Apocalypse, was minister of the parish from 1771 till his death. Mansions, noticed separately, are Broomrigg, Cowhill Tower, Gribton, Newtonaids, and Portraet. Holywood is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £230. The church was built in 1779, and has a plain square tower. Three public schools—Holywood, Speddoch, and Steilston—with respective accommodation for 152, 32, and 51 children, have an average attendance of about 100, 25, and 30, and grants of nearly £110, £36, and £37. Pop. (1801) 809, (1831) 1066, (1861) 1115, (1871) 1069, (1881) 1073, (1891) 1011.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Home. See HUME.

Honeygreen, a village in the S of Forfarshire, 2 miles NE of Dundee.

Honton, a village in the S of Pomona, Orkney, 8 miles SW of Kirkwall.

Hoove, a village in Tingwall parish, Shetland, 8 miles NNW of Lerwick.

Hope or Hopes Water. See GIFFORD WATER.

Hope, a river in Durness parish, NW Sutherland, formed by three principal head-streams at an altitude of 94 feet, and flowing 6½ miles northward along Strathmore to fresh-water Loch Hope (5½ miles × 1 to 7 furl.; 12 feet), whence issuing it continues 1½ mile northward till it falls into salt-water Loch Eriboll at a point 3 miles NE of Heilem inn. 'The drive along the side of Loch Hope is very pretty, especially at the entrance to Strathmore. On one side are bare hills, and on the other every ledge and knoll is covered with beautiful natural birchwood, above which rise the steep rugged sides of BEN HOPE' (3040 feet). Hope Lodge, built of timber and slate, forms a picturesque feature in the landscape. Both lake and river are well stocked with sea-trout, grise, salmon, and trout.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 108, 114, 1880. See pp. 58-63 of Arch. Young's *Sutherland* (Edinb. 1880).

Hopekirk. See HOBKIRK.

Hopeman, a fishing village in Duffus parish, Elginshire, and the terminus of the Burghead branch of the Elgin and Forres section of the Highland railway, 2½ miles E by N of Burghead, 6½ W by S of Lossiemouth, and 6½ NW of Elgin. Founded in 1805, it rose into prosperity under the late proprietor, Admiral Duff of Drummur, who purchased the property twenty-one years before his death in 1858; and it now has a post office under Elgin, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a police station, a Free church (1854), and a public school. The harbour, completely sheltered, and constructed about 1838, was considerably enlarged in 1865, and has been greatly improved since 1888, having now an area of 2½ acres, and new piers constructed of Portland cement concrete. It has 17½ feet of water at the top of spring tides, in good berths along the pier; and adjoins a sandy beach where vessels, if unable to clear the entrance in a northerly gale, may lie with little or no risk to either themselves or their cargo. The shipping of the port is not extensive. Fish of all kinds common in the Moray Firth are found close to the entrance of the harbour; and the fishing-grounds frequented by the boats of the town are only about one mile, or less than one mile, distant. Pop. (1831) 445, (1861) 1070, (1871) 1226, (1881) 1323, (1891) 1464.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Hope Park. See EDINBURGH.

Hopes, an elegant modern mansion in Garvald parish, S Haddingtonshire, on the right bank of Hopes or

Gifford Water, 9 miles SSE of Haddington. Held for more than two centuries by the Hays of Hopes, the estate subsequently passed to their kinsman, the Marquis of Tweeddale. See YESTER.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire, near the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 miles W by N of South Queensferry, and 12 WNW of Edinburgh. A stately classical structure, it consists of a centre, erected in 1702 from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, to which many years after Robert Adam added N and S wings, that, surmounted by octagonal dome-roofed towers, are connected with the body of the house by sweeping colonnades. The interior contains a library, rich in illuminated MSS. and early specimens of printing, and a fine collection of paintings, of which an 'Ecce Homo' by Van Dyck, his portrait of the Marchese Spinola, a curious Teniers, and a hunting scene by Cuypp were exhibited at London in the Old Masters Collection (1882-83). The N wing is occupied by extensive stables; and the spacious apartment (100 × 39 feet) which forms the S wing, and was formerly used as a family riding-school, in Sept. 1881 was converted into a ball-room on occasion of the coming-of-age of the present Earl. Standing on a raised natural terrace, the house commands a magnificent prospect up the Forth's basin to Ben Lomond, and down the blue, widening Firth to the Isle of May. Its own grounds, too, are of singular loveliness—12 acres of garden, laid out like those of Versailles, and a deer park and other policies, whose trees are unrivalled for size and beauty. Chief among them are a cedar of Lebanon (1748), an *Abies miranda* (1836), a tulip tree of Canada, the 'Dark Avenue' of beeches, a cluster of noble oaks, an avenue of fourteen ash trees, three Spanish chestnuts, yews, larches, etc.* The ancestor of the Hopetoun family was a cadet of the Craighall or PINKIE Hopes, Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, Lanarkshire (1614-61), eminent as a lawyer and a mineralogist. His son, John (1650-82), in 1678 purchased the Linlithgowshire baronies of ABERCORN and NIDDRY; and his grandson, Charles (1681-1742), in 1703 was created Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Aithrie, and Baron Hope, in the peerage of Scotland. In the peerage of the United Kingdom the title of Baron Hopetoun was conferred in 1809 on James, third Earl (1741-1816), of Baron Nidry in 1814 on his half-brother, Sir John Hope (1766-1823), the famous Peninsular general. The latter, as fourth Earl, feasted George IV. at Hopetoun House on 29 Aug. 1822, prior to the king's embarkation for England at Port Edgar. John Adrian Louis Hope, present and seventh Earl (b. 1860; suc. 1873), is seventh in descent from Sir James, and entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales here in 1884.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 32, 1867. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Hop-Pringle, an old baronial fortalice in Stow parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of Gala Water, opposite Crookston, 1½ mile NNW of Fountainhall station. It is now reduced to slender remains, yet shows evidence of having been a strong and important place; and it commands an extensive view. It was the original seat of the Hop-Pringle or Pringle family.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Horndean, a village and an ancient parish of SE Berwickshire. The village, standing within 5 furlongs of the left bank of the river Tweed, 7½ miles NNE of Coldstream, and 2½ N of Norham, is an ancient place, which shared in important events connected with the wars of the succession, and now has a U.P. church containing 450 sittings. The parish, at the time of the Reformation, was united with Upsetlington to form the parish of Ladykirk.

Horsbrugh, a shattered peel-tower in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire, near the left bank of the Tweed, 2½ miles E by S of Peebles. From at least the beginning of the 13th century till 1617 it was the castle of the Horsbrughs of Horsbrugh.

* The height and girth of these and other trees are given in the *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1879-81).

Horse Island, a grassy islet in Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs NW of Ardrossan harbour. Measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs by 1, and nowhere rising higher than 13 feet above sea-level, it affords some shelter to Ardrossan harbour, and is the site of a beacon tower.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Hoscote, a modern mansion in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, near the left bank of Borthwick Water, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Hawick. Its owner is Archibald Stavert, Esq. (b. 1828; suc. 1857).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Hospitalfield, an estate with a modern mansion, in Arbroath parish, Forfarshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Arbroath. Its owner, Patrick Allan Fraser, Esq., at his death in 1890, bequeathed it to be made into a kind of monastic brotherhood of painters, sculptors, and literary men.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Hospitalmill, a village in Cults parish, Fife, on the river Eden, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Pittlesie.

Hoswick, a village in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 2 miles distant from Sandwick.

Houl and Houland, two villages in Tingwall parish, Shetland. Their post-town is Scalloway, under Lerwick.

Houna or Huna, a hamlet in Canisbay parish, Caithness, adjacent to Houna Ness on the Pentland Firth, 3 miles W of Duncansbay Head, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ N of Wick. It has a post office under Wick and an inn, and is the ferry station to Orkney.

Hounam, a Border village and parish of E Roxburghshire. The village stands on the right bank of Kale Water, at the base of gentle rising-grounds, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of Morebattle, 9 E of Jedburgh station, and 11 SSE of the post-town, Kelso.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Morebattle, SE by the county of Northumberland, S, SW, and W by Oxnam, and N W by Jedburgh and Eckford. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 7 miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $15,107\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $33\frac{1}{4}$ are water. KALE WATER here winds $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward—first 1 mile along the boundary with Oxnam, next $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles through the interior, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on or close to the Morebattle border; and here it is joined by half a dozen burns. Along it, in the extreme N, the surface sinks to 390 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1472 feet at conical Hounam Law, 1046 at Chesterhouse Hill, 1117 at Windy Law, 1152 at Chatto Hill, 1289 at Whitestone Hill, 1844 at *Beefstand Hill, 1676 at *Lamb Hill, 1573 at *Blackhall Hill, and 1388 at Woden Hill, where asterisks mark those summits of the Cheviot watershed that culminate right on the English border. Round verdant hills these, that give the parish a diversified aspect of waving elevations, intersected with numerous deep narrow dells and charming romantic vales. The north-western border is comparatively low and level; yet even it is interspersed with several rising-grounds. The rocks are chiefly porphyritic, and contain jaspers, agates, grey amethysts, and rock crystals. The soil in the bottom of the vales is mostly either alluvium or light sandy loam; on the lower hills is chiefly a sandy gravel; and on parts of the higher hills is moorish or mossy. Most of the land serves only for pasture, maintaining large flocks of Cheviot sheep. Less than one-eighteenth of the entire area is in tillage or in meadow; whilst rather more than 100 acres is under wood. Ancient Caledonian standing stones are numerous; cairns or barrows are in several places; the Roman road called Watling Street forms for 4 miles the western boundary, and adjoins there vestiges of several camps and semicircular entrenchments; a large well-preserved Roman camp is on Hounam Law; traces of a very extensive fortification, called the Rings, are on the farm of Hounam Mains; eminences of the kind called moats are in two places; and ruins of Border peels are at Chester House and Heatherlands. GREENHILL is the only mansion. Hounam is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £306. The church is at the village, and was repaired in 1844; and a public school, with accommodation for 61 children, has an average attendance of about 30, and a grant of

over £45. Pop. (1801) 372, (1861) 289, (1871) 238, (1881) 263, (1891) 223.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 18, 17, 1863-64.

Houndslow, a village in Westruther parish, Berwickshire, 7 miles E of Lauder.

Houndwood, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in the W of Coldingham parish, Berwickshire. The hamlet lies on the left bank of Eye Water, adjacent to the North British railway, 3 miles WNW of Reston station, and 3 ESE of Grant's House station, its post-town. It consists of the *quoad sacra* parish church (1836), a Free church, and a few detached houses, scattered over a length of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The *quoad sacra* parish, comprising about one-half of Coldingham, was constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1836, by civil authority in 1851; contains the mansions of Houndwood House, Newmains, Berrybank, Sunnyside, Coveyheugh, Stoneshiel, Fairlaw House, and Renton House; has vestiges of two or more old towers, one of them a hunting-seat of the priors of Coldingham; and is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend is £120. Three public schools—Auchincraw, Renton, and Reston—with respective accommodation for 104, 125, and 135 children, have an average attendance of about 35, 70, and 80, and grants of over £38, £64, and £70. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1891) 1360.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Houna, a sea-loch in Glenelg parish, Inverness-shire, dividing Glenelg proper from Knoydart. Opening from Sleat Sound, at a point 6 miles SW of Glenelg village, and penetrating 14 miles east-south-eastward, it makes three successive sweeps in three different directions, and contracts somewhat regularly from a width of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles at the entrance to a width of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong at the head. 'The situation of this estuary is one of great natural grandeur, and the high walls of mountain that overhang it may well have given the idea of gloom and horror conveyed in its singular name—the "Lake of Hell." The glen itself is a deep and cavernous cleft, the loch beginning as a narrow channel, with walls of precipice on either side, often just redeemed from utter harshness by the pines which keep a precarious footing wherever they can. . . . Point after point, precipice after precipice, stands out each a mailed head with its dark plume waving over it.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 71, 1880-83. See GLENELG, KNOYDART, BEN SERIAL, CORRYVARLIGAN, and p. 520 of an article by Captain Thomas P. White in *Good Words* for 1874.

Housay. See Housie.

House or East Burra, an island in Bressay parish, Shetland, lying between West Burra and the W coast of the Mainland, and separated from the latter by Cliff's Sound. It commences $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Lerwick, extends 5 miles south-south-westward, and has a breadth of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile. Its coast is rocky; its interior is mostly a hilly ridge, and its W side, at one part, approaches so near West Burra as to be connected with it by a rude timber bridge. Pop. (1871) 239, (1891) 207.

Househill, an estate, with a mansion, in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by E of the town.

Househill, an estate, with a modern mansion and a village, in the E of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the right bank of Levern Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Barrhead. It was sold in 1871 for £40,000. The village, called Househill Muir, has Hurler for its post-town, under Glasgow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Housie Skerries, a group of islets in Nesting parish, Shetland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Mainland and 24 NE of Lerwick. They comprise *Housie proper in the centre, Grunay and Bruray in the E, Mickle Skerry in the WNW, and a number of islets and skerries immediately W of Housie proper; and they are often called the Out Skerries. The three chief form a triangular group at the distance of only a few hundred yards from one another; each is somewhat more than a mile long; all are widely secluded; and they are the scene of extensive fisheries for ling. Pop. (1841) 122, (1861) 60, (1871) 71, (1881) 71, (1891) 86.

House of Muir, a common in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, on the eastern slope of the Pentlands, 3

miles N by W of Penicuik and 8½ S of Edinburgh. A weekly market for live stock, frequented by the Edinburgh butchers, was for some time held here; and a great annual market for sheep, held from time immemorial on the first and second Mondays of April, has fallen off considerably.

Houston, a village and a parish of central Renfrewshire. The village stands 130 feet above sea-level on Houston Burn, 1½ mile NNE of Houston or Crosslee station on the Bridge of Weir section of the Glasgow and South-Western, 3½ miles W by S of Houston station on the Glasgow and Greenock section of the Caledonian, 3 NNW of Johnstone, and 6 WNW of Paisley. An older village, now extinct, stood a little lower down the burn; and the present place, founded on a regular plan in 1781, consists chiefly of two streets on the two sides of the burn, and presents a neat appearance, with slated two-story houses. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are weaving and embroidering. It has a money order, savings bank, and telegraph post office under Johnstone, and a fair on the second Tuesday of May. An omnibus runs in connection with the trains. In 1893 Mr A. A. Speirs, of Elderslie and Houston, presented a public hall to the village. The building is two stories in height, with reading and recreation rooms on the ground floor, and a hall on the upper floor, measuring 47 feet long by 27 wide, and seated to accommodate about 400. Pop. (1841) 623, (1861) 858, (1871) 518, (1881) 553, (1891) 498.

The parish, containing also the village of CROSSLEE and part of Bridge of WEIR, comprises the ancient parishes of Houston and Killallan, which inconveniently intersected each other, and were united in 1760. It is bounded N and NE by Erskine, SE and S by Kilbarchan, and W by Kilmalcolm. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3¼ miles; and its area is 7644 acres, of which 59½ are water. GRYFE Water winds 7½ miles eastward along all the southern and south-western boundary; its affluent, Dargavel Burn, flows 6½ miles east-south-eastward along all the northern and north-eastern boundary; and the interior is drained to the Gryfe by Houston and Barochan Burns. In the extreme E, at the Dargavel's influx to the Gryfe, the surface declines to 20 feet above sea-level; and the eastern and south-eastern districts are low and almost flat, but the north-western rises gradually, till near West Glen it attains a summit altitude of 623 feet. Carboniferous rocks prevail in the lower districts, eruptive rocks in the higher; and the former include sandstone, limestone, and coal. The soil of the low flat grounds is partly clay and partly loam; of the higher is thin, dry, and in places heathy. Moss to the extent of 300 acres formerly lay dispersed through portions of the eastern district, but has in great degree been reclaimed and brought under the plough, notably in the case of FULWOOD MOSS (1879-80). Barochan Moss, however, of great depth and considerable extent, is still a marked feature. The barony of Houston, anciently called *Kilpeter*, from a church on it dedicated to St Peter, in the middle of the 12th century passed from Baldwin of Biggar, sheriff of Lanark, to Hugh of Padvinan, and took from him the name of 'Hugh's-town,' corrupted into 'Houston,' and gave that name to his descendants. They retained the barony till 1740, between which date and 1782 it went by sale or inheritance to five different proprietors, eventually being purchased by Alexander Speirs of Elderslie. Houston House was a large, quadrangular, castellated pile, with a high tower at the NW corner, and with an arched entrance and two turrets on the S front; stood on an eminence surrounded by gardens and woods; and, excepting the E side, was taken down in 1780 to furnish building material for the new village. In 1893 extensive additions were made to the house by Lady Anne Speirs. These include a tower 113 feet in height. An ancient cross, supposed to have been erected by the knights of Houston, has a graduated pedestal, an octa-

gonal pillar 9 feet high, and a surmounting dial and globe. Mansions, noticed elsewhere, are Barochan House and Gryfe Castle. Houston is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £303. The parish church was built in 1874-75, at a cost of over £3000, by Mrs Ellice of Invergarry as a memorial to her son, Captain Archibald Alexander Speirs (1840-69), M.P. for Renfrewshire. It is an early Gothic edifice, with 600 sittings and a square tower 70 feet high; and in 1876 it was adorned with seven stained-glass windows. At its E end a new mortuary has been erected, containing an interesting 15th century monument of the Houston family; and 2 miles to the NW the ruin is still standing of Killallan or St Fillan's church. Other places of worship are Houston Free church and Houston Roman Catholic church, St Fillan's (1841). Freeland public, Houston public, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 245, 289, and 85 children, have an average attendance of about 220, 140, and 60, and grants of nearly £200, £150, and £140. Pop. (1801) 1891, (1841) 2818, (1861) 2490, (1871) 2167, (1881) 2191, (1891) 1946.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Houstoun House, a mansion in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire, 1 mile NW of Uphall station on the Bathgate section of the North British railway, and 5 furlongs WSW of Uphall village. An old Scottish mansion house, of considerable height, with crow-stepped gables, and with well laid-out grounds, it was founded in the latter half of the 16th century by Sir John Shairp, Knight, an eminent lawyer and Queen Mary's advocate. Among his descendants have been Norman Shairp (1779-1864), Major H. E. I. C. S., and his younger son, John Campbell Shairp, LL.D. (1819-85), principal of St Salvator's College, St Andrews. The present proprietor is Sheriff John Campbell Shairp.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Houton, a headland, a bay, and a small island, in Orphir parish, Orkney, at the south-western extremity of Pomona, 5 miles SE of Stromness. The headland rises to a height of 195 feet above sea-level, and is pierced, at the height of 90 feet, by a cave 14 feet long. The bay, adjoining the E side of the headland, forms a good natural harbour, and can be entered by ships at low water. The island lies across the mouth of the bay, and shelters it; but is not quite ¼ mile long, and is entirely pastoral.

Howdens-Hall, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 3 miles S by E of Edinburgh.

Howe, a hamlet in Wick parish, Caithness, 9 miles NNW of Wick town, and 5 WNW of Keiss.

Howe, a hamlet in Colvend parish, SE Kirkeudbrightshire, 6½ miles SE of Dalbeattie.

Howford, a village in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, 1½ mile S by W of Nairn station.

Howgate, a village in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, 1¾ mile SSE of Penicuik town and 11 miles S of Edinburgh. It has a U.P. church, rebuilt in 1855, a public school, and a copious water supply, introduced in 1872. From Howgate came 'Rab' and his two best friends.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Howgill, a village in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, 7 furlongs E by S of the town of Annan.

Howmore, a village and a registration district in the N of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Invernessshire. The village stands on the W coast of South Uist island, 7 miles S of the north-western extremity of that island, and 36 SSW of Lochmaddy. It has a post and money order office under Lochboisdale Pier (S.O.) The registration district is the central one of three districts into which South Uist parish is divided. Population of the registration district (1881) 1968; (1891) 1879.

Howwood. See HOLLOW-WOOD.

Hoxa, a peninsular headland on the W side of South Ronaldshay island, Orkney, projecting 1¾ mile west-south-westward, and terminating ½ mile E of Flotta island.

Hoy, the largest, except Pomona, of the Orkney islands, lying at the SW of the group. It is separated from the Stromness district of Pomona by Hoy Sound, which, with a varying width of $1\frac{3}{4}$ and 5 miles, contains midway the island of GRAEMSAY; from Burray and South Ronaldshay islands by Scapa Flow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 miles broad; and from Caithness by the Pentland Firth, which here has a minimum width of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 3 furlongs and $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area, inclusive of Graemsay, Flotta, and Pharay islands, is $61\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 39,510 acres, of which 15,183 acres belong to Hoy and Graemsay parish and 24,327 to Walls and Flotta parish. Near its S end it is all but disverged by two arms of the sea, Aith Hope and the Long Hope; the latter, striking 4 miles west-south-westward, and varying in width between 3 furlongs and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, forms one of the finest natural harbours in the world. During the French war it was no uncommon thing for a fleet of upwards of 100 large vessels to be lying wind-bound in this harbour; and a fine sight it was to see them spread their canvas to the breeze, and move majestically along the shores of the island. The district around the Long Hope, called South Walls and North Walls, is principally a fine plain, in a state of good cultivation; but the parts to the N, constituting the main body of the island, are almost wholly occupied by three large hills, ranged in the form of a triangle, of which that to the NE, called the Wardhill of Hoy, is the largest, rising from a plain, with a broad base, to the height of 1564 feet above the level of the sea. Except along the N shores, which are bordered with a loamy soil and a rich verdure, the soil is composed of peat overlying clay. The ground capable of producing grain, and that appropriate for feeding cattle, bear but a very small proportion to what is covered with heath and suitable only for sheep-walks. The township of Rackwick, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the N end of the island, is beautifully situated in the extremity of a valley to which it gives name, being closed in on two sides by very lofty precipices of sandstone, but opening with a fine bay towards the western entrance of the Pentland Firth, so that every vessel which passes must necessarily come into view. All the extent of coast which faces the Atlantic, from the south-western extremity of the island, but especially from Melsetter in the vicinity of the head of the Long Hope, all the way N, past Rackwick, on to the very entrance of Hoy Sound, is a series of stupendous rock-scenery, occasionally exceeding 1100 feet in height,—sometimes perpendicular and smooth,—in other places rent, shivered, and broken down in huge fragments,—occasionally overhanging the deep, and frowning on the stormy surges of the Atlantic. And, at one place, a vast insulated rock, called the Old Man of Hoy, and shaped like an immense pillar, with arches beneath, stands so well apart from the adjacent cliffs as to be a conspicuous object even from points of view in Caithness, and has obtained its name from being fancied to present a rough outline of similitude to the human form. This 'gigantic column, rising 450 feet above the sea, gives evidence of the sculpturing force of the northern waves; and its materials record three episodes in a far-off past, for the column itself is a mass of yellow and red sandstone belonging to the upper part of the Old Red series, whilst the plinth is a fragment of a lava stream, and rests on a foundation of Caithness flag. Once a portion of the solid cliff, the Old Man has been hewn out from it during the interval that has elapsed since the last lingering glacier melted away from the upland valleys of Hoy.' The island generally is the most interesting district of Orkney to the geologist, the botanist, or the ornithologist; and well deserves the attention of any naturalist who may have an opportunity of leisurely examining it at different seasons of the year. It is the Highlands of Orkney, scarcely second to many parts of the Highlands of the mainland in various attractions, and combining these with interesting features of vale and sea-beach. Some of its cliffs are of sandstone, intersected by amygdaloid and other kinds of trap; while

the parts inland consist of sandstone, clay slate, and calcareous strata. Grouse are abundant, and hawks common; a beautiful, bold, large kind of falcon may now and then be seen; and several kinds of eagles build their eyries on the cliffs. The soil of the arable lands is mostly light, wet, and spongy, better for grass than grain. 'Walls is the best part of the island, and extensive improvements were carried out some years ago at Melsetter by a former proprietor, and a large flock of Cheviot sheep was introduced, which succeeded well. If surface-drained, the mountain range in the island would suit black-faced sheep' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1874, p. 59). In Hoy parish during the last 50 years much has been done in draining, sub-soiling, and other land improvements. A chief antiquity, the DWARFIE STONE, and the lighthouses of CANDICK and GRAEMSAY, are noticed separately. There is a post office at Longhope, under Stromness, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Near it is Melsetter, one of two mansions in this island—the other being Hoy Lodge—belonging to John George Moodie Heddle, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1869). In the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney, the island is divided politically and ecclesiastically between the parishes of Hoy and Graemsay and Walls and Flotta, the former a living worth £158, the latter £177 with augmentation. A new church for Hoy parish was built in 1891-92. Walls church was built in 1832. Other places of worship are St John's Established church, North Walls, and Walls Free church (1877). The three public schools of Hoy, Rackwick, and Graemsay, with respective accommodation for 51, 40, and 45, have an average attendance of about 50, 45, and 10, and grants amounting to over £65, £61, and £21. Valuation (1891) of Hoy and Graemsay, £810; of Walls and Flotta, £2536. Pop. of Hoy and Graemsay (1801) 244, (1831) 546, (1861) 556, (1871) 581, (1881) 603, (1891) 537; of Walls and Flotta (1801) 993, (1831) 1436, (1861) 1674, (1871) 1530, (1881) 1506, (1891) 1505; of Hoy island (1841) 1486, (1851) 1565, (1861) 1535, (1871) 1385, (1881) 1380, (1891) 1320. See Hugh Miller's *Cruise of the Betsy* (1858), and Sir Arch. Geikie's *Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad* (1882).

Hoy Sound. See GRAEMSAY and HOY.

Hullerhurst, an estate, with a mansion, in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the town.

Humbie, a parish in the south-western extremity of Haddingtonshire. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Keith and Humbie, called at the end of the 17th century Keith-Symmars and Keith-Hundebey. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred a detached portion of the parish to the parish of Fala and Soutra, and so to Edinburghshire. This detached portion was situated at Blackshiels, about a mile SW of the western boundary of the parish, and comprised 450 acres. The parish is bounded NW by Ormiston, NE by Salton and Bolton, E by Yester, SE by Channelkirk in Berwickshire, SW and W by Fala and Soutra in Edinburghshire; and it contains the post office of Upper Keith. It has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 4 miles, and an area of 8866 acres. The drainage is carried northward to the Tyne by Keith, Humbie, and Birns Waters; and the surface, declining to 370 feet above sea-level in the extreme N, thence rises southward to the Lammermuirs, attaining 600 feet near Humbie House, 616 near Upper Keith, 1158 near Blegbie, and 1431 at the south-eastern border. The southern district, as part of the Lammermuirs, approaching within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Lammer Law (1733 feet) in Yester parish, is mostly heath or upland pasture; but the central and northern districts, comparatively low and level, share the general character of the great plain of Haddington, and contain a great aggregate of park and wood. One stretch of forest, bearing the name of Humbie and Salton Wood, begins near the parish church, and extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward to the northern boundary, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther into Salton parish. Silurian rocks predominate in the uplands, and rocks of the Carboniferous formation extend be-

neath the plain. Traces are found of iron ore and coal. The soil on the uplands is much of it mossy; in the eastern parts of the low grounds, is a fine light gravel, well adapted to the turnip husbandry; and in the northern parts, is variously rich clay, loam, and light gravel. Faint vestiges of a Roman castellum are on Whitburgh estate, and in front of Keith House are remains of a pre-Reformation chapel. Humbie House, about a mile S of the left bank of Birns Water, is a seat of Lord Polwarth, his grandfather early in the present century having succeeded the Hepburnes in this estate, as great-grandson of Helen Hepburne, Countess of Tarras. (See HARDEN.) Keith House and Whitburgh are noticed separately; and the chief proprietors are the Earl of Hopetoun and Lord Polwarth. Humbie is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £335. The parish church, 6½ miles NE of Tynehead station on the Waverley section of the North British railway, was built in 1800. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 101 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a government grant amounting to over £40. Valuation (1860) £9247, (1879) £11,283, 11s., (1883) £10,141, 10s., (1891) £8438, 10s., (1892) £7734, 15s. (1893) £7666, 15s. Pop. (1801) 785, (1831) 875, (1861) 997, (1871) 967, (1881) 907, (1891) 791.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Hume or Home, a post-office village and a parish of S Berwickshire. The village, standing 680 feet above sea-level, 3 miles S by W of Greenlaw, its nearest railway station, and 5½ N by W of Kelso, was once a considerable town, teeming with the retinue and the dependants of one of the most powerful baronial families of a former age, but it has passed into decadence, so as to be now a mere hamlet. Home Castle crowns a rocky eminence hard by, and figures like a beacon-tower over all the Merse, forming a picturesque feature in a wide and luxuriant landscape. As founded in the 13th century, it must have been a lofty and imposing structure; and, ever growing larger and stronger as the lords of Home grew richer and mightier, it served at once to overawe and to defend the surrounding country. Prior, indeed, to the general use of artillery* it was deemed to be almost impregnable; but in 1547 the Protector Somerset captured it, after a stout resistance by Lady Home, whose husband, the fourth Lord Home, had fallen in a skirmish the day before the battle of Pinkie. Somerset placed in it an English garrison, who in 1549 were surprised and slain by young Lord Home. Again, in 1569, the Earl of Sussex, 'being at Wark, accompanied with the whole bands of footmen and a thousand horse, with three battery-pieces and two sacris, went to the siege of Home, where he planted his battery; where, within twelve hours after the battery was planted, the castle was surrendered to him, simply having within it 240 soldiers. So the soldiers departed out of it in their hose and doublets.' And lastly, in 1650, immediately after the capture of Edinburgh Castle, Cromwell despatched Colonel Fenwick at the head of two regiments to seize the Earl's castle of Home. In answer to a peremptory summons to surrender, sent him by the colonel at the head of his troops, Cockburn, the governor of the castle, returned two missives, which have been preserved as specimens of the frolicking humour that now and then bubbles up in the tragedy of war. The first ran: 'Right Honourable, I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Home Castle to the Lord General Cromwell. Please you, I never saw your general. As for Home Castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home Castle, this day, before 7 o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, your most humble servant, T. COCKBURN.' The second was expressed in doggerel lines, which still are quoted by the

peasantry, often in profound ignorance of the occasion when they were composed:—

'I, Willie Wastle,
Stand firm in my castle;
And a' the dogs o' your town
Will no pull Willie Wastle down.'

Home Castle, however, when it felt the pressure of Colonel Fenwick's cannon, and saw his men about to rush to the attack, very readily surrendered to his power, and received within its walls the soldiery of Cromwell. Early in the 13th century William, a grandson of the third Earl of Dunbar, acquired the lands of Home by marriage with his cousin Ada; and his eighth descendant, Sir Alexander Home, in 1473 was raised to the peerage as Baron Home, whilst his twelfth in 1605 was created Earl of Home and Baron Dunglass. (See BOTHWELL, DOUGLAS CASTLE, and HIRSEL.) In the early part of the 18th century Home Castle and the domains around it passed into the possession of the Earls of Marchmont, a branch of the Homes who for a time were wealthier and more influential than the main stock, but whose title expired with the third Earl in 1794. The castle in his time was almost level with the ground, but was by him rudely restored from its own materials, high battlemented walls being re-erected on the old foundations. It is only a 'sham antique;' but, seen from a distance, it still appears, on its rocky elevation, to frown over all the Merse and much of Roxburghshire. The proprietor is Sir J. H. P. Hume-Campbell, Bart., cousin of the late Sir H. Hume-Campbell, great-grandson of the second Earl of Marchmont.

The parish is bounded NW by Gordon, NE by Greenlaw, E by Eccles, S by Sticheil in Roxburghshire, SW by Nenthorn, and W by Earlstoun. An exchange of territory was effected by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, between the parishes of Hume and Nenthorn, whereby the Mellerstain Farm detached portion of the former, comprising 39½ acres, was transferred to Nenthorn parish, and so much of the farm of Hardiesmill-place as was situated in the latter, and extending to 44 acres, was transferred to Hume parish. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 2½ miles; and its area is 4107½ acres, of which 3½ are water. EDEN WATER flows ½ mile southward along the western boundary; and Lambden Burn rises in and traverses the southern interior, on its easterly course to the Lcet. Where it passes off into Eccles, the surface declines to 380 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 700 at Hume Craigs, 538 at Fallsidehill, 709 at Stenmuir, and 654 at North Blinkbonny. A rising-ground called Lurgie Craigs, on the south-western border, is faced with a fine basaltic colonnade, whose erect, regular, polygonal columns are 5 or 6 feet high and 16 inches thick. The soil, in most places clayey and strong, in some was naturally wet and cold, but nearly everywhere has been greatly improved, and brought into a state of high cultivation. The original parish, whose church was dedicated to St Nicholas, was four times the size of the present one, and comprehended much of the lands now included in Gordon and Westruther. In the first half of the 12th century the second Earl of Dunbar conferred it on Kelso Abbey, whose monks placed large portions of it under other parochial arrangement. The curtailed parish was annexed ecclesiastically in 1640 to the contiguous Roxburghshire parish of STICHEIL. A public school, with accommodation for 97 children, has an average attendance of about 60, and a grant of £60. Pop. (1841) 385, (1861) 420, (1871) 460, (1881) 407, (1891) 375.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Huna. See HOUNA.

Hundalee Cottage, a modern mansion in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the steep left bank of the river Jed, 1½ mile S by W of Jedburgh town. A strong ancient peel tower of the Rutherfords, destroyed in the 18th century, stood on the estate of Hundalee; and Hundalee Cave, on the bank of the Jed, disappeared through a landslip in March 1881.

Hungladder, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

* It may here be noted that, according to tradition, James II.'s queen, Mary of Gueldres, was lodging at Home Castle when the king met his death by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of the castle of Roxburgh, 3 Aug. 1460.

Hunterfield, a village in Cockpen and Newhattle parishes, Edinburghshire, now including Arniston Colliery village, 5 furlongs NNW of Gorebridge. Pop. (1871) 487, (1881) 766, (1891) 843, of whom 559 were in Cockpen and 284 in Newhattle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1357.

Hunter's Quay. See DUNOON.

Hunterston, a handsome mansion, built early in the 19th century, in West Kilhride parish, N Ayrshire, within three furlongs of the Firth of Clyde and 2½ miles NNW of West Kilhride village. It is the seat of Col. Gould Hunter-Weston, son-in-law of Robert Hunter, Esq. of Hunterston (1800-80), whose ancestors held this estate as far back as the first half of the 13th century. Their castle, a small square tower, stands not far distant from the present manor house, in which is preserved a large and splendid ancient silver hrooch, richly adorned with gold filigree work, and bearing a Runic inscription. Supposed to have been lost by a Norseman at the time of the Battle of Largs (1263), it was found on the estate in 1826, and is finely reproduced in the *Archæological Collections relating to the Counties of Ayr and Wigton* (Edinb. 1878).

Huntfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Libberton parish, Lanarkshire, 4 miles NW of Biggar.

Hunthill, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 2 miles SE of the town. An old peel tower was on it, but has disappeared.

Huntington House, a mansion in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, 2½ miles WNW of the town.

Huntingtower, a village and an ancient castle in Tihhermore parish, Perthshire. The village stands near Almondbank station on the Perth, Methven, and Crieff section of the Caledonian, 3 miles WNW of Perth, under which it has a post office. It adjoins the village of Ruthvenfield, and since 1774 has been the seat of an extensive bleachfield. The works are supplied with water through an artificial canal of such antiquity as to rank amongst the earliest extant appliances of industry in the kingdom. The canal is mentioned in a charter of Alexander II. as his mill-lead; and in 1244 a pipe's supply from it was granted to the Blackfriars' monastery in Perth. Opening from the river Almond, and approaching Huntingtower through a meadow, it measures 3 feet in depth, nearly 18 feet in breadth, and 4½ miles in length. Pop. of the conjoint villages of Huntingtower and Ruthvenfield (1871) 446, (1881) 458, (1891) 423.

In the reign of William the Lyon (1165-1214) the manors of Ruthven and Tibbermore were possessed by one Swan, whose descendant, Sir William de Ruthven, was raised to the peerage as Lord Ruthven in 1488. Patrick, the grim third Lord (1520-66), was the principal actor in Rizzio's murder; his second son and successor, William, in 1581 was created Earl of Gowrie. At Ruthven Castle, exactly a twelvemonth later he kidnapped the hoy-king, James VI.—an affair that, famous as the 'Raid of Ruthven,' in conjunction with a later plot, brought his head to the block in 1584. The Gowrie Conspiracy (1600), whose story belongs to Perth, cost the life of his son, the third Earl; and from his forfeiture down to early in the 19th century the castle and barony belonged to successively the Tullihardine and the Atholl Murrays. Their present proprietor is Captain William Lindsay Mercer, Esq. (h. 1858; suc. 1871). Ruthven or Huntingtower Castle consists still of two strong, heavy, square towers, battlemented and turreted, which, built at different times, and originally 9½ feet distant from one another, were afterwards united by a somewhat lower range of intermediate building. The space between the towers, from battlement to battlement, at a height of 60 feet from the ground, is known as the Maiden's Leap, it having, according to Pennant, been leapt one night by the first Earl's youngest daughter, whose mother had all but surprised her with her lover, with whom she next morning eloped.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See *Perthshire Illustrated* (1844), and *Hunter's Illustrated Guide to Perthshire*.

Huntly, a quondam hamlet in Gordon parish, SW

Berwickshire, 4½ miles NE of Earlston. It stood on the estate of the ancestors of the ducal family of Gordon, and on their removal to the north gave name to the town of Huntly in Aberdeenshire.

Huntly, a town and a parish in Strathbogie district, NW Aberdeenshire. The town, standing 408 feet above sea-level on the peninsula at the confluence of the rivers Bogie and Deveron, has a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 12½ miles SE of Keith, 8 SSE of Grange Junction, and 40¾ NW of Aberdeen. By a charter of 1545 to the fourth Earl of Huntly, it ranks as a burgh of barony under the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; and it owes much as a seat of trade and population to the transit through it of the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness; and still more, since 1854, to the construction past it of the Great North of Scotland railway. Its site is dry, healthy, and beautiful, amid charming hilly environs, heathy and swampish once, but now reclaimed, highly cultivated, and richly embellished; and it comprises a number of well-built streets, the two principal ones crossing each other at right angles, and forming a spacious market-place, The Square, in which stand a colossal sandstone statue, on a granite pedestal, of the last Duke of Gordon, by the late William Brodie, R.S.A., and a handsome fountain, erected in 1882 in memory of a deceased hanker. The place thus presents a modern, pleasant, and even elegant appearance, the view of it from the S being singularly fine, since, besides the several features of the town, it takes in the ruin of Huntly Castle and the neighbouring mansion and pleasure-grounds of Huntly Lodge, and rests on the brilliant background of Ord Fell (817 feet) and the Bin (1027), which are all one mass of forest. Huntly or Strathbogie Castle, a stronghold in the 13th century of the Strathbogie Earls of Atholl, was granted by King Robert Bruce to Sir Adam Gordon, lord of Gordon in Berwickshire, who fell at the battle of Halidon Hill (1333). Burned and dismantled in 1594 after the battle of Glenlivet, and rebuilt in 1602 by the first Marquis of Huntly, it ceased to be inhabited about 1760, and now is a stately ruin, which retains a few vaults of the original castle, but chiefly consists of a large round tower, with a great hall 43 feet long and 30 broad. Huntly Lodge, on a rising-ground, 1¼ mile N by E of the town and 3 furlongs N of the castle, was originally a shooting-box of the Duke of Gordon, but was enlarged in 1832 into a handsome and commodious edifice. It served as the residence of the Duke of Gordon's eldest son, from the time of the removal of the family seat to Gordon Castle; and after the death of the last duke in 1836, became the residence of the duchess-dowager till her death. See GORDON CASTLE.

The town was almost surrounded with water during the great floods in August 1829, but sustained comparatively little damage. The ancient one-arch bridge across the Deveron, which commands a very fine view, withstood the pressure of the current; across the Bogie is a good three-arch bridge. The town is well lighted with gas by a joint-stock company started in 1837; and in 1867 water was brought in from the Clashmach at a cost of £3140. Stewart's Hall, erected in 1874-75, but burnt down in 1886 and rebuilt in 1887, is a handsome edifice, the bequest of the late Alexander Stewart, a solicitor in the place. It is surmounted by a lofty clock-tower, and the large hall, used for public meetings, etc., can seat 650 people. The parish church is a plain structure of 1805. The Free church was built in 1840 at a cost of over £1300, in result of the famous Strathbogie movements that preceded the Disruption. Other places of worship are the U.P. church (1809), the Gothic Congregational church (1851), Episcopal Christ Church (1836), a small elegant Gothic pile with a spire, and a handsome Roman Catholic chapel. The Gordon Schools, on the N side of the town, looking down the principal street, were erected in 1839-41 by the late Duchess-Dowager of Gordon, as a memorial to her husband. The building, a very handsome structure, was enlarged in 1888 to receive 1000 children, and under the scheme of the Scottish Educational Endowments Commissioners

accommodates a public school and a senior department composed partly of Brander foundationers and others educated at the expense of the reformed Gordon Trust. Scott's Hospital, a fine edifice on the SE side of the town, was erected in 1854 from a bequest of the late Alexander Scott, Esq., of Craibstone House, for the maintenance of aged men and women. A Jubilee cottage hospital, in The Square, containing 16 beds, fever ward, etc., was erected by subscription in 1887-88, and is maintained by five neighbouring parishes. Brander Public Library, containing about 7000 volumes, was erected in 1885. This was part of the outcome of a gift to his native town of £6500 for educational purposes by William Brander, Esq., of London. In 1815 James Legge, M.A., Professor of Chinese in Oxford University, was born at Huntly, as in 1824 was the poet and novelist George Macdonald.

Huntly has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union, Town and County, and North of Scotland banks, a local savings bank, several hotels, a farmers' club, a horticultural society (1846), and a Saturday newspaper, the *Huntly Express* (1863). Thursday is market-day; and cattle-markets are held on the first and third Wednesdays of every month. Several bleachfields of great repute were long in operation on the Bogie; and the manufacture of fine linen, introduced from Ireland in 1768, towards the close of the 18th century had an annual value of from £30,000 to £40,000. These industries have ceased, as also have tanning and distilling; but agricultural implement making, the manufacture of bricks and tiles, brewing, woollen manufactures, etc., afford employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Other sources of prosperity are the marketing and export of eggs and cheese, and an extensive retail trade in the supply of miscellaneous goods to the surrounding country. Under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Sheriff small-debt courts are held on the second Mondays of March, June, September, and December. Pop. (1831) 2585, (1861) 3448, (1871) 3570, (1881) 3519, (1891) 3760, of whom 2047 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 825, vacant 28, building 7.

The parish of Huntly, formed by the union in 1727 of the ancient parishes of Dumbennan and Kinnoir, the latter to the right or E of the Deveron, is bounded NW by Cairnie, N by Rothiemay in Banffshire, E by Forgue and Drumblade, SE by Drumblade, S by Gartly, and W by Glass. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from NE to SW of 10 miles, an utmost breadth of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and an area of 12,563 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The DEVERON here has a winding course of 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles—first 3 miles north-eastward along the Cairnie border, then 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward through the interior, and lastly 4 miles north-by-westward along the boundary with Cairnie; the BOGIE flows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward along the Drumblade border, and, after a further course of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong, falls into the Deveron at a point 1 mile NNE of the town. The surface sinks opposite Milltown of Rothiemay to 290 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 650 feet at St Mungo's Hill, 720 at the Wood of Kinnoir, 692 at Dumbennan Hill, 1229 at Clashmach Hill, 1000 at Brown Hill, and 1285 at Muckle Long Hill. The parish is thus for the most part hilly, and was formerly bleak, but has undergone extensive reclamation and much embellishment. A considerable aggregate of low land, naturally fertile, and now finely arable, lies along the banks of the rivers; and a large extent of the hills, once heathy or swampish, is now either in a state of good pasturage or adorned with thriving plantations. St Mungo's Hill, in the E, terminates in a large crater-like cavity, generally filled with water. Peat impregnated with sulphur is obtained here in dry weather, and pieces of lava are said to have been found strewn around. Granite is the prevailing rock; limestone, of a quality not much inferior to marble, occurs in small quantity; and traces of very fine plumbago have been

found near the confluence of the rivers. The arable soil of Dumbennan is generally a good deep loam, but that of Kinnoir is of a cold clayey character. The ruins of an old castle are on the Avochy estate. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is the largest proprietor in the parish. Huntly is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £303. The Gordon, Kinnoir, and Longhill public schools, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 998, 63, 75, and 78 children, have an average attendance of about 700, 50, 40, and 75, and grants of over £700, £47, £50, and £64. Pop. (1801) 2863, (1831) 3545, (1861) 4329, (1871) 4374, (1881) 4388, (1891) 4583.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Huntly, a burn in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, issuing from CAULDSHIELDS Loch, and traversing the grounds of Abbotsford to the river Tweed. It runs through the Rhymer's Glen, named from True Thomas of Ercildoune or EARLSTON, and famous as a loved retreat of Sir Walter Scott. Huntlyburn House stands 1 mile WSW of Melrose town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Huntly, Perthshire. See CASTLE-HUNTLY.

Hurlet, a village on the SE border of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of Levern Water, 5 furlongs NW of Nitshill station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Barrhead, and 3 miles SE of Paisley. Standing amid a rich mineral field, where coal has been worked for upwards of three centuries, and ironstone for about sixty years, it was the seat from 1753 till 1820 of a copperas work, the only one in Scotland up to 1807. Becoming also the seat, tentatively in 1766-69 and effectively in 1797, of the earliest alum work, it has ever since the latter date continued to send out large quantities of its chemical products. It has a post office under Glasgow. Pop. (1871) 379, (1881) 341, (1891) 344.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Hurlford, a town in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the river Irvine, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, at the junction of the Newmilns branch, 2 miles ESE of Kilmarnock. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Connected by a bridge with the suburb of CROOKEDHOLM in Kilmarnock parish, it is the seat of extensive ironworks of the Eglinton Iron Co. (1846), and of large fire-clay works, whilst in the neighbourhood are many collieries and the water-works of the local authority. A *quoad sacra* parish church, erected in 1875 at a cost of £8000, is an Early English edifice, with a fine organ and a tower. There are also a Free church, a Roman Catholic church, an Institute, with public hall and reading-room, erected by private liberality, two public schools—Hurlford and Crookedholm—and a Roman Catholic school. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1874 with an endowment of £3000, is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Minister's stipend, £300. Pop. of town (1861) 2598, (1871) 3488, (1881) 4385, (1891) 4205, of whom 568 were in Crookedholm; of *q. s.* parish (1831), 4699, (1891) 4678, of whom 143 were in Galston parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Hutchison, a village of NW Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Cambuslang.

Hutton, a Border village and parish of SE Berwickshire. The village stands $\frac{2}{3}$ mile S of Whitadder Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Velvethall station in Northumberland, and 7 W of Berwick-upon-Tweed, under which it has a post office. It is supposed to have been the camping-place of the army of Edward I. in 1296, on the day before the capture of Berwick.

The parish contains also the village of Paxton, and comprehends the ancient parishes of Hutton and FISHWICK, united in 1614. It is bounded N by Chirnside and Foulden, E by Mordington and the Liberties of Berwick, SE and S by Northumberland, SW by Ladykirk, and W by Whitesome and Edrom. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 5645 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 129 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. WHITADDER Water winds 7 miles along all the northern and most of the eastern boundary;

and the TWEED sweeps 4 miles north-eastward along all the Northumberland border, midway being spanned by the Union Bridge, which, constructed in 1820 at a cost of £7500 after designs by Captain Sir Samuel Brown, R.N., is a suspension bridge for carriages, the first of its kind in Britain. With a carriage-way 27 feet above the surface of the stream, it measures 368 feet in length and 18 in width. The surface of the parish, for the most part looking almost a dead level, declines along the Tweed to 96 feet, and attains a summit altitude of 244 feet at a point 5 furlongs SW of Hutton village. The ground adjacent to the Whitadder and the Tweed contrasts, in scenic character, with the prevailing tameness of the interior, and, being well wooded, is charmingly picturesque. Sandstone is a prevailing rock, and can be found, at comparatively little depth from the surface, in almost every part, whilst a stratum of gypsum occurs on Hutton Hall estate. The soil on the lands along the rivers is mostly a rich deep loam, incumbent upon sandstone; but on part of the central lands is thin, wet, and cold, overlying a strong tenacious clay. By far the greater portion of the land is regularly in tillage. Andrew Foreman, Archbishop of St Andrews from 1514 to 1522, was a native of Hutton; the Rev. Philip Redpath, editor of the *Border History* (1776), was minister of it; and George Home of Wedderburn, one of the Edinburgh *literati* towards the close of the 18th century, was long a resident. Hutton Hall, on the right bank of Whitadder Water, 1½ mile NW of Hutton village, crowns the brink of an eminence, and comprises a very ancient peel-tower, with a long mansion attached, of patch-work structure and various dates. Its oldest part, a remarkable specimen of a Border stronghold, was the seat of one of the 'Seven Spears of Wedderburn' mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. The estate of Hutton Hall was purchased in 1876 for £50,000 by Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks of GUISSACHAN, who in 1881 was raised to the peerage as Baron Tweedmouth. The principal mansions are Meadow House, PAXTON HOUSE, SPITAL HOUSE, and Tweedhill House. Hutton is in the presbytery of Chirrside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £377. The parish church is a modern Norman structure of 1765, with a massive square tower. Instrumental music was introduced into the church in 1889. Hutton and Paxton public schools, with respective accommodation for 122 and 95 children, have an average attendance of about 80 and 50, and grants of over £81 and £51. Pop. (1801) 955, (1821) 1118, (1861) 1067, (1871) 1077, (1881) 962, (1891) 815.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 34, 1864.

Hutton and Corrie, an Annandale parish of Dumfriesshire, containing, towards the centre, the post village of Boreland, near the left bank of Dryfe Water, 5½ miles NE of Nethercleuch station, and 7 NNE of the post-

town Lockerbie. Bounded NE by Eskdalemuir, E by Westerkirk, SE and S by Tundergarth, W by Dryfesdale, Applegarth, and Wamphray, and NW by Moffat, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of 14 miles, an utmost width from E to W of 6 miles, and an area of 23,991½ acres, of which 68½ are water. DRYFE Water, rising in the northern extremity of the parish at an altitude of 1900 feet, winds 11¾ miles southward, till it passes off into Applegarth; the Water of MILK, from a point ¼ mile below its source (770 feet), runs 8¾ miles south-westward on or close to all the Tundergarth border; and CORRIE Water, its affluent, rising near the Eskdalemuir border at 800 feet, flows 7 miles south-south-westward through the interior and along the boundary with Applegarth and Dryfesdale. The surface sinks to 370 feet above sea-level along the Milk, and to 400 along the Dryfe, thence rising north-north-eastward and northward to 827 feet at Pyatshaws Rig, 1085 at *Hart Fell, 1021 at Peat Hill, 1259 at Macmaw Hill, 1587 at *Laverhay Height, 1754, at *Jock's Shoulder, and 2256 at *Loch Fell, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the confines of the parish. The rocks are mainly Silurian. The NE portion of the parish, lying generally high, affords good runs for Cheviot sheep; while on the lower portion, which is mostly sound pasturage and meadow land, dairy farming is carried on somewhat extensively, with some cattle-raising and breeding of half-bred lambs. The Corrie portion of the parish affords excellent grazing. Barely one-eighth of the entire area is arable. Hutton Moat and a camp upon Corrie Water make up the antiquities, with ten or eleven hill-forts. Mansions are Gillesbie House (Colonel William Rogerson) and Shaw (Geo. Graham, Esq.), both near Boreland village. Formed by the union of the ancient parishes of Hutton and Corrie in 1609, this parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £373. Two public schools, Corrie and Hutton, with respective accommodation for 120 and 97 children, have an average attendance of about 60 and 70, and grants of over £76 and £78. Pop. (1801) 646, (1831) 860, (1851) 886, (1871) 842, (1881) 814, (1891) 726.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 16, 1864.

Hutton Hall, Dumfriesshire. See CAERLAVEROCK.

Hutton Hall, Berwickshire. See HUTTON.

Hyndford, a hamlet and an estate in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire. The hamlet, on the right bank of the Clyde, 2½ miles SE of Lanark town, bears the name of Hyndford-Bridge, from a narrow five-arch bridge across the river, erected in the latter half of the 18th century. The estate, extending along the Clyde both above and below the hamlet, from early in the 16th century has belonged to the family of Carmichael, and gave them the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland from 1701 till 1817.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865. See CARMICHAEL.

I or Ii. See IONA.

Ibris. See EYEBROUGHY.

Ibrox, a south-western suburb of Glasgow, in Govan parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, a short distance west of Pollokshields, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of the centre of Glasgow. It has a money order, savings bank, and telegraph post office and a U.P. church.

Ioolmkill. See IONA.

Ioch Water, a burn of Monquhitter and Turriff parishes, N Aberdeenshire, rising near Newbyth in the SE of King-Edward parish, and running $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward past Cuminestown, till, after a descent of 300 feet, it falls into the Deveron in the vicinity of Turriff. In its upper reaches it bears the name of the Burn of Monquhitter.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Idrigil, the name of a headland and a cave on the Duirinish coast of the island of Skye. The cliffs of the headland are about 400 feet high, and the cave was one of the gloomy prisons of the unfortunate Lady Grange.

Idivies, a modern mansion in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles SW of Guthrie Junction. Its owner is Mrs. J. S. Callender Brodie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Ilay. See ISLAY.

Ilie. See KILDONAN.

Illeray, an island of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, adjacent to Balleshare island, and insulated from the SW side of North Uist island only at high water. It measures 4 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and has a soil partly sandy, partly black loam, yielding tolerable crops of barley and pasture for cattle. Pop., with that of Balleshare, (1861) 199, (1871) 246, (1881) 266, (1891) 318.

Imachar, a place on the west coast of the island of Arran, Buteshire.

Imersay, an islet off the east coast of the island of Islay, Argyllshire.

Inalterie, a place in Deskford parish, Banffshire, containing the ruins of a very ancient structure, which appears to have been both strong and massive.

Inch. See FORFAR.

Inch, a coast parish of NW Wigtonshire. Including till 1617-28 the present parishes of Stranraer and Portpatrick, it now comprises all the rest of the ancient parishes of Inch and Souleseat, the former named from the islet in Castle-Kennedy Loch, opposite the old parish church, 3 miles E of Stranraer; and it contains Castle Kennedy and Stranraer stations, the Tradeston suburb of Stranraer town, the post-office villages of Cairnryan and Lochans, Stranraer, and the hamlet of Aird. It is bounded N by Ballantrae in Ayrshire, E by New Luce, SE by Old Luce, S by Stoneykirk, and W by Portpatrick, Leswalt, Stranraer, and Loch Ryan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $3\frac{3}{4}$ and 6 miles; and its area is 31,919 acres, of which 590 are foreshore and 485 water. The coast-line along Loch Ryan, measuring $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles, includes most of the southern part or head of the loch and all the E side, till within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the sea. In the S and the southern part of the E side it has a flat beach, covered with sand or gravel; but northward it grows bold and rocky, and is pierced with several caves 80 to 100 yards long. The northern and eastern districts, comprising three-fifths of the entire area, are everywhere hilly, their highest points being Cairnarzean Fell (735 feet), Cairnsarrow (761), Braid Fell (769), Brockloch Fell (769), and Mid-Moile (844). Here and there are arable patches; but mostly they are heathy, rugged, and unsusceptible of culture. The southern and south-western districts form the larger part of the isthmus between Loch Ryan and Luce Bay, which, though from the hills it looks to be perfectly level, has really a gently undulating surface. It seems at no dis-

tant geological period to have been covered by the sea; and its curious 'pots' or hollows—the largest 1000 feet in circumference and 100 feet deep—are supposed to have been scooped out by the whirling caused by the meeting of opposite tidal currents from Loch Ryan and Luce Bay. The Water of LUCE runs $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the eastern border; Piltanton Burn flows $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward and eastward along the boundary with Portpatrick, Stoneykirk, and Old Luce; and a number of short burns drain the interior to Loch Ryan or these two streams. Of twelve lakes dotted over the interior, most of them in the low-level southern district, the two largest and finest are Castle-Kennedy and Souleseat. The former has been noticed separately; the latter, belonging to the Earl of Stair, and lying 3 miles SE of Stranraer, has a horse-shoe shape, measures about a mile in length, and has finely wooded shores, but is strictly preserved. Chalybeate and slightly sulphuretted springs are in several places. The rocks are mainly Silurian. Granite occurs in detached blocks; excellent slate has been quarried on the lands of Lochryan; lead ore is traditionally said to have been mined; coal has been sedulously but vainly sought; and extensive mosses yield abundance of peat fuel. The soil is variously gravelly, sandy, clayey, loamy, and mossy, and throughout the low-level district is generally light and sandy. Fully two-fifths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage; woods cover some 650 acres, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Special objects of antiquarian interest are treated under Castle-Kennedy, Craigcaffie Castle, the Deil's Dyke, Glenterra, the moat of Innermessan, and Souleseat Abbey. Sir John Ross (1777-1856), the celebrated Arctic voyager, son of the parish minister, was a native; and Marshal Stair (1673-1747) and General Sir John Alexander Agnew Wallace, K.C.B. (1775-1857) were residents. Mansions, noticed separately, are Lochinch Castle, Culhorn, and Lochryan. In the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Lochryan *quoad sacra* parish and Inch proper, the latter a living worth £294. The parish church, built in 1862, was struck by lightning and set on fire Dec. 1894, and was re-erected in 1895-96. The manse is situated on a peninsula in Souleseat Loch. Inch Free church stands near Castle-Kennedy station; and Cairnryan, Castle-Kennedy, Inchparks, and Lochans public schools, with respective accommodation for 81, 115, 141, and 168 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 70, 120, and 110, and grants of nearly £60, £72, £128, and £110. Pop. (1801) 1577, (1831) 2521, (1861) 3469, (1871) 3268, (1881) 3766, (1891) 3981, of whom 2152 were in the parliamentary burgh of Stranraer and 3654 in Inch ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Inch or Insh, a lake, an ancient parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish, in Badenoch district, E Inverness-shire. The lake lies on the mutual border of Alvie and Kingussie parishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Kincaig or Boat of Inch station on the Highland railway, this being $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Grantown and $5\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Kingussie, under which there is a post office. Formed by expansion of the river Spey, it lies 721 feet above sea-level, and has an utmost length and breadth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs. The rod-fishing is poor, but salmon and char are netted in great numbers. The Queen, under date 4 Sept. 1860, describes Loch Inch as 'lovely, not a wild lake, quite the contrary; no high rocks, but woods and blue hills as a background.' On 3 April 1881 the lake was completely frozen over with ice $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The ancient parish is united to Kingussie parish, and forms its north-eastern district. The *quoad sacra* parish, mainly identical with the ancient parish, and lying around the upper part of Loch Inch, was originally constituted in 1828, and is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray. The church, an old building, stands near the NE shore of Loch Inch,

Pop. (1871) 359, (1881) 455, (1891) 390, of whom 48 were in Alvie and 342 in Kingussie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Inch, Aberdeenshire. See **INSCH**.

Inchaber, a small island of Loch Lomond, near the mouth of the Endrick river.

Inchaffray (Gael. *innis-abh-reidh*, 'island of the smooth water';* Lat. *Insula Missarum*, 'island of masses'), a ruined abbey in Madderty parish, Perthshire, crowning a small rising-ground—an island once—on the left bank of ditch-like Pow Water, adjacent to Madderty station, 6½ miles E by N of Crieff. It was founded in 1200 by Gilbert, second Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess Matilda, to the memory of their first-born son, and to the honour of God, St Mary, and St John the Evangelist. Colonised from Scoon by canons regular of the Augustinian order, and endowed with many privileges and possessions by several of the Scottish kings, it held the churches of Madderty, Auchterarder, Aberuthven, Strageath, Kinkell, etc., and down to the Reformation possessed great note and influence. In 1556 James Drummond, younger and infant son of the second Lord Drummond, was secular commendator of Inchaffray, which was erected into a temporal lordship in his favour; and in 1609 he was created Lord Madderty. The abbey, however, and a few acres adjoining, with the patronage of twelve livings, afterwards passed to the Earls of Kinnoull. Much of the walls remained standing till 1816; but a turnpike road was then carried through the ruins, which yielded, at the time of the demolition, a small ivory cross, several stone coffins, and a number of other interesting objects, and which now are represented chiefly by a western gable and a single arched apartment. One of the abbots, Maurice, blessed Bruce's army on the field of Bannockburn (1314); another was slain at Flodden (1513).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See Cosmo Innes' *Liber Insule Missarum* (Bannatyne Club, 1847).

Inchard, a sea loch of Eddrachillis parish, NW Sutherland, opening from the North Minch, and striking 5½ miles eastward and south-eastward to Rhiconich inu. Its width contracts from 4 miles at the entrance to ¼ mile, but expands again to ¾ mile. It contains nine islets in its outermost reach; is pretty well inhabited round the shores; has somewhat bleak flanks, relieved with features of good scenery; and forms a fine natural harbour.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 113, 1882.

Inchbae Forest, an extensive forest in Ross-shire, about 6 miles from Garve station on the Dingwall and Skye branch of the Highland railway, and comprising an area of about 21,000 acres of well-wooded land that affords excellent shelter for deer. At the forest sanctuary, some 4 miles in extent, as many as 500 deer may be sometimes seen. The Blackwater river flows through the property.

Inchbare, a scattered village in Stracathro parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles N by W of Brechin, under which it has a post office.

Inchbelly, a hamlet on the mutual border of Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, on the river Kelvin, adjacent to the Forth and Clyde Canal, 1½ mile ENE of Kirkintilloch. It has a bridge over the Kelvin, on the road from Glasgow to Falkirk, and, together with Inchbreck, Inchterf, Inchwood, and Netherinch in its neighbourhood, it owes the 'inch' of its name to quondam insulation by the waters which once occupied the strath now traversed by the Forth and Clyde Canal.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Inchberry, a hamlet in the extreme end of Rothes parish, Elginshire, 5½ miles SW of Fochabers.

Inchbervis or **Inverbervie**, an old round castle in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay, ½ mile E of Stanley, and within the policies of Stanley House. It is traditionally said to have been a

religious house in connection with Dunfermline Abbey, but looks rather to have been a baronial fortalice. Though now only a curious ruin, it must have been a place of great strength in the olden times, and a dungeon, now almost filled up, is supposed to have had a connection with the opposite side of the Tay. It is believed to have been regularly resorted to by the national hero, being also known by the name of Wallace's Castle.

Inchbrakie, an estate in Crieff parish, Perthshire, 3 miles E by N of Crieff town. The mansion, destroyed some years ago, contained a curious relic of olden superstition known as Inchbrakie's Ring, and similar in character to the 'talisman' of Sir Walter Scott's novel. It was a bluish uncut sapphire, set in gold, which, in the second decade of the 18th century, the Witch of Monzie, Kate M'Niven, as she was burning on the Knock of Crieff, is said to have spat from her mouth, with the prediction that the Græmes should prosper so long as they kept it safe, the Laird of Inchbrakie having vainly attempted to save her life. In 1513 the first of these Græmes received Inchbrakie, with Fowls and Aberuthven, from his father the first Earl of Montrose, who was killed at the battle of Flodden; but the estate became by purchase in 1882 the property of the Drummond-Moray family. Inchbrakie Castle, a little ESE of the mansion, was surrounded by a moat, and suffered demolition by Cromwell in 1651 for the fifth laird's zealous adherence to the Royalist cause. A beautiful, well-wooded park surrounds the mansion and the remains of the castle; and a large old yew tree within the moat is said to have given refuge in the time of danger to the Marquis of Montrose.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Inchbrayock, a triangular island (3¼ × 2¼ furl.) and an ancient parish of NE Forfarshire. The island, lying in the South Esk river, between Montrose basin and the German Ocean, is separated from the mainland, on both sides, only by currents of the divided river. It has a low flat surface, nowhere exceeding 32 feet above sea-level, and was included by the Municipal Reform Bill in the parliamentary borough of Montrose. Communicating with that town by a suspension bridge (1829), and with the mainland on the other side by a stone bridge, it is traversed, in the line of these bridges nearly through the middle, by the great coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen. At its E end is a dry dock; and it contains a small suburb of Montrose; whilst, through connection with Rossie barony, it is often called Rossie Island. The ancient parish comprehended the island and some adjacent territory, and in 1618 was united with the ancient parish of St Skeoch or Dunninald to form the present parish of Craig. The church stood on the island, and the graveyard still is used for the united parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Inchbreck. See **INCBELLY**.

Inchcailloch (Gael. *innis-cailleach*, 'island of the nun'), a hilly, wooded island of Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, in Loch Lomond, between Torrinch and Balmaha, 7 furlongs NW of the mouth of the river Endrick. With an utmost length and breadth of 6½ by 3 furlongs, it belongs to the Duke of Montrose, and till 1621 was the seat of Inchcailloch parish church, dedicated to St Kentigerna, a holy woman who had dwelt here as an anchorite. The foundations of this church (57 × 24 feet) may still be traced; whilst its ancient graveyard is still in use, and contains some curious 17th century tombstones.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871. See Sir William Fraser's *The Lennox* (1874).

Inchcape. See **BELL ROCK**.

Inchcolm, an island of Aberdour parish, Fife, in the Firth of Forth, 5 furlongs SE of the nearest point of the mainland and 1½ mile S by W of Aberdour village. It measures 950 yards in extreme length, or a little over half a mile, and from 22 to 220 yards in breadth, to the E of the abbey becoming so flat and narrow, that at high tides the waters of the Firth meet over it. Both the extremities are high and rocky, the western attaining 102 and the eastern 97 feet above sea-level. It chiefly consists of trap, with greenstone to the S, largely

* Some, however, connect *-affray* with the Gael. *aifrionn*, 'raas', in which case the Gaelic and Latin names are identical.

dusted with scales of a brownish mica; and, though partly arable, it offers a bleak appearance. Anciently called *Æmonia*, it figures in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, under the name of Saint Colme's Inch, as the burial-place of the defeated followers of Sweno, the Norways' king. 'In memory whereof,' adds Raphael Holinshed, 'many old sepulchres are yet in the said Inch, there to be seen graven with the arms of the Danes.' In 1123 Alexander I., crossing the Queensferry on affairs of state, encountered a great storm, and was driven upon the island of *Æmonia*, where he was received by a hermit who served St Columba in a small chapel, and lived upon small fishes, shellfish, and the milk of one cow. Here the King was obliged to remain three days, and here, in fulfilment of a vow made in the extremity of his peril, he founded an Augustinian abbey in honour of St Columba. Such is the story told by Walter Bower, Abbot of Inchcolm, who carried Fordun's *Scotichronicon* as far down as 1437. From 1335 to 1547 the abbey was several times pillaged by the English; and on the last occasion, after the Battle of Pinkie, the Duke of Somerset seized upon Inchcolm as a post commanding 'utterly the whole use of the Firth itself, with all the heavens upon it.' He sent, 'as elect Abbot by God's sufferance, Sir John Luttrell, knight, with C. hakbutiers and L. pioneers, to keep his house and land there, and LXX. mariners to keep his waters, whereby,' observes Patten naively, 'it is thought he shall soon become a prelate of great power.' During the war with France, in the beginning of the 19th century, the island served as an artillery station, with a ten-gun battery on the E. hill. In 1543 Inchcolm was granted to Sir James Stewart of Beith, afterwards Lord Doune and father of the first Earl of Moray. His second son in 1611 was created Baron St Colme—a title that passed, with the island, at the death of the second Lord, to his cousin, the Earl of Moray. A little stone-roofed chapel, 15½ feet long, which served till lately as a pigstye or a byre, has been identified by Sir James Simpson with the hermitage of King Alexander's day, thus dating among the earliest Christian edifices in Scotland. The neighbouring 'monastic buildings are of very various dates and still very extensive; and their oblong, light-grey mass, surmounted by a tall, square, central tower, forms a striking object in the distance, as seen in the summer morning light from the higher streets and houses of Edinburgh, and from the neighbouring shores of the Firth of Forth.' The tower (20½ feet square) is so similar in its architectural forms and details to that of Icolmkill, that it is evidently a structure nearly, if not entirely, of the same age; and the new choir (78 × 15 feet) of 1265 is apparently, as seen by its remaining masonic connections, posterior in age to the tower on which it abuts. These monastic buildings have been fortunately protected and preserved by their insular situation—not from the silent and wasting touch of time, but from the more ruthless and destructive hand of man. The stone-roofed octagonal chapter-house (22½ feet in diameter) is one of the most beautiful and perfect in Scotland; and the abbot's house, the cloisters (34 feet square), refectory, etc., are still comparatively entire. Half-way over to Aberdour is 'Mortimer's Deep,' the spot where the monks who were boating the dead body of a certain Lord Mortimer for burial to Inchcolm at night, for some inexplicable reason, threw it overboard. Pop. (1881) 7, (1891) 4.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See vol. iii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852); an article by Mr Thomas Arnold in vol. v. of *Trans. Architectural Institute of Scotland* (1859); Sir James Simpson's *Archæological Essays* (1872); and W. Ross's *Aberdour and Inchcolm* (1885).

Inchconnachan or Colquhoun's Island, an islet of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, 1½ mile SE of Luss village. It is separated by only narrow belts of water from Inchtavannach on the W and Inchmoan on the S; measures 5¼ furlongs in extreme length by 3¼ in breadth; and is well clothed with natural wood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchcoormac, an islet of North Knapdale parish,

Argyllshire, in the mouth of Loch Swin. It contains remains of an ancient chapel, with a sculptured sarcophagus.

Incheruin (Gael. 'round island'), an islet of Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, in Loch Lomond, ¼ mile W by N of Inchfad, and 9½ furlongs WSW of Arrochymore Point. With an utmost length and breadth of 4½ and 3 furlongs, it has little wood, and was formerly the site of an establishment for the insane.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchdairnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinglassie parish, Fife, 2½ miles S by W of Leslie. Its owner is Roger Sinclair Aytoun, Esq. (b. 1823). The mansion is beautifully situated, standing in ornamental, well-timbered grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Inchdrewer Castle. See BANFF.

Inchdrynich, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Glenorchy and Innishail parish, Argyllshire, on the E shore of Loch Awe, 5 miles SW of Dalmally. The house was leased in 1858 and following years by the celebrated etcher, Mr. P. G. Hamerton. Its owner is William C. Muir, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Incheffray. See INCHAFFRAY.

Inches, an estate, with a mansion, in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, 2½ miles ESE of the town. A baronial castle stood a little to the N of the mansion; and the estate, which has been greatly improved of recent years, contains quarries of excellent sandstone, affording the chief supply of building material to Inverness, and is traversed by a burn, with some beautiful small cascades.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Inches, Easter and Wester, low flat alluvial tracts in the Carse of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, traversed or enclosed by the windings of the river Carron.

Inches, North and South. See PERTH.

Inches Station. See DOUGLAS.

Inchewan, an estate, with a mansion, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, on the left bank of the South Esk, 5 miles ENE of Kirriemuir. Its owner is John Ogilvy, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Inchfad (Gael. *innis-fada*, 'long island'), a fertile islet of Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, in Loch Lomond, 2½ furlongs SW of Arrochymore Point. Extending south-westward between Inchealloch and Incheruin, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7 and 2¾ furlongs, is but partially wooded, and shows the features of an ornate farm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchgalbraith, a tiny islet of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, 2¼ furlongs respectively SE and SW of Inchtavannach and Inchmoan, and 4¼ furlongs NE of the point of land adjacent to Rosdhu House. It retains some ruins of an ancient castle of the Galbraith family, amid a few overshadowing trees.

Inchgarvie (from a Celtic word denoting 'diminutiveness'), a rocky islet of Inverkeithing parish, Fife, in the Firth of Forth, 3 furlongs SSE of the North Queensferry coastguard station and 4½ NE of Long Craig near South Queensferry. Measuring 5 furlongs in circumference, it was crowned with a fort in the reign of James IV., which served as a state prison from 1519 till the purchase of the Bass in 1671, and which was visited in 1651 by Charles II. In that year it was held by Captain Roy of Aldivalloch for some time against Cromwell in the interest of the above-mentioned king. On the approach, however, of some 300 of Monk's troops in boats, Roy, having but 20 men, spiked the guns, blew up the magazine, and escaped to the Fife shore. Inchgarvie was refortified and provided with four iron 24-pounders in 1779, after the alarm occasioned by the appearance of Paul Jones' squadron in the Firth. Since the erection of the great cantilever bridge across the firth here, the small island has come into world-wide prominence, its presence having rendered the huge undertaking practicable. The rock forms the central support of the two great spans of the gigantic work. See FORTH BRIDGE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Inchinnan (old forms, *Inchiumum*, *Inchenane*, *Inchivan*; Gael. *inch*, an island, and *Inan*, the patron saint; in Bajimont's Roll the name is *Kilinan*), a small parish

on the north-eastern border of Renfrewshire, adjoining the river Clyde. It is bounded NE by the Clyde (which divides it from New Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire), E and SE by Renfrew, SW by Kibbarchan and Houston, and W and NW by Erskine. The boundary on the NE is formed by the Clyde for a distance of 2½ miles, on the E and SE by the Cart and the Black Cart for a distance of 3¼ miles, and at the WS corner by the Gryfe for 3½ furlongs. Along the W it is purely artificial. Near the centre of the Cart, before its confluence with the Clyde, is a small island called Colin's Isle. At this point, according to local tradition, a vessel once stranded, and long before the litigation due to this had ended, the mud and silt had so gathered around the wreck as to form a small island covered with thriving young firs. The extreme length of the parish from North Barr on the N to the junction of the Cart and Gryfe on the S is 2½ miles, and the extreme breadth from the mouth of the Black Cart straight westward is 3¼ miles. The total area is 3527 acres, of which 60 are foreshore and 136 are water. The height rises gradually from the Clyde southwards and westwards. On the SE the height is from 12 to 20 feet, and it rises to 52 feet at the Free church, near the centre of the parish, and to 182 near Craighend. About eight-ninths of the parish is under cultivation, and the rest is woodland, roads, houses, etc., there being no waste. The soil is excellent, consisting chiefly of strong productive clay, and in the lower parts of rich loam. The underlying rocks are carboniferous, and consist of sandstone, limestone, coal, and volcanic rocks. Basalt has been extensively worked since 1760 for the construction of jetties, etc., and there are also quarries of sandstone and limestone, both of good quality. The centre of the parish is about 9 miles distant from Glasgow, and 13 from Greenock. The parish is traversed by the roads from Paisley to Greenock, and from Renfrew to Greenock. The Renfrew section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway passes close to the E side of the parish, and the Paisley and Greenock section of the Caledonian traverses the SW corner, while most parts are accessible from the Renfrew, Houston, or Bishopton stations. The Paisley and Greenock road crosses the Black Cart by Barnsford Bridge, and the Renfrew and Greenock road crosses both the Black and White Cart about 30 yards above their junction by Inchinnan Bridge. The prospect from this point is very beautiful, including 'the meeting of the waters,' which, after a brief union, are absorbed in the bosom of the Clyde at the 'Water-neh,' about half-a-mile to the south. For several hundred yards before the Cart and Gryfe intermingle, they are only separated from each other by a narrow strip of land, thickly covered with willows. The fine plantations of Blythswood also lend an air of sylvan grandeur to the spot, and materially heighten the loveliness of the picture. Pennant said in reference to the scenery in this vicinity, that it was 'the most elegant and softest of any in North Britain.' Here there was formerly a public ferry; and an adjoining property is still known as Ferrycroft. In 1759 a bridge of nine arches was built across the river below the junction of the two streams. It was also connected by a side arch with the point between the streams, and cost only £1450. The foundations, however, were bad, and the whole structure gave way in 1809. The new bridge above the junction was completed in 1812 at an expense of £17,000. It is composed of two divisions, not in the same straight line, but forming nearly a right angle, each section crossing one of the streams almost at a right angle also. It was at the ford here that Argyll was captured in 1685. After the dispersion of his troops in Dumbartonshire the Earl crossed the Clyde, and, disguised as a countryman, was endeavouring to make his escape towards Renfrew. He had just forded the Cart, which is in the immediate vicinity, when he was recognized and attacked by two militiamen. These he managed to keep at bay with the aid of his pistols, but, assistance coming up, he was ultimately wounded and disarmed. A large stone is shown on which tradition asserts the ill-fated

nobleman leaned himself after his capture, and which is said to have been stained by the blood which flowed from his wounds. This interesting relic is within the policies of Blythswood, and is situated a few yards off the road. It is a large sandstone, about 2 tons in weight, and had probably at a still earlier period formed the pedestal of a crucifix, or monumental pillar, as it is hewn into a form which would adapt it for such a purpose. It is elevated considerably, however, at one end, and is now thickly crusted over with mosses and lichens. There are certain veins of a ruddy nature in the stone, which in wet weather give a tinge of red to portions of its surface. These ruddy spots were supposed by the superstitious to be the effect of the sanguinary stains which it had received on the occasion alluded to. Although the parish takes its name from Inan, who was a confessor at Irvine in the 9th century, and was also patron saint of Beith, the church seems to have been dedicated to Saiut Conval or Connal or Convallus, who taught Christianity here early in the 7th century. According to Fordun, who says he was the chief disciple of St Mungo, and was famous for his virtues and miracles, his bones were buried at Inchenane; and Bede says his remains in a stately monument at Inchinnan were held in great veneration in his day. According to the Aberdeen Breviary, Conval sailed miraculously from Ireland to the Clyde on a stone which remained on the bank of the Cart, and was known as *Curru Sancti Conwalli*, and wrought miraculous cures on man and beast. A stone called St Connalie's Stone stood near the ancient ford on the Renfrew side of the river, and is mentioned in the records of the burgh of Paisley in 1620. Mr Motherwell (in notes to *Renfrewshire Characters and Scenes*) identifies it with the Argyll stone (see RENFREW), and thinks it was the pediment of a cross dedicated to St Conal near his cell, and also marking the ford. The church was excepted from Walter Fitz-Allan's grant to the monastery of Paisley of all the churches of Strathgryfe, as he had already granted the church of Inchinnan with all its pertinents to the Knights Templars. On their suppression in 1312 it was transferred to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. After the Reformation the tithes, temple-lands, etc., passed to Lord Torphichen, and the temple-lands subsequently to Semple of Beltres. The old church was on the site of the present building at the W end of Inchinnan bridge, and was a plain structure measuring 50 feet by 18, with very thick walls. It was built about 1100, and was pulled down in 1828, when the floor was found to be literally paved with skulls. Four tombstones, apparently remains of old stone coffins, with ridged tops, are called 'the Templars' graves.' The ground known as Ladyacre was the endowment of the Virgin's altar in the old church. The lands of Inchinnan were granted by King Malcolm IV. to Walter, the High Steward, in 1158, but on the death of Matthew, fourth Earl of Lennox, in 1571, they reverted to the Crown, James VI. being the heir. He conferred them first on his uncle Charles, then on his grand-uncle Robert, afterwards Earl of March, and thereafter again on Esmé Stewart, Lord d'Aubigny, a cousin of his father. In 1672 Charles, sixth Duke of Lennox, dying without issue, the lands again reverted to the Crown, and were granted by Charles II. in 1680 to his natural son Charles Lennox, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, who sold them to the Duke of Montrose in the beginning of the 18th century, and he in 1737 sold them to Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, descended from the families of Ardkinlas and Douglas of Mains in Dumbartonshire, and in his line the property still remains. The manor-house stood about 2 furlongs N of North Barr House towards the Clyde, and seems to have been extensively altered and rebuilt about 1506 by Matthew, Lord Darnley, second Earl of Lennox, and to have received the name of 'the palace,' which the site still bears. According to Crawford's *History of Renfrewshire*, there were considerable remains of the building in 1710, but these had disappeared before the end of the century. The estate of North Barr was purchased

originally in 1670 by Donald M'Gilchrist, who claimed descent from the Lord of Tarbart of Robert the Bruce's time. Part of it passed to the family of Balfour, but the greater part of it was in 1741 acquired by Lord Sempill, and again in 1798 by Mr James Buchanan, who sold it to Lord Blantyre in 1812. An old baronial fortalice on it has since been demolished. South Barr was the property of the Boyds, and afterwards of the Alexanders, sprung from Claud Alexander of Ballochmyle. There is a good mansion-house, built in 1827, on the site of the old house, which was burned in 1826. Park House is a modern mansion. Robert Law, a Covenanted minister, whose curious Journal from 1638 to 1684 was edited in 1818 by C. K. Sharpe, was born in the parish. The post-town is Paisley. Sir Archibald Campbell of Blythswood (raised to the peerage as Baron Blythswood in 1892) is the principal proprietor. Inchinnan is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £328. The parish church, near the left bank of the Black Cart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Renfrew, is a Gothic building with a square tower, and was opened in 1828. In 1886 it received an organ—the gift of Lord Blythswood. The Free church, built at the private cost of Mr Henderson of Park, is $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile NW of the parish church. The public school, with accommodation for 135 children, has an average attendance of over 80, and a grant of about £80. Pop. (1755) 397, (1801) 462, (1831) 642, (1861) 619, (1871) 584, (1881) 508, (1891) 567. See Hugh Macdonald's *Rambles round Glasgow*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Inchkeith, an island of Kinghorn parish, Fife, in the Firth of Forth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE by S of Kinghorn Ness, $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Kirkcaldy, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Burntisland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Leith, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Portobello. In shape resembling an irregular triangle with south-south-eastward apex, it has an utmost length and breadth of $6\frac{3}{4}$ and 2 furlongs, and a summit altitude of 182 feet. Carlyle describes it in his *Reminiscences*, having rowed over from Kirkcaldy in 1817 with Edward Irving and one Donaldson:—"We prosperously reached Inchkeith, ran ourselves into a wild, stony little bay (W end of the island, towards the lighthouse), and slept ashore. Bay in miniature was prettily savage, every stone in it, big or little, lying just as the deluges had left them in ages long gone. Whole island was prettily savage. Grass on it mostly wild and scraggy, but equal to the keep of seven cows. Some patches (little bed-quits as it were) of weak dishevelled barley trying to grow under difficulties; these, except perhaps a square yard or two of potatoes equally ill off, were the only attempt at crop. Inhabitants none except these seven cows, and the lighthouse-keeper and his family. Conies probably abounded, but these were *feræ naturæ*, and didn't show face. In a slight hollow about the centre of the island (which island I think is traversed by a kind of hollow of which our little bay was the western end) were still traceable some ghastly remains of "Russian graves," graves from a Russian squadron which had wintered thereabouts in 1799, and had there buried its dead. . . . The lighthouse was curious to us, the only one I ever saw before or since. . . . Lighthouse-keeper, too, in another sphere of inquiry was to me quite new; by far the most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw. Surely no lover of the picturesque, for in nature there was nowhere a more glorious view. A shrewd healthy Aberdeen native, a kindly man withal, yet in every feature of face and voice telling you, "Behold the victim of unspeakable ennui." We got from him down below refection of the best biscuits and new milk, I think almost better in both kinds than I have tasted since. A man not greedy of money either. We left him almost sorrowfully, and never heard of him more. The scene in our little bay, as we were about proceeding to launch our boat, seemed to me the beautifullest I had ever beheld. Sun about setting just in face of us, behind Ben Lomond far away. Edinburgh with its towers; the great silver mirror of the Firth girt by such a framework of mountains; cities, rocks, and fields, and wavy landscapes on all hands of us; and reaching right

under foot, as I remember, came a broad pillar as of gold from the just sinking sun; burning axle as it were going down to the centre of the world!" The geology of Inchkeith is highly interesting; and, when the tide is low, the beds around its northern extremity and part of its easterly side are as well displayed as if pictured and sectioned on a geological map. The new roads, too, in connection with the fortifications cut the strata diagonally, exposing fine sections by which the observations around the coast can be checked. Five-sixths or more of the island are great sheets of igneous rocks, between which are thinner bands of sedimentary deposits, including shales, two thin seams of coal, some highly calcareous shales, and at least one band of limestone. Many of the shales are literally crammed with fossil Ostracæ and minute phyllo-pods, amongst which *Estheria* are abundant. The flora is rich, hcnbane and *Sinapis nigra* being specially plentiful. A prehistoric kitchen-midden was discovered in 1872; and on Inchkeith Skene places Alauna, a town of the Otadeni, mentioned by Ptolemy in the 2d century A.D. This he further identifies with Bode's insular city of Giudi, which in 650 Osuiu, King of Northumbria, was forced by Penda, the pagan Mercian king, to ransom with all the riches in it and the neighbouring region. About the year 700 a church or monastery, founded by St Adamnan, successor to St Columba in the abbacy of Iona, was erected on the island. Under James IV., in 1497, many plague-smitten townsmen of Edinburgh were conveyed 'to the Inch, there to remain till God provide for their health; and James IV. it was who had a dumb woman transported to the island, where, being properly lodged and provisioned, two infants were intrusted to her care, in order to discover, by the language they should adopt, what was man's primitive speech. The result proved highly satisfactory, as, after allowing them a sufficient time, it was found that 'they spak very good Elrew'! In 1547, after the battle of Pinkie, the English erected fortifications on Inchkeith, and left there a strong garrison, composed in part of a troop of Italian mercenaries; but on Corpus Christi Day, 1549, a combined force of French and Scotch, under the Sieur D'Essé, embarked from Leith at break of day in presence of the Queen Dowager, and, after a fierce contest, expelled the enemy from their stronghold, and compelled them to surrender at discretion, with the loss of their leader and above 300 slain. From then till 1560 the island was garrisoned by the French; but James VI.'s first parliament (1567-68) ordained 'that the fort of Inchkeith be demolished and cast down utterly to the ground, and destroyed in such wise that no fundament thereof be occasion to build thereupon in time coming.' None the less, on 18 Aug. 1773 Dr Johnson here found a fort,* whose remains were only removed when the lighthouse was built in 1803. Rising to an elevation of 220 feet above sea-level, and visible at a distance of 21 nautical miles, the light of this lighthouse at first was stationary, but in 1815 was changed to a revolving light, to distinguish it from the fixed light on the Isle of May. In 1835, again, it changed its reflecting for a dioptric character; and now it consists of seven annular lenses, which circulate round the light, and produce bright flashes once in every half minute, and of five rows of curved fixed mirrors which serve to prolong the duration of the flashes from the lenses. After twenty years of sug-

* 'In crossing the Firth,' says Boswell, 'Dr Johnson determined that we should land upon Inchkeith. On approaching it, we first observed a high rocky shore. We coasted about, and put into a little bay on the NW. We clambered up a very steep ascent, on which was very good grass, but rather a profusion of thistles. There were sixteen head of black cattle grazing upon the island. Lord Hailes observed to me that Brantôme calls it *L'isle des Chevaux*, and that it was probably "a safer stable" than many others in his time. The fort, with an inscription on it, *Maria Ræ: 1564*, is strongly built. Dr Johnson examined it with much attention. There are three wells in the island, but we could not find one in the fort. . . . Dr Johnson said, "I'd have this island; I'd build a house, make a good landing-place, have a garden, and vines and all sorts of trees. A rich man of a hospitable turn here would have many visitors from Edinburgh."

gestions and representations, the Government resolved to fortify Inchkeith and KINGHORN Ness; so, the island having been taken over from the Duke of Buccleuch, three polygonal batteries were built in 1878-81 on the three headlands. Connected one with the other by a military road $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, they are yet entirely isolated by ditches 20 feet deep and almost as many broad, whilst their massive parapet walls rise $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor of the interior. They are mounted with four 18-ton guns, two for the S battery, and one each for the N and NW batteries. The guns are fired over the parapet, and not through embrasures or loop-holes, being placed on a raised turret-shaped concrete platform on the Moncrieff principle, and run round on swivels. By way of support to these batteries, a fort, with two 18-ton guns, has been erected at Kinghorn Ness, while a telegraph cable connects the two places. Inchkeith harbour, now one of the safest in Scotland, extends outwards from the north-west cliff for 350 yards with a protecting arm running inshore a distance of 95 yards.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Inchkenneth, a grassy island of Kilfinichen and Kilmaclean parish, Argyllshire, at the entrance of Loch-na-Keal, on the W side of Mull, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of the E end of Ulva. Measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and 3 furlongs in extreme breadth, it is low and fertile, and took its name from Kenneth, a missionary of Iona, who became the head of Achabo Abbey in Ireland, and died there in 600. Down to the Reformation it was held by the monks of Iona; and it possesses tolerably entire ruins of a First Pointed church, built on the site of the Columban cell, and measuring 60 feet by 30, whither Boswell retired at midnight to say his prayers, but speedily returned, being frightened by a ghost. Around the ruins is a graveyard, containing the tombstones of the Macleans of Brolas. In Oct. 1773, at the time of Dr Johnson's pilgrimage to the Hebrides, Inchkenneth belonged to Sir Allan Maclean, Bart., who resided on it in what is described by Scott as a wretched and exposed hut. Yet the Doctor, with Boswell, spent two days under Sir Allan's roof, and by him and his two daughters was entertained with such 'kindness of hospitality and refinement of courtesy,' that he looked on his sojourn with them as 'a proper prelude to Iona,' and commemorated it in a Latin poem, which Professor Sir Daniel Sandford of Glasgow translated as follows:—

'Scarce spied amid the west sea foam,
Yet once Religion's chosen home,
Appears the isle whose savage race
By Kenneth's voice was won to grace.
O'er glassy tides I thither flew,
The wonders of the spot to view.
In lowly cottage great Maclean
Held there his high ancestral reign,
With daughters fair whom love might deem
The Naiads of the ocean stream:
Yet not in chilly cavern rude
Were they, like Danube's lawless brood;
But all that charms a polish'd age,
The tuneful lyre, the learned page,
Combined to beautify and bless
That life of ease and loneliness.
Now dawn'd the day whose holy light
Puts human hopes and cares to flight;
Nor 'mid the hoarse waves' circling swell
Did worship here forget to dwell.
What though beneath a woman's hand
The sacred volume's leaves expand;
No need of priestly sanction there—
The sinless heart makes holy prayer!
Then wherefore further seek to rove,
While here is all our hearts approve—
Repose, security, and love?'

Inchlaw or Lucklaw, a hill in the E end of Logie parish, NE Fife, 4 miles S of Newport. It chiefly consists of yellow felspar porphyry, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish; but its summit is composed of flesh-red felspar. Said to have been a hunting-ground of the Scottish kings, when residing at Falkland or St Andrews, and therefore sometimes called the King's Park, it rises to an altitude of 626 feet above sea-level, and commands an extensive view, particularly towards the N.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Inchlonaig, an island of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, 3 furlongs WNW of Strathcassell Point and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E of Luss village. Extending from NE to SW, and measuring 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it is covered over half its surface by a forest of yew trees, said to have been planted by Robert Bruce to supply his army with bows; and it has long been used by the Colquhouns of Luss as a deer park.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchmahome (Gael. 'island of my little Colman'), the larger of the two islets in the Lake of Monteith, Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by S of Aberfoyle and 5 furlongs SW of Port of Monteith village. With an utmost length and breadth of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 furlong, it lies on the unruffled water near Inch Talla, level but 'plump with rich foliage, brooding like great birds of calm. You somehow think of them as on, not in the lake, or like clouds lying in a nether sky—"like ships waiting for the wind." You get a coble, and a *yauid* old Celt, its master, and are rowed across to Inchmahome, the Isle of Rest. Here you find on landing huge Spanish chestnuts, one lying dead, others standing stark and peeled, like gigantic antlers, and others flourishing in their *viridis senectus*; and in a thicket of wood you see the remains of a monastery of great beauty, the design and workmanship exquisite. You wander through the ruins, overgrown with ferns and Spanish filberts and old fruit trees, and at the corner of the old monkish garden you come upon one of the strangest and most touching sights you ever saw—an oval space of 18 feet by 12, with the remains of a double row of boxwood all round. What is this? It is called in the guide books "Queen Mary's Bower;" but besides its being plainly not in the least a bower, what could the little Queen, then five years old, and "fancy free," do with a bower? It is plainly the Child-Queen's Garden, with her little walk, and its rows of boxwood, left to themselves for three hundred years. Yet, without doubt, "here is that first garden of her simplicity." Fancy the little, lovely royal child, with her four Marys, her playfellows, her child maids-of-honour, with their little hands and feet, and their innocent and happy eyes, pattering about that garden all that time ago, laughing, and running, and gardening as only children do and can. As is well known, Mary was placed by her mother in this Isle of Rest' from soon after the battle of Pinkie, Sept. 1547, till towards the end of the following February she left for Dumbarton, thence to take ship to France. Thus the author of *Rab and his Friends*; and Mr Hutchison, in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.** (1879-80), more minutely describes 'the quaint and simple arrangements of this mediæval garden—the three straggling boxwood trees, eventually grown from the boxwood edgings of a former oval flower-bed still discernible. They are 20½ feet high, and upwards of 3 in girth at 1 foot from the ground, where they branch into several stems, the result probably of early clipping. In the centre of the plot is a quaint old thorn tree, 22 feet high, and 16 inches in girth, but much destroyed by the prevalent west winds which sweep across the island, and to whose influence it is much exposed.' The most notable trees on the island are the old Spanish chestnuts, planted by the Augustine friars when they first settled here more than 600 years ago. In 1238 Walter Comyn, Earl of Monteith, obtained authority from Pope Gregory IX. to build an Augustinian priory on the island of 'Inchmaquhomok.' The church was dedicated to Colman, an Irish Pict, who founded the monastery of Dromore in Ireland prior to 514. Robert Bruce was at least three times at Inchmahome, in 1306, 1308, and 1310; and here in 1363 his son, David II., widower, wedded Margaret Logie, widow. First Pointed in style, and measuring 115 feet by 36, the church consisted of a three-bayed nave, a N aisle, an aisleless choir, and a square

* Where he also gives the height of the largest sycamore, Spanish chestnut, and walnut, all three near the western doorway of the priory, as 80, 85, and 80 feet, their girth at 1 foot from the ground being 13½, 19½, and 10 feet.

four-storied bell-tower. The western doorway is deeply recessed and richly sculptured; and the choir retains a piscina, sedilia, and an interesting though mutilated monument (*circa* 1294) with recumbent effigies of Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, and his Countess, his legs being crossed crusader-wise, and her arm twined around his neck. Notwithstanding its age of six centuries, and the neglect it has experienced during a great part of that time, it is still in tolerable preservation. The decay of ages has in some parts affected the grooving, but large portions still retain their pristine beauty. The choir of the church has long been used as a place of interment by the Earls of Menteith. S of the church are some remains of the dormitory, refectory, and vaulted kitchen; but the cloisters in 1644 made way for an awkward mausoleum, run hurriedly up to receive the corpse of John Graham, Lord Kilpont, who was murdered in Montrose's camp at Collice by one of his own vassals, James Stewart of Ardvoirlich. Lord Kilpont's son, the second and last Earl of AIRTH and Menteith, disposed of Inchmahome to the Marquis of Montrose, with whose descendant, the Duke, it still remains.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871. See MONTEITH; the Rev. W. M. Stirling's *Notes, historical and descriptive, on the Priory of Inchmahome* (Edinb. 1815); Dr John Brown's 'Queen Mary's Child-Garden,' in *Horæ Subsecivæ* (Edinb. 1858); and Sir William Fraser's *Red Book of Menteith* (2 vols., Edinb., 1880).

Inchmarlow, a mansion in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire, near the N bank of the Dee, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile WNW of Banchory village. Its owner is Duncan Davidson, Esq. of Tillychety (b. 1843; suc. 1881).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Inchmarnock, an island of North Bute parish, Buteshire, off the W side of the Isle of Bute, about 3 miles SE of Ardlamont Point, where meet the waters of the Kyles of Bute, the Sound of Bute, and Loch Fyne, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs W of St Ninian's Point. Extending N and S, it has an utmost length and breadth of 2 miles and $5\frac{1}{3}$ furlongs, in the S attains a summit altitude of 165 feet above sea-level, and grows splendid crops of barley. It belonged anciently to the monastery of Saddell in Kintyre, and contains the site of a small chapel, which was dedicated to St Marnock, and the ruins of which were demolished about 40 years ago by a vandal tenant. Pop. (1871) 30, (1881) 18, (1891) 18.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 29, 1870-73.

Inchmarrin. See INCHMURRIN.

Inchmartine House, a mansion in the NE corner of Errol parish, Perthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Inchture station. At Westown, 1 mile SW, stood the Church of the Blessed Virgin of Inchmartine, a small, plain Gothic building, which was anciently held by Coupar-Angus Abbey, and which served as a sub-parochial place of worship till the latter part of the 18th century. Its burying-ground continued to be in use till a much later period.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inchmickery, a rocky islet in the Firth of Forth, about 2 miles N of Cramond shore, Edinburghshire.

Inchmoan, a low, flat, mossy islet to the S of Inchconachan, in Loch Lomond.

Inchmurrin, an island of Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs WNW of the Kilmarnock shore of the lake, and terminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Balloch pier. The largest and most southerly of the isles in Loch Lomond, it forms, with Inchtarr and Inchcailloch, a belt of islets from SW to NE, on a straight line across the broadest part of the lake, and measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in extreme breadth. Beautifully wooded, it has long been used by the Dukes of Montrose as a deer park; and has, at its SW end, in a grove of venerable oaks, the ruins of an ancient castle of the Earls of Lennox, where, after the execution of her father, husband, and two sons, Isabella, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, lived till her death about 1460. Inchmurrin was visited by James IV. in 1506, and by James VI. in 1585 and 1617. On 24 Sept. 1439 it was the scene of the treacherous murder of Sir John Colquhoun and his attendants by a

party of Western Islanders. Near the Castle, so late as 1724, might be seen the ruins of the chapel of St Mirin, Paisley's patron saint, which gave the island its name.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 38, 1866-71. See Sir William Fraser's *The Lennox* (2 vols., Edinb., 1874).

Inchnadamph. See ASSYNT.

Inchoch Castle, an old baronial fortalice, once the seat of the Hays of Lochloy, in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire, near the Highland railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Auldearn village.

Inchparks. See INCH, Wigtownshire.

Inchriach, a mountain in Rothiemurchus parish, Invernessshire.

Inchrye Abbey, a modern mansion in Abdie parish, NW Fife, near the NE shore of Lindores Loch, 3 miles SE of Newburgh. Built at a cost of £12,000, in the Gothic style, with a verandah, battlements, and turrets, it has charming grounds, with lawns, meadows, and woods, fringing the lake.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inchtavannach or Monk's Island, an islet of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, 1 furlong from the western shore, and 7 furlongs SSE of Luss village. Extending from N to S, it has an utmost length and breadth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 furlongs, and in the N rises steeply to 200 feet above sea-level. It is covered with natural oak wood, and anciently contained a monastery. Coleridge, Wordsworth, and his sister Dorothy visited it on 25 Aug. 1803.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchterf, a hamlet, on a quondam island, in the SW corner of Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Milton of Campsie.

Inchtarr or Torrinch, a wooded islet ($3 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.) of Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, 70 yards SW of Inchcailloch, and 1 mile NE of the north-eastern extremity of Inchmurrin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inchture, a village and a parish in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. The village stands $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Inchture station on the Perth and Dundee section of the Caledonian, this being $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Dundee, and 14 E by N of Perth. Occupying the crown of a rising-ground, anciently an island, it was originally called *Innis-tuir* (Gael. 'island of the tower'); and it overlooks a luxuriant expanse of circumjacent carse lands, and presents a pleasant appearance. At it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, and a brewery.

The parish, since 1670 comprising the ancient parishes of Inchture and Rossie, is bounded NW by Abernyte, NE and E by Longforgan, SE by the Firth of Tay, SW by Errol, and W by Kinnaird. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $5328\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1199 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 6 water. One brook, rising and running $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in the interior, traces for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles the boundary with Errol, till, being joined from that parish by a larger brook than itself, it forms at Powgavie a small but not unimportant harbour on the firth; whilst Huntly Burn, coming down from the NW, traces for $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles the north-eastern and eastern border, and then diverges into Longforgan. The shoreline, 9 furlongs long, is low; and for 3 miles inland the surface is all but a dead-level, nowhere exceeding 34 feet, and forming part of the rich alluvial flat of the Carse of Gowrie. Then it begins to rise, till it attains 559 feet at Hilltown of Ballindean and 567 at wooded Rossie Hill—heights that command delightful views of water and hill scenery. Trap-rock prevails in the hills; red sandstone and good limestone are found in the lower grounds; and all have been quarried. Veins of copper occur, but have never been worked. The soil on the carse lands is rich argillaceous alluvium; on the undulatory tracts is a fertile loam, and on much of Rossie is gravelly or sandy. Nearly 500 acres are under wood; and several hundred acres are land reclaimed from the firth. The chief antiquities are the ruins of Moncur Castle and of Rossie church, and a cross on the site of the quondam village of Rossie. Mansions are Rossie Priory and Ballindean House, both separately noticed.

Inchture is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns; the stipend is £300 and manse. The church, at Inchture village, a neat Gothic edifice of 1834, was burned down Dec. 1890. In its reconstruction the galleries were done away with, and it was reopened in 1891. A public school, with accommodation for 185 children, has an average attendance of over 110, and a grant of about £100. Valuation (1866) £7569, (1883) £8065, 5s. 7d., (1892) £7217, 14s. Pop. (1801) 949, (1831) 878, (1871) 659, (1881) 650, (1891) 624.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inchtuthil, a tract of 200 acres in Capnuth parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Tay, 2½ miles E by S of Capnuth church, and 7½ ESE of Dunkeld. Forming a flat oblong plateau, which rises steeply on all sides to an elevation of 60 feet above the level of the surrounding plain of Stormont, it is identified by Dr Skene as the site of Tamea, a frontier town of the Vacomagi. It had on its NE border a Roman camp, 500 yards square, whose stone walls, 9½ feet thick, have for a century or more been almost levelled by the plough, and to the SE of which were two tumuli and a redoubt—now distinguished by a group of trees. Inchtuthil, moreover, is said to have been part of the land granted by Kenneth III. to Hay, for his bravery at the battle of LUNCARY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inchyra, a village and a mansion in St Madocs parish, SE Perthshire. The village stands on the left bank of the river Tay, 1 mile SW of Glencarse station on the Perth and Dundee section of the Caledonian, and 5 miles ESE of Perth. It has a good harbour, which admits vessels of considerable burden, and a ferry communicating with Fingask in Rhynd parish. Inchyra House, ¾ mile N by E of the village, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with finely wooded grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inellan or Innellan, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire. The village stands on the coast of the Firth of Clyde, 3¼ miles S by W of Dunoon town. Founded in 1843, it has risen, from a cluster of villas around a castellated hotel, to rank as a fashionable watering-place, which, extending more than a mile along the shore, is backed by Garrowcherran Hill (1113 feet), Corlarach Hill (1371), Beinn Ruadh (1057), and Inellan Hill (935). It enjoys abundant facilities of communication through the Glasgow and Rothesay and the railway steamers; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale bank, a steam-boat pier, gas and water works, a spacious hotel on an elevated site, bowling and lawn-tennis club, golf club, a public school, an Established church, a Free church, a U.P. church, and St Margaret's Episcopal church, a Gothic edifice of 1875. An extension of the water-works was inaugurated in the spring of 1893. The Established church was built nearly 50 years ago as a chapel of ease, and was enlarged in 1890 at a cost of £1100. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1873, is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll. A few miles farther south is the modern CASTLE TOWARD, and the ruins of an ancient castle, once the seat of the family of Lamont of Ardlamont. Pop. of village (1871) 605, (1881) 859, (1891) 836; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1061, (1891) 1029.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Inganess, a bay on the E side of Pomona, Orkney, projecting south-westward between the parishes of Kirkwall and St Andrews. It opens 3 miles ESE of the entrance of Kirkwall Bay; is flanked, on the NW side, by Inganess Head; measures 4½ miles in length, and from ½ to 1¼ mile in breadth; expands to its greatest breadth in its middle parts; has a depth of from 2½ to 12 fathoms; and forms a fine natural harbour for vessels of any size.

Ingans, three lofty hills in Cleish parish, Kinrossshire.

Inglismaldie, a seat of the Earl of Kintore in Marykirk parish, SW Kincardineshire, within a ¼ mile of the North Esk's left bank, and 6 miles SW of Laurencekirk. It is surrounded by extensive woods, and was built in

1884 on the site of an old castellated edifice that had been inhabited by the Earl's ancestors, the Barons Falconer of Halkerton.

Ingliston, a seat and quondam hamlet in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire.

Ingliston House, a Scottish Baronial mansion of 1846 in the Edinburghshire section of Kirkliston parish, 2 miles N of Ratho. Its finely-wooded grounds contain an old lime tree ('Wallace's Switch'), which girths 23 feet at 3 feet from the ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Inhallow. See ENHALLOW.

Inhouse, a village close to Mossbank, in Delting parish, Shetland.

Inish. See INCH.

Inishail, a heathy islet and an ancient parish in Lorn district, Argyllshire. The island, with an utmost length and breadth of 3 and 1½ furlongs, lies in the lower part of Loch Awe, 2¼ miles SSW of Loch Awe station and pier and 4½ furlongs WNW of Cladich pier. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred the island (comprising 27 acres) from the parish of Kilchrenan and Dalavich to that of Glenorchy and Inishail. In 1857 the celebrated etcher, Mr Philip Gilbert Hamerton, encamped upon Inishail; and five years later he published two volumes entitled *A Painter's Camp in the Highlands, and Thoughts about Art*. Inishail had much celebrity in the Middle Ages as the site of a small Cistercian nunnery, which is said to have been distinguished by freedom from the evils that characterised many of the institutions of its class, and whose property was conveyed at the Reformation to Hay, the Protestant ex-abbot of Inchaffray. It is still represented by some remains of its chapel. The parish church was in use from the Reformation till it was superseded in 1773 by a new church, on the shore, 5 miles SW of Dalmally. Its burying-ground was specially used by the clan Macarthur, who formerly inhabited the shores of the lower part of Loch Awe, and contains numerous ancient carved tombstones, with insignia and devices of Crusaders, knights, warriors, ecclesiastics, and a peer. The parish, united to Glenorchy in 1618, occasions the present parish of Glenorchy to be formally designated Glenorchy and Inishail; embraces the islands, waters, and flanks of much of the lower part of Loch Awe; contains the mansions of Ardvrecknish, New Inverawe, and Inchdrynich; and shares with Glenorchy proper the alternate Sabbath services of the parish minister.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Inishchonell, a beautiful islet of Kilchrenan and Dalavich parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Awe, 8 miles NE of the head of the lake, and 5 furlongs ESE of Dalavich church. Here, from the 11th century, the ancestors of the Duke of Argyll had their stronghold, Ardhonnell Castle, now a picturesque ivy-mantled ruin; hence they maintained a long and arduous struggle with surrounding clans; and hence they often sent forth their famous slogan or defiant war-shout, 'It's a far cry to Lochow.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Inishdrynich. See INCHDRYNICH.

Inisherrich or Innis-Seanamhach, an islet of Kilchrenan and Dalavich parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Awe, 5½ furlongs SSW of Inishchonell. It contains a ruined chapel, with an ancient burying-ground.

Inishkenneth. See INCHKENNETH.

Inishnadampf. See ASSYNT.

Inistrynich. See INCHDRYNICH.

Inkerman, a village in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles WNW of Paisley, under which it has a post office. It was founded about 1858 in connection with the working of ironstone mines, and like Balaklava in the same county, received its name from a battle of the Crimean war. Pop. (1881) 948, (1891) 699.

Innellan. See INELLAN.

Inneravon, a tract of land contiguous to the mouth of the river Avon in Borrowstounness parish, Linlithgowshire. A remarkable bed of oysters and other shells exist beneath a bank, from the seaward side of this tract to the vicinity of Kinneil House, and a Roman station is thought by some antiquaries to have stood

here. A castle of Inneravon or Inveravynne, mentioned in the Auchinleck chronicle of James II., is supposed to have occupied the site of the Roman station; and an old ruin which still stands here may have been one of the corner towers of that castle.

Inneravon, Banffshire, INVERAVON.

Innerhadden. See INNERHADDEEN.

Innerdale. See ENDRICK.

Innergellie House, a modern mansion in Kilrenny parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Anstruther. Its owner is Edwin Robert John Sandys-Lumsdaine, Esq., of Blannerne.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Innerhadden House, a mansion in Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire, at the foot of a high, mural, romantic rock overlooking the E end of Loch Rannoch, 7 furlongs SE of Kinloch Rannoch. A spot near it was the starting-point of a successful skirmish of Robert Bruce against the English.

Innerkip or Inverkip, a village and a coast parish of W Renfrewshire. The village lies, completely buried among trees, on the left bank of the Kip, 3 furlongs above its influx to the Firth of Clyde and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNE of Innerkip station on the Wemyss Bay section of the Caledonian railway, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Wemyss Bay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Upper Gourock, and $28\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Glasgow. A little place, consisting chiefly of two long rows of houses on either side of the turnpike road, it has a post office, a hotel, a gas company, a constabulary station, a handsome parish church (1803) with clock-tower and spire, a Free church, and 7 furlongs to the N the Episcopal church of St Michael and All Angels, the private chapel of the Shaw-Stewarts, whose mausoleum is in the old burying-ground. Innerkip was made a burgh of barony before the Union, with the right of holding three annual fairs; was often known as Auld-kirk after the erection of the first church at GREENOCK (1592); and is memorable in connection with the witchcraft trials of 1662, already noticed under GOUROCK, and fully described in Sir George Mackenzie's *Witches of Renfrewshire* (1678; new ed., Paisley, 1878). The original parish church was granted to Paisley Abbey soon after its foundation in 1169, and was held by the monks down to the Reformation. Pop. of village (1861) 449, (1871) 637, (1881) 580, (1891) 526.

The parish, containing also the town of GOUROCK and the stations of RAVENSCRAIG and WEMYSS BAY, is bounded W and N by the Firth of CLYDE, E by Greenock, SE by Kilmacolm, and S by Largs in Ayrshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 13,237 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 279 are foreshore and 409 water. The coast-line, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is fringed by the narrow low platform of the firth's old sea-margin, and slightly indented by Gourock, West, Leanderston, Innerkip, and Wemyss Bays; its special features are treated under GOUROCK, CLOCH Point, and WEMYSS. Inland the surface rises somewhat steeply to 478 feet at Barr Hill, 610 at Borneven Hill, 701 at White Hill, 907 at Leap Moor, 936 at DUNROD Hill, 910 at Scroggy Bank, and 1446 at Creuch Hill, whose summit, however, falls within Kilmacolm. Loch Thom ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile) and four or five smaller reservoirs of the GREENOCK Waterworks lie close to the eastern border; KELLY BURN flows $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward to the firth along most of the Ayrshire boundary; and the Kip winds 4 miles westward through the interior, by the way receiving Spango and Daff Burns, the latter of which, from its source upon Leap Moor, hurries $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-westward along a rocky, richly-wooded glen. The landscape generally is very charming; and the views from the higher grounds are grand beyond description. The predominant rocks are Igneous and Upper Old Red sandstone. Craigmuschat quarry, near Gourock, for upwards of seventy years has yielded abundance of porphyritic greenstone, well adapted for paving; good building material is furnished by the sandstone, and excellent road-metal by dykes of trap. The soil is light and sandy along the shore, moister and verging to red gravel on the higher arable grounds, and moorish or

moss on the uplands. Rather more than a third of the entire area is in tillage; 550 acres are under wood; and nearly all the remainder is either pasture or waste. Innerkip Castle is situated in the well-wooded grounds of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, and stands upon the edge of a cliff near the mansion-house of Ardgowan. It is said to be of a later date than the one standing here in the days of Bruce. A fragment only of it is left, the remains of the square tower. Other antiquities are noticed under DUNROD, GOUROCK, and LEVEN. Mansions, also noticed separately, are ARDGOWAN, GOUROCK House, KELLY House, and LEVEN Castle. Innerkip Glen is a charming spot, well-wooded, and with a stream running through the centre. The Wemyss Bay railway crosses the ravine on a lofty bridge of many piers. Including nearly the whole of Gourock *quoad sacra* parish and a portion of that of Skelmorlie, Innerkip is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £386. A public school, with accommodation for 229 children, has an average attendance of over 110, and a grant of about £120. Pop. (1801) 1367, (1831) 2088, (1861) 3495, (1871) 4502, (1881) 5359, (1891) 6541, of whom 885 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 29, 30, 1873-66. See Gardner's *Wemyss Bay, Innerkip, and Largs* (Paisley, 1879).

Innerleithen, a town and a parish in E Peeblesshire. The town stands 479 feet above sea-level, on Leithen Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of its influx to the Tweed, and has a station on the Peebles and Galashiels section of the North British, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Peebles, $12\frac{1}{2}$ W of Galashiels, and $33\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Edinburgh. A 'quiet, pretty watering-place, it is situated in the wide, meadowy valley of the Tweed, environed by high, round, green hills; and has a main street of rather new, good-looking houses, with an older street extending up a hill-crest to the well.' It was a mere kirk-hamlet from the middle of the 12th century down to 1790, when a woollen factory was started at it by Alexander Brodie, a Traquair blacksmith who had made a large fortune in London. About the same period, too, its medicinal saline spring, and the healthiness of its climate, began to attract invalids, and tourists; and it acquired much celebrity by the general identification of that spring with the 'St Ronan's Well' of Sir Walter Scott's romance (1824). Further causes of its well-being are the annual games instituted by the now extinct St Ronan's Border Club (1827); the attractions it offers to anglers as a convenient centre for fishing the waters of the Leithen, the Tweed, and the Quair, even of the Yarrow and St Mary's Loch; and the continued extension of its woollen industry. Besides some good shops and lodging-houses, Innerleithen has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, a National Security savings bank, several hotels, a gaswork, drainage and water works, and bowling, curling, and golf clubs. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The medicinal spring, rising on the skirt of Lee Pen at an elevation of 200 feet above the town, and at a short distance to the W, in 1826 was furnished with a verandahed pump-house, containing subscription reading-rooms. In every gallon of its water are 216·72 grains of chloride of sodium, 148·16 of chloride of calcium, 16·17 of chloride of magnesium, 1·15 of sulphate of magnesia, 5·03 of carbonate of lime, etc., this being the stronger of the two streams into which the spring branches. It is in high repute for ophthalmic, scorbutic, bilious, and dyspeptic complaints. As stated already the earliest woollen mill was built in 1790 at a cost of £3000, but it did not come into fairly successful operation till 1839, when steam was added to the original water-power from the Leithen. There are now six woollen mills at Innerleithen itself, and two at the neighbouring village of Walkerburn. They turn out tweeds, tartans, blankets, etc., and employ a considerable number of workpeople. The parish church was built in 1870, and in 1889 it was enlarged and received an organ. It now contains 1150 sittings. The Free church was enlarged in 1878, when also a Gothic U.P. church was

built at a cost of over £2000. There is also a Congregational church. St James's Roman Catholic church (1831), in the Early Gothic style of the 14th century, has a tower and spire 97 feet high. A handsome school in connection with it was built in 1876. Pop. (1841) 463, (1851) 1236, (1861) 1130, (1871) 1605, (1881) 2313, (1891) 2512. Houses (1891) inhabited 517, vacant 17, building 3.

The parish, containing also the stations of WALKERBURN and Thornielee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles E of Innerleithen, comprises all the ancient parish of Innerleithen and about one-third of that of Kailzie. It is bounded N by Temple and Heriot in Edinburghshire, E by Stow, S by Traquair and Yarrow, and W by Peebles and Eddleston. Its utmost length, from W by N to S by E, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N by W to S by E, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $24,122\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 141 are water. Of this area 3579 acres formerly belonged to Selkirkshire, but in 1891 the Boundary Commissioners altered the county boundaries so as to place the parish of Innerleithen wholly within the county of Peebles. The river TWEED sweeps $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-southward along all the southern border; Leithen Water, its affluent, rising in the extreme NW at an altitude of 1750 feet, runs $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward through all the interior, in a line a little W of the middle; and numerous burns flow either to the Leithen or the Tweed. Along the latter stream is a belt of very rich haugh; another extends for 3 or 4 miles up the lower course of the Leithen; a narrow border of low land fringes parts of the channels of some of the burns; and all the rest of the parish is part of the broad hill range called commonly the Southern Highlands, and presents for the most part a rounded and grassy appearance. Where, below Thornielee station, the Tweed quits Innerleithen, the surface declines to 410 feet above sea-level, and rises thence northward or north-north-westward to 1634 feet at Cairn Hill, 1802 at Priesthope Hill, 2161 at *Windlestraw Law, 2038 at Whitehope Law, 1647 at Leo Pen, 1708 at Black Knowe, and 2136 at *Blackhope Scar, asterisks marking those summits that culminate on the eastern or just beyond the northern boundary. Dorothy Wordsworth thus describes the scenery, as viewed from the Tweed's valley, down which she drove with her brother on Sunday, 18 Sept. 1803:—'The lines of the hills are flowing and beautiful, the reaches of the vale long; in some places appear the remains of a forest, in others you will see as lovely a combination of forms as any traveller who goes in search of the picturesque need desire, and yet perhaps without a single tree; or at least if trees there are, they shall be very few, and he shall not care whether they are there or not. . . . The general effect of the gently-varying scenes was that of tender pensiveness; no bursting torrents when we were there, but the murmuring of the river was heard distinctly, often blended with the bleating of sheep. In one place we saw a shepherd lying in the midst of a flock upon a sunny knoll, with his face towards the sky—happy picture of shepherd life.' The predominant rocks are Silurian, with some porphyries and clay slate; and they have yielded detritus favourable to vegetation. The soil of the haughs is alluvial; on the banks of some of the burns, is a gravelly loam; and on the hills, consists of the disintegrated native rocks. A hard, dark-coloured porphyry has been much worked for curling-stones; the fissile greywacke of Holylee has been employed for tessellated pavement; and a clay slate was at one time worked at Thornielee for roofing. Barely one-eleventh of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage, plantation covers some 500 acres, and the rest is either sheep-walk or waste. The principal antiquities, besides the site or vestiges of five peel-towers, are the oval hill-forts of Caerlee and Pirn, 400 and 350 feet in length; the ruined castle of Nether Horsbrugh, and the Purvis-hill Terraces, twelve to fourteen in number. These are planted with ash-trees, and vary from 50 to over 100 feet in breadth. The depth between each terrace is some 14 feet, and the second one in the ascent is over 900 feet

in length. The castle of Nether Horsbrugh is noticed separately, as also are the mansions of Glenormiston and Holylee. Giving off a portion to Caddonfoot *quoad sacra* parish, Innerleithen is in the presbytery of Peebles and synd of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £366. Three public schools—Innerleithen, Leithenhope, and Walkerburn—with respective accommodation for 374, 32, and 310 children, have an average attendance of over 390, 15, and 220, and grants of about £356, £30, and £196. Pop. (1801) 609, (1831) 810, (1861) 1823, (1871) 2812, (1881) 3661, (1891) 4161, of whom 72 were in Selkirkshire, and 2775 in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 25, 1864-65.

Innerleven. See DUBBIESIDE.

Innermessan, a farm in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, on the E shore of Loch Ryan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Stranraer. It contains the site of a mediæval town and an extant ancient moat. An ancient town is supposed to have preceded the mediæval one, and now is commonly identified with Rerigonium, a seat of the Caledonian tribe Novante, mentioned by Ptolemy in the 2d century A. D. (See BEREGONIUM.) The mediæval town is said by Symson (1684) to have been 'of old the most considerable place in the Rhinns of Galloway, and the greatest town thereabout, till Stranraer was built;' but now it is represented by only a tiny hamlet. Innermessan Castle, whose site is occupied by the neat farmhouse, was built by the first Sheriff Agnew of Lochnaw on grounds granted to him by royal charter of 1429, and continued to be inhabited till towards the close of the 17th century. Innermessan Moat, a circular, artificial mound, once surrounded by a fosse, measures 336 feet in circumference round the base, 78 in sloping ascent, and 60 in vertical elevation. Its flat summit, which commands a fine view, was bored in 1834, and then was found to contain a stratum of ashes, charred wood, and fragments of bone.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Innerpeffray, a castle in Crieff parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Earn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Innerpeffray station on the Perth, Methven, and Crieff branch of the Caledonian, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Crieff. Built about 1610 by James Drummond, first Lord Madderty, it is now a ruin, though the outer walls, the staircase, and some of the rooms are fairly entire. Innerpeffray Chapel, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile nearer the station, since 1598 has been the burying-place of the noble family of Drummond; close by it is an endowed school with a library, founded in 1691 with a bequest of David, third Lord Madderty. The library contains between 2000 and 3000 volumes, among them some black-letter works, and a small French Bible of 1632, bearing the autograph of the great Marquis of Montrose.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Innertiel. See INVERTIEL.

Innertig, a place in Ballantrae parish, Ayrshire, with the ruins of an ancient church.

Innerwick, a village and a coast parish of E Haddingtonshire. The village stands 300 feet above sea-level, at the base of a steep cultivated hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Innerwick station on the North British railway, this being 4 miles ESE of Dunbar; it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the small harbour of Skateraw, is bounded NW by Dunbar, NE by the German Ocean, SE by Oldhamstocks, S by Longformacus in Berwickshire, and W by Spott and Dunbar. Irregular in outline, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 10 miles, a varying breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $13,424\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 267 are foreshore. The coast, measured along its indentations, has a length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and it presents a tamely rugged and rocky appearance. An upland watershed bisects the parish nearly through the middle; and sends off Thornton Burn and other streamlets east-north-eastward to the German Ocean, and Monynut Water and other streamlets south-south-eastward to Berwickshire towards the Whitadder. About two-thirds of the entire surface, comprising a portion ENE of the watershed and all the sections from the watershed to the southern boundary, are parts of the Lammermuir Hills, and

present an upland, bleak, and desolate appearance; the loftier summits here from N to S being BLACKCASTLE Hill (917 feet), Cocklaw Hill (1046), Bransby Hill (1300), and Peat Law (1209). A series of ravines, intersecting the east-north-eastern declivities of the hills, exhibits pleasing features of verdure and wood, and overlooks charming prospects towards the ocean, whilst a luxuriant and very fertile plain lies all between the foot of these ravines and the shore, and is embellished in three places with plantation. The rocks are principally Silurian and Devonian, but partly carboniferous; and they include abundance of sandstone and limestone, with some ironstone, bituminous shale, and thin seams of coal. About four-ninths of the land are regularly or occasionally in tillage; plantations cover some 350 acres; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Innerwick Castle, now a ruin, on a steep eminence overhanging a rocky glen, 1 mile E of Innerwick village, from the Stewarts passed to the Hamiltons, and was captured and demolished in 1548 by the Duke of Somerset during his invasion of Scotland. Thornton Castle, crowning an eminence on the other side of the glen, opposite Innerwick Castle, was a stronghold of Lord Home, and suffered the same fate from the same hands as Innerwick Castle, like which it is now a ruin. A bridge called Edinkens, that stood a little S of these two castles, has been associated variously with the names of King Edwin of Northumbria and King Edward of England, and now is represented by slight remains. Four ancient standing stones formerly stood near that bridge; two stone coffins, containing a dagger and a ring, were found in a field near Dryburn Bridge; and a place called Corsekill Park, near Innerwick village, is alleged to have been the scene of an encounter between Cospatrick and Sir William Wallace. An ancient chapel dedicated to St Dennis stood on the Skateraw shore, but has utterly disappeared. Thurston, noticed separately, is the chief residence. Off Skateraw, in a severe storm in November 1893, a large steamer, the *River Garry*, from Leith to London, was lost with all hands. Innerwick is in the presbytery of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £372. The parish church, standing on an eminence in Innerwick village, is a very plain structure of 1784, though interiorly it was thoroughly renovated in 1870. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 126 children, has an average attendance of about 100, and a grant of over £96. Valuation (1883) £11,425, 12s., (1893) £10,379, 9s. Pop. (1801) 846, (1831) 987, (1861) 937, (1871) 892, (1881) 777, (1891) 761.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Innerwick, Perthshire. See GLENLYON.

Innes House, a seat of the Duke of Fife, in Urquhart parish, Elginshire, 6 miles NE of Elgin. Built in 1640-53 from designs by William Aitoun (the architect probably of Heriot's Hospital), and greatly improved about 1825, it consists of two four-story wings and a massive square tower, with a neat private chapel, some good paintings, beautiful gardens, and a fine broad avenue. The barony of Innes was held by the Inneses from the latter half of the 12th century till 1767, when Sir James Innes, sixth Bart. since 1625, who in 1812 succeeded to the dukedom of Roxburgh, sold it to James, second Earl of Fife.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876. See DUFF HOUSE, and vol. iii. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852).

Innimore, a bold basaltic headland near Carsaig Arches, on the S coast of the island of Mull, Argyllshire. It contains a cavern called Nun's Cave.

Inninmore, a headland on the Morvern coast of Argyllshire, 3½ miles ESE of Artornish Castle.

Innis. See INCH.

Innischnonnel. See INISHCHONNEL.

Innisdrynich. See INCHDRYNICH.

Inniserrich. See INISHERRICH.

Innisfraoch. See FRAOCH EILEAN.

Innishail. See INISHAIL.

Inniskeneth. See INCHKENETH.

Innocents Howe, a hollow in a moor in Urquhart parish, Elginshire, 1½ mile E of the parish church. Tradition says that, during a Danish invasion, the native women and children took refuge in this hollow, but were discovered and put to death by the Danes.

Inord, Loch. See AINORR.

Insch, a village and a parish in Garioch district, NW Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 406 feet above sea-level, at the southern extremity of the parish, ½ mile N by E of Insch station on the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 13¼ miles SE of Huntly, 7 WNW of Inveramsay Junction, and 27½ NW of Aberdeen. A burgh of barony, under the Leith-Hays of Leith Hall, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the North of Scotland and the Town and County Banks, a National Security savings bank, several insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a gas company, a public hall, a police station, the parish church, a Free Church, a Congregational church, an Episcopalian church, a horticultural society, a curling club, cattle fairs on the fourth Monday of every month, and hiring fairs on the Fridays before 18 May and 18 Nov. The parish church was built in 1883 on the site of the former one of 1613. Pop. (1841) 215, (1861) 411, (1871) 533, (1881) 579, (1891) 567.

The parish is bounded N by Drumblade and Fergie, E by Culsalmond, SE by Oyne and Premnay, SW by Leslie and Kennethmont, and W by Kennethmont and Gartly. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 3½ miles; and its area is 837½ acres, of which 1½ are water. The Shevock curves 5 miles east-by-southward along all the south-western and south-eastern boundary, passing off from this parish 1½ mile above its confluence with the Ury; and the Ury itself, here sometimes known as Glen Water, flows 2¼ miles eastward through Glen Foudland along all the northern border; whilst several rills of sufficient volume to drive a threshing machine drain the interior. The land is a diversity of hill and dale, sinking in the SE to 380 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 876 feet at conical Dunnideer, 800 at Candle Hill, 622 at Knockenbaird, and 1529 at the Hill of Foudland. Clay slate, of excellent roofing quality, was at one time largely quarried on Foudland; gneiss and granite are the predominant rocks in the lower hills; and bog iron occurs in considerable quantities in the low grounds adjacent to Dunnideer. The soil of the low grounds is mostly a light loam, on the slopes of Foudland is a light clay, and on its higher parts is moss or heath. About one-third of the entire area is pastoral or waste; plantations cover some 50 acres; and all the rest of the parish is under cultivation. The chief antiquity is noticed under DUNNIDEER; others being a mound or rising-ground called the Gallow Hill near Insch village, and some Caledonian standing-stones; whilst the fragment of a 'Roman sword' and some links of a very rude gold chain have been found on Wantonwell's farm. Drumrossie, a little E of the village, is the only mansion. Insch is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £270. Three public schools—Glen Foudland, Insch, and Largie—with respective accommodation for 58, 246, and 128 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 180, and 70, and grants of over £45, £165, and £70. Pop. (1801) 798, (1831) 1338, (1861) 1565, (1871) 1596, (1881) 1536, (1891) 1384.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 86, 1874-76.

Inshes House. See INCHES.

Inshewan. See INCHEWAN.

Insh, Loch, Inverness-shire. See INCH.

Inshoch Castle. See INCHUCH CASTLE.

Inver, a village in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay and the left of the confluent Bran, 1 mile WSW of Dunkeld. See DUNKELD, LITTLE.

Inver, a fishing village in Tain parish, Ross-shire, on the S side of the Dornoch Firth, 6¼ miles E by N of Tain. It includes Inverskinnerton, in Tarbat parish; and in 1832 lost over a third of its inhabitants through a few weeks' ravages of the cholera. Pop. (1871) 450,

(1881) 396, (1891) 352, of whom 34 were in Tarbat.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Inver or Lochinver. See ASSYNT.

Inverallan, a *quoad sacra* parish in Cromdale parish, Elginshire, containing the town of GRANTOWN. Constituted in 1869, it is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray. Stipend £200. Pop. (1871) 2522, (1881) 2497, (1891) 2474.

Inverallochy, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Rathen parish, NE Aberdeenshire. The village stands on the coast, immediately E of Cairnbulg village, 4 miles ESE of Fraserburgh. It has a post office with telegraph department, and a public school. Inverallochy Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the village, belonged to the powerful family of Comyn; and till the latter half of the 18th century retained a stone above the entrance bearing the sculptured arms of the Comyns, with an inscription recording that the estate around it was obtained by Jordan Comyn for building the abbey of Deer. It presents an imposing but desolate appearance, and, as seen at a distance, looks more like an ecclesiastical structure than a feudal fortalice. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; its minister's stipend is £100. The church was originally a chapel of ease. Rathen Free church stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the village. Pop. of village, (1881) 741, (1891) 637; of the *q. s.* parish, (1881) 1577, (1891) 1463.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Inveramsay Junction, a station in Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Great North of Scotland railway, $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Banff, $20\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Grange Junction, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen.

Inveran, a hamlet in Creich parish, S Sutherland, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile N by W of Invershin station. It has a post office and a good hotel.

Inveraray (Gael. *Inbhir-Aoraidh*, of unknown etymology), a town and a parish in Argyll district, Argyllshire. A royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, the capital of the county, and a seaport, the town stands on the S side of a small bay, at the Aray's influx to Loch Fyne, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the head of that sea-loch, $24\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Lochgilphead, $56\frac{3}{4}$ N by W of Rothesay (*via* Kyles of Bute), $9\frac{1}{2}$ S of Cladich on Loch Awe, 32 SE of Oban, 16 SSW of Dalmally station, 24 W by N of Tarbet, $11\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Lochgoilhead, 45 NNW of Greenock (*via* Loch Eck), and $67\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Glasgow. It communicates three times weekly by steamboat with Glasgow, and daily during the summer by the *Lord of the Isles*; by coach it communicates daily with Lochgoilhead, and daily during summer with Tarbet. Within half a mile of the town the Aray is crossed by an elegant stone bridge of two arches, while projecting from the shore at a suitable part of the town is a strongly-built quay. 'The approach,' writes the Queen, 'is splendid; the loch is very wide; straight before you a fine range of mountains splendidly lit up,—green, pink, and lilac; to the left the little town of Inveraray; and above it, surrounded by pine woods, stands the castle of Inveraray, square, with turrets at the corner.' Robert Buchanan styles Inveraray 'that most depressing of fish-smelling Highland towns;' but his brother-poet, Alexander Smith, described it as 'a rather pretty place, with excellent inns, several churches, a fine bay, a ducal residence, a striking conical hill—Duniquaich the barbarous name of it—wooded to the chin, and an ancient watch-tower perched on its bald crown. The chief seat of the Argylls cannot boast of much architectural beauty, being a square building with pepperbox-looking turrets stuck on the corners. The grounds are charming, containing fine timber, winding walks, stately avenues, gardens, and through all, spanned by several bridges, the Aray bubbles sweetly to the sea. No tourist should leave Inveraray before he ascends Duniquaich—no very difficult task either, for a path winds round and round it. When you emerge from the woods beside the watch-tower on the summit, Inveraray, far beneath, has dwindled to a toy town—not a sound is in the streets; unheard the steamer roaring at the wharf, and urging dilatory passengers to haste by the clashes of an angry

bell. Along the shore nets stretched from pole to pole wave in the drying wind. The great boatless blue loch stretches away flat as a ball-room floor; and the eye wearies in its flight over endless miles of moor and mountain. Turn your back on the town, and gaze towards the north. It is still "a far cry to Loch Awe," and a wilderness of mountain peaks tower up between you and that noblest of Scottish lakes—of all colours too—green with pasture, brown with moorland, touched with the coming purple of the heather, black with a thunder-cloud of pines. What a region to watch the sun go down upon!' (*Summer in Skye*, 1865).

Founded in 1742, in lieu of an earlier town, which, dating from the Argylls' first settlement here, stood in front of their pristine castle, Inveraray chiefly consists of a row of houses fronting the bay, and a main street striking thence at right angles. It is mostly well built, the houses neat and substantial; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the National and Union Banks, several hotels, fire-engine station, gaswork (1841), a police station (1869), an agricultural society, cattle markets on the Friday after the last Wednesday in May and the Thursday after the last Wednesday in October, and wool markets on the third Wednesday in June and the third Friday in July. Water was introduced into the town in 1836, and towards the end of 1892 an additional supply was obtained from the Douloch, where a new reservoir was constructed, which connects by a long pipe with the old reservoir just before entering the town—a branch pipe leading to the Castle reservoir. The neat county court-house, of native porphyry, was adorned in 1874 with a bust by Sir John Steell of the late Lord Colonsay, a native of Argyllshire and county member from 1843 to 1851. The prison was legalised in 1848, and, as altered and improved in 1871, has twenty-four cells. A sculptured stone cross, 8 feet high, with an almost illegible Latin inscription, is supposed to date from 1400 or thereby, and to have been brought from Iona. It was the town-cross of the older town, on the demolition of which it lay for a long time neglected, but now it stands at the foot of the principal street. Nearer the church is a small obelisk to the memory of seventeen Campbells who here were executed without trial for their share in Argyll's expedition (1685). A coffee and reading room, a handsome stone building to the memory of the late Duchess, and costing upwards of £1000, has been erected near the quay. The parish church, at the head of the principal street, is a long inelegant structure of 1794, with a spire rising from the centre of its roof. It was greatly injured by lightning in 1837, but repaired at considerable cost the following year; and it comprises two places of worship, English and Gaelic. There are also a Free church (1844), a U.P. church (1836), and an Episcopalian chapel (All Saints, 1886). The pier, a rude affair at first, was enlarged and improved in 1809, and again extended in 1836 at a cost of £1200, a slip being formed to suit every state of tide. Some trade is done in the exchange of Highland produce for general merchandise; and Inveraray is head of a fishery district between those of Campbelltown and Rothesay. In this district the number of boats in 1894 was 383, of fishermen 974, of fishcurers 9, and of coopers 3, whilst the value of the boats in the district was £13,764, of nets £10,734, and of lines £695. The number of barrels of herrings cured in 1894 was 872. In 1881 'the most special feature of the west coast fishing was the return of herrings to the lower reaches of Loch Fyne, where after an interval of many years' poor



Seal of Inveraray.

fishing, not only was the take large in itself, but the herrings proved exceptionally good both as regards size and quality.' The town was made a burgh of barony in 1472, and a royal burgh in 1648. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners; and it unites with Oban and Campbeltown in Argyllshire, and with Ayr and Irvine in Ayrshire, in sending a member to parliament. Courts of quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Ordinary, debts recovery, and small-debt courts are held every Friday during session. The parliamentary and the municipal constituency numbered 110 and 145 in 1895, when the annual value of real property amounted to £2417, whilst the corporation revenue was £452. Pop. of royal burgh (1811) 1113, (1841), 1233, (1861) 1074, (1871) 981, (1881) 940, (1891) 816, of whom 723 were in the parliamentary and police burgh. Houses (1891) inhabited 200, vacant 23.

Inveraray's history is that of the Earls and Dukes of Argyll, those zealous champions of civil and religious liberty. Their ancestor, Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow or Loch Awe, was knighted in 1280, and through his prowess bequeathed to the chiefs of his line the Gaelic title of Mac Cailean Mhor or Mac Callum More* ('great Colin's son'). Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow was raised to the peerage as Lord Campbell in 1445; Colin, his son, was created Earl of Argyll in 1457, and added to his possessions the district of Lorne—'so important that we have on occasion found the Lord of Lorne spoken of as the Maor or chief ruler in these Celtic dominions. In the Lowlands the head of the house was successively earl, marquis, and duke. About such titles his Celtic subjects would neither know nor care to know. They might be casually spoken of among the tawdry foreign decorations conferred upon their chief. To them he was something infinitely greater and more illustrious as the son of Callum (*sic*) the Great, who had been the Charlemagne or King Arthur in their line of chiefs' (Hill Burton's *Hist. Scotl.*, iii. 61, ed. 1876). The second Earl fell at Flodden (1513); the fourth, who died in 1558, was the first of the Scots nobility to embrace the principles of the Reformation. Archibald, eighth Earl (1598-1661), the leader of the Covenanters, was created a Marquis in 1641, in 1651 crowned Charles II. at 'Scone, and by Charles was ten years later beheaded at Edinburgh. The Marquis he of Scott's *Legend of Montrose*, where 'Major Dugald Dalgetty' is sent on an embassy to the 'noble old Gothic castle of Inveraray, whose varied outline, emhatted walls, towers, and outer and inner courts presented an aspect much more striking than the present massive and uniform mansion.'† Archibald, ninth Earl, for his descent upon Scotland in consort with Monmouth's English rebellion, was, like his father, executed at Edinburgh (1685); his son and successor, Archibald, an active promoter of the Revolution, was in 1701 created Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorne, Baron Inveraray, etc. John, second Duke (1678-1743), famous in both 'the senate and the field,' is widely known through Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*; Archibald, third Duke (1682-1761), built the present castle; and at it John, fifth Duke (1723-1806), entertained Dr Samuel Johnson and Boswell on 25 Oct. 1773, when the 'Sage' was 'so entertaining that Lady Betty Hamilton after dinner went and placed her chair close to his, leaned upon the back of it, and listened eagerly.' George Douglas Campbell, present and eighth Duke (b. 1823; suc. 1847), has filled the office of Lord

Privy Seal 1853-55, 1859-66, and 1880-81, of Postmaster-General 1855-58, and of Secretary for India 1868-74. He is author of the *Reign of Law, Iona, Primeval Man, the Unity of Nature*, a sequel to the *Reign of Law*, an *Economic History of Scotland*, and other works; and he has twice had the honour of entertaining Her Majesty at Inveraray—for a few hours on 18 Aug. 1847, and again from 22 to 29 Sept. 1875. His son and heir, John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne (b. 1845), in 1871 married H. R. H. the Princess Louise, was Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada from 1878 to 1883, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle 1892, and has published *A Trip to the Tropics, Guido and Lita*, etc. The Duke was created Duke of Argyll in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1892.

Inveraray Castle, 5 furlongs N by W of the town, and on the right bank of the winding Aray, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth, 'stands on a lawn, retired from the sea-loch, and screened behind by woods that cover the sides of high hills to the top, and, still beyond, by bare mountains.' It was built by the third Duke in 1744-61, after designs by R. Morris,‡ at a cost, including the laying out of the grounds, of over £300,000. A massive, quadrangular, two-storied pile, with four round, pointed-roofed corner towers, a sunk floor, and a dormer-windowed attic story, it is in the Gothic of the 18th century, and consists of grey, sombre *lapis ollaris* or pot-stone, brought from the opposite shore of Loch Fyne. On 12 Oct. 1877, damage, estimated at £17,500, was caused by a fire of unknown origin, which gutted the central tower, and destroyed a fine organ, 200 flint-lock muskets used by the Argyllshire loyalists against the rebels at Culloden, rich tapestries, the well-worn colours of the Argyllshire Highlanders, portraits of the fifth Duke and Duchess, of the Great Montrose and his rival Argyll, etc. Fortunately, however, the most valuable paintings, furniture, and books were saved, the first including portraits of the Great Marquis and the ninth Earl; and by 1880 the building itself was restored to more than its former magnificence. On the lawn in front of the castle stands the 'Battle Stone,' a large pre-historic monolith; and here is also the 'Gledd Guu' or 'Gunnel Cam,' a brass cannon 10 feet long, recovered in 1740 from the wreck of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada which was blown up in Tobermory Bay. The park, nearly 30 miles in circumference, is nobly wooded, its plantations dating from 1674, 1746, 1771, 1805-8, and 1832-36, whilst during the last forty-five years no fewer than 2,000,000 oaks, larches, Scotch firs, spruces, etc., have been planted. There are three splendid avenues, one of limes and two of beeches; a lime tree near Essachosan is called the 'Marriage Tree,' from the curious union of its branches; and among the 'old and remarkable trees' whose dimensions are given in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1879-81), are five at Inveraray—a Spanish chestnut (height, 85 feet; girth, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 1 foot from the ground), a beech (95; 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ at 5), an oak (73; 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 1), a sycamore (80; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 3), and a Scotch fir (110; 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 5). The shootings and fishings are of great value; and it may be noticed that wild turkeys were introduced into the woods in 1882. See also ROSENEATH and pp. 125-133 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland*, 1803 (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

The parish of Inveraray contains also the village of FURNAOE, so called from its being the site of the first Scotch iron-smelting furnace; and comprises the ancient ecclesiastical districts of Kilmilieu and Glenaray, and once had churches at Kilmilieu, Glenaray, Achantobairt, Kilbride, Kilblane, and Kilmun, with burial-grounds at most of these places, and also at Glenshira and Kilian. It is bounded N by Glenorchy-Innishail, E by Lochgoilhead-Kilmorich and Loch Fyne, SE by Loch Fyne, dividing it from Strachur and Stralachlan, SW by Kilmichael-Glassary, and W and NW by Kilchrenan-Dalavich. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and

* The latter form is an utter blunder. Sir Walter Scott fell into the error, and, when corrected, replied that 'Mac Callum More' was his nickname for Argyll.

† According to Dr Hill Burton, 'if we may believe a curious old print, the present unsightly pile, with its clumsy hulk and tawdry decorations, must have displaced a predecessor which, in the beautiful variety of turrets and decorated chimneys crowning the massive cluster of square and round towers built into each other at different ages below, probably excelled Glamis and the finest specimens of this peculiar architecture in the North' (*Hist. Scotl.*, viii. 542, ed. 1876).

‡ The elder Adam is commonly named as its architect, but we follow an article in the *Builder* of 2 Oct. 1875.

6½ miles; and its area is 46,892 acres. All of it, except 139 acres forming the territory of the parliamentary burgh, and 880 acres belonging to parts of the royal burgh beyond the parliamentary boundaries, was formerly the parish of Glenaray, but since the census of 1881 has been returned as a separate parish. The coast, extending 12½ miles along Loch Fyne—4½ above and 8 below the town of Inveraray—projects Strone, Dalchenna, Kenmore, and Pennymore Points, and is indented by Loch Shira and several little bays; in the S it is high and rocky, but N of Douglas Water it is closely skirted by the road from Lochgoilhead or Arrochar to Inveraray and Lochgilphead. The streams all flow to Loch Fyne, and the chief are the SHIRA, winding 11 miles south-south-westward, and expanding, 5 furlongs above its mouth, into the DOULOCH (6 × 1½ furl.); the ARAY, running 8½ miles south-by-eastward; and DOUGLAS Water, curving 6¾ miles eastward. Loch Leacann (7 × 3 furl.) lies on the boundary with Kilmichael-Glassary; and thirty smaller lakes are dotted over the south-western and western interior. Perennial springs occur in thousands; and several of them are slightly chalybeate. A lofty line of watershed forms the north-eastern boundary; a lower line of watershed forms all the western boundary; and mountains, hills, and glens occupy most of the interior. From SW to NE the principal heights are DUN LEACAINN (1173 feet), Beinn Dearg (1575), *An Suidhe (1687), *Beinn Bhreac (1723), Sron Reithe (1171), Cruach Mhor (1982), Dun Corr-bhile (1055), Stuc Scardan (1598), *Beinn Chas (2214), *Beinn Ghlas (1803), and *Beinn Bhuidhe or BENBUI (3106), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. 'Its general appearance is mountainous, presenting that diversity of form which is always the result of the meeting and mingling together of two different mountain rocks. Here a mountain of mica-cæus schist may be seen rising upward to the height of between 2000 and 3000 feet, a huge and isolated mass, or stretching along in uniform height and unbroken surface, its sloping sides clothed with heath and verdure; and there, collected around the base of their prouder and older brethren, ridges of porphyry are grouped, sometimes in masses of naked rock 700 or 800 feet high, and sometimes in low and gentle hillocks, mantled with trees or covered with soft succulent herbage. The result of the whole is an outline so diversified, so waving, and so beautiful as is sufficient to delight the eye, and to give noble and characteristic features to the scenery.' The rocks, besides the prevailing mica slate and porphyry, comprise granite, roofing slate, limestone, chlorite rock, and greenstone; and an important granite quarry, famed for its 'monster blasts,' has been noticed under Furnace. The soil of the arable lands along Loch Fyne is mostly a thin light loam on a gravelly bottom; of the best parts of the valleys, particularly of Glenshira, is a deep dark loam on a sandy or clayey subsoil; and elsewhere is mainly moss, mixed with a small proportion of detritus from the hills. Agricultural improvements, commenced about the middle of the 18th century, have since been actively prosecuted; and sheep and cattle farming is largely carried on. Plantations now occupy some 3000 acres. Antiquities are noticed under ACHANTOBAIRT and DOULOCH. In 1893 a monument was erected, in the old churchyard of Kilmilieu, to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Colin Campbell, C.B., who commanded the Royal Scots at Waterloo. Rob. Roy Macgregor (1665-1734) lodged sometime in a house on Benbui farm, and here his son was born, who was hanged for the abduction of Jean Key from BALFRON parish. Claudius Buchanan, D.D. (1766-1815), the Indian missionary, passed most of his boyhood at Inveraray. The Duke of Argyll is sole proprietor. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Argyll, Inveraray in 1651 was constituted a double ecclesiastical charge—English and Gaelic, burgh and landward, or Kilmilieu and Glenaray. Church Square public, Newtown public, Glenaray Church, and Creggan's female schools, with respective accommodation for 152, 105, 48, and 43 children, have an average attendance of about 100, 55,

15, and 30, and grants of over £120, £85, £30, and £54. Valuation (1860) £7973, (1883) £9108, (1893) £8249. Pop. (1801) 2051, (1841) 2285, (1861) 2095, (1871) 1794, (1881) 1706, (1891) 1466, of whom 783 were Gaelic-speaking, and of whom 205 were in Cumlodden *quoad sacra* parish, 425 in Glenaray, and 836 in Inveraray.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 45, 1876.

The presbytery of Inveraray, meeting at Lochgilphead on the second last Tuesday of March and the last Tuesday of April, Sept., and Nov., comprises the old parishes of Craignish, Inveraray, Kilmartin, Kilmichael-Glassary, North Knapdale and South Knapdale, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardrishaig, Cumlodden, Lochgilphead, and Tarbert, and the chaperies of Lochgair, Ford of Lochawe, and Tayvallich. Pop. (1871) 12,367, (1881) 11,328, (1891) 11,386, of whom 1103 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. There is also a Free church presbytery of Inveraray, with 2 churches at Lochgilphead and 6 at Ardrishaig, Inveraray, Kilmartin, Lochfyneside, North Knapdale, and Tarbert, which 8 churches together had 2149 members and adherents in 1894.

Inverardoch, a mansion in Kilmadock parish, S Perthshire, near the influx of Ardoch Burn to the Teith, ½ mile SSE of Doune. French in style, it was built in 1859 from designs by David Bryce, R.S.A.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Inverarity, a parish in the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Inverarity and Meathie, and contains the post office of Kincaldrum, 4½ miles SSW of the post-town, Forfar. It is bounded N by Forfar, NE by Dunnichen, E by Carmyllie, SE by Monikie, S by Murroes, SW by Tealing, W by Glamis, and NW by Kinnettles. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners enlarged the area of Inverarity to the extent of 1435 acres, by transferring to the parish the Kirkbuddo detached portion of the parish of Guthrie. The length of Inverarity parish, from E to W, varies between 3¾ and 6 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 4½ miles; and its area is now 11,031½ acres, of which 14 are water. Arity Water comes in from the E, goes west-north-westward through the interior, and midway is joined on the left by Corbie Burn. A valley or small strath extends along the greater part of the Arity's course, and, sinking to less than 300 feet above sea-level, is encinctured by an amphitheatre of wooded hills—Kincaldrum Hill (911 feet) to the W, Carrot Hill (851) to the S, and Fotheringham Hill (800) to the N. Sandstone and greyslate abound, and have been worked. The soil is mostly a heavy loam, black and free in some parts, and rather stiff in others, resting closely on the boulder clay. A good deal of the land lies, therefore, on a damp stiff subsoil, and would be much improved by draining and liming. About two-thirds of the entire area are under cultivation, one-sixth is under wood, and the rest is either pastoral, waste, or water. Antiquities are several tumuli and a very large Roman camp at Haerfaulds on the Guthrie border, for the most part in very fine preservation, though at one end a portion of it has been ploughed over. The mansions are FOTHERINGHAM and KINCALDRUM. Inverarity is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £284. The church, near the right bank of Arity Water, 4½ miles S of Forfar and 2½ W by N of Kirkbuddo station, is a building of 1754, repaired in 1854. Two public schools, Inverarity and Kirkbuddo, with respective accommodation for 197 and 91 children, have an average attendance of about 120 and 40, and grants of over £123 and £50. Valuation (1857) £6310, (1883) £11,488, 15s. 10d., (1892) £9463, 2s. *plus* £1152 for railways and waterworks. Population (1801) 820, (1841) 997, (1861) 961, (1871) 888, (1881) 862, (1891) 769.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 49, 1868-69.

Inverarnan Hotel. See GLENFALLOCH.

Inveravon (Gael. *inbhir-abhainn*, 'confluence of the river'), a hamlet and a parish in S Banffshire. Until 1891 the parish was also partly in Elginshire, but in that year it was placed by the Boundary Commissioners wholly in the county of Banff. The hamlet stands on

the right bank of the Spey and of the confluent Avon, 2 miles NE of Ballindalloch station, and has live-stock and grain fairs on the Tuesday in May before Whitsunday, the second Tuesday of July *o. s.*, and the Tuesday in November before Martinmas, these being also hiring markets.

The parish, containing also Ballindalloch station and post office, 12 miles NE of Grantown and 12 SW of Craigellachie, is bounded N by Knockando, E by Aberlour, Mortlach, and Cabrach, SE by Glenbucket and Strathdon in Aberdeenshire, SW by Kirkmichael, and W by Cromdale. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 16½ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is 8 miles; and its area is 49,250 acres, of which 1561 belonged to the Elginshire section and 236 are water. In the SE or Glenlivet portion of the parish, Livet Water is formed by the confluence of Suie and Kymah Burns, both rising at an altitude of 2300 feet above sea-level, and running—the former 3½ miles southward, the latter 5½ miles north-by-westward. From the point of their union (1100 feet) the Livet flows 8½ miles west-north-westward and north-north-westward, till it falls into the Avon at Drummin (700 feet), 5 miles S of Ballindalloch station. The pellucid AVON, entering from Kirkmichael, runs 6½ miles northward to its confluence with the Spey at a point ¼ mile NE of Ballindalloch station; and the SPEY itself, here a noble salmon river, 200 feet broad, winds 7½ miles north-eastward along all the Knockando boundary, descending during this course from 480 to 358 feet. The surface is everywhere hilly or grandly mountainous, chief elevations to E of the Avon and the Livet, as one ascends these streams, being the *Hill of Phones (961 feet), *Cairn Guish (1607), the *western shoulder (2500) of BEN RINNES, CAIRNACAY (1605), *Corryhabbie Hill (2563), and Carn an t-Suidhe (2401); to the W of them, *Creag an Tarmachain (2121), Carn Liath (1795), *Carn Daimh (1866), the isolated BOCHEL (1500), and *Carn Mor (2636), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on or close to the confines of the parish. The division from the Spey to Cairnacay is Inveravon proper; that from Cairnacay to the Bochel is known as Morange; and that above the Bochel is the Braes of Glenlivet. Inveravon proper rejoices in the beautiful grounds of Ballindalloch Castle, and almost everywhere is adorned with either natural wood or plantations. Morange includes a considerable extent of strath, but both it and the Braes are utterly bare of wood. A fair extent of arable land lies along the banks of the streams, and is adorned or overlooked by picturesque features of scenery; but nearly all the rest of the parish is either moor or mountain, bleak and barren of aspect. Gneiss is the predominant rock. Red granite, suitable for building purposes, forms a vein in the N side of Ben Rinnes; limestone, embedded in the gneiss, occurs in Morange; and small portions of asbestos have been found on Ben Rinnes, rock crystals in boulders of the Avon. The soil of the arable land is loamy, gravelly, or moorish; but, on the whole, may be pronounced good. Antiquities, other than those noticed under BALLINDALLOCH and CASTLE-DRUMMIN, are remains of a hunting-seat of the Earls of Huntly at Blairfindy, a very large cairn near Buitterlach, and vestiges or the sites of Caledonian stone circles and tumuli, and of several pre-Reformation chapels. The Battle of GLENLIVET is the chief event in the history of the parish, natives of which have been Gen. James Grant of Ballindalloch (1719-1806), the captor of St Lucia, and Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., M.D., F.R.S. (1771-1858), long chief of the army medical department. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch are the largest proprietors. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenlivet, Inveravon is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray; the living is worth £323. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1806; a Free church stands on the right bank of the Avon, 3 miles SSE of Ballindalloch station. Other places of worship are noticed under Glenlivet, and, besides the four schools there, Inveravon public, Morinish public, and Ballindalloch schools, with respective

accommodation for 148, 60, and 73 children, have an average attendance of about 85, 50, and 65, and grants of nearly £95, £60, and £70. Valuation (1860) £8539, (1881) £9677, (1894) £9750, 14s. Pop. (1801) 2107, (1831) 2648, (1861) 2639, (1871) 2608, (1881) 2568, (1891) 2319, of whom 842 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 75, 1876.

Inveravon, Linlithgowshire. See INNERAVON.

Inverawe, an estate, with a mansion in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire. The mansion, on the right bank of the Awe, at the western base of Ben Cruachan, 2½ miles ENE of Taynuilt station, is surrounded with fine old trees.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Inverawe, New, or Tivvane, an estate of 862 acres, with a mansion in Glenorchy and Inishail parish, Argyllshire, on the NW shore of Loch Awe, 10 miles SE of Taynuilt. It was sold in 1881 for £12,500.

Inverbervie, Kincardineshire. See BERVIE.

Inverbervie, Perthshire. See INCHBERVIE.

Inverbroom. See LOCH-BROOM.

Inverbrothock, a *quoad sacra* parish in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, on the coast, at the mouth of the Brothock Burn. It comprises the greater part of the suburbs of Arbroath, or northern division of the parliamentary burgh; and, constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1834, reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1854, it is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns. Stipend, £287. The parish church was built as a chapel of ease in 1828 at a cost of £2200. Pop. (1871) 7060, (1881) 8094, (1891) 5383.

Invercannich, a hamlet in Kilmorack parish, NW Inverness-shire, near the left banks of the Glass and the confluent Cannich, 20 miles SW of Beauly, under which it has a post office. A new iron bridge was erected here in 1892. Here, too, is Glen Affric Hotel.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Invercarron. See KINCARDINE, Ross-shire.

Invercauld, a mansion in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, within 3 furlongs of the Dee's left bank, and 4 miles ENE of Castleton (as the crow flies only 1½). It is sheltered all round by wooded hills, and has a great extent of picturesque Highland grounds. In 1875 were completed a series of additions and alterations which had been in progress for some years. The style is Scottish Baronial, and the principal feature of the structure is the tower, which rises to a height of about 70 feet to the battlements, together with the staircase and other turrets, and a flag tower. The old historic dining-room remains unaltered. From the windows of the drawing-room is obtained an almost unrivalled panoramic view of the Deeside Highlands. It was from Invercauld that the Earl of Mar's address calling out the Highlanders in 1715 was dated and issued, and thence for nearly the last time the 'fiery cross' was sent through the Scottish mountains. The property of Invercauld extends to over 80,000 acres in Aberdeenshire and 30,000 in Perthshire—the land rentals being about £7000 in the former county and £3000 in the latter. In 1892 the game rentals were £9000. The house and deer forests, etc., were leased by Sir Algernon Borthwick from 1888 to 1893. The present proprietor is Alexander Haldane Farquharson, Esq. (b. 1867; suc. 1888), and Invercauld has been held by his ancestors since the close of the 14th century. See *Castles of Aberdeenshire* (1887); *Celtic Scotland*, iii. 358.

Inverchaolain, a parish in the S of Cowal district, Argyllshire. It comprises Loch Striven, and contains the village of COLINTRAIVE, with a post office and a steamboat pier. It is bounded E by the united parishes of Kilmun and Dunoon, SW by the Kyles of Bute and Rothesay Bay, W by Loch Riddon, and NW and N by Kilmopan. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is



Seal of Inverbervie, Kincardineshire.

13½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 7¾ miles; and its land area is 29,312 acres. The hilly and rugged surface includes some small flat fields adjacent to the shore, but generally rises with steep ascent all round the coast; and formerly was, in main degree, covered with heath, but has been extensively reclaimed into a condition of good sheep pasture. Chief elevations from S to N are Kilmarnock Hill (1283 feet), Bodach Bochd (1713), *Bishop's Seat (1651), *Cruach nan Capull (2005), and *Carn Ban (1869), to the E of Loch Striven; to the W, Meall an Glaic (1325), Meall an Riabhach (1587), Beinn Bhreac (1658), and Cruach nan Cuilean (1416), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate just on the eastern border of the parish. The scenery along the Kyles and up Loch Riddon is brilliantly picturesque, and exhibits attractions which may be compared with those of the Trossachs. Mica slate and other metamorphic rocks are predominant; trap rock forms several prominent dykes; and limestone of hard quality occurs to some extent, and has been worked. Less than one-thirtieth of the entire area is arable; about one-thirteenth is low-lying pasture or under plantations; and all the rest of the land is either hill pasture or waste. Antiquities are a ruined fort on the islet of Ellan-DHEIRRIK, a standing stone 10 or 12 feet high at the head of Loch Striven, and sepulchral tumuli in several places. South Hall and Knockdhu are the chief mansions. Inverchaolain is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £162. The parish church, on the E shore of Loch Striven, 6 miles N by W of Toward, was built in 1812, and underwent extensive alterations in 1891. The ancient church stood on the side of a hill, about 200 yards above the site of the present one. At South Hall, on the Kyles of Bute, there is a Free church, which, together with the Free church at Kilmodan, forms one ministerial charge; and two public schools, Inverchaolain and South Hall, with respective accommodation for 49 and 41 children, have an average attendance of about 20 and 10, and grants of over £40 and £26. Pop. (1801) 626, (1831) 596, (1861) 424, (1871) 443, (1881) 407, (1891) 359, of whom 172 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Invercharron. See KINCARDINE, Ross-shire.

Invercoe. See GLENCOE.

Inverdrue, a mansion in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, NE Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Spey and the left of the confluent Drue, 1 mile SSE of Aviemore station on the Highland railway.

Invereighty, an estate with a mansion in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles SSW of Forfar.

Inverernan, a mansion in Strathdon parish, SW Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Don and the right of confluent Ernan Water, 18 miles SSW of Rhynie. As altered and enlarged about 1825, it presents the appearance of a modern villa, in the Italian style. Its owner is General Sir John Forbes, K.C.B. (b. 1817; suc. 1848).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Invererne House. See FORRES.

Invereshie, a mansion in Kingussie parish, E Inverness-shire, near the NE shore of Loch Inch, the right bank of the Spey, and the left bank of the confluent Feshie, 1½ mile SE of Kincaig station. It is a seat of Sir George Macpherson-Grant of BALLINDALLOCH, Bart., who holds extensive acres in Inverness-shire, Elginshire, and Banffshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Inveresk (Gael. *inbhir-uisge*, 'confluence of the water'), a village and a coast parish of NE Edinburghshire. The village stands above the right bank of the winding Esk, 5 furlongs S of Musselburgh, and ½ mile N by W of Inveresk station on the main line of the North British, this being 6½ miles E by S of Edinburgh. Enjoying so healthy a climate as long to have been called the Montpellier of Scotland, it extends along a broad-based gentle ascent, whose higher parts command wide and delightful views—northward across the Firth of Forth, south-westward away to the Pentlands; and itself is a pleasant, old-fashioned place, whose trees and gardens, 18th-century mansions, and more recent villas give it somewhat the aspect of a Thames-side village. The parish church, on

the western summit of the hill, is a plain edifice of 1805, with 2400 sittings, a high conspicuous spire, and a churchyard which for beauty is scarcely to be matched in all the kingdom. A new organ was presented in 1892, and its introduction took place in 1894, when the church was altered and reseated. Its ancient predecessor, dedicated to St Michael, and supposed to have been founded, soon after the introduction of Christianity, out of the ruins of a Roman station, was gifted by Malcolm Ceanmor to the church of Dunfermline. At the time of its demolition it had four aisles, two upon either side, and measured 102 feet in length. In Dec. 1545, barely two months before his martyrdom, George Wishart preached to large congregations within its walls; and its minister for 57 years was Alexander Carlyle, D.D. (1722-1805). He, 'Jupiter Carlyle'—the 'grandest demigod,' said Scott, 'I ever saw'—left behind him an Autobiography of singular interest, which was edited by Dr Hill Burton in 1860. His remains lie near the present church, the erection of which he laboured hard to bring about. In the churchyard are the remains of many naval and military heroes, and here also is the grave of David Moir, M.D. ('Delta'). In 1890 a Gothic parish hall, erected at a cost of £2000, and seating 750, was opened by the Lord High Commissioner, and at the same time the inauguration of memorial windows in the church took place. The prætorium of the Roman station of Inveresk, on ground now partly occupied by the parish church, from 1547 onwards has yielded a number of Roman remains—an altar, a hypocaust (1783), urns, bricks, medals, etc.—described in David Moir's *Roman Antiquities of Inveresk* (Edinb. 1860). Pop. of village (1871) 341, (1881) 308, (1891) 440.

The parish contains also the town of MUSSELBURGH, with the suburbs of Fisherrow and Newbigging, the villages of COWPITS and Old CRAIGHALL, and part of the village of New Craighall. It is bounded N by the Firth of Forth, E by Prestonpans and Tranent in Haddingtonshire, SE by Ormiston, S by Dalkeith, SW by Newton, and W by Liberton and Duddingston. Its length, from N to S, varies between 2½ and 3½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 3½ miles; and its area is 5925½ acres, of which 718½ are foreshore and 51¾ water. The beautiful wooded Esk enters the parish 1 furlong below the North and South Esk's confluence in Dalkeith Park, and thence winds 3¾ miles north-by-eastward through the interior till it falls into the Firth between Musselburgh and Fisherrow; whilst BURDIEHOUSE Burn runs 1½ mile north-north-eastward along all the north-western border. The Carberry Hills, at the Haddingtonshire boundary, attain an altitude of 540 feet above sea-level; but elsewhere the surface is low and flat and gently undulating, and nowhere rises much above 100 feet. The rocks belong to the coal-measures of the Carboniferous Limestone series; and coal, sandstone, and limestone have all been worked, the first from a very early period. The soil of the flat grounds is naturally sandy, but has been worked into a condition of high fertility; the land to the S of Inveresk village, on either side of the Esk, is of better quality; and on the high grounds in the SE is clayey, and yields heavy crops of grain. Almost all the land not occupied by buildings or by roads is in a state of first-rate cultivation; and, though in places less planted than might be desired for shelter and beauty, possesses the fine woods of Newhailes and Drumore, and includes a considerable section of the nobly-wooded ducal park of Dalkeith. The manors of Little Inveresk, having long been held by the monks of Dunfermline, were given by James VI. to the first Lord Maitland of Thirlestane, under whose grandson, the infamous Duke of Lauderdale, they suffered much curtailment. With exception of the parts that had been alienated, they were purchased in 1709 by Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. Among natives and residents, not noticed under Musselburgh and Newhailes, have been Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B.; his son, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G.C.B., F.R.S.E.; and Sir David Wed-

derburn, Bart. The chief events and antiquities are treated under Carberry, Pinkie, and Musselburgh. In the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish is divided ecclesiastically between Inveresk and North Esk *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £489. Two landward schools, Cowpits public and Old Craighall, with respective accommodation for 59 and 75 children, have an average attendance of about 60 and 30, and grants of nearly £50 and £25. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 6600, (1831) 8961, (1861) 9525, (1871) 10,071, (1881) 10,537, (1891) 11,509, of whom 8888 were in Musselburgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Inveresragan. See ESRAGAN.

Inverey, two clachans in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, on Ey Burn at its influx to the Dee, 5 miles WSW of Castleton. A fragmentary ruin is all that represents the ancient fortalice of the Farquharsons, caterans of Deeside, one of whom in 1666 shot the 'Baron of BRACKLEY'.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Invergarry, an estate, with a hamlet, a ruined castle, and a modern mansion, in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies near the NW shore of Loch Oich and the N bank of the confluent Garry, 7½ miles SW of Fort Augustus; at it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a hotel, and a public school. It has a station on the Invergarry and Fort Augustus railway, the construction of which was begun in 1897, and which connects with the West Highland railway at Spean Bridge, and proceeds in a westerly direction across the river Spean to Mucomir at the S end of Loch Lochy, northwards along the E side of this loch and Loch Oich, and after skirting Loch Uanagan and crossing the Caledonian Canal and the river Oich, terminates at Fort Augustus. The entire distance is about 25 miles. The line will be continued to Inverness by the Highland railway Co. Close to Loch Oich, and 1½ mile SSW of the hamlet, is a monument, erected in 1812 by Colonel Macdonell, the last chief of the clan Macdonell, to commemorate the 'ample and summary vengeance' inflicted about 1661 on the seven murderers of the two young Macdonalds of Keppoch. It consists of a small pyramid, with seven sculptured heads; and the spring beneath it is called Tober-nan-Cean ('well of the heads'). The ruined castle, ½ mile S of the hamlet, stands on Creag-an-fitheach, or 'Rock of the Raven,' whence the Macdonells took their slogan or war-cry. See GLENGARRY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Invergordon, a thriving seaport town in Rosskeen parish, E Ross-shire, on the NW shore of Cromarty Firth, with a station on the Dingwall and Tain section of the Highland railway (1863-64), 12¼ miles NE of Dingwall and 12¾ SSW of Tain. There is a regular ferry, ¾ mile wide, to the opposite shore of the Firth; and a small pier was built in 1821 for the accommodation of the passengers. The harbour itself, with 16 feet water at spring tides and 13 at neap, was formed in 1828 at the expense of the late proprietor, R. B. Æ. Macleod; and two large wooden piers were erected in 1857 at a cost of £5000; but, since the railway was opened in 1863, Invergordon has lost its steamboat communication with Inverness, Aberdeen, Leith, London, etc. The hemp manufacture is now extinct; but there are one or two sawmills and a large bone-crushing and manure factory. A place of considerable mark, substantially built, well situated for traffic, and of growing importance for the export of farming produce, Invergordon contains a number of good shops, offers fine sea-bathing, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and North of Scotland Banks, several insurance agencies and hotels, gaswork (1872), a Wednesday newspaper, the *Invergordon Times* (1855), and fairs on the third Tuesday of February, the second Tuesday of April, old style, the first Tuesday of August, the second Tuesday of October, and the second Tuesday of December, old style. The Town-Hall (1870-71) is a handsome Italian edifice, its pediment showing a sculptured figure of

Neptune; the public school (1875-76) is a Romanesque structure, surmounted by a belfry. Rosskeen parish church, 1½ mile W by N, was built in 1832, and contains about 1600 sittings; and Invergordon Free church (1861), Gothic in style, cruciform in plan, with a spire 140 feet high, stands immediately N of the town, and contains nearly 1000. Invergordon Castle, 7 furlongs NNW, was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1801, but, as rebuilt in 1873-74 is a fine Elizabethan mansion, with beautiful plantations; its owner is Captain Roderick W. Macleod of CADBOLL. By the Burgh Police Act of 1892 the town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners; and sheriff small debt courts sit at it in January, April, July, and October. Pop. (1841) 998, (1861) 1122, (1871) 1157, (1881) 1119, (1891) 1117, of whom 1054 were in the police burgh. Houses (1891) inhabited 215, vacant 6, building 2.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Invergowrie, a village at the mutual border of Longforgan parish, Perthshire, and Liff Benvie and Invergowrie parish, Forfarshire, on the Firth of Tay, with a station upon the Perth and Dundee section of the Caledonian, 3¼ miles W of Dundee. Figuring in ancient record as a place of royal embarkation, and surrounded by Crown lands, which Alexander I. designed to be graced with a royal palace, but which he found occasion to convey to the monks of Scone, it has a ruined, ivy-clad church, said to have succeeded a church of the beginning of the 8th century, founded by St Bonifacius, and the earliest N of the Tay. (See FORTROSE.) It adjoins the extensive paper-works of Bullionfield and the village of Mylnefield, which in 1891 contained 552 inhabitants. The ancient churchyard crowns an eminence, a mound of singular shape, washed on one side by the Tay; and on the shore, near the ruined church, are two large blocks of stone, the 'Yowes (or Ewes) of Gowrie,' of which Thomas the Rhymer predicted that—

'When the Yowes o' Gowrie come to land,
The day o' judgement's near at hand.'

A huge boulder, fabled to have been flung from the Fife coast by the Devil with the intention to destroy the church, lies a little way N of the village; and a Caledonian stone circle, comprising nine large stones and four smaller ones, stands a short distance N of the boulder. An Episcopal church, All Souls', in the Early English style, was erected in 1893. Invergowrie House, in Liff Benvie and Invergowrie parish, 2¼ miles W by N of Dundee and 1½ ENE of Invergowrie station, is situated on a bank sloping down to the Firth; was greatly enlarged in 1837 after designs by W. Burn; and commands a beautiful view of a long reach of the Firth and the Carse of Gowrie. Its owner is Captain David Clayhills-Henderson. The ancient parish of Invergowrie was of small extent, and since the middle of the 17th century or earlier has been incorporated with Liff and Benvie. The united parish, previously partly in Perthshire, was in 1891 placed by the Boundary Commissioners wholly in Forfarshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Inverie, an estate, with a mansion and a hamlet, in Knoydart district, Glenelg parish, W Inverness-shire. The mansion, on the northern shore of Loch Nevis, 10 miles SSE of Isle Ornsay, and 54 WSW of Fort Augustus, was built and inhabited by the late Colonel Macdonell of GLENGARRY, the last of the Highland chiefs, and within and without is a curious structure, in the old Celtic style. It is now the property of Edward S. Bowlby, Esq. of Knoydart. The hamlet, near the mansion, has a post office under Broadford, an inn, a public school, and a Roman Catholic church, St Agatha (1886).

Inverinate, a hamlet, with a public school and a post office under Strome Ferry, in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, on the NE shore of Loch Duich, 1 mile WNW of Kintail church. Inverinate House, standing at the base of Sgurr an Airgid (2757 feet), had been greatly enlarged in the Italian style, when it was burned to the ground in 1864.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Inverkeilor, a village and a coast parish of Forfarshire. The village stands near the right bank of Lunan

Water, 6 miles N by E of Arbroath, with a station on the Arbroath and Montrose section of the North British railway. It has a hotel and a brick and tile work.

The parish, containing also Leysmill and Chapelton villages, and with a post, money order, and telegraph office, is bounded N by Kinnell and Lunan, E by the German Ocean, S by St Vigeans, and W by Carmyllie and Kirkden. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $7\frac{7}{8}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $10,516\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 240 are foreshore and 36 water. Keilor Burn, which gives the parish its name, rises on the S border, and runs 3 miles east-north-eastward to Lunan Bay. Lunan Water, coming in from Kinnell, winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles through the interior, then $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles along the boundary with Lunan to the sea; and two headstreams of Brothock Water rise and run in the SW. The coast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, over the northern half is indented by Lunan Bay, and here is low, flat, and sandy, overgrown with bent; to the S it is high and rocky, and at Red-head, the promontorial termination of the Sidlaw spurs, attains a height of 267 feet in picturesque porphyritic cliffs. The section N of Lunan Water rises in a beautiful, gently ascending bank of arable land to 325 feet at Hilton and 290 at Compass Hill; whilst the southern section is mostly a level expanse of fertile ground, attaining 262 feet near Boghead, 265 near Kinblethmont, and 312 in the extreme W. The rocks are Devonian, with intermingling of traps and porphyries. Pavement flag, of the kind popularly called Arbroath stone, is quarried and dressed at Leysmill; sandstone of suitable quality for masonry is quarried between Lunan Water and Keilor Burn; and a hard bluish trap, well suited for road metal, is quarried on the N side of Lunan Water. Agates and other pebbles, some of them of fine colour and high density, are found in the trap rocks. The soils are various, but generally dry and fertile. About 250 acres are under plantation; 126 are almost or altogether unfit for cultivation; and all the rest of the land is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Antiquities are vestiges of Danish camps, the remains of St Murdoch's and Quytefeld chapels, and Redcastle, which last is separately noticed, as also are the mansions of Ethie and Kinblethmont. Anniston, standing $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of the village, is the seat of Colonel Arthur John Rait, C.B. (b. 1839; suc. 1877). Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Fricckheim, Inverkeilor is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £292. The parish church was built in 1735, and enlarged about 1830. There is also a Free church (1843); and two public schools, Chapelton and Inverkeilor, with respective accommodation for 137 and 232 children, have an average attendance of about 80 and 180, and grants of over £76 and £186. Valuation (1857) £13,594, (1883) £17,227, 2s. 5d., (1892) £13,758, 5s., plus £1934 for railway. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1704, (1831) 1655, (1841) 1879, (1861) 1792, (1871) 1521, (1881) 1671, (1891) 1531; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1189, (1881) 1311, (1891) 1233.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Inverkeithing (Celtic, 'the mouth of the Keithing'), a coast town and parish of SW Fife. A royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, and a sea-port, the town, standing at the head of Inverkeithing Bay, has a station on the Edinburgh and Perth section of the North British, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Dunfermline, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of North Queensferry, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge. Just beyond the town the railway branches off right and left to the east coast of Fife and to Dunfermline respectively. It occupies a pleasant south-eastward slope, which commands a delightful view; and consists of a longish main street, with divergent wynds and some shoreward outskirts. It is an old-fashioned, sleepy-looking place, with quaint gables and red-tiled houses, and was a royal burgh as early as the twelfth century. An old mansion, known as Robmell Inn, is still pointed out as the residence of Annabella Drummond (1340-1403), Robert III.'s widowed queen, who died at Inver-

keithing of a broken heart. The magistrates, it is said, have no jurisdiction over this house, from which an underground passage is believed to lead to the sea. Near the town vestiges have been discovered of an ancient monastery of the Greyfriars, and at it the last assembly of the Culdees took place, in the reign of David I. It was once a quarantine station, and until 1835 there was a large sick-house at the West Ness. The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, several hotels, a good town-hall, a curious old pillar cross, a masonic lodge, a music hall, a curling club, a cemetery, a gas company, a harbour, a shipbuilding yard, a sawmill, tan-works, rope-works, paper-works, fire-clay works, and a fair on the first Friday of August, survivor of five, which itself has been growing smaller and smaller. The original parish church, St Peter's, was bequeathed in 1139 to Dunfermline Abbey by Waldeve, son of Gospatric. A reconstruction of 1826, after the fire of the year before, the present church is a handsome Gothic building, with a nave, side aisles, about 1000 sittings, and an old W tower. Square and of three stages, with a stunted polygonal spire, this is Middle Pointed in style, as also is a hexagonal, elaborately sculptured font, one of the finest in Scotland, which, disinterred from the rubbish in 1806 in making foundations for repairs on the church, was at first placed in the porch, but has since been removed to a spot near the pulpit, and regularly used for public baptisms (T. S. Muir's *Ancient Churches of Scotland*, 1848). There is also a spacious U.P. church, in which, about 1820, the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, second 'son of the *Self-interpreting Bible*', preached before Brougham and Jeffrey, the first pronouncing him the greatest orator he had ever heard, whilst Jeffrey declared he 'never heard such words, such a sacred untaught gift of speech.' The harbour is pretty good, having a patent slip, and affording accommodation for vessels of 200 tons at spring tides, though usually it is frequented by smaller vessels. It comprises an area called the Inner Bay, which, extending over an area of 100 acres, contracts to 1 furlong at the entrance between two low small headlands, the East and the West Ness. At low water it is all an expanse of foreshore. The outer bay, broadening rapidly beyond the harbour's entrance, includes foreshore over only a small



Seal of Inverkeithing.

space immediately outside the Ness; measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile across a chord drawn between St Davids and North Queensferry, but only $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from that chord to the Ness; and lies quite open to easterly and southerly winds. A good many vessels used to frequent the harbour for coal; but their number has greatly decreased of recent years. The town is a royal burgh, by a charter of William the Lyon, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 councillors. It unites with STIRLING, Dunfermline,

Catross, and South Queensferry in sending a member to parliament. The municipal and parliamentary constituency numbered 389 and 312 in 1895, when the annual value of real property amounted to £19,769, whilst the corporation revenue was £452. Pop. (1831) 2020, (1861) 1929, (1871) 1763, (1881) 1653, (1891) 1676, of whom 1663 were in the police and parliamentary and 1354 in the royal burgh. Houses (1891) inhabited 401, vacant 125, building 2.

The parish, containing also HILLEND village and a portion of LIMEKILNS, includes the islets of BIMAR and INCHGARVIE. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 effected an interchange of territory between the parishes of Inverkeithing and Dunfermline by transferring from the latter parish to Inverkeithing a detached part near North Queensferry, and by annexing to Dunfermline the Milesmark detached part of Inverkeithing, and also an area in the extreme west of the parish, consisting of the lands west of the march between the estates of the Earl of Elgin and the Earl of Hopetoun. The parish comprises the ancient parishes of Inverkeithing and Rosyth, united in 1636. It is bounded W and N by Dunfermline, E by Dalgetty, and S by the Firth of Forth. Its length, from N to S, diminishing westward, varies between 1 furlong and 4½ miles; its breadth, diminishing northwards, varies between ½ a mile and 3 miles; and its area prior to the mutual transfer above mentioned was 5020 acres, of which 557½ are foreshore. The coast, with an extent of 4½ miles, includes the greater part of St Margaret's Hope and Inverkeithing Bay, and is partly low and sandy, partly rocky and rather high. The interior is low though undulating, nowhere much exceeding 200 feet above sea-level throughout all the southern district, but rising to 344 near Annfield. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series; but basalt intrudes in the two islets and over all the SE portion of the parish. At St Davids there is a commodious pier, at which the loading of coal from pits some distance behind is extensively carried on, there being here a depth of water of 18 feet at high tide. Except for a small proportion of wood and pasture, the entire area is in a high state of cultivation. Inverkeithing claims as a native Sir Samuel Greig (1735-88), the distinguished Russian admiral; and the Rev. Robert Moffat, D.D. (1797-1883), the African missionary, passed much of his youth here as a gardener. The house where his family resided is still pointed out in the main street. The chief antiquity is noted under ROSYTH, the chief event in its history under PITREAVIE. Ecclesiastically including North Queensferry, this parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; the living is worth £307. Inverkeithing and North Queensferry public schools, with respective accommodation for 473 and 140 children, have an average attendance of about 360 and 100, and grants of nearly £310 and £94. Valuation (1866) £8270, 9s. 5d., (1883) £8483, 16s. 1d., (1892) £7710, 17s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 2228, (1831) 3189, (1861) 3124, (1871) 3074, (1881) 2565, (1891) 2943.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 40, 1857-67. See W. Simson's *Reminiscences of Inverkeithing* (Edinb. 1882), and Westwood's *The Kingdom: a Handbook to Fife* (Cupar-Fife).

Inverkeithny, a village and a parish of NE Banffshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the Deveron, 3 miles S by E of Aberchirder, and 7 WSW of Turriff, under which it has a post office. The parish is bounded NW by Rothiemay, N by Marnoch, and on all other sides by Aberdeenshire—viz., NE by Turriff, SE by Auchterless, and SW by Forgue. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 6½ miles; its area is 7685 acres, of which 43½ are water. The DEVERON winds 4½ miles east-south-eastward along all the northern border, and at the village is joined by the Burn of Forgue. The parish is well watered by these and several smaller streams, which serve to drive machinery for threshing purposes. Along the Deveron, in the extreme E, the surface declines to 114 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 629 feet at the Hill of Carlinraig, and 738 near

Newton of Tollo. The parish thus is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, and the belt of it along the Deveron is beautifully ornate. About 500 acres are under wood, 400 are either pastoral or waste, and all the rest is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Remains of many stone circles are still to be seen, as also traces of a Roman camp at Mains of Auchingoul, and of huddellings on the Hill of Carlinraig. Inverkeithny is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £245. The parish church, at the village, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1881 at a cost of nearly £2000, and containing 500 sittings. At the same time the graveyard was levelled and beautifully laid out at a further cost of £100. Two public schools, Easterfield and Kirktown, with respective accommodation for 100 and 129 children, have an average attendance of about 45 and 80, and grants amounting to nearly £35 and £70. Valuation (1860) £4678, (1883) £5911, (1892) 5357. Pop. (1801) 503, (1831) 587, (1861) 880, (1871) 1000, (1881) 909, (1891) 826.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Inverkindie, a hamlet in Towie parish, W Aberdeenshire, at the mouth of the Kindie burn, 10 miles SSW of Rhyndie. It has a post office.

Inverkip. See INNERKIP.

Inverlochry Castle, a ruined feudal stronghold in Kilmonivaig parish, SW Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Lochy, a little above its influx to salt-water Loch Linnhe, and 2 miles NE of Fort William. Here, according to a fabulous tradition, stood an ancient city where the Pictish kings occasionally resided, where King Achais in 790 signed a treaty with Charlemagne, whither numbers of Frenchmen and Spaniards resorted, and which was at last destroyed by the Danes, and never thereafter rebuilt. The castle itself is a quadrangular edifice, with round three-story towers at the angles, and measures 30 yards each way within the walls. The towers and ramparts are solidly built of stone and lime, 9 feet thick at the bottom, and 8 above. The towers are not entire, nor are they all equally high. The western or Comyn's Tower is the highest and largest, and does not seem to have been less than 50 feet when entire, whilst the rampart or screen between is from 25 to 30 feet in height. About 12 yards from the exterior walls are the traces of a ditch, which has been from 30 to 40 feet broad. The whole building covers about 1600 square yards; and within the ditch there are 7000, or more than 1½ acre. From the name of the western tower and other circumstances, it has commonly been supposed that this castle was erected either by Edward I. of England, or by his partisans in the Great Glen, the powerful Comyns, with the assistance of English engineers. More probably, however, it was founded in the latter half of the 15th century by George, second Earl of Huntly, and it seems to have still been in an unfinished state in the time of Charles II.

Near this place, on Sunday, 2 Feb. 1645, a battle was fought between a royalist army under the celebrated Marquis of Montrose, and an army partly Highland and partly Lowland, under the Marquis of Argyll. Montrose had come up from a winter raid in Argyllshire to attempt the seizure of Inverness, and was marching thither through the eastern part of the Great Glen, when he suddenly learned that Argyll, with a force nearly double his own, was following him. He instantly turned about, made a forced march over the trackless mountains to the foot of Glennevis, and found himself there in the vicinity of Argyll's army, encamped at Inverlochry. He arrived in the evening of the 1st, and lay under arms all night. Argyll, seeing battle to be at hand, and excusing himself on account of some recent contusions he had received, committed his army to the charge of his cousin, Campbell of Auchinbreck, and went on board a galley in the loch. At the dawn of the 2d both armies made preparations for battle. Montrose drew out his force in an extended line. The right wing consisted of a regiment of Irish, under the command of Macdonald, his major-general; the centre, of the Athole men, the Stuarts of Appin, the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and other Highlanders, under the command of Clan-

ranald, M^cLean, and Glengarry; and the left wing, of some Irish, at the head of whom was brave Colonel O'Kean. A body of Irish was placed behind the main body as a reserve, under the command of Colonel James M^cDonald, *alias* O'Neill. The general of Argyll's army arrayed it in a similar manner. The Lowland forces were equally divided, and formed the wings, between which were placed the Highlanders. On a rising-ground behind this line General Campbell drew up a reserve of Highlanders, with a field piece. Witbin Inverloch Castle, which was only about a pistol-shot from the lines, he planted a body of forty or fifty men to protect the place, and to annoy Montrose's men with discharges of musketry. At sunrise Montrose gave orders to advance. The attack was commenced by his left wing, under O'Kean, charging the right wing of Argyll's army. This was immediately followed by a furious assault upon the centre and left wing of Argyll's forces by Montrose's right wing and centre. Argyll's right wing, unable to resist the attack of Montrose's left, turned and fled; which circumstance had such a discouraging effect on the remainder of Argyll's troops, that, after discharging their muskets, the whole of them, including the reserve, took to their heels. The rout became general. An attempt was made by a body of 200 of the dismayed fugitives to throw themselves into Inverloch Castle, but a party of Montrose's horse prevented them. Others of the fugitives directed their course along the shore of Loch Linnhe, but were all either drowned or killed in the pursuit. The greater part, however, fled to the hills in the direction of Argyllshire, and were chased for 8 miles by Montrose's men. As little resistance was made by the defeated party in their flight, the carnage was very great, being reckoned at nearly 1500 men, or the half of Argyll's army; and many more would have been cut off, had it not been that Montrose did all in his power to save the unresisting fugitives from the fury of his men, who were loath to give quarter to the hated Campbells. Having taken the castle, Montrose not only treated the officers, who were from the Lowlands, with kindness, but gave them their liberty on parole. The loss on the side of Montrose was extremely trifling. The number of wounded, indeed, is not stated, but he had only three privates killed. Immediately after the battle he sent a messenger to Charles I. with a letter giving an account of it, and ending thus: 'Give me leave, after I have reduced this country, and conquered from Dan to Beersheba, to say to your majesty, as David's general to his master, Come thou thyself, lest this country be called by my name.' When the king received this letter, the royal and parliamentary commissioners were sitting at Uxbridge, negotiating the terms of a peace; but Charles was induced by it to break off the negotiation—a circumstance which led to his ruin. Scott weaves this battle into his *Legend of Montrose*.

Modern Inverloch Castle, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Fort William, is the Scottish seat of James Yorke M^cGregor Scarlett, fourth Baron Abinger since 1835 (b. 1871; suc. 1892), whose estate of Inverloch, which was purchased from the Gordon family by his great-grandfather the first Lord Abinger in the early part of the 19th century, was greatly extended in 1893 by the purchase of Loch Treig and Inverlair estates, the three together comprising about 60,000 acres. Merely a shooting box till 1861, the castle since has been greatly enlarged, being partly in the Scottish Baronial style of architecture, partly a large ornate modern villa, with a round central flag-tower, and a massive square porticoed tower at the principal entrance. The material is white granite, with freestone copings. Queen Victoria paid a visit here in Sept. 1873.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 62, 1875.

Invermark, a roofless, ivy-clad, four-story granite tower in Lochlee parish, N Forfarshire, on the peninsula at the confluence of the Waters of Mark and Lee, opposite Lochlee church, 17 miles NW of Edzell. Said to have been built in 1526, and long a seat of the Lindsays, it was put in a habitable state soon after 1729, but in 1803 was once more reduced to a ruin, to furnish materials

for the new church and manse. Its massive walls, however, more than 3 feet thick, look as though they might stand for 300 years to come; and it retains its ponderous door of grated iron. Invermark belongs to the Earl of Dalhousie, who here has a shooting-lodge, 'built of granite, in a very fine position overlooking the glen, with wild hills at the back.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871. See A. Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (2d ed. 1832).

Invermay, a seat of Lord Clinton in Forteviot parish, SE Perthshire, on a rising-ground overhanging the left bank of May Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Forteviot station. A plain, neat, modern structure, commanding an extensive view of the picturesque scenery of the May's valley and Lower Strathearn, it has large and beautifully wooded grounds. An old baronial fortalice in its vicinity, now represented by an ivy-clad ruined tower, forms a striking contrast to its modern neighbour. 'The Birks of Invermay' are the theme of a well known lyric by David Mallet, and seem to have been sung by earlier poets. 'The chief attraction of the place is the "Humble-Bubble" romantic waterfall on the May, its name being derived from the peculiar gurgling sound of the rushing water. The river flows through a deep gully scooped out of the solid rock, which in some parts rises to a height of 60 or 80 feet from the surface of the water. The visitor can descend almost to the water's edge by a series of winding stairs, and from a small rustic bridge look down upon the surging torrent. The trees and banks are overgrown with moss, and ferns grow profusely at inaccessible places, and impart to the scene a most fairy-like aspect. The gully through which the river here passes is about a quarter of a mile in length, and in some parts no more than 3 or 4 feet in width; while the rocks on both sides rise to a height of 80 feet, almost making one giddy to gaze upon their precipitous and mossy sides. Trees have taken possession of the crevices wherever they could obtain a hold, lending an unspeakable grandeur to the scene.' See FETTERCAIRN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Invermoriston, a hamlet in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, at the mouth of Glenmoriston, on the NW side of Loch Ness, 7 miles NNE of Fort Augustus. It has a post office (Glenmoriston), with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, and a public school. Invermoriston House is an old but modernised mansion, the seat of Ian Robert James Murray Grant, Esq. of Glenmoriston (b. 1860; suc. 1868), whose ancestor got a charter of the estate in 1509.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Inverneil, an estate, with a mansion, in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles S of Ardrishaig.

Inverness (Gael. *Inbhir Nis*, 'the mouth of the Ness'), a parish on the NE border of Inverness-shire at the NE extremity of the Great Glen of Scotland. It embraces the old parishes of Inverness and Bona, and in 1891 its area was extended by the Boundary Commissioners to include the Leys detached portion of the parish of Croy and Dalcross, comprising an area of 4830 acres. The parish is bounded N by the Beaully and Moray Firths, NE by Petty, for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at the extreme E by Nairnshire, SE and S by Daviot and Duilichity and by Dores, SW and W by Urquhart and Glenmoriston, and NW by Kiltarlity and by Kirkhill. Along the sea-shore on the N the boundary is natural, as it also is along the line from Racecourse Wood SW along the centre of Dochfour Loch and Loch Ness to the extreme S point of the parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the NE end of the latter loch. Elsewhere it is artificial and very irregular. The extreme length of the parish, from Cullodeu Brickworks on the NE in a line straight SW to the borders of the parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the breadth in a line at right angles to this varies from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; while the area is now 28,430 acres, of which the most considerable portion is under cultivation or woodland, though in the southern and south-western parts of the parish there is a good deal of waste ground. The surface along the seaboard is flat, but rises to the S, until in the SW portion of the parish, on the NW side of Loch Ness, at Cnoc-na-Goithe, Carn-a-Bhodaich, and

Carn-an-Leitire, it reaches a height of 1249, 1642, and 1424 feet respectively. The NE half of the parish consists principally of the north-easternmost portion of the Great Glen of Scotland, extending from the lower part of Loch Ness to the firths, and is flanked on both sides by the terminations of the hill boundaries of the glen. These are generally well wooded. The surface of the valley is mostly flat, and but little above sea-level, but at one or two points there are considerable undulations. Of these we may notice the hill of Tomnahurich (popularly known as 'hill of the fairies,' but actually meaning 'hill of the yew trees'), on the left side of the Ness near the town. It is a beautifully wooded isolated mount resembling a ship with her keel up, and measuring 1984 feet in length, 176 in breadth, and 223 in height. It has now been finely laid out as an extramural burying-place for the adjacent burgh of Inverness. A little to the W of this is a gravel ridge called Tor-a-Bhean or Torvean, rising to a height of 300 feet. The soil along the coast part is good and well cultivated, and in the vicinity of the town it is a fine clayey loam, originally formed by deposit from the river Ness and the firths, while on the arable land in the SW it is light and sandy. The subsoil is gravel and clay, and the underlying rocks in the low grounds belong to the Old Red sandstone, while in the upper districts they are metamorphic. Sandstone of a light grey colour, with intermixture of mica in small scales, and limestone, occurs on the lands of Leys, and contains calcareous spar, steatite, and heavy spar. The sandstone beside Clachnaharry pier, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal, contains celestine. The drainage of the parish is effected by the various streams that fall into Loch Ness or into the river Ness, among which may be mentioned the burns of Abriachan—flowing from the small Loch Laide (2½ × 2 furl.; 860 feet)—Dochfour, Holm, and Inches, which have some small cascades and good woodland scenery. The parish is traversed by roads leading from Inverness as a centre eastward by Elgin to Aberdeen, northward by Beaully to Dingwall, etc., southward by Badenoch to Perth. The CALEDONIAN CANAL passes through it from the NE end of Loch Ness to the Beaully Firth at Clachnaharry, a distance of nearly 6½ miles, and connects Inverness with the SW of Scotland. The regular service of passenger steamers from Glasgow has its terminus at Muirtown, about 1 mile from the mouth of the canal, and 1 mile NW of the suspension bridge over the Ness in the burgh. The parish is also traversed by the Highland railway system, which passes through its whole breadth along the seaboard, for a distance of 6¾ miles. The main station is at Inverness, and there is a station 1¾ mile to the NW at Clachnaharry. Besides the burgh of Inverness, the parish contains also the suburban villages of Ballifeary and Clachnaharry, and the villages of Balloch, Culcabock, Hilton, Drummond, and Smithtown of Culloden. There are a number of objects of antiquarian interest, of which some are noticed under the town, while others are noticed separately under BONA, CLACHNAHARRY, and CRAIG PHADRICK. Tomnahurich, already noticed, was at one time a ward and mote-hill, and in later days the magistrates of the burgh of Inverness used to patronise horse-races, run round its base. The ridge of Torvean, also noticed, seems to take its name from St Bean, reckoned first bishop of Mortlach, a saint of the 11th century. Part of it shows traces of an ancient hill fort; and in 1808, near the base, there was dug up a massive double-linked silver chain, now in the Antiquarian Society's Museum at Edinburgh. Some cairns near the fort are known as Kilvean or *Kil-a-Bhean*, the cell of Bean or Bane, who is by some identified as the saint just mentioned, but according to others is Baithene (536-600), second abbot of Iona in succession to St Columba. The whole estate of Bught, of which Torvean forms part, is said to be also called Kilvean. In the Abriachan district there are also traces of a *kil* and a number of cairns. At Leys, 3 miles SE of the burgh of Inverness, is a so-called Druidical circle of no great size, but very perfect. There are three circles, the external diameter being 30

paces, and the internal diameter 6. On the eastern border of the parish is part of Drum Mossie Muir, where the battle of CULLODEN was fought. Near the mouth of the Ness, now a considerable way within flood-mark, is a large cairn of stones known as *Cairn Airc* ('the cairn of the sea'). It is now marked by a beacon, as it is dangerous to vessels approaching the harbour. Due W of this, in the Beaully Firth, are other three cairns, in one of which urns have been discovered. The whole four seem interesting as pointing to a change in the relative level of sea and land. Mansions, all noticed separately, are Culloden, Dochfour, Ness Castle, and Raigmore. Inverness is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray. There are three charges, the first, second, and third, named respectively the High Church, the West Church, and the Gaelic Church, all of which are in the burgh. The stipend of the first charge is £512 (not including supplement) with manse; that of the second charge, £673; and that of the third, £250 (not including supplement) with manse. Under the landward school-board are the public schools of Abriachan, Culcabock, Culduthel, Culloden, Dochgarroch, Nairnside, and Leachkin (opened in 1893), which, with respective accommodation for 100, 136, 122, 136, 122, 89, and 90 pupils, have an average attendance of about 50, 75, 85, 70, 60, and 55, and grants of nearly £60, £64, £90, £87, £80, and £71. Landward valuation (1892) £27,779, 13s. 7d. Pop., inclusive of burgh (1861) 16,162, (1871) 18,552, (1881) 21,725, (1891) 24,186, of whom 11,356 were males and 12,830 females. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 84, 1881-76.

The presbytery of Inverness comprehends the parishes of Inverness, Daviot, Dores, Kiltarlity, Kirkhill, Moy, Petty, and Urquhart, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Erchless and Glenmoriston, and the chapels of Dochgarroch and Strathglass. Pop. (1871) 28,224, (1881) 30,092, (1891) 33,579, of whom 1586 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. The Free church has also a presbytery of Inverness, with 5 churches in the burgh, and 8 churches in respectively Daviot, Dores, Kiltarlity, Kirkhill, Moy, Petty, Stratherrick, and Strathglass.

Inverness, a market-town, a seaport, a royal burgh, the county town of Inverness-shire, and the chief town in the Northern Highlands, is in the northern portion of the parish just described. It stands on the river Ness from ½ to 2½ miles from its mouth, and a short distance SW of the Moray Firth end of the Caledonian Canal. It is the centre of the Highland railway system, and is by rail 18½ miles SE by E of Dingwall, 25 WSW of Forres, 108½ NW by W of Aberdeen, 144 NNW of Perth, 160½ SSW of Wick, 191½ NNW of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge, and 206½ N of Glasgow, while by road it is 19½ miles SSW of Cromarty, and 61½ NE of Fort William. When the Aviemore and Inverness section of the Highland railway is completed the journey from the south will be considerably shortened. The Great Glen, after narrowing at the NE end of Loch Ness, begins to widen out as it approaches the point of junction with the great hollows occupied by the Moray and Beaully Firths, and on the level tract thus formed—a plain marked with but few inequalities, lying at but a slight elevation above sea-level, and traversed by the river Ness from SW to NE—stands the whole of the town of Inverness, except the southern outskirts. The town is intersected by the river Ness, and though the greater part of the built space lies E of the course of the river, yet the parliamentary boundary extends almost equally on both sides. The boundary line extends along the sea-shore from the old pier at Kessock to a point midway between the mouth of the river and Longman Point, and the southward limit is the mouth of the Allnaskiach Burn, a short distance below the Ness Islands. On all sides, except along the sea margin, the site is hemmed in by rising-grounds. The raised sea-beach, which extends along most of the coast from the Spey to Inverness, and up the Great Glen to Loch Ness at a height of from 80 to 90 feet, sweeps round to the E and SE of the town, and stretches away into the interior in a highly cultivated table-land from 1 to 3 miles broad.

Behind this is the ridge which, rising gradually from the plain NE of Culloden, sweeps south-westward at an average height of about 400 feet, and ultimately passes into the mountain chain that flanks the SE side of Loch Ness. The heights on the SW side of the Loch are continued by ridges to Dunean Hill (940 feet) and the round-topped CRAIG PHADRICK; while on the opposite shore of the firth (which at Kessock is only 1000 yards wide), from the Ord Hill of Kessock high ground stretches away westward along the shore of the Beaulie Firth, and north-eastward along the district between the Cromarty and Moray Firths, and known as the Black Isle. In the plain are two remarkable little hills at the distance respectively of 1 and 2 miles from the town. The first is Tomnahurich ('hill of the yew-trees'), 223 feet high; the second is Torbhean, a long gravel ridge 300 feet high, marked with traces of ancient Caledonian fortifications.

The environs of the town are very beautiful, and some of the views of the scenery beyond exceedingly fine. 'Inverness,' says Dr McCulloch in his *Letters on the Highlands*, where he rises on this point into very unusual enthusiasm, 'has been strangely underrated.

When I have stood in Queen Street of Edinburgh and looked towards Fife, I have sometimes wondered whether Scotland contained a finer view of its class. But I have forgotten this on my arrival at Inverness. Surely, if a comparison is to be made with Edinburgh, always excepting its own romantic disposition, the Firth of Forth must yield the palm to the Moray Firth, the surrounding country must yield altogether, and Inverness must take the highest rank. Everything is done, too, for Inverness that can be effected by wood and cultivation; the characters of which here have altogether a richness, a variety, and a freedom which we miss round Edinburgh. The mountain screens are finer, more various, and more near. Each outlet is different from the others, and each is beautiful, whether we proceed towards Fort George or towards Moy, or enter the valley of the Ness or skirt the shores of the Beaulie Firth, while a short and commodious ferry wafts us to the lovely country opposite, rich with wood, and country seats, and cultivation. It is the boast, also, of Inverness to unite two opposite qualities, and each in the greatest perfection—the characters of a rich, open, lowland country, with those of the wildest Alpine scenery, both also being close at hand, and in many places intermixed; while to all this is added a series of maritime landscape not often equalled.' From the Castle Hill—a projection north-westward from the terrace already mentioned—the view has been, and not unjustly, described as magnificent. On the SW the eye ranges over a well-wooded foreground, and along the ridges that bound Loch Ness as far as the dome-shaped peak of Mealfourvounie. To the W is the wooded ridge which terminates in Craig Phadrick, and beyond are the hills that cluster around the upper part of the Beaulie Firth. Beyond the gleaming line of the Firths to the N are the wooded ridges that sweep from the Ord Hill of Kessock, westward by Redcastle, and eastward towards Fortrose, from which they pass on and terminate in the rugged Sutors of Cromarty. Beyond, but still at no great distance, rises the huge lumpy Ben Wyvis (3429 feet), with its flat extended top; while to the NE spreads the opening Firth, bounded by the dim, distant mountain ranges of Elgin, Banff, Sutherland, and Caithness. In the Ness, just beyond the parliamentary boundary to the S of the town, are two islands known as Ness Islands. They are beautifully wooded, and the walks through the trees form a very pleasing summer resort. In the 18th century the magistrates used here to give open-air entertainments to the Judges of Assize. The islands are connected with one another and with the banks of the river by light suspension bridges.

History.—By Boece and Buchanan Inverness is connected with one of the apocryphal kings, and is assigned an origin at least sixty years before the Christian era; but though it was probably a seat of population in the centre of a closely-peopled district in the remote age of British hill-strengths and vitrified forts, yet the

first really authentic notice of the district that we have is in Adamnan's *Life of St Columba*. From this it may be gathered that about 565 the saint made his way to the Court of Brude, king of the northern Picts, who had his residence 'at some distance, though not far, from the banks of the river Ness.' Dr Reeves, in his edition of Adamnan, is inclined to identify its site with Craig Phadrick; but Dr Skene objects that it is 'unlikely that in the 6th century the royal palace should have been in a vitrified fort on the top of a rocky hill, nearly 500 feet high, and it is certainly inconsistent with the narrative that St. Columba should have had to ascend such an eminence to reach it.' He himself is inclined to place the Pictish capital on the ridge of Torvean, already mentioned, or more probably about 'the eminence E of Inverness called the Crown, where tradition places its oldest castle.' The king, who was, previous to the saint's arrival, lost in paganism, did not give Columba a very cordial welcome, and indeed closed the door of the fort against him; but the saint 'approached the folding doors with his companions, and, having first formed upon them the sign of the cross, he knocked at, and laid his hand upon, the gate, which instantly flew open of its own accord, the bolts having been driven back with great force.' The incident proved too much for the king, for the Chronicle of the Picts and Scots tells us he was baptized by St Columba, and Adamnan himself says that 'when the King learned what had occurred, he and his councillors were filled with alarm, and, immediately setting out from the palace, advanced to meet with due respect the holy man, whom he addressed in the most conciliatory and respectful language. And ever after from that day, as long as he lived, the King held this holy and reverend man in very great honour, as was due.' We are further told that this saint had great trouble with the Druids at the king's court, but vanquished them in many striking ways. The original castle of Inverness—which stood on the Crown—has been invested with a romantic interest, from its connection with Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. That this edifice was, as Shakespeare assumes, the property of Macbeth is very probable, as he was by birth the Mormaer of Moray. It was not, however, the scene of the murder of King Duncan, for his death is now recognised as having taken place at Bothgowan, which Dr Skene identifies with Pitgaveny, near Elgin. When Malcolm Ceanmor vanquished his father's murderer, he naturally seized his strongholds, and in all probability razed his castle at Inverness, and built instead of it, as a royal residence, a fortress on the Castle Hill. This new castle figured for several centuries as at once a seat of royalty and a place of military strength, receiving at intervals within its walls the kings and princes of Scotland, and regularly serving as a vantage-ground whence they or their servants overawed the turbulent and rebellious north. It is recorded in the Mackintosh MS. histories that Shaw Macduff, second son of the 'Thane' of Fife—who assumed the name of Mackintosh, and who, after assisting Malcolm in crushing an usurpation in Moray, acquired a large extent of property in the north—was made hereditary governor of the castle. This story is, however, not borne out by strict historical investigation, for the simple reason that the Earl of Fife was never known as 'Thaue' or 'Toiseach.' In 1245 it became the prison of Sir John Bisset of Lovat, for the imputed crimes of connection with the murder of the Earl of Athole and of doing homage to the Lord of the Isles. In 1296 it received an English garrison during the visit of Edward I. to the north; but the king himself does not seem to have gone so far. It was again occupied by English troops in 1303, but, like the other strongholds of the land, subsequently passed into the hands of Bruce's followers, and from Bruce's time down to 1508 it seems to have been in the immediate power of the Crown, with various keepers, the most prominent being the Earl of Mar, under whom the castle was rebuilt in 1412, a year after the battle of Harlaw. In 1427 James I., when on a progress through the north to punish some turbulent chiefs,

lived in the castle, and held in it a parliament, to which all the northern barons were summoned. Alexander, Lord of the Isles, was on this occasion made prisoner for a year; and when once more set free, returned with an army at his heels to wreak vengeance on his keepers. He got into the town, under the pretence of friendship for it, and then immediately pillaged the place and set it on fire; but his bold attempt to seize the castle was successfully resisted. In 1455 John, his successor (who was quite as turbulent as he), or more probably Donald Balloch of Isla, acting as John's lieutenant, rushed down upon the town, and, after taking the castle by surprise, again plundered and burned the town. In 1464 the castle was visited and temporarily occupied by James III., and in 1499 by James IV. In 1503 the keepership of the castle was conferred hereditarily on the Earl of Huntly; and in 1751 we find the Duke of Gordon claiming £300 as compensation for the abolition of his hereditary office of constable of the castle of Inverness. In 1555 the castle received the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, and was the scene of a Convention of Estates and of extraordinary courts, summoned by her to quiet the Highlands and punish caterans and political offenders; and the Earl of Caithness was consigned to one of its dungeons because he had harboured freebooters. In 1562 Queen Mary, having entered the town attended by the Earl of Moray, was refused admission to the castle, as the governor was a retainer of the Earl of Huntly, who was in rebellion. She was in consequence obliged to take up her residence and hold her Court in a private house, till, her troops having been strengthened by the accession of the Mackintoshes, the Frasers, and the Munroes, the castle was reduced and the governor hanged. In 1644, on intelligence of the descent of a party of Irish on the west coast to join the Marquis of Montrose, the castle was put in thorough repair and fully garrisoned, and next year it successfully held out under Hurry against a regular siege by Montrose's troops. In 1649 Mackenzie of Pluscarden, Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, and other royalists took the castle, demolished the fortifications, and left the ruins to decay and desolation. The time of the Revolution, however, saw it again patched up and used as a stronghold for the Jacobites, the magistrates of the burgh being warmly attached to the cause of the dethroned dynasty. It was, however, soon wrested from them, and again used as a royal fort. In 1718 the government of George I. repaired it, converted the ancient part into barracks for Hanoverian troops, added a new part to serve as a governor's house, and gave the whole structure the name of Fort George. From engravings and from the description in Burt's *Letters from the Highlands*, written in 1725, it appears to have been an imposing battlemented structure of six stories, with sharp-pointed roofs and corner turrets. In 1745 it was occupied successively by Sir John Cope and the Earl of Loudon on behalf of the government; while in 1746 it fell into the hands of Prince Charles Edward on his return from England, and was blown up. Though the castle was thus rendered uninhabitable and useless, a large part of the walls long remained entire; but now nothing is left save two bastions with part of the curtain wall, on the E side of the ascent from the Castle Wynd. The site has since been occupied by the County Buildings and prison.

What may have been the appearance of King Brude's *munitio* and *domus* mentioned by Adamnan it is impossible to tell, but the huts of the common people, which must have stood near at hand, would be the earliest representatives of the buildings that form the burgh of Inverness; and the somewhat better dwellings that would naturally cluster round the subsequent stronghold on the Crown would represent the second stage of the town's growth. Some have even regarded the stone with a hole in its centre, which was dug up a number of years ago to the E of the road by Kingsmills to Perth, as the socket of the original cross, but this is highly doubtful. Certain it is that even after it had ceased to be the capital of Pictland, the place still remained of impor-

tance, and early came into prominence as one of the principal centres of the country. Tradition even—in face of the fact that such a thing was unknown at the time—asserts that its erection into a royal burgh was in the time of Malcolm Ceanmhor. Though that cannot therefore be the case, yet it was by David I. constituted one of the six chief places of the kingdom where the King's Justiciar held his court. It was at the same time made a royal burgh and the seat of a sheriff, whose authority extended over all the N of Scotland, and was thus one of the earliest free towns in the kingdom. William the Lyon seems to have regarded the rising burgh with particular favour, for he granted it four separate charters by which persons residing beyond the bounds of the burgh were prohibited from making cloths dyed and shorn contrary to the assize of David I., and the burgesses were granted exemption from wager of battle in civil cases, and from paying toll on their merchandise anywhere within the kingdom. Three of these charters are still in possession of the corporation, and form the commencement of a series of ancient municipal records which is fuller than that of almost any other burgh in the kingdom. William also caused a fosse to be dug round the town on condition that the burgesses should erect a good palisade and agree to keep it in repair. During the period previous to the invasion of Scotland by Edward I., the Scottish Kings occasionally visited the burgh on those frequent occasions when their power was called into play by incursions of the Norse and the northern Vikings, or the necessity of quelling the insurrections of the wild inhabitants and the turbulent chiefs of the adjacent country. In 1229 a powerful chief named Gillespie M'Scourlane burned the town, spoiled the Crown lands adjacent to it, and, in his effort to assume royal authority, slew all who would not acknowledge his authority, but was afterwards defeated, captured, and beheaded. In 1233, according to Cardonell, Alexander II. founded a convent at Inverness for the Dominican Friars. Taylor, in his *Edward I. in the North of Scotland*, says that this same monarch—who was a benefactor of the burgh in various ways—settled also a colony of Franciscans or Grey Friars, who have given name to the modern street and the burying-ground; but there is some obscurity on this point, for Provost Inglis, in a MS. dated 1795, and now in the Advocates' Library, says that the monastery at Inverness was always 'called by the inhabitants "The Grey Friars," although the only one of which we have an account in history was that founded by the Dominican Order. . . . It appears by the town's records, that the stones of the Friars' Kirk were sold in the year 1653 to Colonel Lilburne, commanding the troops of the Commonwealth, for building a fort at the river mouth, which was called Oliver's Fort. In 1372, during a quarrel between the Abbot of Arbroath and the Bishop of Moray, the followers of the former burned the town of Inverness and the Dominican monastery, but it must soon have been restored again, for the decision of the Bishops of Moray and Ross in the dispute between the Wolfe of Badenoch and his wife was read 'in the church of the Preaching Friars, Inverness, the 2d day of the month of November in the year of the Lord 1389.' Mention of the monastery occurs from time to time in various documents down to 1559, when the prior and brethren were obliged to give up their property to the safe keeping of the Provost and magistrates of Inverness. What became of the silver chalices, spoons, etc., handed over, is not known, but the tenements, rents, etc., were speedily taken possession of by their keepers; and, in 1567, a formal grant of all the property 'which formerly pertained to the Dominicans or Preaching Friars' was obtained from Queen Mary, and this was further confirmed by James VI. in 1587.

In the thirteenth century the trade of the burgh was extensive, and was, like so much of the northern trade in those days, mostly in the hands of Flemings. The principal exports were wool, cloths, furs, hides, fish, and cattle—the furs possibly including beaver skins; for,

according to Boece, beavers were at one time found on the banks of Loch Ness, and one of the Scottish Acts of Parliament in the time of David I. records 'beveris skins' among Scottish exports. Inverness was at this time, too, the principal station for the herring fishing in the Moray Firth. Shipbuilding, too, was carried on, and, in 1249, Hugh de Chatellar, Count of St Paul and Blois, had a vessel built here which Matthew Paris mentions as being called 'the wonderful ship,' on account of its great size. After the accession of Bruce, and during the successive reigns of the Stewarts till near the Union, Inverness was constantly exposed to predatory visits from the islesmen and the northern clans, and there is a long record of skirmishes between its inhabitants and their assailants, and of blackmail paid as the price of the forbearance of rapacious neighbours. At times, too, stratagems were tried, and tradition records how, in the end of the fourteenth century, when a large body of islesmen advanced to Kessock Ferry, and sent a message menacing the town with destruction if a large ransom were not paid, the provost affected to agree to the terms dictated, and sent a large quantity of spirits as a present to the chief and his followers. When the islesmen, rushing headlong into the trap, had got helplessly drunk, the provost and citizens pounced on them and slew almost the whole. Their foes had, however, a subsequent revenge, for in 1411 the town was burned by Donald, Lord of the Isles, while he was on his way to HARLAW.

The burgh had a new charter granted to it by James III. in 1464; also one by Queen Mary 'in favour of divine worship, and of the ministers of God's Word, and of the hospital;' and James VI., who seems to have had considerable favour for the burgh, though he did not follow the example of his predecessors and visit the town, granted what is known as the 'golden charter' in 1591, and this was ratified by the Estates in the time of Charles II. The importance of Inverness, as the key of the Highlands, was fully recognised by Oliver Cromwell, and it accordingly became the locality of one of the four forts which he constructed for the purpose of overawing Scotland. This building—now popularly known as the Citadel—was erected in 1652-57 on the N side of the town, on the E bank of the river Ness, near its mouth, and cost £80,000. 'It was a regular pentagon, surrounded at full tide with water sufficient to float a small bark. The breastwork was three storeys high, all of hewn stone, and lined with brick inside. The sally-port lay towards the town. The principal gateway was to the north, where was a strong drawbridge of oak, and a stately structure over it with this motto: "*Togam tuentur arma.*" From this bridge the citadel was approached by a vault 70 feet long, with seats on each side.' At opposite sides of the area, within the ramparts, stood two long buildings, each four stories high—the one called the English building because built by Englishmen, and the other called the Scottish building because built by Scotchmen. In the centre of the area stood a large square edifice three stories high, the lower part occupied as a magazine and provision-store, and the highest part fitted up as a church, covered over with a pavilion roof, and surmounted by a tower with a clock and four bells. There was accommodation for 1000 men. 'England supplied the oak planks and beams; Strathglass, the fir; recourse was had to the monasteries of Kinloss and Beaulieu, the Bishop's Castle of Chanonry, the Greyfriars' Church, and St Mary's Chapel, in Inverness, for the stone-work; and so abundant were the provisions and supplies of the garrison that a Scots pint of claret sold for a shilling, and cloth was bought as cheap as in England.' Under the keen administration of the Commonwealth the fort so annoyed the Highland chiefs, that, at their request, and in acknowledgment of their loyalty, it was destroyed soon after the Restoration. Part of the ramparts still remains, while a portion of the fosse, in a widened and improved condition, is now included in the harbour.

Subsequent to the Revolution the inhabitants of Inverness distinguished themselves by enthusiastic attachment to both Prelacy and Jacobitism. So much

so indeed was the former in favour, that in 1691, when a Presbyterian minister was for the first time after the abolition of Episcopacy appointed to the vacant church, the magistrates stationed armed men at the church doors to prevent his admission. Duncan Forbes of Culloden, father of the famous Lord President Forbes, who attempted to force him into the interior, was driven back, and the resistance continued till a regiment of soldiers appeared on the scene and placed the presentee in the pulpit at the point of the bayonet. For years afterwards the magistrates used every means to support and forward the Jacobite cause, and at the accession of George I. to the throne, they openly opposed and endeavoured to prevent his proclamation, and roused the populace to a riot. In 1715 Inverness was occupied by the Mackintoshes for the Jacobites, but the post was recovered by the exertions of the lairds of Culloden and Kilravock, aided by Lord Lovat, and the castle was then repaired as already noticed. During the rebellion of 1745-46, and especially in the stir which preceded and followed its closing scene at Culloden, the town was regarded as virtually the capital of the losing side. 'The English troops committed excesses unusual even in a foreign country, and Provost Hossack, going to remonstrate, is, by tradition, said to have been kicked downstairs by Cumberland's orders. Hundreds were confined in the parish church, and many taken out to the churchyard and shot. The stone behind which they knelt, as also that on which the soldiers rested their muskets and took aim at their victims, are still seen.' Charles Edward and Cumberland when in Inverness lived in turn in the same house. It belonged to Lady Mackintosh, the widow of the twentieth chief of the clan, and stood on the W side of Church Street. It is said to have been the only house then in Inverness having a reception-room without a bed in it. From this time onward the path of the burgh has been one of peace and prosperity, and but few modern events of note need here be noticed. The first public coach between Inverness and Perth began to run in 1806, and took over two days to accomplish the distance, and in 1811 a mail coach began to run to Aberdeen, and about 1819 continued its course to Tain and to Staxigoe near Wick. On the night of 16 Aug. 1816, the whole place was alarmed by a smart shock of earthquake, which threw down the chimney tops of many houses, twisted the old steeple, and set the bells a-ringing. In 1822 the town was much benefited by the opening of the CALEDONIAN CANAL, and subsequently in 1855 by the opening of the Inverness and Nairn railway, which was extended to Keith in 1858, and was thus the beginning of the present extensive HIGHLAND RAILWAY system, which, in 1863 and subsequent years, extended itself over the north of Scotland. The Free Libraries Act was adopted in 1877, and a building, costing £3482, for a library, museum, and school of art, was opened in Castle Wynd in 1883. The library has over 7000 volumes. In 1877 also, in consequence of the territorial rearrangement of the army, the Government resolved to make Inverness a garrison town, and in 1880-85 barracks were erected on a projection of the 90 feet terrace at the E of the town. They are Scottish Baronial in style, and cost over £60,000. The territorial regiment connected with this—the 79th—district is the old 79th Highlanders or the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The Highland and Agricultural Society have held their show at Inverness in the years 1831, '39, '46, '56, '65, '74, '83, and '93. Inverness was visited by the late Prince Consort on 16 Sept. 1847, when he was present at the Northern Meeting ball. The town is the birthplace of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the North American traveller (1783-1820), and of J. F. M'Lennan, LL.D., the author of *Primitive Marriage* (1827-81).

The town itself, viewed apart from its surroundings, might be called almost entirely lowland, and it will bear comparison with most of the best modern towns of the same size in Great Britain. Defoe, in his *Journey through Scotland* (1723), says there were then 'two very good streets in this town, and the people are more

polite than in most towns in *Scotland*. They speak as good *English* here as at *London*, and with an *English* accent; and ever since Oliver Cromwell was here they are in their manners and dress entirely *English*,' and Burt says that but few houses in the town were slated. Still later the houses were mostly mere thatched cottages, with here and there town mansions in the Flemish style belonging to the landed proprietors of the surrounding district. Many of the houses were ranged along narrow lanes or closes, with their gable ends to the street, while some had outside stone staircases ascending to the entrance on the first floor, and others opened off inner courts with arched doorways. A vigorous course of change seems to have set in about 1775, and again at the close of the century under the then Provost William Inglis. Before 1740 harness and saddlery of all sorts were so little required that in that year the magistrates found it necessary to advertise for a saddler to come and settle in the town; and prior to 1775, when the first bookseller's shop was opened in the burgh, the few people in the large tract of country around who were able, and had occasion, to write letters, were supplied with materials by the postmaster. About the middle of the same century a hat had not graced any head in the north except that of a landed proprietor or a minister, and when it was first assumed by a burgher in the person of the deacon of the weavers it excited the highest ridicule of the blue-bonneted multitude, and drew from them such constant twitting and rallery, as only the stoutest pertinacity and the sturdiest independence could have enabled the worthy deacon to resist. At the same period the universal costume was Celtic and primitive, and so late as about 1790 only three ladies with straw bonnets were to be seen in the High Church. Now old customs, usages, and costume have almost entirely disappeared, and the old games of shinty, etc., have to some extent gone along with them. The Inverness pronunciation of English, which Defoe particularly notices, still enjoys a character of great purity, and of being little if at all affected by the broad forms of the usual lowland dialect. This is generally ascribed to the influence of the soldiers of the Commonwealth during the years they occupied Cromwell's fort.

Lines of Street, etc.—The section of the town on the right bank of the river includes all the site of the original town, together with many of the modern extensions, while the section on the left bank is entirely modern, and exhibits somewhat greater regularity of plan. The principal streets on the SE side are High Street, Bridge Street, Petty Street, Inglis Street, Church Street, Union Street, Queensgate, Academy Street, Chapel Street, Shore Street, and Castle Street; the principal ones on the NW side are Huntly Street, Kenneth Street, Fairfield Road, Telford Street, Celt Street, Grant Street, Queen Street, Kessock Street, Telford Road, Tomnahurich Street, and Ardrross Street. The central district, representative of the old town, forms an acute-angled triangle of which the sides are Church Street, Inglis Street, and Academy Street, with High Street as the base. This may still be called the centre of population and business. The streets were first causewayed, sewers formed, and foot-paths laid with flags in 1831. Within recent years a new drainage system was introduced, and much has been done in the improvement of the streets, and by adding to the amenities of the town, particularly in the neighbourhood of the river. In High Street on the site now occupied by the British Linen Company's Bank was the old town-house of Lord Lovat. The house in which Queen Mary lodged when refused admission to the castle was, according to tradition, in Bridge Street, which is one of the oldest streets in the town. Castle Street takes its present name from the neighbourhood of the castle, part of whose walls, as already noticed, adjoin the W side. The old name was Domesdale, as it led to the place of execution. The large burying-ground known as the Chapel-yard in Chapel Street is the cemetery of the Dominican monastery already mentioned. Before the present entrance to it was formed, it had a neat richly-sculptured gateway with the in-

scription, 'Concordia parvæ res crescunt.' Union Street, extending from Academy Street to Church Street, was opened up shortly after the completion of the railway system in 1863. The prosperity following this led also to the formation of Innes Street, Ardrross Street, and Queensgate (which runs parallel to Union Street), the reconstruction of Tomnahurich Street, and the formation of a large number of new streets of villas in the west and south parts of the burgh, the extension of the town in this way being so rapid that in order to embrace the population an extension of the burgh boundaries was in 1893 discussed by the town council. It is estimated that during 1882-93 over £500,000 was expended in buildings and improvements of all kinds, of which the largest proportion has been laid out in residential property in the west and south districts.

Bridges.—The Ness was, up to the year 1664, crossed by a wooden bridge, which is characterised by one of Cromwell's officers as 'the weakest that ever straddled over so strong a stream.' It communicated with the town on the right bank of the river by an arched way which was surmounted by a house. In Sept. 1664 the frail structure partially fell while under repair, and was never rebuilt. A new one was erected between 1685 and 1689, partly by public subscriptions and partly by large contributions from the town funds. It was a substantial structure of seven arches, and stood till 1849, when it was swept away by a flood, and in place of it the present suspension bridge in a line with High Street was constructed by Government at an expense of £26,000. Farther up, at the upper end of Ness Bank, is a handsome suspension foot-bridge erected at a cost of £2000 raised by subscription, and opened in 1879. Below the main suspension bridge is also another suspension foot-bridge in the line of Greig Street, erected by public subscription and a grant by the town council in 1881, and lower still were a wooden bridge near the harbour and a railway viaduct. The former was replaced by a steel lattice-girder bridge in 1896; the latter is a stone structure of five arches of 73 feet span, four land arches of 20 feet span, and two girder bridges of 37½ and 25 feet span, one over Shore Street and the other over Anderson Street.

Public Buildings, etc.—The Town Hall stands in High Street, opposite the end of Church Street. It is a building in the Gothic style with French features, and cost about £11,000. The building, which was designed by Messrs Matthews & Lawrie, originated from a bequest of £5000 made by Mr Grant of Bught for the purpose of erecting a public hall. It was begun in 1878, and opened by the Duke of Edinburgh on 19 Jan. 1882. In the centre of the principal front which faces the open space known as the Exchange is a gable with round turrets at the sides and on the roof an oak spirelet, while a large panel over the centre window has the town's arms sculptured on it. The windows on the main staircase are of stained glass, showing the royal arms, the town's arms, and the Scottish arms. The main hall is 66 feet long, 35 wide, and 33 high, with a ceiling of pitch pine panelled and decorated with heraldic emblems. The windows contain stained glass, some showing the arms of the Highland clans, of the trade incorporations of the burgh, the royal arms, and the Scottish arms, others allegorical representations of Art, Science, Law, Agriculture, Education, and Literature. It contains a capriciously executed copy of Reid's portrait of the late Prince Consort, a good copy of Ramsay's portrait of Flora Macdonald, portraits of Duncan Forbes of Culloden and of some other men of more local note, as well as busts of the late Dr Carruthers, by Alexander Munro, and the late Rev Dr Macdonald, first minister of Inverness, executed by A. Davidson, a local sculptor; also a presentation portrait of Sir Henry C. Macandrew, who was for some time provost, painted by Reid. Offices are provided in the building for the town chamberlain and the town clerk. In the centre of the Exchange is a fountain presented to the town in 1880 by Dr G. F. Forbes, which serves as a protection for the palladium of the burgh, the well-known Clach-na-cudhin or 'stone of the tubs,' which used at one time, long ere the ques-

tion of water supply became troublesome, to stand in the centre of the street, and was then employed by the servant girls as a convenient resting-place for tubs in passing to and from the river. The old cross, which used also of old to stand out in the street, is now placed at the W end of the new hall. The old town-hall—a very plain building of 1708—stood on the same site, and was removed to make way for the present structure. The County Hall, locally known as the Castle, stands on the Castle Hill, a short distance SE of High Street, and occupies the site of the old castle formerly noticed. The present building, erected in 1834-35, after designs by Mr Burns of Edinburgh, at a cost of £7500, is a massive square castellated structure of somewhat squat proportions. Adjoining it is the County Prison, built in 1843 and legalised in 1849. It harmonises in style with the County Hall, and with its numerous turrets helps to give dignity to the whole structure on the hill. Within the Castle are the rooms where the Northern Circuit Justiciary Courts are held. In the Court House is a portrait by Raeburn of the late Charles Grant, long M.P. for the county. One of the early prisons was a vault in the masonry between the second and third arches of the old stone bridge already noticed. It was a dismal chamber of about 12 feet square, and light was admitted by a small grated opening on the S side of the pier. The entrance was by an opening in the roadway of the bridge from which a flight of stairs led to a massive iron door. It seems to have been used till late in the 18th century, and must have been a wretched abode. There was another tolbooth in Bridge Street, of the sanitary arrangements of which some idea may be gathered from the entry in the town records in Sept. 1709, that the town-clerk 'paid an officer 4s. 6d. Scots to buy a cart of peats to be burnt in the tolbooth to remove the bad scent;' and in Dec. 1737, the magistrates ordered the town-clerk to purchase 'an iron spade to be given to the hangman for cleaning the tolbooth.' It must have been a very wretched place, for in an official memorial from the Town Council to the Commission of Supply, it is described as consisting 'only of two small cells for criminals and one miserable room for civil debtors,' and it is further declared that there were 'at present and generally about thirty persons confined in these holes, none of which is above thirteen feet square.' This was in 1786, and the building was demolished about 1790, and was replaced by a new one erected at the corner of Church Street and High Street at a cost of £3400, of which £1600 was for the steeple which still stands, although the other buildings were removed in 1854. The steeple is 130 feet high, and was much twisted by the earthquake of 1816, but was straightened some years after. The Music Hall is a large building in Union Street, erected subsequent to 1864, and since 1871 licensed for the performance of plays; but for this purpose it is pretty much superseded by the Inverness Theatre in Bank Street, which was opened in Nov. 1882. The latter belongs to a joint stock company, and is a plain building with comfortable accommodation for an audience of 700.

The Northern Meeting Rooms are near the head of Church Street. The building, which was erected by subscription, is spacious but heavy and clumsy. There is a ball-room, 60 feet by 60, with drawing-room, crush-room, and orchestral gallery; also a dining-room, 60 feet long by 30 wide. In the ball-room is a full length portrait of the last Duke of Gordon (a copy of Lawrence's picture in the Aberdeen County Hall), one of his wife by Hayter, and a kit-cat of the celebrated Jane, Duchess of Gordon, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Northern Meeting, instituted in 1788, is the great gathering of the North, and is attended by nobility and gentry from all parts of the kingdom. The meeting is held annually in September, the afternoons being devoted to exhibitions of Highland games and the evenings to balls. There are permanent pavilions on the SW side of Ardress Street, in the park in which the games, etc., are held. The park is also used as a cricket ground by the Northern Counties Cricket Club. The Young Men's Christian

Association Building, at the foot of Castle Street, fronting High Street, was erected in 1868 at a cost of £3500. It has composite pillars surmounted by a frieze, cornice, and entablature. Over the hall windows are medallions of eminent men, and over the door is a colossal group representing Faith, Hope, and Charity. The Workmen's Club is in Bridge Street. It dates from about 1862, and is now chiefly devoted to the game of billiards, though there is still a much-diminished library and a reading-room. The Volunteer Drill Halls, for the artillery and rifle corps respectively, form two angles of the square of Bell's Park playground. They are extensive buildings; and that of the rifles contains many paintings and framed documents of interest in the history of the regiment. Public Markets, with entrances from Academy Street, Church Street, and Union Street, were erected in 1870 at a cost of £3000, but were destroyed by fire in 1889, and the present buildings, which include a spacious central hall and a fish market, were erected in 1891 at a cost of £7158. The main front is to Academy Street, opposite the railway station, and there are also entrances from Union Street and Church Street. The railway station is at the SW end of Academy Street, and fronts the end of Union Street. There is a large hotel adjoining. The greater part of the present structure was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of £12,000, and £6000 was spent on extensions in 1881. The style is Ornamental Italian. The railway company have large workshops farther to the E. A monument in honour of the 79th Cameron Highlanders was erected in front of the railway station. The head office of the Caledonian Bank is in High Street. Above the basement, which contains two finely-carved archways, is a large portico with four fluted Corinthian columns supporting a pediment flanked by large vases with medallion portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert. In the tympanum is a finely-executed group of allegorical figures by Ritchie, of Edinburgh. The Northern Infirmary stands on the left bank of the Ness to the SW of the Cathedral, and was erected in 1803-4. It has a long plain front with a centre and two wings, and is supported by public and private collections and subscriptions. The Northern Lunatic Asylum stands about 1½ mile SW of the town, on the face of the slope between Dunean and Craig Phadrick, at a height of 320 feet above sea-level. The position is commanding and the view magnificent. The buildings were erected in 1860 under the Lunacy Act (Scotland) of 1857 at a cost of £45,000. The frontage extends to about 600 feet, there are two central pavilion towers 90 feet high, and the building, with its sharp pointed roofs and angle turrets, is plain but bold. There is accommodation for about 500 inmates. The grounds, including airing grounds, gardens, and farm, extend to 176 acres, held at an annual feu-duty of £370. The Poorhouse stands on the old Highland Road less than 1 mile S of the town, and was erected in 1860-61 at a cost of about £6000. It is a handsome building, with accommodation for 170 inmates, and the grounds extend to about 6 acres. The Inverness Forbes Dispensary for the Sick Poor in Huntly Street was established in 1832, and is supported by voluntary contributions, though a recent bequest has given it an endowment of about £150 a year. The Highland Orphanage, on the cottage system, is in Culduthel Road, was opened in 1883, and (1893) accommodates 60 children.

Churches.—The Blackfriars must have had a church in connection with their monastery, and there seems to have been chapels dedicated to St Giles, to St Thomas, and to the Virgin Mary. The two latter were about the present Chapel-yard, and the former occupied the site of the present Established High Church in Church Street. Provost Inglis, in the MS. already referred to, says that the parish church was a very ancient structure, and that, having become ruinous, it was pulled down in 1769 and the present church built on its site (1769-72). This latter is a large plain structure. Adjoining it is an old square tower, said to have been built by Oliver Cromwell, and containing a soft clear-toned bell, thought to have been brought by the Protector from Fortrose

Cathedral. Connected with this church a chapel of ease (St Stephen's) was erected in Southside Road in 1896-97. Beside the High Church is the Gaelic church, the charge being founded by the Crown in 1706 when the original church was built; but the present very plain structure dates from 1794. An old richly-carved oak pulpit of Dutch workmanship was removed when the building was renovated a few years ago. The Established West Church is on the left bank of the river to the NW, and was erected about 1840. It contains 1670 sittings. The Free High Church is near the river on the right bank, and was considerably enlarged in 1866. It is a handsome building with a good spire. The Free North Church used to be in Chapel Street, but in 1891-93 a splendid new edifice, costing about £10,000, was erected on the south side of the river at Grey Street Bridge. A handsome new building for the Queen Street Free Church congregation was erected in 1893-95 in Huntly Street, to cost about £4000. The Free East and Free West stand in the NE and NW parts of the town respectively. Queen Street Church originally belonged to the United Presbyterians, and was erected for Gaelic services. It became a Free church in 1874. The United Presbyterian church in Union Street is a good Gothic building erected in 1867 to supersede the old church. A Wesleyan Methodist church at the junction of Inglis Street and Academy Street is a graceful Norman building. It was built in 1867, and superseded a former church. The Roman Catholic church (St Mary's), on the river bank, was built in 1837, was added to in 1893, and now has accommodation for 400 persons. It has a good front. The Episcopal Cathedral of the United diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, of which Inverness is the centre, is in Ardrross Street between the Northern Meeting Park and the Ness on a site on the river bank that shows it to excellent advantage. It was constructed after designs by Mr Alexander Ross, of Inverness, and the style is English Middle Pointed Gothic. The length is 166 feet, the breadth 72 feet, and the height to the ridge of the roof 88 feet. There is a clerestoried nave with aisles terminating at the principal front in two massive towers which are intended to be finished with spires, bringing them to the height of 200 feet. There is a short apsidal choir with side aisles and quasi transepts. There is also an octagonal chapter-house, and the crossing is surmounted by a flèche. The roof is internally waggon vaulted with wood, and there are 22 stalls for clergymen, 32 seats for choristers, and 700 sittings for the congregation. There is a fine altar and reredos, and the pulpit of stone and marble is highly sculptured and enriched. The windows have stained glass, and there is an organ with three manuals by Hill. Four single sculptured figures, and a large group on the tympanum of the door, were put up on the W front in 1876. The cost was £20,000 up to the time when it was opened on 1st Sept. 1869. St John's Episcopal Church is Late Perpendicular Gothic in style, and has a tower, which is, however, incomplete. It was erected in 1840, and has 268 sittings. The congregation is representative of an old one which managed to survive the troublous times of last century. There are also two Episcopal missions—Church of the Holy Spirit in Factory Street, erected 1886, and St Columba, Southside Road, erected in 1891.

Schools.—Inverness is plentifully supplied with schools. The Royal Academy, on the NE side of Academy Street, near the railway station, was founded in 1792 for the liberal education of boys of the upper classes throughout the Northern Highlands. It was a plain building with a public hall, a number of class-rooms, separate buildings for girls (1867), a large playground, and accommodation for altogether 782 pupils. This building was in 1894 superseded by a new and more commodious academy, erected on the Crown at a cost of £8000. A large fund, known as the Mackintosh of Farr Fund, provides education, clothing, and board for boys, and furnishes a university bursary. It is the interest of £10,000 invested in land, bequeathed in 1803 by Captain W. Mackintosh of the *Hindustan* East Indiaman, and the capital is now

valued at about £30,000. The Academy is conducted by a rector, eight masters, a lady superintendent, and two governesses, and used to be managed by a body of directors acting under a royal charter. Since the new Inverness Academy and Educational Trust Scheme, under the Act of 1882, came into operation, the governing body has been composed of three representatives each from the Town Council, the Inverness-shire County Council, and the Burgh School Board. With the new endowments added, a number of free scholarships and bursaries have been created, and the academy now ranks as secondary school open to all classes. In the public hall is a bust of a former rector, Hector Fraser, by Westmacott, and a painting of the Holy Family by Sasso Ferrato. The building also possesses the remains of the small museum collected by the Northern Institution for the Promotion of Science and Literature. The Northern Counties Collegiate School is in Ardrross Street, and gives education after the model of the English public schools. It is managed by a council of thirteen influential gentlemen, and is conducted by a headmaster and two assistant masters. There is accommodation for boarders. This college was made a centre for the army preliminary examinations, June 1891. A chemical laboratory was added recently. Under the Burgh School Board are the High School, the Central School, the Merkinch School, Clachnaharry and Farraline Park School, which, with respective accommodation for 1009, 555, 551, 150, and 805 pupils, have an average attendance of about 470, 380, 530, 70, and 510, and grants of over £556, £376, £460, £73, and £444. The old High School, on School Hill, was originally a Free Church Model Institution, but passed in 1873 to the School Board, who, in 1879-80, erected a new High School in King's Mill Road, to which they have added considerably since. It is Gothic in style, is well fitted up, and has a tower and observatory, the latter the gift of Mr Forbes of Cul-loden. Raining's School is on Barn Hill. It sprang from a bequest of £1000 made in 1724 by Dr John Raining of Norwich, for the purpose of building and endowing a school in any part of the Highlands the General Assembly might appoint. It is now under the management of the Trust for Education in the Highlands, and is conducted as a primary and secondary school. Bell's Institution, or Farraline Park School, is to the NE of the Academy. It is a handsome building, erected by the Magistrates and Town Council as trustees of the late Dr Andrew Bell of Egmont, and affords instruction to a large number of children, who used to be taught on the Madras or monitorial system, of which Dr Bell was such a staunch advocate, but it has been a public school under the School Board since 1888. Other schools are: the School of Science and Art, the Kindergarten School in Old Edinburgh Road, the Cathedral Boys' School, Bishop Eden's Mission School, a Roman Catholic School, and various private schools.

Trade and Commerce, etc.—Malting was for generations the chief employment in the town, which enjoyed almost a monopoly in the trade, and supplied all the northern counties, the Hebrides, and the Orkneys with malt. In the end of the 17th century half the architecture of the town was a mass of malting-houses, kilns, and granaries; but from that time the trade gradually fell off, and by 1745 the place looked almost like a mass of ruin from the deserted and dilapidated buildings connected with the malt trade. At the end of the 18th century an extensive white and coloured linen thread manufacture, that is said to have given employment to 10,000 people, had its centre at Inverness, but it is now gone owing to the spirited competition of the towns of Forfarshire. A bleachfield and two hemp manufactories then in operation have also disappeared. A woollen factory on the Ness at Holm, about 2 miles up the river, was established about 1798, and is the oldest woollen factory in the north of Scotland. It is worked by both water and steam, employs about 100 hands, and produces tweeds, mauds, plaiding, and blanketing. Two other factories were erected within

the last few years in Telford Street, and the tweed industry, owing to the preference of fashion for Highland fabrics, may be described as flourishing. There are also the large works in connection with the Highland railway, two large wood-yards and sawmills, several polished granite and marble works, a rope work, a tan work, two breweries, two distilleries, a tobacco manufactory, several foundries, and two nurseries. Considerable trade also accrues from the town being the residence of respectable annuitants, and from its being a centre for tourists and sportsmen. The railway now makes communication easy and rapid, both S and N, and Mr Macbrayne's steamers, which ply from Glasgow to Inverness by the Caledonian Canal—twice a week all the year round, and during the summer months once a day—connect it readily with the SW of Scotland. Since 1875 a steamer has also plied once a fortnight from Liverpool to Inverness, Aberdeen, and Leith, and *vice versa*, going by the Caledonian Canal. This makes Inverness a centre from which all sorts of miscellaneous goods are supplied to the smaller towns and villages throughout a very large tract of country round about. Along the river there are considerable salmon fishings. There are ordinary markets every Tuesday and Friday, and markets for horses, cattle, and sheep are held on the Fridays succeeding the Muir of Ord market. Two auction markets at Lochgorm have made Inverness an important centre for the sale of stock, and the effect is seen in the decreasing trade done at the Muir and other fairs. The great Wool Fair is held on the second Thursday of July and the succeeding Friday and Saturday. It was established in 1817 for the sale of sheep and wool, and took place originally in June, but the date was afterwards changed to July. The sales effected every year average about £200,000. There are produce markets on the last Friday in July and in August, and on the last Thursday in November, and hiring fairs are held on the Fridays before 23 May and 23 Nov. A fat stock exhibition is held in the end of the year, in connection with Northern Counties Fat Show Club.

For several centuries prior to the Union, Inverness was much frequented by foreign traders, and carried on a considerable commerce with continental ports, but much of this was in the first half of the 18th century diverted to Glasgow. An improved state of matters followed, however, on the changes that took place in the Highlands subsequent to 1745-46, and the commerce was still further extended by the transference of trade from foreign ports to the port of London, which began about 1803, and again received fresh extension after the full completion of the Caledonian Canal in 1847. The Aberdeen and Leith trade at one time carried on by steamers has now passed over to the Railway Company. The registration district of the port extends from Inverness to the Spey on the E, to Bonar-Bridge on the N, and from Fort William to Rhuestoer,—including the islands of Skye, Raasay, Cana,—on the W. The number of vessels in this district, with their tonnage, has been, at various dates, as follows:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1831	142	7,104
1861	241	11,301
1875	154	10,269
1893	113	10,339
1892	134	10,269
1895	119	7,949

About half the vessels and nearly two-thirds of the tonnage belong to Inverness itself.

The harbour lies within the mouth of the Ness, and consists of two parts—the one at Thornbush, about 700 yards above the mouth of the river, where there is a pier for large steamers; and the other about 400 yards farther up, on the opposite side of the river, and in direct communication with the railway station. It was greatly improved in 1847, under an Act providing for the enlargement of Thornbush pier, the deepening of

the river channel, the formation of a wet dock adjacent to the timber bridge, and the construction of quays and breastworks in the vicinity of the railway. The harbour trustees are: the provost, bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, five members elected by shipowners, and five elected by merchants in the town. The following table shows the tonnage of vessels that entered from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise with cargoes and ballast:—

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1853	...	...	102,704	...	...	89,831
1860	178,781	8,509	187,290	167,824	6,698	174,522
1874	246,627	9,916	256,543	243,763	8,206	251,969
1882	308,548	10,070	318,618	305,862	9,083	314,945
1892	457,734	11,337	469,071	455,087	11,339	466,426
1895	458,510	11,472	469,982	458,805	11,586	470,391

The amount of customs in 1891 was £4081; in 1892, £3829; in 1893, £3704; in 1894, £3434; and in 1895, £3954. The principal imports are coal, pig-iron, timber, hemp, wines, bacon, fish, boots, shoes, linen and woollen drapery, hardware, china and glass; and the principal exports are grain, potatoes, wool, sailcloth, ropes, cast-iron, dairy produce, leather, and malt liquors. Till 1820 oatmeal was imported to the extent of 10,000 bolls yearly; it is now exported to nearly the same amount.

The piers at Kessock Ferry, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Thornbush pier, occupy ground that formerly belonged to Sir William Fettes, and were constructed at his private expense at a cost of about £10,000. There are extensive wharves at the Muirtown basin of the CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Municipality, etc.—The old rulers of Inverness held their authority under a sett fixed in 1676 and altered in 1722; but the old royalty excluded many important parts of the modern town—sometimes one side of a street being within and the other without the boundary. This caused so much trouble that a special Act was obtained in 1847, by which the municipal boundary was extended to the parliamentary boundary as fixed in 1832; and the modern town council consists of a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 14 councillors—the town being, for municipal purposes, divided into three wards. The corporation revenue in 1894-95 was £4940.

The powers of the police are founded on the Act of 1847; but the Lindsay Act, adopted in 1874, has now superseded it in all matters with which the latter deals. The town council acts as the police commission. The police force consists of 19 men, and the superintendent has a salary of £240. The funds for education and charity managed by the council with the stock at their credit in 1893 are:—Jonathan Anderson's (£3350), Frederick Klein's (£1050), Robert Fraser's (£125), Thomas Fraser's (£100), Baillie's (£200), Burnett's (£100), Gollan's (£92), Gibson's (£102), Duff's (£1068), Smith's (£1692), and Mrs Mason's (£450). The gas and water company was established in 1826, and obtained enlarged powers in 1847; but Inverness was formerly very ill supplied with water. In 1875, however, a bill was obtained empowering the corporation to buy up the old company and introduce water by gravitation from Loch Ashie, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the town. The new waterworks—including a reservoir of 7,000,000



Seal of Inverness.

gallons' capacity at Culduthel, 2 miles S of the town—were opened in the end of 1877, and a supplementary supply, procured from the Altnascaich Burn, *en route*, was subsequently added, raising the supply to between 50 and 60 gallons per head per day. In 1878 a new telescopic gasometer, to contain 144,000 feet, was erected at a cost of £3515, and in 1892-93 another was added costing, together with other improvements, £10,000. A public recreation ground and a cemetery were purchased by the town council and laid out in 1893-94. The town has a head post office, for which new buildings have been erected in Queensgate at an outlay of £14,000. Besides the head office of the Caledonian Bank, there are branches of the Bank of Scotland, and of the British Linen Company, the Commercial, the National, the North of Scotland, the Town and County, the Union, and the Royal Banks. There are also a branch of the National Security Savings Bank, and a large number of excellent hotels. The newspapers are the Liberal-Unionist *Inverness Courier* (1817), published on Tuesday and Friday; the Conservative *Northern Chronicle* (1881), published on Wednesday; the Liberal *Highland News* (1883), published on Saturday; and the Independent-Liberal *Scottish Highlander* (1885), published on Thursday. There are three mason lodges—St Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter (No. 115), St John's Kilwinning (No. 6), St Mary's Caledonian Operative (No. 339). Among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed the Highland Club, the Amateur Dramatic Club, a branch of the Bible Society, a Young Men's Christian Association, several Young Men's Mutual Improvement Societies, the Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club, the North of Scotland Tactical Society, the Choral Union, the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind (in the old High School; opened in 1881), the Gaelic Society, the Curling Club, the Bowling Club, the Golf Club, the Northern Counties Cricket Club, the Tennis Club, the North of Scotland Heritable Investment Company, the Inverness British Workman Public House Company, a Coal and Clothing Society, four Friendly Societies, and a Farmers' Society. Inverness has six batteries of artillery volunteers and four companies of rifle volunteers. In connection with these the Highland Rifle Association, established in 1861, holds a meeting at Inverness every autumn. Sheriff small debt courts are held every Tuesday; Quarter Sessions meet on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October; Justice of Peace small debt courts are held every month, and for other business as required.

Inverness, with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn, returns a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency (1895) 2771; municipal constituency 3409, including 638 females. Valuation (1875) £56,709, (1883) £83,641, (1895) £103,111. Pop. (1831) 9663, (1841) 11,592, (1851) 12,793, (1861) 12,509, (1871) 14,469, (1881) 17,385, (1891) 20,855, of whom 6356 were Gaelic-speaking, and 11,113 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 4566, vacant 115, building 13.

See Burt's *Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland* (Lond. 1754); Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (Edinb. 1775; 3d ed., Glasg., 1882); Leslie and Grant's *Survey of the Province of Moray* (Aberdeen, 1798); Maclean's *Reminiscences of Inverness* (Inv. 1842); Taylor's *Edward I. in the North of Scotland* (Elgin, 1858); the various editions of Anderson's *Guide to the Highlands*; Fraser-Mackintosh's *Antiquarian Notes* (Inv. 1865), and his *Invernessiana* (Inv. 1875).

Inverness Railway. See HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

Inverness-shire, a great Highland county, extending across Scotland from the E coast along the upper reaches of the Moray Firth to the Atlantic on the W coast beyond the Outer Hebrides. It is bounded on the N by the county of Ross and Cromarty and the Moray Firth, on the E by Nairnshire, Elginshire, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire, on the S by Perthshire and Argyllshire, and along the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries of Inverness-shire, as affected by the neighbouring counties of Argyll, Nairn, and Ross and Cromarty, underwent considerable readjustment by the Boundary

Commissioners in 1891. Of those parishes partly in Inverness-shire and partly in Argyllshire—namely, Ardnamurchan, Kilmallie, and Small Isles—Ardnamurchan was left untouched, the Commissioners only recommending, as they had not power under the Act of their appointment to put the recommendation into effect, that this large parish be formed into two, making the boundary between the two counties the dividing line, and consequently placing the parish of North Ardnamurchan wholly within Inverness-shire, and that of South Ardnamurchan wholly within Argyllshire. Kilmallie parish, too, was left by the commissioners in both counties, the boundary between the two shires, however, being removed southward to a line drawn from the head of Loch Sheil eastward to and through the centre of Loch Eil—all of the parish north of this line being now in Inverness-shire. Small Isles parish (consisting of nine islands—Rum, Eigg, Canna, Muck, Sanday, and four smaller ones) was placed by the Commissioners wholly in Inverness-shire. Of the parishes partly in Inverness-shire and partly in Nairnshire, Daviot and Dunlichity and Petty have been placed wholly in the former county, and Cawdor wholly in the latter. The Nairnshire portion of Moy and Dalarossie parish having been transferred to the parish of Cawdor, Moy and Dalarossie is now restricted to the Inverness-shire portion of the old parish, so that the boundary here remains as formerly. The parish of Croy and Dalcross, except a detached part in Inverness-shire which was transferred to the parish of Inverness, was redivided between the two counties in such a way as to avoid the inconveniences caused by the former boundary, with the result of leaving the parish pretty equally divided between them. One parish, Urray, partly in the county of Inverness and partly in that of Ross and Cromarty, was restricted to the latter county, the Inverness-shire portion having been transferred to the Inverness-shire parish of Kilmorack. This caused no change in the county boundaries, but by the transfer of the Tomich detached portion of the parish of Kilmorack to Ross and Cromarty (to the parish of Urray) a slight change was caused in the boundaries of the two counties. As regards the boundary with Elginshire, this has been left undisturbed, Cromdale parish, that was formerly in both counties, having been restricted to the Elginshire portion, and the Inverness-shire portion transferred to an Inverness-shire parish (Duthil and Rothiemurchus). Besides these alterations on the parishes touching the county boundaries, there has been extensive rearrangement of the boundaries of the interior parishes, for which, however, see the separate articles.

The shape of Inverness-shire is very irregular. The compact mainland portion of the county may be said to extend from Ben Attow on the W to the Cairngorm Mountains on the E, a distance as the crow flies of 69 miles; and from Beauln on the N to the river Leven on the S, a distance of 57½ miles. From this, between Loch Loyne and Glen Loy, a prolongation passes westward, widening as it goes till it embraces the whole chain of the Outer Hebrides except Lewis. From the W coast of South Uist to Loch Loyne, measuring in a straight line, is a distance of 92 miles; and along the line of the Outer Hebrides, from Harris to Barra Head, the distance is 91 miles. Inverness is the largest county in Scotland, the total area previous to the rearrangement of boundary in 1891 being 4088·3 square miles or 2,616,545 acres, excluding 91,775 acres of foreshore and water. Of this enormous total, however, only 150,725 were in 1895 under crop, bare fallow, and grass, and 168,738 under planted wood; all the rest being natural wood, rough hill grazing, heath, peat, or stony waste. And it is not therefore to be wondered at that the county should be on the average the second least densely populated in the country, there being 22 persons to the square mile, while Sutherland has only 11. There are 44 inhabited islands in the county, with a population of 34,307. Of the total area 737,740 acres belong to the island, and the rest to the mainland, portion of the county.

Starting at the extreme NW corner at the head of

Loch Resort in Lewis, the boundary line curves across Lewis and Harris to the centre of Loch Seaforth, and then, striking south-eastward across the Minch, takes in the whole of Skye, and passes up the Inner Sound between Raasay and the mainland, between Longa and Croulin Mhor, through Kyle-Akin, along Loch Alsh, and half-way up Kyle Rhea. There it quits the sea, and strikes E by S along the watershed, between Loch Duich and Glen Shiel on the N in Ross-shire, and Loch Hourn and Glen Quoich to the S in Inverness-shire, for a distance of about 22 miles at an average height of about 3000 feet above sea-level, to the eastern shoulder of Aonachair Chrith (3342 feet), where it turns abruptly S for a mile to the river Loyne, the course of which it follows through the centre of upper Loch Loyne to lower Loch Loyne (700). About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the upper end of Loch Loyne the line turns for 3 miles to the NW, and then N across Loch Clunie (606 feet), and in an irregular line up to the high ground, where it again takes an irregular line south-westward, following the watershed by Sgurr nan Cnabhairan (3634), Garbh Leac (3673), Ciste Dhubbh (3218), Carn Fuaralach (3241), and Sgurr a' Bhealach Dheigh (3378), all at the upper ends of Glen Moriston and Glen Affrick, and so to Ben Attow (3383). Here it turns to the north-eastward by Sgurr nan Ceathreamhnan (3771 feet) and Mam Soul (3877), beyond which it quits the watershed, and, crossing a stream flowing into Loch Moyley, passes on to Loch Monar about a mile from the W end of the loch. From this it takes an irregular line eastward along the high ground between Strathfarrer and Glen Orrin till it reaches the Highland railway midway between Beaully and Muir of Ord stations. From this it sends a pointed projection northward to Muir of Ord station, where it crosses the railway and curves back to the estuary of the river Beaully, 2 miles below the town. The boundary is then the Beaully Firth, the Firth of Inverness, and the Moray Firth, to Delniet, 4 miles E of Fort George. Here it strikes southward in an excessively irregular line to Culloden Muir, and then irregularly by artificial lines south-eastward to the river Dulnain at Muckrach; passes along the Dulnain to the Spey, down the latter river for about 8 miles, and then SE to Allt Mor Burn, up which it keeps to the source; and then strikes across to the Water of Ailnack about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth. It proceeds up this burn to a height of 2059 feet, and then strikes SW by Caiplich (3574), and along the whole watershed of the Cairngorms, the principal summits being Cairngorm (4084) and Braeriach (4248). About midway between Cairngorm and Braeriach the boundaries of Banff, Inverness, and Aberdeen all meet. About a mile beyond Braeriach, and just above the main source of the Dee, the line takes a southerly direction to Cairn Ealar (3276 feet), where the boundaries of Aberdeen, Inverness, and Perth meet, following all the way the watershed between the burns that flow down into the Dee, and those that pass by Glen Feshie to the Spey. From the mountain just named the line takes a very irregular westerly direction along the watershed between the burns on the S in Perthshire flowing by Glen Tilt and Glen Garry to the Tay, and those flowing to the N by Glen Tromie and Glen Truim to the Spey, until it reaches Loch Erich (1153 feet), near the centre of the SE bank. The principal summits along this line are Carn na Caim (3087 feet), the Boar of Badenoch (2432), the Atholc Sow (3175), and Beinn Udlaman (3306). After turning southward along the centre of Loch Erich for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, it passes up the burn of Uisge Alder to the top of Beinn Chumhann (2962 feet), and then along the watershed between the burns that flow to Loch Rannoch and those that flow to Loch Treig (784), until it reaches the E end of the basin of the Leven. The highest summits here are Sgor Gaibhre (3128 feet) and Carn Dearg (3084). From the top of the basin of the Leven the line keeps westward along the valley and down the course of the river to Loch Leven, then NE and W along Loch Eil, and running farther westward reaches Loch Shiel. The boundary from the head of Lower Loch Eil until 1891 ran along the course of the

river Lochy to a point midway between Loch Eil and Loch Lochy, where it struck westward irregularly along the watershed, which it descended to the river Callop, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile above Loch Shiel. The highest summits are Stob a' Ghrianain (2420 feet), Coille Mhor (2071), Meall a' Phubuill (2535), Gulvain (North, 3224; South, 3148), Streap (2988), and Beinn nan Tom (2603). Passing down Loch Shiel, the line includes the islands of Bigg, Muck, Rum, Canna, and Sanday, and then takes in the whole of the Outer Hebrides (including St Kilda), all the way N till it reaches Loch Resort once more. For an account of the island districts the reader is referred to the articles HEBRIDES and SKYE, that which follows here being chiefly confined to the mainland part of the county.

Districts and Surface.—There are throughout the county a large number of districts with separate names. The Great Glen of Alban, passing in a NE and SW direction from the Moray Firth at Inverness, by the river Ness, Loch Ness, the river Oich, Loch Oich (105 feet), Loch Lochy (93), and the river Lochy to Loch Eil, forms a great natural division between the eastern and western divisions of the county. Taking the region to the W of this, and starting from the N, there are the three parallel Glens of Strathfarrer, Cannich, and Strathaffric, which, uniting and widening at the lower end, give place to Strath Glass along the upper waters of the river Beaully. The district occupying the high ground between the river Beaully and the river Ness is known as The Aird, beyond which, along towards the lower part of Glen Urquhart, is Caiplich. To the E of Strathaffric is Glen Urquhart, which opens at its lower end on the Great Glen about 7 miles from the NE end, and farther S is the larger and more important Glen Moriston, opening on Loch Ness about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its SW end. Farther S still, and passing due westward from Loch Oich, is the long narrow Glen Garry, to the S of which, and parallel with it, is the hollow occupied by Loch Arkaig, at the commencement of the Lochail country. This hollow is continued westward by the smaller Glen Pean and Glen Dessary. To the W, along the Sound of Sleat are:—Glenelg, between Glenelg Bay and Loch Hourn; Kuoydart, between Loch Hourn and Loch Nevis; Morar, between Loch Nevis and Loch Morar; Arasaig, between Loch Morar and Loch Ailort; and Moidart, between Loch Ailort and Loch Shiel. The whole of this region forms the wildest and roughest part of Inverness-shire.

While the valleys and ridges to the W of the Great Glen have an E and W direction, those to the E of that line mostly run from NE to SW. Extending along the eastern shore of Loch Ness is the district known as Strath Errick—a tableland about 400 feet above sea-level. At the SW end of Loch Ness is Glen Tariff; while at the NE end, along Dochfour, is Strath Dores. Across the high ground E of this is Strathnairn, along the upper waters of the river of the same name. This is followed by Strathdearn along the upper waters of the Findhorn, and this, again, by the upper portion of Strathspey, while to the E of the Spey, on the borders of the county, beyond the Braes of Abernethy, is the wild district along the western side of the Cairngorms. Along the north-eastern border of the county, between the Nairn and the Findhorn, is Moy. Above Kingussie the valley of the upper Spey runs more nearly from W to E, and from it the smaller glens of Markie (N) and Mashie (S) branch. The high ground W of Glen Mashie between that and the Pattack, which flows into Loch Laggan, is the watershed between the Atlantic and the German Ocean. To the S of the Spey, and including Glen Spean, Glen Roy, Glen Treig, Glen Nevis, and some smaller glens, is the great district of Lochaber. To the SE of the Spey, and extending from the Braes of Abernethy on the N to the head of Glen Spean, and lying along the borders of the counties of Perth and Aberdeen, is the other great district—Badenoch—which includes the Glens of Feshie, Tromie, Truim, and Calder, as well as most of the basin of Loch Laggan and the north-eastern part of the basin of Loch Erich.

Inverness is the most mountainous county in Scotland, and has the most rugged and uneven surface. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Inverness and along the shore of the Beaully Firth there is a flat strip of no great extent, and from this there rises a series of uplands which pass into lofty hills in all directions in the interior and on the borders of the county, till finally, near the south-western extremity of the county at Ben Nevis (4406 feet), the highest point of Great Britain is reached. The range of heights to the N of Strathfarrar attains a height of from 1500 to 1800 feet, and the same height is reached between Strathfarrar and Glen Cannich. Those between Glen Cannich and Strathaffric rise to the westward to a still greater height until they terminate at Mam Soul and the lofty summits about Ben Attow. From Ben Dubh or Ciste Dubh (already mentioned), a line of heights runs eastward to the shore of Loch Ness between Strathaffric and Glen Urquhart on the N, and Glen Moriston on the S, and reach an average height of over 2000 feet, the principal summits from W to E being Sgurr nan Ceathramhan (3614 feet), Tigh Mor (3222), Aonach Shasuinn (2901), Carn a Choire Chruaidh (2830), Carn a Choire Leith (2118), and Mealfourvie (3060) close to Loch Ness. Between Gleu Moriston and Glen Garry the heights are about 2000 feet, but along the boundary line W of the source of the river Loyne they rise to over 3000, the principal being Aonachair Chrith (3342), Sgurr an Lochain (3282), Creag nan Damh (3012), and The Saddle (3317). Between Glen Garry and Loch Arkaig the majority of the heights are over 2000 feet, and a few approach or are over 3000. The principal summits are Sgor Choinich (2450 feet), Geal Charn (2636), Meall Coire nan Saobhaidh (2695), Beinn Tee (2956), Sron a Coire Ghairbh (3066), Meall Coire Lochain (2971), and Glas Bheinn (2398). To the S of Loch Arkaig are the heights on the boundary between the Lochy and Loch Shiel already mentioned, and on the E above the Lochy the great mass of Beinn Bhan with a double summit (West, 2522; East, 2613). The district to the W of this, intersected by the sea-lochs on the Sound of Sleat between Glenelg and Moidart, is very rugged, a considerable number of the hills approaching 3000 feet, and at Gleourach (3395), Sgurr a' Mhobraire (3365), Scour Gairloch (3015), Sgor Mhor (3290), Sgor na Ciche (3410), Sgor nan Coireachan (3125),* Sgor Choileam (3164), and elsewhere surpassing that height. Near the south-western extremity of the county is BEN NEVIS (4406 feet), with the shoulders known as Carn Dearg, one (3961) to the NW of the summit, and the other (3348) to the SW, while beyond the hollow occupied by the tarn is Meall an t'Suidhe (2322). To the S beyond Glen Nevis a rough sea of hills passes away to the boundary, the principal being Mullach nan Coirean (3077 feet), Stob Ban (3274), Sgor a' Mhaim (3601), Am Bodach (3382), Binnein Mor (3700), and Binnein Beag (3083) on the S side of Glen Nevis; while E of this are Glas Bheinn (2587), Beinn Bhreac (2863), and Leim Uilleim (2971). To the N of Ben Nevis the ground falls at first rapidly, and then more slowly towards Glen Spean, while to the eastward and north-eastward the long line of the Grampians begins with Aonach Mor (3999 feet), and Aonach Beag (4060), which are mere offshoots from the great Ben, the ground between sinking only to 2915 feet. Continuing north-eastward the principal summits of those that rise to a height of over 3000 feet are Stob Coire an Easain (3545), Stob Ban (3217), and a nameless summit to the W (3750); Stob Choire an Easain Mhor (3658), immediately to the W of Loch Treig; Cnoc Dearg (3433), E of Loch Treig; Beinn na Lap (3066), NW of Loch Ossian; Beinn Eibhinn (3611), Aonach Bea (3646), Beinn a' Chlachair (3569), Creag Peathraich (3031), and Mullach Coire an Iubhair (3443), all in a line to the NE of Loch Ossian; one of the many Carn Deargs (3391) and the huge mass of Ben Alder (3757), with the lower top of Beinn Bheoil (3333), to the NW of Loch Ericht; Gealacharn (3005), E of Loch Ericht; Stac Meall na Cuaich

* This is N of Glen Dessary. There is another Sgor nan Coireachan (3133 feet) S of the head of Glen Pean.

(3000), between the upper parts of Glen Truim and Glen Tromie; and Meall Tionail (3338), Meall Dubh-achadh (3268), Carn Ban (3443), and Sgor an Dubh (3658), all to the E of the upper part of Gleu Feshie. To the E of these is Monadh Mor (3651 feet) on the border of the county as the Grampians pass away into Aberdeenshire. To the NE are the Cairngorms, the principal summits of which have been already given as occurring on the borders of the county. In the part of Lochaber to the NE of Ben Nevis beyond Gleu Spean, and between Glen Roy and Loch Laggan, and extending N to the Spey, are a large number of hills from 2000 to 3700 feet high, the chief being Beinn a' Mheirlich (2994), the double-topped Beinn a' Chaoruinn (South, 3437; North, 3422), An Cearcallach (3250), Creag Meaghaidh (3700), and Carn Liath (3298). To the W of this the ground rises rapidly from the Spean, and a ridge runs north-eastward between Glen Gloy and Glen Roy parallel to Loch Lochy, the hills gradually rising in height till at Corryarrick a height of 2922 feet is reached between Loch Spey and the head of Glen Tarff. From this the chain of heights known as the Monadhliath Mountains stretch first E along the N side of the upper course of the Spey and then NE between the Spey and the Findhorn, till within about 5 miles of the boundary between Inverness-shire and Elginshire. The principal summits are Garbh Bheinn (2920 feet), Geal Charn (3036) close to Glen Markie, Carn Mairg (3087), A' Chailleach (3045), Carn Sgulain (3015), and another of the same name farther to the NE (2606). At the higher Carn Sgulain the range is split by the river Dulnan, down the sides of which the heights pass at an average elevation of about 2500 feet. A branch of the Monadhliath Mountains also passes NE between the upper waters of the Nairn and Findhorn, the chief summits being Carn a' Choire Ghlaise (2555 feet), Doire Meurach (2582), Carn na Saobhaidhe (2657), Carn Odhar (2618), Beinn Bhuidhe (2329), and Beinn Bhreac Mhor (2641). The district between Mam Soul and Moidart along the watershed between the E and W coasts is the wildest and roughest part of the whole shire, and has in consequence got the name of the 'rough bounds.' From many parts of it good views may be obtained of the surrounding districts, and particularly at the head of Glen Pean westward from Loch Arkaig. Here Glen Dessary is seen to the N, Loch Morar lies below, and away beyond is a wide expanse of sea sprinkled with islands—Skye on the right; with Rum, Eigg, and Canna, and the Outer Hebrides like a cloud on the distant horizon.

Rivers and Lochs.—There are a considerable number of rivers throughout the county, and the small streams are simply innumerable. In the NW Glen Cannich is drained by the Cannich and Strathaffric, in the upper part by Grivie Water, and then by the river Glass. These unite near the upper end of Strathglass, and at Erchless Castle are joined by the Farrer from Strathfarrar, and thereafter the river thus formed flows eastward and enters the sea at the W end of the Beaully Firth. From the Aird the burus of Moniak and Bunchrew flow N to the Beaully Firth; while the drainage of the whole of the Great Glen NE of Loch Oich is carried off by the river Ness, which enters the sea at the town of Inverness. The only streams of any size that it receives are the burn of Leys and the Allt Mor or Big Burn, which flows from Loch Ashie. The drainage of the south-western part of the Great Glen is carried off by the river Lochy, which enters the sea at Loch Eil. Passing first along the W side, Glen Urquhart is drained by the Enrick, and the Coiltie and Glen Moriston by the river Moriston, which in its upper portion receives the Doe (N) and the Loyne (S). These flow into Loch Ness; and along the banks of the loch there are also a number of smaller burns, the principal being the burn of Abriachan, N of Glen Urquhart. On a small stream flowing into the Coiltie are the picturesque falls of Divach. Loch Oich and Loch Ness are connected by the river Oich. Glen Garry is drained by the river Garry, which flows into Loch Oich, and receives an immense number of tributaries, the principal being the Kingie (S). Loch

Lochy receives, all along, a number of small burns; while near the SW corner it is entered by the Arkaig from Loch Arkaig, carrying off the drainage of the whole district lying in the hollow eastward of Glen Dessary and Glen Pean. The river Lochy receives the fair-sized stream that issues from Glen Loy in the Locheil district. In the district between Glenelg and Moidart there are numerous streams falling into the various sea-lochs. On the E side of the Great Glen the north-eastern part of Strath Errick is drained by the river Foyers and the streams E which flow into it. The region between Corryarrick and the SW end of Loch Ness has its drainage carried off by the Doe and Tarff, of which the former enters the loch about a mile from, and the latter at the SW end, close to Fort Augustus. The country immediately E of Loch Oich is drained mainly by Calder Burn, which enters the loch at the NE end; while the district immediately E of Loch Lochy is drained mainly by the stream that issues from Glen Gloy, and enters the loch 2½ miles from its SW end. Almost immediately after leaving the loch, the Lochy receives the large tributary of the Spean, which carries off the drainage of almost the whole of Lochaber. Its principal tributaries are the Roy, from Glen Roy on the N; the Treig, from Loch Treig; the Gulbin, from Loch Ossian; and the Pattack, which flows into Loch Laggan. Round Glen Gloy, Glen Roy, and Glen Spean are the fine terraces marking old lake margins, and so well known under the name of 'parallel roads.' The drainage of the NE flanks of Ben Nevis also passes to the Spean; but that of the N and NW is carried off by the river Lundy, which enters the Lochy about 2 miles from the mouth; while that to the S and SW is carried off by the Nevis, which enters Loch Eil at Fort William. From Mamore comes the Water of Kiachnish, which enters Loch Eil farther S. Besides all these, a large number of burns flow directly into the various lochs, but they are all of small size.

Excepting the basin of Loch Erich—the rainfall of which passes off to the Tummel—and the burns that flow into Loch Laggan, the whole of Badenoch is drained by the Spey and its tributaries, as are also the S and SE sides of the Monadhliath Mountains, the Grampians from Loch Erich to the borders of Aberdeenshire, and the NW side of the Cairngorms. The principal tributaries from the N and NE are Markie Burn, the river Calder, and the river Dulnan, the latter being so large as to have a sort of subsidiary basin midway between the Spey and the Findhorn, and about 20 miles long. The tributaries on the S and SW are Mashie Water, the rivers Truim, Tromie, Feshie, Druie, and Nethy. The drainage of the remaining part of the county between the Monadhliath Mountains and Strath Errick is by means of the rivers Nairn and Findhorn and their tributaries, the chief of those joining the former river being Allt Beag and the Craggie Burn, both from the SE; while joining the latter river are the Kyllachie Burn and the Moy or Funtack Burn, both from the W.

There are within the county, speaking only of the mainland part, ninety lochs of fair size, besides a very large number of lochans. The principal lochs only can here be mentioned, and these are taken in connection with the districts in which they lie. The figures give the heights above sea-level, and for other information reference may be made to the separate articles dealing with them. In Strathfarrar, Loch a' Mhuilinn (418 feet) and Loch Bunacharan (367); in Glen Cannich, Loch Mulardoch (705); in Strathaffric, Loch Beneveian (720) and Loch Affrick (744); in Glen Urquhart, Loch Meiklie (372) on the Enrick, and Loch Aislaich (1310) on the Coiltie; in Glen Moriston, the lower half of Loch Clunie (606); along Glen Garry, Loch Lundie (445), Loch Garry (258), Loch Poulary (310), Loch Quoich (555), and Lochan nam Breac (574). Loch Quoich receives the river Quoich, and Loch Garry also receives some fair-sized streams. In the Arkaig valley is Loch Arkaig (140 feet); in the Great Glen, Loch Lochy (93), Loch Oich (105), Loch Ness (50), and Loch Dochfour (50); in Strathdores, Loch Ashie (716); in Stratherrick, Loch Duntelchak

(702), Loch Ruthven (700), Loch Farraline (650), Loch Garth (618), Loch Killin (1057), Loch Kemp (545), Loch Knockie (690), and Loch Tarff (956)—the latter not, however, in Glen Tarff, but to the N of it. Between the Nairn and Findhorn, 3½ miles SW of the boundary with Nairnshire, is Loch Moy, draining into the Findhorn. On the Spey are Loch Inch (721 feet) and Loch Spey (1142); while in the basin drained by this river and by its tributaries are Loch Garten (726), Loch Phituilais (674), Loch Morlich (1046), Loch Alvie (685), Loch au Eilein (840), Loch Eunach (1700), Loch an t'Seilich (1400), Loch Bhradain (1460), half of Lochan Duin (1680), the rest being in Perthshire, Loch na Cuaich (1298), Loch Coultrie (1150), Loch Crunachan (890), and Loch Dubh (2200). On the SE border of the county is part of Loch Erich (1153 feet); in the valley drained by the Spean, Loch Laggan (819), Lochan a b-Earba (1140), Loch a' Bhealaich Shleamhuinn (2116), Loch Pattack (1430), Loch a' Bhealaich Bheithe, between Ben Alder and Ben Bheoil (2347), Loch Gulbin (1150), Loch Ossian (1269), and Loch Treig (784); on Ben Nevis, Lochan Meall an t'Suidhc (1820); to the S of Glen Nevis, Lochan Lunn Da Bhra (511), Loch Eilde Beag (1180), and Loch Eilde Mor (1120). The whole of the principal rivers and lakes abound with fish of various kinds, and furnish capital sport.

As might be expected, the scenery in such a county is very varied. The greater part of the county shows little but a sea of hills, with bare brown undulating expanses of moor between, and intersected by hollows occupied by streams or lochs, the whole being in most places very dull and dismal except when the heather is in bloom. Many of the hollows are, however, well wooded, and have fertile haughs along the banks of the rivers. This is particularly the case along the line of the Great Glen, in Glen Moriston, in Glen Urquhart, in Strath Glass, in Moy, along part of Strathdearn, and particularly in the valley of the Spey below its junction with Glen Truim. There is also a good wooded district about Loch Arkaig, on the opposite side of the county at the Aird, and eastward of Inverness by Culloeden towards Croy in Nairnshire; while the flat country along the margin of the Beaully Firth is well wooded and fertile. Details of the glens, lochs, and rivers will be found under the separate headings, as well as accounts of the fine scenery at the falls of Divach, Foyers, Kilmorack, and elsewhere.

Geology.—The geological history of the mainland portion of Inverness-shire is widely different from that of Skye and Raasay. These islands contain a grand development of Tertiary volcanic rocks resting unconformably on various members of the Secondary formations, to the description of which a separate article will be devoted. The mainland portion of the county is composed of metamorphic rocks, on which representatives of the Old Red Sandstone rest unconformably. Indeed, if we except a strip of ground stretching along the hanks of Loch Ness from Inverness, and a limited tract in the Beaully basin, the remainder of the area is occupied by stratified crystalline rocks and the granite masses associated with them. According to the generally-accepted theory, these metamorphic rocks are regarded as altered sedimentary deposits of Silurian age. No detailed investigations have as yet been made with the view of determining the order of succession of the strata between Glenelg and the crest of the Grampians, and hence at present only a general outline can be given of the types of strata represented in the area, and some of the larger folds. In the W part of the county, along the shores of Loch Hourn, and on the serrated peaks that overlook the fiord, the beds consist of finely-stratified micaceous and quartzose flagstones, which are inclined to the SE at comparatively low angles. In these beds are found bands of gneiss and micaceous quartzose grits, but the flagstones form the dominant members of the series. This succession continues, with the same SE inclination, as far as Loch Quoich, where a great synclinal fold occurs, and the same beds reappear, with a NW inclination, for several miles. Beyond this point, as we

descend Glen Garry, the strata are repeated by a series of undulations, till on approaching the Great Glen they have a decidedly NW dip. Crossing the Great Glen and ascending the valley of the Spean, we find a succession of quartzose flagstones with bands of mica schist, which are overlaid by mica schists with limestones, the whole series dipping towards the SE. From these data, as well as from the occurrence of crystalline limestones in the island of Lismore, Sir Roderick Murchison and Sir Archibald Geikie inferred that the Great Glen coincided with an anticlinal fold, which gradually increased towards the SW, and brought to the surface the Silurian limestones and overlying quartzose flagstones of Ross and Sutherland. Above the Bridge of Spean the limestones and mica schists are associated with hornblende rocks, and these are succeeded by a great development of sericite schists, quartz schists, and ordinary mica schists. Further to the E, along the crest of the Gampians at Dalwhinnie, there is an anticlinal fold in gray micaceous gneiss, schists, and quartzites, which underlie the crystalline limestone series of Perthshire. It is probable, therefore, that subsequent investigations may prove that the latter are on the same horizon as the limestones, mica schists, and hornblende rocks of Glen Spean.

There is one section in the county of special importance, on account of the variety of minerals obtained from the beds. It occurs in Glen Urquhart, not far from Drumadrochit, where the mica schists and gneiss are associated with crystalline limestones and serpentine. The following minerals have been obtained from this locality by Professor Heddle: orthoclase, andesine, biotite, edenite, hydrous anthophyllite, tremolite, zoisite, kyanite, chondrodite, Wollastonite, sphene, and garnet. Another celebrated mineralogical locality occurs in the N of the county at Struy. There the minerals are embedded in a pegmatite vein, which seems to have participated in the foldings of the micaceous gneiss on either side. The predominating mineral in the vein is feldspar of two very different tints, one displaying a delicate pink tinge when the rock is freshly fractured, and the other a blue shade. Notwithstanding this difference in colour, the chemical analysis points to the conclusion that the feldspar is orthoclase. Associated with the feldspar are muscovite, tourmaline, garnets, and, still more rarely, zircon with beautiful hexagonal crystals of beryl. In the course of the excursions of the Inverness Field Club, a blue mineral was found in considerable abundance in the gneiss and granite between Inverness and Abriachan, which on analysis proved to be a new mineral, and which has since received the name of Abriachanite. Reference ought also to be made to the fine crystals of epidote occurring in the granite on the shores of Loch Ness near Dochfour.

Numerous granite masses are associated with the stratified crystalline rocks, chiefly to the E of the Caledonian Canal. There is one area of considerable extent, however, to the W of the Great Glen, along the shores of Loch Ness at Abriachan. A portion of the granite mass forming the Ben Macdhui range is included in this county, and also a fragment of the Rannoch area, while small bosses occur to the E of Loch Errocht. One of the most interesting of these granite masses is that which forms Ben Nevis, because it shows in a conspicuous manner those lithological variations peculiar to this type of rock. The lower portion of the mountain is composed of coarsely crystalline granite, with the normal constituents, while the crest consists of grey and pink porphyritic felsite.

The representatives of the Old Red Sandstone form a continuous belt along the E side of the Great Glen, from Culloden Moor to near the Falls of Foyers; while beyond Fort Augustus they are traceable along the E shore of Loch Oich. Again, on the W side they extend from Clachnaharry by Craig Phadrick to near the mouth of Loch Ness, reappearing on both sides of Glen Urquhart, and capping Mealfourvie. At the base of the series the beds consist of coarse breccias and conglomerate, resting unconformably on the crystalline rocks, and

passing upwards into chocolate sandstones and flags, with the well-known band of nodular limestone containing ichthyolites. The basal beds are admirably displayed on Mealfourvie, on the hills between Inverfarigaig and Loch Duntelchaig, and also in the river Nairn near Daviot. The blocks in the conglomerates and breccias are composed of the underlying gneiss, mica schists, and quartzites, along with fragments of granite and porphyritic felsite. Indeed, so numerous are the granite blocks in the breccias near Inverfarigaig, that the inference seems obvious that the contiguous granite mass is older than the Old Red Sandstone of the Great Glen. Many of the breccias and conglomerates show manifest proofs of alteration, evidently resulting from the repeated earth movements along the Great Glen. The well-known fish bed is visible in the Big Burn near Loch Ashie, and also in the Nairn section at Nairn-side, where it has yielded to Mr Wallace of Inverness remains of *Diplopus*. This horizon is succeeded by a considerable development of purple flags, with occasional bands of grit containing fish scales. At various horizons the flags are fossiliferous; but at Hillhead quarry, S of Dalcross station, fine plates of *Asterolepis Asmusii* have been obtained.

In the Beaulieu basin there is also a considerable thickness of the basal conglomerates and breccias, which give rise to the picturesque scenery at the Falls of Kilmorack. They are traceable S by Belladrum House, in the direction of Abriachan.

The Great Glen is perhaps the most conspicuous example in Scotland of the coincidence of a valley with a great fracture in the earth's crust. Whether this fracture may be of pre-Old-Red-sandstone age, it is impossible to say in the present state of our knowledge. But from the distribution of the conglomerates and breccias along the Great Glen, it is evident that a hollow at least must have existed along that line as far back as the beginning of Old Red Sandstone times. The high inclination of the conglomerates and sandstones, as well as the proofs of dislocation of the strata, clearly show that they are traversed by a fault. Still further to the NE, at Eathie, Port-an-Righ, and Cadh-an-Righ, on the W shore of the Moray Firth, patches of oolitic strata have been thrown against the cliffs of Old Red Sandstone by a fault, the downthrow being to the SE. The direction of this fault coincides with the trend of the fracture traversing the Great Glen; and if the one be a continuation of the other, it would show that there must have been displacement of the strata along that line at a period later than the upper oolite. It is probable, however, as has been suggested by Sir Archibald Geikie, that this fracture may be of ancient date, and that it has been affected by subterranean movements at different geological periods.

Everywhere throughout the county there are manifest proofs of intense glaciation. The splendid *roches moutonnées* and striated surfaces, the gentle slopes of boulder clay, the innumerable moraine heaps, all point to prolonged glacial action in these Highland valleys. The Great Glen naturally formed the chief outlet for the ice which streamed from the valleys on either side of it; but during the maximum glaciation the ice-flow did not always coincide with the lines of drainage in these tributary valleys. Indeed in some cases the ice actually ascended the valleys, as in the case of Glen Roy, described by Mr Jamieson. The occurrence of Old Red Sandstone fragments at considerable elevations in the NE of Inverness-shire, and in the adjoining county of Nairn, to which they have been carried by ancient glaciers, indicates that the ice must have been so thick as to override the hill-tops at the mouth of the Great Glen. But in addition to these interesting facts bearing on the great extension of the ice, there is conclusive proof of the existence of milder periods, when the ice-sheet disappeared from the surface of the country. In the heart of the boulder clay are found beds of sand, gravel, and clay, of considerable thickness, some of which are marine and others probably of fresh-water origin. These are best developed in the adjacent county

of Nairn, where they have yielded marine shells; and a description of them will be given in connection with the geology of that county.

Of the various superficial deposits connected with the glacial period in Scotland perhaps none has given rise to greater controversy than the Parallel Roads of Lochaber. Their remarkable features, and the interesting questions which they present for solution, have excited the attention of geologists from the beginning of the century. They are seen to best advantage in Glen Roy, a tributary of the Spean, to the S of which lies the mass of high ground round Ben Nevis. In Glen Roy there are three terraces which are traceable to the head of the valley; their heights above the sea-level being 1148, 1067, and 855 feet respectively. The lowest of these is prolonged into Glen Spean following the windings of that valley to the watershed separating it from one of the tributaries of the Spey. In Glen Gloy draining into Loch Lochy, the highest of these terraces occurs at a height of 1172 feet, while a second shelf in the same valley stands at 964 feet. The materials of which the terraces are composed consist for the most part of angular and sub-angular stones derived from the adjacent hill slopes which have not been subjected to much aqueous action. Indeed a minute examination of the blocks shows conclusively that they are of local origin, resembling the detritus which might be dislodged by ordinary atmospheric agencies of waste. The terraces vary in breadth from 40 to 70 feet, and they likewise have a gentle slope towards the middle of the valley. Throughout their course they remain perfectly horizontal, and on opposite sides of the valleys the corresponding terraces are precisely on the same level. An important feature connected with them which helps to throw light on the question of their origin, is the fact that each of the chief terraces nearly coincides in level with a *col* or water parting between two valleys. The highest of the parallel roads in Glen Roy is about the level of the *col* separating that valley from the head waters of the Spey, the second terrace is on the level of the Glen Glaster *col*, while the lowest of the three coincides in height with the pass at the head of the Spean.

Various ingenious theories have been advanced to account for their origin, but only one of these has met with general acceptance. It ascribes their origin to the action of glacier lakes during the glacial period. This theory, which was first suggested by Agassiz and supported by a strong body of evidence obtained by Mr Jamieson in 1863, and also by the later researches of Mr Jolly, seems to give the most satisfactory explanation of the phenomena. According to this theory the ice which streamed into the Spean valley from the glens round Ben Nevis partly flowed E by Glen Laggan and partly down the Spean into the Great Glen. So powerful was this vast accumulation of ice that it actually ascended the tributary valley of the Roy. As the climatic conditions became less severe and the ice retreated to the mouth of Glen Roy, a lake was formed the surface level of which was determined by the height of the *col* at the head of the valley. When the water stood at this level it was prevented from escaping by the Glen Glaster *col* owing to the accumulation of ice which radiated from the Loch Treig valley. As the ice retreated still farther the waters fell to the level of the Glen Glaster *col* when the second terrace was formed, and another stage in the retirement of the glaciers is indicated by the lowest shelf, which, as already indicated, is continued throughout Glen Spean and Glen Roy; the surplus water escaping by the Muckal Pass. In each case the huge barrier of ice held back the sheet of water for a considerable period, and it was during these intervals that the materials which were dislodged from the hill-slopes were arrested by the surface of the lake and were arranged in the form of a narrow shelving terrace.

Throughout the county there are magnificent examples of moraines deposited by the later glaciers either in the form of conical mounds or sinuous ridges running down the valleys or obliquely across them. The materials

vary in character from loose sandy matter with sub-angular stones, some of which are striated, to coarse gravel. Special reference ought to be made to the remarkable ridges of Torvean and Tomnahurich at the mouth of the Great Glen near Inverness, which may possibly be of morainic origin. The former runs obliquely across the valley to the Asylum Lodge, where it bifurcates, one branch extending to Dunain House, while the other skirts the Asylum road, and disappears at a height of about 350 feet. The branch leading to Dunain House stands on the 100-foot terrace, while the terminal portion is on the level of the 30-foot beach. The ridge of Tomnahurich, which is isolated from that of Torvean, rises from the level of the 30-foot beach to a height of about 200 feet above the sea. Occasionally the materials composing these ridges are rudely stratified, but more frequently they display no such arrangement, being merely a rude assortment of shingle or coarse gravel. The stones are such as might have been derived from the Old Red Sandstone areas, and from the metamorphic and igneous rocks of the district.

The 100-foot terrace forms a belt of richly cultivated ground, stretching from Inverness along the slopes of Culloden Moor by Fort George station to the county boundary. The deposits, which consist of sand, gravel, and stratified clays, laid down on stiff sandy boulder clay, have been much denuded, and hence the surface of the ancient sea-beach is somewhat irregular. Near Fort George, on the bluff cliff overlooking the 25-foot terrace, a section of dark blue clay is exposed, which yielded to Mr Jamieson remains of marine shells. This clay or fine silt is well-nigh free from stones, and is extremely tough, resembling in general character the late glacial clays of the same age in the basin of the Forth. The forms commonly met with are *Astarte sulcata*, *A. elliptica*, *Tellina calcarea*, *Leda pernula*, and from their appearance, as well as their position, it would seem as if they had lived and died in the deposit in which they are now found. Again, at Fort William marine shells have been obtained in ancient sea-beaches. Some of the forms are now confined to Arctic seas, while others are still common to the shores of Britain. The 25-foot terrace is very well marked in the neighbourhood of Inverness, and is traceable along the S shore of the Firth to Fort George, where it is covered by an extensive series of sand dunes.

Soils and Agriculture.—The soils vary very greatly, from much of the worst to a little of the best in Scotland. Along the river Beaulie and the upper part of the Beaulie Firth there is a considerable amount of clay, unprofitably rich in some cases, and producing the same crops as similar soils farther to the S; and the wheat and other kinds of grain reach maturity early. Strathglass and Strathfarar are stony, but have some good haugh and meadow soil. Along the Aird there is good black loam towards the border of the Firth, while towards the hills the soil is lighter but good. In both Glen Urquhart and Glen Moriston the soil is good, though in places very stony. The fringes and haughs of cultivated or cultivable land about the other glens to the W are small but of fair quality, and the same may be said of the minor districts to the E and of almost the whole of Lochaber and Badenoch. In Strathdores and the flat district along the Inner Moray Firth towards Fort George the land is mostly good and very productive loam, though parts of the latter are light and sandy, and a part about Fort George is mossy. In Strathnairn there are a few patches of haugh and some light sandy gravel, and the same holds good of Strathdearn. Along Strathspey there is a good deal of fertile loam, generally in the Inverness-shire part, tending to lightness, and this in the districts below Badenoch produces good crops with anything like a fair season, though the frosts are unseasonable. In the part of Strathspey in Badenoch and Laggan, where the height is from 900 to 1400 feet, there is no lack of good loam, but the climate is very unfavourable, the stools of cut grain being sometimes not got in till snow has begun to fall, while frosts remain

late in the season and commence early. The inhabitants of the rest of the county are not dependent on the cultivation of the soil.

Up till about 1820 farming operations in Inverness-shire were in a very backward state, and though a great stimulus was given to efforts for improvement by the new roads opened about 1820, and by the Caledonian Canal in 1822, it took a long time for it to tell. Between 1854 and the present time the area under crop of all kinds has increased more than 300 per cent. In 1845 there seem to have been in the whole county about 40,000 acres under crop of all kinds, including grass and hay in rotation. By 1855 this had grown only to 44,242 acres, while in 1866 there were 77,170; in 1876, 86,652; in 1882, 89,501; and in 1895, 150,725. The principal increase has taken place in the parishes of Ardersier, Croy, Daviot, and Dores; but the improvements in Strathspey and elsewhere are also considerable. Still, however, the percentage (5.4) of cultivated area is higher only than that of Sutherland (2.3), that for all Scotland being 25.1, and for Fife 79.1. The areas under the various crops are given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1854	1684	3764	13,674	19,032
1870	1467	6734	30,028	38,229
1882	38	8731	30,908	39,677
1895	2	6801	30,364	37,167

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854	...	5,135	3524
1870	55,922	10,275	8340
1882	68,423	11,495	8245
1895	95,059	10,858	6297

while there are about 1344 acres annually under beans, rye, vetches, fallow, &c. Between 1867 and 1895 the permanent pasture never broken up has increased from 32,009 acres to 65,132. In the best agricultural part of the county—in the parishes of Ardersier, Dores, Kirkhill, Kilmorack, Kiltarlity, and Petty—the harvest is from a week to ten days later than in the Lothians; but in the other parts of the county the time is very variable. The farms are worked mostly on the five-shift rotation, while on the heavy clays at Beauly the four and six shift systems are mostly adopted. The average yield of wheat is 28 to 35 bushels, barley 35 bushels, oats 35 to 45 bushels, and turnips from 14 to 30 tons per acre. The very great decrease in the area under wheat is noteworthy, as, Elgin excepted, Inverness used to be the greatest wheat-growing county N of Kincardine.

The agricultural live stock in the county is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	21,809	3038	542,028	1529	568,404
1870	45,901	7998	737,166	3404	794,469
1882	51,855	8949	703,954	3531	768,289
1895	51,799	6872	645,900	3019	709,590

The cattle belong to the Highland, cross, shorthorn, polled, and Ayrshire breeds, though the last is not very numerous, nor to be found in many localities except about the town of Inverness, where they are kept for dairy purposes. There was a very good herd of shorthorns at Dochfour from 1870 till its dispersal in May 1883 in consequence of the death of Mr Evan Baillie of Dochfour, but a number of the best animals were purchased for, and the Dochfour herd was re-established by, the present owner of the estate, Mr J. Evan Bruce Baillie. The Guisachan herd of polled cattle, founded in 1878, was dispersed in 1893. Since 1880 nearly 120 young bulls had been sold, at an average price of about £44, the top

figure being 130 guineas, while in one instance 500 guineas were given for a female bred at Guisachan. Of the Highland breed—the one natural to the county—there are more animals in Inverness-shire than in any other county of Scotland, and everywhere excellent examples of these cattle are to be found. One of the principal herds is that at Faillie, 7 miles S of Inverness. Crosses are good in a few places, but in most districts they are of a very nondescript character, and stand sadly in want of improvement. There was a fine herd at Morayston, Petty, which is now broken up; but good specimens are to be found about Beauly and in Strathspey. There are Clydesdale horses in the lowland districts, but the horses get lighter on the high grounds. For instance, in Badenoch they are smaller than in Strathspey, in Laggan smaller than in Badenoch, and in Lochaber smaller still. Small Highland ponies are very numerous. The principal breeds of sheep are the Cheviot and the blackfaced, of which there are about equal numbers. The finest Cheviots are generally to be found about Strathglass; and on the Braes of Lochaber, Laggan, and Badenoch the largest and finest flocks of blackfaced sheep in the county, and probably in the Highlands. In the lower district a few Leicesters and half-breds are kept. Hogs are mostly sold at Muir of Ord, wethers at Falkirk Tryst, and ewes and lambs at the great sheep and wool fair held annually at Inverness.

The area of the county, inclusive of the islands, may be estimated as follows:—Arable land under crops and permanent pasture, 150,725 acres; lakes and rivers, 124,500; woods, including all the natural wood, 168,738; deer forests, 350,000; which leaves the very large remainder of 1,990,000, of which about 1,000,000 provide feeding for sheep, while 823,000 are heath or waste, and of no value except for grouse moors, and some parts not even for that, so inaccessible or barren are they. The whole district under heath amounts probably to about 1,630,000 acres, or two-thirds of the entire county. The higher mountains are not covered with heath to the summit, nor are the mountains in all the districts equally bare. The hills of Lochaber have a good mixed pasture of grass and heath. Glennevis is of this description, though it skirts the highest mountain in Britain. The hills of Arasaig, Glen Pean, Glen Quoich, and Glen Roy—those on both sides of Loch Lochy, particularly at Lowbridge, where the hills in general are as green as a meadow—those on the sides of Loch Oich up to the NE end—those in Glenelg, at the head of Strathglass—and on the braes of Badenoch, are all green, and yield plentiful pasture. Along the 'rough bounds' on the other hand, as well as in Strath Errick and at the head of Strathnairn and Strathdearn, hardly a green spot is to be seen except along the streams. There is a considerable amount of peat moss lying on gravel, rock, or clay, and furnishing abundant supplies of fuel. It is curious that none of these mosses, except a patch at Corpach and one or two other places, lie in the bottom of valleys, but on land above their general level. The deer forests are numerous and extensive. The principal are Balmacaan Forest at the top of Glen Urquhart, Glenaffrick Forest at the top of Strathaffric, Guisachan Forest along the S side of Strathaffric, Invermoriston Forest N of the entrance to Glen Moriston, Portclair Forest S of the same entrance, Glenquoich Forest on the N side of Glen Garry E of Glen Quoich, Glengarry Forest between Loch Garry and Loch Lochy, Lochiel Forest on the S side of Loch Arkaig, Mamore Forest S of Glennevis, Ben Alder Forest between Loch Laggan and Loch Erich, the Forest of Drumochter E from Loch Erich, Gaick Forest across the upper part of Glen Tromie, Glen Feshie Forest in the upper part of Glen Feshie, and Glenmore Forest along the base of the Cairngorms. The game in the high woodlands and moors is red deer, roe deer, hare, black game, grouse, ptarmigan, and partridges. Foxes and otters are by no means uncommon, while the last Scottish wolf is said to have been killed in the Lochiel country in 1680 by Sir Ewan Cameron; but this is doubtful, as many districts in Scotland seem

to have possessed a veritable last wolf. At Abernethy and Rothiemurchus in Strathspey there are magnificent forests in which almost the whole wood is of natural growth. They were at one time much larger, but vast quantities of wood were cut down in the beginning of the 19th century. The principal estates, most of which are separately noticed, are Abertariff, Airds, Aldourie, Ardmore, Ardverikie, Balmacaan, Balmain, Balranald, Belladrum, Belleville, Bunchrew, Castle Stewart, Chisholm, Cluny, Congash, Culloden, Daviot, Dochfour, Farr, Fassifern, Fingask, Foyers, Glenmazeran, Glenmoriston, Glentruim, Golanfield, Gortuleg, Invereshie, Invergarry, Inverie, Inverlochry, Invertromie, Lakefield, Lentrán, Leys, Lochiel, Lovat, Moy, Ness, and Raigmore, exclusive of those in the islands noticed under HEBRIDES and SKYE. The commerce is centred at the town of Inverness, and has been noticed in our account of that place, and manufacturing industries there are practically none except a woollen manufactory and a distillery in Skye, and other two distilleries at Glennevis. The mainland fishery centre is at Fort William, and is noticed in that article. The island fisheries are noticed in the articles Hebrides and Skye. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Inverness and its neighbourhood speak English, but in other districts Gaelic is mostly spoken.

Communications, etc.—For its first respectable roads Inverness-shire is indebted to the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, which otherwise cost it so dear. Immediately after that outbreak Fort George, Fort Augustus, and Fort William were erected as a chain of forts across the country, and detachments were sent thence to Inverness, to Bernera, opposite Skye, and to Castle Duart in Mull, while detachments under the direction of General Wade were, between 1726 and 1737, set to work on the construction of those military roads which used to excite the astonishment and gratitude of travellers, and which gave rise to the couplet, somewhat Hibernian in expression whatever its sentiment—

‘Had you seen these roads before they were made,
You would hold up your hands and bless General Wade.’

Still further progress took place in the beginning of the 19th century, when the Parliamentary Commission roads were made. Between 1804 and 1820, 875 miles of roadway were made through the Highlands, and principally in Inverness-shire, at a cost to the country of £267,000, to the counties concerned of £214,000, and to the proprietors of neighbouring estates of £60,000. These were added to from time to time till 1845, when the present fully adequate system was pretty nearly completed. The main lines of communication follow the old military roads, which were, first, from Inverness through Badenoch on by Dalwhinnie to the borders of Perthshire (52 miles); second, the Boleskine road from Inverness to Fort Augustus by the SE side of the Great Glen from which a road passed by Glen Tarff, Corrieyairack, and the upper waters of the Spey, till it reached the Perth road at Dalwhinnie (30); third, the road from Fort Augustus to Fort William and on to Ballachulish (45); and fourth, the S road by Fort George, Nairn, etc. Of the new lines of communication the Great North road from Inverness passes along the shore of the Beaully Firth to Beaully, and thence into Ross. There is a good road along the NW side of the Great Glen, sending off branches to the smaller side glens. A cross road leaves the Fort William road at Kilmonivaig, and passes, by Glen Spean, Loch Laggan, and upper Strathspey, to Dalwhinnie, where it joins the Perth road, and a branch striking off at Roy Bridge proceeds by Glen Roy to join the road already mentioned as passing over Corrieyairack. Another main line of road passes from Glen Foyers by Strathnairn to Daviot. The ground on the S side of Corrieyairack is so steep that the road had to be carried up by a series of seventeen zigzag traverses; this is now used only as a drove road, and here, as well as along the higher portion of the Perth road, lines of posts stand by the wayside short distances apart, so that the road may be ascertained during heavy snowstorms. The minor district roads are all excellent. The Caledonian Canal

along the Great Glen is described in a separate article. The Forbes and Perth section of the Highland Railway system passes through the county for a distance of 41 miles from the Dulnan river near its mouth on the N to the borders of Perthshire at the pass of Drumouchter on the S. The Inverness and Keith section of the same system enters the county 2 miles E of Fort George station, and passes through it for 10 miles to Inverness, whence it is continued northward by the Dingwall section, which passes round the border of the Beaully Firth, and quits the county after 13 miles at Muir of Ord station. The Speyside section of the Great North of Scotland railway passes through the Strathspey district from Boat of Garten to the boundary near Cromdale after a run of 12 miles; while the Aviemore and Inverness section of the Highland railway now being constructed will give much more direct communication between the county town and the south. The West Highland, from Helensburgh to Fort William, with a branch thence to Banavie, on the Caledonian Canal, enters the county near its meeting point with Argyll and Perth shires, and brings Fort William within 4½ hours’ journey of Glasgow. This line is being continued westward to Mallaig. The proposed Invergarry and Fort Augustus railway will connect with the West Highland at Spean Bridge, and from Fort Augustus will be continued to Inverness by the Highland Railway Co.

The only royal burgh in the county is Inverness. Fort William is a police burgh with over 1800 inhabitants, Beaully a burgh of barony with about 900, and Kingussie—the chief place in the upper district—a police burgh with over 700. Villages with more than 300 inhabitants are Campbeltown, Carrbridge, Fort Augustus, Glen, Newtonmore, and Portree; and villages of smaller size are Balloch, Broadford, Connage, Culcabock, Glenelg, Hilton, Invermoriston, Kyle-Akin, Lewiston, Lochmaddy, Lynchat, Petty, Resaudrie, Smithtown, Stein, and Stuarton.

The civil county contains the thirty entire *quoad civilia* parishes of Abernethy, Alvie, Ardersier, Boleskine and Abertariff, Daviot, Dores, Duthil, Glenelg, Inverness, Kilmonivaig, Kilmorack, Kiltarlity, Kingussie, Kirkhill, Laggan, Moy, Petty, and Urquhart, all on the mainland; and Barra, Braacadale, Duirinish, Harris, Kilmuir, North Uist, Portree, Sleat, Small Isles, Snizort, South Uist, and Strath, in the islands; and three parts of parishes, viz., Ardnamurchan and Kilmallie, both shared with Argyll; and Croy, shared with Nairn. The *quoad sacra* parishes of Bernera, Duncansburgh, Erchless, Glengarry, Glenmoriston, Insh, Knoydart, Rothiemurchus, Stenscholl, and Trumsgarry, and parts of the similar parishes of Aharacle, Ballachulish, and Inverallan, are also included. A few of these lie ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Abertariff, and the synod of Argyll; the others are divided among the presbyteries of Inverness and Nairn in the synod of Moray, and the presbyteries of Lochcarron, Skye, and Uist in the synod of Glenelg. The church services are conducted in Gaelic, except in one or two cases. There are also 48 places of worship connected with the Free Church, 3 in connection with the U.P. Church, 2 in connection with the Baptist Church, 1 in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, 7 in connection with the Episcopal Church, and 21 in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the year ending 30 September 1894 there were in the county 184 schools, of which 174 were public, with accommodation for 19,044 children. These had 14,909 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 11,754. Inverness-shire, with a constituency (1895-96) of 8990, returns one member to parliament. It is governed by a lord lieutenant, 40 deputy-lieutenants, and 190 justices of the peace. The County Council is composed of 55 members, for as many electoral divisions. These divisions are grouped into the following districts:—First or Inverness District (with 8 divisions), Second or Aird District (with 10), Third or Badenoch District (10), Fourth or Lochaber District (10), Fifth or Skye District (9), Sixth or North Uist District (2), Seventh or Harris District (2), and Eighth or South

Uist and Barra District (4). The Council is divided into the following committees:—County Road Board, Standing Joint Committee (appointed partly by the Commissioners of Supply and partly by the County Council), Finance Committee and Committee on Technical Education, Executive Committee of the Local Authority under the Prevention of Diseases (Animals) Act (including four non-members), Valuation Committees (one each for Inverness District, Fort-William District, and Island Districts), Prison Visiting Committee, Committee under the Weights and Measures and Explosives Acts, Public Health Committee, Appeal Committee, and the Committee on Higher Education. The county forms a division of the sheriffdom of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn, with resident sheriff-substitutes for the Inverness, Fort-William, Skye, and Long Island districts. Ordinary courts are held every Thursday from 1 Oct. to 31 March and from 1 May to 31 July. There is a small debt court every Friday during session, and circuit small debt courts at Kingussie on the Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday after 16 Jan., and on the Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday in May and September; and at Grantown for the adjoining Inverness-shire districts on the first Wednesday after the 16 Jan. and the first Wednesdays in May and September. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October; and monthly justice of peace courts are held at Grantown, Kingussie, Fort-William, Portree, Dunvegan, North Uist, South Uist, Barra, and Harris. The police force, exclusive of the burgh of Inverness, consists of 65 men (1 to each 1077 of the population), under a chief constable, with a salary of £400 a year. The number of registered poor in 1894 was 3401. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 7·1 per cent., the average death-rate about 17 per 1000. Connected with the county are the 2nd battalion Cameron Highlanders (Militia); the Highland Artillery Volunteers, with 6 batteries at Inverness, and outside the county batteries at Burghhead, Cromarty, Stornoway, Loch Carron, and Nairn (2); and the 1st Inverness Highland Rifle Volunteers, with companies at Inverness (4), Fort-William, Kingussie, Beauly, Portree, Ardersier, and Roy Bridge. Valuation (1674) £6099, (1815) £185,565, (1843) £182,064, (1865) £237,348, (1871) £271,912, (1876) £293,250, (1883) £329,807, and (1892) £303,700—all exclusive of burgh, railways, and canal—(1895-96) £301,635, exclusive of railways, which amounted to £26,344, and the Caledonian Canal *nil*, or a total of £327,979, exclusive of the burgh. Pop. of registration county, which takes in the whole of the parishes of Cromdale and Croy, but gives off its parts of Abernethy, Ardnamurchan, and Kilmallie (1871) 84,258, (1881) 86,389, (1891) 85,196; civil county (1801) 72,672, (1811) 77,871, (1821) 89,961, (1831) 94,797, (1841) 97,799, (1851) 96,500, (1861) 88,261, (1871) 87,531, (1881) 90,454, (1891) 90,121, of whom 43,585 were males and 46,536 females. In 1891 the number of families was 20,010, the number of houses 19,396, and the number of rooms 69,910.

The territory now forming the mainland parts of Inverness-shire anciently belonged to the *Vacomagi*, and was afterwards the centre of the territory inhabited by the Northern Picts. After the seat of Pictish power passed farther S, we find the northern part of the county forming part of the great division of *Morevia* (see MORAY), while the southern part belonged to *Argathelia*, which extended to the Mull of Kintyre. The northern part was for long debatable ground between the Kings of Alban and the Norwegian Earls of Orkney, and it was not till the time of Malcolm III. that it passed firmly into the possession of the Scottish kings. In the Acts of David I. about the middle of the 12th century, the sheriffdom of Inverness is mentioned as comprehending the whole of the kingdom N of the Grampians. An Act in relation to it allowing any man accused of theft a certain period within which to produce the alleged vendor of what he was accused of having stolen, says:—‘*Aif ane dwellis*

beyond Drum Albin in Moray, Ross, Caithness, Argyle, or in Kintyre, he sall have fyfteen daies and eke ane month to produce his warrand before the *Schiref*; and gif he goes for his warrand dwelland in Moray, Ross, or in any of the Steids or Places pertaining to Moray, and can nocht find nor apprehend his warrand, he sall pass to the *Schiref* of Inverness, wha sall,’ etc. The shires of Elgin, Nairn, and Cromarty were constituted in the second half of the 13th century; those of Argyll, Sutherland, and Caithness were constituted in 1633; and Ross in 1661, at which time Inverness-shire took nearly its present limits, except for the interchanges of territory in 1870 and in 1891. The principal antiquities are noticed in the separate parishes. We may here mention the vitrified forts at Craig Phadrick close to Inverness and others in Boleskine and in Kiltarlity. There are Caledonian remains in the form of tumuli, cairns, and stone pillars and circles in almost every parish in the county. The duns or Pictish towers in Glenelg, and the remains of circles, etc., at Clava, are particularly worthy of notice. Besides the antiquities noticed in the article on the burgh of Inverness, there is an old castle at Urquhart on Loch Ness, Ruthven Barracks at Kingussie, the ruins of the chapel of the chiefs of Clan Chattan in Moy, ruins of Beauly Priory, the castle at Castle Stuart, another at Dalcross in Daviot, a building at Ardersier said to have belonged to the Knights Templars, and an old church at Laggan.

The lands in possession of the clans varied from time to time, though to a very slight degree. The following was the general distribution. The district about Beauly and along by the Aird and Belladrum belonged to the Frasers, as did also Strathaffric and Glen Cannich and all Strath Errick N to Culduthel near Inverness. Strathfarrer and Strathglass were in the hands of the Chisholms. All the country along the NW side of Loch Ness from the N side of Glen Urquhart to beyond Glen Moriston, and about half way along Loch Oich belonged to the Grants, as did also the lower waters of the Spey, from Upper Craigellachie, near Aviemore, down to the boundary of the county and beyond it. The Clan Ranald Macdonalds held the district about Glen Garry, and all westward to the Sound of Sleat, except a small corner between Loch Hour and Glenelg Bay, which was in the possession of the Macleods of Harris. Along the valleys of Loch Eil and Loch Arkaig were the Camerons, whose domains also crossed the line of the Great Glen and extended along Glennevis. In Glen Spean, and particularly on the S side, were the Macdonalds of Keppoch, and N of them up to Corryarrick were Clan Ranald of Lochaber. The Forest of Gaick and Glen Feshie were included in the lands of the Earl of Huntly, while the flat country from Inverness to Fort George belonged to the Earl of Moray. Between Upper Craigellachie and Kinrara, and extending E to the Cairngorm Mountains, were the Shaws of Rothiemurchus or Clan Quhele; while the whole of the rest of the county of Strathnairn, Strathdearn, Laggan, Loch Ericht, and down the river Spey to Kinrara, was in the hands of the great and powerful Clan Chattan, the two principal septes of which were the Mackintoshes and Macphersons. The former occupied the region N of the Monadhliath Mountains and the latter the track to the S. The clans of the island districts are given under the article Hebrides.

Invernettie or **Brickwork Bay**, a bay of Peterhead parish, NE Aberdeenshire, between Peterhead town and Burnhaven village. Crescental in form, it measures 9 furlongs across the entrance, and 6 thence to its innermost recess. A brickwork adjoining the bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Peterhead, has been in operation since the latter part of the 18th century; produces tiles and bricks of excellent quality, from a bed of clay worked to a great depth; and exports large quantities of the bricks from a small contiguous harbour. The grain mills of Invernettie and Invernettie Distillery stand $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the town; and the mills have such a number of wheels of various shapes and sizes as to form a striking scene.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Invernochty, a place in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, with a flat-topped conical mound, supposed to have been the site of an ancient church. See **DOUNE**.

Inveroran, an inn in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the road from Loch Lomond to Glencoe, at the SW end of Loch Tolla, a little W of Bridge of Orchy station on the West Highland railway, and 10 miles NNW of Tyndrum station on the Callander and Oban railway.

Inveroy, a village in Kilmonivaig parish, SW Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the Spean, near the Roybridge station of the West Highland railway, and 12 miles ENE of Fort William.

Inverquharity, a barony, with an old castle, in the lower section of Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, near the South Esk's left bank, $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles NNE of the town. It belonged for fourteen generations, from 1420 till the latter half of the 18th century, to a branch of the Ogilvies, who received a baronetcy in 1626, and still are designated of Inverquharity or Baldovan. Members of this family were Alexander, who is said to have been smothered at FINHAVEN (1446); another Alexander, who was captured on the battlefield of Philiphaugh and executed at Glasgow (1646); and a Captain Ogilvy, who followed James VII. to the battle of the Boyne, and wrote the song *It was a' for our rightful King*. One of the finest and most entire baronial buildings in the shire, Inverquharity Castle stands near the confluence of Carity Burn and the South Esk, and belongs perhaps to the 15th century. It is a four-story structure of strong ashlar work, in pointed architecture; has walls about 9 feet thick, projecting considerably near the top, and terminating in a parapet; is machicolated over the gateway; and continues in a state of good preservation. Its heavy door of grated iron, similar to that of Invermark, dates from either 1444 or 1467.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870. See chap. vii. of Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (2d ed. 1882).

Inverquhomery, an estate, with a mansion, in Longside parish, NE Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Longside station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Invershin, a hamlet in Creich parish, S Sutherland, at the confluence of the rivers Shin and Oikell, with a station on the Sutherland section of the Highland railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Bonar-Bridge. It has a public school, and a post and telegraph office.

Inverskinnerton. See **INVER**, Ross-shire.

Inversnaid, a hamlet in Buchanan parish, NW Stirlingshire, situated at the mouth of Arklet Water, on the E shore of Loch Lomond, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Ardlui, 3 NNE of Tarbet, 18 N by W of Balloch, and 5 by road WSW of Stronachlachar Hotel on Loch Katrine. The point of communication between the two lakes, it has a steamboat pier, a post and telegraph office, and a good hotel, besides which Arklet Water forms a pretty waterfall of 30 feet, spanned by a narrow footbridge. Inversnaid was the place where, on 28 Aug. 1803, Wordsworth saw the 'sweet Highland girl,' the ferryman's sister, whom he celebrates in song, and whose beauty and kindness are described in Dorothy Wordsworth's Journal. The ruined Garrison of Inversnaid, 7 furlongs NE of the hamlet, was erected in 1713 to check the depredations of the Macgregors, and was for some time commanded by General Wolfe when he was an officer in the Buffs. See **CRAIGROYSTON**.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Invertiel, a *quoad sacra* parish in Abbotshall and Kinghorn parishes, Fife, comprising part of the southern or Linktown extremity of Kirkcaldy. Constituted in 1869, it is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The church was built before 1843 as a chapel of ease at a cost of £1400. Pop. (1871) 1828, (1881) 2023, (1891) 2246, of whom 1051 were in Kinghorn parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Invertrossachs, a mansion in Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire, near the southern shore of Loch Venachar, 5 miles WSW of Callander. Built about 1841, it was the residence for some weeks during the autumn of 1869 of Queen Victoria.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Inverurie, a small village in St Fergus parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Ugie, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile above its mouth, 3 miles NW of Peterhead, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by E of Inverurie station on the Peterhead branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. The parish of St Fergus formed a detached part of Banffshire until 1891, when it was transferred to Aberdeenshire. The lands of Inverurie were granted by William the Lyon (1165-1214) to Bernard le Cheyne, of whose descendants Reginald was chamberlain of Scotland from 1267 to 1269, whilst Henry, his brother, was Bishop of Aberdeen from 1281 to 1332. Reginald's granddaughter conveyed them by marriage about 1350 to a younger branch of the Keith family, which in 1538 became united to the main stem by the marriage of William, fourth Earl Marischal, and Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Keith of Inverurie; and, forfeited by their sixth descendant, the tenth Earl Marischal, for his share in the '15, since 1764 they have belonged to the Fergusons of Pitfour. The Cheynes' original castle stood on the coast, at the influx of the Ugie to the ocean, opposite Buchanhaven; and is now represented by only faint vestiges; but seems from these to have been a structure of considerable extent. It is said to have been visited by True Thomas of Ercildoune, who prophesied concerning it—

'Inverurie by the sea,
Lordless shall thy landis be.'

The subsequent castle, close to the village, was founded about 1380 by Sir John de Keith, though 'Cheynes Tower' is probably of earlier date; but it was mainly erected, about the close of the 16th century, by the fifth Earl Marischal, who founded Marischal College in Aberdeen. Exhibiting features and styles distinctly indicative of its various dates, it was, next to Dunnottar Castle, the principal seat of the Earls Marischal, and forms the theme of many traditions respecting their bygone magnificence. In the latter half of the 18th century the main building was floored, roofed in, and surmounted by an observatory; but the next proprietor stripped it of these modernisings, and suffered ruin to resume her sway. On the N it is screened by a rising-ground, the Castle Hill where the Earls once exercised 'the power of pit and gallows;' and it now exhibits a picturesque appearance, with the river winding between its wooded banks around three sides of it. Marshal Keith (1696-1758) was born here.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876. William Boyd's *Old Inverurie* (Peterhead, 1885).

Inverurie, a handsome modern mansion in Duffus parish, Elginshire, within 1 mile of the Moray Firth, and 3 miles E by S of Burchhead. Purchased by his father in 1852, the estate is the property of Edward Mortimer, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Inveruglas, a hamlet in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on the W shore of Loch Lomond, at the S side of the mouth of Douglas Water, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Luss village. It has an inn, and maintains a ferry ($5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs wide) across the lake to Rowardennan.

Inverurie, a town and a parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The town, standing 195 feet above sea-level at the confluence of the rivers Ury and Don, has a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, at the junction of the Old Meldrum railway, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Inveramsay Junction, 3 N by W of Kintore, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen. It occupies the low peninsula between the confluence of the two rivers, and the parliamentary burgh includes the suburb of Port Elphinstone on the right or Kintore bank of the Dou, with which it is connected by a three-arch bridge erected in 1791 at a cost of £2000, whilst three bridges over the Ury were built between 1809 and 1839. So straggling is its alignment, that it looks more like a village than a town; yet it possesses far greater importance than many a place of more pretentious appearance, and it dates from remote antiquity. Robert Bruce lay sick here on the eve of his victory of Barra in **BOURIE** parish, at Yule, 1308; and here, on 23 Dec. 1745, Lord Lewis Gordon, with 1200 Jacobites, surprised and defeated 700 loyalists under the Laird of Macleod.

The importance, however, of the place originated in the opening (1807) of the quondam Aberdeen Canal (begun 1796), which cost £44,000, and whose terminus here presented scenes not dissimilar to those of the quays of Aberdeen, with sometimes hundreds of carts in a day delivering grain, and carrying away coals, lime, bones, iron, timber, and building materials. Now, since the canal was superseded by the railway (1854), Inverurie serves as a point of concentration and a seat of miscellaneous trade for a pretty wide extent of surrounding country; and it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union, Town and County, and North of Scotland Banks, a National Security savings bank (1837), several hotels, a gas-light company, a water supply of 1876, a masonic lodge, a Young Men's Christian Association, a volunteer corps, curling and bowling clubs, a brewery, meal and paper mills, an agricultural society, and a public library, Tuesday cattle-markets once or twice a month, and feeing-markets in May, July, and November. The town-hall was built in 1863 at a cost of £2500, and is a neat Italian edifice with a clock-tower. The parish church (1842) is a beautiful Gothic granite structure, repaired and altered in 1876, and the Free church (1876) is an Early English building, with a NE spire 107 feet high. Other places of worship are a Congregational church (1822), a Wesleyan chapel (1819), a Friends' meeting-house, St Mary's Episcopal church (1842-57), and the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception (1852). A conical mound, the Bass of Inverurie, at the S end of the town, has been noticed separately; another smaller one to the W of the main street, bears the name of Coning Hill, and is supposed to mark the grave of Aodh, King of the Picts, who 'in 878 was slain at Nnurin by his own people.' William Thom (1799-1848), the 'weaver poet of Inverurie,' was for nearly ten years a resident; and the memoir prefixed to the Paisley edition of his *Poems* (1880) has much of interest relating to the place. Inverurie claims to have been a royal burgh in the reign of William the Lyon, a charter of *novodamus* granted by Queen Mary in 1558 explaining that the charter of its erection had been lost during the civil wars. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. With ELGIN, Kintore, Peterhead, Banff, and Cullen, it unites to send a member to parliament. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 524 and 452 in 1895, when the annual value of real property amounted to 9705 (£9055 in 1883), whilst the corporation revenue was £401. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 1731, (1861) 2520, (1871) 2856, (1881) 2931, (1891) 2934; of royal burgh (1881) 2669, (1891) 2625; of police burgh (1881) 2575, (1891) 2549; and of entire town (1871) 2959, (1881) 3048, (1891) 3105, of whom 385 were in Port Elphinstone, and 1642 were females.

The parish of Inverurie is bounded E by Keithhall, S by Kintore and Kemnay, and W and N by Chapel of Garioch. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is 4995½ acres, of which 49 are water. The Don winds 4 miles north-by-eastward along all the southern border, and the URY 5¼ south-eastward along the northern and eastern. At their confluence the surface declines to 170 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to 524 feet at Ardtannies Hill, 400 at Dilly Hill, and 780 at Knockinglew Hill. The tract around the town, to the extent of 850 acres, is low and flat; and the Ury's valley is broader than the Don's. Granite prevails in the S, trap in the W; and the soil of the low ground is light yellow fertile loam, mostly incumbent on sand, whilst that of the high grounds is various, and shades away into moor. About three-fifths of the entire area are in tillage, one-fifth is under wood, and the rest is pastoral or waste. Antiquities are: one perfect stone circle, parts of others, some sculptured stones, the supposed site of a 'Roman road,' and remains of St Apolinarius' chapel. Manar mansion, situated among well-wooded grounds on the southern slope of a hill, is 3½ miles W by S of the town.

Aquhorthies, 1 mile farther W, was from 1799 till 1829 the seat of the Roman Catholic College, transferred in the latter year to BLAIRS. Inverurie is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £322. Market Place public, West High Street public, and St Mary's Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 372, 188, and 81 children, have an average attendance of about 230, 170, and 65, and grants of nearly £225, £164, and £50. Pop. (1801) 783, (1831) 1419, (1861) 2668, (1871) 2970, (1881) 3038, (1891) 2954.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See the Rev. Dr John Davidson's *Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch* (Edinb. 1878-81).

Inverwick. See GLENLYON.

Inzievar, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Torryburn parish, SW Fife, 5 miles W of Dunfermline. Its owner is A. D. Smith Sligo, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Iona, an island and *quoad sacra* parish at the SW corner of the island of Mull, and separated from the long promontory known as the Ross of Mull by a channel about a mile wide, deep enough for the passage of the heaviest ships, but dangerous on account of the sunk rocks. For *quoad civilia* purposes the island belongs to the parish of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, one of those into which the island of Mull was divided in 1730. The date of junction is not known, but at the period of the Reformation Iona was still a distinct parish. The island lies NE and SW, and is about 3½ miles long and 1½ mile wide. The area is about 2000 acres, of which 600 are under occasional cultivation, the rest being pasture or waste. In the centre, at the narrowest part, a plain extends across from side to side, with a small green hillock in the centre. Here the soil is fairly good; but to the N the surface is rougher, and shows grassy hollows and rocky rising-grounds, terminating in Dun-i (327 feet). To the N a strip of low land extends to the shore, and terminates in a stretch of white sand, chiefly composed of broken shell. Along the E the ground is flat and fertile. To the S of the central plain the surface is irregular, with rocky heights and grassy hollows, but affording fair pasture. The underlying rocks are entirely Laurentian, with a dip nearly vertical, the strike being from NE to SW. There are beds of slate, quartz, marble with serpentine, and a mixture of felspar, quartz, and hornblende passing sometimes into a sort of granite. Among other minerals epidote may be found. The coast has a number of small rocky bays and headlands. It is by no means such a bleak and dismal place as it is sometimes represented to be, and there is some truth in the Gaelic proverb that asserts that if a man goes once to Iona he will go three times. The name of the island has a very large number of varieties, and, according to Dr Reeves, in his edition of Adamnan's *Life of St Columba*, Iona is a mistake for Ioua, the root being Iou. The following are some of the names it has had at different dates:—Hyona (A. D. 657), Hii (730), Columbkil (730), Ii (900), Hi (11th century), I-cholaimchille and Ieoa (late 11th century), Yona and Iona (*circa* 1251), Icolmkill (*circa* 1400), Yensis. The old derivations *I-thona*, 'the island of waves,' and *I-shona*, 'the blessed island,' are now abandoned. Y, I, or Ii is the island, while Columkil is the cell of Columba, and Icolmkill or Icolmkill is the island of the cell of Columba.

The chief interest of the island lies in its historical associations with St Columba and the introduction of Christianity into Scotland; and so powerful are these associations that, though Dr Johnson on his visit in 1773 had to be carried ashore on the back of a Highlander, and had to sleep in a barn among straw, with a portmanteau for a pillow, he had yet no thought of grumbling, but instead burst out into high praise. 'We were now treading that illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish if it were

possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.' Wordsworth has devoted four sonnets to the same subject—

'Isle of Columba's Cell,
Where Christian piety's soul-cheering spark
(Kindled from Heaven between the light and dark
Of time) shone like the morning star.'

And again—

'On to Iona!—What can she afford
To us save matter for a thoughtful sigh,
Heaved over ruin with stability
In urgent contrast? To diffuse the Word
(Thy Paramount, mighty Nature! and Time's Lord)
Her Temples rose, 'mid pagan gloom: but why,
Even for a moment, has our verse deplored
Their wrongs, since they fulfilled their destiny?
And when, subjected to a common doom
Of mutability, those far-famed Piles
Shall disappear from both the sister Isles,
Iona's Saints, forgetting not past days,
Garlands shall wear of amaranthine bloom,
While heaven's vast sea of voices chants their praise

'How sad a welcome! To each voyager
Some ragged child holds up for sale a store
Of wave-worn pebbles, pleading on the shore
Where once came monk and nun with gentle stir,
Blessings to give, news ask, or suit prefer.
Yet is yon neat trim church a grateful speck
Of novelty amid the sacred wreck
Strewn far and wide. Think, proud Philosopher!
Fallen though she be, this Glory of the west,
Still on her sons the beams of mercy shine;
And "hopes, perhaps more heavenly bright than thine,
A grace by thee unsought and unopposed,
A faith more fixed, a rapture more divine,
Shall gild their passage to eternal rest."

In Aug. 1847 the island was visited by the Queen and Prince Albert during their tour in the west and their progress northward to Ardverrick. Prince Albert, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Grey, and Sir James Clark landed, while the Queen remained in the yacht and sketched. They had a very primitive and decorous reception. A few plainly-dressed islanders stood on the shore, carrying tufted willow-wands, and prepared to act as an escort; the body of the people stood behind at a respectful distance looking eagerly on; while a few children, in the usual fashion of the island, offered pebbles and shells for sale.

St Columba.—Columba or Colm or Colum was born in Ireland A.D. 521, and was from his boyhood noted for his piety and devotion to wisdom. Even when a young deacon his power was wonderful. Adamnan tells how, when he was in Leinster acquiring divine wisdom, a young girl fled to his master Gemman for protection. Her pursuer, 'an unfeeling and pitiless oppressor of the innocent,' without any regard for the presence of the holy men, 'stabbed the girl with his lance under their very cloaks, and, leaving her lying dead at their feet, turned to go away back. Then the old man, in great affliction, turning to Columba, said, "How long, holy youth Columba, shall God, the just judge, allow this horrid crime and this insult to us to go unpunished?" Then the saint at once pronounced this sentence on the perpetrator of the deed, "At the very instant the soul of this girl whom he hath murdered ascendeth into heaven shall the soul of the murderer go down into hell;" and scarcely had he spoken the words when the murderer of the innocent, like Ananias before Peter, fell down dead on the spot before the eyes of the holy youth.' About 545 he is said to have founded a large monastery in Ireland, in a place called, from the number of its oaks, Dearnagh, identified with Durrow in King's County, and his character for sanctity must have made him a man of considerable power and influence. About

560 Curnan, the son of the King of Connaught, who had taken refuge with the saint, was forcibly carried off by Diarmaid, King of Ireland, and the latter is said to have given further offence by deciding against Columba in a dispute with Finnian of Moville about a MS. psalter. The second incident is probably false (for there is no trace of a quarrel between Columba and Bishop Finnian), but the first seems to have led to the great battle fought at Culdremhne in Connaught in A.D. 561, in which the northern Hy Neill defeated the southern Hy Neill, under King Diarmaid, with great slaughter. Columba sprang from the tribe of Cinel Conaill, a branch of the northern Hy Neill, and is traditionally credited with having incited his kinsmen to make war on King Diarmaid, in order to avenge the violated right of sanctuary, and to have contributed to their success by means of his prayers. He was in consequence held responsible for the bloodshed, and was summoned before a synod of the saints of Ireland, who decided that he must quit Ireland in perpetual exile, and neither again gaze on its shores or tread its soil, but must go to a distant land and win back from paganism as many souls as there had been persons killed in the battle of Culdremhne. Leaving Ireland he sailed for the Western Isles, and after in vain trying Islay, Jura, and Colonsay (from all of which Ireland was still visible), he finally landed at the S end of Iona, and finding that Ireland was no longer to be seen (*Cairn Cul-ri-Erin* being his point of view), he settled there, and began his work among the heathen. The part of the story regarding his perpetual exile seems to be a fable, for Adamnan speaks of him as exercising constant supervision over the Irish monasteries with which he was connected, and records a large number of visits he is said to have paid to Ireland, while he attributes the saint's desire to go forth as a missionary merely to his love for Christ. 'His real motives,' says Dr Skene, 'for undertaking this mission seem therefore to have been partly religious and partly political. He was one of the twelve apostles of Ireland who had emerged from the school of Finnian of Clonard, and he no doubt shared the missionary spirit which so deeply characterised the Monastic Church of Ireland at this period. He was also closely connected through his grandmother with the line of the Dalriadic kings, and as an Irishman must have been interested in the maintenance of the Irish colony in the West of Scotland. Separated from him by the Irish Channel was the great pagan nation of the Northern Picts, who, under a powerful king, had just inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Scots of Dalriada, and threatened their expulsion from the country; and while his missionary zeal impelled him to attempt the conversion of the Picts, he must have felt that, if he succeeded in winning a pagan people to the religion of Christ, he would at the same time rescue the Irish colony of Dalriada from a great danger, and render them an important service by establishing peaceable relations between them and their greatly more numerous and powerful neighbours, and replacing them in the more secure possession of the western districts they had colonised.'

He set out from Ireland in 563 at the age of 42, and, according to a quatrain at least as old as the beginning of the 12th century—

'His company was forty priests,
Twenty bishops of noble worth;
For the psalm-singing, without dispute,
Thirty deacons, fifty youths.'

He seems first to have visited Conall, King of Dalriada, and then to have passed on to Iona, where, according to the old Irish life, he found 'two bishops,' who 'came to receive his submission from him. But God manifested to Colum Cille that they were not in truth bishops; wherefore it was that they left the island to him when he exposed their real history and career.' This story of the monks is probably founded on fact, and Dr Skene is of opinion that not only was there 'an earlier Christian establishment on the island,' but that it belonged to that peculiar development of the Irish church which was known as the Church of the Seven Bishops. Bede

tells us that the island of Hii 'had been by the donation of the Picts who inhabit these districts of Britain given over long before to Scottish monks, from whose preaching they had received the faith of Christ,' and possibly the donation may have been to the earlier settlement to which Columba succeeded. However that may be, and whether he received the right from the Picts or from the Dalriads, his claim to the island seems to have been fully recognised and admitted. His landing took place probably on the 12 May 563, and traditionally at the bay now known as *Port-a-churaich*, and he must at once have proceeded to found the monastery and establish the 'church which not only embraced within its fold the whole of Scotland N of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, and was for a century and a half the national church of Scotland, but was destined to give to the Angles of Northumbria the same form of Christianity for a period of thirty years.' The buildings that now remain are of course of much later date than Columba's time. Dr Skene, who has carefully and patiently investigated the matter, is indeed quite positive that the first erections were on a site about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N of the present cathedral, between Dun-i on the W, and the old burying-ground called *Cladh-andiseart* on the E. From the lives of St Columba written by Cummin (the white abbot, 657-669) and Adamuan (abbot 679-704), the original structures were (1) a monastery with a small court, on one side of which was the church, with a small side chamber, on a second side the guest chamber, on the third a refectory, and on the fourth dwellings of the monks; a little way off on the highest part of the ground (2) the cell of St Columba, where he sat and read or wrote during the day, and slept at night on the bare ground with a stone for his pillow; (3) various subsidiary buildings, including a kiln, a mill, a barn, and a cowhouse, which latter was, however, outside the rampart. Not far off was a sequestered hollow (identified by Dr Skene with *Cabhan cuilteach*), to which Columba retired when he wished to pray in solitude. The whole was bounded by a *vallum* or rampart, the course of which may still be traced. The site of the monastery has already been noted, and St Columba's cell seems to have been within the rampart immediately to the E of the mound known as *Cnoc-na-bristeadh clach*, close to the house at present called Clachanach. The kiln was probably about 100 yards NW of Torr-abb, and the mill was in the same neighbourhood. It has left its traces in the small stream to the N of the present cathedral ruins which bears the name of *Struth-a-mhuillinn* or the mill stream. Remains of old causeways may be traced from the landing places of *Port-na-martir*, *Port Bonan*, and *Port-na-muintir*. All the early buildings, except the kiln, were of wood, the guest chamber was wattled, the church was of oak, and the cell of Columba was made of planks. The monks were divided into three classes, the older brethren, who devoted themselves to the religious services of the church, and to reading and transcribing the Scriptures; second, the younger and stronger working brothers, who devoted themselves to agriculture and the service of the monastery; and third, the *alumnae* or youth under instruction. They took a solemn vow at the altar, were tonsured from ear to ear, and wore white robes with over bodies and hoods of the natural colour of the wool.

After he had set matters in order, the Saint seems to have made frequent journeys to the mainland, probably for missionary purposes, and in 565 he even made his way across Drumalban, and along the Great Glen to the court of the Pictish King Brude, which was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Inverness. Here, after certain miraculous occurrences, he converted Brude, and thus prepared the way for the establishment of missions all through the territories of the Picts, and for the more rapid conversion of the whole Pictish nation. In 574, on the death of King Conall, he consecrated his successor Aidan, and in the following year, at the synod of Drumceatt, he was able to obtain concessions which practically established Dalriada as a kingdom indepen-

dent of the Irish *Ard-ri*. The death of Brude in 584 deprived Columba of his powerful friend and patron, but it opened up new fields of labour. Brude's successor was Gartnaidh, a southern Pict, whose seat was at Abernethy on the Tay, and though the southern Picts had been converted by Ninian in the beginning of the 6th century, they had lapsed, until the labours of Columba restored them again to the true faith. Adamnan tells us that four years before his death he had a vision that angels had been sent to bear his soul on high, but they were stayed by the prayers of his churches. When the four years were nearly finished he set everything in order for his departure. The day before 'he ascended the hill that overlooketh the monastery, and stood for some little time on its summit, and as he stood there with both hands uplifted, he blessed his monastery, saying: "Small and mean though this place is, yet it shall be beld in great and unusual honour, not only by Scotie kings and people, but also by the rulers of foreign and barbarous nations, and by their subjects; the sauits also, even of other churches, shall regard it with no common reverence." On the following day at nocturnal vigils he went into the church and knelt down in prayer beside the altar, and 'his attendant Diormit, who more slowly followed him, saw from a distance that the whole interior of the church was filled with a heavenly light in the direction of the saint,' which, as he drew near, quickly disappeared. 'Feeling his way in the darkness, as the brethren had not yet brought in the lights, he found the saint lying before the altar,' and all the monks coming in, Columba moved his hand to give them his benediction, and so breathed his last on the 9 June 597, while 'the whole church resounded with loud lamentations of grief.' His body, 'wrapped in a clean shroud of fine linen, and, being placed in the coffin prepared for it, was buried with all due veneration,' with no one present but his faithful monks. In 1897 the Established Church of Scotland held centennial services at Iona in commemoration of the saint's death.

After Columba's death, the monastery continued its career, but under harassing conditions, for under the abbot second in succession to the founder began that controversy concerning Easter, which was destined to work such harm to the Columban Church. In this early stage, however, the interference was from without, and did not as yet disturb the harmony of the brethren, who went on teaching and preaching and spreading themselves still farther to the north. When Edwin, King of Deira, conquered Bernicia, many of the young nobles of the latter country seem to have, in 617, taken refuge at Iona, among them being Oswald, who afterwards, in 634, invaded Northumbria, and won back the kingdom from Penda of Mercia and Caedwalla of Wales. As soon as he began to set things in order, mindful of his hosts and entertainers, he sent to Iona where he had been baptized, and asked for 'a bishop, by whose instructions and ministry the Anglie nation which he governed might be taught the advantages of faith in the Lord, and receive its sacraments;' and in response to this Aidan was sent. The Columban church flourished in Northumbria for thirty years, but the Easter difficulty and question about coronal tonsure then proved fatal to its further existence, and the Northumbrian church conformed to the usages enjoined from Rome. The influence of Iona was no sooner lost, however, to the south, than it made fresh conquests in the north over all that wild district along the W coast from Ardnamurchan to Loch Broom, but the parent monastery seems to have been in a decaying condition, for when Adamnan came into office as abbot, in 679, he found it necessary to execute very extensive repairs, and sent twelve vessels to Lorn for timber. He tried to introduce the Roman calculation as to the time of Easter, but his efforts led only to schism, which he himself, however, did not live to see. About 717 the continued resistance of the community to the cycles of nineteen years, 'sent throughout all the provinces of the Picts,' caused them to be driven across Drumalban,

and entirely out of the dominions of King Naiton; and at this time, therefore, the sway of Iona over the monasteries and churches in Pictland entirely ceased while the controversy of the styles does not seem finally to have ended till about 772. In 749 there was a storm in which a great number of the community of Iona perished, and in 795 the island was plundered by Danish sea-rovers, and this happened again in 798. In 802 the island was again plundered, and the buildings of the original monastery, as repaired by Adamnan, were burned, while in a subsequent attack, in 806, sixty-eight members of the community were slain. These visits seem to have caused so much alarm as to inspire the churchmen with an intention of removing from the western islands altogether, and before 807 the remains of St Columba were carried away to Ireland and there enshrined: Kells was erected, and to it passed the primacy over the Columban monasteries in Ireland. The relics were brought back in 818, and at that time the monastery was rebuilt, and now of stone as affording greater safety. The buildings were probably at the same time changed to their present site as from its natural features offering greater security. The Danes granted the monks but a short respite, for in 825 the abbot, and probably a number of the community were slain for refusing to disclose where the rich shrine of St Columba had been concealed. In 878 it was again necessary to remove the shrine and relics of Columba 'to Ireland to escape the foreigners,' but they must have been brought back about the close of the century. According to the *Annals of Ulster*, Iona was once more plundered by the Danes in 986 on Christmas eve, and the abbot and fifteen of the monks were slain, while in the following year 360 of these plunderers were slain 'by a miracle of God and of Cholaimbille.' Traditionally, the martyrdom of these sixteen took place at a bay at the N end of the island, and known as *Traith ban na manach*, or the White bay of the monks. This was the last occasion on which Iona suffered from the Danes, but the buildings seem to have remained in a ruined state thereafter till about 1074, when Queen Margaret 'restored the monastery, . . . rebuilt it, and furnished it with monks, with an endowment for performing the Lord's work;' but the island passed very shortly after into the rule of Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, and in 1099 the old order came to an end with the death of the last of the old abbots. Under the bishopric of Man and the Isles the monastery now became subject to the bishopric of Drontheim, to which Man and the Isles was suffragan, and probably fell into a state of decay, till in 1156 Somerled won the Sudrejar, including Iona, and once more restored the connection between Iona and Ireland by placing the monastery under the care of the Abbot of Derry. In or about 1203 Reginald, Lord of the Isles, founded in the island a monastery of Benedictine Friars formerly thought to be of the Cluniac order, but now considered by Dr Skene to have been rather a branch of those introduced by David I. in 1113 from Tyron in Chartres, and settled by him first at Selkirk, and subsequently at Kelso. At the same time there was founded a nunnery for Benedictine nuns, of which Beatrice, the sister of Reginald, was first prioress. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The nuns seem at a later date to have been Augustinian. The deed of confirmation of the monastery, dated 9 Dec. 1203, still exists in the Vatican, and most of the ruins that now exist are those of this monastery and nunnery. When the Benedictine monastery was established the abbot 'appears to have attempted to thrust out the prior Celtic community and place them in a separate building near the town, for we are told in the *Ulster Annals* that in 1203 "a monastery was erected by Cellach in the middle of the Cro of Iona (*Croi Ia*) without any legal right, and in despite of the family of Iona, so that he did considerable damage to the town (*Buile*).'" The Irish clergy, however, brought aid to their brethren, and, 'in obedience to the law of the church, pulled down the monastery.' A compromise seems, however, to have been arranged, for from this time onward the

old monks of Iona disappear from its history, and the Benedictines were supreme. Dr Reeves identifies the site of this monastery with the *Gleann-an-Teampull*, but Dr Skeue thinks it was near the parish church.

In a valuable paper read to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1873, and published in their *Proceedings*, and subsequently in the 1874 edition of Adamnan's *Life of St Columba*, Dr Skene indicated the opinion that none of the buildings that remained were of older date than the 12th century, being the remains of the building founded by Reginald, Lord of the Isles, between 1166 and 1207, while the capital of one of the columns in the tower has sculptured on it, '*Donaldus O'Brolchain fecit hoc opus*,' and the Ulster Annals record the death of *Domhnall Ua Brolchain* (who was probably prior of Iona) in 1203.* Remains that came to light during operations undertaken for the partial restoration of the buildings in 1874-75 have led him since then to modify his opinion, and in a subsequent paper read in the end of 1875, and published in the Scottish Society of Antiquaries' *Proceedings* for 1875-76, he points out that the little chapel N of the Abbey Church of St Mary (it was not a cathedral till near the Reformation), and at a little distance from it, had an entirely different orientation pointing more to the N, and that alongside it some foundations were exposed with a similar orientation. To the W of the ruins a small building known as St Columba's house was similar in orientation, and, therefore, these are probably all remains of the establishment that preceded the Benedictine monastery.

At the instance of the Duke of Argyll, the ruins were in 1873 visited by Mr Robert Anderson, architect, Edinburgh, who drew up a report with suggestions for their repair and partial restoration. These were carried out in the autumn of 1874 and the spring of 1875 with most excellent taste and judgment, the stone for the repairs being all brought from Carsaig Quarry in Mull, whence the original materials had been obtained. During the operations the foundations of the chapels and cloisters, which were formerly mere green mounds, have been plainly marked out in order to give a clear and accurate idea of the original plan of the Abbey. On the N side a great deal was done, the chapel and refectory having had walls, doorways, and windows restored, and even reconstructed in exact imitation of the style of the old architecture. In excavations in the cloister court several beautifully carved pillars were exposed. They formed the sides of little doors that led from the court into the square. The foundation of a cross was exposed on the mound known as Torr-Abb (the Abbot's Mound) opposite the W front of the church, and from which there is a magnificent view. This is probably the little hill on which, according to Adamnan, Columba stood when he gave utterance to the prophecy, already quoted, as to the homage that should yet be paid to the island. The excavations carried on at the nunnery have shown the foundation lines of the buildings, and both here and at the cathedral numerous stones were brought to light. A short distance NE of the Abbey Church, at Cladh-andeart, there was found in 1872 a heart-shaped stone 1 ft. 7 in. long, 1 ft. 3 in. wide, and 4½ in. thick, with an incised cross on it. Dr Skene is inclined to think it is the stone used by Columba as a pillow, and the late James Drummond, R.S.A., has suggested that besides 'when the remains of St Columba were enshrined this stone, with the sacred emblem carved upon it, was put in the place where the saint's body had lain' (See Dr Mitchell's *Vacation Notes in Cromar, Burghead, and Strathspcy*, Ediub. 1875, reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Soc. Antiq. of Scot.*). The church, which was dedicated to St Mary, though begun in the 12th century, was probably built bit by bit for a considerable time after, as was then quite customary. It is cruciform in shape, consisting of nave, transepts, and choir, with a sacristy on the N side of the choir and side

* This was the inscription as it existed in 1848. Between that and 1850 it was damaged probably by some reckless relic hunter. See Reeves' *Adamnan's Life of St Columba*, Ed. 1874, p. 247.

chapels on the S. Near the W entrance was a small chamber called St Columba's Tomb. The length, from E to W, is 160 feet, and the width 24. The width across the transepts is about 70 feet. Over the crossing is a square tower 70 feet high, and supported by arches resting on four pillars. The tower itself is plain, but it is lighted on one side by a window formed by a slab with quatrefoil openings, and on the other by a marigold or Catherine wheel window with spiral mullions. The capitals of the columns are of sandstone, carved with very grotesque figures, still sharp and well defined. One shows the sacrifice of an ox, another the temptation of Adam and Eve, another the fall, another the crucifixion, another Peter cutting off Malchus' ear, another an angel weighing the good and evil deeds of a man, with the devil trying to depress the side of the evil deeds. There are three sedilia 'formed with trefoil ogee arches under connected dripstones, which run out afterwards into a horizontal tablet, and have at each apex the remains of what seems to have been a sculptured head.' The high altar seems to have been of marble, and measured 6 feet by 4. Dr Sacheverell mentions it in 1688, and Martin, in his *Description of the Western Islands* in 1702, speaks of the beauty of its marble. Before 1772 it had got much destroyed, and Pennant, who visited the place in that year, and who describes it minutely in his *Tour*, confesses that he and his companions carried pieces of it away. It has since vanished entirely. On the N side of the chancel is the tomb of Abbot Mackinnon who died in 1500, and opposite it is that of Abbot Kenneth Mackenzie. Both are much defaced. In the centre of the chancel is the monument of Macleod of Macleod, the largest in the island. To the N and E of the cloisters are the refectory and chapter-house. The latter is a gloomy vaulted chamber, with the roof still entire; the building over it is said to have been the library. The library was traditionally very large and valuable, but was entirely dispersed at the Reformation, a number of the MSS. passing to the Scotch College at Douay. The Relig Oran or *Keilig Odhrain*, i.e., the burial-place of Oran, to the SW of the Abbey, is the ancient burial place of the monastery. The name is very old, and the account of its origin given in the old Irish life of St Columba is somewhat peculiar, and shows trace of a custom seemingly of wide extent. After he had landed at Hy, 'Columbkille said to his people . . . it is permitted to you that some one of you go under the earth of this island to consecrate it. Odhran arose quickly, and thus spake: If you accept me, said he, I am ready for that. O Odhran, said Columbkille, you shall receive the reward of this: no request shall be granted to any one at my tomb, unless he first ask of thee. Odhrain then went to heaven.' Tradition has considerably amplified this, and makes St Oran be buried *alive*, to appease some fiend who undid at night all Columba's work by day at the first occupation of the island. Oran was dug up at the end of three days, and began immediately to assure the bystanders that there was neither deity nor devil, neither future happiness nor future punishment, statements which so utterly shocked St Columba that he ordered Oran to be at once reinterred, and hence has come the Gaelic proverb, 'Earth to earth on the mouth of Oran, that he may blab no more.' Dr Reeves supposes that the place received its present name from the first of St Columba's fraternity who was buried in it. It contains a chapel called St Oran's Chapel, a plain oblong building of 40 feet by 20, and dating from the close of the 11th century. There is no E window, but in the sides near the E end are two narrow openings for light. At the W end is a circular-headed doorway, with beak-head ornament. Dr Reeves supposes this to be the building resulting from the liberality of Queen Margaret. The oldest tombstones in the cemetery are two with Irish inscriptions, requesting prayer for the souls of Eogan and of Maelpatrick. Here, it is said, were buried the Scottish kings prior to Malcolm Ceanmor, Egfrid the Northumbrian king (684), Godfred (1188), and

Haco Ospac (1228). According to Donald Munro, Dean of the Isles, who visited the place in the 16th century, and left an account of his visit, there were three tombs formed like chapels, in which were laid 'the kings of three fair realms.' The first, which contained the kings from Fergus II. to Macbeth, was inscribed, *Tumulus Regum Scotiae*; the second, which contained the remains of four Irish kings, had the inscription, *Tumulus Regum Hiberniae*; the third, with eight Norwegian kings, was marked, *Tumulus Regum Norwegiae*. An effigy of a man in armour is the monument of Macquarrie of Ulva. According to Dr Skene, a stone of the early part of the 13th century, with a sword, a small cross in a corner, and a treasure box (marking the founder of a church), is the tomb of Reginald, the founder of the monastery. That of Angus, Lord of the Isles in Bruce's time, who was interred at Iona in 1306, has a galley on it. There is also a portion of a monument to Abbot Mackinnon, already mentioned. The reason of the place having such sanctity as a burying-ground, is said to be the Gaelic prophecy thus paraphrased by the late Dr Smith of Campbeltown:—

'Seven years before that awful day,
When time shall be no more,
A watery deluge will o'erweep
Hibernia's mossy shore.

'The green-clad Islay, too, shall sink,
While with the great and good
Columba's happy isle shall rear
Her towers above the flood.'

There is a chapel at the nunnery still farther to the S with late Norman features passing into Early English. It is now partially restored. Here is the monument of the last prioress, much injured by the fall of the roof. It bears the inscription 'Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Terletti filia quondam Prioressa de Iona qua obit anno MDXLIII Itio Ejus animam Altissimo Commendamus.' It has a figure of the prioress with the symbols of the mirror and the comb. It was asserted by the older writers that the island at one time contained 360 crosses, and that the synod of Argyll ordered these to be destroyed shortly after the Reformation, but this is plainly a very strouge case of travellers' stories. There are now two entire crosses, traces of other nine or ten in the shape of fragments, and of three or four from the names of places. The entire ones are St Martin's Cross, opposite the W door of the Abbey Church, and Maclean's Cross, on the wayside between the nunnery and the cathedral. The name of the latter is evidently due to some popular mistake; it is 10 ft. 4 in. high, while the former is 14 feet high. There was a parish church at an early date, and, according to the *Old Statistical Account*, it was distinct from the nunnery church, and is there described in 1795 as 'entire, but tottering.' It is mentioned in 1561 by the name of Teampul Ronain—the church of Ronan. In the 14th and 15th centuries Iona was under the Bishop of Dunkeld, but in 1506 it passed back to the care of the Bishop of the Isles, and from this date till the Reformation it was the Cathedral Church of the diocese. In 1648 Charles I. granted the island to Archibald, Marquis of Argyll, and it still belongs to his descendant, the present Duke of Argyll. A golden chalice belonging to the Abbey was in the possession of the Glengarry family, and from them passed to the service of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Glasgow. From the sacrilege of that church it was stolen in 1845, and by the thieves consigned to the melting-pot.

At Port-a-Churaich, where Columba first landed on Iona, is a ship-barrow. It is about 50 feet in length, and is traditionally the model of St Columba's *currach* or boat. Dr Wilson in the *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* is of opinion that it is a sepulchral barrow of some fierce Viking, erected during the period when the island was so frequently ravaged by the Northmen. There were formerly two standing stones at the same place. There are also cairns on the W side of the bay, and at Sithean Mor (the great fairy mount) there is also a

tumulus, on which Pennant says that at the time of his visit (1772) there was a circle of stones.

The parish of Iona contains also five farms in the Ross district of Mull. It was erected in 1845, and is in the presbytery of Mull and the synod of Argyll. The village is to the E of the ruins of the nunnery, and there are a few houses in the northern district, but the southern part is uninhabited. The parish church is in the village; the stipend is £120, and there is a manse and glebe. There are also a private Episcopal chapel (1894), and a Free church, the minister of which resides in Mull, the old Free church manse being now used as a hotel. There is a post office under Oban. Pop. (1881) 713, (1891) 646, of whom 575 were Gaelic-speaking.

See Monro's account in 1549 in the Macfarlane MS. in the Advocates' Library, and particulars supplied to Sacheverell, Governor of Man, by Dean Fraser in 1688 in the same MS.; Martin's *Description of the Western Islands* (Lond. 1703); Pennant's *Tour* (Chester, 1774); Maclean's *Historical Account of Iona* (Edinb. 1833-41); *Transactions of the Iona Club, Collectanea de rebus Albanicis*—edited by the Iona Club [edited by Donald Gregory and W. F. Skene] (Edinb. 1834); Graham's *Antiquities of Iona* (Lond. 1850); C. A. Butler's *Cathedral or Abbey Church of Iona* (Lond. 1866); Duke of Argyll's *Iona* (Lond. 1870; reprinted from the vol. of *Good Words* for 1869); *Adamnan's Life of St Columba* (Scottish Historian Series, Edinb. 1874); and Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vol. ii. (Edinb. 1877).

Iorsa Water, a stream in Kilmorie parish, Arran island, Buteshire, issuing from tiny Loch na Davie (1182 feet above sea-level), and running 8½ miles south-westward to the N side of Machrie Bay. It has been widened, 2 miles above its mouth, into artificial Loch Iorsa (3 × ¾ furl.; 146 feet), which, like the stream, yields sea and river trout, with occasional salmon. See GLENIORSA.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Irongath Hill. See BORROWSTOUNNESS.

Irongray. See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

Irvine, *The* (Gael. *iar-an*, 'westward-flowing river'), a river of Ayrshire, rising on the Lanarkshire border, at an altitude of 810 feet above sea-level, near Drumclog, and 7 miles SW by W of Strathaven. Thence it winds 29½ miles westward, dividing Cunninghame from Kyle, till it falls into the Firth of Clyde at Irvine town. Its principal affluents are Glen Water, Polbaith Burn, Kilmarnock Water, Carmel Water, Annick Water, and the Garnock; and it bounds the parishes of Galston, Loudoun, Kilmarnock, Riccarton, Kilmours, Dreghorn, Dundonald, and Irvine, under which full details are given as to the town, villages, mansions, and other features of its course. If the beauty of the stream, gliding slowly over its pebbly bed, the richness and verdure of its haughs, the openness of its course, the array of mansions looking down upon its meanderings, the displays of industry and wealth which salute it on its progress, are taken into view, the Irvine will be pronounced one of the most pleasing rivers of Scotland. At one time it yielded tolerable sport, and down to Kilmarnock the trout-fishing still is fair, but lower down its waters are poisoned by the refuse of public works and by town sewage. A few salmon ascend as far as Shewalton.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 22, 1865.

Irvine, a town and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. A seaport and a royal and parliamentary burgh, the town lies on the right bank of the river Irvine, immediately above a northward loop in the river's course, 1¼ mile in a direct line E by N of its mouth, but 2¾ miles following the winding of its channel. The parliamentary and municipal burghs are coextensive. At Fullarton stands Irvine Junction on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 10¾ miles N by W of Ayr, 7½ W of Kilmarnock, 3½ SSE of Kilwinning, 29¼ SW of Glasgow, and 67 WSW of Edinburgh. A new station on the Caledonian railway was opened in 1890. By an Act of extension in 1881, Fullarton, on the left bank of the river, within Dundonald parish, and sometimes called the Halfway, came under the jurisdiction of the municipality. The site of the main

body of the burgh is a rising-ground, with sandy soil, extending parallel to the river; and the site of its suburbs, and of buildings on the outskirts, is low and flat. Sir William Breton described it in 1634 as 'daintily situate both upon a navigable arm of the sea and in a dainty, pleasant, level champaign country.' The principal street, ¾ mile long, runs through it from end to end, and is mostly spacious and airy, presenting an appearance superior to that of the main street of most of our second-rate towns. Some of the other streets, in whole or in part, are well-built; and the outskirts and environs contain a number of villas. The town has been lighted with gas since 1827, and in 1878 a gravitation water-supply was introduced from a distance of 6 miles at a cost of £40,000. Kilwinning, Stevenston, and Salcoats are supplied by the Irvine waterworks, upon which £90,000 has been expended since their construction. In 1881 they were transferred to the corporation, and since then have been largely extended. The old Town Hall, in the middle of the High Street, was built in 1745; the new Town Hall, on the E side of High Street, is an Italian edifice of 1859, erected at a cost of £4000. It has a fine tower 120 feet high, and contains council chambers, a court hall, a library, and other apartments. A large addition to the police premises in rear of the Town Hall was made in 1892. A four-arch carriage bridge over the river was built in 1746, and widened and improved in 1889; while the railway viaduct, on the line from Glasgow to Ayr, is an elegant six-arch structure. A magnificent market-cross, in the centre of the town, was taken down in 1694, and used for the erection of the meal market; and two gateways stood formerly at the principal entrances from the country, the one across High Street, the other across Eglinton Street. In 1867 was erected a statue of Lord Justice-General Boyle, by Sir John Steell, R.S.A. A statue to the poet Burns was unveiled in 1896, the gift of John W. Speirs, Esq., a Glasgow merchant, and a native of Irvine. With pedestal it stands 21 feet high, and is an entirely unconventional work, the designer, Mr James P. M'Gillivray, having refrained from introducing literary or agricultural paraphernalia, and depicted the poet with his hair tied behind with a ribbon bow, as was the custom in his day. The pose is easy, but suggests the independent and fearless spirit of the man. His right foot rests on a boulder, and over the knee his plaid is thrown in massive folds. The parish church, built in 1774, on a rising-ground in the Golf-fields, to the S of the foot of High Street, is an oblong edifice, with a beautiful spire, which figures conspicuously in a great extent of landscape. A number of memorial windows illustrative of Scripture subjects were presented to the church in 1892. Fullarton Established church, built as a chapel of ease in 1836 at a cost of £2000, was in 1874 raised to *quoad sacra* status. Other places of worship are Irvine and Fullarton Free churches, both erected soon after the Disruption; two U.P. churches, Trinity (1810) and Relief (1773), a Baptist chapel (1839), St Mary's Roman Catholic chapel (1875), and a mission station in connection with the Episcopal church. A pre-Reformation chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, stood on the bank of the river near the parish church; and at the S corner of the churchyard was a monastery of Carmelite or White Friars, founded in the 14th century by Fullarton of Fullarton. Irvine Academy, in an airy situation a little W of the N end of High Street, is surrounded by an enclosed playground of 2 acres, and representing a public school of 1572, was erected in 1814 at a cost of £2250. It presents a handsome appearance, contains accommodation for over 500 scholars, has two bursaries of £42 annual value, and gives education in English, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, book-keeping, mathematics, science, Latin, Greek, French, and German.

Irvine has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal, Union, Clydesdale, and British Linen Co.'s Banks, a National Security Savings Bank (1815), several hotels, a British Workman public house (1881), a Liberal club, a Unionist club, a horticultural society,

a literary institute, an evangelistic hall, a Good Templar hall, the first erection of its kind in Scotland, a fever hospital, custom-house, Assembly Rooms, fire-engine station, golf, bowling, and lawn-tennis clubs, a lifeboat, Shipwrecked Fishermen's and Mariners' Benevolent Society, and 2 weekly newspapers—the *Herald* (1870) and the *Times* (1873), both of which are published on Friday. For the local volunteers there are two drill-halls—one the Albert Hall, the other an iron structure erected in 1894, and measuring 100 feet by 50. A weekly grain market is held on Monday; fairs are held on the first Tuesday of May and on Wednesday after the third Monday of August. Manufacturing industry, both on the town's own enterprise and in connection with Glasgow and Kilmarnock, is extensively carried on. Hand-sewing, introduced about 1790, eventually rose to such importance as to employ, in the town and neighbourhood, nearly 2000 females; whilst hand-loom weaving engaged 400 weavers and 200 winders. The former is now very much decayed; the latter, about extinct. At present employment is afforded by several large chemical works, a dynamite factory (Nobel's Explosives Co., Limited), forges, foundries, and saw-mills, as well as by shipbuilding, rope-making, and all the ordinary kinds of artificership. Here also are large grain stores and the workshops of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The traffic in connection with the railways, and in the interchange of general merchandise for country produce, is considerable. The harbour in 1892 resumed the status it lost some 30 years ago, and is once more a port of the United Kingdom. The new boundaries of the port are, on the N Stevenston Burn, and on the S Gailes Burn, giving about 5 miles of coast line. Within the boundaries of the new port the shipments of explosives from Nobel's works are made from the beach. During the last 30 years the trade at the harbour has multiplied tenfold. A weir across the river, about half a mile below Irvine Bridge, was constructed in 1896-97 at a cost of about £1200. The exports are coal, tanned leather, chrome ore, fireclay goods, etc.; the imports, timber, oats, butter, limestone, etc.

Irvine is one of the most ancient royal burghs of Scotland, having received a charter from Alexander II. (1214-49). Another, still extant, was granted by King Robert Bruce in 1308 for services rendered during the Wars of the Succession, and has been twelve times renewed and confirmed by subsequent monarchs. For some time the burgh exercised jurisdiction over the whole of Cunninghame, but this it lost by encroachments of the barons; and by the Burgh Police Act of

1892 it is now governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The royal burgh is limited to Irvine proper; the parliamentary, including the police burgh, with Ayr, Campbeltown, Inveraray, and Oban, returns one member to parliament. A burgh court and a justice of peace court is held every Monday; a sheriff small debt court on the first



Seal of Irvine.

Thursday of February, April, June, August, October, and December; and a dean of guild court is held as occasion requires. The six incorporated trades—squar-men, hammermen, coopers, tailors, shoemakers, and weavers—early and voluntarily renounced their exclusive privileges, in advance of most similar bodies in Scotland. The corporation property, comprising 422 acres of arable land, the town hall, the town's mills, the meal market, the shambles and washing-houses, etc., yielded a revenue of £1498 in 1832, of £1980 in 1862

of £2939 in 1875, of £2539 in 1882, and of £1957 in 1895. Coal mines have been successfully sunk in the burgh land. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 1704 and 1521 in 1895, when the annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh amounted to £35,384, against £13,854 in 1866, £10,424 in 1875, and £25,941, 13s. in 1882. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 4594, (1851) 7534, (1861) 7060, (1871) 6866, (1881) 8498, (1891) 9039, of whom 4467 were males and 4556—4508 in 1881—were in the royal burgh. Houses (1891) inhabited 1966, vacant 82, building 11.

The original church belonged till the Reformation to the monks of Kilwinning; later it was served from 1618 to 1640 by David Dickson (1583-1663), hymn-writer and commentator. In 1546 the town suffered much from the plague; in 1640 twelve women were executed at it for the crime of witchcraft; and it bore a considerable share in the struggles of the Covenanters, two of whom were hanged here in 1666. In 1783, in connection with the Rev. Hugh White, second minister of the Relief congregation, and with several other influential town-folk, Elizabeth Buchan (1738-91) here founded the fanatical sect of the Buchanites. Expelled in the following year by the magistrates, and pelted out of the town, she was joined at Kilmaraus by 45 of her disciples, and thence proceeded in a kind of exultant march to CLOSEBURN in Dumfriesshire (Joseph Train's *Buchanites from First to Last*, Edinb. 1846). In Aug. 1839 Irvine was temporarily crowded with strangers, pouring in from sea and highway to witness the fêtes of the grand tournament held at Eglinton Castle, which stands within 3 miles of the burgh. Robert Burus was sent hither at midsummer 1781 to learn the trade of a flaxdresser under one Peacock, kinsman to his mother. He had one small room for a lodging, for which he gave a shilling a week; meat he seldom tasted, and his food consisted chiefly of oatmeal and potatoes sent from his father's house. 'As we gave,' he tells us, 'a welcome carousal to the New Year, the shop took fire, and burned to ashes, and I was left, like a true poet, not worth a sixpence.' The house is still pointed out. The Irvine Burns Club possesses the MS. from which the first edition of his poems was printed. Another poet, James Montgomery ('the Christian Poet,' 1771-1854), was born in a small back dwelling in the street that leads to the station, his father having been a Moravian missionary. With the view of preserving the house it was purchased by some enthusiastic members of the Irvine Burns Club, who have placed a tablet on the building, marking it as his birthplace. In 1841 Montgomery visited his native town, and was received with every mark of respect. The novelist, John Galt (1779-1839), was born in a house on the site of the Union Bank, a tablet in the office of the bank commemorating the circumstance; and other natives were Robert Blair (1593-1666), a noted Presbyterian divine, and Lord-Justice-General David Boyle (1772-1853). A Viscountcy of Irvine, in the peerage of Scotland, was given in 1661 to Henry the eldest surviving son of Sir Arthur Ingram of Temple-Newsom in Yorkshire; it became extinct in 1778 at the death of the ninth Viscount. The ruinous Seagate Castle, belonging to the Earls of Eglinton, is supposed to have been the jointure house of the Montgomeries, and to have been built soon after 1361. Dr. Hill Burton, however, has a note on 'the Normandish tone of its gateway. . . . A visit to the spot rather confirmed the notion that some of the features of the building were of later Normau. There is a round arch, with thinnish rounded mouldings, and small round pillars with square or bevelled bases and capitals, with the tooth or star decoration in the hollows of the mouldings. The doorway has more of an ecclesiastical than a baronial look, although the building it belongs to is baronial' (*Hist. Scotl.*, ii. 98, ed. 1876). Gailes Camp, lying along the beach between Irvine and Troou, encamps at times as many as 5000 volunteers. On the Town Moor the Argyll and Sutherland Militia encamp annually from May to July. Bogside, adjoining the moor, is the steeple-

chase course of the Eglintou Hunt Club. Here also the Lanarkshire and West of Scotland Artillery Volunteers have camps of instruction during the summer. In the vicinity is the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

The parish of Irvine is bounded N by Kilwinning, NE by Stewarton, E by Dreghorn, S by Dreghorn and Dundonald, and W by the Firth of Clyde and Stevenston. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $4191\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $182\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $78\frac{1}{2}$ water. The river IRVINE curves $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-northward on or close to all the Dundonald border; ANNICK Water, its affluent, winds 7 miles south-westward along all the boundary with Dreghorn; and GARNOCK Water flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward along that with Kilwinning and Stevenston, till it falls into the Irvine just above the latter's influx to the Firth of Clyde. The south-western district is low and flat; the north-eastern ascends very gradually till it attains 183 feet above sea-level near Muirhead, whence a beautiful view is obtained of an extensive sea-board, of a great reach of the Firth of Clyde, and of the mountains of Arran and parts of Argyllshire. The rocks are carboniferous, and abound in seams of coal and in good building stone. The soil of the SW district is partly a light loam, but mostly of a sandy character, and yields heavy grain and green crops; that of the NE is mainly a stiffish clay. With the exception of some 300 acres of drifting sand, the entire parish is capable of cultivation; only a very small portion of it is let exclusively for pasture; but a considerable aggregate, including part of Eglintou Park and numerous clumps of plantation on the north-eastern eminences, is under wood. Stane Castle, near Bourtreehill, the remains, it is said, of an ancient nunnery, is the chief antiquity. The only mansion is Bourtreehill, 2 miles E of the town; its owner is the Hon. Geoffrey Henry Browne-Guthrie, son of Baron Oranmore and Browne, the second Baron since 1836 (b. 1819; suc. 1860). Irvine is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £379. Five public schools—Bank Street, East Road, Fullarton, Loudon Street, and Anuick Lodge—and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 620, 294, 206, 517, 200, and 328 children, have an average attendance of about 480, 250, 100, 440, 150, and 100, and grants of over £480, £220, £98, £400, £144, and £96. Pop. (1801) 4584, (1831) 5200, (1861) 5695, (1871) 5875, (1881) 6013, (1891) 6141.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

The presbytery of Irvine comprehends the old parishes of Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dreghorn, Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock-Laigh, Kilmarnock-High, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Loudoun, Stevenston, and Stewarton; the *quoad sacra* parishes of New Ardrossan, Crosshouse, Darvel, Fergushill, Hurlford, Kilmarnock-St Andrews, and Kilmarnock-St Marnoch's; the chapelries of Dalry-West, Kersland, and North Church (Saltoats); and the Blair mission, Dalry. Pop. (1871) 96,695, (1881) 100,244, (1891) 105,222, of whom 15,541 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Irvine, with 6 churches at Kilmarnock, 2 in Irvine, 2 in Kilbirnie, 2 in Saltoats, and 18 in Ardrossan, Beith, Catherine, Dalry, Darvel, Dunlop, Fenwick, Galston, Hurlford, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Loudoun, Mauchline, Muirkirk, Perceton, Stevenston, Stewarton, and West Kilbride, which 30 churches together had 8165 members in 1894.

Irvine or Irving, an ancient parish in Annandale, SE Dumfriesshire, now forming the middle part of Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish. The Irvings, who either took name from it or gave it name, held large possessions here, and had their chief seat at Bonshaw Tower on Kirtle Water. They multiplied into an important clan; signalled themselves on many occasions by patriotism and valour; numbered among their daughters 'Fair Helen of KIRKCONNEL Lee,' and sent off a distinguished and flourishing branch to Nithsdale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Isbister, a fine mansion of recent erection in the Rendall portion of Evie parish, Orkney.

Isla, a beautiful river of Forfar and Perth shires, rising among the Grampians, at an altitude of 3100 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the meeting-point of Forfar, Perth, and Aberdeen shires, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Lochnagar. Thence it winds $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, then $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, till, after a total descent of 3000 feet, it falls into the Tay at a point 3 furlongs NNW of Cargill station, this being $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Perth, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Cupar-Angus. Its chief tributaries are Melgam Water, the Burn of Alyth, Dean Water, the Ericht, and Lunan Water, all noticed separately; and it traverses or hounds the parishes of Glenisla, Lintrathen, Airlie, Ruthven, Meigle, Bendochoy, Blairgowrie, Coupar-Angus, Cargill, and Caputh, under which, the REEKIE LINN, and the Slugs of ACH-RANNIE, are described the mansions, towns, villages, and other features of its course. That course is Highland in Forfarshire, but in Perthshire assumes a Lowland character. It is liable to great freshets; and, on occasion of the thunderstorm of 17 July 1880, the water rushed down in the form of a moving embankment 10 feet high, and, spreading over the valley, buried crops of all kinds in sand, and swept away sheep and lambs. The damage caused by another flood, in Sept. 1881, was estimated at £10,000. Salmon ascend as high as the Slugs of Achrannie, and heavy pike lurk in the deep still pools about the river's mouth, whilst its upper waters yield capital trout fishing. On 16 Oct. 1861 the Queen and Prince Consort made their 'last expedition' to Cairulochan or Canlochan Glen immediately below the Isla's source. The Queen describes it as 'a narrow valley, the river Isla winding through it like a silver ribbon, with trees at the bottom. The hills are green and steep, but towards the head of the valley there are fine precipices. To the S is Glenisla, another glen, but wider, and not with the same high mountains. Cairulochan, indeed, is "a bonnie place."—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 56, 48, 1868-70.

Isla, a small river of Banff and Aberdeen shires, rising on Carran Hill at an altitude of 1200 feet above sea-level, and running $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward through or along the borders of Mortlach, Botriphnie, Keith, Grange, Rothiemay, and Cairnie parishes, till, after a total descent of 1000 feet, it falls into the Deveron at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE of Grange Junction. Its scenery is diversified, but generally pleasing, and occasionally very beautiful; and its waters are well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 86, 1876.

Island Glass. See GLASS-ELLAN.

Islay, an island in Argyllshire, the chief one of the southernmost group of the Hebrides. Its NE coast is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from Jura at Feolin Ferry; and its E coast is $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant from the nearest point of Kintyre. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, in the opposite direction, is 19 miles; and its area is 235 square miles, or 150,355 acres. The Sound of Islay, commencing opposite Rudha Mhail, and curving $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, separates all the NE coast from Jura; contracts from $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and thence again broadens to 6; has abrupt shores, rarely exceeding 100 feet in height; and is swept by such rapid tidal currents, with short cross billows, as to be very dangerous to navigators. A crescental curve, with convexity to the E, and slightly diversified by a series of small headlands and bays, defines the coast from the SE end of the Sound onward to the island's southern extremity, the Mull of Islay, or Mull na Ho, which rises in cliffs to the height of 750 feet, and contains a cavern. Loch Indal, opening with a width of 8 miles, penetrates 12 miles north-north-eastward; forms the expansion of Laggan Bay at the middle of its E side; narrows to a width of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles in its upper part; and is all comparatively shallow. Rhynns Point, with small islands adjacent to it, flanks the W side of the entrance of Loch Indal, and forms the extremity of the south-western peninsula. A line running 13 miles north-by-

eastward from Rhynns point, and then 15 miles north-eastward to Rudha Mhail, defines all the rest of the coast; is cut about midway by Loch Gruinnard, penetrating $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to within 3 miles of Loch Indal; and has elsewhere very trivial diversity of either bay or headland. The entire coast, in a general view, is bounded either by low rocks or by flat shores and sandy beaches; but at the Mull of Islay, as already noticed, it soars in cliffs to a commanding height; and about Sanaig, on the NW side, it is pierced with several large caves, one of which ramifies into a labyrinth. A number of islets lie off the coast, particularly on the E, and on the middle of the W side. The interior differs much in character from most of the Hebrides and the Highlands, exhibiting no assemblage of mountain and glen, yet displaying considerable diversity of structure and of contour, and containing a fair amount of pleasing landscape. Chief elevations, from N to S, to the E of Lochs Gruinnard and Indal, are Scarbh Hill (1197 feet), Beinn Dubh (974), Sgorr na Faoileann (1444), and Sgorr Voucharan (1157); to the W, Rock Side Hill (575), and Beinn Tartabhaille (775).

Harbours, with quay or pier, are at Port Askaig, on the Sound of Islay; Port Ellen, on the SE coast; Bowmore, near the head of the E side of Loch Indal; Port Charlotte, on the W side of Loch Indal; and Portnahaven, to the N of Rhynns Point. The small bays on the E coast are, for the most part, dangerous of approach, on account of sunken rocks; and Loch Gruinnard is almost the only place on the W coast which affords any anchorage. Numerous streamlets rise on the heights, run in all directions to the sea, afford plenty of water-power for any kind of machinery, and abound with trout and salmon. Of several small fresh-water lakes dotted over the interior, the largest are Loch Guirm ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), 7 miles WNW of Bridgend, and Loch Finlagau ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), 8 miles WSW of Port Askaig. Quartz rocks prevail in the principal hill ridge; a fine limestone prevails in the northern central district; and a strip of clay slate borders the W side of Loch Indal. Beds of excellent slate are plentiful, and have been largely worked; good marble has been quarried; beds of fine silicious sand, suitable for the manufacture of glass, are so extensive as to have furnished many cargoes for exportation; lime and shell sand, for mixture with neighbouring sea-weed and moss into composts, are inexhaustibly abundant; iron ore has been worked of prime quality; lead ore and silver are mined; and copper, manganese, graphite, and other metallic minerals have been discovered. The average rainfall in eight years was $48\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the average temperature $47\cdot1$.

'Of late years,' writes Mr Duncan Clerk, 'the lands have passed into new hands, the new proprietors being Morrison of Islay, Ramsay of Kildalton, Finlay of Dunlossit, and Campbell of Ballinaby. The larger portion of the old native race tenantry has also passed away, and their holdings are now mostly occupied by tenants from Ayrshire and the Lowland districts, who turn their attention principally to dairy-farming, and find that Ayrshire stocks thrive exceedingly well. They also rear a considerable number of cross lambs, which are sent fat to Glasgow early in the season. The hill districts, which were formerly only partially stocked, are now covered with thriving flocks of blackfaced and Cheviot sheep, which help to supply the Glasgow market. West Highland cattle are still reared to a large extent, and the number is likely to increase under the stimulus of the high price of beef, which Islay supplies in perfection. . . . The area of arable land, though considerably increased, has not been so rapidly extended as might have been anticipated. However, the cultivation of land has been much improved, so that the production of food for cattle and sheep is very much larger per acre than it was forty years ago. Many fields carry heavier crops of turnips, potatoes, and corn than are usual even in the Lowlands. The improved culture, and the general rise in the value of farm produce, stimulated by the landlords' large expenditure on houses, fences, etc., has caused the rental of the island to be nearly doubled

within the last forty years. So much room for improvements still remains, however, that, with a judicious outlay of capital, it might be doubled again in the same number of years. The principal exports from Islay are horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, cheese, butter, eggs, and, some years, a large quantity of potatoes. Whisky is largely produced; and the seven distilleries afford a valuable help in the supply of manure, while they also assist in maintaining prices of stock in the local markets, many cattle being fattened off in connection with them' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1878). The arable soils are very various, but generally fertile and well cultivated. More than one-half of all the island's surface might be advantageously subjected to regular tillage; and much that was formerly heathy, pastoral, or badly cultivated is now reclaimed, well worked, and very productive. Enclosing, draining, judicious manuring, skilful cropping, and good road-making were commenced not long after the era of general agricultural improvement in Great Britain, and went on with such steadiness as to render a great part of the island, many years ago, as well dressed as many an equal extent of country in the Scottish Lowlands. The roads are everywhere excellent, and have good bridges; and a very important one, 15 miles long, from Bridgend to Port Ellen, opening up a district of previously little value, was begun to be formed so late as 1841. Drainage operations were facilitated by a very large grant under the Government Drainage Act, and by the produce of a local brick and tile work. Farming traffic is facilitated by abundance of local meal mills, by regular markets and fairs at Bowmore, Port Ellen, Bridgend, and Ballygrant, and by steamboat communication with Glasgow daily during summer, and twice a week in the winter. Telegraphic communication with the mainland was established in the autumn of 1871. In 1893 steps were taken for the erection of drainage and water works at Bowmore.

The island comprises the parishes of Kilchoman, Kildalton, and Killarrow, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Kilmeny, Oa, and Portnahaven; and contains the villages of Bowmore, Bridgend, Port Charlotte, Portnahaven, Port Ellen, and Port Askaig, all of which are noticed separately. A sheriff small debt court sits at Bowmore four times a year; and a justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Wednesday of every month. Islay has a combination poorhouse at Bowmore, with accommodation for 48 inmates, a branch of the National Bank at Bridgend, branches of the Royal Bank at Port Ellen and Bowmore, 6 Established churches, 5 Free churches, an Episcopal mission chapel at Bridgend, a Baptist chapel at Bowmore, and 17 schools, with total accommodation for 1896 children. Valuation (1833) £38,270, (1892) £47,727. Pop. (1851) 12,334, (1861) 10,345, (1871) 8143, (1881) 7559, (1891) 7375, of whom 3653 were males and 6681 were Gaelic-speaking.

Islay was early and long in the possession of the Scandinavians; and it retains memorials of their sway in the remains of many duns and castles, and in such topographical names as Kenuibus, Assibus, Torribolse, and Torrisdale. It passed from them to the kings of Man, or sovereigns of the Hebrides; and it is said to have been, while in their possession, the place of their receiving rents and dues from large portions of their dominions. The island next became the residence of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, the seat of their court, the sphere of their pompous rule over their insular dominion; and it retains the ruin of their castle on an islet in Loch Finlagan, the ruin of one of their fortalices at the SE entrance of the Sound of Islay, the vestiges of another of their fortalices on an islet in Loch Guirm, and the ruin of a famous church of their period, surrounded with an extensive cemetery, containing curious ancient grave-stones, on Island-Nave, adjacent to the NW coast. The lands of Islay, along with those of Jura, Scarba, and Muckairn, continued to be held, for several generations, by the descendants of the Macdonalds; but they were transferred, in the reign of James VI., to Sir John Campbell of Calder for an annual feu-duty, the propor-

tion of which for Islay was £500; and they all were afterwards sold to Campbell of Shawfield for £12,000. The emigrant ship, the *Exmouth*, in May 1847 struck on an iron-bound part of the NW coast of Islay, and went almost instantly to pieces, when 220 persons were drowned.

The six parishes of Islay, the parish of Jura, and that of Colonsay and Oransay, constitute the presbytery of Islay and Jura in the synod of Argyll, which meets at Bridgend on the last Tuesday of March, April, September, and November. Pop. (1871) 9564, (1881) 8917, (1891) 8489, of whom 702 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.—A Free Church presbytery of Islay comprises the five charges of Bowmore, Kilchoman, Kildalton and Oa, Killarrow and Kilmeny, and Portnahaven, with the mission station of Jura, which together had 1175 members and adherents in 1894.

Islay, Rhinns of. See ISLAY and ORSAY.

Isle. See ISLE-TOLL.

Isle Ewe. See EWE.

Isle Maree. See ELLAN-MAREE.

Isle-Martin, a triangular island of Lochbroom parish, NW Ross and Cromarty shire. It lies in the firth or elongated bay of Loch Broom, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ullapool. Separated from the coast of Coigach district by a strait $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at the narrowest, it measures $9\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, rises to 397 feet above sea-level, and is used as a fishing station. Pop. (1861) 51, (1871) 42, (1881) 42, (1891) 47.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Isle of May. See MAY.

Isle of Oransay. See ORANSAY.

Isle of Whithorn, a seaport village in Whithorn parish, SE Wigtownshire, at the head of a small bay, 2 miles NE of Burrow Head, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Whithorn town. The most southerly village in Scotland, it stands upon what was once a rocky islet, and conducts some commerce with Whitehaven and other English ports, having a well-sheltered harbour, with a pier erected about 1790, and with capacity and external advantages sufficient to invite extensive commerce. It contains remains of a Scandinavian fort or camp and the roofless ruin of 'St Ninian's Kirk,' which has been falsely identified with the *Candida Casa* (397 A.D.), and so believed to represent the earliest place of Christian

worship in Scotland, but which was probably merely a chapel attached to the priory of WHITHORN. The village has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, some tasteful villas, a lifeboat, a public school, and a neat Free church. Pop. (1831) 697, (1861) 458, (1871) 459, (1881) 352, (1891) 316.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 2, 1856.

Isle Ornsay, a village and an islet in Sleat parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. The village stands on the W side of the Sound of Sleat, near the mouth of Loch na Daal, opposite the mouth of Loch Hourn, 14 miles by steamboat route S by W of Kyle-Akin, and 11 by road SSE of Broadford, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Possessing also an inn and an excellent natural harbour, thoroughly sheltered, commodious, and much frequented by shipping, it is regularly visited by the Glasgow steamers to the north on their way through the Sound of Sleat, and commands the nearest route for tourists, by walking and by boat, to Loch Scavaig and the Cuchullin Mountains. The islet is small ($\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$ mile), but serves to protect the entrance to the harbour. It is crowned with a lighthouse, erected in 1857 at a cost of £4527, and showing a fixed white light, visible at a distance of 13 nautical miles.

Isles, North. See NORTH ISLES.

Isles, The. See HEBRIDES.

Isle-Tanera or Taneramore. See SUMMER ISLANDS.

Isle-Toll, a place with a post office under Auldgirth, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the Nith, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Auldgirth. Isle or Isle Tower, near it, is a modern mansion, whose owner is Joseph Gillon-Fergusson, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1879).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Issay, a fertile island ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile) of Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, in Dunvegan Bay, opposite the middle of Vaternish. It is called also Ellan-Issa or the Island of Jesus.

Ithan. See YTHAN.

Itlaw, a hamlet in Alvah parish, Banffshire, 5 miles SSW of Banff, under which it has a post office.

Ively. See EVELAW.

Ivybank, an estate, with a mansion, in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, close to the town.

J

JACKTON, a village in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of East Kilbride village.

Jamacia, a village in Auchtermuchty parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of the town.

Jameston, a village in Contin parish, SE Ross-shire, 1 mile S by W of Strathpeffer, under which it has a post office.

Jamestown, a village in Inverkeithing parish, Fife, 5 furlongs SSW of Inverkeithing town.

Jamestown, a small town in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire, on the left bank of the river Leven, $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs N of Bonhill town. It shares in the busy industry of the Vale of Leven, and has a post office, a station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, a *quoad sacra* parochial church, and a public school. The church, erected in 1869 at a cost of £3000 in the Early English style, after designs by Clark & Bell of Glasgow, has a nave and aisle, a spire 130 feet high, and a large W window, with mullions and elaborate tracery. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1873, is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. of town (1861) 869, (1871) 1163, (1881) 2171, (1891) 1668; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 2925, (1891) 2238.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Jamima. See JEMIMAVILLE.

Janefield, an estate with a mansion, in Kirkcudbright

parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of the town.

Janetown. See JEANTOWN.

Janetstown, a village in Wick parish, Caithness, 5 furlongs W of the station. It has a post office under Thurso.

Jardine Hall, an elegant mansion, with pleasant grounds, in Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the river Annan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Nethercleuch station and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Lockerbe. Built in 1814, it was the seat of Sir Alexander Jardine, eighth Bart. since 1672 (b. 1829; suc. 1874), who died in 1893. His father, Sir William (1800-74), was a well-known ornithologist. Spedlins Tower, the seat of Sir Alexander's ancestors, stands on the opposite bank of the river, within Lochmaben parish; and is a strong, turreted, ivy-clad structure, bearing date 1605. Within its dungeon one Porteous, a miller, was imprisoned by the first Baronet, who, being called away to Edinburgh, rode off with the key in his pocket, and never once thought of his prisoner until he had reached the city. Then he sent back, but all too late, for the miller had died of hunger, after gnawing his hands and his feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Jeantown or Lochcarron, a fishing village in Lochcarron parish, SW Ross-shire, on the northern shore of Loch Carron, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Strathcarron station, and

16 SSE of Shieldaig. Consisting chiefly of a straggling row of poor dwellings, nearly a mile in length, but containing a few pretty good shops and cottages, it has a post office (Lochcarron), with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, and a good inn. It suffered great damage from a gale in November 1881. A rising-ground behind it is crowned with a Scandinavian dune; and a road westward from it to Applecross traverses a picturesque defile to the head of Loch Kishorn, and then, in a series of traverses, ascends a steep mountain corrie to the height of 1409 feet, amid stupendous precipices, similar to those of Glencoe.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 82, 1882.

Jedburgh (old name, *Jed-worth*, 'town on the Jed'), the county town of Roxburghshire, a royal and police burgh, the seat of the circuit court for the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Berwick, the seat of a presbytery, a post and market town, the centre of traffic to a large extent of country, and a parish, is situated on the left bank of Jed Water, in the SE of Teviotdale. It lies 49 miles SE from Edinburgh by road, but $56\frac{1}{2}$ by rail; from Kelso 10 miles SSW by road, but $10\frac{1}{2}$ by rail; from Hawick 10 miles NE by road, but $18\frac{1}{2}$ by rail; and 12 miles NNW from the English border. A branch line of railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and opened in 1856, connects at Roxburgh with the North British line from St Boswells to Kelso; the station, to which the chief hotels run omnibuses, being nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of the market-place, beyond the suburb of Bongate. Between Jedburgh and Kelso, Hawick, Selkirk, Ancrum, Otterburn, Oxnam, Denholm, etc., carriers' carts go regularly.

Jedburgh proper, built on a spur of the Dunian ridge, may be described as cruciform, the High Street and Castlegate cutting at right angles the Canongate and Exchange Street, with the market-place at the point of intersection. The High Street and Castlegate, the best streets in the town, lying from NE to SW, and almost $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, are well paved, and contain many of the chief buildings. Charles Stuart (the Pretender) lodged at No. 9 Castlegate in 1745. The Canongate, which stretches eastward from the market-place to the Jed, contains the house (No. 27) in which Burns lodged in 1787. Queen Street, which runs nearly parallel to the High Street, contains the house Sir David Brewster was born in (11 Dec. 1781); and that inhabited by Mary Queen of Scots in 1566, when detained in Jedburgh by severe illness. The latter, with thick walls and small windows, is large. It is described in the records of the Privy Council as 'the house of the Lord Compositor,' and seems, from the arms upon it, to have been the property of Wigmore of that ilk. Wordsworth visited Jedburgh in the autumn of 1803, and, owing to the inns being full, took up his abode at 5 Abbey Close.

Besides the town of Jedburgh proper, there are two suburbs—Richmond Row and Bongate. The former, purchased by the town in 1669 from the Marquis of Lothian, lies on the E side of the Jed; the latter, extending N of Richmond Row, belonged at one time to the monks, and was bought from Lord Jedburgh. These, however, do not belong to the royalty, though included within the municipal burgh. Bongate is built on level ground, and from it the town gradually rises from an elevation of 253 feet above sea-level to one of 388 feet. This rise, which culminates at the Townhead, where are the abbey and the building called Jedburgh Castle, once the county jail, makes the town more beautiful and more healthy. The river Jed, upon which the town stands, is crossed by no fewer than seven bridges within a mile.

The County Buildings, situated near the market-place, in which the different courts meet, and in which the head officials of the town and county transact their business, were erected in 1812. They are built of polished free-stone, but present no special architectural features. The old county prison occupies the site of the old castle of Jedburgh at the top of the town, was built in 1823, and is conspicuous, owing to the castellated style of its architecture. Jedburgh Castle, of which no trace now

remains, is inseparably connected with the history of the town, to which, from its size, position, and strength, it lent protection. Built about the 12th century, it was a favourite residence of many of the Scottish kings, as David I., Malcolm IV., William the Lyon, Alexander II., and Alexander III. Within its walls the last-named was living when he married Jolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux, in 1285; and here took place the banquet which followed the marriage ceremony in the abbey. On the same occasion it was the scene of the well-known incident, the appearance in the hall of the figure of Death, supposed to presage the calamity which befell the country by the king's death at Kinghorn in 1286. In the troubled times of the Wars of the Succession, Jedburgh Castle changed hands more than once—now held by the Scotch, then by the English, until in 1409 the men of Teviotdale rose and ejected the English, who had held it for sixty-three years. To prevent it from again falling into hostile hands, the castle was then destroyed, the money for the work of destruction being paid out of the royal revenue, after the first proposal to raise it by a tax of twopence upon each hearth in Scotland had been rejected. A part of the foundation was removed when the prison was built. After the castle was demolished, the town was defended by six bastille towers, which have also disappeared. Other public buildings are the Corn Exchange, built in 1860 by a company who hold £2500 worth of stock, and used for sales, concerts, lectures, exhibitions, etc.; the Museum, which occupies part of the Corn Exchange, and contains two pennons said to have been captured by the weavers of Jedburgh at Bannockburn and Killiecrankie, some pieces of the old burgh cross, the iron ladle which the town hangman was allowed at one time to dip into every sack of meal or corn that came into the market, and a good collection of fossils. A Maison-Dieu which once existed in Jedburgh has disappeared altogether, though it has left traces of its existence in the name of the 'Maison-Dieu acres,' given to a stretch of land, and in that of the 'Sick man's path,' as a steep road is called which leads from Friarsgate to Jedbank. The public park of Jedburgh, formerly part of the Virgin's glebe, is called the Lothian Park, after the Marquis of Lothian, who charges a merely nominal rent for the use of it. It is situated between the Jed and the parish church. There is another public park at Allerley Well, in which a summer-house was erected in 1894.

The chief attraction of Jedburgh, however, is its ruined abbey. In 1118 David I. founded a priory on the banks of the Jed, and placed it in possession of canons regular from the Abbey of St Quentin at Beauvais in France. In 1147 this priory was raised to the dignity of an abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the smaller building that had served for the former became the nucleus of a more stately structure. The abbey, from its size and wealth, was able to rank with the great abbeys of the period, and formed a suitable pendant to the castle which stood near it. Its first abbot, Osbert, died in 1174. The abbey was endowed by David I. with the tithes of the two Jedworths, of Langton, Nisbet, Crailing, etc.; by Malcolm IV. with the churches of Brandon and Grendon in Northamptonshire, with some land and a fishery on the Tweed; by Ranulph de Soules with the church of Doddington near Brandon, and with the church in the vale of Liddel; and by William the Lyon and various barons with lands, churches, houses, both in England and Scotland. In 1220 a dispute that had lasted for twenty years between the canons of Jedburgh and the Bishop of Glasgow was ended in favour of the latter by an arbitration given in the chapel at Nisbet. The cause of the quarrel was the prerogative which the bishop sought to exercise over the canons, who resisted, but unsuccessfully. When John Morel was abbot in 1285, Alexander III. was married to Jolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux, in the Abbey of Jedburgh, then probably almost entirely built. In the wars between England and Scotland (1297-1300) it suffered so severely that the monks were unable to inhabit it, and had to be billeted on other religious

houses. The disasters with which the 14th century opened were made up for by a season of prosperity, which extended onwards from 1360. By that time at least the canons must have regained their ground, as they are discovered a few years later exporting wool into England that had come from their own flocks. In 1377 Robert III. added to their possessions the hospital of St Mary Magdalene at Rutherford, a few miles distant, under the condition that the canons should have service regularly performed in the hospital chapel. The order of Edward II. in 1328 to restore all the lands in England belonging to Jedburgh Abbey may be noticed, as one of its results was to compass the death of certain canons who had gone south to claim lauds belonging to them. This order was, at the best, only partially obeyed. In these years of Border warfare no place was more sacred than another—all suffered equally; and Jedburgh Abbey, from its proximity to England and its own commanding situation, had to bear the brunt of many an onslaught. In 1410, 1416, 1464, it was damaged by repeated attacks of the English, though to what extent is not known; but in 1523 both town and abbey fell before the forces of the Earl of Surrey on 23 Sept. The abbey was especially difficult to capture. When surrendered, it was stripped of everything valuable, and then set on fire. In 1544-45 the process of destruction was twice repeated under Sir Ralph Eure (or Evers) and the Earl of Hertford respectively. In 1559 Jedburgh Abbey was suppressed, and its revenues went to the Crown. For some years it was left almost a roofless ruin. A building, designed for the parish church, was afterwards erected within the nave, roofed over at the level of the triforium, and used as a place of worship up to 1875, when a new church, built in excambion by the Marquis of Lothian, was opened for public worship, and the edifice within the abbey walls dispensed with. Steps were forthwith taken to have it removed, so that the ruin of the abbey can now be viewed 'clear of that incubus upon its lovely proportions.'

In spite of its somewhat chequered fortune, Jedburgh Abbey is still wonderfully entire. The out-buildings, such as the treasury, library, scriptorium, refectory, common hall, etc., have disappeared, as well as part of the aisles, the eastern termination of the choir, and the S transept; but the centre of the nave, central tower, and the two western bays of the choir still remain to furnish a fair idea of the proportions of the church. It has been declared 'the most perfect and beautiful example of the Saxon and Early Gothic in Scotland,' but like most buildings that have been added to from time to time, it shows different styles of architecture. The choir, which is Early Norman, is undoubtedly the oldest part. In it the lower arches spring from corbels in the sides of the round pillars, and not from capitals, an arrangement followed also in Oxford Cathedral. Jedburgh Abbey may be said to resemble those of Dryburgh and Kelso in the shortness of its transepts. The present N transept, 68 feet in length, extended in the 14th century, furnishes a good example of Decorated work, and was for long used as the burial-place of the Kerrs of Fernieherst, a family once famous in Border history, and now represented by the House of Lothian. The great N window is divided by three mullions, and shows some fine tracery. At the point where the nave and choir intersect the transepts, rises a tower, 33 feet square and 86 high, though loftier at one time. It was divided into two stories, the upper of which once contained a clock and peal of bells. The oldest part of the tower, the N piers, is Early Norman. It was restored at the end of the 15th century. The nave, 129 feet long, and 27½ broad, is a fine specimen of 'the transition from the Transition to the developed Early English.' 'There are on each side three tiers of arches possessing a grace and lightness and beauty of general outline much and deservedly admired. The basement storey consists of clustered pillars, which support deeply-moulded pointed arches; in the triforium are semicircular arches, subdivided by pointed ones; whilst the clerestory is a detached arcade of thirty-six arches, also

pointed, the wall behind every alternate two being pierced for windows. In the lower storeys, the abacus, with only one exception, is square, as in all the older work, but in the clerestory the square edges are cut off, indicating the desire that had set in for new forms.' The total length of the building is 235 feet over the walls, and 218 within the walls. Sir G. Gilbert Scott declared the great western door and the S door, which leads from the S aisle into the cloisters, to be 'perfect gems of refined Norman of the highest class and most artistic finish.' The former, almost 14½ feet high and rather more than 6 broad, is semicircular in form, deeply recessed, and elaborately carved. Above it is a large window nearly 19 feet in height, and 6 in breadth, while an exquisite wheel-window has been placed near the top of the gable. The S door, which had become rather dilapidated, was copied at the expense of Lord Lothian, and the copy, most successfully made, has been inserted in the nave not far from the original. It is adorned with human figures, grotesque animals, and foliage. This doorway is unrivalled in Scotland, so symmetrical are its proportions, so fine its workmanship, so delicate the carvings executed upon it. Jedburgh Abbey thus shows no fewer than three or four different styles of architecture, from which it is easy to refer each part to its proper period. The combination which now exists is sufficient to make it one of the most interesting and beautiful ruins in Scotland, while the care that has been expended upon it is well repaid by the improvements which have been effected. A convent of Franciscan friars, founded in 1513, but which has totally disappeared, may be mentioned, because in it lived and died Adam Bell, author of *The Wheel of Time*. As an instance of the influence of the monks may be noted the great number of places with ecclesiastical names, as Temple Gardens, Friars' Wynd, Friarsgate, Canongate.

Considering its size, Jedburgh is well supplied with places of worship and ample school-accommodation. The parish church, as already mentioned, was erected by the Marquis of Lothian, and opened for service in April 1875. Built in the Early English style, of stone from the Eildon Hills, and having freestone facings, it is seated for over 1000 persons, and was erected at a cost of £11,000. Certain alterations and improvements upon it in 1892 cost £760. The Free church, near it, and built in the same style, was erected in 1853, and cost £3000. St John's Episcopal church, founded in 1843, and built at a cost of £4000, has about 200 sittings. It stands at the foot of Friarsgate, has a beautiful pulpit, altar, and font of Caen stone, and is one of the extremely few Episcopalian churches in Scotland with a 'lych' (corpse) gate. Besides these there are two United Presbyterian churches, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, and an Evangelical Union church, the two last being small and unpretentious buildings. The High Street United Presbyterian church was erected in 1818 at a cost of £3500; the Blackfriars United Presbyterian church was also built in 1818 at nearly the same cost. The Grammar school of Jedburgh was founded about the middle of the 15th century by Bishop Turnbull of Glasgow. Some doubt exists as to its precise original location, which was, however, near the SE corner of the Abbey tower, from which place it was removed in 1751. James Thomson, author of the *Seasons*, and Samuel Rutherford, the well-known Scottish divine, were educated at it. It passed, in terms of the Education Act of 1872, to the landward, and was afterwards purchased by the burgh, school board; and has accommodation for 635 scholars, and a grant of about £350. A new grammar school, costing from £4000 to £5000, with houses for the rector and janitor, board-room, large playground, etc., was built in 1883. The sessional school in Castlegate, established in 1851, has an attendance of about 140 children and £120 of grant. The town also contains several private schools, as the Nest Academy, an infant school, and an Episcopalian school. The last-named has an average attendance of about 140 children, and a grant amounting to over £130. The burgh school board consists of 7 members. Jedburgh has numerous

clubs and institutions, as the dispensary, museum, mechanics' institute, reading-room, young men's literary association, a Liberal club, a horticultural society, clubs for angling, bowling, billiards, etc., besides a cemetery, and gas and water works. There is a public library belonging to the Mechanics' Institute. Two Saturday newspapers, the *Liberal Jedburgh Gazette* (1870) and the *Liberal-Conservative Teviotdale Record* (1855), are published in the town.

In the unsettled times before the union of the two crowns, Jedburgh was unable to embark upon any industry that required security for its successful prosecution. During the period that lay between the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, and the final union of the two countries under Queen Anne, Jedburgh shared in a very lucrative contraband trade, which arose from the unequal duties levied on certain goods at the custom-houses of England and Scotland. When this was done away with, its prosperity seemed almost endangered, and would, in all likelihood, have been crippled, had not the manufacture of woollen goods been introduced. In Jedburgh, which was one of the first towns to take up this industry, a spinning-mill was started in 1728, but was not successful. Others were set up in 1738, 1745, 1786, 1806; and now there are 5 mills working, which employ several hundred persons. The chief articles made are woollen tweeds, blankets, and hosiery. Jedburgh has also an iron-foundry, several grain mills, and breweries, tanneries, and auction marts. It was for a long time famous for its pears, apples, plums,—once 'cried' in the streets of London, where the 'Jethart pears' were a favourite fruit, and a source of considerable income to their growers. No small emolument is still derived from the sale of the produce of the orchards in the vicinity of the town.

Several of the chief Scottish banks have branches at Jedburgh—the Royal, British Linen, Commercial, National, and Bank of Scotland. There is also a branch of the National Security Savings Bank, numerous agencies for fire and life insurance companies, and a head post office, with telegraph and money order office, and savings bank attached. The best hotels in the town are the Spread Eagle and the Royal.

There are weekly grain markets at Jedburgh every Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after 26 May and on the first Tuesday of November. The Road-day fair on 25 Sept. was formerly of great importance, but has not been held for many years. The magistrates of Jedburgh have jurisdiction over the St James' Fair, held on 5 Aug. near Kelso. Hiring fairs for servants are held on the first Tuesday of March, on the 16 May if a Tuesday—if not, on the Tuesday before—and on the first Tuesday of November.

The earliest date that can be fixed for the corporation of Jedburgh is 1296, that being the year in which the townsmen and it took the oath of allegiance to Edward I. Owing to none of the council records going further back than 1619, and the destruction of the old charters in one or other of the Border wars, it is impossible to determine the time at which the town was founded, or that at which it became a royal burgh. The evidence is in favour of an early erection, perhaps as early as the reign of David I. In 1556 Queen Mary gave a charter to the town which confirmed those that had preceded it, gave great power to the magistrates, and ample privileges to the burgesses. In 1737 and 1767 the burgh was deprived of its magistrates, at the latter date owing to misconduct at a parliamentary election. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 the government of Jedburgh is conducted by a provost, 2 bailies,



Seal of Jedburgh.

and 6 commissioners. At one time the corporation had property in lands, houses, mills, which yielded a yearly

rental of £500, but which was sold in 1845 to defray the debts incurred by the burgh in a lawsuit. As a result this income has dwindled away to nearly nothing, amounting in 1895 to no more than £53. Jedburgh had at one time eight incorporated trades, with the sole right of working for the inhabitants within the burgh. These were the fleshers, glovers, hammermen, masons, shoemakers, tailors, weavers, wrights, with a deacon at the head of each.

The sheriff court meets at Jedburgh every Monday and Thursday during session, and a small debt court is held every Thursday during session, and, in vacation, on such days as the sheriff appoints. Courts for summary and jury trials are held as often as required. Justice of peace courts are held on the first Tuesday of every month. The court of general quarter sessions meets on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October; and the Lords of Justiciary and Lords Commissioners hold courts at Jedburgh in the spring and autumn for the south-eastern circuit, which includes the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk. The police force of the burgh is amalgamated with that of the county, an arrangement which has proved satisfactory. Jedburgh formerly united with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder in sending a member to parliament, but on the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 its representation was merged in that of the county. The municipal constituency numbered 740 in 1895, when the annual value of real property amounted to £14,812, against £12,893 in 1883. Pop. of the police burgh (1841) 3277, (1861) 3428, (1881) 3402, (1891) 3397, of whom 1817 were females, and 2455 were in the royal burgh.

Jedburgh is mentioned first in the 9th century, when it formed part of a gift from Bishop Egfrid to the See of Lindisfarne. Some have asserted that the original town stood $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther up the stream than the present town does, but this is doubtful. The name Jedburgh is spelt in as many as eighty-four different ways, the oldest of which is probably Geddewrd, while Jedworth (Jed-town) is found in 1147. In common speech, the town is still called Jethart, which is less corrupt than Jedburgh. About 1097 Jedburgh became a burgh and royal domain, owing its rise to the importance which it assumed under David I., partly to its naturally strong position, and partly to the shelter afforded by its castle on the Jed. David I., Malcolm IV., William the Lyon, Alexander II., and Alexander III. resided in Jedburgh from time to time. The town suffered severely in the Wars of the Succession. In 1297, to retaliate for damages done to Hexham, Sir Richard Hastings led a force against it, and devastated the abbey. The men of Teviotdale rose in 1409, recaptured the castle, which the English had held for sixty-three years, and destroyed it. The history of Jedburgh for a period of years from this point is simply a succession of attacks upon it by the English, and defences of it by the Scots, who were generally worsted in spite of the gallant resistance they always made. In 1513 the town was taken by the Earl of Surrey, and in 1547 it was occupied by part of the army led into Scotland by the Duke of Somerset. After this last attack Lord Dacre wrote to Wolsey in the following language, which needs no comment:—'Little or nothing is left upon the frontiers of Scotland, without it be part of old houses whereof the thak and coverings are taken away, by reason whereof they cannot be brint' (burned). In 1556 Queen Mary held a justice court at Jedburgh, with the object of quieting the Borders by removing some of the turbulent chiefs. She was detained in it for a few weeks by an illness which almost ended fatally, and it is said that in the after-troubles of her reign she was often heard to exclaim: 'Would that I had died at Jedburgh.' In 1571, when the country was divided into King's men and Queen's men, the citizens sided with the King, and held the town against the Lords of Buccleuch and Fernieherst, who marched upon it, desirous to chastise the burghers who had affronted a herald sent on the Queen's behalf. Thanks to the

speedy action of the Regent Moray in sending Lord Ruthven with reinforcements, the citizens were able to stand out against the attacks made upon them by Buccleuch and Fernieherst. The Raid of the Redeswire (1575) began in a dispute between the wardens of the middle marches about the person of Henry Robson, a noted free-lance, who, the Scottish warden demanded, should be given up for execution, while the English warden alleged that he had escaped. Such disputes seldom stopped at words, and, after an interchange of insults, the men of Tynedale began the fray by shooting their arrows at the Scots. The fighting became general, and the Scots were being worsted, when the men of Jedburgh, led by their provost, marched upon the field and turned the tide of battle. This was the occasion on which

' Bauld Rutherford, he was fu' stont,
Wi' a' his nine sons bim about,
He led the town o' Jedburgh out.
All bravely fought that day.'

This was the last of the almost innumerable engagements that took place on the Borders, and in it the war-cry of the burghers rose for the last time above the din of battle:—

' Then raise the slogan with ane shout,
Eye Tynedail to it! Jedbrugh's here.'

Here too may be mentioned the burghers' favourite weapon—the 'Jeddart staff.' It was a stout pole 7 or 8 feet long, with an iron head shaped either as a hook or hatchet. The 'Jeddart axe' is also mentioned, and both must have been formidable weapons. The oldest form of the townsmen's war cry is 'A Jedworth, a Jedworth;' but the form 'Jethart's here' also existed, while that of 'A Jeddart, a Jeddart' is probably corrupt. 'Jeddart Justice' is in Scotland what 'Lidford Justice' is in England. It means 'hanging first and trying afterwards,' and arose first in 1608 from the summary way in which Lord Home disposed of a number of captured freebooters. When Charles Stuart (the Pretender) was marching to England in 1745, he, along with part of his army, passed through Jedburgh, where he lodged in a house in Castlegate, as noted above. At the time of the Reform agitation, a meeting was held at Jedburgh in 1831, at which Sir Walter Scott spoke against the projected reform, and in consequence met with a most unfavourable reception. Jeffrey, however, explains that it was the opinions and not the man that met with disapproval. On the 23 Aug. 1869 Queen Victoria visited the town.

Could those who inhabited Jedburgh in the 14th and 15th centuries observe their town and its present occupants, they would be unable to recognise the former, and the latter would seem strangely different from themselves. The Jedburgh that was pillaged and burned again and again during the Middle Ages (though said by the Earl of Surrey in 1523 to have been well built and to contain many fair houses) must have seemed insignificant and mean when compared with the present town, in spite of its noble abbey and almost impregnable castle. Its then inhabitants were almost as much men of war as of peace, ready to share in every foray, so that it was commonly said that no Border skirmish ever took place without the cry of 'A Jedworth, a Jedworth' being heard in it. The town has been greatly improved in recent times, many new buildings have been erected, and its inhabitants are prosperous and quiet.

Jedburgh has furnished its quota of famous men and women to the bead-roll of distinguished Scotchmen and Scotswomen. The chief of these are Mary Somerville, Sir David Brewster, Dr Somerville, and James Bell. Mary Somerville, 'The Rose of Jedwood,' was born at Jedburgh Manse on 26 December 1780, and died at Naples in 1872. She wrote *The Connection of the Physical Sciences, Physical Geography, Microscopic and Molecular Science*, etc. Thomas Somerville, D.D., uncle and father-in-law of the above, was born at Hawick in 1741, and died at Jedburgh 1830. He was the author of a *History of Great Britain in the reign of*

Queen Anne, and a work entitled *My own Life and Times*. Sir David Brewster, born in 1781, died in 1868, published many scientific treatises, and invented the kaleidoscope and lenticular stereoscope. James Bell (1769-1833) wrote books on history and geography.

The parish of Jedburgh, said to be the oldest parish in Scotland of which any historical record has been transmitted to posterity, contains also the villages or hamlets of Bonjedward, 2 miles N of the town; Ulston, 1½ NE; Lanton, 3 WNW; and Edgerston, 7½ SSE. It comprises the ancient parishes of Jedworth, Old Jedworth, and Upper Crailing; and till 1891 had two detached portions separated from the main portion of the parish by the parishes of Southdean and Oxnam. The Boundary Commissioners, with the view of uniting the detached portions to the main body, transferred to Southdean so much of the Old Jedward detached part of Jedburgh as lay within the farm of Mervinslaw, and to Oxnam that part of Jedburgh which lay east of the Oxnam Burn from the Roman road northward to the boundary with the parish of Crailing, but transferred to Jedburgh the portion of Oxnam parish that still intervened between Jedburgh and its other detached part. Consisting of Jedworth in the W, Upper Crailing in the E, and Edgerston in the S, the parish is bounded N by Crailing and Eckford, E by Hounam and Oxnam, S for 1½ mile by Northumberland, SW by Southdean, W by Bedrule, and NW by Ancrum. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 10½ miles; and its width varies between ½ mile and 5 miles. The area of the entire parish up to 1891 was 22,670½ acres, of which 135½ were water. JED WATER, which takes its rise in the Carter, one of the hills of the Cheviot range, after traversing the boundary with Southdean, winds 5½ miles northward through the interior till it falls into the TEVIOT, which itself meanders 4¾ miles east-north-eastward on or close to the Ancrum and Crailing border. Along the Teviot, in the extreme N, the surface declines to 170 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 523 feet near Monk-law, 705 near Tudhope, 923 at Lanton Hill, 1095 at *DUNIAN Hill, 1110 at *Black Law, 957 at *Watch Knowe, 700 near West Cottage, and 741 near Kersheugh, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate just within Bedrule parish. The southern portion of the parish, which sinks along Jed Water to from 530 to 480 feet, attains 829 near Edgerston church, 985 at Hare-shaw Knowe, 1358 at Browdean Laws, 1173 at Hop-hills Nob, 1469 at Arks Edge, and 1542 at Leap Hill—green summits these of the CHEVIOTS. The rocks include much trap, both in mountain masses and in valley-dykes; but they mainly consist of the stratified orders, from the Silurian to carboniferous, and in many parts exhibit such interpositions as have furnished subject of interesting study to both geologists and economists. White and red sandstone, of excellent quality, has been worked in several quarries; good limestone is pretty plentiful; coal was bored for at various periods from 1660 to 1793; and a bed of iron ore, 3 feet thick, occurs not far from the town, near which are also two chalybeate springs. The soil, in some places a stiffish clay, in others a mixture of clay with sand or gravel, in the valley of the Teviot and along the lower reaches of the Jed is a fertile loam, and on the higher grounds is very various. A great natural forest, called Jed Forest, formerly covered nearly all the surface of the parish, together with all Southdean, and parts of contiguous parishes; and remains of it, to the extent of many hundred acres, were cut down only in the course of the 18th century. Two survivors are one beautiful and vigorous oak, the 'King of the Woods,' near Fernieherst Castle, with a trunk 43 feet high and 17 in girth at 4 feet above ground; and another, the 'Capon Tree,' 1 mile nearer Jedburgh, 'a short-stemmed, but very wide-spreading oak, with a circumference at the base of 24½ feet' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, pp. 206, 207). Fully a tenth of the entire area is still occupied by orchards, groves, and plantations; a large portion of the uplands, especially in the southern portion of the parish, is disposed in sheepwalks; and the rest of the

land is all in a state of high cultivation. An ancient military road goes over the Dunian from Ancrum Bridge towards the town, 2 miles from which a Roman causeway, paved with whinstone, and almost entire, passes along the north-eastern district. A Roman camp, seemingly about 160 yards each way, is near Monklaw; a well-defined circular camp, 180 feet in diameter, with ramparts nearly 20 feet high, is at Scarsburgh; remains of a famous camp, formed by Douglas for the defence of the Borders during Bruce's absence in Ireland, crown the top of a bank at Lintalee; and vestiges of other camps at Fernieherst, Howdean, Camptown, and Swinnie. Peel-houses, towers, and other minor military strengths, appear to have been numerous; but only one at Lanton, and the ruins of another at Timpendean, are now extant. Of several artificial caves, excavated in rock, on the banks of the Jed, the two largest, those of Lintalee and Hundalee, disappeared through landslips of 1866 and 1881. Vestiges of a chapel, founded in 845, are at Old Jedward, 5 miles SSE of the town; and verdant mounds indicate the sites or the graveyards of others in various places. Coins of Canute, Edred, Edwy, Ethelred, Edward I., Edward III., and later kings, both Scottish and English, together with ancient medals, have been found, in almost incredible numbers, at Stewartfield, at Bongate, at Swinnie, near the abbey, and in other localities. A chief antiquity, FERNIEHERST CASTLE, is noticed separately, as also are the mansions of BONJEDWARD, EDGERSTON, HARTRIDGE, HUNTHILL, LANGREE, and LINTALEE. Including most of Edgerston *quoad sacra* parish, Jedburgh is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £483. Two landward public schools, Lanton and Pleasant, with respective accommodation for 102 and 96 children, have an average attendance of about 40 and 90, and grants of over £45 and £88. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 3834, (1811) 5647, (1861) 5263, (1871) 5214, (1881) 5147, (1891) 4814, of whom 4662 were in Jedburgh ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

The presbytery of Jedburgh comprises the civil parishes of Ancrum, Bedrule, Cavers, Crailing, Eckford, Hawick, Hobkirk, Hounam, Jedburgh, Kirkton, Minto, Oxnam, Southdean, Teviothead, and Wilton, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Edgerston, Hawick St Mary's, Hawick St John's, and St Margaret's, formerly Wellington chapelry, Wilton. Pop. (1871) 26,267, (1881) 30,769, (1891) 32,848, of whom 7307 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895. There is also a Free Church presbytery of Jedburgh, with 3 churches at Hawick, and 6 at Ancrum, Castleton, Crailing, Denholm, Jedburgh, and Wolflee, which 9 churches together had 2432 members in 1894.

See pp. 260-268 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874); James Watson's *Jedburgh Abbey* (Edinb. 1877); and an article in the *Saturday Review* (1882).

Jedfoot Bridge, a railway station in the N of Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 1½ mile N by E of the Jedburgh terminus.

Jed Forest. See JEDBURGH.

Jed Water, a small river of Southdean and Jedburgh parishes, Roxburghshire. It rises, as Raven Burn, at an altitude of 1500 feet, on the western slope of Carlin Tooth (1801 feet), one of the Cheviots, 1 mile from the English Border; and thence winds 21¾ miles north-by-eastward, till, after a descent of 1325 feet, it falls into the Teviot, at a point ¾ mile below Mounteviot House. Its tributaries are numerous but small. Its basin or vale is a kind of broad tumulated plain, half engirdled by the Cheviots and their offsets; looks, in the view from Carter Fell, surpassingly beautiful; and, even as seen in detail, exhibits many a close scene, so full of character, as to have fired the muse of Thomson, Burns, Leyden, and many a minor poet. An intelligent observer, indeed, sees little in it to compete with the basins of the Tweed, the Tay, and some other large picturesque Scottish rivers; yet within the brief distance of 2 or 3 miles, especially in the parts immediately

above the town of Jedburgh, he will survey, though on a small scale, more of the elements of fine landscape than during a whole day's ride in the most favourite Scottish haunts of tourists. The rockiness of the river's bed, the briskness of its current, the pureness of its waters, the endless combinations of slope and precipice, of haugh and hillock, of verdure and escarpment, of copse and crag, along and around its banks, produce many a scene of picturesqueness and romance. Its waters are well stocked with trout of good size and high character; but, in consequence of the intricacy and woodedness of the banks, they can rarely be angled without much skill and patience.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Jemimaville or Jamima, a village at the mutual border of Resolis and Cromarty parishes, on the southern shore of the Cromarty Firth, 3 miles SSE of Invergordon and 4½ WSW of Cromarty. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of April, the first Wednesday of August, and the last Tuesday of October. An urn of very antique form was found, about 1830, in a neighbouring earthen tumulus.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Jerviston, an estate, with a mansion, in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of South Calder Water, 1¼ mile NNE of Motherwell.

Jerviswood, an estate in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of Mouse Water, 1½ mile N by E of the town. By the Livingstons it was sold in the middle of the 17th century to George Baillie, whose son, Robert Baillie of Jerviswood, entitled sometimes the 'Scottish Sydney,' was hanged at Edinburgh for alleged high-treason in 1684, and whose sixth descendant, George Baillie of Jerviswood and Mellerstain, in 1858 succeeded his second cousin as tenth Earl of Haddington.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865. See TYNNINGHAME.

Jesus, Island of. See ISSAY.

Jock's Lodge, a district of Edinburgh, in South Leith parish, on the road to Portobello, adjacent to the S side of the locomotive depôt of the North British railway, and with a station on that system. Standing on low ground, at the NE base of Arthur's Seat, immediately above the subsidence into meadow, and surrounded with a rich variety of pleasant scenery, it extends somewhat stragglingly ¼ mile along the road; consists chiefly of a spacious cavalry barrack and two lines of dwelling-houses; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a soldiers' home, and a police station. The barrack, on its N side, was built of Craigmillar stone in 1793; comprises a quadrangular, enclosed area (500 × 300 feet); contains accommodation for a regiment of cavalry; and includes a neat, comparatively recent, Episcopalian chapel. It bears the name of Piershill, after Colonel Piers, who occupied a villa on the exact site of the officers' quarters in the time of George II., and commanded a regiment of cavalry then stationed in Edinburgh. The name of 'Jokis Lodge' occurs as early as 1650, but is of uncertain origin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Jock's Thorn. See KILMAURS.

John o' Groat's House, a quadrang domeicile in Canisbay parish, NE Caithness, on the flat downy shore of the Pentland Firth, 1¾ mile W of Duncansbay Head and 18 miles N of Wick. Its legend is told as follows:—During the reign of James IV., a Lowlander of the name of Groat—or, according to some versions, a Dutchman of the name of John de Groot—arrived along with his brother in Caithness, bearing a letter from the King, which recommended them to the gentlemen of the county. They procured land at this remote spot, settled, and became the founders of families. When the race of Groat had increased to the number of eight different branches, the amity which had hitherto characterised them was unfortunately interrupted. One night, in the course of some festivity, a quarrel arose as to who had the best right to sit at the head of the table next the door; high words ensued, and the ruin of the whole family, by their dissension, seemed at hand. In this emergency, however, one of them, John, rose, and having stilled their wrath by soft language, assured

them that at their next meeting he would settle the point at issue to the satisfaction of all. Accordingly, he erected upon the extreme point of their territory an octagonal building, having a door and window at every side, and furnished with a table of exactly the same shape; and when the next family festival was held, he desired each of his kin to enter at his own door, and take the corresponding seat at the table. The perfect equality of this arrangement satisfied all, and their former good humour was thus restored. There are many different versions of the above story, but all bearing a resemblance to the well-known legend of the Knights of the Round Table. One version represents John, the ingenious deviser of the octagonal house, to have been ferryman from Canisbay to Orkney. The site of the house is only marked by an outline on the turf. There are two hotels at the place; one, erected in 1875-76, having an appropriate octagonal tower, which commands a magnificent view. The only European cowry known (*Cypræa Europea*) is cast up here by the tide, along with quantities of other beautiful shells, and bears the name of 'John o' Groat's buckie.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Johnshaven, a fishing village in Benholm parish, Kincardineshire, with a station on the Bervie branch of the North British, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Bervie and $9\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Montrose. Standing upon a rocky reach of coast, it has a post office under Montrose, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, several insurance agencies, inns, and friendly societies, coast-guard and police stations, a battery of artillery volunteers, a brewery, a sailcloth factory, a chapel of ease, a Free church, and a U.P. church. A new harbour was constructed in 1884 at a cost of over £4000. A public school, enlarged in 1877, with accommodation for 270 children, has an average attendance of about 230, and a grant of over £200. Pop. (1831) 1027, (1841) 1172, (1861) 1089, (1871) 1077, (1881) 1041, (1891) 1047. Houses (1891) inhabited 249, vacant 39.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Johnston. See LAURENCEKIRK.

Johnstone, a parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, whose church stands on the right bank of the Annan, 7 furlongs NW of Dinwoodie station on the Caledonian, this being 6 miles NNW of Lockerbie, under which there is a post office of Johnstone Bridge. Comprising the ancient parish of Johnstone and parts of those of DUMGREG and GARVALD, it is bounded N by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, E by Wamphray and Applegarth, S by Lochmaben, and SW and W by Kirkmichael. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 13,607 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The ANNAN winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward along or near to the eastern boundary; and KINNEL Water 9 miles southward along the Kirkpatrick-Juxta boundary, across the western interior, and along or near to the Kirkmichael boundary, till it passes off into Lochmaben on its way to the Annan. In the extreme S the surface declines to 195 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward to 380 feet near Blackburn, 490 near Williamson, and 749 near Hazelbank, and north-north-westward, beyond Kinnel Water, to 1076 at Hangingshaw Hill, and 1308 at Minnygap Height. Red sandstone, prevailing for upwards of a mile from the southern boundary, has been quarried on a small scale; elsewhere cruptive rocks predominate, but have little or no economical value; and lead ore exists in circumstances to have induced a search for workable lodes, but has not answered expectations. Alluvial soil, chiefly dry loam or gravel, covers the level tract along the Annan; peat moss, extending over some hundreds of acres, occurs in other parts; and the soil of much of the arable lands on the slopes and hills is too poor to yield remunerative crops of wheat. About three-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage; woods cover some 1550 acres; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Dr Matthew Halliday and Dr John Rogerson (1741-1823), successively first physicians to the Empress Catherine of Russia, were natives

of Johnstone. LOCHWOOD Castle, the chief antiquity, and RAEHILLS, the principal mansion, are noticed separately; and J. J. Hope-Johnstone, Esq., is sole proprietor. Johnstone is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £190. The parish church was built in 1733 and enlarged in 1818. Johnstone and Wamphray Free church stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E; and Johnstone, Cogrieburn, and Goodhope public schools, with respective accommodation for 110, 58, and 73 children, have an average attendance of about 65, 35, and 55, and grants of over £55, £30, and £50. There is a constabulary station. Pop. (1801) 740, (1831) 1234, (1861) 1149, (1871) 1089, (1881) 1002, (1891) 927.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Johnstone, a town, *quoad sacra* parish, and registration district in the extreme W of the Abbey parish of Paisley, and near the centre of the county of Renfrew. The parish was not erected till 1834, when there was a population of over 5000; but as early as 1792 a church had been built, and in 1794 (when the population was only about 1500) the building was ready for use, and bounds were perambulated and assigned, within which the minister of the Johnstone church had ecclesiastical charge. The town, which has now outgrown the limits of the original parish, stands on the E bank of the Black Cart, and a short distance W of the road from Glasgow to Ayr by Paisley. It is by rail $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Paisley, $10\frac{1}{4}$ W by S of Glasgow, 14 SE by E of Greenock, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Ayr. It has a station on the Glasgow and Ayr section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway system, close to the point where the branch turns off north-westward to Greenock, and here was also formerly the western terminus of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone Canal, an undertaking at first intended to be continued to Ardrossan. The canal subsequently coming into possession of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, it was used for goods traffic only, and has now been converted into a railway. The town was founded in 1781, the site, at the E end of a bridge over the Cart known as 'the Brig o' Johnstone,' having been previously occupied by a small hamlet of only ten houses. The first houses afforded accommodation to the hands employed at a large cotton mill erected close by, and since then the place has, in virtue of its position in the middle of a large mining district, become a considerable industrial centre. The mill was built, and the plan of the town laid out, by the proprietor of the estate of Johnstone, who was also superior of the ground on which it stands, and it is to his influence that the place owes its first start in prosperity and its rapid rise, for in the first ten years of its existence the population increased from about 50 to about 1500. The plan was a regular one, the main street (High Street) running almost E and W, and being crossed at right angles by numerous minor streets, while there are two spacious squares—one of which forms a market-place. The houses are substantial stone buildings, and the place has a remarkably airy appearance, due in part to the spaciousness of the streets, and in part to the number of pieces of open garden-ground attached to the houses. The Burgh buildings, in Collier Street, were erected in 1888 at a cost of £2000, and contain a full length portrait of the late Sir Wm. M. Napier, Bart., the spacious court-room being ornamented with the burgh coat of arms. A Cottage Hospital, with accommodation for 16 beds, was in 1893 presented to the town and neighbourhood by Mr. Charles Bine Renshaw, M.P., the cost of which, including a gift endowment fund of £3000, was about £10,000—the donor besides giving £100 annually for five years. Captain Speirs of Elderslie gave the site free, and the same year presented to the town a large field in the vicinity to be used for recreation purposes. In that year also a new Drill Hall was erected at an estimated cost of £1200, and a Good Templars' Hall built at a cost of about £1000. Hand-loom weaving, at one time extensively carried on, is now extinct. The principal industries in the burgh are extensive foundries and machine works,

a boiler work, a paper mill, linen thread works, and cotton mills. The old premises of the Clippens Oil Co. (about 50 acres) were leased in 1894 by the Sun Foundry of Glasgow. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The police force consists of 9 men, and a police court is held on the first Monday of every month. The town is well supplied with water, and in 1881 the property and plant of the Gas Company were acquired by the town at a cost of £22,000. The works are at the N side of the burgh. The parish church, at the S end of Church Street, was built, as already noticed, between 1792 and 1794 as a chapel of ease at a cost of about £1400. The spire was added in 1823, and extensive repairs were made in 1877. Laigh Cartside chapel of ease was opened in 1885. The Free church in William Street was built soon after the Disruption. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the one built in 1791 at a cost of about £900, and the other in 1829 at a cost of about £1500. The Episcopal church, dedicated to St John the Evangelist, is a cruciform building with transepts and chancel. It was erected in 1874 and enlarged in 1878, and contains 400 sittings. The Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St Margaret, was originally erected in 1852, but in 1882 underwent great alteration and reconstruction after designs by Messrs Pugin & Pugin. Educational affairs are managed by a committee of the Abbey Parish School Board, and the schools are Johnstone, Nethercrails, M'Dowall Street, Inkerman, and Cardonald public schools, with accommodation respectively for 850, 142, 181, 280, and 144 scholars, an average attendance of about 890, 110, 80, 145, and 100, and grants of nearly £920, £115, £80, £135, and £100. A school is also carried on in connection with St Margaret's Roman Catholic church, which, with accommodation for 489 children, has an average attendance of about 390, and a grant of nearly £390. Johnstone has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the National, Royal, and Union Banks, a branch of the National Security Savings Bank, and several inns. The newspapers are the *Johnstone Advertiser* and the *Observer*, both published on Saturday. There is a Public Hall and Working Men's Institute, with a news-room and a hall with accommodation for 1000, and containing a fine organ presented by Mr Bousfield. There are also Assembly Rooms, a temperance hall, a Mechanics' Institute, a friendly society, a branch of the Bible society, a missionary society, a Young Men's Christian Association, a bowling-green, a fire brigade, a volunteer corps, and an Agricultural Society which holds a cattle show annually on the Friday of Glasgow Fair week (see GLASGOW). A horse fair is held on the first Friday of January, and a general fair on the Thursday after the second Monday of July. Johnstone Castle, an elegant modern mansion, stands within a large well-wooded park, 1 mile S by E of the town. Its owner is George Ludovic Houston, Esq. (b. 1846; suc. 1862). MILLIKEN HOUSE, a building in the Grecian style, is 1¼ mile to the W. The parish is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipeud is £382. Pop. of town (1811) 3647, (1831) 5617, (1861) 6404, (1871) 7538, (1881) 9267, (1891) 9668, of whom 4524 were males, and 5144 were females; of parish (1871) 8588, (1881) 9201, (1891) 9695. Houses in town (1891) inhabited 1980, vacant 150, building 9.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866. See Matthew Gemmill's *Ecclesiastical Sketch of Johnstone*.

Johnstone Bridge. See JOHNSTONE, Dumfriesshire.

Johnstounburn, a mansion in Humbie parish, SW Haddingtonshire, on the left bank of Humbie Water, 2¼ miles NE of Blackshiels. Formerly the property of Archibald Broun, Esq., it now belongs to Mr Usher.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Joppa. See PORTOBELLO.

Joppa, a village in Cöylton parish, Ayrshire, 5½ miles E by S of Ayr.

Jordan or Pow Burn, a rivulet of St Cuthbert's and Duddingston parishes, Edinburghshire, rising upon the

northern slope of Craiglockhart Hill, and running 5¼ miles east-by-northward, along the valley immediately S of Morningside, Grange, and Newington, to a confluence with the Braid Burn at a point ½ mile S by E of Duddingston village. At Newington its channel was bricked over in 1882; but the Jordan should ever be kept in memory by the charming chapter concerning it in Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's interesting work on *Scottish Rivers* (1874).

Jordanhill, a village near the NE border of Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire, within 9 furlongs of the N bank of the Clyde, and 2½ miles WSW of Maryhill. It has a post office and a station on the Glasgow, Yoker, and Clydebank section of the North British railway. The Jordanhill estate, extending into the Lanarkshire section of Govan parish, comprises only 293 acres, but has a value of over £4000.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Jordanstone House. See ALYTH.

Junction Road, a station on the North British railway between Bonnington and North Leith, Edinburghshire.

Juniper Green, a village in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, on a high bank above the left side of the Water of Leith, with a station on the Balerno loop-line (1874) of the Caledonian railway, 1 mile ENE of Currie and 4½ miles SW of Edinburgh. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and two public schools; consists in great measure of villas and pretty cottages; and, with charming environs, including a long reach of the picturesque dell of the Water of Leith, is a favourite summer retreat of families from Edinburgh. In 1892 an Established church was opened as a chapel of ease. A Free church was erected in 1880 at a cost of £3000, in the Gothic style of the 13th century, and contains 626 sittings. Pop. (1831) 338, (1861) 531, (1871) 716, (1881) 1018, (1891) 1181.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Jura (Scand. *deor-oe*, 'deer island'), an island and a parish in Argyllshire. One of the southern or Islay group of the Hebrides, the island extends north-north-eastward, from within ½ mile of Islay to within ¾ mile of Scarba, and lies opposite Knapdale and the southern extremity of Lorn, at distances decreasing from 12 to 2½ miles, being separated from Islay by the Sound of Islay, from Knapdale and Lorn by the Sound of Jura, and from Scarba by the Gulf of Corrievrechan. Its utmost length is 28 miles; and its width increases generally south-south-westward from less than 3 to 8½ miles; but towards the middle it contracts to ¾ mile, being all but bisected by Loch Tarbert, a long narrow arm of the sea which opens from the W. It communicates with other Hebrides and with the mainland by the Clyde steamers to Islay and to Oban; maintains ferries from Feolin in the S to Islay, from Lagg near the middle of the E coast to Keills in Knapdale, and from Kinachdrach in the N to Craignish in Lorn; and at Craig-house has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, at Lagg another post office, an inn, and a cattle fair on the Friday after the last Thursday of July, and at Small Isles another fair on the Friday after the last Tuesday of June. From end to end extends a ridge of bleak and rugged mountains, summits of which to the N of Loch Tarbert are Clachbhein (912 feet), Ben Garrisdale (1210), Ben Breac (1482), Meall Alt Dubh (794), Rainberg (1495), and Na Ursainge (580); to the S, Sprinnealdale (1653), Beinn an Oir (2569), Beinn a Chaolais (2412), Dubh Beinn (1735), Brat Beinn (1123), and Cnoc Reumer (595). The two highest of these, Beinn an Oir (Gael. 'mountain of gold') and Beinn a Chaolais ('mountain of the sound'), are the conical Paps of Jura, which figure conspicuously in a multitude of views both near and far. The western declivities of the island are abrupt, rugged, wild, intersected by numerous torrents, and almost destitute of verdure; and they approach so closely to the shore, in skirts as rocky and barren as their shoulders, that very scanty space is left for culture or inhabitation. The eastern declivities, descending more smoothly and gradually, have their lower slopes clothed with vegeta-

tion, leave a belt of plain between their skirts and the beach, and present on the whole a pleasing appearance. Several anchoring places are on the W coast; and two good roadsteads, called Small Isles Harbour and Lowlandman's Bay, besides several landing-places, are on the E coast. The Sound of Jura, contracting north-north-eastward, sends off from its mainland side Lochs Caolisport, Sween, and Crinan; contains a good many islets; and merges at its northern extremity into the tumultuous waters of the Gulf of CORRIEVRECHAN. A principal rock of Jura is white or red quartz, some of it brecciated; other rocks are micaceous granite, micaceous sandstone, and a bluish red-veined slate, so fine as to be used as a whetstone. Its minerals include iron ore, a vein of black oxide of manganese, and a fine silicious sand suitable for the manufacture of glass. The micaceous granite is quarried, and the silicious sand has been used in glass-making. The soil along the shore is thin and stony; on the slopes is partly moorish, partly improvable moss; and along the foot of the mountains is so beset with springs, or otherwise so spouty, as to be wholly unworkable. A dozen small upland lakes lie in the hollows among the hills; and several considerable burns, well stocked with trout and salmon, descend to the coast. Cattle and sheep farming is carried on; but much the greater part of the island is deer-forest, the head of deer being estimated at 2000. Little comparatively of the land is arable, though much that was formerly waste has been reclaimed for either tillage or pasture. The cattle are a good strong Highland breed; and black-faced and Cheviot sheep were introduced in the first two decades of the nineteenth century. Wild boars existed in the island at some remote period, and

there are still to be seen the ruins of old enclosures, where these animals were trapped. Several barrows and duns are to be found on the hills; and near Small Isles Harbour there are the remains of an ancient camp, with a triple line of defence. Jura House, near the southern coast, is the seat of the Campbells of Jura. It occupies a position of great beauty, and has very extensive accommodation. The other proprietor is Walter Macfarlane, Esq. of ARDLUSSA, which has been noticed separately. In 1877, Henry Evans, Esq., lessee of Jura Forest, built a fine large shooting-lodge near Small Isles. Pop. (1811) 1157, (1831) 1312, (1851) 1064, (1861) 858, (1871) 761, (1881) 773, (1891) 619.

The parish of Jura, anciently comprehending the islands of Gigha, Cara, Colonsay, and Oronsay, was designated Kilearnadale and Kilchattan. Gigha and Cara were disjoined about 1729, Colonsay and Oronsay in 1861; but it still comprises the islands of Belnahua, Garvelloch, Lunga, Fladda, and Scarba, all of which are noticed separately. Its present total area is 93,799 acres, or 146½ square miles. This parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £166. The parish church, built in 1776, was enlarged and improved in 1842. There is a Free Church preaching station; and four public schools—Ardlussa, Belnahua, Knockrome, and Small Isles—with respective accommodation for 28, 39, 56, and 56 children, have an average attendance of about 10, 15, 15, and 40, and grants of nearly £25, £25, £40, and £60. Pop. (1861) 1052, (1871) 952, (1881) 946, (1891) 724, of whom 637 were Gaelic-speaking.

Juxta-Kirkpatrick. See KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA.

K

KAIL. See KALE.

Kailzie (anciently *Hopkailzie*), a former parish of Peebleshire, bisected by the Tweed, and suppressed in 1674, when about two-thirds of it, on the right bank of the Tweed, were annexed to Traquair; whilst the rest, on the left bank, was annexed to Innerleithen. The ruins of its church stand, in the midst of an old burying-ground, on a burn running northward to the Tweed; and near them, 2½ miles ESE of Peebles, is Kailzie House, a plain, two-storied mansion of the early part of the nineteenth century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Kaimes. See KAMES.

Kair House, a neat modern mansion in Arbutnott parish, Kincardineshire, near the left bank of Bervie Water, 1½ mile NE of Fordoun station on the Moutrose and Aberdeen section of the Caledonian railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Kale Water, a stream of NE Roxburghshire, rising, as Long Burn, on Leap Hill, one of the central Cheviots, near the English Border, at an altitude of 1230 feet above sea-level. Thence it runs 14¾ miles north-by-eastward, through Oxnam, Hounam, and Morebattle parishes, to a point 7 furlongs ENE of Morebattle village; proceeds thence 5¾ miles west-north-westward, chiefly on the boundary between Morebattle and Linton parishes, and through Eckford parish; and, after a total descent of 1135 feet, falls into the Teviot at Kalemouth, 4¾ miles S by W of Kelso. Its upper basin consists of beautiful, verdant, upland pastures, long noted for their excellence, and famous for an esteemed variety of the Cheviot sheep, called Kale-Water sheep; its middle and lower reaches lie through charming dells, across 'ferny knoves,' along a lovely vale, and athwart rich fields of 'silvery wheat and golden oats;' and its lowest reach runs partly down a deep ravine, in bygone days a retreat and meeting-place of Covenanters. Miss Baillie, supplementing a fragment of a fine old Scottish

song beginning 'O the ewe-bughting's bonny, baith e'ning and morn,' siugs—

O the sheep-herding's lightsome among the green braes,
Where Kale wimples clear 'neath the white-blossomed slaes—
Where the wild thyme and meadow-queen scent the soft gale,
And the cushat croods leesomey doon in the dale!
There the lintwhite and mavis sing sweet frae the thorn,
And hlithe lilt the laverock aboon the green corn;
And a' things rejoice in the simmer's glad prime—
But my heart's wi' my love in the far foreign clime.'

The Kale still yields capital sport, its trout ranging between ¼ and 3 lbs.; though no longer may two rods expect to kill over 400 fish in a single day, as sixty years since, in the youth of the late Mr Stoddart.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 18, 26, 25, 1863-64.

Kalligray. See CALIGRAY.

Kames, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 3½ miles S by E of Edinburgh.

Kames, a straggling village in Kilfinan parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of the Kyles of Bute, 1½ to 2¾ miles SSW of Tighnabruaich. It has a post office, a steam-boat pier, an inn, saltpetre and powder works, and an artillery volunteer battery.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kames, a mansion in Eccles parish, S Berwickshire, 6 miles E of Greenlaw, and 6½ NNW of Coldstream, A gabled edifice in the old Scottish style, surrounded by fine old trees, it was the birthplace, property, and residence of the distinguished judge and philosopher, Henry Home (1696-1782)—the place whence, as Lord of Session, he took the title of Lord Kames, and where he wrote many of his works, and entertained Dr Benjamin Franklin in 1759.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Kames, a bay, a hill, and a castellated mansion in North Bute parish, Buteshire. The bay, indenting the E side of Bute island, measures 9½ furlongs across the entrance, and 7½ thence to its inmost recess. It sweeps round in half-moon form, and has a good bathing beach. The hill overlooks the bay, rises to an altitude of 875 feet above sea-level, and commands a magnificent

view. Kames Castle stands at the SE base of the hill, within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the bay, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Rothesay, in the low fertile dingle which extends across the island to Etterick Bay. Long the seat of the Bannatynes of Kames, it comprises a 14th century tower, with a house built on it by Sir William Macleod Bannatyne, Knt. (1743-1834), who, on his elevation to the bench in 1799, assumed the title of Lord Bannatyne, and from whom it passed to the Marquis of Bute. Kames Castle was the birthplace, and for three years the home, of the critic and essayist John Stirling (1806-44), whose biographer, Carlyle, describes it as 'a kind of dilapidated baronial residence, to which a small farm, rented by his father, was then attached.' Wester Kames Castle, once the seat of the Spences, 3 furlongs NNW of Kames Castle, was mainly a small tower of no great antiquity, and is now a ruin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kamesburgh, now usually Port Bannatyne, a village in North Bute parish, Buteshire, on Kames Bay, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Rothesay, with which it is connected by a tramway. Curving round the southern shore of the bay, and containing some good houses let for summer quarters, it presents a clean and tidy aspect, and looks out upon the beauty of the E end of Kyles of Bute. It maintains a herring fishery; communicates with steamers plying between Rothesay and places within or beyond the Kyles; and has a post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph office (Port Bannatyne) under Rothesay, a quay and a steamboat pier, two hotels, a hydropathic establishment, a gas company, St Ninian's Established church and North Bute Free church, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 504, (1871) 575, (1881) 651, (1891) 753.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kannor. See CANNOR.

Katerine, Ayrshire. See CATRINE.

Katrine, Loch, a lake, the western shore of whose upper $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles belongs to Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, but which elsewhere extends along the mutual border of Callander and Aberfoyle parishes, SW Perthshire. Lying 364 feet above sea-level, it curves 8 miles east-south-eastward, and, opposite Letter farm, has an utmost width of $7\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, with a maximum depth of 78 fathoms. GLENGYLE Water flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to its head, and from its foot it sends off Achray Water $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile east-by-southward to Loch ACHRAY, belonging thus to the basin of the TEITH; whilst forty-eight rivulets leap down the hill-sides to its shores. Chief elevations to the N of the lake, from head to foot, are Meall Mor (2451 feet), An Garadh (2347), Stob a Choin (2839), Cruinn Bheinn (1787), Meall Gaothach (1981), Bealach-na-h Imriche (1592), Ben A'an (1500), Meall Gainmheich (1851), and BEN VANE (2685); to the S, Maol Mor (2249), Meall Meadhonach (893), Beinn Uaimhe (1962), BEN LOMOND (3192), Druim nan Carn (1495), and BEN VENUE (2393). On the southern bank of the loch, near the western terminus of the Aberfoyle shore, stands the Glasgow Waterworks, with their capacious tunnel for supplying the wants of the inhabitants of the western city; while at Portnellan, near the head of the loch on the opposite or Callander Shore, is the graveyard of the Clan Gregor. No interments, however, have taken place in it for many years. Another tunnel having been formed, the surface of the loch was raised, but special precautions were taken to preserve the Macgregors' grave. Here also stands a house for some time occupied by Rob Roy, where he put to flight certain enemies who had sought to take him by surprise; while in the neighbourhood is Glengyle House, the seat of the ancient chiefs of the Glengyle branch of the clan. On an island near the head of the Loch Rob Roy held the Duke of Montrose's chamberlain prisoner for three days. A small iron steamer was launched on its waters in 1843; and the *Rob Roy* now plies to and fro from Stronachlachar Hotel, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles SE of the head of the lake and 5 ENE of Inversnaid on Loch Lomond, to a pier at the foot, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of the TROSSACHS Hotel and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Callander. On board of her the Queen, with the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, sailed up the lake, 6 Sept. 1869.

In anticipation of the raising of the level of the loch, a new hotel has been erected at Stronachlachar, while, since the first raising of the level, the 'silver strand' is not now so conspicuous as formerly. Loch Katrine belongs to the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Ancaster, and Mrs Macgregor of Glengyle; it contains some char, abundance of good trout, and pike running up to 20 lbs. The raising of the surface-level and its waterworks have been described under GLASGOW. See also BEALACH-NAM-BO, ELLEN'S ISLE, and other articles already indicated.

Scott visited the Trossachs and Loch Katrine on several occasions during 1790-1809, the year before the publication of the *Lady of the Lake*; and, as Principal Shairp remarks, 'the world believes, and will continue to believe, that he was the first Sassenach who discovered the Trossachs, as it was his poem which gave them world-wide celebrity.' In 1790 and 1800, however, the Rev. James Robertson, minister of Callander, had described them in the *Old Statistical* and his *Sketch of the most remarkable Scenery near Callander*; and in 1804 we find William Wordsworth endeavouring to make his visit hither 'appear not so very foolish, by informing the dwellers by the lakeside that this was a place much celebrated in England, though perhaps little thought of by them.' No better description exists of Loch Katrine than that which is given by his sister Dorothy, the more so as it depicts it in its twofold aspect—dreary and naked at the head, wooded and ever more beautiful towards the foot. 'Coleridge and I,' she writes, 'as we sat [near Stronachlachar], had what seemed but a dreary aspect—a waste of unknown ground which we guessed we must travel over before it was possible to find a shelter. We saw a long way down the lake; it was all moor on the near side; on the other the hills were steep from the water, and there were large coppice-woods, but no cheerful green fields, and no road that we could see; we knew, however, that there must be a road from house to house; but the whole lake appeared a solitude—neither boats, islands, nor houses, no grandeur in the hills, nor any loveliness in the shores. When we first came in view of it we had said it was like a barren Ulswater—Ulswater dismantled of its grandeur, and cropped of its lesser beauties. When I had swallowed my dinner I hastened after William, and Coleridge followed me. Walked through the heather with some labour for perhaps half a mile, and found William sitting on the top of a small eminence, whence we saw the real head of the lake, which was pushed up into the vale a considerable way beyond the promontory where we now sat. The view up the lake is very pleasing, resembling Thirlmere below Armath. . . . We were rowing down that side of the lake which had hitherto been little else than a moorish ridge. After turning a rocky point we came to a bay closed in by rocks and steep woods, chiefly of full-grown birch. . . . William, rubbing his eyes, for he had been asleep, called out that he hoped I had not let him pass by anything that was so beautiful as this; and I was glad to tell him that it was but the beginning of a new land. After we had left this bay we saw before us a long reach of woods and rocks and rocky points, that promised other bays more beautiful than what we had passed. . . . The second bay we came to differed from the rest; the hills retired a short space from the lake, leaving a few level fields between, on which was a cottage embosomed in trees; the bay was defended by rocks at each end, and the hills behind made a shelter for the cottage, the only dwelling, I believe, except one, on this side of Loch Katerine. We now came to steeps that rose directly from the lake, and passed by a place called in the Gaelic the Den of the Ghosts,* which reminded us of Lodore; it is a rock, or mass of rock, with a stream of large black stones like the naked or dried-up bed of a torrent down the side of it; birch-trees start out of the rock in every direction, and cover the hill above, farther than we could see. The water of the lake below was very deep, black, and calm. Our

* Gollins' Cave.

delight increased as we advanced, till we came in view of the termination of the lake, seeing where the river issues out of it through a narrow chasm between the hills. Here I ought to rest, as we rested, and attempt to give utterance to our pleasure: but indeed I can impart but little of what we felt. We were still on the same side of the water, and, being immediately under the hill, within a considerable bending of the shore, we were enclosed by hills all round, as if we had been upon a smaller lake of which the whole was visible. It was an entire solitude; and all that we beheld was the perfection of loveliness and beauty. We had been through many solitary places since we came into Scotland, but this place differed as much from any we had seen before as if there had been nothing in common between them; no thought of dreariness or desolation found entrance here; yet nothing was to be seen but water, wood, rocks, and heather, and bare mountains above. We saw the mountains by glimpses as the clouds passed by them, and were not disposed to regret that it was not a fine day, for the near objects were not concealed from us, but softened by being seen through the mists. The lake is not very wide here, but appeared to be much narrower than it really is, owing to the many promontories, which are pushed so far into it that they are much more like islands than promontories. . . . We hent our course right across, and just as we came in sight of two huts, which have been built by Lady Perth as a shelter for those who visit the Trossachs, Coleridge hailed us with a shout of triumph from the door of one of them, exulting in the glory of Scotland. The huts stand at a small distance from each other, on a high and perpendicular rock, that rises from the bed of the lake. A road, which has a very wild appearance, has been cut through the rock; yet even here, among these bold precipices, the feelings of excessive beautifulness overcome every other. While we were upon the lake, on every side of us were bays within bays, often more like tiny lakes or pools than bays, and these not in long succession only, but all round, some almost on the broad breast of the water, the promontories shot out so far. See pp. 86-107, 220-235, of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Sharp, Edinb. 1874); and Sir George B. Airy's *Topography of the 'Lady of the Lake'* (Lond. 1873).

Kealoch or **An Teallach**, a mountain (3483 feet) in Lochbroom parish, NW Ross-shire, rising on the S side of the upper part of Little Loch Broom, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Dundonnell. It consists entirely of sandstone, but presents an appearance as if it consisted of granite; and rises on one side right from the loch in steep and soaring acclivities, on another side from among a series of glens, ravines, and ridges, nearly all of white rock and unutterably desolate. It overtops all the neighbouring country, and looks to the eye to be higher than any single mountain in Scotland, except Ben Nevis; and it commands an extensive view, comprising all the details of Loch Broom and Greinord.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Keanloch. See KINLOCH.

Keannoath. See OA.

Kearn. See AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN.

Kearvaig (Gael. *Amhuinn Chearbaig*), a rivulet in Durness parish, NW Sutherland, issuing from triangular Loch na Gainmhich ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 790 feet), and running 6 miles north-north-westward to the sea, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Cape Wrath. It is ascended by sea-trout and a few grilse, but is seldom visited by anglers.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 113, 1882.

Keavil, a mansion in Dunfermline parish, Fifeshire, on the Pitfirrane property, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the town.

Kedslie, a farm in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, 3 miles NW of Earlston. Here stood a pre-Reformation chapel subordinate to Lauder church.

Keen, Mount, a conical mountain (3077 feet), one of the Central Grampians, on the mutual border of Lochlee parish, Forfarshire, and Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, 7 miles SSE of Ballater by a steep rough track to Lochlee, which crosses its western shoulder at an altitude

of 2500 feet, and up which the Queen rode on 20 Sept. 1861.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Keig, a parish of central Aberdeenshire, whose church stands near the left bank of the river Don, 3 miles NNW of Whitehouse station, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Alford and $26\frac{1}{4}$ WNW of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office of Keig. The parish, containing Whitehouse station in the extreme S, is bounded N by Leslie and Premnay, E by Oyne and Monymusk, S by Monymusk and Tough, SW by Alford, and W by Tullynessle. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $8119\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $60\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Don winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward here—5 furlongs along the boundary with Alford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior, and 9 furlongs along the Monymusk border; and here it is fed by several little burns. Along it the surface declines to 335 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward and north-westward to 1619 feet on BENOCHIE and 929 at the Barmkin, southward to 1250 on the western slope of Cairn William. Granite is the prevailing rock; gneiss, greenstone, and clay-slate appear in a few places; mica slate lies profusely scattered on much of the surface; and masses of porphyry and some tolerable specimens of rock crystal are found. The soil of the haugh along the Don is mostly sandy or gravelly alluvium, combined with clay; of the plain, is partly a good mould; and of the arable acclivities, is mostly reclaimed moor. Rather less than half of the entire area is arable, nearly one-third is under wood, and the remainder is either pasture or moor. Two Caledonian stone circles, and a ruinous circular enclosure of loose stones, called the Barmkin, are the chief antiquities. **CASTLE-FORBES** is the only mansion. Professor Wm. Robertson Smith (1846-94) was a native of the parish. Keig is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £200. The parish church is a neat Gothic structure of 1835. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 197 children, has an average attendance of about 110, and a grant of nearly £108. Pop. (1801) 379, (1831) 592, (1861) 811, (1871) 886, (1881) 776, (1891) 748.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Keil, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Southend parish, Argyllshire. The mansion stands near the extremity of Kintyre, opposite Sanda island, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Campbeltown; and the estate extends a considerable distance along the coast. A ruined church, near the mansion, is traditionally alleged to occupy a spot visited by St Columba on his way from Ireland to Iona; and an ancient stone cross, supposed to have been erected to the memory of the saint, also stood here, but is now represented by only the pedestal. Several large caves are on the coast, and one of them is alleged by the native peasantry to extend 6 miles inland to Killellan Hill.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 12, 1872.

Keillour, an estate, with a mansion, in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Balgowan station on the Caledonian railway.

Keills, a hamlet and a promontory in North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire. The hamlet lies on the W coast, near the southern extremity of the promontory, opposite Lagg, in Jura, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Crinan Pier. The ferry station for communication from Knapdale and the central parts of Argyllshire, with the central parts of Jura, with the N of Islay, and with Oronsay and Colonsay is here; it has a post office under Lochgilphead, an ancient cross, and the ruins of an ancient chapel. The promontory lies between Loch Swin and the Sound of Jura; extends $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward; is comparatively narrow; and has mostly bold rocky coasts, rising murally in many places to a height of 300 feet.

Keilor Burn. See INVERKEILOR.

Keir, a Nithsdale parish of Dumfriesshire, whose church stands near the right bank of Scar Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Penpont village and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the post-town Thornhill. It is bounded N by Penpont, E

by Closeburn, S by Dunscore, W by Glencairn, and NW by Tynron. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 7 miles; its utmost breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is 7890 acres, of which 84½ are water. Shinnel Water runs 2 miles north-north-eastward along the western border to the Scar; Scar Water winds 3½ miles east-south-eastward along the northern and north-eastern border to the Nith; and the NITH itself runs 5½ miles south-south-eastward along the Closeburn boundary to the south-eastern extremity in the vicinity of Auldgrith Bridge. The southern border is traced by Glennids Burn; and six other rivulets, each about 1½ mile long, rise in the interior, and run in almost parallel lines, at nearly regular intervals, north-north-eastward to the Scar and to the Nith, one of them traversing a romantic wooded ravine, and forming in one part a very beautiful waterfall. Springs are everywhere abundant; and two small lakes, one of them containing leeches, were formerly in the W, but have been drained. Low flat alluvial land, with an elevation of from 80 to 280 feet above sea-level, lies along the Nith, the Scar, and the Shinnel; and a steep wooded bank flanks most of that land all down to the extreme southern extremity. Thence the surface rises to 604 feet near Blackwood, 1171 on the Glencairn border, and 887 at Capenoch Moor; and, as seen from the highway between Thornhill and Closeburn, presents a picture of no common beauty. Silurian rocks predominate, but newer rocks occur; and limestone and sandstone have been worked at Barjarg and Porterstown. The soil of the haugh lands is rich alluvium; of the tablelands, mostly gravelly or sandy; and of the arable portions of the hills, generally a rich loam, full of stones. About one-half of all the land is arable; a fair proportion is under wood; and the rest is variously meadow, hill pasture, and waste. Gone are a standing stone near the parish church and a 'Court Knowe' on the glebe; but a stone on Keir Hill marks the spot where James Renwick often preached in the days of the persecution, and the site of an ancient chapel is on Kilbride Hill. Mansions, noticed separately, are Barjarg, Blackwood, Capenoch, and Waterside. Keir is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £320. The parish church (1814; renovated 1880) contains 330 sittings; and the Lower and the Upper public schools, with respective accommodation for 86 and 100 children, have an average attendance of about 40 each, and grants of nearly £45 and £35. Pop. (1801) 771, (1831) 987, (1861) 849, (1871) 828, (1881) 745, (1891) 639.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Keir (Celt. *caer*, 'fort'), a mansion on the mutual border of Lecropt and Dunblane parishes, S Perthshire, 1½ mile SSW of Dunblane town and 1¼ NW of Bridge of Allan. The lands of Keir were acquired from George Leslie of that ilk in 1448 by Lucas of Strevelyn, whose descendant, Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart. (1818-78), one of the most accomplished scholars of his day, devoted a great deal of time and money in improving the property. 'In laying out the grounds it was part of his design that the attractions of the policies should be very gradually revealed, and that at every turn there should be something specially fitted to attract the eye—a noble or graceful tree, a peculiarly constructed vase, or a far-reaching vista.' The steading, erected at a cost of £8000, and an expensive model of which is exhibited in Kensington Museum; the galleries, halls, corridors, and staircase crowded with works of art; the rare pictures and the bookcases filled with the choicest literature; the beautiful and chaste furniture, made of Spanish cedar and satinwood; the pleasure grounds and the cypress trees, one of which was planted by the late Lord Beaconsfield—all indicate that cultured taste and wealth have gone hand in hand. Sir William was author of *The Cloister Life of Charles V.* and other works, and sat for Perthshire in the Conservative interest from 1852 to 1863. In 1865 he succeeded his maternal uncle in the POLLOK estates and baronetcy, and assumed the additional surname of Maxwell. His eldest son and successor in the baronetcy, Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell, tenth Bart. since 1862, was born in 1866, and succeeded

to the Pollok estates on the death of his father in 1878, while the Keir estate fell to the younger son Archibald.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869. See Sir William Fraser's *Stirlings of Keir* (Edinb. 1858).

Keiss, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in the NE extremity of the parish of Wick, Caithness-shire, on the NW side of Sinclairs Bay, 7½ miles N by W of the town of Wick, under which it has a post and telegraph office. It also possesses a boat harbour, an Established church, a Free church, and a small Baptist chapel, the last dating from 1750. Keiss House is ¼ mile NNE of the village; Keiss Castle, the ruin of a small feudal tower, stands between it and the sea. Explorations, carried out in 1864 at Keiss Links, laid bare several cists containing human remains, and a large number of implements of the stone period, which have been described by Samuel Laing, Esq. and Professor Huxley in their *Pre-historic Remains of Caithness* (Lond. 1866). The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted by the General Assembly in 1833, and erected by the civil authorities after the Disruption, is in the presbytery of Caithness and the synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Its church was erected by Government in 1827 and repaired in 1896. The minister's stipend is £120 and manse. Two public schools, Aukengill and Kneiss, with respective accommodation for 30 and 213 children, have an average attendance of about 60 and 160, and grants of about £70 and £210. Pop. of village (1871) 327, (1881) 313, (1891) 341; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1124, (1881) 1348, (1891) 1266, of whom 224 were in Canisbay parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Keith, a parish in the centre of the county of Banff, and occupying for some distance its whole width. It is about 5 miles from the coast. A portion near the centre of the W side formerly crossed the county boundary, and extended into the county of Elgin. The Boundary Commissioners, however, in 1891, extended the county boundaries here so as to place the parish wholly in Banffshire. They at the same time transferred to Keith the Banffshire portion of Cairnie, that parish being now restricted to the Aberdeenshire portion. It is touched at the extreme NE corner by the parish of Deskford, and is bounded E by the parish of Grange, SE by the county of Aberdeen, S by the parish of Botriphnie, W by Boharm and Bellie, and NW by Bellie and Rathven. The boundary is artificial, except for about 5 miles on the E side, between Keith and Grange parishes, where it is formed by the Altmore Burn, and for 2 miles on the W between Keith and Boharm parishes, where it is formed by Forge Burn. Though the outline is irregular, the parish is compact. The greatest length, from N by E (at the point where it touches Deskford parish) to S by W (at a point about ½ mile SW of Edintore House), is 3½ miles; and the greatest width, from E (at the point where the Great North of Scotland railway passes into Grange parish) to W (near the Hill of Mulderie), is 6½ miles). The present extended area of the parish is 19,453 acres. The surface is very irregular and undulating, and varies in height from 338 feet, at the bridge over the Isla to the NE of the town, to 766 feet (Garral Hill towards the NE end of the parish), 1199 (on the Meikle Balloch Hill to the SE), 967 (at Cairds Wood on the S), and 1020 (at the Hill of Mulderie on the W). The soil is in many places good clay loam, but is often hard, damp, and mossy, and somewhat unkindly. By far the larger portion is under crop or wooded, there being very little waste ground. Two of the woodland sections, to the S and SW of the united town of KEIRH, have, at the expense of the superiors of the respective villages, been laid out with walks for the use of the public. The drainage of a considerable part of the parish is effected by means of the river Isla, which enters on the SW from Botriphnie parish, and flows with a winding course N and NE, passing between Keith (Old and New) and Fife-Keith, and then turns eastward near Newmill, and winds E till past Grange parish in its onward course to junction with the Deveron. There are a number of small burns, the principal being the Burn of Newmill, which rises in the NW, flows past the W end of the village of Newmill, and falls into the Isla;

and the Burn of Tarnash, which rises in the SE, and flows E of Keith also into the Isla. On three of the streams near Keith there are waterfalls, picturesque, though of no great size; and the rocky glens through which the burns flow are rich localities for botanists, yielding, among other plants, plentiful specimens of the oak, beech, and bladder ferns. Near the centre of the parish, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile N of the town of Keith, is Keith Junction station on the Highland and Great North of Scotland railway systems. This is the terminus of the Forres and Keith section of the former, which passes W through the parish for a distance of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Of the latter, it is the junction of the Aberdeen and Keith, and Keith and Elgin sections. A line of railway, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, which was opened in 1884, passes northward from Keith to Buckie, forming part of the Highland railway. The parish forms the connecting link between the upper and lower districts of Banffshire, and near the centre it is traversed from SE to NW by the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness. The underlying rocks are primary, and contain in many places beds of limestone of excellent quality, which are extensively worked at Blackhillock and Braehead. In places grey fluor spar is to be found associated with green antimony, and on the bank of Tarnash Burn, SE of Keith, is a small mass of alum shale. The churches and industries are connected with the villages, and most of them are noticed in the following article KEITH. Besides the burgh of Keith the parish contains the village of Newmill, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Keith, on a slope facing S. This is now the centre of the *quoad sacra* parish of Newmill, disjoined in 1877. The church stands at the E end. It was erected in 1870, is a plain building, and was renovated in 1892, and supplied with an organ. There is also a Free church mission house. The population of Newmill village was, in 1881, 651; in 1891, 613—of the parish in 1881, 1431; in 1891, 1421. Besides the public school at Keith there are also board schools at Auchanacie, Fife-Keith (infants), Glen of Newmill, Newmill, and Tarrycroys, which, with respective accommodation for 45, 181, 93, 226, and 105 pupils, have an average attendance of about 30, 95, 55, 150, and 80, and grants of nearly £45, £70, £50, £150, and £70. The chief object of antiquarian interest is the old tower of Milton near the railway station, once belonging to the family of Oliphant. Mention is made in the old *Statistical Account* of stone circles on the Cairds' Hill, but these have disappeared, as have also the sanative properties of the neighbouring Taber-chalach or Old Wife's Well. The old bridge across the Isla is noticed in the following article. The parish anciently extended from Fordyce to Mortlach, and belonged to the Abbey of Kinloss, to which it was granted by William the Lyon. James Ferguson the astronomer (1710-76), a native of the adjoining parish of Rothiemay, was educated here, and was for a time in service at the farm of Ardnedlie, about 1 mile S of the town of Keith. The Duke of Fife and the Countess-Dowager of Seafield are the largest landowners. The mansions are Greenwood and Edintore. The parish is in the presbytery of Strathogie and the synod of Moray. The stipend is £322 with manse and glebe. Valuation (1883) £24,362; (1893) £26,987, of which £4124 was for railways. Pop. (1801) 3284, (1831) 4464, (1861) 5943, (1871) 5891, (1881) 5396, (1891) 6704.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 86, 1876.

Keith, a post-town in Banffshire, near the centre of the parish described in the last article. It consists of the three divisions of OLD and NEW KEITH on the right bank of the Isla, and FIFE-KEITH on the left bank. Under the name of Keith, these were constituted a burgh on 27 Sept. 1889; and by the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. It is $\frac{2}{3}$ mile distant from the Keith station on the Highland and Great North of Scotland railways, and is by rail $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Huntly, 18 ESE of Elgin, $20\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Banff, $53\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen, and $183\frac{1}{2}$ N of Edinburgh, *vid* Aberdeen and the Tay and Forth Bridges. By road it is 9 miles SE of Fochabers, 10 NW of Huntly, and 12 SSW of Cullen. Notwithstanding the disad-

vantage of its distance from the station, it is a thriving place, the centre of traffic for middle Banffshire, and the centre of communication by road between the upper and lower districts of the county.

Old Keith has a considerable antiquity, for it appears in the form of 'Geth' in a deed granted by William the Lyon, and in virtue of which the whole of Strathisla passed into the possession of the Abbey of Kinloss. The deed was granted at Elgin, but bears no date, though probably it was about 1177, a year established from other evidence as a time when William visited the North. It had a jurisdiction of regality, and in virtue of this and of its trade it was at an early period superior in consequence to Banff, Cullen, or Fordyce, then the other towns in the county. The court of regality sat in the church and, treason excepted, judged all civil and criminal causes, even including the four Crown pleas. The panels were put for trial into a window called 'the Boss Window,' and were committed on conviction to the steeple, which served as a jail. Those convicted on capital charges were executed on the hill where New Keith has since been built, the place of execution being in Mid Street, on ground now occupied by the stable-yard of the Seafield Arms Hotel. At the abolition of the regality jurisdictions in 1748 the value of this one was set down at £200. The old town seems to have extended some distance along the Isla, but being inconveniently situated it dwindled away. It used to be celebrated for the Summer Eve Fair, which was up to the beginning of the nineteenth century one of the most important fairs in Scotland. It lasted about a week, and was attended by people from all parts of Scotland. It is still held, but is shorn of its former greatness. Old Keith has been the scene of several noteworthy events. On 30 June 1645, General Baillie here offered battle to Montrose, who, however, considered the position of the Covenanters too strong. Baillie seems to have been drawn up on the ground now occupied by the new town and along by Begg's Brae, while Montrose approached from Auchanacie. On this occasion Montrose was in the full flush of victory after the battle of Auldearn, but in 1650 he was destined to revisit Keith under different circumstances. He was then a captive unemphed and ragged. Keith was reached on a Sunday, when for some unknown reason divine service was to be celebrated in the churchyard. The marquis was carried to the spot, and the minister of Keith—William Kininmonth, once chaplain to General David Leslie—preached at him from 1 Sam. xv. 33. Montrose, 'perceiving the drift of the orator, said "Rail on," and submitted in patience.' In 1667 a well-known freebooter of the day, Peter Roy Macgregor, made a descent on Old Keith, and a bloody encounter between his band and the inhabitants of the district took place in the old churchyard, with a result so little favourable to the 'caterans,' that Roy was taken prisoner and afterwards executed at Edinburgh. In 1745 Major Glasgow, an Irishman in the French service and acting with the forces of Prince Charles Edward, surprised a detachment of government troops here and carried off about eighty prisoners.

New Keith was first laid out about 1750 by the then Earl of Findlater. It adjoins Old Keith on the south-east, and occupies the eastern slope of what was formerly but a barren moor. It is built on a regular plan, there being a central square of large size, and three principal streets running parallel to one another in a northerly and southerly direction with cross lanes. The feus measure 15 yards by 60, so that a large garden is provided for each. The principal inn was built in 1823 by the Earl of Seafield (the superior), and contains a large hall in which the district courts were formerly held. The Longmore hall, presented to the town by the late Mr William Longmore, banker and distiller, is at the N end of the town. It is a plain neat building, erected in 1872-73 at a cost of £2000. It contains a portrait of Mr Longmore, presented to him in acknowledgment of his gift. The ground belonging to the hall at the W end was also laid out by Mr Longmore at his own expense, and presented by him to the town to

be used as a public bowling green. To the W of New Keith and S of Old Keith, and close to the feus of the latter, is an hospital named the Turner Memorial Cottage Hospital, in remembrance of the late Dr Turner, Keith, who was (in conjunction with Mr Longmore) its chief promoter, though he did not live to see it finished. It is a plain building erected in 1880 at a cost of £1200, and contains 25 beds, including 1 for incurables. The endowment fund amounts to about £4000, of which £3000 were derived from the residue of the estate of the late Dr Taylor, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—a native of Keith—who founded the Greenskars Bursaries at the University of Aberdeen. Other support is derived from church collections and voluntary subscriptions. In 1889 the Institute Buildings were re-erected by a limited liability company for the accommodation of various societies. The museum of the Field Club is in these buildings, as is also the public reading-room and library. There is in the town an abundant water supply, introduced in 1879 at a cost of £5000. The source of supply is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The lighting is carried out by a private gas company, whose works are to the W of Longmore Hall. The parish church, still farther to the W, is a handsome and commodious building with a square pinnacled tower 120 feet high, with clock and bell. It was erected in 1816-19 at a cost of £6220; gas was introduced in 1880, and in 1892 an organ was erected at a cost of £700. The Free church is a plain building of Disruption date. The United Presbyterian church, near the square, is a plain Gothic building dating from 1853. The walls were heightened, and the interior was greatly improved in 1876. The Episcopal church (Holy Trinity) was formerly a very small and plain building, built in 1808, but was replaced in 1882-83 by a fine new Norman Gothic building, erected at a cost of £2200, to the NE of the Established church. There is accommodation for 300 persons. The Roman Catholic church (St Thomas) at top of Cuthel Street, with 450 sittings, was erected in 1831. It is said to be modelled after the church of St Maria-de-Vittoria at Rome, and has two gigantic statues of St Peter and St Paul at the SE and NE corners respectively. There is a fine altar-piece, illustrating the incredulity of St Thomas, presented to the church by Charles X. of France. There are two buildings used as schools, with total accommodation for 1193 pupils. They constitute the Keith combined public school, working on the graded system. There are also a ladies' school, besides a school in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, with accommodation for 197 pupils. In the town or its immediate neighbourhood there are 2 distilleries, a carding mill for the manufacture of blankets, etc., a tweed manufactory, a brewery, a manure work, an agricultural implement manufactory, a boot and shoe manufactory, coach works, lime works, and grain and flour mills. There is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. There are branches of the Union, Town and County, and North of Scotland Banks. There is a very large market stance at the S end of the town, and cattle markets are held on the first Friday of every month, except in June and September, when the market is held on the third Wednesday of the month. There is a feeing market for married servants on the last Saturday of March, and for others on the Friday before Whitsunday term, on the second Friday of July (for harvest), and on the Friday before Martinmas. There is also one newspaper. Sheriff and ordinary small debt circuit courts are held on the third Saturday of Feb. April, June, Aug. Oct. and Dec., and justice of peace courts on the first Monday of every month. There are several hotels, an agricultural society, holding a spring and a summer show, a field club and mutual improvement society, a hortus club, bowling and lawn tennis clubs, a property investment company, Freemasons', Free Gardeners', and Oddfellows' lodges, and a company of rifle volunteers.

Fife-Keith is to the W of Old and New Keith, and is separated from them by the Isla. The river is

crossed by two bridges, one now disused except by pedestrians, built in 1609, and the other built in 1770. A stone in the old bridge bears the inscription 'Thomas Murray. Janet Lindsay, 1609,' the names being traditionally those of a worthy couple who lived close to the ford that formerly existed, and who were so distressed by the cries of persons in danger, that they devoted their savings to the erection of a stone bridge. Close by is the churchyard with a fragment of the old church, the rest having been removed in 1819. The 'new bridge' has a stone with the inscription 'G. III. R. R. S. 1770.' Immediately below is the pool called 'Gaun's Pot,' where witches were drowned, and into which they were thrown from a rocky bank on the S side. The village itself has a central square with a main street passing E and W, and others diverging in different directions. The Duke of Fife is superior. It was founded in 1817, and has of late years been making more rapid progress than of yore. Pop. of the united burgh (1881) 4339, (1891) 4622, of whom 1347 were in Fife-Keith. See also Souter's *Agriculture of the County of Banff* (1812); Sim's *Legends of Strathisla* (1st ed., Keith, 1849; 2d, Keith, 1851; 3d, Elgin, 1862); *A Walk from Keith to Rothiemay* (Elgin, 1862); Sim's *Old Keith and a Stroll to Cairnie* (Keith, 1865); and Gordon's *The Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Grange, etc.* (Glasgow, 1880).

Keith, an ancient parish on the SW border of Haddingtonshire, now forming the western district of Humberie parish. Keith and ancient Humberie, at the end of the 17th century, were called respectively Keith-Symmars and Keith-Hundeby. Keith Water, formed, at the boundary with Edinburghshire, by the confluence of Earl Water and Salters Burn, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward, across ancient Keith parish, to a confluence with Humberie Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs N of the present parish church. Keith House, once a seat of the Earls Marischal, and now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun, stands a little to the left of Keith Water, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile WSW of that stream's confluence with Humberie Water and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Blackshiels. Once a fine old building, it acquired the timber used in its construction in a gift from the King of Denmark towards the close of the 16th century, and has within its grounds remains of an ancient chapel and graveyard. Places called Keith, Keith Mains, and Upper Keith are within from 3 to 10 furlongs of Keith House; and a fourth called Keith Hill lies $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the SSE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Keithhall (*Monkegy* prior to 1700), a Donside parish of central Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 2 miles E by S of the post-town, Inverurie. Since 1754 comprising two-thirds of the ancient parish of Kinkell, and called by the united name of Keithhall and Kinkell, it is bounded N by Bourtie, NE by Udney, E by New Machar and Fintray, SE by Fintray, SW by Kintore, and W by Kintore, Inverurie, and Chapel of Garioch. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, tapering southward, varies between 1 furlong and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7639 acres, of which $38\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The URY winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the Inverurie boundary till it falls into the DON, which itself flows 3 miles south-south-eastward along all the Kintore boundary. Where it passes off from this parish, the surface declines to 153 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 395 feet at Cairn More near Balbithan, 458 near Cairnhill, and 616 at Selbie Hill on the northern border. The rocks include granite, trap, and gneiss; and the soil along the streams is a fertile alluvial mixture of clay, loam, and sand, but elsewhere is mostly light and gravelly. Nearly two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; woods and plantations cover 410 acres; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities, other than those noticed under BALBITHAN and KINKELL, are vestiges of three large cairns and of two or more stone circles; and Kinmuck Moor, according to tradition, was the scene of a great encounter between the Scots and the Danes. Natives were Arthur Johnston (1587-1641), the eminent Latin

poet, whose ancestors had held the estate of Caskieben for many generations, and Alexander Keith, D.D. (1791-1880), the well-known writer on prophecy; but the historian, Bishop Gilbert Burnet (1643-1715), was born at Edinburgh, though his father possessed the lands of Crimond. The estate of Caskieben (thereafter called Keithhall) was purchased from the Johnstons about 1662 by Sir John Keith, third son of the sixth Earl Marischal, who in 1677 was created Earl of Kintore and Baron Keith of Inverurie and Keithhall. By the addition about 1700 of a front and E wing to the older house, he rendered it a large and stately mansion, which stands near the Ury's left bank, amidst a nobly-wooded park, 1 mile E of Inverurie. His ninth descendant, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, tenth Earl of Kintore and thirteenth Lord Falconer of HALKERTON (b. 1852; suc. 1880), owns extensive acres in Aberdeenshire, Forfarshire, and Kincardineshire. (See INGLISMALDIE.) Keithhall is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £274. The parish church, built in 1772, and repaired in 1875, contains 500 sittings; and the public school, with accommodation for 140 children, has an average attendance of over 70, and a grant of about £65. Pop. (1801) 853, (1831) 877, (1861) 933, (1871) 874, (1881) 880, (1891) 822.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 1874-78.

Keith-Hundeby. See KEITH, Haddingtonshire.

Keithick, an estate, with a mansion, in Coupar-Angus parish, Perthshire, 2 miles SW of the town. Its owner is Edward Collins Wood, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1877).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Keithinch. See PETERHEAD.

Keithock House. See BRECHIN.

Keithtown, a hamlet in Fodderty parish, SE Ross-shire, 1½ mile W of Maryburgh.

Kelburne Castle, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow in Largs parish, Ayrshire, within ½ mile of the Firth of Clyde, 1½ mile N by E of Fairlie, and 2 miles SSE of Largs town. Originally a square tower, it was described by Pont in the beginning of the 17th century as 'a goodly building, well planted, having very beautiful orchards and gardens;' and a hundred years later it was enlarged by David, first Earl of Glasgow. Special features of interest are a metal finial, with the crest of the Boyles surmounted by a thistle, and 'an ingeniously ornamented sun-dial, where every inch of surface is made to tell the story of time, and where its pinnacle, by a series of grooves, imitates the crocketing of Gothic architecture.' The estate came into possession of the Earl's ancestors so early as the time of Alexander III. (1249-86), and gives the title of Viscount to David Boyle, seventh Earl of Glasgow since 1703 (b. 1833; suc. 1890). The park contains many fine old trees; comprises much diversity of ground, with wooded braes and heights; and includes a dark, wooded glen, where Clea Burn, rising at an altitude of 1280 feet, and running 2½ miles north-north-westward and westward to the Firth, forms two romantic waterfalls, the lower one 50 feet high. In 1894 a private burying ground was laid out within the policies.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1870. See Millar's *Castles and Mansions of Ayrshire* (1885).

Kelhead, a place with limeworks in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire, 3½ miles WNW of Annan.

Kellas, a hamlet in Murroes parish, Forfarshire, 5 miles NNE of Dundee.

Kellas, a villago in Dallas parish, Elginshire, on the left bank of the Lossie, 6½ miles SSW of Elgin.

Kellerstain, a mansion in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, ½ mile WNW of Gogar station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Kellie, an estate, containing Kellie Castle, in Carnbee parish, Fife. The castle, 3½ miles NW of Pittenweem, occupies a prominent and beautiful situation on the south side of Kellie Law, and was restored by the late Professor Lorimer, who wrote—'As it now appears it is a Jacobin residence of great elegance of form, and possesses special interest from the fact that no external alterations appear to have been made on it of a later date than 1606. The western portion is flanked by

two towers with turrets supported by corbels or brackets and projecting boldly from the angles. These turrets are of considerable size, and are each lighted by two windows. The eastern portion is plainer, and bears the date 1573.' The castle is the scene of one of Mrs Oliphant's tales, *Kellie Stewart*. The estate, which formerly belonged to the Earls of Mar and Kellie, is now the property of Mr. T. A. Hog, and contains Kellie Law (500 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kelloe, a mansion in Edrom parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Blackadder Water, 1½ mile SSE of Edrom station. Its owner is George Charles Fordyce-Buchan, Esq. (b. 1867; suc. 1871). Between the mansion and the station is the hamlet of Kelloe-Bastie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Kello Water, a mountain rivulet of Sanquhar parish, NW Dumfriesshire. Rising upon the northern slope of Blacklorg Hill at an altitude of 1980 feet, it runs 2½ miles north-north-eastward along the boundary with New Cunnock in Ayrshire, and then 5¾ miles east-north-eastward along the Kirkconnell border, till, after a total descent of 1480 feet, it falls into the Nith at a point 2½ miles WNW of Sanquhar town. It is well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Kells, a parish in Glenkens district, Kirkcudbrightshire, containing the royal burgh of New GALLOWAY. It is bounded NW and N by Carsphairn, E by Dalry, Balmacellann, and Parton, S by Balmaghie, and SW and W by Girthon and Minnigaff. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 15½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 9½ miles; and its area is 49,376½ acres, of which 794¾ are water. The Water of Kell winds 14½ miles south-south-eastward along all the eastern boundary, broadening to 3¾ furlongs in Loch Ken, below which it joins the Dee; and the DEE itself, from ½ mile below its efflux from Loch Dee, flows 18¼ miles east-south-eastward along the south-western and southern border, and traverses triangular Stroan Loch (4 × 2¾ furl.; 225 feet). Pulnaddy Burn runs 6½ miles east-by-southward along the northern boundary to the Ken, whose principal affluent from the interior is Pulharrow Burn, running 5½ miles east-south-eastward out of Loch HARROW (3 × 1½ furl.; 850 feet). Two other lakes, communicating with Pulharrow Burn, are Lochs DUNGEON (6 × 2 furl.; 1025 feet) and Minnoch (2 × 1½ furl.; 870 feet). The surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous, sinking to close on 100 feet above sea-level at the SE corner of the parish, where the Ken falls into the Dee, and thence rising north-westward to 1066 at Cairn Edward, 1616 at Cairnsmore or Blackcraig of Dee, 1248 at Bennan, 2446 at Meikle Millyea, 2350 at Millfire, and 2668 at Corserine—heathy summits these of the Rhytns of Kells that command a magnificent view. The entire tract along the Ken is eminently beautiful, exhibiting in its upper parts a reach of narrow vale, flanked and overlooked by grassy or wooded slopes, and by romantic ravines and hills, and expanding in its lower part, especially along Loch Ken, into a fertile alluvial flat, screened and overhung by parks and verdant uplands. Much of the interior, to the S of the Rhytns, is supposed to have been a hunting-ground, first of the Lords of Galloway, afterwards of the Kings of Scotland. It retains some stunted remains of an ancient and very large forest, and includes the two farms of Upper and Nether Forest, patches of wood called the King's Forest, and a large meadow, the King's Holm. Granite is a predominant rock; excellent slates were formerly quarried in the NE; iron ore abounds in one locality; and lead ore occurs on Glenlee and Kenmure estates, and was formerly mined. The soil of the alluvial tract along the Ken is so rich, that, in the days prior to modern agricultural improvement, it bore crops for twenty-five successive years without other manure than the Ken's natural deposits, but elsewhere the soil is exceedingly various, and graduates towards the hills and mountains into worthless moor or bare rock. The chief antiquities are a large rocking stone on one of the heights of the Rhytns, vestiges of a defensive wall extending southward through great part

of the parish, and a stone in the churchyard to the memory of Adam M'Whan, who was shot for his adherence to the Covenant in 1685. Natives were Thomas Gordon (1690-1750), political writer; Robert Heron (1764-1807), a calamitous author; and the Rev. William Gillespie (1776-1825), a minor poet and minister of Kells from 1801 till his death. Mansions, noticed separately, are Kenmure Castle, Glenlee, Garroch, and Knocknalling. Kells is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £314. The parish church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of New Galloway, is a neat stone building of 1822, with a square tower and 560 sittings; and Kells, Mossdale, and Pulharrow public schools, with accommodation respectively for 190, 73, and 40 children, had (1892) an average attendance of about 100, 45, and 15, and grants of nearly £100, £60, and £30. Pop. (1801) 771, (1831) 1123, (1861) 1170, (1871) 1007, (1881) 970, (1891) 931.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 8, 5, 1857-63.

Kelly, a rivulet of E Aberdeenshire, running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, chiefly along the boundary between Methlick and Tarves parishes, and falling into the Ythan $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Haddo House. One of the Crown jewels, a highly valuable pearl, is said to have been found at the mouth of this stream, and presented in 1620 to James VI.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Kelly Castle, a grey old tower in Arbirlot parish, Forfarshire, on a high rock above the right bank of Elliot Water, 3 miles WSW of Arbroath. Held by the Auchterlonies from 1444 till 1630, it came in 1679 to the Earl of Panmure, an ancestor of the DALHOUSIE family. Now uninhabited, yet scarcely ruinous, it presents a picturesque aspect. Near it stands moderu Kelly Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Kelly House, a large modern mansion, with beautiful pleasure-grounds, in Innerkip parish, W Renfrewshire, within 3 furlongs of the Firth of Clyde and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Wemyss Bay station. The estate was held by the Bannatynes from the latter half of the 15th century till 1792, when it was purchased by John Wallace, Esq., whose son, Robert (1773-1855), represented Greenock from 1833 to 1845, and almost disputes with Rowland Hill the parentage of the penny post. Towards the close of his parliamentary career, he found himself forced to sell Kelly, one-half of which was purchased in 1860 by Mr (afterwards Sir) George Burns, and forms the estate of Castle Wemyss; the other half was purchased in 1867 by the eminent chemist, Dr James Young, F.R.S. (1811-83). One of Dr Livingstone's early friends, Dr Young in 1875 entertained for a fortnight the two African servants of the great explorer; and in the grounds here they reared a fac-simile of the hut they had built for their master to die in. The estate of Kelly has been since purchased by Alexander Stephen, Esq., ship-builder, Linthouse, Govan, who took down the old house—a plain, white mansion erected by Mr John Wallace in 1793, and much enlarged by his son, who also had added a large picture gallery—and erected the present mansion in its stead. Kelly Burn, rising at an altitude of 880 feet above sea-level, hurries $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward to the Firth, chiefly along the Ayrshire boundary. It flows through a narrow beautifully wooded glen, overhung by hills 700 to 900 feet high; and gives to these hills the name of Kellyburn Braes, sung in a quaint old satirical song, which was altered by Burns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kelso, a Border town and parish of NE Roxburghshire. The town, which lies at an altitude of from 100 to 142 feet above sea-level, on the left or N bank of the curving Tweed, opposite the Teviot's influx, by road is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Coldstream, 42 SE of Edinburgh, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Kelso station on a branch of the North British, this being 52 miles SE of Edinburgh, $11\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of St Boswells, and 23 WSW of Berwick-on-Tweed. From the station one enters across the fine five-arch bridge, erected by Rennie in 1800-3 at a cost of £17,802. This, the first bridge with the elliptic arch, may be said to have marked a new era in bridge-building, and was taken by its architect as his model

for Waterloo Bridge in London. With a length of 494 feet including the approaches, it has a level roadway $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 30 feet above the ordinary level of the river. Its arches, each 72 feet in span, are separated by piers of 14 feet in thickness; and on either side it exhibits six sets of double three-quarter Roman-Doric columns, surmounted by a block cornice and balustrade. The former bridge, built in 1754 at a cost of £3000, and swept away by the great flood of 26 Oct. 1797, is alluded to in Burns's *Border Tour*, under date 9 May 1787:—'Breakfast at Kelso; charming situation; fine bridge over the Tweed; enchanting views and prospects on both sides of the river, particularly the Scotch side.' And one learns that the poet was so impressed with the scene, that he reverently uncovered, and breathed a prayer to the Almighty. Scott, too, has left on record how he could trace hither the awakening within himself 'of that love of natural scenery, more especially when combined with ancient ruins or remains of our fathers' piety or splendour, which' was in him 'an insatiable passion;' and he thus writes: 'The neighbourhood of Kelso, the most beautiful, if not the most romantic village in Scotland, is eminently calculated to awaken these ideas. It presents objects not only grand in themselves, but venerable from their associations. The meeting of two superb rivers, the Tweed and the Teviot, both renowned in song—the ruins of an ancient abbey—the more distant vestiges of Roxburgh Castle—the modern mansion of Floors, which is so situated as to combine the ideas of ancient baronial grandeur with those of modern taste—are in themselves objects of the first class, yet are so mixed, united, and melted among a thousand other beauties of a less prominent description, that they harmonise into one general picture, and please rather by unison than by concord.' Leyden's *Scenes of Infancy* depicts this landscape with a truth that attests the power of its charm:—

'Teviot, farewell! for now thy silver tide
Commix'd with Tweed's pellucid stream shall glide;
But all thy green and pastoral beauties fail
To match the softness of thy parting vale.
Bosom'd in woods, where mighty rivers run,
Kelso's fair vale expands before the sun:
Its rising downs in vernal beauty swell,
And, fringed with hazel, winds each flowery dell;
Green spangled plains to dimpling lawns succeed,
And Tempé rises on the banks of Tweed;
Blue o'er the river Kelso's shadow lies,
And copse-clad isles amid the waters rise;
Where Tweed her silent way majestic holds,
Float the thin gales in more transparent folds.'

Fine as the view is from Kelso Bridge, that from Chalkheugh Terrace is almost finer—the meeting of the Teviot and the Tweed; St James's Fair Green; Marchmound, with the fragment of Roxburgh Castle; Springwood Park; the Abbey; Floors Castle, its lawns and woods; the Waterloo Monument on distant Penielheugh; and, further still, the triple height of Eildon. Nor is Kelso itself unworthy of its environs, comprising a spacious central square, four streets diverging thence in different ways, two smaller squares, and a number of minor cross streets, whose airiness, neatness, and well-to-do houses, roofed with blue slate, and built of a light-coloured stone, entitle it still, as in 1547, to Patten's description—'a pretty market town.' The Kelso, however, of Patten's day extended beyond the western limits of the present town into ground included now in the park of Floors Castle, where the site of its cross may still be traced. Long a mere village, a sort of suburb to Roxburgh on the opposite side of the Tweed, it rose eventually to the condition of a small town, and came to be known as Wester Kelso. Another small town, distinguished as Easter Kelso, with Kelso Abbey for its nucleus, was gradually extended westward into junction with Wester Kelso, and, on the destruction of Roxburgh in 1460, succeeded that ancient and important burgh as a centre of trade and of political and social influence on the Eastern Border. The great conflagration of March 1684 reduced Wester Kelso to ashes; but it was at its cross, on 24 Oct. 1715, that the Old Chevalier was pro-

claimed, amid shouts of 'No union! no malt tax! no salt tax!'

The gas company was started in 1831; but on 5 Feb. 1818 a shop in Bridge Street, formerly office of the *Kelso Chronicle*, and tenanted then by an ingenious copper-smith, was lighted with gas, this being its earliest introduction to Scotland. In 1866, under the direction of Mr Brunlees, C.E., a native of Kelso, the town was drained, and a gravitation water supply pumped by steam from the Tweed, at a cost of £7000. The Town Hall, on the E side of the Market Place, is a tetrastyle Ionic edifice of 1816, with a piazza basement and a cupola. The Corn Exchange, in the Wood Market, was built by subscription at a cost of £3000 in 1856 from designs by Mr Cousins. Tudor in style, it measures 124 by 57 feet, contains 71 stalls, and is sometimes used for lectures, concerts, and balls. The parish church, near the abbey, built in 1773, and much altered in 1823 and 1833, is an octagonal structure, containing over 1000 sittings, and has 'the peculiarity of being without exception the ugliest of all the parish churches in Scotland, but an excellent model for a circus.' The North *quoad sacra* parish church, a Gothic building, with a conspicuous tower and an organ (1892), was erected in 1837 at a cost of £3460 for the Establishment, to which it reverted in 1866, after having for twenty-three years belonged to the Free Church. The present Free church, on the E side of Roxburgh Street, facing the Tweed, was built in 1865-67 at a cost of £6000 for Horatius Bonar, D.D., the well-known hymn-writer, who, ordained at Kelso in 1837, was a minister there for upwards of thirty years. Decorated in style, with 750 sittings and a lofty spire, it is not unlike the Barclay Church at Edinburgh, and forms a striking feature in the landscape. Other places of worship are East Free church (1844, remodelled in 1883), the First U.P. church (1788), the East U.P. church (1793, remodelled in 1877), the Baptist chapel (1878), St Andrew's Episcopal church (1868; 314 sittings), and the Roman Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception (1858; 230 sittings). The last succeeded a cottage chapel, burned by a mob on 6 Aug. 1856; while St Andrew's, a Geometric Gothic structure, near the Tweed's bank above the bridge, superseded a chapel of 1757, whose congregation dated from the Revolution. Kelso High School, at the E end of the town, is a handsome red sandstone edifice of 1877-78, and comprises a large hall 70 feet long, with class-rooms attached, and dormitories above for boarders. It has higher-class, middle, and elementary departments, and is conducted by a rector and assistants. At the old grammar school, adjoining the abbey, Sir Walter Scott in 1783 was the six months' school-fellow of James and John Ballantyne; its site is now occupied by a fine new public school (1879). There is also a high school for girls, a young ladies' seminary, and two public schools under the parish school board.

Shedden Park, at the E end of the town, was presented to the inhabitants in 1851 by the late Mrs Robertson of Ednam House, and took its name in memory of her nephew, Robert Shedden (1820-49), who perished in the search for Sir John Franklin. Comprising an area of fully 8 acres, it adds greatly to the attractions and amenity of Kelso; is maintained from the rental of a number of dwelling-houses and gardens, given by Mrs Robertson for that and for other benevolent purposes; and has a handsome entrance gateway, erected by public subscription, in gratitude for the gift. Immediately beyond is the beautiful cemetery, the ground for which was gifted to the town by the sixth Duke of Roxburgh. Kelso Library, a handsome edifice in Chalkheugh Terrace, overlooking the Tweed, and commanding a very beautiful view, contains a valuable collection of books, first formed in 1750, and now comprising over 7000 volumes, the most interesting of which is the identical copy of *Percy's Reliques* that entranced the boyhood of Sir Walter Scott. The adjoining Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society's Museum (1834), with frontage towards Roxburgh Street, is a massive two-story building; contains a fine collection of stuffed birds of the dis-

trict, some portraits, relics of Sir Walter Scott, etc. The Dispensary, occupying a healthy and airy site in Roxburgh Street, was founded in 1777, and enlarged and provided with baths in 1818. This institution maintains a staff of nurses for the treatment of poor persons either within doors or at their own homes. The Union Poorhouse (1853), which has had on an average of 10 years 20 inmates, is a neat and spacious building, with accommodation for 70 inmates, and is situated in the 'Tannage' field, to the N of the North Parish church. The Parochial Board offices are in Bowmont Street, to the W of the Poorhouse. Amongst other institutions are the Billiard and Reading-room (1855), the New Billiard and Reading-room (1852), the Mechanics' Institute (1866), Subscription Library; the Border Union Agricultural Society, established as the Border Society in 1812, united with the Tweedside Society in 1820, and yearly holding a stock and sheep show on 5 Aug., a hull show in spring, and a great sale of Border Leicester and Cheviot rams in September; an Association for the Analysing of Manures and the Testing of Seeds (among the first of the kind instituted in Scotland); the Horticultural Society, under the patronage of the Duke of Roxburgh, and holding a great show in September; the Poultry Exhibition (1881), a Dog Society (1883), a Cycling Club (1883), the Total Abstinence Society (1862), Good Templar lodges, and a Rechabite tent; lodges of Freemasons (1815), Foresters (1845), and Oddfellows (1841); the Choral Union (1864), the Cricket Club (1850), the Border Cricket Club (1854), the Bowling Club (1818), the Quoiting Club (1851), the Curling Club (1790), the Angling Association (1859), the Border Racing Club (1854), and public washhouses. The Kelso races are held annually for two days in the beginning of October on a racecourse 9 furlongs N of the town, which, formed in 1822 out of what was once a morass, is perhaps the finest in Scotland; and the Border steeplechases are run in April partly on the racecourse, which has an excellent stand on the model of that at Doncaster.

Kelso has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, and of the British Linen Co., Commercial, and National banks, a National Security savings bank (1849), the Cross Keys (1760) and several other hotels, and 2 weekly newspapers, the Wednesday Conservative *Kelso Mail* (1797) and the Liberal Friday *Kelso Chronicle* (1832). A weekly general and corn market is held on Friday; and the following is a list of the fairs—horses, every Friday of March; wool, second Friday of July; St James's Fair, of very ancient origin, and long of very great importance, but now little else than a pleasure fair, held on the Friar's Haugh, on the right bank of the Tweed, opposite Floors Castle, 5 Aug., or if a Sunday, the Monday following; tups, second Friday of September; cattle and ewes, 24 Sept., or if a Sunday, the previous Saturday; auction sales of fat cattle and sheep on the first and third Monday of each month; hinds and herds hiring, first Friday of March; young men's and women's hiring, first Friday of May and November. The sale of corn in the weekly market is very great, as is also that of Border Leicester rams at the September fair. Formerly Kelso was famous for its shoes, its leather, its blue bonnets, and the produce of its handloom weavers; later it ranked second only to Dumfries in pork-curing; but now the town mainly depends on its coach-building establishments, fishing-tackle manufactories, cabinet and upholstery works, extensive nursery gardens, corn, manure, and saw mills, agricultural machinery, iron foundry, and Wooden woollen-mills, for the manufacture of tweeds, blankets, and plaidings. The original *Chronicle*, published by 'Blackneb' Palmer from 1783* to 1803, with its antidote, the existing *Mail*, started by James Ballantyne in 1797, was among the earliest Scottish newspapers, its only provincial senior being the *Aberdeen Journal* (1748). Palmer was

* Kelso can boast of having had a newspaper published in it at least weekly for upwards of a hundred years, the centenary of the founding of the newspaper press in the town having occurred in February, 1883.

printing books as early as 1782, one large volume, noteworthy for its typography, being still not seldom met with in the private libraries in the town; and from the Ballantyne press here the two first volumes of Scott's *Border Minstrelsy* came out in 1802, towards the close of which year James Ballantyne removed to Edinburgh. 'When the book appeared, the imprint "Kelso" was read with wonder by connoisseurs of typography, who had probably never heard of such a place, and were astonished at the specimen of handsome printing which so obscure a town had produced: it was received with the exclamation, "What a beautiful book!"' (*History of the Ballantyne Press*, Edinb. 1871). Kelso's printing traditions have since been worthily maintained by Messrs Rutherford, among whose publications may be noticed Hunter's *History of Coldingham* (1858), the *Southern Counties Register* (1866), the *Border Almanac* (1867, etc.), Stoddart's *Songs of the Seasons* (1874), the *Autobiography of John Younger* (1882), four or five works by the Rev. John Thomson, Hawick, and the centenary edition of the poetical works of Dr John Leyden. They also issued some of Dr Bonar's works, including the once celebrated *Kelso Tracts*, which were the first of his productions to bring him into notice as an author.

A free burgh of barony since 1634, and a police burgh under the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) of 1862, the town is now, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, which came into force on 15 May, 1893, governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Police courts are held as occasion requires; sheriff small debt courts on the Fridays after the second Mondays of February, April, June, and December, and after the last Monday of July, and also on the last Tuesday of September; and justice of peace courts are held on the second Wednesday of every month. The police force since 1881 has been included in that of the county; and the prison was closed in 1878. Pop. (1851) 4783, (1861) 4309, (1871) 4564, (1881) 4701, (1891) 4184, of whom 1919 were males and 2265 were females. Houses inhabited (1891) 1008, vacant 58.

Of Kelso Abbey Dr Hill Burton writes, in *Billings' Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852), that 'in the rich wooded vale where the Teviot meets the Tweed, a huge ruin, partly Norman and partly of the earlier pointed Gothic, frowns over the pleasant market town, more like a fortified castle than the residence of peaceful monks, devoted to unambitious repose. The massive tower of the building, with corner projections, which are rather towers than buttresses, has a great deal of the baronial in its character, and probably has a closer resemblance to a Norman castle than any other building in Scotland; for, in the purely baronial remains in the North, there is no well-authenticated specimen of the Norman form. It will be seen that the history of this house has been too much in conformity with its warlike architecture, and that, situated so close to the dividing line between two fierce inimical nations, it had an unquiet career. One wonders, indeed, that after the perils and outrages it has incurred, so large a mass of it should still remain; and we can see that there must have been sound judgment in the Norman builder who environed the spiritual brethren with such ample means of carnal defence.' The minster, forming a Latin cross, with the head to the W, consisted of a large Galilee or ante-church, 23 feet square, in lieu of a nave; an aisleless transept, 71 by 23 feet; an aisle choir, 61 feet wide, and extending into a presbytery and Lady chapel of indeterminate length; and a central tower, 91 feet high and 23 square, surmounting the crossing. Thereof is left part of the W front, the transept, two bays of the choir, and the S and W sides of the tower. The two round-headed arches on the S side of the choir spring from massive piers with circular side pilasters and boldly projecting capitals; but the two extant tower arches, 45 feet high, are exquisite specimens of Early Pointed. The side walls have intersecting arcades, with rich ornamentation; the shallow N porch (*circa* 1150), obliquely recessed, with an interlac-

ing arcade and pediment above the arch, filled with a network pattern, has the character of a deep doorway. The western archway, half of which now is gone, is lavishly sculptured, and offers a striking example of the mixed richness and symmetry of Norman decoration. Nothing is left of the abbot's hall, the gatehouse, the dormitory, and other offices; but the extant remains are sufficient to warrant Cosmo Innes' assertion that 'the beautiful and somewhat singular architecture of the ruined church of Kelso Abbey still gives proof of taste and skill and some science in the builders, at a period which the confidence of modern times has proclaimed dark and degraded; and if we could call up to the fancy the magnificent abbey and its interior decorations, to correspond with what remains of that ruined pile, we should find works of art that might well exercise the talents of high masters. Kelso bears marks of having been a full century in building; and during all that time at least, perhaps for long afterwards, the carver of wood, the sculptor in stone and marble, the tile-worker, and the lead and iron worker, the painter (whether of Scripture stories or of heraldic blazonings), the designer, and the worker in stained glass for those gorgeous windows which we now vainly try to imitate—must each have been put in requisition, and each, in the exercise of his art, contributed to raise the taste and cultivate the minds of the inmates of the cloister. Of many of these works the monks themselves were the artists and artisans.'

In 1113 David, Earl of Huntingdon, brought thirteen reformed Benedictine monks from the newly founded abbey of Tiron in Picardy, and planted them on the banks of the Ettrick beside his Forest castle of Selkirk. In 1126, the year after David's accession to the throne, this Tironensian abbey of SS. Mary and John was translated from Selkirk to 'the place called Calkou,' and here its conventual church was founded on 3 May 1128, Roxburgh then being in the zenith of prosperity. David, and all his successors down to James V., lavished on Kelso Abbey royal favours. Whether in wealth, in political influence, or in ecclesiastical status, it maintained an eminence of grandeur which dazzles the student of history. The priory of Lesmahagow and its valuable dependencies, 33 parish churches, with their tithes and other pertinents, in nearly every district (save Galloway and East Lothian) S of the Clyde and the Forth, the parish church of Culter in Aberdeenshire, all the forfeitures within the town and county of Berwick, several manors and vast numbers of farms, granges, mills, fishings, and miscellaneous property athwart the Lowlands, so swelled its revenues as to raise them to £3716 per annum. The abbots were superiors of the regality of Kelso, Bolden, and Reverden, frequent ambassadors and special commissioners of the royal court, and the first ecclesiastics on the roll of parliament, taking precedence of all other abbots in the kingdom. Herbert, third abbot of Selkirk and first of Kelso, was celebrated for his learning and talent, and having filled the office of chamberlain of Scotland, in 1147 was translated to the see of Glasgow. Arnold, his successor, in 1160, was made bishop of St Andrews, and in 1161 the legate of the Pope in Scotland. In 1152 Henry, the only son of David, and heir-apparent of the throne, died at Roxburgh Castle, and, with pompous obsequies, was buried in the abbey. In 1160 John, precentor of the monastery, was elected abbot, and in 1165 he obtained from Rome the privilege of a mitred abbey for himself and his successors. Osbert, who succeeded him in 1180, was despatched in 1182 at the head of several influential ecclesiastics and others, to negotiate between the Pope and William the Lion, and succeeded in obtaining the removal of an excommunication which had been laid on the kingdom, and in procuring for the King expressions of papal favour. In 1215 Abbot Henry was summoned to Rome, along with three Scottish bishops, to attend the Fourth Lateran Council. In 1236 Herbert, who fifteen years before had succeeded to the abbacy, performed an act of abdication more rare by far among the wealthier wearers of mitres than among the harassed owners of

diadems; and, solemnly placing the insignia of his office on the high altar, passed into retirement. Edward I. of England, having seized all ecclesiastical property in Scotland, received in 1296 the submission of the Abbot of Kelso, and gave him letters ordering full restitution. In consequence of a treaty between Robert Bruce and Edward III., Kelso Abbey shared in 1328 mutual restitutions with the English monasteries of property which had changed owners during the international wars. In 1420 the abbot, having his right of superiority over all other abbots of Scotland, contested by the Abbot of St Andrews, by formal adjudication of the King was compelled to resign it, on the ground of the abbey of St Andrews being the first established in the kingdom. In 1493 Abbot Robert was appointed by parliament one of the auditors of causes and complaints. On the night after the battle of Flodden (1513) an emissary of Lord Hume expelled the abbot, and took possession of the abbey. In 1517 and 1521 Abbot Thomas was a plenipotentiary to the Court of England; and in 1526 he was commissioned to exchange with Henry or his commissioners ratifications of the peace of the previous year. On 20 June 1523 the English demolished the vaults of the abbey and its chapel or church of St Mary, fired all the cells and dormitories, and unroofed every part of the edifice. Other inroads of the national foe preventing immediate repair or restoration, the abbey, for a time, crumbled towards total decay; and the monks, reduced to comparative poverty, skulked among the neighbouring villages. From 1536 till his death in 1558, James Stuart, the natural son of James V., nominally filled the office of abbot, and was the last who bore the title. The abbey of Melrose, Holyrood, St Andrews, and Coldingham were, at the same date as the abbey of Kelso, bestowed on James's illegitimate offspring; and, jointly with it, they brought the royal family an amount of revenue little inferior to that yielded by all the possessions and resources of the Crown. In 1542, under the Duke of Norfolk, and again in 1545, under the Earl of Hertford, the English renewed their spoliations on the abbey, and almost entirely destroyed it by fire. On the latter occasion, it was resolutely defended by 12 monks and 90 other Scotsmen, but, cannon being brought up, a breach was opened, apparently in the conventual buildings. "The assault was given to the Spaniards, but, when they rushed in, they found the place cleared. The nimble garrison had run to the strong square tower of the church, and there again they held out. Night came before they could be dislodged from this their last citadel, so the besiegers had "to leave the assault till the morning, setting a good watch all night about the house, which was not so well kept but that a dozen of the Scots, in the darkness of the night, escaped by ropes out at back windows and corners, with no little danger of their lives. When the day came, and the steeple eftsoms assaulted, it was immediately won, and as many Scots slain as were within'" (Hill Burton's *Hist. Scotl.*, iii. 242, ed. 1876). In 1560 the remnant of the brotherhood was expelled, and the abbey wrecked, by Reformers. Its vast possessions, becoming now Crown property, were in 1594 distributed among the favourites of James VI., who, by a charter of 1607, erected the abbacy into the lordship and barony of Halidene, comprising the town and lands of Kelso. Rudely ceiled over, with a thatched prison above, the transept served as the parish church from 1649 to 1771, when, part of the roof giving way during service one Sunday, the people ran out, expecting the fulfilment of Thomas the Rhymers' prediction that the kirk should fall at the fullest. In 1805 the ruins were cleared of unsightly additions; and in 1866 they were placed in a state of thorough repair by the Duke of Roxburgh.

In the 12th century Kelso was known as *Calkou* or *Calchou*, a name which Chalmers identified with Chalkheugh ('chalk height'), a precipitous bank with strata of gypsum cropping to the surface; but, according to Professor Veitch, its name was *Calchwynyd* in the old Cymric times. Of events not noticed under our history

of the abbey and of ROXBURGH, the earliest on record occurred in 1209, when, a Papal interdict being imposed upon England, the Bishop of Rochester left his see, and took refuge in Kelso. Ten years later William de Valoines, Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, died in the town. In 1255 Henry III. of England and his queen, during a visit to their son-in-law and daughter, Alexander III. and his royal consort, at Roxburgh Castle, were introduced with great pomp to Kelso and its abbey, and entertained, with the chief nobility of both kingdoms, at a sumptuous banquet. In 1297 Edward I., at the head of his vast army of invasion, having entered Scotland and relieved the siege of Roxburgh, passed the Tweed at Kelso on his way to seize Berwick. Truces, in the years 1380 and 1391, were made at Kelso between the Scottish and the English kings. On the death of James II. by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh Castle (1460), his infant son, James III., being then with his mother in the camp, was carried by the nobles, in presence of the assembled army, to the abbey, and there crowned and treated with royal honours. In 1487 commissioners met at Kelso to prolong a truce for the conservation of peace along the unsettled Border territory, and to concoct measures preliminary to a treaty of marriage between the eldest son of James III. and the eldest daughter of Edward IV. The disastrous results of the battle of Flodden, in 1513, seem—in consequence of James IV.'s death, and of the loss of the protection which his authority and presence had given—to have, in some way, temporarily enthralled the town to Lord Hume, and occasioned, as we have already seen, the expulsion of the abbot from his monastery—the first of a series of events which terminated in the ruin of the pile. In 1515 the Duke of Albany, acting as regent, visited Kelso in the course of a progress of civil pacification, and received grave depositions respecting the oppressive conduct of Lord Hume, the Earl of Angus, and other barons. In 1520 Sir James Hamilton, marching with 400 men from the Merse to the assistance of Andrew Kerr, Barou of Fernieherst, in a dispute with the Earl of Angus, was overtaken at Kelso by the Baron of Cessford, then Warden of the Marches, and defeated in a brief battle.

In 1522 Kelso, and the country between it and the German Ocean, received the first lashings of the scourge of war in the angry invasion of Scotland by the army of Henry VIII. One portion of the English forces having marched into the interior from their fleet in the Forth, and having formed a junction with another portion which hung on the Border under Lord Dacre, the united forces, among other devastations, destroyed one-half of Kelso by fire, plundered the other half, and inflicted merciless havoc upon not a few parts of the abbey. So irritating were their deeds, that the men of Merse and Teviotdale came headlong on them in a mass, and showed such inclination, accompanied with not a little power, to make reprisals, that the devastators prudently retreated within their own frontier. After the rupture between James V. and Henry VIII., the Earl of Huntly, who had been appointed guardian of the Marches, garrisoned Kelso and Jedburgh, and in August 1542 set out from these towns in search of an invading force of 3000 men under Sir Robert Bowes, fell in with them at Hadden Rig, and, after a hard contest, broke down their power and captured their chief officers. A more numerous army being sent northward by Henry, under the Duke of Norfolk, and James stationing himself with a main army of defence on Fala Moor, the Earl of Huntly received detachments which augmented his force to 10,000 men, and so checked the invaders along the Marches as to preserve the open country from devastation. In spite of his strenuous efforts, Kelso and some villages in its vicinity were entered, plundered, and given up to the flames; and they were eventually delivered from ruinous spoliation only by the foe being forced by want of provisions and the inclemency of the season to retreat into their own territory. When Henry VIII.'s fury against Scotland was kindled anew about the proposed marriage of the infant Queen Mary

and Prince Edward of England, an English army, in 1544, entered Scotland by the Easteru Marches, plundered and destroyed Kelso and Jedburgh, and ravaged and burned the villages and houses in their neighbourhood. This army having been dispersed, another 12,000 strong, specially selected for their enterprise, and led on by the Earl of Hertford, next year trod the same path as the former invaders, and inflicted fearful devastation on Merse and Teviotdale. They plundered anew the towns of Kelso and Jedburgh, wasted their abbeys, and also those of Melrose and Dryburgh, and burned 100 towns and villages. While Kelso was suffering the infliction of their rage, 100 men, as mentioned in our notice of the abbey, made bold but vain resistance within the precincts of that pile. The Scottish army shortly after came up, and took post at Maxwellheugh, intending to retaliate; but they were spared the horrors of inflicting or enduring further bloodshed by the retreat of the invaders.

In 1553 a resolution was suggested by the Queen Regent, adopted by parliament, and backed by the appointment of a tax of £20,000, leviable in equal parts from the spiritual and the temporal estates, to build a fort at Kelso for the defence of the Borders; but it appears to have soon been dropped. In 1557 the Queen Regent, having wantonly, at the instigation of the King of France, provoked a war with England, collected a numerous army for aggression and defence on the Border. Under the Earl of Arran, the army, joined by an auxiliary force from France, marched to Kelso, and encamped at Maxwellheugh; but, having made some vain efforts to act efficiently on the offensive, was all withdrawn, except a detachment left in garrison at Kelso and Roxburgh to defend the Borders. Hostilities continuing between the kingdoms, Lord James Stuart, the illegitimate son of James V., built a house of defence at Kelso, and threw up fortifications around the town. In 1558 the detachment of the army stationed at Kelso marched out to chastise an incursion, in the course of which the town of Duns was burned, came up with the English at Swinton, and were defeated. In 1561 Lord James Stuart was appointed by Queen Mary her lieutenant and judge for the suppression of banditti on the Borders, and brought upwards of twenty of the most daring freebooters to trial and execution; and, about the same time, he held a meeting at Kelso with Lord Grey of England for the pacification of the Borders. In 1566, in the course of executing the magnanimous purpose of putting down by her personal presence the Border maraudings, from which she was wiled by her romantic and nearly fatal expedition to the Earl of Bothwell at Hermitage Castle, Queen Mary visited Kelso on her way from Jedburgh to Berwick, spent two nights in the town, and held a council for the settlement of some dispute. In 1569 the Earl of Moray spent five or six weeks in Kelso, and had a meeting with Lord Hunsdon and Sir John Foster, on the part of England. In 1570 an English army entered Scotland in revenge for an incursion of the Lords of Fernieherst and Buccleuch into England, divided itself into two co-operating sections, scoured the whole of Teviotdale, levelled 50 castles and strengths and upwards of 300 villages, and rendezvoused at Kelso preparatory to its retreat. The Earl of Bothwell, grandson to James V. and commendator of Kelso, made the town his home during the concocting of his foul and numerous treasons; and during ten years succeeding 1584 deeply embroiled it in the marchings and military manœuvres of the forces with which, first his partisans, and next himself personally, attempted to damage the kingdom.

Kelso, in 1639, made a prominent figure in one of the most interesting events in Scottish history—the repulse of the armed attempt of Charles I. to force Episcopacy upon Scotland. The Covenanting army of General Leslie, numbered variously at from 12,000 to 30,000 men, rendezvoused at Duns, and, marching thence, established their quarters at Kelso. The King, at the head of his army, got intelligence at Birks, near Berwick, of the position of the Covenanters, and despatched

the Earl of Holland, with 1000 cavalry and 3000 infantry, to try their mettle. General Leslie, however, easily repelled the Earl from Kelso, made a rapid concentration of all his own forces, and next day, to the surprise of the royal camp, took up his station on Duns Law. The Covenanters of Scotland and the Parliamentarians of England having made common cause against Charles I., Kelso was made, in 1644, the dépôt of troops for reinforcing General Leslie's army in England. Next year the detachment under the Marquis of Douglas and the Earl of Airlie, sent by Montrose to oppose the operations of Leslie in the Merse, marched to Kelso on their way to the battle-field of Philiphaugh, where they were cut down and broken by the Covenanters. Two years later the town was the place of rendezvous to the whole Scottish army after their successes in England, and witnessed the disbandment of six regiments of cavalry after an oath had been exacted of continued fidelity to the Covenant.

In 1645 Kelso was visited and ravaged by the plague. In 1648 a hundred English officers arrived at Kelso and Peebles, in the vain expectation of finding employment by the breaking out of another civil war. On 22 Oct. 1715 the rebel forces of the Pretender—the Highlanders under MacIntosh of Borlum, the Northumbrians under Mr Foster and Lord Derwentwater, and the men of Nithsdale and Galloway under Lord Kenmore—rendezvoused in Kelso; and next day, being Sunday, the infamous Robert Patten preached to them at the great kirk on the text, 'The right of the first-born is his.' They formally proclaimed James VIII., and remained three days making idle demonstrations, till the approach of the royal troops under General Carpenter incited them to march on to Preston. In 1718 a general commission of Oyer and Terminer sat at Kelso, as in Perth, Cupar, and Dundee, for the trial of persons concerned in the rebellion; but here they had only one bill, and even it they ignored. In Nov. 1745 the left of the three columns of Prince Charles Edward's army, on the march from Edinburgh into England, which was headed by the Chevalier in person, spent two nights in Kelso, and while here suffered numerous desertions. From November 1810 till June 1814 Kelso was the abode of a body, never more than 230 in number, of French prisoners on parole. The only other events that need be noticed are the tremendous floods of 1782, 1797, and 1831; the bridge riots of 1854; and Her Majesty the Queen's visit to Floors Castle in 1867.

Illustrious natives of Kelso have been the Rev. Wm. Crawford (1676-1742), author of *Dying Thoughts*; James Brown (1709-88), linguist and traveller; the printers, James Ballantyne (1772-1833) and his brother John (1774-1821); Robert Edmonstone (1794-1834), artist; Sir William Fairbairn, LL.D., F.R.S. (1789-1874), engineer, who spent the first ten years of his boyhood here, and, beginning life as a labourer in the building of Kelso Bridge, was for weeks disabled by a stone falling on him; Lieut. James Henry Scott Douglas (1857-79), of Springwood Park, who fell in the Zulu war; and Dr Charles Wilson (1804-84), an eminent physician. The Rev. James Melville M'Culloch, D.D. (1801-83), educational writer, was minister from 1832 to 1843; and Thomas Tod Stoddart (1810-80), angler and poet, resided here from 1836 till his death. 'Beardie,' the Jacobite great-grandfather of Sir Walter Scott, long resided and died in a house still existing in the corn market of Kelso. The tomb containing his remains and those of others of his family is conspicuous in a detached portion of the churchyard near the abbey.

The parish of Kelso, containing also the village of Maxwellheugh near the station, comprises, on the Tweed's left bank, the ancient parish of Kelso or St Mary, formerly in the diocese of St Andrews; and, on the Tweed's right bank, the ancient parishes of Maxwell and St James, formerly in the diocese of Glasgow. It is bounded N by Stichel and Ednam, E by Ednam and Sprouston, SE by Eckford, SW by Roxburgh, and W by Makerston and Smailholm. Its utmost length,

from N by W to S by E, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 5537 acres, of which $153\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The TWEED, here a glorious salmon river, curves $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward along the Roxburgh border, then 2 miles through the middle of the parish; and the TEVIOT flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward along the Roxburgh border, and next $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through the interior, till it falls into the Tweed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Kelso Bridge. The Teviot's average width is 200 feet, the Tweed's 440; but, above and below the bridge, the channel of the latter river is interrupted by two low islets—Kelso and Wooden Anas; and, above Kelso Ana, it is 'bridled with a curb of stone'—the long mill-cauld ascribed by tradition to Michael Scott's familiar. EDEN WATER runs 7 furlongs eastward along the northern boundary; and Wooden Burn, falling into the Tweed $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs below the bridge, though only a rivulet, is noteworthy for its romantic ravine and its tiny but beautiful waterfall. Along the Tweed the surface declines to 98 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward to 289 feet near Sydenham, 324 near Stodrig, and 400 at Easter Muirdean, southward to 281 at Southfield, 306 near Huntershall, 433 at Middle Softlaw, and 526 at the Eckford boundary. As seen from Sweethope Hill (731 feet), near Stichill House, the entire parish looks to be part of a broad, rich strath, a plain intersected by two rivers, and richly adorned with woods, but from the low ground along the Tweed near the town it shows itself to be a diversified basin, a gently receding amphitheatre, low where it is traversed by the rivers, but cinctured in the distance with sylvan heights. Trap rocks prevail in the higher grounds, and sandstone, shale, and marl-limestone in the vales. The soil on the banks of the rivers is a rich deep loam, incumbent on gravel; in the north-western district is a wet clay; and in the S is thin and wet, on a red aluminous subsoil. Enclosed plantations cover some 260 acres; a large extent of ground is disposed in the planted dells of Pinnacle Hill and Wooden, and in the splendid parks of Floors and Springwood; 365 acres are in permanent pasture; and all the rest of the land is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Several antiquities of some note that once existed in the landward districts are now reduced to little more than the sites of a Roman tumulus and BONY BRÆ near Wooden, of the ancient churches of Maxwell and St James, and of a Maison-Dieu near the right bank of the Teviot. There is still a well-defined 'kaim' at Kaimknow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Kelso. Mansions are Floors Castle, Springwood Park, Wooden House, Sydenham House, Broomlands, Edenside, Ednam House, Edenbank, Pinnacle Hill, Rosebank, Tweedbank, Walton Hall, and Woodside, of which the first four are noticed separately. The Duke of Roxburgh owns more than one-half of the entire rental. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Kelso proper and North Kelso, the former a living worth £386, the latter a *quoad sacra* parish; stipend, £120 augmented, with manse. Kelso and Kelso infant public schools, with respective accommodation for 597 and 219 children, have an average attendance of about 365 and 165, and grants amounting to over £400 and £130. Pop. (1801) 4196, (1821) 4860, (1841) 5328, (1861) 5192, (1871) 5124, (1881) 5235, (1891) 4730, of whom 2542 were females; of ecclesiastical parishes—Kelso proper, 2582; Kelso North, 2143.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

The presbytery of Kelso comprises the old parishes of Ednam, Kelso, Linton, Makerstoun, Morebattle, Nenthorn, Roxburgh, Sprouton, Stichel, and Yetholm, and the *quoad sacra* parish of North Kelso. Pop. (1871) 12,383, (1881) 12,061, (1891) 10,905, of whom more than 3000 are communicants of the Church of Scotland.—The Free church has a presbytery of Kelso, with 2 churches in Kelso, and 8 in Coldstream, Eccles, Gordon, Makerstoun, Morebattle, Nenthorn, Westruther, and Yetholm, which 10 churches together have about 1850 members.—The U.P. church has a presbytery of Kelso, with 2 churches in Kelso, 2 in Jedburgh, 2 in

Coldstream, and 5 in respectively Leitholm, Makerstoun, Morebattle, Stichel, and Yetholm, which 11 churches together have about 2900 members.

See James Haig's *Topographical and Historical Account of the town of Kelso* (Edinb. 1825); Cosmo Innes' *Liber S. Marie de Calchou*; and *Registrum Cartarum Abbatie Tronensis de Kelso*, 1113-1567 (Bannatyne Club, 2 vols., Edinb., 1846).

Keltie Burn, a rivulet of central Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 2200 feet above sea-level, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the mutual border of Crieff and Monzie parishes, till, after a total descent of 1970 feet, it falls into Shaggie Burn in Monzie Park, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Crieff town. At a point 9 furlongs above its mouth it tumbles over a smooth rocky precipice, 90 feet high, into a pool, Spout Bay, and, going thence through a thickly-wooded dell, makes several leaps of about 10 feet, then works its way along a narrow rock-screened channel. An artificial footpath leads up its dell to Spout Bay, where a hermitage stands in such position as to command a full view of the cascade.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Keltie Water, a rivulet of Callander parish, Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 2200 feet on the southern side of Stuc-a-Chroin (3189 feet), adjacent to the meeting-point of Callander, Balquhadder, and Comrie parishes. Thence it runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ south-by-westward along the Kilmadock border, till, after a total descent of 2000 feet, it falls into the river Teith in front of Cambusmore House, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Callander town. See BRACKLAND FALLS.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 38, 39, 1869-72.

Keltney Burn, a rivulet of Fortingall parish, Breadalbane, NW Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 2700 feet above sea-level on the northern side of Carn Maing. Thence it runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward to the boundary with Dull parish, next $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along that boundary, and falls into the river Lyon $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above that river's confluence with the Tay. It mostly traverses wild, rugged, romantic scenery; and in the vicinity of Coshieville inn it makes a series of picturesque falls, the highest of them issuing from a dark narrow opening, and leaping 60 feet over perpendicular rocks into a deep gloomy dell.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Keltneyburn, a village in the parish of Fortingall, NW Perthshire, about 6 miles from Aberfeldy, with a manufactory of tweeds, clan tartans, &c.

Kelton, a village on the mutual border of Dumfries and Caerlaverock parishes, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Nith, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Dumfries. It is an out-port of Dumfries for vessels unable to go farther up the river; and it has carried on a small amount of ship-building.

Kelton, a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, comprising the ancient parishes of Kelton, Gelston, and Kirkcornack, and containing the post-town and station of CASTLE-DOUGLAS, with the villages of Kelton Hill and Gelston. It is bounded N by Crossmichael, E by Buittle, SE by Berwick, SW by Kirkcudbright, and W by Tongueland and Balmaghie. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $11,424\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $202\frac{1}{2}$ are water. CARLINWARK Loch (6×3 furl.; 145 feet) lies immediately S of Castle-Douglas, and sends off Carlinwark Lane $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-westward along the Crossmichael border to the DEE, which itself flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward along all the western boundary, and is fed from the interior by Mill, Black, Auchlane, and other burns. Along it, in the extremo S, the surface declines to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 500 feet at the Fell, 400 at Over Arkland, 1125 at Screeil Hill, 675 at Dungyle Camp, and 300 at Kelton Hill, of which Screeil Hill commands extensive and brilliant views. Silurian rocks are predominant; soft argillaceous strata lie interposed with strata of hard compact greywacke; porphyry occasionally occurs in veins or dykes; granite is found in the N; and ironstone of superior quality is plentiful,

but has never been worked on account of the dearth of coal. The soil, generally thin, in some places is a fine loam, and in others, especially on the small conical hills, is a deep watery till. Mosses of considerable extent are in various places, and exhibit remains of an ancient forest. About one-fourth of the entire area is under cultivation; plantations cover some 600 acres, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are remains of a Caledonian stone circle on Torrs Farm; the Caledonian hill fort of DUNGYLE; another ancient stone fort, 68 paces in diameter, at a short distance from that on Dungyle; a Roman tripod found on Mid Kelton farm; a sarcophagus, 7 feet long, found in a tumulus near Gelston; a number of curious small antiquities found in a morass on Torrs farm and in Carlinwark Loch; the Gallows Slote, on which the victims of feudal tyranny were tortured or executed, adjacent to the W side of Carlinwark Loch; a moat in the western vicinity of Gelston Castle; and vestiges or ruins of the ancient churches of Kelton, Gelston, and Kirkcormack. The famous piece of ordnance called Mons Meg, now in EDINBURGH Castle, is believed to have been made in 1455 at Buchan's Croft, near the Three Thorns of Carlinwark. Mansions, noticed separately, are Carlinwark House, Dildawn, Gelston Castle, and Threave House. In the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway, the parish since 1873 has been divided between Castle-Douglas *quoad sacra* parish and Kelton proper, the latter a living worth £316. Its church, 1½ mile S of Castle-Douglas, was built in 1806, and, as restored in 1879-80 at a cost of nearly £1800, contains 450 sittings. Other places of worship are described under CASTLE-DOUGLAS; and, besides the three schools there, Gelston and Rhonehouse public schools, with accommodation for 103 and 125 children respectively, have an average attendance of about 60 and 95, and grants of nearly £64 and £97. Pop. (1801) 1905, (1831) 2877, (1861) 3436, (1871) 3222, (1881) 3458, (1891) 3692, of whom 960 were in Kelton ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Keltonhill or **Rhonehouse**, a village in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2½ miles SSW of Castle-Douglas, under which it has a post office. It has a public school, and formerly had seven annual fairs, of which the June one was at one time the most important in the S of Scotland, and was attended by all classes. One of the Castle-Douglas annual fairs is still called by the name of Keltonhill.

Kelty, a collier village in Beath parish, Fife, and Cleish parish, Kinross-shire, 7 furlongs W of Kelty station on the Kinross-shire section of the North British railway, this being 5 miles SSE of Kinross. It has a Free church, a public school, and a post office under Blairadam. Pop. (1871) 793, (1881) 860, (1891) 1353, of whom 1220 were in Beath.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kelvin, a river of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Lanark shires, rising in the Kilsyth Hills at a point 3 miles E by N of Kilsyth, and 160 feet above sea-level. Thence it flows 21 miles west-south-westward and south-south-westward, till it falls into the Clyde at Partick, on the western outskirts of Glasgow. It bounds the parishes of Kilsyth, Cumbernauld, Kirkintilloch, Campsie, Cadder, Baldernock, New Kilpatrick, Maryhill, Barony, and Govan, under which and GLASGOW full details are given as to the towns, villages, and other features of its course. Followed pretty closely along its left side by the Forth and Clyde Canal, it is very slow and sluggish over the first 12½ miles, where it formerly was choked with aquatic vegetation, and often dispread itself far and wide in a manner betwixt lake and morass. It was straightened, deepened, and embanked; but for several miles it is one of the tamest lines of water in the kingdom; though afterwards it has green and wooded banks; farther on it is fringed with luxuriant haughs, and overlooked by pleasant braes or hanging plains; and all along, till near its entering its famous dell, it borrows much interest from the Kilsyth Hills and Campsie Fells, which flank the N side of its basin.

The affluents which come down to it from these heights contribute the larger portion of its volume; and at least GARVALD Burn is entitled to rank as the parent stream. At Kirkintilloch, the Kelvin receives on the right hand the Glazert coming down from the Campsie Fells, and on the left Luggie Water (the beauties of which the poet David Gray has sweetly sung), creeping in from a region of moors and knolly flats. But it still continues languid, and can boast no higher ornament for several miles than the luxuriant Balmore haughs. Below these it is joined on its right side by Allander Water, and passes into a total change of scenery. Its basin is henceforth a rolling surface of knolls, with no overhanging fells and few extensive prospects, but with intricate and endless series of winding hollows, abrupt diversities, and charming close views. And here at Garscube, 5 miles NW of Glasgow, the Kelvin awakens into activity, and enters on Kelvingrove, whose original beauty called forth the well-known lyric beginning 'Let us haste to Kelvingrove, bonnie lassie, O.' Its course thence to Partick lies generally along a dell, some parts of which contract into gorges, others expand into vale; some wall in the water-course between steeps or precipices, others flank it with strips of meadow or shelving descents. But the dell, as a whole, is all feature, all character—most of it clothed with trees as thickly as a bird's wing with feathers—some parts streaked with cascades, and many picturesquely-studded with mansions, bridges, and mills. Within recent years Kelvingrove has lost most of its romantic and sylvan beauty. This has been caused by the steady westward progress of the city of Glasgow. From Maryhill downwards the banks on both sides of the Kelvin, with the exception of the Botanic Gardens and their immediate neighbourhood, have been almost entirely denuded of their foliage and levelled up, most of the old mills have been removed, and it is now hemmed in by fine villas and rows of houses of the better class. Between Maryhill and the Kelvingrove Park it is crossed by two railway bridges and four handsome iron bridges. The Glasgow Subway also passes underneath it at the Great Western Road. The Kelvin, skirting the Botanic Gardens and turning southwards, passes through Kelvingrove Park at the base of Gilmorehill, on which eminence stands the University, one of whose professors, at one time President of the Royal Society, takes from the stream his title of Lord Kelvin. For some distance before entering the Clyde the waters of the Kelvin become dark and grimy, from the mills, shipyards, etc., which line its banks.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 31, 30, 1867-66.

Kelvingrove. See KELVIN.

Kemback, a parish in the Stratheden district of Fife, containing the conjoint villages of Duraden, Bleho Craigs, and Kemback Mills, 1½ mile S of Dairsie station, and 3½ miles E of Cupar. Bounded NW by Dairsie, N by Leuchars, NE by St Andrews, E and S by Ceres, and W by Cupar, it has an utmost length from E to W of 2½ miles, a varying width of 7 furlongs and 2½ miles, and an area of 2602 acres, of which 7¾ are water. The EDEN winds 3¼ miles north-eastward along all the Dairsie and Leuchars boundary; and its affluent, CERES Burn, flows 1½ mile northward through Dura Den, partly along the Ceres boundary, but mainly across the middle of the parish. The surface declines along the Eden to less than 100 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 547 feet at CLATTO Hill on the St Andrews border. The rocks, comprising trap, sandstone, ironstone, and shale, include a vein of lead-ore; and the fossil fishes of their yellow sandstone have been fully noticed under DURA DEN and the geology of FIFE. The soil is variously strong heavy clay, deep rich black loam, peat, gravel, and poor black sand; and agriculture has been carried to high perfection. About one-seventh of the entire area is under wood, nearly all the remainder being either in tillage or pasture. Mansions are BLEBO House, Dura House, Kemback House, and Rungally. Kemback is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £179. The parish church was built in 1814 at a cost of £700. A public school, with

accommodation for 188 children, has an average attendance of about 140, and a grant of nearly £120. Valuation (1866) £4885, 18s., (1883) £6554, 9s., (1893) £4744. Pop. (1801) 626, (1831) 651, (1861) 896, (1871) 1056, (1881) 853, (1891) 794, of whom 381 were in the three conjoint villages.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 48, 49, 41, 1857-68.

Kemnay, a village and a parish of central Aberdeenshire. The village stands near the right side of the river Don, close by Kemnay station on the Alford Valley branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 4 miles W of Kintore and 17½ WNW of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. The village is provided with a public hall. Occupying a pleasant slope and commanding a delightful view of the basin of the Don, with Bennochie beyond, it was a paltry hamlet down to 1858, but then rising suddenly into note in connection with the opening and working of neighbouring quarries, it has been so rebuilt and extended as to become one of the finest villages in the county, and now presents an entirely new and tasteful appearance, with cottages and semi-detached two-story houses, constructed of granite, roofed with blue slate, and adjoined by garden plots. The granite quarries, ¾ mile to the N, were opened in 1858 by the lessee, Mr John Fyfe, an Aberdonian, to whose genius and enterprise is owing their great success. Employing on an average 250 men all the year round, they are worked with aid of steam cranes capable of lifting ten tons each, two of a novel type, devised by Mr Fyfe, and named Blondins, lifting smaller stones and rubbish with great despatch. The quarries furnished the principal materials for the Thames Embankment and the Forth Bridge, and produce blocks occasionally 30 feet long, and weighing 100 tons. Pop. (1881) 432, (1891) 660.

The parish is bounded NW by Chapel of Garioch, N by Inverurie, E by Kintore, SE by Skene, S by Cluny, and W by Monymusk. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 2½ miles; and its area is 5110 acres. The Don winds 5½ miles along the north-western and northern border; and where it quits the parish, the surface declines to 195 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward to 400 feet near the quarries and 500 at Lochshangic Hill. There are numerous springs of the finest water, by one of which, yielding nearly 30,000 gallons a day, the village is supplied; as by another of like flow, aided by a ram, are a number of dwelling-houses on the Quarry Hill. A low hillocky ridge, made up internally of rounded stones and gravel, and bearing the name of the Kaims, extends for about 2 miles on the line of the river, and is evidently a *moraine*. Traces of glacier action are found on the surface of the Quarry Hill, when newly bared; and within the radius of a mile around the village there are about a dozen erratic boulders of gneiss of huge dimensions, supposed to have been brought down from Bena'an near the source of the Don. Granite is the predominant rock. The soil along the Don is a rich, deep, stoneless loam, and elsewhere is mostly a light mould, incumbent on sand or clay. A kistvaen was some years since accidentally uncovered by the plough; and an ancient standing-stone exists, measuring 11½ feet from the ground, and 9 feet in mean girth. Kemnay House, to the S of the village, is a large old mansion with finely-wooded grounds. An ancestor of its present owner (Alex. George Burnett, Esq., b. 1816; suc. 1847) was at the court of Berlin, with Sir Andrew Mitchell of Thainstone, as secretary of legation, and with Sir Andrew attended Frederick II. in his campaign during the Seven Years' War. On leaving Berlin Mr Burnett brought with him a curiosity of Kemnay House. It is a painting done by Frederick I. of Prussia during an attack of gout, with the inscription at the bottom, 'Fredricus pinxit in tormentis.' Kemnay is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living, including the value of the glebe, is £166 with manse.

The church, at the village, is of recent erection, and contains 400 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 508 children, has an average attendance of about 300, and a grant of over £264. Valuation (1893) £6340, plus £1045 for railway. Pop. (1801) 583, (1831) 616, (1851) 680, (1861) 832, (1871) 1300, (1881) 1636, (1891) 1799.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Kemp. See CAMP.

Kempoch. See GOUROCK.

Ken, a river in Glenkens district, Kirkcudbrightshire, rising between Long and Blacklorg Hills, at a point ¼ mile ESE of the meeting-point of Ayr, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright shires, and 1870 feet above sea-level. Thence it winds 2½ miles south-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1720 feet, it forms a confluence with the DEE, opposite Parton station. Over the last 4½ miles of its course it expands into beautiful Loch Ken, which, with a varying width of 200 and 800 yards, is studded with four wooded islets, and partly fringed with plantations. Its principal affluents are the Black Water, the Water of DEUGH, and Pulmaddy, Pulharrow, Earlston, Garpel, and Dullarg Burns; and it separates the parishes of Carsphairn and Kells on its right bank from Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Parton parishes on its left. Its scenery, mountainous in the upper reaches, in the middle and the lower parts is a series of picturesque groupings of hill and vale; and its waters contain salmon, sea-trout, river-trout, pike, and perch. About the middle of the 18th century an enormous pike, 7 feet long and 72 lbs. in weight, was taken in Loch Ken; the skeleton of its head is still preserved in Kenmore Castle.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 15, 9, 5, 1857-64.

Kender, Loch. See KINDER.

Kenedar. See KING EDWARD.

Kenleith, a farm in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, on the western slope of the Pentlands, ¾ mile SE of Currie village. Here are vestiges of an old camp or entrenchment, said to have been formed to prevent a stealthy march upon Edinburgh through a narrow pass of the Pentlands.

Kenloch. See KINLOCH.

Kenlochaline Castle. See ALINE, LOCH.

Kenlochewe. See KINLOCHEWE.

Kenlum, a hill (900 feet) in Anwoth parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2½ miles NW of Gatehouse-of-Fleet.

Kenly Burn, a troutful rivulet of the E of Fife, formed by the confluence of Cameron, Wakefield, and Chesters Burns, and running 3½ miles east-north-eastward through or along the borders of Dunino, St Leonards, St Andrews, and Kingsbarns parishes, till it falls into the sea midway between St Andrews city and Fife Ness. It is sometimes called Pitmillie Burn.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 41, 49, 1857-65.

Kenmore (Gael. *cean-Mhoire*, 'Mary's headland'), a village and a parish in Breadalbanedistrict, central Perthshire. The village, 6 miles WSW of Aberfeldy, 17 NE by E of Killin, and 22 NNW of Crieff, crowns a gentle headland, projecting into the lower or NE end of Loch Tay, and washed on the N side by the river Tay, which here, at its efflux from the lake, is spanned by a handsome five-arch bridge. A pleasant little place, with its two churches, its neat white cottages, and its close proximity to Taymouth Castle, it has a post office under Aberfeldy, a good hotel, a public hall, a reading-room, coach and steamer communication with Aberfeldy and Killin, and fairs on the first Tuesday of March o. s., 28 June, 26 July, the Wednesday in October before Falkirk Tryst, the Friday in November before the last Doune Tryst, and 24 Dec. The view from the bridge is one of almost unrivalled loveliness; and Burns, who came hither on 28 Aug. 1787, wrote over the chimney-piece of the inn parlour what Lockhart pronounces among the best of his English heroics—

'Admiring Nature in her wildest grace,
These northern scenes with weary feet I trace;
O'er many a winding dale and painful steep,
Th' abodes of covey'd grouse and timid sheep,

My savage journey, curious, I pursue,
Till famed Breadalbane opens to my view.
The meeting cliffs each deep-sunk glen divides;
The woods, wild scatter'd, clothe their ample sides;
Th' outstretching lake, embosom'd mid the hills,
The eye with wonder and amazement fills;
The Tay, meand'ring sweet in infant pride;
The palace, rising on its verdant side;
The lawns, wood-irrig'd in Nature's native taste;
The hillocks, dropt in Nature's careless haste;
The arches, striding o'er the new-horn stream;
The village, glittering in the noontide beam.'

Wordsworth came hither, too, on 5 Sept. 1805, along with his sister Dorothy; and she writes in her Journal—'When we came in view of the foot of the lake, we perceived that it ended, as it had begun, in pride and loveliness. The view, though not near so beautiful as that of Killin, is exceedingly pleasing,' etc.

The parish, containing also the villages of Acharn and Stronfeanran, till 1891 comprised a main body and five detached sections, the area of the whole being 113½ square miles or 72,542 acres, of which 5346½ were water, and 32,841¼ belonged to the main body. Of the five detached sections, two—the Daldravaig and Corrycharmaig portions, comprising respectively 707 and 6066 acres—were transferred to the parish of Killin; one—the Shian or Glenquach portion, comprising 2575 acres—was transferred to the parish of Dull; another—the Kenknock portion, comprising 12,539 acres—was transferred partly to the parish of Fortingall and partly to that of Killin, the part in the basin of the river Lyon going to Fortingall and the remainder to Killin; while the remaining detached part—that situated at Morenish and Carie—was united with the main portion of Kenmore by transferring to that parish the intervening Ardeonaig detached portion of the parish of Killin, comprising 7247 acres. Besides these detached parts of Kenmore, that part of the main body of the parish that lay to the north of Drummond Hill, in the basin of the river Lyon, was transferred to the parish of Fortingall. On the other hand, besides the detached portion of Killin already mentioned, there were transferred to Kenmore the Achmore detached portion of the parish of Weem, comprising 2993 acres; and so much of the Balnahanaid detached part of the same parish as lay to the south of the watershed between Loch Tay and Glen Lyon. The parish, as now constituted, is bounded N by Fortingall, NE and E by Dull, SE by Monzievaun, S by Comrie, and W by Killin, has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 16 miles, whilst its width varies between 3 and 9½ miles. It includes all the waters of Loch Tay, which, lying at an altitude of 355 feet above sea-level, extends 14½ miles north-eastward, and varies in width between ½ mile and 9½ furlongs, and which from its foot sends off the river Tay, winding 2¾ miles north-eastward till it passes off into the parish of Dull. From the shores of Loch Tay the surface rises southward to Creag Charbh (2084 feet), Meall Gleann a' Chloidh (2238), *Creag Uigeach (2840), Beinn Bhreac (2341), Creagan na Beinne (2909), Creag an Fhndair (1683), *Creag nan Enn (2790), *Rnadh Bhenl (2237), and *Meall a' Choire Chreagaich (2177); northward to Meall nan Tarmachan (3421), and broad-based, cairn-crowned *BEN LAWERS (3984), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Three smaller lakes are Lochan a' Chait (3 × 1½ furl.; 2480 feet) and Lochan na Lairige (5¾ × 1 furl.; 1596 feet) on the north-eastern and western skirts of Ben Lawers, and Lochan Breaclaich (4 × 1½ furl.; 1400 feet) to the S of Loch Tay.

Such is a bare outline of the general features of this Highland parish, whose beauties, antiquities, and history are noticed more fully in our articles ACHARN, BEN LAWERS, BREADALBANE, TAY, TAYMOUTH CASTLE, etc. Mica slate is the predominant rock; but gneiss, clay and chloride slate, quartz, and some varieties of hornblende slate are also plentiful, and beds of limestone occur in two or three places. The chloride slate, the quartz, and the limestone have been worked for building or other purposes. Lead, iron, and other ores exist in small quantities among the mountains. The soil of the arable lands is chiefly a light brownish loam with a slight

admixture of clay; that of much of the hill pastures has a light and mossy character. Much the larger portion of the parish is pasture, moorland, mountain, and moss, whose fishings and shootings however are very valuable. The Earl of Breadalbane is almost sole proprietor. Kenmore is in the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £287. The parish church, at the village, is a cruciform structure of 1760, with about 300 sittings and a tower at the E end. Other places of worship are the Free churches of Kenmore, Ardeonaig, and Lawers, and Taymouth Episcopal chapel, St James'. Six public schools—Acharn, Ardeonaig, Ardaltanaig, Fearnan, Kiltyrie, and Lawers—with respective accommodation for 117, 51, 84, 65, 50, and 82 children, have an average attendance of about 85, 30, 25, 25, 15, and 30, and grants of about £100, £40, £35, £37, £30, and £45. Valuation (1866) £11,064, 11s. 8d., (1883) £11,216, 10s. 8d., (1892) £11,197. Pop. (1801) 3346, (1831) 3126, (1861) 1984, (1871) 1615, (1881) 1508, (1891) 1401, of whom 1007 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1271 were in Kenmore ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 47, 46, 1869-72.

Kenmore Castle, a seat in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 furlongs above the head of Loch Ken, and ¾ mile S by E of New Galloway. It stands on a high, round, isolated mount, which, till one observes the rock that crops out on its S side, might be taken for artificial; and it seems of old to have been surrounded by a fosse, supplied with water from the river Ken. Approached by a noble lime-tree avenue, and engirt by well-wooded policies and gardens with stately beech hedges, it forms a conspicuous feature in one of the finest landscapes in the South of Scotland. The oldest portion, roofless and clad with ivy, exhibits the architecture of the 13th or 14th, but the main building appears to belong to the 17th century. The interior is interesting, with its winding staircases, mysterious passages, and heirloom collection of Jacobite relics and portraits—the sixth Viscount Kenmore (painted by Kneller in the Tower of London), Queen Mary, James VI. (by Zuccaro), 'Young Lochinvar,' etc. When or by whom the original portion of the pile was built, is a matter not known. In early times, and even at a comparatively recent date, it suffered much from the ravages of war, having been burned both in the reign of Mary and during the administration of Cromwell. Originally, it is said to have been a seat or stronghold of the Lords of Galloway; and John Baliol is reported to have made it his frequent residence, nay even to have been born within its walls. On the other hand, the lands of Kenmore and Lochinvar are said to have been acquired in 1297 from John de Maxwell by Sir Adam Gordon, whose sixth descendant was the first Earl of Huntly (see GORDON CASTLE), whilst his tenth, in the younger line, was created Viscount Kenmore. Thus the Gordons of Lochinvar or Kenmore claimed strictly the same stock as the Gordons of the north; and, after settling down at Kenmore, they gradually acquired, by grant, purchase, or marriage, the greater part of Kirkcudbrightshire. They were distinguished by the confidence of, and their attachment to, the Stuart sovereigns. Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar was a steadfast adherent of Mary, and ran serious hazards in her cause. In 1633 his grandson, Sir John Gordon (1599-1634), was raised by Charles I. to the peerage under the title of Viscount Kenmore. This nobleman combined attachment to the house of Stuart with unflinching fidelity in the profession of the Presbyterian religion; and, much as he is known for the honours conferred upon him by Charles, he is greatly better known for his intimacy with John Welsh and Samuel Rutherford. In 1715, William, the third Viscount, took an active part in the Rebellion, and next year was beheaded on Tower Hill in London, entailing upon his family the forfeiture of the title. His descendants, however, having bought back the estates from the Crown, endeavoured, by serving in the army, to atone for their ancestor's error, and distinguished themselves by patriotic concern for the interests of their tenants, and for the general welfare;

and, in 1824, they were restored by act of parliament to their ancient honours in the person of John Gordon (1750-1840), the forfeited Viscount's grandson. He was succeeded by his nephew, Adam, a naval officer, who displayed great gallantry on the American lakes during the war of 1813, and at whose death in 1847 the peerage became extinct. Kenmure Castle passed to his sister, the Hon. Mrs Bellamy-Gordon, on whose death in 1836 it passed to her daughter Mrs Maitland-Gordon. John Lowe (1750-98), the author of *Mary's Dream*, was a son of the gardener at Kenmure Castle, at which Queen Mary is said to have rested in the course of her flight from Langside, and which was visited once by Robert Burns. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See pp. 163, 174-177 of M. Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (1876); and p. 302 of Robert Chambers's *Popular Rhymes of Scotland* (edit. 1870).

Kenmure House, a plain two-storied mansion in Barony parish, NW Lanarkshire, 1 mile NNW of Bishopbriggs station. In 1806 Charles Stirling purchased the lands of Keunure, adjoining his elder brother's estate of Cawder or Cadder, and built the greater part of the existing mansion, which he sold, with the estate, in 1816 for £40,000 to that same brother, Archibald. Kenmure was thus the birthplace of the latter's son, Sir William Stirling-Maxwell (1818-78). See KEIR.

Kennedy. See CASTLE-KENNEDY.

Kennet, a collier village, with a public school, in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, 1 mile ESE of Clackmannan town, and 1¼ SSW of Kincardine station on the Alloa and Dunfermline section of the North British railway. Kennet House, 1 mile SE of Clackmannan, is a handsome mansion of the beginning of the 19th century. Commanding a charming view of the waters and screens of the Forth, it is surrounded by gardens and plantations of great beauty, and contains a number of family portraits—General James Bruce, Brigadier-General Alexander Bruce, Lord Kennet, &c. The estate was obtained from his father in 1389 by Thomas, a natural son of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan; and his descendant, Alexander Hugh Bruce (b. 1849), in 1868 established his claim to the title of sixth Baron Balfour of Burleigh (cr. 1607), as fifth in female descent from the fourth Lord. Thomas Boston (1676-1732), author of the *Fourfold State*, was tutor at Kennet in 1696-97. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869. See pp. 63-65 of James Lothian's *Alloa* (3d ed. 1871).

Kennethmont, a hamlet and a parish of NW central Aberdeenshire. The hamlet, Kirkhill of Kennethmont, stands 588 feet above sea-level and ¾ mile WSW of Kennethmont station on the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 8 miles SSE of Huntly, 12¼ WNW of Inveramsay Junction, and 32¾ NW of Aberdeen. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments.

The parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Kennethmont and CHRIST'S KIRK, is bounded N by Gartly, NE by Inch, SE by Premnay, S by Leslie, SW by Clatt, and W by Rhynie. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3½ miles; and its area is 8472 acres, of which 3¾ are water. The Water of Bogie flows 2½ miles north-by-eastward along all the Rhynie border; and the Shevock, rising on the Moss of Wardhouse, has here a south-easterly course of 5½ miles on or near to the northern and eastern boundaries; so that the drainage belongs partly to the Deveron and partly to the Don. Along the Bogie the surface declines to 498, along the Shevock to 490, feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 1426 feet at Knockandy Hill and 1021 at the Hill of Christ's Kirk. The rocks include mica and clay slate in the N, trap and greenstone in the E, and syenite in the W; and a chalybeate spring near the northern border enjoyed once high medicinal repute. The soil is extremely various, ranging from clay and loam to moss, but has been greatly improved within the last fifty years by draining and manuring. Plantations cover a considerable area. At Ardlair and Cults there are traces of two stone circles.

Wardhouse and Leith Hall, 1¼ mile NE and 1 mile WNW of Kennethmont station, are both old but commodious mansions, belonging respectively to the Gordon family and the Leith-Hay family. Distinguished members of these two families have been Admiral Sir James Alex. Gordon, G.C.B. (1788-1869), General Sir James Leith, G.C.B. (1763-1816), and Lieut.-Col. Sir Andrew Leith-Hay, K.H., M.P. (d. 1862); another native of Kennethmont was William Milne, D.D. (1785-1822), the Chinese missionary. A third mansion is Craighall. Kennethmont is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £218. The parish church was built in 1812. A Free church stands 1 mile ESE; and two public schools—Kennethmont and Old Town—with respective accommodation for 137 and 63 children, have an average attendance of over 80 and 45, and grants of about £85 and £45. Pop. (1801) 784, (1831) 1131, (1861) 1187, (1871) 1062, (1881) 999, (1891) 932. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 86, 1874-76.

Kenneth's Isle. See INCH-KENNETH.

Kennetpans, a small village in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, on the NE shore of the Forth, 1¼ mile NW of Kincardine. It has a harbour, ranking as a subport of Alloa. Kennetpans House stands near the village, and commands a fine view of the Forth.

Kennishead, a place, with a station, in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, on the Glasgow and Barrhead railway, 9 furlongs SW of Pollokshaws. It is the station for the village of Thornliebank, where are large calico-printing works.

Kennoway, a village and a parish of S central Fife. The village stands 3½ miles E by N of Markinch, and 1½ mile N of Camerou Bridge station, this being 3¾ miles ENE of Thornton Junction and 3¼ NNE of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge. Kennoway is to have a station on the East Fife Central railway, authorised in 1893, which is to start from Leven, branch off at Bonnyton northward and eastward respectively to Dairsie on the main line and to Stravithie on the Anstruther and St Andrews line. Occupying the southern slope of an eminence, and overhanging a ravine or den, it thence has been said to have got the name of Kennoway (Gael. *ceann-nan-naigh*, 'head of the den'),* and it commands a magnificent view of the waters and screens of the Firth of Forth. It dates from times long prior to the existence of any of its present buildings; but in the arrangement of its streets and the style of some of its houses, it retains indications of antiquity; and it is prettier, cleaner, and more substantial than most of the seaside or the collier villages of Fife, whilst possessing a high reputation for salubrity. One of its old houses is said to have been occupied by Archbishop Sharp on the night preceding his assassination. The population has dwindled with the decline in handloom weaving, and two annual fairs have become extinct. The village is lighted with gas; and has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, under Windygates, 2 inns, a savings bank, a horticultural society, a curling club, and several benefit and religious societies. The parish church here, built in 1850 after designs by T. Hamilton of Edinburgh, is a Norman edifice. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and the U.P. church is noted for having long enjoyed the ministry of the Rev. Dr Donald Fraser, biographer of the Erskines. Pop. (1831) 862, (1841) 1101, (1861) 939, (1871) 835, (1881) 770, (1891) 805.

The parish, containing also Baintown village and Star village, is bounded N by Kettle, E by Scoonie, and S and W by Markinch. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3¾ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1¼ and 2½ miles; and its area is 3964¼ acres. Sinking to 170 feet above sea-level at the southern

* A much more probable derivation, resting on the authority of Dr Reeves, is from Kennichi or Kenneth, a disciple of St Columba. The ancient name of the parish is *Kennochi* or *Kennichin*, sometimes *Kennochy*. The bell of the old parish church, now hung above the entrance to Borthwick Hall, Midlothian, has cast upon it in raised letters—'I'm for the Kirk o' Kennochi.' *Kennoway* is a comparatively modern corruption, found in no ancient documents.

border, the surface thence rises gradually northward to 455 feet near Dalginch, 519 near Baintown, and 669 at Lalachan, and is beautifully diversified with gentle and irregular rising-grounds that command extensive and brilliant views of the basins of the Forth and of parts of the basin of the Tay away to the Grampians. The streams are all mere burns, either tributary to the Leven or running through Scoonie to the Forth; and one of them, passing close to Kennoway village, traverses there a picturesque ravine. The rocks are variously eruptive and carboniferous; and trap, sandstone, and coal are worked. The soil, in the S and E, is mostly light and fertile; in the centre, is loam or clay, on a retentive bottom; and over part of the N, is dry loam, incumbent on trap rock. Mansions are Kingsdale and Newton Hall. Kennoway is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; the living is worth £296. Two public schools, Kennoway and Star, with respective accommodation for 248 and 110 children, have an average attendance of about 165 and 65, and grants of over £164 and £74. Valuation (1883) £8988, 14s. 1d., (1893) £7983, 10s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1466, (1831) 1721, (1861) 2012, (1881) 1560, (1891) 1458.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kennox, an estate, with a mansion, in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire, 2½ miles WSW of the town. Its owner is Lieut.-Col. Charles S. M'Alister.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Kentallen, a village in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyleshire, on the E shore of Loch Linnhe, 3 miles WSW of Ballachulish.

Kenziels, a hamlet in Annan parish, S Dumfriesshire, 1 mile S of the town of Annan.

Keppoch, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, 2 miles NW of Cardross station on the Glasgow and Helensburgh section of the North British railway.

Keppoch, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmonivaig parish, SW Inverness-shire, near the right banks of the Spean and the confluent Roy, 16 miles ENE of Fort William. It belonged to the M'Intoshes, but was partly held by the M'Donalds; and in a contention between them it became the scene of the last clan battle in Scotland.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Kerbit Water, a small tributary of the Dean, in Glamis parish, Forfarshire.

Kerelaw, an estate, with a mansion of the close of the 18th century and a ruined castle, in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs N by E of the town. The castle, which belonged to the Earls of Glencairn, was sacked towards the end of the 15th century by the Montgomeries of Eglinton; and, now a massive ivy-mantled ruin, recently underwent some renovation, to retard its decay and increase its picturesque quality. The sacking of it was avenged by the burning of Eglinton Castle to the ground in 1528.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Kerera. See KERRERA.

Kerfield, an estate, with a modern two-story mansion, in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, on the left bank of the Tweed, 5 furlongs E by S of Peebles town.

Kerrera, an island of Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyleshire, in the Firth of Lorn, opposite the south-eastern part of Mull, with a post office under Oban. Separated from the mainland by the Sound of Kerrera, ¼ to 1 mile in breadth, and screening, in its northern part, the Bay of Oban, it extends 4½ miles south-south-westward, with a varying breadth of 1½ furlong and 1¼ mile; and it forms part of the line of communication between Oban and Mull. Its shores contribute largely to the excellence of the romantic harbour of Oban, and contain within themselves two good harbours, called Ardinttraive and Horseshoe Bays; its southern extremity is a promontory, exhibiting noble cliff scenery, and crowned with the strong, tall, roofless tower of Gylen Castle, probably erected in the 12th century, long a stronghold of the Macdonalds of Lorn, and besieged and captured in 1647 by a detachment of General Leslie's army. Chief elevations from N to S are Barr Dubh (374 feet), Ardehoric (617), and Cnoc na Faire (344); and the general surface is a broken and confused mix-

ture of steep hills and deep vales, commanding gorgeous views from the heights, containing good arable and pasture land in the hollows, and so rapidly alternating as to be traversable only with much fatigue and difficulty. The rocks are a remarkable assemblage of trap, schist, slate, and conglomerate, and form a singular study to geologists. The island is mostly included in the DUNOLLY property. Alexander II., when preparing his expedition against the Hebrides, assembled his fleet in Horse-shoe Bay, and, being seized with fever there, was taken ashore to a pavilion, on a spot still called Dalrigh or 'the King's field,' and there died, 8 July 1249; and Hakon of Norway, in 1263, held a meeting of Hebridean chiefs on Kerrera, to engage their aid in his descent on the mainland. Pop. (1841) 187, (1861) 105, (1871) 101, (1881) 103, (1891) 92, of whom 79 were Gaelic-speaking.

Kerriff. See KILFINAN.

Kerry. See KILFINAN.

Kerrycrocy, a small neat village in Kingarth parish, Bute island, Buteshire, on Kerrycrocy Bay, 2½ miles SSE of Rothesay, and about half a mile from the policies of the Marquis of Bute.

Kerse House, the seat of the Marquis of Zetland, in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, in the middle of a finely-wooded park, 5 furlongs SW of Grangemonth. Partly a building of high antiquity, but added to at various periods, it presents the appearance of a plain Elizabethan mansion, and forms the chief ornament of the eastern Carse. The estate had been held by the Menteiths, Livingstones, and Hopes, before it was purchased by Lawrence Dundas, who in 1762 was created a baronet. His son Thomas (1741-1820) was raised to the peerage as Baron Dundas of Aske, co. York, in 1794; and his grandson, Laurence (1766-1839), was made Earl of Zetland in 1838. Laurence Dundas, present and third Earl (b. 1844; suc. 1873), was created in 1892 Marquis of Zetland and Earl of Ronaldshay in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1889 till 1892.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Kerwell, an estate, with a mansion, in Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire, 2½ miles ENE of the village. Purchased by an ancestor at the beginning of the 18th century, it is now the property of the Bertram family.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Kershope Burn, a rivulet of Castleton parish, S Roxburghshire, rising at an altitude of 1255 feet above sea-level, and running ¼ mile south-eastward to the boundary with Cumberland, and then 8¾ miles south-westward along the English border, till, after a total descent of 975 feet, it falls into the Liddel at a point 3¼ miles S by W of Newcastleton. Its waters are well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Kersland. See DEN and DALRY, Ayrshire.

Kessock, a ferry, 3 furlongs wide, between Inverness and Ross shires, across the strait between the Moray and Beaulie Firths, opposite Inverness, under which there is a post office of Kessock. It is on the route from Inverness to Dingwall and Cromarty, and is one of the safest ferries in the north of Scotland. The view from the middle of the strait, particularly at high water, is exceedingly fine.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1881.

Ket, a streamlet of Glasserton and Whithorn parishes, SW Wigtonshire. Rising ¾ mile WNW of Glasserton church, and within 1 mile of Luce Bay, it describes a semicircle round by Whithorn town, and, after an easterly run of 5½ miles, falls into the sea at Portyrock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 2, 1856.

Ketland. See GLENKETLAND.

Kettins, a village and a parish on the SW border of Forfarshire. The village stands 1½ mile ESE of Coupar-Angus, under which it has a post office. It consists of neatly kept cottages and gardens, with a central green.

The parish, containing also the hamlets of Ley of Hallyburtou and Campnaur, is bounded NE by Newtyle, E by Lundie, and on all other sides by Perthshire, viz., SE by Longforgan, SW by Cargill, and NW by Coupar-

Angus. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7472 acres, of which 26 are water. The Bandirran detached portion of Kettins, extending to 335 acres, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the Perthshire parish of Collace. The part of Perthshire at West Kinnochtry, shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as a detached part of the parish of Scone, but claimed as part of the parish of Kettins, was at the same time transferred to the parish of Cargill. The western division of the parish, forming part of Strathmore, declines to 170 feet above sea-level; and thence the surface rises south-eastward to the watershed of the Sidlaw Hills, attaining 1088 feet at Keillor Hill and 1141 at Gaskhill Wood. The upland district slopes gently to the plain, and is partly heathy, partly wooded, and partly pastoral; the lowland district, larger than the upland one, is nearly level, highly cultivated, and finely embellished. Trap rocks prevail in the hills, Old Red sandstone in the plain; and the latter has been quarried in several places, and makes a good building-stone. The soil on the higher grounds is light and thin; on the low grounds, is chiefly a silicious loam or a fertile black mould, and highly fertile. 'Priets' Houses' or subterranean caves have been discovered on the estates of Lintrose and Pitcur—at the latter in 1878; Pitcur Castle, a ruin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the village, was the ancient seat of the Haliburtons; a fortalice, called Dores Castle, and said by tradition to have been a residence of Macbeth, crowned a hill to the S of Pitcur; six pre-Reformation chapels stood at Peattie, South Corston, Pitcur, Muiryfaulds, Denhead, and the S side of Kettins village; and other antiquities are noticed under Campmuir and Baldowie. Mansions, noticed separately, are Hallyburton, Lintrose, and Baldowie. Giving off a part to the *quoad sacra* parish of Ardler since 1885, Kettins is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £263. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1768, restored and enlarged in 1871, and had added to it in 1893 a memorial tower with spire and bell. It has several stained-glass windows. The public school, with accommodation for 137 children, has an average attendance of about 100, and a grant of over £98. Valuation (1883) £12,206, 15s. 11d., (1893) £9812, plus £703 for railway. Pop. of the civil parish (1801) 1207, (1831) 1193, (1861) 901, (1881) 848, (1891) 722; of the ecclesiastical parish (1881) 903, (1891) 779.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kettle, a village and a parish of central Fife. The village, standing 130 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of the Eden, has a station (Kingskettle) on the Thornton and Ladybank section of the North British railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of Ladybank Junction, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Cupar, and $38\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge. So low is its site, and so closely skirted by the Eden, as almost to be reached by freshets of that river. Originally called Catul or Katel ('battle')—a name supposed to refer to some ancient unrecorded battle fought in its neighbourhood—it stands on ground which of old belonged to the Crown, and hence assumed its alternative name of King's Kettle or Kingskettle. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a hotel, gaswork, and horticultural and other societies. The manufacture of linen is the principal trade carried on. The parish church is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1831, with a pinnacled tower, and over 1000 sittings. A new session-hall and class-room were opened in 1882. A Free church was built at Balmalcolm, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E, shortly after the Disruption. There is also a neat U.P. church of 1853. Pop. (1831) 527, (1861) 567, (1891) 558.

The parish, containing also the villages of Holekettle, Balmalcolm, Coalton of Burnturk, and Muirhead, was anciently called Lathrisk, and down to about 1636 had its church (St Ethernascus) on the lands of Lathrisk. It is bounded N by Collessie, NE by Cults, E by Ceres, SE by Scoonie, S by Kennoway, SW by Markinch, and W by Falkland. Its length, from E to

W, varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7612 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The EDEN flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the Collessie border, then $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile east-north-eastward through the north-eastern interior. The northern district thus is part of the low flat valley of Stratheden, nowhere sinking below 110, or attaining 150, feet above sea-level; but south-eastward the surface rises to 449 feet near Parkwell and 814 on Clatto Hill. The rocks include some trap, but are chiefly carboniferous; sandstone, limestone, coal, and a fine kind of trap have been worked; and ironstone also is found. The soil of the valley is argillaceous alluvium, light friable mould, or moss-covered sand; on the higher grounds and the hills, is partly strong and clayey, partly light and friable, and partly of other and inferior qualities. The antiquities include remains of circumvallations on Bauden and Downfield Hills; the barrows of Pundler's Knowe, Lowrie's Knowe, Lackerstone, and five other places; a cavern at Clatto, formerly communicating with the old tower of Clatto Castle, and notable in old times for the Setons' deeds of rapine and bloodshed; and the sites of two pre-Reformation chapels at Clatto and Chapel-Kater. Mansions, noticed separately, are Lathrisk and Ramornie. Giving off since 1882 a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Ladybank, Kettle is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £396. A public school, built in 1876 at a cost of £3500, with accommodation for 400 children, has an average attendance of about 240, and a grant of over £243. Valuation (1883) £13,636, 6s. 9d., (1893) £11,779, 19s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 1889, (1831) 2071, (1861) 2474, (1891) 1913.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kettle Bridge. See HOLEKETTLE.

Kettleholm Bridge, a hamlet in St Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire, on the Water of Milk, 3 miles S by E of Lockerbie.

Kiel, a burn in Largo parish, Fife, formed by Boghall and Gilston Burns, in the NE of the parish, and running $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles southward to Largo Bay at Lower Largo.

Kiel or **Kilcolmkill**, an old church and churchyard in the lower part of Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles N by W of Connel Ferry. Of the church only a few traces remain.

Kiels or **Kilcolmkill** ('church of Columba'), a pre-Reformation parish, now forming part of the parish of Southend, in the extreme S of Kintyre, Argyllshire. Its old church stands in a burying-ground quite close to the shore, and is traditionally said to have been built by St Columba. It is 75 feet 3 inches long and 13 feet 10 inches wide; part of it is rough primitive masonry; the rest, an addition, seems Norman work. See also KEIL, Cuthbert Bede's *Glencreggan* (London, 1861), and Muir's *Old Church Architecture of Scotland* (Edinb. 1861).

Kier. See KEIR.

Killarow. See KILLARROW.

Kilbagie, a place with large pulp and fibre works, for the manufacture of paper, in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Kincardino. Near it is Kilbagie House.

Kilbarchan (formerly *Kylberchan* and *Kclberchan*, Gael. 'the cell of St Barchan'), a parish containing a town of the same name in the centre of Renfrewshire. It is bounded N by Houston parish, at the NE corner by Inchinnan and Renfrew, SE by Abbey-Paisley parish and Lochwinnoch, SW by Lochwinnoch, and NW by Kilmalcolm. The boundary largely follows the courses of streams, keeping on the N to the line of the Gryfe from the point of junction with Houston parish downwards to the confluence of the Gryfe and Black Cart; and on the SE side, except for about 1 mile, to that of the Black Cart, from the junction just mentioned upwards to Castle Semple Loch (a distance in a straight line of $6\frac{1}{2}$, or, including windings, of 9 miles); while on the SW it follows the lines of Locher Water and Bride's Burn. The greatest length, from NE at the junction of the Gryfe and Black Cart to SW near Greenside, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the

greatest breadth, from NW near Torr Hall to SE on the Black Cart, is 4 miles; and the area is 9098·411 acres, of which 92·609 are water. The height above sea-level varies from 18 feet at the NE corner to 620 at the SW and 550 on the NW, there being a very rapid rise near the centre of the parish. Almost the whole of the surface is under cultivation or woodland. On the E side of the town is an isolated eminence known as Barr Hill; and the rising-grounds to the W, though of inconsiderable height, command a fine view. The soil is mostly good, being on the lower ground alluvial, and elsewhere clay (S and SW) and gravel (N and NW). The underlying rocks are sandstone, basalt, volcanic ash, and limestone, with beds of coal and iron. The beds of economic value are all extensively worked, as is also a bed of a peculiar description of basalt, which has been found suitable for the construction of ovens. The volcanic rocks are pretty rich in various minerals. The drainage of the parish is effected by the Gryfe and Black Cart and their tributaries, of which the Locher, besides tracing part of the SW boundary, passes NE through the parish, and flows into the Gryfe. There are several small falls along its course. The old church of St Barchan, bishop and confessor, was in the town, and was one of those in Strathgryfe bestowed on Paisley by Walter Fitz-Allan, High Steward of Scotland; and Bishop Jocelin of Glasgow confirmed the church to the monks for their own use. St Barchan had at one time a feast, probably on the day of the annual fair. In 1401 King Robert III. confirmed an endowment granted by Thomas Crawford of Auchinames for the support of a chaplain to officiate at the Virgin Mary's altar in the parish church of Kilbarchan, and also in a chapel dedicated to St Catherine, which had been erected by Crawford in the churchyard, and of which some remains still exist. There was also a chapel dedicated to the Virgin a little to the E of the castle of Ranfurly, on the farm still called Prieston. The property called Kirklands was annexed to it, and the building itself remained in a ruined condition down to 1791. In the SW corner of the parish there was formerly a village called Kenmuir, with a chapel dedicated to St Bride. Both are alike gone; but the burn known as St Bride's Burn, and St Bride's Mill mark the old associations. Blackston on the Black Cart was the summer residence of the abbots of Paisley. Other antiquities and objects worthy of notice are the stone of Clochoderick, the Barr Hill, and the castle of Ranfurly. Clochoderick ('the stone of Roderick'—possibly some member of the Houston family, or, according to others, *clach-na-druidh*, 'the stone of the Druids') is on the bank of St Bride's Burn, on the SW border of the parish, 2 miles from the town, and is separately described. The name is at least 700 years old. The Barr Hill, or Bar of Kilbarchan, has on its top the remains of an old encampment, defended by a semi-circular rampart of loose stones, and said to be Danish. Ranfurly Castle in the N of the parish, about 1½ mile N of the town, was at one time the seat of the Knoxes. From this family were descended John Knox the Reformer and Andrew Knox, who, on the restoration of Episcopacy in 1606, was appointed Bishop of the Isles, and in 1622 transferred to the see of Raphoe in Ireland. From them the Irish Knoxes, Viscounts Northland and Barons Ranfurly, are sprung. The estate was alienated in 1665, when it passed into the possession of the Dundonald family, by whom it was sold to the family of Hamilton of Holmhead. Near the castle is an artificial mound, 330 feet in circumference near the base and 20 feet high. Auchinames belonged to a branch of the Crawfurds (already mentioned) from the 14th century to the 18th, when it was broken up and sold in portions. The estate of Milliken for over 160 years belonged to the Napier family, descended from the Napiers of Merchiston, the first of whom flourished in the reign of Alexander III. The chief part of the estate belonged at one time to the Wallaces of Elderslie, and constituted a barony called Johnstone; from the Wallaces it passed to the Houstons, who in turn sold it in 1733 to the ancestor of the Napiers, who gave it his own name of Milliken,

while the Houston family retained the old name and applied it to their estate of East Cochrane, the present Johnstone. Milliken House is a handsome Grecian building, erected in 1829 near the left bank of the Black Cart. Other mansions are Blackstone House, Glentyan House, Craighends, and Clippens. The parish is traversed by one of the main roads from Paisley to Greenock, and also by the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, which passes through it for a distance of 3½ miles. Houston (Crosslee) and Bridge of Weir stations on this branch, and Milliken Park and Johnstone stations on the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr section of the same railway, afford means of access; and the latter, though outside the parish, are the stations nearest the town.

Besides the post-town of the same name the parish contains the village of Linwood and part of the village of Bridge of Weir. The town of Kilbarchan is near the centre of the parish, 1 mile NW of Milliken Park railway station, 1½ W of Johnstone, 5 miles W by S of Paisley, and 12 W by S of Glasgow. It occupies a rising-ground sloping gently S towards Kilbarchan Burn, and is sheltered on three sides by well-wooded eminences rising to a height of nearly 200 feet. It became a burgh of barony previous to 1710, but had no trade till 1739, when a linen factory was established, and three years afterwards another was established for the manufacture of lawns, cambries, etc. for the Dublin market. Although there are numerous public and private wells in the town, a supply of water by gravitation was introduced in 1893. In this year also an improvement was effected in High Barholm, a large clump of trees having been cleared away to make room for a block of buildings. There are now about 1000 looms at work, employed in the manufacture of silk and cotton fabrics, shawls, etc. In the centre of the town is a steeple erected in 1755, with a schoolhouse of later date. In a niche in the steeple there was placed in 1822 a statue of Habbie Simpson, piper of Kilbarchan, who died about the beginning of the 17th century, and on whom Robert Sempill of Beltrees wrote a well-known poem. He is also mentioned in the song of *Maggie Lauder*. The public hall was originally a chartist meeting-house of small size, but it was in 1872 acquired by the Good Templar Lodge of the place, and was then considerably enlarged and improved. It is now used for miscellaneous public meetings. The parish church, built in 1724, is in the form of a St George's cross. The U.P. church was originally built in 1786, but underwent extensive repair and alteration in 1872 at a cost of over £1000. There is also a Unitarian church. Kilbarchan has a post office under Johnstone, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a gas company (1846), two public libraries, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, an agricultural society, a curlers' society, a masonic lodge (St Barchan's), dating from 1784, and several friendly societies. There used to be a fair on Lillias day, the third Tuesday of July; and there is a horse fair still on St Barchan's day, the first Tuesday of December, both *o. s.* A fountain, presented to the town by a native resident in New Zealand, was erected in the public park in 1895. Robert Allan (1774-1841), author of songs and poetical pieces of some merit, was a native of and a weaver in Kilbarchan. Population of the town (1881) 2548, (1891) 2747.

Since 1880 giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Linwood, Kilbarchan is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the stipend is £344. Churches, other than those already mentioned, are noticed under LINWOOD and BRIDGE OF WEIR. The school board has under its management Kilbarchan and Linwood public schools, and there is also Linwood Roman Catholic school. These, with accommodation for respectively 531, 315, and 263 pupils, have an average attendance of about 340, 180, and 115, and grants amounting to about £380, £180, and £95. Besides the industries formerly mentioned there is a print work on the Locher, and a number of quarries and coal and iron pits. Pop. of civil parish, including villages, (1755) 1485,

(1774) 2305, (1801) 3151, (1831) 4806, (1861) 6348, (1891) 7111; of ecclesiastical parish (1891) 3713.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866. See also Crawford's *History of Renfrewshire* (1710), Hamilton's *Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew* (Maitland Club, 1831), *Orig. Paroch. Scotiæ*, vol. i. (Ban. Club, 1851).

Kilberry, Knapdale. See KNAPDALE, SOUTH.

Kilberry Castle, a mansion in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, near the E shore of the Sound of Jura, 16 miles WSW of Tarbert. Founded 1497, burned by an English pirate 1513, rebuilt 1844, and enlarged 1871, it is the seat of Jn. Campbell, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1861).

Kilbirnie, a town and a parish in Cunninghame district, N Ayrshire. The town stands on both banks of the river Garnock, 200 feet above sea-level, within a mile of the Loch of Kilbirnie, and 9 furlongs NNW of Kilbirnie station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 2½ miles NE of Dalry Junction, 9½ N of Irvine, 12¾ SW of Paisley, and 19¾ SW of Glasgow. In 1742 it contained only three houses, in 1792 not more than eighty; but, having risen to be one of the most prosperous small seats of population in Scotland, it offers now a thriving, cleanly, and cheerful appearance, and largely consists of new or recent houses, built of a light-coloured sandstone. Ranking as a free burgh of barony in virtue of rights conferred on Kilbirnie manor before the town itself had any existence, it conducts much business in connection with neighbouring mines and iron and steel works; is the seat of flax-spinning, linen thread, wincey, flannel goods, and fancy dress goods factories, fishing-net factories, rope-works, and engineering works; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 2 inns, a public library, a Good Templars' hall, a gas-light company, a bowling club, and a cemetery of 2 acres, laid out at a cost of £900. The Kilbirnie water supply has been extended to Glengarnock and Longbar villages, at an expense of about £1200. This has caused the erection of a storage reservoir at a cost of about £3000. On the 19th of November 1892 was opened the William Knox Institute in Main Street, presented to the town and parish of Kilbirnie by Robert William Knox, Esq., as a memorial of his father. On the first floor is the reading-room and library, with adjoining committee-room and lavatory. The second flat is set apart as a recreation room, having a ceiling 14 feet high, about 1000 square feet of floorage, and commanding a magnificent view. A statue of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health, about 9 feet high, on a pedestal of same height, was erected in 1894 as a memorial to the late Wm. Walker, M.D. The parish church, 3 furlongs S of the town, was anciently held by Kilwinning Abbey, and dedicated to St Brendan of Clonfert, an Irish missionary to the Western Isles about the year 545. Repaired in 1855, and renovated in 1892, it comprises a plain pre-Reformation oblong nave, a square W tower, a SE aisle (1897), and the NE Crawford gallery (1654). A stained-glass window was put in in 1894 to the memory of Mr and Mrs Jameson, Ladeside. The pulpit and the Crawford gallery exhibit 'some rich carved woodwork of the Renaissance period, a thing,' observes Dr Hill Burton, 'very rarely to be found in the churches of Scotland. Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, who captured DUMBARTON Castle in 1571, and died in 1603, is buried in the churchyard. His monument is peculiar and attractive. There is a recumbent statue of the warrior himself, and of his wife, side by side, after the old Gothic fashion, which was becoming obsolete. The figures lie within a quadrangular piece of stonework like a sarcophagus, and they are seen through slits which admit a dim light, giving the statues a mysterious funereal tone.' The first Free church, built soon after the Disruption, was repaired and decorated in 1875; the second or West Free church, belonging till 1876 to the Reformed Presbyterians, was built in 1824. There are also Glengarnock U.P. church (1870) and St Bridget's Roman Catholic church (1862). Pop. (1851) 3399, (1861) 3245, (1871) 3313, (1881) 3405, (1891) 3528, of whom 1932 were females.

The parish, containing also the greater part of GLENGARNOCK village, is bounded N and NE by Lochwinnoch in Renfrewshire, E by Beith, SE, S, and W by Dalry, and NW by Largs. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 7½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3½ miles; and its area is 10,641½ acres, of which 306½ are water. The Maich, entering from Renfrewshire, and rising on the southern slopes of the Mistylaw Hills, flows 4 miles south-south-eastward along the Lochwinnoch border till it falls into Kilbirnie Loch (11¼ by 3½ furl.; 105 feet), a beautiful lake on the Beith boundary, well stored with pike, perch, and trout, and sending off Dubbs Burn north-north-eastward to Castle-Semple Loch. The GARNOCK, also rising among the Mistylaw Hills, at an altitude of 1600 feet above sea-level, winds 7½ miles south-south-eastward through the interior, then 1½ mile south-south-westward along or near to the south-eastern boundary, till it passes off into Dalry. Pundeavon, Paduff, and Pitcon Burns run south-south-eastward to the Garnock, the last-named tracing most of the western boundary. The surface sinks in the extreme S to 93 feet above sea-level, and rises thence northward to 454 feet near Balgry, 1000 at High Blaeberry Craigs, 710 near Glengarnock Castle, 1033 at Burnt Hill, 1267 at Ladyland Moor, 1526 at Black Law, 1663 at Mistylaw, 1615 at High Corbie Knowe, and 1711 at the Hill of Stake, the three last culminating on the northern confines of the parish, and commanding one of the widest and most brilliant panoramic views in Scotland. Thus the south-eastern district is all low, and either flat or diversified with gentle rising-grounds; the central district rises somewhat rapidly north-westward, and offers a considerable variety of hill and dale; and the northern, occupying fully one-third of the entire area, is all upland, with irregular ranges of dusky hills, mossy, heathy, and sterile. The rocks in the lowlands belong to the Carboniferous formation; those of the uplands are eruptive, and chiefly consist of greenstone and porphyry. Sandstone, limestone, coal, and ironstone abound among the carboniferous rocks, and have all been largely-worked. A vein of graphite or plumbago also exists there; and a vein of barytes, and some agates and other rare minerals, are found among the hills. The soil in the south-eastern district is a deep alluvial loam, a rich clayey loam, or a light red clay; in the central district is mostly light, dry, and fertile; and in the uplands is much of it moss of various depths, resting on light-coloured clay. Rather less than one-sixth of the entire area is in tillage; plantations cover nearly 100 acres; and the rest is either meadow, hill-pasture, or waste. On the hills are remains of several tumuli; and a pyramidal mound at Nether Mill measures 54 feet in length, 27 in breadth, and 17 in height. Formerly this parish was divided among the three baronies of Kilbirnie, Glengarnock, and Ladyland, of which the two last are noticed separately, whilst the first passed by marriage from the Barclays to the Crawfords in 1470, and from them to the Lindsays in 1661, thus coming to the fourth Earl of Glasgow in 1833. (See CRAWFORD PRIORY and GARNOCK.) Kilbirnie Castle, the ancient residence of the Earls of Crawford, and accidentally burned in 1757, consists of a rectangular 13th or 14th century tower, measuring 41 by 32 feet, with walls 7 feet in thickness, and of a still more ruinous three-storied addition of 1627; scarce a vestige remains of its gardens, orchard, and avenues. Kilbirnie is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £217. Bridgend, Glengarnock, and Ladyland public schools, and Kilbirnie female industrial school, with respective accommodation for 200, 400, 312, and 108 children, have an average attendance of about 200, 330, 260, and 100, and grants of about £175, £330, £250, and £90. A Roman Catholic school, with accommodation for about 170 children, was opened in May 1893. Pop. (1801) 959, (1841) 2631, (1861) 5265, (1881) 5243, (1891) 5468.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 30, 1865-66. See *The Parish Church and Churchyard of Kilbirnie* (Beith, 1850), and John S. Dobie's *Church of Kilbirnie* (Edinb. 1880).

Kilbowie, in Clydebank, Dumbartonshire, is the seat of the Singer Sewing-Machine Works (1833-84), which cover 46 acres, and have a tower 200 feet high, with a clock whose face is 25 feet in diameter. There is a public hall, with library and reading-room. A U.P. church was erected near the works in 1894-95. See CLYDEBANK.

Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, a united parish in Nether Lorn district, Argyllshire. It comprehends a section of the mainland, with the inhabited islands of Seil, Luig, Easdale, Shuna, and Torsay, and the uninhabited island of Inis Capel or Sheep Island; contains the villages of Toberonichy, Ellanabrieche, and Easdale, the last with a post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph office under Oban; and enjoys communication by means of the Clyde and Oban steamers. It is bounded N by the Sound of Lorn, NE by the Sound of Clachan, E by Kilninver parish, S by the northern outlet of the Sound of Jura, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its length, from N to S, inclusive of intersecting sea-belts, is 10 miles; its breadth is 6 miles; and its area is 14,457 acres, of which 996½ are foreshore and 74½ water. The inhabited islands are all separately noticed. The mainland section, comprising 5052½ acres, is connected with Seil island by a bridge, and chiefly consists of hill pasture. No ground either in it or in the isles rises higher than from 600 to 800 feet above sea-level. The rocks of the mainland section are interesting chiefly for a marble which was at one time worked near Ardmaddy; those of the islands are remarkable for extensive slate quarries, and for ores of silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron. Much waste land has been reclaimed, and agriculture has been greatly improved. The ruins of several old fortalices are the only antiquities. ARDMADDY CASTLE and ARDINCAPLE House have separate articles, and the Earl of Breadalbane is much the largest proprietor. Kilbrandon is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £192. The old parish church, built about 1743 on the S end of Seil island, near CUAN ferry, is now abandoned, a new and handsome edifice, with stained-glass windows, having been erected in a more central part of the island. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Ardincaple, Easdale, and Luig—with respective accommodation for 49, 240, and 100 children, have an average attendance of about 30, 80, and 50, and grants of nearly £55, £114, and £54. Valuation (1833) £6521, (1892) £5433. Pop. (1801) 2273, (1831) 2833, (1861) 1859, (1871) 1930, (1881) 1767, (1891) 1574, of whom 1300 were Gaelic-speaking, and 59 belonged to the mainland.

Kilbrandon or Kilbrennan Sound, a sea-belt of Bute and Argyll shires, commencing at the convergence of Loch Fyne and the Kyles of Bute, and extending south-westward between Arran island and Kintyre peninsula. It measures 27 miles in length, and from 3 to 15 miles in breadth, and is usually a good herring fishing station. Its name signifies the 'church of Brendan,' *i.e.*, of St Brendan of Clonfert, who visited the Western Isles in 545.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 20, 21, 12, 13, 1870-76.

Kilbride, a hamlet in South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 9 miles from Lochboisdale Pier. It has a post office.

Kilbride. See KILBRANDON AND KILCHATTAN.

Kilbride, an ancient chapelry in Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire. Its chapel stood near the shore of Wigtown Bay, 2¾ miles SSE of Creetown.

Kilbride. See KILMORE AND KILBRIDE.

Kilbride, a parish in Arran island, Buteshire. Comprising most of the E side of Arran, and including Holy Island, it extends from Loch Ranza on the NNW to Dippin Head on the SSE, and contains the post-office villages of Corrie, Brodick, and Lamlash. It is bounded along most of its western side by the Arran watershed, which separates it from Kilmory, on the N by the Sound of Bute, and on all other sides by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 19¾ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 6 miles; and its area is 38,985 acres. The surface, the principal

natural features, and the chief artificial objects have all been noticed in our article on ARRAN, and in other articles. Lady Marie Louise, daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, is the largest proprietor. Including the *quoad sacra* parish of Brodick, with a chapel of ease at Corrie, Kilbride is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £312. The parish church, at Lamlash, was built in 1885, at the cost of the Duke of Hamilton, and superseded one built in 1773. There is also a chapel of ease at Whiting Bay; and there are two Free churches of Kilbride and Whiting Bay, with a mission station at Lamlash. There is, besides, a Congregational church at Glensannox. Lamlash public, Whiting Bay public, Brodick, and Corrie schools, with respective accommodation for 173, 105, 99, and 66 children, have an average attendance of about 110, 55, 65, and 35, and grants of about £125, £55, £65, and £45. Pop. (1881) 2176, (1891) 2231, of whom 871 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1276 were in the ecclesiastical parish of Kilbride.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 13, 1870.

Kilbride, East, a small town and a parish on the western border of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. The town, towards the NE corner of the parish, stands 590 feet above sea-level, with a station on the Busby and East Kilbride section of the Caledonian railway, by road being 8 miles SSE of Glasgow, 6¼ W by S of Hamilton, and 8¼ NNW of Strathaven, by rail 4¼ ESE of Busby, 8¾ SE of Pollokshaws Junction, and 12¼ SSE of Glasgow. An ancient place, towards the close of the reign of Queen Anne it was made a burgh of barony, with a weekly market and three annual fairs; and it now has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, a gaswork, grain mills, bowling green, police station, public hall, lime works in the neighbourhood, and a fair on the Friday after 10 June. Places of worship are the parish church (1774), a Free church, and a U.P. church (1791). Pop. (1841) 926, (1861) 1171, (1871) 1100, (1881) 1118, (1891) 1133.

The parish, containing also the villages of Auldhouse, Jackton, Kittocksidge, Nerston, and Maxwellton, a third of the town of BUSBY, and the stations of Hairmyres and Thornton Hall, comprises the ancient parishes of East Kilbride and Torrance. It is bounded N by Carmunnock and Cambuslang, E by Blantyre and Glassford, SE and S by Avoudale, and W by Loudoun in Ayrshire, and Eaglesham in Renfrewshire. The Lanarkshire detached portion of the Renfrewshire parish of Cathcart, situated at Drippis, and containing 938 acres, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of East Kilbride; while the Renfrewshire detached portion of East Kilbride, situated at Kirklands, but consisting of only 1 acre, was transferred to the parish of Eaglesham. The utmost length of the parish, from N to S, is 9¾ miles; its breadth varies between 2¼ and 6 miles; and its area is now 23,734½ acres, of which 37¾ are water. Four rivulets or their head-streams, rising in the interior, run divergently—Calder Water, 2½ miles east-by-northward along the southern boundary on its way to the Avon; White CART Water, 7¼ miles north-north-westward along the western boundary; the Kittock, past East Kilbride town and Kittocksidge village, westward to the White Cart; and the CALDER or Rotten Calder, 7¼ miles north-north-eastward, chiefly along the eastern boundary, on its way to the Clyde. The surface declines along the White Cart in the NW to 200, along the Rotten Calder in the NE to 450, and along Calder Water in the SE to 690 feet above sea-level; between these points it attains 692 feet near Rogerton, 719 at Lickprivick, 726 at Crosshill, 791 at Raahed, 1130 at Ardochrig Hill, and 1215 at ELLRIG. Thus a gradual southward ascent, consisting of a regular succession of small hills, with very little intervening level ground, occupies all the distance from Crossbasket to Ellrig; sloping grounds occupy much of the western and the eastern borders; and high moors, extending outward from Ellrig, occupy nearly all the extreme S. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Limestone and sandstone, both of excellent quality, have been

very largely worked, as also have Roman cement and potter's clay. Ironstone is mined at Crossbasket; but the coal is of limited quantity, and of very indifferent quality. Quartz nodules, too, pyrites, shorl, galena, and some other minerals are found. The soil is very various, and much of it still remains in a mossy condition, though agricultural improvement has been actively carried on. East Kilbride barony, which comprised nearly two-thirds of the parish, belonged to successively the Comyns, the Lord High Stewards of Scotland, and the Lindsays of DUNROD, whose stately stronghold, Mains Castle, is now a ruin, 7 furlongs NNW of the town. The site only is left of Lickpriveck Castle, 2 miles SSW, which for several centuries was the seat of Lickprivecks of that ilk. Harelaw Cairn, on Raahed farm, was finally demolished in 1808; and another cairn near Mains Castle has likewise disappeared. The famous anatomists, William Hunter, M.D., F.R.S. (1718-83), and his brother John (1728-93), were born at Long Calderwood; and the cottage of Forefaulds, on the Long Calderwood property, was the birthplace of John Struthers (1776-1853), author of *The Poor Man's Sabbath*. Mount Cameron, 7 furlongs ESE of the town, from soon after the '45 till her death in 1773, was the residence of the well-known Jacobite lady, Mrs Jean Cameron. Mansions are Calderwood Castle, Cleughearn Lodge, Crossbasket, Torrance, Lawmuir, and Limekilns, of which the four first are noticed separately. Giving off ecclesiastically two portions to Carmunnock and Chapelton, East Kilbride is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £377. Auldhouse, East Kilbride, Jackton, and Maxwellton public schools, with respective accommodation for 96, 326, 83, and 106 children, have an average attendance of about 60, 255, 85, and 110, and grants of nearly £65, £290, £35, and £50. Pop. (1881) 3975, (1891) 3861, of whom 3050 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 22, 1865. See David Ure's *History and Antiquities of Rutherglen and East Kilbride* (Glasgow, 1793).

Kilbride, West, a small town and a coast parish of Cunninghame, NW Ayrshire. The town, standing 1 mile inland and 150 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Largs branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Ardrossan and $35\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Glasgow. Its site is a finely sheltered depression, on tiny Kilbride Burn. An ancient place, it at one time possessed a number of mills and other works, which all have disappeared; weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley is now the staple employment. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Clydesdale Banks, 3 inns, a gaswork, a Good Templars' hall, a convalescent home, a library and reading-room, and a cemetery, in the centre of which is a monument to Prof. Simson. A Children's Home, under the Glasgow Fresh-air Fortnight Scheme, was acquired here in 1893, and there is a hydropathic at Seamill. At Seamill also was erected in 1893-94 another convalescent home, in connection with the Glasgow and West of Scotland co-operative societies. In 1893, too, was opened a new hall for the Young Men's Christian Association, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The parish church is a handsome Early English edifice of 1873, with 610 sittings and a spire 100 feet high. The Free church, French Gothic in style, with 450 sittings and a spire 120 feet high, was built in 1881 at a cost of £3500; and the U.P. church in 1882-83 (400 sittings) at a cost of £2500. There is an Episcopal mission church with a monthly service, and a Roman Catholic chapel with services every third Sunday. Pop. (1861) 1083, (1871) 1218, (1881) 1363, (1891) 1617.

The parish is bounded N by Largs, NE by Dalry, SE by Ardrossan, and SW, W, and NW by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5 miles; and its area is 11,535 acres, of which 1415 are foreshore and $\frac{1}{2}$ is water. The coast, 9 miles in extent, at ARDNEIL BANK, near Farland Head, rises steeply to 456 feet

above sea-level; but elsewhere the shore is low and shelving, and consists of alternate sandy bays and sandstone reefs. Inland the surface rises eastward to 715 feet at Black Hill, 1270 at Kaim Hill, 870 at Glentane Hill, 1081 at Caldron Hill, 551 at Law Hill, and 446 at Tarbert Hill—summits these of rolling, continuous ridges that command magnificent views of the waters and screens of the Firth of Clyde. Kilbride, Southannan, and three other burns, which rise near the eastern border and run to the Firth, in rainy weather sometimes acquire much volume and force—the Southannan, traversing a romantic glen, forming a series of beautiful falls. Basalt, porphyry, and Old Red sandstone are the predominant rocks; a stratum of breccia on Kaim Hill has been quarried for mill-stones; and slight veins of limestone appear at Farland Head. The soil on low portions of the seaboard and the centre, amounting to one-fifth or more of the entire area, is partly sand, partly poor gravel, partly a rich deep dark mould; on some rising-grounds and on the skirts of some of the hills, is loamy or calcareous; and on most of the uplands, is either spongy or heathy moor. About 170 acres are under wood, nearly one-third of all the land is either pastoral or waste, and the rest is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Dairy farming and the growing of early potatoes form the main elements in the agricultural industry. Since the opening of the railway in 1880, the seaboard of the parish is gradually becoming a favourite resort for summer visitors, principally from Glasgow; and for their accommodation several villas have lately been built along the coast. Antiquities are several tumuli, remains of a circular watch-tower on Auld Hill, sites of signal-posts on Auld, Tarbert, Law, and Kaim Hills, and the ruins of Portincross, Law, and Southannan Castles. One of the large ships of the Spanish Armada of 1588 sank in 10 fathoms of water very near Portincross Castle, and one of its cannon is mounted on the Castle Green. In 1826, on a hillside near Hunterston, a shepherd found an ancient Celtic gold and silver brooch; and 300 old silver coins, mostly of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were turned up by the plough in 1871 on Cbapelton farm. Robert Simson, M.D. (1687-1768), professor of mathematics in Glasgow University, and translator and editor of Euclid, and General Robert Boyd, lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar during the famous siege of that great fortress in 1782, were natives of West Kilbride. Mansions are Ardneil, Carlung, Hunterston, and Seaview. Giving off *quoad sacra* a fragment to New Ardrossan, West Kilbride is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £347. A public school, with accommodation for 415 children, has an average attendance of about 290, and a grant of nearly £310. Pop. (1881) 2088, (1891) 2302, of whom 2235 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 22, 1870-65.

Kilbryde Castle, a fine old castle in Dunblane parish, Perthshire, picturesquely seated on the right bank of Ardoch Burn, 3 miles NW of Dunblane town. Dating from 1460, it was long the residence of the Earls of Menteith, and, with its barony, was acquired in 1669 by Sir Colin Campbell of Aberuchill, with whose descendants it still remains.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Kilbucho. See BROUGHTON.

Kilcadzow, a village, with a public school, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Carluke town. In the vicinity are limeworks and Kilcadzow Hill.

Kilcalmkill, an estate, with a mansion, in Clyne parish, E Sutherland, on the NE side of Loch Brora, 5 miles NW of Brora station on the Highland railway. It belonged for 3 centuries to the Gordons of Carrol, and was purchased about the year 1810 by the Duke of Sutherland. Its plantations group with Carrol Rock to form a picturesque scene, and it contains a very striking and romantic cascade.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Kilcalmonell, a coast parish in Kintyre, Argyllshire, containing the village of CLACHAN and the greater part of the small seaport town of TARBERT, each with a post, money order, and telegraph office. Until 1891 Kilcalmonell was united with the old parish of Kilberry in

Knapdale, comprising 21,915 acres, and separated from it by West Loch Tarbert and the parish of South Knapdale. Kilberry was then transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to South Knapdale parish, and the remaining Kintyre portion restricted to the name Kilcalmonell. It is bounded N by West Loch Tarbert and by South Knapdale, E by Loch Fyne and by Saddell and Skipness, S by Killean and Kilchenzie, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 14 miles; its breadth varies between $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 5 miles; and its area, excluding foreshore and water, is now 27,751½ acres. The coast comprises a largish aggregate of sandy shore, and includes several small fishing hamlets and harbours, from which boats go out to the herring fishery. Of twelve or thirteen fresh-water lakes dotted over the parish, the largest are Lochs Ciaran ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 353 feet) and Garasdale ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 404 feet), and both are well stocked with trout. The surface is hilly but nowhere mountainous, chief elevations from N to S being Cruach an t-Sorchain (1125 feet), Cnoc a' Bhaileshios (1383), Cruach nam Fiadh (832), Creag Loisgte (650), and Cruach McGougain (813). Limestone occurs, and sea-weed is plentiful. A few of the larger farms are very well cultivated, and potatoes form the staple article of farm produce; but cattle and sheep grazing is much more important than husbandry. Cairns are numerous; remains exist of the chain of forts that formerly defended the communication between Kintyre and Knapdale; and other antiquities, treated in special articles, are the forts of DUNSKERG and the ruins of TARBERT Castle. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Tarbert, this parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £188. The two churches—Kilcalmonell (1760) and Kilberry (1821)—are served by the minister and an assistant. There is a Free church at Tarbert; and two public schools—Clachan and Whitehouse—with respective accommodation for 95 and 57 children, have an average attendance of about 50 and 30, and grants of about £65 and £50. Pop. (1881) 2304, (1891) 1901, of whom 1005 were Gaelic-speaking, and 890 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 20, 29, 23, 1873-83.

Kilchattan. See KILBRANDON and JURA.

Kilchattan, a village and a bay in Kingarth parish, Bute island, Buteshire. The village, 7 miles S by E of Rothesay, forms a curve round the south-western margin of the bay, and chiefly consists of plain small cottages. It has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments under Rothesay, a Free church, and a school; and a new pier was built in 1880 at a cost of £2000. Later undertakings have been the introduction of water at a cost of £1000, and the erection of a large hotel and several villas. It has now become a favourite resort for summer visitors. There is steam-boat connection with the other places on the Firth of Clyde, and an omnibus runs between the village and Rothesay. Within a short distance of the village is the parish church of Kingarth, a modern edifice, and in the neighbourhood there are interesting Druidical and other remains. The bay, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the mouth, and 7 furlongs thence to its inmost recess, has a semi-circular outline, and looks eastward to the S end of Great Cumbrae. Pop. of village (1881) 343, (1891) 340.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Kilchenzie. See KILLEAN and KILCHENZIE.

Kilchoan, a small harbour and a hamlet, with an inn and a public school, on the S coast of Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire. The harbour confronts the convergence of Loch Sunart and the Sound of Mull, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Tobermory, and 21 W by S of Salen; forms the principal point of communication between much of the mainland and Tobermory; and is occasionally the resort of craft bringing cattle from some of the western islands to the mainland.

Kilchoan, an ancient parish in Nether Lorn district, Argyllshire, now united with Kilbrandon and Kilchattan. Its name is popularly abbreviated into Coan or Cuan, and in that form is applied by the natives to the united parish.

Kilchoman, a parish in the SW of Islay district, Argyllshire. Comprising the south-western peninsula of Islay island, between Lochs Indal and Gruinnard, two farms beyond the eastern side of that peninsula, the islets adjacent to the Rhynns of Islay, and the islets near the mouth of Loch Gruinnard, it contains the villages of Portnahaven, Port Charlotte, and Port Wemyss, each of the two former with a post office. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its average breadth is 5 miles; and its area is 40,158 acres, of which 2006 are foreshore and 386 water. The coast and the interior are fully described in our article on ISLAY; and the lochs, the islets, and the villages are noticed in separate articles. Barely an eleventh of the entire area is in tillage, nearly all the remainder being pastoral or waste. Mansions are Cladville House and Sunderland House; a lighthouse is on Oversay islet, adjacent to the Rhynns; and the chief antiquities are several standing stones and sepulchral tumuli, remains of five pre-Reformation churches, and a finely sculptured cross in the parish churchyard. Divided ecclesiastically into Kilchoman proper and Portnahaven, this parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £186. The parish church, built in 1826, is a neat edifice, and contains about 600 sittings. There are also Free churches of Kilchoman and Portnahaven; and six public schools—Gortan, Kilchoman, Kilnave, Port Charlotte, Portnahaven, and Rookside—with total accommodation for 666 children, have an average attendance of about 410, and grants amounting to over £510. Pop. (1801) 2030, (1831) 4822, (1861) 3436, (1871) 2861, (1881) 2547, (1891) 2697, of whom 2384 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1828 belonged to Kilchoman ecclesiastical parish.

Kilchousland. See CAMPBELTOWN, Argyllshire.

Kilchrenan, a post-office hamlet and a parish in Lorn district, Argyllshire. The hamlet, lying 218 feet above sea-level at the NE boundary, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of North Port-Sonachan pier and ferry on Loch Awe, $14\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Dalnally, $14\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Inveraray, and 8 SSE of Taynuilt station on the Oban railway; and has fairs on the Friday in May and the Thursday in October before Oban, but no business is done at these, all animals being now sent to Taynuilt.

The present parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Kilchrenan to the N and DALAVICH to the S, and extending along both sides of the middle reaches of Loch Awe, is bounded NE by Glenorchy-Inishail, SE by Inveraray, SW by Kilmichael-Glassary and Kilmartin, and NW by Kilninver-Kilmelfort and Ardehantan-Muckairn. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, from NW to SE, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 48,161 acres, of which 2208 are water. The island of Innishail (in Loch Awe), containing 27 acres, formed a detached portion of this parish till 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred it to the parish of Glenorchy-Inishail. From a point $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles below its head, Loch Awe ($22\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ furl. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; 118 feet) stretches $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, its width here ranging between 3 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Loch AVICH ($3\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times $5\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 311 feet) sends off a stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-southward to Loch Awe; Loch Nant ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 605 feet) lies on the Muckairn boundary; and forty-five smaller lochs and tarns are dotted over the interior and along the confines of the parish. The surface, hilly everywhere but hardly mountainous, culminates at 1777 feet on the south-eastern, and 1407 on the south-western boundary. Lesser heights are Cruach Achadh na Craoibhe (907 feet), Bealach Mor (846), Maol Mor (1202), and Meall Odhar (1255) to the NW, Tom Barra (1052) and Creag Ghranda (1406) to the SE, of Loch Awe. Slate is the principal rock. Some excellent arable land and natural pasturage, with not a little valuable wood, are on the shores of the lake; and the heather, that once clothed all the hills, has, since the introduction of sheep-farming, often given place to grass. Mansions, noticed separately, are EREDINE and SONACHAN. Kilchrenan and Dalavich is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the

living is worth £195. The parish church, at Kilchrenan hamlet, and Dalavich chapel of ease, near the W shore of Loch Awe, 9 miles SSW, were both built about 1771. There are two public schools—Ardchonnell and Dalavich. The former (there being no returns for the latter) has accommodation for 37 children, and has an average attendance of about 15, and a grant of nearly £64. Valuation (1883) £6045, 11s. 4d., (1893) £4842, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 504, (1891) 415, of whom 353 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 47, 1876.

Kilchrist, an ancient parish of SE Ross-shire, now annexed to Urray. Its ruined church, a little N of the Muir of Ord, adjacent to the boundary with Inverness-shire, was the scene in 1603 of the merciless burning of a whole congregation of the Mackenzies by the Macdonells of Glengarry, whose piper marched round the building, mocking the shrieks of its hapless inmates with the pibroch since known, under the name of 'Kilchrist,' as the family tune of the Clanranald of Glengarry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Kilchrist, Kirkeudbrightshire. See KIRKCHRIST.

Kilchurn Castle, a ruined stronghold in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on a rocky elevation, alternately peninsula and island, at the influx of the confluent Orchy and Strae to Loch Awe, 2½ miles W by N of Dalnally. Its site, once occupied by a stronghold of the Macgregors, passed first to Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll, and next to his younger son, Sir Colin Campbell, a knight of Rhodes, who founded the noble family of Breadalbane. The five-storied keep was built by Sir Colin in 1440, or, according to an Odysseyan legend, by his lady, whilst he himself was absent on a crusade to Palestine. Crusade there was none for more than a hundred years earlier, so that one may take for what it is worth the further assertion that she levied a tax of seven years' rent upon her tenants to defray the cost of erection. Anyhow, the S side of the castle is assigned to the beginning of the 16th century; and the N side, the largest and the most elegant portion, was erected in 1615 by the first Earl of Breadalbane. The entire pile forms an oblong quadrangle, with one corner truncated, and each of the other towers flanked by round hanging turrets; was inhabited by the Breadalbane family till the year 1740; and five years later was garrisoned by Hanoverian troops. Now a roofless ruin, but carefully preserved from the erosions of time and weather, it ranks as the grandest of the baronial ruins of the Western Highlands, and figures most picturesquely amid the magnificent scenery of the foot of Loch Awe, immediately overhung by the stupendous masses of Ben Cruachan. Wordsworth, who passed by here on 31 Aug. 1803, addressed some noble lines to Kilchurn Castle,—

'Child of loud-throated War! the mountain stream
Rears in thy hearing; but thy hour of rest
Is come, and thou art silent in thy age. . . .
. . . . Shade of departed power,
Skeleton of unfleshed humanity,
The chronicle were welcome that should call
Into the compass of distinct regard
The toils and struggles of thy infant years!
Yon foaming flood seems motionless as ice;
Its dizzy turbulence eludes the eye,
Frozen by distance; so, majestic pile,
To the perception of this Age appear
Thy fierce beginnings, softened and subdued,
And quieted in character—the strife,
The pride, the fury uncontrollable
Lost on the aerial heights of the Crusades!'

See pp. 138-142 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (1874); chap. ii. of Alex. Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865); pp. 215-219 of P. G. Hamerton's *Painter's Camp in the Highlands* (1862); and pp. 33-41 of R. Buchanan's *Hebrid Isles* (1883).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Kilcolmkill, an ancient parish in the southern extremity of Kintyre, Argyllshire, united with Kilblane to form the present parish of SOUTHEND. The chief localities in it are noticed under KEIL and KIELS, a contraction for Kilcolmkill.

Kilcolmkill, Sutherland. See KILCALMKILL.

Kilcolumkill. See MORVERN.

Kilconquhar, a post-office village and a parish in the East Neuk of Fife. The village stands on the northern shore of Kilconquhar Loch, and ½ mile NE of Kilconquhar station on the East Fife section of the North British railway, this being 1½ mile NW of Elie and 12½ E by N of Thornton Junction. Pop., with the NW suburb of Barnyards, (1881) 350, (1891) 345.

The parish, containing also the villages or hamlets of COLINSBURGH, LARGOWARD, Williamsburgh, and Liberty, once comprehended the barony of St Monance and the parish of Elie. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to it the Muircambus detached portion of the parish of Elie, containing 650 acres, but gave to Elie all the coast district of Kilconquhar south of the railway line and of the Cocklemill Burn. It is bounded NE by Cameron, E by Carubee and Abercrombie, S by Elie, W by Newburn and Largo, and NW by Ceres. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 7 miles; and its breadth varies between 3 furlongs and 2½ miles. The surface descends from Kincaig Hill gradually to the plain between the railway and Colinsburgh. Thence it rises again with gentle northward ascent to 300 feet near Balcarres, 500 at Kilbrackmont Craigs, 600 near Largoward, and 750 at DUNNICKIER LAW. Den or Cocklemill Burn, which runs across the southern portion of the parish in a south-westerly direction, and for some distance forms the southern boundary with Elie, is the principal streamlet; and Kilconquhar Loch, measuring 4 by 3 furlongs, is a beautiful fresh-water lake, wooded on three sides, and very deep in places. Swans haunt it still, as in the days of the Witch of Pittonweem, when—

'They tied her arms ahint her back,
And twisted them wi' a pin;
They took her to Kinneuchar Loch,
And threw the limmer in;
And a' the swans took to the hills,
Scared wi' the unhaely din.'

All the area S of the Reres and Kilbrackmont ravine is drained southward by a brook bearing various names, and terminating in Cocklemill Burn; and the area N of the ravine is drained into the basin of the Eden. The parish is rich in charming scenery of its own; and many vantage grounds command magnificent views over the basius of the Forth and Tay. Partly eruptive and partly carboniferous, the rocks exhibit juxtapositions and displacements highly interesting to geologists; and they include columnar basalt, sandstone, ironstone, shale, coal, and limestone, the two last of which have been long and largely worked. The soil is variously argillaceous loam, black loam, rich alluvium, and light, sharp, fertile, sandy earth. With the exception of some 700 acres of wood and plantation, the entire area is either under tillage or in a state of drained, enclosed, and improved pasture. Kilconquhar House, ¾ mile NE of the village and 1½ ESE of Colinsburgh, is the seat of David Bethune, 11th Earl of Lindsay (b. 1832; suc. 1894), who succeeded his kinsman, John Trotter Bethune, who, born in 1827, succeeded as second Baronet in 1851, and in 1878 established his claim to the titles of Lord Lindsay of Byres (cre. 1445), Earl of Lindsay (1633), Viscount of Garnock (1703), etc. The latter's father was created a Baronet in 1836. Balcarres, a mansion of singular interest, is noticed separately; and others are Cairnie, Charleton, Falfield, and Lathallan. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Largoward, Kilconquhar is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £372, exclusive of manse. The parish church, on a knoll at the W end of the village, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1820-21, with about 1000 sittings and a square tower 80 feet high. There is also a U.P. church at Colinsburgh; and two public schools—Colinsburgh and Kilconquhar—with respective accommodation for 176 and 144 children, have an average attendance of about 60 and 105, and grants of nearly £58 and £110. Valuation (1883) £17,267, 17s. 11d., (1893) £14,750, 4s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 2053, (1891) 1642, of whom 1500 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kilcoy, a hamlet in Killearn parish, SE Ross-shire, 8 miles WNW of Inverness. It has a cattle fair on the Monday in May after Amulree. The lands of Kilcoy, lying around the hamlet and along the Beauly Firth, were acquired in 1618 by Alexander Mackenzie, fourth son of the eleventh Baron of Kintail, and now belong to Colonel Burton Mackenzie. Kilcoy Castle was the birthplace of the distinguished Lieutenant-General Alex. Mackenzie Fraser of Inverallochy, who died in 1809. It was long in a ruinous condition, but was restored in 1891, and is now occupied by the proprietor. A cairn to the N of the castle is encompassed with circles of standing stones, and is one of the largest cairns in the N of Scotland. The new Black Isle section of the Highland railway, leaving the main line at Muir of Ord, passes through the lands of Kilcoy and close to the castle, near which occurs the first station on the section, that of Redcastle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Kilcreggan, a coast village in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, at the SE side of the entrance to Loch Long, directly opposite Gourock, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Strone, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Greenock. Named after an ancient chapel now extinct, and dating from 1840, it extends nearly 1 mile along the beach, and mainly consists of mansions, villas, and pretty cottages, commanding charming views along the Firth of Clyde. In general amenity, in the charm of retirement, and in advantages of communication and supplies, it competes with the other watering-places on the Clyde; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a steamboat pier, a plentiful water supply, a chapel of ease (1872), a U.P. church, a public school, and a temperance hotel. A public hall, erected by subscription for Cove and Kilcreggan, with recreation and reading rooms, was opened in 1893. It stands in close proximity to the U.P. church, on a site purchased from the Duke of Argyll, and consists of three principal parts—the hall, to the left; the tower, in the centre; and the entrance, to the right. The hall and recreation room are continuous, being divided by partitions which slide into recesses. The former is 50 feet by 34 feet; the latter, in front of the hall and facing the shore, is 24 by 24. The reading-room, with an open casement and stone balcony, is placed above the recreation-room, and is 24 feet by 15 feet. The general design is Old Scotch. The police burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan curves, from the W end of Kilcreggan proper, north-westward and northward, up to a point on Loch Long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Strone Point; and was constituted by adoption of part of the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862. Under the Burgh Police Act (1892) it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Pop. (1871) 873, (1881) 816, (1891) 946.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 29, 1866-73.

Kildalloig, a mansion in Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire, on the S horn of Campbeltown Bay, opposite Davarr island, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of the town. Its owner is Sir Norman Montgomery Abercromby Campbell, ninth Bart. since 1628 (b. 1846; suc. 1875).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 12, 1872.

Kildalton, a parish in Islay district, Argyllshire. It comprises the south-eastern part of Islay island; is bounded on the NW by Killarrow and Kilmeny; includes Texa, Cavrach, and Inersay islets, the Ardelister islands, and the islets off Ardmore Point; and contains the village of Port Ellen, with a post, money order, and telegraph office. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 18 miles; its utmost breadth is 8 miles; and its area is 48,374 acres, of which $662\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 5594 water. The coasts and the interior have alike been described in our article on ISLAY. The extent of land under cultivation bears but a small proportion to what is waste and reclaimable. A great many acres in the NE are under brushwood, and a good many acres are under flourishing plantations. A principal modern building is a handsome light monumental tower, 80 feet high, erected to the memory of Mrs Campbell of Islay; and the chief antiquities are remains of two Scandinavian forts, of the last Islay stronghold of the Macdonalds, and of four pre-Reformation chapels. Kildalton,

the principal residence, is 5 miles NE of Port Ellen. Divided ecclesiastically into Kildalton proper and Oa, this parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £256. The parish church, near Ardmore Point, was built in 1777. There is a Free church of Kildalton; and five public schools—Ardbeg, Glenegidale, Kintour, Oa, and Port Ellen—with respective accommodation for 92, 63, 40, 72, and 294 children, have an average attendance of about 70, 20, 25, 29, and 160, and grants of over £80, £35, £40, £36, and £230. Pop. (1881) 2271, (1891) 2027, of whom 1778 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1817 were in Kildalton ecclesiastical parish.

Kildary, a hamlet in Kilmuir-Easter parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, on the right bank of the Balnagown, with a station on the Dingwall and Tain section of the Highland railway, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Invergordon. It has fairs for live stock on the Tuesday before the third Thursday of July, and on the Tuesday of each of the other eleven months before Beauly. Near it is Kildary House, which is very beautifully situated. The Balnagown here is crossed by an elegant railway viaduct of 50 feet in span, with a 14-feet archway at the N end.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Kildonan (Gael. 'church of St Donnan'), a parish of E Sutherland, containing the coast village of HELMSDALE, with a station on the Sutherland and Caithness section of the Highland railway, 46 miles SSW of Georgemas Junction, $82\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Dingwall, and $101\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Inverness. Containing also the stations and post offices of Kildonan and Kinbrace, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW and $16\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Helmsdale, it is bounded W and N by Farr, E by Halkirk and Latheron in Caithness, SE by the German Ocean, S by Loth, and SW by Clyne. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 210 square miles or $138,642\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 169 are foreshore and $3922\frac{3}{4}$ water. The coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, is an almost unbroken line of rock or rough gravel, precipitous only towards the NE, where it rises rapidly to 652 feet at the ORD of CAITHNESS. On or near to the western border, at an altitude of 392 feet, is a chain of three lakes—Loch nan Cuinne (3 miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile), Loch a' Chlair ($1\frac{1}{2}$ \times 1 mile), and Loch Baddanloch ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 7 furl.), out of which the Allt Achnaha flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward, through Loch-na-Moine (7 \times 3 furl.; 377 feet), till it falls into the river Helmsdale at a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Kinbrace station, and 330 feet above sea-level. The Helmsdale itself is formed by the confluence of two head-streams, of which the Allt Airidh-dbamh runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward out of Loch Leum a' Chlamhain ($1\frac{1}{2}$ \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 770 feet), and through Loch Araich-lin ($6\frac{1}{2}$ \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 451 feet), whilst the other flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward out of Loch an Ruathair ($1\frac{1}{2}$ \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; 415 feet). From the confluence of these two streams, at a point 3 furlongs N by W of Kinbrace station and 362 feet above sea-level, the Helmsdale or Ilie (Ptolemy's *Ila*) flows $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward along the Strath of Kildonan, till it falls into the sea at Helmsdale village. 'The Helmsdale,' writes Mr Archibald Young, 'and the numerous lochs connected with its basin, afford perhaps the best trout angling in Scotland. The spring salmon fishing is excellent. Among the lochs, Loch Leum a' Chlamhain, Baddanloch, and Loch an Ruathair afford the best angling. In these three lochs the writer and two friends in five days killed with the fly 600 trout, weighing over 400 lbs. The best day's sport was got in Loch Leum a' Chlamhain, at the foot of Ben Griam Mhor, whose summit commands one of the finest views in Sutherland; the eye, on a clear day, sweeping over the counties of Caithness and Sutherland, the Pentland Firth, and the Orkney Islands' (pp. 32-34, *Angler's and Sketcher's Guide to Sutherland*, 1880). The surface mainly consists of pastoral or moorish uplands, chief elevations to the NE of the Helmsdale and the Baddanloch chain of lakes, as one goes up the strath, being Creag an Oir-airidh (1324 feet), *Creag Scalabsdale (1819), Beinn Dubhain (1365), Auchintoul Hill (1135),

the *Knockfin Heights (1442), *BEN GRAM Bheag (1903), and Ben Gram Mhor (1936); to the SW, Eldrable Hill (1338), *Beinn na Meilich (1940), *Beinn na h-Urrachd (2046), Creag nam Fiadh (1273), and the *northern shoulder (2250) of BEN AN ARMUINN, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The predominant rocks are granite, syenite, gneiss, mica-slate, and porphyry. In 1868-69 the discovery of gold in the drift of the river Helmsdale 'created great commotion in the north of Scotland. The intelligence of the discovery spread at telegraphic speed all over the country; and thousands of people, from every part of the kingdom, flocked to the newly-found gold-field. A "city of tents" was erected in the centre of the auriferous district; "claims" were allotted, and "cradles" mounted; and digging was commenced with much enthusiasm. At the outset a fair return was obtained, but it soon began to fail; and, having become unremunerative, the Duke of Sutherland closed the "claims," and dispersed the diggers. The total value of the gold found was about £6000.' Round Helmsdale the soil is light but fertile, whilst up the Strath of Kildonan there are several small haughs of similar soil, with rather less sand, which yield good crops of oats and turnips. The soil on the higher banks along this strath consists of reddish gritty sand and peat-earth, in which are embedded numerous detached pieces of granite or pudding-stone. The bulk of the agricultural population was displaced by the introduction of sheep-farming between 1811 and 1831, but it was mainly removed to the coast district, which then belonged to Loth parish; and, by the annexation of that district to Kildonan prior to 1851, the balance of population for Kildonan parish was more than restored. The late Duke of Sutherland reclaimed 1300 acres of moor near Kiubrace station, with the steam-plough and other machinery expressly adapted to the work, at a cost of from £15 to £20 per acre, the object being to provide winter feed for sheep. The scheme proved highly successful, inasmuch as 'the sheep from this newly-reclaimed land are the best Scotch mutton in the market, and fetch a price not touched by any others, viz. 8½d. per lb.' (pp. 40-47, *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1880). Ancient tumuli are numerous; and remains of circular or Pictish towers are in several places. The Duke of Sutherland owns more than six-sevenths of the entire property. Kildonan is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £206. The old parish church, near Kildonan station, was dedicated to that St Donnan who has been noticed under Erce, and belonged in pre-Reformation days to the abbots of Scone. The present church, at Helmsdale village, is a large and substantial edifice of 1841. There are also Free churches of Helmsdale and Kildonan; and three public schools—Helmsdale, Kildonan, and Kinbrace—with respective accommodation for 374, 29, and 34 children, have an average attendance of about 210, 20, and 25, and grants of about £265, £30, and £40. Pop. (1801) 1440, (1831) 237, (1861) 2132, (1891) 1828, of whom 896 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 103, 109, 1878.

Kildonan, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Arnistror, under Portree.

Kildonan, an estate, with a mansion, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, ¾ mile NW of Barrhill station, on the Girvan and Portpatrick branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

Kildonan Castle, an old square tower at the south-eastern extremity of Arran island, Buteshire, on a precipitous sea-cliff nearly opposite Pladda island, and 10½ miles S of Lamlash. Occupying the site of a Dalriadan fortalice, it was originally the residence of a branch of the Clan Macdonald, but it seems to have served mainly as one of a line of watch-towers, extending along the coast of the Firth of Clyde. A largish plain lies around the cliff on which it stands, and is called Kildonan Plain; and here are a post office, a lifeboat, coastguard and Lloyd's signal stations, a mansion, and a stone circle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 13, 1870.

Kildrummy, a hamlet and a parish of W central Aberdeenshire. The hamlet, near the Don's left bank, is 10 miles W by N of Alford station, on the Kintore and Alford section of the Great North of Scotland railway, and 6½ SSW of Rhynie; it has a branch of the Town and County Bank, and an inn, whilst near it is Mossat post office under Aberdeen.

The parish is bounded N by Rhynie, NE by Auchindoir, E by Tullynessle, SE by Leochel-Cushnie, S and SW by Towie, and W by Cabrach in Banffshire. With an irregular outline, deeply indented by Auchindoir and Kearn, it has an utmost length from WNW to ESE of 7½ miles, an utmost breadth of 5½ miles, and an area of 10,396 acres, of which 44½ are water. The DON winds 1½ mile north-north-westward along the boundary with Towie, 2¼ miles through the interior, and 1½ mile along the Auchindoir border, which higher up is traced by the Don's tributary, Mossat Burn; and head-streams of the Water of BOGIE rise and run in the NW. Where the Don quits the parish, the surface declines to 560 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward to 747 feet at wooded Coillebharr Hill, westward and north-westward to 1500 at Broom Hill, 2368 at the BUCK OF CABRACH, and 1611 at Clova Hill. Granite rocks, and rocks akin thereto, predominate in the uplands; whilst sandstone of very fine quality is in the low district. The soil on the hills affords excellent pasture; and that in the valleys is mostly a rich deep gravelly loam, reputed to be among the most fertile in the county. A variety of oat called the Kildrummy oat, with a thin light character and abundance of straw, ripens about a week earlier than other approved varieties of oat, and is very suitable to high situations, having long been diffused and appreciated throughout many parts of Scotland. A considerable extent of natural birch wood overhangs a burn that flows to the Don, and a fair amount of plantations occupies other ground. Kildrummy Castle, 1½ mile SW of the village, crowns a rocky eminence flanked by two ravines, and covers an area of 1 acre, with outworks occupying fully 2 more. Surrounded by an assemblage of knolls whose intersecting glens and hollows are overhung on every side by lofty uplands, it once was a seat of the kings of Scotland, and in 1306 was besieged and captured by Edward I. of England. Early in the 14th century it passed to the Lords Erskine, Earls of Mar; served then as the administrative capital of both Mar and Garioch districts; and underwent dismantlement and much damage in the times of Cromwell's wars. A hatching-place of the rebellion of 1715, it was forfeited by John, Earl of Mar, in the following year, and since 1731 has belonged to the Gordons of WARDHOUSE. The original structure consisted of one great circular tower, said to have been built in the time of Alexander II., and to have risen to the height of 150 feet; later it comprised a system of seven towers, of different form and magnitude, with intermediate buildings, all arranged on an irregular pentagonal outline round an enclosed court. It retains, in the middle of one of its sides, large portions of a chapel, with a three-light E window, similar to that in Elgin cathedral; and is now an imposing ruin, one of the most interesting in the North of Scotland. Other antiquities are several 'eirde-houses.' The House of Clova, 1¼ mile W of Lumsden, and 6 miles SSW of Rhynie, is a large mansion, with finely wooded grounds; its owner is Hugh Gordon Lumsden, Esq. (b. 1850; suc. 1859). Another mansion is Kildrummy Cottage, Elizabethan in style. Kildrummy is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £173. The church, at the village, is an ancient edifice, containing some 300 sittings; beneath its S aisle is a burial vault of the Mar family. Clova Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Muluog, ¾ mile from the mansion, is a building of 1880, designed by Mr Lumsden himself after the model of the ancient English churches. A public school, with accommodation for 130 children, has an average attendance of about 100, and a grant of nearly £96. Pop. (1881) 656, (1891) 569.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Kilearnadale and Kilchattan. See JURA.

Kilfinan, a village and a parish in Cowal district, Argyllshire. The village, standing $\frac{3}{4}$ mile inland from Kilfinan Bay, on the E side of Loch Fyne, which is here $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Tighnabruaich, has a post office under Greenock.

The parish, containing also the village of TIGHNABRUAICH, is bounded N by Stralachlan, NE by Kilmodan, E by Loch Riddon and the Kyles of Bute, S by the convergence of the Kyles of Bute and Kilbrannan Sound, and W and NW by Loch Fyne. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 33,763 acres, of which 1288 are foreshore and 174 water. The coast, with a total extent of $28\frac{1}{4}$ miles, terminates at the southern extremity in ARDLAMONT Point, and elsewhere is diversified by a number of smaller headlands and bays, including, particularly on its W side, Kilfinan, Auchalick, and Kilbride Bays. In some parts it is steep and rocky, in others sloping or gradually declivitous, and in others low and arable. The interior, for the most part, is very rugged, with numerous hills running N and S; but it is interspersed with arable vales and hollows, and the hills are not remarkable for either height or contour. The principal summits, from S to N, are Cnocan a' Chorra (414 feet), Cnoc na Carraig (680), Creag Mhor (869), Beinn Capull (1419), Beinn Bhreac (1488), Cruach Kilfinan (1068), Barr Ganuisg (507), Meall Reamhar (947), and Cruach nan Gearran (1230); and most of these command splendid views of the Kyles of Bute, the lower reaches of Loch Fyne, and the lower parts of Knapdale across to the Hebrides. The northern division of the parish is called Otter, from a singular sand-bank about 1800 yards long, that seems to be due to conflicting currents, and is nearly all bare during six hours of ebb spring tide. The southern is known as Kerriff or Kerry, signifying 'a quarter' or 'fourth-part;' and as it is by far the larger division, and contains the parish church, it often gives name to the entire parish. Loch na Melldalloch ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and Loch Asgog (4×2 furl.) lie respectively 3 and 6 miles S by E of Kilfinan village, and both are well stored with trout. Mica slate is the prevailing rock, but trap occurs in two or three places, and limestone abounds in the N. The soil on low level tracts near the sea is mostly of fine light sharp character, on pretty extensive tracts farther inland is mossy, and elsewhere is very various. Barely one-twelfth of the entire area is in tillage, a very great extent is disposed in pasture, and a considerable aggregate is clothed with natural wood. Antiquities are remains of cairns, Caledonian stone circles, several dunes, and Lamont Castle. At Kames are large powder mills, but everything of an explosive nature is manufactured more than 2 miles from the shore, on the road which strikes across to Loch Fyne. The mansions are Ardlamont, Ardmarnock, Ballimore, and Otter, the first-named of which was brought into very prominent notice in 1893-94 in connection with a trial for murder—the victim being one of the occupants, a minor, and the accused his army tutor, both belonging to England—which resulted, however, in a verdict of 'not proven.' Kilfinan is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £216. The parish church, at the village, was almost wholly rebuilt in 1759, and, with the exception of the outside walls, was entirely renovated and rearranged in 1882. It contains 200 sittings, and is a very neat and comfortable church. A *quoad sacra* church is at Tighnabruaich, a mission church is at Kilbride, and there are also Free churches of Kilfinan and Tighnabruaich. Five public schools—Ardlamont, Kilfinan, Millhouse, Otter, and Tighnabruaich—with respective accommodation for 36, 80, 136, 37, and 156 children, have an average attendance of about 30, 50, 95, 30, and 120, and grants of over £50, £73, £116, £48, and £148. Pop. (1881) 2153, (1891) 2074, of whom 1102 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, a parish in the Mull district of Argyllshire. Comprising the south-western

parts of Mull island, the inhabited islands of IONA, EARRAID, and INCHKENNETH, and several neighbouring uninhabited islets, it contains the villages of BONESSAN and Iona, each with a post office under Oban, and enjoys communication by means of the steamers sailing from Oban round Mull. It comprehends several of the numerous parishes into which Mull was anciently divided, and formed only a part of the one parish into which all that district was thrown at the Reformation, but was curtailed by the separate erection of Kilminian and Kilmore parish in 1688, and of Torosay parish about 1728, when it took the name of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, from two churches which stood on the central and southern parts of the coast of its Mull mainland section. It is naturally divided, in that section, into the north-eastern district of Brolass, the central district of Ardmeanach, and the south-western district of Ross; and, in consequence of the last of these districts being the most prominent of the three, the entire parish is often called Ross. It is bounded N and E by Torosay, and on all other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. The Burgh detached portion of the parish of Torosay, comprising 1307 acres, and situated on the north side of the entrance to Loch Scridain, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, but a portion of that parish situated on the west shore of Loch Buy was in turn transferred to the parish of Torosay. The utmost length of the parish, from NE to SW, is 23 miles; its utmost breadth, exclusive of the islands, is 18 miles; and its area prior to 1891 was 62,730 acres, of which 2485 $\frac{3}{4}$ were foreshore and 302 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The islands and all the prominent places and objects are noticed in separate articles; and the coasts, the surface, and the general features of the Mull mainland section are noticed in the article MULL. Loch-na-Keal, containing Inchkenneth island, forms nearly all the boundary with Kilminian and Kilmore parish; a line of mountain watershed forms the boundary with Torosay; a reach of hills, of no great height, forms the inner boundary of Brolass district; and Loch Scridain forms most of the boundary between Ardmeanach and Ross districts. BENMORE (3185 feet), the monarch mountain of Mull, lifts its summit on the boundary with Torosay; Gribon promontory, with lofty cliffs and receding trap terraces that rise to an altitude of 1621 feet, forms much of the coast and seaboard of Ardmeanach; the Ross of Mull projects 7 miles farther W than the most westerly point of Gribon, and terminates within 1 mile of Iona; ARDTUN headland, of grand basaltic character, projects from the Ross at the mouth of Loch Scridain; Inuimore headland, also grandly basaltic, and forming part of a magnificent reach of cliffs, is on the S coast of Ross district, 16 miles E of Iona; two most imposing and picturesque natural archways, called the CARSAIG Arches, are on the same coast further E; and Loch Buy, overhung at the head by the grand isolated mountain of Ben Buy (2352 feet), is on the sea-boundary with Torosay. Three lakes are in Ross—the largest of them not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. Six rivulets are in Brolass and Ardmeanach, and, although brief in course, acquire such volume and velocity in times of rain as sometimes to be impassable. Numerous other torrents run either to these rivulets or to the ocean; and hundreds of streamlets rush or leap down the rocks of Burgh, Gribon, Inuimore, and Carsaig. Much of the land is barren mountain; the greater part is hilly, and fit at best for grazing; a comparatively small proportion is flat, and part of even that is moss or heath. The soil, throughout the arable tracts, is chiefly light and dry; and generally produces sufficient meal and potatoes for local consumption, sometimes even for exportation. Cattle grazing, sheep farming, and fishing are the chief employments. Antiquities are stauding stones, Scandinavian round towers, a small ruined church on Inchkenneth, the sketches on the walls of Unns Cave at the Ross of Mull, and the famous ruins and monuments of Iona. Mansions are Inchkenneth House, Inuimore Lodge, Pennycross, Pennyghael, Tavool, and Tiroran;

and the Duke of Argyll is chief proprietor. Divided ecclesiastically between Kilfinichen and Iona, this parish is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £210. Kilvickeon parish church stands at Bonessan in Ross—Kilfinichen parish church on the Loch Scridain coast of Ardmearach, 10 miles ENE of Bonessan; both were built in 1804. Two other Established places of worship are within the parish; and they and the two churches are served, in certain rotation, partly by the parish minister and partly by a missionary. There is a Free church in Iona. Four public schools—Bonessan, Creich, Iona, and Pennyghael—with respective accommodation for 105, 124, 115, and 60 children, have an average attendance of about 60, 55, 75, and 25, and grants of over £70, £57, £105, and £60. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 1982, (1891) 1735, of whom 1558 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1891) 1099.

Kilfinnan. See KILFINAN.

Kilgour, an ancient parish of Fife, now incorporated with Falkland. Its church, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Falkland town, was a building of 40 by 16 feet, with chancel; and its burying-ground continued to be used till the beginning of the 19th century. About 1825, however, the foundations of the church were dug up and removed to fill up drains, an ancient stone coffin was turned into a water-trough, and the graveyard was ploughed over.

Kilgrammie. See DAILLY.

Kilgraston, an estate, with a mausion, in Dunbarry parish, Perthshire, 1 mile SW of Bridge of Earn. Surrounded by a spacious wooded park, Kilgraston House, a Grecian edifice, with a fine collection of paintings, was destroyed by fire in April 1872; and, though insured for £14,000, involved a loss which that sum could not cover. The estate was purchased, shortly before his death in 1793, by John Grant, ex-chief-justice of Jamaica. The present proprietor is John Patrick Grant, Esq. Two members of this family were Sir Fraucis Grant (1803-78), president of the Royal Academy, and General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. (1808-75), of Indian and Chinese celebrity.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kilkerran, a mansion, with fine grounds, in Dailly parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile SE of Kilkerran station on the Maybole and Girvan section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Maybole. Granted to his ancestor in the early part of the 14th century, Kilkerran now belongs to the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., G.C.S.I., sixth Bart. since 1703 (b. 1832; suc. 1849), who was Conservator M.P. for Ayrshire 1854-57 and 1859-68, under-secretary for India 1866-67 and for the Home Department 1867-68, governor of South Australia 1868-72, of New Zealand 1872-74, and of Bombay 1880-85; under-secretary for foreign department 1886, Postmaster-General 1891-92, and is now M.P. for North-East Manchester. The estate contains the remains of a strong castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Kilkerran. See CAMPBELTOWN.

Kilkivan, a pre-Reformation parish in Kintyre district, Argyllshire, now forming part of the parish of Campbeltown, and lying on the W side of Kintyre peninsula, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the town.

Kill, Ayrshire. See COYLE.

Killachonan, a village and a burh in Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire. The village stands at the mouth of the burn, 8 miles W of Kinloch-Rannoch; and the burn, rising on Beinn Bhoideach at an altitude of 2300 feet above sea-level, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward to Loch Rannoch (668 feet), at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the loch's head.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 54, 1873.

Killallan, an ancient parish in the N centre of Renfrewshire, now incorporated with Houston. The two parishes inconveniently intersected each other, and were united in 1760. The name Killallan is a modification of Killfillan; and the church, St Fillan's, in a state of ruin, stands 2 miles NW of Houston village. Near it are a large hollowed stone and a spring of water, called Fillan's Seat and Fillan's Well.

Killarow, a parish in Islay district, Argyllshire,

comprising the central and northern parts of Islay island, and comprehending the ancient parishes of Killarrow and Kilmeny. Often called Bowmore, it contains the town of BOWMORE and the villages of BRIDGEND and PORTASKAIG, all three with a post, money order, and telegraph office. It is bounded N by the Atlantic Ocean, E by the Sound of Islay, S by Kildalton, and W by Loch Indal and Kilchoman. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 13 miles; its utmost breadth is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 65,929 acres. The coasts, the interior, and the prominent features of the parish have all been noticed in our article on ISLAY. About three-sevenths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage; between 1000 and 2000 acres are under wood; and the rest is pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are ruins of FINLAGAN Castle, Loch GUERM Castle, CLAIG Castle, and several Scandinavian strongholds. Islay House, near Bridgend, is now the property of the Morrison family. In the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Killarrow and Kilmeny, the former a living worth £174 with manse. The ancient parish church stood in the SW corner, a little S of Bowmore; the present one, in Bowmore, was built in 1767, enlarged in 1823, and had an organ introduced in 1890. There is a chapel of ease at Mulindry. There are also Free churches of Bowmore and Killarrow. Bowmore, Bunahabhain, Kiels, Kilmeny, Mulindry, and Newton of Kilmeny public schools, with respective accommodation for 210, 58, 98, 98, 61, and 144 children, have an average attendance of about 170, 25, 45, 60, 25, and 65, and grants amounting to about £225, £42, £58, £76, £47, and £88. Pop. (1881) 2756, (1891) 2660, of whom 2219 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1855 were in Killarrow, and 805 in Kilmeny.

Killcraggan. See KILCREGGAN.

Killean and Kilchenzie, a united parish on the W coast of Kintyre peninsula, Argyllshire, containing the hamlets or villages of Kilchenzie, 4 miles NW of Campbeltown, with a post office; Glenbarr, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Kilchenzie, with a post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph office; Killean, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Glenbarr; and Tayinloan, 7 furlongs N by E of Killean, with a post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph office, and an inn; fairs were formerly held on the Friday before the last Wednesday of May and the Wednesday after the last Thursday of July, but have long since been discontinued. Bounded N by Kilcalmonell, E by Saddell and Campbeltown, S by Campbeltown, and W by the Atlantic Ocean, it has an utmost length from N to S of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying breadth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 42,742 acres, of which 441 are foreshore and 192 water. The coast-line, extending $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward from opposite Druimyeon Bay in Gigha island to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Kilchenzie hamlet, projects low Rhunahaorine Point and bolder Glenacardoch Point (102 feet), and is slightly indented by Beallochantay Bay and several lesser encurvatures. BARR Water, running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, is the chief of thirteen streams that flow to the Atlantic; and the largest of ten small lakes are Loch nan Canach ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ furl.; 475 feet) in the S, and Loch an Fhraoich (4×1 furl.; 709 feet) in the N. A narrow strip of low alluvial land lies all along the coast, and from it the surface rises rapidly eastward, chief elevations from N to S being Narachau Hill (935 feet), Cnoc na Craoibhe (1103), Cnoc Odhar Auchaluskin (796), Cruach Mhic-an-t-Saoir (1195), Cruach Muasdale (655), *Beinn Bhreac (1398), *Meall Buidhe (1228), Cnoc Buidhe (1023), and *Ranachan Hill (706), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the eastern confines of the parish. The rocks are eruptive, metamorphic, or Devonian; and have been supposed to include carboniferous strata, containing coal. The soil of the lower tracts consists mainly of disintegrations and comminutions of the local rocks, and on the higher grounds is mostly moorish. Little more than a tenth of the entire area has ever been brought under tillage, nearly all the remainder being either pastoral or

waste. Antiquities, other than those noticed under DUNDONALD and GIANT'S FORT, are a number of barrows, hill forts, and standing stones. Killearn House, 1 mile S of Tayinloan, was, with exception of a handsome new wing, entirely destroyed by fire in 1875, but has been since restored; its owner is James Macalister Hall, Esq. of Tangy. Other mansions are GLENBARR Abbey, Glencreggan House, and LARGIE Castle. This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £208. The parish church, on the coast, 3 miles S by W of Tayinloan, was built in 1787. Near it is a handsome Free church (1846), with a tower; and at Beallochantuy, 2½ miles S by W of Glenbarr, is an Established mission church which was repaired in 1891. Five public schools—Beallochantuy, Glenbarr, Kilchenzie, Killearn, and Rhunahaorine,—with respective accommodation for 60, 76, 66, 72, and 78 children, have an average attendance of about 15, 45, 45, 40, and 45, and grants of about £30, £70, £75, £68, and £72. Pop. (1881) 1368, (1891) 1293, of whom 825 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 20, 12, 1876-72.

Killearn, a village and a parish of SW Stirlingshire. The village, standing 270 feet above sea-level, by road is 3 miles SW of Balfron and 16½ NNW of Glasgow, whilst its station on the Blane Valley section of the North British is 7¾ miles SSW of Bucklyvie, 9½ NW of Lennoxton, and 21 NNW of Glasgow, under which there are post offices of Killearn and Killearn Station. The old station, formerly the terminus of the Blane Valley railway, is about 2 miles SSE of the village. The parish church, erected in 1880-81 at a cost of £8000, from designs by Mr John Bryce of Edinburgh, as a memorial to a daughter of the late Sir Archibald Orr Ewing, Bart. of Ballikrain, is a cruciform Early English edifice, with 600 sittings and a SE spire 100 feet high. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and the former parish church, of 1826, has been converted into a public-hall, with reading-room and library. An excellent water supply was introduced in 1881 from Duntreath property at the expense of Alexander Buchanan, Esq. The celebrated George Buchanan (1506-82) was born at the farmhouse of Moss, 1¾ mile SSW, which was taken down in 1808 to make room for a new and more elegant mansion; and in 1788 a well-proportioned obelisk, 19 feet square at the base and 103 feet high, was erected at the village in his honour. It has since been renovated and inclosed by iron railings. Pop. (1881) 356, (1891) 354.

The parish is bounded N by Balfron, E by Fintry, S by Strathblane and by New and Old Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire, SW by Dumbarton, and W and N by Drymen. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6½ miles; its breadth varies between 2½ and 7½ miles; and its area is 15,478 acres, of which 108 are water. ENDRICK Water meanders 10½ miles westward and southward along the Balfron and Drymen boundaries, and towards the close of this course forms a picturesque fall at the Pot of GARTNESS; and the BLANE winds 3 miles north-north-westward along the Strathblane border and through the interior, till it falls into the Endrick at a point 1½ mile WSW of Killearn village, a little above its mouth being joined by DUALT and CARNOCK Burns, the former of which makes one beautiful cascade of 60 feet. For 4 miles the parish is traversed from N to S by the Loch Katrine Aqueduct of the Glasgow Waterworks, which passes 3 furlongs E of the village. Perennial springs are copious and very numerous; at Ballewan is a mineral spring; and a triangular reservoir (6 × 3¾ furl.) lies on the Old Kilpatrick boundary. At the Endrick's and Blane's confluence, in the extreme W, the surface declines to 73 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward to 547 on Quinloch Muir and 1158 at Auchineden Hill, and east-south-eastward to 1781 on Clacherty-farlie Knowes and 1894 on Earl's Seat, the highest of the Lennox Hills, at the meeting-point with Campsie and Strathblane. The general landscape exhibits exquisite blendings of lowland and upland, of park and pasture, of wood and water; and both the valleys in

the lowlands, and the glens and ravines in the uplands, disclose some fine close scenery. The rocks of the hills are eruptive, those of the valleys Devonian. Sandstone has been quarried for building in several places; and one spot has yielded millstones of inferior quality. The soil of the arable lands is mainly loamy or argillaceous. A castle and a battlefield are noticed under BALGLASS and BLAIRISSAN. Killearn House, near the Carnock's confluence with the Blane, 1¾ mile WSW of the village, is an elegant edifice of 1816. Purchased in 1814, it is the property of the Blackburn family. Other mansions are BALLIKIRRAIN Castle, Ballikirrain House, MOSS HOUSE, CARRETH, and Boquhan. Killearn is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £150 and manse. A public school, with accommodation for 210 children, has an average attendance of about 110, and a grant of over £112. Valuation (1883) £16,013, 3s., (1893) £17,970. Pop. (1881) 1131, (1891) 1182.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 38, 1866-71.

Killearnadale and Kilchattan. See JURA.

Killearnan, a parish, in the SE of the county of Ross and Cromarty, whose church stands on the northern shore of the Beaully Firth, 3¾ miles E by S of Muir of Ord station, and 6¾ WNW (*vide* Kessock Ferry) of Inverness, under which there is a post office of Killearnan. It is bounded S by the Beaully Firth, W by Urray, NW by Urquhart, and NE and E by Knockbain, a strip of which, 280 yards wide at the narrowest, till 1891 divided it into two unequal portions, the smaller of them to the NE. These two portions were united by the Boundary Commissioners in that year, by annexing to Killearnan the intervening portion of Knockbain. Gallowhill Wood (with Croft), which formerly lay partly also in Knockbain, was at the same time placed entirely in Killearnan. On the other hand, that part of Killearnan which lay east of the centre of the road leading from Allanglach past Artafallie to North Kessock was transferred to Knockbain; and the farm of Bellfield, which lay partly in both parishes, was placed wholly in Knockbain. The utmost length of the parish, from E to W, is 5 miles; and its breadth varies between 2½ and 4¼ miles. The shore-line, 5 miles long, is low, broken by no marked bay or headland; and the interior rises gradually to the summit of the Millbuie, attaining 351 feet near Ploverfield, 217 at the Free church, and 500 at the north-western boundary. Old Red sandstone is the prevailing rock, and has long been quarried; whilst clay abounds on the shore, and is used for mortar and for compost. The soil along the coast is sandy or clayish, and in the interior is so diversified as on one and the same farm to comprise gravel, light loam, red clay, and deep blue clay. General Mackenzie Fraser and General Sir George Elder were natives. Kilcoy and Redcastle, both noticed separately, are the chief estates. Killearnan is in the presbytery of Chanoury and synod of Ross; the living is worth £245. The parish church, which is a pre-Reformation structure, was restored in 1891. In 1892 a mural tablet was erected to the memory of the late Rev. John Kennedy. There is also a Free church at Killearnan and another (the Free West) at Knockbain. Two public schools, Killearnan and Tore, with respective accommodation for 180 and 59 children, have an average attendance of about 65 and 30, and grants of over £84 and £46. Pop. (1881) 1059, (1891) 951, of whom 666 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Killellan. See KILLALLAN.

Killermont, an estate with a mansion in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion, on the right bank of the Kelvin, 1½ mile N of Maryhill and 4 miles NNW of Glasgow, is a large and elegant edifice, built partly about 1805, partly at earlier periods.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Killeter. See CADROSS.

Killiechassie, an estate with a mansion, in Weem parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Tay, 1½ mile NNE of Aberfeldy. It was purchased from H. G. Gordon, Esq., in 1863, by Edward Octavius Douglas,

Esq. and is now held by his widow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Killiechonan. See KILLACHONAN.

Killiecrankie, Pass of, a contraction of the valley of the GARRY on the western verge of Moulin parish, Perthshire, commencing near Killiecrankie or Aldgirnig station (3 miles ESE of Blair Athole), and descending $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-by-eastward to Garry Bridge (3 miles NNW of Pitlochry). With an elevation of between 400 and 300 feet, it is overhung on the E by BEN VRACKIE (2757 feet); and huge BEN-Y-GLOE (3671) rises conspicuously 8 miles NNE. Along its eastern slope, some way above the bed of the turbulent Garry, the smooth Great Highland Road, constructed by General Wade in 1732, ascends gently from the low country to the head of the defile; and between road and river the HIGHLAND RAILWAY (1863) goes, clinging to the rock, in easy gradients, with only a few yards of tunnel. 'White villas,' says Lord Macaulay, 'peep from the birch forest; and on a fine summer's day there is scarcely a turn of the Pass at which may not be seen some angler casting his fly on the foam of the river, some artist sketching a pinnacle of rock, or some party of pleasure banqueting on the turf in the fretwork of shade and sunshine. But in the days of William III., Killiecrankie was mentioned with horror by the peaceful and industrious inhabitants of the Perthshire lowlands. It was deemed the most perilous of all those dark ravines through which the marauders of the hills were wont to sally forth. The sound, so musical to modern ears, of the river brawling round the mossy rocks and among the smooth pebbles, the dark masses of crag and verdure worthy of the pencil of Wilson, the fantastic peaks bathed, at sunrise and sunset, with light rich as that which glows on the canvas of Claude, suggested to our ancestors thoughts of murderous ambushes and of bodies stripped, gashed, and abandoned to the birds of prey. The only path was narrow and rugged; a horse could with difficulty be led up; two men could hardly walk abreast; and, in some places, a traveller had great need of a steady eye and foot.' At the head of the Pass, near Killiecrankie station, on a diluvial plain of small extent, but level as a Dutch polder, was fought the celebrated battle of Killiecrankie, 27 July 1689. General Mackay, the leader of King William's forces, marched through the Pass on the morning of that day, at the head of 3000 infantry and nearly 1000 horse, and drew them up upon this level haugh. Early the same morning, Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, had arrived at Blair Castle (the object of contention), with one little troop of cavalry and 2500 foot, including '300 new-raised, naked, undisciplined Irishmen.' Instead of descending right down to meet the foe, he went up Glentilt, fetched a compass round the Hill of Lude, and made his appearance in battle order on the hill-side about the position of Urrard House. Mackay immediately pushed forward his main body to a terrace midway between his antagonist and the haugh, forming them there in battle-line three deep, with his cavalry in the rear, and leaving his baggage in the Pass. The two armies observed each other in silence till past 7, when, the midsummer sun having touched the western heights, Dundee's army broke simultaneously into motion, and came on at a slow trot down the hill. The Highlanders, who had dropped their plaids and spurned away their socks of untaunted hide, and who resembled a body of wild savages more than a race of civilised men, advanced, according to their usual practice, with their bodies bent forward, so as to present the smallest possible surface to the fire of the enemy, the upper part of their bodies being covered by their targets. To discourage the Highlanders in their advance by keeping up a continual fire, Mackay had given instructions to his officers to commence firing by platoons, at the distance of a hundred paces; but this order was not attended to. The Highlanders having come close up, halted for a moment; then, having levelled and discharged their pistols, which did little execution, they set up a fearful yell, and rushed on the enemy sword in hand, before

they had time to screw their bayonets on to the end of their muskets. In two minutes the battle was lost and won. The shock was too impetuous to be long resisted by men who, according to their own general, 'behaved, with the exception of Hastings' and Leven's regiments, like the vilest cowards in nature.' But even had these men been brave, their courage would scarce have availed them, as their arms were insufficient to parry off the tremendous strokes of the axes and the broad and double-edged swords of the Highlanders, who, with a single blow, either felled their opponents to the earth or struck off a limb from their bodies. At the same time with this overthrow of Mackay's infantry, and immediately under his own eye, there occurred a crash on his artillery and cavalry. At this critical moment Mackay, who was instantly surrounded by a crowd of Highlanders, anxious to disentangle his cavalry, so as to enable him to get them forward, called aloud to them to follow him, and, putting spurs to his horse, galloped through the enemy; but, with the exception of one servant, whose horse was shot under him, not a single horseman attempted to follow. When he had gone far enough to be out of the reach of immediate danger, he turned round to observe the state of matters; and to his infinite surprise he found that both armies had disappeared. To use his own expression, 'in the twinkling of an eye, in a manner, our men, as well as the enemy, were out of sight, being got down pell-mell to the river, where our baggage stood.' 'All was over; and the mingled torrent of red-coats and tartans went raving down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie.' As Aytoun makes the victors say—

'Like a tempest down the ridges
Swept the hurricane of steel,
Rose the slogan of Macdonald,
Flash'd the broadsword of Lochiel!
Vainly sped the withering volley
'Mongst the foremost of our hand;
On we poured until we met them,
Foot to foot, and hand to hand.
Horse and man went down like driftwood,
When the floods are black at Yule;
And their carcases are whirling
In the Garry's deepest pool.
Horse and man went down before us;
Living foe there tarried none
On the field of Killiecrankie
When that stuhhorn fight was done.'

Mackay, with the remnants of Leven's and Hastings' regiments, hastened across the Garry, and, collecting as many fugitives as he could, led them precipitately over the hills, and succeeded, after a perilous retreat, in conducting about 400 to Stirling. But had not his baggage at the foot of the battle-field arrested the attention of most of the victors, had not the ground over which he retreated been impracticable for pursuing horsemen, he might have been able to bring away scarce one mau. If the importance of a victory is to be reckoned by the comparative numbers of the slain, and the brilliant achievements of the victors, the battle of Killiecrankie may well stand high in the list of military exploits. Considering the shortness of the combat, the loss on the side of Mackay was prodigious. No fewer than 2000 of his men were slain or captured, whilst Dundee's own loss was only 900. But as the importance of a victory, however splendid in itself, however distinguished by acts of individual prowess, can be appreciated only by its results, the battle of Killiecrankie, instead of forwarding King James's cause, was, by the death of Dundee, the precursor of that cause's ruin. 'At the beginning of the action he had taken his place in front of his little band of cavalry. He bade them follow him, and rode forward. But it seemed to be decreed that, on that day, the Lowland Scotch should in both armies appear to disadvantage. The horse hesitated. Dundee turned round, stood up in his stirrups, and, waving his hat, invited them to come on. As he lifted his arm, his cuirass rose, and exposed the lower part of his left side. A musket ball struck him; his horse sprang forward, and plunged into a cloud of smoke and dust, which hid from both armies the fall of the vic-

torious general. A person named Johnson was near him, and caught him as he sank down from the saddle. "How goes the day?" said Dundee. "Well for King James," answered Johnson; "but I am sorry for your Lordship." "If it is well for him," answered the dying man, "it matters the less for me." He never spoke again; but when, half an hour later, Lord Dunfermline and some other friends came to the spot, they thought they could still discern some faint remains of life. Wrapped in two plaids, his naked corpse was carried to Blair Castle; and in the Old Church of Blair, overshadowed by trees, they buried him.*—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 55, 1869. See DUNKELD; pp. 197, 207, of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (1874); pp. 32, 35, 40, 167, of the *Queen's Journal* (ed. 1877); chap. xiii. of Macaulay's *History of England* (1855); Mark Napier's *Life and Times of Claverhouse* (3 vols. 1859-62); vol. i., pp. 365-378, of John S. Keltie's *Scottish Highlands*; and vol. vii., pp. 371-385, of Dr Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876).

Killin, a village and a parish in Breadalbane district, W Perthshire. The village stands on the peninsula between the confluent Dochart and Lochy, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of the head of Loch Tay, with a station on the Killin branch of the Callander and Oban railway, and 4 NNE of Killin junction, this being $53\frac{3}{8}$ miles W of Oban, 17 NNW of Callander, 33 NW by N of Stirling, and $70\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Edinburgh. Both far and near it is girt by magnificent scenery, and, though a small and straggling place, it possesses no little importance at once as a centre for tourists and as a seat of local and provincial trade. The rivers, flowing among rich green fields; the headlong advance of the Dochart over big black rocks; the silent gliding of the gentler Lochy; the slopes of surrounding hills, fringed here and there with wood; Glendochart and Glenloch, striking south-westward and west-north-westward in diversified grandeur; the monarch mountain of BEN LAWERS (4004 feet), 7 miles to the NE, appearing there to fill half the horizon; and the long expanse of Loch Tay ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $9\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 355 feet), extending past that mountain, with its gorgeous flanks of woods and hills—all these combine to beautify the landscape. 'Killin,' wrote Dr McCulloch, 'is the most extraordinary collection of extraordinary scenery in Scotland—unlike everything else in the country, and perhaps on earth, and a perfect picture gallery in itself, since you cannot move three yards without meeting a new landscape. . . . Fir trees, rocks, torrents, mills, bridges, houses—these produce the great bulk of the middle landscape; under endless combinations; while the distances more constantly are found in the surrounding hills, in their varied woods, in the bright expanse of the lake, and the minute ornaments of the distant valley, in the rocks and bold summit of CRAIG-CHAILLIACH, and in the lofty vision of Ben Lawers, which towers like a huge giant in the clouds, the monarch of the scene.' A bridge of five unequal arches, across the Dochart, commands one of the best combinations of the views; and a grassy islet, studded with tall pines, immediately below that bridge, contains the burial-place of the Macnabs, once the potent chieftains of the surrounding country; whilst a neighbouring stone, about 2 feet high, is fabled to mark the grave of Fingal, which by some is supposed to have given the parish its name (Gael. *cill-Fhinn*, 'Fingal's burial-place'). Killin has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, 2 hotels, a public library, a water supply (1874), angling and curling clubs, steamboat and coach communication with Kenmore and Aberfeldy, a tweed manufactory, wool and sheep-dip stores, and fairs on the third Tuesday of January, 5 and 12 May (or the Tuesday after, if on Saturday,

Sunday, or Monday), the Friday before first Wednesday of November, and on Tuesday after 11 November (also for hiring). In 1890 a monument was erected in the village square to the memory of the Rev James Stewart, the first translator of the New Testament into Gaelic. The parish church, built in 1744, was repaired and had a vestry added in 1890. Other places of worship are a Free church and an iron Episcopal church, St Fillan's (1876). Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy breakfasted at Killin on 5 Sept. 1804; and on 10 Sept. 1842 the Queen and Prince Albert were rowed from Taymouth Castle to Achmore (where is to be seen the largest vine in the world, a Black Hamburg, over 50 years old, covering 475 square yards of glass, and growing from a single stem), thence driving through Killin, Glenogle, and Upper Strathearn to Drummond Castle. At Killin, too, died the antiquary, Cosmo Innes (1798-1874). Pop. (1871) 513, (1881) 473, (1891) 589.

The parish, containing also the stations of LUIE, CRIANLARICH, and TYNDRUM, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 12, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Killin junction, comprised till 1891 a main body and two detached sections. Of these sections, that at Ardeonaig (comprising 7247 acres) was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Kenmore, while that at Botourne was united with the main body by the annexation of the intervening Corrycharmaig detached part of Kenmore (comprising 6066 acres). There were further transferred to Killin from Kenmore the Daldravaig detached portion (containing 707 acres), and so much of the Kenknock detached portion as lay in the basin of the river Lochy. There was also transferred to Killin the detached portion of Weem parish lying in the basin of the river Lochy. From Weem likewise were transferred to Killin the detached parts at Bridge of Lochy and at Duncroisk (comprising respectively 191 and 3125 acres). The area of the entire parish is now about 100,000 acres. It is bounded W and NW by Kilmorich and Glenorchy in Argyllshire, N by Fortingall, E by Kenmore, SE by Comrie, S by Balquhidder, and SW by Arrochar in Dumbartonshire. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 28 miles; its width varies between 5 and 11 miles. The Callander and Oban section of the Caledonian railway enters the parish on the SE at Gleu Ogle, and giving off a branch (opened in 1886) north-eastward to Killin Pier, at the head of Loch Tay, runs westward throughout the whole extent of the parish. The West Highland railway enters the parish on the SW, runs north-eastward through Glenfalloch, and crossing the former railway at Crianlarich turns in a north-westerly direction, leaving the parish by the north-west border on its way to Fort-William. The FILLAN, rising at an altitude of 2980 feet, on the northern side of BENLOY, close to the Argyllshire border, winds $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward and east-south-eastward along a glen called after it Strathfillan, till it falls into the head of Loch Dochart ($6 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 512 feet); and the DOCHART, issuing thence, flows $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward to the head of Loch Tay (290 feet), in the first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its course expanding into Loch Tubhair ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth being joined by the LOCHY, which has its whole course now within the parish. Partly, however, the drainage belongs to the basin of the Clyde, since the FALLOCH, rising on BEN-A-CHROIN, close to the Balquhidder boundary, runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward, south-westward, and southward, till at Inverarnan it passes off into Dumbartonshire on its way to Loch Lomond. Of numerous smaller lakes scattered over the interior the largest are Lochan Lairig Eala ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 950 feet) near Killin junction, and Loch Èssan ($3\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ furl.; 1730 feet), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Crianlarich station. The surface everywhere is grandly mountainous, chief elevations, from E to W, to the left or N of the Dochart and the Fillan being CRAIGCHAILLIACH (2990 feet), Mid Hill (1977), Ben Dheiceach (3074), Creag Liuragan (1817), Ben Chaluum (3354), *Meall Glas (2547), *Ben nan Oighreag (2978), *Meall Ghaordie (3407), *Meall Taurnie (2580), *Creag Mhor (3305), *Ben Chaorach (2655), *BEN ODHAR (2948), *Ben Bheag (2149), *Ben Chuirn (2878),

* In 1794 the back part of a steel cap or morion, such as was worn by officers in 1689, was recovered by General Robertson of Lude, which, with other portions of rusty armour found in the possession of some cairds or tinkers, was suspected to have been abstracted from the grave of Dundee; and on investigation such was found to be the case. But the query suggests itself as to how Dundee's corpse came to be 'naked.'

*BENLOY (3708), and Ben a Chleibh (3008); to the right or S, Ben Leathan (2312), Creag Ghlas (1946), conical BENMORE (3843), *Am Binnein (3827), Grey Height (2139), *BEN-A-CHROIN (3101), Troisgeach (2395), Ben Oss (3374), Ben Dubh-chraige (3204), *Meall Sglinta (2250), *Meall an Freaan (2467), *Stob Creagach (2966), *Stob Garbh (3148), *Ben Chabhair (3053), and Meall nan Caorca (2368), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish.

Such is a bare outline of the general features of this great Highland parish, whose beauties, antiquities, and history are noticed more fully under DALRIGH, DOCHART, FILLAN, FINLARIG, GLENFALLOCH, GLENLOCHY, and other articles above referred to. Mica slate is the predominant rock, though this parish also abounds in talcose, chloritic, and hornblende rocks, and in greyish highly crystalline limestone. Lead ore has been worked at CLIFTON, near Tyndrum; cobalt is found in an ore, which yields also 60 oz. of silver per ton; a rich vein of sulphurate of iron occurs in Craighaillach; and specimens of rock crystal, amethystine quartz, smoke quartz, and some other rare minerals are found. The soil of the tracts incumbent upon limestone is generally light and dry, but in the bottoms of Glenloch, Glendochart, and Strathfillan is wet and marshy. About one thirty-fifth of the entire area is in tillage; some 1100 acres are under wood, and all the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Mansions are Auchlyne House, Lochdochart Lodge, and Glenfalloch House; and the Earl of Breadalbane is much the largest proprietor. Killin is in the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £318. There is a Free church of Strathfillan; and four public schools—Criarlarich, Glendochart, Killin, and Strathfillan—with respective accommodation for 51, 43, 177, and 50 children, have an average attendance of about 20, 25, 120, and 50, and grants of over £30, £36, £122, and £62. Valuation (1883) £12,215, 15s. 5d., (1893) £11,813. Pop. (1881) 1277, (1891) 2402, of whom 1150 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 47, 1872-69.

Killin, Culen, or Loch a Chuilinn, an expansion of the river Bran, central Ross-shire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Auchanult station, on the Dingwall and Skye section of the Highland railway. Lying 360 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong, contains trout and pike, and is largely invaded by moss.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

Killisport, Loch. See CAOLISPORT.

Killochan Castle, a 16th century mansion, near the SW border of Dailly parish, Ayrshire, and the right bank of the Water of Girvan, 3 furlongs ESE of Killochan station on the Maybole and Girvan section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Girvan. It is the Scottish seat of Sir Reginald Archibald Edward Cathcart, sixth Bart. since 1703 (b. 1838; suc. 1878).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Killoch Burn. See GLENKILLOCK.

Killoe Water. See KELLO.

Killoran or Colonsay House. See COLONSAY.

Killundine, an old castle in Morvern parish, Argyllshire, on the NE shore of the Sound of Mull, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Aros Castle. Used as a hunting-lodge by the feudal occupants of Aros Castle, it still is sometimes called Caisteal-nan-Coin, signifying 'the Castle of Dogs.'

Killyhounan. See KILLACHONAN.

Killywhan, a station at the NE border of Kirkcubrightshire, on the Dumfries and Castle-Douglas section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dumfries.

Kilmacolm. See KILMACOLM.

Kilmadan. See KILMODAN.

Kilmadock, a parish of S Perthshire, containing the post-town and station of DOUNE, with the villages of Euchany, Deanston, and Drumvaich. The south-western portion of the parish till 1891 separated the Thornhill section of Kincardine parish from the main section. With a view to remedy this the Boundary Commissioners in that year effected an exchange of territory between the two parishes. Part of the detached section and part

of the main portion of Kincardine were given to Kilmadock, and the remainder of the detached part was united to the main portion of Kincardine by the annexation to Kincardine of the small part of Kilmadock left intervening. It is bounded N by Muthill, E by Dunblane, SE by Lecroft, S by Kincardine, SW by Port of Monteith, and NW by Callander. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 8 miles; its breadth varies between 3 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. GOODIE Water, its affluent, bounds and traverses for some miles the SW portion of the parish. The arrowy Teith flows $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, partly along the Callander and Kincardine boundaries, but chiefly across the middle of the parish; KELTIE Water runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to it along the western border; and Ardoch Burn, issuing from Loch Mahaick or Maghaig ($\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 750 feet), runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward, and, after a detour into Dunblane, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-southward, till it falls near Doune town into the Teith, another of whose tributaries, ANNET Burn, has a southerly course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and forms a number of pretty waterfalls. The Teith itself, with the frequent rapids of its rocky channel, the configuration and embellishment of its banks, and its artificial cascades in connection with Deanston Works, exhibits a wealth of loveliness. Springs are numerous and good; and one in the side of Uamh Mhor, on the northern border, leaps out from the solid rock like a jet or spout. Along the Teith the surface declines to 46 feet above sea-level; and the highest point in Kilmadock S of the Teith is the Brae of Boquhapple (422 feet), near Thornhill. The northern district is far more hilly, its heathery Braes of Doune rising up and up till they attain 500 feet at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Teith, 1000 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and 2179 at Uamh Bheag on the northern boundary, whose neighbour Uamh Mhor or 'Uamvar' (Gael. 'great cave') commands a magnificent view, and is pierced on the Kilmadock side with a large rocky cavern, the haunt of robbers down to the middle of the 18th century. Eruptive rocks predominate in the hills, Devonian rocks in the valleys; and the soil is extremely various, ranging from rich alluvium to barren moor. The low tracts are nearly all in high cultivation, and the uplands are mostly pastoral or waste. The parish has been rendered famous in the annals of agriculture through James Smith of Deanston (1789-1850), who here in 1823 introduced his system of thorough draining and deep ploughing. Under Doune are noticed the chief antiquities, its castle and the Bridge of Teith. Mansions are Lanrick Castle, Doune Lodge, Cambusmore, Inverardoch, Deanston House, Argaty, Coldoch, and Gartincaber, of which the first four have separate articles. The last, Gartincaber, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Thornhill, is partly modern, the seat of John Burn-Murdoch, Esq. (b. 1821; suc. 1871). Giving off since 1877 a portion to Norriston *quoad sacra* parish, Kilmadock is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £326. The ancient parish church, St Madoe's, stood till 1744 at the old hamlet of Kilmadock; and, whilst itself belonging to Inchmahome Priory, had six dependent chapels. The present parish church and four other places of worship are noticed under DOUNE. Three public schools—Kilmadock, Deanston Works, and Drumvaich—with respective accommodation for 247, 204, and 40 children, have an average attendance of about 150, 145, and 30, and grants amounting to nearly £130, £128, and £36. Valuation (1883) £23,194, (1893) £21,314. Pop. (1881) 3012, (1891) 2760, of whom 2593 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Kilmahew, a fine modern Scottish Baronial mansion in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, 1 mile N by E of Cardross station, on the Glasgow and Helmsburgh section of the North British railway. It belongs to the same proprietor as CUMBERNAULD HOUSE, James Burns, Esq., in 1859 having bought the estate, which had been held by the Napiers from the close of the 13th till the early part of the 19th century. Near the modern mansion, overlooking the Glen of Kilmahew, stands their ruined castle, with this legend over its doorway—'The blessing of God be herein.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Kilmahog, a village in Callander parish, Perthshire, on the northern head-stream of the river Teith, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of the Pass of Leny and 1 W by N of Callander town. It once had a chapel, dedicated to St Chug. The Leny is here crossed by Kilmahog bridge, to the left of which is the old burying-ground of Kilmahog, whose entrance is a Gothic archway containing a pierced belfry, in which is hung an interesting bell, close on 300 years old, and originally the bell of Inchmahome abbey.

Kilmacolm, a village and a parish in the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire. The village stands, 350 feet above sea-level, near the E border of the parish; and has a station on the Greenock and Ayrshire branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 4 miles SE of Port Glasgow, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Greenock, and 15 WNW of Glasgow. It took its name, notwithstanding the modern spelling, from the dedication of its ancient church to St Columba—Kil (cell) ma (my—fondly) colm (from the saint's baptismal name Colum, Latinized into Columba) meaning 'church or cell of my Colm.' A similar building up of a name is seen in Kilmarnock, 'church of my Ronock' (diminutive for St Ronan). Its sheltered situation and the salubrity of its climate have led to a great extension during the last twenty years; and now it has a large number of tasteful villas, a post office under Paisley, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, a good hotel, a large hydropathic establishment (1880), a gaswork, and water-works, formed in 1878 at a cost of nearly £5000, with a reservoir holding 1,500,000 gallons, and fed from Blacketty Burn. There is a public reading-room and a public park, both of which were presented to the village by Mr Birkmyre, and an excellent golf-course. The parish church is a handsome edifice of 1833 (repaired in 1886), with a tower, and adjoins the aisle of a previous church, containing the tomb of the Earls of Glencairn, to the memory of whom a brass tablet memorial was erected in 1892 by their descendant, R. B. Cunningham-Graham of Gartmore. In 1890 the ruined chancel of the original parish church, which probably dated from the 12th century, was restored to serve as a vestry. There are a Free and a U.P. church. Pop. (1871) 395, (1881) 1170, (1891) 1634.

The parish is bounded N by Port Glasgow and the Firth of Clyde, E by Erskine and Houston, SE by Kilbarchan, S by Lochwinnoch, SW by Largs in Ayrshire, and W by Innerkip and Greenock. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 2 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 20,405 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 263 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 477 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The coast-line, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, is fringed by the low platform of the Firth's ancient sea-margin, and backed by pleasant braes 300 to 648 feet high. GRYFE Water, issuing from Gryfe Reservoir on the Greenock border, flows south-eastward right across the parish; and by it, Green Water, and its other affluents, the interior has been so channelled as to offer a charming variety of gentle hill and vale, with loftier moss and moorland to the W and S. Sinking along the Gryfe in the extreme E to 180 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 570 feet at Craiglunschoch, 853 at Hardridge Hill, and 1446 at Creuch Hill. The predominant rocks are eruptive; and the soil on the low grounds is mostly light and gravelly, on the higher is moorish or mossy. About a half of the entire area is in tillage, plantations cover some 125 acres, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Mansions, noticed separately, are Duchall, Finlaystone, Carruth, and Broadfield. Kilmacolm is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £535. Kilmacolm and West Syde public schools, with respective accommodation for 632 and 67 children, have an average attendance of over 270 and 25, and grants of about £310 and £30. Pop. (1881) 2708, (1891) 3649.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 30, 1866. See Matthew Gemmill's *Kilmacolm, Past and Present*.

Kilmallie, a Lochaber parish of Inverness and Argyll shires, the largest parish in Scotland. By the extension of the Inverness-shire boundary southward to Loch Eil, and the corresponding contraction of that of Argyllshire,

by the Order of the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, so much of the Argyllshire part of the parish as lay north of Loch Eil was transferred to Inverness-shire. The parish thus remains still in both counties, but the Commissioners expressed the opinion that the portion of Kilmallie remaining in Argyllshire might suitably be formed at some future time into an independent civil parish. A part of the Inverness-shire portion of Kilmallie, situated on Loch Linnhe between the river Lochy and the river Ness, was separated from the remainder by a portion of the Inverness parish of Kilmonivaig. This intervening portion was at the same time transferred to Kilmallie. The Argyllshire parish of Lismore and Appin had a detached part (comprising 22,730 acres) on the north shore of Loch Linnhe, at Kingairloch. This also was transferred to Kilmallie, to the Argyllshire portion. Kilmallie contains the burgh of Fort WILLIAM, and the hamlets of North BALLACHULISH, BANAVIE, CORPAON, and ONICH in its Inverness-shire section, and of ARDGOUR, BLAICH, CLOVULIN, DUISKY, and GARVAN in that of Argyllshire. Bounded W by Ardnamurchan and Glenelg, N and E by Kilmonivaig, S by Lismore and Appin, and SW by Morvern, it has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying width of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area (not including the addition from Kilmonivaig, for which no figures are given) of 306,731 acres, of which 8403 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The northern boundary is partly defined by the last 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Gairowan river, flowing to Loch Quoich; by Loch Quoich itself (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; 555 feet); and by the first 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its effluent, the GARRY, on to the influx of the Kingie. The eastern, again, is partly defined by the lower 6 miles of Loch LOCHY (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 1 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 93 feet), and by its effluent, the river Lochy, winding 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward to the head of Loch Linnhe at Fort William; whilst all the southern boundary is traced by the Black Water or river Leven, flowing 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward, through a chain of four small lakes, to the head of salt-water Loch LEVEN and next by Loch Leven itself (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $\frac{2}{3}$ furl. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles). To the Inverness-shire interior belongs fresh-water Loch ARCHAIG (12 miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 140 feet), sending off the Archaig river 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE to Loch Lochy; while to Inverness-shire and Argyllshire belong equal halves, N and S, of salt water Loch EIL (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), communicating by the Narrows, 2 miles long and 1 furlong broad at the narrowest, with the head of Loch Linnhe. Loch LINNHE itself, with a varying width of 5 furlongs and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, strikes 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to CORRAN Narrows (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl. wide); and thus far, often called Lower Loch Eil, it divides the Inverness-shire from the Argyllshire section of Kilmallie, the latter still fringing its western shore for 20 miles below Corran Ferry. The surface everywhere is grandly mountainous, chief elevations to the N of Loch Archaig being Meall Odhar (2971 feet), Scour Gairoch (3015), and Sgor Mor (3290); between Lochs Archaig and Eil, Beinn Bhan (2613), Meall Bhanabie (1071), Drumm Fada (2420), Gulvein (3224), and *Sgor Choileam (3164); to the S of Loch Eil, Stob Choire a' Chearcall (2527), Sgur na h-Eanchainne (2397), and *Sgur Dhomnuil, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. To the E of Loch Linnhe rise huge *BEN NEVIS (4406), *Aonach Beag (4060), Binnein Mor (3700), Am Bodach (3382), Sgor a' Mhaim (3601), Stob Ban (3274), Mullach nan Coirean (3077), and Beinn na Cucaig (2017). Such is a bare outline of the general features of this vast Highland parish, which is larger than Edinburghshire and fifteen others of the thirty-three Scottish counties. Fuller details are furnished under ACHNACARRY, ARDGOUR, CALEDONIAN CANAL, CONA, FASSIFERN, GLENNEVIS, and other articles already alluded to. Gneiss and mica slate are the predominant rocks; but granite, syenite, porphyry, quartz, hornblende, and limestone are also common. Silurian rocks, too, occur. Fine-hued marble and roofing-slates have been quarried, the latter round North Ballachulish, where there are mountains of it; and several veins of lead ore, with a comparatively large proportion of zinc

and silver, are known to exist. The soil, along parts of the margins of the lochs and of the bottoms of the glens, is mostly light, shallow, and sandy or mossy; and on the braes and mountains is mostly moorish. Not 1 acre in 300 is cultivated or capable of cultivation; but woods and plantations must cover a very large aggregate area, the old Loch Archaig native pine forest being from 8 to 9 miles in length. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parishes of DUNCANBURGH and BALLACHULISH, Kilmallie is in the presbytery of Abertarf and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £265. The districts of Ardgour and Kilmonivaig were erected into a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1894. The parish church of Kilmallie was built in 1783 and renovated in 1890, when a stained-glass window to the memory of the late Rev. Dr Clerk was inserted. Its ancient predecessor was dedicated to some Celtic saint, whose name is not preserved in any calendar; for the rendering of *Kilmallie* by 'church of Mary' is wholly inadmissible. In the churchyard there stand the ruins of one of the seven churches built by Lochiel about 1460. There is a Free church at Corpach; and other places of worship are noticed under FORT WILLIAM and BALLACHULISH. Nine public schools—Achnacarry, Ardour, Banavie, Duisky, Fort William, Kingairloch, Kinlochiel, Onich, and Trieslaig—North Ballachulish Episcopal, and Fort William Roman Catholic schools, with total accommodation for 844 children, have an average attendance of about 440, and grants amounting to over £690. Pop. (1881) 4157, (1891) 4312, of whom 3193 were Gaelic-speaking, 3623 were in Invernesshire, and 1306 belonged to Kilmallie ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 53, 62, 54, 1873-77.

Kilmaluag, an ancient parish in Argyllshire, nearly identical with the present parish of Lismore and Appin. It was named from a St Malocus, said by some to have lived in the 7th century, by others more probably about the year 1160; and it contains, near Portmaluag, some traces of what are alleged to have been its original church.

Kilmarnock, a village and a parish of N Fife. The village stands 2½ miles S of the Firth of Tay and 5½ N by E of Cupar, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also Rathillet village, is bounded N by Balmerino and Forgan, SE by Logie, S by Dairsie and Cupar, SW by Monezie, and W by Creich. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 5½ miles; its breadth varies between 3½ furlongs and 3⅔ miles; and its area is 5343 acres. In outline it is narrow in the NE and broad in the SW. The drainage is carried eastward by Motray Water to the Eden; and the surface, sinking in the extreme NE to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rises westward and south-westward to 439 feet at Long Hill, 348 at Round Hill, 404 at North Hill, 493 at Daclaw Hill, 563 at Myrecairn Hill, 514 at Murdochairnie Hill, 538 at Starlaw, and 622 near Lewis Wood. The upper part of Motray vale appears to have been successively a lake and a marsh, and was not entirely drained and converted into prime arable land till the latter part of the 18th century. Goales Den, traversed by a rannel southward to Motray Water, is a deep cut near Kilmarnock village, apparently formed first by trap rock disruption, and next by the action of running water. It was tastefully planted and intersected with walks about the year 1825; and presents, on a small scale, a charming series of romantic and picturesque views. Trap rock of various kinds predominates throughout the parish, and has been largely worked for building material. The soil is various, but generally good. About 235 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest of the land is in tillage. Stone coffins, funeral urns, and a few coins have been from time to time discovered. David Balfour, son of the proprietor of Mountquhanie, was one of the plotters and perpetrators of the death of Cardinal Beaton; David Hackston of Rathillet was one of the murderers of Archbishop Sharp; and the Rev. Dr Chalmers was minister from 1803 till 1815. MOUNTQUHANIE is the chief residence. Kilmarnock is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £303. The parish church, at Kilmarnock village, is a plain structure of 1763.

A U.P. church is at Rathillet; and two public schools, Kilmarnock and Kilmarnock female, with respective accommodation for 64 and 63 children, have an average attendance of about 45 and 35, and grants of nearly £40 and £30. Valuation (1893) £7295, 15s. Pop. (1881) 634, (1891) 588.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 43, 1868.

Kilmardinnie, a mansion in New Kilpatrick parish, SE Dumbartonshire, 1½ mile S by W of Milngavie. It is a handsome edifice, with charming grounds and a beautiful lakelet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Kilmarnock. See ARDNAMURCHAN.

Kilmarnock, a stream of fair size in the Cunninghame district of Ayrshire. It is formed by two streams that rise on the S border of Eaglesham parish in the county of Renfrew. The one to the W is known in Renfrewshire as Greenfield Burn, and in its Ayrshire part as Fenwick Water. That to the W issues from Loch Goin or Blackwoodhill Dam, and is known at first as Loch Burn; after receiving Birk Burn it is known as Duuton Water, and then as Craufurdland Water. Both flow in a general south-westerly direction, the former for 10 miles and the latter for 8½ miles, chiefly through Fenwick and Kilmarnock parishes till they unite at Dean Castle, 1 mile NE of the town of Kilmarnock. The united stream known as Kilmarnock Water has then a course of 2 miles till it falls into Irvine Water 3 furlongs W of Riccarton. In the 17th century Pont speaks of it as the Mernock, and Franck in his *Northern Memoirs* as the Marr, while an old rhyme calls it the Carth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Kilmarnock (Gael. *Kil Marnoch*, the 'Church of St Marnoch'), a parish containing a large town of the same name in the Cunninghame district of Ayrshire. Prior to 1642 it included also the present parish of Fenwick. The modern parish is bounded N and E by Fenwick, SE by Loudoun, S by Galston and by Riccarton, and W by Kilmaurs. The shape is roughly a rather irregular parallelogram. The boundary on the SE is formed by Polbaith Burn for 5½ miles, and on the S for 7¾ miles by Irvine Water, which divides it from Kyle; elsewhere the line is artificial. The greatest length is from ENE at Sneddon Law, to WSW at the point where the parishes of Kilmarnock, Riccarton, and Kilmaurs meet, a distance of 9½ miles; and the greatest breadth, from NW at the point where Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, and Fenwick meet, to SE at the point where Kilmarnock, Loudoun, and Galston meet, a distance of 5½ miles. The area is 9552½ acres, of which 108½ are water. The surface rises from S to N. The height above sea-level on the S side is 127 feet near the town, and 173 at the SE corner, and from this there is a gradual increase till near the NE corner of Northcraig Reservoir it reaches 327 feet, N of Laigh Blackwood 410, near High Rusha 650, and at Sneddon Law 782. The drainage is effected by the Polbaith Burn on the SE, by Kilmarnock Water on the W, and by several smaller burns between, all flowing to the SW and entering Irvine Water. The soil is a deep strong fertile loam, though in the NE it is somewhat inclined to moss.

Up till near the close of the 18th century agriculture was in a very backward condition, but now the whole parish, except about 400 acres in the NE at Sneddon Law, and a few patches of wood at Craufurdland Castle and elsewhere, is under cultivation. Great attention is paid, as elsewhere throughout Ayrshire, to dairy farming, the produce in cheese being about equal in value to that in oats, and double the value of the produce in wheat. The underlying rocks are carboniferous, partly volcanic, and partly sandstone. Coal is extensively worked in the SW, and an excellent white sandstone has long been worked near Dean Castle at the junction of Craufurdland and Fenwick Waters, and near this are also workings of fire-brick clay. Other industries are noticed under the burgh. The chief seats are Annanhill, Assloss, and Craufurdland Castle; and the latter, Dean Castle, and Rowallan are the principal objects of antiquarian interest. The oldest part of Craufurdland Castle, 2½ miles NE of the town of Kilmarnock, on a steep bank overlooking Craufurdland Water, dates tra-

ditionally from the early part of the 11th century; the centre is modern. The glen of the stream below is very pretty, and in the woods to the N is a large loch—a great curling resort. The proprietor, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Houston-Craufurd, is a lineal descendant of the Housions or Howisons of BRAEHAD. Dean Castle, 1 mile NE of the town, at the junction of Fenwick and Craufurdland Waters, is described by Pont in his *Cunninghame Topographized* (circa 1609) as 'Killmarnock Castle. It is a staitly faire ancient bulding, arysing in tuo grate heigh towers, and built arround courtwayes vith fyue low buldings; it is veill planted, and almost enviroined vith gardens, orchards, and a parke; it belonged first to ye Locartts, lordes thereof, then to the Lord Soulis, and now the cheiffe duelling almost for 300 zeirs of ye Lords Boyde.' The remains of the building consist of two large towers of unequal height. In the second story of the higher is the great hall 38 by 22 feet, and 26 high. There is a finely-arched stone ceiling. The space between the two towers was at one time covered with buildings, but these are now gone. Here Margaret or Mary, the sister of James III., and wife of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, was kept 'as in a free prison,' and in Covenanting times Dean Castle was occupied by Captain Inglis or English (some of whose infamous exploits are referred to in a note to Scott's *Old Mortality*) and a body of soldiers trying to enforce the hated prelacy. In 1735 the castle was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and was never restored. The Boyds make their first appearance about 1205 with Sir Robert de Boyd, who signs as a witness in a contract about Irvine, and his son, also Robert, having distinguished himself at the battle of LARGS, was rewarded by Alexander III. with 'grants of several lands in Cunningham.' His chief exploit was the defeat of a strong body of Norsemen at a place called Goldberry Hill, and this is said to be the origin of the motto Gold Berry on the Kilmarnock arms. They next figure on the National side in the wars of Independence, and they were rewarded by Bruce with grants of additional land. From this time down to the reign of James III., they were prominent in the west country, and, in 1468, Robert, Lord Boyd, became regent, and married his son Thomas to Margaret, King James' sister. The creation of Thomas as Earl of Arran, his mission to Denmark, and the fall of the family are well known. The Earl of Arran died in Antwerp, but the estates were subsequently restored, and the title revived by James V. in favour of Robert Boyd, a descendant of the old family, who distinguished himself at the Battle of the Butts (see GLASGOW). His son sided with Queen Mary, and was, of course, looked on with disfavour by Regent Murray, but he was held in high esteem subsequently by King James VI. During the troubles in the time of Charles I. the Boyds were staunch Royalists, and were rewarded in 1661 with increased rank as Earls of Kilmarnock. The representative of the family in 1715 adhered to the Hanoverian cause; but the fourth Earl, in 1745, took a different course, partly through resentment against the government for depriving him of a pension, and partly perhaps through the entreaties of his wife, who was a daughter of the Earl of Linlithgow, who had been attainted for taking part in the rebellion of 1715. Taken prisoner after Culloden, he was tried before the House of Lords, condemned to death as guilty of high treason, and executed at London on 18 August 1746. His son recovered the estate, but afterwards sold it to the Glencairn family. By the death of his grand-aunt, who was Countess of Errol in her own right, he, in 1758, became Earl of Errol, and that family now represents the Boyds in the direct line, while, since 1831, the Earl has also held the title in the British peerage of Baron Kilmarnock of Kilmarnock. See 'The Boyd Papers, with Plates of Dean Castle,' in *Archaeological and Historical Collections Relating to the Counties of Ayr and Wigton* (vol. iii.); see also 'Life of Livingstone,' *Select Biographies* (vol. i. pp. 139, 147, 148), *Wodrow Society*. Rowallan Castle is in the outlying corner of the parish on the NW, on the banks of Carmel Water. A portion of the house

dates from 1562, but the original fortlet is several centuries older. To this a porch has been added, probably by Sir William Muir, the poet and Covenanter. Over the doorway of the porch there is, what is so rare as to be almost unique, a Hebrew inscription in Hebrew characters. The words are—'The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup.' At the main entrance to the castle there is a most perfect example of the ancient 'loupin-on-stane' (*Waverley*). It was long the residence of the Barons of Rowallan, but now belongs to the Earl of Loudoun. It was the birthplace of Elizabeth Moreor Mure, first wife of Robert II., from whom our royal family are descended, and the residence of Sir William Mure (1594-1657), a member of the parliament that met at Edinburgh in 1643 to ratify the Solemn League and Covenant, and a poet of some note in his day. From the religious meetings that took place in his time part of the house still bears the name of the 'Auld Kirk.' His chief works are *The Cry of Blood and of a Broken Covenant* (Edinb. 1650), *The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane* (written about 1657), and a metrical version of the Psalms, which, under the name of Rowallan's Psalter, was held in high esteem among the Reformers. 'He turned the fifty-first Psalm into the verse now sung in our churches.'—*Pont's Cunningham—Appendix* (Dobie's edition).

Kilmarnock parish is traversed by a number of main roads, which, starting from the town as a centre, pass to Glasgow, Hamilton, Lanark, Mauchline, Ayr, and Irvine; and also by portions of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway system, radiating from the town and passing to Glasgow (by Barrhead or by Paisley), to Dumfries and the S, to Troon and Ayr, to Irvine, and to Ardrossan and Largs. The town of Kilmarnock is situated near the SW corner of the parish, while about the middle of the southern boundary is the village of Crookedholm, now practically swallowed up in the thriving iron town of Hurlford. The parish is in the presbytery of Irvine and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and is ecclesiastically divided into parts attached to the collegiate charge of the Laigh Kirk—the original parish church—the High Kirk, St Andrew's, and St Marnoch's, the latter two being *quoad sacra* parishes. It also contains a portion of the *quoad sacra* parish of Hurlford. The populations attached to these in 1891 were respectively 12,423, 3114, 8161, 3587, and 683. The stipend of the first minister of the Low Kirk is about £450; that of the second minister is under £200, with manses. The churches are noticed with the town. The landward school board has under its charge the public schools of Crookedholm, Grougar, and Rowallan, which, with accommodation for respectively 250, 97, and 127 pupils, have an average attendance of about 235, 45, and 125, and grants of over £205, £50, and £120. Pop. (1801) 8079, (1821) 12,769, (1841) 19,956, (1861) 23,551, (1871) 24,071, (1881) 25,864, (1891) 27,968, of whom 13,671 were males and 14,297 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

The United Presbyterian Church has a presbytery of Kilmarnock and Ayr—meeting at Kilmarnock and at Ayr alternately on the first Tuesday of every month except May and August—with 4 churches in Kilmarnock, 2 each in Ayr, Irvine, and Saltcoats, and 22 at respectively Ardrossan, Catrine, Cumnock, Dalry, Darvel, Fenwick, Galston, Girvan, Glengarnock, Kilmairs, Kilwinning, Mauchline, Maybole, Muirkirk, Newmilns, Patna, Prestwick, Stevenston and ARDEER, Stewarton, Tarbolton, Troon, and West Kilbride.

Kilmarnock, a police burgh in the SW corner of the parish just described, a seat of important manufactures, the largest town in the West of Scotland S of Paisley, and the ninth most populous town in the whole of Scotland. It stands on Irvine and Kilmarnock Waters, and the municipal boundary crosses both rivers, and takes in also the Riccarton suburb, which is in Riccarton parish. The town has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western and Caledonian joint line, and is on the route of the former company to Carlisle, while it is also the terminus of the Troon and Kilmarnock

nock railway, and has other lines joining the Glasgow and Ayr line at Dalry and Irvine. It is by rail $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Irvine, $9\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Mauchline, $15\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Ayr, $23\frac{3}{4}$ and $33\frac{1}{2}$ by the direct route and by the Paisley and Dalry route SSW of Glasgow; by road it is 12 miles from Ayr and 21 from Glasgow. The site slopes gently to the S, and is from 80 to 200 feet above sea-level. The name, like that of the parish, is from *Kil Marnoch*, that is, the Church of Saint Marnoch or Mernoc. The word Mernoc itself is a contraction of the Celtic words *Mo-Ernnin-occ*, the prefix meaning 'my' and the suffix 'little,' while the centre is the name of an Irish saint, Ernin or Ernene, who died in 634 according to the Annals of Ulster, and in 635 according to Tighernach. The Breviary of Aberdeen appoints the festival '*Sancti Mernoci epyscopi et confessoris patroni de Kilmernoch*' for 25 Oct.

History.—The original church had been probably dedicated to St Marnoch's memory by some of his disciples; but the first church of which we find notice is one stated by Pont, on the authority of the records of the abbey of Kilwinning, to have been 'bulte by the Locartts, Lords of it [Cunninghame], and dedicat to a holy man Mernock.' This would place the foundation probably about the end of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century; but there must have been subsequent alterations, for one of the door lintels of the old church is said to have borne the date 1410, and this date was about 1840 inscribed on the steeple belonging to it, and now attached to the Laigh Kirk. The church was a curacy under Kilwinning Abbey. In these early days the place must have been a mere hamlet, for almost the only notice of it is in Barbour's *Bruce*, where mention is made of the route of Sir Philip de Mowbray in his flight after being defeated by Sir James Douglas in 1306—

'Tharfor furth the wayis tuk he then
To Kilmarnock and Kilwynnyne
And till Ardrossane eftre syne.'

Even long after this time it still remained a mere village, depending on the neighbouring castle of Dean; but the favour James VI. entertained for Thomas, the fifth Lord Boyd, led him to grant a charter of erection for it as a burgh of barony in 1591, and this was ratified by parliament in 1592. It was probably by this time a thriving village, for in 1603 there is a reference to the manufacture of hose and bonnet making, which is supposed to have originated here. Pont describes it in the beginning of the 17th century as 'a large village and of grate repaire. It hath in it a weckly market and hath a faire stone bridge over the river Marnock.' The bridge was on the site of the present Old Bridge, which replaced it in 1762. In Franck's *Northern Memoirs* (1658) the manufactures are given as the 'kniitting of bonnets and spinning of Scottish cloth.' The houses he describes as ugly, and 'little better than huts, all built so low that their eaves hang dangling to touch the earth.' Almost the whole of this Kilmarnock of Franck's time perished, for 'In May 1668 the whole toun was burnt into ashes by a violent fire that broke out accidentally, and about 120 families were cast out of all habitatiou and brought to povertie and beggarie.'

During the Covenanting troubles of the 17th century Kilmarnock figured at various times, and this district, like the other parts of the SW, furnished a considerable number of sufferers. After the rising that terminated so disastrously at Rullion Green on the Pentlands, in 1667, the village became the headquarters of General Dalziel, who was in command of the troops in the SW, and the little prison known as 'Thieves' Hole' to the W of the Cross, was soon filled with miserable prisoners. The house in which Dalziel himself lodged, at the end of the Old Bridge, immediately behind the present Victoria Place, was long looked on with horror in consequence of the association. In 1678 the 'Highland Host' was quartered here as elsewhere in the West, and, not satisfied with private thefts and free quarters, a body of them attempted to sack the town. After the Revolution the people were quite willing to have some slight

revenge, and so in 1689 Mr Bell, the parson of Kilmarnock, was 'rabbed.' He was seized near Riccarton, carried prisoner to Kilmarnock, where his *Book of Common Prayer* was taken from him and burned, the skirt of his gown cut off with a sword, and he was finally dismissed as 'an ignorant, obdurate curate and malignant.' The Boyds had, in the early part of the century, been Covenanters, and the seventh Lord signed the National Covenant in 1638; but though the eighth Earl of Kilmarnock does not seem to have taken any active part in the persecution, he must have at least tacitly acquiesced in the state of affairs that prevailed, for he was in such favour with the authorities that in 1672 he obtained from Charles II. a second charter conferring fresh rights and privileges on the town. In 1690 an effort was made, with the Earl's consent, to have it erected into a royal burgh, and at the same time the common good and customs were sold to the community. The attempt to obtain a charter as a royal burgh failed; but in 1700 the common good and customs, with 'the common greens of the said town, shops under the tolbooth thereof, the weights, pecks, and measures, the tron and weights thereof, and the customs of the fairs and weekly markets, and all the customs belonging to the said burgh of barony,' passed over to the town on a payment of £3650 Scots and a yearly feu-duty of £7 Scots. The tron stood at the Cross, and existed down till about the beginning of the 19th century. During the rebellion of 1715 the town was firmly Hanoverian, and the neighbourhood raised a considerable body of militia to fight against the rebels. When the Fencibles of Cunninghame mustered at Irvine in the end of summer in that year, 'the Earl of Kilmarnock appeared at the head of above five hundred of his own men, well appointed and expert,' and later in the year bodies of them were stationed for a time at Glasgow, and afterwards in Perthshire. In 1745, though the young Earl declared for the Stuarts, the townsmen adhered to their old principles, and refused to follow their superior.

From this time onwards the history of the burgh has been one of progress and prosperity, except during the Chartist times between 1816 and 1820—when grave fears of serious disturbances were several times entertained—and in 1852, when on 14 July a violent thunder-storm visited the district, accompanied by heavy rain. The streams that unite to form the Kilmarnock Water came roaring down in very high flood, destroying mills and bridges on the way; and a large portion of the town itself was flooded to a depth of from 2 to 7 feet. The damage done within the parliamentary boundaries alone was estimated at £15,000, while nearly 200 families lost the greater part of their effects, and 221 sustained loss of some sort or other.

About the middle of the 18th century Kilmarnock consisted of a few narrow and crooked streets and lanes between the Cross and the site of the High Kirk, including those now known as High Street, Soulis Street, Back Street, Fore Street, Croft Street, and the Strand; with the Sandbed and the Netherton farther south; but the place was even then prospering so well that in 1765 the Earl of Glencairn opened up a new street, straight and wide, leading from Kilmarnock to Riccarton. This is now Titchfield Street, Glencairn Street, Glencairn Square, and Low Glencairn Street. In the next fifty years further extension took place to Dean Street on the N, and to Grange Street on the W; while the Cross district and Titchfield Street had been united by King Street; and East and West Shaw Streets, Netherton and Douglas Street had branched out from the road formed by the Earl of Glencairn. In 1800 a fire broke out in the lower part of the town called Netherton Holm, the present Low Glencairn Street; and, fanned by a brisk breeze and fed by thatched roofs, it was not subdued till it had destroyed over thirty-two houses, and rendered some 300 persons of the poorer class homeless. The attention thus drawn to the old narrow thoroughfares resulted in the Improvement Act of 1802; and the operations of the commissioners then appointed led at once to the removal of nuisances, the widening of old

thoroughfares, and the laying out of new streets. A new bridge was built, and King Street, Portland Street, and Wellington Street were all opened before 1810; and since that time, and more particularly since 1851, a large number of new streets have been formed, the principal being Portland Road, Duke Street, John Finnie Street, Dundonald Road, North and South Hamilton Streets, Woodstock Street, Ellis Street, Charles Street, Howard Street, Armour Street, Richardland Road. The glebe lands are at present being built upon, and those of Elmbank were purchased by the town in 1893 for this purpose, at a cost of £7030, while the stately mansion house, with its surrounding of old trees, was transformed into a Free Library; but this building, through the munificent offer of a native of Kilmarnock, is to be cleared away, and a fine new building in Italian style, containing library, museum, and reading-room, is to be erected on its site. The town now comprises two central areas or squares, a suburban square, and about 120 streets, places, roads, terraces, and crescents, exclusive of laes. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long from N to S and nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, the municipal boundary under the Extension Act of 1871 stretching from the Millburn on the W to beyond Grange Terrace on the E, and from beyond Beansburn on the N to beyond Riccarton on the S.

Public Buildings.—The Town-Hall or Council Chambers stand in King Street, and are built on part of a long arched way, which carries the street and the adjacent buildings across Kilmarnock Water. It was erected in 1805, and renovated in 1833 at a cost of £1070, and though now hardly worthy of such a town, is a neat structure of two storeys, surmounted by a belfry. The bell and a curious carved mantelpiece in one of the rooms both belonged to the old Town-House, which stood to the W of the Cross. The principal room or court-room contains a portrait of Sir James Shaw; one, by James Tannock, of Sir John Dunlop, first M.P. for the Kilmarnock burghs; one, by the same artist, of Burns; one, by William Tannock, of B. R. Bell, first sheriff-substitute for the district; one of the late Earl of Eglinton, by Sir John Watson Gordon; and one of Sir John Shaw, nephew and successor of the above-mentioned Sir James. The bridge on which the Town-Hall stands was erected in 1804, and long bore the name of the New Bridge. It supports also the meat market. Nine other stone bridges cross Kilmarnock Water and the Irvine within the burgh boundaries, and a viaduct of twenty-four lofty arches carries the Glasgow and South-Western railway over Portland Street, Soulis Street, and Kilmarnock Water. The Court-House, a good building in St Marnock Street, was erected in 1852, and subsequently enlarged and improved. The Tontine or Exchange Buildings at the Cross were erected in 1814, and the large hall served both as a well-furnished reading-room and as a place of mercantile resort, until it was discontinued in 1880. At the corner of Green Street and London Road, on part of what was once the Low Green, stands the Corn Exchange. It was erected in 1862 at a cost of about £6600, of which £6000 is the capital of a joint-stock company, and £600 was raised by public subscription for the erection of the tower, which is designed as a memorial of the late Prince Consort, and is known as the Albert Tower. It rises to a height of 110 feet, and has a public clock. The town's arms are cut on the front, and the head carved on the keystone of the window of the main building immediately underneath represents Prince Albert, that to the left Lord Clyde, and that to the right Sir John Shaw. The main buildings, covering a space of about 1602 square yards, are Italian in design, and rise to a height of two storeys. The lower storey is occupied in front by shops, and behind by a large hall 84 feet long, 51 wide, and 51 high, which is used for corn exchange and other public purposes. There is accommodation for 1200, and at one end is a fine and powerful organ. The upper storey contains two large halls, both rented by the Volunteer corps. The Kilmarnock Library was instituted in 1797, and by 1862 the library contained 3000 volumes. In

that year this library, and those belonging to the Philosophical Institution and the Kilmarnock Athenæum, were all amalgamated; while in 1893 the town adopted the Free Libraries Act, and the library now consists of 36,000 volumes. About £100 a year from the Crawford bequest is available for library purposes. The Philosophical Institution was founded in 1823 for 'the promotion of general, and more particularly of scientific, knowledge,' and sought to attain this end by the formation of a library and museum, by the delivery of lectures, and the holding of meetings for discussion. The Athenæum was founded in 1848, for 'the social and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants, more especially of the youth and working classes, by the providing of a first-class reading-room, the maintaining of a library,' and by such other means as might seem proper. To the S of the Corn Exchange is a large building 81 feet long and 64 wide, used as a market for the sale of butter, eggs, etc. To the east of it is the Corporation Art Gallery, built in 1886 at an expense of £2986.

To the SE, on the ground at the head of the river, is a large hall known as the Agricultural Hall. The Infirmary, on Mount Pleasant, at the N end of Portland Street, was erected in 1867 at a cost of £4146. Since the Infirmary was built great additions have been made, specially a Fever Hospital, detached from the Infirmary; large additional accommodation for nurses and servants; and particularly the Lady Howard de Walden Children's Ward, to which, including the endowment of a cot, her ladyship subscribed £3200, while the Misses Finnie, Springhill, Kilmarnock, have endowed two cots at the cost of £1000 each. The entire cost of the Infirmary and Fever Hospital has been fully £12,000, the endowments amount to £14,000. It is under the management of a body of directors, and has a staff consisting of two surgeons and two physicians, both of these having two assistants. A Cholera Hospital has also been built on a different site costing £1250 additional. The Astronomical Observatory, at Morton Place, was erected in 1818 by the late Thomas Morton, Esq., at a cost of £1000. On an elevated situation and rising to a height of 70 feet, it commands an excellent view. It contains two telescopes—one Newtonian, $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and the other Gregorian, 7 inches in diameter, and both made by Mr Morton himself—and a camera obscura. Kilmarnock House stands between St Marnock Street and Nelson Street, and was the place of residence of the Kilmarnock family after the burning of Dean Castle already referred to. The older part dates from the latter part of the 17th century, and the western part was being built immediately before the rebellion of 1745-46. There were grounds with trees, and along the line of Dundonald Road is still a tree-bordered avenue known as the Lady's Walk, which is said to take its name from having been a favourite place of resort of the last Countess of Kilmarnock after the execution of her husband. The walk was considerably improved in 1879. In 1893 it and the surrounding ground, amounting in all to between 19 and 20 acres, were generously presented to the town by Lady Howard de Walden, the lady of the manor. The municipality in 1894 laid it out so as to provide suitable places for various recreations, while the noble avenue of trees, the pride of the place, was considerably extended. Kilmarnock House is now used as a Ragged and Industrial School. During the Reform agitation of 1832, a meeting at which 17,000 persons were present was held on the large lawn then in front. There are also other handsome buildings in several of the streets—particularly the buildings of the Co-operative Society at the corner of John Finnie and John Dickie Streets, erected in 1879-80 at a cost of £4000, the Conservative Club in Sturrock Street, built in 1887 and costing with additions since made £2250, and several of the bank offices. In Ladeside Street is a model lodging-house erected in 1878. At the Cross is a statue of Sir James Shaw (1764-1843), a native of the adjacent parish of Riccarton, Lord Mayor of London in 1805-6. The monument, which was the work of James Fillans, was erected

in 1848. The statue, which represents Sir James in his official robes as Lord Mayor, is about 8 feet high. It is of Carrara marble, and stands on a pedestal with a base of Aberdeen granite. The scroll he is holding in his hand represents the warrant of precedence he obtained in 1806, reviving the right of the Lord Mayor of London to take precedence of every one except the sovereign in all public processions in the city. At the S corner of the Cross is a circular granite stone with the inscription, 'John Nisbet was executed here 14th April 1683.' It marks the place of execution of a Covenanter who was charged with having been engaged in the battle of Bothwell Bridge. A temperance coffee house, presented to the town by Lady Ossington, lady of the manor, was erected in 1883 at a cost of £3500. On the opposite side from 'The Ossington,' and facing the entrance to the railway, there was erected in 1894, in connection with the George Hotel, a beautiful building in the Italian style of architecture; the ground storey is rusticated; the second and the third grouped, and each bay divided by three-quarter Ionic columns, the whole surmounted by balustrades with stone terminals, and pitched roof at corner with flag-staff. On the NE of the town and E of High Street is the large and well-laid-out recreation ground known as the Kay Park. The ground was purchased in terms of a bequest by the late Mr Alexander Kay (1796-1866), who at his death bequeathed £10,000 for the purpose of acquiring ground for and laying out a public park in Kilmarnock. The ground, extending altogether to over 40 acres, of which a very small part is reserved for feuing, was acquired at a cost of £9000, and after £3000 had been spent in laying it out, was finally opened to the public in 1879. An addition of 8 acres was made to it in 1893 at the expense of the public. In it is the Reformers' Monument, a graceful fluted Corinthian pillar, surmounted by a statue of Liberty. The monument was unveiled by the Earl of Rosebery, 17th Oct. 1885. Near the centre of the Park is the Burns Monument, erected in 1878-79. It is a two-storey building, Scotch Baronial in style, with a tower rising to a height of 80 feet. The situation is elevated, and from the top of the tower fine views are obtained of the town, the surrounding districts, the sea, and the mountains of Arran. A handsome stone staircase leads up in front to a projecting portion of the upper storey, and here, as in a shrine, is a fine marble statue of Burns by W. G. Stevenson. The poet is represented standing with a pencil in his right hand and a notebook in his left, while a cluster of daisies rise at his feet. Behind are three rooms used as a museum, and containing a number of interesting relics connected with the poet, a copy of the first (the Kilmarnock) edition of his poems, the M'Kie Burnsiana Library, many of Burns' poems in holograph, etc., a copy by James Tannock of Nasmyth's portrait of Burns, a portrait of Mr Alexander Kay by A. S. Mackay, and the most interesting of the remains discovered in the crannog found at Lochlea. The building cost over £1600 and the statue £800. The fountain to the SW was the gift of the late Mrs Crooks of Wallace Bank.

Churches.—The Laigh Kirk or Low Parish Church stands near the centre of the town, and occupies the site of an older church erected about the middle of the 18th century. This does not seem to have been a very substantial structure, for it had to be taken down in 1802, when the present one was erected. It might have stood longer, but, its strength being doubted, the fall of some plaster from the ceiling during afternoon service caused a panic that resulted in the death of 29 persons, and the heritors, anxious to allay all cause of alarm, sanctioned its removal. The spire seems to have survived from a still earlier church, and is said to have had the date 1410 on a door-lintel. The date now to be seen was cut about the middle of the 19th century. The building of 1802 was enlarged in 1831 at a cost of £1200, and now contains 1457 sittings. One good lesson learned from the panic is visible in the spacious staircases leading to the galleries. An organ has since been introduced at a cost of about £500. In the interior is a stone in memory of Robert, fourth Lord

Boyd, with the following epitaph, said to be the composition of Alexander Montgomery, author of *The Cherry and the Slac*:—

'1589
Heir lysis yt godlie, nohle wyis lord Boyd
Quha kirk & king & commin weil decoir'd
Quhilk war (quhill they yis jowell all injoy'd)
Defendit, counsailld, governd, be that lord.
His ancient hous (oft parrel'd) he restoir'd.
Twyis sax and saxtie zeits he leivd and syne
By death (ye thrid of Januare) devoird
In anno thryis fyve hndreth aucthye nyne.'

In the surrounding churchyard there are, among other interesting stones, several to the memory of persons who suffered death during the Covenanting persecutions. The verses on the older ones are very peculiar. The following are the inscriptions:—

'Here lie the Heads of John Ross and John Shields, who suffered at Edinburch Dec. 27th 1666 and had their Heads set up in Kilmarnock.

Our persecuters mad with wrath and ire
In Edinburch members some do lye, some here;
Yet instantly united they shall be
And witness 'gainst this nation's perjury.'

On another of recent erection is the following:—

'Sacred to the memory of Thomas Finlay, John Cuthbertson, William Brown, Rohert and James Anderson (natives of this parish) who were taken prisoners at Bothwell, June 22nd 1679, sentenced to transportation for life, and drowned on their passage near the Orkney Isles. Also, John Finlay, who suffered Martyrdom 15th December, 1682, in the Grass-Market, Edinburch.

Peace to the Church! her peace no friends invade,
Peace to each nohle Martyr's honoured shade;
They, with undaunted courage, truth, and zeal,
Contended for the Church and Country's weal;
We share the fruits, we drop the grateful tear,
And peaceful Ashes o'er their ashes rear.'

On another:—

'Here lies John Nisbet, who was taken by Major Balfour's Party and suffered at Kilmarnock, 14th April, 1683, for adhering to the Word of God and our Covenants. Rev. xii. & 11.

Come, reader, see, here pleasant Nisbet lies,
His blood doth pierce the high and lofty skies;
Kilmarnock did his latter hour perceive
And Christ his soul to heaven did receive.
Yet bloody Torrence did his body raise
And buried it into another place;
Saying "Shall rebels lye in graves with me!
We'll hurry him where evil doers he!"

The Laigh Kirk is the church that figures in Burus' poem of *The Ordination*. The High Church, in Soulis Street, was erected as a chapel of ease in 1732, and the steeple (which is 80 feet high) in 1740. The total cost was about £1000. It is a very plain building with 952 sittings, and is surrounded by an extensive burial-ground. A separate parish was constituted and attached to it in 1811. A three-light window was, in 1869, filled with stained glass, as a memorial of the last Earl of Kilmarnock, and a few years ago an organ was introduced at a cost of nearly £300. In the wall enclosing the churchyard, but fronting the street, is a niche with a fluted pillar surmounted by an urn, and having a pediment with an inscription to commemorate a Lord Soulis who is said to have been killed here by one of the Boyds in 1444. The present monument was erected in 1825, and replaced a pillar surmounted by a small cross and known as Soulis' Cross. This pillar was mentioned by Pont, and was probably much older than 1444, at which time no Soulis seems to have been connected with the district. It had to be removed in consequence of its decayed condition. St Marnock's Church, in St Marnock Street, is a Gothic building of 1836. It was built as a chapel of ease at a cost of £5000 including the tower, and has 1730 sittings. It was constituted a *quoad sacra* church in 1862. The organ, which cost £350, was the gift of John Gilmour, Esq. of Elmbank. St Andrew's Church, in Richardland Road, was built as a chapel of ease in 1841 at a cost of £1700, and became a *quoad sacra* church 1868. It contains 1093 sittings. The burying-ground above it was opened in 1856; and that

adjoining, opened in 1837, was till 1875 the only common burying-ground, the Low Churchyard having been practically closed after 1850. In 1876 a new cemetery of $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres was opened to the E of the town. To it $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres were added in 1893 costing £180 per acre. It has an entrance gateway in the Scottish Baronial style. The Free High Church, in Portland Street, was built in 1844 at a cost of £3000, and has since been altered and improved at different times at a cost of over £1000, the last improvements being finished in 1881. It is a plain building with a tower, and has 1228 sittings. The Free St Andrew's Church, in Fowld's Street, was also built in 1844 at a cost of £1200, and contains 930 sittings. The Free Henderson Church, in Wellington Street, was originally erected in 1813 by a congregation of Original Burghers, but the congregation having joined the Established Church in 1839, and having a parish assigned to it, became a Free church in 1843. The first cost was £1000, but as much has since been expended on alterations and improvements. The number of sittings is 650. The Grange Free church, in Woodstock Street, is a handsome Early English cruciform structure of 1877-79, with a spire 140 feet high. There are 860 sittings and a hall and class-room. The total cost was £8000. Martyrs' Free church, in Mill Lane, originally a Reformed Presbyterian church, was built in 1825, but has since been altered and improved. It contains 590 sittings. Besides these there is a sixth, Braehead Free Church. King Street U.P. church, built in 1832, is a mixed style of architecture, with a spire 120 feet high. It was the second dissenting church in Scotland with a steeple, and the first with a bell. It cost £3840, and contains 1493 sittings. Princes Street U.P. church is a neat building, erected in 1842, and contains 750 sittings. Portland Road U.P. church, a handsome Byzantine building, was erected in 1859 at a cost of £1900. It contains 850 sittings. It superseded a church in Wellington Street built in 1772, and removed in 1861, which was the first dissenting church in the town. The Holm U.P. Church was built in 1880-81 at a cost of £1600, and contains nearly 500 sittings. The Original Secession church, in Fowld's Street, is a very plain building erected in 1857 at a cost of £500. It contains about 200 sittings. Clerk's Lane Free Christian church was originally erected in 1775 as an Antiburgher meeting-house, and was in 1807 rebuilt on a larger scale. The building, which is very plain, contains 875 sittings. It changed its ecclesiastical connection in 1841, when its minister—the late Rev. Dr Morison of Glasgow, and the founder of the Evangelical Union Church—was deposed on a charge of heresy. Again it changed in 1886, when its minister, the Rev. J. Forrest, along with the congregation, became connected with the Free Christian Church. Wintou Place Evangelical Union church is a good building in the Early English style, erected in 1860 at a cost of £2700, and containing nearly 900 sittings. The Baptist Church, off Fowld's Street, is a small building erected in 1869-70 with accommodation for about 50 persons. To all of these churches there are now halls attached, while forty years ago no church of any denomination had a hall. There are now also numerous public halls in the town; forty years ago the best (George Inn Hall) was one over a stable. There was, prior to 1867, an independent church in Mill Lane, but since that year the building has ceased to be a church, and is now used for the meetings of the Kilmarnock Abstainers' Union, to which body it now belongs. The Episcopal church (Trinity), at the corner of Dundonald Road and Portland Road, is a good building in the Early English style, with accommodation for 300 persons. It was erected in 1857 at a cost of £1400 exclusive of the organ, which was presented by Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart. M.P., at a cost of £1000. It and that in the Exchange Hall are the finest in town. There is a stone pulpit, and the chancel is finely decorated and lighted by a stained-glass window in memory of the late Patrick Boyle, Esq., of Shewalton. The Roman Catholic church (St Joseph's), to the N of Portland Street, is a Gothic building erected in 1847 at a cost of £3000, and con-

tains 600 sittings. From it an excellent view is obtained of the town and the surrounding country.

Schools, etc.—The old Kilmarnock Academy, at the site of the Agricultural Hall, was erected in 1807, and superseded an older parish school erected in 1752. It was itself superseded by the New Academy, built by the School Board in 1875-76 as a secondary and elementary school. The site and playground cover about an acre. The building, which cost £4500, is Elizabethan in style, and has a frontage of 150 feet with a two-storey centre and one storey wings. There are classical, English, mathematical, and science departments, and the staff consists of a rector, 5 masters, and several lady teachers. Another Academy was erected in 1896-97 by the School Board for secondary and technical education. It is in the Queen Anne style, and is estimated to cost £10,000. The following are the schools under the charge of the Burgh School Board, with accommodation, average attendance, and grant:—Academy (753, about 690, £760), Grammar (574, over 580, £575), Glencairn (560, about 580, £545), High Street (517, about 520, £480), West Netherton (391, about 395, £392), Kay's endowed in Bentinck Street (247, about 615, £574), Kay's endowed in Wellington Street (247, about 250, £240), Industrial (410, about 310, £272), and Roman Catholic (516, about 360, £315). The last was greatly enlarged in 1882. The two schools in Bentinck Street and Wellington Street were erected in 1869 under the will of the late Mr Kay, the donor of the Kay Park, by which his trustees were directed 'to set aside the sum of six thousand pounds sterling' for the purpose of erecting and endowing 'schools in Kilmarnock, in which may be given a plain, practical, and useful education, such as is usually given in the best parochial schools in Scotland, but not to include what is usually called a classical education.' It was also stipulated in the will that moderate fees of from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence per quarter are to be charged. They are now under the charge of the School Board. The school of Science and Art, in Woodstock Street, is a Tudor building, erected in 1877 at a cost of £1550. It contains 2 large lecture-rooms, and the classes in which instruction is given to about 170 students every year are in connection with the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. The principal benefactors of Kilmarnock, besides Mr Kay, have been Robert Crawford, who in 1844 bequeathed all his personal property for the purpose of providing funds for the yearly purchase of books for the Kilmarnock Library; and the Misses Buchanan (the last of whom died in 1875), who bequeathed the lands and estate of Bellfield to trustees who were to apply the annual proceeds to small annual payments to the Industrial School, to the Kilmarnock Infirmary, and to the deserving poor of Riccarton and Kilmarnock; £130 yearly for a salary for a missionary in Riccarton parish, and the rest for the purpose of fitting up part of the mansion as a public library, and, should the revenue be sufficient, to fit up the rest of the mansion as an asylum for aged and infirm people who have resided in Kilmarnock or Riccarton for 10 years, are over 60 years of age, and are not on the poor-roll.

Kilmarnock has also four bowling clubs, each with a separate green, five curling clubs, several football clubs, a Mission to the Deaf and Dumb, Male and Female Benevolent Societies, an Agricultural Society, a Horticultural Society, a Philharmonic Society, four Masonic Lodges (Kilmarnock Kilwinning, St John's, No. 22; St Andrew's, No. 126; St Marnock's, No. 109; and St Clement's, Riccarton, No. 202), lodges of Odd-fellows, Free Foresters, and Free Gardeners. During the period of the Peninsular War two regiments of volunteers were formed, and when the volunteer movement of 1859 began Kilmarnock was the first place in Ayrshire to form a company. There are now the 1st and 2nd V.B. Royal Scots Fusiliers and the 1st Ayrshire and Galloway Artillery Volunteers.

Trade.—The introduction of the weaving of hose and bonnets into the town in the end of the 16th century has been already noticed, and by the beginning of the

18th century the trade was much more important than that of any other place in the county. Defoe mentions it in 1723 as famous for all kinds of cutler's ware—a branch of trade that has long vanished. Carpet manufacture was introduced in 1777, and by 1791 had prospered so well that the annual value of the goods produced amounted to £21,000. At the most prosperous period of this trade, about 1837, no less than twelve firms had carpet factories; but now the number is four, of which one manufactures Brussels, and the rest only Scotch carpets, both two-ply and three-ply. The three-ply machine was the invention of a Kilmarnock mechanic—Mr Thomas Morton (1783-1862)—to whom is also due the Brussels carpet machine, that works five colours with four needles. All the firms now employ steam, and the annual value of the goods produced is about £100,000. Eight spinning mills within the burgh supply yarn for the various weaving works. Bonnet-making, in the departments of flat and 'cocked' woollen bonnets and striped nightcaps, is carried on by two firms, the annual product being worth about £10,000. Miscellaneous weaving of tweeds, winceys, and various woollen and mixed fabrics, is carried on extensively by seven firms; while the Nursery power-loom cotton factory has 1100 looms at work. The making and printing of shawls and calicoes (the former introduced in 1824, the latter in 1770), as well as the making of muslin, were all at one time extensively carried on, the shawls made and printed in 1837 being valued at £230,000; but now only two small works are thus engaged. The boot and shoe trade was also at one time considerable; but it also decayed till 1873, when a steam-power boot and shoe factory with modern machinery was established, which does a large South American trade. There is a large tan-work and two brickworks. The staple trade now is in connection with iron, there being a number of foundries and machine-making establishments, including works for making engines, gas-meters, agricultural implements, and hydraulic appliances. Works in connection with the Glasgow and South-Western railway at Bonnieton Square, to the W of the town, were transferred hither from Glasgow in 1856-58 at a cost of £45,000. They are intended for the manufacture and repair of locomotive engines, carriages, and other appliances required on the line. The store department was opened in 1874. Round the town are very extensive coal-fields and works. There are five incorporated trades—viz., the bonnet-makers, the skinners, the tailors, the shoemakers, and the weavers—the first being the oldest, with a charter dating from 1646. The shield of the town's arms is the same as that of the Earls of Kilmarnock, viz., Azure, a fess chequé argent and gules.

Municipality, etc.—Till near the end of the 17th century Kilmarnock was governed by a baron bailie, and from that time to the passing of the Reform Bill by a provost, 6 bailies, a treasurer, and 16 councillors. It is now governed by a provost, 6 bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and 16 councillors, five members of council being returned for each of the five wards into which the town is divided. The police force in 1896 consisted of a chief constable, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants and 19 constables. The superintendent's salary is £220. The Municipal Extension and Improvement Act of 1871 transferred to the corporation the charge of the gas-work, which was originally established by a joint-stock company in 1822. The corporation (common good) revenue in 1895 was £1089. Water was introduced in 1850 by a joint-stock company. The original cost was £20,000, but great additions were afterwards made. The settling reservoir is at Gainford, in the parish of Fenwick, and covers 3 acres; one storage reservoir is at Northraig, in Kilmarnock parish, and with its embankment covers 25 acres, and holds nearly 66,000,000 gallons; another at Burnfoot covers an area of 43 acres, and holds 80,000,000 gallons. The Northraig distributing basin is 240 feet above Kilmarnock Cross, and there is thus always abundant pressure. The whole was purchased by the town in 1891 at a cost of £100,000. A new reservoir at Craighendunton, in the vicinity of

Loch Goin, is to contain 140,000,000 gallons, thereby doubling the previous supply; but a certain proportion of this accumulation must be given off annually during summer to the users of water along the bed of the Kilmarnock Water as compensation for the withdrawal of their former supply from the river. A sheriff court is held every Wednesday during the session, and a small debt court on Thursday. A justice of peace court is held on the first Tuesday of every month. Kilmarnock has a head post office. There are branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Clydesdale,



Seal of Kilmarnock.

the Commercial, the National, the Royal, the Union Banks, and a National Security Savings Bank, and 9 hotels. The Liberal *Kilmarnock Standard* (1863) is published on Saturday, and the Liberal Conservative *Kilmarnock Herald* (1880) on Friday. There are general markets held every Tuesday and Friday, a corn market also every Friday, and fairs on the second Tuesday of May, the last Thursday of July, and the last Thursday of October. That in May is known as the 'curd fair,' the Saturday after which is a holiday; that in July as the 'gooseberry fair'; and that in October is the cheese show and fair, which is attended by dealers from all parts of the kingdom. It is held under the auspices of the Ayrshire Agricultural Association, and is now the largest cheese show in the United Kingdom—the amount of cheese pitched in 1893 weighed 506 tons. The annual show of the Kilmarnock Farmers' Society is held in April. It is the oldest purely Farmers' Association in Scotland, and celebrated its centenary in 1893. The show of live stock, farmers' implements, etc., is one of the foremost; while the show of Clydesdales is recognized as the premier show of the kind in Scotland. Kilmarnock unites with Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen in sending a member to parliament, and is the returning burgh. Parliamentary constituency of Kilmarnock alone (1895-96) 4640; municipal, 5284. Valuation, exclusive of railways, (1883) £80,843; railways £6538; (1895) £115,634, including railways. Pop. (1841) 19,398, (1851) 21,443, (1861) 22,619, (1871) 22,963, (1881) 23,038, (1891) 23,447, of whom 14,561 were females. In 1891 there were 5879 houses inhabited, 157 vacant, and 33 building.

The town is notable in literary history for its connection with the early career of Burns. Several of his poems refer to matters connected with it or its neighbourhood, and here the first edition of his poems was printed in 1786, while some of the leading men in or about the place were his earliest patrons. Kilmarnock has also been the birthplace of many individuals who have distinguished themselves in literature, art, or science, and has connected with it probably more than the average number of the minor poets of Scotland. We may here mention John Goldie (1717-1809), author of several small theological works that made a noise in their day; Gavin Turnbull, a minor poet; Jean Glover (1758-1801), authoress of *O'er the Muir among the Heather*; George Campbell (1761-1818), minor poet; James Thomson (1775-1832), minor poet; John Kennedy (1789-1833), minor poet and miscellaneous writer; Archibald M'Kay (1801-83), minor poet and local historian; John Ramsay (1802-79), minor poet; Rev. Dr Findlay (1721-1814), professor of theology in the University of Glasgow; James Tannock (1784-1863), portrait painter; William Tannock, his brother, also an artist; T. Y. M'Christie (1797-1860), revising barrister for the city of London; F. G. P. Neisson (d. 1876), a well-known statistical writer; Alexander Smith (1829-67), poet; John Merry Ross, LL.D. (1833-83); and James B. Reid (1837-

63), artist. See also *The Contemporaries of Burns and the more recent Poets of Ayrshire* (Edinb. 1840); Archibald M'Kay's *History of Kilmarnock* (Kilmarnock, 1848; 3d ed. 1864; 4th, 1880); James Paterson's *Autobiographical Reminiscences, including Recollections of the Radical Years 1819-20 in Kilmarnock* (Glasgow, 1871); M'Kay's *Burns and his Kilmarnock Friends* (Kilmarnock, 1874); *Cuninghame Topographised by Timothy Pont, A.M., 1604-8, with Continuations and Illustrative Notices by the late James Dobie of Crummock* (1876); Rev. D. Landsborough's *Contributions to Local History* (1878); and chap. xix. of M'Illwraith's *History of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway* (Glasgow, 1880).

Kilmarnock Castle, a mansion in Cupar parish, Fifeshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Cupar town. A splendid edifice, built after designs by Gillespie Graham, it was the seat of Sir David Baxter, Bart. (1793-1872), a manufacturer and munificent benefactor of Dundee, at the death of whose widow in 1882 the estate went to the late Right Hon. W. E. Baxter of KINCALDREM.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kilmarnock, a parish of E Dumbartonshire, whose church stands 2 miles WNW of Drymen station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, this being 3 miles NE of Caldvaran or Kilmarnock station and $6\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Balloch. Including the islands of Inchmurrin, Creinch, Torrinch, and Aber, it is bounded W and NW by Loch Lomond, NE and E by Buchanan and Drymen in Stirlingshire, S by Dumbarton, and SW by Bonhill. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $14,561\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $4236\frac{3}{4}$ are water. Loch LOMOND is on the boundary from a point 5 furlongs N of Balloch pier all round to the mouth of Endrick Water; ENDRICK Water winds 8 miles west-north-westward along all the north-eastern border; and GALLANGAD or Catter Burn, entering from Dumbarton, flows $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles northward through the southern interior, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along the boundary with Drymen, till it falls into Endrick Water near Drymen station. From Loch Lomond the surface rises south-eastward to 284 feet near Baturich Castle, 576 at Mount Misery, 462 at conical DUNCERYNE, and 800 at the Dumbarton boundary, the southern district, beyond the Forth and Clyde railway, being mainly a moorish upland tract, projected from Dumbarton Muir. The north-eastern district, along Endrick Water, to a breadth of from 1 furlong to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, is a low, level, alluvial tract of high fertility, richly embellished with culture and wood; and the rest of the land, with exception of Dunceryne and the ridge of Mount Misery, is all champaign, diversified with heights of from 100 to 300 feet above sea-level, and richly adorned with cornfields, woods, and parks. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian; and the soil is various, ranging from deep alluvium to shallow moor, but most of it very fertile. About 850 acres are under wood; fully as much upland is pastoral; and the rest of the land is nearly all arable. Kilmarnock Castle, on the Mains estate, near the church, would seem to have been a massive and imposing pile. Mansions are Baturich Castle, Caldvaran House, Catter House, and Ross Priory. The original church of Kilmarnock (Gael. 'church of my little Ronan') was dedicated to St Ronau, a bishop of Kingarth in Bute, who died in 737; while a neighbouring spring bears the name of 'St Maronock's Well,' and Scott in the *Lady of the Lake* calls Ellen a 'votress of Maronnan's cell.' In 1325 it was given by Robert I. to the monks of Cambuskenneth, and theirs it continued down to the Reformation. Kilmarnock is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £272. The present church was built in 1813. A marble tablet was erected in it in 1890 to the memory of the late Rev. W. A. S. Paterson. A U.P. church was rebuilt about 1852; and two public schools, Ardoch Bridge and Kilmarnock, with respective accommodation for 89 and 82 children, have an average attendance of about 40 each, and grants of over £40 each. Pop. (1881) 927, (1891) 900.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 30, 1871-76.

Kilmartin, a village and a coast parish of Argyllshire. The village, on the road from Lochgilphead to Oban, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Port Crinan and 8 NNW of Lochgilphead, is situated near the middle of a beautiful vale which is watered by the rivulet Skeodnish, and flanked by steep wooded hills. Rebuilt on a regular plan about 1835, it is now one of the neatest and pleasantest of Highland villages, and chiefly consists of substantial slated cottages, each with a garden plot. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, and fairs on the first Thursday of March and the fourth Thursday of November. The parish church is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1835, with a square tower. In its graveyard is a purely Celtic cross, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, whose ornamentation consists of interlaced work, divergent spirals, and key patterns or fretwork. There are also a Free church and St Columba's Episcopal church (1854; 120 sittings).

The parish containing also Port CRINAN, and including the two chief islands in Loch Craignish, with several other islets, is bounded NW by Craignish, NE by Kilehrenan and Dalavich, SE by Kilmichael-Glassary, S by Loch Crinan, which separates it from Knapdale, and W by Loch Craignish, which separates it from the Craignish peninsula. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 25,102 acres. Loch AWE, for $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles downward from its head, lies on the boundary with Kilmichael-Glassary; and the rivulet Skeodnish, rising not far from the loch's head, and running 6 miles south-south-westward to Loch Crinan, appears to traverse the loch's original outlet. The ranges, ridges, and groups of hill, which occupy most of the interior, are much diversified with intervening dales and hollows, and exhibit no little beauty of verdure and copsewood. They rise to altitudes of from 700 to 1407 feet above sea-level; and include several summits which command extensive and very brilliant view. The vale of the Skeodnish is overhung by the hills in the N, and partly flanked by those in the S; has, for some distance from its head, a narrow and winding character, but expands afterwards into a level plain, partly extending along the south-eastern boundary; and, viewed as a whole, is one of the loveliest valleys in the Highlands. A series of broad terraces, rising 50 to 60 feet above the bottom level, and mostly composed of gravel and small boulders, is in the upper part of the vale, principally on the W side; and an extensive peat moss, reaching partly into Kilmichael-Glassary, and long under a course of drainage, lies on the SE border. The predominant rocks are metamorphic, and include chlorite, mica, clay, and hornblende slates. The soil of the strath is fairly good, a mixture of many kinds, and generally is very various, ranging from alluvium to moor. Barely one-seventh of the entire area is in tillage; 1200 acres are under wood; and nearly all the remainder is either pastoral or waste. A prize show is held annually in September for cattle, sheep, and horses. The ruins of Kilmartin Castle, the ancient residence of the rectors of Kilmartin, crown a bank immediately N of the village; other antiquities being the ruins of CARNASSARY Castle and several vitrified forts, concentric circles, and large cairns, out of which some beautiful urns have been exhumed. POTALLOCH HOUSE is the chief mansion, and about a quarter of a mile from it, on a prominent rock facing Loch Crinan, stands DUNTROON CASTLE. Kilmartin is in the presbytery of Inveraray and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £181. At Ford of Loch Awe is an Established mission church. A public school, with accommodation for 160 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of nearly £110. Pop. (1801) 1501, (1831) 1475, (1861) 949, (1871) 869, (1881) 811, (1891) 695, of whom 507 were Gaelic-speaking.

Kilmaurs, a small town and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The town stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Carmel Water, and has a station on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint railway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Kilmarnock. It sprang

from the ancient hamlet of Cunninghame, which took the name of Kilmours in the 13th century from a church dedicated either to the Virgin Mary or to a Scottish saint called Maure, who is said to have died in 899, and it occupies a pleasant site on a gentle northward ascent, and chiefly consists of one main street, with some lanes and houses behind. It adjoins an old mansion, the Place, which, long a seat of the Earls of GLENCAIRN, was inhabited in the latter part of the 18th century by the Countess of Eglington; and a neighbouring farm, Jock's Thorn, contains vestiges of the original or more ancient residence of the Glencairn family, to whom Kilmours gave the title of Baron both while they were Earls of Glencairn and for 53 years earlier. In 1527 it was made a burgh of barony at the instance of Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn; enjoyed, under its charter, some peculiar privileges which have gradually dwindled away into insignificance; and in connection therewith long figured as a considerable market-town and as an influential seat of population, before Kilmarnock had risen into note. It was also distinguished for the manufacture of cutlery, so famous for keenness of edge as to give rise to a provincial proverb, 'As gleg as a Kilmours whittle.' Now its inhabitants are for the most part employed in shoe and bonnet factories and in the neighbouring coal and iron mines; and it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, 2 inns, gaswork, a small town-hall with a steeple and clock, and fairs on the second Wednesday of June *o.s.* and 11 Nov. A new Public Hall, capable of accommodating 450 persons, with reading and recreation rooms, was erected in 1892 by public subscription and from the proceeds of a subscription sale, at a cost of £1160. The government of the town is vested in two bailies elected annually. The jugs, for the punishment of malefactors, and used for theft so late as 1812, still dangle outside the Town Hall. The parish church, originally collegiate for a provost and 6 prebendaries, is said to have been built in 1404, and in 1888 underwent a thorough restoration, which included, besides internal renovation, the erection of new chancel and tower. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption, and the U.P. church was rebuilt in 1864. The burial aisle of the Earls of Glencairn, the fourteenth of whom was the friend and patron of Burns, adjacent to the parish church, was erected by the seventh Earl in 1600, repaired in 1844, and contains a beautiful but defaced cenotaph of William, ninth Earl, the Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, who in 1664 was buried in St Giles's, Edinburgh. Pop. (1881) 1293, (1891) 1713.

The parish, containing also the villages of CROSSHOUSE and GATEHEAD, is bounded W and N by Dreghorn, E and SE by Kilmarnock, and S and SW by Dundonald. Its utmost length from NE to SW, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is 5940 acres, of which 40½ are water. The river IRVINE winds 4½ miles west-north-westward along all the Dundonald border; Garrier Burn, running 6¼ miles south-westward, and CARMEL Water, running 4½ furlongs westward to the Irvine, trace nearly all the boundary with Dreghorn; and higher up, Carmel Water, coming in from the NW corner of Kilmarnock parish, and here very often called Kilmours Water, flows 5 miles south-westward through the interior, cutting it into two nearly equal parts. Sinking at the south-western corner to 45 feet above sea-level, the surface then rises gently north-eastward to 208 at Fardalehill, 216 near Busbiehead, and 308 at Newland—vantage grounds that command delightful prospects over Cunnighame and Kyle, and across the Firth of Clyde to the Arran and Argyllshire mountains. The rocks are carboniferous; coal and iron are largely worked; and the soil for the most part is deep, strong, and of high fertility. Scarcely an acre of land is unproductive; and the beauty of the parish is greatly enhanced by clumps of wood. Agriculture has undergone vast improvement, and the dairy husbandry is eminently excellent. The chief antiquity is Busbie Castle, on the Carmel's right bank, ½ mile NE of Crosshouse. Mansions are Craig, Knockentiber, Thornton, Tour, and Towerhill. Since 1882 giving off

its western half to the *g. s.* parish of CROSSHOUSE, Kilmours is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £354. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Crosshouse (1891). Two public schools, Crosshouse and Kilmours, and Crosshouse Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 450, 290, and 116 children, have an average attendance of about 400, 310, and 45, and grants of about £380, £292, and £42. Pop. (1881) 3704, (1891) 4453, of whom 1993 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Kilmelfort, a hamlet in Kilninver parish, Lorn district, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Melfort, 15½ miles S of Oban and 14 N of Kilmartin. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. See KILNINVER.

Kilmenny, an ancient parish in Islay island, Argyllshire, whose church stands 4 miles SSW of Port Askaig. It is now incorporated *quoad civilia* with Killarrow parish, but was constituted *quoad sacra* a separate parish, first by ecclesiastical authority in 1826, next by civil authority in 1849. It is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll; the stipend is £166. Pop. (1871) 924, (1881) 881, (1891) 805.

Kilmichael, an estate with an old mansion, in Glen-cloy, Arran island, Buteshire, nearly a mile SSW of Brodieck road. In 1307 the estate was given by King Robert I. to an ancestor of the Fullarton family, called MacLewie or MacLewis; and it gave its name in the modified form of *cloy* to the glen. The present proprietor, Miss Fullarton, holds the hereditary office of coroner of Arran.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Kilmichael. See CAMPBELLTOWN.

Kilmichael-Glassary or Glassary, a village and a parish in Argyll district, Argyllshire. The village stands, 50 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the Add, 4 miles N by W of Lochgilphead, under which it has a post office. Once a place of some little note, as seat of the baron-bailie courts of the Campbells of Ach-nabreck, it has dwindled down to a mere church hamlet, but retains two great cattle fairs on the last Wednesday of May and the Tuesday before the last Wednesday of October, and one for lambs on the second Thursday of August.

The parish, containing also the town of LOCHGILP-HEAD, the hamlet of LOCHGAIR, and part of the village of FORD LOCHAW, is bounded NW by Kilmartin and the upper 5¾ miles of Loch AWE, NE by Kilchrenan-Dalavich and Inveraray, SE and S by Loch Fyne, and SW and W by South Knapdale, North Knapdale, and Kilmartin: Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 15¾ miles; its utmost width is 8½ miles; and its area is 94 square miles or 60,229 acres. The river ADD, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 600 feet above sea-level, and winding south-westward across the parish on its way to inner Loch Crinan, is the principal stream; and of numerous fresh-water lakes the larger are Loch EDERLINE (4 × 2½ furl.; 122 feet) on the Kilmartin border, Loch Leacann (7 × 3 furl.; 1020 feet) on the Inveraray border, and Fincharn Loch (5 × ½ furl.; 900 feet), Loch Gaineamhach (9 × 1½ furl.; 856 feet), Loch Leathan (4½ by 2 furl.; 240 feet), and Loch Glashan (1¼ × ½ mile; 347 feet) in the interior. From the shores of Loch Fyne to those of Loch Awe extends a wide desolate tract of hill and moss, which, including much bleak pasture, wild moorland, and irreclaimable waste, attains 1030 feet near Lochan Dubh, 704 near Craigmurral, 772 at Dnn Alva, 1377 at Beinn Ghlas, 1421 at Beinn Laoigh, and 1504 at Cruach Mhic Chaolice. The predominant rocks are mica slate, clay slate, and chlorite slate. Porphyry protrudes through the clay slates at Cumlodden in masses 700 to 800 feet high, and extends over a tract of several miles; limestone, too, is plentifully interspersed through the slates; and granite and porphyry boulders are scattered over the hills. About sixty years ago a copper mine was opened unsuccessfully on Braucaioille farm. The soil along Loch Fyne is gravelly, but to the SW and along Loch Awe is mostly a deep dark fertile loam. Peat occurs in every

part, and at every elevation. Antiquities are the ruins of FIONNCHAIRN Castle on Loch Awe, of four hill-forts, and of four pre-Reformation chapels—Kilbride in the W end of the parish, Kilmory near Lochgilthead, Killevin on Loch Fyne, and Kilneuair on Loch Awe. Kirnan, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile NNE of the village, was the home of the forefathers of Campbell the poet, and is mournfully celebrated in his 'Lines on visiting a Scene in Argyllshire.' The mansions are KILMORY House, Castleton, Ederline House, Lochgair House, and Minard Castle. Giving off portions to LOCHGILPHEAD and CUMLODDEN *quoad sacra* parishes, Kilmichael-Glassary is in the presbytery of Inveraray and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £326. The old parish church, with 1300 sittings, was built in 1827; but in 1873 it was taken down and rebuilt by the heritors on a scale better suited to the population, being now seated for 300. There is also a chapel of ease at Lochgair; and four public schools—Ford, Glassary, Lochgair, and Minard—with respective accommodation for 60, 106, 60, and 111 children, have an average attendance of about 40, 75, 35, and 70, and grants of over £55, £90, £46, and £87. Pop. (1881) 4348, (1891) 3831, of whom 2608 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1256 belonged to Kilmichael-Glassary ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 37, 29, 36, 1873-83.

Kilmilieu. See INVERARAY.

Kilminster, a hamlet in Wick parish, Caithness, 5 miles NW of Wick town. To the SW lie the Loch of Kilminster ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ furl.; 45 feet above sea-level) and Kilminster Moss, which measures about 2 miles square, and is many feet deep.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Kilmodan, a parish in Cowal district, Argyllshire, containing the Clachan of Glendaruel, which, standing on the left bank of the Ruel, 17 miles NNE of Rothesay and 6 E of Otter Ferry, has a post office under Greenock, an inn, and the parish church. It is bounded NE by Strachur, E by Kilmun and Inverchaolain, S by Inverchaolain and Loch Riddon, SW and W by Kilfinan, and NW by Stralachlan. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 25,838 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 307 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 123 water. The Ruel, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 90 feet above sea-level, winds $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward down a beautiful narrow glen till it falls into the head of salt-water Loch RIDDON; just above its mouth it is joined by Tamhnich Burn, which, after tracing 3 miles of the eastern boundary, flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-westward through the interior. The surface is mostly occupied by heathy hills, chief elevations from S to N being Cnoc nan Darach (1184 feet), Cruach nam Mull (1069), Cruach nam Gearran (1230), Cruach Chuilceachan (1428), *An Socach (1345), *Creag Tharsuain (2111), and Cruach an Lochain (1658), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the eastern and north-western borders. Mica slate is the predominant rock, though limestone also abounds; and the soil along the bottom of Glendaruel is a deep and fertile alluvium. Rather more than one-sixteenth of the entire area is in tillage; 1130 acres are under wood; and the rest is most of it moorland pasture. Colin Maclaurin (1698-1746), the eminent mathematician, was a son of the parish minister. Several cists have been discovered in the parish, and its antiquities are Caledonian cairns and traces of Scandinavian fortalices. GLENDARUEL House, DUNANS, and ORMDALE, all noticed separately, are the chief residences. Kilmodan is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £215. The parish church was built at the end of the 18th century. A much older church, whose outline can still be very distinctly traced, stood on the hillside about a mile above Clachan, to the NE. A Free church stands 7 furlongs NNE; and two public schools, Kilmodan and Stronaflan, with respective accommodation for 62 and 60 children, have an average attendance of about 25 and 30, and grants amounting to nearly £45 and £50. Pop. (1881) 323, (1891) 351, of whom 187 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 29, 37, 1873-76.

Kilmonivaig, a large Highland parish of SW Inverness-shire, containing the hamlets of Spean Bridge or Unachan, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Fort William; Bridge of Roy or Bunroy, 3 miles E of Spean Bridge; and Invergarry, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Fort Augustus, each with a post, money order, and telegraph office. Bridge of Roy and Spean Bridge are each provided with a station on the West Highland railway, from which the Invergarry and Fort Augustus railway strikes off at Spean Bridge and runs through the parish, first in a westerly and then in a north-easterly direction, to Invergarry and on to Fort Augustus. It is bounded N by Glenshiel in Ross-shire and by Urquhart-Glenmoriston, NE by Boleskine-Abertariff, E by Laggan, SE by Fortingall in Perthshire, S by Lismore-Appin in Argyllshire, and W by Kilmallie and Glenelg. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 60 miles; its utmost breadth is 23 miles; and its area is about 276,600 acres, of which $44\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, $26\frac{1}{2}$ tidal water, and $9531\frac{3}{4}$ water. In 1891 a small portion of the parish, whose area is not stated, but which was situated on Loch Linnhe between the river Lochy and the river Ness, and that cut the parish of Kilmallie at this point in two, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to Kilmallie. The Quoich, rising in the extreme NW at an altitude of 2500 feet above sea-level, runs 8 miles south-eastward and southward to the middle of Loch Quoich ($5\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; 555 feet), which extends along the Kilmallie boundary, and out of which the GARRY flows $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, through Loch Garry ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 258 feet), to the middle of Loch Oich. From Loch OICH ($3\frac{7}{8}$ miles \times 1 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 105 feet), whose foot falls just within Boleskine-Abertariff, the CALEDONIAN CANAL goes $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-south-westward to Loch LOCHY ($9\frac{3}{4}$ miles \times 1 to $9\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 93 feet), and out of Loch Lochy the river Lochy winds $9\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-south-westward along the Kilmallie border, till it falls near Fort William into the head of salt-water Loch Linnhe. The SPEAN, from a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile below its efflux from Loch Laggan (819 feet), winds $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles westward to the Lochy, 3 furlongs below the latter's exit from Loch Lochy; and the Spean itself is fed by the GULBIN, running $10\frac{7}{8}$ miles northward out of Loch Ossiau ($3\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times 3 furl.; 1269 feet), and through Loch Gulbin ($7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1150 feet); by the TREIG, running $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-by-eastward out of Loch Treig ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 1 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 784 feet); and by the ROY, running $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-westward. The surface is everywhere hilly or grandly mountainous, chief elevations to the W of the Caledonian Canal being Beinn Tee (2956 feet), Sron a' Choire Ghairbh (3066), and Gleourach (3395); to the E, *Carn Leac (2889), *Creag Meaghaidh (3700), Beinn Eithinn (3611), Cnoc Dearg (3433), Stob Choire an Easain Mhoir (3658), *Aonach Beag (4000), and huge *BEN NEVIS (4406), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Such is a bare outline of the general features of this vast parish, fuller details as to whose scenery, mansions, antiquities, and history are furnished under GLENFINTAIG, GLENGARRY, GLENGLOY, GLENGULBIN, GLENMORE-NAN-ALBIN, GLENOY, GLENSPEAN, INVERGARRY, INVERLOCHY CASTLE, and LOCHABER. The rocks are mainly mica slate and gneiss, but include some fine-grained red granite and brown porphyry. Sheep-farming constitutes the staple employment; but 2 miles NE of Fort William is the famous Ben Nevis Distillery. Three battles have been fought within this parish—the 'Battle of the Shirts,' on 3 July 1544, between the Clan Ranald and the Frasers, when 300 of the latter were slain, along with Lord Lovat and his eldest son; the Battle of INVERLOCHY, on 2 Feb. 1645, in which Montrose's small Royalist army surprised and routed Argyll's Covenanters; and the 'last considerable clan battle which was fought in Scotland,' during Charles II.'s reign, when at Mulroy the Mackintoshes were worsted by the Macdonalds of Keppoch. John Macdonald or Ian Lom, a Gaelic Jacobite poet of the latter half of the 17th century, was a native; and his songs had no little effect towards making Kilmonivaig the 'cradle of the rebellion of '45.'

Giving off the greater portion of GLENGARRY *quoad sacra* parish, Kilmorivaig is in the presbytery of Abertariff and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £375. The parish church, near Spean Bridge, was built about 1812, and renovated in 1891. There is an Established mission at Brae Lochaber. A Free church stands $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Spean Bridge; and at Bunroy is a Roman Catholic church (1826; 350 sittings). Three public schools—Kilmorivaig, Roy Bridge, and Tomcharich—with respective accommodation for 90, 92, and 30 children, have an average attendance of about 55, 55, and 25, and grants amounting to about £60, £85, and £40. Pop. (1881) 1928, (1891) 2205, of whom 1627 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1704 belonged to Kilmorivaig ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 62, 63, 53, 54, 72, 73, 1873-80.

Kilmorack (anciently Kilmoricht, Kilmorok, and Kilmarak; Gael. *Kil Morok* or *Moroc*, 'the church of St Moroc'), a large parish with a hamlet of the same name in the extreme N of Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies about 3 miles WSW of the village and railway station of Beauly, under which it has a post office. The parish is bounded N by Ross-shire, E by Kirkhill and by Kiltarlity and Convinth, and S by Kiltarlity and Couvinth, and W by Ross-shire. Along the NE the boundary is mostly formed by the river Beauly; elsewhere the line follows the watershed round the head of Glen Cannich and Strathfarrer. The Tomich detached portion of the parish, containing 466 acres, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Urray (and to the county of Ross and Cromarty); but a portion of Urray, comprising 332 acres, that was situated in Inverness-shire, was transferred to Kilmorack. Another portion of Kilmorack, however, that cut the parish of Kiltarlity and Convinth in two, and that lay to the south and east of the river Glass, was given to that parish. The greatest length, from NE to SW, is $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its greatest breadth 13 miles. The land area is about 142,000 acres, but of this only some 4000 acres are arable, the rest being under wood, rough hill pasture, moorland, or waste. The soil in the flat about Beauly is a strong heavy clay; elsewhere in the cultivated districts it is a light stony loam passing into sand and gravel. The underlying rocks are gneiss and Old Red sandstone, the latter of which is quarried. An effort was made many years ago at the lower end of Strathfarrer to work a vein of graphite in heavy spar traversing gneiss, but it was given up. The drainage of the upper portion of the parish is carried off by the Farrer, Cannich, and Affric, which unite to form the river Beauly; and by it and the burns flowing into it the whole of the rainfall is carried off. The surface about Beauly is flat, but elsewhere it is rough and rugged, especially on the SW and W, where, along the borders of the county, it reaches a height of over 3000 feet at the line of heights mentioned in the article INVERNESS-SHIRE. The parish is traversed by the main road from Inverness to Dingwall, which passes through Beauly, and from this there is a road along the left side of the Beauly towards Strathglass. The Inverness and Dingwall section of the Highland railway system passes for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile through the NE corner of the parish, half a mile W of Beauly. The scenery of the upper portions of the parish is noted for its wild and picturesque beauty, and attracts to Beauly and thence to Glen Cannich, Strathfarrer, and Strathglass a large number of summer visitors and tourists. Portions of it are referred to under the DHRUIM, ERCHLESS CASTLE, AIGAS, the GLASS, the FARRER, and the CANNICH. The falls of Kilmorack are on the river Beauly, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the village. They occur between Kilmorack hamlet on the N bank and the ruined church and burying-ground of Kiltarlity on the S bank of the river, and are remarkable not so much for their height as for their breadth and volume. For fully half a mile above the lower fall the river has cut a deep and narrow channel through Old Red sandstone conglomerate, and at the bottom of this it toils in a series of rapids alternating with snllen, deep brown pools full of mysterious eddies. At one place the open-

ing is very narrow, and the water has a sheer fall of some 15 feet, which is known as the upper fall. Immediately below this narrow rocky channel the banks suddenly expand into a wide semicircular basin, through which the river slowly glides till, at the lower edge, it falls over a series of low rocky shelves in miniature cascades, boiling and fretting upon the uneven bed as it rushes onward. The tops of the rocky banks of both sides are covered with birch and pine trees. The best points of view are from a summerhouse in the minister's garden on the N bank and from the walk along the S bank within the policies of BEAUFORT Castle, to which a bridge immediately below the falls crosses. The chief seats are Erchless Castle, Fasnakyle, and Eilan Aigas, which are separately noticed, and the principal antiquities are some ancient stone circles and pillars, hill forts, Erchless Castle, and the ruins of Beauly Priory. Besides the hamlet of Kilmorack, the parish contains also the village of BEAULY, of which mention is made as early as 1562, but the modern village seems to be on a different site. The parish, which is in the presbytery of Dingwall and the synod of Ross, is of some antiquity, as there was a 'vicar of Kilmorok' in 1437. The lands of the Kirktown of 'Kilmoricht' were in 1521 granted by Robert, Bishop of Ross, to Thomas Fraser of Lovat. The patron saint was St Moroc, Culdee abbot of Dnnkeld, whose day was 8 Nov. The parish church, on the bank of the river Beauly close to the falls, was built in 1786, and repaired in 1835, and again in 1890-91. It seems to occupy the site of an older church. The stipend is £256 with manse. The Free church of Kilmorack is in Beauly, and there is also a Roman Catholic church, with 350 sittings, in Beauly. Beauly public, Cannich Bridge public, Struy public, Teanassie public, Beauly Roman Catholic, and Marydale Roman Catholic schools, with accommodation for respectively 250, 69, 66, 100, 90, and 68 children, have an average attendance of about 180, 20, 20, 88, 55, and 15, and grants amounting to about £215, £35, £40, £100, £60, and £16. The principal landowners are Lord Lovat and Chisholm of Chisholm. Pop. (1801) 2366, (1831) 2709, (1861) 2852, (1871) 2728, (1881), 2618, (1891) 2093, of whom 1426 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 83, 82, 72, 73, 1873-82.

Kilmore. See KILNINIAN AND KILMORE.

Kilmore and Kilbride, a united maritime parish of Lorn, Argyllshire, containing the town of OBAN, and comprehending the island of KERRERA. It is bounded N by the entrance to Loch ETIVE, E by the Muckairn portion of Archatan, SE by Kilchreuan, S by Kilmoriv and Loch FEACHAN, and W by the Firth of LORN. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width varies between 9 furlongs and $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 46 square miles or 29,500 acres. The coast, indented by Dunstaffnage, Ganavan, and Oban Bays, is generally bold and rocky; and the interior is hilly, chief elevations from N to S being Ganavan Hill (235 feet), Tom Ard (412), Cnoc Mor (500), Cruach Lerags (827), Tom na Buachaille (688), Sron Mhor (651), Torr Dhamh (961), and Beinn Dearg (1583). Troutful Loch Nell ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 3 furl.; 48 feet) is the largest of thirteen fresh-water lakes, and sends off a stream 2 miles south-south-westward to the head of Loch Feachan. The rocks include slate and sandstone, both of which have been quarried; and the soil of the arable lands is generally light and sandy. Sheep and dairy farming is the leading industry. A 'serpent mound,' near Loch Nell, was explored by Mr J. S. Phené, F.S.A., in 1872, when a megalithic chamber in the cairn at its W extremity was found to contain charred bones, stone implements, etc. Other features of interest are noticed separately under CONNELL FERRY, DOG'S STONE, DUNOLLY, DUNSTAFFNAGE, and other articles already indicated. In the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Kilmore, Oban, and St Columba's, the first a living worth £306. The old church of Kilmore, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Oban, was built in the latter half of the 15th century. The old church of Kilbride, 3 miles S

of Oban, was built in 1740. Close to the S wall of the latter church lie fragments of a very beautiful West Highland cross, 11½ feet high, which was erected by Archibald Campbell of Lerags in 1516, and is unique in hearing a coat of arms. In 1876 the old churches were dismantled, but the walls are still standing and covered with ivy. At Dunach, about half-way between them, a new church has been built. Three public schools, Kerrera, Kilmore, and Strontoiller, with respective accommodation for 48, 65, and 45 children, have an average attendance of about 5, 25, and 20, and grants of nearly £18, £37, and £37. Valuation (1883) £11,152, 7s. 8d., (1892) £9692, 11s. 6d. Pop. (1881) 5142, (1891) 5729, of whom 3281 were Gaelic-speaking, whilst 558 were in Kilmore, 3337 in Oban, and 1834 in St Columba ecclesiastical parishes.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 44, 1876-83.

Kilmorich, an ancient parish in Cowal district, Argyllshire, now incorporated with Lochgoilhead parish. Its church (258 sittings) is still in use, and stands at Cairndow, 9¾ miles NE of Inveraray.

Kilmorie. See CRAIGNISH.

Kilmorie, an ancient chapelry in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire. Its burying-ground and the ruins of its church still exist, on the shore midway between Lochs Swin and Killisport; and the burying-ground contains a beautiful obelisk, while the ruins of the church comprise almost the entire walls, and show the building to have been comparatively large.

Kilmorie, the Jamiesons' ancient castle in Rothesay parish, Buteshire, on the W coast of Bute island, opposite Inchmarnock. Its towers and other buildings are now an utter ruin. The Jamiesons held the office of hereditary coroner of Bute for four centuries, as well as considerable landed property, which lapsed to the Bute family in 1780.

Kilmory, an ancient chapelry and an estate in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire. The chapel stood near the E shore of Loch Gilp; its foundations continued visible till the early part of the 19th century; and the graveyard is still used by the country people as a burying-ground. The mansion on the estate, near the site of the church, ¾ mile SSE of Lochgilphead, is said to date from the 14th century, but has been repeatedly renovated, enlarged, and beautified within the last hundred years. Its principal feature is a large octagonal tower, commanding an exquisite view of great part of Loch Fyne and of distant sky-lines from the mountains of Arran to those of Mull. Acquired by his grandfather in 1828, the estate is now held by Sir Arthur John Campbell Orde, fourth Bart. since 1790 (h. 1865; suc. 1897).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kilmory, a parish comprising the W and S sides of the island of Arran, Buteshire, and including the isle of FLADDA. Bounded NW and W by Kilbraunan Sound, S by the Firth of Clyde, and E by Kilhride, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of 19¾ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 7¾ miles, and an area of 67,099 acres. The coast-line in Arran extends from the mouth of Loch Ranza, all round the W, the S, and the SE, to Dippiu Head; and the interior line of boundary is principally the watershed of the island. The coast, the surface, and the chief features, natural or artificial, have all been noticed in our article on ARRAN. Rather less than one-eleventh of the entire area is in tillage, and nearly all the remainder is either pastoral or waste. Agriculture is the staple industry, Lady Mary Louise, only daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, being almost sole proprietor. In the vicinity of Lag there is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Whiting Bay. Kilmory is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £298. The parish church stands 7 furlongs N of the southern shore of the island, and 10 miles SW of Lamlash. It was built in 1785, and in 1881 was stripped and handsomely renovated at the cost of the Duke of Hamilton. There is an established church at Lochranza, and another was erected in 1889 at Shiskan at a cost of £1700. There

are also Free churches of Kilmory, Lochranza, and Shiskan; and Kilmory, Little Mill, Lochranza, Penrioch, Shiskan, Sliddery, and Dougarie schools, all of them public but the last, with total accommodation for 520 children, have an average attendance of about 275, and grants amounting to about £375. Since 1 January, 1894, the parish has been divided, for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, into the three districts of Kilmory, Shiskan, and Lochranza. Pop. (1881) 2586, (1891) 2519, of whom 1579 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 13, 21, 1870.

Kilmster. See KILMINSTER.

Kilmuir, a hamlet and a parish in Skye district, Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies on the NW coast of the Isle of Skye, 4 miles N of Uig, and 20 NNW of Portree, under which it has a post office. The parish church here dates from 1810. In the churchyard is the grave of Flora Macdonald (1722-90), the guide and protectress of Prince Charles Edward after the '45, with an Iona cross of Aberdeen granite, 28¾ feet high, erected in 1880 to replace one of 1871, which was blown down and broken by a gale of Dec. 1873.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of Staffin, with another post office under Portree, comprises the ancient parishes of Kilmuir, Kilmaluig, and Kilmartin, and comprehends the northern and north-eastern portions of Trotternish peninsula, with the islets of Iasgair, Altavaig, Fladda, Fladdachuain, Tulum, and Trodda. It is bounded N and E by the sea, S by Portree, and W by Snizort. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, exclusive of the islets, is 15 miles; its utmost breadth is 6 miles; and its area is 34,844 acres, of which 409 are foreshore and 210 water. The several islets, and the principal features and objects of the mainland districts are mostly noticed elsewhere; and a general view of the coasts and of the interior is given in our article on Skye. The parish is divided into the three districts of Kilmuir proper, Kilmaluig, and Stenscholl. The best lands form the largest continuous cultivated tract in Skye, called the Plain of Kilmuir; the next best lands are congeries of little hills, principally green, many of them isolated, with small intervening glens, traversed by brooks or occupied by lakes; and the other lands, comprising the central tracts southward to the boundaries with Portree and Snizort, include the lofty precipitous hill emhosoming Quiraing, and the northern parts of the craggy, shattered pinnacled mountain of Storr. Less than one-sixth of the entire area is in tillage, the rest being either meadow-land, hill pasture, or waste. The principal antiquities, besides Duntull Castle, are vestiges of cairns, remnants of Caledonian stone circles, 6 dunes or Scandinavian forts, and ruins or traces of several pre-Reformation chapels. Including almost all Stenscholl *quoad sacra* parish, Kilmuir is in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £170. There is a chapel of ease at Kilmaluig. A Free Church charge, with two places of worship, is in Kilmuir civil parish; and two public schools, Kilmuir and Kilmaluig, with respective accommodation for 125 and 70 children, have an average attendance of about 105 and 80, and grants of nearly £105 and £80. Pop. (1881) 2562, (1891) 2394, of whom 2255 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1148 were in Kilmuir ecclesiastical parish.

Kilmuir, a hamlet in Knockchain or Kilmuir-Wester parish, SE Ross and Cromarty shire, on the Moray Firth, 2 miles NNE of Kessock Ferry and 3 N by E of Inverness. See KNOCKBAIN.

Kilmuir-Easter, a coast parish of NE Ross and Cromarty, containing Delyn and Kildary stations on the Highland railway, 3¾ and 5¾ miles NE of Invergordon. Within it are also the coast village of Bar-baraville, 2¼ furlongs SSE of Delyn station; BALINTRAID Pier, 1¼ mile SSW of Delyn station; and Parkhill post office, near Kildary station, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It is bounded N by Edderton and Logie-Easter, NE by Logie-Easter, SE by Nigg Bay and the Cromarty Firth, and SW and W by Rosskeen. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 7¾ miles; its width varies between 5

furlongs and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 10,999 acres. The shore, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, is low and flat, fringed at low water by the broad Sands of Nigg; and inland the surface for from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles at no point exceeds 200 feet above sea-level, but beyond it rises to 1000 feet at *Kinrive Hill, 1301 at *Cnoc Corr Guinie, and 979 at Druim na Gaoithe, where asterisks mark two summits that culminate on the SW border. The only stream of any consequence is the Strathroy or Balnagowan river, entering from Rosskeen, and winding $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into Nigg Bay $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE of Tarbat House. Sandstone, underlying the lower district, includes a fine white variety, which resembles the Craighleith stone near Edinburgh, and has been worked at Kinrive; whilst a reddish inferior soil has also been quarried in several places. The soil is generally light but fertile along the sea-board, highly improved by art since 1850; on the hills it grows poorer and poorer, till at last it passes into barren moor. All the lower grounds, as far as Kinrive Hill, are beautifully wooded. New Tarbat and Delny were once the seats of the Earls of Cromarty and of Ross; on Kinrive Hill are two cairns and the site of a stone circle. Mansions, noticed separately, are BALNAGOWAN, KINDEACE, and TARBAT. Kilmuir-Easter is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the living is worth £260. The parish church, 9 furlongs NE of Delny and 9 SW of Kildary station, was built in 1798. The Free church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Delny station, is an Early French Gothic edifice of 1875-76, and was erected at a cost of £1500. Kilmuir-Easter and Tullich public schools, both built in 1876, with respective accommodation for 160 and 80 children, have an average attendance of about 110 and 40, and grants of over £140 and £47. Pop. (1881) 1146, (1891) 1024, of whom 432 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 94, 93, 1878-81.

Kilmun, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in DUNOON and Kilmun parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, on the NE shore of salt-water HOLY LOCH, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Strone, 8 miles by road N of Dunoon, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ by water WNW of Greenock. Here towards the close of the 6th century a Columban church was founded by St Fintan Munnu of Teach Munnu in Ireland, which church was 'in lay hands in the 13th century, since, between 1230 and 1246, Duncan, son of Fercher, and his nephew Lauman, son of Malcolm, grant to the monks of Paisley certain lands at Kilmun held by them and their ancestors, with the whole right of patronage in the church' (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 411, 1877). Here, too, in 1442 Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow founded a collegiate church for a provost and six prebendaries, and within this church were buried the founder himself in 1453, and the headless body of the great Marquis of Argyll in 1661 (his head not till three years after). A plain, square mausoleum, pavilion-roofed, of 1794, now covers their remains, and contains the coffins of four dukes and two duchesses, nothing existing of the collegiate church but a square ivy-covered tower, 40 feet high, with a stair of peculiar construction. In 1829 David Napier, marine engineer, built the 'six tea caddies' (villas so called from their plain and uniform aspect), and he it was who constructed the present stone quay, which accommodates steamboats at all times of the tide. Many beautiful villas have since been erected; and this favourite watering-place, sheltered to the N by Kilmun Hill (1535 feet), has now a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a hotel, an Established church (1841), a Free church (1844), and a seaside convalescent home, erected in 1873-74 at a cost of £3500. Kilmun was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1894. The stipend is £163 with manse. Pop. (1881) 331, (1891) 347.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kilmux, an estate with a mansion of 1832, in Scoonie parish, Fife, 2 miles NNE of Kennoway.

Kilneuir, an ancient chapelry in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire. Its church near the SE sbove of the head of Loch Awe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Ford, appears to have been a structure of considerable beauty, and now is represented by an interesting ruin.

Kilnhead, a village in Cummertrees parish, S Dumfriesshire, 4 miles WNW of Annan.

Kilninian and Kilmore, a united parish in Mull district, Argyllshire, containing the town of TOBERMORY and the village of AROS, each with a money order, savings bank, and telegraph post office; and comprising the parts of Mull island N of Loch-na-Keal, and the islands of Ulva, Gometra, Calve, Little Colonsay, Staffa, and Treshinish. It is bounded NE and E by the Sound of Mull, SE by Torosay, S by Loch-na-Keal, which separates it from Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, and on the other side by the Atlantic Ocean. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 15 miles; its utmost breadth, within Mull island, is $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 77,737 acres, of which $2140\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, $13\frac{3}{4}$ tidal water, and 1316 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The separate islands are separately noticed. The coast of the Mull island districts, even exclusive of minor ins and outs, has an extent of not less than 40 miles; and, containing good harbours at Tobermory and Aros, it exhibits much variety of shore and contour, with no small degree of picturesqueness, and is sufficiently noticed in our articles on LOCH-NA-KEAL, CALLIOCH, TOBERMORY, AROS, and the Sound of MULL. The interior is hilly, but hardly mountainous, and, rising from the coast in arable or verdant slopes, in heathy acclivities, in rocky cliffs, or in naked terraces, offers, for the most part, a mixture of pastoral surface with heath and moss, and displays in places basaltic dykes that stand like artificial walls or ruined castles. Basalt and greywacke, traversed with basaltic veins, seem to pervade the whole; and the greywacke affords many beautiful specimens of zeolite, and some of chalcedony and prehnite. The soil of the arable tracts is mostly either a light reddish earth or a shallow mixture of that with moss, and in places is very humid. Loch ERISA (5 miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile), the largest of five fresh-water lakes, sends off Aros Water to Aros Bay, and all the five abound with excellent trout. The principal antiquities are Aros Castle and a Caledonian stone circle above Kilmore. CALGARY, noticed separately, and Torloisk are the chief mansions. Including the *quoad sacra* parishes of Tobermory and Ulva, with part of Salen, Kilninian and Kilmore is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £247. The parish church of Kilninian stands on the shore of Loch Tuadh, 8 miles SW of Tobermory; another, Kilmore, is 7 miles to the NE; and both were built in 1754. The two ancient parishes were conjoined with several others at the Reformation into one vast parish of Mull, and were separated therefrom in 1688. There is a Free church of Kilninian and Kilmore; and Dervaig public, Fannore public, Morinish public, Tobermory public, and Ulva public schools, with respective accommodation for 70, 47, 63, 244, and 37 children, have an average attendance of about 35, 25, 35, 165, and 25, and grants amounting to about £72, £40, £55, £245, and £37. Pop. (1881) 2540, (1891) 2344, of whom 1970 were Gaelic-speaking, and 753 belonged to the ecclesiastical parish.

Kilninver (Gael. 'church at the river's mouth'), a hamlet and a parish in Lorn district, Argyllshire. The hamlet lies on the right bank of Euchar Water, just above its influx to salt-water Loch Feachan, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Oban, under which it has a post office.

The present parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Kilninver and Kilmelfort—the former in the N, the latter in the S—is bounded N by Kilmore and Kilbride, E and SE by Kilchrenan and Dalavich, S by Craignish, and W by Kilbrandon and the Firth of Lorn. Its area was enlarged in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to it the Lagalochan detached portion of the parish of Craignish, comprising 529 acres. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is now 32,920 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $303\frac{3}{8}$ are foreshore and $833\frac{1}{2}$ water. From a point 9 furlongs WSW of its head, Loch FEACHAN winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward along the boundary with Kilmore and Kilbrido; Loch Melfort is on the S side of its outer part, near the boundary with Craignish; and a line of hill watershed forms most of the boundary with

Kilchrenan and Dalavich. The coast, if one follows its ins and outs, has an aggregate extent of 14 miles, more than 6 of which are on Loch Melfort. It includes in its northern part two high rocky promontories, in its southern a very rugged reach of frontage, dangerous to shipping, though its numerous bays and inlets afford safe anchorage; and from Seil and the other islands of Kilbrandon parish it is separated by only a series of narrow straits. The eastern and central districts, with a general upland character, comprise four ranges of hills, striking laterally from the watershed on the boundary with Kilchrenan and Dalavich, and extending somewhat parallel to one another from E to W. They include the glen of EUCHAR WATER, another glen called the Braes of Lorn, and some minor vales, and culminate in the summit of BEN CHAPULL (1684 feet), which commands a very extensive and superb view. Of a number of fresh-water lakes, dotted over the interior, the largest are Lochs Scamadale ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 221 feet) and Trahaig ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 470 feet); and many of these lakes, and of the burns or torrents that issue from them through narrow ravines or over precipitous rocks, exhibit no little beauty. A tract of about 3 miles of arable land extends along the seaboard, and consisting of clayey soil and black loam incumbent on sand or slate, is in a state of high cultivation. Slate, sandstone, and dykes of trap are the predominant rock. A cave, traditionally said to have been inhabited by the first settlers in Lorn, is on the N side of Loch Melfort; a sepulchral tumulus, associated with the name of a Scandinavian princess, stood till 1813 in the immediate vicinity of Kilniver hamlet; a cairn, commemorating the assassination of an ancestor of the Duke of Argyll, occupies a conspicuous site on the old line of road from that hamlet to Loch Awe; a very ancient watch-tower, of unknown origin, called Ronaldson's Tower, stands on the coast; the ruins of an old castle or old monastery are on an islet in Loch Pearsan; and cairns and ancient standing stones are in various places. The Earl of Breadalbane and the Duke of Argyll are the chief proprietors. Kilniver is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £205. One parish church, at Kilniver, was built in 1791, and repaired and re-roofed in 1891-92; another, at Kilmelfort, is a very old building. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Kilniver and Kilmelfort, with respective accommodation for 67 and 45 children, have an average attendance of about 20 each, and grants of over £45 and £40. Valuation (1883) £5426, 5s. 3d., (1892) £4902, 8s. Pop. (1881) 405, (1891) 402, of whom 314 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 44, 36, 45, 37, 1876-83.

Kilnuair. See KILNEUAR.

Kilpatrick, a hamlet in Closeburn parish, Dumfrireshire, within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the Nith's left bank, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Thornhill.

Kilpatrick Hills. See KILPATRICK, OLD; and LENNOX HILLS.

Kilpatrick, New or East, a village of SE Dumbartonshire, and a parish partly also in Stirlingshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners, by extending the boundary of Dumbartonshire, placed it wholly within that county. The village, standing 181 feet above sea-level, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Milngavie, has now been absorbed by BEARSDEN, a fine residential suburb of Glasgow.

The parish, containing also the town of MILNGAVIE, and the villages of Canniesburn, Dalsholm, Garscadden, Knightswood, and Netherton, was disjoined from Old or West Kilpatrick in 1649. It is bounded NE by Strathblane, E by Baldernock, SE by Cadder and Maryhill in Lanarkshire, S by Renfrew, and W by Old Kilpatrick. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,245 acres, of which 195 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The KELVIN meanders $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward along all the Lanarkshire border; and ALLANDER Water, its affluent, has here a south-eastward course of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, viz., $2\frac{3}{4}$ along the Strathblane boundary, $2\frac{1}{4}$ through the eastern interior, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ along the Baldernock boundary. Mung-

dock Reservoir ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.) of the Glasgow Waterworks falls just within the north-eastern border; DOUGALSTON Loch ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.) lies partly in New Kilpatrick, but chiefly in Baldernock; and there are three smaller lakes in the parish, whose southern district is traversed by the FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL for a distance of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles westward from the aqueduct over the Kelvin. This portion of the parish is likewise traversed by the Glasgow and Helensburgh section of the North British railway, with a branch northwards to Milngavie. The surface declines in the extreme S to 29 feet above sea-level, and rises thence northward to 495 at Windyhill and 1171 at the Old Kilpatrick border near Cockno Loch, this NW corner, to the extent of 4 square miles, being occupied by a portion of the Kilpatrick Hills, whilst all the rest of the parish presents a succession of undulations, thickly set with swelling knolls, and forms a very variegated and interesting landscape. Trap rocks, comprising greenstone, basalt, amygdaloid, tufa, and greywacke, predominate in the hills; and carboniferous rocks, comprising sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal, predominate in the low tracts. A costly but fruitless search was at one time made in the hills for lead ore; sandstone of beautiful colour and fine texture is quarried at Netherton; limestone was formerly calcined at Langfaulds, as now at Baljaffray; and coal is mined at several places. The soil on much of the banks of the Kelvin and the Allander is a deep rich loam; on some knolls is of a light, dry, sandy character; on most of the arable lands is a fertile clay on a tilly bottom; and on much of the hills is moor or bog. About 750 acres are under wood; rather more than half of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are traces of a long reach of ANTONINUS' WALL, ruins of DRUMRY Castle, and faint remains of an ancient chapel at Lurg. Manufactories of various kinds are prominent, chiefly at Milngavie and other places on Allander Water. At New Kilpatrick village there is a library, and in the vicinity there are the Reformatory for Girls, erected in 1882, and the Buchanan Retreat, an imposing structure of 1891, for the reception of aged men of that name—a gift of the Misses Buchanan of Bellfield House, Kilmarnock, that cost about £30,000. Mansions, noticed separately, are Clober, Craigton, Dougalston, Garscadden, Garscube, Killermont, Kilmardinnie, and Mains. In the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish since 1873 has been divided ecclesiastically into New Kilpatrick proper and Milngavie *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £302. Its church, at New Kilpatrick village, was built in 1807, and contains 850 sittings. During the last twenty years it has been thrice enlarged. A handsome new church was erected at Temple of Garscube in 1891-92, at a cost of about £3700, and there is a mission church at Drumchapel. There are also a Free church, a U.P. church, a meeting-house for Plymouth Brethren, and St Peter's Roman Catholic college (1892) for advanced students, a magnificent building that cost upwards of £30,000, the gift of the Archbishop of Glasgow to his arch-diocese. Six public schools—Blairdardie, Craigton, Garscadden, Milngavie, Netherton, and New Kilpatrick—and Milngavie Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 79, 71, 200, 477, 262, 403, and 133 children, have an average attendance of about 55, 55, 155, 405, 190, 280, and 115, and grants amounting to about £40, £60, £155, £420, £120, £180, £310, and £110. Pop. (1881) 7414, (1891) 8309, of whom 4782 were in the ecclesiastical parish of New Kilpatrick.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Kilpatrick, Old or West, a village and a parish of SE Dumbartonshire. The village, near the N bank of the Clyde and of the Forth and Clyde Canal, on the road from Glasgow to Dumbarton, has a station on the North British railway, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Glasgow and $4\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Dumbarton. Tradition identifies it with Bonavem Tabernæ, at which was born the great Apostle of Ireland, St Patrick (387-458), but of which we only know for certain that it was situated in a part of the Roman

province in Britain that was exposed to incursions of the Scots. In 1679 it was made a burgh of barony; but, having allowed its privileges to fall into abeyance, it now is a neat, tranquil, pleasant place, with the Kilpatrick Hills rising steeply in its rear, but with no stir of manufacture; and has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a gaswork. Though situated on either side of the highroad, and the houses and shops lit with gas for many years, it was only in 1893 that steps were taken to light up the thoroughfare, almost the only street in the village. It has a large public hall at Lusset Glen, the gift of Lord Blantyre, the superior. The parish church, at its W end, is a neat edifice of 1812, with a square tower. The Free church, at the E end, was built soon after the Disruption; and the U.P. church is a plain old building, belonging formerly to the Relief Church. Pop. (1881) 911, (1891) 1313.

The parish contains also the burghs of Clydebank and Duntocher, and the villages of Bowling, Faifley, and Milton, with the greater part of Yoker, all of which are noticed separately. It is bounded NE by Killearn in Stirlingshire, E by New Kilpatrick and Renfrew, SW by the river Clyde, which divides it from Renfrewshire, and W and NW by Dumbarton. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 13,364 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 310 are foreshore and 500 $\frac{3}{4}$ water. The CLYDE, curving 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward along all the south-western border, here widens from 110 yards to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, and is crossed by ERSKINE and West Ferries—the former at the village, and the latter at the west end of the parish. At one part of the parish, near Bowling, river, road, rail, and canal run parallel almost within the limits of a stonethrow. A reservoir (6 × 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ furl.) lies on the boundary with Killearn, and sends off a stream to Allander Water; in the interior are Loch Humphrey (6 × 3 furl.), Cockno Loch (4 × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and three smaller sheets of water; and the drainage is carried to the Clyde by DALMUIR and other burns. From the belt of low flat ground along the Clyde the surface rises northward to 185 feet at Faifley, 446 near Edinbarnet, 207 at Carleith, 1199 at the Slacks, 500 at Hill of Dun, 547 at Dumbuck, 1140 at Cockno Hill, and 1313 at Fynloch and Duncomb Hills, the two highest summits of the Kilpatrick Hills, which, occupying fully one-half of the entire parish, are that part of the Lennox range which extends from the Vale of Leven to Strathblane, and which, though it takes its name from Old Kilpatrick parish, is prolonged into the parishes of Dumbarton, Killcarn, and New Kilpatrick. Throughout all their southern frontage, but specially for the 3 miles between Kilpatrick village and Dumbuck, the Kilpatrick Hills present picturesque features of wooded acclivity and escarpment; above Bowling they embosom the ravine of GLENARBUCK; they project, from the foot of the western flank of that ravine, the small rocky promontory of DUNGLASS; and they command, from multitudes of vantage-grounds on their summits, shoulders, and skirts, extensive, diversified, and very brilliant views. The strip between the hills and the Clyde, which narrows westward from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to less than 3 furlongs, may be roughly described as first a series of slopes, and next a belt of low flat, but is so broken with hollows and hillocks as to contain within itself some fine close scenes, and to include many vantage-grounds, particularly Dalnotter and Chapel Hills to the E and W of Kilpatrick village, which equal or excel those of the higher hills for command of magnificent views. The greater part of the entire parish, as seen from the deck of a steamer sailing down the Clyde, presents a continuous series of richly picturesque landscape. Eruptive rocks predominate in the hills, and carboniferous in the lower tracts; trap for road metal, and excellent sandstone for building, have been quarried in several places; and limestone, ironstone, and coal are worked in the neighbourhood of Duntocher. The soil is very various, ranging from fertile alluvium to barren moor. A little more than one-half of the entire area is in tillage; one-twentieth is under wood;

and the rest is pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are noticed under ANTONINUS' WALL, CHAPEL HILL, DUNGLASS, and DUNTOCHER. Mansions are Auchentorlie, Auchentoshan, Barnhill, Cockno, Dalmuir, Dalnotter, Dumbuck, Edinbarnet, Glenarbut, and Mountblow. In the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish since 1875-82 has been ecclesiastically divided into Old Kilpatrick proper and Clydebank and Duntocher *q. s.* parishes, the first worth £252. Numerous places of worship, other than those at the village, are noticed under CLYDEBANK and DUNTOCHER. The five public schools of Clydebank, Dalmuir, Duntocher, Gavinburn, and Milton, and Clydebank and Duntocher Roman Catholic schools, have a total accommodation for 4028 children. Pop. (1881) 8362, (1891) 17,775, of whom 8323 were in Clydebank, 3233 in Duntocher, and 6219 in Old Kilpatrick proper.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Kilpeter. See HOUSTON.

Kilpiperie. See NEWTYLE.

Kilravock Castle, a picturesque old mansion in the Nairnshire section of Croy and Dalrosc parish, near the left bank of the river Nairn, 7 miles SW of Nairn town, and 3 SSE of Fort George station. 'The keep of Kilravock,' says Mr Skelton, 'stands on the thickly-wooded bank that overhangs the valley of the Nairn. It is an imposing though somewhat heavy mass of masonry; a clumsy manor house in the architectural style of a later century having been tagged on to the square crenellated keep, built in 1460 by Hugh, the seventh baron, and destroyed by that parvenu Earl of Mar who was hanged by the old nobility in his own scarf over the Brig of Lauder. . . . The Roses selected a pleasant site for their habitation. The oak and the maple flourish luxuriantly; the peaceful stream wanders quietly through the green strath and below the battered and blackened walls whose shadow it repeats; the terraced garden along the rocky bank is sweet with the fragrance of English violets, planted by fair Mistress Muriel or Euphame of the olden time.' Within is one of the richest collections of old MSS., old armour, and old paintings in the north of Scotland; and one of the MSS., a curious family history, written in 1684, was edited by Cosmo Innes for the Spalding Club in 1848. Rich, too, is Kilravock in its memories, having received a visit from Queen Mary in 1562; from Prince Charles Edward in 1746, two days before the battle of Culloden; from the Duke of Cumberland, who came next day, and said to the old laird, 'You have had my cousin with you;' and from Robert Burns on 5 Sept. 1787. Two of its daughters, again, were one the wife of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, the other the mother of Henry Mackenzie, the 'Man of Feeling,' who, when he came down here to see his cousin, with her wrote fantastic inscriptions and dedicated walks to 'Melancholy.' Hugh Rose of Geddes, the first of the seventeen lairds who have borne that Christian name, acquired the lands of Kilravock in the 13th century; and his twenty-first descendant, Major James Rose (b. 1820; suc. 1854), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See vol. iii. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852), and John Skelton's *Essays in History and Biography* (1883).

Kilremonth. See ST ANDREWS.

Kilrenny, a royal burgh and a coast parish in the East Neuk of Fife. The royal burgh consists of two parts—the small rural village of Upper Kilrenny, with a post office (Kilrenny) under Anstruther, and the fishing village of Nether Kilrenny or CELLARDYKE, respectively 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE and 1 E by N of Anstruther station. Originally and for a long time identified only with Upper Kilrenny, it seems to have acquired the status of a royal burgh solely by accidental misconstruction of rights that early belonged to it as a burgh of regality; and it exercised for some time the power of sending a member to the Scottish parliament, but receded in 1672 by its own consent into the condition of a mere burgh of regality. At the Union it once more rose by another mistake to the status of a royal burgh, and figuring in record as if it had obtained a royal charter

in 1707, was so extended by the Reform Act of 1832 as to include the Anstruther suburb of Cellardyke or Nether Kilrenny. Afterwards it was stripped for a time of its municipal corporation, and placed under the management of three persons resident in Cellardyke; but under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed



Seal of Kilrenny.

by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners, and has a branch of the National Bank. With ST ANDREWS, Crail, Cupar, Pittenweem, and the two Anstruthers it unites in returning a member to parliament. The annual value of real property amounted to £5090 in 1895, when the parliamentary and the municipal constituency numbered 271 and 301, whilst the corporation revenue was £67. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1881) 2759, (1891) 2610, of whom 2565 were in the royal burgh. Houses (1891) inhabited 620, vacant 68, building 8.

The parish, including also a small portion of Anstruther-Easter parliamentary burgh, is bounded N and NE by Crail, SE by the Firth of Forth, and W by Anstruther and Carnbee. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 2½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 2¾ miles; and its area is 3931 acres, of which 155½ are foreshore. The coast, measuring 2½ miles in length, has a low shore covered with large masses of sandstone blocks; and contains, in its eastern part, considerably above high-water mark, some caves marked in the interior with artificial cuttings and chiselled crosses. The interior ascends, from the shore to the northern boundary, in continuous gentle acclivity, attaining an elevation of from 200 to 300 feet above sea-level, and presenting the appearance of a fertile and highly cultivated slope. A few acres along the shore are constantly in pasture, a few are in a state of commonage or under wood, and all the rest of the land is regularly in tillage. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous formation; and sandstone, limestone, and coal have been worked. The soil is mostly good, and has been vastly improved by agricultural operations. The chief antiquities are a rudely-carved standing stone, supposed to commemorate some battle with invading Scandinavians, and the site of Thirdpart House, long the family residence of the Scots of Scotstarvet. General Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergellie, who fought under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and at the battle of Dunbar, was a native of Kilrenny; James Melville, nephew of the famous Andrew Melville, and whose Diary, 'priceless to the historian,' was published by the Bannatyne Club in 1829, became its minister in 1536; and Drummond of Hawthornden laid in it the scene of his macaronic *Polemo-Middinia*. Mansions are Innergellie and Rennyhill. Kilrenny is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fif; the living is worth £355. The church, at Upper Kilrenny, whose tower is a relic of an older church, and at the foot of which General Lumsdaine lies buried, was built in 1808. Two public schools—Cellardyke and Upper Kilrenny—with respective accommodation for 508 and 147 children, have an average attendance of about 390 and 85, and grants amounting to about £395 and £90. Valuation (1883) £7518, 2s. 5d., (1893) £5194, 11s. 3d. Pop. (1881) 3198, (1891) 2998.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kilrie, an estate, with a modern mausion, in Kinghorn parish, Fif, 3 miles NW of the town.

Kilry, a *quoad sacra* parish in Glenisla and Lintrathen parishes, W Forfarshire. Constituted in 1879, it is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns. The church, 4 miles N by W of Alyth, was built in 1876-77. Pop. (1881) 381, (1891) 379, of whom 50 were in Lintrathen.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Kilrymont. See ST ANDREWS.

Kilspindie, a village and a parish in Gowrie district, SE Perthshire. The village, standing in the mouth of a small glen, 1 mile SSW of Raith, 2½ miles NNW of Errol station, and 3¾ NNE of Glencarse station, both on the Perth and Dundee section of the Caledonian railway, had anciently a castle, now extinct, and figures in Blind Harry's narrative as the place where Sir William Wallace, with his mother, found refuge in his boyhood.

The parish, containing also the post offices of Rait and Pitrody under Errol, comprehends the ancient parishes of Kilspindie and Rait. It is bounded N by Collace, NE by Kinnaid, E and SE by Errol, S by Kinfauns, SE by Kinnoull, W by Scone, and NW by St Martins. Its utmost length and breadth, south-eastward and south-westward, is 3½ miles; and its area is 6258½ acres, of which 3¾ are water. A strip along the SE border forms part of the Carse of Gowrie, and sinks to 40 feet above sea-level; thence the surface rises north-westward to the Sidlaws, attaining 944 feet on EVELICK or Pole Hill and 849 on Beal Hill; and thence again it declines towards Strathmore—to 380 feet at the NW border. The parish thus presents a diversified aspect, ranging from luxuriant corn-field to barren moor; by Rait, Kilspindie, and Pitrody Burns its drainage is mostly carried eastward to the Firth of Tay. Trap and coarse greyish sandstone are the predominant rocks. The trap has been quarried in Pitrody Den, and beautiful pieces of agate are often found among the hills. The soil on the flat south-eastern border is a fertile mixture of clay and humus; on the slopes of the southerly hills, and in the hollows and little glens, is of various quality, but generally good; and on the northern hills, is wet and heathy. About one-half of the entire area is in tillage, one-thirtieth is under wood, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. FINGASK CASTLE and Annat are the only mansions. Kilspindie is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £280. The church, at Kilspindie village, is a plain edifice, repaired in 1888. In connection with this church there is a Mitchell trust, being a legacy of £150 left by Mr W. Mitchell, for the encouragement of Bible study. A public school, with accommodation for 112 children, has an average attendance of nearly 90, and a grant of about £90. Valuation (1883) £6746, 13s. 4d., (1892) £5179, 18s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 762, (1831) 760, (1861) 665, (1871) 679, (1881) 693, (1891) 690.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kilspindley. See ABERLADY.

Kilsyth, a town and a parish on the southern border of Stirlingshire. The town, standing within 5 furlongs of the N bank of the Kelvin and of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and provided with a station on the Kelvin Valley branch of the North British system, by road is 1¾ mile N of Croy station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the same railway, 4 miles WNW of Cumbernauld, 12 W by S of Falkirk, 15 SSW of Stirling, 12½ NE of Glasgow, and 35 W by N of Edinburgh; whilst by rail it is 4½ miles ENE of Kirkintilloch, and 9 miles ENE of Maryhill, as terminus of the Kelvin Valley branch, formed in 1876-78, and subsequently continued east-north-eastward into connection with the Denny branch of the Caledonian. Overhung to the N by the Kilsyth Hills, and threaded by Garrel Burn, it occupies a small rising-ground 180 feet above sea-level; and, viewed from the neighbouring heights or from the canal, presents a straggling, irregular appearance. An older village, called Monaebrugh, was situated on a different part of the banks of Garrel Burn; but the present place was founded in 1665, and took its name of Kilsyth from the proprietor's title. For some time it derived considerable consequence from being a stage on the great thoroughfare from Glasgow to Stirling, and from Glasgow, by way of Falkirk, to Edinburgh; and, since the cessation of that traffic, it has continued to maintain itself by connection with the cotton manufacturers of Glasgow, acquiring, about 1845, a factory of its own. Kilsyth has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank,

insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the National and Royal Banks, a National Security savings bank (1829), 3 hotels, a town hall, public hall, workmen's club, bowling-green, a cemetery, a gaswork, a good water supply, a drainage system, effected at a cost of £2250, fairs (almost extinct) on the second Friday in April and the third Friday in November, and sheriff small-court courts, held at Campsie on the fourth Thursday of March, June, September, and December. A justice of peace court is held every second Monday, and a baillie's court every Monday in the town-hall. The parish church, at W end of town, is an elegant structure of 1816. It underwent alterations in 1892, the interior being remodelled and the church rescated, Sir Archibald Edmonstone at the same time presenting a beautiful oak pulpit in memory of his father, the late Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, Bart., for some time M.P. for the county. Other places of worship are a handsome Free church, a U.P. church, Congregational and Wesleyan (1885) chapels, and St Patrick's Roman Catholic church (1866; 450 sittings). The U.P. church, a fine building of Gothic design seated for 650, was erected in 1893 to replace an older one of 1768, and has a hall, presented by Mr Robert Wilson, of the Banton Mills, as a memorial of the Wilson and Anderson families, the whole costing £8500. The Burgh Academy, at Craigend, is an Italian edifice of 1875-76, built at a cost of £4800, and enlarged in 1893. A burgh of barony since 1826, and also a police burgh, Kilsyth is governed, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, by a provost, 2 baillies, and 6 commissioners. Burgh valuation (1883) £14,324, 9s. 3d., (1892) £11,138, 13s. 3d. Pop. (1851) 3949, (1861) 4692, (1871) 4895, (1881) 5405, (1891) 6073.

The battle of Kilsyth was fought on 15 Aug. 1645, between the army of Montrose and the Covenanters under Baillie. The scene of action was the tract around the hollow which now contains the reservoir of the Forth and Clyde Canal—a field so broken and irregular, that, did not tradition and history concur in identifying it, few persons could believe it to have been the arena of any military operation. Montrose and his men took up their ground to their own liking, to abide the onset of forces specially deputed against them by the Scottish council. When Baillie arrived to make the attack, he found his authority all but superseded by a committee, headed by Argyll, and shorn of power to exert subordinating influence on the portion of the army placed specially under his control. Montrose's army consisted of only 4400 foot with 500 horse, while that of his antagonist amounted to 6000 foot and 1000 horse; but Montrose had the high advantages of having chosen his ground, of possessing the supreme command, and of having arranged his troops in the best possible manner for confronting his opponents. The weather being very hot, Montrose bade his followers doff their outer garments—a circumstance which gave rise to a tradition that they fought naked; and, making a general assault, he almost instantly—aided or rather led by the impetuosity of his Highlanders—threw his antagonists, reserve and all, into such confusion that prodigies of valour on the part of their nominal commander utterly failed to rally even a portion of them and incite them to withstand the foe. A total rout taking place, Montrose's forces cut down or captured almost the whole of the infantry, and even coolly massacred many of the unarmed inhabitants of the country. Though Baillie's cavalry, for the most part, escaped death from the conqueror, very many of them met it in fleeing from his pursuit across the then dangerous morass of DULLATUR Bog. Incredible as it may seem, only 7 or 8 in Montrose's army were slain. 'It belongs not to me,' says the Rev. Dr R. Rennie, in the *Old Statistical Account*, 'to give any detail of that engagement; suffice it to say, that every little hill and valley bears the name, or records the deeds of that day; so that the situation of each army can be distinctly traced. Such as the Bullet and Baggage Knowe, the Drum Burn, the Slaughter Howe or hollow, Kill-e-many Butts, etc., etc. In the Bullet Knowe and neighbourhood bullets are found every year, and in

some places so thick that you may lift three or four without moving a step. In the Slaughter Howe, and a variety of other places, bones and skeletons may be dug up everywhere; and in every little bog or marsh for 3 miles, especially in the Dullatur Bog, they have been discovered in almost every ditch. The places where the bodies lie in any number may be easily known; as the grass is always of a more luxuriant growth in summer, and of a yellowish tinge in spring and harvest.' Kilsyth is remarkable as the scene of two religious revivals which occurred respectively in the years 1742 and 1839, and excited great interest throughout the country. Narratives of them were written and published by the Rev. Mr Robe and the Rev. Mr Burns, the incumbents at their respective dates. Kilsyth Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the town, was the seat from the first half of the 15th century of a junior branch of the Livingstons of Callendar, and, strengthened and garrisoned against Oliver Cromwell in 1650, is now a ruin. In 1661 Sir James Livingstone was created Viscount Kilsyth and Baron Campsie, but his second son, William, third Viscount Kilsyth, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and suffered attainder in the following year. The family burying-vault in the old churchyard measures 16 feet each way; and, in 1795, was found by some Glasgow students to contain an embalmed body of the last Viscount's first wife and infant son in a state of complete preservation. It was afterwards so closed with flat stones as to be rendered inaccessible.

The parish of Kilsyth, containing also the villages of Banton and High Banton, comprises two ancient baronies, East and West, but consisted of only the East Barony, then called Monaebrugh, till 1649, when it acquired the West Barony by annexation from Campsie. It is bounded NW by Fintry, N by St Ninians, E by Denny, S by Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch in Dumbartonshire (detached), and W by Campsie. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $13,248\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $127\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The CARRON winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward along all the northern boundary; the KELVIN, rising in the south-eastern corner, flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward, with sluggish current in a deep artificial channel, along or close to most of the southern border, and within a brief distance of the Forth and Clyde Canal; several short but impetuous burns rise in the interior, and run northward to the Carron; and GARVALD or Garrel Burn, issuing from a reservoir near the western border, curves $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to the Kelvin, which elsewhere is joined by two or three lesser streams. Most of the burns form frequent waterfalls; and those that run to the Kelvin are remarkable for the extent to which they have been utilised for water-power. The surface declines in the NE along the Carron to 670, in the SW along the Kelvin to 150 feet above sea-level; and between these points it rises to 404 feet near Riskend, 1393 at Laird's Hill, 1484 at Tomtain, and 1129 at Cock Hill. The southern district of the parish, comprising nearly one-half of the entire area, contains the watershed or summit level (156 feet) of the strath of the Forth and Clyde Canal; and for some little distance from the southern boundary is almost a dead flat, but rises presently into an undulating, broken, rough ascent, which is everywhere so well cultivated as, though very bare of trees, to present a pleasing appearance. A narrow belt of meadow land extends along the Carron; and all the rest of the parish is that part of the long range of the Lennox Hills, which, consisting of wild pastoral heights, and connected westward with the Campsie Fells, eastward with the Denny Hills, bears the distinctive name of the Kilsyth Hills, is picturesquely intersected with short deep glens, and commands, from its loftiest summits, magnificent views from sea to sea, and over parts of fourteen counties. Eruptive rocks predominate in the hills, and carboniferous in the plain. Limestone and a beautiful light-coloured sandstone are quarried; and ironstone and coal, the latter of various qualities and much intersected by trap dykes, are both very plentiful,

and have long been mined. At Riskend and Haugh two specially rich seams of coal and ironstone were opened up in 1883. A vein of copper ore was wrought during part of the 18th century; and specimens of yellow and red jasper, suitable for gems, were brought into notice in 1791. The soil of the SE corner is thin and gravelly; on the flat lands along the Kelvin, is a deep rich loam; on the slopes and arable braes to the N of the plain, is clayey or stiffly argillaceous, incumbent on retentive strata; and in the upland tracts is mostly sandy, gravelly, or stony. Of the entire area, 10,901 acres are arable, 2050 are pasture, and 170 are under wood. Antiquities are remains of two Roman and of two Caledonian forts, the ruins of Kilsyth and Colzium Castles, a seat of ancient feudal courts still called the Court Hill, and a retreat of the Covenanters in 1669, known as the Covenanters' Cave. Among distinguished natives have been Sir William Livingston, vice-chamberlain of Scotland (d. 1627); the Rev. John Livingston (1603-72), one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; Sir Archibald Edmonstone (1795-1871), author of *A Journey to the Oases of Upper Egypt*; and the Rev. Dr R. Rennie, minister of the parish from 1789 till 1820, author of several essays on peat moss. COLZIUM House is the chief mansion. In the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish since 1880 has been divided ecclesiastically into Kilsyth proper and the *quoad sacra* parish of Banton, the former a living worth £420. Three public schools—Academy, Banton, and Chapel Green—and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 1075, 183, 196, and 333 children, have an average attendance of about 900, 115, 130, and 280, and grants amounting to about £900, £130, £125, and £245. Landward valuation (1883) £16,049, 6s. 9d., (1892) £25,009, 13s. Pop. (1801) 1762, (1831) 4297, (1861) 6112, (1871) 6313, (1881) 6840, (1891) 7424, of whom 771 were in Banton *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See the Rev. P. Anton's *History of Kilsyth* (1893).

Kiltarlity* and Convinth, a united parish of N Inverness-shire, whose church stands near the left bank of Convinth Burn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Beaully, under which there is a post and telegraph office of Kiltarlity. Bounded NW and N by Kilmorack, E by Kirkhill and Inverness, S by Urquhart-Glenmoriston, and W by Kilmorack and Ross and Cromarty, it has an utmost length from NE to SW of about 50 miles, and a varying width of $3\frac{3}{8}$ furlongs and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 enlarged the area by transferring to the parish the Crochiel strip of Kilmorack, to the south and east of the river Glass, which formerly divided the parish in two. The river GLASS, formed by the confluence of the Affric and Amhuinn Deabhaidh, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Gleu-affric Hotel, flows 12 miles north-eastward along the boundary with Kilmorack parish, till, near Erchless Castle, it unites with the Farrar to form the river BEAULY, which itself winds 12 miles east-north-eastward, mainly along the northern boundary, till at Lovat Bridge it passes off from Kiltarlity. Of a number of streams that flow to these two rivers, the chief is Convinth Burn, running $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, till it falls into the Beaully just below Beaufort Castle; and of fully a score of lakes the largest are Lochs AFFRIC and BENEVELAN, Loch a' Bhruthaich ($9 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 942 feet), Loch Neaty ($5 \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ furl.; 822 feet), Loch nan Eun (5×2 furl.; 1700 feet), and Loch na Beinne Baiue ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.; 1650 feet). Almost everywhere hilly or mountainous, the surface declines in the extreme NE to 18 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to Tor Mor (487 feet), Meall Mor (1316), Creag Ard Mhor (933), the *eastern shoulder (2032) of Carn nam Pollan, *Carn nam Bad (1499), Clach-bheinn (1887), Carn a' Choire Chruaidh (2830), and *Carn a' Choire Chairbh (2827), where asterisks

mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Such is a bare outline of the general features of Kiltarlity, whose special beauties, antiquities, and mansions are noticed under AFFRIC, AIGAS, BEAULY, BENEVELAN, DHRUIM, GLASS, GLENCONVINTH, BEAUFORT CASTLE, BELLADRUM, ERCHLESS CASTLE, ESKA-DALE, and GUISSACHAN. Devonian rocks predominate in the lower tracts; gneiss and granite in the uplands. Serpentine and granular limestone occur in small quantities on the south-eastern border; and specimens of asbestos and rock crystal are often found upon the hills. The soil of the arable lands is mostly thin, light, extremely hard, and of a reddish colour. Strathglass and the NE corner of the parish are beautifully wooded. Among the antiquities are numerous Caledonian stone circles and some vitrified forts; and there are three considerable caves at Cugie, Easter Main, and Corriedow, of which the last, in a glen on the SE border, is said to have afforded refuge for some days to Prince Charles Edward. Giving off a portion to Erchless *quoad sacra* parish, Kiltarlity is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; the living is worth £283. The parish church, on a rising-ground amid a clump of tall trees, was rebuilt in 1829. There are also an Established mission chapel of Strathglass or Guisachan, Free churches of Kiltarlity and Strathglass, and St Mary's Roman Catholic church of Eskadale (1826; 600 sittings); whilst five schools—Culburnie, Glenconvinth, Guisachan, Tomnacross, and Eskadale (Roman Catholic)—with total accommodation for 614 children, have an average attendance of about 260, and grants amounting to nearly £336. Pop. (1801) 2588, (1841) 2881, (1861) 2839, (1871) 2537, (1881) 2134, (1891) 1922, of whom 1437 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 73, 72, 1878-81.

Kiltearn (Gael. *cill-Tighearn*, 'St Ternan's church'), a parish of Ross and Cromarty, containing EVANTON village and Foulis station on the Dingwall and Tain section of the Highland railway, the latter being 2 miles SSW of Novar and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Dingwall. Tapering north-westward, and bounded NE by Alness, SE by the Cromarty Firth, SW by Dingwall, and W by Fodderty, it has an utmost length from NW to SE of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying width of 1 mile and 6 miles, and an area of $29,956\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $1097\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $886\frac{1}{2}$ water. Loch GLASS (4 miles \times 5 furl.; 713 feet) lies on the Alness border, and from its foot sends off the river Glass or AULTGRANDE, which, running 8 miles east-south-eastward to the Cromarty Firth, chiefly along the NE boundary, but latterly through the north-eastern corner of the parish, is joined from Kiltarn by the Allt nan Caorach; whilst of seven lakes scattered over the interior, the largest is Loch Bealach nan Cuilean ($7\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ furl.; 1200 feet). Except for a level strip along the Firth, the entire surface is hilly or mountainous, wild, heathy, and uncultivated upland, chief elevations north-westward being Cnoc Vabin (1000 feet), Cnoc nan Each (1508), huge, lumpish *Ben Wyvis (3429), Queen's Cairn (2109), *Carn nan Ruadha (2206), and *Clach nam Buidh-fhearn (1875), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the western confines of the parish. Devonian rocks predominate along the coast; metamorphic rocks, chiefly gneiss, in the interior. Small portions of carboniferous rocks, containing coal, near the shore, at one time induced an expensive but fruitless attempt to sink a coal mine; and lead and iron ores occur in the interior, but not in quantity to promise productive working. At most, 3000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; but a fair proportion of the lower district is under wood. A cairn and remains of five pre-Reformation chapels are among the extant antiquities, a Caledonian stone circle having been demolished not long before 1839. There is a remarkable group of cup-and-ring-marked stones on the estate of Mountgerald, and a very remarkable and interesting group of hut circles with tumuli to the SW of Cnoc Mhargaidh Dhuibh on the estate of Swordale. This group of hut circles is in part surrounded by the remains of an old enclosure. The Falls of Coneas, near the junction of the Aultgrande and Allt-nan-Caorach, are inter-

* We have a slight trace of the Columban church in the eastern districts of the northern Picts in the Irish Annals, which record in 616 the death of Tolorgain or Talarican, who gives his name to the great district of Cilltalagayn, or Kiltarlity' (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 153, 1877).

esting and beautiful. The most interesting natural phenomenon in the parish is the Black Rock of Kiltearn, now visited by hundreds of people every year. The most distinguished and venerated of the northern Covenanters, the Rev. Thomas Hogg, was minister of Kiltearn. There is a marble tablet in the parish church with the following inscription, which gives a condensed history of his life:—"In memory of the Rev. Thomas Hogg of Kiltearn, one of the most eminent Scottish ministers of the 17th century. He was born at Tain 1628; ordained minister of Kiltearn 1654; deposed as a Protester 1661; and ejected from Kiltearn 1662. As "a noted keeper of conventicles" he was imprisoned in Forres 1668; in Edinburgh 1677, 1679, and 1683; in the Bass Rock 1677 and 1677-1679; put to the horn 1674; intercommunicated 1675; fined 5000 merks 1683; and banished furth of Scotland 1684. He was imprisoned, on false political grounds, in London 1685; went in 1686 to Holland, where the Prince of Orange made him a royal chaplain; was restored to Kiltearn 1691; and died 4th Jan'y. 1692, aged 64 years. Matt. v. 10-12. 1880.' Mansions, all noticed separately, are FOULIS Castle, MOUNTGERALD, and BALCONTE. Kiltearn is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; the living is worth £295. The parish church (parts of it pre-Reformation, recently repaired and re-seated) stands close to the Firth, 1½ mile SE of Evanton, where there are the Hogg Memorial Church, erected in 1893, and a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 171 children, has an average attendance of about 155, and a grant of nearly £135. Pop. (1801) 1525, (1831) 1605, (1861) 1634, (1871) 1496, (1881) 1182, (1891) 1301, of whom 739 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Kiltuintaik, an ancient parish in the N of Argyllshire, incorporated with Kilmolmkill, soon after the Reformation, to form the parish of Morvern. Its church continued to be in use along with that of Kilmolmkill, and was rebuilt in 1780.

Kilvaree, a hamlet near the W border of Muckairn parish, Argyllshire, 6½ miles ENE of Oban.

Kilvaxter, a hamlet in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Kilviekeon. See KILFINICHEN.

Kilwinning, a market-town and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The town, standing on the river Garnock, has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, at the junction of the branch to Ardrossan with the line to Ayr, 3½ miles NNW of Irvine, 6 E by N of Ardrossan, and 25½ SW of Glasgow. Close to this station is another on the Barrmill and Ardrossan branch of the Lanarkshire and Ayrshire railway, opened in 1888; while a third, the Caledonian, was opened in 1890. Kilwinning took its name from St Winnin or Winning, an Irish evangelist, said to have landed at the mouth of the Garnock in 715, and here to have founded a church, on whose site four centuries later arose a stately abbey. Occupying a gentle rising-ground amid low wooded environs, the town, of considerable extent, presents a thriving aspect. Its western extremity is called the Byres, from a belief that the monks there kept their cattle, whilst the eastern is known as Crosshill, as the spot where a cross was erected to meet the eyes of approaching pilgrims to St Winning's shrine. Throughout the surrounding country it bore down to recent times the name of Saigtown or Saint's-town; and a fine spring, a little S of the manse, long held in superstitious repute, is still called St Winning's Well. After the Reformation it lost the prestige and importance conferred on it by its abbey; and, up till the establishment of the neighbouring Eglinton Ironworks (1846), it mainly depended on the weaving of muslins, gauzes, shawls, etc., for the Glasgow and Paisley markets. Kilwinning was constituted a police burgh in 1889, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Clydesdale Banks, 2 hotels, a public library, the M'Gavin Public Park (for which £7000 was

bequeathed by the late John M'Gavin, Esq.), a gaswork, large engineering and fire-clay works, an iron foundry, a worsted spinning mill, grain and saw mills, 2 bowling clubs, a cemetery, fairs on the first Monday of February and November, and an annual cattle show in connection with the Farmers' Society. Besides the parish church, accommodating over 1000 sitters, there are a Free church, a U.P. church (restored 1883), an Original Secession church, an Evangelical Union church, Salvation Army barracks, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The public school, Tudor in style, was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of £8500. The ancient town cross has been restored, but retains its original shaft. Pop. (1841) 2971, (1861) 3921, (1871) 3598, (1881) 3469, (1891) 3835. Houses (1891) inhabited 844, vacant 29, building 2.

The abbey of SS. Winning and Mary was founded between 1140 and 1191, for a colony of Tyronensian Benedictines from Kelso, by Hugh de Morville, lord of Cunninghame, and Lord High Constable of Scotland. Robert I., Hugh de Morville, John de Menetheth, lord of Arran, Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, Sir John Maxwell of Maxwell, and other opulent and powerful personages, endowed it with very extensive possessions, so that, besides granges and other property, it claimed the tithes and pertinents of 20 parish churches—13 of them in Cunninghame, 2 in Arran, 2 in Argyllshire, and 2 in Dumbartonshire. 'According to the traditional account of the entire revenue of the monastery,' says the writer of the *Old Statistical Account*, 'it is asserted that its present annual amount would be at least £20,000 sterling.' From Robert II. the monks obtained a charter, erecting all the lands of the barony of Kilwinning into a free regality, with ample jurisdiction; and they received ratifications of this charter from Robert III. and James IV. James IV., when passing the abbey in 1507, made an offering of 14s. to its relics; and Hoveden gravely relates, that a fountain in its vicinity ran blood for eight days and nights in 1184. The last abbot was Gavin Hamilton, a hot opponent of John Knox, and a zealous partisan of Queen Mary, who in 1571 was killed in a skirmish at Restalrig, near Edinburgh. According to tradition, the buildings of the abbey, when entire, covered several acres, and were stately and magnificent; but between 1561 and 1591 all that was strictly monastic was so demolished that hardly a trace of the foundations of the walls remains. In 1603—after the abbey had been under the commendatorship, first of the family of Glencairn, and next of the family of Raith—its lands and tithes, and various pertinents, were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Hugh, Earl of Eglinton. The church continued to be in use as the parish church till 1775, when the greater part of it was taken down to make way for the present building. So much of the ruins as remained were afterwards repaired, at very considerable expense, by the then Earl of Eglinton; and a drawing of them made in 1789 is given in Grose's *Antiquities*. The steeple, a huge square tower, 32 feet square and 103 feet high, was struck by lightning in 1809, and in 1814, just when operations for strengthening it were about to begin, it fell. A beautiful new tower, 105 feet high and 28 square, was built at a cost of £2000 in the following year on the same site, and separate from the church. The extant remains, Early English in style, comprise the great western doorway, with mullioned window above; the base of the S wall of the nave, 95 feet long; and the stately gable of the S transept, with three tall graceful lancets (*Billings' Antiquities*, vol. iii.)

Kilwinning is the reputed cradle of Freemasonry in Scotland. Fraternities of architects were formed on the Continent of Europe, in the 11th and 12th centuries, to carry out the principles of Gothic architecture; and, being favoured with bulls from the Popes of Rome, securing to them peculiar privileges wherever they might go, they called themselves Freemasons. One of these fraternities is said to have come to Scotland to build the priory of Kilwinning; and there to have taken some of the natives into their fellowship, making them partakers of their secrets and their privileges. Such is the

current account, on which Mr R. F. Gould, in his exhaustive *History of Freemasonry* (Edinb. 1883), observes:—'The pretensions of the Kilwinning Lodge to priority over that of Edinburgh, based as they are upon the story which makes its institution and the erection of Kilwinning Abbey coeval, are weakened by the fact that the abbey in question was neither the first nor second Gothic structure erected in Scotland. That the lodge was presided over about the year 1286 by James, Lord Steward of Scotland, a few years later by the hero of Bannockburn, and afterwards by the third son of Robert II. (Earl of Buchan) are some of the improbable stories which were propagated during the last century, in order to secure for the lodge the coveted position of being the first on the Grand Lodge Roll, or to give colour to its separate existence as a rival grand lodge. Whatever was the dignity its followers desired for their *Alma Mater* during the early part of the last century, and however difficult it might then have been to reconcile conflicting claims, we are left in no doubt as to the precedence given to the lodge at Edinburgh in the Statutes of 1599, Kilwinning having positively to take the *second* place.' The oldest minute-book preserved by the Lodge is a small vellum-bound quarto, and contains accounts of its transactions from 1642 to 1758, but not regularly or continuously. Notwithstanding all which, Kilwinning is regarded as the mother lodge of Scotland, and in October 1893 a new hall was opened for it in Main Street, a little west of the old hall, all the furniture being of carved oak. At the consecration ceremony deputations from some thirty lodges attended.

Kilwinning is also remarkable for its continuation to the present time, almost uninterruptedly, of that practice of archery which was anciently enjoined by acts of the Scots parliament on the young men of every parish. Its company of archers is known, though imperfectly, and only by tradition, to have existed prior to 1488; but from that year downward, they are authenticated by documents. Originally enrolled by royal authority, they appear to have been encouraged by the inmates of the abbey; and they, in consequence, instituted customs which easily secured their surviving the discontinuance of archery as the principal art of war. Once a year, in the month of July, they make a grand exhibition. The principal shooting is at a parrot, anciently called the papingo, and well known under that name in heraldry, but now called the popinjay. This used to be constructed of wood; but in recent years has consisted of feathers worked up into the semblance of a parrot; and is suspended by a string to the top of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the town. The archer who shoots down this mark is called 'the Captain of the Popinjay;' and is master of the ceremonies of the succeeding year. Every person acquainted with Sir Walter Scott's novels, will recognise the Kilwinning festival, transferred to a different arena, in the opening scene of *Old Mortality*, when young Milnwood achieves the honours of Captain of the Popinjay, and becomes bound to do the honours of the Howff. Another kind of shooting is practised for prizes at butts, point-blank distance, about 26 yards. The prize, in this case, is some useful or ornamental piece of plate, given annually to the company by the senior surviving archer.

The parish of Kilwinning, containing also the villages of Fergushill, Doura, Dalgarven, Bensley, and Eglinton Ironworks, is bounded N by Dalry, NE by Beith, E by Stewarton, SE and S by Irvine, SW by Stevenston, and W by Ardrossan. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth is 5¼ miles; and its area is 11,069 acres, of which 79½ are water. The river GARNOCK here winds 6½ miles southward, first 1½ mile along the Dalry border, next 4½ miles through the interior, and lastly ¾ mile along the Irvine border. CAAP Water, its affluent, runs 1 mile eastward along the northern boundary; and LUGTON Water, after tracing 3¾ miles of the boundary with Stewarton, meanders 4½ miles south-westward through the interior till it falls into the Garnock at a point 1 mile SSE of the town. A triangular lake, called Ashenyard or Ashgrove Loch

(½ × ¼ mile) lies at the meeting-point with Stevenston and Ardrossan. The land surface slopes gradually upward from the SW to the NE, and including flat tracts along the Garnock and LUGTON Water, is diversified by gentle undulations, but nowhere exceeds 310 feet above sea-level. It exhibits great wealth of wood and culture; and commands, from numerous vantage-grounds, exquisite views of the eastern sea-boards, the wide waters, and the western mountain screens of the Firth of Clyde. The rocks throughout are carboniferous, with intersections of trap dyke. Good building sandstone is quarried; limestone, ironstone, and coal are largely worked, a mineral railway passing from east to west through the parish; and clay is used for making tiles and bricks. The soil of nearly one-half of the cultivated lands is a stiff clay, and that of most of the remainder is a light sandy loam. From one-fourth to one-third of the entire area is under the plough; a good many hundreds of acres are under wood; a considerable aggregate in the upper districts is moss; and all the rest of the land is disposed in field pasture, subordinate to the dairy. Distinguished persons connected with the parish have been the Earls of Eglinton, the abbot Gavin Hamilton, and the ministers John Glassford, Principal Baillie, James Fergusson, Professor Meldrum, Principal George Chalmers, and Professor William Ritchie. EGLINTON CASTLE, noticed separately, is the chief mansion, others being Ashgrove and Montgreenan. Giving off a portion to Fergushill *quoad sacra* parish, the church of which was erected in 1880, Kilwinning is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £459. Auchentiber, Eglinton district, Fergushill, and Kilwinning public schools, with respective accommodation for 110, 431, 237, and 839 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 265, 185, and 765, and grants amounting to over £45, £217, £170, and £518. Valuation (1883) £39,873, (1893) £43,255. Pop. (1801) 2700, (1831) 3772, (1861) 7717, (1871) 7375, (1881) 7037, (1891) 7007.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See Robert Wylie's *History of the Mother Lodge, Kilwinning, with Notes on the Abbey* (Glasg. 1878), and the Rev. W. Lee Ker's *Kilwinning Abbey* (Ardrossan, 1883).

Kimelford. See KILMELFORT.

Kimmerghame, an estate, with a mansion, in Edrom parish, Berwickshire, near the right bank of Blackadder Water, 3 miles SE of Duns. A handsome Scottish Baronial edifice, erected in 1851 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., it is the seat of J. L. Campbell-Swinton, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Kinairdy, an ancient castellated mansion in Marnoch parish, Banffshire, on a promontory at the confluence of the Burn of Auchintoul with the Deveron, 2½ miles SSW of Aberchirder. Built partly at a very early period, partly at several subsequent dates, it soars aloft, in tower-like form, from its picturesque and commanding site; and, together with much surrounding property, it belonged to the Crichtons of Frendraught, from whom it passed to the Earls of Fife.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Kinaldie, a modern cottage ornée in the NE corner of Kinellar parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Don and 1½ furlong ENE of Kinaldie station on the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 10½ miles NW of Aberdeenshire. There is a railway sub-post office of Kinaldie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Kinaldy, an estate with a mansion, in Cameron parish, Fife, 4 miles S of St Andrews.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kinbattoch, a farm in Towie parish, W Aberdeenshire, 1 mile SW of the church. Some tumuli here were opened in 1750, and found to enclose urns, trinkets, and Roman medals; and here too are an ancient artificial mound (once surrounded by a moat) and ruins of a pre-Reformation chapel.

Kinbeachie, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Resolis parish, Ross-shire, near the SE shore of the Cromarty Firth, 5 miles SW of Invergordon. Kinbeachie Loch (2¼ × 1½ furl.) sends forth the Burn of Resolis.

Kinbettoch. See KINBATTOCH.

Kinblethmont, an estate in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Arbroath. The mansion was burnt in June 1887.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Kinbrace. See KILDONAN.

Kinbroon, a modern mansion in Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire, 5 furlongs SSW of Rothie-Norman station, on the Inveramsay and Macduff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway.

Kinbuck. See DUNBLANE.

Kincaid House, a mansion in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Milton, near the junction of the Blane Valley section with the Kelvin Valley section of the North British system.

Kincairney, an estate with a mansion and a village, in Caputh parish, Perthshire. The mansion, 5 miles ENE of Dunkeld, is the seat of William Ellis Glog, Esq. (b. 1828), one of the judges of the Court of Session, who takes the judicial title of Lord Kincairney from the estate.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Kincaldrum, a mansion in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire, on the NE slope of wooded Kincaldrum Hill, 5 miles SSW of Forfar. It is the seat of E. A. Baxter, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Kincale, an estate with a mansion, and a village, in St Andrews parish, Fife, 3 miles WNW of the city.

Kincardine, a large parish of N Ross and Cromarty, containing to the E the village of ARDEAY, with a post, money order, and telegraph office, and with BONAR-BRIDGE station on the Highland railway, $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Tain, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Dingwall. It is bounded NE by Creich in Sutherland and by the head of Dornoch Firth, E by Edderton, S by Rosskeen, Alness, Fodderty, and Contin, and SW and W by Lochbroom. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, contracting to a point at the extremities, elsewhere varies between $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 239 square miles, or 153,054 acres. The OIKELL, rising at the NW corner and at an altitude of 1500 feet, winds $35\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward and east-south-eastward along all the Sutherland boundary, through Loch Ailsh ($7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 498 feet) and the Kyle of Sutherland to the head of Dornoch Firth at Bonar-Bridge. Of its twenty tributaries from Kincardine parish, the chief is the Einig, formed by two head-streams, and running 4 miles east-north-eastward to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Oikell Bridge; whilst the CARRON, formed by three head-streams, runs 9 miles east-by-northward to the Kyle at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Bonar-Bridge. Of thirty-three lakes, besides Loch Ailsh, the largest are Crom Loch ($6 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 1720 feet) on the Fodderty border, and Loch Craggie ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 507 feet) in the NW interior. The surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous, chief elevations westward and north-westward being Blar Carvary (864 feet), *Cnoc Leathado na Siorramachd (1845), Lamentation Hill (600), Carn Bhren (2080), Breac Bheinn (1516), *Carn Chuinneag (2749), Beinn Ulamhie (1616), Bodach Mor (2689), Carn Loch Sruban Mora (2406), and *Brea-bag (2338), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the southern and western confines of the parish. Granite and sandstone are the predominant rocks; and precious stones are found upon Carn Chuinneag, exactly similar to those of the Cairngorm Mountains. On the Invercharron estate there is a small tract of very fine arable land, with rich alluvial soil; and in 1847, after the potato disease, the greater part of Upper Gledfield farm, extending to 180 acres, was brought under cultivation, in pursuance of the reclamation scheme of Sir Alex. Matheson of Ardross (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877, pp. 153, 154). Agriculture, however, is practicable over only a small proportion of the land area; and sheep-farming constitutes the staple occupation. There is a pier at the Bridge of Bonar, where ships are moored and discharge their cargoes. A sanguinary contest, called the battle of Tuiteam-Tarbhach, was fought in this parish, about 1397, between the Macleods and the Mackays; and near Culrain station, 4 miles NW of Ardeay, Montrose, with 1200 Cavaliers, Germans, and undrilled Orcadians, was routed by 230 horse and 170 foot under Licut.-Colonel Strachan, 27 April 1650. The

battle-field bears the name of Craigcaoineadhan or Lamentation Hill, but the conflict itself is commonly known as the battle of Invercharron. More than 600 of his men made prisoners, and 396 slain, the great Marquis disguised himself as a common Highlander, and, swimming across the Kyle, fled up Strath Oikell to ASSYNT, where three days later he was taken captive. Antiquities are remains of several dunes, cairns, and stone circles, and a sculptured stone in the churchyard. The principal residences, with their distance from Ardeay, are Invercharron Houso (2 miles N by W), Gledfield House ($1\frac{1}{2}$ W), Culrain Lodge ($3\frac{1}{4}$ NNW), Braelangwell Lodge (6 W by N), Amat Lodge (9 W), Alladale Lodge ($13\frac{1}{2}$ W by S), Achnahannet Lodge ($9\frac{1}{2}$ NW), and Inveroikell Lodge ($10\frac{3}{4}$ NW). Sir Charles Ross of Balnagowan holds nearly half of the entire rental. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of CROICK, Kincardine is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the living is worth £274. The parish church, near the shore of Dornoch Firth, 7 furlongs SSE of Bonar-Bridge station, was built in 1799. There are Free churches of Kincardine and Croick; and five public schools—Achnahannet, Croick, Culrain, Gledfield, and Louberoy—with respective accommodation for 40, 35, 50, 115, and 18 children, have an average attendance of about 25, 15, 15, 95, and 20, and grants amounting to nearly £60, £35, £30, £125, and £32. Pop. (1881) 1472, (1891) 1417, of whom 1085 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1225 belonged to Kincardine ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 93, 92, 101, 1881-82.

Kincardine, a parish in Monteith district, S Perthshire, containing the villages of BLAIR-DRUMMOND and THORNHILL, each with a post office under Stirling, and extending southward to Gargunnoch station, northward to within 7 furlongs of Douno station. Till 1891 it comprised a main body and the Thornhill detached section, separated from each other by a strip of Kilmadock parish, 2 miles broad. With a view to unite the parish, the Boundary Commissioners in the year mentioned effected an exchange of territory between it and Kilmadock. Part of the detached section and part of the main portion of the parish of Kincardine were given to Kilmadock, and the remainder of the detached section was united to the main portion of Kincardine by the annexation of the part of Kilmadock left still intervening. It is bounded N by Kilmadock, NE by Lecropt, SE by St Ninians in Stirlingshire, S by St Ninians, Gargunnoch, and Kippen, and W by Port of Monteith; and has an utmost length from E to W of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with an utmost breadth from N to S of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The FORTH meanders in serpentine folds eastward along all the southern or Stirlingshire boundary of the parish, and then northward on the eastern boundary until it is joined by the arrowy Teith, which hurries $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along all the north-eastern boundary; whilst GOODIE Water, another tributary of the Forth, flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-eastward across the western or Thornhill portion of the parish. In the extreme E, at the confluence of the Forth and the Teith, the surface declines to 34 feet above sea-level, and the greater part of the parish is low and almost flat, only in the north, near Loch Watston, attaining an altitude of 205 feet. The northern half of the Thornhill portion is somewhat hillier, and rises to 400 feet near the Muir Damon, a ridge which, lying in the widest part of the strath of Monteith, is the centre of a magnificent landscape, screened in the distance by Ben Lomond, Ben Ledi, Ben Vorlich, Stuc a Chroin, the Ochils, and the Lennox Hills. The predominant rocks are Devonian, and sandstone has been quarried. The soil of the carse is a rich blue clay, incumbent on a bed of gravel; that of the dryfield is a light loam, formerly encumbered with boulders, but now entirely cleared. The carse has, at various depths, many thin beds of shells, particularly oysters; and nearly half of it till 1766 was covered with a deep bog, called Blair-Drummond or Kincardine Moss, but by the ingenious removal of the moss piecemeal into the Forth, had in 1839 been converted into highly fertile land. Woods and plantations

cover some 400 acres, 650 acres are in permanent pasture, and nearly all the rest of the parish is under the plough. Antiquities are a tumulus, called Wallace's Trench, 63 yards in circumference, near Blair-Drummond East Lodge; two other tumuli, respectively 92 and 150 yards in circumference, within Blair-Drummond garden; an eminence, the Gallow Hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Blair-Drummond House; and a standing stone, 5 feet high and 12 in circumference, on the summit of Borland Hill; whilst bronze implements, a considerable reach of Roman road, and a portion of the skeleton of a whale, were found on the carse lands in the course of the removal of the superincumbent moss. Robert Wallace, D.D. (1697-1771), statistical writer, and the Rev. Alex. Bryce (1713-86), geometrician, were natives. Blair-Drummond and Ochertyre, both noticed separately, are the chief residences. Giving off since 1877 its Thornhill section to NORRISTON *quoad sacra* parish, Kincardine is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £283. The parish church, 2 miles S by W of Doune, was built in 1814-16, and is a handsome Perpendicular edifice, with several stained-glass windows; its ancient predecessor belonged to Cambuskenneth Abbey. Three public schools—Blair-Drummond, Kincardine, and Thornhill—with respective accommodation for 75, 141, and 157 children, have an average attendance of about 15, 75, and 95, and grants amounting to over £20, £71, and £93. Valuation (1883) £15,938, 5s. 10d., (1892) £14,153, 15s. 5d. Pop. (1881) 1351, (1891) 1277, of whom 648 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Kincardine or Kincardine-on-Forth, a small seaport town in Tulliallan parish. This parish until 1891 formed part of a detached portion of Perthshire, but in that year the Boundary Commissioners transferred it wholly to the county of Fife. The town of Kincardine lies on low flat ground on the left or NE bank of the river Forth, with a terminal station on the Alloa and Kincardine branch of the North British railway (opened 18th Dec. 1893), and 3 miles S by W of Kincardine station on the Stirling and Dunfermline section. Occupying one of the best situations on the Forth, with a good quay and a roadstead 21 feet deep, where 100 vessels may ride in safety, it once, and for a long period, was the seat of commerce for nearly all places round the head of the Firth of Forth, precisely as Leith and Burntisland are the seats of commerce for nearly all places round the southern and northern sides of the lower parts of the Firth. It commands a safe ferry, half a mile wide, across the Forth; and, prior to the railway era, was the grand ferry station between Fife and Kinross-shire on the one hand, and all the SW of Scotland on the other. Early in the nineteenth century it carried on shipbuilding to so great an extent as sometimes to have from twelve to fifteen vessels on the stocks at once; and it still has a rope and twine work, a woollen factory, and a preserve work; but its former extensive distillery, brewery, salt works, and collieries are now extinct or exhausted. It is a regular place of call for the summer steamers on the passage between Stirling and Leith, ranks as a burgh of barony, connected with the estate of TULLIALLAN, and holds a fair on the second Friday of August. It contains some good, modern, slated two-storey or three-storey houses, but chiefly consists of red-tiled cottages; its environs are pleasant, with the ruins of Tulliallan Castle, its modern successor, a number of good villas, and many charming and far-reaching views; but the town itself presents a very irregular alignment, and an old-fashioned appearance. At it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, a gaswork, a hotel, a public reading-room, a cemetery, bowling and curling clubs, and 3 schools. Tulliallan parish church, built in 1833 at a cost of £3400, is an elegant edifice. There are a U.P. church, built in 1819 at a cost of £1200, a Free church, and an Episcopal mission station. The distinguished chemist, James Dewar, F.R.S., professor of natural experimental philosophy at Cambridge, was born at Kincardine in 1842.

Two embankments were completed in 1823 and 1839, on the W and E sides of the town, for reclaiming valuable land from the tidal waters of the Forth. Pop. (1881) 1985, (1891) 2007, of whom 1080 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 499, vacant 98.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869. See D. Beveridge's *Culross and Tulliallan* (Edinburgh, 1885), and his *Between the Ochils and the Forth* (1888).

Kincardine, a quondam town in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, near the right bank of Ferdun Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Laurencekirk, and 1 mile NE of Fettercairn. Near it, on a wooded eminence 30 feet high, are remains of a royal palace, whose walls, at no point exceeding 8 feet in height, consist of chisel-hewn but mostly hammer-dressed stones of a hard and durable sandstone. The ground plan may still be traced; and it seems to have measured 36 yards square, with an inner quadrangle, filled more or less with buildings. Some make this palace the scene of the murder of Kenneth III. in 994 (see FENELLA); and it is known to have been a residence of William the Lyon (1166-1214), of Alexander III. (1249-85), of Edward I. of England in 1296, and of Robert II. in 1333. In 1532 the fourth Earl Marischal obtained a charter for making the town of Kincardine 'the principal and capital burgh of the county;' but less than eighty years after the sheriff and his deputed petitioned for the removal of the courts to Stonehaven, Kincardine possessing neither tobooth nor hostelry. At the same time its fair, St Catherine's, was transferred to FETTERCAIRN, whither also its market cross (1670) was removed a century later; and now the memory of Kincardine is preserved only by the vestiges of its palace, by the graveyard of its ancient kirk of St Catherine, and by such names in its vicinity as the 'King's Park,' 'Chancellor's Park,' and 'King's Deer.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871. See chap. v. of Andrew Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and the Mearns* (Edinb. 1861), and app. xvi. of his *Land of the Lindsayys* (2d. ed., Edinb., 1882).

Kincardine, Inverness-shire. See ABERNETHY.

Kincardine, an estate, with a romantic glen, a modern mansion, and a ruined castle, on the E border of Blackford parish, Perthshire. The glen extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the vicinity of Auchterarder; is traversed by Ruthven Water and by the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian railway; and contains stupendous railway works, including a six-arched viaduct rising nearly 100 feet above the level of the stream. Modern Kincardine Castle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Auchterarder, is approached by an avenue that passes along the copse-dell banks of the glen; it is a neat edifice in the castellated style. The ancient castle, farther up the glen, crowned a promontory overlooking scenery similar to that around Hawthornden House. It formed a strong and spacious quadrangle; but, having been dismantled by the Earl of Argyll in 1645, it is now represented by a mere fragment of wall and some vestiges of a moat. In its neighbourhood there is a large yew tree of great antiquity. About the middle of the 13th century Malise, Earl of Strathearn, conferred the lands of Kincardine on Sir David de Graham, to whose descendant, the Duke of Montrose, they give the title of Earl of Kincardine.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Kincardine O'Neil, a village and a parish of S Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 234 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Dee, 2 miles ESE of Dess station and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Torphins station, both on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway, the latter station being 24 miles W by S of Aberdeen. Protected from the north and east winds, it is much resorted to by invalids. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a hotel, a hall erected by public subscription in 1885, and fairs on the second Tuesday of May *o.s.* and the Wednesday and Thursday after the last Tuesday of August *o.s.*

The parish, containing also TORPHINS village and station, is bounded NW by Tough, NE by Cluny and Midmar, E and SE by Banchory-Ternan in Kincardineshire, SW by Birse, and W by Aboyne and Lumphanan.

Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8½ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is 7 miles; and its area is 18,260½ acres, of which 16½ are water. The DEE winds 4¼ miles south-eastward along all the south-western border, being spanned, 1¼ mile SSE of the village, by the three-arched Bridge of Potarch (1812); and the interior is drained to the Dee by BELTY Burn and several lesser rivulets. The surface may be described as comprising three straths or parts of straths, together with considerable flanking hills, and attains 700 feet at Sluie Woods, 655 at the Hill of Bely, 800 at Ord Fundie, 1545 at the *Hill of FARE, 1000 at Learney Hill, and 1621 at *Benaquhallie or CORRENNIE, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks include granite, trap, and sandstone; and the soils range from fertile alluvium to barren moor. Plantations of larch and Scotch fir still cover a large area, though a good many of the older trees have been cut down. Alexander Ross (1699-1784), a minor poet, was a native. The principal mansions are Kincardine Lodge, Learney, and Desswood. Giving off since 1875 the *quoad sacra* parish of Torphins, Kincardine O'Neil is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £262. The parish church, rebuilt about 1863, is situated in the middle of the village, at the W end of which stands the small Episcopal Christ Church, a Pointed edifice of 1865-66. At Craigmyle, 7 furlongs ESE of Torphins station, is a Free church; and four public schools—Greenburn, Kincardine O'Neil, Torna-veen, and Torphins—with respective accommodation for 60, 146, 90, and 167 children, have an average attendance of about 30, 90, 60, and 120, and grants of nearly £80, £80, £60, and £108. Pop. (1881) 1931, (1891) 1830, of whom 1006 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 66, 76, 1871-74.

The presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil comprises the old parishes of Aboyne, Banchory-Ternan, Buse, Cluny, Coull, Crathie, Echt, Glenmuick and Tullich, Kincardine O'Neil, Logie-Coldstone, Lumphanan, Midmar, Strachan, and Tarland-Migvie, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Braemar, Dinnet, Glengairn, and Torphins, and the chapelry of Finzean. Pop. (1881) 19,182, (1891) 18,781, of whom about 7500 were communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, with churches at Aboyne, Ballater, Banchory-Ternan, Braemar, Cluny, Crathie, Cromar, Echt, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan, Midmar, Strachan, and Tarland, which 13 churches together had about 1750 communicants.

Kincardineshire (often called **THE MEARNs**), a maritime county on the eastern seaboard of Scotland. It is bounded N and NW by Aberdeenshire, E by the German Ocean, and SW by Forfarshire. Its outline is an irregular triangle, with the NE angle at the mouth of the river Dee, the S angle at the mouth of the river North Esk, and the W angle between Mount Battock and the Hill of Cammie, where the boundaries of Forfarshire, Aberdeenshire, and Kincardineshire all meet. The length of the E side is 30¾ miles, that of the SW side 18¾, and that of the NW side 29½—all the measurements being in straight lines. Previous to 1891 there were three parishes partly in the county of Kincardine and partly in that of Aberdeen—namely, Banchory-Ternan, Drumoak, and Banchory-Devenick. The Boundary Commissioners in that year effected an exchange of territory between the two shires, the Kincardineshire boundary having been so extended as to include the whole of Banchory-Ternan, and the Aberdeenshire boundary so extended as to include the whole of Drumoak. In dealing with Banchory-Devenick, however, no alteration was made in the county boundaries, the whole of the Aberdeenshire portion of the parish having been transferred to the Aberdeenshire parish of Peterculter, and the name restricted to the Kincardineshire portion. The parish of Edzell, that was situated partly in Kincardineshire and partly in Forfarshire, has been restricted to the Forfarshire portion, the Kincardineshire portion having been transferred to the Kincardineshire parish of Fettercairn, and consequently no change

having been made in the county boundaries. Following the main windings, the distance along the sea-coast is about 35 miles, and along the other two sides the distances would be fully one-third more than those just given. From the mouth of the North Esk the boundary follows the mid bed of that river for a distance of 15 miles from the mouth, and then takes a northerly course by Manach Hill to Sturdy Hill, from which it follows the watershed between Glen Esk and Glen Dye to a point about 1 mile NW of Mount Battock at Loch Tennet. From this it follows the course of the Water of Aven till it joins the Feugh Water, down which it runs for about half a mile. The line then passes irregularly to the N and NW across the Dee on to the Hill of Fare, thence about a mile in a north-easterly direction, then in an irregular SE line back to the Dee near Durris Church, and thereafter it follows the mid bed of the river for 14¾ miles to its mouth at Aberdeen. The greater part of the coast-line is bold and rocky, the cliffs often rising to over 200 feet, and presenting many picturesque features, particularly along the line of conglomerate cliffs to the S of Stonehaven. The area of the county prior to 1891 was 383 square miles or 248,195 acres, of which 1463 were inland waters and 1385 foreshore. Among the counties of Scotland Kincardineshire is twenty-first as regards area, twenty-third as regards population, and twenty-first as regards valuation. The county falls naturally into five subdivisions—the Grampian district, the northern coast district, the southern coast district, the Howe of the Mearns, and the Deeside district.

The *Grampian region* embraces the eastern termination of the Grampians, extends across the county from Mount Battock (2555 feet) on the W till the sea is reached near Muchals, and separates the Deeside district from the Howe of the Mearns. To the E of Mount Battock is Clachnaben (1944 feet), with, rising near its summit, a curious mass of rock, which looks from the sea like a watch-tower, and forms an excellent landmark. Farther E is Kerloch (1747 feet), from which there is an excellent view of the greater part of Aberdeenshire, and from which it is possible to see as far S as the Lammermuir Hills. To the NE is Cairnmorean (1245 feet), with its slopes almost covered with great masses of granite. ESE of Mount Battock is Cairn-o'-Mount (1488 feet), over the eastern shoulder of which is the public road from the Howe of the Mearns to Deeside. As the summits approach the coast they gradually get lower, till, about 3 miles from the sea, they average from 500 to 600 feet high, and from this they slope gradually down till they terminate in rocky coast heights of from 100 to 200 feet. The district is about 18 miles long and from 6 to 8 wide. It comprises about 85,400 acres, and is very rugged, dreary, and sterile, though there are here and there some picturesque glens.

From this district the *northern and southern coast regions* are offshoots to the N and S respectively. The former contains 30,750 acres, and extends from Girdleness to the neighbourhood of Stonehaven, with an average breadth of 3 miles. There is a bold rocky shore, with cliffs varying in height from 100 to 300 feet; but, except in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen and Stonehaven, the region is very bleak. The southern coast district, with an area of 58,190 acres, extends from Stonehaven to the mouth of the North Esk, and has an average breadth of from 4 to 5 miles. Although the heights between Stonehaven and Bervie are somewhat bare, the land is well cultivated, and the aspect is much less bleak than in the northern district. To the S of Stonehaven is the range of cliffs known as the Fowlsheugh, noted as the summer dwelling-place of immense numbers of sea birds. Beyond Johnshaven the heights retire farther from the coast, leaving a strip of fertile land in some places 3 miles wide, and gradually rising into the green ridge known as Garcock Hill (915 feet), forming a continuation of the Sidlaws. Between the Grampians on the SW and the heights of Garcock and Arbutnott on the NE is the northern portion of the great valley of Strathmore, which is in this county

known as the *Howe of the Mearns*. The length of this district is about 16 miles, and its breadth gradually narrows from 5 miles at the W till it runs out at Stonehaven. It contains 34,340 acres. Sheltered by high grounds from the ungenial N and E winds, it is a fertile and highly cultivated country, with thriving plantations, good farms, and a considerable number of gentlemen's seats. The soil is of a bright red colour, which gives the surface when newly ploughed a very peculiar but rich and warm appearance. The Howe constitutes the main line of access between the N and SE of Scotland.

The *Deeside district* extends from the sea westward along the southern bank of the Dee for over 14 miles, and then along both banks for about 8 miles. It comprehends also the valley of the Feugh. The area is 36,667 acres. The district is peculiarly favourable to the growth of timber, and there are large and thriving plantations, which in many cases extend to the summits of the adjacent hills. At Banchory, where the county occupies both sides of the Dee, the scenery along the river is good.

As will be seen from this outline the surface of the county is considerably diversified. The highest summit of the Grampian range in the county is Mount Battock (2555 feet), and the other principal summits are Sturdy Hill (1784), Kerloch (1747), Hound Hillock (1698), Whitelaws (1664), Mount Shade (1662), Goyle Hill (1527), Cairn-o'-Mout (1488), Fenella Hill (1358), Cairnmorearn (1245), Mongour (1232), Hill of Trusta (1051), Craig of Dalro (1042). In the coast tract between Stonehaven and the mouth of the North Esk are Clochna Hill (638 feet), Bruxie Hill (710), Law of Lum (492), Leys Hill (495), Knox Hill (523), and Hill of Morphie (486). There are a few small lochs in the county, the chief being the Loch of Drum (6 × 2 furl., formerly 3 times as large) near the centre of the N side, and Loirstone Loch (2 × 1 furl.) near the NE corner. Leys Loch is now drained. It contained a crannoge, traces of which still remain. The drainage of the part of the county to the N of the Grampians is effected by means of the Dee and its tributaries. After that river enters Kincardineshire the first stream of importance that it receives is the Water of FEUGH, which joins it a little above Banchory, after itself receiving the Water of Aven and the Water of DYE. At the church of Durris the Dee is joined by the Burn of Sheeoch, and, farther down, about a mile below Peterculter Church, by Crynoch Burn. The part of the Grampians immediately to the W of Stonehaven is drained by COWIE Water, CARRON Water, and BERVIE Water, of which the first two enter the sea at Stonehaven, and the last at Bervie. In the coast district N of Stonehaven are the small burns of Elsieck and Muchalls. The district S of Stonehaven has, besides the Bervie Water, also the smaller burns of Caterline, Benholm, Fenella, and Lauriston; near the mouth of the second last is a prettily wooded rock glen with a lofty waterfall. The SW end of the Howe of the Mearns is drained by the Black Burn, Dourie Burn, and Luther Water flowing into the North Esk. There are a number of small local burns flowing into all of these streams, particularly the Dye and the Cowie. The Dee and North Esk are valuable salmon rivers, and in many of the smaller streams there is excellent trout fishing.

Geology.—The area occupied by the ancient crystalline rocks in Kincardineshire lies to the N of the great fault which bounds the Old Red Sandstone formation. This line extends from near Edzell, NE by Fenella Hill, to Craigeven Bay, about 1 mile N of Stonehaven. The synclinal fold which traverses the crystalline rocks in Forfarshire is also traceable across this county. As we ascend the sections in the North Esk and Cowie rivers, green and grey slates and shales are seen dipping towards the NW at high angles, which are succeeded by crystalline micaceous grits and mica schists. On the N side of the synclinal axis the same beds reappear with a SE inclination, but in a still more highly altered form. By means of repeated undulations they spread over the northern part of the county towards the valley of the

Dee. A traverse along the rugged and rocky cliff between Stonehaven and Aberdeen furnishes admirable opportunities for the examination of the lithological varieties of these crystalline rocks, and the numerous flexures by which they are repeated. From the great fault in Craigeven Bay, near Stonehaven, to a point about 1½ mile to the N, there is a regular ascending series through green and grey slates, with bands of pebbly grit which are overlaid by contorted mica schists and micaceous quartzites. In the neighbourhood of Muchalls Castle the latter beds are repeated by gentle undulations, and at Skateraw they are inclined to the W or N of W, while from Portlethen to Fiondon there is a general dip to the S or SSE. In the eastern portion of the county no limestones are associated with the crystalline series, but, near Banchory and also near Lochlee in the adjacent county, some bands of limestone occur which are probably on the same horizon as the calcareous series of Loch Earn and Loch Tay. An important feature connected with these crystalline rocks is the occurrence of masses of granite in their midst. From the gradual disappearance of the foliation in the micaceous gneiss as we approach the margin of the granite, it is probable that the gneissic masses may be the result of extreme metamorphism. By far the largest area of granite extends along the watershed of the county from Mount Battock E to Cairnmorearn Hill, but, besides this mass, there are several small masses on the S side of the Dee between Maryculter and Aberdeen. The granite to the S of the Dee, which has been largely quarried for building purposes, is coarsely crystalline, of a grey colour, and is composed of the normal constituents—quartz, felspar, and black mica. Veins and dykes of this rock also occur throughout the county in the midst of the stratified crystalline series.

The geological structure of the Old Red Sandstone formation in Kincardineshire has a close resemblance to that in the adjacent county of Forfar. (See the geological description in the article FORFARSHIRE.) The great synclinal fold which traverses Strathmore runs E to the shore at Cawton, while the N limb of the anticlinal fold of the Sidlaws extends along the shore between St Cyrus and Kinneff. In Kincardineshire, however, there is a great thickness of strata belonging to this formation which occupy a lower position than any met with in Forfarshire. This subdivision, which immediately underlies the volcanic series, is admirably displayed in the shore section at Stonehaven. By means of the great fault which bounds the Old Red Sandstone formation along the flanks of the Grampians the members of this subdivision are brought into conjunction with the crystalline rocks in Craigeven Bay about 1 mile N of Stonehaven. The base of the Old Red Sandstone, therefore, is nowhere visible in this county. The strata consist of red sandstones and flags, with purple clays and shales which are either vertical or highly inclined to the E of S, and as they extend along the shore to the Bellman's Head S of Stonehaven, it is evident that their thickness must be about 5000 feet. Notwithstanding the great thickness of the members of this series, it is important to note that when they are followed inland in a WSW direction they are abruptly truncated by the great fault already referred to. Not far to the S of Stonehaven the highest beds of this subdivision pass conformably below the representatives of the volcanic series of Forfarshire. In this county, however, there is a remarkable change in the aspect of the latter subdivision. Instead of a great succession of lavas and tuffs, we find a remarkable development of coarse conglomerates, with ashy grits and a few thin sheets of diabase porphyrite. It is apparent, therefore, that the centres of volcanic activity were far removed from this part of the inland sea in which the strata accumulated. The active volcanoes must have been situated along a line extending from Perthshire into Forfarshire. The massive conglomerates, containing large and well-rounded pebbles of diabase, and various metamorphic rocks are admirably seen on the bluff cliff at Dunnottar Castle, where they are inclined to the S. In Tremuda Bay they swing round to

the SW and pass below a bed of lava. As we follow the coast-line S by Crawton the beds veer round to the W, and this dip continues to Inchbervie and Gourdon, while in the neighbourhood of St Cyrus they are inclined to the N of W. From these data it is evident that the representatives of the volcanic series are curving round the great synclinal fold of Strathmore. Of the sheets of lava intercalated in this subdivision, the most important occurs on the Bruxie and Leys Hills, which can be traced in a SW direction to the E of Inchbervie. The thin bands at Crawton, Kinneff, Inchbervie, and Gourdon are of minor importance.

The members of the volcanic zone are succeeded by red sandstones and conglomerates with bands of shale, in which occurs the well-known fish bed at Canterland (see list of fossils in article FORFARSHIRE), and these beds are overlaid in turn by the friable red marls and sandstones occupying the centre of the syncline between Stracathro and Fordoun.

An interesting feature connected with the glaciation of Kincardineshire is the abnormal trend of the ice-markings on the shore, compared with the direction met with on the slopes of the hills. In the higher reaches of the North Esk, and along the hill slopes as far as the Auchlee Hill, near Maryculter, the general trend of the striae is SE and ESE, but along the shore between Inchbervie and Aberdeen the direction is NNE. It would seem, therefore, that by some means or other the ice which radiated from the high grounds of Kincardineshire was compelled to change its course on reaching the low ground between Stracathro and Stonehaven. Along this line it moved towards the NE, and when it reached the coast-line it was deflected still further towards the NNE and N. It has been suggested that this remarkable deflection was due to the presence of the Scandinavian *mer de glace* in the North Sea, which, from its greater size, was capable of overcoming the seaward motion of the local ice. The evidence derived from the boulder clay furnishes striking confirmation of this northerly movement along the coast. This deposit, which is spread over the low grounds in the form of a more or less continuous covering, and which steals up the valleys draining the hills as a gently sloping terrace, presents the usual characteristics of the boulder clay. In the inland area occupied by the Old Red Sandstone, this deposit contains numerous fragments of the altered crystalline rocks derived from the slopes of the high grounds of the county, while to the N of the fault at Stonehaven, in the direction of Muchalls and Portlethen, striated blocks of red sandstone and porphyrite are mingled with fragments of the underlying rocks in the boulder clay. The blocks of lava and the red sandstones were derived from the area lying to the S of the great fault.

At the E end of Strathmore, and along the line of railway from that point towards Stonehaven, deposits of gravel and sand are spread over the ground, which are partly fluvial and partly due to the melting of the retreating glaciers. Here and there along the coast between Stonehaven and St Cyrus patches of stratified sands, gravels, and clays are met with which may probably belong to the 100-foot beach.

Soils and Agriculture.—In the Grampian district there is a large extent of ground simply covered with heath, waste, or under peat, but along the southern border matters improve, and there are stretches of good loam on rock or clay subsoils, while along both the Feugh and the Dye there are patches of good rich loam. Along the coast districts the soil varies considerably. About Muchalls it is thin and moorish, and the northern district is generally rough and stony. Some of the land, however, near Aberdeen is let for dairy farming, and, though stony, is fertile and commands a good rent. In the southern district by Benholm, Bervie, and St Cyrus there is good loam on a subsoil of gravel, clay, or decomposed rock; the higher parts are thin. In the Howe district there are good black and reddish loams, with a subsoil of sand, gravel, or clay, the gravel lying mostly to the NW, and

the clay to the SE. This tract is very fertile. In the Deeside district, along the N side, there is a good deal of light sandy soil produced by decomposed granite mixed with moss, while along the S side the soil varies from a good black loam to sand, gravel, and clay overlying rock.

Before the middle of the 18th century agriculture in the county was but little attended to. 'At that period' [1761], says Captain Barclay of Ury, in speaking of the county, 'agriculture was at a very low ebb. My grandfather, although a most respectable man, had no turn for improvement, nor had any of his predecessors; indeed, the pursuit of agriculture was generally despised through the country. But my father seems to have been a heaven-born improver; for such was his enthusiasm, that a year before his father's death he carried on his back, all the way from Aberdeen, a bundle of young trees, which he planted in the den of Ury with his own hand, sorely to the vexation of the old gentleman, who complained that the protecting of the plants annoyed the people's sheep. Soon after this my father went to Norfolk, then the great agricultural school of the kingdom, where he served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and brought home with him not only the most improved implements of husbandry, but also a number of Norfolk ploughmen. At that time the tenantry were little better than the boors of Germany and Russia, and the lairds were more inclined to break each other's heads than to break up the treasures of the earth. Seeing, then, that preaching doctrines was of no avail without putting them into practical operation, he took into his own hands a large surface of about 2000 acres. At that time the estate of Ury was a complete waste, consisting of bogs, baulks, and rigs, everywhere intersected with cairns of stones and moorland. For twenty years he toiled most indefatigably; and during all that time he was never known to be in bed after five o'clock in the morning, winter or summer. He was the first man who sowed a turnip in a field, or artificial grasses, north of the Firth of Forth. During this period he thoroughly improved 2000 acres, reclaimed from moor 800, and planted from 1200 to 1500 acres chiefly with forest trees. Gradually his operations began to attract attention, and he followed by the proprietors and tenantry around, until at last that spirit of improvement burst forth, which has placed the agriculture of this part of the county, and Scotland generally, in the high state of excellence in which we now find it.' This was in 1838, and the improvement that has since taken place is equally well marked. 'The area of cultivated land,' says Mr James Macdonald in his prize report on the agriculture of Forfar and Kincardine in the *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society* for 1881, 'about the commencement of the century is stated at 74,377 acres, and that under actual tillage at 45,736, it being estimated that other 28,000 acres were capable of being cultivated. In the better parts of the county, in the Howe of the Mearns, and in the parishes of St Cyrus and Benholm, wheat had been grown as far back as tradition and record stretched; while by 1807, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips, and sown grasses, were cultivated with success all over the country. The practice of leaving land in fallow is said to have been introduced into the county by Mr Barclay of Urie in 1761. It spread gradually over the county, and in 1807 the fallow break was estimated at 2619 acres. . . . It is stated that potatoes were first planted in Kincardineshire in 1727 by an old soldier, who had brought some tubers with him from Ireland to the village of Marykirk, where he resided for only one year. He raised a good crop, and it is recorded that while the villagers were ready enough to steal the strange plant, "none of them had the ingenuity to cultivate it after he was gone." They looked in vain to the stems for the seed. Potatoes were again introduced into the Mearns in 1760, while in 1754 turnips were introduced by Mr R. Scott of Dunninald, and grown by him on the farm of Milton of Mathers, St Cyrus. In 1764, Mr William Lyall, farmer in Watticston, Fordoun, raised about an acre

of turnips, and it is stated that the crop was considered so rare that it was sold in small quantities, at one penny per stone, for kitchen vegetables. This crop was cultivated on only a very few farms till 1775, but by the beginning of the present century it was grown all over the county. Sown grasses were not in general use till about 1770; but it is stated that, as early as 1730, Sir William Nicolson of Glenbervie, "a spirited cultivator at an early period," raised hay from sown seeds, "not, however, from the seeds of any of the species of clover now in use, but from such seeds as were found among the natural meadow hay." The number of cattle in 1807 was 24,825, and it is stated that a four-year old Mearns ox weighed about 45 stoues. The best cattle are described as black or brown, or brindled, with spreading horns. There were also some very good polled cattle similar to, and no doubt of the same breed as, the Buchan "Humlies," the progenitors, along with the Angus Doddies, of the improved polled Aberdeen and Angus breed. The sheep stock numbered 24,957, and consisted mainly of blackfaced sheep and the ancient dun faces. Along the coast there were a few Bakewell Leicesters, and also some Southdowns. At the commencement of the century the farm implements were somewhat primitive. The ancient Scotch plough was fast giving way to Small's improved ploughs, which cost about £4 each, and which by 1807 was almost the only sort of plough used in the county. Harrows, with five wooden bills and five iron teeth in each, were coming into use, as also were single carts. During the first ten years of the century about a score of threshing-mills were erected in the county at a cost of from £140 to £180 each. Among the noted early improvers, Mr Barclay is mentioned as having been the most prominent. Between 1760 and 1790 he reclaimed over 900, and planted 1000 acres, raising the rental of his estate of Ury from £200 to £1800 in less than fifty years. Early in the century great improvement was effected in houses, roads, and fences.

'Coming to speak of more recent times, the spirit of improvement aroused in the last century has never been allowed to lie dormant. True, during the last twenty-five years a smaller extent of land has been reclaimed than during either of the last twenty-five years of the 18th century or the first twenty-five of the present; but that has not been due to any flagging in the spirit of improvement, but simply to the fact that only a limited area of suitable land remained for the proprietors and tenants of the past twenty-five years to bring under cultivation. There has been less done simply because there has been less to do.'

The acreage under the various crops at different dates is given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1854	2327	8,490	29,451	40,268
1870	1130	11,032	32,187	44,349
1877	546	13,072	30,607	44,225
1882	598	12,006	31,688	44,292
1895	228	10,863	30,927	42,023

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854	49,990	16,087	2645
1870	41,288	19,214	3135
1877	52,551	18,989	2729
1882	53,223	18,133	3410
1895	57,139	17,934	2661

There are about 1000 acres annually under beans, rye, vetches, fallow, etc. Between 1882 and 1895 the permanent pasture included above increased from 6983 to 8611. Harvest in the earlier districts commences between 10 and 31 Aug., and in the later districts be-

tween 1 and 16 Sept. The large farms are worked mostly on the seven-shift rotation, most of the others on the six-shift. The average yield of wheat per acre is from 28 to 30 bushels; barley, from 36 to 40 bushels; oats, from 36 to 46 bushels; hay, 1½ ton; turnips, from 14 to 30 tons; and potatoes, 5 tons; but the last is very variable. The decrease in the area under wheat is due partly to a decrease in the price of wheat, and partly to a slight falling off in the yield per acre, which make its growing still less remunerative. The latter is due to the chemical falling off in the soil.

The agricultural live stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	25,409	3984	35,195	3395	67,983
1870	27,158	4305	32,101	2617	66,181
1876	28,504	4748	32,176	2523	67,951
1882	24,162	4737	24,434	2740	56,073
1895	26,133	5433	37,535	2680	71,781

Owing to the time when cattle are sold for the meat market, the actual number of cattle reared is more than is given in the table. Breeding of cattle is now mostly confined to polled animals. Kincardineshire, in the earlier years of the 19th century, figured prominently in the breeding of shorthorns, the herd being that of Captain Barclay of Ury, founded 1829, and from which a large number of the shorthorns in the north of Scotland are descended. The horses are principally Clydesdales, but there are no celebrated breeders. Sheep-farming is carried on in the upper districts, and the heather of Glen Dye is supposed to be particularly tender and sweet. The sheep are of the blackfaced breed. The holdings in this county, as elsewhere, are principally of 50 acres or less, although there are many of more than 300 acres. Rents vary from 15s. to £3, 10s. per acre, according to the quality of the soil. The largest landowner in the county is Sir John R. Gladstone of Fasque. The chief estates, most of which are separately noticed, are Altries, Arbuthnot, Badentoy, Ballogie, Balmaiu, Balmakewan, Banchory, Benholm, Blackhall, Brotherton, The Buru, Cowie, Coul, Drumlithie, Drumtochty, Dunnottar, Ecclesgreig, Fasque, Fawside, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Gilliebrands, Glenbervie, Hallgreen, Haulkerton, Inchmarlow, Inglismaldie, Johnston, Kingeausie, Kirktonhill, Lauriston, Leys, Luthermuir, Morphie, Muehalls, Netherley, Pitarrow, Pitcarrie, Portlethen, Raemohr, Rickarton, Strachan, Thornton, and Ury. The manufactures of Kincardineshire are practically *nil*, as a weaving trade once carried on in the smaller villages is now practically extinct. There are small manufactories of woollen and linen cloth at one or two places, several tanneries, breweries, and distilleries, and some net and rope works. The herring, haddock, halibut, turbot, cod, and ling fisheries round the coast are of great importance, and afford employment to the inhabitants of the coast towns and villages. The chief of these are Stonehaven, Gourdon, and Johnshaven. There are also good salmon fishings along the coast and in the Dee and Esk, while there are some excellent grouse moors.

Roads, etc.—The county is traversed by three railways—viz., the Caledonian, which, entering on the SW side at Marykirk, passes along the Howe of the Mearns to Stonehaven, and then along the coast to Aberdeen, a distance of 34 miles. The Montrose and Bervie section of the North British railway enters the county near Kinnaber, about 1 mile from the mouth of the North Esk, and passes along the coast to Bervie, a distance of 11 miles. The Deeside branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, starting from Aberdeen, passes along the Aberdeenshire bank of the Dee till about 1 mile to the E of Crathes station, where it enters Kincardineshire, and passes through it as far as Glassel station, where it returns to Aberdeenshire, the distance being about 7½ miles. The roads throughout the county are numerous and excellent. There are four main lines with connecting links. The first passes along the coast from

Montrose, by Bervie and Stonehaven, to Aberdeen. The second, starting from Brechin, enters the county between Inglismaldie and Balmakewan, and passing along the Howe by Laurencekirk, joins the first road at Stonehaven. The third, leaving the upper part of Forfarshire at Ganochy near Edzell, passes by Fettercairn, Fordoun, and Fetteresso, also to Stonehaven. The fourth main line follows the right-hand bank of the Dee from Aberdeen as far as Wester Sluie, about 5 miles above Banchory, where it passes into Aberdeenshire. This road is connected with the first by a road starting from Maryculter House and leading to Stonehaven, and by another road which, starting between Durris and Banchory, winds across by Cairnmorean also to Stonehaven. A third road, starting from Banchory, crosses by Cairn-o'-Mount to Fettercairn.

The only royal burgh in the county is Bervie. The old county town was Kincardine, but it is now gone, and the county town is Stonehaven, which is a burgh of barony, and the only town of over 3000 inhabitants. Laurencekirk and Fettercairn are also burghs of barony; and Banchory, Laurencekirk, and Stonehaven are police burghs. Banchory, Bervie, Gourdon, Laurencekirk, and Johnshaven have over 1000 inhabitants. The principal villages are, along the coast and in the coast district, Caterline, Cove, Crawton, Downie, Findon, Gourdon, Lochside, Portlethen, Roadside, Skateraw, St Cyrus, Tangleha, and Torry; in the Howe district—Auchinblae, Drumlithie, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Inch, Luthermuir, and Marykirk; and on Deeside—Banchory. The principal seats, besides those on the estates already noticed, are Auchlunies, Berryhill, Bridgeton, Crathes Castle, Durris House, Elsick, Forcett Hall, Glendye Lodge, Hatton House, Kirkside, Maryculter, Monboddo, Ravelstone, Redhall, and Tillwhilly.

The civil county consists of the nineteen *quoad civilia* parishes of Arbutnott, Banchory-Devenick, Banchory-Ternan, Benholm, Bervie, Dunnottar, Durris, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Garcock, Glenbervie, Kinneff, Laurencekirk, Maryculter, Marykirk, Nigg, St Cyrus, and Strachan. The *quoad sacra* parishes of Cookney, Portlethen, and Rickarton are also included. The majority of these are ecclesiastically in the presbyteries of Fordoun and Brechin in the synod of Angus and Mearns, and the others in the presbyteries of Aberdeen and Kincardine O'Neil in the synod of Aberdeen. There are Established churches within all these parishes; and the county also contains 15 places of worship in connection with the Free Church, 4 in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, 1 Congregational Church, 13 in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church, and 1 in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. On Deeside, near the NE corner of the county, is also the Roman Catholic College of Blairs (St Mary). In the year ending Sept. 1894 there were 58 schools (51 public), which, with accommodation for 8557 children, had 6918 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 5843. Their staff consisted of 105 certificated, 16 assistant, and 28 pupil teachers. Kincardineshire, with a constituency of 6008 in 1895-96, returns one member to parliament. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 30 deputy-lieutenants, and 90 justices of the peace. The County Council consists of 21 members—20 of these being representatives for as many electoral divisions, and 1 for the royal burgh of Bervie. The divisions are grouped into 5 districts, of which the Lower Deeside and the Laurencekirk districts return 4 representatives each, the Upper Deeside and the St Cyrus districts 3 each, and the Stonehaven district 6. The Council is divided into the following committees:—Finance Committee, County Valuation Committee, Executive Committee, Declaration Committee, Weights and Measures Committee, Standing Joint Committee, County Road Board, District Lunacy Board, Prison Visiting Committee, and Public Health Committee. The county forms a division of the sheriffdom of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, but there is no resident sheriff-substitute, the business being carried on from Aberdeen. Ordinary courts are held at Stonehaven every Wednes-

day throughout the session. Sheriff small debt courts are also held at Stonehaven every Wednesday during the session, and circuit courts are held at Banchory on the first Saturdays of January and May, and at Laurencekirk on the second Saturdays of January and May, and at each of these places on a previously intimated day in September. Justice of peace courts are held at Stonehaven on the first Saturday of every month. There are police stations at Stonehaven, Auchinblae, Banchory, Bervie, Bridge of Dee, Drumlithie, Durris, Fettercairn, Gourdon, Johnshaven, Kirkhill, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, Portlethen, and St Cyrus; and there is a force of 20 men (one to each 1635 of the population) under a chief constable, with a salary of £220 a year. The number of registered poor at 26 Sept. 1894 was 433; of dependants on these, 212. The receipts were £7598, and the expenditure £7339. The parishes of Arbutnott, Banchory-Devenick, Banchory-Ternan, Benholm, Bervie, Dunnottar, Durris, Fettercairn, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Glenbervie, Kinneff, Laurencekirk, Maryculter, Marykirk, and Strachan form Kincardineshire Poor Law Combination, with a poorhouse near Stonehaven. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 12 per cent. The death rate averages over 15 per thousand. There are coastguard stations or detachments at Johnshaven, Gourdon, Caterline, and Muchalls; batteries of artillery volunteers at Johnshaven and Bervie; and the headquarters of the 5th (Deeside Highland) V.B. Gordon Highlanders are at Banchory. Valuation (1674) £6244, (1804) £63,748, (1856) £158,761, (1866) £194,336, (1876) £223,724, (1883) £233,522, (1895) £216,205, all inclusive of the burgh of Bervie, but exclusive of railways, which in 1866 were valued at £24,305, in 1883 at £26,541, and in 1895 at £25,060; total in 1895, £241,265. Pop. of registration county (1871) 35,097, (1881) 35,465, (1891) 37,024; of civil county (1801) 26,349, (1811) 27,439, (1821) 29,118, (1831) 31,431, (1841) 33,075, (1851) 34,598, (1861) 34,466, (1871) 34,630, (1881) 34,464, (1891) 35,492, of whom 17,524 were males and 17,968 females. In 1891 the number of persons to each square mile was 93, the number of families 7790, the number of houses 7959, and the number of rooms 28,492.

The territory now forming Kincardineshire belonged to the ancient Caledonian Vernicomes, was included in the so-called Roman province of Vespasiana, and afterwards formed part of Southern Pictavia. Mention is made of various sheriffs from 1163 onwards, but none of them held office for more than a few years, except Philip de Maleville of Mondynes, who held the post from 1222 to 1240. The sheriffship became in 1348 hereditary in the Keith-Marischal family, in which it remained till the time of William, Lord Keith (1621-35). There are few distinctive features in the history of the district. Malcolm I., king of Alban, fell, according to the *Ulster Annals*, at Fetteresso in 954; and there is in that parish a tumulus known as Malcolm's Mount. It was opened in 1822 by some workmen digging materials for road repair, and found to contain a stone coffin formed of whinstone slabs 7 feet by 4. The bottom was covered with pebbles and a number of small black balls, probably acorns. The bones in it were those of a man of middle size, and when the body had been interred it had been wrapped in a robe of fine network. Some beautiful auburn hair still remained. Kenneth II. was killed near Fettercairn, and Duncan II. at Mondynes. The historical incidents are noticed under the localities KINCARDINE, FENELLA, DUNNOTTAR, KINNEFF, etc., with which they are more immediately connected. The name Mearns is supposed to be derived from Mernia, a brother of Kenneth II., who was mormaer of the district. 'Men o' the Mearns' has been for long the particular name of natives of the district, and is often associated with the ideas of skill and strength; hence the proverb—'I can dae fat I dow: the men o' the Mearns can dae nae mair.' There are two large cairns on the top of Garcock Hill; stone circles at Durris and Aquhorities; Roman remains and a disputed camp at Raedykes; and ruins of old castles at Strathfenella, Kaim of

Mathers, KINOARDINE, BALEGNO, DUNNOTAR, Green-castle, KINNEFF, MORPHIE, Whistleberry, and COWIE, and there are the ruins of a very old church at Cowie. The Sheriff's Kettle is noticed under GARVOCK.

See Anderson's *Black Book of Kincardineshire* (Stonehaven, 1843; 2d ed. 1879); Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns* (Edinb. 1861); his *Land of the Lindsays* (Edinb. 1843; new ed. 1882); and James Macdonald's 'Agriculture of the Counties of Forfar and Kincardine' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1881.

Kinclaven (Gael. *ceann-clamhain*, 'the kite's headland'), a Tayside parish in the district of Stormont, Perthshire, containing Airtully village, 2½ miles S of Murthly station on the Highland railway, and 2¾ NNW of the junction and post-town of Stanley. It is bounded N and NE by Caputh, SE by Cargill, S by Redgorton, SW and W by Auchtergaven, and NW by Little Dunkeld. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 4¾ miles; its utmost breadth is 4 miles; and its area is 6345½ acres, of which 209½ are water. The Tay curves 8¾ miles east-north-eastward, south-south-eastward, and south-south-westward along all the Caputh and Cargill boundary, and here exhibits an impetuosity and a destructiveness that do not in general characterise its course. Though embankments were early thrown up along its banks, it has at various periods cut them down, and invaded the fertile cornfields which they were meant to protect. Three or four denudated tracts, and several islets in its present channel, are tokens of its desolating power. Just below Taymount House, it forms a picturesque fall, the Linn of CAMPSIE; and everywhere its salmon fishing is magnificent. Towards the centre of the parish lies King's Myre (2¾ × 1 furl.), the largest of seven small lakes; and out of it a streamlet, with force enough to drive machinery, runs east-by-southward to the Tay. The surface declines along the Tay to 100 feet above sea-level, and rises gently thence to 313 feet near Middleton, 370 at North Airtully, 282 at Garth, and 269 at Court Hill. The rocks are mainly Devonian; and the soil is variously alluvial, elayish, and sandy. Eight-thirteenths of the entire area are in tillage; nearly 1500 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The ruined royal castle of Kinclaven, on an eminence fronting the Islay's influx to the Tay, is said to have been founded by Malcolm Ceanmor, and figures in Blind Harry's metrical chronicle as having been won from the English by Wallace. For centuries it was a favourite residence of the kings of Scotland, and its ruins show it to have been a place of great size and strength. Thomas Duncan, A.R.A. (1807-45), was a native. Mansions are TAYMOUNT and Ballathie. Giving off a portion since 1877 to Stanley *quoad sacra* parish, Kinclaven is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £295. The parish church, near the Tay's right bank, 5 miles NNE of Stanley, is an old building, which was altered and improved internally in 1894. A U.P. church, 2¾ miles N of Stanley, represents one of the oldest congregations of the Secession body. The public school, with accommodation for 67 children, has an average attendance of about 45, and a grant of nearly £54. Valuation (1883) £7710, (1892) £6915. Pop. (1881) 588, (1891) 613.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kincorth, an estate with an old-fashioned mauer house, in Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, near the Culbin Sands and the left bank of the Muckle Burn, 4½ miles NW of Forres. Purchased about 1801, it is the property of the Grant family.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1873.

Kincraig, a hamlet in Alvie parish, SE Invernesshire, near the left bank of the Spey, with a station on the Highland railway (5¾ miles NE of Kingussie), a post and telegraph office under Kingussie, and Alvie Free church. A new timber bridge, with stone piers and abutments, was erected here over the Spey in 1896-97. Between Kingussie and Kincraig the railway runs for 3 miles along an embankment 10 feet high that lies in an extensive meadow elevated only 2 or 3 feet above the level of the Spey, and periodically flooded. In 1893 the embankment was raised a foot or

two for the distance of a mile and a half, and two huge additional culverts were placed in it with the object of allowing a freer passage for the water, and so relieving the pressure on the embankment.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Kincraig, an estate with a mansion, in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire, 1½ mile NNW of Invergordon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Kineraigie, a village in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the river Tay, 1¼ mile N by W of Dalguise station on the Highland railway.

Kincraig Point, a headland on the SW border of Elie parish, Fife. Flanking the E side of the entrance of Largo Bay, and rising to a height of 200 feet, it presents a bold front to the Firth of Forth, and intercepts the roll of heavy seas in high easterly winds. Its rocks comprise basalt, greenstone, clinkstone, amygdaloid, trap-tuff, greywacke, claystone, and porphyry, in such juxtapositions, with such characters, and partly so reticulated by innumerable veins of calcareous spar, as to present an interesting study to geologists; and on the seaward skirt it is pierced with several caves, one of which is alleged to have been the retreat of Macduff when hiding from Macbeth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kindallachan, a village in Dunkeld and Dowally parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 1¼ mile SSE of Ballinluig Junction station on the Highland railway.

Kindeace House, a mansion in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross and Cromarty shire, 4½ miles NNE of Invergordon.

Kinder, Loch, a lake in Newabbey parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, at the NE base of CRIFFEL (1867 feet), 1 mile S of Newabbey village. Lying 100 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 6½ and 2¼ furlongs; sends off Drum Burn 1¾ mile south-eastward to the Solway Firth; abounds in fine trout, of nearly ½ lb. weight; and contains 2 islets, the smaller an artificial cranogge or pile-built lake-dwelling, the larger the site of the ancient parish church. The estate around it was called from it Lochkinder, and gave either that name or the similar one of Lochindoloch to the parish now called Newabbey.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 5, 6, 1857-63.

Kindrogan, an estate, with a mansion in Moulin parish, NE Perthshire, at the head of Strath Ardlie, 10 miles ENE of Pitlochry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Kinearny, an ancient parish in Kineardine O'Neil district, Aberdeenshire, in 1743 divided between the parishes of Cluny and Midmar. In 1891, again, the Midmar portion was transferred to Cluny parish.

Kineddar. See KING EDWARD.

Kinedder, an estate, with a mansion, in Saline parish, Fife, 5½ miles WNW of Dunfermline.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kinellar Loch, a pretty lake (2¾ × ¾ furl.; 480 feet) in Contin parish, SE Ross and Cromarty shire, 1 mile SW of Strathpeffer. It contains an artificial cranogge or lake-dwelling said to have been a stronghold of the Seaforth family; and is flanked on one side with fine arable fields, on the other with wild uplands. Near it is a remarkable echo, repeating distinctly an entire sentence.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Kinellar, a parish of SE Aberdeenshire, containing, at its NE corner, Kinaldie station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 2¾ miles ESE of Kintore Junction, and 10½ NW of Aberdeen. At Kinaldie there is a post, money order, and telegraph office, under which, 1¾ mile to the S, there is the post office of BLACKBURN. It is bounded N by Fintray, E by Dyce and Newhills, SE and SW by Skene, and NW by Kintore. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4¾ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1 and 2¾ miles; and its area is 4227½ acres, of which 10½ are water. The Don winds 2 miles east-by-northward along all the northern boundary; and, in the NE, where it quits the parish, the surface declines to 135 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-south-westward to 500 feet near Woodhill Cottage, and 610 at the Drum Stone. Granite is the predominant rock; and the soil is alluvial along the Don, loamy or gravelly on the lower knolls and hill slopes, but generally of fair fertility. A heathy common, partly broken up in 1840, is on the

NW border; a patch or two of rocky moor occurs in other parts; and, with the exception of a small proportion of planted ground, all the rest of the land is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Antiquities are numerous, tumuli on the north-western common, remnants of an ancient Caledonian stone circle in the churchyard, the 'Assembly Cairn' of Auchronie, and the 'Drum Stone' on Upper Auquhorsk farm, on which 'the much renowned laird of Drum' is said to have sat and made his testament on his way to the battle of Harlaw (1411). Mansions are Tertowie, Kinellar Lodge, Kinaldie, and Glasgowgo. Kinellar is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £180. The parish church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Kinaldie station, was built in 1801. There is also a Free church. The public school, with accommodation for 99 children, has an average attendance of about 75, and a grant of over £60. Pop. (1801) 309, (1831) 449, (1861) 691, (1871) 601, (1881) 580, (1891) 580.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 77, 76, 1873-74.

Kinethmont. See KENNETHMONT.

Kinfauns (Gael. *ceann-fan*, 'head of the slope'), a parish of SE Perthshire, containing Kinfauns and Glencarse stations on the Perth and Dundee section of the Caledonian, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 miles E by S of Perth. It is bounded N by Kinnoull and Kilspondie, E by Errol, SE by St Madoes, S by the Tay, dividing it from Rhynd and Perth parishes, and W by the Tay and Kinnoull. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1 and 2 miles. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to this parish from Kinnoull so much of its Inehyra detached part as lay to the W of the west march of Inehyra, but gave to Kinnoull so much of the parish of Kinfauns as lay to the N of the old Perth and Dundee road and to the W of the Balthayock detached part of Kinnoull. The navigable TAY, curving $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along the southern border, here broadens to 3 furlongs, and has neap tides of 6, spring tides of 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It receives three streamlets from the interior, and is fringed by a belt of level ground, which, narrow in the W, widens eastward into the Carse of Gowrie. Beyond, the surface rises northward to the Sidlaws, attaining 729 feet at *KINNOULL Hill, 555 at tower-crowned Kinfauns Hill, 342 at *Pans Hill, 596 at Glencarse Hill, and 715 near Pitlowrie, where the asterisks indicate summits that fall just beyond the western and south-easterly confines of the parish. Old Red sandstone predominates in the low tracts, trap rock in the hills; and the latter has been largely quarried both for building and for road metal. The soil of the flat grounds along the Tay is a strong and very fertile clay; on the lower hill-slopes is an easy, deep, rich, black mould; and in the level parts of the eastern district, inland from the Carse, is black mould, mixed in some places with clay, in others with sand. Nearly one-half of the entire area is in tillage; about 215 acres are pasture; and most of the rest of the land is under wood. The lands of Kinfauns are said to have been given, early in the 14th century, by Robert the Bruce to a compatriot of Wallace, the French 'Red Rover,' Thomas de Longueville or Chartres, whose two-handed broadsword, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, is still shown in the modern castle. Several of his descendants were provosts of Perth; and one of them, Sir Patrick Charteris, figures as such in Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*. From them Kinfauns passed to the Carnegies, and from them again to the Blairs, whose heiress, Margaret, married the 12th Baron Gray in 1741. Their great-granddaughter, the eighteenth Baroness Gray, dying without issue in 1878, the entailed estates of Gray and Kinfauns went to Edmund Archibald Stuart, Esq. (b. 1840), who succeeded his kinsman as fourteenth Earl of Moray in 1895. The castle, 3 miles E by S of Perth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Kinfauns station, is a Gothic pile, erected in 1822 from designs by Sir Robert Smirke on the site of its ancient predecessor. Measuring 233 by 160 feet, it has a central tower 84 feet high, and is entered by a noble eastern portico. The interior contains a valuable library, and is richly adorned with stained glass, statues, paintings by the old masters, and

family portraits by Raeburn, Sir Francis Grant, etc. The grounds are finely wooded, a Spanish chestnut in particular being 75 feet in height and 17 in girth at 1 foot from the ground. (See GRAY HOUSE, and pp. 26-34 of Fullarton's *Perthshire Illustrated*, 1844.) Other mansions, noticed separately, are GLENCARSE, GLENDOCK, and SEGGIEDEN. Kinfauns is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £334. The parish church is a new structure of 1870, containing 300 sittings and an organ (1882). There is also a Free church; and Kinfauns public school, with accommodation for 63 children, has an average attendance of about 40, and a grant of nearly £30. Valuation (1883) £9355, 1s. 3d., (1893) £8300, 12s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 646, (1821) 802, (1861) 657, (1871) 578, (1881) 583, (1891) 562.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kingairloch, a hamlet in Kilmallie parish, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Corry (a western offshoot of Loch Linnhe), 16 miles SW of Ardgour, and 26 SW of Fort William. It has a post office, an inn, a public school, and an Established church. From J. A. Forbes, Esq., the estates of Kingairloch and North Corry were purchased in 1881 for £30,140 by John Bell Sheriff, Esq. of CARRONVALE (b. 1821), who is also proprietor of the neighbouring estate of Glensanda. The mansion, Kingairloch House, is beautifully situated at the head of Loch Corry, one of the best yachting stations in the West Highlands.

Kingarth, a parish of Bute island, Buteshire, whose church stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Rothesay, under which there is a post office of Kingarth. Containing also the villages of Kilchattan Bay, Ascog, and Kerryeroy, and comprising the southern part of Bute island, it is bounded NW by Rothesay parish, and on all other sides by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its land area is 8995 acres. Its outline is indented by several small bays, especially on the W side; and, contracting southward to $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs at the low sandy isthmus of the vale of St Blane, it thence projects a peninsula $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and terminating in the promontory of Garroch Head. The coast is mostly bold and rocky; the interior is variously hilly, undulating, and low—its highest elevations from S to N being Torr Mor or Blane's Hill (485 feet), Suidhe-Chatain (517), and the Mound (367). The scenery of the Vale of St Blane, and in portions of the seaboard, is very beautiful. Principal features are noticed in our articles on Bute, Ascog, Fad, Kilchattan, Garroch Head, Dunagoil, Mount Stuart, and Blane's Chapel (St). The soil of the arable lands is light and sandy, but fertile. About four-elevenths of the entire area are moor or pasture, some 950 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest of the parish is in tillage. The Marquis of Bute is almost sole proprietor. Kingarth is in the presbytery of Duuoon and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £226. The parish church was built in 1826. There are also two Free churches, designated Kingarth and South Kingarth; and three public schools—Brigidale, Kerryeroy, and Kingarth (the latter erected in 1893)—with respective accommodation for 50, 72, and 120 children, have an average attendance of about 45, 15, and 90, and grants of nearly £55, £25, and £88. Valuation (1883) £10,517, (1893) £10,023. Pop. (1801) 875, (1831) 746, (1861) 905, (1871) 901, (1881) 1260, (1891) 1062.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 29, 1870-73.

Kingask, an estate, with a mansion, in St Andrews parish, Fife, 3 miles SE of the city.

Kingcausie, an estate, with a mansion, in Maryculter parish, Kincardineshire, near the right bank of the Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Culter station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

King Edward (pronounced *Kin-edart* or *Kin-eddar*), a parish of NW Aberdeenshire, containing King Edward station on the Macduff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Banff Bridge station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Turriff, $24\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Inveramsay Junction, and $45\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Aberdeen, with a post and telegraph office under Banff. Containing also NEWBYTH village,

8 miles to the ESE, it is bounded N by Gamrie in Banffshire, E by Aberdour and New Deer, S by Monquhitter and Turriff, W by Forglen and Alvah in Banffshire, and NW by Alvah. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 9 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2 and 4½ miles; and its area is 17,565 acres, of which 75½ are water. The Montcoffer detached portion of the parish, which was also a detached portion of the county, and comprised 1081 acres, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Alvah, and to the county of Banff. The DEVERON flows 1½ mile northward along the western boundary of the parish, and here is joined by the Burn of King Edward, which, formed by two head-streams near FISHERIE, winds 6½ miles westward through the interior. The surface declines along the Deveron to less than 40 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward to 328 feet at Wester Keilhill, 443 near Foulzie, 422 at Waller Hill, 701 at the Hill of Overbrae, 563 at the Hill of Tillymauld, and 749 at the Hill of Fisherie. The principal rocks are greywacke, and clay slate in the W, Old Red sandstone in the E; and both the greywacke and the sandstone have been quarried. The soil along the Deveron is chiefly fertile alluvium; of many parts in the central districts, is either a loamy clay or a black loam on a gravelly or rocky bottom; and, in the eastern district, is generally of a mossy nature, very various in quality, and incumbent either on gravel or on clay. Rather more than one-half of the entire area is in tillage; some 1600 acres are under wood; and the rest is mostly pasture, moor, or moss. At 'Kenedor,' in the first half of the 10th century, St Gervadius or Gernadius, a native of Ireland, is falsely said to have built a cell or oratory (it was really at Lossiemouth). William Guild, D.D. (1586-1657), principal of King's College, Aberdeen, was minister for 23 years. The Castle of King Edward, 9 furlongs S of the station, crowned a bold precipitous rock on the N side of the deep ravine of the Burn of King Edward, and, occupied in the 13th century by the Comyns, Earls of Buchan, appears to have been a place of great strength, but now is a shapeless ruin. Mansions, noticed separately, are Byth, Craigston Castle, and Eden. Including almost the whole of Newbyth *quoad sacra* parish, King Edward is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £260. The parish church, ½ mile WNW of the station, is an Early English edifice of 1848, and was repaired in 1890. A Congregational chapel at Millseat, 6 miles NE of Turriff, was built in 1831; and 2 public schools, Fisherie and King Edward, with respective accommodation for 60 and 140 children, have an average attendance of about 45 and 80, and grants of nearly £45 and £70. Pop. (1801) 1723, (1831) 1963, (1861) 2843, (1871) 3111, (1881) 3068, (1891) 2714, of whom 1085 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 96, 86, 87, 1876.

Kingennie, a station in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, on the Dundee and Forfar Direct section of the Caledonian railway, 7 miles NE of Dundee, under which there is a post office. Kingennie estate, around the station, has a trap-rock quarry; and Kingennie chapelry, comprising the estate, belonged to Arbroath Abbey. Its church, having passed to a state of ruin, was erased about 1830.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Kingerloch. See KINGAIRLOCH.

Kinghorn (Gael. *ceann-gorm*, 'hluie headland'), a coast town and parish of S Fife. A royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, the town has a station on the Kirkcaldy section of the North British, 3 miles S by W of Kirkcaldy, 2½ ENE of Burntisland, and 2½ N by E of Edinburgh via Forth Bridge, whilst by water it is 6½ miles N of Leith. It occupies the face of a sloping ground; and its streets are levelled and well paved. The two principal streets run from east to west and from north to south. The town hall, with accommodation for 150 persons, is a Gothic edifice, built at a cost of £2500 from designs by Hamilton of Edinburgh; and places of worship are the parish church (1774), close to the sea, a Free church, and a U.P. church (1779). The public school, a handsome building of 1829, was en-

larged in 1874. Kinghorn, besides, has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., a gas-work, a hotel, a cemetery, and a public library, instituted in 1826. Its own small harbour has fallen to decay; but that of Pettycur, ¾ mile to the SSW, has a good quay, though the ferry hence to Leith or Newhaven has since 1848 been quite superseded by the Granton and Burntisland railway ferry, itself now all but superseded by the Forth Bridge. Close to Pettycur are kilns which at one time were used in making charcoal. Two flax-spinning mills, a bleachfield, a glue factory, and engineering and shipbuilding yards, employ a large number of hands. The town and the mills are supplied with water from Kinghorn Loch. The Links Park was acquired in 1887 by the town council as a golf-course. Kinghorn or Glamis Tower, on rising ground to the N of the town, was a royal castle from the reign at least of William the Lion (1166-1214), but in the latter half of the 14th century was granted by Robert II. to his son-in-law, Sir John Lyon, whose eighth descendant was created Earl of Kinghorne in 1606—a title exchanged by his grandson in 1677 for that of Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. (See GLAMIS CASTLE, Forfarshire.) The plough passes over its site; and the ancient tower of St Leonard's church, converted after the Reformation into a town-house and jail, has likewise been wholly demolished, to make room for the present town hall. The rout of 9000 Norsemen at Kinghorn by Macbeth, 'Thane of Fife,' is a baseless tradition; but with one great historic event the place is forever associated—the death of Alexander III., on 12 March 1286, at the rugged basaltic promontory of Kinghorn Ness, near Pettycur. He was galloping in the dusk along the coast from Inverkeithing to Kinghorn Tower, when, his horse stumbling, he was pitched over the precipice and broke his neck. (See DUNBAR.) A former stone cross commemorating this event, having fallen into decay, was superseded in 1886 by a sculptured Celtic cross with a suitable inscription. Kinghorn was burned by the English after the battle of Pinkie. In Nov. 1831 two 18-ton guns were mounted on a battery at Kinghorn Ness, subsidiary to the fortifications of INCHKEITH. The Witch Hill, to the N of Pettycur, was the scene of the execution in olden times of reputed witches, and now is pierced by a railway tunnel 250 yards long. A royal burgh under a charter of Alexander III., confirmed by James VI. in 1611, Kinghorn is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners, and with KIRKCALDY, Burntisland, and Dysart it returns one member to parliament. The parliamentary and the municipal constituency numbered 267 and 318 in 1895, when the annual value of real property amounted to £7428 (£5230 in 1883), whilst the corporation revenue was £847 in 1894-95. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 1555, (1861) 1426, (1871) 1739, (1881) 1790, (1891) 2036; of royal burgh (1881) 1439, (1891) 1569. Houses (1891) inhabited 447, vacant 56, building 1.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of Pettycur, the Invertil suburb of Kirkcaldy, and the island of Inchkeith, is bounded NW by Auchtertool, N by Abbotshall, E and S by the Firth of Forth, and W by Burntisland and Aberdour. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to it the Kilrie detached portion of the parish of Aberdour, comprising 132 acres. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4½ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between ¾ mile and 2½ miles; and its area is now 5728½ acres, of which 351½ are foreshore and 32½ water. The coast, 4 miles in extent, exhibits a pleasing diversity of character, with many features both to attract the geologist and to gratify the lover



Seal of Kinghorn.

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of the picturesque. A mile to the N of the town is a good-sized cave, whose dark seaward mouth is flanked by two hold projecting rocks. The interior rises abruptly in some places, in others gradually, from the shore; and, presenting beautiful alternations of height and hollow, of cultivated field and narrow vale, continues to ascend till at Glassmount Hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland, it attains a summit altitude of 601 feet. Tiel Burn traces the northern boundary to the Firth; deep Kinghorn Loch ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies embosomed among rising-grounds, 5 furlongs WNW of the town; and a medicinal well, on the shore towards Pettycur, was brought into some repute by Dr Patrick Anderson's *Colde Spring of Kinghorne Craig, his admirable and new tried Properties* (1618), but has now for many years fallen into neglect. The rocks are mainly basaltic, but in the W belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series, and to the Carboniferous Limestone in the NE, where limestone and sandstone have been worked. The soil along the shore, and for some way inland, is a deep, dark, fertile loam. A little more than one-twelfth of the entire area is pretty equally divided between woodland and pasture; and all the remainder is under the plough. Seafield Tower, on the coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of the town, was the seat of the Moutrie family; Pitteadie Castle, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW, was long a stronghold of the Earl of Rosslyn's ancestors, and was inhabited down into the 18th century; and the estate of Grange, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N, gave designation to Sir William Kirkcaldy, who was executed at Edinburgh in 1573, and whose family held it from the 15th century or earlier till 1739, since which date it has come to be united to the Raith property. George Sanders (1774-1846), portrait painter, was a native. About a mile eastward of the town is the Kinghorn Combination Poorhouse. The principal mansions are Balmuto, Glassmount, and Kilrie, all noticed separately. Giving off a portion to Inveriel *quoad sacra* parish, Kinghorn is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; the living is worth £257. Two public schools, Kinghorn and Kinghorn Infant, with respective accommodation for 409 and 245 children, have an average attendance of about 260 and 120, and grants of nearly £270 and £95. Valuation (1883) £11,392, 0s. 11d., (1893) £9392, 12s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 2308, (1831) 2579, (1861) 2981, (1871) 3323, (1881) 3650, (1891) 3837, of whom 2764 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kinglass. See GLENKINGLASS.

Kinglassie, a village and a parish in the NE of the West Division of Fife. The village, on Lochty Burn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Cardenden station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Leslie, and 6 NNW of Kirkcaldy, has a post office under Cardenden, the parish church, a Free church, a horticultural and poultry society, an agricultural society (1814), a curling club, and a fair on the Thursday of October before Falkirk Tryst. The inhabitants are principally supported by agriculture. The parish church is partly a building of the 15th century, partly a reconstruction of 1773. In 1892 a transept was added to the church by Alex. Mitchell, Esq., of Redwells. Pop. (1861) 420, (1871) 307, (1881) 351, (1891) 412.

The parish is bounded N by Leslie, E by Markinch, SE by Dysart, S and SW by Auchterderran, and W and NW by Portmoak in Kinross-shire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its breadth varies between 7 furlongs and $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles. There has been an exchange of territory between the parish of Kinglassie and that of Portmoak in Kinross-shire, the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 deciding that all on the south side of the New Cut from where the river enters Fife eastward to the boundary with Leslie parish shall belong to Kinglassie and to Fife, and all on the north side to Portmoak and to Kinross-shire. Part of the Wester Balbeadie detached portion of the parish of Ballingry (that to the south of the New Cut) was at the same time transferred to Kinglassie. The river LEVEN flows along all the northern boundary, a new channel (locally known as the New Cut) having been made for it here between the years 1826 and 1836; the ORE flows $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles across the southern interior; whilst Lochty Burn, after travers-

ing the central part for $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles, continues $2\frac{3}{8}$ along the Dysart border. The Leslie branch of the North British railway passes through its NE corner. The land adjacent to these streams is flat, and declines in the E along Lochty Burn to 165 feet above sea-level. Three ridges, of various heights and various gradients, extend parallel to the course of the streams, and culminate in Redwells Hill (605 feet), whose summit, 5 furlongs N by W of the village, is crowned by a conspicuous square tower, erected in 1812, and rising to the height of 52 feet. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Coal and limestone were formerly worked, ironstone was discovered about 1850, and sandstone is quarried. The soil is partly a deep clay, partly a light loam, partly a mixture of clay or loam with gravel or with sand and moss. The principal antiquities are a sculptured standing stone on DOCTON farm and the site of a Danish fort on GOATMILK Hill; and about 1830 the Leven's alluvial deposits yielded a Roman sword, a hattle-axe, and several iron spear-heads. Sir William Reid, K.C.B. (1791-1859), was a native; and the Rev. John Currie (1674-1765), author of *Vox Populi Vox Dei*, was minister for sixty years. The Kinglassie estate was sold in 1883 for £22,140 to John M'Nah, Esq., of Glenmavis. INCHDAIRNIE, noticed separately, is the only mansion. Giving off since 1878 a fragment to the *quoad sacra* parish of Thornton, Kinglassie is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; the living is worth £332. Two public schools, Cluie and Kinglassie, with respective accommodation for 70 and 248 children, have an average attendance of about 35 and 130, and grants of nearly £30 and £120. Valuation (1883) £11,828, 14s. 8d., (1893) £9825, 5s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 908, (1831) 958, (1861) 1266, (1871) 1082, (1881) 1292, (1891) 1436, of whom 1282 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kingledoors Burn. See DRUMMELZIER.

Kingoldrum, a village and a parish of W Forfarshire. The village, Kirkton of Kingoldrum, stands 600 feet above sea-level, on Crombie Burn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of its railway station and post-town, Kirriemuir.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Cortachy, E by Kirriemuir, S by Airlie, and W by Lintrathen. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 9636 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $17\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Prosen Water winds $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-south-eastward along the north-eastern border, and its affluents Corogle and Charity Burns traverse the northern district to the Prosen; Melgam Water flows $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Lintrathen border on to a point within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its confluence with the Isla; and Crombie Burn, its affluent, winds 6 miles east-south-eastward and west-south-westward through the interior. Along Melgam Water the surface sinks to 480, along Prosen Water to 590 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 798 feet at Schurroch Hill, 1164 at the Carrach, 1233 near Wester Pearsie, 2196 at CAT LAW, 1863 at Long Goat, and 1018 at Turf Hill, the three last of these summits falling on or close to the northern boundary. The southern district is undulating or hilly, comprising several parallel ridges extending south-westward, with considerable tracts of level land between; and the northern is mostly occupied with spurs of the Benchninan Grampians, and has an upland pastoral character. The rocks range from various kinds of trap, through metamorphic and Silurian rocks, to Old Red sandstone, and include greenstone, serpentine, clay, porphyry, clay slate, mica slate, greywacke, and a sandstone much used for building. The soil of the arable lands is in places a lightish sand or a cold wet clay, but is mostly a rich black mould. About three-elevenths of the entire area are in tillage, one-eighth is under wood, and all the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The antiquities are a large cairn on the summit of Cat Law, three ancient Caledonian stone circles on Schurroch Hill, and BALFOUR Castle. PEARSIE is the only mansion. Kingoldrum is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £175. The parish church was erected in 1840;

and the public school, with accommodation for 90 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of over £52. Valuation (1883) £6828, 14s. 5d., (1893) £5249, 16s. Pop. (1801) 577, (1831) 444, (1861) 473, (1871) 409, (1881) 389, (1891) 368.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Kingoodie, a village in Longforan parish, SE Perthshire, on the northern shore of the Firth of Tay, 5 miles W by S of Dundee. It originated in the working of a neighbouring sandstone quarry; and it has a small harbour, formed for the exportation of the stone and for the importation of coals, but accessible, even at spring tides, only by vessels drawing less than 10 feet water. The stone of the quarry, with a bluish colour, a fine grain, and a very compact texture, is a singularly good building material, and is susceptible of the finest polish. Used for building Castle Huntly in 1452, it has ever since been more or less in request for edifices, for docks, and for piers.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kingsbarns, a village and a coast parish in the East Neuk of Fife. The village, standing 5 furlongs inland, is 3 miles NNW of Crail, and 7 ESE of St Andrews; it has a railway sub-post, money order, and telegraph office, and a station on the Anstruther and St Andrews section of the North British railway, about a mile to the westward. A royal castle by the seashore was rather an appurtenance of Falkland Palace than itself a royal residence, and appears to have been a fortified edifice of no great extent, containing the barns or granaries of the royal household. Hence it took the name of Kingsbarns, and gave that name to a tract of land around it, which tract, together with some contiguous lands, belonged to Crail parish till 1631, but then was constituted a separate parish. Pop. (1891) 348.

The parish is bounded N by St Andrews, NE by the German Ocean, S by Crail, and W by Crail and St Leonards. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 3 miles; its utmost breadth, 2½ miles. It had a detached part, consisting of the farms of Grassmiston and Randerston, which was separated from the main portion of the parish by a strip of the parish of Crail; also a very nearly detached part, consisting of the farm of Lochton. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891, by annexing to Kingsbarns the intervening portion of Crail parish, united the Randerston part of the detached portion with the main body, and in return transferred the farms of Grassmiston and Lochton to Crail. The coast, 3½ miles in extent, is low and rocky, with no very marked projection, and, suffering tremendous buffeting by the sea in easterly gales, has for many years been undergoing perceptible denudation. The interior rises gently south-westward from the shore, till, on the western border, it attains a maximum height of 300 feet above sea-level. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, and consist mainly of sandstone and limestone. Coal appears to have been once worked; limestone has been calcined at the shore of the Cambo estate; and some ironstone is found among the rocks on the coast. The soil, in the lower district, is partly light and sandy but fertile, partly a deep black loam, tending in places to clay; in the upper district is partly strong and heavy, partly a thin clay and moorish, lying generally on a wet bottom. With the exception of some 160 acres of wood, almost all the area is in tillage. The chief residences are Cambo and Pitmilny, both noticed separately. Kingsbarns is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £334. The church, at the village, was built in 1631 and enlarged in 1811. The public school, with accommodation for 216 children, has an average attendance of about 130, and a grant of over £130. Valuation (1873) £10,590, (1883) £8919, (1893) £6938. Pop. (1801) 832, (1831) 1023, (1861) 937, (1871) 922, (1881) 795, (1891) 731.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 41, 49, 1857-65.

Kingsburgh, a seat in the Isle of Skye, 6 miles S of Uig village. Prince Charles Edward found a retreat here after the fatal battle of Culloden.

King's Castle. See KIRKWALL.

King's Canseway, so called because James V. travelled along it barefooted on a pilgrimage to St Dunstons sanc-

tuary, is a rough footpath across a moor in Tain parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty.

Kingscavil, a village, with an Established church (1885—iron), and a sandstone quarry, in Linlithgow parish, Linlithgowshire, 2 miles E by S of the town of Linlithgow, under which it has a post office.

King's College. See ABERDEEN.

Kingsdale, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kennoway parish, Fife, 1 mile N by W of Cameron Bridge station.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kingseat, a collier village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, 1¼ mile N of Halbeath railway station, and 3 miles NE of the town of Dunfermline, under which it has a post office.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

King's Forest. See KELLS.

King's Holm. See KELLS.

King's House, an inn at the N border of Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the left bank of the Etive, and on the road from Loch Lomond to Fort William, 17 miles E by S of Ballaculish pier and 17¼ NNW of Tyndrum station. A large square slated structure, originally erected about the time of the '45 for the accommodation of troops marching through the Highland fastnesses, it stands (800 feet above sea-level) amid a wild, high, moorland region, spreading eastward into the Alpine wilderness of Rannoch Muir, and rising westward into the great twin-summits of BUACHAILLE-ETIVE and other mountains around the head of Gaillene. Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother William, here spent a wretched night (3 Sept. 1803), has finely described the desolation of the spot on pp. 175-180 of her *Journal* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 54, 1873.

King's House, a station on the Callander and Oban railway, in Balquhiddier parish, Perthshire, being the station for Balquhiddier (the burial-place of Rob Roy) and Loch Voil. A lamb fair is held in its vicinity on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of August.

Kingskettle. See KETTLE.

Kingsknot, a station in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, on the Caledonian railway, adjacent to the Union Canal and to Hailes quarry, 3 miles SW of Edinburgh.

Kingsmeadows, the seat of Sir Duncan E. Hay, Bart. in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, on the right bank of the Tweed, ¾ mile ESE of Peebles town. It is a plain edifice, built for £600 in 1795, and enlarged in 1811, but it has charming pleasure-grounds. See HAYSTOWN.

Kingsmills, a mansion in Inverness parish, on the SE outskirts of the town.

Kingsmuir, an estate, with a good mansion, near the NW border of Crail parish, E Fife, 4½ miles NNW of Anstruther.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Kingsmuir, a village, with a station and a public school, near the SE border of Forfar parish, Forfarshire. The station is on the Dundee and Forfar Direct section of the Caledonian railway, 2¾ miles SE of Forfar.

King's Park. See INCHLAW.

King's Seat, Fife. See KINGSEAT.

Kingston, a village, with a public school, in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, 2½ miles S by W of North Berwick, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Kingston or Kingston-Port, a seaport village in Urquhart parish, Elginshire, near the left or W side of the mouth of the river Spey, ¾ mile N of Garmouth, and 5 miles N by W of Fochabers. It owes at once its origin and name to the establishment here (1784) of timber and shipbuilding yards by Messrs Dodsworth and Osborne of Kingston-upon-Hull; and shipbuilding is still carried on, but not so largely as once. All but three or four houses have been built since 1810. The Spey here, in January 1854, was frozen completely over, so as to afford a passage without the aid of a wherry, a circumstance that had been unparalleled within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876. See SPEY and GARMOUTH.

Kingussie (Gael. *ceann-guthsaich*, 'head of the fir-wood'), a village and a parish in Badenoch district, SE Invernessshire. The village, beautifully situated near

the Spey's left bank, 740 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Highland railway, $71\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Perth, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Grantown; whilst by road it is $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Inverness, and 50 ENE of Fort William. The capital of Badenoch, it was founded towards the close of the 18th century by the Duke of Gordon as an intended seat of woollen manufactures. That scheme fell through; but since the opening of the railway (1863) Kingussie has become somewhat of a centre of general trade, and a summer resort of families from the seaside in quest of change of air. Handsome buildings were erected at the station in 1894. The village has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. and Caledonian Banks, a National Security Savings Bank, two hotels, drainage and water works, daily coach communication with Fort William in the summer, a neat court-house (1806), the parish church (1792), a Free church, a Roman Catholic church, a reading-room, Victoria hall, a farming society, a horticultural society, a musical association, a Camanachd club, bowling, curling, tennis, golf, and football clubs, Freemasons', Odd-fellows', and Good Templars' lodges, the Badenoch and Rothiemurchus Highland games (held on the last Friday of August), and fairs on the second Wednesday of August and the Tuesday of May, September, and November after Beaully. Ruthven Barracks crowned a conical mound, the site of a castle of the Comyns, Lords of Badenoch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of the village, on the opposite side of the Spey, which here is crossed by a substantial wooden bridge. The original Ruthven Castle in the latter half of the 14th century was the principal stronghold of the 'Wolf of Badenoch,' its successor—reared by George, sixth Earl of Huntly, not long before its fruitless siege by the Earl of Argyll in 1594—was captured by Leslie (1647), by Mackenzie of Pluscardine (1649), and by Claverhouse (1689). The barracks were built by Government in 1718, and burned in 1746 by 2500 fugitives from Culloden, who rallied here till a message from Prince Charles Edward desired them to disperse. The only other noticeable episode is that on 8 Oct. 1861 the Queen and Prince Consort drove through Kingussie, 'a very straggling place with very few cottages,' where 'there was a small, curious, chattering crowd of people, who, however, did not really make us out, but evidently suspected who we were.' Small debt courts sit on the Tuesday before the Wednesday after 16 Jan., and the Tuesdays before the first Wednesdays in May and September. Under the superiority of the Baillies of Dochfour, Kingussie became a police burgh in 1867, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. On the banks of the Gynock the Speyside Distillery Co. erected, in 1895, a very large new distillery. Pop. (1841) 460, (1861) 646, (1871) 676, (1881) 645, (1891) 740.

The parish, containing also the stations of NEWTON-MORE and DALWHINNIE, 3 miles WSW and 13 SSW of Kingussie, is bounded NW by Moy-Dalarossie, N by Alvie, E by the Rothiemurchus portion of Alvie, SE and S by Blair Athole in Perthshire, and W by Laggan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $19\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 114,049 acres. A detached portion of the parish, extending along the western shore of the upper waters of Loch ERIOHT, surrounded by the parish of Laggan, and comprising 2133 acres, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to Laggan parish. From a point 5 furlongs N by W of Glentruim House, and 810 feet above sea-level, the SPEY winds 14 miles north-eastward, tracing $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles of the Alvie boundary, and, close to the NE corner of the parish, flowing through Loch INCH ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 721 feet). It here is from 80 to 100 feet broad, and at this point is joined by the Truim, running 13 miles north-north-eastward along the Laggan boundary; the CALDER, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward; the TROMIC, running $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward out of Loch an t-Seilich ($9 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1400 feet); and the FESHIE, running $8\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-by-westward along the Rothiemurchus boundary. Chief elevations to the

N of the Spey are Creag Bheag (1593 feet), Creag Dubh (2581), Carn an Fhricheadain (2861), A Chailleach (3045), and *Carn Mairg (3087), belonging to the MONADHELIATH Mountains; to the S, Creag Far-Leitire (1145), Beinn Bhuidhe (1193), Creag Bheag (1610), Cruaidhleac (2099), *Carn Dearg Mor (2813), Mullach Mor (2521), Stac Meall na Cuaich (3000), *Carn na Caim (3087), and *Creagan Mor (2522), belonging to the GRAMPIANS, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the boundaries. Such is a bare outline of the general features of this great Highland parish, fuller details being given under BADENOCH, GAICK FOREST, GLENTROMIE, GLENTRUIM, Loch GYNAG, INVERESHIE, and other articles already indicated. A good deal of the Speyside section, and of the little lateral vales is arable; but by far the greater part of the surface is mountainous and heathy, either pastoral or waste. The soil of the lower arable lands is alluvial; that of the higher is mostly a light and sandy but fertile loam. Several plantations, of greater or less extent, impart beauty and shelter to the natural landscape, and mainly consist of larch and Scotch pine, interspersed with mountain-ash and oak. The Kingussie estate belonged anciently to the Comyns, Lords of Badenoch, and, having passed to the ducal family of Gordon, at the death of the last Duke in 1836 was purchased by the late James Evan Baillie, Esq. of Dochfour. Silver and lead ores have been discovered near Kingussie village, but never turned to any account. Antiquities are Caledonian stone circles, and vestiges of what is thought to have been a Roman camp; whilst a priory is known to have been founded by one of the Earls of Huntly in the latter half of the 15th century at or near the site of Kingussie village. James Macpherson (1738-96), the 'translator' of Ossian, was born at Ruthven, where he was afterwards for some time parish schoolmaster. Sir George Macpherson-Grant of Ballindalloch is the largest proprietor. Including the greater part of Inch *quoad sacra* parish, Kingussie is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray; the living is worth £340. Three public schools—Dalwhinnie, Kingussie, and Newtonmore—with respective accommodation for 40, 268, and 159 children, have an average attendance of about 20, 190, and 85, and grants amounting to nearly £32, £290, and £90. Pop. (1801) 1306, (1831) 2080, (1861) 2033, (1871) 2101, (1881) 1987, (1891) 1941, of whom 1280 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1606 were in Kingussie ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 74, 73, 63, 1873-77.

Kinharvie, a beautiful villa in Newabbey parish, Kircudbrightshire, at the NW base of Criffel, 10 miles SSW of Dumfries, with a domestic Roman Catholic chapel.

Kininmonth. See KINNINMONT.

Kinkell, a hamlet and an ancient parish in Strathearn district, Perthshire. The hamlet lies on the right bank of the Earn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Auchterarder, and has a bridge over the Earn and a U.P. church. The ancient parish is now incorporated with Trinity-Gask. Its church was dedicated to St Bean or Beanus, who, according to Dr Skene, dwelt here in the first half of the 10th century (*Celtic Scotland*, ii. 324-327, 1877).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Kinkell, a former parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. It took its name of Kinkell (Gael. 'head church') from the circumstance that six subordinate churches anciently belonged to its parsonage. The Lords Commissioners for the plantation of kirks in 1754 annexed one-third of it to Kintore, and the remainder to Keithhall or Monkey, ordaining that the latter should thenceforth be called the united parish of Keithhall and Kinkell. A cattle and horse fair is held at Kinkell on the Wednesday after the last Tuesday of September *o. s.* The church, near the left bank of the Don, 2 miles SSE of Ivycrurie, was unroofed in 1771 to furnish materials for Keithhall church, and now is an utter ruin. Third Pointed in style, it seems to have been rebuilt in 1524 by Alexander Galloway, rector of Kinkell, who was also architect of the first Bridge of Dee at Aberdeen. It retains a sculptured tabernacle or aumbry for the Blessed Sacrament, a bas-relief of a

crucifix and the celebration of Mass, and two-thirds of an incised slab, representing a knight in armour—Sir Gilbert de Greenlaw presumably, who fell at the battle of Harlaw (1411). Its carved font, however, after lying for many years exposed to wind and weather at Kubislaw Den, in 1851 was restored and placed in St John's Episcopal church, Aberdeen.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See vol. ii., pp. 776-779, of Alex. Smith's *History of Aberdeenshire* (Ab. 1875).

Kinkell, an estate, with a mansion, in St Andrews parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of St Andrews city. It gives name to old Kinkell Castle, Kinkell Cave (35 feet deep), and small Kinkell Ness, near which a rock, called the Rock and Spindle, and consisting of various kinds of trap in curious aggregations and juxtapositions, has so remarkable an outline as to form a striking object.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Kinkell Castle, an ancient baronial tower in Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, SE Ross and Cromarty, 1 mile ESE of Conan station on the Beaully and Dingwall section of the Highland railway. It belonged to the Mackenzies of Gairloch.

Kinloch, an estate, with a mansion and beautiful grounds, in Collesie parish, Fife, 3 miles NW of Ladybank. Its owner is John Boyd Kinnear, Esq. (b. 1828; suc. 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kinloch (Gael. *ceann-loch*, 'head of the loch'), a hamlet and a parish of NE Perthshire. The hamlet stands 2 miles W by S of Blairgowrie. The parish is bounded NW, N, and E by Blairgowrie, S by Lethendy, and W by Clunie. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its utmost breadth is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to the parish of Kinloch the Gormack detached portion of the parish of Caputh, comprising an area of 308 acres, but gave to Blairgowrie parish the northern part of Kinloch parish, consisting of the lands of Cochrage and Black-craig. The Lorty Burn runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward across the middle of the upper half of the parish, and Lunan Burn traces part of the boundary with Clunie and the entire boundary with Lethendy. In the southern half of the parish are three lakes—**DRUMELLIE** (1 mile \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), **Ardblair** or **Rae Loch** ($6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and **FINGASK Loch** (3×2 furl.). Sinking in the extreme S to 139 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises north-north-westward to 500 near Ballied and 1252 on Cochrage Muir. Rather less than one-half of the entire area is in tillage, nearly one-twelfth is under wood, and all the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquity is noticed under **GLASCLUNE**. Mansions are Marlee House and Ballied. For ecclesiastical purposes this parish has been united to **LETHENDY** since 1806. Valuation (1883) £4236, 16s. 8d., (1892) £3306, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 367, (1831) 402, (1871) 251, (1881) 252, (1891) 192.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Kinloch, a modern mansion in Kilfinichen parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Scridain, 1 mile NE of Pennyghael.

Kinloch, a hamlet near the NE border of Coupar-Angus parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Meigle. Kinloch House here is a seat of Sir J. G. S. Kinloch, Bart. See **GLENSLA**.

Kinlochaline Castle. See **ALNE, LOCH**.

Kinlochard, a hamlet in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire, at the head of Loch Ard, near the boundary with Stirlingshire, 12 miles NW of Bucklyvie junction of the Aberfoyle branch of the North British railway. It has a post office under Aberfoyle, and a chapel of ease.

Kinlochaylort, an inn in Arasaig district, Invernesshire, at the head of salt-water Loch Aylort, 23 miles W by N of Fort William and 10 ESE of Arasaig village. There is a post and telegraph office under Fort William.

Kinlochbervie, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Eddrachillis parish, NW Sutherland. The hamlet lies on the lower part of the N side of Loch Inchard, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Rhiconich and 45 NW of Lairg, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1834, and re-

constituted by civil authority in 1846, the parish is in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £120. The church was built in 1829. There is also a Free church. Pop. (1871) 882, (1881) 920, (1891) 898, of whom 813 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 113, 1882.

Kinlochewe, a hamlet in Gairloch parish, W Ross and Cromarty, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of the head of Loch Maree, and 10 miles WNW of Auchnasheen station on the Dingwall and Skye section of the Highland railway. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a Free church, a public school, a hotel, and a cattle fair on the first Tuesday of June.

Kinlochkerran. See **CAMPBELTOWN**, Argyllshire.

Kinlochluichart, a *quoad sacra* parish of central Ross-shire, whose church (1825) stands 1 mile W of the head of Loch Luichart, adjacent to Lochluichart station on the Dingwall and Skye section of the Highland railway, this being 17 miles W by N of Dingwall. There are a post and telegraph office, a public school, and a public library. Kinlochluichart Lodge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE, belongs to Lady Ashburton. The parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; the stipend is £120, with a manse. Pop. (1871) 704, (1881) 632, (1891) 630, of whom 601 were in Contin, 25 in Fodderty, and 4 in Urray.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Kinlochmoidart, a hamlet in Ardnamurchan parish, Moidart district, SW Inverness-shire, at the head of salt-water Loch Moidart, 10 miles NNE of Salen, and 20 NW of Strontian. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (Moidart), a public school, and an Episcopal church, St Finan's (1860; 75 sittings). Kinlochmoidart House is in the vicinity of the hamlet.

Kinlochrannoch, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire, on both banks of the Dubhag or Tummel, which here, 300 yards below its efflux from Loch Rannoch, is spanned by a bridge of four arches. The village is 21 miles W by N of Pitlochry, 13 WSW of Struan station, 27 E by N of Kingshouse Inn, and 18 NW of Aberfeldy. A picturesque and thriving little place, it has a post office (Rannoch), with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, 2 commodious hotels, a parish church (1829, renovated and improved in 1893), a Free church (1855), an Episcopal church, All Saints (1864; 120 sittings), and a fair (almost extinct) on the last Tuesday of October. In the centre of the village a Peterhead granite obelisk, 21 feet high, was erected in 1875 to the memory of the Gaelic sacred poet and evangelist, Dugald Buchanan (1716-68), who for the last sixteen years of his life was schoolmaster at Kinlochrannoch, where his house was demolished so late as 1881. Constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1829, by civil authority in 1845, the *quoad sacra* parish of Kinlochrannoch is in the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's stipend is £120, with a manse. Auchatarsin public, Kinlochrannoch public, and Killichonan public schools, with respective accommodation for 29, 80, and 29 children, have an average attendance of about 25, 55, and 20, and grants amounting to over £36, £78, and £50. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 921, (1881) 894, (1891) 547.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Kinlochspelve, a *quoad sacra* parish in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, in the SE of Mull around Loch Spelve, and containing **ACHNACRAIG** hamlet, with a post, money order, and telegraph office. Constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1845, it is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll. The stipend is £129, with a manse. The church, 9 miles SW of Achnacraig, was built in 1828. Pop. (1871) 388, (1881) 311, (1891) 270, of whom 208 were Gaelic-speaking.

Kinloss (probably a modified form of the Gaelic *ceann-loch*, 'the head of the loch'), a small parish with a hamlet of the same name on the seaboard in the NW of the county of Elgin. The hamlet is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the SE corner of the estuary of the **FINDHORN** or Findhorn Bay and $\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Kinloss station on the Highland railway. The parish is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Alves, S by Rafford, and W by

Forres and by Dyke and Moy. Its greatest length, from WNW to ESE, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the greatest breadth, from NE to SW, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The area, inclusive of foreshore and water, is 6286·455 acres, but the land area is only 5184 acres, of which 3000 acres are in tillage, 1800 are in divided common, 250 are under wood, and the rest are waste. The surface is everywhere very low. Along the coast is a range of sandhills, and behind this, extending on an average for half a mile inland, is a half grassy, half moory belt. The little drainage there is passes directly to Findhorn Bay or by the small Kinloss Burn, which passes from E to W almost through the centre of the parish, with a course of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The land is mostly alluvial, and has been, as the name indicates, elevated at a period which, though geologically recent, must have been prehistoric. Over the whole of the arable part the soil is a rich fertile loam, with patches of clay, poor loam, sand, and moss. The underlying rock is sandstone. The principal residences are Grangehall and Seapark, both of which are noticed separately. The only object of antiquarian interest is Kinloss Abbey. It was founded by David I. in 1150, or, according to the *Chronica de Mailros*, in 1151, and the papal sanction for the new abbey was in 1174 granted by Pope Alexander III. to Reinierius, the second abbot. The monks belonged to the Cistercian order, and were brought from Melrose. According to Ferrerius, the foundation was due, like that of Holyrood, to a miraculous answer to King David's prayers. While he was hunting in his forests near Forres he lost his way, and, in answer to his prayer for aid, a white dove miraculously appeared, and, flying before him, guided him to an open space where two shepherds were watching their flocks. He was immediately afterwards warned in a dream that he ought to erect a chapel to the Blessed Virgin, and with his sword he at once marked out on the grass the outline of the building that was to be erected, and that there might be no delay he spent the summer at the castle of DUFFUS, in order himself to superintend and press on the erection of the building. The original grant conveyed to the abbey the lands of 'Kynloss and Inverlobty,' and King Malcolm afterwards added other lands in the neighbourhood. Subsequently, several of the kings, as well as private benefactors, enriched it extensively. William the Lyon conferred on the monks the barony of Strathisla in Banffshire, the lands of Burgie, the lands of Invererne, and tofts in the burghs of Inverness, Nairn, Forres, Elgin, and Aberdeen. Robert Bruce granted all the fishings on the river Findhorn, and this grant was confirmed by James I. and James IV. Several of the abbots who were mitred and had a seat in parliament were distinguished men, the most so being Robert Reid, who ruled from 1526 till his appointment as Bishop of Orkney in 1541. The abbots had a regality jurisdiction over their possessions. In 1587 the lands belonging to it were annexed to the Crown, and on 2 Feb. 1601 a charter was granted to Edward Bruce (who on the dissolution of the religious houses had been appointed commendator of Kinloss) erecting the lands into a temporal lordship and barony, and in 1604 Bruce became Lord Bruce of Kinloss, a title which still remains among those of the Earl of Elgin, though the estates have long quitted the family, the first Earl having in 1643 sold them to Alexander Brodie of Lethen. Of the buildings, which, from the importance of the place, must have been very extensive, and included all the apartments suitable to a large monastery, but few fragments now remain. These are a cloister wall on the W, two fine Saxon arches on the S, and a two-storey building with groined roof, traditionally called the 'prior's chambers,' on the E. To the S are the E gable and a portion of the wall of a dwelling-house traditionally the residence of the abbot. The chapter-house is said to have survived till the latter part of the 18th century. It seems to have been supported by six pillars, and these are mentioned by Pennant, who visited the building in 1769. His account in his *Tour in Scotland* (Chester,

1771) also mentions the orchard. 'Near the abbey is an orchard of apple and pear trees, at least coeval with the last monks; numbers lie prostrate; their venerable branches seem to have taken fresh roots, and were laden with fruit, beyond what could be expected from their antique look.' These have now disappeared. The church, whose outline alone can be traced, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and had a nave, transepts, and choir, with a lofty tower at the crossing. The tower seems to have been erected between 1467 and 1482, and fell in 1574. The Laird of Lethen in 1650 sold the stones of much of the buildings to the Commonwealth for the erection of the citadel at Inverness, and one of his descendants carried off and used part of what remained for the erection of farm offices. In 1650 the parish had no separate existence, and in 1652 the minister of Alves represented to the presbytery that 'the chapter-house of the Abbey of Kinloss hath been since the Reformation a place for preaching the Word, celebrating the sacraments and marriage; and by a condescendence between Alexander Brodie of Lethen and the English garrison at Inverness, the fabric of the abbey is taken down for building their citadel, save the place of worship; and those who have the charge for to transport the stone have it in command to take that down also: therefore,' the presbytery were to lay to heart what might happen seeing that all parties concerned had agreed that there was to be a separate church and parish erected for Kinloss. Mr Brodie declared that 'it was against his will that these stones were taken away,' and finally agreed to give a glebe and a stè for a manse and a church, and, besides, to pay for the erection of these buildings out of the money he had received for the stones of the abbey. The parish of Kinloss was soon thereafter constituted in 1657 by disjunctions from the parishes of Forres, Rafford, and Alves, and this was ratified by parliament in 1661. Edward I., during his progress through the North in 1303, quartered himself and his soldiers on the monks on 13 Sept., and spent part of that month as well as of October, and possibly also of November there, as is shown by a number of deeds signed by him at Kinloss.

The parish is in the presbytery of Forres and the synod of Moray; the living is worth £250. The parish church, at the hamlet near the abbey, was erected in 1765, repaired in 1830, and fitted up with heating apparatus in 1893. The Free church of Kinloss is at FINDHORN, which village is within the parish. Two public schools, Kinloss and Findhorn female, with accommodation respectively for 137 pupils each, have an average attendance of about 100 each, and grants amounting to over £100 and £105. The parish is traversed by the Forres and Keith section of the Highland railway, which passes through it on the S for $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and has a station near the middle of its course. A branch line from Kinloss station to Findhorn is not at present worked. Pop. (1801) 917, (1831) 1121, (1861) 1315, (1871) 1112, (1881) 1072, (1891) 958, of whom 422 were males and 536 females.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 95, 94, 1876-78.

See also Sbow's *History of the Province of Moray* (Edinb. 1775; 2d ed., Elgin, 1827; 3d. ed., Glasgow, 1882); Ferrerius' *History of the Abbey of Kinloss* (Bannatyne Club, Edinb. 1839); Taylor's *Edward I. in the North of Scotland* (Elgin, 1858); and Dr John Stuart's *Records of the Monastery of Kinloss* (Edinb. 1872, published for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland).

Kinmount, the seat of the Marquess of Queensberry, in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Cummertrees station on the Dumfries and Annan section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and 4 miles WNW of Annan. It is a beautiful edifice, built in the early part of the 19th century at a cost of £40,000, and surrounded by fine pleasure-grounds. In 1668 the Hon. William Douglas of Kelhead, second son of the first Earl of Queensberry, was created a baronet; and his fifth descendant, Charles, sixth Bart. (1777-1837), in 1810

succeeded his fourth cousin once removed, the fourth Duke of Queensberry, in the Scottish titles of Viscount Drumlanrig (cre. 1628), Earl of Queensberry (1633), Marquess of Queensberry (1682), etc. John Sholto Douglas is present and eighth Marquess (h. 1844; suc. 1858).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 6, 1863. See DRUMLANRIG.

Kinmuick, a hamlet in Keithhall and Kinkell parish, Aberdeenshire, 3½ miles ESE of Inverurie, under which it has a post office. Here the Society of Friends established themselves about the middle of the seventeenth century. Their meeting-house dates from about 1680, and contains a free library. A neighbouring moor is said to have been the scene of a great battle between the Danes and the Scotch; contains remains of an encampment, supposed to have been formed in connection with that battle; and took the name of Kinmuick (Gael. 'boar's head') from a tradition that the Scotch slew a boar in their advance.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Kimmundy, a plain mansion near the E border of Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles SSE of Mintlaw.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Kinmudy, an estate with a mansion, in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire, 6½ miles W by N of Aberdeen.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1876.

Kinnaid (Gael. *ceann-ard*, 'high head'), a village and a parish in Gowrie district, SE Perthshire. The village, standing 2½ miles W of its post office, Inchture, and 3½ NW of Inchture station on the Perth and Dundee section of the Caledonian railway, occupies such a situation among the braes overlooking the Carse of Gowrie as may have given rise to its name.

The parish, containing also the village of Pitmiddle, is bounded N by Abernethy, E by Abernethy and Inchture, S by Errol, SW and W by Kilsplindie, and NW by Collae. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 2½ miles; and its area is 3501 acres, of which 2¾ are water. The south-eastern border is part of the Carse of Gowrie, sinking to less than 50 feet above sea-level; and the central and northern districts, consisting chiefly of what are called the Carse Braes, rise gradually north-westward to the watershed of the Sidlaw Hills, and attain 547 feet near Woodwell, 917 near Woodburnhead, 994 near Franklyden, and 969 near Blacklaw. Sandstone is the predominant rock. The soil, on the SE border, is of the rich character common to the Carse; in the central districts, is a mixture of black earth and so-called 'mortar,' inferior to the Carse soil, yet of no little fertility; in the northern district is light and shallow, with such mixed covering of grass, bent, and heath, as renders it fit only for sheep pasturage. Wood covers a fair proportion; and the arable area is a little larger than the pastoral. Kinnaid Castle, a little NW of the village, commands extensive views of the Carse and the Fife hills. A strong square tower of smoothed freestone, dating probably from the 15th century, it was tenanted for some days in 1617 by James VI., in 1674 was acquired by the Threiplands of FINGASK, was externally renovated in 1855, and is figured in Dr R. Chambers' *Threiplands of Fingask* (Edinb. 1880). It is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £224. The church, erected in 1815, was renovated in 1893; and a public school, with accommodation for 121 children, has an average attendance of about 60, and a grant of over £70. Valuation (1883) £3174, 13s. 11d. (1892) £2581, 13s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 455, (1831) 461, (1861) 318, (1871) 299, (1881) 260, (1891) 228.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kinnaid, a mansion in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the river Tay, 2 miles S of Balliulug and 7 NNW of Dunkeld. Beautifully situated on a rising-ground, in the midst of woods, and almost overhung by a stupendous rock, it belongs to the Duke of Atholl. During 1823-24 it was tenanted by the Bullers, whose tutor, Thomas Carlyle (1795-1831), here wrote most of his *Life of Schiller* and the first part of his translation of *Wilhelm Meister*. See chaps. xi., xii., of his *Life* by Froude (Lond. 1882).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Kinnaid, a hamlet in Moulin parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile NE of Pitlochry.

Kinnaid Castle, the seat of the Earl of Southesk, in FARNELL parish, Forfarshire, within 5 furlongs of the right or S bank of the South Esk river, 3½ miles SE of Brechin, and 1½ mile NNE of Farnell Road station of the Caledonian railway. Mostly rebuilt about the beginning of the 19th century, it was enlarged and remodelled in 1854-60 after designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A.; and 'now resembles an ancient French château, with many lofty steep-roofed towers and turrets, long stone balconies, and balustraded terrace walls.' The park, three-fourths of which are occupied by the deer-park, with several hundred deer, comprises between 1300 and 1400 acres, and, save where it is bounded by the river, is enclosed by a high wall. Most of its trees were planted towards the close of the 18th century, but there are several 170 to 400 years old, whose dimensions are given by Mr Jervise and in the series of five papers on the 'old and remarkable' trees of Scotland in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1879-81). In 1401-9 Duthac de Carnegie, by purchase and marriage, acquired the lands of Kinnaid. He fell at Harlaw (1411); whilst Walter, his son, for fighting against Earl 'Beardie' in the battle of Brechin (1452), had his castle of Kinnaid burned down by the Lindsays; and John, his great-grandson, was slain at Flodden (1513). His son, Sir Robert, senator of the College of Justice (1547) and ambassador to France (1550), rebuilt the house of Kinnaid, which was visited by James VI., Charles I., Charles II., and the Chevalier. In 1616 Sir David was created Lord Carnegie of Kinnaid, and in 1633 Earl of Southesk—titles forfeited by the fifth Earl, James, for his share in the '15. The entire estate was bought for £51,549 by the York Buildings Co., on whose insolvency a large portion of the property was repurchased for £36,871 by the last Earl's third cousin, Sir James Carnegie of Pittarrow, Bart.; and his great-grandson, Sir James Carnegie, K.T., sixth Bart. since 1663 (b. 1827; suc. 1849), was restored to the earldom, by reversal of the act of attainder, in 1855, and in 1869 was created Baron Balinhard of Farnell, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868. See pp. 238-249 of Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (2d ed. 1882).

Kinnaid House, an old-fashioned, three-storied mansion in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire, 4½ miles N of Falkirk. It was enlarged and improved by the great Abyssinian traveller, James Bruce (1730-94), who here was born, here spent his later years, and here died through a fall downstairs. A monument of iron, cast at Carron, has been erected over his grave. He was sixth in descent from the Rev. Robert Bruce of Kinnaid (1559-1631), the noted Presbyterian divine; and both are buried in the parish churchyard. His great granddaughter, Lady Elma Bruce, the eighth Earl of Elgin's eldest daughter, in 1864 married the present Lord Thurlow. Kinnaid village, 3¼ miles N of Falkirk, is inhabited principally by colliers and operatives connected with the industries of the populous region round Carron Iron-works. Pop. (1871) 464, (1881) 336, (1891) 344, of whom 255 were in Larbert parish and 89 in Bothkennar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See DUNIPHAIL.

Kinnaid's Head. See FRASERBURGH.

Kinneddar. See DRAINIE.

Kinneff, a hamlet and a parish, on the coast of Kincardineshire. The hamlet lies 2¾ miles NNE of Bervie station, and 7¾ S by W of Stonehaven, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the fishing village of CATERLINE and a minute part of Bervie royal burgh, comprises the ancient parishes of Kinneff and Caterline, and once comprehended also what now is Bervie parish. It is bounded N by Dunnottar, E by the German Ocean, S by Bervie, and W by Arbuthnott. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5¾ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4 miles; and its area is 7233 acres, of which 103 are foreshore and 5¾ water. The river Bervie flows ½ mile along the southern border to its mouth in Bervie Bay; and three burns rise in the interior, and run to

the sea. The coast, 6 miles in length, presents along its whole extent a range of cliffs over 100 feet high, pierced with caves, and boldly picturesque; and, except where here and there it recedes into little bays, it leaves no beach between the base of the cliffs and the deep sea water. Inland the surface rises to 451 feet at Bervie Brow, 477 at Corbicknowe, 495 at Leys Hill, and 710 at Bruxie Hill on the Arbutnoth border. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone conglomerate, traversed by long veins of calcareous spar, and occasionally intersected or overlaid by claystone porphyry, with embedded crystals of felspar. Hornblende, crystallised quartz, heavy spar, asbestos, zeolites, and agates have also been found. The conglomerate is quarried for building and for millstones; the claystone porphyry for dyke material. The soil of the seaboard tract is a deep loam, elsewhere is of inferior quality. Kinneff Castle, at Kinneff hamlet, was garrisoned by the English when they overran Scotland during David Bruce's minority; went gradually to ruin till only one high, strongly-cemented wall remained standing in the early part of the 18th century; and now is represented by nothing but a fragment of its foundations. Two other old castles stood on the coast—Cadden or Whistleberry Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Kinneff hamlet, and Adam's Castle, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile farther N. They have left some remains, but are not known to history. Several tumuli were formerly on the coast; an uru, containing a number of bronze rings, was found near the site of Kinneff Castle; a monastic house, now utterly extinct, stood between that castle and the parish church; and an earthen pot, containing a number of old silver coins, and supposed to have been deposited by the English garrison of Kinneff Castle, was exhumed about 1837 in the churchyard. The story of the preservation of the Regalia in the parish church has been already told under DUNNOTAR CASTLE. The celebrated Dr John Arbuthnot, the intimate friend of Pope and Swift, and physician to Queen Anne, lived as a young man for some time at Kinghornie. Kinneff is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £332. The parish church was rebuilt in 1738 and restored in 1876. Of several old monuments, the most interesting are those to Graham of Largie (1597), to Governor Sir George Ogilvy of Barras, to Mr and Mrs Granger, and to the Honeymans, who, for four generations, from 1663 till 1781, were ministers of Kinneff. There are also a Free church and Caterline Episcopal church, St Philip's, the latter an Early English edifice of 1848. Barras public, Kinneff public, and Caterline Episcopal schools, with respective accommodation for 60, 143, and 63 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 70, and 60, and grants of over £55, £72, and £50. Valuation (1883) £8394, (1893) £6612. Pop. (1801) 937, (1831) 1006, (1861) 1054, (1871) 1062, (1881) 997, (1891) 907.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871. See pp. 396-399 of Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (2d ed. 1882).

Kinneil, a village, a barony, and an ancient parish on the NW border of Linlithgowshire. The village, standing on the coast of the Firth of Forth, 5 furlongs WSW of Borrowstounness, shares in the business and institutions of that town, and contains extensive ironworks. Pop. (1861) 365, (1871) 370, (1881) 373, (1891) 429. The barony, which lies around the village, was given by Robert Bruce to Sir Walter Hamilton, ancestor of the Dukes of Hamilton, and has ever since remained in possession of his descendants. In its physical aspects, it is noted for an expanse of rich carse land contiguous to the Forth, and for traces of the line of Antoninus' Wall. Kinneil House, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of Borrowstounness, had undergone large repairs by the Regent Arran not many years before it was plundered and burned by Queen Mary's opponents in 1568-70. In the reign of Charles II. it was altered and highly embellished by Duchess Anne and Duke William, then passing from the character of a feudal keep to that of three sides of a quadrangle, surmounted by cornice and balustrades. Crowning the edge of a bank that rises 60 feet above sea-level, and commanding from its flat lead-covered

roof an extensive and beautiful view, it is approached by a fine avenue of old trees, and surrounded with a considerable quantity of natural wood. It once had such rich internal decorations as to be described by Sibbald as a 'princely seat;' but, having lost favour with its noble proprietors as a desirable residence, it last was tenanted from 1809 till shortly before his death in 1828 by Dugald Stewart, who here wrote most of his celebrated works. Prior to this, about 1764, Kinneil—tenanted by Dr Roebuck, the founder of the Carron Ironworks—had been the place where James Watt matured some of his improvements on the steam-engine. (See also GIL BURN.) The ancient parish, quite or nearly identical with the barony, had Borrowstounness disjoined from it in 1649, and itself was united therewith in 1669.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Kinnell, a parish of E Forfarshire, whose church stands on the left bank of Lunan Water, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE of Fricockheim village and station, on the Arbroath and Montrose section of the North British railway. It is bounded N by Brechin and Farnell, E by Craig and Lunan, S by Inverkeilor, SW by Kirkden, W by Guthrie, and NW by Aberlemno. The detached part of Farnell parish, that forms a portion of Montreatment Moor, and comprised 49 acres, and the Grahamsfirth detached part of Maryton parish, that is situated near the moor, and comprised 338 acres, were transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Kinnell. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is now 6980 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 16 are water. LUNAN Water flows $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-south-eastward through the south-western corner of the parish; and GIGHTY Burn, its affluent, traces most of the Inverkeilor border; whilst head-streams of Pow Burn, running north-eastward into Farnell towards the South Esk river, drain the north-western district. Sinking in the S to 100 feet above sea-level, the surface generally is low and flat; but it rises gradually from the S and W, and more abruptly from the N, till in Wuddy Law it culminates at 434 feet. Old Red sandstone is the predominant rock; and the soil is mostly a clayey loam, either rather stiff or moorish, with clay subsoil. Tradition assigns to Kinnell the scene of a conflict, in 1443, between the Lindsays and the Ogilvies, and adds that the spurred boot of an Ogilvy, slain in the pursuit, was taken off and hung on an ash tree near the church; and a rust-covered spur, 8 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, with a rowel as large as a crown piece, remained on the church wall till about the end of the 18th century. Bolshau estate has been noticed separately. Kinnell is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £250. The church, rebuilt in 1855, is amply commodious; and a public school, with accommodation for 147 children, has an average attendance of over 90, and a grant of about £92. Valuation (1883) £7873, (1893) £6113, plus £1460 for railway. Pop. (1801) 783, (1831) 786, (1861) 816, (1871) 766, (1881) 696, (1891) 653.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Kinnellar. See KINELLAR.

Kinnel Water, a troutful stream of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. Rising near the Lanarkshire boundary, within 2 furlongs of a head-stream of the Clyde, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the summit of Queensberry, it thence runs $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1320 feet, it falls into the Annan at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Lochmaben town. It traverses successively a glen, a defile, and a fertile strath, finely embellished with culture and wood; is especially picturesque above and below St Ann's Bridge, adjacent to the demense of Raehills; and receives in its progress Lochan Burn, Ae Water, and some minor streams.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 1864.

Kinnernie. See KINEARNEY.

Kinnesswood, a village in Portmoak parish, Kinrossshire, 1 mile ENE of the middle of the E shore of Loch Leven, and 5 miles by road E by N of Kinross. It was the birthplace of the poet Michael Bruce (1746-67).

Kinnethmont. See KENNETHMONT.

Kinnettles, a parish of SW central Forfarshire, containing DOUGLASTOWN village, 3½ miles SW of Forfar, under which it has a post office. It is bounded E by Forfar, SE and S by Inverarity, and SW, W, and NW by Glamis. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to the parish the Foffarty detached portion of the Perthshire parish of Caputh, comprising 283 acres. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3½ miles; its breadth varies between half a mile and 2½ miles; and its area is now 3153½ acres, of which 10½ are water. DEAN WATER, from a little below its exit from Forfar Loch, creeps 2 miles west-south-westward along the northern Glamis border; and ARRY or Kerbit Water, its affluent, flows 4 miles north-westward, partly through the parish and partly along the Glamis western border, the last mile of its course having been straightened in 1876-77. In the NW, at their confluence, the surface declines to 165 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises east-south-eastward till it attains 543 feet at flat-topped BRIGTON Hill, which, occupying the middle of the parish, is a detached member of the Sidlaws, whilst the low tracts around it are part of Strathmore. Trap, greywacke, slate, and Old Red sandstone are the predominant rocks, and have all been quarried. The soil, fertile everywhere, is in some parts a brown clay, in others loam, in others loam mixed with clay or sand, and in others so light as to require rich manuring. About 115 acres are under wood, 95 acres are waste, and all the rest of the land is in tillage. The antiquities are sites of ancient chapels at Kirkton and Foffarty, and tombstones of the early part of the 17th century in the churchyard. Kinnettles House, 4 miles SW of Forfar, was built about 1867. Other mansions are Brigton and Invereighty. Kinnettles is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £178. The parish church, 5 furlongs SE of Douglstown, was built in 1812. There is also a Free church, and a public school, with accommodation for 110 children, has an average attendance of about 80, and a grant of nearly £80. Valuation (1883) £6529, 4s., (1893) £5050, 2s. Pop. (1801) 567, (1831) 547, (1861) 414, (1871) 378, (1881) 386, (1891) 340.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 56, 1868-70.

Kinneuchar. See KILCONQUHAR.

Kinniel. See KINNEIL.

Kinning-Park, a police burgh in Govan parish, in the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, on the south bank of the Clyde, between Glasgow and Govan. It has an area of 108 acres. The rapid growth of Glasgow is here well shown, for this district, densely populated as it now is, was yet, some thirty years ago, 'a beautiful rural spot, the principal features in the landscape being green fields, waving trees, and lovers' walks, with here and there a charming mansion-house, while a pure purling stream, called the Kinning-House Burn, meandered its way down the vale till it joined the comparatively clean waters of the Clyde not far from the Park-House Toll, where the road diverges into two branches—the one leading to Paisley, the other to Govan and Renfrew.' To go to the district was to visit the country, and in due course a pleasant suburb sprang up; but this rapidly changed, owing to the extension of the harbour and the city, and the region was speedily invaded by various public works, bringing with them an artisan population and all the attendant smoke and din. Kinning-Park was, under the Lindsay Act, constituted a police burgh in 1871; and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 its affairs are managed by a provost, 4 magistrates, and 7 commissioners. Its incorporation in the city, with which it is virtually one, is only a question of time. Rental (1871) £28,355, (1881) £47,844, (1892-93) £57,520. The burgh income in 1892-93 was £10,388. Pop. (1871) 7214, (1881) 11,552, (1891) 13,679. Houses (1891) inhabited 2797, uninhabited 110, and building 1.

Kinninmonth, a *quoad sacra* parish of NE Aberdeenshire, whose church, built in 1838, and repaired and improved in 1893, stands 3 miles N by E of Mintlaw. Constituted in 1874, it is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £158.

Pop. (1881) 1116, (1891) 1004, of whom 576 were in Loumay, 225 in Strichen, 173 in Old Deer, 17 in Crimond, and 13 in Longside.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1886.

Kinnordy, an old-fashioned mansion in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, 1¼ mile NW of Kirriemuir town. It was the birth-place and home of the great geologist, Sir Charles Lyell, Bart. (1797-1875).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870. See the *Life of Sir C. Lyell* (2 vols., Lond., 1881).

Kinnoull, a parish of SE Perthshire, until 1891 consisting of a main body and three detached sections, and till then having an area of 3843¾ acres, of which 48 were foreshore, and 149½ were water. Of these detached portions that situated at Inchyra, and comprising 669 acres, was divided by the Boundary Commissioners between the parishes of Kinfauns and St Madoes; that at Balbeggie, comprising 453 acres, was transferred to the parish of St Martins; while part of the Balthayock detached portion was transferred to the parish of Scone, and the remaining part united to the main portion of the parish of Kinnoull by the annexation of the intervening portion of Scone parish. There was also annexed to Kinnoull so much of the parish of Kinfauns as lay to the north of the old Perth and Dundee road running past Windyedge and to the west of the Balthayock detached portion. The parish, containing the BRIDGEND suburb of PERTH, has an utmost length and breadth of 3½ and 2¼ miles, and is bounded N by Scone, NE by Kilspondie, SE and S by Kinfauns, and W by the TAY, flowing 1½ mile southward along the boundary with Perth parish, and cleft in twain by Moncrieff or Friarton island. The surface sinks by the river to 30 feet above sea-level, and rises eastward thence to 729 feet on wooded Kinnoull Hill, which, elsewhere easy of access, presents on its southern or KINFAUNS side a frontage of rugged basaltic cliff not so unlike the Salisbury Crags of Edinburgh. From Perth its summit is gained by a winding carriage-road, called Montagu's Walk after the Duke of Montagu, who was in Scotland when it was formed; and that summit commands a magnificent prospect, by Pennant entitled 'the glory of Scotland.' Near the Windy Gowl, a steep and hollow descent betwixt two tops of the hill, is a nine-times-repeating echo; and on the hill-face is the Dragon Hole, a cave where Wallace is said to have lain concealed, and where Beltane fires formerly were kindled. The base of the hill has yielded many fine agates; and a diamond is said to have gleamed from its cliffs by night, till a marksman, firing at it with a ball of chalk, was able next day to find its whereabouts—a tale that is told of a dozen other localities. The surface, thus, of nearly all the parish consists of sides, shoulders, and summits of the south-western Sidlaws. Trap is the principal rock, but Old Red Sandstone, including a compact and durable variety of a greyish-red colour, abounds in various parts, and has been largely quarried. The soil is of almost every variety, and ranges from strong argillaceous alluvium on the cars to poor moorish earth on parts of the hills. Rather less than one-sixth of the entire area is under wood, nearly all the rest being either arable or pastoral. Kinnoull barony, extending along the Tay's left bank opposite Perth, gave the title of Earl in 1633 to George Hay, Viscount DUPPLIN, who, dying next year, was buried in an aisle of the old parish church, St Constantine's, where a life-size marble statue shows him vested as Lord Chancellor of Scotland. Of Kinnoull Castle, ¼ mile to the S, some vestiges remained till the close of the 18th century. The mansion of BALTHAYOCK is 3 miles E of Perth, near the SW boundary. Kinnoull is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £335. The present church, built in 1826 at a cost of £4000 from designs by Burn, is a handsome Gothic edifice, with over 1000 sittings. The public school of Kinnoull is a combination one, under the Perth School Board, and with accommodation for 454 children, has an average attendance of about 390, and a grant amounting to over £432. Valuation (1883) £7198, 5s. 6d., (1892) £3004, 7s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1927, (1831) 2957, (1861) 3219, (1871) 3108, (1881)

3461, (1891) 3730, of whom 3462 were in the burgh of Perth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Kinpirnie. See NEWTYLE.

Kinrara. See ALVIE.

Kinross, a town and a parish in Kinross-shire. The town, the chief one in the county, stands 370 feet above sea-level, near the W end of Loch Leven, at a convergence of railways, and on the direct road from Edinburgh to Perth, by road being 13 miles N of Inverkeithing, 27 NNW of Edinburgh, and 19 SW of Cupar; by railway, 15½ N by E of Dunfermline, 18¼ WNW of Thornton Junction, 17¼ from Perth, and 30½ from Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge. Dating from ancient times, it was treated by Alexander III., in the early part of his reign, as a sort of capital, and was the place where he and his young queen were seized in 1257 by the faction of the Comyns. It figures in connection with Queen Mary's escape from Lochleven Castle, as narrated by Sir Walter Scott in the *Abbot*; and on 6 Sept. 1842 Queen Victoria drove through it on her way to Perthshire. It was formerly a very mean place, but has been much improved in recent times. The streets present a fair appearance, and have been lighted with gas since 1835; and a large proportion of the private houses are moderate, substantial, and neat. The former town-hall was built in 1837 on the site of the old parish church; but, proving too small, was replaced in 1868 by a new and more commodious structure. The county hall, erected in 1826 at a cost of £2000, is a handsome edifice; its prison was closed in 1878. Conspicuous on a rising-ground, the parish church was built in 1832 at a cost of £1537, and is a neat structure in the Gothic style. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and two U.P. churches belonged originally to the Burgher and Anti-burgher sections of the Secession. St Paul's Episcopal church, built in 1875 and consecrated in 1881, is Gothic in style, comprising chancel, nave, N transept, and tower. The general aspect of the town, combined with the landscape around, particularly with Loch Leven and the encircling hills, is very pleasing. Three lines of railway go one towards Dollar and Alloa, one towards Thornton Junction, and Dunfermline and the Forth Bridge, and one by Glenfarig towards Perth, and by Ladybank to the Tay Bridge and Dundee.

The town has two railway stations, a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co., Clydesdale, and Royal Banks, the Kinross-shire Savings Bank, several hotels, a library, a temperance hall, an agricultural society, a horticultural society, an angling association, curling, cricket, and golf clubs, a fishing club, a masonic lodge, several benevolent and religious societies, a Young Men's Christian Association, a public school and two private ones, and a Saturday newspaper, the *Kinross-shire Advertiser* (1847). An elegant public fountain was erected by subscription in 1893 on a site adjoining the town hall. Cattle, sheep, and horse fairs are held on the second Monday of June, and the fourth Monday of March, July, and October; and a hiring fair is held on the Thursday after the second Tuesday of October. The manufacture of cutlery was introduced at a comparatively early period, and acquired much celebrity; the manufacture of linen attained some importance about the middle of the 18th century, and progressed so well as, in 1790, to employ nearly 200 looms, and to produce goods to the value of £5000 a year; the weaving of cotton was introduced about 1809, and became so flourishing as to substitute power looms for hand looms; the weaving of woollen fabrics employed many hands from 1836 till 1845; and the manufacture of shawls and plaids was commenced about 1846, and promised for two or three years to be highly vigorous and remunerative. But all these departments of industry became extinct, and the buildings they had occupied ceased to be used as factories. A wool-spinning mill was erected about 1840 at Bellfield; another in 1846 at the S end of the town; a third about 1867, opposite the second, on the South Queich rivulet; a fourth and larger one about 1867 in the neighbouring

small town of Milnathort; a large linen factory about 1874 on the South Queich; and all these have continued to prosper—in one case the manufacture of shawls having been resumed. The town was formerly governed by a committee of the inhabitants, annually chosen at a public meeting; but now it is governed, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The sheriff court for the county sits on every Tuesday during session; the sheriff small debt court sits on every Tuesday during session, and once a fortnight, or oftener if required, during vacation; and courts of quarter session are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. Kinross House, on a peninsula between the town and Loch Leven, is a large and elegant edifice, built in 1685-92 after designs by Sir William Bruce, the architect of the later portions of Holyrood. It is commonly but falsely said to have been intended for a residence of the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., in the event of the Exclusion Bill becoming law; in the 18th century was the seat of the Grahams of Kinross; and through the marriage (1816) of Helen, daughter of the last of these, is now the property of Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, Bart. of Stobo Castle, Peebles-shire. An older mansion, on a site near that of Kinross House, was for many generations the residence of the Earls of Morton, and was taken down in 1723. The original parish church stood near the extremity of the peninsula, in the south-eastern vicinity of Kinross House; and, taking from its situation the name Kinross (Gael. *ceann-rois*, 'head of the promontory'), bequeathed that name to the town and parish. Pop. (1841) 2062, (1851) 2590, (1861) 2083, (1871) 1926, (1881) 1960, (1891) 1902. Houses (1891) inhabited 414, vacant 22, building 5.

The parish is bounded N by Orwell, E by Loch Leven, SE by Portmoak, S by Cleish, and W by Fossoway. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4¾ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 4 miles; and its area is 10,588 acres, of which 3313½ are water. To Loch Leven flow North Queich Water, running 2 miles east-south-eastward on or close to the northern border; South Queich Water, running 4½ miles east-by-southward through the interior; and Gairney Water, running 3½ miles east-north-eastward along the Cleish and Portmoak boundary. The surface, flat over its eastern half, rises gradually westward from 360 feet above sea-level to 536 at Wester Cockairney and 629 at Hillhead in the NW corner; and, being rimmed in the four circumjacent parishes by a cordon of hills, is often called the Leigh or Level of Kinross. The rocks are trap, sandstone, and limestone. The soil is partly clay, but chiefly a thin blackish loam on a gravelly bottom. About 280 acres are under wood; nearly 160 are pastoral or waste; and almost all the rest of the land is arable. Lochleven Castle is a chief antiquity, and, with Loch Leven itself, is separately noticed. Gallows Kuowe, on the Lathro estate, appears to have been a place of public execution in the feudal times, and was found in 1822 to contain thirteen old graves. About 350 silver coins, chiefly of Edward I. and Edward II. of England, were discovered in 1820 on the lands of Coldon; and an ancient circular gold seal was exhumed in 1829 on the grounds of West Green. Among its natives were the distinguished architect, Sir William Bruce, and the Edinburgh professor of pathology, Dr John Thomson. Kinross is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife; the living is worth £326. The public school, with accommodation for 479 children, has an average attendance of about 330, and a grant of nearly £320. Pop. (1801) 2124, (1831) 2917, (1861) 2649, (1871) 2477, (1881) 2492, (1891) 2385.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

The presbytery of Kinross comprises the old parishes of Arngask, Ballyngry, Cleish, Fossoway, Kinross, Muckart, Orwell, and Portmoak, with the *quoad sacra* parish of Blairingone. Pop. (1871) 9582, (1881) 8422, (1891) 8923, of whom about 2400 were communicants of the Church of Scotland.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Kinross, with 2 churches at Strathmiglo, and

1 each at Cowdenbeath, Fossoway, Kelty, Kinross, Orwell, and Portmoak, which 8 churches together have about 1350 communicants.

Kinrossie, a village in Collace parish, Perthshire, 8 miles NE by N of Perth, under which it has a post office.

Kinross-shire, an inland county, the second smallest in Scotland, bounded W and N by Perthshire, E and S by Fife. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 14 miles; and its breadth varies between 2½ and 8½ miles. Previous to 1891 there were five parishes partly in the county of Kinross and partly in those of Fife and Perth. Of the parishes partly in Kinross-shire and partly in Fife, the Boundary Commissioners transferred the disputed Moreland portion of the Fife parish of Dunfermline to the Kinross-shire parish of Cleish, and gave the Ryelaw detached portion of the Kinross-shire parish of Portmoak to the Fife parish of Kinglassie—thus restricting Dunfermline and Portmoak to the Fifeshire and Kinross-shire portions respectively. Arngask parish, that was partly in the three counties of Kinross, Fife, and Perth, has been given wholly to Perthshire. Of the parishes partly in Kinross-shire and partly in Perthshire, Forgandenny has been placed wholly in the latter county, and Fossoway, with the exception of the portion west of the Glendey Burn and of the road leading from Muckart to Dunning, wholly in the former. Further, by substituting the New Cut of the river Leven as the county boundary for the old river channel throughout the whole distance along which that channel was formerly the county boundary, so much of the Fifeshire parishes of Kinglassie and Ballingry as lay north of the New Cut has been transferred to the Kinross-shire parish of Portmoak, and so much of Portmoak as lay to the south of it has been transferred to the Fife parish of Kinglassie. Kinross-shire has now five entire parishes, four circling round the central parish of Kinross and Loch Leven—Orwell on the north, Portmoak on the east and south, Cleish on the south, and Fossoway on the west. Loch LEVEN (3½ × 2½ miles) lies in the SE of the county at an altitude of 353 feet, and receives the North and the South Queich, with a number of lesser burns; but the drainage is partly carried eastward to the EDEN, partly northward to the FARG and the Water of MAY. From Loch Leven the surface rises eastward to White Craigs (1492 feet), southward to BENARTY (1167) and Dumglow (1241), westward to White Hill (734), and north-westward to Cloon (1134), Melloch Hill (1573), Warroch Hill (1133), Slungie Hill (1354), Dochrie Hill (1194), and Tiliery Hill (1037). Thus a cordon of hills forms the greater part of the county's boundary, and projects more or less within its borders—the Ochils on the W and NW, the Lomond Hills on the E, and Benarty and the Cleish Hills on the S. Several depressions, variously defile, glen, and valley, cut the engirdling hills into sections—a wide one on the W, leading to Dollar and Stirling; another wide one on the NE, leading to Strathmiglo and Auchtermuchty; a narrow one on the SE, traversed by the river Leven; and a considerable one on the S, leading towards Inverkeithing and Edinburgh. The central districts are occupied by Loch Leven and the Laigh or Level of Kinross; the districts between these and the hills are a diversity of slopes and braes; and the aspect of the entire county, though destitute of any of the first-class features of landscape, presents to the eye a profusion of charms both natural and artificial.

Geology.—The oldest rocks in the county are of Lower Old Red Sandstone age, and are merely a continuation of the volcanic series so well developed in Perthshire and Fife. The members of this series are arranged in the form of a low anticlinal fold, the axis of which runs in an ENE and WSW direction. The boundary between the NW part of this county and Perthshire coincides with this axis, and hence the volcanic series in Kinross is gently inclined to the SSE. The members of this series consist of lavas and volcanic breccias which form the hilly portion of the county to the W and N. The lavas have usually a purple tint, and vary in texture from close grained to highly porphyritic rocks. One

bed, which is highly porphyritic, occupies a considerable area owing to the gentle inclination of the strata. It occurs in patches which have been isolated from the main outcrop by means of denudation, and which have been left as outliers capping several hill-tops, of which the most conspicuous example is on Dochrie Hill. The volcanic breccias or agglomerates are extremely coarse, and constitute a large portion of this formation. The lowest members of the volcanic series in Kinross, which are well displayed in the river Devon at 'the Crook,' are composed of this material, and through these beds the famous gorge at Rumbling Bridge has been excavated. Many of the bombs in this agglomerate are of enormous size, and consist of the same material as the lavas. In the NE of the county, layers of sandstone are intercalated with the lavas and ashes in some of the tributaries of the North Queich, while still further to the NE the breccias assume a conglomeratic character as if they had been assorted by water. The facts clearly point to the gradual attenuation of the volcanic series towards the NE, and to the increasing accumulation of ordinary sediment in that direction.

Reference has already been made to the great changes which intervened between the Lower and Upper Old Red Sandstone periods (see geological description in article FIFE), of which additional evidence may be obtained within the county. The strata of Upper Old Red age, consisting of friable red sandstones, marls, and conglomerates, rest unconformably on the Lower Old Red volcanic series, and dip away from the volcanic platform at gentle angles. The plain of Kinross coincides in the main with the area occupied by the younger formation, and along the S margin of this plain the strata pass conformably below the cementstone series. The hills to the S and E of the county are due to intrusive sheets of basalt which now cap those eminences, and which were injected among the softer strata in late Carboniferous times. The steep slopes of the Cleish Hills, Benarty, Bishop Hill, and West Lomond have been caused by the rapid denudation of the friable sandstones and marls at the base of the hills, while the capings of basalt have shielded the lowest members of the Carboniferous Limestone series overlying them. Specimens of *Holoptychius nobilissimus* have been obtained from the Upper Old Red beds in this county, and scales of fishes are to be found in many of the stone dykes in the neighbourhood of the town of Kinross. On the flanks of the Bishop Hill these red beds are succeeded by friable yellow sandstones which form the W prolongation of the beds at Dura Den.

The Carboniferous strata represented in the county belong to the two lowest divisions of that formation, viz.: (1) the Calciferous Sandstone; (2) the Carboniferous Limestone. There are two types of the calciferous sandstones or cementstones, one of which is composed of friable yellow sandstones bearing a close resemblance to the beds at Dura Den. The other variety comprising blue and rusty yellow clays with thin bands and nodules of cementstone is met with in the extreme SW of the county on the slopes overlooking the Pow Burn. Near the top of the group, thin beds of tuff are intercalated with the cementstones which are overlaid by the lowest or 'Hurlet' limestone of the Carboniferous Limestone series. It is evident that in this neighbourhood we have the eastward prolongation of the beds forming the Campsie Fells, which are abruptly truncated by the fault at Causewayhead near Stirling. There is only a small development of the carboniferous limestone within the county which is met with in the E and S districts. The limestone which is worked on the Lomond and Bishop Hills is on the horizon of the Hurlet limestone of Stirlingshire.

The volcanic series of the Ochils is intersected by dykes of basalt running in an E and W direction, which are well seen in the neighbourhood of Damhead in the NE part of Kinross-shire.

The direction of the ice-flow on the hills overlooking the plain of Kinross is SE, but over the low ground the trend veers round to the E. The evidence supplied by

the striated surfaces and the boulder clay points to the conclusion that the Ochils must have been overtopped by the ice which radiated from the Perthshire Highlands. The greater part of the low-lying and fertile districts is covered with an extensive development of morainic gravel, which was probably accumulated during the retirement of the ice sheet. This deposit streams from the various passes in the Ochils, and spreads out in a fan-shaped form over the plain of Kinross. Loch Leven fills a depression in these gravels and the underlying boulder clay, and the various islets are merely kames or ridges of gravel peering above the water. The Devon, North and South Queich, and Gairney Waters carry a large quantity of detritus from the hills down to the plain which forms wide alluvial flats. By this means several small lochs have been entirely silted up, and Loch Leven itself is being slowly reduced in size from the same cause.

The soil, occasionally clay, more often a fine blackish loam, and oftener still of a moorish character, on the whole, however, is light or sandy, with small intermixture of clayey loam. The climate, owing to the general elevation of the land, and to the peculiar influence of the encircling hills, is cold and wet; but it has been materially improved by draining operations, and is not considered unhealthy. The average annual rainfall is 36·3 inches.

Modern agricultural improvement was of later commencement and slower progress in Kinross-shire than in most other districts of Scotland; and it had here to operate on an unusually large proportion of waste lands, and to encounter the resistance of antique usages retained from feudal times; but it eventually made such rapid progress as soon to bring the county nearly or quite into a condition of equality with the best parts of Fife, or even of great part of the Lothians. In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is only 25·13; in Kinross-shire it rises as high as 64·2—a figure exceeded only by Fife, Linlithgow, Berwick, and Haddington shires. Farms are generally let on leases of from 14 to 21 years. The following table gives the acreage of the crops and the number of live stock in Kinross-shire in different years:—

	1882.	1893.	1895.
Corn Crops,	7,133	6,707	6,892
Green Crops,	3,609	3,429	3,526
Sown Grasses,	10,152	10,955	11,633
Permanent Pasture,	10,657	15,087	13,761
Cattle,	5,633	7,079	6,948
Sheep,	26,694	36,110	36,239
Horses,	1,042	1,101	1,179
Swine,	722	354	515

The manufactures, except in the ordinary departments of handicrafts, are all situated in Kinross and Milnathort, and will be found noticed in our articles on these towns. The only railways are the three which converge at Kinross; but these afford a fair proportion of railway communication within the county, and give ready access to every part of the kingdom. All the roads are good; and that northward through Kinross is one of the best in Scotland. The only towns are Kinross and Milnathort, and villages are Maryburgh, Kinneswood, Scotlandwell, Middleton, Crook of Devon, Dunerevic, and part of Kelty. Mansions are Blairadam House, Tulliebole Castle, Hattonburn, Kinross House, Cleish Castle, Arnot Tower, Moreland, Thomanean, Warroch, Kinneson, Shanwell, Easter and Wester Balado, Kilduff, etc.

The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 6 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 64 commissioners of supply and justices of peace. The sheriff-court sits at Kinross on every Tuesday during session; the sheriff small-debt court is held there on every Tuesday during session, and once a fortnight or oftener during vacation; and quarter sessions are held there on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The County Council is composed of 20 members for as many

electoral divisions, and one representative from each of the 5 parish councils. It is divided into the following committees:—Finance Committee, Committee under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, Standing Joint Committee, and Valuation Appeal Committee. The police force, in 1895, comprised 7 men; and the salary of the chief-constable was £50. Kinross-shire unites with CLACKMANNANSHIRE in sending a member to parliament; and its constituency numbered 1447 in 1895. The annual value of real property was £25,805 in 1815, £46,725 in 1855, £67,101 in 1876, £70,118 in 1880, £68,250 in 1883, and £66,514 in 1895. Pop. (1801) 6725, (1821) 7762, (1831) 9072, (1841) 8763, (1851) 8924, (1861) 7977, (1871) 7198, (1881) 6697, (1891) 6673, of whom 3513 were females and 3505 were rural. Houses (1891) inhabited 1609, vacant 193, building 13.

The registration county in 1891 had a population of 6725. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 26 Sept. 1894, was 102; of dependants on these, 52. The receipts for the poor in that year were £1889; and the expenditure was £1641. The number of pauper lunatics was 24, their cost of maintenance being £567. The percentage of illegitimate births was 13·7 in 1872, 10·5 in 1881, and 5·8 in 1894.

The county lies wholly within the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife. Places of worship within it are 7 of the Church of Scotland, 6 of the Free Church, 4 of the United Presbyterians, and 1 of Episcopalians. In the year ending Sept. 1894, there were 8 schools (7 of them public), which, with accommodation for 1338 children, had 967 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 805. Their staff consisted of 14 certificated, 5 assistant, and 3 pupil teachers.

The county is of very ancient date. In Nisbet's *Heraldry*, the name of John Kinross is mentioned as sheriff thereof in 1252. In the *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum* there are many charters of David II. and Robert II. (from 1366 to 1407) in which grants of lands are described as lying '*infra viccomitatium de Kynros*'—among others being '*Castrum nostrum lucus de Levyn cum pertinentibus*' (Rob. II. 1371). That Kinross-shire became a separate county in 1426 is a pure historic fallacy, traceable probably to the fact that in that year Kinross and Clackmannan were ordered or appointed to send each a representative to the Scottish parliament. It comprised originally the three parishes of Kinross, Orwell, and Portmoak; but in 1685, in order, as the Act says, to enlarge the boundaries of the small sheriffdom then presided over by Sir William Bruce, an act of parliament was obtained by which the parishes of Cleish and Tullibole, along with portions of Arngask and Orwell, which had formerly been within the county of Perth, were added to the original sheriffdom. Its history, excepting so much of the incidents in the life of Queen Mary as are noticed in our article LOCH LEVEN, possesses no point of special interest. Its chief antiquities are noticed under CLEISH, BURLEIGH, PORTMOAK, and LOCH LEVEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See J. Tait's '*Agriculture of the Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross*' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1838.

Kintail, a village and a parish of SW Ross and Cromarty shire. The village stands on the northern shore of the head of Loch Duich, 13 miles SE of Strome Ferry station, and 8 ESE of Lochalsh village.

The parish, containing also the fishing villages of BUNDALLOCH and DORNIE, is bounded NW by Loch Long and by Lochalsh parish, N by Lochalsh, E by Kilmorack in Inverness-shire, S by Glenshiel, and SW by Loch Duich. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 19½ miles; its utmost breadth is 9½ miles; and its area is 123¾ square miles, or 78,993¾ acres, of which 238¼ are foreshore, 58 tidal water, and 1255¼ water. Narrow, curving LOCH LONG, and broader, straighter LOCH DUICH, the forked continuations of salt-water LOCH ALSH, are noticed separately, as also are the Pass of BEALACH, ELLANDONAN Castle, and the Falls of GLOMACH. To the head of Loch Long flow the river Ling or Long, running 11 miles west-south-westward from Loch Cruashie (4 × 1½ furl.; 850 feet) along the northern and

north-western boundary, and the river ELOHAIG, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 290 feet, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward; whilst to the head of Loch Duich flows the CROE, over its last $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile dividing Kintail from Glenshiel. The drainage, however, is partly carried towards the Moray Firth by the CANNICH, flowing 2 miles east-by-northward from Loch Glasletter or Lungard ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 761 feet) to Loch Mullardoch ($4\frac{1}{4}$ miles \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 furl.; 705 feet), whose upper waters belong to Kintail, and lower to Kilmorack. The surface everywhere is grandly mountainous, chief elevations from W to E being Sgurr an Airgid (2757 feet), GLASVEIN (3006), *Sgurr nan Ceathreamhnan (3771), *Mam Sodbail or Carn Eige (3877), and *Sgurr na Lapaich (3773), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. 'From' whatever quarter Kintail is entered, whether by sea from the W or by land from the E, a scene gradually unfolds itself which it is impossible to describe. Mountains of immense magnitude, grouped together in the sublimest manner, with wood and water, scars and bens intermingled, present a prospect seldom surpassed in wild beauty, and equally interesting and astonishing in the storms of winter and in the calm serenity of summer. Gneiss is the predominant rock, but granite and syenite also occur. Sheep-farming constitutes the staple industry, there being some very fine grazing lands along Loch Duich, principally green, but steep and rocky. The lord of the Barony of Kintail is Sir A. R. Mackenzie of GLENMUCK, Bart., whose father purchased it from the Mackenzies of Seaforth in 1869. Kintail is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £215 with manse. The old parish church, at the village, having been declared unsafe in 1855, a new one was built containing 450 sittings. An Established mission church was erected at Dornie in 1890-91 at a cost of £400. At Dornie also is a Roman Catholic church, St Duthac's (1861; 170 sittings), erected by the late Duchess of Leeds. Dornie public, Inverinate public, Killilan public, and Dornie Roman Catholic schools, with respective accommodation for 57, —, 60, and 88 children, have an average attendance of about 45, —, 30, and 20, and grants amounting to over £40, £—, £44, and £10. Pop. (1881) 688, (1891) 538, of whom 546 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 82, 1880-82.

Kintessack, a village with a public school, in Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, 4 miles WNW of Forres, and under which it has a post office.

Kintillo. See KINTULLOCH.

Kintore, a small town and a parish of central Aberdeenshire. The town, standing 165 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of the Don, has a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, at the junction of the branch to Alford, from which place it is 16 miles distant, 3 SSE of Inverurie, and $13\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Aberdeen. It ranks as a royal burgh under charter of William the Lion, but in size is no more than a mere village, consisting of one well-built street, with several smaller ones. At it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland bank, a National Security savings bank (1837), 2 hotels, a plain town-hall (dating from 1740), a parish church (1819), and a Free church. The town-hall belongs to Lord Kintore, who under a decree of the Court of Session is



Seal of Kintore.

bound to give the council a room for their meetings and to pay the municipal expenses of the burgh. The town has given the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland since 1677, and of Baron in the peerage of the United Kingdom since 1838, to the family of Keith-Falconer, whose seats are KEITHHALL in Aberdeenshire and INGLISMALDIE in Kincardineshire. The burgh is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners; and it unites with ELGIN, Inverurie, Peterhead, Banff, and Cullen in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency numbered 121 in 1895, when the annual value of real property amounted to £2777. Pop. (1881) 661, (1891) 686.

The parish, containing also the Port Elphinstone suburb of Inverurie burgh, comprises the ancient parish of Kintore and part of that of Kinkell. It is bounded N by Inverurie, E by Keithhall and Fintray, SE by Kinnellar, S by Skene, and W by Kemnay. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 9185 acres, of which $93\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The DON winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles along all the northern and the eastern border, and is fed from the interior by three or four small burns. The land adjacent to the river is low and flat, sinking in the SE to 148 feet above sea-level, and protected from inundation by embankments. The surface rises thence westward and south-westward, with frequent inequalities; and the highest ground is CRICHE or Thainston Hill (500 feet), beautifully covered with wood. Granite is the predominant rock, and has been quarried. The soil along the Don is a deep, rich, alluvial loam; on many higher grounds, is a thin, light, shallow, sandy mould; and over some considerable tracts, is either moss in natural condition or moss subjected to cultivation. Fully three-eighths of the entire area are in tillage, woods cover rather more than one-fifth, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. HALLFOREST Castle has been noticed separately. Other antiquities are remains of two stone circles; five sculptured stones, figured in Dr John Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (Spalding Club, 1867); and the 'Deer Dykes,' an enclosure to the NW of the town, supposed by some to have been a Roman camp. Sir Andrew Mitchell, ambassador to the court of Prussia in the time of Frederick the Great, resided at THAINSTON House; and Arthur Johnston, the celebrated writer of Latin poetry, attended the parish school. The Earl of Kintore is much the largest proprietor—three-fourths of the parish belonging to him. Kintore is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £265. Kintore public, Leylodge public, and Port Elphinstone public schools, with respective accommodation for 250, 86, and 218 children, have an average attendance of about 235, 55, and 145, and grants amounting to nearly £225, £52, and £136. Pop. (1801) 846, (1831) 1184, (1861) 1895, (1871) 2158, (1881) 2327, (1891) 2409.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See Alexander Watt's *Early History of Kintore* (1864).

Kintra, a village in Kilfinichen and Kilvickeen parish, Mull Island, Argyllshire, at the extremity of the Ross of Mull, and at the northern entrance to the Sound of Iona, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Bunessan.

Kintulloch, a village in Dunbarny parish, SE Perthshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Bridge of Earn.

Kintyre, the southernmost district of Argyllshire, consisting chiefly of a peninsula, but including the islands of Gigha, Cara, and Sanda, with several islets. The peninsula is prevented only by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert from being an island. From Knapdale it is separated by that isthmus and by East Loch Tarbert and West Loch Tarbert; it flanks the W side of Loch Fyne downward from East Loch Tarbert, and the W side of the Firth of Clyde all downward from the mouth of Loch Fyne; and it terminates, at the southern extremity, in a bold broad promontory called the Mull of Kintyre. It probably took its name (Gael. *ceann-tir*, 'head-land;') Cym. *Pentir*) either from that promontory or from its own position as a long projection southward from the Scottish mainland; it measures $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles in

extreme length from N by E to S by W, whilst its width varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A chain of hill and mountain, culminating in BEN-AN-TUIRC (1491 feet), runs along its middle, with varied declivity on either side to belts of low sea-board; and it presents, from end to end, a considerable variety and large amount of pleasing landscape, containing a greater proportion of cultivated land than almost any other district of equal extent in the Highlands. Visited by Agricola in the summer of 82 A.D., Kintyre became the cradle of the Dalriadan kingdom, and competed in a measure with Iona as a centre of missionary establishments. From the time of Magnus Barefoot till the 17th century it ranked as part of the HEBRIDES, and figures in history till then as if it had been an island, always forming part of the dominions of the Lords of the Isles. In the 15th century it was an object and a scene of great contest between the Macdonalds and the Campbells; and, in 1476, it was resigned to the Crown. The Mull of Kintyre, which was known to Ptolemy as the Epidium Promontorium, to the Romans as the Promontorium Caledoniae, is the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland, projecting to within 13 miles of Tor Point in the county of Antrim. It presents a strong front to the waves of the Atlantic, and in time of a storm exhibits a wild and sublime appearance, being overhung by Beinn na Lice (1405 feet), which commands a magnificent view. A lighthouse, built in 1787 on a point of the promontory called Merchants' Rocks, rises to a height of 297 feet above the level of the sea at high water; and shows a fixed light, visible at the distance of 24 nautical miles. In foggy weather a double-note siren is sounded every four minutes—the first a high note, the second a low one. The valuation of the district of Kintyre in 1895 was £70,265.

The presbytery of Kintyre, in the synod of Argyll, comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Campbelltown, Gigha, Kilbride, Kilcalmonell, Killean, Kilmorie, Saddell, and Southend, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Brodieck and Skipness; and its court meets at Campbelltown on the last Wednesday of March, April, September, and November. Pop. (1871) 19,201, (1881) 19,421, (1891) 19,694, of whom about 3000 are communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Kintyre, with 2 churches in Campbelltown, 10 at Carradale, Kilberry, Kilbride, Kilcalmonell, Killean, Kilmorie, Lenimore, Lochranza, Shiskan, and Whiting Bay, and 2 preaching stations at Lamlass and Southend, which 14 have over 3500 members and adherents.

See SOUTHEND, CAMPELTOWN, KILLEAN, SADDELL, and KILCALMONELL; Cuthbert Bede's *Glencreggan* (2 vols., Lond., 1861); and Capt. T. P. White's *Archaeological Sketches in Kintyre* (Edinb., 1873).

Kip, a rivulet of Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire, winding 4 miles westward till it falls into the Firth of Clyde 3 furlongs WSW of Innerkip village. In its lower course it traverses a wooded glen at the village; and it contains good store of trout, but is strictly preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 29, 1866-73.

Kipford, a hamlet in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of Urr Water, immediately above its expansion into estuary, 4 miles S of Dalbeattie, under which it has a post office.

Kippen, a village and a parish in Stirlingshire. The village stands, 210 feet above sea-level, 1 mile SSW of Kippen station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, this being 9 miles W of Stirling, $6\frac{2}{3}$ ENE of Buckleyvie, and $21\frac{1}{4}$ ENE of Balloch. It carried on extensive whisky distillation for some time into the 19th century, and it now is a small centre of country trade, having a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments, and two hotels. Near the village there is a quarry of red stone. A cattle and sheep fair is held on the last Wednesday of May, and on the second Wednesday of December. The fair known as the Gowk Fair, on the second Wednesday of April, has been discontinued for some years. The Gillespie Memorial Hall, accommo-

dating 300 persons, is an Early English edifice, with lancet windows, open timber roof, and stained woodwork, and was built in 1877-78 at a cost of £1500. The parish church, a handsome Gothic structure of 1825, with a clock-tower, was greatly improved during the fifteen years' ministry of the Rev. William Wilson, being rebenched and adorned with a beautiful pulpit and with four stained memorial windows, a fifth in memory of Mr Wilson himself, and another in memory of Sir Michael Connal. The Free church was built in 1879. The Ford of Frew, where Prince Charles lost his cannon in 1746 when retreating before his enemies, is in the vicinity of the railway station, and mineral wells are in the neighbourhood. There is also a curling club.

The parish, containing also the villages of BUCKLYVIE, CAULDHAME, and ARNPRIOR, lies all compact on the S side of the Forth, and was situated partly also in Perthshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed the parish wholly in Stirlingshire. It is bounded N by Port of Monteith and Kincardine, E by Gargunchock, S by Balforn, and W by Drymen. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $6\frac{2}{3}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $11,331\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 76 are water, and 4966 $\frac{1}{2}$ belonged to the two Perthshire sections—the smaller containing Cauldhame, and the larger Arnprior. The winding FORTH flows $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward (only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles as the crow flies) along all the northern border; its affluent, BOQUIAN Burn, runs $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward along the Gargunchock boundary through a beautiful wooded glen; and four or five lesser streams flow to the Forth from the interior, whose chief sheets of water are the Mill Dam (2×1 furl.) and Loch Leggan ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.) Along the Forth a narrow belt of very fertile haugh declines to 40 feet above sea-level; a belt of carse-ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile in breadth, but in places broader, extends immediately behind this belt, and forms part of the great plain that flanks the Forth from Gartmore to Borrowstounness; the surface then rises, at first abruptly, afterwards very gradually, to the breadth of 1 mile or more; and the land thence onward to the southern boundary is a moorish plateau, attaining 539 feet near Muirton of Arngibbon, 600 at Kippen Muir, and 575 at Buckleyvie Muir—vantage grounds these that command magnificent views of the far-reaching strath, away to where the rocks of Craighforth, Stirling Castle, and Abbey Craig appear like islands in the distance. Red sandstone abounds on the moors, and has been largely quarried for building, and limestone occurs on the southern border. The soil of the narrow haugh is very fertile, and eminently suited to the growth of potatoes and turnips; of the carse ground is a rich clay; of the bras further S is gravelly, sandy, or loamy; and of the moors is heathy. Rather less than half of the entire area is in tillage; about 550 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities are vestiges of five or six Roman, Pictish, or feudal forts—the 'Keir hills.' A famous Covenanters' conventicle, for celebration of the Lord's Supper, was held in 1676, 1 mile to the W of Kippen village; and a Covenanting force of between 200 and 300 men was marshalled in the parish in 1679, and figured bravely in the battle of Bothwell Bridge under James Ure of Shirgarton, whose tomb is still shown in the churchyard. The principal mansions, noticed separately, are ARNGOMERY and GARDEN. Since 1875 giving off a portion to Buckleyvie *quoad sacra* parish, Kippen is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £305. Four public schools—Arnprior, Buckleyvie, Castlehill, and Kippen—with respective accommodation for 100, 120, 191, and 95 children, have an average attendance of about 75, 90, 85, and 60, and grants of nearly £80, £95, £75, and £65. Valuation (1883) £12,759, 16s. 4d., (1892) £7560, 11s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 1722, (1831) 2085, (1861) 1722, (1871) 1568, (1881) 1449, (1891) 1486, of whom 990 belonged to the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 38, 1869-71.

Kippendavie. See KIPPENROSS.

Kippenross, a mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Dunblane parish, S Perthshire, near the left bank of Allan Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Dunblane. It is the seat of the Stirlings of Kippendavie. A sycamore on the lawn, known as 'the big tree of Kippenross' so long ago as the time of Charles II., measured 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in girth immediately above the ground, but some years since was snapped across by a gale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Kippilaw, an estate with a mansion, in Bowden parish, Roxburghshire, 3 miles SW of Newtown St Boswells.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Kippoch, a village in Arasaig district, Invernesshire, 40 miles W by N of Fort William.

Kirkabister, a village in Bressay island, Shetland, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Lerwick.

Kirkaig, a stream on the mutual boundary of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, and Lochbroom parish, Ross and Cromarty. Issuing from Loch FEVIN (357 feet), the lowest of a chain of five lakes, it runs 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward to salt-water Loch Kirkaig, between Loch Inver and Enard Bay. About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its mouth it forms a fall of 50 feet sheer descent.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Kirkamuir, an ancient parish of Central Stirlingshire, now incorporated with St Ninians. Its church, in the hill district, near the N bank of the Carron, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Denny, is said to have been one of the first places in which the Lord's Supper was celebrated after the Reformation, and is represented by its burying-ground, still in use.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Kirkandrews, a village and an ancient parish on the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village at the head of little Kirkandrews Bay, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Kirkcudbright, long the scene of an annual fair, with horse and foot races, is now reduced to the condition of a small picturesque hamlet. The parish was annexed, in 1618 or earlier, to Borge; its church, an edifice of the 15th or the 16th century, is now a ruin. Within the graveyard is buried William Nicholson (1783-1843), the Galloway pedlar-poet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Kirkbank, an estate, with a station, a post office under Kelso, and a mansion, in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of the Teviot. The station, on the Jedburgh branch of the North British railway, is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Jedburgh.

Kirkbean, a village and a coast parish of SE Kirkcudbrightshire. The village, one of the prettiest in the South of Scotland, stands upon Kirkbean Burn, 1 mile W of the estuary of the Nith, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Dalbeattie station on the Kirkcudbright branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and 12 miles S of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the villages of Carsethorn, Southernness, and Prestonmill, is bounded N by Newabbey, E by the estuary of the NITH, S by the SOLWAY Firth, and W by Colvend. Its utmost length from N to S, exclusive of foreshore, is 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ miles; its breadth varies between 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 19,792 acres, of which 11,227 $\frac{1}{4}$ are foreshore, 113 links, and 514 $\frac{1}{4}$ water. The great extent of foreshore is due to the peculiar character of the Solway tides, which, flowing with voluminous rush, and ebbing with a general recess of their waters, have here such rapidity and force as occasionally to upset vessels, or to drag a ship's anchor a considerable distance. The coast, with a length of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, makes a sudden bend from a southerly to a westerly direction at Southernness Point. On the E side it is slightly indented by Gillfoot and Carse Bays, the latter of which, 1 mile NNE of Kirkbean village, affords safe anchorage to vessels waiting a spring tide to take them up the Nith, or encountering contrary winds when coming down. A sea-wall, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, and in places 12 feet high, was built in 1866-67 to protect the farm of South Carse from the tide; and mostly the shore is low and sandy, with belts of links, gained slowly from the sea; but in the neighbourhood of Arbigland, midway between Carsethorn and Southernness Point, are precipices of considerable height and some singular rocks, of which the Thirl Stane forms a natural Gothic arch. Kirkbean Burn, rising on the NW

border, runs 4 miles east-south-eastward and northward to Carse Bay. Prestonmill Burn, rising near the W border, winds 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, till it falls into Kirkbean Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the village; several smaller streams rise in the interior and run to the sea; and Southwick Water, over the last 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of its course, meanders along the Colvend boundary. The surface has all a north-north-westward ascent towards 'huge CRIFTEL'S hoary top,' attaining 1632 feet above sea-level at Boreland Hill, and 1800 at Douglas's Cairn on the Newabbey border—heights that command magnificent views across the Solway Firth, to the mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, to the Isle of Man, and even in clear weather, to North Wales and Ireland. The rocks of the hills are primary—granite and syenite, with veins of porphyry and strata of slate; those of the plains comprise a very coarse sandstone and an inferior kind of limestone, and at Southernness show some indications of coal. The soil over a tract of 1000 acres, called the Merse, is a light and sandy conquest from the sea, nearly all of it arable; in the SE district is a rich and deep clayey loam; and elsewhere, except on the hills, is of various but very productive qualities. Nearly half of all the parish is in tillage, a fair proportion is under wood, and the rest is commonage, pastoral, or waste. Antiquities are ruins of Wreaths Castle, which belonged to the Regent Morton; the site of the Cavens Castle; the market-cross, 7 feet high, of the quondam village of East Preston; and remains of the moat and ditch of what is called M'Culloch's Castle. Admiral John Campbell (1719-90), who sailed with the circumnavigator Anson; Dr Edward Milligan (1786-1833), the distinguished lecturer on medical science in Edinburgh; and John Paul, afterwards notorious as Paul Jones (1747-92), were natives. Mausions, noticed separately, are ARBIGLAND and CAVENS. Kirkbean is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £250. The parish church, built in 1766, has a handsome tower, added in 1840. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Kirkbean and Preston, with respective accommodation for 186 and 62 children, have an average attendance of about 95 and 45, and grants of nearly £100 and £50. Pop. (1881) 794, (1891) 714.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 5, 1863-57.

Kirkbuddo. See GUTHRIE.

Kirkcaldy (anc. *Kyrc-aldyn*), a seaport, a royal and parliamentary burgh, the seat of a presbytery, a market and manufacturing town, and a parish, on the SE coast of Fifeshire. The town is 10 miles N of Edinburgh in a direct line, hut 26 by way of the Forth Bridge, 18 SSW of Cupar, 6 NE of Burntisland, and 33 SSW of Dundee by the Tay Bridge. The North British railway main line from Edinburgh to Dundee, etc., by the Forth Bridge approaches Kirkcaldy on the W side of the town, whose station is about ten minutes' walk from the centre of the High Street. A branch line of railway has been made to the harbour, and is useful for the coal export trade and the shipping in general. As a royal burgh, extended under an Act of 1876, it embraces, besides Kirkcaldy, Linktown in the parish of Abbotshall, Inveriel in that of Kinghorn, Pathhead, Sinclairtown, and Gallatown in that of Dysart; while as a town it is extended by the three last-mentioned, and thus well deserves its name of 'the lang toon o' Kirkcaldy.' In 1894 the burgh boundaries were again extended so as to include within the town the Beveridge Park and lands immediately adjoining. The town formerly consisted of one main street, 'which stretches like a skeleton backbone that has been twisted with spinal curvature, while a few abrupt side streets and closes lead down to the shore or away back to the suburban villas which adorn the upper and country part of the town.' This long street includes the High Street, and at its full extent almost 4 miles in length, is the oldest part of the town, and is built mainly on the flat ground along the shore. Before 1811 the appearance of Kirkcaldy was far from prepossessing. Since then, however, considerable improvements have been effected, newer streets now leading upwards from the shore.

Kirkcaldy has a town-hall, built in 1832, in the Roman style of architecture, at a cost of £5000; a corn exchange, built in 1859-60 at a cost of £2600; and public rooms for assemblies and amusements. The town has two good libraries, the chief of which, the subscription library, has about 9000 volumes, and is furnished with a reading-room. Other institutions are a chamber of commerce, a public reading-room, an agricultural society, a horticultural society, two naturalists' societies, cricket, football, curling, billiard, skating, lawn tennis, and bowling clubs, masonic lodges, good templar lodges, an institute for the relief of destitute sailors, their widows, and children, a cottage hospital, the people's club and institute, a building and heritable security company, a property investment society, a local association of the Educational Institute of Scotland, a Sabbath-school union, a branch of the Scottish Coast Mission, etc. The Swan Memorial Hall, erected in 1894 to perpetuate the memory of the late Provost Swan, and to provide rooms for the Young Men's Christian Association, cost about £3000. In 1894 steps were taken for the erection of the Adam Smith and Burgh Memorial Halls and for the Beveridge Public Hall and Free Library. The Beveridge Park, Kirkcaldy, opened in 1892, and comprising 110 acres, was the gift to the town of the late Provost Beveridge. Lying at the west end of the burgh, and containing a large and beautiful lake and a bandstand, it commands a splendid view of the Firth of Forth and surrounding country.

There are in Kirkcaldy some two dozen places of worship, divided among half as many denominations; and all of them are comparatively modern. The parish church, built in 1807, is a large handsome building in the Gothic style. Its erection cost £3000, and it contains 1635 sittings. The tower of the church, however, is 13th century. Some have referred it to as early a date as 1130, and indeed it forms the chief, and nearly the only, relic of antiquity in Kirkcaldy. St James's parish church was erected in 1842, cost £2000, and has 750 sittings. Abbotshall, Inveriel, Linktown, Pathhead, and Sinclairtown have either parish or *quoad sacra* parish churches. The chief Free church of Kirkcaldy is called St Brycedale. Its memorial-stone was laid on 15 June 1878, and it was opened for worship in August 1881. Exclusive of the site, given by Provost Swan, it cost £17,000; has accommodation for 1036 persons; and has attached to it a Sabbath-school seated for 300 persons, and a young men's hall for 150. St Brycedale is in the Early English style, and has a lofty spire 200 feet high, a stained-glass window to the memory of Douglas the missionary, a rose window, and a peal of 11 bells, which cost £1000. Free churches, besides St Brycedale, are those of Abbotshall, Dunnikier, Gallatown, Inveriel, and Pathhead. Kirkcaldy U.P. church was built in 1822, and contains 1120 sittings. Sinclairtown U.P. church is a fine modern place of worship, built in the Gothic style at a cost of £5000, seated for 800 people, and remarkable on account of its commanding site; its spire is fully 115 feet high. Its memorial-stone was laid on 12 Sept. 1881. There are also the Union and Victoria Road U.P. churches. The Baptist chapel was erected in 1822, and has 250 sittings. St Peter's Episcopal church is seated for 292 people, and was built in 1844. St Mary's Roman Catholic chapel, with 250 sittings, dates from 1869. The Congregationalists, Original Seceders, and members of the Evangelical Union, have each their special places of worship.

Kirkcaldy Burgh School, as an institution, dates as far back as 1582, though the old school buildings were not older than 1843, when they were erected at a cost of £1600. Once under the direction of the town council, from whom it received an annual grant of £100, it passed in 1872 to the burgh school board, and has accommodation for 340 scholars, with an average attendance of about 220, and a grant of over £265. In 1893 the old premises were removed, and the now High School, for classic and technical instruction (the gift to the town of Mr M. B. Nairn, chairman of Kirkcaldy School Board), erected on the site at an expense of about

£10,000. The situation is immediately opposite St Brycedale Free church, and the school is a spacious and commanding edifice. Of the three schools erected by the school board of the parliamentary burgh of Kirkcaldy at a cost of £16,000, and with estimated accommodation for 1750 pupils, the East School has an attendance of about 890 children, and earned nearly £815 of grant; the West School, with about 850 children, earned over £736 of grant; and Abbotshall School, with accommodation for 632 children and an average attendance of about 510, had a grant of £500. A new school (Dunnikier) was erected in 1894 to provide elementary instruction for that previously given in the High School. By the will of the late Robert Philip of Edenshead, £75,000 was left, the interest of which is to be applied in terms of the scheme of the Commissioners under the Educational Endowment Act of 1882. John Thomson, another native of Kirkcaldy, left a sum of money to be spent on the education of poor children, and on annuities for the support of poor inhabitants. In addition to the above, there are in the town several good private schools. The burgh school board consists of a chairman and 8 members. There are other five public schools, but they are under the management of Dysart parish school board.

Besides the old church-tower, Kirkcaldy has few antiquities. At the east end of the town and overlooking the harbour stands the grim old Castle of Ravenscraig—the Ravensheugh of Scott's ballad of *Rosabelle*. It is a ruin, but from its position, standing on a cliff which runs out into the sea, it is a very prominent and picturesque object in the landscape. At different times, especially when the improvement scheme was being carried out, sculptured arms, inscriptions, stone coffins, and human remains were dug up.

Kirkcaldy has a head post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, 3 hotels, branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Lioen, Commercial, National, Union, and National Security Savings Banks, waterworks, a gaswork, ceme-teries, a combination poorhouse, an annual art exhibition, and 4 Liberal newspapers—the *Saturday Five Free Press* (1871), the *Saturday Fifeshire Advertiser* (1838), the *Wednesday Kirkcaldy Times* (1876), and the *Tuesday Kirkcaldy Mail* (1885). Denmark, Russia, and the United States of America have each a consul at Kirkcaldy.

The chief industries of Kirkcaldy are the manufacture of floor-cloth and linoleum, and the manufacture of linen cloth. The town is said to have had weavers working in it as early as 1672; but it is not until 1792, when flax-spinning by machinery was introduced, that Kirkcaldy made itself felt in this branch of manufacture. In 1733, 177,740 yards of linen were stamped here, a quantity doubled in the course of three years. In 1743, 316,550 yards, valued at £11,000, were woven in Kirkcaldy and the surrounding district, while the quantity woven in 1755 was worth £22,000. Forty years later the Kirkcaldy merchants had 810 looms at work for them—a number which grew in time to 2000 looms, which wove in 1783 linen cloth worth £110,000. In 1807, when steam-power was introduced, about 1,641,430 yards were woven; and eleven years after 2,022,493 yards were stamped at Kirkcaldy. Since 1860 great advance has been made, and there are now more than 25,000 spindles engaged in the linen trade, giving employment to upwards of 2000 persons. The articles chiefly made are sheetings, towellings, ticks, dowlas, etc. Net-making is carried on in one factory, which employs a large number of hands. Yarn-bleaching is also carried on to a considerable extent.

Kirkcaldy is especially the home of the kindred industries of the manufacture of floor-cloth and that of linoleum, of which the former was first made in 1847 and the latter in 1876. In 1847 the late Mr Michael Nairn built a factory at Pathhead, known at the outset as 'Nairn's Folly' for making floor-cloth 'according to the most approved methods then practised.' The original factory has been so much extended and added to that it is now the largest work of the kind in the world, while the firm of Nairn & Co.

still keeps the lead in bringing this manufacture to perfection. Floor-cloth and linoleum are made in ten factories, which employ fully 3000 hands. There is a carpet and tapestry factory at Whytebank.

The iron-works of Kirkcaldy employ about 1000 men. Several engineering firms have in their works over 200 men each, employed in making the machinery for marine engines, boilers, sugar and rice mills for the East and West Indian trade. The pottery works of Kirkcaldy require the labour of several hundred men, who make earthenware of different qualities, from coarse brown up to fine white. A market is found for the articles made chiefly in Scotland and Ireland, but they are also exported to the Continent and the Colonies. Dyeing is carried on at Kirkcaldy on a considerable scale, being a necessary adjunct of the linen trade. At one time it was usual for even the small weavers to dye their own goods, but latterly the trade has been gathered into the hands of a few, who are dyers solely. Kirkcaldy has also breweries, brass foundries, corn and meal mills, which, along with the many fine shops in the town, are dependent for their prosperity partly on it and partly on the well-peopled surrounding country, whose population is considerable owing to the numerous collieries in the immediate vicinity. A corn market is held in the town every Saturday, and fairs on the third Friday of April and October. Kirkcaldy was made a royal burgh by Charles I. in 1644; and under the Kirkcaldy



Seal of Kirkcaldy.

Burgh and Harbour Act, 1876, is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 22 commissioners. Burgh courts for civil and criminal cases and justice of the peace courts are held at stated periods, and sheriff courts on the Wednesday during session and at other times as fixed. New sheriff-court buildings were erected in 1893. The corporation revenue (apart from rates and taxes, which realized £13,000) amounted to £917 in 1895. Kirkcaldy unites with Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn—the Kirkcaldy burghs—in returning a member to parliament. The municipal and parliamentary constituency numbered 5696 and 2951 in 1895, when the value of real property within the municipal burgh amounted to £116,704. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh (1841) 5704, (1851) 10,475, (1861) 10,841, (1871) 12,422, (1881) 13,320, (1891) 17,324; of royal and police burgh (1881) 23,288, (1891) 27,151; of entire town (1871) 18,874, (1881) 23,315, (1891) 27,155, of whom 14,412 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 5893, vacant 224, building 36.

If we accept the legendary origin of Kirkcaldy, we must allow that the town was founded as early as the 6th century, when it is said to have been one of the 300 churches planted by St Columba. As was his wont, the first endeavour of the northern apostle would be to have a chapel erected. Besides it, a religious house would naturally spring, and then laymen would cluster around them, both for the protection and the spiritual advantages they were able to afford. This may have been the beginning of Kirkcaldy, but it is only conjecture, and it is not until 1334 that we get on the solid ground of history. In that year it was mortified by David II. to the monastery of Dunfermline, and became a burgh of regality, holding of the abbot and monastery. In 1450 it became a royal burgh, and the monastery conveyed to the bailies and town council the burgh, burgh acres, petty customs, harbour, municipal rights, etc. Nothing is known for certain of the state of the town at this time, but, as it was probably the port of the monks, it would reap advantage from the foreign trade of the period, in which churchmen often largely shared. Before the Union all the burghs on the Fife coast maintained a brisk export trade with England and the Continent in such articles as coals,

salt, salted fish; and Kirkcaldy's considerable share in this is shown by its possessing in 1644 a fleet of 100 ships. In 1644 its original charter was ratified by Charles I. as a return for services it had rendered, and the town was erected anew into a free royal burgh and free port. In the years that followed 1644, its prosperity received severe checks. Not fewer than 94 vessels, of the aggregate value of £53,791, were lost in the course of a few years, either destroyed at sea or captured by the enemy. This loss was aggravated by another sustained at Dundee, when £5000 worth of goods, stored there for safety, fell into the hands of General Monk, and by a third which arose from some of its wealthier citizens finding it impossible to recover certain sums of money lent to the Committee of Estates. Kirkcaldy suffered in the loss of its men as well as of its money, 480 of its citizens having been slain in the battles against Montrose, of whom 200 are said to have been killed at Kilsyth alone.

These losses went far to cripple the town. The suspension of the trade with Holland after the Restoration seemed all that was wanted to finish the commercial ruin of Kirkcaldy. As a consequence, we are not surprised to find it praying the Convention of Burghs, in 1682, to consider its poverty, and ease it of its public burdens. During the civil wars, however, the burgh had acted in a way that displeased the court, and therefore, not only was its petition disregarded, but its annual assessment was increased by the addition of 200 merks. In 1687 a new application met with a better fate. In the following year a committee of investigation was appointed, and reported that, owing to the death of many substantial merchants and shippers, the decay of trade and the loss of ships, the royal customs were diminished by half, and 'that all the taxations imposed on the town could do no more than pay the eight months' cess payable to the king.' Before the result of this inquiry was declared, the Revolution intervened and changed the whole aspect of affairs. The men of Kirkcaldy had always been on the side of civil and religious liberty, and they now reaped the fruit of their steady adherence to the constitutional rights of the subject. The Earl of Perth, who was acting as governor, had espoused the Stuart cause too warmly to feel safe in Scotland after the success of the Revolution. He attempted, therefore, to escape, and got as far as almost to the mouth of the Firth of Forth, but he was pursued and captured by a Kirkcaldy vessel, brought back to the town, and kept a prisoner until handed over to the Earl of Mar. For this and other services, £1000 Scots were taken off the yearly assessment. The Revolution brought a revival of trade, which was checked at the Union by the taxes, customs, and restrictions imposed upon commerce by the English. From this and other reasons, the shipping of Kirkcaldy fell so low that in 1760 it employed only one coaster of 50 tons and two ferry-boats of 30 tons each.

On the return of peace in 1768, the shipping trade revived, so that in 1772 there belonged to the port 11 vessels, carrying 515 tons, and managed by 49 sailors. Twenty years later, its shipping consisted of 26 square-rigged vessels, 2 sloops, and 2 ferry boats, carrying 3700 tons, and manned by 225 sailors. Its chief intercourse was with Holland and the Baltic ports, but it traded also with the West Indies, America, and the Mediterranean. Since 1792 the number of its ships has varied at times in a notable, if rather inexplicable, manner, as the following table shows:—

Year.	No of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1831	95	10,610
1841	76	7,458
1868	35	3,689
1871	29	3,496
1880	21	2,290
1883	18	1,565
1892	21	1,222
1895	25	1,231

Kirkcaldy has a fishing fleet of 24 boats, with 40 fisher men and boys. As a port, it extends from Fife Ness on the E to Downey Point on the W, and comprises the creeks of Crail, Cellardyke, Anstruther, Pittenweem, Elie, Largo, Leven, Methil, Buckhaven, Wemyss, Dysart, Kinghorn, Burntisland, Aberdour. For a long time Kirkcaldy sent vessels to the whale-fishing, but the connection with that industry has now altogether ceased. A steamship, owned in Kirkcaldy, plies between it and London. Kirkcaldy harbour, situated near the E end of the royal burgh, was considerably improved in 1843. Though almost dry at low water, it is at full tide capable of admitting vessels of large burden. Not less than £40,000 were spent in constructing an outer harbour of 1½ acres, an inner harbour of 3 acres, a dock of 2½ acres, and extensive wharfrage. A new harbour at Seafield, to the west of the town, constructed by the Caledonian Railway Co., was in an advanced stage, when it had to be abandoned owing to the bill having been thrown out by Parliament. The North British Railway Co., who opposed the bill, had to pay over £90,000 as compensation. A new deep-water harbour in the vicinity of Ravenscraig, at the east end of the town, is proposed. Towards its construction the North British Railway Co. are to provide £150,000, or half the necessary capital, provided the corporation raise the other £150,000.

Earliest of the celebrated natives of Kirkcaldy was Sir Michael Scott of BALWEARIE, who lived in the 13th century, and on account of his researches in natural science—wide for his day—was held a wizard. Henry Balnaves (died 1579) held different political appointments, having been Lord of Session, Secretary of State, Depute-Keeper of the Privy Seal. George Gillespie (1613-48), his brother, Patrick (b. 1617), principal of the University of Glasgow, and John Drysdale (1718-88) were well known as learned divines, who took an active part in the affairs of the Church. Robert Adam (1728-92) was a famous architect of his day, having been the designer of the University and Register House of Edinburgh and the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. He sat as member of parliament for Kinross in 1768, and on his death was buried in Westminster Abbey. Adam Smith (1723-90) was educated at Kirkcaldy Grammar School, Glasgow University, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed professor of Logic in Glasgow University in 1751, and of Moral Philosophy in 1752, from the last of which chairs he retired in 1764 in order to accompany the young Duke of Buccleuch on a continental tour. In 1766 he settled down quietly in his birthplace to write his great work, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776). Among other of his works may be mentioned as next important to *The Wealth of Nations*, his *Theory of the Moral Sentiments* (1759). For the purpose of erecting a monument to his honour £10,000 was subscribed (1894) in Kirkcaldy.

Three men deserve mention as inhabitants of Kirkcaldy at one time or another, one of them because of his peculiar pulpit gifts, and the other two on account of the high eminence they afterwards attained to. The first of these was Mr Shirra, minister of the Burgher Kirk of Kirkcaldy in 1750. His peculiar style of preaching, his intense earnestness, and the broad vein of humour that ran through his ministrations in the pulpit and out of it, are proverbial. Thomas Carlyle and Edward Irving may be mentioned together because of the close connection between them that arose from their residing in Kirkcaldy at the same time. When Carlyle went to the 'lang toon' in 1816 as a teacher of mathematics, etc. in its burgh school, he was welcomed by Irving in the most cordial fashion, and given 'will and waygate' over all the latter's possessions. Carlyle in a certain way supplanted Irving, but that was not able to abate even to the slightest degree the friendship that existed between them. 'But for Irving,' wrote Carlyle, 'I had never known what the communion of man with man means.' And this communion was drawn closer by their frequent intercourse with one another in the wood of Raith or on the beach of Kirk-

caldy—'a mile of the smoothest sand'—upon which they were wont to walk in the moonlight, or in Irving's 'litterly library' amid French and Latin classics. Doubtless it was mainly owing to Irving that Carlyle was able to say in after years, 'I always rather liked Kirkcaldy to this day.' Carlyle spent three years there, and Irving spent seven years. After the latter had become a famous preacher, he revisited it in 1828 and preached in the parish church, his audience being so large that the gallery fell and killed 28 people.

The parish of Kirkcaldy is now of comparatively small extent, but till 1650 it comprised the parish of Abbots-hall, two detached portions of which, situated at East Sineaton and comprising 27 and 4 acres respectively, were transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to Kirkcaldy parish. Bounded N by Auchterderran and Dysart, E by Dysart and the Firth of Forth, S by Kinghorn, and W by Abbotshall, it has an utmost length from N to S of 2½ miles, a varying breadth of 6¼ and 8½ furlongs, and an area of 1279½ acres, of which 71¼ are foreshore. The coast-line, 7¼ furlongs in extent, is level and sandy; adjacent to the beach is a belt of flat land; and the surface thence inland first makes a somewhat abrupt ascent, and then continues to rise in easy gradient, till near Dunnikier House it attains an elevation of 316 feet above sea-level. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series, but include some intersecting trap-dykes. Coal occurs in seams from 9 inches to 3½ feet thick, and at Dunnikier has been worked to a considerable depth. Iron ore, in globular masses, lies dispersed through much of the coal-field; and was formerly worked for the Carron Company. The soil, in the low tracts light, on the southern part of the higher grounds a dry rich loam, on the grounds farther N is clayey, cold, and wet. About 180 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the land, except what is occupied by houses and roads, is in tillage. Dunnikier House, noticed separately, is the only mansion, and its proprietor is much the largest in the parish. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Kirkcaldy proper and St James's *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £330. Landward valuation (1883) £7273, 11s. 2d., (1893) £2506, 10s. 4d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 3248, (1821) 4452, (1841) 5275, (1861) 6100, (1871) 7003, (1881) 8528, (1891) 9994, of whom 6849 were in the ecclesiastical parish of Kirkcaldy, and 3145 in that of St James.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 40, 1867.

The presbytery of Kirkcaldy comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Abbotshall, Auchterderran, Auchtertool, Burntisland, Dysart, Kennoway, Kinghorn, Kinglassie, Kirkcaldy, Leslie, Markinch, Scoonie, and Wemyss, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Invertiel, Kirkcaldy-St James, Lochgelly, Methil, Milton of Balgonie, Pathhead, Prinlows, Raith, Thornton, and West Wemyss, and the chaperies of Buckhaven and Sinclairtown. Pop. (1831) 64,775, (1891) 76,483, of whom about 15,000 are communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church has a presbytery of Kirkcaldy, with churches of Buckhaven, Burntisland, Dysart, Kennoway, Kinghorn, Kinglassie, Invertiel, Abbotshall, Gallatown, Pathhead, Dunnikier, St Brycedale, Leslie, Leven, Lochgelly, Markinch, Methil, and East Wemyss, with a mission station at Binnend, which 18 churches together have about 5700 communicants. The United Presbyterian Church has a presbytery of Kirkcaldy, with 4 churches in Kirkcaldy, 2 in Leslie, 2 in Buckhaven, and 12 in respectively Anstruther, Burntisland, Colinsburgh, Crail, Dysart, Innerleven, Kennoway, Kinghorn, Largo, Leven, Markinch, and Pittenweem, which 20 churches together have about 5500 members.

Kirkchrist, an ancient parish in the S of Kirkcudbrightshire, now forming the southern district of Twynholm parish. It remained a separate parish till at least 1605, probably till 1654; but was certainly annexed to Twynholm long before 1684. Its church and churchyard were situated on the right bank of the river Dee, opposite the town of Kirkcudbright; and the church is still represented by some ruins, while the churchyard

continues to be in use. A nunnery anciently stood somewhere on the southern border, and is commemorated in the names of two farms and a mill—High Nunton, Low Nunton, and Nunmill.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Kirkchrist, Aberdeenshire. See CHRIST'S KIRK.

Kirkcrough, a modern mansion near the coast of Anwoth parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 miles SW of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. It belongs to the McCulloch family.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirkcolm, a village and a parish in the N of the Rhinns district of Wigtownshire. The village stands near the W shore of Loch Ryan, 6 miles NNW of Stranraer, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It is sometimes called Stewarton, after a Galloway family who at one time were chief proprietors in the parish; and it takes the name of Kirkcolm from the dedication of its ancient church to St Columba.

The parish is bounded W and N by the Irish Sea, E by Loch Ryan, and S by Leswalt. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4¾ miles; and its area is 14,165¾ acres, of which 759 are foreshore and 83½ water. The coast, along the WNW and N, with an aggregate length of 8 miles, is all a breastwork of bold and ridgy rocks, partly torn with fissures, and slightly diversified with baylets and small headlands. Rising in places to over 100 feet above sea-level, it includes at its NW extremity, CORSEWALL Point, surmounted by a lighthouse; whilst, at the entrance to Loch Ryan, it terminates in the round headland of Milleur or Kirkcolm Point, being here and at Clachan-Heughs pierced deeply with caves. The coast along Loch Ryan, 5¾ miles in extent, over the first 3 resembles the western and northern; then, opposite Kirkcolm village, projects south-eastward into Loch Ryan a shelving bank of sand called the Scar, 1½ mile long, and not quite covered by the sea at the highest spring tides. Beyond this is a fine natural basin, the Wig, flanked by the Scar on the lochward side, and large enough to shelter a number of small vessels; and thence to the Leswalt boundary the shore is all low and sandy. The interior offers a gently undulating aspect, with numerous rising grounds or small hills of such easy ascent as to admit of ploughing to the summit. The highest, Tor of Craigoch (409 feet), rises right on the southern boundary; and from it the surface declines in gentle gradients to the western and eastern shores. Its streams arc all mere rivulets; and its principal sheet of water is shallow Loch Connell, lying ¾ mile WSW of Kirkcolm village, and measuring 3¼ furlongs either way. The predominant rocks are Silurian. The soil, on a narrow belt round the shore, is thin, and either sandy or gravelly; here and there is mossy and moorish; but mostly is either a fertile loam, a deep clay, or a mixture of the two. About one-eleventh of the entire area is waste; plantations cover some 100 acres; and nearly all the rest is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. The chief antiquities are noticed under CORSEWALL; and a curious cist was discovered on Ervie farm towards the close of 1875. Corsewall is the only mansion. Giving off a portion to Leswalt ecclesiastical parish, Kirkcolm is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £322. The parish church, built in 1824, was renovated in 1893. There is also a Free church; and Douloch public, Kirkcolm public, and the village school, with respective accommodation for 105, 168, and 49 children, have an average attendance of about 65, 100, and 35, and grants of nearly £55, £105, and £35. Pop. (1801) 1191, (1841) 1973, (1861) 1860, (1871) 1948, (1881) 1847, (1891) 1705, of whom 1518 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 3, 7, 1856-63.

Kirkconnel, a village and a parish in Nithsdale, NW Dumfriesshire. The village, standing on the Nith's left bank, 530 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 3¼ miles WNW of Sanquhar and 29½ NNW of Dumfries. Successor to the village or church hamlet of old Kirkconnel, 2 miles NNW, it is a pleasant little place with an inn and a post office under Sanquhar. Pop. (1881) 464, (1891) 543.

The parish, containing also part of Crawick Mill village, is bounded N by Crawfordjohn in Lanarkshire, E and SE by Sanquhar, and W and NW by New Cumnock in Ayrshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 8 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 6½ miles; and its area is 26,808 acres, of which 148¼ are water. The NITH, entering from New Cumnock, flows 5¾ miles east-south-eastward through the interior, then 2 miles along the Sanquhar boundary; and here it is joined by GLENQUHARRY Burn (running 4½ miles southward), by KELLO Water (running 5¾ miles east-north-eastward along the Sanquhar boundary), by CRAWICK Water (running 8 miles south-south-westward along the Sanquhar boundary), and by sixteen lesser tributaries; whilst Spango Water, one of the Crawick's head-streams, flows 7¾ miles eastward through the northern interior. Two mineral springs on the farm of Rigg, 1½ mile W by S of the village, resemble but excel the waters of Merkland Well in Lochrutton parish and Hartfell Spa near Moffat, yet have never acquired much celebrity. In the extreme SE, at the Crawick's influx to the Nith, the surface declines to 440 feet above sea-level, and chief elevations to the right or S of the Nith are White Hill (1331 feet), *Dun Rìg (1648), and *M'Crierick's Cairn (1824); to the left or N, Black Hill (1589), Todholes Hill (1574), Cocker Hill (1653), *Mount Stuart (1567), Kirkland Hill (1670), and *Nivistop Hill (1507), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. These hills, forming part of the broad range that runs across the South of Scotland from the Berwickshire to the Ayrshire coast, are so grouped and distributed as both to offer much diversity of contour and to enclose a number of ravines and hollows, yet they are mostly so moorish, mossy, or thinly clothed with herbage, as to exhibit a general aspect of bleakness and desolation. The banks and immediate flanks of the Nith alone contain nearly all the arable lands and the seats of population; and these, inclusive of gentle slopes on either side from the hills, have a mean breadth of 1½ mile. The rocks are partly carboniferous, but chiefly Silurian. Coal abounds, but has never been largely worked; limestone and ironstone occur; and lead is supposed to exist in several hills towards Crawick Water. The soil of the arable lands along the Nith is variously deep rich alluvium, a light gravelly mould, loam, clay, and a mixture of clay and moss. Rather less than one-fourth of the entire area is in tillage; 186 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Cairns and a reach of the DEIL'S DYKE, running S of the Nith, are the only antiquities; but St Connell, to whom the original church was dedicated, is said to be buried on Halfmerk Hill, 3 miles NNW of the village, where a memorial cross of the Iona pattern has been erected by the Duke of Buccleuch. Natives have been James Hislop (1798-1827), author of *The Cameronian's Dream*, and the 'surface man' poet, Alexander Anderson (b. 1845); whilst George Jardine (1742-1827), professor of logic in Glasgow University, was parish schoolmaster in 1759. The Duke of Buccleuch is much the largest proprietor. Kirkconnel is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £300. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1729, and enlarged about 1806. Two public schools, Cairn and Kirkconnel, with respective accommodation for 44 and 210 children, have an average attendance of about 20 and 145, and grants of over £30 and £148. Pop. (1801) 1096, (1841) 1130, (1861) 996, (1871) 952, (1881) 1019, (1891) 1087.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Kirkconnel, an ancient parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, annexed, after the Reformation, to Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Its graveyard, on a meadow within a fold of Kirtle Water, 2½ miles NNE of Kirtlebridge station, contains the ashes of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee,' and those of her lover, Adam Fleming, in saving whose life she lost her own, from the bullet of her less favoured snitor, a Bell of Blacket House. Whether her own name was Bell or Irving is hard to determine, but tradition seems to refer the tragedy to

some time in the 16th century; and it forms the theme of that sweetest of Scottish ballads—

'I wish I were where Helen lies,
Night and day on me she cries;
Oh that I were where Helen lies
On fair Kirkconnell Lee !'

Bell's Tower, the home of Fair Helen, was demolished in 1734.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Kirkconnell Hall, a mansion, in Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire, 5 furlongs N of Ecclefechan.

Kirkconnell House, an old mansion, surrounded with fine trees, in Troqueur parish, E Kirkcudbrightshire, on the right bank of the river Nith, 2 miles NE of New-abbey, and 7 S by E of Dumfries. Attached to it is a neat Roman Catholic chapel (1823).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 6, 1863.

Kirkconnell Moor. See TONGLAND.

Kirkcormack, an ancient parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, now incorporated with Kelton, and probably named after St Cormac, superior of the Irish monastery of Durrow about the middle of the 6th century. Its small church, on the left bank of the river Dee, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Castle-Douglas, is represented by ruins; and the churchyard, containing a tombstone of 1534, is still partly in use. Close to it was St Ringan's Well.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Kirkcowan, a village and a parish of N Wigtownshire. The village stands on the left bank of Tarf Water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wigtown, and 3 furlongs E by S of Kirkcowan station on the Dumfries and Portpatrick joint railway, this being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Newton-Stewart. Serving in a small way as a centre of country trade, it finds employment in two neighbouring woollen mills, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments, 3 hotels, and a bowling-green. Pop. (1881) 671, (1891) 661.

The parish is bounded N by Colmonell in Ayrshire, E by Penninghame and Wigtown, SE by Kirkcinner, SW by Mochrum, and W by Old Luce and New Luce. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 9 furlongs and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its land area is 35,864 acres. The BLADENOCH, issuing from Loch MABERRY ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile \times 3 furl.; 405 feet), at the meeting-point with Colmonell and Penninghame, winds $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the eastern boundary; and TARF Water, from just below its source, runs $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along most of the western boundary, and then strikes 4 miles east-south-eastward through the interior, till it falls into the Bladenoch at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Kirkcowan village. Several considerable burns rise in the interior, and run to either the Bladenoch or Tarf Water. Lakes, other than Loch Maberry, are Loch Clugston ($3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), in the SE; Black Loch (2×1 furl.), Loch Heron ($3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and Loch Ronald ($5 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), in the W; and seven or eight smaller ones, dotted over the centre and the N. At the confluence of Tarf Water with the Bladenoch the surface declines to 95 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-westward to 306 feet at Mindork Fell, and north-north-westward to 579 at Barskeoch Fell, 702 at Culvennan Fell, 742 at Eldrig Fell, 604 at Urrall Fell, and 1000 at Craighair Fell. Most of the land is either moor, moss, or bleak pasture; and much of it expands into broad hill plateau. Granite and greywacke are predominant rocks, and both have been largely worked. The soil is generally thin and poor. Little more than one-fifth of the entire area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage; wood covers 315 acres; and all the rest of the parish is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities are the site of Mindork Castle and traces of the old military road. CRAIGHLAW House, noticed separately, is the principal residence. Kirkcowan is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £308. The parish church, at the village, is a handsome edifice of 1834, and was renovated in 1890. There is also a U.P. church; and two public schools, Darnow and Kirkcowan, with respective accommodation for 35 and 239 children, have an average attendance of about 20 and 185, and grants of nearly £30 and £150.

Pop. (1801) 787, (1831) 1374, (1861) 1434, (1871) 1352, (1881) 1307, (1891) 1263.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 8, 1857-63.

Kirkcudbright (generally pronounced *Kircoo'brie*), a town and a parish of S Kirkcudbrightshire. The capital of the county, and a royal and parliamentary burgh, the town stands on the left bank of the river Dee, here broadening into Kirkcudbright Bay, but 6 miles above its influx to the open sea. By road it is 33 miles ESE of Newton-Stewart and 98 SSW of Edinburgh, whilst, as terminus of a branch (1864) of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Castle-Douglas and $29\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Dumfries. The view of the town and the country around it, as seen from the tower of the old Court-house, is thus described in Harper's *Galloway*:—'Immediately below is the "auld town," embosomed in its sylvan surroundings. Towards the N the scene is truly delightful, the banks of the Dee, from Tongland to the sea, being rich in natural beauty. In the foreground is the river, sparkling in the sun, and winding like a silver thread among the green meadows; while the grounds around Compstone, sloping gently to the river's margin, are clothed with plantations of great freshness and beauty. Farther on, towards the Vale of Tarf, the eye passes over a succession of knolls, well cultivated fields, and hills, their sides and summits interspersed with clumps of wood and fine belts of planting, backed by the brown heathy peaks of Kirkconnell and Barstobrick. Westward we have the sparsely-wooded grounds and rich alluvial pasturages of Borgue, with the river in the middle distance, still forming an agreeable rest to the eye; and, almost lost in the silvery haze, we discern the broad brow of Cairnsmore-of-Fleet. On facing to the right about, the eye rests on marine and inland views of great extent and loveliness. Before us is the river, broadening out so as to resemble, as it is called, a lake. To the right the quiet burying-ground of Kirkchrist, the high lands and thriving plantations of Kirkeoch and Senwick sloping gradually to the bay; and to the left the precipitous cliff of the Torrs Point presents a bold headland. The Ross Isle, with its lighthouse, lies in the mouth of the bay, while the densely-wooded peninsula of St Mary's Isle invades the estuary with its sylvan foliage. The objects of historic and traditional interest in the neighbourhood are well worthy of a visit.'

The town of old formed almost a square, each side 350 yards long, with a wall and a tidal moat around it, and a gate at each end of its one main street. The 'Meikle Yett' stood on into the 18th century, and traces remain of the moat; but the general aspect of the place is modern, its six or seven streets, built at right angles with one another, being neat and regular; and a number of pretty villas and cottages have lately sprung up in the neighbourhood of the station. A gas-work was started in 1838, gravitation water having been introduced in 1763. In 1893 a service reservoir capable of holding 100,000 gallons was constructed on the Boreland Burn, and pipes laid to convey the water to the town. The old Court-house and Jail, now partly used as a volunteer drill-hall and armoury, and partly as a fire-engine station, is a quaint 16th century edifice, whose tower and spire were built with stones from the ruins of Dundrennan Abbey. Within it the burgh wassail-bowl, of walnut wood, hooped with brass, and holding 10 gallons, is brought out on days of great rejoicing, the last occasion on which it was used being the marriage of the Earl of Selkirk in 1879; and in front of it stands the ancient market cross. The Artillery Volunteers' drill-hall is in Castle Street. A new Town-hall, erected in 1878-79 at a cost of £3500, is a Grecian building, containing, besides the ordinary offices, a public hall, the library and reading-room of the Kirkcudbright Institute, and a museum. The museum, opened in 1881, forms one of the chief attractions of the town. The County Buildings, a handsome castellated pile erected in 1868 at a cost of £8583, contain a court-hall seated for 150 persons, the Kirkcudbright law library, etc.; behind are the offices of the county constabulary. Atkinson Place is a handsome square of buildings erected by the Established

Church kirk-session at a cost of £3000, for the purpose of affording a good comfortable dwelling at a cheap rent to deserving poor of the parish, from funds given by the late Edward Atkinson Esq., a native of the burgh. The Academy, erected in 1815 at a cost of £1129, is a large plain building, with a portico in front, and with upper and lower schools. Among its masters have been the Rev. William Mackenzie (1790-1854), a native of the burgh and author of *The History of Galloway* (2 vols., Kirke., 1841), and James Cranstoun, LL.D., translator of Catullus and Propertius. Johnstone Public School, built in 1848 at a cost of £2000, and endowed with £3500 more, consists of a centre, wings, and a handsome tower. The Female School stands on the Moat Brae, near the old Castle. A monastery for Franciscans or Grey Friars, founded at Kirkcudbright in the first half of the 13th century, is very obscurely known to history in consequence of its records having been carried off at the Reformation. John Carpenter, one of its monks in the reign of David II., was distinguished for his mechanical genius; and by his dexterity in engineering he so fortified the castle of Dumbarton as to earn from the King a yearly pension of £20 in guerdon of his service. In 1564 the church of the friary was granted by Queen Mary to the magistrates of the town to be used as a parish church; and when in 1730 it became unserviceable, it yielded up its site to a successor for the use of the united parish. The ground occupied by the monastery itself, and the adjacent orchards and gardens, were given to Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie. The present parish church, erected in 1836-38 at a cost of £7000, is a large and handsome structure, with nave, transepts, 1500 sittings, a clock tower and spire, prettily planted grounds, and an organ introduced in 1886. The parish church hall, opened in 1892, was erected at a cost of £2500. A fine Free church (1872-74; 712 sittings), Pointed Gothic in style, cost over £5000, and has stained-glass windows, a spire 120 feet high, and a commodious hall at the back. The U.P. church was built in 1880; and there are also a Roman Catholic church (1886) and an iron Episcopal church (1879). A handsome monument, in the form of a granite wheel-cross, was erected in 1885 to the memory of the late Earl of Selkirk by his widow. The Mackenzie Hall (founded by John Mackenzie, Esq.), formerly the old U.P. church, is used for lectures, concerts, etc.

Not many paces W of the parish church stands the ruinous, ivy-mantled castle of Kirkcudbright, built in 1582 by Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, the ancestor of the Lords Kirkcudbright. It is a strong, massive building, lifting its gables and chimneys so boldly into view as to give, conjointly with the tower of the jail, distinctiveness of feature to the burghal landscape; and, at the time when it was reared, it must have been a splendid, as it is still a spacious, edifice. A little W of the town, very near the river, are some mounds surrounded by a deep fosse, the remains of a very ancient fortified castle. The tide probably flowed round it in former times, and filled the fosse with water. The castle—now vulgarly called Castledykes, but known in ancient writings as Castlemains—belonged originally to the Lords of Galloway, when they ruled the province as a regality separate from Scotland; and seems to have been built to command the entrance of the harbour. Coming into the possession of John Baliol as successor to the Lords of Galloway, it was, for ten days during July 1300, the residence of Edward I. and his queen and court; and passing into the hands of the Douglasses, on the forfeiture of Edward Baliol, it remained with them till 1455, when their crimes drew down upon them summary castigation. In that year it was visited by James II., on his march to crush their malign power. Becoming now the property of the Crown, it offered, in 1461, a retreat to Henry VI. after his defeat at Towton, and was his place of residence while his Queen Margaret visited the Scottish Queen at Edinburgh. In 1509, James IV., by a charter dated at Edinburgh, gifted it, along with some lands attached, to the magistrates for the common good of the inhabitants.

Kirkcudbright has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the National and Commercial Banks, 2 hotels, billiard, cricket, football, rowing, and bowling clubs, a lifeboat-station, an agricultural society, a reading-room, and a weekly Friday market. The main support of the town arises from the county law business, from the residence of a considerable number of annuitants or small capitalists, and from the retail supply of miscellaneous goods to the surrounding country. Manufactures and commerce have always been on a limited scale. The old smuggling trade of the Solway Firth long exerted a baneful influence on the town's prosperity; and towards the close of the 18th century Kirkcudbright, by a strange infatuation, refused to become a seat of cotton manufacture and sent away its would-be benefactors to found their cotton-mills at Gatehouse-of-Fleet. Soon after, a local attempt was made to establish both cotton and woollen manufactures, but it proved a failure; and manufactures of gloves, of boots and shoes, of leather, of soap and candles, of malt liquors, and of snuff have also at various times been introduced, but, taken as a whole, have had little or no success. Commerce chiefly consists in the export coastwise of agricultural produce, and in the import of coal, lime, and grain, with occasional cargoes of timber and guano from America. The port ranks merely as a creek of Dumfries; and the harbour, in consequence of the almost complete recession of the Solway tide, is suitable only for small vessels. Nevertheless, in regard to accessibility, spaciousness, and shelter, it is much the best harbour on the S coast of Scotland, comprising all the reach from the sea to the town, and extending over a length of 6 miles. It opens from the sea, in what is called Kirkcudbright Bay, with a width of 1½ mile; it contains, on the W side of its mouth, the islet of Little Ross, surmounted by a lighthouse, and flanking a roadstead with 16 feet at low and 40 at high water; but it suffers complete recession of the tide from a line 1½ mile above Little Ross islet, and is embarrassed by a bar 1½ mile higher up at St Mary's Isle. Still it has a depth of 20 feet over that bar at ordinary spring tides; and, at the town, it is provided with a small dock, and has a fine shelving beach, offering to vessels the alternative of lying dry on the sands, or of riding at anchor in the channel, with 8 feet of water in ebb and 28 in the flood. A handsome iron bridge, of the bowstring lattice construction, was erected over the Dee in 1865-68 at a cost of £10,000. It is 500 feet long by 23 broad, and consists of five fixed spans of 71 feet each, with a compound span of 98 feet, turning on a cast-iron cylinder filled with concrete. Reported in a dangerous condition in 1895, it was safeguarded at a cost of £1500.

Kirkcudbright was anciently a burgh of regality, and held of the Douglasses, Lords of Galloway, as superiors. Erected into a royal burgh in 1455 by charter from James II., it received another charter from Charles I. in 1633, and by the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The incorporated trades are the hammermen, shoemakers, squarers, tailors, weavers, and clothiers. Sheriff courts sit weekly on Fridays; small debt courts on every second Friday during session; and justice of peace small debt courts on the second Tuesday of every month. The quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Kirkcudbright unites with DUMFRIES, ANNAN, LOCHMABEN, and SANQUHAR in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary and the municipal constituency numbered



Seal of Kirkcudbright.

352 and 473 in 1895, when the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £9440 (£8722 in 1883), whilst in 1894 the corporation revenue (considerably aided by the salmon fishings in the Dee and the rents of two or three farms in the neighbourhood) was £1524, and the harbour revenue £280. Pop. (1881) 2571, (1891) 2533, of whom 1407 were females.

Some have claimed for Kirkcudbright that it was known to the Romans as *Benutium*, to the Celtic Novantæ as *Caer-cuabrit* ('fort on the bend of the river'); but the earliest authentic mention of it is the visit of Ailred, Abbot of Rievaulx, in 1164, on the feast of St Cuthbert, to whom its ancient kirk was dedicated. The site of this church is marked by St Cuthbert's Churchyard, 3 furlongs NE of the town, where, besides Ewarts and Billy Marshall the Tinkler (1672-1792), are buried William Hunter, Robert Smith, and John Halume, executed at Kirkcudbright for adherence to the Covenant—the first two by Claverhouse in 1684, and the last by Captain Douglas in 1685. Soon after 1164 the church of Kirkcuthbert was granted by Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, to Holyrood Abbey, under which it remained a vicarage down to the Reformation. Wallace sailed hence to France after the battle of Falkirk (1298); it would seem, however, that the Regent Albany in 1523 landed, not here, but in Arran from Brest. We have noticed the visits of Edward I., James II., Henry VI., and James IV. to Kirkcudbright, which in 1507 was nearly destroyed by a body of furious Manxmen, under Thomas, Earl of Derby. In 1547, in the warfare over the marriage treaty of Mary and Edward VI., an English party marched from Dumfries against 'Kirkobrie; but,' says the English commander, 'they who saw us coming barred their gates and kept their dikes, for the town is diked on both sides, with a gate to the waterward and a gate at the over end to the fellward.' A vigorous assault having failed, the English retired, with the loss of one man in the conflict. The tale of Queen Mary's flight from Langside (1568) through Kirkcudbright parish is discarded under DUNDRENNAN and TERREGLES; but Kirkcudbright Harbour is said to have been agreed on by Philip II. and the seventh Lord Maxwell as a landing-place of the Spanish Armada (1588), and James VI. seems about this time to have visited the burgh, and to have gifted the incorporated trades with the small silver gun, which last was shot for on the Queen's Coronation Day (1838). Figuring prominently in the struggles of the Covenanters, Kirkcudbright raised a serious riot to resist the induction of a curate (1663); had exposed on its principal gate the heads of three gentlemen captured at Rulliou Green, and executed at Edinburgh (1666); and witnessed, on one of its streets, a sharp altercation between the persecutor, Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, and Viscount Keumure, stepfather to one of Lag's victims, which, but for Claverhouse's intervention, might have proved fatal to the former (1685). The fleet of William III., in 1689, on its passage to Ireland, lay some time wind-bound in Kirkcudbright Bay; and at Torrs Point are traces of 'King William's Battery.' In 1698 a woman accused of witchcraft was burned at the stake near the town; in 1706 a petition against the National Union was signed by the magistrates and principal townsmen, and a riot soon after ensued. In 1715 the harbour was the intended landing-place of the Pretender; and the townspeople showed such enthusiasm in the Hanoverian cause that they sent a company of volunteers to assist in the defence of Dumfries against the Jacobite forces. In 1725 the Cameronians here held a sort of agrarian parliament, where the people were invited to state their grievances. Paul Jones, the American privateer, who was born at Arbigland, Kirkcudbrightshire, in 1778 made a descent on St Mary's Isle, and entered the mansion of the Earl of Selkirk, with the design of seizing him as a hostage. Finding that he was away from home, he carried off all his silver plate, and conveyed it to France, where, according to a recent authority, he was promptly reprimanded for piracy by Dr Benjamin Franklin, then at Paris representing the

American government, and peremptorily ordered to send the plate to him to be returned to the Earl of Selkirk, which was accordingly done. Among eminent natives or residents, other than those already noticed, have been John Welsh, son-in-law of John Knox (1570-1623), minister in 1590; John Maclellan, author of a Latin description of Galloway (1665), and also for some time minister; Thomas Blacklock, D.D. (1721-91), the blind poet, and minister in 1762-64; Basil William, Lord Daer (1763-94), distinguished as an agricultural improver; his brother, Thomas, fifth Earl of Selkirk (1771-1820), author and politician; James Wedderburn (d. 1822), solicitor-general of Scotland; and John Nicholson (1777-1866), publisher.

Kirkcudbright gave the title of Baron, in the Scottish peerage, to the family of Maclellan of Bombie. This family, once very powerful, the proprietors of several castles, and wielding not a little influence in Galloway, has already been incidentally noticed. Sir Patrick Maclellan, proprietor of the barony of Bombie, in the parish of Kirkcudbright, incurred forfeiture in consequence of marauding depredations on the lands of the Douglases, Lords of Galloway, and by the eighth Earl of Douglas was beheaded at THREAVE Castle in 1452. Sir William, his son—incited by a proclamation of James II. offering the forfeited barony to any person who should disperse a band of Saracens or Gipsies from Ireland who infested the country, and should bring in their captain, dead or alive, in evidence of success—rushed boldly in search of the proscribed marauders, and earned back his patrimony, by carrying to the King the head of their captain on the point of his sword. To commemorate the manner in which he regained the barony, he adopted as his crest a right arm raised, the hand grasping a dagger, on the point of which was a Moor's head, couped, proper; with the motto, 'Think on,'—intimating the steadiness of purpose with which he contemplated his enterprise.* Sir Robert, fourth in descent from Sir William, acted as gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI. and Charles I.; and in 1633 was created by the latter a baron, with the title of Lord Kirkcudbright. John, the third Lord, commenced public life by a course of fierce opposition to Cromwell and the Independents; and being at the time the proprietor of the greater part of the parish, he compelled his vassals to take arms in the cause of the King, brought desolation upon the villages of Duurod and Galtway by draining off nearly all their male inhabitants, and incurred such enormous expenses as nearly ruined his estates. But at the Restoration, just when any royalist but himself thought everything gained, and ran to the King in hope of compensation and honours, he shied suddenly round, opposed the royal government, sanctioned the riot for preventing the induction of an Episcopalian minister, and was captured along with other influential persons, sent a prisoner to Edinburgh, and driven to utter ruin. His successors never afterwards regained so much as an acre of their patrimony; and, for a considerable period, were conceded their baronial title only by courtesy. One of them was the 'Lord Kilcoubrie,' whom Goldsmith, in his sneers at the poverty of the Scottish nobility, mentions as keeping a glove-shop in Edinburgh. In the reign of George III. they were at last formally and legally reinstated in their honours; but, in 1832, at the death of the ninth Lord, the title sank quietly into extinction.

The parish of Kirkcudbright since 1633 has comprised the ancient parishes of Kirkcudbright, GALTWAY, and DUNROD, the first in the N, the second in the centre, and the third in the S. It is bounded N by Kelton, E

* If one may credit the above tradition, this is the earliest certain notice of the presence of Gipsies in the British Isles. Unfortunately it rests on no older authority than a MS. Baronage of Sir George Mackenzie (1639-91), cited in Crawford's *Peerage* (1716). 'Murray' (? Moor) is said to have been the Gipsy chieftain's name—a name preserved in Blackmorrow Plantation and Blackmorrow Well. This well young Maclellan is said to have 'filled with spirits, of which the outlaw drank so freely that he soon fell asleep, which Maclellan perceiving sprang from his hiding-place, and at one blow severed the head of Black Murray from his body.'

by **Rerwick**, S by the Irish Sea, and W by Kirkcudbright Bay and the river Dee, which divide it from **Borgue**, **Twynholm**, and **Tongland**. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 8 miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 13,668 acres, of which 1146 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, and 149 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The beautiful **DEE** winds 3 miles south-south-westward along the **Tongland** and **Twynholm** border to the town, and forms in this course a series of picturesque falls; lower down, as already noticed, it broadens into first an estuary and then Kirkcudbright Bay. **Dunrod Burn** runs 4 miles along the eastern boundary to the sea, and several other rivulets drain the interior to either the **Dee** or the sea. The coast, exclusive of the estuary, measures only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extent, and is diversified at the extremities by **Rob's Craigs** and **Gipsy Point**, in the intermediate space by the baylets of **Clinking Cove** and **Howell Bay**. The western district along the **Dee** is mainly low and level; elsewhere the surface has a general north-north-eastward ascent, attaining 233 feet near **Torr's Point**, 414 at **Drummore**, 400 at **Bombie Hill**, and 500 at **Black Eldrick**, and comprising a diversity of undulations, gentle slopes, hillocks, hill-girt hollows, and small moorish plateaux. The prevailing rock is greywacke, with occasional masses and dikes of porphyry. The soil in some places is dry and gravelly, in others is fertile clay or loam, in others is light and friable, on a sharp gravelly subsoil, and very productive, and in others again is either mossy or moorish. The grazing of sheep and of black cattle is a leading occupation, and the fisheries of the **Dee** are highly productive. The hill-fort of **Drummore** has been identified with **Caerbantorigum**, a town of the **Selgovæ**, which **Skene**, however, places at the **Moat of Urr**; other antiquities are the site of a **Caledonian** stone circle, vestiges of eight **Caledonian** and of three **Roman Camps**, traces of two landward castles of the ancient **Lochs of Galloway**, and of two of the **Maclellans of Bombie**, a natural but artificially strengthened cave about 60 feet long, spots that have yielded flint hatchets, a stone sarcophagus, a cup of **Roman metal**, a plate of pure gold, and quantities of coins of **Edward I. of England**, two moats for courts of feudal justice, and sites, vestiges, or cemeteries of five old rural places of worship. **BOMBIE** and **RAEBERRY** Castles are noticed separately. Mansions are **St Mary's Isle**, **Balmac**, **Fludha**, **Janefield**, and **Oakley**. Kirkcudbright is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of **Galloway**; the living is worth £429. Academy (lower department), **Johnston**, **Town-end**, **Townhead**, and **Whinnie Liggate** public schools, **Old Church**, and a **Roman Catholic school**, with respective accommodation for about 58, 261, 167, 102, 127, 97, and 126 children, have an average attendance of about 30, 165, 90, 75, 60, 150, and 70, and grants of over £22, £195, £78, £80, £62, £130, and £48. Pop. (1801) 2381, (1841) 3525, (1861) 3407, (1871) 3346, (1881) 3479, (1891) 3477.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

The presbytery of Kirkcudbright comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of **Anwoth**, **Balmaclellan**, **Balmaghie**, **Borgue**, **Buittle**, **Carsphairn**, **Crossmichael**, **Dalry**, **Girthon**, **Kells**, **Kelton**, **Kirkcudbright**, **Parton**, **Rerwick**, **Tongland**, and **Twynholm**, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of **Auchencairn**, **Castle-Douglas**, and **Corsock**. Pop. (1871) 21,783, (1881) 21,073, (1891) 20,491, of whom over 6000 are communicants of the **Church of Scotland**. The **Free church** also has a presbytery of Kirkcudbright, with churches at **Auchencairn**, **Balmaghie**, **Borgue**, **Castle-Douglas** (2), **Girthon**, **Glenkens**, **Kirkcudbright**, and **Tongland**, which 9 churches together have over 1700 members.

See chaps. vi., vii., of **Malcolm Harper's Rambles in Galloway** (Edinb., 1876), and pp. 47-60 of **Maxwell's Stewartry of Kirkcudbright** (6th ed., **Castle-Douglas**, 1896).

Kirkcudbright. See **GLENCAIRN**.

Kirkcudbright-Innertig. See **BALLANTRAE**.

Kirkcudbrightshire or the **Stewartry of Kirkcudbright**, a maritime county in the western part of the southern border of **Scotland**, constituting the eastern

portion, and rather more than three-fifths of the whole extent of the province of **Galloway**. It was one of the three counties in **Scotland** (the other two being **Wigtown** and **Orkney**) with which the **Boundary Commissioners** were not called upon to deal, either in respect of their county or parish boundaries. **Kirkcudbrightshire** is bounded NW and N by **Ayrshire**, NE and E by **Dumfriesshire**, S by the **Solway Firth** and the **Irish Sea**, and W by **Wigtownshire**. Its outline is irregular, but approaches the figure of a trapezoid. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, is $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 897'8 square miles, or 609,627 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 7678 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water and 27,361 foreshore. Its southern half has, as natural boundaries, the river and estuary of the **Nith** on the E, the sea and the **Solway Firth** on the S, and the river **Cree** and **Wigtown Bay** on the W; but the northern half is traced by natural boundaries only partially and at intervals,—by the **Cairn** for $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles above its confluence with the **Nith**, by a watershed of mountain summits for $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward of its NE angle, and, with trivial exceptions, 15 or 16 miles sinuously westward of that angle, by **Loch Doon** and its tributary **Gala Lane** for $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the NW, and by the river **Cree**, from the NW extremity southward to the southern division of the county.

Kirkcudbrightshire has no recognised or nominal subdivisions, except that the four most northerly parishes are called **Glenkens**; but it admits, or rather exhibits, a very marked natural subdivision into a highland district and a champaign country thickly undulated with hills. A straight line drawn from about the centre of **Irongray parish** to **Gatehouse-of-Fleet**, or to the middle of **Anwoth parish**, has, with some exceptions, the former of these districts on the NW, and the latter on the SE. The highland or north-western district comprehends about two-thirds of the whole area, and is, for the most part, mountainous. **Blacklarg**, at the point where the **Stewartry** meets with **Dumfriesshire**, has a height of 2231 feet above sea-level; and it is exceeded by **Merrick** (2764 feet) in the NW and by eleven other summits. The heights, all along the boundary, and for some way into the interior on the N, and part of what is often termed the **Southern Highlands**, or the broad alpine belt which stretches across the middle of the **Scottish lowlands**; they ascend, in the aggregate, to elevations little inferior to those of any other part of that great belt; and, extending down to the sea on the W, and parallel to **Dumfriesshire** on the E, they form, in their highest summits, a vast semicircle, whence broad and lessening spurs run off into the interior. The glens and straths among these mountains, even when reckoned down to the points where their draining streams accumulate into rivers, form an inconsiderable proportion, probably not one-tenth of the whole district. The other district, the south-easterly one, when viewed from the northern mountains, appears like a great plain, diversified only by a variety of shades, according to the colour, size, or distance of the heights upon its surface. So gentle, too, is its cumulative ascent from the sea, that the **Dee**, at the point of entering it, or even a long way up the strath on the highland side of the dividing line, is only 150 feet above the level of the sea. Yet about one-fourth of its whole area is either roughly hilly, or, in a secondary sense, mountainous; while much the greater proportion of the other three-fourths, though fully under cultivation, is a rolling, broken, hilly surface, and, for the most part, continues its bold undulations down to the very shore. On the SE the conspicuous **Criffl** rises up almost from the margin of the **Nith** to a height of 1867 feet above sea-level, and sends off a ridge 8 or 9 miles westward in the direction of **Dalbattie**, and a second low ridge away south-westward parallel with the coast to the vicinity of **Kirkcudbright**. These heights are far from being inconsiderable; and lifting their craggy cliffs and dark summits immediately above the margin of the sea, they form scenery highly picturesque and occasionally grand. Over all parts of the county the uplands are, for the most part, broken

by abrupt protuberances, steep banks, and rocky knolls, diversified into every possible variety of shape; and even in the multitudinous instances in which they admit of tillage, either on their lower slopes or over all their sides and their summits, they rarely present a smooth and uniform arable surface.

Geology.—The greater portion of the county is made up of rocks of Silurian age, through which have been intruded several large masses of granite. Both the upper and lower divisions of the Silurian system are well represented; the former extending from the town of Kirkcudbright N to the borders of Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, and the latter along the shores of the Solway Firth from the Meikle Ross to the mouth of the Nith. Partly by means of certain fossiliferous bands of black shales, and partly by the lithological characters of the strata, the lower series has been subdivided into several zones. Of these the most important are the bands of anthracite schists or black shales, yielding graptolites in profusion, which occur on two horizons. The lower group, which is the SW prolongation of the black shale bands so typically developed in the Moffat district, may be traced more or less continuously from the Scar Water near Dunscore along the Glen Burn to the Trowdale Glen in the valley of the Urr. From thence it extends in a SW direction to the village of Crossmichael and onwards to the moors near Lochenbreck. To the S of this outcrop the anthracite schists occur in synclinal folds of the underlying group of brown crusted greywackes and shales, as, for example, in the Coal Heugh near Tarff and in the Barlay Burn N of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. This lower group is overlaid by massive grey and purple grits and shales, which cover a wide area, owing to foldings of the strata. They are admirably displayed on the moors between Kirkpatrick-Durham and Dalry. Along the crests of the anticlines the underlying bands of black shales are occasionally brought to the surface charged with graptolites, as, for instance, in the Dee near Hensol House, in the Urr Water N of Corssock, and in the Glenesland Burn W of Dunscore. The upper group of black shales is exposed in the Ken and in the Deugh near their point of junction, whence they stretch W to the Kells range, where they are truncated by the granite. They reappear, however, on the SW side of the Loch Dee granite in Glen Trool and on the crest of Curleywee.

The boundary between the upper and lower Silurian rocks is marked by a line extending from Falbogue Bay in the parish of Borgue, NE by Balmangan, the Long Robin, Castlecreavie, to the junction of the granite near Auchinleck. An excellent section of the members of the upper division is exposed along the shore between Long Robin in Kirkcudbright Bay as far as White Port in the parish of Kerwick, where they are unconformably overlaid by Lower Carboniferous rocks. In this section the upper Silurian rocks may be divided into two groups. The lower group, extending from Long Robin to near the mouth of the Balmae Burn, consists of brown crusted greywackes, flags, and shales, with a characteristic zone of dark brown sandy shales, yielding graptolites and orthoceratites. These are overlaid by olive-coloured shales with limestone nodules, fine conglomerates and grey ripple-marked flags comprising the upper subdivision. They occur on the shore between Balmae Burn and Howell Bay, on the cliffs at Raeberry Castle, and at Netherlaw Point. The following fossils have been obtained from the limestone nodules and bands of conglomerate:—*Tentaculites ornatus*, *Atrypa reticularis*, *Rhynchonella borealis*, *Strophomena grandis*, *Murchisonia obscura*, *Bellerophon trilobatus*, *Orthoceras imbricatum*.

The Silurian rocks of this county have been pierced by various masses of granite, four of which are of special importance. The first of these extends from Criffel W by Dalbeattie to Bengairn; the second covers the area between Loch Ken and Cairnmore of Fleet; the third occupies the wild and desolate region between Loch Dee and Loch Doon; and the fourth mass occurs round Cairnmore of Carsphairn. These granitic areas have

given rise to certain characteristic features in the scenery of the county. Each of them is coincident with a prominent mass of high ground, possessing very different features from those common to the Silurian areas. Along the W limit of the Bengairn mass there is an interesting passage between the granite and quartz felsite of Bentuther Hill. The granite loses its coarsely crystalline character and becomes more fine grained, while there is a gradual development of a granular ground mass, in which occur crystals of orthoclase and plagioclase felspar along with quartz. The pink porphyritic quartz-felsite spreads W across the Stockerton Moor to the Dee at Tongueland. Numerous veins and dykes of quartz-felsite radiate in all directions from the Tongueland and Bentuther porphyry as well as from the granite.

The carboniferous rocks occupy isolated areas fringing the shores of the Solway. In the parish of Kerwick they form a narrow strip along the coast between the White Port and Aird's Point E of Rascarrel Bay, a distance of 7 miles. At the former locality there is an excellent exposure of the unconformability between these rocks and the upper Silurian formation. The red breccias, with quartz pebbles, which form the local base of the carboniferous series at that point, rest on the upturned edges of the Silurian shales which have been reddened by infiltration. At Aird's Point the breccias have been thrown against the Silurian rocks by a fault which forms the boundary of the outlier W as far as Barlocco. In addition to the basal breccias, the beds exposed along the Kerwick shore consist of conglomerates, ashy grits, sandstones, and cementstones. At certain points between Barlocco Bay and Orroland they yield fossils in considerable abundance. Small outlying patches of brecciated grits belonging to the same series are met with on the shore at Glenstocking and Portowarren. The most important area, however, extends along the plain of Kirkbean from Southernness to the Drum Buru. At the base of the Cementstone series on the SE slope of Criffel there is a lenticular patch of purple diabase-porphyrity, which is well seen in the Kirkbean Glen, resting on reddish grey sandstones and marls. This fragment of interbedded volcanic rocks is on the same horizon as the volcanic series of Birrenswark and Middlebie. In both areas the ancient lavas rest on red sandstones and marls, and they pass conformably below cementstones and shales. The latter beds are well exposed in Carsethorn Bay, where they yield fossils plentifully, and to the S of Arbigland they pass below the white sandstone and grits of Thirlstane. The highest beds in the section consist of marine limestones abundantly charged with corals, which are beautifully seen in the bay at Arbigland. The natural sequence of the beds on the Kirkbean shore is much disturbed by faults, but notwithstanding these dislocations it is possible to correlate the beds with the succession in Liddesdale.

On the W side of the Nith at Dumfries a small portion of the Permian basin is included in this county. In this portion of the basin the beds consist of coarse breccias which are well exposed in the railway cutting at Goldielea. In the wood to the N of Mabic, casts of carboniferous fossils have been found in the pebbles embedded in the breccia. It is probable that the Permian rocks formerly extended along the shores of the Solway towards the mouth of the Dee. The fossiliferous sandstones and cementstones at Rascarrel and Orroland on the Kerwick coast are stained red by infiltration of iron oxide, which was, in all likelihood, obtained from the Permian beds, which have since been removed by denudation.

Various examples of basalt dykes are to be found in the county, as, for instance, in the Silurian rocks at Kirkandrews, Borgue, and in the granite to the S of Lochanhead.

Nowhere in the South of Scotland are the traces of glaciation to be witnessed on a grander scale than in the high grounds of Galloway. The ice-markings plainly show that during the period of extreme glaciation the

ice must have radiated from the elevated ground round the Kells and Merrick ranges. The striae trend S in the valley of the Cree, SE towards the mouth of the Dee, and ESE across the undulating hilly ground towards the vale of the Nith. Over the low grounds the boulder clay is usually distributed in the form of 'drums,' which form a characteristic feature in the scenery in the valleys of the Cree, the Dee, and the Urr. But, in addition to this, there is abundant evidence of the existence of local glaciers, which must have deposited moraines of considerable dimensions. Nearly all the valleys draining the E slope of the Kells range contain moraine mounds. A splendid series is traceable along the valley of the Deugh, in the parish of Carsphairn, and another equally well marked series occurs in the vale of Minnoch, between the Sute and Bargrennan.

Veins of lead ore occur in the Silurian rocks at Blackcraig, Newton-Stewart, and at Woodhead Carsphairn. A vein of hematite is met with on the NW slope of the Coran of Portmark, and another has been worked at Auchinleck to the NW of Auchencairn. Veins of barytes are visible also on the farm of Barlocco.

In the neighbourhood of Dumfries, throughout most of Terregles and part of Troqueer and Irongray, where, apart from artificial division, the territory forms a portion of the beautiful strath of Nithsdale, stretches a smooth level tract, carpeted with a mixture of sand and loam, and possessing facilities of cultivation beyond any other part of the county. Along the banks of the Nith, from Maxwelltown downward, and for some distance lying between the former tract and the river, extends a belt of merse land, at first narrow and interspersed with 'flows,' but broader in Newabbey and Kirkbean, and comprehending about 6000 acres either of carse or of a rich loam, partly on a gravelly bottom, and partly on a bottom of limestone. From Terregles, south-westward to the Dee, extends a broad tract, comprising Lochruton, Kirkgunzeon, and Urr, and part of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Crossmichael, Kelton, Bittle, and Kerwick, which, while hilly, has comparatively an unbroken surface, carpeted with a strong soil, though often upon a retentive subsoil, and peculiarly adapted for tillage. The broken portions of this tract, and the general area of the other parts of the comparatively champaign district, are much less waste than a stranger to their peculiarities, who should glance at their appearance, would imagine. The knolls conceal, by the perspective of their summits, considerable flat intervals amongst them; and while themselves seeming, from the brushwood which crowns them, to be unfit for cultivation, are usually covered with a very kindly soil, of sufficient depth for the plough. Of an extremely broken field, not more than one-half of which would seem to a stranger available for tillage, the proportion really and easily arable often amounts to four-fifths. Except in loamy sand and the merse tracts near Dumfries, the soil of nearly all the ploughed ground of the Stewartry, comprehending not only the great south-eastern division, but the fine strath of the Ken and the narrower vale of the Cree, is dry loam of a hazel colour, and therefore locally called hazelly loam, but often degenerating, more or less, into gravel. The bed of schist on which it lies is frequently so near the surface as to form a path to the plough, and probably where the rock is soft, adds by its attrition to the depth of the soil. In the highland division rich meadows, luxuriant pastures, and arable lands of considerable aggregate extent, occur along the banks of the rivers, on the sloping sides of the hills, in vales among the mountains, and along the margins of little streams. A large part of the Glenkens, too, exhibits highland scenery in such green garb as characteristically distinguishes Tweeddale. But with these exceptions, the far-stretching highland district is in general carpeted with heath and 'flows,' a weary and almost desolate waste, a thin stratum of mossy soil yielding, amidst the prevailing heath, such poor grass that the sheep which feed upon it, and are strongly attached to it, would die of hunger, were there not intervening

patches of luxuriant verdure. With large bases, lofty summits, and small intervals of valley, the mountains exhibit aspects of bleakness diversified by picturesqueness and romance; and, sometimes sending down shelving precipices from near their tops, they are inaccessible to the most venturesome quadruped, and offer their beetling cliffs for an eyrie to the eagle; while far below, among the fragments of fallen rocks, the fox finds a lair whence he cannot be unkenelled by the huntsman's dogs.

Kirkcudbrightshire sends out a few very trivial headwaters of the Ayrshire rivers, and receives some equally unimportant contributions in return; but, with these exceptions, it is a continuation of the great basin of Dumfriesshire, and, as far as the joint evidence of the disposal of its waters and the configuration of its great mountain-chain could decide, it was naturally adjudged to the place which it long legally held as a component part of that beautiful county. What Eskdale is to Dumfriesshire on the E, Kirkcudbrightshire, in the sweep of its mountain-chain to near the coast beyond the Dee, is on the W; and all the vast intervening territory is a semicircular area, with an arc of highland ridges sweeping round it from one end till nearly the other of the N side of its chord, and pouring down all its waters to the S. The Stewartry, unlike Dumfriesshire, has no expanded plain for concentrating its streams before giving them to the sea, and, in consequence, discharges much of the drainings of its surface in considerable volumes of water. Apart from the Nith, the Cairn, and the Cree, which belong only to its boundaries, its chief streams are the Urr, the Ken, the Dee, and the Fleet. Lakes are very numerous; and some of them are remarkable for either the rare species or the abundance of their fish; but, excepting Doon on the boundary, and Ken and Kinder in the interior, they are individually inconsiderable both in size and in interest. Perennial springs everywhere well up in great abundance, and afford an ample supply of excellent water. Of chalybeate springs, which also are numerous, the most celebrated is that of Lochenbrack, in the parish of Balmaghie.

The Solway Firth, becoming identified on the W with the Irish Sea, sweeps round, from the head of the estuary of the Nith to the head of Wigton Bay, in an ample semicircular coast-line of 50 miles, exclusive of sinuities. The coast, on the E, is flat; but elsewhere it is, in general, bold and rocky, here pierced with caves, and there lined with cliffs. Along the whole of it, a permanent recession of the sea has taken place, not very apparent or productive of any great advantage, indeed, in the high and rocky regions, but very evident and resulting in a bequest of the rich territory of the Merse, in the flat tract along the Nith. Besides the estuary on the E, and the gulf or large bay on the W, the Solway forms, at points where it receives streams, very considerable natural harbours, running up into the country in the form of bays or small estuaries. The principal are Rough Firth, at the mouth of the Urr; Auchencairn Bay, at the mouth of rivulets a little westward; Kirkcudbright Bay, at the mouth of the Dee; and Fleet Bay, at the mouth of the Water of Fleet. Though all the waters which wash the coast are rich in fish, they rarely tempt the inhabitants of the coast to spread the net or cast the line, and have not prompted the erection of a single fishing village, or the formation of any community of professed fishermen. Sea-shells and shelly sand, which are thrown up in great profusion, have greatly contributed to fertilise the adjacent grounds; and they are accompanied, for lands to which it is more suitable, by large supplies of sea-weed.

In early times the Stewartry appears to have been covered with woods, and at a comparatively recent period it had several extensive forests; but it retains only scanty portions of its natural woodlands, and these chiefly along the banks of the rivers. Agricultural improvement was commenced in the 12th century, principally by the settlement among the rude inhabitants of colonies of monks, and was carried to a greater extent both in tillage and pasturage than could well have been

looked for in the rough circumstances of the period. From various and trustworthy intimation, the country appears to have been much more fruitful in grain and other agricultural produce in 1300 than at the beginning of the 18th century. But disastrous wars and desolating feuds swept in rapid succession over cultivated fields, and soon reduced them almost to a wilderness. So ruthlessly was agriculture thrown prostrate that, towards the close of the 17th century, small tenants and cottagers, who had neither skill, inclination, nor means to improve the soil, were allowed to wring from it, in the paltry produce of rye and bere and oats, any latent energies of 'heart' which it still possessed; and, on the miserable condition of paying the public burdens, were permitted to sit rent-free on farms which now let for at least £200 a year. Modern improvement commenced early in the 18th century, and was not a little remarkable both in the character and in the early history of its first measure. Sir Thomas Gordon of Earlstoun having erected upon his own property a stone fence 4 miles in extent, several other proprietors sparingly, but firmly, followed his example. But fences seemed to the semi-savage squatters, to whom utter maladministration had given almost entire possession of the soil, not less an innovation upon their rights, than a signal of war; and in April and May 1724, they provoked an insurrection, and were all thrown down by the 'levellers.' The insurgents having been dispersed by six troops of dragoons, the work of enclosing was resumed with greater vigour than at first, and speedily resulted in diffusing a skilful care for the right management of the soil. The discovery, or at least the manorial application, of shell-marl, in 1740, formed an important era, and occasioned the conversion into tillage of large tracts which had been employed exclusively in pasture. The suppression, in 1765, of the contraband trade with the Isle of Man pointed the way to the exportation of agricultural produce, and occasioned it rapidly to become a considerable trade. The institution, in 1776, of the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture in Galloway and Dumfriesshire was a still more important event. William Craik, Esq. of Arbigland, the chairman of the society, introduced new rotations of crops, new methods of cultivation, new machinery, and new modes of treating cattle, and is justly considered as the father of all the grand agricultural improvements of the Stewartry. At the commencement of the 19th century, Colonel M'Dowal of Logan made great achievements in the reclaiming of mosses. In 1809 the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Agricultural Society arose to urge forward a rivalry with Dumfriesshire and other adjacent counties; and while it was not yet a twelvemonth old it numbered 130 members, all landholders and practical farmers, with the lord-lieutenant and the member of parliament at their head. The high price of grain during the French war at the commencement of the 19th century, the opening up of the English markets by steam navigation (1835), and the introduction of railways (1860-64), have each in their turn proved a powerful stimulus.

Both before the close of the 18th century and during the course of the succeeding one, plantations, especially on the grounds of Lord Daer and the Earl of Selkirk, arose to shelter and beautify the country; but even with the aid of about 3500 acres of copsewood, remaining from the ancient forests, they are far from being sufficient in extent or dispersion to shield the country from imputations of nakedness of aspect, or prevent it from appearing to a stranger wild and bleak. Rather more than one twenty-fifth of the whole of Scotland is under woods; in Kirkcudbrightshire the proportion is less than one thirty-second—viz., 18,732 acres. The fences, in far the greater proportion of instances, are the dry stone walls, distinctively known as Galloway dykes; but in the vicinity of Dumfries and a few other localities they consist of various sorts of hedges, all ornamental in the featuring they give the landscape. Agricultural implements are simply the approved ones known in other well-cultivated counties. Systems of cropping are

necessarily various, not only throughout the Stewartry, but very often in the same parish. In the whole of Scotland the percentage of cultivated area is 25.15; in Kirkcudbrightshire it is 32.9—a figure exceeded by Fife (79.1) and nineteen other Scotch counties. The following table gives the acreage of the chief crops and the number of live-stock in the Stewartry in different years:—

	1867.	1874.	1882.	1893.	1895.
Wheat,	726	728	162	59	50
Barley or bere,	497	419	639	27	104
Oats,	31,028	30,615	31,991	29,004	27,601
Sown Grasses,	40,138	46,676	56,241	60,565	60,998
Potatoes,	2,047	2,344	2,638	1,764	1,542
Turnips & Swedes,	14,992	14,293	14,516	13,627	13,818
Cattle,	34,231	41,362	39,636	49,679	48,213
Sheep,	361,428	404,689	371,641	377,262	352,115
Horses, . . . . .	...	5,182	5,390	6,061	6,190
Swine,	8,661	7,071	7,246	6,237	7,892

The breeding and rearing of cattle has long been a favourite object of the farmers. Few counties can boast of pastures whose grass has such a beautiful closeness of pile, and which, after a scourging course of crops, so rapidly return to their natural verdure and fertility. The breed of Galloway cattle—peculiar to the district, though now extensively known by importations from it—are almost universally polled, and rather under than over the medium size,—smaller than the horned breed of Lancashire or the midland counties, and considerably larger than any of the Highland breeds. Their prevailing colour is black or dark-brindled. The breed has, in some parts of the county, been materially injured by intermixture with the Irish, the Ayrshire, and some English breeds. But the offshoots of foreign crossings or admixtures are recognisable among the native stock, even after fifty or sixty years have elapsed to efface their peculiarities; and they are now held in little estimation, and sought to be substituted by the purest and choicest propagation of the native variety. Few of the cattle are fed for home consumption. (See an article by the Rev. J. Gillespie on 'The Galloway Breed of Cattle' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1878.) In the moor and mountainous districts sheep-husbandry has long been sedulously plied, but in other districts it meets very trivial attention. Long-wooled Lincolnshire sheep—here called mugs—were tried and failed. The Leicestershire merinos, the Herefords, and the Shetlands were also introduced, but secured little favour. The Southdown, the Cheviot, the Morf, and the Mendip breeds have had more success, and, jointly with varieties previously in the district, tenant the sheep-walks in singular motley character. Smearing or salving is practised. Great attention here, as in Dumfriesshire, is paid to the produce of pork—chiefly for the Dumfries market, and, through it, for supplying the demands of England. Bees are much attended to in Twynholm, Borgue, Tongland, and Kirkcudbright, and there produce honey equal, if not superior, to any in the world. Few districts in Scotland, except the Highlands, are more abundant than Kirkcudbrightshire, both in number and variety of game.

The manufactures of the Stewartry are very inconsiderable, and are noticed under CASTLE-DOUGLAS, DALBEATTIE, and MAXWELLTOWN. Commerce is almost wholly confined to the exportation of grain, wool, sheep, and black cattle, and the importation of coals, lime, wood, groceries, and soft goods. The harbours of the district, as compared to what they were a century ago, exhibit marvellously little of the progress which elsewhere generally characterises Scotland. Those situated to the W of Kirkcudbright are creeks of the port of Wigtown; those situated to the E of that burn are creeks of the port of Dumfries. A great military road, part of a line from Carlisle to Portpatrick, was formed in 1764; many excellent roads, with minute ramifications, were formed subsequent to that year, especially after the years 1780 and 1797; and the roads now, considering the upland contour of the greater part

of the county, are not inferior, either in their own construction or in their aggregate accommodation, to those of almost any other part of Scotland. The railways, forming part of the Glasgow and South-Western system, are the Dumfries and Portpatrick line, by way of Kirkcunzeon, Dalbeattie, Castle-Douglas, Parton, Drummore, and Creetown, and the Kirkcudbright railway, from a junction with that line at Castle-Douglas to Kirkcudbright town.

The following are the towns and villages of Kirkcudbrightshire, with their population for 1891:—Royal and parliamentary burghs, Kirkcudbright (2533) and New Galloway (391); police burghs, Castle-Douglas (2851), Dalbeattie (3149), Gatehouse (1226), Maxwelltown (4967), and part of Newton-Stewart (406); villages, Auchencairn, Creetown (871), Dalry (560), and Kirkpatrick-Durham (398). The principal seats are Arbigland, Ardwall, Argrennan, Balmahie, Bargaly, Barholm, Barnbarroch, Barneailzie, Barwhinnock, Cairnsmore, Cally, Cardoness, Cargen, Carlinwark, Carruchan, Cassencarrie, Cavens, Compstone, Corsock, Cumloaden, Danevale, Drumpark, Earlston, Fludha, Gelston Castle, Glenhowel, Glenlair, Glenlaggan, Glenlee, Goldielea, Hensol, Kenmure Castle, Kirkclaugh, Kirkconnell, Kirkdale, Kirroghtree, Knockgray, Knocknalling, Lincluden, Mabie, Machernmore Castle, Mollance, Munches, Rusko, St Mary's Isle, Shambellie, Southwick, Spottes, Terregles, Threave, etc.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 37 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, an hon. sheriff-substitute, and 98 magistrates. For County Council purposes the Stewartry is divided into 27 electoral divisions, with one representative for each. The burgh of Kirkcudbright sends also two representatives to the Council, and the burgh of New Galloway one. The electoral divisions are classed into the following districts:—Northern, including 4 divisions; Eastern, 10; Southern, 9; Western, 4. The county has a Standing Joint Committee, and there is the County Road Board, the Executive Committee of the Local Authority for the Stewartry under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, and the District Lunacy Board. Sheriff and commissary courts are held at Kirkcudbright on every Friday during session. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Kirkcudbright on every alternate Friday during session—at Castle-Douglas on the first and third Thursday of each month—at Maxwelltown on the last Thursday of each month—at New Galloway for the parishes of Balmaclellan, Carsphairn, Dalry, and Kells—and at Creetown for the parishes of Anwoth, Kirkmabreck, and Minnigaff. The appellation of Steward instead of that of Sheriff has, from the force of ancient usage, been popularly continued down to the present day, although by the civil arrangements of modern times there is not the least difference between the two offices. Quarter sessions are held at Kirkcudbright on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October; and justice of peace small debt courts are held at Kirkcudbright on the second Tuesday, at New Galloway on the second Monday, at Castle-Douglas on the first Monday, at Maxwelltown on the first Thursday, and at Gatehouse on the first Saturday of every month—at Creebridge on the first Saturday of every alternate month. The police force in 1894 comprised 29 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £310. The county returns a member to parliament, and its parliamentary constituency numbered 5828 in 1895. The annual value of real property was £213,308 in 1815, £193,801 in 1843, £346,503 in 1876, £362,675 in 1883, and £319,607 (*plus* £16,478 for railways) in 1895. Pop. (1801) 29,211, (1811) 33,684, (1821) 38,903, (1831) 40,590, (1841) 41,119, (1851) 43,121, (1861) 42,495, (1871) 41,859, (1881) 42,127, (1891) 39,985, of whom 21,083 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 8432, vacant 721, building 47.

The registration county, taking in part of Peninghame parish from Wigtonshire, comprehends 28 entire parishes, and had, in 1891, a population of 40,163. The number of registered poor in the year ending 26 Sept.

1894 was 776; of dependants on these, 324. The receipts for the poor, in that year, were £12,992; and the expenditure was £11,901. The number of pauper lunatics was 105, the cost of their maintenance being £2475. The percentage of illegitimate births was 17·4 in 1873, 14·2 in 1877, 15·9 in 1880, 12·0 in 1881, and 12·7 in 1894.

The civil county comprises 28 *quoad civilia* parishes, and is divided ecclesiastically into 33 *quoad sacra* parishes and part of another. The part of it E of the river Urr was anciently comprehended in the deanery of Nith and diocese of Glasgow, and is now included in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; and the part W of the river Urr formed anciently the deanery of Desnes in the diocese of Galloway, and now forms the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and part of the presbytery of Wigtown in the synod of Galloway. The places of worship within the county are 33 of the Church of Scotland, 13 of the Free Church, 7 of the United Presbyterian Church, 1 of the Evangelical Union, 7 of Episcopalians, and 7 of Roman Catholics. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1894 the county had 74 schools (68 of them public), which, with accommodation for 9607 children, had 7183 on the registers, and 6114 in average attendance. The certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered respectively 111, 13, and 43.

During the Roman period in Britain, Kirkcudbrightshire was occupied, along with other extensive territories, by two British tribes—the Selgovæ, E of the Dee; and the Novantæ, W of that stream. British strengths line the whole frontier of the two tribes along both sides of the Dee, and occur in considerable numbers both eastward and westward in the interior, interspersed with the sites of Roman garrisons, placed to overawe a people who could not be easily subdued. Caves, subterranean excavations, and other remarkable hiding-places, resorted to by the inhabitants in barbarous times, perforate the cliffs on the rocky coast, and occur in various inland localities. The most notable is one in the parish of Borgue. Stone circles occur, in sections or entire, in the parishes of Kirkbean, Colvend, Kirkcunzeon, Lochrutton, Parton, Kelton, Rewick, Kirkmabreck, and Minnigaff. A remarkable rocking-stone exists in Kells. Cairns and tumuli abound, and, in numerous instances, have yielded up some curious antiquities. Picts' kilns and murder-holes—the former of which abound in Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck—seem to be peculiar to Galloway; and if so, are comparatively modern works rather than strictly ancient. A Roman road, branching off through Glencairn from the great road up Nithsdale, passed through the lands of Altry in Dalry, to the farm of Holm in Carsphairn, proceeded thence across the ridge of Polwhat to the NW extremity of the parish, and there entered Ayrshire to penetrate by Dalmellington to the Firth of Clyde. Vestiges of the part of this road which traversed Kirkcudbrightshire still exist. A very ancient work, probably erected by the Romanized Britons, and intended for defence of the inhabitants on its S side, has been described under the DEIL'S DYKE. The principal ecclesiastical antiquities are the abbeys of Dundrennan, Tongland, and New-abbey, the priory of St Mary's Isle, and the convent (afterwards the college) of Lincluden.

The civil history of Kirkcudbrightshire has been rapidly sketched in the article GALLOWAY. The Pictish people of the district, who for so many years retained their own laws and practised their own usages, would not permit the introduction among them of a sheriffdom. Till 1296 what is now the Stewartry was considered as a part of Dumfriesshire. Throughout the 13th century, a violent struggle was maintained between the power of ancient usages, and that of the municipal law of recent introduction. The influence of the Comyns, during the minority of Alexander III., introduced a justiciary—a beneficial change which was continued after Baliol's dethronement. The Comyn's forfeiture placed the lordship of Galloway in the possession of the illustrious Bruce, and—Western Galloway being already under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Wigtown—seems to have occasioned the erection of Eastern and Central Gallo-

way into the present Stewartry. In 1369 Archibald Douglas (the Grim) wrenched, for himself and his heirs, from the weakness of David II., the lordship of Galloway, and with it the Stewartry to which it gave appointment and power. But in 1455, when, on the forfeiture of the Douglasses, the lordship of Galloway reverted to the Crown, the steward of Kirkcudbright became again the steward of the King. Though, for a long time, the territory continued to be nominally viewed as, in some respects, comprehended in Dumfriesshire, the steward was quite as independent as the sheriff, and, within his own territory, regularly executed, in discharge of his office, the writs of the King, and the ordinances of parliament. Before the commencement of the civil wars under Charles I., all trace of jurisdictional connection in any form whatever with Dumfriesshire had disappeared. But, from 1488 till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747, the Stewartry was enthralled by the imposition of a baronial or feudal character upon its supreme office. After the fall of James III. in the former year, Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, obtained a grant of the powers of Steward till the infant James IV. should attain the age of 21 years. In 1502, Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum got, for himself and his heirs, a grant for 9 years of the offices of steward of Kirkcudbright and keeper of Threave Castle, with their revenues, their lands, and their fisheries. Early in the reign of James V., Robert Lord Maxwell obtained a similar grant for 19 years; and in 1526 he received the offices and their pertinents as a regular hereditary possession. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, Henrietta, the Countess-dowager of Hopetoun, and the legal representative of the Maxwells, was allowed £5000 in compensation for the stewardship. Various other jurisdictions perplexed and chequered the district. The Stewarts of Garlies, who became Earls of Galloway, had a separate jurisdiction over all their estates in Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck, and in 1747 received for it £154, 9s. 10d.; whilst the Lords Herries ruled separately over 'the regality of Terregles,' for which they were allowed £123, 4s. 1d. The provosts of Lincluden, the abbot of Dundrennan, the abbot of Tongland, the abbot of Newabbey, and the Bishop of Galloway also had territories independent of the Steward. The regality of Almoreness, and some eight or nine baronies, were likewise separate jurisdictions. When all the feudalities were overthrown, the emancipated Stewartry was placed under a steward-depute, whose functions were the same as those of the sheriff-depute. The first steward-depute, at a salary of £150 a-year, was Thomas Miller, advocate, who, rising to the top of his profession, became president of the Court of Session, and left a baronetcy with a fair name to his family.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 1857-64.

See an article on 'The Agriculture of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,' by Thomas MacLelland, in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1875); M. E. Maxwell's *Stewartry of Kirkcudbright* (6th ed. 1896); and works cited under GALLOWAY and DUNDRENNAN.

Kirkdale, a mansion and an ancient parish of SW Kirkcudbrightshire. Kirkdale House, near the shore of Wigtown Bay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Crectown, and destroyed by fire in May, 1893, was a splendid 18th century edifice of polished granite in the Italian style, after designs by Robert Adam, surrounded with beautiful grounds, and commanding strikingly picturesque views. It was owned by Col. R. W. Rainsford-Hannay, and had 365 windows. The ancient parish was annexed in 1636 partly to Anwoth and chiefly to Kirkmabreck. Its church stood in the vale of a burn falling into Wigtown Bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Kirkdale mansion; and the graveyard is still in use.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirkden, a parish of SE central Forfarshire, containing at its NE corner the village, station, and post office of FROCKHEIM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by W of Arbroath. Anciently it was called Idvie, its glebe forming part of Idvies barony; and it took its present name from the circumstance of its church being situated in one of those dells that locally are known as dens. It is bounded

N by Guthrie, NE by Kinnell, E and SE by Inverkeilor, S by Carmyllie, W by Dunnichen, and NW by Rescobie. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to Kirkden the Dunbarrow detached portion of the parish of Dunnichen, containing 828 acres, and that formerly cut Kirkden almost in two, but gave to the parish of Guthrie the detached portion of Kirkden, situated at Middletonmoor, and containing 421 acres. Kirkden has an utmost length from ENE to WSW of $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles, a breadth generally of about 2 miles, and an area of 5425 acres, of which 19 are water. The Vinney rivulet winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along the Dunnichen and Rescobie boundary, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward through the interior, till at Frockheim it falls into Lunan Water, which itself flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along the Guthrie border. The gently undulating surface has a gradual west-south-westward ascent from 150 to 500 feet above sea-level, spurs of the Sidlaw Hills in the SW commanding extensive and brilliant views. Trap occurs in the hills; but hard grey sandstone, belonging to the Devonian formation, prevails throughout the rest of the parish, and has been largely quarried. The soil is chiefly friable clay, occasionally mixed with sand and gravel; and, though naturally cold and shallow, has been highly improved by marling, manuring, and judicious working. There is wood enough for shelter and embellishment; and nearly all the rest of the land is under cultivation. Gardyne Castle is a fine old haronial residence, somewhat resembling Glamis Castle; other antiquities are an obelisk opposite Pitmuies House, and two artificial mounds on the estates of Gardyne and Idvies. Mansions are Idvies, Middleton, and Pitmuies. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Frockheim, Kirkden is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £197. The parish church, on the left bank of the Vinney, opposite Letham, 6 miles ESE of Forfar, was rebuilt in 1825. The public school, with accommodation for 127 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £68. Valuation (1883) £8946, 17s. 6d., (1893) £8578, 14s., plus £1886 for railway. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 674, (1831) 1039, (1861) 1862, (1871) 1623, (1881) 1682, (1891) 1541; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 523, (1881) 541, (1891) 521.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Kirkdominæ, an ancient chapelry in Carrick district, Ayrshire, within the part of the ancient parish of Girvan which, in 1653, became the parish of Barr. Its church, crowning an eminence on the right bank of the Stinchar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Barr village, belonged to Crossraguel Abbey, and was partly taken down as building material for Barr church, but is still represented by some ruins. A well, approached by an archway, adjoins the ruins; and an annual fair, till a recent period, was held on the ground around.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Kirkebost. See KIRKIBOST.

Kirkfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Lesmahagow parish, upper ward of Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of the town of Lanark.

Kirkfieldbank or Kirkland, a handsome village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, 1 mile W of Lanark. Adjoining a beautiful sweep of the river, which contains a romantic wooded island, and is spanned by a three-arched bridge, it chiefly consists of two ranges of houses along the road from Lanark to Glasgow; and has a post office under Lanark, a public school, a weaving factory, angling and curling clubs, a horticultural society, and a library. Kirkfieldbank, constituted *quoad sacra* in 1883, is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend is £184 and manse. The church was built in 1871 at a cost of about £8000. Pop. (1841) 1023, (1861) 1212, (1871) 963, (1881) 963, (1891) 737; of *quoad sacra* parish (1891), 1329.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Kirkforthar House, an old mansion on the Balbirnie estate, in Markinch parish, Fife, 3 miles N of Markinch village. Near it are the hamlet of Kirkforthar Feus and the graveyard of the ancient chapelry of Kirk-

forthar, which chapelry, forming the north-eastern section of Markinch parish, had a separate status till the beginning of the 17th century, and has bequeathed to places in and near it the names of Kirkforthar Wood and Hilton of Kirkforthar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Kirkgunzeon, a post-office village and a parish of SE Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands, 190 feet above sea-level, on Kirkgunzeon Lane or Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Kirkgunzeon station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dumfries and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Dalbeattie. It was originally called Kirkwinong or Kirkwinnyn, from the same saint who gave name to KILWINNING in Ayrshire.

The parish, containing also the stations of Killywhan and Southwick, and the village of Gateside, 2 miles NNE and $2\frac{1}{4}$ SSW of Kirkgunzeon station, is bounded N by Lochrutton, E by Newabbey, SE and S by Colvend, and SW, W, and NW by Urr. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 11,956 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Kirkgunzeon Burn, coming in from the N, winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward through the interior, then $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles southward along the western boundary, till, passing off into Urr, and there taking the name of Dalbeattie Burn, it falls into Urr Water, 7 furlongs below Dalbeattie town. In the valley of the stream the surface declines to close on 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 450 at Barclosh Hill and 750 at Clawbilly Hill in the S, 520 at Bar Hill in the W, 646 at Camphill in the N, 1250 at the Long Fell and 1050 at Lotus Hill on the eastern border. A considerable aggregate of alluvial land lies along Kirkgunzeon Burn; thence to the NW boundary, and over a medium breadth of fully 1 mile to the SE, the ground is tumulated and hilly; and all the tract on the eastern and the south-eastern border consists of the western declivities of CRIFFEL. Granite predominates in this eastern and south-eastern tract, and is quarried for ornamental steps and gate pillars; and bluish compact greywacke, used for building stone fences, is elsewhere the principal rock. The soil of the alluvial vale is naturally fertile; and that of the other arable lands, by nature either stony or swampy, has been highly improved by art; but the soil of the uplands is heathy and shallow, fit only for sheep pasturage. Antiquities are vestiges of several round camps, and the mediæval towers or castles of BARCLOSH, Corrah, and Drumcultran. Maxwell Stuart of Terregles is the chief proprietor. Kirkgunzeon is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £160. The parish church, at the village, which was originally built towards the close of the 12th century, and rebuilt in 1790, contains 160 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 132 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of nearly £85. Pop. (1801) 545, (1831) 652, (1861) 793, (1871) 661, (1881) 656, (1891) 539.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Kirkhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the town.

Kirkhill, a parish of N Inverness-shire, comprising the ancient parishes of Wardlaw and Farnua, and containing the stations of Bunchrew, Lentrán, and Clunes (on the Highland railway), $3\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Inverness. It is bounded NW by Kilmorack, N by the Beaully Firth, E and SE by Inverness, and S by Kiltarlity. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 13,213 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, of which 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water, 104 $\frac{2}{3}$ tidal water, and 1703 $\frac{2}{3}$ foreshore. The river BEAULY winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along all the north-western border to the head of the Beaully Firth, which lower down receives from this parish Moniack, Bunchrew, and other burns, and from which the surface rises steeply southward over the eastern half to 588 feet at Inchberry Hill, 1036 at Cnoc na Moine, and 1337 at An Leacainn. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian; and the soil of the low grounds is a rich clayey loam, whilst that of the higher grounds is thin and gravelly. A large proportion of the parish is occupied by plantations or by natural woods of birch and alder. Near the left bank

of the Beaully, opposite Beaully town, stood LOVAT Castle, founded by the Bissets in 1230. Other antiquities are remains of two ancient Caledonian stone circles; a group of tumuli, said to be memorials of a desperate clan fight; and the site of Wardlaw church, now occupied by the Lovat Mausoleum. Mansions are Achnagairn, Balblair, Bunchrew, Fingask, Kingillie, Lentrán, Moniack Castle, Newton, and Reelick; and Lord Lovat is chief proprietor. Kirkhill is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; the living is worth £265. The parish church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Clunes station, is a modern and commodious edifice. It was renovated in 1892 at a cost of £500, and in the following year several mural memorial tablets were inserted. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Inchmore, Kirkton, and Knockbain—with respective accommodation for 163, 60, and 76 children, have an average attendance of about 80, 55, and 65, and grants amounting to nearly £85, £82, and £65. Pop. (1801) 1582, (1831) 1715, (1861) 1757, (1871) 1582, (1881) 1480, (1891) 1307, of whom 804 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Kirkhill, a village in Penicuik and Lasswade parishes, Edinburghshire, on the North Esk, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Penicuik town. Standing on rising-grounds, it has extended since 1861 from the left to the right bank of the river; and it is mainly inhabited by paper-makers. Pop. (1861) 342, (1871) 671, (1881) 755, (1891) 712, of whom 498 were in Penicuik parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Kirkhill. See CAMBUSLANG.

Kirkhill, a mansion in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Broxburn.

Kirkhill Castle, a modern mansion, successor to an ancient predecessor, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, on the NW outskirts of the village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Kirkhill House, a mansion in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of the South Esk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Gorebridge. It was the seat of the late ex-Lord Provost Sir William Johnston, the brother, and for forty years the partner, of the geographer, Alex. Keith Johnston, LL.D., F.R.S. (1804-71), whose son was the explorer, A. K. Johnston (1846-79).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Kirkholm, an islet in the mouth of Selkirk, in Sandsting parish, Shetland, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Lerwick. It appears to have been anciently fortified, as it retains traces of a breastwork round its most accessible parts, and of the foundations of nine houses within the line of the breastwork.

Kirkhope, a parish of E Selkirkshire, containing Ettrick-Bridge village, on the left bank of Ettrick Water, 7 miles WSW of Selkirk, under which it has a post office. It is bounded NE by Selkirk, E and SE by Ashkirk and Robertson, SW and W by Ettrick, and NW by Yarrow. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 22,972 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 248 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. ETRICK WATER has here a north-easterly course of 11 miles, partly along the boundaries with Ettrick and Selkirk, but mainly across the interior; and during this course it is joined by seventeen little tributary burns. Six lakes, however, send off their effluence to Ale Water—Clearburn Loch ($2\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ furl.), Crooked Loch (2×1 furl.), and Hellmuir Loch ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), on the southern and south-eastern boundary; and Shaws Upper Loch ($1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), Shaws Under Loch ($3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and Akermoor Loch ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ furl.), near the south-eastern boundary. The surface declines along Ettrick Water to 480 feet above sea-level; and chief elevations to the right or SE of the river are Huterburn (1178 feet), Howford Hill (1012), Cavers Hill (1209), Shaws Hill (1292), Mossbrae Height (1528), Wedder Lairs (1539), and Stand Knowe (1528); to the left or NW, *Fauldshope Hill (1532), *Crook Hill (1580), Long Knowe (1175), *Sundhope Height (1684), Gilmanscleuch Law (1653), and *Black Knowe Head (1808), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the

confines of the parish. The greater part of the parish consists of hill or table-land, the eastern district being chiefly a bleak, dark, heathy plateau, which, lying 1000 feet above sea-level, is much of it occupied by swamp or morass, and presents in itself scarce one feature to relieve the eye except the above-named lakes, though the view from some of the heights, extending as far as the Cheviots, is very striking. But all along the banks of the Ettrick there is a certain amount of cultivation, which becomes more considerable in the lower part of the river's course, where also the general bareness is much relieved by wood. The most attractive natural feature in the parish, or indeed in the whole stretch of the Ettrick, consists of the Newhouse or Kirkhope Linns, in the neighbourhood of Ettrick-Bridge, where the river runs over a rocky bed or between rocky and woody banks, forming for half a mile of its course a beautiful and romantic scene. The rocks are Silurian; and the soils of the hill pastures resemble those of Ettrick and of Yarrow. Sheep-farming is the principal occupation. In the W of the parish are traces of the CATRAIL or Picts' Work Ditch, running near the right bank of Ettrick Water. Kirkhope Tower, near the site of the ancient church or chapel of Kirkhope, is an old Border keep in a good state of preservation. The Duke of Buccleuch is the largest proprietor. Conjoined with St Mary's and Deuchar in 1640 to form the parish of Yarrow, and disjoined from Yarrow in 1851 at the instance of the Duke of Buccleuch, Kirkhope is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £273. The church, at Ettrick-Bridge, was built in 1841. Kirkhope and Redford Green public schools, and the Duke of Buccleuch's school, with respective accommodation for 107, 35, and 33 children, have an average attendance of about 45, 10, and 25, and grants of nearly £55, £22, and £35. Pop. (1861) 555, (1871) 565, (1881) 547, (1891) 500.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 16, 1864.

Kirkiboll. See TONGUE.

Kirkibost, an island of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, adjacent to the SW side of North Uist Island, and insulated only at high water. With a length of 1 mile, and inconsiderable breadth, it chiefly consists of low land, which, once fertile and very productive, has suffered much devastation by the action of westerly gales. Pop. (1841) 25, (1861) 7, (1881) 12, (1891) 6.

Kirkinner, a post-office village and a coast parish of SE Wigtownshire. The village, remarkable for its beautiful and picturesque scenery, has a station on the Wigtownshire railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Wigtown. It took its name from St Kenneir, a virgin who suffered martyrdom at Cologne in 450. Near it is the stately mansion of BARNBAROCH.

The parish, since 1630 comprising the ancient parishes of Kirkinner and Longcastle, is bounded NW by Kirkcowan, N by Wigtown, E by Wigtown Bay, S by Sorbie and Glasserton, and W by Mochrum. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, exclusive of foreshore, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 17,949 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 2559 are foreshore and 1539 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. Wigtown Bay extends here $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, and, with a breadth at high water of from $2\frac{3}{8}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at low water of from 1 furlong to 5 furlongs, at the efflux of the tide leaves on the Kirkiuner side a belt of dry sands nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. The BLADENOCH winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along all the northern border to its mouth near the town of Wigtown; and several streamlets traverse the interior to either the Bladenoch or Wigtown Bay. Dowalton Loch ($11 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), at the meeting point with Sorbie and Mochrum, was drained in 1862-63. A belt of low carse ground, a mile or more in breadth, extends along Wigtown Bay; and all the rest of the land is a congeries of rising grounds, hillocks, and small hills, with intervening hollows. The hills are gently outlined and mostly covered with rich verdure; some of them are embellished and crowned with plantation; and the higher have elevations of only 200 or 300 feet

above sea-level. The predominant rocks are Silurian, greywacke chiefly and greywacke slate; and they yield but little good building material. The soil of the belt of flat land in the E is rich alluvium; of the other lands is mostly gravelly, by nature thin, light, and unfertile, but so improved by art, as everywhere now to exhibit a highly cultivated aspect. Tracts that were formerly covered with moss, and encumbered with granite boulders, have all been thoroughly reclaimed; and now not an acre can properly be called waste. Dairy-farming is a principal industry. The Rev. Andrew Symson, author of *A Large Description of Galloway*, was minister from 1663 to 1686. Antiquities, other than those of BALDOON and DOWALTON, are the site of a Caledonian stone circle, vestiges of two circular camps, the rude egg-shaped 'Hole-stone' of Crows, and the ruin of Longcastle church. Kirkinner is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £348. The parish church, erected in 1828, is a handsome edifice, with a square tower and an ancient four-holed cross. Three public schools—Kirkinner, Longcastle, and Malzie—with respective accommodation for 178, 109, and 57 children, have an average attendance of about 120, 75, and 40, and grants amounting to about £120, £70, and £46. Pop. (1801) 1160, (1841) 1769, (1861) 1716, (1871) 1548, (1881) 1597, (1891) 1455.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirkintilloch, a town and a parish in the detached district of Dumbartonshire. The town stands, 114 to 150 feet above sea-level, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, on the Blane Valley section of the North British railway, and on Luggie Water adjacent to its influx to the Kelvin, by rail being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Lennoxton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ N of Lenzie Junction, 8 NNE of Glasgow, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ W of Edinburgh. It sprang from a strong fort on Antoninus' Wall, and took thence the Celtic name *Caer-pentulach* ('fort at the end of the ridge') corrupted into Kirkintilloch. Crowning a rising ground at the W end of the town, and commanding the passage of Luggie Water, this fort was situated on the N side of the wall; enclosed an area of 90 by 80 yards; and has left remains in the form of a flat oblong mound, now called the Peel. Numerous Roman relics, including a legionary stone, now preserved in the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow University, another stone with bold sculptures of bulls' heads, coins of Domitian, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, and Constantine, an amphora, etc., have been found on and near the site of the fort; and foundations of ancient buildings, with marks or accompaniments indicative of Roman origin, have been discovered in the adjacent grounds. The town was probably a place of some importance, all onward from the Roman occupation; and in 1170 it was made a burgh of barony by a charter of William the Lion in favour of William de Comyn, Baron of Lenzie and Lord of Cumbernauld. From his descendant it passed, about 1306, to the great Fleming family, Lords Fleming from 1460, and Earls of Wigtown from 1606 to 1747; and from them it received renewals or extension of its burgh rights. In 1672 William, fifth Earl of Wigtown, built a three-arch bridge over Luggie Water, described as 'maist necessary and useful for the saife passage of all persons who travel from Edinbro' and Stirling to Glasgow and Dumbarton;' in 1745 Kirkintilloch suffered severely from part of the rebel army of Prince Charles Edward; and in 1832 thirty-six of its townfolk died of the Asiatic cholera, this being the first place where the pest appeared in the West of Scotland. From time immemorial it has possessed two tracts of public property—the 'burgh acres,' on which most of its streets are built; and the 'Newland mailings,' extending into the country. A castle, built by John Comyn about the beginning of the 14th century, appears to have been a structure of considerable strength, but has utterly disappeared.

There has been a marked improvement in the appearance of Kirkintilloch of late, many of the small thatched houses having been replaced by buildings more in keeping with the times. The court-house or town-hall is an old building with a clock steeple, and included a small

prison, closed in 1878. The parish church, erected in 1644, is a cruciform old-fashioned structure, with crows-stepped gables; it was repaired in 1840. St David's Established church, renovated and reseatd 1889, was built as a chapel of ease in 1837 at a cost of £2300, and in 1873 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. Other places of worship are St David's Free church (1843), St Andrew's Free church (1871), a U.P. church (1855), a Baptist chapel (1887), a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, an Original Secession church (rebuilt in 1893, seating 500 persons, and costing about £2000), and the Roman Catholic church of the Holy Family and St Ninian (1874 and 1893). Lairdland public, Townhead public, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 980, 636, and 253 children, have an average attendance of about 600, 630, and 265, and grants of nearly £612, £667, and £257. See LENZIE.

Kirkintilloch has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the National and Commercial Banks, a National Security Savings Bank, 3 inns, agricultural and horticultural societies, a public cemetery, a Young Men's Christian Association, for which new rooms were erected in 1894 at a cost of about £1000, a bowling club, a fire brigade station, a temperance hall and reading-room, and fairs on the second Tuesday of May and 20 Oct. (if a Tuesday; if not, the following Tuesday). It has been lighted with gas since 1839; and in 1878 the gasworks were purchased from the gas company by the commissioners for £14,000; whilst the Kirkintilloch and Lenzie Waterworks were constructed in 1874 at a cost of £14,000. They comprise a storage-tank of 180,000 gallons capacity; but, this supply proving insufficient, a new reservoir, holding 24,500,000 gallons, was formed in 1882 at a cost of £3636. In 1881 a cast-iron drinking-fountain, 12 feet high, was presented to the town by Bailie Wallace; and a drainage system was carried out in 1883. A handsome memorial to the late Miss Beatrice Clugston was unveiled in 1891, and there is another to the memory of a Glasgow gentleman who lost his life attempting to save that of a child who had fallen into the river. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Association for the Relief of Incurables has an hospital at BROOMHILL, and in the suburb of Lenzie, a little to the south, there are the Glasgow Convalescent Home and the Woodilee Lunatic Asylum of the Barony Parochial Board. Employment is afforded by chemical works, iron foundries, steam saw-mills, the weaving of lappet muslin, and by the coal and ironstone mines in the neighbourhood. The burgh became independent of its baronial superior prior to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions (1747), possesses a jurisdiction similar to that of the royal burghs, adopted the General Police and Improvement Act in 1871, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 7 commissioners. A police court is held weekly; a sheriff small debt court on the first Thursday of March, June, September, and December; and a justice of peace court on the first Saturday of every month. Pop. (1791) 1536, (1828) 4172, (1851) 6342, (1861) 6113, (1871) 6490, (1881) 8029, (1891) 10,312, of whom 5336 were females, and 9310 were in the police burgh. Houses (1891) inhabited 2063, vacant 114, building 17.

The parish comprises the western part of the ancient barony of Lenzie, commensurate with the entire detached district of Dumbartonshire, and was parochially separated from the eastern part of that barony in 1649. It then assumed the name of Wester Lenzie, while the eastern part took that of Easter Lenzie; but shortly afterwards the two parts from the sites of the respective churches changed their names to Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld. The parish, containing the villages of Waterside, Tintock, Twechar, and part of Lenzie, is bounded N by Campsie and Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, E by Cumbernauld, SE by New Monkland in Lanarkshire, and S and W by Cadder, also in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 5½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 3½ miles; and its area is 7226½ acres, of which 81 are water. The river KELVIN

flows 5½ miles west-south-westward along or near to all the northern boundary; Luggie Water first runs 1¼ mile westward along the eastern part of the southern boundary, then 4½ miles west-north-westward through the interior, till it falls into the Kelvin at the town; and the FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, in a line not far from the Kelvin, traverses all the northern border. All lying within the strath or broad dingle of Antoninus' Wall and the Forth and Clyde Canal, the surface sinks at the NW corner of the parish to 105 feet above sea-level, and rises thence gently eastward and east-south-eastward to 234 feet near Oxbang, 338 near Gartshore House, and 400 at Bar Hill. To the N it is sheltered by the Kilsyth Hills, and it chiefly consists of a northward sloping plain, diversified mostly with waving swells, but in Bar Hill presenting a steep and precipitous craig. The rocks belong to the Limestone Carboniferous series, but are situated on the northern verge of the great coal-field of Lanarkshire, beyond the line of the most valuable seams; and, though including abundance of sandstone, limestone, and ironstone, they yield comparatively little coal. The soil along the Kelvin is deep and marshy, liable to inundation; on a small tract in the NE corner is a light reddish earth on a gravelly or trap rock bottom; in the W, around the town, is a light black loam, 16 or 18 inches deep, on a reddish tilly subsoil; in the southern and eastern districts is a strong clay; and in isolated small patches, together comprising some 140 acres, is black peat-moss. ANTONINUS' WALL, extending along the parish nearly in the line of the Forth and Clyde Canal, had a fort upon Bar Hill, which, enclosing an area of 150 square yards, and commanding a view of almost the entire course of the wall from the Forth to the Clyde, is still represented by some vestiges. Another fort, now hardly traceable, at Auchindavie hamlet, formed a rectangle of 150 yards by 70; and, as already stated, a third at the town is still represented by considerable remains. GARTSHORE House is the chief mansion. In the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided ecclesiastically among Kirkintilloch proper and the *quoad sacra* parishes of St David's (Kirkintilloch), Lenzie, and Condorrat; the first is a living worth £398, the second £120 (nominal), the third £470, and the fourth £200. Under the landward school board, three public schools, Condorrat, Gartconner, and Twechar, with respective accommodation for 222, 245, and 279 children, have an average attendance of about 155, 160, and 170, and grants amounting to nearly £155, £160, and £180. Pop. (1801) 3210, (1821) 4580, (1841) 8880, (1861) 8179, (1871) 8257, (1881) 10,591, (1891) 12,427, of whom 6292 were in Kirkintilloch proper, 4427 in St David's, 1645 in Lenzie, and 63 in Condorrat.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Kirkland, a village in Wemyss parish, Fife, on the right bank of the Leven, 1¼ mile W of Leven town, with spinning mills, a public school, and a public hall. Pop. (1861) 448, (1871) 355, (1881) 297, (1891) 441.

Kirkland, Lanarkshire. See KIRKFIELD BANK.

Kirkland, a mansion in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, ¼ mile W of Dalry town.

Kirkland, a hamlet in Kirkeudbright parish, 1¼ mile SE of the town.

Kirklands, an estate, with a mansion, in Ancrum parish, Roxburghshire, 7 furlongs WNW of the village. The mansion, on a wooded height, overhanging Ale Water, was erected about 1830 after designs by Blore of London; and is a handsome edifice in the Tudor style.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Kirkliston, a village in Linlithgowshire, and a parish partly also in Edinburghshire. The village, occupying a rising-ground on the left bank of Almond Water, has a station on the Queensferry branch of the North British, 1½ mile NNW of Ratho Junction, 3½ miles S of South Queensferry, and 10 W (by road only 8) of Edinburgh. It takes name from the parish church and Liston Manor, being distinguished by the prefix *Kirk* from Old Liston, New Liston, Over New Liston, Hal Liston, and Illiston or High Liston, all in the same parish. Some of its houses are good and modern, yet it

offers on the whole a poor appearance; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, and a long-established distillery. A foot-bridge over the Almond was constructed in 1846 to give access to Ratho station, and is over 100 feet long. The parish church, dating from the 12th century, and restored in 1884 at a cost of £2000, has a fine S Norman doorway, and includes the old hurrying vault of the noble family of Stair, with the ashes of the first countess, the 'Lady Ashton' of Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*. The Free church had a spire added in 1880. Pop. (1861) 572, (1871) 647, (1881) 747, (1891) 958.

The parish contains also WINCHBURGH village in Linlithgowshire and Newbridge hamlet in Edinburghshire. Its church having once belonged to the Knights Templars, it was anciently called Temple Liston. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to this parish the eastern portion of the Auldcaithie detached part of Dalmeny parish, hut gave its Edinburghshire detached portion, situated at Listonshields and comprising 1892 acres, to the parish of Currie. Otherwise the parish remains as formerly, partly in the county of Linlithgow and partly in that of Edinburgh. It is bounded on the NW by Abercorn, N by Dalmeny, E by Cramond and Corstorphine, S by Ratho and Kirknewton, SW by Uphall, and W by Ecclesmachan. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 miles; its utmost width is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles. ALMOND Water winds $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward along all the Midlothian boundary of the Linlithgowshire section, which is traversed by Brox and Niddry Burns, two affluents of the Almond, whilst a third, GOGAR Burn, flows $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along all the Cramond boundary. The Union Canal goes $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles across the southern portion of the parish, and, after making a detour through Uphall, proceeds $1\frac{5}{8}$ mile northward through the western part of the Linlithgowshire section. Springs are abundant and not a little various, affording ample supplies of pure water, and offering solutions of magnesia, lime, and iron. The surface is a plain diversified with very gentle rising-grounds, and, with altitudes ranging from 80 to 320 feet above sea-level, everywhere, but specially along the Almond, presents a pleasing appearance. The rocks belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series of the Carboniferous formation, with intersections of basalt, trap tuff, and diorite; and include sandstone, limestone, ironstone, bituminous shale, and whinstone, all of economical value. A beautiful durable sandstone is quarried on Humber farm, and furnished the material for the Glasgow Stock Exchange. The soil here and there is a very wet clay, on some haughs is light earth or deep sand, and elsewhere varies from a strong clay to a rich black mould. But a small proportion of the parish is under wood, nearly all the remainder being in a state of high cultivation. Prof. Andrew Dalzell, F.R.S. (1742-1806), the eminent scholar, was a native. A field SW of the village of Kirkliston is pointed out as the spot where Edward I. of England encamped on his way to Falkirk (1298); and near some large stones in a field by Newbridge, stone coffins, spear heads, and other relics of some ancient battle have been found. A prominent object is the stupendous viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway over the Almond; and the chief antiquities are the CATSTANE, ILLISTON or ELISTON Castle, and NIDDRY Castle. These are all noticed separately; as also are the chief mansions, Newliston, Clifton Hall, Fox Hall, and Ingliston. Kirkliston is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £338. Kirkliston, Newbridge, Newhouses, and Winchburgh public schools, with respective accommodation for 372, 158, 100, and 187 children, have an average attendance of about 225, 135, 90, and 150, and grants amounting to nearly £230, £120, £80, and £150. Pop. (1881) 2580, (1891) 3777, of whom 3053 were in Linlithgowshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Kirkmabreck, a parish of SW Kirkcudbrightshire, containing the seaport town and station of CREETOWN, and comprising since 1836 the ancient parish of Kirkmabreck,

with the greater part of that of Kirkdale. It is bounded NW by Minnigaff, NE by Girthon, E by Anwoth, and SW and W by Wigtown Bay and the estuary of the Cree. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 10 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $25,011\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1659 are foreshore, $128\frac{3}{4}$ links, and $192\frac{1}{4}$ water. From the Palnure's confluence to Creetown ferry, the CREE curves 3 miles south-south-eastward, at the ferry having a high-water width of $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, which broadens to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in sandy WIGTOWN Bay. Palnure Burn winds $1\frac{1}{8}$ mile south-south-westward along the Minnigaff border to the Cree; Graddock Burn runs 5 miles south-westward along the same boundary to Palnure Burn; Carrouch Burn and Big Water of FLEET run $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles south-south-eastward along the boundary with Girthon; and Skyre Burn runs $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward along that with Auwoth; whilst Moneypool Burn, flowing $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-westward to the Cree's estuary at Creetown, is one out of several streams that drain the interior. Chalyheate springs are at Pibhle, Muirfad, Cuil, Falbac, Ferryburn, Blackmire, and other places; and that at Pihhle has enjoyed some medicinal repute. The coast, with an extent below Creetown of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is mostly flat and sandy, but towards the south-eastern extremity becomes rocky, hold, high, and precipitous, and there is torn with fissures and pierced with caverns, some of them offering romantic features, and one at Ravenshall Point bearing the name of 'Dùk Hatteraick's Cave.' The immediate seaboard is low and richly embellished; hut all the interior is a congeries of hills and mountains, intersected with vales and hollows. Chief elevations, from S to N, are Barholm Hill (1163 feet) and Cairnharrow (1497) on the Anwoth border, Larg Hill (969), Cambret Hill (1150), CAIRNSMORE of FLEET (2152), and Meikle Multaggart (2000). The uplands, rising in successive ridges, are partly green and partly clothed with a mixture of heath and verdure; present, with their intersecting hollows, a series of interesting landscapes; and, whilst forming a noble horizon to the views from the seaboard, command from their summits extensive and magnificent views over much of Galloway, over part of England, and across to Ireland and the Isle of Man. The rocks are variously granitic, metamorphic, and Silurian. A granite quarry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Creetown, has been largely worked since 1830 by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Trust for the construction of the Liverpool docks; a second, at Baghie, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile farther SSE, has been worked since 1864 by a Liverpool company; and there are other two on Fell farm, near the crown of the hill at whose base is the first. Lead ore occurs at Blairwood, Drumore, Glen, and Mark; fine specimens of galena have been found in Moneypool; and a copper mine was opened about 1835 at Craignenk, hut did not succeed. The soil is alluvial along the Cree; and elsewhere is mostly gravelly or moorish, and much encumbered with granite boulders. About 5300 acres are under the plough, and some 900 are meadow. Antiquities other than those noticed under CAIRNHOLY, GLENQUICKEN, BARHOLM, and CARSLUTH are Caledonian stone circles, the site of the large tumulus of Cairnywanie, the ivy-clad ruins of Kirkmabreck old church, vestiges of Kirkdale church, and the site of Kilbride chapel. Dr Thomas Brown (1778-1820), professor of moral philosophy in Edinburgh University, was horn at the manse; and another native was Samuel Douglas (d. 1799), the founder of Douglas Academy in Newton-Stewart. The Rev. Patrick Peacock, a distinguished sufferer in the cause of the Solemn League and Covenant, was for some time minister; and Major McCulloch, beheaded at Edinburgh in 1666, was proprietor of the estate of Barholm. Mansions, noticed separately, are Barholm, Cassencarrie, and Kirkdale. Kirkmabreck is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £812. The parish church and a U.P. church are noticed under CREETOWN; and two public schools—Kirkdale and Kirkmabreck—with respective accommodation for 70 and 323 children, have an average attendance of about 65 and 210, and grants amounting to nearly £60 and £210. Pop. (1801)

1212, (1841) 1854, (1861) 1851, (1871) 1568, (1881) 1834, (1891) 1599.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirkmadrine, an ancient parish in Wigtownshire, since the middle of the 17th century forming the eastern district of Sorbie parish. Its church, on Penkilm farm, 7 furlongs N by W of Garlicstown, is still represented there by some ruins and the burying-ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirkmadrine, a small ruined chapel in Stoneykirk parish, SW Wigtownshire, 2 miles SW of Sandhead village. The gateposts of its graveyard are two sculptured stones, figured in Dr John Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Kirkmahoe, a hamlet and a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The hamlet stands, 45 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of Duncow Burn, 1 mile E of the Nith, and 4 miles N of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the villages of DALSWINTON and DUNCOW, and including the ancient chapelry of Kilblane, is bounded NW by Closeburn, NE by Closeburn and Kirkmichael, E by Tinwald, SE by Dumfries, SW by Holywood, and W by Dunscore and Keir. Rudely resembling a kite in outline, it has an utmost length, from N by W to S by E, of 8 miles; an utmost breadth, from E to W, of 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and an area of 12,699 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The NITH sweeps 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the western and south-western boundary; Park Burn, a head-stream of Lochar Water, runs 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward along most of the Tinwald border; Goukstone Burn and the Water of Ae trace most of the north-eastern boundary; and the interior is drained to one or other of these streams by a number of pretty rivulets, of which Duncow Burn, rising just within Closeburn, runs 8 miles south-by-eastward till it falls into the Nith at a point 3 miles N by W of Dumfries. The portion of the parish S of Duncow village is all of it low and nearly flat, sinking to 40, and nowhere exceeding 138, feet above sea-level; but northward the surface rises gradually to 704 feet at Dalswinton Wood, 633 at Duncow Common, 883 at Whitestanes Moor, and 984 at Anchengeith Moor—heights that command a magnificent view of the Nith's lower basin and across the Solway Firth to the Cumberland mountains. Old Red sandstone prevails in the S, greywacke in the N; and the soil along the Nith is rich alluvium, on the sloping ground and braes is sandy or gravelly, and on much of the high ground is moss 6 inches deep, incumbent on a bed of earthy gravel. Two-thirds or so of the entire area are in tillage, woods cover nearly 600 acres, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The antiquities include tumuli, circular moats, and vestiges of hill-forts. Mansions, noticed separately, are CARNSALLOCH, DALSWINTON, and MILNHEAD. Kirkmahoe is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £318. The parish church, at Kirkmahoe hamlet, is a neat and commodious Gothic building of 1822, with a pinnacled tower, and was repaired in 1889. A memorial stained-glass window was put in in 1895. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Dalswinton and Duncow, with respective accommodation for 79 and 189 children, have an average attendance of about 60 and 100, and grants of about £50 and £100. Pop. (1831) 1601, (1861) 1462, (1871) 1332, (1881) 1250, (1891) 1159.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 10, 1863-64.

Kirkmaiden, a parish in the southern extremity of Rhinns district, SW Wigtownshire, containing the post-office villages of Drumore and Port Logan, the former 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Stranraer. As including the southernmost point of Scotland, it is mentioned, conjointly with John o' Groat's House, in Burns's phrase, 'Frae Maiden Kirk to John o' Groat's,' to indicate the extremities of the Scottish mainland. It is bounded N by Stoneykirk, E by Luce Bay, and SW and W by the Irish Sea; and it extends southward in a peninsular strip that terminates in the Mull of Galloway. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its

area is 14,566 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 836 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore. The Mull of GALLOWAY (228 feet) and its lighthouse having been separately noticed, it remains to say that the south-western and western coast is mostly bold and rocky, rising steeply to 400 feet at Laggantulloch Head, 205 at Cairnywellan Head, and 214 at the Mull of Logan, and indented by CLANYARD and PORT LOGAN or Nessoek Bays. It has numerous fissures and caves, many of the latter with small opening but roomy interior, scooped out by the endless operations of the sea, and by the furious lashings of its billows in stormy weather; and it offers very trivial aggregate of foreshore. The E coast is mostly low, and, with the exception of Killiness Point, presents from end to end a slightly waving outline. There is a small harbour at Drumore, but the harbour at Portnessock is in ruins. There are coastguard stations at Port Logan and Drumore. On both sides of the peninsula, however, there are good anchoring grounds. The interior is mainly a congeries of low hills, and attains 325 feet above sea-level at Berehill, 286 at the church, 507 at Barncorkrie Moor, 525 at West Muntloch, and 522 at Dunman. Eruptive and Silurian rocks are predominant, and slate was for some time largely worked in several quarries. Much of the soil is of a character to require artificial draining. Wood covers about 270 acres; some 1700 are rocky moor or moss; rather more than one-half of the entire area is pasture; and the rest is in cultivation. Good crops of corn and potatoes are produced, and there is a very large number of dairy farms. Antiquities other than those noticed under CASTLE CLANYARD, CRAMMAG, DRUMORE, DUNMAN, and the Mull of GALLOWAY, are vestiges of several Caledonian or medieval strongholds, sites or traces of five pre-Reformation chapels, and Auchness Castle, a quaint square gabled tower, now a farmhouse. LOGAN House, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and James M'Douall, Esq. of Logan, is the chief proprietor. On the estate of Logan there is a fish pond hewn out of the solid rock, but having communication with the sea by means of an ingeniously contrived iron grating. Some of the fish in this artificial reservoir are said to have been rendered so tame as to feed from the hand. Kirkmaiden is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £172. The parish church, 1 mile E of Drumore, was built in 1638, and contains 275 sittings; its bell, bearing date 1534, is said to have once been the dinner-bell of Castle Clanyard. The ancient church, the cave near the Mull of Galloway, was dedicated to St Medana, identical probably with St Monenna or Moduenna, whose death is placed in 519, and who, consecrated a virgin by St Patrick, is said to have crossed from Ireland to Scotland, where she founded many churches, three of them in Galloway (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 37, 1877). A Free church stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Drumore; and three public schools—Central, Northern, and Southern—with respective accommodation for 230, 190, and 85 children, have an average attendance of about 175, 115, and 55, and grants amounting to nearly £185, £112, and £50. Pop. (1831) 2051, (1861) 2333, (1871) 2507, (1881) 2446, (1891) 2192.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 1, 1856.

Kirkmaiden, a small pre-Reformation parish of SE Wigtownshire, long incorporated with Glasserton. Its roofless church, romantically situated by the shore, not far from Monreith, is the scene of many a weird story. Here lies buried the young French admiral, François Thurot (1726-60), killed in the sea-fight in the Bay of Luce.

Kirkmay, a large and handsome mansion of 1817 in Crail parish, Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Crail town.

Kirkmichael, a village and a parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The village stands, 176 feet above sea-level, on Dyrock Burn, 3 miles E by S of Maybole, under which it has a post office. The environs are pleasant; and the place itself presents a neat, agreeable appearance, with its little gardens. Pop. (1861) 463, (1871) 372, (1881) 343, (1891) 310.

The parish, containing also the village of CROSSHILL,

is bounded N by Dalrymple, E by Straiton, S by Dailly, SW by Kirkoswald, and W by Maybole. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $16,114\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 185 are water. The river DOON winds $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles westward along all the northern boundary; GIRVAN Water, after running $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs northward along the eastern boundary, meanders $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-southward through the interior, and next flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward along the Maybole and Kirkoswald border; and Dyrock Burn, issuing from Shankston Loch, runs $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-westward along the eastern boundary, and through the interior, till it falls into Girvan Water, 1 mile below Kirkmichael village. On the eastern border lie triangular Loch Spallander (3×2 furl.) and Shankston Loch ($2\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ furl.); and near the latter arc Barnsham Loch (3×1 furl.) and Loch Crom ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.). Along the Doon the surface declines to 140, along Girvan Water to 93, feet above sea-level; and, from N to S, it attains 629 feet at Lochhill near Shankston Loch, 642 near Guiltrechill, 711 at Glenside Hill near Loch Spallander, and 1406 at GLENALLA Fell. The predominant rocks are igneous and Devonian. Sandstone has been quarried, and limestone largely worked; but coal has been sought for without success, and lead ore is only supposed to exist in one of the hills. The soil, on some lands adjacent to the streams, is a rich sharp mould; on other low lands is of a clayey nature, inclining to loam on slopes; of some of the lower hills is light and gravelly; and on the higher uplands is a thin turf on a shingly bottom. A large proportion of the land is in a state of high cultivation, and nearly 1200 acres are under wood. There are traces of two ancient circular forts on Guiltrechill Farm, and of three others at Deanston, Cassanton, and Castle-Downans; and ruins of a pre-Reformation chapel existed, till a recent period, on Lindsayston Farm. Kirkmichael House, 3 furlongs S of Kirkmichael village, is a large fine mansion, with beautiful pleasure-grounds; its owner is John Shaw-Kennedy, Esq. (b. 1826; suc. 1877). Other mansions, noticed separately, are CASSILLIS House and CLONCAIRD Castle. Giving off a large piece to the *quoad sacra* parish of Crosshill, and a fragment to that of Patna, Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £296. The parish church, at the NE of Kirkmichael village, was built in 1787, on the site of a former one dedicated to St Michael, from which the village and parish took their name. Its picturesque graveyard is surrounded by large old ash trees. The public school, with accommodation for 143 children, has an average attendance of about 75, and a grant of nearly £74. Pop. (1801) 1119, (1831) 2758, (1861) 2823, (1871) 2254, (1881) 1989, (1891) 1870, of whom 885 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Kirkmichael, an Annandale parish of N Dumfriesshire, whose church stands, 390 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Water of Ae, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Shieldhill station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ N of Amisfield station, both on the Dumfries and Lockerbie section of the Caledonian railway, and 9 N by E of the post-town, Dumfries. Comprising the ancient parish of Kirkmichael and the larger part of Garvald, it is bounded N by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, NE and E by Johnstone, SE by Lochmaben, S by Tinwald, SW by Kirkmahoe, and W by Closeburn. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 5 miles; and its area is $17,130\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 148 are water. The Water of Ae, from a point within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its source upon Queensberry Hill to a point only 3 furlongs from its confluence with Kinnel Water, hurries $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward on or near to all the western, south-western, southern, and south-eastern border; KINNEL Water itself, over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a point $5\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs above the influx of the Ae, roughly traces part of the boundary with Johnstone; and GLENKILL and GARVALD Burns, running $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles through the interior southward to the Ae, divide the parish into three pretty equal portions.

In the SE is Cumrue Loch ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.), as large again till it was reduced by drainage; and in the N, near the Martyr's Stone, a still smaller but very deep tarn lies at an altitude of 1160 feet. The SE corner of the parish is a level tract, declining to 170 feet above the sea; beyond, the surface rises north-north-westward to 324 feet at Nether Garvald, 546 at Carrick, 896 at Kirkmichael Fell, 1133 at Kirkland Hill, 1201 at Kirk Hill, and 1307 at Holehouse Hill. Red sandstone predominates in the plains, and has been worked; alum slate, interspersed with iron pyrites, occur in the SW; and Silurian rocks prevail throughout the hills. The soil along the lower reaches of the Ae and the Kinnel is very fertile alluvium; in patches amounting to over 500 acres, is mossy; and in the middle districts, is mostly dry and gravelly, but partly moorish and heathy. Rather more than one-third of the entire area is either meadow or arable land; woods cover some 350 acres; and the rest of the parish is chiefly sheep pasture. A number of ancient coins and small antiquities have been found. Greater antiquities are, vestiges of numerous Caledonian forts and camps; traces of part of the Roman road from Cumberland to Clydesdale; and remains of a Roman castellum in the manse garden, of GLENÆ Tower, of GARVALD church, and of Wallace's House or Tower, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the last. This the patriot is said to have garrisoned with sixteen men, whilst he was meditating the capture of Lochmaben Castle (1297); and a large stone, called the 'Sax Corses,' 2 miles ENE of the church, marks the grave of the Englishman, Sir Hugh de Moreland, and his followers, who fell in an encounter with Sir William Blue Cairn, too, at the northern boundary, on the SE slope of Queensberry, is the traditional site of Wallace's victory over Greystock, Sir Hugh's companion in arms, who was slain with most of his 300 followers. Kirkmichael House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the church and 5 miles NNW of Lochmaben, is a handsome Tudor edifice of 1833, with finely wooded grounds and two artificial sheets of water; its owner is John Stewart Lyon, Esq. (b. 1868; suc. 1881). More than half of the parish belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £332. The parish church, built in 1815, contains over 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Garvald and Nethermill, with respective accommodation for 90 and 100 children, have an average attendance of about 50 and 70, and grants amounting to nearly £60 and £70. Pop. (1801) 904, (1831) 1226, (1861) 1026, (1871) 903, (1881) 849, (1891) 808.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Kirkmichael, a village and a parish of NE Perthshire. The village stands upon Airdle Water, 705 feet above sea-level, and 14 miles NNW of Blairgowrie, under which it has a post office. A handsome bridge, built here across the Airdle in 1842, was greatly damaged by the flood of 1847, but afterwards repaired.

The parish, containing also Spittal of GLENSHEE, is bounded N by Crathie in Aberdeenshire, E by Glenisla in Forfarshire and by Alyth, SE by Blairgowrie, S by Blairgowrie and Clunie, SW by Logierait, W by Moulin, and NW by Blair Athole. Its area was considerably enlarged by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, when the following additions were made to the parish:—The Persie detached portion of the parish of Bendochy, comprising 2999 acres; the Craigton detached portion of the parish of Caputh, comprising 688 acres; and the Bleaton-Hallet detached portion of the parish of Rattray, comprising 848 acres. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 miles; and its area is 62,093 acres, of which $275\frac{3}{4}$ are water. AIRDLE Water, entering from Moulin, winds $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward, till it passes off below Ballintuin House, and crossing the northern projecting portion of Blairgowrie parish traces the southern boundary of Kirkmichael until its confluence with the Shee or BLACK WATER in the extreme SE corner of the parish. Shee Water, gathering its head-streams at Spittal of Glenshee (1125 feet), has here a south-south-easterly

course of 10 miles near to or along the eastern border. One of its head-streams issues from Loch nan Eun ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 2550 feet) in the extreme NW corner of the parish, close to the Aberdeenshire boundary; and one of its affluents is fed from Loch Shechernich ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1350 feet), close to the Forfarshire boundary. Along the Airdle the surface declines to 570, along the Black Water to 595, feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to Knock of Balmyle (1458 feet), *Hill of Easter Bleaton (1247), *Creag nam Mial (1842), Creag a' Mhadaidh (1474), *Creag Dhubh (2082), Lamh Dearg (1879), Meall Uaine (2600), *Meall a' Choire Bhuidhe (2846), Carn an Daimh (2449), *Monamenach (2649), BEN GHULBHUINN (2641), *Creag Leacach (3238), Carn Mor (2846), *Cairnwell (3059), *Beinn Iutharn Bheag (3011), *Glas Thulachan (3445), Monks Cally (1131), Paterlach (1097), and Craighead (1000), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on or close to the confines of the parish. The Airdle's narrow vale, some patches along the Black Water, and a belt of territory extending from the Airdle at Kirkmichael village eastward to the Black Water, are low comparatively and mostly under cultivation; but nearly all the rest of the surface is lofty upland, chiefly mountainous, a portion of the Central Grampians. The rocks are mostly metamorphic, and one or two out of many copious springs are medicinal, believed to be anti-scorbutic. The soil of the low grounds along the streams is thin and dry, on a sandy bottom; that on the higher arable grounds is wet and spongy, requiring a dry warm season to render it productive. Little more than one-twelfth of the entire area is in tillage; about 750 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A rocking-stone, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Kirkmichael village, is estimated to weigh 3 tons; and near it are four concentric stone circles. To the W are several standing stones, vestiges of eight or more other stone circles, and a cairn 270 feet in circumference and 25 high, surrounded at a little distance, and at different intervals, with a number of smaller cairns in groups of eight or ten. ASHINTULLY, Cally, KINDROGAN, Strone House, and WOODHILL are the chief mansions. Including all Glenshee *quoad sacra* parish and a portion of Persie, Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £174. The parish church, at Kirkmichael village, was built in 1791, and entirely renovated in 1893. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Ballintuim, Glenshee, and Kirkmichael—with respective accommodation for 63, 46, and 120 children, have an average attendance of about 30, 20, and 50, and grants amounting to over £40, £32, and £57. Valuation (1883) £16,754, 4s. 11d., (1892) £18,654, 9s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 1563, (1831) 1568, (1861) 1224, (1871) 965, (1881) 849, (1891) 935, of whom 310 were Gaelic-speaking, and 534 belonged to Kirkmichael ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 65, 55, 64, 1869-74.

Kirkmichael, a parish of S Banffshire, containing the village of TOMINTOUL, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ballindalloch station on the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 12 miles NE of Grantown and 12 SW of Craighellachie. It is bounded NE by Inveraven, E, SE, and S by Strathdon and Crathie in Aberdeenshire, W by Abernethy in Inverness-shire, and NW by Cromdale and Knockando in Elginshire. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between 2 and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 76,339 acres, of which $380\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The pellucid AVEN, issuing from lone Loch Aven ($13 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 2250 feet), winds east-north-eastward and then northward along GLENAVEN, till it enters the Spey, in the latter part of its course tracing the boundary with Inveraven parish. During this course it is joined by Builg Burn, flowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward out of Loch BUILG (6×2 furl.; 1536 feet) at the Aberdeenshire border; by the Water of Caiplauch or Ailnack, running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along the Abernethy border, then $3\frac{1}{4}$ north-north-eastward across the interior; by CONGLASS Water, running 8 miles north-westward through the eastern

interior; by the Burn of Brown or Lochy, running 4 miles northward along the Abernethy boundary, then 2 north-north-eastward across the interior; and by thirty-four lesser tributaries. The surface, sinking along the Aven to 698 feet above sea-level, is everywhere hilly or grandly mountainous, the chief elevations to the E of that river, as one ascends it, being Carn na Dalach (1352 feet), *Carn Daimh (1866), Cnoc Lochy (1528), Tom na Bat (1723), *Carn Liath (2598), *Carn Elasaid (2600), Liath Bheinn (2183), *Meikle Geal Charn (2633), Meall na Gainimh (2989), *BEN AVEN (3843), *BEN-ABOURD (3924), and *BEN MACDHUI (4296); to the W, *Carn Eachie (2329), Cnoc Forgan (1573), Carn Meadlonach (1928), Big Garabhoun (2431), *Caiplich (3574), and *CAIRNGORM itself (4084), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The southern district, thus lying all among the Cairngorm Grampians, is wholly uninhabited. The northern, mainly consisting of ranges of mountains and congeries of hills, presents for the most part a moorish, desolate, forbidding aspect, and is inhabited only along the banks of the lower reaches of the Aven and of the Aven's principal tributaries. Granite is the prevailing rock of the mountains; sandstone occurs round Tomintoul; excellent grey slates and pavement slabs are quarried on the banks of the Aven; limestone abounds in many parts; and ironstone of rich quality has been mined near the source of the Conglass Water. The soil of a considerable portion of the arable land is fertile alluvium; that of most of the rest is a rich loam. A good deal of natural wood is dotted along the valley of the Aven; not more than between 2000 and 3000 acres are in tillage; and all the rest is pastoral waste or deer-forest, Glenaven deer-forest alone extending to about 60,000 acres. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon owns nearly nine-tenths of the parish. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Tomintoul, Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray; the living is worth £200. The parish church, 4 miles NNW of Tomintoul, was built in 1807. There is also a Free church; and Kirkmichael public, Tomintoul public, and Tomintoul Roman Catholic schools, with respective accommodation for 74, 140, and 129 children, have an average attendance of about 10, 60, and 90, and grants amounting to about £25, £65, and £80. Valuation (1881) £6215, (1893) £5941. Pop. (1801) 1332, (1831) 1741, (1861) 1511, (1871) 1276, (1881) 1073, (1891) 1043, of whom 248 were Gaelic-speaking, and 348 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Kirkmichael or Resolis, a parish of Ross and Cromarty shire, which, containing the villages of Gordon's Mills and Jemimaville, lies in the NW of the Black Isle, and comprises the ancient parishes of Kirkmichael and CULLICUDDEN. Its church stands 7 miles WSW of Cromarty, and 3 SW of the post-town and railway station of Invergordon, on the opposite shore of Cromarty Firth. It is bounded NW, N, and NE by the Cromarty Firth, E and SE by Cromarty, SE by Rosemarkie and Avoch, and SW by Urquhart. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,449 acres. The coast-line, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, has a gravelly shore, interspersed with low flat rocks; and from it the surface rises to 397 feet at Kilbeachie Wood, 231 at the Bog of Cullicudden, and 838 at the highest point of broad-based ARDMEANACH or Mullbaie, on the SE boundary. The interior, however, is intersected by a valley, which, extending north-eastward nearly from end to end of the parish, contains by far the greater part of its arable land, and is traversed by the Burn of Resolis to the Cromarty Firth at Gordon's Mills. Old Red sandstone, varying in hue from red to a deep yellow, is the prevailing rock, and has been quarried, although it is mainly of inferior quality for building purposes. The soil, for the most part a light black loam on a hard tilly bottom, along the north-western shore is sharper and more productive; but almost everywhere requires laborious tillage and careful husbandry. Some tracts are embellished with plantations or natural wood, but most parts are bare or

moorish. The chief antiquities are numerous tumuli on the moors, traces of ancient camps, the fragmentary ruin of CASTLECRAG, and the remains of old Kirk-michael church, graphically described by Hugh Miller. Mansions, both noticed separately, are NEWHALL and POINTZFELD. Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross; the living is worth £292. The parish church, built in 1830, is amply commodious. There is also a Free church; and two new public schools, Cullicudden and Newhall, each with accommodation for 123 children, have an average attendance of about 70 and 100, and grants amounting to over £86 and £106. Pop. (1831) 1470, (1861) 1568, (1871) 1527, (1881) 1424, (1891) 1339, of whom 610 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 94, 93, 83, 84, 1876-81.

Kirkmieen or Kilmein Hill. See DALRYMPLE.

Kirkmuirhill, a collier village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, 5 furlongs from the left bank of the Nethan, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Abbeygreen, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ SE of Stonehouse. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a tilework, a sawmill, an inn, and a U.P. church. Pop. (1871) 501, (1881) 547, (1891) 569.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Kirkness House, a mansion in Portmoak parish, Kinross-shire, 1 mile SE of the south-eastern extremity of Loch Leven, and 4 miles N of Lochgelly.

Kirknewton, a village and a parish of W Edinburghshire. The village stands 5 furlongs E by S of Mid-caldor or Kirknewton Junction on the Caledonian railway, this being $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Glasgow, and 11 WSW of Edinburgh. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public hall, an inn, and a police station. Pop. (1861) 318, (1871) 383, (1881) 368, (1891) 337.

The parish, containing also the villages of East CALDER, Oakbank, and Wilkinston, comprises the ancient parishes of Kirknewton and East Calder. It is bounded NW by Uphall in Linlithgowshire, N by Kirkliston and Ratho, E by Ratho and Currie, and S and W by Mid-caldor. Its utmost length, from NNE to WSW, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $9491\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $14\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river ALMOND winds 9 furlongs north-eastward along all the Linlithgowshire border; Linhouse Water, in a run of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, traces all the western boundary to the Almond; the Water of LEITH for 3 miles traces the southern part of the eastern boundary; and three head-streams of Gogar Burn rise in the interior, and drain the north-eastern district, one of them, over a distance of 2 miles, tracing the northern part of the eastern boundary. In the extreme N the surface declines to close on 200 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises gradually southward to 500 feet near Kirknewton village, 700 near Lyden, and 1000 at Corston Hill; the southern district, which comprises nearly one-half of the entire area, lying near the Pentlands, but being neither mountainous nor rocky, and consisting largely of excellent sheep pasturage. The northern district is gently diversified champaign, and exhibits a highly cultivated surface, gemmed with mansions, and embellished with parks and woods. Multitudes of stand-points, not only on the hills but likewise throughout the plain, command magnificent views over the Lothians and across the Firth of Forth, to the Lammermuirs, the Ochils, and the Grampians. The rocks belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series, with porphyrite at Corston Hill, and patches elsewhere of intrusive basalt; the soil is a mixture of clay and sand on the northern border, a fertile loam in the central and southern parts of the northern district, and on the hills a vegetable mould. About two-thirds of the land are under tillage; about 550 acres are under wood; and most of the remainder is permanent pasture. Employment is given by limestone quarries and the Oakbank shale oil-work. Alexander Bryce (1713-86), geometer, was minister from 1745 till his death, as also from 1786 was William Cameron (1751-1811), a minor poet. William Cullen, M.D. (1710-90), the celebrated physician, was proprietor of Ormiston, and is buried in the churchyard, along with his son

Robert (1764-1810), an eminent judge. Two other eminent Lords of Session were also connected with this parish—Alexander Macouochie of Meadowbank (1748-1816) and his son Alexander (1776-1861), who successively on their elevation to the bench assumed the title of Lord Meadowbank. Mansions, noticed separately, are Linburn, Hillhouse, Meadowbank, Ormiston, and Calderhall. Kirknewton is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £416. The parish church, near the Junction, was built in 1750, and, as enlarged and restored in 1872, now presents a handsome appearance in the Gothic style, and contains 588 sittings. There are also a Free church for Kirknewton and Ratho, and a U.P. church at East Calder. Five public schools—East Calder, Kirknewton, Oakbank, Sunnyside, and Wilkinston—with respective accommodation for 272, 135, 122, 25, and 130 children, have an average attendance of about 275, 80, 115, 20, and 100, and grants amounting to nearly £285, £80, £100, £20, and £100. Pop. (1881) 2742, (1891) 3352.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Kirkney Burn. See GARTLY.

Kirk-o-muir. See KIRKAMUIR.

Kirkoswald, a village and a coast parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The village, standing 332 feet above sea-level, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Maybole, under which it has a post office. An old and picturesque place, with a good inn, it was here that Burns spent his nineteenth summer (1778) in the study of mensuration, making pretty good progress therein, though not so great as in the knowledge of mankind, in 'scenes of swaggering riot and roaring dissipation.' In the burying-ground are the graves of his 'Tam o' Shanter' and 'Souter Johnnie' (Douglas Graham and John Davidson), as also of his grand and great-grand parents, the Brouns, the restoration of whose tombstone was inaugurated on 3 Aug. 1883.

The parish, containing also Maidens village, included, till 1652, a considerable tract on the NW side of Girvan Water, now belonging to Girvan and Dailly. It is bounded NE and E by Maybole, SE by Dailly, S by Dailly and Girvan, and W and NW by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from W by N to E by S, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from NNE to SSW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 15,444 acres, of which $503\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and $79\frac{1}{2}$ water. The coast-line, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, exhibits prominent features at Colzean Castle and Turnberry Point, but elsewhere is chiefly a sandy beach, with verdure down to the water-mark. It offers good bathing facilities, and, though destitute of any village, attracts to the farmhouses and the cottages in its vicinity a considerable number of summer visitors. The interior shows great diversity of contour, attaining 886 feet above sea-level at Mochrum Hill and 800 at Craig-dow—vantage-grounds that command a wide and magnificent prospect; and it is everywhere richly embellished with park and wood and culture. Mochrum Loch ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.) and Craigdow Loch ($1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lie on the north-eastern and the eastern borders; and Milton Burn and numerous rills, running in various directions to the Firth, afford abundance of pure water. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; and coal has long been mined, but to no very great extent. The soil of the NW district is mostly a very rich argillaceous loam; of the SE, is generally lighter and more humid. Nearly all the land, except that in parks and under wood, is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Colzean Castle, Thomaston Castle, the vestiges of Turnberry Castle, and the ruins of Crossraguel Abbey, all noticed separately, are objects of great interest. The Marquis of Ailsa owns three-fourths of the parish. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Crosshill, and a smaller one to that of Maybole West Church, Kirkoswald is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £340. The present parish church, at Kirkoswald village, is a modern and commodious edifice. It was repaired, re-seated, and improved in 1892 at an expense of £1000. The ancient church, standing within Turnberry manor,

was called Kirkoswald of Turnberry, and took the suffix *Oswald* from Osuald, King of Northumbria (634-42), who showed great zeal in the re-establishment of Christianity. There is also a Free church; and three public schools, Kirkoswald, Maidens, and Townhead, with respective accommodation for 162, 56, and 80 children, have an average attendance of about 100, 50, and 100, and grants of nearly £95, £36, and £90. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1679, (1831) 1951, (1861) 2060, (1871) 1346, (1881) 1781, (1891) 1652; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1623, (1881) 1515, (1891) 1450.—*Ord. Sur.* shs. 14, 13, 1863-70.

Kirkowan. See KIRKOWAN.

Kirkpatrick. See KILPATRICK.

Kirkpatrick-Durham, a village and a parish of NE Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Crossmichael station, and 5 NNE of Castle-Douglas. Founded about 1785, it was for some time the scene of vigorous but vain exertions to establish a cotton and woollen manufacture, and also was largely frequented for balls and horse-races; but underwent, in course of years, a great decline of local importance, and now is a quiet rural place, with a post office under Dalbeattie, a hall for public meetings, an Oddfellows' lodge, and a fair on 17 March *o. s.* or on the Thursday after. Pop. (1881) 484, (1891) 398.

The parish contains also the village of Bridge of Urr, and part of the village of Crocketford, and includes the ancient chapelries of Areeming, Kirkbride, and Minny-dow, the last with a once famous St Patrick's Well. It derives its name from the old church dedicated to St Patrick, and Durham, the hamlet where it stood. The parish is bounded N by Dunscore in Dumfriesshire, E by Kirkpatrick-Irongray and Lochrutton, SE by Urr, SW by Crossmichael, and W by Parton and Balmaclellan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 18,389 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The Water of URR winds $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles along all the western and south-western border; Grange Burn, its affluent, traces the south-eastern boundary; and numerous streamlets drain the southern district to the Urr and the northern district to Cairn Water. Auchenreoch Loch ($9 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 340 feet) lies on the Urr border; and seven smaller lakes are dotted over the interior. Sinking in the S to between 100 and 200 feet above sea-level, the surface rises northward to 694 feet near Barderrock, 973 near Crofts, 869 at Auchenhay Hill, 863 at Bar Hill, and 1222 at Collieston Hill, close to the Dunscore border. The southern district, to the extent of about one-half of the whole area, exhibits a southward declining surface, diversified with knolls and craggy hills; the northern includes Kirkpatrick Moor, a broad, high, bleak region, almost entirely heathy or pastoral, and chiefly distinguished for its abundance of game. The rocks are variously eruptive, Silurian, and Devonian. The soil, over the eruptive rocks, is mostly wet, on a bottom of hard till; over the Silurian rocks, is gravelly and well suited for turnips and barley; and over the Devonian rocks is light, and sandy. About two-fifths of the entire parish are in tillage, woods cover some 440 acres, and all the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. A Roman camp at Doon Park and several artificial mounds make up the antiquities. Mansions are Barncalzie, Chipperkyle, Corsock, Crofts, Croys, Kilquhanity, Marwhirn, and Walton Park. Giving off a portion to Corsock *quoad sacra* parish, Kirkpatrick-Durham is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £284. The parish church was built in 1849, and in the churchyard is a monument to a Covenanting martyr, John Neilson of Corsock. A Free church was built in 1843; and Kirkpatrick-Durham public school, with accommodation for 172 children, has an average attendance of about 120, and a grant of over £121. The farm of Brooklands was left to certain trustees for educational purposes; and, by a scheme of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission, the benefits of this bequest were extended to the neighbouring parishes of Crossmichael, Parton, Corsock, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Urr, and Lochrutton.

Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1007, (1841) 1487, (1861) 1479, (1871) 1374, (1881) 1317, (1891) 1157; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1218, (1881) 1113, (1891) 989.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 5, 9, 1857-63.

Kirkpatrick-Fleming, a village and a parish of SE Dumfriesshire. The village, standing near the left bank of Kirtle Water, has a station on the Caledonian railway, 13 miles NW of Carlisle, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Kirtlebridge, and 7 ESE of Ecclefechan, under which there is a post office. A combination porchouse, with accommodation for 120 inmates, was built here in 1852.

The parish, interesting alike in legend and song, comprises the ancient parishes of Kirkpatrick, Irvine, and Kirkconnel, and is bounded N by Middlebie, E by Half-Morton and Gretna, S by Gretna and Dornock, and W by Annan and Middlebie. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its breadth, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 5 miles. In 1891, in order to unite the parish of Dornock and its detached portion, the part of Kirkpatrick-Fleming that intervened was transferred to Dornock parish by the Boundary Commissioners. KIRTLE WATER winds 7 miles along the north-western and western border, and then goes $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the interior, till it passes off into Gretna on its way to the Sark. Where it quits the parish, the surface declines to 70 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises slowly northward to 225 feet near Hayfield, 349 at Wyseby Hill, and 565 at High Muir—vantage-grounds that command extensive and brilliant views in every direction except to the N. Numerous perennial springs give copious supplies of pure water; and four mineral springs, one of them similar to Moffat Spa, the others to Hartfell Spa, enjoy considerable medicinal repute. The rocks are of the secondary formation, from Devonian upward; and sandstone, limestone, and marble have been worked. The soil of nearly two-thirds of all the parish is humus or decomposed moss, resting upon clay; and that of the rest is generally light and kindly, often a strong red sandy earth, with porous subsoil. About 600 acres are under wood; 850 are unreclaimed moss; 2000 are moorish pasture; and all the rest of the land is regularly or occasionally in tillage. The chief antiquities are Woodhouse Tower, Redhall Tower, Merkland Cross, and Kirkconnel churchyard. James Currie (1756-1805), an eminent physician and Burns's biographer, was a native. Mansions are Springkell, Cove, Kirkpatrick, Langshaw, Mossknow, and Wyseby. Kirkpatrick-Fleming is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £275. The parish church, partly rebuilt about 1778, was extensively altered and repaired, and had heating apparatus introduced, in 1892. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Gair and Kirkpatrick-Fleming, with respective accommodation for 80 and 186 children, have an average attendance of about 50 and 145, and grants amounting to over £45 and £150. Pop. (1801) 1544, (1831) 1666, (1861) 1925, (1871) 1529, (1881) 1464, (1891) 1248.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 6, 1864-63.

Kirkpatrick-Irongray, a Nithsdale parish of NE Kirkcudbrightshire, containing Shawhead post office, 7 miles W of the post-town Dumfries. It is bounded N by Holywood in Dumfriesshire, SE by Terregles, S by Lochrutton, SW by Urr, and W by Kirkpatrick-Durham. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 13,710 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 36 are water. The Old Water of Cluden, from a point 2 miles below its source, traverses the interior, first $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, till $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below the beautiful Routing Bridge it falls into Cairn Water, which traces 2 miles of the Holywood border; and, as CLUDEN Water, their united stream continues $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the Holywood border on its way to the river Nith. Along the Cluden the surface declines to just below 100 feet above sea-level, and thence rises westward to 787 feet near Upper Riddingshill, 1286 on Bishop's Forest, and 1305 on Glenbennan Hill, the north-eastern corner being nearly flat and highly embellished, the central and southern districts being much diversified

with undulations, knolls, and broad-based hills; and the western district comprising these two bare hills of Bishop's Forest and Glenbennan. The parish generally is singularly picturesque, and contains many charming close scenes, whilst commanding from several vantage-grounds very brilliant views over Lower Nithsdale, over part of Annandale, and across the Solway Firth to the Cumberland Mountains. The rocks are variously eruptive, Silurian, and Devonian; and the soil along the Cairn and the Cluden is alluvial, elsewhere is chiefly of a lightish character, either sandy or gravelly. Rather more than one-seventh of the entire area is under wood; nearly one-half is in tillage; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Of two pre-Reformation chapels, the site of one, called Glenhead, is still marked by its long-disused burying-ground. John Welsh, a grandson of his great namesake of Ayr, was minister from 1653 till 1662; and the 'Communion Stones' on heather-clad Bishop's Forest, 4 miles W by S of the parish church, mark the spot where in 1678 he and three other ejected ministers dispensed the Lord's Supper to 3000 Covenanters. In 1870 a granite monument was erected beside the Communion Tables, the most perfect of their kind in Scotland. Scarcely $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the churchyard lie 'Edward Gordon and Alexander M'Cbinnie, martyrs, hanged without law by Legg and Captain Bruce, March 3, 1685;' and in the churchyard itself is a stone 'erected by the Author of *Waverley* in memory of Helen Walker, who died in the year of God 1791, and who practised in real life the virtues with which fiction has invested the imaginary character of Jeanie Deans.' In recent times Kirkpatrick-Irongray has been the scene of the 'Recreations of a Country Parson'—A. K. H. Boyd, D.D. Drumpark and the Grove are mansions. Kirkpatrick-Irongray is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £315 with manse. The parish church, on the right bank of Cluden Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Holywood station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Dumfries, was built in 1803, and, containing nearly 400 sittings, was repaired and beautified in 1873 at a cost of over £700, a massive Norman tower being added, and mullioned windows inserted, two of which have since been filled with memorial stained glass. A Free church stands 5 furlongs E of Shawhead; and two public schools, Roughtree and Shawhead, with respective accommodation for 62 and 105 children, have an average attendance of about 50 and 70, and grants amounting to nearly £56 and £65. Pop. (1801) 730, (1841) 927, (1861) 913, (1871) 815, (1881) 784, (1891) 747.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Kirkpatrick-Juxta, a parish of Upper Annandale, NE Dumfriesshire. Though shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as wholly in the county of Dumfries, this parish was really situated partly in that county and partly in the county of Lanark. The Boundary Commissioners, however, in 1891 arranged matters as represented on the maps, by placing the parish wholly in Dumfriesshire. It takes its name, denoting 'the lands nigh to the Kirk of St Patrick,' from its vicinity to a chapel the ruins of which are still to be seen, and which was dedicated to the famous saint; and it contains the station of BEATTOCK, on the Caledonian railway, and the village of CRAIGIELANDS, with Beattock post, money order, and telegraph office. It is bounded N by Moffat, E by Moffat and Wamphray, S by Johnstone and Kirk-michael, SW by Closeburn, and W and NW by Crawford in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 22,458 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 123 are water. The river ANNAN, from a point within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its source, winds $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward along all the eastern border; EVAN WATER flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through the north-eastern district, till it falls into the Annan opposite the influx of Moffat Water; GARPOL WATER runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along the northern boundary, then $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-south-eastward through the interior to the Evan, its last mile being through picturesque Garpol Glen, where it forms two waterfalls;

and KINNEL WATER, rising near the NW border, runs $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward through the interior, then $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles southward along the Johnstone boundary. Perennial springs are numerous, and afford the inhabitants abundance of pure water; whilst several chalybeate springs might probably draw attention were they not excelled by the famous neighbouring wells of Moffat and Hartfell. The surface is hilly, declining in the SE along the Annan to 260 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 780 feet near Marchbankwood, 1008 at Knockilsine Hill, 1897 at Harestones Height, and 2000 at Earncraig Hill on the meeting-point of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Closeburn, and Crawford. The rocks are mainly of Lower Silurian age; and trap and greywacke are quarried. The soil of the arable lands is shallow, but dry and not unfertile. About one-third of the entire area is in tillage; woods cover some 500 acres; and all the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are numerous cairns, vestiges of a Roman camp, several circular enclosures supposed to have been used for sheltering cattle from marauders, the strong old castle of ACHINCASS, the tower of Lochhouse, and ruins of one or two other mediæval fortalices. Mansions are Auchen Castle, Beattock House, Craigielands House, and Marchbankwood. Kirkpatrick-Juxta is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £245. The church, 7 furlongs S by E of Beattock station, was built in 1799, and, as repaired in 1824 and 1877, contains 430 sittings. Two public schools, Dumgree and Kirkpatrick-Juxta, with respective accommodation for 59 and 148 children, have an average attendance of about 20 and 90, and grants of nearly £35 and £80. Pop. (1801) 596, (1831) 981, (1861) 1025, (1871) 1091, (1881) 1064, (1891) 976.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 15, 1864.

Kirkpottie. See DUNBARNY.

Kirkside, an estate, with a modern mansion, in St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Lauriston station, on the Montrose and Bervie section of the North British railway.

Kirkstead Burn, a troutful stream of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, rising on the eastern slope of Black Law at an altitude of 1980 feet, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward till, after a descent of 1170 feet, it falls into the foot of St Mary's Loch. The trout run two or three to the pound.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 16, 1864.

Kirkstyle, a hamlet in Ewes parish, Dumfriesshire, 4 miles N by E of Langholm.

Kirkton, any Scottish hamlet, village, or small town, which is or was the site of a parish church. The name, in some cases, is used alone, in other cases is coupled with the name of the parish; and occasionally, when the church, hamlet, village, or town bears properly the same name as the parish, the name Kirkton is locally employed to distinguish it from other hamlets or villages within the parish. The places to which it is applied are very numerous, and most of them very small. The principal ones are in the parishes of Abbey St Bathans, Airlie, Arbriolot, Auchterless, Avoch, Balmerino, Banchory, Blantyre, Burntisland, Carluke, Cumbrae, Dunnichen, Ewes, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Fobwick, Gargunnoch, Glenelg, Glenisla, Guthrie, Hobbkirk, East Kilbride, Kilmaurs, Kinnettes, Kirkmahoe, Largo, Laurencekirk, Liff, Lintrathen, Neilston, New Deer, Newtyle, Row, St Cyrus, St Ninians, Slamannan, Stoneykirk, Tealing, Tulloch, and Weem.

Kirkton, a parish in Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, towards the middle containing Stobs station on the Waverley route of the North British, 4 miles S of Hawick, under which it has a post office. Bounded SW by Teviothead, W by Hawick, and on all other sides by Cavers, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles, a varying breadth of 5 furlongs and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and an area of 6222 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres, of which 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ are water. Dod Burn, which now feeds Hawick waterworks, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-by-westward along all the Teviothead border to its confluence with Allan Water; SLIRRIE Water, followed closely by the railway, winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward along the Cavers boundaries and across the

middle of the parish; and Dean Burn flows 2½ miles north-by-eastward along the eastern border on its way to the Teviot at Denholm. Kirkton Loch (2 × ¼ furl.) lies ½ mile NNE of the church. Along the Slitrig the surface declines to 480 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-south-westward to 847 feet at Winningtonrig, and 1439 just beyond the Cavers border, north-eastward to 939 feet near Adderstonelee, and 897 at Kirkton Hill. The predominant rocks are eruptive and Silurian; and the soil of the arable grounds is naturally poor and shallow, but has been much improved by art. The poet John Leyden, M.D. (1775-1811), spent his childhood and youth at Henlawshiel cottage, long since demolished, on Nether Tofts farm, and received the rudiments of his education at the parish school—a little thatched cottage. Kirkton is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £323. The church, towards the NE corner of the parish, 3½ miles E of Hawick, was built in 1841, and contains 180 sittings. The public school is under the CAVERS and Kirkton school-board. Pop. (1801) 320, (1831) 294, (1861) 421, (1871) 320, (1881) 334, (1891) 320.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Kirkton Burn, a rivulet of Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, rising on the southern verge of the county, at an altitude of 750 feet, and running 4½ miles north-north-eastward till, after a descent of 600 feet, it falls into the Levern at Barrhead. It expands into two considerable reservoirs; and has on its banks, in the lower part of its course, several bleachfields and other public works.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 30, 1865-66.

Kirkton Glen. See CAMPSIE.

Kirktonhill, a handsome modern mansion in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, 1½ mile N by E of Marykirk station, and 4 miles SSW of Laurencekirk, both on the Montrose and Stonehaven section of the Caledonian railway. Its owner is George Taylor, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Kirktonhill, a village in Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Esk, 6 miles NW of Langholm.

Kirktown. See KIRKTON, Roxburghshire.

Kirkurd, a parish of W Peebleshire, whose church stands 3¼ miles SSE of the station and post-town, Dolphinton, on the Leadburn and Carstairs section of the North British railway, and 6½ N by E of Broughton station on the Biggar and Peebles section of the Caledonian railway. It is bounded N by Linton, NE by Newlands, SE by Stobo, S by Stobo and Broughton, SW by Skirling, and NW by Dolphinton in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3¼ miles; and its area is 5704½ acres, of which 6 are water. Tarth Water runs 3½ miles south-eastward along all the Linton and Newlands border; and Dean Burn, rising on the southern border, runs northward through the interior to the Tarth. In the extreme E, where Tarth Water quits the parish, the surface declines to 680 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises to 1632 feet at Lochurd Hill, 1872 at the Broughton Heights, 1385 near the Mount, and 1121 at Shaw Hill. The rocks are Silurian and Devonian; and the soil towards the Tarth is chiefly loam, elsewhere being either clayish or gravelly. About one-third of the entire area is in tillage; one-eleventh is under plantation; and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. A sulphureous spring on the N border, like those of Moffat and Harrowgate, has been dry for many years. The chief antiquities are remains of a Caledonian stone circle, two circular fortifications called the Rings and the Cbesters, and two stone-engirt artificial mounds, supposed to have been used as seats of justice. Mansions, both noticed separately, are Castle Craig and Netherurd. Kirkurd is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £200. The parish church was built in 1776. Kirkurd Free church is in Newlands parish; and a public school, with accommodation for 67 children, has an average attendance of about 45, and a grant of over £43. Pop. (1801)

327, (1831) 318, (1861) 362, (1871) 294, (1881) 282, (1891) 265.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Kirkville, a cottage ornée (1826) in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire, 8½ miles W by N of Aberdeen.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Kirkwall (a corruption of Scand. *Kirkjuvagr*, pronounced Kirkevaag, *i.e.*, 'church-bay'), a parish, with a royal burgh of the same name, in the E of the Mainland of Orkney. The landward portion of the parish is commonly known as St Ola, taking its title from Olaf the Holy, who was killed in 1030, and had here a church erected to his memory. The full official name is Kirkwall and St Ola. It is bounded N and NE by the sea, E by the sea and by St Andrew's parish, SE by Holm parish, S by the sea, and W by Orphir and Firth parishes. Its outline is highly irregular, the N being deeply indented by the Bay of Kirkwall and the Bay of Carness, the NE by the Bay of Work and the Bay of Meil, and the S by Scapa Bay. The distance across the centre of the parish from the sea at Scapa Bay to the sea at Kirkwall Bay, excluding the Peerie Sea, is 1½ mile; but the greatest length, from a point W of Wideford Hill on the W to Head of Holland on the E, is 5½ miles; and the extreme breadth, from Car Head on the N to the point on Scapa Flow where it joins Holm parish, is 5½ miles. The land area is 11,088 acres, of which only 3000 are arable. The surface is very irregular, and reaches its highest point at Wideford Hill (740 feet) on the western border, from which there is an excellent view. At its foot is the market stance, where the great Lammass fair is held (though now sadly diminished in importance), and where Bunce and Cleveland quarrelled with the pedlar. The drainage is carried off by a number of small burns that flow direct to the sea. There are some small lakelets, and 2 miles S of the burgh is a chalybeate spring, called Blakely's Well. The soil near the shore is generally of a sandy nature; but in some places, especially near the town, there is a rich black loam; while elsewhere, particularly in the higher grounds, it is a mixture of cold clay and moss. The underlying rocks, belonging to the Old Red sandstone, are in some places coarse, dark-coloured sandstone, in others flaggy. Many of the beds abound in fossils; and at Pickoquoy Quarry at the Peerie Sea very numerous, but not very well preserved, specimens may be obtained of the only ostracod crustacean of the system, the little *Estheria membranacea*. As elsewhere throughout Orkney, the appearance of the land is bare and bleak from the almost total absence of trees, which, numerous as the remains in the peat mosses show them to have once been, do not now thrive except under shelter. The shores are rocky, but, though higher on the S than on the N, they nowhere attain any great height. Near Gait-nip on Scapa Bay are some small caves. Off the E point of the Bay of Kirkwall is Thieves' Holm, and off the W point is Quanterness Skerry, both belonging to this parish. The Bay of Kirkwall is 2½ miles wide at the mouth, and penetrates the land for 2 miles; at the centre of the sweep, immediately to the W of the town, is the Peerie Sea, separated from the bay by a well-made road and stone dyke locally known as 'The Ayre.' This sheet of water used at one time to be a fresh-water lake; but many years ago an attempt was made to drain it by making an opening in the embankment, with the result that while the fresh water ran out the salt water runs in twice a day. The Bay of Carness is ½ mile wide at the mouth, and penetrates the land for the same distance; the opening of the Bay of Work and the Bay of Meil measures about 7 furlongs by 7 furlongs at its deepest part; Inganess Bay is 6 furlongs wide at the mouth, and extends inland for 2½ miles; Scapa Bay is 1½ mile wide at the mouth, and extends inland for the same distance. Kirkwall, Inganess, and Scapa bays all afford safe and excellent anchorage for ships of the largest size, and the latter is the ordinary resort of boats and small craft from the southern Orkneys and from Caithness. At Scapa a pier of sandstone, 530 feet long, protected by a sea-wall, was built in 1878-80 at a cost, inclusive of the improvement of the road to

Kirkwall, of £11,000, and this is now the harbour for the mail steamer from Thurso. The harbour at Kirkwall is noticed in the following article. The principal antiquities, besides those noticed under the burgh of Kirkwall, are the sites of three broughs or Picts' towers—one on the shore of Inganess near Birstane, one NW of Scapa, and one at Lower Saverock, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the coast NW of Kirkwall burgh—and Picts' houses at Quanterness and Wideford Hill. The latter is a fine specimen, the circumference of the mound being 140 feet and the height of it 12 feet. A passage, 18 inches high and 22 inches wide, led to a central apartment, 10 feet long, from 3 to 5 feet wide, and about 9 feet 3 inches high; connected with this were other three smaller apartments. Remains of other large subterranean buildings are at Saverock, while within half-an-hour's walk of the town more curious subterranean ruins were discovered in 1870 at Lingrow. Distinguished natives are James Atkins or Aikin (1613-87), Bishop of Galloway; Sir Robert Strange (1721-92), the celebrated engraver; Malcolm Laing (1762-1818), the historian; Professor Traill, M.D., professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh from 1832 to 1862; and William Balfour Baikie, M.D. (1820-64), African explorer. Besides the industries connected with the burgh and the shipping at Scapa, there is a distillery, noted for the excellence of its whisky, at Highland Park, 1 mile S of the burgh, and another at Scapa. The parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Orkney, and the charge is collegiate. The stipend of the first charge is £220, with a manse; the second charge stipend is £204. The landward (St Ola) school board has under its charge Scapa public school, which, with accommodation for 53 pupils, has an average attendance of about 25, and a grant of over £35. Valuation, exclusive of burgh, (1881) £5037, (1893) £4830. Pop., inclusive of burgh, (1801) 2621, (1831) 3721, (1861) 4422, (1871) 4261, (1881) 4801, (1891) 4755, of whom 2134 were males and 2621 were females.

The presbytery of Kirkwall comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of St Andrew's, Deerness, Evie and Rendal, Holm, Kirkwall and St Ola, and South Ronaldshay, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Rendal and Ronaldshay-St Mary's, and the mission stations of Burray and Ilerston in South Ronaldshay. Pop. (1871) 11,497, (1881) 12,251, (1891) 11,604, of whom about 1700 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1895.

Kirkwall, a royal and parliamentary burgh, the county town and chief town of Orkney, and a sea-port, in the N of Kirkwall parish and at the head of the bay of the same name. The origin of the name is given in the preceding article, and the church from which it is derived seems to have been one dedicated to St Olaf that existed previous to the erection of the present cathedral of St Magnus in the 12th century. The town is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Scapa, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line or 15 by road E by N of Stromness, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in a straight line N by E of Huna (John o' Groat's), 49 NE of Thurso, 51 N of Wick, and by steamer 135 from Aberdeen, 225 from Leith, and 575 from London. Of its foundation we know nothing, but from its fine bay and its central position among the islands, it probably became at a very early date an important place of rendezvous among the Norsemen, and so a little village would spring up, which, though of no great size, would probably even then have enjoyed burghal privileges. Down to the 12th century we find the Norse Earls of Orkney, with their residences at different places, each of which became to a certain extent a rival locality for the time being, but from 1137 when Rögnvald (Kali), the nephew of St Magnus, began the erection of the cathedral, the supremacy of Kirkwall must have been assured, if indeed the selection of it as the site of a work which the Earl had vowed was to be the wonder of succeeding ages, does not show that it had already attained the leading position. The Bishop's palace must have been erected within the succeeding century, and in 1263 Haco took up his quarters in it for the winter after the battle of LARGS. The St Clairs

became Earls of Orkney in 1379, and by one of this line the castle of Kirkwall was erected, and thus fresh dignity given to the place, which became the residence of Earls who looked upon themselves as petty kings, and kept house in a style of princely magnificence. When the ORKNEY and SHETLAND islands passed into Scottish possession on the marriage of James III. in 1469, the Scottish king showed considerable favour for his new dependency, and on 31 March 1486 granted Kirkwall a royal charter, by which all the rights and privileges conferred upon the burgh by former charters were ratified and approved of, and mention is specially made of the 'old erection of our burgh and city of Kirkwall in Orkney by our noble progenitors of worthy memory in ane hail burgh royal,' and 'of the great and old antiquity of our said city.' The right of holding courts was granted, with power of pit and gallows; there were to be two weekly markets on Tuesday and Friday, and three annual fairs of three days each, commencing on Palm Sunday, on 1 Aug. ('Lambmas Fair'), and on 11 Nov. ('St Martin's Fair'). Among the lands, etc. granted were Thieves' Holm, 'of old the place where all the malefactors and thieves were execute,' and 'all and hail the kirk called St Magnus Kirk and other kirks, . . . and all and sundry brebendaries, teinds, and other rights yrto belonging . . . to be always employed and bestowed upon repairing and upholding the said kirk called St Magnus Kirk: and farder, to call an able and qualified man to be schoolmaster of our said school in our said burgh.' A confirming charter was granted by James V. in 1536, but during the despotic government of Earls Robert and Patrick both were simply ignored, and though Charles II. granted a charter of *novo damus* in 1661, its validity was disputed by the Earl of Morton, and finally in 1670 all the charters were confirmed by Act of the Scottish Parliament. That of Charles II., in which, as well as in the confirmation, all rights of the bishopric are excluded, is deemed the governing charter. Kirkwall was too far out of the way to take any active part in the troubles of the Reformation and of the reign of Queen Mary, though, during the reign of James VI., that monarch's detestation of witches spread even thus far, and we find the records of the times full of the trials of 'habit and repute' dealers with the evil one, and frequent must have been the executions on the hill to the S of the town which is known as the Lonhead or the Gallowhill. The real reason of the accusations in many cases was Earl Patrick's strong desire for money. (See ORKNEY.) After the wars of the Commonwealth the Orcadian espousal of the cause of Charles II.* drew on the place the watchful eye of Cromwell, and so, no doubt, led to the selection of Kirkwall as the site of one of the forts that the Lord Protector erected in Scotland, ostensibly to afford protection from foreign assaults, but no doubt also to furnish posts of vantage in case Scotland might take up any more wrong-headed notions as to the government of kings. This fort was to the E of the harbour where the ramparts still remain. It is locally known as 'The Mount,' and is at present used as a battery for the 1st Orkney Artillery volunteers, who have their headquarters at Kirkwall. It was protected on the land side by a fosse, the line of which may still be traced. From this time onward the burgh may be said to be in the happy state of having no history except that of various improvements that have taken place in town and harbour, and it is to be hoped that it may long thus remain.

Public Buildings, etc.—The oldest part of the town extends along the shore of the bay, whence the principal street, a very old one, winds away to the SSW; and though the causeway is now no longer so rough as it once was, the street is still very inconvenient, being in places so narrow that carts cannot pass, and foot passengers have to take refuge from passing vehicles. All the older thoroughfares are equally

* It was at Kirkwall that some 2000 Orkney men mustered in March 1650 under the command of Montrose, and set out with him for Caithness, on that disastrous march which was to end in their defeat at Invercharron, and the capture of their leader at Assynt.

narrow, and free from any distinction between foot-way and carriage-way, but the newer ones are wide and spacious. Though the town, thanks very much to the cathedral, looks best from the sea, the remark of Sir Walter Scott, who was here in 1814, that it was 'but a poor and dirty place, especially towards the harbour,' is now no longer true, its streets being carefully kept, and there being little sign of poverty or neglect. The completion of drainage, water supply, and paving between 1876 and 1879, at a total cost of £8000 for the two former and £2500 for the latter, has been a very great improvement. The water supply comes from Papdale. Many of the houses are very old, their crow-step gables to the street, small doors and windows, thick walls, and small, gloomy, and irregular rooms, giving some parts of the town an ancient and even foreign appearance, but the newer houses are much such as may be found in any other burgh of the same size, except that most of them are provided with much larger gardens; and the strangest articles to be seen in the shops are the curious woollen work articles from Fair Isle, and thin Shetland shawls. The old Town Hall, dating from 1745, built with stones taken from the King's Castle, and covered with slates taken from the Earl's Palace, stood in the vicinity of the cathedral. The structure was a very poor one with a piazza, and previous to 1876 the lower portion served as the county jail, and also provided accommodation for town council chambers and for county offices and court room, while in the upper portion there was a large room for council meetings. In the year mentioned new County Buildings were begun, and finished at a cost of about £5000; these now form a handsome block, with an excellent court room, in which the county meetings are also held. The old Town Hall was removed in 1884, and the new Municipal Buildings erected in its stead. They are built in the Scottish Baronial style, are three storeys in height, the principal entrance having a fine semi-classic door-piece surmounted by two statues of the ancient halberdiers of the burgh in full uniform. On the ground floor the accommodation comprises telegraph office, office of the burgh surveyor and town clerk, and three other suites of offices. On the first floor, at the front, is the Council Chamber, behind which is a room for the Commissioners of Supply, and behind this again, and at the back of the building, is the Town Hall. The handsome building occupied by the Commercial Bank stands on the site of what was known as Parliament Close, the quondam meeting place of the Orkney magnates. The King's Castle was on the W side of the principal street, opposite the cathedral. It was a strong building, with very thick walls, erected by Henry St Clair in the 14th century, and was held by the burghers in resistance to the fugitive Earl of Bothwell in 1567. After the execution of Earl Patrick Stewart (see ORKNEY) in 1615, it was by order of the Privy Council demolished, and in 1742 the ruins were almost entirely cleared away, as the Earl of Morton gave permission to the Town Council to use the stones in the construction of the town house and jail. A portion of one of the walls remained till 1865, when it was removed to make way for Castle Street, as is recorded by the inscription on the front of the Castle Hotel:—

'Near this spot, facing Broad Street, stood, in the year 1865, the last remaining fragment of the ruins of the Castle of Kirkwall, a royal fortress of great antiquity, and originally of vast strength, but of which, from the ravages of war and time, nearly every vestige had long previously disappeared. Its remains, consisting of a wall 55 feet long by 11 feet thick, and of irregular height, were removed by permission of the Earl of Zetland on application of the Trustees acting in execution of "The Kirkwall Harbour Act, 1859," in order to improve the access to the Harbour; and this stone was erected to mark its site. MDCCCLXV.'

The Cathedral, near the S end of the principal street, was founded, as already noticed, in 1187, and was dedicated to St Magnus, a Scandinavian Earl of Orkney, who was, in 1114, assassinated in the island of Egilshay by his cousin Haco. It was not nearly finished by the founder, and was added to by several of the bishops,

and hence the five different styles which, according to Sir Henry Dryden, may be detected in it. As it at present stands it is one of the three old cathedrals of Scotland that now remain at all in perfect condition, and one of the two, the other being Glasgow, that have all their parts as built complete. One peculiar feature of it is the largeness with which it stands out in all the views of the place, so much so indeed from the sea that Miss Sinclair is not far wrong in saying that it 'looks almost as large as the whole city put together,' and this always gives it the appearance of being very much larger than it really is. 'After having stood,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'for nearly 700 years, it still remains pre-eminent both in dignity and beauty over all the architectural productions which the fingers of civilisation and science have reared around it; and even the traveller from the central districts of the mighty empire to which the far isle of Pomona is now attached, looking with admiring wonder on its lofty tiers of strong and symmetrical arches, and its richly mullioned windows, must admit that old St Magnus is matched by very few of the ecclesiastical edifices of our great cities, and those few are also ancient.' The appearance given by the bulky pillars is that of strength rather than heaviness. 'A few of the arches,' says Hugh Miller, 'present on their ringstones those characteristic toothed and zigzag ornaments that are of not unfamiliar occurrence on the round squat doorways of the older parish churches of England; but by much the greater number exhibit merely a few rude mouldings, that bend over ponderous columns and massive capitals, unfretted by the tool of the carver. Though of colossal magnificence, the exterior of the edifice yields in effect, as in all true Gothic buildings—for the Gothic is greatest in what the Grecian is least—to the sombre sublimity of the interior. The nave, flanked by the dim deep aisles, and by a double row of smooth-stemmed gigantic columns, supporting each a double tier of ponderous arches, and the transepts, with their three tiers of small Norman windows, and their bold semicircular arcs demurely gay with toothed or angular carvings that speak of the days of Rolf and Torfeinar are singularly fine—far superior to aught else of the kind in Scotland.'

The building is cruciform, with side aisles and a square tower over the crossing; and the material of which it is built is a dark red sandstone, interspersed with blocks of a white colour, especially on the W side. The total length, from E to W outside, is 234 feet 6 inches, and the width 56 feet; the transepts, from end to end, measure 101 feet 6 inches, and the width is 28 feet; and the present tower is 133 feet high. In the inside the nave is 131 feet 6 inches long, and the choir 86 feet; the length of the transepts is 89 feet 6 inches, the breadth of nave 16 feet, the breadth of nave and aisles 47 feet, and the height from floor to roof 71 feet. The roof is supported by 28 pillars and 4 half pillars, all 18 feet high. The four large pillars at the crossing supporting the tower are fluted, as are also the two half pillars, and the two pillars on each side next them at the E end. The half pillars at the W end are semicircular, and all those in the nave, as well as the two in the choir next the fluted pillars under the tower, are circular. The roofs are all vaulted and groined. The tower was formerly topped by a lofty spire, but this was at the beginning of 1671 struck by lightning 'which fell upon the steeple head of the Cathedral Kirk of Orkney called St Magnus Kirk of Kirkwall, and fyled the samen which burnt downward until the steeple head . . .

But, by the providence of God, the bells thereof, being three great bells and a little one called the scallat bell, were preserved by the care and vigilance of the magistrates, with the help of the townspeople.' The spire was then succeeded by the present squat and very ugly pyramidal roof. The top of the tower, from which an excellent view may be obtained, is reached by staircases, starting first from the corner of each transept. A clerestory and triforium pass round the whole building. The E window, which measures 36 feet by 12, shows four pointed lights without tracery,

and above these extending all across is a very fine rose window with 12 leaves. According to Sir Henry Dryden it is unique. The window in the end of the S transept has a rose of similar form and size. There are three doors in the W end, two into the side aisles near the W end, one in the end of the S transept, and one in the S side of the choir, near the centre. The style of the earlier parts is Norman, that of the rest different varieties of Pointed. The oldest parts are supposed to be the crossing, and the three arches in the chancel immediately to the E of it. According to the usual account, the three arches farther E still, and the large window were added by Bishop Stewart on his accession to the see in 1511. Of the nave, the first five arches next the tower are thought to be later than the earliest part, and have been even referred to a period as late as the middle of the 15th century, while the extreme W end of it is said to have been erected in 1550 by Bishop Reid, who succeeded to the see in 1540, and was the last Roman Catholic bishop. This account is, however, opposed by Sir Henry Dryden, who studied the building very minutely. He thinks that the architecture of the building indicates five portions erected respectively 1137-1160, 1160-1200, 1200-1250, 1250-1350, and 1450-1500, and that, therefore, no part of it can be due to either Stewart or Reid, except perhaps that the W arch of the nave may have been added by the latter, and the W end with its window and doorways moved. The finest parts of the buildings are the W doorways and the doorway in the end of the S transept. 'The central doorway of the W end,' says Dryden, 'has five orders in its arch; and the other two in the W end, as well as that in the S transept, have four orders. All have hoods. The carving is much decayed, but still retains evidence of its former beauty when the rolls of free foliage and the deeply-sunk mouldings were perfect. On these doorways the dog-tooth is much used, as well as a zig-zag roll undercut. . . . The caps were of richly-carved foliage, and on the caps of the central doorway are also two noudescript animals. The shafts have all been renewed. Probably at first they were alternately yellow and red,' and he thinks that in their original state they were probably the finest examples in Britain of the regular combination of different coloured stones.

Bishop Maxwell, shortly after his accession in 1525, introduced stalls, and provided the three fine-toned bells that now hang in the steeple. The notes are G, A, and C; and the first is 2 feet 9 inches in diameter and 2 feet 5 inches high, the second is 3 feet 1 inch in diameter and 2 feet 5 inches high, and the third is 3 feet 5 inches in diameter and 2 feet 9 inches high. They were originally cast in Edinburgh in 1528 by Robert Borthwick, master gunner to James V.; but the third or tenor bell was recast at Amsterdam in 1682. A fourth bell, with a very shrill tone, and known as the skellet or fire-bell, hangs also in the tower, and must be about the same age as the others; for after the destruction of the spire by the fire already noticed, it was rehung the same year, while the others were not again put in position till 1679. Though the pile escaped injury at the Reformation, it came very near destruction during the rebellion of Earl Patrick Stewart and his son; for the Earl of Caithness, who suppressed it, 'went about to demolish and throw down the church, but was with great difficulty hindered and stayed by the Bishop of Orkney, who would not suffer him to throw it down.' Still, however, it began to decay, for, the revenues of the bishopric having passed to the Crown, there were no funds to keep it in repair, and the heritors seem not to have troubled themselves to try to mend matters—somewhat the contrary indeed, as in 1649 they allowed the Earl of Morton to carry off some marble slabs from the floor of the church 'to erect a tomb upon the corp of his unquhile father in the best fashion he could have it,' though they bound him to fill up their places with 'hewen stones.' In 1701 complaint was made to the presbytery of 'the most unchristian and more than barbarous practice of the Town Guard of Kirkwall at the time of the Lambas Fair, their

keeping guard within the church, shooting of guns, burning great fires on the graves of the dead, drinking, fiddling, piping, swearing and cursing night and day within the church, by which means religion is scandalised and the presbytery most miserably abused; particularly that when they are at exercise in the said church, neither can the preacher open his mouth nor the hearers conveniently attend for smoke; yea, some of the members of the presbytery have been stopped in their outgoing and incoming to their meetings, and most rudely pursued by the soldiers with their muskets and halberts'—certainly a state of matters far from creditable to the municipal authorities of the time. Several parts of the building became very ruinous, but nothing was done till, in 1805, G. L. Mason, Esq. of Moredun, bequeathed £1000, the interest of which was to be applied every year in the repair of the building. At last, in 1845, the Government, under the impression that the cathedral was national property, spent £3000 in very extensive repairs, the S transept being put once more in thorough repair; and as another Established church had been built shortly before, they removed the unsightly screen pews and galleries that had disfigured the choir, and laid the whole building open from end to end. During these operations the tombs of William the Old (1167), the first, and Thomas Tulloch (1461), the thirteenth, bishop, were discovered—the former containing a leaden plate, inscribed on one side *Hic requiescit Wilelmus senex felicis memorie*, and on the other *Pmus Episc.*; whilst in the tomb of Bishop Tulloch were an imitation chalice and paten of beeswax and an oaken pastoral staff. These were very injudiciously removed to Edinburgh, where they may be seen in the Antiquarian Museum. In 1855 it was decided that the choir of the cathedral belongs to the heritors and the rest to the town council, and these proceeded at once to undo part of the good work that had just been done, and restored the pews and screen, and even painted some of the pillars yellow! while, during the lowering of the floor, the bones of Bishop William, again laid bare, were carted away as rubbish! This was the crowning act of vandalism; but the removal and breaking up of the bishop's throne and the Earl's pew were but little less heinous. The former was a large structure to the S of the altar, and had an arabesque gallery over. It was erected by Bishop Graham (1615-38), and repaired by Bishop Honeyman (1664-76); while the latter, which was probably the original bishop's throne, was of handsome carved oak, with a fine canopy, probably taken from the original rood loft. The pattern of the carving is figured by Billings, who uses it to demonstrate the truth of his theory that Gothic tracery was derived geometrically from systems of squares. Some of the carved panels of the bishop's throne are now in the mansion-house of Graemeshall. Since these dark deeds but little alteration has taken place, except that, in 1881, the Mason trustees (the convener of the county, and the provost and Established Church ministers of Kirkwall) restored four of the small windows on the S side of the nave which had previously been partially built up. Many of the bishops were buried in the church, as was also St Magnus, whose body was removed thither from Christ Church, Birsay, where it was first interred, and which was originally the seat of William's bishopric. It was also the temporary resting-place of King Haco before his body was removed to Trondhjem. A number of old tombs still remain, including fragments of the finely crocketed tomb of Bishop Tulloch in the S aisle, and a huge white marble slab in the choir marking the grave of Earl Robert Stewart, father of the famous Patrick. In the N transept is a handsome monument to Dr Baikie, who conducted extensive explorations along the river Niger; while suspended near this is a *mort-brod* (that is, 'dead-board'), inscribed with a name and a death's-head, hour-glass, etc.; and affixed to the wall is a marble slab to the memory of Malcolm Laing, the historian. Round the building outside is a churchyard of considerable size. There are two curious brass alms dishes of Dutch workmanship in the vestry. They

have a group of Adam, Eve, the serpent, and the tree; and one of them bears the inscription in Dutch, 'Had Adam obeyed God's words, so had we then lived in Paradise. Anno 1636.' In front of the cathedral the red sandstone cross, originally set up by Bishop Graham in 1621, has been re-erected. It stood originally in the old market-place, and the joughs were close by. The Cross is the point where the football is set agoing every New Year's Day, in the great match between those living above the Cross and those below.

The Earl's Palace, known originally as the New-wark o' the Yards, to distinguish it from the Bishop's Palace, which was the Place o' the Yards, is a short distance S of the cathedral. It was erected by Earl Patrick in 1607, and, though since 1745 it has been a roofless ruin, the extensive remains are still sufficient to show the taste with which it has been designed, as well as marked traces of French influence. The buildings form three sides of a rectangle, and over the doorway, as well as elsewhere, may still be discerned P. E. O. for Patrick, Earl of Orkney. The banqueting hall on the first floor is approached by a massive stone stair, and has two magnificent fireplaces, with flat-arch lintels, one at each end. It is 58 feet long, 20 feet 4 inches wide, and 15 feet high at the side walls. It was lighted by four fine windows, and has several rooms opening off it, one of them having probably served as a drawing-room. The corbelled turrets and oriels are very characteristic features. It was handed over to Bishop Law in 1606, and was last inhabited by Bishop Mackenzie, who died in 1688. The hall was greatly admired by Scott, who makes it the scene of Bunce's interview with Cleveland in *The Pirate*. Before the present County Buildings were erected in 1876, a proposal was made to restore this building and use it for that purpose, but the scheme fell through owing to the niggardliness of the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Bishop's Palace stands between the Earl's Palace and the cathedral, and must have been founded in the end of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century, for here, after the battle of Largs and his retreat to Orkney, King Haco took up his winter quarters 'with such men as dined at his board,' and here, broken hearted, he died, and his 'corps was carried into the high chamber and set on a bier. The body was clad in rich raiment, and a garland set on his head; and all bedight as became a crowned monarch. The light-swains stood with tapers, and the whole hall was lit. Then went all folk to see the body, and it was fair and blooming, and the face was fair in hue as in living men. There was great solace of the grief of all there to see their departed king so richly dight. Then was sung the high mass for the dead. The nobles kept wake by the corps through the night. On Monday the body was borne to Magnus Kirk and royally laid out that night. On Tuesday it was laid in a kist and buried in the choir of St Magnus Kirk, near the steps of the shrine of St Magnus the Earl.' But little of the building now remains, and that of much later date than the 13th century; the principal part being a tower, round outside, but square inside, built in 1540 by Bishop Reid. On the outside of the N wall is a statue, said to represent the Bishop himself. The best trees in the island are round these buildings. An inscription on the Castle Hotel, at the corner of Castle Street, records the removal, in 1865, of the last fragments of Kirkwall Castle, erected in the 14th century.

The Established Church congregation worship in the choir of the cathedral, which is much disfigured by the wooden screen that separates this part from the nave. It was refitted, as already noticed, in 1855 at a cost of £1350, and contains about 870 sittings. An extension church, built close to the cathedral in 1841 at a cost of £1400, and containing 1000 sittings, became useless at the Disruption in 1843, and was afterwards taken down. The old church of St Olaf stood in Poorhouse Close off Bridge Street, and was, according to Dr Anderson, erected by Rögnvald to the memory of his foster father, King Olaf the Holy (not to be confounded with Olaf Tryggvison), who was killed in 1030. This was the

church from which the town took its name, and where the body of St Magnus was first placed when it was brought from Egilshay in 1135. In 1502 it was burned by a party of Englishmen, who had landed from ships, and the site is said to have been used for a time as a burial place for malefactors. Bishop Reid, however, between 1540 and 1558, erected a new church in the same place, of which, however, little but a doorway and a portion of a wall with two ambries now remain. One of the latter has been removed to the Episcopal church. It remained a church after the Reformation, for a reader was appointed in 1561, but was afterwards used as a poorhouse (hence the name of the lane), a workshop, etc. The Free church was erected in 1893 in the place of one built shortly after the Disruption. The U.P. church, built in 1848 at a cost of £3800, and containing about 1300 sittings, superseded a Secession church built in 1796. The Congregational church was erected in 1823 at a cost of £515. An Episcopal mission was established in 1871, and the present church (St Olaf's) was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of £1200. There are 160 sittings. The vestry and chancel were partly destroyed by fire in 1881. The Roman Catholic church (Our Lady and St Joseph), erected in 1877, contains 100 sittings. The burgh school board have the care of the burgh school, which was founded by Bishop Reid in 1544. The present buildings, erected originally in 1820, have since been greatly enlarged, and, with accommodation for 722 pupils, has an attendance of about 535, and a grant of nearly £560. Glaitness Public School, also under the burgh board, has accommodation for 120, an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of nearly £68. There is also St Olaf's Episcopal school. Gas was introduced into the town about the year 1850, the works belonging to a joint-stock company.

Trade, etc.—From its situation as the centre of distribution among the islands, Kirkwall has a considerable trade. It is connected by daily steamer with Stromness and Shapinsay, and with the north islands by steamers twice a week; with Aberdeen, Leith, and Lerwick by steamers twice a week in summer, and once a week in winter; and with Thurso daily by steamer from Scapa to Scrabster. The manufacture of linen was introduced in 1747, and flourished for some time, but is now gone, and the same fate has befallen the manufacture of kelp and the plaiting of straw for ladies' hats and bonnets, which, during the first half of the nineteenth century, afforded employment to about three-fourths of the women. Fishing and fish-curing employ many persons, and there is some trade in timber. But, with these exceptions, trade is now confined to the ordinary handicrafts, etc., including boatbuilding, and a shipping and distributing trade. The harbour, constructed about 1811, has since been greatly improved. In 1866 a fine iron pier, standing on screw piles, was erected at a cost of £10,490. Fresh improvements were again carried out between 1880 and 1885, when a second pier, a massive and substantial structure, was erected at a cost of about £20,000. The harbour is sheltered from the N by quays, and being safe and commodious, as well as accessible at all states of the tide, is much frequented by vessels. The customs port comprehends the whole of the Orkney islands and the Skerries, but the only considerable harbour, besides that at Kirkwall, is Stromness. The vessels belonging to the district, most of them to Kirkwall, at various dates have been as follows:—

SAILING VESSELS.			STEAMERS.	
Year.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1853	43	2455	2	—
1867	46	2314	2	95
1876	37	2024	3	132
1883	36	2796	3	196
1895	37	2172	7	252

The trade for the same year is shown in the following table, giving the tonnage of the vessels entered and

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cleared, including their repeated voyages, whether with cargoes or in ballast:—

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1853	25,755	...	25,755	27,197	...	27,197
1867	36,765	651	37,416	37,153	651	37,804
1874	147,626	952	148,578	144,441	850	145,291
1882	224,371	1,959	226,330	218,835	1,349	220,184
1895	218,562	5,161	223,723	216,980	5,442	222,422

The number of vessels that entered in 1894 was 2540 British and 44 foreign, and that cleared 2469 British and 40 foreign.

Municipality, etc.—Kirkwall, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners, and unites with Wick, Cromarty, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain in returning a member to serve in parliament, Wick being the returning burgh. Corporation revenue (1895) £450, parliamentary constituency 504, municipal 583. For police purposes the burgh is united



Seal of Kirkwall.

with the county. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Kirkwall on 24 Jan. 1882, and was presented with the freedom of the burgh. The district sheriff-substitute resides here, and ordinary and small debt courts are held every Tuesday during session. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. There are markets on the first Monday of every month, and in August is the Lammas Fair, which used to last for a fortnight, though now it is pretty much confined to the market on the first Tuesday after 11 Aug. and the two following days. There are also a head post office, several hotels, offices of the Bank of Scotland, National, Union, and Commercial Banks, a free library, established in 1892, in place of an old public library established in 1815, an Educational Trust, the Balfour hospital for the sick, a combination poorhouse, a literary and scientific association, a young men's literary association, a branch of the Bible Society, a branch of the shipwrecked fishermen and mariners' benevolent society, masonic lodges, Good Templar lodges, a fire brigade, two batteries of artillery volunteers, a coastguard station, the Orkney Club and the Kirkwall Club, an ornithological society, golf, bowling, and cricket clubs, and three newspapers—the *Independent Orkadian* (1854) published every Saturday, the *Liberal Orkney Herald* (1860) every Wednesday, and the *Liberal Northman* (1874) every Saturday. Valuation (1883) £11,516, (1895) £13,964. Pop. of royal burgh (1841) 2205, (1861) 2444, (1871) 2265, (1881) 2613, (1891) 2557; of parliamentary burgh (1841) 3041, (1861) 3519, (1871) 3434, (1881) 3923, (1891) 3895, of 1002

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whom 2183 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 686, vacant 18, building 1.

See also the works cited under ORKNEY, and Lord Teignmouth's *Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland* (1836); Miss Sinclair's *Scotland and the Scotch* (1840); Neale's *Ecclesiastical Notes on the Isle of Man, Orkneys, etc.* (1848); Sir Walter Scott's *The Pirate*, and Lockhart's *Life of Scott* under the year 1814; Hugh Miller's *Cruise of the Betsy* (Edinb. 1858); Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, vol. iii. (Edinb. 1852); Sir H. E. L. Dryden's *Description of the Church of St Magnus* (Davenport, 1871; Kirkwall, 1878); J. R. Tudor's *Orkneys and Shetlands* (Lond. 1883); and Baddeley's *Orkney and Shetland Guide* (1893).

Kirk-Yetholm. See YETHOLM.

Kirn, a favourite watering-place on the Clyde, forming part of the burgh of Dunoon, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire. Constituted in 1874, it is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll. Its church was built as a chapel of ease. There is a post office. Pop. (1881) 791, (1891) 910. See DUNOON.

Kirman. See KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY.

Kirroughtree. See KIRROUGHTREE.

Kirriemuir, a town and a parish of W Forfarshire. The town stands, 455 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of winding Gairie Burn, which separates it from the suburb of Southmuir; as terminus of a branch of the Caledonian, with a commodious station, rebuilt in 1872, it is 3 miles NW of Kirriemuir Junction and 5 WNW of Forfar. Situated on the NW side of Strathmore, partly on level ground, and partly on the skirt of a hill, it commands from its higher portion a brilliant view of a great extent of Strathmore, and chiefly consists of streets arranged in a manner similar to the arms and shaft of an anchor. Great improvements which have been carried out of recent years give pleasing indications of the presence both of taste and successful industry. Kirriemuir has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the National, Union, and British Linen Co.'s Banks, several hotels, 2 Good Templar lodges, a beautiful public cemetery, a public park, several denominational libraries, a public hall, a gas-light company, a horticultural society, cricket, bowling, curling, and football clubs, and a weekly newspaper (Friday). The parish church is a handsome edifice of 1786, with a neat spire. South *quoad sacra* parish church, built as a chapel of ease in 1836 at a cost of £1340, acquired its parochial status in 1870. Other places of worship are the North and South Free churches, two U.P. churches—one built in 1853, the other fitted up from a trades' hall of 1815 in 1833; St Mary's Episcopal church (1795; 200 sittings), and a United Original Secession church (1893), whose predecessor (1807) was the 'Auld Licht Kirk' of Mr J. M. Barrie the novelist, who was born at Kirriemuir on 9 May 1860, and has made it world famous as 'Thrums.' Besides Webster's Seminary there are a public and an Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 876 and 180 children, an average attendance of about 560 and 180, and grants of over £532 and £136. Webster's Seminary was founded in 1835, with the bequest (1829) of John Webster, Esq.

A weekly corn and provision market is held on Friday; a horse fair is held on the second Friday of March; a cattle and horse fair on the Wednesday after Glamis May fair, on 24 July or the Wednesday after, on the Wednesday after 18 Oct., and on the Wednesday after Glamis November fair; and a hiring fair is held on the Term Day if a Friday, otherwise on the Friday after. Some business is done in the supply of miscellaneous goods to the surrounding country; the weaving of linen is the staple industry; and, amid the great and many changes elsewhere in the linen manufacture, it here had long the singular character of being carried on by means solely of the hand-loom. Two large power-loom factories, however, have been erected. The weavers, in some years, particularly in 1826 and 1841, suffered severely from a great fall of wages; and often have had to struggle with poverty and

privation; but they have manfully breasted every difficulty, and are admitted throughout the county to be expert and skillful operatives. Among them have been men of marked intelligence. One, David Sands, who flourished in 1760, invented a method of weaving double cloth for the use of stay-makers, and wove and finished in the loom three seamless shirts. The manufacture began to assume importance about the middle of the 18th century, and so early as 1792 produced osnaburgs and coarse linens to the yearly value of £30,000. It turned out annually, before the close of the century, 1,800,000 yards of stamped linen; and year by year the produce has increased till now it reaches 100,000 pieces, varying from 100 to 170 yards, whilst giving employment in the town and neighbourhood to over 2000 weavers. The feud of the weavers of Kirriemuir and the sutors of Forfar has been already noticed under the latter town.

Kirriemuir is a burgh of barony, under the Earl of Home; but, as a burgh, it has neither property, revenue, nor debt. A baron bailie, appointed by the superior, up to the year 1875 was the only magistrate, and presided as judge in a police and barony court. In 1875 the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act was adopted, and the affairs of the town are now, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, managed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The magistrates preside in the police court; but the baron bailie still presides in the barony court held in connection with certain of the fairs. New police buildings, estimated to cost £1000, were erected by the County Council in 1895-96. A sheriff small debt court sits on the third Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November; and justice of peace small debt courts on the first Friday of every month. Pop. of entire town (1831) 4014. (1861) 4686, (1871) 4145, (1881) 4390, (1891) 4179, of whom 2375 were females, whilst 2782 were in Kirriemuir proper or the police burgh and 1397 in the Southmuir suburb.

The parish until 1891 was separated by the parish of Kingoldrum into two nearly equal parts—the main or Strathmore division, containing the town, and comprising 15,028 acres, of which 56 are water; and the north-western or Glenprosen division, comprising 20,630 acres. The two divisions, at the nearest meeting points, were $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile asunder. The Boundary Commissioners, however, in the year mentioned, transferred the Glenprosen portion to the parish of Cortachy and Clova, thus limiting Kirriemuir to the Strathmore portion. The parish is bounded N by Cortachy, NE by Tannadice, E by Oathlaw and Rescobie, SE by Forfar and Kinnettles, S by Glamis, SW by Airlie, and W and NW by Kingoldrum, having an almost equal extreme length and breadth from N to S and from E to W of $5\frac{3}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. PROSEN Water, rising in the north-western extremity of the former Glenprosen section on the western slope of Mayar at an altitude of 2750 feet, runs $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior of that section, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the mutual border of Cortachy and Kingoldrum, afterwards winding $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along all the Cortachy boundary of Kirriemuir, till it falls into the South Esk, which itself runs 2 miles east-south-eastward along all the Tannadice border, and which from the interior is joined by CARTY Burn, first tracing $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the north-western boundary, and next flowing $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward across the northern interior. GAIRIE Burn, winding $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, passes off into Glamis on its way to Dean Water, and is itself fed by Dairsie Burn, which traces 3 miles of the south-western and southern boundary. In the S of the parish the surface sinks to 190, along the South Esk in the NE to 295, feet above sea-level; and between these points it rises to 631 feet at the Hill of Kirriemuir, 513 at Cloisterbank, and 1018 at Culhawk Hill. The principal rocks are mainly Devonian, with occasional protrusions of trap. Limestone has been quarried and calined. The soil of the arable tracts on both the northern and southern borders is sandy, and that of the central and larger portion mostly a black mould on a subsoil of so-called 'mortar.' One-

eighth of the area is under plantations in fine arrangements of clumps and groves, eleven-sixteenths are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and nearly all the rest is chiefly pasture but partly moss, the mosses of Kinnordy and Balloch being constantly used for supplies of peat. Extant antiquities are tumuli and uninscribed monumental stones; querns, arrow-heads, battle-axes, and two canoes or currachs have been discovered from time to time; and not so long ago two ponderous rock-ing-stones stood a little NW of the hill that overlooks the town. Inverquharie Castle is noticed by itself. Within this parish several skirmishes were fought arising out of the Ogilvies' feuds; and the Battle of ARBROATH (1446) must have been a grievous blow to Kirriemuir. Mansions, noticed separately, are Kinnordy, Shielhill, Logie, and Balnaboth. The parish, in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns, is divided ecclesiastically between Kirriemuir proper and Kirriemuir South Church, the former a living worth £265. Four pre-Reformation chapels, besides the parish church, were in Kirriemuir—one in the town, near a plot of ground called in old writs the Kirkyard; one at a place called Chapeltown, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of the town; one at Kilnhill, 2 miles E by N of the town; and one near Ballinshae, 3 miles ESE, the site of which, still enclosed with a wall, was used as a family burying-place. Four public schools—Carroch, Padanaram, Roundyhill, and Westmuir—with respective accommodation for 60, 77, 91, and 60 children, have an average attendance of about 15, 60, 75, and 45, and grants amounting to nearly £27, £45, £75, and £30. Valuation (1883) £31,910, 8s. 7d., (1893) £26,162, 9s., plus £1783 for railway. Pop. (1801) 4421, (1831) 6425, (1861) 7359, (1871) 6420, (1881) 6616, (1891) 6090, of whom 3677 were in Kirriemuir proper, and 2413 in Kirriemuir South Parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 57, 65, 1868-70.

Kirroughtree or Kirouchtree (Celt. *caer-Uchtréd*, 'fort of Uchtréd'), a mansion with finely wooded grounds, in Munnigaff parish, W Kirkcudbrightshire, 1 mile NE of Newton-Stewart.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Kirtle, a *quoad sacra* parish in Dumfriesshire, comprising parts of Annan, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and Middlebie parishes. The church, which stands near the village of Kirtle-Bridge, was built at a cost of £500. Kirtle is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries. Pop. (1891) 1271, of which 346 were in Annan, 165 in Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and 760 in Middlebie.

Kirtle-Bridge, a village in the SE corner of Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Kirtle Water. It has a station on the Caledonian railway at the junction of the Solway railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Annan and $3\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Ecclefechan, under which there is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Kirtlefoot. See KIRTLÉ WATER.

Kirtle Water, a stream of SE Dumfriesshire, formed, in the extreme N of Middlebie parish, by the confluence of two head-streams, of which Winterhope Burn, rising at an altitude of 1250 feet above sea-level, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-westward, whilst the other, rising to 890 feet, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-by-eastward. From the point where they meet (570 feet), Kirtle Water winds $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward and south-eastward through or along the boundaries of Middlebie, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Annan, Dornock, and Gretna, till it falls into the head of the Solway Firth at Kirtlefoot. It traverses a vale of much beauty, richly embellished with wood; it enfolds the meadow of Kirkeonnel burial-yard, containing the grave of 'Fair Helen of Kirkeonnel-Lee;' it is crossed, at Kirtle-Bridge, by a viaduct of the Caledonian railway, comprising nine arches, each 36 feet in span; and it contains eels, perch, and trout, and is frequented by salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 6, 1864-63.

Kirtomy. See FARR.

Kirton. See KIRKTON.

Kishorn, a sea-loch in the SW of the county of Ross and Cromarty, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of JEANTOWN (Lochcarron). Projecting from the N side of Loch Carron, opposite Plockton, it penetrates $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-eastward; con-

tracts from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and receives, at its head, the Kishorn rivulet, rising at an altitude of 1000 feet, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward. At its mouth lies Kishorn Island ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.; 50 feet high). A post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a public school are designated of Kishorn. A written charm for the cure of toothache, bought from a professional witch at Kishorn, and worn by a shepherd in 1855, is now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 81, 1882.

Kismull, an ancient castle and a small bay in the S of Barra island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. The castle, crowning a small rock in the middle of the bay, was the residence of the Macneils of Barra. Completely encompassed with deep water, it comprises strong walls 60 feet high, enclosing a lofty square keep, and appears to be more than 600 years old; but, though weather-worn and dilapidated, is still tolerably entire.

Kittybrewster. See ABERDEEN.

Klett or A'Chleit, an islet ($2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 120 feet high) in Assynt parish, Sutherland, off the mouth of Loch Inver and Enard Bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Lochinver village.

Knaik, a rivulet of Ardoch parish, Perthshire, rising at a spot $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Comrie and 1470 feet above sea-level, and running $9\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-eastward past Braco Castle, the Roman camp of Ardoch, and Braco village, till, after a total descent of 1000 feet, it falls into Allan Water in the vicinity of Greenloaning station on the Dunblane and Perth section of the Caledonian railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Knapdale, a district of Argyllshire. It is bounded on the N by Loch Crinan, the Crinan Canal, and Loch Gilp, which separate it from Lorn and Argyll proper; on the E by Loch Fyne, which separates it from Cowal; on the S by Tarbert isthmus and the Lochs Tarbert, which separate it from Kintyre; on the W by the Islay Sea and the Sound of Jura, which separate it from Islay and Jura. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 27 miles; and its greatest breadth is 9 miles. It is prevented only by the narrow Tarbert isthmus from being a continuation northward of the peninsula of Kintyre; and it is so deeply indented on the W by Lochs Caolisport and Swin as to be itself, in a great measure, cut into three peninsulas—the largest between West Loch Tarbert and Loch Caolisport; the smallest between Loch Swin and the Sound of Jura. It now is not a political division of the county, but is placed partly in the political division of Argyll proper, and partly in that of Islay. It formerly was all one parish, but now is divided into the two parishes of North Knapdale and South Knapdale. It anciently was called *Kilvieck-Charmaig*, signifying 'the church or burying-ground of the son of Carmaig;' and the Carmaig to whom that name alludes is said to have been an Irish missionary, who first preached Christianity to the natives. Its present name is compounded of two Celtic words signifying 'a rounded hill' and 'a plain;' indicates a country mainly composed of rounded hills and intersecting dales; and is perfectly descriptive of the district's surface. The two clans Macmillan and Macneil seem to have anciently possessed all Knapdale, but they now are very sparsely found within its limits. See Capt. T. P. White's *Archæological Sketches in Knapdale* (Edinb. 1875).

Knapdale, North, a parish in Knapdale territorial district and Islay political district, Argyllshire. Formed out of the large old parish of Knapdale in 1734, it includes the port of CRINAN and the small village of Bellanoch. It is bounded N by the Crinan Canal, E by South Knapdale, S and W by the Sound of Jura. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 12 miles; its utmost breadth is 6 miles; and its land area is 26,293 acres. Bellanoch is a small village in the N of the parish, with a population in 1891 of 223. It is situated on the southern bank of the Crinan Canal, 6 miles NW of Ardrishaig, in a glen which here forms a fine triangular sheet of water, and terminates at Crinan, about a mile farther west. It has a post office and a public school. A number of small islands, including the inhabited ones of Danna and Ulva, lie off the W coast. Loch Swin, from

foot to head, penetrates the interior, and peninsulates the north-western district at three different points. The coast, along the W and within Loch Swin, is fully 50 miles in extent; its shores are much diversified by rocky bluffs and abrupt projections, which rise in many places boldly to heights of 300 feet; but it includes some reaches of gentle slope or moderate acclivity. The interior mainly consists of hill and dale, being much diversified in both its upland and its lowland portions, and possessing a large aggregate of wood and water. It abounds, especially round the shores of Loch Swin, in picturesque close scenes; and commands from many vantage-grounds extensive and magnificent views. The loftiest height is Cruach-Lussach (2004 feet); other conspicuous eminences are Dunardary, Duntaynish, Ervary, and Arichonan. The principal heights, culminating in Cruach-Lussach, form a chain or continuous watershed, extending from NE to SW; and the subordinate heights lie variously arranged on the two sides of this chain, declining shorewards into gentle declivities; whilst a tract between the western ones and Loch Swin, with a breadth of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is a slightly inclined plain. Several considerable burns, one of them making a beautiful cascade near Inverlussa church, rise in the interior and run to the sea; some twenty-one fresh-water lakes, the largest not more than 3 miles in circumference, lie dispersed through the interior, principally in the N; and excellent springs, some of them strongly impregnated with lime, are abundant. The soil of the arable lands is sandy, gravelly, mossy, or loamy; and, at the SW extremity, is rich, friable, and very productive. About one-eighth of the entire area is in tillage; woods and plantations cover more than 2000 acres; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities, other than CASTLE SWIN, are a mound near Crinan on which the Lords of the Isles are said to have held courts of justice, remains of three old forts or watch-towers, the ruin of the chapel of St Carmaig, an ancient cross 9 feet high, and the ruins of the religious house of Drimnacraig. Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell (d. 1791), who figured in the American war, and was afterwards governor of Jamaica, was a native. In 1796 Thomas Campbell was tutor at the old house of Downie; and the hill of Arichonan, which he is said to have frequented in his leisure hours, still bears the name of 'Poet's Hill.' Lord Malcolm of Pottaloch is the chief proprietor. North Knapdale is in the presbytery of Inveraray and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £280, exclusive of manse. The parish church, at Kilmichael Inverlussa, built in 1820, and since altered, contains 200 sittings; and Tayvallich chapel of ease, on the other side of Loch Swin, 3 miles distant by sea but 10 by land, was built in 1827, and contains 700 sittings. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Ashfield, Bellanoch, and Tayvallich—with respective accommodation for 39, 73, and 100 children, have an average attendance of about 10, 60, and 35, and grants amounting to nearly £22, £106, and £55. Pop. (1801) 2401, (1831) 2583, (1861) 1327, (1871) 1059, (1881) 927, (1891) 867, of whom 770 were Gaelic-speaking.

Knapdale, South, a parish in Knapdale territorial district and in Argyll political district, Argyllshire. It contains the post-town and harbour of ARDRISHAIG, the post-office hamlet of ACHAHOISH, and part of the post-town of TARBERT; and it enjoys from these places regular steamboat communication. Formed out of the large old parish of Knapdale in 1734, it is bounded N by North Knapdale and the Crinan Canal, NE by Loch Gilp, E by Loch Fyne, S by Kilcalmonell and West Loch Tarbert, and W by the Sound of Jura. Its area was considerably enlarged by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, when the Kilberry district of the parish of Kilcalmonell, comprising no less than 21,915 acres, was transferred to it. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 21 miles; its utmost breadth, 7 miles; and its land area, 74,475 acres. Several islets lie off the W coast; and, though uninhabited, afford good pasturage. The west coast presents a bold front to the billows of the Atlantic, and towards the southern extremity of the Kilberry dis-

trict is indented by small Loch Stornoway, between which bay and Loch Tarbert it terminates in the headland of ARDPATRICK (265 feet). The E coast, with an extent of 12 miles, presents a slightly undulated shoreline, and a pleasantly-diversified, hilly seaboard. The W coast is distinguished chiefly by the ascent from it of Loch Caolisport up the boundary with North Knapdale; has several fine bays, which afford safe anchorage; and presents shores and seaboard, partly bold and partly gradual. The interior, for the most part, is rough upland. A range, called Sliabach-Goail, extends right across it; contains the highest ground, with mountain elevation above sea-level; and commands one of the most extensive, varied, and grandly picturesque views in Great Britain, from Islay to the Perthshire Grampians, and from Mull and Ben Cruachan to the North of Ireland, with everywhere a crowded intervening space of lofty heights and belts of sea. Other hills, less lofty and interesting, extend parallel to this principal range, and are separated from one another by deep, well-sheltered vales. Burns and torrents are numerous, and the larger ones are subject to such winter floods as render them in many parts impassable. Five or six fresh-water lakes lie in hollows; but, with one or two exceptions, they can be seen only from the summits of the highest hills; and they add very little to the beauty or interest of the landscape. The extent of arable land bears but a small proportion to that of waste and pasture lands, and is very much intersected by hills and marshes. The soil, on some of the low grounds, is loamy; on most of the other arable grounds, is of a mossy nature, incumbent upon sand. Wood, both natural and planted, covers a considerable area. A lead mine was for some time worked on Inverneill estate. Antiquities are remains of three, and the sites of four, pre-Reformation chapels. Mansions, noticed separately, are Ardpatrik, Auchindarroch, Barmore, Dunmore, Erins, Inverneill, Kilberry, Ormsary, and Stonefield. Giving off the whole of Ardrishaig *quoad sacra* parish and portions of those of Tarbert and Lochgilphead, South Knapdale is in the presbytery of Inveraray and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £214. There are three parish churches, one at Achahoish, near the manse; one at Inverneill, 6 miles distant (both built in 1775); and one at Kilberry (1821). Free churches are in Ardrishaig, Kilberry, Lochgilphead, and Tarbert; and five public schools, Achahoish, Dunmore, Inverneill, Kilberry, and Ormsary, with respective accommodation for 27, 49, 34, 63, and 60 children, have an average attendance of about 15, 20, 20, 20, and 15, and grants amounting to about £33, £30, £35, £32, and £28. Pop. (1801) 1716, (1831) 2137, (1861) 2519, (1871) 2695, (1881) 2536, (1891) 3017, of whom 1596 were Gaelic-speaking, and 293 were in South Knapdale ecclesiastical parish.

Knightswood, a village in New Kilpatrick parish, SE Dumbartonshire, 3 miles W by N of Maryhill, and 5 NW of Glasgow. Pop. (1861) 319, (1871) 636, (1881) 790, (1891) 450.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Knock. See GRANGE, Banffshire.

Knock, a village in Westkirk parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Esk, 6½ miles NW of Langholm.

Knock. See RENFREW.

Knock or **Knockhall Castle**. See FOVERAN.

Knock. See EDINKILLIE.

Knock, a *quoad sacra* parish in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. Comprising the ancient chapelry of Uie or Eye, which included the Aird peninsula, it contains a village of the name of Knock, the site of the present church (renovated in 1892), 5 miles E by S of the post-town Stornoway. Knock is in the presbytery of Lewis and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £125. A Free church is 2 miles farther. Pop. (1871) 2577, (1881) 2990, (1891) 3424, of whom 3211 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Knockando (Gael. *cnoc-an-dubh*, 'the black hill'), a parish near the middle of the south-eastern border of Elginshire, comprehending the ancient parishes of Knockando and Macallan (Gael. *Ma Calan*, 'St Colin').

The former was anciently a vicarage of Inveravon and the latter of Bottarie. They were united from 1646 to 1683, and separate from 1683 to 1689, from which time they have been again united. It is bounded NE by Rother, E and SE by Banffshire (where, at the extreme SE corner, for about 1 mile, the parish of Kirkmichael comes in above the mouth of the river Avon), S by Banffshire, SW by Cromdale, W by Edinkillie, and NW by Dallas. The boundary along the whole of the SE and S for about 14 miles is the mid-bed of the river Spey, while along the greater part of the SW side, from near Lynemore north-westwards, it follows the course of the Allt a' Gheallaidh to Carn Kitty; elsewhere it is purely artificial. The greatest length in a straight line, from below Craigellachie Bridge on the E to Carn Kitty on the W, is 12½ miles; and the greatest breadth, from the point where Knockando, Dallas, and Rother meet on the N to the Spey at Delnapot on the S, is 7¾ miles, and from this it tapers irregularly to both ends. The land area is 28,134 acres, of which probably less than 4000 acres are under tillage, and about the same amount under wood, while the rest of the parish is moorland. The surface is irregular, but the general inclination is towards the S, the ground sloping from the NE and NW borders to the river. Except for a short distance between Easter and Wester Elchies, near the E end of the parish, and at a few other places where there are alluvial patches, the river banks are steep and covered with trees, and rise rapidly to elevations of 439 feet above Craigellachie Bridge, 745 at Archiestown, 933 above Pitchroy, and 1001 at the Hill of Delnapot on the extreme S. From these last the heights rise on the SW and W by James Roy's Cairn (1691 feet), to Carn Kitty (1711), and thence pass eastward by Carn Shalag (1543), the Hill of Slackmore (1166), Clune (1035), Carn na Cailleichie (1313), across the shoulder of the Mannoeh Hill (1013), and so by the Hill of Stob (1009) and the shoulder of Hunt Hill (1210) back to the high ground above Craigellachie Bridge. The hills are smooth and rounded, and by no means picturesque, but the wooded portions along the Spey at Easter Elchies, Wester Elchies, Knockando House, and Pitchroy are very pretty. The parish is drained on the SW by the Allt a' Gheallaidh, already mentioned; in the centre by the Allt Arder, the Burn of Knockando, and the Burn of Ballintomb, which all enter the Spey to the S of the church; and in the E by some smaller streams. Between Carn Kitty and Clune on the NW border of the parish are the small loch of Little Benshalag and Loch of the Cowlatt. During the great floods of 1829 the burns of Allt a' Gheallaidh and Knockando, as well as the river Spey, did a great amount of mischief. The first carried away the corn-mill and saw-mill at Pitchroy at the S corner of the parish; and the bench of the saw-mill, 11½ feet long, 4½ broad, and 3½ high, containing two circular saws and with 112 pounds of iron attached to it, was carried down the Spey for nearly 13 miles. The Knockando Burn carried away a carding-mill, a meal-mill, and several houses, all situated below the church. 'After the flood,' says Sir Thomas Dick Lauder in his *Account of the Great Floods of August 1829*, 'the prospect here was melancholy. The burn, that formerly wound through the beautiful haugh above the promontory, had cut a channel as broad as that of the Spey from one end of it to the other. The whole wood was gone; the carding-mill had disappeared, the miller's house was in ruins, and the banks below were strewed with pales, gates, bridges, rafts, engines, wool, yarn, and half-woven webs, all utterly destroyed. A new road was recently made in this parish, and all the burns were substantially bridged; but with the exception of one arch, all yielded to the pressure of the flood.' Before 1829 the Allt Arder had a high fall about 300 yards from the junction with the Spey, but then it changed its course, and in one night cut out a ravine about 60 feet deep and 300 feet wide at the top. The respect still entertained for its powers is shown by the enormous disproportion between the small stream and the viaduct—consisting of two iron girder spans of 40 feet and one of 50 feet—that

carries the Speyside railway some 50 feet above. There is excellent trout and salmon fishing in the Spey, and the larger burns contain trout. The soil near the Spey is light, but on the higher ground there is a black gravelly loam or heavy clay passing as it approaches the moors into moss, a good deal of which is still improvable. The underlying rocks are granite and schists. The only village is Archiestown, near the E end of the parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Craigellachie Bridge, and 2 S by E of Carron Station, on the Speyside section of the Great North of Scotland railway. Archiestown was founded in 1760 by Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, on an open moor, called the Moor of Ballintomb, and though it did not at first thrive, and was almost entirely destroyed by an accidental fire in 1783, it is now an average country village. There is a post office under Craigellachie. The parish church is 3 miles to the SW of Archiestown, and almost midway between the eastern and western limits. It is a long narrow building with outside stairs to the galleries, and the rising-ground on which it stands commands a wide and good view. Built in 1757, almost on the same site as the old one, it has since been twice repaired.

In the churchyard are three sculptured slabs said to have been brought thither over 60 years ago from an old burying-ground called Pulvrenan, on the bank of the Spey, below Knockando House. They have been figured in the Spalding Club's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii., plate cv. One of them has an inscription in runes. There is another small burying-ground, that of the old parish of Macallan, at Easter Elchies, where there was a church which became ruinous about 1760. The Easter Elchies burial-aisle still remains. A small mission church in the Elchies district, in the E end of the parish, was built in 1873-74 at a cost of £828; and there are also a Free church and a U.P. church. There is a good road running through the whole length of the parish, in a direction more or less parallel to the Spey; from this another branches off a little to the W of the church, and passes over the moors to DALLAS; while a third strikes off at the church straight northward to Elgin. The Speyside section of the Great North of Scotland Railway system enters the parish at Carron, near the middle of the SE border, and runs parallel to, and close to, the Spey for 6 miles, till it crosses the river and returns into Banffshire at the S corner at Delnapot. The mansions are Easter Elchies, Wester Elchies, Laggan House, and Knockando House, all close to the Spey. Easter Elchies now belongs to the Countess-Dowager of Seafield, and is a plain building with a corner turret. It belonged to Patrick Grant, Lord Elchies, Judge of Session (1690-1754) who took his title from it, and from whose time the original building dates, but it was almost entirely rebuilt in 1857. His son, Baron Grant, sold it to the Earl of Findlater, from whom it passed by inheritance to the Seafields. There are good gardens adjoining the house. Wester Elchies, about 2 miles farther W, is of various dates, part of it being a fragment of an old fortalice. In the entrance hall are two chairs from the old castle of Rothes, and in the grounds are several sculptured stones from an ancient Hindu temple at Ghur. Close by the house is an observatory erected by J. W. Grant, Esq., who held the estate from 1828 to 1865. On either side of the door is a sphinx, and above is the inscription, 'He made the stars also.' It used formerly to contain a giant telescope, the trophy of the Exhibition of 1851. The site of the mansion is picturesque, and the grounds are well wooded. The present owner is J. W. H. Grant, Esq. (b. 1827; suc. 1877). Farther W, on the same estate, are Laggan House and Knockando House. The former is a building of 1861, in the old Scottish style, with walls of red brick and granite and freestone facings. The latter is a plain two-storey building, dating from 1732. In the extreme E end of the parish is the rock of Lower Craigellachie, which marks the eastern end of the former domains of Clan Grant; Upper Craigellachie, which marked the western end, being near Aviemore. On the Spey, a little above the mouth of the Knock-

ando Burn, is the famous rock of Tomdow, which is very dangerous for floats of timber passing down the river, and where in heavy floods the rush and roar of water is terrific, it being said locally that 'Spey turns up the white o' her een after she gets a drink in Badenoch.' At Dellagyle is a cave that afforded shelter to the well-known cateran James-a-Tuam (one of the Grants of Carron), who figures prominently in Spalding's *History of the Troubles in Scotland*, and it is also traditionally associated with the equally notorious Macpherson of Macpherson's Ram (See BANFF). There is a fragment of an old stone circle, and names indicating the sites of one or two religious houses. The people are engaged in agriculture, the other industries being a distillery near Easter Elchies and one near Knockando House, a woollen mill, and grain mills. The Messrs Grant of Ramsbottom in Lancashire, the prototypes of Dickens' Brothers Cheeryble in *Nicholas Nickleby*, were born in this parish. Knockando is in the presbytery of Aberlour and the synod of Moray, and the living is over £200. Four schools—Archiestown Church school, and Elchies, Kirdels female, and Knockando public schools—with accommodation respectively for 90, 150, 69, and 188 children, have an average attendance of about 90, 55, 35, and 90, and grants amounting to nearly £80, £60, £40, and £85. Pop. (1755) 1267, (1801) 1432, (1841) 1676, (1871) 1909, (1881) 1838, (1891) 1712.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876. For an account of the Wester Elchies Observatory, see *Good Words* for 1862.

Knockard and Erropie, two conjoint villages in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Cromarty, 1 mile S of the Butt of Lewis and 26 miles N by E of Stornoway. Pop. (1891) 380.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 111, 1858.

Knockbain, a coast parish of SE Ross and Cromarty, whose church stands 1 mile S of Munloch, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W (*via* Kessock Ferry) of Inverness. The Black Isle railway, from Muir of Ord to Fortrose, opened in 1894, passes through the northern portion of the parish and has a station at Munloch, under which there is a post office of Knockbain. Containing also the hamlets of Kessock, Munloch, and Charleston, the first of which has a post office under Inverness, it consists of the two ancient parishes of Kilmuir-Wester and Suddie, united in 1756; and it took the name of Knockbain (Gael. *cnoc-bàin*, 'white knoll') from the eminence on which its modern church was built. A strip of this parish, 280 yards wide at the narrowest, that separated the parish of Killearnan into two unequal parts, was annexed by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to Killearnan; and Gallowhill Wood (with croft), which formerly lay partly also in Knockbain, was placed wholly in the same parish. On the other hand, the farm of Bellfield, which also lay partly in both parishes, was placed wholly in Knockbain; and the part of Killearnan which lay east of the centre of the road leading from Allanglach past Artafallie to North Kessock was transferred also to Knockbain. The parish is bounded NE and E by Avoch, SE by the Moray Firth, S by the Beaully Firth, SW and W by Killearnan, and NW by Urquhart. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6 miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The shoreline, 8 miles long, in the N is deeply indented by Munloch Bay, and everywhere is fringed by a narrow, low, flat strip of old sea-margin, from which the surface rises rather rapidly to 633 feet at Ord Hill, 400 at Craigiehow, 482 at DRUMDERFIT Hill, and 566 near Upper Knockbain in the extreme N. The rocks belong to the Old Red Sandstone formation; and the soil is extremely various, comprising sandy or clayish loam, alluvium, gravel, and peat, with here and there a pretty strong pan. Great improvements have been effected in the way of reclamation, retraining, etc.; and a largish proportion of the entire area is under plantations. On the Drumderfit ridge above Munloch are numerous cairns; and a large one on the western part of the ridge is believed to commemorate the Battle of Blair-na-coi ('field of lamentation'), in which, in 1340, the Macdonalds were routed by a night attack of the townsfolk of Inverness. Other antiquities are a vitrified fort on

Ord Hill; an earth fort on Craig-caistal, Lundie; 'James's Temple' on Drumderit; hut circles at Taerore, Arpafeelie; stone circles at Muirton, Belmaduthie, and the 'Temple,' and cremation burial mounds discovered at Drumnamarg in 1881. General John Randall Mackenzie, who fell at the battle of Talavera in 1809, was a native. Allangrange House, 2 miles SW of Munloch, is the seat of James Fowler Mackenzie, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1849). Other mansions, noticed separately, are Belmaduthie and Drynie. Knockbain is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross; the living is worth £347. The parish church, enlarged about 1816, was repaired in 1894. There are two Free churches—one at Munloch and one at Munloch West—and Arpafeelie Episcopal church, St John's (1810; 200 sittings); and Drumsmital public, Munloch public, Upper Knockbain public, and Arpafeelie Episcopal schools, with respective accommodation for 120, 140, 117, and 87 children, have an average attendance of about 95, 90, 45, and 45, and grants amounting to nearly £110, £85, £58, and £60. Pop. (1801) 1859, (1841) 2565, (1861) 2485, (1871) 2155, (1881) 1866, (1891) 1667, of whom 1001 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 84, 1881-76.

Knockbrex, a mansion in Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the shore of Fleet Bay, 5½ miles S by W of Gatehouse. The estate and shootings, extending to 760 acres, were sold by Captain Hope of St Mary's Isle in 1894, and were purchased by James Brown, Esq., merchant, Manchester, at the upset price of £14,000.

Knock Castle, a mansion in Largs parish, Ayrshire, near the shore of the Firth of Clyde, 2½ miles N by W of Largs town. Comprising two buildings, separate one from another, it is partly a renovated ancient baronial fortalice, partly a modern, magnificent, castellated edifice in the old Scottish style. Its owner is George Elder, Esq., J.P. and deputy-lieutenant of the county. Knock Hill (777 feet), 1½ mile to the NE, was used in old times as a beacon station, and commands an extensive and very brilliant view. From about 1400 till 1650 the Knock estate belonged to a younger branch of the Frasers of Lovat.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Knock Castle, a ruin in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, on a beautiful eminence, in the peninsula between the rivers Muick and Dee, 2 miles WSW of Ballater. It once was a strong and stately edifice belonging to the Gordons.

Knock Castle, a ruin on a rocky headland of the SE coast of Sleat parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 4 miles SSW of Isle Ornsay. It once was a stronghold of the Barons of Sleat.

Knockdaviae. See BURNTISLAND.

Knockdolian, an 18th century mansion in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Stinchar, and at the NE base of conical Knockdolian Hill (869 feet), 2 miles W by S of the village of Colmonell. Its owner is William M'Connell, Esq. Ruined Knockdolian Castle stands ½ mile to the NW.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Knockdow or **Knockdhu**, a mansion in Inverchaolain parish, Argyllshire, near the right bank of Ardyne Burn, 2 miles NNW of Toward. It is the seat of James Lamont, Esq. (b. 1828; suc. 1861), author, Arctic explorer, and Liberal M.P. for Buteshire 1865-68.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Knockendoch. See CRIFFEL.

Knockentiber. See KNOCKINTIBER.

Knockespoek, a large old mansion in Clatt parish, Aberdeenshire, 4½ miles S by W of Kennethmont station on the Inveramsay and Keith section of the Great North of Scotland railway. It belongs to the Fellowes-Gordon family.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Knockfarrel, a conical eminence (579 feet) in Fodderty parish, Ross and Cromarty shire, on the S side of Strathpeffer vale, 1¼ mile E by N of Strathpeffer Spa. Rising from the vale in so steep an ascent as to look almost mural, it is crowned with a vitrified fort, measuring 420 feet by 120, and defended by breastworks; and it com-

mands a noble view to Craighphadrick in the vicinity of Inverness, and to the N Sutor of Cromarty.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Knockfin Heights. See HALKIRK and KILDONAN.

Knockgray, an estate, with a mansion (a farmhouse now), in Carspair parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire, 11 miles SE of Dalmeilton. Acquired by the Kennedys towards the close of the 17th century, it is now the property of the heirs of the late Capt. Alex. William Maxwell Clark-Kennedy, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Knockhall Castle. See FOVERAN.

Knockhill, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire, 1¼ mile WSW of Ecclefechan.

Knockhillie or **Knockhooly**, a hamlet in Colvend parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of Southwick Burn, 8 miles ESE of Dalbeattie.

Knockinaam Lodge, a charming marine residence on the DUNSKY estate, Portpatrick parish, W Wigtownshire, close to the shore of Port o' Spittal Bay, 3 miles SE of Portpatrick town.

Knockinnan, a ruined fortalice on the coast of Latheron parish, Caithness, 2 miles NNE of Dunbeath, 5 furlongs nearer which is Knockinnan inn.

Knockintiber, a village in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles WNW of Kilmarnock.

Knocknalling, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the right bank of the Ken and the left of confluent Pulharrow Burn, 6 miles NNW of New Galloway. Its owner is Col. John Murray Kennedy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Knock of Braemoray. See EDINKILLIE.

Knowe, a hamlet, 10 miles W of Newton-Stewart, with a post office under Kirkcowan, in Penninghame parish, NE Wigtownshire.

Knowesouth, an estate, with a mansion, in Bedrule parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of the Teviot, 4 miles W by N of Jedburgh. Its owner is Gideon Pott, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Knoydart, a district and a *quoad sacra* parish in Glenelg parish, W Inverness-shire. The district is bounded on the N by Loch Hourn, on the E by Kilmonivaig, on the S by Loch Nevis, on the W by the Sound of Sleat. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 15 miles; its greatest breadth is 9 miles; and its area is about 85 square miles. The surface is mostly mountainous, yet includes a considerable aggregate of arable land; and it abounds in features of romantic and grandly picturesque scenery. Guseran Water rises on the E border, and runs through the middle to the Sound of Sleat; and INVERIE House, with a pier, stands on Loch Nevis, 10 miles SSE of Isle Ornsay and 54 WSW of Fort Augustus, and is the seat of Edward Salin Bowlby, of Gilston Park, Harlow, who purchased the estate of Knoydart in 1893 at the upset price of £100,000. The estate extends to about 67,000 acres, and comprises the forests of Inverie and Barrisdale, extending to about 20,000 and 25,000 acres respectively, a small home farm, and 21,000 acres of sheep and cattle grazings. The house, lighted by electricity, is surrounded by fine grounds and ornamental woods. The *quoad sacra* parish, which is nearly coterminous with the district, and which sprang from a mission station of the Royal Bounty, is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg. The stipend is £150. A Roman Catholic church, St Anthony's, was built in 1850, and contains 300 sittings. Pop. of parish (1871) 470, (1881) 437, (1891) 383.

Kyle, an ancient castle and a district in Ayrshire. The castle stood in Auchinleck parish, on an elevated tongue of land between confluent Gelt and Glenmore Waters, 6 miles E of Cumnock. Unknown to history, as to either its origin or its early proprietors, it passed into the possession of the Marquis of Bute; and is now represented by only slight remains. The district, the middle one of the three divisions of the county, has often, in common with COILSFIELD, COYLE river, and COYLTON parish, been thought to have got its name from

'Auld King Coil,' a Pictish king or regulus, said to have been killed in a battle fought in Coylton parish. It seems, however, to have anciently been all or nearly all covered with forest, so may very probably have got its name from the Celtic *Coille*, 'a wood;' and it ranked, in the Middle Ages, as a bailiwick. It is bounded on the N by the river Irvine, which divides it from Cunningham, on the NE by Lanarkshire, on the E by Dumfriesshire, on the S by Kirkcudbrightshire, on the SW by the river Doon, which divides it from Carrick, and on the W by the Firth of Clyde. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 28 miles; its greatest breadth is 23 miles; and its extent of coast, measured in a straight line, is nearly 12 miles. The river Ayr, rising on its eastern border, and traversing it westward to the Firth, divides it into Kyle Stewart on the N, and King's Kyle on the S. Other chief streams are the Cessnock, running to the Irvine; the Lugar and the Coyle, running to the Ayr; and the Nith, rising on the southern border, and making a circuitous run of 15½ miles to the boundary with Dumfriesshire. The parishes are Dundonald, Riccarton, Galston, Craigie, Symington, Mauchline, Sorn, Muirkirk, Monkton, Tarbolton, Stair, Auchinleck, Ayr (since 1895 including Newton and St. Quivox), Coylton, Ochiltree, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Dalrymple, and Dalmellington; and all are in the presbytery of Ayr. The Kyle Union Poorhouse board, with a poorhouse at Ayr, comprises delegates from the parishes of Auchinleck, Ayr (with Newton and St. Quivox), Coylton, New Cumnock, Old Cumnock, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, Mauchline, Muirkirk, Ochiltree, and Sorn.

Kyle-Akin, a village on the NE verge of Strath parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, at Kyle-Akin strait between Skye and the mainland of Ross and Cromarty shire. The village, 7 miles SW of Lochalsh church, and 8 ENE of Broadford, was founded by the third Lord Macdonald, on a ground plan, as an intended considerable seaport, to consist chiefly of two-storey houses with attics; but has never yet exceeded the limits of a mere village. A main thoroughfare between Skye and the mainland, it has a post office under Broadford, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a good inn, chapel of ease (1875), a public school, and a regular ferry. Castle-Maolil has been separately noticed. Kyle-Akin strait, which gave name to the village, got its affix from King Hakon of Norway, on occasion of his expedition against Scotland in 1263. At the W extremity of Loch Alsh, and forming the north-western termination of the long Sound of Sleat, which separates Skye from the mainland, it looks to be so narrow that a common fable represents the old method of crossing it to have been by leaping, and averages ½ mile in breadth for about 1 mile in length. In 1893, Government having voted £45,000 of the estimated £150,000 necessary for the purpose, operations were begun to carry out the original design of making this the terminus of the Dingwall and Skye railway. A terminus quay, with a depth of 24 feet at low water, was built, and the connection with the island and Kyle-Akin is maintained by steam ferry. The extension line was opened for traffic about the end of 1897. The strait is overlooked by a lighthouse, showing a fixed light visible at the distance of 12 nautical miles, red towards the S, and white towards Loch Alsh and the Sound of Applecross.

Kyle of Assynt. See KYLESKU.

Kyle of Durness, an elongated bay or narrow firth in Durness parish, Sutherland, separating the district of Durness proper from the district of Parf. Receiving at its head the river Dionard, it goes 5½ miles northward to Durness or Baile na Cille Bay (1¼ × 1½ to 2 miles), some 5 miles E of Cape Wrath; itself has a varying width of 2½ and 6½ furlongs, and is barred by a series of shallows which frequently shift their position. It becomes so nearly bare at ebb tide as then to appear little else than an expanse of sand; seems to be gradually filling up with silt and *débris* brought down by the Dionard and some lateral streamlets; and is little visited by vessels either for commerce or for shelter.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Kyle of Laxford. See LAXFORD.

Kyle of Sutherland, the narrow uppermost reach of the Dornoch Firth, between Ross and Cromarty shire and Sutherland, extending from the strait at Bonar-Bridge, 4¾ miles west-north-westward to the influx of the rivers Oikell and Shin. Its width varies between 150 yards and 6¾ furlongs. Fairs, bearing its name, are held adjacent to its lower end at Bonar on the Mondays in April, June, July, August, September, and October before Beauty.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Kyle of Tongue, a narrow sea-loch or firth in Tongue parish, Sutherland, dividing the northern district of that parish into nearly equal parts. Opening from the North Sea at Rona Islands, and containing in its mouth the small, low Rabbit Islands, it penetrates 9¼ miles south-south-westward, its breadth contracting from 2¾ miles to almost a point. It is encircled by grand scenery, with the magnificent mountains of BEN HOPE (3040 feet) and BEN LOYAL (2504) overhanging its head; has shifting sandbanks and small depth of water, yet offers safe anchorage to even the largest vessels at the Rabbit Islands; expands, on the W side at these islands, into the beautiful, well-sheltered, smooth-beached Bay of Talmin, one of the chief fishing stations on the N coast of Scotland; and forms, on the E side, the creek of Scullamie, the retreat of a few fishing boats, easily convertible into a good small harbour.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Kyle-Rhea, a strait at the NE end of the Sound of Sleat, between the Isle of Skye and the mainland of Inverness-shire. It took its name, signifying 'the King's strait,' from King Hakon of Norway's expedition in 1263; it connects the Sound of Sleat with Loch Alsh; and, having a width of only ½ mile, it is swept by very rapid tidal currents. A ferry across it maintains the communication between Skye and Invergarry (46 miles ESE) by way of Glenelg; and has, at either end, a pretty good inn.

Kylesku, a long, narrow sea-loch on the mutual border of Eddrachillis and Assynt parishes, W Sutherland. Opening from the Minch in semicircular Loch a' Chairn Bhain or Cairnbawn, which measures 5½ miles across the mouth, and contains a number of small islands, it strikes, from the head of that bay, 3¾ miles east-south-eastward, with an extreme width of 7 furlongs; next for ½ mile contracts to from ½ to 1¼ furlong at Kylesku Ferry; and ¾ mile beyond, divides into two horns, Lochs GLENDHU and GLENCOL, striking eastward and south-eastward. With an intricate cincture, its shores, flanks, and overhanging mountains—the monarch of them Quinag (2653 feet)—exhibiting a series of superb landscapes, Kylesku is swept by extremely rapid tides, and enjoys great celebrity for both the quantity and quality of its herrings. Unapool or Kylesku Inn, at Kylesku Ferry, is 18 miles NE of Lochinver and 11 SSE of Scourie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Kyles of Bute, a semicircular belt of sea, for 16½ miles engirdling the northern half of Bute island, and separating that island from the Cowal district of Argyllshire. Connecting at both ends with the Firth of Clyde, it opens on the E, between Bogany Point in Bute and Toward Point in Cowal, with a width of 2¾ miles; and suddenly expands, on the Bute side, into Rothesay Bay, soon after into Kames Bay; whilst, at a point 4 miles N of Rothesay, it sends off, north-north-westward into Cowal, long mountain-screened Loch Striven. During the first 5 miles it exhibits the character of a capacious and most picturesque bay, with outlook to the Great Cumbrae and Ayrshire; but afterwards, for 6¾ miles, it curves gently north-westward and south-westward, with a varying width of 2 and 5½ furlongs, and displays contractions and windings like those of a river, flanked by steep hills, rugged acclivities, and rocky eminences. In the N, where it makes a sudden angular bend, it contains Eilean DHEARRIC and three other small rocky islands, and there is met by Loch Riddon; and from Tighnabruaich it curves south-south-eastward, with gradually increasing width, till, at Ardlamont Point, the south-western extremity of Cowal, it terminates

with a width of 2½ miles, and becomes lost in the conjoint expanse of the Sound of Bute, Kilbrannan Sound, and Loch Fyne. It displays, from end to end, in many styles, and with ever-changing combinations, a continuous series of picturesque and romantic views; and it is traversed throughout by the steamers plying to Arran and Loch Fyne. The Queen passed through the Kyles on 18 Aug. 1847.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Kymah Burn. See INVERAVEN.

Kype Water, a rivulet of Avondale parish, W Lanarkshire, rising at an altitude of 1500 feet on Goodbush

Hill, adjacent to the boundary with Ayrshire, and curving 8½ miles northward along the Lesmahagow and Stonehouse borders, till, after a total descent of 1020 feet, it falls into the Avon at a point 1 mile SE of Strathaven. In its upper reaches it traverses a bleak moorland district, and is subject to violent freshets; but, as it approaches the Avon, it assumes a more gentle character, though it makes a fine waterfall 50 feet in leap. Its left bank is flanked by Kypes Rig, culminating at a height of 1173 feet, 3¼ miles SSE of Strathaven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

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LADDER BURN, a streamlet of Lochlee parish, N Forfarshire, rising on the SE slope of Mount KEEN at an altitude of 2490 feet, and hurrying 2½ miles south-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1420 feet, it falls into the Water of Mark at a point 2½ miles NW of Lochlee church. Its right bank is flanked by a 'steep but winding path, called the Ladder, very grand and wild,' down which the Queen rode 20 Sept. 1861.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Ladhope, a *quoad sacra* parish in Melrose parish, Selkirk and Roxburgh shires, containing part of the town of Galashiels. Constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1855, it is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £350. Pop. (1871) 5317, (1881) 6576, (1891) 6743. See GALASHIELS.

Lady, a parish in the NE of Orkney, comprising the north-eastern part of Sanday island, with a post office under Kirkwall. Bounded SW by Cross parish, and on all other sides by the sea, it has an utmost length from NE to SW of 7 miles, a varying breadth of ½ mile and 2½ miles, and an area of 5233 acres. The coast, if one follows its ins and outs, has an extent of not less than 24 miles, being deeply indented on the NW by Otterswick Bay, on the S by Stywick Bay. It projects the headlands of Tafts Ness on the N, Start Point on the NE, Tress Ness on the SE, and Els Ness on the S; and includes two lagoons adjacent to Els Ness and Tress Ness, dry at low water, and capable of easy conversion into fine harbours. The interior is mostly low and flat, and is divided into the districts of Northwall, Sellibister, Newark, Tressness, Coligarth, Overbister, and Elsness. The soil is very various, but in most parts is a fertile mixture of mould and sand. About one-third of the land is waste and heathy, and the rest either forms good natural pasture or is under cultivation. A lighthouse is on Start Point, and gives a fixed red light visible for 14½ nautical miles; remains of Scandinavian buildings are in several places; three pretty large tumuli, partly surrounded by a square enclosure, are near Coligarth; and each of the seven districts is supposed to have anciently had its church or chapel. Lady is in the presbytery of North Isles and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £165. The parish church, rebuilt about 1832, was repaired in 1893, and is amply commodious. There is a mission church, with manse, at Rusness. In 1893 the old parish and the Sunday school libraries were opened. The schools are noticed in our article on SANDAY. Pop. (1801) 830, (1831) 858, (1861) 1122, (1871) 953, (1881) 945, (1891) 845.

Ladybank, a small police burgh in Collessie parish, Fife, with a junction on the Edinburgh and Dundee section of the North British railway, 18¾ miles SE of Perth, 5½ SW of Cupar, and 39 N by E of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge. Of modern growth, and formerly a peat moss (Our Lady's Bog) granted to the monks of Lindores to supply the abbey with peat, and named by them after the Virgin, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, a hotel, a locomotive depôt, malting and linen industries, a tar distillery, an abundant water-supply (1876) from artesian wells, golf,

curling, and football clubs, a friendly society, etc. An Established *quoad sacra* parish church, with 400 sittings, was erected in 1881-82 at a cost of £2050, and a Free church, with spire and 400 sittings, in 1875-76, at a cost of £2140; whilst the public school was enlarged in 1875. Pop. (1861) 376, (1871) 722, (1881) 1072, (1891) 1198. Houses (1891) inhabited 271, vacant 11.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Ladyfield, a village at the mutual border of Longforgan parish, Perthshire, and Fowllis parish, Forfarshire, 7 miles WNW of Dundee.

Ladykirk, a Border parish of SE Berwickshire, whose church stands near the left bank of the river Tweed, 1½ mile W by N of Norham station on the North-Eastern railway, 6 miles NNE of Coldstream, and 10 WSW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Tradition says that it took its name from the dedication of this church to the Virgin Mary by James IV., in gratitude for his deliverance from being swept away by a powerful freshet of the Tweed at a neighbouring ford; and a village around the church was formerly a place of some little note, but has dwindled to a few hinds' houses, with a post office under Norham.

The parish contains also the village of Horndean, and it consists of the ancient parishes of Horndean and Upsetlington. It is bounded NW and N by Whitsome, NE by Hutton, E and SE by Northumberland, S by Coldstream, and W by Swinton. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies between 6¼ furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 3446¾ acres, of which 66½ are water. The TWEED, curving 3¼ miles north-north-eastward, traces all the Northumbrian border, and along it the surface declines to 95 feet above sea-level, thence rising gently to 213 feet near Upsetlington, 181 near Ladykirk village, and 235 near Fellowhills. Sandstone underlies the entire area, and a very fine variety of it has been quarried within the policies of Ladykirk House. The soil is extremely fertile. Some 55 acres are under wood; about 845 are disposed in perennial pasture; and all the rest of the land is in tillage. A ford on the Tweed, between Ladykirk village and Norham, gave frequent passage in bygone days to armies of invasion; and, although always dangerous, continued to be used till, in 1839, it was superseded by a wooden bridge on stone piers. This in turn has been superseded by a handsome stone bridge, constructed at the expense of the Tweed Bridges Trust. Holywell Haugh, adjacent to the Ladykirk side of the ford, was the meeting-place of Edward I. of England and the Scottish nobles to adjust the dispute respecting the succession to the crown of Scotland; and the parish church of Ladykirk, in the time of Queen Mary, was the scene of a treaty concluded by commissioners. An ancient rectory, midway between Ladykirk and Upsetlington, has bequeathed to the ground around its site the name of Chapel Park, and is now represented by only a few large stones. Ladykirk House, near the Tweed's left bank, 1¼ mile SSW of Norham, is a finely-situated modern edifice, surrounded by a beautiful park, and commanding an exquisite view along the river. An elegant and sub-

stantial Jubilee fountain was erected by Lady Marjoribanks in commemoration of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign. Ladykirk is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £190. The parish church, built in 1500, was originally a handsome cruciform Gothic edifice, to which a tower was added in 1743. Internally it was greatly disfigured by alterations and additions during the first half of the 19th century; but in 1861 it underwent thorough repair, and has now five stained-glass windows and a turret clock. A U.P. church is in Horndean; and a public school, with accommodation for 110 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of nearly £72. Pop. (1801) 516, (1831) 485, (1861) 564, (1871) 518, (1881) 438, (1891) 339.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Ladykirk, an ancient parish in Stronsay island, Orkney. Including the south-western limb of the island, and bounded N by St Peter's, E by Mill Bay and St Nicholas, S and W by Stronsay Firth, it is compressed at the centre by Linga Sound on the N and Rousholm Bay on the S; projects south-south-westward, to the extent of about one-half of its area, in a peninsula terminating in Rousholm Head; and now forms part of the united parish of Stronsay and Eday.

Ladykirk or Northkirk, an ancient parish in Westray island, Orkney. It comprises the northern part of the island; is bounded on the SE by Westkirk, on all other sides by the sea; contains the village of Pierwall; and now forms part of the united parish of Westray and Papa-Westray.

Ladykirk House, a mansion in Monkton parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles E by N of Prestwick station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is named after a pre-Reformation chapel, which is now represented only by one of its four turrets.

Ladyland, an estate, with a good mansion of 1816, in Kilbirnie parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles WSW of Lochwinnoch. Purchased by his maternal ancestor in 1718, it was the property of the late R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Esq., M.P. for North Ayrshire from 1880 to 1885. (See also WOODSIDE.) The Barclays' old house of Ladyland, described in 1609 as a 'strong tower,' was all, with the exception of a massive fragment, demolished in 1815.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Ladyloan, a *quoad sacra* parish in Arbroath and St Vigeans parishes, Forfarshire, comprising part of Arbroath town. Constituted in 1865, it is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns. Its church, erected in 1838, was adorned with two stained-glass windows in 1875, whilst Ladyloan Free church was built in 1845. Pop. (1871) 4215, (1881) 4049, (1891) 4662, of whom 1342 were in St Vigeans.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Lady's Bridge, a station on the Banffshire section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 2½ miles W by S of Banff.

Lady's Rock. See DUART.

Ladywell, a hamlet in Kirkbean parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 furlongs SSE of Kirkbean church.

Lag, a hamlet and inn in Kilmory parish, near the SW coast of Arran island, Buteshire, towards the mouth of the glen of Torrylin Water, adjacent to Kilmory church, and 10½ miles SW of Lamblash.

Lag. See DUNSCORE.

Laga. See ARDNAMURCHAN.

Lagg. See JURA.

Laggan (Gael. *lagan*, 'a small hollow'), a hamlet and a large Highland parish of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. The hamlet, Laggan or Laggan Bridge, lies 818 feet above sea-level, on the Spey, 8 miles WSW of Newtonmore station on the Highland railway, and 11 WSW of Kingussie, under which it has a post office. It has also a farming society, two curling clubs, and a quoiting club.

The parish is bounded N by Boleskine-Abertarf and Moy-Dalarossie, NE and E by Kingussie, SE by Blair-Athole and Fortingall in Perthshire, S by Fortingall,

and SW and W by Kilmonivaig. Its area was increased in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to this parish a detached part of the parish of Kingussie situated on Loch Ericht, and comprising 2133 acres. The utmost length of Laggan parish, from N by E to W by S, is 23 miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is 18 miles; and its land area is 152,239 acres. The SPEY, rising at an altitude of 1475 feet, flows 7½ furlongs south-south-eastward to Loch Spey (2½ × 1 furl.; 1142 feet), and thence winds 20½ miles east by northward (for the last ½ mile along the Kingussie border), till it passes off into Kingussie at the confluence of the Truim, which itself, rising at 2100 feet, runs 15½ miles north-north-eastward (for the last 13 along the eastern boundary). The Allt a' Chaoil Reidhe, rising at 3104 feet, runs 6½ miles north-eastward to triangular Loch Patack (7½ × 4½ furl.; 1430 feet); the Patack thence flows 7½ miles north-by-eastward and 2½ miles west-south-westward to beautiful Loch Laggan (7 miles × 2 to 5½ furl.; 819 feet); and from Loch Laggan the SPEAN flows 2½ miles west-south-westward (for the last 1½ mile along the Kilmonivaig border), till it passes off into Kilmonivaig on its way to the Lochy. Again, most of the upper 12½ miles of Loch ERICHT (14½ miles × 9 furl.; 1153 feet) belongs to Laggan, whose drainage thus goes partly north-eastward to the Moray Firth, partly westward to Loch Linnhe and the Atlantic, and partly eastward to the Tay and the German Ocean. Along both the Spey and the Spean the surface declines to 810 feet above sea-level; and near the Patack's westward bend is a 'col' between the two river systems, 848 feet high. The scenery everywhere is grandly mountainous, the principal summits being *CORRYARRICK (2922 feet) and Geal Charn (3036), to the N of the Spey; Carn Liath (3298) and *Creag Meaghaidh (3700), between the Spey and Loch Laggan; Am Faireamh (2986), Ben a' Chlachair (3569), and BEN ALDER (3757), between Lochs Laggan and Ericht; and *BEN UDLAMAN (3306), to the E of Loch Ericht—where asterisks mark those heights that culminate on the confines of the parish. The Queen, who stayed at ARDVERIKIE from 21 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1847, describes the scenery as 'splendid: high bold hills, with a good deal of wood; glens, with the Patack, and a small waterfall; the meadows here and there, with people making hay, and cottages sprinkled sparingly about, reminding us much of Thuringen. . . . We were delighted with the scenery, which is singularly beautiful, wild, and romantic—with so much fine wood about it, which greatly enhances the beauty of a landscape.' Metamorphic rocks predominate in the mountains; an inferior kind of slate occurs in places; and an excellent bed of limestone extends along the valley of the Spey. The soil on the lowest grounds is alluvial, and here and there has a depth of 10 or 12 feet. Only the bottom of the valleys and the lower hill-slopes are under cultivation, by far the greater portion of the parish being either grouse-moor or deer-forest, whilst its waters yield capital fishing, the salmon-ferox of Loch Laggan running up to 12 lbs. The Dun. 2½ miles WSW of Laggan Bridge, the most perfect specimen in the kingdom of an ancient British fort, 500 feet long and 250 broad, stands on a precipitous rock rising 500 feet above the adjoining valley; and at the head of Loch Laggan are the ruins of an old church, supposed to have been dedicated to St Kenneth. In Laggan Prince Charles Edward made some of the early movements of his enterprise of 1745, and among some of its mountain fastnesses he sought retreat after his discomfiture at Culloden. Mrs Grant of Laggan, *née* Anne M'Vicar (1755-1836), as wife of the parish minister lived here from 1779 till 1803, and here collected the materials for her *Letters from the Mountains* and other popular works on the Highlands and the Highlanders. (See also CLUNY CASTLE, GLENGULBIN, GLENSHIERA LODGE, GLENTUIM, GRAMPAINS, MONADHLIATH Mountains, and other articles already indicated.) Laggan is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray; the living is worth £320. The parish church, at Laggan Bridge, on the Spey's N bank, was rebuilt in 1842. The

Free church stands near the opposite bank of the river. St Michael's Roman Catholic church (1846) has 272 sittings. Gergask, Glentruim, and Loch Laggan public schools, with respective accommodation for 117, 36, and 40 children, have an average attendance of about 85, 25, and 25, and grants of nearly £148, £41, and £42. Pop. (1881) 917, (1891) 857, of whom 666 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sbs. 63, 64, 54, 1873-75.

Laggan or Loch an Lagain. See EVELIX.

Laidlawstiel. See STOW.

Laidon, Loch. See LYDCH.

Laigh Dalmore. See COYLTON.

Laighdoors, a hamlet in Strathearn district, Perthshire, 2½ miles from Muthill.

Laigwood, a hamlet in Clunie parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of Lunan Burn, 5 miles NE of Dunkeld.

Lainshaw, an estate, with a modern mansion, purchased about the end of the 18th century by a Mr. Cunningham, one of the Glasgow "tobacco lords," in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire. Its present owner is John William Herbert Cunningham, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Laird's Hill. See KILSYTH.

Lairg, a village and a parish of central Sutherland. The village stands on the left bank of the river Shin, a little below its efflux from Loch Shin, and 1½ mile N of Lairg station on the Sutherland section (1863) of the Highland railway, this being 9 miles N by W of Bonar-Bridge and 6½ N by W of Inverness. A pretty little place, it serves as a centre of trade and communication, running a mail car daily to Lochinver, Durness, and Scourie and thrice a week to Tongue, and having a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a public library, curling and cricket clubs, a company of rifle volunteers, a commodious hotel, a police station, the parish church (1846), and a Free church. In the beautiful churchyard are two noteworthy monuments—one to William Mackay, whose *Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Juno* (1795) is virtually embodied in Byron's *Don Juan*; the other to Sir James Matheson, Bart. (1796-1878). The latter, erected in 1880, is a splendid structure by a Mentone sculptor. Measuring 25 feet by 10, and 22 feet high, it is a dome supported on blue marble pillars, with a dove-surmounted, white marble cross beneath.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Durness and Farr, E by Rogart, S, SW, and W by Creich, and NW by Eddrachillis. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 24 miles; its breadth varies between 6 and 12½ miles; and its land area is 189½ square miles or 121,359 acres. Loch MERKLAND (2½ miles × 2½ furl.; 367 feet), lying on the Eddrachillis border, sends off the Amhainn na Ceardaich 1½ mile south-south-westward to Loch GRAM (11 × 3 furl.; 304 feet), which itself sends off a stream 3 furlongs southward to the head of Loch SHIN (16½ miles × ½ to 1½ mile; 270 feet); and from the foot of Loch Shin the river Shin flows 5½ miles south-by-eastward through the interior and along the Creich border, till it passes off into Creich on its way to the Oikell. Of fifty-four feeders of Loch Shin, the two largest flow to its NE side—the FRAG or Fiodbhaig, issuing from Loch Fiodbhaig (1½ mile × 5½ furl.; 650 feet), and running 5½ miles southward; and the Tirry, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet in the NE corner of the parish, and winding 17½ miles south-westward, westward, south-south-eastward, and south-south-westward. Loch CRAGGIE or Creagach (1 mile × 2½ furl.; 525 feet), on the Rogart border, and Loch Beannaichte (¾ × ¾ mile; 615 feet), lie 3¼ miles ENE and 3¾ NNE of Lairg village; and forty-four smaller lakes are scattered over the interior. Sinking in the extreme S along the Shin to 120 feet above sea-level, the surface is everywhere hilly, but mountainous only in the N. Chief elevations to the W, as one goes up the valley, are *Cnoc a' Choire (1318 feet), *Maol a' Bhealaidh (1673), and *Meallan a' Chuail (2461); to the E, a nameless height (1018) 2 miles E of the station, Meall Odhar (1403), and *BEN HEE (2864), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Granite and trap are the

prevailing rocks; and limestone is plentiful along Loch Shin. There is a considerable extent of light gravelly loam, mixed with moss, and lying on a clayey subsoil; but the uplands generally are covered with peat earth. In the triangular stretch of land between Loch Shin and the last 3 miles of the Tirry 2000 acres were reclaimed during 1873-77 by the Duke of Sutherland at a cost of £100,000, under the superintendence of the late Kenneth Murray, Esq. of GEANIES, to whom a monument, 33 feet high, was here erected on an elevated spot in 1877. The works excited great interest, being visited by a deputation from the Highland and Agricultural Society (1874) and by the Prince of Wales (1876). As at KILDONAN, they were designed to increase the arable area so as to raise sufficient oatmeal for the native population, and sufficient winter fodder for the large flocks of sheep that graze in summer on the neighbouring hills. The huge steam plough, made specially for the reclamations by Messrs Fowler of Leeds, and the reclamations themselves, are fully described on pp. 28-40 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1880). One sheep farm in the parish, that of Dalchork, extends to 25,000 acres. Knockachath, 'the hill of fights,' has a number of tumuli, and is believed to have been a battle scene between the Sutherlands and the Mackays. Hut circles and Pictish towers make up the remaining antiquities. ACHANY is the only mansion. Lairg is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £201. Two public schools, Lairg and Shiness, with respective accommodation for 164 and 86 children, have an average attendance of about 115 and 40, and grants of nearly £145 and £58. Valuation (1882) £8999, 5s., (1893) £7432, 6s., of which £847 was for railway. Pop. (1801) 1209, (1841) 913, (1861) 961, (1871) 978, (1881) 1355, (1891) 1169, of whom 799 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sbs. 102, 103, 1881-80.

Lairnie. See LEARNBY.

Laithers House, a modern mansion in Turriff parish, NW Aberdeenshire, on the right bank of the Deveron, 4½ miles W by S of Turriff town. Its owner is Alexander Stuart, Esq. of Inchbreck (b. 1832; suc. 1846).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Lakefield House, a mansion in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, on the northern shore of Loch Meikle, 5½ miles W of Drumnadrochit.

Laken, a hamlet in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire, 4 miles SSE of Nairn.

Lamancha, an estate, with a mansion, in Newlands parish, N Peeblesshire, 6 miles SSW of Penicuik and ¾ mile SW of Lamancha station on the Dolphinton branch of the North British, this being 20¼ miles S by W of Edinburgh. It bore the name of Grange of Romanno till about 1736, when it was sold to the Dundonald family; and from them it was purchased in 1831 for £14,364 by James Mackintosh, Esq. A plain three-storied edifice, the mansion was built in 1663, and twice enlarged by its successive purchasers. On the estate are a public school and a post office.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Lamb. See DIRLETON.

Lamba, an island (¾ × ¼ mile) of Northmaven parish, Shetland, in Yell Sound, 1½ mile ENE of Ollaberry.

Lambden, a mansion in Greenlaw parish, Berwickshire, 3½ miles SE of the town. Its owner is James Nisbet, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1861).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Lamberton, a former parish of SE Berwickshire, long held by Coldingham Priory, and annexed to Ayton at the Reformation, to Mordington in 1650. Its church was built upon an eastward slope, 5 furlongs from the high sea-cliffs, 3 furlongs from the boundary of Berwick liberties, and 3¾ miles NNW of Berwick town. The site, still marked by part of the outer walls, is the burying-place of the Rentons of Lamberton. The marriage-treaty of the Princess Margaret of England with James IV. of Scotland stipulated that she should, without any expense to the bridegroom, be delivered to the Scottish king's commissioners at Lamberton church; and she is said by tradition to have been married here,

but really was married by proxy at Windsor, and remarried in Edinburgh (1503). In 1573 a convention, which led to the siege of Edinburgh Castle, was made at this church between Lord Ruthven and Sir William Durie, the marshal of Berwick. Lamberton toll-bar—which stood between the ruins of the church and the line of the North British railway—for some time vied with Greta as a place of runaway marriages.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Lambhill, a village in Maryhill *quoad sacra* parish, Lanarkshire, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile beyond the northern boundary of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. There is a Roman Catholic church (St Agnes), built in 1894, and containing 950 sittings, and a day school belonging to the same body.

Lambholm, an island of Holm and Paplay parish, Orkney, nearly in the centre of Holm Sound. It has a circular outline, measuring 3 miles in circumference. Pop. (1871) 7, (1881) 8, (1891) 7.

Lamden. See LAMBEDEN.

Lamerton, a village in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dundee.

Lamington, a village and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands, 700 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Clyde, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by S of Biggar, 12 SE of Lanark, and 9 furlongs ENE of Lamington station (across the river) on the Caledonian, this being $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of Carstairs Junction, and $37\frac{3}{4}$ SW by S of Edinburgh. It was entitled by charter from Charles I. to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs, but now is a little country place, neat and pretty—a model village in its way—having a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments, a public school, and Lady Lamington's school for females.

The parish, since 1608 comprising the ancient parishes of Wandell and Lamington, is bounded NW and N by Symington, NE and E by Culter, SE and S by Crawford, and W by Crawfordjohn and Wiston-Roberton. In outline rudely triangular, with northward apex, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an utmost breadth from ENE to WSW of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 12,918 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The CLYDE flows $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward along or close to all the western and north-western boundary; and among its eight little affluents from this parish are Wandell Burn, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward, and Lamington Burn 3 miles north-north-westward. At a cost of £2000 the Clyde was embanked here along its whole Lamington extent in 1835-36, when the bridge across it near the village, of two arches, each 53 feet in span, was built at a cost of £900. In the extreme N the surface sinks along the Clyde to 680 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1614 feet at Lamington Hill, 1399 at Startup Hill, 1536 at Cowgill Rig, 1585 at Ewe Hill, 1894 at Duncangill Head, 1867 at Tewsgill Hill, and 1406 at Arbory Hill. Porphyry and greywacke are the prevailing rocks; and the soil is a deep rich loam or clay on the level holm-lands along the Clyde, on other arable lands is mainly of free and lightish yet kindly character, and on most of the hills is moorish or mossy. About 2000 acres are arable, 137 are under plantations, and nearly all the remainder is rough pasture. George Jardine (1742-1827), Professor of Logic in Glasgow University, was a native of Wandell. The Roman Watling Street, from Nithsdale into Clydesdale, ran close by the river Clyde; and camps, both Roman and native, occur in several localities, the most curious of them being that upon ARBORY HILL. The 'Bower of Wandell,' a fortalice crowning a rocky peninsula, washed on three sides by the Clyde, is almost level with the ground, and only a vault remains of Windgate House, towards the head of Cowgill or Keygill Glen; but the Tower of Lamington, 5 furlongs N of the village, is still represented by the lofty NW angle. Tradition assigns it to the days of Wallace, but its little projecting corner turret refers it rather to the 16th century. Hamilton of Wishaw described it about 1700 as 'an old house seated upon the river Clyde, near to the kirk, in a plea-

sant place, and well planted,' and it was occupied by the Baillies for nearly fifty years later, but about 1780 it was demolished by an ignorant factor to furnish building materials. That Marion Bradfute, wife of Sir William Wallace, was heiress of Lamington, and that their daughter transmitted her mother's rights to her husband, Sir William Baillie of Hoprig, are baseless traditions, for in 1368 Sir William Baillie, second of Hoprig, as son-in-law of Sir William Seton, obtained a charter of 'Lambiston' barony. His seventeenth descendant—five times through heiresses—was Alexander Dundas Ross Cochrane-Baillie (1816-90), in 1880 created Baron Lamington in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was succeeded by his son Charles W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie (b. 1860). The mansion, Lamington House, finely seated on the hill slope a little E of the village, is a modern Elizabethan edifice, with pleasant grounds. The Earl of Home is the other proprietor, the barony of Hartside or Wandell having passed from the Jardines to the Earl of Angus in 1617. (See DOUGLAS CASTLE.) Lamington is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £210. The parish church, St Ninian's, is an old building with a fine Norman archway, and a bell bearing date 1647. Down to the repairs of 1828 it retained its 'joug' and 'canty,' or place of repentance; and within its walls one cold rough day Robert Burns heard a sermon which called forth a stinging epigram. A private Episcopal church (built by the Right Hon. Lord Lamington in 1857, and having 70 sittings) is a pretty Early English edifice. The public and female schools, with respective accommodation for 74 and 32 children, have an average attendance of about 40 and 20, and grants of nearly £53 and £20. Valuation (1883) £7822, 8s., (1893) £7069, 3s. Pop. (1881) 316, (1891) 305.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 24, 15, 16, 1865-64.

Lamlash, a village in Kilbride parish, on the E side of Arran Island, Buteshire. Standing on the NW shore of Lamlash Bay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Brodick, and 15 miles in direct line by sea SW of Ardrossan, it chiefly consists of one long string of houses, and is a favourite summer sea-bathing resort, enjoying regular steamboat communication with Brodick, Ardrossan, Rothesay, Greenock, Gourock, Craigendoran, and Glasgow. It has a fine timber pier, erected in 1884 at the expense of the Duke of Hamilton, as well as an older stone pier; a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, two hotels, a public school, and a coastguard station. The parish church of Kilbride, erected by the Duke in 1885, superseded one built in 1774, and has a lofty spire and a peal of melodious bells. Lamlash Bay, with a horse-shoe outline 5 miles in extent, opens westward from the Firth of Clyde, between Clauchlands Point and Kingscross Point; measures $2\frac{7}{8}$ miles across the entrance, nearly three-fifths of which are occupied by HOLY ISLE; and, being sheltered from every wind, is a first-rate natural harbour of refuge. Fairs are held on Friday before Irvine May fair, and on Wednesday before Falkirk Tryst in October. See KILBRIDE. Pop. (1881) 219, (1891) 314.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 13, 1870.

Lamma. See LAMBA.

Lammer Law, a mountain in the S of Yester parish, Haddingtonshire, $8\frac{5}{8}$ miles S by E of Haddington. Rising 1733 feet above sea-level, it is the loftiest of the entire range of the Lammermuirs, and gives them name.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Lammermuir Hills, a broad range of moorish heights, stretching eastward from the vale of Gala Water, in the SE extremity of Midlothian, to the German Ocean at the promontories of Fast Castle and St Abb's Head, in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire. From the middle of the lofty mountain-range which begins at Cheviot in Northumberland, and, passing into Scotland, extends across it to Loch Ryan—from the most elevated part of it, called the Lowthers or the Hartfell Heights, at the meeting-point of the counties of Dumfries, Lanark, and Peebles, a less lofty and less remarkable range goes off north-eastward across Peeblesshire to the vale of the Gala, and, but for being cloven down by this vale,

would join the Lammermuirs, so as to stretch unbroken to the sea. The Lammermuirs all lie within East Lothian and Berwickshire; commencing at the extreme western limit of these counties, forming, for two-thirds of their extent, a southern screen to East Lothian, and constituting—if the Lammermuir part of Lauderdale be included—nearly one-half of Berwickshire. The range forms, with the loftier and commanding chain of the Cheviots and the Lowthers, whence it diverges, the vast triangular basin of the Tweed, and overlooks, stretching away from its N base, the grand expanse of the great body of the Scottish Lowlands, till they are pent up by the stupendous barrier of the far-extending Grampians. In themselves the Lammermuirs are an extensive curvature of, for the most part, wild and cheerless heights—nowhere bold and imposing in aspect, and often subsiding into low rolling table-lands of bleak moor. Once clothed with forest, they still have natural woods hanging on some of their steepes; but over their summits, and down their higher slopes, they are almost everywhere sprinkled only with heather. Yet lovers of pastoral seclusion may find pleasure in gazing on the great flocks of sheep which tenant their higher grounds; while agriculturists will look with satisfaction on the considerable ascents which have been made by the plough on their lower declivities. The soil in nearly all the upper parts is a light peat mould; and even in some of the lower parts—as in the parish of Westruther—is a swampy moss. But elsewhere the prevailing peat is mixed with sand and clay, or gives place to comparatively kindly soil; and in the vales and lower slopes, irrigated by the numerous streams which are collected on the broad ridge, are belts of fertility and beauty. The geology is treated under HADDINGTONSHIRE. Besides LAMMER LAW (1733 feet) more than twenty summits exceed an altitude of 1200 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 34, 1863-64.

Lammerton. See LAMBERTON and LAMERTON.

Lamont or Ardlamont House, a mansion in Kilfinan parish, Argyllshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of ARDLAMONT Point, and 7 miles S of Tighnabruach. Long the seat of the chief of the clan Lamont, it was sold in 1894 to Mr D. N. Nicol. It was brought into very prominent notice in 1893-94, in connection with a trial for murder—the victim being one of the occupants, a minor, and the accused his army tutor, both belonging to England—which resulted, however, in a verdict of 'not proven.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Lanark (Cymric *Llanerch*, 'a forest glade'), a market-town and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The capital of the county, and a royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, the town is built on a south-westward slope, 500 to 750 feet above sea-level, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Clyde's right bank, by rail being $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Carstairs Junction, $33\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Edinburgh, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ SE by E of Glasgow. A branch line of the Caledonian railway connects the burgh with the main line, and affords communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Ayr. Its environs are singularly pleasant, comprising the three celebrated Falls of CLYDE (BONNINGTON, CORRA, and STONEYBRES Linns) and the deep, narrow chasm of MOUSE Water beneath the stupendous CARTLAND Crags, with a wealth of minor embellishment in the shape of undulating surface, woods, and mansions. Great changes have taken place since 1823; and, to quote Irving's *History of Lanarkshire* (1864), 'though many of the houses in the burgh must occupy the sites of buildings erected at a very early date, the progress of improvement and alteration has left little or nothing to interest the archaeological inquirer into the domestic architecture of our ancestors. A local antiquary, following up a house-to-house visitation, may discover some faint traces of earlier work, but he will fail to find any building which, in its main features, and as a whole, can date prior to the commencement of last century. Many of the houses were till recently covered with thatch, and some instances of this style of roofing still exist.'

Lanark may be said to consist of nine or ten streets, the principal being the High Street. Some of the streets

run parallel to the main street, but others strike off at right angles from it. It possesses a gaswork (1832), and has an abundant supply of excellent water, brought from the Tinto Hills, a distance of 7 miles, while in 1894 the first steps were taken in a new and extensive drainage scheme. The town contains some good public buildings and many handsome villas and well-appointed shops. It possesses so many amenities in itself and such full command of its beautiful environs, as to be both a very agreeable place of staid residence and a crowded resort of summer tourists.

An artificial mound, the Castle Hill, at the foot of the Castle Gate, on the side of the town towards the Clyde, is believed to have been occupied by a Roman station, and was long surmounted by a royal castle, which is thought to have been founded by David I., and was an occasional residence of William the Lion and other kings. It was mortgaged in 1295, in connection with negotiations for the marriage of the niece of King Philip of France with the son and heir of John Baliol; was held by an English garrison for a number of years till 1310; went afterwards to ruin, and has utterly disappeared, its site being now a bowling green. Some places in the neighbourhood still bear such names as King-son's Knowe, King-son's Moss, and King-son's Stane—survivals, seemingly, of royal residence in the castle. An eminence, Gallow Hill, a little N of the town, was the place of capital punishment in feudal times, and commands a magnificent view along Strathclyde, from Tinto to Ben Lomond. The ancient parish church, St Kentigern's, 3 furlongs SE of the town, was granted by David I., as early as 1150-53, to the monks of Dryburgh, who held the rectorial tithes thenceforward on to the Reformation; but from the style of its architecture—First Pointed or Early English—the present ruin appears to date from the succeeding century. It consisted of two six-bayed aisles, each with a chancel, but without a nave; and of these the portions that remain are the lofty, pointed arches dividing the two aisles, the wall of the S aisle, and a fragment of the chancels. In the S wall is a doorway, exhibiting 'the round moulding with a fillet on the face, while the capitals, which are all that remain of two nook shafts, are richly sculptured' (Bloxam's *Gothic Architecture*). It continued to be used for some time after the Reformation, but seems to have fallen into a ruinous condition by 1657, and in 1777 was finally superseded by the present church, whither its bell was transferred, which, according to an inscription on it, has 'three times, Phenix-like, past thro' fiery furnace'—in 1110, 1659, and 1740. Irvine of Bonshaw, who in 1681 seized Donald Cargill at Covington Mill, lies buried in the S aisle; and in the churchyard is the grave of 'William Henri, who suffered at the Cross of Lanark, 2 March 1682, age 38, for his adherence to the Word of God and Scotland's covenanted work of Reformation.' Within the burgh stood the chapel of St Nicholas, which existed at the beginning of the 13th century, but to assist in building which five merks were left so late as 1550. In the present yard of the Clydesdale Hotel stood an Observantine or Franciscan friary, which is said to have been founded by Robert Bruce in 1314 (the year of Bannockburn), and where a chapter of the whole Scottish Franciscan order was held in 1496. To Robert I. is also ascribed the foundation of St Leonard's Hospital, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of the town; but from a charter this seems to have existed at least a century earlier.

The present parish church, in the middle of the town, without is a large ungainly structure of 1777, but within was greatly improved in 1870 at a cost of nearly £1200. It contains 1033 sittings; and in a niche above its principal door is a colossal statue (1817) of Sir William Wallace by the young self-taught sculptor, Robert Forrest. St Leonard's Church was built as a chapel of ease in 1867 at a cost of £2500, and in 1873 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. Other places of worship are a Free church (rebuilt 1883), Hope Street and Bloomgate U.P. churches, an Evangelical Union chapel, Christ Church Episcopalian (1855), and St Mary's Roman Catholic

church, in connection with which there is an hospital for the sick of any creed. Of these Bloomgate U.P. church, rebuilt in 1875, is a First Pointed edifice, with a tower and spire 90 feet high; whilst St Mary's, built in 1859 at a cost of £15,000, is Second Pointed in style and cruciform in plan, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, sacristy, and tower. The interior is adorned with many stained-glass windows, with twelve fine statues, and with a fresco by Doyle of the 'Last Judgment.' There is a new and tastefully laid out cemetery, in the centre of which an obelisk, 30 feet high, was erected in 1881 to the memory of the Lanark Martyrs of 1660-88. In front of the parish church there has been erected, by public subscription, a fountain in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, 1887. A school has existed at Lanark from 1183 and earlier. The educational endowments of the burgh and the parishes of Lanark, Carmichael, and Pettinain are managed under a scheme of 1884. The following schools include those under the Burgh School Board:—Burgh public, Grammar public, and St Mary's Roman Catholic, which have respective accommodation for 318, 549, and 370 children, an average attendance of about 220, 585, and 240, and grants of over £236, £725, and £244. The Smyllum Orphanage, for 450 destitute orphan children of Catholics in Scotland, is conducted by sisters of charity, and has attached to it a blind and deaf-mute institution and a chapel. The sisters have also charge of a Roman Catholic hospital (1872), with 34 beds. The Lockhart Hospital (gifted and endowed by the Lockharts of Lee), for the treatment and accommodation of persons suffering from disease or accident in Lanark and the neighbourhood, with 32 beds, is a Scottish Baronial structure of 1873, designed by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., and has a Dorcas society connected with it. There is also a fever hospital under the joint management of the town council and the Upper Ward district committee of the County Council. The Lady Hozier Convalescent Home, the gift of Sir William Hozier, Bart. of Mauldslee, to the directors of the Glasgow Western Infirmary, was opened in 1893. The building is two storeys in height, and consists of two wings, with accommodation for 42 inmates. It is equipped with all modern appliances, and occupies the site of the old militia barracks, the old guard-room and portion of the gateway of which has been remodelled as the principal entrance and lodge-keeper's house.

The County Buildings for the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, which figure prominently in the town, and were erected in 1834-36 at a cost of over £5000, are a chaste and graceful structure in the Grecian style. Behind the Clydesdale Hotel are the Assembly Rooms (1827); and other buildings are a town-hall, a co-operative hall, a co-operative reading-room, a Good Templars' hall, etc. Lanark besides has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale, Commercial, Royal, and British Linen Co.'s Banks, numerous hotels, a reading-room, agricultural and horticultural societies, a poor-house, etc. Monday is the market day, and the following is a list of the fairs:—Seeds and hiring, last Tuesday of February; grit ewes and hogs, Wednesday before first Monday in April; plants, second Wednesday of April; cattle, Wednesday before 12 June, *o.s.*; rough sheep, second Monday in June; horses, Wednesday before 12th August; lambs, Monday and Tuesday before, and blackfaced, &c., lambs, second Tuesday after lamb fair; lambs, first Mondays of September and October; horses, cattle, and hiring, Thursday after Falkirk October Tryst; cattle, first Wednesday in November, *o. s.*; general business, last Tuesday of December. There is an annual cattle show on the Saturday after the second Monday in July. A silver bell was run for annually as long ago at least as 1628; and the race-course, 1 mile in circuit and 1½ ESE of the town, is one of the finest in Scotland, being almost a dead level. A large business is done in connection with the fairs and markets, and a considerable trade in the supply of miscellaneous goods to the surrounding country; whilst much support is derived from the influx of strangers to

visit the Falls of Clyde. Comparatively little has been done to share in the multifarious and extensive manufactures of lower Clydesdale, but the weaving of winceys, skirtings, and druggets is the staple industry; and there are also artificial manure works, a brewery, a large fancy woodwork establishment, a spinning factory, a sawmill, a tannery, and a mineral oil work.

A royal burgh since the reign of David I. (1124-53), Lanark is governed under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Sheriff courts are held every Tuesday and Friday during session, dehts recovery courts every Tuesday, and sheriff small debt courts every Tuesday during session. With FALKIRK, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Linlithgow, Lanark returns one member to parliament. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 904 and 704 in 1895, in which year the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £15,817 (£13,339 in 1883), whilst the corporation revenue was £1000 in 1895, against £2119 in 1882. Pop. of royal burgh (1881) 5374, (1891) 5537; of parliamentary and police burgh. (1831) 4266, (1851) 5008, (1871) 5099, (1881) 4910, (1891) 4579, of whom 2491 were females. Houses in parliamentary burgh (1891) inhabited 1016, vacant 93, building 2.

Lanark has been identified with Ptolemy's Colania, a town of the Damnonii in the 2d century A.D., which Skene, however, places 'near the sources of the Clyde,' and describes as 'a frontier but apparently unimportant post.' Nor does Buchanan's statement, that Kenneth II. in 978 here held an assembly of the estates of the realm, appear to rest on any sufficient basis. And Chalmers is certainly wrong in asserting that 'we hear nothing of any royal castle or place of royal residence in this city,' for as early as the 12th century royal charters are known to have been dated from the Castle of Lanark. This castle it is that figures in the metrical narratives by Wytoun and Blind Harry of Sir William Wallace's first collision with the English, in May 1297. 'He had just taken to wife a virtuous damsel named Bradfute. She resides in the town of Lanark, where there is an English garrison; and as he is a marked man, from having already resented the insults of the invaders, it is not safe for him to reside there, and he must be content with stealthy visits to his bride. One day, having just heard mass, he encounters some straggling soldiers, who treat him with ribaldry and practical jokes. A very animated scene of taunt and retort, what is vulgarly called chaffing, is given by the minstrel; but it must be held as in the style of the fifteenth rather than of the thirteenth century. Wallace bears all with good temper, until a foul jest is flung at his wife. Then he draws his great sword, and cuts off the offender's hand. He is joined by a few of his countrymen, and there is a scuffle; but the English are many times their number, and they must seek safety. His own door is opened for Wallace by his wife, and he escapes through it into the open country. For this service his poor wife is slain, and then he vows eternal vengeance. Gathering a few daring hearts round him, he falls upon the garrison in the night, burns their quarters, and kills several of them, among the rest William de Hazelrig, whom Edward had made Earl of Clydesdale and Sheriff of Ayr.' Thus Dr Hill Burton, who adds that 'the story is not, on the whole, improbable: we can easily believe in such a man being driven desperate by insults and injuries to himself and to those dear to him. But the latter portion of the story is confirmed in a curious manner. About sixty years later, a Northumbrian knight, Sir Thomas de Grey, had been taken prisoner in the Scots wars, and was committed to the castle of Edinburgh. There, like Raleigh, he bethought him of writing something



Seal of Lanark.

like a history of the world; but it fortunately gave a disproportionate prominence to events in or near his own day, especially those in which he or his father participated. He tells how, in the month of May 1297, his father was in garrison at Lanark, and that Wallace fell upon the quarters at night, killed Hazelrig, and set fire to the place. The father had good reason to remember and tell about the affair, for he was wounded in it, and left on the street for dead. Had it not been that he lay between two blazing buildings, he would have died, wounded as he was, of exposure in that chill May night, but he was recognised by his comrade, William de Lundy, and tended by him till he recovered. Further, it was charged against Wallace, when indicted in London, that he had slain Hazelrig and cut his body in pieces.' Tradition says that the house in which Wallace resided stood at the head of the Castlegate, opposite the church; and that a vaulted passage led from it to the Cartland Crag; but the latter part of the statement is clearly false. The English continued to hold the castle and the town till 1310, when Edward II. occupied Lanark from the 11th till the 13th of October. The castle was then surrendered to Robert the Bruce, who seems to have either rebuilt or enlarged it. On the common muir of Lanark—used as a golfing green and a camping ground for the Lanark Militia—encamped the armies of James II. (1452), of James, ninth Earl of Douglas (1454), and of Charles II. (1651). Lanark the year before having been occupied by 4000 English horse. In Nov. 1666, 3000 West Country Covenanters, after here renewing the Covenant, set out to meet defeat at RULLION GREEN; and on 12 Jan. 1682, a well-armed body of 40 horse and 20 foot affixed to the Cross of Lanark a confirmation of the 'SANQUHAR Testimony,' and burned both the Test and the Act of Succession, for which the Privy Council fined the magistrates in 6000 merks. Among eminent natives and residents—the former distinguished by an asterisk—of town or parish have been *William Lithgow (1582-1645), who trudged more than 36,000 miles over Europe, the Levant, and Northern Africa, and was buried in the old churchyard; *Sir William Lockhart of LEE (1620-75), 'one of the Commonwealth's best generals, and by far its best diplomatist'; Robert Baillie of JERVISWOOD (executed 1634); Sir John Lockhart-Ross (1721-90), the gallant admiral; *Robert Macqueen, Lord Braxfield (1722-99), the able lawyer and judge, who received his education at the grammar school, as also did Major-Gen. William Roy (1726-90), of Ordnance fame; *Gavin Hamilton (1730-97), historical painter; David Dale (1739-1806); his son-in-law, Robert Owen (1771-1858); and his sons, Robert Dale Owen (1801-77), and *David Dale Owen (1807-60). (See LANARK, NEW.) The Duke of HAMILTON bears the title of Earl of Arran and Lanark (cre. 1643) in the peerage of Scotland.

The parish of Lanark, containing also the villages of New LANARK, NEMPHLAR, and CARTLAND, comprehends the ancient parishes of Lanark and St Leonards, and lies nearly in the centre of the county. It is bounded NW and N by Carluke, E by Carstairs and Pettinain, SE by Carmichael, and SW and W by Lesmahagow. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 10,560 acres, of which 175 are water. The river CLYDE winds 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-westward and north-north-westward along all the Pettinain, Carmichael, and Lesmahagow boundaries; and here it forms its three celebrated falls, and otherwise is rich in scenery of surpassing beauty and romance. MOUSE WATER, entering from Carstairs, and running 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward to the Clyde at a point 330 yards below Lanark Bridge, divides the parish into two not so unequal parts, and in the lower part of its course traverses the tremendous ravine of CARTLAND Crag, with its elegant viaduct, 130 feet in height. Along the Clyde the surface declines in the NW to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 869 feet near Cleekhimin, 969 near Colliclaw, 656 near Nempflar, 805 near Smyllum Park, and 711 near Robiesland. The

parish generally may be regarded as a plateau, bisected by the deep irregular vale of Mouse Water, the parts to the N of which are flat and moorish, whilst those towards the Clyde are gentle slopes and deep declivities. Old Red sandstone, intersected in places by trap dykes, prevails through most of the area; and carboniferous limestone, accompanied by a small seam of coal, occurs in the NW corner, and has been largely worked. The soil, along the rivers, is light and gravelly; in the W and E, is mostly a stiff clay; on the moors, is a hard till; and in some localities, even in the same field, is a rapid alternation of different varieties. Antiquities, other than those noticed in our account of the town, are remains of a great Roman camp near Cleghorn House, the picturesque remnant of the lofty tower of Castlehill on the right bank of Mouse Water, remains of the curious old stronghold of Castledykes, or Castle Quav on the brink of Cartland Crag, the site of the church of St Leonard's, and the sites of two chapels at Cleghorn and East Nempflar. Mansions, noticed separately, are Bonnington House, Cleghorn House, and Lee Castle. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Lanark proper and St Leonards *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £348. Three landward public schools, Cartland, Nempflar, and New Lanark, and Smyllum Roman Catholic day school, and school for blind and deaf mutes, with respective accommodation for 59, 53, 142, 542, and — children, have an average attendance of about 15, 35, 135, 360, and —, and grants amounting to over £10, £32, £136, £414, and £264. Valuation (1883) £21,087, 8s., (1893) £22,175, 17s. Pop. (1801) 4692, (1821) 7085, (1841) 7666, (1861) 7891, (1871) 7841, (1881) 7580, (1891) 7110, of whom 3964 were in Lanark proper and 3146 in St Leonards.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

The presbytery of Lanark comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Carluke, Carmichael, Carnwath, Carstairs, Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Douglas, Lanark, Lesmahagow, Pettinain, and Wiston, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Douglas Water, Forth, Kirkfieldbank, Law, Leadhills, and Lanark-St-Leonards, and the chapelries of Abington, Auchengray, Carstairs Junction, Haywood, New Lanark, and Robertson. Pop. (1871) 38,103, (1881) 40,806, (1891) 38,259, of whom about 7800 are communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free church has a presbytery of Lanark, with the churches of Abington, Carluke, Carnwath, Crossford, Douglas, Douglas Water, Forth, Lanark, Law, Leadhills, and Lesmahagow, which 11 churches together have about 2850 members. The United Presbyterian Church has a presbytery of Lanark, with 2 churches at Lanark, 2 at Biggar, and 8 at Bonkle, Braehead, Carluke, Carnwath, Crossford, Douglas, Lesmahagow, and Robertson, which 12 churches together have about 2800 members.

Lanark, New, a large manufacturing village in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by W of Lanark town. Standing on low ground by the river side, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of Corra Linn, it commands a view of that romantic fall and of its Dundaff miniature. On all sides it is surrounded by steep and beautifully wooded banks and hills; and it adjoins a series of charming walks, formed for the recreation of its inhabitants, and both containing and commanding a series of charming views. New Lanark was founded in 1783 by the philanthropic and enterprising David Dale to serve as a seat of cotton manufacture; and from 1799 till 1827 was the model scene of the social experiments of Mr Dale's son-in-law, Robert Owen. Well-built and handsome, it possesses eminent attractions as a seat of manufacture, and has a post-office under Lanark, an educational institution, an Established chapel of ease, and four spinning mills. The educational institution comprises class-rooms and a lecture hall, and affords a wider and higher range of instruction than is usually given in factory schools. The first mill was opened in 1785; the second, erected in 1788, and destroyed by fire before completion, was rebuilt in 1789; and the third and fourth were built at

subsequent periods. Each mill, as originally constructed, was 160 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 7 storeys high; and, at the time of the erection of the first, a tunnel, 300 feet long, for bringing water to it from the Clyde, was cut through solid rock, and gave a fall of 28 feet. The works were purchased in 1881 by the Lanark Spinning Co., who have doubled their former size, and introduced the latest improvements in machinery. Pop. (1831) 1901, (1861) 1396, (1871) 973, (1881) 706, (1891) 672.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1365. See A. J. Booth's *Life of Robert Owen* (Lond. 1869).

Lanarkshire, one of the south-western counties of Scotland, and the most important county of the country. It ranks only tenth among the Scottish counties as to area, but is by far the most populous—containing, indeed, more inhabitants than the three next in order all taken together, and fully a quarter of the whole population of Scotland—and the most valuable, as the valuation, exclusive of burghs, is greater than that of the next two in order taken both together. It is bounded N by Stirlingshire and the detached portion of Dumbartonshire, NE by Stirlingshire, Linlithgowshire, and Edinburghshire, E by Peebleshire, SE and S by Dumfriesshire, SW by Dumfriesshire and Ayrshire, W by Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, and NW by Dumbartonshire. Its greatest breadth, from E to W, is near the centre, from the point on the W on Glen Water (afterwards the Irvine), where the counties of Ayr, Renfrew, and Lanark meet, to Tarth Water E of Dolphinton, and this measures in a straight line 33 miles. Its greatest length, from NW, at the bridge over the Kelvin beyond Maryhill near Glasgow, to Earncraig Hill on the SE, is 50 miles. The total area is 881 square miles, of which at the time of the Ordnance Survey, 564,283·928 acres were land, 27·408 foreshore, and 4556·320 water, but there falls to be added to the water space and deducted from the land space other 33·75 acres for the Queen's Dock, and 34·66 for Cessnock Dock. The land area is therefore 564,215·518 acres, of which barely one-half is cultivated, there being 256,737 acres in 1895 under crop, bare fallow, and grass, while 20,592 were under wood, most of the rest being rough hill pasture, barren moorland, or covered with pit, etc., refuse. Although the most populous county in Scotland, it is, in consequence of its size and of the barren nature of the southern part, not the most densely populated, being beaten (but somewhat narrowly) in this respect by both Edinburgh and Renfrew, which have respectively 1199 and 1187 persons to the square mile, while Lanark has 1186; the next, far behind, being Clackmannan with 605.

The county boundaries were readjusted by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 in so far as connected with the adjoining county of Dumfries, and in 1892 in connection with that of Renfrew. The parishes of Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Moffat, that were partly in Lanarkshire and partly in Dumfriesshire, were placed wholly in the latter county. Culter parish, that was partly in Lanarkshire and partly in Peebleshire, was restricted to its Lanarkshire portion, the Peebleshire portion going to the Peebleshire united parish of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm. There was thus no alteration in the boundaries with Peebleshire. Of the parishes partly in Lanarkshire and partly in Renfrewshire, Cathcart was placed wholly in the latter county—the detached part, however, of its Lanarkshire portion going to the parish of East Kilbride. This, since its Renfrewshire detached part was transferred to the Renfrewshire parish of Eaglesham, is wholly in Lanarkshire. Govan parish, after giving off small portions to the parishes of Renfrew and Eastwood (in Renfrewshire), was placed wholly in the county of Lanark. For alterations on the boundaries of the interior parishes see the separate articles throughout the work.

Commencing at the NW corner the boundary line skirts the E end of Renfrew, crosses the Clyde below Whiteinch, and passes irregularly by Scaterig to the Kelvin immediately W of Maryhill. It follows the line

of the Kelvin, except for a very short distance, to a point $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below the mouth of the Luggie, whence it strikes along the course of a small burn to Boghead near Lenzie, and from that almost due E to the Luggie between Barbeth and Deerdykes. After following the course of the Luggie to near Torbrex it strikes E to the course of a small burn and passes down it to the Avon near the bend to the E of Fannyside Loch, follows the course of the Avon for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and then curves south-eastward to Black Loch, across which it passes to North Calder Water between Black Loch and Hill-end Reservoir. It follows this stream to the sharp bend immediately E of Hillend Reservoir, and then strikes again SE to Forrethburn Water, which it follows to near Eastercraigs Hill (824 feet) in Linlithgowshire, whence it strikes across to a burn that joins the How Burn and flows into the river Almond. It follows this to its junction with the How Burn, and then passes northward across Polkemmet and Fauldhouse Moors to Fauldhouse Burn, which it follows to its junction with the Breich, takes the NW branch at Darnead Linn, follows it for 1 mile, then crosses to the centre branch, and follows this to the top of Black Hill (950 feet). Thence it goes N to Leven Seat (1133 feet), and from that follows the watershed between the Clyde and Almond basin by the SW end of Cobinshaw Reservoir (a small portion of which is in Lanarkshire) to Whitecraig (1425), whence it follows the course of Medwin Water to the Junction of Garvald Burn, and so to Filton E of Dolphinton station on the Caledonian and North British Joint line between Carstairs and Leadburn, and thence south-westwards to Broom Law (1399). From the SW shoulder of this hill it follows the course of the upper part of Biggar Water, and from that, first W and then SE, following in the main the course of the stream, to the top of Scawdmans Hill (1880 feet), and from this it passes irregularly westwards, following at first the watershed between the Clyde and Tweed basins till it reaches Clyde Law (1789), and then from that to the point (1566) S of the source of the Tweed where the counties of Peebles, Dumfries, and Lanark meet. The principal summits along this line are Culter Fell (2454 feet), Glenwhappan Rig (2262), Hillshaw Head (2141), Coomb Dod (2082), Culter Cleuch Shank (1801), Black Dod (1797), Bog Hill (1512), and Fletcher Hill (1522). From the point where the counties meet the line strikes south-westward across the valley of Eyan Water by Black Fell (1522 feet), Greenhill Dod (1403), Campland Hill (1571), and Mosshope Bank (East 1670; West 1583) to the shoulder of Hods Hill at the 1750 contour and along the watershed between the Clyde and Annan basins by Beld Knowe (1661) and the shoulder of Mosshope Fell, then across the valley of White Burn (Clyde) between Torrs (1598, Lanark) and Rivox Fell (1593, Dumfries), and thence in a zigzag westward to Whiteside Hill (1817). From that it passes SW across Crook Burn (Clyde) to Lamb Hill (1777 feet), and thence again along the watershed S and W by the S summit of Earncraig Hill (2000) to the NE summit of Cana Hill (2190). From this the line strikes northward and north-westward along the watershed between the basins of the Clyde and Nith to Whiteside Hill (1285 feet) E of Glenrae Burn, where it strikes across the valley of the burn, reaches the watershed again at Long Knowe (1216), and thence westward to Mount Stuart (1567), where it strikes across the hollow of a burn flowing from the NE into Spango Water (Nith), and so to the point on the shoulder of White Hill on the 1250 contour where the counties of Dumfries, Ayr, and Lanark meet, at what is known as Threeshire Stone. The principal summits along the line from Cana Hill to this point are Wedder Law (South 2185; North 2043), Scaw'd Law (2166), Little Scaw'd Law (1928), Durisdeer Hill (1861), Well Hill (1987), Comb Head (1998), Lowther Hill (2377), Wanlock Dod (1808), Sowan Dod (1784), Snarhead Hill (1663), Reecleuch Hill (1416), Slough Hill (1419), Bught Hill (1481), Leftshaw Hill (1513). From Threeshire Stone the line takes an irregular northerly direction along the watershed between the basins of

the Clyde and the Ayr by Stony Hill (South 1843; North 1771), Cairn Table (1944), Little Cairn Table (1693), and Brack Hill (1806) to the reservoir on the head waters of the Douglas (Clyde) E of Glenbuck station on the Muirkirk section of the Caledonian railway. It crosses this reservoir near the centre and crosses the top of Hareshaw Hill (1527 feet), to Galawhistle Burn, along which it turns westward for 1 mile and then strikes westward again along the watershed to the head of the Avon, the chief hills being Priesthill Height (1615 feet), Goodbush Hill (1556), Bibblon Hill (1412), and Wedder Hill (1342). From Avon Head the line follows the course of the Avon for about 5 miles, and then turns up the course of a burn which joins it from the N, and follows this to its source near Meadowfoot, whence it strikes irregularly across to the point between Quarry Hill and the Laird's Seat on Glen Water, where the counties of Ayr, Renfrew and Lanark meet, and roughly follows Glen Water to its source. From that it passes to Threepland Burn and along the course first of it and then of the White Cart as far as Netherlee, where it passes up the course of a burn from the E and along by the E side of the grounds of Cathcart Castle to the boundary with Glasgow, which it follows westward and northward, then along the boundary of GOVAN parish to Renfrew. The whole boundary is therefore almost coincident with the watershed of the middle and upper part of the basin of the Clyde, and the county is almost equivalent with the district known as Clydesdale.

Districts and Surface.—According to Hamilton of Wishaw—'The shyre of Lanark was anciently of greater extent than now it is; for there was comprehended in it the whole sheriffdom of Ranfrew lying laigher upon Clyde, called of old the Baronie of Ranfrew (and is yett so designed when the Prince's titles are enumerate) untill it was disjoyned therefra by King Robert the Third, in anno 1402, at such tyme as he erected what had been his father's patromine, before his accession to the Crown in ane Princapalitie, in favour of his sone, Prince James. And then, because of the largeness of its extent, it was divyded into two Wairds, called the Upper and the Nether Waird; and the burgh of Lanark declared to be the head burgh of the upper waird and Rutherglen of the nether waird; and since the dissolving of the shire of Ranfrew from the sheriffdom of Lanark, the burgh of Lanark is the head burgh of the sheriffdom of Lanark, and Rutherglen the head burgh of the nether waird thereof.' And he adds that, about the year 1455, the predecessor of the Duke of Hamilton became by the gift of James II. heritable sheriff, and that from that date the sheriff-deputes held courts at Lanark and Hamilton, the latter being 'more centricall for the nether waird than the burgh of Rutherglen.' From this time till the middle of the 18th century the county continued to form two wards; but then, in consequence of the increase of the population, a fresh division was made into three wards—the Upper, Middle, and Lower—Lanark still remaining the county town and the chief town of the upper, while Hamilton became the capital of the middle ward, and Glasgow of the lower; and in consequence of the rapid increase of some of the coal towns of the middle ward, this has been again subdivided into two portions, with the seats of administration at Hamilton and Airdrie. The upper ward contains 332,337·536 acres, of which 1874·864 are water; the middle ward 194,211·433, of which 1868·038 are water; and the lower ward 42,318·682, of which 847·163 are water and 27·408 are foreshore. Politically the county is divided into six divisions—Govan, Partick, North-West, North-East, Mid, and South—each division returning a member to serve in parliament.

The surface of the county is very varied, but, speaking generally, rises from NW to S and SE up the valley of the Clyde, and from this again towards either side, the highest ground lying mostly along the borders; while the whole of the S is simply a choppy sea of rounded hill tops, with great undulating stretches of moorland, stretching away brown and bare as far as the eye can

reach. 'The mountains,' says Mr Naismith in his *Agricultural Survey of Clydesdale* in 1794, 'are so huddled together that their grandeur is lost to the eye of a beholder. When he traverses a hollow only the sides of the nearest mountain are presented to his view; and when he climbs an eminence he sees nothing but a confused group of rugged tops, with the naked rock frequently appearing among the herbage.' But though they thus lack the greatness of the Highland mountains, the hills of this beginning of the Southern Uplands have peculiar characteristics of their own. They are, says Dr John Brown, 'not sharp and ridgy like the Highland mountains—

" Curling their monstrous heads and hanging them,"

like the fierce uplifted waves of a prodigious sea; they are more like round-backed lazy billows in the after-swell of a storm, as if tumbling about in their sleep. They have all a *sonsie*, good-humoured, *buirdly* look.' Sir Archibald Geikie has the same praise for it. 'It is,' he says in his *Scenery and Geology of Scotland*, speaking, however, generally of the Southern Uplands, 'in short, a smooth, green, pastoral country, cultivated along the larger valleys, with its hills left bare for sheep, yet showing enough of dark busbless moor to remind us of its altitude above the more fertile plains that bound it on the northern and southern sides. Yet with all this tameness and uniformity of outline, there is something irresistibly attractive in the green monotony of these lonely hills, with their never-ending repetitions of the same pasture-covered slopes, sweeping down into the same narrow valleys, through which, amid strips of fairy-like meadow, the same clear stream seems ever to be murmuring on its way beside us. Save among the higher districts, there is nothing savage or rugged in the landscape. Wandering through these uplands, we feel none of that oppressive awe which is called forth by the sterner features of the north. There is a tenderness in the landscape—

" A grace of forest charms decayed
And pastoral melancholy"—

that, in place of subduing and overawing us, calls forth a sympathy which, though we cannot perchance tell why it should be given, we can hardly refuse to give.'

The difference in the names of places is also to be noted, there being a total absence of the Celtic titles that prevail to the N of the central valley of Scotland. The heights are all *hills*, or *dods*, or *laws*, or *rigs*, or *fells*, or *heads*, or *banks*, with one or two *cairns*; but *bens* and *sgurrs* and *meals* are totally absent. On the NE border the hills do not rise to 1000 feet till near the point where the counties of Edinburgh, Peebles, and Lanark meet, and here the SW end of the Pentland Hills slopes out in White Craig (1425 feet), Black Birn (1213), Harrows Law (1360), Black Law (1336), Bleak Law (1460), Mid Hill (1347), and Left Law (1210). West of the Clyde at Symington are the Tinto Hills, the principal being Tinto Tap (2335 feet), Scaut Hill (1925) to the E, and Lochyock Hill (1734) to the W. Beside the heights already mentioned as occurring along the borders of the county, the others in the district, S, SE, and SW of Tinto attain a height of from 1000 to 2403 feet. Only a few of the more important summits can here be given. About Lamington, Lamington Hill (1614 feet), Broadhill (1520), and Dungavel Hill (1675); along the SE towards the border, Ward Law (1578), Woodycleuch Dod (1769), Snowgill Hill (1874), Windgill Bank (1842), The Seat (1939), Rome Hill (1852), Tewsgill Hill (1867), Dun Law (1669), Blackwater Rig (1676) Fairburn Rig (1779), Midge Hill (1613), Yearngill Head (1804), The Dod (1599), Lady Cairn (1716), Harleyburn Head (1776), Erickstane Hill (1527), Tomont Hill (1652), and Wintercleuch Fell (1804); in the extreme S, Comb Law (2107), Rodger Law (2257), Balleneleuch Law (2267), and Shiel Dod (2190); about the village of Leadhills—which is itself 1307 feet above sea-level, and the highest inhabited land in Scotland—are Rake Law (1620), Wellgrain Dod (1613), Harryburn Brac (1829), Louise Wood Law

(2028), White Law (1941), Dun Law (2216), Dungrain Law (2186), and Green Lowther (2402, the highest hill in the county); near Crawfordjohn, Black Hill (1260), Drake Law (1584), and Mountherrick Hill (1400); along the upper waters of the Duneaton and Douglas, Common Hill (1370), Craig Kinny (1616), Wedder Dod (1507), Fingland Hill (1511), Douglas Rig (1454), Dryrigs Hill (1443), Achandaff Hill (1399), Hartwood Hill (1311), Urit Hill (1476), Parish-holm Hill (1400), Windrow Hill (1297), and Hagshaw Hill (1540); W of the upper waters of the Douglas, Meikle Auchinstilloch (1609), Nutberry Hill (1712), Auchingiloch (1514), Dunside Rig (1308), Harting Rig (1475), and Side Hill (1411); near the point on Glen Water, where Ayr, Renfrew, and Lanark meet, Muir Hill (1096), Laird's Seat (1185), Ardochrig Hill (1130), and Ellrig (1215), from which the ground slopes northward to the Clyde.

Though the upper ward is, as we have seen, much more extensive than either of the other wards, it is comparatively far less valuable. Its uplands occupy a very large proportion of the area, and at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the entire area are occupied by poor pasture or waste, and unimprovable moorland. The remainder, however, contains, especially along the Carlisle road, and among the verdant holms which in many places stretch along the Clyde and its tributaries, well wooded, fertile, and in some cases highly cultivated tracts. Many of the hills are green, even to the very top, and produce pasture the quality of which is attested by the excellence of the sheep reared on it. In the lower part of the ward the hard and barren aspect is entirely softened; and hill and dale, and wood and meadow are combined so as to produce scenery noted for its beauty, the district around the Falls of Clyde near Lanark being particularly well known. Though the middle ward is essentially lowland, the surface is very varied, and except in the alluvial meads along the streams but little of it is flat. High hills occupy the SW border, and lofty moors stretch along the NE, while the centre slopes away from the valley of the Clyde in rolling undulations. The most fertile district is the central one, along both banks of the Clyde from end to end of the ward, measuring upwards of 12 miles in length and nearly 6 in average breadth. The drive from Lanark to Bothwell is remarkably fine. The hills are covered with pasture or copse to the very top, and dotted all along are policies of mansion-houses well wooded with fine old trees. Here, too, are the orchards for which Clydesdale has been famous since the days of the Venerable Bede, and which still produce excellent crops of apples, pears, plums, gooseberries, currants, and strawberries. The last three, though of later introduction than the others, are those that are now mostly attended to. It is in this ward also as well as in the lower part of the upper ward that the coal and iron industries, to be afterwards noticed, are mostly concentrated. The lower ward is generally level or with but gentle undulations, the only considerable height being the ridge of Cathkin and Dechmont (602 feet) along the SW border. Small, however, as the district is, compared with either of the other two, it yet derives very great importance from containing the city of Glasgow and its environs; while the artificial deepening of the Clyde, and the improvements in its navigation, give this district and its vast population and manufactures all the same advantages of commerce as if it lay on the coast. In the upper ward there is very good shooting.

Rivers and Lochs.—The drainage of the county is almost entirely carried off by the Clyde, which, rising in the extreme S of the county, flows at first N to between Pettinain and Carnwath, and then in a general north-westerly direction to the Firth at Dumbarton. The course of the river and its tributaries are separately noticed in the article CLYDE, and we shall merely here mention the drainage basins. The rainfall of the extreme S is carried off by Daer Water (the principal source of the river) and the burns that flow into it, the principal being Crook Burn (E), which rises at Queensberry Hill in Dumfriesshire, and Powtrail Water (W),

which is erroneously marked on the Ordnance Survey map as Potrail. On the E and N of the main basin the district S of Culter is drained by Culter Water; about Biggar by Biggar Water, and the burns that join it flowing through Peeblesshire to the Tweed; E and NE of Carnwath, at the end of the Pentland Hills, by the South Medwin and the North Medwin, uniting to form the Medwin which joins the Clyde at the sharp bend between Pettinain and Carnwath; NE of Lanark by Abbey Burn (N) and Dippool Water (E), which unite to form Mouse Water joining the Clyde about 1 mile below Lanark; between Lanark and Wishaw by Fiddler Burn, Jock's Burn, and Garrion Gill; N of Wishaw by South Calder Water joining the Clyde opposite Hamilton; S of Coatbridge by North Calder Water joining the Clyde below Uddingston, and by Forrestburn Water flowing to the Avon between Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire; the rest of the N by the Luggie, flowing into the Kelvin, and the Kelvin itself, both streams running part of their course the borders of the detached portion of Dumbartonshire already noticed. As the Clyde runs nearer to the E and N sides of the county than to the SW and W, the tributaries that join it from these directions are much larger and more important than those just given. Duneaton Water, Douglas Water, and the Avon, which are considerable streams, are noticed particularly in separate articles. The district about Leadhills is drained by Glengonner Water and Elvan Water; between Cairntable and the Clyde about Crawfordjohn by Duneaton Water, SW and NE of Douglas by Douglas Water, S and N of Lesmahagow by the Nethan; about Strathaven, Stonehouse, and Lanark by the Avon; between Hamilton and East Kilbride by Rotten Calder Water, which joins the Clyde below the mouth of North Calder Water; and farther W on the border of Renfrewshire by the White Cart. The scenery along the Clyde and its tributaries, which is in many places very beautiful, is noticed partly in the articles on these streams themselves, and partly in the separate articles on the parishes through which they flow. The lochs of Lanarkshire are neither numerous nor important. Between Glasgow and Coatbridge are Hogganfield, Frankfield, Bishop, Johnston, Woodend, and Lochend Lochs; the N shore of Bishop Loch is occupied by the policies of Gartloch House, and the SE end of Lochend Loch by the woods of Drumpellier. To the E of Airdrie, and between that and the border of the county, are a reservoir near Chapelhall, and NE from that Lilly Loch, Hillend Reservoir for supplying the Monkland Canal with water, and Black Loch on the border and partly in Stirlingshire. North of Dunsyre, in a bleak district of considerable elevation, is Crane Loch, and W of Carnwath is White Loch with banks partly wooded. South-east of Lanark, and surrounded by wood, is Lang Loch. None of them are of any great size, the largest being Hillend Reservoir, 1 mile long, $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and covering 307 acres; Bishop Loch, 1 mile long and 2 furlongs wide; and the reservoir near Chapelhall, 6 furlongs long and 2 wide. For fishing the lochs are almost worthless, but in the rivers good sport is in many cases to be had, trout varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 5 lbs.

Geology.—The geology of this county possesses features of special importance on account of the remarkable development of the Carboniferous formation, with its valuable beds of coal, ironstone, and limestone. This great formation occupies the whole of the Clyde basin, from Crossford, at the mouth of the Nethan Water, to the limits of the county round Glasgow. Briefly stated, it may be said to form a trough or syncline running in a NNE and SSW direction; the centre being occupied by the highest members of the system, while the lower divisions come to the surface in regular succession round the edge of the basin, save where the natural order is disturbed by faults. To the S of this area of Carboniferous rocks lies the Douglas coalfield in the heart of a great development of Lower Old Red Sandstone strata; while beyond the limits of the Old Red Sandstone, in the uplands in the S of the county, we have a portion of the belt of Lower Silurian rocks which stretch from sea to sea.

Beginning with the Lower Silurian rocks forming the high grounds round the sources of the Clyde, they are bounded on the N by a line drawn from the village of Crawfordjohn, NE by Robertson, Lamington, to the edge of the county near Culter. This line indicates the position of a great fault which brings the Lower Old Red Sandstone into conjunction with the Lower Silurian rocks. To the S of this dislocation the Silurian strata are thrown into a synclinal fold, in the centre of which occur grits and conglomerates yielding fossils of Caradoc age. These are overlaid by black shales charged with graptolites, grey and olive shales, flags and greywackes, with a band of fine conglomerate locally known as 'the Haggis Rock.' To the N of the fault just referred to, strata of Upper Silurian age occur in the midst of the Old Red Sandstone area, in two separate tracts which have been revealed by the denudation of the later formations. They occur along the crests of anticlinal folds running in a NE and SW direction. One of these areas of Upper Silurian rocks extends along the arch of the Hagshaw Hills N of Douglas; while the other is traceable from the Logan Water SW by Nutberry Hill and Priesthill Height, to the Greenock Water N of Muirkirk. In each case, on the N side of the anticlinal fold, there is a regular ascending series from the Upper Silurian rocks into the basement beds of the Lower Old Red Sandstone, while on the S side of the arch, the natural succession is disturbed by a powerful fault. At the top of the series the strata consist of sandy flags and shales with green shales, sandy mudstones, and sandstone bands graduating downwards into blue shales with calcareous nodules. The latter horizon yielded the famous specimens of *Eurypterids* to the late Dr Simon of Lesmahagow, the best examples having been obtained in the Logan Water above Dundside. Below this horizon the beds consist of alternations of yellow crusted greywackes, flags, and shales. The base of the series is not reached, however, but altogether there must be about 3500 feet of strata exposed in the various sections.

The Lower Old Red Sandstone, as developed in the county, is divisible into three groups, which are here stated in ascending order—(1) a lower group consisting of alternations of conglomerates and sandstones, with occasional green and red mudstones; (2) a middle group composed mainly of contemporaneous volcanic rocks, save at the top where thin intercalations of sandstones and conglomerates are met with; (3) an upper group consisting of sandstones, grits, and conglomerates, with pebbles of porphyrite. The lowest of these groups is most largely developed in Lanarkshire. It extends from Tinto Hill N by Carmichael and the well-known ravine of the Clyde near Lanark, to a point on the river not far from Crossford. It forms a tongue also to the NE of Lanark in the direction of Kilcadow, while, towards the W, the members of this group are traceable by Lesmahagow to the Upper Silurian tract of Nutberry Hill. But further, they cover the whole area between this Upper Silurian tract and the Lower Carboniferous volcanic rocks of the Avon, and they are also met with on both sides of the Upper Silurian anticline on the Hagshaw Hills.

The members of the middle group extend along the margin of the Douglas coalfield, lapping round the S and E slopes of Tinto, and stretching N as far as Thankerton and Covington. In this district the volcanic rocks are inclined to the S, but they reappear at Lamington with a N dip. On the slopes of Tinto the members of the lower group are inclined to the N, and they are covered unconformably by the green and purple porphyrites and melaphyres of the middle division. It is evident, therefore, that we have, in the Tinto area, a continuation of the marked unconformity between these groups which obtains in the Pentlands. This unconformability is, however, merely local, for when we pass W to the section in the Duneaton Water, we find a regular ascending series from the one group into the other. Sir Archibald Geikie has suggested that this local unconformity, which extends from Midlothian into Lanarkshire, may be connected with the early stages of

the volcanic activity which resulted in the ejection of the lavas and ashes constituting the middle group of the Lower Old Red Sandstone.

The strata comprising the upper subdivision lie in a synclinal fold of the volcanic series between the Clyde at Lamington and the Duneaton Water. At the base the beds consist of grey grits and yellow sandstones passing upwards into massive conglomerates, which are overlaid by chocolate sandstones. In this group we have indications of the cessation of volcanic activity. The sandstones at the base are largely composed of trapean detritus, and the pebbles in the conglomerates are composed mainly of porphyrite obtained from the degradation of the previously erupted lavas.

The Upper Silurian and Lower Old Red Sandstone strata are pierced by dykes and sheets of quartz-felsite. These intrusive masses may be traced along the S side of the Upper Silurian tract at Nutberry Hill, whence they are continued W into Ayrshire. In the Old Red Sandstone areas the quartz-felsite has been injected mainly along the lines of bedding, and hence the trend of the intrusive masses varies with the strike of the strata. The crest of Tinto is composed of a great intrusive sheet of pink felsite, which is evidently older than the volcanic series of the Lower Old Red Sandstone, inasmuch as the latter group laps round the felsite and reposes on it unconformably. Similar intrusive masses occur in the Nethan Water section at Lesmahagow, and in the Clyde at Hazlebank. On the county boundary, between Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, at Blackside End, SW of Strathaven, there is an interesting example of local metamorphism; the felspathic sandstones and grits having been converted into crystalline rocks, such as minette and granite.

The order of succession of the various divisions of the Carboniferous system in the basin of the Clyde may be readily grasped from the following table, condensed from the official reports of the Geological Survey; the different groups being given in descending order:

Carboniferous Formation.	Coal Measures.	{	(2.) Sandstones, shales, marls, and fireclays, with no workable coal seams.
			(1.) Sandstones, dark shales, and fireclays, with valuable coal seams and ironstones.
	Millstone Grit.	{	Coarse grits and sandstones, with thick beds of fireclay. Thin coals and ironstones and thin limestones are occasionally associated with this division.
(3.) Limestones, sandstones, and shales, with thin coals.			
Carboniferous Limestone Series.	{	(2.) Sandstones and shales, with valuable coal seams and ironstones, but no limestones.	
		(1.) Limestones, sandstones, and shales, with seams of coal and ironstone.	
Calcareous Sandstone Series.	{	(2.) Sandstones, shales, marls, and fireclays, with cementstone bands (cementstone group). In the W of Lanarkshire this group is represented by a great succession of interbedded volcanic rocks.	
		(1.) Red sandstones and conglomerates, with concretionstones, resting unconformably on older formations.	

Round the SE margin of the Clyde basin the two subdivisions of the Calcareous Sandstone series are typically represented. The lower red sandstone group extends from Hyndford Bridge on the Clyde E by Carnwath to the county boundary at Dunsyre Hill, being a continuation of the Cairn Hill sandstones of the Pentland chain, while the members of the cementstone group lap round the tongue of Lower Old Red Sandstone at Kilcadow. In this portion of the basin there is clear evidence of the gradual disappearance of the lower group, and of the overlap of the cementstones, for in the section of the Mouse Water and its tributaries the latter rest directly on the Lower Old Red Sandstone. This overlap gradually increases towards the W, for between the valley of the Clyde and Strathaven the Carboniferous Limestone rests immediately on the Old Red Sandstone. Though

the general type of the cementstone group in the SE part of the basin is widely different from that in the basin of the Forth, yet it is important to note that at Auchengray there is a thin development of white sandstones and dark shales at the top of the series which evidently represent the oil shales of Midlothian. These two groups are also met with in the basin of Carboniferous rocks at Douglas. They flank the basin on the E side, dipping below the Carboniferous Limestone series at Ponfeigh, and they also occur at the SW margin in the Kennox and Carmacoup Waters. In this area additional evidence is obtained of the gradual disappearance of both these divisions of the Calciferous Sandstones, and of their being overlapped by the Carboniferous Limestone. In the Nethan section, about a mile S from Lesmahagow, and again in the district of Kennox Water, the latter series rests unconformably on the Old Red Sandstone. In the W of Lanarkshire, however, along the W margin of the Clyde basin the cementstone group is replaced by a great succession of contemporaneous volcanic rocks, consisting of porphyrites, melaphyres, and tuffs indicating prolonged volcanic activity in the early part of the Carboniferous period. This great volcanic plateau dips underneath the Carboniferous Limestone of the Clyde basin, reappearing to the N in the chain of the Campsie Fells. Along the junction line between the volcanic series and the overlying Carboniferous Limestone, ashly grits and shales intervene, which have been derived from the denudation of the trappean masses.

The Carboniferous Limestone series forms a belt of variable width round the Clyde basin, extending from East Kilbride by West Quarter to Aucheneath near Lesmahagow. From thence it crosses the Clyde at Crossford, and is traceable by Carluke and Wilsontown to the county boundary. Along this area the triple classification of the series is clearly marked, but perhaps it is most typically developed in the neighbourhood of Carluke. In that district the lowest group contains from twelve to fifteen beds of limestone of variable thickness; the middle group comprises five seams of coal from 3 inches to 4 feet thick; while the upper division includes three beds of limestone. The Gair limestone, long known for its fossils, is the highest band in the Carboniferous Limestone series of Carluke, and is on the same horizon as the Levenseat limestone, N of Wilsontown, and the Castleary limestone of the Stirlingshire coalfield. Between Glasgow and the Kelvin valley this limestone has not as yet been identified, and hence the Robroyston or Calmy limestone is regarded as the top of this series in that neighbourhood. In the Aucheneath district the most valuable mineral is the Lesmahagow gas coal, which occurs in the middle group. The same subdivisions are traceable in the Douglas basin, but they approach more nearly to the types met with in the Muirkirk coalfield. The limestones of the lower division are not so largely developed as at Carluke, but the coal seams of the middle division are more abundant, and they are associated with blackband and clayband ironstones. At the base of the upper division a band of limestone, upwards of 7 feet thick, is met with, which is on the same horizon as the 'Index' limestone of the Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire coalfields. Attention has already been directed to the proofs of overlap in the Clyde and Douglas basins; but still more conclusive evidence of this is supplied by the occurrence of a small outlier of Carboniferous Limestone on the hills of Old Red Sandstone a mile S of Tinto, while a similar patch occurs not far to the SW. These phenomena point to the uneven contour of the old land surface on which the Carboniferous strata were deposited, and to the gradual submergence of the old land during the deposition of the higher groups.

The Millstone Grit series occurs in the S and SE portions of the basin, where it is of considerable thickness; it is also found in the N part of the basin between Hogganfield and Glenboig; on the W side it is thrown out by faults bringing the Coal-measures into conjunc-

tion with the Carboniferous Limestone and the volcanic rocks of the Cathkin Hills. This group yields excellent fireclays in the N part of the county, which are worked at Glenboig, Gartcosh, and Garnkirk.

The Coal-measures, with their overlying red sandstones, occupy a wide area, extending from Glasgow E by Coathridge and Airdrie to the county boundary at Fauldhouse Moor. Towards the S they run up the valley of the Clyde as far as Dalserf, while in the Douglas basin a small outlier is also met with. A vertical section of the Clyde coalfield comprises upwards of eleven beds of coal, of which the Ell, the Pyotshaw, the Main, the Splint, the Virtuewell, and the Kiltongue seams are the most important. The bands of ironstone vary in number from four to seven, the highest being the Palaeocraig band, which, however, is only of local occurrence. The coalfield is traversed by numerous faults, many of which run in an E and W direction, repeating the various seams and causing them to spread over a wider area. The red sandstones forming the upper division of the Coal-measures probably rest unconformably on the lower group, but the evidence is not so conclusive as in Ayrshire.

Throughout the Carboniferous area various intrusive sheets of basalt rock occur, partly in the Carboniferous Limestone series, partly in the Millstone Grit, and partly in the Coal-measures. Of these the largest masses occur in the neighbourhood of Shotts; others are to be met with at Hogganfield near Glasgow; while still smaller bosses come to the surface near Carluke and Wilsontown. In the Carluke district also, at Yieldsields, and to the E of Kilcadow, several 'necks' pierce the Carboniferous strata which represent old volcanic orifices, probably of Permian age. Still more interesting are the long narrow dykes of basalt of Miocene age which are found throughout the county. Two of them run parallel with each other from the Hagshaw Hills near Douglas, SE by Abington to near the county boundary.

In the N part of the Clyde basin another of these dykes is traceable from Chrystou by Greengairs to Limerig.

The direction of the ice-flow in the upper part of the county is toward the N, but on reaching the great midland valley where the ice from the southern uplands coalesced with that streaming from the Highlands, the trend veers round to the E. Throughout the county there is a great development of boulder clay and deposits of sand and gravel, either in the form of high level terraces, or ridged up in long kames as on the mossy ground NE of Carstairs. The 100-foot, 50-foot, and 25-foot sea-beaches are also represented in the lower reaches of the Clyde. The shelly clays occurring along the estuary will be referred to in connection with the geology of Renfrewshire.

Soils and Agriculture.—It may generally be said that in the centre and W of the county the soil is cold and clayey, and everywhere intermixed with tracts of bog, while in the SE the soil is light and open. In the S a very large proportion of the parishes of Douglas, Whiston, Lamington, Culter, Crawfordjohn, and Crawford may be said to be uncultivated, while considerable tracts of East Kilbride, Avondale, Lesmahagow, and Carmichael, as well as of New Monkland, Shotts, Cambusnethan, Carluke, Carnwath, Dunsyre, Walston, and Dolphinton are in the same condition. In the upper ward altogether the soil is poor thin moor or wet moss, and there is in consequence but little tillage, the district being mostly suited for rough feeding for stock, and hence it is given up to sheep and dairy farming. Where cultivation is carried on the principal crops are barley and oats, though wheat is found to thrive in the lower valleys. The climatic conditions are much the same as in any other tract of the same altitude, with keen winter frosts and the winds chilly even at midsummer. In the middle ward on the ground farthest from the Clyde, and occupying about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole district, the soil is peat and improved moor; in the centre, strong clay intermixed with sand; and along the banks of the Clyde and its large tributaries, fertile alluvial deposits overlying

gravel. The climate is mild, though somewhat damp. Of the 715 acres which in 1895 were occupied by orchards within the county, the great proportion is in this ward. Even in the lower ward the soil is to a considerable extent of a mossy or moory nature, and was originally in many places bleak and unkindly, but the greater part of it has now been brought into a state of high cultivation. Between 1882 and 1895 a considerable advance in the production of the market garden has to be recorded, the number of acres that were occupied as market gardens having increased from 319 in the former year to 1684 in the latter. The climate, though mild, is damp, rain falling very frequently.

Westerly and south-westerly winds prevail during, on an average, 240 days in the year, and as they come from the Atlantic, with but little modification from the intervening land, they have all the mildness derived from contact with the heated waters of the Gulf Stream, and, being at the same time heavily charged with vapour, they generally, when they come in contact with the colder rising-grounds, cause heavy rains. In the middle ward rain often falls on the heights on both sides, while the trough of the Clyde escapes. Winds from the NE are next in frequency to those from the SW, and though cold are generally dry, and the same may be said of the winds from the N and NW, which are least frequent of all. East winds, though sharper than those from the W or SW, are so modified by the high ground to the E that they seldom bring to Lanarkshire such cold and damp as they diffuse along the eastern seaboard. In the low grounds intense frost is seldom of long continuance, and deep long-lying snow is very rare. The most dangerous period of the year for agriculture is seed-time, for owing to continuous wet weather sowing must either take place while the soil is quite unfit for it, or is kept back till an unduly late period.

Notwithstanding, however, all the drawbacks of climate, the agriculture of Lanarkshire is now in a high condition, and the progress of the improvement that first began with vigorous draining, enclosing, and planting operations in the latter half of the 18th century has been ever since steady and rapid; and, though a great deal still remains to be accomplished before matters can attain to the high standard that prevails throughout the Lothians, it must be remembered that there are here much stiffer obstacles to contend against. The areas under the various crops at different dates are given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1854	6441	2543	56,117	65,101
1870	5838	1146	47,696	54,680
1877	2729	492	46,079	50,300
1882	3592	874	46,905	51,371
1895	1450	293	39,084	40,827

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay and Grass in Rotation.	Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854	97,120	73,597	10,888	8017
1870	77,195	82,132	10,398	8816
1877	68,940	101,874	10,003	7996
1882	64,713	113,959	9,151	7639
1895	108,043	88,567	9,713	4464

while there are about 5200 acres annually under beans, rye, vetches, fallow, etc. As 1854 was the first year of the agricultural returns, it is possibly not very accurate, for the figures look unduly high. The acres under sown crop, exclusive of hay and grass, amount as given in that year to 93,040, but in 1866 the number was only 72,509; in 1868, 72,293; in 1870—the highest year—77,179; in 1874, 70,943; in 1882, 71,726; and in 1895, 57,737. The average therefore, leaving 1854 and the abnormally high year 1870 out of account, is about 69,000 acres. The total area under crop, bare fallow,

and grass of all kinds has increased from 251,121 in 1882 to 256,737 in 1895, and it is noteworthy that until 1895 the whole increase has been in permanent pasture, the grass under rotation having fallen off considerably, but in that year, as will be perceived from the table, the result has been greatly reversed. The farms are mostly worked on the five shift rotation. The average yield of wheat per acre is 32 bushels; barley and bere, 35; oats, 34; turnips, 15 tons; and potatoes, 4½ tons.

The agricultural live stock in the county at different periods is shown in the following table, and attention may be directed to the very considerably increased numbers of the sheep and cattle within recent years which it reveals:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	58,954	7241	127,916	8891	203,002
1870	59,877	6505	210,109	8679	285,170
1876	65,147	7522	213,535	8268	294,472
1882	64,850	7610	210,322	7637	290,419
1895	71,367	8631	232,673	8560	321,231

Throughout the county generally the cattle are Ayrshires of greater or less purity, or crosses produced by breeding with Ayrshire cows and a shorthorn bull, and in the upper parishes there are also considerable numbers of Highland cattle kept. There are many large dairy-farms, partly for the supply of milk and butter to Glasgow, and, particularly in the upper ward, for the manufacture of Dunlop cheese, the most esteemed qualities coming from Carnwath and Lesmahagow. The sheep stock is about equally divided between Cheviots and blackfaced, though crosses from Cheviot rams have now become pretty common. Down to about 1790 there were none but blackfaced, and though Cheviots were introduced about that year they made very slow progress, and it was not till after 1840 that they became at all common. The horses are of a breed which, from having originated in the district, is known as the Clydesdale, and which has now attained a world-wide celebrity. The tradition, as given in the old *Statistical Account*, was that Clydesdales resulted from a cross between a Flemish stallion and a Scotch mare, the former having been introduced by the Duke of Hamilton about the middle of the 17th century; but Aiton in his *Report on the Agriculture of Ayrshire* (1810) combated this, and maintained that the breed was originated by John Paterson of Lochlyoch, in Carmichael, who, between 1715 and 1720, brought from England a Flemish stallion, and so improved his stock that it became the most noted in Lanarkshire. Though this is undoubtedly true, it is also certain that there were, at a much earlier date, horses in or about Clydesdale noted for size, for we find in the *Rotuli Scotiae* for 1352 a safe conduct granted by King Edward to the Earl of Douglas for 'ten large horses belonging to the said William Douglas to come from certain places in Scotland' into Teviotdale, and these, some of which would undoubtedly be about Clydesdale, may have prepared the way for subsequent improvements. However this may be, Clydesdales still retain many characteristics of their Flemish origin, and it is certain that they originated and were brought to a state of considerable perfection in the 18th century in the upper ward, and particularly about Lamington, Libberton, Robertson, Symington, Culter, Carmichael, and Pettinain. In the beginning of the 19th century breeding spread from the upper ward to other parts of the county, and even to districts outside, and in 1823, at the Highland Society's show at Perth, a premium of £10 was offered for the best Clydesdale, fitted for working strong lands, the object being to encourage 'draught-horses calculated for the strong lands, of which there cannot be a better model than the Clydesdale horse.' Breeding is now general all over the world, but the cradle of the race can still hold its own. The points of a good Clydesdale are—head with a broad jaw ending in a muzzle which is not too fine or tapering, but has large open nostrils; neck, strong and massive; shoulder, more oblique than

in the English draught-horse (and hence the admirable quick step); strong forearm, broad flat knee, moderately sloped pasterns of medium length; broad low-set hind quarters, with muscular thighs, and broad well-developed hocks; the average height is from 16½ to 17 hands, and the colours that are preferred are different shades of brown; generally a portion of one of the legs at least is white, and there is a white star or stripe on the face. Some of the sheep farms are of considerable size, the largest being of course in the upper ward. The area under sheep alone is probably nearly 200,000 acres, and there are about 30,000 acres quite waste. The largest proprietors are the Earl of Home, the Duke of Hamilton, Sir S. M. Lockhart, Sir E. A. Colebrooke, the Earl of Hopetoun, Sir Wyndham Anstruther, and Lord Lamington, each of whom holds over 10,000 acres, while the Duke of Buccleuch and Colonel Buchanan of Drumpellier are also extensive holders. Of the total of about 20,000 persons who hold land within the county, about 89 per cent. hold less than one acre. Excluding the villa residences about the large towns, some of the principal mansions are Hamilton Palace, Abington House, Aikenhead House, Allanton House, Auchinairn House, Auchingray House, Auchinraith, Avonholm, Barlanark House, Bedlay, Bellahouston, Biggar Park, Birkwood, Blackwood, Bothwell Castle, Bothwell Park, Bonnington, Braefield House, Braidwood, Cadder House, Caldergrove, Calderpark, Calderwood, Cambusnethan Priory, Cambuswallace, Carfin House, Carmichael House, Carmyle House, Carnwath House, Carstairs House, Castlemilk, Cathkin House, Cleghorn House, Cleland House, Cliftonhill House, Coltness House, Corehouse, Cornhill, Craighhead House, Craighthornhill, Crossbasket, Cruthersland, Culter House, Daldowie, Dalsersf House, Dalziel House, Dolphinton House, Drumpellier, Douglas Castle, Douglas Park, Earnock House, Easterhill House, Eastfield, Edmonston Castle, Fairhill, Farme House, Frankfield House, Garnkirk House, Gartferry, Gartsherrie, Hallside, Hartree House, Jerviston House, Kennure House, Lambhill House, Lawmuir, Lee House, Letham House, Lymekilns House, Mauldslie Castle, Milton-Lockhart, Monkland House, Murdoston House, Muirburn, Netherfield House, Newton House, Robroyston, Rockssoles, Rosehall, Ross House, Smyllum, Springfield, St John's Kirk, Stonebyres, Symington, Tannoehside, Thornwood House, Torrance, Udston House, Viewpark, Westburn House, Westquarter House, Wishaw House, and Woodhall.

Industries.—The cotton goods for which Glasgow is the great depository are to a very considerable extent woven in different villages and parishes throughout the county, this branch of manufacture alone yielding support to a very large proportion of the population. Prior to 1700 the manufactures of Lanarkshire were few and unimportant, and even down to 1727, they continued to be less extensive than those of either Perthshire or Forfarshire. About 1750 they began to develop rapidly, and this became still more the case after the impulse given to the cotton trade by Sir Richard Arkwright in 1784. Lanarkshire was particularly qualified for embracing this new industry—first, from its possession of an inexhaustible supply of coal; and next from having the seaports on the Clyde, by means of which the merchants of Glasgow could hold communication with almost all the markets of the world. And so wealth flowed into the county; old coal mines were worked on improved principles with renewed spirit, and new ones opened; the iron trade came into existence; and hundreds, crowding to all the centres where minerals abounded, pushed the county into the first rank for population, wealth, and importance. The extent and richness of the mineral resources have been noticed in the section dealing with the geology, and it remains here to notice their economic importance. The coal and iron pits and works are scattered all over the northern part of the county, and are noticed in connection with the various parishes in which they occur, or in separate articles dealing with the various towns and villages; but they are principally concentrated about Glasgow, Coatbridge, Airdrie, Hamil-

ton, Wishaw, and Lesmahagow, where the furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron are in some places so numerous as to form a characteristic feature of the district. Everywhere there are constantly clouds of smoke, the glare of furnaces, and all the clatter of rolling mills, foundries, and works for the manufacture of different kinds of machinery. At Garnkirk, and elsewhere in Cadder parish, fireclay of excellent quality abounds, and is largely worked; and weaving and dyeing, though now pretty much monopolised by Glasgow and its neighbourhood, are still carried on to a considerable extent at several places elsewhere. For the cotton, flax, and silk manufactures, as well as some details of the iron-works, reference may be made to the article GLASGOW. In 1892 there were 72 blast furnaces, with an average of fully 53 in blast throughout the year, in which about 690,000 tons of pig-iron were made. Of minerals there were raised in the same year 115,287 tons of iron ore; value at the mines, £51,879. Of lead-ore, 2019 tons, from which 1477 tons of lead were obtained by smelting, and 1736 oz. of silver. Of coal, 15,252,977 tons—value, £4,182,051—out of a total for Scotland of 27,191,923 tons. Of fireclay, 256,653 tons; value, £41,090. Of oil shale there have been produced 126,619 tons, of which, however, a small quantity was got from Renfrewshire; and of limestone, 41,153 tons. Owing to the discovery of large quantities of bituminous shale, the manufacture of paraffin has been extending very rapidly in the neighbourhoods of Airdrie, Lanark, and other places, and bids fair to become one of the most important trades in the district. In connection with the various mines some 40,000 persons were employed, including about 100 females. The first ironstone work in the county was begun at Wilsontown in Carnwath in 1781; and the lead comes from the SW border of the county about Leadhills, near the source of Glengonner Water, in Crawford parish. Here mining operations have been carried on for a long time, for mention of lead from this locality is made in the accounts of the sheriff of Lanarkshire for 1264, and Leslie also speaks of it in his *Scottish Descriptio*. In the same neighbourhood gold is to be found over a district measuring about 25 by 12 miles. The gold mines of Crawford Muir are said to have been discovered in the reign of James IV., and in the time of James V. they were of considerable value, and were carried on for the benefit of the Crown. The celebrated 'bonnet pieces' of James V. were made from this gold; and at the festival given in honour of the King's marriage with Magdalen of France, it is said that cups filled with it were set on the table. In 1542, 35 ounces of it were used in the manufacture of a crown for the Queen, and 46 ounces in the manufacture of that for the King; while, according to a MS. in the Cottonian Collection, the annual value of the workings at the same time amounted to a sum equivalent to £100,000 sterling. After that it fell off very rapidly, and now the quantity found is so small that it hardly repays the time spent by some of the miners of the neighbourhood in searching for it during leisure hours.

Communications, etc.—The Roman roads by which the district was traversed during the time that the Wall of Antoninus was held are noticed subsequently. Some parts of the modern lines of road coincide with the old ones. The main routes are now (1) roads passing from Glasgow to Edinburgh by Bathgate and by Shotts and Midcalders, and a road from Lanark to Edinburgh, joining the second of the two just mentioned at Midcalders; (2) roads passing from Glasgow up both sides of the valley of the Clyde to a point 2 miles N of Abington, where they unite. At Abington one branch passes by Glengonner Water to Leadhills and into Nithsdale; while another keeps to the Clyde to Wellshot Hill, 2½ miles S of Crawford, where it divides, and one branch passes by Powtrail Water to Nithsdale and the other by Clydes Burn to Annandale. Main roads also run up the valley of the Avon into Ayrshire by Darvel, and up the valleys of the Avon, Nethan, and Douglas into Ayrshire by Muirkirk. In the upper part of the country the main cross roads pass from Lanark eastward by Biggar, from Douglas to Wiston, and from Douglas to

Abington; while in the lower district they form such an extensive network as to be beyond particular mention. For the purposes of the Road Act of 1878, the upper and lower wards and the two divisions of the middle ward are treated as if each was a separate county. Railway communication was first opened up for a considerable part of the county by the opening of the Caledonian railway in 1847; and now the lower part of the county, with its extensive mineral traffic, is accommodated by lines far too numerous to be particularly mentioned. Main lines pass from Glasgow by Coatbridge and Bathgate to Edinburgh (North British), and by Shotts and Midcalder to Edinburgh (Caledonian); southward up the valley of the Clyde on the NE and E side to Clydes Burn, and up this into Annandale, and from NE to SW by a line from Edinburgh by Carstairs and Muirkirk to Ayr—both of the latter routes being on the Caledonian system. The Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire railway of the same system connects these two counties by way of Glasgow. The Forth and Clyde Canal passes through the NW corner of the county; and the Monkland Canal, branching off at Maryhill N of Glasgow, winds eastward by Coatbridge to Calderbank. Several new bridges have lately been erected, the most important being those over the Clyde at Cambuslang, Dalmarnock, and Rutherglen (1894).

In 1893 the supply of water of the middle ward had become so inadequate that in the summer something approaching a water famine was experienced. Nine water-supply districts had been formed, but only six of these had been provided with water, and even these had been inadequate from the beginning or had become so from the natural increase of the districts—those outside these water-supply districts having to be content with water from wells, pits, and streams, all more or less contaminated. The District Committee of the County Council resolved to introduce a general supply commensurate with the needs of their district. The plan adopted has the Glengavel Water as a source of supply, with a reservoir near High Plewlands having a catchment of 3700 acres and a capacity of 600,000,000 gallons. From the reservoir a 21-inch pipe, capable of carrying 2,500,000 gallons per day, leads to filters on the high ground above Strathaven railway station, at an elevation sufficient to supply Strathaven and the whole middle ward by gravitation, with the exception of a few places either too distant or too elevated, and which must be dealt with separately. The scheme was estimated to cost over £200,000.

The royal burghs in Lanarkshire are Glasgow, Lanark, and Rutherglen; the parliamentary burghs are Hamilton and Airdrie; the burghs of barony are Biggar, Strathaven, and East Kilbride; and the police burghs are Biggar, Govan, Kinning-Park, Motherwell, Partick, and Wishaw. Places of over 2000 inhabitants are:—Airdrie, Bailliestou, Bellshill, Blantyre, Bothwell, Cambuslang (including Kirkhill, Coats, Silverbanks, and Wellshothill), Carluke, Coatbridge (including Gartsherrie, Langloan, High Coats, and Burnbank), Glasgow, Govan, Hamilton, Holytown (including new Stevenston), Kirkintilloch (part of), Lanark, Larkhall, Mossend, Motherwell, Newmains (including Coltness Ironworks), Partick, Rutherglen, Shettleston (including Eastmuir and Sandyhill), Stonefield, Stonehouse, Strathaven, Tolleross, (including Fullarton), Uddingston, and Wishaw (including Craignek); places with populations between 100 and 2000 are Allanton, Auchenheath, Auchinairn, Auchentiber, Avonhead, Bargeddie and Dykehead (including Cuihill), Barnhill, Biggar, Bishopbriggs, Blantyre Works, Bothwell Park, Braehead, Braidwood (including Harestanes and Thornice), Broomhouse, Busby (part of), Cadzow, Calderbank, Caldercruix, Carfin, Carmunnock, Carmyle, Carnbroe and Brewsterford, Carnwath, Carstairs, Carstairs Junction, Castlehill, Chapel and Stirling Bridge, Chapelhall, Chapelton, Chryston and Muirhead, Cleland (including Omoa), Clyde Iron-works, Clydesdale (including Fulwood and Milnwood), Crossford, Darnagaber (including Quarter), Darnagavel, Douglas, Douglas Park, Dunlop Place,

Dykehead, Eastfield, East Kilbride, East Langrigg, Eddlewood, Faskine and Palace Craig (including Hillhead), Ferniegair, Flemington, Forth, Garnkirk (including Crow Row and Heathfield), Garnqueen and Glenboig, Gartcosh, Gartgill, Glangowan, Greengairs, Halfway, Hallside, Hamilton Palace Colliery Rows, Harthill, Haywood, Hazelbank, Jerviston Square and Coalhall, Kirkfieldbank, Kirkmuirhill, Lambhill, Law, Leadhills, Lesmahagow, Longriggend, Millerston and Hogganfield, Moffat, Morningside and Torbush, Mount Vernon, Muirhead or West Benhar, Muirmadken, Nackerton (including Aitkenhead), Netherburn, Newarthill, New Lanark, New Monkland and Glenmavis, Newlands, Newton, Newton Colliery, Overtown, Plains, Riggend, Rigside, Roughrigg, Salsburgh, Shotts Ironworks (including Torbothie), Southfield and Blackwood, Spittal Colliery Rows, Stane (including Burnbrae), Stepps, Swinhill, Tannochside, Tarbrax, Thornwood, Udston, Waterloo, Wattston, Westburn, West Langrigg, West Maryston, West Quarter, Whiterigg, Wilsonston (including Rootpark), and Yieldshields Roadmeetings, besides a few smaller villages.

The county has forty-one entire *quoad civilia* parishes. These with reference to the different wards are:—Upper Ward—Biggar, Carluke, Carmichael, Carnwath, Carstairs, Covington and Thankerton, Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Culter, Dolphinton, Douglas, Dunsyre, Lamington and Wandell, Lanark, Lesmahagow, Libberton, Pettinain, Symington, Walston, and Wiston and Robertson. Middle Ward—Avondale, Blantyre, Bothwell, Cambuslang, Cambusnethan, Dalsers, Dalzell, East Kilbride, Glassford, Hamilton, Old Monkland, New Monkland, Shotts, Stonehouse. Lower Ward—Cadder, Carmunnock, Glasgow—Barony, City, Gorbals, and Govan—Maryhill, Rutherglen, Shettleston, and Springburn. The *quoad sacra* parishes of Airdrie, Baillieston, Bargeddie, Bellshill, Burnbank, Cadzow, Calderbank, Caldercruix, Calderhead, Chapelton, Chryston, Clarkston, Cleland, Coats, Coltness, Dalziel South, Douglas Water, Forth, Flowerhill, Gartsherrie, Garturk, Greengairs, those connected with GLASGOW, Harthill, Hogganfield, Holytown, Kirkfieldbank, Larkhall, Lanark St Leonards, Law, Leadhills, Lenzie (part), Overtown, Stonefield, Uddingston, Wishaw, and Rutherglen West and Rutherglen Wardlawhill, are also included. Nine of the parishes are in the presbytery of Biggar in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and the others are in the presbyteries of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Lanark in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Exclusive of those in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, including Govan, there are 60 places of worship connected with the Free Church, 45 in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, 1 in connection with the United Original Seceders, 4 in connection with the Congregational Church, 13 in connection with the Evangelical Union, 7 in connection with the Baptist Church, 2 in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, 2 in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12 in connection with the Episcopal Church, and 32 in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the year ending Sept. 1894 there were in the county 387 schools, of which 279 were public, with accommodation for 181,665 children. These had 178,056 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 146,541. The staff consisted of 1898 certificated, 541 assistant, and 959 pupil teachers. The parliamentary constituencies of the six divisions in 1895-96 were—Govan, 12,070; Partick, 13,633; North-Western, 12,659; North-Eastern, 14,549; Mid, 12,008; and Southern, 9208.

Lanarkshire—exclusive of Glasgow, which was constituted a county of a city in 1893, with the lord-provost as lord-lieutenant—is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 56 deputy-lieutenants, and 389 justices of the peace, of whom 75 are for the upper ward, 156 for the middle ward, and 158 for the lower ward. The County Council is composed of 70 elected members—12 for the upper ward, 29 for the middle ward, and 21 for the lower ward, besides 5 for the burgh of Coatbridge, 2 for that of Rutherglen, and 1

for that of Lanark. There is a sheriff-principal with five substitutes for general county purposes, besides resident substitutes for Lanark and Hamilton, and for Airdrie. Ordinary courts are held at Glasgow, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during session, small debt courts on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays all the year round, a debts recovery court every Monday during session, and criminal courts as required. Appeals to the sheriff-principal in lower ward cases are heard every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, and in cases from other parts of the county every Wednesday. At Lanark the sheriff-substitute sits on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Hamilton on Tuesdays and Fridays. At Airdrie the sheriff-substitute sits on Tuesdays and Fridays, and a small debt circuit court is held at Wishaw every third Thursday. The police force, exclusive of the burghs of Airdrie, Glasgow, Govan, Hamilton, Kinning-Park, and Partick, which have separate forces, consists of 246 men (1 to each 1178 of the population), under a chief constable with a salary of £600 a year. The county prison is at Barlinnie to the E of Glasgow, and the County Lunacy Board, together with those of Glasgow and Govan, have the management of Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell. In 1895 the average number of registered poor was 15,184 with 9876 dependants, while the receipts for poor law purposes amounted to £244,794, or about a quarter of the whole sum for Scotland. There are poorhouses for Barony, Cambusnethan Combination (including the parishes of Bothwell, Cambusnethan, Dalziel, and Shotts), Glasgow City Parish, Govan Combination, Hamilton Combination (including the parishes of Avon, Blantyre, Cambuslang, Dalsersf, Glassford, Hamilton, East Kilbride, and Stonehouse), Lanark, New Monkland, and Old Monkland. The proportion of illegitimate births averages fully 6 per cent., the average death-rate about 22 per 1000. Connected with the county are the third and fourth battalions of the Cameronians (formerly the Second Royal Lanark Militia), and the third and fourth battalions of the Highland Light Infantry (formerly the First Royal Lanark Militia), all with headquarters at Hamilton, two regiments of Yeomanry cavalry, with headquarters at respectively Lanark and Glasgow; a battalion of Artillery Volunteers with headquarters at Glasgow; a battalion of Engineer Volunteers with headquarters at Glasgow; and nine battalions of Rifle Volunteers, of which the second have their headquarters at Hamilton, the fifth (disbanded in 1897), the ninth at Lanark, and all the others at Glasgow; these battalions form the Glasgow Volunteer brigade, with headquarters at Glasgow. Besides the six county members and the seven returned by Glasgow, Rutherglen, Hamilton, Airdrie, and Lanark unite with other burghs outside the county in returning other two members. Valuation exclusive of burghs, but inclusive of railways and canals, (1674) £13,436, (1815) £686,531, (1875) £1,714,183, (1883) £2,144,453, (1895) £2,082,995, of which £311,926 was for the upper ward, £1,047,685 for the middle ward, and £723,384 for the lower ward. Pop. of registration county, which takes in part of Broughton from Peebles, and parts of Cathcart, Eaglesham, Eastwood, and Renfrew from Renfrewshire, (1831) 317,329, (1841) 427,738, (1851) 533,169, (1861) 640,444, (1871) 787,005, (1881) 942,206, (1891) 1,091,703; civil county (1801) 147,692, (1811) 191,291, (1821) 244,387, (1831) 316,819, (1841) 426,972, (1851) 530,169, (1861) 631,566, (1871) 765,339, (1881) 904,412, (1891) 1,105,899, of whom 550,847 were males, and 555,052 females. These were distributed into 234,681 families occupying 220,820 houses with 560,996 rooms, an average of 1.97 persons to each room, which is only surpassed among Scottish counties by Shetland, where the average is 2.03.—*Ord. Sur.*, ehs. 30, 31, 22, 23, 24, 15, 16, 1864-67.

Lanarkshire anciently belonged to the Caledonian tribe called the Damnii, and was over-run by the Romans when they extended their territories to the Wall of Antoninus, between the Firths of Clyde and Forth. This wall passed through the north-western corner of the county N of Bishopbriggs and Cadder,

and communication was kept up with the South by roads which passed from Annandale and Nithsdale through the S part of the county, and uniting to the N of Crawford village and the E of Crawford Castle, wound from that down the valley of the Clyde. Near Little Clydes Burn there is a camp on the line of it, and in places the present road coincides with it, e.g. on both sides of Elvanfoot and Watling Street in Crawford village. The Roman occupation of the district must have been principally military, for traces of roads and camps are found, but not of towns or villages. Coins, weapons, and other relics of the Romans have also been found in many places. After the departure of the Romans, the district was held by the old tribe, who now become known as the Strathclyde Britons, with their capital at Alcluith, Alclwyd, or Dunbreatan, the modern Dumbarton. This nation in 654 aided Penda, King of Mercia, against Osuiu or Oswy, King of Anglia, and on the victory of the latter fell under his sway, and were subject to Anglia for thirty years till 684. On the defeat of Eogfrid by the Picts, the Dalriadic Scots and the portion of the Britons who dwelt between the Solway and the Clyde regained their freedom. In 756 Edgbert, King of Northumbria, and Angus, King of the Picts, united against the district and took possession of it, though how long they kept it does not appear; but part of Edgbert's army was lost from some unascertained cause, but seemingly not in battle, while they were between Strathaven and Newburgh on their way home. Independence must have been, at the very latest, regained by a little after the middle of the 9th century; for in 870 the *Ulster Annals* mention that Alclwyd was besieged and captured by Northmen, and the same authority mentions the death of Arthga, King of the Strathclyde Britons, in 872. In 875 the lower part of the county was laid waste by the Danes. Within the next forty years the kingdom prospered, and by the beginning of the 10th century it extended from the Clyde southward to the Derwent in Cumberland. The then king, Donald, dying, however, without heirs, the King of Alban, who had been Donald's ally and friend, was chosen ruler, and the kingdoms united. In 945 Eadmund, King of the Saxons, conquered it and handed it over to Malcolm, a gift which was confirmed by Siward to the succeeding Malcolm in 1054. In after years it was associated with the career of Wallace, whose first exploit was that of driving the English out of the town of Lanark. After the triumph of Bruce, the county enjoyed peace till the time of James II., when the ambition of the Douglas family and the intrigues of the first Lord Hamilton plunged the district into all the horrors of civil war, as is recorded in Grey's MS. Chronicle:—'In March 1455 James the Second cast doune the castel of Inveravynce; and syne incontinent past to Glasgu, and gaderit the westland men with part of the Areschery [Irishry] and passed to Lanerik, and to Douglas, and syne brynt all Douglasdale, and all Aven-dale, and all the Lord Hamiltoune's lands, and heriit them clerlye; and syne passit to Edinburgh.' From this time there was again quiet till the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven Castle and the battle of Langside (see GLASGOW); and from this again till the time of the Presbyterian persecution in the reign of Charles II., in the troubles of which time, the oppression of the 'Highland Host,' the Pentland Rising, the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge, Lanarkshire had its full share, while the great tracts of moor in the upper districts afforded many places of shelter, both to those who were in danger of their lives and to those who wished to hold meetings for worship. The Revolution of 1688 brought more peaceful times, and Glasgow was the first place in Scotland where the Declaration of the Prince of Orange was published. The inhabitants of the county, however, were bitterly opposed to the Union in 1707.

The sheriffdom of Lanark is said to date from the time of the lawgiving David I. After passing through various hands, the office came into the possession of the Douglasses, and after their downfall was given in feo to the Hamiltons, who held it as a hereditary appendage

to their titles, but at the request of Charles II. the holding was surrendered, and was regranted to them as deputies for the king. In 1716, the heir of the Hamilton estates being under age, the Earl of Selkirk was made sheriff, and held office till his death in 1739, when James, sixth Duke of Hamilton, took possession of it without any formal appointment, and held it till 1747, when the hereditary jurisdictions were abolished. The duke claimed £10,000 as compensation, but the claim was disallowed. The chief antiquities of the county are the traces of the Roman occupation already noticed, several British camps or strongholds, and many cairns in the upper ward; and the ruins of Douglas Castle, Craignethan Castle—the Tillietudlem of Sir Walter Scott—Bothwell, Avondale, Dalziel, Carstairs, Boghall, and Lamington; interesting churches are at Biggar, Carnwath, and Hamilton; and remains of a priory at Blantyre. New Orbiston, near Bellshill, was in 1827 granted by Hamilton of Dalzell to Robert Owen as the site of a socialistic village, which, however, very soon fell into decay.

See also Leslie's *Scotia Descriptio* (1578); four large volumes of Topographical Collections referring to Lanarkshire, formed by the late James Maidment, Esq., advocate, and now in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow; Naismith's *Agricultural Survey of Clydesdale* (1794); Hamilton of Wishaw's *Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew* (Maitland Club, 1831); Irving and Murray's *The Upper Ward of Lanarkshire Described and Delineated* (Glasgow, 1864); Thomson's *Martyr Graves of Scotland* (Edinb. 1875; and 2d series, 1877); P. Dudgeon's *Historical Notes on the Occurrence of Gold in the South of Scotland* (Edinb. 1876); R. W. Cochran-Patrick's *Early Records relating to Mining in Scotland* (Edinb. 1878); a paper on the 'Gold-Field and Gold-Diggings of Crawford-Lindsay,' by Dr W. Lander Lindsay, in vol. iv. of the *Scottish Naturalist* (1878); essays by the Earl of Dunmore and Thomas Dykes, Esq., in vols. i. and ii. of *The Clydesdale Stud Book* (Glasgow, 1878 and 1880.); and works referred to under BIGGAR, CLYDE, COATBRIDGE, COWTHALLY, GLASGOW, GOVAN, LEADHILLS, LESMAHAGOW, PARTICK, and RUTHERGLEN.

Langbank, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire. The village, pleasantly situated on the southern shore of the Clyde, opposite Dumbarton, has a post, money order, and telegraph office, Established and U.P. churches—the former plain and with a bell-tower, the latter with a tower and spire of considerable elevation—and a station on the Greenock section of the Caledonian, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Port Glasgow. Constituted in 1875, the parish is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of village (1881) 322, (1891) 315; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 575, (1891) 553.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Langbar, a village in Beith and Dalry parishes, Ayrshire, close to Kilbirnie station, this being $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Dalry Junction, both on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Pop. (1861) 632, (1871) 921, (1881) 750, (1891) 422, of whom 200 were in Beith.

Langholm, a town and parish of E Dumfriesshire. The town stands, 280 feet above sea-level, on the river Esk, at the influx of Ewes Water from the N and of Wauchope Water from the SW. By road it is 73 miles S by E of Edinburgh, 23 SSW of Hawick, 12 N by W of Longtown, $21\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Carlisle, and 18 NE of Annan; and, as terminus of a branch of the North British, it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Riddings Junction, this being 14 miles N by W of Carlisle, $31\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Hawick, and 84 S by E of Edinburgh. Embosomed in one of the prettiest landscapes in Scotland—neither wide, romantic, nor grand, but strictly and eminently lovely—it comprises an old town on the E bank of the Esk, immediately below the influx of the Ewes, and a new town on the W bank of the Esk, immediately above the influx of Wauchope Water. The old town includes one principal street with a central market-place, and consists of houses mostly built of white freestone from Whita or Langholm Hill, and many of them in a style

superior to what are seen in most small towns. The new town was founded in 1778, and originally consisted of nearly 150 houses, built in regular street arrangement, in the form of a triangle. The town hall, in the market-place, is a neat structure with a spire. The Hope Hospital, erected in 1893-94 partly on the site of the old town bowling green, arose from a bequest by Mr Hope of America (a native of the district) of over £100,000, for the erection of a home for indigent aged people. Near the town hall stands a handsome marble statue of Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm (1768-1838); and an obelisk, 100 feet high, was erected at a cost of £1300 to the memory of his brother, General Sir John Malcolm (1769-1833), on Whita Hill, immediately above the town. An old two-arched stone-bridge spans the Ewes, a little above its influx to the Esk, which itself is crossed by a three-arched stone-bridge (1780) and by an iron suspension foot-bridge. The parish church, built in 1846 from plans by D. Bryce, R.S.A., is a fine Gothic edifice, containing upwards of 1000 sittings; and there is a handsome mission hall, built in 1881 at a cost of over £2000. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and of two U.P. churches, the one was rebuilt in 1867, the other in 1883. The Evangelical Union chapel, built in 1870 at a cost of £1000, is Gothic in style, and contains 300 sittings. Langholm Episcopal church, built in 1885, contains 105 sittings. The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the National and British Linen Co.'s Banks, a local savings bank (founded in 1849), a number of hotels, a gasworks, an extensive library, a police station, a Freemasons' lodge, mechanics and Oddfellows' benefit societies, football, lawn tennis, bowling, curling, and cricket clubs (the last with a fine cricket ground, provided by the Duke of Buccleuch, in front of Langholm Lodge), and a Wednesday weekly newspaper, the *Eskdale and Liddesdale Advertiser* (1848). Langholm golf course is situated to the NE of the town, along the base of the Whita Hill, and is over a mile in length. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs are held on 16 April, the Wednesday before 26 May, the last Tuesday of May o.s., 26 July, 18 Sept., 5 Nov., and the Wednesday before 22 Nov. A cotton factory was built in 1788; and an extensive cotton trade, in connection with firms in Glasgow and Carlisle, was carried on till 1832, when the manufacture of shepherd plaids and shepherd check trouserings was introduced, and led to the production of very beautiful and highly finished fabrics. The manufacture of tweeds followed, and rose rapidly into such prosperity as now to employ six mills. The town has also two distilleries and a tanwork. A copious water supply is brought from Whita Well. Erected into a burgh of barony by charter from the Crown in 1643, Langholm was long governed by a baron bailie, under the Duke of Buccleuch as superior; but under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 its affairs are managed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Sheriff small debt courts are held on the third Saturday of January, May, and September. The Duke of Buccleuch presented a handsome townhall to the burgh in 1894. Langholm occupies the site of the battlefield of Arkenholm (1454), where the Douglasses sustained their final overthrow. It figures curiously in history for the taming of shrews, and for the pretended pranks of witches. Langholm is the headquarters of the Esk and Liddel Fisheries Association; and excellent fishing is to be had, the Esk abounding in salmon, sea-trout, and whiting or herling. Pop. (1831) 2264, (1891) 3643.

The parish of Langholm comprehends the ancient parishes of Staplegorton and Wauchope, and about half of the ancient parish of Morton; and was constituted in 1703. It is bounded N by Westerkirk, NE by Ewes, SE and S by Canonbie, SW by Half-Morton, and W by Middlebie and Tundergarth. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 17,152 acres, of which 181 are water. The river Esk first runs 9 furlongs south-by-eastward along the boundary with Westerkirk, and

LANGHOPE-BIRKS

then winds 6½ miles south-south-eastward through the interior, till it passes off near Irvine House to Canonbie. To the Esk flow EWES WATER, ¼ mile along the boundary with Ewes parish, and then 1½ mile south-south-westward; Wauchope Water, formed by the confluence of Logan Water and Bigholm Burn, 3½ miles north-westward; TARRAS Water, 2½ miles south-south-westward along the south-eastern boundary; and Irvine Burn, 1½ mile southward through the interior, then 1¾ east-by-northward along the southern boundary. Three medicinal springs, one of them sulphurous, the other two chalybeate, are in the western district. In the extreme S, at the Tarras' and Irvine's influx to the Esk, the surface declines to 195 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises to Whita Hill (1162 feet), Earshaw Hill (921), Bloch Hill (878), Mid Hill (1070), Calfield Rig (1025), Tansy Hill (1065), and Haggy Hill (1412) at the meeting-point of Langholm, Middlebie, Tundergarth, and Westerkirk parishes. The tracts adjacent to the Esk and Ewes are flat, well cultivated, and highly embellished; elsewhere are smooth hills, green to the very summit, and grazed by large flocks of sheep. The scenery in many parts, especially along the Esk, is very beautiful. The rocks of the northern district are eruptive and Silurian, of the southern are carboniferous. Greywacke slate has been quarried; lead ore occurs on West Water farm and Broomholm estate; sandstone, greyish white and yellowish grey, abounds between Langholm Bridge and Byreburn; and fossiliferous bluish-grey limestone lies incumbent on the Silurian rocks. The soil of the flat grounds is mostly a lightish loam; of the hills is exceedingly various. Nearly one-seventh of the entire area is in tillage; plantations cover some 500 acres; and all the rest of the parish is pasture. Langholm Castle, a plain square tower or peel-house, now a ruin, belonged to the Armstrongs, the powerful Border freebooters, and sent forth Johnnie Armstrong of GILNOCKIE, with his gallant company of thirty-six men, to disport themselves upon Langholm Holm, prior to their execution by James V. at CAERLANRIG (1529). Wauchope Castle is represented only by grass-covered foundations; and Barnfalloch, Irvine, Nease, Calfield, and Hill Towers are quite extinct. The Roman road between Netherbie and Overbie traversed the parish north-westward, and is still partly traceable; and Roman coins have been found of Nero, Vespasian, Otho, and Domitian. Natives were William Julius Mickle (1735-88), the translator of Camoens, and David Irvine, LL.D. (1778-1864), author of the *History of Scottish Poetry*. Langholm Lodge, near the Esk's left bank, 1 mile NNW of the town, is a villa of the Duke of Buccleuch. BROOMHOLM has been noticed separately. Langholm is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfriesshire; the living is worth £377 with manse. Two public schools, Langholm and Wauchope, with respective accommodation for 989 and 40 children, have an average attendance of about 615 and 15, and grants of over £728 and £25. Pop. (1801) 2536, (1831) 2676, (1861) 2979, (1871) 3735, (1881) 4612, (1891) 3970.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 11, 10, 1863-64.

The presbytery of Langholm, formed in 1743 at the abolition of the presbytery of Middlebie, comprehends Eskdale and Liddesdale, and contains the parishes of Canonbie, Castleton, Eskdalemuir, Ewes, Half-Morton, Langholm, and Westerkirk. Pop. (1871) 11,032, (1881) 11,446, (1891) 10,194, of whom about 2300 are communicants of the Church of Scotland.

Langhope-Birks. See CAMPMUIR, Berwickshire.

Langhouse, an estate, with a mausion, enlarged in 1867, in Inverkip parish, Renfrewshire, 2½ miles NNE of Wemyss Bay.

Langlee, an estate, with a mausion, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 2½ miles S by W of the town.

Langley Park, a mansion in Dun parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile WSW of Dubton Junction. Its owner is Augustus Walter Cruikshank (b. 1837; suc. 1856).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Langloan. See COATERIDGE.

Langshaw, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkpatrick-

LANGWELL

Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire, 1¼ mile ESE of Kirtlebridge Junction. There is a post office under Galashiels.

Langside, an old village and a fine residential district of Glasgow, adjoining the Queen's Park, and containing a handsome Established church, erected at a cost of about £5000 and seated for 700 persons. In 1894 a new Free church, built after the amphitheatre fashion, was erected at an estimated expense of about £8000 (including halls), and contains about 900 sittings. Adjoining the sites of the two churches stands the Langside Battlefield Memorial—a carved monument, surmounted by a lion, and encircled by an ornamental railing. See GLASGOW.

Langside, a village in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, near Bellshill.

Langton, a central parish of Berwickshire, containing the post-office village of GAVINTON, 2 miles SW of the post-town, Duns. It is bounded W and NW by Longformacus, NE by Duns, E and SE by Edrom, and S by Polwarth. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 6¼ miles; its breadth varies between 5½ furlongs and 3½ miles; and its area is 7151 acres, of which 12 are water. The drainage is mostly carried eastward to the Blackadder by Langton Burn and other rivulets. In the extreme E the surface declines to 290 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 305 feet near Campmuir, 905 at Blackmill Hill, 1056 at Hardens Hill, and 1159 near Duntalee Plantation—heights of the Lammermuirs that command a view of all the Merse and over parts of Northumberland to Wooller. The prevailing rocks of the Lammermuir or north-western district are Silurian, of the Merse or south-eastern district Devonian; and the soil of the former is moorish, of the latter a reddish loam. About five-ninths of the entire area are sheep-walks; woods and plantations cover some 300 acres; and the rest of the parish is chiefly arable. Traces of two old military stations are on a hill near Raecleugh-head, and traces of another are at Campmuir. Stone coffins have been exhumed on Crease and Middlefield farms; and a gold bracelet, 9 inches in circumference, was found in 1813 in a burn at Battlemuir. Langton estate, including not only the greater part of Langton parish, but also parts of Duns and Longformacus, belonged to the Veterepontes or Viponts from the latter half of the 12th century till the beginning of the 14th century. From them it passed by marriage to the Cockburns, ancestors of the late Chief-Justice, Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn (1802-80); and by them it was sold in 1758 to David Gavin, Esq., the maternal grandfather of John, second Marquis of Breadalbane (1796-1862). From the Marquis Langton passed to his sister, Lady Elizabeth Pringle, and at her death, in 1878, to her daughter, Mary-Gavin, who in 1861 married the Hon. Robert Baillie-Hamilton (1828-91), second son of the tenth Earl of Haddington, and Conservative member for Berwickshire from 1874 till 1880. The present mansion, commenced in 1862, is a stately Elizabethan structure, with a splendid picture gallery, beautiful grounds, and a noble entrance gateway of 1877. Langton is in the presbytery of Duns and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £249. The parish church, rebuilt in 1872, is a beautiful Gothic edifice, with 200 sittings, and a spire 100 feet high. There is also a Free church, with 300 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 129 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £66. Pop. (1801) 428, (1831) 443, (1861) 502, (1871) 548, (1881) 505, (1891) 417.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 25, 33, 1863-65.

Langwell, a Scottish seat of the Duke of Portland, in Latheron parish, S Caithness, on a green eminence between confluent Langwell and Berriedale Waters, ¼ mile W of Berriedale. The estate was purchased by Sir John Sinclair in 1788 for £7000, by James Horne, Esq., in 1813 for £40,000, and by the fifth Duke in 1860 for £90,000, this enormous rise in value being due to the improvements carried out both by Sir John Sinclair and Mr Horne. By the Duke nearly all the property was

converted into deer-forest. His cousin, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, sixth Duke since 1716 (b. 1857; suc. 1879), is present proprietor. See LATHERON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 110, 1877.

Lanrick Castle, a mansion in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Teith, 3 miles WNW of Doune. A handsome modern castellated edifice, with very fine grounds, it is a seat of Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., of CASTLEMILK, as successor to his kinsman, Andrew Jardine, Esq. (1810-81). A suspension bridge, which here spans the Teith, was erected in 1842, after plans by Mr Smith of Deanston.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Lanrig. See LONGRIDGE.

Lanton, a village in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the NW slope of Lanton Hill (923 feet), 3 miles WNW of Jedburgh town. It has an old peel tower and a public school.

Lany, an ancient parish of SW Perthshire, suppressed, on account of the smallness of the stipend, in 1615, when part of it was annexed to Port of Monteith. Its ruined church, which belonged to the priory of Inchmahome, and stood within the section annexed to Port of Monteith, is said in the *New Statistical Account* to bear the date 1214 in Arabic numerals.

Laoghal. See LOYAL.

Larbert, a village and a parish of E Stirlingshire. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Larbert station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian railway, 5 furlongs N by W of Larbert Junction, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Falkirk; occupies a charming situation; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a stove and range work, a manufactory of fire-clay goods, a sawmill, and one or two hotels. Pop. (1861) 441, (1871) 559, (1881) 831, (1891) 904.

The parish, containing also the village of STENHOUSEMUIR, half of CARRONSHORE, and the greater part of CARRON and KINNAIRD, from 1624 to 1834 was united with Dunipace. It is bounded N by St Ninians, NE by Airth, E by Bothkennar, SE and S by Falkirk, and W by Dunipace. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3 miles; and its area is 4054 acres, of which 2 are foreshore and 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The river CARRON winds 5 miles east-north-eastward, along or close to all the Falkirk boundary; a rivulet, rising on the western border, runs eastward through the interior to the Carron at the SE corner; and Pow Burn flows $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-north-eastward along the St Ninians boundary. The surface, with a general westward ascent to 206 feet above sea-level just beyond the Dunipace boundary, comprises portions of the Carse of Forth; and commands from multitudes of standpoints brilliant views over all the carse and along the northern screens of the Forth from the Ochil Hills to the vicinity of Dunfermline. The rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, include sandstone, several seams of coal, and some strata of clay ironstone; and the coal and the ironstone are largely worked. The soil is alluvial, partly light and dry, but generally argillaceous. With the exception of 260 acres of plantations and pleasure-grounds, almost the entire area is in tillage. The leading industries are noticed under CARRON, the cattle trysts under FALKIRK. The Roman road from Falkirk to Stirling traversed the parish, and has left some vestiges. The famous Roman antiquity known as ARTHUR'S OVEN, and separately noticed, was on the southern border; and Roman millstones and fragments of Roman pottery have been found. The Scottish National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children was built in 1865-69 at a cost of £13,000 in mixed styles of architecture, with predominance of the Scottish Baronial and the Italian. With a façade 340 feet long, it includes two wings extending 170 feet backward, and each of them terminating in a tower and spire 70 feet high. It acquired an hospital in 1872 at a cost of £1600; underwent enlargement in 1875-76, in completion of the original plan, at a further cost of £12,000; and has accommodation for 240 patients or pupils, together with servants. The

average number of imbecile children somewhat exceeds 100. Near it is the Stirling District Lunatic Asylum, for the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan, also erected in 1866-69 at a cost of over £20,000 and also in the mixed Scottish Baronial and Italian styles. Measuring 438 feet along the front and 205 along the flanks, it consists of a centre block with two long verandahs on the ground floor, two wings for males and females, and two towers 90 feet high at the back of these wings. In 1893 a new hospital for the treatment of cases of insanity at the asylum was opened, consisting of a central block and two side wings—the wings being for the male and female patients respectively. All the cooking is done by gas, and hot pipes are laid for the warming of the air during cold weather. The dining-hall, in the centre of the structure, has accommodation for 100 patients. The grounds, 70 acres in extent, are enclosed by a wall 10 feet in height. The average number of pauper lunatics somewhat exceeds 300. Larbert House, 5 furlongs NW of the village, was purchased from G. Stirling, Esq., in 1876 by John Hendrie, Esq., and is now the property of J. H. N. Graham, Esq. Other mansions are CARRONHALL, Carron Park, Glenbervie, KINNAIRD, and STENHOUSE. In the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish forms a joint charge with Dunipace; the living is worth £419. The parish church, at the village, is a Perpendicular edifice of 1820. The old graveyard contains monuments to the two famous Bruces of Kinnaird, to Mr W. Dawson, with a marble statue of the 'Angel of the Resurrection,' etc. A plain Free church stands at the E end of Stenhousemuir; and the four schools of Carronshore, Larbert, Larbert village, and Carron—all of them public but the last—with respective accommodation for 512, 748, 642, and 215 children, have an average attendance of about 370, 720, 310, and 215, and grants amounting to nearly £390, £740, £330, and £230. The three public schools have evening classes attached to them. Valuation (1883) £21,649, 1s. 1d., (1892) £27,012, 7s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 4217, (1831) 4248, (1861) 4999, (1871) 5280, (1881) 6340, (1891) 8340.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Larbert Junction, a junction of railways on the N border of Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, 5 furlongs S by E of Larbert village, and 2 miles W by N of Falkirk town. It conjoins the S end of the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian railway with a north-eastward line from both the main trunk of the Caledonian system and the western part of the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British system, also with a west-north-westward branch of the eastern part of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway from Polmont through the Grahamston suburb of Falkirk, and with an east-south-eastward branch line from Denny.

Largie Castle, a mansion in Killean and Kilchenzie parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire, 5 furlongs NE of Tayinloan. Its owner is John Ronald Moreton-Macdonald (b. 1873; suc. 1879). There is an Episcopal chapel attached to the Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 20, 1876.

Largo, a parish containing two villages of the same name in the SE of Fife, on the northern coast of the Firth of Forth. It is bounded NE by Kilconquhar, E by Newburn, S by the sweep of the Firth of Forth known as Largo Bay, W by Scoonie, and NW by Ceres. The outline is very irregular, and the boundary is purely artificial, except at the SE corner, where, for a little over a mile, it is formed by Johnstone's Mill Burn, and along the shore on the S. The greatest length from NE, at the point on Craighall Burn where the parishes of Ceres, Kilconquhar, and Largo meet, to SW, where the boundary line reaches the shore due S of Lundin Tower, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the greatest width 4 miles. The area is 7585 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 199 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and water. Over 6000 acres are in tillage, about 600 are under wood, and about 300 are pasture or waste. The coast, extending about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is fringed for most of that distance close inshore by a reef of rocks which is covered at high water, and, though low and sandy, rises almost immediately, especially behind the village

of Lower Largo, to a height of 100 feet, reaches 165 at Upper Largo village, and from that rises gradually by a series of undulations till, on the northern boundary of the parish, a height of over 600 feet is reached. On the eastern border, in the NE, the ground at Backmuir of New Gilston rises to over 700 feet, and 1 mile N of Upper Largo village Largo Law attains a height of 965 feet. Like all the hills known as Laws it is conical in its shape, rising very steeply on the S and W sides, and more gradually on the N and E. It is green to the very summit, and has two tops, separated by a slight hollow, on the side of which, as well as on the higher top and elsewhere, basalt may be seen. The hill has been a volcano at some period subsequent to the Lower Carboniferous period, the upper part consisting of volcanic ash overlying lower carboniferous rocks faulted and upturned, and with their edges worn down. The tops indicate the bottom of the crater, the basalt there marking the plug filling the pipe up which the lava ascended. A patch of basalt farther down on the S side is either the remains of an outburst from the side of the cone or of a sheet of lava that has flowed down the side. The soft ashy edges of the craters and cone have been worn away, and the hard lava at the bottom having offered more resistance to denudation, now occupies the summit. The hill is a conspicuous object all along the lower reaches of the basin of the Forth, and commands an extensive and magnificent view. The drainage of the parish is mainly carried off by the Kiel Burn, which, rising in the NE at Backmuir of New Gilston, flows S by W for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, inclusive of windings, till it reaches the sea at Lower Largo village. Three-quarters of a mile from its mouth it is joined by Lundin Mill Burn from the W, which carries off the drainage of the western portion of the parish, and 2 miles farther up Gilston Burn enters from the E. Above the junction with Gilston Burn the Kiel is generally known as Boghall Burn. To the E of the Kiel are the two small streams known as Temple Burn and Old Mill Burn, and on the extreme E Johnston's Mill Burn becomes the boundary at the point where it crosses the Colinsburgh road, and remains the dividing line till the shore is reached. In its lower reaches the Kiel flows for about 2 miles through a deep glen, the banks being in some places over 200 feet high. The banks are steep, and throughout the greater part of the distance very beautifully wooded, while walks open to the public lead to all the points where the views are best. The soil varies considerably, but is always good. In the SE it is a rich strong clay, but elsewhere it is generally a rich thick black loam, with lighter patches towards the S. The subsoil is clay or gravel, and in the former case is sometimes very wet. The underlying rocks are partly volcanic and partly sandstone, limestone, and shale, belonging to the Carboniferous system. There is plenty of excellent sandstone, and the limestone is in some places 15 feet thick, and of excellent quality. Coal is worked in considerable quantities in the N.

The parish contains the villages of Lundin Mill and Drumochie, Lower Largo and Temple, Upper Largo or Kirkton of Largo and Backmuir of New Gilston. Of these, Lundin Mill, Drumochie, Lower Largo, and Temple may practically be considered as constituting one long straggling village on both sides of the mouth of Kiel Burn; Upper Largo is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of this; and New Gilston is in the NE part of the parish. At Lundin Mill there are a number of excellent villas, inhabited by golfers, who find an excellent course over the adjacent Lundin Links to the W; Drumochie is properly the houses immediately to the W of the mouth of the Kiel, Lower Largo immediately E of the Kiel, and Temple farther E still. Upper Largo is warm and well sheltered, and both villages are the resort of a considerable number of summer visitors, though the inshore rocks prevent the full enjoyment of good bathing-ground. Exclusive of New Gilston, the other villages may be considered as forming a small town, and have a station on the Leven and East of Fife Junction railway $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Thornton Junction. Waterworks for the

supply of the three places with water from Gilston Burn, were begun in 1893. The reservoir has a length of 840 feet, a breadth of 100 feet, and a storage capacity equal to about two months' supply. The total cost of the scheme was £4500. In Upper Largo, which is the centre of trade for a considerable district of surrounding country, there are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank of Scotland, a parish church, a Free church, a public school, an endowed hospital for indigent persons, a naturalists' field club with a small museum, and a gas company; while in Lower Largo there are a U.P. church, 2 Baptist churches, an infants' school, and a small harbour. At Lundin Mill there is a public school, and a golf club instituted in 1868 meets in October to play for the 'Standard' medal, and twice a year to play for the silver medal. There are also the Jamieson Bequest, the trustees of which are the kirk-session of Largo, and Kettle and Wood charities, the trustees of which are the School Board of Largo. There is a corn market every Thursday. The inhabitants of the lower village are mostly fishermen. The harbour at the mouth of the Kiel is very small, and affords accommodation to a few boats engaged in line fishing, those engaged in the herring fishing now proceeding to some of the great stations at Aberdeen, Fraserburgh, Peterhead, Stonehaven, or elsewhere. In old times a considerable trade was carried on with Holland in coal, salt, iron, sandstone, and other heavy articles, and more recently with Norway in timber; but all that is now at an end, and the industries, besides fishing and the ordinary village handicrafts, are confined to a flour mill, an oil work, and a net manufactory, all in the lower village. About 3 furlongs E of Temple are a few houses known as The Pans, and marking the site of an old salt work. The parish church, mainly built in 1817, was enlarged in 1826 so as to include an old aisle, and a spire with the date 1623. It is surrounded by a churchyard, and there is a cemetery not far off to the N of the public school. The Free church, erected soon after the Disruption, was repaired in 1880. Wood's Hospital is a Tudor building, standing within a considerable enclosed space a little to the NE of the church. It sprang from a bequest made in 1659 by John Wood, London, who left the sum of £68,418 Scots to be applied by his trustees in the erection of an hospital for the maintenance of 13 indigent and enfeebled persons, and to pay also for the services of a gardener, a porter, and a chaplain for the institution. The whole 16 must be of the name of Wood, and those belonging to the parish or to Fife have the preference. The first building was erected in 1667, and, it having become decayed, the present building was erected in 1830 at a cost of £2000. A sitting-room and bed-room are provided for each inmate, and there is a large hall where they assemble for prayers every morning and evening, and also a room for the meetings of the trustees. These latter are the Earl of Wemyss, the lairds of Largo, Lundin, and Balfour, and the minister or a member of the kirk-session of the parish of Largo. Of the founder but little is known, but he is supposed to have been a cadet of the Largo family. He died in London, but was buried in the family aisle in Largo Church. The Simpson Institute, in the Old Scottish style of architecture, was erected by means of a sum of £4000 bequeathed by Mrs Galloway of Edinburgh, a native of Upper Largo, in memory of her father the late George Simpson. It contains a public hall, library, and billiard table, and has a bowling green and tennis court attached. Other distinguished natives of the parish have been Alexander Selkirk (1676-1723) and Sir John Leslie. The former, the original of Robinson Crusoe, was born in the lower village in a house that remained standing till 1880. In 1704, while serving on board a ship trading to the Pacific, he was punished for mutinous conduct by being set ashore on the small island of Juan Fernandez, where he lived all alone for four years and four months before he was relieved. On his return Defoe is said to have met him about Wapping.

and obtained the tale afterwards polished into Robinson Crusoe. His chest and cup, which were long preserved in the neighbourhood, are now in the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh, while his gun is at Lathallan House. Selkirk afterwards entered the Royal Navy, and was, when he died in 1723, at the age of 47, lieutenant on board of H.M.S. *Weymouth*. In 1885 a life-size bronze statue to his memory was placed in front of the house that now occupies the site of the cottage in which he was born. Leslie (1766-1832), famous for researches on heat and cognate branches of natural philosophy, was professor, first of mathematics, and afterwards of natural philosophy, in the University of Edinburgh.

Largo barony was in 1482 conferred by James III., by charter under the great seal, on Sir Andrew Wood, who had in 1480 in the *Yellow Caravel* attacked and beaten a hostile English squadron that had been sailing in the Firth of Forth. From Sir Andrew's descendants it passed first to a family named Black, then to Gibsons, and in 1663 to Sir Alexander Durham, to whose descendants it belonged till 1868, when Mrs Dundas-Durham sold it to G. Johnstone, Esq. of LATHRISK, to whom it now belongs. Largo House, the mansion of the barony, to the W of Upper Largo, was built in 1750, and is a very roomy building, on a charming site with a southern exposure, and commanding a fine and extensive view. The grounds are large, and, like many other parts of the parish, have a large number of fine old trees, some of them of considerable size. Within the grounds to the N is a circular tower, which formed part of the old castle inhabited by Sir Andrew Wood, and said traditionally to have been previous to that the residence of several of the widowed queens of Scotland. A runic cross found in the neighbourhood used formerly to stand on the lawn; but when the estate was sold it was unfortunately removed to Polton, near Lasswade. One of the guns of the *Royal George*, which sunk in 1782, which used to stand in the grounds, passed at the same time to James Wolfe Murray, Esq. of Cringletie, Peebleshire.* The other mansions in the parish are Balhousie and Strathairly. The mansion-house of Lundin was pulled down in 1876; but the old square tower which was built into it, and which is the remnant of an old castle of Lundin, and dates from the time of David II., has been carefully preserved. Close to it are a number of very fine old trees. The castle belonged to a family of the name of Lundin, who at an early date held a large extent of property in the district. One of William the Lyon's sons is said to have married the then heiress, and in their line it remained till 1670, when another heiress took it into the Perth family by marriage with Sir John Drummond, second son of the second Earl of Perth, with whose descendants it remained till about 1750, when it was sold in consequence of attainder against the family for connection with the rebellion of 1745. Besides the antiquities already mentioned, there is on the banks of Kiel Burn N of Largo House a fragment of the old castle of BALCRUVIE or Piteruvie, which is separately noticed. To the SE of Lundin House are three standing stones about 12 feet high, known as 'the standing stones of Lundin.' Two and a half miles N by W of Upper Largo, near Teasses, is a tumulus called Norrie's Law, concerning which a local tradition maintained that it covered the remains of a great chief who had armour of silver. A hawker stealthily opened it up about 1817, and found that something of this sort was actually the case, for he discovered a large number of ancient Celtic ornaments of silver. What they exactly were cannot be ascertained, as he carried them off and sold them to various dealers in old silver, who consigned them to the melting-pot. By the exertions of General Durham of Largo and Mr George Buist of Cupar a few were recovered, and those that still remain are so extremely valuable as to cause all the more regret for what is lost. In 1848 two beau-

* Admiral Sir Philip C. Durham of Largo was signal officer of the *Royal George* at the time of the accident, and was one of the few persons rescued.

tiful twisted gold armilla were found in a bank at Lower Largo, immediately behind the well near the ninth mile-post on the railway. A number of stone coffins, formed of slabs, have been at various times found in the sandhills skirting the shore from Drumochie eastwards, over the site of the lower village to Old Mill Burn.

The parish is traversed for 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the coast by the Thornton and Anstruther branch of the North British railway system; and there are stations at Lundin Links and Lower Largo. The S end is also traversed by the main road from Burntisland along the edge of the Firth of Forth to the East Neuk of Fife, which passes through Lundin Mill and Upper Largo. From Upper Largo district roads pass also northwards to CERES and north-eastwards to St Andrews. Largo is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife, a part in the NE being given off to the *quoad sacra* parish of LARGOWARD. The stipend is £296 and a manse. Kirkton public, Lundin Mill public, and Durham female schools, with accommodation respectively for 150, 178, and 142 pupils, have an average attendance of about 100, 90, and 100, and grants of nearly £105, £90, and £80. Valuation (1883) £15,608, 5s. 5d., (1893) £15,028, 9s. 9d. Pop. of village of Upper Largo (1861) 365, (1871) 353, (1881) 346, (1891) 337; of Lower Largo and Temple (1861) 428, (1871) 521, (1881) 562, (1891) 590; of Lundin Mill and Drumochie (1861) 593, (1871) 537, (1881) 477, (1891) 492. Pop. of whole parish (1755) 1396, (1801) 1867, (1831) 2567, (1861) 2626, (1871) 2315, (1881) 2224, (1891) 2324, of whom 207 were in the *quoad sacra* parish of Largoward.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 41, 1867-57.

See also *The Chronicle of Fife; being the Diary of John Lamont of Newton, from 1649 to 1672* (Edinb. 1810); *The Diary of Mr John Lamont of Newton, 1649-71* (Maitland Club, Edinb. 1830); for the geology of the Law, a paper by Sir Archibald Geikie on the 'Carboniferous Volcanic Rocks of the Basin of the Forth' in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. xxix.; and for the Norrie's Law relics, Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, edition 1863, vol. ii., pp. 250 et seq.

Largo Bay is the indentation of the N side of the Firth of Forth, at the top of which the parish just described lies. It is flanked on the E side by Kincaig Point, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in a straight line SW of Fife Ness, and on the W side by the point at Buckhaven harbour, measures across the mouth, in a line from point to point, 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ miles, and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from this line to the deepest part. The shores, formed from E to W by the parishes of Elie, Newburn, Largo, Scoonie, and Wemyss, are rocky on the E, W, and centre, and elsewhere low and sandy. There are several streams flowing into it, of which the chief are Cocklemill Burn, near the E side, Kiel Burn in the centre, and the river Leven on the W. Within the bay, at the extreme E side, is a smaller rocky bay $\frac{5}{8}$ mile wide across the mouth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep, with its sides formed E by Kincaig Point, and W by Ruddons Point. The bottom of the bay is mostly sandy, and forms excellent ground for line fishing. All along the coast extensive salmon fishings are carried on by fixed nets. Towards the E, beneath the sands, there are traces of a submerged forest.

Largoward, a village in Kilconquhar parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish formed from Kilconquhar, Largo, Cameron, and Carnbee parishes. The village is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Largo railway station, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of St Andrews. Pop. (1861) 323, (1871) 325, (1881) 338, (1891) 354, of whom 186 were males and 168 females. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of St Andrews and the synod of Fife. The church, originally a chapel of ease, was built in 1835. Largoward and New Gilston public schools, with respective accommodation for 164 and 90 children, have an average attendance of about 100 and 70, and grants of over £104 and £60. Pop. of parish (1871) 1090, (1881) 1103, (1891) 1018, of whom 550 were in the Kilconquhar section, 207 in the Largo section, 224 in the Camerou section, and 37 in the Carnbee section.

Largs (Gael. *learg*, 'a hill-slope'), a police burgh and parish in the district of Cunninghame, Ayrshire. The town is situated on the coast, upon a large gravel deposit, which was probably at one time part of the bed of the Firth of Clyde; and the broad shingly beach in front of the town has a gradual slope that makes it at once pleasant and safe for bathers. Largs stands on the highroad between Greenock and Ardrossan, 6 miles S of Wemyss Bay, 9 NW of Kilbirnie, and 30 NNW of Ayr. A second and more inland road also leads to Greenock through Noddsdale or Noddlesdale, but it is now rarely used except by the farmers through whose lands it passes. Largs is the terminus of the Cunninghame coast branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway *viâ* Ardrossan and Fairlie. An attempt was made unsuccessfully in 1893 to get a bill passed in parliament authorising a more direct route to Largs *viâ* Dalry. Communication with Wemyss Bay is maintained by steamers in connection with the railway to that place. The country surrounding Largs is picturesque and fertile, the climate is dry and bracing, and the town is one of the healthiest and most favourite watering-places on the Clyde. The main street, which at one part expands to a considerable breadth, runs directly inland from the pier and harbour, spanning the Gogo Burn by means of a stone bridge at its inland or E end. A broad esplanade, terraced on the sea-ward side, extends N from the quay for a considerable distance, and is continued almost to the Noddle Burn by a strip of rough common, separating the high road from the beach; while along the inland side of the road, stretching between these and the town proper, are situated a number of substantial villas, each in its own grounds. Southwards from the quay, a short street, crossing the Gogo Burn by an iron bridge, leads to the pleasant suburb of Broomfields, consisting of handsome and comfortable villas, built on the crest of a gentle grass-covered slope, inclining towards the sea. In the vicinity of the town, though beyond the boundaries of the burgh, there are numerous private houses, for the most part standing within pleasantly laid out gardens or grounds, and as these are generally occupied by the proprietors, even in winter, the society of the town is both more extensive and of a higher class than at most sea-bathing towns on the Clyde.

Largs has no public buildings of importance besides the churches. The quay, built substantially of stone in 1834, cost £4275; and, while it forms a kind of breakwater enclosing a small harbour, it is accessible by steamers on its outward side at all states of the tide. In 1816 a bath-house was erected at Largs, but that is now used as a public hall. The old parish church, built in 1812 and repaired in 1833, is a plain building with a clock steeple. Owing to the state of disrepair of the old church, a new one was erected in 1892 at a cost of over £15,000. The new building is a handsome structure of red stone, with a spire and clock, 1300 sittings, a fine organ, and a hall. The Free church, a very simple structure, was built soon after the Disruption. The U.P. church in Waterside Street, built in 1826, has been superseded by the Clark Memorial Church, opened in 1893, and erected at a cost of £20,000—the gift of the late John Clark, Esq. of Carling Hall. The new church has a spire and a chime of twelve bells, the largest 4 feet 1½ inch in diameter, and in weight 1 ton 2 cwt. The hall measures 48 feet by 24. St Columba's Episcopal church, a small building in the Early English style with 250 sittings, was built in 1876. St Mary's Roman Catholic church in School Street, with 140 sittings, was built in 1870. Largs had a parochial school, endowed with 100 merks annually, but without a school-house, so early as 1696. The respective accommodation, average attendance, and government grants of the two public schools are about—Fairlie public school, 140, 90, £92; Largs public school, 802, 435, £426. There is also a female industrial school. In 1893 a new school, the Largs public, was erected by the school board, Brisbane Academy, the former public school, having been sold to James Stevenson, Esq. of Haylie, who has fitted up

and furnished one-half of it for the workmen's club and reading-room, and the other half for the mechanics' library, containing over 3000 volumes, the two together forming an institute. On the esplanade in front of the parish church a handsome granite drinking fountain was erected about 1873 at a cost of £550 in memory of the late Dr Campbell, who for sixty-one years had been physician in the town. Largs cemetery lies a little to the SE of the town, on the steep slope of a hill, over which passes the road to Dalry. It is very carefully tended and neatly laid out, and its upper walks command an exquisite view over the Clyde. The chief object of antiquarian interest in Largs is what is known as the Skelmorlie Aisle, the only relic of the ancient church situated in the old graveyard, adjacent to the present parish church. This aisle, of chiselled freestone, was erected and converted into a mausoleum by Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie in 1636. In the interior its lofty roof is vaulted with boarding, painted in forty-one compartments with various emblematic, moral, and heraldic subjects, as the signs of the zodiac, escutcheons, texts from Scripture, several views of the mansion of Skelmorlie, and the representation of the death of one of the ladies of the Skelmorlie family from the kick of a horse. A richly carved monument stands across the aisle to the left of the entrance, 11½ feet long, 5 broad, and 18 high, to the memory of Sir Robert Montgomery and his wife, Dame Margaret Douglas, whose leaden coffins lie in the vault below. The epitaph of the latter alone is legible, and runs as follows:—

'Bis duo' bisq decem transegi virginis annos;
Ter duo ter decem consociata viro,
Et his ope[m] Lucina tulit. Mas Patris imago
Spesq domus superset; Femina iussa mori.
Clara genus generosa, anima speciosa decore
Cara Deo vivi: nunc mihi cuncta Deus.'

On the corner of Sir Robert's coffin, however, is the inscription:—

'Ipse mihi præmortuus fui, fato funera
Fraeripui, unicum idque Caesarem
Exemplar inter tot mortales secutus,'

alluding to his habit of descending to pray in his wife's tomb, and thus, as it were, burying himself alive. In another coffin within the vault is the body of Ser Hewe the Monggombyrny, said to have been slain at Chevy Chase after himself slaying Percy; but according to the more historical ballad of the Battle of Otterburn (1388)—

'Then was there a Scottish prisoner ta'eu,
Sir Hugh Montgomery was his name,
For sooth as I you say,
He borrowed the Percy home again,'

i.e., was exchanged for Percy. A large barrow or mound, about 25 yards long and 9 broad, and about 5 feet high, situated near the old burying-ground in the centre of the town, is by many held to be the ancient moat-hill or place for the punishment of criminals, especially as the Gallowgate is in the immediate vicinity; but others, including Dr Phené, who excavated the mound in 1873, incline to recognise in it the spot in which the Norwegians were buried after the battle of Largs. Other relics of the battle are referred to subsequently.

Largs is the seat of a head post office, with the usual departments; has branch offices of the British Linen Co., Royal, and Union Banks. There are several hotels, an agricultural society, 2 bowling greens, a coastguard station, a home for destitute children, besides various associations and clubs, among which may be mentioned the Royal Largs Yacht Club, with an annual regatta in August. A gaswork was erected in the town in 1838; and water is supplied by gravitation from works on the farm of Middleton. There is little or no industry beyond some fishing and the ordinary retail trade of a small town. There are, however, a corn and saw mill on the Gogo, another mill on the Noddle, and a Saturday newspaper, *The Largs and Millport Weekly News* (1876).

Largs, until recently, was governed mainly by the county authorities; but since it became a burgh it has

a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners, who in 1893 took over from the county council the roads and streets within the burgh. The harbour is managed by a committee under a chairman. The burgh is in the Kilmarnock district of the sheriff court; and a justice of the peace court for small debts is held on the first Monday of every month. A fair is annually held on Oomb's Day (originally St Colme's or St Columba's), the first Tuesday of June after the 12th, but this gathering has lost almost all its old importance. Besides the means of communication already referred to, three carriers ply daily to Glasgow. Pop. (1851) 2824, (1861) 2638, (1871) 2760, (1881) 3079, (1891) 3187, of whom 1824 were females. Houses occupied (1891) 747, vacant 257, building 2.

The chief historical event connected with the town is the battle of Largs, fought 3 Oct. 1263, between the Scots, under Alexander III., and the Norse, under Haco III. The fleet of the latter had been much damaged by a storm immediately before the battle, which had been artfully delayed by Alexander; and the Norsemen were compelled to effect a landing with but a part of their whole strength. The battle which followed resulted in a complete victory for the Scots, and effectually put an end to the Norwegian claim of sovereignty over the western coasts and islands of Scotland. The chief scene of the fight was a plain to the S of the town, immediately below the mansion of Haylie; but there are memorials of the struggle extant in many quarters. Some of these are merely local names, as Camphill farm in Dalry parish, Burleygate and Killingcraig on the Routen Burn; and still further S, Keppingburn, where Sir Robert Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, is said to have intercepted a band of fleeing Norsemen. Among the visible relics may be counted the remains of the tumulus known as 'Haco's tomb,' consisting of a large flat stone supported on two others. Till 1780 the tumulus was known as Margaret's Law; but when opened in that year, it was found to cover five stone coffins containing skulls and other bones, while many human bones and some urns were found above and about the coffins. From this discovery it was at once concluded that the remains were those of some of the slain at the battle of Largs; and popular haziness as to the details of the fight and the real fate of Haco has evolved the modern name. Another mound called Greenhill, at the entrance to the avenue of Hawkhill House, has also, perhaps too hastily, been identified as another Norwegian burial-place. Built into the garden wall of Curling Hall, a mansion near the shore in Largs, is a rude stone pillar, to which is now attached a copper plate with a lengthy Latin inscription concerning the battle of Largs. The old ballad of *Horðyknute* is founded upon this decisive and sanguinary battle. It was written by Lady Wardlaw (1677-1727).

In 1644 a terrible plague devastated the town, of which several grave notices are contained in the records of Irvine presbytery, which then included Largs. The remains of several huts, found at Outerwards on the Noddle Burn, are believed to be those of the temporary refuge of the inhabitants of Largs during the pestilence. The 'Prophet's Grave,' in a retired spot within Brisbane Woods, contains the remains of the Rev. William Smith, minister of Largs, who fell a victim to the plague in 1644. The name was given to the spot because, as Mr Smith was dying, he affirmed that if two holly trees were planted, one at each end of his grave, and prevented from ever meeting, the plague would never revisit the town. The trees have been carefully kept asunder, and Largs has never again suffered from pestilence.

The parish of Largs is bounded on the N and E by Renfrewshire, on the SE by Kilbirnie parish, on the S by Dalry and West Kilbride, and on the W by the Firth of Clyde. Its greatest length, from N by E to S by W, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 21,850 acres. On the E boundary a range of hills and high-lying moorland divide this parish so distinctly from the cultivated land to the N, E, and SE,

as to give rise to the saying, 'Out o' the world and into the Largs.' There is probably a reference to this expression in the quaint name, 'the back of the world,' given locally to the NE corner of the parish. The chief heights in the E region are, from N to S, Berry Hill (943 feet), Knockencorsan (1028), Black Fell (1323), Burnt Hill (1569), and South Burnt Hill (1481), Peat Hill (1339), Rowantree Hill (1404), Hill of Stake (1711); on the extreme E border, High Corby Knowe (1615), Girtley Hill (1254), Cockrobin (1271), Box Law (1543), and Blacklaw (1525). The uplands gradually descend as they approach the shore, sometimes, indeed, terminating in abrupt declivities, especially in the N. For the most part they are covered with verdure, and give evidence of having been under tillage. A fertile plain, about a mile broad, extends southwards from about a mile to the N of the town of Largs, well-wooded and cultivated, and separating the beach from the higher ground.

Two burns, the Routen Burn and the Calder Water, trace part of the boundary with Renfrewshire to the NE and E. But most of the streams of the parish are small, and flow westward into the firth. Of these the chief are Kelly Burn, which marks the N boundary, flowing through a beautifully wooded den; Skelmorlie Water, entering the sea just S of Skelmorlie Castle; Noddle Burn, rising between Knockencorsan and Blackfell, and flowing SW, with many feeders, through Brisbane Glen; and the Gogo, which receives the Greeto from Waterhead Moor. Clea Burn, draining the lovely Kelburn Glen, and Fairlie Burn are small streams. Blackfield Loch, in the N, a very small expanse, is the only lake. Trap and Old Red sandstone are the chief rocks; limestone and shale are found near Quarter; and building sandstone is found. Part of the lowland soil is fertile alluvium, but in general it is a poor *débris* of Old Red sandstone. The upland soil is chiefly heathy or moorland. The families most closely identified historically with Largs parish are Fairlie of that ilk, Boyle of Kelburn, Brisbane of that ilk, Fraser of Knock, Wilson of Haylie, and Montgomery of Skelmorlie. The chief mansions and seats are Skelmorlie Castle, Bridgend House, Ashcraig, St Fillans, Knock Castle, Quarter, Routenburn House, Brisbane House, Hawkhill House, Haylie, Kelburn Castle, the property of the Earl of Glasgow, and NETHERHALL, the summer residence of Professor Sir William Thomson, LL.D., President of the Royal Society, created in 1892 Baron Kelvin of Largs. The parish contains, besides the town of Largs, the villages of Fairlie and Skelmorlie, at each of which there is a *quoad sacra* parish church, and the little hamlet of Meigle, where a small concrete chapel was erected in 1876. A high-road between Greenock and Ardrossan passes through the parish; and the Glasgow and South-Western railway in 1880-82 constructed their line to Fairlie, where a steamboat pier, etc., were erected. The line was subsequently, as already mentioned, extended to Largs, and opened in 1885.

Including the whole of Fairlie and most of Skelmorlie *quoad sacra* parish, Largs is in the presbytery of Greenock and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Besides the churches in the town, there are Established churches at Skelmorlie and Fairlie, a Free church at Fairlie, and a U.P. church at Skelmorlie. Pop. (1801) 1361, (1831) 2848, (1861) 3620, (1871) 4087, (1881) 5149, (1891) 5320, of whom 3550 were in the ecclesiastical parish.

The name Largs appears to have been anciently given the northern and smaller of the two parts into which the district of Cunningham was divided. John Baliol, competitor for the Scottish crown, inherited this lordship from his mother; and, on his forfeiture, it was conferred by Robert Bruce on his son-in-law, Walter, the Steward of Scotland. The church was held by the monks of Paisley till 1587, when the church lands, etc., were made a temporal lordship in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton. In the reign of Charles I. this passed to Montgomery of Skelmorlie. The church was dedicated to St Columba.

The antiquities of the parish, besides those connected

with the battle of Largs, include Skelmorlie and Fairlie Castles, noticed in separate articles. Not far from the former is an artificial mound, rising to the height of 100 feet, and partly overgrown with trees, which is supposed to have been used by the ancient Britons in the rites of sun-worship and serpent-worship. This serpent-mound was discovered by Dr Phené, whose excavations on the spot resulted in the discovery of a paved platform in the form of a segment of a circle, and large masses of charcoal and portions of bones. 'Taking the latitude of the mound, and the points of the compass where the sun would rise and set on the longest day, this segment-shaped platform, devoted apparently to sacrifice by fire, is found to fill up the remaining interval, and thereby complete the fiery circle of the sun's course, which would be deficient by that space. . . . Independently of the time of year indicated by this fire agreeing with that of the midsummer fires of the Druids, we have here not only an evidence of solar and serpent worship, but also of sacrifice.' About half-way between Skelmorlie and Largs is St Fillan's Well, near which is the site of the ancient chapel of St Fillan, now utterly destroyed. Near the modern Knock Castle rises the remains of an older building of the same name, a very ancient mansion of the Frasers of Lovat, from whom it passed in 1674. Immediately behind rises Knock Hill (711 feet), on which have been discovered the traces of a triply-entrenched camp, believed to be Roman. Various Roman coins and tiles have been dug up, especially in and near the town; and according to Paterson's *History of Ayrshire*, a Roman bath was discovered in Largs in the year 1820.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 22, 29, 30, 1865-73. See the Rev. James Johnston's *Norwegian Account of Haco's Expedition* (1782), and Gardner's *Wemyss Bay, Inverkip, and Largs* (Paisley, 1879).

Larkhall, a Lanarkshire town and *quoad sacra* parish, chiefly in Dalsert parish, but partly in Hamilton. Standing 320 feet above sea-level, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the right bank of the Avon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the left bank of the Clyde, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Hamilton, the town has a station on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Holytown. With slight exception it began to be built about 1776, and for 15 or 20 years continued to be only a small village. It then was rapidly extended, chiefly by means of building societies, but is less a town, in the ordinary sense of the word, than an assemblage of villages, hamlets, rows of houses, and isolated dwellings. Its inhabitants are principally miners connected with neighbouring collieries, bleachers, and handloom weavers in the employment of Glasgow manufacturers. A drainage scheme for the district was carried out by the County Council in 1893-94 at an expense of £3500. Larkhall has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, a gaswork, a *quoad sacra* parish church (1835), renovated and extended in 1889, a Free church, a U.P. church (1836), an Evangelical Union chapel (1876), St Mary's Roman Catholic church (1872), a public library, baths, public halls, bowling club, cemetery, etc. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £290. Four public schools—Academy, Duke Street, Glengowan, and Muir Street—and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 472, 260, 350, 350, and 212 children, have an average attendance of about 450, 240, 335, 330, and 115, and grants amounting to about £495, £250, £367, £302, and £100. Pop. of town (1861) 2685, (1871) 4971, (1881) 6503, (1891) 8349, of whom 88 were in Hamilton; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 5332, (1881) 7063, (1891) 8545, of whom 485 were in Hamilton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Laro, Loch. See CREICH, Sutherland.

Larriston, an estate in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Liddel Water, 7 miles NNE of Newcastleton. It is the property of David J. Jardine, Esq. of Dryfeholm. Larriston Castle stood on the right bank of Larriston Burn, and was once the stronghold of a chief of the Elliots, that 'Lion of Liddesdale' whom

Hogg has commemorated in a stirring ballad.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Larthat, a hamlet of S Dumfriesshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Annan.

Lassodie, a collier village in Beath parish, Fife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the post-town Dunfermline. It has a post and telegraph office, a public school (1877), and a Free church. Lassodie House is the seat of James Dewar, Esq. Pop. of village (1881) 803, (1891) 853.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Lasswade, a small town and parish of Edinburghshire. The town stands on the left bank of the North Esk, but includes the suburb of Westmill in Cockpen parish, with which it is connected by a substantial stone bridge. There is a station at Lasswade on the Polton branch of the North British railway, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Edinburgh by rail, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ by road. The site of the town, in the hollow and on the steep sides of the Esk valley, gives it an exceedingly romantic and picturesque aspect, although the marked irregularity of the ground prevents the usual convenience of street arrangement. It is said to have furnished Sir Walter Scott with some of the particulars in his description of 'Ganderleugh' in *The Tales of My Landlord*. There are no buildings of any pretensions in Lasswade, although within the last thirty years many substantial dwellings have been erected. The parish church, built in 1793 from plans by Lord Eldin, was reconstructed in 1886; it occupies a lovely site on the brow of the hill overlooking the town. In front of it is a runic cross to Dr Smith of Lasswade and his son, Col. R. B. Smith, the commanding engineer at the siege of Delhi. A small portion of the former church is still standing near, and contains in one of its aisles the burying place of the family of Melville, in which lies the body of Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville, 'the colleague and friend of Pitt, and from 1775 to 1805 the virtual king of Scotland.' In another small arched aisle lies the poet Drummond of HAWTHORNDEN, a memorial to whom was erected in 1893. An ancient square belfry, four storeys high, was a conspicuous relic of the old church until blown down in November, 1866. Till 1855 the effigy of a fully-armed knight lay among the ruins of the church. South of the bridge stands a house with ancient stones built into it, one of which has the inscription, '1557 A.A., NOSCE TEMPUS.' On the Cockpen side of the Esk a U.P. church was built in 1830. The schools are noted below. Lasswade has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, and various associations and clubs. The village is lighted with gas, and has a fair water supply. The industries are entirely manufacturing, except as regards the supply of the ordinary wants of its inhabitants. There are flour-mills and paper-mills. The first paper-mill at Lasswade was erected about 1750, and in 1794 its hands received a total of about £3000 a-year. Lasswade was for several years the residence of John Clerk, Lord Eldin (1757-1832). Lasswade Cottage, a plain, thatched, ivy-mantled house, was the home of Sir Walter Scott from 1798 to 1804. Here he wrote his *Grey Brother*, translation of *Goetz von Berlichingen*, etc., and here was visited by Wordsworth. Thomas de Quincey, from 1840 till his death in 1859, had his headquarters and family abode at Man's Bush Cottage (now De Quincey Villa), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond Lasswade, in the hollow of the Esk, beside Polton station. William Tennant, the author of *Anster Fair*, was parish schoolmaster from 1816 to 1819; and Thomas Murray (1792-1872), the Gallovidian author, died here. Pop. (1861) 713, (1871) 1258, (1881) 1232, (1891) 1295.

Lasswade parish is bounded N by Colinton, Liberton, and Newton, W by Glencorse, S by Penicuik and Carrington, and E by Cockpen, Newbattle, and Dalkeith. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is 6 miles, but its average breadth is little over 3 miles; and its area is 10,678 acres. A projecting wing at the NW extremity is occupied by the E end of the Pentland Hills, presenting partly heath and partly good pasture; and in the S, a district of

bleak and unsheltered moorland, including some of the northern declivities of the Moorfoot Hills, stretches for about 2 miles into the interior. The surface on the whole declines rapidly from the border towards the SE, and consists of rich and well-cultivated plain, finely wooded, and of picturesquely diversified scenery. The North Esk strikes the boundary of the parish about a mile from the SW extremity, runs along the W boundary for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and then turning NNE cuts the rest of the parish into nearly equal parts. The bed and gorge of this river form a beautifully romantic and picturesque glen, with lofty precipitous sides, thickly wooded banks, and are thus referred to in Scott's ballad fragment of *The Grey Brother*:—

* Sweet are the paths, O passing sweet!
By Esk's fair streams that run
O'er airy steep, through copsewood deep,
Impervious to the sun.

* Who knows not Melville's beechy grove,
And Roslin's rocky glen;
Dalkeith, which all the virtues love,
And classic Hawthornden?

The hills in the NW are eruptive, in the S Silurian, while the great bulk of the lowland rocks are carboniferous. Limestone, sandstone, and clay are worked, but the chief mineral of the parish is coal, which is mined chiefly near Loanhead and Rosewell. In the barony of Loanhead alone there are some 25 coal seams, from 2 to 10 feet thick, and in some workings the depth of 270 feet has been attained. It is calculated that Lasswade sends annually about 30,000 tons of coal to Edinburgh, besides supplying local wants. The dip of the coal on the E side of the Esk is so small that they are called 'flat broad coal,' in contrast to the edge-coals on the W side. A coal-mine was accidentally set on fire in 1770 near the Liberton boundary of the parish, and, in spite of all efforts to put out the fire, it burned for more than twenty years.

The other industries of the parish are noticed under the various towns and villages. It was long noted for its oat-meal, and a miller in Lasswade used to supply that article to the royal nursery during the childhood of George III.'s family, Lord Melville having recommended the meal to the king. The chief proprietors in the parish are Lieut.-Col. Gibsons of Pentland, Viscount Melville, Sir J. H. W. Drummond, Bart., of Hawthornden, and Sir Geo. Clerk of Penicuik. The chief seats along both banks of the Esk are Mavisbank (now a private asylum for lunatics), Dryden Bank, Dryden, and Rosbank on the left; and Eldin, Polton, Springfield, Glenesk, Hawthornden, Gorton, and Auchendinny (once the residence of Henry Mackenzie, *The Man of Feeling*), on the right. Eldin was the residence of John Clerk, F.R.S. (1736-1812), inventor of the naval tactic of breaking the enemy's line. Numerous villas have been built near Roslin and Lasswade. But the grandest county seat is MELVILLE CASTLE, about a mile below Lasswade. The parish includes the villages of Lasswade, Roslin, Loanhead, and Rosewell, a small suburb of Penicuik, and part of Bonnyrigg. It is traversed by the Peebles branch of the North British railway.

Lasswade parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The parish of Melville was incorporated with it in 1633, and a considerable part of the ancient parish of Pentland is also included. The stipend is £223 with manse. The civil parish embraces the *quoad sacra* parishes of Loanhead, Roslin, and Rosewell. There are a Free church at Roslin village, a U.P. church at Lasswade, a Free and a Reformed Presbyterian church at Loanhead, and an Episcopal chapel at Lasswade and another at Roslin. The schools in the parish, with their respective accommodation, average attendance, and government grant, are Lasswade (420, 335, £380), Loanhead (494, 420, £425), Pentland (250, 165, £170), Rosewell (292, 240, £262), Roslin (394, 290, £333), and Loanhead Roman Catholic (205, 180, £180, the average attendance and government grant being approximate). Pop. (1801) 3348, (1841) 5025, (1861) 5688, (1881) 8872,

(1891) 10,455, of whom 3038 were in the ecclesiastical parish.

Lasswade parish church, with its pertinents, became, in the 12th century, a mensal church of the Bishop of St Andrews; it was later a prebend of St Salvador's College, St Andrews; and in the reign of James III. it was transferred, by the Pope's authority, to the dean of the collegiate church of Restalrig. The vicinity of Roslin was the scene of a battle, or rather three battles in one day (24 Feb. 1303), in which the Scottish army is said to have successively overcome three divisions of the English army, each more numerous than the victors' whole force. Among the antiquities the chief are the castle and chapel at Roslin, and the mansion and caves at Hawthornden. Of the Maiden Castle that stood at Lasswade, nothing is now visible but some massive foundations. Wallace's cave, on the Esk, is calculated to hold 70 men; Wallace's camp, a curious crescent-shaped formation, is at Bilston Burn; near Mavisbank House is a supposed Roman station, the chief feature of which is a circular earthen mound, girt with ramparts, now cut into terraces, where various relics have been found. From a tumulus, in a neighbouring farm, urns filled with calcined bones have been dug. One mile E of Melville Castle—itsself an interesting historic building—is Sheriffhall, where some green mounds are held to mark the site of an ancient camp, and where stood an old house in which George Buchanan is said to have written his *History of Scotland*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lathallan House, a mansion in Kilsconquhar parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Colinsburgh. The estate belongs to the Lumsdaine family.

Latheron, a coast village and parish of S Caithness. The village of Latheron, Janetstown, or Latheronwheel, stands near the mouth of Latheronwheel Burn, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wick and 19 NE of Helmsdale station on the Highland railway. It has a hotel, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a combination poorhouse. Other fishing villages in the parish, with their distance from Latheron, are BERRIEDALE (9 miles SSW), DUNBEATH ($3\frac{1}{2}$ SW), FORSE ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ENE), LYBSTER (5 ENE), and CLYTH ($4\frac{1}{2}$ ENE), all of them being noticed separately.

The parish is bounded N by Watten and Wick, SE by the German Ocean, SW and W by Kildonan in Sutherland, and NW by Halkirk. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its land area is $186\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 119,539 acres. The coast, which all along—for $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles—is followed pretty closely by the high-road to Wick, rises so steeply from the sea that the road has an altitude of 700 feet above sea-level at the ORD OF CAITHNESS, 500 beyond Berriedale, 254 beyond Dunbeath, 262 beyond Latheron, and 252 beyond Clyth. It projects no prominent headland, and is indented only by tiny inlets; but its lofty cliffs are pierced, at high-water mark, by numerous caves, the haunts of seals, and some of them 300 to 360 feet long. Of several streams that drain the interior to the sea, the largest are Langwell Water (running $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward to Berriedale Water, 3 furlongs above its mouth), BERRIEDALE Water ($21\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward), DUNBEATH Water ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward), and Reisgill Burn ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward); whilst of thirteen lakes the principal—all near the Halkirk border—are Lochs Stemster ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ furl.; 469 feet), Rangag ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 375 feet), Ruard ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.; 495 feet), and Dubh ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 698 feet). Chief elevations are the *Ord of Caithness (1078 feet), Braigh na h-Eaglaise (1387), and *Scalabsdale (1819), to the S of Langwell Water; Scaraben (2054), MORVEN (2313), and the *Knockfin Heights (1416), between Langwell and Berriedale Waters; Beinn Choireach (891), and Orschaige Hill (969), between Berriedale and Dunbeath Waters; and Cnocan Con na Craige (867), Coire na Beinne (740), and *Cnoc an Earranaiche (693), to the N of Dunbeath Water—where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Thus

the interior is charmingly diversified, especially in the SW, presenting a continued succession of vale and hill, of glen and mountain, sometimes in rapid alternation, and generally with bold features in striking contrast to the tame flat aspect of most other parts of the county. The south-western district, indeed, is everywhere upland, with mountains nearly as lofty, and glens quite as picturesque, as many of those most famous in the Highlands. The rocks are variously granite, clay flagstone, Old Red sandstone, and red sandstone conglomerate; and the soil of the arable lands is of various quality, but mostly shallow, sharp, and gravelly, in many parts encumbered with boulders. In spite of extensive reclamations, less than a twelfth of the entire area is in tillage; about 600 acres are under wood, chiefly along the romantic braes of Langwell and Berriedale Waters; and the rest is sheep-walk, deer-forest, and heathy waste. The maritime crofters depend in great measure on the harvest of the sea; and the following are the fishing stations, with the number of their boats and fishermen:—Berriedale (4; 16), Dunbeath (37; 86), Latheronwheel (22; 49), Forse (18; 60), Lybster (81; 265), Clyth (21; 80), total (183; 556). Antiquities are the ruins or sites of 'Picts' houses, standing stones, and the castles of Berriedale, Achastle, Knockinnan, Latheron, Forse, Swiney, and Clyth, all situated on the coast, chiefly on the brink of rocky cliffs overhanging the sea. Sir John Sinclair (1754-1835), the distinguished writer on Scottish agriculture and statistics, resided much on the Langwell estate, and commenced here some of his earliest improvements; and at Badreisky, near Forse, died Peter or 'Luckie' Sutherland (1768-1880). Latheronwheel House, near the right bank of the stream of the same name, about a mile above its mouth, and 3 miles NNE of Dunbeath, is a seat of Major Michael Stocks. Other mansions, noticed separately, are DUNBEATH Castle, FORSE HOUSE, LANGWELL, and SWINEY HOUSE. Giving off Berriedale and Lybster *quoad sacra* parishes, Latheron is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £326. The parish church was built in 1734, and, as repaired and enlarged in 1822, contains about 900 sittings. Lybster church was built in 1836, and constituted *quoad sacra* in 1887; and there are Free churches of Latheron, Berriedale, Lybster, and Bruan. Thirteen schools, with total accommodation for 1638 children, have an average attendance of about 860, and grants amounting to over £1080. Pop. (1801) 3612, (1831) 7020, (1861) 8571, (1871) 7400, (1881) 6675, (1891) 5875, of whom 2097 were Gaelic-speaking, whilst 2027 belonged to Latheron, 2735 to Lybster, and 1113 to Berriedale ecclesiastical parishes.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 110, 109, 1877-78.

Lathockar, an estate, with a mansion, in Cameron parish, Fife, 4½ miles SSW of St Andrews.

Lathones, a hamlet in Cameron parish, Fife, 6 miles SSW of St Andrews. It has a U.P. church.

Lathrisk House, a good old mansion, dating from about the end of the eighteenth century, in Kettle parish, Fife, near the right bank of the Eden, 1¼ mile NE of Falkland. Purchased by his ancestor about 1733, the estate is the property of George Johnstone, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See KETTLE, LARGO, and MONZIE Castle.

Lattrick. See CAMBUSLANG.

Latterach. See GLENLATTERACH.

Lauchope or **Lachop House**, an old mansion in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, 1¼ mile ENE of Holytown. A tower-house, with walls of remarkable thickness, it was the seat of a very ancient family, the parent-stem of the Muirheads; and gave refuge, on the eve of his flight from Scotland, to Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, Murray's assassin at Linlithgow (1570).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Lauder, a town and parish in the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire. The town is a royal burgh, a post-town, and the capital of Lauderdale. It stands on the right bank of Leader Water, 6 miles ENE of Stow station on the Waverley route of the North British

railway, 7 NNW of Earlston on the Berwickshire branch of the same system, and 25 SE of Edinburgh. Communication is maintained with Stow by means of daily omnibus and carrier's cart. The town consists chiefly of one long plain irregular street, stretching NW and SE along the highway. At one end this thoroughfare is split into two by a row of houses; and diagonally across its NW end runs another street from E to W, about 350 yards long. Describing the segment of a circle on the SW side of the main street, and running nearly parallel with it on the NE side, are the two thoroughfares of Upper and Under Backside. The park wall of Thirlestane Castle screens the whole of the NE side of these thoroughfares, and forms on that side the boundary of the burgh. Though Lauder contains some neat and well-built houses, and has its suburbs adorned with a few neat villas, it presents on the whole a plain and dull aspect. The town-hall stands at the NW end of the intersecting line of houses in the main street, overlooking a radiated pavement that marks the site of an ancient cross. The parish church, a cruciform edifice of quite unimposing appearance, stands a little off the street line immediately SW of the town-hall. Erected in 1673, when the Duke of Lauderdale removed its predecessor from the vicinity of his residence, it was repaired in 1820. Lauder also contains a Free church, a U.P. church, and a Roman Catholic meeting-house. Its school, which is contained in a good building, is noted under the parish. Lauder has a head post office with the usual departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Commercial Bank, and three hotels. It has also a public reading-room and library, agricultural, horticultural, ornithological, and friendly societies, a gas company (1842), etc. There are a company of rifle volunteers, who have a good drill-hall, a freemasons' lodge, bowling, curling, and draughts clubs. Annual gymnastic games are held in August. Some little trade with the surrounding country districts is carried on, but the commercial importance of Lauder is of the slightest description. It maintains its communication with the world at large chiefly in virtue of its being a convenient centre for trout-fishers. Besides daily communication with Stow, there is a carrier from Lauder to Dalkeith every Thursday, and to Galashiels every Saturday.

The town, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The municipal constituency numbered 205 in 1895, whilst in the same year the corporation revenue was £527. The burgh is proprietor of Lauder Common, a



Seal of Lauder.

stretch of 1700 acres. Sheriff small-debt courts are held on the last Wednesday of February, first Wednesday of July, and Saturday before last Monday of October. A justice of peace court is held when required. Lauder formed one of the Haddington group of burghs until 1885, when, under the provisions of the Redistribution of Seats Act, the group was abolished, and the re-

presentation of each burgh was merged in the county in which it was situated. Valuation (1883) £2410, (1893) £2176, (1895) £2191. Pop. (1841) 1148, (1861) 1121, (1881) 1014, (1891) 763.

Lauder is said to have been made a royal burgh in the reign of William the Lyon, but the present charter dates merely from 1502. In 1483 Lauder church—now demolished—was the scene of the meeting of Scottish nobles to take measures against the low-born favourites of James III. Under the Earl of Angus (Bell-the-Cat), the lords, in the words of Pitscottie, 'laid handis on all servandis, and tuk them and hanged them over the Bridge of Lothar before the king's eyes.' This historic bridge has quite disappeared. The strong tower, known as Lauder Fort, said to have been built by Edward I. of England, and repaired under James VI., is now incorporated with THIRLESTANE CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale, whose fine grounds and park are in immediate proximity to the town.

Lauder parish had a detached portion, comprising 1302 acres, situated on the W of the Leader Water, adjoining the parish of Earlston on the opposite side, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S of the nearest part of the main body of Lauder parish, and separated from it by a portion of Melrose parish. This detached portion the Boundary Commissioners transferred in 1891 to the parish of Melrose and to the county of Roxburgh. The parish is bounded N by Haddingtonshire, NE by Longformacus, E by Westruther, SE by Legerwood, S by Roxburghshire, and W by Edinburghshire and Channelkirk. Its length, from N to S is 11 miles; and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. The total area of the parish, which is the largest in Berwickshire, is 33,595 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The boundary line along the N and NE, to the extent of 8 miles, is the watershed of the Lammernuir Hills, and stretches to the slopes of Lammer Law (1733 feet), which gives name to the whole range. The highest of the peaks that rise within the parish are Crib Law (1670 feet), Seenes Law (1683), and Huntlaw (1625), which lie in the northern portion of the parish. For some 5 or 6 miles S of the N border, the surface is occupied by offshoots of the Lammernuir Hills, intersected with glens and corries. The aspect is generally bleak and the soil moorish, but gradually becomes more fertile as it approaches the S. The valleys through which the various streams flow are fresh and verdant. The vale of the Leader in particular has a low open bottom with a width varying from 1 to 2 miles, which it retains throughout its course. The streams of the parish are fairly numerous. Leader Water, the name of which is merely a variety of Lauder, is the chief. Rising in the extreme NW corner of the parish, it flows for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the W boundary; runs for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE through the interior; and forms, for $\frac{2}{3}$ mile, the boundary with Legerwood. Numerous burns rise on the borders, and run right and left to the Leader; one of the largest of these, the BOONDREIGH, for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles bounds Westruther and Legerwood. One of the smallest, called Lauder Burn, runs NE to the S vicinity of the town. There is good trout fishing in the Leader. Perennial springs are both numerous and copious. The predominant rocks are eruptive, Silurian, and Devonian, and yield abundant material for local building. On much of the arable land the soil is clayey, in some parts rich loam over a gravelly and sandy bottom; but, over the greatest proportion, it is of a light dry character, specially suitable for turnips. The greater part of the hills affords excellent pasturage for sheep. Agriculture and sheep-farming are the only industries of importance.

The chief landlords are the Earl of Lauderdale and the Marquis of Tweeddale. The parish contains the burgh of Lauder. The chief seats are Thirlestane Castle, Chapel-on-Leader, and Allenbank.

The parish belongs to the presbytery of Earlston and to the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend is £374, with manse. The Free church of Lauder is in the F.C. presbytery of Selkirk; and the U.P. church in the U.P. presbytery of Melrose. The public school at Lauder has accommodation for 436 pupils, an average

attendance of about 195, and a government grant of over £227. Cleikimin public school has 70, about 30, and over £380 as the figures for these particulars. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1760, (1841) 2198, (1861) 2198, (1871) 2120, (1881) 1940, (1891) 1499. Houses inhabited (1891) 342, vacant 58.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

The ancient parish church appears to have been endowed with a considerable living. The advowson was given in the reign of David I. to Sir Hugh Morville, constable of Scotland; and it afterwards passed into the possession of Devorgilla, wife of John Baliol, by whom it was given to the monks of Dryburgh, who retained it as a vicarage till the Reformation. Subordinate to the church were two chapels—one dedicated to St Leonard, near the extreme southern point of the parish, and one at Redslie, in that portion of the parish which has been transferred to Melrose, as already mentioned. Beside the former of the two chapels stood an hospital dedicated to the same saint. The chief antiquities, besides Thirlestane Castle, are various tumuli, several Caledonian and Pictish camps, and some remains of circular stone huts, discovered in 1872, and supposed to be the relics of a Caledonian town. Various fragments of swords, bones, flint-arrow heads, etc., have been discovered.

Lauder was the birthplace of Sir John Maitland, Lord Thirlestane, who in the reign of James VI. was lord privy seal, secretary of state, and chancellor of Scotland; and of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. (1804-75), missionary, philanthropist, and scholar. The Rev. James Guthrie, first Scottish martyr after the Reformation, was minister for a short time here.

Lauderdale, an ancient district of Berwickshire, the western one of the three into which the county was divided. In geographical distribution and agricultural properties Berwickshire is all strictly divisible into simply the Lammernuir and the Merse; the upper and the lower parts of Lauderdale belonging respectively to these just as distinctly as any other part of the county. The limits of Lauderdale, as regards the usage of calling it a distinct district, cannot be defined, and must probably be understood as including simply the basin of Leader Water and its tributaries, so far as the basin is in Berwickshire. Even anciently the limits appear to have been very different in successive periods, and to have marked fluctuations both in the kind and in the extent of the civil jurisdiction within them. Maps of Lauderdale, Merse, and Lammernuir were made by Timothy Pont in the reign of Charles I., and inserted in Blaeu's *Atlas Scotiæ*. The author of the *Caledonia*—guided apparently by these maps—states the area of Lauderdale to be 105 square miles, that of Lammernuir to be 138 $\frac{1}{2}$, and that of the Merse to be 202 $\frac{1}{2}$. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions the Earl of Lauderdale received the same compensation for the regality of Thirlestane as for the bailiery of Lauderdale—£500. For a notice of the noble family to whom the district gives title, see THIRLESTANE CASTLE.

Laurencekirk (formerly Conveth), a parish in Kincardineshire, in Howe of the Mearns, is about 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth, having an area of 5617 acres, of which 5 are water. Pop. (1755) 757, (1801) 1215, (1841) 1904, (1871) 2174, (1881) 2045, (1891) 1934. Boundaries—N and NE, Fordoun; SE and S, Garvock; SW and W, Marykirk. The SE division forms a gentle slope, intersected by several rivulets falling into the Luther Water, which, entering from Fordoun, flows 3 miles SSW through the middle of the parish, and finds its way into the North Esk after a course of 5 miles through Marykirk. The other streams are Gauger's Burn, dividing from Marykirk; Burn of Leppie, on the E, separating from Fordoun; and Ducat Burn, in the N, falling into the Luther.

Soil, Climate, etc.—The height above sea-level varies from 150 to 400 feet, the maximum being attained at the SW boundary, and the town standing at 250 feet. Until nearly the close of the 18th century a part on both sides of the Luther formed a morass. Through the skill and enterprise of the agriculturist the marshy

grounds were by degrees converted into arable land, the process being completed towards the middle of the 19th century by the deepening and straightening of the channel of the Luther. A happy result of the improvement is the absence of any trace in the district of ague, to which the inhabitants were subject for centuries. The ancient bog is now soil of a mossy description, and the rest of the land is mostly a clayey loam on red clay subsoil resting on Old Red sandstone. The reputation of the parish for advancement in agriculture stands high. There are several large farms skilfully cultivated, of which Bent of Haulkerton, by Mr James Alexander, may be specially noted. The first covered court, with loose feeding-boxes for cattle, introduced into Scotland was on Spurriehillock, by Mr D. Dickson, who tenanted that farm from 1838, and soon after entering set the example, which has since been universally followed. The only mansion is Johnstone House, near the southern bounds of the parish.

Trade, etc.—During the greater part of the 18th century the people were dependent upon agricultural labour. Towards the close various attempts were made to procure other means of subsistence, chiefly at the instance of Lord Gardenstone. A starch work was in operation for a time; quarries were opened, but found unremunerative; and stocking-weavers were induced to settle, who had soon to have recourse to other occupations. The craft earliest developed and taking firmest hold was handloom weaving. Referring to this period, a statistical account records that 'there was carried on an extensive domestic manufacture of linen, which was commonly known in the markets by the name of Mearns linen; and the spinning of the yarn and manufacturing of the cloth afforded employment to many hands in the families both of tenants and crofters.' By and by weaving at home was practically discontinued, and public weaving shops became the rule, one or two agencies for distant weaving companies being established. About the beginning of the 19th century a flax-spinning mill was erected at Haulkerton, where there is evidence of a waulk-mill having existed for at least a century before. It employed from 16 to 20 people until the spring of 1835, when it was accidentally destroyed by fire. At Blackiemuir there was a bleach-field until 1813, when it was converted into a spinning-mill, to give employment to about a score of people upon an average until its discontinuance in 1842. Since then the only occupation in the rural part has been connected with half a dozen grain mills scattered over the parish, and with agriculture generally.

Original Constitution.—The whole lands of the parish now called Laurencekirk were separated in the 12th century longitudinally into three nearly equal parts. The district of Conveth (lands conveyed), which gave its name to the parochial combination, formed the central division. That including the lands N of Luther Water was named Luthra, while the remaining division consisted of lands included in the barony of Garuocis or Garcock, and now composing the farms which adjoin the parish of that name. A small portion, Blackiemuir and Haddo, belonged at an early date to the priory of St Andrews; various grants of the lands were made to the abbey of Arbroath; and the rest was composed chiefly of royal lands. The western boundary is within 1 mile of the ancient castle of Kincardine, once a favourite residence of the Scottish kings; and old charters show that the early destination of many of the lands was the result of this proximity to the abode of royalty.

Distinguished Families.—The proprietors have included some of the most distinguished Scottish families; and it is remarkable that, with the exception of a few acres, the whole lands are presently owned by representatives of the families which held them in the 12th and 13th centuries. The first whose name is found in connection with the parish is a branch of the family of Berkeley, whose name was changed to Barclay, and the most famous of whom in more recent times are the apologist for the Quakers and his descendants the Bar-

clays of Urie. Next in order of time were the Falconers, whose name is first associated with Luthra, and afterwards with the same lands under the name of Haulkerton, which, as well as their family name, indicates their early services to have been those of falconers or hawkers to the king. The family was ennobled by Charles I., in 1647, the first Lord Falconer being a lord of session and a devoted adherent of the unfortunate monarch. The fifth Lord Falconer married a daughter of the second Earl of Kintore. His grandson succeeded to the title and estates of Kintore on the death of the last Earl Marischal. A union was thus formed of two families who had been long connected with the parish, the Keiths-Marischal having in the main line and in one of the branches been numbered for several generations among its proprietors. The Earl of Kintore is still the largest heritor. The Middletons were landowners from a very early period—first of Middleton of Conveth, from which the family name was derived, and afterwards of Kilnhill, which was disposed of in 1606 by the uncle of the famous Earl Middleton. Among other families having landed interest in the parish may be mentioned the Wisharts of Pittarrow (from whom the martyr sprang), the Frasers (Thanes of Cowie), the Lords Gray, Strachan of Thornton, Allardice of that Ilk, Irvine of Drum, Stuart of Inchbreck, Livingstone of Dunipace, Carnegie of Pittarrow, &c. The present proprietors are the Earl of Kintore, Dr. Johnston of Redmyre, Sir Thos. Thornton of Thornton, who is owner of Mill of Conveth, Mr. David A. Pearson, and Sir Alex. Baird, Bart., of Urie.

Distinguished Natives, etc.—James Beattie, the author of *The Minstrel*, was a native, having been born at Barrowmuirhills in 1735. Many of the most beautiful periods in his great work were due to impressions on his mind when he was a boy at the parish school. Thence he passed as a student to the University and Marischal College, which he afterwards for many years adorned as a professor. Catherine Falconer, the mother of Beattie's distinguished opponent, Hume the historian, was a sister of the fifth Lord Falconer. Thomas Ruddiman, the celebrated grammarian and philologist, had been five years teacher of the parish school when he met Dr Pitcairne, by whose advice he went to Edinburgh. This was in 1700, though his most famous work bears on the title-page, 'Rudiments of the Latin Language. By Thomas Ruddiman, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, and sometime Schoolmaster at Laurencekirk in the Mearns. 1st ed. Edinburgh 1714.' Fifteen editions of the Rudiments were published in the author's lifetime; and at his death 'he left this saleable treatise as a productive income to his widow.'

Ecclesiastical.—The Church of Conveth was early dedicated to St Lawrence, who suffered martyrdom in 256, being burned to death on a gridiron. At an early date it was a rectory under the Prior of St Andrews, and down to the abolition of patronage the patrons of the parish were the College of St Mary's. The church was dedicated in 1244, and about 1275 the 'Kirk of Cuneueth' was rated at 30 marks. The first ordained minister after the Reformation was Patrick Boncle, the stipend being 100 pounds Scots. Of the thirteen parish ministers who have succeeded him there may be noticed:—Robert Douglas, of the house of Douglas, Earls of Angus, who was settled prior to 1657, translated to Hamilton 1665, and was afterwards Dean of Glasgow, Bishop of Brechin 1682-84, and Bishop of Dunblane 1684-89. He was ejected at the Revolution, and died in 1716. He was the ancestor of the Douglasses of Brigton, and of Sylvester Douglas, the distinguished lawyer, who in 1800 was created an Irish peer, with the title of Baron Glenberrie of Kincardine. Andrew Thomson, minister, 1727-59, to whom Dr Beattie was greatly indebted in his earlier years. Dr George Cook, 1795-1829, the distinguished historian of the Church, and one of its leaders for many years prior to the Disruption. He died in 1845. The present church was built in 1804 and enlarged in 1819, but is still insufficient in size. In the churchyard are some interesting old tombstones, several with inscriptions by Dr Beattie.

The living is returned at £357, with manse. Episcopacy was very strong in the parish during the whole of the 18th century. The incumbent at the Revolution, William Dunbar, a keen Episcopalian, was superseded in 1693 (a successor being appointed in 1699), but not deposed until 1716. There is notice in 1726 of an Episcopal church, which was burned by the soldiers of the Duke of Cumberland in 1745. The congregation afterwards worshipped under successive ministers, first at Laurencekirk, then at Mill of Haulkerton, and subsequently at East Redmyre. John Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Brechin, was pastor for many troublous years. Lord Gardenstone, though a Presbyterian, built and endowed a chapel in Laurencekirk, which was opened in 1791. The first incumbent was Jonathan Watson, who the following year was elected Bishop of Duukeld, and continued in both charges until his death in 1808. The present church, Early English Gothic, was built in 1871. It contains 170 sittings, and has a spire 70 feet high. There is a parsonage, with a glebe. The Congregationalists have a small chapel which was built in 1842, the first incumbent being David Moir, a native. The first Free church was a plain building in the street now named Farquhar Street. It has been converted into a dwelling-house. The present handsome edifice in High Street was built in 1857.

Schools, etc.—The old Parish School was taught by a succession of eminent teachers. The earliest recorded was William Dunbar, afterwards parish minister, already mentioned. The most distinguished was Ruddiman; a part of the building in which he officiated still remains. James Milne, schoolmaster, 1720-61, was Dr Beattie's teacher, and a good classical scholar. William Pyper, afterwards LL.D. and Professor of Humanity in St Andrews University, was parish teacher, 1815-17. The public school, erected by the School Board and enlarged in 1894, is a commodious building. There is a Ladies' School for boarders and day scholars, and there is a school in connection with the Episcopal congregation. The School Board has a joint interest in Redmyre School, close upon the E border of the parish. The details regarding the various schools may thus be tabulated:—Public school, accommodation 334, average attendance about 245, grant over £260; Episcopal School, 120, about 90, over £70; Redmyre School 153, about 80, over £72. The valuation of the parish (1893) was £5756, 12s. 6d., plus £1338 for railways, etc.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68. See W. R. Fraser's *History of the Parish and Burgh of Laurencekirk* (Edinb. 1880).

Laurencekirk, the only town in the parish noticed above, stretches for nearly a mile along the highway between Perth and Aberdeen, and has a station on the section of the Caledonian railway lying between the two cities, and a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Its distance from Montrose and Brechin is respectively 10 and 12 miles, and from Stonehaven and Aberdeen 14 and 30 miles. The cattle trysts and fairs on Laurence Muir have been discontinued—the only markets and fairs now held here being the following:—Weekly market on Mouday for grain and cattle; horse market on the Monday in March before the Perth horse market; St James's fair, Thursday after the third Tuesday of July, *o.s.* Hiring fairs are held on the last Wednesday of January (St Anthony's fair), on the 26 May, on Thursday after the third Tuesday of July, *o.s.*, and on 22 December. There are an extensive cattle auction mart, a brewery, a gas company, the Agricultural Research Association, Horticultural Society, Farmers' Society, Musical Association, Public Reading Room, a savings bank, and curling, skating, and cycling clubs. Besides the churches referred to in the notice of the parish, the principal buildings are the Town Hall, the Mason Hall (built in 1779), the St. Laurence Hall (erected by subscription in 1866 at a cost of £1400), and Kinnear's Hall, the Town and County Bank (1854; established 1839), and North of Scotland Bank (1872; established 1857). The principal streets are High Street, extending the whole length of the village; Johnstou Street, formed about 1820; and Garvoek Street, soon

after. There are large and well-replenished shops, at which all the varieties of merchandisoe may be procured. The principal inns are the Gardenstone Arms, Royal, Western, and Crown Hotels; and there is the utmost facility for hiring in all its branches. New sewage works were begun in 1894. There are numerous modifications and bursaries in connection with the town. Valuation of the burgh (1893), £5113, plus £648 for railways, etc. Pop. (1841) 1365, (1851) 1611, (1871) 1521, (1881) 1454, (1891) 1426, of whom 767 were females. Of houses in 1891 there were 392 inhabited, 21 vacant, and 3 building. The village was long noted for the manufacture of snuff-boxes, the peculiarity of the 'Laurencekirk snuff-hox' being a concealed hinge and wooden pin, the invention about 1783 of Charles Stiven. The name of Laurencekirk was first applied to a village on the Haulkerton estate, which was erected a burgh of barony early in the 17th century. By and by it was amalgamated with the Kirkton of Conveth, and the two extended to the present site on the estate of Johnston. Under the fostering care of Lord Gardenstone the new portion came to be a considerable village, while the original burgh of Haulkerton dwindled away, a few relics only surviving till about 1820 or 1830. Under the old name the village was erected into a burgh of barony, under the administration of a bailie and 4 councillors, the charter being dated 27 Aug. 1779. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners.

Laurieston. See GOVAN.

Laurieston, a village in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Falkirk town, under which it has a post and money order office. Adjoining the park of Callander House, and commanding from its elevated site a brilliant view of the Carse of Falkirk and the Ochil Hills, it was feued out in 1756 by Francis Lord Napier. At first it was called Langtown, next Merchiston or New Merchiston, and afterwards Lawrence-town, now abbreviated into Laurieston, in honour of the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, who did much to improve and enlarge it. It comprises a central square and regularly intersecting streets, southward and westward. Nail-making is still carried on, though not so extensively as formerly. There is a public school and a Free—until 1876 Reformed Presbyterian—church, built in 1788. Pop. (1831) 1306, (1861) 1265, (1871) 1310, (1881) 1452, (1891) 1725.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Laurieston, a village in Balmaghie parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, 7 miles WNW of Castle-Douglas, under which it has a post office. It was the meeting-place of the war committee of the Kirkeudbrightshire Covenanters.

Laurieston. See EDINBURGH.

Lauriston Castle, a mansion in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, on an eminence, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Davidson's Mains and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Edinburgh. Built in the latter part of the 16th century by Archibald Napier, a younger brother of the inventor of logarithms, it was enlarged in 1845, and has very beautiful pleasure-grounds. It was the residence of the famous financier John Law (1671-1729), and of the Right Hon. Andrew Lord Rutherford (1791-1854); and is now the seat of Captain Thomas Macknight Crawford, of Cartsburn (b. 1820).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See J. P. Wood's *History of Cramond* (Edinb. 1794), and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Lauriston Castle, a mansion in St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire, on the steep verge of a deep wooded ravine, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Lauriston station on the Bervie branch of the North British railway, this being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Montrose. Comprising portions of a 10th century castle, which in 1336 was captured by Edward III., and which belonged to the Stratons from the 13th century till 1695, it is mainly a spacious and elegant mansion-house of the early part of the 19th century, with grounds of singular beauty. Its owner is David Scott Porteous, Esq. (h. 1852; suc. 1872).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Law, a mining village in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Caledonian railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Carstairs, and 6 SE of Carfin, being the junction of the Caledonian main line to the south with the line to Falkirk and the north. Of recent and rapid growth, it has an Established church (1880) a Free church (1879), a post office under Carluke, and a public school. A public hall, erected at the expense of Mr. John Wilson, coal-master, accommodates 400 persons. There is a smaller hall attached, containing a library, both being presented also by Mr. Wilson. Erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1855, Law is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. (1881) 1455, (1891) 1532.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Law Castle, a stately ruined tower in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, on an eminence overlooking West Kilbride village, and commanding a delightful view of the waters and screens of the Firth of Clyde.

Lawers, a hamlet in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, on the NW side of Loch Tay, at the foot of BEN LAWERS, 8 miles NE of Killin. It has an inn, a Free church, a post office, and a public school; and it maintains a ferry across Loch Tay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Lawers, a mansion in Monzievaird and Strowan parish, Upper Strathearn, Perthshire, 2 miles ENE of Comrie. A large two-storey edifice, Italian in style, with beautifully wooded grounds, it is the seat of Colonel David Robertson Williamson (b. 1830; suc. 1852). The estate, originally called Fordie, was long possessed by a branch of the Campbells, who came from the foot of Ben Lawers, and were ancestors of the Earls of Loudoun. An ancient chapel, to the SW of the mansion, was their burial place down to the close of the 18th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Lawhead House, a modern mansion in Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Auchengray station on the Edinburgh and Carstairs section of the Caledonian railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Lawmuir House, a modern mansion in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the town.

Laws, The, a mansion of recent erection in Whitsome parish, Berwickshire, 4 miles ESE of Duns. Its owner is Alexander Low, Esq., one of the Judges of the Court of Session, who is officially styled Lord Low.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Laws, The, an elegant modern mansion in Monifieth parish, SE Forfarshire, 2 miles N by W of Monifieth station. It stands on the southern slope of the Laws (400 feet), a green conical hill, terminating a long ridge, and crowned by vestiges of a vitrified fort 390 feet long and 198 wide.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Lawton, an estate, with a mansion and a hamlet, in Cargill parish, Perthshire, 4 miles SW of Coup-Par-Angus.

Laxdale, a village in Stornoway parish, Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Cromarty shire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Stornoway.

Laxfirth, a bay on the E side of Tingwall parish, Shetland. Opening at a point $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Lerwick, it penetrates the land $2\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-westward, and contracts from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a point.

Laxford (Norse *lax-fjord*, 'salmon frith'), a stream and a sea-loch of Eddrachillis parish, NW Sutherland. The stream, issuing from Loch Stack (118 feet), runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward to the head of the sea-loch; is crossed, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile above its mouth, by a large strong bridge with a public road; and enjoys high repute for its salmon and sea-trout, ranking as the second best salmon river in the county, and having been known to yield as many as 2500 salmon and grises in a single year. It belongs to the Duke of Sutherland, and is strictly preserved. The sea-loch, extending $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-westward from the river's influx to the Minch at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Scourie, has a varying breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; sends off, from the middle of its N side, Loch Chathaidh, extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward; contains 10 islets, of which Eilean Ard rises to a height of 238 feet; has shores and sea-boards much broken by projecting rocky

heights; is overlooked by magnificent Highland scenery; and affords excellent anchorage. In consequence of its narrowness and intricacy, the loch is sometimes called the Kyle of Laxford. At the beginning of 1893 a railway from Laig to Laxford was talked about and a committee was appointed to further the project.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 107, 113, 1881-82.

Leadburn, a hamlet on the southern verge of Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, contiguous to the Peeblesshire boundary, 3 miles S of Penicuik town. It has an inn, a post office, and a station on the Peebles section of the North British railway at the junction of the branch to Dolphinton, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Edinburgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Leader Water, a stream of W Berwickshire chiefly, but partly also of NW Roxburghshire. Rising as Kelphope Burn at an altitude of 1375 feet on the southern slope of Lammer Law, just within Haddingtonshire, it thence runs $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through or along the borders of Channelkirk, Lauder, Legerwood, Melrose, Earlston, and Merton parishes, till, after a total descent of 1160 feet, it falls into the Tweed near DRYGRANGE, 2 miles E by N of Melrose town. Its upper course, among the Lammermuirs, lies through bleak hilly scenery; its middle and lower course through a pleasant vale, flanked with hills, swells, and plains. Its current is generally brisk, and its waters afford as good trout-fishing as any almost in Scotland. Some of the scenes along its banks are celebrated in the old song of *Leader Haughs and Yarrow*; and it was on the hills surrounding its upper vale that St. Cuthbert, whilst tending his flock, beheld the vision which led him to embrace the religious life.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 25, 1863-65.

Leadhills, a mining village in Crawford parish, S Lanarkshire, on Glengonner Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Wanlockhead, 5 miles WSW of Elvanfoot station, 7 SSW of Abington, and 45 SSW of Edinburgh. The highest village in Scotland—1250 to 1412 feet above sea-level—it is backed to the S by Wanlock Dod (1808 feet) and Lowther Hill (2377), and straggles down both sides of its upland glen for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Since 1861 nearly every cottage has been either rebuilt or repaired; and their roofs of Welsh slate, their whitewashed walls, and their pretty flower-borders have greatly improved the aspect of the village. The landscape around is bleak, but the neighbouring summits command magnificent views from Cumberland to Ben Lomond, and from the Pentlands to Ailsa Craig, Arran, and Jura. Lead-mining in the vale of Glengonner Water is heard of as long ago as 1239, and possibly was carried on in the time of the Roman domination. The Romans, at all events, had several camps in the neighbourhood, and led two of their military roads to a junction within the parish; and, as they certainly worked lead-mines somewhere in Great Britain, they are more likely to have worked them here than in any other locality. The ores, however, were little known till 1517, nor were they begun to be vigorously and systematically worked till the beginning of the 17th century; but from then until now they have continued to be worked with little interruption. In 1810 the Leadhill mines produced about 1400 tons of lead, worth at the then current price more than £45,000; but they afterwards so declined that the annual output was only from 700 to 800 tons. Since 1861, however, they have much revived under the Leadhills Mining Company, the outputs of dressed lead in 1892 being 2019 tons, containing on an average rather more than 1 oz. of silver per ton. The ores of Leadhills, which belong to the Earl of Hopetoun, since 1842 have been worked with the aid of steam power and of improved smelting apparatus; and in 1868 some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of underground railway were formed at a cost of £7213. The gold-mines of Crawford Muir are noticed under LANARKSHIRE (p. 462). Leadhills has a post office under Abington, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a hotel, a good water supply, a public school, an excellent public library (1741), a Good

Templar lodge, a masonic hall, a volunteer corps, a curling club, and fairs on the second Friday of June and the last Friday of October. The Ha', a shooting-lodge of the Earl of Hopetoun, is a large old mansion; one of its two wings has served since 1736 as an Established place of worship, and contains 500 sittings. The poet, Allan Ramsay (1686-1763), was a son of the superintendent of the mines, and at Leadhills passed the first fifteen years of his life; other natives were James Taylor (1753-1825) and William Symington (1764-1831), inventors of steam navigation—to the latter there is an obelisk (1890), 22 feet high; and James Martin, M.D. (1790-1875), who served as a surgeon in the Peninsular War. In the churchyard, too, is buried John Taylor (1637-1770), who passed the last 37 years of his life at Gold Scars, and worked as a miner for upwards of a century. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1867, is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £172. There is also a Free church. The public school, with accommodation for 216 children, has an average attendance of about 170, and a grant of over £178. Pop. of village (1769) about 1500, (1831) 1188, (1861) 842, (1871) 1033, (1881) 1023, (1891) 998, in 236 houses; of *q.s.* parish (1881) 1081, (1891) 1018, of whom 14 were in Crawfordjohn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1864. See Irving's *Upper Ward of Lanarkshire* (Glasg. 1864); pp. 18-22 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (Edinb. 1874); 'The Enterkin' in John Brown's *Leitch and other Papers* (Edinb. 1882); and the Rev. Dr J. Moir Porteous' *God's Treasure House in Scotland* (Lond. 1876).

Lealt, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Learney, a large and handsome mansion in Kincardine O'Neil parish, Aberdeenshire, standing 830 feet above sea-level, on the eastern slope of Learney Hill (1150), 2 miles N by E of Torphins station on the Deeside branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. Accidentally burned in 1838, and then rebuilt, it is the seat of Lieut.-Col. F. N. Innes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Leckie House, a mansion in Gargunnoch parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile W by N of Gargunnoch village. Picturesquely seated on the E side of the glen of Leckie Burn, it is a large and elegant edifice, built about 1836 in the English Baronial style, with beautiful pleasure-grounds, and an exquisite view of the Strath of Monteith. Its owner is Alastair Erskine Graham Moir, Esq. (b. 1863; suc. 1864). At Old Leckie House, which occupies a lower site on the opposite side of the glen, Prince Charles Edward dined 13 Sept. 1745.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Leckmelm, a small estate in Lochroom parish, NW Ross and Cromarty, on the NE shore of salt-water Loch Broom, 3 miles SE of Ullapool.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Lecropt, a parish in the S of Perthshire, 3 miles NNW of Stirling. It is bounded N and NE by Dunblane, E by Logie, S by Stirling, SW by Kincardine, and NW by Kilmadock. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3½ miles; and its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3¼ furlongs and 2½ miles. The parish was partly also in Stirlingshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed it wholly in Perthshire, and transferred from it to the parish of Logie that portion of land lying to the east of the west boundary of the Scottish Central railway, but gave to it a small portion of Logie lying to the west of the west boundary of that railway, and on the right bank of the Allan Water. The **TEITH** flows 2¾ miles south-eastward along the Kincardine border to the **FORTH**, which itself winds 1½ mile eastward along the boundary with Stirling, till it is joined by **ALLAN** Water, for the last 2½ miles roughly tracing the Logie boundary. A beautiful bank extends through the middle of the parish, almost from end to end, and commands magnificent prospects of the basins of the Teith and Forth, and of the hills and grand mountain summits which screen and encincture them. The surface all S of that bank is rich carse land, without a single

stone or pebble, tastefully enclosed and highly cultivated; and the surface N of the bank rises with gentle ascent to a height of 300 feet above sea-level, and exhibits rich results of agricultural improvement. The name Lecropt signifies 'the half of the hill,' and alludes to the configuration of the parochial surface. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone; and the soil of the carse lands is strong argillaceous alluvium; and of the higher grounds is chiefly loam or humus. Nearly all the land is arable, or park, or under wood. In the 2d century A.D. Alaua, a town of the *Damnonii*, stood at the juncture of the Allan Water with the Forth—'a position which guarded what was for many centuries the great entrance to Caledonia from the South.' Numerous ancient Caledonian forts were formerly on the heights of the Keir estate; and one of them, called the Fairy Knowe, of circular outline and 15 feet high, still crowns an eminence near Sunnyslaw farm. Within Keir grounds is the beautiful old burying-ground of Lecropt; and near the parish church are court and gallow hills of feudal date. **KEIR**, noticed separately, is the chief mansion; and Archibald Stirling, Esq., divides most of the parish with the Earl of Moray. Lecropt is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £201. The parish church, near Bridge of Allan station, is a handsome modern edifice, Gothic in style, and amply commodious; and the public school, with accommodation for 136 children, has an average attendance of about 95, and a grant of nearly £92. Valuation (1833) £6254, 1s. 3d., (1892) £3269, 4s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 508, (1831) 443, (1861) 538, (1871) 535, (1881) 602, (1891) 273.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Ledaig, a hamlet in Argyllshire, 7 miles S of Oban, with a money order, savings bank, and telegraph post office.

Ledard, Falls of. See **ARD**.

Ledi. See **BEN LEDI**.

Lednock, a troutful stream of Comrie parish, Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 1930 feet between Ruadh Bheul (2237) and Creag Uigeach (2840), and hurrying 11 miles south-eastward (for the last 3¾ along the Monzievaired and Strowan boundary) till, after a total descent of nearly 1800 feet, it falls into the Earn at Comrie village. It traverses a deep-cut, wooded glen, and forms a number of romantic waterfalls, one of which tumbles into the Devil's Cauldron.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Lee Castle, a mansion in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of Lee Burn, 3 miles NNW of Lanark town. As renovated in the early part of the 19th century after designs by Gillespie Graham, it is a castellated two-storey edifice, with a dozen round corner turrets and a loftier square central tower, whose twelve windows, three on each side, give light to the great Gothic hall that replaces the open quadrangle of the old house. The interior is rich in paintings, tapestry, and other heirlooms, the portraits including Cromwell, Claverhouse, and Prince Charles Edward; whilst the grounds are beautiful with terraces and wooded slopes. One oak, the 'Pease Tree,' supposed to be a survivor of the great Caledonian Forest, is 68 feet high and 47 in girth at the ground, while immediately below the branches its girth is 46 feet. In the hollow of its trunk ten men might conceal themselves, and Cromwell with a party of his followers is said to have dined under its branches. The barony of Lee appears to have been acquired towards the close of the 13th century by William Loccard, whose son, Sir Simon, set out with the Good Sir James Douglas to bear the Bruce's heart in battle against the Saracens (1330), and in Spain, from a captive's wife, obtained the 'Lee Penny,' a heart-shaped, dark-red jewel, now set in a shilling of Edward I., with a silver chain and ring attached. Water wherein one had dipped this amulet—the *Talisman* of Sir Walter Scott's romance—was believed to cure every ailment of man and beast, and so 'late as 1824 a gentleman arrived from Yorkshire and carried off a quantity of the medicated water, with the view of curing his cattle, which had been bitten by a mad dog.' Among

the more eminent of Sir Simon's descendants were Sir James Lockhart, Lord Lee (1596-1674); Sir William Lockhart (1620-75), who married Cromwell's niece, and who, says Hill Burton, was 'one of the Commonwealth's best generals, and by far its best diplomatist'; Lord President Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath (1630-89); and George Lockhart (1673-1732), a zealous Jacobite. Sir Simon Macdonald Lockhart, fifth Bart. since 1806 (b. 1849; suc. 1870), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Leeds, New, a village on the E border of Strichen parish, Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Mintlaw. A straggling place, with poor appearance, it has a U.P. church, and a post office.

Lee, Loch, a lake in Lochlee parish, N Forfarshire. Lying at an altitude of 880 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 9 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs; has boats on its waters; and contains char and fine trout. The Queen describes it as 'a wild but not large lake, closed in by mountains, with a farmhouse and a few cottages at its edge.' The Water of Lee, rising at an altitude of 2650 feet, winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward to its head, and from its foot proceeds $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-by-northward till, at INVERMARK, it unites with the Water of Mark to form the North Esk.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 66, 1870-71.

Lee Pen. See INNERLEITHEN.

Lees, a village in the NE of Delting parish, Shetland, 1 mile from Mossbank.

Lees, an estate, with a mansion, in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of the Tweed, in the south-western vicinity of the town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Leet Water, a rivulet of Merse district, Berwickshire, rising at a spot 1 mile NNE of Whitsome church, and 230 feet above sea-level, and flowing $13\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-south-westward and south-eastward through or along the boundaries of Whitsome, Swinton, Eccles, and Coldstream parishes, till, after a descent of 140 feet, it falls into the Tweed, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Coldstream town. It traverses the beautiful grounds of the Hirsell and Lees; has a slow and sluggish current; and contains pike, very large eels, and well-fed trout of from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 3 lbs. in weight. Its waters are mostly preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864. See Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (Edinb. 1874).

Leetown, a village in Errol parish, Perthshire.

Legbrannock. See BOTHWELL.

Legerwood, a hamlet and a parish of SW Berwickshire. The hamlet lies in the middle of the parish, 4 miles N by E of its station and post-town, Earlstoun.

The parish is bounded NW by Lauder, NE by Westruther, E by Gordon, SE and S by Earlstoun, and W by Melrose in Roxburghshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5 miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 8817 acres, of which $27\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The drainage is partly carried westward or south-westward to LEADER WATER, which flows $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-by-eastward along all the western boundary; partly eastward by EDEN WATER, whose principal head-stream, rising at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the church, winds 4 miles through the interior and along the Gordon border. The surface is hilly, sinking to 450 feet along the Leader, 575 along the Eden, and rising to 923 at Legerwood Hill, 1070 at Boon Hill. Sandstone, conglomerate, and greywacke are the predominant rocks; and the soils are various—clayey, gravelly, or peaty. Of three old peel towers—Corsbie, Whitslaid, and Moriston—only the two first, noticed separately, are still remaining in a ruinous condition, the third having been demolished about the end of the 18th century. William Calderwood (1628-1709) was minister from 1655 till his death, but was ejected from 1662 till 1689 for nonconformity to the Acts of Glasgow. Legerwood is in the presbytery of Earlstoun and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £270. The parish church, which down to the Reformation was held by the Abbey of Paisley, is an old building, repaired in 1717 and 1804. A public school, with accommodation

for 103 children, has an average attendance of about 75, and a grant of over £80. Pop. (1801) 495, (1841) 571, (1861) 599, (1871) 525, (1881) 549, (1891) 475.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Leith (anc. *Let* or *Inverlet*), the fifth largest town in Scotland, a seaport, a police and parliamentary burgh, and seat of manufactures, is situated in Edinburghshire, and stands on the Water of Leith at the point where it falls into the Firth of Forth. Between Leith—which lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N from the centre of Edinburgh, of which it is the port—and the capital, communication is maintained by means of a double line of tramways, which traverses the long main thoroughfare called Leith Walk—partly in Leith and partly in Edinburgh—and by two lines of railways, the North British and the Caledonian. The former of these, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, approaches the town from the E; while the latter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, approaches it from the W. A railway line, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, connects South Leith with Portobello. These lines furnish easy communication with all parts of the country, and secure the speedy transmission of goods landed at the port. Two new extensions of these lines have been authorised, and it is intended that they will shortly be constructed. Under these schemes the North British is to have a branch from Abbeyhill to the foot of Leith Walk, and the Caledonian a branch from Newhaven, crossing Ferry Road at Blair Park and the Water of Leith, on to the foot of Leith Walk, and eastward to their ground at the extremity of Leith Docks. At the foot of Leith Walk each company is to have an important station. From the foot of the Walk the tramway lines diverge in three directions. One line strikes off E, goes along Duke Street, and has its terminus at Seafield; another line goes by Constitution Street to Bernard Street; and the third goes to Newhaven by Great Junction Street and Ferry Road. A short line joins Commercial Street (North Leith) with Ferry Road. An omnibus runs between Leith and Granton. The Water of Leith, formerly a sluggish stream, polluted with sewage and the discharges from many factories, divides the town into two parts, called North and South Leith, although they might be more strictly named West and East Leith. By the operation of the Water of Leith Sewerage Commission under their Act of 1889, at an expense of about a quarter of a million, large sewage works have been completed, which commence at Balerno and pass through Currie, Juniper Green, Colinton, Slateford, Gorgie, Corstorphine, Edinburgh and Leith, and over the foreshore of the Firth of Forth, fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to deep water at the Black Rocks, a distance in all of over 15 miles. The main outfall sewer is oval in cross section, and is 9 feet by 7 feet 3 inches in diameter. On the foreshore it is constructed of cast-iron pipes, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, secured to piles, and by iron bands to the rock where it has been found. To compensate for the water taken by the sewage pipes from the river, the large reservoirs of Harperrig and Thriepmuir have been raised 6 feet, and a supply of pure water sent through the ordinary channel of the stream, which is now restored to purity, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh (April, 1894) presided at the ceremony of putting 10,000 trout fry into the water at Stockbridge. The situation of Leith has been very much against it owing to its extreme flatness, which has made its drainage a difficult problem, and has retarded its growth as a port. In spite of its disadvantages the town has had, on the whole, and especially of late years, a prosperous career. Its appearance has recently undergone great change, owing to the improvement schemes that have been carried out. Although these have swept away many buildings of historical and antiquarian interest, still their removal has been more than made up for by the improved appearance of the town. New, well-built thoroughfares, straight and broad, have replaced closes and alleys and crooked, ill-paved streets; and the health of the town, as a consequence, has become markedly better, so that Leith appears to be, according to the Registrar-General's report, one of the healthiest towns in Scotland.

The usual approach to Leith from Edinburgh is by the broad street called Leith Walk, part of which belongs to the seaport and part to the capital, the division being where Pilrig Street strikes off it. Leith Walk, or Leith Loan, owed its origin to Sir Alexander Leslie, commander of the Scottish forces in 1650, when Cromwell led his army into Scotland. To protect his troops, Leslie threw up a strong breastwork of earth, and this in later days became the chief line of communication between Edinburgh and Leith, as the Long Walls between Athens and Piræus. Public conveyances ran between Edinburgh and its seaport as early as 1678. At the beginning of the 19th century it was usual to spend 1½ hours on the journey from the High Street of Edinburgh to the Shore, Leith, a distance which a tramway-car easily traverses in 20 minutes. Many interesting recollections have gathered about the 'Walk.' At Shrubhill, where the extensive stabling of the Tramway Company now is, once stood a gibbet, upon which not uncommonly there might be seen the body of some criminal hanging in chains. Leith Walk was frequented for many years by second-hand bookstalls, and 'shows,' and shooting-alleys, but these have now all but disappeared, owing to the rapid spread of new buildings. Besides these, on either side, stretched open spaces, used as nursery and market-gardens, and they also are all but covered over with blocks of houses. At the point where Leith Walk ends four streets, Great Junction Street on the W, Constitution Street and Duke Street on the E, and Kirkgate in the centre, traverse the greater part of South Leith. Great Junction Street and Constitution Street, along with Bernard Street and the Water of Leith, form the boundaries of that part of the town which chiefly deserves the name of 'Old Leith.' It consists of a network of alleys, lanes, courts, and closes, with some narrow streets, and the Kirkgate and the Shore for its principal thoroughfares. The Kirkgate—367 yards long and 17 yards broad—is one of the oldest streets of Leith, and still contains some ancient houses. Three streets strike off it—viz., St Giles Street, St Andrews Street, and the Tolbooth Wynd. This last, 183 yards long, gives access to the Shore, and is next to the Kirkgate in point of age, and at one time was only second to it in importance. All the traffic to and from the harbour passed along it, and although that must have been small in comparison with the traffic of to-day, still it must have been quite enough to tax its narrow breadth. The Shore stretches S from the foot of Tolbooth Wynd along the right bank of the Water of Leith, and presents a single line of houses, some of which bear the marks of a considerable age. It is by far the most picturesque of the streets of Leith, and indeed, but for the familiar names upon the shops and warehouses, might well be mistaken for the quay-side street of some old French town. The Shore is continued in a westerly direction by the Coalhill, Sheriff Brae, Mill Lane, all of which have the same characteristics as the other streets of the Old Town—narrowness, dirtiness, dinginess. Of the streets mentioned above as forming the boundaries of this district, Constitution Street, 838 yards long, dates from the early part of the 19th century, runs parallel with the Kirkgate, but stretches farther eastward. Great Junction Street, 667 yards in length, is broad enough to allow of the immense traffic that passes along it going on without interruption. Striking off at the foot of Leith Walk, it extends NW to the Water of Leith, which it crosses by a bridge, and enters North Leith under the name of North Junction Street. The construction of Constitution Street and Great Junction Street must have tended in no slight degree to relieve the pressure of traffic once wont to pass over the Kirkgate and Tolbooth Wynd. Bernard Street, the third of the modern streets mentioned above, is like the other two, spacious and handsome. It contains some fine buildings, and in it is the terminus of one of the tramway lines. Between South Leith and North Leith there is communication by means of seven bridges, three of which cross the Water of Leith at the foot of Junction Road, Tolbooth Wynd, and Bernard Street.

That at the foot of Tolbooth Wynd had a predecessor, which was built by Robert Ballantyne, abbot of Holyrood, in 1493. It consisted of 'three stonem arches,' and its substantial nature is proved by the time it lasted. Some portions of the piers still remain. The bridge which crosses at Bernard Street leads directly into Commercial Street, part of which was built on land reclaimed from the sea. Near it are the Wet and Victoria docks, and in it is the Leith terminus of the North British railway, and a short way beyond it that of the Caledonian railway, in Lindsay Road. Commercial Street, the main thoroughfare of North Leith, is a very busy street, owing to its proximity to the docks. Of the other streets of North Leith, some are creditably built, as North Junction Street, North Fort Street, Albany Street, Lindsay Place; but the majority do not rise above the level of the ordinary seaport street. Some of them are able to show here and there a house of earlier date than any of those around it, but none of its streets have the same ancient characteristics that distinguish many of the streets of South Leith. Perhaps this may be so far explained by the fact that the harbour made the latter, and the docks the former—and the harbour is the older of the two. The Links of North Leith no longer exist, but those of South Leith still furnish an open space, deservedly valued by the townspeople. Charles I. was playing golf on these links when he received the news of the breaking out of the Irish rebellion.

An improvement scheme, first planned in 1877, may be fitly mentioned here. Although it had several predecessors, one of which was devised as far back as 1818, yet, on account of its magnitude and thoroughness, the scheme of 1877 deserves special notice. By it the part of the town to be improved, which is, generally speaking, that described above as 'Old Leith,' was divided into five districts, to be taken up in succession. The Leith Improvement Scheme Confirmation Act, 1880, provides chiefly for the construction of a new street to begin at the Leith Walk end of Great Junction Street, cut at right angles Yardheads, Giles Street, St Andrew Street, and end at Tolbooth Wynd. The construction of this street removed many closes, lanes, and courts, and materially assisted to open up the part of the town through which it passes. Nearly 700 houses, which had, in March 1883, 2150 inhabitants, though able to contain a very much larger population, have been taken down. The parliamentary estimate for the scheme was £98,000. It was calculated that £46,000 would be made from the sale of feus, etc., which would leave a sum of £52,000 to be found by the ratepayers. In 1881 the Public Works Loan Commissioners lent £70,000 to carry out the scheme, a sum which, though large in itself, fell short by £28,000 of the amount required. It was reckoned that an assessment of three-pence per £ would be needed to cover the ratepayers' share of the expense, though it was estimated at first that an assessment of twopence per £ for 30 years would be sufficient. This scheme has removed many of the always decreasing number of the antiquities of Leith. The local authority, however, made it a condition with those engaged in the work that all sculptured stones, etc., found while the houses were being taken down, should be handed over to the town for preservation.

The public buildings of Leith are such as one would expect to find in a busy seaport town. Many of them are very fine, and all are more or less connected with the trade and commerce of the town and port. The Exchange Buildings stand at the Bernard Street end of Constitution Street, were erected at a cost of £16,000, and contain an assembly room and smaller hall. This building presents a long façade, three storeys high, with an Ionic portico of four pillars in the centre. The Corn Exchange, in Baltic Street, was built in 1860-62 at a cost of £7000. It is in the Roman style of architecture, and has a corn-hall 110 feet long by 70 feet broad and an octagonal tower, and a newsroom where telegrams are displayed. The Court House or Town Hall, situated at the point where Constitution Street cuts Charlotte

Street, cost £3300, and was erected in 1827. From its position it faces both streets. On the Constitution Street side it is adorned with an Ionic front, and on the Charlotte Street side with a Doric porch. Both as regards size and finish, the Court House is finer than its small cost would lead one to suppose. There is accommodation in it for the sheriff court, the police court, and the police establishment. The Council Chamber and relative offices have recently been remodelled, extended, and redecorated, under the direction of the late Mr James Simpson, architect, and now present a striking appearance internally. The Custom House was erected at the North Leith end of the lower drawbridge, near the harbour and docks, in 1812. It cost £12,000, and is a fine large building in the Grecian style. An approach, which was not in the original plan, was afterwards added for the sake of convenience. It consists of two short flights of steps, which lead up, one on each side, to a platform, from which another single flight of broad, shallow steps leads up to the entrance of the building. By way of ornament it has a representation of the royal arms in the tympanum, and is further adorned by fine pillars in its front. Trinity House, in Kirkgate, was erected in 1816 at a cost of £2500. The architecture is Grecian. It replaced another Trinity House built in 1555, and used as a seamen's hospital. From time immemorial the mariners and shipmasters of Leith were accustomed to receive from all vessels belonging to the port, and from all Scottish vessels visiting it, certain dues called 'prime gilt' or 'primo gilt.' The money thus acquired was employed in assisting poor sailors. About the middle of the 15th century a legal right to levy 'prime gilt' was obtained, and it was directed that the money thus raised should be used in maintaining an hospital for 'poor, old, infirm, and weak mariners.' In 1797 the association was legally constituted by a charter, and office-bearers were appointed. Its character has since been considerably modified. 'Prime gilt' was abolished in 1862, so that the association is now dependent upon the income it derives from certain properties in Leith, said to amount to about £2000 a year. This money is disbursed in small pensions to old members and their widows. The chief duty of the board now is the important one of licensing pilots. In the hall in which their annual dinner takes place there are some very fine paintings and interesting models of ships. The chief pictures are a portrait of Mary of Guise by Mytens, a portrait of Admiral Duncan by Raeburn, and David Scott's well-known picture of Vasco da Gama passing the Cape of Good Hope. Among the models are those of two or three line-of-battle ships and that of the vessel in which Mary of Guise is said to have come to Scotland. The floor of the hall is beautifully polished, and the mouldings upon the ceiling, which represent anchors, cables, etc., form an appropriate and unique design, which was specially made for the Trinity House. Leith Fort was built in 1779 to defend the harbour, when both it and the town were threatened by the ships of Paul Jones, the well-known privateer. At first merely a battery of nine guns, it afterwards became a large military barracks and the headquarters of the Royal Artillery in Scotland. It lies half a mile W of the Custom House, and overlooks the shore. Other public buildings worthy of notice are the markets, occupying the site of the old Custom House and Excise Office in Tolbooth Wynd, and erected in 1818, partly by voluntary contributions and partly by a loan of £2000 from the Merchant Company; the Slaughter House in Salamander Street, built in 1862 at a cost of £4000, and embracing a central building and two wings; and the new post office, situated at the corner of Constitution Street and Mitchell Street, and erected in 1875 in the Italian style.

In the town of Leith, which includes Newhaven, Trinity, and Wardie, there are 31 places of worship, consisting of—Established Church 7, Episcopal 2, Free 7, United Presbyterian 8, as also Roman Catholic, Congregational and Evangelical Union, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodist, and Scandinavian Lutheran. North Leith parish

church, built on rising-ground at the W end of the town, and situated in Madeira Street, had its foundation laid in March 1814, and was finished in 1826. Designed by W. Burn, it is oblong in form and of a Grecian style of architecture. The front is adorned by a portico of four Ionic pillars, and is surmounted by a tower of three stages, of which the two first are four-sided, while the third, which is eight-sided, is further heightened by a spire built upon it. The building cost £12,000, and has accommodation for 1700 persons. In 1881 it was reset and renovated at an outlay of £1100. In 1880 an organ, with 33 stops, which cost £750, was introduced. A large hall in Great Wellington Street was built recently which holds 1000 people. In the old churchyard of the parish the poet Nicoll was buried in 1837. St Mary's, the parish church of South Leith, with its surrounding graveyard, occupies a stretch of land lying between Kirkgate and Constitution Street. It was erected into a parish in 1607, after having served as a chapel to the Virgin Mary, with altars to various saints, from the beginning of the 15th century. At first it was cruciform and of great size; but, owing to the rough usage which it underwent from time to time at the hands of the English, its extent has been somewhat curtailed, so that it now consists of central and side aisles, which are ancient, and of a western front and tower, which are modern. In 1848 it was restored, after designs furnished by Thomas Hamilton, which included the construction of a square tower, adorned at the top with a balustrade elaborately carved. St Mary's is seated for 1350 persons. David Lindsay, who baptized Charles I., and John Logan, the poet, were ministers of St Mary's. The body of John Home, the author of *Douglas*, lies buried in the churchyard, interred in Sept. 1808. In 1892 a handsome stained glass window was placed by public subscription in the great window facing Kirkgate, in memory of the late James Struthers, M.D., F.R.C.P.E. The window cost about £450, and was the work of Messrs Ballantine & Gardner, Edinburgh. Since then there has been further renovation of the interior. St Thomas's *quoad sacra* parish church, on the Sheriff Brae, was erected in 1843 at the expense of Sir John Gladstone of Fasque. The church, with the manse and a school and asylum, was designed by John Henderson of Edinburgh, and erected at a cost of £10,000. The four buildings form a harmonious whole, the style of their architecture being Gothic. St Thomas's served first as a chapel of ease, but was afterwards constituted a *quoad sacra* parish church by the General Assembly in 1840 and by the Court of Teinds in 1847. St John's *quoad sacra* parish church is situated on the E side of Constitution Street, adjoining the town-hall. It was originally a large plain building, but it was afterwards adorned by the addition of a fine front in Early Gothic style and of a massive tower. The tower consists of two stages, the first of which is four-sided with pinnacles at the corners, and the second is eight-sided, surmounted by a balustrade and pinnacles. On either side of the main building are wings, built in a style which harmonises with the rest of the edifice, and used for schoolrooms. St John's was a Free church from the Disruption (1843) to 1867, when it reverted to the Church of Scotland. It was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish church in 1869, and was the church of which Dr Colquhoun was ordained pastor in 1781.

North Leith Free church stands at the north-western extremity of the town, in the Ferry Road; was built in 1858-59, after designs by Campbell Douglas, and is in the German Pointed style. A congregational hall was added to it in 1876. South Leith Free church is situated at the foot of Easter Road. Built in the Early English style, it is a handsome edifice, consisting of nave, aisles, transepts, and tower. The spire has yet to be added. It cost £4000, and was opened on 22 Dec. 1881. St Ninian's Free church, situated in Dock Street, is a conspicuous building in the Early Gothic style, with a handsome doorway and main window, flanked by two octagonal towers. It was reopened in October 1880, after alterations which cost £300. Free St John's

church, in Charlotte Street, was built in 1870-71 in the Gothic style, after designs by John Paterson of Edinburgh. It cost nearly £7500, and is surmounted by a tower 130 feet high. North Leith U.P. church, in Coburg Street, was built in 1819, and has accommodation for 1100 persons. It has a Gothic front, with central pediment and balustrades and towers. The Rev. Dr Harper was minister of North Leith U.P. church in 1819. Junction Street U.P. church was built in 1825, has a Roman front with Doric pillars, and is able to contain 1230 persons. Kirkgate U.P. church, erected in 1775, was sold some years ago and became a theatre. The congregation now worship in a handsome structure in Henderson Street, one of the new main thoroughfares made under the improvement scheme. St Andrews Place U.P. church, situated near the Links, was erected in 1826; has accommodation for 1254 persons; and has for chief architectural feature a tetra-style Ionic portico. St James's Episcopal church, in Constitution Street, is a handsome building, erected in 1862-63 in the Pointed style of the 13th century, after designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. It cost originally £6000; but, owing to the extensive interior decorations it underwent in 1869 at the hands of E. F. Clarke of London, its cost altogether amounted to nearly £14,000. New vestries were added in 1881. It has a nave of five bays, N and S aisles, a chancel with semicircular apse, and a tower and spire 180 feet high, which contain a chime of bells. The chancel is adorned with figures of the saints in richly foliated niches. The present church of St James, which is able to hold 536 persons, supplanted a much smaller and plainer building of the same name, erected in 1805 at a cost of £1610, and associated with the name of the well-known Dr Michael Russell. The Roman Catholic chapel—the chapel of *Maris Stella*—stands in Constitution Street, was erected in 1853, and is a cruciform, high-roofed edifice, in Early Gothic. The Congregational chapel, in Constitution Street, was built in 1826 at a cost of £2000, has 520 sittings, and has its front, which is Roman in style, adorned with Ionic pilasters. The Evangelical Union church is situated in Duke Street, was erected about 1866, and is a fine building in the Pointed style. The Baptist church stands in Madeira Street, was erected in 1875 of corrugated iron, and is now a finished stone and lime edifice. The Wesleyan Methodist church is in Great Junction Street, and the Scandinavian Lutheran church, erected in 1869, in North Junction Street.

The following are the schools under the management of the Leith Burgh School Board:—

Name of School.	Accommodation.	Average attendance.	Grant, 1895.
Leith Academy (formerly High School),	435	298	£338
St Thomas's,	394	226	237
North Fort Street,	1040	979	1090
Lorne Street,	706	690	776
Links Place,	776	550	602
Bonnington Road,	887	855	895
Victoria,	503	477	518
Lochend Road,	1619	1243	1382
Yardheads,	1259	808	863
Couper Street,	1873	1247	1813
Great Junction Street,	1070	617	673
Craighall Road,	1459	795	938

The rate of grant earned per scholar in average attendance at the schools of the board has increased from 11s. 5d. in 1874 to £1, 2s. 6½d. in 1894. The burgh school board is composed of a chairmaun and twelve members.

Leith Academy, lately known as the High School, was built in 1806 and transferred to Leith School Board in 1873. As the original edifice was not equal to present-day educational requirements, the board resolved to erect a new one. This building, erected in 1896, is three floors high from street level and basement flat, and

its main frontage is 122 feet by 80 deep. It cost about £30,000, and has accommodation for 2000 scholars. Lorne Street School, erected in 1875, T shaped in plan, with "following" staircases in centre, is two floors high and cost £7576. Links Place School, a plain brick building behind the school board offices, erected in 1875, is two floors high and cost £6147. Bonnington Road School, erected in 1877 in the Gothic style, is two floors high and cost £11,341. North Fort Street School, erected in 1875 in the Scotch style, is two floors high and cost about £8196. This school, and the previous one, are planned on the "corridor" system on each floor, from which all the class-rooms enter. The late Mr James Simpson, Leith, was architect for the last three schools. Victoria School, Newhaven, was erected in 1843 by the Free Church, one floor high, and was transferred to the School Board in 1873. A wing was added in 1875, and another floor and wings in 1884. It cost about £4592. Lochend Road School was the first large school erected in the town, in 1886, and is in the Gothic style. It is three and partly four floors high, with a frontage of 113 feet by 100 feet deep, and cost about £13,258. Yardheads School, erected in 1875, altered and enlarged in 1888, is now three floors high, in the Renaissance style, with a frontage of 179 feet by 67 deep, and cost about £14,816. Couper Street School, erected in 1890 in the Renaissance style, is three floors high, with a frontage of 132 feet by 80 feet deep, and has a flat roof surrounded with an ornamental iron balustrade. Estimated cost, £14,200. Great Junction Street School, erected in 1838 in the late Gothic style, under Dr Bell's endowment—known as Dr Bell's School under the management of the Leith Town Council—was purchased by the school board in 1890, partially taken down and a new school erected, three floors high, on the same plan as the Couper Street School, at estimated cost of additions, £8100. In 1892 additional ground was acquired for swimming baths, costing about £2000. Craighall Road School, erected in 1893, with frontage 121 feet by 79 feet, has a handsome façade broken up with two end wings ornamented with pilaster and pediments, and a central wing having a three-arched porch, ornamented with stone balustrades. It is built on the "corridor" plan, with staircases at each end, four floors high; is fitted up for secondary and higher education, having lecture hall, laboratories, drawing, sewing, and cookery rooms, and workshops; and was estimated to cost about £18,000. Mr. George Craig, Leith, was the architect for the last six schools, the additions to North Fort Street, Bonnington Road, and other schools, and the proposed reconstruction of the academy. The Roman Catholic School—*Maris Stella*—situated in Constitution Street, is conducted by the Sisters, and has an average attendance of 477 children; and St Joseph's Roman Catholic School, with accommodation for 104 children, has an average attendance of 32. The Episcopal School—St James—in Great Junction Street, has accommodation for 371 children, and is conducted by a master, a mistress, an assistant mistress, and 4 pupil teachers. The Ragged Industrial School Association maintains about 150 boys and 60 girls. There are also a number of private schools.

Leith is able to boast as large a number of institutions as any town of the same size and character. The Leith Hospital, Humane Society, and Casualty Hospital are in Mill Lane, Sheriff Brae, and together occupy a building of considerable extent, erected in 1850. When its foundation was being dug a large deposit of sea-shells was uncovered, which is held to prove that at one time the sea must have flowed over the spot. The Humane Society is provided with the most approved apparatus for resuscitating the apparently drowned. In 1840 Mr (afterwards Sir John) Gladstone of Fasque, father of the late premier, erected a church (St Thomas's), manse, schoolhouse, and asylum on the Sheriff Brae. The buildings, which are in the Gothic style of architecture, form a harmonious whole. The asylum, used as an hospital for women with incurable diseases, is fitted up for 10 patients, and has a revenue of £300 a year. The

John Watt Hospital was opened in 1862 for the reception of men and women in destitute circumstances, who were maintained there. It stands at the SW corner of the Leith Links, but recently it has been by authority put under sale, and the beneficiaries are provided for by pensions enabling them to reside where they choose. John Scougall, a Leith merchant, left £2000, the interest of which is paid to daughters of Leith merchants who have not been shopkeepers. A preference is given to Episcopallians. The two poorhouses for North and South Leith are plain buildings, both in Great Junction Street. The institute and public library of Leith, with 5000 volumes, is in Tolbooth Wynd. The Leith Chamber of Commerce, in Constitution Street, instituted in 1840 and incorporated in 1852, is presided over by a chairman, deputy-chairman, and six directors. The Shipmasters' and Officers' Protection Association, founded in 1877, and generally known as the Scottish Shipmasters' Association, is presided over by an Hon. President and council of shipowners, ship-captains, etc. Its main object is to promote good maritime legislation, to render navigation safer by lighting and marking the Scottish coast, to provide for the widows of members, etc. Among charitable institutions may be mentioned—the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, the Leith Industrial School Association, the Leith Female Society, the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick, etc., etc. The Leith Sailors' Home was instituted about 1840, and conducted in premises in Dock Street, which it occupied until 1881, when the building was required for offices by the Mercantile Marine Board, and for class-rooms, etc., by the Government Navigation School. It was resolved in 1882 to erect a new home; and £12,000, its estimated cost, was soon subscribed. The Dock Commissioners granted a site at a nominal rent at the corner of Tower Street and Tower Place. Its foundation-stone was laid with masonic honours in Sept. 1883. Built in the old Scottish Baronial style, it is not only a great boon to sailors visiting the port, but is among the finest of Leith's public buildings. It has accommodation for 56 seamen, 9 officers, and 50 shipwrecked seamen—for the last in dormitories in the attics. A restaurant, dining-room, recreation-room, reading-room, officers' sitting-room, bath-rooms, lavatories, and many other conveniences make it one of the most perfectly equipped buildings of the kind in the kingdom. In the nine years ended 31st Jan., 1894, the number of boarders was 20,676, and their stay varied from one day to a month. Almost £50,000 of their money was transmitted free to relatives, a result unsurpassed in any similar institution. Another institute, the Edinburgh and Leith Seamen's Friend Society, has its premises in the old Board Room of the Leith Dock Commission, in the Custom House, and is attended daily by 60 or 70 sailors. The Leith Merchants' Club has premises in Bernard Street. The Seafield Golf Club was formed in 1878 and has 120 members. Other societies are—The Young Men's Christian Association, the Sabbath School Society (1818), the Religious Tract Society. There are also numerous clubs for cricket, football, swimming, and other sports. The 5th V.B. The Royal Scots drill-hall and headquarters, Stead's Place, Leith Walk, as also the Forth Volunteer Division R.E.—four companies, headquarters H.M.S. *Dido*, Albert Dock, represent the volunteer movement in the seaport. Leith has three masonic lodges, as well as representatives of the associations of Good Templars, Foresters, Free Gardeners, and societies of a like nature. Leith races, once of considerable importance and high repute, have been suppressed.

The following banks have offices at Leith:—the Royal, British Linen Co., Commercial, National, Union, Clydesdale, and Bank of Scotland. The office of the National Bank of Scotland branch occupies the premises in which the business of the Leith Bank was once carried on. It is a building of small size, with a dome and a projection from the N front, with four Ionic columns. It is in Bernard Street, as are also the offices of the

Clydesdale, British Linen Co., and Union Banks. The Union Bank, designed by James Simpson, and built in 1871 in the Italian style, is a handsome building of three storeys, with a telling-room 34 feet long and 32 broad. There are also numerous agencies for fire, life, accident, and marine insurance. Three newspapers are published in Leith—the *Leith Burghs Pilot*, Liberal (1864), on Saturday; the *Leith Herald*, neutral (1846), on Saturday; and the *Leith Commercial List* (1813), daily, a strictly commercial paper. The chief hotels are the Baltic in Commercial Street, and the Commercial in Sandport Street, while on the Shore are some curious old inns with quite a foreign aspect. The following countries and states have consuls at Leith:—Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, and Uruguay; United States and Austria-Hungary in Edinburgh. The consuls of Denmark and of Norway and Sweden act as consuls-general for Scotland. Among recent public buildings, parks, etc., may be mentioned the Corporation Model Lodging House, Parliament Street, containing 130 beds and other rooms, with the most modern sanitary appliances, at a cost of £5000. An hospital for infectious diseases was in 1894 about to be erected at East Pilton, Ferry Road, in five blocks, with 100 beds, and offices, etc., at a cost—including site of 10 acres—of about £40,000. A new Baptist Church has been erected in Hope Street, a new cemetery at Seafield, a new U.P. Church at Wardie, Junction U.P. Hall in Bonnington Road, also St John's Parish Church Mission Hall in Pattison Street. Hawkhill Recreation Grounds of 17 acres is utilised for trotting races, bicycle and pedestrian competitions, etc. The property of Starbank, Trinity, facing the sea, was acquired by the Corporation, and is now a public park, laid out in terraces from designs of the late James Simpson, architect, and is much frequented by the residents of Newhaven and Trinity.

In making the original harbour of Leith, man had but little part, and Nature's share was far from being able to render it of great use. It consisted at first solely of the channel worn out by the Water of Leith as it flowed to meet the sea across the broad beach called Leith Sands. This channel was tidal, and in consequence, though sufficiently deep at high water, depended entirely at ebb upon the small volume of fresh water that ran down it to the Firth. According to the season of the year or the state of the weather, the river was either in flood or dried up, and this, combined with the influence of winds and tides, was able to alter the local conditions of the channel, and to raise or lower the bar that stretched across its mouth. The first serious attempt to resist the action of the elements was made in 1544 by the Earl of Hertford, who, while holding Leith, ordered a wooden pier to be constructed. On his departure for England he ordered its destruction, so that it might not benefit his enemies. Early in the 17th century another pier, resting on strong pillars, was erected, and its substantial nature is shown by its lasting for fully 240 years. Between 1720-30 there were constructed a stone pier, which was joined to the wooden pier so as to extend it by 300 feet, and a small dock on the W side of the river's mouth. In 1777 a short pier, afterwards known as the Custom House Quay, was built. These attempts helped in some degree to bring about the result after which their makers were striving. Through them Leith became a port more accessible to shipping than it had been before; but they were totally inadequate to make the approach to it at all a safe or certain matter. Sometimes the bar was impassable for days, and many found themselves in the position of Lord Erskine, who, anxious on one occasion to return to London by sea, was detained on account of the 'smack' in which he was to sail being unable to cross the bar. This detention gave rise to the well-known impromptu in which, after blessing the Bar of Edinburgh, he banned 'the shallow bar of Leith.'

In spite of these attempts to improve it, the accommodation of Leith harbour continued to be miserably

inadequate, and the increase of trade only emphasised its deficiencies. In 1799 John Rennie, the distinguished civil engineer, was employed to examine the ground and furnish designs for docks and extended piers suited to the growing requirements of trade. The gist of his report was, that the only way to remove the bar would be to build a pier right across the sands on the E side of the channel, which is more exposed than the W side. Rennie anticipated that the construction of such a pier would give an increased depth of water, amounting to 3 or 4 feet, and later operations have shown conclusively the soundness and accuracy of his judgment. Although this part of Rennie's scheme was not taken up at the time, another part was forthwith carried into effect. It had been so far anticipated by the plans of another engineer, Robert Whitworth, who in 1788 designed a wet dock of 7 acres, to be made near the Sheriff Brae, at a cost of £30,000. Rennie's design was chosen, and the construction of two wet docks, covering together an area of $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and able to contain 150 vessels of the class generally visiting the port, was commenced. Parliament authorised the magistrates to borrow £160,000 to carry it out; and the building of the eastern wet dock was begun in 1800 and finished in 1806. The construction of the western dock was begun in 1810 and ended in 1817. In addition to the two wet docks, which together cost £175,086, the design also allowed for the building of three graving-docks at a cost of £18,198, and of drawbridges at a cost of £11,281. Together with the sum of £80,543 paid for the ground, the total cost was £285,108, to which very large amount of money, £8000, spent in building a new bridge over the Water of Leith, must be added. The measurements of the docks are:—each of the wet docks, 250 yards long by 100 broad; each of the graving-docks, 136 feet long by 45 wide at the bottom, and 150 long by 70 wide at the top. The entrance is 36 feet wide. A strong retaining wall, in the building of which not less than 250,000 cubic feet of ashlar was employed, protects them from the sea. These docks are situated in North Leith, and lie to the N of Commercial Street. They are still known as the Wet Docks, the western basin being also sometimes called the Queen's Dock.

Immense as was the improvement effected by the carrying out of Rennie's scheme in some of its parts, still the construction of the wet docks only so far realised his wise and far-sighted plans. The erection of a new pier has been mentioned; but besides that Rennie had in view the construction of another basin, 500 yards long by 100 wide, to stretch westward from those already built to Leith Fort, with an opening to the sea on that side. The want of funds prevented more being done than had already been accomplished. To complete his design, the expenditure of £322,000 at least would have been necessary. The disbursement of so large a sum was absolutely impossible, owing to the expense already incurred in connection with the docks made, and the high rate of charges upon goods and shipping required to meet the interest upon the money that had been borrowed to build them. In 1824, however, a further attempt was made to improve Leith as a seaport, by extending the eastern pier about 1500 feet, which gave it a total length of 2550 feet, by making a western pier and breakwater, and by using part of the Queen's Dock as a naval store-yard. The first pile was driven in on 15 Aug. 1826 by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the initiation of this new work of improvement was attended with considerable pomp, which shows that its importance was fully realised. These improvements, the outcome of surveys and designs by Mr W. Chapman of Newcastle, were completed at a cost of £240,000 borrowed from Government on the security of the dock dues.

In 1838-39, two eminent London engineers, Messrs Walker and Cubbitt, were sent down by the Lords of the Treasury to undertake the task of providing their lordships with such a plan as will secure to the port of Leith the additional accommodation required by its shipping and commercial interests, including the pro-

vision of a low-water pier.' The engineers were not to exceed the sum of £125,000 in their suggested improvements. Their mission was barren of results. They came and saw, but went away in disagreement as to what should be done. Mr Cubbitt sent in one report, and Mr Walker sent in two, which, like the one of Mr Cubbitt, came to nothing.

A bill was passed in parliament in 1848 to revise the schedule of rates, and to allow the execution of Mr Rendel's scheme of improvements. The main features of his scheme were the extension by 1000 feet of the E pier, the conversion of the W breakwater into a pier, and its extension by 1750 feet. It further provided for the stronger construction of the latter, so that it might be able to bear the weight of a line of railway upon it, and for the formation of a low-water landing-place at the extremity of the W pier. This last was to be 350 feet long, well sheltered, furnished with all needful accommodation, and so arranged that it should never have less than 9 feet of water around it, even at the lowest tides. This scheme also had reference to the channel, which was to be deepened so as to have a depth of 20 feet at high water of neap tides, and 25 feet at high water of spring tides. These alterations and improvements referred solely to the approach to the docks. But the bill also allowed for the construction of a new dock at a cost of £56,000, over and above the different works just specified. The act of parliament for this new dock was passed in 1847, and building operations were forthwith begun by Mr Barry, who had been successful in obtaining the contract. In 1851 the Victoria Dock, as it was called, was opened, the first vessel to enter it being the *Royal Victoria*, a steamer trading between Leith and London. This dock lies immediately to the N of the Wet Docks, has an area of nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres, is 700 feet long by 300 broad, has wharfrage 1900 feet in length and 100 in breadth, has a depth of 21 feet at the lowest neap tide, and an entrance which is 60 feet broad. In 1851 the E pier was 4550 feet in length, and the W pier was $3103\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and in 1855 the various works of alteration and improvement became available for the trade and business of the port. Upon them a sum of £135,000 was expended, of which £56,000 were spent in constructing the dock, and £79,000 in extending the piers, deepening the channel, etc. This dock, which still continues one of, if not the busiest of the Leith docks, is chiefly occupied by the steamers of the London and Edinburgh, and of the Leith, Hull, and Hamburg steamship companies, the latter of which belong to the well-known firm of James Currie & Co.

In 1858 the Prince of Wales Graving Dock was opened. It is 370 feet long by 60 broad at its entrance. It is worthy of notice not only on account of its size, but also because it was the first dock constructed on the South Leith side of the Water of Leith. It is capable of admitting vessels of a large tonnage.

The Victoria Dock helped materially to relieve the pressure upon the old docks, but, in the course of a few years, increase of trade made further extension an absolute necessity. Nevertheless nearly ten years were allowed to pass before any fresh undertaking was begun. In 1862, Mr Rendel of London and Mr Robertson of Leith, civil engineers, after having made a very careful survey of the ground, proposed to construct new docks which, with proper wharfrage, etc., would require the reclamation of some 84 acres of sand that had once been the Leith race-course. The proposed docks were in South Leith, and the site went by the name of the East Sands. Its nearness to the half-tide level was greatly in its favour. So were its broad expanse and the comparatively small outlay required to reclaim it. The accepted contract for the work of excavation, embanking, masonry—that furnished by Mr W. Scott—amounted to the considerable sum of £189,285, which was further increased by the addition of £35,215 for cranes, sheds, etc. These two sums combined brought the expense up to £224,500. Compared with the Victoria Dock, the largest of the old basins, the size

of the new dock—the Albert, as it is named—becomes apparent. It covers an area of $10\frac{1}{4}$ acres, is 1100 feet long and 450 broad. At high-water of spring tides there is in it a depth of water equal to $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its quayage measures 3049 lineal feet. The Albert Dock is approached from the W through an outer basin of more than 2 acres in extent, and by means of a lock 350 feet long and 60 broad. The wharfage round the dock is very spacious, the sheds are most commodious, and the appliances for unloading are of the most perfect description. Hydraulic cranes were fitted up on its quays for the first time in Scotland, and they have done more than anything else to hasten the discharge and loading of cargoes. Like the other docks, it is well supplied with water hydrants, and is lighted with gas. The Albert Dock was formally opened on the 21 Aug. 1869. It contains the berthage of Messrs Gibson's fine fleet of continental traders. The latest addition to the docks of Leith—the Edinburgh Dock—called after the Duke of Edinburgh, by whom it was christened and formally opened on 26 July 1881, has advanced Leith to a high position among the seaports of the kingdom. Its extent, the completeness of its equipments, the broad stretch of reclaimed ground around it, are the main features of the Edinburgh Dock. It lies immediately to the E of the Albert Dock, to which it is joined by a channel 270 feet in length and 65 in breadth. A swing-bridge, which weighs 400 tons, is worked by hydraulic power, and cost £15,000, has been made over this channel, and allows of easy communication with the N side of the dock. The work of construction was begun in 1874 by the building of a sea-wall, which stretches from the E end of the Albert Dock to a point near the place where the Seafield toll once stood. Like the dykes of Holland, this wall is extremely strong, and everything has been done to make it wave and weather proof. With a breadth of 30 feet at the bottom and $10\frac{1}{2}$ at the top, it is built of dry rubble faced with ashlar, 2 feet thick, and to a certain extent with Portland cement concrete. Its solidity is further increased by the introduction of puddled clay, 6 feet thick, on the landward side, by the introduction of many tons of what are known as 'quarry shivers,' and by the construction of a defence upon the seaward side, which breaks the waves before they reach the wall, and so diminishes their force. This embankment was completed in February 1877. It served to reclaim 108 acres of ground, out of which the dock was to be excavated. Digging was forthwith begun. An army of 'navvies' with two steam 'navvies,' able together to do as much work as 80 men, and to dig up 1100 tons of earth per day, immediately began operations, and rapid progress was made. The work went on smoothly. Neither hindrance from water nor from any other cause was experienced, and hence the magnitude of the undertaking may be so far realised from the fact that it took 4 years and 4 months successfully to accomplish it. The dock is $16\frac{3}{4}$ acres in extent; the N and S walls have each a length of 1500 feet; the greatest breadth is 650 feet. The W end, 500 feet in length and 650 in breadth, is entirely open to shipping, and affords ample room for manoeuvring even very large vessels. The E end is occupied by what may be described as an artificial peninsula, which stretches out into the dock for the length of 1000 feet, and has a uniform breadth of 250 feet. This peninsula has sheds all round it, and thus adds not a little to the accommodation. A splendid graving-dock, 300 feet long by 48 wide at the bottom, and 70 wide at the top, occupies its centre. The stone with which the walls of the Edinburgh Dock were built came from Craigmillar Quarry, not far from the capital. The masonry extends 35 feet from the top to the bottom of the side. It has been estimated that the total amount of masonry employed was not less than 900,000 cubic feet, while the length of quayage measures fully 6775 feet. At high tide the water in the dock is 27 feet deep. The S side is lined with sheds, each of which is 196 feet long and 80 broad. The coal export trade, which is engaged in on a large

scale at Leith, has been not a little aided by the erection of 3 powerful coal hoists, worked by hydraulic power, and able to raise a railway truck full of coals into the air, and then shoot its contents into the holds of the vessels being loaded. When the work of reclamation was effected, a larger space of ground was saved from the sea than was required for the dock, and this additional ground—amounting to some 54 acres—was divided between the North British and Caledonian Railway Companies, who have filled it up so as to make it of the same height as the quays. The companies use it for their goods traffic. The whole cost of the undertaking was £400,000. The dock was opened in July 1881 by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who happened to be in Scotch waters at the time in command of the Reserve Squadron.

The trade of the port since the opening of the Edinburgh Dock continuing steadily to improve, the Commissioners obtained powers in the Leith Harbour and Docks Act, 1892, to construct further docks and other works, and to alter certain sections of other Acts. Under these powers an enclosure of about 85 acres of ground by a reclamation wall 4400 feet long, was completed in 1896. On the completion of this a dock 1100 feet long and 550 feet wide was commenced on the enclosed ground. The dock will be entered from the harbour by a lock 350 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a depth of water on the sill of about 31 feet at spring and 26 feet at neap tides, 5 feet deeper than on the sill of the Albert Dock. There will be a passage 60 feet wide, with lock gates, between the new dock and the north-west corner of the Albert Dock, by which the Albert and Edinburgh Docks will secure some of the advantages of the increased depth of the new dock.

The present quays are about 200 feet wide, but experience has shown that with the large steamers now frequenting the port, and the necessity for rapid discharge and loading, this width is insufficient, so the quays of the new dock will be 400 feet wide.

The outer harbour or entrance channel will be deepened to the extent of 5 feet, or 2 feet lower than the sill of the new dock. There will then be a depth of water of 16 feet at low-water spring tides, which will admit of nearly all coasting and passenger steamers coming into the harbour at any state of tide—an advantage which, perhaps, will be most appreciated by those who have had to lie in the Roads on a stormy night, 'waiting for the tide.' Another valuable and much-needed addition to the accommodation of the port is the construction of the Alexandra graving-dock, alongside the Prince of Wales Dock. This dock is 325 feet long and the entrance 48 feet wide, with a depth of 20 feet on the sill at spring tides, and was opened on June 29, 1896. These works have been designed by Mr Peter Whyte, M. Inst. C. E., the engineer to the commissioners, Sir A. M. Rendal being the consulting engineer. The cost of the works will be considerably over £500,000, and the whole will be completed about the end of 1898.

The docks of Leith, as has been said, are partly on one side of the Water of Leith and partly on the other. They are connected by a swing-bridge of great size. With a weight of 750 tons it cost £32,000, and has a double line of railway in the centre for goods traffic, and space on either side for passenger traffic. It is constructed of iron. The stretch of water parallel with the town, and extending 2 miles or so out from the shore, is called Leith Roads. It affords a safe and sheltered anchoring-ground, especially from eastern gales, from which it is defended by Inchkeith. Steamers and sailing vessels can generally ride securely in them, either while waiting for the tide to suit for entering the docks or for a change of wind. During the European war an admiral's guardship and several cruisers were stationed off Leith, and at the Crimean war it was the winter station of some of the vessels belonging to the Baltic fleet. A Martello tower, built on the Black Rocks, a reef running out into the Firth, stands nearly 500 yards to the E and 165 feet to the S of the E pier-head. Erected by government at a cost of £17,000 to defend Leith during the

European war, the tower is circular in form, strongly built, and bomb-proof. It was the chief defence of the town until 1878, when Inchkeith was fortified. (See INCHKEITH.) The long piers, the E of which has a length of 1177 yards and the W of 1041 yards, are carefully lighted. At the point of the W pier there is a fixed bright light, visible 10 miles off; and at the point of the E pier a fixed green light. From the inner lighthouse on the E pier a fixed red light is shown. The depth of water is shown both by day and night at the E pier-head by a system of flag and balls by day, and white and red lights by night. When the gates of the Victoria Dock are open a red light is shown on both of the Victoria Dock heads. In foggy weather the fog-bell is sounded from the lighthouse at the end of the W pier. During the day there are other signals by which captains are informed when there is sufficient water to allow their vessels to enter the docks.

For some distance above the various docks the Water of Leith has been widened and deepened, and has a line of wharfs on one side and the Shore on the other. Small steamers, barges, and even large vessels, are able to pass up and down at certain states of the tide, owing to the bridges being so constructed that they can be raised or let fall at pleasure. As a shipbuilding yard is some way above the docks, it is very necessary to keep the passage clear. In connection with the docks should be mentioned the line of blank unornamental buildings that stretch along Commercial Street, and occupies the greater part of one side of it. They are the bonded stores of Leith, and are of great size. At Commercial Street the different lines of railway, which cover the quays with an iron network, converge in a point, and are carried across the street to the North British railway station, now a shabby building, though at one time it may have had some claim to be regarded as ornamental. The Caledonian railway station, at the W end of Commercial Street, is a plain brick building, but is clean and neat, if not pretentious.

The right of property over the harbour of Leith formerly belonged to the city of Edinburgh. This right extended back as far as the reign of Robert the Bruce, who in 1329 granted 'ane right of the harbour and mills of Leith, with their appurtenances, to the city of Edinburgh.' The district referred to included the whole shore, beach, sands, and links between the point known as Seafield toll-bar on the E and that known as Wardie Burn on the W. All the shore dues levied within these limits, except a merk per ton, which helped to increase the stipends of the city clergy, passed into the coffers of the capital. In the account of the various schemes devised and carried out to improve the accommodation of Leith, mention was made of the sums expended upon new docks, improved machinery, etc. Previous to 1825 the magistrates and council of Edinburgh owed £25,000 to Government and £240,000 to other parties; but in that year Government advanced £240,000 to enable them to meet their obligations to private parties. Various conditions had to be accepted before the advance was made. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. was to be paid, and 2 per cent. was to go to a sinking fund; part of the W dock and shore around it was to be handed over to the admiralty for its own use, and government was to have a preferential claim over the entire dock and harbour property, and a concurrent claim with other creditors over the whole property of Edinburgh. In 1833 the city did become bankrupt, but by that time £25,000 had been written off, leaving £240,000 still due. Various negotiations were entered into, and at last an arrangement was carried out which has been of no little benefit to Leith. By an act of parliament, passed in 1838, the petty customs of the town were transferred from the city of Edinburgh to the town council of Leith; the merk charged on each ton was abolished; the sum of £125,000 was allowed to be expended in improvements; and the entire management of the docks and harbour was vested in a commission of 15 members. Three of these are elected by the town council of Edinburgh, 3 by that of Leith, 1 each by the

Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Leith Chamber of Commerce, and the Edinburgh Merchant Company, 2 by the shipowners, and 4 by the ratepayers (those who pay £4 and upwards of dock rates).

The following table shows the steady progress of the port from 1840 to 1893, as regards the Leith Dock Commission:—

Year.	Ordinary Revenue.	Ordinary Expenditure.
1840	£26,012	£16,444
1850	27,717	15,536
1860	33,789	22,375
1870	56,625	37,304
1880	83,330	52,677
1890	*82,763	58,248
1895	93,521	42,838

* Large reductions of rates on goods and vessels took place in 1883 and in 1885.

Since the existing Commissioners were appointed under the Act of 1875, they have expended upon dock extension and other new works upwards of £500,000, and it says much for the care and prudence with which the finances and affairs have been administered that notwithstanding this large expenditure, the total indebtedness at the present time is less than when the Commissioners took office, and amounts to about one-fifth of the amount expended for new works since the Commissioners were first appointed in 1839. The following statistics show how the shipping registered at the port has grown. In 1692 there were 29 vessels, with 1702 tonnage; in 1792 the tonnage was 18,468; in 1895 there were 180 steamers, tonnage 110,246, and 23 sailing vessels, tonnage 5890. In Leith fishery district there are 489 fishing boats handled by 1861 men and boys (see NEWHAVEN); and as indicating the growth of trade during the last forty years, the tonnage of vessels arriving at the port in the following years is here given:—

Year.	STEAMERS.	SAILING SHIPS.	TOTAL.	Increase in each 10 Years.
	Tons Register.	Tons Register.	Tons Register.	
1853	83,487	259,610	343,097	—
1863	226,940	300,479	527,419	184,322
1873	504,041	324,258	828,299	300,880
1883	832,940	226,778	1,059,718	231,419
1893	1,353,261	136,264	1,489,525	429,807

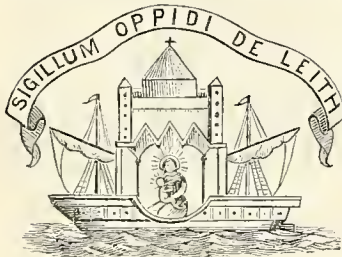
Increase in 40 years, 1,146,428 tons = 300 per cent.

As a seaport Leith depends very largely for its prosperity on the continental and foreign trade. The firm managed by James Currie & Co. has 34 steamers, with a tonnage of 33,973. These vessels trade regularly to Hamburg, Christiansand, Copenhagen, Danzig, Königsberg, Libau, Pillau, Stettin, and other Baltic ports; also to Newcastle three times a week, and Hull and Sunderland once a week. George Gibson & Co. have 12 steamers, with a tonnage of 10,880. They sail to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Harlingen, Antwerp, Terneuzen, Ghent, and Dunkirk. M. Langlands & Sons' steamers call at Aberdeen and other ports on to Inverness, Stromness, Stornoway, Oban, etc., and fortnightly to Plymouth, Falmouth, Bristol, Cardiff, etc.; W. Thomson & Co.'s vessels sail every ten days to Cronstadt during the season; James Cormack has regular sailings to Riga and neighbouring ports and to Archangel as required; the North of Scotland & Shetland Co. have frequent sailings to Aberdeen and northern ports; London & Edinburgh Shipping Co. have 6 splendid passenger steamers (7500 tonnage), sailing twice a week to London, and they also have 6 cargo steamers (6500 tonnage), trading with the French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Mediterranean ports as required; General Steam Navigation Co.'s vessels sail twice a week to London from Granton; C. Salvesen & Co., Leith, send their steamers from Granton to Aarhus, Christiania, Gothen-

burgh, etc.; Simon & Co. send fortnightly to Iceland during the season; Hugh Blaik & Co. to New York every 10 days. There are other smaller coasting traders, and in summer passenger saloon steamers run to Stirling, etc., Forth Bridge, Aberdour, Elie, North Berwick, St Andrews, etc.

Leith was constituted a parliamentary burgh by William IV. in 1833. Before that date its government had been very inefficient, owing to its consisting of a number of separate jurisdictions, some of which were under the power of Edinburgh. The Parliamentary Reform Bill (1832), the Burgh Reform Bill (1833), and the Act of 1838, which transferred to and vested in the provost and magistrates of Leith the common good of the burgh, embracing the customs, rates, imposts, market dues, freed Leith from this bondage. The municipal government consists of a provost (who is also admiral of the Firth of Forth), 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors. Among the town officials are a town-clerk and deputy, treasurer, collector, burgh assessor, burgh surveyor, analyst, officer of health, sanitary inspector, firemaster, registrar, etc. Admiral and baillie courts are held by the provost and bailies, and there is a society of solicitors for practising before these courts. A sheriff court for the Leith district is held in the sheriff court room, Constitution Street, every Tuesday while the court sits; and a sheriff small debt court is held on Wednesday during session. The dean of guild court is presided over by the provost and

magistrates for the time being. The Edinburgh and District Water Trust is composed of members elected from the town council of the capital, Leith, and Portobello, which burghs are all supplied from the same reservoirs. The Water of Leith Sewerage Commission is drawn partly from the town council of Edinburgh, and partly from that of Leith. The gas is supplied by the corporations of Edinburgh and Leith. Electric lighting was introduced in 1897. The police force consists of 1 chief constable, 1 lieutenant, 7 inspectors, 12 sergeants, 88 constables, and 2 detectives. Of



1563

Old Seal of Leith.



New Seal.

these the dock division consists of 1 inspector, 4 sergeants, and 32 constables, who are paid by the Dock Commissioners. For municipal purposes Leith is divided into 5 wards. The annual value of real property (including railways and tramways) in the burgh amounted in 1895-96 to £418,986 (£377,211 in 1882-83); the corporation revenue for 1895 was £535. The municipal constituency numbers 13,599, which includes 1978 females. Leith unites with Musselburgh and Portobello (the Leith Burghs) in returning one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency is 11,621. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1821) 26,000, (1831) 25,862, (1841) 26,026, (1851) 30,919, (1861) 33,628, (1871) 44,280, (1881) 58,196, (1891) 67,700, of whom 33,425 were males. The parliamentary burgh consists of parts

of the parishes of Cramond (102), North Leith (20,617), St Cuthbert's (13,493), South Leith (33,480). In 1893 the population of the town was 68,707 (inclusive of shipping). Houses inhabited 14,067, uninhabited 607, building 56.

The port of Leith in its Custom house relations includes the creeks of Dunbar, North Berwick, Aberlady, Cockenzie, Morrison's Haven, Fishierrow, Granton, Cramond, which lie between St Abb's Head and Cramond Water. The amount of customs collected was in 1891, £322,225; in 1892, £373,296; in 1893, £336,667; in 1894, £314,835; in 1895, £360,501. The chief imports at Leith are grain, hemp, hides, tallow, timber, sugar, esparto grass, wine, wool, tobacco, flour, oil-cake, guano, linseed, tinned meats, grass seeds, fruits. The total value of exports from Leith in 1895 was £3,614,446, which shows an increase of about tenfold within the last forty years, the total value in 1851 having been £389,293.

Leith is the headquarters in Scotland for the wine trade, and business connected therewith. It has one very large and some smaller distilleries. Among other industries shipbuilding and engineering take a high place. The timber trade and saw-milling are largely developed. There are very large flour and meal mills, sugar refineries, tanneries, and skin works. There are chemical works, cooperages, colour works, and preserved meat works. The corn trade is an extensive one, and the making of ropes, cordage, and sailcloth is among the largest in Scotland.

Until comparatively recently, Leith was able to make a very fair show of old houses and relics of the past, but the improvement schemes carried out from time to time, though in themselves very great boons to the town, have gone far to remove all that was of an antiquarian nature. So that, notwithstanding the great advantages that have arisen from the opening up of the town, and the removal of narrow closes and noisome courts, it is impossible not to feel a shade of regret that, along with felt nuisances, much that was interesting and picturesque has been swept away. One of the old houses of Leith, of which a small part is still extant, is that which once was known as the mansion of Lord Balmerino. It stands at the corner of Coatfield Lane in the Kirkgate, was built for the Earl of Carrick in 1631, and passed into the possession of Lord Balmerino in 1643. The house, which had originally four floors, was of considerable size, oblong in shape, and had two approaches—one from Kirkgate through a low, narrow archway, and the other on the E side through a garden. This garden must in bygone days have been one of the chief attractions which the property presented, owing to its size and the seclusion it afforded. The architecture of the house was marked by traces of debased Gothic. Charles II. is said to have passed a night in it in 1650. It is impossible now to say in what house, or even in what part of Leith, Mary of Lorraine, the Queen Regent, lived during her sojourn in the seaport. Divers houses in different localities lay claim to the honour of having sheltered her. Very likely it no longer exists; still as many houses compete for the distinction of having been the residence of Mary of Lorraine and of Oliver Cromwell as citizens of Greece competed for having been the birthplace of Homer. A building at the head of Queen Street, formerly Paunch Market, which was demolished in 1849, has been considered by some authorities the most likely of these claimants. It certainly was distinguished from its neighbours by the finish of its different parts. In the oak panellings of its doors, the carving of its window frames, the ornamentation of its front, it was not difficult to discern that it must have been at one time the residence of some person of rank. It has been asserted further that the change of the name of the street from Paunch Market to Queen Street is an indication that it once must have contained the abode of royalty. This is plausible enough, but against it must be put the direct evidence of William Maitland, the historian and antiquary, who wrote about the middle of the 18th century. He says, 'Mary of

Lorraine, having chosen Leith for her residence, erected a house at the corner of Quality Wynd, in the Rotten Row, but the same being taken down and rebuilt, the Scottish arms, which were in front thereof, are erected in the wall of a house opposite thereto, on the southern side.' The stone, upon which the arms of Guise, quartered with those of Scotland, had been carved, has fortunately been preserved, though it has had several narrow escapes from destruction. The Queen-regent is also credited with the erection on the Coalhill of a building in which her privy council might meet. Until within a few years this house was distinguished by the superior style of ornamentation upon its walls, cornices, ceilings, visible even through the obscuring dirt that had accumulated upon them. It is supposed to have been used successively by Mary of Lorraine, the Earl of Lennox, the Earl of Mar, but the latest improvement scheme, when carried out, will require its removal. Perhaps along with it will perish the name of Parliament Square, which arose from its nearness to the place of deliberation on the Coalhill. The King's Work, a building probably 100 feet square, erected on ground between Bernard Street and Broad Wynd, was originally intended for a royal arsenal, with warehouses and dwellings for the permanent officials. In 1575 it was used as a convalescent hospital for those recovering from the plague. It was gifted by King James VI. to Bernard Lindsay, his groom of the chamber, after whom Bernard Street is called. He was permitted to keep four taverns in it. Nothing now remains of this building, once considered one of Leith's chief adornments, and the ground it occupied is covered with irregularly built houses of later date. To the E of the King's Work was the district called Little London, measuring 90 feet long by 75 broad. It has been said that its name was derived from some fancied likeness to the great metropolis, but such an explanation is hardly sufficient. It is far more likely that it got its name from the fact that in it were quartered the English soldiery, sent to aid the Earl of Morton in 1571, when he was trying to reduce Edinburgh Castle. The Old Tolbooth of Leith was finished in 1565, when Mary Queen of Scots was on the throne. It was taken down in 1819, and rebuilt on the same site. The building presented no particular architectural features. King James's Hospital was founded by the kirk-session of South Leith in 1614, confirmed by a charter of King James VI., and endowed with lands and tenements in Leith and Newhaven. The building stood on the E side of the Kirkgate, and was able to accommodate 12 poor women, each of whom had a separate apartment, enjoyed a small pension, and was provided with fuel and candles. The site of the hospital is marked by a stone, with the Scottish arms carved upon it, let into the wall of South Leith churchyard. Cromwell, it is known, lived for a time in Leith, but the same difficulty exists in regard to his place of abode as did in regard to that of the Queen-regent. There almost appears to have been some affinity between them, to judge at least from the statement of a writer who, after considerable search, discovered that a majority of the houses which claimed to have received the one, claimed to have received the other also. The Old Grammar School of Leith stood in Kirkgate, and was an institution of some fame, since the post of teacher of Latin in it was much coveted. The Kantore or Kintore House, whose name is said to be derived from the Flemish word *Kantoor* (place of business), was the customary prison-house in which those were confined who had incurred the censure of the Church. Timberbush, another old locality of Leith, lying N of Queen Street, derives its name from the French word *bourse* (exchange). In Timberbush all the wood that came into Leith was stored, and doubtless it got its name from the occurrence in it of wood sales. The Precceptory of St Anthony's Wynd. It was founded in 1435 by Robert Logan of Restalrig. A Catholic writer speaks of it as 'most magnificent,' and regrets that, owing to the way in which 'the madness of the

heretics had raged,' no trace of it now remains. It was mainly supported by the contributions of seamen, who had escaped from the perils of the deep by the intervention of the saint, or sought his protection before they went to sea. To the E of the Trinity House, at the head of Combe's Close, stands one of the oldest houses in Leith still extant, though probably soon to perish. It is remarkable for the way in which the ground has risen in and about it. In one passage, through which men were originally able to walk upright, the level has so greatly changed that it is only possible to traverse it crawling or stooping very low. The house which was inhabited by the parents of John Home, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*, etc., stood in Quality Street. It was pulled down some years ago to make way for new buildings. Before leaving the antiquities of Leith, some of the curious texts upon stones may be mentioned. Many are extremely quaint, and the majority are interesting as the sole relics of the houses to which they formerly belonged. In the S wall of the Trinity House is a stone with the following inscription, 'In the name of the Lord, ye Masteris and Marineris Bylis this Hous to ye pour; Anno Domini, 1551.' In the E wing is one with this inscription, 'Pervia, Virtuti, Sidera, Terra, Mare.' It has also representations of various nautical instruments. Over a doorway in Burgess Close is 'Nisi Dns (dominus) Frustra (1573)'; over the doorway of the first Episcopal chapel, 'Thay ar welcum heir that God dois love and feir, 1590.' The tablet of the Association of Porters, over the entrance to the Old Sugar House Close, is extremely interesting, since it shows pictorially how the wine ships that came into Leith were unloaded by a treadmill apparatus, and in what way the casks were carried about from place to place. The armorial bearings of the Queen-regent are now built into the window of St Mary's, in Albany Street. Leith became a walled town in 1549, when its fortifications, begun in 1548, were completed by D'Essé, the commander of the French troops then in Scotland. His object was to strengthen the position of Mary of Lorraine, who became regent in 1554. The rampart was octagonal in form, with a bastion at each of the eight angles. The first bastion, called Ramsay's Fort, and situated on the E side of the river, between the beach and the W end of the present Bernard Street, was intended to protect the harbour. The wall ran from it in a SE direction, parallel with the line of Bernard Street, and had a second bastion on the same site as that upon which the Exchange Buildings now stand, and a third where Coatfield Lane joins Constitution Street. The line of Constitution Street fairly represents the direction between the second and third bastions. From the third to the seventh, the direction was more or less NW. The fourth was at the top of Kirkgate, the position of the fifth is uncertain, the sixth was somewhere near the river on the W side of it, and the seventh stood beside the site on which the Citadel was afterwards built. The eighth bastion was at the Sandport, overlooking the harbour, and corresponding to Ramsay's Fort on the opposite side of the stream. Between the fifth and sixth bastions flowed the river, which broke of course the continuity of the wall. The two parts were joined by a wooden bridge, by which communication was maintained between them. The wall was built wholly of stone, and was pierced by six gates, or 'ports,' as they were called. These were the Sandport, St Nicholas' Port, the gate for Bonnytown Road, St Anthony's Port, Coat-fold, Lady's Walk. St Anthony's Port was the chief, being the main entrance to the town on the line of Kirkgate. At it took place the severest fighting and the greatest bloodshed in the attack of 1560, when the Lords of the Congregation, assisted by the English, were worsted by the combined Scotch and French forces under the standard of Mary of Lorraine. The town was partly dismantled of its fortifications in 1560, after the signing of the treaty of Leith, but in 1571 the Earl of Morton so far rebuilt the wall as to make it again serviceable for defence. It has now totally disappeared, and its

line can only be imperfectly guessed at, indications of it sometimes appearing when the ground is turned up. Traces still remain on the Links of the earthworks raised by the Protestant party. The names of three have come down—Mount Falcon, Mount Somerset, Mount Pelham. Mount Somerset is now known as the Giant's Brae. The Citadel of Leith, mainly constructed in 1650 by the forces of Oliver Cromwell, stood on the North Leith side of the river, and was of considerable size. In form it was pentagonal, with a bastion at each of the angles. Its extent may be gathered from its comprising, besides magazines for gunpowder and stores for provisions, barracks for the garrison, a place of worship, and a courtyard. After the Restoration it was almost entirely destroyed, and its site granted by Charles II. to the Duke of Lauderdale. All that now remains of this once large building is only a Saxon archway and a few feet of the old wall.

Several circumstances combine to make the history of Leith both interesting and eventful. Its proximity to the capital, in whose fortunes, whether willingly or unwillingly, it had to share; its peculiar relation of dependence upon Edinburgh; its struggles after freedom, at last successful—all unite to increase the interest which it excites. The first mention of the town is found in the charter of the abbey of Holyrood (1128 or 1143-47), in which, along with other property, 'the lands of Inverlet or Leith, in the neighbourhood of the harbour, with the said harbour,' are granted to the monastery. This charter is mentioned in all the charters which refer to Leith that succeeded it, and hence there is strong presumptive evidence of its genuineness. If its validity be unquestioned, it may safely be concluded that there was at that time some kind of harbour at the mouth of the Leyt or Leith. That there was a harbour in 1313 is certain, for at that date all the ships in it were burned by the English invaders. A transaction took place in 1329 between King Robert the Bruce and the town council of Edinburgh, which decided the fate of Leith for long years to come. In it the capital had all the advantage; and, had the King foreseen its consequences, such an agreement would never have been ratified. By it the port of Leith, its mills and pertinents, were gifted to the burghesses of Edinburgh and their successors, to have and to hold in all time coming for the yearly payment of 52 merks, which, considering the value of money then and now, would certainly be less than £300, and might be about £280. This sum was to be paid twice a year, one-half at Whitsunday and the other half at Martinmas. The next step of the city of Edinburgh was to strengthen its hold by getting into its hands the ground that lay around the harbour. In 1398 a dispute arose between Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, the superior of the lands, and the town council of Edinburgh as to the legal rights of the latter. Only in so far as it was the cause of the disagreement had Leith any interest in the quarrel, which was simply a struggle for the mastery between a grasping individual and an equally grasping corporation. Sir Robert Logan was so far successful, in that he was able to force his opponents to buy from him, by purchase and charter, waste lands on which to build shops and granaries and construct quays and wharfs. Lawsuits arose from time to time between the baron and the burghesses, until in 1413, when Logan of Restalrig, by 'an exclusive, ruinous, and enslaving bond,' restrained the inhabitants of Leith from carrying on any trade, from possessing warehouses and shops, and from keeping houses of entertainment for strangers. For executing this deed, which one would hardly have expected to find in a country whose freedom has always been its boast, this autocratic baron was paid a very large sum out of the coffers of the city of Edinburgh. In 1423 King James I. allowed a tax or toll to be levied upon all ships and boats entering the port or harbour of Leith. The money that was the fruit of this tax was to be spent in improving and repairing the harbour. The abbot of Holyrood appointed Sir Robert Logan in 1439 to the office of bailie over the abbey lands of St Leonards, which lay

in the town of Leith. Forty-six years later the Edinburgh town council, acting most despotically, ordained, 'That no merchant of Edinburgh presume to take into partnership any indweller of the town of Leith under pain of forty pounds to the Kirkwark and to be deprived of the freedom (of the city) for a ne zear.' This was surely severe enough a punishment; but the number of restrictions had not yet reached an end. Further orders prohibited the farming of the revenue of the city to an inhabitant of Leith or any one in partnership with a native of Leith, or the selling of goods in the seaport, or the depositing of them in its warehouses. Royal charters confirmed these far-reaching rights. James I., by a charter dated 4 Nov. 1454, granted to Edinburgh 'the haven-siller, customs and duties of ships, vessels, and merchandize coming to the road and harbour of Leith.' James III., on 16 Nov. 1482, granted the burghesses of the capital a detailed account of the customs, profits, exactions, commodities, and revenues of the port and roads of Leith. In 1497 the civic authorities took a step which was kind, though apparently cruel. They obtained a writ from the privy council, which bade all persons afflicted with contagious diseases appear on the Sands of Leith. They were examined, and those whose condition was dangerous to their neighbours were taken to Inchkeith, there to die or to remain till they recovered. James IV., on 9 March 1510, granted to the city of Edinburgh a right to the new port called Newhaven, with the lands belonging to it, and certain faculties and privileges. He also confirmed the charter of Feb. 1413, granted by Logan of Restalrig. This custom of granting charters was continued by Mary, Queen of Scots, who, on 8 Oct. 1550, confirmed an act of the lords of session against the inhabitants of North Leith, by which the provost and bailies of Edinburgh were held proper judges of the said inhabitants in the petty customs of Leith belonging to the town of Edinburgh. Mary of Lorraine may perhaps be credited with good intentions towards Leith. When acting as queen-regent in 1555, she contracted with the inhabitants to erect the town into a burgh of barony, which was to continue valid until she could erect it into a royal burgh. To further this object, which must have appeared to the inhabitants a way of escape from many troubles, they agreed to lend her the sum of money necessary to purchase the superiority of the town from Logan of Restalrig. This engagement was never fulfilled. The disorder of the times doubtless served the regent as a sufficient excuse for not implementing it; but the Leith people in their disappointment declared that she had been bribed by the city of Edinburgh to break her plighted word. Mary, Queen of Scots, when pressed for money, mortgaged the superiority of Leith to the city of Edinburgh, redeemable for 1000 merks. Conscious of what would be the fruit of her action, she besought the town council to delay asserting their rights, and to give her a chance of redeeming the superiority. She was, however, quite unable to prevent the burghesses from assuming by open demonstration the powers and rights over the unhappy seaport, which, owing to her needs and difficulties, they were tacitly holding. On 2 July 1567 they marched to Leith in military order, and went through some evolutions, intended to represent the capture of a hostile town. This might appear harmless and empty pantomime; but the superiority of the capital over the seaport, and the way in which the stronger exercised its power over the weaker, was a stern reality, and no mere show. King James VI. of Scotland was entreated by the unfortunate Leith people to interfere on their behalf, and to relieve them from a part of their burden. The King did interpose, but his interference was no boon, since it only added to the weight imposed upon them. By a letter of gift under the privy seal, dated 25 March 1596, he empowered the corporation of Edinburgh to levy a tax during a certain period, to support, erect, and repair the bulwark pier and the port of Leith; and, by a charter of confirmation and of *novo damus* (1607), he confirmed anew all the grants made to them. On

this occasion Leith made a great effort to free itself from the thralldom to which it had been so long subjected. Bribes were offered on both sides; but, as might have been expected, the wealthier party won. Charles I. followed in the footsteps of his predecessor. By the payment of £42,000 Scots to the Earl of Roxburgh, who was acting in 1638 as treasurer of the King, the superiority of the Canongate and of North Leith was secured to the magistrates of Edinburgh. In 1661, on payment of £6000, the city of Edinburgh obtained possession of the Citadel of Leith from the Earl of Lauderdale, to whom it had been granted by Charles II. It was not until the 19th century had passed into its third decade that Leith obtained relief from its 'auld enemies,' as the burgesses and council of Edinburgh may well be called. In 1832 the Reform Bill was passed, and set Leith free from those who had too often ruled it with unnecessary rigour. The first representative of Leith was John Archibald Murray, afterwards Lord Murray, who contested the seat against Mr Aitchison of Drummore. The first provost, appointed in 1833, was Adam Whyte. 'In 1838 the petty customs of Leith were transferred by act of parliament from the city of Edinburgh to the town council of Leith; Leith Links were acquired on payment of £25 per annum, along with the Council Chambers and Tolbooth; and the merk, (13½d.), per ton upon all goods imported was abolished.' In the course of time other changes were effected which materially improved the position of the town, and gave it an impetus the effects of which have not yet ceased to be felt.

The above gives in brief outline the municipal history of Leith, and for the sake of clearness it has been kept apart as far as possible from its political and social history. Although the fortunes of the seaport were greatly influenced by its peculiar municipal relationship to the capital, yet it had so far a distinct political existence. Leith, it has been said, was first mentioned either in 1128 or 1143. In 1313 and 1410 the ships in its harbour were burned by the English—at the first date, during the campaign in Scotland of Edward II., which ended so disastrously for him at Bannockburn. Nothing worthy of special note occurred in Leith until the century had almost closed. In 1493, however, Robert Ballantyne, Abbot of Holyrood, built the chapel of St Ninian's, which afterwards became North Leith parish church, and erected a bridge of 'three stonern arches' to connect North Leith with South Leith. This was the first bridge thrown across the Water of Leith, and its stability and endurance have been fully proved by the length of time it has been available as a means of crossing the river. From 1506 to 1510, under the enlightened administration of King James IV., whose efforts to raise Scotland in the scale of civilisation as well as among the nations were ably seconded by the famous sailor Sir Andrew Wood, progress was made in maritime affairs that deeply affected the fortunes of the sea-port. Either at Leith or near it was built the *Great Michael*, in the building of which, by a pardonable hyperbole, it was said that nearly all the woods of Fife had been wasted. In 1544 the Earl of Hertford, in command of 10,000 men, seized Leith, with the shipping in its harbour, held it for a time, plundered and ravaged it and the surrounding country, and then withdrew, leaving the port in flames. The same general, when Duke of Somerset, performed nearly the identical action in 1547, less damage, however, being done in 1547 than in 1544. On the latter occasion he carried off 35 vessels. A year later, D'Essé, the French general, began to construct the fortifications of Leith, and Mary of Lorraine commenced to regard it as a place of shelter from the coming storm. But before entering upon the history of that troubled time, we may turn aside to look upon Leith from a different stand-point, as the port at which royalty generally landed when passing to and from the Continent and elsewhere. At Leith James I. and his queen, Jane, daughter of the Earl of Somerset, landed on 20 March 1423; from it James II. was borne by sea to Stirling, after his abduction from Edinburgh

Castle in 1433; there Mary of Gueldres, queen of James II., landed on 1 April 1449; and Margaret of Denmark, queen of James III., in 1469. Sixty-eight years later Magdalene of France, consort of James V., 'the queen of twenty summer days,' landed upon the same pier that was burned by Hertford in 1544. The chronicler records that as soon as her foot touched the ground, the queen knelt, kissed the ground, and prayed God to bless her adopted people. In 1548 Mary, Queen of Scots, sailed from Leith for France; and there, too, after thirteen years spent at the French court, she landed again in 1561, when—

'After a youth by woes o'ercast,
After a thousand sorrows past,
The lovely Mary once again
Sets foot upon her native plain;
Kneel'd on the pier with modest grace,
And turned to heaven her beautiful face.

There rode the lords of France and Spain,
Of England, Flanders, and Lorraine;
While serried thousands round them stood,
From Shore of Leith to Holyrood.'

The lines quoted express what history has recorded of the warm welcome and the loyal devotion lavished upon Mary Stuart when she returned to sit upon the throne of her fathers. It was at Leith that Mary's daughter-in-law, Anne of Denmark, landed in May 1589, after her marriage to James VI. of Scotland in Norway. Other sovereigns who have landed at Leith are James VII. of Scotland in 1682 (while Duke of York), on which occasion he played golf on the links, and Mons Meg, fired in his honour, was damaged beyond repair; George IV., who arrived on 15 Aug. 1822; and Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort on 3 Sept. 1842. The Queen recorded her opinion of Leith in a single sentence, which was the reverse of favourable.

The historical account of Leith was brought down to 1548, in which year the fortifications began to rise around the town. In the contest between Mary of Lorraine and the Lords of the Congregation, Leith would have been extremely useful to either party, but its importance was far greater to the Regent than to the Lords. Holding it, she was able to draw from France provisions, munitions of war, troops; and, if the worst did come to the worst, it left a way of escape open by sea back to her native country. These reasons encouraged Mary in her attempt to make the inhabitants of the seaport friendly to her and her party. Mary's action with regard to the superiority of the town, and her promise to erect it into a royal burgh, have already been noticed. The goodwill she manifested towards them impressed the inhabitants with the belief that to the Queen Regent, rather than to another, should they look for help. Her frequent presence in the town, her gracious and winning ways, added not a little to her popularity. Mary of Lorraine had therefore acted wisely when she chose Leith as the 'nest' to which she, the 'linnet,' was compelled to fly for refuge from those birds of prey hovering over her—the Lords of Arran, Argyll, Ochiltree, and Ruthven. André de Montalembert, Sieur D'Essé, had, in 1548-49, constructed the fortifications of Leith, and made it the French 'place of arms' in Scotland. During the ten years that had elapsed between their erection and the siege of Leith, the fortifications had fallen out of repair, and the Regent at once set about putting them into a state of efficiency. Some preliminary negotiations were conducted, but without avail, and the Lords began to besiege the town in October 1559. Everything went against them. They tried to storm it, but were repulsed; the besieged made a sortie, and drove back the Protestant forces with great loss; an emissary, sent to England to beg assistance, was waylaid as he returned with a large sum of money to pay the forces, and robbed and wounded. In their need the Lords looked for help to Elizabeth, who sent (1 April 1560) an English reinforcement of 6000 men under the command of Lord Grey of Wilton. But, before their arrival, the 'linnet,' finding her nest no longer tenable, had abandoned it, and betaken herself

to the Castle of Edinburgh. For two months the siege lasted, success now declaring for the one side and now for the other. The loss of both parties in men was considerable, and the besieged found that they had not only to fight against the English, but against famine too. Still they fought on with undiminished spirit. At last both French and English saw that it was advisable to put a stop to this continued strife, and a treaty was arranged by the Bishop of Valence and Lord Burreigh. It stipulated that the two parties should return to their own lands on the same day, and this arrangement was carried into effect on 16 July 1560. Soon after, the walls were ordered to be destroyed, and Leith sank from being a fortified to being a commercial town. The Regent did not see these plans carried out. Her health had long been breaking, and the contention, rivalry, and bloodshed by which her term of office had been marked, doubtless hastened her end. She died on 10 June 1560, in the Castle of Edinburgh.

Mary, Queen of Scots, landed at Leith on 19 Aug. 1561, and rode to Holyrood on the next day amid the acclamations of the 'serried thousands' assembled to do her honour. Her mortgaging Leith, her chief act in reference to the town, has already been noticed. At that time Edinburgh was the natural centre of faction and intrigue, and Leith was peculiarly sensitive to every change of feeling in the capital. It was generally in opposition, so that if Edinburgh was held by one party, it was all but certain that Leith would contain the headquarters of the other. In the minority of James VI. the seaport was held by the Earl of Morton nominally for the King, and soon became the centre round which there gathered from Edinburgh and elsewhere the party opposed to the imprisoned Queen. Their council-chamber on the Coalhill has been alluded to under the antiquities. In 1571 the Edinburgh party made a sudden attack upon their opponents, in which, though at first victorious, they were afterwards worsted and driven back upon the capital. This was the 'Lang Fight,' in which the duration of the struggle was in inverse proportion to the number of the slain, the former having continued all day long, while the latter only numbered 36. As the war dragged on, feelings became embittered, and great cruelty and harshness were practised. Men and women were burned on the cheek, whipped through the town, drowned and hanged on the most trivial grounds. Even to belong to Edinburgh or Leith was crime enough to cost a man his life. It required very strong representations on the part of the French and English ambassadors to repress these barbarous acts, and to secure a cessation of hostilities between the Queen's men and the King's men.

In 1572 Leith was the scene of a meeting very different from any that had previously taken place in it, for in that year there was held in it an ecclesiastical convocation, in which superintendents, commissioners, and ministers took part. In the following year Maitland of Lethington died of poison in the Tolbooth of Leith (1573). An act of parliament, passed in 1578, is curiously illustrative of a time in which protection was considered a first law of nature. Its purpose was to prevent the export of butcher-meat, and one clause enjoined that the bailies of Leith should take care that no ship carried off more meat than was sufficient to serve its crew until they reached their next port.

Leith was made, in 1584, the chief market for herring and other fish caught in the Firth of Forth, and this doubtless helped to increase the trade of the port. In 1610, not fewer than 35 English sailors were hanged on the Sands of Leith for piracy, whose prevalence required stern measures of repression.

1643 is a memorable date in the history of Leith, for in October of that year the Solemn League and Covenant was signed by the inhabitants, the subscription being preceded by prayer, preaching, and fasting. Two years after Leith was visited by a terrible plague which, in nine months, carried off fully one-half of the population. Famine accompanied the plague, and had its own victims. Between them, in South Leith parish,

the death-roll numbered 2421; in Restalrig 160; in Craighend (Calton) 155. Many of the dead were buried in the Links, and even now it is not unusual, when the ground is opened, to find bones, and even, it is said, fragments of the blaukets or other material in which the bodies were hastily wrapped and buried. One result of the calamity was the passing of an act of parliament which allowed the magistrates to seize whatever grain they could find in granaries or store-houses for the use of the survivors. They were also given permission to seek help from the charitable in their distress, both to pay for the borrowed corn, and to help them to tide over their time of trouble.

Five years elapsed between the stamping-out of the plague and the occupation of Leith by Major-General Lambert, acting for Oliver Cromwell. Disease and famine had thinned the population, and even those who survived bore the marks of the trial they had passed through. They were powerless to resist the exactions of their conquerors. Besides having to pay its share of the assessment of £200 levied upon the capital and seaport, Leith had also to find a monthly sum of £22, 7s. 6d. This does not appear a very large amount of money, still, when all the circumstances of the case are taken into account, £22, 7s. 6d. does not seem so insignificant a sum after all. When Cromwell returned to England he left General Monk commander-in-chief in Scotland. Monk made Leith his headquarters, and the Citadel, erected by Cromwell in 1650, contained a garrison of regular soldiers. Fully aware of the capabilities of Leith as a seaport, Monk exerted his influence to induce a number of Englishmen, of wealth and position, to settle there as immigrants. Those who came thrived in their new home, much to the disgust of the people of Edinburgh, who did everything in their power to thwart them and keep them from prospering. Their attempts to hurt the English settlers became at last so notorious, that Cromwell himself had to interfere. At the instance of Monk, he appointed him and two of the Scotch judges referees in all matters of dispute. It might have been expected, and the action of the English makes it almost certain that they did expect, that Monk would have taken more than usual care to secure their interests. It seems more than probable that he was bribed by the city of Edinburgh. A memorial, prepared by the Southerners and the people of Leith, set forth their common grievances, but was unsuccessful in obtaining for them any redress. Still, so far as the Leith people were concerned, their position was not a little improved by the tranquillity of the times, the freer circulation of money, and the presence in their midst of an industrious, peaceful living community.

On 26 July 1698, the ill-fated Darien expedition of 5 frigates, with 1200 men and 300 gentlemen, sailed from Leith Roads. On 4 April 1705, Captain Green of the *Worcester* and two of his crew were hanged on Leith Sands for murder and piracy, committed on the high seas in 1703. In 1715, during the rebellion, Brigadier Mackintosh of Borlum, with a party of Highlanders, seized the Citadel, and held it for a day. The Duke of Argyll, who was then in Edinburgh, threatened to attack the Highlanders, but the marauders did not wait for battle. Having plundered the Custom-house, and broken open the prison, they gathered together as much booty as they could conveniently carry, and beat a hasty retreat across Leith Sands at low water. A mutiny of the Seaforth Highlanders occurred in 1778, but was suppressed without bloodshed by the officers granting their demands. Twenty-one years later a party of Highland recruits, which was to sail from Leith, also mutinied, refused to embark, and took up a position on the shore. This affair did not end so easily, as the mutiny was not quelled until 12 of the Highlanders were killed and 20 were wounded, while, of the Fencibles sent to subdue them, 2 were killed and 1 was wounded. On 17 Sept. 1779, Leith, like other towns on both sides of the Firth of Forth, was much disturbed by the appearance of Paul Jones. Three batteries were quickly raised, two at Leith and one at Newhaven, but their services were fortu-

nately not required, as the privateer's ships were blown out of the Firth by a strong westerly gale. Since the beginning of the present century Leith has had that form of good fortune which needs no annals to record it. In quieter times, and freed from the jealous rule of the city of Edinburgh, it has made advances which cannot fail to excite astonishment. In its docks, with the ships of all nations floating in them, in its warehouses and works, and in its busy streets, there is sure indication of its prosperity. And there can be no greater difference than between the attitude which Edinburgh sustains to Leith at the present day, and that which it sustained towards it during the centuries of its dominion and mis-rule. Petty jealousies do occasionally arise, but, on all important questions, there is commonly an unanimity of opinion and of sentiment which one would scarcely expect to see, after the bitter feeling of resentment with which Leith had learned to regard the capital, as the source of most of its woes, as the check upon its growth, and as the main cause of its degradation.

Of the natives of Leith, the following may be noted as the most famous. John Home (1722-1808), born in a house in Quality Street, became minister of Athelstanford, wrote *Agis* and *Douglas*, and, owing to his having written these stage-plays, was regarded with disapproval by the Church. He gave up his charge, resided in Edinburgh until his death, and wrote other works, chiefly dramatic. *Douglas*, his best, was played at Edinburgh in 1756. Hugo Arnot (1749-86) wrote a *History of Edinburgh* (1779) and *Criminal Trials* (1785). Sir John Gladstone of Fasque (1764-1851) made a large fortune at Liverpool in the shipping trade, sat as member of parliament for Lancaster, Woodstock, Berwick, purchased the estate of Fasque, and was made a baronet in 1846. His fourth son, William Ewart (b. 1809), was four times Premier. Robert Jameson (1774-1854) acted as keeper of the Edinburgh University Museum (1792), professor of Natural History (1804), established the Wernerian Society (1808), and began the *Philosophical Magazine* (1819). Jameson wrote two works on mineralogy. David Cousin (1809-78) was an eminent architect. Erskine Nicol (b. 1825) is a well-known Scotch artist and member of the Royal Scottish Academy. Sir James Marwick (b. 1826) acted as town-clerk of Edinburgh (1860-1873), and of Glasgow from 1873 onwards. He has edited numerous works on subjects upon which his position, first in Edinburgh and then in Glasgow, has made him an authority. Such are *Records of the City and Royal Burgh of Edinburgh* (4 volumes, quarto, 1869-80), *Records of the City and Royal Burgh of Glasgow* (2 volumes, quarto, 1876-80), and *Charters of the City of Glasgow* (1879). Other well-known characters connected with Leith, though not by birth, are Secretary Maitland (1525-73), who died of poison in the old Tolbooth to escape being executed; John Kay (1742-1826), the drawer of the 'Edinburgh Portraits,' who was brought up at Leith; Robert Nicoll (1814-37), 'Scotland's second Burns,' who lies buried in the old churchyard of St Ninians; John Logan (1748-88), ordained to South Leith parish in 1773, the composer of some of the Paraphrases and editor of an edition of Michael Bruce's Poems; Dr Colquhoun (1748-1827), who succeeded Logan in the charge; and Dr Harper (1794-1879), minister of the first Secession charge of North Leith (1819), professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology in the United Presbyterian Theological Hall (1847), and moderator of the U.P. Synod (1860).

The parish of North Leith is bounded on the N by the Firth of Forth; on the E and SE by the Water of Leith, which divides it from the parish of South Leith; and on the S and W by the parish of St Cuthbert's. The outline is most irregular. It follows the windings of the Water of Leith from its mouth to a point near the Bonnington Mills, then strikes down in a NNW direction to within about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the shore; then stretches in zig-zag fashion along the course of the Anchorfield Burn SW to Inverleith Row, whence it strikes off due N and reaches the Firth at Wardie. Its

surface is on the whole level, with a tendency to rise, at first abruptly, then gradually as it retreats from the Firth. It is mainly covered by the town of North Leith, the village of Newhaven, the suburbs of Bonnington and Trinity, and numerous villas with their grounds. Within late years the building of houses, chiefly of the villa class, has been largely carried on. In extent it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, and has an area of 349 acres. A powerful breakwater on the seaward side of the parish has been built to defend the land against the encroachments of the Firth. The parish is partly traversed by the lines of the North British and Caledonian Railway Companies. The land in it has greatly increased in value of late years on account of the demand for ground to build upon, and this explains the disappearance of nurseries and market gardens which once occupied the ground now covered with houses. Pop. of North Leith *quoad civilia* parish (1801) 3228, (1831) 7416, (1861) 10,903, (1871) 14,828, (1881) 18,732, (1891) 21,747, of whom 10,922 were females, whilst 15,353 were in North Leith ecclesiastical parish, 6085 in that of Newhaven, and 309 in St Thomas (Leith). Houses (1891) inhabited 4450, vacant 236, building 11.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The living is worth about £600. There are an Established church of Newhaven and 3 Free churches—North Leith, income £1485, stipend £590; St Ninian's, income £470; Trinity, income £203, stipend £365; Newhaven, income £1173, stipend £370. North Leith United Presbyterian church has an income of £1314, and the Baptist church has 163 members.

Previous to the Reformation North Leith belonged partly to the parish of Holyroodhouse, and partly to that of St Cuthbert's, David I. having endowed the monastery of Holyrood with considerable property on the shores of the Firth, of which North Leith, etc., formed a part. The chapel of St Ninian was built and endowed by Robert Ballantyne, abbot of Holyrood. It was purchased from John Bothwell, commendator of Holyrood, by the inhabitants of Leith in 1609. The district was thereupon erected into a parish by act of parliament, and in 1630 the commissioners for teinds and planting further extended its limit by adding to it Newhaven and the rest of the area that had belonged to St Cuthbert's. In 1633 the parish was joined to the episcopate of Edinburgh.

The parish of South Leith is bounded on the NE by the Firth of Forth, on the S by Duddingston and Caonagate, on the W by some parishes of the royalty of Edinburgh, by St Cuthbert's and North Leith. Nearly triangular in form, and with an area of 1629 acres, the parish is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long on the NE side, $2\frac{3}{4}$ on the S side, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ on the W side. The boundary is traced for some way with Duddingston by the Fishwives' Causeway, then passes along the Portobello road as far as Jock's Lodge, where it strikes off, and, after skirting Arthur's Seat, mainly on the line of the Queen's Drive, trends almost due N to Abbeyhill, whence it runs along the North back of the Caonagate, passes through Low Calton, then down Leith Walk to its foot, strikes off westward to the Water of Leith, and follows its windings to the sea. It thus includes, besides its landward districts, Calton Hill, parts of Calton and Caonagate, Abbeyhill, Jock's Lodge, Restalrig, the E side of Leith Walk, and the town of South Leith. Part of this district is described under Edinburgh, and separate articles treat of Jock's Lodge, Lochend, and Restalrig. Where not built upon, the ground has been brought to a high state of cultivation, but a great part of it is taken up by villas and mansions, among which may be mentioned Craigentenny House, Restalrig House, Lochend House, Hawkhill, and Marionville. In a field which lies to the N of the Portobello road, a little way past Piershill, and belongs to the Craigentenny estate, stands the splendid mausoleum of William Miller, Esq., at one time M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne. The 'Craigentenny marbles,' as the 'reliefs' which are on two sides of the mausoleum are called, represent the

destruction of the Egyptians and the triumphant song of Miriam on their overthrow. Their execution is at once striking and artistic. The beach of South Leith, once fine, has been much spoiled of late years. Pop. of *quoad civilia* parish (1801) 12,044, (1831) 18,439, (1861) 26,170, (1871) 30,079, (1881) 44,783, (1891) 54,523, of whom 27,195 were females, whilst 40,258 were in the ecclesiastical parish of South Leith, 4539 of St John's, 3994 of St Thomas, 5567 of Abbey, and 165 of Portobello. Houses (1891) inhabited 10,975, vacant 472, building 112.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The living is worth £654. The parish church, as well as St Thomas's and St John's Established Churches, are described under the town of Leith. There are also Established churches at Restalrig and Lorne Street. Two Free churches are—South Leith (income £588) and St John's (income £831, stipend £335). Three United Presbyterian churches are—Junction Street (income £1907, stipend £500), Kirkgate (income £1445, stipend £400), and St Andrew's Place (income £1416). Other churches in the parish are mentioned under the town of Leith, and the various schools, board and otherwise, are also referred to there.

Restalrig was the ancient name of the parish of South Leith, a church having existed there as early as 1296, when Adam of St Edmunds, 'pastor of Restalrig,' swore fealty to Edward I. From an early date in the 14th century to 1600, the patronage of this living was in the hands of the Logans of Restalrig, who lost it owing to the share which the then head of the family took in Gowrie's conspiracy. The establishment, which was collegiate, consisting of a dean and canon, was first set up by James III., was afterwards increased by James IV., who added 6 prebendaries, and by James V., who added singing boys. The three kings enriched it by grants of land, etc. A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and situated in the town of South Leith, was erected, probably in 1483, and became the parish church after the Reformation, while the revenues derived from the altarages and other sources were so far employed in the support of the ministers of the reformed church. In 1609 it was formally constituted the parish church by act of parliament, and endowed with the revenues and pertinents of Restalrig. Of the Preceptory of St Anthony, founded by Logan of Restalrig in 1435, and suppressed in 1614, hardly any vestiges remain. The seal of the convent is, however, still preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

See *The History of Leith from the Earliest Antiquities to 1827*, by Alexander Campbell (1827); *Antiquities of Leith*, by D. H. Robertson, M.D., F.S.A. (1851); *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Times*, by Daniel Wilson, LL.D. (Edinb. 1875); and James Grant's *Old and New Edinburgh* (Lond. 1883).

Leithen Lodge, a modern mansion in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire, on the left bank of Leithen Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of the town. Its owner is John Cunningham, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Leithen Water. See INNERLEITHEN.

Leith Hall. See KENNETHMONT.

Leithhead, the head stream of the Water of Leith, in Midcalder parish, Edinburghshire.

Leith Lumsden. See AUCHINDOIR.

Leitholm, a village in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Coldstream. It has a post office under Coldstream, the site of a pre-Reformation chapel, a public school, a reading-room, and a U.P. church.

Leith, Water of, a small river of Edinburghshire, formed by several burns of Midcalder parish that rise among the Pentlands at altitudes of from 1250 to 1400 feet above sea-level. Thence it winds $23\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward, through or along the borders of Midcalder, Kirknewton, Currie, Colinton, St Cuthbert's, and North and South Leith parishes, till it falls into the Firth of Forth between the heads of the E and W piers of Leith harbour. Its chief tributary is Bavelaw Burn, flowing

into it at Balerno; and its other tributaries are small but numerous, mostly from the Pentlands. Its volume varies, according to the weather, from the insignificance of a brook to the importance of a considerable river; and its velocity, over most of its course, in times of freshet, is impetuous. Its water-power, for the driving of corn, paper, and other mills, is economised by such a multitude of dams as to exceed the water-power of any other stream of its size in Scotland. Formerly polluted with sewage and factory discharges, trout-fishing in the stream was completely destroyed, but since the completion of the sewage works its purity has been restored, and in 1894 its waters were restocked with fish. Its banks, over the greater part of its course, are beautifully picturesque, ranging from romantic glen to meadowy plain, and abounding in rocks and woods, in parks and elegant mansions. The last $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course lie through the parliamentary burghs of EDINBURGH and LEITH; and the most striking feature here, the Dean Bridge, is noticed in our article on the former city.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lenno, an affluent of the South Esk, into which it falls $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Brechin, in Forfarshire.

Lempitlaw, a village and an ancient parish in Sprouston parish, Roxburghshire. The village stands 4 miles ESE of Kelso.

Lendalfoot, a coast village, with a public school, in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, at the mouth of the Water of Lendal, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Girvan.

Lendal, Water of, a burn in Girvan and Colmonell parishes, Ayrshire, issuing from tiny Loch Lochton, and running $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-westward and west-by-southward, till it falls into the Firth of Clyde at Carleton Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Lendrum, the scene of a battle between the Thane of Buchan and Donald of the Isles, in Monquhitter parish, Aberdeenshire.

Leney. See LENY.

Lennel House, a modern mansion in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire, on the steep left bank of the Tweed, 1 mile NE of the town. It is a seat of the Earl of Haddington; and its predecessor was the residence for many years and the death-place of Patrick Brydone (1741-1818), author of the well-known *Tour through Sicily and Malta*, who here on 7 May 1787 gave Robert Burns an 'extremely flattering reception.' The parish of Coldstream till 1716 bore the name of Lennel or Leinhall; and its church stood 3 furlongs lower down the river. Around it once was a village of Lennel, destroyed by predatory incursion during the Border wars.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864. See TYNINGHAME.

Lennox, the ancient county of Dumbarton, comprehending the whole of the modern county of Dumbarton, a large part of Stirlingshire, and part of the counties of Perth and Renfrew. The original name was *Leven-ach*, 'the field of the Leven,' and very appropriately designated the basin, not only of the river Leven, but also of Loch Lomond, anciently called Loch Leven. Levenachs, in the plural number, came to be the name of all the extensive and contiguous possessions of the powerful earls of the soil; and, being spelt and written Levenax, was easily and naturally corrupted into Lennox. In the 13th century Lennox and the sheriffdom of Dumbarton appear to have been co-extensive; but afterwards, in consequence of great alterations and considerable curtailments upon the sheriffdom, they ceased to be identical.

In or soon after 1174 King William the Lion created the two new earldoms of Garioch and Levenach, and bestowed them on his brother, David, Earl of Huntingdon, who, however, in 1184 appears to have resigned the earldom of Levenach in favour of Aluin, first of a line of Celtic earls. Maldwin, the third earl, obtained from Alexander II. in 1238 a confirmatory charter of the earldom as held by his father; but was not allowed the Castle of Dumbarton, nor the lands, port, and fisheries of Murrach. In 1284 Earl Malcolm concurred with the 'Magnates Scotie' in swearing to acknowledge Margaret of Norway as heir-apparent to Alexander III.'s

throne; and in 1290 he appeared in the assembly of the states at Birgham, and consented to the marriage of Margaret with the son of Edward I. Next year, when Margaret's death opened the competition for the Crown, Malcolm was one of the nominators of Robert Bruce. Resistance to England becoming necessary, he, in 1296, assembled his followers, and, with other Scottish leaders, invaded Cumberland and assaulted Carlisle. While Sir Alexander Menteith, the captor of the patriot Wallace, was governor of Dumbarton Castle, and sheriff of Dumbartonshire, in favour of Edward I., Malcolm went holdly out, and achieved feats as a supporter of Robert Bruce; and he continued, after Bruce's death, to maintain the independence of the kingdom, till, in 1333, he fell with hoary locks, but fighting like a youthful warrior, at Halidon Hill.

In 1424, after the restoration of James I., Earl Duncan became involved in the fate of his son-in-law, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, the Regent; and for some real or merely imputed crime, which no known history specifies, he was, in May next year, along with the Duke and two of the Duke's sons, beheaded at Stirling. Though Duncan left, by his second marriage, a legitimate son, called Donald of Lennox; yet his daughter Isabella, Duchess of Albany, while obtaining no regular entry to the earldom as heiress, appears to have enjoyed it during the reign of James II.; and she resided in the castle of Inchmurrin in Loch Lomond, the chief messuage of the earldom, and there granted charters to vassals, as Countess of Lennox, and made gifts of portions of the property to religious establishments. After this lady's death in 1459, a long contest took place for the earldom between the heirs of her sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret, the second and third daughters of Duncan, whose priority of age was not ascertained by evidence, or admitted of keen and plausible dispute. The vast landed property of Lennox was dismembered between the disputants; but the honours, the superiority, and the principal messuage of the earldom—the grand object of dispute—could be awarded to only one party, and were not finally adjudged till 1493. Sir John Stewart of Darnley had married Elizabeth; and their grandson, besides being declared heir to half the Lennox estate, became Lord Darnley and Earl of Lennox. Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky had married Margaret; and their moiety of the Lennox estate came, with the estate of Rusky, to be divided, in the persons of their great-granddaughters, the co-heiresses, between Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, who had married the elder, and Sir John Napier of Merchiston, who had married the younger. In 1471 the earldom, being in the King's hands by the non-entry of any heir, was given, during his life, to Andrew, Lord Avondale, the chancellor. After the death of James III., John Lord Darnley appears to have been awarded the Lennox honours by the new government; and in 1488 he sat as Earl of Lennox in the first parliament, and received for himself and his son Matthew Stewart the ward and revenues of Dumbarton Castle, which had been held by Lord Avondale. But only next year he took arms against the young King, drew besieging forces upon his fortresses both of Crookston and Dumbarton, suffered a defeat or rather a night surprise and rout at Tilly Moss, on the S side of the Forth above Stirling, saw the castle of Dumbarton, which was defended by four of his sons, yield to a vigorous six weeks' siege, headed by the King and the ministers of state, and, after all, succeeded in making his peace with government, and obtaining a full pardon for himself and his followers.

Matthew, the next Earl, whose accession took place in 1494, led the men of Lennox to the fatal field of Flodden, where he and the Earl of Argyll commanded the right wing of the Scottish army, and, with many of their followers, were hewn down amid vain efforts of valour. John, the son and successor of Matthew, played an active part during the turbulent minority of James V. In 1514 he, along with the Earl of Glencairn, assailed the castle of Dumbarton during a tempestuous night, and, breaking open the lower gate, succeeded in

taking it; in 1516 he was imprisoned by the Regent Albany, to compel him to surrender the fortress as the key of the west, and was obliged to comply; and in 1526 he assembled a force of 10,000 men, and marched towards Edinburgh to the rescue of the young King from the power of the Douglasses. Matthew, the next earl; a very conspicuous figure in history, obtained in 1531, for nineteen years, the tenure of the governorship and revenues of Dumbarton Castle. In 1543, some French ships arriving in the Clyde with supplies for the Queen, he, by artful persuasion, got the captains to land 30,000 crowns of silver and a quantity of arms and ammunition in the castle; and he immediately joined with other malcontents in an abortive attempt to overthrow the government. In May and June 1544 he secretly entered the service of Henry VIII., engaging every effort to seize and deliver to England the Scottish Queen, the isle of Bute, and the castle and territories of Dumbarton, and obtaining from the King the Lady Margaret Douglas in marriage, and lands in England to the annual value of 6800 merks Scots. Sent soon afterwards to the Clyde with 18 English ships and 600 soldiers, he was civilly received by George Stirling of Glorat, whom he had left in charge of Dumbarton Castle as his deputy; but he no sooner hinted to that official his design, and offered him a pension from Henry, than he and his Englishmen were turned out of the fortress and compelled to return to their ships. The Earl and his party now ravaged and wasted, with fire and sword, the islands of Arran and Bute, and other places in the west; and in October 1545 he was declared by parliament to have incurred forfeiture. He continued an active partisan in the hostilities against Scotland of Henry VIII. and his successor, received from the former a grant of the manor of Temple-Newsom in Yorkshire, and during twenty years remained in England an exile from his native land. Father of Mary's husband, the ill-fated Lord Darnley, and grandfather of James VI., he eventually rose in the revolving politics of the period to the uppermost side of the wheel, and for a period filled the office of Regent, and vicereally swayed the sceptre of his grandson. Holding at Stirling Castle, in Sept. 1571, what the opposite party in politics called 'the black parliament,' he was mortally wounded in an attack made upon the town by a small force who designed to take the fortress by surprise.

The earldom of Lennox now devolved on James VI. as the next heir; and in April 1572 it and the lordship of Darnley, with the whole of the family property and heritable jurisdictions, were given to Lord Charles Stewart, the King's uncle, and Lord Darnley's younger brother. But he dying in 1576 without male issue, they again devolved to the King, and were given in 1578 to the King's grand-uncle, Lord Robert Stewart, Bishop of Caithness, resigned by him in 1579 in exchange for the earldom of March, and given in 1579-80 to Esmé Stewart, Lord D'Aubigny. In Aug. 1581 Esmé, this last favourite among the royal kinsmen, and the holder of the office of chamberlain of Scotland, was raised to the dignity of the Duke of Lennox and Earl of Darnley; and his son Ludovic, the second Duke, received from the King additional offices and grants of property, and, among other preferments, was made custodian of Dumbarton Castle, and the owner of its pertinents and revenues. In 1672 Charles the sixth Duke, dying without issue, the peerage, with all its accumulated honours and possessions, went once more to the Crown, devolving on Charles II. as the nearest collateral heir-male; and the revenues of the estates were settled for life on the dowager Duchess. In 1680 Charles II. granted to his illegitimate son, Charles, born of Louise Renée de Ferencourt de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth and D'Aubigny, the dukedom of Lennox and earldom of Darnley in Scotland, and the dukedom of Richmond and earldom of March in the peerage of England. After the death of the dowager Duchess in 1702, the Duke of Richmond and Lennox sold the whole of his property in Scotland, the Marquis of Montrose

purchasing most of it, as well as many of its jurisdictions. In 1836 Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond and Lennox, succeeded to the Gordon estates. See GORDON CASTLE.

In the reign of James IV. the sheriffdom of Dumbartonshire was made hereditary in the family of Lennox, Earl Matthew obtaining in 1503 a grant which united the office to the earldom. The office continued a pertinent of the Earls and Dukes for two centuries, and was usually executed by deputy-sheriffs of their appointment. The Marquis of Montrose, who was created Duke in 1707, purchased at once the sheriffdom of the county, the custodiership of Dumbarton Castle, and the jurisdiction of the regality of Lennox, along with the large part of the Lennox property bought from the first Duke of Richmond and Lennox. The Earls and Dukes of Lennox had a very ample jurisdiction over all their estates, both in and beyond Dumbartonshire, comprehended in the regality of Lennox; and their vassals also had powers of jurisdiction within the lands held by them, subject to the remarkable condition that all the criminals condemned in their court should be executed on the Earl's gallows. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1748, the Duke of Montrose claimed for the regality of Lennox £4000, but was allowed only £578, 18s. 4d. See Sir William Fraser's *The Lennox* (2 vols., Edinb., 1874), and other works cited under DUM-BARTON and DUM-BARTONSHIRE.

Lennoxbank, an estate, with a mansion, in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire, near Balloch station on the Dumbarton and Balloch section of the North British railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Lennox Castle, a very strong ancient fortalice in Currie parish, Edinburgshire, on a rising-ground on the right bank of the Water of Leith, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Currie village. It commanded a charming view down the vale of the Water of Leith towards the Firth of Forth; had a subterranean communication with another building on the opposite bank of the river; belonged to the Earls of Lennox; was an occasional residence of Queen Mary and the Regent Morton, and a favourite hunting-seat of James VI., from whom it passed into the possession of the celebrated George Heriot; and, having fallen into decay, it became an utter ruin, now popularly known as Lymphoy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lennox Castle, a splendid mansion in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, 7 furlongs WSW of Campsie Glen station on the Blane Valley section of the North British railway, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Lennoxton. Standing on the wooded northern slope of the South Brae (758 feet), it commands an extensive and brilliant view, and itself figures as a striking feature in a gorgeous landscape. It was erected in 1837-41, after designs by David Hamilton of Glasgow, in a bold variety of the grand old Norman style; occupies a site adjoining that of the old mansion of Woodhead; and was the seat of the late Hon. Charles Spencer Bateman Hanbury Kincaid-Lennox, M.P. for Herefordshire 1852-57 and for Leominster 1858-65. He married the heiress of Lennox Castle in 1861, and assumed her name. It is now the seat of Mrs Cecilia Peareth Lennox.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Lennox Hills, a range of hills extending east-north-eastward along the middle of the ancient county of Lennox, from the vicinity of Dumbarton to the vicinity of Stirling. It is interrupted, in Strathblane parish, by the valley of the Blane, but is elsewhere continuous. The portion of it WSW of the interruption is called the Kilpatrick Hills, and the portions ENE of the interruption are called the Strathblane, the Killearn, the Fintry, the Gargunnoch, the Campsie, the Kilsyth, and the Dundaff Hills; and all these, with their principal characters and altitudes, are separately noticed. The range has an aggregate length of 23 miles; varies in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 miles; culminates in Earl's Seat at an altitude of 1894 feet; consists chiefly of various kinds of trap, containing great plenty of rare minerals; and in many parts displays romantic features of glen, ravine, cliff, and basaltic colonnade.

Lennoxlove, a seat of Lord Blantyre, in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Haddington town. Anciently called Lethington, it belonged to the Maitland family from 1345, and was the birthplace of John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale (1616-82), and long the chief residence of him and of other members of the line. About the beginning of the 18th century it passed by sale to Alexander, Lord Blantyre, and was named by him Lennoxlove in honour of the Duchess of Lennox, who gave him the means of purchasing it. It is partly a building of high antiquity, its square tower (80 feet high, with walls from 10 to 13 feet in thickness) being unsurpassed in strength and height by any similar structure in Scotland. A Latin inscription over the massive N door of grated iron records that this tower was improved in 1626 by John Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See ERSKINE and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1833).

Lennoxton, a town in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, on the left bank of Glazert Water, with a station on the Blane Valley section of the North British railway, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Killearu, $3\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Kirkintilloch, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Glasgow. Founded a century since, it has always been in great measure dependent on print-works, bleachfields, alum-works, collieries, and other industrial establishments in its vicinity, and mainly consists of one long street, whose plain two-storey houses present an unassuming but cleanly and comfortable appearance. It serves as the centre of traffic for all the numerous and various factories in Campsie parish, and has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal Bank and of the National Security Savings Bank, a comfortable hotel, a gas company, a water supply of 1876, a town-hall, a mechanics' institute, ornithological, horticultural, and agricultural societies, and several clubs. A sheriff small debt court is held on the second Wednesday of February, May, August, and November. Places of worship are Campsie parish church (1828; 1550 sittings), with a square tower; a Free church, built soon after the Disruption; a U.P. church (1784; 593 sittings); and St Machan's Roman Catholic church (1846; 450 sittings). The public and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 567 and 288 children, have an average attendance of about 325 and 180, and grants of over £335 and £165. Pop. (1861) 3209, (1871) 3917, (1881) 3249, (1891) 2838.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Lentran, a station on the Beaulieu section of the Highland railway, in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire, close to the southern shore of the Beaulieu Firth, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Inverness. Near it is Lentran House.

Lentrathen. See LINTRATHEN.

Lenturk. See LYNTURK.

Leny, a hamlet and a low hill in Cramond parish, Edinburgshire. The hamlet has a public school.

Leny, a mansion and a mountain pass in Callander parish, Perthshire. The mansion, 1 mile NW of Callander village, in a small romantic glen with a waterfall, was enlarged and turreted towards the middle of the 19th century. Its owner is John Buchanan Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S., of Bardowie and Spittal (b. 1822). The Pass of Leny, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Callander, strikes north-by-westward to Loch Lubnaig; takes up the Callander and Oban railway; is traversed by the impetuous northern head-stream of the Teith; and has a narrow, alpine character, flanked by wooded precipices, and overhung on the W side by the bold acclivities of Ben Ledi (2875 feet). It formed in olden times a portal to the Highlands, so strong that a few brave men could have held it against an army, and is described by Sir Walter Scott in his *Legend of Montrose*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Lenzie, a village in the suburbs of Kirkintilloch, partly in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire, and partly in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, with a junction on the North British railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Kirkintilloch, 41 miles W of Edinburgh, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Glasgow, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings

bank, and telegraph departments. Of recent and rapid extension, Lenzie has a handsome public hall, erected in 1892 with the proceeds of a bazaar. The building contains a main hall 60 feet long and 40 broad, with small gallery; a lesser hall, billiard, reading, cloak, and waiting rooms and lavatories. Here, too, is situated the Barony Lunatic Asylum, erected in 1875 at a cost of £150,000 on the Woodielee estate of 382 acres, which was purchased by the Barony Parochial Board in 1852 for £30,000, making a total of £180,000. Elizabethan in style, the building is over 700 feet long and 450 broad, occupying 6½ acres of ground. There are two central towers 150 feet high, a clock-tower of 88 feet above the main entrance, and a flèche surmounting the chapel, which is seated for 400, and adorned with stained glass. The dining-hall can accommodate 500 persons; and the recreation-hall measures 90 feet by 60. Extensive additions were made to the asylum in 1892. At Westernmains there is a private lunatic asylum. Another institution is the Glasgow Convalescent Home (1864). The Broomhill Home for the relief of incurables belonging to Glasgow and the West of Scotland is in the neighbourhood, an institution which also spends on behalf of incurables at their own homes over £1000 a year. There are also a collegiate school and Lenzie Academy, the latter partly destroyed by fire in 1893, a horticultural society, and a bowling club. An Established church, built as a chapel of ease in 1873, was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1876; a U.P. church, erected in 1874-75 at a cost of £3300, contains 450 sittings; and St Cyprian's Episcopal church (1873) contains 175. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £470. Pop. of parish (1881) 2292, (1891) 2805, of whom 1160 were in Cadder; of village (1871) 351, (1881) 1316, (1891) 1916, of whom 918 were in Kirkintilloch police burgh, and 998 in Cadder.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Leochel Burn, a troutful rivulet of central Aberdeenshire, rising as Corse Burn in the N of Coull parish at an altitude of 970 feet above sea-level, and winding 9¼ miles north-by-eastward through or along the borders of Leochel, Tough, and Alford parishes, till, after a descent of 510 feet, it falls into the Don, ½ mile above Alford bridge.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Leochel-Cushnie, a parish of central Aberdeenshire, comprising the ancient parishes of Leochel and Cushnie, united temporarily in 1618, permanently in 1795. Its church stands, 1029 feet above sea-level, 6 miles SW of the post-town and station, Alford, the terminus of the Alford branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. It is bounded NW by Kildrummy, N by Alford, NE, E, and SE by Tough, S by Coull and Tarland-Migvie, and W by Towie. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7¼ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2½ and 4¾ miles; and its area is 12,859½ acres, of which 3½ are water. The drainage is carried northward to the Don by LEOCHEL BURN (running 3½ miles north-north-westward along the Tough and Alford boundaries and through the interior) and by its affluents—Rumble Burn (flowing 2½ miles east-by-southward along the Coull boundary), the Burn of CUSHNIE (flowing 4½ miles east-north-eastward through the interior), and Droichs Burn (tracing part of the northern boundary). The surface is hilly, sinking in the extreme N to 500 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 1468 feet at Langgaddie Hill, 1723 at Sear Hill, and 2032 at Sockaugh or Cushnie Hill, which culminate respectively on the northern, western, and the south-western boundaries. Granite is the predominant rock; and the soil of the valleys is clayey for the most part, but in places a fine alluvium, of some of the hill-slopes is a fertile loam. Nearly half of the entire area is in tillage; about 1150 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pasture or moor. Cairns and stone circles were at one time numerous, and several 'eirde' or 'Picts' houses' have been found on Cairnconllie farm. CRAIGIEVAR Castle, CUSHNIE House, HALLHEAD House, and LYNTRUK House are all noticed separately. Lord Semple is chief

proprietor. Ecclesiastically including the Corse or northern division of COULL, Leochel-Cushnie is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £245. The parish church was built in 1798. The Free church, a conjoint charge with Towie, stands 9 furlongs WSW of the parish church; on the NE verge of the parish is Lynturk U.P. church; and four public schools—Cairnconllie, Corse, Craigievar, and Cushnie—with respective accommodation for 60, 96, 140, and 106 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 80, 65, and 65, and grants amounting to over £50, £80, £60, and £63. Pop. (1881) 1217, (1891) 1146.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Leod. See CASTLE-LEOD.

Lerwick (Scand. *Leir-vik*, 'mnd bay'), a parish containing a town of the same name, towards the S of the Mainland of Shetland. Joined to the ancient parish of Gulberwick in 1722, the united parish of Lerwick and Gulberwick was further enlarged by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, when the old parishes of Burra and Quarff, that formed a detached portion of the united parish of Bressay, Burra, and Quarff, were transferred to it. Lerwick and Gulberwick parish, and Bressay, Burra, and Quarff parish were henceforth to be restricted to the names Lerwick and Bressay. Lerwick parish is bounded NE and E by Bressay Sound between the Mainland and Bressay, SE by the sea, SW by the Bay of Scalloway, and W and NW by the parish of Tingwall. It consists of the following districts:—The ancient parish of Lerwick, comprising 3153·8 acres; the ancient parish of Gulberwick, 2793·8 acres; the ancient parish of Quarff (these three districts entirely mainland) 2098·5; and the ancient parish of Burra (insular), consisting of the islands of Papa, 148·4 acres; West Burra, 1781·5; East Burra, 1242·4; Hous Ness, 32; South Havra, 147·9; Little Havra, 29·4; and six small islands, 16·1. Except along the coast, the boundaries are artificial. The sea coast is deeply indented: on the NE a bay extends from Grimista to Lerwick, 1 mile wide across the mouth, and ¾ mile deep; S of Lerwick is Brei Wick, 6½ furlongs across the mouth, from the Nab (NE) to Ness of Sound (SW), and ¾ mile deep. To the SW is the Voe of Sound, ¾ mile wide from Dainaberg (NE) to the Nizz (SW), and 1½ mile deep; and further to the SW still is Gulber Wick, ½ mile wide and 1 mile deep; while S is the East Voe of Quarff. The Sound of Bressay and the Bay of Lerwick is one of the finest anchorages in the United Kingdom. From the sea-coast the surface rises steeply to a height of over 100 feet in the N, and over 200 in the centre and S, the highest points being 346 feet on the border of the parish to the SW of Grimista, 273 at Ward of Lerwick NW of the town, 576 at Shorloun Hill W of Sandy Loch, near the centre of the parish; 258 at the highest point between Sandy Loch and Trebister Loch, 365 at the highest point on the road to the SW of Sandy Loch, 244 to the W of Setter Ness, and 217 on the surface of Brindister Loch. Only a very small portion of the parish is arable, and this lies along the coast, where the soil is light and sandy, but fairly good; elsewhere there is rock and peat moss. Except on the extreme S, where mica schist comes in, the underlying rocks belong to the Lower Old Red period, and consist of sandstones, flagstones, and conglomerate, of which the first is quarried. As elsewhere throughout the SHETLAND Islands, there are a number of small lochs, the principal being Clickhimin or Cleek-em-in, SW of the burgh of Lerwick, separated from Brei Wick by a shingle terrace or 'ayre'; Sandy Loch and Trebister Loch, W of the Voe of Sound; Brindister Loch in the S; and Gossa Water on the boundary with Tingwall. Clickhimin derives its name from a whisky shop that once stood near it, and was supposed to entice or 'cleek' people into it. Brindister Loch has a small island, with the remains of a broch, and said to be a breeding-place of the lesser black-backed gull. There is another broch at Burland, on the coast to the E; and a third, with some very peculiar features, is on a little circular islet of about 150 feet in diameter, in Clickhimin. This last was excavated in 1861, when a

number of stone vessels were found. The drainage of the parish is effected by a number of small streams, the principal being two entering the sea near the pier at Grimista, the burns that flow into Sandy and Trebister Lochs and thence to the Voe of Sound, one that enters the head of Gulber Wick, one from Brindister Loch, and one in the SW that flows to Fitch Burn in Tingwall parish. Besides Lerwick burgh, the parish contains also the hamlet of Sound, at the head of Voe of Sound. The churches are noticed in the following article. Six schools—Burra, Gulberwick, Lerwick Central, Lerwick Anderson Educational Institute, Quarff public, and Lerwick Episcopalian schools—with respective accommodation for 130, 65, 369, 376, 66, and 83 scholars, have an average attendance of about 110, 25, 325, 195, 40, and 90, and grants amounting to nearly £132, £30, £410, £326, £50, and £104. The parish is the seat of the presbytery of Lerwick in the synod of Shetland, and the living is £170 a year with augmentation. Grimista, 2 miles NNW of the town of Lerwick, is the only mansion and the largest estate in the parish, belonging to the Nicholson family. Valuation, inclusive of the burgh, (1881) £9340, (1893) £15,667. Pop. (1801) 1706, (1831) 3194, (1861) 3631, (1871) 4180, (1881) 4772, (1891) 5757, of whom 3824 were in the burgh.

The presbytery of Lerwick, meeting at Lerwick as circumstances require, includes the *quoad civilia* parishes of Bressay, Dunrossness, Lerwick, and Tingwall, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Quarff and Sandwick, and the mission stations of Fair Isle, Cunningsburgh, and Whiteness, the latter being a royal bounty station. Pop. (1881) 13,051, (1891) 12,640, of whom over 2600 are communicants of the Church of Scotland.

Lerwick, a burgh of barony, a police burgh, and the chief town and county town of SHETLAND, stands on Bressay Sound, near the extreme E of the parish just mentioned. By road it is 4 miles SE of Tingwall, 6 ENE of Scalloway, 2½ N by E of Sumburgh Head, 4½ S by W of Balta Sound in UNST, and 115 NE of KIRKWALL, by reference to which its distance from places further S may be ascertained. The sheltered landlocked bay must certainly have been used to a large extent from very early times, and there was in all probability from a very early date a village on or near the site of the present town, but of this there seems to be now no trace left, unless it be in the narrow and inconvenient main street. The present burgh, notwithstanding its very quaint and ancient appearance, which makes it look older than many places of three its age, dates only from the early part of the 17th century. Mention is made of it in 1625, in an 'Act anent the demolishing of the houssis of Lerwick,' when the sheriff of Orkney and Shetland gave orders that, in consequence of the great wickedness of every sort that was going on among the Shetlanders and the Dutch who resorted to the Sound in the prosecution of the herring fishing, all 'the houssis of Lerwick, quhill is a desert place,' should be demolished. Desert probably refers to the condition of the country in the neighbourhood, and as indicating the worthy sheriff's opinion that there was no need for a town in such a place. But in spite of this, and though the houses then standing were probably destroyed, the natural law of supply and demand was not to be interfered with, and the suitability of the place as the natural centre for the islands was very soon again acknowledged, for in the time of Charles II., during the first Dutch war, a fort was built and a garrison of 300 men stationed here to protect the place against the Hollanders, and probably also to attack, if need be, the Dutch herring-busses. (See SHETLAND.) On the conclusion of peace, the garrison was withdrawn and the fort dismantled; and when the war was renewed a Dutch frigate very soon visited the bay and took advantage of this defenceless condition by destroying the buildings of the fort, and burning a considerable portion of the town. In 1781 it was rebuilt, and received its present name out of compliment to the consort of George III. In 1640 the part of the Sound opposite was the scene of a conflict between 10 Spanish war ships and 4 Dutch ones; and in 1653 and 1665 the fleet of the

Commonwealth, consisting of over 90 ships, lay at anchor off the town for several days; while during the continental wars at the beginning of the following century a good deal of damage was done on several occasions by French privateers. Lerwick has grown slowly, and though vast improvement has taken place since 1850, many of the arrangements are still somewhat old-fashioned. The town, like so many of those on the Scottish coast, consists mainly of one long narrow street, following all the windings of the shore for a distance of about a mile, and flanked by buildings of every size, shape, and age. This is bounded on the W by a high bank, up which are a number of lanes leading to a road along the ridge towards the docks. At the N end of the town is Fort Charlotte, and farther N still is the headland known as North Ness, to the W of which are the docks, where ship-repairing and boat-building are carried on. At the E end of the town are the Widows' Asylum and the Anderson Institute; and on the high ground to the W is the district known as Newtown, occupied by modern houses built within the last thirty years. Though it is no longer true of the main street that it knows nothing of cart or carriage, and is seldom trodden by anything heavier than a sheltly laden with turf, yet it is still very narrow and inconvenient; and though the houses are mostly good, in the older part of the town they straggle very much, and present gable or front or corner to the street, just as was most convenient to the builder at the time.

Fort Charlotte is the training establishment of the Royal Naval Reserve, and one of the most important of all the stations on the coast of the United Kingdom, both as regards the number of men and their superior physique. Shooting practice is obtained at the North Ness. The fort is the principal building of any antiquity in Lerwick, and also serves the purposes of the coast-guard. The town-hall and the county buildings stand side by side on the highest part of the ridge above the old town. The former was erected in 1882-83, the foundation-stone being laid by the Duke of Edinburgh on 24 Jan. 1882, and the opening ceremony presided over by Sheriff Thoms on 30 July 1883. In 1887 a clock and chime of eight bells were placed in the tower in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, at a cost of about £600. The front elevation shows a central gable with turrets at the angles and side wings. In the gable is the chief entrance, by an arched doorway; and above the main staircase is a clock and bell tower rising to a height of 72 feet, with battlements and corner turrets. Over the widows are the coats of arms of various peers who are, or have been, connected with the district. Over the lower windows from N to S are the arms of the Earls of Zetland and Morton with a Viking dragon ship in the centre; those of the Earl of Orkney and of Baron Sinclair, with the Norwegian lion in the centre; of the Stewarts and of the Earl of Caithness, with the Scottish lion; of Bothwell, Duke of Orkney, and of Earl Rosslyn, with the Orcadian galley; while over the oriel windows are the arms of the town of Lerwick. These are 'Or,' in a sea proper, a dragon ship vert under sail, oars in action; on a chief gules a battle-axe argent. Above the shield is placed a suitable helmet with a mantling gules doubled, and on a wreath of the proper livery is set forth the crest, a raven proper, and in an escrol, over the same, this motto from the *Agri-cola* of Tacitus, '*Dispecta est Thule.*' On the ground floor are the burgh court-room (24 × 30 feet) with magistrates' rooms and police cells, and the



Seal of Lerwick.

custom-house and inland revenue offices, etc. Occupying the whole of the front of the first floor is the town-hall, 60 feet long, 30 wide, and 25 high, with timbered ceiling. There is accommodation for 500 persons. In front it is lit by an oriel and mullioned windows, in the S end by mullioned and traceried windows, and in the N end by a large wheel window with lancets below. The windows are of stained glass representing various persons and incidents connected with the history of the Shetlands, and presented by various donors, including the councils of Amsterdam and Hamburg. In the corridor are panels with the arms of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leith, and Aberdeen presented by the respective corporations, and of Dundee and Kirkwall presented respectively by Messrs Strong and Peace. There is also a presentation portrait of Sheriff-substitute Rampini painted in 1883. Behind are retiring rooms and a public reading and news-room, and on the next storey are two smaller halls. The cost, exclusive of gifts, was £4500, and the stained-glass windows alone have cost £1200 more. This is the finest building in Lerwick, and admission may be had to the main hall (in which a picture gallery has been begun) and tower on payment of 6d. The old town-hall dated from the end of the 17th century. The new county buildings, close to the town-hall, were erected in 1872. The building occupied by the Commercial Bank was erected in 1871, and that occupied by the Union Bank in 1872. There are Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and Episcopal churches. The Established church has an organ, but the only one architecturally noteworthy is the U.P. church, which contains nave, transepts, tower, and short chancel. Education is provided by a public school under the parish board, by the Anderson Institute—which, as well as the Widows' Institute that stands beside it, was erected and endowed by the late Mr Arthur Anderson, long chairman of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and its founder, also for a short time M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, of the latter of which counties he was a native—and by a school in connection with the Episcopal church. Water and drainage works were carried out in 1871 after plans by Messrs Leslie of Edinburgh at a cost of about £6000. For the former, the level of Sandy Loch was raised 2 feet by means of an embankment, and a reservoir and filter beds were constructed. The cemetery lies to the SSE at the Nab.

With the exception of woollen knitted goods, which are noted for their softness and warmth, the trade of Lerwick is principally connected with its position as a centre of distribution among the whole group of islands; with the herring and white fishing, for both of which it is a centre, and has a herring-curing station, the number of sea-fishing boats on the register in 1895 being 776; and with its being a place of rendezvous and call for the ships sailing from ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, and PETERHEAD, to the seal and whale fishing. Communication is kept up by steamers from Leith and Aberdeen, which make Lerwick their northern terminus. From 1838 to 1858 there was only a weekly steamer from April to October, but in the latter year it began to ply all the year round, and since 1866 the number of vessels has been increased to two, making in summer four trips, and in winter two. There is besides a schooner to Leith once in three weeks. A local steamer sails twice a week to UNST and once a week to YELL. The roadstead is excellent, the soundings over a considerable area being 9 fathoms. In 1883, when a fund of £15,000 had been raised partly by loan and partly by subscription, the foundation-stone of new harbour works costing £12,700 was laid with full masonic honours—the first occasion of the sort in Shetland. The new pier, formed of concrete, runs out 220 feet from the Victoria Wharf, with a width of 55 and a depth of 18 feet at high water at the sea end, and 14 feet at its junction with the wharf, the depths at low water being 4 feet less. An esplanade with a minimum width of 25 feet has been formed for 120 yards S of Victoria Wharf and 420 to the N of it. At the S end of

this a wharf 50 feet long has also been formed for boats and small vessels, and another jetty built to protect the boat harbour. Harbour affairs are managed by a board of 12 trustees.

The following table shows the ships belonging to the port at different periods:—

SAILING VESSELS.			STEAMERS.	
Year.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1861	74	2722	...	...
1871	87	3701	1	64
1881	77	3615	1	116
1892	41	1870	...	...
1895	45	2441	...	...

And the trade may be estimated from the tonnage of the vessels entering and clearing (including repeated voyages) with cargoes or in ballast in the following years:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1867	26,418	2,192	28,610	23,145	2,161	25,306
1871	29,516	2,799	32,315	27,654	2,408	29,462
1882	69,188	3,708	72,896	67,058	3,599	70,657
1895	118,854	24,008	142,862	117,788	22,236	140,024

In 1895 the British tonnage inwards was carried in 707 vessels, and the foreign in 180; the British tonnage outwards was carried in 690 vessels, the foreign in 166. The fishery statistics are given under SHETLAND.

Lerwick has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial, Union, and North of Scotland Banks, a gas company, several hotels, masonic, Odd-fellows, and Good Templar lodges, a combination poorhouse, and a combination hospital; and at an annual regatta in August, one of the most interesting features is a race between boats rowed by girls from the islands of Bressay, Burra, and Trondra. There are also the Anderson Education Trust, a public library and news-room, a free recreation room, agricultural and horticultural societies, a literary and scientific society, fishermen's widows' relief society, Young Men's Christian Society, golf, curling, and football clubs, and excellent bathing places for ladies and for gentlemen. There are two newspapers published in Lerwick—the *Shetland Times* (1872), Saturday; and the *Shetland News* (1885), Saturday. The inhabitants of the islands and of many of the parishes and districts in Orkney or Shetland have 'tee' or nick names; the epithet applied to the inhabitants of Lerwick is 'Whittings.' The town was visited by the Duke of Edinburgh (then Prince Alfred) in the *Raccoon* in 1863, and again in 1882, on his tour as inspector of naval reserves. Burghal matters are managed, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The sheriff-substitute for the county resides here, and a sheriff court is held every Wednesday during session; while justice of peace, ordinary, and small debt courts are held as required. There are fairs on Mondays in August, September, and October. Valuation (1883) £9340, (1893) £12,927. Pop. (1831) 2750, (1861) 3061, (1871) 3516, (1881) 4045, (1891) 3930, of whom 2255 were females, and 3783 were in the police burgh. Houses (1891) inhabited 633, vacant 33.

Leslie, a hamlet and a parish of central Aberdeenshire. The hamlet stands, 546 feet above sea-level, on the S bank of Gadie Burn, 4 miles SSW of Inch, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Kennethmont, NE by Inch, E by Premnay, S by Keig and Tullynessle-Forbes, and W and NW by Clatt. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 2½ miles; and its area is 4446½ acres, of which 2½ are water. GADIE Burn, famous in song, runs 2½ miles eastward across the middle of the parish, then 9 furlongs along the Premnay border; and in the extreme

E the surface declines to 524 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 800 feet at Gallow Hill, 800 at the Hill of Newleslie, 1181 at Salters Hill, 1355 at Knock Saul, and 1362 at Suie Hill, the last three of which rise close to or on the southern boundary. The rocks include serpentine, felspar, quartz, etc.; and the soil of the northern division is a light yellowish loam with a gravelly sub-soil and a rocky bottom, of the southern division is a rich loam overlying clay, but moorish and heathy on the higher hills. Less than half of the entire area is in tillage; wood covers but a small proportion; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Leslie Castle, or the old House of Leslie, on the Gadie's N bank, opposite the hamlet, is now a ruin. It was founded in 1661 by William Forbes of Monymusk, whose father had acquired the barony through marriage with the widow of the last of the Leslies, its possessors since the 12th century. Of a stoue circle and a pre-Reformation chapel the sites only remain. Leslie is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £177. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1815. Duncanstone Congregational church (1818) stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW; and Leslie and Premnay Free church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N, just within Premnay parish. The public school, with accommodation for 108 children, has an average attendance of about 75, and a grant of nearly £70. Pop. (1801) 367, (1831) 473, (1861) 577, (1871) 532, (1881) 523, (1891) 461.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Leslie (Gael. *his-Leven*, 'garden on the Leven'), a small town and parish in the west of Fife. The town, situated near the SE border of the parish, is distant 12 miles E from Kinross, 12 SW from Cupar, 9 NW from Kirkcaldy, and 3 W from Markinch, to which it is joined by a branch line of railway, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, which was opened in 1861, and became a part of the North British Railway system in 1872. Carriers' carts ply between Leslie, Kirkcaldy, and Markinch; and an omnibus runs between it and the last-mentioned place in connection with the trains. The town consists mainly of one long street of irregularly-built houses, situated on the top of a steep bank, and overlooking the valley of the Leven. Its position is picturesque, and its beauty is not interfered with by the presence of the mills in which the majority of the inhabitants work, as these stand on the river at a little distance from the town. The town green is a fine open expanse at the E end of Leslie. It was once used for games and sports, and even for bull-fights, a stone still existing to which were fastened the animals intended to fight, and hence called the 'Bull-stone.' In the High Street are the town-hall, built in 1872 at a cost of £1000, and containing one room 72 feet long by 40 broad, with two ante-rooms; the parish church, built in 1820, renewed about 1872, and thoroughly renovated in 1891; the Free church, rebuilt in 1879; 2 U.P. churches, Trinity and West; and a Baptist church, founded in 1880. A public school, with accommodation for 799 children, has an average attendance of about 660, and a grant of over £676.

Leslie has a head post office, with the usual departments, a branch of the Union Bank of Scotland, an institute and library of about 1100 volumes connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, a gaswork, a ploughing society, and clubs for skating, bowling, etc. There are several hotels. The Leslie Cemetery Company was incorporated in 1862-67, and the Leslie Joint Stock Water Company in 1833. It possesses a capital of £600, and has paid $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of dividend. The water, which is excellent and plentiful, is brought from Balgothrie, the Countess of Rothes and the late Hon. Mrs Douglas of Strathendry having been mainly instrumental in introducing it. A newspaper, the *Leslie News*, is published quarterly. There is a weekly market on Thursday, and fairs are held at Leslie on the first Tuesday of April, *o.s.*, and the first Friday in October.

The chief industries carried on in Leslie (town and parish) are spinning, bleaching, paper-making, and linen weaving. There are 2 flax-spinning and bleaching

works, the most extensive of which, at Prinlaws, employs a large number of hands. There are 2 paper-mills—Fettykil and Strathendry. The former, started in 1848-49, employs about 200 hands, including many females. Under the Burgh Police Act, 1892, the town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Pop. (1861) 3607, (1871) 3743, (1881) 3852, (1891) 3421, of whom 1422 were males and 1999 females, whilst 2177 were in Leslie proper, 247 in Croftouterly, and 997 in Prinlaws. Houses (1891) inhabited 814, uninhabited 60, and building 1.

The parish of Leslie is bounded N by Falkland, E by Markinch, S by Kinglassie, and W by Kinross-shire. The Leven traces the southern boundary, and two small streams, the Lothrie and the Cammie, drain the interior of the parish. Its greatest length, from W by N to E by S, is 5 miles; its breadth varies between 7 furlongs and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 5028 acres. The western side of the parish includes part of the Lomond range, and rises near Drumain to 1060 feet above sea-level. The northern border is also hilly, attaining 898 feet near Little Balgothrie, 766 at Rhind Hill; and so is the ground on both sides of the Lothrie Burn. Along the Leven the ground is generally much lower than in other parts of the parish; and at Cadham declines to 258 feet. From W to E there is a gradual upward slope, and in the lowlands the ground is, as a rule, highly cultivated and covered with fields, while in the uplands it is commonly pastoral. Trap rock abounds in the W and N, and has been extensively used for building. Limestone and coal are found in the E, and are worked on a small scale. The soil is mainly alluvial, or a mixture of sand and gravel. About three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage, some 312 acres are under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Various antiquarian remains, as standing-stones, etc., have been discovered on the hills of this parish, which is said to have been the scene of some severe fighting between the Romans and ancient Britons. Its records extend back for 300 years, but do not contain anything noteworthy. The old kirk of Leslie is claimed as being the original of King James' (I. of Scotland) poem of *Christ's Kirk on the Green*. David Pitcairn, M.D. (1749-1809), chief among medical men of his day in London, has been claimed as a native. The Rev. Ebenezer Erskine (1680-1754) acted for a time as tutor in the Rothes family; and Adam Smith (1723-90), the author of the *Wealth of Nations*, when a child of three, was kidnapped from Strathendry by a band of Gipsies, but recovered by his uncle in Leslie Wood. The chief proprietors are the Earl of Rothes, George Douglas Clephane, Esq., of Strathendry, and Balfour of Balbirnie. The connection between the Rothes family and Leslie has always been a close one. Their family name is Leslie, and it has been said that the district was called after them, Leslie having been known as Fettykil till 1283, when Norman de Leslie obtained a grant of its woods and lands from Alexander III. In 1457 George Leslie of ROTHES was created first Earl of Rothes; and his descendant, Norman Evelyn Leslie-Leslie is fourteenth Earl (born 1877; suc. 1893). His seat, Leslie House, as built by the Duke of Rothes, who was Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of Charles II., was originally a large mansion, quadrangular in form. Three sides were burnt down in 1763, and the fourth, when repaired in 1767, was made the dwelling-house, and still exists as such. Externally it is a plain building, with no particular architectural features; but the interior is comfortable, and the principal rooms are fine. Notably so is the picture gallery, hung with family portraits, and 3 feet longer than the gallery at Holyrood. The grounds around Leslie House are most picturesque. Strathendry House is separately noticed.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The living is worth £325 and manse. Prinlaws Established church was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish church in 1891. Valuation (1883) £19,251, 11s. 2d., (1893) £20,633. Pop. (1801) 1609, (1831) 2749, (1861) 4332, (1871) 4294, (1881) 4345, (1891) 3886.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 40 1867.

Lesmahagow (anc. *Lesmachute* or *Lesmahagu*, 'the green (*līs*) or court (*lys*) of St Machutus or Maclou'), a parish in the NW of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, containing the town of Lesmahagow or ABBEYGREEN, 6 miles SW of Lanark, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ SSE of Hamilton, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Glasgow, and 38 SW of Edinburgh.

The parish is bounded NW by Stouehouse and Dalserf, NE by Carluke and Lanark, SE by Carmichael and Douglas, SW by Muirkirk in Ayrshire, and W by Avondale. The boundaries with Avondale, Douglas, and Carmichael are traced respectively by Kype Water, Poniel Water, and Douglas Water; and the CLYDE flows 10 miles north-north-westward along all the Lanark and Carluke boundary. From NNE to SSW Lesmahagow has an utmost length of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 41,533 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 234 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. Besides Lesmahagow, it contains the thriving villages of Auchenheath (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Lesmahagow), Bankend, Boghead, Crossford (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Lesmahagow), Hazelbank, Kirkfieldbank, Kirkmuirhill (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Lesmahagow), Nethanfoot, New Trows, and Turfholm. The Nethan, rising close to the Ayrshire border at an altitude of 1550 feet, winds 13 miles north-north-eastward through the interior to the Clyde at Crossford, and itself is joined by Logan Water. The Falls of Clyde, though generally viewed from the Lanark side of the river, can be also seen from the Lesmahagow side. Corra Linn is opposite Corehouse; Bonnington Linn is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above; and Stonebyres Linn 4 miles below. The scenery on the banks of the Clyde and its tributaries is among the finest in Scotland, its chief charm being its great variety of wood and water, hill and valley. In the extreme N the surface declines along the Clyde to 190 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 624 feet near Draffan, 1017 at Dillar Hill, 1075 near Boreland, 1108 at Auchrobert Snout, 1254 at Tod Law, 1712 at Nutberry Hill, and 1609 at Meikle Anchinstilloch. The parish is traversed by a branch line (1856-57) of the Caledonian railway, with stations at Lesmahagow, Auchenheath, and Tillietudlem, and a radiating branch to Blackwood; and by Telford's great highway (1824) from Glasgow to Carlisle. Cross roads intersect it in all directions, and are commonly narrow and hilly.

Lesmahagow is chiefly a mining parish. Coal is found in large quantities, but irregularly disposed. A fine kind of cannel coal is worked. Sandstone, limestone, and ironstone are also found extensively. Lead ore has been discovered, but not in sufficient quantities to repay working. There are tile works at Littlegill and Auchenheath. The predominant rocks are trap, and from their variety and the fine fossils found in them are of an interesting character. Near the streams the soil is commonly alluvial. In other places, however, it is either a yellow clay resting sometimes on white sandstone, or a light friable mould resting on trap, or a damp, mossy, or sandy gravel. About 23,887 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; 2714 $\frac{1}{2}$ are under wood or plantation; and 4889 $\frac{3}{4}$ are pastoral or waste. Fruit-growing is carried on to an extent which almost raises it to an industry. Large fields are covered with strawberry plants, and in the summer and autumn the pear and apple harvest demands the whole labour of the villagers to secure it. The chief landowners are the Duke of Hamilton and J. C. Hope Vere, Esq., of Blackwood. Mansions in the parish, noticed separately, are Birkwood, Blackwood, Corehouse, Harperfield, Kirkfield, and Stonebyres.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The charge is collegiate, the stipend of the minister of the first charge being £400 and manse, and that of the minister of the second charge £388. The parish church, built in 1804 on the site of the ancient priory, in 1872 was adorned with a fine stained-glass window, in 1889 had an organ erected, and in 1897 received extensive additions and alterations. A chapel of ease at Kirkfieldbank was raised to *quoad sacra* status; and other places of worship are Lesmahagow Free church, Crossford Free church,

Lesmahagow U.P. church, Crossford U.P. church, Kirkmuirhill U.P. church, and a Roman Catholic church at Blackwood, Our Lady and St John (1880; 200 sittings). Twelve schools—all of them public but one, with total accommodation for 2314 children, have an average attendance of over 1600, and grants amounting to about £1720. Valuation (1883) £67,011, (1893) £60,388. Pop. (1801) 3070, (1821) 5592, (1841) 6902, (1861) 9266, (1871) 8709, (1881) 9949, (1891) 9752, of whom 1537 were in Lesmahagow, 737 in Kirkfieldbank, 918 in Crossford, 735 in Auchenheath, 569 in Kirkmuirhill, 574 in Southfield and Blackwood, and 301 in Hazelbank.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Hiring fairs are held on the second Wednesday of March and October; and fairs on the second Wednesday of January, on the Wednesday after 11 May, on the Wednesday after Lanark in August, on the second Thursday of November, and on the first Wednesday in December. There are police stations at Lesmahagow, Blackwood, Crossford, Kirkfieldbank, and Coalburn; post offices at Lesmahagow, Kirkmuirhill, Kirkfieldbank, Crossford, and Coalburn, all with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, except Kirkfieldbank. Lesmahagow is the headquarters of clubs for curling, bowling, etc., and societies of different kinds. Dr Whyte's mortification for the 'decayed and modest poor' amounts to £2700, the interest of which is divided half-yearly as directed. The interest of the sum of £100, left by Dr Hamilton, is employed in the education of deserving children living within 3 miles of Abbeygreen. Brown's Bequest is a sum of £1200, the interest of which is divided as directed half-yearly by a committee appointed by the heritors. There are also two small benefactions to the poor from the Tod Bequest.

St Machute or Maclou is said to have been a fellow-voyager with the famed St Brendan in the 6th century; and in the 14th Lesmahagow seems to have possessed at least a portion of his relics. It is likely that between 1100 and 1120 a colony of Tironensian Benedictines built a church here; for in 1144 David I. granted the 'cell of Lesmahagow' to the monks of Kelso, and raised it to the dignity of a Tironensian priory. This priory served as a sanctuary to all those who, 'in peril of life or limb,' betook themselves to it or to the four crosses that stood around it. Various gifts of land, tithes, and money were presented to it by David I., Robert, son of Wanebald, Robert the Bruce, Lord Somerville, etc. Charters of protection and immunity were granted it by William the Lyon in 1222 and 1230. The priory suffered very severely in the invasion of 1335. John of Eltham, brother of Edward III., and commander of part of the English forces, burned it to the ground as he passed Lesmahagow on his way northward. He met the king at Perth, and an altercation having arisen, John of Eltham—Earl of Cornwall—was slain by his brother's hand. This, as Wyntoun points out, was—

'The vengeance tane perfar
Of the burning of that abbey.'

On the Reformation the priory lands passed into secular hands, and were successively held by James Cunningham, son of the Earl of Glencairn; Francis Stewart, son of John Stewart, afterwards Earl of Bothwell; and by Lord, afterwards Earl of, Roxburgh, who held them from 1607 to 1625, when he disposed of them to the Marquis of Hamilton. The extent of the lands and the value of the property belonging to the priory are shown by the rental at the Reformation. It consisted of £1214, 4s. 6d. Scots; 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firlet, 2 pecks bere or barley; 11 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlets meal; 4 chalders, 3 bolls oats. The priory was burned for the second time at the Reformation (1561), but was restored and served as the parish church until 1803, when its site was cleared to make room for the present church. Traces of the older buildings have been discovered at different times. The priory was famed

for its gardens, which shows that, then as now, the district was eminently suitable for fruit-gardens. The most interesting object in the parish is the old Castle of Craignethan, which has been identified with the 'Tillietudlem' of *Old Mortality*. It 'occupies the summit of a steep bank, encircled on the E by the Water of Nethan, on the W by a precipitous rock.' Sir Walter Scott describes it as having 'no roof, no windows, and not much wall,' which is by no means a fair description. The outer wall is still nearly entire, and sufficient remains of the keep to show its immense strength. The room once occupied by Mary Queen of Scots is still pointed out. (See CRAIGNETHAN.) Corra Castle is built on the very edge of the river, opposite Corra Linn. Its chief interest arises from its romantic situation. Coins, Roman remains, and stone weapons have been discovered. The bronze Lesmahagow flagon, found about 1810, and now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, is 'of the pure egg-shape, with the inward-curved neck. It has a handle covered with symbolic sculpture, representing Mercury in one compartment and Minerva in another. . . . The natives had been familiar with a convenient round stepping-stone which helped them to cross a burn. The stone became iudented, and, on examination, presented the appearance of a hollow piece of oval metal. It was taken up, and found to be what is above described' (Hill Burton's *Hist. Scotl.*, i. 51, edn. 1876). An old bell and the bronze figure of 'an elephant-necked horse' are also among the relics. Ancient mounds were once numerous, but the stones that composed them have been employed in building walls, etc.

The name of Sir William Wallace is connected with this district, and caves and trees take their name from him. A cave on the S bank of the Clyde is said to have been inhabited by him. Many of the Covenanters who fell at Bothwell Brig belonged to Lesmahagow, and their monuments are to be seen in its churchyard. In 1685 Colouel Rumbold, a chief actor in the Rye-House Plot, was captured by Hamilton of Raploch in Lesmahagow, where too, in 1745, young Macdonald of Kinloch-Moidart, aide-de-camp to the Pretender, was seized by a young clergyman called Linning, and a carpenter named Meikle.

John Wilson (1720-80) was the son of a Lesmahagow farmer. He spent the greater part of his life in teaching, and held the office of master of the Grammar School, Greenock, where he died. Wilson is remembered as a poet, his chief work being the *Clyde* (1764).

See *Annals of Lesmahagow* (Edinb. 1864), by John Greenshields of Kerse, printed for subscribers.

Lesmore, a ruined castle in Rhyne parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles WNW of Rhyne village. It was a stronghold once of an ancient branch of the Gordon family.

Lesmore, Argyllshire. See LISMORE.

Lesmurdie. See CABRACH.

Lessendrum, an old mansion, enlarged and repaired about 1837, in Drumblade parish, Aberdeenshire, 4½ miles NE of Huntly. Its owner is Mrs Janet Fenwick Elrington Bisset.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Lessudden. See ST BOSWELLS.

Leswalt, a village and a parish in the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtonshire. The village stands 3¼ miles NW of Stranraer, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the Sheuchan suburb of Stranraer burgh, is bounded N by Kirkcolm, E by Loch Ryan, SE by Stranraer and Inch, S by Portpatrick, and W by the Irish Channel. Its length, from NNW to SSE, varies between 2½ and 5½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5½ miles; and its area is 13,054 acres, of which 473½ are foreshore and 58 water. A number of brooks, rising in the interior, run some to Loch Ryan, some to the Irish Channel; and Piltatoun Burn, issuing from tiny Gray Loch, winds 5½ miles within the parish, and then goes east-south-eastward to the head of Luce Bay. Of four small lakes, the largest is the White Loch (3 × 2¼ furl.), on whose wooded islet stood the ancient Castle of Lochnaw. The tract adjacent to Loch Ryan

is flat; but elsewhere the surface has much diversity of feature, attaining 404 feet at the Tor of Craigoach, 484 at the Craighead of Lochnaw, and 500 at three points in the SW. The Tor of Craigoach, or Monument Hill, is surmounted by a conspicuous tower, 60 feet high and 20 square at the base, erected in 1850 to the memory of Sir Andrew Agnew (1793-1849), and commanding a wide view. Greywacke is the predominant rock, red sandstone also occurs, and both are quarried. The soil is very various—kindly and fertile in the eastern district; greatly improved and enriched by culture in the central district; and sandy, gravelly, and otherwise thin and poor in the western and the southern districts. Galdenoch's haunted Castle, built towards the middle of the 16th century, is represented only by its keep, with one little pepper-box turret. LOCHNAW Castle, noticed separately, is the principal feature of the parish; and Sir Andrew Agnew is chief proprietor. Giving off Sbeuchan *quoad sacra* parish and taking in a portion of Kirkcolm, Leswalt is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £188. The plain parish church was built in 1828. At the village, ¼ mile to the W, is its ruined ivy-clad predecessor, whose graveyard has been the Agnews' burying-place from the 14th century onward. There is a Free church of Leswalt; and Larbrex and Leswalt public schools, with respective accommodation for 55 and 200 children, have an average attendance of about 30 and 110, and grants amounting to over £30 and £111. Pop. of civil parish (1881) 2635, (1891) 2320; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1292, (1891) 1170, of whom 187 belonged to Kirkcolm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Letham, a village in Monimail parish, Fife, 5 miles W of Cupar and 3¼ N of Ladybank. It has a post office under Collessie, a public school, and a fair on the second Friday in May.

Letham, a village of Forfarshire, mainly in Dunnichen but partly in Kirkden parish, on the rivulet Vinney, 6 miles ESE of Forfar and 1½ mile S by W of Auldbar Road station on the Scottish North-Eastern section of the Caledonian railway. Founded about the beginning of the 19th century by 'honest' George Dempster of Dunnichen, who dreamed of making it a city, it has never been much more than a small agricultural village. Its handlooms and spinning-mill belong to the past; but it has a post office under Forfar, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a police station, a gaswork, two public schools, a Free church, an Established mission church, and fairs on 26 May and 23 Nov. Pop. (1881) 885, (1891) 798, of whom 18 were in Kirkden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Letham Grange, a modern mansion in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles NNW of Arbroath. With the estate around it, it was sold in 1876 for £121,800 to James Fletcher, Esq. of Rosehaugh, and is now the property of Fitzroy Charles Fletcher, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Letham House, a mansion in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, 1¼ mile W of Strathaven. Its owner is John Struthers Napier, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1865).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Letham House, a mansion in Haddington parish, East Lothian, 2 miles WSW of the town. It is a seat of Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart. of SMEATON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Letham House, a mansion in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, 4½ miles WSW of the town.

Lethangie, a modern mansion in Kinross parish, Kinross-shire, 1½ mile N by E of the town.

Lethanhill. See DALMELLINGTON.

Lethendy, a parish in Stormont district, Perthshire, whose church stands 4½ miles SW of the post-town and station, Blairgowrie. Since 1806 united ecclesiastically to KINLOCH, it is bounded NE by Clunie, E by Kinloch and Blairgowrie, and on all other sides by Caputh. Its utmost length, from NNW to ESE, is 3½ miles; its utmost breadth is 1½ mile; and its area is 1746½ acres, of which 3½ are water. Lunan Burn flows 1½ mile south-south-eastward along all the Kinloch and Blair-

gowrie boundary; and the surface, with a gentle westward ascent, varies in altitude from 119 to 501 feet—the former at $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong S by E, the latter at $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs N, of the parish church. The soil of the western district is black mould, inclining to reddish clay, exceedingly rich, and adapted to every crop; but eastward grows bleaker, wetter, and less productive. About 135 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest is in tillage. The Tower of Lethendy, 5 furlongs E by S of the church, is a very old building, earlier, it is supposed, than the introduction of artillery. Lethendy and Kinloch is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £250. A Free church stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the parish church. Kinloch public school, with accommodation for 95 children, has an average attendance of about 45, and a grant of over £60. Valuation (1883) £2732, 13s. 1d., (1892) £2371, 19s. 3d. Pop. (1871) 179, (1881) 149, (1891) 151.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Lethen House, an 18th century mansion in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire, near the left bank of the Muckle Burn, 5 miles SE of Nairn. Comprising a large three-storey centre, with lower wings, and with beautifully wooded grounds, it is the seat of Mrs Brodie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Lethenty, a station on the Old Meldrum branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, at the western verge of Bourtie parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Inverurie.

Lethington. See LENNOXLOVE.

Lethnot, a parish in the Grampian district of Forfarshire, whose church stands near the left bank of West Water, 5 miles W by S of Edzell and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Brechin, under which there is a post office of Lethnot. Since 1723 comprising the ancient parishes of Lethnot and Navar, the former on the left and the latter on the right side of West Water, it is bounded N by Lochlee, NE by Edzell, SE by Stracathro and Menmuir, SW by Fearn and Tannadice, and W by Cortachy. Its utmost length from WNW to ESE, is 12 miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 26,626 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Water of Saughs or WEST WATER, rising at an altitude of 2680 feet, winds 15 miles east-south-eastward through the interior, then $3\frac{1}{2}$ east-north-eastward along or close to the Menmuir and Stracathro border, till it passes off from the parish on its way to the North Esk $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles lower down. In the SE, where West Water quits the parish, the surface declines to 295 feet above sea-level; and chief elevations to the left or N of the stream, as one goes up the valley, are the *Hill of Wirren (2220 feet), *West Knock (2273), *Cruys (2424), and *White Hill (2787); to the right or S, Berry Cairn (1433), Tamhilt (1759), the *Hill of Glansie (2383), and *Ben Tirran (2939)—where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Clay slate and mica schist are the predominant rocks; blue roofing slate, of similar quality to that of Easdale, forms a vein from E to W, and was for a short time worked; and limestone occurs, but is of no practical utility. The soil in the lower lands of the valley is partly sandy, partly clayey, and in some places pretty deep; but on the higher grounds is gravelly and much more shallow. Remains of two small ancient Caledonian stone circles are at Newbigging and Blairno; several small tumuli are on a tract where tradition asserts a skirmish to have been fought between Robert Bruce and the English; and near Newbigging are remains of the ancient fortalice of Dennyfern. The Earl of Dalhousie is much the largest proprietor. Lethnot and Navar is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £167. The parish church was rebuilt in 1827; and a public school, with accommodation for 50 children, has an average attendance of about 35, and a grant of over £47. Valuation (1883) £4389, 4s., (1893) £4213, 5s. Pop. (1801) 489, (1841) 400, (1861) 446, (1871) 318, (1881) 288, (1891) 239.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 56, 66, 65, 1868-71.

Letterewe, an estate, with a shooting-lodge, in Gair-

loch parish, NW Ross and Cromarty, on the north-eastern shore of Loch Maree, $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Poolewe. Its owner is Mrs M. Liot Banks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Letterfearn. See GLENSHIEL.

Letterfinlay, an inn in Kilmonoivaig parish, Invernesshire, on the SE shore of Loch Lochy, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Spean Bridge.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 62, 1875.

Letterfourie, a modern mansion in Rathven parish, Banffshire, 3 miles SSE of Buckie. It is the seat of Sir Robert Glendonwyn Gordon, ninth Bart. since 1625 (b. 1824; suc. 1861). The seventh descendant of the youngest son of the second Earl of Huntly, he is premier baronet of Nova Scotia, his father having assumed the baronetcy after the death (1795) of its sixth holder, Sir William Gordon of GORDONSTOWN, who was ninth in descent from the second son of the second Earl of Huntly.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Leuchar Burn, a rivulet of SE Aberdeenshire, issuing from Loch SKENE (276 feet), and flowing $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through or along the borders of Skene, Echt, and Peterculter parishes, till, after a descent of 195 feet, it falls into the Dee at Peterculter church.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 1874-73.

Leuchars, an estate, with a mansion, in Urquhart parish, Elginshire, 4 miles NE of Elgin.

Leuchars, a village and a parish of NE Fife. The village, with a station on the Tayport section of the North British railway, stands 1 mile NNE of Leuchars Junction station, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Tayport, $4\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of St Andrews, $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Cupar, and 51 NNE of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge. It is lighted with gas, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments. Pop. (1881) 588, (1891) 689.

The parish, containing also the villages of BALMULLO and GUARD BRIDGE, is bounded N by Forgan and Ferryport-on-Craig, E by the German Ocean, S by the Eden estuary and river, which separate it from St Andrews and Kemback, SW by Dairsie, and W by Logie. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 15,128 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1658 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 116 water. It is traversed from N to S by the Edinburgh and Dundee and by the Tayport sections of the North British railway. The shore, extending $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the German Ocean and St Andrews Bay, is flat and sandy, at no point exceeding 16 feet above sea-level. The EDEN flows 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along the Kemback and St Andrews boundary and through St Andrews Bay, till at Eden Mouth it falls into the German Ocean; and Motray Water traces 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs of the Logie boundary, and then flows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through the interior, till it falls into the Eden at the head of St Andrews Bay. In the SW, beyond Balmullo village, the surface rises to 515 feet at Airdit Hill; but most of the parish is almost a dead level, no point to the E of the railway exceeding 53 feet. Tents Moor here is an extensive tract of land, covered up with sand, and overrun by rabbits. Inhabited by a number of small crofters, who were also much given to smuggling, until near the close of the 18th century, when they were removed, large farms now occupy their place. Trap rocks prevail on the higher grounds, and have been largely quarried; whilst sandstone, of the New Red formation, occurs near the Eden, but is little suited for building. The soil of the higher grounds is gravel, soft loam, or clay; and that of the low flat lands comprises every variety, from the poorest sand to the richest argillaceous loam. Nearly seven-elevenths of the entire area are regularly in tillage; plantations cover some 400 acres; and the rest is mostly pastoral or waste. The Rev. Alexander Henderson (1583-1646), of Covenanting fame, was minister for twenty-six years; and Henry Scogal (1650-78), from 1669 professor of philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen, has been claimed for a native. No vestige remains of the ancient Castle of Leuchars, its ruins having been carried off for building purposes by the neighbouring farmers. It crowned a circular eminence, the Castle Knowe, 3 furlongs N of the village;

the moat round the knowe enclosed 3 acres of ground, and was crossed by a drawbridge. The castle was the residence of the Celtic chief, Ness, the son of William, whose daughter was married to Robert de Quinci; and it seems to have been the principal residence of their son, Seyer de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, where he held his baronial court, as many of his charters are dated thence; and in a dispute with Duncan, the son of Hamelin, about the lands of Duglyn, in the Ochils, he brought Duncan to acknowledge a release of his claims, in his court, 'in pleuā curiā meā apud Loeres.' In 1327 it was taken and demolished by the English, under the Earl of Pembroke, but was no doubt subsequently rebuilt. In 1808 an earthen vase, containing nearly a hundred well-preserved coins of Severus, Antoninus, and other Roman emperors, was found on Craige Hill. Three pre-Reformation chapels were in the parish—one at Easter Tron, another near Airdit House, and the third on the site of the parish school. AIRDIT, EARLS-HALL (1546-1617) and PIRCULO are noticed separately. Leuchars is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £374. The parish church, containing 850 sittings, is less 'complete than that of Dalmeny, but has originally been a nobler edifice. Indeed, there are few finer specimens of pure Norman work than the semicircular apse, with its two arcades, the upper one having the richness of its effect increased by square piers between the pillars. The windows have been filled up, but their outline is distinctly traceable. A band of corbels, carved into grotesque heads, running along above the higher arcade, will reward attention. Among the subjects which the fantastic stone-cutter has specially indulged in are a ram's head with its horns and a muzzled bear—a phenomenon but rarely seen, one would think, in Scotland in the 12th century. It is easy to notice on the wall traces of the original height of the apse. The ecclesiastical antiquary is not inclined to thank those who have built a somewhat imposing belfry above it—an ornament not entitled by old rule to occupy such a position. The next compartment still preserves its original Norman character, and is conspicuous for an interlaced arcade, of that kind which, according to the theories of some antiquaries, suggested the idea of the pointed arch. The Norman features die away, as it were, into the western compartment of the church, which is entirely bald and modern; and it is sometimes difficult to say whether the stones with zigzag and toothed mouldings retain their original position, or have been built, as so many old stones lying about, into new walls. In the interior there appear through the plaster traces of a large semicircular arch, which had perhaps divided the nave from the choir. Within the apse a great part of the original arching has been removed, but enough remains to show its character.' There is also a Free church, and three public schools, Balmullo, Guard Bridge, and Leuchars, with respective accommodation for 132, 230, and 232 children, have an average attendance of about 80, 130, and 160, and grants amounting to nearly £68, £123, and £158. Valuation (1883) £22,115, 2s. 9d. (1893) £19,115, 14s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1687, (1831) 1869, (1861) 1903, (1871) 1727, (1881) 2185, (1891) 2370.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865. See T. S. Muir's *Descriptive Notices of Ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland* (Lond. 1848), and vol. iii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (Edinb. 1852).

Leuchie House. See BERWICK, NORTH.

Leukopibia. See WHITHORN.

Leurbost, a village in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Cromarty, on a small sea-loch of its own name, 8 miles SSW of Stornoway. Pop. (1881) 654, (1891) 608.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Leven, the name of an old ruined castle and also of a modern mansion, the two standing close to one another, in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire, on the sea-shore, 2 miles SW of Kempeck Point in Gourcock. The castle comprises two quadrangular towers about 30 feet high and with very thick walls. Till 1547 it belonged to a branch of the Mortons, but at that date it passed into the hands

of the Sempills, and is now the property of the Shaw-Stewarts.

Leven, a river issuing from the SE end of Loch Leven, and flowing eastward for 2½ miles in Kinross-shire, and 13½ miles in Fifeshire, to the Firth of Forth, at the town of LEVEN on the W side of LARGO Bay, passing through the interior or along the boundaries of Portmoak, Leslie, Kinglassie, Markinch, Wemyss, and Scoonie parishes, and with its tributaries draining a basin of 97,920 acres. From the N it receives Arnot Burn, Lotherie Burn, and Kennoway Burn; and from the S the river Orc with Lochty Burn. Where not checked by mill-dams, it has a rapid current, and is, in its upper reaches, pure and soft, and being particularly suitable for the purposes of bleaching and paper-making, many mills for these purposes have been long established on its banks. There are also a few along the Ore; and at Cameron Bridge, about a mile below the junction, there is a very large distillery. Prior to the establishment of the mills it was a good trouting stream, but that is now at an end. Along some parts of its course there is pretty scenery. The artificial nature of the first 3 miles of the channel is noticed in the article LEVEN, LOCH.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1877.

Leven, a town in Scoonie parish, Fife, on the NE side of the mouth of the river just described. It has a station on the Leven and East of Fife section of the North British Railway system, from Thornton Junction to Anstruther, and is the starting-point of the East of Fife Central railway, sanctioned by Act of Parliament in 1893, running *via* Kennoway to Bonnyton, and thence branching eastwards to Stravithie on the Anstruther and St Andrews railway, and northwards to Dairsie on the main line to Dundee. Leven is by rail 36¾ miles NNE of Edinburgh (*via* Forth Bridge), 17 NE of Burntisland, 10¾ NE of Kirkcaldy, 6 E by N of Thornton Junction, and 13¼ W by S of Anstruther. Originally a small weaving village of some antiquity, and a burgh of barony, it has since developed into a centre of manufactures of considerable importance. It includes the hamlet of Scoonieburn, and is separated by the Leven river from the village of Inverleven (formerly called Dubbicside) in the parish of Wemyss. It became a police burgh in 1867, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 its affairs are managed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. There are three principal streets with cross streets, but the town is irregularly built, though there are some good houses, particularly towards the links to the E, where there are a number of villas. Eastward to the Links a number of new streets and many handsome villas have been erected. The road to Inverleven crosses the river by a handsome stone bridge (1839). The sands, reaching in one unbroken curve onwards to Largo, are strewn with thousands of shells, and having a gradual descent to the sea are very suitable for bathing. The harbour prior to 1876 was simply the natural inlet at the mouth of the river, difficult of access, but admitting vessels of 300 tons to a small quay built about 1833. Under the Leven Harbour Act, however, of 1876, a wet dock, a river wall, a protection wall, and railway connections were constructed at a cost of £40,000, and opened in 1880. The undertaking, however, proving a failure financially, was, after the successful opening of Methil Dock, bought by R. Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss, and along with Methil Dock (built by the same gentleman) and the Wemyss railway to Thornton, was afterwards sold by him to the North British railway company. Leven Dock is now almost useless, owing to accumulations of sand in the bed of the river, in the fairway of the dock, and which would require continuous dredging.

The industries of the place are flax-spinning, linen-weaving, brewing, and seed-crushing, while in the neighbourhood there are extensive foundries, bone-dust and saw-mills, bleachfields, brick-works, rope-works, paper-works, and salt-works. The extensive collieries of the Fife Coal Company engage the principal share of labour in Leven. Some of these pits are nearly 600 feet deep. The public halls are the town-hall, rebuilt in 1892, with

accommodation for 800, and the Gardeners' hall, with accommodation for 400. There are also a drill-hall and one or two minor halls. The People's or Greig Institute is an institution akin to a mechanics' institute, and is due to a popular movement begun in 1871. The first building occupied was an old U.P. church, but in 1872-73 the present two-storey structure, containing a library, a reading-room, a billiard-room, bath-rooms, and a classroom, etc., was erected by public subscription, at a cost of £2000. The name was given in honour of Mr Greig of Glencarse, who gave the site and subscribed £1000 to the building fund. At the east side of the institute stands the old Cross of Leven, in 1890 found built into a wall close by, but which was then re-erected in its present position. The Established church—the parish church of Scoonie—in Durie Street, was erected in 1775, enlarged in 1822, and had a new porch and an organ added in 1883; it contains 1000 sittings. The Free church, in Durie Street, is a handsome building, erected in 1861 at a cost of £3100; the U.P. church, in Durie Street, is a good building, erected in 1870 at a cost of £2150, and containing over 600 sittings. There is also a U.P. church in Inverleven. The Episcopal church (St Margaret of Scotland), in Blackwood Place, is an Early English building of 1881, with 200 sittings. There is an organ, and the tower contains four bells. Under the school board, the Leven public school, erected at a cost of £4000, and enlarged in 1893 at a further cost of about £3000, has accommodation for 1178 pupils, an average attendance of about 925, and a grant amounting to over £997. Leven has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, offices of the Royal, National, Commercial, and British Linen Co.'s banks, a hotel, a battery of artillery volunteers (8th Battery 1st Fife), a masonic lodge, golf, bowling, lawn tennis, and curling clubs, a gaswork, and a weekly newspaper, the *Leven Advertiser* (Thursday). The golf links of Leven rank among the best in the kingdom. There is also a ladies' golf course, and the brine, sea, and fresh water baths are fitted up in first-class style. A water supply was introduced in 1867, and there is good drainage. There are fairs on the second Wednesday of April *o.s.*, on the Thursday after the third Monday of July, the latter and the two following days being the time of the annual holidays, and on the third Wednesday of October. The weekly market day is Thursday. Sheriff small debt circuit courts for the parishes of Largo, Scoonie, Kennoway, Wemyss (with the exception of the town and suburb of West Wemyss), the village of Inverleven, part of Markinch parish, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Milton in Markinch, are held on the Friday after the second Mondays of January, April, and July, and the Friday after the first Monday of October. The place gives the title of the Earl of Leven in the peerage of Scotland, the first earl being General Alexander Leslie, in 1641. The title is now united with that of Melville. Pop., inclusive of Inverleven, (1881) 3568, (1891) 4577.

Leven, a small stream and a sea-loch on the mutual border of Argyll and Inverness shires. Issuing as the Black Water from little Lochan a' Chlaidheimh (1145 feet) at the meeting-point of the counties of Argyll, Inverness, and Perth, the stream flows 16½ miles westward, through a chain of lochs—Loch a' Bhaillidh, Lochan na Salach Uidhre, and Loch Inbhir (992 feet)—and falls into the head of Loch Leven. The scenery along the basin is wild and romantic, particularly at the wild glen of the falls of Kinlochmore. There is excellent trout-fishing, which is, however, preserved. The loch extends 11½ miles westward from the mouth of the river to Loch Linnhe at its junction with Lower Loch Eil, and varies in breadth from ⅔ furlong to 2½ miles, being very narrow in its upper half, but widening out at Invercoe, where Gluecoe opens on it from E by S, and the river Coc enters it. The scenery, more particularly along the western part, is very wild. 'It is with justice,' says Dr Macculloch, 'that Glenceoe is celebrated as one of the wildest and most romantic specimens of Scottish scenery; but those who have written about Glenceoe for-

got to write about Loch Leven, and those who occupy a day in wandering from the inns at Ballachulish through its strange and rocky valley, forgot to open their eyes upon those beautiful landscapes which surround them on all sides, and which render Loch Leven a spot that Scotland does not often exceed, either in its interior lakes or its maritime inlets. From its mouth to its farther extremity, this loch is one continued succession of landscapes on both sides, the northern shore being accessible by the ancient road which crosses the Devil's Staircase, but the southern one turning away from the water near the quarries [of Ballachulish]. The chief beauties, however, lie at the lower half, the interest of the scenes diminishing after passing the contraction which takes place near the entrance of Glenceoe, and the farthest extremity being rather wild than beautiful.' The Devil's Staircase is the name given to the portion of the old road from Tyndrum to Fort William, which is at the E end of the loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 53, 1873-77.

Leven, a river of DUMBARTONSHIRE, carrying the surplus water from Loch LOMOND to the Firth of Clyde. It leaves the loch at the extreme S end, immediately to the E of Balloch pier, and takes a very winding course, first easterly then southerly, to the Clyde at DUMBAR-ROX, passing through the parish of Bonhill and along the boundary between the parishes of Dumbarton and Cardross. Measured in a straight line, its length is 5½ miles, but there are so many windings that the real course is 7½. The fall from the loch to the mouth is only 23 feet, and the discharge is about 60,000 cubic feet per minute. The tide flows up for about 3 miles. The scenery along its whole course was formerly very soft and pretty, and in some reaches it is so still; while the Vale of Leven, about 2 miles broad, is rich and fertile. Pennant described it as 'unspeakably beautiful, very fertile, and finely watered;' and its beauty has also been sung by Smollett, whose paternal estate of BONHILL is on its banks, in his *Ode to Leven Water*, where he addresses it as

'Pure stream, in whose transparent wave
My youthful limbs I wont to lave;'

but the transparency is, alas, now gone. The purity and softness of the water fits it admirably for bleaching and dyeing purposes, and the banks of the river have accordingly become spotted with a continuous series of print-fields, bleachfields, and dye-works, particularly in connection with turkey-red dyeing. After washing the villages or towns of Balloch, Jamestown, Alexandria, Bonhill, and Renton, which are on its banks, and in the neighbourhood of which these industries are carried on, the stream is no longer so pure as it might be, though it is to be hoped that at no distant date there will again be considerable improvement. The fishing used formerly to be good, and notwithstanding the pollution, salmon, sea-trout, river-trout, perch, pike, eels, and flounders are still occasionally to be got, though salmon and sea-trout die in the effort to ascend, unless the river be in flood. The half mile of the course below Dumbarton may be navigated by vessels of fair size, and a considerable amount of shipbuilding is carried on along the banks. The only tributary of any size is the Murroch Burn from the E, which enters half-way between Renton and Dumbarton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Leven, Loch ('lake of the *leanhan*,' or elm-tree), a lake in the SE of the county of KINROSS and lying wholly in the parish of Kinross, though the parishes of ORWELL and PORTMOAK skirt its N, NE, S, and SW parts. The general outline may be described as an irregular oval lying from NW to SE, and with a wide bay opening obliquely off on the W side towards the burgh of Kinross; or it may be described as heart-shaped, with the broad end, which has the right-hand lobe larger than the left-hand lobe, to the NW, and the small end to the SE. The length from the extreme NW to the mouth of the river Leven is 3½ miles, and the width at the broadest part, midway between Castle Island and St Serf's Island, is 2 miles. The bay already mentioned on the W side measures ¾ mile

on a line across the mouth due N of the point E of the burgh of Kinross, and extends the same distance to the W of this line. It probably occupies a rock basin with its true margin obscured by drift. The depth, except close inshore, varies from 10 to 20 feet, but reaches, in some places, 90 feet; the mean height of the water above sea-level is 353 feet; and the area is 3406 acres. It was formerly considerably larger, the length being 4 miles, the width 3, and the extent about 4506 acres, but, in 1826, an Act of Parliament was obtained in order to allow a depth of 9 feet to be dealt with, 4½ feet being drained entirely, and benefiting the surrounding proprietors, though principally on the E side, to the extent of about 1100 acres, while other 4½ feet was to be given up to the mill-owners along the river to form a reservoir entirely under their own control, and compensating them for the supply that might be lost by the drainage operations. The land reclaimed is sandy and not very valuable, but the storage operations prevent the excess of winter-rain from flowing off in heavy and destructive floods as was formerly the case. The quantity of water stored up when the surface of the loch is at its full height is about 600,000,000 cubic feet, and this, with what is constantly added by inflowing streams, is sufficient, except in very dry seasons, to provide a regular supply of 5000 cubic feet per minute. The loch receives the drainage of almost the whole of Kinross-shire, the basin of which it receives the rainfall being, above the sluices at the opening of the river LEVEN, 39,204 acres, over which the average rainfall is about 36 inches. The principal streams that enter it are the North Queich, at the NW end; the Ury Burn, N of Kinross; the South Queich and Gelly Buru, S of Kinross; and Gairney Water, W of St Serf's Island; and the surplus water is carried off by the river Leven, which issues from the SE end. The drainage operations were carried out between 1826 and 1836 under the superintendence of the late Mr Jardine of Edinburgh, and the lowering of the level of the water was effected by cutting at a very low level a new course for the river Leven; this, known as the 'New Cut,' extends from the end of the loch for 3 miles down the river in a straight line to Auchmoor bridge, and the regulation of the flow of the stored water is managed by powerful sluices erected at the point where the river leaves the loch. The total cost was about £40,000. There are seven islands, of which the largest is St Serf's Island, ⅓ mile from the SE end, which measures 5 by 4 furlongs at the widest part, and has an area of about 80 acres. The next largest is Castle Island, ¼ mile E of the projecting point on which the old church of Kinross stands, which measures 2 furlongs by 1, and has an area of about 8 acres. Close to it are three small islands—Reed Bower to the S, Roy's Folly to the SW, and Alice's Bower NW, while about 3 furlongs N is Scart Island, and ⅓ mile N by E of the latter is a small nameless island near the NW end of the loch. The island of St Serf receives its name from the ruins of a priory, the church of which had been dedicated to St Serf or Servanus, who lived about the beginning of the 8th century. The first foundation must have been made either by himself or by some of his followers soon after his death, for, according to the *Register of St Andrews*, the island was given by Brude, king of the Picts, in or about the year 842, to God, St Servan, and the Culdee hermits serving God there; and the possessions of the community were increased by various grants from different kings and from some of the bishops of St Andrews between 1039 and 1093. Other benefactors also aided them till the early part of the 12th century, but in the course of the quarrels as to rule and discipline that then raged, they, like all the other bodies of the older Scottish church, had the worst of the battle, seeing that their foes were backed by all the weight of the royal power. Prior to 961 the brethren had given up the island to the bishop of St Andrews, so long as he should provide them with food and raiment; and in 1144, or shortly after, Bishop Robert handed the island and all their other possessions over to the newly founded order of Canons

Regular of St Andrews. Some resistance was probably made to this arbitrary proceeding, since King David granted a charter conferring the island on the canons of St Andrews, that their order might be instituted in the old monastery. Any of the Culdees who chose to remain and live canonically were to be allowed to do so, but those who resisted were at once to be expelled from the place. Many of the brethren were probably driven out, and the canons of St Andrews held the place till the Reformation, and the lands passed into the possession of the Earl of Morton. A list of the books belonging to the Culdee community has been preserved in the *Register of St Andrews*. They were—a pastorage, a gradual, a missal, the works of Origen, the Sentences of St Bernard, a treatise on the sacraments, a portion of the Bible, a lectionary, the Acts of the Apostles, the Gospels, the works of Prosper, the Books of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles, a Gloss on the Canticles, a book called Interpretationes Dictionum, a collection of sentences, a commentary on Genesis, and selections of ecclesiastical rules. The priory is also known as the priory of Loch Leven, or the priory of Portmoak, the latter still being the name of the adjacent parish, and said to be derived from the first abbot, St Moak. The prior at the beginning of the 15th century was Andrew Wyntoun, author of *The Orgyngnale Cronykil of Scotland*, and the work was written here. The ruins were explored and the foundations laid bare in the end of 1877, when the remains of two bodies, supposed to be those of St Ronan and Graham (first bishop of St Andrews), were found within the area. The island is grassy, and affords pasture for a few sheep and cattle. The Castle Island was considerably increased in size by the drainage operations, and it was even feared that it would be joined to the mainland and lose its classic associations, more particularly as an ancient causeway extends from it under water to the shore. When or for what purpose this was formed is not known, but so continuous and high is it that in a dry season, when the lake is at its lowest, a man can wade along it from end to end. There is said to have been a stronghold here at a very early period, built by Congal, the son of Dongart, king of the Picts, and part of the present strength must be of considerable antiquity. During the minority of David II. it was held for him by Allan de Vipont and James Lamby, citizens of St Andrews, and was besieged by part of Baliol's forces under John de Strivilin. The English leader first erected a fort on the point where Kinross churchyard is, and tried thence to batter the castle; but, his efforts being in vain, he next tried by means of a bulwark of stones and trunks of trees to stop the narrow opening by which the Leven rushed out of the lake, so that the castle on the island might be laid under water. The water began slowly to rise, and success seemed certain, but, on 19 June 1335, while the English leader and the greater portion of his soldiers were at Dunfermline celebrating the festival of St Margaret, the defenders took advantage of the opportunity, attacked the barrier and broke part of it down, when the water rushed out with such force that it overwhelmed and whirled away a number of the English soldiers who were encamped on that side. The castle, however, derives its chief interest from its associations with Queen Mary, this being the place selected as her prison after the surrender to the confederate lords at Carberry. One of the Douglases had obtained a grant of the lands and loch in 1353, and at this time the castle was held by Sir Robert Douglas, a near kinsman of the famous James, Earl of Morton, and stepfather of James, Earl of Murray, afterwards the regent. It was probably on account of this relationship that he was selected for such an important duty, and the Queen was consigned to his care on 17 June 1567. On 24 July following she was visited by Lord Ruthven, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and Sir Robert Melville, in name of the Confederates, and was by them forced to sign a deed of abdication resigning the throne to her infant son, who was five days thereafter crowned at Stirling as James VI. The scene that then occurred, as well

as the subsequent escape of the Queen, are graphically described in Scott's *Abbot*. On 15 Aug. it was again the scene of a stormy meeting, when Regent Murray, in a conference that lasted 'until one of the clock after midnight . . . did plainly, without disguising, discover unto the queen all his opinion of her misgovernment, and laid before her all such disorders as either might touch her conscience, her honour, or surety,' and still further 'behaved himself rather like a ghostly father unto her than like a councillor. Sometimes the queen wept bitterly, sometimes she acknowledged her unadvisedness and misgovernment; some things she did confess plainly, some things she did excuse, some things she did extenuate.' In conclusion, the Earl of Murray left her that night 'in hope of nothing but of God's mercy, willing her to seek *that* as her chiefest refuge.' Next morning she 'took him in her arms and kissed him, and showed herself very well satisfied, requiring him in any ways not to refuse the regency of the realm, but to accept it at her desire. "For by this means," said she, "my son shall be preserved, my realm well governed, and I in safety, and in towardness to enjoy more safety and liberty than way than I can any other;" and after he had accepted the fatal post 'she embraced him very lovingly, kissed him, and sent her blessing unto the prince her son by him,' and they parted—to meet again at Langside (see GLASGOW). On 2 May 1568 Mary effected her escape by the aid of a youth of eighteen, named Willy Douglas, and possibly a kinsman of the family. A previous attempt concerted by George Douglas, a son of Sir Robert, and made on 25 April, had been frustrated; but George, who had early 'allen under the power of the queen's fascination, and had been sent away from the castle, continued to hang about the neighbourhood, till at last, the younger Douglas having stolen the castle keys while Sir Robert was at supper, a fresh effort was made and was successful. 'He let the queen and a waiting-woman out of the apartment where they were secured, and out of the door itself, embarked with them in a small skiff, and rowed them to the shore. To prevent instant pursuit he, for precaution's sake, locked the iron-grated door of the tower, and threw the keys into the lake. They found George Douglas and the Queen's servant, Beaton, waiting for them, and Lord Seyton and James Hamilton of Orbieston in attendance, at the head of a party of faithful followers, with whom they fled to Niddrie Castle, and from thence to Hamilton' (see GLASGOW and TERREGLES). The boat, according to tradition, landed on the lands of Coldon on the S side. The keys were recovered during the nineteenth century (1805), and presented to the Earl of Morton. The Earl of Northumberland also, after his rebellion in England and his capture in Scotland, was confined in Lochleven Castle from 1569 to 1572, when he was delivered up to Elizabeth and sentenced to death. The castle and courtyard occupied a considerable portion of the old area of the island; and the garden occupied most of the remainder. In 1840 the courtyard was cleared of weeds and most of the ruins of accumulated rubbish. The great tower or keep of the castle, dating probably from some time in the 14th century, stood at the NW corner of the courtyard, next Kinross, and was four storeys high, with walls 6 feet thick. The entrance was on the second storey, and had been gained by a temporary staircase that could be removed in time of danger. The door opened at once into the great hall which occupies the whole of this storey, and within the doorway and at the entrance to the hall is a square opening leading to the dungeon below. The two upper storeys seem to have been bed-chambers. The courtyard was surrounded by high walls, protected at the corners by towers. The turret on the SE is pointed out, though merely on vague tradition, as the place of Queen Mary's confinement. The chapel was on the W side to the W of the keep. The whole island is now prettily wooded. The scenery round the loch is very fine. Across the level ground to the NE rise the green Ochils, while on the E is Bishop Hill (1492 feet), and to

the S the well-wooded Benarty Hill (1167), both rising steeply from the edge of the loch with a dignity not always seen even in much loftier mountains; while to the W of Benarty are the woods of BLAIRADAM, where the idea of the *Abbot* occurred to Scott.

The loch has long been noted for trout of a delicate colour and very fine flavour, for even in the time of Charles I. in 1633 an Act of Parliament was passed for the protection of fish spawning in any of the inflowing streams within five miles of their mouth; and Defoe, in his *Journey through Scotland* (1723), declares that the 'lake is full of fish, particularly the finest trouts in the world.' Previous to 1856 the fishing was by nets, the trouts not generally rising to fly, while now they do so readily. Rod-fishing, now the only method of capture employed for trout, does not begin till 5 Feb., and continues till 31st August. The average take of trout with nets was about 11,000 lbs. a year, and since rod-fishing began it has varied considerably. In 1883 it was 12,742 lbs.; in 1888 it rose as high as 21,074 lbs., falling to 12,837 lbs. in 1889, and as low as 9202 lbs. in 1890, but rising again to 19,529 lbs. in 1893, and showing a slight falling off in 1895 (14,320 lbs). The trout average nearly 1 lb., but fish of 2, 3, 4, or 5 lbs. are not at all rare, and some years ago one of 10 lbs. was captured. Besides trout, the loch also contains perch and pike, the latter being relentlessly destroyed by the net. The fishings are leased by the Loch Leven Angling Association (Limited), who keep about twenty boats on the loch. The boats are provided with two boatmen, and the charge is 2s. 6d. per hour, and 3 shillings extra per day for one of the men, the Association paying the other. Perch fishers, however, are charged a lower rate than trout fishers. Curiously unlike most other places, fishing is best with an E wind. From the Douglas family the property passed, in the time of Charles II., to Sir William Bruce, who erected Kinross House, and it is now in the possession of Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Bart.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1877. See Robert Burns-Begg's *History of Lochleven Castle* (2d. ed., Kinross, 1887).

Levenwick, a coast village in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 4 miles SW of Sandwick.

Levera, an islet of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Pop. (1871) 8, (1881) 11, (1891) 12.

Levern Water, a stream and a *quoad sacra* parish of Renfrewshire, issuing from Long Loch, on the boundary between the parishes of Neilston and Mearns, near the Ayrshire border, and running $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward through the parish of Neilston and along the boundary between Abbey-Paisley and Eastwood, to a junction with the White Cart, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Paisley. Its principal affluents are the Kirkton and the Brock Burn. It exhibits various scenes of sequestered and even romantic beauty. Before reaching the level ground, its velocity is very considerable, and there are several waterfalls. The cascades in Killock Glen form a miniature resemblance of the three celebrated Falls of Clyde. The greater part of its valley is thickly inhabited by a manufacturing population, which centres at the villages of Neilston, Barrhead, and Hurler. The *quoad sacra* parish of Levern is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Its church was built as a chapel of ease in 1835. Levern public and Nitshill Roman Catholic schools, with respective accommodation for 359 and 123 children, have an average attendance of about 215 and 75, and grants amounting to nearly £210 and £72. Pop. of *q.s.* parish (1871) 2413, (1881) 2847, (1891) 2772, of whom 2617 were in Abbey-Paisley and 155 in Eastwood.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 30, 1865-66.

Lewis or Lews, the northern part of the 'Long Island' or Outer Hebrides, and next to Ireland the largest of the British Isles, comprises one large island and a great number of isles or islets. The island of Lewis, 45 miles in length, with an average breadth of 15 miles and an extreme breadth of 30, consists of two parts, Lewis proper on the N and Harris on the S, which are united to each other by an isthmus $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Harris and the isles connected with it belong

to Inverness-shire, and have been fully described in our article HARRIS. Lewis proper and the islets connected with it belong to Ross-shire. The islets, excepting only the small group called the Shiaut Isles, lie quite close to the coast, and are all very small, and for the most part uninhabited, so that they do not need to be separately noticed. The main body of Lewis proper, in all its statistics, and in many of its principal features, as well as in most of its minor ones, will be found described in our articles on its four parishes of BARVAS, LOCHS, STORNOWAY, and UIG. We will therefore make only a few general statements here.

Lewis proper has somewhat the outline of an equilateral triangle, its base 28 miles broad, each of its sides nearly 50 miles long, and its apex pointing to the NE, and terminating in a promontory called the BUTT of LEWIS. The general surface of Lewis proper is not so mountainous and rugged as that of Harris, and has been aptly described as 'an immense peat, with notches of the moss cut away here and there, to afford a sure foundation for the inhabitants, and produce food for their bodily wants.' The total area is 437,221 acres, of which 417,416 are land. Much the greater portion of this is hill, moor, and moss, with here and there an undulating tract of blue clay upon a rocky bottom. On some parts of the coast the soil is of a sandy nature, tolerably fertile. The rocky cliffs which form the Butt rise to the height of 142 feet, and are broken into very rugged and picturesque forms. The loftiest summits are Mealashal and Beinn Mhor, both which rise to a height of 1750 feet above sea-level. Gneiss is the predominant rock. Numerous sea-lochs or elongated bays project far into the interior on both sides of the southern district, and in some instances are so ramified that they and the fresh-water lakes produce, in many parts, a watery labyrinth with the land. But these sea-lochs afford great quantities of shell-fish; and the whole coast is very favourable for the white fish and herring fisheries. The streams also abound with trout and salmon. Large roots of trees have been abundantly dug up in the bogs, indicating the ancient existence of an extensive forest; but in later times, excepting a small patch in the neighbourhood of Stornoway, the whole country became utterly destitute of wood. Its agriculture and its arts also, till 1844, were in a very rude state. It belonged then to the Mackenzies of Seaforth, but it was purchased for £190,000 by the late Sir James Matheson, Bart. (1796-1878); and by him no less a sum than £329,409 was expended in a series of sweeping improvements, which have greatly changed its character. No instance of improvement, in recent times, within the United Kingdom, has been more striking to the eye of an observer. Its details have comprised draining, planting, road-making, the reforming of husbandry, the improving of live stock, the introduction of manufactures, and the encouraging of fisheries, all on a great scale and with good results. The focus of the improvements has been Stornoway and its neighbourhood; so that a fuller account of them will fall to be given in our article on STORNOWAY. The harbour of Port Ness, with its boat-slip of 1835, rendering any increase in the size of the fishing boats scarcely possible, was in 1893 enlarged to such an extent that not only does it now serve the local wants, but is greatly taken advantage of by the larger boats of the east coast fishermen in their periodic visits to the west coast. The Highlands and Islands Commission having reported in favour of a breakwater at the entrance to the harbour, which is very much exposed to heavy seas, and during gales to high waves, Government in the same year granted £15,000 for the purpose. The breakwater not only shelters the harbour, but forms a quay from which steamers transfer the produce of the fishings to the southern markets. In 1893 also Government gave £1500 for the making of roads and footpaths in Lewis. Under the County Council the new Carloway Road was formed in that year at a cost of fully £14,000, and in 1894 a pier was erected at Portnambothag, Folsta. Pop. (1861) 20,570, (1871) 23,483, (1881) 24,876, (1891)

27,045, of whom 24,747 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 98, 99, 104, 105, 106, 111, 112, 1858.

The Established presbytery of Lewis, in the synod of Glenelg, meets at Stornoway on the last Wednesday of March and November, and comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cross and Knock, and the chapelries of Bernera and Carloway. Pop. (1881) 25,487, (1891) 27,590, of whom about 150 are communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church presbytery of Lewis has 2 churches at Stornoway, and 9 at Back, Barvas, Carloway, Cross, Kinloch, Knock, Lochs, Park, Shawbost, and Uig, which 12 together have over 12,000 members and adherents. See W. A. Smith's *Lewisiana; or, Life in the Outer Hebrides* (Edinb. 1875), and an article by James Macdonald on 'The Agriculture of Ross and Cromarty' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (Edinh. 1877).

Ley of Hallyburton, a hamlet in Kettins parish, Forfarshire, 2½ miles SE of Coupar-Angus.

Leys Castle, a fine modern mansion in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, 3½ miles SSE of Inverness. Standing 520 feet above sea-level, it commands a beautiful view of mountain and valley, water and wood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Leys, Loch. See BANCHORY-TERNAN.

Leysmill, a village in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire, with a station on the Arbroath and Forfar section of the Caledonian, 2½ miles ESE of Guthrie Junction.

Libberton, a village and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The village, towards the NW corner of the parish, is 5 miles NW of Biggar on the Symington and Peebles branch of the Caledonian railway, and 2½ SSE of the post-town Carnwath, on the Carstairs and Edinburgh section of the same system.

The parish, containing also Quothquan village, 4 miles W by N of Biggar, since 1669 has comprehended the ancient parishes of Libberton and Quothquan. It is bounded N by Carnwath, E by Walston and Biggar, S by Symington and Covington, and W by Covington and Pettinain. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between ¾ mile and 4¼ miles; and its area is 8320 acres, of which 88⅞ are water. The CLYDE, here a beautiful river, 100 to 120 feet in width, and 2 to 15 in depth, flows 8 miles west-north-westward and north-by-westward along or close to all the Symington, Covington, and Pettinain boundaries; and the South MEDWIN meanders 5¼ miles westward along all the northern border till it falls into the Clyde at the NW corner of the parish. Sinking here to 620 feet above sea-level, the surface rises to 1006 feet at Bellsraigs, 1141 near Huntfield, and 1097 at pointed, green Quothquan Law, an outcropping rock on whose summit bears the name of Wallace's Chair. A large extent of haughland, with a strong clay soil, extends along the Clyde; the tract thence inward rises in some places gently, in other places suddenly, to the height of 50 or 60 feet above the level of the stream, and extends, with a fine, early, fertile soil, to the distance of ½ mile or more; and the land farther back becomes more elevated, later, and less productive in its arable parts, till it includes a considerable extent of uncultivated surface. The banks of the Medwin comprise some early fertile spots, but, in general, are poor and moorish. About 1076 acres are under wood, 6158⅓ are in tillage; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The largest landowner is Sir Simon Lockhart of LEE, Bart. This portion of the Lockhart estates was sold by the fourth Earl of Carnwath in 1676 to Sir George Lockhart, afterwards President of the Court of Session, who was assassinated in March 1689, and they have since remained in the family. The lands of Quothquan and Shieldhill have, however, been in possession of the Chancellor family for more than 400 years, a charter of 1432 being still extant, containing a grant of them by Lord Somerville to the ancestor of the Chancellor family. The proprietor of the estate in the time of Queen Mary took part with that princess, and was engaged at the battle of Langside, in consequence of

which his mansion at Quothquan was burned down in 1568 by the adherents of the victorious Regent Murray. The family then removed to the old tower of SHIELDHILL. A short way E of it is HUNTFIELD, the mansion of another landowner, and two more are Cormiston Towers and Oggs Castle, the former at the SE, the latter at the NE corner of the parish. From the 13th till the latter part of the 17th century Easter Gledstones was the seat of the Gledstones of that ilk, the last of whom, William, removed to BIGGAR, and was the great-great-grandfather of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. (See FASQUE, and Prof. Veitch's 'Mr Gladstone's Ancestors' in *Fraser's Magazine* for June, 1880.) Libberton is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £267. The parish church at Libberton village was built in 1812. Quothquan church at Quothquan village having become ruinous, about 1780 was converted by John Chancellor of Shieldhill into a family burying-place. The cot on its W gable retains a fine-tonged bell of 1641. Two public schools, Libberton and Quothquan, with respective accommodation for 72 and 56 children, have an average attendance of about 15 and 35, and grants of over £30 and £40. Valuation (1884) £8105, 12s., (1893) £6908, 19s. Pop. (1881) 625, (1891) 486.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 24, 1865-64.

Liberton ('leper town'), a village and a parish of Edinburghshire. The village stands, 356 feet above sea-level, on the summit of a low broad-based ridge, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of the centre of Edinburgh, and is sometimes distinguished as Liberton Kirk, from the fact that it contains the parish church. It is somewhat straggling in its arrangement, and besides the poorer class of cottages, includes some neat houses and elegant villas. There are no buildings of any importance except the parish church and the Free church. The former is a handsome semi-Gothic edifice, whose square tower, capped by four corner pinnacles, forms a very prominent object in the landscape. Designed by Gillespie Graham, and containing 1000 sittings, it was built in 1815, and renovated at a cost of over £1200 in 1882, when gas was introduced, a panelled ceiling inserted, the gallery reconstructed, the whole reseated, &c. The precise site of the present building was formerly occupied by a very ancient church, mentioned in the foundation charter of Holyrood (1128). When the church which immediately preceded the present one was taken down, a curious Russian medal of the 13th century is said to have been found embedded in the materials. The Free church of Liberton, standing nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the NE, was built in 1870 at a cost of £2200. Liberton post office has money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1881) 157, (1891) 379.

Two hamlets, named Liberton Dams and Nether Liberton, lie respectively 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs NNW and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs N by W of the village. They are mere groups of cottages of little pretensions, but within late years several neat though small houses have been built at Liberton Dams. In old documents there occurs a mention of a mill at Nether Liberton, where there is still a saw-mill; and in 1369 the lands of Nether Liberton were granted to William Ramsay and spouse.

Liberton parish is bounded N by St Cuthbert's and Duddingston, E by Inveresk and Newton, SE by Dalkeith, S by Lasswade, and W by Colinton. It extends from the Pow Burn at Edinburgh to within a mile of Dalkeith, and from the close vicinity of the Firth of Forth at Magdalaue Bridge to near the E end of the Pentland range. Its greatest length from ENE to WSW is 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth is 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 6617 acres. The scenery of this parish is very beautifully diversified, though it never loses its lowland smiling character. Just within the W boundary the Braid Hills attain their maximum altitude of 698 feet above sea-level, and extending from these are low broad ridges and gentle elevations, with alternating belts and spaces of plain. The state of cultivation is high, and there are numerous private mansions with fine policies. The Braid Burn and Burdiehouse Burn flow north-eastward through the interior, and there is a curious bituminous

spring at St Catherine's, known as the Balm Well. The rocks of the Braid Hills are basaltic, but elsewhere are carboniferous, belonging either to the Calciferous Sandstone or to the Carboniferous Limestone series. Sandstone, limestone, and coal are extensively worked. The soil in some parts is wet clay or dry gravel, but in most parts is a fertile loam. Nearly six-sevenths of the land are under cultivation, and hardly an acre of waste ground is to be seen. The industries, &c., are referred to in the articles dealing with the various villages. The original 'Ragged School,' founded by Dr. Guthrie in 1847, was removed in 1887 to extensive premises near the parish church. The chief seats are Morton Hall, Drum, Inch House, Brunstane, Niddry, Southfield, Moredun, St Catherine's, Monnt Vernon, Craigend, and Kingstou Grange. The parish includes, besides the village and hamlets of Liberton, the villages of Burdiehouse, Gilmerton, Greenend, Niddry, Oakbank, and Straiton, parts of the villages of Echobank and New Craighall, and some fifteen hamlets, with a part of the burgh and suburbs of Edinburgh. With the extension of Edinburgh southward there has been erected a large number of handsome villas.

It is traversed by several good roads leading S from the capital, by the Loanhead and Roslin branch of the North British railway, which has a station near Gilmerton, and by small parts of the St Leonard's branch and of the Edinburgh Suburban branch of the same railway, which has two stations at Liberton.

Giving off Gilmerton *quoad sacra* parish, and parts to Mayfield (Edinburgh) and New Craighall *quoad sacra* parishes, Liberton is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the stipend is £344 and manse. Besides the two schools at Gilmerton, Liberton public, Niddry public, Burdiehouse public, and New Craighall schools, with respective accommodation for 228, 128, 291, and 448 children, have an average attendance of about 215, 125, 210, and 375, and grants amounting to nearly £220, £106, £204, and £368. Pop. (1871) 3791, (1881) 6026, (1891) 8266, of whom 3408 were in the ecclesiastical parish, and 2037 in the burgh of Edinburgh.

Lockerby Almshouses.—These almshouses are situated at Burnhead, Liberton, and were erected under the will of the late Mr Thomas Lockerby, Esq., who left over £30,000 to found them. This sum, by the accumulation of interest and supplemented by a bequest of £4000 from a Miss Macaulay, now amounts to about £35,000, including the value of the cottages. These are twelve in number, are in the double-villa style, with plots of ground in front and rear, and each consists of three rooms and kitchen, with baths, &c. The beneficiaries, male or female, are persons in reduced circumstances through no fault of their own; they sit rent and taxes free, and in addition receive each 10s. per week.

An hospital anciently stood at Upper Liberton, and is supposed to have given rise to the name of the village, the original form being Lepertown. Near it rose a tall peel-house or tower, now utterly vanished, the stronghold, it is said, of MacBeth, a baron under David I., holding a considerable part of the lauds of Liberton. By him a chapelry was erected at Liberton, and placed under the church of St Cuthbert, with which it passed, by grant of David I., to the canons of Holyrood. In 1240 the chapelry was disjoined from St Cuthbert's, and remained till the Reformation as a rectory under the Abbey of Holyrood. For a time Liberton was a prebend of the short-lived bishopric of Edinburgh, and on the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland it reverted to the Crown. Three chapels—one founded at Bridgend by James V., St Catherine's near the mansion of that name, and St Mary's founded at Niddry in 1389 by Wauchope of Niddry—were subordinate to the parish church. Only a few faint vestiges of the walls of the latter, and its burying-ground, remain of them. A chapel was built by James V. at Bridgend; and there was a Presbyterian chapel erected under the Indulgence of James VII. The parochial registers date from 1639.

The chief antiquity in the parish is CRAIGMILLAR Castle.

Others are the sites and remains of the buildings above mentioned; Peffer Mill, erected in 1636 by one Edgar, whose arms, impaled with those of his wife, are over the principal door; and a square tower still standing near Liberton Kirk, reputed to be the hold of a fierce robber laird, and not to be confounded with MacBeth's tower mentioned above. In Scott's *Heart of Midlothian* 'Ruben Butler' is schoolmaster at Liberton; and Peffer Mill is commonly identified with 'Dumbiedikes.' Various tumuli have been discovered near Mortonhall; and a plane tree near Craigmillar Castle is said to have been planted by Mary Queen of Scots, and reputed one of the largest of its kind in the country. In 1863 the remains of a Celtic cross, covered with knot-work, were found in a wall near Liberton Tower. Part of the BOROUGHMUIR is in the parish. A rising-ground to the E of St Catherine's, formerly called the Priest's Hill, has now the name of Grace Mount. (See also under GILBERTON.) Amongst distinguished natives of the parish of Liberton have been Mr Clement Little of Upper Liberton, who founded the College Library of Edinburgh; and Sir Simon de Preston of Craigmillar, in whose Edinburgh house, as provost, Queen Mary was lodged on the night after the affair of Carberry Hill. The Wauchopes of Niddry have had a seat in the parish for 500 years, and are probably the oldest family in Midlothian.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See an article in vol. i. of *Trans. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1793).

Liddel Water, a Border stream of Roxburgh and Dumfries shires, formed by the confluent Caddroun, Wormsleugh, and Peel Burns, at an altitude of 650 feet above sea-level, amid the great bog called Dead Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Saughtree station. Thence it flows $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward through Castleton parish, next $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the English Border, having Castleton and Canonbie parishes on its right bank and Cumberland on its left; till after a descent of 545 feet, it falls into the Esk at a point 12 miles N of Carlisle and $7\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Langholm. It is fed by a score of affluents, the chief of them HERMITAGE Water and KERSHOPE Burn. For 10 miles from its source its banks are bleak and naked—in most places a mountain gorge or glen; but afterwards they spread out in a beautiful though narrow valley, carpeted with fine verdure, adorned with beautiful plantations, and screened by picturesque heights. In all the lower parts of its course, its banks are sylvan, picturesque, and at intervals romantic; and, at a cataract called Penton Linns, 3 miles from the confluence with the Esk, they are wildly yet beautifully grand. Stupendous rocky precipices, which fall sheer down to the bed of the stream, and wall up the water within a narrow broken channel, along the Scottish side have a terrace-walk carried along a ledge, and affording a view of the vexed and foaming stream, lashed into foam among the obstructing rocks; and they are fringed with a rich variety of exuberant copsewood. In the middle of the cataract rises from the river's bed a solitary large rock crowned with shrubs, whose broken and wooded summit figures majestically in a conflict with the roaring waters during a high flood. At its confluence with the Esk a sort of promontory is formed, on which stand the ruins of a fort, called in the district the Strength of Liddel. Its salmon and trout fishing is good, but like the Esk it has been affected by the salmon disease.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 11, 1864-63.

Liddesdale. See CASTLETON, CANONBIE, HERMITAGE CASTLE; and Robert Bruce Armstrong's *History of Liddesdale, etc.* (Edinb. 1884).

Liff, a village and a parish of SW Forfarshire. Standing close to the Perthshire boundary, 250 feet above sea-level, and 5 miles WNW of the centre of Dundee, the village is a pleasant little place, with a station on the Newtyle branch of the Caledonian railway.

The parish contains also the LOCHEE and Logie suburbs of Dundee, the villages of BENVIE, INVERGOWRIE, DARGIE, MUIRHEAD OF LIFF, BIRKHILL FEUS, and BACKMUIR, and part of the village of MYLNEFIELD FEUS; and, comprehending the four ancient parishes of Liff, Logie, Invergowrie, and Benvie, is commonly

designated Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie. The original parish of Liff comprehended most of the site of Lochee; the parish of Logie comprised a portion of Dundee burgh, and was united to Liff before the middle of the 17th century; the parish of Invergowrie was annexed as early as Logie, or earlier; and the parish of Benvie was annexed in 1758. A small part of the parish at Easter Mylnefield, about 4 acres, was in the county of Perth until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed the parish wholly in Forfarshire. The united parish is bounded N by Auchterhouse, NE by Mains and Strathmartin, E by Dundee, S by the Firth of Tay, and W by Longforan (in Perthshire) and Fowls-Easter. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 8069 acres, of which 956 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ water. Dighty Water and a small tributary of that stream trace the northern boundary; and Invergowrie Burn, coming in from the NW, and receiving affluents in its course, drains most of the interior to the Firth of Tay. The land rises gently from the firth for 3 miles, till near Birkhill Feus it attains an elevation of 500 feet above sea-level, and then declines northward to Dighty Water. Sandstone, of the Devonian formation, and of various colour and quality, is the prevailing rock, and has been largely quarried. The soil of the lower grounds is either clayey or a black mould inclining to loam; of the higher grounds, is light and sandy. Some of the land is of very fine quality. A large aggregate area, in the N chiefly, is under wood; some 60 acres are in pasture; and all the rest of the parish not occupied by houses, railways, and roads is in tillage. Factories and other industrial establishments make a great figure, but are mostly situated at or near Lochee. The new Royal Lunatic Asylum, West Green, is situated near the western boundary of the parish. In an enclosure opposite the churchyard of Liff may be traced the site of a castle, said to have been built by Alexander I. of Scotland, and called Hurly-Hawkin. In the neighbourhood of Camperdown House was discovered, towards the close of the 18th century, a subterranean building of several apartments, rude in structure, and uncentred by mortar. Close on the boundary with Dundee is a place called Pitalpie, or Pit of Alpiu, from having been the scene of that memorable engagement in the 9th century between the Scots and the Picts, when the former lost at once battle, king, and many nobles. Mansions, noticed separately, are CAMPERDOWN, GRAY HOUSE, BALRUDDERY, and INVERGOWRIE. Giving off portions to five *quoad sacra* parishes, this parish is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns; the stipend is £336 with manse. The parish church, at Liff village, is a good Early English edifice, erected in 1831 at a cost of £2200, with a conspicuous spire 108 feet high. There is a Free church of Liff; and two public schools, Liff and Muirhead of Liff, with respective accommodation for 133 and 163 children, have an average attendance of about 85 and 105, and grants of nearly £85 and £96. Landward valuation (1884) £15,215, 11s., (1893) £13,568, 3s., plus £2692 for railways. Pop. of entire parish (1871) 35,554, (1881) 43,190, (1891) 47,616.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Lightburn, a village in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile ESE of Cambuslang town.

Lilliards-Edge. See ANCRUM.

Lilliesleaf is a village and parish in the NW of Roxburghshire. The village, 3 miles W of Belses station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Hassenden station, and 6 SSW of Newtown St Boswells station—all on the Waverley route of the North British railway system—is picturesquely situated on a ridge of ground which slopes down first steeply to the village, then gradually to Alc Water. Between the village and the river lie fields and meadows. Lilliesleaf consists mainly of one long narrow street, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, which contains the post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, 2 inns, 2 schools, and several good shops. There is a subscription library, containing about 1600 volumes of all classes of literature. The houses exhibit con-

siderable diversity, some being thatched and others slated, while old cottages and new villas are not unfrequently found standing close together. Almost without exception, the houses have gardens attached to them, and as a natural consequence, flower-culture is largely engaged in. Owing to the trimness of its gardens, and the beauty of its situation, Lilliesleaf is among the prettiest of the Border villages, and its advantages have been fully appreciated by our Scotch artists, who have found in it and its environs charming subjects for their brush.

The parish church, built in 1771, and restored in 1883, stands a little way beyond the E end of the village. It is surrounded on three sides by the churchyard, which contains a few curious tombstones, and the remains of an old ivy-grown chapel. The improvements of 1883 changed it from a plain barn-like building to one of taste and elegance. They embraced the addition of a nave and bell-tower, and the remodelling of the interior, in which handsome modern benches took the place of the old 'box-pews.' The lighting of the church has been much improved by the new windows in the nave and the enlargement of the old windows in the transepts. A fine-toned bell, which cost about £100, and weighs 8½ cwts., has been presented to the church by Mr Edward W. Sprot, younger son of the late Mr Mark Sprot of Riddell. An interesting relic is the old stone font. It was removed from the church at the Reformation, and eventually found its way into the moss, where for a long time it lay buried. It has lately been dug up, and placed at one of the entrance doors of the church. The U.P. church was erected in 1805. Besides the girls' school at the village, built by subscription in 1860 on ground bequeathed by the late Mr Currie of Linthill, there is the public school, once known as the parish school, also at the village, and built in 1822, which, with accommodation for 191 children, has an average attendance of about 135, and a grant of over £134. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and trades connected therewith. Pop. (1861) 325, (1871) 349, (1881) 315, (1891) 302.

Lilliesleaf parish is bounded NW by Selkirk, N by Bowden, NE and E by Ancrum, SE by Minto and Wilton, and W by Ashkirk. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 6½ miles; its breadth varies between 1 furlong and 4½ miles; and its area is 6707½ acres, of which 35 are water. ALE Water winds ½ mile westward along the Ashkirk border, then 2¾ miles north-eastward through the interior of the parish, and lastly 4½ miles east-by-northward along the boundary with Bowden and Ancrum. Almost all the land in the parish is arable, and what remains is taken up with pasture. The ground is gently undulating, sinking in the NE to 390 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 556 feet near the village, 754 near Greatlaws, 711 near Newhouse, and 936 at Black Craig. The soil is mostly loam and clay, and there is little or no sand. The predominant rocks are Silurian and Devonian. A portion of the Waverley route of the North British railway passes through the parish. The chief landowners are Sprot of Riddell, Currie of Linthill, Lords Minto and Polwarth, Mr Scott of Sinton, Mr Stewart of Hermiston, Mr Martin of Firth, Mr. Dobie of Raperlan, Mrs. Dickson of Chatto, Mr. Pennycook of Newhall, and Mr. Riddell-Carre of Cavers-Carre. 'Ancient Riddell's fair domain' belonged till 1823 to a family of that name, whose ancestor Walter de Riddell obtained a charter of Lilliesleaf, Whittunes, etc., about the middle of the 12th century, and who received a baronetcy in 1628. The remoter antiquity of the family has been rested upon the discovery, in the old chapel of Riddell, of two stone coffins, one of which contained 'an earthen pot, filled with ashes and arms, bearing a legible date, A.D. 727,' while the other was filled with 'the bones of a man of gigantic size.' These coffins, it has been conjectured, contained the remains of ancestors of the family, although this view has been rejected by Sir Walter B. Riddell. The mansion of Riddell, 1½ mile WSW of the village, is a plain but large three-storeyed house. It is

approached from one of the lodges by a very fine avenue, 1¼ mile in length. The present owner is General John Sprot (b. 1830; suc. 1883). Another mansion, Cotfield, stands 1¾ mile S of the village. Lilliesleaf Moor was the scene of many 'Conventicles' held by the Covenanters, and upon it took place several skirmishes between them and their opponents. The chief engagement occurred at Bewlie Moss.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend amounts to £320 with manse. The old church of Lilliesleaf belonged before the year 1116 to the Church of Glasgow, whose right over it was confirmed by several Papal Bulls. A church which also belonged to the See of Glasgow, stood at Hermiston or Herdmanstown, and in addition to it, there were chapels at Riddell (where Riddell Mill now stands) and at Chapel (on the present site of Chapel Farm). Pop. (1881) 718, (1891) 649.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 25, 1864-65.

Lily Loch. See DEWS.

Limecraigs, an estate with a mansion in Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire.

Limefield, an estate with a modern mansion in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, 1 mile NE of West Calder town.

Limekilns, a coast village of SW Fife, mainly in Dunfermline, but partly in Inverkeithing parish, 1 mile E by S of Charlestown, with which it is practically one, and 3 miles SSW of Dunfermline town. In 1814 Limekilns had 4 brigs, 1 schooner, and 137 sloops; in 1843 6 brigs, 7 schooners, 16 sloops, and 1 pinnace, these thirty manned by 168 men; but the harbour is now chiefly made use of for the mooring of vessels. There are now no limekilns here, but at Charlestown limestone is still extensively worked. An old house called the 'King's Cellar,' bears date 1581, and was possibly the death-place of Robert Pitcairn (1520-84), first commendator of Dunfermline and secretary of state for Scotland. George Thomson (1759-1851), the editor of a well-known *Collection of Scottish Songs*, was a native. A 'pan house' for salt-making, long discontinued, was started in 1613; and in 1825 there was built at a cost of £2000 a U.P. church, with 1056 sittings, whose congregation celebrated its centenary on 12 Nov. 1882. Limekilns has also a post office under Dunfermline, and a public school. Thoroughly drained in 1890-91, with a copious water supply, and being completely sheltered from easterly and northerly winds, it is coming into note as a health resort in chest complaints. There is a coach to Dunfermline several times daily. Pop. (1841) 950, (1861) 828, (1871) 758, (1881) 698, (1891) 582, of whom 17 were in Inverkeithing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Limekilns, a mansion in East Kilbride parish, W Lanarkshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Limerigg, a village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile S of Slamannan station, on the Manuel, Slamannan, and Coatbridge section of the North British railway, and 6½ miles SSW of Falkirk. An Established mission church was opened in 1886. Pop. with Lochside (1881) 1204, (1891) 1419.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Linacro, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Invernessshire.

Linburn House, a mansion in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles ENE of Midcalder Junction.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lincluden College, a ruined religious house in Terregles parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, on a grassy mound above the right bank of winding Cluden Water, which here falls into the Nith, 1½ mile N by W of Dumfries. It was originally a convent for Black or Benedictine nuns, founded by Uchtred, second son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, about the middle of the 12th century. But towards the close of the 14th, Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway, called the 'Grim,' expelled the nuns for 'insolence' and other irregularities, and converted the establishment into a collegiate church, with a provost and 12 canons—later, a provost, 8 canons, 24 bedesmen, and a chaplain. In the zenith of their

power the Earls of Douglas expended considerable sums in ornamenting the place, and when wardens of the West Marches, adopted it as their favourite residence, William, eighth Earl, here holding a parliament in 1448 to revise the uses of Border warfare. From what remains of the ancient building, which is part of the provost's house, the choir, and the S transept, an idea may be easily formed of its bygone splendour. The aisleless three-bayed choir, in particular, was finished in the richest style of Decorated architecture, its roof resembling that of King's College, Cambridge, and the brackets, whence sprung the ribbed arch-work, being decked with armorial bearings. Over the door of the sacristy are the arms of the Grim Earl, the founder of the provostry, and those of his lady, who was heiress of Bothwell. Both he and Uchtred, founder of the nunnery, were buried here; and in the choir is the mutilated but richly sculptured tomb (c. 1440) of Margaret, daughter of Robert III., and wife of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas and first Duke of Touraine. To quote from Billings' *Ecclesiastical and Baronial Antiquities* (1852), 'the character of the edifice, so far as it remains, is very peculiar. Though of small dimensions, it has, like Michael Angelo's statues, a colossal effect from the size of its details. This is conspicuous in the bold and massive cornels and capitals of the vaulting shafts from which the groined arches, now fallen, had sprung. This largeness of feature may be observed in the moulding round the priest's door—itself but a small object—and in the broken tracery of the window above it. Over the interior of the small square door by which this part of the ruin is entered, there is a moulding of oak wreath, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, a series of crockets, so grotesquely large as to appear as if they had been intended to be raised to a great height, so as to be diminished by distance. Heraldic forms predominate, probably owing to circumstances which the history of the institution will readily suggest. Many of the large brackets are shields, but they are massed in with the other decorations with more freedom and picturesqueness than this species of ornament is generally found to admit of. Of the tracery of the windows, enough only remains to show how rich, beautiful, and varied it had been. The patterns, with a tendency to the French Flamboyant character, are strictly geometrical. The main portion of the church now existing consists of the choir and a fragment of a transept. On the right-hand side, opposite to the tomb and door, there are three fine sedilia, partially destroyed. They consist of undepressed ribbed pointed arches, each with a canopy and crocket above, and cusps in the interior—an arrangement that unites the richness of the Decorated with the dignity of the Earliest Pointed style. Beyond the sedilia is a beautiful piscina of the same character. The arch is within a square framework, along the upper margin of which there runs a tiny arcade of very beautiful structure and proportion.' Along the walls of the ruin are a profusion of ivy and a few dwarfish bushes; around are a few trees which form an interrupted and romantic shade; on the N is a meadow, sleepily traversed by Cluden Water; on the E is a lovely little plain, spread out like an esplanade, half its circle edged with the Cluden and the Nith; on the SE were, not so long ago, distinct vestiges of a bowling-green, flower-garden, and parterres; and beyond is a huge artificial mound, cut round to its summit by a spiral walk, and commanding a brilliant view of the 'meeting of the waters' immediately below, and of the joyous landscape about Dumfries. The place is much cherished by the townfolk of that burgh, and was a favourite haunt of the poet Burns, who here, says Allan Cunningham, beheld the 'Vision.'

The provosts of Lincluden were in general men of considerable eminence, and several held high offices of state. Among them were John Cameron (d. 1446), who became secretary, lord-privy-seal, and chancellor of the kingdom, archbishop of GLASGOW, and one of the delegates of the Scottish Church to the council of Basel; John Winchester (d. 1458), afterwards bishop of Moray;

John Methven, secretary of state and an ambassador of the court; James Lindsay, keeper of the privy seal, and an ambassador to England; Andrew Stewart (d. 1501), dean of faculty of the University of Glasgow, and afterwards bishop of Moray; George Hepburn, lord-treasurer of Scotland; William Stewart (d. 1545), lord-treasurer of Scotland, and afterwards bishop of Aberdeen; and Robert Douglas, the eighteenth and last provost, a bastard son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, who was appointed in 1547, and was allowed to enjoy the benefice for 40 years after the Reformation. So late as Yule tide 1586, Lord Maxwell had mass sung openly in the church on three days running. Robert Douglas's grand-nephew, William Douglas, the heir of Drumlanrig, obtained a reversion of the provostry, and, after Robert's death, enjoyed its property and revenues during his own life. Succeeding to the family estates of Drumlanrig, and created afterwards Viscount DRUMLANRIG, and next Earl of Queensberry, he got vested in himself and his heirs the patronage and tithes of the churches of Terregles, Lochrutton, Colvend, Kirkbean, and Caerlaverock, belonging to the college, and also a small part of its lands. But the major part of the property of the establishment was in 1611 granted, in different shares, to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar and to John Murray. The latter, prior to 1627, conveyed his share, including Lincluden College, to Robert, Earl of Nithsdale. The late Captain Maxwell of Terregles did much to preserve this architectural gem, by erecting a railing round it, and installing a suitable person as custodian. Extensive excavations, too, of the foundations, vaults, etc., have furnished a good deal of additional information as to the dates of different portions of the building. The present proprietor is Herbert Maxwell Stewart, Esq. Lincluden House (till recently known as Youngfield), a Tudor mansion, a little SW of the church, was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1875, but was restored in the following year from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., this being his last work.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See Wm. M'Dowall's *Chronicles of Lincluden*, (1886), which treats in a charming style and in an exhaustive manner of the ruin; also an article by E. F. C. Clark in *Trans. Arch. Inst. of Scotland* (1864).

Lindalee. See LINTALEE.

Lindean, a station in Galashiels parish, Selkirkshire, on the Selkirk branch of the North British railway, near the confluence of Ettrick Water with the Tweed, 2 miles N by E of Selkirk. The ancient parish of Lindean is now united to Galashiels, and formed the Roxburghshire portion of the parish until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed Galashiels parish wholly in Selkirkshire. Its church, disused since 1586, stood 3 furlongs S of the station, and was the place where the body of William Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale, lay during the night after his assassination (1353).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Lindertis, a mansion in Airlie parish, W Forfarshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Kirriemuir. Almost entirely rebuilt in 1813, after designs by Elliot of Edinburgh, it is a castellated edifice, with well-wooded grounds, and commands an extensive view of the richest portion of Strathmore. The owner is Sir Thomas Munro, second Bart. since 1825. His father, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Munro (1761-1827), distinguished himself in India alike as soldier and statesman.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Lindores, a village in Abdie parish, and an ancient abbey in Newburgh parish, Fife. The village lies 2 miles SE of Newburgh, near the railway line from Ladybank to Perth. Near its E end traces of an ancient castle, supposed by the natives to have belonged to Macduff, 'Thane of Fife,' were discovered about 1800. While the workmen were digging into the ruins, they came on a 'small apartment with a shelved recess, upon which lay a piece of folded cloth, which, on exposure to the air, soon dissolved and disappeared.' In the neighbourhood of the castle there was fought, on 12 June, 1298, the battle of Black Innesyde or Earnside, between Wallace and the Earl of Pembroke, in which the English were worsted. Lindores Loch extends 7

furlongs from SE to NW, and has an utmost width of $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs. The railway passes along the south-western shore, and the north-eastern is fringed by the grounds of Inchrye Abbey. It is well stocked with fish.

Lindores Abbey, situated on ground rising gently from the Tay, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Newburgh, was founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1178 (according to Fordoun), but more probably about 1196. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St Andrew the Apostle, and endowed for monks of the Benedictine Order. To Guido, the first abbot, Lindores mainly owed its size and importance. From the remains, it is possible to guess its extent and character. 'The church,' says Laing, 'was 195 feet in length, and the transepts were 110 feet from N to S. The most perfect portion of the abbey remaining is the groined arch of the porch which formed the entrance to the abbey through the cloister court. The ruins have recently been cleared of superincumbent rubbish, and the ground plan and style of the buildings are now clearly seen; they belong to the Early English or First Pointed style, which prevailed in Scotland at the period of their erection.' The abbey grew gradually in size and riches, being endowed with property of various kinds, and those who held the chief office in it took a leading part in the affairs of the Catholic Church in Scotland. From time to time it was visited by kings and nobles: by Edward I. (1291), John Baliol (1294), Sir William Wallace (1298), David II. The unfortunate Duke of Rothesay, who died 27 March, 1402, was buried there. According to Boece, his body 'kithit meraklis mony yeris eftir, qubil at last King James the First began to punis his slayaris; and fra that time furth, the miraculis ceissit.' In Lindores Abbey James, ninth Earl of Douglas, passed the last five years of his life in retirement; and here King James III., when his barons rose against him, visited the old Earl, and vainly besought him, with the offer of full forgiveness, to come out and place himself at the head of his vassals in the royal cause. In 1510 Lindores was erected into a regality, which conferred large powers upon the abbot. In 1543 the monks were expelled for a short time from the abbey; and in 1559, as Knox writes, they were well reformed, their mass books and missals burnt, as well as their 'idols and vestments of idolatry.' John Leslie, the last Abbot of Lindores, who held the abbacy 'in trust, or *in commendam*, took an active part in the intrigues of the time of Queen Mary. He was a warm supporter of the queen. He was appointed abbot in 1566, and died in 1596. Lindores Abbey soon passed into secular hands, the monks were ejected, and its large revenues fell to Sir Patrick Leslie, who was created first Lord Lindores. Although greatly harmed at the Reformation, Lindores was not completely destroyed. Its almost perfect demolition was caused by its being afterwards regarded as a convenient quarry from which to obtain stones for building purposes. The consequence is that very few traces of it remain, the chief being the groined arch of the principal entrance, a portion of the chancel-walls, and about 8 feet of the western tower. The ivy-clad ruins have now been cleared from *débris*, etc., as mentioned already, and what remains can be properly seen. Several stone coffins have at different times been discovered, and are still to be seen. In the orchard there is an old pear tree measuring at the ground 17 feet; at 3 feet from the ground, 13 feet 6 inches; and 3 feet higher up separates into two branches, one of which is 8 feet 9 inches in circumference, the other 10 feet 6 inches. The tree, mentioned by Sibbald, is believed to be more than 400 years old.

The title of Lord Lindores was acquired in 1600 by the Leslie family, and became dormant at the death of its seventh holder in 1775. The mansion beside the loch was built on his estate of Lindores by Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, K.C.B. (1779-1839), who received Napoleon on board the *Bellerophon* after Waterloo.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See *Lindores Abbey and its Burgh of Newburgh*, by Alexander Laing, F.S.A.Scot. (Edinb. 1876).

Lindsay Tower. See CRAWFORD.

Ling. See LONG, LOCH (Ross and Cromarty).

Linga, an islet of Tingwall parish, Shetland, off the SE shore of Hildasay, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Scalloway. Pop. (1871) 12, (1881) 10, (1891) 15.

Linga, an islet ($2 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.) of Walls parish, Shetland, in Vaile Sound, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Walls. Pop. (1871) 10, (1881) 13, (1891) 8.

Linga, an uninhabited islet ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) of Nesting parish, Shetland, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the mainland, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by W of the southern extremity of Yell.

Linga, one of the Treshnish isles in Kilminian and Kilmore parish, Argyllshire. Its coast is low, and its interior rises in a succession of terraces to an altitude of about 300 feet above sea-level.

Linga Holm, an islet ($6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) of Stronsay and Eday parish, Orkney, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the northern arm of Stronsay island. Linga Sound is the strait between the islet and Stronsay, and opens southward into St Catherine's Bay.

Lingay, an islet of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Watersay. It has excellent pasturage, but is uninhabited by man.

Lingay, an islet of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, off the NW coast of North Uist islet, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Bernera. It is of small extent and uninhabited, but it shelters an excellent anchorage.

Linhouse Water, a troutful rivulet of W Edinburghshire, formed by two head-streams which rise among the Pentland Hills, and unite at a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by S of West Calder. Thence it winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward along the boundary between Midcalders and Kirknewton parishes, and receiving Murieston Water on its left side at Midcalders village, it falls into Almond Water $\frac{1}{4}$ mile lower down.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Linkhead, a hamlet in Cockburnspath parish, Berwickshire, 1 mile E of Cockburnspath village.

Linktown, a burgh of regality in Abbotshall parish, Fife. It forms part of the parliamentary burgh of Kirkcaldy, is a prolongation westward of Kirkcaldy proper, figures in all respects as a component part of the 'lang toon,' and has been substantially noticed in our articles on Abbotshall and Kirkcaldy.

Linlathen, a spacious mansion in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, on the left bank of Dighty Water, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Broughty-Ferry. Its owner is Colonel James Erskine Erskine, Esq. (b. 1826). He succeeded his uncle, Thomas Erskine, LL.D. (1788-1870), who was author of some well-known religious works, and whose Memoir has been written by Princiupal Shairp. A large cairn, called Cairn-Greg, stands a little to the N, and is said to commemorate a famous chieftain of the name of Greg or Gregory, who fell in battle here.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Linlithgow, a parish containing the royal burgh of the same name in the NW of the county of Linlithgow. A south-eastern projection of the parish, a mile broad at the narrowest, that separated the parish of Ecclesmachan from its detached part, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to that parish. It is bounded N by Carriden parish, NE by Abercorn, E and SE by Ecclesmachan, S by Ecclesmachan and Bathgate, SW by Torphichen, W by Stirlingshire, and NW by Borrowstonness parish. The boundary with Stirlingshire is the river Avon, over a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in the NE and SE the line follows for some distance the Haugh and Mains Burns; elsewhere it is mostly artificial. The greatest length of the parish, from the river Avon west of Carriber on the W to the boundary with Ecclesmachan on the E, is 6 miles; and the greatest breadth, from the road N of Bonside on the N to Silvermine on the S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The surface is undulating, and the height above sea-level rises from 150 feet at Linlithgow Loch, northwards to Bonnyton Hill or Glower-o'er-em (559) and southwards to the Riccarton Hills (832). From Bonnyton Hill, which is just on the northern border, there is a very extensive and charming view. The north-eastern and eastern districts are mainly level, while the central hollow rises southward with a long slope to the Riccarton Hills. The

soil in the S and SE is a strong stiff clay on a retentive subsoil, and is more suitable for pasture than for tillage; in all the other districts it is mostly light, friable, easily cultivated, and yielding good returns. A considerable area in the parish is under wood, and the rest, except a very small proportion on the upper slopes or tops of the higher grounds, is either regularly or occasionally under tillage. The underlying rocks are sandstone, limestone, basalt, and volcanic ash, of which the two first are worked in several places. There are large quarries at Kingscavil. Small patches of bitumen, capable of being manufactured into bright flaming candles, are sometimes found associated with the sandstone. There are at several places thin seams of coal and bitumen found, but not in sufficient quantity to be worked. Silver was once obtained in some quantity from lead ore mined and smelted at Silvermine in the S, but the works have long been abandoned, except during a feeble attempt made for their revival some years ago. A mineral spring at Carriber is now neglected. The parish is drained on the W by the river Avon, and by the small streams that join it, the principal being Loch Burn, issuing from the W corner of, and carrying off the surplus water from Linlithgow Loch. One or two small streams also enter the loch. In the N, NE, and centre, the rainfall is carried off by the Pardovan, Haugh, and Riccarton burns, which unite and run NE to the sea at ABERCORN; and in the S and SE by Mains Burn, on the boundary with Ecclesmachan. Besides the burgh of Linlithgow, the parish contains the village of Kingscavil, E of Linlithgow, and part of the village of Linlithgow Bridge to the W, both of which are separately noticed. The northern portion of the parish is traversed by roads from Edinburgh by South QUEENSFERRY and by KIRKLISTON, which unite at Linlithgow and pass westward to Glasgow, and by Stirling to the north; and there are also throughout the whole of it a large number of excellent district roads. The north is also traversed by the UNION CANAL, which, entering on the W at the Avon to the WSW of Woodcockdale, winds eastward for 5½ miles, and passes into Abercorn parish near Easter Pardovan; and by the North British railway system, which, entering on the E ½ mile NE of Wester Pardovan, passes westwards 4½ miles, and quits the parish at the Avon ½ mile S of Linlithgow Bridge. There is a station at the town of Linlithgow. The mansions are Avontoun, Champfleure House, Belsyde, Bonyde, Preston House, and Woodcockdale. Besides the industries in connection with the town, and the paper-mill at Linlithgow Bridge, there are sandstone and whinstone quarries, a paper-mill W of the outlet of Linlithgow Loch, and a large distillery ½ mile SW of the town. On the tract of ground E of the town still called Boroughmuir, Edward I. encamped on the night previous to the battle of Falkirk and the defeat of Wallace. On the same ground, in 1781, an earthen urn was found containing about 300 Roman coins. On Cocklerue Hill are traces of a hill fort, and on the top, which is, however, in Torphichen parish, is a hollow, associated, like so many others of the same sort, with the name of the great Scottish patriot, and known as Wallace's Cradle. There are traces of another hill fort in the SE, 3 furlongs S of Wester Ochiltree. There is a tradition that a battle was fought between the natives and the Romans at Irongath, but Dr Skene thinks that though there really was a battle, it was post-Roman, and fought between native tribes, and the same authority fixes Carriber as, in 736, the place where the Cinel Loarn branch of the Dalriadic Scots were defeated by the Picts. About a mile W of the town along the railway is the scene of the battle of Linlithgow Bridge, fought in Sept., 1526. The Earl of Lennox having assembled a considerable force at Stirling, advanced towards Linlithgow to try, at the young king's own expressed desire, to get James V. out of the keeping of the Douglasses. The Earl of Arran barred the way by occupying the bridge and the steep banks between that and Manuel Priory, and with assistance from the Earl

of Angus ultimately defeated the Lennox party. Lennox himself, who had surrendered to the Laird of Pardovan, was deliberately shot by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, and the spot where he fell, or possibly where he was buried,* seems to have been marked by a heap of stones, and is still known as Lennox's Cairn. Many relics of the fight were recovered when the railway was being made, and a sword with the inscription *pono leges virtute*, which was then found, is now in the burgh museum at Linlithgow. Not far off there seems to have been a field used for knightly sports, and known as the joisting or jousting haugh. Nearer the town is a rising-ground, traditionally a law hill, the flat ground below having the name of Doomsdale. At Carriber are the ruins of an old mansion, known from the owner in the time of James V. as 'Rob Gib's Castle,' and there is an old tower at Ochiltree. Distinguished natives of the parish are Binny or Binnoch, Rob Gib, Stewart of Pardovan, and Sir Charles Wyville Thomson. Binny figures prominently in connection with Bruce's capture of Linlithgow Peel, an exploit noticed in the following article. The Binnings of Wallyford are said to have been descended from him, and in reference to their ancestors' deed, to have had for their arms a hay-wain with the motto '*Virtute doloque*.' Rob or Robert Gib was stirrup-man to James V. and laird of Carriber, and is well known in connection with the proverb, 'Rob Gib's contract—stark love and kindness,' which arose from his having one day described the courtiers as 'a set of unmercifully greedy scyphants, who followed their worthy king only to see what they could make of him,' while he himself served his master 'for stark love and kindness.' Stewart of Pardovan represented the burgh of Linlithgow in the last Scottish parliament, and is also author of a work of considerable authority on the proceedings of Presbyterian church courts and the intricacies of Presbyterian law. Sir Charles Wyville Thomson (1830-82) was Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and had a world-wide reputation as the chief of the scientific staff engaged in the deep-sea investigations carried out by the expedition in H.M.S. *Challenger* in 1872-76.

The parish, which comprehends also the ancient parish of BINNING, united to it after the Reformation, and which, prior to 1588, had also the parishes of Kinneil and Carriden attached to it, is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £370 a year. The churches are noticed in the following article. The landward school-board has under its charge the public schools of Bridgend and Linlithgow, and these, with accommodation respectively for 452 and 455 pupils, have an average attendance of about 330 and 345, and grants of nearly £335 and £380. Pop. (1801) 3596, (1831) 4874, (1861) 5784, (1871) 5554, (1881) 5619, (1891) 7520, of whom 4155 were within the burgh.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 31, 32, 1867-57.

The presbytery of Linlithgow, almost corresponding with the old rural deanery, includes the *quoad civilia* parishes of Abercorn, Bathgate, Borrowstounness, Carriden, Dalmeny, Ecclesmachan, Falkirk, Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Livingston, Muiravonside, Polmont, Queensferry, Slamannan, Torphichen, Uphall, and Whitburn; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Armadale, Blackbraes, Canelon, Fauldhouse, Grahamston, and Grangemouth; and the mission stations of Grangepens, Laurieston, Winchburgh, Kingscavil, Limerig, and Broxburn (St Nicholas). Pop. (1871) 79,580, (1881) 90,507, (1891) 99,459, of whom about 13,500 are communicants of the Church of Scotland. There is also a Free Church presbytery of Linlithgow, with churches at Abercorn, Armadale, Bainsford, Bathgate, Borrowstounness, Caldercruix, Canelon, Crofthead, Falkirk,

* Pitscottie says 'the king's servants came through the field and saw the lord Hamilton standing mourning beside the Earl of Lennox, saying, "The wisest man, the stoutest man, the hardiest man that ever was born in Scotland was slain that day," and his cloak of scarlet cast upon him, and gart watchmen stand about him till the king's servants came and buried him;' which seems to point to his being buried on the spot.

Grangemonth, Grangemonth West, Harthill, Kirkliston, Laurieston, Linlithgow, Livingston, Longriggend, Muiravon, Polmont, Slamannan, Torphichen, Uphall, and Whitburn, and a mission station at Blackridge, which 23 churches together have over 5800 members.

Linlithgow (popularly Lithgow, formerly Linlithcu, Linlythku, Linliskeu, Liuliscoth, Linlychku, and Lith-cow; etymology uncertain), a royal and parliamentary burgh and the county town of Linlithgowshire, in the NW of the parish just described. It has a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow branch of the North British railway system, and is by rail $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and by road 16 miles, W of Edinburgh. In a straight line it is 3 miles S of Borrowstounness, 7 N by E of Bathgate, and 8 E of Falkirk.

History and Situation.—What the exact antiquity of the town may be is doubtful, though it must be considerable. The name is probably British, and tradition has it that there was an ancient British village on the site now occupied by the town, while Sibbald has preserved the story that the burgh was founded by King Achaius of doubtful memory, and that there was once a stone cross bearing the name of King Cay's stone, which was a corruption of King Achaius' stone. From similarity of name, but seemingly without any other evidence, Camden and his followers identified the place with the Lindum of Ptolemy, but this is unquestionably wrong, though it is highly probable that there was a station here, and when the wall of Antoninus was the northern limit of the Roman power, the site afterwards occupied by the peel seems to have been the site of a Roman fort or station. Before the accession of David I. a chapel appears to have been erected on the promontory now occupied by the church and the palace, and this king granted to the priory of St Andrews the church with its chapels and lands as well within the burgh as without, and there was also a royal castle as well as a grange or manor near, for to the abbot and canons of Holyrood was granted the skins of all the sheep or cattle used at the castle or on the lands of the demesne of Linlithgow. The castle seems to have been erected to overlook and protect the royal manor, but whether it stood on the site afterwards occupied by the peel cannot now be ascertained. The mention of the burgh shows at all events that there was even then a considerable town which was a king's town in demesne, and had therefore all the privileges which were afterwards formally given by charter to royal burghs. After the death of Alexander III., and before a charter had been obtained, the town was governed by two bailies, John Raebuck and John de Mar, who, along with ten of the principal inhabitants, were compelled in 1296 to swear fealty to Edward I. The rents or 'firms' of the town had been let by the king to the community, and afterwards mortgaged by Alexander to the King of Norway as security and in payment of interest of part of the dowry of his daughter Margaret, married to Eric of Norway, only half of which had been paid. In the unsettled times that followed the death of the Maid of Norway, the interest does not seem to have been paid very regularly, for at two different dates writs of Edward I. were addressed 'prepositis de Linlithgow,' requiring the payment of £59, 2s. 1d. and of £7, 4s. 10d. respectively, as arrears due to the Norwegian King. In 1298 Edward I. marched through the town on his way to fight the battle of Falkirk, and in 1301 he took up his winter quarters here, and in that and the following year erected a new castle 'mekill and stark,' part of which still remains at the NE corner of the present palace. This remained till 1313 in the hands of the English, 'stufft wele,' as Barbour has it—

'With Inglis men, and wus reset
To thaim that, with armuris or met,
Fra Edynburgh wald to Strewelyn ga,
And fra Strewelyn agane alsua;
That till the countré did gret ill.'

In the summer of that year, however, a farmer in the neighbourhood named William Binnock or Bunnock,

'a stout carle and a sture, and off him self dour and hardy,' seeing how

'Hard the countré stad
Throw the gret force that it was then
Gouernyt, and led with Inglis men;'

determined to strike a blow for the freedom of his country. His opportunities were good, as he had been selected to supply the garrison with hay, and was frequently at the castle with his waggon. Having talked the matter over with as many of his friends as were willing to join in the enterprise, they determined that the attempt was to be made the next time hay was taken within the walls. A considerable number of men were placed in ambush near the gate the night before, and were to rush to his assistance as soon as they heard the shout of 'Call all, Call all.' On the top of the waggon itself, just covered with bay and nothing more, were concealed eight strong well armed men. He himself drove the waggon, and one of the stoutest of those who aided him accompanied him with a sharp axe. On his approach to the castle early in the morning, the warder at the gate knowing that the forage was expected, and seeing only the two men, apprehended no danger, and at once opened the gate. Just when the waggon was half through, the man with the hatchet cut the 'soyme' or yoke, and the cart and load being thus left standing, the gates could not be shut, nor could the portcullis be lowered. At the same moment Binnock struck down the porter and shouted, 'Call all, Call all,' whereupon the men who had been concealed among the hay jumped down and attacked the guard, while his friends who had been posted in ambush rushed forward to his assistance, and in a very short time made themselves masters of the castle. King Robert rewarded Binnock 'worthely' with a grant of land, and according to Barbour caused the castle itself to be destroyed, but probably the order extended only to the portions added by Edward, and consisting in all likelihood of a high outer wall with round towers at the corners. If it was entirely demolished, another must have been built very soon after, for in 1334 Edward Baliol transferred to Edward III. the constabulary, the town, and the castle of Linlithgow as part of the price paid for the assistance given him during his short lived usurpation. In 1366, possibly earlier, the burgh had a representative in the Scottish Parliament, while in 1368 it was determined that the Court of the Four Burghs—still existing as the Convention of Royal Burghs, though now sadly shorn of its former powers—which had formerly consisted of Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburgh, should, so long as the two latter places remained in the hands of the English, consist of Edinburgh, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Lanark, which shows that the place had attained considerable size and importance. At this time too the town possessed the sole right of trade along the coast between the Cramond and the Avon, and the profit arising thence must have been considerable, for in 1369 the customs yielded to the royal chamberlain no less than £1403 which was more than any of the other burghs except Edinburgh, Aberdeen being next with £1100. The first of the Scottish Kings who made Linlithgow a favourite residence was Robert II., who frequently lived at the castle, and whom we find in 1386 granting to his son-in-law, Sir William Douglas, £300 sterling out of the great customs of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen, and also giving to other persons various pensions out of the burgh mails or great customs of Linlithgow. In 1388 he held a parliament here, and in 1389 he granted to the burgh the earliest charter now remaining in its archives, and by which the mails hitherto drawn by the royal chamberlain were granted to the community at an annual rent of £5. From the reign of Robert II. down to that of James VI. the castle and palace were very frequently visited by the court, and formed one of the ordinary royal residences, and so became the scene of many important national events. Under the Regent Albany and James I. the town was twice burned, first in 1411 and again in 1424,

in the latter of which years the castle also was injured, and in 1425 the earlier portions of the present palace were begun. James II., at his marriage in 1449, settled on his bride, Mary of Gneidres, as her jointure, the lordship of Lidlithgow and other lands, amounting in value to 10,000 crowns; James III. also, at his marriage in 1468 to Margaret of Denmark, settled on her the palace of Lidlithgow and the surrounding territory; and James IV., on his marriage with Margaret of England in 1503, gave her in dower the whole lordship of Lidlithgow with the palace and its jurisdiction and privileges. In 1517 Stirling and his followers who had attempted to assassinate Meldrum of Binns on the road to Leith, fled to Lidlithgow, 'where they took the peel upon their heads to be their safeguard, thinking to defend themselves therein,' but they were speedily pursued by De la Bastie, lieutenant to the Regent Albany, and captured after a short siege. The battle of Lidlithgow Bridge in 1526 has been already noticed in connection with the parish. Sir James Hamilton, who so foully murdered the Earl of Lennox, was rewarded by Augus with the captaincy of the palace, and having, unlike most of Angus' followers, afterwards become a favourite of James V., he showed still more the faithlessness and atrocity of his nature by attempts, both in the palace of Lidlithgow and in that of Holyrood, to assassinate the King.

In 1540 James V., by a special charter, empowered the town for the first time to add a provost to their magistracy; and in the same year, while Mary of Guise was delighting herself with the beauties and luxuries of Lidlithgow Palace, Sir David Lindsay's satire of the three Estates was played before the king, queen, court, and townspeople, and was received with apparent satisfaction by all alike—a pretty sure sign as to how the wind was to blow in the coming Reformation storm. On 7 Dec. 1542, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was born in the palace, and as James V. died at FALKLAND on the 13th of the same month, and his infant daughter succeeded to the throne, the place became, for the period thereafter during which the queen dowager and her child remained there, the centre of all the many political intrigues of the time. In 1543 convocations met here on 1 Oct., and again on 1 and 19 Dec.; and in 1552 a provincial council of the clergy was held. In 1559 the Earl of Argyll, Lord James Stewart, and John Knox, passed through Lidlithgow on their celebrated march from Perth to Edinburgh, and demolished the monastic houses; and almost ten years later, Stewart, now the Earl of Murray, and regent, was to return and end his all too brief term of power, for on 20 Jan. 1569-70, while passing through Lidlithgow on his way from Stirling to Edinburgh, the regent was shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. The old story was, that it was an act of private revenge for injury of the most cruel kind done to Hamilton's wife by some of Murray's friends; but that this is utterly false has been shown by Dr Hill Burton, and the well-planned scheme must be regarded as simply a political murder. Lidlithgow was chosen because 'the Hamiltons had a strong feudal influence in the surrounding district, and could thus make their preparations among themselves. The structure of the old Scots towns favoured such a deed. They were generally laid out in one narrow street, with gardens radiating outwards on either side. These the enemy might destroy, but the backs of the houses formed a sort of wall, and protected the actual town from invasion. The arrangement was conducive to health as well as protection, but it afforded opportunities for mischief, and frequently those concerned in street brawls could escape through their own houses into the open country. A house, belonging, according to the concurring testimony of contemporaries, to Archbishop Hamilton, was found to suit the purpose, as facing the principal street. Horses and all other means were ready for escape westward into the chief territory of the Hamiltons, where they were absolute. There was a balcony in front, with hangings on it. Perhaps the citizens did honour to the occasion by displaying their finery, and this house appeared to be

decorated like the others,' or it may be, as is told by an account parts of which at least are contemporary, that 'upon the pavement of the said gallery [or balcony] he laid a feather-bed, and upon the window thereof he affixed black cloths, that his shadow might not be seen nor his feet heard when he went to or fro.' It is more likely, however, not, as black cloth would certainly have attracted attention, and warnings of danger had previously reached the regent, 'but he was not a man easily flustered or alarmed, and gave no further heed to what was said, save that he thought it prudent to pass rapidly forward. In this, however, he was impeded by the crowd. The murderer had to deal with the delays and difficulties of the clumsy hackbut of the day, but he did his work to perfection. The bullet passed through the body between the waist and the thigh, and retained impetus enough to kill a horse near the regent's side.' He was carried to the palace hard by, where after a few hours all was over, and the country stood once more face to face with anarchy. The *Diurnal of Occurrences* says that the house, which belonged to Bothwellhaugh's uncle, Archbishop Hamilton, 'incourtinent thairefter was all uterlie burnt with fyre.' Its site is now occupied by the county court buildings, in the wall of which a bronze tablet commemorative of the event was inserted in 1875. It was designed by Sir Noël Paton and executed by Mrs D. O. Hill, and bears a medallion portrait of Murray, taken from a painting at Holyrood, with the inscription: 'On the street opposite this tablet James Stewart, Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, was shot by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, on 20 January 1570. Erected in 1875.' The hackbut with which the murder was committed is still preserved at Hamilton Palace; the assassin himself fled to France, and remained in voluntary exile. Some months after the deed, the English army, which entered Scotland to readjust the arrangements that the regent's death had unsettled, burnt the Duke of Chatelreault's house in Lidlithgow, and threatened to destroy the whole town. It was also proposed during that distracted year to hold a parliament at Lidlithgow, but Regent Lennox marching thither in October prevented the intended meeting. In 1584 the reuts both of money and victual of the lordship of Lidlithgow were appropriated for supporting Blackness Castle, and in 1585 a parliament was held in the town. At the king's marriage in 1592 the barony lands and palace were, according to former usage, given in dowry to his bride, the Princess Anne of Denmark. In 1596, during a popular tumult in Edinburgh, the 'faithful town of Lidlithgow' afforded refuge to Court, Privy Council, and Court of Session; and in 1603 it shared in the grief that arose from James's abandonment of his native palaces on his accession to the English crown, and when the king first revisited Scotland in 1617, and made his appearance at Lidlithgow—the palace of which was then the residence of a Scottish sovereign for the last time—the inhabitants held high festival. James was met at the entrance to the town by James Wiseman, the burgh pedagogue, enclosed in a plaster figure resembling a lion, and was addressed by him in the following doggerel speech:

'Thrice royal sir, here do I you beseech,
Who art a lion, to hear a lion's speech;
A miracle, for since the days of Aesop
No lion, till those days, a voice dared raise up
To such a majesty! Then, king of men,
The king of beasts speaks to thee from his den,
Who, though he now enclosed be in plaster,
When he was free, was Lithgow's wise schoolmaster.

Here in 1604 the trial of the leaders of the Aberdeen Assembly took place, and in 1606 and 1608 the Assemblies were held at which the modified episcopacy of this period was established. When Charles I. was at Edinburgh in 1633 he intended to visit the town, and had the palace put in order for his reception, while the magistrates and council were quite in a fluster over preparations to do him honour. They ordered a thatched house in the Kirkgate to be slated, 'as it was unseemly, and a disgrace to the town;' and also, 'con-

sidering how undecent it is to weir plaidis and blew bannetis, . . . statuit and ordanif, That no person, athir in burgh or landwart, weir ony banneteis nor plaidis during his Majesties remaining in this his ancient kingdome; And that none resort in the toune with bannettis or plaidis, under the paine of confiscation of thair plaidis aud bannettis, and punishment of thair personne; but something came in the way, and he never went, so that all their provisions, as well as their great care as to how the king's retinue was to be accommodated, 'seeing the puir peipill hes not wharupon to sustain thame,' went for nought. During the troubles preceding the Covenant, the Privy Council and Law Courts again, in 1637, moved to Linlithgow, but either because they were still too near Edinburgh, or because they could get no suitable accomodation, they moved again almost at once to Stirling. In 1646, when the plague was raging in Edinburgh, the University classes were taught in Linlithgow church, and parliament sat in the hall of the palace for the last time. There was the usual outburst of somewhat dubious rejoicing over the Restoration; and two years later, on the anniversary rejoicings, the Covenant was publicly burned, seemingly principally at the instigation of Ramsay the minister, afterwards Bishop of Dunblane, and R. Mylne, then dean of guild—an act of which it is well to know that the community were afterwards ashamed, for in 1696 the council, after due search, declared that they could find in the minutes nothing 'appointing the same to be done,' and 'that the Toun had noe hand in burning the Covenant, and any aspersion put upon the Toun thair-arent to be false and calumnious.' The matter is thus described in a contemporary account: 'At the Mercat Cross was erected a crowne standing on an arch on four pillars. On the one side of the arch was placed a statue in form of an old hag, having the Covenant in her hands, with this superscription, "A glorious reformation;" and on the other side of the arch was placed another statue, in form of a Whigamuir, having the Remonstrance in his hand with this superscription, "No assoiation with malignants;" and on the other side was drawn a Committee of Estates, with this superscription, "Ane act for delivering the king;" and on the left side was drawn a Commission of the Kirk, with this superscription, "Ane act of the west-kirk;" and on the top of the arch stood the Devil as ane angel, with this label in his mouth, "Stand to the cause;" and in the middle hung a table with this litany:

"From Covenanters with uplifted hands,
From remonstrators with associate hands,
From such committees as govern'd the nation,
From kirk-commissions, and their protestation,
Good Lord, deliver us!"

Over the pillar at the arch beneath the Covenant were drawn kirk-stools, rocks, and reels; and over the pillar, beneath the Remonstrance, were drawn beechen cogs and spoons; and on the back of the arch was drawn Rebellion in a religious habit, with turned-up eyes, in her right hand "Lex, Rex," in her left a piece called "The causes of God's wrath;" round about her was lying all Acts of Parliament, of Committees of Estates, of General Assemblies, and of the Commissioners of the Kirk, with their protestations and declarations during the 22 years' Rebellion; above her was written this superscription, "Rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft." At the drinking his Majesty's health, fire was put to the frame, it turned it into ashes, and there appeared suddenly a table supported by two angels, and on the other side the dragon, the devil that fought with Michael the archangel, with this inscription:

"Great Britain's monarch on this day was born
And to his kingdoms happily restor'd;
The queen's arriv'd, the mitre now is worn,
Let us rejoice, this day is from the Lord.
Fly hence, all traitors who did marr our peace;
Fly hence, schismatics who our church did rent;
Fly, covenanting, remonstrating race;
Let us rejoice that God this day hath sent."

The town gave such sumptuous entertainment to the Duke of York, afterwards James II., when he was in

Scotland, that it is said to have long felt the pressure of the debt incurred by its lavish expenditure on the occasion. Prince Charles Edward also was hospitably received on Sunday, 15 Sept. 1745, when the Palace Well was set a-running with wine; and on 13 Sept. 1842, the Queen and Prince Albert, returning from Perthshire to Edinburgh, passed through but did not stop.

Walter Simson, in his *History of the Gipsies* (2d ed., New York, 1878), has an interesting chapter on the Linlithgow tribe. About the middle of the 18th century their chieftain, 'Captain' M'Donald, was shot in an attempt at highway robbery. He was buried in the churchyard, and the 'funeral was very respectable, being attended by the magistrates of Linlithgow and a number of the most genteel persons in the neighbourhood.' In 1770 his son and his son's brother-in-law were hanged at Linlithgow Bridge—the latest instance in which the 'fame of being Egyptians' formed part of the indictment.

The trade of Linlithgow, arising from its charter rights along the coast, was, as we have seen, at one time very considerable, and this remained so till the 16th century, when it was seriously interfered with by the troubles of Queen Mary's reign, and those of the early part of that of James VI.; and still further encroachment was made in the 17th century by the erection in 1615 of the lands of grauge into a barony, and by the advancement of Queensferry and Borrowstounness, as mentioned farther on.

The town at one time possessed a considerable amount of property, including the common known as the Burghmuir, which seems to have been enclosed about 1675. The lands are now sold, but the Magistrates still annually 'ride the marches' on the Tuesday of June following the second Thursday. The custom dates from at least 1541, when reference is made to it in the Court Book; and in the Town Charter of 1593, the community are confirmed in their lands 'as they have enjoyed aud perambulated them in time past.' Formerly the occasion was one of great splendour, each trade turning out with its banner, and every one who could command the loan of a horse appearing on horseback. The 'riding' is now confined to a visit to Linlithgow Bridge, where the burgh mill stood at one time, and then to BLACKNESS, the former port of the burgh. The Town's Arms were formally confirmed by a grant from the Lyon King of Arms in 1673, and are 'Azure the figure of the Archangell Michael with wings expauded, treading on the bellie of a Serpent lying with its tail fesswayes in base, all argent; the head of which he is pearcng through with a Spear in his dexter hand, and grasping with his sinister ane Inescutcheon charged with the Royall Armes of Scotland, the Motto being *Collocet in coelis nos omnes vis Michaelis*. And upon the reverse of the seal of the said Burgh is insculp'd in a field or, a Greyhound bitch sable, chained to ane Oak tree within ane loch proper.' The popular motto, however, is 'My fruit is fidelity to God and the King.' The burgh has a special tune known as 'Lord Lithgow's March,' or 'The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow.' The first title is from the Livingstones, who were Earls of Linlithgow and Callendar, and latterly keepers of the Palace. The title is now extinct, James, the fifth and last Earl, having been attainted for taking part in the rebellion of 1715. As a Member of the Court of Four Burghs, and subsequently by an Act of Parliament passed in 1621, Linlithgow was entrusted with the keeping of the standard peck and firlot, the latter for oats and barley, containing 31 Scotch pints or 3205½ eubic inches, and for wheat and pease 21¼ pints or 2197¼ eubic inches, the standard of the pint being 3 Scotch pounds of water taken from the Water of Leith. After the Union an attempt was made to take away the privilege, but it was



Seal of Linlithgow.

1077

successfully resisted by the burgh, though since the introduction of the imperial measures, the matter has ceased to be of more than mere antiquarian interest. The iron brand for the firlot is still to be seen in the council chamber, but the standard was unfortunately destroyed when the Town House was burned in 1847.

Site and Public Buildings.—None of the houses in the burgh can be older than the 15th century, but a number must date very nearly from that time. Modern improvements are making great alterations, however, here as elsewhere. Its site is a hollow, the lowest part of which is occupied by Linlithgow Loch, which bounds the town on the N. The principal street (High Street) runs E and W fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is fairly wide at the ends, but narrow immediately to the W of the open space at the Cross. From the Cross a narrow street called the Kirkgate leads N to the church and palace, while at the E end High Street is continued to the NE by the Low Port, and eastwards by High East Port. At its W end is a portion known as West Port. The other streets are chiefly short lanes and narrow alleys. Anciently the town had gates at the several ports, and was surrounded by a wall of defence, but all traces of these have disappeared. The Loch on the N is 150 feet above sea-level, and covers an extent of 102 acres, the extreme length being $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and the width 2. It contains perch and eels, and may be fished by boat, on application to the representatives of the lessee, or from the banks free, or according to a decision given in the burgh court as early as 1552, 'The inhabitants within this burgh hes fishen the louch past memory of men without stop see fare as they might wade with ane gad.' The greatest depth of the western half is 50 feet, and of the eastern half about 10 feet. On the N side, rising 50 feet above the loch, is a promontory on which are the ruins of Linlithgow Palace. The early castles on the site have been already noticed down to the time of Robert Bruce. Of that erected by Edward I., the only parts now remaining are portions of three towers at the NW corner—starting points for the flying buttresses by which the lofty E wall is here supported—and possibly part of the SW tower. The buildings as they now stand form a square of 168 feet from E to W, and 174 from N to S, while the court inside measures 91 feet from E to W, and 88 from N to S, and at each corner is a tower. The exterior looks heavy from the very large amount of dead wall and the small number of windows, but the fronts to the court are handsome and elegant, the ordinary appearance of the Scottish Baronial architecture being relieved by many features drawn from Continental sources. The whole structure, with the exception first noted, must be of later date than 1425, for the old palace or castle where the monarchs lived, from David II. downwards, suffered damage in the fire of 1424, when James I. brought home his Queen from England. Preparations seem to have been at once made to rebuild the whole, and in the course of the next six years £2440, 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was expended, and work continued to be done throughout the rest of the reign of James I. and that of James II. The parts then erected seem to be about the SW corner, but they have since probably undergone a good deal of alteration. The W side seems to have had at one time the wooden galleries in front which were characteristic of 15th century work. From 1451 to 1467 operations were pretty much at a standstill, but in the latter year, James III., who 'was much given to buildings and repairing of chappels, halls, and gardens,' brought his Queen here, and began to build again, and in the following year added considerably to the surrounding grounds. To his reign probably may be assigned the northern parts of the W side, and the original N side, which was afterwards removed. One of the rooms on the NW is shown as the bedroom of James III., and on two of the bosses in the groining of a closet opening off it are carved a stag lying under a tree, with the motto *Belle a vous leulle*, which has been supposed to be old French for 'Fair be your rising.' In the time of James IV., the treasurer's accounts contain notices of many

sums spent on the palace, and to this period may be assigned alterations on the N side at the towers, and probably the erection of the turret on the top of that to the NW, which is known as 'Queen Margaret's Bower.'

The palace does not seem to have been very completely furnished, for the royal accounts contain entries of payments for the conveyance of 'Arress claythes,' or tapestry, from Edinburgh, and an organ was also carried backwards and forwards. The floors were strewn with rushes, even on high occasions, for five shillings were paid 'for resschis to the Haw of Lythgow, the tyme of the Imbassatouris.' To James V., who was born here on 10 April 1512, the present form of a large part of the buildings is, however, due. He constructed the fine fountain in the centre of the quadrangle, and the detached gateway to the S, which then led into an enclosed court; altered the whole of the S side and the chapel very extensively, and probably also made alterations on the S and W sides. All this seems to have been done in preparation for his marriage, and though his first queen was destined never to see it, his labours were rewarded by the declaration of Mary of Guise, 'that she had never seen a more princely palace;' and Sir David Lyndsay, in his *Farewell of the Papingo*, writes,

'Adew Lithgow, whose palyce of plesance
Micht be ane pattern in Portugall or France.'

It seems to have been a favourite residence with this monarch, and it was here that he was troubled by the vision which has been already noticed under BALWEARIE. In the time of James VI. several alterations were made on the W side, and the whole of the N side was rebuilt between 1617 and 1628. This was rendered necessary by the fall of the original buildings in 1607, but nothing seems to have been done till the king revisited Scotland in 1617. The style is well marked, and the design is often attributed to Inigo Jones, but as there was a royal master mason or architect for Scotland at this time—William Wallace, the designer of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh—the work is more probably his. The centre fountain seems to have been damaged by the fall, as one part of it must be referred to this date. The walls of this portion have again become very much twisted, so that there seems to be some fate attached to this side. From this time onward the palace became little more than the occasional residence of the Earls of Livingstone, its keepers, except between 1651 and 1659, when it was occupied by a small garrison of Cromwell's soldiers; possibly even the great leader himself may have lived in it for a few days, as some of his letters are dated from Linlithgow. The eventful year 1745 found it in charge of a housekeeper, a Mrs Glen Gordon, who seems to have been a staunch Jacobite, and to have given a cordial welcome to Prince Charles Edward. The next occupants were Hawley's dragoons, after their flight from Falkirk in 1746, and by them it was, either through carelessness or design, set on fire and completely ruined. Mrs Gordon went to the general to remonstrate as to the behaviour of the soldiers, and finding her complaints treated with indifference, is said to have taken her leave with the sarcastic remark, 'A-weel, a-weel, I can rin frae fire as fast as ony General in the King's army.' The buildings and the park, which extends to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, have been since 1848 cared for by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Proposals to convert the buildings into a county courthouse and into a supplementary register house for Scotland were once made but abandoned, and in 1891 the Town Council memorialized Parliament to have the place roofed in and otherwise fitted up for a museum of Scottish antiquities. Meantime, owing to the state of disrepair into which it has fallen, and as no more money appears to be procurable from the Imperial Treasury, it is hoped that some private scheme may be formed for properly repairing and roofing the ancient palace. The present entrance is on the S side; and on the ground-floor to the E of it are the guard-room, into which Regent Murray is said to have been at first carried, a bakehouse, and stables. In the E side are the old entrance, with guard-house and dungeons on one side and the kitchens on the

other. One of the vaults beneath the guard-room is known as the Lion's Den, whether from its lying below the Great Hall, known as the Lyon Chamber, or from its having been the actual den of a lion kept by some of the kings is uncertain. On the W side are vaulted chambers, probably intended for servants. On the first floor to the E of the S entrance is the chapel, and the whole of the E side is occupied by the Lyon Chamber, or parliament hall, a fine room measuring 98½ feet long, 30 wide, and 35 high at the side walls. On the W side are the so-called bedroom of James III. and the room where Queen Mary was born. The fountain in the centre of the quadrangle is now very much destroyed. The E entrance seems to have been made by James V., and the now empty niches 'were filled with statues of the Pope, to represent the Church; a knight to indicate the gentry; and a labouring man to symbolise the commons, each having a scroll above his head, on which were inscribed a few words of legend, now irretrievably lost.' The group on the S side represented the Salutation of the Virgin, and these were originally brightly painted, and so late as 1629 payment was made for 'painting and laying over with oyle coullour, and for getting with gold the hail fair face' of the N side, and for 'getting and laying over with oyle coullour the Four Orderis above the utter yett'—*i.e.*, the outer gate on the S side. These four orders were carved panels, with the badges of the four orders of knighthood that James V. held, *viz.*:—St Michael, the Golden Fleece, the Garter, and the Thistle. The sculptured panels at present occupying the upper part were placed there in 1848, and probably represent pretty nearly the original designs. The cannon in the palace grounds is a Crimean trophy brought from Bomarsund. In 1894 it was proposed to form a carriage drive round the palace.

To the S of the palace is the parish church, of which Billings says that it is 'assuredly the most important specimen of an ancient parochial church now existing in Scotland, both as to dimensions and real architectural interest.' We have already seen that there was a church here dedicated to St Michael as early as the reign of David I., and in the time of Alexander II., in 1242, there is word of a new church having been erected, and probably some parts of this are incorporated with the present building. In 1384 Robert II. contributed 26s. 8d. for the erection or repair of the church tower, and in 1424 the church was injured and considerably destroyed by the fire that reduced the town to ashes. A considerable portion of the present building, which is Scottish Decorated in style, probably dates from the time of James III., and the steeple at least seems to have been finished during his reign, for the open crown that once formed the finish at the top had a vane formed by a hen, with the points below marked by chickens, which is said to have been borrowed from a favourite device of James's—a hen with chickens under her wings, and the motto, *Non dormit qui custodit*; but many alterations and additions were made in the time of James V., between 1528 and 1536. On 29 June, 1559, the Lords of the Congregation, on their march S from Perth, destroyed all the altars within the building, and all the images, except that of St Michael, which still remains. In 1646 the building was divided by partitions, by which chambers were formed for the accommodation of the university classes, moved from Edinburgh, as already noticed. In 1812 it was very extensively repaired, pews and galleries introduced, and a new roof and ceiling put in. The crown that formerly surmounted the tower, being thought so heavy as to endanger the entire structure, was taken down about 1821. 'The incorporated trades who, after the Reformation, had their dues to the altars changed into the upholding of the church windows, claimed a sort of vested interest in the building, and the shoemakers held for a time the privilege of holding the annual meeting for the election of their deacon in the south transept, known as St Katherine's aisle.' The part used (the eastern half) as the parish church had the whitewash removed and repairs made in 1871, when a fine organ was introduced;

in 1885 a stained-glass window to the memory of Sir Wyville Thomson of the *Challenger* expedition, was inserted; and in 1894-96 the whole building underwent a thorough restoration, £3000 having been raised for the purpose. The total length of the church is 185 feet, and the width 105 across the transepts, while the height is about 90 feet. Internally the length is 146 feet, not including the apse, and the breadth 62 feet, exclusive of the transepts. The steeple contains three bells, the largest of which has the inscription, *Linlithgow villa me fecit. Vocor alma Maria. Domini Jacobi quarti tempore magnifici. Anno milimo quadringseno nonagesimo*, with the royal arms, a copy of the old town seal, and a curious monogram. The next bell, recast in 1773, has on it the names of the founders, and copies of both sides of the old town seal. The third bell, which was recast in 1718, seems to have borne the name of Meg Duncan for a long time, as it has the inscription, *Sicut quondam Meg Duncan*. The windows are noticeable for the great variety of design. The S transept contained an altar dedicated to St Katherine, and was the place where James IV. sat when he saw the apparition—real or sham—that warned him against his fatal expedition to England, an incident minutely chronicled by Pitscottie, and forming the basis of Sir David Lyndsay's tale in *Marmion*. There were in all twenty-four altars, dedicated to different saints, but these were removed in 1559, and probably still further damage was done by Cromwell's dragoons, who used the church as a stable. The vestry contains a stone altar-piece, representing the betrayal and sufferings of Christ. The church anciently belonged to St Andrew's priory, and was long served by perpetual vicars. John Laing, one of its vicars, rose in 1474 to be bishop of Glasgow, and George Crichton, another of them, became in 1500 abbot of Holyrood, and in 1522 bishop of Dunkeld. In 1891 the old Roman Catholic chapel was bought and converted into a church hall, which was opened at the end of 1892.

An ancient chapel, dedicated to St Ninian, stood in the western part of the town, and on the S side, on the eminence still called Friars' Brae, was a Carmelite Friary, erected in 1290, and the third of this order in Scotland. Though it was in existence at the Reformation, no part now remains, but a well not far off is known as the Friars' Well. To the E was a Dominican Friary, some traces of which existed down to 1843, or later. To the SE was a hospitium, which is noticed as early as 1335, and seems to have been an almshouse, possibly a leperhouse. It was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. It possessed considerable lands, which are said to have been in 1526 alienated by the then preceptor to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart. An almshouse existed down to 1637. St Magdalene's cross, on the old fair ground, was where St Magdalene's distillery now stands.

The old Town-hall is in High Street, at the corner of the Kirkgate. The original building was erected in 1668-70, after a design by John Mylne, the royal architect, with funds obtained by the charge of double customs, and from an additional fair, both privileges being granted after the Restoration, to compensate for losses sustained during the time of the Commonwealth. Great injury was done to it by fire in 1847, but it was restored in the following year, and the spire, originally added about 1678, renewed. A clock to replace the old one, destroyed by fire, was placed in position in 1857. It was the first turret clock constructed in Scotland on the same principles as the Westminster clock, with a gravity escapement. Besides the town-hall proper, the building also contains the old sheriff court-room and the old prison. The council chamber contains a set of old Scottish weights and measures, and a portrait of Henry, the historian (1718-90), who bequeathed his library to the town. The county hall, behind the town-house, is a plain building with a large hall, containing portraits of the great Earl of Hopetoun (Raeburn), second in command under General Sir John Moore; of his brother, General Sir Alexander Hope (Watson-Gordon), long M.P. for the county; and of the late Earl of Rosebery. The new county buildings and courthouse are on the opposite

side of High Street, a little to the W, and, as already mentioned, partly occupy the site of the house whence Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh fired his fatal shot. It is a plain building, erected in 1863-65, with ample accommodation for the county offices, etc. On the SE is the county police office. The Victoria or Jubilee Town Hall, erected 1887-88, at a total cost of about £4000, can accommodate about 800 persons. It is Scottish Baronial in style, has a frontage of 56 feet, and measures 170 feet from front to back. Linlithgow has long been celebrated for its wells, according to the old rhyme, which says—

'Glasgow for bells,
Lithgow for wells.'

The most important of these is the Cross Well, close to the town-hall. When the first structure was raised here is uncertain, possibly about 1535, when the palace fountain was constructed. In 1628 it was repaired, having been at that time in decay, 'ane deid monument.' It was again repaired in 1659, as it had been destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers, but fell once more to decay, and had to be rebuilt again in 1807. The present structure is said to be a pretty exact imitation of the old one. It has a number of curious figures, and the top is surmounted by a unicorn supporting the Scottish arms, perhaps in imitation of that which the town council in 1633, in anticipation of the expected visit of Charles I., ordered to be executed and placed on the top of the market cross in 1628. The water comes from a spring $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the S, near Friars' Brae. Of the other wells, known as the Lion Well, the Dog Well, and St Michael's Well, the latter, near the station, is the only one worthy of notice. It has a figure of St Michael, taken from one of the old Cross Wells, on the top, with the date 1720, and the inscription, 'St Michael is kinde to Strangers.' A building, with an old square tower, that stood near the railway station, and was said to have belonged to the Knight-Templars, and afterwards to the Knights of St John, was removed in 1886. It was said to have been used as a mint in the time of James I., and possibly by the Lords of the Congregation, who, while here in 1559, meant to 'set up a coin, saying they shall coyne a good part of their plate for maintenance of the word of God and the wealth of Scotland.'*

The old Free church has been converted into a school, under the landward school board, and in its place a good Gothic building, with a spire of 100 feet, was erected in 1873-74. The East United Presbyterian church was built in 1805 for an Anti-burgher congregation formed in 1773, and the West United Presbyterian church in 1834 for a Burgher congregation formed in 1772. The Evangelical Union church was built in 1840 at a cost of £700. There is also a Roman Catholic church, St Michael's (1888; 400 sittings). The Burgh School is heard of in 1187. Niniau Winzet, who wrote controversial tracts against John Knox, and who ultimately became Abbot of the Scots College at Ratisbon, was rector from 1551 to 1561. One of his successors, Kirkwood, who was rector at the Revolution, wrote a satirical pamphlet against the town council (*The History of the Twenty-seven Gods of Linlithgow*), who had unjustly deprived him of office. The Earl of Stair and Colonel Gardiner were pupils of his.

Under the burgh school board are Linlithgow public and St Joseph's Roman Catholic schools; and these, with accommodation for 602 and 207 pupils respectively, have an average attendance of about 445 and 215, and grants of nearly £470 and £212. There is also the Secondary Education Academy.

Municipality, etc.—The town has a head post office, and branches of the British Linen Company and the Commercial banks. The miscellaneous institutions include a gas company, howling, bicycle, and curling clubs, a company of volunteers, a building society, a

horticultural society, a cemetery, a masonic hall, a mechanics' institute, a working-men's club, and a workmen's hall. The gas company in 1894 erected additional works in consequence of their adoption of the oil-gas system. The poorhouse, at the E end of the town, is a Scottish Baronial building, with good grounds. It was erected in 1854 at a cost of £9000, for Linlithgow Combination, consisting of the parishes of Ahercorn, Bathgate, Borrowstounness, Carriden, Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Muiravonside, and Whitburn, and with accommodation for 230 paupers has an average of about 160 inmates. The town, which used to be governed by a council of 27—the 'gods' of Kirkwood's pamphlet—has under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The trade of Linlithgow was, as we have seen, at one time very considerable, and this remained so till the 16th century, when it was seriously interfered with by the troubles of Queen Mary's reign, and those of the early part of that of James VI. Still further encroachment was made in the 17th century by the erection in 1615 of the lands of Grange into a barony, with the privileges of a free port; by the erection of QUEENSFERRY into a royal burgh in 1636; and by the erection of BORROWSTOUNNESS into a burgh of regality in 1668. The council offered vigorous opposition to all these as encroachments on the town's privileges, and were so far successful, in the case of the first two, that freemen of Linlithgow were to have full use of the port of Grange without payment of custom, while all cargoes of merchandise were, on arrival, to be offered to the council and burgesses of Linlithgow at a certain fixed price, and on their refusal to buy were not to be offered to any one else for less; while after 1641 Queensferry agreed to make compensation of 10 merks every year to Linlithgow, besides which all burgesses and guild brethren of Linlithgow were to have the same privileges as at home, and twenty-four hours' notice was to be given to Linlithgow before any foreign cargo was sold. Borrowstounness, backed by the influence of the Duke of Hamilton, was more fortunate, as it got a charter of regality in spite of the opposition, and very shortly afterwards parliament decreed that burghs of regality should have the same trade privileges as royal burghs. In the middle of the 18th century there was a considerable linen manufacture, and Defoe, in the first edition of his *Journey through Scotland*, says that the whole town had 'a good face of business,' while in a subsequent edition he says, 'the People look here as if they were busy and had something to do. . . . The whole green, fronting the Lough or Lake, was cover'd with Liunen-Cloth, it being the bleaching Season, and I believe a Thousand Women and Children, and not less, teuding and managing the bleaching Business.' The trade in lint and linen yarn, as well as those in damask, diaper, muslin, carpets, and stockings, are all now extinct. In the end of the 18th century the staple industries were wool-combing, tanning, and shoemaking. The latter trades were probably introduced during the occupation of the palace by Cromwell's garrison, between 1651 and 1659, and during the wars at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries they had a period of considerable vigour, as large quantities of shoes were supplied to the army. Tanning, currying, and shoemaking may still be looked on as the staple industries, and in or near the town are two paper-mills, a distillery, a soap work, and sawmills, while extensive shale works have been established in the district. The cost of the improvement of the streets in 1894 by the planting of trees at approved points, under the direction of the magistrates and council, has been defrayed out of the estate of the late Mr Whitten, sheriff-clerk of Midlothian, in terms of his will.

The sheriff courts for the county are held here every Friday during session, and there is also a sheriff's small debt court held every Friday. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Thursday of every month, and quarter sessions on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. Linlithgow unites with FALKIRK, Airdrie,

* In Cardoncel's *Numismata* it is stated that the coins of James I. struck here bear the words *Villa de Linlitho*, and that this is the only occasion on which the name of Linlithgow appears on a coin.

Hamilton, and Lanark in returning a member to serve in parliament. The weekly market is on Friday, and the following is the only newspaper published:—*Linlithgowshire Gazette* (1891) on Saturday. The parliamentary constituency numbered 623 in 1895, and the municipal 737 (including 114 females), while the corporation revenue for the same year amounted to £535. Valuation (1884) £12,186, (1893) £14,771, (1895) £15,160, of which £1103 was for the canal and railway. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1881) 3913, (1891) 4155, of whom 2101 were males and 2054 females; of royal burgh (1891) 3918.

See also Collie's *The Palace of Linlithgow* (Edinb. 1840), G. D. Gibb's *Life and Times of Robert Gib, Lord of Carrabee, Familiar and Master of the Stables to King James V. of Scotland, etc.* (1874), and Waldie's *History of the Town and Palace of Linlithgow* (Linlithgow, 1st ed., 1850; 3d ed., 1879).

Linlithgow Bridge, a village partly in LINLITHGOW parish, Linlithgowshire, and partly in MUIRAVONSIDE parish, Stirlingshire, at the bridge across the Avon, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of the town of Linlithgow. The bridge was built about 1650 by Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, and the pontage was in 1677 granted by Charles II. to his descendant George, Earl of Linlithgow. The battle of Linlithgow Bridge has been noticed in the article LINLITHGOW PARISH. A quarter of a mile farther up the Avon is the viaduct that carries the North British railway across the river, there being twenty-three arches, of which the centre ones are 90 feet high. Close to the village is a paper-mill, which affords employment to a large number of the inhabitants. Pop. of village (1861) 560, (1871) 503, (1881) 479, (1891) 594, of whom 455 were in the Linlithgowshire portion.

Linlithgowshire or West Lothian, a midland county of Scotland, on the southern edge of the upper reach of the Firth of FORTH. It is bounded N by the Firth, SE by the county of Edinburgh, SW by Lanarkshire, and NW by Stirlingshire. Though there was in 1891 some give-and-take of territory between the counties of Linlithgow and Edinburgh, there has been very little change in the boundaries between the two shires. Of the two parishes that were situated partly in Linlithgowshire and partly in Edinburghshire—namely, Kirkliston and Cramond—only Cramond was dealt with. Its Linlithgowshire portion was transferred to the parish of Dalmeny, thus preserving the river Almond as the county boundary. The only alteration in the county boundary was caused by transferring a small part of the parish of Dalmeny and county of Linlithgow on the east bank of the Almond to the Edinburghshire parish of Cramond. For further alterations on the parishes mentioned, and others, see the respective articles. Along the N side, from W to E, in a straight line from the mouth of the Avon to the mouth of the Almond, is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the SE side, in a straight line from the mouth of the Almond to the point where the counties of Edinburgh, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet, at the junction of Fauldhouse Burn with the Breich, is $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the SW side, from the point just indicated to the point on North Calder Water, between Black Loch and Hillend Reservoir (see LANARKSHIRE), where the counties of Stirling, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet, is 7 miles, but as this side is very irregular it is, following the curves, about double this; and the NW side, from the point mentioned straight to the mouth of the Avon, is 10 miles. The boundaries are mostly natural. From the mouth of the Avon eastwards to the mouth of the Almond, the line follows the shore of the Firth; it then turns SW along the course of the Almond for $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, till at Clapertonhall Burn it turns north-westward along its course and across to Caw Burn, up which it passes to the source. North of Mossend it turns again back by the SW side of Howden grounds to the Almond, the course of which it then follows for 3 miles to the junction of the Breich. Here it takes to the course of that stream, and follows it up for $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the mouth of Fauldhouse Burn, which is the extreme S point of the county. After following this burn to its source, the line passes across Fauld-

house and Polkemmet moors, E of the village of Hart-hill, to the How Burn, down which it passes to the junction with a burn from the N, whence it follows the course of the latter, till within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of its source. It then passes straight N by W to Barbauchlaw Burn, and up its course to a point 3 furlongs N by E of Forrestburn Mill, and thence in an irregular line to the sharp bend on North Calder Water between Black Loch and Hillend Reservoir E of the reservoir. It follows up the course of this stream for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and then crossing to the source of Drumtassie Burn, follows the burn $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the Avon, and thence the course of the Avon, for $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles, to the sea. Along almost the whole course of these streams the scenery is soft and prettily wooded. The area of the county is 120 square miles or $81,120\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 3857 $\frac{1}{4}$ are foreshore and 456 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Of the land surface of 76,807 acres, 59,090 were under cultivation in 1895, and 5237 under wood, an increase of about 500 acres in the former case within the last forty years, and in the latter case of 1900 acres within the same period. About 2400 acres, mostly in the centre and SW, are heath, rocky ground, and rough pasture. The mean summer temperature is 58°, and the mean winter temperature 37°, while rain or snow falls on an average on two hundred days of the year, the mean depth being about 32 inches, though of course it varies considerably, and is higher in the upper districts than in the lower. Among the counties of Scotland, Linlithgow is thirty-first as regards area, the only smaller ones being Kinross and Clackmannan, but seventeenth as regards population and valuation.

Surface, etc.—The coast-line is pretty regular, the principal projections being at Borrowstouness; the head on which Blackness Castle stands, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the E; and Hound Point, on the E, within the grounds of Dalmeny House. In the bay W of Borrowstouness, as well as at Drum Sands, E of Hound Point, a large amount of foreshore is exposed at low water, and at the mouth of the Avon at Kinneil Kerse or Carse an embankment has been made reclaiming a considerable amount of land. Along the coast there is a flat, and from this the ground rises in long rolling undulations or chains of heights trending in a general line from E to W, but very much broken up by cross hollows, and reaching towards the extreme S an average height of about 700 feet. These are all available for wood or pasture, and are in some cases even capable of being ploughed. The highest summits lie between Linlithgow and Bathgate, the line to the N consisting of the Kipps, Riccarton, and Binny hills; the chief summits, from W to E, being Bowden Hill (749 feet), Cocklerue or Cuckold le Roi (912), Riccarton Hills (832), and the sharp peak of Binny Craig (718). Nearer Bathgate are the Torphichen Hills (777 feet), Cairn-naple (1016), Knock (1000), and the sharp detached Dechmont Law (686). From these the ground slopes W to the valley of the Avon, S to the flat at Bathgate, and E towards Kirkliston and Blackburn, where there is a considerable space of level country. To the N of Linlithgow is Bonnytown Hill or Glower-o'er-em (559 feet), on which there is a monument to Brigadier-General Adrian Hope, who fell in the Indian Mutiny; the NW slope is known as Irongarth; and farther E are Mons Hill, Craigie Hill, and Dundas Hill, in Dalmeny; and Craigton Hill and Binns Hill, in Abercorn; the greatest height in the former case being 387 feet, and in the latter 372. All the heights command wide and pretty views of the Lothians and Stirling, with the Forth and its wooded banks in the middle distance against a background of hills. The whole of the northern part of the county is beautifully wooded. The drainage of the county is effected mainly by the streams already mentioned as flowing along its borders and by their tributaries. In the extreme S, about Whitburn and Blackburn, Cultrig or White Burn, Bickerton Burn, and Foulshiels Burn, with the smaller streams that join them, flow NE to the Almond; to the NE about Livingston are the Lockshot, Dean, and Folly Burns; and farther to the NE still, about Uphall, are Caw Burn, Beugh Burn, and Brox Burn, the

whole five joining the Almond, as does also Niddry Burn, which passes eastward by Ecclesmachan and Niddry. In the part of the county to the W and SW of Bathgate there is a small stream joining Drumtassie Burn; and this latter, Barbauchlaw Burn, and Logie Water, all join the Avon, to which also flow Kipps Burn N of Torphichen, and a small burn W of Linlithgow, with a branch coming from Linlithgow Loch. To the N, flowing directly into the Firth of Forth, are the small Den or Dean and Gil Burns at Kinneil House on the W, Blackness Burn at the castle of the same name, the Haugh and Nethermill Burns uniting and reaching the sea at Abercorn, and Dolphington Burn passing through Dalmeny grounds and reaching the sea about the centre of Drum Sands. The only loch in the county is that at Linlithgow Palace, which was noticed in our article on the burgh. Other small lochs which once existed on Drumtassie Burn near Drumtassie, at Lochcote near Kipps, at Balbardie near Bathgate, at West Binny, and at Dundas Castle, are now drained. NE of Bathgate is a reservoir for the Bathgate water supply. Some of the streams at one time afforded good fishing, but refuse from oil and other works have now destroyed it, though the Almond, Avon, and Couston, in consequence of legal proceedings, are much improved. There are mineral springs, but of no value, near Torphichen, Kipps, Caribber House, the church of Ecclesmachan, and Borrowstounness.

Geology.—The solid rocks which enter into the geological structure of this county belong, with few exceptions, to the four great divisions of the Carboniferous system, viz., the Coal-measures, the Millstone Grit, the Carboniferous Limestone, and the Calciferous Sandstones. Owing to the occurrence of oil-shales in the Calciferous Sandstone series and the presence of valuable coal seams in the Carboniferous Limestone group and in the Coal-measures, the geology of Linlithgowshire is of special importance. But apart from the economic value of the strata, this county is attractive to the geologist from the remarkable development of contemporaneous volcanic rocks which are interstratified with the members of the Carboniferous Limestone series.

Beginning with the oldest members of the system we find that they belong to the Cementstone group of the Calciferous Sandstone series. As developed in this county, they present those features which are commonly met with in the basin of the Forth. They may be described as consisting of white and yellow sandstones, black and blue shales, clay ironstones with bands of marine limestone, and an occasional seam of coal. Sometimes the beds are crowded with plant remains, such as *Sphenopteris*, sometimes they are charged with teeth of ganoid fishes and remains of *Leperditia* or other ostracods, while certain bands of shale and limestone yield typical marine forms. From the character of the organic remains it is evident that alternatively estuarine and marine conditions must have prevailed during the deposition of the beds. The members of this group occupy the area between the E margin of the county and the Bathgate Hills, but throughout this extensive tract they are in a great measure obscured by superficial deposits, and it is only in the stream courses or along the sea-shore that the relations of the rocks can be determined. There are two prominent zones, however, which are of great service in solving the geological structure of the district, viz., the Queensferry Limestone and the Houston Coal. The former is regarded as the equivalent of the well-known Burdiehouse Limestone of Midlothian. The strata underlying the Queensferry Limestone are exposed on the shore to the W of the mouth of the Almond, from which point there is a regular ascending series to the outcrop of the limestone near Queensferry. Between this latter horizon and the interbedded volcanic rocks forming the base of the Carboniferous Limestone series, there are two well-marked zones of sandstone which have been named by Sir Archibald Geikie 'the Binny Sandstone group.' Separating these two zones of sandstone we find a succession of clays, shales, and shaly sandstones, along with which

occurs the seam of Houston Coal. The lower of these sandstone zones has been largely quarried at Binny near Ecclesmachan, and the upper at Kingscavel E of Linlithgow. The oil-shales which have proved of such great economic value occur at various horizons in the Cementstone group of Linlithgowshire. Some of these bands are so bituminous that they yield from 30 to 40 gallons of oil to the ton of shale. The West Calder Fells and Raeburn shales are the highest in the order of succession, and underneath these come the Broxburn shales, both groups being above the Raw Camps, Burdiehouse, or Queensferry limestone. These are all rich in oils. A lower set has lately been proved to exist, which are likely to be extensively wrought, for, though they are poorer in oils than those above, they yield larger quantities of solid paraffin and ammonia.

At intervals in the series there are layers of volcanic materials, clearly indicating that volcanic activity must have been intermittent during the deposition of the Cementstone group. Below the horizon of the Queensferry Limestone and in the sandstone series overlying it, sheets of felspathic tuff are associated with the sandstone and shales. But when we ascend still farther to the beds overlying the Houston Coal we find still more striking evidence of volcanic action. Indeed, from this horizon upwards to the coal-bearing series of the Carboniferous Limestone, we have a remarkable development of ancient lavas and tuffs which are regularly interbedded with the sandstones, shales, and limestones. The lavas are wholly basaltic, varying considerably in texture, and presenting the typical slaggy characters on the upper and under surfaces of the flows. The volcanic materials reach their greatest development in the Bathgate Hills, where their thickness is probably about 2000 feet, and they gradually die out when followed S towards Blackburn and N towards Borrowstounness. One of these old lavas is of such a remarkable character that it deserves special notice. It occurs at Blackburn, where it has been quarried for the soles of ovens, and where it has been locally termed 'lakestone.' From the description of the microscopic characters of this rock by Sir Archibald Geikie, it would seem that the rock varies considerably in the upper and lower portions of the mass. The lower portion mainly consists of serpentine. Here and there traces of olivine occur among the serpentine in such a way as to lead to the conclusion that this mineral originally formed the chief constituent of the rock. Large pale brown crystals also occur in the serpentine, which are probably augite. A few prisms of triclinic felspar and particles of titaniferous iron or magnetite are also met with. The upper part of the rock differs considerably in character from that just described. Fresh plagioclase felspar is the chief constituent, but in addition to the felspar, augite, altered olivine, and titaniferous iron are also observable, though far less abundantly developed than in the lower portion. To this rock the name of Pikrite has been applied.

Some of the cones from which the volcanic materials were discharged are still preserved to us. One of these is now represented by the Binns Hill, which consists of a mass of fine green tuff, pierced by basalt, the latter filling up the old vent or volcanic orifice.

Owing to the enormous accumulation of volcanic materials in the Bathgate Hills, it is not easy to draw a definite boundary line for the base of the Carboniferous Limestone series. The lower portion of the contemporaneous volcanic rocks probably belongs to the Calciferous Sandstone series, while the upper portion must be grouped with the Carboniferous Limestone. In the official memoir descriptive of the geology of the district the massive limestone of Petershill is provisionally regarded as the base of the Carboniferous Limestone. To the S of the volcanic area of the Bathgate Hills, however, the boundary line is clearly defined, for in the river Almond near Blackburn, and in the Breich Water near Addiewell, the highest members of the Cementstone group pass below the Hurlst Limestone and Coal, which are the lowest beds of the overlying series. As in other districts of central Scotland, the Carboniferous

Limestone of Linlithgowshire is clearly divisible into three sub-groups—(1.) a lower limestone series; (2.) a middle coal-bearing series; (3.) an upper limestone series. In the Bathgate Hills, as already indicated, the order of succession is complicated by the presence of the bedded lavas and tuffs, but notwithstanding this fact, the limestones and even the coal seams are traceable along the range. The general inclination of the strata is towards the W, and hence we have a steady ascending series as we cross the hills to Bathgate. The massive Petershill limestone which crops out about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Bathgate can be followed by a series of quarries N by Hillhouse towards Linlithgow. Though this limestone is about 80 feet thick at Petershill, it thins out rapidly when traced in either direction from that locality. It is immediately succeeded by sandstones, shales, and ironstones, which are capped in turn by sheets of basaltic lava. The Wardlaw Limestone which is highly charged with corals, and particularly with *Lithostrotion irregulare*, occupies a slightly higher horizon than the main limestone just described. It is evidently a lenticular band occurring in the midst of the bedded lavas, for it is traceable for no greater distance, and is rapidly succeeded by a great development of volcanic rocks forming the most elevated ground of the Bathgate Hills. One of the most interesting points connected with these ancient lavas and tuffs is the manner in which they represent various members of the Carboniferous Limestone series which are typically developed at other localities in the county. In the neighbourhood of Kipps for example, the volcanic rocks take the place of a great part of the middle or coal-bearing group of the Carboniferous Limestone, which is well developed at Borrowstounness and Bathgate. Only the upper coal seams are to be found near the Kipps, which are rapidly succeeded by the Index Limestone which marks the base of the highest sub-group of the Carboniferous Limestone. But even to the W of the Kipps this band is overlaid by basaltic lavas, thus proving beyond doubt that the volcanic forces must have been active in that neighbourhood till near the close of the Carboniferous Limestone period. These volcanic rocks are overlaid by a set of strata in which there are two prominent beds of limestone locally termed the Dykeneuk and Craigenbuck seams. Along the shore from Blackness to the mouth of the river Avon the triple arrangement of this division of the Carboniferous system is clearly distinguishable. The massive limestones at the base of the series are not conspicuously displayed on the shore section, but the middle or coal-bearing group is well represented between Carriden House and Borrowstounness. This coalfield is intersected by an important development of lavas and tuffs forming the N prolongation of the volcanic rocks of the Bathgate Hills. Underlying this volcanic zone we find the following seams in ascending order,—the Smytho Coal, the Easter Main Coal, the Foul Coal and Lower Ironstone, and the Red Coal. In the heart of the volcanic zone at Borrowstounness a lenticular coal seam was discovered, which is locally termed the West Main Coal, while between the horizon of the volcanic series and the Index Limestone there intervene the Upper Ironstone and the Splint Coal. The coal-bearing series of Bathgate occupies the same relative position as the Borrowstounness coalfield, that is to say, it belongs to the middle division of the Carboniferous Limestone series. In the Upper Limestone group to the W of Borrowstounness there are three important horizons, which are here given in ascending order, viz., the Index Limestone, the Dykeneuk Limestone, and the Craigenbuck Limestone. Upwards of 400 feet of strata intervene between the Index and Dykeneuk seams, while the latter is separated from the Craigenbuck limestone by 300 feet of strata. The highest of these, viz., the Craigenbuck seam, is on the same horizon as the Castlecary and Levensat limestone, while the Dykeneuk band occupies the same position as the Arden, Janet Peat, Calmy or Gair limestone. It is important to observe also that the Gair limestone, to which attention was directed in a previous article (see

LANARKSHIRE, p. 460), though used provisionally as the upper limit of the Carboniferous Limestone series in the Carlake district, was so regarded because the Castlecary or Levensat limestone was either absent or had not been observed there.

Overlying the Millstone Grit which is traceable as a nearly continuous belt from the mouth of the river Avon S to Whitburn we find the representatives of the true Coal-measures. Both at Armadale and Torbanehill, and again at Fauldhouse, there are valuable mineral fields with seams of coal and ironstone. The strata represented in the Armadale and Torbanehill mineral fields belong to the lower section of the Coal-measures. At these localities the following seams occur, in ascending order,—the Boghead or Torbanehill Parrot Coal, the Colinburn Coal, the Main Coal, the Ball Coal, the Mill Coal, and the Upper Cannel or Shotts Gas Coal.

Various intrusive masses of basalt and diabase rocks pierce the Carboniferous strata of this county. They occur on different horizons, and some of them doubtless belong to different periods of eruption. Some of these sheets occur in the midst of the Cementstones in the E part of the county, another important mass has been intruded in the Carboniferous Limestone and Millstone Grit N of Tophichen, while still a third sheet is to be met with W of Armadale in the Coal-measures. But in addition to these, there are excellent examples of basalt dykes running in an E and W direction, and traversing alike the various subdivisions of the Carboniferous system in the county. These dykes are of a much later date however, being connected with the volcanic ejections of Tertiary times. (See Geological Survey one-inch maps, 31 and 32, and memoirs descriptive of those sheets.)

Soils and Agriculture.—The soil varies very much, but, consisting largely of decomposed volcanic rocks, is everywhere good and fertile, except in the moorish and rocky districts in the centre, S, and SW. In the low-lying portions there are 20,000 acres of excellent carse clay land, and 20,000 on the lower slopes and higher hollows are of harder clay on a cold subsoil, 9000 are good loam, 9000 are light gravel and sand, and the rest are either moorish, moss, or rocky. At an early period the greater part of the surface was covered with natural wood, part of which is said to remain near Kinneil House. The soil has been tilled from a very early period, and David I., one of the most energetic of monarchs, was a great farmer in West as well as in Mid Lothian, and no doubt the operations carried on at the royal grange near Linlithgow were profitable as well as interesting. The stimulus given by David to the agriculture of the county lasted till the death of Alexander III., but, in the years that followed, ruin and devastation must have long settled down. Even so late as 1445, during the feud between Douglas and Crichton, the Chancellor ravaged the Earl's manor of Abercorn, and drove away his valuable Flanders mares; and the agriculture remained at a very low ebb till 1723, when improvers began once more to make their appearance. One of the first signs of returning enterprise in this direction was in 1725, when a person of the name of Higgins, and his copartners at Cuffabouts, near Borrowstounness, sold some manure for 1s. a bushel. In 1720, John, second Earl of Stair, having, notwithstanding brilliant services to his country, been sacrificed by Parliament on account of his indifference to Law's financial schemes, retired to Newliston House, near Kirkliston, and devoted himself to the improvement of his estate by planting and other improvements. He introduced new maxims of husbandry and new modes of cultivation, sowed artificial grasses, and was the first to cultivate turnips, cabbages, and carrots in the open field. Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, imitated and even excelled the Earl of Stair; but after his death in 1742, and that of Stair in 1747, matters languished for thirty years till 1775, when both proprietors and tenant-farmers started on the course of vigorous improvement that has given such renown to the Lothians. From that time the improvement has been constant, and the farmers of West Lothian yield to none either for skill or enterprise.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE

The areas under the various crops at different dates are given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1854	2850	4659	12,884	20,893
1870	2495	5001	10,542	18,038
1877	1434	5104	10,739	17,277
1882	1478	4665	10,918	17,061
1895	844	3363	10,461	14,673

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854	28,725	4857	1627
1870	29,788	4645	2523
1877	32,682	4442	2580
1882	34,274	3960	2280
1895	37,616	4179	1704

while there are over 900 acres on an average annually under beans, rye, vetches, fallow, etc. The farms are worked mostly on the six-shift rotation, and the average yield of wheat is 32 bushels per acre; of barley, 40 bushels; of oats, 40 bushels; turnips, from 15 to 30 tons; and potatoes, about 5 tons; but the last two are very variable. Here, as in so many of the other Scottish counties, there is a most marked decrease in the number of acres under wheat, and a marked increase in the number of acres under grass and permanent pastures, showing that farmers are finding the profit from stock raising greater than that from the cultivation of cereals.

The agricultural live stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	10,984	2223	14,239	2093	29,539
1870	10,770	1961	15,664	1652	29,947
1876	10,902	2140	19,906	1858	34,806
1882	10,324	2080	16,000	2428	30,832
1895	11,918	2282	25,173	2085	41,458

For dairy purposes Ayrshire cows are generally kept, while those kept for feeding are mostly crosses. The sheep are Cheviot and blackfaced, with Border Leicesters and crosses; and the horses are Clydesdales. Harvest in the lower and earlier district is from 1 to 14 August, and in the upper parts a fortnight later. The average extent of the farms is a little over 100 acres, while 40 per cent. are under 50 acres, and only 6 per cent. over 300 acres. The steadings are good and well kept. Rents are very much the same as in the county of Edinburgh. In 1891 there were employed in connection with the agriculture of the county 1937 persons, including 1252 men, 224 women, 332 boys, and 129 girls.

Industries.—The principal industries of the county are connected with its mineral wealth. The distribution of the deposits has been already indicated in the section dealing with the geology, and here the economic value simply remains to be noticed. Coal-mining, now so important, is supposed to date from the time of the Romans, and the older pits about Borrowstounness extend under the bed of the Firth. The value of the deposit was certainly well known by the 12th century, and a charter granted to William Oldbridge of Carriden near the end of that period is the first document relating to coal pits in Scotland. In the beginning of the 19th century the output was about 40,000 tons, but since 1847 the growth of the trade has been rapid, 778,576 tons having been raised in 1892, of the value of £233,573 at the mines. A peculiar coal, better known to science, as well as to law, as 'the Torbanehill mineral,' very rich in bitumen, and accompanied by shales from which a large percentage of oil is obtained, began to be worked in 1849, and led to a long and ex-

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ensive lawsuit to settle the question whether it was really a coal or not. Oil-bearing shales have since been found to exist throughout Bathgate, Whitburn, and Uphall parishes, and the industry has largely developed, particularly since 1860, extensive paraffin works having been established at Dalmeny, Broxburn, Winchburgh, Uphall, Bathgate, and Armadale, as well as at Addiewell, in the vale of Breich in Edinburghshire, just outside the SE border of this county. In 1892, 1,032,312 tons of shale were drawn, which amounted to nearly one-half of the whole quantity produced in Scotland, and more than was produced by any other county. Iron ore occurs extensively in Borrowstounness, Abercorn, Torphichen, and Bathgate parishes, and in 1892 45,660 tons were obtained, of the value of £20,547 at the mine. At Kinneil near Borrowstounness there are four blast furnaces. Including workmen and their families, probably about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total population of the county is dependent on the coal and shale pits and the industries connected with them. Limestone and fireclay are worked at many places; of the latter, 18,062 tons were mined in 1892, of the value of £3161 at the mine; and of the former 6397 tons. There are large quarries of excellent sandstone at Binny, near the centre of the county. Basalt is worked near Linlithgow for clinkers for street paving, and lead ore with a considerable admixture of silver was at one time worked, but the mine has long been given up, and an effort to reopen it in 1871 proved unremunerative. Besides these and agriculture, there are leather, glue, soap, shoe-making, and agricultural implement works about Linlithgow; large distilleries at Kirkliston, Bathgate, Linlithgow, and Borrowstounness; a glass-work, a foundry, and spade and shovel factories at Bathgate; paper-works at Linlithgow Loch, LINLITHGOW BRIDGE, on the Logie near Torphichen, and on the Almond near Blackburn; chemical works at several places, and potteries and iron-foundries at Borrowstounness. There were at one time considerable saltworks, which have left the name Grangepans, near Borrowstounness.

Communications, etc.—The commerce is principally centred at BORROWSTOUNNESS, but the county is well provided with roads and railways. Of the former the main lines are the three great roads between Edinburgh and Glasgow—that by Kirkliston and Linlithgow passing through the N; that by Uphall and Bathgate, to the S of the centre; and that by Livingstone, Blackburn, and Whitburn, through the S. Other important lines are the road from Edinburgh to Linlithgow by Queensferry, the road from Lanark to Linlithgow by Whitburn and Armadale, and the road from Linlithgow to Borrowstounness. There are also a large number of district roads, and in connection with the road near Blackston Junction, a splendid lattice-girder bridge, 50 feet in span, across the Avon was erected in 1893 at the joint expense of the Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire authorities. The North British railway from Edinburgh to Polmont enters the county $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Ratho station, and passes first NW and then W by Winchburgh and Linlithgow for $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, entering Stirlingshire $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Linlithgow station. At Ratho a branch quits this line and passes N by Kirkliston and Dalmeny to South Queensferry and the Forth Bridge. Half a mile W of Ratho another branch passes off W by S along the upper part of the county, 10 miles to Bathgate. From this, as a centre, one line passes NW by the valley of the Logie to the line between Slamannan and Borrowstounness, at Blackston Junction, the distance to the Almond being 4 miles; a second line passes westward direct to Airdrie, the length of two portions within the county being 6 miles; and a third line passes S and SW towards Wishaw, the distance within the county being 8 miles. From this a connecting branch crosses the Breich to Addiewell, where it joins the Caledonian section between Edinburgh and Glasgow *via* Cleland. The line between Slamannan and Borrowstounness passes through the NW corner of the county for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The UNION CANAL connecting Edinburgh with the FORTH AND CLYDE

Canal enters the county on the W by a lofty aqueduct over the Avon, 1½ mile SW of LINLITHGOW BRIDGE, and, passing NW to near Linlithgow, follows the line of the first-mentioned railway to Niddry, ¾ mile SE of Winchburgh, whence it winds first to the SW, and then easterly, till it quits the county at the S of Clifton Hall grounds (Edinburghshire) by a lofty aqueduct over the Almond, after a course of 13½ miles.

The royal burghs are Linlithgow and Queensferry, while Armadale, Bathgate, Borrowstounness (including Grangepens), and Whitburn are police burghs, and Broxburn and Fauldhouse (including Crofthead) are large enough to be denominated towns. The villages are East Benhar, Blackburn, two of the name of Bridgend (in Linlithgow and Bathgate parishes), Durhamtown, Kingscavil, Kinneil, Kirkliston, part of Linlithgow Bridge, which is shared with Stirlingshire; Newtown, Niddrie, Philpstoun, Torphichen, Uphall (including Upper Uphall), Winchburgh, and Woodend. Smaller villages and hamlets are Abercorn, Blackness, Bridge-ness, Craigie, Cuffabouts, Dalmeny, Drumcross, Ecclesmachan, Gateside, Muirhouses, and Riccarton. The principal seats, most of which are separately noticed, are Almondell, Avontoun, Balbardie House, Ballencrieffe House, Bangour, Belsyde, Binns, Blackburn House, Boghead House, Bonhard House, Bonsyde, Bridge House, Bridgecastle, Carlowrie Castle, Carriden House, Champfleurie House, Clarendon House, Craigiehall, Craigton House, Dalmeny Park and Barnbougle Castle, Dechmont House, Dundas Castle, Foxhall, Grange House, Hopetoun House, Houston House, Kinneil House, Kirkhill House, Lochcote Castle, Newliston, Philpstoun House, Polkemmet, Preston House, Torbanehill House, Wallhouse, and Westwood.

The civil county consists of the 12 entire *quoad civilia* parishes of Abercorn, Bathgate, Borrowstounness, Carriden, Dalmeny, Ecclesmachan, Linlithgow, Livingston, Queensferry, Torphichen, Uphall, and Whitburn, and a portion of Kirkliston, which it shares with Edinburghshire. The *quoad sacra* parishes of Armadale and Fauldhouse are also included, and there are mission stations at Broxburn, Grangepens, Kingscavil, and Winchburgh. These are all ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Besides the 19 churches in connection with the Established Church, there are 11 places of worship connected with the Free Church, 4 in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, 3 Evangelical Union churches, 2 Episcopal churches and a mission station, and 6 Roman Catholic churches. In the year ending Sept. 1895 there were 54 schools (45 public), which, with accommodation for 11,527 children, had 11,250 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 9204. Their staff consisted of 130 certificated, 30 assistant, and 56 pupil teachers.

Linlithgowshire, with a constituency of 7998 in 1895-96, returns one member to serve in Parliament, but Linlithgow, as one of the FALKIRK burghs, has a share of a second, and Queensferry, as one of the STIRLING burghs, of a third. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, and 6 deputy-lieutenants, besides justices of the peace. It is under the same sheriff-principal as Midlothian, but has a resident sheriff-substitute. Ordinary courts are held at Linlithgow every Friday during session, and there are also sheriff small debt courts every Friday. There is a small debt circuit court at Bathgate for the parishes of Bathgate, Livingston, Uphall, Torphichen, and Whitburn on the third Wednesday of January, April, July, and October. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October; and justice of peace courts when required. The County Council consists of 24 members—21 for as many electoral divisions (including police burghs), 2 for the royal burgh of Linlithgow, and 1 for that of Queensferry. Of these the Bathgate District is represented by 12 divisional members, and the Linlithgow District by 9. The Council is divided into the following committees:—Finance Committee, Lands Valuation Committee, Executive

Committee under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, Committee on Weights and Measures and Explosives Acts, Convener's Committee, and County Road Board (from which are excluded the representatives from the royal burghs and the police burgh of Bathgate). The Standing Joint Committee of the county is composed partly of County Councillors and partly of Commissioners of Supply. There is a police force of forty-six men (one to each 1198 of the population), which is under a chief constable with a salary of £150 a year. The number of registered poor during the period ending Sept. 1894 was 627, and of dependants on them 454; whilst the expenditure for poor-law purposes amounted in the same period to £10,862. All the parishes are assessed, and Abercorn, Bathgate, Borrowstounness, Carriden, Kirkliston, Linlithgow, and Whitburn, with the parish of Muiravonside in Stirlingshire, form Linlithgow Poor-Law Combination, with a poorhouse at LINLITHGOW. The proportion of illegitimate births in 1894 was 5·2 per cent., and the average annual death-rate is 17·3 per thousand. Valuation (1647) £5073, (1815) £97,597, (1849) £122,242, (1866) £163,593, (1876) £186,531, (1884) £216,940, (1895) £257,245, all exclusive of railways and canals, which in the latter year were valued at £57,607. Population of registration county, which takes in part of Kirkliston from Edinburgh, (1831) 23,760, (1841) 27,466, (1851) 30,590, (1861) 39,045, (1871) 41,379, (1881) 44,005, (1891) 53,532; of civil county (1801) 17,844, (1811) 19,451, (1821) 22,685, (1831) 23,291, (1841) 26,872, (1851) 30,135, (1861) 38,645, (1871) 40,965, (1881) 43,510, (1891) 52,808, of whom 27,946 were males, and 24,862 females. The occupations of these are shown in the following table:—

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professional,	560	300	860
Domestic servants,	53	1,715	1,768
Commercial,	1,615	24	1,639
Agriculture and fishing,	1,637	353	1,990
Industrial,	13,775	1,562	15,337
No stated occupation,	10,306	20,908	31,214

Of the 1637 males and 353 females in the fourth class, 1584 males and 353 females were connected with farming; of those engaged in industrial occupations, 7975 men and 269 women were engaged in industries connected with mineral substances; and in the last class there were 9907 boys and 10,840 girls under fifteen years of age. It is a curious and very inexplicable circumstance that at each census from 1841 to 1881 Linlithgow was the only county in Scotland where the males were in excess of the females. At the census of 1891, however, Stirlingshire and Lanarkshire as well as Linlithgowshire had a slight increase of males over females. In 1891 the number of persons to each square mile was 440, the county thus ranking fifth in the order of density of population. In the same year the number of families was 10,673, occupying 10,173 houses with 26,888 rooms.

A monastery is said to have existed at Abercorn as early as 675, but it was abandoned ten years after, and on the rise of the Roman Catholic Church the county became part of the diocese of Lindisfarne; and was subsequently comprehended in that of St Andrews. The old archdeaconry had probably the same limits as the modern presbytery, including not only the whole county itself, but several parishes in Stirlingshire and in Edinburghshire. The Bishop of St Andrews had a regality jurisdiction over all the lands in the see lying to the S of the Forth, and his court sat at Kirkliston. During the time of the short-lived Protestant bishopric of Edinburgh, Linlithgowshire lay within the limits of that see. Though the Knights of St John had their seat at Torphichen—which thus passed into the hands of the present proprietors, the first Lord Torphichen being the last preceptor, and Lord St John of Jerusalem in Scotland—there were anciently in the county but few religious houses, two monasteries and a hospitium at Linlithgow and a Carmelite convent near Queensferry being the chief.

The brass seal of the presbytery of Linlithgow dates from 1583, and has the inscription *Sigillum presbyterii Linlithcu* round the edge, while on the face is *Verbum Dei nostri stabit in æternum*. At the dawn of the historic period we find the county within the limits usually given to the Otaleni or Otadeni or Gadeni; but when the district was, in A.D. 81, brought by Agricola within the limits of the Roman power, the tribe that inhabited it are called the Damnonii, and from Carriden the great general himself set sail to the opposite shore to attack the Horestii. He probably began his chain of forts at the same place. When Antonine's Wall was constructed in 139, almost the whole of the shire fell within the limits of Roman government, for the wall passed through the extreme NW corner of the county, beginning at the E corner of Carriden grounds and running westward for 5 miles by Kinneil House to the bridge near Inveravon, where it crossed the Avon and passed into Stirlingshire. From the Roman station at Cramond a road passed along near the coast to the end of the Roman wall at Carriden. Traces of a reputed Roman camp exist to the E of Abercorn; Blackness is said to have been a Roman port; and at Bridgeness there was found in 1868 one of the finest legionary tablets in the country. A *facsimile* of it has been placed on the spot, but the stone itself is in the Antiquarian Society's Museum at Edinburgh. It is 9 feet long, 2 feet 11 inches wide, and 9 inches thick. On one side of a central inscription a Roman soldier is sculptured, riding triumphantly over conquered Britons; on the other is the representation of a sacrificial ceremony. The inscription itself records that the Augustan Legion, after making 4652 paces of the wall, set up and dedicated the stone to the Emperor Cæsar Titus Antoninus. It was at Kinneil that St Serf stood and threw his staff across the Firth, in order to find out where he was to settle (see CULROSS); and, according to Dr Skene, the twelfth of the great Arthurian battles was fought at Bowden Hill in 516. Edwin of Northumbria in 617 extended his dominion over all the Lothians, and afterwards Kenneth Macalpine led the Scots to the conquest of these provinces, and they finally became incorporated with the Scottish kingdom about 1020. Traces of cairns or tumuli of these and earlier periods exist on the Lochcote Hills, on the Forth near Barnbogle, near Kirkliston, and on the S bank of the Almond near Livingston; and in the old bed of Lochcote there are the remains of a crannoge. There are standing-stones near Abercorn, near Bathgate, and near Torphichen, while there are traces of hill forts at Cockerlue, Bowden Hill, Cairn-naple, and Binns. The county was probably a sheriffdom in the time of David I., and certainly was so in the reign of Malcolm IV., and thus it remained down to the time of Robert Bruce, though after William the Lyon's reign the rule of the sheriffs was nominal rather than real. By Robert I. the district was put under a constable, whose successors held office till the reign of James III., when we find it again under a sheriff. In 1600 the latter office was granted to James Hamilton, the eldest son of Claude, Lord Paisley, and to his heirs, and was again, soon after the Restoration, given hereditarily to John Hope of Hopetoun, the ancestor of the Earls of Hopetoun. At the abolition of the hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, the then earl claimed £10,500 as compensation for the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, the sheriffwick of Bathgate, the regality of St Andrews at Kirkliston, the bailiery of Crawfordmuir, and the regality of Kirkheugh, and obtained £4569. No county in the whole of Scotland had probably so many independent petty jurisdictions of baronies, regalities, and bailieries. Kirkliston and other lands were a regality, with an attached bailiery; Bathgate was long a barony, and afterwards became a separate sheriffwick; Torphichen was a regality first of the Knights of St John, and next of the Lords Torphichen. Other regalities were Kinneil, under the Duke of Hamilton; Philipstoun, under the monks of Culross, and afterwards under the Earls of Stair; and Brighouse and Ogleface, under the Earl of Linlithgow. Linlithgow was a hereditary royal bailiery, belonging,

like the last-named regality, to the Linlithgow family, while Abercorn, Barnbogle, Caribber, Dalmeny, Livingston, and Strathbrock had baronial jurisdictions. The principal antiquities dating from mediæval times are Dalmeny church, the peel of Linlithgow, the castles of Abercorn, Barnbogle, Blackness, Bridgehouse, Dundas, Mannerston, and Niddry, the towers of Binny, Ochiltree, Midhope, and Torphichen, and the vestiges of a castle that afforded a retreat to Walter, Steward of Scotland, in a morass near Bathgate. Part of Dundas Castle is supposed to have stood since the beginning of the 11th century, and the family was the oldest in the county.

See also Sir Robert Sibbald's *History of the Sheriffdoms of Linlithgow and Stirlingshire* (Edinb. 1710); J. Trotter's *General View of the Agriculture of West Lothian* (Edinb. 1794; 2d ed., 1810); John P. Wood's *Ancient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond* (Edinb. 1794); John Peuney's *Historical Account of Linlithgowshire* (Edinb. 1831); Mr Farrall's paper 'On the Agriculture of Edinburghshire and Linlithgowshire,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1877); John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (2 vols., Edinb. 1883); and G. Waldie's *Walks along the Northern Roman Wall* (Linlithgow, 1883).

Linmill, a village in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, 2½ miles E by N of Alloa.

Linmill, a burn on the mutual boundary of Dalmeny and Abercorn parishes, Linlithgowshire, running to the Firth of Forth. It makes, near Springfield, a leap of 75 feet over a trap rock precipice.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 32, 1857.

Linn, an estate, with a mansion, in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire, adjacent to Lanarkshire and White Cart Water, ¼ mile S of Cathcart village.

Linn, an estate, with a mansion, in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs SSW of the town. Till about 1827 the ruins of a pre-Reformation chapel stood on the estate, which is believed to be the locality of a fine old ballad, *The Heir of Lynne*; and four urns containing burned human bones have been exhumed on it.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Linnhe, a beautiful sea-loch, mainly of Argyllshire, but partly also of Inverness-shire. Striking north-eastward from the junction of the Firth of Lorn with the Sound of Mull, it extends 31¼ miles, nearly in direct line with the former and at right angles to the latter; has a maximum breadth of 8½ miles, and at CORRAN NARROWS contracts to 1½ furlongs; contains Lismore, Shuna, and some other isles and islets; separates Appin on the SE from Morvern and Ardgour on the NW; sends off from its SE side Lochs Ceran and Leven; and forms part of the line of navigation from the Caledonian Canal to the western seas. The upper 9½ miles, from Corran Narrows to Fort William, are often known as Lower Loch ERL. On 20 Aug. 1847 the Queen steamed up Loch Linnhe, whose 'scenery is magnificent; such beautiful mountains!' See also pp. 158-164 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 44, 45, 52, 53, 1876-84.

Linshart. See LONGSIDE.

Lintalee, an estate, with a mansion, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Jed Water, 1½ mile S by W of Jedburgh town. It contains the famous camp formed by Douglas in the time of Robert Bruce for defence of the Borders, and described by Barbour. The camp was defended, partly by a deep ravine, partly by a precipitous bank of the Jed, partly by an artificial double rampart. Lintalee Cave, in the steep bank of the Jed, once used as a place of refuge, disappeared through a landslip in 1866.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Linthill, a modern mansion in Bowden parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Ale Water, 1½ mile NNE of Lilliesleaf.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Linthill House. See EYEMOUTH.

Linton ('town on the lin or pool') or **West Linton**, a village and a parish of NW Peeblesshire. The village standing, 800 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Lyne Water, by road is 16 miles SSW of Edinburgh, 11 NNE of Biggar, and 14 NW of Peebles, whilst its

station, Broomlee or West Linton (5 furl. SSE), on the Dolphinton branch of the North British railway, is 24 miles SSW of Edinburgh and $14\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Carstairs. The village is very irregularly built. Even in the main thoroughfare the houses are built on no fixed plan, and, in consequence, show great variety of style, age, and appearance. West Linton possesses 3 places of worship—the parish church, built 1781 and repaired in 1871; the United Presbyterian church, built in 1784 (at that date occupied by a Relief congregation), and the Episcopal church of St Mungo. The parish church contains some beautiful wood-carving, the work of ladies. The carved work of the galleries and windows was done by Miss Fergusson, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Fergusson, surgeon to the Queen; that of the pulpit by Mrs Woddrup, wife of the proprietor of Garvald. The Free church (erected in 1845) is at Carlops. West Linton also possesses a public hall (built in 1881), a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, two hotels, a gaswork, agricultural and horticultural societies, a leek club, senior and junior curling clubs, and a police station. On the Rutherford estate, which belongs to Mrs Philip, there is a mineral spring called 'Heaven Aqua Well,' the taste of whose waters somewhat resembles that of the waters of Tunbridge Spa. West Linton was once known as Linton Roderick or Linton Rutherford. The double name is found as early as the 12th century, and was probably derived from that of the chief man or family in the district. There is another Linton in Haddingtonshire—East Linton—from which that in Peebleshire is distinguished by the prefix *West*. According to Chambers (in his *History of Peebleshire*, 1864), West Linton was at one time a burgh of regality and centre of traffic. Quoting from Pennicuik, he says:—'In the Regent Morton's time West Linton was a pendicle of Dalkeith, but was created a burgh of regality by John, the first Earl of Traquair, who derived from it his title of Lord Linton. . . . Linton is known to have had a resident baillie of regality, who was assisted in keeping order by a council, composed of portioners or small proprietors, known as the "Lairds of Linton." Sheep markets were once held at West Linton four times a year, but their size and importance gradually dwindled until they ceased altogether. Now the business done in the village is almost entirely local, its chief frequenters being commercial travellers, anglers, and a few summer visitors.

An interesting relic is to be found in the statue of a woman, placed on the top of the village pump. It represents the wife of James Gifford, usually known as Laird Gifford, who flourished as a mason and stone carver in 1666. Another curiosity, according to Chambers, 'consisted in a marble tombstone in the parish churchyard, over the grave of James Oswald of "Spital" or Spitals.' During his lifetime it had served in some way at the social gatherings of which Oswald was fond, and at his death (1726) it was placed over his grave by his widow. It bore the following inscription in Latin:—'To James Oswald of Spittal, her deserving husband, this monument was erected by Grizzel Russell, his sorrowing wife. This *marble table*, sitting at which I have often cultivated good living (*lit.* propitiated my tutelar genius), I have desired to be placed over me when dead. Stop, traveller, whoever thou art; here thou mayest recline, and, if the means are at hand, mayest enjoy this table as I formerly did. If thou doest so in the right and proper way, thou wilt neither desecrate the monument nor offend my *manes*. Farewell.' This relic was carried off about the year 1838, and sold for the value of the marble. The carving of grave-stones was once largely engaged in at West Linton, suitable stone being found in the Deepsykehead quarries. Handloom weaving of cotton fabrics was also carried on by the villagers. Pop. of West Linton (1831) 395, (1861) 512, (1871) 514, (1881) 434, (1891) 359, of whom 174 were males. Houses (1891) inhabited 106, uninhabited 16.

The parish, containing also CARLOPS village, is

bounded NW and NE by the Edinburghshire parishes of West Calder, Midcalder, Currie, and Penicuik, SE by Newlands, S by Kirkurd, SW and W by Dolphinton and Dunsyre in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $9\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 23,313 acres, of which 57 are water. LYNE WATER, rising at an altitude of 1260 feet above sea-level, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through the middle of the parish, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-by-westward along the Newlands boundary. The North Esk, fed by Carlops Burn, flows 5 miles south-south-eastward and east-by-northward along the Midlothian border, and MEDWIN Water $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the W boundary. The drainage thus belongs mainly to the Tweed, but partly to the Clyde and partly to the Firth of Forth. Many small streams flow through the parish, which also contains Slipperfield Loch ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.), 9 furlongs SSW of the village. As a rule the surface is hilly, with a northward ascent to the Pentland range, which lies on the northern border. In the SE, along Lyne Water, it declines to 700 feet above the sea; and chief elevations, from S to N, are Blyth Muir (1015), Mendick Hill (1480), King Seat (1521), Byrchope Mount (1752), Mount Maw (1753), and West CAIRN Hill (1844). The scenery is extremely pretty and attractive, especially near Carlops and HABBIE'S HOWE, which, in the summer time, are visited by picnic parties without number. The greater part of the land is occupied by sheep farms (the parish being noted for a famous breed), but near the rivers the ground is under tillage and yields good crops. The soil is chiefly either clay on limestone or sandy loam upon a gravelly bottom. White freestone has been largely quarried at Deepsykehead and Spittalhaugh, and limestone calcined at Whitfield; whilst fuller's earth is found near the Lyne, blue marl at Carlops, and Scotch pebbles in the streams. Mansions, noticed separately, are GARVALD HOUSE, MEDWYN, and SPITALHAUGH. This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £335. The church of Linton Roderick was a vicarage under the monks of Kelso from the reign of David I. to the Reformation. In the 13th century a chaplaincy of the Virgin Mary existed at Ingliston, and a chapel attached to an hospital at Chapel on Lyne Water. Two schools—public (1874) and Episcopal—with respective accommodation for 112 and 68 children, have an average attendance of about 90 and 50, and grants amounting to nearly £100 and £40. Pop. of parish (1801) 1064, (1831) 1577, (1861) 1534, (1871) 1387, (1881) 1117, (1891) 1005.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 32, 1864-57.

Linton, a Border parish of NE Roxburghshire, whose church, within 3 furlongs of the southern boundary, stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Morebattle, 4 miles WSW of Yetholm, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of the post-town, Kelso. It is bounded NW by Sprounston, NE by Northumberland, E by Yetholm and Morebattle, S by Morebattle, and W by Eckford. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $9\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs and 4 miles; and its area is 6428 acres, of which $34\frac{3}{8}$ are water. KALE WATER flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile westward along the southern boundary; and one burn, running southward to it, traces all the boundary with Eckford; whilst another, issuing from pretty Hoselaw Loch ($3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 640 feet) in the north-eastern extremity of the parish, is a feeder of Bowmont Water. A second lake, Linton Loch, which lay to the SE of the parish church, and covered some 50 acres, has been drained. Along the southern and the western boundary the surface declines to less than 300 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises to 926 feet at Linton Hill on the eastern border, 750 at the Kip and near Old Graden, and 715 at Hoselaw. The SW corner, a fertile level of about 300 acres, rises only a few inches above the level of Kale Water, and hence is subject to inundations. The rest of the parish is a mixture of hollows and rising-grounds, valleys and hills, and presents an appearance alike diversified and charming. The low grounds, excepting some largish patches of moss and about 75 acres under wood,

are in a state of rich cultivation, and all the eminences, excepting the top of Linton Hill, are wholly arable. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Rock crystal occurs in seams among the erupted rocks, sandstone has been quarried at Frogden, and coal is known to exist in thin seams. The soil of the plain at the SW corner is partly a strong retentive clay, and partly a deep loam incumbent on sand or gravel; elsewhere it is variously or mixedly clay, loam, sand, and gravel. Linton Tower, the baronial fortalice of the noble family of Somerville, stood on an eminence near the parish church, and seems to have been a place of considerable strength. It figured prominently in the Wars of the Succession, and was first severely damaged, next utterly demolished, by the English in the time of Henry VIII. Another ancient fortalice, at Graden, had a similar history to that of Linton Tower. The parish, both from its lying immediately on the Border, and from its forming part of the so-called 'dry marches,' which offered no natural hindrance to the movements of a hostile force, was peculiarly exposed to the turmoils and conflicts of Border warfare. A spot called 'the Tryst,' on Frogden Farm, once marked by several standing stones, was a place of rendezvous for parties about to make a foray into England; and a narrow pass between two heights, in the vicinity of the parish church, has been thought to bear marks of having been fortified, and may have been regarded as a suitable fastness for checking invasion or repelling pursuit. Remains of circular camps are on several eminences, and sepulchral tumuli are in various places. The poet, Thomas Pringle (1789-1834), was born at Blakelaw Farm; and Mr Dawson, a leading agricultural improver, tenanted Frogden Farm. Clifton Park, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and its owner is R. H. Elliot, Esq. Linton is in the presbytery of Kelso and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £321. The pretty little antique church crowns the top of a small round hill, and contains 160 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 84 children, has an average attendance of about 55, and a grant of nearly £52. Pop. (1801) 403, (1831) 462, (1861) 608, (1871) 570, (1881) 543, (1891) 468.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Linton, East, a small police burgh in Prestonkirk parish, Haddingtonshire. It stands 80 feet above sea-level, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of conical Traprain Law (700 feet), mostly on the left bank of the river Tyne, and has a station on the North British railway, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Dunbar, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Edinburgh, whilst by road it is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Haddington, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of North Berwick. It took the name of 'Linton' from a large, deep linn here in the river Tyne; it gave that name to the parish from the earliest record down to the Reformation; and it bears the prefix *East* to distinguish it from West Linton in Peeblesshire. A prosperous place, conducting a considerable amount of rural trade, it consists mainly of East Linton proper, immediately on the railway, and partly of the extra-burghal suburb of Preston, 3 furlongs lower down the river, and it has a post office (Prestonkirk), with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, a gas company, a grain mill, a saw mill, curling and bowling clubs, horticultural and ornithological societies, Freemasons', Good Templars', and Foresters' lodges; Young Men's Christian Association; cattle fairs on the second Mondays of March, May, and June, and on the Thursday before Falkirk October Tryst—the last of the most importance. A public hall, 60 feet long, $36\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 31 high, was erected in 1874-75 at a cost of £1000, and serves for volunteer drill, lectures, concerts, etc. A coffee-house, with reading-room and library, was built in 1880-81, at a cost of £1000, by Lady Baird of Newbyth; and in 1882 a public school, with accommodation for 364 children, was built at a cost of £3000. The parish church in Preston suburb, was built in 1770, and enlarged in 1824. In 1892 a panelled and carved screen was erected across the gable of the church behind the pulpit, and the wall between the vestry beyond and the church

was removed. The Free church, improved and enlarged in 1879-80 at a cost of £1200, is a handsome Romanesque building, with tower and spire, adorned in 1888 with an illuminated clock; and there is a U.P. church. The railway viaduct over the Tyne here is the finest on the North British, that of Dunglass only excepted. John Pettie, R.A. (1839-93) was brought up here, and here too were born the painters Colin Hunter and Charles Martin Hardie, as well as Robert Brown (1757-1831), writer on agriculture. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Pop. (1891) 1111, of whom 865 were within the police burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Linton, West. See LINTON, Peeblesshire.

Lintrathen (Gael. *Uinne-bre-ainn*, 'falls in the river'), a hamlet and a parish in the Grampian district of W Forfarshire. The hamlet, Bridgeud of Lintrathen, lies 715 feet above sea-level, on Melgam Water, $5\frac{7}{8}$ miles NNE of Alyth station, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ W of Kirriemuir, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded NE by Cortachy and Clova, E by Kingoldrum, SE by Airlie, and SW and W by Glenisla. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $22,872\frac{3}{8}$ acres, of which $248\frac{3}{8}$ are water. Lying between the Grampian range and the valley of Strathmore, the district in which the valley is situated is termed the Braes of Angus. The river ISLA, running 7 miles south-eastward along the Glenisla boundary, here makes two beautiful falls, the REEKIE LINN and the Slugs of ACHRANNIE, and for 4 miles is overhung by steep, rocky, wooded banks, which rises in places to more than 100 feet. Back or Melgam Water, rising in the northern extremity of the parish at an altitude of 1970 feet above sea-level, winds $13\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-south-eastward through the interior, then 2 miles eastward, south by eastward, and west-south-westward, along the Kingoldrum and Airlie boundaries, till after a total descent of 1600 feet, it falls into the Isla opposite Airlie Castle. The circular Loch of Lintrathen ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of the the village, is a picturesque sheet of water. Since 1893 Dundee has been wholly supplied with water from this loch, at the rate of 9,000,000 gallons per day. During the water commissioners' operations the area of the water of the loch was increased and the fishing improved. In the extreme S the surface declines to less than 400 feet above sea-level, and chief elevations to the W of Melgam Water, as one goes up the glen, are the wooded Knock of Formal (1153 feet), Craiglea Hill (1272), *Hare Cairn (1692), and *Cairn Daunie (2066); to the E, Strone Hill (1074), Craig of Auldallan (1371), Creich Hill (1630), *CAR LAW (2196), Milldewan Hill (1677), and *High Tree (2001)—where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks to the N of the Loch of Lintrathen are metamorphosed Silurian, but the southern district falls within the Old Red Sandstone area of Strathmore. Less than one-seventh of the entire area is arable, and even of this the soil is mostly moorish, whilst so late is the season that oats have actually been reaped on 30 Dec. Plantations cover some 1200 acres. Since 1879 giving off a portion to Kilry *quoad sacra* parish, Lintrathen is in the presbytery of Meigle and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £172. The parish church was built in 1802. Three public schools—Backwater, Braes of Coull, and Lintrathen—with respective accommodation for 30, 63, and 101 children, have an average attendance of about 10, 30, and 45, and grants amounting to over £23, £42, and £53. Valuation (1884) £13,610, 9s., (1893) £11,515, 5s. Pop. (1801) 919, (1831) 998, (1861) 893, (1871) 756, (1881) 641, (1891) 558, of whom 267 were females, and 508 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Lintrose, an estate with a mansion, in Cargill parish, SW Forfarshire, 2 miles S by E of Coupar-Angus. Its owner is Miss Anne Murray. A cave, about 50 feet long, and from 3 to 8 feet high, was discovered on the estate in 1840.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Linvale, a village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Lanark.

Linwood, a village in Kilbarchan parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire. The village stands on the left bank of Black Cart Water (here spanned by a one-arch bridge), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Johnstone, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Paisley, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It arose from a large cotton-mill, built in 1792, burned down in 1802, and rebuilt in 1805; was laid out on a regular plan; is inhabited chiefly by the operatives of its cotton-mill, and by workers in the paper-mill and in neighbouring mines; acquired, in 1872, a water supply by pipes from the Paisley water-works; and has an Established church, a public school, and a Roman Catholic chapel-school. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1850, is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £200. Pop. of village (1881) 1393, (1891) 1315; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 2505, (1891) 3295.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Lismore (Gael. 'great garden'), an island of Lorn district, Argyllshire, in the middle of the lower waters of Loch Linnhe, less than 1 furlong from the nearest point of the Argyllshire mainland, and 5 to 11 miles NNW and N of Oban. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and its area is 6013 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 368 are foreshore and 93 water. With a basis of limestone, it consists of an uneven rocky ridge; and its rugged surface attains a maximum altitude of 417 feet above sea-level at Barr Mor. Limestone rock crops everywhere up; but the soil, though thin, is a fertile deep-coloured loam. A lighthouse on Musdile Island, at the south-western extremity of Lismore, built in 1833 at a cost of £11,229, shows a fixed light, visible at a distance of 16 nautical miles. The bishopric of Lismore or Argyll in 1236 had its seat transferred from Muckairn on the S side of Loch Etive to the island of Lismore, where long before a Columban monastery had been founded by St Lughadh or Moluoc. The only remains of the Cathedral, once 137 by 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, are an aisleless Decorated choir, with traces of a chapter-house and sacristy; and as re-roofed in 1749 this choir now serves as a parish church. It is situated at the Clachan of Lismore. One of its deans, Sir James M'Gregor, between 1512 and 1540, compiled a commonplace-book, filled mainly with Gaelic heroic ballads, several of which are ascribed to the authorship of Ossian or his kindred. This, the earliest specimen of Scottish Gaelic, strictly so called, was edited, with a translation and notes, by the Rev. T. M'Lauchlan and Dr Skene, in 1862. There are a U.P. and a Baptist church, and two schools; while at the north-west end of the island stands the small village of Port Ramsay. A pier has been erected at Achnacroish. Three fresh-water lakes afford a good supply of salmon, trout, etc. Besides oats and potatoes, great quantities of lime are exported. ACHANDUIN or AUCHINDOWN CASTLE, CASTLE RACHAL, Castle Guylen (a Danish fort), and Tirefoor Castle, with cairns and fortified camps, make up the antiquities. Lismore is the Epidium of Ptolemy, one of his five Ebudæ. Pop. (1861) 865, (1871) 720, (1881) 621, (1891) 561, of whom 508 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 44, 1876-84.

Lismore and Appin, a united parish in Lorn district, N Argyllshire. It comprehends the ancient parishes of APPIN and LISMORE, with the whole of ELLAN-MUNDE; and includes Lismore proper and the great district of Appin, the former consisting of islands in Loch Linnhe, the latter lying on the SE side of Loch Linnhe, and extending from Loch Creran to Loch Leven. The Kingairloch detached portion of the parish, situated on the western shore of Loch Linnhe, and comprising 22,730 acres, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to Kilmallie. The parish is bounded N by Inverness-shire, E by Glenorchy and Ardehatten, S by Ardehatten, Kilmore, and Torosay, and W by Morvern and Kilmallie. Its area is 94,725 acres, of which 829 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Its districts and features, other than LISMORE island, are noticed in our articles on AIRDS, APPIN, BALLACHULISH, CASTLE-MEARNAIG,

CRERAN, DUROR, GLENCOE, GLENCRERAN, LEVEN, MUSDILE, and SHUNA. At most, 4000 acres are in tillage; nearly as many are under wood; and all the rest of the land is moss, moor, hill-pasture, or barren mountain. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parishes of Appin, Duror, and St Munda (Glencoe), and including the chapelry of Glencreran, Lismore is in the presbytery of Lorn and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £324. There are a U.P. church, a Baptist chapel, and a post office at Lismore. In the civil parish nine schools—two of them Episcopalian, the rest public—with total accommodation for 880 children, have an average attendance of about 500, and grants amounting to nearly £683. Pop. (1801) 3243, (1831) 4365, (1861) 3595, (1871) 3535, (1881) 3433, (1891) 3135, of whom 2577 were Gaelic-speaking, and 681 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 44, 53, 1876-84.

Liston. See KIRKLISTON.

Listonshiels. See KIRKLISTON and CURRIE.

Little Colonsay. See COLONSAY, LITTLE.

Littledean Tower, a ruined baronial fortalice in Maxton parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of the river Tweed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Maxton village. Down to the first half of the 18th century it was the seat of a branch of the Kers, and now belongs to Lord Polwarth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Little Dunkeld. See DUNKELD, LITTLE.

Little France, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 3 furlongs S of Craigmillar Castle, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Gilmerton. The French servants of Queen Mary resided here when in attendance upon her at Craigmillar Castle.

Little Loch Broom. See BROOM and LOCHBROOM.

Littlemill, a village in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, on the N bank of the Clyde, near Bowling, and 2 miles ESE of Dumbarton. It carries on ship-building, and has a distillery.

Little Roe, an islet ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.) of Delting parish, Shetland, in Yell Sound, 7 furlongs from the northern coast of the mainland part of Delting.

Little Ross, a small island of Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, at the W side of the mouth of the Dee's estuary, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the headland which separates the entrance of that estuary from the entrance of Wigtown Bay. Measuring 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs by 1, it is crowned by a lighthouse, which rises 175 feet above high water, and commands a magnificent view of the waters and screens of the estuary, all northward to Kirkcudbright, whilst seaward it looks across the entire breadth of Wigtown Bay, and along the Solway Firth on to its emergence with the Irish Sea. The lighthouse, built in 1843 at a cost of £8478, shows a flashing light every five seconds, visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles, and guiding the navigation of the Solway; and two towers, standing on a line with the lighthouse in a north-easterly direction, serve to guide a vessel over the bar at the mouth of the Dee into the fairway of the estuary.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Little Sorbie. See SOBIE.

Littlewood, a pretty shooting-box in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, 5 miles W by N of Alford.

Livet Water. See GLENLIVET.

Livingston ('Leving's town,' after a Fleming of that name who settled here about the time of Alexander I.), a parish with a village of the same name near the middle of the SE border of the county of Linlithgow. It is bounded NE by Uphall parish, E and SE by the county of Edinburgh, SW by Whitburn parish, and NW by the parishes of Bathgate and Ecclesmachan. On the SE the boundary follows the course of the river Almond from a point almost 1 mile due E of Livingston church, up to the junction with Breich Water, and then follows the course of the latter stream for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, till near Auchinhard the parish of Whitburn is reached. From this it passes 5 furlongs NNW to the SE branch of Foulshiels Burn, down which it passes to the Almond and up the Almond to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs due W of Riddoch-hill. Elsewhere, except at the N corner where

it touches Brox Burn, the boundary is purely artificial and very irregular, the general shape of the parish showing two compact portions to the NE and SW, united by a narrow neck in the centre. The greatest length, from NNE at Dechmont Toll to SSW on the Breich above Auchinbard, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; the breadth varies from 3 miles to 5 furlongs; and the area is 5391 acres, $28\frac{3}{4}$ being water, and $5362\frac{1}{4}$ laud, of which about 400 acres are under wood, and the rest is either arable or good pasture. The average height of the land above sea-level is from 400 to 500 feet, the highest elevations being 525 feet to the N of Blackburn village, and Dechmont Law (686) in the NE, the latter, which is volcanic, rising very abruptly and commanding an extensive view. The soil varies very considerably, passing from strong clay and rich loam to poor, thin, clayey, and moorish ground, but is on the whole good. The underlying rocks are sandstone, limestone, volcanic rocks, and coal; and all belong to the Carboniferous period. The beds of economic value—oil shale—are all worked along the SW and S; and at Blackburn there is a bed of a particular kind of volcanic rock known as pikrite, or lake-stone, or ovenstone, which has been found very suitable for the construction of ovens, and which has long been largely quarried; the quarry is now partly in WHITBURN parish. The drainage is carried off by the river Almond and by Breich Water, and the burns that flow into them, the principal being the Foulshields and Bickerton Burns on the SW, Dean Burn to the W of Cousland, Lochshot Burn to the W and Folly Burn to the E of Livingston village. The total length of the course of the Almond through or along the border of the parish is 6 miles. To the E of the village stood the peel of Linlithgow, which was a tower defended by an earthen rampart and a wide fosse, traces of which remained till the middle of the 18th century. It was deemed of sufficient importance to be garrisoned by Edward I. in 1302. A mansion, N of the village, was pulled down shortly after the late Earl of Rosebery acquired the estate in 1812. The garden of the old mansion-house contained, about the middle of the 17th century, a large typical collection of plants, forming a sort of botanic garden, and amounting to about 1000 species—for those days a very large number. It was formed by Sir Patrick Murray of Livingston, one of the most promising men of science of his time, who died, while quite a young man, during a journey on the Continent, undertaken for the purpose of increasing his botanical knowledge. The plants were then removed to Edinburgh by Sir Andrew Balfour, and formed a large proportion of those with which the first Botanic Garden of that city—the Old Physic Gardens—was stocked in 1670. A number of uncommon plants that had escaped from the garden are still to be found in the neighbourhood. One mile NNE of the village, at the farmhouse of Newyearfield, a square tower, said to have been one of the hunting seats of the Scottish kings, remained down till about the close of the 18th century. There is a well close by, the water of which, sprinkled on patients with the sovereign's own hand before sunrise on the first morning of a new year, was accounted a remedy for the king's evil. Of the Leving who bestowed his name on the parish, nothing is known, but *Thurstanus filius Levingi* witnessed a charter of Robert, Bishop of St Andrews, confirming a grant of the church to the monks of Holyrood, made by David I. The district also gave the title of Baron to the Livingstones, Earls of Linlithgow. The earldom was given in 1600 to Alexander, the seventh baron; and the fifth and last earl was attainted for his share in the rebellion of 1715. The lady celebrated in song as 'the bonnie lass o' Livingstone,' is said to have kept an inn at the old village of Livingston, about a mile to the W of the present village, which was then the Kirkton. The principal mansions are Blackburn House, DECHMONT HOUSE, and Westwood. The parish is traversed by two of the main lines of road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, one passing for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the centre and S, from 1 mile E of the village of Livingston to the bridge

across the Almond at the village of Blackburn, and the other by Dechmont on the N to Bathgate; and also by the Edinburgh and Bathgate branch of the North British railway system, which passes through the northern part for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Livingston station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of BATHGATE on this line, and Newpark and MIDCALDER stations on the Caledonian system, which skirts the parish on the S, afford means of access, though they are from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles distant from the village. A mineral loop of the Caledonian also passes through the S end.

Besides the village of the same name the parish also contains the hamlet of Dechmont in the N, and part of the village of BLACKBURN on the SW. The village of Livingston itself, near the centre of the SE side of the parish, is merely the kirkton of the parish. It has a post office under Midcalder, and an inn. The parish church was rebuilt in 1732 and repaired in 1837: the silver communion cups have the inscription—'Gifted by Sir Patrick Murray of Livingstoun, 1696.' The Free church, built in 1844, is at the E end of the village. The school board have under their charge Livingston and Blackburn public schools; these, with accommodation for 115 and 173 children respectively, have an average attendance of about 70 and 215, and grants amounting to nearly £67 and £225. The parish, which is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, was once a vicarage of Holyrood, and prior to 1730 comprehended also the whole of Whitburn parish. The living is worth £218 a year. The industries are agriculture, mining, and two paper-mills at Blackburn, a cotton-mill at the same place having been burned down in 1876. The principal proprietor is the Earl of Rosebery. Pop. (1881) 1484, (1891) 1616, of whom 322 were males and 794 females.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 31, 1857-67.

Livishy House, a mansion in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Moriston, 9 miles N by E of Fort Augustus.

Loanhead, a police burgh and a *quoad sacra* parish in Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs from the North Esk's left bank, and 5 miles S by E of Edinburgh by road, but $10\frac{1}{2}$ by the Roslin and Glencorse branch of the North British railway. With charming environs, including a very romantic reach of the North Esk's glen, it mainly consists of two streets, which join each other at an obtuse angle; and it contains a number of good houses, which serve as a summer retreat for some of the Edinburgh townfolk, though its own population consists in great measure of miners and those engaged in the oil-works and paper-mills. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the British Linen Company's Bank, a gaswork, a water supply by pipes, a police-station, public and R.C. schools, and a bowling club. It became a police burgh in 1834, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Places of worship are an Established church, a Free church, a Reformed Presbyterian church (rebuilt 1875), a Primitive Methodist chapel, and St Margaret's Roman Catholic church (1878). Loanhead *quoad sacra* church is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Minister's stipend, £223. Population of burgh, (1861) 1310, (1871) 1759, (1881) 2493, (1891) 3244; of *q.s.* parish (1891) 3845.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Loanhead, a village in Monikie parish, Forfarshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dundee.

Loanhead-Denny. See DENNY-LOANHEAD.

Loaningfoot, a hamlet in Kirkbean parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 10 miles ESE of Dalbeattie.

Loans, a village in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Troon, under which it has a post office.

Lochaber, a territorial district in the S of the mainland of Inverness-shire, bounded by Perthshire, Argyleshire, the Great Glen, and Badenoch. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 33 miles; and its greatest breadth is 21 miles. The river Leven, Loch Leven, Loch Linnhe, the river Lochy, Loch Lochy, and the

foot of Loch Laggan, form the greater part of its boundaries; lines of mountain watershed form parts of its boundaries with Perthshire and Badenoch; the basin of the Spean, downward from the foot of Loch Laggan, forms about one-half of all the area; the Ben Nevis group of mountains, with the deep glens which skirt or cut them, occupies most of the south-western district; Glenspean, Glenroy, Glengloy, Glentraig, Loch Ossian, Loch Gulbin, Loch Treig, Glen Nevis, and Ben Nevis, are prominent features of the interior; and the entire district is pre-eminently Highland, abounds in deep glens, broad moors, and lofty mountains, and is at once wild, romantic, and grand. It seems to take its affix of 'aber,' not as other places do from a confluence of streams, but from a girdling and intersecting of lochs. It belongs parochially to Kilmornaig and Kilmallie, and has been noticed in detail in our articles on these parishes, and on its several lochs, glens, and prominent mountains. A wolf that was slain in it in 1680 by Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel is commonly stated to have been the last of its kind in Great Britain; but, according to Chambers's *Domestic Annals*, one was killed in the forest of Darnaway, Elginshire, so late as 1743. See the Rev. Alex. Stewart's *Nether Lochaber* (Edinb. 1883).

Loch-a-Bhealach. See GLENSHIEL.

Loch Achall. See ACHALL.

Lochalsh, a coast parish of SW Ross and Cromarty, containing the village of Balmacara, which lies on the northern shore of Loch Alsh, 8 miles SW of Stromeferry, 4 ENE of Kyle-Akin, 50 WNW of Invergarry, and 63 WSW of Beaul, and which has a branch of the Commercial Bank, an hotel, a steamboat landing-stage, and Lochalsh post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. Containing also the village and post office of Plockton (6½ miles N by W of Balmacara), STROME FERRY station (53 miles WSW of Dingwall), and the Kyle-Akin extension of the Dingwall and Skye branch of the Highland railway, with a terminus quay at Kyle-Akin Strait, having a depth of 24 feet at low water, the parish is bounded NW by salt-water Loch Carron and Lochcarron parish, NE by Urray, E by Kilmoraek in Inverness-shire, and S by Kintail and salt-water Lochs Long and Alsh. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, viz., from the head of Loch Monar to Kyle-Akin Ferry, is 28¼ miles; its utmost breadth is 6 miles; and its area is 80½ square miles, or 51,513½ acres, of which 1077½ are water, 27½ tidal water, and 877½ foreshore. Loch Alsh, like a land-locked lake, with an utmost width of 2½ miles, strikes 7 miles eastward from Kyle-Akin to the vicinity of Ellandonan Castle, where it forks into Lochs Drnich and Long, the latter of which curves 5½ miles north-eastward, though its average width is less than ¼ mile. Issuing from Loch Cruashie (4 × 1½ furl.; 850 feet), the river Ling or Long flows 11 miles west-south-westward along the Kintail boundary to the head of Loch Long. Other lakes are Loch Monar (4¼ miles × 3¾ furl.; 663 feet), at the Inverness-shire border; Loch-an-Lalagh (1 × ¼ mile; 893 feet), on the Lochcarron boundary; and Loch Calavie (9 × 3 furl.; 1129 feet), Loch an Tachdaidh (5 × 3 furl.; 970 feet), and An Gead Loch (7 × 2 furl.; 960 feet), in the eastern interior. The surface is everywhere hilly or grandly mountainous, rising east-north-eastward to Carn na h-Onaich (1100 feet), *Meall Ruadh (1476), Beinn Dronaig (2612), *Lurg Mhor (3234), Beinn Bheag (2030), and *An Riabhachan (3696), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Some small vales and the slopes of the lower hills have a good arable soil, and the uplands are neither rocky nor heathy, but furnish excellent pasture. Not more, however, than 1450 acres are in tillage; some 2000 are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Mansions are Balmacara House and Duncraig Castle; and Sir Kenneth James Matheson of Lochalsh, Bart., is almost sole proprietor. (See ARDROSS.) Lochalsh is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £195. The parish church at Balmacara village was built in 1806. Other places of worship are a Govern-

ment church at Plockton, and Lochalsh and Plockton Free churches; and four public schools—Auchmore, Earbusaig, Lochalsh, and Plockton—with respective accommodation for 50, 82, 90, and 201 children, have an average attendance of about 30, 50, 55, and 120, and grants amounting to over £35, £54, £61, and £136. Pop. (1801) 1606, (1841) 2597, (1861) 2413, (1871) 2319, (1881) 2050, (1891) 1868, of whom 1742 were Gaelic speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 72, 81, 71, 1880-84.

Loch Alvie. See ALVIE.

Lochan Balloch. See MONTEITH, PORT OF.

Lochan-an-Eilein, a beautiful lake in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthill parish, Inverness-shire, at the SE base of Ordbain Hill (1250 feet), and 1¾ mile S of Inverdrue House. Lying 840 feet above sea-level, and having an utmost length and breadth of 7½ and 4½ furlongs, it is fringed with tall pines and weeping birches, remains of the ancient Forest of Rothiemurchus; and contains an islet, with the ruins of a fortalice, which is a breeding place of the osprey.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Lochanhead, a station at the mutual border of Torquair and Lochrutton parishes, near the meeting-point with Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Dumfries and Castle-Douglas railway, 6 miles SW of Dumfries.

Lochans, a village of Inch parish, Wigtownshire, at the meeting-point with Portpatrick and Stoneykirk parishes, 2¾ miles S by E of Stranraer. It has a post office and a public school.

Lochar, a morass and a stream of S Dumfriesshire. Lochar Moss, which is distributed among the parishes of Caerlaverock, Ruthwell, Mouswald, Torthorwald, Dumfries, and Tinwald, extends 10 miles north-north-westward from the Solway Firth to Locharbriggs village, and varies in breadth between 2 and 3 miles. It is all but a dead flat, from 26 to 70 feet above sea-level, and seems at a comparatively recent period of the human epoch to have formed a navigable inlet of the sea, which, filling gradually with silt and aquatic vegetation, became successively a marshy forest and a bog. Most of it, to the depth of many feet, is soft, spongy, and quaking; and in the days of Robert Bruce it was impassable by any large body of men; but now it is traversed by four lines of good road, and by the Glasgow and South-Western and the Dumfries and Lockerbie railways, and has been so extensively reclaimed that a large aggregate of it is arable, pastoral, or wooded, and more resembles a pleasant valley than a morass. A ridgy tract in it, more than ½ mile long, and 35 acres in area, consists entirely of sea sand. Apparently the earliest portion won from the sea, it seems for some time to have formed an island, and still is called the Isle. A thick stratum of sea sand, which underlies all its moss, and here and there is mixed with shells and other marine deposits, has been found, by excavation, to contain canoes, fragments of vessels, several iron grapples, small anchors, and other relics of ancient navigation. Many large and seemingly aged trees—pine chiefly, but also oak, birch, and hazel—have been discovered in the portions of the moss immediately above the sea sand, and all lie with their tops towards the NE, seeming to have been overthrown by the continued action of impetuous tides and south-western blasts. Much of the morass has long served as turbarry, for the supply of peat fuel; and parts of it were burned, in 1785 and 1826, by accidental fire. The villages of Locharbriggs, Roucan, Collin, Blackshaws, Bankend, and Greenmill all lie on or near the margin of the morass; and the village of Trench stands on one of the roads which traverse it.

Lochar Water, rising, as Park Burn, at an altitude of 480 feet above sea-level, flows 18½ miles south-south-eastward along the boundary between Kirkmahoe, Dumfries, and Caerlaverock on the right, and Tinwald, Torthorwald, Mouswald, and Ruthwell on the left, till it falls into the Solway Firth at a point 2¾ miles E by N of Caerlaverock Castle. It traverses Lochar Moss from end to end, nearly through the middle, so as to cut it into pretty equal halves; and here is so sluggish, or almost stagnant, as generally to look more like a

ditch than a stream. At low tide it has $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther to wind across the sands, through a channel less than 1 furlong broad, before it reaches the open waters of the firth. Its fishing is poor—some trout, roach, pike, and eels above, with sea-trout, herling, and occasional salmon below.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 6, 1864-63.

Locharbriggs, a village in the N of Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of Lochar Water, with a station on the Dumfries and Lockerbie section of the Caledonian railway, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Dumfries, under which there is a post office. It adjoins a rising ground, which superstition long regarded as a trysting-place of witches. Pop. (1881) 306, (1891) 344.

Loch Archaig. See ARCHAIG.

Lochawe, a station of the Callander and Oban railway (1830), in Ardehattan parish, Argyllshire, at the SE base of Ben Cruachan, and on the NW shore of Loch Awe towards its foot, 22 miles E of Oban and $2\frac{1}{2}$ W of Dalmailly. There are a steamboat pier, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a fine hotel (1881) in the Scottish baronial style, and St Conan's Established chapel of ease (1883). See AWE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Loch Bay, a bay in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, deflecting from the E side of Loch Dunvegan, and striking 3 miles south-eastward into the middle part of Vaternish peninsula. It lies exposed to NW winds, yet affords good anchorage in ordinary weather.

Lochboisdale, a hamlet on Loch Boisdale, in the island of South Uist, Outer Hebrides. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Lochbroom, a coast parish of NW Ross and Cromarty, whose church stands at the head of salt-water Loch Broom, 6 miles SSE of Ullapool, 26 NW of Garve station on the Dingwall and Skye section of the Highland railway, and $35\frac{3}{4}$ NW by W of Dingwall. There is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Containing also ULLAPOOL village, it is bounded NE by Assynt in Sutherland, E by Kincardine and Contin, SE by Contin, SW by Gairloch, and W by the North Minch. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 273,347 acres, of which 10,425 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ tidal water, and 1832 foreshore. It thus is the third largest parish in Scotland, exceeded only by Kilmallie and Kilmonivaig, and larger than the whole county of Midlothian. The coast is much indented by Enard Bay, Loch Broom, Little Loch Broom, and GREINORD Bay; projects the bold headlands of Rudha na Breige (302 feet), Rhu Coigach (263), Cailleach Head (370), and Stattic Point (607); and is fringed by TANERA, ISLE MARTIN, GREINORD, and other islands. On the Sutherland border lies Loch VEYATIE (4 miles \times 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 366 feet), sending off the Uidh Fhearna 9 furlongs west-north-westward to FEWIN or Fionn Loch ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 3 furl.; 357 feet), out of which the KIRK-AIG runs $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-north-westward to the sea. FIONN LOCH ($5\frac{3}{8}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ furl. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; 559 feet) sends off the Little GREINORD $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward along the Gairloch boundary to the head of Greinord Bay; and Loch DROMA ($1\frac{1}{4}$ \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 905 feet) sends off the Abhuinn Droma or Broom 10 miles north-north-westward to the head of Loch Broom. Other freshwater lakes are triangular Loch Gainmheich ($7 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 251 feet), isleted Loch Skinaskink (3 miles \times 70 yards to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; 243 feet), Loch na Doire Seirbhe ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 222 feet), the chain of Lochs Lurgain ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 173 feet), Bad a' Ghaill (2 miles \times $\frac{3}{4}$ mile), and Owskeich ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ mile; 72 feet), Loch ACHALL ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 3 furl.; 265 feet), and Loch an Daimh ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $1\frac{1}{3}$ furl.; 672 feet), all to the N of Loch Broom; with Loch a' Bbraoin ($2\frac{5}{8}$ miles \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 813 feet) and Loch na Sheallag ($4\frac{3}{8}$ miles \times 5 furl.; 279 feet) to the S. From the latter the Meikle GREINORD flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward to the western side of Greinord Bay; and the Strathbeg river, rising at an altitude of 2240 feet, winds $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward

to the head of Little Loch Broom. Lesser streams and lakes there are without number, all, like the above, yielding capital fishing. The surface is everywhere hilly or wildly mountainous, chief elevations from N to S being Cul Mhor (2786 feet), An Stac (2009), Cul Beag (2523), BENMORE-COIGACH (2438), Beinn Eilideach (1830), Meall Dubh (2105), Eiddidh nan Clach Geala (3039), *BEN DEARG (3547), Sail Mhor (2508), An Teal-lach (3483), Sgurr Ban (3194), and *A' Chailleach (3276), where asterisks mark two summits that culminate on the Contin boundary. 'To a spectator placed on a central eminence the appearance is that of a wide and dreary waste of bleak and barren heath, as if a segment of the great ocean, agitated and tossed and tumbled, not by an ordinary storm, however violent, but by some frightful convulsion of nature, with here and there a rude and lofty peak of rugged rock towering to the skies, had been suddenly condensed and formed into a solid shapeless mass of unproductive desert, without one spot of green on which to rest the eye.' But much of the vales, the seaboard, and the shores of the salt-water inlets exhibit delightful blendings of wood and water, fertile field, and green hill pasture, luxuriant lowland, and lofty romantic mountains, and is brilliantly picturesque. Metamorphic rocks, chiefly gneiss, but partly granite, partly quartzite, predominate in the mountains. Quartz is in places plentiful; Old Red sandstone prevails in Coigach, in some other parts of the mainland, and in most of the islands; limestone appears in Strathbeg; bog iron ore occurs in great quantity on Scorrig Farm; and mineral springs, chiefly of a chalybeate character, are numerous. The soil is exceedingly various, but on much of the arable land is light, sharp, gravelly loam. The adjoining estates of Braemore and Inverbroom were purchased in 1865-67 by Sir John Fowler, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.E., LL.D., F.G.S. (b. 1817), who was chief engineer of the Forth Bridge, and was created a baronet on the completion of that undertaking in 1890. At Braemore, 4 miles S by E of the parish church, he built a handsome mansion in 1866-68, and he has planted 1200 acres along the river Broom with larch and Scotch firs, besides doing much in the way of draining, fencing, reclaiming, road and bridge making, etc. Another mansion, noticed separately, is DUNDONNELL. Sir George Simson (1792-1860), governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories, was a native. The only antiquities are several round drystone buildings of the kind called 'duns.' Loch Broom gives name to one of the twenty-seven fishery districts of Scotland. Within this district the number of boats at the beginning of 1895 was 538, of fishermen 1834, whilst the value of boats was £6222, of nets £9510, and of lines £1302. The following is the number of barrels of herrings cured or salted in different years—(1874) 3070, (1878) 13,282, (1882) 1126, (1894) 4871; of cod, ling, and hake taken, (1874) 43,880, (1882) 53,273, (1892) 70,760, (1894) 50,137. Since 1859, giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Ullapool, Lochbroom is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £440. The parish church, built in 1844, is amply commodious. The Free church is at Ullapool. Eleven schools, of which ten were public, with total accommodation for 988 children, have an average attendance of about 560, and grants amounting to over £855. Pop. (1881) 4191, (1891) 3910, of whom 3362 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1487 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 101, 92, 1882-81.

Loch Brora. See BRORA.

Lochbuy, a hamlet in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, at the head of salt-water Loch Buy, 12 miles SW of Auchnacraig. It has a post office under Craignure, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an Episcopal church, St Kilda's (1876; 66 sittings), in 13th century Gothic, and a pre-Reformation chapel, which, with a modern roof, now serves as the mausoleum of the Maclaines, possessors of the lands of Lochbuy for more than five hundred years. Their present representative, Murdoch Gillian Maclaine (b. 1845; suc. 1863), is chief of the clan. His seat,

Lochbuy House, is a spacious and handsome mansion, commanding a fine view. See BUY.

Lohcarron, a coast parish of SW Ross and Cromarty, containing the stations of Attadale, Strathcarron, and Auchnashellach, on the Dingwall and Skye branch (1870) of the Highland railway, 48, 45½, and 40 miles WSW of Dingwall. Containing also the fishing village of Lohcarron or JEANTOWN, it is bounded N by Gairloch, E by Contin, SE by Urray and Lochalsh, S by Lochalsh and salt-water Loch Carron, and W by Applecross. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 20½ miles; its utmost breadth is 10½ miles. The parish prior to 1891 had four detached parts, all surrounded by the parish of Applecross. Glaschnoc detached portion, containing 141 acres, and a portion of the main body of the parish lying to the east of this detached part, were transferred in that year by the Boundary Commissioners to Applecross. The other three detached portions were united to the main body of the parish by transferring to Lohcarron that part of Applecross which lay east of the river Kishorn and south of the north march of Kishorn estate. The upper 8¾ miles of beautiful Loch Carron, ¼ to 1½ mile broad, belong to this parish, which takes its name therefrom, except that Strome Ferry station and the 2½ miles of railway to the NW (closely skirting all the south-eastern shore) are in the parish of Lochalsh. The river Carron, issuing from Loch Scaven or Sgamhain (9 × 2½ furl.; 491 feet) on the Contin border, flows 14 miles south-westward to the head of Loch Carron, and about midway in its course expands into Loch Doule or Dhughail (11 × 3 furl.; 100 feet). Lochs Coulin and Clair, together 2½ miles long, and from 50 to 600 yards broad, lie on the GAIRLOCH border at an altitude of 300 feet, and send off a stream towards the head of Loch Maree; Loch an Laoigh (1 × ¼ mile; 893 feet) lies on the Lochalsh border, and sends off a stream towards the head of Loch Long; and elsewhere, either on the boundaries or dotted over the interior, are fully thirty smaller lakes and lakelets. The surface is everywhere mountainous. Chief elevations to the NW of loch and river, as one goes up Glencarron, are Bad a' Chreamha (1293 feet), Glas Bheinn (2330), Torr na h-Iolair (1383), Meall a' Chinn Deirg (3060), Fuar Tholl (2368), Sgurr Ruadh (3141), Beinn Liath Mhor (3034), and Carn Breac (2220); to the SE, Carn nan Iomairean (1523), Creag a' Chaoruinn Eagan (2260), Sgurr Choinnich (3260), and Moruisk (3026). The predominant rock is gneiss, conjoined with quartzite, clay-slate, and limestone; Old Red sandstone occurs separately; and the presence of iron is indicated by a few chalybeate springs. The soil is exceedingly various. A good deal has been done in the way of planting, fencing, reclaiming, and road-making on the Auchnashellach and Lohcarron estates; but less than a twentieth of the entire area is in tillage or under wood. There is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, at Lohcarron village. One of the twenty-seven fishery districts of Scotland bears the designation of Lohcarron and Skye. Within this district the number of boats at the beginning of 1895 was 865, of fishermen 2300, whilst the value of the boats was £6708, of nets £14,354, and of lines £2377. The following is the number of barrels of herrings cured and salted in different years—(1854) 2056, (1874) 17,932, (1878) 5682, (1881) 53,649½, (1892) 28,749, (1894) 28,584; of cod, ling, and hake taken, (1871) 30,552, (1874) 15,180, (1882) 22,160, (1892) 89,202, and (1894) 52,614. The only antiquities are an old circular dun or fort behind Lohcarron village, and the remains of Strome Castle, once a stronghold of the Macdonalds of Glengarry. Two Gaelic poets of the early part of the 18th century, William and Alexander Mackenzie, were natives of Lohcarron. Courthill House, at the head of Loch Kishorn, 5½ miles W by N of Lohcarron, is on the Lohcarron estate, which in 1882 was sold by Dugald Stuart, Esq., to C. J. Murray, Esq. Auchnashellach deer forest extends over 50,000 acres. It belongs to Mr. Emerson Bainbridge. Giving off a portion of Shieldaig parliamentary parish, Lohcarron is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of

Glenelg; the living is worth £200. The parish church, 1¼ mile NNE of Lohcarron, and built in 1751, was thoroughly repaired in 1892, and a new churchyard enclosed round it. There is also a Free church; and five public schools—Attadale, Balnachra, Kishorn, Lohcarron, and Strome—with respective accommodation for 45, 50, 51, 167, and 45 children, have an average attendance of about 30, 15, 45, 95, and 40, and grants amounting to nearly £47, £34, £50, £115, and £50. Pop. (1801) 1178, (1831) 2136, (1861) 1592, (1871) 1629, (1881) 1456, (1891) 1642, of whom 1438 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1390 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 81, 1882.

The presbytery of Lohcarron comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Applecross, Gairloch, Glenelg, Glenshiel, Kintail, Lochalsh, Lochbroom, and Lohcarron; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Knoydart, Plockton, Poolewe, Shieldaig, and Ullapool; and the chaperies of Aultbea, Dornie, and Strome Ferry. Pop. (1871) 18,712, (1881) 17,243, (1891) 17,076, of whom about 290 are communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Lohcarron, with churches at Applecross, Coigach, Gairloch, Glenelg, Glenshiel, Kinlochewe, Little Lochbroom, Lochalsh, Lochbroom, Lohcarron, Plockton, Poolewe, and Shieldaig, which 13 churches together have about 6000 members and adherents.

Loch Carroy. See CARROY.

Lohcote House, a handsome mansion of 1843 in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire, 4½ miles N of Bathgate.

Lochdochart Lodge, a modern mansion in Killin parish, W Perthshire, on the northern shore of Loch Iubhair near its foot, 3¾ miles ENE of Crianlarich station on the Callander and Oban railway.

Lochearnhead, a village in Balquhider parish, Perthshire, at the head of Loch Earn, 1¼ mile NNE of Lochearnhead station on the Callander and Oban railway, this being 12 miles NNW of Callander, and 400 feet above the village. It is a small and scattered place; but it stands amid delightful scenery of lake, wood, glen, and mountain, and serves as a fine centre for tourists. At it are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a Free church, two schools, and a good hotel. Omnibuses run in connection with the hotel, and meet all trains. Here, on 10 Sept. 1842, the Queen changed horses on her way from Taymouth to Drummond Castle; and at the hotel, on 6 Sept. 1869, she called on Sir Malcolm and Lady Helen Macgregor, whose seat, Edenchip, is within half a mile of the village. The loch, at the foot of Glen Ogle, is said to be 100 fathoms deep, and is 7 miles long by 1½ broad. The fishing is free to parties staying at the hotel. The loch is said to be a 'dour' one to fish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Lochee, a town on the E border of Liff and Benzie parish, Forfarshire, 1¼ mile by road NW of the centre of Dundee, but 6 miles by the Newtyle branch of the Caledonian railway. Forming part of the parliamentary and royal burgh of Dundee, it may be regarded as mainly a suburb thereof; yet it has the history, the proportions, and, to some extent, the interests of a separate town. With scarcely one building a century old, it long presented, and partly still presents, an uncontinuous and dispersed appearance, as it was formed without any precise alignment, and with reference only to the narrow notions and the private conveniences of the original and early tenants, so that it largely consists of mere lanes and incommensurable thoroughfares. Still it exhibits results of important improvements, tasteful renovations, and well-arranged extensions; is traversed by a very creditable main street, with substantial houses and good shops; shares the amenities of the fine public park of Balgay Hill, acquired in 1871 for the use of its inhabitants, and for those in the W end of Dundee; and has a post office under Dundee, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal and North of Scotland Banks, two chief inns, and a number of miscellaneous institutions. In 1892 Lochee Park (25 acres) was presented to the town

of Dundee by the Messrs Cox. The park, which is endowed, with lodge, lavatories, sheds, etc., cost upwards of £20,000. In 1893 the late Thomas Cox of Malesden left £10,000 for the erection of a free library, reading-room, and swimming baths. Of two Established churches, the first, Lochee (1100 sittings), was built in 1829-30. Having been remodelled through the liberality of Mr Cox at a cost of £5000, in 1880 it was raised to *quoad sacra* status. The second, St Luke's, was formerly a U.P. church, which, becoming insufficient for the increasing congregation, was purchased for the Establishment in 1874 for £1500, made *quoad sacra* in the succeeding year, and has since been improved, reseated, and had an organ erected. The U.P. church, successor to what is now St Luke's, was built in 1871 at a cost of £6000; and has a tower and spire rising to the height of 130 feet, and containing a fine peal of bells. It figures conspicuously in the view from Balgay Park, and from a long reach of country to the W; it has a gallery round three sides, and contains 1000 sittings. There is another U.P. church in Lochee Road. The Free church was built in 1846, and the Baptist chapel in 1866. St Margaret's Episcopal church, in Ancrum Road, was built in 1888, and contains 120 sittings. The Roman Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception was built in 1866, and contains 700 sittings; whilst St Clement's (1857) is now the chapel of the Wellburn Asylum, conducted under Roman Catholic auspices, for 200 old and destitute men and women. Handloom weaving of coarse linen fabrics was long the principal occupation of the inhabitants, and towards the close of the 18th century employed nearly 300 looms, and produced goods to the value of £12,520 a year. Bleaching was afterwards introduced, and continued to increase till it occupied, in 1819 and previous years, an area of not less than 25 acres. Factories for spinning, weaving, dyeing, bleaching, printing, and calendering were afterwards erected, and soon employed so many hands as to lead to a great and rapid extension of the town. The principal factory, the Camperdown Linen Works of Messrs Cox Brothers, on the N side of the town, occupies an area of 25 acres, and was erected in 1849-64. The largest jute factory in the world, it is a neat and regular suite of buildings, with an elegant illuminated clock-turret and peal of fine-toned bells, a gigantic chimney-stalk, 282 feet high, which alone cost £6000, a half-time free school, etc. The same firm has large works at Calcutta, on the Hoogly, where the jute is selected and packed previous to being shipped to their works here. An excellent sandstone has long been worked in several quarries contiguous to Lochee. It was used in the construction of the Houses of Parliament, and was a chief material in the construction of Dundee harbour. Pop. of Lochee *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 2762, (1891) 2796; of St Luke's (1881) 3716, (1891) 4208; of Lochee registration district (1871) 11,076, (1881) 12,370, (1891) 13,867.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Lochenbreck, an hotel and a spa in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Woodhall estate, 4 miles S by W of New Galloway station. Near it is Lochenbreck Loch (2½ × 2 furl.; 650 feet), with remains of a crane.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Lochend, a small lake in South Leith parish, Edinburghshire, on the burgh boundaries of both Leith and Edinburgh, 5 furlongs NW of Jocks Lodge. It lies on the margin of a plain, extending to Leith and to the base of Calton Hill; has an utmost length and breadth of 390 and 160 yards; was formerly much more extensive than now; and is believed to have been only one of a chain of lakes, occupying much of the south-western portion of the plain. It gave once water-supply to Leith for all uses, and still gives it for manufacturing uses; and is overhung, on one side, by a short range of low cliffy rocks, crowned with vestiges of the castle of Logan of Restalrig. A strip of ground along its western margin, formerly covered with its water, but now left bare, was discovered in 1871 to contain what appears to have been part of a great wooden framework sustaining an ancient lake village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lochend, a place in Kirkcunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, ½ mile SE of Killywhan station, and 7 miles SW of Dumfries. Here is the Free church of Lochend and Newabbey. Loch Arthur or Lochend Loch, immediately to the E, is noticed under NEWABBEY.

Lochend, a hamlet in Inverness parish, at the foot of Loch Ness, 5¼ miles SSW of the town.

Lochend House, a seat of Sir George Warrender, Bart., in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire, ¾ mile S of Dunbar town. See BRUNTSFIELD.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Locher Water, a pretty rivulet of Renfrewshire, rising at an altitude of 830 feet above sea-level, and winding 8 miles east-north-eastward, chiefly within Kilbarchan parish, till, after a total descent of 805 feet, it falls into Gryfe Water, at a point 1½ mile E of Houston village. A petrifying spring on its banks has yielded many beautiful specimens of dendritic carbonate of lime.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Loch Fell, a mountain of N Dumfriesshire, at the meeting-point of Eskdalemuir, Hutton, Wamphray, and Moffat parishes, 5½ miles E of Moffat town. One of the Hartfell group, it rises to an altitude of 2256 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Lochfield, a hamlet in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile E of the town.

Lochfoot, a village in Lochrutton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, at the foot of Lochrutton Loch, 5½ miles WSW of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

Lochgair, a small sea-loch, a hamlet, and a mansion in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire. The sea-loch, opening from the W side of Loch Fyne, penetrates the land 7 furlongs north-north-westward, and receives a streamlet 1¼ mile long from Loch Glashan. The hamlet, at the head of the sea-loch, 4½ miles SSW of Minard, has a post office, a small mission church of the Church of Scotland, and a public school. The mansion, in the vicinity of the hamlet, succeeded an ancient baronial fortalice, which was long the seat of extensive clan-power.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Lochgelly, a police burgh in Auchterderran parish, SW Fife. It stands 460 feet above sea-level, 5 furlongs NW of Loch Gelly, and ¾ mile S by E of Lochgelly station on the Dunfermline branch of the North British railway, this being 7¾ miles WSW of Thornton Junction and 7½ ENE of Dunfermline. The headquarters till 1798 of a gang of notorious Gipsies, it dates mostly from modern times, and owes its rapid rise in prosperity and population to the extensive collieries and ironworks of the Lochgelly Coal and Iron Company (1850). It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, a hotel, a police station, a public water supply (1880), a gaswork, a music hall, a floral and horticultural society (1871), a co-operative store (1892), a Good Templars' lodge (1871), a masonic lodge, and curling, bowling, cricket, and bicycle clubs. A handsome drill-hall, 70 feet long by 40 wide, was erected in 1892. The Established church, built as a chapel of ease in 1855, in 1868 was raised to *quoad sacra* status, and in 1885 was repaired. The Free church was built about 1868; the U.P. church was long the only place of worship in the town; and St Patrick's Roman Catholic church (1877) contains 250 sittings. Three schools, Lochgelly public, Lumphinnans public, and Lumphinnans Roman Catholic, with respective accommodation for 1019, 246, and 98 children, have an average attendance of about 785, 145, and 120, and grants of over £730, £150, and £97. Loch Gelly, lying chiefly in Auchterderran parish, but partly in Auchtertool, measures 5¾ by 3½ furlongs, and is wooded and beautiful on its northern bank, but elsewhere bleak and tame. Lochgelly House, a seat of the Earl of MINTO, stands near the NW corner of the lake. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1881) 3190, (1891) 5436, of whom 1293 were in Ballingry parish; of police burgh (1881) 2601, (1891) 4133.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Lochgilphead, a small town in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire, round the northern end of Loch Gilp, which opens from Loch Fyne, 126 miles W by N of Edinburgh, 80 WNW of Glasgow, 51 N by E of

Campbeltown, 24½ SSW of Inveraray, 13½ N of Tarbert, and 2 NNE of Ardrishaig. By its nearness to the Crinan Canal, which passes within ¼ mile of the town, and to Ardrishaig, where the canal joins Loch Fyne, Lochgilphead shares in the growing trade of the West Highlands, to which it owes its rise from a small fishing village to a prosperous well-built town, lighted with gas and plentifully supplied with water. In the summer it may be easily reached by the 'swift' steamers, and in winter there is regular communication daily with Glasgow and twice a week with Inverness, Skye, Oban, etc. The main road from Campbeltown to Oban passes through it, and it is also on the route of the Loch Awe and Ardrishaig coaches. Lochgilphead has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale and Union Banks, and several inns. The weaving of woollen cloth is carried on. There is a considerable fishing population. Fairs are held on the third Thursday of March, on Wednesday fortnight after Kilmichael markets in May and October, and on the second Thursday after the fourth Thursday in November. Lochgilphead contains the Argyll and Bute District Asylum for the Insane, and the combination poorhouse for the parishes of Glassary, Kilmartin, Kilcalmonell, and North and South Knapdale. The former was erected in 1862-64. In 1883 the Lunacy Board for the counties of Argyll and Bute decided to obtain more accommodation by erecting a building apart from the asylum, to be occupied mainly by industrial patients. The building is 202 feet long and three storeys high. It has accommodation for 120, and its cost was £11,000. The fittings are of the most complete description, and the arrangement of the rooms, dormitories, bath-rooms, etc., excellent. The total accommodation of the asylum is 400. The poorhouse has accommodation for 72 paupers. Places of worship are Lochgilphead parish church (1885), 2 Free churches, a Baptist church (1815), and Episcopal Christ Church, the last a Middle Pointed edifice, containing some fine stained glass. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 the government of Lochgilphead is carried on by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. A sheriff court is held every two months in the year, and justice of the peace courts as required. There is a good-sized court-house. Connected with the town may be mentioned the public reading-room, a company of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers, an agricultural society, a gaswork, Glassary and South Knapdale Cemetery. In front of the main street a part of the loch has been embanked, and a piece of ground made for the convenience of the fairs. On the Kilmory side is a quay for accommodation of the small craft engaged in the herring fishery and coal vessels. The County Council meetings are held in May, October, and December at Dunoon, Lochgilphead, and Oban respectively. The *quoad sacra* parish of Lochgilphead included at one time Ardrishaig, which is now a separate *quoad sacra* parish. It is in the presbytery of Inveraray and synod of Argyll. The following schools are in Lochgilphead: Aird public, Ardrishaig public, and Lochgilphead public, which, with respective accommodation for 50, 238, and 238 scholars, have an average attendance of about 30, 220, and 250, and grants amounting to nearly £43, £328, and £384. Pop. of town (1861) 1674, (1871) 1642, (1881) 1489, (1891) 1320; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 2381, (1891) 2252, of whom 2097 were in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, and 155 in South Knapdale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Lochgoilhead, a village and a parish in Cowal district, Argyllshire. The village, at the head of salt-water Loch GOIL (6 miles × 2 to 6½ furl.), is 12½ miles SW of Arrochar, by Glencroe; 11½ SE of Inveraray, by Hell's Glen and St Catherine's Ferry; and 19½ NNW of Greenock, by water. A peaceful little place, with its lovely surroundings of wood and water, mountain and glen, it communicates daily by coach with Inveraray, by steamer with Greenock and Craigendoran, and in summer with Glasgow direct. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments,

a hotel, a steamboat pier, and a good many villas and pretty cottages.

The parish, containing also CAIRNDOW and Carrick Castle hamlets, comprises the ancient parishes of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich, the former in the S, the latter in the N, and down to 1649 comprehended Strachur besides. It is bounded N by Glenorchy, NE by Killin in Perthshire, E by Arrochar, SE by the upper 10½ miles of salt-water Loch LONG (½ mile broad), SW by Kilmun, W by Strachur, and NW by salt-water Loch Fyne and Inveraray. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 19 miles; its breadth varies between 1 mile and 11 miles; and its area is 110½ square miles or 70,460½ acres, of which 39,192½ belong to the Lochgoilhead section, 191 are water, 6 tidal water, and 567½ foreshore. The northern division, extending from the vicinity of Benloy to the mountains which screen the northern side of Glencroe, includes BEN BUT (3106 feet), BEN IME (3318), BEN ARTHUR (2891), and Glenfyne. The southern division, extending 10½ miles down Loch Long and 5 down Loch Fyne, is intersected by Loch Goil, and includes GLENCROE, GLENKINGLAS, HELL'S GLEN, BEN-AN-LOCHAIN (2955 feet), BEN BHEULA (2557), BEN DONICH (2774), BEN LOCHAIN (2306), and ARGYLL'S BOWLING GREEN. In all twenty-seven summits have a height of more than 2000 feet above sea-level, and the surface everywhere is wildly mountainous and very rugged, abounding in vast bare rocky masses, and in stupendous cliffs and precipices. Caves, grottos, and natural vaults are very numerous; streams, rapid and romantic, but all of short length of course, run to the several sea lochs; and four small lakes, well stored with trout, lie high up among the hills. Considerable pendicles of land on the coasts and in the glens are well cultivated and highly embellished; and a large aggregate of natural wood clothes much of the upland tracts, especially on and near the coasts, and charmingly hides or relieves the savageness of the mountain wastes. Eruptive and metamorphic rocks predominate; limestone has been worked in several quarries; at the head of Loch Fyne is a vein of lead ore, said to be very rich in silver; and jasper, several kinds of spar, and some other interesting minerals are found. The soil in the bottoms of some of the glens is rich and fertile; on patches of the coast lands is light, sharp, and sandy; in the high glens is generally wet and spongy, partly a deep moss; and on the pastoral uplands is mostly thin, dry, and firm to the tread of cattle. The chief antiquities, ARDKINGGLASS, CARRICK, and DUNDARAVE Castles, are noticed separately, as also are the mansions of ARDGARTAN, ARDKINGGLASS, and DRIMSYNIE. Lochgoilhead is in the presbytery of Dunoon and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £260. The parish church, at Lochgoilhead village, is an old building, with 305 sittings; there are mission churches at Kilmorich and Carrick Castle, the latter opened in 1892. There is also a Free Church at Lochgoilhead; and two public schools, Kilmorich and Lochgoilhead, with respective accommodation for 44 and 72 children, have an average attendance of about 25 and 30, and grants of over £43 and £68. Pop. (1801) 1145, (1831) 1196, (1861) 702, (1871) 766, (1881) 870, (1891) 787, of whom 376 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 38, 45, 46, 1871-76.

Lochinch Castle, the seat of the Earl of Stair, in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, on the W side of Castle-Kennedy Loch, 1½ mile N of Castle-Kennedy station, this being 2½ miles E by S of Stranraer. Completed in 1867, it is a stately Scottish Baronial edifice, with pepper-box turrets, corbie-stepped gables, terraced gardens of singular beauty, a splendid pinetum, etc. The present and tenth Earl, since 1703, is John Hamilton Dalrymple (b. 1819; suc. 1864).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856. See also CASTLE-KENNEDY, OXENFORD, and BARGANY.

Lochindaal, a bay in Sleat parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It opens from the Sound of Sleat, opposite the mouth of Loch Hourn; washes most of the NE end of the Sleat peninsula; and is separated by an isthmus of only ½ mile in breadth from the head of Loch Eishart.

Loch Indal, a sea loch in Islay island, Argyllshire.

Opening on the S between the Mull of Islay and the Point of Rhynns, and penetrating 12 miles north-north-eastward to the centre of the island, it measures 8 miles across the entrance, and contracts gradually over the first $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles to a breadth of $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles. It then expands on the E side into Laggan Bay, then over the last $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles has an average breadth of only about 2 miles; and, though all comparatively shallow, is much frequented by shipping, and abounds in fish. A lighthouse, designated of the Rhynus of Islay, stands on Orsay islet adjacent to the W side of the loch's entrance, and shows a flashing light every 5 seconds, visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles; and another lighthouse, designated of Loch Indal, stands on Dune Point, and shows a fixed white light from NE by E to about N by E half E, a red light from about N by E half E to about W half N, and a white light from about W half N to SW by W three-quarters W, visible at the distance of 12 nautical miles.

Lochindorb (Gael. *loch-an-doirbh*, 'the lake of trouble'), a loch in the county of ELGIN, partly in the parish of EDINKILLIE, but mostly in the parish of CROMDALE, and just touched on the W side $\frac{2}{3}$ mile from the S end by the county of NAIRN. It is 2 miles in a straight line, or 3 miles by road, SW of Dava station on the Highland railway, and 6 miles in a straight line NNW of GRANTOWN. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from NNE to SSW, a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at the broadest part near the centre, and $\frac{1}{3}$ mile wide, farther to the SW, at the narrowest part, where the county of Nairn touches the edge, and 24 feet deep at the deepest part. At the SSW end it receives the burns of Glentarroch and Feith a Mhor Fhìr, and several other small burns flow into it at other points, while the surplus water is carried off by the DORBOCK Burn, which flows out near the NNE and takes a northerly course to its junction with the DIVIE, and so to the FINDHORN. The boundary line between Edinkillie and Cromdale passes in a straight line from the point where the Dorbock leaves the loch, to the W side at the narrowest part, just opposite the projection below Lochindorb Lodge. The hills about it, though of considerable height, lose a good deal of their effect in consequence of the height of the surface of the loch itself, which is 969 feet above sea-level, and the effect therefore is pretty rather than grand, particularly as there is very little wood. On the W the hills rise gently to a height of over 1000 feet; on the E a little more abruptly to Craig Tiribeg (1586) and Carn Ruigh na Caorach (1585); while to the NNE the Knock of Braemoray (1493) towers above the valley of the Dorbock. The loch is preserved, and the fishing is good, the trout weighing from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Near the N end was the old king's highway between Findhorn and Spey, which is mentioned as early as the time of Alexander II. in 1236. The historical associations of the loch are important, and are connected with the castle, the ruins of which still remain on a small island of about an acre in extent, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile from the NNE end of the lake, and 350 yards distant from its E side. The water round it is about 20 feet deep, and the island rises steeply and has almost its entire area covered by the castle. It is said to be artificial, for, according to the *Old Statistical Account*, 'great rafts or planks of oak, by the beating of the waters against the old walls, occasionally make their appearance;' and Mr James Brown, in his *Round Table Club*, says that an old gamekeeper in Elgin had once got his boat's anchor fixed among oak planks. The ruins at present consist of a wall about 21 feet high and 7 feet 8 inches thick, which forms an irregular quadrangle, with round towers with sloping bases at the four corners. The length of the quadrangle within walls is 180 feet, and the width 126. Round this, inside the walls, there had been houses all round, but of these no traces now remain. On the S side the foundations of the chapel, 40 feet long, 25 wide, and with walls 3 thick, may still be traced; while to the E is the square keep. When the *Old Statistical Account* was written in 1793, the whole of the towers were standing, though only one is now at all entire. There were then also traces of houses round the

inside of the walls, and the principal entrance—a pointed arch with a portcullis—is described as very fine. The portcullis is said now to be at Cawdor Castle. The building is of the kind which, from the date of their erection, are known as 'Edwardian,' of which other examples still remain in Scotland, at Bothwell, Dirleton, Kildrummy, and Caerlaverock. Tytler supposes that Edward I. merely added to the fortifications, but Taylor, in his *Edward I. in the North of Scotland*, probably rightly, thinks that the greater part of the building was erected by Edward's orders between 1303 and 1306. Prior to that, the castle, which was much smaller, and probably a mere hunting-seat, belonged to the Cumyns, Lords of Badenoch, to crush whose power Edward I. made his expedition to the N of Scotland in 1303. Edward arrived here on 25 Sept., and took up his residence in such castle as there then was, while his army encamped on the shore to the E. He remained here till 5 Oct., received the homage of many of the northern nobles, and during his intervals of leisure enjoyed the pleasures of the chase in the surrounding district, which, bare as it now is, was at that time covered with the woods of the royal forests of Leanich and Drummynd. Walsingham and John of London mention that, 'when he had leisure from war, he indulged in the hunting alike of birds and beasts, and more particularly of stags;' while Hardyng in his chronicle advises Edward IV. to take with him in the invasion of Scotland 'kennets and ratches, and seek out all the forests with hounds and horns, as King Edward with the Longshanks did.' After the fall of the English power, it seems to have remained a royal castle, probably in the keeping of the Earls of Moray, but during the minority of David II. it was held by the Earl of Athole for the English party, and after his defeat and death at Kilblane his wife and some other ladies fled hither for refuge in 1335. The castle was at once besieged by Sir Andrew Murray, the regent, who had already won all the other northern strongholds for King David. The siege was carried on for some time, and traces of the works are still to be seen on the point nearest the castle, on the E side; but in 1336 Edward III. advanced with a large army, and compelled Murray to retreat. In 1342 we find the place used as a state prison, and in that year William Bulloch, a favourite of David II., and a deserter from the Baliol party, who was suspected of hankering after his old associates, was imprisoned here and died of cold and hunger. When John Dunbar was made Earl of Moray in 1372, Badenoch was excepted from the grant of lands, and the castle became the stronghold of the king's son, the well-known Wolfe of Badenoch, and was the place from which he made his descent on FORRES and ELGIN. When Archibald Douglas became Earl of Moray he strengthened the castle, and after his fall at Arkinholme in 1455, one of the reasons of his forfeiture, as set forth in the Act of Parliament, was 'pro munitione et fortificatione castrorum de Lochindorb et Tarnua contra Regem,' and when James II. passed north after this, he entrusted the Thane of Cawdor with the oversight of the destruction of the fortress, a work carried out at the expense of £24. After this time it again reverted to the Earls of Moray, who in 1606 sold it to an ancestor of the present Earl of Cawdor, and the Cawdor family about 1750 sold it to the Earl of Seafield, in whose family it still remains, though the Moray estate still reaches the banks of the loch.

See also Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Wolfe of Badenoch* (Edinb. 1827), and his *Account of the Great Moray Floods* (Edinb. 1830); Taylor's *Edward I. in the North of Scotland* (Elgin, 1858); and chap. xx. of James Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).

Lochinvar, a lake in Dalry parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 miles NNE of New Galloway. Lying 770 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; sends off a burn south-south-westward to Ken Water; is stocked with very fine trout; and contains an islet, with vestiges of the ancient baronial fortalice of the Gordons, Knights of Lochinvar, ancestors of the Viscounts Kenmure, and one of them

the theme of Lady Heron's song in *Marmion*, 'Young Lochinvar.'—*Ordn. Surv.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Lochinver. See ASSYNT.

Lochlea. See TARBOLTON.

Lochlee (Gael. *loch-le*, 'the smooth lake'), a parish in the N of Forfarshire. The district is sometimes known as Glensk. It is bounded N by Aberdeenshire, NE for a mile by Kincardineshire, E by Edzell, S and SW by Lethnot and by Cortachy and Clova, and W by Aberdeenshire. The boundary is entirely natural. Beginning at the NE corner, at the top of Mount Battock, the line passes down the course of the Burn of Turret to the North Esk, up the North Esk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to the Burn of Keeny, and up the Burn of Keeny, and then up the Burn of Deuchary to the highest point of the Hill of Wirren (2220 feet), and from that westward along the line of watershed between the basin of the North Esk and that of the Water of Saughs—the main stream of the West Water—the principal summits being West Wirren (2060), West Knock (2273), two nameless tops to the W (2272) and (2246), Cruys (2424), East Cairn (2518), Muckle Cairn (2699), and White Hill (2787). From this point onwards the line continues between the upper waters of the North Esk and the upper waters of the South Esk in Glen Clova, the principal summits being Green Hill (2837 feet), Beuty Roads (2753), Boustie Ley (2865), and Lair of Aldararie (2726), on the borders of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire. From this the line follows the watershed between the basins of the North Esk on the S and the Dee on the N, first N by Black Hill of Mark (2497 feet) and Fasheilach (2362), and then E by a nameless summit (2170), Hair Cairn (2203), Mount Keen (3077), with its W shoulder (2436 and 2500), Braid Cairn (2907), Cock Cairn (2387), and the ridge between (2478), Hill of Cat (2435), Mudlee Bracks (2259), and a summit between (2363), Hill of Cammie (2028), and Mount Battock (2555). From Lair of Aldararie to midway between Hill of Cammie and Mount Battock the line coincides with the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar, and from this on to the Burn of Turret with the boundary between the counties of Kincardine and Forfar. The greatest length, from ENE at Mount Battock to WSW near the Lair of Aldararie, is $15\frac{3}{8}$ miles; the greatest breadth, from N near Cock Cairn to S near West Knock, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the area is 58,382 acres. The surface, as might be expected from the vicinity of the parish to the Grampians, is very rough, and the average elevation is over 800 feet above sea-level. Besides the heights already mentioned, there are, between the Burn of Turret and the Burn of Tennet, Bennygray (1823 feet) and Craig Soales (1648); between Burn of Tennet and Water of Mark, Hill of Saughs (2141), Hill of Doune (2342), Craig Brawlin (1643), Badalair (1133), and Hill of Migvie (1238); between Glen Mark and Glou Lee are Round Hill of Mark (2257), Wolf Craig (2343), and Monawee (2276); to the S of Glen Lee are East Balloch (2731) and Craig Maskeldie (2224); between Loch Lee and Glen Effock is Cairn Caidloch (2117), and further to the E is Cowie Hill (1439). The heights are steep and rocky, or covered with heath and moss, and the heather extends even to the lower elevations. Of the whole area only about 2000 acres are arable, the rest is sheep-pasture or waste, and the W and SW is an extensive deer forest. The soil of the arable portion is thin and light with a gravelly subsoil, and the underlying rocks are primary, with beds of limestone. In the 16th century an iron mine at Dalbog was worked, and later lead ore was mined near Invermark, but the quantities were unremunerative. The mines were, however, noted in early times, and the last effort to work them was made by the South Sea Company in 1728 at Craig Soales. The drainage of the parish is effected by all the head-waters of the North Esk. The part to the W of Lochlee church, which is very near the centre of the parish, is drained by the Water of Mark (NW) and the Water of Lee (W). The former rises on the extreme W of the parish, and flows N, NE, and SE to its junction with the Lee, near Lochlee church, and receives on the N the burns of Fasheilach, Doune,

Ladder, Easter, and Branny. The glen through which the Mark flows is in some places very wild and picturesque. The Water of Lee is joined by the Water of Unich, which itself receives from the S the burns of Longshank and Slidderies. To the NE of the church is the Water of Tarf, which receives from the W the burns of Adekimore, Easter, and Kirny, and from the N and NE the burns of Cat, Kidloch, Clearach, and Tennet, with the burn of Crosplit. The Tarf is noted for its sudden and dangerous freshets. Farther E, on the boundary-line, is the Burn of Turret. To the E of the church the North Esk is joined on the S by the Water of Effock with the Burn of Cochlie, the Burn of Dalbrack, and the Burns of Berryhill and Deuchary, which unite to form the Burn of Keeny, and besides all these there are a very large number of smaller burns. The lochs in the parish are Carloch and Loch Lee. The former lies in the bottom of a great basin-shaped hollow on the SE flank of Craig Maskeldie, surrounded by precipices. It contains char, and the fishing is good. The latter, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by N, and 900 feet above sea-level, is on the course of the Water of Lee. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and 3 furlongs wide at the widest part. The fish, which, when full grown, weigh from 1 to 3 lbs., are char and trout, and permission to fish is easily procured. The patron saint of the parish is St Drostan, Abbot of Donegal in Ireland, and of Holywood in Wigtownshire, who flourished in the end of the 16th century. Where his cell was it is difficult to say, but probably the site is now occupied by the present mausoleum at Droustie. This seems a mere corruption of the saint's name, and a spring close at hand is known as Droustie's Well, while on Tarfside is Droustie's Meadow, and at Neudos in Edzell is St Drostan's Well. The whole district of Cairncross lying between the Tarf and the Turret belonged to St Drostan's Monastery, which was probably in this neighbourhood, though Dr Joseph Robertson maintained that it was in Edzell. The old church, which is at the E end of the loch, is sometimes called the 'Kirk of Dronstie;' and a deep pool in the Lee has the name of 'Monk's Pool,' derived, according to tradition, from the right possessed by the monks to catch salmon in it during Lent. In 1384, the parish is mentioned as being a chaplainry of LETHNOT, and in 1558 mention is made of a curate, but it was not till 1723 that it became a separate charge. Of the oldest church that is noticed, nothing is known but that it was burned in 1645 by the soldiers of the Marquis of Montrose. It probably was on the same site as the present old kirk, at the E end of the loch, in a very picturesque position. This building was originally thatched, but was slated in 1784. The present parish church, which is a mile to the eastward, was built in 1803, and contains 270 sittings. The Free church, built in 1843, is farther to the E, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the village of Tarfside. It contains 250 sittings, and in 1881 was adorned with two stained-glass windows by Messrs Ballantine, to the memory of Lord Dalhousie and Dr Guthrie, the former of whom chiefly built the church, whilst the latter worshipped within its walls for upwards of twenty summers. The Episcopal church (St Drostane), at Tarfside, was built in 1878-79 by Lord Forbes, in memory of the late Rev. Alex. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin (1817-75). The church, which is Early English in style, was consecrated in 1880; it has 145 sittings, and there are three stained-glass windows and a fine font. Tarfside, near the junction of the Tarf and North Esk, is now the only village in the parish, the older Glenlee or Kirkton being gone. It has a post office under Brechin, the Episcopal church and parsonage, the public school, and a masonic lodge (St Andrew's). This body, on its institution in 1821, erected St Andrew's Tower on Modlach Hill, to afford a refuge to benighted travellers who might be caught in snowstorms. The cairn on the top of Migvie or Rowan Hill, to the W, was erected in 1866 by the Earl of Dalhousie (1805-80) as a family memorial, the names of himself, his wife, his brothers, and

his sisters being engraved on a slab at the bottom. The only seat in the parish is Invermark Lodge (the Earl of Dalhousie—born 1878; suc. 1887), W of the parish church; and close by are the ruins of Invermark Castle, a fine square tower on a commanding site, close to the North Esk. It remained almost entire down to the erection of the present parish church, when all the out-buildings were pulled down, and the interior of the tower itself cleared out, in order that the materials might be used for that building. It has a curious old door made of iron, said to have been mined and smelted on the Farm of Tarfside. It seems to date from the earlier portion of the 16th century, and to have had a moat filled from the Mark, the mouth of which seems at one time to have been closer to it. It commands the important pass of Mount Keen to Deeside. Built by one of the Lindsays, it is now in the possession of the Earl of Dalhousie. The parish is traversed by district roads from Edzell and Lethnot up the basin of the North Esk, and there are a number of connecting roads to the E, the W being, as might be imagined, entirely destitute of any communication. A track leads from the church up Glen Mark and Ladder Burn by a winding path known as 'The Ladder,' across Mount Keen and by Glen Tanner to Deeside. It was along this that the Queen and Prince Albert travelled 20 Sept. 1861, on their expedition to Fettercairn. The Lochlee part is thus described in *Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands* (1868): 'We came in sight of a new country, and looked down a very fine glen—*Glen Mark*. We descended by a very steep but winding path, called *The Ladder*, very grand and wild; the water running through it is called *The Ladder Burn*. It is very fine indeed, and very striking. There is a small forester's lodge at the very foot of it. The pass is quite a narrow one; you wind along a very steep and rough path, but still it was quite easy to ride on it, as it zigzags along. We crossed the burn at the bottom, where a picturesque group of "shearers" were seated, chiefly women, the older ones smoking. They were returning from the south to the north, whence they came. We rode up to the little cottage; and in a little room of a regular Highland cabin, with its usual "press bed," we had luncheon. This place is called *Invermark*, and is 4½ miles from *Corrie Vruach*. After luncheon, I sketched the fine view. The steep hill we came down immediately opposite the keeper's lodge, is called *Craig Boestoek*, and a very fine isolated craggy hill which rises to the left—over-topping a small and wild glen—is called the *Hill of Down*. We mounted our ponies a little after three and rode down *Glen Mark*, stopping to drink some water out of a very pure well, called *The White Well*; and crossing the *Mark* several times. As we approached the *Manse of Loch Lee* the glen widened, and the old *Castle of Invermark* came out extremely well; and, surrounded by woods and corn-fields, in which the people were "shearing," looked most picturesque. We turned to the right and rode up to the old ruined castle, which is half covered with ivy. We then rode up to Lord Dalhousie's shooting-lodge, where we dismounted. It is a new and very pretty house, built of granite, in a very fine position overlooking the glen, with wild hills at the back. . . . We passed through the drawing-room and went on a few yards to the end of a walk, whence you see *Loch Lee*, a wild but not large lake, closed in by mountains.' In commemoration of the visit, the Earl of Dalhousie erected a granite well at the White Well. It bears the inscription 'Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness The Prince Consort visited this well and drank of its refreshing waters on the 20th September 1861—the year of Her Majesty's great sorrow;' and round the basin is

*Rest, traveller, on this lonely green,
And drink and pray for Scotland's Queen.'

On 19th Sept. 1865, the Queen and Princess Helena 'drank with sorrowing hearts from this very well where just four years ago I had drunk with my beloved Albert.

. . . e afterwards had some tea close by; and this fine wide glen was seen at its best, lit up as it was by the evening sun, warm as on a summer's day, without a breath of air, the sky becoming pinker and pinker, the hills themselves, as you looked down the glen, assuming that beautifully glowing tinge which they do of an evening. The Highlanders and ponies grouped around the well had a most picturesque effect. And yet to me all seemed strange, unnatural, and sad' (*More Leaves from the Journal*, 1884). On Migvie or Rowan Hill are a number of cairns traditionally but wrongly asserted to be connected with an engagement between Bruce and Cumyn in 1307. There was certainly a meeting between their forces; but Cumyn either sued for peace or ran away without fighting. A stone with a rudely incised figure of a cross is pointed out as the position of Bruce's standard, but it is probably a boundary mark of church lands. Other objects worthy of notice are the standing stones at Colmeallie; the Court Hill, S of Modlach Hill, probably an old law hill; St Fillan's Well, beside the Burn of Gleneffock; Eagil's or Edzell's Loup, where the young laird of Edzell leaped across the Mark when pursued by the Earl of Crawford; Bonnymune's Cave, near Curmand Hill, where the laird of Balmamoon resided for a time after the battle of Culloden; Johnny Kidd's Hole (all these three are in Glenmark). At Gilmuffman there was formerly a fine rocking-stone, but it has been thrown down. Near Carlochry is a small cave called Gryp's Chamber, after a robber of that name who lived in it. In the churchyard at the old church is a memorial of Alexander Ross (1699-1784), the author of *Helenore*, or *the Fortunate Shepherdess*, and of other shorter pieces, who was long schoolmaster of Lochlee, and who died there. The monument was erected by public subscription, and was at first erected in the new churchyard, but the Earl of Dalhousie removed it in 1856, and placed it near Ross's grave.

The parish is in the presbytery of Brechin and the synod of Angus and Mearns, and the living is worth £320 a year. The only proprietor is the Earl of Dalhousie. Originally belonging to the Lindsays, the district passed to the Panmure family, and on the Earl of Panmure's forfeiture in 1716 was sold to the York Buildings Company, but was afterwards recovered for its present possessors. Lochlee public school at Tarfside, with accommodation for 91 pupils, has an average attendance of about 35, and a grant of over £48. Valuation (1884) £3941, 6s. (1893) £4830, 18s. Pop. (1831) 553, (1861) 495, (1871) 424, (1881) 359, (1891) 343.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 65, 1871-70. See Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (Edinb. 1853; 2d ed. 1882).

Lochlin or **Lochslin**, an ancient castle in the NE corner of Fearn parish, Ross-shire, on a little eminence 3½ furlongs ENE of Loch Eye, and 4¾ miles E by S of Tain. Said to be more than five centuries old, it comprises two square towers, 20 and 38 feet broad, standing conjointly corner to corner, and 60 feet high. It has one large turret on the lesser square, and two others on the greater square; and it figures conspicuously in a wide extent of landscape.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Lochmaben, a town and parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. A royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, the town stands 183 feet above sea-level, amid a perfect cordon of lakes, and within 9 furlongs of the right bank of the Annan. Its station, on the Lockerbie and Dumfries branch of the Caledonian railway, is 10¼ miles NE of Dumfries, 4½ WNW of Lockerbie, 52 SSE of Carstairs, 7½ S by W of Edinburgh, and 8¾ SSE of Glasgow; whilst by road it is 15 S of Moffat, 65 S by W of Edinburgh, 8 NE of Dumfries, and 13 NNW of Annan. 'Lochmaben,' says Mr Graham, 'is situated in the beautiful vale of the Annan, and, though an inland town, has much more of the aquatic than many seaports. There are no less than seven lochs around it, and the rivers Annan, Kinnel, and Ae are in the immediate vicinity. Viewed from the Pinnacle Hill or some other neighbouring height, it seems, like the city of Venice, to rise from the water. Nor are the beauties

of hil and valley wanting. Northward the view is only stopped by the Moffat and Queensberry Hills; the Beacon and Pinnacle Hills bound the western side of the valley, and Brunswark the eastern; whilst to the S lies Annandale stretched to view, the eye at last resting on Skiddaw and Scafell. The town itself is regularly built. Its High Street, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, is wide and spacious. At the S end stands the parish church, at the N end are the town-hall and market-place. Until within the last few years most of the houses were thatched with straw, but now there is only one that has not been roofed with more stable materials. There are no buildings of much pretension, but two or three deserve a passing notice.'

The town-hall, with tower and clock, successor to one of 1723, is a handsome edifice in the Scottish Baronial style, erected in 1878 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., at a cost of over £2000. Several of its windows have been filled with stained glass. In front, on the site of the ancient market-cross, is a freestone statue, 8 feet high, of Robert Bruce, by Mr John Hutchison, R.S.A., unveiled on 13th Sept. 1879, and surmounting a pedestal of Dalbeattie granite 10 feet high. The parish church, built in 1818-20 at a cost of £3000, is a Gothic structure, with some 1400 sittings, a bold square tower, and two good bells, one of which is said to have been the gift of the Pope to Robert Bruce. Its predecessor, at the W side of the town, on the shore of the Kirk Loch, was a Gothic edifice, with a large choir, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. The Maxwells, after their defeat by the Johnstones in the battle of Dryfe Sands (Dec. 1593), having taken refuge in this church, the Johnstones fired it, and forced them to surrender. Near the site of it is St Magdalene's Well, enclosed with a stone and lime wall, and roofed with freestone. The Free church, built in 1844 at a cost of £800, was greatly improved in 1867; and a U.P. church, on a rising-ground in the northern division of the town known as Barras, was built in 1818. Lochmaben has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, a local savings bank, several hotels, a gas company, a masonic lodge, curling, lawn tennis, bowling, and boating clubs, a reading and recreation room, a subscription library, and other associations. There is a market-day every alternate Monday during winter. A considerable manufacture of coarse linen cloth, for sale unbleached in the English market, was at one time carried on, but has for many years been extinct; and there being no manufactories, Lochmaben is not a place of much trade, but a rural town and a place of resort for tourists and strangers, who in the summer months visit it as a place of retirement and recreation. To-day the town, in many respects, is nothing better than many a village, but it looms large and important when seen through the haze of antiquity. Under the fosterage of the Bruces it must have sprung into vigour before the close of the 12th century, and probably soon acquired more consequence than any other town in the SW of Scotland. Like other Border towns, it suffered severely and lost its records from the incursions of the English; but it is traditionally asserted to have been erected into a royal burgh soon after Bruce's accession to the throne. Its latest charter, granted in 1612 by James VI., confirms all the earlier charters; but although the whole of the former privileges were regained, the place itself has never recovered its former consequence. In 1463 the town was burned by the English, under the Earl of Warwick; and in 1484 the recreant Earl of Douglas and the treacherous Duke of Albany attempted to plunder it on St Magdalene's fair day, but were repelled by the inhabitants. Under the Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The corporation once possessed considerable property, but so squandered and alienated it as to become bankrupt; and the corporation revenue was only £48 in 1895. In 1894 a water-supply was introduced into the burgh. Lochmaben unites with DUMFRIES, Annan, Sanquhar, and Kirkeudbright (called the Dumfries burghs) in

returning a member to parliament. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 236 and 171 in 1895, when the annual value of real property amounted to £2808 (£2794 in 1884), plus £447 for railways. Pop. of royal burgh (1861) 1544, (1871) 1627, (1881) 1539, (1891) 1366; of parliamentary and police burgh (1841) 1328, (1851) 1092, (1871) 1244,



Seal of Lochmaben.

(1881) 1216, (1891) 1038, of whom 568 were females. Houses in parliamentary burgh (1891) inhabited 28, vacant 29, building 1.

Lochmaben Castle, the ancestral residence of the Bruce, stands 1 mile SSE of the burgh, on the extreme point of a heart-shaped peninsula which juts a considerable way into the S side of the Castle Loch. Across the isthmus at the entrance of the peninsula are vestiges of a deep fosse, which admitted at both ends the waters of the lake, and converted the site of the castle into an island, and over which a well-guarded drawbridge gave or refused ingress to the interior. Within this outer fosse, at brief intervals, are a second, a third, and a fourth, of similar character. The last, stretching from side to side of the peninsula immediately at the entrance of the castle, was protected in front by a strong arched wall or ledge, behind which a besieged force could shield themselves while they galled, at a distance, an approaching foe, and midway was spanned by a drawbridge which led into the interior building, and was probably the last post an enemy required to force in order to master the fortress. Two archways at the north-eastern and south-western angles of the building, through which the water of the fosse was received or emptied, remain entire. But no idea can now be formed of the original beauty or polish either of this outwork or of the magnificent pile which it helped to defend. Vandal hands began generations ago to treat the castle of the Bruce as a convenient quarry; and, for the sake of the stones, they have peeled away every foot of the ashlar work which lined the exterior and the interior of its walls. So far has barbarian rapacity been carried, that now only the heart or packing of some of the walls is left, exhibiting giant masses of small stones and lime, irregularly huddled together, and nodding to their fall. Many portions of the pile have tumbled from aloft, and lie strewn in heaps upon the ground, the stone and the lime so firmly cemented that scarcely any effort of human power can disunite them. The castle, with its outworks, covered about 16 acres, and was the strongest fortress of the Border country, all but impregnable till the invention of gunpowder. But what remains can hardly suggest, even to fancy itself, the greatness of that which Vandalism has stolen. Only one or two small apartments can be traced, and they stand in the remoter part of the castle, and excite but little interest. The enclosed space around is naturally barren, fitted only for the raising of wood; and its present growth of trees harmonises well with the ruin. The view of the loch and of the circumjacent scenery, from all points in the vicinity, is calmly beautiful. The date of the castle is uncertain, but probably was the latter part of the 13th century—the period of the competition for the Crown.

Tradition, though unsupported by documentary evidence, asserts this castle to have been not the original Lochmaben residence of the Bruces, but only a successor of enlarged dimensions and augmented strength. A little way S of the town, on the NW side of the loch, is a large rising-ground called Castle Hill, which is pointed out as the site of the original castle, and even as the alleged birthplace of the first royal Bruce. That a building of some description anciently crowned the eminence, is evident from the remains of an old wall an inch or two beneath the surface of the summit, and from the vestiges of a strong and deep intrenchment carried completely round the base. Tradition says that the stones of this edifice were transferred from the Castle Hill across the intervening part of the lake, to the point of the heart-shaped peninsula on the southern shore, as materials for the more recent erection; and it adds, that a causeway was constructed, and still exists, across the bed of the lake, to facilitate their conveyance. But here monuments, documents, and physical probabilities, concur in refusing corroborative evidence. The Castle Hill commands a fine view of the burgh, of the adjacent lakes, and of a considerable expanse of the Howe of Annandale. Near it is a lower hill or mount, the Gallows Hill, on which in ancient times stood a formidable gallows, seldom seen during the Border wars without the dangling appendage of one or two reivers. The baronial courts of Lochmaben, and even occasional warden courts, were probably held on the summit of the Castle Hill, whence the judges beheld their sentences promptly carried into execution.

Robert the Brus of Cleveclaud, a grandson of that noble knight of Normandy who came into England with William the Conqueror, and first possessed the manor of Skelton, was a comrade in arms of our David I. while prince, and received from him, when he came to the throne in 1124, the lordship of Annandale, with a right to enjoy his castle there, and all the customs appertaining to it. A charter, granted by William the Lion to Robert, third Lord of Annandale, confirming to him the property held by his father in that district, is dated at Lochmaben. This is supposed to have been granted between 1165 and 1174. Robert, fourth Lord of Annandale, wedded Isobel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, the younger brother of William the Lion, thus laying the foundation of the royal house of Bruce. Their son, Robert, the competitor for the throne, and the grandfather of Robert I., died at his castle of Lochmaben in 1295. In the year preceding his death he granted a charter, dated thence, confirming a convention between the monks of Melrose and those of Holmcultram. 'The old castle of Lochmaben,' says Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, 'continued the chief residence of this family during the 12th and 13th centuries. Robert de Bruce, the first Earl of Carrick, of this dynasty, probably repaired the castle at Annan.' As a stone from the ruins of Annan Castle bears his name, with the date 1300, the conjecture seems to be formed with great probability that the family had continued previously to reside at Lochmaben.

In July 1298 Edward took possession of Lochmaben Castle; and in 1300 he strengthened it and the castle of Dumfries, placing adequate garrisons in them, with ample supplies, and appointing a governor for each. Hither fled Bruce in 1304, on his way from London, before erecting his royal standard. Having met, near the west marches, a traveller on foot, whose appearance aroused suspicion, he found, on examination, that he was the bearer of letters from Comyn to the English king, urging the death or immediate imprisonment of Bruce. He beheaded the messenger, and pressed forward to his castle of Lochmaben, where he arrived on the seventh day after his departure from London. Hence he proceeded to DUMFRIES, where the fatal interview between him and Comyn took place.

At the accession of the Bruce to the Scottish throne, he conferred his paternal inheritance, with its chief seat, the castle of Lochmaben, on Randolph, Earl of Moray. When Edward III. obtained from Edward Baliol the

county of Dumfries as part of the price for helping him to a dependent throne, he appointed a variety of officers over Lochmaben Castle, and garrisoned the fortress in defence of the cause of England. In 1342 the Scots made a strenuous attempt to capture the castle, but were repulsed; and next year the forces of David II., whom he was leading into England, were stoutly resisted and harassed by its garrison. David, exasperated by the repeated disasters inflicted on him, in 1346 vigorously assaulted the fortress, took it, and executed Selby its governor. But after the battle of Durham, which speedily followed, the castle changed both its proprietor and its tenants. John, Earl of Moray, falling in that battle, the castle passed by inheritance to his sister, Agnes, the Countess of March, and from her was transmitted, through the reigns of Robert II. and Robert III., to her son, Earl George; whilst David II. becoming the English king's prisoner, the castle once more opened its gates to an English garrison. Even after David II.'s restoration, Edward III. retained the district of Annandale, and kept the fortress well garrisoned to defend it; but though connived at by the pusillanimity of the Scottish king, his dominion was pent up by the bravery of the people within the narrow limits of the castle. Sallies of the garrison provoked frequent retaliations, occasioned incursions into England, and led, in particular, to a hostile foray (1380) into Westmoreland, and the carrying away of great booty from the fair of Penrith. In 1384 the Earl of Douglas and Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, whose territories had been infested by the garrison, marched in strong force against the castle, besieged and captured it, and, by effecting its reduction, expelled the English from Annandale. In 1409 the castle was resigned by the Earl of March to the Regent Albany, and conferred, along with the lordship of Annandale, on the Earl of Douglas. In 1450, when the Earl of Orkney was sent to quell some outrages of the dependants of a Douglas, and, though acting by the king's authority, was opposed and defied, James II. marched an army into Annandale, and took and garrisoned Lochmaben Castle. In 1455, in common with the lordships of Annandale and Eskdale, the castle became the property of the Crown by the attainder of the Earl of Douglas. Till the union of the Crowns it was preserved as a Border strength, and belonged either to the kings personally or to their sons; and it was maintained and managed by a special governor.

From 1503 to 1506, James IV. made great repairs and improvements on the castle, and built within it a large hall. In 1504, during a public progress through the southern parts of his kingdom, he paid it a personal visit. In 1511 he committed the keeping of it for seven years, with many perquisites, to Robert Lauder of the Bass. During the minority of James V., Robert, Lord Maxwell, being a favoured counsellor of the queen-mother, was by her intrusted with the keeping of the castles of Lochmaben and Threave for nineteen years, with the usual privileges. In 1565, when Queen Mary chased into Dumfriesshire those who had broken into rebellion on account of her marriage with Darnley, she, accompanied by him, visited Lochmaben Castle, which was then in the keeping of Sir John Maxwell. In 1588, when James VI., in the prosecution of his quarrel with Lord Maxwell, summoned his various castles to surrender, Lochmaben Castle offered some resistance, but, after two days' siege, was given up. In 1612 the governorship of the castle, together with the barony of Lochmaben, was granted to John Murray, 'groom of his Majesty's bedchamber,' who was created Viscount of Annan and Lord Murray of Lochmaben, and afterwards Earl of Annandale. From him descended the noble family of Stormont, now merged in that of Mansfield. The title of constable and hereditary keeper of the palace of Lochmaben is borne by Mr J. J. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, as representative of the Annandale marquisate, who in 1892 effected certain necessary repairs upon the ancient ruin. The governor of the castle had a salary of £300 Scots, and the fishing of

the lochs. He had also, for the maintenance of the garrison, from every parish of Annandale, what was called *laird a mairt*, or a lairdner mart cow, which, it was required, should be one of the fattest that could be produced, besides thirty-nine meadow geese and 'Fasten's e'en' hens. So late as the first half of the 18th century this tax was exacted. Although the right of fishing in all the lochs was granted, by a charter of James VI., to the burgh of Lochmaben, yet the proprietors of the castle enjoyed the exclusive privilege of fishing in the Castle and Mill Lochs with boats, nets, etc.—a privilege, however, disputed by the townsfolk, who now exercise the right of fishing in all the lochs. About the year 1730 the inhabitants of Annandale, galled by the exactions of the Marquis of Annandale, the governor, resisted his claims, and obtained from the Court of Session a decree forbidding the future levying of his usual receipts. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747 the Marquis claimed £1000 as compensation for his governorship, but was not allowed a farthing.

The dilapidation of the castle was probably commenced not long after the place was abandoned as useless; but it must have been mainly incited by the triumph of the people over pretensions based on the sinecure office of its noble governor. Our good old Bellenden, in his translation of Boece (1536), has given a very curious picture of the character of the ancient inhabitants of this district, and of the original reason of the erection of the castle. 'In Annandail is ane loch namit Lochmaben, fyue mylis of lenth, and foure of breid, full of uncouth fische. Besyde this loch is ane castell, vnder the same name, maid to dant the incursion of theuis. For nocht allanerlie in Annandail, bot in all the dalis afore rehersit, ar mony strang and wekit theuis, inuading the cuntré with perpetual thift, reif, & slauchter, quhen they sé ony trublis tyme. Thir theuis (because thay haue Inglis-men thair perpetuall enymies lyand dry marche upon thair nixt bordour) inuadis Ingland with continewal weris, or ellis with quiet thift; and leiffis ay ane pure and miserabill lyfe. In the tyme of peace, thay are so accustomit with thift, that thay can nocht desist, bot inuadis the cuntré—with ithand heirschippis. This vail of Annand wes sum tyme namit Ordouitia, and the pepill namit Ordouices, quhais cruelteis wes sa gret, that thay abhorrit nocht to eit the fiesche of yolding prisoneris. The wyuis vsit to slay thair husbandis, quhen thay wer found cowntis, or discomfist he thair enymies, to give occasion to otheris to be more bald & hardy quhen danger occurrit.' Whatever might be their character in that early period, they have in later ages showed, at least, a good deal of humour in their depredations. Of this we have an amusing proof in the ballad of the *Lochmaben Harper*, who, having been seized with a strong attachment to the Lord Warden's 'Wanton Browne,' made his way to Carlisle Castle, hliud though he was, and so enchanted the whole company, and even the minions, by the charms of his music, that he found means, not only to send off the warden's charger, but to persuade him, that while he was exerting himself to the utmost to gratify the company, some one had stolen his 'gude gray mare,' and thus to secure far more than the value of all his pretended loss:

"Allace! allace!" quo the cunning auld harper,
 "And ever allace that I cam here!
 In Scotland I lost a brow cowt foal;
 In England they've stown my gude gray mare!"
 'Then aye he harped, and aye he carped;
 Sae sweet were the harpings he let them hear:
 He was paid for the foal he had never lost,
 And three times over for his "gude gray mare!"

The parish of Lochmaben, containing also the villages of Templand, Hightae, Greenhill, Heck, and Smallholm, is bounded N by Johnstone, E by Applegarth and Dryfesdale, S by Dalton and Monswald, W by Torthorwald and Tinwald, and NW by Kirkmichael. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 9 miles; its breadth varies between 1½ furlong and 4 miles; and its area is 11,367½ acres, of which 555 are water. The ANNAN, in mazy folds, flows 10½ miles south-by-east-

ward along or close to all the eastern border; KINNEL Water winds 4½ miles south-south-eastward through the northern interior, till it falls into the Annan at a point 1½ mile NE of the town; and the Kinnel itself is joined by the Water of Ane, flowing 1½ mile north-eastward along the Kirkmichael boundary and through the north-western interior. Six lakes, with their utmost length and breadth in furlongs, are Castle Loch (6 × 5½) and Hightae Loch (2½ × 1½), to the S of the town; Kirk Loch (3½ × 1½), to the SW; Mill Loch (3 × 1½) and Upper Loch (1½ × 1), to the NW; and Halleath or Broomhill Loch (4 × 2½), to the E. Under CASTLE LOCH we have noticed the vendace, which is also taken in Mill Loch. Over most of the area the surface sinks little below 140, and little exceeds 230, feet above sea-level; but in the SW it rises to 788 feet at Carthar Hill, 816 at the Monswald boundary, and 803 at the Torthorwald boundary. Permian red sandstone, suitable both for masonry and for roofing, has been largely quarried at Corncockle Moor, and there presents fossil reptilian footprints. The soil towards the W is light and gravelly, but elsewhere is uncommonly rich, consisting over a large area of the finest alluvial loam, occasionally 9 feet deep, and everywhere growing capital crops. The land is too valuable to admit more than some 90 acres of plantation; but it is finely enclosed, and sheltered by rows of trees. Excepting three small mosses, which are of value for fuel, the whole parish is capable of cultivation, though a largish proportion is disposed in meadow-land and pasture. Overlooking the Mill Loch, ½ mile NW of the town, is a rising-ground called Woody or Dinwoody Castle. The summit shows no vestiges of building, but is surrounded with a very distinct trench. In a field SW of the town is the circular trace of a tower, which is called Cockie's Field, from one John Cock, or O'Cock, who resided in it, and was one of the most renowned freebooters of Annandale. An old ballad, still extant, details his feats of arms, dilates on his personal strength, and narvates the manner of his death. A party of the king's foresters, to whom he had been an intolerable pest, and whom he had relieved of many a fat deer, chaucing one day to find him asleep in the forest, cautiously beset him, and were bent on his destruction. John suddenly awaking, and perceiving at once the snare into which he had fallen, and the hopelessness of escape, resolved to sell his life dearly, and ere they could overpower him, laid seven of their number dead at his feet. In the SW corner of the parish is a large and artificial mound of earth, perfectly circular, quite entire, and terminating in a sharp tower. It is called both Rockhall Moat and the Beacon Hill, and possibly served both as a moat or seat of feudal justice, and as a beacon-post for describing the movements of Border marauders, and giving the alarm. Its position is on the summit of a low but conspicuous ridge which divides Nithsdale, or rather the district of Lochar Moss, from Annandale, and commands a map-like and very brilliant view of a large part of the champaign country of Dumfriesshire, a portion of Galloway, and all the Solway Firth. The parish has remains of several Roman encampments; and must have been traversed by Agricola, along a route easily traced, on his march from Brunswark Hill to Glota and Bodotria. On the lands of Rokele, or Rockhall, there anciently stood an endowed chapel, the pertinents of which, though seized by lay hands at the Reformation, now yield some proceeds to the parish minister. Some other pre-Reformation chapels existed in the parish, hut cannot now be very distinctly traced. Spedlins Tower has been noticed under JARDINE HALL. An extensive estate water-supply scheme, with a reservoir on Thorniethwaite Hill, was carried out in 1894 by the proprietors of Castlemilk, Halleath, and Dryfeholm estates. The length of the main is about 7 miles, and there are branches to the various farm steadings, cottages, and fields on the three estates.

The four villages of Heck, Greenhill, Hightae, and Smallholm, with the lands around them, form the barony of Lochmaben, or the Fourtowns. The lands

arc a large and remarkably fertile tract of holm, extending along the W side of the Annan, from the vicinity of Lochmaben Castle to the southern extremity of the parish. The inhabitants of the villages are proprietors of the lands, and hold them by a species of tenure nowhere else known in Scotland except in the Orkney Islands. From time immemorial they have been called 'the King's kindly tenants,' and occasionally the 'rentallers' of the Crown. The lands originally belonged to the kings of Scotland, or formed part of their proper patrimony, and were granted, as is generally believed, by Bruce, the Lord of Annandale, on his inheriting the throne, to his domestic servants or to the garrison of the castle. The rentalers were bound to provision the royal fortress, and probably to carry arms in its defence. They have no charter or seisin, but hold their title by mere possession, yet can alienate their property by a deed of conveyance, and by procuring for the purchaser enrolment in the rental-book of the Earl of Mansfield. The new possessor pays a small fee, takes up his succession without service, and in his turn is proprietor simply by actual possession. The tenants were, in former times, so annoyed by the constables of the castle that they twice made appeals to the Crown, and on both occasions—in the reigns respectively of James VI. and Charles II.—they obtained orders, under the royal sign-manual, to be allowed undisturbed and full possession of their singular rights. In more recent times, at three several dates, these rights were formally recognised by the Scottish Court of Session and the British House of Peers. A chief part of the lands existed till the latter half of the 18th century in the form of a commonty, but it was then, by mutual agreement, divided; and being provided, in its several parcels, with neat substantial farmhouses, and brought fully into cultivation, it soon became more valuable than the original allotments immediately adjacent to the villages. More than a moiety of the lands, however, has been purchased piecemeal by the proprietor of Rammerscales, whose mansion-house is in the vicinity, within the limits of Dalton parish. But such portions as remain unalienated exhibit, in the persons of their owners, a specimen of rustic and Lilliputian aristocracy unparalleled in the kingdom. If the possession of landed property in a regular line of ancestry for several generations is what confers the dignity of gentleman, that title may be justly claimed by a community whose fathers have owned and occupied their ridges and acres from the 13th century. Their names run so in clusters that sobriquets are very generally in use. Richardson is commonest, then Rae, Kennedy, Nicholson, and Wright. These names were borne by companions of Wallace and Bruce in their struggles against the usurping Edward.

Mansions, noticed separately, are **ELSHIESHIELDS TOWER** and **HALLEATH**. Lochmaben is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £328. A Free church at Hightae, built for a Relief congregation in 1796, and afterwards Reformed Presbyterian, was restored in 1883. Three public schools—Hightae, Lochmaben, and Templand—with respective accommodation for 145, 509, and 99 children, have an average attendance of about 75, 220, and 90, and grants of nearly £62, £252, and £78. Pop. (1881) 2816, (1891) 2522.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

The presbytery of Lochmaben comprises the parishes of Applegarth, Dalton, Dryfesdale, Hutton, Johnstone, Kirkmichael, Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Lochmaben, Moffat, Mouswald, St Mungo, Tundergarth, and Wamphray. Pop. (1871) 16,177, (1881) 16,126, (1891) 15,590, of whom about 4200 are communicants of the Church of Scotland.

See William Graham, *Lochmaben Five Hundred Years Ago* (Edinb. 1865); and M. E. Cumming Bruce, *Family Records of the Bruces and the Cummys* (Edinb. 1870).

Lochmaddy, a village and a sea-loch in North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. The village, on the W shore of the sea-loch, 19½ miles W of Vaternish Point in Skye and 65 SW by S of Stornoway, communicates regularly with Skye and the Scottish main-

land by steamers, and is a centre of trade and commerce for the middle and southern portions of the Outer Hebrides. It comprises some poor huts, an inn, a sheriff's residence, a court-house (1877) and prison, at considerable distances one from another, and Long Island combination poorhouse, with accommodation for 20 paupers; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank (1878), a Free church mission station, a public school, North Uist Agricultural Society, and a considerably frequented harbour. A sheriff court is held here every Wednesday during session. The sea-loch, opening on the E from the Little Minch, and expanding from an entrance only 1¼ mile wide to an interior width of 2¾ miles, penetrates the land to a length of 5½ miles, and includes, not one harbour, but many harbours, safe, capacious, and wanting nothing but sufficient trade to render them one of the finest groups of natural harbours in the world. About ¼ mile inward from the sea are two remarkable isolated rocks of columnar basalt, 100 feet high, called Maddy-More and Maddy-Grisioch, which serve as marks to mariners. At Weaver Point there is a lighthouse, erected in 1891, showing a white light flashing every six seconds. The country around is all low, flat, and peaty country; and Loch Maddy itself is so beset with innumerable islets and intersected by multitudes of little peninsulas, as to present a perfect labyrinth of land and water. It does not cover more than 9 square miles with its waters, but its aggregate coast-line can hardly be less than 200 miles.

Loch Maddy or Loch na Meide. See **MUDALE**.

Loch Maree. See **MAREE**.

Lochmalonie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmany parish, Fife, 4½ miles N by W of Cupar.

Lochnagar, a finely-shaped mountain of Braemar district, SW Aberdeenshire, 6½ miles SE of Castletown and 9¾ SW of Ballater as the crow flies, but 10½ and 13 to walk. One of the frontier Grampians, it flanks the W side of the upper part of Glenmuick, and blocks the heads of Glengelder and Glengarrawalt; and it rises so steeply and fitfully as to be scalable on foot only with extreme fatigue, yet can be conveniently ascended on Highland ponies, as by the Queen and Prince Albert on 16th Sept. 1848. Far up its north-eastern side lies triangular Lochnagar or the 'Lake of the Hare' (2½ × 2 furl.; 2575 feet), a gloomy tarn, overhung by precipices 1200 feet high; and it is gashed on other sides and on its shoulders by frightful corries. Some of its higher hollows retain deep snow-drifts throughout the summer months. The predominant rock is granite, and topazes, beryls, and rock crystals are found. Rising to an altitude of 3786 feet above sea-level, Lochnagar commands from its summit a very extensive and most magnificent view. Lord Byron pronounced it 'the most sublime and picturesque of the Caledonian Alps,' and celebrated it, as 'dark Lochnagar,' in one of his best known and most beautiful minor poems.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Loch-na-Keal, a sea-loch penetrating the W side of Mull island, Argyllshire. Opening a little E of Staffa island, and extending eastward to the length of 14½ miles, it measures 12½ miles across the entrance, and diminishes gradually to a width of only 1 mile; contains Gometra, Ulva, Little Colonsay, Eorsa, and Inch Kenneth islands; is divided by Gometra and Ulva into two sections, slenderly connected with each other; and, in the part to the N of Gometra and Ulva, bears the separate name of Loch Tuadh.

Loch nan Cuinne. See **KILDONAN**.

Loch-na-Sheallag. See **LOCHBROOM**.

Lochnaw Castle, a mansion in LESWALT parish, Wigtownshire, on the southern shore of the White Loch, 5¾ miles WNW of Stranraer. Its oldest part, a central square battlemented tower, five storeys high, bears date 1426; the modern portion, well harmonising with the old, was commenced in 1820. The garden and grounds are of great beauty, finely wooded with trees both native and exotic. The White Loch (3 × 2¼ furl.) was drained in the early part of the 18th century, but a hundred years after was restored to its original condition. It

contains abundance of capital trout; and on its wooded islet are traces of the ancient King's Castle of Lochnaw. From 1330 to 1747 the Agnews of Lochnaw were hereditary sheriffs of Galloway; the present representative is Sir Andrew Noel Agnew, ninth Bart. since 1629 (b. 1850; suc. 1892). See Sir Andrew Agnew's *Agnews of Lochnaw* (1864; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1893).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Lochnell, an estate, with a mansion, in Ardehatten parish, Argyllshire. The mansion, at the head of Ard-mucknish Bay, 12 miles WNW of Taynuilt, was built by Sir Duncan Campbell, and enlarged, at a cost of more than £15,000, by his successor, General Campbell. A spacious and handsome edifice, it was destroyed by fire about 1859; and an observatory, in the form of a tower, was reduced to a mere shell by fire in 1850, but continues to figure conspicuously in the view from the neighbouring waters. The present proprietor is Archibald Argyll Lochnell Campbell, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1882).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Lochore House, a mansion, with well-wooded grounds, in Ballingry parish, Fife, 3 miles NNW of Lochgelly, under which there is a post office of Lochore. The lake, Loch Ore, which gave it name, was a considerable sheet of water, formed by expansion of the river Ore, and was drained towards the close of the 18th century, with the result of its bottom becoming very fertile corn land, but subject to floods in times of heavy rain. See BALLINGRY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Loch Park. See BOTHPHNIÉ.

Loch Ranza, a small village, situated round the head of a bay or loch of the same name, on the N coast of Arran, Buteshire. The loch, which opens from Kilbrannan Sound, pierces the land in a SSE direction, and has a length of 7 furlongs and a breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. At its upper end, a grass-covered peninsula, terminating in a shingly spit, stretches almost across the loch, and leaves only a narrow opening for the water to pass into the inner harbour formed by this natural breakwater. This harbour affords safer anchoring ground than the loch, which is much exposed to sudden squalls, and, in consequence, the fishermen prefer to lay their boats up in it. In the herring-season, however, the loch is often crowded with fishing-boats, as it is conveniently near Loch Fyne, Kilbrannan Sound, etc. Beyond the harbour lies a stretch of marshy ground, through which the Ranza Burn flows by many channels to the sea. On both sides of the loch the hills rise to a considerable height, while the low ground between the harbour is backed by the range of Caisteal Abhael (2735 feet), Meall Mor (1602), and Torr Nead an Eoin (1057), mountains which are separated by two glens. On the E is Glen Chalmadale, up which passes the carriage road to Corrie; and on the W is Glen Easan Biarach, which contains some very grand scenery. Such are the natural surroundings that belong—

'To the lone hamlet, which her inland bay
And circling mountains sever from the world.'

The village of Loch Ranza may be approached either by land from Brodick (15 miles SSE) or direct by sea, a pier having been erected in 1890, at which the Campbellton steamers call in passing. It contains a post office under Greenock, an inn, a public school, two or three small shops, a line of cottages on the W side of the bay, and a few houses irregularly dotted round the head and E side of the loch. There are two churches in the vicinity—an Established and a Free. The latter is a neat modern building of reddish sandstone. Loch Ranza gives name to a registration district. Pop. (1861) 824, (1871) 777, (1881) 714, (1891) 759.

Loch Ranza Castle stands upon the peninsula which stretches across the bay. All that now remains is a square tower with thick walls, which, combined with its situation, must have made the Castle almost impregnable. The building is now roofless. Although it is not known when the Castle was erected, it must be very old, since it is mentioned as 'a hunting-seat of the Scottish kings in 1380, when it was regarded as one of the royal castles.' Like many other places in Arran,

Loch Ranza and its castle are associated with the name of Robert the Bruce. No vestige now remains either of the chapel, built by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, or of the convent of St Bride, celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in his *Lord of the Isles* as the lonely residence of the Maid of Lorne.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Lochridge, an estate, with a mansion, in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile S of Stewarton town.

Lochrutton, a parish of E Kirkcudbrightshire, containing at its south-eastern border the station of Loch-anhead on the Dumfries and Castle Douglas branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 6 miles SW of Dumfries, and 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Castle-Douglas; as also Lochfoot village, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of that station, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Dumfries, under which it has a post office. It is bounded NW and N by Kirkpatrick-Irongray, NE by Terregles and Troqueer, SE by Troqueer and Newabbey, and SW by Kirkgunzeon and Urr. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 7561 acres, of which 150 are water. Lochrutton Loch (7 \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 325 feet), from which the water supply of Dumfries is drawn, extends south-by-westward from Lochfoot village, and contains the tiny islet of Doulton's Cairn and the larger Big Island, which, partly at least, is an artificial cranog. Half-a-dozen rivulets flow eastward, north-eastward, or westward to this lake, which sends off CARGEN Water towards the Nith. Kirkgunzeon or Dalbeattie Burn, a feeder of Urr Water, traces all the Newabbey boundary; and Merkland Well, near the head of Lochrutton Loch, is a strong chalybeate spring, which was formerly very celebrated for the cure of agues and of dyspeptic and nervous disorders. The surface undulates, sinking along the northern and south-eastern boundaries to less than 300 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 637 feet near the manse, 550 near Carswadda, and 604 near Slack. The predominant rocks are eruptive and Silurian, and the soil is mostly a light shallow loam. Nearly six-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage or in meadow; about 250 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral, moss, or waste. An ancient Caledonian stone circle, called the 'Seven Grey Stones,' but really comprising nine, with a diameter of 70 feet, is on the eminence near the manse, which commands a very extensive and brilliant view. Old baronial fortalices, or peel towers, were in various places; and the most perfect, HILLS TOWER, has been noticed separately. Henry Duncan, D.D. (1774-1846), the founder of savings banks in Scotland, was the son of a former minister. Lochrutton is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £197. The church, 1 mile E by S of Lochfoot, was built in 1819, contains upwards of 300 sittings, and was repaired in 1889. The public school, with accommodation for 132 children, has an average attendance of about 65, and a grant of nearly £82. Pop. (1801) 514, (1831) 650, (1861) 677, (1871) 656, (1881) 614, (1891) 534.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Loch Ryan. See RYAN.

Lochryan, a *quoad sacra* parish in Inch parish, Wigtonshire, around Cairnryan village, on the E side of Loch Ryan, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Stranraer. Lochryan House, 3 furlongs NNW of Cairnryan, is a plain substantial mansion, with finely-wooded grounds. Its owner is John Alexander Agnew Wallace, Esq. The parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer and the synod of Galloway; its minister's stipend is £185. The church was built in 1841 as a chapel of ease. A new manse, costing £1200, was built in 1893, the site of which was granted by J. A. A. Wallace, Esq. Pop. (1871) 354, (1881) 292, (1891) 327.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Lochs, a parish of Lewis proper, Outer Hebrides, in the county of Ross and Cromarty. Its church stands on the northern shore of Loch Erisort, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the post town, Stornoway. Forming the south-eastern section of Lewis proper, it is bounded N by Stornoway, E and SE by the North Minch, SW by Loch Seaforth and Harris, and W by Uig. It includes also the SHIANT Isles, 5 miles to the SE, and several

islets lying off the coast and within the sea-lochs. The detached part of the parish known as the Carloway District, and comprising 18,813 acres, was divided by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 between the parishes of Uig and Barvas. All to the west of a line starting at Goodha Shealalga on the coast, running in a generally south-easterly direction through the chain of lochs beginning with Loch Langabhat, and reaching the boundary of Uig in Gleann Éiracleit, went to Uig, and all to the east of this line to Barvas. The utmost length (exclusive of islands) from N to S, is 19½ miles, its utmost breadth is 16½ miles, and the area of the entire parish, including foreshore and water, is 125,631 acres. A profusion of sea-lochs and of fresh-water lakes cut the parish into a labyrinth of land and water, and gave it its name of Lochs. Lochs Grimshadar, Luirbost, Erisort, Odhairn, Shell, Broilum, Claidh, and Seaforth, penetrate from the sea to lengths of from 2¼ to 10 miles; Loch Seaforth, besides penetrating 8¾ miles inland, lies for 7 miles along the boundary with Harris; fresh-water Loch Langabhat, with a maximum breadth of 7 furlongs, extends 8½ miles north-north-eastward along the boundary with Uig; and innumerable other fresh-water lakes, both large and small, lie scattered over the interior. Kebock Head flanking the S side of Loch Odhairn, Uskenish Point flanking the E side of Loch Broilum, and numerous smaller headlands, jut out along the coast-line, which for the most part is very bold and rocky. Part of the interior, especially in the south-eastern district, called the Park or the Forest, is mountainous, and contains the summits of Crionaig (1500 feet) and BENMORE (1750); elsewhere the surface is mostly low, and either marshy or heathy. The Park district, forming a great peninsula between Lochs Erisort and Seaforth, and intersected by fully one-half of all the sea-lochs, connects with the south-western district by an isthmus only 1¾ mile broad, was once a deer forest, protected by a very high wall across that isthmus, and exhibits a profusion of wild, grand, Highland scenery. Barely one-fiftieth of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; and all the arable lands have more or less a mossy soil, generally of blackish colour, occasionally intermixed with gravel, and, to some extent, improved by cultivation. The inhabitants mostly reside in groups of 40 families or fewer; and each group has its habitations in the form of a sort of village. Lochs has largely participated in the improvements effected by the late Sir James Matheson, and noticed in our articles HEBRIDES, LEWIS, and STORNOWAY. Ruins or vestiges of fortifications are in several places; and a ruined pre-Reformation church, surrounded by a burying-ground, is on Ellan Collumkill in the mouth of Loch Erisort. Donald Matheson, Esq., is sole proprietor. Lochs is in the presbytery of Lewis and the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £173. The parish church was built about 1830, and contains about 700 sittings. There are Free churches of Crossbost, Kinloch, and Graver; and 12 public schools, with total accommodation for 1134 children, have an average attendance of about 750, and grants amounting to nearly £884. Pop. (1801) 1875, (1831) 3067, (1861) 4904, (1871) 5880, (1881) 6284, (1891) 4676, of whom 4417 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 99, 105, 1858.

Lochside, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles ESE of the town.

Lochslin. See **LOCHLIN**.

Lochton, an estate, with a mansion, in Longforgan parish, E Perthshire, 4 miles NNW of Inchtute.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Lochtower, a quondam baronial fortalice of NE Roxburghshire, at the foot of Yetholm Loch, 2 miles W of Yetholm village. It belonged to a branch of the Ker family; and its site and surrounding scenery were the prototype of those of Avenel Castle in Sir Walter Scott's *Monastery*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Lochty, a rivulet, partly of Kinross-shire, but chiefly of Fife. Rising on Bennarty Hill, a little NW of Lochore House, it runs 10½ miles eastward through or along the boundaries of Ballingry, Portmoak, King-

lassie, Dysart, and Markinch parishes, and falls into the Ore 2¾ miles WSW of the Ore's confluence with the Leven. A bleachfield of its own name is on it within Markinch parish, in the vicinity of Thornton Junction.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Lochwinnoch, a town and a parish of S Renfrewshire. The town stands on the left bank of the river Calder, at the SW end of Castle-Semple Loch, 1 mile NW of Lochwinnoch station on the Glasgow & South-Western railway, this being 6¾ miles NNE of Dalry Junction, 8¾ SW of Paisley, and 15¾ WSW of Glasgow. Its name was written in nearly forty different ways before the present spelling was finally adopted; and while the first part of it manifestly refers to Castle-Semple Loch, the latter part may be either the genitive *innich* of the Celtic *innis*, 'an island,' referring to an islet in the lake, or the name of a St Winnoc, to whom some old chapel on or near the town's site was dedicated. That site is a pleasant one, sheltered on all sides except the SE by rising-grounds or thick plantations. The older part of the town is mean and irregular; but its modern portion comprises a main street, half a mile in length, with some streets diverging at right angles, and chiefly consists of slated two-storey houses. Manufactures of linen cloth, thread, leather, candles, and cotton were formerly carried on; but it still may lay claim to being a place of some manufactures, there being a large cabinet and chair manufactory, a steam laundry, etc. Lochwinnoch has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, two inns, a gas company, an agricultural society, a public library, bowling and curling clubs, a cemetery, and a cattle fair on the first Tuesday of November, old style. The parish church (1806; 1500 sittings) has the form of an irregular octagon, and is adorned with a columnar porch, surmounted by a neat short spire. Lady E. L. Harvey of Castle Semple, presented an organ to the church in 1885. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and the U.P. church (1792; 503 sittings) is in the form of an octagon with a small front tower. Pop. (1881) 1192, (1891) 1413.

The parish of Lochwinnoch, containing also the village of Howwood, is bounded N by Kilmalcolm and Kilbarchan, E by Kilbarchan, Neilston, and Abbey parish, and S and SW by the Ayrshire parishes of Beith, Kilbirnie, and Largs. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 11 miles; its utmost breadth is 6½ miles; and its area is 19,877½ acres, of which 371¼ are water. **CASTLE-SEMPLÉ LOCH** (1½ mile × 3 furl.; 90 feet) extends across the greater part of the interior, and divides the parish into two parts of about one-third on the SE and two-thirds on the NW. **KILBIRNIE LOCH** (11¼ × 3½ furl.; 105 feet) touches a projecting point on the southern border; **Queenside Loch** (2¼ × 1 furl.; 1300 feet) lies among hills in the extreme NW; and **Walls Loch** (4½ × 3 furl.; 560 feet) lies on the eastern boundary. **Rowbank Dam** is the **PAISLEY** reservoir. The **CALDER**, rising in Largs parish at an altitude of 1400 feet above sea-level, flows 9¼ miles east-south-eastward to Castle-Semple Loch, out of which the **Black Carr** runs 2¾ miles north-eastward along the Kilbarchan boundary. **Auchenbathie Burn** winds 4 miles along the Beith boundary to the head of Castle-Semple Loch; **Dubbs Burn**, running from Kilbirnie to Castle-Semple Loch, traces for 1¼ mile farther the boundary with Ayrshire; and **Maich Water**, rising and running 1½ mile near the western border, traces for 4 miles a portion of the Ayrshire boundary south-south-eastward to Kilbirnie Loch. The surface of the south-eastern division of the parish nowhere exceeds 656 feet above sea-level; but that of the north-western attains 908 feet at Thornlybank Hill on the northern boundary, and of 1711 at the Hill of Stake on the south-western, the highest summit of the Mistyval Hills. The central district is mainly a low-lying valley along the banks of Dubbs Burn, Castle-Semple Loch, and the Black Cart, flanked with slopes, undulations, and rising-grounds up to the base of the hills. It formerly contained a much larger expanse of Castle-Semple Loch than now, and an

entire other lake called Barr Loch having been contracted by an embankment whereby several hundred acres of land were reclaimed for cultivation; and, with an elevation over great part of its area of not more than from 90 to 170 feet above sea-level, it possesses a wealth of artificial embellishment in wood and culture, and presents a warm and beautiful appearance. Partly eruptive and partly carboniferous, the rocks comprise all varieties of trap, fused into one another in endless gradations. They include workable beds of limestone, sandstone, and coal; and contain carbonate of copper, oxide of manganese, jasper, agate, very fine white prehnite, and other interesting minerals. The soil of the lower grounds is clay and loam; and that of the higher grounds, exclusive of the moors, is of a light, dry quality. Nearly half of the entire area is arable; more than 700 acres are under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are Barr Tower, Elliston Castle, foundations or sites of Castle-Tower and Beltrees, Cloak, and Lorabank Castles, remains of an ancient camp on Castlewalls farm, an ancient bridge at Bridgend, and various relics found in Castle-Semple Loch. Alexander Wilson (1766-1813), minor poet and American ornithologist, worked at Lochwinnoch as a journeyman weaver. Three estates, noticed separately, are Castle-Semple, Barr, and Auchenbathie. Lochwinnoch is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £334. At Howwood is a chapel of ease; and four public schools—Glenhead, Howwood, Lochwinnoch, and Macdowall—with respective accommodation for 60, 269, 330, and 164 children, have an average attendance of about 35, 175, 160, and 95, and grants amounting to nearly £34, £162, £172, and £72. Pop. (1891) 3477.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 22, 1866-65. See Matthew Gemmill's *Ecclesiastical Sketches of Lochwinnoch*; and *Archæological Collections of County of Renfrew* (Paisley, 1885-90).

Lochwood Tower, a ruined baronial fortalice in Johnstone parish, Dumfriesshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Moffat. Standing upon a rising-ground amid a flat expanse that formerly was forest and morass, it was the seat, from the 14th century, of the Johnstones, who received the titles of Lord Johnstone of Lochwood (1633), Earl of Hartfell (1643), Earl of ANNANDALE and Hartfell (1661), and Marquis of Annandale (1701). It was burned by the Maxwells in 1593, but restored and again inhabited, till in 1724 it was finally abandoned. Of great strength seemingly at once in structure and from situation, it now is represented by only one angle, with two vaulted rooms, and an outspread mass of rubbish. The ruins are embosomed in grand old trees, the finest of which, with their girth in feet at 5 feet from the ground, are two oaks (20 and 18 $\frac{3}{4}$), a sycamore (13 $\frac{3}{4}$), and an ash (17), and are surrounded by an impassable bog. Regarding its builder, James VI. is reported to have said that 'however honest he might have been in outward appearance, he must have been a rogue at heart.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Lochy, a stream of Glenorchy and Innishail parish, Argyllshire, issuing from Lochan Bhe (822 feet), 2 miles WNW of Tyndrum, and running $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward, till, after a descent of 676 feet, it falls into the Orchy at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Dalmally. It is closely followed by the high road and by the Callander and Oban railway, while the West Highland railway approaches its source at its Tyndrum station.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 45, 1872-76.

Lochy, a small river of Breadalbane district, W Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 2050 feet, and curving $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1690 feet, it falls, near Killin village, into the Dochart, half a mile above the influx of the latter to Loch Tay. It forms, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Killin, a series of six cataracts in two groups, with a deep round pool between. Higher than this salmon cannot ascend; but capital trout fishing may be had all up GLENLOCHY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Lochy, a lake and a river of SW Inverness-shire. Lying 93 feet above sea-level, Loch Lochy is the south-westernmost of the chain of fresh-water lakes in the

Great Glen, and forms part of the navigation of the CALEDONIAN CANAL. It extends $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-westward, and varies in width between 1 and $9\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs. It receives the ARCHAIG on its north-western side, and the stream from GLENLOY on its south-eastern; has steep shores and lofty continuous mountain screens, mostly of bare appearance, and here and there torn with gullies; commands, to the SW, a magnificent vista, closed by Ben Nevis; near its banks has Glenfintaig House, Glenfintaig Lodge, and Achnacary House, the residence of Lochiel, the chief of the Clan Cameron; and adjoins, at its head, the scene of a sanguinary battle fought in 1544 between the Frasers under the fifth Lord Lovat and the Macdonalds of Clanranald. On 12 Sept. 1873 the Queen, who was staying at Inverlochry, sailed half way up Loch Lochy on the small screw steamer of Cameron of Lochiel, and by him was shown the scenes of Prince Charlie's wanderings—an excursion described on pp. 252-256 of *More Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands* (1884). Glenloy hotel is beautifully situated on the S shore of the loch, and has a private pier, where steamers stop by signal. The river Lochy, issuing from the foot of the lake, winds $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-westward along the mutual border of Kilmallie and Kilmornivaig parishes, till, near Fort William, it falls into the head of salt-water Loch Linnhe. It goes first for $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs in an artificial channel, cut for it at the formation of the Caledonian Canal, and then for 5 furlongs in the channel of its former tributary, the Spean, and it rushes with such force and rapidity into Loch Linnhe as to preserve, for a considerable distance, distinctness of current and freshness of water. It is one of the best salmon streams in Scotland, and contains also plenty of sea and river trout, but is subject to great spates.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 62, 1873-75.

Lochy, Burn of Brown or. See KIRKMICHAEL, Banffshire.

Lochyside, a hamlet in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the Lochy, 3 miles NNE of Fort William.

Lockerbie, a market town and police burgh in Dryfesdale parish, Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It stands 244 to 297 feet above sea-level, at the SW base of steep Whitewoolen Hill (733 feet), on a flat tract 2 miles E of the river Annan and $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of the Water of Milk. Its station, on the main line of the Caledonian, is the junction for Dumfries and Portpatrick, by rail being $25\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Carlisle, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Dumfries, $47\frac{3}{4}$ SSE of Carstairs, and $75\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Edinburgh. The country around is one of the pleasantest parts of Annandale; and the town itself, a neat and thriving place, stretches N and S, on the E being flanked by a beautiful rising-ground, called Lockerbie Hill (515 feet). Like most of the Border towns, it originated in the protection and influence of a castle or fortalice. On a ridge, which was nearly surrounded by two lochlets, now drained, and one of them anciently traversed by the great Roman road up Annandale, stands an ancient quadrangular tower, the seat in bygone days of the Johnstones of Lockerbie. Around this tower grew up a hamlet, which gradually swelled into a village, and eventually, by the liberal policy of granting feus and long tacks, increased to the bulk of a small provincial town. But though the place is of remote origin, and the scene of some curious traditional tales (the phrase, 'a Lockerbie lick,' dating back to the battle of DRYFE Sands, 1593), it comes mainly into notice as the seat of a vast lamb fair, and of considerable pastoral traffic. After the union of the Crowns and the commencement of international friendly intercourse, English dealers here yearly met the Dumfriesshire sheep-farmers, to buy their surplus stock for the southern markets. The 'tryst,' as the meeting was called, was held on the skirt of Lockerbie Hill; but it grew with the growth of intercourse between the two nations, till it could no longer be held within the limits of its original arena. Some one, unknown to record and tradition, now granted, for the holding of the tryst, the whole hill in perpetuity as 'a common' to the town. This common—above 100

acres in extent—was once, in some way or other, dependent on the city of Glasgow; but the right of superiority having been bought up by the Douglasses of Lockerbie House, it is let out by auction to a person who exacts a small sum per score for the lambs shown on it, and who, in some good years, pays £30 to the proprietor for a single day's collection. The lamb fair of Lockerbie is the largest in Scotland, no fewer than from 30,000 to 50,000 lambs being usually on the ground; and the day for it is late in the season, being the 13th of August, old style, unless that be a Saturday, a Sunday, or a Monday, and in that case the Tuesday following. Thursday is market-day. The other markets and fairs are—horses, 20 Feb.; cattle, 15 May, 26 June, 24 July, and 13 Nov.; cattle and sheep, 25 Sept. and 16 Oct.; Hogget fair and April show, 10 April; seed, 20 March; pork, weekly in Jan. and Feb., beginning on 2 Jan., and 5, 13, and 20 March; hiring markets, 17 April, 13 Aug., and 23 Oct. Lockerbie has a post office (1883), with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Clydesdale, Commercial, and Royal Banks, a local savings bank (1824), several hotels, a drill-hall, a library association, the Mid Annandale Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and a Thursday Liberal paper—the *Annandale Herald and Moffat News* (1862). About £1000 had been expended by the police commissioners on the erection of water-works at the head of Bridge Street, when, the supply still being defective, a new water supply was introduced in 1885. The gas-works were taken over by the burgh in 1891 at a cost of £5400. The town-hall, built in 1891 at an expense (including site) of upwards of £8000, has a massive and imposing appearance. The style is Scottish Baronial, and the buildings contain a public hall seated for 700, a market hall, a lesser hall to hold 100, town-clerk's offices, and a subscription library. A mechanics' institute, originating in a bequest of Mr George Easton of Chester, was erected in 1866 at a cost of £1050. Scottish Baronial in style, it comprises a reading-room and a lecture-hall, with accommodation for more than 800 persons. Dryfesdale public school is a handsome and commodious Gothic edifice, built in 1875 at a cost of £4500, exclusive of site, and having accommodation for 690 children. Dryfesdale parish church was built in 1757, the session-house and the front wall of the churchyard being rebuilt in 1883 at a cost of £350. There are also a conspicuous Free church (1872); an Early English U.P. church, rebuilt in 1874-75 at a cost of £2600, with a spire 135 feet high; an Episcopal mission church (All Saints, 1891), being a schoolroom converted into a church; and a Roman Catholic chapel (St Mungo—1888). Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 Lockerbie is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The municipal voters numbered 536 in 1895, when the annual value of real property amounted to £11,220, whilst the revenue, including assessments, was £1204. Pop. (1881) 2029, (1891) 2391.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

A Free church presbytery of Lockerbie, in the synod of Dumfries, comprises the churches of Annan, Canonbie, Ecclefechan, Eskdalemuir, Halfmorton, Johnston, Kirkmichael, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Langholm, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, and Moffat, which 12 churches together have about 2490 members.

Lockerbie House, a mansion in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Lockerbie town. Its owners are the trustees of the late Geo. Fullerton, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Logan, an estate, with a Scottish Baronial mansion, in Kirkmaiden parish, SW Wigtownshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Ardwell. Its owner is James M'Douall, Esq. (b. 1840; suc. 1872), whose ancestors have possessed the estate from time immemorial. See PORT LOCAN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 1, 1856.

Logan or Glencorse Burn, a rivulet of Penicuik and Glencorse parishes, Edinburghshire, rising 1400 feet above sea-level, among the Pentland Hills, at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Penicuik town, and running $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward and east-south-eastward, till, after 1106

a total descent of 800 feet, it falls into the North Esk in the vicinity of Auchendinny. See GLENCORSE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Loganbank, a mansion in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, near the right bank of Glencorse Burn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Auchendinny station. Gradually enlarged under the superintendence of David Bryce, R.S.A., it at first was a small thatched house, built in 1810 by the Rev. John Inglis, D.D. (1763-1834), minister of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and father of the late Lord President Inglis. A. W. Inglis, Esq., son of the latter, is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Logan House, a mansion in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, near the left bank of Lugar Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Cumnock town. The famous Ayrshire wit, Hugh Logan, better known as the Laird of Logan, passed most of his life on the estate.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Logan House, a mansion in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on a head-stream of Logan Water, 7 miles SW of Abbeygreen. Logan Water, formed by four head-streams which rise close to the Ayrshire boundary, runs 6 miles north-eastward and east-by-southward to the Nethan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Logan House, an old mansion in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of Logan Burn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the town. Its owner is Charles William Cowan, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Loganlee, a hamlet in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, a little N of Glencorse Barracks, and 2 miles NNE of Penicuik.

Logie. See CRIMOND.

Logie, a 17th century baronial mansion, with a modern W wing, in Edinkillie parish, Elginshire, on the right bank of the Findhorn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Duniphaill station on the Grantown and Forres section of the Highland railway. Its owner is Mrs Smith Cumming (suc. 1880).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Logie, a mansion in Dunfermline parish, Fife, on the PITTECRIEFF estate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Dunfermline town.

Logie, a *quoad sacra* parish in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire. Constituted in 1877, it is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns. A church hall was opened in 1889. Pop. (1881) 4270, (1891) 4881.

Logie, a village and a parish of NE Fife. The village stands 3 miles NNW of Dairsie station, on the Ladybank and Leuchars section of the North British railway, and 5 NNE of its post-town, Cupar.

The parish, containing also the village of Lucklawhill Feus, was anciently called Logie-Murdoch. It is bounded N by Forgae, E by Leuchars, S by Dairsie, and W and NW by Kilmarty. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 3599 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Motray Water traces the northern boundary, Moornzie Burn traces the southern; and the surface, sinking along these two streams to 85 and 180 feet above sea-level, between them rises in several parallel ridges to 335 feet at Crumble Hill, 626 at Lucklaw or INCHLAW Hill, and 571 at Forret Hill. The predominant rocks are eruptive; and the soil on the slopes of the hills is mostly a good fertile loam, on their shoulders and summits is thin and moorish. Nearly five-sixths of the entire area are in tillage, 290 acres are under wood, and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. The estate of Logie, on the S side of the parish, belonged in the time of Robert III. to Sir John Wemyss, ancestor of the Earls of Wemyss, and passed in the reign of James VI. to a younger branch of the Wemyss family. An incident in the life of one of its proprietors forms the theme of a ballad called the *Laird of Logie*, and published by Sir Walter Scott in his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. CRUVIE Castle, the chief antiquity, has been separately noticed. John West, author of a *System of Mathematics*, was the son of a minister of the parish, who lived about the middle of the 18th century. Logie is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £218. The parish church (1826) was restored in 1882, and contains 280 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public

school, with accommodation for 72 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of over £58. Valuation (1884) £5386, 7s., (1895) £4499, 17s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 339, (1831) 430, (1861) 410, (1871) 402, (1881) 390, (1891) 360.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-68.

Logie, a parish situated in the county of Stirling, and containing the police burgh of Bridge of Allan, the villages of CAUSEWAYHEAD, CRAIGMILL, and BLAIR-LOGIE, and part of the royal burgh of Stirling. Prior to 1891 Logie was situated partly in the counties of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, though all its sections lay mutually contiguous, and formed a compact whole. The Boundary Commissioners in the year mentioned transferred the Clackmannanshire portions, situated at Blackgrange and Menstrie, to the Clackmannanshire parishes of Alloa and Alva; and the Perthshire portion, situated at Keirfield (west of the Scottish Central railway), to the Perthshire parish of Leacropt. On the other hand, so much of the Stirlingshire portion of Leacropt as lay to the east of the west boundary of the railway line, and the Gogar Haugh part of the parish of Alloa, were transferred to the parish of Logie. Logie parish, thus reconstructed, was then placed wholly in the county of Stirling. It is bounded NW and N by Dunblane, E by Alva and Alloa, S by St Ninians and Stirling, and W by Leacropt. ALLAN Water flows to the Forth 2½ miles southward along the Leacropt boundary; the FORTH, in the serpentine winding of the 'Links of Forth,' meanders 11½ miles east-south-eastward along all the southern boundary, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are but 4½ miles distant as the crow flies; the DEVON, before reaching the Forth, traces for about 1½ mile the SE boundary; Menstrie Burn, the greater portion of the E boundary; and Wharry Burn runs 5½ miles westward and south-westward along most of the Dunblane boundary on its way to the Allan. The surface S of Blairlogie and Bridge of Allan is low, flat carse land, only 15 to 40 feet above sea-level; but it rises to 362 feet at isolated ABBEY CRAIG, 1375 at abrupt DUNMYAT, 896 at Pendriechmuir, 1240 at Myreton Hill, and 1832 at Colsnair Hill. The southern district thus, all onward from the Forth, to the extent of nearly one-third of the entire area, is strong and beautiful carse land, unsurpassed in richness by any land in the kingdom; the western district is part of the beautiful vale of Strathallan, with flanking braes rising eastward; and all the rest is part of the grand masses, romantic intersections, and lofty shoulders and summits of the Ochil Hills. The entire landscape, both in itself and in views commanded from it, is exquisitely picturesque; and the southern front of the Ochils in particular, in one continuous chain from E to W, with soaring precipitous acclivity, partly clothed in verdure, partly rugged precipice and naked rock, both offers magnificent features in its own vast façade, and commands most gorgeous and extensive prospects from each of its many vantage grounds. Dunmyat, standing out boldly in the middle of that grand front, and Abbey Craig, rising isolatedly in advance of it, and crowned with the conspicuous Wallace Monument, are specially prominent, both for their own picturesqueness and for the views which they command. The rocks of the plain are carboniferous; those of the hills are eruptive. Coal does not seem to exist in any workable thickness; limestone of coarse quality occurs in thin beds, as also does shale or slate clay, containing balls of clay ironstone; whilst sandstone of various shades of white and red is plentiful. Greenstone and amygdaloid are the most common of the eruptive rocks; and they contain iron ores, agates, rock crystals, calc spar, heavy spar, and other minerals. A mine of copper ore was for some time worked near Westerton, and seemed to have the promise of a very rich vein; but it failed to repay the cost of working, and was abandoned in 1807. The famous mineral springs of Airthrey have been separately noticed. The soil of the carse lands is rich argillaceous alluvium; of the hill slopes, mostly good loam; and of the uplands, either sandy or moorish. About two-fifths of the entire area

are arable; one-tenth is under wood; and one-half is either pastoral or waste. The Battle of STIRLING (11 Sept. 1297), in which Wallace defeated the English under Surrey and Cressingham, was fought to the W of the Abbey Craig. Antiquities are a Roman causeway across the Forth at Manor, faint traces of a Pictish fort on Castle Law, sites of a pre-Reformation chapel and hermitage, and the grand old tower of CAMBUSKENNETH Abbey. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B. (1784-1801), the hero of Aboukir Bay, was born at Menstrie, on the E boundary, though now in Alva parish. AIRTHREY Castle is the principal mansion. Giving off Bridge of Allan *quoad sacra* parish, Logie is in the presbytery of Dunblane and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £322. The parish church, 2 miles ESE of Bridge of Allan, is a plain edifice of 1805. Its predecessor, a little way NNW, is a beautiful ivy-clad ruin, with a number of very old tombstones. A parish mission hall was opened at Causewayhead in 1889. Two public schools—Bridge of Allan and Causewayhead—with respective accommodation for 296 and 120 children, have an average attendance of about 250 and 70, and grants amounting to nearly £270 and £64. Valuation (1884) £37,229, 2s. 11d., (1892) £26,650, 7s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 2166, (1831) 1945, (1861) 3483, (1871) 4553, (1881) 4696, (1891) 4252, of whom 2565 were females, whilst 2286 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Logie, a mansion in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, 1½ mile SSE of the town. Its owner is General Alexander Angus Airlie Kinloch (b. 1838; suc. 1894).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Logiealmond, a district in Monzie parish, central Perthshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Methven. The district lies on the N bank of the river Almond, 6 miles NW of Methven station on a small branch of the Perth and Crieff section of the Caledonian railway; and in 1702 was annexed *quoad sacra* to Moneydie. It contains the meeting-point of the three ancient dioceses of Dunblane, Dunkeld, and St Andrews, and according to tradition was a place of conference for the bishops of those three sees. (See MONZIE.) The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted about 1852, is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's stipend is £120. An ancient church at Chapelhill, which had been in a ruinous state for upwards of a century, was refitted for public worship in 1834. There are also a Free church and a U.P. church (1811); and a public school, with accommodation for 73 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £81. Pop. (1871) 646, (1881) 581, (1891) 511.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Logiebride. See AUCHTERGAVEN.

Logie-Buchan, a parish of E Aberdeenshire, whose church stands on the right bank of the Ythan, 2 miles E by S of the post town, Ellon, near which there is a station on the Aberdeen and Fraserburgh section of the Great North of Scotland railway. The parish is bounded N by Cruden, E by Slains, S by Foveran, SW by Udny, and W by Ellon. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5½ miles; its breadth varies between 7¼ furlongs and 4¾ miles; and its area is 6975²/₁₀ acres, of which 198½ are foreshore, 3½ water, and 90½ tidal water. The river YTHAN, here navigable at full tide for small sloops, winds 3¾ miles south-eastward across the interior and along the Ellon and Slains boundaries, dividing the parish into two pretty equal halves; and its little affluents, the burns of Auchmacoy, Forvie, and Tarty, trace part of the western and all the eastern and southern boundaries. Precipices of gneiss rock flank the river on the western border, and in a calm evening give a very distinct echo to short sentences. The surface is comparatively flat, attaining a maximum altitude of 184 feet above sea-level to the S, and of 234 to the N, of the Ythan. The predominant rock is gneiss; and the soil is generally loam of various quality, incumbent upon clay. Nearly nine-tenths of the entire area are in tillage, some 70 acres are under wood, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. In 1597 the lands of Logie,

Rieve, Allatham, and Bonitown were taken from Logie-Buchan to form part of Udney. In 1644 the Royalists defeated a Covenanting force on the lands of Tarty, and gave occasion to that hasty rising of the Gordons which led to the flight of the Marquis of Huntly and the execution of Sir John Gordon. The *Boat of Logie*, a well-known tune, has reference to this parish; but the still better known song of *Logie o' Buchan* relates to a gardener about the middle of the 18th century, at Logie in the parish of Crimond. Alexander Arbuthnot (1538-83), first Protestant principal of King's College, Aberdeen, was minister from 1568 till his death. AUCHMACOY, noticed separately, is the only mansion. Logie-Buchan is in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £171. The parish church, built in 1787, contains about 300 sittings; two public schools, Arthrochie and Tippetty, with respective accommodation for 76 and 80 children, have an average attendance of about 65 and 75, and grants amounting to over £50 and £47. Pop. (1801) 539, (1831) 684, (1861) 762, (1871) 808, (1881) 767, (1891) 763.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 87, 77, 1876-73.

Logie-Coldstone, a parish of SW Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 608 feet above sea-level, 4 miles W of Tarland, and 4½ NNW of the post town, Dinnert, at which there is a railway station on the Ballater branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. Comprising since 1618 the ancient parishes of Logie-Mar and Coldstone, it is bounded N by Towie, NE by Tarland, E by Coull, SE by Aboyne, S by Glenmuick, and W by Strathdon. In 1891 the Boundary Commissioners transferred to this parish the Migvie detached portion of the parish of Tarland, comprising 1969 acres; but gave to Tarland the north-east corner of Logie-Coldstone, the new boundary here being the road leading from the Mill of Culfork in a southerly direction to Tarland. DESKRY Water flows 6¼ miles north-north-eastward along the Strathdon boundary; and other streams run to triangular Loch DAVEN (6 × 4¾ furl.; 480 feet) on the boundary with Glenmuick, so that the drainage belongs partly to the Don but mainly to the Dee. The north-western district, drained by Deskry Water, is in Donside; and all the rest of the parish is in Cromar. A range of heights, extending north-eastward, divides the Donside from the Cromar district; and a loftier range, extending thence south-south-westward to the meeting-point with Glenmuick and Strathdon parishes, culminates in the lofty summit of MORVEN (2862 feet), celebrated in a poem of Lord Byron, and commanding a view down Deeside as far as the eye can reach. Of the eastern division of the parish the highest summit is the Sockangh (2032 feet), at the meeting-point with Towie and Tarland. Great part of the parish appears to have anciently been occupied by a large lake, or a chain of lakes, and now is a valley, diversified by rising-grounds. The predominant rock is granite; and the soil on the hill slopes is generally deep and fertile, on the low grounds is mostly shallow, and either sandy or peaty. Mansions are BLELACK, CORRACHREE, and Deskry Shiel. Logie-Coldstone is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £243. The parish church, erected in 1780, and almost rebuilt in 1876 at a cost of £900, contains 400 sittings. Two public schools, Logie-Coldstone and Migvie, with respective accommodation for 155 and 53 children, have an average attendance of about 85 and 35, and grants amounting to nearly £85 and £27. Pop. (1801) 861, (1831) 910, (1861) 932, (1871) 900, (1881) 903, (1891) 938.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 76, 1876-74.

Logie-Crimond. See CRIMOND and LOGIE-BUCHAN.

Logie-Durno. See CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.

Logie-Easter, a parish of NE Ross and Cromarty, containing Kildary station on the Highland railway, 5¼ miles NE of Invergordon and 17½ NE of Dingwall. It is bounded N by Tain, E by Fearn, SE by Nigg, S by Kilmuir-Easter, and W by Eddertoun. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 7½ miles; its breadth varies between ¾ mile and 4¾ miles; and its area is 10,532½ acres, of which 479½ are foreshore and 75 water. Balna-

gown river flows 8¾ miles eastward and south-eastward along all the Kilmuir-Easter boundary till it falls into Nigg Bay; and eight tiny lochs are in the interior. Fine springs are numerous; and the water of one of them was thought, when carried into the presence of a sick person, to change colour if he would die, and to remain clear if he would get well. The surface rises gently east-north-eastward to 208 feet near Logiehill, 351 near Lamington, and 1238 near the western boundary. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone; and the soil, in places a strong deep clay, in others is either a rich black mould or a light earth on a sandy irretentive bottom or hard pan. Several cairns on both sides of one of the burus are said to commemorate an ancient battle in which the Danes were routed by the Scotch. A gallows hill, towards the middle of the parish, and a deep small pond hard by, called *Poll a' bhathaidh* ('pool for drowning'), were places of capital punishment in the old days of hereditary jurisdiction. Mansions are Shandwick and Calrossie. Logie-Easter is in the presbytery of Tain and the synod of Ross; the living is worth £286. The parish church, 1½ mile W by S of Nigg station and 1¼ NNE of the post-town, Parkhill, is a neat modern edifice, renovated in 1891. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Logie-Easter and Scotsburn, with respective accommodation for 102 and 99 children, have an average attendance of about 65 and 80, and grants of nearly £70 and £105. Pop. (1801) 1031, (1831) 934, (1861) 932, (1871) 912, (1881) 827, (1891) 870.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Logie-Elphinstone, a plain old mansion, with prettily wooded grounds, in Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Ury, 5 miles NW of Inverurie, and 1 mile W by N of Pitcapele station. Within it are portraits of Bishop Elphinstone, Charles Lord Elphinstone, other members of the Elphinstone family, Viscount Dundee, Count Patrick Leslie, and Sir James Leslie. In 1754 Robert Dalrymple, Esq. of Horn and Westhall, a grandson of Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir James Elphinstone of Logie; and their great-grandson, Sir Græme Hepburn Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, fourth Bart. since 1827 (b. 1841; suc. 1887), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Logie-Mar. See LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

Logie-Montrose. See LOGIE-PERT.

Logie-Murdoch. See LOGIE, Fife.

Logie-Pert, a parish of NE Forfarshire, with a post-office village of its own name, 2 miles W by S of Craigo station on the Montrose and Aberdeen section of the Caledonian railway, and 4¾ NW of the post-town, Montrose. Containing also CRAIGO village and the post office of North Water Bridge (under Laurencekirk), it comprises the ancient parishes of Logie-Montrose and Pert, united between 1610 and 1615, and constituting respectively its eastern and western divisions. It is bounded N, NE, and E by Fettercairn, Marykirk, and St Cyrus in Kincardineshire, S by Montrose and Dun, and W by Straththo. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 5 miles; its utmost breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is 5808 acres, of which 68¾ are water. The river North Esk flows 6½ miles east-south-eastward along all the Kincardineshire border; and along it the surface declines to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 306 feet at the Hill of Craigo, 366 near Balloch, and 357 at the Brae of Pert—heights that command a magnificent view of great part of Strathmore, the Howe of Mearns, and the grand range of the frontier Grampians. There is a fine medicinal spring in Martin's Den; but good springs are in several other places. Sandstone abounds, but is not much quarried; and limestone was at one time calcined. The soil ranges from light gravelly loam to strong hard clay, a pretty large extent being good sharp medium loam on a moderately open subsoil. Fully three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; and plantations cover some 1200 acres. The historian of British India, James Mill (1773-1836), was the son of a small farmer and shoemaker of Logie-Pert, 'a

douce bien body,' who followed his calling in a humble thatched cottage at North Water Bridge; and John Stuart Mill about 1864 paid a visit to his father's birth-place. In the ruined 'Auld Kirk of Pert' close by, George Beattie makes John o' Arnha' see 'unco sights.' Nearly a mile to the W of Craigo House are three remarkable tumuli, the Laws of Craigo, two of which, being opened, were found to contain five human skeletons of extraordinary size. Mansions, noticed separately, are CRAIGO and GALLERY. Logie-Pert is in the presbytery of Brechin and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £301. The old church of Logie, like that of Pert, still stands in ruins by the North Esk's bank. The present parish church was built in 1840, and in 1893 an organ was erected at a cost of £200. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Craigo Works and Logie-Pert, with respective accommodation for 138 and 112 children, have an average attendance of about 80 and 50, and grants of over £70 and £44. Valuation (1884) £8353, 3s., (1893) £7188, 4s., plus £1223 for railway. Pop. (1861) 1483, (1881) 995, (1891) 979.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Logierait (Gael. *lag-an-rath*, 'hollow of the castle'), a village and a parish of N central Perthshire. The village is beautifully situated on the N bank of the Tay, 5 furlongs above the influx of the Tummel, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of BALLINLUG Junction on the Highland railway, this being $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Aberfeldy and 8 N by W of Dunkeld. A neighbouring eminence was crowned by a castle of Robert III. (1390-1406), and now is the site of a conspicuous and richly-sculptured Celtic cross, erected in 1866 to the memory of the sixth Duke of Atholl. Long the seat of the regality court of the lords of Atholl, which wielded wide jurisdiction with almost absolute powers, the village then had its court-house, gaol, and Tom-na-croiche or 'gallows-knoll.' The court-hall is said to have been 'the noblest apartment in Perthshire,' more than 70 feet long, with galleries at either end; whilst Rob Roy escaped from the gaol (1717), and Prince Charles Edward confined within it 600 prisoners from Prestonpans. Almost the sole survivor of the past is the hollow 'Ash Tree of the Boat of Logierait,' which, 63 feet in height and 40 in girth at 3 feet from the ground, is said to have been 'the dool tree of the district, on which caitiffs and robbers were formerly executed, and their bodies left hanging till they dropped and lay around unburied.' The lower part of the trunk is quite a shell, and has been formed into a summer-house or arbour, capable of accommodating a considerable number of people. A chain-boat over the Tay, started in 1824, was superseded in 1888 by a handsome iron bridge that cost £2800. Logierait also has a post office, a hotel, and the Atholl and Breadalbane combination pothouse, erected in 1864.

Prior to 1891 the parish of Logierait had five detached parts. Of these the portions situated at Loch Glassie, Edradynate, and Killiechassie, and comprising respectively 685, 1265, and 1583 acres, were transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Weem, except that part of the Killiechassie portion lying south of the river Tay, which went to Dull parish; while the other two portions, situated one on the south side of Loch Rannoch, the other at Lochgarry House, and comprising respectively 9939 and 4681 acres, were transferred to Fortingall parish. Besides these detached portions, the estate of Ponab, belonging to the main portion of Logierait, was transferred to Moulin parish; while certain land common to the parishes of Logierait, Blair-Atholl, and Fortingall was restricted to the latter two parishes. There were, however, transferred to Logierait the Ballyoukan detached portion of Moulin parish, comprising 176 acres; that portion of the parish of Dull situated at Grandtully and bounded N by the Tay, E and S by Little Dunkeld parish, and W by the Duntaggart detached portion of Weem; this Duntaggart portion of Weem itself, comprising 2207 acres; and the Daleapon detached portion of Dunkeld and Dowally parish, comprising 1284 acres. Logierait parish, with Logierait village on its southern border, is bounded N

by Mouliu, NE and E by Kirkmichael and Clunie, S by Dunkeld-Dowally and Little Dunkeld, SW by Dull, W by Weem, and NW by Dull. Shaped somewhat like the letter P, it has in the north an extreme breadth of 11 miles; in the south, of 4 miles. Its extreme length in the west is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in the east $4\frac{1}{2}$. The Tummel enters the N portion of the parish a little below Portnacraig Ferry, and runs in a SSE direction till it falls into the Tay near the boundary with Dunkeld-Dowally. The Tay, after tracing the boundary on the W with Weem parish, crosses Logierait from W to E, and forms the boundary with Little Dunkeld until it is joined by the Tummel. The whole course of the Tummel through the parish is followed by the Highland railway main line, and the whole of that of the Tay by the branch line to Aberfeldy. Much the largest of ten sheets of water are Lochan Oisinnach Mhor ($4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), Loch Broom ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ furl., but partly belonging to Moulin), and Loch Kennard. The surface sinks along the Tay to 185 feet above the sea; and chief elevations to the E of the Tummel are *Cregnam Mial (1842 feet), *Meall Reamhar (1741), and Tom Bheithé (1192); to the W, *Carra Beag (1250), and the *eastern shoulder (2000) of Beinn Eagach, where asterisks mark those heights that culminate on the parish confines.

The scenery of the parish is eminently picturesque. 'The windings of the rivers, the rich vales, the sloping corn-fields and pastures, the hanging woodlands, and the awful mountains in the distance,' as seen from a rock about 1 mile distant from Logierait village, 'form one of the noblest landscapes, for extent, variety, beauty, and grandeur, that the eye can behold;' and the combinations of vale and hill, glen and mountain, wood and water, cliff and cascade, exquisite culture and sublime desolation, as seen from many standpoints, are striking specimens of almost all the best kinds of Highland scenery. The rocks are very various. Several strata of limestone lie in different parts; in one place occurs a variety of talc; and building stones of different kinds are occasionally raised on almost every estate. The soil of the low grounds is chiefly alluvium; on the slopes of the hills is mostly deep and loamy; on the higher grounds is cold and spouty; and on the mountains is nearly everywhere moorish. The surface of the parish is principally either pastoral or waste, and the parish itself is noted for its distilleries. Antiquities are Caledonian standing-stones and cairns in several places, an ancient camp near Middlehaugh, a sculptured stoue in the parish churchyard, a ruined beacou-house on a rock 2 miles from Logierait village, and sites and burying-places of several pre-Reformation churches. Amongst natives of Logierait have been Adam Ferguson, LL.D. (1724-1816), the historian; Robert Bisset, LL.D. (1739-1805), the biographer of Burke; Daniel Stewart (1741-1814), the founder of Stewart's Hospital in Edinburgh; and General Sir Robert Dick of Tullymet, who fell at Sobraon (1846). Mansions, noticed separately, are BALLECHIN, DONAVOURD, DUNFALLANDY, EASTERTYRE, PITCASTLE, PITNACREE, and TULLYMET. Giving off part to Kinloch Rannoch *quoad sacra* parish, Logierait is in the presbytery of Weem and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £305. The parish church, at Logierait village, built in 1806, contains about 1000 sittings; and a handsome mission-church was built at Aberfeldy in 1884. Logierait Free church dates from Disruption times; and Tullymet Roman Catholic Church, Our Lady of Good Aid, was built in 1885. In Strathtay are Episcopal (1875) and Roman Catholic (Holy Cross, 1876) chapels; and four schools—Grandtully public, Logierait public, Grandtully West Park, and Tulloch of Pitnacree—with respective accommodation for 74, 227, 48, and 63 children, have an average attendance of about 45, 110, 10, and 25, and grants amounting to nearly £61, £116, £25, and £35. Valuation (1884) £19,118, 0s. 6d., (1892) £16,598, 14s. 8d. Pop. (1881) 2323, (1891) 1773, of whom 1120 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1891) 2033.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 56, 54, 1869-73.

Logierieve, a station in Uduy parish, Aberdeenshire,

on the Buchan and Formartine section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 16½ miles N by W of Aberdeen.

Logie-Wester, an ancient parish in Ross-shire, annexed about 1490 to Urquhart.

Loing or Ling. See LONG, LOCH, Ross and Cromarty.

Loirston, a loch (3 × 1½ furl.) in Nigg parish, Kincairdineshire, 1½ mile SSW of the parish church.

Lomond (Gael. ? *Laomain*, the name of an old Celtic hero), the largest lake in Scotland, partly in Stirling-shire and partly in Dumbartonshire. Hotels are situated here and there along its banks, and the whole loch is open to the public for fishing, the sport being good and that amid extraordinary surroundings. To the N both banks are in Dumbartonshire as far as Inch Vow, whence to Ross Point the boundary line follows the middle of the loch; there it curves to the E of Inchlonaig back between Inchmoan and Inchruim, and between Torrinch and Inchcailloch to the mouth of Endrick Water. All to the E of this line is in Stirlingshire, all to the N, W, and S in Dumbartonshire. Along the E side are the parishes of Arrochar and Buchanan; to the S are Kilmarnock and Bonhill; and to the W are Luss and Arrochar. From the N end at Glen Falloch to the extreme S end at the LEVEN river, at Balloch pier, is 20¾ miles in a straight line, or following windings, about 22; and along the course of the steamers that ply on the lake 24. The S end forms an irregular triangle, with its E corner at the bay S of the mouth of Endrick Water, the S angle at Balloch pier, and the N angle opposite Ross Point. Measured in straight lines the distances are—NE 6½ miles, SE 5, and W 8½; but the shores are very winding, and the distances by them would be fully ¼ greater. From the E corner, in a straight line through Inchmurrin, W by S across the widest part of the loch, the distance is 5 miles. To the N of Ross Point the basin becomes much narrower, the width being on an average about ¾ mile, though at some places—as at Rowardennan Lodge, Tarbet, and Inversnaid—it widens to 1 mile. There are altogether thirty islands in the loch, but of these only six very small ones are to the N of Ross Point; all the others, including the whole of the large ones, are in the triangular space just mentioned. The larger and more important, most of which are noticed separately, are Inchlonaig (120 feet),* Bucinch, Incheonnachan (200), Inchtavannach (200), Inchmoan (33), Inchruim (59), Inchfad (78), Incheailloch (278), Clairinch, Torrinch (105), Creinch (110), and Inchmurrin (291); the smaller islets are Inch or Eilan Vow with, near the N end, the ruins of a castle, once a stronghold of the Macfarlanes; Inveruglas and Wallace's Islands, off Inversnaid; Tarbet Island, ½ mile SE of Tarbet pier; three islets off Rowardennan; Ross Island, and another off Ross Point; a group of small islets off Luss; an islet off Inchmoan; Ceardach E of Bucinch; and Aber Island at the E corner. The surface is 23 feet above sea-level, and a subsidence of less than 40 feet would again unite the waters with the sea across the narrow neck between Tarbet and Arrochar at the head of Loch Long. In the prehistoric period after the appearance of man, and when our remote ancestors were sailing their log canoes over the site of GLASGOW, the loch was in this way probably an arm of the sea. The hollow in which the lake lies is a true rock-basin due, to a considerable extent, to the scooping powers of the ice by which, during the glacial epoch, it must have been occupied. Striae may still be detected along its shores, and traced over the neck at Arrochar down to Loch Long. The depth at the extreme S end slopes very gradually to 12 fathoms between Inchmurrin and Inchmoan, and by the time the narrow portion is reached at Ross Point the depth is 34 fathoms. From that point it shoals to 2 fathoms off Rowardennan, and again deepens northwards to 96 fathoms due W of Ben Lomond, and to 105 fathoms off Culness half-way between Tarbet and Inversnaid, which is the deepest part. At Eilan Vow the depth is

8 fathoms, and after sinking to 34 opposite Doune it finally shoals to the N end of the loch. The surface temperature varies with the season and the weather, but according to Sir Robert Christison, the lowest 100 feet of water in the deeper parts has a constant temperature of 42° Fahr. The area is 17,420 acres or nearly 2709 square miles. Sea-trout, lake-trout, pike, and perch are abundant; while salmon are from time to time able to find their way up the river Leven. The sea-trout run from 1½ to 5 lbs., and the lake-trout to ½ lb. Although few salmon are met with as a rule, there are exceptions, and good baskets of sea-trout are often made. Boats may be had at any of the hotels along the banks. The loch lies completely imbedded among different ranges of hills. To the SE are the Kilpatrick Hills (1313 feet) and the western spurs of the Campsie Fells, and in the flat between that and the border of the loch is the conical little Duncryne (462), which forms a well-marked feature in all the views of this end. To the NE rising almost directly from the water's edge are Conic Hill (1175 feet), Beinn Bhreac (1922), Beinn Uird (1957), Ben Lomond (3192) with its shoulders, Ptarmigan (2398) to the W, and Crag-a-Bhocain (1613) to the SW, Cruinn a' Bheinn (2077), Cruachan (1762), Stob-an-Flainne (2144), Beinn a' Choin (2524), Stob-nan-Eighrach (2011), Cruach (1678), and to the NW Beinn Chabhair (3053); these summits form the line of the watershed of Scotland, the streams to the E running to the Forth, those to the W to the Clyde. Along the W side of the loch are Killeter (978 feet), Creachan Hill (1758), Beinn Ruisg (1939), Beinn Dubh (2108), Beinn Bhreac (2500), Ben Reoch (2163), Cruach Tairbeirt (1364), and the double-topped Ben Voirlich (N, 3055; S, 3092), while behind farther inland are Balcnock (2092), Beinn Tharsuinn (2149), Beinn Chaorach (2338), Beinn Eich (2302), Doune Hill (2409), Tullich Hill (2705), Ben Arthur or the Cobbler (2891), Ben Ime (3318), and Ben Vane (3004), the last three being beyond Loch Long. From the slopes of these many streams rush down to the lake, the chief being the Falloch at the N end, Inveruglas Water (W) S of Ben Voirlich, Arklet Water (E) directly opposite at Inversnaid, Douglas Water (W) from Glen Douglas opposite Rowardennan, Luss Water (W) from Glen Luss at Luss, Endrick Water (E) with its tributary, Mar Burn, at the E corner; and Fruin Water (W), from Glen Fruin opposite the S end of Inchmurrin. Besides these the loch receives, from the E, Culness Burn from the SW shoulder of Ben Lomond, Caol Ghlean Burn from Beinn Uird, and Cashell and Blair Burns from Beinn Bhreac; from the W Finlas Water, between the Luss and the Fruin; and many smaller burns on all the sides. The surplus water is carried off by the LEVEN, which joins the Clyde at Dumbarton.

It is said that the old name of the lake was Leven, as that of the river still is, and that the present name was taken from the name of the Ben so late as about the 13th century. From the old name came that applied to the whole district, viz., Levenax, the modern Lennox. Traditionally, the waters of Loch Lomond have risen within the last 300 years, for Camden in his *Atlas Britannica* speaks of an island existing in his time called Camstradan, situated between the lands of that name and Inchtavannach, on which he adds, were a house and an orchard. The island has now disappeared, but the people of the neighbourhood maintain that about 100 yards from the shore the ruins of houses are to be seen under the water. Such an accident may, however, have occurred without any increase in the waters of the lake, and indeed the valley of the Leven presents no appearance of such a rise being possible. Loch Lomond was at one time famed for three wonders:—'Waves without wind, fish without fin, and a floating island.' The first was the swell in the widest part of the loch after a storm, and the second vipers that swam from island to island. The writer in Blaeu's *Atlas*, in noticing it in 1653, says, 'the fish which they speak of as having no fins, and which they commonly call *Paones*, are a kind of snake, and are therefore no cause

* The figures denote the height of the highest points above sea-level.

of wonder.' Of the floating island various accounts have been given, one of them being that it was constructed of large square beams of oak firmly mortised into one another by a Keith Macindool, a contemporary of Finmacool or Fingal, and this looks somewhat like a tradition pointing to the former existence of a crannoge in the lake. 'As for the floating island,' says Camden, 'I shall not call the truth of it in question, for what could hinder a body from swimming that is dry and hollow like a pinnace, and very light? And so Pliny tells us that certain green lands covered with rushes, float up and down on the lake of Vundimon. But I leave it to the neighbours who know the nature of this place to be judges, whether this old distich of our Neckham be true—

"Ditatur fluviis Albania, saxea ligna
Dat Lomund multa frigiditate potens."

of which Defoe has given the paraphrase—

'With Rivers Scotland is enrich'd,
And Lomond there a Lake,
So cold of Nature is, that Sticks
It quickly Stones doth make.'

The whole country round is rich in historical associations of various kinds. During Haco's great expedition to the W (1263), his son-in-law, Magnus King of Man, sailed up Loch Long with a squadron of 60 ships, and on arriving at Arrochar, his men dragged some of the galleys across the narrow neck there—only $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile across—and launched them on Loch Lomond, 'where their sea-boats must have created as much astonishment among the agriculturists of the Lennox as if they had fallen from the clouds.' No doubt the pillage amply rewarded them for their exertions, as the ground was fresh, and not likely to be guarded 'against marauders coming from so unlikely a direction.' In 1306, after the Battle of Dalree, Robert Bruce is said to have taken refuge in what is now Rob Roy's Cave, and at this time also to have planted many of the yew trees on Eilan Vow, while subsequently he is accredited with having caused many trees of the same kind to be planted on Inchlonaig, to provide a supply of bows for his soldiers. A few still survive, but the others were accidentally burned down many years ago. Clairinch gave the Buchanans their slogan. Inchcailloch—the island of women or of nuns—had a nunnery, and this was followed on the same site by the parish church, which, in its turn, has been abandoned, and a new church built on the mainland at Buchanan; and to the churchyard, as the burying-ground of the Macgregors, reference is made in the *Lady of the Lake*, the Fiery Cross being made from yew grown here. To the WNW of the church is the Pass of Balmaha, another of Scott's localities in the same poem, while farther up the scenery figures in his novel of *Rob Roy*. The whole of the district about Inversnaid is all Rob Roy's country. On the opposite side, to the S, is the district that belonged to the Colquhouns; and Glen Fruin—the glen of wailing—was in 1603 the scene of the great battle between the Macgregors and the Colquhouns, in which the latter were almost entirely destroyed, a matter that led to the proscription of the Macgregors.

It was on Inchlonaig that the chief of the Colquhouns and Rob Roy made their agreement about the black-mail which Colquhoun paid.

In the rebellion of 1715 the Macgregors took up arms in the Jacobite cause, and threatened the country to the S. In October they seized the whole of the boats on the loch, and took them to Rowardennan, so that they might be able to make forays anywhere along the shore, but no enemy could reach them except by passing round the loch. The western Hanoverians were, however, not to be outdone, and accordingly some 500 men assembled from Paisley and other towns in the W, and having been joined by 100 men, 'well-hearted and well-armed,' from a man-of-war lying in the Clyde, they dragged armed boats up the Leven to the loch, and advanced to the attack both by land and by water.

The further proceedings are thus described in a contemporary account of the expedition. 'When the pinnaces and boats, being once got in within the mouth of the loch, had spread their sails, and the men on shore had ranged themselves in order, marching along the side of the loch, for scouring the coast, they made altogether so very fine an appearance as had never been seen in that place before, and might have gratified even a curious person. The men on the shore marched with the greatest order and alacrity; the pinnaces on the water discharging their pattering, and the men their small arms, made so very dreadful a noise through the multiplied rebounding echoes of the vast mountains on both sides the loch, that perhaps there was never a more lively resemblance of thunder.' Having thus given sufficient warning of their approach, it is hardly to be wondered that when they reached Rowardennan they found no one, and though the 'Paisley men and their friends mounted the rocky bank of the lake, and forming as well as they could, beat their drums for an hour in noisy challenge,' there was no answer, and they went home, asserting that they had so frightened the Macgregors as to cause them to flee in panic to the camp at Strath Fillans. They accomplished the object of the expedition, however, for having, more by good fortune than good management, discovered the boats that had been carried off, by destroying some and taking away the rest they effectually prevented any renewal of the raids. Besides the Macgregors and the Colquhouns the other clans on the shores were the Grames and the Macfarlanes, the former being still represented by the Duke of Montrose, while the possessions of the latter have passed to the Colquhouns. One of the last survivors of the Macfarlanes took up his residence in a vault of their old ruined castle on Eilan Vow, and gave Wordsworth a subject for his poem of *The Brownie's Cell* in 1814, and again for the sonnet called *The Brownie*, written on his subsequent visit in 1831. Glenfinlas was a royal hunting forest. To the S is Bonhill associated with Smollett; and to the E is Killearn where George Buchanan was born, and where there is now a monument to his memory; while Gartness House on the Endrick is associated with Napier's calculations about logarithms. Inchmurrin, the largest and most southerly of the isles in Loch Lomond, and on which are the ruins of Lennox Castle, is used as a deer park by the Duke of Montrose, and Inchlonaig is also a deer park belonging to the Luss estate. It was while Sir James Colquhoun of Luss was returning from shooting on this island that he was drowned along with two gamekeepers on 18 Dec. 1873. Inchtavannach—the island of the monks' house—is so named from being the site of a monastery. It was at Inversnaid that Wordsworth, during his tour in 1803, saw the *Highland Girl* whose beauty he made famous in his poem of that name. Of history in late years the loch has none, except that ever-increasing swarms of tourists resort to it every year. During the severe winter of 1880-81 the S end of the loch was frozen over from Balloch up to Luss, and on 22 Jan. 1881 it was calculated that some 15,000 skaters were on the ice.

The Prince Consort visited the loch in 1847 and the Queen on 4 Sept. 1869. In *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* (1884), Her Majesty's impressions are thus recorded: 'We steamed southward [from INVERNSNAID, where she had gone on board the steamer], and for the first half nothing could be finer or more truly Alpine, reminding me much of the *Lake of Lucerne*, only it is longer, *Loch Lomond* being twenty-two miles long. We kept close to the E shore, passing under *Ben Lomond*, with its variously called shoulders—*Cruachan*, *Craig a Bochun*, and *Plarmigan*—to *Rowardennan* pier, where there is a pretty little house, rented from the Duke of Montrose (to whom half *Loch Lomond* belongs) by a Mr Mair—a lovely spot from whence you can ascend *Ben Lomond*, which is 3192 feet high, and well wooded part of the way, with coruifields below. After you pass this, where there are fine mountains on either side, though on the W shore not so high, the lake widens out, but the shores become much flatter and tamer (in-

deca, to the E and S completely so); but here are all the beautifully-wooded islands, to the number of twenty-four.

. . . To the left we passed some very pretty villas. . . Then *Tarbet*, a small town, where dearest Albert landed in 1847; and here began the highest and finest mountains, with splendid passes, richly wooded, and the highest mountains rising behind. A glen leads across from *Tarbet* to *Arrochar* on *Loch Long*, and here you see that most singularly-shaped hill called the *Cobbler*, and a little further on the splendid *Alps of Arrochar*. All this, and the way in which the hills run into the lake, reminded me so much of the *Nasen* on the *Lake of Lucerne*. The head of the lake, with the very fine glen (*Glen Falloch*), along which you can drive to *Obar*, is magnificent. We (Louise and I) sketched as best we could.' In 1875, on her way back from Inveraray, she drove along the bank of the loch from *Tarbet* to *Balloch*. 'The drive along *Loch Lomond*, which we came upon almost immediately after *Tarbet*, was perfectly beautiful. We wound along under trees on both sides, with the most lovely glimpses of the head of the loch, and ever and anon of *Loch Lomond* itself below the road; the hills which rose upon our right reminding me of *Aberfoyle* near *Loch Ard*, and of the lower part of the *Pilatus*. Such fine trees, numbers of hollies growing down almost into the water, and such beautiful capes and little bays and promontories! The loch was extremely rough, and so fierce was the wind that the foam was blown like smoke along the deep blue of the water. The gale had broken some trees. The sun lit up the whole scene beautifully, but we had a few slight showers. It reminded me of *Switzerland*. I thought we saw everything so much better than we had formerly done from the steamer. As we proceeded, the hills became lower, the loch widened, and the many wooded islands appeared. We next changed horses at *Luss*, quite a small village—indeed, the little inn stands almost alone. . . . From here we drove along past the openings of *Glen Luss* and *Glen Finlas*, which run up amongst the fine hills to the right, the loch being on our left, and the road much wooded.'

In consequence of its size and beautiful scenery *Loch Lomond* is often styled the 'Queen of Scottish lakes,' a title which it certainly deserves. At the S end the banks have none of that bleakness and wildness that characterise so many of the lakes of the Highlands of Scotland. 'I have seen,' says *Smollett* in *Humphrey Clinker*, 'the *Lago di Gardi*, *Albano*, *De Vico*, *Bolsena*, and *Geneva*, and on my honour I prefer *Loch Lomond* to them all; a preference which is certainly owing to the verdant islands that seem to float on its surface, affording the most enchanting objects of repose to the excursionist. Nor are the banks destitute of beauties which even partake of the sublime. On this side they display a sweet variety of woodland, cornfields, and pasture, with several agreeable villas emerging as it were out of the lake, till, at some distance, the prospect terminates in huge mountains, covered with heath, which, being in the bloom, affords a very rich covering of purple. Everything here is romantic beyond imagination. This country is justly styled the *Arcadia* of Scotland; and I don't doubt that it may vie with *Arcadia* in everything but climate: I am sure it excels in verdure, wood, and water. What say you to a natural basin of pure water nearly thirty miles long, and in some places seven miles broad, and in many above an hundred fathoms deep, having four-and-twenty habitable islands, some of them stocked with deer, and all of them covered with wood; containing immense quantities of delicious fish, salmon, pike, trout, perch, flounders, eels, and pawns, the last a delicate kind of fresh-water herring peculiar to this lake.' He also adds that the powan never descends the *Leven*. These are probably the animals that the writer in *Blaeu's Atlas* calls *paones*, though he is incorrect in confusing them with *vipers*. They belong to the *Salmonidæ*, and the species is scientifically known as *Coregonus La Cepedei* (*Parnell*) or *C. clupeoides* (*Lacepede*). The level and well wooded ground at the S end of the loch and the number and

beautifully wooded condition of the islands, give this part great softness, and it presents an appearance more akin to that of the Lakes of Killarney than any other sheet of water in Scotland. Above *Luss*, where the loch contracts and the hills rise more steeply from the water, and at the same time lose somewhat of the green colour they have farther to the S, the scenery becomes wilder, but by no means savage. Many parts of the lower skirts of the hills are still well wooded, and the slopes themselves have smooth rounded outlines, which the height, however, prevents from being tame. Everywhere, too, *Ben Lomond* towers above the lake, and fills up or borders the view.

Dr Johnson (who, however, visited it late in the year and during rain) expresses his opinion of the scenery in terms of great dissatisfaction; but *Boswell*, on the other hand, declares that the Doctor was very much pleased with the scene. *Wordsworth*, who visited *Loch Lomond* in his Scottish tours in 1803, 1814, and 1831, had all manner of faults to find with it. He thought 'the proportion of diffused water was too great,' and wished for 'a speedier termination of the long vista of blank water,' and 'the interposition of green meadows, trees, and cottages, and a sparkling stream to run by his side.' He thought that 'a notion of grandeur as connected with magnitude has seduced persons of taste into a general mistake upon this subject. It is much more desirable for the purposes of pleasure that lakes should be numerous and small or middle-sized, than large, not only for communication by walks and rides, but for variety and for recurrence of similar appearances.' This may be true, but one hardly sees that the proposition that everything great is not magnificent also implies the opposite that everything magnificent is not great. *Dorothy Wordsworth*, his sister, who, along with *Coleridge*, accompanied him in 1803, was no more satisfied. The hills were not such as 'a Cumbrian would dignify with the name of mountains,' nor was *Ben Lomond* 'seen standing in such company as *Helvellyn*.' Everything was too good for them; it would not submit to be measured by the spirit of *Ullswater*, but doubtless things have changed for the better in many ways about the shores of the loch since then, for the *Luss* of that time, with 'not a single ornamented garden,' must have been a very different place from the *Luss* of to-day, in midsummer, bright with *rhododendron* bloom. Dissatisfied, however, as she was, she had to admit beauty. They crossed to *Inchtavannach*, from which the view is thus described:—'We had not climbed far before we were stopped by a sudden burst of prospect so singular and beautiful that it was like a flash of images from another world. We stood with our backs to the hill of the island which we were ascending, and which shut out *Ben Lomond* entirely and all the upper part of the lake, and we looked towards the foot of the lake, scattered over with islands without beginning and without end. The sun shone, and the distant hills were visible, some through sunny mists, others in gloom, with patches of sunshine; the lake was lost under the low and distant hills, and the islands lost in the lake, which was all in motion with travelling fields of light or dark shadows under rainy clouds. There are many hills, but no commanding eminence at a distance to confine the prospect, so that the land seemed endless as the water. What I had heard of *Loch Lomond*, or any other place in Great Britain, had given me no idea of anything like what we beheld: it was an outlandish scene—we might have believed ourselves in North America. The islands were of every possible variety of shape and surface—hilly and level, large and small, bare, rocky, pastoral, or covered with wood. . . . There were bays innumerable, straits or passages like calm rivers, land-locked lakes, and, to the main water, stormy promontories.' The scene 'was throughout magical and enchanting—a new world in its great permanent outline and composition, and changing at every moment in every part of it by the effect of sun and wind, and mist and shower and cloud, and the blending lights and deep shades which

took place of each other, traversing the lake in every direction. The whole was indeed a strange mixture of soothing and restless images, of images inviting to rest and others hurrying the fancy away into an activity more pleasing than repose. Yet, intricate and homeless, that is without lasting abiding-place for the mind, as the prospect was there was no perplexity; we had still a guide to lead us forward. Wherever we looked, it was a delightful feeling that there was something beyond. Meanwhile, the sense of quiet was never lost sight of. . . . The whole scene was a combination of natural wildness, loveliness, beauty, and barrenness, or rather bareness, yet not comfortless or cold, but the whole was beautiful.

Professor Wilson, dealing with the remarks of Wordsworth already given, says, "The 'diffusion of water' is indeed great; but in what a world it floats! At first sight of it how our soul expands! The sudden revelation of such majestic beauty, wide as it is and extending afar, inspires us with a power of comprehending it all. Sea-like indeed it is,—a Mediterranean Sea,—enclosed with lofty hills and as lofty mountains,—and these indeed are the Fortunate Isles! We shall not dwell on the feeling which all must have experienced on the first sight of such a vision—the feeling of a lovely and a mighty calm; it is manifest that the spacious "diffusion of water" more than conspires with the other components of such a scene to produce the feeling; that to it belongs the spell that makes our spirit serene, still, and bright, as its own. Nor when such feeling ceases so entirely to possess, and so deeply to affect us, does the softened and subdued charm of the scene before us depend less on the expanse of the "diffusion of water." The islands, that before had lain we knew not how—or we had only felt that they were all most lovely—begin to show themselves in the order of their relation to one another and to the shores. The eye rests on the largest, and with them the lesser combine; or we look at one or two of the least, away by themselves, or remote from all a tufted rock; and many as they are, they break not the breadth of the liquid plain, for it is ample as the sky. They show its amplitude; as masses and sprinklings of clouds, and single clouds, show the amplitude of the cerulean vault. And then the long promontories—stretching out from opposite mainlands, and enclosing bays that in themselves are lakes—they too magnify the empire of water; for long as they are, they seem so only as our eye attends them with their cliffs and woods from the retiring shores, and far distant are their shadows from the central light. Then what shores! On one side where the lake is widest, low-lying they seem and therefore lovelier—undulating with fields and groves, where many a pleasant dwelling is embowered, into lines of hills that gradually soften away into another land. On the other side, sloping back, or overhanging, mounts beautiful in their bareness, for they are green as emerald; others, scarcely more beautiful, studded with fair trees—some altogether woods. They soon form into mountains—and the mountains become more and more majestic, yet beauty never deserts them, and her spirit continues to tame that of the frowning cliffs. Far off as they are, Benlomond and Benvoirlich are seen to be giants; magnificent is their retinue, but they two are supreme, each in his own dominion; and clear as the day is here, they are diademed with clouds. It cannot be that the "proportion of diffused water is here too great;" and is it then true that no one "ever travelled along the banks of Loch Lomond, variegated as the lower part is by islands, without feeling that a speedier termination to the long vista of blank water would be acceptable, and without wishing for an interposition of green meadows, trees, and cottages, and a sparkling stream to run by his side?" We have travelled along them in all weathers and never felt such a wish. For there they all are—all but the "sparkling stream to run by our side," and we see not how that well could be in nature. "Streams that sparkle as they run," cross our path on their own; and brighter

never issued from the woods. Along the margin of the water, as far as Luss—ay, and much farther—the variations of the foreground are incessant. "Had it no other beauties," it has been truly said, "but those of its shores, it would still be an object of prime attraction; whether from the bright green meadows sprinkled with luxuriant ash trees, that sometimes skirt its margin, or its white pebbled shores on which its gentle billows murmur, like a miniature ocean, or its bold rocky promontories rising from the dark water rich in wild flowers and ferns, and tangled with wild roses and honeysuckles, or its retired bays where the waves dash, reflecting, like a mirror, the trees which hang over them, an inverted landscape."

"The islands are for ever arranging themselves into new forms, every one more and more beautiful; at least so they seem to be, perpetually occurring, yet always unexpected, and there is a pleasure even in such a series of slight surprises that enhances the delight of admiration. And alongside, or behind us, all the while, are the sylvan mountains, "laden with beauty;" and ever and anon open glens widen down upon us from chasms; or forest glades lead our hearts away into the inner gloom—perhaps our feet; and there, in a field that looks not as if it had been cleared by his own hands, but left clear by nature, a woodman's hut. Half-way between Luss and Tarbet the water narrows, but it is still wide; the new road, we believe, winds round the point of Firkin, the old road boldly scaled the height, as all old roads loved to do; ascend it, and bid the many-isled vision, in all its greatest glory, farewell. Thence upwards prevails the spirit of the mountains. The lake is felt to belong to them—to be subjected to their will—and that is capricious; for sometimes they suddenly blacken it when at its brightest, and sometimes when its gloom is like that of the grave, as if at their bidding, all is light. We cannot help attributing the "skye influences" which occasion such wonderful effects on the water, to prodigious mountains; for we cannot look on them without feeling that they reign over the solitude they compose; the lights and shadows flung by the sun and the clouds imagination assuredly regards as put forth by the vast objects which they colour; and we are inclined to think some such belief is essential in the profound awe, often amounting to dread, with which we are inspired by the presences of mere material forms. But be this as it may, the upper portion of Loch Lomond is felt by all to be most sublime. Near the head, all the manifold impressions of the beautiful which for hours our mind had been receiving begin to fade; if some gloomy change has taken place in the air, there is a total obliteration, and the mighty scene before us is felt to possess not the hour merely, but the day. Yet should sunshine come, and abide a while, beauty will glimpse upon us even here, for green pastures will smile vividly, high up among the rocks; the sylvan spirit is serene the moment it is touched with light, and here there is not only many a fair tree by the water-side, but yon old oak wood will look joyful on the mountain, and the gloom become glimmer in the profound abyss. Wordsworth says, that "it must be more desirable, for the purposes of pleasure, that lakes should be numerous, and small or middle-sized, than large, not only for communication by walks and rides, but for variety, and for recurrence of similar appearances." The Highlands have them of all sizes—and that surely is best. But here is one which, it has been truly said, is not only "incomparable in its beauty as in its dimensions, exceeding all others in variety as it does in extent and splendour, but unites in itself every style of scenery which is found in the other lakes of the Highlands." He who has studied and understood and felt all Loch Lomond, will be prepared at once to enjoy any other fine lake he looks on; nor will he admire nor love it the less, though its chief character should consist in what forms but one part of that of the Wonder in which all kinds of beauty and sublimity are combined. Elsewhere he says again: "Loch Lomond is a sea!

Along its shores might you voyage in your swift schooner, with shifting breezes, all a summer's day, nor at sunset, when you dropped anchor, have seen half the beautiful wonders. It is many-isled, and some of them are in themselves little worlds, with woods and hills. . . . Ships might be sailing here, the largest ships of war; and there is anchorage for fleets. But the clear course of the lovely Leven is rock-crossed and intercepted with gravelly shallows, and guards Loeh Lomond from the white-winged roamers that from all seas come crowding into the Firth of Clyde. . . . We should as soon think of penning a critique on Milton's *Paradise Lost* as on Loeh Lomond. People there are in the world, doubtless, who think them both too long; but, to our minds, neither the one nor the other exceeds the due measure by a leaf or a league. You may, if it so pleaseth you, think it, in a mist, a Mediterranean Sea. For then you behold many miles of tumbling waves, with no land beyond; and were a ship to rise up in full sail, she would seem voyaging on to some distant shore.'

The loeh may be reached by rail to Balloch Pier, and thence steamers ply to the piers at Balmaha (E), Luss (W), Rowardennan (E), Tarbet (W), Inversnaid (E), and Ardlui at the N end. The West Highland railway, in the neighbourhood of Tarbet, crosses from Lochlongside to Loehlomondside, and thence skirts the shore to the head of the loeh, with stations at Tarbet and Ardlui.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 30, 1871-66.

See also Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (Edinb. 1874); Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (Edinb. 1865); William Fraser's *Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country* (Edinb. 1869); Irving's *Book of Dumbartonshire* (Edinb. 1879); Maelcay's *Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy* (1881); A. H. Millar's *History of Rob Roy* (1883); and the notes to Scott's *Rob Roy*.

Lomond Hills, an isolated ridge of hills on the borders of Kinross-shire and Fifeshire, NE of Loeh LEVEN. From the E shore of Loch Leven the hills pass northwards, north-eastwards, and eastwards for a distance of 6½ miles through PORTMOAK, STRATHMIGLO, and Falkland parishes, and between the basins of the EDEN and LEVEN. The W and N fronts are steep and rocky, the E and S smooth and gently sloping, while the top is a flat plateau, on an average about 1250 feet high. Of the section that trends eastward the principal tops are West Lomond (1713 feet), East Lomond (1471), and a point between, often called Mid Lomond (1186). The section trending N and S is known as Bishop Hill, and has two tops (N, 1292 feet; S, 1492). This latter, though sometimes counted not to belong to the Lomond chain proper, does so in reality, being only separated from it by the deep and narrow glen that has been cut by the Glen Burn on its way to join the Eden. The hills form conspicuous landmarks all over Fife, Forfarshire, and the Lothians, and command extensive and beautiful views. Sir David Wilkie, a Fifeshire man himself, used to admire the Lomonds very much, and talked of them as his 'own blue Lomonds.' The ridge presents in some parts a face of regular columnar basalt, and elsewhere it is formed of sandstone, limestone, coal, and interbedded volcanic rocks. The NE and E portions are well wooded. Besides Glen Burn, Maspie Burn, rising between East and Mid Lomonds, and some other small burns flow to the Eden; and Arnot, Lothrie, and Conland Burns to the Leven. The boundary line between the counties of Fife and Kinross passes along the hollow between Bishop Hill and West Lomond. South of Mid Lomond is a small lochan known as Miller's Loeh. On the top of West Lomond there is a cairn, and on the edge of the Glen Burn, below Edge Head, on the SE shoulder, are the remains of a hill-fort. There are also hill-forts E by S of Mid Lomond and on the very top of East Lomond. Bishop Hill was in 1852 the scene of extensive search for gold, particularly about the limestone quarry known as Clattering Well. Overlying the limestone, which is richly fossiliferous, is a bed of ochre, in which round masses of iron pyrites occur, and these were eagerly carried off as lumps of the precious metal. East Lo-

mond Hill was one of the great stations during the Ordnance Survey; and Carlyle in his *Reminiscences* (1881) thus describes a visit he and Edward Irving then paid to the top: 'Another time military tents were noticed on the Lomond Hills (on the eastern of the two). "Trigonometrical Survey," said we, "Ramsden's theodolite and what not; let us go." And on Saturday we went. Beautiful tho airy prospect from that eastern Lomond far and wide. Five or six tents stood on the top; one a blaek stained cooking one, with a heap of coals close by—the rest all closed and occupants gone, except one other, partly open at the eaves, through which you could look in and see a big circular mahogany box (which we took to be the theodolite), and a saucy-looking, cold, official gentleman diligently walking for exercise, no observations being possible, though the day was so bright. No admittance, however. Plenty of fine country people had come up, to whom the official had been coldly monosyllabic, as to us also he was. Polite, with a shade of contempt, and unwilling to let himself into speech. Irving had great skill in these eases. He remarked—and led us into remarking—courteously this and that about the famous Ramsden and his instrument, about the famous Trigonometrical Survey, and so forth, till the official in a few minutes had to melt; invited us exceptionally in for an actual inspection of his theodolite, which we reverently enjoyed, and saw through it the signal column—a great broad plank, he told us, on the top of Ben Lomond, sixty miles off—waving and shivering like a bit of loose tape, so that no observation could be had. We descended the hill *re facta*.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Lonaig. See INCHLONAIG.

Lonan, a rivulet of Muckairn and Kilmore parishes, Lorn, Argyllshire, rising at an altitude of 1230 feet above sea-level, and running 6½ miles west-by-northward to the head of fresh-water Loeh NELL (48 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Loncarty. See LUNCARTY.

Lonfeary, a village in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Longa, an islet off the E side of Skye, Inverness-shire, 1 mile NE of Sealpa, 2½ miles NNW of Pabbay, and 6 WNW of Kyle-Akin. Measuring 1½ mile in circumference, and mainly consisting of red sandstone, it forms an uneven table-land, everywhere abrupt on the coast, and rising to a height of 221 feet above sea-level; and is merely a pasture for sheep and a haunt of sea-fowl.

Longa, a small island (1¼ × ½ mile; 229 feet high) of Gairloch parish, Ross and Cromarty, within the N side of the mouth of Gair Loeh, 8 miles WSW of Poolewe.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 91, 1882.

Longannat. See TULLIALLAN.

Longart, Loch. See GLASLETTER.

Long Calderwood. See CALDERWOOD, LONG.

Longcastle. See DOWALTON and KIRKINNER.

Long Causeway. See CAUSEWAYHEAD.

Longcroft, a village in Denny parish, Stirlingshire, 2½ miles SSW of Denny town. It lies between Parkfoot and Hags, and forms part of the long line of nearly continuous village from Denny-Loanhead to Hags. Pop., with Parkfoot, (1871) 547, (1881) 606, (1891) 588.

Long Dalmahoy. See DALMAHOY.

Longdyke, a village in Bothkennar parish, Stirlingshire. Pop. (1881) 305, (1891) 340.

Longfaugh. See CRICHTON.

Longforgan, a village and a parish on the eastern border of Perthshire. The village, standing on a ridge 135 feet high, is 1 mile NNW of Longforgan station on the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, this being 5¼ miles W by S of Dundee and 16½ ENE of Perth. It commands a splendid view over the Carse of Gowrie and the Firth of Tay; consists of a straggling main street; served long as an appanage of Castle-Huntly; and in 1672 was created a burgh of barony, with many privileges; but has fallen away from its former prosperity. It has a post office under Dundee, with money order and savings bank departments. Pop. (1861) 442, (1871) 363, (1881) 366, (1891) 318.

LONGFORMACUS

The parish, containing also the villages of KINGOODIE and MYLNEFIELD FEUS, is bounded NW by Kettius in Forfarshire, NE by Fowlis-Easter and by Liff and Benvie in Forfarshire, SE by the Firth of Tay, and W by Inchture, Abernethy, and Cargill. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $7\frac{5}{8}$ miles; its breadth varies between $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 11,247 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 2687 are foreshore and 32 water. Part of the estate of Mylnefield, that was in the parish of Caputh, and of very small extent, was in 1891 transferred to Longforgan. The streams are all small, and the largest, rising in the north-western extremity, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the SW boundary, flows $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles along that boundary, and thence goes 2 miles eastward to the Firth at Barnside Park. The foreshore, $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, bears the name of Dogbank. A triangular tract of seaboard, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad at the western boundary, and converging to a point in the vicinity of Kingoodie village, 1 mile from the eastern boundary, is carse land, almost as flat as a bowling-green. A bold and rocky promontory projects at Kingoodie; and a gently sloping bank or low ridge goes thence north-westward, bears on its summit Longforgan village, and ends somewhat abruptly at the Snabs of Drimmie (177 feet). A dingle lies immediately behind, and extends quite across the parish; a gentle ascent flanks the NW side of the dingle; and in the north-western corner of the parish, Ballo Hill, a summit of the Sidlaws, attains a maximum altitude of 1029 feet above sea-level. Sandstone of excellent quality is quarried at Kingoodie, and on a farm in the uplands; coal was long believed to exist, but eluded extensive and frequent search; and shell marl was dug and sold to a vast amount after the epoch of agricultural improvement. The soil on the carse land is rich argillaceous alluvium; on the bank or ridge flanking the carse land, is mostly a deep black loam; and elsewhere is mainly of a light dry character, well suited to the turnip husbandry; but on two or three farms is wet and spongy, on a cold retentive bottom. Rather more than one-sixth of the entire land area is under wood; about 180 acres are meadow or hill pasture; and all the rest of the land is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Chief antiquities are a large tumulus on what was anciently Forgan Moor, traces of a fortification on DRON HILL, a ruined chapel and a cemetery in a dell among the high grounds of Dron, vestiges of a cemetery on the grounds of Monorgan, and many ancient coins, chiefly Scottish and English, found in various parts. CASTLE-HUNTLY, the most prominent edifice, has been separately noticed, as also are the mansions of MYLNEFIELD and LOCHTON. A fourth mansion was DRIMMIE House, represented by Rossie Priory, within the eastern border of Inchture. Longforgan is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £374. The parish church, at Longforgan village, was built in 1795, and contains nearly 1000 sittings. The clock on its steeple was reconstructed in 1878 by an ingenious self-taught carpenter, and a new bell was presented to the church by Mrs Armistead, Huntly Castle, in 1889. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Longforgan and Mylnefield, with respective accommodation for 185 and 196 children, have an average attendance of about 115 and 175, and grants amounting to nearly £120 and £172. Valuation (1884) £15,282, 2s. 10d., (1892) £14,333, 15s. 6d. Pop. (1871) 1753, (1881) 1854, (1891) 1779.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Longformacus, a small village and a parish in Lamermuir district, N Berwickshire. The village stands 690 feet above sea-level, on both sides of Dye Water, 7 miles WNW of its post-town Duns, at which there is a station on the Berwickshire branch of the North British railway. It has a post and telegraph office under Duns, is a resort of anglers, for whom there is good accommodation, and has been much improved in appearance by the erection of a new schoolhouse, with residence for the master, and a number of neat cottages. There are curling and fishing clubs.

The parish comprises the vacant parishes of Longfor-

LONGHOPE

macus and Ellem, united in 1712. It is bounded N by Whittingham in Haddingtonshire, NE by Cranshaws, E by Duns and Langton, SE by Polwarth, S by Greenlaw and Westruther, SW and W by Lauder, and NW by Garvold in Haddingtonshire. Its outline is remarkably irregular, making a great projection towards Greenlaw; and its utmost length, from E to W, is $10\frac{3}{8}$ miles; whilst its breadth varies between $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and 6 miles. Its former detached or BLACKERSTONE section, lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the NE of Ellem Inn, and comprising 1149 acres, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Abbey St Bathans. The part of the parish, also, north of a line drawn down the river Whitadder from a point near the centre of the boundary with Cranshaws parish to the boundary with Duns at Ellem Inn, was transferred to Cranshaws parish. There was, however, added to Longformacus parish the Scarlaw detached portion of Cranshaws parish, S of the Dye Water, comprising 6132 acres. DYE WATER, rising on the western confines of the parish at an altitude of 1600 feet above sea-level, winds $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward through the interior, till, after a total descent of 1000 feet, it falls into the Whitadder, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of Ellem Inn. Watch Water, rising on the western boundary of the parish, runs in an easterly direction till it joins the Dye Water about a mile from the village. The WHITTADDER itself curves $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along the boundary with Cranshaws. The surface declines in the extreme E to 510 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1032 feet at Brown Law, 880 near Otterburn, 1309 at DIRRINGTON Great Law, 1191 at Dirrington Little Law, 1194 at Wrink Law, 1299 at Black Hill, 1531 at Meikle Law, 1625 at Hunt Law, and 1626 at Willies Law. The rocks are mainly Silurian, and various unsuccessful attempts have been made at copper-mining. The soil is fairly good for a hill district. The chief antiquity, a cairn called the Mutiny Stones, is noticed under BYREOLEUGH. An ancient British camp, known locally as Runklie—a corruption of Wrink Law—lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Longformacus, where the flanks of the hill drop abruptly down on Dye Water. On one side it is protected by precipitous slopes, on the other by walls and mounds. In recent times Runklie has been the site of a farm and a mill, the traces of which can be easily seen within the limits of the more ancient remains (*Proc. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, 1882). At the manse is a tall picturesque gable-end of a dwelling supposed to have been a mansion built for defence in the old Border times. The huge Twinlaw Cairns, on the SW boundary of the parish, are described under WESTRUTHER. In olden times the barony of Longformacus belonged successively to the Earls of Moray, the Earls of Dunbar, and the St Clairs of Roslin. Longformacus House stands a little way E of the village, on the opposite bank of the Dye, amidst large and well-wooded grounds. Its owner is Lieut.-Col. A. M. Brown. The only other resident landowner is Andrew Smith, Esq. of Whitechester, whose turreted mansion, standing on a hill between Ellemford and Longformacus, forms from all parts a most prominent feature in the landscape. Longformacus is in the presbytery of Duns and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £290 and manse. The parish church, built about 1730, was renovated in 1892-93. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 66 children, has an average attendance of about 30, and a grant of nearly £40. Pop. (1801) 406, (1831) 425, (1861) 448, (1871) 452, (1881) 385, (1891) 278.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 34, 25, 1863-65.

Longhaven, a modern mansion in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, 6 miles S by W of Peterhead. There is a post office of Longhaven under Ellon.

Longhope, a hamlet and a sea-loch or long bay in Walls and Flotta parish, Hoy Island, Orkney. The hamlet, lying on the sea-loch, 18 miles SW of Kirkwall, has a post office under Stromness, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. The sea-loch, opening from the south-western extremity of Scapa Flow, opposite Flotta Island, is sheltered across the entrance, at the distance of about 1 mile, by Flotta and

Switha. Penetrating the southern district of Hoy Island, so as to cut that island into a large main body and a small peninsula, it extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward to within 3 furlongs of the Pentland Firth, and is separated at its south-eastern extremity by an isthmus only 200 feet broad from Aith Hope Bay. With a breadth of from 3 furlongs to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it forms a splendid natural harbour, perfectly sheltered from every wind. There is a ferry across the harbour to South Walls, with an inn on the north side of the loch.

Long Island, the Outer Hebrides or largest group of the Western Islands, partly in Ross and Cromarty, but chiefly in Inverness-shire. See **HEBRIDES**.

Longleys, a village in Meikle parish, Perthshire, 2 miles SW of Meikle village.

Long Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Mearns and Neilston parishes, SE Renfrewshire, 3 miles S of Neilston town. Lying 790 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, contains some perch and trout, and sends off the principal head-stream of the Lovern.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Long Loch. See **LUNDIE**.

Long Loch (the *Sinus Lemannonius* of Ptolemy), a salt-water inlet on the eastern border of the district of Cowal, Argyllshire, and on the mutual border of Dunoon and Lochgilhead parishes in Argyllshire, and Roseneath, Row, and Arrochar parishes in Dumbartonshire. An arm of the Firth of Clyde, which, but for wanting the influx of the river Clyde or of some other considerable river, would claim to be regarded as the upper firth, it opens on a line with the lower firth, immediately to the N of the mouth of Holy Loch, 5 miles WNW of Greenock, and extends $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, with a varying width of 2 miles and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. It sends off from its western side the considerable inlet of Loch Goil, and at Portincle and Arrochar approaches to within 2 miles of the head of Gare Loch and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Tarbet on Loch Lomond. At Coulpout a ferry connects with Ardentiny opposite; at the upper side of the entrance to Loch Goil is the series of irregular peaked mountains playfully termed Argyll's Bowling Green; opposite Loch Goil the West Highland railway (1894) emerges from Garelochhead on its way from Heiensburg to Fort William, running along the entire length of the eastern side of the upper reach of the loch, and having a station at Arrochar at the head of it; and here, to the left, towers **BEN ARTHUR**, or 'the Cobbler,' so named from its fancied resemblance to a shoemaker at work. Loch Long, which had for years been utilized by the Clyde Trust for receiving the dredgings of the river, has, by the intervention of the Crown authorities, been freed from being put to this use, the dredgings being now taken further out to sea. Under **ARDENTINY**, **ARGYLL'S BOWLING GREEN**, **GLENCROE**, and the five parishes which skirt its shores, are noticed the leading features of Loch Long, which the Queen, who steamed up and down it on 17 Aug. 1847, describes as 'indeed splendid, surrounded by grand hills, with such beautiful outlines, and very green, the loch winding along most beautifully, so as to seem closed at times.' Dorothy Wordsworth writes, under date 29 Aug. 1803, that 'this was the first sea-loch we had seen. We came prepared for a new and great delight, and the first impression which William and I received, as we drove rapidly through the rain down the lawn of Arrochar, the objects dancing before us, was even more delightful than we had expected. But, as I have said, when we looked through the window as the mists disappeared and the objects were seen more distinctly, there was less of sheltered-valley comfort than we had fancied to ourselves, and the mountains were not so grand; and now that we were near to the shore of the lake, and could see that it was not of fresh water, the wreck, the broken sea shells, and scattered sea-weed gave somewhat of a dull and uncleanly look to the whole lake, and yet the water was clear, and might have appeared as beautiful as that of Loch Lomond, if with the same pure pebbly shore. Perhaps had we been in a more cheerful mood of mind we might have seen everything with a different eye. The stillness of

the mountains, the motion of the waves, the streaming torrents, the sea-birds, the fishing boats were all melancholy; yet still, occupied as my mind was with other things, I thought of the long windings through which the waters of the sea had come to this inland retreat, visiting the inner solitudes of the mountains, and I could have wished to have mused out a summer's day on the shores of the lake. From the foot of these mountains whither might not a little barque carry one away? Though so far inland, it is but a slip of the great ocean: seamen, fishermen, and shepherds here find a natural home. We did not travel far down the lake, but, turning to the right through an opening of the mountains, entered Glen Croe.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 29, 37, 38, 1871-76.

Long Loch, the north-eastern fork of salt-water Loch Alsh, on the mutual border of Loch Alsh and Kintail parishes, SW Ross and Cromarty. It curves $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, though its average width is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and at its head it receives the **ELCHAIG** and the **Ling** or **Long**, the latter of which issues from Loch Cruashie (850 feet), and runs 11 miles west-south-westward along the boundary of the above-named parishes. It is crossed at the mouth by the line of communication from Kyle-Akin to Inverness; and on its Kintail shore are the fishing villages of Dornie and Bundaloch.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 71, 72, 82, 1880-84.

Longmanhill, a village in Gamrie parish, Banffshire, 3 miles ESE of Macduff. Founded about 1822 by the Earl of Fife, it chiefly consists of a regular assemblage of houses occupied by small crofters, and has a post office under Banff.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Longmorn, a station in Elgin parish, Elginshire, on the Great North of Scotland railway, 3 miles S by E of Elgin.

Longnewton, a quondam village and an ancient parish of NW Roxburghshire. The village lay near the left bank of Ale Water, 3 miles S of St Boswells, and was the birthplace of the famous shoemaker-fisherman, John Younger (1785-1860) of St Boswells. The parish, lying around the village, forms the north-western section of the present parish of Ancrum. Its church is represented only by the burying-ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Longnewton, a hamlet in Yester parish, Haddingtonshire, at the foot of the Lammermuirs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Gifford.

Longniddry, a village in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire, with a post and railway telegraph office, and with a station on the North British railway, the junction for Haddington, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of that town and $13\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Edinburgh. Once a small town of some importance, with several streets, it covered a considerable extent of ground which now is under the plough. Today it exhibits a straggling, irregular, and decayed appearance; although, in connection with the railway, it still is a place of some transit traffic, which will no doubt be increased by the opening of the Aberlady and North Berwick railway (authorized in 1893), which branches off the North British main line about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Longniddry station, and runs *via* Aberlady and Gullane to the junction with the North Berwick branch about midway between Dirleton and North Berwick. Longniddry House, the seat of the Douglasses, who figured prominently in the movements of the Reformation, stood at the SW side of the village, and is now represented by only a circular mound and subterranean vaults. An ancient chapel, in which John Knox occasionally preached, and which came to be called John Knox's Kirk, stood a little to the E, and is now a ruin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Longridge or **Lanrig**, a village in Whitburn parish, SW Linlithgowshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Breich station on the Edinburgh and Holytown branch of the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Whitburn town. It has a post office under Fauldhouse.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Longriggend, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 5 miles NE by E of Coatbridge and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Slamannan. It has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; a

station on the Coatbridge, Slamannan, and Bo'ness section of the North British railway, an Established church, a Free church, an hospital, and a public school. Mining is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. (1881) 475, (1891) 1403.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Longside, a village and a parish in Buchan district, NE Aberdeenshire. The village lies at an altitude of from 66 to 107 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of South Ugie Water, 3 furlongs S of Longside station on the Peterhead branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 6 miles W by N of Peterhead, 7½ E of Maud Junction, and 38½ N by E of Aberdeen. It stands on an eminence, sloping gently on every side, and was founded in 1801 by Mr Ferguson of Pittfour. Its growth was rapid till the stoppage of a woollen factory at Millbank in 1828, since which year very few houses have been built; but it presents a pleasant appearance, and has a post office under Aberdeen, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, one of the oldest savings banks (1815) in the north of Scotland, a hotel, fairs on the Thursday after the third Tuesday of every month, and hiring fairs on the Thursday after 7 May and Tuesday after 7 Nov. The old parish church, on the summit of the eminence, was built in 1620, and down to 1801 was the only edifice on the site of the village, excepting a farmhouse and an alehouse. Becoming too small for the greatly increased population, it was then abandoned, but still remains standing in the churchyard, the entrance to which is by an old lych-gate, one of the few in Scotland. The new parish church, beside the old one, was built in 1836, and is a plain but well-proportioned edifice, with a steeple and 1350 sittings. A vestry was built and heating apparatus introduced in 1889. The Free church, erected soon after the Disruption, has a tall slender spire; and St John's Episcopal church, on Cairngall estate, to the E of the village, was built in 1853, after designs by W. Hay. First Pointed in style, it consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a central saddle-roofed tower 90 feet high. Burns's correspondent, the Rev. John Skinner (1721-1807), author of an *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*, and of *Tullochgorum, John o' Badenyon, Ervie wi' the Crooked Horn*, and other popular songs, for 64 years was Episcopal minister of Longside. Linshart, his low thatched cottage, is still standing, where, after his church had been burned by the Hanoverians in 1746, he preached from the window to the little flock gathered outside. A handsome monument marks his grave in the parish churchyard; and an interesting Life of him was published in 1883 by the Rev. W. Walker. A monument, too, was erected in 1861 over the grave of Jamie Fleeman (1713-78), the 'Laird of Udn's fool,' who was born at Longside, and died at Kinnmudy. Pop. (1831) 316, (1861) 447, (1871) 584, (1881) 474, (1891) 453.

The parish of Longside, containing also MINTLAW village, was disjoined from Peterhead parish in 1620. It is bounded NE by St Fergus, E by Peterhead, S by Cruden, W by Old Deer, and NW by Old Deer and Lonmay. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 8½ miles; its breadth varies between 3 and 5½ miles; and its area is 16,894½ acres, of which 58½ are water. North and South Ugie Waters wind 2½ miles east-south-eastward and 4½ east-north-eastward, and unite in the Haughs of Rora to form the river UGIE, which itself has an east-north-easterly course of 2½ miles, till it passes off from the parish. North Ugie Water used often to flood a considerable extent of adjacent land, but now is restrained within embankments. Several burns run to one or other of these streams; and springs are abundant and generally pure. Two, 400 yards S of the village, though within 18 inches of each other, differ so remarkably that the one has very soft water, while the other is a strong chalybeate. The surface for the most part is either level or gently undulating, and rises to a low watershed at the Cruden boundary, attaining there a maximum altitude of 447 feet above sea-level, and at Rora Moss of 189, whilst along the Ugie it declines to close upon 40 feet. Granite of

different colours and excellent quality is worked in the CAIRNGALL and other quarries, both for ordinary building and for ornamental purposes. The soil is in most parts light, comparatively shallow, and incumbent on a ferruginous stratum or 'pan.' About one-fifth of the entire area is moss, pasture, or waste; nearly 400 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the land is in tillage. Estates, noticed separately, are CAIRNGALL, FAICHFIELD, INVERQUHOMERY, and KINMUNDY. Giving off three portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Blackhill, Ardallie, and Kinninmonth, Longside is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £260. The following four public schools—Kinnmudy, Longside, Mintlaw, and Rora—with accommodation for 173, 297, 133, and 172 children respectively, have an average attendance of about 110, 145, 120, and 120, and grants of over £106, £134, £115, and £118. Pop. (1861) 3008, (1871) 3321, (1881) 3222, (1891) 3031, of whom 2663 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Long Sprouston. See SPROUSTON.

Long Yester. See YESTER.

Lonmay, a parish in Buchan district, NE Aberdeenshire, with a station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 5¼ miles S by E of Fraserburgh and 42 N by E of Aberdeen. There is a post office of Lonmay, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Fairs are held near the station on the second Monday of every month.

Containing also the fishing village of St Combs, 4½ miles NNE of Lonmay station, the parish is bounded NE by the German Ocean, E by Crimond and St Fergus, S by Longside, SW by Old Deer, and W and NW by Strichen and Rathen. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 8½ miles, a varying width of 1½ furlong and 4 miles, and an area of 12,000½ acres, of which 528 are foreshore and 397 water. The coast, 4 miles in extent, has a sandy beach, bordered by low and bent-covered sandhills. Bleak, shallow Loch Strathbeg, 2¾ miles long, and from 2 to 4½ furlongs broad, lies partly in Crimond but mainly in Lonmay, within ¼ mile of the sea-shore. Formed by sand drifts blocking the outlet of a stream, it contains three islets, and is bounded on the N by a fine grassy extent of downs or links, affording pasturage for cattle and sheep. Several burns run in different directions across the parish, and after making a confluence, pass into Loch Strathbeg; whilst North UGIE Water, at two different points, traces 1½ and ½ mile of the southern boundary. The highest point in the parish—270 feet above sea-level—is near Kinninmonth church. One or two green braes skirt the links near the beach; two or three unimportant ridges extend westward through the interior; a plain, comprising the estates of Lonmay, Cairness, Craigellie, Blairmormond, Park, and parts of Inverallochy and Crimomogate, constitutes the northern district; and the southern consists of another plain, somewhat more elevated, broken by rising-grounds, and containing two extensive peat mosses. Syenite and greenstone are the predominant rocks; and limestone occurs on the northern border. The soil, in some parts clay, is elsewhere chiefly light, dry, and sandy. About one-fifth of the entire area is still moss or moor; plantations cover some 400 acres; and all the rest of the land is either cultivated or in pasture. Lonmay Castle, that stood on the coast, 1½ mile SSE of St Combs village, is scarcely known to record, and has utterly disappeared. An ancient Caledonian stone circle, in pretty entire condition, is at Newark. The principal mansions are CAIRNESS, CRAIGELLIE, and CRIMOMOGATE. Since 1874 giving off its southern division to the *quoad sacra* parish of KINNINMONTH, Lonmay is in the presbytery of Deer and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £251. The parish church, 2¼ miles NE of Lonmay station, is a neat edifice of 1787. Near it is St Columba's Episcopal church (1797), which, as reconstructed in 1862, is seated for 200, and comprises nave, chancel, and organ-chamber. Three public schools—Blackhills,

Lonmay, and St Combs—with respective accommodation for 102, 161, and 162 children, have an average attendance of about 80, 105, and 150, and grants amounting to nearly £80, £100, and £133. Pop. (1831) 1798, (1861) 2142, (1881) 2393, (1891) 2286, of whom 1710 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 97, 87, 1876.

Lora, Falls of. See CONNELL FERRY.

Lordscairnie, a quondam lake in Moonzie parish, five, 3½ miles NW of Cupar. Nearly 2 miles long, and in some parts ½ mile broad, it presented features which occasioned it to be sometimes called Lordscairnie Mire, and about the year 1803 was so drained as to be converted into arable ground. Lordscairnie Castle, on a slight eminence, once an islet surrounded by the lake, was built in the time of James II, by the third Earl of Crawford, popularly called Earl Beardie. Though it has suffered much demolition in modern times by being used as a quarry, it still partly stands to the length of 54 feet, the breadth of 40 feet, and the height of four storeys; has walls nearly 6 feet thick, consisting of many kinds of stones, and very strongly cemented; and is often popularly designated Earl Beardie's Castle. Lordscairnie estate, comprising the farms of Lordscairnie, Moonzie, Torr, and Bridgend, is sometimes called Moonzie estate.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Loretto. See MUSSELBURGH.

Lorn, a district and a presbytery of Argyllshire. The district is bounded, on the NW, by Loch Linnhe, which divides it from Morvern; on the N by Loch Leven, the river Leven, and the chain of lakelets drained by the Leven, which divide it from Inverness-shire; on the E by an arbitrary line across Rannoch Moor, and by the great central southward reach of the Grampians, which divide it from Perthshire; on the S partly by brief arbitrary lines, and chiefly by Lochs Awe, Avich, and Melfort, which divide it from Cowal and Argyll; on the W by the Firth of Lorn, which divides it from Mull. It includes also the islands belonging to the parish of Lismore and Appin, and the islands of Kerrera, Easdale, and Shuna. Its length, from N to S, varies from 22 to 33 miles, and its breadth, from E to W, varies from 15 to 32 miles. The parishes comprised in it are Lismore and Appin, Ardochattan and Muckairn, Kilmore and Kilbride, Glenorchy and Innishail, Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, Kilchrenan and Dalavich, Kilniver and Kilmelfort. The north-eastern portion of it, comprising Glencoe, Glenorchy, and the minor part of Rannoch Moor, belongs to it only in a loose and indefinite manner, whilst the rest of it, measuring 33 miles in extreme length, and about 9 miles in mean breadth, is strictly or emphatically Lorn, and is divided into Upper Lorn, lying N of Loch Etive, and including Appin and Airds; Middle Lorn, lying immediately S of Loch Etive, and including Muckairn; and Nether Lorn, separated from Middle Lorn by no natural boundary, and extending to Lochs Avich and Melfort. The district, in a general view, is grandly Highland; displays great wealth and variety of mountain, glen, romantic sea-board, picturesque fresh-water lake and long-reaching sea-loch; abounds in many kinds of interesting antiquities, both civil and ecclesiastical, from the ancient Caledonian to the late mediæval; has ancient historical associations connected with Dalriada, or the original Scottish kingdom; and possesses three of the most renowned ancient castles in the Western Highlands—Dunstaffnage, Dunolly, and Kilchurn. The Firth of Lorn extends southward from the junction of Loch Linnhe and the Sound of Mull; washes all the W coast of Lorn and all the SE coast of Mull; has a length of 17 miles, and a breadth of from 5 to 15 miles; contains Kerrera island, most of the Slate islands, and some small islets; has screens and intersections of remarkable force of character; is traversed by all the steamers plying between the Clyde and the North of Scotland; and, whether seen from many parts of its own bosom, or from numerous vantage-grounds on its shores, displays a variety and a magnificence of scenery unsurpassed by any in the kingdom. The district got its name from Loarn, one of the three brothers, sons of Erc, who, in the end of the 5th century, immigrated from the

Irish Dalriada, and founded the Scottish monarchy; and it gives the titles of Baron and Marquis, in the peerage of Scotland, to the Duke of Argyll—the former title created in 1470, the latter in 1701. The Duke of Argyll's eldest son bears, by courtesy, the title of Marquis of Lorne; and the present Marquis, born in 1845, married in 1871 Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, fourth daughter of Her Majesty the Queen. Valuation of district (1895) £67,578. The presbytery of Lorn comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Ardochattan, Glenorchy, Kilbrandon, Kilchrenan, Kilmore, Kilniver, and Lismore, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Appin, Duror, Glencoe, Muckairn, Oban, and St Columba (Oban), and the chapelries of Glencreran, Lochawe, Dalavich, and Connell Ferry, and holds its meetings at Oban on the last Wednesday of March and November, and the first Wednesday of May. Pop. (1871) 12,956, (1881) 14,361, (1891) 14,564, of whom about 1540 are communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Lorn, with churches at Appin, Ardochattan, Glenorchy, Kilbrandon, Kilniver, Muckairn, two (one for English only) at Oban, and preaching stations at Kilchrenan and Connell, which eight churches together have over 2000 members and adherents.

Lorn Furnace. See BUNAWE.

Lornaty. See BLAIRGOWRIE.

Lossie, a river of Elginshire, which rises in the parish of Dallas, near Carr Kitty (1711 feet), where the parishes of DALLAS, EDINKILLIE, and KNOCKANDO meet, 14 miles SW of the city of ELGIN. Springing from the feeders of two small lochs—Trevie and Lossie—and receiving also near its source a burn from the loch marked on the Ordnance Survey map as Loch Nair, but which ought to be Loch-an-Iore, it flows in a very winding course, with a general N by E direction, to the MORAY Firth at LOSSIEMOUTH, passing through or along the borders of the parishes of Dallas, Birnie, Elgin, Spynie, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, and Drainie. The distance from source to mouth is only 19 miles, but so numerous are the windings that the distance along the river itself is 31 miles. The upper part of its course is bleak and bare, but there are pretty parts from Dallas church downwards, particularly in the neighbourhood of the city of Elgin, where one of the banks is always well wooded, and sometimes both. At Kellas, a little below Dallas, there is a very fine series of river terraces at three different levels, and not surpassed in the N of Scotland. Immediately farther down there are narrow rocky gorges, through which the river flows in a succession of rapids. The lowest of these is the Dun Cow's Loup. Near Birnie a hollow known as Foths (? fosse, *fossa*) opens off. This is evidently an old course of the river, though the present channel, cutting backwards, is now at a much lower level. Below Birnie the flow, which is nowhere rapid, becomes more sluggish still, and the river along the greater part of the rest of its course has to be bounded by strong embankments. Good examples of terraces may again be seen W of the bend at Haughland near Elgin. In 1829 the river, like all the others on the N side of the Moray Firth, came down in heavy flood, sweeping almost all the bridges before it, and inundating the whole of the low country along its banks, and breaking into the old bed of the Loch of SPYNE, which had been drained about twenty years before. The streams that join it from the E are the Burn of Corratnich, the Lennoc Burn, the Burn of Shogle, the Muirton, Linkwood or Waukmill Burn, and the Burn of Lhanbryd. The Lennoc Burn flows through the deep Glenlatterich, and at one narrow rocky gorge called the Ess of Glenlatterach has a fall 50 feet high. The streams from the W are the Lochty or Black Burn and the Monaughty Canal. The river contains a few salmon, sea-trout, yellow-trout, and 'finnock' or whiting, and its tributaries afford good trout fishing. Though the fishings are let by the proprietor, the Earl of Moray, the tenant allows the public to fish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 95, 1876.

Lossiemouth, a small coast town in DRAINIE parish, Elginshire, at the mouth of the river just described,

and by rail $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Elgin, of which, as well as of a considerable part of the district, it is the seaport. It consists of three different villages, Lossiemouth proper, Branderburgh, and Stotfield, and has a post office under Elgin, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. There is a port of 'Lossy, otherwise of Spynie,' mentioned in the Chartulary of Moray in 1383, but it was very probably farther up the river than the present site. It was then as now the port of Elgin, and the reason of the mention is a dispute as to the rights of the bishop and burgesses. The bishop seems to have prevailed, and the mouth of the river became a pertinent of the estate of Kinedder, and thus remained till near the end of the 17th century. In 1698 the town of Elgin feued from the then proprietor of Kinedder, Brodie of Brodie, about 80 acres of bare gravel and sand, at a yearly feu-duty of £2, 1s. 7d., and a harbour was constructed; and streets and cross lanes, all at right angles, were regularly laid out round a large central square, in which is the sadly dilapidated town's cross. The feus measure 120 by 180 feet, and are held at a very low rate. They were, so long as the old harbour remained, readily taken off, though since the erection of the new harbour many of the fishermen prefer Branderburgh, and the earlier village is now known sometimes as the Old Town. The original harbour was within the mouth of the river, and cost £1200 previous to 1780, but the entrance was very inconvenient on account of a bad sand-bar, which could not be got rid of, notwithstanding the effort made to increase the scour of the river by the erection of another pier on the opposite side of the river in that year. As business by and by increased—particularly the herring fishing, which was first tried in 1819—the accommodation became very insufficient, and in 1834 a Stotfield and Lossiemouth Harbour Company was formed for the purpose of making a new harbour at Stotfield Point, away from the mouth of the river and the bar altogether. This was a rectangular basin, mainly cut in solid rock, and protected by a breakwater on the N. The work was carried out between 1837 and 1839, and the rubbish was flung on the shore. The stones thus thrown down have been gradually carried westward by a strong in-shore current that sets in that direction, and now extend along the shore for fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, forming a ridge 40 feet wide at the base and about 10 feet high. The harbour was again enlarged, deepened to 16 feet at spring tides, and otherwise improved in 1852, when railway communication with Elgin was first opened, and during the next eight years trade again increased, and such large numbers of herring boats began to fish from the place, that the directors of the company—now the Elgin and Lossiemouth Harbour Company—extended the breakwater to the SW, and at a cost of £18,000 formed a large new basin, intended entirely for boats. Further deepening operations were completed in 1894 at a cost of over £20,000, defrayed by Government grant, giving 20 feet depth at spring tides and 10 feet at neap tides. At the beginning of 1895 there were 150 boats belonging to Lossiemouth and 435 resident fishermen and boys. The rising-ground W and SW of the harbour is known as the Coulard Hill (124 feet), and along the slopes of this since 1830 the village of Branderburgh has sprung up, Colonel Brander of Pitgaveny, the late proprietor of the ground, having, in that year, built a house there for himself—the first, and for seven years the only one erected—close to the present entrance to the boat basin at the harbour. The change of harbour favoured the rise of the new village, and within the next thirty years the number of inhabitants had become nearly 1000. This village is also regularly laid out, with the streets at right angles and a large central square. To the W and N of the square the houses belong to fishermen, and are substantial and mostly very tidy buildings. To the S there are a number of villas occupied by the business men connected with the place, or belonging to the inhabitants of Elgin, who make this a summer resort. Stotfield is along the coast to the SW, and contains a number of villas used as summer residences.

Close by, the rocks [See ELGINSHIRE] contain galena, efforts to work which to profit have been made on many occasions, from 1790 downwards, but hitherto without success. To the E of this is the Branderburgh Baths, containing a swimming bath and other accommodation, the water being pumped from the sea. Originally constructed by a joint stock company in 1873-74, they have since been sold, and are now in private hands. The beach below Stotfield, in Stotfield Hythe, forms excellent bathing ground, and is much resorted to by visitors. The village was, on 25th Dec. 1806, the scene of a sudden and terrific gale, in which almost all the fishermen belonging to the place were drowned within sight of the houses. There are fine views of the Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire hills, both from Stotfield and the Coulard Hill. The Established church at the W of the Old Town, was erected in 1848, and is a chapel of ease for the parish of Drainie, which in 1792 was in what the writer of the *Old Statistical Account* evidently thought the happy position of having 'no lawyer, writer, attorney, physician, surgeon, apothecary, negro, Jew, gipsy, Englishman, Irishman, foreigner of any description, nor family of any religious sect or denomination except the Established Church.' The Free church, replacing one destroyed by fire, stands on a commanding site, and cost £2400. Its octagonal tower and spire form a notable landmark to mariners. The original U.P. church was further to the E, and was the oldest church in the village; but a new one was erected in 1881. The Baptist church dates from 1870. The Episcopal church has a mission station. Lossiemouth school, close to the Free church, was originally built as a General Assembly school, but on the passing of the Education Act was handed over to the school board of Drainie. A town-hall was erected in 1884-85 at an expense of about £1100. There are a branch of the Bank of Scotland, a coastguard station, boating, bowling, cricket, golf, and tennis clubs. The industries are mainly those connected with fishing and shipping. There are a few boatbuilding yards, and several quarries of good sandstone along the edge of Coulard Hill. From these large numbers of specimens of the reptiles found in the 'Elgin Sandstones' have been procured. They are noticed in the article on the county of Elgin. A lifeboat has been stationed here since 1866. The Police and General Improvement (Scotland) Act was adopted in 1865, and in 1890 the town was created a burgh. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. A plentiful water supply was introduced in 1877 at a cost of £4340. The supply is taken from an excellent spring in a deep well to the E of Lossiemouth proper, from which it is pumped by steam to a circular iron reservoir, containing over 6000 gallons, on the top of the Coulard Hill, and thence distributed over the place. There is frequent railway communication with Elgin by the Morayshire railway, since 1881 a branch of the Great North of Scotland railway system. The principal imports are coal, salt, timber, pavement, and slates, and the principal export pit-props. Pop. (1831) 580, (1861) 2285, (1871) 2620, (1881) 3497, (1891) 3486, of whom 1855 were females, whilst 2086 were in Branderburgh, 905 in Lossiemouth, 304 in Seatown, and 191 in Stotfield. Houses (1891) inhabited 680, vacant 61.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Loth, a hamlet and a coast parish of E Sutherland. The hamlet, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Helmsdale, has a station on the Sutherland section of the Highland railway, a post office, a church, and a public school. The parish, containing also the fishing village of Portgower, 2 miles SW of Helmsdale, and much curtailed by the annexation of its Helmsdale portion to Kildonan prior to 1851, is bounded N by Kildonan, SE by the Moray Firth, and SW by Clyne. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $25\frac{1}{4}$ square miles or 17,806 acres, of which $430\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $4\frac{1}{2}$ water. The coast-line, closely followed by the railway for $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is chiefly a low, level beach of sand, indented by several

baylets, and projecting some low rocky headlands. The impetuous Loth, rising on Beinn na Meilich at an altitude of 1510 feet, winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to the sea near Loth station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its mouth being joined by Sletdale Burn, which rises on Meall an Liath Mor at an altitude of 1495 feet, and, thence curving $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward, has a total descent of 1132 feet. Of seven other streamlets the chief is one running 4 miles south-south-eastward to the sea near Kintradwell. In 1818 a new channel was cut for the Loth through a solid rock 20 feet high, whereby a largish swamp or loch—the river's expansion—was drained, and its bed converted into rich arable carse-land. The surface rises rapidly north-westward to 1000 feet at Cregan Mor, 970 at Cnoc na h-Iolaire, 1294 at Creg a Chrionaich, 1346 at Creg a' Mheasgain, 1311 at Culgower Hill, 1767 at Beinn Chol, 1608 at Meallan Liath Mor, 1581 at Creg Mhor, 2063 at Beinn Dohrain, 2046 at Beinn na h-Urrachd, and 1940 at Beinn na Meilich, the last six of which culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks along the coast are oolitic, comprising limestone, conglomerate, variously-coloured shales, and white and red sandstone; but the prevailing rock of the uplands is a species of large-grained porphyry, unusually frangible, and easily denuded by running water. At most one-seventh of the entire area is in tillage, but what arable land there is has a fertile soil, and the farm of Crakaig is one of the best in the county. Pennant describes an ancient flag-built 'hunting house'—one of three—in Glen Loth; and near Kintradwell there still are remains of a Pictish tower. The mansion of Kintradwell was burnt by the Jacobite Earl of Cromarty in 1746. Hereabout stood a chapel dedicated to St Trullo; and another pre-Reformation place of worship was standing at Garty towards the close of the 18th century. The Duke of Sutherland is sole proprietor. Loth is in the presbytery of Dornoch and the synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £169. The parish church at the hamlet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Loth station, is a handsome edifice of 1838. Two public schools—Loth and Port Gower—with respective accommodation for 60 and 51 children, have an average attendance of about 25 and 65, and grants amounting to nearly £36 and £67. Pop. (1801) 1374, (1831) 2214, (1861) 610, (1871) 583, (1881) 584, (1891) 528.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Lothian, a district on the S side of the Firth of Forth, extending from the Avon to the Lammermuirs. It is now regarded as commensurate with Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington shires, which are called respectively West, Mid, and East Lothian; but anciently it was sometimes taken to embrace all the country as far S as the Tweed. By the Saxons it was called *Lothene*, by the Gael *Lethead*; and Latin equivalents were *Loidis* and *Lodonea*. It gives the titles of Earl and Marquis in the peerage of Scotland to the noble family of Kerr—the former title created in 1606, the latter in 1701. The Marquis's chief seat is Newbattle Abbey, near Dalkeith.

Lothian and Tweeddale, a synod of the Church of Scotland, comprehending the presbyteries of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Biggar, Peebles, Dalkeith, Haddington, and Dunbar, and holding its meetings at Edinburgh on the first Tuesday of May and November. A Free Church synod also bears the name of Lothian and Tweeddale; comprehends the presbyteries of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Biggar and Peebles, Dalkeith, and Haddington and Dunbar; and holds its meetings at Edinburgh on the Tuesday after the last Sunday of April and October—the October meeting in such other town as the synod may appoint.

Lothian-Bridge. See CRANSTON.

Lothrie Burn, a rivulet of Kinross-shire and Fife, rising on Bishop Hill, at a point 9 furlongs NE of Kinnesswood, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into the river Leven at the E end of Leslie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Lotue, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, at the head of Loch Arthur, 7 miles NNE of Dalbeattie.

Loudoun, a parish in the SE corner of Cunninghame

district, Ayrshire, containing the post-town and station of **NEWMILNS** ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Kilmarnock), the villages of **DARVEL** and **ALRON**, and part of the town of **GALSTON**. It is bounded N by Eaglesham in Renfrewshire, E by East Kilbride and Avondale in Lanarkshire, S by Galston, and NW by Kilmarnock and Fenwick. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 miles; its breadth increases eastward from $8\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 15,543 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river **IRVINE**, rising on the Lanarkshire border at an altitude of 810 feet above sea-level, flows $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-by-southward along or close to all the Avondale and Galston boundary; and Glen Water, coming in from Renfrewshire, runs $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-westward across the interior till, just above Darvel, it falls into the Irvine, another of whose affluents, Polbath Burn, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along the Fenwick and Kilmarnock boundary. Along the Irvine the surface declines to 135 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 750 feet near High Bowhill, 577 near East Heads, 835 near Hapton, 1089 at Quarry Hill, and 839 at Loudoun Hill. The last, a conspicuous conical summit, formed of columnar trap, is situated in the SE corner of the parish, and figures as a remarkable feature in a very extensive landscape. It belongs to the class which the Scoto-Irish called 'dun,' the Scoto-Saxons 'law;' and by a singular triplicate of honours, it wears as its designation not only both these words, but also the modern 'hill'—Law-dun-hill, or Loudoun-hill, 'Hill-hill-hill.' The rest of the parish, notwithstanding its lying so near the watershed with Lanarkshire, has neither an elevated nor a rough appearance, but is champaign, and only gently sloping. Much of it near the centre, and especially along the E, is moor and moss. The soil of the arable grounds is here and there light and gravelly, but is mostly a rich deep loam, greatly improved by lime. John, Earl of Loudoun, who succeeded to the earldom in 1731, was the first agricultural improver. He commenced his operations in 1733, by making roads through the parish; he next had an excellent bridge built over the Irvine; and he got made thence, and from his own house to Newmilns, a road, which was the first constructed by statute-work in the county. These measures, the prelude to his becoming the father of agriculture in the district, he adopted apparently from his recollecting a time when carts or waggons belonging to his father and his father's factor were the only ones in the parish; but he also plied vigorously the work of planting and enclosing. He is said to have planted more than a million trees, chiefly elm, ash, and oak; and, in general, he bequeathed to his estate a pervading character of rich cultivation and sylvan beauty. The rocks are mainly carboniferous, with disturbing protrusions of trap. Limestone of excellent quality is very abundant, and has been largely worked. Coal in some parts is too much broken up by trap to be mined, but elsewhere forms rich, extensive, workable fields, with an aggregate thickness of 27 feet in the seams. Clay ironstone, also, is plentiful. Nearly four-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage; about 750 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. At Loudoun Hill Skene places Vandogara, a town of the Damnonii, which, under the form *Vandurara*, by Chalmers was identified with Paisley. But 'the best editions give *Vandogara* as the form of the name, which obviously connects it with *Vindogara* or the Bay of Ayr; and Ptolemy's position corresponds very closely with Loudoun Hill on the river Irvine, where there is a Roman camp. What confirms this identity is, that the towns in the territory of the Damnonii appear afterwards to have all been connected with Roman roads; and there are the remains of a Roman road leading from this camp to Carstairs' (*Celtic Scotland*, i. 73, 1876). At Loudoun Hill, on 10 May 1307, Robert Bruce, with only 600 followers, defeated 3000 English under the Earl of Pembroke. He entrenched himself strongly, and, following up the tactics of Wallace, defended his position by epearmen drawn up in square against the charge of heavily armed cavalry. Loudoun Hill, too, sometimes

gives name to the Battle of DRUMCLOG. Cairns and tumuli once were numerous, and Roman vessels have been dug from a moss upon Braidlee Farm. In Alton and near Darvel are ruins still called castles, but more like Danish forts; and the lands of DARVEL were held by the Knights Templars. In the village of Newmilns is a very small and very old castle belonging to the Campbells of Loudoun. On the summit of a rising-ground, by the side of a brook, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the present mansion, are the ruins of an ancient castle which belonged to the same family, and which is said to have been destroyed towards the close of the 15th century by the Clan Kennedy, under the Earl of Cassillis. The present sumptuous pile stands embowered by wood, in the SW part of the parish, 5 miles E of Kilmarnock, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Galston. It singularly combines the attractions of massive antiquity with the light gracefulness of modern architecture. A square battlemented tower, of unknown antiquity, was destroyed in a siege by General Monk, when the castle was defended by Lady Loudoun, who obtained honourable terms of capitulation. The old part of the house consists now of one large square tower, battlemented and turreted, which, probably built in the 15th century, lifts its solemn and imposing form above a surrounding mass of modern building. The modern part, sufficient in itself to constitute it one of the largest and noblest edifices in the West of Scotland, was completed only in the year 1811. The library contains over 11,000 volumes. The noble proprietors of the castle, whose title of earl is taken from the parish, are a branch of the great family of Campbell, being descendants of Donald, who was second son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow (see INVERARAY), and who married Susanna Crauford, the heiress of Loudoun, in the reign of Robert I. In 1601 Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, was raised to the peerage as Baron Loudoun; and in 1633 his granddaughter's husband, Sir John Campbell of Lawers, was created Earl of Loudoun. A zealous Covenanter, he became High Chancellor of Scotland in 1641, and played a conspicuous part in the stirring events of the times. His great-great-granddaughter, Flora Mure Campbell (1780-1840), married the first Marquess of Hastings, a title which became extinct at the death of their younger grandson in 1868, when that, however, of Countess of Loudoun devolved on their granddaughter, Edith Maud (1833-74), who married the first Lord Donington. Her eldest son, Charles Edward Hastings Rawdon Abney Hastings, is the present Earl (b. 1855). (See FENWICK and KILMARNOCK.) 'Loudoun's bonny woods and braes' are the theme of one of Tannahill's best-known songs. The Earl of Loudoun is much the largest proprietor. Giving off a portion to Darvel *quoad sacra* parish, Loudoun is in the presbytery of Irvine and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £250. The ancient church, at the SW corner of the parish, was dependent upon Kilwinning Abbey, and now is represented only by its choir, which serves as a mausoleum of the Loudoun family. Norman Macleod, D.D. (1812-72), was minister from 1838 till 1843, and the account of the parish in the *New Statistical* was written by him. Modern places of worship are noticed under NEWMILNS and DARVEL; and 5 schools—Darvel public, Mairs public, Moor public, Newmilns public, and Lady Flora's—with respective accommodation for 306, 151, 35, 576, and 279 children, have an average attendance of about 205, 180, 15, 435, and 170, and grants amounting to nearly £228, £155, £27, £440, and £168. Pop. (1801) 2503, (1831) 3959, (1861) 4840, (1871) 5525, (1881) 5239, (1891) 6379.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Louisburgh. See WICK.

Loup of Fintry. See FINTRY.

Lour; a mansion in Forfar parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles SSE of the town. It was built by one of the Earls of Northesk, whose descendant, Major Patrick Alexander Watson Carnegie of Lour and Turin (b. 1836; suc. 1833), is present proprietor. A lake was once on the estate, but has been completely drained; and a moor on it,

within Inverarity parish, has remains of a Roman camp.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Louthier. See LOWTHER, GREEN.

Lovat, a place in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the river Beauly, opposite Beauly town, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by S of Clunes station on the Inverness and Dingwall section of the Highland railway. Here stood the baronial fortalice of Lovat, founded in 1230 by the Bissets, and conferred by James I. on Hugh Fraser, first Lord Lovat—a title attained in 1747 and restored in 1857. (See BEAUFORT CASTLE.) Lovat Bridge, across the river Beauly, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW, a fine arched structure erected in 1810 at a cost of nearly £10,000, and with a waterway of 240 feet, was partially carried away by heavy floods in February 1892. It was restored in 1894 at an estimated expense of £5000.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Low Banton. See BANTON.

Lowes, Loch of the, a lake in the extreme NW of Etrick parish, Selkirkshire. Lying 815 feet above sea-level, it measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs in length from S by W to N by E, $1\frac{3}{4}$ furlong in extreme breadth, and 11 or 12 fathoms in depth. At the foot it is separated by only a narrow neck of land from the head of St Mary's Loch, into which it discharges, through an aggregate descent of only 15 inches, the nascent drain-like stream of Yar-row Water; and it seems to have been originally one lake with St Mary's Loch, till gradually separated from it by deposits at the mouths of Oxcleugh and Crosscleugh Burns. In consequence, probably, of its becoming a separate lake, but certainly not on account of any pre-eminence in either extent or picturesqueness, it is popularly called the Loch of the Lowes, signifying 'the lake of the lakes.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Lows, Loch of the, a lake in Caputh parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Dunkeld. The largest of a chain of five lakes, expansions of LUNAN BURN, it measures 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; presents exquisite features of contour and embellishment; and contains pike, perch, and fine but very shy trout. The Queen drove round by here both in 1865 and 1866, and describes the loch as 'surrounded by trees and woods, of which there is no end, and very pretty.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Lowther, Green, a mountain (2403 feet) in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Wanlockhead and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Sanquhar. Lowther Hill (2377 feet) rises 1 mile to the SW, at the meeting point with the Dumfriesshire parishes of Sanquhar and Durisdeer; and these two summits, occupying a chief place among the central masses of the Southern Highlands, give the name of Lowthers, as a general or comprehensive name, to the great range extending eastward across the S of Lanarkshire and the N of Dumfriesshire, to the southern borders of Peebles and Selkirk shires. Dr John Brown, in his *Enterkin*, has finely pictured their 'vast expanse covered with thick, short, tawny grass and moss,' and the graves of the suicides who used to be buried here.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Lowthertown, a village in Dornock parish, Dumfriesshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Annan.

Lowtis or Lotus Hill, an eminence (1050 feet) on the mutual border of New Abbey and Kirkgunzeon parishes, Kirkcudbrightshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Kirkgunzeon village. It projects from the NW side of the Criffell mountains, and overhangs Loch Arthur.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Low Waters, a village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile SSW of the town of Hamilton, under which it has a post and money order office. There is a public school.

Loyal or Laoghal, Loch, a wood-fringed lake on the mutual border of Tongue and Farr parishes, Sutherland, 5 miles SSE of Tongue village. Lying 369 feet above sea-level, it extends $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles northward, has a maximum width of 7 furlongs, contains three islets, and is overhanging to the W by BEN LOYAL (2504 feet), to the E by BENSTOMINO (1728). It contains magnificent trout and salmo-ferox, is frequented by waterfowl, is fed by sixteen rivulets, and from its foot sends off the river BORGIE,

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward to Torrisdale Bay. (See CRAGGIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 108, 1880-81.)

Lubnaig, Loch, a lake of Balquhiddier and Callander parishes, SW Perthshire, 1 mile S of Strathyre station on the Callander and Oban railway, and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of the town of Callander. Lying 405 feet above sea-level, it extends 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ miles south-south-eastward, has a maximum width of 3 furlongs, and is traversed by the northern head-stream of the TEITH. Its western shore, closely skirted by the Callander and Oban railway, is overhung by BEN VANE (2685 feet) and BEN LEDI (2875); whilst from its eastern shore, traversed by the highroad to Killin, rises Beinn Bhreac (2250). Its waters contain salmon, trout, and char; and boats may be hired. The loch is open to the public, except for net fishing, and the trout average over a quarter of a pound. 'We next,' writes Dorothy Wordsworth, under date 10 Sept. 1803, 'came to a lake called Loch Lubnaig, a name which signifies "winding." In shape it somewhat resembles Ulswater, but is much narrower and shorter. The character of this lake is simple and grand. On the side opposite to where we were is a range of steep craggy mountains, one of which—like Place Fell—encroaching upon the bed of the lake, forces it to make a considerable bending. I have forgotten the name of this precipice: it is a very remarkable one, being almost perpendicular, and very rugged. We, on the eastern side, travelled under steep and rocky hills which were often covered with low woods to a considerable height; there were one or two farm-houses, and a few cottages. A neat white dwelling—ARDCHULLARIE—on the side of the hill over against the bold steep of which I have spoken, had been the residence of the famous traveller Bruce, who, all his travels ended, had arranged the history of them in that solitude—as deep as any Abyssinian one—among the mountains of his native country, where he passed several years. The house stands sweetly surrounded by coppice-woods and green fields. On the other side, I believe, were no houses till we came near to the outlet, where a few low huts looked very beautiful, with their dark brown roofs near a stream which hurried down the mountain, and after its turbulent course travelled a short way over a level green, and was lost in the lake.' At Loch Lubnaig the tourist again is among the scenery of the *Lady of the Lake*. It was up the Pass of LENY that the cross of fire was carried by young Angus of Dun-Craggan, who had just been obliged to leave his father's funeral in order to speed the signal on its way.

'Ben Ledi saw the cross of fire;
It glanced like lightning up Strathyre;
O'er dale and hill the summons flew,
Nor rest, nor peace, young Angus knew;
The tear that gathered in his eye,
He left the mountain breeze to dry;
Until where Teith's young waters roll,
Betwixt him and the wooded knoll,
That graced the sable strath with green,
The chapel of Saint Bride was seen.'

Here the messenger delivers up the signal to Norman of Armandave, who was about to pledge his troth at the altar to Mary of Tombea; and the bridegroom, leaving his unwedded bride, starts off with the cross along the shores of Loch Lubnaig, and away towards the distant district of Balquhiddier. The chapel of Saint Bride stood on a small and romantic knoll between the opening of the Pass of Leny and Loch Lubnaig. Armandave is on the W side of the loch; and Tombea, the residence of Norman's bride, is also in the neighbourhood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Luce. See HODDAM.

Luce, a river partly of Ayrshire but chiefly of Wigtownshire. Rising at an altitude of 1300 feet above sea-level on the southern slope of Beneraid (1435 feet), it first runs 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through Ballantrae parish to the boundary between Ayrshire and Wigtownshire, and then winds 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward till it falls into the head of Luce Bay. During the first 12 miles it bears the name of the Main Water of Luce,

which at New Luce village, where it receives the Cross Water, it exchanges for that of the Water of Luce. From a point a little way above New Luce village it is followed pretty closely by the Girvan and Portpatrick railway. Its waters yield capital salmon and sea-trout fishing. June and July are the best months for sea-trout, and August, September, and October for salmon.

Luce Bay (*Abraucannus Sinus* of Ptolemy), a large bay indenting the southernmost land in Scotland, and converting the southern half of Wigtownshire into two peninsulas—a long and narrow one between this bay and the North Channel, and a broad one between it and Wigtown Bay. Its entrance is between the Mull of Galloway on the W, and Borough Head on the E. Measured in a straight line, direct from point to point, this entrance is 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide; and the length of the bay, measured in a line at right angles with that chord to the commencement of the little estuary of the Water of Luce, is 16 miles. Its area is about 160 square miles. Over a distance of 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the commencement of the estuary at its head, it expands, chiefly on the W side, to a width of 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and thence to the entrance, its coast-line, on the W, runs, in general, due S, or a little E of S; whilst that on the opposite side trends almost regularly due SE. At its head the seaboard is low, and at the efflux of the tide displays a sandy beach of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in mean breadth; but elsewhere it is all, with small exceptions, bold and rocky, occasionally torn with fissures and perforated with caverns. The bay contains various little recesses and tiny embayments, some of which are capable of being converted into convenient harbours. It also offers to a seaman acquainted with it anchoring-grounds in which he may safely let his vessel ride in almost any wind. In hazy weather vessels sometimes mistake the bay for the Irish Channel, and when steering a north-westerly course suddenly take the ground on the W coast. The mistake, when it happens, is almost certain destruction; for the tide no sooner leaves a struck ship than she settles down upon quicksands, so that subsequent tides serve only to dash her to pieces. But since the erection (1830) of the lighthouse on the Mull of Galloway, errors have become comparatively infrequent, and navigation proportionally safe. The lighthouse is situated on the extreme SE, 325 feet above high water, and shows an intermittent white light visible at a distance of 25 miles. Two rocks, called the Big and the Little Scare, lie 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the strait between the Mull of Galloway and Borough Head, the former 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ NE by E of the Mull, and the latter $\frac{3}{4}$ mile further.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1856-57.

Luce, New, a village and a parish of N Wigtownshire. The village, standing 195 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Water of Luce, at the influx of Cross Water, has a station on the Girvan and Portpatrick section (1876) of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 5 miles NNW of Glenluce, under which there is a post office.

The parish consists of the northern part of the ancient parish of Glenluce, which was divided into the parishes of New and Old Luce in 1647. It is bounded NW and N by Ballantrae and Colmonell in Ayrshire, E by Kirkcowan, S by Old Luce, and W by Inch. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 28,929 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The Main Water of Luce, entering from Ballantrae, runs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Ayrshire and Inch border till at New Luce village it is joined by the Cross Water of Luce, also rising in Ballantrae, and winding 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward—for the first 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Colmonell border, and then through the interior of New Luce parish. As the Water of Luce, their united stream flows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward, mainly along the boundaries with Inch and Old Luce, till, at Gabsnout, it passes off into the latter parish. A number of rivulets flow to one or other of these streams, or else to Tarf Water, which runs 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the eastern boundary, and which, at

the SE corner of the parish, is joined by Drumpail Burn, running 4 miles southward through the interior, then 2½ miles north-eastward along the eastern part of the southern boundary. At Gabsnout the surface declines to 100 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises northward to 531 feet at Gleniron Fell, 607 at Buight Fell, 807 at Balmurrie Fell, 888 near Artfield, 834 at Quarter Fell, 725 at the Stab Hill, 900 at Murdonochee, and 970 at Miltonish. The Standing Stones of Laggangarn are now taken care of by the Government department for the conservation of ancient monuments. 'The scenery around the village, indeed of the parish generally, is not remarkable for beauty. There are plantings on both the Main Water and Cross Water, which give their banks a sylvan aspect; but generally the landscapes are bare and monotonous. Still, a ramble in the Moors in summer weather is never without pleasure, and a visit to the "auld grey cairns" is always interesting.' The predominant rocks are Silurian; and lead was mined on Knockibae farm in the latter half of the 18th century. The soil, for the most part naturally poor, has been somewhat improved by draining. Chief attention is paid to the rearing of sheep and black cattle. The 'prophet,' Alexander Peden (1626-86), was minister for three years prior to his ejection in 1662, when, at the end of his farewell sermon, he closed the pulpit door, and, knocking thrice upon it with his Bible, thrice repeated: 'I arrest thee in my Master's name, that none ever enter thee but such as come in by the door as I have done'—a prediction indeed fulfilled, as no man preached there till after the Revolution. New Luce is in the presbytery of Stranraer and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £150. The parish church was built about 1821. There is a neat Free Church station, and two public schools, Glenwhilly and New Luce, with respective accommodation for 31 and 154 children, have an average attendance of about 25 and 95, and grants of over £34 and £83. Pop. (1801) 368, (1831) 623, (1861) 731, (1871) 661, (1881) 706, (1891) 588.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 3, 4, 7, 8, 1856-63.

Luce, Old, a coast parish of Wigtownshire, containing the post-office village of GLENLUCE, with a station on the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick joint railway, 8¾ miles E by S of Stranraer and 14¾ WSW of Newton Stewart. The Glasgow and South-Western railway from Girvan runs through the parish, parallel with Luce Water, and connects with the joint railway at Dunragit station. It is bounded N by New Luce, NE and E by Kirkcowan, SE by Mochrum, S by Luce Bay, SW by Stoneykirk, and W by Inch. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 10 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2½ and 7½ miles; and its area is 33,798½ acres, of which 1995½ are foreshore and 206¾ water. Drumpail Burn runs 2½ miles north-eastward along the eastern part of the northern boundary to Tarf Water, which itself winds 6¼ miles south-eastward along all the north-eastern boundary. The Water of Luce first runs 7 furlongs on the boundary with New Luce, and then goes 3¾ miles south-south-eastward across the interior to the head of Luce Bay; and Piltanton Burn runs 4¼ miles eastward along the Inch border and through the south-western interior. White Loch (4¾ × 1¾ furl.) and Dernaclar Loch (3½ × 2½ furl.) are the largest of five small featureless lakes in the eastern half of the parish, since Castle Loch (1¼ × ½ mile) falls just within the Mochrum boundary. Springs are numerous—perennial, limpid, and extremely cold. The coast, 11½ miles in extent, is mostly fringed by a sandy beach, ½ mile in mean breadth; but at Synniness (Scand. 'Sueno's headland') it rises steeply to 231 feet above the sea. Some level lands lie adjacent to that beach and to Luce Water, and the rest of the surface is all tumulated, irregular, or hilly, its chief elevations being Challock Hill (484 feet), Barlockhart Fell (411), Knock Fell (513), and Craig Fell (538). Greywacke, the predominant rock, has been quarried; and the soil of the seaboard is sand, gravel, or clay, of other low tracts is clay, loam, or moss, and on the higher grounds is mostly light, dry, and stony. Nearly

three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; rather more than 300 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities, other than those noticed under GLENLUCE, CARSECREUGH, PARK PLACE, and SYNINNESS, are remains of cairns and of a crannoge in Barlockhart Loch, and the sites of two pre-Reformation chapels, Our Lady's and Kirk Christ. Mansions, each with a separate article, are BALKAIL, CRAIGENVEOCH, DUNRAGIT, and GENOCH. Old Luce is in the presbytery of Stranraer and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £150. Three churches are at GLENLUCE; and three public schools—Drochduil, Glenluce Academy, and Glen of Luce—with respective accommodation for 120, 613, and 123 children, have an average attendance of about 75, 280, and 60, and grants amounting to over £68, £318, and £72. Pop. (1801) 1221, (1831) 2180, (1861) 2800, (1871) 2449, (1881) 2447, (1891) 2517.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 3, 1857-56.

Luckieslap, a village in the S of Forfarshire, 8 miles NE of Dundee.

Lucklaw. See INCHLAW.

Lude. See BLAIR ATHOLE.

Luffness, a mansion in Aberlady parish, Haddingtonshire, on the left side of Peffer Burn, near its influx to Aberlady Bay, ¾ mile NE of Aberlady village, and 3½ miles WNW of Drem Junction on the North British railway. An old irregular building, with thick walls, tall chimneys, and crow-stepped gables, it was once surrounded by a rampart and a ditch, which have left distinct remains, and was greatly improved by the grandfather of the present proprietor, Henry Walter Hope, Esq. (b. 1839; suc. 1863), whose great-great-grandfather, the first Earl of Hopetoun, bought the estate in 1739 for £8350. Aberlady Bay long bore the name of Luffness Bay, and figures under that name in old records as the port of Haddington. The rampart and the ditch around Luffness mansion were part of a fortification constructed in 1549 to straiten the English garrison in Haddington, by preventing it from receiving supplies by sea.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Lugar, a village in Auchinleck parish, Kyle district, Ayrshire, on the right bank of Lugar Water, with a station on the Mauchline and Muirkirk branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 1½ mile ENE of Cumnock and 16½ miles SE of Kilmarnock. It was built chiefly for the accommodation of the workers in its iron-works, which date from about 1845, and which have five blast furnaces. The Lugar Institute was presented in 1892 by Mr Weir of Kildonan. The buildings are partly of two storeys and partly of one, and contain a lecture or concert room capable of accommodating 400 persons, reading room, recreation room for chess, etc., billiard room, bath rooms, bowling alley, etc., while provision is made for a library. Lugar has also a post office under Cumnock, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a chapel of ease, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 753, (1871) 1374, (1881) 1353, (1891) 1288.

Lugar Water, formed just above the village of Lugar by the confluence of Gass and Glenmore Waters, winds 12½ miles westward and north-westward, past Cumnock town, Dumfries House, Ochiltree village, and Auchinleck House, and traces the boundary between Auchinleck and Mauchline parishes on the right, and Old Cumnock, Ochiltree, and Stair parishes on the left, till it falls into the river Ayr at a point 1½ mile S by W of Mauchline town. It exhibits great diversity and force of picturesque on its banks—sometimes deep ravines, wooded to the top; sometimes high mural precipices of rock, or naked, overhanging, menacing crags; sometimes gentle slopes or undulating declivities, embellished with trees and culture; and sometimes a series of little green peninsulas. Between Lugar village and Cumnock town it washes an almost isleted round hillock, called the Moat, which commands an exquisite view of long reaches of its picturesque and romantic banks; and it is crossed, in the same vicinity, by a viaduct of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 756 feet long and 150 high, with nine arches of 50 and five of 30 feet in span. At

its influx to the Ayr, in the eastern vicinity of the magnificent grounds of Barskimming, it seems to have a volume of water equal to that of the Ayr, so as to have been designated by Burns 'the stately Lugar;' and it once contained great abundance of yellow trout and salmon, but is now a very indifferent angling stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Luggate Water, a rivulet of Stow parish, Edinburgh. Formed by two small head-streams, which rise close to the Peebleshire border, it runs $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward to Gala Water, at a point 1 mile SSW of Stow village. It is a cold hill stream, fed by many rills, subject to sudden freshets, and containing great store of trout. Two old castles stood on its banks, on spots $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile from its influx to Gala Water; and both of them have left some remains.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Luggie Water, a rivulet of Lanarkshire and the detached district of Dumbartonshire, flowing $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward and west-north-westward along the boundaries or through the interior of Cumbernauld, New Monkland, Cadder, and Kirkintilloch parishes, till it falls into Kelvin Water at Kirkintilloch town. Except for a brief distance in Kirkintilloch parish, where it possesses some features of beauty, it is a dull, sluggish, ditch-like stream. David Gray (1838-61), however, deemed it at once cheerful and romantic, and sang its supposed beauties in the pretty lyric of *Luggie-Side*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Lugton, a village in Dalkeith parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of the North Esk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs W by N of the centre of Dalkeith town. Lugton barony, which was annexed to Dalkeith parish so late as 1633, had anciently a baronial fortalice, and belonged to a branch of the family of Douglas, but was possessed in 1693 by Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lugton Junction. See DUNLOP.

Lugton Water, a rivulet, partly of Renfrewshire, but chiefly of Ayrshire. Issuing from Loch Libo (395 feet above sea-level), it flows $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-westward along the boundaries of or through the parishes of Neilston, Beith, Dunlop, Stewarton, and Kilwinning, till, after traversing Eglinton Park, it falls into the Garnock at a point $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Irvine town. It once abounded with fresh-water trout and sea-trout, and was occasionally ascended by salmon, but now yields good sport only over the last 5 miles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Luib, a railway station in Glendochart, Killin parish, Perthshire, on the Callander and Oban line, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Killin station. Here is a post and railway telegraph office; and 1 mile to the E is Luib Hotel.—*Ord. Sur.*, sb. 46, 1872.

Luichart, Loch, a lake in Contin parish, Ross and Cromarty, with Lochluichart station near its head, on the Dingwall and Skye railway, 17 miles W by N of Dingwall. Traversed by the river Conan, and lying 270 feet above sea-level, it curves $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward, and decreases in breadth from $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to 100 yards. Its northern shore, towards the head, is finely wooded; and here is a handsome shooting-lodge belonging to the Dowager Lady Ashburton. Its waters contain great plenty of excellent trout, with occasional grilse.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 93, 83, 1881.

Luine or Loyne, a stream of Ross and Inverness shires, rising at an altitude of 1100 feet above sea-level, and flowing $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward—for $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the boundary between the two counties—till, after a total descent of 620 feet, it falls into the Moriston at a point 1 mile SW of Ceanacroc shooting-lodge and 13 W of Fort Augustus. Its marshy expansion, Loch Luine, 3 miles N of Tomdoun inn, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, but only 50 yards to 3 furlongs wide.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Luing, an island of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan parish, Argyllshire, separated on the N from Seil Island by a strait scarcely 300 yards wide, and on the E from Torsa and Shuna Islands, also by narrow straits. Lying 1 mile to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the coast of Nether Lorn and the entrance of Loch Melfort, it extends 6 miles in a direction nearly due N and S, nowhere exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and has an area of $3797\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 291 are for-shore and $12\frac{1}{2}$ water. As grouped with the several

islands near, it exhibits an extensive range of picturesque and pleasing scenery. The surface in the N rises into rocky cliffs and eminences, approximates the form of two distinct ranges of heights, and attains an extreme altitude of 650 feet; but in all other parts, and generally round the coast, it is mostly low, though nowhere absolutely flat. Clay slate of fissile character is the predominant rock, and has been largely quarried for roofing. The land is chiefly under sheep, but in the course of the 19th century several hundred acres were reclaimed from a comparatively waste condition, and one farm has a remarkably fine suite of dwellings and offices. The Marquis of Breadalbane is sole proprietor. Pop. (1861) 521, (1871) 582, (1881) 527, (1891) 632, of whom 577 were Gaelic-speaking.

Luirbost. See LEURBOST.

Lui Water, a mountain rivulet of Braemar district, SW Aberdeenshire, rising, at an altitude of 3400 feet, on the eastern shoulder of Ben Macdhui, and running $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, till, after a total descent of 3232 feet, it falls into the river Dee at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below the Linn of Dee. Its upper $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, above the Derry's confluence, bear the name of Luibeg Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 65, 1874-70.

Lumphanan, a hamlet and a parish in Kincardine O'Neil district, S Aberdeenshire. The hamlet has a station on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 27 miles W by S of Aberdeen, under which it has a post-office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; a branch of the North of Scotland Bank; a hotel; and fairs on the second Thursday of January, February, March, April, May, October, November, and December.

The parish is bounded N by Leochel and Tough, E by Kincardine O'Neil, S by Kincardine O'Neil and Aboyne, and W and NW by Coull. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $8757\frac{3}{8}$ acres, of which $3\frac{3}{8}$ are water. The drainage is carried partly northward to the Don by Leochel Burn, but mainly southward to the Dee by the Burns of Beltie and Dess, along the latter of which the surface declines to 420 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 923 feet at Stot Hill, 1250 at Mill Maud, and 1563 at Craiglich on the Coull boundary. The drainage of a good-sized loch in 1860 has been noticed under AUCHLOSSAN. The predominant rock is granite; and the soil varies from a deep loam on the low grounds to a thin sand on the higher. About 3500 acres are in tillage; 625 acres are under wood, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. On the Perk Hill, 1 mile N by W of the parish church, is Macbeth's Cairn, which in 1793 was described as '40 yards in circumference, and pretty high up in the middle.' Here, on 15 Aug. 1057, Macbeth, pursued across the great range of the Mounth, was slain by Malcolm Ceanmor, the son of Duncan. In Lumphanan another king, Edward I. of England, on 21 July 1296, received the submission of Sir John de Malevill—probably at the Peel Bog, a moated, round earthen mound, 46 yards in diameter, and 12 feet high, in a marshy hollow, a little SW of the church. Till 1782 it was crowned by remains of a stone building, called Haa-ton House. Another strength was the Houff, on the lands of Auchinove; and two earthen ramparts, 230 yards long, extended along the base of the Hills of Corse and Mill Maud. Estates are AUCHINHOVE, Burnside, Camp-hill, FINDRACK, GLENMILLAN, and Pitmurehie; and Dr R. Farquharson of FINZEAN, M.P., owns three-fourths of the parish. Lumphanan is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £192. The parish church, built in 1762, and enlarged in 1851, contains 600 sittings. Its ancient predecessor was dedicated to St Finan (*Lumphanan* being a corruption of *Llanffinan*); and this dedication, according to Dr Skene, 'must have proceeded from a Welsh source.' According, however, to one of its ministers, the church in pre-Reformation times was dedicated to St Vincent, and Lumphanan means 'bare little valley.' There is a Free church; and a public

school, with accommodation for 208 children, has an average attendance of about 115, and a grant of over £116. Pop. (1801) 614, (1831) 957, (1861) 1251, (1871) 1239, (1881) 1130, (1891) 992.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Lumphinnans, a mining village in the S of Ballingry parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Lochgelly. Pop. (1871) 404, (1881) 440, (1891) 1007.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Lumsden, a village in Auchindoir and Kearn parish, Aberdeenshire, 4 miles SSW of Rhyndy, $9\frac{3}{4}$ NW by N of Alford, and 8 SSW of Gartly station on the Inverness and Keith section of the Great North of Scotland railway. It communicates with Gartly daily by public coach. Founded about the year 1825 on what was then a barren moor, it crowns a rising-ground, 745 feet above sea-level, amid a fertile district, and commands a picturesque view to the W, with the Buck of Cabrach in the background. Besides a number of excellent houses, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland bank, a hotel, a Free church (1843), a public school, and fairs on the first Monday of January, February, and March, on the first Monday and last Tuesday *o.s.* of April, on the last Friday of May *o.s.*, on the third Tuesday of August *o.s.*, and on the first Monday of December. It carries on a considerable amount of provincial business, and the superior is H. Gordon Lumsden of Auchindoir. Pop. (1840) 243, (1861) 478, (1871) 487, (1881) 519, (1891) 501.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Lunan, a coast parish of E Forfarshire, with a station, Lunan Bay, on the Arbroath and Montrose section (1879-83) of the North British, 5 miles SSW of Montrose, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Arbroath. It is bounded N by Craig, E by the German Ocean, SE and SW by Inverkeilor, and W by Kinnell. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 2874 acres. The area was largely increased in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to Lunan the Dysart detached portion of Maryton parish, comprising 964 acres. The coast, extending $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along LUNAN BAY, is a low sandy beach, strewn here and there with small boulders, and flanked by bent-covered knolls, beyond which the surface rises somewhat rapidly till at Cothill it attains an altitude of 319 feet above sea-level, and thence commands an extensive prospect of country, seaboard, and sea. LUNAN WATER winds $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles north-eastward along the Inverkeilor boundary; and BUCKIE DEN Burn, traversing a romantic dell, and forming a number of pretty waterfalls, crosses the interior. Trap and sandstone are the prevailing rocks; and the former has been quarried for building. The soil is sandy for a short way inland, deep and rich on the lower declivities, and frequently shallow on the higher grounds. Three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; less than 20 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are vestiges or sites of structures connected with Red Castle. Walter Mill (1476-1558), burned at St Andrews, the last of Scotland's Reformation martyrs, was priest of Lunan for forty years; and Alexander Peddie, its Episcopalian minister, was suffered, after the re-establishment of Presbyterianism, to retain his charge till his death in 1713. Lunan House is the seat of William Thomas Taylor Blair-Imrie, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1849). The Earl of Northesk is chief proprietor. Lunan is in the presbytery of Arbroath and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £178. The church was rebuilt in 1844, and a public school, with accommodation for 82 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of nearly £84. Valuation (1884) £3034, 3s., (1893) £3853, 5s., plus £1235 for railway. Pop. (1801) 318, (1831) 298, (1861) 259, (1871) 245, (1881) 243, (1891) 349.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Lunan Bay, lying open to the E, extends from Boddin Point in Craig parish to the Lang Craig in Inverkeilor; measures 3 miles across the entrance, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the entrance line to the head; has an approximately semicircular outline; is flanked for about 1 mile at each end by bold rocky heights rising to altitudes of more

than 100 feet above sea-level, and partly consisting of columnar or pyramidal cliffs; has, around its head, a low sandy beach, slightly strewn with small boulders, and regularly flanked with bent-covered knolls; and, during westerly or south-westerly winds, affords safe anchorage. Its bottom is fine sand, and its strand furnishes beautiful varieties of sea-shell, and occasionally jasper and onyx gems.

Lunan Burn, a rivulet of Stormont district, Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 1400 feet, and winding $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward, through or along the borders of Dowally, Caputh, Clunie, Kinloch, Lethendy, and Blairgowrie parishes, till, after a total descent of 1270 feet, it falls into the Isla at a point 2 miles W by S of Coupar-Angus. During the middle 7 miles of its course it traverses a chain of five lakes—Craiglush Loch (4×2 furl.; 380 feet), the Loch of the Lows (8×4 furl.), Butterstone Loch ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), the Loch of Clunie (5×5 furl.), and Drumellie Loch ($8 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 190 feet)—all five of which are noticed separately. A deep, sluggish, ditch-like stream, it contains some capital trout weighing 2 or 3 lbs.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 56, 48, 1870-68.

Lunan Water, issuing from RESCOBIE LOCH (196 feet above sea-level), and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile lower down, traversing Balgavies Loch ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), flows $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward through or along the boundaries of Rescobie, Kirkden, Guthrie, Kinnell, Inverkeilor, and Lunan parishes, Forfarshire, till it falls into Lunan Bay. Its chief tributary is the Vinny; and its waters are limpid, and contain excellent trout, with a few sea trout. There are complaints, however, that the refuse from bleachfields does great damage to the river.

Lunasting, an ancient parish of Shetland, now united to Nesting, and lying 25 miles N of Lerwick. Its church still stands, and ranks as a chapel of ease. Pop. of Lunasting registration district (1861) 880, (1871) 822, (1881) 783, (1891) 719.

Luncarty, a suppressed parish and a village in the Strathmore district of Perthshire. The parish was anciently a rectory, and is now incorporated with Redgorton, forming its NE division. The village, near the right bank of the Tay, has a station on the Caledonian railway, 4 miles NNW of Perth. Luncarty bleachfield has long been reputed one of the largest in Britain. Its grounds cover upwards of 130 acres. The water-power by which the works are driven includes the whole volume of Ordie and Shochie Burns, carried along an artificial canal, and also a considerable volume led out from the Tay by means of a dam run nearly across the river. Pop. of village (1881) 270, (1891) 345.

According to Hector Boece, but to no earlier historian, Luncarty in 990 was the scene of a decisive overthrow of the Danes by Kenneth III., aided by the peasant-ancestor of the noble family of Hay. The Danes, strong in numbers and fiery in resolve, had landed on the coast of Angus, razed the town and castle of Montrose, and moved across Angus and along Strathmore, strewing their path with desolation, and menacing Scotland with bondage. Kenneth the King heard at Stirling of their descent, and hastened to take post on Moncrieff Hill, in the peninsula of the Earn and the Tay; but while there organising the raw troops, which he had swept together, and waiting the arrival of forces suited to his exigency, he learned that Perth was already besieged. Arraying what soldiery he had, and making a detour so as to get to northward of the enemy, he marched to Luncarty, saw the Danes posted on an eminence to the S, and next day taunted and provoked them to a trial of strength on the intervening level ground. The rush of the Danes was dreadful; but three puissant ploughmen, father and sons, of the name of Hay, or Haya, who were at work in a field on the opposite side of the river, were bold enough to attempt to infuse their own courage into the faltering troops. Seizing the yoke of the plough and whatever similar tools were at hand, they forded the Tay, and arriving just at a crisis when the wings had given way and the centre was wavering, they shouted shame and death against the recreant who should flee, and threw themselves with such fury on the

foremost of the Danes as to gain the Scots a moment for rallying at a spot still known as Turn-again Hillock. Hay, the father, as if he had been superhuman, had no difficulty in drawing some elans to follow in his wake; and plunging with these down a deep ravine, while the battle was renewed on ground at a little distance from the original scene of action, he rushed upon the Danes in flank and rear, and threw them into confusion. A band of peasants, who were lurking near or drawn together from curiosity, now raised a loud shout of triumph, and were taken by the Danes for a new army. The invaders instantly ceased to fight; they became a mingled mass of routed men; and, not excepting their leaders and king himself, they either were hewn down by the sword or perished in the river. An assembly of the states, held next day at Scoue, decreed to give the peasant-conqueror the choice of the hound's course or the falcon's flight of land, in reward of his bravery. Hay having chosen the latter, the falcon was let off from a hill overlooking Perth, and flew eastward to a point a mile south of the house of ERROL, alighting there on a stone which is still called the 'Hawk's Stane.' All the intervening lauds were given in perpetuity to Hay's family; but they have since been either alienated, or parcelled out among various lines of descendants.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Lunderston Bay. See INNERKIP.

Lundie, a village and a parish of SW Forfarshire. The village stands 3 miles WSW of Auchterhouse station on the Dundee and Newtyle branch of the Caledonian railway, 6 ESE of Coupar-Angus, and 9 NW by W of Dundee, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Newtyle, E by Auchterhouse, S by Fowlis-Easter, and W by Kettins. Its utmost length, from W by N to E by S, is 4 miles; its utmost breadth is 3 miles; and its area is 4296½ acres, of which 107½ are water. Of seven lakes, which send off head-streams of DICHRU WATER, much the largest is Long Loch (5½ × 2 furl.; 722 feet) in the N, Lundie Loch having been reduced by drainage about the year 1810 to less than a twelfth of its former size. A range of the Sidlaw Hills extends along part of the N and all the W of the parish, whose surface, nowhere sinking much below 500 feet above sea-level, attains 1063 feet near Smithston and 1088 at Keillor Hill on the Kettins boundary. The range divides the head of Strathdighty from the neighbouring part of Strathmore, and gives to all the interior of the parish a sheltered and sequestered aspect. The predominant rocks are trap and common grey sandstone; and the soil is for the most part light, sharp loam. Since 1850 great improvements have been effected in the way of reclaiming, draining, fencing, and building. The Duncans of Lundie, now Earls of CAMPERDOWN, have held nearly all the property from 1678 and earlier; and Lundie churchyard is still their burying-place. This parish since 1618 has formed one charge with the contiguous parish of FOWLIS-EASTER. It is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £213. A building of considerable antiquity, Lundie church was repaired about the year 1847, and renovated in 1892 at a cost of £900. The restoration of the two churches of the united charge was due to the exertions of the minister, the Rev. P. L. Burr, and cost £2500. A public school, with accommodation for 108 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of nearly £50. Valuation (1884) £4311, 19s., (1893) £3299, 11s. Pop. (1831) 456, (1861) 442, (1871) 400, (1881) 317, (1891) 301; of united parish (1831) 778, (1871) 691, (1881) 628, (1891) 584.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Lundie, Loch, a lake in Golspie parish, Sutherland, 2½ miles W of Golspie village. Lying 556 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7 and 1½ furlongs, sends off Culmailie Burn to the sea, and on the N is overhung by Ben Lundie (1464 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1876.

Lundin and Lundin Mill. See LARGO.

Lundin Links, a railway station on the S coast of Fife, 1 mile WSW of Lower Largo.

Lunga, an island of Jura parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Scarba Sound. It extends 1½ mile from N to S; has a maximum breadth of 1 mile; is separated by a very narrow strait at its S end from Scarba island; and consists of an irregular hilly ridge, rising mostly to a height of less than 500 feet above sea-level, but lifting summits to a height of nearly 1000 feet. Everywhere uneven, and mostly rocky and bare, with patches of bog and heath, it is scarcely anywhere capable of even spade culture; trends down, on most of its W side, in steep naked declivities; consists of quartzite, clay slate, and other schistose rocks, traversed by numerous trap veins; and headlands, from many points on its shoulders and summits, extensive, impressive, and diversified views. The narrow strait separating it from Scarba is obstructed on the E by a rocky islet, and has a tumbling, impetuous, tidal current, quite as violent and grandly scenic as that of the far more celebrated Corrievrechan between Scarba and Jura. Pop. (1871) 5, (1881) 17, (1891) 15.

Lunna, a coast village in the Lunasting portion of Nesting parish, Shetland, 9 miles NE of Voc and 25 N of Lerwick. The headland of Lunna Ness terminates 5 miles to the NE; and ¼ mile further is the little islet of Lunna Holm. Lunna Firth, washing the W side of the headland, penetrates 7½ miles southward and south-westward in three ramifications, separates the headland and the adjacent parts of the mainland from the S coast of Yell island, strikes north-westward into junction with Yell Sound, contains numerous islands and islets, and is excellent fishing ground.

Lunnasting. See LUNASTING.

Lurgain, Loch. See LOCHBEROW.

Lurgie Craigs. See HUME.

Luscar House, a handsome Tudor mansion (*circa* 1839) in Carnock parish, Fife, 3¼ miles WNW of Dunfermline. Its owner is Alexander Mitchell, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Luss, a village and a parish of Dumbarshire. The village stands just S of the mouth of Glenluss, on the western shore of Loch Lomond, at the SE base of Bendhu (2108 feet), 8 miles SSE of Tarbet, 9 NNE of Helensburgh, and 12¼ NNW of Dumbaron. Occupying a charming site in front of three of the finest islands in Loch Lomond, it mainly consisted, about 1850, of miserable huts, but then was mostly rebuilt with neat cottages on a regular plan. It communicates with the Loch Lomond steamers in their passages up and down the lake; is much frequented by anglers and by tourists; and has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a hotel, a parish library, a literary association, and a fair on the third Tuesday of August. Coleridge, Wordsworth, and his sister Dorothy passed the night of 24 Aug. 1803 at the inn here; and here on 29 Sept. 1875 the Queen changed horses, as she drove from Inveraray to Balloch.

The parish had anciently other and much more extensive limits than now. The 'forty-pound lands' of Buchanan, on the E side of Loch Lomond, were detached from it in 1621, and annexed to Incheiloch (now Buchanan); the lands of four proprietors at the S end of the lake were detached from it in 1659, and annexed to Bonhill; all the extensive territory along the W side of the lake, to the N of Glendouglas and around the head of the lake, now constituting the parish of Arrochar, was detached from it in 1658; and, on the other hand, the lands of Caldannach, Prestelloch, and Conglens, which belonged to Incheiloch parish, were united to it in modern times. It now is bounded N by Arrochar, E by a sinuous line among the islands of Loch Lomond, separating it from Stirlingshire and Kilmaronock, SE by Bonhill, S by Cardross and Row, and W by Row and (for 3 furlongs) Loch Long. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 12¼ miles; its breadth varies between 2½ and 5½ miles; and its area is 28,844½ acres, of which 1½ are foreshore and 4637 water. INCHLONACH, INCHOONACHAN, INCHTAVANNACH, INCHGALBRAITH, and two other islands of Loch Lomond, belong to Luss, and are separately noticed. To Loch Lomond flow DOUGLAS WATER, formed by two head-streams

within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Loch Long, and running $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-southward to Inverbeg Inn, mainly along the Arrochar border; Luss Water, rising at an altitude of 1100 feet, and curving $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward to Luss village; FINLAS Water, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet, and running $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward, eastward, and north-by-eastward, to Rossdhu House; and FRUIN WATER, winding $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the N of Arden House, along the Row boundary and through the southern interior. Nine-tenths of the parish are mountainous, and offer such saliences of feature, such diversities of contour, such labyrinths of glen, and such outlooks on Loch Lomond, as to abound in grand and romantic scenery. Chief elevations from S to N are *Benuchara Muir (1028 feet), *Balnock (2092), *BEN THARSUINN (2149), *BEN RUISG (1939), Cruach Dubh (1154), *BEN CHAORACH (2338), *BEN MHANARCH (2328), BEN EICH (2302), BENDHU (2108), and DOUNE Hill (2409), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The uplands, all the way between the mouth of Glendouglas and the mouth of Glenluss—a distance of 3 miles—press close on Loch Lomond; and thence to the southern boundary—a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles—they recede somewhat gradually from the shore till they leave a lowland tract of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W along the course of Fruin Water. The low grounds, all southward from Luss village, lie contiguous to Loch Lomond; consist partly of dead levels, partly of gentle undulations, partly of braes or hill slopes; are interlocked on one side with bays of the lake, on the other side with spurs and recesses of the mountains; display vast profusion of wood and culture; include Sir James Colquhoun's mansion and park of Rossdhu; and combine, with their magnificent surroundings, to form a series of exquisite landscapes. The predominant rock of the mountains is clay slate, of the low grounds is Old Red sandstone; and both are quarried. The soil on the mountains is mostly heathy or moorish; in some hollows or low tracts is moss; on parts of the low grounds adjacent to Loch Lomond is either sand or gravel; and on other parts is fertile loam. The chief antiquities are a large cairn $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the village, traces of an ancient fortification on Dumfin Hill, and sites of ancient chapels at Rossdhu and in Glenluss. Haco of Norway, during his invasion in 1263, worked great havoc in the parish. Sir John Colquhoun, who became Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland in 1474, was a native, as also was his descendant, the Rev. John Colquhoun, D.D. (1748-1827); and the Rev. John Stuart, D.D. (1743-1821), translator of the Scriptures into Gaelic, was minister. ROSSDHU, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and Sir James Colquhoun of that ilk and Luss, Bart., is the sole proprietor. Luss is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £302. The parish church was built in 1771. There is also a Free church; and Luss public and Muirland Christian Knowledge Society's schools, with respective accommodation for 63 and 75 children, have an average attendance of about 70 and 40, and grants of over £80 and £58. Pop. (1801) 953, (1831) 1181, (1861) 831, (1871) 730, (1881) 719, (1891) 633, of whom 101 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 30, 1871-76. See Dr William Fraser's *Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country* (2 vols., Edinb. 1869); and pp. 64-77 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (Edinb. 1874).

Luthermuir, a village, with an Established church and a public school, in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, near the right bank of Luther Water, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by E of Fettercairn and 5 SW of Laurencekirk, under which it has a post office. Founded towards the close of the 18th century on a moor so barren as to be reckoned worthless, it figured for a time as little else than a resort of destitute and abandoned persons from many surrounding parishes.—*Ord.*, *Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Luther Water, a troutful rivulet of Kincardineshire, rising at an altitude of 1300 feet among the frontier Grampians, and curving $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward and south-south-westward through Fordoun, Laurencekirk, and Marykirk parishes, till, after a total descent

of 1205 feet, it falls into the North Esk at the boundary with Forfarshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile WNW of Marykirk village.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Luthrie, a village on the E side of Creich parish, Fifeshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of the Firth of Tay, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Cupar, under which it has a post office.

Lybster, a coast village and a *quoad sacra* parish of Latheron parish, Caithness, $13\frac{3}{8}$ miles SW by S of Wick. It has a post office under Wick, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and the Town and County Banks, two hotels, a police station, a good boat harbour, the parish church (1836), a Free church, a public school, and fairs on the Thursday in July after Hill of Wick and the second Tuesday of November. Erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1887, Lybster is in the presbytery of Caithness and the synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The stipend is £140. It is the headquarters of one of the twenty-seven fishery districts of Scotland, comprising the fishing villages of Latheronwheel, Forse, Lybster, and Clyth. Within this district the number of boats at the beginning of 1895 was 142, of fishermen and boys 606, whilst the value of boats was £4854, of nets £6340, and of lines £1052. The following was the number, in different years, of barrels of herrings salted or cured—(1866) 15,806, (1873) 28,350, (1882) 3458, (1892) 6734, (1894) 6747; of cod, ling, and hake taken—(1873) 16,979, (1882) 6200, (1894) 1406. Pop. (1861) 745, (1871) 833, (1881) 831, (1891) 740; of *quoad sacra* parish, (1891) 2735.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 110, 1877.

Lydoch or Laidon, Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Fortingall parish, Perthshire, and Glenorechy parish, Argyllshire, 6 miles E of Kingshouse Inn. It lies 924 feet above sea-level, amid the dismal expanse of Rannoch Muir; extends $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward; has a maximum breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; is all engirt with bog and heath and rock, presenting a surpassing scene of wildness and desolation, yet possesses within itself many attractions; contains abundance of trout, some of them running up to 8 lbs. in weight; is gemmed with nearly a dozen islets, the haunts of the red deer and the eagle; and sends off, from a point near its head, the rivulet Gauir, 7 miles eastward to the head of Loch Rannoch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 54, 1873.

Lymekilns. See LIMEKILNS.

Lymphoy. See LENNOX CASTLE, Edinburghshire.

Lyne, a parish of Peeblesshire, until 1891 named Lyne and Megget parish, and till then consisting of two widely separate portions—Lyne, near the centre of the county; and the old parish of Megget, 13 miles to the S, on the county border. The Boundary Commissioners in the year mentioned transferred the Megget portion of the parish to the parish of Yarrow and to the county of Selkirk, and directed that the remainder of the parish should be known as the parish of Lyne. The old parish of Megget was separated by a watershed from the rest of the county of Peebles, and the district drained into St Mary's Loch and Yarrow valley. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, $6\frac{1}{2}$; while its area is 14,500 acres. Lyne, whose church is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Peebles and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WNW of Lyne station in Stobo parish, on the Symington and Peebles section of the Caledonian railway, is bounded NE by Eddleston, E by Peebles, S and SW by Stobo, and NW by Newlands. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 2793 acres. LYNE WATER flows $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-eastward and eastward along all the Stobo boundary to a point 3 furlongs above its influx to the Tweed, and here receives four rivulets, one of them tracing all the eastern border. The surface sinks at the SE corner to 565 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 701 feet at the Roman camp, 1261 at Hamildean Hill, 1334 at Black Meldon, and 1516 near the NW boundary.

The predominant rocks are Silurian. The parish is principally pastoral or waste; but such arable land as there is has a gravelly soil of fair fertility, with a southern exposure. A large British fort is on Hamildean Hill; and just to the W of Lyne church are remains of a

Roman camp. 'Randal's Walls' it was called at the beginning of the 18th century; and as depicted in Roy's *Military Antiquities* (1795), it has an extreme length and breadth of 850 and 750 feet, its four environing ramparts, 4 to 5 feet high, being pierced by four entrances. Since then, however, the plough has greatly destroyed it. Lyne is in the presbytery of Peebles and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £190. Crowning a grassy mound, above the left bank of Lyne Water, the parish church is a pretty, antique structure, rebuilt or renovated in 1644 by John, Lord Hay of Yester, and restored in 1889 by the Earl of Wemyss. Lyne public school, with accommodation for 71 children, has an average attendance of about 30, and a grant of over £41. Pop. (1801) 167, (1831) 156, (1861) 134, (1871) 174, (1881) 204, (1891) 104.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 16, 1864.

Lyne Burn, a rivulet of Dunfermline parish, SW Fife, rising near Crossgates in the E corner of the parish, and running 7 miles south-westward and southward through the interior and along the Torryburn border, till it falls into the Firth of Forth immediately to the W of Charlestown. It is often called Spital Burn, (properly Hospital Burn), from its washing the site of the ancient Hospital of St Leonard's at the S side of Dunfermline town; and it receives, a little SW of that site, a tributary coming 2½ miles southward from Loch-head.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 32, 1867-57.

Lynedoch Cottage or House, a mansion in Methven parish, Perthshire, standing amid beautiful grounds on the left bank of the river Almond, 2 miles NNE of Methven village and 7 WNW of Perth. The estate was purchased in 1787 by General Thomas Graham (1748-1843), one of the heroes of the Peninsular War, and the victor of Barossa, and it gave him the title of Baron on his elevation to the peerage in 1814. See DRONACH, and Murray Graham's *Memoir of Lord Lynedoch* (2d ed. 1877).

Lyne Water, a stream of NW Peeblesshire, rising among the Pentlands at an altitude of 1250 feet above sea-level, within ½ mile of the Midlothian border, and winding 18¾ miles south-south-eastward through or along the boundaries of Linton, Newlands, Stobo, Lyne, and Peebles parishes, till, after a total descent of nearly 700 feet, it falls into the Tweed near Lyne station, 3 miles W by S of Peebles town. It is joined by Bad-dingsgill Burn, West Water, Cairn Burn, Dead Burn,

Flemington Burn, and Tarth Water; its pleasant meadowy vale is here and there prettily wooded, especially opposite Drochil Castle; and its amber-coloured waters, which are open to the public, contain good store of trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 24, 1857-64.

Lynn House. See LINN.

Lynturk, a small mansion, with pretty grounds, in Leochel parish, central Aberdeenshire, 2¼ miles SW of Whitehouse station on the Alford branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. The estate belonged anciently to the Strachans, passed to successively the Irvines and the Gordons, in 1816 was sold to Peter M'Combie, and is now the property of Peter Duguid M'Combie, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Lynwilg, a hotel in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire, near the E shore of Loch Alvie, 2½ miles SSW of Aviemore, under which there is a post office of Lynwilg.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Lyon, a river of Breadalbane district, Perthshire. Rising among alpine mountains, close to the Argyllshire border, at an altitude of 2400 feet above sea-level, and 5 miles NNE of Tyndrum, it first runs 4 miles northward, under the name of Abhainn Ghlas or Avonglass, to the head of Loch Lyon (1¾ × ¼ mile; 1100 feet), after issuing from which it proceeds 30¼ miles east-north-eastward, along GLENLYON, and through the entire southern portion of FORTINGALL parish, till, after a total descent of 2090 feet, it falls into the Tay at a point 9 furlongs NNE of Taymouth Castle, and 2¾ miles below the Tay's own efflux from Loch Tay. Its tributaries are very numerous, but most of them are mere impetuous torrents of only a few furlongs to 3 miles in length of course. The chief are the Allt Conait, running 8½ miles east-by-southward, through Lochs Dhamh and Girre, and entering its N side 1¾ mile SW of Meggernie Castle; and KELTNEY BURN, running 8¾ miles east-by-northward and south-south-eastward to a point 1½ mile above the Lyon's confluence with the Tay. Its waters make two considerable cascades; and they contain valuable pearl mussels and plenty of capital trout, besides salmon, grilse, and sea-trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 54, 55, 1869-73.

Lyon, Castle. See BORROWSTOUNNESS and CASTLE-HUNTLY.

Lyth, a village in the E of Bower parish, Caithness, 8½ miles NNW of Wick. It has a fair on the third Tuesday of October.

ORDNANCE GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND.

MAAM-RATAGAIN, a mountain pass (1072 feet) on the mutual border of Inverness and Ross and Cromarty shires, leading from Glenshiel to Glenelg, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Shiel Inn. A zig-zag road, formed in 1815 over the pass, commands from the highest point a very grand view.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Maam-Stuil or **Mam-Sodhail**, a mountain on the mutual border of Kintail parish, Ross and Cromarty, and Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of the head of Loch Affric. It rises to an altitude of 3862 feet above sea-level; has remarkably numerous species of plants; is believed to retain more perennial snow than any other mountain in Great Britain; and commands an extensive and very impressive view.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Maar or **Park Burn**, a rivulet of Durisdeer parish, Dumfriesshire, running $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles southward and east-south-eastward—for the last 2 miles along the Penpont boundary—till it falls into the river Nith at a point 2 miles NNW of Thornhill. It traverses the beautiful grounds of Drumlanrig Castle; and the diversion of its course, at the time that the castle was built, forms the theme of an old-world rhyme.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63.

Maberry, Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, and Penninghame and Kirkcowan parishes, Wigtownshire, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Barrhill station on the Girvan and Portpatrick section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Lying 405 feet above sea-level, it extends $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-eastward; has a maximum width of 3 furlongs; is gemmed by eight little islets, one of them with vestiges of a castle; contains large pike and trout; and sends off the **BLADENOCH** to Wigton Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Mabie, an estate, with a mansion, in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Dumfries. Its owner is Reginald Howat, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Macallan. See **KNOCKANDO**.

Macarthur's Head, a headland on the E coast of Islay island, Argyllshire, flanking the W side of the S end or entrance of the Sound of Islay. A lighthouse on it shows a fixed white light up the Sound of Islay to about N half E, a fixed red light from N half E to about E, and a fixed white light to the S of E as far as the land allows, visible at a distance of 18 nautical miles.

Macbeth's Castle. See **CAIRNBEDDIE**, **DUNSINANE**, and **MANOR**.

Macbie Hill, an old but modernised mansion, with a well-wooded park and a small lake, in Newlands parish, Peebleshire, 3 miles E by S of West Linton, and 9 furlongs S of Macbie Hill station on the Dolphinton branch of the North British, this being $21\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by W of Edinburgh. Its owner is John George Massy-Beresford, Esq. (b. 1856; suc. 1893).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Macduff, a seaport town and a *quoad sacra* parish in the *quoad civilia* parish of **GAMRIE**, Banffshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Banff. It is the terminus of the Turriff and Macduff

branch of the **GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY** system, the station being $49\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Aberdeen and $29\frac{3}{4}$ N by W of Inveramsay Junction, where the branch leaves the main line. The town, which consists of a number of well-planned streets with good houses, and has one of the best harbours along the Moray Firth, is situated on an irregular rising-ground sloping northward and north-westward towards the sea-shore. Previous to 1732 it was but a small fishing hamlet, and owes its great progress since to the fostering care of successive Earls of Fife, and to its situation. The hamlet was known as **Down** or **Doune**, but in 1783 James, second Earl of Fife, changed it to **Macduff** (the family name being **Duff**), and obtained for the place a charter of *de novo damus* from George III., by which it was erected into a 'free and independent burgh-of-barony.' The lower harbour rates and the better position of the harbour diverted a considerable amount of traffic from Banff, and the growth of trade has been still more rapid and important since the opening of railway communication in 1860. The station was then at the SW side of the town, and was also intended for the partial accommodation of Banff, but in 1872 a prolongation of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile took place, bringing the station into a central position, while accommodation is still provided for Banff, from this side, by the Banff Bridge station. The climate is good, and as the beach affords excellent bathing ground the place is frequented during the summer months by visitors. The mineral wells of Tarlair are about a quarter of a mile distant. There were great rejoicings on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales on a visit to the Earl of Fife on 13 Nov. 1883, when the town was gaily decorated, various public bodies walked in procession to Duff House, and an address was presented to His Royal Highness. The harbour, enlarged and improved in 1877, was constructed by and belonged to the Duke of Fife, who sold it in 1897 to the town council for £13,000—£8000 in cash, £2000 as an investment at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and £3000 as a donation to the improvement scheme. The trade consists chiefly of exports of grain and cured herrings and other fish, and the imports are coal, salt, and bone and other manures. At the beginning of 1895, 105 fishing boats, of which 47 were first-class boats (*i.e.*, with keels of 30 feet or upwards), belonged to the port, and there were 105 boats (48 large and 57 small) employed in the salmon fishing, which is let out on lease. The Established church, a large building on an eminence at one end of the town, was erected at the expense of the third Earl of Fife. A cross, erected by the Duke of Fife, ornaments its precincts. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption. A Congregational church was erected in 1881 at a cost of £1250, and a Salvation Army hall in 1883. Murray's Institution was founded in 1848 by Mr Murray of London, a canvas manufacturer and a native of the burgh, for the free education of poor children. It has been transferred to the School Board in virtue of a scheme drawn up under the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, which also pro-

vides for the administration of the funds of the institution, amounting to £6000. The public school has accommodation for 700 children, and Murray's for 95. There is also a technical school. By the Reform Bill Macduff was, for parliamentary purposes, included within the boundaries of the burgh of Banff, but its municipality remained distinct, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 its municipal matters are managed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Water was introduced in 1883, and a new sewage scheme begun in 1894. There is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and branches of the Union and North of Scotland Banks. The town-hall, erected by voluntary subscription, cost £2100. There are also meal, oil-cake, and saw mills, manure works, rope and sail works, boat-building yards, baths, a gas-work, a masonic lodge (St James, No. 633), a company of artillery volunteers, curling, cricket, dramatic, and football clubs, a branch of the Moray Frith Fisheries Association, a hotel, a club and reading-room, and a number of the usual charitable, etc., institutions. The bridge across the Deveron to the W, on the road to Banff, was designed by Smeaton. The *quoad sacra* parish, which extends beyond the town, is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen. Macduff with adjoining district was formed into a registration district in 1882. Valuation of burgh, (1893) £8677, 3s. 4d. Pop. of parish (1871) 3912, (1881) 4104, (1891) 4164; of burgh (1831) 1819, (1861) 3067, (1871) 3410, (1881) 3650, (1891) 3722.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Machany Water, a troutful stream of Muthill and Blackford parishes, Perthshire, flowing $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles eastward till it falls into the Earn at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Auchterarder.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Machar, New, a parish in the S of the Formartine district of East Aberdeenshire, to the N containing Summerhill village, which stands, 310 feet above sea-level, 4 furlongs SSW of New Machar station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Dyce Junction and $11\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Aberdeen. Summerhill has a post office under Aberdeen, with money order and savings bank departments; and close to the station is New Machar Inn.

Containing also Parkhill station, 4 miles S of that of New Machar, the parish is bounded N and NE by Udney, E by Belhelvie, SE and S by Old Machar, SW by Dyce, W by Fintray, and NW by Keithhall. Till 1621 it formed part of Old Machar parish, and, after being disjoined, was known successively as the Upper Parochie of St Machar, Upper Machar, and, finally, New Machar. Prior to 1891 it had a detached part situated at Straloch, and that formed also a detached part of the county of Banff. This detached portion was by the Boundary Commissioners connected with the main portion of the parish by annexing the intervening strip of the parish of Udney, measuring 300 yards wide at the narrowest, and consisting of that part of the estate of Torryleith which was in Udney. New Machar was then placed wholly in the county of Aberdeen. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its utmost breadth, from E to W, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Don flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-eastward along all the Dyce border; and Elrick Burn, rising in the Straloch district, runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, partly along the Keithhall and Fintray borders, but mainly through the interior, till it falls into the Don at a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs SW of Parkhill station. Corby Loch ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ furl.; 251 feet) lies mostly beyond the south-eastern boundary, near which are Lily Loch ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.) and BISHOP'S LOCH ($2 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.) At the Bridge of Dyce the surface declines to 128 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises gently to 299 feet at Highlands, 400 at Rosemount, 500 at Upper Rannieshill, 620 at Changehill, and 543 at the Hill of Clyne. Granite abounds in the southern district, and limestone is found on the estate of North Kimmundy. The soil of the southern district, near the Don, is a gravelly loam; of the middle district, is a good loam; and of the northern district, is very various,

and much of it poor. About two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; nearly one-tenth is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities, other than those noticed under BISHOP'S LOCH, are remains of three pre-Reformation chapels—St Colm's at Monykebbock, St Mary's at Clubsgoval, and St Mary's at Straloch—the first of which is mentioned as early as 1256, and still is represented by a fine old burying-ground. At Parkhill, in 1864, was found a silver chain of double rings, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 44 oz. in weight, with a penannular terminal ring, engraved with one of the symbols of the sculptured stones. It is now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. A moor within the parish was the scene, in 1647, of a defeat of the Royalists by the Covenanters. Robert Gordon of Straloch (1580-1661), the distinguished geographer and antiquary, was born at Kimmundy; and Dr Thomas Reid (1710-96), the eminent moral philosopher, was minister from 1737 till 1752. Mansions, the first two of which are noticed separately, are ELRICK, PARKHILL, and Straloch. New Machar is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £270. The parish church at Summerhill was built in 1791. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—New Machar public, Parkhill girls', and Whiteashes—with respective accommodation for 214, 108, and 119 children, have an average attendance of about 160, 90, and 80, and grants of nearly £143, £80, and £70. Pop. (1801) 925, (1831) 1246, (1861) 1511, (1871) 1483, (1881) 1505, (1891) 1432.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Machar, Old, a parish of SE Aberdeenshire, containing great part of ABERDEEN city, with all Old Aberdeen, Woodside, and other suburbs. Down to the 17th century it comprehended the present parishes of New Machar and Newhills; and now it is bounded NW by New Machar, N by Belhelvie, E by the German Ocean, S by St Nicholas and Nigg, SW by Newhills, and W by Dyce. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $12,595\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 285 are foreshore and $167\frac{1}{2}$ water. The Don, after flowing $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Dyce and Newhills boundary, winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward across the interior to the sea; and the DEE, in a run of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, traces the southern boundary. The district between the two rivers, comprising two-fifths of the entire area, is described in our article on ABERDEEN; and, as to the district N of the Don, it need only be said that the surface rises gradually from the shore to a summit altitude of 313 feet at Perwinnes Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of which, at the New Machar boundary, is Corby Loch ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ furl.; 251 feet). The predominant rock is granite; and the soil ranges from fertile loam to barren peat-earth. In the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Old Machar, Gilcomston, Holburn, Rubislaw, Ferryhill, Rosemount, and Woodside, with part of Mannofield and Craigiebuckler. Old Machar itself is a collegiate charge, the stipend of the first minister being £281 and glebe, of the second £283, both with manses. At Whitsunday 1894 the Old Machar public schools within the extended municipal boundaries were passed to the Aberdeen School Board, only two north of the Don (Denmore and Whitestripes), and a new one near Bridge of Don, remaining under Old Machar School Board. Pop. of entire parish (1881) 56,002, (1891) 71,579, of whom 9681 were in the ecclesiastical parish of Old Machar.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Machars (Celt. *machair*, 'a plain'), one of the three districts of Wigtownshire, being the broad-based, triangular peninsula between Wigtown and Luce Bays. It has ill-defined boundaries, but it may be viewed either as comprehending the parishes of Whithorn, Glasserton, Sorbie, Kirkinuer, and most of Mochrum, amounting to 100 square miles, or as comprehending also the rest of Mochrum and parts of Old Luce, Kirkcowan, and Penninghame, amounting, with these additions, to nearly 150 square miles. Its surface is prevalently low and flat, yet has considerable diversities, and will be noticed in our article on WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Machermore Castle, an old square tower in Minnigaff parish, W Kirkcudbrightshire, near the left bank of the Cree, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Newton-Stewart. Its owner is Robert Lennox Nugent Dunbar, Esq. (b. 1864; suc. 1866.)

Machine. See MAUGHLINE.

Machrihanish Bay, a bay on the W coast of Kintyre, Argyllshire. It is flanked on the N by Glenacardoch Point, 5 miles SSE of Cara island, on the S by Earadale Point, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of the Mull of Kintyre; and the distance between these points is 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It nowhere, however, penetrates the land to an extent of more than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the entrance line, and that at the mouth of Machrihanish Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Campbeltown; so that it lies all open to the W, and has an unindented and unsheltered coast. There is a post office here, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; also an Episcopal mission station. Machrihanish golf-links are now almost world-famous. 'The long crescent of Machrihanish,' to quote from the *Life of Norman Macleod* (1876), 'girdled by sands wind-tossed into fantastic hillocks, receives the full weight of the Atlantic. Woe to the luckless vessel caught within those relentless jaws,' etc.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 20, 12, 1876-72.

Mackinnon's Cave, a cavern on the W coast of Mull island, Argyllshire, in Gribon promontory, 8 miles NE of Iona. Opening from the shore, and obstructed by fragments of rock, it penetrates to an unknown extent—the common people say quite across the island. It got its name, or is said to have got it, from the disappearance within its depths of a gentleman called Mackinnon, who went in to explore it, and never was heard of more. Its accessible parts, which were long a retreat of the clansmen, at once for safety and for strategy, are for some way inward invaded by the tide and encumbered with stones; but it opens afterwards into an arched chamber 45 feet wide and 30 high, where is a square stone called Fingal's Table, on which the clansmen frequenting it are said to have taken their meals. On 19 Oct. 1773 it was explored, to the extent of about 480 feet, by Dr Johnson and Boswell, the former of whom pronounced it 'the greatest natural curiosity he had ever seen.' Once it competed with Staffa for attracting tourists; but, except for its vastness and its associations, it possesses little real interest.

Mackinnon's Cave. See STAFFA.

Mackiston. See MAXTON.

Maclellan's Castle. See KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Macleod's Castle, an ancient fortress in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Cromarty, at the entrance of Stornoway Bay. Built by the ancient proprietors of Lewis to protect the bay, and dismantled by the troops of Oliver Cromwell, it is now represented by only a fragment of wall 12 feet high and 4 thick.

Macleod's Maidens, three insulated basaltic pillars of Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, a few hundred yards W of Idrigill Point. Rising vertically from the sea, one of them to a height of 200, and the other two to a height of 100 feet, they are called by the country people, 'the mother and her two daughters,' and by Sir Walter Scott were compared to the Norwegian riders of the storm. Indeed, from a distance they are not unlike gigantic women clad in cloaks and hoods; and they have been described as 'three spires of rock rising sheer out of the sea, shaped like women, around whose feet the foaming wreaths are continually forming, floating, and disappearing.' A fourth pillar once stood adjacent to them, but was overwhelmed by the storms and waves. See DUNVEGAN.

Macleod's Tables. See DUIRINISH.

Macmerry, a village, with a post office and iron-works (now stopped), in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire, at the terminus of a branch line of the North British, 2 miles E by S of Tranent. Pop. (1871) 330, (1881) 352, (1891) 325.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Madderty, a parish in Strathearn district, Perthshire, with a station on the Perth, Methven, and Crieff section of the Caledonian railway, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Perth and $6\frac{1}{4}$ E by N of Crieff, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Containing also ABERCAIR-

NEY station, St DAVIDS village, and the hamlet of Bellycloan, it is bounded N by Fowlis-Wester, NE by Methven, E by Findo Gask, SE and S by Trinity Gask, and SW, W, and NW by Crieff. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 4863 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The surface is all a portion of the low flat lands of the valley of the Earn, sinking little below 200 and little exceeding 300 feet above sea-level. All the northern and north-western boundary is traced by sluggish Pow Water, which traverses an artificial cut 6 feet deep and 4 feet wide, and which formerly flooded the adjacent lands, but is now restrained by embankments; and all the south-eastern boundary is traced by Cowgask Burn, another tributary of the river Earn. The prevailing rock is Old Red sandstone; and the soil is partly alluvial, partly loamy. About one-eighth of the entire area is under plantation, and nearly all the remainder is in tillage. James Burgh (1714-75), a voluminous but forgotten writer, was a native. INCH-AFFRAY Abbey is noticed separately, as likewise are the mansions of WOODEND and DOLLERIE. Madderty is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £315. The parish church, 5 furlongs SW of Madderty station, is modern and amply commodious. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 99 children, has an average attendance of about 55, and a grant of over £66. Valuation (1884) £6421, 17s. 11d, (1892) £5674, 5s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 560, (1831) 713, (1861) 536, (1871) 523, (1881) 527, (1891) 483.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Maddiston, a village in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Polmont Junction. It has a post office under Linlithgow. Population of Maddiston and Sootyhill (1891) 311.

Maddy. See MUDALE and DOLLAR.

Maeshowe or Maiden's Mound, a tumulus in Stenness parish, Orkney, near the foot of the Loch of Harray, 9 miles WNW of Kirkwall and 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Stromness. Conical in shape, it rises to the height of 36 feet above the level of the circumjacent plain, and is engirt at a distance of 80 feet from its base by a moat 40 feet wide. On the W side it is entered by a narrow passage, 54 feet long and from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet high, the whole being mostly constructed of huge blocks of stone. It was first opened in 1861, and was then found to contain a central chamber, 15 feet square, converging to a vaulted roof originally 20 feet high. Three little chambers branch off from the one in the middle; and on the stones are a series of Runic inscriptions, supposed to date from the middle of the 12th century, and thus affording no clue to the origin of the tumulus itself. See Fergusson's *Rude Stone Monuments* (1872); vol. i., pp. 101-104, of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876); and J. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times* (1886).

Magbiehill. See MACBIE HILL.

Magus Muir, a tract, reclaimed and cultivated or wooded now, but formerly bleak and wild, in St Andrews parish, Fife, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the city. A spot on it, marked now by the Bishop's Wood, was the scene, on the night of 3 May, of the murder of Archbishop Sharp (1618-79) by twelve Fife Cameronians. He was travelling from Edinburgh with his daughter, and, after a halt at Ceres to smoke a pipe with the parson, was driving on again, when a horseman, spurring towards them, fired right into the carriage. Others rode up, and shot after shot was fired, but never one took effect, and 'Judas, come forth!' was their cry. So they dragged the old man out of the lumbering coach, and hacked him to death on the heath. 'Upon the opening of his tobacco-box, a living humming-bee flew out. This either Hackston of Rathillet or Balfour of Burley called his "familiar;" and some in the company not understanding the term, they explained it to be "a devil."' Guillan, a weaver lad, one of the party though not one of the murderers, and who actually interceded for Sharp, was, four years later, hung in chains on the spot, as also were five of the

prisoners from the battle of BOTHWELL Brig, who, however, had nothing to do with the murder—indeed had never been so much as in the county of Fife before in their lives. An old broken headstone to Guillan's memory bore inscription:

'A faithfull martyr here doth lye,
A witness against perjurie,
Who cruelly was put to death
To gratify proud prelate's wrath;
They cut his hands ere he was dead,
And atter that struck off his head;
To Magnus Muir then did him bring,
His body on a pole did hing;
His blood under the altar cries
For vengeance on Christ's enemies.'

On the site occupied by this old stone stands a pyramid of rough masonry about 10 feet high, with an inscription in Latin telling that near the spot the Archbishop was murdered. Both it and a stone ('restored') to the memory of the Bothwell Brig Covenanters were erected in 1877 by the proprietor of Magus Muir. See vol. vii., pp. 207-221, of Dr Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Mahaick or Maghaig, Loch. See KILMADOCK.

Maich Water, a rivulet of Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, rising on Misty Law Muir at an altitude of 1250 feet, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward—for the last 4 miles along the boundary with Kilbirnie parish, Ayrshire—till, after a total descent of 1145 feet, it falls into the N end of Kilbirnie Loch. It is mostly a moorland stream, traversing a deep channel.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 22, 1866-65.

Maidenkirk. See KIRKMAIDEN.

Maiden-Paps. See CAVERS.

Maidens, a village in Kirkoswald parish, Ayrshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Maybole, under which it has a post office.

Maiden's Leap. See HUNTINGTOWER.

Maines, a mansion of 1835 in Chirnside parish, Berwickshire, 1 mile E by N of the village.

Mainhill, a solitary, low, white-washed cottage in Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire, 3 miles NW of Ecclefechan. From 1814 to 1826 it was the home of Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881). Here he 'first learned German, studied *Faust* in a dry ditch, and completed his translation of *Wilhelm Meister*. . . . The situation is high, utterly bleak, and swept by all the winds. Not a tree shelters the premises. . . . The view alone redeems the dreariness.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864. See chap. iii. of *Froude's Life of Carlyle* (1882).

Mainhouse, an estate, with a mansion, in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire, 4 miles SSE of Kelso.

Mainland. See POMONA and SHELAND.

Mains and Strathmartine, a parish of S Forfarshire. The two ancient parishes of which it consists were united in 1799, but still are separate registration districts. Mains, the eastern portion, is said to be so called from the Mains of Fintry. The largest village is DOWNFIELD, 2 miles N by W of the post-town, Dundee; and large populations are also concentrated at Dundee Bleachworks (Parkhead), Claverhouse, Trottich, Baldovan, Strathmartine, Rosemill, and Fallows. There are two stations within the parish, on the Dundee and Newtyle branch of the Caledonian railway—Baldovan (at Downfield) and Baldragon. The parish is bounded N by Tealing, NE by Murroes, E, SE, and S by Dundee, SW by Liff and Benvie, and W by Auchterhouse. Its greatest length, from WNW to ESE, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 6321 acres, of which 20 ac water. FITHE Water, for a distance of 3 miles, traces the northern boundary; and DICTHY WATER, running east-south-eastward, goes from end to end of the interior. In the SE the surface sinks to 120 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 536 near Hilltown of Balmuir, 526 near Strathmartine Castle, and 533 at Clatto Moor. A beautiful strath extends along the course of the Dichty, on the sides of which extensive woods pleasantly alternate with cultivated fields. The bogs and marshes, which formerly occupied some hollows, have all been drained. A very copious spring of excellent water,

called Sinavey, rises perennially from a crevice in a perpendicular rock at Fintry Castle. Trap and Old Red sandstone are the prevailing rocks; and the latter had been largely quarried. The soil in some parts adjacent to the Dichty is alluvial, and on numerous ridges near the stream is gravel or sand; almost everywhere else it is a black loam, incumbent on clay, gravel, or rock. Nearly 400 acres are under wood; about 130 are moorland or rocky hilllock; and all the rest of the land is in tillage. Baldovan Imbecile Asylum and Orphanage was founded by Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., in 1854; and the Baldovan Institution, or Boys' Industrial School of Dundee, was opened in 1878. Two obelisks and some vestiges of a Roman camp are the only extant antiquities. FINTRY CASTLE and CLAVERHOUSE are noticed separately, as also is the mansion of BALDOVAN. Four fairs are now held here—Stobs fair, on Tuesday after 11 July; First fair, on 26 Aug. or Tuesday after; Latter fair, on 19 Sept. (these three fairs being for cattle, sheep, and horses); and Bell's fair, on the first Friday of Oct., for feeing servants—all held on Muir Fair in the parish. Mains and Strathmartine is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £247. The parish church was built in 1800 and renovated in 1894. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Downfield, Mains, and Strathmartine—with respective accommodation for 227, 222, and 150 children, have an average attendance of about 180, 115, and 120, and grants of nearly £177, £112, and £104. Valuation (1884) £25,730, 9s. (1893) £18,144, plus £6551 for railway. Pop. (1881) 3490, (1891) 3998.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65.

Mains Castle. See KILBRIDE, EAST.

Mains House, a mansion in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WNW of Milngavie. Its owner is Archibald Campbell Douglas, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1857), his ancestors having possessed the estate since 1873.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1867.

Mainsriddle, a village on the mutual border of Kirkbean and Colvend parishes, Kirkcudbrightshire, 10 miles ESE of Dalbeattie. It has a Free and a U.P. church.

Main Water of Luce. See LUCE.

Makerstoun, a rural parish on the N border of Roxburghshire, whose church stands 5 miles S by W of Kelso, under which there is a post office. It is bounded N by Smailholm, E by Kelso, S by Roxburgh and Maxton, and W by Mertoun. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 3 miles; its utmost breadth is 2 miles; and its area is 2913 acres, of which 48 are water, and 80 are under wood. The TWEED flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along all the southern boundary; and, where it quits the parish, the surface declines to 135 feet above sea-level, thence rising gently to 459 feet at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs W by N of the church. The soil is, generally speaking, rich and well-cultivated, and the prevailing rock is Old Red sandstone. The chief natural feature in the parish are the Trow Craggs. These are a series of projecting rocks, rising from the bed of the Tweed 'like the sides of a man's hands.' At one time they were so close together that, when the river was low, it was possible to pass by means of them from one bank to the other. An accident, however, occurred, and in consequence the middle rock was blown up to prevent the recurrence of a like mishap. When the river comes down in flood, its waters break over the rocks with very fine effect. It is said that the best salmon-fishing in all the Tweed is to be had in this reach of the river. The two proprietors are the Duke of Roxburgh, who possesses one large farm, and Hugh Jas. Elibank Scott, Esq., to whom the rest of the parish belongs. His residence, Makerstoun House, is a square three-storeyed building, situated on the N bank of the Tweed, and standing in grounds that are extensive and well-wooded. The park contains about 100 acres. An observatory, erected by General Sir Thomas Brisbane (1773-1860) in the park at Makerstoun, was demolished after his death. He was the husband of the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Hay Makdougall, so that the estate came to him through his wife. The interesting

ruin of what was first a Roman Catholic chapel and then a Protestant church was used by the Makdougall family as a place of interment, and stands a little way from the house, entirely shut in by trees. The estate of Makerstouu passed on the death of Miss Scott-Makdougall in 1890 to the Scotts of Gala. This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £350. The parish church is a plain building, erected in 1807, and having accommodation for 150 people. A Free church, with 250 sittings, was built by the late Miss Elizabeth Makdougall, who also left £1500 towards its endowment, and built, at her own expense, an excellent manse. The public school, with accommodation for 127 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £75. Pop. (1831) 326, (1861) 380, (1881) 381, (1891) 401.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Mallaig, a place in the northern section of the territorial district of MORAR, in Glencg parish, county of Inverness, at the entrance to Loch Nevis, Sound of Sleat. It is the terminus of the Arasaig and Mallaig extension of the West Highland railway. This line reaches Banavie, at the southern entrance to the Caledonian Canal, by a short branch from Fort William. The extension line, leaving Banavie, runs westward by the northern shore of Loch Eil, and skirting the northern end of Loch Shiel passes on its westward way by the southern shore of Loch Eilt, till it reaches Arasaig. Turning then northward it proceeds coastwise, part of the way following the western shore of Loch Morar to Mallaig. Here a pier is to be constructed on the fore-shore and bed of the harbour, with a breakwater jutting out into the Sound of Sleat. In its course of 39 miles, the extension line has curves innumerable, being perhaps the most serpentine railway in this country, while the radii are in several instances as acute as 10 chains. The gradients, too, at more than one point are as steep as 1 in 48. Apart from its traversing one of the most historical districts of Scotland, this line is likely to be of immense importance in bringing the West coast into touch with the markets of the South.

Malleney, an estate, with a mansion, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, close to Balerno village, where there is a station on a short branch from the Currie loop line of the Caledonian railway. The house is old and ivy-mantled, with Dutch gardens and fine old yews and plane-trees. The estate from the middle of the 17th century was held by a branch of the Scotts of Murdieston, one of whose members was General Thomas Scott (1745-1841). By his grand-nephew, Col. Francis Cunningham Scott, C.B., it was sold in 1882 for £125,000 to the Earl of Rosebery.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See DALMENY, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Maltan Walls. See ANCURM.

Mam-Ratagain. See MAAM-RATAGAIN.

Mam-Suil. See MAAM-SUIL.

Manar, a commodious mansion, with finely-wooded grounds, in Inverurie parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Don, 3½ miles WSW of Inverurie town. Its owner is Henry Gordon, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Manderston, a fine modern mansion in Duns parish, Berwickshire, 1½ mile E by N of Duns town. Its owner is Sir James Percy Miller, second baronet since 1874 (b. 1864; suc. 1887). In 1892 Sir James bought the adjoining estate of Broomhill, extending to upwards of 100 acres.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Mannofield, a village at the boundary between Old Machar and Peterculter parishes, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles SW of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office. Its church was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1882.

Manor, Aberdeenshire. See MANAR.

Manor (in 1186 *Mainneure*; *Cymric maenowr*, 'a manor or district enclosed in a stone boundary'—*maen*, 'stone'), a parish of Peebleshire, whose church stands on the left bank of Manor Water, 3 miles SW of the post town, Peebles. It is bounded NW by Stobo, N and E by Peebles, SE and S by Yarrow in Selkirkshire, and W

by Drummelzier and Stobo. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 11 miles; its utmost breadth is 4½ miles; and its area is 16,671½ acres, of which nearly 50 are water. Manor Water, rising in the extremo S at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, runs 10½ miles north-by-eastward—for the last 5½ furlongs along the Peebles boundary—till, after a total descent of 1400 feet, it falls into the Tweed at a point 1¼ mile WSW of Peebles, and 1 furlong below one-arch Manorfoot Bridge (1702). It is joined by GLENRATH BURN and nearly a dozen more little affluents, most of which, like itself, afford capital trout-fishing. The TWEED curves 2½ miles east-by-northward along all the north-western and northern boundary, and just above Manorfoot is spanned by a handsome five-arch stone bridge, 260 feet long, erected in 1881-83 at a cost of £3000. At the influx of Manor Water to the Tweed the surface declines to 600 feet above sea-level; and chief elevations to the W of the Manor, as one goes up the vale, are Whitelaw Hill (1521 feet), the *Scrape (2347), Posso Craigs (1817), *Pyke-stone Hill (2414), *DOLLAR LAW (2680), and *Norman Law (2408); to the E, Canada Hill (1716), *Hundeshope Heights (2249), Glenrath Hill (2049), *BLACKHOPE Heights (2213), *Black Law (2285), and *Shielhope Head (2110), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks are Lower Silurian, and the soil is generally light. At an early period cultivation was carried far up the vale, perhaps to its very head; but later tillage was abandoned, especially in the upper reaches, which may account for the old rhyme—

'There stand three mills on Manor Water,
A fourth at Posso Cleugh;
Gin heather-bells were corn and bere,
They had get grist enough.'

In the lower half of the parish the cultivation of cereals and green crops, always more or less followed, is now the principal industry. The parish is rich in antiquities and objects of interest, comprising hill-forts, of which there are several well defined; peel-towers, that of Castlehill being the most prominent, and that of BARNS (1498) the best preserved; the site of 'Macbeth's Castle,' the site of St Gordian's Kirk, far up the vale, in Kirkhope, marked by a granite runic cross, with the old font stone at its base; the Ship Stone, under Posso Craigs; a tumulus known as the 'Giant's Grave,' in Glenrath Hope; a cup-marked fallen monolith, near Bellanridge (an old woman, it is said, whom the devil turned into stone); and traces of the old 'Thief's Road,' or freebooters' mountain bridle-way. One and all are surpassed in interest by the lowly cottage (1802) of the 'Black Dwarf,' 'Bowed Davie' Ritchie (1740-1811), near Woodhouse farm, 1 mile SW of the Kirkton. Here in 1797 he received a visit from Sir Walter Scott, who was staying at Hallyyards with Professor Ferguson. His chair, scarce as high as a hassock, is still kept at Woodhouse; and a tombstone in the churchyard, erected by Messrs Chambers in 1845, marks the spot where they laid him to rest—a rest soon broken, for his legs, no longer than a two-year child's, and his ape-like arms, so marvellously strong, proved too strong a temptation to resurrectionists, as one learns from Dr John Brown's *Horæ Subsecivæ*. Mansions are BARNS, Glenternie, and HALLYARDS. Manor is in the presbytery of Peebles and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £261. The parish church is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1873-74, with 188 sittings and several memorial windows, one of which was presented in 1893. Within the vestry is a table made of oak that had been used for church building purposes not later than the 13th century; and a bell in the belfry bears the Latin inscription, 'In honore Sancti Gordiani, MCCCCLXXVIII.' The public school, with accommodation for 56 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of over £62. Pop. (1801) 308, (1831) 254, (1861) 247, (1881) 277, (1891) 249.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 16, 1864.

Mansfield House, a mansion in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, 1½ mile E by N of New Cumnock village. It is the seat of Sir James Stuart-Menteth, third Bart.

since 1838 (b. 1841; suc. 1870), whose grandfather, Sir Charles G. Stuart-Menteth, Bart. of Closeburn (1760-1847), a distinguished agricultural improver, acquired the estate by purchase. It is rich in coal and limestone; and, after coming into Sir Charles's possession, it underwent vast improvement at once in agriculture, in mining operations, and in the opening up of railway transit.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Manuel House, a mansion in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, near the left bank of the Avon, 2½ miles WSW of Linlithgow. Manuel Junction, on the North British railway, at the intersection of the Edinburgh and Glasgow with the Slamannan and Bo'ness lines, is 2 miles W of Linlithgow. Manuel or Emmanuel Priory, near the mansion, was founded for Cistercian nuns in 1156 by Malcolm IV., and received considerable endowments and donations, at different periods, from various distinguished persons. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and seems to have been in the First Pointed style. The chapel was fairly entire in 1739; but in 1788 a spate of the Avon swept away part of the walls; and now it is represented by only the western gable, thickly clothed with ivy. Edward I. was here in 1301.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Mar, an ancient district of SW Aberdeenshire, subdivided into Braemar, Midmar, and Cromar. A Mormaer of Mar was present at the battle of Clontarff (1014); and Ruadri or Rothri, Mormaer of Mar, figures in the foundation charter of Scone priory (1115) as 'comes' or earl. The male line of the Celtic Earls of Mar expired in 1377 with Thomas, thirteenth Earl, whose sister, Margaret, married William, first Earl of Douglas; and their daughter, Isabel, in 1404 married Alexander Stewart, the 'Wolfe of Badenoch,' who, after her death in 1419, was designated Earl of Mar. The earldom by rights should have gone to Janet Keith, great-grand-daughter of the eleventh Celtic Earl, and wife to Sir Thomas Erskine; but it was not till 1565 that it was restored, *per modum justitie*, to their sixth descendant, John, fifth Lord Erskine. Into the question of this peerage it is not possible here to enter; enough, that there are now two bearers of the title—Walter John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar and Kellie, whose seat is Alloa Park; and John Francis Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, whose residence is Sunnington Rise, Bournemouth. The former is Earl *de facto*, according to judgment of the House of Lords (1875); but the latter is Earl *de jure*, according to the late Earl of Crawford's *Earldom of Mar in Sunshine and Shade during Five Hundred Years* (2 vols., Edinb. 1882).

March, Berwickshire. See MERSE.

Marchfield. See CRAMOND.

Marchglen, a village near Tillicoultry, in the parish of Alloa, Clackmannanshire.

Marchmont House, a mansion in Polwarth parish, Berwickshire, ¾ mile SW of Marchmont station on the Berwickshire branch of the North British railway, this being 3½ miles SW of the post-town Duns. It is the seat of Sir John Purves Hume-Campbell, eighth Bart. since 1665 (b. 1879; suc. 1894). The father of the seventh Bart., Sir William Purves, inherited the property from his great-uncle, the third and last Earl of Marchmont (1708-94), whose ancestors, the Humes, possessed the lands of Polwarth for three centuries. The most famous of them, Sir Patrick Hume (1641-1724), distinguished as a patriot and statesman, was created Lord Polwarth in 1690 and Earl of Marchmont in 1697. (See HARDEN.) The mansion was built about 1754 by the last Earl to supersede Redbraes Castle, 200 yards to the E. A semi-Palladian edifice, it stands in a large and finely-wooded park.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See Miss Warrender's *The Humes of Polwarth* (1894).

Maree, Loch, a magnificent fresh-water lake of Gairloch parish, W Ross and Cromarty. Commencing at a point 11½ miles WNW of Auchnasheen station on the Dingwall and Skye section of the Highland railway, and lying 32 feet above sea-level, it extends 12½ miles north-westward, with a varying breadth of from 3 furlongs to 2½ miles, a general depth of 360 feet, and an

area of 11 square miles or 7090½ acres. On all sides it is overlooked by mountains of great height and beautiful contour, so that its shores present an inexhaustible variety of the most romantic and interesting scenery. The loftiest are BEN SLEOCH (3217 feet) to the NE, and BEN EAY or EIGHE (3309) to the SW. From the former of these the Lewis, with the town and bay of Stornoway, can be distinctly seen. The effect of this superb mountain, seen at once from its base to its summit, is, perhaps, more striking than that of any other mountain in the Highlands. At the western extremity, BEN LAIR (2817 feet) is a principal feature in the landscape—graceful, solid, broad; and where its skirts descend steep into the water, the scenes are peculiarly original and grand. The northern margin of Loch Maree presents a great variety of scenery, consisting of rocky and wooded bays, and creeks rising into noble overhanging cliffs and mountains; here also are displayed some of the finest general views of the lake. But there is one portion of the margin of the lake so peculiar as to deserve the most minute description, and that of Dr M'Culloch is so vivid and so true that we cannot refrain from extracting it: 'In one place in particular, the remains of a fir forest, in a situation almost incredible, produce a style of landscape that might be expected in the Alps, but not among the more confined scope and tamer arrangements of Scottish mountains. Immediately from the water's edge, a lofty range of gray cliffs rise to a great height, so steep as almost to seem perpendicular, but varied by fissures and by projections covered with grass and wild plants. Wherever it is possible for a tree to take root, there firs of ancient and noble growth, and of the most wild and beautiful forms, are seen rising above each other, so that the top of one often covers the root of the succeeding, or else is thrown out horizontally in various fantastic and picturesque modes. Now and then some one more wild and strange than the others, or some shivered trunk or fallen tree, serves to vary the aspect of this strange forest, marking also the lapse of ages, and the force of the winter storms which they have so long braved.'

The bosom of Loch Maree is gemmed with islands of varied size and appearance. They are 27 in number, and lie chiefly in a cluster on the middle of the lake, where it is broadest. The chief of these, all noticed separately, are ELLAN-SUBHAINN, ELLAN-MAREE, and ELLAN-RORYMORE or Ruairidh-Mor. The lake is supposed at one time to have had a much lower level than it now has, and to have been raised to its present level by the accumulation of sand and gravel at the lower end, by which the water was dammed in. Indeed there is reason to think that Lochs Maree and Ewe originally formed one lake, under the name of Loch Ewe, as the village near the head of Loch Maree is named Kinlochewe or 'head of Loch Ewe.' Loch Maree contains salmon, sea-trout, yellow trout, and char, though the first are very seldom caught; and the river Ewe, flowing from it, is almost the best angling water on the W coast of Scotland, abounding with salmon of princely size and quality. A steamer was launched on the lake in 1883, which sails daily from Poolewe to the head of the loch and back, calling at Lochmaree Hotel, Ru Noa (for Kinlochewe) each way. The Talladale or Lochmaree Hotel, on the SW shore of the lake, opposite the group of islands, and 9 miles NW of Kinlochewe, is an excellent establishment, erected in 1872, and honoured from the 12th to the 18th of September 1877 by a visit from Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice. A rock of pale red granite bears a Gaelic inscription recording this visit, which is fully described in *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* (1884). There is a post and telegraph office of Lochmaree under Auchnasheen.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 92, 91, 1881-82.

Margaretsfield, a village in Ruthwell parish, Dumfriesshire, 8 miles W by N of Annan.

Markinch (*mark-inch*, 'the forest island'), a small town and a parish in the Kirkealdy district of Fife. The town has a station (the junction for Leslie) on the Edinburgh and Dundee section of the North British,

34 miles N by E of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge, $11\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Cupar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Kirkcaldy, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ E of Leslie. It is built on the top and sides of a low ridge, which, according to tradition, was once an island in a lake. This is supposed to explain the derivation of the name Markinch. The height of this ridge is greater at its northern and southern extremities than at the centre. The northern was at one time occupied by a Culdee cell; and the southern, known as Markinch Hill, has six terraces, each 20 feet broad, and rising one above the other, cut out from it. By some, these terraces have been ascribed to the Romans, while others have thought it probable that they were intended for an amphitheatre, from which games, etc., engaged in below, might easily be viewed. It is now hardly possible to make out the terraces, owing to the ridge being overgrown with trees, planted by the late General Balfour. When the parish church was built is unknown; it was, however, enlarged and repaired in 1806, and again repaired in 1884-85, and has now about 1000 sittings. The Free church was renovated, and two stained-glass windows were inserted, in 1883; and there is also a U.P. church. Markinch has a post office, a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, new municipal buildings, erected in 1897-98, a town-hall, altered and added to at the same time by Mr. Smith of Duloch, several hotels, a gas company, a water company, bowling and curling clubs, Freemasons' and Foresters' lodges, a literary society with a public library, a property investment building society, and a cottage garden society. The only fair is on the 25 July, and it is observed as a holiday. Pop. (1891) 1397.

Markinch parish is bounded NW by Falkland, N by Kettle, E by Kennoway and Scoonie, SE by Wemyss, SW by Dysart, and W by Kinglassie and Leslie. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from N to S of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying width from E to W of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 9763 acres, of which $48\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and $7\frac{1}{2}$ water. Until 1891 the parish had a detached part situated at Innerleven, and comprising 113 acres. This was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Wemyss. South of Cameron Bridge the parish approaches to within 7 furlongs of the Firth of Forth. 'The general aspect of the parish,' says one writer, 'is varied and picturesque. From the Lomond Hills as a background on the N, it slopes gently towards the S and E. The parish is intersected by four fertile valleys, watered by as many streams, which unite towards the eastern extremity. The valleys are separated by corresponding low ridges, each rising gradually above the other in the direction of the summit level'—516 feet at Kirkforthar, close to the northern boundary. The chief streams in the parish are the river Leven, Lochty Burn, and the Ore. The first divides the inland section into two pretty equal parts. LOCHTY Burn runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs eastward to the ORE, which itself flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the Leven, partly along the Dysart boundary, but mainly through the south-eastern interior; and the LEVEN goes $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, partly along the Leslie and Wemyss boundaries, but chiefly across the middle of the parish. The rocks are mainly of the Carboniferous formation, and mining has been long carried on on a large scale. Ironstone is also found in abundance. At first it was smelted on the spot, but was afterwards exported to the Tyne to be smelted there. In the northern part of the parish the soil is either clay, loam, or gravel; in the district between the Lochty and the Ore, it is clay, loam, or sand of a wet character; and in the southern part it is a wet clay, loam, or sand. A considerable portion is under wood, and there are about 100 acres of bog-land. The parish is traversed by a section of the Edinburgh and Dundee railway, which has a junction station at Thornton, where the Leven and East of Fife and the Methil lines break off, and at Markinch where the Leslie branch separates from the main line.

Besides the small town of Markinch, the parish contains the following villages and hamlets: Milton of Balgonie, Coaltown, Windygates, Woodside, Balcurrie,

Haughmill, Burns, Rothcs, Auchmuty, Balbirnie, Gate-side, Kirkforthar, Seythrum, Cameron Bridge. In these, and in the country round about them, are conducted the various paper mills, flax-spinning mills, bleachfields, collieries, etc., which form the industries of the parish. At Cameron Bridge there is a very large distillery. Markinch contains several objects of antiquarian interest. The House of Orr (Balfour House) may be noticed, because in it was born Cardinal Beaton (or Bethune), who played so large a part in Scottish history of the 16th century. The old House of Orr was situated at the junction of the Orr with the Leven, but the present house is near the Milton of Balgonie. An interesting portrait of the cardinal may be seen in the gallery of Balfour House, which also contains a portrait of James Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow (b. 1517), a nephew of the cardinal, and another of Mary Beaton (b. 1566), well known as one of the 'Queen's Maries,' and mentioned in the old song, supposed to be sung by the hapless Mary on the eve of her execution:—

'Yestreen the Queen had four Maries,
The night she'll hae but three;
There was Mary Beaton and Mary Seaton,
And Mary Carmichael and me.'

Balgonie Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Markinch, stands on the summit of a bank, which rises from the Leven. 'The Old Red sandstone keep of Balgonie was both a palace and a prison.' It is about 80 feet high, with a battlement at the top, and is 45 feet in length and 36 in breadth over the walls. The walls of the two lower storeys, which are arched with stone, are 8 feet thick. Balgonie belonged originally to the Sibbalds, a well-known Fifeshire family, from whom it passed to the Lundins. The famous Scottish general, Sir Alexander Leslie—'Crocketback' Leslie, as he was called—acquired it from them about 1640. There he spent the closing years of his life, and there he died in 1661, as Lamont relates:—'Old Generall Leslie in Fyffe, the Earle of Leven, departed out of this life at his own house in Balgonie, and was interred at Markinshe church in his own ilye, the 19 of Apr(il), in the evening.' Another account says that his remains were borne to the vault at midnight, by torch-light. Water-supply works for farms on the Balgonie estate were erected in 1893.

The ruined tower of Bandon, in the western part of the parish, was one of Beaton's many possessions. Other antiquities are the ruined church of Kirkforthar, the tower of Markinch parish church, and an old cross, 7 feet high, erected to the N of Markinch, near the garden entrance to Balbirnie. What remains of it is now merely a broad slab, either quite plain at first, or so weather-beaten in the course of years, as to have lost all traces of carving upon it. Stone coffins and other remains of an antiquarian nature have also been found in the parish.

Men of note, who have been connected with Markinch, are:—Dr Drew, who became Principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews, in 1708, after having been minister of Markinch parish church; Mr Tullidolph, minister of Markinch, who was appointed Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College, St Andrews, in 1734; Dr Sievewright, who was first minister of the parish church, and afterwards of the Free church of Markinch. When he left the Established Church, most of his 'people' 'came out' with him. He was Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly in 1846, and died in 1852.

Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Milton of Balgonie and parts to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Methil and Thornton, this parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and the synod of Fife; the stipend is £308 and manse. Besides the parish church there are also *quoad sacra* parish churches at Milton of Balgonie and Thornton. The former has accommodation for 650 and the latter for 400 persons. There are Free and U.P. churches at Markinch. The church of Markinch, in the 10th century, was conveyed by Maldrumus, Bishop of St Andrews, to the Culdees of Lochleven. The men of Markinch, it has been shown from the Kirk Session

Records, were warmly attached to the Covenantee cause, in defence of which they spent 'lives, land, and gear.' Seven public schools, with total accommodation for 1505 children, have an average attendance of about 960, and grants amounting to over £1005. Valuation (1884) £30,206, 5s. 5d., (1893) £32,037, 14s. 11d. Pop. (1881) 5863, (1891) 5798.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Marlee Loch. See DRUMMELIE.

Marlefield. See ECKFORD.

Mar Lodge, a deer-stalking lodge of the Duke of Fife, in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, near the S bank of the Dee, 3 miles WSW of Castleton. It is picturesquely seated on the steep wooded side of the Eagle's Craig, 1250 feet above sea-level, and is the highest inhabited gentleman's seat in Great Britain. The old lodge, a rambling structure, between a Swiss chalet and an Indian bungalow, was destroyed by fire in June, 1895, and in October of the same year the Queen laid the foundation stone of the present building—an Elizabethan granite structure, the front forming something like three sides of a square. In 1881 the Duke entertained the Prince of Wales here; and on 10 Sept. 1852 the Queen and Prince Albert were present at an open-air torch-light ball.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Marnoch, a parish of NE Banffshire, with a post office (Bridge of Marnoch), 8½ miles NNE of its post-town, Huntly, and 2 SSW of ABERCHIRDER. Containing also that thriving village, it is bounded N by Boyndie and Banff, NE by Alvah, E by Forglen, SE by Turrif in Aberdeenshire, S by Inverkeithny and Rothiemay, W by Rothiemay and Grange, and NW by Ordiquhill. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 5½ miles; and its area is 14,954 acres. The DEVERON, here spanned by the two-arch Bridge of Marnoch (1806), winds 9½ miles eastward along all the southern and south-eastern boundary, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 5½ miles distant; and Crombie, Auchintoul, and other burns rise in the N, and flow to its southward across the interior. Along the Deveron the surface declines to 190 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 600 feet at Clunie Hill, 851 at Catstone Hill, 767 at *Meikle Brown Hill, 890 at *Wether Hill, and 740 at Gallow Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the western and north-western confines of the parish. Granite is the predominant rock, and has been largely quarried. Limestone also occurs, and was at one time worked. The soil is variously alluvium, rich loam, clay, moss, and humid moor. KINAIRDY and CROMBIE Castles have been noticed separately. Mansions are ARDMELLIE, AUCHINTOUL, Cluny, Culvie, and Netherdale. A fund called the Glasgow Bequest, founded in terms of the will of the late George Christie, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, amounts to £2656, the interest of which is divided among respectable poor people resident in Marnoch and Ord. Giving off a portion to Ord *quoad sacra* parish, Marnoch is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £313. The parish church, on a rising-ground near the left bank of the Deveron, a little NW of the Bridge of Marnoch, was built in 1792, is a plain barn-like edifice, and was restored in 1884-85. It stood in the midst of a Caledonian stone circle, two large stones only of which remain; and in the churchyard are a portion of its ancient predecessor and the finely-sculptured monument of Geo. Meldrum of Crombie (1616-92), Episcopal minister of Glass. The successive presentation of Mr J. Edwards in 1837 and of Mr D. Henry in 1838 gave rise to one of the stiffest Disruption contests under the Veto Act; and led to the erection at Aberchirder of New Marnoch Free church, which, costing over £2000, contains 1000 sittings. Other places of worship are noticed under ABERCHIRDER; and Aberchirder Episcopal and five public schools—Aberchirder, Blacklaw, Culvie, Marnoch, and Netherdale—with respective accommodation for 99, 419, 78, 72, 125, and 77 children, have an average attendance of about 55, 260, 65, 65, 95, and 50, and grants amounting to nearly £48, £270, £54, £54, £104, and £46.

Valuation (1882) £18,350, (1893) £12,467. Pop. (1801) 1687, (1831) 2426, (1861) 3289, (1881) 3230, (1891) 3006, of whom 2906 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Marnock. See INCHMARNOCK.

Marr or Mar Burn, Dumfriesshire. See MAAR.

Marrel. See HELMSDALE.

Marshadder, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Mar's Hill. See ALLOA.

Martin. See ISLE-MARTIN.

Martnaham, Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Coylton and Dalrymple parishes, Ayrshire, 4¼ miles SE of Ayr. Lying 290 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1¼ and ¼ mile; contains a wooded islet, with ivy-clad ruins of an ancient manor-house; abounds in pike and perch, with a few trout; is frequented by wild geese, wild ducks, teals and widgeons; receives two streamlets, one of them from Lochs Fergus and Snipe to the NW; and sends off a third 3 miles south-westward to the river Doon near Dalrymple church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Marwick Head. See BIRSAV AND HARRAY.

Maryburgh, a small village in Cleish parish, Kinross-shire, 4 miles S by E of Kinross.

Maryburgh, a village on the mutual border of Foderty and Dingwall parishes, Ross and Cromarty, on the left bank of the river Conon, where it opens into the Cromarty Firth, 1¾ mile S by W of Dingwall town, and ¼ N of Conon station on the Beaulay and Dingwall section of the Highland railway. It is a modern place, inhabited chiefly by crofters and mechanics; and has a post office under Dingwall, a Free church, a reading-room and library, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 403, (1861) 503, (1881) 420, (1891) 390, of whom 9 were in Dingwall parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Maryburgh. See WILLIAM, FORT.

Maryculter, a parish, with a hamlet of the same name, in the NW of Kincardineshire, bordering on the Dee. It is bounded E by Banchory-Devenick parish, S by Fetteresso parish, SW by Durris parish, and NW by Aberdeenshire. The boundary along the whole of the NW side is formed by the Dee, which has here a course of 6 miles. Elsewhere the line is artificial. Prior to 1892, however, Peterculter parish, in the county of Aberdeen, had a small detached portion (only 44 acres) on the S bank of the Dee, near Insch of Culter, extending half a mile upward from the mouth of the Crynoch Burn—the line following an old channel of the river. This Aberdeenshire portion was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Maryculter and to Kincardineshire. The greatest length of the parish, from the Dee at Ardo House (Banchory-Devenick) on the extreme NE, to the SW corner, 5 furlongs beyond Muirskie, is 5½ miles; the average width about 2¼ miles, and the area 7879 acres, of which 142 are water. The surface slopes upwards from the Dee, reaching a height of 545 feet near the SE corner, and 558 at Berry Top, near the centre of the S side. Some small haughs lie along the banks of the river, but the rest of the surface is uneven and rocky. The soil on the side of the river is naturally thin and sandy, but in the central districts it becomes deeper, and is in many cases a good black loam on a clay bottom. On the S and SE there is much damp pasture and moss lying on a subsoil of clay. The underlying rocks are granite and gneiss. Of the land area about half is under tillage, and some 900 acres are under wood, while the rest is pasture land or waste. The drainage of the parish is effected by three burns, in the E, centre, and W of the parish, all flowing to the Dee; the chief is Crynoch or Maryculter Burn, in the centre. The Dee did great damage during a flood in 1768, and again in the more famous one of 1829, when the river rose from 13 to 16 feet above its ordinary level. The parish takes its name from its having been a chapelry in the lands of Culter (Gael. *Cul-tìr*, 'the back-lying land') dedicated to St Mary, and dependent on the church of St Peter Culter, now Peterculter. The

old churchyard is near the mansion-house of Culter, near the river Dee. Of the old church almost nothing now remains but the foundations, which show that it was about 82 feet long, 28 wide, and had walls about 3 feet thick. It seems to date from about the sixteenth century, and contained a number of curious wood carvings, which were all dispersed, and most of them lost or destroyed, when the new church was built, a mile to the S, in 1782. Carved effigies of a knight and his lady are supposed to be those of Thomas Menzies of Maryculter and his wife Marion Reid, heiress of Pitfodels, who lived in the first half of the 16th century. The Menzies family acquired the estate of Maryculter early in the 14th century; and the last of the family was Mr John Menzies, the founder of BLAIRS College. The family burial ground was at St Nicholas in Aberdeen, and these figures are supposed to have been brought here for safety when the West Kirk of Aberdeen was rebuilt in 1751-55. The late Mr Irvine-Boswell of Kingcaussie (1785-1860), who did so much for the improvement of the agriculture of the parish, is also buried here. The Irvines of Kingcaussie are a branch of the Irvines of Drum; and the line ended in an heiress who married the well-known Lord Balmuto. Their son was the Mr Irvine-Boswell just mentioned. The mansions, besides Maryculter House and Kingcaussie House, are Altries House, Auchlunies House, and Heathcot, the last of which, a picturesque building, pleasantly situated, and distant 5 miles from Aberdeen, has been converted into a hydropathic establishment. The clock tower of Maryculter House is old, and is said to have been used by the Menzies family as an oratory, but the rest of the house is modern. Near the mansion-house is an oval hollow, measuring some 80 yards across, and about 30 feet deep, which bears the name of 'The Thunder Hole.' Since 1800 the depth has been considerably reduced. Traditionally it was formed by the fall of a thunderbolt, and the spot was reckoned not exactly 'canny.' The church and most of the lands of the parish were in the possession of the Knights Templars, and on their downfall passed under the control of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, who held them in regality. In 1540 we find Sir Walter Lyndesay, the Preceptor of Torphichen, granting the lands of Essintully (now Ashentilly), 'jacentes in baronia nostra de Mariculter,' to his beloved 'germano fratri Alexandro Lyndesay;' and in 1545 he leased to him also the Mains of Maryculter, part of the rent to be paid being 'thre barrill of salmon yeirlie for the Weill Watter anentis Furd,' where salmon-fishing is still carried on. In 1547 Sir James Sandilands, Lord St John and Preceptor of Torphichen, leased the 'teynd schawis' of Easter Essintully and the Mains of Maryculter, 'lyand within the barony of the samyn,' to the same Alexander Lyndesay; and in 1548 the Lords of Council and Session found, in an action raised by the preceptor, that 'the haill landis and barony at Mariculter' belonged 'to his sayd preceptorie in fre regalite,' having been 'in tymes bypast replegit fra the Schiref of Kincardin and his deputis to the fredome and privilege of the sayd regalite and baillies courttis thairof.'

The portion of the parish bordering the Dee is traversed by a fine road formed about 1836-37, and leading from ABERDEEN to BANCHORY by the S side of the river. From this, near Maryculter House, a road passes southward to a bridle-path across the Grampians to near DRUMLITHIE, and so to the coast road. Railway communication is afforded by Milltimber and Culter stations, on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway system. These are, however, on the N bank of the Dee, outside the parish, and each about 1½ mile from its centre. The hamlet is beside the church, and is merely the Kirktown. It is by road 7 miles WSW of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office. The parish of Maryculter is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the stipend is £185. The parish church, built in 1782, and repaired in 1881, when an organ was introduced, contains 460 sittings. There is a Free church; and the Roman Catholic College and chapel at BLAIRS are separately noticed. Three public schools—the boys'

and the East and West girls' and infants'—with respective accommodation for 74, 69, and 69 children, have an average attendance of about 40, 50, and 45, and grants amounting to over £40, £45, and £38. The principal landowner is Mr Kinloch of Park. Valuation (1884) £7691, 6s. 7d., (1893) £7323, 6s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 710, (1831) 960, (1861) 1055, (1871) 1110, (1881) 1072, (1891) 1030.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 77, 67, 1873-71.

Marydale, a place in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Glass, near Invercannich and the Glenaffric Hotel, 20 miles SW of Beauly. Its Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Bean was built in 1868, and contains 400 sittings; and its Roman Catholic school has accommodation for 68 scholars, with an average attendance of 13.

Maryhill, a district in the NW of Glasgow, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly in Barony and partly in the City parishes, Lanarkshire, 3½ miles from the centre of the town, with which it has good railway and tramway communication. It is situated on a brae descending to the picturesque and romantic dell of the Kelvin, which dell is spanned by the four-arch aqueduct—83 feet high and 400 long—of the FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL. Formerly a police burgh it was annexed to Glasgow in 1891, and now forms one of the wards of that city. Maryhill has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal and Union banks, a public hall, a volunteer drill hall, and a public park. There are a brewery and numerous manufactories, but its trade is bound up with GLASGOW, to which article the reader is referred for further information. The barracks and the Corporation (Dawsholm) gasworks are also in Maryhill. In connection with the former a soldier's home—a picturesque building of red stone in the Elizabethan style of architecture—was opened in 1893. Besides the parish church, which was entirely renewed internally in 1893, there are other two established churches, two Free churches, a U.P. church, an Episcopal church (St George, 1892-93), and a Roman Catholic church (The Immaculate Conception, 1851). Four public schools—Eastfield, Eastpark, Maryhill, and Possilpark—and St Agnes (Lambhill) and Maryhill Roman Catholic schools, with respective accommodation for 292, 1072, 793, 1106, 333, and 762 children, have an average attendance of about 275, 1210, 750, 1045, 290, and 525, and grants amounting to nearly £178, £1284, £784, £1092, £290, and £558. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 12,844, (1891) 39,611.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Marykirk, a village and a parish of S Kincardineshire. The village, in the SE corner of the parish, is beautifully situated near the left bank of the river North Esk (here spanned by a four-arch bridge of 1813), 7 furlongs N by W of Craigo station, 1¼ mile S of Marykirk station, and 6 miles NNW of Montrose. It has a post office. There is here the remnant of an old market cross.

The parish, containing also LUTHERMUIR village, till at least 1721 was known as Aberluthuott (Gael. 'meeting of the waters where the stream is swift'). It is bounded N by Fordoun, NE by Laurencekirk, E by Garvock, SE by St Cyrus, S by Logie-Pert in Forfarshire, and W by Fettercairn. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 5½ miles; its breadth varies between 2½ and 4½ miles; and its area is 9912 acres, of which 72 are water. The North Esk flows 4 miles east-by-southward along all the Forfarshire boundary, and opposite the village is spanned by a thirteen-arch railway bridge; LUTHER WATER runs 4½ miles south-south-westward through the middle of the interior to the North Esk; and Black and Dourie Burns, Luthnot and Balmaleedy Burns, drain the side districts into the larger streams. The surface, comprising much of the SW extremity of the Howe of Mearns, declines along the North Esk to 80 feet above sea-level, and W of the railway to no point exceeds 264 feet; but to the E it attains 555 feet at Kirktonhill Tower and 700 at the meeting-point with Garvock and St Cyrus. Eruptive rocks occur in the hills; but Old Red Sandstone prevails throughout the low grounds, and is quarried; whilst limestone also is plentiful, and was

formerly worked. The soil is much of it good sound fertile loam, incumbent on decomposed red sandstone. About 615 acres are in pasture; plantations, chiefly of Scotch fir, cover rather more than 1600 acres; and the rest of the land is in tillage. Mansions, noticed separately, are BALMAKEWAN, HATTON, INGLISMALDIE (Earl of Kintore), KIRKTONHILL, and THORNTON CASTLE. Marykirk, dedicated to the Virgin, is in the presbytery of Fordoun and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £255. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1806, and restored internally in 1893. There are also a Free church of Marykirk and a U.P. church at Muirton (1824). Two public schools, Luther-muir and Marykirk, with respective accommodation for 155 and 180 children, have an average attendance of about 100 and 95, and grants of over £32 and £90. Valuation (1884) £11,450, (1893) £10,044, plus £1761 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1530, (1841) 2387, (1861) 2068, (1871) 1771, (1881) 1461, (1891) 1307.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 66, 1868-71.

Mary's Loch or Loch Morie, a pretty, troutful lake in the upper part of Alness parish, Ross and Cromarty, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Alness village. Lying 622 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 2 miles and $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs; is flanked to the SW by Meall Mor (2419 feet); took its name from an ancient chapel at its head, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; is very deep, and has never been known to freeze further than a few yards from its banks; receives at its head the Abhuinn nan Glas; and from its foot sends off the river Alness, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward to the Cromarty Firth. It contains good trout running from half a pound to a pound. May, June, and July are the best months for fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Mary's Loch, St. See ST MARY'S LOCH.

Mary's Loch, St., a charming small loch in the vicinity of Tobermory, Mull island, Argyllshire.

Maryton, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded on the N and NE by the river South Esk and the Montrose Basin, SE and S by Craig, and W by Farnell. It formerly had two detached portions, one of which, including the lands of Dysart, and adjoining the parishes of Craig and Lunan, comprised 946 acres; the other, at Grahamsfirth, to the west of Kinnell parish, comprised 338 acres. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred the former to the parish of Lunan, and the latter to that of Kinnell. The length and breadth of the parish are now about equal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The soil partakes of all the varieties of strong clay, rich loam, and land of a lighter character. The rocks along the sea-coast are precipitous and picturesque; and intersecting the parish is a ridge of hills extending from E to W, the highest of which is Maryton Law (335 feet), believed to have been formerly a site for the administration of justice, and from which there is a magnificent view of the district. The land is well adapted for all the usual crops, and, as a rule, a system of high farming prevails. This is especially the case on Old Montrose in the hands of Mr Charles Lyall, whose ancestors for many generations have been among the most distinguished agriculturists of Forfarshire, and who is himself one of the best-known and most enterprising farmers in Scotland. The Earl of Southesk is sole proprietor.

The ancient divisions of the parish (about the 13th century) were—the lands of *Old Montrose*, which were erected into a barony in 1451, and into an earldom in 1505; the lands of *Bonniton* or *Bonnington*, erected into a barony in 1666; the lands of *Ananie*; the lands of *Fullerton*; the *Abthen* of St Mary's, consisting of the lands of Over and Nether Maryton; the lands of *Drum*, and of *Balnانون*. These lands formed the parish of Maryton proper. *Dyserth*, including *Over and Nether Dysart*, now transferred to Lunan parish, constituted a separate parish which was first annexed to Brechin and afterwards disjoined in 1649 and added to Maryton. *Grahamsfirth*, the other transferred portion, probably came into the possession of the Grahams as their share in the division of Monrommon Muir, of which it forms a part. The name of Ananie, unfortunately, is lost to the

parish, though it lingered until the 19th century in the Den of Ananie, by which name the pretty Den of Fullerton was known. The lands to which the name applied had centuries before been added at different times to Bonniton, Fullerton, and Old Montrose.

The most distinguished of the families connected with the parish have been the Grahams of Old Montrose (1325-1668). The several titles of the family were derived from Old Montrose, and not from the town of Montrose, with which the estate had not the slightest connection, the identity of name (Alt Munross) being purely accidental. Sir David Graham, a devoted follower of Robert the Bruce, received from the king the lands of Old Montrose in exchange for those of Cardross. James, fifth Earl of Montrose, who is best known as the Great Marquis, was born at Old Montrose, and there remains a fragment of the house in which his birth took place. The Woods of Bonniton were a notable family, connected with the parish from 1493 to the beginning of the 18th century. There were several knights in the family, and its representative was created a baronet in 1666, for service rendered to Charles II. The famous Earl of Middleton succeeded the last Marquis of Montrose in possession of the estate, and it was forfeited along with the titles when the second Earl was outlawed in 1695. The first Fullerton of that ilk was Geoffrey, falconer to Robert Bruce, whose name appears in connection with the estate (Fowler-town) in 1327. It was held in the family for at least 120 years, after which they transferred themselves and their name to the lands in Meikle parish still called Fullerton. Other noted families having an interest in the parish were the Cranes and Schaklocks of Ananie, Arrats of Balnانون, Inverpeffers and Tullocks of Bonniton, Crawmonnts and Durhams of Fullerton (the latter being of the Durhams of Grange), Wisharts of Drum, Lyells, Guthries, Mills of Bonniton, Hays (Dupplin), and Stratons, Mills, and Stirling of Old Montrose. The Abthen seems to have continued mainly in the hands of the ecclesiastics. There is evidence, indeed, that the Fullertons more than once obtained interest in it, but the right was held of 'tholance' of the bishop. After the Reformation, Bishop Alexander Campbell made over the whole lands of Maryton to his kinsman and chief, the Earl of Argyll. They were transferred eventually to the owner of Old Montrose, and have since continued to be a portion of that estate. By-and-by portions of Ananie and Fullerton were added, the remainder being annexed to what became the barony of Bonniton. Towards the end of the 18th century the two estates were purchased by Sir David Carnegie, and have been included since in the fertile domain of the lords of Kinnaird.

The kirk of Marinton was a vicarage of the cathedral of Brechin, and it was gifted (1178-98) to the abbey of Arbroath. It was dedicated to the Virgin, and named St Mary's of Old Montrose. There is a St Mary's Well in the parish, but on the westerly border. The first Protestant minister was Richard Melville, who was also laird of Baldovie. His father, younger son of Melville of Dysart and laird of Baldovie, had fallen at Pinkie, leaving a large family, of which Richard was the eldest, and Andrew Melville, the distinguished Reformer, was the youngest. James Melville was the younger son of Richard. In the 17th century two of his descendants by the elder son were successive lairds of Baldovie and ministers of Maryton, viz., Richard (1613-1639) and Andrew (1639-41). The brother of the latter, Patrick, was probably the last laird; he was served heir in 1642; and he was one of the followers who accompanied the Marquis of Montrose in his exile. The next parish minister was John Lammie (1642-1673), who was tutor and servitor of the Marquis of Montrose. When the house of Old Montrose was searched for 'wreitis' to serve as evidence, 'they took to Edinburgh with thame also the erllis secretar, callit Lamby (the minister), to try what he kend.' The bell of the church is dated 1642, and that is understood to be the date of the erection of the previous church. An aisle of the old church was the burying-place of the Wood family, and

the church contained a monument, which has been transferred to the present one, to David Lindsay (1673-1706), minister of the parish. The present church, built in 1792, is a plain but neat structure, the walls covered with ivy, and a well-kept graveyard surrounding it. It has been renewed in the internal arrangements more than once, the last occasion being 1883, when the area was fitted with handsome and substantial pews. Maryton is in the presbytery of Brechin and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the stipend is £192 and manse. There is a Free church at Barnhead, a handsome building with a fine exposure, which serves for the parishes of Maryton, Dun, and Farnell. The public school has accommodation for 116 scholars, with an average attendance of about 40, and a grant of nearly £44. The valuation in 1884 was £5800, and in 1893 £2907, plus £350 for railway. Pop. (1755) 633, (1801) 596, (1831) 419, (1861) 417, (1871) 396, (1881) 389, (1891) 270. See *Maryton Records of the Past*, by Rev. William R. Fraser, M.A. (Montrose, 1877).

Marywell, a village in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles N of Arbroath.

Mashie Water, a rivulet of Laggan parish, Invernesshire, rising at an altitude of 2650 feet, within 1 mile of the NW shore of Loch Erich, and running 9½ miles north-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1825 feet, it falls into the Spey at a point 7½ furlongs above Laggan Bridge. On 28 August 1847 the Queen and Prince Albert drove from Ardverrick to the small farm of Strathmashie, where Col. Macpherson was then living.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Masonhall, a village of NW Fife, 4 miles WSW of Strathmiglo.

Massan, a streamlet, an affluent of the EACHAIG, in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire.

Masterton, a village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, 2½ miles NNW of Inverkeithing. Standing high, it commands a fine view over the waters and screens of the Firth of Forth, has an hospital for poor widows, founded and endowed in 1676 by Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, and an Episcopal mission church (St Margaret of Scotland), an Early Norman building of 1888, with about 100 sittings.

Mathers, a tract on the coast of St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire, with a ruin on its rocky peninsula, and the site of a sea-destroyed village.

Mattocks, a village in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, 6½ miles NE of Dundee.

Mauchline (anciently *Machlein*, *Machlene*, or *Magh-line*, Gael. *magh-linne*, 'plain with the pool'), a town and a parish nearly in the centre of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town stands, 460 feet above sea-level, on the Glasgow and Dumfries high-road, 1¼ mile N of the river Ayr and ½ mile N of Mauchline Junction on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 6¼ miles NW of Cumnock, 11¼ ENE of Ayr, 9¾ SSE of Kilmarnock, and 33½ S by W of Glasgow. Mauchline is built on a southward slope, in the midst of a highly cultivated country, which, abounding in springs, must at one time have presented the appearance indicated in its name. It has a neat and pleasant appearance, and looks busy and prosperous in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. There are no principal buildings in the usual sense of the term. The barn-like edifice which served as the church in Burns's time was replaced in 1829 by the present building. This, occupying a site in the centre of the town, rises from the churchyard, round which crowd many old houses. Mainly Gothic in style, it is built of red sandstone, and has at its eastern end an old tower, 90 feet high, surmounted with turrets. It has sittings for about 1100 persons; and an organ was introduced in 1882. Its predecessor, well known as the scene of Burns's *Holy Fair*, stood for six centuries on the same site. There is also a Free and a United Presbyterian church, the latter building having been erected at a cost of £2300. The schools under the school board are noted in connection with the parish. A monument, placed in 1830 on the public green at the town-head of Mauchline, marks the spot where five Covenanters were

executed and buried in 1685, during the reign of James VII. The following lines were transferred to it from the original tombstone which it replaced:—

'Bloody Dumbarton, Douglas, and Dundee,
Moved by the devil, and the Laird of Lee,
Dragged these five men to death with gun and sword,
Not suffering them to pray nor read God's word;
Owning the work of God was all their crime—
The Eighty-five was a saint-killing time.'

The cemetery is situated near what was the scene of the brush between Middleton's troopers and the Clydesdale yeomen in 1648. The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public library, an office of the Commercial Bank, two hotels, a temperance hall, a gaswork, etc. It carries on extensive manufactures of wooden snuff-boxes, cigar-cases, card-cases, ornaments, and knick-knacks of various kinds in white varnished or tartan-painted wood. The trade began at Cumnock with the fine hinge of the snuff-box, but it was afterwards much extended and developed by the introduction of the painting. Mauchline has also a world-wide reputation for the manufacture of curling stones, while the making of chairs and cabinet goods is an important industry, and woollen and worsted spinning is also carried on. The town was for a very long period noted as a market for cattle and horses. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday after 18 May, and on Thursday after 4 Nov.—the weekly fairs of Ayr and Kilmarnock having superseded the other fairs formerly held here. A coach plies to Catrine (2 miles) in connection with the trains. A carrier goes to Glasgow and back on Tuesday and Friday; to Kilmarnock and Catrine on the same days; and to Catrine and Ayr on Tuesday.

Mauchline was created a free burgh of barony by charter of James IV. in 1510, and so remained till after the Reformation. In 1606, along with other lands and lordships, it passed by Act of Parliament into the hands of Hugh, Lord Loudoun, on which occasion Mauchline received another charter creating it a free burgh of barony, with a weekly market and two fairs yearly. This, however, was unfortunately lost in the conflagration of the Register Office at Edinburgh towards the beginning of the 18th century; and the village has not required power to elect its own magistrates. Its affairs are managed by justices of the peace. Pop. of the town (1831) 1364, (1861) 1414, (1871) 1574, (1881) 1616, (1891) 1454, of whom 669 were males. Houses (1892) occupied 367, vacant 57.

The civil history of Mauchline has been carried so far back as 681, when an invasion of Cruithne from Ireland is said to have been repulsed at the town, or on its site. In 1544 the celebrated reformer and martyr, George Wishart, was invited to preach in the church of Mauchline; but on his arrival he found the place guarded by a party of soldiers, under the sheriff of Ayr. Wishart restrained his adherents from violence, and induced them to follow him to Mauchline Moor, where he preached to them for three hours. The parish was situated in the very heart of the Covenanting district of Ayrshire, and much of its history is interwoven with that of the western Covenanters. In 1661 Mauchline Moor was the halting-place of western Covenanters, previous to their march, which ended in the battle of the Pentlands. The more modern historical interest of Mauchline centres wholly in its connection with Robert Burns (1759-96) during one of the most prolific periods of his poetic genius. The farm of MOSSGIEL, on which the poet lived from 1784 to 1788, and which he subleased from Mr Gavin Hamilton, a writer in Mauchline, lies 1½ mile NW of the town; and within the farmhouse, carefully preserved in a part of the old building, are some very interesting memorials of Burns. It was during his residence at Mossgiel that the genius of Burns was first recognized. Here he wrote *The Cotlar's Saturday Night*, *The Mountain Daisy*, etc. At the back of the farmhouse, indeed, tradition still identifies the field in which the incident occurred which called forth

the latter, and in an adjoining field the poet found the material for the lines 'To a Mouse.' Mr Hamilton's residence, an old relic of the former priory, and known as Mauchline Castle, contains the room in which Burns wrote his parody-sermon called *The Calf*, and that in which he is said to have married his 'Bonny Jean.' The cottage or change-house of 'Poosie Nancy' or Agnes Gibson, the scene of the piece called *The Jolly Beggars*, stands nearly opposite the churchyard gate. 'It was,' says Allan Cunningham, 'the favourite resort of lame sailors, maimed soldiers, wandering tinkers, travelling ballad-singers, and all such loose companions as hang about the skirts of society;' but, though Burns had visited it, it was by no means one of his haunts. Separated from the gable of this house by an intervening lane, called the Cowgate, stood 'The Whitefoord Arms,' a plain thatched building of two storeys, a favourite resort of Burns, and kept by John Dow or Dove, upon whom the poet wrote the burlesque epitaph beginning, 'Here lies Johnnie Pigeon.' It was along the Cowgate that 'Common Sense' or the poet's correspondent, Dr Mackenzie, escaped, when a certain minister approached the tent in *The Holy Fair*. In the Cowgate also stood the house in which Jean Armour lived before she was married to Burns, and the spot is still pointed out where they first met. The house was separated from the Whitefoord Arms by a narrow cross street, and is now replaced by a two-storey building. Beside the churchyard was the house of Nance Tinnock. We have already adverted to the church as the scene of *The Holy Fair*. In the graveyard are to be seen, besides the graves of two of Burns's children, those of the Rev. Mr Auld, Nance Tinnock, etc. As a memento of the centenary of the poet's death, a National Burns' Memorial and Cottage Homes were erected at Mauchline in 1896-97. The cottages consist of one and two apartments, and are for the benefit of deserving persons who from old age, ill-health, or other misfortune are in straitened circumstances. Adjacent to the cottages is a handsome square turreted tower, commanding a magnificent view of the district, with a hall or museum underneath.

The parish is bounded N by Riccarton and Galston, E by Sorn, S by Auchinleck, SW by Ochiltree and Stair, and W by Tarbolton and Craigie. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 8988 acres, of which over 70 are water. The parish had 11 acres added to its area in 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred to it the Garfield detached portion of the parish of Sorn. The river Ayr winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-southward, mainly along the south-eastern and south-western boundaries, but for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the southern interior; LUGAR Water, its affluent, curves $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward along the Ochiltree and Stair boundaries; and CESSNOCK Water, a tributary of the Irvine, meanders $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward through the interior, then $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-westward along the northern boundary. The surface undulates gently, sinking along the Ayr to 190, along Cessnock Water to 220, feet above sea-level; and rising thence to 524 feet near Mossgiel, 606 near Grassyards, 426 at Friendlesshead, and 580 near North Auchinbrain. A large tract of land, formerly called Mauchline Moor, exhibits now no trace of its ancient condition, but shows the generally well-cultivated, arable nature of by far the greater part of the parish. The soil near the town is light and sandy; in a few places it is a rich loam; but in general it is clayey. Thin strata of coal, ironstone, and limestone are found, but not worked; but both white and red sandstone is quarried within the parish. The river Ayr flows between steep red sandstone cliffs, 40 or 50 feet high, and beautifully overhung with wood. A cave cut out of the rocks on the banks of the Lugar is called Peden's Cave, and is said to have been a hiding-place of the celebrated Alexander Peden during the persecutions. Barskimming Bridge, across the Ayr, with a span of 100 and a height of 90 feet, was built towards the close of the 13th century by Sir Thomas Miller, Lord President of the Court

of Session; a railway viaduct crosses the Ayr near Howford Bridge, and its principal arch has a span of 175 and a height of 180 feet. The only lake in the parish was Loch Brown, called Duveloch in old charters, which formerly covered 60 acres; but this has been drained for many years, and its bed is occupied by cultivated fields, and traversed by the railway.

Besides the town of Mauchline, the parish contains the village of Haugh. It is traversed by the Glasgow and South-Western railway between Glasgow and Carlisle; by the high roads between Glasgow and Dumfries, and between Edinburgh and Ayr, which intersect at the town; and by other thoroughfares. The principal mansions are Netherplace, Ballochmyle, Rodinghead, Viewfield, and Beechgrove. Mossgiel Farm deserves mention also. The chief proprietors are Alexander of Ballochmyle, the Duke of Portland, Boswell of Auchinleck, and Campbell of Netherplace.

Mauchline parish is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is £237 and a manse. The public schools of Crosshands and Mauchline, with respective accommodation for 83 and 474 children, have an average attendance of about 40 and 420, and grants of nearly £40 and £420. Pop. of both civil and ecclesiastical parish (1801) 1746, (1831) 2232, (1861) 2303, (1871) 2435, (1881) 2504, (1891) 2339, of whom 1103 were males and 8 Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1891) occupied 522, vacant 69.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 22, 1863-65.

The parochial records go back only to 1670. The ancient parish of Mauchline comprehended also the territory now forming the parishes of Sorn and Muirkirk. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, says, that in 1165, during William's reign, Walter, son of Alan, granted to the monks of Melrose the lands of Mauchline, with certain privileges. The monks established a priory of their own order at Mauchline, which remained a cell of Melrose till the Reformation. An old tower, already mentioned, is the sole relic of this building. The power and property of the monks gradually expanded about the nucleus of Mauchline; and 'they contributed greatly to the settlement and cultivation of the district.' Their estates of Mauchline, Kylesmure, and Barmure were afterwards formed into a regality, whose court met at Mauchline village, erected into a free burgh of barony in 1510 by James IV. After the Reformation the ecclesiastical lands, etc., about Mauchline were formed into a temporal lordship in favour of Hugh, Lord Loudoun, whose original grant was dated 1606. The town of Mauchline was at the same time made a burgh of barony. In 1631 what is now Muirkirk, and in 1636 what is now Sorn, were detached from Mauchline parish, which was 'thus reduced to less than a fifth of its former magnitude.' Before the Reformation there had been a chapel on each of these portions. One was on Greenock Water; the other, on the Ayr, dedicated to St Cuthbert, stood E of the present village of Catrine, on a field known as St Cuthbert's Holm.

Besides the relics of the priory in the town, the old tower of Kinganleugh may be mentioned among the antiquities. The Braes o' Ballochmyle, and indeed the whole course of Ayr, is classic ground in Scottish poetry, from its connection with Burns.

Maud or New Maud, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish on the mutual border of New and Old Deer parishes, Aberdeenshire, with a junction station on the Great North of Scotland railway (1861-65), 16 miles SSW of Fraserburgh, 13 W of Peterhead, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Aberdeen. Of recent erection, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments under Aberdeen, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, a hotel, a Gothic parish church (1876; 420 sittings), a public and a female school, the Buchan Combination Poorhouse (with accommodation for 138 inmates), and fairs on the last Monday of every month. Two weekly auction marts are held on Wednesdays for the sale of cattle. Erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1839, Maud is in the presbytery of Deer and the synod of Aberdeen; minister's stipend, £113 and manse. Pop.

of village (1881) 343, (1891) 377; of *q. s.* parish (1891) 1351.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Maudiston. See MADDISTON.

Mauldslie Castle, a mansion in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire, near the right bank of the Clyde, 3 miles W of Carluke town. Built for the fifth Earl of Hyndford in 1793, after designs by Adam, it is a large two-storey edifice, with round flanking towers, and stands in a richly-wooded park. Its owner is Sir William W. Hozier (b. 1825; suc. 1878), now Lord Newlands, who was created a baron in 1898. The barony of Mauldslie, a royal forest once, was held by the Danyelstowns from the middle of the 14th century till 1402, by the Maxwells from 1402 till the first half of the 17th century, and from 1649 till 1817 by the Carmichaels, its last two holders being fifth and sixth Earls of HYNDFORD.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1863.

Maulesden, a mansion in Brechin parish, Forfarshire, near the South Esk's left bank, 2 miles W by S of the town. A Scottish Baronial mansion, built in 1853 for the Hon. W. Maule from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., it was acquired by purchase in 1892 by J. B. Don, Esq., for £16,000.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Maulside, a mansion in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles SSW of Beith.

Mauricewood, a mansion in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile N by W of Penicuik.

Mavis-Grove, a mansion in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the right bank of the Nith, 2½ miles S of Dumfries.

Maw, a hamlet in Markinch parish, Fife, 1 mile SSW of Windyates.

Mawcarse, a station on the Edinburgh and Perth section of the North British railway, 3¾ miles NE by N of Kinross.

Maxton (anc. *Maccus-ton*), a village and a parish on the N border of Roxburghshire. The village, which consists of a short double line of houses, built on either side of the Kelso road, is situated on the W part of the parish within ½ mile of the S bank of the Tweed, 1½ ESE of Newtown St Boswells, and ¼ NW of Maxton station on the North British line from Newtown St Boswells to Kelso, this being 3 miles ESE of Newtown St Boswells, 8½ WSW of Kelso, 12¾ NNW of Jedburgh, and 43½ SE of Edinburgh. Although the village is at a little distance from the Tweed, the church, manse, and burying-ground are close beside the river. Maxton church was dedicated in the 12th century to St Cuthbert, and eventually became the property of the monks of Dryburgh, who held it until the Reformation, when it was placed under the charge of a minister, along with Mertoun, St Boswells, and Smailholm, and had a 'reader' attached to it with a stipend of £20 Scots. In 1792 the church was thatched; but in 1812 and 1866 it was restored and enlarged, and is now as neat and well-built a country church as any in the district. Beneath it is the burial-place of the Kers of Littledean, to the memory of one of whom, Lieut.-General Ker, interred in 1833, there is a tablet in the church, which was placed there by a descendant. The old shaft of the village cross still remains to point out the spot 'where 1000 men of the barony were wont to assemble for war.' It was restored in 1882 by Sir W. R. Fairfax at considerable expense.

Maxton parish is bounded N by Mertoun in Berwickshire, NE by Makerstoun, E and SE by Roxburgh, SW by Ancrum, and W by St Boswells. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 4¾ miles; its breadth varies between 1 mile and 2½ miles; and its area is 4494½ acres, of which 72½ are water. Besides the village of Maxton, it contains the railway station of Rutherford, 2½ miles E of Maxton. The Tweed curves 4¾ miles east-north-eastward along all the northern boundary through very fine scenery. Beside it the surface sinks to close on 200 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 579 feet at Muirhouselaw and 563 at Lilliard's Edge, on the ANCRUM border. The ground is generally productive, especially near the Tweed, where it is a rich clay loam.

A considerable part of the ground is under wood, a small portion is bog land, and the rest is almost entirely in tillage.

The most interesting ruin in the parish is Littledean Tower, which stands on a lofty crag overlooking the Tweed, 1½ mile NE of the village. From the remains of the circular tower, the extreme thickness of the walls that still remain, and the vestiges of other walls, it is plain that Littledean was an important stronghold, the 'keep' of the noted family of Ker of Littledean. The parish is partly traversed by a Roman road, and there are vestiges of a Roman camp on Muirhouselaw. The chief landowners in Maxton parish are the Duke of Roxburgh, Lord Polwarth, Sir Edmund Antrobus of Rutherford, Sir William Ramsay Fairfax, and C. J. Cunningham, Esq. of Muirhouselaw. None of them are resident. Maxton is in the presbytery of Selkirk and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £280. The public school, with accommodation for 151 children, has an average attendance of about 65, and a grant of over £76. Pop. (1801) 368, (1831) 462, (1861) 497, (1871) 481, (1881) 456, (1891) 473.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Maxwell. See KELSO.

Maxwellheugh. See KELSO.

Maxwell's Cross. See COLDSTREAM.

Maxwell Thorns. See DRYFE.

Maxwelltown, a burgh of barony and a *quoad sacra* parish in the parish of Troqueer, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the right bank of the curving Nith, at the eastern verge of Kirkcudbrightshire, directly opposite Dumfries, and is included within the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh. Its site is a bank or low ridge circling along the margin of the river, and it is connected with Dumfries by three bridges, the uppermost one, widened in 1893, being available for carriages. The water supply is that of Dumfries, the waterworks being managed by a joint commission. The older parts of the burgh are poorly built and badly aligned; but the new are pleasant, neat, and airy. A narrow street or alley, immediately on the Nith, N of the uppermost bridge, inhabited mainly by families of the working classes, leads out to the ruins of Lincluden, and bears the name of College Street. A street parallel to this brings down the Glasgow and Dumfries turnpike, is straight and spacious, and has several good houses. A street at right angles with these, and on a line with the bridge, carries westward the Dumfries and Portpatrick road, is also straight and spacious, and at its W end passes off into the country in a series of villa-like houses. A wide brief street forking into two between the bridges, a street somewhat parallel to it on the W, and one or two other thoroughfares are in general of mixed or poor appearance. Corbally Hill, swelling up at the S end but a brief distance from the brink of the river, bears aloft the fine convent and church (1831-84) of the Immaculate Conception, whilst a little lower down is a picturesque building, which, originally a windmill, since 1838 has served the double purpose of an observatory and a museum. Along the face of this fine rising-ground, fronting Dumfries, stands a range of elegant houses. On the brink of the stream, with but a narrow belt of plain intervening from the base of the hill, stands the Dumfries Burgh grain mills, each mill supplied with water-power in one of several parallel dams, extending from a strong high-water weir built diagonally across the whole breadth of the river. The entire town, exclusive of its burgh roods, is about two-thirds of a mile in length, and nearly the same in breadth. Maxwellton has a station on the Castle-Douglas section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, the large Troqueer tweed mills (1866-70), another tweed mill, a hosiery manufactory, a dye-works, 2 saw-mills, nursery-grounds, etc.; and it shares considerably in the trade and commerce of Dumfries. A handsome new court-house was erected in Terregles Street in 1893-94, containing a court-room, with the usual accessories, and a police office with four cells, also accommodation for married and single members of the force. In the same street is the General Prison for the

south-west of Scotland. The Established church of Maxwelltown *quoad sacra* parish is a Gothic edifice, with a spire and 800 sittings, built at a cost of £2000 in lieu of a previous chapel of ease, which was burned on 28 Sept. 1842. In connection with this church a hall was opened in 1891 at a cost of £1500. A handsome Free church was built in 1866, and an Episcopal mission church (St Ninian's), with about 200 sittings, was erected in 1891, of local red stone. A public school, costing £2200 and accommodating 397 children, was built in 1876. The town originally bore the name of Bridgend, and was such a disorderly village that, according to the byword, 'You might trace a rogue all over the kingdom, but were sure to lose him at the Bridgend of Dumfries.' But in 1810 it was erected into a free burgh of barony, under the name of Maxwelltown, in honour of Mr Maxwell of Nithsdale, its superior, and was placed under the government of a provost, 2 bailies, and 4 councillors; and it speedily underwent great improvement as to at once its police, its trade, the condition of its houses, and the manners of its people. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Sheriff circuit small debt courts are held on the last Thursday, and justice of peace small debt courts on the first Thursday, of every month. Pop. (1831) 3230, (1861) 3599, (1871) 4198, (1881) 4455, (1891) 4975, of whom 2725 were females, and 2225 were in the *quoad sacra* parish. Houses (1891) inhabited 1104, vacant 70, building 8.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 9, 1863. See also DUMFRIES and TROQUEER.

Maxwelton, a suburb or western extension of the burgh of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

Maxwelton, a village in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of East Kilbride town.

Maxwelton, a mansion in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Cairn Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Moniaive. The estate has long been held by the Laurie family, one of whom was the 'Annie Laurie' of song.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Maybole, a town and a coast parish of Carrick, Ayrshire. The town, lying $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles inland, and 200 to 350 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Ayr and Girvan section (1857-60) of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 9 miles S by W of Ayr, $49\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Glasgow, 87 SW of Edinburgh, and $67\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Portpatrick. It stands on the slope and partly along the skirts of a broad-based, flattened hill, with south-eastward exposure, the summit of the hill interveuing between it and the Firth of Clyde; but it commands a pleasant and somewhat extensive view over one-half of the points of the compass into the interior of Carrick. An old rhyme, using one of several obsolete variations of the town's ancient name, says—

'Minnibole's a dirty hole,
It sits aboon a mire.'

The notion conveyed by these words, of the town being situated on miry ground, is now, and probably was always, incorrect. A broad belt of deep green meadow, nearly as flat as a bowling-green, stretches along the base of the hill, and anciently seems to have been a marsh; but it could not have been a marsh of a miry kind, or otherwise than green and meadow; nor does it, even at present, form the site of more than a very small and entirely modern part of the town. The ancient site is everywhere declivitous, abounding with copious springs of pure water; and not improbably was clothed in its natural state with heath. Two sets of names, both very various in their orthography, but represented by the forms *Maiboil* and *Minnibole*, were anciently given to the town. They have greatly perplexed etymologists; but, according to Col. Robertson, are derived from the Gaelic *magh-baile*, 'town of the plain or field.' The lower streets of the town, called Kirklands, Newyards, and Ballony, are not within the limits of the burgh of barony, and consist almost wholly of artisans' houses and workshops. The main street runs nearly due NE, and—with exception of a short thorough-

fare striking off westward at right angles from its middle—occupies the highest ground within the burgh. A considerable space, sloping between it and the low-lying suburbs, is disposed to a small extent in the ancient burying-ground, with the relics of the collegiate church; to a greater extent in four or five incompact and irregularly arranged streets; and to a yet greater extent in fields and gardens which give all the intersecting thoroughfares a straggling or detached appearance, and impart to the whole town a somewhat rural, airy, and healthful aspect.

The only parts of the town which draw the attention of strangers are Main Street and what is called Kirk Wynd. These are narrow and of varying width, quite destitute of every modern adornment, and guiltless of all the ordinary graces of a fine town; yet they possess many features of antique stateliness, decayed and venerable magnificence, which strongly image the aristocratic parts of Edinburgh during the feudal age. As capital of Carrick, the place anciently wielded considerable influence over its province, and contained the winter residences of a large proportion of the Carrick barons. As seat, too, of the courts of justice of Carrick bailiary—the place where all cases of importance in a roistering and litigating age were tried—it derived not a little outward respectability from the numbers and wealth of the legal practitioners who made it their home. In connection, too, with its collegiate church and its near vicinity to Crossraguel Abbey, it borrowed great consequence from the presence of influential churchmen, who, in a dark age, possessed more resources of power and opulence than most of the nobility. No fewer than 28 baronial mansions, stately, turreted, and strong, are said to have stood within its limits. Out of several of these which still remain, two figure in association with such interesting history that they deserve to be specially noticed.

The chief is the ancient residence of the Ailsa or Cassillis family, the principal branch of the Kennedys. This, standing near the middle of the town, bears the name of the Castle *par excellence*, and is a lofty, well-built, imposing pile, one of the strongest and finest of its class. It is occupied by the factor of the Marquis of Ailsa, who is lord of the manor, and is said to have been the place of confinement for life of the Countess of Cassillis, who eloped with the Gipsy chieftain Johnny Faa. (See CASSILLIS.) The Earls of Cassillis, directly and through collateral branches of their family, wielded such power over the province that they were known as the 'Kings of Carrick;' and they used the castle of Maybole as the metropolitan palace of their 'kingdom,' whose limits were thus defined in an old-world rhyme:—

'Twixt Wigtown and the town o' Ayr,
Portpatrick and the Cruives o' Cree,
You shall not get a lodging there
Except ye court a Kennedy.'

Gilbert, fourth Earl, who lived in the unsettled period succeeding the commencement of the Reformation, pushed his power into Galloway, and in 1575 acquired the large possessions of the Abbey of GLENLUCE, just five years after his roasting of Allan Stewart, the commandator of CROSSRAGUEL. A feud, arising from or aggravated by that crime, between the Earls of Cassillis and the Laids of Bargany, issued at last in very tragical events. In Dec. 1601 the Earl of Cassillis rode out from Maybole Castle at the head of 200 armed followers to waylay the Laird of Bargany as he rode from Ayr to his house on the Water of Girvan; and on the farm of West Enoch, near the town, he forced on the Laird a wholly unequal conflict. The Laird, mortally wounded, was carried from the scene of the onset to Maybole, that there, should he show any sign of recovery, he might be despatched by the Earl as 'Judge Ordinar' of the country; and thence he was removed to Ayr, where he died in a few hours. Flagrant though the deed was, it not only—through bribery and state influence—passed unpunished, but was formally noted by an act of council as good service done to the King. The Laird of Auchedrane, son-in-law of the slain baron,

was one of the few adherents who bravely but vainly attempted to parry the onslaught; and he received some severe wounds in the encounter. Thirsting for revenge, and learning that Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean intended to make a journey to Edinburgh, he so secretly instigated a party to waylay and kill him, that no witness existed of his connection with them except a poor student of the name of Dalrymple, who had been the bearer of the intelligence which suggested and guided the crime (1602). Dalrymple now became the object of his fears; and, after having been confined at Auchendrane and in the Isle of Arran, and ex-patriated for five or six years as a soldier, he returned home, and was doomed to destruction. Mure, the Laird, having got a vassal, called James Bannatyne, to entice him to his house, situated at Chapel-donan, a lonely place on the GIRVAN shore, murdered him there at midnight, and buried his body in the sand. The corpse, unearched by the tide, was next by the murderers taken out to sea at a time when a strong wind blew from the shore, but was soon brought back by the waves, and cast up on the very scene of the murder. Mure and his son, who had aided him in this horrid transaction, fell under general suspicion, and now endeavoured to make away with Bannatyne, the witness and accomplice of their guilt; but he making full confession to the civil authorities, they were brought to the bar, pronounced guilty, and put to an ignominious death (1611). These dismal transactions form the groundwork of Sir Walter Scott's dramatic sketch, entitled *Auchendrane, or the Ayrshire Tragedy*.

The house formerly occupied as the Red Lion Inn, and anciently the mansion of the provost, is notable as the scene of a set debate between John Knox, the Reformer, and Quentin Kennedy, Abbot of Crossraguel, 28 Sept. 1561. An account of the controversy, written by Knox himself, was republished in 1812 by Sir Alexander Boswell, from a copy—the only one extant—in his library at Auchinleck. Occasioned by a challenge from the abbot in the church of Kirkoswald, the debate was conducted in a panelled apartment, in the presence of eighty persons, equally selected by the antagonists, and including several nobles and influential gentlemen. It lasted three days, and was then broken off through want of suitable accommodation for the persons and retinues of the auditors; but it did good service in arousing public attention to the doctrines of the Reformation. The members of a 'Knox Club,' instituted in 1824 to commemorate the event, and consisting of all classes of Protestants, used to hold a festival to demonstrate their warm sense of the religious and civil liberties which have accrued from the overthrow of the Papal domination.

Other noteworthy buildings are the ancient town-residences of the Kennedys of Knockdow, Colzean, and Ballimore; of the abbots of Crossraguel (called the Garden of Eden), etc., and the new Town Hall, a handsome building with Gothic front, erected in 1887 on the site of the old structure, the tower of which has been left standing. It is situated at the Cross. The Fever Hospital, formerly the West Parish School, was sold by public roup in 1893 for £362. The town, though not rich in public buildings, abounds in commodious and comfortable dwelling-houses, greatly superior, for every domiciliary use, to even the best of its remaining baronial mansions. In 1371 Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, founding a chapel for one clerk and three chaplains, dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin, and endowed it with the five-mark lands of Barrycloych and Barrelach, the six-mark lands of Treuchan, and various other sources of revenue. This collegiate chapel seems to have been the earliest of its kind in Scotland; and afterwards, when similar ones arose, it was called a collegiate church, and its officials were styled the provost and prebendaries. The ground on which the town is built belonged to this church, which now is the burying-place of the Ailsa and other families, whose ancestors stayed its impending ruin. On 19 May 1563 Mass was last sung within its walls to 200 Kennedys, armed with jacks, spears, guns, and other

weapons. The present parish church, at the NE end of the town, is a plain edifice of 1808, with over 1100 sittings. In 1891 an organ, an oak pulpit, and a communion table and chair were placed in it at a cost of £1000. The West *quoad sacra* church, at the SW end, was built as a chapel of ease about 1840 at the cost of Sir C. D. Fergusson, Bart. The Free church dates from Disruption times; and a new Gothic U.P. church, with spire and large stained-glass window, was built in 1880, as successor to one of 1797. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and an Episcopal mission (St Oswald, 118 sittings) is worked in connection with Girvan. The fine Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Cuthbert was erected in 1876-79 at a cost of £3000, which was mainly defrayed by D. Hunter-Blair, Esq. Second Pointed in style it is closely modelled on the ruined church of Crossraguel Abbey, and consists of a nave, with a semi-octagonal apse, stained-glass windows, richly sculptured bosses, etc. There are two public schools and a Roman Catholic school, the latter of which was built in 1882 at the cost of the Marquis of Bute and Mr Blair.

Maybole, besides, has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; branches of the Royal, Commercial, and Union Banks; 3 hotels, workmen's club, gaswork, a combination poor-house for six of the Carrick parishes, farmers' and horticultural societies, etc. Fairs are held on the third Thursday of April and October, the attendance at which is small, and the business done little. Handloom weaving has declined; and boot and shoe making and the manufacture of agricultural implements are now the staple industries, there being quite a number of large shoe factories in the town. As a burgh of barony since 1516, the town is governed by a senior and a junior magistrate; whilst, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The burgh court sits on the first Thursday, and a justice of peace court on the first Wednesday of every month. Pop. (1851) 3862, (1861) 4115, (1871) 3797, (1881) 4474, (1891) 5470, of whom 2766 were males and 2704 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 703, vacant 28.

The parish of Maybole, containing also the villages or hamlets of CULROY, DUNURE, FISHERTON, and MINISHANT, comprises the ancient parishes of Maybole and Kirkbride, the former to the S, the latter to the N. A small detached portion situated on the right bank of the estuary of the Doon, at Abercromby Cottage, and comprising 73 acres, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Ayr. Maybole parish is bounded W and NW by the Firth of Clyde, NE by Ayr, E by Dalrymple and Kirkmichael, SE by Kirkmichael, and S and W by Kirkoswald. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5½ miles; and its area is 35½ square miles or 22,647 acres, of which 613½ are foreshore and 114¾ water. The 'bonny DOON' winds 6¾ miles north-north-westward to the firth along the Dalrymple and Ayr borders; the Water of GIRVAN flows 1¾ mile south-south-westward along the south-eastern boundary; several rivulets rise in the interior, and run to one or other of these two streams; and half-a-dozen others go direct to the firth. Of four or five tiny lochlets, the only noticeable one is Heart Loch, whose outline is exactly designated by its name, and whose appearance in a wooded hollow is softly beautiful. Perennial springs of excellent water are numerous, especially on the site and in the vicinity of the town; and one of them, called the Well-Trees' Spout, emits a stream powerful enough to drive a mill wheel, or between 160 and 170 imperial gallons per minute. Of various mineral springs, once of medicinal repute, but all neglected now, St Helen's Well, 2¼ miles N of the town on the high road to Ayr, was anciently reputed to have the power on May Day of healing sick or delicate infants. The coast-line, 8½ miles in extent, towards the mouth of the Doon is low and flat, but elsewhere is mostly bold, though but little diversified with either headland or bay. At the HEADS

OF AYR it rises rapidly to 258 feet above sea-level. The eastern and south-eastern districts are an undulating plain, very diversified in surface, never subsiding long into a level, nor ever rising into decided upland. The other districts are a sea of heights, partly arable and partly pastoral, so pleasingly diversified in superficial outline as to want nothing but interspersed wood to render them delightful rambling-ground to a lover of fine scenery. Along the middle of the hill district, parallel with the firth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from it, stretches a range of summits nearly 4 miles long, attaining a maximum altitude of 940 feet above sea-level, and bearing the name of BROWN CARRICK Hill. This range, though heathy in itself, and rising like a screen to intercept a view of the firth and its framework from the interior, commands one of the finest prospects in Scotland. On the SE and S the surgy surface of Carrick stretches away in alternations of green height and bold brown upland till it becomes lost among the blue peaks of the Southern Highlands; on the SW and W are the broad waters of the Firth of Clyde, with Ailsa Craig riding like an ark on the wave, while behind are the serrated mountains of Arran veiled in mist or curtained with clouds of every form and hue; on the N, immediately under the eye, extends the deep sylvan furrow of the Doon, with the Burns Monument glittering like a gem on its margin; and away thence stretches the great luxuriant plain of Kyle and Cunninghame, pressed inward in a long sweeping segment by the firth, dotted with towns which look like cities in the distance, chequered also with a profusion of mansions and demesnes, and gliding dimly away in the perspective into the gentle heights of Renfrewshire, overlooked in the far horizon by the blue summit of Ben Lomond. The same prospect, in much of its extent and most of its elements, is seen from a thousand vantage-grounds of this land of beauty; but nowhere are its scope so unbroken, its groupings so superb, and its effect so striking. Should any one wonder that Burns grew up on the threshold of this home of romance, and for many years might daily have gazed upon its gorgeous visions, and yet has made no allusion to it in his writings, he must remember that the bard, though possessing a keen eye for the beauties of nature, was the painter rather of manners than of landscape—the type in poetry not of Salvator Rosa, but of Hogarth and the limners of Holland.

The geological structure of the coast presents an interesting correspondence in its strata with those of the confronting coast of Arran. The predominant rocks of the interior are Old Red sandstone and trap. The sandstone, in a quarry at St Murray's, often affords beautiful specimens of arborescence, from the presence of the black oxide of manganese, and is traversed by veins of lead ore. The soil of the arable lands is partly light, and partly of a strong, clayey character. Three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; nearly 1000 acres are under plantation; and the rest is meadow, hill-pasture, or moorland. In feudal times there were within the parish at least fifteen towers or castles, the residences of brawling chiefs. Of these, DUNURE and GREENAN have been noticed separately. The castles of Newark and Killenzie have undergone renovation or repair; but all the others—Auchendrane, Smithstown, Beoch, Craigskean, Garryhorne, Doonside, Dalduff, Glenayas, Sauchrie, and Brochlock—are much dilapidated, or have left but a few vestiges. Numerous camps occur, so small and of such rude construction as evidently to have been thrown up by small invading bodies of those Irish who subdued the Romanised British tribes. Tumuli, the burying-places of a field of carnage, are frequent. Kirkbrido church is still represented by ruins, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Dunure; another pre-Reformation place of worship stood on the lands of Auchendrane; and traces of several others were extant towards the close of the 17th century. In the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, the civil parish includes nearly half of Alloway *quoad sacra* parish, a small part of Crosshill, all Fisherton, all Maybole proper, and nearly all West Church *quoad sacra*

parish; the livings of the last two being worth £373 and £196, both with manses. Four public schools—Cairn, Fisherton, Ladyland, and Minishant—and St Cuthbert's Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 414, 129, 954, 90, and 107 children, have an average attendance of about 405, 85, 670, 55, and 95, and grants amounting to over £350, £80, £742, £46, and £84. Pop. (1801) 3162, (1841) 7027, (1861) 6713, (1871) 5900, (1881) 6628, (1891) 7569, of whom 3334 were in Maybole ecclesiastical parish, 3242 in West Church, 598 in Fisherton, 362 in Alloway, and 33 in Crosshill.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Mayen House, a mansion in Rothiemay parish, Banffshire, near the left bank of the winding Deveron, 5 miles ENE of Rothiemay station on the Inveramsay and Keith section of the Great North of Scotland railway. Its owner is E. A. Thurburn, Esq.—*Ord., Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

May, Isle of, an extra-parochial island of Fife, in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Crail and $10\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of North Berwick. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 1 mile; its utmost breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; and its area is $146\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $14\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore. The prevailing rock is greenstone; and the shores are precipitous and rocky, the highest point in the island attaining 150 feet above sea-level. On the W the coast presents some semi-columnar cliffs 160 feet high; and at the SE it sinks into a low ridge or reef. There is a small lake or pool at the lower end of the valley, and although there are several wells there is no palatable water, this being brought from Crail by boat, while the rainwater from the roofs is carefully stored. There is good pasture for sheep. Several kinds of seaweed build on the island, and rabbits are plentiful. Cows are kept on the island, and a luncheon of milk and bread may be had at the lighthouse. The May contains the ruins of a 13th century chapel, nearly 32 feet long, which was cleared of rubbish and repointed in 1868. It was dedicated to St Adrian, who, with 6006 other Hungarians, is said to have been killed by the Danes about 870 and buried here. St Monau, one of his alleged followers, by Skene is identified with Moinenn, Bishop of Clonfert in the 6th century, whose relics were probably brought from Ireland to Fife by a body of clerics and laymen expelled by the Danes (*Celtic Scotland*, ii. 311-317, 1877). St Adrian's shrine was formerly resorted to in cases of barrenness. David I. founded a monastery here before the middle of the 12th century, and granted it to the Benedictine abbey of Reading in Berkshire on condition that they should place and maintain twelve priests therein, to say mass for himself and his predecessors and successors. In 1318 all the rights to the Priory of May were transferred to the canons of St Andrews, when a priory at PITTENWEEM appears to have been substituted for that on the island. After the Reformation the island came into the possession of the Balfours of Montquhandie, and afterwards of Allan Lamond, who sold it to Cunningham of Barns. Alexander Cunningham obtained from Charles I. a charter of the island, with liberty to build a lighthouse, for which a tax was imposed on all ships passing up the firth. In 1635 he erected a tower 40 feet high, on the top of which a fire of coals was constantly kept burning. With the estate of Barns, the Isle of May passed to Scot of Scotstarvet by purchase, and came to General Scott of Balcomie, by whose daughter, the Duchess of Portland, it was sold for £60,000 to the Commissioners of Northern Lights. In 1815-16 they rebuilt the tower and altered it in 1886. The present lighthouse, 240 feet high, shows an electric group-flashing white light, visible at a distance of 21 nautical miles. There is a smaller lighthouse on the south side, from which no light is now shown. The vaulted and gloomy cell of the massive old beacon tower has been utilised as a shelter for pilots and fishermen, many of whom are often storm-stayed for several days. Formerly about 15 fishermen with their families lived on the island, and at the end of the fishing season the fishermen of the Fifeshire coast used annually to hold a merry-making on the May;

but the wreck and total loss of a boat full of women, on its passage to the island for this purpose, threw a cloud over this custom, and it has now become obsolete. There are several houses on the island connected with the lighthouse. Pop. (1861) 17, (1871) 17, (1881) 22, (1891) 27, of whom 6 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857. See John Jack's *Key of the Forth* (1858); an article in *Good Words* (1864); Dr Jn. Stuart's *Records of the Priory of the Isle of May* (1868); and an article in vol. vii. of *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scoll.* (1870).

Mayville, an estate, with a mansion, in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs NW of the town.

May, Water of, a small river of the Ochil and Strathearn districts of Perthshire. Rising on John's Hill, at an altitude of 1250 feet, and near the meeting-point of Auchterarder, Dunning, Glendevon, and Fossoy parishes, it runs 11½ miles east-north-eastward and north-north-westward through or along the boundaries of Dunning, Forgandenny, and Forteviot parishes, till, after a total descent of 1217 feet, it falls into the Earn at a point 5 furlongs S by W of Forteviot church. It receives numerous small tributaries from among the Ochils; traverses a wooded glen, rich in picturesque close scenes; makes two beautiful falls called Muckersie Linn and the Humble Bumble; passes the 'Birks of Invermay,' celebrated in song; and is a first-rate trout-stream, but very strictly preserved. The May trout are very beautiful, and as good in quality as in appearance. At the Craigendivots the river is almost overarched with rock for about 200 yards.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 40, 48, 1867-69.

Meadowbank House, a mansion in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire, 7 furlongs SE of Midcald Junction on the Edinburgh and Glasgow branch of the Caledonian railway. A plain edifice of the close of the 17th century, it has been thrice enlarged since 1795, and stands in a finely-wooded park of 200 acres. Possessed by his ancestors for nearly 200 years, the estate now is owned by John Allan Maconochie Welwood, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1885).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See KIRKNEWTON, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Mealfourvounie (Gael. *Meal-fuar-mhonaidh*, 'mountain of the cold moor'), a mountain in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire, 11 miles NNE of Fort Augustus. Situated at the foot of Glen Urquhart and Glen Moriston, and forming a conspicuous feature on the NW flank of Loch Ness, it is broad-based and round-backed, and sends up from a stage at two-thirds of its whole elevation a dome-shaped peak, which attains an altitude of 2284 feet above sea-level. The great mass of the mountain, from the summit downward, consists of coarse conglomerate, whose abraded portions are gneiss, granite, quartz, mica-schist, and sandstone, cohering with extremely little cement; and its lower declivities, including seemingly the entire base, consist of a hard compact splintery rock, which has usually been described as primary red quartz, but which may be stratified sandstone completely indurated, and in great measure divested of its stratification by the subjacency of granite, and which is so hard and crystalline as to be quarried and regularly used for causewaying the streets of Inverness. The upper stage or peak of the mountain is very steep on the W, and almost mural on the N and S; and it is connected with the rest of the mountain, on the E, by a long tapering ridge. On the western side, at the bottom of the peak, is Loch nam Breac Dearga (6 × 1½ furl; 1500 feet), whence a streamlet runs 4½ miles south-south-westward and eastward to Loch Ness, tumbling along a broken channel down the face of a frontlet of rock, overshadowed by trees in its lower course, and forming two beautiful waterfalls amidst foliage of the richest tints. On the W side of this rill, near its source, is a rocking-stone 20 feet in circumference, which is movable by two persons. The view from the summit of Mealfourvounie is grand and extensive, and comprehends the whole of the Glenmore-nan-Albin, from Fort George on the NE to Fort William on the SW, a distance of more than 70 miles. On the N

the eye wanders over various scenery away to the mountains of Ross and Caithness; and on the S it takes in the whole of Stratherrick and the country watered by the head-streams of the Spey. Right below is Loch Ness, like a narrow ditch, sunk deeply within steep banks; and at 3 miles' distance the Fall of Foyers glitters in its belt of shining spray between sheets of dark-brown mountain, like a glint of sky struggling through a vertical fissure in the cliffs. Mealfourvounie is noted for being the first landmark seen by mariners after they pass the Moray Firth round Kinnaird Head, or from the S, and for guiding their navigation over most of that vast gulf.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Mealista or **Eilean Mhealastadh**, an uninhabited island of Uig parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Cromarty, on the N side of the mouth of Loch Reasort, and ½ mile from the W coast of Lewis. With an utmost length and breadth of 7½ and 6 furlongs, it rises to a height of 200 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 98, 1858.

Meal Horn. See DURNES.

Meal Meadhonach. See DURNES.

Mearnaig. See CASTLE-MEARNAIG.

Mearns, a village and a parish of SE Renfrewshire. The village, called Newton-Mearns (a name as old at least as 1306), is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, 410 feet above sea-level, 3½ miles WSW of Busby and 7 SSW of Glasgow. A burgh of barony, with the right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs, it chiefly consists of a single street on the Glasgow and Kilmarnock highroad, and has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, a gaswork, a hotel, drainage and water-supply schemes, and hydrants in case of fire. Pop. (1881) 900, (1891) 908.

The parish, containing also three-fourths of the town of BUSBY, is bounded N by Neilston, Eastwood, and Cathcart, E by East Kilbride in Lanarkshire, SE by Eaglesham, S by Fenwick and Stewarton in Ayrshire, and NW by Neilston. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 7½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3½ miles; and its area is 10,607 acres, of which 325½ are water. EARN Water runs 6 miles north-eastward along the south-eastern boundary to the White CART, which itself flows 7½ furlongs along all the Lanarkshire border, and several more of whose little tributaries take a north-north-easterly course through the interior. On the Neilston boundary lie Long Loch, Harelaw Dam, Walton Dam, Glanderston Dam, Balgray Reservoir, Ryat Linn Reservoir, and Waulkmill Glen Reservoir; and in the interior are Black Loch, Little Loch, Brother Loch, and South Hillend Reservoir. The surface sinks at the northern boundary to 280 feet above sea-level, and rises thence south-westward to 783 feet at Barrance Hill, 895 at Dod Hill, and 928 at James Hill, moorland occupying a good deal of the south-western district. Trap rock, chiefly an early disintegrable greenstone, prevails throughout nearly all the area, but gives place to rocks of the Carboniferous formation about the boundary with Eastwood. The soil in patches of the lower district is stiffish, and lies on a clay bottom, but elsewhere is mostly light, dry, and sharp, incumbent on porous, fractured, rapidly decomposing trap. Mearns has always been distinguished for its fine pasture, and even in the present times of extended cultivation it is very largely devoted to sheep and dairy farming. The earliest name on record in connection with this parish is that of Roland of Mearns, who is mentioned as a witness to the donation which Eschina, wife of Walter the Steward, gave to the monastery of Paisley in the year 1177. Robert of Mearns appears in the same capacity in a grant made to that establishment in 1250. In the 13th century, the barony of Mearns came by marriage to the Maxwells of Caerlaverock, afterwards Lords Maxwell and Earls of Nithsdale. About the year 1648 it was sold by the Earl of Nithsdale to Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollok, from whom it was soon afterwards acquired by Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, with whose descendants it has since remained. (See ARDGOWAN.) The castle of Mearns is a large square tower

situated on a rocky eminence, 1 mile E by S of the village of Newton-Mearns. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and seems to have been secured by a drawbridge. It has long been uninhabited. Caplerig was anciently a seat of the Knights Templars. Professor John Wilson (1785-1854) received his early education in the manse of Mearns, and so often in his writings does he allude to these scenes of his boyhood that the 'dear parish of Mearns' is nearly as much associated with his great name as if it had been the place of his nativity. Thus opens one of his many apostrophes to Mearns: 'Art thou beautiful, as of old, O wild, moorland, sylvan, and pastoral Parish! the Paradise in which our spirit dwelt beneath the glorious dawning of life—can it be, beloved world of boyhood, that thou art indeed beautiful as of old? Though round and round thy boundaries in half an hour could fly the flapping dove—though the martins, wheeling to and fro that ivied and wall-flowered ruin of a Castle, central in its own domain, seem in their more distant flight to glance their crescent wings over a vale rejoicing apart in another kirk-spire, yet how rich in streams, and rivulets, and rills, each with its own peculiar murmur—art thou with thy bold bleak exposure, sloping upwards in ever lustrous undulations to the portals of the East! How endless the interchange of woods and meadows, glens, dells, and broomy nooks, without number, among thy banks and braes! And then of human dwellings—how rises the smoke, ever and anon, into the sky, all neighbouring on each other, so that the cock-crow is heard from homestead to homestead; while as you wander onwards, each roof still rises unexpectedly—and as solitary as if it had been far remote. Fairest of Scotland's thousand parishes—neither Highland, nor Lowland—but undulating—let us again use the descriptive word—like the sea in sunset after a day of storms—yes, Heaven's blessing be upon thee! Thou art indeed beautiful as of old!' POLLOK CASTLE, noticed separately, is the principal mansion. Giving off a part to Greenbank *quoad sacra* parish, Mearns is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £329. The parish church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Newton-Mearns, is a very old building, altered and enlarged in 1813, with clock-tower and spire. A neat U.P. church, rebuilt about 1840, is at Newton-Mearns; and other places of worship are noticed under BUSBY. Three public schools, Busby, Loganswell, and Mearns, with respective accommodation for 540, 37, and 288 children, have an average attendance of about 340, 20, and 270, and grants amounting to nearly £370, £35, and £294. Pop. (1801) 1714, (1831) 2814, (1851) 3704, (1871) 3543, (1881) 3965, (1891) 3426, of whom 2034 were in the ecclesiastical parish, and 1392 in Greenbank.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See the Rev. Dr Ross's *Busby and its Neighbourhood* (Glasgow, 1883); and chap. i. of Mrs Gordon's *Memoir of Christopher North* (new ed. 1879).

Mearns, The. See KINCARDINESHIRE.

Meathie. See INVERARITY.

Medwin, a troutful rivulet of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, formed by the confluence of the North Medwin and the South Medwin at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Carnwath village, and winding $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile westward along the boundary between Carnwath and Libberton parishes to the Clyde. The North Medwin, formed by the confluence of Dry and Greenfield Burns, runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, chiefly within Carnwath parish, but partly along the Dunsyre boundary. The South Medwin, rising at an altitude of 1230 feet, runs $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward and west-south-westward, chiefly along the boundary between Dunsyre and Carnwath parishes on the right, and Linton, Dolphinton, Walston, and Libberton parishes on the left, and falls into the North Medwin about a mile from the confluence of the latter with the Clyde. Trout and grayling are plentiful.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 23, 1864-63.

Medwyn, an estate, with a mansion, in Linton parish, NW Peeblesshire, on the right bank of Lyne Water, 1 mile NW of West Linton. Purchased in three lots since 1812 for upwards of £25,000, it is the property of

John Houblon Forbes, Esq. (b. 1852; suc. 1891).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Meethill, a conical eminence (181 feet) in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the town. It seems to be partly artificial, and in feudal times was probably a seat of justice; but in digging the foundation of a tower, which was built upon it to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, a stone crypt was found on its summit, containing a funeral urn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Meggernie Castle, a mansion in Fortingall parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Lyon, near the head of the inhabited part of Glenlyon, 22 miles W by S of Aberfeldy. Approached by a stately lime-tree avenue, the finest in Scotland, it comprises, with later additions, a lofty square baronial tower of the 15th century, with high-peaked roof, four corner bartizans, and walls 5 feet in thickness. The estate extends over 32,000 acres—all hill-grazing, with fine grouse moors, and 13,000 acres of it deer forest.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 54, 1873.

Megget. See LYNE and YARROW.

Megget Water, a troutful rivulet of Wester Kirk parish, NE Dumfriesshire, rising, close to the Roxburghshire boundary, at an altitude of 1200 feet, and running $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward, till, after a total descent of nearly 800 feet, it falls into the Esk at a point 7 miles NW of Langholm.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 1864.

Megginch Castle, a mansion in Errol parish, Perthshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs WNW of Errol station on the Perth and Dundee section of the Caledonian railway, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Perth. Built by Peter Hay in 1575, it is the seat of Malcolm Drummond, Esq. (b. 1856; suc. 1889).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Meigle (Gael. *maigh-dhail*, 'field of the plain'), a village and a parish of E Perthshire. The village, lying within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the left bank of the Isla, has a station on the Alyth branch (1861) of the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Alyth Junction, this being $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Perth and $17\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Dundee. A seat once of considerable trade, it still has fairs on the last Wednesday of June and October, and also auction mart sales every fortnight. There is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and there are branches of the Commercial and Royal Banks, and a hotel. The parish church, gutted by fire in 1869, has since been well restored, and contains 600 sittings. A very remarkable group of sculptured stones—the largest of them 8 feet high, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad—was said to mark the sepulchre of Wander, Vanora, or Guinevere, King Arthur's unfaithful queen, who, according to tradition, was imprisoned on Barry Hill in Alyth parish. With the exception of two, which retain their original position in the churchyard, they were all removed in 1882 into the old parochial school, itself now included in the churchyard. They are fully described in Mr Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times* (2d series, 1881). There are also a Free church and an Episcopal church, St Margaret's (1852), in the Gothic style, and containing 130 sittings.

The parish is bounded W by Coupar-Angus, NW by Alyth, and on all other sides by Forfarshire, viz., N by Airlie, E by Eassie, and SE by Eassie and Newtyle. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $4013\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 33 are water. Sluggish DEAN WATER meanders $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward—only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a direct line—along the Airlie border, till, at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of the village, it falls into the ISLA, which itself winds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward along the Airlie boundary. The surface, all in the very heart of STRATHMORE, is almost a dead level, at no point sinking to 100, or much exceeding 200, feet above the sea. Old Red sandstone, suitable for building, has been worked in two quarries; and marl, covered with peat earth, was dug in great abundance at a place near the southern border. The soil, in some places sandy, in others clayey, is mostly a rich dark loam. A tumulus and a large boulder in Belmont Park

are traditionally associated with the death of Macbeth, who really was slain at Lumphanan; and Meigle in pre-Reformation days was an occasional residence of the Bishops of Dunkeld. The late Sir George Kinloch of Kinloch, Bart. (1800-81), bought the fine estate of Meigle from the Earl of Strathmore for £73,000. Other estates, noticed separately, are BELMONT and DRUMKILBO. Including ecclesiastically the Kinloch portion of Coupar-Angus parish, and giving off a part to Ardler parish, Meigle is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £248. At ARDLER or Washington village, a handsome Established church was erected in 1883 by the late Peter Carmichael, Esq. of Arthurston, who also endowed it, and to whom there is a memorial window. This church became *quoad sacra* in 1885. Two public schools, Meigle and Ardler, with respective accommodation for 200 and 144 children, have an average attendance of about 145 and 85, and grants of nearly £160 and £72. Valuation (1884) £10,111, 5s. 3d., (1892) £7578, 4s. 3d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 946, (1831) 873, (1861) 835, (1871) 745, (1881) 696, (1891) 660; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1003, (1881) 966, (1891) 719.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 48, 1870-68.

The presbytery of Meigle comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Airlie, Alyth, Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Coupar-Angus, Eassie and Nevay, Glenisla, Kettins, Kingoldrum, Lintrathen, Meigle, Newtyle, and Ruthven, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardler, Kilry, Persie, and St Mary's (Blairgowrie). Pop. (1871) 18,564, (1881) 18,269, (1891) 17,123, of whom about 5450 were communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Meigle, with 2 churches in Blairgowrie, and 9 in respectively Airlie, Alyth, Coupar-Angus, Cray, Glenisla, Kirkmichael, Meigle, Newtyle, and Rattray, which 11 churches together had about 2430 communicants.

Meigle Hill. See GALASHIELS.

Meikle Bin, a hill (1870 feet) in the SE of Finty parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the meeting-point with Campsie and Kilsyth. A central summit of the Lennox Hills, it occupies such a position as to unite the Finty, Campsie, and Kilsyth sections of these hills; is adjoined on the NE by Little Bin (1446 feet); sends off, from its SW side, a torrent called Bin Burn, running northward as a head-stream of the river Carron; is seen from a great distance in the direction of Lanark; and forms a conspicuous landmark from the Firth of Forth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Meikle Earnock. See EARNOCK, MEIKLE.

Meikle Ferry. See DORNOCH, FIRTH OF.

Meiklefolia. See FYVIE.

Meikle Greinord. See GREINORD.

Meikle Law. See LONGFORMACUS.

Meikleour House, a mansion in Caputh parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the river Tay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above the Isla's influx, 2 miles NNW of Cargill station on the Perth and Coupar-Angus section of the Caledonian railway, and 4 S by W of Blairgowrie. Greatly enlarged in 1869, it is a stately chateau-like building, with extensive vineries and finely wooded grounds, its great beech hedge (1746) being 80 feet high and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and being regularly pruned every five or six years. It belongs to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Baron Nairne in succession to his mother, who, as sixth descendant of the first Lord Nairne (cre. 1681), was declared heir to the title of Baroness Nairne. (See AUCHTERGAVEN.) Meikleour village, 5 furlongs N by E of the mansion, has a post office, an inn, the ancient tron for weighing bulky articles, the jogs to which offenders used to be fastened, a cross (1698), and fairs on the fourth Friday of June, the third Friday of August, and the fourth Friday of October.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See chap. xxxi. of Thos. Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883).

Meikle Roe, an island of Delting parish, Shetland, in St Magnus Bay, 27 miles NNW of Lerwick. Separated from the mainland by Roe Sound (200 yards wide at the narrowest), it has a somewhat circular outline, with

a diameter of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It contains eighteen little fresh-water lochs, and rises in South Ward at the centre to 557 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1851) 290, (1871) 216, (1881) 230, (1891) 213.

Meikle Warthill or Wartle, a village in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs N by W of Wartle station on the Inveramsay and Macduff section of the Great North of Scotland railway. There is a post office of the name of Warthill under Aberdeen. Near the railway station is Wartle House, a handsome modernised turreted building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Meiklewood House, a handsome modern mansion in Gargunnoch parish, Stirlingshire, on the right bank of the winding Forth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Gargunnoch station on the Forth and Clyde section of the North British railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Meiklie, Loch, a lake in Urquhart parish, Invernessshire, 6 miles W of Drumadrochit. An expansion of the river ENRICK, it lies at an altitude of 372 feet; has an utmost length and breadth of 9 and 3 furlongs; contains salmon, trout, and big pike; has, on its banks, the mansions and pleasure-grounds of Lochletter and Lakefield; and is so flanked with picturesque mountains as to form one of the most captivating scenes in the Highlands.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Mein Water, an impetuous rivulet of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 780 feet on the northern border of Middlebie parish, and running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward through that and Hoddam parish, past the town of Ecclefechan, till, after a total descent of 690 feet, it falls into the Annan at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Ecclefechan. In its course it receives Middlebie Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Melby, a mansion in Walls parish, Shetland, on the W coast, near Sandness, and 32 miles WNW of the town of Lerwick.

Meldrum, Old (Gael. *meall-droma*, 'hill of the ridge'), a town and a parish of Garioch district, central Aberdeenshire. The town stands 378 feet above sea-level, near the southern boundary of the parish, at the terminus of a branch line (1856) of the Great North of Scotland railway, by rail being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Inverurie Junction and 22 (by road 19) NNW of Aberdeen. Erected into a burgh of barony in 1671, it offers a very irregular alignment, but contains some good houses. Besides the town-hall, which has a tower with illuminated clock, there are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the North of Scotland and the Town and County Banks, several hotels, a gaswork, a public hall (1877), a horticultural society, a mechanics' institute, a musical association, a cricket club, a Free Gardeners' lodge, a brewery, an extensive distillery, cattle markets on every third Tuesday throughout the year, and fairs on the first Monday after 26 May and 22 Nov., or on the Whitsunday and Martinmas term days, if a Monday. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The antique parish church of 1684 was enlarged in 1767, reseated in 1810, repaired in 1886, and underwent extensive improvement in 1892. In 1891 the burying-ground was enlarged, the kirk green improved, and the Kirk road was taken over by the County Council in 1892. The other places of worship are a Free church, a U.P. church (1822), and St Matthew's Episcopal church (1863), the last an Early Decorated edifice, with nave, chancel, organ chamber, vestry, and spire. Pop. (1841) 1102, (1861) 1553, (1871) 1535, (1881) 1494, (1891) 1321, of whom 733 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 349, vacant 22, building 1.

The parish, called Bethelnie till 1684, is bounded NE and E by Tarves, SE and S by Bourtie, W by Daviot and Fyvie, and N by Fyvie. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $8111\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 9 are water. Streams there are none of any size, but the drainage is carried mainly to the Ury and partly to the Ythan. Along the southern boundary the surface sinks to 270 feet above sea-level; and thence it

rises in easy gradient to 564 feet near Chapelhouse, 567 near Bethelnie, and 804 at Core Hill in the NW corner of the parish. The central district presents a diversity of rich well-cultivated table-land, sloping southward, eastward, and westward, and commanding from many standpoints extensive views, on the one hand over Formartine and Buchan, on the other over Garioch to Bennochie. Hornblende rock of a quality that admits of its taking a polish like marble occurs in large detached masses; rock crystal is found on the Core Hill of Bethelnie; limestone occurs on the NE border, and was for some time worked; and eruptive rocks are predominant. The soil of the northern district is mossy, heathy, and nowhere deep or fertile; but elsewhere, especially on the south-westward and southward slopes, is a deep loam. Nearly three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; more than 500 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A small so-called 'Roman camp' on Bethelnie farm has been erased by the plough; a graveyard, around the site of the ancient parish church, St Nathalin's, is at Bethelnie; and another graveyard, with foundations of a small pre-Reformation chapel, is at Chapelhouse, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from which some ancient sepulchral remains were exhumed in 1837. William Forsyth (1737-1804), the arboriculturist, was a native. Meldrum House, 1 mile N by E of the village, is a large modern Grecian mansion, with finely wooded policies. From the Setons the property passed by marriage in 1610 to the Urquharts; and its present owner is Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, Esq. (b. 1830; suc. 1861). Another mansion is Tulloch Cottage. Since 1875 giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Barthol Chapel, Old Meldrum is in the presbytery of Garioch and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £291. Three public schools—Commercial Road, Kirk Street infant, and Tulloch—with respective accommodation for 350, 126, and 70 children, have an average attendance of about 210, 85, and 35, and grants of nearly £212, £70, and £30. Pop. (1801) 1584, (1831) 1790, (1861) 2343, (1871) 2330, (1881) 2254, (1891) 2019, of whom 1988 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 86, 87, 1873-76.

Melfort, a sea-loch of Kilminver and Kilmelfort parish, Argyllshire, opening between Points Degnish and Ashnish, opposite the middle of Luing island. With a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile at the entrance, it penetrates the land $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward; is sprinkled with islets; and takes its name from Gaelic words signifying 'the lake of the strong eminence,' alluding to the hills-ranges that flank its shores. It is fed by streams flowing from fresh-water lakes at distances of from 2 or 3 to 7 miles; has on its N side, at a secluded spot amid thick environments of wood, a cave, traditionally said to have been inhabited for a time by the first settlers in Lorn; is overlooked, at the head, by Melfort House; and gives the titles of Viscount and Earl in the peerage of Scotland, and that of Duke in the peerage of France, to the Earl of Perth.

Melgam Water, a rivulet of Lintrathen parish, W Forfarshire. Rising as the Black Water, at an altitude of 1970 feet, in the northern extremity of the parish, it winds 15 miles south-by-eastward—for the last 2 miles along the Kingoldrum and Airlie boundary—till, after a total descent of 1600 feet, it falls into the Isla opposite Airlie Castle. It abounds in trout; and salmon ascend it for 2 miles, as far as the Loups of Kenny.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Melgund, a ruined castle in Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Auldhar station on the Forfar and Arbroath section of the Caledonian railway. Built, according to tradition, by Cardinal Beaton, it appears to have been a strong and superb edifice of great extent, with a magnificent banqueting hall. It is still represented by large and interesting remains, and gives to the Earl of Minto the title of Viscount (cre. 1813), the first Earl's father, Sir Gilbert Elliot, having married Agnes Murray Kynynmound, heiress of Melgund.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Melista. See MEALISTA.

Mellerstain, a seat of the Earl of Haddington in the E of Earlston parish, Berwickshire, on a rising-ground near the right bank of the lake-like Eden, 7 miles NW of Kelso. It is a fine mansion, with beautifully wooded grounds. About 1719 Rachel, daughter and heiress of George Baillie of JERVISWOOD and Mellerstain, married Charles, Lord Binning, eldest son of the sixth Earl of Haddington. Their second son took the name of Baillie on inheriting the estates of his maternal grandfather; and his grandson in 1858 succeeded his cousin as tenth Earl of Haddington.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See TYNINGHAME.

Melloncharles, a village in Gairloch parish, Ross and Cromarty.

Melmont or **Molmont**. See GALSTON.

Melness, a hamlet in Tongue parish, Sutherland. The hamlet lies on the W side of Tongue Bay, 34 miles N by W of Lairg station on the Sutherland section of the Highland railway, and has an Established chapel of ease (1888), a Free church, and a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Melrose (Brit. *Mell-Rhos*, 'the projection of the meadow'), a parish, containing a post-town of the same name, at the extreme northern corner of Roxburghshire. It is bounded N and E by Berwickshire, SE corner by St Boswells parish, S by Bowden parish, SW by Selkirkshire, and W by Edinburgshire. The parish of Melrose was considerably altered in area by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. The hurgh of GALASHIELS, in Selkirkshire, having secured by Act of Parliament that whatever part of the parish of Melrose may be at any time included within the police limits of the hurgh shall *ipso facto* become part of the county of Selkirk, so much of Melrose parish as was at the date of the Commissioners' Order within the county of Selkirk (that is, so much of it as lay within the burgh of Galashiels) was transferred by them to the parish of Galashiels. There were, however, added to Melrose parish the detached portion of Lauder parish, situated to the west of the Leader Water, and comprising 1302 acres; and so much of the parish of Earlston as lay also to the west of the Leader Water, including its detached part. The boundary is largely natural. Starting at the point at the NW corner where the counties of Edinburgh, Berwick, and Roxburgh meet, it follows the watershed between Leader Water and Allan Water, until it reaches the upper part of Lauder Burn, whence it passes irregularly first NE and then SE, till it reaches the Leader near the Bluecairn Burn, and follows the course of that stream to its junction with the Tweed, and thereafter the course of the Tweed downward for $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles. Along the S side the line follows an irregular course westward over the top of the centre peak of the Eildons (1385 feet), along the S side of Cauldsiels Loch, till it joins the Tweed at Abbotsford Ferry station. It follows the course of the river downward $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the junction of Gala Water, whence it follows, in the main, the course of the latter stream to the point where the counties of Selkirk, Edinburgh and Roxburgh meet, and then strikes along the high ground E of Gala Water to the starting-point. The greatest length of the parish, from NW at the point where Edinburghshire, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire meet, to the lowest point on the Tweed that the parish reaches, is 11 miles; and the average breadth is about 5 miles. From the mouth of Gala Water to the mouth of Leader Water, the Tweed flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the parish, dividing it into two very unequal portions, that to the S of the river being only about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole. In both portions the surface is hilly, and rises for the most part rapidly from the bed of the river Tweed, which is a little under 300 feet above sea-level. On the S the height rises, in the course of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to 508 feet near Huntlyburn House, 540 W of Viewhank, and 510 E of Oakdean House. From the first point the rise is continued south-westward to 876 feet above Cauldsiels Loch; and from the other two more rapidly southward to the summit of the EILDON HILLS, of the three tops of which the E (1327 feet) and the centre (1385) are in this parish. To the N of the Tweed the ground

again rises rapidly to an elevation of over 700 feet, and then passes northwards in two ranges of heights, of which that to the E, between the valleys of the Leader and Allan, is 876 feet high near Avenel plantation, 929 between Hóusebyres and Mosshouses, 979 near Jeanfield, 829 near the border W of Blainslie, and 1057 farther to the W between Newhouses and Threepwood; that to the W, between the valleys of the Allan and Gala, is 1018 feet (S) and 1031 (N) at Langlee, 1064 at Buckholm Hill, 1315 at William Law, 1219 at Hawkshawhead, and 1126 at Allanshaws. The lower districts are cultivated, and the upper afford excellent pasture, while plantations and belting of trees are to be found all over the parish. The soil in the southern district is chiefly a strong clay, well adapted for wheat. Along the valley of the Tweed—where there seems to have been at one time a great lake, and where, even within the last two centuries, the river course has evidently in places been changed, since a fine rich haugh now on the S side of the river is called Gattonside Haugh, and its feudal tenures show that it once actually formed a part of the Gattonside lands, which are on the N side of the river—it is a rich alluvial earth; while the northern district varies from light loam mixed with sand on a gravelly bottom, to strong wet clay full of springs, with moss which sometimes overlies marl. The underlying rocks are Lower Silurian, above which, in the S and SE, are sandstones of later age. These are quarried for building purposes, but the rock is of inferior quality, and most of the building-stone used is brought from adjoining parishes. The drainage of the parish is effected on the W by the GALA and the burns flowing into it, of which the Halk Burn is the chief; in the centre by ALLAN Water, which, rising at the NW corner at Blinkbonnie, flows southward for 9 miles to the Tweed, a short distance above Pavilion, 1½ mile above Melrose. It receives a number of smaller burns, of which the chief is Threepwood Burn. The lower part of its course is prettily wooded, and the valley is the prototype of the 'Glendearg' of Sir Walter Scott's *Monastery*. The drainage on the E is carried off by the LEADER and the various burns entering it, of which the Clackmae and Packmans Burns are the chief. In the portion of the parish to the S of the Tweed are Huntly Burn, entering the Tweed opposite GATTONSIDE; Malthouse or Dingle Burn, flowing past the town of Melrose; Bogle Burn, rising on the SE side of the Eildon Hills, and entering the Tweed at Old Melrose; a burn joining the Tweed near Langlands; and the lower part of the course of Bowden Burn. Huntly Burn is closely associated with Thomas the Rhymer (see EARLSTON), and one finely-wooded hollow on its course—a favourite resort of Sir Walter Scott—is known as The Rhymer's Glen. Bogle Burn also is said to take its name from the Boggles or Goblins with whom Thomas was so familiar. The parish is traversed by the main inland road from Edinburgh to Berwick. From N to S, on the E border, along the valley of the Leader, is a main road, leaving the south coast-road at Musselburgh, traversing Lauderdale, crossing the Tweed close to the mouth of the Leader, and joining the first main road ½ mile N of Newtown. The main section of the North British railway, known as the Waverley route, passes through the parish, keeping closely to the line of the first-mentioned main road; while 2 miles beyond Melrose station it is joined by the Berwick and Duns branch of the same system. Half-a-mile SE of the mouth of the Leader, and 2½ miles E of the modern town of Melrose, is a promontory formed by a loop of the Tweed, and measuring 4 furlongs by 2, which is known as Old Melrose, and which is the 'projection' from which the name of the parish is said to come. The banks of the river all round are lofty, wooded, and rocky, and from them the ground rises in a smooth grassy ascent to a small plateau occupied by the modern mansion of Old Melrose. Old Melrose was the site of one of the earliest Columban establishments on the mainland of Scotland. It owed its foundation to St Aidan, who, with a number of brethren from Iona, had, about 635, on the invitation of Oswald, king of Northumbria, established a monas-

tery at Lindisfarne for the purpose of instructing the Saxons in Christianity. Aidan seems to have chosen twelve Saxon youths to be trained and sent out to preach and teach, and one of these, Eata, became, about the middle of the 7th century, the first abbot of the Columban monastery of Melrose. The prior during part of the time, and subsequently his successor, was that St Boisil or Boswell who has given name to the adjoining parish, and he in turn was succeeded by his pupil St Cuthbert. In 839 the monastery was burned by Kenneth, King of Scots, but reappears again rebuilt, and the temporary resting-place of the body of St Cuthbert, which had been removed from Lindisfarne on account of the invasion of the Danes. It seems to have declined about the same time as the parent monastery in Iona, and to have become, in the latter part of the 11th century, ruined and deserted, for when between 1073 and 1075 Aldwin, Turgot—afterwards Bishop of St Andrews and confessor to St Margaret the queen of Malcolm III.—and other monks came from 'Girwy to what was formerly the monastery of Mailros' they found it 'then a solitude,' and they, being persecuted on account of their opinions and threatened with excommunication if they remained, had also soon to withdraw. From this time onward the place was never again the site of a monastery, but there was a chapel dedicated to St Cuthbert, and, till between 1126 and 1136, when David I. exchanged it for the church at Berwick, dependent on the priory of Durham, as the former church had been dependent on the abbey of Lindisfarne. This chapel seems to have been held in great esteem, for when it was burned by the English in the reign of Robert Bruce, in 1321, Symon, Bishop of Galloway, describing the chapel as recently burned by the English, grants 'a relaxation of forty days' penance to all truly penitent and confessed who should, with consent of their diocesan, devoutly visit the chapel of Saint Cuthbert of Old Melros, where that saint lived a monastic life and was celebrated for his miracles; or should contribute of their goods; while between 1417 and 1431 we find Pope Martin V., at the instance of John, dean of Cavertoun, one of the monks of Melrose, granting to all who should make pilgrimage to, or contribution to, the same chapel 'a remission of penance for seven years and seven Lents on all the festivals of St Cuthbert and on certain other holidays.' The place where the chapel stood continues to be called Chapel-knowe, and adjacent portions of the Tweed still bear the names of Monk-ford and Haly-wheel—the holy whirlpool or eddy. Pilgrims from the north approached by a road known as the Girthgate, which led from SOUTRA hospice by Colmslie, near the centre of the northern portion of the parish and across the Tweed to the bend. It seems to have had the privilege of sanctuary. It crossed the river at Bridgend, about 1 mile W of Darnick, where a bridge with stone piers and wooden beams seems afterwards to have been built. Considerable remains of the latter are mentioned by Pennant in 1772 as having been standing when he visited the place. The early monastery seems to have been protected by a wall running across the neck of the peninsula, traces of which remained in 1743, when Milne published his account of Melrose. There are traditions of an abbey called the Red Abbey having stood near the village of Newstead, midway between Old and modern Melrose. In the district N of the Tweed there were chapels at Chieldhelles, at Blainslie on the extreme NE, and, according to Milne, also at Colmslie on Allan Water—said to take its name from the patron, St Columba—and at Gattonside. The present name of the parish seems to have been assumed from the old Culdee settlement, by the monks, when the modern abbey was founded, and applied by them to the whole district occupied by their early possessions, the boundaries of which correspond pretty nearly with the present limits of the parish. At the Reformation, and for a considerable time afterwards, down to about 1534, Melrose, Bowden, Lilliesleaf, and Langnewtown were under the charge of one minister, with a reader at Melrose. In the year

just mentioned it is noticed as a separate charge, and that state of matters continued. The earliest minister was John Knox, whose tombstone still remains in the abbey churchyard, and who was a nephew and namesake of the great Reformer. He died in 1623, and, under the modified Episcopacy of the time, was succeeded by Thomas Forrester, a poet, who was bold enough to introduce into the litany the special prayer, 'From all the knock-down race of Knoxes, good Lord, deliver us.' Besides this he also declared that the Reformation had done incalculable harm to Christianity; that the liturgy was better than sermon; and that bringing corn in from the fields on the Sabbath was a work of necessity—the last of which propositions he practically exemplified. For these and other delinquencies he was deposed by the Glasgow Assembly of 1638.

The principal antiquities, besides those already mentioned and those noticed in the following article and in the account of the EILDON HILLS, are remains of camps between Kittyfield and Leaderfoot; N of Kaeside, near Abbotsford; and at Mars Lee Wood; and border peels at Buckholm on the Gala, in the valley of the Allan, and at Darnick. The principal mansions, most of which are separately noticed, are Abbotsford, Allery, Chiefswood—once the residence of Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law—Drygrange, Eildon Hall, Huntly-burn House—once the residence of Scott's friends, the Fergussons, and the name itself of Sir Walter's choosing—Gattonside House, Ladhope House, Langhaugh, Lowood, Abbey Park, The Pavilion, The Priory, Prior Wood formerly Prior Bank—once the residence of the well-known Edinburgh publisher, Tait, the founder of *Tait's Magazine*, which was established to oppose *Blackwood's Magazine*—Ravenswood, Sunnyside, Threepwood, Whitelee, Wester Langlee, and Wooplaw. Besides the town of Melrose, which is noticed in the following article, the parish contains also the villages of BLAINSLIE (NE), DARNICK (S), GATTONSIDE (S), NEWSTEAD (SE), NEWTOWN (extreme SE), and the hamlet of Eildon. There are no industries, and the population of the parish is mostly engaged in agriculture. In suitable spots there are excellent orchards—legacies of the monks—some of which are very productive, those in the Gattonside district being said to produce more fruit than all the others in the vale of Tweed. About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of the town of Melrose, on Bowden Moor, is the district lunatic asylum for the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Berwick, which with its grounds covers a space of 35 acres. The buildings occupy three sides of a rectangle; the principal front to the SW being 377 feet long, and the wings each 148 feet. They are mostly two storeys in height, and two towers are 100 feet high. The asylum was erected in 1870-72, after designs by Messrs Brown & Wardrop of Edinburgh, at a cost, inclusive of site, of £57,000, and there is accommodation for about 246 patients. To the N of Darnick, and about 1 mile W of the town of Melrose, is a rising-ground, called Skimmers or Skirmish Hill, the name being taken from the last great battle among the Borderers proper in 1526. In that year, James V., tired of the dominion of the Douglasses, sent word privately to Scott of Buccleuch to come to his rescue. This Scott did, but the forces of Angus, Home, and the Kerrs proved too strong for him, and his men fled. Pitscottie tells the story at length. The place is now the site of the Waverley Hydropathic Establishment. Erected in 1871, and enlarged in 1876, this is a fine edifice, with accommodation for 150 visitors. Its dining and drawing rooms each are 84 feet long; and there are also a news-room, library, two billiard-rooms, etc., besides every variety of bath. The grounds, 40 acres in extent, are tastefully laid out; and the view around is of singular beauty.

In common with the whole district, the parish suffered severely from the ravages of the English during Hertford's invasions in 1544-45, and at a later date Oliver Cromwell gets the credit of having pounded the ruins of the abbey from the heights above Gattonside. Besides the churches in the town, which are noticed in the following article, there is a U.P. church at Newtown.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and the living is worth £296 a year. The following are the schools under the Melrose School Board, with their accommodation, average attendance, and Government grant:—Blainslie, 103, about 80, £84; Gattonside, 86, about 30, £27; Langshaw, 50, about 35, £38; Melrose, 365, about 330, £320; Newstead, 86, about 35, £30; and Newtown St Boswell's, 156, about 140, £124. Blainslie and Newtown St Boswell's have evening schools attached. Pop. (1801) 2654, (1831) 4339, (1861) 7654, (1871) 9432, (1881) 11,131, (1891) 4854; of the ecclesiastical parish (1891) 4366.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

The U.P. Church has a presbytery of Melrose, which holds its meetings in the town, and includes 3 churches at Galashiels, 4 at Hawick, 2 at Selkirk, and those at Earlston, Innerleithen, Lauder, Lilliesleaf, Melrose, Newcastleton, Newtown, and Stow.

Melrose, a post town and burgh of barony, in the southern section of the parish just described, between the Tweed and the northern base of the Eildon Hills. The station, a spacious and handsome erection, on the Waverley section of the North British railway system, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Galashiels, $15\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Hawick, and $37\frac{1}{4}$ SE by S of Edinburgh. By road the place is 7 miles NE by N of Selkirk, 11 NW of Jedburgh, and 35 SE by S of Edinburgh. The situation and surroundings are very beautiful. Looked at from about the town, the heights that border the Tweed seem to close in at either end, so that the place nestles in the long hill-girt hollow known as the Vale of Melrose. The town, which dates from very ancient times, was originally a small village called Fordcl, and the present name was transferred to it from Old Melrose at or shortly after the foundation of the abbey in 1136. It shared largely and constantly in the fortunes of the monks. During Hertford's invasion, in 1544-45, it was twice plundered and destroyed; and though, after the Reformation it struggled on for a time as the seat of a small trade, it ultimately fell into poverty and decay, a state of matters that lasted well into the 19th century. Then the revival of the taste for Gothic architecture brought the ruins of the abbey into prominence, and this, and the associations of the district with Sir Walter Scott, made it a tourist centre. The tourists were followed by people of independent means, who were led by the beauty and amenity of the neighbourhood to take up here their occasional or permanent residence, and all these causes combined have given Melrose a fresh start in prosperity. The town proper, which is the Kennaguhair of the *Abbot* and the *Monastery*, consists of three streets, branching off from the corners of an open triangular space, known as the market place, close to the station. The street leading northward to Gattonside, and that passing southward by Dingleton, are both narrow and old, but High Street, which leads north-westwards towards Galashiels, has been widened and improved as new buildings have replaced old. The suburbs are principally lines and groups of villas, extending about a mile westward from the end of High Street, by Weirhill and High Cross. Many of the older houses of the town show, amid the general plainness of their walls, stones whose carvings prove that they have come from the ruins of the abbey, at a time when its walls were deemed of so little importance as to be practically a quarry for whosoever chose. In the centre of the market place, supported by five courses of steps, stands the market cross, bearing the date of 1642, and surmounted by the unicorn of the Scottish arms with mallet and rose. It seems to have replaced an older cross of some sanctity, which was destroyed in 1604. A patch of land, called 'the Corse Rig,' in a field near the town, is held by the proprietor on the condition of his keeping the cross in repair. Another cross, which anciently stood on a spot about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the W, bore the name of the High Cross, which it has bequeathed to the modern suburb around its site. The so-called jail has long ceased to be used for that purpose, and the lower part is now a store for the victual feu-duties payable by the Duke of Buccleuch's vassals,

while the upper is occasionally used as a public hall. It stands on the site of an older jail, on a stone of which, that is still preserved, there is sculptured one of those anagrams that were from two to three centuries ago somewhat common, viz.:—a mason's 'mell' and a 'rose,' representing the name of the place. In an old gabled house, which projected into the street opposite the King's Arms Hotel, but which is now demolished, General Leslie slept on the night before the battle of PHILIPPAUGH. A suspension bridge (1826) for foot-passengers crosses the Tweed to the N of the town, behind and a little below the Weirhill, and connects Melrose with Gattonside. The parish church, a rather plain building, with a spire and clock, was erected in 1810, and an organ was introduced in 1889 at a cost of £800. It stands on a rising-ground—the Weir Hill proper, the Weir being behind it—in the Weirhill suburb. The Free church, which stands on the same eminence, is a handsome building in the Early English style, with a well-proportioned spire. The U.P. and E. U. churches call for no special notice. The former, which was built at High Cross in 1872 to replace a small barn-like structure in the town, contains 500 sittings; the latter contains 250 sittings. Trinity Episcopal church, in the western part of Weirhill, was built in 1849 after designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott. It is a tasteful building in the Early English style, with a good eastern window and a stone pulpit. It contains 200 sittings. The cemetery is to the S of the Free church. The Corn Exchange, in the market place, was erected in 1862-63, after designs by Cousin, at a cost of about £3000, and is a large handsome structure, serving not only for sales and similar purposes, but also for lectures, concerts, and public meetings. The hall has accommodation for 500 people. The Ormiston Institute, erected and endowed out of a sum of £4000 bequeathed by Mr Charles W. Ormiston of Melrose, comprises a reading-room, with billiard room, smoking room, etc. At the west end of the town a large pond has been formed for skating in winter. The public schools have been already noticed under the parish. The water-works belong to a joint-stock company (1838), and the water, which is very pure, is obtained from springs on the Eildon Hills. The reservoir has a capacity of about 35,000 gallons. Gas is also supplied by a joint-stock company (1836). There are now no industries, but the place was long famous for the manufacture of a fabric called Melrose-land linen, for which there was a demand in London as well as in foreign countries. So early as 1668 the weavers were incorporated under a seal-of-cause from John, Earl of Haddington, the superior of the burgh, and for a considerable period preceding 1766 the quantity of linen stamped averaged annually between 23,000 and 24,000 yards, valued at upwards of £2500. Towards the end of the 18th century, however, the manufacture rapidly declined, and long ago became quite extinct. Cotton-weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow, which followed, had a short period of success, but soon also became extinct. A bleachfield for linen, which still gives name to a spot on the W slope of the Weir Hill, was also tried but failed; and even the woollen trade, so singularly prosperous in some of the other Border towns, though tried, proved also a failure.

Melrose, under the abbey, was a burgh of regality; but in 1609, when the Abbey and lands were erected into a temporal lordship, it was made a burgh of barony, which status it still retains. There is a baron-bailie appointed by the present superior, the Duke of Buccleuch, but there are no burgh courts and no burgh property, income, or expenditure. An ancient fair, held in spring, called Kier or Scarce-Thursdays fair, was long a famous carnival season; but afterwards became merely a business market, and then died out altogether. The weekly corn and general market has been discontinued for some time, and no fairs are now held, owing to the establishment of weekly cattle sales at Newtown St Boswells.

The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; branches

of the British Linen Company, Commercial, and Royal banks, and several hotels. A justice of peace court is held on the first Wednesday of every month, and sheriff small debt courts on the Saturdays after the second Monday of February and May, after the first Monday of September, and after the second Monday of December. Among the miscellaneous institutions are a boarding school for boys, a masonic hall, a parish library, bowling, curling, golf, and cricket clubs, a company of rifle volunteers, and a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The members of the masonic lodge (St John's—not, however, in connection with the Grand Lodge) have, every year, on St John's Eve, a torchlight procession round the abbey, and on Fastern's E'en a football match between the married and unmarried men of the town is kept up along the main street from early afternoon till evening. Pop. of town (1841) 893, (1861) 1141, (1871) 1406, (1881) 1550, (1891) 1432, of whom 890 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 298, vacant 10.

The ABBEY OF MELROSE, which is the great centre of attraction in the town, stands on low level ground to the E, almost midway between the Eildons and the Tweed. Coming in succession to the Columban establishment already noticed, but moved to a better site, it was founded by David I. in 1136, the monks who were of the Cistercian order, having been brought from Rievaulx in Yorkshire. To them, and 'to their successors, for a perpetual possession,' David granted 'the lands of Melros, and the whole land of Eldune, and the whole land of Dernwic . . . all the fruits, and pasture, and timber in my land, and in the forest of Selkirk and Traquhair, and between Gala and Leadir Water, besides both the fishery on the Tweed everywhere, on their side of the river as on mine, and . . . in addition, the whole land and pasture of Galtuneside.' The original buildings were not finished till 1146, in which year, on 23 July, the church was, with great solemnity, consecrated and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Malcolm IV. confirmed the grants of his predecessor, and added fresh lands, as also did William the Lyon, in whose reign the monastic possessions increased greatly by gifts from the king, from Alan, his steward, and from the powerful family of De Moreville; and Laurence, Abbot of Melrose, was one of those who, along with the king, swore fealty to Henry II. at York in 1175. Standing near the Border, the abbey could hardly fail to figure in many of the historical transactions of this troublous time. It was in its chapter-house that the Yorkshire barons, united against King John, swore fealty to Alexander II. in 1215. In 1295 Edward I. gave formal protection to its monks, and in 1296, while resting at Berwick, after the apparent general submission of Scotland to his usurpation, he issued a writ ordering a restitution to them of all the property they had lost in the preceding struggle. In 1321 or 1322 the original structure was burned by the English under Edward II., and probably reduced to a state of entire ruin, while William de Peebles, the abbot, and a number of the monks were killed. This led to a grant from King Robert I., in 1326, of £2000, to be obtained from his wards, reliefs, marriages, escheats, fines, etc., in the sheriffdom of Roxburgh, and to be applied to the rebuilding of the church. The sum was a large one for that time, and the whole amount was not realised till long after. In 1329, a few months before his death, Robert wrote a letter to his son David, requesting that his heart should be buried at Melrose, and commending the monastery and the church to his successor's especial favour—favour which was certainly given, for so late as 1369 we find David renewing his father's gift. It is to this grant that we owe a considerable part of the present building. The community, too, enjoyed the favour of some of the English kings, no less than that of its own native monarchs, for in 1328 Edward III. ordered the restoration to the abbey of pensions and lands which it had held in England, and which had been seized by Edward II. In 1334 the same monarch granted a protection to Melrose in common with the other abbeys of

the Scottish border; in 1341 he came here from Newcastle to spend Christmas; and in 1348 he issued a writ, 'de terris liberandis abbati de Meaurose,' ordering the giving-up of certain lands to the abbot. In 1378, Richard II., following the example of Edward, again renewed the protection, but his fruitless expedition into Scotland in 1385 so exasperated him, that, in that year, after spending a night in the Abbey, he caused it to be burned. His conscience would, however, seem to have troubled him on the subject, for four years afterwards the monks were indemnified for the damage he did them by the grant of two shillings on each of 1000 sacks of wool exported by them from Berwick—a privilege revoked, however, in 1390, in consequence of an effort to export 200 sacks more than the fixed number. Notwithstanding these many disasters the place increased in wealth and architectural splendour, and it was not till the more severe damage and dilapidations that befel it during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, that ruin began finally to impend. In 1544 the English penetrated to Melrose, destroyed a great part of the Abbey, and defaced the tombs of the Douglasses; and in 1545 they again, under the leadership of Lord Evers and Sir Brian Latoun, returned to the work of pillage, and on their retreat the Earl of Angus and Scott of Buccleuch avenged the ravaged country and the defaced tombs at the battle of ANCRUM MOOR. The Reformation was rapidly approaching, and though donations were given by various individuals for rebuilding, the Abbey never recovered the damage then suffered. In 1541 James V. obtained from the Pope the Abbeys of Melrose and Kelso to be held in commendam by his illegitimate son James, who died in 1558. In 1560 all the 'abbacie' was annexed to the Crown without power of alienation, but this was altered by subsequent Acts of Parliament, and in 1566 Queen Mary granted the lands to James, Earl of Bothwell. On his forfeiture in 1568 they again reverted to the Crown, and were, by James VI., at the instigation of the Earl of Morton, bestowed in commendam on James Douglas, second son of William Douglas of Loch Leven. Douglas took down part of the walls to build for himself the house which still stands to the N of the cloisters, and which bears the date 1590; but in 1606 the commendator resigned the monastery, with all its pertinents, into the hands of the king, to be erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of William, Earl of Morton. In 1608 the resignation was repeated, but without qualification, the property to be disposed of as 'his hienes sall think expedient,' and so, in 1609, the lands were, with some exceptions, erected into a lordship in favour of Sir John Ramsay, who had assisted King James at the time of the Gowrie conspiracy, and who had already, in 1606, been rewarded with the title of Viscount Haddington. He died, without issue, in 1625, and the estates reverted to the Crown. Sir Thomas Hamilton, a celebrated lawyer, familiarly known as Tam o' the Cowgate, who had, in 1619, been created Earl of Melrose, and who afterwards changed that title for that of Earl of Haddington, eventually obtained the Abbey and the greater part of its domains, and, in more recent times, he has been succeeded in the splendid heritage by the family of Buccleuch.

The monks of this abbey were the first Cistercians who obtained footing in Scotland, and they always held the foremost place among their order throughout the kingdom. In their earlier days they seem to have been frugal and industrious, careful of their rights in opposition to the neighbouring barons,* diligent in the cultivation of

* Many accounts have been preserved of their quarrels with their neighbours. So long and pertinacious was the contest between them and the people in the vale of Gala Water—then called Wedale—about pannage and pasturage, that in 1134 a formal settlement, known as 'the Peace of Wedale,' was made by William the Lyon, assisted by his bishops and barons; and even this does not seem to have been finally successful, for in 1269 we again find that John of Edenham, the abbot, and many of the brethren were excommunicated for violating the Peace of Wedale, attacking some houses of the Bishop of St. Andrews, and slaying one ecclesiastic and wounding others.

their land, in their attention to the building of the church and monastery, and in the promotion of such arts as were known at the time. How they had fallen off before the period of the Reformation is seen in the efforts made for their reform during the 15th century by Innocent VIII., and in the 16th century by the general chapter at Cisteaux, even if we do not accept as necessarily true the declaration of the old words of *Galashiels*:—

'The monks of Melrose made gude kail,
On Fridays when they fasted;
They wanted neither beef nor ale
As long as their neighbours' lasted.'

The regard in which they were held by Bruce and his successors was probably due to the fact that, although exempted by charters and by custom from rendering military service to the Crown, yet they fought under James the Steward of Scotland during the war of the Succession, and again under Walter the Steward, in strenuous support of the infant prince David Bruce. Thus during the invasion of Edward II. in 1322, when Douglas and his band were in the neighbouring forest, watching for an opportunity to molest the English, he was, with a picked body of men, admitted within the precinct of Melrose, whence, according to Barbour,

'A rycht sturdy frer he sent
With out the yate thair come to se.'

And the friar, 'all stout, derff, and hardy,' set forth accordingly in somewhat warlike array, for although 'hys mekill hud helyt haly' was all 'the armour that he on him had,' yet

'Apon a stalwart hors he rad,
And in his hand he had a sper.'

When the scout gave the signal, Douglas rushing out beat back this English advanced guard, and Barbour makes the English return home again; but Fordoun says that it was in revenge for this that Edward burned the abbey in 1322, slew many of the monks, and profanely carried off the silver pix. Declarations were afterwards made by both Stewards, and subsequently confirmed by the Duke of Albany on the day of the Feast of James the Apostle in 1403, that the military service of the monks, having been rendered by the special grace of the abbot and convent, and not in terms of any duty they owed to the Crown, should not be regarded as any precedent for their future conduct.

The only part of the buildings that now remains is the ruin of the church, which, though it wants the dignity of Elgin Cathedral, is yet, from its richness and symmetry, one of the finest pieces of architecture in Scotland. 'In some buildings,' says Dr Hill Burton, writing in *Billings' Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, 'the plan is massive, and the decorations, as if in contrast to it, light and rich; in others a building comparatively meagre is enriched by the massiveness of the decorations, but here the art both of the designer and the decorator—whether the same person or different—has been employed to the utmost in divesting the material of its natural character of ponderosity, and rearing high overhead a fane such as aerial beings might be supposed to create with the most ductile and delicate material; and he goes on to compare some of the architectural features with those of the cathedrals at Strasbourg and Antwerp. The style is generally given as Perpendicular, but, as the same writer points out, after the war of Independence, Scottish art agrees with Continental and not with English types, and in no ecclesiastical building in Scotland will the depressed four centre arch, characteristic of the true Perpendicular, be found. The ogee canopy or hood, which is its counterpart, is to be found at Melrose, but the arch it surmounts is purely Pointed. How carefully and with what conscientious regard for the dignity and worth of labour the craftsmen toiled, is shown by the beauties only discoverable on close examination, and by finding details high up in air as well finished as if they were where they could be constantly looked at. The monastery buildings stood to the N and NW of the church, but they are

entirely gone, and nothing can now be ascertained as to their extent. A large portion of them must have been removed to provide materials for the house that Com-mendator Douglas erected in 1590, and subsequently the walls were, no doubt, used pretty much as a quarry for whosoever chose. The stones of the vaulted roof constructed over part of the nave in 1618 were obtained from the same source, as were also those of the old town jail, and materials for repairs at the mills and sluices—and indeed there is an old tradition that there is not a house in the village but has in it stones taken from the monastery. The author of the *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale* speaks of a lofty building of excellent masonry that was taken down in 1695, and says it was supposed to have been the hakehouse, as 'it contained several well-constructed ovens, one over another in the different stories.' He also mentions as having then been laid bare, 'a vaulted passage or drain, of such dimensions that two or three persons might easily walk in it abreast,' and passing underground from this place to several other parts of the convent. Milne, who was parish minister, and whose *Account of Melrose* was published in 1743, says that the whole buildings were enclosed by a high wall about a mile in circuit, and describes bases of pillars and other traces of a building to the NE of the church. This was probably the chapterhouse.

The present ruins of the church are evidently, in the main, those of the building erected in 1322, though there have been many subsequent alterations, and indeed the windows and upper walls to the E are probably subsequent to the English devastation in 1385, while portions may date even as late as 1505. We have already seen that the building suffered great damage during Hertford's invasions, and the Reformation happening very shortly thereafter, there was no opportunity for the monks to repair it before they had to quit altogether. Far from a centre of population, no actual harm seems to have been done to it, as to some of the other buildings of the Old Church, in the actual progress of the Reformation; but after its desertion by its inmates, and its partial destruction, wind and weather probably did still more injury. In 1618, when part of the nave came to be used as a parish church, the roof had to be closed up by the unsightly vault of modern masonry that extends from the crossing some 60 feet westward.* A great number of the stone images of saints which filled the numerous niches that adorn the walls, were left untouched till 1649, when they were almost all thrown down and destroyed, why or by whose order is not known.

The church is cruciform, and stands E and W, the total length in that direction being 258 feet while the breadth is 79 feet. The transepts measure 130 feet from N to S, and are 44 feet wide, while the one wall of the square central tower that is still standing is 84 feet high. The nave has had an aisle on each side, and to the S of the south aisle there are eight small chapels separated one from another by walls. The line of the pillars supporting the arches dividing the nave from the aisles has been continued by other two columns on each side, along the sides of the choir, to the chancel and lady chapel. Of these the two to the W, of which only the bases now remain, supported the E wall of the centre tower, and in a line with these a row of pillars has run along from N to S, separating the transepts from, E of the S transept, the chapel of St Bridget, and, E of the N transept, the chapel of St Stephen. Square projections from these, at the NE and SE angles of the choir, have also formed chapels. Except at the corner of that to the NE, the walls of the transepts, chancel, and chapels are still pretty entire, and several of the slender flying buttresses remain. Of the pillars between the aisle and nave only the four next the nave now remain, and along these the elaborate groining of the roof over the S aisle is intact. On the N side of the nave the bases of three

pillars farther W are visible, while the nave itself is covered over by the unsightly 17th century arching already noticed. A small doorway, opening off the N aisle, is the 'steel-clenched postern door' by which Scott in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* makes the old monk introduce William of Deloraine to the church. It leads out into the space where the cloisters have been, where, on the walls, there are a number of false Gothic arches of great beauty. The carving of the ornaments of these is particularly well preserved and beautiful. 'There is one cloister in particular,' says Lockhart, 'along the whole length of which there runs a cornice of flowers and plants, entirely unrivalled, to my mind, by anything elsewhere extant. I do not say in Gothic architecture merely, but in any architecture whatever. Roses and lilies, and thistles, and ferns, and heaths, in all their varieties, and oak leaves and ash leaves, and a thousand beautiful shapes besides, are chiselled with such inimitable truth and such grace of nature, that the finest botanist in the world could not desire a better hortus siccus, so far as they go.' The roof is quite gone, but there are holes along the walls for the beams. The carving of the doorway itself that leads into the cloister is particularly worthy of notice for its exquisite undercutting. Over the chancel and lady chapel the beautiful groining remains, and in the wall, above the site of the high altar, are the remains of the tracery—still pretty entire—of the beautiful E window where Scott has described the moon as shiuing

'Through slender shafts of shapely stone,
By foliated tracery combined;
Thou would'st have thought some fairy's hand,
'Twixt poplars straight, the osier wand,
In many a freakish knot, had twined;
Then framed a spell, when the work was done,
And changed the willow-wreaths to stone.' †

This window, which is 36 feet high and 16 wide, has five mullions each 8 inches wide, with transoms, and interwoven towards the top with very light and elegant tracery. With this window is here associated the legend connected in most of the other old ecclesiastical buildings with some of the pillars (see ROSLIN). Immediately beneath the site of the high altar is the resting-place of the heart of Robert Bruce, and to the S of it is a dark-coloured slab of polished encruiital limestone, said to mark the grave of Alexander II., who was buried near the high altar in 1249. Other authorities, however, maintain that it marks the burial-place of St Waltheof ‡ or Waldeve, who was the second abbot of the monastery founded by King David, and that it is the slab placed here by Ingram, Bishop of Glasgow (1164-74) who came to Melrose, according to the *Chronica de Mailros*, to open the grave after Waltheof had been buried for twelve years, and found the body in perfect preservation. Scott makes the old monk and William of Deloraine seat themselves on it while waiting till the exact moment for opening the tomb of Michael Scott should arrive.

† The description of Melrose by moonlight, with which the second canto of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* commences, is now generally admitted to have been purely imaginary. Some of the details, if real, could only have been described by one who had been actually about the building at night, and this in Scott's case does not seem to have been so. Old John Bower who was so long the keeper of the abbey always stoutly maintained that Scott never got the key from him at night, and so could never possibly have been about the ruin by moonlight, and the 'great wizard' is said himself to have once appended to the lines the additional ones—somewhat apocryphal:—

'Then go and muse with deepest awe
On what the writer never saw,
Who would not wander 'neath the moon
To see what he could see at noon.'

Moore indeed maintained that Scott was much too practical a man to go poking about the ruins by moonlight. Bower himself is said in dark nights to have accommodated poetry-struck visitors by means of a lantern set on the end of a pole. Latterly he even preferred his double tallow-candle to the moon itself. 'It does not light up a' the Abbey at aince, to be sure, he would say, 'but then you can shift it about, and show the auld ruin bit by bit, whiles the moon only shines on one side.'

‡ St Waltheof was a son of the wife of David I. by her first husband, Simon, Earl of Huntingdon, and so the grandson of Sward, Saxon Count of Northumberland.

* When the present parish church was built in 1810, it was intended that this vaulting should be removed, as well as the modern wall at the W end of it; but as this would have given increased play to wind, it was thought better, in the interests of the delicate tracery of the E and S windows, to allow it to remain.

The chancel was also the burial-place of the Douglasses, and tombs are pointed out said to be those of William Douglas, the Dark Knight of Liddesdale—whose murder of Sir Alexander Ramsay (see HERMITAGE) and subsequent death in Etrick Forest at the hands of his own chief, William, Earl of Douglas, are well known—and of James, second Earl of Douglas, the hero of Otterburn. The Douglas tombs were all defaced by Sir Ralph, afterwards Lord, Evers in 1544, and after the battle of Ancrum, Evers himself was buried here, his tomb being pointed out in the corner chapel just outside the chancel. Here also is a slab covering the grave pointed out by John Bower the elder as the place that Scott had in mind when describing the burial-place of the 'wondrous Michael Scott.' It is doubtful, however, whether Scott had any particular grave in view, and it is of course unnecessary to point out that the tomb here can have no connection whatever with the real Sir Michael, whose introduction into the *Lay* at that date is merely a piece of poetical licence (see BALWEARIE). At the northern end of the N transept a small doorway leads into the sacristy in which is the tombstone of Johanna, Queen of Alexander II., with the inscription *Hic jacet Johanna d. Ross*. Higher up is a door which has been reached by a flight of steps, and which has probably led to the dormitory. The threshold of this doorway is formed by a part of a very old tombstone: the steps were removed in 1730. Higher up in the wall still is a small circular window, said to represent a crown of thorns. The arches here seem to be those from which the description in the *Lay* has been taken:—

'The darken'd roof rose high aloft
On pillars lofty, and light and small;
The key-stone that locked each riched aisle
Was a fleur-de-lys, or a quatre-feuille;
The corbells were carved grotesque and grim,
And the pillars, with cluster'd shafts so trim,
With base and capital flourish'd around,
Seem'd bundles of lances which garlands had bound.'

On the W side, in elevated niches, are statues representing St Peter with his book and keys, and St Paul with a sword. In the S transept part of the groined roof still remains. In the W wall is a small door giving access to the triforium passages. Over the centre is a shield bearing a pair of compasses and fleurs-de-lis in reference to the profession and native country of the designer. Beside it is the inscription in old English letter:—

'Sa gays ye compas evyn about
sa truth and laute do, hut doute,
behaulde to ye hendes q Johnne Morvo.'

Higher up to the left is also the following in similar characters:—

'John Morow sum tym callit
was I and born in Parysse
certainly and had in keepyng
al mason werk of Santan-
drays ye hve kirk of Glas-
gw Melros and Paslay of
Nyddsdayll and of Galway.
I pray to God and Mari bath
and sweet Sanct John keep this haly kirk
fra skaith.'

This is the division of lines as given on the stone. A slight alteration converts the inscription into the rude rhyme which no doubt it was meant to be. The upper part of the S wall is occupied by a very fine window, 24 feet high and 16 wide, with five lights and elaborate wheel tracery over; beneath the window is a doorway. On the outside the window is surmounted by nine niches, of which the centre one, which is highly wrought, is said to have contained an image of Christ. The eight others and four more on the side buttresses held figures of the Apostles. Over the doorway is a figure supposed to be that of John the Baptist, so placed that the eye is directed upwards as if to the figure of Christ above, and bearing a scroll with the inscription, *Ecce filius Dei*. Beneath this is a shield with the royal arms of Scotland. The pedestals and canopies of the niches on the buttresses are richly carved. One of the pedestals on the W is supported by a monk hearing a

scroll with the inscription, *En venit Jes. seq. cessabit umbra*, and one on the E by a monk having a scroll inscribed *Passus e. q. ipse voluit*. Over the E window there are also niches, some of which contain broken statuettes. That over the centre of the window has two sitting figures with open crowns, said to represent David I. and his queen Matilda. There are many more of these niches on the S side, and in connection with a fine one, containing a statue of the Virgin holding the infant Jesus in her arms, Milne relates a tradition, how, when the person employed to destroy the statues in 1649 struck at this one his first blow knocked off the head of the infant, which, in its fall, struck his arm and permanently disabled him, so that neither he nor any one else cared to recommence the work of destruction.* Some of the gargoyles are curious, and one—a pig playing on the bagpipe, close to the niche just mentioned—has acquired some celebrity.

Of the eight chapels to the S of the south aisle the five farthest to the E are roofed; the others are now open. Each of them is lit by a finely traceried window, and in the wall of each is a piscina. In the one next the transept is a stone inscribed 'Orate pro anima frat. Petre aerarii.' In the third is a monument to David Fletcher, minister of Melrose, who, on the establishment of Episcopacy, was made Bishop of Argyll. The others have long been used as the burial-places of the Pringles of Whitebank and Galashiels. Another branch of the Pringle family had their burying-place, near the cloister door, marked by the simple inscription 'Heir lvis the race of the hous of Zair.' Few of the stones in the churchyard round the church call for particular notice. That of John Knox, minister of Melrose, has been already noticed. Sir David Brewster (1781-1868), who died at Allery, in the parish of Melrose, is buried under the fifth window counting from the W end of the nave. Near the SE corner of the churchyard is the stone erected by Scott—with an inscription written by himself—over the grave of Tom Purdie, long his forester, favourite, and general manager at Abbotsford. On a small red tombstone in the SE, without date but evidently more than 200 years old, is the inscription:—

'The earth goeth
on the earth
glistring like
gold:
The earth goes to
the earth sooner
then it wold;
The earth huilids
on the earth cast-
les and towers:
The earth says to
the earth all shall
be ours.

This was, in 1853, published in *Notes and Queries* as an epigram by Sir Walter Scott, but this was soon contradicted. Inscriptions differing but little from it are found in several English churchyards, and the original lines probably date from the time of Edward III. (see Wheeler's *History and Antiquities of Stratford-upon-Avon*).

The ruins were repaired in 1822 at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, and under the superintendence of Sir Walter Scott. Washington Irving has charged the latter with having carried off 'morsels from the ruins of Melrose Abbey' to be incorporated in Abbotsford; but in reality what Irving saw was probably a number of the plaster casts of various ornaments that were made at this time. The proprietor cares diligently for the ruins, and makes repairs whenever necessary. The abbey has been painted or drawn by almost every eminent British landscape painter from Turner downwards, and has been and is every year visited by a very large number of visitors. Burns, who came here

* This 'miracle' is said to have been talked of at Rome, with the additional marvel that the man—known as 'Stumpy Thomson'—was dragged ignominiously to his grave at a horse's heels. This last circumstance is so far true that, the individual in question having died during a severe snowstorm, his coffin was dragged to the churchyard on a horse sledge.

in 1787 during his Border tour, a little before his time in admiration of Gothic architecture as in so many other things, calls it 'that far-famed glorious ruin,' and yet he must have seen part of it when it was by no means at its best. 'On opening the door,' says Grose, or rather Mr Hutchinson for him, 'it is not to be expressed the disagreeable scene which presents itself; the place is filled with stalls, in the disposition of which irregularity alone seems to have been studied; some are raised on upright beams, as scaffolds, tier above tier; others supported against the walls and pillars; no two are alike in form, height, or magnitude; the same confusion of little and great, high and low, covers the floor with pews; the lights are so obstructed that the place is as dark as a vault; the floor is nothing but the damp earth; nastiness and irregularity possess the whole scene.' Dorothy Wordsworth, who visited Melrose with her brother during their Scottish tour of 1803, when they were guided over the ruins by Scott himself, makes similar reference to the want of neatness about the church, and indeed she seems to have thought the ruin overrated. It 'is of considerable extent, but unfortunately it is almost surrounded by insignificant houses, so that when you are close to it you see it entirely separated from many rural objects; and even when viewed from a distance the situation does not seem to be particularly happy, for the vale is broken and disturbed and the abbey at a distance from the river, so that you do not look upon them as companions to each other.' This is somewhat captious, but it is probably a vague expression of the disappointment felt by most on a first visit to the place. This disappointment is an undoubted fact, though why it should exist it is more difficult to say. Possibly it may partly arise from too great expectations, but probably more from the surroundings and the heavy and ungainly 17th century vaulting of the nave. It is only by closer study and familiarity with all the beautiful details—quite lost in a general first view—that the feeling is removed.

The Queen visited the Abbey in 1867, during her stay with the Duke of Roxburghe at Floors Castle. The visit is thus described in *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands*:—'We went by the side of the *Eildon Hills*, past an immense railway viaduct, and nothing could be prettier than the road. The position of Melrose is most picturesque, surrounded by woods and hills. The little village, or rather town, of *Newstead*, which we passed through just before coming to *Melrose*, is very narrow and steep. We drove straight up to the *Abbey* through the grounds of the Duke of Buccleuch's agent, and got out and walked about the ruins, which are indeed very fine, and some of the architecture and carving in beautiful preservation. David I., who is described as a "sair Saint," originally built it, but the *Abbey*, the ruins of which are now standing, was built in the fifteenth century. We saw where, under the high altar, Robert Bruce's heart is supposed to be buried; also the tomb of Alexander II., and of the celebrated wizard, Michael Scott. Reference is made to the former in some lines of Sir Walter Scott's, in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, which describes this Border country:—

"They sat them down on a marble stone;
A Scottish monarch slept below."

And then when Deloraine takes the book from the dead wizard's hand, it says—

"He thought, as he took it, the dead man frowned."

Most truly does Walter Scott say—

"If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight."

It looks very ghostlike, and reminds me a little of *Holyrood Chapel*. We walked in the churchyard to look at the exterior of the *Abbey*, and then re-entered our carriages.

See also Milne's *Description of the Parish of Melrose* (1743); Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland* (1791); Bower's *Description of the Abbeys of Melrose* (Kelso, 1818); Mor-

ton's *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale* (1832); *Chronica de Mailros* (Baunatyne Club, 1835); *Liber Sancte Marie de Melros* (Bannatyne Club, 1837); Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, *Monastery*, and *Abbot*; Washington Irving's *Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey*; Mrs H. B. Stowe's *Sunny Memories of Many Lands*; Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland* (Edinb. 1852); J. D. Wade's *History of St Mary's Abbey, Melrose, etc.* (Edinb. 1861); and F. Pinches' *The Abbey Church of Melrose, Scotland* (Lond. 1879).

Melrose, Old. See MELROSE parish.

Melsetter, a mansion in Walls parish, Hoy island, Orkney, at the head of Longhope Bay, 18 miles SW of Kirkwall. Its owner is John George Moodie-Heddle, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1869).

Melvich, a scattered village in Farr parish, Sutherland, on the left side of the mouth of the Halladale, near the head of a small bay, 17 miles W by S of Thurso. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Thurso, a good inn, and a public school. A fair was established here about 1878 for the sale of cattle and stock, on the first Wednesday of October. Immediately NNW is the fishing-village of Portskerra. Pop. of the two villages (1871) 414, (1881) 646, (1891) 493, of whom 161 were in Melvich.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 115, 1878.

Melville Castle, the seat of Viscount Melville, in Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire, on the North Esk's left bank, 1 mile NNE of Lasswade village and 1½ W by N of Eskbank station near Dalkeith. Built in 1786 from designs by John Playfair, it is a castellated three-storey edifice of fair white stone, with round corner towers and two-storey wings. The grounds are of great beauty. 'Melville's beechy grove' is celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's *Grey Brother*; and 11 of its beeches, 9 of its oaks, are described in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1881 as among the 'old and remarkable trees of Scotland.' Melville barony, originally called Male-ville, from Male, an Anglo-Norman baron, who was governor of Edinburgh Castle in the reign of Malcolm IV., remained in possession of his family till the time of Robert II., when it passed by marriage to Sir John Ross of HAWKHEAD. With his descendants, the Lords Ross, it continued till 1705; and, being afterwards purchased by David Rennie, it passed, by his daughter's marriage, to the eminent statesman Henry Dundas (1742-1811), who was created Viscount Melville in 1802, and whose great-grandson, Henry Dundas, fifth Viscount (b. 1835; suc. 1886), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See LASSWADE, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Melville House, a four-storey mansion of 1692, with extensive and beautiful grounds, in Monimail parish, Fife, 3 miles N by W of Ladybank. It contains portraits of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and Sir Alexander Leslie, General of the Covenanters, Field-Marshal of Sweden, and first Earl of Leven. Sir Robert Melville (1527-1621), a distinguished diplomatist in the reigns of Mary and James VI., in 1616 was raised to the peerage as Lord Melville of Monimail; and George, fourth Lord Melville, who played an active part in the Revolution times, in 1690 was created Earl of Melville—a title conjoined with that of LEVEN since 1713. At the death in 1860 of the eighth Earl of Leven, the estate went to his eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth Jane Leslie-Melville, who in 1858 had married Thomas Cartwright, Esq., and is now owned by her son, Thomas Robert Brooke Leslie-Melville Cartwright, Esq. An ancient standing stone, ½ mile SW of the house, rises upwards of 9 feet from the ground, and measures 6 feet in circumference.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 43, 40, 1868-67.

Memsie, an estate, with a 17th century mansion (a farmhouse now), in Rathen parish, NE Aberdeenshire, 4 miles SSW of Fraserburgh, under which there is a post office. The estate, which belonged for more than three centuries to the Fraser family, was sold in the early part of the 19th century to Lord Saltoun. Three cairns stood on Memsie Moor, to the N of the mansion. One of them, now removed, had a considerable extent

of vitrified base; another, also removed, contained a peculiarly shaped funeral urn and a short iron-handled sword; whilst the third, still standing, rises to a height of 15 feet, and measures 60 feet in circumference at the base.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Memus, a place, with a Free church, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Kirriemuir.

Menmuir, a hamlet and a parish of NE Forfarshire. The hamlet lies 5 miles WNW of Brechin, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded NW by Lethnot, NE by Stracathro, S by Brechin and Careston, and W by Fearn. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 10,228 acres, of which 10 are water. Paphric Burn, coming in from Fearn, first crosses a narrow wing of the interior, and then runs $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward along the Lethnot boundary to WEST WATER, which itself goes 9 furlongs along the rest of the northern boundary; CRUICK WATER, coming in from the SW, winds $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-northward near to or along the southern boundary; and Menmuir Burn, rising $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Menmuir hamlet, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward to Cruick Water. Along the last-named stream the surface declines to 200 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 978 feet at White Caterthun, 943 at Brown Caterthun, 880 at the Hill of Menmuir, 1009 at Mansworn Rig, and 1579 at Peat Hill. The district S of the hills, comprising about one-half of the entire area, and forming part of Strathmore, lay mostly, till a comparatively recent period, in a marshy condition; and, though retaining some patches of marshy ground, is now nearly all of it well-reclaimed arable plain. The predominant rocks are greywacke and Old Red sandstone. A neglected chalybeate spring on Balhall Farm was once in much repute. The soil of the lands adjacent to Cruick Water is sharp and gravelly, on the parts of the plain farther N is loamy, and on the hill-slopes is deep sandy clay. The chief antiquities are described in our article on the White and Brown CATERTHUN. BALNAMOON, noticed separately, is the only mansion. Menmuir is in the presbytery of Brechin and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £152. The parish church was erected in 1842. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 135 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of nearly £100. Valuation (1884) £7993, 18s., (1893) £6774, 4s. Pop. (1801) 949, (1831) 871, (1861) 796, (1871) 761, (1881) 755, (1891) 664.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Menock Water. See MINNICK.

Menstrie, a village formerly in the Clackmannanshire portion of Logie parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Alva, 4 NW by N of Alloa, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Stirling, but since 1891 in the Clackmannanshire parish of Alva, the Boundary Commissioners having transferred to that parish the whole Menstrie district of the parish of Logie, or that part of the Clackmannanshire portion of the old parish of Logie which lay north of the river Devon. The village stands 75 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Menstrie Burn, at the southern base of the Ochils, with DUNMYAT (1375 feet) to the NW, and Myreton Hill (1240) to the NE. Power-looms, for weaving Scotch blankets and other woollen goods, were introduced early in the 19th century; and now several factories for the manufacture of different kinds of woollen fabrics give employment to many of the inhabitants. The Dolls or GLENCHIL Distillery (1760) stands 1 mile ESE; and Menstrie besides has a post, money order, and telegraph office, a station on the Alva branch (1863) of the North British, a gaswork, an Established chapel of ease (1880), and a handsome public school (1875). A quaint old house in the village is pointed out as the birthplace of the poet Sir William Alexander (1580-1640), first Earl of Stirling, and also of Sir Ralph Abercromby (1734-1801), the hero of Aboukir Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Menteith. See MONTEITH.

Menzies. See CASTLE-MENZIES.

Menzion Burn, a rivulet of Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peeblesshire, running 4 miles north-westward to the Tweed, at a point 7 furlongs SSW of Tweedsmuir church.

Merchiston. See EDINBURGH.

Merchiston Hall, a mansion in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile WNW of the town. It was the birthplace of Admiral Sir Charles Napier (1786-1860), the hero of St Jean d'Acree.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Merchiston House, a mansion in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Johnstone.

Merkinch. See INVERNESS.

Merkland Cross, an old monument in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, SE Dumfriesshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Kirkpatrick village. It comprises a base or socket $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and a slightly tapering octagonal pillar 9 feet high, and is supposed to commemorate a Master of Maxwell, Warden of the Marches, who, after a victorious skirmish with the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas, was here assassinated in 1484.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Merkland Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Ed-drachillis and Lairg parishes, Sutherland, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Overscaig Inn on Loch Shin, and $21\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Lairg station, on the Sutherland section of the Highland railway. Lying 367 feet above sea-level, it extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward; has a maximum width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; sends off its superfluous water southward to Loch GRAM, and through that to the head of Loch Shin; and contains fine large red-fleshed trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 108, 1880.

Merrick, a mountain near the northern border of Minnigaff parish, NW Kirkcudbrightshire, 18 miles N by W of Newton-Stewart. Rising to an altitude of 2764 feet above sea-level, it is the highest summit in southern Scotland, 'while in the gaudeur and desolation of its scenery, in its crags and precipices and deeply-scored gullies, it almost approaches the mountains of the North.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Merryston, West, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, close to Easterhouse station, on the Glasgow, Coatbridge, and Airdrie railway, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Coatbridge. Pop. (1861) 627, (1871) 541, (1881) 534, (1891) 459.

Merse, a district on the eastern part of the Scottish Border. In modern territorial arrangement it is the largest and most southerly of the three divisions of Berwickshire, and has been computed to comprise 129,600 acres; in loose popular phraseology it is the whole of Berwickshire, including both the Lammermuir and Lauderdale districts; in proper topographical nomenclature, based on strict reference to geographical feature, it is all the low country between the Lammermuirs and the river Tweed, and includes all the Merse district of Berwickshire, with all the parts of Roxburghshire northward of the Tweed; and in ancient political designation it was the entire champaign country between the Lammermuirs and the Cheviots, included all the lowlands of Teviotdale, and was regarded as having Roxburgh town and castle for its capital. It forms, in any view, the eastern part of what were formerly termed 'the marches;' was anciently called March, as being the most important part of the marches; and gives the title of Earl of March to the Earl of Wemyss. The champaign portion of it, whether understood in the widest sense or restricted to Berwickshire, is the largest and richest tract of low country in Scotland; admits some comparison with the champaign of the Lothians, but claims superiority in consequence of that champaign being intersected by the Garleton, Edinburgh, and Pentland Hills; and, as seen from any of multitudes of high vantage grounds, looks to be a continuous expanse of parks and arable farms, yet is much diversified by gentle undulations and by a few considerable isolated heights.

The synod of Merse and Teviotdale ranks as second in the General Assembly's list; comprehends the presbyteries of Duns, Chirnside, Kelso, Jedburgh, Earlston, and Selkirk; and holds its meetings at Kelso on the second Tuesday of October, and at Melrose on the

second Tuesday of April. There is also a Free Church synod of Merse and Teviotdale, comprising the presbyteries of Duns and Chirnside, Kelso, Jedburgh, and Selkirk.

Mertonhall, a fine old house, with a large and well-wooded park, in Penninghamo parish, Wigtownshire, 3 miles WSW of Newton-Stewart. Its owner is Aubrey Paget Livingstone Curwen Boyd. His granduncle, Mark Boyd, Esq. (1805-79), was author of two amusing autobiographical works. An ancient military road traverses the estate; and a 'Roman' spear-head, 9 inches long, was exhumed on it in 1813.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Mertoun, a Tweedside parish in the extreme SW of Berwickshire, containing Clintmains hamlet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of St Boswells, under which it has a post office. It is bounded N by Earlstoun, and on all other sides by Roxburghshire, viz., NE by Smailholm, E by Makerstoun, S by Maxton, SW by St Boswells, and W by Melrose. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $10\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 6536 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. A small part of the parish (5 acres) on the right bank of the Tweed, east of Dryburgh Abbey and near the village of Lessudden, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of St Boswells and to the county of Roxburgh. It had for long, however, been practically treated as part of this parish and county. The **TWEED**—from the influx of Leader Water to Dalcove Ferry—meanders $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward and eastward along all the boundary with Melrose, St Boswells, and Maxton, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant as the crow flies. This part of its course is very winding, the river making several large sweeps, especially at Old Melrose, at Dryburgh, and between Mertoun Mill and the Suspension Bridge (erected by Lord Polwarth in 1880). The Mertoun bank, which is generally high, steep, and well-wooded, furnishes some fine bits of cliff scenery. Along the Tweed the surface declines to 190 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 425 feet near Dalcove Mains, 542 near Clinthill, 588 near BEMERSYDE House, 747 near Gladwood, and 871 near Brothstone. Bemersyde Loch, situated in the NW part of Mertoun, is almost dry in summer, but in winter it affords fair wild-fowl shooting. The soil is mainly a stiff, reddish clay, and, although difficult to work, is productive and highly cultivated. Red sandstone abounds along the Tweed, and was formerly quarried. Mertoun is a well-wooded parish, especially in the S part, which contains the Hexsides beech-wood and Mertoun woods. **DRYBURGH ABBEY** and **BEMERSYDE** have been noticed separately. Mertoun House, a seat of Lord Polwarth, stands close to the Tweed's left bank, 2 miles E of St Boswells. It was built in 1702 from designs by the celebrated architect, Sir William Bruce. (See **HARDEN**.) Gladwood, in the NW of the parish, 3 miles E of Melrose, is the seat of Miss Meiklam (suc. 1882). The Queen stopped here on 22 August 1867 as she was driving from Melrose to Floors Castle. Mertoun is in the presbytery of Earlstoun and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £325. Its church, built in 1658 and restored in 1820, stands in a wood near Mertoun House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Clintmains. It has accommodation for about 200 people, and a pair of 'joughs' hang beside the main entrance. The public school, built in 1839, and enlarged in 1872, with accommodation for 159 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of nearly £80. Pop. (1801) 535, (1831) 664, (1861) 729, (1871) 734, (1881) 682, (1891) 622.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Meshie Water. See **MASHIE**.

Methil, a seaport village in Wemyss parish, Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1 mile SW of Leven, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Buckhaven. It is the terminus of the Buckhaven branch of the Edinburgh and Dundee section of the North British railway. Constituted a burgh of barony in 1662 by the Bishop of St Andrews, it has long possessed commercial importance, in consequence of its harbour being one of the best on the S coast of Fife. It

was created a port in 1892, and there is a joint Local Authority for Methil, Buckhaven, and Innerleven. The E pier was greatly injured by a storm in 1803, with the effect of choking the entrance to the harbour, but was restored in 1838 at a cost of more than £6100. A new wet dock, principally for facilitating the shipping of coals, was constructed in 1875. This was sold by the proprietor (R. Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss, who was also its builder) to the North British Railway Company. It is fitted with hydraulic hoists and cranes, and is lighted with electricity. The formation of a new dock by the railway company was begun in 1894. It is to have an area of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and is estimated to cost £200,000. An Established church, built in 1837-38 at a cost of £1030, in 1875 was raised to *quoad sacra* status, and in 1891 was improved and renovated. There are also a Free church mission station, Kirkland Industrial Society, and a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. A new school—the first public school in the village—has been erected at a cost of £2700. Pop. of village (1836) 508, (1861) 522, (1871) 648, (1881) 754, (1891) 1662; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 2342, (1891) 3802, of whom 579 were in Markinch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Methil Hill, a village in Wemyss parish, Fife, 1 mile WNW of Methil. Pop. (1871) 480, (1881) 466, (1891) 503.

Methlick, a village and a parish of NE Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 87 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the river Ythan, 5 miles W by N of Arnage station on the Buchan and Formartine section of the Great North of Scotland railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Fyvie, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Ellon. It has a post office under Aberdeen, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the North of Scotland and the Town and County Banks, Lady Aberdeen's Training Home for Girls, Methlick Institute with reading and recreation rooms, a horticultural society, and fairs (now almost extinct) on the Thursday after 11 May and the Wednesday after 18 Nov.

The parish is bounded N and NE by New Deer, E and S by Tarves, W by Fyvie, and NW by Monquhitter. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 14,031 acres, of which $70\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Its detached Inverebrie portion, surrounded on the west by the parish of Tarves and elsewhere by that of Ellon, and comprising 881 acres, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to Ellon parish. The **YTHAN** flows $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-north-eastward along the Fyvie boundary, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the interior, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-eastward along the Tarves boundary. At the Ebie's and Ythan's confluence the surface declines to 38 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises gently to 409 near Cairn in the south-western division of the parish, and in the north-eastern to 485 at Skillmanae Hill and 579 at Belnagoak. The tract along the Ythan is mostly clothed with wood; the south-eastern corner of the parish is occupied by the extensive and beautiful policies of Haddo House; other portions are low country finely diversified with undulations; but much of the north-eastern division is reclaimed moor. Gneiss and syenite are the predominant rocks. The soil on the lands within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of either bank of the Ythan is a yellow loam incumbent on gravel or rock; but further back the soil becomes poorer, being chiefly a light black mould or moorband pan; and over a considerable aggregate area is peat moss. About 2500 acres, formerly waste, have been brought into cultivation since the commencement of the 19th century; and nearly as many acres have been planted with Scotch fir and larch. A pre-Reformation chapel stood at a place still known as Chapelton; and another at Andet, dedicated to St Ninian, has bequeathed the name of Chapel Park to a neighbouring farmhouse. Dr George Cheyne (1671-1742), author of a treatise on the *Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*, and Dr Charles Maitland (1668-1748), the introducer of vaccine inoculation into Britain, were natives of Methlick. **HADDO HOUSE**, noticed separately, is the

only mansion; and the Earl of Aberdeen is sole proprietor. In 1875 a small portion was given off to the *quoad sacra* parish of Barthol Chapel. Methlick is in the presbytery of Ellon and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £330. The parish church at Methlick village was originally dedicated to St Devenick, and as last rebuilt, in 1866, is a handsome Gothic edifice, containing 894 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools—Cairnorrie and Methlick—with respective accommodation for 104 and 282 children, have an average attendance of about 95 and 195, and grants of nearly £90 and £220. Pop. (1801) 1215, (1831) 1439, (1861) 2157, (1881) 2162, (1891) 1905; of *q. s.* parish (1891) 2031.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 87, 86, 1876.

Methven, a village and a parish of Perthshire. The village, standing 300 feet above sea-level, has a station on a small branch of the Almond Valley section (1858) of the Caledonian, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of Methven Junction, this being $\frac{6}{8}$ miles WNW of Perth. A pleasant, neatly built place, it consists of houses held partly on feu, partly on long leases from the lordship of Methven, and has a post office under Perth, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a local savings bank (1815), a gas company, a subscription library (1790), curling and bowling clubs, and a jute and linen factory. In 1433 a collegiate church, for a provost and five prebendaries, was founded at Methven by Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole, who four years later was tortured to death at Edinburgh for the murder of his nephew, James I. An extant aisle, now the burying-place of the Smythes of Methven, is thought to have been added in the early part of the succeeding century, by Margaret, queen-dowager of James IV., as one of its stones is sculptured with the royal lion of Scotland, surmounted by a crown. The present parish church is a plain building of 1783, enlarged in 1825, and containing about 1000 sittings. In the churchyard is the tomb of General Sir Thomas Graham, Lord LYNEDOC (1750-1843), the hero of Barossa, who was born at Balgowan. There are also Free and U.P. churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Pop. of village (1881) 751, (1891) 657.

The parish, containing also the villages of ALMONDBANK and SCROGGIEHILL, is bounded N by Monzie, NE by Moneydie, E by Redgorton, SE by Tibbermore, S by Tibbermore, Findo Gask, and Madderty, and W by Fowlis-Wester. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 1 mile and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 18,113 acres, of which $72\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Tullybeagles detached portion of the parish, which comprised 2823 acres and was almost wholly surrounded by the parish of Auchtergaven, was transferred to that parish by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. The detached part of Monzie parish, however, situated at The Cairnies, south of the river Almond, and comprising 7953 acres, was given to Methven. The ALMOND winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward along all the northern boundary, next $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-eastward across a north-eastern wing (the Lynedoch property), and lastly $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles south-eastward along the Redgorton border. Its rapid course between bold, rocky banks, here bare, there wooded, offers many beautiful views. Pow Water rises in two head-streams which unite near the SW corner of the parish, and pass away towards the Earn; whilst another stream, rising near the sources of the Pow, meanders $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward through the interior past Methven village, and then goes 3 miles east-north-eastward along the southern boundary to the Almond. Methven Loch ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.) lies to the W of Almondbank village. The surface of the parish is agreeably diversified with hollows and wooded slopes, sinking in the extreme E to close on 100 feet above sea-level, and rising thence west-north-westward to 431 feet near Drumcairn, 483 near Wester Carsehill, and 653 near Monabuie. Trap and Old Red sandstone are the predominant rocks. A greenstone variety of the trap, well suited for road metal, and a fine-grained pale grey variety of the sandstone, adapted for building, have both been quarried. The soil of the lower grounds, for the most part argillaceous, is elsewhere either loam or gravel; that on some of the high

grounds is moorish. About four-fifths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage; nearly one-sixth is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Of many fine old trees the 'Pepperwell Oak' in front of Methven Castle is the finest, its height being 82 feet, its girth 23 at 1 foot from the ground, and its age 400 years at least. Prior to 1323 the lands of Methven belonged to the Mowbrays, whose ancestor, Roger Mowbray, a Norman, accompanied William the Conqueror to England. 'A branch of this family,' says the *Old Statistical Account*, 'afterwards established itself in Scotland, and became very flourishing. To Sir Roger Mowbray belonged the baronies of Kelly, Eckford, Dalmeny, and Methven, lying in the shires of Forfar, Roxburgh, Linlithgow, and Perth; but, for adhering to the Baliol and English interest, his lands were confiscated by Robert I., who bestowed Eckford, Kelly, and Methven on his son-in-law, Walter, the eighth hereditary lord-high-steward of Scotland, whose son succeeded to the crown in 1371, as Robert II., in right of his mother, Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert I. The lordship of Methven was granted by him to Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole, his second son, by Euphemia Ross, his second wife; and after his forfeiture (1437), remained in the Crown a considerable time. It became part of the dowry lands usually appropriated for the maintenance of the queen-dowager of Scotland, together with the lordship and castle of Stirling, and the lands of Balquhider, etc., all of which were settled on Margaret, queen-dowager of James IV., who, in the year 1525, having divorced her second husband, Archibald, Earl of Angus, married Henry Stewart, second son of Andrew Lord Evandale, afterward Ochiltree, a descendant of Robert, Duke of Albany, son of King Robert II. Margaret was the eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, in whose right James VI. of Scotland, her great-grandson, succeeded to that crown on the death of Queen Elizabeth. She procured for her third husband a peerage from her son, James V., under the title of Lord Methven, anno 1528; and, on this occasion, the barony of Methven was dissolved from the Crown, and erected into a lordship, in favour of Henry Stewart and his heirs male, on the Queen's resigning her jointure of the lordship of Stirling. By Lord Methven she had a daughter, who died in infancy, before herself. The queen died at the castle of Methven in 1540, and was buried at Perth, beside the body of James I. Lord Methven afterwards married Janet Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Athole, by whom he had a son, Henry, who married Jean, daughter of Patrick, Lord Ruthven, and was killed at Broughton by a cannon-ball from the castle of Edinburgh, in 1572, leaving a son, Henry, who died without issue, when the lands reverted to the Crown. This third Lord Methven is mentioned on the authority of Stewart's *Genealogical Account of the House of Stewart*. In 1584 the lordship of Methven and Balquhider was conferred on Ludowick, Duke of Lennox, in whose illustrious family it continued till it was purchased from the last Duke, in 1664, by Patrick Smythe of Braco.' His great-grandson, David (1746-1806), assumed the title of Lord Methven on his elevation to the bench; and his grandson, David Murray (b. 1850; suc. 1892) is the present holder. His seat, Methven Castle, on a bold acclivitous rising-ground, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Methven village, is a stately baronial pile of 1680, with extensive modern additions. In Methven Wood Wallace found a lurking place; and here, on 19 June 1306, was fought the Battle of Methven, in which a small band, under Robert Bruce, was surprised and scattered by Pembroke, the English regent. BALGOWAN, LYNEDOC, and DRONACH Haugh—the last with the grave of 'Bossie Bell and Mary Gray'—are noticed separately. This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £325. Almondbank public, Methven public, and Methven female industrial schools, with respective accommodation for 151, 138, and 119 children, have an average attendance of about 60, 95, and 45, and grants of nearly £56, £90, and £40. Valuation (1884)

£13,335, 2s., (1892) £11,271, 8s. 8d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2073, (1831) 2714, (1861) 2347, (1881) 1910, (1891) 1747; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 2041, (1891) 1734.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 47, 1868-69.

Mey, a hamlet in Canisby parish, Caithness, on the coast road from Thurso to Huna and Wick, 13 miles E by N of Thurso, and 23 NNW of Wick, under which it has a post and telegraph office, and a public school. **Mey Head**, a small promontory on the coast, terminating 2 miles SW of Stroma island, was the site of the ancient chapel of Mey; and, in consequence of that chapel having been dedicated to St John, is sometimes called St John's Point. The 'Men of Mey' are jagged rocky islets, in a dangerous sweep of sea, immediately off Mey Head, and lie submerged at full and half tide. The shallow Loch of Mey ($4 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 43 feet) lies on the mutual border of Dunnet and Canisbay parishes.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 116, 117, 1878-84.

Meyrick. See MERRICK.

Mhorgay, a small uninhabited island of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Miavaig, a hamlet in Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, on the N coast of West Loch Tarbert, 32 miles SW by S of Stornoway, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Midbrake, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the northern section of Yell island, Shetland, 2 miles from Cullivoe.

Midcalder. See CALDER, MID.

Mid Clyth, a hamlet in Latheron parish, Caithness, near the coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Lyhster. It has a post office under Wick.

Middlebie, a parish of SE Dumfriesshire, at its southern boundary containing KIRTLE-BRIDGE village, with a station on the Caledonian railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Annan, $16\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Carlisle, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Ecclefechan, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Containing also EAGLESFIELD and Waterbeck villages, 7 furlongs and 3 miles NNE of Kirtle-Bridge station, and each with a post office under Ecclefechan, it comprises the ancient parishes of Middlebie, Pennersax, and Carruthers, united in 1609; was the seat of a presbytery from a period some time after the Reformation till 1743; and took its name, signifying the 'middle dwelling,' or 'middle station,' from a Roman camp, 5 furlongs SSE of the parish church, and midway between Netherbie in Cumberland and Overbie in Eskdalemuir, each about 10 miles distant. It is bounded NW by Tundergarth, E by Langholm and Canonbie, S by Half-Morton, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and Annan, and W by Hoddam. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $7\frac{7}{8}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 7 furlongs and $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 17,592 acres, of which $46\frac{3}{4}$ are water. Formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 570 feet, KIRTLE WATER flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward through the interior, and then winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward along the Kirkpatrick-Fleming boundary; whilst MEIN WATER, rising at an altitude of 780 feet, meanders 7 miles south-south-westward till it passes off into Hoddam on its way to join the Annan. Several burns, also rising on the northern border, run to either Kirtle or Mein Water; and Woodside or All-for-nought Burn, which traces the Half-Morton boundary, is one of the head-streams of the river SARK. Along Mein Water the surface declines to a little below 100, along Kirtle Water to a little below 200, feet above sea-level; and thence it rises, first gently, then more steeply, to 320 feet at the parish church, 809 at Howats Hill, 904 at Risip Hill, 1029 at Muckle Snab, and 1412 at Haggy Hill, whose summit, however, is 300 yards beyond the NE corner of Middlebie. The land thus, along the S and SW, is low and undulating; in the centre has considerable rising-grounds; and along the N and E is wild and hilly, terminating in lofty watersheds with Tundergarth and Langholm, and forming a transition tract between the agricultural valley of Lower Annandale and the pastoral heights of Upper Eskdale. The rocks include sandstone and great abundance of limestone, and were long sup-

posed to include coal. The soil of the lower grounds is mostly clayey, but partly loamy or gravelly, and partly of many kinds in close proximity to one another; that of the higher grounds is chiefly of qualities best adapted for sheep pasture. Less than one-fourth of the entire area is in tillage; about 230 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The Roman camp, which has given name to the parish, is at Birrens, 3 miles SE of the famous Roman station on BRUNSWARK Hill; and it has left distinct remains of its fossæ, aggeres, and prætorium. In the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum are five Roman altars, a sculptured figure of the goddess Brigantia, and three other Roman relics, found at Birrens; as well as three circular mediæval silver brooches, discovered in 1849 in the ruins of the old church of Middlebie. Several peel-houses stood within the parish; and one of them, Blacket House, still stands, in a ruinous condition, with the date 1404 and the initials W[illiam] B[ell] above its outer doorway. Families of the name of Bell long predominated in the population of the parish, inasmuch that the 'Bells of Middlebie' was a current phrase throughout Dumfriesshire, and one of the Bells of Blacket House figured in the tragical story of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee,' noticed in our article on Kirkconnel. Burns's biographer, James Currie, M.D. (1756-1805), of Liverpool, received the rudiments of education at the parish school of Middlebie. Giving off a part to Kirtle *quoad sacra* parish, Middlebie is in the presbytery of Annan and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £248. The parish church, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Kirtle-Bridge station and $1\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Ecclefechan, was built in 1821. At Waterbeck is a U.P. church (1792), while a plentiful water-supply was introduced in 1893. Hottsbridge public, Middlebie public, Waterbeck female public, and Eaglesfield General Assembly's schools, with respective accommodation for 64, 63, 71, and 155 children, have an average attendance of about 45, 60, 35, and 110, and grants amounting to over £41, £58, £25, and £88. Pop. (1801) 1507, (1841) 2150, (1861) 2004, (1881) 1927, (1891) 1806.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Middle-Bridge, a small village in Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Blair-Athole village.

Middledean, a hamlet in Dunfermline parish, Fife, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Inverkeithing.

Middleton, a small village in Orwell parish, Kinross-shire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Milnathort.

Middleton, Kincardineshire. See FETTERCAIRN.

Middleton House, a mansion in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE by S of Gorebridge. Standing 770 feet above sea-level, in a well-wooded park of 100 acres, it comprises a square central block of 1710, with later projecting wings, and fine gardens. The estate, which was bought by his father in 1842, is held now by William Ritchie, Esq. (b. 1842; suc. 1856). Middleton Inn, a dwelling-house now, on the old road from Edinburgh to Galashiels, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by S of Middleton House, was formerly a somewhat important coach-stage—the occasional meeting-place of Scott and Lord Cockburn. Old Middleton village, 3 furlongs SW of Middleton House, was once a chief haunt of the Gypsies.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Middleton House, a mansion in Guthrie parish, Forfarshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Friockheim. Its owner is Jas. Wm. Bruce Gardyne, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1863.

Midholm. See MIDLEM.

Midhope Tower, a well-preserved ancient castle in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire, near the left bank of Midhope or Pardovan Burn, 4 miles W of South Queensferry. The residence of the Earls of Linlithgow, it consists of a square turreted tower, with an unsightly addition on its E side; and over the doorway is a coronet, with the initials J. L[ivingstone].—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Midlem or Midholm, a village in Bowden parish, Roxburghshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Selkirk. It has an Original Secession church and a public school.

Midlock Water, a burn of Crawford parish, Lanarkshire, rising, at an altitude of 1480 feet, close to the

Peeblesshire boundary, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward, till, after a total descent of 600 feet, it falls into the Clyde opposite Crawford village. It contains trout and grayling, and is open to the public.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 15, 1864.

Midlothian. See EDINBURGHSHIRE and LOTHIAN.

Midmar, a parish of S Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 615 feet above sea-level, 5 miles S by E of Monymusk station on the Alford branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 3 W by N of Echt, and 15 W of Aberdeen, under which there is a post and money order office of Midmar. A coach runs between Aberdeen and Midmar daily. The parish is bounded N by Cluny, E by Echt, S by Banchory-Ternan in Kincardineshire, and W by Kincardine O'Neil. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 effected an exchange of territory between Midmar and Cluny parishes, with the result of connecting the detached part of Cluny with the main portion of its parish, and of transferring to Midmar an intrusive peninsula of the parish of Cluny. In order to equalize the exchange Cluny received an additional portion of Midmar, taken from the NE corner of the parish. Streams there are none of any size; but the drainage is carried partly to the Dee and partly to the Don. In the SE the surface declines to 303, in the N to 333, feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 1607 at Green Hill on the Cluny boundary in the NW, to 773 a little way N of the church, and to 1332 at Craigour near the southern boundary, this last being one of the summits of the broad-based Hill of FARE, whose highest point (1645 feet) is just 3 furlongs beyond the SW corner of the parish. Granite and trap are the predominant rocks, the former of beautiful texture and capable of taking a fine polish. The soil on the slopes of the hills is sandy, loamy, or clayey; in much of the hollows is reclaimed peat-earth. On Sunhoney farm is a large stone circle, quite entire; and a smaller one stands close to the E of the church; whilst near the old church is the 'Coningar,' an entrenched artificial mound 30 feet high. Midmar Castle stands on the N side of the Hill of Fare, 1 mile SSE of the parish church; is said by tradition to have been founded by Sir William Wallace; and seems indeed to date from times comparatively remote. It was inhabited till the middle of the 19th century, and commands an extensive and very beautiful view to the N and the NE. Dalherrick Muir issaid to have been the scene of a battle between Sir William Wallace and the Comyns; and Douglas Burn, which traverses the Muir, is said to have got its name in commemoration of a hero who fell in the battle. William Meston (1688-1745), the burlesque poet, was a native, the son of a Midmar blacksmith. Midmar is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £241. The parish church was built in 1787. Its ancient predecessor was dedicated to St Nidan, a dedication that must have proceeded from a Welsh source. A Free church stands close to the western, a U.P. church to the north-eastern, boundary; and Midmar and Corsindae Memorial public school, with accommodation for 140 children, has an average attendance of about 125, and a grant of over £120. Pop. (1801) 803, (1831) 1056, (1851) 1166, (1871) 1127, (1881) 1041, (1891) 1031.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Migdale, Loch, a pretty lake in Creich parish, Sutherland, 1 mile E of Bonar-Bridge. Lying 115 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; and contains good trout, with great abundance of pike. There is a post office of Migdale under Ardgay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Migvie. See TARLAND.

Milesmark, a village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Dunfermline town. It stands conjoint with Parnock or Blackburn village, and adjoins the Elgin Colliery. Pop. of the two villages (1861) 755, (1871) 668, (1881) 439, (1891) 482.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Millfield. See MILLFIELD.

Milheugh. See MILLHEUGH.

Millhouse. See MILLHOUSE.

Milk, Water of, a rivulet of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, rising in Wester Kirk parish, at an altitude of 780 feet, and winding $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, chiefly along the boundary between Tundergarth on the left, and Hutton, Dryfesdale, and St Mungo on the right, till, after a total descent of 640 feet, it falls into the Annan near Hoddam Castle, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Ecclefechan. It is fed by Corrie Water and a score of lesser burns; in its upper reaches traverses an upland vale abounding in picturesque close scenes; and in its lower ones shares largely in the mild and gentle beauties of the Howe of Annandale. It is an excellent trouting stream, with occasional salmon and sea-trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Mill Bay, a bay on the E side of Stronsay island, Orkney. Opening from the ENE, between Grice Ness and Odin Ness, it measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the entrance; penetrates the land $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-westward; is separated by an isthmus $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad from St Catherine's Bay on the W side of the island; makes a demi-semi-circular sweep around its head; is belted with sandy beaches and benty links; and presents a beautiful appearance.

Millbrex, a post-office village in Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Fyvie station. The *quoad sacra* parish of Millbrex is in the presbytery of Turriff and the synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £145. Its church was built in 1833 and enlarged in 1836. Pop. of *g.s.* parish (1881) 1406, (1891) 1291, of whom 292 were in Monquhitter parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Millburnbank, a hamlet in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 miles ESE of Dalbeattie.

Millburn House, a mansion in Dalsersf parish, Lanarkshire, immediately S of Dalsersf village.

Millburn Tower, a mansion, with extensive wooded grounds, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Gogar station and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Edinburgh. A castellated tower, with a long range of lower building attached, it was built by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Liston, G.C.B., who lived here from 1821 to 1836. His grandniece married Sir William Foulis, Bart. of Woodhall; and their son, Sir James Liston Foulis, ninth Bart. since 1634 (b. 1847; suc. 1858), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Millearne House, a handsome modern mansion, with fine grounds, in Trinity-Gask parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the river Earn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Auchterarder.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Millerhill. See NEWTON, Edinburghshire.

Millerston, a village in Barony parish, Lanarkshire, near the Caledonian railway, at a point where the road from Stirling to Glasgow forks off previous to entering the city by the north and north-east, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of the centre of the city. It stands, conjoint with Hogganfield village, on the NW shore of Hogganfield Loch; and has a post office under Glasgow, Hogganfield *quoad sacra* parish church, and a Free church. Pop. of Millerston and Hogganfield (1861) 532, (1881) 625, (1891) 598.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Millfield, a mansion in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the village.

Millhead or Milnhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire, 4 miles N of Dumfries.

Milheugh, a mansion in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Rotten Calder, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of High Blantyre.

Millhouse, a hamlet in Killinan parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles SSW of Tighnabruaich. It has a post office under Greenock.

Milliken, a mansion in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Johnstone. Built in 1829, it is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with extensive and beautiful grounds. The estate, which formed part of the ancient barony of Johnstone, belonging to a branch of the Houston family, was purchased in 1733 by James Milliken, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married Gen. William Napier. It now belongs to Archibald M'Kenzie, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866

Millikenpark, a village, with a railway station, at the mutual border of Kilbarchan and Abbey-Paisley parishes, Renfrewshire, on Black Cart Water and the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Johnstone station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Paisley.

Mill Loch. See LOCHMABEN.

Millnain, a village in Fodderty parish, SE Ross and Cromarty, 3 miles W by N of Dingwall.

Mill-of-Conveth. See LAURENCEKIRK.

Millport, a favourite watering-place on the island of Great CUMBRAE, Butehire. It stretches round a pleasantly sheltered crescent-shaped bay at the S end of the island, and partly overlooks the Little Cumbrae, partly commands the opening through Fairlie Roads to the Bay of Ayr, on the E side of the Firth of Clyde. By water it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the nearest point of the Ayrshire coast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Largs, 13 SE of Rothesay, and 24 SSW of Greenock. Built in a crescent following the curve of the bay, and ascending the low heights, the town consists chiefly of neat two-storeyed houses, among which are numerous excellent shops, and some ornamental public buildings. Were the environs only a little less bare of trees, Millport would be one of the prettiest spots on the Clyde. As it is, it commands a lovely panorama over the Clyde and the adjacent shores of Butehire, Ayrshire, and Argyllshire; while its sheltered bay and beach help to make it one of the most desirable West Coast watering-places.

In the middle of the curve, fronting the shore, is the Garrison, a beautiful marine pavilion of the Marquis of Bute, who owns the entire island. The parish church, a handsome building surmounted by a low square tower, is situated on the rising ground behind the town. Built in 1837, it was improved in 1894, when a chancel, a vestry, and a hall were added. There are Free, U.P., and Baptist churches, and a Scottish Episcopal church, St Andrew's (1848). But the finest and most conspicuous edifice in Millport is the Episcopal College and Cathedral or Collegiate Church, founded and endowed by the late Earl of Glasgow. The Cathedral, dedicated to the Holy Spirit, was built in 1849-51 from plans by Butterfield; and in 1876 it was declared the Cathedral of Argyll and the Isles. In the Gothic style of the 13th century, it consists of a nave without aisles, choir with north aisle, which contains the organ, and terminates in a chapel used as a chapter-house; nave and chancel of nearly equal height, divided internally by an open screen of stone. It has good stained glass, 100 sittings, a graceful spire, three bells, etc. The College, which was also a retreat for aged and infirm clergymen, was closed in 1888. The whole range of buildings is situated in beautifully laid-out grounds.

Millport has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, a public hall (1872), a town-hall (1879), a public library, a reading-room, a gas company, a harbour company, bowling, golfing, and football clubs, a public school, etc. The harbour is a creek under Greenock, and is of small capacity. The stone pier, built chiefly at the expense of the Marquis of Bute, stands in 6 feet water at ebb, and 14 feet water at flood tide. An iron pier built in 1871-72 by the Earl of Glasgow, 275 feet long by 18 broad, and with a T-shaped head 80 feet by 25, has been left to fall into disrepair and disuse. Keppel Pier, a timber erection of 1888, was built for the convenience of residents at the upper end of the bay. Near to this pier a Marine Biological station and museum was erected at the end of 1896. Steamer communication is maintained regularly with Wemyss Bay and Largs all the year round, and with other places on the Clyde less regularly, and chiefly in summer. A good shore road encircles the island, and in summer waggonettes are constantly in readiness to make the round. The prosperity of the town depends chiefly on the summer visitors, several thousand of whom visit it annually during the season. Some of the inhabitants carry on fishing and a few minor industries. Millport, ranking as a police burgh since 1864, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, is

governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Sheriff small debt courts are held in the town in March and September. The municipal constituency numbered over 700 in 1895. Pop. (1839) 932, (1861) 1104, (1871) 1523, (1881) 1749, (1891) 1668, of whom 687 were males. Houses (1891) occupied 395, vacant 403.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Millseat, a hamlet in King Edward parish, Aberdeenshire, 6 miles NE of Turriff. It has a Congregational chapel built in 1831.

Milltimber, a station in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office.

Milltown. See MILTON.

Milnathort, a little market town in Orwell parish, Kinross-shire, lying 400 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of North Queich Water, and within 1 mile of the NW corner of Loch Leven. Its station on the North British railway is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Kinross station, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Ladybank Junction. It stands amid a fine tract of country, screened by the Lomond Hills on the E, and by the Ochils on the N and W; and comprises fine well-built streets, which are lighted with gas from the Kinross and Milnathort gas-works (1835). A gravitation water scheme, including a reservoir capable of holding 5,000,000 gallons, was inaugurated in 1892. One of the principal attractions of the place is the public hall, surmounted by a spire with a clock. There are also a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 2 hotels, a town-hall, 2 schools, a mission hall, a Young Men's Christian Association, etc. A handsome bridge across the Queich was built about 1850, in place of an old inferior structure. Orwell parish church, on a neighbouring eminence, was built in 1729, and has since been completely renovated. It has two large and very handsome stained-glass windows. There are also a Free church and a U.P. church, the latter of which, erected in 1868 at a cost of £3000, is a fine Gothic building with 700 sittings and a spire 125 feet high. The poet Walter Chalmers Smith, D.D., LL.D., was Free Church minister from 1853 till 1858. The only grain market for the county of Kinross is now held at Milnathort, where weekly stock sales by auction take place every Monday. There are also spring and autumn sales of stock on the last Wednesday in April, the first, second, and third Wednesdays in May, the second and third Wednesdays in August, the third and fourth Wednesdays in September, and the second and third Wednesdays in October. Cotton-weaving was long carried on, but went into decline; while the weaving (hand-loom) of woollen shawls and plaids, introduced in 1838, has always continued to prosper. There are also a wool-spinning mill and a linen power-loom factory. Affairs are administered by a committee of the inhabitants. Pop. (1801) 959, (1831) 1772, (1861) 1476, (1871) 1312, (1881) 1269, (1891) 1133, of whom 643 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 305, vacant 25, building 4.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Milnearn. See MILEARNE.

Milnefield. See MYLNEFIELD FEUS.

Milne-Graden, a modern mansion, with extensive grounds, in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of the river Tweed, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Coldstream town. Anciently held by the Gradens, and afterwards by the Kers, the estate now belongs to Miss Milne-Holme.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864. See PAXTON HOUSE.

Milngavie (popularly *Millguy*), a small town in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The part of the parish containing Milngavie was in the county of Stirling until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed the parish wholly in Dumbartonshire. The town stands 190 feet above sea-level, on Allander Water, at the terminus of the Glasgow and Milngavie branch (1863) of the North British railway, by road being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Duutocher, $4\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Maryhill, and 7 ($9\frac{1}{2}$ by rail) NNW of Glasgow. It presents an irregular and somewhat straggling, yet

prosperous aspect; consists chiefly of plain, two-storey houses, many of them whitewashed; carries on extensive industry in a print-work, an extensive paper-mill with railway connection, two bleach-fields, a dyework, a distillery, etc.; and has a hurgh hall, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a hotel, a gaswork, a mechanics' institution, etc. A. B. Stirling (1811-81), the self-taught naturalist, was a native. An Established church, built as a chapel of ease about 1840 at a cost of £1500, in 1873 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. There are also a U.P. church (1799), an Episcopalian mission room, and St Joseph's Roman Catholic church (1872; 300 sittings). A public and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 477 and 138 children, have an average attendance of about 425 and 115, and grants amounting to over £438 and £104. Milngavie is a police hurgh, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. A seal for the burgh was adopted in 1893. Pop. of town (1831) 1162, (1861) 1895, (1871) 2044, (1881) 2636, (1891) 3103, in 599 houses; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 2927, (1891) 3527.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Milnhead. See MILLHEAD.

Milnholm Cross. See CASTLETON, Roxburghshire.

Milntown or **Milton** of **New Tarbat**, a village in Kilmuir Easter parish, NE Ross and Cromarty, 3 furlongs SSE of Kildary or Parkhill station on the Dingwall and Tain section of the Highland railway. It has fairs on the first Tuesday of January, the second Tuesday of March, the second Tuesday of May, and the last Tuesday of October, all old style.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Milrig, an estate, with a mansion, in Galston parish, Ayrshire, 2½ miles S of the town of Galston. Its owner is Colonel John Spot Tait, Esq. (b. 1843; suc. 1881).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Milton, a village in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbar-tonshire, adjacent to the SE side of Duntocher. It has a cotton-factory, built in 1821 on the site of the Dal-notter iron-works; and it shares generally in the busi-ness of Duntocher. Pop. (1861) 366, (1871) 420, (1881) 499, (1891) 418.

Milton, a village in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbar-tonshire, at the E base of Dumhuck Hill, 2 miles E by S of Dumbar-ton. There is a large paper-mill. It was at the Milton print-works, long since stopped, that the first power-loom in Scotland was erected. Milton has also an institute, presented by the late Mr White of Overtoun.

Milton or **Milton of Campsie**, a village in Campsie parish, S Stirlingshire, on the banks of the Glazert, with a station on the Blane Valley section of the North British railway, 1½ mile N of Kirkintilloch, 2 miles ESE of Lennoxton, and 9½ NNE of Glasgow. It is in the near vicinity of two print-works, Kincaid (1785) and Lillyhurn (1831); shares in the industry of a popu-lous and productive district; and has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. There is an Established chapel of ease and a public school. Pop. (1861) 562, (1871) 714, (1881) 555, (1891) 664.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Milton, a fishing village in St Cyrus parish, Kin-cardineshire, 1¾ mile SW of Johnshaven. It once was a place of some importance, hut since about 1790 has suffered much injury from encroachment of the sea and other causes, and now is both small and ruinous. A strong chalybeate spring in its vicinity enjoyed for some time considerable medicinal repute.

Milton, a hamlet in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, 3 miles ENE of Crieff.

Milton, a village in Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 miles N by E of Dalbeattie. Milton Loch, 3 furlongs WNW, lies at an altitude of 420 feet; is ¾ mile long, and varies in breadth between 1½ and 3¾ furlongs; abounds with pike and perch; and sends off a streamlet southward into confluence with Kirkgunzeon or Dal-beattie Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Milton, an estate, with a hamlet, in Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire, 6 miles W by N of Arthroath. It forms part of a district which was disjoined from St Vigeans in 1606.

Milton-Bridge, a hamlet in Glencorse parish, Edin-burghshire, 2 miles NNE of Penicuik. It has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments.

Milton-Bridge. See MILTON-LOCKHART.

Milton-Brodie, a quadrangular mansion, sheltered by tall trees, in Alves parish, NW Elginshire, 1¾ mile NE of Kinloss station and 5¼ miles SSW of Burghead. Its owner is John William Brodie-Innes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Milton-Lockhart, a mansion in Carluke parish, Lan-arkshire, near the right bank of the winding river Clyde, 3 miles WSW of Carluke town. A modern edifice, in the old Scottish Baronial style, after designs by W. Burn, it has grounds of singular beauty, backed by deep ravines and wooded hills. The estate, which belonged to the Whitefords in the 16th and 17th cen-turies, is held now by Major-Gen. David Blair Lock-hart (b. 1829; suc. 1876). Milton Bridge, over the Clyde, is a three-arch structure, on the model of the old bridge of Bothwell, and was erected early in the 19th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Milton, New, a hamlet in Glencorse parish, Edinburgh-shire, 1½ mile NNE of Auchendinny station.

Milton of Balgonie. See BALGONIE.

Milton of Dunipace. See DUNIPACE.

Milton, Whins of, a village in St Niniaus parish, Stirl-ingshire, 2 miles S of Stirling. Pop. (1871) 481, (1881) 487, (1891) 403.

Minard Castle, a mansion, with picturesque grounds, in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Loch Fyne, 8 miles NE of Lochgilphead and 13½ SSW of Inveraray. There are a post office of Minard, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph depart-ments, a Free church, and a large and elegant public school, erected in 1871 by the late proprietor, John Pender, Esq., M.P. The estate now is owned by Thomas Lloyd, Esq. (h. 1835).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Minch or **North Minch**, the belt of sea between the mainland of Scotland and the northern portion of the Outer Hebrides. Extending in a north-north-easterly direction, and forming a continuation of the Little Minch outward to the North Sea, it connects at the SE corner with the channels between the mainland and Skye; has a width of from 23 to 45 miles; and is flanked, on all the E side, by the mainland parts of Ross and Cromarty and Sutherland, on all the W side by Lewis island, inclusive of the northern part of Harris. Its name signifies 'the stormy sea;' its currents are regular and very rapid; its depths are mostly great, and generally so variable as to indicate a very rugged bottom; and its water is exceedingly salt.

Minch, Little, the belt of sea between Skye island and the middle portion of the Outer Hebrides. It opens from the expanse of the Atlantic between the mainland of Scotland and the southern portion of the Outer Hebrides; extends north-north-eastward into junction with the Minch; has a breadth of from 14 to 20 miles; and is flanked, on the W side, by Benbecula, North Uist, and the southern part of Harris.

Minchmoor, a broad-based, heather-clad mountain on the mutual border of Traquair parish, Peeblesshire, and Kirkhope parish, Selkirkshire, 2 miles SE of Traquair village. It rises to a height of 1856 feet above sea-level, and forms part of the watershed between the Tweed and the Yarrow. By the wild old road across it, from Selkirk to Pechles—long traversed by the mail—Montrose's cavaliers fled helter-skelter from Philiphaugh; and near the top, on the Tweed side, is the famous Cheese Well, where every passer-by of old was wont to drop in bits of his provisions as votive offerings to the fairies who made this their favourite haunt. The view from the top and its many associations form the theme of the late Dr John Brown's delightful *Minchmoor* (Edinb. 1864).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Mindork Castle. See KIRKOWAN.

Mingala, an island of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of Bernera, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Pabba, and 9 miles SSW of the nearest point of Barra island. It extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward; measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extreme breadth; rises, along the W side, in almost mural cliffs, the retreat of innumerable sea-fowl, to an altitude of 900 feet above sea-level; and is mostly pastoral, but contains some arable land. Pop. (1861) 139, (1871) 141, (1881) 150, (1891) 142, of whom 140 were Gaelic-speaking.

Mingary Castle, an ancient fortalice in Ardnarmurchan parish, Argyllshire, on the S shore of the Ardnarmurchan peninsula, at the mouth of Loch Sunart, looking along the Sound of Mull, and confronting the north-western extremity of Mull island, 6 miles N by W of Tobermory and 20 WSW of Salen. Crowning a scarped rock, which rises 24 feet murally from the sea, it measures more than 200 feet in circumference; and has an irregular hexagonal outline, adapted to the configuration of the ground, being broadest on the landward side, where it is defended by a dry ditch. Its high, strong, battlemented, outer wall is seemingly of ancient construction, little fitted to resist artillery; but a three-storey house and some offices are said to have been erected so late as the beginning of the 18th century. Anciently the seat of the MacLans, a clan of Macdonalds, descended from an early Lord of the Isles, it twice was occupied by James IV.—first in 1493, when he issued a charter hence; next in 1495, when he received the submission of the chieftains of the Isles. It was, partly at least, demolished in 1517 by the Knight of Lochalsh; sustained a siege in 1588 by the Macleans, but was relieved by a Government force; and was captured in 1644 by Colkitto, who made it the prison of a small body of Covenanters, including three ministers. Now, though strictly a ruin, it is still in a state of tolerable preservation.

Minginish. See BRACADALE.

Minishant, a hamlet in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Maybole town, under which it has a post office.

Minnick Water, a rivulet of Sanquhar parish, Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 1740 feet, on the north-western slope of Lowther Hill, close to the Lanarkshire boundary, and 9 furlongs SSE of Wanlockhead. Thence it runs $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward, receiving in its progress three tributaries, each nearly equal to itself in volume, and falls into the Nith, just below Minnick-Bridge village, 2 miles SE of Sanquhar. Some wildly romantic spots, interesting both for their own scenery and for association with traditions of the Covenanters, are in its banks; and a road goes up all its vale to Wanlockhead, leading thence to Leadhills and Upper Strathclyde.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Minnick, Water of. See MINNOCH.

Minnichive. See MONAIVE.

Minnigaff (Gael. *monadh-dubh*, 'dark mountainous region'), a hamlet and a parish in the extreme W of Kirkcudbrightshire. The hamlet stands on a low piece of ground at the influx of Penkill Burn to the Cree, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of the post-town, Newton-Stewart. Before that town had come into existence this was a place of some importance, for Symson describes it in 1684 as having 'a very considerable market every Saturday, frequented by the moormen of Carrick, Monnygaffe, and other moor places, who buy there great quantities of meal and malt.'

The parish, containing also BLACKCRAIG village and the CREEBRIDGE suburb of Newton-Stewart, is bounded NW and N by Barr in Ayrshire, NE by Carsphairn and Kells, SE by Girthon and Kirkmabreck, and SW by Penninghame in Wigtownshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $139\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 89,442 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1312 are water. Issuing from Loch Moan ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.; 675 feet), the CREE winds $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward and south-south-eastward along the Ayrshire and Wigtownshire border to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the head of Wigtown Bay, up from which it is

navigable for several miles. During this course it is joined by the Water of MINNOCH, entering from Ayrshire, and running $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward; Penkill Burn, rising at an altitude of 1970 feet, and running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward; and Palnure Burn, rising at an altitude of 612 feet, and running $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward (for the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Kirkmabreck boundary). The Water of TROOL flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-westward from wooded Loch Trool ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 250 feet) to the Water of Minnoch; and the DEE, issuing from lone Loch Dee (7×4 furl.; 750 feet), runs first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward through the interior, then $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward along the boundary with Kells. Lakes, other than those already noticed, are Loch GRENOCH (2 miles \times 3 furl.; 680 feet) at the Girthon boundary, Loch ENOCH ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1650 feet) at the Ayrshire boundary, the three Lochs of the DUNGEON, Loch Neldricken, Loch Valley, etc.; and streams and lakes alike afford capital angling. The surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous, chief elevations from S to N being CAIRNSMORE of FLEET (2331 feet), Larg Hill (2216), Lamachan Hill (2349), Benyellary (2360), MERRICK (2764), and Kirrieroch Hill (2562), of which Merrick is the loftiest summit S of the Grampians. The general landscape is described by Sir A. Geikie as 'one wild expanse of mountain and moorland, roughened with thousands of heaps of glacial detritus, and dotted with lakes enclosed among these rubbish mounds.' Indeed, with the exception of a warm nook of about 6 square miles in the extreme S, and of some narrow strips of carse-land along the principal streams in the W, the whole region is one vast sheep-walk, where 'heath and moss, rocks and stones without end, and jagged hills, with here and there bright verdant patches on their rugged sides, form the chief features of the scenery.' Large part of this wild district at one time formed part of the far-reaching Forest of Buchan—a name preserved in that of Buchan farm, the house of which stands on the N bank of Loch Trool, and which to the shepherds is known as the 'Four Nines,' from its erroneously estimated area of 9999 acres. The prevailing rocks are clay slate and greywacke, of Upper Silurian age, with intrusive masses and boulders of granite; and nowhere in the South of Scotland are the traces of glaciation to be witnessed on a grander scale than in the Merrick uplands. Veins of lead ore, from 2 to 5 feet thick, occur on the estates of Machermore and Kirroughtree; and at East Blackcraig, on the former property, lead and zinc still are mined, though in much less quantity than formerly. The soil of the low grounds along the Cree and Palnure Burn is mostly a tenacious clay, interspersed with patches of moss; on the other low grounds is dry and gravelly, abounding with stones; and elsewhere is very various. Little more than one-fifteenth of the entire area is in tillage; some 600 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. There is an extensive sawmill and wood work, which employs a large number of the inhabitants. The chief antiquities are GARLIES Castle, three mote hills, several sepulchral tumuli, a standing stone, and some cairns. In 1306 Robert Bruce, with 300 followers, is said to have routed 1500 English under the Earl of Pembroke near the head of Loch Trool, at whose foot a small party of Covenanters were surprised and slain by a troop of dragoons on a winter Sabbath morning of 1685. Alexander Murray, D.D. (1775-1813), the self-taught Orientalist, was the son of a Minnigaff shepherd; Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir William Stewart, who served in seventeen campaigns under Nelson and Wellington, and died in 1827, resided for several years at Cumloden, and is buried in the churchyard, along with John Mackie, Esq. of Bargaly, and James, his son, both Liberal M.P.'s for the county; and Lieut.-Col. Patrick Stewart, C.B. (1832-65), was born at Cairnsmore. Mansions, all noticed separately, are BARGALY, CAIRNSMORE, CUMLODEN, KIRROUGHTREE, and MACHERMORE; and the Earl of Galloway owns more than half of the parish. Giving off a portion to Bargrennan *quoad sacra* parish, Minnigaff is in the presbytery of Wigtown and the synod of Galloway; the living

is worth £292. The parish church, on a lovely spot overlooking Minnigaff hamlet, the town of Newton-Stewart, and the confluence of the Cree and the Water of Minnoch, is a good Gothic edifice of 1836, with tower, organ, three fine memorial stained-glass windows, and a mural tablet to a former minister, and was repaired in 1893. Creebridge and Stronard public schools, with respective accommodation for 116 and 100 children, have an average attendance of about 105 and 95, and grants of over £106 and £96. Pop. (1801) 1609, (1831) 1855, (1861) 1804, (1871) 1529, (1881) 1587, (1891) 1425, of whom 406 were in Creebridge, and 1216 in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 8, 1857-63.

Minnishant. See MINNISHANT.

Minnoch, Loch. See KELLS.

Minnoch, Water of, a troutful rivulet of Ayr and Kirkcudbright shires, rising, at an altitude of 1980 feet, on the western slope of Shalloch of Minnoch (2520 feet), and running 14½ miles south-by-westward through Barr and Minnigaff parishes, till, after a total descent of 1850 feet, it falls into the Cree at a point 7¾ miles NNW of Newton-Stewart. Its course, except near the end, lies through a moorish upland country.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Minnock Water. See MINNICK WATER.

Minnyhive. See MONIAIVE.

Minsh. See MINCH.

Mintlaw, a village near the western border of Longside parish, Aberdeenshire, ¾ mile E by S of Mintlaw station on the Peterhead branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 9 miles W by N of Peterhead, 4 E by N of Maud Junction, and 35¼ N by E of Aberdeen. Founded during the first quarter of the 19th century, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Town and County Bank, two hotels, and a public school. Pop. (1831) 222, (1861) 240, (1871) 413, (1881) 435, (1891) 402.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Minto (*Cym. maen-tal*, 'the high stone'), a village and a parish of Roxburghshire. The village, with a post office, lies 1¼ mile N by W of Denholm, the birthplace of the poet Leyden, and 1½ mile E of Hassendean station on the Waverley route of the North British, this being 4¼ miles ENE of Hawick. The parish church here, built in 1831 from designs by William Playfair, is a handsome Gothic building, with a square tower.

Minto parish is bounded N by Lilliesleaf, NE by Ancrum, SE by Cavers, and SW by Wilton. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3½ miles; and its area is 5620½ acres, of which 19½ are water. It embraces a considerable portion of the suppressed parish of Hassendean. The river TEVIOT flows 4½ miles north-eastward along or close to the Cavers boundary, and from Minto is joined by HASSENDEAN and Grindin Burns. Along the riverside extends a strip of haugh, from 1 to 1½ furlong in breadth, and less than 300 feet above sea-level. It is flanked by a steep bank, behind which the ground slowly rises to the northern boundary. Towards the western extremity of the parish is Hassendean Glen, near the foot of which is a fine petrifying spring. It also contains the spacious mansion-house of Colonel Dickson of Hassendeanburn and Chatto. Towards the eastern part of the parish there is another dell—Minto Glou—of great and attractive beauty. It is intersected throughout its entire length by well-kept walks, and contains many larch trees of so great a size that they are only rivalled by those in the Duke of Atholl's plantations at Dunkeld. These larches were among the first imported into Scotland. At the head of Minto Glen an artificial lake was formed in 1735, and upon a bank rising from its margin Minto House is situated. Opposite the mansion-house stood the old parish church and churchyard, but when the present church was built the burial-ground was converted into a flower-garden.

To the W of Minto House rise the Hills of Minto, 'as modest and shapely and smooth as Clytie's shoulders.' They are 905 and 836 feet high, and, owing to their position, are easily seen from almost every point.

Minto Crags, which form the chief natural feature of the parish, lie E of the Minto Hills. They are a large mass of trap rock, rising from a fairly level piece of ground, and attaining a height of 729 feet. The top is most irregular in outline, while the face, overgrown with ivy, grass, and wild-flowers, is formed of shelving projections, one above the other. Huge blocks, detached from the cliffs above, lie scattered along the bottom of the Crags. Clumps of trees grow, both at the top and foot of the cliff, as well as on the face, wherever they can obtain root-hold. 'The view from the Crags is highly diversified and beautiful. The windings of "the silver Teviot," through a pleasing vale, can be traced for many a mile, the prospect on one side being terminated by the fine outline of the Liddesdale Hills, along with those on the confines of Dumfriesshire, and in the opposite direction by the smoother and more rounded forms of the Cheviots. Ruberslaw rises immediately in front, with Denholmdean on the right, and the narrow bed of the Rule on the left; while behind, to the N, are distinctly seen the Eildon Hills, the Black Hill, Cowdenknowes, Smailholm Tower, Hume Castle, and the Lammermuirs.' The summit of the Crags is crowned by a ruin, called Fatlips Castle, which is supposed to have been the stronghold of Turnbull of Baruhills, a well-known Border freebooter. A small platform, a little way below the top, is called Barnhill's Bed. It was used, in all probability, as a point of outlook. Sir Walter Scott alludes to it in the following lines from *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*:—

'On Minto Crags the moonbeams glint
Where Barnhill hewed his bed of flint;
Who hung his outlawed limbs to rest
Where falcons hang their giddy nest,
'Mid cliffs from whence his eagle eye
For many a league his prey could spy;
Cliffs, doubling, on their echoes borne
The terrors of the robber's horn.'

Nearly two-thirds of the parish are in tillage, the other one-third being pasture land. In the E part of Minto are many plantations, the property of the Earl of Minto. Near the Teviot the soil is light loam; towards the N it is clay. The Crags are formed of eruptive rocks, and in Hassendean Glen is coarse red sandstone conglomerate. The North British railway traverses the parish for 3½ miles, and has a station at Hassendean.

The chief landowners are the Earl of Minto, 'o whom belong two-thirds of the parish; the Duke of Buccleuch, Mrs. E. H. Maxwell Blair, of Teviotbank, and Colonel Dickson of Hassendeanburn. The principal residences are Minto House, Teviotbank, and Hassendeanburn. The first of these is the seat of Lord Minto, to whom this property gives the title of Baron and Earl in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Some time before his elevation to the bench as Lord Minto in 1705, Gilbert or 'Gibbie' Elliot (1651-1718), a grandson of Gilbert Elliot of STOKS, purchased the Minto estate. He had been created a baronet in 1700. The second Sir Gilbert (1693-1766), lord justice-clerk, was an accomplished Italian scholar, and formed a large library at Minto House. The third Sir Gilbert (1722-77) sat as member of Parliament, first for Selkirkshire and then for Roxburghshire. He was a poet of some merit; and his sister, Jean Elliot (1727-1805), was author of that immortal lyric, *The Flowers of the Forest*. The fourth Sir Gilbert (1751-1814) held several political and diplomatic posts, and, on account of his services, was raised to the peerage as Baron Minto in 1797, and as Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund in 1813. Gilbert John Elliot Murray Kynynmound, present and fourth Earl (b. 1845; suc. 1891), is colonel commanding South of Scotland Volunteer Brigade, and was military secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne when governor-general of Canada, 1833-86. His mother, Emma Eleanor Elizabeth Hislop (1824-82), was author of *Memoirs of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot; Life and Letters of Sir Gilbert Elliot, first Earl of Minto; Lord Minto in India; Border Sketches*, etc. See LOCHGILLY and MELGUND.

Minto House, ½ mile NE of the village, is a handsome

four-storeyed building, erected in 1814 from designs by Archibald Elliot, Esq., architect. It contains a valuable library and an interesting museum.

The earliest notices of the barony of Minto occur in the 14th century, at which time it was in the possession of the ancient and powerful family of the Turnbulls. It passed from them to the Stewarts, and at length was sold to Sir Gilbert Elliot, the great ancestor of the present family of Minto. A curious circumstance regarding the church of Minto is, that in 1374 it belonged to the diocese of Lincoln. Minto is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £429. The public school, with accommodation for 106 children, has an average attendance of about 75, and a grant of nearly £80. Pop. (1801) 477, (1831) 481, (1861) 430, (1871) 431, (1881) 433, (1891) 430.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Mistylaw Hills. See LOCHWINNOCH.

Miulie, Loch, or Loch a' Mhuilinn, a small lake in Kilmorack parish, Glenstrathfarrer, NW Inverness-shire, 15 miles WSW of Breathy. An expansion of the river FARREB, it lies at an altitude of 416 feet, has an utmost length and breadth of 7 and 3 furlongs, affords good trout-fishing, and has near its foot a shooting-lodge of Lord Lovat. To an islet in it the old Lord Lovat is said to have retired after the Battle of Culloden, and from a neighbouring mountain to have surveyed the conflagration of his mansion and the houses of his clansmen.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

Moan, Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Barr parish, Ayrshire, and Minnigaff parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Barrhill station on the Girvan and Portpatrick section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Lying 675 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 furlongs; is deeply indented in outline and studded with four islets; contains large pike; and sends off the river CREE to the head of Wigton Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Mochrum (Gael. *magh-dhrum*, 'ridge of the plain'), a village and a coast parish in Machers district, SE Wigtonshire. The village, 2 miles NNE of Port-William and 8 SW of Wigton, is a pleasant little place, with two inns, a post office, the manse and parish church, a public school, and a row of some twenty houses.

The parish, containing also PORT-WILLIAM and ELDRIG villages, is bounded NW by Old Luce, N by Kirkcowan, E by Kirkinner, SE by Glasserton, and SW by Luce Bay. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 40 square miles or 25,601 acres, of which $863\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $666\frac{3}{4}$ water. The coast-line, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, over the first mile from the Glasserton boundary rises steeply to a height of 100 feet sheer out of the water, but elsewhere is fringed by an old sea-margin of flat smooth gravel, 50 yards broad, with high grassy braes beyond. A number of burns rising in the interior run south-south-westward to Luce Bay; but the drainage is partly carried eastward to the Bladenoch by head-streams of the Water of Malzie. Of eleven lakes and lakelets, mostly in the N and NW, the principal are White Loch ($4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ furl.), ELDRIG Loch (4×1 furl.), Mochrum Loch ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 3 furl.), and Castle Loch ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile). The last two, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 miles NNW of Port-William, contain a number of islets, with which, and its wooded headlands, Mochrum Loch has no common beauty. The surface is everywhere hilly, chief elevations from N to S being Craigeach Fell (426 feet), the Doon of May (457), Mochrum Fell (646), Bannan Hill (500), Eldrig Fell (432), Milton Fell (418), and East Bar (450)—heights that command a far-away view to the Isle of Man and the mountains of Ireland and Cumberland. Thus, with but small aggregate of level land, Mochrum comprises large tracts of rocky eminence and mossy swamp, bleak and barren in aspect, and thinly interspersed with patches of good dry arable land. The predominant rocks are Silurian, and the soil along much of the seaboard is very fertile loam, either light or strong and deep; on the lands towards the centre is thin and

stony; and on the higher grounds is moorish. Some 200 acres are under wood; and a large extent of moorland has been brought into cultivation. The lands of Mochrum were given in 1368 to Thomas Dunbar, second son of Patrick, Earl of March. The Dunbars, his descendants, who took title from Mochrum, and had their seat at the Old Place or Castle of Mochrum, were a somewhat distinguished family. Cadets of the house founded the families of Dunbar of Clugston and Dunbar of Baldoon. Gavin Dunbar, son of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, became prior of Whithorn about the year 1504, was afterwards made preceptor to James V., and became in 1524 Archbishop of Glasgow, in 1528 Lord-Chancellor of Scotland, and in 1536 one of the Lords of Regency during the king's visit to France. The family was raised to the baronetcy in 1694, and is now represented by Sir Uthred James Hay Dunbar, Bart. (b. 1843; suc. 1889). Since the close, however, of the 17th century, the Old Place and the estate of Mochrum have been held by the Earls of DUMFRIES and Marquises of Bute. Engirt with ash-trees, and standing near the NE end of Mochrum Loch, the Old Place consists of two square four-storey towers, and dates from the last quarter of the 15th century. Since 1873 it has been carefully restored by the present Marquis. On an islet in Castle Loch are remains of an older castle; and the ruins of Myrtoun Castle, the seat of the M'ullochs, crown a mote-hill near the shore of the White Loch. Other antiquities are a large double-dyked fort on Barsalloch Brae, the Mote of Boghouse near Mochrum village, the Carlin Stone near Eldrig Loch, a vitrified fort on the Doon of May, remains of Chapel Finian (by the country people called 'Chipper-Finnan' or 'the Well of Finnan') on the shore $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Port-William, Cairn Buy still further NW, etc. MONREITH, noticed separately, is the principal mansion; and Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P., divides most of the parish with the Marquis of Bute. Mochrum is in the presbytery of Wigton and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £185. The parish church is a plain edifice of 1794, and, as enlarged in 1832 and 1878 contains 800 sittings. Free and U.P. churches are at Port-William; and four public schools—Culshabbin, Eldrig, Mochrum, and Port-William—with respective accommodation for 60, 80, 132, and 220 children, have an average attendance of about 45, 40, 90, and 155, and grants amounting to nearly £45, £40, £80, and £165. Pop. (1801) 1113, (1831) 2105, (1861) 2694, (1871) 2450, (1881) 2315, (1891) 2166.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 2, 1857-56.

Mochrum Loch. See KIRKOSWALD.

Moffat, a small village near Airdrie, in the parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire, with a paper-mill.

Moffat (Gael. *out-val*, 'a long, deep, mountain hollow,' or Irish *maí-fad*, 'a long plain'), a town in the N of the Annandale district of Dumfriesshire, and a parish formerly partly in Dumfriesshire and partly in Lanarkshire, but placed by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 wholly in the former county. The town is situated at the southern base of the Gallow Hill (832 feet)* on the left bank of the river Annan, 2 miles NNW of the point at which Moffat and Ewan Waters flow into that river. It is distant 51 miles by road, but $63\frac{3}{8}$ by rail, SSW of Edinburgh; 54 by road, but $66\frac{3}{8}$ by rail, SE of Glasgow; 21 by road, but $30\frac{1}{2}$ by rail, NNE of Dumfries; $15\frac{1}{2}$ by road N by W of Lockerbie, and 2 NNE of Beattock station on the main line (1848) of the Caledonian. A railway line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, which was opened in April 1883, and is now owned by the Caledonian Railway Company, connects Moffat with Beattock. Omnibuses run between the hotels and the mineral well every morning (except Sunday) during the season, and coaches go thrice a week in summer to the Grey Mare's Tail and St Mary's Loch, where are met conveyances from Peebles and Selkirk.

The town is built upon a gentle slope, which rises

* Prof. George Snelair of Glasgow, who died in 1696, ascertained the height of this hill by means of the barometer—the earliest instance probably of its application in Great Britain to this purpose.

slowly northward from 340 to 400 feet above sea-level. The High Street is the chief street, or rather 'place,' being 300 yards long and 50 broad. It is thus described in the *Beauties of Scotland* (1805): 'The street is wide and spacious, handsomely formed and gravelled, exceedingly smooth, clean, and dry in an hour after the heaviest rains, and is a most agreeable walk to the inhabitants, and to the company that comes for goats' whey or the mineral waters.' Since that time the High Street has been modernised by the erection of new, and the remodeling of old, buildings. It contains the principal public edifices, hotels, etc., and at one time, with the closes branching from it, composed the town of Moffat. Of late years, however, owing to the number of people visiting Moffat annually, the building of villas has been greatly encouraged, and several new streets have sprung up. Such are Well Road, Old Well Road, Beechgrove, Havelock Crescent, Academy Road, Hopetoun Place, Ballplay Road, etc. A number of villas have also been erected on the slope of the Gallow Hill.

There are in the town five places of worship, belonging to the Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic Churches. The parish church, surrounded by fine old trees, is a Gothic edifice seated for 1150 persons. It was built in 1885-87, and with the hall and a manse close by cost between £12,000 and £13,000. The main door is surmounted by a tower 107 feet high, while at the N, E, and NW corners there are spirelets over 50 feet high. An organ was erected in 1893. The Free church is a handsome edifice erected in 1893. The U.P. church, in Old Well Road, was erected in 1863-64, and cost £3000. It is in the Decorated English or Second Pointed style, consists of nave and aisles, and has a lofty tower and spire. From its position it may be seen from almost every point of view. The Episcopal church, situated upon the Kiln Knowes, Millburnside, is an iron structure, built in 1872 at the expense of J. Toulmin Laurence, Esq. of Liverpool. In summer and autumn a Roman Catholic service is conducted in the building previously used as the Episcopal chapel.

Moffat is well supplied with schools. The Academy arose out of the union (1834) of the parish school with the old grammar school, which was founded by Dr Robert Johnstone (1557-1639), George Heriot's brother-in-law, and now furnishes a good classical education. The building, which may lay claim to some beauty, is situated at the foot of the Gallow Hill. With accommodation for 615 children, it has an average attendance of about 330, and a grant of over £337. Morison's Endowed school, in Well Road, is a simple yet pleasing building. William Morison (1796-1837), a native of Moffat and afterwards a Calcutta merchant, left £2000 to be spent in building and endowing a school, in which, in return for a nominal fee, a substantial English education might be had. It has accommodation for 88 children. Annan Water, Evan Water, and Moffat Water public schools, with respective accommodation for 44, 60, and 53 children, have an average attendance of about 25, 20, and 15, and grants amounting to over £20, £31, and £27. There are also two boarding schools for boys, a similar institution for young ladies, and the Moffat Educational Trust.

For its size Moffat possesses a fair proportion of public buildings. The court-house, at the corner of High Street and Well Street, dates from 1772; but the bell in the turret has inscribed upon it the date 1660, along with the Johnstone arms and an earl's coronet. The ground-floor of the court-house has been turned into shops, but the upper rooms are still used by the Town Commissioners for holding courts and discharging other business in. Moffat House, beside the bathe, was erected by the second Earl of Hopetoun in 1761. As the third Earl died in 1817 without heirs male, the house passed into the possession of Lady Anne Johnstone, his eldest daughter, and great-grandmother of the present holder of the house and property—Mr J. J. Hope Johnstone. (See *RAEHILLS*.) It was in Moffat House that Mac-

person was residing (1759) when he entered on that literary forgery, the fabrication of the Ossianic epics, which made so great a stir in the latter half of the 18th century, and even yet arouses curiosity when anything bearing on the subject has been published. A fine public fountain, in the upper part of the High Street, was erected by Mr Colvin of Craigielands in 1875 at a cost of £500. The design is somewhat pastoral. Upon a pedestal of rough-hewn Corncockle red sandstone blocks, 16 feet in height, stands a ram in bronze, designed by the late William Brodie, R.S.A. Round the base are 4 basins of polished granite. Other buildings, which improve the appearance of the town, are the chief hotels and the banks. The Baths, on the W side of High Street, beside the Annandale Arms Hotel, were erected in 1827. The front part of the building is taken up with assembly, reading, and billiard rooms, while the rear part contains the baths, which are of various descriptions—vapour, mineral, etc. There is a well-kept bowling green attached. The Beechgrove grounds, laid out in 1870 at a cost of £600, comprise bowling and lawn-tennis grounds, with an excellent pavilion. Perhaps the most striking building in Moffat is the Hydropathic Establishment, erected in the Renaissance style by Messrs Pilkington & Bell, of Edinburgh, in 1875-77. It is of immense size, comprising a centre and two wings, the former having turrets at either end. There are 5 floors, including the basement, and 300 bedrooms. The dining-hall can accommodate comfortably 300 guests, and the drawing-room, recreation-room, etc., are all on an equally large scale. The baths are of a very perfect description, embracing Turkish, vapour, etc., and the grounds, 25 acres in extent, are beautifully laid out. There are also bowling and lawn-tennis greens.

Moffat has a head post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Union Bank, and the British Linen Company's Bank, a savings bank, 4 hotels, a golf club, an agricultural and horticultural society, a cottage hospital, numerous lodging-houses of all classes, a subscription library with over 4000 volumes, and the Proudfoot Workmen's Institute. The income of the bequest out of which this originated having largely and unexpectedly increased, it was proposed in 1893, besides extending the institute, to invest £7000 to maintain it and the library, and to expend £2000 on the formation and maintenance of a bowling-green and recreation ground therewith; to invest £1000 and give the income to the cottage hospital; to invest £6000 to provide loans to enable workmen to purchase their houses and gardens, etc.; and to erect over the entrance a bronze bust of the donor. During the season concerts, lectures, etc., are given in the Baths Assembly Hall, which is also used for public meetings, and every Friday during the season there is a ball. A building formerly the Episcopal chapel is now used as the Roman Catholic chapel, and there is a Mechanics' Hall in Well Street. A weekly market is held at Moffat every Friday; a lamb fair is held on the Friday of July after Langholm fair; a fair for sheep and cattle, held on the Friday of September after Falkirk Tryst, is known as the Tup Fair; and hiring fairs are held in the months of March and Oct., both on the first of the month. Shows of sheep, cattle, flowers, etc., are connected with the Tup Fair, and draw many to Moffat owing to the high class of the exhibits. The wells in the neighbourhood of Moffat are three in number—Garpol Spa, 3 miles SW; Hartfell Spa, 5 miles NNE; and Moffat Well, 1½ mile NNE of the town of Moffat. The first two are separately described. According to the commonly received story, Moffat Well was found in 1633 by Miss Rachel Whiteford, only daughter of Dr Whiteford, bishop of Brechin, who held a considerable amount of property in the parishes of Moffat and Kirkpatrick-Juxta. But in a work entitled *Fons Moffatensis, seu Descriptio Topographico-Spagyrica Fontium Mineralium Moffatensium in Annandia*, published in 1659, the author, Matthew Mackaile, asserts

that the wells were first discovered in 1653 by a 'valedutinary rustic.' The mineral qualities of the well were also noted by Sir Robert Sibbald in 1683; by George Milligan and Andrew Plummer, M.D., professor of medicine, University of Edinburgh, in 1747; by Dr Garnett in 1800; by J. Erskine Gibson in 1827; by Dr Thomas Thomson, of Glasgow, in 1828; by Dr John Macadam, of Glasgow, in 1854; by Mr William Johnston, of Edinburgh, in 1874; and by others.

The following analysis is that of Dr Murray Thomson:—

LOWER WELL.	1.37 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.	
	4.46 " carbonic acid gas.	
	96.16 grains of solid residue on evaporation.	
	4.60 " carbonate of lime.	
	7.70 " chloride of calcium.	
	6.41 " chloride of magnesium.	
UPPER WELL.	69.00 " chloride of sodium.	
	2.55 " silica.	
	5.80 " organic matter.	
	96.06	
	Traces also exist of carbonate of iron, alumina, chloride of magnesia sulphuret of sodium.	
	0.85 cubic inch of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, tracea of carbonic acid gas.	
UPPER WELL.	54.60 grains of solid residue on evaporation.	
	8.32 " chloride of calcium.	
	1.46 " chloride of magnesium.	
	34.11 " chloride of sodium.	
	3.56 " sulphate of soda.	
	1.81 " silica.	
UPPER WELL.	4.70 " organic matter.	
	53.96	
Traces also exist of oxide of iron and oxide of copper.		

The temperature of the Moffat mineral water is very steady, as was proved by experiments made in 1852-53. From these it appeared that the temperature at all seasons of the year, and under all changes of the atmosphere, is 49½° Fahr. With regard to the smell, taste, and appearance of the waters opinions vary. One writer describes the smell and taste as resembling 'bilge-water, or the scourgings of a foul gun . . . like sulphureous water of Harrogate, but not quite so strong.' Another compares them to the smell and taste of a 'slightly putrescent egg.' The taste is almost invariably disagreeable at first, though, it is said, some grow to like it after a time. The appearance is described in one account as 'sparkling beautifully, especially when first taken from the spring; in another as 'like champagne;' and a third says, 'the water is never decidedly sparkling. It does assume a certain degree of cloudiness from the uniform diffusion through it of very minute gaseous globules.' The Moffat water has been pronounced by doctors a powerful remedy in diseases of the skin, on account of the sulphur and salts held in solution in it. It is also valuable as a means of cure in affections of the lungs, in gravel, rheumatism, dyspepsia, biliousness, etc.

The Moffat Well has enjoyed a growing popularity, as is shown by the number of people who visit the town annually 'to drink the waters.' The favourite time for doing so is between seven and nine o'clock in the morning, when the road between the town and the spa is dotted with people on foot, in carriages, and omnibuses. It is almost the invariable custom to partake of the waters at the well itself, since the gases with which they are impregnated are of so volatile a nature that even the most careful corking is unable to retain them. The well is situated on the slope of one side of a small valley, down which flows the Well Burn, a small stream named from the well beside it. It consists of two springs, an upper and a lower, the latter of which, more strongly impregnated with sulphur and salts, is used for drinking purposes, while the water of the former, conveyed to the town in pipes, is employed in the mineral baths, recommended in certain cases. The well is covered by a small stone building, near which there is a wooden erection with a verandah, built for the convenience of visitors. The appearance of the well is thus described by Turnbull in his *History of Moffat*:—'On reaching the well,

many circumstances strongly indicate the sulphureous nature of the water. The water itself has the characteristic odour of such waters, while the metal stop-cock attached to the pipe, which delivers the supply, is coated with a black shining sulphuret. . . . The small openings in the rock, from which the water of the upper well issues, are alone visible; those of the lower being built over with a fixed pipe, communicator, and stop-cock, to draw off the water at pleasure. The upper apertures are encrusted with a yellowish-white substance, which, when ignited, yields a blue flame, and has the same smell as burning sulphur.' The water oozes out of a rock of greywacke, containing pyrites. It was thought at one time that the taste of sulphur was so far due to a bog in the neighbourhood, but the fact that the bog has disappeared and the sulphur taste still remains is sufficient to discredit that theory. The presence of sulphur in the form of iron pyrites, in the rocks that surround the well, as also in that from which the mineral spring flows, is enough to account for the way and the extent to which the water is impregnated.

Moffat became a burgh of barony and regality in 1635. There is still in existence a burgh charter, dated 1662, by which the barony and regality of Moffat, and of the burgh which stood within it, are transferred to James, Earl of Annandale. This charter was ratified by an Act of Parliament in 1669. When the rights of lords of regalities were done away with, some supposed that Moffat ceased to enjoy those rights which, as a burgh, it had possessed. This was a mistake, however, as was shown by the proprietors of the *Moffat Times* and others (1857), and, as a result, the boundaries of the burgh, as well as its common lands, were marked on the Ordnance Map. Moffat adopted the General Police and Improvement Act in 1864, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The burgh court sits on the first Monday of every month, and sheriff small debt courts are held on the first Friday of April, August, and December. Valuation of burgh, (1893) £15,170, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 1413, (1861) 1463, (1871) 1730, (1881) 2161, (1891) 2291, of whom 1315 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 473, vacant 49, building 2.

When Moffat was founded is not known, but it must have been at a somewhat early date, as mention is made of the town in the 11th and 12th centuries. From one notice it would appear that the present town was preceded by another, called Auldtoun; but this is doubtful. The town is named, however in a charter granted by Robert I. (1306-29) to Adae Baribitonsorie, and in another granted by David II. (1329-71) to Robert Lage. In Dec. 1332, the army of Edward Baliol, who had been crowned King of Scotland about two months before, encamped at Moffat. Baliol remained there for a time, attempting to win over the lords of that district of Annandale. From Moffat he passed with his army to Annan Moor, and was attacked by night, surprised, and defeated by Sir Archibald Douglas, who had gathered 1000 horsemen at Moffat, and had come suddenly down upon his encampment. Many Scottish knights and nobles were slain; Baliol's army was dispersed in all directions; and he himself was compelled to flee to England. The well-known 'Three Stanin' Stanes' on the Beattock road, 1 mile S by W of Moffat, have been supposed to indicate either the place where the battle took place, or the spot where three officers fell. Both suppositions are improbable, and it is more likely that they are of Druidic origin. When Dumfries was burned in 1448, Gallow Hill at Moffat was chosen as one of the hills of Annandale on which 'balefires' should be kindled in order to raise the alarm and prevent surprise. In this connection, the war-cry of the inhabitants of Moffat—'Aye ready, aye ready'—may be mentioned.

Moffat again appears in the history of Scotland in the times of the Covenanters. The district round about it is full of memories of that period and of those who lived in it. Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount Dundee, sent a report from Moffat, dated 28 Dec. 1678, to the Earl of Linlithgow, commander-in-chief of His Majesty's

forces, in which he described that town as among 'the most convenient places for quartering dragoons. . . . whereby the whole country may be kept in awe.' In the mountains and valleys in the neighbourhood of Moffat the Covenanters were accustomed to lie hid, to hold conventicles, and to elude the pursuit of their enemies. In quieter times, and with the growing popularity of the Wells, Moffat made rapid advances. In 1704 it is spoken of as 'a small straggling town' to which people come to drink the waters. The writer, however, goes on to say—'But what sort of people they are, or where they get lodgings, I can't tell, for I did not like their lodgings well enough to go to bed, but got such as I could to refresh me, and so came away.' In 1745 it must have contained better accommodation, as it was then the favourite summer resort of two well-known Edinburgh physicians, namely, Dr Sinclair and Dr John Clerk, who visited it in turn yearly, and by their presence attracted many of their patients to the town.

In the latter half of the 18th century, however, Moffat became more conspicuous. It was visited by men like John Home, author of the play of *Douglas*; David Hume, philosopher, historian, and agnostic; James Macpherson, the fabricator of Ossian's poems; Dr Alexander Carlyle, of Inveresk; James Boswell, the famous biographer; Joseph Black, the well-known professor of chemistry in Edinburgh University; Dr Blacklock, the blind poet; Hugh Blair, the divine; and many others, whose presence and whose name were sufficient to draw others to the place where they happened to be. An interesting event connected with the visit to Moffat of Home and Macpherson is narrated in the *Account of the Life and Writings of John Home*, by Henry Mackenzie (Edinb. 1822). Mackenzie's work contains a letter of Dr Adam Ferguson, which tells how that Home and Macpherson met at the bowling-green, and soon became intimate. The subject of traditional poetry in the Highlands was discussed, and Macpherson promised to translate some fragments which were in his possession. These, according to the letter, 'were afterwards printed in a pamphlet, and drew that public attention which gave rise to the further proceeding on the subject.' The name of Burns is also connected with the town. He visited it frequently, and in it he wrote the famous song—

'O, Willie brewed a peck o' maut,
And Rah and Allan can' t pree;
Three blither hearts that lee-lang night
Ye wadna find in Christendee.

And here he composed, in addition to many other poems, &c., the epigram called *An Apology for Scrimpitt Nature*.

Since the 19th century began, the progress of Moffat has been both rapid and continuous. New buildings have been erected; fine streets have been laid out; a water supply of 288,000 gallons per diem was brought into the town at a cost of £5000 in 1867; a new system of sewerage was then also carried out; and a cemetery, 3 acres in extent, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of the town, was beautifully laid out in 1872 at a cost of £700. These and other improvements have tended to make Moffat very popular, and have given it almost a right to the names which have been applied to it of the Cheltenham or Baden of Scotland.* A proof of the healthiness of Moffat may be found in the fact that, when Asiatic cholera was raging at Dumfries (only 21 miles distant), Moffat was practically entirely spared.

*William Black, in his *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton* (1872), observes that, 'if Moffat is to be likened to Baden-Baden, it forms an exceedingly Scotch and respectable Baden-Baden. The building in which the mineral waters are drunk looks somewhat like an educational institution, with its prim white iron railings. Inside, instead of the splendid saloon of the *Conversationshaus*, we found a long and sober-looking reading-room. Moffat itself is a white, clean, wide-streeted place, and the hills around it are smooth and green; but it is very far removed from Baden-Baden. It is a good deal more proper, and a great deal more dull. Perhaps we did not visit it in the height of the season, if it has got a season; but we were at all events not very sorry to get away from it again, and out into the hilly country beyond.'

Moffat has been the place of birth and of residence of some distinguished Scotchmen. Among those born there, the following may be mentioned:—Sir Archibald Johnstone, Lord Warriston (1610-63), is described by M'Crie as 'a profound and accomplished lawyer, an eloquent speaker, and a man of the most active habits,' who 'took a prominent share in the proceedings of the Covenanters, and was among the chief leaders in promoting the league between Scotland and England.' He was created Lord Advocate (1646), Lord Register (1649), and one of Cromwell's peers; at the Restoration took refuge in France; but was brought back to Edinburgh and executed. William Dickson, LL.D. (1749-1821), actively assisted Wilberforce in his attempt to do away with slavery. Dickson was the translator of Carnot's *Treatise on the Calculus* (1801), and the editor of a reprint of Garnett's *Observations on the Moffat Waters* (1820). He died in London, and left a collection of scientific works to the Moffat Library. David Welsh, D.D. (1793-1845), was Professor of Church History in Edinburgh University (1831). He wrote the *Life of Dr Thomas Brown* and *An Introduction to the Elements of Church History*. Walter Boyd (1760-1842) was the chief partner of the firm of Boyd, Benfield & Co., bankers, London and Paris.

Among those connected with Moffat by residence we may note the following:—John Rogerson, M.D. (1741-1823), a famous physician, who acted as first medical adviser to the Empress and court of Russia, purchased in 1805 the estate of Dumerieff, and resided upon it from 1816 till his death. John Loudon Macadam (1756-1836), the inventor of that process of road-making, known as 'macadamising,' resided at Dumerieff for some time, and after a life of hard work, died at Moffat, and is buried in its churchyard. John Finlay (1782-1810), author of *Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie, Historical and Romantic Ballads* (1808), etc., was a poet of great promise, whose life was cut short by a sudden illness at Moffat, where he lies buried. John Walker, D.D., known, owing to his eccentricities, as the 'mad minister of Moffat,' was a churchman of some note in his day. He was presented to Moffat parish in 1762, was translated to Colinton parish in 1783, and died in 1803. Dr Walker wrote several books, his favourite subject being natural history.

The parish of Moffat is bounded N by Tweedsmuir in Peeblesshire, NE by Lyne in Peeblesshire and Ettrick in Selkirkshire, E by Ettrick and Eskdalemuir, SE by Hutton and Corrie, S by Wamphray, SW by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and W and NW by Crawford in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 43,177 acres, of which 205 are water. The parish is traversed by three main roads, leading respectively to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Selkirk, and by a section of the Caledonian railway, as well as by part of the Beattock and Moffat branch. Moffat is rich in features of natural beauty. River, loch, mountain, valley, combine to render it one of the most picturesque parishes in the South of Scotland.

The ANNAN, rising at an altitude of 1270 feet on the northern border, near the meeting-point of Peebles, Lanark, and Dumfries shires, and not far from sources of the Tweed and Clyde, flows 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward—for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the north-western interior, and then along or close to the boundary with Kirkpatrick-Juxta. It is fed by several small streams—Birnock Water, Frenchland Burn, etc., and is joined, 2 miles below Moffat, by Moffat Water on the E and Evan Water on the W. Moffat Water, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet in the north-eastern corner of the parish, close to the Selkirkshire boundary, flows 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward through the parish. It is fed by the following streams:—on the right bank, Tail Burn, flowing from Loch Skene, and Carrifran, Blackshope, and Craige Burns; on the left bank, Bodesbeck, Sail-foot, Selcoth, Crofthead, and Cornal Burns. EVAN WATER, which rises in Lanarkshire, flows for 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward through the western wing of Moffat,

and then passes off into Kirkpatrick-Juxta. GARPOL WATER, too, flows 2½ miles eastward on the boundary with Kirkpatrick-Juxta. The only lake in the parish is 'dark Loch SKENE' (6 × 1½ furl.; 1700 feet), 11½ miles NNE of Moffat.

Moffat parish is very mountainous. The chief mountains are—on the Peeblesshire boundary, Great Hill (1527 feet), Spout Craig (1842), Barry Grain Rig (2012), HARTFELL (2651), Hartfell Rig (2422), Raven Craig (2246), Locheraig Head (2625); on the Selkirkshire boundary, Andrewhinney Hill (2220), Ben Craig (2046), Bodesbeck Law (2173), Capel Fell (2223), Wind Fell (2180); on the boundaries with Eskdalemuir, Wamphray, and Kirkpatrick-Juxta parishes, Loch Fell (2256), Croffhead (2085), Gathshaw Rig (1853); on the Lanarkshire boundary, Mosshope Fell (1567), Beld Knowe (1661), Campland Hill (1571), Black Fell (1528). The parish of Moffat is thus girdled with mountains of higher or lower elevation. The interior of the parish, especially in the N, is, however, almost as mountainous as are the parts bordering on other parishes. Carrifran (2452 feet), Saddle Yoke (2412), Arthur's Seat (2398), Swatte Fell (2388), and White Coomb (2695), may be cited as among the loftiest. The Southern Alps, as the mountains in Moffat parish and the surrounding district are sometimes called, differ from the Highland mountains in being, as a rule, covered with grass up to the very summit. This naturally gives them the appearance of being less rugged and bare than the ranges in the north of Scotland. The valleys through which the Annan and Moffat and Evan Waters flow are very narrow, especially in their upper parts. In some places there is barely room for the roads to pass along the bottom of the valleys. As might be expected, they are extremely picturesque. To quote once more from the *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton*, Mr William Black gives a fine description of the vale of the Annan above the town. 'That was a pretty drive up through Annandale. As you leave Moffat the road gradually ascends into the region of the hills; and down below you lies a great valley, with the river Annan running through it, and the town of Moffat itself getting smaller in the distance. You catch a glimmer of the blue peaks of Westmoreland lying far away in the south, half hid amid silver haze. The hills around you increase in size, and you would not recognise the hulk of the great round slopes but for those minute dots that you can make out to be sheep, and for an occasional wasp-like creature that you suppose to be a horse. The evening draws in. The yellow light on the slopes of green becomes warmer. You arrive at a great circular chasm which is called by the country-folks the Devil's or Marquis of Annandale's Beef-tub—a mighty hollow, the western sides of which are steeped in a soft purple shadow, while the eastern slopes burn yellow in the sunlight. There is no house, not even a farmhouse near; and all traces of Moffat and its neighbourhood have long been left out of sight. But what is the solitude of this place to the wild and lofty region you enter, when you reach the summits of the hills?' etc.

In Moffat parish the soil in the valleys is mainly alluvial; on the lower slopes of the hills it is light, dry gravel. A considerable part of the land is in tillage; but the main part is pasture land. There are a few woods of some extent—the Craigieburn, Bellerraig, and Dumerieff woods may be mentioned. In the uplands the rocks are Silurian; greywacke, containing quartz, sandstone, and gypsum are found; but coal, copper, and limestone, though sought for, have not been discovered.

The parish contains several objects of antiquarian interest. There is an old British fort, 2½ miles from Moffat, on the top of Beattock Hill, and two other forts, not far distant from the town. Cornal Tower, the 'keep' of the Proccornal estate, is a small ruin. Blacklaw Tower is a good example of a border peel-house. Portions of the walls remain, and attest to the strength of the building. In addition to these, the parish also contains other Border towers of a like char-

acter. Places noted for their beauty or wildness are the glen of Bell Craig, in which many rare ferns grow; the Basin of Blackshope, the Deil's Beef-tub, or, as it is sometimes called, the Marquis of ANNANDALE'S BEEF-STAND; the famous waterfall, called the Grey Mare's Tail; Loch Skene, Erickstane, etc.

Mansions, noticed separately, are CRAIGIEBURN and DUMCREEFF; and Mr Hope Johnstone is chief proprietor. Moffat is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £419. The ancient church of Moffat was transferred in 1174 by Robert de Bruce to the Bishop of Glasgow, and was afterwards constituted one of the prebends of the see. A chapel once existed between the Annan and the Evan, at the place still called Chapel. Valuation (1884) £30,071, 5s. 10d., (1893) £27,948, 5s. Pop. (1801) 1610, (1831) 2221, (1861) 2232, (1871) 2543, (1881) 2930, (1891) 2977.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

See W. R. Turnbull's *History of Moffat* (Edinb. 1871); Black's *Guide to Moffat* (4th ed. 1882); and Fairfoul's *Guide to Moffat* (Moffat, 1877).

Moidart. See MOYDART.

Moll. See MOREBATTLE.

Mollance, an estate, with a mansion, in Crossmichael parish, Kirkeudbrightshire, 2½ miles NNE of Castle-Douglas.

Mollinburn, a village in the NE corner of Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 6 miles NNW of Airdrie.

Molmout. See GALSTON.

Monach, a group of islets in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 6 miles SSW of the western extremity of North Uist island, and 9½ WNW of the north-western extremity of Benbecula. A lighthouse on Shillay, the most western islet of the group, shows a white light, flashing every ten seconds, and visible all round the horizon at a distance of 13 nautical miles. It was erected in 1864, and is 150 feet above high water. Pop. (1871) 11, (1881) 13, (1891) 5.

Monadhliath (Gael. 'grey hills'), a chain of mountains in Inverness-shire, extending north-eastward between Glenmore and Strathspey, and culminating in Carn Maig (3087 feet), 16½ miles E by S of Fort Augustus. Heavy, rounded, and barren, its mountains exhibit no grandeur of form. They chiefly consist of granite and quartzite, and rest on an elevated base or plateau of desolate heathy moor. Great herds of black cattle feed amongst their glens, and large flocks of sheep are pastured on their slopes; but their irksome solitudes, their vast and dreary wastes, are abandoned to the grouse, the ptarmigan, the roe, and the red deer.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 74, 1878-77.

Monaebrough. See KILSYTH.

Monaltrie House, a commodious mansion in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, 1 mile N by E of Ballater. It was formerly called Ballater House, and belongs now to Mr Farquharson of INVERCAULD.

Monar, Loch, an alpine lake on the mutual border of Inverness and Ross and Cromarty shires, 25 miles WSW of Beauly. Lying at an altitude of 663 feet above sea-level, it extends 4½ miles east-by-northward, has an utmost breadth of 3¾ furlongs, and from its foot sends off the river FARRER. It occupies a wild hollow overhung to the S by peaked Sgurr na Lapaich (3773 feet), contains good trout and pike, and at its E end has Monar shooting-lodge, surrounded by woods and magnificent scenery, and at its W end Strathmore lodge.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 82, 1882.

Monboddo House, an old mansion, amid pleasant plantations, in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, 1¼ mile E by S of Auchinblae, and 2¼ miles NNW of Fordoun station, on the Caledonian railway. It was the birth-place of the judge, James Burnett, Lord Monboddo (1714-99), who anticipated Darwin in an evolution theory—of monkeys whose tails wore off with constant sitting. His descendant, James Cumine Burnett, Esq., is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Moncreiffe House, a mansion in Dunbarry parish, Perthshire, at the southern base of Moncreiffe Hill, on the left side of the river Earn, 1 mile NNE of Bridge-of-

Earn, and 3½ miles SSE of Perth. It is a fine old edifice, built in 1679 from designs by the celebrated architect, Sir William Bruce of Kinross; and its grounds are beautifully wooded, the older trees appearing to have been mostly planted about the time of the erection of the house. There is a grand beech avenue, more than 600 yards long, with a small stone-circle in the middle; and one horse-chestnut, girthing 20½ feet at 1 foot from the ground, is supposed to be the largest of its kind in Scotland, if not indeed in Britain. A roofless chapel (30 × 18 feet), with a N aisle and a small E belfry, stands 300 yards SE of the mansion, thickly embosomed in wood; and since 1357 or earlier has served as the burying-place of the Moncreiffe family. Moncreiffe or Moredun Hill, at the meeting-point of Dunbarny, Rhynd, and East Perth parishes, 3 miles SSE of Perth city, occupies much of the peninsula between the Earn and the Tay, and forms the connecting link between the Ochils and the Sidlaws, except as isolated from them by those two rivers. It chiefly consists of greenstone, displaying on the S side a steep, high precipice of columnar formation; and attains an altitude of 725 feet above sea-level. Its slopes are clothed with many-tinted trees, planted mostly since 1780; and its summit and E shoulder command one of the noblest prospects in Britain—pronounced by Pennant ‘the glory of Scotland.’ An excellent road has been constructed to the summit, and the hill is open to the public at all times, and the policies on Fridays. The high-road from Edinburgh to Perth passes at a height of 182 feet over the W shoulder of the hill, which is pierced by the conjoint tunnel (990 yards long) of the Caledonian and North British railway systems. The Roman legionaries, when they gained the top, cried out ‘Behold the Tiber, behold the Field of Mars!’ and Queen Victoria, driving from Dupplin Castle to Perth on her first progress to the Highlands (6 Sept. 1842), made a halt to gaze on the sunset-illuminated scene. Not far from the flagstaff on the summit is a Pictish hill-fort, whose circular fosse, 16 yards in diameter, is still traceable. From 1248 and earlier the lands of Moncreiffe have been held by the Moncreiffe family; but in 1663 Sir John Moncreiff—represented by Lord Moncreiff of Tulliebole—was forced to sell the estate to his cousin, Thomas Moncreiffe, who in 1685 was created a baronet. Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, present and eighth Bart. (b. 1856; suc. 1879), is proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See chap. x. of Thomas Hunter’s *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883).

Moncur Castle, a ruined fortalice in Inchtute parish, Perthshire, embosomed in wood, within the grounds of Rossie Priory, 5 furlongs NNE of Inchtute village, where there is a station on the Perth and Dundee section of the Caledonian railway. It is said to have been destroyed by fire about the beginning of the 18th century.

Mondynes (anc. *Monachedin*), a farm in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, 1½ mile SSW of Drumlithie station on the Caledonian railway. A monolith here, 6 or 8 feet high, and called the Court-stane or Kingstone, perhaps commemorates the murder of Duncan II. in 1094.

Monearn. See CAIRNMONEARN.

Moness Burn, a stream in the south central portion of Dull parish, Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 1970 feet, and running 5½ miles north-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of nearly 1600 feet, it falls into the Tay at a point 3 furlongs N by W of Aberfeldy. It traverses, in the lower part of its course, a deep, narrow, wooded ravine; and makes there two romantic waterfalls, which are celebrated in Burns’s *Birks o’ Aberfeldy*; whilst Pennant characterised them as ‘an epitome of everything that can be admired in waterfalls.’ The upper cascade occurs 1½ mile above Aberfeldy, and consists of a sheer leap of 50 feet; the second, a short way lower down, consists of a series of leaps to the aggregate of at least 100 feet; and the third, at the influx of a tributary, is more picturesque than either of the others, and consists of several brilliant rushing

cataracts. A rustic bridge crosses the ravine; traces of a Roman redoubt are in its mouth; and Moness House adjoins it in the vicinity of Aberfeldy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Moneydie, a parish of Perthshire, whose church stands on the right bank of Shochie Burn, 2 miles W of Lunarcy railway station and 6 NNW of the post-town, Perth. It is bounded N by Auchtergaven, E and S by Redgorton, SW by Methven, and W and NW by Monzie. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3 miles; and its area is 4585 acres, of which 25½ are water. The detached part of the parish, situated south of Moneydieroger, was in 1891 joined to the main portion by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to Moneydie the intervening portion of Auchtergaven parish, comprising 121 acres. Shochie Burn winds 5½ miles east-south-eastward and north-eastward, partly along the Monzie and Redgorton boundaries, but mainly through the interior, and passes off from the parish at a point ¾ mile from the Tay; whilst Ordie Burn, its affluent, runs 2½ miles south-eastward along or close to the north-eastern border. Sinking in the extreme E to close upon 170 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises gently to 236 feet near Coldrochie, 237 near Tophead, 452 near Millhole, and 482 near Ardgath. A very fine grey freestone has been quarried. The soil of the low flat lands is partly a light loam, partly of gravelly character resting on dry, hard, deep gravel; of the lower slopes is a rich loam, incumbent on strong deep clay; and of the highest grounds is a cold wet till, naturally moorish, but now mostly drained and cultivated. A small portion of the entire area is pastoral; 400 acres or so are under wood; and the rest of the land is in tillage. Alexander Myln, who died in 1542, and wrote the lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld, was priest of Moneydie. The Duke of Atholl and the Earl of Mansfield are the chief proprietors. Moneydie is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £220. The parish church was built in 1813. The public school, with accommodation for 60 children, has an average attendance of about 60, and a grant of over £68. Valuation (1884) £4471, 0s. 6d., (1892) £3755, 3s. Pop. (1841) 315, (1861) 252, (1871) 244, (1881) 233, (1891) 251.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Moneypool Burn. See KIRKMABRECK.

Moniaive, a village in GLENCAIRN parish, W Dumfriesshire. A burgh of barony under charter of Charles I., it stands, 350 feet above sea-level, between confluent Dalwhat and Craigdarroch Waters, 7½ miles WSW of Thornhill and 16½ NW of Dumfries. With pretty surroundings and a good many neat houses, it has a post office under Thornhill, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, 2 hotels, a gaswork, a library, a market-cross (1638), a bowling green, a public hall, an Established chapel of ease (1888), Free and U.P. churches, a public school, and fairs on 25 June o.s. (if a Tuesday, if not, on the Tuesday after), on the Friday in August before Lockerbie (lambs), and on the Saturday in September before Lockerbie (lambs, cattle, hiring, etc.) Dunreggan, on the north bank of the Dalwhat Water, here crossed by a bridge, is now a suburb of Moniaive. Pop. (1841) 667, (1861) 817, (1871) 767, (1881) 699, (1891) 650, of whom 357 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 193, vacant 34.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Monich. See MONAICH.

Monifieth (Gael. *monadh-fèidh*, ‘hill of the deer’), a village and a coast parish of S Forfarshire. The village, built along a southward brae, within 300 yards of the Firth of Tay, has a station on the Dundee and Arbroath Joint line, 11 miles WSW of Arbroath, 2½ ENE of Broughty Ferry, and 5½ ENE of Dundee, under which there is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It is a thriving place, with a good many very fine villas, a large jute mill, a machine work, an inn, a cemetery, etc. The parish church, rebuilt in 1813, is a plain but conspicuous building; and the graveyard around it contains some beautifully sculpt-

tured antique tombstones. One of two Free churches, standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the village, was erected soon after the Disruption, and is a plain structure; the other, in the village, was founded with much ceremony in November 1871, owed much of its origin to the munificence of the eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, and is a neat edifice in the Gothic style, with 400 sittings. In 1882 the congregation connected with the parish church erected a Sunday-school hall, built and fitted after the best models in America, which has since been used, not only for Sunday-school instruction, but also for lectures, public meetings, and purposes of general utility. It is seated, when used as a lecture-room, for 600 persons, and has two class-rooms, one of which is used as a library; a keeper's house is also attached. This building was one of the first of the kind in Scotland, several others on the same plan having since been built. The idea of the hall was suggested by the Rev. Dr Young, minister of the parish, who had been for upwards of twenty years Convener of the General Assembly's Committee on Sabbath Schools, at a congregational meeting held on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of his ministry, and the idea was realised by the cordial and generous contributions of the congregation. The total cost was £2100. A new church, St Margaret's, was opened in 1895. Pop. of the village (1881) 1564, (1891) 1835.

The parish, containing also the villages of DRUMSTURDY and BARNHILL, with four-fifths of the town of BROUGHTY FERRY, is bounded N and NE by Monikie, E by Monikie and Barry, SE and S by the Firth of Tay, and W by Dundee and Murroes. Its greatest length, from N by E to S by W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth increases southward from 9 furlongs to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $6747\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 780 are foreshore and $15\frac{1}{2}$ water. A small detached part of the Perthshire parish of Caputh, situated at Broughty Castle, and containing only about half an acre, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to Monifieth and to Forfarshire. DICTHY WATER, coming in from the W, winds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-southward to the Firth at Milton; Murroes Burn runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-by-westward along the western boundary to the Dichty; and BUDDON Burn first runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward across the northern interior and along the Murroes and Monikie boundaries, and then, after a divergence into Monikie, flows 3 furlongs along all the Barry boundary to the Firth of Tay. The coast, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extent, consists chiefly of low sandy ground, with considerable extent of light downs or links, and long has suffered gradual encroachment by the sea. An almost level plain extends behind the links in the section E of the Dichty; and an elongated swell or low ridge, bold on the S but gently sloping on the N, extends behind the links in the section W of the Dichty. The rest of the land has mostly a southward exposure, attaining 320 feet near Balmossie, 431 at Laws Hill, 357 near Mattocks, and 500 at the north-eastern boundary—eminences that command an extensive and charming view. The sedimentary rock, yielding what is known as 'Arbroath pavement,' has been quarried in the N; and cruptive rocks occur in the S. The soil on the seaboard is partly light and sandy, partly a rich black loam, and generally very fertile; of the central tracts, is mostly an excellent black loam, highly cultivated, and bearing heavy crops; but towards the N is tilly and moorish. About 545 acres are under wood; 910 are pasture (chiefly links); and the rest of the land is in tillage. Antiquities other than those noticed under BROUGHTY FERRY and LAWS, are Cairn Greg, the Gallow Hill of Ethiebeaton, a stone circle known as 'St Bride's Ring,' and sites or vestiges of five pre-Reformation places of worship, at Monifieth village, Chapel-Dockie, Eglishmoniecht, Kingennie, and Broughty Ferry. David Doig, LL.D. (1719-1800), a writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and rector of Stirling Grammar School, was a native. Estates, noticed separately, are GRANGE, LAWS, and LINLATHEN. Giving off the whole of Broughty Ferry *quoad sacra* parish and part of that of St Stephen, Monifieth is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth

£266. Two public schools, Mattocks and Monifieth, with respective accommodation for 126 and 500 children, have an average attendance of about 100 and 320, and grants of nearly £95 and £313. Valuation (1884) £52,423, 11s., (1893) £54,687, 18s., plus £5186 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1407, (1831) 2635, (1861) 5052, (1871) 7252, (1881) 9521, (1891) 10,531, of whom 3896 were in the ecclesiastical parish of Monifieth, 6253 in that of Broughty Ferry, and 359 in St Stephen's.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Monigaff. See MINNIGAFF.

Monikie, a hamlet and a parish of S Forfarshire. The hamlet has a station on the Dundee and Forfar Direct section of the Caledonian, and is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Dundee, under which there is a post office.

The parish, containing also the villages of CRAIGTON (with a post office under Carnoustie), GUILDY, and NEWBIDDING (with a post office under Dundee), is bounded NW and N by Inverarity, NE by Carmyllie, E by Pan-bridge, SE by Barry, SW by Monifieth, and W by Murroes. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 5 miles; and its area is 9027 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 106 are water. By Buddon, Pit-airlie, Monikie, and other burns the drainage is carried SSE or ESE to the Firth of Tay or the German Ocean; and the surface has a general north-north-westerly ascent, attaining 118 feet at Mains, 204 near Templehall, 500 at Cambustane, 800 at the Inverarity boundary, and 693 at Gallow Hill. Two ranges of hills, which cross the parish from E to W, divide it into three districts of three different characters. The southern, containing in the extreme S a small tract of sandy downs, approaches within 3 furlongs of the Firth of Tay, and rising thence to the first range, called Downie or Cur Hills, presents a warm and pleasant appearance. The middle district, which forms a valley between the two ranges, at an elevation of about 300 feet above sea-level, produces inferior crops in everything but oats, and during great part of the year has a cold and damp climate. The northern district is chiefly swampy and moorish, and, though partially reclaimed, continues to be better for pasture than tillage. A fine trap rock, admirably suited both for building and for road metal, forms the greater part of the Downie Hills, at whose western extremity is an excellent sandstone, well suited for masonry; whilst the rock yielding what is known as 'Arbroath pavement,' abounds in the N; and all three have been quarried. Beautiful specimens of agate, jasper, and spar are found in the trap of the Downie Hills. The soil of the southern district is rich, sharp, and productive; of the middle district is chiefly a thin black loam, incumbent on cold wet till; and of the northern district is either reclaimed or unreclaimed moss. Denfind, a deep and winding ravine bisecting the Downie Hills, is traversed by Pit-airlie Burn, and spanned by a massive one-arched bridge. Rather more than half of the entire area is in regular cultivation, and some 500 acres are under wood. CAMBUSTANE, with the 'Live and Let Live Testimonial,' and AFFLECK Castle are noticed separately; other antiquities being vestiges of Hynd Castle and the Hair Cairn on the western border, only survivor of several cairns which appear to have been raised there as monuments of some ancient battle. Alexander Balfour (1767-1829), author of *Contemplation* and other poems, and of some songs and novels, was a native. Monikie is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £235. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1812. There are also a Free church of Monikie and a U.P. church of Newbidding; and Bankhead public, Monikie public, Newbidding public, and Monikie female Free Church schools, with respective accommodation for 78, 100, 86, and 79 children, have an average attendance of about 35, 70, 75, and 45, and grants amounting to nearly £44, £69, £70, and £30. Valuation (1884) £19,524, 9s. (1893) £9523, 5s. plus £8562 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1236, (1831) 1322, (1861) 1460, (1871) 1397, (1881) 1412, (1891) 1328, of whom 638 were males and 640 females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Monimail (Gael. *monadh-maol*, 'bare hill'), a village and a parish of Fife. The village is 9 furlongs NE of Collessie station, on the Ladybank and Perth section of the North British railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Cupar, and 4 N by W of the post-town, Ladybank.

The parish, containing also the post offices of Letham (under Collessie) and Bow of Fife (under Springfield), is bounded N by Dunbog, Creich, and Moonzie, E and SE by Cupar, S by Cults, SW and W by Collessie, and NW by Abdie. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 6554 acres. Streams there are none of any size, but the drainage is carried eastward to the Eden. The southern portion of the parish is tolerably level, nowhere sinking below 140 or exceeding 287 feet above the sea; but the northern is hillier, attaining 649 feet near Gowdie and 600 at Mount Hill. In the N the soil is mainly composed of clayey loam and decomposed trap, while in the S it is a light, thin alluvium, resting upon gravel. The parish is fairly well-wooded, containing, among others, the Connoquhie and Springfield woods. The Mount was the site of the house of the famous satirical poet, Sir David Lindsay (1490-1555), whom the late David Laing, however, considered to have most likely been born at Garmylton or Garletou near Haddington. The house stood on the S side of the hill, and its place is still marked by some old trees. 'Sir David's Walk,' where, it is said, he was wont to pace up and down while composing his satires, is still pointed out on the top of the hill, which is crowned by the Hopetoun Monument, a Doric column 92 feet high, with a capital of 15 feet, erected to the memory of John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun (1766-1823), the Peninsular hero. A spiral staircase leads to its summit, which commands a fine view of the valley of the Eden and of the Firths of Forth and of Tay. The following well-known Scotsmen have been connected with Monimail, all but the first being natives:—Sir Robert Sibbald (1641-1712), physician, naturalist, and antiquary, who resided at Upper Rankellour; General Robert Melville, LL.D. (1723-1809), an eminent military antiquary; David Molyson (1789-1834), a minor poet; and the two brothers, both 'literary peasants,' Alexander Bethune (1804-43) and John (1802-39). An ancient castle is said to have stood at Balgarvie, but no vestige of it now remains. With reference to it, Sir Robert Sibbald writes: 'It is said that there was here a strong castle, which was taken and levelled by Sir John Pettsworth, as he was marching with the English forces to the siege of the castle of Cupar in the reign of King Robert I.' The lands of Monimail anciently belonged to the Archbishop of St Andrews, who had a castle here, which stood to the N of Melville House. It was originally built by Bishop William Lamberton, who died in June 1323, and appears to have been enlarged and improved by Cardinal Beaton, as a head with a cardinal's cap was carved on different parts of the walls. Archbishop Hamilton resided at the castle of Monimail during a severe illness, when he was attended and cured by the famous Italian physician, Cardan. Fernie Castle is noticed separately, as also are the mansions of Balgarvie, Melville, and Rankellour. Monimail is in the presbytery of Cupar and the synod of Fife; the minister's stipend is £347. The parish church is a handsome edifice of 1796, with a tower. There is a Free church at the Bow of Fife; and two public schools, Easter Fernie and Letham, with respective accommodation for 54 and 103 children, have an average attendance of about 15 and 80, and grants of over £10 and £73. Valuation (1834) £11,564, 4s. 10d., (1893) £3895, 12s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1066, (1831) 1230, (1861) 1054, (1871) 918, (1881) 834, (1891) 769.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

Monkland, an ancient barony in the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. It long constituted one district or parish; but in 1640 it was divided into the two parishes of Old or West Monkland and New or East Monkland. The name of Monkland was obtained from the district having been the property in early times of the monks of Newbattle. In the early part of the reign of Malcolm IV.

(1153-65), that monarch granted to these monks a large tract of territory, which extended from the boundaries of Lothian on the E to the Clyde on the W, and which constituted a hundred pounds lands of the ancient extent, the monks having ample jurisdiction over all of it. Excepting the lands and manor-place of Lochwood, which belonged to the Bishops of Glasgow, the monks of Newbattle possessed every acre of territory in what are now Old and New Monkland, a considerable part of which they held in their own hands for cultivation, letting out the remainder in lease. From documents still extant it appears that they obtained permission from the landed proprietors of the west of Scotland, as well as those in the Lothians, for free passage for themselves, their servants, cattle, and goods, from their monastery of Newbattle to their domains in Clydesdale; and from King Alexander II. they obtained similar grants of free passage by the usual ways, with permission to depasture their cattle for one night, on every part of the route, excepting upon the meadows and growing corn. The rectorial revenues of Monkland were joined to those of Cadder in forming a rich prebend, which was held as the appropriate benefice of the sub-dean of Glasgow; and, although the period of this arrangement is not known, it continued till the Reformation. Previous to this era a chapel was erected at Kipps, on the borders of the present district of New Monkland, which was the property of the Newbattle monks; and the abbots are said to have held annual courts at it, when they levied their rents and feu-duties, and transacted the other business pertaining to their barony of Monkland. This chapel was destroyed at the stormy period of the Reformation, and its site can scarcely now be pointed out. About the same time the monastery of Newbattle was overthrown, and all the fair domains which had so long remained in the possession of the monks were wrested from them.

In 1587 the barony of Monkland was granted in fee to Mark Ker, the commendator of the abbey, who four years later was created Lord Newbattle; but afterwards the barony was divided, and parcelled out into various hands. A portion called Medrocs fell to the share of Lord Boyd; but a still larger share of the barony was acquired by the wily and hoarding Sir Thomas Hamilton of Binning, King's advocate under James VI. He obtained a charter for it from that monarch in 1602, and at the same time a grant of the patronage of the churches of Cadder and Monkland. Sir Thomas subsequently sold the barony to Sir James Cleland, whose son and heir, Ludovick, disposed of it to James, Marquis of Hamilton. In 1639 the Marquis secured his purchase by a charter from the King, granting him the lands and barony of Monkland, with the right of patronage of the churches of Cadder and Monkland, to be held of the King in fee for the yearly payment of a trifling sum in the name of bleach-ferm. In the reign of Charles II., the College of Glasgow purchased from the Duchess of Hamilton the patronage and tithes of the sub-deanery of Glasgow, as well as of the churches of Cadder and Monkland; and for this a charter was also obtained from the King, which was ratified by act of parliament in 1672. Subsequently to this period the heritors of the parishes of New and Old Monkland purchased the right of presentation to both these parishes from the College, under authority of the act 1690 respecting the purchase of church-patronage.

Monkland is famous for its abundance of coal, iron, and other valuable minerals. Its coal has long been worked, and continues to be worked increasingly; but iron-mining, its staple industry, is of later date. The increase in mining since the iron began to be worked has been almost magical, changing the face of the whole district, chequering it over everywhere with towns and villages, rendering it all a teeming scene of population and industry, drawing through it a network of communications in road and railway and canal, and giving it, through its iron furnaces and coal-pits, a conspicuous or almost distinctive character for streams of flame and clouds of smoke. Its population rose from 8619 in 1801

to 78,476 in 1891. Its economic condition has in consequence become peculiar, presenting a medium character between that of an open country and that of a manufacturing city. The following extract from the official report upon it in 1850 is interesting:—'The large mining villages now no longer exhibit the aspect of extreme filth and neglect for which they were formerly conspicuous. It requires time to bring a population, not yet accustomed to habits of cleanliness, to regard it for its own sake; the masters are, therefore, obliged to employ men and carts expressly to keep the spaces about the houses free from accumulations of refuse, and to look to the drainage, etc. The effect has been salutary in many respects. The agents also occasionally inspect the houses themselves, prevent overcrowding, and fine or dismiss dirty and disorderly families. In many places proper drains have been made, either covered or laid with stone or brick, and hard and dry road-ways have taken the place of the natural soil, which in wet weather was often deep with mud. Much, therefore, has been done towards placing the population in circumstances in which the deficiencies and comforts of domestic life are possible; though the original arrangement of the majority of the mining villages in large squares or long unbroken rows must still remain an obstacle; and it has been so far recognised as such, that in the most of the more recent works it has been abandoned, and the cottages have been built fewer together, larger, and with more rooms, and with garden-ground and all proper conveniences nearest hand.'

Since the above was written the more populous places have become municipal or police burghs with the usual powers of self-government. Under the various school-boards the means of education have been greatly extended, and numerous large schools, well supplied with all approved conveniences and appliances, have been planted throughout the district. Technical and higher education, too, has not been neglected. Among higher class schools there has been established at Coat-bridge the West of Scotland Technical and Mining College. Under the Local Government Act of 1890 the County Council of Lanarkshire, divided into district committees, has done much to improve the locality. Sanitation is well attended to, and a staff of competent inspectors has been appointed, whose members devote their whole time to their duties. Overcrowding is still too prevalent in some places, but it is kept well in check. Drainage and sewage are also seen to, while the water supply has been improved, and there is now little chance of a water famine in periods of drought. Hospitals have been set up here and there not only for infectious diseases, but also for those of a non-infectious nature. Altogether the Local Government Act has given a decided stimulus to the conduct of local affairs, and supplied a means for the social and moral improvement of the people, which will no doubt be greatly extended under the Parish Councils Act of 1894, as isolated populous places are still too much neglected, and there is no opportunity for those most affected compelling an improvement in many ways.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Monkland Canal, an artificial navigable communication between the city of Glasgow and the district of Monkland in Lanarkshire. It commences in the northern district of Glasgow, or rather is prolonged westward there into junction at Port-Dundas with the Glasgow branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal; and it proceeds east-south-eastward, through the Barony parish of Glasgow, and the parish of Old Monkland, to North Calder Water, at the boundary with Bothwell parish. It sends off four branches, one about a mile in length, to Calder Ironworks, near Airdrie, in the parish of New Monkland; one, about a mile in length, to Gartsherrie Ironworks; one, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, to Dundyvan Ironworks; and one, also about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, to Langloan Ironworks—the last three all in the parish of Old Monkland.

The project of the Monkland Canal was suggested in 1769, as a measure for securing to the inhabitants of

Glasgow at all times a plentiful supply of coals. The corporation of the city immediately adopted the project, employed the celebrated James Watt to survey the ground, obtained an Act of Parliament for carrying out the measure, and subscribed a number of shares to the stock. The work was begun in 1761; and the operations were carried on till about 10 miles of the canal were formed. The first 2 of these miles, extending from the basin to the bottom of Blackhill, are upon the level of the upper reach of the Forth and Clyde Canal; the other 8 miles, beginning at the top of the Blackhill, are upon a level 96 feet higher. The communication between these levels was at that early time carried on by means of an inclined plain, upon which the coals were lowered down in boxes, and re-shipped on the lower level. The capital which had been declared necessary to complete the undertaking was £10,000, divided into 100 shares; but this sum was found to be altogether insufficient; for, in addition to expending it, a debt of some amount was contracted in executing the above part only of the operations. The concern, in this unfinished state, produced no revenue, and the creditors naturally became pressing. A number of the stockholders, too, refused to make advances either for the liquidation of the debt, or for the completion of the plan. The whole stock of the company was consequently brought to sale, and purchased in 1789 by Messrs William Stirling & Sons of Glasgow. These gentlemen, immediately after acquiring the property, proceeded to complete the canal; and, in 1790, having, in conjunction with the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Canal, procured a second Act of Parliament, empowering the latter to make a junction between the navigations, by a cut from their basin at Port-Dundas in Glasgow to the Monkland Canal basin, they built locks at Blackhill, and extended the Monkland Canal to the river Calder. On these operations the Messrs Stirling are understood to have expended £100,000.

The Monkland Canal is 35 feet broad at the top and 24 at the bottom. The depth of water upon the locksills is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. To connect the upper and lower levels, at Blackhill, there are two sets of four double locks of two chambers. Each chamber is 71 feet long from the gates to the sill, and 14 feet broad; the ascent in each being 12 feet. The level at the top of the Blackhill is continued to Sheepford, 8 miles, where there are two single locks of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, after which the canal goes on upon the level it has then gained to the river Calder. The supplies of water for it are derived from the contiguous streams, from the river Calder, and from the reservoir at HILLENDE, beyond Airdrie, which covers 300 acres of ground near the source of that river, and was formed at the expence of the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde navigation. From the advantage which the canal offers of easy communication with both the eastern and western seas, and from its unlimited command of coal, the vicinity of it has always been considered favourable for the establishment of manufactures, especially of a bulky nature. For a long series of years the revenue of the canal was wholly absorbed by the expenses of its extension and improvement. In 1807, when a dividend first began to be made, the gross revenue amounted to £4725; and in 1814 it was £5087, although the navigation during this year was stopped for eleven weeks, principally by the severe frost, but partly on account of necessary repairs. From 1814 or 1815 up to the year 1825 the traffic continued without much variation, but about the last-mentioned date a great impulse was given to it by the establishment of ironworks in the district of Monkland. When the project of opening up that district by railways to Glasgow and Kirkintilloch was first started, it created much alarm in the Canal Company, lest the traffic should be entirely diverted from their navigation to the new channels. The alarm was not unfounded, but it only induced the company to reduce their dues to about one-third of the rate which had been charged up till that time, and also to expend large sums in making such improvements on the canal, and on things connected with

it, as seemed fitted to facilitate its traffic. One of these improvements was the making of additional reservoirs in the parish of Shotts, all uniting in the river Calder, which flows into the canal at Woodhall, near Holytown, thereby insuring an increased supply of water. Another improvement was the forming of extensive loading basins and wharves at Gartsherrie and Dundyvan, for the reception of traffic from the mineral railways in the vicinity. A third improvement was the making of new locks at Blackhill, near Glasgow, of such character as to excel all works of their class in Great Britain. These locks now comprise two entire sets of four double locks each, either set being worked independently of the other; and they were formed at an expense of upwards of £30,000. In 1850 the increase of traffic still going on, the supplies of water had again fallen short, and even the new locks at Blackhill could not pass the boats without undue delay. An inclined plane with rails was now formed at these locks, 1040 feet in length, and 96 feet in total ascent, at an expense of £13,500, by which empty boats were taken up at a saving of five-sixths of water, and about nine-tenths of time. Each boat was conveyed afloat in a caisson, and the traction was done by steam-power and rope-rolls. This method of transportation for a long time answered admirably, but it has now been discontinued—the caissons and the track lying idle and going quickly to decay and disrepair. In 1846, under parliamentary sanction, the Monkland Canal became one concern with the Forth and Clyde Canal. The purchase price of it to Messrs Stirling & Sons in 1789 is said to have been only £5 per share; but the purchase price to the Forth and Clyde Company in 1846 was £3400 per share. As part of the FORTH AND CLYDE navigation, the Monkland Canal was taken over by the Caledonian Railway Company in 1867.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Monkland, New, a village and a parish of the Middle Ward, NE Lanarkshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the post-town, Airdrie, adjoining Glenmavis, is the seat of the parish church, built in 1777, with accommodation for over 1000 persons, and has a public school. Pop., with Glenmavis, (1871) 339, (1881) 369, (1891) 454.

The parish contains also the town of AIRDRIE and the villages of Avonhead, East Langrigg, Greengairs, Longriggend, Plains, Riggend, Roughrigg, Wattston, West Langrigg, Clarkston, and Glenboig, with one-eighth of Coatdyke. It is bounded N by Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld in the detached portion of Dumbar-tonshire, E by Slamannan in Stirlingshire and Torphichen in Linlithgowshire, SE by Shotts, SW by Old Monkland, and W by Old Monkland and Cadder. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $31\frac{3}{8}$ square miles or 20,117 acres, of which 232 are water. BLACK LOCH ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile) lies right on the Stirlingshire border; and, issuing from it, North CALDER Water winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along the Slamannan, Torphichen, and Shotts boundary, till it expands into HILLEN Reservoir ($10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), after which it meanders $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along all the rest of the Shotts boundary, and at Monkland House passes off from this parish on its way to the river Clyde. LUGGIE WATER, a feeder of the Kelvin, flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward along the Dumbar-tonshire border; but some little head-streams of the river AVEN drain the north-eastern corner of New Monkland towards the Firth of Forth. Along both the Calder and Luggie the surface declines to less than 300 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises very gradually to 577 feet near Gartlee, 672 at Knowehead, 678 at the Hill of Drumgray, 763 near Little Drumbreck, and 771 at Lochend. The parish is intersected in every direction by railways, a great traffic being conducted in connection with the various mines and ironworks, and communication being largely maintained with every part of the kingdom, and especially with Glasgow. Though much of the parish lies more than 600 feet above the sea, yet the dorsal ridge that runs through it from end to end ascends from so broad

a base, so gently and continuously, as nowhere to form any height which, properly speaking, can be termed a hill. Much of the highest grounds is covered with moss, and could not be reclaimed except at great expense; but the lower tracts, on the banks of the streams and along the western border, present an agreeable diversity of vale and gently-rising ground, and are in a high state of cultivation. The soil of the arable lands in the eastern and central parts is mossy and late; but that of the northern and western divisions is partly of a dry character, partly a strong clay. The parish, for a long period, particularly during the Continental war, was famous for its culture of flax. In some years as much as 800 acres were under this species of crop; but the welcome advent of peace, and still more the cheapness and universal introduction of cotton, rendered flax-cultivation here, as elsewhere at that time, unprofitable. The agriculture of the parish has no peculiar features. Its mining industry, however, as noticed in our articles AIRDRIE and MONKLAND, is pre-eminently great, or almost distinctive. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; and so far back as the writing of the *Old Statistical Account*, it is stated that 'coal and ironstone are, or may be, found on almost every farm.' Since then, the working of these minerals has been most extensive, until now there are some fifty coal and ironstone mines at work in the parish. The quality is only equalled by the abundance of the coal, which in many places is found in seams from 9 to 10 feet thick. The ironstone is found both in balls and in seams; and much of it is of the valuable kind called blackband, which is so abundantly mixed with coal as to require little addition of fuel in the burning. Many of the extensive ironworks in the neighbourhood, or even at a distance, particularly those of Calder, Chapelhall, Gartsherrie, Clyde, and Carron, are supplied with ironstone from New Monkland. Limestone also is worked, particularly in the northern district, but not to a great extent. Paper-making is carried on at Caldercruix and Moffat, and calico printing also at the former place; while at Whiterigg and Rawyards there are respectively oilworks and railway waggon works. Several mineral springs, too, exist, chiefly of the chalybeate kind. The Monkland Well, near Airdrie, is the most famous historically, at one time enjoying so high a repute for its efficacy in the cure of scorbutic and other cutaneous diseases, as well as for complaints in the stomach and eyes, as to be a favourite resort even for the wealthy citizens of Glasgow and its neighbourhood; but its character as a watering-place has long ago departed. Alexander Macdonald, M.P. (1821-81), was born at Dalma-couthier farm, and James Begg, D.D. (1808-83), in the manse. Mansions, noticed separately, are AUCHINGRAY and ROOHSOLES. Including the *quoad sacra* parishes of AIRDRIE, FLOWERHILL, CALDERCRUIX, and GREENGAIRS, with most of CLARKSTON, New Monkland is in the presbytery of Hamilton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £489. There is a chapel of ease at Glenboig. The parish poorhouse accommodates 204 inmates; an hospital was built in 1881-82 at a cost of £1200; and seven public and two Roman Catholic schools, with total accommodation for 1950 children, have an average attendance of about 1390, and grants amounting to over £1384. Pop. (1801) 4613, (1831) 9867, (1841) 20,515, (1861) 20,554, (1871) 22,752, (1881) 27,816, (1891) 33,860, of whom 17,746 were males, and 8391 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Monkland, Old, a parish of the Middle Ward, N Lanarkshire. It contains the towns of Baillieston, Coat-bridge, and Whifflet and Rosehall, with two-thirds of Calder, seven-eighths of Coatdyke, and one-seventh of Tolleross, as also the villages of Bargeddie and Dyke-head, Braehead, Broomhouse, Calderbank, Carmyle, Clyde Iron-works, Faskine, Mount Vernon, Swinton, West Maryston, etc. In shape resembling a rude triangle with northward apex, it is bounded NW by Shettleston, Cadder, and New Monkland, NE by New Monkland, and S by Bothwell, Blantyre, Cambuslang,

and Rutherglen. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $17\frac{3}{4}$ square miles or $11,281\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $845\frac{3}{4}$ are water. From Monkland House, North CALDER Water meanders 10 miles west-south-westward along all the Bothwell boundary, till at Daldowie it falls into the CLYDE, which itself curves 4 miles westward along all the boundary with Blantyre, Cambuslang, and Rutherglen. Lochend Loch ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) communicates with Woodend Loch ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile), and this again with Bishop Loch ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile), which lies on the Cadder boundary, and is one of the principal reservoirs of the Monkland Canal. The banks of all three are tame, with little or no beauty; but their waters contain some large pike. The surface of the parish is generally flat or gently undulating. Along the Clyde, in the extreme SW, it sinks to 32 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises gradually to 207 feet near Mount Vernon House, 356 near Westerhouse, 321 at Shawhead, 345 near Gartsherrie House, and 360 at Castlespails. Whether the fertility of its superficies, or the wealth of its mineral treasures be considered, Old Monkland is one of the most important and wealthy parishes in Lanarkshire. To quote the writer of the *Old Statistical Account*.—‘A stranger is struck with the view of this parish. It has the appearance of an immense garden.’ This account, penned about a century ago, is still generally true, if we except the fact that improved culture has vastly increased the production of the soil, and that the rapid advance of population, the enormous progress of the mineral trade, and a perfect network of railways, have sadly marred those features of rural loveliness for which the district was formerly celebrated. Withal, there are few districts which combine so much of the attributes of country-life with the bustle and stir of manufactures; for the soil of Old Monkland is dotted at every little distance with the villas of the aristocracy of the western capital, with the blazing furnaces and tall chimneys of the iron and coal works, with belts of thriving plantation and clumps of old wood, with orchards, grassy holms, or waving grain, and with the homely farmstead or lowly dwelling of the cottar. From the facilities of obtaining lime and manure, both by canal and railway, a soil which is naturally fertile has been improved to the highest degree; and the yearly value of the agricultural produce of the arable lands of the parish is superior to that of an equal extent of arable lands in most other parts of Scotland. The soil here, on the whole, is much more fertile than the soil above the coal measures in other parts of the country. The arable soil is of three kinds. That along the Calder and the Clyde is a strong clay, changed by cultivation into a good loam; that of the middle districts is a light sand, very fruitful in oats and potatoes; and that towards the N is mainly reclaimed bog or otherwise mossy. In the northern district, the coal crops out, and there are some 1500 acres of peat-moss. In Old as in New Monkland flax used to be largely cultivated, some of the farmers having each as much as from 20 to 30 acres annually under that crop; but the system of agriculture now pursued on the best farms is a four-year rotation of potatoes or turnips, wheat, hay, and oats, with sometimes one year or two of pasture between the hay and the oats.

The parish, however, is chiefly remarkable for its working of coal and iron. In an account of it published before the beginning of the 19th century, one reads: ‘This parish abounds with coal; and what a benefit it is for Glasgow and its environs to be so amply provided with this necessary article! There are computed to be a greater number of colliers here than in any other parish in Scotland.’ The progress in the coal-trade since the period alluded to has been almost magical; and as scarcely a year passes without new pits being sunk, while the old ones continue in vigorous operation, it would seem that scarcely any limits can be set to the vast aggregate production. The pits have a depth of from 30 to 100 fathoms; and the principal

working seams, according to the *New Statistical Account*, are as follows:—‘1. The Upper coal; coarse, and seldom workable; its average distance above the Ell-coal from 14 to 16 fathoms. 2. The Ell or Mossdale coal; 3 to 4 feet thick, of inferior estimation in this parish, and generally too thin to work; but in places a thick coal, and of excellent quality. 3. The Pyotshaw, or Roughell; from 3 to 5 feet thick, and from 7 to 10 fathoms below the Ell-coal. 4. The Main coal. It often unites with the above, and forms one seam, as at Drumpellier in this parish. These two seams are thus sometimes in actual contact, and in other instances separated by a wide interval of 6 or 7 fathoms. 5. Humph coal; seldom thick enough to be workable in this parish, and generally interlaid with fragments of freestone, about 10 fathoms below the main coal. 6. Splint-coal; about 4 fathoms below the Humph, and of very superior quality. It varies from 2 to 5 feet in thickness, and is mostly used for smelting iron. This seam, when of any considerable thickness, is justly esteemed, when got by the proprietors here, a great prize. 7. Little coal; always below splint, the distance varying from 3 fathoms to 6 feet. It is from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, and is a free, sulphury coal of inferior quality. 8. The Virtue-well or Sour-milk coal, from 2 to 4 feet thick, occurs from 26 to 28 fathoms below the splint. 9. The Kiltongue coal lies 22 fathoms below the Virtue-well, and, like it, is from 2 to 4 feet in thickness. 10. The Drumgray coal lies 6 fathoms below the Kiltongue, and perhaps from 60 to 100 fathoms above the first or upper band of limestone. It is seldom more than 18 or 20 inches thick. There are, besides these 10 seams, about 23 smaller seams between them, none of which are of workable thickness. The total thickness of the coal-measures above the lime may be about 775 feet.’ The same account adds:—‘This large and important coal-field is much intersected with dikes, and a knowledge of these is a knowledge of the strata, and of the manner in which they are affected by them.’

Still more than to its coal, however, is the parish of Old Monkland, in recent times, indebted to its ironstone and ironworks; although it is proper to mention that the ore for the supply of the latter is, to a great extent, drawn from New Monkland. The introduction of the hot air blast (1823), the increasing demand for iron for railway and other purposes, but, above all, the abundant possession of the most valuable of all the iron metals—the blackband—which contains so much coal as nearly to burn itself—are the main causes which have contributed to the almost unparalleled advance of Old Monkland in population and prosperity. To the burning of ironstone were added, in 1830 and the following years, works and machinery for the manufacture of malleable iron; and these have already risen to compare with the pig-iron works, in the proportion of about 30 to 100 in the yearly value of their produce. Everywhere are heard the rattling of machinery, the sonorous stroke of mighty hammers, and the hissing and clanking of the steam-engine; and the flames which perpetually belch from the craters of its numerous furnaces, and for miles around light up the country on the darkest nights, have not inappropriately earned for Old Monkland the title of the ‘Land of Fire.’ Fortunes have here been realised in the iron trade with a rapidity only equalled by the sudden and princely gains of the adventurers who sailed with Pizarro to Peru. It is understood, for example, that the profits of a single establishment in this line during the year 1840 were nearly £60,000; while little more than twenty years before the co-partners of this company were earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, in following the agricultural vocation of their fathers. The principal ironworks in the parish, or immediately adjacent to it, are those of Gartsherrie, Dundyvan, Monkland, Calder, Clyde, Summerlee, Carnbroe, and Langloan. The conversion of iron into steel has given a further impetus to the manufacture, and here are located the extensive works of the Calderbank Steel and Coal Co. The ironstone strata in Old and New Monkland—the strata from which the Monkland

furnaces have their supply—are described in the *New Statistical* as follows: '1. The Upper blackband. It lies about 24 fathoms above the Ell-coal, as indicated in the succession of strata given above. It is of very local occurrence, like all the ironstones, and has only been found worth working at Palacecraig. It is of inferior quality, and only about 18 inches thick.' 2. The blackband, also called Mushet's blackband, from the name of its discoverer, Robert Mushet (1805). This is the great staple commodity for the supply of the iron market, and when found to any extent is a certain source of wealth to the proprietor. Its average depth below the splint is about 15 or 16 fathoms; and it varies in thickness from 14 to 18 inches, and occupies an area of from 8 to 10 square miles. 3. Airdriehill blackband. In this property, which is in New Monkland, there is a band of ironstone, varying from 2 to 4 feet in thickness, lying about 3 feet below the blackband. It is found only in part of the lands of Airdriehill, and is by far the most local of all the ironstones.'

Several kinds of sandstone, and several varieties of trap, within the parish, are in great request for local building purposes, and have been largely quarried. The facilities of communication by road, railway, and canal are remarkably great, having been multiplied and ramified in proportion to the large and rapidly increasing demands of the district for heavy traffic. The principal of them will be found described or indicated in our articles CALEDONIAN RAILWAY, MONKLAND CANAL, and NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY; whilst fuller information as to the various industries is furnished under BAILLIESTON, COATBRIDGE, GARTSHERRIE, GARTURK, etc.

For registration purposes the parish is divided into the three districts of Eastern, Western, and Coatbridge. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parishes of Baillieston, Bargeddie, Calderbank, Coats, Gartscherrie, and Garturk, Old Monkland is in the presbytery of Hamilton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £529. The parish church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Coatbridge, was built in 1790 at a cost of only £500, and, as since enlarged, contains 902 sittings. A chapel of ease to it stands at Kenmuir (Mount Vernon). The parish poor-house accommodates 276 inmates; and 19 schools, of which 13 are public and 5 Roman Catholic, with total accommodation for 9525 children, have an average attendance of about 7550, and grants amounting to nearly £8230. Pop. (1801) 4006, (1831) 9580, (1841) 19,675, (1861) 29,543, (1871) 34,073, (1881) 37,323, (1891) 44,616, of whom 24,021 were males, and 12,898 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See Andrew Miller's *Rise and Progress of Coatbridge and the Surrounding Neighbourhood* (Glasg. 1864).

Monkland Well. See MONKLAND, NEW.

Monklaw. See JEDBURGH.

Monk Myre, a lake (4×1 furl.) in Bendochy parish, Perthshire, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles SE of Blairgowrie. Originally a shallow reedy pool, covering a bed of rich marl, it was deepened into a lake by extensive digging for removal of the marl.

Monkrigg, an estate, with an elegant modern mansion, in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of the town.

Monk's Burn, a brook in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, rising among the Pentland Hills at an altitude of 1480 feet, and running $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of 770 feet, it falls into the North Esk near Newhall, at the boundary with Peeblesshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Penicuik town. It enters the glen of the Esk in several considerable falls, amidst landscape of much beauty; is overlooked at its mouth, from the opposite side of the Esk, by a height called the Steel, said to have been so called from a skirmish on it with a straggling detachment of General Monk's army; and seems to have got its own name from some association with General Monk.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Monks Island. See INCHTAVANNACH and MUCK.

Monkstadt, an old mansion in Kilmuir parish, Isle of

Skye, Inverness-shire, near Columbkil Lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Duntulm Castle. It was the seat of the Macdonalds, subsequent to their removal from Duntulm Castle; was occupied by Sir Alexander Macdonald at the time of Prince Charles Edward's disasters after the battle of Culloden; and was the place to which Flora Macdonald conducted the Prince, in the disguise of a maidservant, from the Outer Hebrides.

Monkton, a mansion in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles SSW of Musselburgh. Its oldest part is said to have been built by General Monk, who made it his favourite Scottish residence.

Monkton, a village and a coast parish of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands 1 mile inland, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Monkton station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Ayr. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1861) 403, (1871) 467, (1881) 354, (1891) 387.

The parish, containing also the watering-place of PRESTWICK and half of the village of New Prestwick, since the close of the 16th or the beginning of the 17th century has comprehended the ancient parish of Prestwic Monachorum or Monkton, part of the ancient parish of Prestwic de Burgo, and the ancient chapelry of Crosby. Monkton proper lies in the middle, Prestwick in the S, and Crosby in the N; and the first got its name from its belonging to the monks of Paisley Abbey, the second from its being the 'habitation of a priest,' and the third from its having 'a dwelling at a cross.' The united parish of Monkton and Prestwick is bounded NW by Dundonald, NE by Symington, E by Craigie, SE by Tarbolton and St Quivox, SW by Newton-upon-Ayr, and W by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 3 miles; and its area is 3971 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 182 are foreshore and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. Rumbling Burn flows south-south-westward to the sea along all the Dundonald boundary, and a little above its mouth is joined by Pow Burn, which, after tracing part of the St Quivox boundary, strikes north-westward across the interior. The coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, consists of low flat sands, diversified only with sandy bent-covered knolls. The interior rises gently from the shore to 200 feet at the eastern boundary, but looks to the eye to be almost a dead level. Coal has not been worked for fifty or sixty years; and sandstone is no longer quarried. The soil on the coast and over a considerable part of the southern district is light sand incapable of tillage; of the central district is deep rich loam; and of the N and NE is strong earthy clay. Nearly one-fourth of the entire area is pastoral or waste; some 65 acres are under wood; and the rest of the lands is in tillage. The roofless old church of Monkton, St Cuthbert's, is a structure of high antiquity, with walls nearly 4 feet thick, and is said to have been the building near which Sir William Wallace had the singular dream recorded by Blind Harry. In the churchyard is the grave of James Macrae, who rose from a humble position to be governor of Madras, and to whose memory a monument has been erected. The old church of Prestwick, St Nicholas, as ancient probably as that of Monkton, has stone buttresses at the E end, and serves as a landmark to sailors. St Ninian's leper hospital, at Kingcase, between Prestwick and New Prestwick, and near the ruins of the old church of Prestwick, was founded by King Robert Bruce; but only a well remains to mark its site. Mansions are Adamton, Fairfield, Ladykirk, and Orangefield. Monkton and Prestwick is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £316. The parish church, midway between Monkton and Prestwick villages, was built in 1837, and then superseded the two old churches. One of the earliest efforts of the late David Bryce, R.S.A., it is a very handsome and conspicuous edifice. Other places of worship are Prestwick Free and U.P. churches (1884). Two public schools, Monkton and Prestwick, with respective accommodation for 160 and 304 children, have an average attendance of about 110 and 170, and grants of

nearly £104 and £165. Pop. (1801) 986, (1831) 1818, (1861) 1973, (1871) 1744, (1881) 2121, (1891) 2608.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 22, 1863-65.

Monktonhall, a hamlet in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, near the left bank of the river Esk, 1 mile SSW of Musselburgh.

Monkwood, a modern mansion in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the Doon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Maybole town.

Monquhitter, a parish of Buchan, N Aberdeenshire, containing the villages of CUMINESTOWN and GARMOND, respectively 6 miles E by N and 7 ENE of Turriff, which is the nearest railway station, and under which the former has a post office. It is bounded N by King-Edward, E by New Deer, SE by Methlick, S by Fyvie, and W by Turriff, from which last it was disjoined in 1649. Its length, from NNW to SSE, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost width is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $17,455\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $22\frac{3}{4}$ are water. Entering from King-Edward, the Burn of Monquhitter or IDOCH WATER flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward till it passes off into Turriff on its way to the Deveron; whilst Asleed or Little Water runs $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward along the eastern boundary on its way to the Ythan. Both streams abound with trout. Along Idoch Water the surface declines to 158 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises northward to 577 feet at the Hill of Cotburn, eastward to 586 at Waggle Hill, from which it again sinks south-south-eastward to 180 feet along Asleed Water. Much of Monquhitter is hilly, bleak, and barren of aspect, and even the rest presents a monotonous appearance, though culture and reclamation have done their best to render it pleasing and productive. Moors, bogs, and morasses were formerly very extensive, but have been greatly curtailed, and, with the exception of the deeper and firmer bogs, are fast approaching exhaustion as a source of fuel. Red sandstone abounds, and has been largely quarried, but does not form a good building material. The soils of the arable lands are a reddish loam and a deep black mould, both incumbent on boulder clay. But a small proportion of the parish is under wood, which does not thrive in any part of Buchan. Lendrum, in the SW corner, is the traditional scene of a three-days' battle between Donald of the Isles and the 'Thane' or Mormaer of Buchan in the latter half of the 11th century, when the Comyns are said to have won the victory. Down to at least 1793 it was firmly believed that corn grown on the 'bloody butts of Lendrum' could never be reaped without strife and bloodshed among the reapers. At Finlay's Mire some Covenanted were cut off by the Ogilvies. Tillymaud and Northburn, with a rental of about £1000, were vested in trustees by the late Messrs Chalmers for charitable purposes in Monquhitter and the city of Aberdeen. AUCHRY House (1767) is the chief mansion. Giving off a portion to Millbren *quoad sacra* parish, Monquhitter is in the presbytery of Turriff and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £258. Previous to the Anti-patronage Act coming into operation, the Duke of Fife was patron of the church and parish; and Monquhitter was the last parish in which the right of presentation was exercised, on 29 Dec. 1874. The parish church, a plain edifice of 1868, stands on a slope to the N of Cuminstown, and contains 1050 sittings. A new graveyard was opened in 1893. A Free church (358 sittings) stands in a hollow to the S of Cuminstown, near whose centre is St Luke's Episcopal church (1844; 130 sittings). Three public schools—Garmond female, Greeness, and Monquhitter—with respective accommodation for 66, 170, and 205 children, have an average attendance of about 25, 95, and 170, and grants amounting to over £20, £82, and £184. Pop. (1801) 1710, (1831) 2004, (1861) 2580, (1871) 2949, (1881) 2794, (1891) 2512, of whom 2220 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 86, 87, 1876.

Monreith, an elegant modern mansion in Mochrum parish, SE Wigtownshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Port-William. White Loch ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.) lies within the large and finely wooded park; and a 16th century cross 7 feet

high, has been placed in front of the house. Held by a younger branch of the Maxwells of Caerlaverock since 1481, Monreith is now the property of Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, seventh Bart. since 1681 (b. 1845; suc. 1877), who has sat in the House of Commons as member for Wigtownshire since 1880. The small village of Monreith is in Glasserton parish, at the head of little Monreith Bay, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Port-William and $5\frac{1}{2}$ W of Whithorn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 2, 1857-56.

Mons. See DALMENY.

Montagu's Walk. See KINNOULL.

Montblairy, an estate, with a mansion, in Alvah parish, Banffshire. The mansion, on the left bank of the Deveron, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Turriff, was built in 1791 and enlarged in 1825. A handsome three-storey edifice, it contains some interesting portraits, and has well-wooded grounds sloping down to the Deveron. The shooting extends over 4000 acres, and the ground is well stocked with all kinds of low country game. There is also salmon and trout fishing on the Deveron, the salmon being numerous and the trout first-rate. The estate, which belonged in remote times to the Earls of Buchan and Mar, was sold by Major-General Andrew Hay (1762-1814) to the uncle of the late proprietor, Alex. Morison, Esq. (1802-79), and is now held by Col. Frederick de Lemare Morison.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Montcoffer, a seat of the Duke of Fife in Alvah parish, Banffshire, on the right bank of the Deveron, 3 miles S of Banff. A fine old residence, it stands on the southern declivity of wooded Montcoffer Hill (346 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876. See DUFF HOUSE.

Monteith, a district of SW Perthshire. Excepting Balquhiddier parish, which anciently belonged to the stewartry of STRATHEARN, the district of Monteith comprises all the lands W of the Ochils in Perthshire, whose waters discharge themselves into the Forth. The vale of the Teith, whence the name is derived, occupies the central and larger part, but is flanked on the one side by the Perthshire section of the upper vale of the Forth, and on the other side by the lower part of the vale of Allan Water. The entire district measures about 28 miles in length from E to W, and 15 in extreme breadth; and includes the whole of the parishes of Callander, Aberfoyle, Port of Monteith, Kilmadock, Kincardine, and Lecropt, with part of the parish of Duablane. Large tracts of it are eminently rich in the finest elements of landscape. Previous to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, Monteith was a separate or independent stewartry. Forming with Strathearn the ancient province of Fortrenn, Monteith was the seat of an old Celtic earldom, whose first earl, Gilchrist, appears in the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153-65), and which, about the middle of the 13th century, passed by marriage to Walter Comyn, second son of the great Earl of Buchan. He was one of the regents of the kingdom at the time of his death in 1258, when the Earldom was obtained by his brother-in-law, Walter Stewart, third son of the third High Steward of Scotland. Walter's great-granddaughter, Margaret, conveyed the Earldom by marriage to Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland, whose son and successor, Murdoch, was beheaded at Stirling in 1425. Two years later the earldom of Monteith was granted to Malise Graham, formerly Earl of Strathearn. His seventh descendant, William, for nearly two years was styled Earl of Strathern and Monteith; but on being deprived of those titles, in 1633 was created Earl of Airth and Monteith—a title dormant since 1694, but claimed by the Barclay-Allard family. See Sir Wm. Fraser's *Red Book of Monteith* (2 vols., Edinb. 1880).

Monteith, Lake of, a placid sheet of water in the middle of Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire. Lying 55 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length from E to W of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, an utmost breadth from N to S of 1 mile, and a depth in places of 80 feet; and it sends off GOODIE WATER $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward to the Forth. Its shores display none of the rude magnificence and grandeur that is characteristic of Highland scenery; but, on the other hand, they

present an aspect of soft pastoral beauty which soothes the soul, and fills the contemplative mind with thoughts calm and quiet as its own transparent waters. The northern shore is beautifully adorned with oak, Spanish chestnut, and plane trees of ancient growth—survivors of those which adorned the park of the Earls of Monteith. On the same side, the manse and church of Port of Monteith, with the elegant mausoleum of the Gartmore family, seated close on the margin of the lake, increase the interest of the scene. The lake contains three islands, two of which, from the noble wood that adorns them, add greatly to the beauty of its expanse; whilst a long, narrow, wooded promontory running far into the water diversifies the southern shore. The largest island, called INCHMAHOMIE, has been noticed separately; that immediately to the W bears the name of Inch Talla or Earl's Isle. Here, from 1427, the Earls of Monteith had their feudal stronghold, the ruins of which still exist, comprising an ancient tower and some domiciliary buildings. The smallest island is called the Dog Isle, where the earls had their dog-kennel; while the stables were situated on the western shore of the lake. Twice in September 1869 Queen Victoria drove here from Inverrossachs. The trout-fishing is ruined by the pike.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871. See P. Dun's *Summer at the Lake of Monteith* (Glasg. 1866); chap. xxv. of Thos. Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Edinb. 1883); and other works cited under INCHMAHOMIE.

Monteith, Port of, a hamlet and a parish of SW Perthshire. The hamlet lies on the NE shore of the Lake of Monteith, 6 miles SSW of Callander, $4\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Aberfoyle, and 4 NNW of Port of Monteith station, in Kippen parish, on the Forth and Clyde junction section of the North British railway, this being 13 miles W by N of Stirling, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Balloch. Erected into a burgh of barony by James III. in 1467, it long was called simply Port, as being the landing-place from Inch Talla and Inchmahome;* and has a little pier, a post office, and a hotel capable of affording excellent accommodation to visitors who wish to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the district.

The parish, containing also the village and station of GARTMORE, since 1615 has comprehended the ancient parish of Port and a portion of that of LANY. It is bounded N by Callander, NE by Callander and Kilmadock, E by Kincardine, S by Kippen and Drymen in Stirlingshire, SW by Drymen, and W by Aberfoyle. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 5 miles; and its area is $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles or 23,599 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $1361\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The FORTH has here a winding course of $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles—viz., 7 furlongs southward along the western border, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward across the south-western interior, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along all the southern border—though the point which it first touches and that where it quits the parish are but $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant as the crow flies. Keltly Water flows $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-by-northward along part of the Drymen boundary to the Forth, another of whose affluents, GOODIE WATER, goes 4 miles eastward from the Lake of Monteith ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ mile; 55 feet) till it passes off into Kincardine. Loch DRUNKIE ($9 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 450 feet) lies on the boundary with Aberfoyle, and Loch VENNACHAR ($3\frac{3}{4}$ miles \times 5 furl.; 270 feet) on that with Callander; whilst in the NE interior are Loch Ruskie ($2 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 400 feet) and Lochan Balloch ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.; 1180 feet). The surface of the southern district is low and flat, sinking to 45, and rarely much exceeding 100, feet above sea-level; but N of the Lake of Monteith rise the Monteith Hills (1289 feet), Ben Dearg (1401), Ben Gullipen (1344), and Meall nan Gobhar (812). This upland district, comprising one-third of the whole area of the parish, consists of a congeries of rocky and mountainous elevations, chiefly covered with heath, and admitting cultivation only in some confined hollows and along some narrow skirts.

The SE corner comprises part of Flanders Moss, in all respects similar in character to the famous one of Kincardine. The rest of the parish, including the district along the Forth, consists of rich carse land towards the river, of 'dryfield' towards the hills, and presents an appearance of much fertility and high culture. The transition from the uplands to the lowlands of the parish is sudden and perfect. In the mountains is limestone of the quality of marble, having a blue ground streaked with white, which, when calcined, affords a quicklime of the purest white. A bluish grey sandstone occurs in the champaign district, close in texture, and very suitable for pavements and staircases. The soil of the carse lands is rich argillaceous alluvium; on most other lands of the champaign district is either a very fertile shallow loam, a stiff, intractable, tilly clay, a ferruginous and comparatively barren gravel, or a more or less fertile reclaimed swamp or meadow; on Flanders Moss and on two other smaller tracts is moss; and on the cultivable part of the uplands is chiefly reclaimed moor. An island in Loch Ruskie is the traditional site of a castle belonging to Sir John Monteith, Wallace's gaoler at DUMBARTON. Other antiquities are traces of a Roman road, deflecting from the great Roman road to Brechin; vestiges of a Roman castellum at the north-western extremity of Flanders Moss; traces of an ancient military post on Keirhead, 1 mile NE of the castellum; and the ecclesiastical and baronial ruins on the islands in the Lake of Monteith. Tullimoss, to the NW of the Lake of Monteith, was the scene of a skirmish in 1489 between James IV. and the Earl of Lennox; and a spot called Suir, near Gartmore House, was the place where Rob Roy is said to have taken from the factor of the Duke of Montrose his collection of rents. From 1 to 10 Sept. 1869, the Queen, with the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, stayed at Inverrossachs, 'the recollection of the ten days at which—quiet and cozy—and of the beautiful country and scenery I saw in the neighbourhood, will ever be a very pleasant one' (pp. 116-147 of *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands*, 1884). Mansions are Blairhoyle, CARDROSS, GARTMORE, INVERTROSSACHS, Locheud (1715), and REDNOCK. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Gartmore, Norriston, and Trossachs, this parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the stipend is £309 and manse. The parish church, at Port of Monteith hamlet, was built in 1873 in the Gothic style of the 13th century, and has a stained E window. Three public schools—Dykehead, Port of Monteith, and Ruskie—with respective accommodation for 57, 72, and 62 children, have an average attendance of about 35, 30, and 35, and grants amounting to nearly £50, £45, and £40. Valuation (1884) £12,649, 3s. 6d., (1892) £11,589, 1s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 1569, (1831) 1664, (1861) 1375, (1871) 1243, (1881) 1175, (1891) 1092, of whom 92 were Gaelic-speaking, and 562 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 39, 1374-69.

Monteviot, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, in Crailing parish, Roxburghshire, 2 miles E by N of Ancrum and 3 N by W of Jedburgh. It stands near the left bank of the winding Teviot, at the southern base of Peniel Heugh (774 feet), in a park of singular beauty, and is itself an imposing Gothic edifice, rebuilt in the course of the 19th century. At Monteviot died Miss Jean Elliot (1727-1805), author of the *Flowers of the Forest*, it then being occupied by her brother, Admiral Elliot. At Harestanes, within the park but in Ancrum parish, were remains of a stone circle till towards the close of the 18th century; and a neighbouring 'serpent-mound,' being explored by Mr J. S. Phené, F.S.A., in 1872, was found to entomb two skeletons. See NEWBATTLE and CRAILING.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Montfode, a ruined baronial fortalice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of West Kilbride, Ayrshire.

Montgomerie. See COILSFIELD.

Montgreenan, an estate, with a mansion and a railway station, in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Kilwinning town. Its owner is Robert Bruce

* Some are inclined, however, to refer *Port* to the Latin *porta*, 'a gate, pass, or defile,' this parish being indeed a gate of the Highlands.

Robertson Glasgow, Esq. (b. 1842; suc. 1860). There is a post office, with railway telegraph, under Irvine.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Montkeggie or **Monkegy**, the ancient name of the parish of Keithhall, Aberdeenshire, which see.

Montlokowre, the name of a hill in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire.

Mont-Quhanie. See MOUNT-QUHANIE.

Montquhitter. See MONQUHITTER.

Montrave, a mansion of 1836 in Scoonie parish, Fifeshire, 4 miles N of Leven. Its owner is John Gilmour, Esq., jun., of Lundin and Montrave. In 1877 a metal pot was found on the estate, containing 9615 silver coins—8675 of them English, of Edward I. and III. See LARGO.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Montrose, a parish containing a royal burgh of the same name, on the coast, at the NE corner of Forfarshire. It is bounded N by Logie-Pert parish and by Kincardineshire, E by the North Sea, S by Craig parish, and SW by Dun parish. The boundary with Kincardineshire has evidently followed the course of the North Esk river, but now, both above and below the bridge by which the coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen crosses the river, the line follows an old channel, in the former case to the S, and in the latter to the N, of the modern one. The boundary on the S is the river South Esk, and on the SW the easterly foreshore of the Montrose Basin, along the track of Tayock Burn, which enters it W of Newmanswalls House, and then it follows the course of this stream for almost a mile to a point E of Newbigging. Elsewhere it is artificial. In shape the parish is, roughly speaking, a triangle with blunted corners, the sides being on the N, E, and SW. The greatest breadth across the N end, from the point on the W where Dun, Logie-Pert, and Montrose parishes meet to that on the E at the old mouth of the North Esk river, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; the breadth, from the North Esk opposite Stone of Morphie (Kincardineshire) on the N to the South Esk at Montrose harbour on the S, is $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles; and the area is 4722·415 acres, of which 95·855 are water, 492·172 foreshore, and the rest land. All along the coast, between the rivers, a flat sandy beach is bounded by a line of sandhills, from 20 to 30 feet high, covered with bent. Immediately within these is a belt of sandy undulating ground, with close short herbage, known to the N as Charleton Muir, and to the S as Montrose Links. From this the ground rises, at first gradually, but afterwards more steeply, to the W, the greatest height (317 feet) being reached near the W corner, to the W of Hillhead of Hedderwick. From this rising ground, sometimes known as Montrose Hill, along the lower slopes of which are the numerous villas and houses forming the village of Hillside, there is an excellent view of the Forfarshire and Kincardineshire Grampians; of the end of the vale of Strathmore, with its mansions and woodland; of the Round Tower and spires of Brechin, and the windings of the South Esk, down past the Basin and on to the mouth below the town of Montrose. In the N, along part of the course of the North Esk, there are high wooded banks, while thriving plantations extend along the W side of the Muir of Charleton and Kinnaber. The soil all over the links is sandy, and the shells show that the deposit is a modern one, so that within the recent period Montrose Basin must have been a bay. On the W side of the links is a raised beach of shingle, and to the W of this the soil is very fertile, being a strong clayey loam. A stiff underlying clay of marine origin, and containing remains of starfishes, is worked for the manufacture of bricks and tiles at Dryleys and Puggieston. The former, however, has now been worked for some years. The underlying rocks belong to the Lower Old Red sandstone formation. The drainage of the parish is carried off by the North Esk and the South Esk. The north-western part of the parish is traversed for over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the Perth and Aberdeen section of the Caledonian railway system, and from Dubton Junction station a branch line, 3 miles in length, communicates with the town of Montrose through the SW part of the parish. The

Montrose and Arbroath section of the North British system, crossing the South Esk by a viaduct over $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, passes by the NW side of the town, and, after a course of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, unites with the Caledonian system at Kinnaber Junction to the N. From this line the Montrose and Bervie railway, also belonging to the North British system, branches off at Montrose and runs parallel to the coast along the W edge of Montrose and Kinnaber Links, for a distance of 2 miles, till it crosses the North Esk. The parish is also traversed by the main road along the coast from Dundee to Aberdeen, which, entering at the SW corner of Montrose, passes through the town, and then along the W edge of Montrose and Kinnaber Links, parallel to the Montrose and Bervie railway, till it reaches Kincardineshire at the North Esk, which it crosses by a good stone bridge erected in 1775-80. There are also a number of good district roads, of which the principal are those to Brechin and to Fettercairn. Near the centre of the N border of the parish, 2 miles NNW of the town of Montrose, is Sunnyside Lunatic Asylum, erected at a cost of over £20,000, and subsequently enlarged, and with accommodation for over 500 patients. This institution originated with a Mrs Carnegie of Charleton, and the original building on the links, near the town, was erected in 1780-82. A royal charter of incorporation was obtained in 1810, and the present building was erected in 1860. It is supported by endowments and by fees received for patients, of whom the average number is about 540, about $\frac{1}{4}$ being pauper lunatics. The asylum is considered one of the best establishments of the kind in the country. In 1894 a further extension of the buildings was undertaken, which it is estimated will cost from £10,000 to £15,000. In connection with the asylum an hospital for the treatment of sick and infirm patients was opened in 1891, and cost £16,000. Kinnaber, in the NE of the parish, is associated with the story of George Beattie, author of *John o' Arnha* [see ST CYRUS]. The industries are mostly connected with the town, but there are flax mills on the North Esk, and brickworks at Dryleys and Puggieston. Besides the town of Montrose the parish has also, close to Dubton station, on the NW, the village of Hillside, which is mainly composed of villas. The mansions are Charleton House (burnt down in 1892, but since rebuilt), Newmanswalls House, and Rosemount House. The parish is in the presbytery of Brechin and the synod of Angus and Mearns. The charge is collegiate, with two ministers; the stipend of the first charge is £434, and that of the second £340, both with manses. The civil parish includes also the *quoad sacra* parishes of Melville (in the town of Montrose) and Hillside. Besides the church at the latter place, and those mentioned in connection with the burgh, the free church of Logie-Pert is also just within the border of the parish, on the N. The landward school-board has under its charge Loanhead public school, which, with accommodation for 208 pupils, has an average attendance of about 125, and a grant of nearly £122. Landward valuation (1884) £9151, 13s., (1893) £8724, 11s., plus £2726 for railways. Pop. of parish (1755) 4150, (1801) 7974, (1831) 12,055, (1861) 15,663, (1871) 15,733, (1881) 16,303, (1891) 14,428, of whom 6270 were males and 8158 females. Of the total population in the civil parish in the latter year 10,161 were in the ecclesiastical parish, while 2691 were in the Melville *quoad sacra* parish and 1576 were in Hillside *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Montrose (Gael. *Alt-moine-ros*, 'the burn of the mossy point'), a seat of manufacture, a seaport, and a royal burgh in the parish just described, at the mouth of the South Esk. It is, by the Caledonian railway, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Brechin, $21\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Arbroath, 38 NE of Dundee, $42\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Aberdeen, $53\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Perth, $116\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Glasgow, and 123 NNE of Edinburgh *viâ* Stirling. By the North British railway it is $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Arbroath, $30\frac{3}{4}$ from Dundee, and 90 from Edinburgh *viâ* Tay and Forth Bridges. It is the terminus of the Caledonian branch line from Dubton, and of the Montrose and Bervie line, as well as a main station on the

Montrose and Arbroath railway. The site of the town is a peninsula jutting southwards, bounded on the E by the sea, and on the S and W by the waters of the South Esk. Except for the low sand-bank along the edge of the links, the ground is almost entirely level. To the W of the town the river expands into a broad tidal loch known as the Montrose Basin and measuring 2 miles by $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile. At high water the whole area is covered, but at low water by far the greater portion becomes an unsightly expanse of mud, largely used for mussel culture. As the channel to the NE of the town is only from 115 to 130 yards wide, the tidal current sets up and down with great swiftness—often from 6 to 8 miles an hour; but this rush of water is beneficial, as its force clears off deposits from the town and river, and prevents the formation of any considerable bar across the mouth of the river. In 1670, by running a dyke from near the Forthill along the bank of the South Esk towards Dun, an attempt was made to drain and add to that estate some 2000 acres, but the bulwark—known as the 'Drainer's dike'—had hardly been completed when it was breached and destroyed by a violent storm, traditionally said to have been raised by Meggie Cowie, one of the last local witches. A small portion of the area has been reclaimed by the Montrose and Arbroath railway company. The Basin is frequented by wild geese, ducks, and other aquatic birds. Neither the flatness of the site nor the large expanse of water around seem to have any injurious effect on the health of the inhabitants. On the contrary the almost insular situation of the town makes the climate very mild; and the Basin at high water adds materially to the beauty of the neighbourhood.

History.—The origin of the name of Montrose has given rise to many conjectures—*Mons Rosarum*, the French *Mons-trois* ('three hills'), the British *Montlerrose* ('the mouth of the stream'), the Gaelic *Mon-ross* ('the promontory hill'), *Moin-ross* ('the promontory of the moss'), and *Meadh-an-ross* ('the field or plain of the moss'), have all been brought forward, but the most likely seems to be that at the beginning of the article, which connects the name first with Old Montrose and so with Montrose, and seems also to account for the tradition (certainly unfounded), that the town at first stood at the former place. According to Boece the original name of the town was *Celurca*, but this seems rather to have been a contiguous place, as both Montrose and Salork are mentioned in a charter in the time of Malcolm IV., and again in the time of William the Lyon. All trace of the latter is now gone, but it was possibly higher up the basin than Moutrose. Of the origin of the town nothing is known, but it has a high antiquity, for as early as the 10th century, when the Danes found the estuary a convenient anchorage, there was, according to Boece, a town here, and in 980 the inhabitants were massacred by a band of these searovers. In the 12th century, under Malcolm IV., we find that mills and salt pans had been established, and his successor, William the Lyon, lived in the castle from time to time between 1173 and 1193. In 1244 the town was burned, and at that time it seems to have been one of the considerable places of the kingdom. When it obtained burghal privileges is not known, but probably in the time of David I. At any rate, burgesses of Montrose are mentioned in 1261-62, and in 1296 twelve burgesses went to Berwick, and in presence of Edward I. took the oath of allegiance on behalf of themselves and the burgh. Edward himself was in Montrose the same year, from the 7th till the 12th July, when he lived at the castle which then stood on the Forthill. According to Wyntoun, Blind Harry, and Balfour, it was here that John Baliol 'did render quietly the realme of Scotland as he that had done amis.'

'This Johu the Baliol, on purpos
He tuk and brocht hym til Munros,
And in the castell of that town,
That then was famous in renown,
This John the Baliol dyspoyled he
Of all his robyis of ryaltie.'

But this is a mistake, for, though the ceremony took place while Edward was here, the scene was at Stracathro, whither Edward went for the purpose, returning the same day. The castle was captured by Wallace in the following year, and seems to have been completely destroyed, for there is no more word of it.* Wallace landed here on his return from France:—

'Baith Forth and Tay thai left and passyt by
On the north cost [gud] Guthré was thar gy,
In Munross hawyn thair brocht hym to the land;'

and, according to Froissart, Moutrose was the port whence Lord James Douglas, at the head of a brilliant retinue, embarked in the spring of 1330 to fulfil the last charge of King Robert Bruce to carry his heart to Jerusalem and deposit it in the holy sepulchre. This, however, is against the testimony of the Scottish historians, particularly Barbour, who says Douglas sailed from Berwick. In the rolls of the parliament, held in Edinburgh in 1357 to arrange the ransom of David II., Montrose occupies the central position among the royal burghs, eight preceding and eight following it, and would therefore appear to have, at that period, attained considerable consequence. Subsequently, in the same year, John Clark, one of the magistrates, was among those who became hostages for the payment of the ransom. In 1369, David himself visited the town; and when the truce made between France and England in 1379 was renewed in 1383, with the stipulation that Scotland should be included if that country wished, a band of thirty distinguished French knights, who came to Scotland in the hope of the war going on, landed at Montrose and passed S by Perth to Edinburgh. During the 15th century the inhabitants had a bitter feud against the Erskines of Dun, seemingly on account of oppression endured at their hands, but this was changed by the well-known laird who figured among the Reformers, and who possessed great influence in the town, and established there a school where the Greek language was taught for the first time in Scotland by Pierre de Marsiliers, who had been brought by Dun from France in 1534. In 1648 the English fleet, which was sailing along the coast doing whatever mischief was possible, made a night attack, but the landing parties were, after a stiff struggle, beaten back by the inhabitants with Erskine at their head. Influenced, no doubt, by such a leader, and probably also prepared for the reception of the new views by their trading intercourse with the Continent, and particularly with Holland, the people early embraced the doctrines set forth by the Reformers. The spread of these must have been greatly aided by the teaching of George Wishart, who seems to have been first a pupil of, and then assistant to, Marsiliers, and who taught and circulated the Greek Testament so extensively among his pupils, that in 1538 the Bishop of Brechin summoned him to appear on a charge of heresy, and he had to flee to England. He returned in 1543, and for a time preached and taught openly 'in Moutrois within a private house next unto the church except oue.' When he had again to flee, the people, determined to have what they wished, got another preacher named Paul Methven, originally a baker in Dundee, who, we are told, having administered the sacrament 'to several of the lieges in a manner far different from the Divine and laudable use of the faithful Catholic church, was denounced rebel and put to the horn as fugitive' in 1559, while the inhabitants were ordered to conform to the old state of things and to attend mass. Andrew Melvil, who was born at Baldozie in the adjoining parish of Craig, was one of Marsiliers' later pupils, and his nephew James Melvil, who has in his *Diary* left an interesting account of his

* The castle seems to have been the royal residence when William the Lyon was at Montrose, and Edward I. lived there, but there is no record as to where David II. resided. In 1438 the grant by James III. to David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, of 'the loftier title' of Duke of Montrose, mentions no castle but only the 'Castledest,' which would seem to imply that the castle was a ruin, or had altogether disappeared. The site was at the Forthill, near where the Infirmary now stands.

studies, was also educated here, but the teacher then (1569) was Mr Andrew Milne. The first minister, after the Reformation, was 'Mr Thomas Anderson, a man of mean gifts bot of singular guid lyff;' and the second was John Durie, who would seem to have been one of the stirring men of the time, for his future son-in-law, James Melvil, describes him on the occasion of their first meeting, when Durie was minister of Leith, as 'for stoutness and zeall in the guid cause mikle renounced and talked of. For the gown was na sooner af, and the Byble ont of hand fra the kirk, when on ged the corslet and fangit was the hagbot and to the fields!' Before his death, too, in 1600, he had received in favour of himself, his wife, and his son, or the longest liver of them, a pension in consideration of 'the greit lang and ernst travellis and labouris sustenit in the trew preaching of Goddis word, besydes the greit charges and expenses, maid be him thir mony zeiris bygane in advancing the publick affayres of the kirk—thairwithall remembering the greit househald and famelie of bairnis quhairwith he is burdynit.' His death took place just immediately before the meeting of the General Assembly of 1600, which was held at Montrose in March in presence of the king, who was busy trying to force on his scheme of Episcopacy. One of the great straggles was about the sitting of the bishops in parliament, but on this and other points the Episcopal party were worsted, chiefly by the influence of Andrew Melvil, who 'remanit in the town all the whyll, and furnisit arguments to the Breithring, and mightelie strytned and incuragit tham.' When reproached by the king for coming, he, 'eftir the auld' maner dischargit his conscience,' and said, 'Sir, tak yow this head, and gar cut it af, gif yie will; yie sall sooner get it, or I betray the cause af Chryst.'

The great Marquis of Montrose was born at Old Montrose in MARYTON parish; but some of his dealings with the neighbouring town of Montrose were of doubtful advantage thereto. In 1644, while he held Aberdeen for the king, a party of his men, headed by Alexander Irvine, younger of Drum, 'passit all over Die, intending onlie to go to Montroiss and to tak the tua brassin cartowis lying thair, if thay war not impedit; . . . and upone Wednesday the 24th of Aprile, be tna houris in the morning, with sound of trumpet thay cam to the toun, who had set on fyres upon thair stepill to walkin the countrie, and wes in armes thame selfis, and rang the commoun hell, bot all for nocht. Thay boldlie enterit Montross, dang the toun's people fra the calsey to thair houssis, and out of the foirstaires thay schot desperately, bot thay war forssit to yeild by many feirfull schotes schot aganes thame; quhair unhappellie Alexander Peirson, one of thair balleis, wes slayne, sum sayes by Nathaniell Gordoun, utheris holdis by ane hieland man, whom the said baillie also slew. Thairefter, it wes said, thay intendit to schip thir cartowis in ane schip lying in Montroiss water, pertening to Alexander Burnet, elder in Abirdene, he consent of Alexander Burnet, his sone, who hapnit to be thair, and had promesit no less, heing ane autecovenanter. Bot, by this Burnetis knowledge, James Scot, now prouest of Montross, with certane of his neighbouris, had quietly convoyit thame selfis with thair best goodis into the said schip. When scho began to flet, scho drawis nar the schoir, quhair young Drum and his men war thinking to schip thair cartowis, according to Alexander Burnetis promeiss foirsaid, and to haue had thame about be sea to Abirdene. Bot, for by thair expectation, this schip schot fyve or six peice of ordinas disperatlie amongis thame, with about fourtie muscattis, quhair, by the gryte providens of God, thair wes hot onlie tuo men killit and smm hurt. Drum seeing this, thay returnit thame selfis, brak the qnheillis of the cartowis, for moir thay culd not do, nor brak them thay nicht not, and threw thame over the schoir, to mak them unserviceable. Drum returnis to the toun, and beginis to brak wp merchand boothis, plunder, and cruellie spolzie ritche merchandice, clothis, silkis, velvotis, and uther costlie wair, silver, gold and silver wark, armes, and all uther

thing, quhairat the hieland men wes not slow. Thay brak wp a pype of Spanish wyne and drank hartfullie. Thay took Patrik Lichtoun, lait prouest, and Androw Gray, prissoneris. Thay left Montroiss in woful cace, about tuo efternone. . . . Thair wes takin 32 hieland men—sum sayis 52—who had unwyslie biddin behind the rest, plundering the Montross goodis, and is takin, schaklit, and sent to Edinbrugh to pay for thair faultis. It is heir to be nottit that, notwithstanding of the many schotis schot within the toun and out of the schip, yit it pleissit God that few wes killit to Drumis syde, except tua or thrie persones, mervallous to sie! and als few to the uther syde, except Alexander Peirson, ballie, who wes schot be Nathaniell Gordoun. Thair intention wes to hane schippit thir cartowis within the foirsaid schip, to haue brocht about when scho cam with hir lading to Abirdene; bot thay gat ane cruell assault, as ye have befoir, and wes nichtellie disapoyntit. The Tutor of Struan, with sum hieland men, did brave service with thair schort gunis. It is said that Drum causit raisse fyre tua severall tymes in Montross, yit Major Gordoun still quenshit and pat out the samen.' Again, in 1645, while the marquis and Bailie were keeping one another, so to speak, in sight, the royalist cavalry were ordered to Montrose, 'with charge to tak thair intertynement, bot no moir. Thay took the same, and wyne aneuche, but did no moir harme to the toun.'

James Melvil mentions 'a pest qnhilk the Lord, for sinne and contempt of his Gospell, sent upon Montros' in 1566; and from May 1648 till February 1649 the plagne again desolated the town, driving crowds to the country in panic, and making such fearful havoc among those who remained, that a large tumulus is pointed out on the links, immediately NE of the town, as the place where many victims to it were interred. In spite of all these misfortunes, the place continued to prosper; the enumeration of the articles in the merchants' boothis plundered by Montrose's men, and mentioned above, would indicate a considerable trade; and a long, contemporary account of it, in the 17th century, describes it as 'a very handsome well-built toun, of considerable trade in all places abroad; good houses, all of stone, excellent large streets, a good tolbuith and church, good shipping of their own, a good shore at the toun, a myle within the river South Esk. . . . It is a very cheap place of all things necessary except house-rent, which is dear, by reason of the great distance they are from stones, and makes their buildings very dear.' There were then on the outskirts 'malthouses and kilns and granaries for cornes, of three storeys high, and some more, and are increased to such a number that in a short time it is thought they will equal if not exceed the toun in greatness. . . . They have a good public revenue, two wind-milnes, ane hospitall with some mortifications belonging to it; they are mighty fyne burgesses and delicate and painfull merchants. There have been men of great snbstance in that toun of a long time, and yet are, who have and are purchasing good estates in the countrie. The generalitie of the burgesses and merchants do very far exceed these in any other toun in the shire.*' About this time, too, the neighbourhood was highly esteemed for its beauty, which was celebrated in Latin verse by John and Arthar Johnston; while Franck, in his *Northern Memoirs* (1658), declares (he must surely have found the fishing in the neighbourhood very good) that it is 'a beauty that lies concealed as it were in the bosom of Scotland, most delicately dressed up and adorned with excellent buildings, whose foundationis are laid with polished stone, and her ports all washed with silver streams that trickle down from the famous Ask.'

* The 'wind-milnes' must have been deemed of some importance, for in the beginning of the 18th century one of the citizens named John Young was sent by the magistrates to Holland to learn the best known methods of constructing and working windmills; and after his return he was the only person to be found in Scotland who understood the management of pumps in coalworks. In an 18th century print a windmill standing to the S of the Steeple, probably about the site of the present Infirmary, forms a prominent feature.

The church became a collegiate charge shortly before the Revolution, the inhabitants agreeing to tax themselves for a stipend to the second minister. This was during the time of the last Episcopal clergyman, David Lyell, who had been a presbyterian, but had conformed. He does not seem to have found his conscience quite easy under the change, or at any rate must have harped uncomfortably over it, for, 'some days before his death, as he was walking in the links about the twilight, at a pretty distance from the town, he espied, as it wer, a woman all in white standing not far from him, who immediately disappeared, and he, coming up presently to the place, saw nae person there, though the links be very plain. Only casting his eye on the place where shee stood, he saw two words drawn or written, as it had been with a staff upon the sand, "Sentenced and condemned;" upon which he came home pensive and melancholy, and in a little sickens and dyes.'

On 21 Dec. 1715 the vessel in which the Chevalier had sailed from France made its appearance off Montrose, where probably a landing would have been made had it not been for the appearance of a ship which was suspected to be a man-of-war. On this account sail was made to the northward, and the actual disembarkation took place at PETERHEAD. In the following year, however, when all hope of success had vanished from the minds of the Jacobites, their forces in the retreat from Perth reached Montrose, where previous arrangements had been made for James to escape to France. Though the matter was kept a profound secret, a rumour of it had got spread abroad among the soldiers, and in order to allay suspicion, the royal baggage had to be sent forward with the main body of the army during a night march towards Aberdeen. James himself had his usual guard paraded before the door of the house where he was, as if for his departure, but slipping quietly out by a back door, he joined the Earl of Mar, and both passed through the gardens to the water's edge, where a boat was ready to carry them on board ship. The house where he had spent the day—and which is said to have been the same as that in which the Marquis of Montrose was born—has long been gone. It was the town house of the Duke of Montrose, and stood behind Peel's monument at the S end of High Street. It was here that James wrote to the Duke of Argyll expressing his regret at the misery caused by some of his operations, and telling how he had left a sum of money to make good the losses sustained. 'Among the manifold mortifications I have had in this unfortunate expedition, that of being forced to burn several villages, etc. as the only expedient left me for the publick security was not the smallest. It was indeed forced upon me by the violence with which my rebellious subjects acted against me, and what they, as the first authors of it, must be answerable for, not I; however, as I cannot think of leaving this country without making some provision to repair that loss, I have therefore consigned to the Magistrates of — the sum of — desiring and requiring of you, if not as an obedient subject, at least as a lover of your country, to take care that it be employd to the designd use, that I may at least have the satisfaction of having been the destruction and ruin of none, at a time I came to free all.' The letter was given to the officer left in command of the army, General Gordon, with instructions to fill up the blanks with the name of the town and the sum, before forwarding it to the Duke of Argyll, the money being the amount left over after providing for the subsistence of the army.

For a short time in 1745 the Royalists had their quarters here, but they were driven out by the Jacobites, whose influence in the neighbourhood seems then to have been considerable. The 'Hazard,' a sloop-of-war of 16 guns and 80 men, was then sent to regain the position, and entering the basin commanded the town with her guns, so that the anti-Government party were compelled to retire. Captain David Ferrier of Brechin, the Jacobite deputy-governor, was not, however, so easily dispossessed of his prize, for entering the town at night

he took possession of the island of Inchbrayock, and erected an earthwork to protect his men. The same afternoon a French vessel, which was coming in with troops, was run on shore out of reach of the 'Hazard's' guns, her cannon were dragged to land and mounted at the island, and the fire opened from these at last compelled the government ship to surrender. The 'Hazard' proved for a time serviceable to Prince Charles Edward, but early in the following year she was driven ashore at the Bay of Tongue and lost to the Jacobites, as was also a large sum of money then on board. Admiral Byng came to avenge her capture, but had to confine himself to sinking the long boat of a French vessel that was lying off the coast. In 1746 the Duke of Cumberland passed through the town—the site of the house where he slept being now occupied by the National Bank—and a garrison was posted at the place, notwithstanding which, on 10 June (the anniversary of the old Chevalier's birthday), the Jacobite ladies showed their constancy by wearing white gowns, while the boys made bonfires along the streets. The officer in command of the station overlooked the matter, as he had no wish to punish ladies and children, but Cumberland with his usual vindictive cruelty had him deprived of his commission, and threatened to cause the children to be whipped at the cross to frighten them from their bonfires, a threat which he is actually said to have had carried into execution in some cases, it being alleged that one of the culprits so treated was Coutts, afterwards the great London banker.

In 1773 Montrose was visited by Dr Johnson and Boswell on their way from Edinburgh to the Hebrides. 'We found,' says Boswell, 'a sorry inn where I myself saw another waiter put a lump of sugar with his fingers into Dr Johnson's lemonade for which he called him "Rascal!" It put me in great glee that our landlord was an Englishman. I rallied the Doctor upon this, and he grew quiet. . . . Before breakfast [the next morning] we went and saw the town-hall, where is a good dancing-room and other rooms for tea-drinking. The appearance of the town from it is very well; but many of the houses are built with their ends to the street, which looks awkward. When we came down from it I met Mr Gleig, a merchant here. He went with us to see the English chapel. It is situated on a pretty dry spot, and there is a fine walk to it. It is really an elegant building, both within and without. The organ is adorned with green and gold. Dr Johnson gave a shilling extraordinary to the clerk, saying, "He belongs to an honest Church." I put him in mind that Episcopalians were but dissenters here; they were only tolerated. "Sir," said he, "we are here as Christians in Turkey." The Doctor himself records his impression briefly. 'We travelled on to Montrose which we surveyed in the morning, and found it well built, airy, and clean. The town-house is a handsome fabric with a portico. We then went to view the English chapel, and found a small church, clean to a degree unknown in any other part of Scotland, with commodious galleries; and what was yet less expected, with an organ.' The town in those days seems to have had a number of beggars, for in the passage immediately following, Johnson remarks that when he had proceeded thus far he had opportunities of observing what he had never heard, 'that there are many beggars in Scotland,' though, to their credit be it said, that they solicited 'silently or very modestly.' The English Episcopal Church that is mentioned is St Peter's, which was founded in 1722, but was unfortunately burned down in 1857, just after it had been repaired.

Except a visit from Burns in 1787, and another from the Queen, who took train to Perth from a temporary station near the present Victoria Bridge, on her return from Balmoral in 1848, the town may be said to have no later history. Although since the latter part of the 18th century it has had less increase of population and less growth of trade and industry than most towns of its class and in its position, it has yet thriven in a steady way that is perhaps better than sudden bursts of pro-

sperity would have been, and there is but little sign of the fulfilment of the old rhyme:—

'Bonnie Munross will be a moss:
Dundee will be dung down:
Forfar will be Forfar still:
And Brechin a braw burgh town.'

The town was the birthplace of Robert Brown (1773-1858), the eminent botanist; Joseph Hume (1777-1855), politician and reformer; Sir Alexander Burnes (1805-41), Asiatic scholar and traveller; Sir James Burnes, his elder brother, who also distinguished himself in India; Sir James Duke (1792-1873), Lord Mayor of London in 1848-49; Sir William Burnett, the inventor of the process known as 'Burnettising' for deodorising bilge water and preserving timber from rotting; and George Paul Chalmers, R.S.A. (1836-78). Alexander and James Burnes were sons of a cousin of Robert Burns, and the former was killed at Cabul, where he was political resident. Old Montrose has given to the family of Graham the successive titles of Earl (1505), Marquis (1644), and Duke (1707) in the peerage of Scotland. This family can be traced back to 1128, when William de Graham witnessed a charter of King David I. to the monks of Holyrood. The early members of the race were all distinguished for their bravery. The first of them connected with Forfarshire was Sir David Graham, who obtained a grant of Old Montrose from Robert I. The first Earl was killed at Flodden, and the third was appointed Viceroy of Scotland in 1604. The first Marquis was James, who figures so prominently in the time of Charles I. His son and successor, who was restored to the title and the estates in 1660, was known as the 'Good Marquis.' Viscount Dundee was sprung from a branch of the same family. The dukedom was conferred on the fourth Marquis as a reward for his steady support of the Union. The family has long ceased to have any connection of interest with either the town or neighbourhood. Their present seat is Buchanan Castle, Stirlingshire.

Streets and Public Buildings.—The town has two principal lines of street running in a general direction from N to S. That to the W is the principal, and from N to S has the names of Northesk Road, Murray Street, High Street, and Bridge Street; that to the E is known to the N as Mill Street, and to the S as Baltic Street and South Esk Street, and is mostly very irregular and narrow. On the W side of High Street a fine wide street—Hume Street—was formed in 1880 to give access to the new station of the Montrose and Arbroath section of the North British railway system. High Street is continued westwards to the river by Castle Street and Shore Wynd, much improved in recent years, but still of unequal width, narrow, and winding. To the W of this, branching off also from High Street, is the wide modern Bridge Street. Along the side of the river is Wharf Street, eastward of which, towards the old station and harbour, are Hill Street, Commerce Street, Ferry Street, Ramsay Street, and River Street. Eastwards of Baltic Street and Mill Street is an open space, mostly laid out as public gardens, which is known as The Mid Links, and about which are a number of excellent houses. The chief cross streets from E to W are Broomfield Road at the extreme N end of the town, Rosehill Road and John Street and New Wynd off High Street and continued across the Mid Links by Union Street. The line by Bridge Street or Castle Street, High Street, Murray Street, and Northesk Road lies along the main coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen.

Till near the end of the 18th century the traffic was conveyed across the South Esk by ferry-boats crossing the river between FERRYDEN and the harbour, but the road was then diverted to the westward, and bridges constructed between Montrose and INCHBRAYOCK,* and across the south channel between Inchbrayock and the S bank of the river. The bridge over the south channel was a substantial stone structure, and still remains; that over the main channel was a heavy timber bridge,

* So named from an old church dedicated to St Braoch.

erected in 1793-96, and deemed a wonderful structure. One of the openings was moved like a drawbridge, in order to allow of the passage of ships up the river. In consequence, however, of an ill-advised narrowing of the channel at its site, the rapid current soon carried away the old bed of the river, and threatened to sweep away the foundations of the bridge; and after various expedients had been tried to prevent its destruction, it eventually became a piece of mere shaking patchwork, and was condemned. In its place it was determined to erect a suspension-bridge, and this, designed by Sir Samuel Brown, R.N., and founded in Sept. 1828, was finished in Dec. 1829 at a cost of £23,000. The distance between the points of suspension is 432 feet, and the total length, including approaches, is about 800 feet. The towers are 22½ feet high from foundation to roadway, and 71 feet high altogether; 39½ feet wide at the roadway; and each is pierced by an archway 18 feet high and 16 wide. At a distance of 115 feet from the towers are the chambers where the ends of the chains are secured. The chains themselves, which are double, and 1 foot apart, are made of the best cable iron, with bars 8 feet 10 inches from centre to centre, and the joints of the upper main chains over the middle of the bar in the lower. The suspending rods are 5 feet apart. In 1838, on the occasion of a boat-race in the river, a large crowd on the bridge rushed from one side to the other, and the sudden strain, owing to some imperfection in one of the saddles on the top of the north tower, causing the upper chain on one side to give way, it fell on the lower chain, killing several people. Had not the under chain proved sufficiently strong to support the sudden strain, the whole crowd would have been precipitated into the water. The bridge was speedily repaired, but in October the same year a violent south-westerly gale produced such violent vibrations as to tear up, destroy, and throw into the river about two-thirds of the roadway. The main chains, however, remained uninjured, but repairs were necessary to the amount of £3000. Hitherto the lateral oscillation in the centre had been as much as from 3 to 4 feet, but now, by the introduction of new supports, designed by J. M. Rendal, London, this was reduced so as not to exceed 3 or 4 inches. A portion of the roadway at each side, reserved for foot-passengers, is railed off from the carriage-way by longitudinal timber traverses, which so abut upon the towers, and extend above and below the roadway, as to thoroughly stiffen the whole structure. When this bridge was first erected, the centre span of the stone one across the south channel was taken down and replaced by a drawbridge to allow vessels to pass up to Old Montrose, but it was removed a few years ago and replaced by a brick archway, and other improvements were carried out at the same time. Financially the suspension-bridge had always been in difficulties, for, notwithstanding the pontage income, there still in 1871 remained a debt of more than £18,000, and as the revenue derived from tolls was then threatened with a great reduction, should the proposed formation of a direct Montrose and Arbroath railway be proceeded with, the company promoting that line became bound to pay annually £983, 6s. in perpetuity as compensation for the anticipated loss. When the Roads and Bridges Act came into operation in 1883 the pontage was finally abolished. Whilst the foundations of the northern towers were being dug, a large number of human bones were found in a small eminence close by on which the castle stood, and which was known as the Castle Hill or Fort Hill. A short distance up the river from the suspension-bridge is the viaduct by which the Arbroath and Montrose railway crosses the South Esk. It was designed by Mr W. R. Galbraith, and is 475 yards long. There are 16 spans, the one at the S side being 63 feet wide, the two at the N side respectively 54 feet and 57 feet 6 inches, and the others 96 feet. The girders are supported on double cylindrical piers sunk in the bed of the river to an average depth of 18 feet, 7 feet 6 inches in diameter up to low water, and thence 5 feet in diameter. It was erected in 1882-83 to

replace the original viaduct constructed in 1878-80, somewhat on the same plan as the first Tay Bridge; but after the disaster to that structure, although it was used for goods traffic, the Board of Trade refused to grant it the necessary certificate for passenger traffic, and it was removed. Across the south channel there is a brick viaduct of 16 arches.

The infirmary, near the N end of the suspension-bridge, was originally connected with the old lunatic asylum noticed in the account of the parish. It afterwards became separate, and the present building, erected in 1839 at a cost of £2500, enlarged in 1865, and again in 1893, includes a dispensary and a mortuary, the latter erected in 1894. It is under the charge of the same directors as the lunatic asylum, and the average annual number of patients is 200. Close by, an old building, formerly public baths, has been fitted up by the local authority as a temporary hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases.

High Street was, till 1748, divided along the centre into two streets by a row of houses called Rotten Row, but it is now a wide handsome open thoroughfare. A few of the houses still present their gables to the street, but these older features are disappearing. Projecting into the street towards the S end are the town buildings, erected in 1763, and with an upper storey added in 1819, a plain erection, with arcaded basement and a pediment containing an illuminated clock. It contains a council-room with a number of portraits of prominent local men, a guild-hall, a court-room, a committee room, and two large apartments used as a public library (founded in 1785; annual subscription one guinea). There is an extensive collection of books amounting to over 25,000 volumes. Besides this there is a trades' library with over 7000 volumes (founded 1819; annual subscription 4s. 4d.) and a grammar school library, founded in 1686, and containing many old and rare books. The old Trades' Hall on the E side of High Street, a short distance N of the town buildings, is now known as the Albert Hall. In 1894 it was resolved by the town council to erect a new public hall in High Street. The statues close by are those of Sir Robert Peel, erected in 1852; and of Joseph Hume, M.P.—a native and for some years member for the Montrose district of burghs—erected in 1859. The prison to the S of the town-hall superseded the old jail in the Steeple. Built in 1832, it is now used only for prisoners with sentences of not more than 14 days, and part of it is used as a police office, court-room, and prison-keeper's house. The Assembly Hall, formerly used as a town-hall, was bought as a congregational hall for the parish church in 1895.

There seems to have been a parish church as early as the 13th century, but the present building, which is immediately E of the town-hall, was erected in 1791 on the site of an older church, and measures 98 by 65 feet. It is one of the largest in Scotland, the double tier of galleries and area containing 2500 sittings. A fine organ was erected in the church in 1885. The square steeple of the older church with its octagonal spire forms a prominent feature in old views of the town. The spire was of later date, having been added in 1694—the date on the vane now in the museum. It was in it that Thomas Forster, a priest, met his death at the hands of John Erskine of Dun, a circumstance that led to the young laird's retirement to the Continent for a season, and thus to his adherence to the doctrines of the Reformation; and on it 'a fyre of joy' burned in June 1566 on the reception of the news of the birth of James VI. The steeple having become somewhat rickety was taken down in 1831, and the present one, 220 feet high, erected in 1832-34 after designs by Gillespie Graham at a cost of £3500, and repaired in 1892. There is a fine brass chandelier which belonged to the old church. Round the building is the old burial ground, containing the grave of Maitland the historian, and in which interment is now restricted. There is another cemetery at Rosehill Road on the NE of the town, and a third has been laid out at Sleepyhillock, near the Tayock

Burn. At Sleepyhillock, too, the formation of an esplanade was begun by the town council in 1894. Melville Established church, built in 1854 as a chapel of ease, is now a *quoad sacra* parish church. St John's Free church, in John Street, a Grecian building, was erected in 1829 as a chapel of ease at a cost of £3969, and contains over 1000 sittings. It was reseated and renovated in 1892, and a handsome hall and vestries were erected behind in the same year. St George's Free church, built soon after the Disruption, contains over 1000 sittings; and St Paul's Free church is a plain Gothic building with a spire (1860). Mill Street U.P. church was built in 1830 for a congregation formed in 1750; John Street U.P. church was built in 1824 for a congregation formed in 1787; and Knox U.P. church, in Castle Street, was built in 1860. The Congregational church, in Baltic Street, was built in 1844 in place of a previous chapel. The Evangelical Union church was built in 1849, and the Wesleyan church at the foot of New Wynd in 1873 in room of an older church dating from 1814. The Scottish Episcopal church (St Mary), in Panmure Place, was built in 1844, and, as restored and enlarged in 1878, is a good Early English edifice, with organ and fine stained-glass windows. The English Episcopal church (St Peter), whose early history has been already referred to, was rebuilt in 1859. St Andrew's Roman Catholic church was erected in Market Street in 1886. Most of the churches have halls in connection with them. Within garden ground on the W side of Murray Street there were, till the beginning of the 19th century, remains of a Dominican monastery. The original building, 'biggit and foundit' and dedicated to the Virgin Mary in 1230 by Allan the Durward, last male representative of the De Lundins, seems to have stood on the portion of the links known as St Mary's, near Victoria Bridge, but in 1516 the monks removed to new buildings in the position first mentioned. Almost nothing more is known of their history except that being disturbed in their new abode by the noises in the streets, they were, in 1524, allowed to return to their first dwelling.

Montrose Academy stands on the Links, and was, as we have already seen, in existence as early as the middle of the 16th century at least. Its early fame and its connection with Wishart and the Melvils has been already noticed. One of the teachers in the 17th century was David Lyndsay, a cadet of the Edzell family, who became Bishop of Brechin, and was afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh when Jenny Geddes threw her stool at Dr Hanna's head. 'The bishop of Edinburgh, named Mr David Lyndsay, cuming to preiche, heving of this tumult cam nevertheles to Sanct Geillis kirk and teichit, but in quietioun. Sermon endit and he going out of the kirk dur, these rascall wemen cryit out aganist bischopis, reddie to stanc him to the death, but being a corpulent man he waistellie put in the Erll of Roxbrughe coche, standing hard besyd, and was careit to his lodging; the samen rascallis still following him and throwing stons at the coche, so that he cescapit narrowlie with his lyf.' Among the later pupils were Joseph Hume and Sir James and Sir Alexander Burnes. The present building, which is surmounted by a low dome, was erected in 1820, and contains accommodation for over 700 pupils. The average attendance is about 400, and the work, embracing the usual secondary subjects, is carried on by a rector, seven masters, and three assistants. There is a very small endowment, so that the income is to a large extent dependent on fees and grants. From funds bequeathed by Mr John Erskine, of Jamaica, in 1786, and Mr William Dorward, a number of bursars are annually taught, and a salary of £50 is paid to one of the assistant masters. In connection with the Academy an excellently equipped Science and Arts School was opened in 1891. Dorward's Seminary, near the Academy, was erected in 1833 partly at the expense of the Incorporated Trades and partly by subscription, and was afterwards transferred to the management of Dorward's Trustees, and later to the School Board. There are 9 schools, 8 of them public,

with accommodation, average attendance, and Government grant as follows:—Academy infant (105, about 65, over £62), Dorward's (352, about 390, nearly £340), Half-time (162, about 90, over £75), Lochside (135, about 85, over £60), North Links (320, about 225, over £195), Southesk (745, about 575, nearly £500), Townhead (566, about 445, nearly £428), White's Place elementary (204, about 190, over £155), Chapel Works half-time (106, about 35, nearly £30). In addition to the School Board there is an Educational Endowments Trust, consisting of seven members, with invested funds amounting to about £3924, exclusive of the value of the Harvieston estate. There are also several private schools and seminaries.

Dorward's House of Refuge, at the N end of the Middle Links, was erected in 1839, and is endowed from a fund of £29,600 bequeathed by William Dorward, merchant in Montrose. It is a neat Elizabethan building, affording accommodation for 150 inmates, but has generally only about 80. It is for old and infirm people and orphans or deserted children, and is managed by trustees from various public bodies. The Museum of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society, a neat building in Panmure Place erected in 1837 and extended in 1889, when a fine hall was added, contains valuable collections of natural history objects, and a fine collection of coins and other antiquities. The barracks, to the NE of the harbour, were originally the buildings of the lunatic asylum, which were transferred to Government in 1860 to be converted into a depot for the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery militia.

Commerce and Trade, etc.—The manufacture of linen yarn and thread was introduced at a comparatively early period, and has been vigorously carried on. An annual market for these products was held in the early years of the 18th century, and drew to it manufacturers from all parts of Forfarshire and Kincardineshire and from some parts of Aberdeenshire, to dispose of their goods. The making of sailcloth was begun in 1745; but after a short burst of prosperity it fell off, and has now become extinct. The manufacture of sailcloth, fine linen, lawns, and cambric was so prominent at Pennant's visit to the town in 1776, as to draw from him a eulogy on the skill and industry employed. Flax-spinning, with newly-invented machinery worked by one of Boulton and Watt's engines, was commenced in Ford's Mill, a factory built for this in 1805; and in 1805-6 the engineman who had charge of the machinery of this work was the great inventor of the locomotive engine, George Stephenson. An engineman's wages in those days could not have been large, but during the year Stephenson was in Montrose he saved a sum of no less than £23. Flax-spinning is now the principal industry, and gives employment to a large number of hands, both in the town and in its neighbourhood, as does also the weaving of part of the yarn into ducks, sheetings, dowlas, canvas, and other fabrics. There are also three ropeworks, mills, machine-making establishments, breweries, and an artificial manure and chemical work. Shipbuilding, that had once been extensively carried on, but had become extinct, has been revived, the Montrose Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Limited, having been formed in 1892 and carrying on business in a yard at the water side. There is also a small business done in boatbuilding and ship-carpenter work. The registration or custom-house port used formerly to comprehend the whole coast from Buddon Ness on the S to Bervie-brow or Todhead on the N, but is now restricted to the reach from Redhead to Todhead, and therefore includes only Johnshaven and Gourdon. The number of vessels within the smaller range, with their tonnage, has been at various dates as follows:

Year.	Sailing Ships.	Tons.	Steamers.	Tons.	Total Vessels.	Total Tons.
1868	112	17,320	2	40	114	17,360
1875	78	13,529	4	1156	82	14,685
1882	50	9,287	7	2053	57	11,340
1895	17	1,858	11	578	28	2,436

By far the greater part of the ships belong to Montrose. The harbour comprises the whole reach of the South Esk from the bridge to the sea, but is occupied principally in the upper part of that reach. It is naturally very good, and has been well cared for. The entrance is somewhat narrow, and cannot easily be taken, with the wind from certain points; but the depth over the bar is 18 feet at low water of spring tides, and it is therefore accessible at all hours to vessels of large draught. To the N of the fairway is a dangerous bank called the Annat Sands. There are two leading lights, one on the N side of the entrance, and the other on the SE of Rossie Island; while on the promontory at the S side of the mouth of the river is Montroseness or Seurdyness lighthouse, erected in 1870, altered in 1881, and again in 1885, with a double intermittent or occulting white light, its periods of light and darkness being thirty seconds each. The light is visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles. A light of less power but of same character is shown from the lantern up the channel towards Montrose harbour. It has also a fog bell, sounded when fishing boats are at sea. The quays are well constructed and commodious, and have been considerably extended in recent years. A wet dock, measuring 450 by 300 feet, with a depth of 19 feet at spring tides and 15 at neaps, and capable of accommodating 6000 tons of shipping, was formed in 1840 at a cost of £43,000. There is a patent slip, capable of raising vessels of 400 tons. Tramways connect the harbour with both the Caledonian and North British railway stations. The present trustees are five elected by the County Council, the sheriff of the county, the provost and senior bailie of Montrose, 2 members elected by the town council, 9 chosen by the municipal electors, and 4 elected by the town council of Brechin. It was acquired by this body from the town council in 1837, under act of parliament, by which a payment of £600 a year in perpetuity is to be made to the latter body. The following table shows the tonnage of vessels that entered from and to foreign ports and coastwise, with cargoes and in ballast, at various dates:—

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1860	48,882	17,638	66,520	33,790	17,066	50,856
1874	66,915	25,414	92,329	66,902	22,479	89,381
1881	71,319	21,426	92,745	68,122	20,947	89,069
1882	65,998	28,041	94,039	67,450	26,214	93,664
1895	52,943	15,825	68,768	51,982	10,436	62,418

The foreign trade is chiefly with the Baltic and Norwegian ports. The chief exports are grain, manufactured goods, dressed wood for the Australian colonies, potatoes, and fish; and the chief imports are timber, coal, flax, hemp, and wheat. The trade in wood is second only to that on the Clyde. Montrose fishery district embraces the coast from Dundee to Gourdon, and in 1894 had a total of 254 first-class boats, 193 second-class boats, 154 third-class boats, and 5 beam trawl-vessels, with a total tonnage of 6755, and 1179 resident fishermen and boys. Of these, however, only 7 third-class boats, and 3 beam trawl-vessels, with 35 men and boys, belonged to Montrose itself. In the same year the value of boats was £49,470; of the fishing gear, £35,349. The total number of persons employed in connection with them was 1901, the number of barrels of herring salted or cured 39,996, and the number of cod, ling, or hake taken 31,705. Of the whole number of boats, about a fourth belonged to the small fishing village of FERRYDEN.

Municipality, etc.—As already noticed it is uncertain when Montrose became a royal burgh, but in the charters of confirmation and renovation granted by David II. in 1352, and by Robert II. in 1385, there is a rescript of a charter believed to have been granted by David I. Subsequent extension of privileges was granted by James IV. Under the Burgh Politee Act of 1892 affairs are managed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 12 councillors. The corporation is probably the only one in Scotland

that can boast of ever having had female burgesses, since in 1751 the ladies Jean, Mary, and Margaret Falconer, daughters of Lord Falconer of Halkerstone, were raised to that dignity. The police force consists of 12 men (one to every 1081 of the population) including a superintendent, whose salary is £160. The corporation revenue for 1894-95 was £3201. Gas is supplied by a company formed in 1827, whose works are in Lower Hall Street, but in 1894 it was proposed to introduce the electric light. Water was brought first from Glenskenno in 1741 at a cost of £1300; and the present supply, which comes from the North Esk above Kinnaber, was introduced in 1857 at a cost of about £8800. A thorough scheme of drainage was carried out subsequent to 1873. Under various trustees there are 28 charitable funds bequeathed between 1744 and 1891 with capitals varying from £25 to £4000, the interests being chiefly applied to the assistance of indigent persons not paupers. The hospital fund granted by King James VI. in 1587 gives assistance to about 150 persons, who receive quarterly allowances from it. The burgh arms are, On a shield argent, a rose seeded and barbed proper: the supporters are two mermaids



Seal of Montrose.

proper; the crest a hand sinister issuing from clouds, and holding a branch of laurel, with the motto, *Mare dicit, rosa decorat.*

The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, and offices of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Commercial, National, North of Scotland, Royal, and Town and County Banks. There is also a National Security Savings Bank, and several hotels. The newspapers are the Liberal *Montrose Review* (1811) and the Conservative *Montrose Standard* (1837), and both are published on Friday. There are three masonic lodges—Kilwinning (No. 15), St Peter's (No. 120), and Incorporated Kilwinning (No. 182). Among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed the Rossie Pleasure Grounds (to the S of the town, laid out in 1868-70, and open to the public), the Melville Gardens (opened 1876), the West-end Park (laid out in 1890), the Rossie Boys' Reformatory (1857) in Craig parish, a model lodging-house in South Esk Street, the Assembly Hall, now the parish church hall, in High Street, the Lifeboat and Coastguard stations, the Natural History and Antiquarian Society, a Young Men's Christian Association, a branch of the Bible Society, a Town Mission, a Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, a Destitute Sick Society, a Ladies' Clothing Society, a Temperance Society, six Good Templar Lodges, Courts of Foresters and Shepherds, a Rechabites' Tent, a branch of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, a Choral Union, a Tonic Sol-fa Association, six golf clubs—the links affording one of the best golfing greens in Scotland—a curling club, bowling clubs, a cricket club, and a football club. The Volunteer Hall was opened in 1833; and there are an artillery and two rifle volunteer corps, in connection with which the Angus and Mearns Rifle Association (1860) holds a prize meeting on Montrose Links annually in August. The Memorial Hall, which was opened in 1878, received several additions in 1894. Sheriff small debt courts for the parishes of Craig, Dun, Logie-Pert, Lunan, Maryton, and Montrose are held on the third Friday of January, March, May, July, September, and November; and there is a justice of peace small debt court on the first Monday of every month. The weekly market is on Friday, and there was formerly an annual fair—which figures in *John o' Arnha*—on 3 May, Rood Day, whence the name Ruid or Rood Fair. This and another old fair held in July, and lasting four days, are now abolished, and fairs are held on the Fridays after Whitsunday and Martinmas (*o.s.*)

Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in returning a member to parliament, and is the returning burgh. Parliamentary constituency (1895-96) 1871, municipal constituency 2435. Valuation (1883-84) £57,142, 13s. 6d., (1895-96) £58,142. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1831) 12,055, (1841) 13,811, (1851) 15,238, (1861) 14,563, (1871) 14,548, (1881) 14,973, (1891) 13,048, of whom 7419 were females and 5629 males. The falling off in the population since the census of 1881 is accounted for by a great depression in the local trade, causing a considerable exodus from the town.

See also Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns* (Edinb. 1861); and Mitchell's *History of Montrose* (Montrose, 1866).

Montrose and Arbroath Railway, a section of the North British system extending from Arbroath northward to Montrose. Opened in 1880, it cost about £220,000. Proceeding almost due north to Lunan, it there touches the shore, and after reaching Ferryden crosses the South Esk to the back of Montrose. Seuding off a branch about a mile long into junction with the Montrose and Bervie line, it proceeds about 3 miles NW into junction with the Caledonian railway. There are three viaducts near Lunan Bay, and other two, costing £8000 and £18,000, take it across the two arms of the South Esk. Its Montrose station stands upon land reclaimed from the Montrose Basin by means of a lofty sea-wall fully a mile long.

Montrose and Bervie Railway, extending 13 miles NNE from the former to the latter place. Authorized in 1860 on a capital of £70,000 in shares and £23,000 in loans, it was opened in 1865, and is connected at Montrose with the Montrose and Arbroath railway.

Montrose, Old. See MARYTON.

Monymusk, a village and a parish of central Aberdeenshire. The village stands 302 feet above sea-level, within 3 furlongs of the Don's S bank, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Monymusk station on the Alford branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Alford, $7\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Kintore Junction, and $20\frac{3}{4}$ (19 by road) WNW of Aberdeen. A place of high antiquity, it was almost entirely rebuilt about 1840, and now forms a neat square, with some fine old trees in the centre. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a hotel.

The parish is bounded N by Oyne, NE by Chapel-of-Garioch, E by Kennay, S by Clunay, and W by Tough and Keig. Its utmost length from E to W, is 5 miles; its breadth increases westward from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,816 acres, of which $87\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Don winds 10 miles east-south-eastward, partly along the Keig, Oyne, and Kennay boundaries, but mainly through the north-eastern interior; and Ton Burn, its affluent, traces all the southern and south-eastern boundary. Sinking along the Don to 250 feet above sea-level, the surface then rises westward to 1244 feet at Pitfichie Hill, 1469 at Cairn William, and 1306 at Greu Hill. Granite is the predominant rock in the hills and is largely quarried. Felspathic rock, of quality suitable for pottery purposes, also occurs, and was for some time worked by an agent of one of the Staffordshire potteries. Iron ore containing 65 per cent. of iron, has long been known to exist, but has not been worked on account of the dearth of fuel. The soil of the arable lands is partly clayey, but principally a light loam. About three-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage; nearly one-third is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The proportion under wood, it will be noticed, is very large, the planting of larches, spruces, Scotch firs, and hardwood trees having been begun in 1716, and carried on constantly to the present time. A field beside the Don, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Monymusk House, is said to have been the camping-ground of Robert Bruce's army before the Battle of Barra (1308), and bears the name of Campfield. Antiquities are vestiges of two ancient Caledonian stone circles, a sculptured standing-stone and Latin cross, the roofless ruin of Pitfichie Castle, and vestiges of a chapel,

which was one of the earliest seats of the Culdee missionaries in the North of Scotland. Malcolm Ceanmhor in 1078, proceeding on a military expedition against the rebels of Moray, arrived at Monymusk; and, finding that its barony belonged to the Crown, he vowed it to St Andrew, in order to gain the victory, and is said to have marked out the base of the church tower with his spear. In 1170 we hear of the Keledei or Culdees of 'Munimusc,' for whom thirty years later Gilchrist, Earl of Mar, appears to have built a priory, whilst enforcing on them the canonical rule. Disputes arose between them and the Bishops of St Andrews, and by 1245 the Culdees had quite given place to 'the prior and convent of Munimusc, of the order of St Augustine' (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 389-392, 1877). The very foundations of the priory were dug up about 1726. Alexander Nicoll, D.C.L. (1793-1828), an eminent Orientalist and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, was a native. Monymusk House, on the left bank of the Don, 3 furlongs NE of the village, is a large old building, with a valuable library and a good collection of paintings. In 1712 the estate was purchased from Sir William Forbes, Bart., of the Pitligo family, for £116,000 by Sir Francis Grant, Bart. (1660-1726), who, on his elevation to the bench in 1709, had assumed the title of Lord Cullen. His seventh descendant, Sir Arthur Henry Grant, ninth Bart. since 1705 (b. 1849; suc. 1887), is sole proprietor of the parish. Monymusk is in the presbytery of Garioch and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £208. The parish church, St Mary's, on the E side of the village square, is a very old building, parts of it being doubtless coeval with the priory. Comprising the Norman basement of a W tower ($17\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ feet; 50 high), a nave ($48\frac{3}{4} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and a choir ($16\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$ feet), with a later polygonal apse, it was enlarged by a N aisle, reroofed, and reseated for 580 worshippers in 1822, when the spire was also renewed. The spire, getting into disrepair, was removed in 1891, and the tower finished with a stone battlement. Its two pure Norman arches of Queen Margaret's time are objects of much interest. It was renovated in 1894. An Episcopal church, containing 150 sittings, was converted from secular purposes in 1801. Three public schools—Sir Arthur Grant's, Monymusk, and Tillyfourie—with respective accommodation for 75, 163, and 99 children, have an average attendance of about 55, 85, and 55, and grants amounting to nearly £46, £93, and £42. Valuation (1884) £6989, 15s. 5d., (1893) £6533, 16s. 3d., plus £1651 for railway. Pop. (1801) 900, (1831) 1011, (1861) 988, (1871) 996, (1881) 1155, (1891) 1025.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Monymuk Water, a rivulet of Haddington and Berwick shires. Rising among the Lammermuir Hills at an altitude of 1112 feet, and running $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward through or along the borders of Innerwick, Oldhamstocks, and Abbey St Bathans parishes, it falls into Whitadder Water at Abbey St Bathans hamlet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Monzie, a parish of central Perthshire. In the quadram village of Monzie, which since 1891 is in the parish of Crieff, and stands on the left bank of Shaggy Burn, 3 miles NNE of the post-town, Crieff, only one house remains of what about the year 1844 was the abode of 118 people.

Considerable alterations were made by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 on the area of Monzie parish, the effect of which was to transfer the parish centre to the part of the parish which was the centre of population and wealth. The Innerpeffray detached portion of Monzie, comprising 1107 acres, and also the part of the parish in which the parish church was situated, were transferred to the parish of Crieff; part of the detached portion which lay south of the river Almond, at The Cairnies, and comprising 7953 acres, was transferred to the parish of Methven; and the Auchnafree detached portion, comprising 8684 acres (including 1910 acres in Glenshervie, determined by decree of the Court of Session in 1885 to be part of Crieff parish), was transferred to the parish of Monzievairst and Strowan. But there

were added to Monzie so much of the parish of Auchtergaven as lay to the west and south-west of Tullybelton estate and to the west of the eastern boundaries of the farms of Gourdiehill and Woodend on the Atholl estate; the Mullion detached part of the parish of Redgorton, comprising 1261 acres; and so much of the parish of Fowllis-Wester as lay north of the river Almond at The Cairnies. The parish as now formed is situated in Logiealmond, and does not differ greatly in extent from the *quoad sacra* parish of Logiealmond. With an utmost length, from E to W, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an utmost breadth, from N to S, of 5 miles, it is bounded NW by Little Dunkeld, NE and E by Auchtergaven, SE by Moneydie and Methven, S by Methven, and SW and W by Fowllis-Wester. The ALMOND winds 6 miles eastward, along the southern border; Milton Burn runs to it $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through the centre of the western half of the parish; Shochie Burn, another of its affluents, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the eastern portion and along the greater portion of the Moneydie boundary till it leaves the parish previous to traversing Moneydie on its way to join the Tay; and Shiligan Burn, rising in the NW corner of the parish, on the slopes of the Meall Reamhar (2025 feet), after traversing the NW district in a SE direction, turns to the SW, and from about the middle of the parish forms its western boundary till near Lethendy cottage, when it traverses the SW corner of the parish eastward to the Almond. The parish boundaries elsewhere are mostly artificial. The surface sinks to 450 feet along the Almond, and rises to 654 feet near Saddlebank, 773 near Montreal, 1913 at Meikle Crochan, and 2044 at Meall nan Caoraich, on the Little Dunkeld boundary.

The rocks of this formerly large and scattered but now compact parish include excellent slate, red sandstone compact and durable, and limestone of indifferent quality. The soil of most of the arable lands is light, dry, and fertile. 'Weems,' or subterranean dwellings, have been discovered in Monzie Park, where also are remains of several stone circles. Monzie Castle, 5 furlongs SSW of Monzie hamlet (though all three are now in the parish of Crieff), bears date 1634, and is a square, three-storey, battlemented pile, with a western two-storey wing, and round towers flanking the angles. In its beautiful grounds are four out of five larches, coeval with those of DUNKELD (1738), and one of them 18 feet in girth at 3 feet from the ground. The estate belongs to George Johustone, Esq. of LATHRISK, his father having purchased it from Alex. Cameron-Campbell, Esq., who died in 1869, and who from 1841 to 1843 was Conservative member for Argyllshire. (See INVERAWE.) Monzie is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £234. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1831. There is also a Free church of Monzie; and Kinglands and Logiealmond public schools, with respective accommodation for 31 and 73 children, have an average attendance of about 10 and 70, and grants of over £16 and £80. Valuation (1884) £8868, 1s. 1d., (1892) £5509, 10s. 11d. Pop. of civil parish (1871) 803, (1881) 753, (1891) 501; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 324, (1881) 304, (1891) 273.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68.

Monzievairst and Strowan, a parish of Upper Strathearn, central Perthshire, whose church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Earn's N bank, is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles ENE of Comrie and $3\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of the post-town, Crieff. It comprises the ancient parishes of Monzievairst and Strowan, united prior to 1662, and until 1891 consisting of a main body and four detached sections, the area of the whole being 26,493 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 5970 belonged to those sections, and 400 $\frac{1}{2}$ were water. Of the detached sections, all lying in Glenartney, the largest, comprising 4563 acres, and containing Auchnashelloch and Findhuglen farms, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in the latter year to the parish of Muthill. The other three detached sections, two of them situated near Culti-bregan, the other at Easter Meiggar, and comprising respectively nearly 1 acre, 58 acres, and 1348 acres, were transferred to the parish of Comrie. There were,

however, added to the parish of Monzievaired and Strowan the Auchnafree detached portions of the parishes of Monzie (6774 acres), Crieff (1910 acres), and Fowlis-Wester (590 acres), besides certain 'lands claimed by no parish,' lying to the west of the Monzie and Crieff detached portions. The parish is bounded N and NE by Dull, E by Fowlis-Wester and Crieff, S by Muthill, W by Comrie, and NW by Kenmore. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its width varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 miles. From Comrie village to near Crieff town the EARN flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward, partly along the Comrie boundary, but mainly across the interior; following the line of its banks more or less closely, is the Comrie extension of the Caledonian railway to Crieff. Turret Burn, rising on the eastern side of Ben Chonzie at an altitude of 2000 feet, runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and southward—passing in its course through Loch Turret, and for the last 2 miles running along the Crieff boundary, till, after a descent of 1900 feet, it falls into the Earu at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town of Crieff. The LEDNOCK, over the last $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of its course, runs south-south-eastward along the Comrie boundary to the Earn at Comrie village. Through GLENALMOND, in the northern portion of the parish, the new-born Almond has an easterly course of about 6 miles. The largest sheets of water are Lochan Uaine ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1523 feet) and Loch Turret (1 mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1127 feet) towards the head of GLENTURRET; Ochertyre Lake ($4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.); and St Serf's Water ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.). Along the Earn the surface declines to close on 100 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises southward to wooded Torlum (1291 feet), northward to Tomachaistel (434), Drumachargan (512), Creag Each (988), Creag Chaiseau (1809), and Carn Chois (2571). Along the Almond the surface declines to 880 feet, the chief elevations on the southern bank being *Ben Chonzie (3048 feet) and *Auchnafree Hill (2565), and on the northern bank Auchnafree Craig (2526), Lechrca Hill (2470), *Meall nam Fuaran (2631), *Carn Bad an Fhraoich (2619), and a nameless summit on the north-west boundary (2838), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish.

The line of junction between the clay slate and the Old Red sandstone passes north-eastward from Glenartney to Glenturret; and both slate and sandstone have been quarried. The soil of the low grounds is light, gravelly, and fertile; that of the hills is much of it moorish. Much of the woodland is natural forest; and, as an old song tells, the oak is a favourite tree:—

'By Auchertyre there grows the aik.'

The remains of Castle Cluggy, comprising a tower 18 feet square within the walls, stand on a gentle rising-ground, which runs into the middle of Ochertyre Lake, and must anciently have been an island, or nearly so, accessible only in one place by a drawbridge. Formerly of much greater extent than now, the castle is traditionally said to have belonged to the Red Comyn, the rival of Bruce, who here, about 1306, besieged Malise, Earl of Strathearn. It is called 'an ancient fortalice' in a charter of the year 1467; and it was inhabited for some time about the middle of the 17th century by Sir William Murray, first baronet of Ochertyre. Towards the head of the lake is an artificial crannoge. An ancient castle of the Earls of Strathearn stood on the summit of Tomachaistel, a beautiful eminence 3 miles W of Crieff, commanding very romantic prospects, and possessing the greatest capabilities of military defence in days before the invention of gunpowder. The foundations of this castle were still visible in 1832, when they were removed to give place to a monument in memory of General Sir David Baird of FERN-TOWER (1757-1829), the hero of Seringapatam. This monument still is a conspicuous feature in the general landscape of Upper Strathearn, the damage caused by a thunderbolt in 1878 having since been made good by public subscription. It is an obelisk 82 feet high, an exact imitation of Cleopatra's Needle, and is formed of blocks of Aberdeen granite, some of them weighing 5 tons each. In

1511 eight score of the Murrays, with their wives and children, were massacred by a body of Drummonds and Campbells, the former having taken refuge in the heather-thatched church of Monzievaired, while the latter, who were at feud with them, set fire to the church, and prevented their escape from the flames. The mausoleum of the Murrays of Ochertyre now stands on the site of the church, and is a Gothic building of 1809, with stained-glass windows. On the estate of Ochertyre are vestiges of two Roman posts of observation, commanding views of the camps at Dalginross and on the Moor of Orchil. Many sepulchral cairns near the Earn have been removed as material for stone fences; but a very large one, called Cairn Chainichin, 'the monumental heap of Kenneth,' still exists, and is supposed to have been raised to the memory of Kenneth, King of Alban, who was slain at 'Moeghavard' in 1004. Vestiges of a pre-Reformation chapel exist to the S of Lawers House; and an ancient cross, bearing the sacred initials I. N. R. I., stands a little to the SW of Strowan, on a spot where markets used to be held. Among distinguished natives may be mentioned the two Colonels Campbell of Lawers, who figured in the 16th and 17th centuries; Colonel Alex. Dow (d. 1779), author of a History of Hindostan; Sir Patrick Murray (1771-1837), judge and statesman; and Sir George Murray (1772-1846), quarter-master-general to the British army throughout the Peninsular War, and afterwards statesman and cabinet minister. Mansions, noticed separately, are CLATHICK, LAWERS, OCHERTYRE, and STROWAN. Giving off portions to Comrie and West Church (Crieff), this parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £225. The old church of Monzievaired (Gael. *monadh-a-bhaird*, 'the bard's hill') was dedicated to St Serf, and that of Strowan to St Ronan or Rowan, whence the name *Strowan* itself. Both were in use on alternate Sundays till 1804, when the present church was built. The public school, with accommodation for 133 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of over £60. Valuation (1884) £11,613, 1s. 2d., (1892) £9912, 16s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1033, (1831) 926, (1861) 782, (1871) 744, (1881) 700, (1891) 593, of whom 490 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 39, 1869.

Moodiesburn, a village in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Glasgow, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Garnkirk station on the Caledonian railway.

Moonzie, a very small parish of N Fife, whose church stands 3 miles NW of the post-town, Cupar. It is bounded W and NW by Creich, NE by Kilmarny, SE by Cupar, and SW by Monimail. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 2 miles; its utmost breadth is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile; and its area is 1257 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Sinking to less than 200 feet above sea-level along the boundaries, and rising to 453 feet near the church and 430 at COLLUTHIE Hill, the surface presents a pleasing diversity of hill and dale. A considerable loch or marsh on Lordscairnie farm was drained about the beginning of the 19th century; and Moonzie Burn, issuing from what was once its bed, runs eastward to the river Eden's estuary. Trap tufa is the predominant rock. A few acres on the top of Colluthie Hill are under plantation; about 36 acres on Lordscairnie farm are reclaimed moss, under the plough; and all the rest of the parish has excellent soil, partly a strong clay, chiefly a black loam, and is in a state of high cultivation. An interesting antiquity is Lordscairnie or 'Earl Beardie's' Castle. This is said to have been built about the middle of the 15th century by Alexander, fourth Earl of Crawford, commonly called 'Earl Beardie' from his great beard, or the 'Tiger Earl' from the fierceness of his disposition. All that remains of it is the keep or donjon, and a round tower which formed a defence for the wall that surrounded the courtyard. This ruin is four storeys high, and appears to have lost nothing of its original height, with the exception of the bartizans. It is 53 feet long and 42 broad without the walls. The walls are strongly built, and between five and six feet thick. The ground-floor—as is common in such structures—appears to have been wholly occupied by cellars

having arched stone roofs. The second floor was occupied entirely with the great hall, which is 40 feet long and over 20 feet broad. The defence of the castle and its outworks was anciently strengthened by a broad morass, which appears to have entirely surrounded the slight rising ground on which they were situated. COLLUTHIE, noticed separately, is the only mansion. Moonzie is in the presbytery of Cupar and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £210. The church, which from its elevated position serves as a landmark to mariners entering the Firth of Tay, is a small old building, containing 171 sittings, and greatly improved by extensive repairs in 1882. In 1890 the windows were all filled in with cathedral glass, and one figure window gifted to the church. Although it is impossible to ascertain the exact date of the present structure, there can be no doubt as to its great antiquity. The church and teinds of the parish of Moonzie were gifted in 1238 by Bishop Malvoisin to a religious fraternity at Scotlandwell in Kinross-shire. About 1564 Moonzie was conjoined with Cupar, but this arrangement lasted only a few years, after which it was again made a separate parish. After the Revolution, we find it stated in the Kirk Session records, that, when the minister was 'outed,' the great hall of Earl Beardie's castle was fitted up as a meeting-place for him and his adherents; and in 1693 'the Session appoynts that the seats now standing in the meeting-house at [Lords'] Cairnie be transported with all conveniency to the Kirk.' The public school, with accommodation for 53 children, has an average attendance of about 35, and a grant of over £45. Valuation (1884) £2614, 7s., (1893) £1748, 14s. Pop. (1801) 201, (1831) 188, (1861) 179, (1871) 154, (1881) 148, (1891) 128.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1863.

Moorbeck, a hamlet on the coast of Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Annan.

Moorfoot, a double range of moorish hills, chiefly on the eastern part of the southern border of Edinburghshire, and partly on the mutual border of Edinburgh and Peebles shires. Commencing on the W side of the head of the vale of Gala Water, and hindered only by that vale from being continuous with the Lammermuirs, it extends south-westward in two mutually divergent lines to the E flank of the vale of Eddleston. With a roughly triangular outline, about 10 miles in length and 6 in mean breadth, it comprises masses and summits, generally rounded, sometimes isolated, and nowhere linked into continuous ridge; culminates in BLACKHOPE SCAR (2136 feet); consists of Lower Silurian rocks; and has mostly a bleak and pastoral character.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 24, 1857-64.

Moorhouse. See EAGLESHAM.

Moorkirk. See MUIRKIRK.

Moral Fall. See ENRICK.

Morange. See INVERVALE.

Moranside. See MUIRAVONSIDE.

Morar, a territorial district and a lake of SW Inverness-shire. The district is bounded N by Loch Nevis, E by the district of Lochiel, S by Arasaig, and W by the Sound of Sleat. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 19 miles; and its breadth varies between 4 and 9. Loch Morar bisects a great part of it lengthwise, and divides it into two nearly equal sections, which are called respectively North and South Morar. The lake, which is 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and from 5 furlongs to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, is overhung nearly all round, and, at a very brief distance, by water-shedding Highland heights. Its foot is 'very prettily wooded—a pleasant contrast to the wilder scenery of the upper end. The shore here is much indented; and there are two or three picturesque islands, on the largest of which, in the hollow of a tree, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, found a hiding-place in June 1746.' On the E Loch Morar is fed by streamlets coming from the lochlets Beoraid and Anamack; and it discharges its superfluous on the W by a stream of only a few furlongs in length into a small bay. Its waters contain good store of salmon, sea-trout, and loch trout. MALLAIG, the terminus of the proposed extension of the West Highland railway from Fort

William by way of Loch Eil, Loch Eilt, and Arasaig, is situated in North Morar, at the entrance to Loch Nevis, on the Sound of Sleat. North Morar belongs to the parish of Glenelg, South Morar to that of Ardnarmurchan; and both are included, in a large sense, in the comprehensive district of Lochaber. Morar is mainly peopled by Roman Catholics; and in 1889 a chapel (Our Lady of Perpetual Succour and St Cumin) was built at Beoraid. Morar, 43 miles WNW of Fort William, is the seat of Eneas Ronald Macdonell, Esq.

Moray Firth, the largest and most regular arm of the sea indenting the coast of Scotland, and the largest opening on the E coast of Great Britain. Taking it in its widest sense it may be roughly described as a triangle with one angle at DUNCANSBAY HEAD in CAITHNESS; another at Cairnbulg Point, 3 miles E of Kinnaird's Head, in Aberdeenshire; and the third at the mouth of the BEAULY river. From Duncansbay Head to Cairnbulg Point across the mouth of the Firth the distance in a straight line is 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while, in a straight line, the distance from Duncansbay Head to the mouth of the Beauly is 96 miles, and from the mouth of the Beauly to Cairnbulg Point 95 miles. The coast-line along the NW side—which is bounded by the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, and Ross and Cromarty—is considerably broken, first by Sinclair Bay N of Wick, next by the DORNOCH Firth, and again by the CROMARTY Firth. The coast-line on the S—which is formed by the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen—is much even, the largest breaks being at Burghead Bay and Spey Bay. The principal rivers flowing directly into the firth are the WICK and BERRIEDALE from Caithness, the HELMSDALE and BRORA from Sutherland, the BEAULY and NESS from Inverness-shire, the NAIRN from Nairnshire, the FINDHORN, LOSSIE, and SPEY from Elginshire, and the DEVERON from Banffshire. The depth near the mouth is about 60 fathoms at the deepest part. All along the bottom of the firth near the centre is a deep trough or channel known among the fishermen as the 'Trink'—i.e., Trench. Its width and depth vary, but where the bottom is not rocky the hollow is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide and sinks to a depth of some 15 fathoms below the ordinary bottom level. Where it passes through rocks the sides become more or less perpendicular and the channel narrower. It marks the former course of a large river, which must—in the pleistocene period of British history when the country was united to the Continent—have had its main source in the BEAULY, and which, after receiving all the present rivers of the firth as tributaries, flowed NW to join an enormous stream which, formed by the joint waters of all the rivers that now flow into the North Sea, poured its mighty volume into the Atlantic Ocean to the NE of the Shetland Islands. At the bottom of the Trink there is a deep deposit of mud, and in some places it is a favourite habitat for skate and ling. The waters of the firth abound with fish, and the coasts are studded with small fishing villages, while Wick, Helmsdale, Banff and Macduff, and Fraserburgh are four of the chief stations in the north for the prosecution of the herring-fishing by first-class boats. Of the 27 fishery districts into which Scotland is divided the Moray Firth has the 6 entire districts of Banff, Buckie, Findhorn, Cromarty, Helmsdale, and Lybster, and portions of Fraserburgh and Wick. As regards general fishing, in 1894 out of a total of 4054 first-class, 3353 second-class, 5196 third-class boats, and 77 beam trawl-vessels, or a total of 13,180 boats in all the fishery districts of Scotland, 1378 first-class, 541 second-class, and 348 third-class boats, or a total of 2267, belonged to Moray Firth ports, exclusive of several creeks in the Fraserburgh and Wick fishery districts; while of a total of 44,534 persons employed in connection therewith, 9522 were employed among the Moray Firth villages; and the value of the boats (exclusive of beam trawlers), nets, and lines was calculated at respectively £230,391, £165,630, and £30,071, out of totals for all Scotland of £636,580, £503,824, and £122,462. Of 1,518,077 barrels of herring caught and cured in Scotland in the

same year, 84,560 barrels were brought into Moray Firth ports, the small proportion being explained by the number of boats that leave the district to fish at other stations. Of 3,903,043 cod, ling, and hake caught in 1894—of which, however, 1,877,812 are from Shetland alone—64,172 were brought into ports along this coast.

The description and limits already given apply to the firth in its widest extent, but the name is sometimes more particularly confined to that portion which lies to the SW of a line drawn from Tarbatness in Ross-shire to Stofield Head near Lossiemouth in Elginshire. This inner portion of the firth measures 21 miles along the line just mentioned, and 39 miles in a straight line thence to the mouth of the Beaully river. It consists of three portions, the outer running up as far as the projecting points of Chanoury (Ross) and Ardersier (Inverness), and forming a triangle 21 miles across the mouth, as already stated, 23 in a straight line along the Ross-shire side, and 32 in a straight line along the Inverness-shire, Nairnshire, and Elginshire side. The points just mentioned project about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond the general line of the coast on each side and overlap one another, but so as to leave a passage at right angles to the main line of the firth and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. This strait gives admission to the much shallower portion known as the Inner Moray Firth or Firth of Inverness, extending from Fort George 8 miles south-westward to the mouth of the Ness, with an average breadth of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles, with Munloch Bay running off on the NW side and Petty Bay on the SE side. Immediately to the W of the mouth of the Ness the waters of the firth are narrowed by the projecting point at Kessoek to 650 yards, but they broaden out again into the Beaully Firth, which extends westward for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a breadth of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles. This portion of the firth is very shallow, and nearly the half of its whole area is laid bare at low water. The fishing in the Inverness and Beaully basins is very poor except as regards the capture of garvies or sprats, which are found there in immense numbers, about 10,000 crans being sent to the southern markets every year. The three portions of the firth just described correspond to the *Æstuarium Vararis* of the ancient geographers.

The coast-line along the firth varies considerably. From Duncansbay Head to Helmsdale, on both sides of the Cromarty Firth, between Burghead and Lossiemouth, between Buckie and Banff, and along a considerable portion of the Aberdeenshire coast, it is rocky, but elsewhere low. It is well cultivated, and the reaches to the W of Fort George are finely wooded.

Moray, Province of, an extensive district lying to the S of the inner portion of the firth just described. It is almost co-extensive with one of the seven provinces into which, during the Celtic period, we find the whole of modern Scotland divided. The northern boundary was the Moray Firth and the river BEAULY as far as KILMORACK; from this point the line passed to the S along the watershed between Glen Farrar and the streams flowing to Loch Ness. After rounding the upper end of Glen Clunie it turned eastward along the watershed between Glen Loyne and Glen Garry, and between the river Garry and the streams flowing to the river Oich; then SE by the lower end of Loch Lochy, as far as the SW end of Loch Laggan, and on to Beinn Chumbaun, whence it followed the line between the modern counties of INVERNESS and PERTH, by Loch Erich, the Athole Sow, and Carn-na-Cain, to Cairn Ealar. From that hill it followed the boundary of INVERNESS-SHIRE and BANFF-SHIRE, along the Cairngorms, and down the Water of Ailnack. Here, however, it left the county boundaries and followed this stream to the Aven above Tomintoul, and then followed the course of the Aven to the Spey, and the latter river back to the Moray Firth. The province thus included within its limit the whole of the counties of Elgin and Nairn, the greater part of the mainland division of the county of Inverness, and a portion of the county of Banff. In later times the signification has sometimes been considered as rather co-extensive with the sway of the Bishop of Moray, and

so with the jurisdiction of the modern synod, but this must hold true as applying more to ecclesiastical authority than to territorial limits. At one time the province must have stretched across the island from sea to sea, for, in one of the statutes of William the Lion, Ergadia, *i.e.*, Arregaithel, or the whole district W of the watershed between the German Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean, and extending from Loch Broom on the N to Cantyre on the S, is divided into 'Ergadia, which belongs to Scotia,' and 'Ergadia which belongs to Moravia.' This part afterwards fell into the hands of the Earls of Ross. The Highland line, marking the division between the Highlands and the Lowlands, passed across the province in a general north-westerly direction from the junction of the Aven and Spey to the mouth of the river Nairn; the part to the NE of this line being peopled with Lowlanders, who suffered continually from the peculiar ideas entertained by their Highland neighbours regarding *meum* and *tuum*. Peopled by an alien race, whose introduction will be noticed afterwards, greatly more peaceable, and less acquainted with the use of arms than the inhabitants of the Highland districts, the rich and fertile plain of Moray was regarded by the Highland Caterans as open and ever available spoilage ground, where every marauder might, at his convenience, seek his prey. So late in fact as the time of Charles I., the Highlanders continually made forays on the country, and seem to have encountered marvellously little resistance. In 1645 we find Cameron of Lochiel apologising to the laird of Grant for having carried off cattle from the tenant of Moyness, and giving the reasons that he 'kuew not that Moyness was ane Graunt, but thoct that he was ane Moray man,' and that the spoilers did not intend to hurt the laird of Grant's friends but to take booty from 'Murray land quhare all men take their prey.' The Moray people, it has been remarked, appear to have resembled the quiet saturnine Dutch settlers of North America who, when plundered by the Red Indians, were too fat either to resist or to pursue, and considered only how they might repair their losses; and the Celts, looking on the Lowlanders as strangers and intruders, thought them quite fair game, and could never comprehend how there could be any crime in robbing a 'Moray man.' So late as 1565, as appears from the rental of the church-lands in that year, the inhabitants of the 'laich' remained entirely a distinct people from the Highlanders, and all bore names of purely lowland origin. Nearly all the interest of Moray as a province, and often all the associations of the name are connected with its lowlands in the N. These have long been famed for mildness and dryness of climate, though the rivers that wind through them, having their sources among mountains high enough to arrest the moisture brought in from the Atlantic by the south-west winds, are sometimes liable to sudden freshets. The great floods of 1829, so admirably recorded in Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *The Moray Floods*, form an extreme example. Probably no part of Scotland, not even East Lothian, can compete with Moray in regard to the number of spontaneous testimonies which have been borne to the richness of its soil. An old and common saying asserts that Moray has, according to some versions, 15, according to others, 40 days more of summer than most other parts of Scotland. Holinshed (practically an Anglicised form of Bolland's translation of Boece's *Chronicle*) says, 'In Murray land also is not onelic great plentie of wheat, barlie, otes, and suchlike grainc, besides nuts and apples, but likewise of all kinds of fish, and especially of salmon.' George Buchanan extols the province as superior to any other district in the kingdom in the mildness of its climate and the richness of its pastures. 'So abundant,' he says, 'is this district in corn and pasturage, and so much beautified as well as enriched by fruit trees, that it may truly be pronounced the first county in Scotland.' Whitelock, in Cromwell's time, says, 'Ashfield's regiment was marched into Murray-land, which is the most fruitful country in Scotland.' William Lithgow (1583-1645), after glancing

at Clydesdale and the Carse of Gowrie, says, 'The third most beautiful soil is the delectable plain of Moray, whose comely gardens, enriched with corns, plantings, pasturage, stately dwellings, overfaced with a generous Octavian getury, and topped with a noble Earl, its chief patron, may be called a second Lombardy, or pleasant meadow of the north.' Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, describing the province in 1640, says, 'In salubrity of climate, Moray is not inferior to any, and in richness and fertility of soil it much exceeds our other northern provinces. The air is so temperate, that when all around is bound up in the rigour of winter, there are neither lasting snows nor such frosts as damage fruits or trees. There is no product of this kingdom which does not thrive there perfectly, or, if any fail, it is to be attributed to the sloth of the inhabitants, not to the fault of the soil or climate. Corn, the earth pours forth in wonderful and never-failing abundance. Fruits of all sorts, herbs, flowers, pulse are in the greatest plenty, and all early. While harvest has scarcely begun in surrounding districts, there all is ripe and cut down, and carried into open barnyards, as is the custom of the country; and, in comparison with other districts, winter is hardly felt. The earth is almost always open, the sea navigable, and the roads never stopped. So much of the soil is occupied by crops of corn, however, that pasture is scarce; for this whole district is devoted to corn and tillage. But pasture is found at no great distance, and is abundant in the upland country, and a few miles inland; and thither the oxen are sent to graze in summer when the labour of the season is over. Nowhere is there better meat nor cheaper corn, not from scarcity of money but from the abundance of the soil.' Notwithstanding, however, this fertility, years of comparative scarcity were by no means infrequent. During the summer of 1743, 'the dear year,' so memorable all over Scotland, thousands of the people of Moray wandered among the fields devouring sorrel, the leaves and stems of unfilled pulse, and whatever could mitigate the pangs of hunger, while many died of actual starvation or diseases brought on by want of food. Even so late as 1782, the noted year of the 'frosty har'st,' or harvest, the province suffered severely from famine. When the era of agricultural improvement set in, and many districts, becoming aware of their poverty, made a sudden and strenuous movement towards wealth, Moray was content to live on its fame, and so soon lost its pre-eminence, which it has, however, since regained, as may be seen from the notices of the agricultural condition of the counties of Elgin, Nairn, and Inverness. Some portions were long rendered barren by a curious layer known as 'Moray Coast' or 'Pan.' This was a thin stratum of sand and gravel which, by the infiltration of black oxide of iron, had become a hard compact mass, capable of damaging ploughs when brought into contact with it. It at the same time occurs at the distance of about a foot from the surface, and offers unconquerable resistance to the attempts of trees or shrubs to penetrate it with their roots. The only method of dealing with it is to lay it bare, break it up with a pickaxe, and expose the fragments to the slow influence of the weather. The physical characteristics and present condition of the province are discussed in the articles on the counties of Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, and Banff, and it remains here to notice historical details connected rather with the district as a whole than with the individual counties into which it has been broken up.

At the beginning of the Christian era we find the eastern part of Moray inhabited by the Vacomagi, to the W of whom were the Caledonii with, according to Ptolemy, a town called Banatia, on the E side of the river Ness; another called Ptoroton, on the promontory where Burghead now stands; and a third called Tuessis, on the bank of the Spey; and subsequently we find the district included in Northern Pictavia, of which the capital was situated somewhere near Inverness. The Pictish nation seems to have been formed by a union of various Celtic tribes or *tuaths* which united to form *mortuaths* or confederations, and these

mortuaths again to form a larger confederation embracing the whole realm. The mortuaths were governed by Mormaers, and seem to have corresponded to the districts that afterwards became the provinces governed by the original great territorial Earls of Scotland. That the country N of the Firths of Forth and Clyde was, during the Celtic period of its history, divided into seven provinces is certain, and there are, in the oldest records, accounts of them by name. One dating from the 12th century tells us that the region formerly known as Alban, was divided by seven brothers into seven parts. 'The principal part was Engus and Moerne, so-called from Engus, the eldest of the brothers. The second part was Adtheodble and Gouerin. The third Strathdeern and Meneted. The fourth Fif and Fothreve. The fifth Mar and Buchen. The sixth Muref and Ros. The seventh Cathanesia Cismontane and Ultramontane.' The seven brothers were the seven kings of these districts, and are regarded by Dr Skene as the Eponymi of the people of the seven provinces. The tuaths themselves seem to have corresponded with the smaller divisions that appear as thanages, and so we may identify the localities of some of them by the thanedoms of Dyke, Brodie, Moyness, and Cawdor, along the shore of the Moray Firth between the river Nairn and the Burn of Lethen; the great district of Moravia proper between the Lethen and the Lossie; and along the Lossie farther E was Kilmalemoock, the greater part of which now forms the parish of St Andrews-Lhanbryd and Essy. Cromdale and Rothiemurchus seem also to have been thanedoms. The Mormaers were also styled Ri or King, and one, termed the Ardri, always held a loose sway over all. The succession was tanistic, that is, hereditary in a family but elective as to the person, the senior male capable of ruling being chosen in preference to the direct descendant; and it seems even to have been regulated by that particular form where the supreme power passed alternately from one to the other of two branches of a family. It will be seen from what has been said already, that at this early date Moray and Ross were united and formed but one province. The oldest form of the name seems Moreb or Muireb, and Morovia and Moravia also occur.

In the latter part of the 9th century Harald Harfager having swept the northern seas of the Vikings, made offer of the Jarldom of Orkney to one of his most noted warriors Rognvald, who, however, preferring to return to Norway, obtained Harald's consent to making over the dignity and dominion to his brother Sigurd. Though the tenure of the Jarldom was conditional on his suppression of Viking plundering, this ruler seems to have had somewhat elastic notions as to how far this was binding in the case of raids made on other countries than Norway, and consequently we find him invading Scotland, and making himself master of a considerable portion of the North. According to one account, he held 'all Caithness and much more of Scotland—Maerhaefui (Moray) and Ross—and he built a burg on the southern border of Maerhaefui.' He did not, however, long enjoy his conquests, for, as has been noticed in the article FORRES, he died of a wound inflicted by the tooth of the dead Mormaer Melbrigda or Malbride, whose head he was carrying fastened to his saddle. On Sigurd's death the Jarldom reverted to the descendants of Rognvald, and they were, for long, so much occupied with family feuds that probably they were unable to bestow much thought or attention on a turbulent province, and so, during the greater part of the 10th century, Moray must have been more or less free from the Norse dominion and under the independent rule of its native Mormaers. According to the Landnamabok, Thorsteinu conquered the whole of the north, and forced more than half of Scotland to acknowledge him as king, but his conquest, if ever firm, must have been of but short duration. The people of Moray were, however, only relieved from attack on the N to have to meet it from the S. The kings of Alban had begun to dream of a united Scotland under one ruler, and in the beginning of the 10th century Donald II. was slain

at Forres, whither he seems to have penetrated on a military expedition. His son, Malcolm I., was, according to the *Ulster Annals*, slain at Fetteresso by the men of the Mearns in 954, but later annalists attribute his death to the men of Moray, and fix it at Ulcrn or Vlern near Forres, which used formerly to be identified with Auldearn, but which is more probably Blervie, which is close to Forres. The locality was very fatal to the family, for Duff, Malcolm's son and successor, is also said to have been killed at Forres by the governor of the castle in 967. His body was concealed in a deep pool under a bridge near at hand, and till it was found the sun did not shine on the spot.

Towards the end of the century, however, matters once more changed as regarded the Norse. The Mormaer then was Melbrigda, son of Ruaidhri, who in the quarrel for power between Liotr and Skáli, the great-grandsons of Rögnvald, seems to have sided with the latter. Both leaders were slain, but Liotr's party triumphed. That ruler was in 980 succeeded by his nephew, Sigurd the Stout, who, either from a desire to avenge his kinsman's death, or from wish for greater power, proceeded vigorously to assert the old rights, and, after a severe struggle, succeeded in wresting the province from 'Findlaec, son of Ruadri, Mormaer Moreb,' brother of the Melbrigda just mentioned, and the Finleikr Jarl of the Sagas. Sigurd fell in 1014 at the battle of Cluantarbh or Clontari, fighting against Brian Boroimne, King of Munster, and after his death, Findlaec once more became ruler of Moray, and reigned till 1020, when it is recorded that he was slain by the sons of his brother Melbrigda, one of whom, Malcolm, succeeded to power and ruled till his death. As both he and Findlaec are, in the *Ulster Annals* and in *Tighernac*, designated as Ri Albain, their dominion probably extended at this time beyond the limits of Moray proper, a supposition which is confirmed by the Book of Deer, in which it is recorded that this Malcolm gave to the clerics of Deer lands, situated, probably, in the neighbourhood of their monastery, and so in a district usually under the rule of the Kings of Alban. Malcolm was succeeded by his brother Gilcomgan, who was burned in his rath in 1032, probably by Maelbaethe, who is better known to us as Macbeth. From a notice in the *Saxon Chronicle* the province was then quite independent, and the Mormaer had the power of a Ri or King. It is there stated that King Cnut in 1031 invaded Scotland, and received the submission not only of the King of Scots but also of two other Kings, Maelbaethe and Iehmarc; and as Drumalban and the river Spey formed the boundaries of Scotland proper these two rulers would represent the districts lying beyond.

What was the real cause of the great contest that arose on the death of Malcolm II. in 1034 will probably never be exactly settled, but, the male line being extinct, it in all probability originated in rival claims set up by Malcolm's grandsons. A daughter of Malcolm was the second wife of Sigurd the Stout, and the mother of his youngest son Thorfinn, who was, at his father's death in 1014, a boy of five years old. His grandfather created him Earl of Caithness, and by 1034 he held considerable power in the Orkneys besides. When Malcolm died, Duncan, who was the son of his eldest daughter, claimed the kingdom, and his claim was admitted by the southern part of the realm, but Thorfinn disputed his right to any part of the north. According to the sagas, Duncan, who there figures as Karl Hundason, desired to exact tribute and homage from Thorfinn, and on his refusal to render either, bestowed the title of Earl of Caithness on his nephew, or one of his leading supporters called Moddan, and about 1040 sent him northward with a large army to take possession of the region. Thorfinn, supported by Thorkel Fostri his foster-father and by his Norsemen, defeated Moddan, and driving him back beyond the Moray Firth, made war 'far and wide in Scotland.' Duncan, bent on vengeance, got together a fleet and collected a very large army, 'as well from the south as the west and east of Scotland, and all the way south from

Satiri [Kintyre]; and the forces for which Earl Modan had sent also came to him from Ireland. He sent far and near to chieftains for men, and brought all this army against Earl Thorfinn.' The fleet was defeated in the neighbourhood of Duncansbay Head; and no better fortune awaited the army in the great struggle that took place somewhere between Burghhead and Forres when

'The wolves' bit [sword] reddened its edges
In the place called Torfness.
A young ruler was the cause.
This happened on a Monday.
In this congress south of Eckial,
The thin [well-sharpened] swords sung,
When the valiant prince fought
Against the ruler of Skotland.'

Torfness seems to have been Burghhead, where was probably the burg already referred to as having been built by Sigurd; while Eckial or Ekkial, which was by Worsaae, and afterwards by Dr Joseph Anderson in his edition of the *Orkeyinga Saga*, identified with the Oykel on the border of Sutherlandshire, is now by Dr Skene, and with much greater probability, considered to be the Findhorn—and indeed some of the accounts expressly say that the battle was fought 'south of Breidafjord,' the Norse name for the Moray Firth. The Irish division was defeated almost at once; and a long and fierce contest between the Norwegians and the Scots, headed by Duncan himself, ended in the victory of Thorfinn and the flight of the Scottish king. What the fate of the latter was the writer of the saga does not seem to have known, for he adds doubtfully, 'some say he was slain,' but by other writers it is recorded that he died at or near Elgin, and some of them even fix the place at Bothgouanan, which Dr Skene identifies with Pitgaveny. In the *Register of St Andrews* it is recorded that 'Donchath Mac-Trini abbatiss de Dunkeld et Bethoc filiæ Malcolm-Mac-Kinat interfectus a Macbeth-Mac-Finleg in Bothgouanan et sep. in Iona; but whether he died of his wounds or was murdered may be left somewhat doubtful, though the probabilities seem in favour of the latter. Be that as it may, Macbeth, who as Mormaer of Moray fought on the side of Duncan against the old enemies of his lands, at once after his defeat passed over to the side of the conqueror; and the new allies overran the kingdom as far S as the Firth of Forth, whereby Macbeth became able to style himself King of Moravia and of Scotland.

When Malcolm Ceanmhor, the son of Duncan, came to his own again, Macbeth was slain in 1056 or 1057, and Lulag, son of the Gilcomgan already mentioned, succeeded as Mormaer of Moray, and for a short time maintained a claim to be styled King of Scotland. He does not seem to have been able to hold the lowlands against Malcolm, but to have retired to the mountain fastnesses of Loebaber, to a stroughold on Loch Deabhra, the gleu leading to which is still known as Glen-Ri, near which he was slain in 1058. He was succeeded by his son Maelsnechtan or Maelsnechtai, who still maintained the independence of his native district, and who appears in 1078 again opposing Malcolm, who after the death of the great Thorfinn in 1064 seems to have made another powerful effort to gain a firm hold of the north. According to the *Ulster Annals*, and contrary to the usual fate of his race, Maelsnechtan died 'in peace' in 1085 or in 1086. During the troubles that took place between the death of Ceanmhor and the accession of Alexander I., the semi-independence of the province probably became more or less complete; and so it is not to be wondered at that we find the latter king, somewhere between 1114 and 1120—the *Ulster Annals* say 1116—compelled to assert his power by force of arms, and with such vigour and success that the Mormaer—probably Angus—was driven across the Firth into the mountain fastnesses of Ross and Sutherland. The death of Alexander and the accession of David I. provoked a fresh outbreak, headed by Angus, with whom was associated Malcolm, his brother, or, according to other accounts, an illegitimate son of Alexander I. This

Angus was the son of a daughter of Lulag, who succeeded Macbeth, and therefore a nephew of the Maelsnechtan already mentioned, but, in accordance with the new feudal system, then slowly developing, he appears as Earl of Moray, so that Maelsnechtan was the last of the Mormaers. The leaders probably relied somewhat for success on the fact that, at the time (1130), David was in England, and that therefore much might be accomplished before he had time to oppose them; but in this they were deceived, for David's cousin, Edward, son of Siward, Earl of Mercia, raising a force, met and defeated them in the parish of Stracathro in Forfarshire, on the SW bank of the West Water, a little above its junction with the South Esk, and, following up his success, entered Moray and obtained possession of the whole district. Angus was slain in the battle, and with him became extinct the line of the old Celtic Mormaers. From his title of earl, and the fact that the *Saxon Chronicle*, in noticing the event and recording his death, declares that 'there was God's right wrought upon him, for that he was all forsworn,' it may be inferred that he had previously sworn allegiance to David. For the next two hundred years the district seems to have been considered too fiery and dangerous to be entrusted to the control of any single ruler; and, though various Custodes Moraviae are mentioned in the intervening period, not till the reign of Robert Bruce was there another Earl of Moray. The hold thus acquired David vigorously confirmed by the erection of royal castles and the creation of king's burghs, while an equally powerful agent in the work of civilisation and pacification was brought into play by the establishment of the Priory of URQUHART and of the Abbey of KINLOSS. He seems also to have resided in the district at different times, and to have been successful in personally winning the favour and allegiance of his turbulent northern subjects, for at the Battle of the Standard in 1138, the rearguard, led by the king himself, consisted of Scots and Moray men.

The death of David was the signal for fresh troubles, and on the accession of his grandson, Malcolm IV., Malcolm Macbeth, who claimed to be sprung from Earl Angus, raised the Celtic population in revolt, and aided by the petty prince of Argyll, to whose daughter he was married, made a vigorous effort to regain his patrimony. Somerled was, however, compelled to make peace in 1159, and in 1160 Malcolm entered Moray and inflicted signal punishment on the rebels. Many of the inhabitants of David's burghs were probably strangers, and now his successor determined to carry this policy still farther by dispossessing large numbers of the natives, scattering them throughout the country, and giving their possessions to settlers on whose fidelity he could rely. Fordun speaking of his treatment of the inhabitants, says that he 'removed them all from the land of their birth, and scattered them throughout the other districts of Scotland, both beyond the hills and on this side thereof, so that not even one native of that land abode there, and he installed therein his own peaceful and peculiar people,' who would seem to have been Flemings. This must, however, be somewhat of an exaggeration. 'Such a story of wholesale transmigration,' says Cosmo Innes, 'cannot be true to the letter. Some old institutions unquestionably survived the measure; and a native rural population in the condition of that of Scotland in the 12th century could have no political sentiments, nor he called to account for political conduct. That there was some revolution, however, seems proved by charter evidence, and by the sudden appearance at that time, in the records of the province, of a great number of Southerners obtaining grants of land in Moray, for whom room must have been made by some violent displacement of the former lords of the soil, . . . and thus it came to pass that Berowald of Flanders obtained the lands of Innes all from Spey to Lossie, except the priory lands of Urquhart.' This clearance would seem to have affected the low district along the shore of the Moray Firth more than the other districts, and the latter were from 1174 to 1187 in a chronic state of dis-

affection and rebellion, part of the Celtic population and the Norse settlers claiming that the family of Macbeth should be restored to their former position, and that a northern chief, Donald Ban or MacWilliam, descended from Malcolm Ceannmor and the Norwegian princess Ingibiorg, was of the nearer line of the royal family, and therefore the rightful sovereign; while those who cared but little for this were alienated through anger at the disgraceful bargain of William the Lyon with the English. Though the first active outbreak seems to have taken place in 1181, it was not till 1187 that the King found time to attend to the North, but in that year he entered Moray at the head of a large army, and, fixing his headquarters at Inverness, detached a body of troops to lay waste the western parts of the province. In the decisive battle, which took place in the upper valley of the Spey, at a place called Mamgarvia, probably in Laggan, MacWilliam was slain. From the number of charters granted by William at different times and different places in Moray, he seems to have been often in the north, and, as he followed up his success by reducing Ross to subjection, and bringing Sutherland and Caithness directly under the power of the crown, he kept the North quiet for the rest of his reign. Hardly, however, had Alexander II. succeeded, when, in 1215, Donald Ban, son of the Donald who was killed at Mamgarvia in 1187, having obtained assistance from Ireland, rebelled and burst into Moray at the head of a large army. He was, however, attacked and defeated by Ferquhard Macintagart, the lay possessor of the extensive lands of the old monastery at Applecross, and the pretensions of both the MacWilliams and the Macbeths were finally extinguished by Alexander in 1222, from which time onward the historical events are all connected with national matters. Alexander seems to have had a great liking for the 'Laich of Moray,' and we find him keeping Yule at Elgin in 1231; and again in 1242,

'The Kyng and the Qwene alsua,
And ane honest court wyth tha,
That ilk yhere in Murrawe past.'

He founded and endowed many of the religious houses in the district, and was a great benefactor to several of the burghs. Alexander III. does not seem to have visited the province very often, though he appears to have been here shortly before the battle of Largs. One of the claimants for the crown, after the death of Alexander III., was John Cumyn, who had, on the death of his uncle, Walter, Earl of Menteith, in 1258, become Lord of Badenoch, but otherwise Moray does not seem to have been connected with the contest of succession that then arose, nor with events in the inglorious reign of John Baliol. After that 'Tulchan' monarch was deprived of the crown, Edward I., having set himself to subdue the kingdom, marched north with a large army, and, crossing the Spey on 25 July 1296 near Bellie, entered the province and advanced as far as Elgin, whence detachments of his force were sent to occupy the castles of Forres, Nairn, Inverness, Dingwall, and Cromarty. Finding, however, that the country was quiet, and that all the leading nobles were favourably disposed towards his rule, he extended his march no farther, but returned southwards by ROthes and so through Banffshire and Aberdeenshire. Traditionally, Wallace passed along the sea-coast and crossed thence to Cromarty where he destroyed the castle, but it seems doubtful whether he was ever so far north, though a revolt against the English rule was stirred up by Sir Andrew Moray, the younger of Petty and Bothwell, and seems to have spread over the whole district. This was in May and June in 1297, and we find him associated with Wallace down to the close of the year, after which he disappears from history during the rest of the reign of Edward I. On the second English invasion in 1303 Edward again penetrated to Moray, but this time advanced to Kinloss and thence southward into Badenoch where he spent some time at LOCHINDORB Castle.

After the close of the war of independence we find

Bruce erecting the district once more into an Earldom, in favour of his nephew, Thomas Randolph, and the King himself seems to have been several times in the north, but almost nothing is known of his movements. During the troubles that followed his death Moray remained stanch to his son, and seems to have been partly held by Sir Andrew Moray on his behalf; and later David II. himself came to Inverness in 1369 in order to have an interview with John, Lord of the Isles, some of whose turbulent subjects had been in rebellion. In 1371 King Robert II. granted to Alexander, his fourth son by his first wife, Elizabeth Mure, the whole lands of Badenoch which had belonged to the Comyns, and at a later date in the same year he was appointed King's Lieutenant in the north. Two years later he was made Earl of Buchan, and as he was Earl of Ross in right of his wife, he was for a time the most powerful noble in the country. He scarcely, however, maintained the dignity of his position, for, better known as the Wolf of Badenoch, he thoroughly deserved the title, and some of his exploits will be found noticed in the articles on Elgin, Forres, and Lochindorb.* Hardly recovered from the effects of the Wolf's deeds the lower part of the province again suffered in 1402 from an inroad of Alexander, third son of the first Lord of the Isles, at the head of a large following; and in 1411 his brother Donald, second Lord of the Isles, passed through on his way to the battle of HARLAW. After the progress of James I. through Moray in 1427. (see INVERNESS) Donald, the then Lord of the Isles, assembled a force and advanced with it as far as Lochaber, but there he was met by the royal forces and his army dispersed. He afterwards made submission, but his lieutenant, Donald Balloch, in 1431, again advanced to Lochaber with a large body of followers. This led to another royal visit to the north, but the route is not clear. The time indeed does not seem to have been a pleasant one in the regions, for a writer in the Chartulary of Moray says that 'in these days there was no law in Scotland, but the more powerful oppressed the weaker, and all the realm was one mass of robbery. Murder, plundering, fire-raising went unpunished, and justice was banished from the land.'

One of the Douglasses being Earl of Moray, we find the province concerned in the contests that arose in 1452 with the 'banded earls' (see ELGIN). The earl did not succeed in getting his vassals to join him in any number when he took part in the Douglas rebellion of 1454-55, but after his death James Douglas stirred up Donald, Lord of the Isles, with whom he had taken refuge, to invade the mainland, where 'at last he past to Lochaber, and therefrom to Murray, where he invaded . . . with great cruelty, neither sparing old nor young, without regard to wives, old, feeble, and decrepit women, or young infants in the cradle, which would have moved a heart of stone to commiseration; and burned villages, towns, and corns, so much thereof as might not goodly be carried away, by the great prize of goods that he took.' These disorders caused James II. to come north in 1455 and set the Earldom of Moray, which was now bestowed on his infant son David, in thorough order. He remained here for two years, and part of the country was thrown waste to provide a forest for his hunting. In 1464 James III. was here; and in 1474 or 1475 John, Lord of the Isles, surrendered to the Crown the sheriffdoms of Inverness and Nairn, which were in 1492 granted to the Earl of Huntly, whose influence in the north was supreme from this time till the Reformation. James IV. must frequently have passed through the province on his way to and from the shrine of St Duthac at Tain, which he often visited; and in the Treasurer's accounts for 1504 we find payments recorded to 'the maidens of Forres that dansit to the king,' and others 'that dansit' to him at Elgin and Darnaway. During the time of James V. and the minority of Queen Mary, the whole of the north and north-west was in a very disturbed state, and the portions of Moray about Badenoch and Lochaber

and to the NW of the Great Glen were in an almost continual state of warfare; and in 1556 the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, advanced to Inverness to try to settle matters, but her attention on her return to the south being almost immediately drawn off by the beginnings of the Reformation, matters were but little improved, the cause being in part the disturbances created by the Lord of the Isles, in part the quarrels among the clans themselves, and in part the bad government of Huntly.

No sooner, however, had Queen Mary assumed the government, than, acting probably under the advice of the great Earl of Murray, she determined to adopt severe measures, and, setting out in 1562, reached Elgin on 6 Sept. Her doings at INVERNESS, where she was from the 11th to the 15th of the same month, are noticed in that article; and Huntly's power was broken almost immediately afterwards at the battle of Corrichie in Aberdeenshire. Fresh feuds again broke out in consequence of the murder of 'the bonny Earl of Moray' by the Earl of Huntly at Donibristle in 1592, and these were prolonged and intensified by the proceedings in 1594 against the Earls of Huntly, Angus, and Errol, who were charged with plotting with Philip of Spain for the restoration of the Catholic religion in Scotland. It was on this occasion that mass was said for the last time in Elgin Cathedral, though groups of worshippers of the old faith are said to have by stealth frequented corners of it down to the reign of Queen Anne.

In 1603-4 the district seems to have suffered severely from plague, for the magistrates of Elgin sent to Edinburgh for Thomas Ahannay and two servants 'for clenging of the infected parts, together with the bodies of the persons infected,' and the sheriffs of Elgin, Nairn, and Inverness were authorised by the Lords of Council to assess for the expenses, amounting to 600 merks. The province suffered considerably during the civil wars in the time of the Stewart kings, partly in consequence of the people generally declaring for the cause of the Solemn League and Covenant, and partly from the district becoming the scene of one of the campaigns of Montrose and his ally, Lord Lewis Gordon, who indeed obtained the unenviable notoriety of being classed by a rhymist of the period with two of the worst plagues of an agricultural country:—

* The gule, the Gordon, and the hoodie-craw
Are the three warst evils Moray ever saw.'

Probably, however, the author had more than Lord Lewis in his mind when he thus irreverently spoke of the descendants of the 'Cock of the North.' In Sept. 1644 Montrose came northward by Aberdeen, and 'begins to marche towards Spey side, bot could not win over the water, the boitis being drawin on the uther side, and Moray convent in armes;' and so he turned back, only, however, to return again after his victory at Inverlochy. In the following year he marched rapidly on the low country, and 'merchit bak throw Lochquhaber with displayit baner towards Innerniss with incredibill diligens; and fynding the toune stronglie fortifeit and garrisonis lying about or rather within the toune, . . . thairfor merchit peacebly by Innerniss down throw the coutrie of Moray;' and of such of the proprietors as would not join him he 'plunderit, spolzeit, and brynt' the houses and lands, and 'sent out paitreis throw the coutrie with fyre and plundering.' The Committee of Estates sitting at Elgin broke up, and many of the townspeople fled, with 'thair wyves, barnes, and best goodis,' to SPYNE and other strongholds. The Marquis reached Elgin on 19 Feb., and was joined by Lord Lewis Gordon shortly after. He received 4000 merks to save the town from being burned; 'bot his soldiouris, especiallie the Laird of Grantis soldiouris, plunderit the toun pitfullie, and left nothing tursabill oncareit away, and brak down bedis, burdis, insicht, and plenisning.' Thereafter he marched southward, but returned again in May, following up Hurry and his Covenanters, who preceded him by two days, and whom he shortly afterwards defeated at the battle of AULDEARN. This victory was

* The inscription on his tomb in Dunkeld Cathedral was made to record that he was a man 'bonæ memoriæ!'

but the prelude to fresh plundering and spoiling, during which Elgin was partially burned, and then the Royalist army passed on its way southward to the final disaster at PHILIPHAUGH. Much, however, as the district thus suffered, the adherence of the men of Moray to Presbyterianism was political rather than religious, and they consequently never showed that zeal for the cause which marked the people of the southern and western counties of Scotland. The other historical events connected with the province, such as the landing of Charles II. at Gar-mouth and the battle of CROMDALE, are noticed in detail in conjunction with the different places with which they are more particularly connected, and need not now be further alluded to. In 1746 the Highland army on their northward retreat broke up into three divisions, one of which followed the Highland road by the upper waters of the Spey, and by Duthil on to Inverness; a second marched by the braes of Angus and Strathdon to Elgin, where they were joined by a third body, which had retired along the great coast road; and the whole army was reunited at Inverness. The Duke of Cumberland entered the province on 12 April, and on the 16th was fought the Battle of CULLODEN, the last in which opposing armies met in array on British soil. After their defeat the Highlanders retired south-eastward by Moy and Badenoch to the place of their final dispersion at Clova. The clan distribution to the SW of the Highland line was: the Grants, Shaws, and Macphersons along Strathspey; the Mackintoshes along the upper portions of the valleys of the Findhorn and Nairn; the Frasers to the SE and N of Loch Ness, and also in Strath Affric and Glen Cannich; the Chisholms in Strath Farrer and Strath Glass; the Grants to the NW of Loch Ness; and to the S of them the Glengarry Macdonalds.

The division into the present shires seems to have taken place in the second half of the 13th century, but for long after that their boundaries were somewhat variable. From the time of Queen Mary no Scottish or British sovereign visited the province till 1872, when Queen Victoria passed through on her way to Dunrobin Castle on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland, and she again traversed the 'laich' on her way to Loch Maree in 1877.

The *Earldom* of Moray was long one of the most important in Scotland. The first Earl, Angus, was, as we have seen, in direct descent from the old Celtic Mormaers; but after his death in 1130 no Earl was allowed to exist for nearly two centuries, the management of the province being kept in the hands of the Crown, or committed for brief periods to different Scottish nobles, as when, during the early part of the 13th century, we find Malcolm, Earl of Fife, thus acting at one time, and William Cumyn at another, each being simply styled *Custos Moravie*. This state of matters came to an end about 1313 or 1314, when Robert Bruce granted the whole of the province to his nephew and trusted friend Sir Thomas Randolph. The charter, which bears no date, but which must have been granted shortly before the convention at Ayr in 1315, defines the estate as including the lands of Fochabers and Boharm beyond the Spey, thence extending up that river to Badenoch, including Kincardine, Glencairn, Badenoch, Maymeze, Locharkedh, Glengarry, and Glenelg, passing along the NW border of Argyllshire to the western sea, bounded on the N by the Earldom of Ross to the river Farrar, and thence down that stream and the Beauly to the Moray Firth. The estate and the title of the Earldom were, according to the original principle of peerages, inseparable, the title becoming extinct upon the alienation of the estate. Randolph died in 1332, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas also, who was killed at DUFFLIN in 1332, 28 days after his accession. The second son, John, who then succeeded, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Kilblain in 1335, but was exchanged for the Earl of Salisbury in 1341. Becoming Warden of the West Marches, he accompanied David II. on his expedition into England, and was killed at the battle of Durham in 1346. There being no male heir the

Earldom then reverted to the Crown, but Patrick Dunbar, who was married to the daughter of the first Earl—Black Agnes, whose name is well known in connection with her defence of Dunbar Castle—was generally styled Earl of Mar and Moray. His second son, John Dunbar, who was married to Marjory, daughter of Robert II., was made Earl of Moray in 1372; but his domains were lessened by the large districts of Badenoch, Lochaber, and Urquhart, which were constituted into a lordship for the King's son, Alexander, better known as the Wolf of Badenoch. The succeeding Earls were Thomas, the son of John, his son also called Thomas, and James, the cousin of the third Earl, with whom the male line became again extinct,* and the succession passed to Archibald Douglas, the husband of the younger of the two daughters left by Thomas Dunbar. Supported by the influence of his brother, the Earl of Douglas, he obtained the Earldom in 1446; but having joined the family rebellion of 1452, and being killed in 1455, the title and possessions again passed to the Crown, with whom they remained till 1501, when the honour was granted to James Stewart, an illegitimate son of James IV., who died in 1544 without issue. From 1548 to 1554 the Earldom was granted to the Earl of Huntly, but was again, from 1554 to 1562, in the possession of the Crown. In the latter year it was bestowed on James Stewart, afterwards the well-known Regent, and in his line it still remains. In 1563 he obtained a second charter limiting the succession to heirs male, in 1566 a fresh one opening the succession to heirs general, and in 1567 a ratification by the Estates of the deed of 1563. At his death he left two daughters, and James Stewart, Baron Doune, who married the eldest, Lady Elizabeth, assumed the title of Earl of Moray. This Earl figures in history as the Bonnie Earl of Moray, and is the hero of the ballad of that name.

'He was a braw gallant,
And he played at the glove
And the bonnie Earl of Moray
He was the Queene's luve.'

He was in 1592 murdered at Donibristle by the Earl of Huntly, who was nominally acting on a commission to pursue the Earl of Bothwell and his associates, of whom Moray was alleged to be one, but is supposed in reality to have been instigated to the deed by King James VI. 'It was,' says Sir James Balfour, 'given out and publicly talked that the Earle of Huntly was only the instrument of perpetrating this facte to satisfie the Kinges jelsie of Murray, quhom the Queine, more rashlie than wyslie, some few dayes before had commedit in the Kinges heirriege, with too many epithetts of a proper aud gallant man.' His son and successor was by the King's special efforts reconciled to Huntly, and married his daughter, Lady Anne Gordon. He obtained in 1611 a fresh charter of the Earldom with entail to male heirs only. His grandson, Alexander, fifth Earl, was Secretary of State and Lord High Commissioner between 1680 and 1686. Francis, the ninth Earl (1737-1810), was noted as an agriculturist, and is said to have planted on his estates upwards of thirteen millions of trees. The present Earl, Edmund (b. 1840), succeeded in 1895. The other titles are Baron Doune (1581) and Baron St Colme (1611), both in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Stewart of Castle Stewart (1796) in the peerage of Great Britain. The family seats are DARNAWAY Castle in Elginshire, DONIBRISTLE Castle in Fifeshire, Castle Stewart in Inverness-shire, and Doune Lodge in Perthshire.

Of the early religious state of the province almost nothing is known. St Columba's visit to INVERNESS is noticed in that article, and other traces of the Culdee church and its influence remain in the gifts already mentioned made by some of the early Mormaers to the clerics of Deer as well as in the associations of the names

* The fourth Earl had a son, Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, by his first marriage with his cousin Isabella Innes of Innes, but as she was within the forbidden degree, and died before a Papal dispensation could be procured, this son was deemed illegitimate, and very wrongly barred from the succession.

of St Gernadius, St Moran, and St Bride, and other early clerics, with different localities. There are also accounts of old churches not connected with any saint's name at Birnie, Elgin, and Kintrae, near the latter of which is also Inchagarty or 'the priest's island.' The ancient *Diocese*, of later date, has been already noticed in the article ELGIN. With it the modern *Synod* of Moray is nearly co-extensive. The latter body meets at Elgin and Forres alternately, on the fourth Tuesday of April. It includes the presbyteries of Strathbogie, Abernethie, Aberlour, Elgin, Forres, Inverness, and Nairn, and contains 53 *quoad civilia* parishes, 11 *quoad sacra* parishes, 8 chapels of ease, and 2 mission churches. There is also a synod of Moray in connection with the Free Church, including the same presbyteries as in the Established Church. It contains 58 churches. The Episcopal Church has a united diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, with the cathedral and bishop's residence at Inverness, and churches at Aberchirder, Aberlour, Arpafellie, Dingwall, Elgin, Fochabers, Forres, Fortrose, Glen Urquhart, Highfield, Huntly, Inverness, Keith, Milto-Brodie, Nairn, Strathnairn, Tain, Thurso, and Wick.

See also the works cited under ELGIN and INVERNESS; Cordiner's *Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Scotland* (1780 and 1878); Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Account of the Great Floods in the Province of Moray in 1829* (Edinb. 1830, 3d and 4th ed.; Elgin, 1873); Gregory's *History of the Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland* (1st ed., Edinb. 1836; 2d, Glasgow, 1881); Skene's *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots* (Edinb. 1867), and his *Celtic Scotland* (Edinb. 1876-80); *A Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kilravock* (edited by Cosmo Innes for Spalding Club, 1848); Spalding's *Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland* (Spalding Club, 1850); *The Book of the Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club, 1859); *Anc Account of the Familie of Innes* (Spalding Club, 1864); and Sir William Fraser's *The Chiefs of Grant* (1884).

Moraylaws, a village near Auldearn, in Nairnshire.

Moray's Cairn, a quadram large stone tumulus, supposed to have been commemorative of a battle, in Alves parish, Elginshire.

Morayshire. See ELGINSHIRE.

Mordington, a hamlet and a coast parish of SE Berwickshire. The hamlet lies 4 miles WNW of the post-town, Berwick-on-Tweed. The parish, containing also the fishing hamlet of Ross, since 1650 has comprehended the ancient parishes of Mordington and LAMBERTON. It is bounded NW by Ayton, NE by the German Ocean, SE by the Liberties of Berwick, SW by Hutton, and W by Foulden. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlong (at the glebe) and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $3069\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $114\frac{1}{4}$ are foreshore and 16 water. WHITADDER Water winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the Hutton boundary, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. Its serpentine folds and steep rocky wooded banks are singularly picturesque. One burn rises and runs 3 furlongs in the interior, and then goes 2 miles south-south-westward to the Whitadder along the Foulden boundary; and another, running $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-eastward to the sea along the north-western border, in the last part of its course makes a series of waterfalls down the gully cut by it in the precipitous cliff. The coast, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extent, and trending in a south-south-easterly direction, rises steeply from the sea to a height of 200 feet, and is all a bold breastwork of rugged sandstone, pierced with many caverns, where smugglers once hid their stores. Here and there huge masses of detached rock stand out into the sea; and only in the extreme N is there a small recess, Ross Bay, with the conjoint fishing village of Ross and BURNMOUTH, the latter in Ayton parish. The North British railway skirts the brink of the cliffs; and beyond it the surface rises westward to 614 feet at Lambertton Moor, 712 at Hab or Habchester near the meeting-point with Foulden and Ayton, and 649 at the Witches' Knowe—heights that command a magnificent

view of the Eildons, the Lammermuirs, the ocean, and Bambrough Castle. Sandstone and poorish limestone are plentiful; coal has been worked; and ironstone occurs in small veins. The soil for some distance from the Whitadder is a stiff clay, yielding good crops of wheat and beans, and thence to the coast is mostly a light loam, well suited for turnips, and for sheep-grazing; but that of the loftiest parts of the high grounds is mostly thin and poor, and partly heathy. The barony of Mordington, which at one time belonged to a family of its own name, was granted by Robert Bruce to Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; and, passing at the third Earl's death to his sister, Black Agnes, Countess of Dunbar, was given as a dowry to her daughter Agnes, who married Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith. It continued to be held by his descendants, the Earls of Morton, till 1581, when it reverted to the Crown; but in 1634 the lands and barony of Over Mordington were conferred on another James Douglas, the second son of the tenth Earl of Angus; and in 1641 he was created Baron Mordington in the Scottish peerage—a title which became dormant in 1791. Mordington House, on a rising ground to the NE of Mordington hamlet, was Cromwell's headquarters when he first passed the Tweed in July 1650; and now is the seat of Charles Robert Campbell Renton of Lambertou (b. 1867; suc. 1891). EDRINGTON CASTLE and Edrington House have been noticed separately. A sequestered glen, the scene, it is said, of the famous song of *Tibbie Fowler o' the Glen*, lies in the southern district, not far from Edrington House. At the boundary of the parish with the Liberties of Berwick stands the hamlet of Lambertou, which for some time vied with Gretna as a place of runaway marriages. On Habchester are vestiges of a so-called Danish camp, consisting of two trenches whose mounds, 18 or 20 feet high, appear to have been faced with stones brought toilsomely from the bed of the Whitadder; and on the abrupt Witches' Knowe a woman is said to have been burned for sorcery so late as the beginning of the 18th century. Mordington is in the presbytery of Chirnside and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £200. The parish church, at Mordington hamlet, was built in 1869, and contains 173 sittings. A Free church, a little S of the parish church, contains 172 sittings; and the public school, with accommodation for 57 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of over £54. Pop. (1801) 330, (1831) 301, (1861) 377, (1871) 402, (1881) 367, (1891) 324.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 34, 26, 1864.

More or **Rumore**, a promontory on the west coast of Ross and Cromarty, lying between Loch Greinord and Loch Ewe.

Morebattle, a Border village and parish of E Roxburghshire. The village stands, 320 feet above sea-level, on a gentle eminence, not far from the left bank of the winding Kale, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Yetholm and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Kelso, under which it has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. A coach runs between Morebattle and Kelso once daily.

The parish, comprising the ancient parish of Mow, is bounded NW by Linton, NE by Yetholm, E and SE for 10 miles by Northumberland, SW by Hounam, and W by Eckford. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $9\frac{5}{8}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 7 miles; and its area is $35\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 22,518 acres, of which $189\frac{1}{2}$ are water. KALE Water flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward and westward, partly along the Hounam and Linton boundaries, partly across the western interior; and BOWMONT Water, formed at Cocklawfoot (780 feet) by head-streams that rise among the Cheviots on the English Border at altitudes of from 1700 to 2350 feet, runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward and northward till it passes off near Hayhope into Yetholm parish. Yetholm or Primside Loch ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies just on the Yetholm boundary. Along Bowmont Water the surface declines to 385, along Kale Water to 220, feet above the sea; and chief elevations, from N to S, are *Linton Hill (926 feet), Clifton Hill (905), *Windshaw Hill (1067), Morebattle Hill (719), the CURR (1849), the

*Schel (1979), *Auchopecairn (2422), and *Windygate Hill (2084), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Indeed, excepting two small tracts in the extreme NW and N, all Morebattle consists of hills and narrow valleys, and runs up along the whole boundary with England to the highest summits of the CHEVIOTS. Its heights command, in many instances, very grand and map-like views of Teviotdale, Merse, and Northumberland, fringed on the E by the German Ocean; and generally have a graceful outline and a deep verdure, unlike the usual stern features of a mountainous district. Only a fair proportion of wood is wanted to complete that blending of grandeur into beauty which is due to the district's natural form and clothing. The predominant rocks are eruptive; and the soil of the arable lands is mostly light, well suited to the turnip husbandry. The higher grounds are chiefly disposed in pasture. Corbet Tower, near the Kale's left bank, 1 mile SSE of the village of Morebattle, was burned by the English in 1522 and 1545. Rebuilt in 1575, it gradually fell into decay, till early in the 19th century it was renovated by Sir Charles Ker of Gateshaw, though never inhabited. Whitton Tower, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the village, was sacked by the Earl of Surrey in 1523, and burned by Hertford in 1545, and is now in a ruinous condition. Other towers and peel-houses of the parish which figure in Border records have disappeared, but on many of the heights are encampments. The church of Merebole or Morebattle ('village on the mere or lake') belonged to Glasgow cathedral as early as the 12th century, but was the subject of pertinacious controversy regarding the right to its temporalities; and eventually, in 1228, was declared to be a prebend of Glasgow, whose archdeacon should receive thirty marks a year for a mansion, but should claim nothing of the rectory. There were two pre-Reformation chapels in the parish—the one at Clifton on Bowmout Water, and the other at Whitton, now called Nether-Whitton. Mow or Moll included the highest grounds or southern and south-eastern parts of the united parish. Its village stood on Bowmout Water near Mowhaugh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Yetholm; and its church stood a little lower down the river. The church belonged to the monks of Kelso. Those of Melrose also held lands in the parish; and their refusal to pay the tithes gave rise to a dispute, which was finally settled in 1309. The principal residences are Lochside, Otterburn, and Gateshaw. Morebattle is in the presbytery of Kelso and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £309. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1757. In the village are also a Free and a U.P. church, the latter representing the oldest Secession congregation in the South of Scotland. Their first minister, Mr Hunter, was ordained in 1739, and was the earliest Secession licentiate; but he died a few months after his ordination. The original meeting-house stood at Gateshaw Brae or Corbet, and the present one was built in 1866. A great religious meeting, conducted by a body of Secession ministers from a distance, was held in 1839 on Gateshaw Brae to celebrate the centenary of Mr Hunter's ordination. Two public schools, Morebattle and Mowhaugh, with respective accommodation for 181 and 40 children, have an average attendance of about 100 and 15, and grants amounting to nearly £100 and £30. Pop. (1801) 785, (1831) 1055, (1861) 1031, (1871) 986, (1881) 1003, (1891) 846.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 18, 1863.

Moredun, a mansion in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Edinburgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Moredun Hill. See MONCREIFFE.

Morgay. See MORGAY.

Morham, a parish of central Haddingtonshire, whose church stands 4 miles ESE of Haddington. Bounded W and NW by Haddington, NE by Prestonkirk, and SE by Whittingham and Garvald, the parish has an utmost length from ENE to WSW of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an utmost breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and an area of 2087 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The surface, drained to the Tyne by Bearford Burn, is part of a gently

undulating plain, with northward declension, which sinks little below 200, and little exceeds 400, feet above sea-level. A pretty little glen forms the minister's pasture glebe; but elsewhere the scenery is tame and bare. Trap rock abounds, and sandstone has been quarried; whilst coal of inferior quality was formerly worked, and the parish is now wholly agricultural. The soil in general inclines to clay. Morham Castle, which stood near the parish church, has wholly disappeared, as has also the village, which in the time of Queen Mary was comparatively large. The Earl of Wemyss is the principal proprietor. Morham is in the presbytery of Haddington and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £194. The parish church, a plain stone building, was built in 1724. The public school and school-house were erected in 1875 at a cost of £1300; the school, with accommodation for 60 children, has an average attendance of about 35, and a grant of over £40. Valuation (1884) £2837, 5s., (1893) £2535, 5s. Pop. (1801) 254, (1831) 262, (1861) 281, (1871) 204, (1881) 209, (1891) 199.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Morie, Loch. See MARY'S LOCH.

Morir. See MORAR.

Morishill, an estate, with a mansion, in Beith parish, Ayrshire, close to Beith station. Its owner is John Shadden-Dobie, Esq. (b. 1819; suc. 1883).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Morison's Haven, a harbour in Prestonpans parish, Haddingtonshire, adjacent to the boundary with Edinburghshire, about a mile WSW of Prestonpans town. Formed in 1526 by the monks of Newbattle for exporting coal from their lands of Prestongrange, it was called originally Newhaven, afterwards Acheson's Haven, eventually Morison's Haven; and it serves now as the port for Prestonpans, and for extensive neighbouring works and collieries of the Prestongrange Coal and Firebrick Company. It received the name Acheson's Haven from Alex. Acheson, an ancestor of the late Earl of Gosford (governor-general of Canada) and an Edinburgh merchant, under whose superintendence it was formed. About 1873 a village for the neighbouring work-people and a large brick and tile work were erected. The tidal harbour afforded a very limited reach for the loading of vessels, and in 1875-77 it was improved and extended, but its usefulness is marred by silt.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Moriston, a beautiful river of NW Invernessshire, issuing from Loch CLUNIE (606 feet above sea-level), and flowing 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, till, after a total descent of 556 feet, it falls into Loch Ness at INVERMORISTON, 7 miles NNE of Fort Augustus. It receives, within 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of its exit from Loch Clunie, the tribute of the Loyne and the Doe; riots wildly along picturesque GLEN MORISTON, now from side to side, now on reaches of deep, rocky, ledgy channel, here in gorge or narrow ravine, there in tiny lacustrine expansions studded with romantic rocks or wooded islets; is so impetuous as to have repeatedly swept away bridges from its path; and makes, in its last reach, a foaming cataract, margined with wood, and overhung by green or wooded hills. Its waters contain abundance of trout, and have been made accessible to salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 73, 1880-73.

Morlich, Loch, a lake in Rothiemurchus parish, Invernessshire. It is 1 mile long by about half a mile broad, and its altitude is 1046 feet.

Mormond, a station in Strichen parish, NE Aberdeen-shire, on the Formartine and Buchan branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Strichen and $7\frac{3}{4}$ S by W of Fraserburgh. Mormond House, in Rathen parish, on Cortes estate, 5 miles S of Fraserburgh, and 9 furlongs WNW of Lonmay station, was erected early in the 19th century by John Gordon, Esq. of Cairnbulg, and is a commodious mansion, with an elegant portico, an artificial lake ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.), and finely wooded grounds. Its owner is William Fraser Cordiner, Esq. Mormond Hill, on the mutual boundary of the three parishes of Strichen, Rathen, and Lonmay, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Fraserburgh, rises in two summits—

the higher to the W—of 769 and 749 feet above sea-level, and serves as a landmark to mariners. On its south-western brow, overlooking Strichen village, is the figure of a horse which, occupying a space of nearly half an acre, consists of pieces of white quartz rock, fitted into cuttings in the turf, and was formed about the beginning of the 19th century by the tenantry of the Strichen estate, to commemorate the war-horse of Lord Lovat. The figure of a stag on the seaboard face of the hill, directly over Whiteside farm, occupies a space of nearly an acre; measures 240 feet from the tip of the antlers to the hoof; consists of similar materials to those of the 'White Horse;' appears in bold relief from the contrast of its quartzite stones to the circumjacent mossy soil; and was formed in 1870 by Mr Cordiner to serve as a conspicuous landmark. A massive cairn of quartzite stones stands in the near vicinity of the stag, and was erected in the latter part of 1870, to commemorate the formation of the stag. A waterspout, which burst on the SW shoulder of the hill, one July morning of 1789, tore vast masses of moss from their native bed, made cavities 18 to 20 feet deep, and poured such a deluge down Ugie Water as swept away bridges, and lodged masses of moss on the river's banks down to its mouth at Peterhead. See STRICHEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 87, 97, 1876.

Morningside. See EDINBURGH.

Morningside, a mining village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, with stations on branch lines of both the Caledonian and North British railways, 3 miles by road E by N of Wishaw, and 7 by railway SSE of Holytown. It has a post and telegraph office, a public school, two collieries, an iron and brass foundry, and an extensive fire-clay and terra-cotta goods manufactory. Pop. (1861) 780, (1871) 428, (1881) 740, (1891) 748.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Morphie, an estate in St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire, 4 miles N of Montrose. Its owner is Francis Barclay Grahame, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1877).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Morrison's Haven. See MORISON'S HAVEN.

Morrison. See LESGERWOOD.

Morrison, Inverness-shire. See MORRISON.

Morrison, East and West, two villages in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

Morroch, a small rocky bay 2 miles SE of Portpatrick.

Morthill. See MURKLE.

Mortlach (anciently Murthlak, Murthelach, and Murthlache; Gael. *Mohr-tulloch*, 'the great hills'), a parish near the centre of Banffshire. It is bounded N by Boharm parish, NE by that of Botriphnie, for fully 3½ miles near and at the extreme E corner by Glass parish in Aberdeenshire, SE by Cabrache parish, S and SW by Inveraven parish, and W by Aberlour parish. The boundary is largely natural, following along the NE a line of rising grounds, at the E corner for 1½ mile the course of the Deveron, along the SE Edinglassie Burn and the rising grounds between the basins of the Fiddich and the Deveron, along the SW the line of heights between Glens Fiddich and Rinnes and Glenlivet, and at the W corner and W side for 4¼ miles the Burn of Favat to nearly its junction with the Corryhabbie Burn. The shape of the parish is very irregular, but the greatest length, from Hillhead of Kininvie on the N to Cook's Cairn on the S, is 11½ miles; the greatest breadth, from the boundary with Aberlour parish between the Convals on the W to the Deveron at Haugh of Glass on the E, is 9½ miles; and the area is 34,283·681 acres, of which 99·661 are water. The height above sea-level varies from 600 to 900 feet along the northern border, and from this it rises along the western border to the Little Conval Hill (1810), Meikle Conval (1867), the Round Hill, on the flank of Ben Rinnes (1754), and the Hill of Auchmore (1672) at the S end of Glen Rinnes; in the centre, between Glen Rinnes and Glen Fiddich, to Jock's Hill (1568), Laird's Seat (1498), Thunderslap Hill (1708), Tor Elick (1420), Hill of Glenroads (1544), and Corryhabbie Hill (E, 2653; W, 2393); in the Wood of Kininvie to Scat Hill (1194), and along the NE

border, to Tips of Clunymore (1296), Carran Hill (1866), Tips of Corsemal (1839); between the Markie and Fiddich to the Hill of Mackalea (1529), and the Scalp (1599); and along the SE border to Meikle Balloch Hill (1529), Cairn Crome (1657), Hill of Clais nan Earb (1717), Scat Hill (1987), and Cook's Cairn, the extreme S (2478). About one-sixth of the whole area is arable land, either alluvial along the valleys of the streams or poor high-lying land along the slopes of the glens. About 700 acres are under wood, and the rest of the parish is either upland pasture or heathy moor. The soil varies from good fertile loam—particularly along the lower Fiddich, 'Fiddichside for fertility' being an old district proverb—to thin clay. The underlying rocks are granite, dark clay slate—both worked to a small extent for building purposes—and limestone of excellent quality, which is extensively worked at Tinninver and elsewhere, and in some places passes into an inferior quality of marble. A rock suitable for whetstones is also found, as well as traces of antimony, lead, alum, and some small garnets. Near Kininvie House is a spring highly charged with lime, and there are chalybeate springs at several places. The drainage of the parish in the E is effected by the Markie and some other small streams that flow into the Deveron; and in the SW by the Favat and Corryhabbie Burns, which, after separate courses of about 3½ miles, unite at Mill of Laggan to form the Dullan which, for over 5 miles, drains the western part of the parish along the centre till it unites with the Fiddich at Dufftown. The S, centre, and N of the parish is drained by the Fiddich—which has here, from its source till it quits the parish on the NE, a course of almost 15 miles—and the streams that flow into it. The glen through which the upper waters of the Dullan flow is known as Glen Rinnes, and that along the upper waters of the Fiddich as Glen Fiddich, the surrounding district forming a deer forest belonging to the Duke of Richmond. It was by the road along Glen Rinnes that the Queen drove when she visited Glen Fiddich Lodge in September 1867. Her Majesty's impressions are thus recorded in *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* (1884):—'We drove on for an hour and more, having entered *Glen Rinnes* shortly after *Tomnavoulin*, with the hills of *Ben Rinnes* on the left. There were fine large fields of turnips, pretty hills and dales, with wood, and distant high hills, but nothing grand. The day became duller, and the mist hung over the hills; and just as we sat down by the roadside on a heathery bank, where there is a very pretty view of *Glenlivet*, to take our tea, it began to rain, and continued doing so for the remainder of the evening. Lindsay, the head keeper, fetched a kettle with boiling water from a neighbouring farmhouse. About two miles beyond this we came through *Dufftown*—a small place with a long steep street, very like *Grantown*—and then turned abruptly to the right past *Auchindown*, leaving a pretty glen to the left. Three miles more brought us to a lodge and gate, which was the entrance of *Glenfiddich*. Here you go quite into the hills. The glen is very narrow, with the Fiddich flowing below, green hills rising on either side with birch trees growing on them, much like at *Inchroory*, only narrower. We saw deer on the tops of the hills close by. The carriage-road—a very good one—winds along for nearly three miles, when you come suddenly upon the lodge, the position of which reminds me very much of *Corn Davon* (near Balmoral, not far from Loch Bulig), only that the glen is narrower and the hills just round it steeper.'

Both Dullan and Fiddich are good fishing streams, and except where the latter is within the deer forest of Glen Fiddich, they are open to the public. There is some pretty scenery along their banks, particularly on the Dullan about the 'Giant's Chair,' and at the small waterfall called the 'Lincn Apron.'

Many parts of the slopes in these glens are occupied by crofters, to whose comfortable position the following testimony is borne by a writer in the *North British Agriculturist* (1883), speaking of Mortlach, Glenlivet,

Cabrach, and Kirkmichael. After noticing the village groups at Knockandow in Glenlivet and elsewhere, and the benefit they confer on the district by retaining in it tradesmen who might otherwise be lost, and by forming also nurseries for the best of agricultural labourers, though 'the ground would have been worth more to the landlord in its natural state,' he proceeds:—'Where no such thing as village order is observed, and people have planted themselves down on the hillside, the size of the crofts is greater, though still various. Even in this case the rent is only the eighth part of a sovereign—that is to say, if there was no arable land to start with. Some, however, had such facilities for reclamation that from 20 to 30 acres are now under the plough, in a few cases in the parish of Mortlach. Nevertheless, the rent goes on at the same mite year after year. Some of the crofts were made up of outlying portions of arable farms. In other words, the land had been under the plough before. In that case a common rent is £2 for from 7 to 10 acres—sufficient to keep two cows and a stirk, or a cow, a calf, and a pony. This is extremely cheap. The crofters seem content, and so they may. They cannot fail to observe that their brethren on most other properties are not so leniently or generously treated. Within the last few weeks we ascertained that many crofters in the same county, who occupy land on other properties that was arable before they got it, pay nearly three times as much rent as the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's small holders do. In fact, we have not, from one end of Scotland to the other, found so generous treatment dealt out to small holders. . . . That they [the crofters] have for so many years been, and still are, sitting almost "rent free," and are generally happy and prosperous, in our opinion, deserves notice, particularly at a time when almost all that is heard or read publicly of crofters, takes the form of grievances, rack-renting, and alleged ill-treatment. The Duke has a very small revenue indeed from his crofts, but they serve, as already explained, a good purpose, not only for his own estates, which are very extensive, but for the country. . . . His crofters occupy an enviable position among their brethren. In this respect, as in others, the Duke shows a noble example to his brother landlords.' The chief industry in the parish is distilling—there being distilleries at Mortlach, Glen Fiddich, Balvenie, Parkmore, and Convalmore. There are also lime-works at Tiniver, Richmond, and Parkmore, and wool mills at DUFFTOWN. A pass near Auchindoun Castle, called the Glacks of Balloch, is said to be the locality alluded to in the song of *Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch*, and the writer in the *Old Statistical Account* says that 'Tibbie Fowler of the Glen' also lived near Auchindoun, but the allusion to Tintock Tap seems to negative this statement. The mansions are Buchrumb House, a building in the baronial style, erected in 1873-74; and Kininvie House, erected partly in 1725-26 and partly in 1840-42, but with a keep dating from the end of the 15th or the beginning of the 16th century. The Leslies of Kininvie are cadets of the family of Balquhain, and have held the estate since 1521. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has a shooting-lodge in the S of the parish, in Glen Fiddich. The old castles of Auchindoun and Balvenie are separately noticed; and Keithmore, 2 miles E of Dufftown, was the property of Alexander Duff, one of whose sons became Duff of Braco, and the ancestor of the present Duke of Fife. There is a circular British hill fort on the top of Little Conval Hill; and in Glen Rinnes, not far from Mill of Laggan, are three large stones lying on a spot known as The King's Grave. Below the church of Mortlach (3½ furlongs S of Dufftown), on the bank of the Dullan, is the Stone of Mortlach, a so-called 'runic' stone, with the usual symbols, a drawing of which will be found in the first volume of the Spalding Club *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. The traditional account of it is, that it was erected to commemorate a victory which Malcolm II. gained over the Northmen or 'Danes' at this spot in 1010. This battle rests pretty much on a brief mention in Fordun and a full and elaborate account in Boece, where we are told

that the Scots being likely to be beaten, Malcolm looked up to the chapel dedicated to St Moloc, which was near at hand, and lifting up his hands, prayed to God for aid, vowing that if it were granted he should erect there a cathedral church and found a bishop's see. His prayer was heard, the rout was stayed, and his army returned to the fight; while Malcolm himself, finding the leader Evetus prancing up and down the field without a helmet, as if the Scots had been finally defeated, slew him with his own hand, and the Danes were driven into Murrayland, totally defeated. That some battle may have taken place is highly probable, as the Norsemen, under Sigurd the Stout, had just before overrun the province of MORAY, and they may, therefore, while attempting to press across the Spey and penetrate Alban, have been met and defeated by the king of the latter region; but all the details given by Boece must be received as merely proofs of that spirit of invention which characterised him, and which has made so much of the early history of Scotland, down even to our own day, a mere tissue of fabricated legends. Fordun merely states that Malcolm, in 1011, thinking over the many benefits he had received from God, determined to promote the power of Christianity, and so founded a new bishopric at 'Murchillach, not far from the place where he had obtained a victory over the Norwegians.' It is, however, certain that, as we must reject the fictitious details of the battle, we must reject as equally untrue both the date and the circumstances of the foundation of the see of Mortlach. In fact, there never was a see of Mortlach. 'It was not,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'the day when kings of Scotland erected bishoprics off-hand. We have here an instance of the provoking practice by which history and documents were tampered with, for the purpose of carrying into remote antiquity the phraseology and practices of later ages of the Church.' The records of the see of Aberdeen, from which, probably, both Fordun and Boece drew, still remain, and remain in a suspicious state. 'The charters,' says Cosmo Innes, 'quoted by him [Boece] are all to be found in the extant registers, and some of the alterations of the record and dates superinduced on the margin agree in so surprising a way with his book that they give the impression of his own hand having made them.' All the first five charters recorded in the *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis* must, we fear, be regarded as forgeries—and indeed, in the first, which has been originally written so as to refer to Malcom III., an attempt at alteration has been subsequently made, so as to try to make it refer to Malcolm II. There is also other evidence that proves that at that time the only bishopric in Scotland was that of Dunkeld. If we admit that Malcolm III. may have granted some lands to Mortlach for ecclesiastical purposes, and that a church scribe in the diocese of Aberdeen afterwards recorded this in a form common at the time when he wrote, we have allowed all that the authentic evidence will permit. The ordinary story of the foundation of the see by Malcolm II., and of its transference to Aberdeen by David I., must be rejected. Mortlach was, however, the site of a religious establishment at a very early date, and if Malcolm did not look up and see 'a chapel dedicated to St Moloc,' he might have done so. The patron saint is sometimes also styled St Wollock, Makuuolokus, or Makuolocus, and is assigned to the beginning of the 8th century; but he must rather be identified with the Irish saint, Moloc or Mo-luag, who was a disciple of St Brendan, and who died, according to the *Chronicon Hyense*, in 592.* He assisted St Boniface in his labours in the north, and may possibly himself have taught at Mortlach and in the neighbourhood, for his name is also associated with a well in the parish of Glass. Whether this was so, and he was the founder of the cell, or whether it was founded and dedicated to him by one of his disciples, cannot be settled; but when

*Although a good deal of confusion exists as to St Moloc and St Wollock, they seem to have been entirely different persons, the feast of the former being on the 25th June and of the latter on 29th January. Both seem to have laboured in the north. St Moloc's fair at Mortlach was held on the flat ground below the church about the sculptured stone already noticed.

the Columban Church began to spread over the north in the 8th century, one of their monastic establishments was fixed here; and in a Bull of Adrian IV. in 1157 we find 'villam et monasterium de Murthillach cum quinque ecclesiis et terris eisdem pertinentibus,' and also the dependent 'monasterium de Cloueth' or Clova, confirmed to Edward, the first Bishop of Aberdeen. Heads of and connected with this monastery were probably the four clerics who figure as the bishops of the supposititious see, viz.: Beyn, Donort, Cormac, and Nectan. Practically nothing is known of them but their names. The present church, which consists of a main portion standing E and W, with an aisle projecting from the centre of the N side, was long implicitly believed to date from the 11th century; and a mark 18 feet from the W end of the main portion was pointed out as showing the point from which, in accordance with Malcolm's vow, it was lengthened three spear-lengths. The eastern portion, measuring 72 feet by 28, and with walls more than 4 feet thick, formed of small round stones, such as may be found in the bed of the Dulnan, set in run line, dates probably from the 12th century, and it has been afterwards really extended for 18 feet to the W in much later masonry. The N aisle was added in 1826. In 1876 the whole building was extensively repaired at a cost of £1400, and 10 feet were added to this northern portion. During the operations, it was found that an old three-light lancet window in the E gable had been partly built up, and this is now restored to its original condition and filled with stained glass. An old effigy of a knight in armour, supposed to represent Alexander Leslie, the first of Kininvie, which used to stand upright, has been replaced in its proper position in an arched recess. An old circular-headed doorway was also discovered, which shows that the floor of the church must originally have been about six feet below its present level. An old 'jouis' which was dug up inside has been fastened to the wall. In a niche in the wall is also an old ecclesiastical hand-bell. Prior to the repairs in 1826 three skulls, traditionally those of Danes slain in the battle, occupied niches in the wall of the church. Both in the church and in the churchyard there are a number of interesting monuments, from 1417 downwards; but many of the inscriptions that existed at the beginning of the 19th century have now become illegible. In 1888 an organ was introduced, and in 1893 a parish hall was erected in Albert Place, Dufftown, at a cost of £1500. The other churches are noticed in the article on the police burgh of DUFFTOWN, in which they stand; and a new Established church was built in the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenrinnnes in 1884. Four public schools—Auchindoun, Kininvie, Mortlach, and the female—and Dufftown Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 73, 41, 538, —, and 138 pupils, have an average attendance of about 30, 40, 370, —, and 35, and grants of over £36, £42, £380, —, and £30.

The parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and the synod of Moray, and the living is worth £245. The civil parish contains also part of the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenrinnnes. Prior to the Reformation it was in the deanery of Mar in the diocese of Aberdeen. After the formation of presbyteries and synods it was placed at first in the synod of Moray, but after the union of the synods of Banff and Aberdeen it was placed in the presbytery of Fordyce in the synod of Aberdeen, in which it remained till 1688, when it was again transferred to the presbytery of Strathbogie and the synod of Elgin, an arrangement sanctioned, however, by the General Assembly only in 1706. There are good district roads throughout the parish, and the N end is traversed for 4½ miles by the Keith and Elgin section of the Great North of Scotland railway system, with a station called Dufftown 1 mile N of the police burgh of that name. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Duke of Fife. Valuation (1884) £10,736, (1893) £13,159, 13s. 8d., including £1396 for the railway. Pop. (1801) 1876, (1831) 2633, (1861) 3095, (1871) 3059, (1881) 2934, (1891) 3035, of whom 1456 were males and 1579 females, while 281

were in the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenrinnnes.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 75, 1876.

Morton, a parish of Upper Nithsdale, NW Dumfrireshire, containing the post-town of THORNHILL, 1 mile SW of Thornhill station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 14¼ miles NNW of Dumfries and 28¼ SE of Cumnock. Containing also CARRONBRIDGE village, the parish is bounded N by Durisdeer, NE by Crawford in Lanarkshire, E and S by Closeburn, and W by Penpont and Durisdeer. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 6½ miles; its width varies between 1½ and 2½ miles; and its area is 8126½ acres, of which 90 are water. The NITH curves 2½ miles southward along or close to all the Penpont border, and is joined by CARRON Water, coming in from Durisdeer, and running 3¼ miles south-south-westward along the boundary with that parish, and also—just within Closeburn—by CAMPLE Water, which, rising on Wedder Law, runs 8 miles south-south-westward, mainly along the Closeburn border. Morton Loch (3½ × ½ furl.) is the only sheet of water of any size. The surface declines along the Nith to less than 200 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 1075 feet at Deer Camp, 1452 at Bellybought Hill, and 2185 at Wedder Law on the Lanarkshire border. Along the Nith, and a short way up the Cample, are beautiful belts of very rich holm or haugh, liable to inundation, but well protected by embankments. Screening the holm-lands, a considerable ridge of rising ground swells up from the margin, somewhat bold near the middle, but gentle in gradient at either extremity. The summit of this ridge is occupied by the town of Thornhill, and commands a picturesque prospect of a considerable extent of the valley and hill-screens of the Nith. North-eastward of the town rise two other hilly banks, parallel and of different height, running across the parish like huge natural galleries. Beyond the more northerly, the surface descends at a gentle gradient, and forms a valley; and then it shoots up in bold pastoral heights, which occupy about one-third of the whole area, form part of the Southern Highlands of Scotland, and climb up to the water-shedding line between the two great basins of the Lowlands. The rocks of the lower grounds are Devonian, those of the uplands are Silurian; and Gateleybridge quarry yields excellent freestone. The soil of the first or most southerly low ridge of the parish is a light but fertile loam on a gravelly bottom; that of the ridges immediately N of Thornhill is heavy and retentive, and lies on a clayey bottom; that of the interior valley is partly alluvial and all excellent; and that of the mountainous district gives frequent way to the naked rock, and is elsewhere so thin and poor as to bear but a mottled sward of heath and coarse grass. A considerable tract, lying principally between Thornhill and the upper valley, is still un reclaimed, but would repay improvement. Nearly three-tenths of the entire area are in cultivation; 1167 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Towards the centre of the parish, 2½ miles NNE of Thornhill, on the brink of the glen of a little tributary of Cample Water, stands Morton Castle, one of the least dilapidated ruins of its class in Nithsdale. What remains, although but a fractional part of the original structure, measures 100 by 30 feet. The S front is nearly entire, rises to the height of 40 feet, has at each corner a circular tower 12 feet in diameter, and is from 8 to 10 feet thick in the wall. The glen on the N side, with its water dammed up to form Morton Loch, and deep encroachments on the other sides, must have rendered the place very strong. Of several conflicting accounts which are given of the proprietorship of this castle, perhaps the most plausible is that of the Macfarlane MSS. in the Advocates' Library, as quoted by Grose. According to this, the castle, of unknown origin, was held, in the minority of David Bruce, by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; and, afterwards passing into the possession of that branch of the Douglasses who became Earls of Morton, gave them their title, and was allowed by them, in their solicitude about other strengths, to go to

ruin. Yet the castle has smart competition for the honour thus assigned it, especially with the lands of Mortoune, in the ancient parish of East CALDER, Edinburghshire. (See DALMAHOY.) A little way N of the castle, on the other side of the glen, are remains of Deer Camp, a strong fortification with entrenchments, which seems to have been a Roman fort or castellum; and 800 yards S of the castle, on a rising ground, is the vestige of a small station or camp called Watchman Knowe. In various parts, principally in the vicinity of the castle, there formerly existed, or were found, memorials of the ancient Britons and of the feudal times. Close to Gateleybridge quarry, 2 miles ENE of Thornhill, is the Upper Nitbsdale Combination Poorhouse, built in 1854-55 at a cost of £5218, and having accommodation for 126 inmates. The Duke of Buccleuch is almost sole proprietor. Morton is in the presbytery of Penpont and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £395. The places of worship are noticed under THORNHILL. Four schools—Morton public, Morton infants' public, Carronbridge (Duke of Buccleuch's), and Gateleybridge public—with respective accommodation for 202, 159, 141, and 61 children, have an average attendance of about 105, 65, 85, and 55, and grants amounting to nearly £120, £55, £95, and £50. Pop. (1801) 1255, (1831) 2140, (1861) 2253, (1871) 2099, (1881) 2118, (1891) 1855.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 15, 1863-64. See Dr. C. T. Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and Morton* (Dumf. 1876).

Morton. See HALF MORTON.

Morton Hall, a mansion in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Edinburgh. Built in 1769 and improved about 1835, it is a fine edifice, with beautifully wooded grounds. The estate, which was bought by his ancestor in 1641, is now the property of Major-Gen. Henry Trotter (b. 1844; suc. 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See CHARTERHALL, and John S. Mack's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Morton House, a mansion in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Edinburgh. Here, on the 10th Aug., died the historian, John Hill Burton, LL.D. (1809-81).

Mortoune. See CALDER, EAST.

Morven, a mountain in Latheron parish, S Caithness, culminating, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of the Ord of Caithness, at an altitude of 2313 feet above sea-level. It serves as a landmark throughout most of the Moray Firth, and commands extensive and magnificent views.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 109, 1878.

Morven, a round-topped felspathic mountain (2862 feet) on the mutual border of Gleumnick and Logie-Coldstone parishes, SW Aberdeenshire, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Ballater. The view from it extends over the most of Scotland, there being scarcely a county that is not visible. The Queen ascended it, with the Princess Alice, on 14 Sept. 1859; and 'the view,' she writes, 'from it is more magnificent than can be described; so large and yet so near everything seemed, and such seas of mountains with blue lights, and the colour so wonderfully beautiful.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Morven, an indefinite region in the Highlands, figuring, or supposed to figure, in Ossian's poems. The name, which in Gaelic orthography is Mor-Bheinn, signifies simply the 'Great Mountain,' and, as occurring in Ossian, it seems to designate either the Highlands generally or such portions of them as most abound in fastnesses or alpine heights.

Morvern or Morven, a parish of NW Argyllshire, containing a post office of its own name, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It forms the greater part of a peninsula, extending southward between Lochs Suinart and Linnhe to the Sound of Mull, and connected with the district of Ardgour by an isthmus of 6 miles. With a roughly triangular outline, it is bounded NW by Loch Suinart, N by Loch Suinart, Ardnamurchan, and Kilmallie, SE by Loch Linnhe, and SW by the Sound of Mull, which divides it from the island of Mull. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 20 miles; its utmost breadth is 15 miles; and

its area is $141\frac{3}{4}$ square miles or 90,737 acres. It comprises also the small islands of Oronsay and Carna, in Loch Suinart; and its extent of coast-line, even exclusive of these, is little short of 100 miles. A chain of lakes, partly marine and partly fresh-water, commencing with Loch Teacuis on the NW, and terminating with Loch Aline in the S, nearly isolates most of the district lying along the Sound of Mull from the upper and much the larger district, the Braes of Morvern. Streams and torrents are everywhere numerous; and here and there are fine cascades and other interesting features of water scenery. The general surface, however, is bleak, tame, heathy upland. Its highest summits are Glashven (1516 feet) in the SE, BENEADDAN (1873) in the N, Beinn Mheadoin (2423) in the E, and Fuar Bheinn (2511) on the Ardnamurchan boundary. Several others of its mountains, also, have a considerable altitude; but all are destitute of what writers on landscape call character, and, when seen in connection with the bold ranges of Appin and Mull, look very uninteresting. Yet there are portions of the parish which present very striking features. Much of its seaboard along the Sound of Mull is highly picturesque; and the valley of Unimore, occupied by the chain of lakes from Loch Teacuis to Loch Aline, overhanging on one side by a range of high precipitous rocks, on the other by Beneaddan, is one of the most brilliant pieces of scenery in the Highlands, blending together nearly all styles of landscape from the gently beautiful to the terribly sublime. Professor Wilson pronounced this valley no less than 'an abyss of poetry,' exclaiming also—

'Morvern and morn, and spring and solitude,
In front is not the scene magnificent?
—Beauty nowhere owes to ocean
A lovelier haunt than this! Loch Unimore!
A name in its wild sweetness to our ear
Fittingly denoting a dream-world of peace!'

Less than one-twentieth of the entire area is in tillage; little more than one-thirtieth is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Much of the arable land lies along the Sound of Mull, either on rapid declivities, or at a considerable elevation above the sea. The soil in general is a poor, light, open earth, in places intermixed with gravel and small stones. The woods extend chiefly along the side of Loch Suinart, round the shores of Loch Aline, and in the SW district adjacent to the junction of Loch Linnhe with the Sound of Mull. A predominant rock is gneiss, originally covered by a deposit of secondary rocks, consisting of limestone and sandstone, with coal occasionally interspersed—a deposit overwhelmed by trap, which in its turn has been much abraded and worn away. The situation of the coal is, on certain occasions, very remarkable; and occurring as it does on the summits of primary mountains of great elevation, it is quite fitted to startle a geologist nearly as much as a coal surveyor. Sandstone of excellent building quality has been quarried at Loch Aline and Artornish. Lead ore was formerly mined at Lurg in Glendubh, a glen which runs parallel to Loch Suinart; and copper ore was mined at Ternate, on the estate of Artornish. Three interesting old castles are noticed under ARTORNISH, LOCH ALINE, and KILLUNDINE. There are, on the sea-coasts, remains of several small forts, which were probably erected in the times of the Danish invasions. Of several tumuli, one, Carn-na-Caillich, or the 'old wife's cairn,' is a lofty pile of loose stones, 243 feet in circumference. On elevated spots, in various parts of the parish, but especially along the coast of the Sound of Mull, are Druidical circles of various diameters, but in no instance exceeding 24 feet. Dunfhuinn, Fingal's fort or hill, situated on the farm of Fiuarnag, and now part of the glebe, is a curious round rock of considerable height, very steep, yet partly covered on the sides with greensward, and washed at the base by a frolicsome stream which moves between high banks, and leaps along in little cataracts. The area on the top of the hill measures about half a rood,

bears evident marks of having been encircled by a wall, and commands an extensive prospect. A village was formed some years ago at Lochaline, and a new and substantial pier was built near it in 1833; so that now this locality is a seat of trade to the parish; yet Tobermory and Oban, the former about 4 miles distant from the nearest point of the parish, are still convenient resorts for marketing. Norman Macleod, D.D. (1783-1862), was a son of the parish minister; and his son, Norman Macleod, D.D. (1812-72), has given a vivid description of Morvern in his *Recollections of a Highland Parish* (1868). Mansions, noticed separately, are Loch ALINE House, DRIMNIN, and KILLUNDINE. Giving off portions to Aharacle and Strontian *quoad sacra* parishes, Morvern is in the presbytery of Mull and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £230. The present parish comprises the ancient parishes of Kiltuintaik and Kilocolumkill, united, it is believed, shortly after the Reformation. There are two parish churches, belonging respectively to the two ancient parishes, and both situated on the coast, 9 miles from each other. That of Kiltuintaik, the 'cell of Winifred,' was built in 1780, and contains 300 sittings; while that of Kilocolumkill, the 'church of the cell of Columba,' was built in 1799, and contains 500 sittings. The minister preaches in them alternately, and also preaches occasionally at places in the inland districts of the parish. A new church, opened at Ferinish in 1892, was presented to the people by Mrs Cheape of Killundine. There are also a Free church, and Drimnin Roman Catholic church of St Columba (1838; 80 sittings). Four public schools—Bunavullin, Claggan, Kinloch, and Lochaline—with respective accommodation for 55, 68, 42, and 67 children, have an average attendance of about 30, 10, 15, and 40, and grants amounting to nearly £50, £20, £30, and £60. Pop. (1801) 2033, (1831) 2137, (1861) 1226, (1881) 828, (1891) 820, of whom 644 were Gaelic-speaking, and 749 in the ecclesiastical parish.

Moss, an estate, with a mansion, in Killearn parish, SW Stirlingshire, 1½ mile SSW of Killearn village, and 4½ miles SSW of Balforn. See KILLEARN.

Mossat. See KILDRUMMY.

Mossbank. See GLASGOW, p. 153.

Mossbank, a village in Delting parish, Shetland, 29 miles N by W of Lerwick, under which it has a post office. Here is also a U.P. church.

Mossburnford, a place in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of Jed Water, 4 miles SSE of Jedburgh town. A haronial fortalice here continued to be inhabited till about the middle of the 18th century.

Mossend, a town in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, 7 furlongs E by N of Bellshill, 1½ mile W of Holytown, and 4½ miles S by E of Coatbridge. Of recent origin, it has a station on the Caledonian railway, a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, extensive iron and steel works, public and Roman Catholic schools, and a fine new Roman Catholic church, erected in 1883-84 from designs by Messrs Pugin. Pop. (1871) 1501, (1881) 2101, (1891) 3157, of whom 1738 were males.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Mossend, a village in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of West Calder Burn, 3 furlongs N of West Calder village. Pop. (1871) 940, (1891) 669, (1891) 730.

Mossend, a village in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire, consisting chiefly of miners' houses.

Mossfennan House, a good two-storey mansion in Broughton and Glenholm parish, Peeblesshire, on the left side of the Tweed, 8½ miles SE of Biggar. Purchased by his ancestor in 1753, the estate now is held by the Trustees of the late Rev. William Welsh, D.D.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Mossgiel, a farm in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile N by W of Mauchline town. Extending to 118 acres, it was rented for £90 a year from 1784 till 1788 by Robert Burns and his brother Gilbert, the latter of whom continued to tenant it till 1800. The 'auld clay biggin' of his *Vision*, it was the place where the poet wrote many of his most famous pieces; and, though

itself destitute of scenic beauty, except for the views that it commands, his fame has clothed it with charm and literary interest.

'Hither romantic pilgrims shall hetake
Themselves from distant lands. When we are still
In centuries of sleep, his fame will wake,
And his great memory with deep feelings fill
These scenes that he has trod, and hallow every hill.'

We may not omit Wordsworth's sonnet on this plain but consecrated spot:—

"There I" said a stripling, pointing with much pride
Towards a low roof with green trees half concealed,
"Is Mossgiel Farm, and that's the very field
Where Burns ploughed up the Daisy." Far and wide
A plain below stretched seaward, while, descried
Above sea-clouds, the Peaks of Arran rose;
And, by that simple notice, the repose
Of earth, sky, sea, and air was vivified.
Beneath "the random hield of clod or stone,"
Myriads of daisies have shone forth in flower
Near the lark's nest, and in their natural hour
Have passed away: less happy than the one
That, by the unwilling ploughshare, died to prove
The tender charm of poetry and love.'

The original farm-steading, a low thatched house, with kitchen, bedroom, and closet, the floors of kneaded clay, the ceilings of moorland turf, was almost entirely rebuilt not long before the close of 1859. While residing here Burns published, in 1786, by the advice of his superior and patron, Mr Hamilton, the first edition of his poems.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863. See Wm. Jolly's *Robert Burns at Mossgiel* (2d ed. 1881), and an article in the *Century Magazine* (1883).

Mossgreen, a village in the N of Dalgety parish, SW Fife, near the larger village of Crossgates. A public school, built in 1876 at a cost of £1900, is a handsome Gothic edifice, with accommodation for 268 children; and an Established church, built as a chapel of ease at a cost of £600, and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1879, contains 500 sittings. The *quoad sacra* parish, with an endowment of £100, is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and the synod of Fife, and had a pop. (1831) of 1609, (1891) 1819, of whom 952 were in Dalgety, 843 in Aberdour, and 24 in Inverkeithing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Moss House. See Moss.

Mossknowe, a good modern mansion in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, SE Dumfriesshire, 5 furlongs SSE of the village. Its owner is William Mair Graham, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1882).

Mosspsaul. See EWES.

Moss-Side, a village in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, 3 miles WSW of the town.

Mosstodloch, a village in Speymouth parish, Elginshire, near the left bank of the Spey, 1½ mile NW of Fochabers.

Moss-Tower, a farm in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire, 3 furlongs NE of Eckford village. A peel-house here, situated in a marsh, and accessible only by a causeway, seems to have been one of the strongest fortresses on the Scottish Border. Tradition makes it a residence of one of the Earls of Bothwell; but history knows it only as belonging to the Scots of Buccleuch, whose descendant, the Duke of Buccleuch, still owns the farm. It was thrice destroyed by the English, in 1523, 1544, and 1570. Strongly rebuilt after the first and the second demolitions, but allowed to remain a ruin after the third, at length, in the latter part of the 18th century, it was all taken down as building material for the neighbouring farm-offices.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Motherwell, a town in Bothwell, Dalziel, and Hamilton parishes, Lanarkshire, on the Caledonian railway, at the junction of the two lines from the N and S sides of Glasgow, and at the intersection of the cross line from Holytown to Lesmahagow, ½ mile from the left bank of South Calder Water, 1½ from the right bank of the Clyde, 2½ miles NE of Hamilton, 2½ SSE of Holytown, 12½ SE by E of Glasgow, 15½ NW of Carstairs Junction, and 43 W by S of Edinburgh. It took its name from a famous well, dedicated in pre-Reformation times to the Virgin Mary; and it

occupies flat ground, 300 feet above sea-level, amid richly cultivated and well-wooded environs. Founded in the early years of the 19th century, Motherwell having previously had no existence, it is said, even as a village, it consists largely of the dwellings of miners and operatives employed in the neighbouring collieries and ironworks, and serves, in connection with the railway junctions, as a great and bustling centre of traffic. It ranks as a police burgh, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 7 commissioners. In 1837 a handsome town-hall was erected, the cost of the building being about £7000. Motherwell has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, for which new and extensive premises were provided in 1894, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., the National, and the Clydesdale Banks, several hotels, a new hospital (1893-94), a Co-operative Society for which new buildings were erected in 1894, the Conservative Club (a handsome building erected in 1892 and costing £3000), two building societies, the combination poorhouse for Dalziel, Bothwell, Cambusnethan, and Shotts parishes, with accommodation for 120 inmates, and a Saturday paper, the *Motherwell Times*. In 1877 a splendid water supply was brought in from two burns on the estate of Lee at a cost of over £14,000, and in 1894 a large extension cost the burgh over £30,000. In the latter year also an extension of the gasworks took place, and in 1895 steps were taken to have the electric light introduced. In 1887 the Dalzell Jubilee Park was gifted by Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. In Merry Street is the new parish church of Dalziel erected in 1874 at a cost of £5700, and greatly enlarged and improved in 1896-97 at a cost of £5000; whilst the former parish church (1789; enlarged 1860) belongs now to the *quoad sacra* parish of South Dalziel, constituted in 1880. A new Free church in Windmill Street, built in 1892 at a cost of about £1900, has 410 sittings, with an arrangement for adding 500 more when required. It is named the Clason Memorial, in commemoration of the Rev. James Clason, parish minister from 1808, and who erected the Dalziel Free Church shortly after the Disruption in 1843. One of the two U.P. churches was built in 1881 at a cost of £3750, and from its site—the highest in the town—appears a conspicuous steeple. There are also a Primitive Methodist Chapel, an Evangelical Union chapel, a Baptist chapel (1894), an Episcopal church (1894), and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of Good Aid (1873; enlarged 1883). In 1896-97 a new Technical School was erected at an estimated cost of fully £15,000, to accommodate about 1600 pupils. No Scottish town has grown so rapidly as Motherwell, such growth being due to the vast extension of its mineral industries. Besides the works of the Glasgow Malleable Iron and Steel Company—the largest in Scotland—there are several other extensive iron and steel works. In or about the town are also boiler works, bolt and rivet works, brick, tile, and fire-clay works, quarries, steam crane works, and spade and shovel works. Complaints having been made concerning the damage to surface buildings, and the consequent hindrance to feuing and building, caused by the mineral workings, Government in 1893 promised their aid by endeavouring to pass remedial legislation. Valuation of the burgh (1895) £78,586. Pop. (1841) 726, (1861) 2925, (1871) 6943, (1881) 12,904, (1891) 18,726, of whom 10,270 were males, and 3585 were in Hamilton parish. Houses (1891) inhabited 3414, vacant 68, building 47.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Moulin, a village and a parish of NE Perthshire. The village, in the S of the parish, stands 500 feet above sea-level, and 7 furlongs NNE of Pitlochry station on the Highland railway. Although somewhat modernized it still consists in the main of a collection of small cottages, irregularly situated along the line of road, and contains the parish church, a public school, a hotel, and a post office under Pitlochry. The former church, built in 1831, was burned in 1873. Moulin has a horse fair on the first Tuesday in March.

The parish, containing also PITLOCHRY village, KILLIECRANKIE station, and the hamlets of KINNAIRD, AULDCRUNE, and ENOCHDUB, is bounded NW by Blair Athole, NE and SE by Kirkmichael, S by Logierait, and SW by Dull. Its greatest length, from ENE to WSW, is 14½ miles; and its breadth varies between 1½ and 8¼ miles. Prior to 1891 Moulin had two detached portions, situated at Strathgarry and Ballyoukan, and comprising respectively 259 and 176 acres. These the Boundary Commissioners transferred to the parishes of Blair Athole and Logierait, giving in return, from Logierait the estate of Fonab, and from Blair Athole the estate of Reinakyllich. The latter district, however, had been represented on the Ordnance Survey Map as already belonging to Moulin. The outline of the parish is exceedingly irregular. The general surface is a congeries of hills and mountains, intersected by the valleys and ravines of the various streams. The fields round the village form a level portion of arable land, 1½ mile long by ½ broad, known as the Howe of Moulin. This is one of the most fertile spots in Perthshire, and has been called the Garden of Athole. The rest of the arable land is on the slopes and margins of the rivers. The highest point in the parish is the summit of BEN VRACKIE (2757 feet). The other hills, mostly heath-clad, though some are wooded, are not very lofty; those of GLENFEARNACH are beautifully verdant. The river GARRY, coming from the NW, flows 3 miles south-south-eastward, through the Pass of Killiecrankie, and along the western boundary, till it falls, near Faskally House, into the TUMMEL, which itself winds several miles east-south-eastward across the interior of the parish. Both streams abound in river-trout, salmon, sea-trout, and grilse; and the scenery on their banks within the parish is beautiful and grand, culminating in the Pass of KILLIECRANKIE. The Allt Girnaig joins the Garry at the upper end of the Pass, while six or seven burns—the longest 4 miles—join the Garry and Tummel within the parish. A line of summits, running parallel to these two chief streams, about 4½ miles distant, separates the SW or Athole part of the parish from the NE, which belongs to the district of Strathairdie. The ARDLE or Ardle, which is here the main stream, is formed by the confluence of the Allt Fearnach, the Brerachan, and the Allt Doire nan Euni, the separate courses of which also lie in or along the bounds of the parish for some miles. Cascades occur on nearly all the running waters of the parish. Those at Edradour and Urrard are particularly admired, and have been celebrated in song, but the Falls of Tummel excel them both in beauty, size, and fame. Loch Broom (5½ × 2 furl.), a small lake frequented by anglers, lies in the hollow of a hill near the meeting-place of Moulin, Logierait, and Kirkmichael parishes. Mica-slate veined with quartz is the chief rock; limestone occurs in boulders of a fine marble texture, but is little worked; granite, quartz, and fluor-spar are found detached; and rock-crystal is found on Ben Vrackie. The parish is traversed by a good road up the Tummel and Garry, by another up the Ardle and Brerachan, and by a third connecting these. Mansions are Baledmund, Balnakeilly, Dirnanean, FASKALLY, KINDROGAN, STRATHGARRY, and URRARD. The main industry of the parish is agriculture; and what little manufacture or commerce there is centres in the rising village of PITLOCHRY. The parish contains two distilleries, one corn-mill, and two saw-mills. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Tendamry, Moulin is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £185. Places of worship, besides the parish church, are noticed under PITLOCHRY, and a chapel of ease is at Straloch. Three public schools—Moulin, Pitlochry, and Straloch—with respective accommodation for 135, 319, and 104 children, have an average attendance of about 85, 255, and 15, and grants amounting to nearly £80, £282, and £30. Valuation (1884) £21,289, 17s. 10d., (1892) £25,180, 9s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1908, (1831) 2022, (1861) 1831, (1871) 1793, (1881) 2066, (1891) 2381, of whom 883 were Gaelic-speaking.

The principal antiquity is a ruin near Mouliu village, supposed to have been either a religious house or a castle of the Earls of Athole and Badenoch. It is generally referred to the 11th or 12th century, and seems to have measured 80 feet by 76, with a round turret at each corner. The remains, which consist of most of the walls on three sides and chief part of one turret, are surrounded and grown over with trees. The building is known in the district as the Black Castle. Caledonian standing-stones, Druidical circles, Pictish forts, and sites of pre-Reformation burying-grounds are in different parts of the parish. The main events in the history of Moulin parish are the Battle of KILLIECRANKIE in 1689 and a remarkable religious revival in 1800. Among the men connected with this parish was the Rev. Dr Stewart, author of a Gaelic grammar, and during whose ministry of nineteen years occurred the religious revival mentioned. Famous natives of Moulin are the Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D. (1808-78), the first missionary of the Church of Scotland to India, and subsequently of the Free Church; Duncan Forbes (d. 1868), Professor of Oriental Literature at King's College, London; Donald M'Intosh (b. 1743), compiler of the Gaelic 'Proverbs'; and Captain Colin Campbell of Finnab, the gallant defender of the unfortunate Scottish colony of Darien (1700).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 56, 1869-70.

Mound. See FLEET.

Mount Annan, a mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of the river Annan, and 2 miles N of the town. Its owner is Mrs Pasley Dirom.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Mount Benger, a farm in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on the left side of Yarrow Water, 12 miles WSW of Selkirk. James Hogg (1772-1835), the 'Ettrick shepherd,' in 1821 took a nine years' lease of it, and during its tenure lost upwards of £2000. 'A gay cculd place,' he remarks of it in the *Noctes*, 'staunnin' yonder on a knowe in a funnel, in the thoroughfare of a perpetual sigh.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Mount Cameron. See KILBEIDE, EAST.

Mount Charles, a mansion in Ayr parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Doon, 2½ miles S of Ayr town.

Mounteviot. See MONTEVIOT.

Mountflowerly, a hamlet in Scoonie parish, Fife, 1 mile WNW of Leven.

Mountgerald House, a mansion in Kiltarn parish, Ross and Cromarty, near the NW shore of the Cromarty Firth, 2 miles NNE of Dingwall. Its owner is George Dalziel, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Mountgreenan. See MONTGREENAN.

Mount Hecla. See UIST, SOUTH.

Mount Hill. See MONIMAIL.

Mount Melville, a mansion in Cameron parish, Fife, 2½ miles SW of St Andrews. See ST ANDREWS.

Mount Misery. See KILMARONOCK.

Mount Oliphant, a farm in Ayr parish, Ayrshire, 4 miles SSE of Ayr town. The home of Robert Burns (1759-96) from his seventh to his nineteenth year, it familiarised him with 'Alloway Kirk,' the 'Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon,' and other themes of his poetry. His father leased it 80 or 90 acres for £40 a year from his kind master, Provost Ferguson of Doonholm, who lent him £100 to stock it; but the land was hungry and sterile, the seasons proved rainy and rough, his cattle died, and the family had a hard time of it.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Mount Pleasant. See GRETNA and NEWBURGH.

Mountquhanie, a good modern mansion in Kilmany parish, Fife, 5 miles NNW of Cupar. Its owner is David Gillespie, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1863.

Mountstuart, a seat of the Marquis of Bute, in Kingarth parish, Bute island, Buteshire, within ¼ mile of the E coast and 5 miles SSE of Rothesay, from which it is approached by a splendid avenue 1½ mile long. The original mansion, built in 1712-18 by the second Earl of Bute, was a spacious but very plain edifice, consisting of a main block (200 × 50 feet), with wings to the W of both the N and S gables. This main block was destroyed by fire on 3 Dec. 1877, the damage being

estimated at £14,000; but a beautiful Catholic chapel, which had been recently formed in the N wing, was saved, besides the plate, much of the furniture, Rubens' portrait of himself, Kneller's portrait of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and paintings by Nasmyth, Ramsay, etc. As rebuilt since 1879, from designs by Mr Rowand Anderson, at a cost approaching £200,000, Mountstuart is a magnificent Gothic pile (230 × 150 feet). The great central hall (60 feet square), with the grand staircase on one side, and the inner vestibule on the other, each about 30 feet square, is surrounded on all sides by a Gothic arcade, constructed in various beautiful marbles; and to right and left of it are the dining and drawing rooms (each 53 × 22 feet). The outer walls of the first and second floors are of reddish sandstone, but the upper storey above the main cornice and parapet is brick, with oak frame. Special features of the exterior are the high-pitched roofs and dormers, the angle turrets, the corbelled oriel windows, and a stone balustrade in front of an open gallery. Sir John Steuart, a natural son of Robert II., received from his father about 1385 a grant of lands in the isle of Bute, along with the hereditary office of sheriff of Bute and Arran. His sixth descendant, Sir James Stuart, was created a baronet in 1627; and his grandson, Sir James, in 1703 was raised to the peerage as Earl of Bute, Viscount Kingarth, and Lord Mountstuart, Cumra, and Inchmarnock. John, third Earl (1713-92), played a leading part in the first three years of the reign of George III.; and John, his son (1744-1814), in 1796 was created Marquis of Bute in the peerage of the United Kingdom. His great-grandson, Sir John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, present and third Marquis (b. 1847; suc. 1848), holds extensive acres in Buteshire and Ayrshire. He was admitted into the Roman Catholic Church in 1868. The Mountstuart grounds are extensive, and besides showing a great variety of beauty, attest the marvellous mildness of the climate. An avenue of limes is held in high estimation, while the beech avenue is considered one of the finest in the kingdom. Shrubs of all kinds, including some natives of tropical countries which, it is said, cannot be successfully grown even in the south of England or the Isle of Wight, flourish here with the utmost luxuriance, in some cases assuming even larger proportions than in their indigenous soil and climate. The mildness of the climate is further apparent from the fact that Lord Bute has been able to keep a number of kangeroos at Mountstuart now for several years.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873. See also DUMFRIES HOUSE.

Mount Teviot. See MONTEVIOT.

Mount Vernon, a residential district in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 5 miles E of Glasgow, with a station on the Rutherglen and Coatbridge section of the Caledonian railway, and another on the Hamilton branch of the North British railway. Kenmuir Established chapel of ease is in this district.

Mousa, an island in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 11 miles S by W of Lerwick, and 10 NNE of Sumburgh Head. It measures 1½ mile in length and ¾ mile in extreme breadth. A 'Pictish' round tower on it, called Mousa Burgh, is perhaps the most perfect antiquity of its class in Europe. It is 42 feet high, and measures 50 feet in exterior, 20 feet in interior, diameter; contracts in form somewhat like the bust of a well-formed human body; and consists of double concentric walls, each about 5 feet thick, with a passage or winding staircase between them. Its low narrow doorway conducts to the interior by a low narrow passage 15 feet long, such as to admit only one person at a time, and even him only on all fours. Built of the surrounding shingle, without mortar, it shows no mark of a tool; and its builders certainly were unacquainted with the arch. As to its origin and purpose we are left to conjecture; but tradition records that Erlaud, the son of Harold, having carried off a beautiful Norwegian widow, was for some time besieged by her son in the burgh of Mousa.

Mouse Water, a stream of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, rising at an altitude of 1100 feet on the north-eastern verge of the county, 1½ mile NNE of Wilson-

town. Thence it winds $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward through Carnwath, Carstairs, and Lanark parishes, till, after a total descent of 805 feet, it falls into the Clyde 330 yards below Lanark Bridge. It receives, in its progress, the tribute of DIPPOL WATER; and traverses first a bleak moorish country, next a pleasant cultivated tract, lastly the profound and romantic chasm of CARRLAND Crags. (See CLYDE.) The Caledonian railway crosses it in the vicinity of Cleghorn station; two bridges cross it at Mousemill, and three at respectively Cleghorn, Lockhartford, and Cartland Crags; and one of the two at Mousemill is very ancient. Small detached pieces of jasper have been found in its bed; sandstone was formerly quarried adjacent to it near Mousebank; and old disused mining-shafts are on the banks of its upper reaches.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Mouswald, a village and a parish of S Dumfriesshire. The village stands $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles ESE of Raeks station, and 7 ESE of Dumfries, and has a post office under Ruthwell. It occupies a site once covered with forest, in the eastern vicinity of Lochar Moss, and thence derives its name, written anciently Mosswald, and signifying 'the forest near the moss.' There is a public school, and in 1887 William F. Carruthers, Esq., of DORMONT, proprietor of the village, introduced and presented to the inhabitants a gravitation supply of water.

The parish is bounded N by Lochmaben, E by Dalton, S by Ruthwell, SW by Caerlaverock, and W by Torthorwald. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth increases southward from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $5891\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Lochar Water for $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong traces all the Caerlaverock boundary; Wath Burn, coming in near its source from the N, traces all the western boundary to Lochar Water, and looks mostly like a mossy grass-grown ditch; and four small burns rise in the interior, and run sluggishly to Wath Burn. Springs of pure water are numerous and copious; and one of them, called St Peter's Well, near the parish church, is a continuous fountain for 100 feet, and, running to the Wath Burn's largest tributary, prevents that rivulet from ever freezing for a considerable way below their confluence. The south-western district, to the extent of nearly 900 acres, is part of LOCHAR MOSS, only 30 to 40 feet above sea-level; the central district is variously flat and undulating; and the northern consists of spurs from the broad-based range of Tinwald and Torthorwald, rising so gradually as to be arable to the summit, attaining an extreme altitude of 816 feet above sea-level, and commanding an extensive and very beautiful view. Greywacke and greywacke slate are the predominant rocks; blue limestone is found on Bucklerhole Farm; and fine white sand underlies Lochar Moss. The soil of the lands adjacent to Lochar Moss is partly reclaimed bog; of the low tracts further E and N is light and sandy; and of the higher grounds is tolerably deep and rich. Mouswald Mains or Place, the ruined fortalice of the Carruthers family, was the largest of five square strongholds, of which Raffles is the most entire. Other antiquities are a strong double-ditched camp on Burrow Hill; a watch-tower on Panteth Hill; Tryal Cairn, 288 feet in circumference, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of the parish church; and a recumbent effigy of Sir Simon Carruthers of Mouswald. ROCKHALL, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and Sir A. D. Grierson, Bart., is chief proprietor. Mouswald is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £294. The parish church, on a fine eminence adjacent to Mouswald village, was built about 1830, and is a handsome edifice, seen from most parts of the parish. The Free church of Rnthwell stands at the southern boundary, 7 furlongs SSE of Mouswald village; and Mouswald public school, with accommodation for 135 children, has an average attendance of about 60, and a grant of over £55. Pop. (1881) 558, (1891) 500.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Mow. See MOREBATTLE.

Moy. See DYKE.

Moy and Dalarossie (Gael. *Magh*, 'a plain,' and *Dal-Fhearghais*, 'Fergus' dale'), a parish in the NE of

Inverness-shire, and partly in Nairnshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners restricted it to the former county by transferring its Nairnshire portion to the Nairnshire parish of Cawdor. The parish was thus reduced in area by 5588 acres, of which 50 were water. It is bounded N by the parish of Croy and Dalcross, NE by Nairnshire, E by the parish of Duthil and Rothiemurchus, SE by the parishes of Alvie and Kingussie, S by Laggan, SW by the parish of Boleskine and Abertarf, and W and NW by the parish of Daviot and Dunlichity. On the N the boundary is that of the county; elsewhere it is largely natural, following, along the SE, the line of heights that form the watershed between the basins of the Findhorn and Dulnan, thereafter between the basins of the Findhorn and the Spey, round the head-waters of the Findhorn on the S, and along the NE between the basin of the Findhorn and the streams that flow first to Loch Ness and afterwards to the river Nairn. At the NW corner it crosses this line and takes in part of the hollow down which the Dalriach Burn (river Nairn) flows. The greatest length of the parish, from Carn nan tri-tighearnan on the N, south-south-westward to the source of the Findhorn, is 26 miles; and the average breadth about 7 miles, except at the N end where it is more, and at the S end where it tapers to a point. The area is 106,572 acres, of which 635 are water. The parish may be said to consist of two straths, that in the NW occupied by Loch Moy and the streams flowing into it, and the much larger one, extending south-westward through the length of the parish, being occupied by the Findhorn and the streams flowing into it. The height above sea-level rises from 750 feet at the point where the Findhorn leaves the parish on the NE to the heights of Beinn Bhreac (1675) N of Moy Burn, Meall Breacribh (1809) SE of Moy Burn, Carn nan tri-tighearnan (2013) and Carn na Sguabaich (1522) on the N border; Carn an t-Seanliathanaich (2056 and 2076) and Carn Glas (2162) on the NE border; Carn nam Bain-tighearna (2040), Carn na Larach (1957), Carn Phris Mhoir (2021), Carn Dubh aig an Doire (2462), Carn na Luibe Glaise (2326), Carn na Guaille (2300), Carn Coire na h-Easgairn (2591), Carn na Cuillich (2556), Carn Sgulain (2606), Am Bodach (2709), another Carn Sgulain (3015), Carn Ballach (3000), and Carn Mairg (3087), all along the SE and latterly among the Monadhliath mountains; Carn Odhar na Criche (2670), Fiadh Fardach (2805); Borrach Mor (2686), Carn na Saobhaidhe (2558), Meall a Phioibaire (2464), Carn Odhar (2618), Carn Ghriogair (2637), the ridge between this and Carn na Saobhaidh (2455), the latter itself (2321), Carn Glac an Eich (2066), Beinn Bhreac and the heights to the E of it averaging about 1800 feet, Carn nan Uisgean (2017), Beinn a' Bheurlaich (1575), and Beinn na Buchanich (1312) on the W and NW border. Except Beinn Bhreac and Meall Breacribh these are all on or close to the border, and along the E side of the Findhorn, from N to S, there are also Carn Mor (1500), Carn Torr Mheadhoin (1761), Carn an t-Seanliathanaich (2076), Carn a' Choire Mhoir (2054), Creag an Tuim Beg (1453), An Socach (1724), Carn Coir Easgrabath (2449), and Calbh Mor (2668)—the last three among the Monadhliath mountains. To the W of the Findhorn, from S to N, are Carn Coire na Creiche (2702), Eiloch Bhan (2538), Carn Leachir Dubh (2133), Carn a' Choire Ghalanaich (2240), Beinn Bhreac Mhor (2641), Aonach Odhar (2103), Carn an Rathaid Dhuibh (2195), another of the several Beinn Bhreacs (1969), Carn na Seannachoil (1787), Creag a' Bhealaidh (1724), Carn a' Bhadain (1333), Carn Moraig (1832), Tom na h-Ulaidh (1238), and Carn an Loin (1319)—the last two S of Loch Moy. It will thus be seen that the greater portion of the parish lies high above sea-level, and so the only inhabited portions are the small glen in which Loch Moy is, and a narrow strip along the banks of the northern portion of the course of the Findhorn at a height of from 800 to 1200 feet. Except along those portions where there are patches of alluvium, the soil is a thin clay or moss. About 2000 acres are under wood, natural or planted; in

the N end and along the banks of the Findhorn, from 3000 to 4000 acres are arable; and the rest is pasture or waste. On the higher grounds there is good hill shooting. The underlying rocks are granite and gneiss. The drainage of the parish is effected along its entire length, from SW to NE, by the river Findhorn, which has, following the windings from its source to the point where it quits the parish on the E side, a course of 32 miles. Formed by the union of the river Eskin with the Abhainn Cro Chlach, it receives on the E the Elrick Burn, the Allt an Duibhidh, the Allt Fionndairnich, the Allt a' Mhuilinn Creag Bhreac, the Allt a' Mhuilinn, the Allt Lathachaidh, the Clune Burn, the Allt na Feithe Shielich, and the Burn of Edinchat; and on the W Allt Creagach, Allt Feitheanach, Allt Odhar Mor, Glenmazeran Burn, Kyllachie Burn, Allt Nierath, Allt na Frithe, and the Funtack Burn. The upper portion of the valley is known as Strath Dearn, the Gaelic name of the river being Earn or Eire. It is a narrow strath, with the bottom more or less broken and the steep hills grassy rather than heathy. Along the upper ten miles, except the summer shielings, hardly a dwelling is to be seen; afterwards there are alluvial banks and well-marked river terraces, and further N, just where the river quits the parish, is the commencement of the wild gorge of Streens, where the narrow strip of ground along the edge of the river is completely overshadowed either by hills or in some places by granite precipices. Kyllachy is associated with the name of Sir James Mackintosh, whose patrimony this estate was, and where (though he was born in the parish of Dores) he spent many of his earlier years; while the present holder, William Mackintosh, one of the judges of the Court of Session, takes from it his judicial title of Lord Killachy.

The north-western part of the parish is occupied by the glen of Moy, the drainage of which is carried off by the Funtack Burn, which has a course of about 2½ miles from Loch Moy to the Findhorn. It receives from the NE the small Burn of Tullochlarly, and from the SW Allt a Chail. Loch Moy, the only considerable sheet of water in the parish—the smaller Lochan a Chaoruinn on the Dalriach Burn, farther to the NW, and some other still smaller lakelets being hardly worth mentioning—is 1½ mile long and 3½ furlongs wide at the broadest part. The surface is about 893 feet above sea-level, and the area is about 200 acres; but in 1884, as the result of operations carried out for improving the drainage of Moy Hall and of between 200 and 300 acres of damp soil on the home farm of Moy, the level of the loch was reduced 4 or 5 feet. The loch is surrounded by woods, and the reclaimed margins have been planted. On a small wooded island, of some 5 or 6 acres in extent, the ruins of a castle, long inhabited by the chiefs of Mackintosh, are still to be seen. A paved road, with buildings on each side, seems also to have extended along the island. It was first occupied in 1337, and is said to have had in 1422 a garrison of 400 men. The castle was inhabited down to 1665. In 1762 two ovens were discovered, each capable of baking 150 lbs. of meal. Connected with the chief who erected this island fortress, it is told that at the house-warming he incautiously, before a wandering harper, expressed his pleasure at being for the first time able to retire to rest free from fear of Allan Macroby, fourth chief of Clanranald of Moidart. The story was carried by the harper to Allan, who at once summoned his vassals, and rested neither day nor night till, arrived at Loch Moy, he crossed at night to the island in currachs, and having stormed the castle, carried Mackintosh a prisoner to Castle Tirrim, where he kept him for a year and a day, at the end of which period he dismissed him with the advice, 'never to be free from the fear of Macdonald.' The outlet of the loch is associated with a clan disaster that seems to have occurred between 1410 and 1420. During a feud between the Cumyns and the Mackintoshes, the latter were all driven to take refuge on the large island in Loch Moy, and their foes, thinking this a capital opportunity to put an end to the whole of their

troublesome neighbours, determined to dam up the waters of the loch so as to drown them all. One of the Mackintoshes, however, proved equal to the occasion, for having procured a raft, 'and supplying himself with twine, he descended in the dead of night to the dam. This was lined towards the water with boards, through which the adventurer bored a number of holes with an auger, and in each hole he put a plug with a string attached.' When everything was ready he pulled all the strings at once, and the water rushed out with such force as to carry away the embankment and the whole of the Cumyns who were encamped behind it. Such at least is the tradition of the district. At an excursion of the Inverness Field Club to the district in 1881, it was stated that some of the hero's descendants were still tenants on the Mackintosh estates at Dalcross, and were locally known as 'Torrie,' the word *torra* being the Gaelic for auger. In the centre of the island there is now a granite obelisk, 70 feet high, erected in 1824 in honour of Sir Æneas Mackintosh, Bart., the twenty-third chief, who died in 1820. About 200 yards SE of the main island is the small Eilan nan Clach, formed of boulders, and only about 12 yards across and 3 feet above the old level of the water. It was used as a prison, the captive being chained to a stone in the centre. A gallows stood on it till about the end of the 18th century, and the prisoners were either set free or executed within twenty-four hours. Both islands figure in Morritt's ballad of *The Curse of Moy*, and are associated with many of the other traditions of the district. The loch receives at the W end Moy Burn, with two smaller streams. The fishing is fair, but the trout are small. At the NW corner is Moy Hall, the seat of Mackintosh of Mackintosh. It was formerly a plain building, used as a jointure house, but large additions and alterations have since been made at a cost of £14,000. The entrance-hall has been designed in imitation of that at the old castle of Dalcross; and in the library are a sword, said to have been presented by Pope Leo X. to James V., and by him given to the then chief of Mackintosh; the sword worn by Dundee at Killiecrankie; a sword that formerly belonged to Charles I.; and a gold watch that belonged to Mary Queen of Scots. A mile and a half W of the loch is the pass known as Stairsneach-nan-Gael, or the 'threshold of the Highlanders,' across which is the principal passage from Badenoch and Strathspey to the low country about Inverness and Nairn, just as the Streens led to that about Forres and Elgin. Once through this, the clansmen returning from a foray in the 'laich' considered themselves safe, and the chief of Mackintosh is said to have exacted from the neighbouring clans a tax called 'the collop or steak of the booty,' for permitting their quiet passage with their plunder. The hollow of Ciste Creag-nan-eoin, near by, is said to have been sometimes used as a place of concealment for the women and children in times of danger. The whole pass, of which Stairsneach-nan-Gael is only the narrowest part, is known as Creag-nan-eoin, and was in 1746 the scene of the incident known as the 'Rout of Moy.' Prince Charles Edward Stuart, on his march northward, had on 16 Feb. advanced in front of his troops with only a small escort, in order to pass the night at Moy Hall, where he was received by Lady Mackintosh—sometimes called 'Colonel Anne,' on account of the spirit with which, in defiance of her husband, who remained loyal to the House of Hanover, or perhaps in obedience to his secret wishes, she raised the clan for the Jacobite cause. Lord Loudoun, who was in command of the garrison at Inverness, having received intelligence of the visit, started with a force of 1500 men, with high hopes of effecting the important capture of the Prince. Word of the movement was brought by a boy in breathless haste from Inverness, and the lady and one of her trusted followers, Donald Fraser of Moybeg, proved equal to the occasion. Fraser and four men were sent to take up their position in the darkness at Creag-nan-eoin. After placing his men some distance apart, Donald waited the arrival of the royal troops, and on hearing

them coming up, gave the command in loud tones for 'the Mackintoshes, Macgillivrays, and Macbeans, to form in the centre, the Macdonalds on the right, and the Frasers on the left,' while at the same time all the party fired off their muskets. The flashes coming from different points, Loudoun fancied that he was confronted by a whole division of the Highland army, and a man being killed by one of the random shots, a panic set in, and the royalists fled in headlong haste to Inverness, and hardly halted till they had crossed Kessock Ferry into Ross-shire. Lady Drummair, in whose house both Charles Edward and the Duke of Cumberland lived in Inverness, was the mother of 'Colonel Anne.' Fraser's descendants remained on the estate till 1840. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the scene of the 'Rout' is a small cairn called Uaigh-an-duine-bhèo, or 'the living man's grave,' on account of a vassal of the Laird of Dunmaglass having been here buried alive as a punishment for perjury. In a dispute as to marches he had gone to a certain spot and sworn by the head under his bonnet, that the earth under his feet belonged to the Laird of Dunmaglass, but on examination it was found that there was a cock's head concealed in his bonnet, and that his brogues contained earth, and so he paid the penalty of his falsehood. To the NE of the loch, near the source of the Burn of Tullochray, is the traditional scene of the slaughter of the last wolf of Strath Dearn, the story of which—except for the Scottish dialect—is well told in Chap. iii. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Account of the Great Floods of 1829 in the Province of Moray*, where there is also an interesting account of the ravages of the Findhorn and the other streams in the parish during this great flood. During the clan period Moy was, as may be inferred from what has been already said, wholly in the possession of the Mackintoshes. A main road from Inverness by Daviot enters the parish on the NW by the hollows of Craggie Burn and Moy Burn, and at the Free church above Tomatin House crosses the river by a bridge erected at a cost of £2600, to replace one swept away by the flood of 1829, and strikes south-eastward through Duthill to Carrbridge, and so to the highland road through Strathspey. From the mouth of Glen Moy downward, and from Findhorn Bridge upward to Dalveg 8 miles from the source of the river, there are good district roads, and from the E end of Loch Moy the old military road formed by General Wade struck westward by Creag-nan-coin and on to Inverness. Across the northern portion of the parish in a north-westerly direction, and following more or less closely the line of this main road, runs the new Aviemore and Inverness branch of the Highland railway. There is a Kirkton at Moy, where there is a post and telegraph office, and a hamlet at FREEBURN, between Moy and Findhorn Bridge. At the latter place great cattle and sheep fairs are held. Mansions and shooting lodges are Moy Hall, Tomatin House, Kyllachy Lodge, Dalmigavie Lodge, and Glenmazeran Lodge.

The parish is in the presbytery of Inverness and the synod of Moray, and the living is worth £274 a year. A church of 'Dalfergussyn in Stratherne' is mentioned in the Chartulary of Moray between 1224 and 1242, and again subsequently as Tallaracie, and the name is possibly taken from Fergus, bishop and confessor, whose missionary labours extended as far N as Caithness, and to whom the church had been dedicated. The church of Moy is mentioned in 1222. Moy was divided between Dyke and Dalarossie in 1618. The church was included in the parish now described, and stands on the S bank of Loch Moy. It was built in 1765 and repaired in 1829. The church of Dalarossie proper is 7 miles distant on the bank of the Findhorn, and was built in 1790. Each contains about 450 sittings, and is surrounded by a churchyard. There is a Free church midway between, at Findhorn Bridge. The public schools of Dalarossie and Raibeg, with respective accommodation for 50 and 90 children, have an average attendance of about 20 and 50, and grants amounting to over £35 and £65. Pop. (1755) 1693, (1821) 1334, (1831) 1098, (1861) 1026, (1871) 1005, (1881) 822,

(1891) 730, of whom 365 were males, and 557 Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 74, 73, 1876-77-78.

Moy, Broom of, a village in Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, near the left bank of the Findhorn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Forres.

Moydart or **Moidart**, a district in the south-western extremity of the mainland of Inverness-shire, and a sea-loch on the boundary between Inverness-shire and Argyllshire. The district is bounded on the N and NE by Arasaig; on the SE and S by Loch Shiel, the river Shiel, and Loch Moydart, which divide it from Argyllshire; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 18 miles; and its mean breadth is 7 miles. Its coast is deeply indented by Lochs Nuanagh, Aylort, and Moydart; and its interior, though thoroughly Highland, possesses little interest. The principal objects challenging attention are the mansion of Kinlochmoydart, a Roman Catholic chapel, the ruined Castle Tirrim, and some woods along Loch Shiel and portions of the coast. The district forms part of the enormous parish of Ardnamurchan. Loch Moydart, opening due SE of Eigg island at a distance of 9 miles, penetrates 5 miles east-south-eastward; it is split over two-thirds of its length by Shona island; lies mostly among low heathy hills; and, except for having on its shores Kinlochmoydart House, Castle Tirrim, and some patches of wood, wears a bare and forbidding aspect. The section S of Shona is the main channel. See Rev. C. MacDonald's *Moidart; or, Among the Clanronalds* (Oban, 1889).

Moy Lodge, a pretty shooting-box in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the Spean, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below its exit from Loch Laggan, 5 miles from Inverlair station on the West Highland railway, and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Kingussie. On the ARDVERIKIE estate, it is the property of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., of Byrom, Yorkshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Moyness, a village in AULDLEARN parish, Nairnshire, 5 miles ESE of Nairn.

Muasdale, a village, with an inn and a post office, in Killeen and Kilchenzie parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire, 4 miles S by W of Tayinloan.

Muchairn. See MUCKAIRN.

Muchalls, a village in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, with a station on the North-Eastern section of the Caledonian railway, 5 miles NNE of Stonehaven, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph. Muchalls Episcopal church (St Ternan's) was built in 1831, and enlarged in 1865 and 1870. Four predecessors—the oldest dating from 1624—stood 1 mile to the S. There is a public school, with accommodation for 55 children. Muchalls Castle, on a rising-ground, is a venerable edifice; and was long the seat of the baronet family of Burnett of Leys.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Muck, an Inverness-shire island in the parish of Small Isles and the district of Mull, 3 miles NNW of the nearest point of the mainland, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Eigg. Its length, from ENE to WSW, is 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its maximum breadth is 2 miles; and its area is 1586 acres. The surface is undulating throughout, and only one solitary decided hill, near the W end, shoots up from the general level, attaining the height of 600 feet. The shores are in general low and rocky, but at the W end they rise into cliffs of 50 or 60 feet in height. There are several more or less convenient landing-places for fishing-boats, and two small piers, but there is no safe harbour. The body of the island is trap of the predominant varieties of basalt and fine greenstone, but at the bay of Camusmore the protrusion of beds of sandstone and limestone indicates the presence of a lower strata of secondary rocks. The soil of Muck is fertile when under tillage, and bears a rich crop of grass. The supply of spring-water is ample. But the chief natural want of the island is fuel, peat having to be procured with labour and expense from the neighbouring islands or the mainland. The main industry of the inhabitants is fishing.

Muck was for a long period the property of the Abbey of Iona, and its present name is said to be a corruption

of Monk-island. Its Gaelic form is Eilean-nan-Muchd, signifying the 'island of the swine,' and this has been given by Buchanan in the literal translation 'insula porcorum.' An islet called Horse Island lies on the N side of Muck, separated from it only by a rocky narrow channel, which is left dry at low water in neap tides. Pop. of Muck (1831) 155, (1861) 58, (1871) 53, (1881) 51, (1891) 48, of whom 23 were females, and 40 Gaelic-speaking.

Muckairn, a *quoad sacra* parish in Lorn district, Argyllshire, forming the southern portion of the *quoad civilia*-parish of ARDCHATTAN and Muckairn, and containing TAYNUILT station on the Callander and Oban railway (1880), 15½ miles E by N of Oban and 7¼ WNW of Stirling. It is bounded E by Glenorchy and Innishail, SE by Kilchrenan, SW and W by Kilmore and Kilbride, and N by the lower waters of Loch Etive, dividing it from Ardochattan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is likewise 6½ miles; and its area is 21,025½ acres, of which 106 are foreshore and 175½ water. Loch NANT (7½ × 2¾ furl.; 605 feet) lies on the Kilchrenan boundary, and sends off a stream 5¼ miles northward to Loch Etive; the reedy Black Lochs (1½ mile by 37 yards to 1½ furl.; 95 feet) send off Lusragan Burn 3½ miles northward along the Kilmore boundary; and the upper 6 miles of the river LONAN belong to Muckairn. The surface is everywhere hilly, but nowhere mountainous, chief elevations from N to S being Druim Mor (453 feet), Death Choinhead (1255), and Beinn Ghlas (1691). The coast, 8½ miles in extent, is low, but in places rocky, much indented with bays and headlands. Copse of oak and birch and mountain ash clothe much of the northern portion of the parish, whose arable area is small compared with the pastoral. There are sites of three pre-Reformation chapels, a standing-stone, and remains of several stone circles. Annexed to Ardochattan in 1637, Muckairn was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1829, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1846. It is in the presbytery of Lorn and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £146. The parish church, at Taynuilt, was built in 1829. There is also a Free church; and two new public schools, Achaleven and Taynuilt, with respective accommodation for 107 and 100 children, have an average attendance of about 70 and 75, and grants amounting to nearly £95 and £140. Pop. (1841) 812, (1871) 620, (1881) 615, (1891) 722; of registration district (1871) 786, (1881) 831, (1891) 962, of whom 726 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Muckerach. See MUCKRACH.

Muckersie. See FORTEVIOR.

Muckhart, a parish in the Ochil district of SE Perthshire, containing Pool village, 3½ miles NE of Dollar. In outline resembling a rude triangle with eastward apex, it is bounded NW and N by Glendevon, NE and SE by Fossoway in Kinrossshire, and SW and W by Dollar in Clackmannanshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3¼ miles; and its area is 4960½ acres, of which 33 are water. Along or near to all the Fossoway boundary, the 'crystal DEVON' winds 8½ miles east-south-eastward and west-south-westward, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 4½ miles distant as the crow flies. During this course it exhibits the finest of its famous scenery, described in our articles CROOK OF DEVON, DEVIL'S MILL, RUMBLING BRIDGE, and CALDRON LINN, and since the opening of the Devon Valley railway visited by great numbers. The surface sinks in the extreme SW to 95 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward to 654 feet at Law Hill, 1442 at Seamab Hill, and 1500 at Commonedge Hill. The hills have fine outlines, verdant slopes, and benty or heathy shoulders and summits; and Seamab, an eastward spur of the Ochils, terminates in a conical summit. The rocks of the hills, and throughout great part of the area, are mainly eruptive; but those near the Devon are carboniferous, and comprise workable strata of sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal. The soil in the

upper districts is light and gravelly, more or less mossy; in portions of the middle districts is clayey; and in the lower grounds, particularly near Dollar, though sandy, produces very good oats and barley. Nearly two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; about 290 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. A fragment remains of Castleton House, built in 1820 by William Lambert, Archbishop of St Andrews; and stone coffins have been found from time to time. In 1645, when the Marquis of Montrose captured and destroyed Castle Campbell, then belonging to the Earl of Argyll, every house in the parish, not excepting the church, was burnt. The Rev. Adam Gib (1714-88), a leader of the Antiburghers, was a native; and Ebenezer Henderson, LL.D. (1809-79), author of *Annals of Dunfermline*, died at Astral Villa. Blairhill, on the Devon's right bank, 4 miles ENE of Dollar, is the seat of James Richard Haig, Esq., F.S.A. (b. 1831; suc. 1865). Giving off a portion to Blairingone *quoad sacra* parish, Muckhart is in the presbytery of Kinross and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £188. The parish church is a commodious edifice of 1838. There is also a U.P. church, one of the oldest in the denomination; and a public school, with accommodation for 137 children, has an average attendance of about 60, and a grant of over £65. Valuation (1884) £5918, 15s. 4d., (1893) £5264, 2s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 538, (1841) 706, (1861) 615, (1881) 601, (1891) 542, of whom 539 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 40, 1869-67.

Muckle or Meikle Loch, a lake in Slains parish, Aberdeenshire, 1¼ mile WNW of the coast near Slains Old Castle, and 4¼ miles E by N of Ellon. Lying 134 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 4 and 2½ furlongs; was formerly of much greater extent than now; is overhung, to the N, by Round Top (216 feet); has a mean depth of 20 feet, and a maximum depth of 52; and sends off a streamlet to the river Ythan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Muckle Burn, a stream of Nairn and Elgin shires, rising at an altitude of 1190 feet above sea-level, and winding 19½ miles north-north-eastward, through or along the borders of Ardcald, Auldearn, and Dyke parishes, till it falls into FINDHORN Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 94, 1876-78.

Muckle Roe. See MEIKLE ROE.

Muck, Loch. See DALMELLINGTON.

Muckrach House, a mansion in the parish of Duthill and Rothiemurchus, Invernessshire, on the left bank of the Dulnain, 4 miles SW of Grantown. It is the property of the Countess-Dowager of Seafield. Muckrach Castle, built in 1598 by the second son of John Grant of Freuchie, was the first possession of the Grants of Rothiemurchus, and is now a roofless ruin, itself somewhat picturesque, and beautifully situated.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Muckcross. See ST ANDREWS.

Mudale, a rivulet of the SW of Farr parish, Sutherland. Issuing from Loch na Meide or Loch Maddy (3¼ miles × 70 yards to 5¼ furl.; 490 feet above sea-level) at the meeting-point with Tongue and Durness parishes, it winds 7½ miles east-south-eastward till it falls into the head of Loch NAVER (247 feet) near Altaharrow inn. It affords good trout and salmon fishing, the trout running up to 2 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 108, 1880.

Mugdock, an ancient barony in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire, and New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. From Maldwiv, Earl of Lennox, it was acquired in the 13th century by David de Graham, ancestor of the noble family of Montrose; and became, in 1646, the seat of their principal residence—Mugdock Castle, at the SW corner of Mugdock Loch, 2½ miles N by W of Milngavie. A massive quadrangular tower, of unknown antiquity, this was so defended by a deep broad fosse, drawn around it from the lake, as to be inaccessible to any force that could be brought against it in the old times of rude warfare; was one of the scenes of the bacchanalian orgies of the Earl of Middleton and his associates, when employed in subverting the popular liberties under Charles I.; is now, and has long been,

a ruin; and, together with its lake, figures finely amid the pleasant surrounding scenery. Mugdock Reservoir ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.), one of the two great store-places of the Glasgow water-supply from Loch Katrine, lies $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Milngavie, at an altitude of 311 feet above sea-level. See GLASGOW, p. 165; and Sir William Fraser, *The Lennox* (2 vols., Edinb. 1874).

Mugdrum, an estate in Newburgh parish, Fife, and Abernethy parish, Perthshire, comprising Mugdrum Inch in the Tay and lands on the S side of the river, all contiguous to the Perthshire boundary. Mugdrum Inch measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlong in extreme breadth, and about 32 acres in area; and is mostly under cultivation; population (1891) 26. Mugdrum House, opposite the middle of the island, immediately W of Newburgh town, is a plain massive edifice of 1786, with extensive and finely-wooded grounds. Its owner is Edmund de Haya Paterson-Balfour-Hay, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1868). Mugdrum Cross, within the grounds, comprises a large ohlong stone base, and a square stone pillar; displays, on its eastern face, in four compartments, very curious ancient sculptures; and is believed to have originally had arms, making it literally a cross.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Muick, a stream of Glenmuick parish, SW Aberdeenshire. Rising on Cairn Taggart, at an altitude of 3150 feet, near the Forfarshire border, it first dashes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-eastward to wild and picturesque DHU LOCH ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 2091 feet), thence hurries 2 miles east-by-southward to dark Loch Muick ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 1310 feet), and thence runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, till, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Ballater Bridge and at 665 feet of altitude, it falls into the Dee. Midway it forms a fine waterfall, 36 feet high, the Linn of Muick; and everywhere it is very impetuous, having repeatedly carried away such bridges over its course as were of wooden construction. ALT-NA-GIUTHASACH, the royal shooting-lodge, stands near the foot of Loch Muick, on whose waters the Queen and Prince Alherth were first rowed 30 Aug. 1849. 'The scenery,' she wrote then, 'is beautiful, so wild and grand—real severe Highland scenery, with trees in the hollow;' and again, under date 7 Oct. 1863, 'Loch Muick looked beautiful in the setting sun as we came down, and reminded me of many former happy days I spent there.' The lake affords capital trout-fishing, and the stream contains both salmon and smallish trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Muick, Argyllshire. See MUCK.

Muir, **Muiralehouse**, or **Muirton**, a village in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Bannockburn.

Muiravonside (popularly *Moranside*), a parish of SE Stirlingshire, traversed by the Slamannan and the Edinburgh and Glasgow sections of the North British railway, with the stations of Manuel, Causewayend, Bowhouse, Blackstone, and Avonbridge. It also contains Almond Iron-works, Blackbraes, Maddiston, and Standrigg villages, with parts of Linlithgow Bridge, Rumford, and Avonbridge. It was anciently part of Falkirk parish, and does not appear on record as a separate parish till the year 1606. It is bounded S by Slamannan, SW by Falkirk, NW by Polmont, and on all other sides by Linlithgowshire, viz., N by Borrowstounness, and SE by Linlithgow and Torphichen. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 3 miles; and its area is $8015\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $51\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river AVEN, from which Muiravonside derives its name, winds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE along Slamannan boundary, $9\frac{1}{4}$ north-eastward and west-by-northward along all the Linlithgowshire border, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Over most of its course it is curtained with wood, or flanked with the sides of a romantic dell, or otherwise picturesque. The Hollock, Manuel, Sandyford, and other hurns, rise in the interior and run to the Aven, but are all short and small. Sinking in the extreme N to less than 200 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises south-westward to 493 feet at Whiterig, 524 near Glendend, 547 near Candy House, 641 at Greencraig, and 546

near Blackhillend. Thus the extreme W of the parish is part of the moorish plateau which flanks the S side of the great dingle traversed by the Forth and Clyde Canal, whilst the rest of it all declines in ever-varying ridges toward the dell of the Aven and the Carse of Forth. The higher grounds have rarely an elevation of more than 200 feet above the hollows at their base; yet they command a gorgeous prospect of the basin of the Forth, from Stirling to the Lothians, and from the flanks of the Carse to the Ochil Hills. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. A fine-grained blue trap has been largely quarried, as also has sandstone of very close grain, with a fracture resembling that of marble, and with capacity of retaining sculpture uninjured through centuries. Coal, which was formerly worked on only a limited scale, is now mined very extensively; and ironstone, yielding metal of the finest quality, but containing a large percentage of refuse, is worked by the Carron Company. The soil of the western district is partly spongy, and nearly all cold and wet; of the eastern district is light and gravelly, enumbered with many stones; and in parts of the interior is clayey. Much that was formerly moor and moss has nearly all been brought under the plough; and a fair proportion of the entire area is occupied by plantation, so disposed as to embellish tracts naturally bleak and dismal. MANUEL Priory is noticed separately; and other antiquities are a series of fortified eminences extending from Harlelar to Sight Hill, with ruins of a pre-Reformation chapel at Ballenbriech. Muiravonside House, on the left bank of the Aven, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Linlithgow, is the seat of John Stirling, Esq. (b. 1860; suc. 1893). Mr Forbes of Callendar is chief proprietor. Giving off a portion to Blackbraes *quoad sacra* parish, Muiravonside is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £316. The parish church, 3 miles W by S of Linlithgow, was built about 1808. There is also a Free church. Three public schools—Blackbraes, Drumbowie, and Muiravonside—with respective accommodation for 364, 541, and 175 children, have an average attendance of about 295, 365, and 170, and grants amounting to over £285, £345, and £150. Valuation (1884) £21,534, 11s. 4d., (1892) £22,450, 5s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1070, (1831) 1540, (1841) 2238, (1861) 2660, (1881) 2713, (1891) 3671, of whom 2208 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Muirburn, a mansion in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire, on the left side of Avou Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Strathaven. Its owner is William Barry, Esq.

Muirdrum, a village in Panhride parish, Forfarshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Arbroath, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Carnoustie, under which it has a post office.

Muirend, a collier village in Dalgetty parish, Fife, 5 furlongs S of Crossgates.

Muirresk, a mansion in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire, on the right bank of the Deveron, 2 miles W by S of Turriff town. Its owner is Henry Alexander Farquhar-Spottiswood, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Muirfield, a mansion in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Drem Junction on the Dunbar section of the North British railway.

Muirfoot Hills. See MOORFOOT.

Muirhead or **West Benhar**, a village in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Whitburn. Pop. (1871) 868, (1881) 1412, (1891) 1110.

Muirhead, a village in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Chryston, and $\frac{6}{8}$ miles ENE of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. Pop., with Chryston, (1881) 721, (1891) 899.

Muirhead, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, close to Baillieston station.

Muirhead, a village in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, near Bellshill.

Muirhead, a village on the SW border of Kettle parish, Fife, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Kettle village.

Muirhead of Liff, a village in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, near the Perthshire boundary, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dundee.

Muirhouse, a village in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, 2½ miles NE of Dalry village.

Muirhouse, a mansion in Crumond parish, Edinburghshire, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, 1½ mile NNE of Davidson's Mains and 4½ miles WNW of Edinburgh. Only two round towers remain of a previous mansion (*circa* 1670); and the present house is a picturesque Tudor edifice of about 1830, with a square battlemented tower and beautiful well-wooded grounds. Its drawing-room is adorned with several frescoes by Zephaniah Bell. Purchased by his ancestor in 1776, the estate belongs now to William Davidson, Esq. (b. 1843; suc. 1885).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Muirhouse, Forfarshire. See MURROES.

Muirhouses, a village in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, 2¼ miles SE of Borrowstounness.

Muirhouseton. See MURLESTON.

Muirkirk, a town and a parish in the NE of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town, lying near the right bank of the Ayr, 720 feet above sea-level, has a station, the junction of the Douglasdale branch of the Caledonian with the Muirkirk branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 10¼ miles ENE of Auchinleck, 25¾ E by N of Ayr, 57¾ SSE of Glasgow (only 30 by road), and 49¾ SW of Edinburgh. With environs bleaker perhaps than those of any other town in Scotland, Leadhills and Wanlockhead alone excepted, it is the seat of an extensive iron manufacture, and was brought into existence through the discovery and smelting of iron ore (1787). A small predecessor or nucleus existed previously under the name of Garan; and the transmutation of this into the town of Muirkirk is noticed as follows in the *Old Statistical Account*.—'The only village, or rather *clachan*, as they are commonly called, that deserves the name, lies at a small distance from the church, by the side of the high road, on a rising-ground called Garanhill, which therefore gives name to the range of houses that occupy it. They have increased greatly in number since the commencement of the works; and new houses and streets have risen around them. Many houses besides, some of them of a very neat structure, have been built at the works themselves; and others are daily appearing that will, in a short time, greatly exceed in number and elegance those of the old village, formerly, indeed, the only one that the parish could boast.' The place has undergone great fluctuations of prosperity; but since about 1830, and especially since the formation of the railway, it has been very flourishing, inasmuch as to rank among the great seats of the iron manufacture in Scotland. The works of the Eglinton Iron Company have several blast furnaces and rolling mills; and coal-mining and lime-burning are actively carried on. New works for collecting ammonia as a by-product at the furnaces were erected at a large outlay in 1883. In 1894 a drainage scheme, estimated to cost £1100, was begun. Muirkirk has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 2 hotels, a gas company, and fairs on the Tuesday after 18 Feb. for hiring shepherds, and the Thursday nearest 21 Dec., when shepherds meet to restore sheep which have strayed from their owners. Baird's Institute, the gift of J. G. A. Baird, M.P., and erected in 1887, consists of reading-room, recreation room, library, etc., and cost over £2000. The parish church, built in 1812, renovated in 1883 at a cost of £1700, and repaired in 1893, contains 800 sittings. Other places of worship are a Free church built soon after the Disruption, a U.P. church (1823), an E.U. church, and St Thomas' Roman Catholic church (1856), enlarged and improved in 1882, when a presbytery also was built at the cost of the Marquis of Bute. Pop. (1881) 3470, (1891) 3329.

The parish, containing also GLENBUCK village, formed part of Manchine parish till 1681, and, then being constituted a separate parish, received, from the situation of its church, the name of Kirk of the Muir, Muirkirk, or Muirkirk of Kyle. It is bounded S by Auchinleck, W by Sorn, and on all other sides by Lanarkshire, viz.,

N by Avondale, NE by Lesmahagow, and E by Douglas. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 10½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 8 miles; and its area is 47½ square miles or 30,429½ acres, of which 200½ are water. Two artificial reservoirs, together covering 121 acres, are noticed under GLENBUCK. Issuing from the first of these, and traversing the second, the river Ayr winds 6¾ miles west-south-westward through the interior, then 2¾ miles west-north-westward along the southern boundary. Its principal affluents during this course are GARPEL WATER, running 4¼ miles north-westward, and Greenock Water, running 9¾ miles south-westward. Along the Ayr, in the extreme W, the surface declines to 567 feet above the sea; and chief elevations to the N of the river are *Burnt Hill (1199 feet), Meanleugh Hill (1192), Black Hill (1169), *Godbush Hill (1556), and *Priesthill Height (1615); to the S, Wood Hill (1234), *Wardlaw Hill (1630), the Steel (1356), and *CAIRNTABLE (1944), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. On all sides, then, except the W, or over a sweeping segment of 25 miles, its boundary is a water-shedding line of heights. The interior is a rough and dreary expanse of moorish hills, tame in outline, and clad in dark purple heather, here rising in solitary heights, there forming ridges which run towards almost every point of the compass. Cairntable, on the boundary with Lanarkshire, near the SE extremity, is the highest ground, and commands, on a clear day, an extensive and varied prospect. At most one-sixth of the entire area has ever been regularly or occasionally in tillage; and all the remainder, excepting about 250 acres of plantation, is disposed in sheep-walks—some of them so excellent that Muirkirk black-faced sheep have carried off the first prize at several of the Highland Society's shows and at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. In the 12th century a natural forest extended over a large part, perhaps nearly the whole, of the parish; and has left dreary memorials both in such names as Netherwood and Harwood, now borne by utterly treeless farms, and in long trunks and branches deeply buried in moss. The mountain-ash is almost the only tree that seems to grow spontaneously. It adorns the wildest scenes, and unexpectedly meets the eye by the side of a barren rock and sequestered stream, seen seldom save by the birds of the air or the solitary shepherd and his flock. Coal lies on both sides of the Ayr, at no greater depth than 60 fathoms, in six seams aggregately 30½ feet thick, and severally 3½, 3, 7, 9, 2½, and 5½. It is mined, on the most approved plans and in very large quantities, both for exportation and for local consumpt and manufacture. Ironstone occurs in the coal-field in five workable seams, so thick that three tons of stone are obtained under every square yard of surface. Limestone likewise is plentiful, and is worked with the ironstone and coal. Lead and manganese have been found, but not in such quantity as to repay the cost of mining. The parish is deeply and pathetically associated with martyrs of the Covenant. A Martyrs' Monument was erected in the New Cemetery in 1887; and upon Priesthill farm is one to the 'Christian carrier,' John Brown, who, on 1 May 1685, was shot by Claverhouse in presence of his wife and family. On the top of Cairntable there are two large cairns. Among the principal proprietors are the Earl of Home, John G. A. Baird, M.P., and Charles Howatson, Esq. of Glenbuck, who in 1893 added to his property the estate of Tardoes at the price of £11,000. Giving off Glenbuck *quoad sacra* parish, Muirkirk is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £194. Furnace Road, Glenbuck, Muirkirk, and Wellwood public schools, and St Thomas' Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 479, 284, 329, 57, and 190 children, have an average attendance of about 355, 235, 230, 15, and 60, and grants amounting to nearly £325, £245, £230, £30, and £55. There is an evening school in Main Street with an average attendance of over 50. Pop. (1881) 5123, (1891) 5165, of whom 3966 were in Muirkirk ecclesiastical parish, and 1199 in Glenbuck *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 23, 1864-65.

Muir of Ord. See ORD.

Muir of Rhyynie or **Rhyynie**, a village in Rhyynie parish, Aberdeenshire, standing 600 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Water of Bogie, 4 miles SSW of Gartly station on the Huntly section of the Great North of Scotland railway, and 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Alford. A neat place, it serves as a centre of trade for some extent of surrounding country, and has a post office (Rhyynie), with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the North of Scotland Bank and the Town and County Bank, two inns, a police station, a public school, the parish church, a Free church, a Congregational chapel, and the Episcopal church of Auchindoir, St Mary's (1859; 80 sittings). Cattle fairs are held on the Saturday before the fourth Monday of January, February, March, April, May, November, and December, the Thursday after the first Tuesday of September, *o.s.*, and the day in October after Kennethmont fair; hiring-fairs on the Mondays before 26 May and 22 Nov. Pop. (1861) 349, (1871) 482, (1881) 442, (1891) 445.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Muirshiel, a mansion in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the Calder, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Lochwinnoch town.

Muirside, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 3 furlongs SW of Baillieston.

Muirton. See MARYKIRK.

Muirton, Stirlingshire. See MUIR.

Muirton, a village in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire, 1 mile S by W of the town.

Muldron, a mansion of 1823 in West Calder parish, SW Edinburghshire.

Mull, an island of NW Argyllshire, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull and the Firth of Lorn, whilst the western extremity of the Ross of Mull is divided by the narrow Sound of Iona from the island of the same name. The remaining shores of Mull are washed by what used to be known as the Deucalionian Sea. The island of Mull is the third largest in the Hebridean group, Skye and Lewis alone being larger. It lies within 4 miles of the promontory of Ardnamurchan on the N, within 7 miles of Oban on the E, and within 24 miles of Rudha Mhail Point is Islay on the S. Its greatest length, from ENE to WSW, is 30 miles; its greatest breadth, from WNW to ESE, is 29 miles; but the extreme irregularity of its form, arising from the indentations of its coast-line, prevents any adequate notion of its size being given by these measurements. Indeed, its circumference may be safely put down at 300 miles; if one follows all the ins and outs of the coast; and its area (including Iona, Gometra, Ulva, and some smaller islets) is 351 $\frac{1}{4}$ square miles or 224,802 acres. The island has been fancifully described as presenting the general aspect of a cray-fish, the long narrow peninsula called the Ross of Mull forming the tail, and the eastern coast-line forming the curved back. Were a line drawn from Treshnish Point on the NW to the headland on the W side of Loch Buy, the main body of the island lying to the E of that line would form an irregular parallelogram of 25 miles by 14, extending NW and SE; but this would be indented in several parts by the sea, especially in the W, where Loch-na-Keal would run for 8 miles E of the line. Between this line and the main ocean the island would consist only of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the peninsula of Gribon between Loch-na-Keal and Loch Scridain, and about 16 miles of the Ross of Mull, which, notwithstanding its great length, has a mean breadth of little over 4 miles. No fewer than 468 islands, islets, and insulated rocks lie adjacent to Mull, and many are within the parish of Mull, but they are not included in the above measurements. By far the greatest irregularity of coast-line is on the W and S, especially the former; while the N and E, protected by the mainland, are comparatively unbroken. The chief inlets on the W coast, in order from N to S, are Loch Cuan, Calgary Bay, Loch Tuadh (between Ulva and Mull), Loch-na-Keal, and Loch Scridain, stretching between the peninsula of Gribon and the Ross of Mull. Loch Lathaich is an inlet of the sea on the N coast of the

Ross. Along the S and SW coast, in order from W to E, the chief islets are Ardalanis and Carsaig Bays, Loch Buy, Loch Spelve, and Loch Don. Tobermory Bay is on the NE coast. Of the neighbouring islands the chief are Gometra, Ulva, Staffa, Iona, Kerrera, and Lismore.

Mull has a boisterous coast, a wet and stormy climate, and a rough, unpromising, trackless surface, redeemed only by a few spots of verdure and cultivation in the sheltered valleys, or at the head of the various lochs and inlets. Lord Teignmouth in 1838 described it as 'a vast moor,' though of a spot near Tobermory he said that it is 'a sequestered scene of much beauty, recalling to the Italian traveller, in miniature, the recollection of Terni. Sacheverell, 150 years ago, was struck with its resemblance to Italian scenery. A lake is enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, covered with oak, interspersed with torrents, forming picturesque cascades.' Modern taste sees much to admire in the misty hills and stretching moors of Mull; and in many places the scenery is grand, and even magnificent. The northern district rises from the sea, sometimes in grassy slopes, sometimes in rocky cliffs or naked terraces, and sometimes in sheer walls of basaltic pillars. The picturesque SE seaboard rises from the coast, with much variety of contour, to a mean altitude of more than 2100 feet above sea-level. Its culminating point, BENMORE (3185 feet), 8 miles inland, is the highest summit in Mull; lesser elevations, from N to S, being Cairn Mor (1126), Spyon More (1455), Dun-da-gu (2505), Creachbeinn (2344), and Ben Buy (2352). The W peninsula of Gribon has an average breadth of 5 miles, and is formed of trap terraces receding inland, and rising in their highest crest to 1400 feet, whence lofty plateaux extend to the shoulder of Benmore. The predominant rock throughout Mull is trap, to a large extent hasaltic and columnar. Granite and metamorphic rocks are found in the W part of the Ross of Mull; and there is a quarry of fine red granite directly opposite Iona, whose cathedral has been largely built of that stone, which was also employed by the late Duke of Sutherland in the internal improvements of Dunrobin Castle. Syenite, blue clay, limestone, and sandstone belonging to the Lias and Oolitic formation are also found. Fresh-water lakes are common. The largest are Loch Frisa in the N; Loch Houran, in the S, near the head of the salt-water Loch Buy; and Loch Ba, in the W, near the head of Loch-na-Keal. Streams are numerous, but, from the size and configuration of the island, are necessarily small. The soil, except on a small rocky district at the extremity of the Ross of Mull, and on the shoulders and summits of some of the mountains, is comparatively deep and fertile, and bears a larger proportion of pasture than Skye. But the beating rains and violent storms of Mull render it one of the least suitable of the Hebrides for grain cultivation. It is much more suited for exclusive attention to grazing. The cows of Mull are numerous and of excellent quality, and some southern breeds of sheep have thriven very well on its moist but verdant pastures. Natural forests were at one time extensive and flourishing, but they are now much scantier. Coppices of larch, Scotch fir, pine, etc., have been planted in the N; and the ash grows with vigour and beauty in sheltered spots in the E. Mull and the adjacent islands were divided into several parishes during Romish times, but at the Reformation these were united into the single parish of Mull. This is now subdivided into the *quoad civilia* parishes of Kilninian and Kilmore, Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, and Torosay; and into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Tobermory, Salen, Kinlochspelve, Iona, and Ulva. The only town and the seat of the civil administration is Tobermory, in the NW. The chief villages and residences will be found named in the separate articles on the various parishes, to which reference must be made for more detailed information. The Mull Agricultural Association holds an annual show of cattle and produce at Salen about the middle of September. Valuation (1896) £33,966. Pop. (1851) 7485, (1861) 6834, (1871) 5947, (1881) 5229, (1891) 4691, of whom 2437 were females, and 4013

Gaelic-speaking. Houses occupied (1891) 1036, vacant 80, building 6.

There are a number of interesting castles or fortalices on the rugged shores of Mull, to which Scott alludes in his *Lord of the Isles*. The chief are those of AROS, DUART, and Moy. Other antiquities consist of barrows, cairns, camps, small forts, gravestones, and sculptured stones; for an account of which see a paper in the *Proceedings of the Scot. Soc. of Antiq.*, 1833-34. A leading event in the past history of Mull was the fierce sea-battle between Angus of the Isles and the Earl of Crawford and Huntly, which was fought in the 15th century, and has given name to Bloody Bay, a little N of Tobermory.

The presbytery of Mull includes the *quoad civilia* parishes of Ardnamurchan, Coll, Kilfinichen, Kilninian, Morvern, Torosay, and Tyrec, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Acharacle, Hylipol, Iona, Kinlochspelve, Salen, Strontian, Tobermory, and Ulva. Pop. (1871) 15,233, (1881) 13,933, (1891) 13,424, of whom about 1230 are communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Mull, whose eleven churches have about 2000 members and adherents.

Mull, Sound of, the boomerang-shaped belt of sea separating the island of Mull from the Scottish mainland, is identical in the N with the lower part of Loch Sunart, and in the S with the upper part of the Firth of Lorn. Sometimes it is regarded as stretching between, but excluding these. In this more limited sense, the sound stretches from the headlands of Bloody Bay on the NW, to Duart Point on the SE of Mull, a distance of 19 miles. Along its length it is flanked only by Morven on the mainland side; varies from 11 furlongs to 3½ miles in breadth; and has only 5 or 6 inconsiderable inlets, of which Loch Aline in Morven, and the Bays of Salen and Tobermory in Mull, are the chief. In the larger signification the name is extended to include the channel stretching beyond Duart Point to the headlands of Loch Bay and the northern point of Seil island—in all, a total length of 36 miles. This has occasionally a breadth of 8 to 10 miles, and embraces Kerrera and the smaller islands; and is flanked on the S by Mid and Nether Lorn. The Sound of Mull is deep, but navigation is difficult from the meeting of the tides and the fierce gusts which sweep down from the high hills on either side. The scenery is very beautiful and varied; and along its shores rise the picturesque and often striking ruins of old Highland towers and keeps, such as DUART, ARTORNISH, and AROS. The opening and much of the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* is laid on the Sound of Mull. He refers to the difficulty of navigation in the passage:

'With eve the ebbing currents boiled
More fierce from strait and lake,
And midway through the channel met
Conflicting tides that foam and fret,
And high their mingled billows jet,
As spears that, in the battle set,
Spring upward as they break.'

Mulroy. See KILMONIVAIG.

Munadhliath. See MONADHLIATH.

Munches, a handsome modern mansion of granite, with finely-wooded grounds, in Buittle parish, Kirkcubrightshire, near the right bank of Urr Water, 2 miles S of Dalbeattie. Its owner, Wellwood Herries Maxwell, Esq. (b. 1817; suc. 1858), from 1863 to 1874 was M.P. for the Stewartry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Muncraig Hill. See BORGUE.

Munlochy, a village in Knockbain parish, Ross and Cromarty shire, ½ mile W of the head of Munlochy Bay, 5½ miles WSW of Fortrose, and 6¾ N by W of Inverness, with a station on the Black Isle branch of the Highland railway from Muir of Ord to Fortrose, opened in 1894. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public school, a public library and reading-room, yearly games of the Black Isle Athletic Association, a football club, a Good Templar lodge, a jetty, and a considerable ex-

port trade in wood—props, staves, and sleepers. Munlochy Bay, an inlet of the Moray Firth, extends 2¾ miles westward; has a maximum width of ½ mile; and is an excellent fishing station.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 84, 1881-76.

Murdoch Isle. See ARD, LOCH.

Murdostoun Castle, a mansion in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, near the right bank of South Calder Water, 2 miles N of Newmains. Its owner is Robert King Stewart, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1866).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Murie House, a mansion in Errol parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile WSW of Errol village. The estate was sold in December 1872 for £78,500, and now belongs to John Broun Broun-Morison, Esq. of Finnerdie and West Errol (b. 1840; suc. 1866). Law Knoll, an artificial mound within the park, measures 120 feet in diameter at the base, 30 in diameter at the top, and 20 in vertical height; stands at the head of an old avenue of lofty oaks; and seems to have once been a seat of feudal courts of justice.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Murieston House, a mansion in Midcalder parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of Murieston Water, 2 miles SSW of Midcalder village. An old castellated edifice, it had fallen into decay, when it was partially rebuilt about 1836. Murieston Water, issuing from COBINSKAW Reservoir, runs 7¼ miles north-north-eastward through West and Mid Calder parishes; and falls into Linnhouse Water in the vicinity of Midcalder village, near the Linnhouse's influx to the Almond.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Murkle Bay, a creek (4 × 2½ furl.) on the S side of DUNNET Bay, N Caithness, at the mutual border of Thurso and Olrig parishes, 4 miles ENE of Thurso town. It was formerly noted for its fisheries and its manufacture of kelp, and is capable of being rendered a safe retreat to vessels in distress, from tempests in the Pentland Firth. Murkle estate, lying around the bay, belongs to Sir Robert C. Sinclair, Bart. of STEVENSON. The traditional scene of a victory over the Danes, it is said to have originally been called Morthill or 'the field of death.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Murlaggan, a village in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Spean, 16 miles ENE of Fort William.

Murlingden, a mansion in Brechin parish, Forfarshire, 1½ mile NNW of the town.

Murrayfield, a mansion in St Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the Water of Milk, 1¼ mile E by S of Lockerbie.

Murrayshall, a mansion in Scone parish, Perthshire, 3 miles NE of Perth. Built by Sir Andrew Murray in 1664, and restored in 1864, it is the seat of Major Henry Stewart Murray-Graham (b. 1848; suc. 1881). Murrayshall Hill (918 feet), a prominent summit of the Sidlaws, is crowned by an obelisk erected in 1850 to the memory of Lord LYNEDOCH.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Murrayshall, an estate, with a mansion, in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, 2¾ miles SW of Stirling. Forming part of the POLMAISE property, it includes the western portion of the battlefield of Bannockburn; contains an interesting series of superpositions of rock, from columnar trap near the surface down to bituminous shale at a depth of 157 feet; and has a limestone quarry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Murraythwaite, a mansion in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire, 5½ miles WSW of Ecclefechan. Its owner is William Murray, Esq. (b. 1865; suc. 1872).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Murrin. See INCHMURRIN.

Murroch Burn, a rivulet of Dumbarton parish, Dumbartonshire, rising on Knockshanoach, adjacent to Dumbarton Muir, at an altitude of 870 feet above sea-level, and running 4½ miles south-westward, along a glen containing abundant supplies of limestone, till it falls into the river Leven, 9 furlongs N of Dumbarton town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Murroes, a parish of S Forfarshire, containing two small hamlets—Kellas or Hole of Murroes, 3¼ miles N

of Broughty Ferry and 5 NE of the post-town Dundee; and Burnside of Duntrune (originally and more accurately Burnside of Easter Powrie), $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dundee. The nearest station is at Kingennie, on the Dundee and Forfar section of the Caledonian railway.

The parish is bounded N by Inverarity, NE by Monikie, E and SE by Monifieth, S by Dundee and Mains, SW by Mains, and W by Tealing. Including the former Duntrune detached portion of Dundee—which, comprising an area of 794 acres, and being almost surrounded by Murroes, was transferred to it by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891—it has a very irregular outline, with an extreme length from N to S of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an extreme breadth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and an area of 6098 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 7 are water. The surface has almost everywhere an undulating character, sinking in the S to a little less than 200 feet above sea-level, and rising north-westward to 378 near Barns of Wedderburn, northward to 443 near Kerryston Bank, 479 near Braeside, and 800 at the meeting-point with Monikie and Inverarity. It mostly presents a pleasant and highly cultivated appearance, and is drained by two streamlets, Sweet or Murroes Burn and Fithie Burn, which fall into Dichty Water. The predominant rocks are trap and sandstone; and there are one or two quarries for the production of pavement and other kinds of stone. The soil is a black loam, partly deep and fertile, partly light and less productive. The principal antiquities are remains of Ballumbie, Powrie, and Wedderburn Castles; and the site is shown of Ballumbie chapel and graveyard, discontinued prior to 1590. The old mansion-houses of Gagie (1614) and Muirhouse still stand, with crow-stepped gables, massive walls and staircases, etc. Gagie is now an ordinary dwelling-house; and the Muirhouse, close to the church, from which the parish derives its name, is occupied as a farm-grieve's residence. Catherine Douglas, whose arm was crushed in a vain attempt to bar the door against James I.'s murderers at Perth (1436), is said to have been espoused to the heir-apparent of the Lovels of Ballumbie. Robert Edward, author of an elegant Latin account of Forfarshire (1678), was Episcopal minister of Murroes in the reign of Charles II. In 1589-90 the Rev. Henry Duncan removed from Ballumbie to Murroes, retaining Ballumbie in charge. This seems to indicate that there were originally two parishes—Ballumbie and Murroes—which would partly account for the very irregular shape of the parish. The only mansion is BALLUMBIE. Murroes is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £197. The parish church, built in 1848 over the vault of the FOTHERINGHAM family, is a neat edifice in the Gothic style, with a bell turret and several stained-glass windows. The public school, with accommodation for 165 children, has an average attendance of about 95, and a grant of over £100. Valuation (1884) £10,791, 7s., (1893) £8697, 16s., plus £1668 for railway. Pop. (1881) 749, (1891) 905.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Murtle House, a modern Grecian mansion in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Dee and close to Murtle station on the Deeside railway. The estate is part of an ancient barony which once belonged to Aberdeen city, and is traversed by a burn of its own name.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Murtly Castle, a seat of Walter Thomas James Scrymgeour-Steuart Fotheringham, Esq., in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Dunkeld and $2\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Murtly station on the Highland railway, this being $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Perth, and having a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Old Murtly Castle, said to have been a hunting-seat of the kings of Scotland, includes a keep of unknown antiquity and a beautiful modern addition. Its interior is richly adorned with paintings and other works of art. A little to the S is the new castle, a splendid Elizabethan structure, designed by Gillespie Graham, which, however, was left unfinished at the death of its projector in 1838, and has not been completed. The small pre-Reforma-

tion chapel of St Anthony the Eremita, to the N of the old castle, in 1846 was gorgeously restored for a Roman Catholic place of worship. It is now dismantled, but is occasionally used as a Protestant place of worship. Between the two castles is a fine garden, laid out in 1669, and retaining much of its old Dutch character, with terraces, pools, and clipped hedges. The grounds are of singular beauty, both natural and artificial, with the 'Dead Walk' or ancient yew-tree avenue, the Douglasii Avenue, the Lime Avenue (1711), the Deodara or Sunk Terrace, and every variety of hill and dell, wood and stream, carriage-drive and sequestered walk. Perth Lunatic Asylum, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Murtly station, erected in 1864 at a cost of £30,000, and afterwards enlarged at a cost of nearly £10,000, has accommodation for 260 inmates, and is almost completely shrouded with trees. The grounds, comprising some 60 acres, are tastefully laid out.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See GRANTULY, and chap. vi. of Thomas Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883).

Musdile or Mousedale, an islet in Lismore parish, Argyllshire, adjacent to the SW end of Lismore island. LISMORE lighthouse stands on it.

Musselburgh, a post-town and parliamentary burgh in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, is situated near the mouth of the Esk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Portobello, $3\frac{1}{2}$ W of Tranent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Dalkeith, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ by road (6 by rail) E by S of Edinburgh. Its station is the terminus of a branch line of the North British railway, opened in 1847. The parliamentary boundaries much exceed the limits of the town of Musselburgh proper. This latter lies all on the right bank of the Esk, and excludes the beautiful rising grounds and picturesque village of Inveresk on the S; while it occupies as its site a flat expanse a few feet above sea-level, divided on the N from the Firth of Forth by the grassy downs known as Musselburgh Links. The more extended boundaries of the burgh are N, the beach; E, Ravenshaugh Burn; S, Inveresk lands; and W, the burn at Magdalen Bridge. These limits comprise a length of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from E to W, an extreme breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N and S along the Esk, and about 400 yards of mean breadth over about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at each end. They include the large suburb of Fisherrow, lying face to face with Musselburgh proper, along the left bank of the Esk; the considerable suburb of Newbigging, stretching in one main street for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S from Musselburgh proper; the small villages of Westpans and Levenhall, near the mouth of the Ravenshaugh Burn; the hamlet at Magdalen Bridge on the W, besides considerable areas not yet built upon. The environs are picturesque, and are studded with many villas and mansions; those parts of the public roads especially which fall within the legal limits of the burgh, but are just beyond the present town proper, being flanked with neat and pleasant-looking villas, many of them surrounded with gardens. The Musselburgh Heritages Company has also built a number of villas at Linkfield, near the liuks. (See *ESK*, *INVERESK*, *NEWHALLES*, *PINKIE*, etc.) A certain extent of the land within the burgh, especially to the S, is occupied by fertile and prosperous market gardens. The links of Musselburgh, on the NE of the town, are also embraced within the burgh limits. They have long been noted as a golfing ground, and are crowded in the season with players from Edinburgh and the vicinity. The course consists of 9 holes; and forty strokes to the round is considered good play. The chief hazard, a deep and wide sand 'bunker,' is locally known as 'Pandy' or 'Pandemonium.' In 1816 the liuks became the chief scene of horse-racing in the Lothians. An irregularly oval race-course, about 2400 yards in circumference, stretches eastward along the links from a point 100 yards E of the Esk, and, for a considerable part of it, lies close to the beach. At the end next the town there has been erected a stand. On this course races have annually taken place every autumn since 1817, which are known indifferently as the Edinburgh or the Musselburgh Race Meeting. Still more ancient is the practice of archery on the links. Every year the Royal Company of Archers,

the Queen's Bodyguard in Scotland, compete there for a silver arrow, which was originally presented by the burgh. The winner each year receives a 'riddle of claret' from the town; and is bound to append a gold or silver medal to the arrow before the next year's competition. The custom was instituted before the close of the 16th century; and the arrow, which is carefully preserved and is still annually shot for, has a series of medals, in almost unbroken succession from 1603 to the present time, attached to it.

Musselburgh proper consists mainly of the High Street, running with varying breadth along the line of the Edinburgh and Berwick road for a distance of almost 650 yards. The houses on either side present a fairly well-built and comfortable appearance, without much pretension to handsomeness. The street in its central parts expands to a considerable breadth, giving a pleasant and spacious air to the town. The High Street had formerly gates at its E and W ends. Two large pillars still mark where the former was placed; they bear the burgh arms and the date 1770. The W gate was at the old bridge, noticed below. A second street, known as Mill Hill, runs for about 450 yards NE from the end of the iron foot-bridge to the links, and derives its name from an old mill belonging to the town. Various lanes and less important streets run parallel and at angles with these two main thoroughfares. Newbigging suburb stretches S at right angles to the High Street, from a point opposite the Cross. The suburb of Fisherrow, which lies between the E side of the Esk and the sea, consists of several parallel streets, and for all purposes it is regarded as part of Musselburgh, from which it is only separated by the river. It contains no buildings of any importance; and is, on the whole, inferior in appearance to Musselburgh proper. Mall Park, the suburb beside the station, which is at the SW extremity of the town, was about 1878 laid out for feuing, and several new tenements and works have been erected there. The Mall, from which the suburb derives its name, is a short but beautiful avenue, leading from the W end of the High Street to the station, and overarched on both sides with fine trees. These trees were preserved to the town in 1846-47 by the energy of the Rev. Mr J. G. Beveridge, parish minister, who got up a petition successfully praying the directors of the railway, then building, so to modify the original plans as to leave uninjured these great ornaments to the town.

The town-hall, on the N side of the wide central expansion in the High Street of Musselburgh, is a comparatively modern edifice, bearing the date 1762. It was altered in 1875-76 at a cost of £1000, was renovated in 1885, and contains a public hall 48 feet long by 37 broad and 30 high, to hold 600; and includes apartments for the council and police business of the burgh. Adjacent to it is the tolbooth, built in 1590 of materials taken from the ancient Loretto chapel, noticed below. This is said to be one of the earliest instances in Scotland of the use of ecclesiastical materials in the construction of a secular building; and the action drew upon the burghesses of Musselburgh, for about two centuries, an annual sentence of excommunication at Rome. The tolbooth never had any pretensions to architectural beauty, and it suffered much from the weather; but about 1840 it underwent renovation and a certain amount of ornamentation. Adjoining it is a small and curious steeple (more ancient than the main body of the tolbooth itself), with a clock presented to Musselburgh by the Dutch States, in order to encourage commercial relations between the townspeople and the Dutch. It bears the date 1496, and had new dials affixed in 1883, the working parts of the clock being still in wonderful preservation. In 1746 a number of rebels were confined in the tolbooth; and even yet it is used for the detention of prisoners for short periods. In front of the tolbooth stands the old cross, consisting of a heavy square pedestal, surmounted by a pillar, on the top of which is a unicorn supporting a shield with the arms of the burgh. The cross indicates the old position of the *Midraw*, a row of houses that stood in the middle of

part of the High Street, and long interfered with its width and beauty. At the W end of the High Street is a monument erected in 1853 to the memory of David Moir, M.D., long prominent in the town as a public man and a physician, and well known to wider circles as the 'Delta' of *Blackwood's Magazine*. The monument consists of a statue 8½ feet high, by Handy-side Ritchie, on a pedestal 20 feet high, the base of which bears a suitable inscription. There are several buildings of antiquarian and historic interest within the limits of the burgh. On the margin of the links, immediately beyond the ancient eastern gate of the town, stood a celebrated chapel and hermitage, dedicated to Our Lady of Loretto. The chapel, founded most likely in 1533 by Thomas Douchie, a hermit, enjoyed a reputation for sanctity and miraculous powers akin to those ascribed to the famous Church of Loretto in Italy. Keith says the Musselburgh chapel was connected with the nunnery of Sciennes in Edinburgh; possibly it only placed itself under its protection. The hermitage attached to the chapel, inhabited by a solitary ascetic, added to the sanctity of the place, to which large numbers of pilgrims resorted annually. James V. himself performed a pilgrimage on foot to the chapel from Stirling in August 1536, before departing to France to woo a wife. The evils which too often sprang up with the assembling of heterogeneous crowds at shrines and pilgrim resorts, were not absent from Loretto; and Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount directed one of his biting satires against the Loretto pilgrimages. The chapel is sometimes called St Alareit or Lariet, by old writers, e.g. by the Earl of Glencairn in a satirical letter against Romish friars, purporting to come from 'the halie Hermet of Alareit,' and preserved by Knox in his *History of the Reformation*. In 1544 the chapel, along with much of the town, was destroyed by an English army, under the Earl of Hertford. Though repaired after this event, it was finally destroyed in the 16th century and the monks dispersed by a popular outbreak consequent on the exposure of a fraudulent miracle and other impositions of the monks, its materials being used, as we have seen, to build the tolbooth of Musselburgh; and it is now only represented by a mound-covered cell, measuring 12 feet by 10. The property afterwards belonged successively to the Lauderdale family and to the celebrated Lord Clive. The present schoolhouse of Loretto stands on the site of the ancient chapel. There were two other chapels in the town of Musselburgh, similar in character to that of Loretto, but of much less note; both have disappeared. The house in which occurred, on 20 July 1332, the death of the great Randolph, Earl of Moray, the friend and ally of Robert the Bruce, stood till 1809 at the E end of the S side of the High Street. The inhabitants are said to have formed a guard round the house during the earl's illness, and to have received for their devotion some reward, in the form of town privileges, from the Earl of Mar, the succeeding regent. It is also said that the motto of the burgh, 'Honesty,' was derived from Mar's openly expressed opinion that the burghers were 'honest fellows' in acting as they did on this occasion. At the W end of the High Street stands the house in which Dr Smollett was received by Commissioner Cardonell. In the Dam Brae, a back street, there are still extant portions of the Musselburgh Kilwinning Masonic Lodge, built in 1612. In the villa of Eskside, near the Fisherrow end of the iron bridge, dwelt for some time Professor Stuart; and within its garden is the study of his son Gilbert, a detached, two-storeyed, circular building, in which several of the works of the latter were written. PINKIE HOUSE, in the SE outskirts of the town, is separately noticed. The manse of Inveresk, standing near the parochial church, which has been already noted in the article INVERESK, was built in 1806, and is supposed to occupy the site of the pre-Reformation parsonage. The former manse, built in 1681, had many literary associations. Within its walls were composed Williamson's sermons, and great part of Home's tragedy of *Douglas*. During the incumbency of Dr Carlyle, the manse was a favourite

resort of Robertson, Hume, Campbell, Logan, Mackenzie, Smollett, Home, Beattie, etc.; and when Dr Carlyle died, among his papers was found a complete copy of Collins's long-lost *Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands*.

The river Esk flows through the town from SW to NE in a broad shallow stream, separating Musselburgh proper from Fisherrow. For the most part, its bed is disfigured with banks of gravel; and its waters are dirty; but in times of flood it sometimes attains considerable depth. In 1894 the town council erected a weir and made certain improvements on the bed of the river within the burgh boundary. Along the banks of the stream on either side run public walks, planted with trees. It is spanned by five bridges in and near the town. The chief communication between Musselburgh and Fisherrow is an elegant stone bridge of 5 elliptic arches, erected in 1806-7 from a design by Sir John Rennie. Across this passes the road between Edinburgh and Berwick. Some way higher up, the Esk is crossed by a railway viaduct, which, erected in 1877-78 at a cost of between £2000 and £3000, consists of two spans of malleable iron, 97 and 75 feet long, resting on substantial piers of masonry. Near the station, between these two, and about 220 yards above the former, stands another stone bridge, believed to be originally of Roman workmanship, though many times repaired. It is narrow in the roadway and high in the centre; and it was formerly defended in the middle by a gate, some traces of which exist in the side wall. It has 3 arches, each 50 feet wide, with a spring of only 10 feet; and the segment of the circle is so much depressed in several parts towards a straight line, as to suggest that the frame or cover must have sunk during the erection of the bridge. The bridge is used only by foot passengers, for access is attained to it by steps at each end; but it is interesting as having been for ages the grand thoroughfare between the SE of Scotland and the Metropolis. While the Scottish army was passing along this bridge after the Battle of Pinkie in 1547, Lord Graham, eldest son of the Earl of Montrose, and several others were killed upon it by a shot from the English vessels lying off the mouth of the Esk. A mound was thrown up at Inveresk churchyard by Protector Somerset of England to defend the bridge as a pass, and was afterwards used for the same purpose by Cromwell. The Chevalier's Highland army traversed the bridge in 1745, on their way to the field of Prestonpans. About 250 yards below the stone bridge of 1807 stands an iron foot-bridge upon iron pillars, replacing an earlier wooden bridge on the same site.

Churches.—The parochial church, as well as the interesting mansions, etc., of the vicinity are noticed in INVERESK and other articles. Northesk *quoad sacra* church stands on the N side of Bridge Street, in Fisherrow, not far from the principal bridge. It is a neat modern edifice, erected in 1838 at a cost of £2500 from designs by William Burn. Northesk and New Craighall *quoad sacra* parishes include all the civil parish W of the river. The Episcopal church, St Peter's, on the S side of the E part of the High Street, was built in 1865. It is in the Gothic style, and has a tower and spire, several fine stained-glass windows, and 220 sittings. There is also an Episcopal chapel in connection with Loretto school, with a new organ of 1880; and in 1880 Lady Mary Oswald's mission chapel (1843) in Newbigging was converted into the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of Loretto. Other places of worship are a Free church, Bridge Street U.P. church, Mill Hill U.P. church (rebuilt 1894), a Congregational chapel (1800), and an Evangelical Union chapel.

Schools.—Musselburgh grammar-school dates from the latter part of the 16th century, though the present building was erected in 1835. It has 3 class-rooms and accommodation for 350 scholars. Before the Education Act it was under the town council, and endowed by them with £20 annually; it is now under the burgh school board, which consists of a chairman and six members. The following are the schools under the board with accommodation, average attendance, and

government grant:—Grammar (350, about 180, nearly £190), Fisherrow (1093, about 780, nearly £685), Musselburgh (424, about 385, over £400), and St Peter's Episcopal (262, about 250, nearly £230). Of the private schools in Musselburgh, the chief is Loretto boarding school for boys, erected in the 18th century partly by Lord Clive for a residence, and conducted after the method of English public schools. It has become as well known on the other side of the Border as on this.

Musselburgh has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, and branches of the Commercial, National, and Royal Banks. The chief hotels are the Musselburgh Arms and the Royal Hotel; and there is also a temperance hotel. The healthiness of Musselburgh, together with its comparative retirement yet easy accessibility to Edinburgh, renders it suitable for the situation of private lunatic asylums, of which there are 2 in Fisherrow, 1 at Newbigging, and 1 near Inveresk. The proximity of the links has largely encouraged the game of golf, and several clubs have club-houses at or near the links. Among these are the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club (1761), whose club-house includes a former Episcopal chapel; the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society (1735), the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers (prior to 1744), and the Royal Musselburgh Golf Club (1774). These clubs are in the habit of holding competitions for medals and prizes over Musselburgh Links, once or oftener during the year. Among the charitable institutions, the Boy's Industrial School at the Redhouse in Mill Hill, and the Home for Girls at Levenhall, deserve special notice. Two funds, known respectively as Bruce's and Hastie's, are also in operation, under trusteeship of the minister, provost, etc. The former is for the relief of the poor; and the latter is to provide loans to decent tradesmen, and young men starting in business within certain local limits. It may be interesting to note, that perhaps the first evening school for poor lads in Scotland was started in Musselburgh about 1834 by the Rev. Mr Beveridge, the minister of the parish.

Industries.—Musselburgh is very favourably situated for the purposes of manufacture; but its industrial history has been fluctuating and curious. A broadcloth manufactory, begun in the end of the 17th century, was long carried on, though to no great extent. A kind of checks, known as 'Musselburgh stuffs,' was made in the early part of the 18th century from coarse wool, at the price of from 2½d. to 5d. a yard, and was exported for cheaper wear in America, until cotton fabrics drove it from the market. The manufacture of both coarse and fine woollen cloth lingered in Musselburgh till nearly the end of the 18th century. About 1750 a cotton factory was begun, and employed in the town and environs about 200 looms; but the competition of other parts of the country compelled it to close—a fate which likewise befell a manufactory of thicksets, waistcoats, handkerchiefs, etc., which was started on a small scale near the end of the same century. A china manufactory at West Pans was compelled to abandon the finer manufactures and devote itself to the productions of coarser earthenware, from a similar cause. There are in the burgh pottery and brick and tile works. A starch work at Monkton, S of Musselburgh, paid in 1792 upwards of £4000 of excise duty, but was given up in the following year. A salt work, very long in operation at Pinkie Pans, still exists; but the adjacent chemical work is not now in operation. There was also a chemical manufactory near the links. Brewing was once extensively carried on in Musselburgh, but since the end of the 18th century it has undergone a great decrease, and is now carried on by only two firms. The tanning and currying of leather is carried on in three establishments, and there is a manufacture of sheepskin mats. The manufacture of sail-cloth was commenced on a small scale in 1811, and rose in a few years to a flourishing condition. The weaving of hair-cloth, principally for chair and sofa covers, was commenced in 1820, and in 1838 employed nearly 200 persons, but has now died out. The making of nets and twine is an important industry, dating from

1820. It was carried on in a factory built in 1854 near the station, which was doubled in size in 1867, and superseded a smaller factory of 15 years' standing. The present establishment is probably the largest net-factory in the country, and produces a very large quantity of goods. It includes a weaving shed, hemp-repairing and hemp-spiuning departments, and a cotton mill. Beside the net-factory stands a large paper-mill, producing enormous quantities of printing, writing, and enamelled papers. There are also an extensive wire-mill and tinning and galvanizing work, and 2 corn-mills in the burgh. Seed-crushing, oil-refining, glue-making, and salt-extraction employ a number of hands. The manufacture of golf clubs and balls deserves also to be included among the industries.

Fishing and Harbour.—The fishing industry of the burgh has its seat entirely in Fisherrow, on the W side of the Esk. White fishing has been from a very early date a staple source of income; but the Fisherrow boats are also in the habit of actively carrying on the herring fishery, both in the Forth and on the E coast of England. The fisher population of Fisherrow share in great part the exclusiveness and other peculiarities of the Newhaven fisher folk; and the women of the two places are dressed in similar costume. The harbour of the burgh is usually spoken of as Fisherrow harbour; and is situated more than half a mile W of the mouth of the Esk. An attempt was made in the beginning of the 18th century to change its position to the mouth of the river, but the basin was quickly filled up by the deposits of the stream; and before the middle of the century a return had to be made to the former and present site, which is believed to have been used as a port, even in Roman times. In the Middle Ages some commerce seems to have been carried on between Holland and Musselburgh; and before Leith attained its present pre-eminence, Fisherrow was probably of some little importance. It is believed that the sea has even in modern times receded at this point of the coast, from the fact that English vessels could command the bridge in 1547 with their guns; while there is ample geological evidence to prove that at one time the inland hill on which Inveresk church now stands was the sea-cliff. The present harbour is a small tidal basin, enclosed by two substantial stone piers. Standing on the inner edge of a broad expanse of sand, it is shallow at the best of times; and when the tide is out is quite inaccessible to boats. The average depth at high water is 7 feet in neap tides and 10 in spring tides. The burgh is proprietor of the harbour, but for many years nothing has been done to it, except in the way of necessary repairs. About fifty years ago the present West Pier was built, and the expense left a debt of £6000 on the harbour, while the annual income, barely and irregularly £100, has been quite insufficient to pay the interest on this capital sum, and the debt of unpaid interest has been steadily growing. The fishing boats belonging to this harbour vary from the smallest size up to 46 tons, and the wealth brought into the town by these in the shape of fish perhaps counterbalances the deficit in the revenue. The dues leviable by the town, which are believed to be increasable only by Act of Parliament, are 2s. 6d., 5s., and 7s. 6d., according to the size of boat. The harbour still carries on a little coasting-trade, importing rock-salt from Carrickfergus, and salt, pipeclay, linseed, and a little tanners' bark from England. There are no exports, though rails were laid on the unfortunate West Pier in the expectation that the shipping of coal and minerals would develop. Even the existing trade, small though it is, appears to be on the wane. The custom-house is in New Street; and the port ranks as a creek under Leith.

Municipal History.—Musselburgh, before being constituted a parliamentary burgh, was a burgh of regality. David I. granted the manor of Great Inveresk or Musselburghshire, including Musselburgh, Fisherrow, Inveresk Church, with their pertinents, to the monks of Dunfermline; and this was confirmed by Gregory IX. in 1236; while subsequent grants by certain of David's

successors increased the original baronial jurisdiction to one of regality. Alexander II. added the right of free forestry, and Robert III. gave the monks all the new customs leviable within the burgh. The church of Inveresk was administered by 'vicars of Muscilburgh,' whose names occasionally appear among those of distinguished and influential men as witnesses to charters. After the Reformation the regality and the appertaining property passed to John Maitland, Lord Thirlestane, with whose descendants (the Earls and the Duke of Lauderdale) it remained till 1709, when it was finally purchased by the Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleuch. In 1747, when hereditary jurisdictions were abolished, the Duke of Buccleuch claimed £3000 for the regality of Musselburgh; but for that and certain other rights he only received £3400. The Duke of Buccleuch remained, however, the superior of the burgh. The burgh holds a charter from John, Earl of Lauderdale, confirming various grants and charters of the monks of Dunfermline; and especially, of a charter by Robert, commendator of Dunfermline, dated 1502. This last charter secured various rights and privileges to the bailies, councillors, and community of the burgh; and permitted the magistrates to hold courts for the punishment of offenders, and to levy small dues and customs. This charter of Lord Lauderdale was confirmed by Charles II. on 21 July 1671; and under this last confirmation the property of the burgh is now held. In 1632 a charter under the great seal erected Musselburgh into a royal burgh; but in the same year the magistrates of Edinburgh prevailed upon those of Musselburgh to consent to renounce that privilege. Practically, however, it continued to enjoy most of the rights of the royal burgh except that of parliamentary representation, which, however, was at last secured for it by the Reform Bill of 1833. In connection with the above-noted action of the Edinburgh magistrates, it is interesting to recall the old rhyme:

'Musselburgh was a burgh
When Edinburgh was nane,
And Musselburgh 'll be a burgh
When Edinburgh is gane.'

Present Municipal Government.—Musselburgh, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The magistrates hold small debt courts for sums not exceeding £5, and for minor criminal offences. The police force is amalgamated with the county constabulary, and the drainage system has been efficiently carried out. In 1881 an arrangement was put in force, according to which the Edinburgh Water Trust supplies the burgh with water, derived from the Moorfoots, and superseding an older system of waterworks. The gasworks on the links supply Musselburgh and part of Portobello. Extensive property at one time belonged to the burgh, consisting largely of feus, but it has been much alienated. About 1845 it was found that the finances of Musselburgh had been so clumsily managed, that it was forced to become bankrupt, with a debt of about £19,000. Since that time the revenues have been in the hands of trustees; and the town council controls only some £150 annually; though several of its members are, *ex officio*, members also of the board of trustees. The harbour, as already explained, is a serious burden on the finances. The debt now amounts to £9300. Musselburgh unites with



Seal of Musselburgh.

* It may be interesting to note that this rhyme has been explained as a pun, as *brogh* or *brugh* signifies a 'mussel-bed'; but the honest men of Musselburgh reject this interpretation as unsatisfactory.

Leith, Portobello, and Newhaven in returning a member to parliament. The corporation revenue in 1894-95 was £3000; whilst the municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 1808 and 1446 respectively. In 1895-96 the annual value of real property was £35,113 (£26,663 in 1884). Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 6366, (1851) 7092, (1861) 7423, (1881) 7880, (1891) 8888, of whom 4631 were females, whilst 5085 were in Fisherrow, 3503 in Musselburgh, and 300 in West Pans. Houses (1891) inhabited 1865, vacant 167, building 15.

History.—Musselburgh is believed to derive its name from a mussel-bank near the mouth of the Esk; its earliest name appears to have been Eskemuthe or Esk-mouth; and its next, including the manor over which it presided, was Musselburghshire. It is mentioned as Eskemuthe by Simeon of Durham as early as the 7th century; and the probability is that even in the earliest times it was the centre of a well-peopled district. Considerable Roman remains have been discovered in its immediate neighbourhood. Where the church now stands, on the summit of the hill of Inveresk, an altar was erected to the sun-god Apollo, and the pratorium was in the adjacent grounds of Inveresk House. Remains of a Roman villa, too, were discovered about the end of the 18th century. When the Lothians were formally ceded to the Scottish king in 1020, the *Ecclesia de Muskilburgh*, dedicated to St Michael, passed under the jurisdiction of St Andrews. In 1201 the barons of Scotland assembled at Muschelburg to swear fealty to the infant son of William the Lyon, afterwards Alexander II. In 1544 part of the town, including the chapel of Loretto, the council-house, and the tolbooth, were burned by an English army under Somerset. Three years later, the fatal battle of Pinkie was fought; and in 1548 Lord Grey, who commanded the English horse at Pinkie, razed the towns of Dalkeith and Musselburgh; and Tytler says that on this occasion the archives and charters of the latter burgh were destroyed. In 1638 the Marquis of Hamilton, bearing a commission from Charles I. to destroy the power of the Covenanters, was met by thousands of these people on the links of Musselburgh, prepared to defend their religion. In 1650 the chief part of Cromwell's infantry encamped on the links, while his cavalry was quartered in the town, and they remained there during nearly two months. The site of Cromwell's own tent used to be pointed out opposite Linkfield House. During the rising of 1715 the town of Musselburgh was put to some expense in providing men and money, both for its own defence and to share in the defence of Edinburgh. In the '45, as has already been noted, Prince Charles the Pretender marched through part of the town on his way to the battle of Prestonpans; and the burgh was required to pay a sum for the uses of that leader. Again, on his way to England, Charles led his army through Musselburgh. The remaining history of the burgh, to be gleaned from the council-books, which are tolerably perfect from about 1679, is uneventful. From 1792 till near the end of the continental war, Musselburgh was the site of a military wooden barracks so extensive as to accommodate more than 2000 men of the militia and volunteer cavalry. In 1797 and subsequent dates, Sir Walter Scott, as quartermaster of the Edinburgh Light Horse, was much in Musselburgh; and about the same time the very different novelist 'Monk Lewis' was a resident in Fisherrow. The presence of so large a body of troops added greatly to the business of the burgh, and when the last regiment finally marched away, a wag gave expression to the general despondency of the burghers by writing on the walls 'A town to let.' Musselburgh has suffered very severely from cholera, no less than four visitations of that disease having taken place since 1831-32. The first was, however, the worst, no fewer than 500 deaths being caused by it.

Reference has already been made to the famous literary men connected with Musselburgh and Inveresk. The parish was the birthplace of David Macbeth Moir (1798-1851); of William Walker (1791-1867), an eminent portrait engraver in London; of John Burnet (1785-

1868), an engraver, and his brother James (1788-1816), a landscape painter; of Alexander Handyside Ritchie (1804-70), sculptor, a favourite pupil of Thorwaldsen; and of Gilbert Stuart (1742-86), historical writer. Lord Clive and Sir Ralph Abercromby were, at different times, inhabitants of the villa of Loretto. Logan, the poet and divine; Lieutenant Drummond, inventor of the 'Drummond lights'; and Mary Somerville, were educated in the parish. The parish is the death-place of the Earl of Randolph, previously noted; and of Major-General Stirling, captor of the standard of the Invincibles in Egypt. See James Paterson's *History of the Regality of Musselburgh* (Muss. 1857).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Muthill, a village and a parish of Upper Strathearn, central Perthshire. The village lies 270 feet above sea-level, 3 miles S of Crieff and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Muthill station on the Tullibardine and Crieff branch (1866) of the Caledonian railway, this being 5 miles NNW of Crieff Junction and 22 NNE of Stirling. A seat of the Culdees at the close of the 12th century, it was later the residence of the Deans of Dunblane, and for some time after the Reformation gave name to the present presbytery of Auchterarder. The Highlanders burned it in the '15; and now it is one of the best-built and pleasanterest villages in Scotland, having a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, two hotels, a library, a masonic lodge, a bowling club, two curling clubs, a horticultural society, the Poulton Hall, a Young Men's Christian Association and Reading-room, and drainage and water works, constructed in 1872 at a cost of £1600. Engirt by immemorial yew-trees, the Romanesque square, saddle-roofed belfry, 70 feet high, of the ancient church adjoins the ruins of the later nave and aisles, rebuilt by Bishop Michael Ochiltree of Dunblane about the year 1430. The present parish church, erected in 1826-28 at a cost of £6900 from designs by Gillespie Graham, is a handsome Gothic edifice, containing 1600 sittings. Other places of worship are a Free church and St James's Episcopal church, the latter a Gothic structure erected in 1836. Pop. of the village (1881) 882, (1891) 815.

The parish, containing also a small suburb of Crieff, included till 1857 the parish of ARDOCH. It is bounded N by Monzievairst, NE by Crieff, E by Trinity-Gask, SE by Blackford, S by Ardoch, Dunblane, and Kilmadock, W by Callander, and NW by Comrie. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to it the Auchnashelloch detached portion of the parish of Monzievairst and Strowan, comprising an area of 4563 acres; also, so much of the parish of Crieff at South Forr as lay to the south of the river Earn; but gave to the parish of Comrie the part of Muthill parish that was situated at Cowden. The utmost length of the parish of Muthill, from E to W, is $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its utmost breadth, from N to S, $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles. The EARN winds $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles south-eastward along all the Crieff border; and MACHANY WATER, from a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below its source, flows $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward across the middle of the parish, then 1 mile along the Blackford boundary, till it passes off near Muthill station into Blackford, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles above its influx to the Earn. Three sheets of water are the quiet little Loch of Balloch ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.); the splendid artificial Pond of Drummond ($5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), curtained with wood, and flanked to the N by rocky Concraig (273 feet); and, immediately E of it, Benniebeg Pond ($4 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.), all in the NE corner of the parish. The surface sinks along the Earn to 95 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1291 feet at conical pine-clad Torlum on the northern border, 1089 at *Corryaur, 969 at Dunruchan Hill, 876 near Culloch, 1129 at Little Hill, 1748 at Ben Clach, 1653 at *Slymaback, 2067 at *Beinn Odhar, and 2179 at *Uamh Bheag, where asterisks mark four summits that culminate on the southern boundary. The western half of the parish, lying within the Highlands, is bleak, barren, and wildly pastoral; the eastern luxuriates in the picturesqueness and fertility of strath and glen, of pleasant slopes and diversified surface. The NE corner, consisting of a large tract, is one of the most delightful

parts of Strathearn. Along the margin of its level and hanging grounds sweeps a hilly ridge, green and cultivated, terminating westward in the most conspicuous object in the parish, the hill of Torlum. To the S of the ridge which ends in this fine hill, lies a narrow vale, the basin of the Machany; and, screening that vale along the other side, runs a naked and chilly upland range, akin in character to the Highland heights of the W, and abruptly losing itself among their huddled mass. This range, commencing on the E, in what is called the Muir of Orehill, bears the name of Corryaur, and forms the watershed between the tributaries of the Forth and those of the Earn. Seen from a height on its southern border, the eastern part of Muthill appears 'an extensive plain, richly wooded, and studded with noblemen's and gentlemen's seats—to the left the grounds of Drummond Castle, haeked by Torlum and lofty Ben Vorlich—in the foreground, the village of Muthill, embosomed in wood, with Crieff and Crieff Knoek beyond, overtopped by the Grampian range—a landscape of singular beauty, variety, and grandeur.'

The predominant rocks are sandstone and trap; and the former has been quarried for building material, the latter for road-metal. The soil along the Earn is alluvial; and that on the ascent thence to the watershed is, first, a light irretentive soil on a free bottom; next, a strong sandy soil, with a mixture of gravel, on a wet retentive bottom; and next, a poor moorish soil, naturally covered with heath and whins. Commanding a view eastward for 40 or 50 miles is a small rock close by Drummond Castle, called Eagle's Craig, and, by the country people, Beacon Hill, whose top is flat and covered to a considerable depth with ashes. A Roman road ran north-north-eastward from Ardoch to the Roman redoubt of Kaims Castle at the southern boundary and Strageath Camp (95 × 80 paces) on the left bank of the Earn. BLAIRINROAR, in the NW of the parish, by Gordon was supposed to be the scene of the battle of the GRAMPAINS; and two wells here, Straid and St Patrick's, were long regarded with superstitious awe, the former being deemed good for hooping-cough;

whilst at a third, the Well of Struthill, lunatics would be left bound overnight, as by the Tomb of St FILLAN. Near the Mill of Steps, 1½ mile S by W of Muthill village, was born, about the middle of the 18th century, a blacksmith's daughter, Glog by name, of exceeding beauty, who, on the outward voyage to America, was captured by an African corsair, and, being sold to the Emperor of Morocco, was admitted into his harem, and at length was raised to the dignity of Empress. Mansions noticed separately, are DRUMMOND CASTLE and CULDEES CASTLE; and the Earl of Ancaster is much the largest proprietor. Taking in the Innerpeffray section of Crieff, Muthill is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £363. Blairinroar, Drummond Street, and Innerpeffray public schools, and Muthill Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 40, 267, 56, and 72 children, have an average attendance of about 15, 150, 20, and 60, and grants amounting to over £25, £145, £30, and £50. Valuation (1884) £22,513, 6s., (1892) £20,649, 18s. 8d. Pop. of civil parish (1861) 2001, (1881) 1702, (1891) 2123; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1729, (1891) 1639.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 39, 1869.

Mutiny Stones. See BYRECLEUCH.

Muttonhole. See DAVIDSON'S MAINS.

Mylnefield Feus, a village at the Forfarshire border of Longforgan parish, Perthshire, 4 miles W of Dundee, under which it has a post office (Mylnefield), with money order and savings bank departments. Mylnefield House stands 1 mile to the W. Pop. (1871) 357, (1881) 348, (1891) 552.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Myot Hill. See DENNY.

Myrehead. See DRYFESDALE.

Myres Castle, a mansion in Auchtermuchty parish, Fife, ½ mile S of Auchtermuchty station. A fine old building, greatly enlarged about 1828, it is the property of Andrew H. Tyndall-Bruce, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Myreton, Clachan of, a tiny hamlet in Glasserton parish, Wigtownshire, at the E side of Monreith Park, 3 miles E by N of Port William.

N

NAIRN (Gael. *Uisge-Nearn*, 'the river of alders'), a river on the S side of the Moray Firth, partly in Inverness-shire and partly in Nairnshire, rising in the former county at a height of 2500 feet above sea-level near the top of Carn Ghriogair (2637), near the southern extremity of the parish of Daviot and Dunlichity, to the E of Loch Ness, and 10 miles due E of the point where the river Foyers enters that loch. The river flows NW for 3¼ miles, and then, taking the name of the Nairn, flows 1 mile N, and from that in the main an irregular north-easterly course to the sea. Measuring in a straight line the whole course from source to sea is 30½ miles, and following windings it is about 38 miles. Of the straight course, 18½ miles are wholly in Inverness-shire; the next 7 are through a district where the county boundaries are very irregular, and each in turn reaches or crosses the river; and the remaining 5½ miles are wholly in Nairnshire. It receives no tributaries of any great size, the principal from source to mouth being, on the SE, the river Brin, the Flichity Burn, the Fernae formed by the combined streams of the Allt Beag and the Uisge-Dubh; the united stream of Allt na Fuarghlaie and Midlaigrs Burn, Craggie Burn, Cawdor Burn, formed by the junction of the Allt Dearg and the Riereach Burn, and Rait Burn. From the SW there is a stream from Loch Duntlichag (702 feet) and a smaller one from Loch Bunachton (701). The upper part of the course is in the parish of Daviot and Dunlichity, and the lower in the parishes of Croy and Dalcross and of Nairn. The upper part of the course in Inverness-shire, from 400 to 700 feet above sea-level, is

through a glen from 1 to 1½ mile wide, flanked by bare heathy hills—those on the SE having a height of from 1500 to 2000 feet, and those to the NW of from 700 to 1000 feet. There is a good deal of haugh land, and many farms are scattered along the glen, which is known as Strath Nairn, while at many points, particularly about Daviot and higher up at Farr, the lower heights and hill skirts are covered with thriving plantations, and elsewhere there are coppices of alder and hireh. The heights to the SE are of gneiss; those to the NW of Old Red sandstone. Patches of till are found up to about 1700 feet to the SW, and during the later glacial epoch the whole strath seems to have been occupied by a small glacier, which has left numerous traces of its moraines. Along the portion of the course through Nairnshire the heights bounding the basin are much lower, reaching on both sides an altitude of from 200 to 300 feet, and the country is fertile and well wooded. During the great floods of 1829 the river was in high flood, and did a great deal of damage, the current being so strong that in one case a heavy mass of machinery from a fulling-mill was carried along for 11 miles. The salmon fishing used to be very poor, in consequence of a weir at the Nairn mills near the mouth, but these were in 1882 purchased by the proprietors along the river at a cost of £3150, and the dam removed. The rod season is from 11 Feb. to 15 Oct., and the trout fishing is good. A district hoard was constituted in 1863, but it having been allowed to lapse in 1876, a new one was constituted in 1884.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 74, 84, 1876-78.

Nairn, a parish at the mouth of the river just mentioned, on the sea-coast, in the NW of Nairnshire. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by the parishes of Auldearn and Ardelach, S by the parish of Cawdor, SW by the parish of Cawdor and the parish of Croy and Dalross, and W by Inverness-shire. The boundary line is almost entirely artificial and highly irregular, the parish being formed by a compact portion on the N—measuring 5 miles from E to W, and 2 miles from N to S—from the SE corner of which a long, straggling projection, varying in breadth from 1 to 1½ mile, runs S for 3 miles to the Burn of Blarandualt. The area is 9549 acres, including 86 of water, 454 of foreshore, and 19 of tidal water. Of this area 162 acres belonged to the Raitknock detached portion of the parish of Cawdor until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred it to Nairn parish. The surface slopes from the sea-beach till it reaches, along the S of the parish, a height of 120 feet, and in the southern prolongation already mentioned it reaches, at Hill of Urchany, a height of over 700 feet. Almost the whole of the surface is under cultivation or woodland. The soil about Kildrummie on the S, round the town of Nairn, and along the coast is sandy and light; along the river it is sand mixed with clay; and throughout most of the southern district it is a good rich loam. The underlying rock is Old Red sandstone. The drainage is effected by the river Nairn, which has a course of 4 miles along the centre and towards the E of the parish and by Lochdhu Burn, which, rising in the SW, has a course of 3 miles, first E and then N, till it reaches the sea 1½ mile W of the mouth of the Nairn. Close to the town of Nairn, on the SW, is the poorhouse for the Nairn Poor-law Combination, which includes the parishes of Abernethy, Ardelach, Ardersier, Auldearn, Cawdor, Cromdale, Croy, Duthil, Dyke, Edinkillie, Nairn, and Petty. It is a plain building, with accommodation for 75 paupers, and the average number of inmates is about 45. Besides Kilravock Castle and Geddes House, which are separately noticed, the mansions are Achareidh, Fir Hall, Househill, Larkfield House, Ivybank, Millbank, Newton, and Viewfield. Geddes is associated with the name of John Mackintosh (1822-51), 'The Earnest Student,' the story of whose life has been so gracefully told by Dr Norman Macleod. At Geddes House once stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but which appears in the Ordnance Survey Map under the somewhat unrecognisable title of St Warn's Chapel. No remains of it are now to be seen, but the site and the surrounding ground is still used as a churchyard, and it is the burial-place of the family of Kilravock, by whom the chapel was founded at least as early as the first half of the 13th century. In the 15th century it was held in high repute for sanctity, and in 1475 Pope Sixtus IV. granted relief for 100 days' penance to all who made pilgrimage to it at certain festivals, or contributed a certain amount to the repair of the building. Three-quarters of a mile E of Geddes House are the ruins of Rait Castle, anciently the seat of the Mackintoshes of Rait, and prior to that a branch of the Cumyns, and also, it is said, of the family of Rait of Rait, which disappeared from the county in the end of the 14th century, and became, according to Shaw in his *History of the Province of Moray*, the founders of the family of Rait of Halgreen in Kincardineshire. The last of the Nairn family was, according to the same authority, Sir Alexander Rait, who, between 1395 and 1400, murdered the then thane of Cawdor. There seems also to have been at an early date a chapel here dedicated to the Virgin Mary; for incidental mention is made in 1343 of 'the hermit of the chapel of St Mary of Rait.' Close to the castle are the remains of an old British fort, called Castle-Findlay. The parish is traversed in the N for 5½ miles by the main coast road from Inverness to Aberdeen, and also for 4½ miles by the Inverness and Forres section of the Highland railway system with a station at Nairn, while in 1894 it was proposed to construct a branch line from Nairn to Cawdor. Besides the town of Nairn, there are the small hamlets of Del-

nies and Moss-side, both in the northern portion of the parish.

The parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray, and the living is worth £326 a year. The churches are noticed in the following article. Under the landward school board the public schools of Delnies and Geddes, with respective accommodation for 138 and 69 pupils, have an average attendance of about 70 and 65, and grants of over £65 and £55. Pop. (1801) 2215, (1831) 3266, (1861) 4486, (1871) 4869, (1881) 5368, (1891) 5250, of whom 2913 were females, and 866 Gaelic-speaking, while 1236 were outside the limits of the police burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

The presbytery of Nairn comprehends the parishes of Ardelach, Ardersier, Auldearn, Cawdor, Croy, and Nairn. Pop. (1871) 11,497, (1881) 12,642, (1891) 11,984, of whom about 740 are communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church has also a presbytery, comprising the Free churches in the same parishes, which six churches together have over 2600 members and adherents.

Nairn (formerly *Invernairn*), the county town of Nairnshire, and a royal and police burgh on the W bank of the river of the same name, at its mouth, and near the E side of the sea-coast of the parish just described. By rail it is 9½ miles W by S of Forres, 15½ ENE of Inverness, 21½ W by S of Elgin, 92¾ NW of Aberdeen, 145 SSW of Wick, 176½ NNW of Edinburgh via Forth Bridge, Dunkeld, and Forres, and 191 N of Glasgow. It is a seaport, and the Highland railway facilitates intercourse with the surrounding country and the transit of goods and produce. In 1894 it was proposed to construct a branch line to Cawdor, about 5 miles to the south-west. Nairn is an important and well-known watering-place, in which connection it has been styled the 'Brighton of the North;' and though this is a somewhat lofty title, it is nevertheless a clean, bright, pleasant, little town, with a remarkably dry climate, partly due to small rainfall, which averages about 23 inches annually, and partly to the rapidity with which the light sandy soil of the neighbourhood absorbs moisture. The adjacent beach, which is sandy, and has a very gentle slope, affords excellent bathing ground, well sheltered and secluded, and for those who do not care for open-air bathing, provision is made in the Public Baths to be afterwards noticed. The surrounding country has also many attractions, both from beauty and historical associations (see AULDEARN, BRODIE, CAWDOR, DARNAWAY CASTLE, FINDHORN, FORRES, KILRAVOCK CASTLE, etc.); while the view across the Firth and along the shore beyond is very good. By London physicians the town is often recommended for invalids requiring a dry and bracing, yet moderate climate, and more than half of the visitors every year come from London and the S of England.

History.—The burgh is of considerable antiquity, and some writers have held that it was here that Sigurd built his burg in the latter part of the 9th century (see MORAY), and have identified it with the Narmin of Boece. This identification, though found in the later editions of Camden, and generally given on his authority, can be traced no farther back than Bellenden's translation of Boece, and was probably adopted by Camden from Holinshed's *Chronicle*, which is merely an Anglicised form of Bellenden. Gordon of Straloch and the writer in the *Old Statistical Account* mention an old castle whose site was then covered by the sea, and the latter asserts that there were people then alive who remembered seeing vestiges of it; while, on the other hand, Shaw, in his *History of the Province of Moray* (and he was well acquainted with the district, as he was for fifteen years minister of the adjoining parish of Cawdor), says that no Danish fort or any tradition of it existed. The existence of the royal burgh is said to date from the time of William the Lyon, according to charter mention in the reign of Alexander II., when the king granted certain lands to the Bishop of Moray 'in excambium illius terre apud Invernarn quam Dominus Rex Willelmus, pater meus, cepit de episcopo Moraviensi

ad firmandum in ea castellum et burgum de Invernaren. The castle stood in what was known as the Constabulary garden near High Street, and in the 13th century the sheriffs of Nairn were *ex officio* keepers of it. In 1264 Alexander de Moravia, the then sheriff, was repaid by the royal treasurer for expense incurred in plastering the hall, in placing locks on the doors of the keep, and in providing two cables for the drawbridge. In the 14th century the office of sheriff and constable of the castle became hereditary in the family of Cawdor, and with them it remained till the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, when the then thane claimed £3000 as compensation for the first office, and £500 for the second. The lauds and town itself were granted by Robert I. to his brother-in-law, Hugh, Earl of Ross, and they probably continued in the possession of that family till the forfeiture of John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, in 1475. At that period the tenure of the lands in Nairnshire, which had been formerly held under the Earls of Ross, was changed to a crown-holding; and a similar change very probably took place with regard to the town of Nairn, which then begins to be styled in records the king's burgh and the royal burgh of Nairn; unless it may be thought that the terms of Robert I.'s grant of the earldom of Moray to Thomas Randolph (which cannot easily be reconciled with the Earl of Ross's charter) are sufficient to prove that Nairn, as well as Elgin and Forres, was then of the rank of a royal burgh. The town stands across the line marking the division between the highlands and lowlands which intersects High Street about Rose Street. The part of the town NE of this was inhabited by Saxon-speaking fishermen, the part to the SW by Gaelic-speaking Highlanders, and hence the story that James VI., when twitted, after his accession to the English throne, about the inferior importance of the towns of his old kingdom, replied that, however that might be, he had a town in Scotland 'sae lang that the inhabitants of the one end did not understand the language spoken at the other;' and when Dr Johnson passed through the town 170 years later, he found no great change had taken place, for he says: 'At Nairn we may fix the verge of the Highlands; for here I first saw peat fires, and first heard the Erse language.' He is otherwise very hard on the town, for he says: 'We came to Nairn, a royal burgh, which, if once it flourished, is now in a state of miserable decay; hut I know not whether its chief annual magistrate has not still the title of Lord Provost.' In the Covenanted troubles of the 17th century the burgh does not seem to have taken a very active part, or to have suffered much, though, after the battle of Auldearn, Montrose's men burned and destroyed Cawdor's house in the town. The Duke of Cumberland spent the night of 14 April in the Laird of Kilravock's town-house here, and the night following at the old house of Balblair not far off. To the W of the town, between Balblair and Kildrummie, are the fields where the Royalist army encamped, where they held their rejoicings on the Duke of Cumberland's birthday, the 15 April, and where they were when the Highlanders attempted their night surprise. The only distinguished native of the town was Lieutenant-Colonel James Grant, C.B. (1827-92), son of a former parish minister. Colonel Grant accompanied Speke in his journey to the sources of the Nile in 1863, and gave an account of the expedition in his *Walk across Africa*.

Streets, etc.—The principal street, High Street, extends from the river south-westward for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and contains now a number of very good buildings. From it the older streets branch off, but along the sea and on the W side there are large numbers of handsome villas, many of them built for the purpose of being let to visitors, but others built by their proprietors as sea-side residences for themselves. The county buildings, near the middle of the NW side of High Street, were erected in 1818, and greatly improved in 1870. They have a good front and spire, and, besides providing accommodation for the county offices, contain a large

county hall, used also as a court-room. The prison cells erected behind have, since the passing of the Prisons Act, become almost useless. The public hall was projected in 1865, and built by a joint-stock company at a cost of about £1200. It contains a large hall, with accommodation for 800 persons, supper-rooms, and ante-rooms. On the SE of the town the railway crosses the river Nairn by a handsome stone bridge of four arches, each with a span of 70 feet and 34 feet high. A little farther down the river is the bridge for the great coast road. It was originally built by Rose of Clava in 1632, but has since been very extensively repaired in consequence of damage received in heavy floods in 1782 and 1829. The parish church, erected in 1893-94 at the corner of Seabank Road on a site presented by Colonel Clark of Achareidh, provides accommodation for 1200 worshippers. It is a very handsome church in the Early Gothic style, with square tower above the entrance, the estimated cost of the edifice being £8000, and superseded a plain erection of 1811, containing 900 sittings. The new Free church to the S is a fine building, Early French Gothic in style, erected in 1880-81 at a cost of £7000, and containing 1200 sittings. There is a handsome spire with clock and bell. The U.P. church, erected in 1851-52, contains 512 sittings. The Congregational church, erected in 1804 at a cost of £575, contains 416 sittings. St Columba's Scottish Episcopal church is an Early English edifice of 1857, containing 225 sittings; and St Mary's Roman Catholic church (1864) contains 150. There is also a small English Episcopal church. At the SW end of the town is Rose's Academical Institution, built by subscription on ground given by Captain Rose, and supported by endowment, subscriptions, and fees. Near it is a monument erected by old pupils as a memorial of Mr John Strath, who was for 40 years parish schoolmaster. In 1890 a statue was erected to the memory of Dr Gregor, a well-known Indian medical man. Church Street and the Monitory public schools, and St Mary's Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 348, 470, and 50 pupils, have an average attendance of about 270, 275, and 35, and grants amounting to about £245, £220, and £25. There are also some private schools. The Town and County Hospital, to the W of the town, was erected by subscription in 1846, and is supported by donations and subscriptions. It is managed by directors chosen by the subscribers. The Northern Counties Convalescent Home is situated at Nairn, and there is a cemetery E of the town. There is also a museum, containing a valuable cabinet of minerals.

Two large bathing establishments possess all kinds of artificial baths, cold, tepid, and warm. The Marine Hotel salt-water baths are open to the public at all seasons. Near the sea-shore is a large swimming-bath, erected in 1872-73 at a cost of about £1500. The main building is a square measuring 91 feet each way, covered with a glass roof. The plan of the bottom has been so ingeniously managed, that, while the depth of water slopes gradually from 1 foot 3 inches to 6 feet, yet there is a swimming course all round of about 100 yards. Water is pumped from the sea by a centrifugal pump worked by steam, and the bath when full holds 140,000 gallons. A large number of bathing coaches ply on the beach during the summer months.

A wharf and harbour were constructed at the mouth of the river in 1820, according to a plan by Telford, the principle being to increase the depth of the river, and by straightening its course from the bridge downwards to increase the scour, and so prevent the silting up of the opening. Inclusive of a sum paid for injury to the neighbouring salmon fishings, the operations cost £5500, but so great was the damage done by the flood of 1829 that only very small vessels and fishing boats frequented the place. Fresh works, on a similar plan, were afterwards again constructed; a breakwater of wood and stone, 400 yards long, was extended from the E side of the river, so as to afford shelter against the only winds to which the harbour is exposed; and further

improvements have subsequently been made. The rise of spring tides in the harbour is about 14 feet, and of neaps 11 feet. In its custom-house relations it is a creek under the port of Inverness. In 1894 there were 78 boats belonging to the place, of which 46 were first-class, 27 second-class, and 5 third-class; and connected with them there were 250 resident fishermen and boys. Most of these boats prosecute the herring fishing from ports farther down the firth. The exports are timber, corn, potatoes, eggs, smoked haddocks, herrings, and freestone; and the imports are foodstuffs, soft-goods, hardware, lime, manures, and coal. The white fishing is successfully prosecuted, and there are good salmon fishings along the coast on both sides of the river. The harbour affairs are managed by the town council. There are excellent sandstone and granite quarries within a few miles of the town, and a well-known distillery at Brackla is 4 miles off.

Municipality, etc.—Any charters erecting the town into a royal burgh, or granting or ratifying its privileges, appear to be lost; but a charter of confirmation, granted by James VI. in 1597 and approved by act of parliament, refers to one of Alexander I. The town is now governed by a provost, a deau of guild, a treasurer, 3 bailies, and



Seal of Nairn.

11 councillors. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 there are 9 commissioners of police, but the police force is incorporated with that of the county, which has its headquarters in the town. The corporation at one time possessed a considerable amount of landed property, but most of it has been alienated. The revenue is about £1000 a year. Gas is supplied by a private company formed in 1839. Water was introduced many years ago, and in 1884 the supply was improved by the erection of a concrete collecting well near the springs at Urchany, the cost of the improvement being about £900. In 1878-80 a scheme for the utilisation of the sewage was carried out. The whole refuse is carried across the river in an iron pipe 18 inches in diameter, and spread by irrigation over the surface of a salt marsh, from which the sea has been dammed out by an embankment of clay down to the rock. The pipe is carried across the river on two iron cylinders filled with concrete, and this portion has been converted into a foot-bridge, while beyond it is embedded in an embankment, on the top of which is a walk. The total cost was £3000, of which £1542 was spent on the irrigation scheme alone. The arms of the town are St Ninian in a proper habit, holding in his right hand a cross fitchée, and in the left an open book.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; offices of the British Linen Company, Caledonian, National, and Royal banks, a National Security Savings Bank, and several hotels. The newspapers are the *Nairnshire Telegraph* (1841), published on Wednesday, and the *St Ninian's Press* (1892) on Saturday. There is a masonic lodge and a Foresters' court; and among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed

the Volunteer Hall, the Seamen's Hall, the Literary Institute, the Nairn Friendly Society, a branch of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, the Nairn Building Society, a Farming Society, the Mackenzie Bursary Fund, John Rose Troup's Charitable Fund, the Ladies' Benevolent Society, the Nairn Coal and Meal Fund, the Swimming Club and Humane Society, the Rowing Club, the Bowling Club, the County Cricket Club, the Golf Club, and the 10th and 11th batteries of the Highland Artillery Volunteers. Ordinary and small debt sheriff courts are held every Tuesday during session. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Ordinary weekly markets are held on Thursday. Fairs for cattle and other live stock are held monthly on the Saturday after Beaul, and hiring fairs on the Thursdays preceding 26 May and 22 Nov.

Nairn unites with INVERNESS, FORRES, and FORTROSE in returning a member to serve in parliament. Parliamentary constituency (1895-96) 564; municipal constituency 726 (162 females). Valuation (1884) £13,710, (1895) £15,333, inclusive of railway. Pop. of royal burgh (1881) 4645, (1891) 4640; of parliamentary burgh (1841) 2388, (1851) 2977, (1861) 3435, (1871) 3735, (1881) 4161, (1891) 4014, of whom 1726 were males, and 2288 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 859, vacant 50, building 2.

Nairne. See AUCHTERGAVEN and MEIKLEOUR.

Nairnshire, a small county in the N of Scotland, on the S shore of the Moray Firth. It is bounded N by that arm of the sea, E by Elginshire, and S and W by Inverness-shire. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 effected a considerable readjustment of the boundaries of Nairnshire in connection with the neighbouring counties of Elgin, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty, with the result that the county contains now but five parishes, one of these—Croy and Dalross—being, however, still left partly in Inverness-shire. Of the parishes partly in Nairnshire and partly in Elginshire, Dyke and Moy has been placed wholly in the county of Elgin; and the two detached parts of the Nairnshire parish of Ardclach have also been transferred to Elginshire, to the parish of Edinkillie. Of those partly in Nairnshire and partly in Inverness-shire, Cawdor has been placed wholly in the former county, and Davity and Dunlichity wholly in the latter; while Moy and Dalrossie has been restricted to its Inverness-shire portion, the Nairnshire portion having been transferred to Cawdor. By the latter transfer no change has been made on the boundary. The parish of Croy and Dalross, too, except a detached part in Inverness-shire which was transferred to the parish of Luverness, was redivided between the two counties in such a way as to avoid the inconveniences caused by the former boundary, with the result of leaving the parish pretty equally divided between them. As regards the county of Ross and Cromarty, a large part of the parish of Urquhart and Logie-Wester formed a detached portion of Nairnshire. This portion consisted simply of the barony of Ferintosh, and had been for years treated as part of Ross and Cromarty for most county purposes. The Commissioners completed the transfer by disjoining it from Nairnshire and annexing it to Ross and Cromarty. These detached portions of Nairnshire had been included in the county since 1476, when William, Thane of Cawdor, had influence enough to have all his lands in the neighbouring counties included in the county of Nairn, where the main body of his estates lay. Ferintosh is the Gaelic *Fearn-tosh*, 'The Toishach's or Thane's land.' For further details concerning the parish boundaries, see the separate articles.

The outline of the county is very irregular, and to a large extent artificial. Starting from the NE corner at the middle of the bank known as the Bar, midway between the mouth of the river Nairn and that of the river Findhorn, it proceeds irregularly S by E to the Muckle Burn, close to Earlsmill, and after following the course of that stream for 2 miles again strikes in its former direction to the Findhorn at the bend SW of

Dounduff. After following the course of the Findhorn for 7 furlongs it strikes SE to the high ground between the basins of the Dorbeck and the upper tributaries of the Findhorn, which—except for a zigzag to the E at Lochan Tutach and another to the E at Lochindorb—it follows S and S by W to its most southerly point at Carn Glas (2162 feet). The principal summits along this line, from N to S, are Carn Dubhaidh (1000 feet), Hill of Aitnoch (1351), Carn nan clach Garbha (1362), Carn Allt Laoigh (1872), and Carn Glas. From this last summit the line passes irregularly north-westward—between the basins of the Edinchat Burn (SW) and the Leonach and Rhilean Burns (NE), all flowing to the Findhorn—by Carn an t' Sean-liathanaich (SE, 2076; NW, 2056) and Carn Torr Mheadhoin (1761) to the Findhorn, which it reaches near the upper end of the Streens, midway between Polochaig and Ballerochan. It turns up the river for 5 furlongs, and then strikes first N by W to the summit of Carn nan tri-tighearnan (2013 feet), and thence westward to the Dalriach Burn near its source. It follows the course of this stream for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the bend where the burn turns to the S, and then passes NW to the top of Beinn na Buchanich, whence the course northward to the shore of the firth, $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles E of Ardersier Point at Fort George, is a series of most involved zigzags too complicated to be here particularly described. The length of the county is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the Nairn on the N to Carn Glas on the S, and the mean breadth is about 11 miles. Of the total area of the county 25,692 acres were under cultivation in 1896, and 13,443 were under wood, while 2976 were under permanent pasture, and the rest was rough grazing, heath, and waste, there being a considerable amount devoted to grouse. Among the counties of Scotland Nairnshire is thirtieth as regards area, thirty-second as regards population, and thirty-third as regards valuation.

The portion of the county near the coast is part of the well-known 'laich of Moray.' It is fertile and well-wooded, and within 2 miles of the shore rises to an average height of from 70 to 80 feet above sea-level. Within the next 6 miles this rise is continued to a height of about 600 feet, and the whole district is under cultivation or covered with thriving woods. South of the 800 feet contour line the whole county is wild moorland, with an average height of from 1200 to 1500 feet, and having, besides the heights already mentioned, along the boundary the tops of Carn Maol (1000), Creag an Daimh (1180), Carn a Chrasgie (1314), Carn na Callich (1218), Beinn Bhuide Mhor (1797), Carn Sgumain (1370), Maol an Tailleir (1373), Carn na Sgubaich (1522), and Carn a Garbh glaic (1523). The drainage of the S and E is effected by the Findhorn and its tributaries. The Findhorn enters the county near the centre of the SW side, and flows across towards the NE, quitting it near Dounduff after a course of almost 19 miles. From the S it receives the Tomlachan, Leonach, and Rhilean Burns, which drain the extreme S of the county, but none of the other tributaries are of any great size or importance. The centre of the county is drained partly by the Muckle Burn—which, rising at Carn a Chrasgie, has a north-easterly course of about 16 miles ere it passes into Elginshire—and its tributaries the Blarandualt Burn (W) and the Lethen Burn (E); and partly by the Riereach Burn and Allt Dearg which rise in the SW, and, joining near Cawdor, flow to the river Nairn. The drainage on the W is carried off by the Nairn and by a small burn that flows into the sea $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the mouth of the Nairn. The lochs are neither large nor important. In the NE corner, near the sea, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of one another, are Loch Loy ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile) and Cran Loch ($3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.); near the NW border is the Loch of the Clans ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.); and on the border, and partly in Inverness-shire, is Loch Flemington (1 mile \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.); near the centre of the E side is Loch Belivat (3×1 furl.); near the centre of the county the Loch of Boath ($2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.); and on the E boundary a portion of Lochan Tutach. None of the lochs are of importance for angling, and,

except the Findhorn, the Nairn, and Cawdor Burn, none of the streams.

Geology.—The geological features of Nairnshire, though presenting no great variety, are nevertheless of considerable interest and importance. The rock formations occurring within the boundaries of the county may be classified as follows: 1. the stratified crystalline rocks with the associated granite masses; 2. the representatives of the lower and upper Old Red Sandstone; 3. the glacial, post-glacial, and recent deposits, which attain a remarkable development. The belt of low ground bordering the Moray Firth is occupied by members of the Old Red Sandstone, while the high-lying districts are composed of metamorphic and igneous rocks. Indeed the distribution of the rock formations in this county furnishes ample proof of the close relation between the superficial features and the geological structure.

In the tract lying between the basins of the Nairn and Findhorn, the stratified crystalline rocks are thrown into a great synclinal fold, the axis of which runs approximately from Dallaschyle southwards in the direction of Creag an Daimh. In the Riereach Burn, and in the streams which unite to form the Muckle Burn, the general inclination of the strata is towards the NW and WNW, but as we proceed towards the W boundary of the county we find that the same strata gradually swing round till the strike is nearly at right angles with its former course. This change in the strike of the beds, which is evidently due to an extensive fold, may be followed in the streams draining the W slope of Carn nan tri-tighearnan, and in the higher reaches of Allt Dearg. There is little variety in the lithological character of the strata throughout the area just indicated, as they consist for the most part of grey micaceous flaggy gneiss, thin bedded mica schists, and bands of micaceous quartzite.

In the centre of the synclinal fold, however, between Dallaschyle and Creag an Daimh, the flaggy gneiss is overlaid by a more massive series, in which the foliation is not so well marked, and the mica is not so abundantly developed. Far up on the northern slope of Carn nan tri-tighearnan there is to be found an interesting band of porphyritic gneiss, containing large crystals of felspar, round which the quartz, felspar, and mica curve in irregular folia. In general character this rock resembles the well-known bands of porphyritic gneiss or foliated granite to be found in the county of Banff. Throughout the area occupied by these stratified rocks there are numerous veins of granite, diorite, and amphibolite. The best example of the last-mentioned occurs near Rehiran, about 3 miles southwest of Cawdor, the chief constituent being hornblende, which is associated with a small quantity of mica and felspar.

There are three masses of granite within the limits of the county. Of these by far the largest is situated along the E boundary, extending from Lethen Bar Hill S by Ardelach and Glenferness to the Bridge of Dulsie, a distance of 6 miles. The second area lies along the W border, between Ben nan Cragan and Ben Buidhe Mhor; while the third extends from Rait Castle E to near Kinstearry. Though of limited extent, the last of these granite masses is of considerable commercial value, as the rock forms an admirable building stone, and when polished presents a beautiful appearance. The beauty of the rock is due to the presence of large crystals of pink orthoclase felspar, which are developed porphyritically in the midst of the quartz, felspar, and mica. Indeed the lithological character of the rock is so distinct that boulders of it can be detected in the superficial deposits, far to the E, in the low grounds of Elgin and Banffshire.

The relations between these ancient crystalline rocks and the overlying strata of Old Red Sandstone age clearly show that the old land surface must have undergone considerable denudation prior to Old Red times. Not only do the breccias rest on a highly eroded platform; they frequently fill up considerable hollows in the

metamorphic series. Even at that far off time, there must have been hollows or valleys between Dallaschyle and the Hill of Urchany, and between the latter hill and Lethen Bar; but there is no evidence pointing to the conclusion that the valleys of the Findhorn and Nairn were excavated at that ancient date. Beginning first with the lower Old Red Sandstone strata, it is observable that the inland boundary, when followed from Lethen Bar W to the valley of the Nairn at Cantray, maintains a sinuous course. From Lethen Bar the boundary line sweeps in a great curve by Littlemill and the Wine Well round the N margin of the granite of Park. From the latter point it stretches SW by Little Urchany to the ravines S of Cawdor, where it forms a similar curve to that described, thence winding round the ridge of gneiss at Dallaschyle to the S slope of the valley of the Nairn. The general succession of the strata belonging to the lower division is remarkably uniform in different parts of the county; the chief variation being due to the irregular thickness of the basement breccias. Resting unconformably on the gneiss, and forming the lowest member of the series, we find a coarse breccia, which is composed of angular and sub-angular fragments of the underlying rocks. Though the dominant ingredients consist of gneiss and quartzite, it is of importance to note that the breccia at certain localities is largely made up of granitic detritus. On the NW slope of the Lethen Bar Hill, and again in the valley of the Nairn near Cantray, numerous blocks of granite are met with in the basal beds which have been derived from the adjacent granite masses. It is obvious therefore that the latter must have been exposed to denudation ere the lowest beds of the Old Red Sandstone in this county were deposited on the sea floor. By far the best section of the basal breccias and conglomerates is exposed in the ravine S of Cawdor, where the Riereach Burn has cut a narrow gorge through them. From their development at this locality there can be little doubt that they fill a bay in the ancient coast-line, a supposition which gains support from the fact that the basement breccia thins away to a few feet against the projecting spurs of gneiss at Rait Castle and Dallaschyle. The strata just described are succeeded by the well-known fish bed, which forms such an important horizon in the Moray Firth basin. At certain localities thin reddish sandstones are intercalated between the breccias and the fish bed. The latter presents the features so characteristic of this important zone, the fish-remains occurring in the heart of limestone nodules, while the nodules are embedded in soft clays or shales. At several localities it has proved highly fossiliferous. Of these, perhaps the most celebrated within the county is Lethen Bar, where numerous ichthyolites have been obtained in a fine state of preservation. The old quarry where the limestone was formerly wrought is now covered up, but by making a series of trenches through the boulder clay in the farm of Brevail it is still possible to exhume excellent specimens. On the farm of Clune, close by Brevail, fossils have also been met with in the fish bed. The following species, among others, have been gathered from these localities: *Pterichthys Milleri* (Ag.), *P. cornutus* (Ag.), *P. oblongus* (Ag.), *P. productus* (Ag.), *Cocosteus oblongus* (Ag.), *Diplacanthus striatulus* (Ag.), *Cheirolepis Cummingsæ* (Ag.), *Osteolepis major* (Ag.), *Glyptolepis leptopterus* (Ag.).

The fish bed caps the NW slope of Lethen Bar Hill, and is isolated from the outcrop on the N bank of the Muckle Burn, near Lethen House. This stream has cut down to the basal conglomerate underlying the fish bed, and displays excellent sections of the breccias between Fleenasgael and Buruside. To the W of the projecting spur of gneiss and granite at Rait Castle and Park the clays with the fossiliferous limestone nodules reappear at Knockloan about 3 miles S of Nairn, while in the valley of the Nairn they are to be met with on the N bank of the river between Cantray and the W boundary of the county. Owing to the vast accumulation of superficial deposits in the low-lying parts of Nairnshire there is no continuous section of the strata

which succeed the fish bed. From the various exposures, however, it is evident that the general character of the beds is widely different from the massive sandstones of the upper division. They consist of fissile micaceous shales, which are frequently charged with beautiful specimens of *Psilophyton*, grey grits and sandstones, well-bedded flagstones and shales. Indeed the general order of succession of the lower Old Red Sandstone in Nairnshire closely resembles that in the adjacent portions of Inverness-shire.

To the S of the main boundary line of the lower division there are two small outliers of coarse conglomerates and sandstones, which evidently belong to the same series. One of these occurs in the Muckle Burn near Highland Boath, while the other is met with in the Findhorn basin near Drynachen Lodge. The former rests unconformably on the ancient crystalline rocks, while the latter is brought into contact with them by two parallel faults. Though they are now completely isolated from each other as well as from the main area, they clearly indicate the original extension of the members of the lower division far up the slopes of the Highland hills.

An interesting feature connected with this formation in Nairnshire is the evidence of an unconformity between the upper and lower divisions of the system. Attention has already been directed (see ELGINSHIRE, geological description) to the magnificent section of the upper Old Red Sandstone in the Findhorn N of Sluie. The strata present the same characters in the Muckle Burn between Earlsmill and Whitemire and along the shore at Nairn. Grey and reddish grey false-bedded sandstones, with bands of fine conglomerate and thin seams of red clays or shales, follow each other with little variation. The sandstones frequently contain pellets or nodules of green clays, which decompose readily under atmospheric agencies. These beds have been largely quarried in the neighbourhood of Nairn, and various old quarry holes are to be seen along the ancient coast-line bounding the 25-feet terrace. Numerous plates of *Pterichthys major*, recently named *Asterolepis maximus* by Dr Traquair, have been obtained from these sandstones at Nairn. The great divergence in lithological character and organic contents between the members of the upper and lower divisions in this county was first detected by Dr Malcolmson, and the unconformity between the two divisions has been recently demonstrated by Sir Archibald Geikie. From the manner in which the sandstones of the upper division steal across the edges of the lower Old Red strata as we pass E from the town of Nairn towards the Muckle Burn at Glen-shiel, it is evident that there is a gradual overlap of the one series on the other. Near the latter locality the upper Old Red Sandstone rests on the oldest members of the lower division, while still further E, in the Findhorn section, the former rests directly on the ancient crystalline rocks. It follows therefore that during the interval which elapsed between the lower and upper divisions of this formation the members of the lower Old Red Sandstone must have undergone considerable denudation.

Between the Old Red Sandstone period and glacial times there is a gap in the geological record of the district. If any of the secondary formations were ever deposited in the low grounds of the county they have been completely removed by denudation. The superficial deposits of glacial and post-glacial age are splendidly developed in the lower districts; indeed, owing to this fact, few glaciated surfaces are exposed by means of which the direction of the ice-flow can be determined. At the granite quarry near Newton of Park an admirable example is seen of a striated surface, the striae pointing E and a few degrees S of E. Along the W border of the county, between the Nairn valley and the coast-line, the ice-markings trend to the N of E. When these facts are viewed in connection with the evidence supplied by the adjacent counties of Inverness and Elgin, it is apparent that the ice issuing from the Great Glen towards the Moray Firth moved first of all in an ENE direction, and was gradually deflected towards the E

and the ESE on approaching the plains of Nairn and Moray.

In certain parts of the county there are two distinct boulder clays, which are separated by an important series of inter-glacial sands, gravels, and finely laminated clays. The older of the two boulder clays is usually more tenacious than that which overlies the inter-glacial beds, and the stones are generally more distinctly grooved. Admirable sections showing the order of succession of this glacial series are exposed in the streams draining the Cawdor moors. An examination of the stones embedded in the boulder clays shows that even in the areas occupied by the gneiss striated blocks of red sandstone occur in considerable abundance, thus indicating that the ice was compelled to move E along the slopes of the hills, bearing along with it the detritus from the Old Red Sandstone tracts to the areas occupied by the metamorphic series.

In the valley of the Nairn at Clava, Mr Fraser, C.E., Inverness, has obtained marine shells from fine blue clay underlying boulder clay. This locality was formerly included in Nairnshire, but by the recent Boundary Commission it has been transferred to the county of Inverness. This high level shell-bearing deposit has been investigated by a committee appointed by the British Association, and the results of their examination have been published in the report of the Nottingham meeting (1893). By means of excavations at the surface and trial bores, the committee constructed the following section showing the sequence of deposits at this locality:

1. Surface soil and sandy boulder clay, . . . 43 feet.
2. Fine sand, 20 "
3. Shelly blue clay, with stones in lower part, 16 "
4. Coarse gravel and sand, 15 "
5. "Brown clay and stones," 21½ "
6. Solid rock. (Grit of Old Red Sandstone age.)

The shelly clay was proved to be 16 feet thick in the main section, and appeared to be continuous for a distance of 190 yards in a nearly horizontal position. It contains a small proportion of stones, usually well rounded, and chiefly near the base, varying considerably in relative proportion from those in the overlying boulder clay and underlying gravel. This variation is specially marked in the blocks of Old Red Sandstone. For example, the proportion of Old Red blocks in the shelly blue clay is only 17 per cent., while in the overlying boulder clay and underlying gravel it varies from 70 to 80 per cent. There is, further, a difference in the appearance of the sand in the shelly clay and that occurring both above and beneath it. The report also states that the variety of shells in the clay is limited. They are chiefly shallow-water species; some might have lived at depths varying from 15 to 20 fathoms or in shallower water nearer the shore, but the majority are littoral forms. Though the fauna is not intensely Arctic, it implies colder conditions than the present, there being a considerable number of Arctic species common in the glacial beds in the west of Scotland. The prevailing shell is *Littorina littorea*, but the following, among other forms, were noted—*Astarte compressa*, *A. sulcata*, *Leda pernula*, *L. pygmaea*, *Mytilus edulis*, *Tellina Baltica*, *Buccinum undatum*, *Natica Groenlandica*, etc. In this deposit barnacles (Balani) and crab claws were also obtained, together with Ostracoda and Foraminifera. It is important to note that the shells are remarkably well preserved, many retaining their epidermis. They do not show any abrasion or other effects of ice action. Relying solely on the condition of the organic remains, one would infer that the deposit is *in situ*, and indicates a depression of the land to the extent of over 500 feet. Though such was the general opinion of the committee, a minority considered that the evidence was not sufficient to establish this conclusion.

Resting on the upper boulder clay there is a great development of morainic gravels on the moory ground between the basins of the Nairn and Findhorn; sometimes forming long sinuous ridges upwards of ¼ mile in length, which enclose shallow lochans or patches of

peat. By far the most interesting development of the kamiform series occurs in the low ground between Nairn and the W boundary of the county. Beginning at Meikle Kildrummie this prominent ridge of sand and shingle is traceable W to Loch Flemington, a distance of 3 miles. At the former locality the height of the kames is about 100 feet above the sea-level, and towards the W limit they rise to the level of 140 feet. This long kame forms a prominent feature on the broad platform of sand and gravel to the S of the railway between Nairn and Fort George. It stands indeed at the edge of the belt of fertile ground formed by the 100-foot terrace. In addition to this ancient terrace there are remains of the 50-foot beach to the E of the town of Nairn, though of limited extent. But along the shores of the firth between Fort George and the mouth of the Findhorn the 25-foot terrace is well developed, though covered to a considerable extent by vast accumulations of blown sand. The inland cliff, which consists of stratified sands, gravel, and clay resting on boulder clay, and which marks the border of this ancient beach, is easily followed from Fort George to Loch Loy. The terrace is of variable breadth, sometimes measuring only 200 yards from the present coast-line, sometimes 2½ miles across.

One of the most interesting features connected with this sea beach is the great development of sand drift on its surface, particularly in the neighbourhood of Culbin. Formerly one of the most fertile tracts in the province of Moray, where stood the mansion-house of Culbin among richly cultivated fields and homesteads, the area occupied by the Culbin sandhills is now but a desert waste, whose contour is changed by every wind that blows. The invasion of the sand-drift took place in 1694, and so effectual was the inroad that only a small portion of the estate escaped, which was buried by succeeding storms. Various interesting relics are now and again picked up where the drifting of the sand has laid bare part of the old cultivated land. These consist of coins and farm implements, but numerous flint arrow heads belonging to neolithic times are also met with in isolated heaps. A considerable development of sand dunes rests on the 25-foot beach near Fort George, but to the E of the town of Nairn, between Loch Loy and the mouth of the Findhorn, the features which they present are worthy of special note. The Maviston Sandhills, which lie about 4 miles to the E of Nairn, consist of two prominent dome-shaped masses of sand—the one lying to the E of the other—which are partly surrounded by small conical heaps of sand. Each of these sand domes slopes gently to the W at an angle of 5°, while at the E limit the angle of inclination is between 30° and 40°. Beyond the county boundary the extensive forest named the Low Wood covers the plain of the 25-foot beach, which is dotted at intervals with minor accumulations of blown sand. To the E of this plantation lies the tract of the Culbin Sands, measuring about 3 miles in length and about 2 miles in breadth. The centre of the area is occupied by a succession of great ridges of sand upwards of 100 feet high, sloping towards the W at a gentle angle of a few degrees and with a much higher inclination towards the E. These dome-shaped accumulations are surrounded by conical heaps and ridges trending from WSW to ENE, and varying in height from 10 to 30 feet. The surface of the great domes as well as the minor heaps are beautifully ripple-marked by the wind, and sections of the mounds display excellent examples of false bedding. With reference to the question of their origin the following explanation has recently been given: 'There is a combination of circumstances in that district favourable to their formation. The Findhorn carries an enormous quantity of sand at present to the sea every year, and this denudation must have proceeded steadily since glacial times. When this sediment is discharged into the sea, it is borne W and SW by the currents along the shore, and is eventually deposited on the shelving beach by tidal action. It is then caught up by the winds and borne inland in an E direction. But in addition to this it is

highly probable that the prevalent W winds caught up the deposits of sand belonging to the 100-foot beach and swept them onwards in the direction of the Culbin area. Viewed in this light these sandhills give us some idea of the enormous denudation which is constantly going on over the surface of the land.' The course of the Findhorn at its mouth was changed after the advance of the Culbin Sands. Formerly it flowed in a westerly direction from Binsness for a distance of 3 miles and joined the sea at the old bar, but owing probably to the sand drift it was compelled to flow in a northerly direction into the sea.

Soils and Agriculture.—The soil in the eastern part of the 'laich' is a rich free loam, overlying sand or gravel, and in the western part is in some places a stiff strong clay, in others a sharp mould inclining to gravel. In the uplands the arable lands are haughs along the valleys of the streams, or light stony or sandy soil on the slopes and braes. There are about 300 acres on an average annually under beans, rye, vetches, fallow, etc. The permanent pasture not broken up in rotation is 3000 acres. There has been, as in most of the other northern counties, a very great decrease in the area under wheat.

The agricultural live stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	8304	1826	28,230	1489	39,849
1870	5506	1123	17,278	733	24,640
1877	6513	1247	16,971	932	25,663
1883	5676	1292	18,799	926	24,693
1896	6297	1458	19,666	683	28,104

The early returns seem again faulty. Not much attention is given to the breeding of pure stock, and the cattle are mostly crosses. The sheep in the lowlands are mostly Leicesters, though Cheviots are also kept; those in the uplands are blackfaced. The farms are generally held on leases of 19 years. There were in the county, in 1891, 268 farmers employing 381 men, 193 boys, 55 women, and 3 girls. The principal mansions, most of which are separately noticed, are Achareidh, Boath, Cawdor Castle, Coulmony, Delnies House, Fir Hall, Geddes House, Glenferness House, Househill, Ivybank, Kilravock Castle, Kinsteary, Lethen House, Millbank, Nairngrove, Nairnside, Newton, and Viewfield. Manufactures there are practically none, except at Brackla Distillery, 3½ miles SW of the town of Nairn; and besides agriculture, and those connected with the town and the coast fishings, the only industries are the sandstone and granite quarries—the latter at Kinsteary, opened up in 1872.

Roads, etc.—The Forres and Inverness section of the Highland railway traverses the whole of the county from E to W near the coast for a distance of 8½ miles, while the Aviemore and Inverness section of the same railway traverses the western corner of the county for a short distance, at the point where the river Nairn enters the shire, leaving it by a viaduct across the river. The main coast road from Inverness to Aberdeen passes along near the line of railway from the town of Nairn; a good road strikes south-westward to Croy, and another south-eastward by Bridge of Logie (Findhorn) to the road from Forres to Grantown. From a point 1 mile S of Bridge of Logie a branch goes off to the NE and joins the Forres road, while another passes S by W to Duthil. General Wade's military road from the Highland road to Fort George enters the county ½ mile W by S of Lochan Tutach, and, crossing the Findhorn at Dulsie, passes through the centre of the county in a north-westerly direction till it enters Inverness-shire, 1 furlong SE of Fort George railway station. There are also a large number of good district roads.

The only royal or police burgh is Nairn; the only burgh of barony or village with more than 300 inhabitants is Auldearn; and the principal smaller villages are Cawdor, Delnies, and Newton. The civil county comprises the four entire *quoad civilia* parishes of Nairn,

Auldearn, Ardcloch, and Cawdor, and half of Croy and Dalcross. The parishes of Ardcloch, Auldearn, Cawdor, Croy, and Nairn are ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Nairn, in the synod of Moray. Within the limits of the county there are 5 places of worship connected with the Established Church, 5 in connection with the Free Church, 1 in connection with the U.P. Church, 1 in connection with the Congregational Church, 1 in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church, 1 in connection with the English Episcopal Church, and 1 in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the year ending Sept. 1894, there were 17 schools (15 public), which, with accommodation for 1841 children, had 1486 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 1162. Their staff consisted of 24 certificated, 2 assistant, and 10 pupil teachers. Nairnshire, with a constituency of 803 in 1895-96, unites with Elgin in returning a member to serve in parliament. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, 18 deputy-lieutenants, and 55 justices of the peace. It forms a part of the sheriffdom of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn, but there is now no resident sheriff-substitute, the office being conjoined with that of Elginshire. Ordinary and small debt courts are held at Nairn weekly on Tuesday during session; justice of peace courts are held as required; and quarter-sessions are held at Nairn on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The County Council is composed of 20 members, 14 of whom are representatives of as many electoral divisions, and 6 are for the burgh of Nairn. The council is divided into the following committees:—Standing Joint Committee (composed partly of county councillors and partly of commissioners of supply), County Road Board, Roads and Public Health Committee (including one representative from each of the five parochial boards), Finance Committee, County Valuation Committee, Executive Committee under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, Public Health Committee, and Court-House and County Buildings Committee. The county has a police force of 8 men (1 to each 1252 of the population) under a chief constable, with a salary of £135 a year. The number of registered poor on the roll at 26 Sept. 1894 was 183, with 87 dependants. The expenditure for Poor-Law purposes in the same year was £2667. The Poor-Law Combination has been noticed under the parish of Nairn. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 11 per cent. The death-rate averages about 14 per thousand. Valuation (1674) £1264, (1815) £14,902, (1849) £20,156, (1862) £25,982, (1884) £37,143, (1895) £37,045, of which £1470 is for the railway. Pop. of registration county, which takes in the part of Croy in Inverness-shire, (1871) 8372, (1881) 8847, (1891) 8544; of civil county (1801) 8322, (1811) 8496, (1821) 9286, (1831) 9354, (1841) 9217, (1851) 9956, (1861) 10,065, (1871) 10,225, (1881) 10,455, (1891) 9155, of whom 4284 were males, 4871 females, and 1894 Gaelic-speaking. In 1891 the number of persons to each square mile was 57, the number of families 2088, the number of houses 1888, and the number of rooms 9030. Of the whole population 1443 men and 159 women were, in 1891, engaged in occupations connected with farming and fishing, of whom 1130 men and 85 women were connected with farming alone, while 858 men and 269 women were engaged in industrial occupations; and there were 1042 boys and 1032 girls of school age.

The county of Nairn seems to have been separated from Inverness in the second half of the 13th century. Such separate history as the district has is noticed for general purposes in the article MORAY and separate incidents; and the antiquities are noticed in the articles on the separate parishes, as well as in those on CULODEN and KILRAVOC CASTLE. During the clan period the 'laich' was held by the Earl of Moray, and the upper districts by the Mackintoshes. In the middle of the 17th century Nairnshire was celebrated for its witches, the place most infested with them being the neighbourhood of Auldearn. A crazy woman named Isobel Gowdie made, in 1662, a long confession of the delinquencies in this connection of herself and many

others. She declared that the body was 'so numerous, that they were told off into squads and *covines*, as they were termed, to each of which were appointed two officers. One of these was called the Maiden of the Covine, and was usually, like Tam o' Shanter's Nannie, a girl of personal attractions, whom Satan placed beside himself and treated with particular attention, which greatly provoked the spite of the old hags, who felt themselves insulted by the preference. When assembled they dug up graves' to possess themselves of the dead bodies for the purpose of making charms and salves from the bones. They also metamorphosed themselves into different forms—crows, cats, and hares seeming to have been those most common—and rode on straws, beautiful stalks, and rushes, though seemingly more for their own pleasure than on business. Satan, according to poor Isobel's tale, proved but a hard master, scourging and beating them sometimes without mercy, but this notwithstanding they were always ready to obey his behests, and do all kind of harm to their neighbours, stealing their crops, shooting at them with elf-arrows, and forcing their mischievous way into all houses not fenced against them by vigil and prayer. See Alexander Macdonald's 'Agriculture of the Counties of Elgin and Nairn' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* 1884.

Nant, Loch, a lake in Lorn district, Argyllshire, on the mutual border of Kilchrenan and Muckairn parishes, 4 miles NW of Port Sonnachan on Loch Awe. Lying 605 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, and sends off a rivulet $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles northward to Loch Etive. This stream, running nearly parallel to the river Awe, along a narrow thickly-wooded glen with precipitous sides, makes several waterfalls, passes Taynult village, and during the lower part of its course takes down the road from Port Sonnachan to Oban. Like the lake it affords good trout-fishing, and contains both sea-trout and salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Na-Nuagh, Loch, a sea-loch on the mutual border of Arasaig and Moidart districts, Inverness-shire. Opening opposite Eigg island, it penetrates the land $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward; has a maximum breadth of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and sends off, at an acute angle, from its SE side, a bay, Loch Aylort. See BORRODALE.

Naughton, a mansion in Balmerino parish, Fife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs S of the Firth of Tay, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Newport. Built towards the close of the 18th century, but much altered and improved since, it is the seat of Miss Morison-Duncan. Naughton Castle, to the N of the mansion, is said to have been built by a natural son of William the Lyon, and is now reduced to a few fragments of the lower parts of the side walls. Dolhanha, a Culdee establishment in connection with that of St Andrews, is stated by Sibbald to have stood near the Castle's site. The estate belonged so early as the time of Alexander III. to the Hays, ancestors of the noble family of Errol; went by marriage in 1494 to the Crichtons; and passed by sale in 1737 to the Morisons.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Naunt, Loch. See NANT, LOCH.

Navar. See LETHNOT.

Nave or Noamh, an islet of Kilchoman parish, Islay island, Argyllshire, to the W of the mouth of Loch Gruinnard, 10 miles N by W of Bowmore. Its name signifies 'Holy,' and alludes to an ancient church and a large burying-ground. The church is still represented by some ruins, and the burying-ground contains some clay-slate grave-stones, with curious sculptures.

Naver, a lake and a river of Farr parish, Sutherland. Loch Naver, lying 247 feet above sea-level, and commencing near ALTAHARROW inn, 21 miles N by W of Lairg station on the Sutherland section of the Highland railway, and 17 S by W of Tongue, extends $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, and has a maximum breadth of $4\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs. Its depth in some parts is 30 fathoms, and BENCLIBRICK rises from its southern shore to a height of 3154 feet. It receives at its head the River of MUDALE, is fed by sixteen other streams and rivulets, and contains near its SE shore a tiny islet, on which is

a circular Pictish tower, built of large stones without any cement. Its waters are stocked with salmon, grilse, sea-trout, and trout, but, whilst the trout-fishing is poor, 52 salmon have been killed by a single rod in seven weeks. The salmon run about 10 lbs. and trout are often got up to 3 lbs., while salmo-ferox add their attractions. Parts of the shore are pebbly, others rocky and sandy. The surrounding scenery is of great beauty. The immediate banks are well tufted with natural wood, and the surface behind rises generally into abrupt rocks or low hills, but soars on the S into alpine Benclibrick, the second highest mountain in Sutherland, whilst the backgrounds to the E and W are formed by the grand summits of Kildonan and what until 1891 was the Reay country, but is now included in Farr parish.

The river Naver (the *Nabarus* of Ptolemy) issues from the foot of Loch Naver, and winds $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-by-eastward through broad green meadows or between steep birch-clad slopes, till it falls into Torrisdale Bay, 9 furlongs W of Bettyhill of Farr. It is joined, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth, by the Abhainn a' Mhail Aird, running $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward from Loch CORR, and higher up, by forty-six lesser streams and rivulets. The Naver as a salmon river is the earliest and by far the best of all the rivers in the N of Sutherland. Its vale, Strathnaver, the finest strath perhaps in the county, contains a considerable extent of fertile haughland, a mixture of sand, gravel, and moss, which for many years prior to 1820 was cultivated by upwards of 300 families. But since the famous Sutherland 'evictions' Strathnaver has been wholly pastoral.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 108, 109, 115, 114, 1878-80.

Navity, a mansion in Ross and Cromarty parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of the town.

Neartay, a small island in the Sound of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of North Uist, and 3 E of Bernera.

Neaty, Loch. See KILTARLITY.

Needle's Eye. See GAMRIE.

Neidpath Castle, an old baronial fortalice in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, on the Tweed's N bank, 1 mile to the W of Peebles town. It is the strongest and most massive of the numerous feudal strongholds still extant in Peeblesshire; and, though ruinous and partly fallen, it still exhibits an imposing quadrangular pile. Its walls are 11 feet thick, and consist of greywacke stones held together by a cement as hard almost as themselves. The castle stands on a rock at the lower end of a wide semicircular bend of the murmuring Tweed. The concave bank, or that on the side of the castle, is very steep, and of great height; the convex bank commences with a little plain half encircled by the river, and rises in a bold and beautiful headland, which seems to stand sentinel over the bend. Amidst this scene, the castle commands, on the NW side, an important pass; and on the E it overlooks the opening vale of the Tweed and the bridge and town of Peebles. Pennicuik in his *Description of Tweeddale* sings of it—

'The noble Nidpath Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge, and Tweed's meandering brooks.
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
And to the fields about gives forth commands.'

The woods which embowered the castle were felled by 'Old Q.' the last Duke of Queensberry, either meanly to impoverish the estate before it should fall to the heir of entail, or to fling what he could in the lap of his natural daughter. Wordsworth, who came hither with his sister Dorothy on 18 Sept. 1803, has thus denounced this act of vandalism:

'Degenerate Douglas! thou unworthy Lord,
Whom mere despite of heart could so far please,
And love of havoc (for with such disease
Fame taxes him), that he could send forth word
To level with the dust a noble horde,
A brotherhood of venerable trees,
Leaving an ancient dome and towers like these,
Beggar'd and outraged! Many hearts deplored
The fate of those old trees; and oft with pain

The traveller at this day will stop and gaze
On wrongs which Nature scarcely seems to heed;
For shelter'd places, bosoms, nooks, and bays,
And the pure mountains, and the gentle Tweed,
And the green silent pastures yet remain.'

The seventh Earl of Wemyss replanted the demesne, which now once more is beautifully wooded. The S or older part of the castle has tumbled in huge masses to the margin of the Tweed; the later, albeit ancient, portion has recently been refaced, and thereby not improved in aspect, as neither by a tall white chimney. On the keystone of the courtyard archway is the crest of the Hays of Yester, a goat's head over a coronet, with a bunch of strawberries (French *fraises*) beneath, symbolical of the name Fraser. Rooms on two floors are tenanted still by the keeper; and the top, which commands a magnificent prospect, is gained by a narrow corkscrew staircase.

The castle was anciently the chief residence of the powerful family of the Frasers—proprietors first of Oliver Castle in Tweedsmuir, and afterwards of great part of the lands from thence to Peebles,—sheriffs of the county, and progenitors of the families of Lovat and Saltoun. The last male of them in Tweeddale was the valiant Sir Simon Fraser, who thrice in one day defeated the English in the battle of Roslin Moor (1302), and by the marriage of whose elder daughter Neidpath Castle passed in 1312 to the Hays of Yester, ancestors of the Earls and Marquises of Tweeddale. By one of them, probably Sir William Hay, in the early part of the 15th century, the newer portion was added. In 1587 James VI. was at Neidpath, which in 1650 was garrisoned by the young Lord Yester for the King's service, and held out against Cromwell longer than any other place S of the Forth, but, being battered by shot on its southern or weakest side, was at last forced to surrender. In 1686 the Tweeddale estate was purchased by the first Duke of Queensberry for £23,333, and by him was settled on his second son, the Earl of March. During the first half of the 18th century it was the summer home of the Earls of March, the third of whom in 1778 became by inheritance fourth Duke of Queensberry. At the latter's death without male issue in 1810, it was transmitted to the Earl of Wemyss, the descendant of a daughter of the Queensberry family. Towards the close of the 18th century Neidpath was for some time occupied by Prof. Adam Ferguson the historian, and Sir Walter Scott speaks of cheerful days he spent then within its walls. Of Ellen, Earl March's child, the 'Maid of Neidpath,' history tells nought, but the world knows her through the lyrics of Scott and Campbell.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Neilsland House, a mansion in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, 3 miles SW of Hamilton town. The estate, which belonged to a junior branch of the Hamilton family from 1549 to 1723, was sold in 1871 for £23,000.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Neilston, a town and a parish in the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire. The town lies 430 feet above sea-level, on the rivulet Lovern, 2 miles SW of Barrhead, 5½ S of Paisley, and 10 SW of Glasgow. Occupying the brow of a gentle eminence, amid a delightful landscape, it presents an old-fashioned yet neat and compact appearance, and has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, a gaswork, a station on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint railway, an agricultural society, a public library, a company of rifle volunteers, etc. The parish church, dating from about the middle of the 15th century, retains a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture in its N window, and has a spire and a clock. In a vault beneath it are buried William Mure, D.C.L. (1799-1860), Liberal-Conservative M.P. for Renfrewshire 1846-55, and author of a *Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*; his son, Lieut.-Col. William Mure (1830-80), Liberal M.P. for Renfrewshire 1874-80; and other members of the Caldwell family. A Free church was built in 1873; and St Thomas Roman Catholic

church, with 350 sittings, in 1861. Pop. (1836) 2506, (1861) 2357, (1871) 2125, (1881) 2311, (1891) 2113. Houses (1891) inhabited 469, vacant 34.

The parish, containing also six-sevenths of BARRHEAD town, is bounded N by Abbey-Paisley, SE by Mearns, S by Stewarton, Dunlop, and Beith, and W by Lochwinnoch and Abbey-Paisley. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 6½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 4½ miles; and its area is 20 square miles or 12,862 acres, of which 381 are water. On the Mearns boundary are seven sheets of water—Long Loch, Harelaw Dam, Walton Dam, Glanderston Dam, Balgray Reservoir, Ryat Linn Reservoir, and Waulkmill Glen Reservoir; two more lie on the northern and north-western border; and in the interior are five—Commore Dam, Craighall Dam, Snyptes Dam, Kirkton Dam, and Loch Libo (3½ × 1 furl.; 395 feet). This last, by the side of the railway, 2½ miles SW of the town, by Dr Fleming was pronounced superior, in picturesque scenery, to Rydal Water in Cumberland. 'Loch Libo,' he says, 'presents a scene of unparalleled beauty. Its lofty hills, on both sides, are wooded with fine old trees to the water's edge. Its oblong or oval figure pleases the eye; while its smooth and glassy surface is disturbed only by the heron and wild-duck, swimming and fishing upon it. Standing at the turn of the road, as you ascend northward, and looking W when the sun, in a fine summer evening, is pouring its rays upon it, the effect is enchanting.' The artificial collections of water, in the form of reservoirs or dams, for economical purposes, are all of great volume, and springs of the purest water abound. One of them, issuing from the solid rock, at a place called Aboon-the-brae, is so copious as to discharge 42 imperial gallons every minute. By LEVERN WATER the drainage is mainly carried north-north-eastward, by LUGTON WATER partly south-south-westward. The surface is exceedingly irregular and uneven. At the north-eastern border it sinks to 120 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 725 feet at the Fereneze Hills, 848 at Corkindale Law or Lochlibo-side Hill, 854 at Neilston Pad, 734 at Howcraigs Hill, and 863 near Long Loch. Of these Corkindale Law commands one of the widest and most magnificent views in Scotland. On one side are seen Dumbarton Castle, the vale of the Leven, Loch Lomond, Ben Lomond, and a vast sweep of the Grampians; on another the vale of the Clyde from Bowling Bay to Hamilton, the Kilpatrick and Campsie Hills, the city of Glasgow, a summit or two of the Ochils, the Lomonds of Fife, the Bathgate Hills, the Pentlands, Tinto, and the Lowthers; on another the hills of Kyle, of upper Nithsdale, and of Kirkcubrightshire, and sometimes, in the far distance, the tops of the Cumberland mountains; and on another the great plain of Ayrshire, Brown-Carrick Hill, the flanks of Loch Ryan, the mountains of Mourne in Ireland, the whole sweep of sea from Donaghadee to the Cumbraes, with Ailsa Craig in the centre, and the lofty mountain masses of Arran on the W side. The predominant rock is trap; but both at the eastern and western extremities of the parish, rocks of the coal formation, including limestone and ironstone, abound. Rare or curious minerals are sufficiently plentiful to draw the attention of mineralogical collectors. The soil of the flat eastern district is of a dry loamy nature, occasionally mixed with gravel, and generally resting on clay or till; that of the middle district is the *débris* of trap rock, irretentive of water, and well fitted for dairy pasture; whilst that of the western district is largely moorish or mossy. Two-thirds of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage; fully 500 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The appliances of manufacture, in the form of printfields, bleachfields, and cotton spinning-mills, are great and many, serving, along with the mansions, villas, towns, and villages, to give much of the lower part of the parish a character intermediate between the urban and the rural. The printing of calicoes and the bleaching of cloth were commenced here in 1773; the spinning of cotton was introduced in 1780; and so rapid was the progress of these departments of industry, as well as of others related to them, that Sir

John Sinclair, in connection with the making up of the *Old Statistical Account* in 1792, selected Neilston as one of three parishes to show to the French Chamber of Commerce the status which manufactures had reached in the best rural districts of Scotland. The manufacturing prosperity so soon attained in Neilston has been continued till the present day, receiving stimulus from the formation of the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock railway, and keeping up a rivalry, proportionably to its population, with the prosperity of Paisley and Glasgow. The lands of Neilston, Crookston, Darnley, and others in Renfrewshire belonged in the 12th century to the family of Croc, from whom they passed in the succeeding century to a branch of the illustrious house of Stewart by marriage with the heiress, Marion Croc. This branch became Earls and Dukes of Lennox; and one of its members was Henry Lord Darnley, husband of Queen Mary, and father of James VI. of Scotland. In process of time the estate of Neilston passed from them, and was divided amongst a number of proprietors. In the *New Statistical Account*, Crawford is represented as saying, in his *History of Renfrewshire*, that, 'passing from the house of Stewart, the lordship of Neilston came by marriage into that of Cunningham of Craigends;' whereas Crawford makes that statement with regard merely to a portion called ARTHURLEE, which had belonged to a branch of the Darnley family, and which now belongs to various proprietors. The transmission of the estates since Crawford's time is given by his continuator, Robertson. None of the castles of the ancient proprietors remain; but mansions belonging to some of the present landowners, as well as villas belonging to other gentlemen, are numerous and elegant. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Barrhead, and a portion to Caldwell *quoad sacra* parish, Neilston is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £350. The Rev. Alexander Fleming, D.D. (1770-1845), a leading spirit of the Church Extension Scheme, was minister from 1804; and his *Life* (1883) contains much of interest relating to Neilston. Eight schools, with total accommodation for 2420 children, have an average attendance of about 1880, and grants amounting to over £1950. Pop. (1801) 3796, (1831) 8046, (1861) 11,013, (1871) 11,136, (1881) 11,359, (1891) 11,374, of whom 5211 were males and 6163 females, and 3573 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 30, 1865-66.

Neish Island, a wooded artificial islet of Comrie parish, Perthshire, in the middle of the lower part of Loch Earn, opposite St Fillaus village. On it are the remains of an ancient castle of considerable strength. In the early part of the 17th century the small remnant of the clan Neish that had survived the battle of GLENBOLTACHAN, subsisted on this isle by plundering, till, one winter night, they were surprised and slain—all save one man and a boy—by their ancient foes, the Maenabs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Neldricken, Loch, an isleted lake ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1175 feet) in the NE of Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Newton-Stewart. It lies among wild uplands; is almost cut in two by a peninsula; contains both pike and 2lb. trout; and sends off a stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong south-south-westward to Loch Valley ($8 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1070 feet), out of which Gairland Burn goes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-westward to Loch TROOL.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Nell, Loch, a fresh-water lake in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Lorn, Argyllshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Oban. Lying 43 feet above sea-level, it extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-westward; has a varying width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 furlongs; contains good trout; at its head receives the LONAN rivulet; and from its foot sends off the Nell, 2 miles south-south-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Feachan. See KILMORE AND KILBRIDE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Nemphtar, a village in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, on the high grounds (605 feet) above the right bank of the Clyde, 2 miles WNW of Lanark town. It lies among beautiful braes, straggling along them for a con-

siderable distance; covers the site of an ancient chapel of the Knights Templars; and has a public library and a school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Nenthorn, a parish of SW Berwickshire, whose church stands 4 miles NW of Kelso, under which it has a post office. With an irregular outline, rudely resembling an hour-glass, it is bounded W by Earlston, N by Hume, and on all other sides by Roxburghshire, viz., NE by Stichel, SE by Kelso, and S by Kelso and Smailholm. In 1891 an exchange of territory was effected by the Boundary Commissioners between the parishes of Nenthorn and Hume, by which the Mellerstain detached part of the latter parish, comprising 39 acres, was transferred to Nenthorn, and so much of the farm of Hardiesmill Place, extending to 44 acres, as was situated in Nenthorn was transferred to Hume parish. The utmost length of Nenthorn parish, from WNW to ESE, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 3473 acres, of which $24\frac{1}{2}$ are water. EDEN WATER winds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-westward along or near all the Earlston boundary, then $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward—for 3 furlongs, near Burnbrae, across the neck of the hour-glass, and elsewhere along or near to the Smailholm and Stichel boundaries. It thus has a total course here of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are but $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles distant as the crow flies. At Mellerstain it broadens to a lake; and near Newton-Dou forms a fine waterfall, 40 feet high, Stichel Linn. In the extreme E the surface declines to 165 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises with gentle undulations, till it reaches a maximum height of 665 feet at Blinkbonny. Trap rocks, incumbent on coarse red sandstone, include some basaltic columns, like Samson's Ribs at Edinburgh; and marl, both shell and clay, has been found in considerable quantity. The soil at the W end is improved vegetable mould on cold till; and everywhere else is a rich and fertile clayey loam. Upwards of 300 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the area is enclosed and cultivated. The parish appears to have been established during the 13th century, and was formed of the manors of Naithanshirn and Newton, lying respectively W and E of the line where the Eden passes from the southern to the northern boundary. The chapel of Naithanshirn became the parish church, whilst that of Newton continued a chapel. Both, previous to the parochial erection, were subordinate to the church of Ednam; and both were given in 1316-17 by the Bishop of St Andrews to the Abbot of Kelso, in exchange for the church of Cranston in Midlothian. The manors belonged in the 12th century to the Morvilles, the hereditary constables of Scotland, and followed the fortunes of their other possessions till the downfall and forfeiture of John Baliol. Nenthorn House, near the left bank of the Eden, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Kelso, is the property of Mr Ritchie. Newton-Dou, near the Eden's right bank, 3 miles NNW of Kelso, is a fine mansion of 1816, with grounds of singular loveliness, and a wide and beautiful view. It was originally the property of the Dons, who held a baronetcy from 1667 till 1862, and are now represented by Sir John Don-Wauchope, Bart. of EDMONSTONE; but in 1847 it was purchased for £80,000 by the late Charles Balfour, Esq. of BALGONIE, whose son, Charles Barrington Balfour, Esq. (b. 1862; suc. 1872), is the present proprietor. Lesser proprietors are the Duke of Roxburgh and the Earl of Haddington. Nenthorn is in the presbytery of Kelso and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £182. The parish church was built in 1802, and the Free church dates from Disruption times. A public school, with accommodation for 105 children, has an average attendance of about 60, and a grant of over £60. Pop. (1801) 395, (1831) 380, (1861) 461, (1871) 434, (1881) 454, (1891) 391.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Neptune's Staircase. See CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Nerston, a village in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of East Kilbride town. Its name is a contraction of North-East-Town.

Nesbet. See NISBET.

Ness, an estate in the parishes of Dores and Inverness, with a mansion called Ness Castle, near the right bank of the river Ness, 3 miles SSW of the town of Inverness. Formerly in the possession of Lord Saltoun, and afterwards of Sir John Ramsden, by whom it was bought for £90,000 in 1871, it is now the property of Charles Fountaine Walker, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Ness, a river carrying off the surplus water of the drainage basin of Loch Ness. As noticed in our description of that loch, it issues from the NE end of Loch Dochfour over a weir constructed to keep the water of the loch at a proper height for the Caledonian Canal, and has from this a course of about 7 miles, nearly parallel to the line of the Canal, till it reaches the Moray Firth below Inverness. The channel has a regular inclination over a gravelly bottom, and the stream is about 180 feet wide, with a mean depth in summer of about 3 feet, and in winter of often double that amount. The lower part of its course is noticed in the article on INVERNESS. It is an excellent salmon river, and the fishing season lasts from 11 Feb. to 15 Oct.

Ness or Cross. See BARVAS.

Ness or Whiting Ness, a small precipitous headland (98 feet), pierced with a great cavern, in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile ENE of Arthroath. The cavern was laid open by the removal of some rocks in the course of quarrying stones for the harbour of Arthroath; and it comprises two compartments, an outer and an inner. The outer compartment measures 300 feet in length, 16 in extreme width, and from 6 to 30 in height; and, over its roof and its sides, makes a splendid display of stalactites. The inner compartment lies directly beyond the outer one; is neither so high nor so wide; and measures only 100 feet in length.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Ness Castle. See NESS.

Ness Glen, a ravine in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, traversed by the river Doon from Loch Doon to near Dalmellington town. It is one of the finest examples in Britain of a true rock gorge, the stream having worn down a channel little more than its own width, with perpendicular sides, into the rock to a depth of from 100 to 200 feet. The heights along the sides are beautifully wooded, and a walk formed alongside the river leads through the hollow.

Ness, Loch, a large lake in Inverness-shire, occupying a considerable portion of the bottom of the Great Glen of Scotland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Inverness. It is a long narrow sheet of water extending from NE to SW, with a length of $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Bona Ferry on the NE to near Fort Augustus on the SW, and an average breadth of about 1 mile, while the surface is 50 feet above sea-level. The bottom slopes very rapidly, and reaches a depth of 40 to 60 fathoms at no great distance from the shore, while the depth in the centre is from 106 to 130 fathoms. The sides are very straight and even, that to the SE being broken only by the mouths of the inflowing streams; while that to the NW has, 6 miles from the NE end of the loch, Urquhart Bay, measuring 1 mile across the mouth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep at the mouths of the Enrick and Coiltie, and, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther to the SW, Invermoriston Bay, at the mouth of the river Moriston. Both sides are formed by lofty heights, which, on the SE, have an average height of 800 to 1000 feet, and on the NW of from 1200 to 1500 feet, while at many points both rise higher. The principal heights along the former side, beginning at the N end, are Tom Bailgeann (1514 feet), Carn an Fheadain (1445), both opposite Urquhart Bay; Meall an Targaidh (1016), opposite Invermoriston Bay; Beinn a' Bhacaidh (1812), Borlum Hill (1000), and Creag Ardochy (1417). On the NW side, beginning at the N end, the principal heights are Carn a Bhodaich (1642 feet), Carn an Leitire (1424), Meall na h-Eilach (1525), Sron Dubh (1436), Meall Fuar-mhonaidh (Mealfourvounie, 2284), and Burach, S of the river Moriston (1986). The loch receives the drainage of an area of 670 square miles, the principal streams that flow into it being the Oich and Tariff, on either side of Fort Augustus at the SW end; the Moris-

ton, Coiltie, Enrick, and a number of smaller burns, all on the NW side; and the Doe, Foyers, and Farigaig, with a number of smaller burns, all on the SE side. At the lower end it communicates by the narrow strait at Bona Ferry with Loch Dochfour, which is in reality only a continuation of it, and from which the surplus water is carried off by the river NESS. The Caledonian Canal, which links it at the SW end with Loch Oich, and at the NE end with the sea, is separately noticed. At the SW end the loch is in the parish of Boleskine and Abertariff, and the south-eastern half the rest of the way is in the parish of Dores, and the north-western half in Urquhart and Glenmoriston and Inverness, all those meeting along the centre line. There is an excellent road—originally military roads formed by the soldiers under the command of General Wade—along each bank. At the NE end there is a ferry at Bona, and another 12 miles farther to the SW from Foyers to Ruskich Inn. On account of the great depth its waters never freeze. It is well known that there is a fault along the line of the Great Glen, and this seems to mark a line of permanent weakness in the crust of the earth, for at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, on 1 Nov. 1755, the waters of Loch Ness became violently agitated, a series of waves rolling along the loch towards the upper end, and dashing for 200 yards up the course of the Oich, 5 feet above the usual level of that stream. The pulsation of the water lasted for about an hour, and after a huge wave had been dashed against the NW bank, the surface resumed its wonted calm.

Except at a narrow part at the NE end of the loch, where, on the E, there is a fine belt of low ground about Aldourie, the mountain ranges that flank the glen slope from 1000 feet steeply down to the water's edge, giving the narrow valley an unnaturally contracted appearance, and greatly heightening the effect of its length. Along considerable stretches these steep banks are finely wooded, and this, with the red colour of much of the rock, makes the scenery, whether from the water or from the banks, very beautiful. 'The profuse admixture,' say the Messrs Anderson, with particular reference to the tract between Glen Urquhart and Glen Moriston, 'of oak with hirsch and alder, adds much to the richness and tone of colouring. Dark and dense masses of pine are frequently seen crowning the craggy heights above, while beneath, the rowan and hawthorn trees mingle their snowy blossoms or coral berries with the foliage of the more gigantic natives of the forest. The road is overhung by the fantastic branches of the yet youthful oak, while the stately ash, rooted in the steep declivities below, shoots up its tall, straight, and perpendicular stem, and with its scattered terminal foliage slightly screens the glassy lake or purple ground-colour of the opposite hills; and the airy birch droops its pensile twigs round its silvery trunk, "like the dishevelled tresses of some regal fair." Fringing rows of hazel hushes line the road; and in autumn their clustering bunches of nuts invite the reaching arm.' Of the opposite side, between Inverfarigaig and Dores, Dr Macculloch speaks in equally high terms. 'It is,' he says, 'a green road of shaven turf holding its bowery course for miles through close groves of birch and alder, with occasional glimpses of Loch Ness and of the open country. I passed it at early dawn, when the branches were still spangled with drops of dew; while the sun, shooting its beams through the leaves, exhaled the sweet perfume of the birch, and filled the whole air with fragrance.' The many points of interest and beautifully placed mansions around the shores come naturally under the different parishes, and will be found noticed there. Except with the net, the fishing is poor, though the loch abounds in trout; and, though salmon pass through on their way to the Oich and other rivers, yet they are never taken with the rod.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 83, 1878-81.

Nessock. See PORTNESSOCK BAY.

Ness-Side House, a mansion in Inverness parish, near the right bank of the Ness, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of the town.

Nesting, a parish of Shetland, whose church stands on the NW side of South Nesting Bay, 8 miles N of the post-town, Lerwick. It comprises the ancient parishes of Nesting, Lunnasting, and Whalsay; and includes a district of the eastern mainland, the inhabited islands of Whalsay and Bound, Brurie, Gruna, and Housie Skerries, and a number of uninhabited islets. The mainland district, extending from Lunnass to Gletness, is bounded N by Yell Sound, E and SE by the North Sea, and W by Tingwall and Delting. Its utmost length, in a direct line from NNE to SSW, is 15 miles; its breadth varies between 1 mile and 5½ miles; and the area of the whole parish is 48½ square miles or 30,983 acres. The islands form the two groups of Whalsay and Out-Skerries, and lie mostly at distances of from 2 to 8 miles E of the nearest points of the mainland. They constitute the *quoad sacra* parish of Whalsay and Skerries, which is separately noticed. The coast of the mainland district projects the bold headlands of Lunna Ness, Lunning Head, Stava Ness, Eswick, and Railsbrough, and is deeply indented by the voes or bays of Swining, Vidlin, Dury, South Nesting, and Cat Firth. The interior in its physical features and agricultural character differs little or nothing from those of the other parts of the mainland. It contains a score of little fresh-water lakes, and attains a maximum altitude of 423 feet above sea-level at Laxowater Hill. Gneiss is the predominant rock; but granite, syenite, mica slate, and crystalline limestone also occur. About 1000 acres are in tillage; and most of the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The inhabitants give but secondary attention to agriculture, being mainly employed in the fisheries. There are lighthouses on the Out-Skerries and Whalsay island. Giving off Whalsay and Skerries *quoad sacra* parish, Nesting is in the presbytery of Oluafirth and the synod of Shetland; the living is worth £165. The parish church, built in 1794, is amply commodious. An Established chapel of ease is at Lunna in Lunnasting; and the five schools of Lunnasting, South Nesting, Whalsay, Livister, and Skerries—all of them public but the last—with total accommodation for 388 children, have an average attendance of about 270, and grants amounting to nearly £310. Valuation (1884) £2695, 18s. 2d., (1893) £2125, 6s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 1941, (1831) 2103, (1861) 2583, (1871) 2679, (1881) 2626, (1891) 2589.

Nethan, a stream of Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, rising close to the Ayrshire border, at an altitude of 1550 feet above sea-level, and running 13 miles north-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1355 feet, it falls into the Clyde at Crossford, 4¾ miles NW by W of Lanark. It receives in its progress Logan Water and a number of burns; traverses, in the first 3½ miles of its course, a bare, moorish upland tract; and thereafter runs along a picturesque narrow vale, well-adorned with natural wood, and embellished with mansions and parks, into a deep ravine. At a point 1¼ mile SSW of Crossford it is spanned by a viaduct of the Lesmahagow railway, loftier from foundation to parapet than either the great viaduct at Newcastle-on-Tyne, or the Britannia Bridge across the Menai Strait; and midway between the viaduct and Crossford it is overhung by the ruin of CRAIGNETHAN Castle, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's 'Tillietudlem.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Nether Ancrum. See ANCRUM.

Nether Buckie. See BUCKIE.

Netherburn, a village in Dalscrf parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian railway, 3¾ miles SSE of Larkhall. It has a post office. Pop. (1881) 347, (1891) 336.

Netherbyres. See AYTON.

Nethercleuch. See APPEGARTH.

Netherdale House, a mansion in Marnoch parish, Banffshire, near the left bank of the Deveron, 3½ miles SE of Aberchirder. Its owner is Thomas Gilzean Rose-Innes, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Netherfield House, a mansion in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, 1½ mile ENE of Strathaven.

Netherhall, a mansion in Largs parish, 1½ mile N of

the town. It is the seat of Lord Kelvin, LL.D., D.C.L., President of the Royal Society (1891-95), and since 1846 Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow (b. 1824).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Nether Kilrenny. See KILRENNY.

Netherlaw, a mansion and an estate in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the right bank of Abbey Burn, 5 furlongs W of Port Mary, and 7 miles SE of Kirkcudbright. It is the property of John Gladstone Mackie, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857. See FORGLEN.

Netherley, an estate, with a mansion and a public school, in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, 6 miles NNW of Stonehaven, under which it has a post office.

Nethermill, a village, with a public school, in Kirk-michael parish, Dumfriesshire, 9½ miles NNE of Dumfries.

Nethermuir House, an old mansion in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile NNW of Auchnagatt station. Mr Dean Leslie is the present owner.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Netherplace, a mansion in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire, immediately W of the town. Its owner is William Kentigern Hamilton-Campbell, Esq. (b. 1865; suc. 1886).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1864.

Nether Pollok. See POLLOK.

Nether Rankelour. See RANKELOUR.

Netherton. See HAMILTON.

Netherton or Netherton Quarry, a village in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, on Garscube estate, near the river Kelvin, 5 miles NW of Glasgow. It adjoins a quarry of very fine buff-coloured sandstone, and has a public school. There is a chapel of ease at Temple of Garscube, erected in 1891-92 at a cost of about £3700.

Netherurd House, a plain three-storey mansion, with well-wooded grounds, in Kirkurd parish, W Peeblesshire, 2¾ miles SSE of Dolphinton station and 7¼ NE of Biggar. The estate was purchased in 1834 for £18,000 by the late John White, Esq. (1808-80), and now belongs to his daughter Miss Jane A. White.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Nethy. See ABERNETHY, Inverness-shire.

Nethybridge. See ABERNETHY, Inverness-shire.

Neudos. See EDZELL.

Nevay. See EASSIE AND NEVAY.

Nevis, Ben. See BEN NEVIS.

Nevis, Bridge of, a hamlet in Kilmonivaig parish, SW Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the Water of Nevis, 1 mile ENE of Fort William.

Nevis, Loch, a beautiful arm of the sea in Glenelg parish, Inverness-shire, on the mutual border of Knoydart and Morar districts. Opening from the Sound of Sleat, it strikes 14½ miles south-eastward and east-by-northward; contracts in width from 4 miles to 2 furlongs; is screened by mountains rising suddenly from its shores, and clothed far up, in many parts, with wood; and receives, at its head and on its sides, a number of mountain torrents. Loch Nevis is said to mean the 'lake of heaven,' whilst Loch Hourn, to the N, means the 'lake of hell.' Steamers touch occasionally at INVERIE. At the entrance to the loch, on the Morar shore, stands Mallaig, the terminus of the proposed extension from Fort William of the West Highland railway.

Nevis, Water of. See GLENNEVIS.

Newabbey, a village and a parish of E Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on the right bank of Newabbey Pow, at the northern base of Criffell (1867 feet), 6 miles ESE of Killywhan station on the Dumfries and Castle-Douglas section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and 7¾ S of Dumfries, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Here also are two inns, a public school, the parish church, a Free church, and St Mary's Roman Catholic church (1824; 150 sittings). The old parish church of 1731, on the S side of the abbey ruins, has been demolished; and a new one was built of granite in 1876-77 on the lands of Friar's Yard at a cost of £2400. A Latin cross in plan, 13th century

Gothic in style, it has an open timber roof, 400 sittings, and a belfry 40 feet high.

Sweetheart or New Abbey, after which the parish is named, lies just to the E of the village. It took the latter designation, 'New,' to distinguish it from Dundrennan Abbey in Lerwick parish, which was founded 130 years earlier, and came to be popularly called the Old Abbey. New Abbey itself, which, like all Cistercian abbeys, was dedicated to the Virgin, was founded in 1275 by Devergoil, who also founded Baliol College, Oxford, and built the old bridge at Dumfries. She was third daughter of Allan, lord of Galloway, a great-great-granddaughter of David I., and mother of the vassal king, John Baliol. Her husband, John de Baliol, had died in 1269 at Barnard Castle. There he was buried, all but his heart, which Devergoil caused to be embalmed and casketed in a 'coffyne of evrie'—

'And always when she gaed till meat,
That coffyne she gart by her set;
And till her lord, as in presens,
Ay to that she dyd reverens.'

When in 1290 she died at the age of eighty, her body, according to her directions, was brought from Barnard Castle to New Abbey, and buried in a rich tomb before the High Altar, the heart of her much-loved lord being laid on hers. Hence the name *Dulce Cor* or Sweetheart Abbey. Hugh de Burgh, prior of Lanercost, according to the manuscript chronicle of that house, composed an elegy for Devergoil, which was inscribed on her tomb:—

'In Dervorgil, a sybil sage doth dye, as
Mary contemplative, as Martha pious;
To her, oh deign, high King! rest to impart,
Whom this stone covers, with her husband's heart.'

The abbey was colonised by Cistercian monks, and appears to have been richly endowed. Grose assigns to it possessions, which seem, from the charter of the bishopric of Edinburgh, to have belonged to the Abbey of Holyrood. But irrespective of these, it owned the churches of Newabbey, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Cross-michael, Buittle, and Kirkcolm, the baronies of Lochkinderloch and Lochpatrick, and much other property. In 1513 the monks placed themselves and their tenants under the protection of Lord Maxwell; in 1544 they feued to his family at a low rate, in compensation for services done them, their barony of Lochpatrick; and in 1548 they gave him the five-mark lands of Loch-Arthur, and constituted him heritable baillie of the whole jurisdiction over all their lands. The property was in 1587 vested in the Crown by the annexation act; granted in 1624 to Sir Robert Spottiswood and Sir John Hay; resigned by them in 1633, to be given to the bishop of Edinburgh; given back, soon after the suppression of Episcopacy, to Sir Robert Spottiswood; and sold by his heir to the family of Copeland. Part of it, however—consisting of the lands of Drum in Newabbey—was burdened with a mortification by Queen Anne, in favour of the second minister of Dumfries. John, the last abbot but one, sat in the parliament of August, 1560, which approved the Confession of Faith; and the last and most noted abbot was Gilbert Brown, who had a written controversy, on the doctrines of Romanism, with the famous John Welsh of Ayr (then of Kirkcudbright). The prototype of Scott's 'Abbot,' he was denounced in 1596 by the commissioners of the General Assembly to the king as a Jesuit and excommunicated papist, and recommended to be seized and punished. Ten years later he was with difficulty apprehended by Lord Cranston, captain of the Border guard, and, after brief imprisonment, banished the kingdom. He died at Paris in 1612. The exquisite ruins of Sweetheart Abbey rise from the middle of a fine level field of 25 acres, the Precinct, round which ran a boundary wall of granite boulders, 8 or 10 feet high. The ruins served as a quarry till 1779, when £42 was subscribed by the parish minister and some of the neighbouring gentry to purchase their preservation; and since 1862 several hundreds have been spent on repairs, the removal of disfigurements, etc. The goodly chapter-

house suffered most from ruthless dilapidation; and little remains now but the ruined conventual church—a cruciform structure, mainly late First Pointed in style. With an extreme length of 203 feet, it consisted of a six-bayed nave (110 × 66 feet), a transept (115 feet long), an aisleless choir (28 feet wide), and a central saddle-back tower (92 feet high). In the roof of the S transept is an escutcheon, charged with 2 pastoral staves in *saltire*; over them a heart, and beneath them 3 mullets of 5 points, 2 and 1; said to be the arms of the abbey. An inscription over the escutcheon was taken on report by Grose to be '*Christus Maritus meus*;' but since has been found to run, 'Chus tim o' nid'— 'Choose time of need.' The beautiful W rose window, the E window, and those of choir, clerestory, and N transept are fairly entire, but elsewhere mullions and tracery are wanting; and the whole of the roof is gone. 'The predominating forms,' to quote from Billings, 'have all the graceful solemn dignity of the Early English style in its best day; and the Second Pointed or Decorated style has just come in to give richness and variety to the tracery of the windows. Some features, such as the depression of the upper window of the transept, are instances of the independent eccentricity of some of the Gothic artists.' The Abbot's Tower, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE, is a strong square ruin, 40 to 50 feet high.

The parish, containing also Drumburn village, 3 miles SSE of Newabbey, in 1633 was also known as Lochkinderloch, from its ancient church having stood on the larger islet in Loch Kindar. It is bounded NW by Lochrutton, NE by Troqueer, E by the estuary of the river Nith, S by Kirkbean, SW by Colvend, and W by Kirkgunzeon. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles; and its area is 15,372 acres, of which 1709 are foreshore and 464 $\frac{3}{4}$ water. Loch Arthur or Lochend Loch ($4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 250 feet) lies on the Kirkgunzeon border, and sends off Kirkgunzeon Lane. Glensome Burn or Newabbey Pow, which rises near this, winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward to the estuary (for the last $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Troqueer boundary), and is joined by Kinharvie Burn, running across the parish in a more or less easterly direction, by Glen Burn, running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, and by a third, running 7 furlongs north-by-eastward from Loch Kindar ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 100 feet). Triangular Lochaber Loch ($4\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ furl.; 300 feet) lies on the Troqueer border. The shore, 3 miles in extent, is low; inland, the surface rises to 1867 feet at CRIFFEL, 593 at Glen Hill, with its Waterloo Monument (a round granite tower of 1816, 50 feet high, with winding stair), 1335 at *Meikle Hard Hill, 1350 at *Cuil Hill, 1050 at *Lotus Hill, and 705 at Lochbank Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the Colvend and Kirkgunzeon border. The predominant rocks are Plutonic; the Criffel group, which occupies all the southern and south-western district, being a mass of granite, intruding on the Lower Silurian. Coarse limestone, of little value, occurs in the SE. The soil of the arable land in the N is clay or moss incumbent on till; on the slopes at the skirts of the uplands is principally a mixture of loam and gravel; and on the carse lands is alluvial clay. About two-fifths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage, one-thirteenth is under wood, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. A rock-ing-stone, 15 tons in weight, lies on the eastern base of Lochbank Hill. Old coins have been turned up in the vicinity of the abbey; and in 1875 an oak canoe, 45 feet long and 5 wide, was found in Loch Arthur, its forward half being now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. At Ingleston is a moat, and in Loch Kindar an artificial crannoge. Mansions, noticed separately, are KINHARVIE and SHAMBELLIE. Newabbey is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £283. Lochend and Newabbey public schools, with respective accommodation for 95 and 160 children, have an average attendance of about 50 and 115, and grants of about £55 and £120. Pop. (1801) 832, (1831) 1060, (1861) 1063, (1871) 931, (1881) 906, (1891) 866.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 5, 6, 9, 1857-63. See vol. iv. of Billings' *Baronial and*

Ecclesiastical Antiquities (Edinb. 1852), and chap. xxvi. of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (Edinb. 1876).

New Aberdour. See ABERDOUR, Aberdeenshire.

New Ardrossan. See ARDROSSAN.

Newark, a small *quoad sacra* parish in the town of Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire. Constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1855, it is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £335. Its church was built in 1774 as a chapel of ease and repaired in 1891. The ancient barony of Newark, which in 1373 belonged to Sir Robert Dan-yelstoun, knight, and passed by marriage to the Maxwells in 1402, lay partly in the parish of Port Glasgow, but chiefly in that of Kilmalcolm. But the ancient baronial residence, which still is fairly entire, stands in Port Glasgow parish, on a spit of land projecting into the Clyde, in the eastern vicinity of the town of Port Glasgow, and forms a prominent feature in the landscape, whilst itself commanding a splendid view of the surrounding scenery. Forming three sides of a square, the fourth side being open towards the S, it bears over its main door the monogram of Patrick Maxwell, with this inscription beneath: 'The Blessings of God be heirin, Anno 1597;' but the two blocks forming the southern extremities of its eastern and western wings were probably built in the second half of the preceding century. It ceased to be inhabited by its owners at the beginning of the 18th century, but still is maintained in weather-tight condition by the present owner, Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart. The site of the town of Port Glasgow originally bore the name of Newark; and the bay, which was converted into a spacious wet dock at a cost of £35,000, with large quays and bond warehouses, together with extensive enclosed spaces for timber, still bears the name of Newark Bay. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 3359, (1881) 3287, (1891) 3713—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866. See 'Notes on Newark Castle,' by G. Washington Browne, in vol. xvi. of *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (Edinb. 1882).

Newark, an old baronial fortalice in Mayhale parish, Ayrshire, on the N slope of Brown Carrick Hill, 1½ mile S by E of the mouth of the river Doon, and 3 miles S by W of Ayr. It belongs to the Marquis of Ailsa; and, not very long ago restored and almost renovated, is now inhabited.

Newark. See ABERCROMBIE.

Newark, an ancient chapelry on the SE coast of Lady parish, Sanday island, Orkney. Its church measured only 12 feet by 10, and can still be traced. A Scandinavian round tower stood contiguous to the church; and, by diggings about the year 1835, was found to have had two concentric walls, the inner one fully 6 feet thick, and enclosing a space of 12 feet in diameter.

Newark Castle, a ruinous Border stronghold in the parish and county of Selkirk, on the right bank of Yarrow Water, 4½ miles WNW of Selkirk town. It stands, 520 feet above sea-level, on a gentle eminence, half encircled by the stream, and backed by Newark Hill (1450 feet) and Fastheugh Hill (1645), whose lower slopes are richly clothed with wood. A massive square tower, four storeys high, with windows high up and small, it was built some time before 1423, when a charter of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, styles it the 'New Werk,' in contradistinction to the neighbouring Auldward, no trace of which now remains. It was a royal hunting seat in Ettrick Forest; and the royal arms are carved on a stone in the W gable. It was taken by the English under Lord Grey (1543); a hundred prisoners from the battle of Philiphaugh were shot in its courtyard (1645); and after the battle of Dunbar it was occupied by Cromwell's invading army (1650). The barons of Buccleuch were captains of Newark Castle at an early date; and it now belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch, whose seat of 'sweet BOWHILL' stands a little lower down the river. In the years of her widowhood, it was the residence of Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, whose husband, James, Duke of Monmouth, was beheaded for insurrection in the reign of James VII., but it was not her birthplace, as often

asserted. At Newark the 'Last Minstrel' is made to sing his 'lay' to the sorrowing Duchess:—

'He pass'd where Newark's stately tower
Looks out from Yarrow's hirschen bower:
The Minstrel gazed with wishful eye—
No lumber resting-place was nigh.
With hesitating step, at last,
The embattled portal-arch he pass'd,
Whose ponderous gate and massy bar
Had oft roll'd back the tide of war,
But never closed the iron door,
Against the desolate and poor.
The Duchess mark'd his weary pace,
His timid mien, and reverend face,
And bade her page the mentals tell
That they should tend the old man well,
For she had known adversity
Though born in such a high degree;
In pride of power, in beauty's bloom,
Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb!'

The appearance of Newark and of the landscape round is finely noticed by Wordsworth, who twice was here, in 1814 and 1831, on the last occasion with Sir Walter Scott:—

'That region left, the vale unfolds
Rich groves of lofty stature,
With Yarrow winding through the pomp
Of cultivated nature;
And, rising from these lofty groves,
Behold a Ruin hoary!
The shatter'd front of Newark's Towers,
Renov'd in Border story.'

Mary Scott, the flower of Yarrow, is supposed by many to have been born in Newark Castle; but she was really a native of the neighbouring parish, a daughter of the Scotts of DRYHOPE. The scene of the fine old ballad, *The Sang of the Outlaw Murray*, though also belonging to Yarrow parish, is almost universally identified by the country folk with Newark Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See James F. Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (Edinb. 1871), and Sir William Fraser's *Scotts of Buccleuch* (2 vols., Edinb. 1878).

Newarthill, a mining village in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, 1¼ mile E by S of Holytown, and 3 miles ENE of Motherwell. Standing amid a rich mineral tract, it has a post and money order office under Motherwell, a U.P. church (1810), and a public school. Pop. (1841) 968, (1861) 1382, (1871) 1530, (1881) 1355, (1891) 1522.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Newbattle (anc. *Neubottle*, 'new dwelling'), a village and a parish in the E of Edinburghshire. The village stands, 150 feet above sea-level, on the left side of the river South Esk, ¾ mile NNE of Dalhousie station, ¾ SE of Eskbank station, both on the Waverley section of the North British railway, and 1 S by W of the post-town, Dalkeith. Of high antiquity, in spite of its name, it has dwindled to a mere hamlet, which, lying low, among orchards and gardens, is sheltered nearly all round by rising-grounds.

The parish, containing also Newton Grange and Easthouses villages, with small portions of Dalkeith, Gorebridge, and Hunterfield, comprises the ancient parishes of Newbattle and Maisterston. It is bounded NW by Lasswade and Dalkeith, N by Dalkeith and Cranston, E by Cranston, SE by Borthwick, S by Borthwick, and W by Cockpen. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 3¾ miles; its width varies between 2 and 4¾ miles; and its area is 5224¾ acres. The beautiful South Esk flows 2½ miles north-north-eastward, mainly across the north-western interior, but partly along the Cockpen and Dalkeith boundaries; and GORE WATER, its affluent, flows 5½ furlongs west-north-westward along the southern boundary. Just above Dalhousie station the vale of the Esk is crossed by the Waverley section of the North British railway, on a viaduct 400 yards long, comprising 24 arches of brick, supported by massive abutments of masonry, and rising 70 feet above the bed of the stream. The ends of this stupendous viaduct are prolonged by high embankments, which are secured by retaining walls of vast thickness. In the N, along the South Esk, the surface declines to 135 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises south-south-eastward, until it attains a maximum altitude of 876 feet. A slight summit here on the hilly

ridge was anciently a post for observing the country around, and was crowned by a quadrangular enclosure, about 3 acres in area, believed to have been a Roman camp, and now covered with dense plantation. Great part of the ridge was, at no distant period, in a waste condition—some of it marshy or moorish; but all, excepting some trivial pendicles, is now in a productive state, some of it wooded, and mostly good arable land. Some 300 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest of the parish is in tillage. The soil in the valley of the Esk is a rich deep loam, lying on sharp gravel; that on the N and W sides of the hill is first a loam, next a strong clay, and next a whitish sandy earth; whilst that on the south-eastern slope of the hill is fertile vegetable mould. There are extensive gardens and orchards for Fordel Dean. The rocks belong to the Carboiferous Limestone series; and the valley of the Esk is part of the true coal measures of Dalkeith and Dalhousie. Limestone and sandstone are obtained in plenty from surface quarries; and coal can be mined in upwards of twenty seams, from 1½ to 8 feet thick. Employment is also afforded by a paper-mill. The road from Edinburgh to Kelso, by way of Lauder, bisects the NE wing of the parish; and that from Edinburgh to Galashiels runs closely parallel to the western boundary, and is connected with roads to the E and to the W.

The prime object of historical interest in the parish of Newbattle is Newbattle Abbey. This was anciently, as its name imports, a monastery, and is now the seat of the Marquess of Lothian. David I. founded the monastery in 1140 for a colony of Cistercian monks from Melrose. He bestowed on them the district of Northwaite, now called Moorfoot; the lands of Balnebuch on the Esk; some lands, a salt-work, and rights of pasturage and wood-cutting in the carse of Callendar in Stirlingshire; a salt-work at Blakeland in Lothian; the right of pannage, and the privilege of cutting wood in his forests; and the patronage of several churches, with a right to some of their revenues. David's example was followed by Malcolm IV.; by the Countess Ada, the widow of Earl Henry; by William the Lyon, who gave the monks the lands of Mount Lothian, and, with some special services, confirmed the grants of David and Malcolm; and even by Alwyn, the first abbot of Holyrood, who relinquished to the inmates of the new abbey the lands of Pettendreich on the Esk. Various other persons also gave them lands in the country, tofts in the town, and churches in the several shires. Alexander II.—who delighted to reside at Newbattle—obtained a grave there for his consort, Mary; and, deeply moved by so affecting a circumstance, gave the owners of the place various donations and rights for the salvation of her, of himself, and of his predecessors. The monks likewise acquired much property and many privileges by purchase; in particular, they obtained the lands of MONKLAND in Lanarkshire, and secured the right of cutting a road to them for their own proper use. In 1203 Pope Innocent, by a bull, confirmed all their possessions and privileges; and, by another bull, he prohibited all persons from levying tithes from lands which they either held or cultivated. David II. gave the monks a charter, enabling them to hold their lands within the valley of Lothian in free forestry, with the various privileges which belonged to a forestry. But the monks, though figuring chiefly as accumulators of worldly property, incidentally conferred great advantages on the occupations of husbandry, of mining, and of commerce; for they incited and directed agricultural operations, they discovered—and perhaps were the first to discover—Scottish coal, and brought it from the mine, and they constructed a sea-port, and gave Scotland a specimen of the arts of traffic. See HADDINGTONSHIRE and MORISON'S HAVEN.

The first abbot of Newbattle was Ralph, who, in 1140, accompanied the colony from Melrose. John, the eighteenth abbot, had to act a part in the difficult transactions respecting the succession to the Crown after the demise of Alexander III. In March 1290, he sat in the great parliament at Brigham; in July 1291,

he swore fealty to Edward I. in the chapel of Edinburgh Castle; and in 1296 he again, with his monks, swore fealty to Edward, and, in return, obtained writs to several sheriffs for the restoration of his property. In Jan. 1297, Edward directed his treasurer, Cressingham, to settle with the abbot for the 'form' due by the abbey of Newbattle for his lands of Bothkennar. Whether Abbot John witnessed the accession of Robert Bruce is uncertain. In 1385 the abbey was burned during the inroad of Richard II.; and the forty succeeding years saw the monks employed in the work of its restoration. Patrick Madour, who was abbot in April 1462, collected the documents which at present form the Chartulary of Newbattle; and in Oct. 1466 he instituted a suit in parliament against James, Lord Hamilton, 'for the spoliation of a stone of lead-ore,' taken from the abbot's lands of Premure in Clydesdale, and triumphantly compelled the coronet to make compensation, and do obeisance, to the cowl. Andrew, who was abbot in May 1499, granted his lands of Kinnaid in Stirlingshire to Edward Bruce, 'his well-deserving armiger,' for the yearly payment of 16 merks; and in Dec. 1500, he gave to Robert Bruce of Binning and his wife, the monastery's lands of West Binning in Linlithgowshire, for the yearly compensation of four shillings. During James Hasmall's abbacy, in 1544, the abbey was burned by the Earl of Hertford. The last abbot, Mark Ker, second son of Sir Andrew Ker of CESSFORD, turning Protestant in 1560, obtained the vicarage of Linton; and in 1564 was made the first commendator of Newbattle. In 1581 he obtained a ratification by parliament of his commendatorship; and he appears to have annually drawn from the abbey property £1413, 1s. 2d. Scots, besides 99 bolls of wheat, 53 bolls 2 pecks of bere, and 250 bolls 2 firloths of oats—subject, however, to several disbursements, and particularly to the remarkable one of £240 Scots for six aged, decrepit, and recanted monks. He died in 1584, an extraordinary lord of the court of session. Mark, his son, who had a reversion of the commendatorship, on succeeding, had it formally confirmed; and in 1587, he obtained from the facile James VI. a grant of the whole estates of the monastery as a temporal barony, and afterwards, in the same year, got the grant ratified by parliament. In Oct. 1591 he was dignified with the title of Lord Newbattle, and had his barony converted into a temporal lordship; and in the parliament of next year he saw his title and its basis finally recognised. In 1606 he was created Earl of Lothian; and Anne, his granddaughter, conveyed that title to her husband, Sir William Kerr, Knight, whose father, Sir Robert Kerr of the FERNIEHAST line, was created Earl of Ancrum in 1633. Robert, their son, the fourth Earl of Lothian and third of Ancrum, in 1701 was raised to the higher dignity of Marquess of Lothian; and his seventh descendant, Schomberg-Henry Kerr, is present and ninth Marquess (b. 1833; suc. 1870). See MONTEVIOT.

The monastic buildings were ruthlessly removed when the present mansion was erected, the crypt of the abbey, coeval doubtless with its foundation, actually forming part of the ground-floor of the present mansion. It was restored in 1878, when, too, was discovered the well-preserved basement of a cruciform chapel (239 × 113 feet), with numerous pillars and elaborately sculptured stones. Otherwise, in the words of Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, the Commendator and his eldest son 'did so metamorphose the building that it cannot be known that ever it did belong to the Church, by reason of the fair new fabrick and stately edifices built thereon.' Further extensive alterations were made in 1650 and subsequent years; and Newbattle Abbey to-day is simply a large and commodious building, with a castellated front. In the library are several illuminated MSS. in folio, which formerly belonged to the monks, and are written on vellum, in black letter, on every page being adorned with pictorial illustrations of the subjects of which they treat. Many valuable paintings and portraits enrich the gallery, particularly a Titian, a Murillo,

several Vandykes, and some family portraits. Around the mansion is a level lawn of upwards of 30 acres. On one side it is watered by the South Esk, which, after brawling among the rocks of Cockpen, here flows in a quiet stream, and is overhung with plantations; on the other side it is skirted by a waving line of woods, which complying with the ascents and undulations of the banks, stretches upward in a many-curved surface, and exhibits a beautiful variety of shades. The belts of wood which flank the two sides of the lawn approach each other at the ends, and, embowering the mansion and its park, exclude them from outer view. At the lower end of the lawn, which now stretches to the eastward of Newbattle Abbey, the river is spanned by an antique bridge of one circular arch, with plain square ribs, usually called the Maiden Bridge. From the SW a fine old entrance, 'King David's Gate,' opens on to the stately avenue 520 yards long; and the Newbattle Beech, behind the house, is the finest and largest tree in Scotland, being 95 feet high, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ in girth at 1 foot, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ at 5 feet, from the ground. The spread of its branches is 350 feet in circumference; and it is still growing, and making more wood year by year. The Queen saw this tree on 4 Sept. 1842; and George IV. also was at Newbattle in Aug. 1822.

Woodburn is another mansion, lately purchased by the Marquess of Lothian; and a third, considerably larger, called Newtongrange House, was built not long ago by John Romans, Esq. The Marquess of Lothian owns three-fourths of the parish. Giving off a portion to Stobhill *quoad sacra* parish, Newbattle is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £338, while, in addition the minerals under the glebe are feued in perpetuity to the minister for a sum which gives £120 a year. The saintly Robert Leighton (1613-84) was minister from 1641 to 1653; and his request to be allowed to preach, not 'to the times,' but 'for eternity,' is entered in the records of the presbytery of Dalkeith and of the Newbattle kirk-session, which have been published in vol. iv. of *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* The parish church is a quaint edifice of 1727, with stained-glass windows and a spire 70 feet high. It was restored and renovated in 1895, when a large organ was introduced, and the "Ancrum Aisle" opened. Two public schools—Easthouses and Newbattle—with respective accommodation for 62 and 679 children, have an average attendance of about 45 and 425, and grants of nearly £40 and £380. Pop. (1881) 3346, (1891) 3560, of whom 2843 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Cosmo Innes' *Registram S. Marie de Neubolte* (Bannatyne Club, Edinb. 1849), and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Newbigging, a hamlet in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile NW of Newtyle railway station on the Dundee and Newtyle section of the Caledonian railway.

Newbigging, a village in Monikie parish, Forfarshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dundee, under which it has a post office. Here also are a U.P. church and a public school.

Newbigging. See AUCHTERTOOL and LETHNOT.

Newbigging, a village in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of Newbigging station on the Carstairs and Dolphinton branch of the Caledonian railway, this being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Carstairs junction. It has a post office under Carnwath and a public school.

Newbigging. See MUSSELBURGH.

Newbridge, a hamlet, with an inn, in the Edinburghshire portion of Kirkliston parish, on the right bank of Almond Water, 3 miles W by S of Edinburgh. It suffered great devastation by cholera in 1832.

Newburgh, a seaport village in Foveran parish, Aberdeenshire, on the right side of the river Ythan, 7 furlongs from the sea, 5 miles SE of Ellon station on the Buchan and Formartine section of the Great North of Scotland railway, and $13\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and with which it communicates daily by bus. Pleasantly situated, it contains several substantial and commodious houses;

possesses important facilities both for manufacture and for fishing; ranks as a support of Aberdeen; and carries on commerce chiefly in exporting grain, and in importing coal, timber, lime, and bones. There is a place of worship belonging to the Church of Scotland, in connection with which there is a lectureship of £25 per annum, bequeathed by the late John Mather, Esq.; also, a Free church hall, a public school (Mather's), a lifeboat house, two hotels, several granaries, and stores for lime and artificial manure. Extensive manure works here give employment to a great portion of the population, and have several schooners and steam vessels engaged in the exports and imports of the place. Pop. (1871) 570, (1881) 645, (1891) 654.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Newburgh, a town and a parish in the extreme NW of Fife. A royal and police burgh and a seaport, the town has a station on the Ladybank and Perth section of the North British railway, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Perth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Ladybank, and $46\frac{1}{2}$ N of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge. It mainly consists of the well-built High Street, running $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E and W within 300 yards of the Firth of Tay, but includes some lanes leading down to the shore, and the southern suburb of Mount Pleasant, in Abdie parish. Great part of it is of recent erection; and even the oldest existing portions have nearly all been rebuilt since about the close of the 18th century. Its situation near the firth is exceedingly pleasant; and both from its own appearance, with gardens and orchards, and from the charming aspect of its environs, Newburgh presents a fine picture either to observers going up or down the river, or to observers on neighbouring vantage-grounds. The views, too, from itself and its vicinity are fine. Even to a traveller on the railway, coming up from Ladybank to Perth, the prospects at Newburgh are remarkably striking and diversified, comprising first a sudden revelation of the whole basin of the lower Tay, and next a close view of Newburgh itself, its upper terrace rising on the S, and the main body nestling below on the N, and projecting into the lake-like expanse of the firth. The principal public building is the town-house, with a spire, erected in 1808; and attached to this is a building of considerable size, built about 1830, for the accommodation of the dealers in the stock market. The parish church, St Catherine's, is an elegant Gothic structure, erected in 1833 from designs by William Burn, and containing 1000 sittings. In 1882 it was adorned with a stained-glass window, representing scenes in the life of Christ. Other places of worship are Free, U.P., Evangelical Union, and Baptist churches.

Newburgh has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a savings bank, several hotels, a gas company (1836), waterworks (1877), a cemetery, a public library (1861), a reading-room and coffee-house (1881), 2 bowling clubs, a curling club, a public hall, a masonic hall, the Livingstone Hall, and a gardening society. A fair is held on the third Friday of June.

In the 17th century, Newburgh was so devoid of trade as to be described in Cunningham's essay on Cross Macduff as 'a poor country village;' and till pretty far in the following century, although gradually improving, it remained much the same. Until within a few years of the publication of the *Old Statistical Account*—1793—its inhabitants had been chiefly employed in husbandry; but the linen-trade had occupied them to a certain extent, and when that Account was published the greater portion of them were engaged in that manufacture. At that time, however, there were only two persons who employed workmen; the greater part of the linen manufactured being woven by individual weavers on their own account, who sold their webs, when finished, at Perth, Dundee, Cupar, Auchtermuchty, and Glasgow. But the trade went on and prospered; and numerous manufacturers arose, not only to employ all the weavers in Newburgh, but also to furnish work for considerable numbers in Aberargie, Abernethy, Strathmiglo, Auchtermuchty, Dunshelt, Cupar, Springfield, Pitlessie, Kettle, Markinch, Falk-

land, and other places. The principal branch is the weaving of sheetings, partly for the home markets and partly also for exportation. The manufacture of floor-cloth, malting, quarrying, and the timber trade also afford employment, while the benefits derived from the salmon fishery and from the sale of fruit likewise add considerably to the welfare of the place. The harbour consists of a long pier parallel to the river, and five projecting piers at right angles to it. The principal exports are linen, grain, and potatoes; and the principal imports are timber, coals, and miscellaneous small goods. The Perth and Dundee steamer touches daily in summer.

Newburgh, in spite of its name, is a town of considerable antiquity; and it took that name, it is said, in distinction to the decaying old town of Abernethy, not far off. The present town, or rather its remote nucleus, originated with the abbey of Lindores. In 1266 Alexander III. erected it into a burgh of barony in favour of the abbot with all the usual privileges of such burghs. In the charter it is called 'novus burgus juxta monasterium de Lindores.' In 1456 it was made a royal burgh, and its charter was confirmed in 1631. In 1457 John, Abbot of Lindores, confirmed by charter the ancient privileges of the burgesses of Newburgh; and on the 4th of July of the same year he granted them the lands of Vodrufe (Wodriffe) and the hill to the S of it—about 400 acres in all—for which they were to pay to the abbot homage and common service used and wont, with 40 bolls of barley. These acres originally belonged to burgess proprietors, but are now, with a few exceptions, the property of E. P. B. Hay, Esq. of Mugdrum. In 1593 James VI. and in 1631 Charles I. confirmed the ancient charter, and conferred all the privileges of a royal burgh; but Newburgh never exercised its right of sending a member to the Scottish parliament, and consequently at the Union was not included in any of those sets of burghs which were invested with the right of sending members to the

British parliament. The town is governed by a provost, a senior and a junior baillie, a treasurer, and thirteen councillors, with a town clerk. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 there are nine commissioners of police, including the provost and two bailies, and courts are held at regular periods. The royalty extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S and W beyond the town, but excludes the harbour and extensive suburbs.



Seal of Newburgh.

Burgh valuation (1884) £4597, 15s. 7d., (1893) £2367, 12s. 2d. Pop. of burgh (1831) 2458, (1851) 2638, (1861) 2281, (1871) 2182, (1881) 1852, (1891) 1506; of town (1861) 2733, (1871) 2777, (1881) 2374, (1891) 1685, of whom 932 were females.

The parish of Newburgh, disjoined from Abdie in 1632, and subsequently enlarged by an annexation from Abernethy, is bounded N by the Firth of Tay, E by Abdie, SE by Collessie, S by Auchtermuchty, and W by Abernethy in Perthshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its area was enlarged in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to it so much of the former Fifeshire portion of the Perthshire parish of Abernethy as lay to the east of the lands of Pitmedden, and the Wester Lumbenny detached part of the parish of Abdie, which comprised 448 acres. The coast-line, 2 miles in extent, is low; and the firth, with a width here of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is divided by Mugdrum island ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) into the North and the South Deep. The northern part of the parish is a beautiful and finely wooded level; the southern, crossed by the ridge of the Ochils, is an alternate series of hills and valleys, rising to 777 feet at Ormiston or Blackcairn Hill, and 640 near Easter Lumbenny. The predominant rocks of the low level tract in the N are Devonian; whilst those of

the hills are eruptive—chiefly greenstone masses, with boulders of granite, gneiss, quartz, and mica-slate. The soil in the eastern part of the low grounds is rich carse clay, in the western is gravelly, and on the hills is either a loose black loam or a more compact ferruginous mould, generally shallow yet very fertile. Nearly two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; rather more than one-ninth is under fruit-trees or wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste.

About a mile from the Tay, on the slope of the Ochils, in a pass leading up from the N of Fifeshire to Strathearn, is a small cairn of stones, known by the name of Sir Robert's Prap. This marks the place where a fatal duel occurred towards the close of the 17th century, between Sir Robert Balfour of Denmiln and Sir James Macgill of Lindores. A little way W of the town stands a curious antiquity, called Mugdrum Cross, which, together with Mugdrum House and Mugdrum island, is noticed in the article MUGDRUM. In the pass leading to Strathearn, 200 yards E of Sir Robert's Prap, on high ground overlooking Strathearn westward to the Grampians, stands another antiquity, similar to Mugdrum Cross, but far ruder, and much more celebrated. This is Cross Macduff, mentioned by Wyntoun in his *Cronykil* (circa 1426), and anciently bearing an inscription which, though preserved in record, has greatly puzzled philologists. The cross itself is said to have been granted to Macduff as a sanctuary, for his successful aid against Macbeth, and is reported to have been broken in pieces by the Reformers, on their way from Perth to Cupar (1559); nothing now remains, however, but the large square block of freestone which formed the pedestal. This is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in length by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth at the base. There are several holes or indentations on its different faces, which really have been formed by nodules of iron pyrites falling out, but which a comparatively recent tradition says were nine in number, and at one time contained nine rings. There is no appearance of any socket in which the cross had been fixed; so that it must have been placed upon the surface of the stone, without any other support than that of its own base. The cross formed the girth or sanctuary for any of the clan Macduff, or any related to the chief within the ninth degree, who had been guilty of 'suddand chaudmelle,' or unpremeditated slaughter. Any person entitled to this privilege, and requiring it, fled to the cross, and laid hold of one of the rings, when punishment was remitted on his washing nine times at the stone, and paying nine cows and a colpendach or young cow. The washing was done at a spring still called the Nine Wells, emitting a stream so copious as now to be employed in the operations of a bleachfield; and the oblation of the nine cows was made by fastening them to the cross's nine rings. Such is the current account, repeated time after time; but the nine rings and the nine washings have not the slightest support in record. In every instance, we are further told, the person claiming sanctuary required to give proof of belonging to the clan Macduff, or of possessing consanguinity to the chief within the given degree; and whenever any claimant failed to produce this evidence, he was instantly put to death, and buried near the stone. There were formerly several artificial cairns and tumuli around the cross, and one rather larger than the rest about 50 yards to the N, which were all popularly regarded as the graves of those who had been slain here in consequence of failing to prove themselves entitled to the sanctuary, but which have all been obliterated by the levelling operations of the ploughshare. 'Superstition,' says Cant, 'forbids the opening of any of them; no person in the neighbourhood will assist for any consideration, nor will any person in or about Newburgh travel that way when dark, for they affirm that spectres and bogles, as they call them, haunt that place.' With the removal of the traces of the graves, superstitious fears attached to the spot have died away. Sir Walter Scott has made the traditions and antiquities of this place the subject of a short dramatic poem, entitled *Macduff's Cross*, in the course of which he has very

accurately described both the cross itself and its accidents. He says—

'Mark that fragment,
I mean that rough-hewn block of massive stone,
Placed on the summit of this mountain pass,
Commanding prospect wide o'er field and fell,
And peopled village and extended moorland,
And the wide ocean and majestic Tay,
To the far distant Grampians. Do not deem it
A loosen'd portion of the neighbouring rock,
Detach'd by storm and thunder. 'Twas the pedestal
On which, in ancient times, a cross was rear'd,
Carved with words which foil'd philologists;
And the events it did commemorate
Were dark, remote, and undistinguishable,
As were the mystic characters it bore.'

LINDORES Abbey and the mansion of PITCAIRLIE are noticed separately. Newburn is in the presbytery of Cupar and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £308. The public school, with accommodation for 464 children, has an average attendance of about 315, and a grant of nearly £330. Landward valuation (1884) £3155, 17s. 4d., (1893) £3453, 2s. 4d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 1936, (1841) 2897, (1861) 2693, (1871) 2529, (1881) 2191, (1891) 1812.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See Alex. Laing, LL.D., *Lindores Abbey and the Burgh of Newburn* (Edinb. 1876).

Newburn (anc. *Drumeldrie*), a coast parish of SE Fife, containing Drumeldrie village, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by S of Upper Largo. It is bounded NE and E by Kilconquhar, SE by Elie, S by the Firth of Forth, and W and NW by Largo. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and its area is 3218 acres, of which 178 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore. The shore, extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the eastern curve of Largo Bay, is flat and sandy; and from it the surface rises northward, until at the western border it attains a maximum altitude of 785 feet on the eastern slope of green conical LARGO Law (965 feet). The general landscape, at once within itself and in views beyond, is a brilliant assemblage of hills and dale, of wood and water. The rocks are partly carboniferous, but chiefly eruptive; and the soil, though various, is generally fertile. About five-sixths of the entire area are in tillage; nearly 140 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is pastoral. The parish being thus quite rural, the inhabitants depend on agriculture for employment. John Wood, who founded in 1665 Wood's Hospital in Largo, left the small estate of Orkie to endow a school at Drumeldrie, where certain boys of the name of Wood were to be educated and brought up. By a change effected by the Endowed Schools Commission, the boys are now boarded out. Gilston House, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Largo, and Lahill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE, are the seats of John Henry Baxter, Esq., and Mrs Robert Rintoul. Another estate, noticed separately, is BALCHRISTIE. Newburn is in the presbytery of St Andrews and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £229. The parish church, a little way ENE of Drumeldrie, was built in 1815, and is amply commodious. The public school, with accommodation for 90 children, has an average attendance of about 35, and a grant of nearly £35. Valuation (1884) £5248, 10s. 6d., (1893) £4300, 7s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 412, (1841) 419, (1861) 374, (1871) 362, (1881) 344, (1891) 322.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Newbyres. See GOREBRIDGE.

Newbyth, a village in the SE of King-Edward parish, N Aberdeenshire, 3 miles NNE of Cummintown and 8 ENE of Turriff, under which it has a post office. Founded in 1764 by James Urquhart, Esq., on his estate of Byth, it stands 350 feet above sea-level, and consists of two streets, crossing each other nearly at right angles. Most of the villagers rent small lots of ground, in addition to their feu-holdings of about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; and neighbouring peat-mosses still yield a good supply of fuel, though their area has been greatly reduced by advancing cultivation. In 1892 two bequests for the poor, of £500 and 200, were left, the trustees being the minister and kirk session of the parish church. The church, containing 500 sittings, and successor to

one of 1793, was built as a chapel of ease in 1851, in 1867 was raised to *quoad sacra* status, and in 1890 was fitted up with heating and lighting appliances. The parish is in the presbytery of Turriff and the synod of Aberdeen; its minister's stipend is £150. There are also a Free Church preaching station and a public school, enlarged in 1875. This and two others, Crudie and Upper Brae, with respective accommodation for 242, 218, and 121 children, have an average attendance of about 130, 85, and 100, and grants amounting to over £140, £70, and £85. Pop. of village (1871) 609, (1881) 491, (1891) 398; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 2216, (1881) 1932, (1891) 1847, of whom 14 were in Aberdour.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Newbyth, a mansion, with finely-wooded grounds, in Whitekirk parish, Haddingtonshire, on Peffer Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of East Fortune station, and 3 miles NNW of East Linton. Standing amid beautiful scenery, it is a castellated edifice, erected from designs by William Adam towards the close of the 18th century. Since the early part of the 17th century the estate has been held by a younger branch of the Bairds of Auchmedden, members of which were John Baird (1620-98), created a lord of session as Lord Newbyth, and General Sir David Baird, K. C. B. (1757-1829), the captor of Seringapatam, created a baronet in 1809. His grand-nephew, Sir David Baird, third Bart. (b. 1832; suc. 1852), is present proprietor. See GILMERTON and FERN-TOWER.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See vol. ii. of John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Newcastleton. See CASTLETON.

New Craighall. See CRAIGHALL.

Newe. See CASTLE-NEWE.

Newfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Drybridge station. Its owner, William Finnie, Esq. (b. 1828; suc. 1846), was M.P. for North Ayrshire 1868-74.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

New Galloway. See GALLOWAY, NEW.

Newhailes, a mansion in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Musselburgh, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Newhailes station on the North British railway, this being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Edinburgh. It was built by Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. (1726-92), the eminent lawyer, antiquary, and historian, who took the title of Lord Hailes on his elevation to the bench in 1766, and whose great-grandson, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart. (b. 1839; suc. 1849), was M.P. for Buteshire, 1868-85.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Newhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion, on the North Esk's left bank, within a curvature of the stream, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Penicuik town, during the 16th century and an unknown period preceding, belonged to a family of the name of Crichton. In 1646 Dr Pennicuik became its proprietor; and here was born his son, Dr Alexander Pennicuik (1652-1722), poet and physician. (See ROMANNO). In 1703 Newhall was acquired by Sir David Forbes, under whose son and successor, John, it became a favourite resort of some of the most eminent literati of the 18th century. While inhabited by the Crichtons it was an irregular castle, and with its appendages covered the whole breadth of the point on which it stands, formed by a strip or low spur from the base of the Pentlands, cloven down on each side by a deep ravine, and terminating in the glen of the Esk. It was mainly rebuilt soon after 1703, and enlarged in 1785; but the ground-floor in the front of the present modernised mansion, which was part of one of the towers, is vaulted in the roof, and has on every side slits for defence; and it is so strong as, in one place, to have a closet cut out of the thickness of the wall. The eastern ravine, overhung by remains of a small round tower, is densely wooded; and a dark and romantic rill leaps along it in several beautiful cascades, and flings up its spray amid the deep shades of the woods. The western ravine is overhung by a point on which stood anciently a religious establishment of some note, and a prison; and though this ravine

is dry, it vies with the other in romance, and, like it, is shaded with thick foliage. A walk, which goes round the site of the chapel and prison, forms a noble terrace from the W end of the house, looking up the glen and over to a mineral well among copsewood and pines on the other side. A farm in the immediate neighbourhood bears the name of Spital, and probably formed an endowment for supporting, under the management of the religious foundation of Newhall, a hospice for the refreshment and shelter of travellers. George Meikle Kemp (1794-1844), the designer of the Edinburgh Scott Monument, was the son of a shepherd on the Newhall estate. Purchased from the Hays for £14,000 in 1783, the Newhall and CARLOPS property belongs now to Horatio Robert Forbes Brown (b. 1854; suc. 1866), whose grandfather edited Pennicuik's Works, and did much to beautify the grounds of Newhall, which he identified with the scenery of the *Gentle Shepherd*. (See HABBIE'S HOWE.)—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 24, 1857-64. See vol. ii. of John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Newhall House, an elegant modern mansion in Resolis parish, Ross and Cromarty shire, near the southern shore of the Cromarty Firth, 2 miles S by W of Invergordon.

Newhalls, a village in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the coast of the Firth of Forth, in the eastern vicinity of Queensferry.

Newharthill. See NEWARTHILL.

Newhaven, a fishing town in North Leith parish, Edinburghshire, on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Granton, 1 mile WNW of the centre of Leith, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Edinburgh Post Office. It communicates with the city both by tram and by the Leith branches of the Caledonian and North British railways, Newhaven station on the former lying 3 furlongs S by W, and Trinity station on the latter $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs W by S. 'Our Lady's Port of Grace'—as Newhaven was called of old—originated in the general impetus given to trade and commerce during the prosperous reign of James IV. (1488-1513). Owing to the depth of water, a yard and a dock were erected for shipbuilding, and a harbour constructed for the reception of vessels, whence it received the name of Newhaven. Here, in 1511, was built 'ane varie monstrous great schip called the *Michael*,' which required such a mass of timber for her construction 'that she waisted all the woodis in Fyfe, except Falkland Wood, besides the timber that came out of Norway.' And here it was, on 1 May, 1544, that the English force landed under the Earl of Hertford, of which Hill Burton says that 'unless we may find some parallel in Tartar or African history, it will scarce be possible to point to any expedition so thoroughly destitute of all features of heroism or chivalry.' Ere this, however, the rising haven had been strangled in its birth by the jealousy of the citizens of Edinburgh, who purchased the superiority from James V. Its chapel of Our Lady and St James—a dependency seemingly of St Anthony's preceptory at Leith—was suppressed at the Reformation; and Newhaven sank into a mere fishing village. Signs of antiquity there are none, except that a house near the W end of the town exhibits a large pediment sculptured with a pair of globes, a quadrant, an anchor, and an antique war-galley, and bearing inscription, 'In the name of God, 1538.' Still, the place has an old-fashioned air; and the red-tiled, two-storey houses, with outside stairs and jutting gables, the strings of bladders, and the big boats, hauled up on the shore or rocking in the harbour, all give it a picturesque look, which is lacking in modern watering-places. Then the people themselves, belike of Scandinavian origin—the stalwart, weather-beaten fishermen, 'like blue sea pnif-balls;' and the Amazonian fishwives, whom the late Charles Reade has drawn so well in *Christie Johnstone* (1853): 'On their heads they wear caps of Dutch or Flemish origin, with a broad lace border, stiffened and arched over the forehead, about three inches high, leaving the brow and cheeks unnumbered. They have cotton jackets, bright red and yellow, mixed in patterns, confined at the waist

by the apron-strings, but bobbled below the waist; short woollen petticoats, with broad vertical stripes, red and white, most vivid in colour; white worsted stockings, and neat though high-quartered shoes. Under their jackets they wear a thick spotted cotton handkerchief, about one inch of which is visible round the lower part of the throat. Of their petticoats, the outer one is kilted, or gathered up towards the front, and the second, of the same colour, hangs in the usual way. Their short petticoats reveal a neat ankle, and a leg with a noble swell; for Nature, when she is in earnest, builds beauty on the ideas of ancient sculptors and poets, not of modern poetasters, who with their airy-like sylphs and their smoke-like verses fight for want of flesh in women and want of fact in poetry as parallel beauties. These women have a grand corporeal tract; they have never known a corset! so they are straight as javelins; they can lift their hands above their heads!—actually! Their supple persons move as Nature intended; every gesture is ease, grace, and freedom.' Such—*plus* the heavy creels—are the fishwives, of whom, driving through Newhaven on 16 Aug. 1872, the Queen saw 'many, very enthusiastic, but not in their smartest dress.' In their smartest dress, however, were those who, on occasion of the London Fisheries Exhibition (1883), were hospitably entertained by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, on Sunday, 20 May, and who afterwards visited Windsor at the invitation of the Queen.

The Main Street extends for 350 yards E and W along the old sea-margin of the Firth, 33 to 80 yards wide, and 14 to 26 feet above sea-level. Behind, the ground rises southward to a bank 72 feet high, which is crowned by a row of villas. In front is the tidal harbour, reconstructed in 1876-77 at a cost of £10,000 and measuring 500 by 300 yards, with a free-way 70 feet wide. The curving W breakwater of concrete, 540 feet long, in 1881 was surmounted by a sea-wall 6 feet high; and a lighthouse stands at the end of the E pier, which, with its westward return-head, has a total length of 750 feet. To the west of Newhaven stands TRINITY, a large district consisting mainly of neat villa residences, and having sea-baths and a chain pier which is much resorted to by swimmers. According to the latest returns, Newhaven has 12 first-class, 99 second class, and 5 third-class boats, manned by 416 fishermen and boys. The *quoad sacra* parish church is a Perpendicular building of 1838, altered in 1885, and extensively improved in 1892; and the Gothic Free church was greatly improved in 1883 by the addition of a spire 120 feet high, as also of a vestry with a hall above. The Peacock Hotel has long been famed for its fish-dinners; and Newhaven besides has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, a Free Fishermen's Hall, and a school—the Victoria public—which, with accommodation for 503 children, has an average attendance of about 480, and a grant of nearly £520. The Madras school is now closed. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 3977, (1881) 4694, (1891) 6085.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Mrs Cupples' *Newhaven, its Origin and History* (1888).

Newhills, a parish of SE Aberdeenshire, containing AUCHMILL and STONEYWOOD villages, with BUXBURN station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 4 miles NW of the post-town, Aberdeen. It anciently formed the SE corner of the extensive parish of Old Machar, but having acquired a chapel in 1663 on the lands of Keppelhills, with mortification of those lands for maintaining a minister, it was constituted a parish in 1666, and took the name of Newhills in allusion to the changed status of Keppelhills. It is bounded N by Dyce, E by Old Machar and Woodside, S and SW by Peterculter, W by Skene, and NW by Kinnellar. Its length, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,321 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 39 are water. The river Don winds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Old Machar boundary; and six burns drain the interior, either to the Don or towards the Dee. The surface, in the vicinity of the Don, is low and flat sinking to 50 feet above sea-level;

elsewhere it rises westward to 403 feet near Craihstone House, 604 near Kingswells manse, 578 at Cloghill, and 870 at Brimmond Hill. Granite is the prevailing rock, and is extensively quarried, both for home use and for exportation. The soil, in the low level tract, is a deep rich mould; elsewhere is mostly black, light, shallow, and spongy. Nearly one-ninth of the entire area is pastoral or waste; 400 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is in tillage. Antiquities are a large cairn, several tumuli, remains of a Caledonian stone circle, and vestiges of an old chapel; whilst a chief curiosity is a cavern in a ravine of Elrickhill, supposed by the vulgar to penetrate for miles under ground, and celebrated in legend as the retreat of a noted robber and his gang. The granite quarries and extensive paper works employ a large number of the population. Oldmill Reformatory (1857), near the eastern border, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Aberdeen, is a large building, occupied by about 100 boys. A cottage home for convalescents, with accommodation for from 12 to 15 patients, was opened in 1882. Mansions are Cloghill, Craihstone, Fairley, Hazlehead, Kingswells, Springhill, Stoneywood, and Waterton. Giving off a portion to Craigiebuckler *quoad sacra* parish, Newhills is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £739. The parish church, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by S of Auchmill, is a good building of 1830. Other places of worship are Stoneywood Established chapel of ease (1879), Newhills Free church at Auchmill, Kingswells Free church (4 miles W of Aberdeen), and St Machar's Episcopal church (1880) at Buxburn. Six public schools—Blackburn, Buxburn, Keppelhill, Kingswells, Stoneywood, and Stoneywood infant—with respective accommodation for 116, 480, 95, 140, 329, and 120 children, have an average attendance of about 85, 385, 50, 60, 145, and 80, and grants amounting to nearly £80, £375, £45, £60, £170, and £60. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1305, (1831) 2552, (1861) 3463, (1871) 4210, (1881) 5480, (1891) 5252; of ecclesiastical parish, (1891) 5390.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Newholme, an estate, with a mansion, in Dolphinton parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of South Medwin Water, 5 furlongs SE of Dunsyre station on the Dolphinton branch of the Caledonian railway. It was the property and death-place of the distinguished Covenanter, Major Learmont (1595-1683), who commanded the Covenanter horsemen at the battle of Rullion Green. For upwards of thirty years the estate has belonged to the Lockharts of LEE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Newington. See EDINBURGH.

Newington, a village in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Dumfries.

Newington, a mansion in Kilmany parish, Fife, 4 miles NNW of Cupar.

New Keith. See KEITH.

New Kilpatrick. See KILPATRICK, NEW.

New Lanark. See LANARK, NEW.

Newlands, a village in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, near Bannockburn.

Newlands, a parish of N Peebleshire, containing the hamlet of ROMANNO Bridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Linton, $4\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Lamanacha station on the Dolphinton branch of the North British railway, and $19\frac{3}{4}$ SSW of Edinburgh. Within it also are LAMANCHA station and Mountain Cross post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, whilst LEADBURN and MACBIE HILL stations lie just beyond its northern and north-western borders. It is bounded N by Penicuik in Edinburghshire, E by Eddleston, SE by Lyne, S by Stobo, SW by Kirkurd, and NW by Linton. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (at Leadburn) and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 12,560 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The drainage of the northern extremity is carried by Lead Burn to the North Esk, but elsewhere belongs to the Tweed, as LYNE WATER winds $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward, partly along the Linton and Stobo boundaries, but mainly through the interior. During this course it is joined by DEAD BURN, flowing 3 miles south-south-westward; FLEMINGTON Burn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles

south-westward; and TARTH WATER, $2\frac{7}{8}$ miles south-eastward along the Kirkurd and Stobo boundary. In the extreme S the surface sinks to 670 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1234 feet at Drochil Hill, 1221 at Woodhill, 1453 at Drum Maw, and 1570 at Wether Law, from which again it gradually declines to 862 feet at Leadburn station. The rocks in the hills are mainly eruptive; in the upper part of the vale are carboniferous. Sandstone of excellent quality has been largely worked to the W of Lyne Water, as also has limestone on Macbie Hill estate. Common black bituminous coal exists in the upper part of the vale, and fairly rich iron ore occurs in fissures of the higher grounds. There are several chalybeate springs; and artificial ponds are at Whim, Lamanacha, and Macbie Hill. The soil of the arable lands is chiefly a clayey loam, incumbent on close stiff till. Nearly one-third of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; some 350 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is chiefly disposed in pasture. Antiquities other than DROCHIL CASTLE are the ROMANNO Terrace and remains of circumvallations, popularly called 'Rings,' on Henderland, Borelands, Drochil, Whiteside, and Pendreich Hills. The poet, Dr Alexander Pennicuik (1652-1722), was proprietor of Romanno; the Rev. Charles Findlater (1758-1838), author of the *View of the Agriculture of Peebleshire*, was 48 years minister; and Lord Chief Baron Montgomery (1721-1803) was born at Macbie Hill. Mansions, noticed separately, are BORELAND, CALLEND, HALMYRE, LAMANACHA, MACBIE HILL, ROMANNO, and WHIM. Newlands is in the presbytery of Peebles and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £330. The parish church, near the left bank of Lyne Water, 7 furlongs S of Romanno Bridge, is an edifice of 1838. A little way lower down is the beautiful ruin of its ancient predecessor, roofless and ivy-clad, with First Pointed E window and round-headed S doorway. The old graveyard is still in use, and contains a headstone to R. Howelston (1767-1870). Near Boreland, close to the Linton border, is a U.P. church; and two public schools, Lamanacha and Newlands, with respective accommodation for 67 and 90 children, have an average attendance of about 40 and 55, and grants of nearly £45 and £65. Pop. (1801) 950, (1831) 1078, (1861) 987, (1871) 851, (1881) 819, (1891) 715.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Newlaw, a hill in Berwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Dundrennan, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Kirkcudbright. It has an altitude of 599 feet above sea-level, and commands a very extensive and magnificent view of the Kirkcudbrightshire seaboard and the Irish Sea, horizoned by the Isle of Man and the Irish Mountains of Mourne.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Newliston, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Kirkliston station on the Dalmeny and Ratho section of the North British railway. It was the property and favourite residence of the celebrated soldier, John, second Earl of Stair (1679-1747); and the plantations in its grounds are said to have been so planted as to represent the British array on the eve of the battle of Dettingen. The present mansion, built about 1794 from designs by William Adam, is the seat of Thomas Alexander Hog, Esq. (b. 1835; suc. 1858), his ancestor having bought the estate about the middle of the 18th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

New Luce. See LUCE, NEW.

New Machar. See MACHAR, NEW.

Newmains, a small town in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, on the cross-railway from Morningside to Holytown, 2 miles ENE of Wishaw, and 6 by railway SE of Holytown. The town, including the Coltness Ironworks, is supplied with gas by a company, and provided with an excellent water-supply. The streets are regularly formed, and the place has a neat appearance. Standing amid a rich mineral tract, and inhabited chiefly by miners and ironworkers, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph

departments, a railway station, the Coltness memorial *quoad sacra* church (erected in 1878 by James Houldsworth, Esq., of Coltness, in memory of his eldest son), St Bridget's Roman Catholic church (1871; 300 sittings), a Roman Catholic school, and an elegant edifice, erected by the Coltness Ironworks Company at a cost of £3000, to serve as both a school and a chapel of ease. The school affords regular instruction, under a full staff of teachers, to over 600 children, and is maintained by the Ironworks Company. Pop. (1861) 2020, (1871) 2545, (1881) 2682, (1891) 2598, of whom 1389 were males. Houses (1881) occupied 479, vacant 5, building 1.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

New Maud. See MAUD.

Newmill. See KEITH.

Newmilns, a town in Loudoun parish, Ayrshire. Lying 250 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the river Irvine, which divides it from Greenholm suburb in Galston parish, it has beautiful environs ('Loudoun's bonny woods and braes'), serves as a seat of retail trade for a considerable extent of surrounding country, and presents a tolerably well-built, pleasant appearance. Previous to the extension of the Galston and Newmilns branch line to Darvel, its station was the terminus of that branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and is 2 miles E by N of Galston and 7½ E by S of Kilmarnock. In the middle of the town is an old tower, whose early history is unknown, but which about 1681 was Captain Inglis' headquarters and the prison of seven Covenanters captured near Kilmarnock, who were immediately set free by the daring of friends outside. Newmilns has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale, Union, and Royal Banks, several hotels, two gas companies, a police station, a town-hall, a temperance hall, Ayrshire mission to the deaf and dumb, Brown's Workmen's Institute and Reading-room, an agricultural society, a public library, and a fair on the Thursday in July of Glasgow fair week. Places of worship are Loudoun parish church (1845; 1200 sittings), a Free church, and a U.P. church (1833; 780 sittings); and the schools are two, public and Lady Flora's. The staple industry is muslin and lace weaving. Newmilns was made a burgh of barony by a royal charter of 1490, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Pop. (1841) 1988, (1861) 2810, (1881) 2860, (1891) 3704, of whom 1921 were females, and 816 were in Greenholm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

New Monkland. See MONKLAND, NEW.

Newmore, an estate, with a mansion, in Rosskeen parish, Ross and Cromarty shire, 3½ miles NNW of Invergordon. Its owner is George Inglis, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Newpark, a station in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, on the Cleland section of the Caledonian railway, 2 miles SW of West Calder village.

Newport, a small seaport town in Forgan parish, Fife, on the Firth of Tay, 11 miles NNE of Cupar by road, and 1½ mile SSE of Dundee by water, with two stations on the Tayport section of the North British railway, 2½ miles W by S of Tayport, and about a mile from Wormit, at the southern end of the Tay Bridge. It became a burgh in 1887. Consisting of two parts, Easter and Wester Newport—the station at the former place being for goods as well as passengers—it was constituted, in 1822, by act of parliament, the ferry-station from Fife to Dundee; and presents a pleasant, well-built appearance, with many elegant villas and other private residences, arranged in terraces on the slopes descending to the firth. It commands a brilliant view of Dundee and a great extent of the Tay's basin; and is a favourite summer resort of families from Dundee and other places, having at the same time become the permanent abode of not a few professional and business men. As a creek of Dundee, it carries on some commerce, in exporting agricultural produce, and importing lime and coal; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments,

a town hall, a hotel, a ferry harbour, a gaswork, Established, Free, and U.P. churches, a Congregational church, a Scottish Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic church (1890), a public school, and the Blyth Memorial Public Hall, erected at a cost of £4000. Formed immediately subsequent to 1822, after designs by Telford, the ferry harbour is a splendid structure, 350 feet long and 60 wide. It projects into a depth of 5 feet at low water of spring tides, has on each side a carriage-way, and communicates with Dundee hourly by steamer. The *Mars*, training ship lies at anchor a few hundred yards off the shore. The Established church was built as a chapel of ease in 1871 at a cost of £1350. It contains 450 sittings; and in 1878 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. The U.P. church, built in 1881 at a cost of over £2000, is a cruciform Gothic edifice, with 400 sittings and a spire 80 feet high. The Episcopal church (St Mary), erected in 1887 and consecrated in 1888, is an Early Gothic edifice with 247 sittings. Pop. of *g.s.* parish (1881) 1775, (1891) 1864; of town (1841) 260, (1871) 1507, (1881) 2311, (1891) 2548, of whom 1550 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 543, vacant 34, building 3.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Newseat, a station, near the W border of Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Peterhead branch of the Buchan and Formartine railway, 3¼ miles W by N of Peterhead town.

Newshot Island, a low and marshy islet (1 × ¼ mile) of Inchinnan parish, Renfrewshire, in the river Clyde, 2 miles NNW of Renfrew, and about half a mile below the junction of the Cart with the Clyde.

Newstead, a village in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of the Tweed, 1 mile E of Melrose town, under which it has a post office. It is thought by some antiquaries to occupy the site of the Roman town Trimontium, which Skene, however, places on BRUNSWARK Hill; and it probably owes its present name to the erection, in its vicinity, of an ancient ecclesiastical edifice, intermediate in date and character between the Columban monastery of Old Melrose and the Cistercian Abbey of Melrose. Roman coins, a Roman altar, a stone slab with a boar in relief (the badge of the Tenth Legion), and other Roman relics have been found adjacent to it; some ancient substructions, with marks which might relegate them to the Roman times, have been discovered in its neighbourhood; and a series of ancient pits, one of them containing a Roman spear and some pieces of Roman pottery, was laid open in 1846 at the forming of an adjacent reach of the Waverley section of the North British railway. A field, called the Red Abbey Stead, was found, not many years ago, to contain hewn blocks of red sandstone; and is supposed to have been the site of the ancient ecclesiastical edifice. The viaduct of the Berwickshire railway, which crosses the Tweed ¾ mile ENE of Newstead, was erected in 1866, and, rising 133 feet above the water-level, is a most imposing structure.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Newton, a parish of NE Edinburghshire, containing the post-office village of Millerhill, with a station on the Waverley section of the North British railway, 2 miles NNW of the post-town, Dalkeith, and 6½ SE of Edinburgh. Since the Reformation it has comprehended the ancient parishes of Newton (to the SE) and Wymet or Woolmet (to the NW). Bounded SW and NW by Liberton, NE by Inveresk, and SE by Dalkeith, it has an utmost length from NW to SE of 2½ miles, a varying width of 1½ and 2 miles, and an area of 2034 acres, of which 1½ are water. BURDIEHOUSE Burn runs 2½ miles east-north-eastward along or close to all the north-western boundary; the south-eastern is traced for 1½ mile by Park Burn, next for 3 furlongs by the North Esk, and for the last furlong by the united Esk. Between, the surface rises very gently, at no point much exceeding, and at none sinking much below, 200 feet above sea-level. In the NW the rocks belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series, but elsewhere they are part of the true coal-measures; and coal has been largely worked for nigh three centuries. The soil

along Burdiehouse Burn is strong argillaceous carse land; towards the centre is rich loam; and towards the SE is stiff clay or light and sandy. Save for Edmonstone Park and a narrow strip of Dalkeith Park, both of which are well wooded, nearly all the parish is in a state of high cultivation. Woolmet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dalkeith, though now but a farmhouse on the Wemyss estate, is a fine old building of the Scottish Baronial type; and Woolmet church, hard by, has been converted into the mausoleum of the Wauchope family. From 1240 to the Reformation it was held by Dunfermline Abbey, as from 1158 was the old church of Newton, which, standing near the North Esk's left bank, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Millerhill, is now represented only by its tower. EDMONSTONE HOUSE, noticed separately, is the principal residence; and Sir John Don-Wauchope, Bart., the Earl of Wemyss, and the Duke of Buccleuch are chief proprietors. Newton is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £386. The parish church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of Millerhill, built in 1742, was reconstructed and repaired in 1890, when Lady Gardiuer Baird presented a carved oak pulpit, a communion table, and a font; and a memorial to Sir J. Don Wauchope, Bart., was unveiled in 1894. Two public schools, Edmonstone and Newton, with respective accommodation for 66 and 195 children, have an average attendance of about 45 and 150, and grants of nearly £40 and £150. Pop. (1881) 1307, (1891) 1180.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Newton, a village in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire, 7 furlongs SW of the town.

Newton, a collier village in Pencaitland parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 miles SE of Tranent. It has a reading-room (1880) and a proprietary school.

Newton, a village in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Rutherglen and Holytown section of the Caledonian railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Glasgow. It has a post office under Glasgow, with money order and savings bank departments, a public school, an Established chapel of ease, and St Columba's Episcopal church (1875; 200 sittings). The extensive works of the Steel Company of Scotland and the Clyde Nail Co. are located here, while near it is Newton House. Pop. (1881) 730, (1891) 868.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Newton, a village in Wick parish, Caithness, 1 mile SW of Wick town.

Newton, an old but commodious mansion, with well-wooded grounds, in CULSALMOND parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Insh. Its owner is Alexander Morison Gordon, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Newton, a hamlet in Strachur parish, Argyllshire, on the E shore of Loch Fyne, 4 miles SW of Strachur village.

Newtonards, a stately mansion, surrounded by thriving plantations, in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Cairn Water, 7 miles WNW of Dumfries.

Newton Castle, an old mansion in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire, on elevated ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of the town. A good specimen of the domestic castellated style of the latter part of the 17th century, it figures picturesquely in both near and distant views, and commands a brilliant and most extensive prospect along Strathmore.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Newton-Don. See NENTHORN.

Newton-Douglas. See NEWTON-STEWART.

Newton-Grange, the principal village in Newbattle parish, Edinburghshire, 5 furlongs ESE of Dalhousie station, and 2 miles S of Dalkeith. Previous to 1834 its inhabitants were solely employed as husbandmen, but it has since made such progress as to become the chief seat of population in the parish. The Marquis of Lothian's collieries, his extensive brick and tile work, and extensive paper mills near at hand, make this village an industrious centre of labour. It has a post office under Dalkeith; the Marquis's colliery schools, managed by his lordship's appointments; a public school, a Free church, and a gaswork (1873). The colliery part of the village has a painfully unpicturesque appearance, the houses, like most mining villages in

Scotland, being built in rows nearly all of a uniform height and elevation, with no attempt at external embellishment, and of the very cheapest character. The village received its name of Newton-Grange in contradistinction to the elder grange (or granary) of Newbattle Monastery—namely, Preston-Grange (that is, Priests'-town Grange), East Lothian. On the front wall of a building named the 'Abbey Grana'y,' and occupying the site of the original mansion-house, which was erected at the beginning of the 15th century and removed in 1872, is a representation in stone of an abbot with a book in hand and a pick and shovel by his side, intended to personify 'Abbot James,' who is said to have been really the first miner in Scotland, as previous to his day coals were got chiefly by open quarrying. The modern mansion, the property of John Romans, Esq., is an imposing structure erected in a park adjacent. Pop. (1861) 787, (1871) 677, (1881) 1010, (1891) 957.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Newton Hall, an estate, with a mansion, in Yester parish, Haddingtonshire, 2 miles SSW of Gifford. Held since the time of James VI. by a family of the name of Newton, supposed to have been related to Sr Isaac Newton, it is now the property of William Drummond Ogilvy Hay-Newton, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1863.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863).

Newton Hall, a modern mansion in Kennoway parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Cameron Bridge station.

Newtonhill, a railway station near the coast of Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, on the Scottish North-Eastern section of the Caledonian railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Stonehaven, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Aberdeen. There is an Episcopal school here.

Newton House, a mansion in ALVES parish, Elginshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Elgin. Erected in 1793, and enlarged and remodelled in 1852, it is a fine Baronial edifice, whose park stretches southward to the wooded Knock (335 feet), on which a three-storey octagonal tower was built in 1827 to the memory of the Duke of York. The estate was purchased from the Hon Arthur Duff in 1793 by George Forreath, Esq.; and now belongs to his grand-nephew, Colonel Frederick Prescott Forreath, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Newton House, a mansion in Crawford parish Lanarkshire, near the right bank of the Clyde, opposite Elvanfoot station, with which it is connected by an elegant three-arch bridge (1824). It was built by Alexander Irving, Lord Newton (1760-1832), a senator of the college of justice, and was the residence of the antiquary, George Vere Irving, Esq., who died in 1869.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Newton House, a mansion in Kirkhill parish, Invernesshire, near the head of the Beaulie Firth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Lentan station.

Newton, Long. See LONGNEWTON.

Newton-Mearns. See MEARNS.

Newtonmore, a village in Kingussie parish, Invernesshire, near the left bank of the Spey, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Newtonmore station on the Highland railway, this being $27\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Grantown. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public school, and fairs on the Tuesdays of April and October after Beaulie. Pop. (1871) 305, (1881) 306, (1891) 364.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Newton of Ferintosh, a hamlet in Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, Ross and Cromarty shire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Conon Bridge. It has a post office under Dingwall.

Newton of Panbride, a north-eastern suburb of CARNOUSTIE, in Panbride parish, Forfarshire, on the coast, adjacent to Westhaven, and including Gallalaw. Pop., jointly with that of Westhaven, (1881) 593, (1891) 909.

Newton of Pitcairns, a southern suburb of DUNNING village, in Dunning parish, Perthshire. Pop. (1861) 333, (1871) 270, (1881) 235, (1891) 159.

Newton-on-Ayr. See NEWTON-UPON-AYR.

Newton-Stewart, a town in Penninghame parish, E Wigtownshire, on the right bank of the river Cree, which here is spanned by a five-arch granite bridge, erected in 1813, at a cost of £6000, in place of an earlier

bridge of 1745, and leading to the suburb of Creebridge in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. Its station on the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway, at the junction with the Wigtonshire railway, is 23½ miles E by N of Stranraer, 7 N by W of Wigtown, and 49½ W by S of Dumfries. Owing its origin to a ford across the river, Newton-Stewart derives its name from William Stewart, the second Earl of Galloway's third son, who here built several houses, and in 1677 obtained a charter from Charles II., erecting it into a burgh of barony; but the earliest feu-contract is dated 1701. The idle—those who hung loose upon society—were the first to flock to the incipient town. The advantages of the feus invited to it peasants who had accumulated a few pounds. Smuggling did something to promote its advancement. A decent inn or two, a few shops, and some workrooms for ordinary artisans were soon called for, by its being a convenient stage between Creetown and Glenluce, and a suitable depot and resort for an extensive tract of circumjacent country, so that by 1792 the population had risen to 900. About 1778 William Douglas, Esq., the founder of Castle-Douglas, purchased the estate of Castle-Stewart, and, changing the name of the village to Newton-Douglas, obtained for it under this name a second charter, erecting it into a burgh of barony, and commenced vigorous efforts to make it a seat of important manufacture. A company, with him at its head, erected, at an expense of upwards of £20,000, a large factory for spinning cotton, and connected it with the introduction and support of cotton-weaving. A Mr Tannahill, under the patronage of Mr Douglas, commenced a small manufacture of coarse carpets; and a tannery of long standing received now stimulating encouragement, and was managed with judgment and success. These and other circumstances concurred to promise that the village would, under its new lord, rapidly rise to be a place of no small consequence; but they promised incomparably more than they performed. The new name of Newton-Douglas soon fell into disuse, and gave place to the former name of Newton-Stewart. The carpet factory proved an utter failure. The cotton factory worked well for a few years, declined, was abandoned, stood for years unoccupied, and in 1826 was purchased by Lord Garlies for a twentieth part of the original cost, and converted into a quarry for the building of cottages and farmhouses. Even the weaving of cotton for the manufacturers of Glasgow, though it had formed a ready resource for the town's weavers, went rapidly into decline, inasmuch that the number of hand-loom, during the ten years following 1828, decreased from 311 to 100. Of former industries, tanning and currying alone continues to prosper; and the purchase of wool for the Yorkshire markets, furnished from the surrounding country, is at present the staple trade. Some commerce is carried on through the small harbour of Carty (a creek of Wigtown), a little below the town, principally in the exportation of rural produce, and in the importation of lime, sandstone, coals, and general merchandise. A weekly market is held on Friday, and a cattle market on the second Friday of every month, on Friday the 27 June or the Friday nearest that date, and on Friday before Dumfries horse market in November. Hiring fairs are held on the second Friday of April and on 28 June.

Newton-Stewart, unlike most other modern towns, was not founded on any regular plan; and, in consequence, long bore the appearance of a straggling village—builders raising their houses high or low, small or great, on a line with others or in recesses or projections, as caprice, accident, or convenience suggested. Irregularity has been so far corrected that the place now consists chiefly of a long principal street, with the town-house in the centre. At the close of the 18th century all the houses were thatched, and most of them had only one storey; but now more than half of them are slated and two-storeyed. Of late years, too, a number of fine villas have been built above the town, many respectable families having been attracted to the place by its excellent schools. The general building material is trap

throughout the body of the walls, and either granite or sandstone in the lintels and other conspicuous parts. The town-hall is a plain oblong building, with a cupola-roofed clock-tower. Penninghame parish church, a handsome Gothic edifice of 1840, with a graceful spire, was built from designs by William Burn at a cost of £5000, and contains 1200 sittings; in 1881 a mission hall was added behind it at a cost of £500. Princes Street Free church till 1876 was Reformed Presbyterian; that of Creebridge dates from Disruption times. In 1878 was built a fine U.P. church, in 1876 the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Ninian, and at Challoch, 2 miles NW of the town, is All Saints' Episcopal church (1872), a beautiful specimen of Early English, with organ, stained glass, three bells, etc. The Ewart Institute, erected in 1864 at a cost of £5000 from funds bequeathed by James and John Ewart, merchants, is a handsome edifice, with a schoolroom at either end, and the principal's house and boarding school in the middle. Other institutions are the Douglas Academy, which is incorporated with the Ewart Institute under the title of the Newton-Stewart Educational Trust; the Galloway Girls' Industrial Home, for the support of about fifty destitute and orphan girls; a mechanics' institute, etc. The Macmillan Hall is a magnificent building erected in 1888 at a cost of £5000, from funds bequeathed to the town by the late Miss Macmillan. The Victoria Hall is capable of accommodating 700 people, and the Albert Hall half that number. In 1875 a monument, 57 feet high, was erected by public subscription at a cost of £1000 to Randolph, ninth Earl of Galloway (1800-78). It is situated on a quadrangular space near the bridge over the Cree, while about 3 miles to the north of the town are the remains of Castle-Stewart.

Newton-Stewart has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen, Clydesdale, and National Banks, 4 hotels, waterworks (1882), gasworks, a handsome police station (1870), a horticultural society, a horse-breeding association, two bowling greens, a lawn-tennis club, a masonic hall, and a Saturday Conservative newspaper, the *Galloway Gazette* (1870). Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 the town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Pop. (1881) 3070, (1891) 2738.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Newton-upon-Ayr, a former suburb of, but now amalgamated with the town of Ayr, and a small coast parish of Kyle district, Ayrshire, combining, by an Order of the Secretary for Scotland dated Jan. 31, 1895, with the parishes of Ayr and St Quivox to form the new parish of Ayr. Newton, lying on the right bank of the river Ayr, is separated only by that river from Ayr royal burgh, and forms part of Ayr parliamentary and municipal burgh. On its W side is the Firth of Clyde, on its E the suburb of Wallacetown, within St Quivox parish, and so closely contiguous is it to Wallacetown that a stranger would fail to discover the line of demarcation. It seems to have sprung from a hamlet in or about the time of Robert Bruce; and, constituted a burgh of barony somewhere between 1208 and 1446, it got new charters, confirming all previous privileges, from James VI. in 1595 and 1600—charters which assume it to have been a burgh beyond the memory of man. Newton Castle, here, long the seat of the Wallaces of Craigie, was a strong baronial fortalice, situated among gardens and groves, and demolished in 1701; for fifty years after which date the place consisted almost wholly of thatched one-storey houses. Then, but especially towards the commencement of the 19th century, it began to undergo much improvement and extension, and now comprises three or four old small streets, a main street 80 feet wide, and several modern and regular streets between the main one and the firth. For sixty years prior to 1832 it mainly depended on the working of coal seams which underlay all the parish; but, these becoming exhausted, it now shares in the commerce and industries of Ayr, under which also are noticed its schools, station, and general features. The parish church was built in 1777 and enlarged in 1832.

North Newton Established church was erected in 1884 at a cost of £3200. There are also Free and U.P. churches. Previous to its amalgamation with Ayr, Newton had 2 bailies and 7 councillors.

The parish, disjoined in 1779 from that of Monkton and Prestwick, is bounded N by Monkton and Prestwick, E by St Quivox, S by the last $\frac{2}{3}$ mile of the river Ayr, which separates it from Ayr, and W by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile; its utmost breadth is $7\frac{2}{3}$ furlongs; and its area is 696 acres, of which 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ are fore-shore and 12 water. The coast includes a small rocky point at the northern extremity, but elsewhere is flat and sandy. The interior is very nearly a dead level, with an elevation very little above high-water mark. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous formation, much disturbed by upheavals of trap. Coal was formerly plentiful, but was mined to exhaustion in all its workable seams. Sandstone of good quality abounds in the N, and has been largely quarried. The soil was naturally a barren sand, but underwent great improvement by intermixture with blue shale, brought up from the coal mines. This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £197. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 1724, (1831) 4020, (1861) 5124, (1871) 4877, (1881) 6511, (1891) 8564.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Newtown. See FINTRY.

Newtown or Newtown St Boswells, a village in Melrose and St Boswells parishes, Roxburghshire, with a station (St Boswells) on the North British railway, at the forking of the lines to Hawick and Kelso, and at the junction of the Berwickshire railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Melrose and $40\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Edinburgh. Lying 370 feet above sea-level, at the eastern base of the Eildons, and within 5 furlongs of the Tweed's right bank, it contains some commodious houses, and presents a pleasant appearance. Its waterworks, formed in 1876 at a cost of more than £400, draw their supplies from the Eildon Hills; and it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal and Commercial Banks, a hotel, a U.P. church (1870), a public school, two large stock sales almost every week, and hiring fairs on the first Mondays of March, May, and November. Pop. (1871) 302, (1881) 423, (1891) 481.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Newtown, a village in Borrowstounness parish, Linlithgowshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the town. Pop. (1861) 816, (1871) 672, (1881) 671, (1891) 567.

New-Trows, a small village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Lesmahagow town.

Newtyle, a village and a parish of SW Forfarshire. The village, standing on a north-westward slope, 250 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Dundee and Newtyle section of the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Alyth Junction, and $16\frac{2}{3}$ miles (by road 11) NW of Dundee. Founded in 1832 in connection with the railway which was then being projected, it had assigned for its site an arable field of 15 acres, belonging to Lord Wharncliffe, and was aligned on a regular plau, in building lots, on 99 years' lease. It offers a neat and cleanly appearance, and has a post office under Coupar-Angus, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a police station (1870), a public library, a curling club, an artificial manure factory, a Free church, and the parish church. The last is a handsome Gothic edifice, erected in 1872 on the site of its predecessor at a cost of £3000. It contains 560 sittings, and has a tower 85 feet high, with a two-dial clock. A U.P. church of 1835 towards the close of 1883 was converted into the Wharncliffe Public Hall, under the management of trustees. Pop. of village (1841) 505, (1861) 619, (1871) 542, (1881) 443, (1891) 414.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of NEWBIGGING, is bounded NW by Meigle in Perthshire, NE by Eassie and Glamis, SE by Auchterhouse, S by Lunnidie, and SW by Kettins. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

and its area is 5194 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The north-western part of the parish, with a mean breadth of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, forms part of the level ground of Strathmore, and sinks to less than 200 feet above sea-level. Thence the surface rises south-eastward to the Sidlaw Hills, attaining 1134 feet at Kinpurnie Hill, 870 at Hatton Hill, and 881 at Newtyle Hill. The two last flank an opening or pass through the Sidlaws, the Glack of Newtyle, which pass was always regarded in the old unsettled times as a strong natural military fastness. It now is traversed both by the Dundee and Newtyle railway and by the high road from Dundee to Alyth; and it reveals at its western outlet a sudden and very grand view of Strathmore. Trap rock is plentiful, and has been quarried for road metal; a heavy grey slate in the hills was formerly used for roofing; and sandstone of excellent quality for building is quarried in several places. The soil of the higher grounds is light, sharp, and productive, mostly a mixture of sand or gravel with black earth or clay; that of the level tract within Strathmore is of similar quality, but sometimes richer, and lies on better substrata. The hills are profitable to the very summit, even the least valuable parts of them being clothed with verdure and forming excellent sheep-walks. Since 1850 great improvements have been effected on the Belmont or Earl of Wharncliffe's estate in the way of reclaiming, planting, draining, fencing, etc. About five-eighths of the entire area are in tillage; nearly 300 acres are under wood; and the rest consists of natural pasture. The ruins of HATTON Castle and the scanty vestiges of BALCRAIG have both been separately noticed. A small square camp near Auchtertyre is said to have been occupied for some nights by the Marquis of Montrose's army, and has left some traces. Two spots in the NW, called Grahame's Knowe and King's Well, are said to have got their names from lying on the route of Macbeth northward from his fortress on Dunsinane. A high-lying field near Keillor, that bears the name of Chester Park, is supposed to have been the site of a Roman camp; and a tumulus, seemingly of the ancient Caledonian times, a little way to the W, has a large standing-stone marked with rude hieroglyphics. The Earl of Wharncliffe owns nine-tenths of all the parish. Newtyle is in the presbytery of Meigle and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £148. The public school, with accommodation for 313 children, has an average attendance of about 125, and a grant of nearly £115. Valuation (1884) £9323, 8s., (1893) £6313, 2s., plus £6243 for railway. Pop. (1801) 718, (1831) 904, (1861) 1139, (1871) 931, (1881) 911, (1891) 833.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Newtyle Hill, a wooded eminence (996 feet) in Caputh parish, Perthshire, on the left side of the river Tay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Duukeld. Its summit commands a brilliant near view of Dunkeld, Birnam, and Murtly, and fine distant views northward to the Grampians, southward to Perth. Newtyle farm around it contains two ancient standing-stones and the site of a cross erected by one of the Deans of Dunkeld to mark the spot at which pilgrims caught their first view of Dunkeld Cathedral.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Niddrie-Marischall, a mansion in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of Burdiehouse Burn, 2 miles S by W of Portobello and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Edinburgh. The park is entered by an ivy-clad archway; and the house itself is a fine old baronial building, bearing date 1636, but modernised towards the close of the 18th century by William Adam. Lord Cockburn tells in his *Memorials* how for many years almost all his 'Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays were passed at Niddrie. I sighed over every holiday as lost that was not. Part of the house is very old, but it never had any architectural or much historical interest. But the garden! the garden! unseen and unseeing, it was a world of its own. That unvalued flat space of only four or five acres contained absolutely everything that a garden could supply for "man's delightful use;" peaches and oaks, gravel walks, and a wilderness "grotesque and wild," a burn

and a bowling-green, shade and sun, covert and lawn, vegetables and glorious holly hedges—everything delightful either to the young or the old. Eden was not more varied. And Eden is well worthy of its reputation if it was the scene of greater happiness. After a long and unbroken course of domestic security and pleasure, death began, about 1815, to extinguish, and circumstances to scatter, the gay and amiable family of which I was virtually a member; and I have since seldom revisited the generally silent walls. But the days of Niddrie are among the last I can forget.' Hugh Miller, too, worked as a mason for ten months here in 1823, and lodged in a one-roomed cottage near the village of Niddry Mill. In *My Schools and Schoolmasters* he describes his rambles in the Niddrie woods, his introduction to the Carboniferous System, the lately manumitted collier slaves, his comrades' debauchery, and their unsuccessful strike. Near the W end of the house stood St Mary's chapel, founded by Robert Wauchope in 1387, and demolished by a mob from Edinburgh in 1638. This Robert was probably the first of the Wauchopes of Niddrie-Marischall, illustrious members of which family were Gilbert, who sat in the Reformation parliament of 1560, and John, a distinguished Covenanter, who was knighted by Charles I. in 1633. Lieut.-Col. Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G. (b. 1845; suc. 1874), is present proprietor. A fire in Niddrie colliery in 1884 cost seven lives.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Niddry Castle, a ruined baronial fortalice in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire, near the Union Canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow line of the North British railway, 1 mile SSE of Winchburgh. A strong square tower, roofless, but otherwise fairly entire, it was hither that Lord Seton conducted Queen Mary on the night of her escape from Lochleven Castle, 2 May, 1568. From Niddry she sent a messenger to ask assistance of the Court of England, and next day she rode on to HAMILTON. Niddry now is the property of the Earl of Hope-toun, and gives him the title of Baron Niddry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Nigg (Gael. 'a nook'), a parish in the extreme NE of Kincardineshire. It is bounded N by the Dee and by Aberdeen Bay, E by the North Sea, on the S and W by Banchory-Devenick parish, and NW by the Dee, which separates it from Aberdeenshire. The boundaries are thus natural on all sides except the S and W. By the City of Aberdeen Act of 1891, the city is made to embrace a portion of the parish of Nigg situated at Torry. Though it was suggested to the Boundary Commissioners that the city of Aberdeen should be placed wholly in the county of Aberdeen, by transferring this portion of the parish of Nigg from Kincardineshire to Aberdeenshire, no decision was come to by them in the matter. The greatest length, from the Dee at Torry Point on the N to the point where the boundary reaches the sea on the S, is 4 miles; the greatest breadth, from the Dee at Poll-down Mills on the W to the sea-coast on the E, is 2½ miles; and the area is 4606·584 acres, including 132·434 of foreshore and 42·283 of water. From the N and NW the ground slopes upwards to a height of 267 feet on the road W of Loirston Loch, and 275 on the road E of it. Along the coast on the E there are cliffs of from 60 to 80 feet high. The portions to the NNW and along the E are cultivated, but throughout the S there is a barren ridge covered with stony moss and heath. About half the parish is arable or under wood, and the soil of the cultivated portions varies from good black loam to clay, the former being the more plentiful. The underlying rock is mostly granite. The drainage is effected by a number of small rills flowing either to the Dee or to the sea. In the SW of the parish is Loirston Loch (2 by 1 furl.), covering about 20 acres. The northern portion of the parish is formed by the promontory of Girdleness with portions of the works of Aberdeen Harbour, Girdleness Lighthouse, and Torry Point battery. The two former are noticed in connection with Aberdeen and Girdleness. The latter was erected in 1831-33 to protect the mouth of the Dee. To the N of Girdleness Lighthouse is Greyhope Bay, which was in

1813 the scene of the wreck of the whaler *Oscar*. To the S of the lighthouse is Nigg Bay, ½ mile wide across the mouth and ¾ mile deep. It has also the names of Fiacre, Fittack, or Sandy Bay. Further S the coast is rocky and irregular, with long narrow creeks; and at several places there are caves, though none of them are of any great size. To the W of the Bay of Nigg is the old church of St Fittack, with a beltry bearing date 1704. The main building is older, but only the ruined and roofless walls now remain. Some distance S of the church, a spring dedicated to St Fittack was long held in high veneration, and was the scene of superstitious observances which, in the early part of the 17th century, seem to have caused much tribulation of spirit to the kirk-session of Aberdeen. Frequent ordinances forbid the inhabitants to resort to it, and in 1630 'Margrat Davidson, spous to Andro Adam, was adjudged in ane unlaw of fyve poundis to be payed to the collector for directing hir nowriss with hir bairne to Sanct Fiackres well, and weshing the bairne tharin for recovrie of hir health; and the said Margrat and her nowriss were ordanit to acknowledge thair offence before the session for thair fault, and for leaving ane offering in the well. The said day it was ordanit be the hail session in ane voce That quhatsumever inhabitat within this burgh beis fund going to St Fiackres well in ane superstitious maner for seeking health to thamescliffs or bairnes, shall be censured in penaltie and repentance in such degree as fornicatouris ar efter tryall and conviction.' All penalties seem, however, to have been ineffectual, for pilgrimages were made to it by the Aberdeen citizens down to the beginning of the 19th century. 'In the month of May,' says the minister of the parish, writing in the *Old Statistical Account* in 1793, 'many of the lower ranks from around the adjacent city come to drink of a well in the bay of Nigg, called the Downy-well; and, proceeding a little farther, go over a narrow pass, *The Brig of ae Hair*, to Downy-hill;' the latter being an eminence rising to a height of 214 feet above sea-level and about ½ mile S of Nigg Bay. Of St Fiacre—the Celtic form of whose name was Ma Futac, whence the ordinary form St Fittack—but little is known. The ordinary accounts make him the son of Eugenius IV., king of Scotland, and place him in the first half of the 7th century. Adopting a religious life, he went to France and had a hermitage at Breuil in Brie. The French word *fiacre*, meaning a hackney-coach, is said to be taken from his name, either because such vehicles were first introduced for the convenience of pilgrims going from Paris to visit his shrine, or, according to another account, because the first person to hire out coaches was one Nicolas Sauvage, whose house in the *Rue Saint-Martin*, in Paris, was marked by an image of St Fiacre. Mention of the church of Nigg occurs onwards from the time of William the Lyon, who granted it to the Abbey of Arbroath. Alexander II. followed up the grant by another of the whole lands of Nigg, and with the Abbey of Arbroath they remained till the Reformation, when the superiority passed to the Panmure family, with whom it remained till 1786, when part of it passed to the town of Aberdeen and Menzies of Pitfoddes. Names connected with the ecclesiastical possession of the parish still remain at Abbot's Walls, near the centre of the W side of the parish, and at Spital Burn. The former used to be known as Abbot's Hall, and near it was one of the residences of the Abbot of Arbroath. The *Old Statistical Account* mentions the ruins of it as having been recently removed. The burn probably takes its name from having had near it an hospital or hospice for pilgrims and travellers. The villages in the parish are Cove, Burnbank, and Charles-town. At Torry there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St Fotinus, and in 1495 James IV., on account of the great reverence he had 'beato martiri Sancto Thome ac Sancto Fotino patrono ville de Torry,' erected the village into a free burgh of barony, a privilege which has, however, been allowed to lapse. The village and district of Torry now form part of the city of Aberdeen, having been included in that city's boundaries in 1891,

as already stated. There is a Free church at Torry, and the district is connected to Aberdeen by a handsome granite bridge over the Dee, erected in 1876-81. There is a branch post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and not far off is a large brick and tile work and a preserved provision manufactory. Cove, which is separately noticed, had, in 1894, 10 first-class, 3 second-class, and 3 third-class boats, and 54 resident fishermen and boys. Burnbank is on the coast about a mile N of Cove. The parish is traversed by the great coast road from Aberdeen to Dundee, which, crossing the Dee by the bridge at Torry, or by the Wellington Suspension Bridge farther up the river, passes S through the centre; while another branch, which crosses the Dee at Bridge of Dee, runs along the western border. The Caledonian railway passes northward along the coast till close to Nigg Bay, whence it curves westward across the Dee to Aberdeen, the total length of the Nigg portion being 5 miles. There is a station at Cove on the coast. A principal mansion is Loriston House.

The parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, and the living is worth £235 a year. The present church, near the centre of the parish, is a good granite building, erected in 1829 at a cost of £1800. It has a high square tower, which is seen for a long distance all round. Cove public and Kirkhill public schools, with respective accommodation for 211 and 164 pupils, have an average attendance of about 100 and 130, and grants amounting to over £80 and £90. The Torry public school is now under the Aberdeen burgh school board. Valuation (1884) £14,390, 14s., (1893) £11,247, 11s., plus £2421 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1148, (1831) 1684, (1861) 2074, (1871) 2348, (1881) 2935, (1891) 4513.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Nigg, a parish in the NE of Ross and Cromarty, on the N side of the entrance to the Cromarty Firth. It contains a village of the same name. The parish is bounded NNW, N, and NE by Fearn, E and ESE by the Moray Firth, S by the entrance to the Cromarty Firth, and W and NW by Logie-Easter. Except on the NNW, N, and NE the boundary is natural, that along the NW and W being formed by the burn that passes Shandwick House (Logie-Easter) and the channel called 'the Pot,' formed by the course of this burn over the Sands of Nigg at low water. The greatest length of the parish, from Shandwick village on the NE to the ferry at the entrance to the Cromarty Firth on the SW, is 5½ miles; the greatest breadth, from the boundary with Logie-Easter parish SE to the Moray Firth, is 3 miles; and the area is 7818 acres. The indentation of the Cromarty Firth to the W of the parish, 4 miles across the mouth and 2 miles deep, is known as the Bay of Nigg. At high tide the depth of water is from 4 to 8 feet, but at low water the whole area is laid bare and becomes dry, except where the burns continue their courses over the sand to the main firth. It is frequented by ships of small burden bringing coals, lime, and slates, and exporting timber and potatoes. It abounds in shells and shallow-water fish, and supplies bait for a very large proportion of the cod and haddock fishers along the shores of the Moray Firth. Along the Bay of Nigg, to the W and NW, the ground is flat and low, and from this it slopes gradually south-eastward to the Hill of Nigg, whence it again slopes, at first ruggedly and then precipitously, downward to the shore of the Moray Firth. The Hill of Nigg is a tract of high ground extending through the whole parish, along the shore of the Moray Firth, and about 5 miles in length and 1½ mile in breadth, with a height of from 300 to 600 feet above sea-level. It is partly covered with straggling plantations, and has on the side next the Moray Firth a front of lofty precipices over 200 feet high. At the S end it terminates in the Northern Sutor of Cromarty, overhanging the entrance to the Firth of the same name. It belonged in ancient times to the Bishops of Ross, who had a residence in the parish, and was then called 'the Bishop's forest.' Of the whole parish about 3500 acres are under cultivation or wooded, and the rest of the area is either pasture land

or waste. The soil of the arable portions is a good black loam, becoming lighter near the coast, and from 1 foot to 4 feet deep. Along the Hill of Nigg the soil is thin and cold. The underlying rocks are granitic gneiss, Old Red Sandstone, and on the coast at the NE corner, at Shandwick, are patches of liassic shales and limestones. There is a fine section of the Old Red Sandstone exposed along the Northern Sutor containing two beds with fossil fishes, which were, like all those in the Cromarty district, discovered by Hugh Miller:—'Selecting,' he says in the *Cruise of the Betsy*, 'as a hopeful scene of inquiry the splendid section under the Northern Sutor, I set myself doggedly to determine whether the Old Red Sandstone in this part of the country has not at least its two storeys of organic remains, each of which had been equally a scene of sudden mortality. I was entirely successful. The lower ichthyolite bed occurs exactly one hundred and fourteen feet over the great conglomerate, and three hundred and eighteen feet higher up I found a second ichthyolite bed, as rich in fossils as the first, with its thorny Acanthodians twisted half round, as if still in the agony of dissolution, and its Pterichthyes still extending their spear-like arms in the attitude of defence. The discovery enabled me to assign to their true places the various ichthyolite beds of the district. Those in the immediate neighbourhood of the town [of Cromarty], and a bed which abuts on the lias at Eathie, belong to the upper platform; while those that appear in Eathie Burn, and along the shores at Navity, belong to the lower. The chief interest of the discovery, however, arises from the light which it throws upon the condition of the ancient ocean of the Lower Old Red, and on the extreme precariousness of the tenure on which the existence of its numerous denizens was held. In a section of little more than a hundred yards there occur at least two platforms of violent death—platforms inscribed with unequivocal evidence of two great catastrophes, which, over wide areas, depopulated the seas.' The liassic shales of Shandwick are also richly fossiliferous. The Hill of Nigg was one of the hunting-grounds of the Fions, who used to leap across the Cromarty Firth on their hunting-spears, but whose race became extinct in consequence of all their women and children having been burned to death in Glen Garry, while the men were here engaged in hunting. Two miles along the shore, northward from the Northern Sutor, is the King's Cave; while a path above, leading to the top of the precipice, is called the King's Path. It is said to take its name from the shipwreck near it of a traditional king of Denmark. His three sons, who accompanied him, were drowned, and one was buried at Nigg, another at Shandwick, and another at Hillton of Cadboll in Fearn parish, and it was at their graves that the sculptured stones at these places were erected. The Nigg stone originally stood near the gate of the parish burying-ground, but having been blown down in 1725 was afterwards fixed to the eastern end of the church. One side has a cross, with the usual knotted sculpturing and various figures of men and animals. That at Shandwick stood on the brow of an eminence, behind the village, but was blown down during a violent gale in 1847, and broken into three pieces. This also bears on one side a cross, and is very similar in style to the Nigg stone. A mile and a quarter SW of Shandwick village is a green mound, with a so-called Danish camp on the top. Near the brow of the Northern Sutor is a little green knoll called Dunskaith, on which it is said that a fort was erected by William the Lyon in 1179. The view from this point is very fine, the entire Firth of Cromarty and the rich country around lying spread out as if on a map. From other points also, along the summit, the view of the Moray Firth and its shores is equally good.

The drainage of the parish is carried off by a number of small streams. The principal mansion is Bayfield House. Besides Nigg village, at the church, the parish contains, on the extreme NE, the fishing village of Shandwick, and on the extreme SW the fishing villages of Balnabradich and Balnapaliug. In 1894 Shandwick

had 6 first-class, 5 second-class, and 2 third-class boats, with 40 resident fishermen and boys. There is a ferry 1 mile wide connecting the S of the parish with Cromarty, and a road passes from the landing-place northward towards Tain. Nigg station, on the Dingwall and Tain section of the Highland railway, is in the parish of Logie-Easter, and 4 miles N of the village of Nigg, which is by the ferry about 3 miles N by E of Cromarty. The parish is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; and the living is worth £271 a year. The parish church, which was built in 1626, and has since been several times repaired, contains 425 sittings. One of the Episcopal ministers of the 17th century figures in the *Answer to Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence Displayed*, as telling his parishioners that in eternity 'they would be immortalised, so that nothing could hurt them: a slash of a broadsword could not hurt you, saith he; nay, a cannon-ball would play but *buff* on you.' In 1756 the parishioners had a three years' struggle against an obnoxious presentee to the church, and when at last he had gained his cause, and four members of presbytery arrived to carry out his induction, the church was found empty. 'Not a single member of the congregation was to be seen. While in a state of perplexity what to do in such a strange condition, one man appeared who had it in charge to tell them, "That the blood of the people of Nigg would be required of them if they should settle a man to the walls of the kirk,"' after which message he departed, leaving the members of presbytery so much disturbed that they referred the whole matter back to the General Assembly, which, however, ordered the induction to be carried out. The people, after struggling on for ten years by themselves, at length left the national church and became seceders. The bold messenger was Donald Roy, an ancestor of Hugh Miller, whose gifts of prayer and even prophecy or second sight are still remembered in the north. The Free church, erected soon after the Disruption, is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of the Established church. One of its ministers was John Swanson, the early and intimate friend of Hugh Miller. A U.P. church, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the NE, built in 1871, is a Norman structure, with a square tower, and contains 500 sittings. It superseded an older and slightly larger church, built in 1803. The public schools of Nigg and Pitcairn, with respective accommodation for 100 and 85 pupils, have an average attendance of about 45 and 55, and grants of over £45 and £55. Pop. (1801) 1443, (1831) 1404, (1861) 1253, (1871) 1201, (1881) 1000, (1891) 930.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Ninemileburn, a village, with a public school, in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, on Monks Burn, near Habbie's Howe, 4 miles SW by W of Penicuik town.

Ninewells, a mansion in Chirnside parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Whitadder Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S by W of Chirnside village. Embosomed in woods, it is a handsome Tudor edifice of 1840-41, successor to an older mansion, which was the boyish home, though not the birthplace, of the historian and philosopher, David Hume (1711-76), and his occasional residence after his fame was won. It was the seat, too, of his nephew and namesake, Baron Hume (1756-1838), the eminent writer on criminal jurisprudence. The present proprietor is James Alexander Ross-Hume, Esq. (b. 1852; suc. 1864).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Nine-Wells. See NEWBURGH.

Nisbet, a small village in Crailing parish, Roxburghshire, near the left bank of the river Teviot, with a station on the Jedburgh branch of the North British railway, 3 miles NNE of Jedburgh station. See CRAILING.

Nisbet, a fine old castellated mansion, belonging to Lord Sinclair, in Edrom parish, Berwickshire, near the left bank of Blackadder Water, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Duns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864. See HERDMANSTON.

Nith (*Novius* of Ptolemy), a river mainly of Dumfriesshire, but partly also of Ayrshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises at an altitude of 1400 feet above sea-level, between Enoch Hill (1365 feet) and Prickney Hill (1676), 9 miles S of the town of Cumnock. Thence

it flows $70\frac{3}{4}$ miles with a general south-south-easterly course, till, after for $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles expanding into an estuary with a channel 70 to 500 yards wide, it falls into the Solway Firth, $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of Dumfries, and 6 WNW of Silloth in Cumberland. As the crow flies the distance from source to mouth is only 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The first $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles of its course belong to Ayrshire; the last $16\frac{1}{2}$ divide Dumfriesshire from Kirkcudbrightshire. It bounds or traverses the parishes of New Cumnock, Kirkconnel, Sanquhar, Durisdeer, Penpont, Morton, Closeburn, Keir, Dunscore, Kirkmahoe, Holywood, Dumfries, Terregles, Troqueer, Caerlaverock, New-abbey, and Kirkbean; and in our articles on these seventeen parishes full details are given as to the towns, villages, mansions, ruins, and other features of its course. Its principal affluents are Afton Water, Kello Water, Crawick Water, Euchar Water, Minnick Water, Enterkin Burn, Carron Water, Cample Water, Scar Water, Duncow Burn, Cluden Water, Cargen Pow, and Newabbey Pow, all thirteen of which are noticed separately. The Nith contains salmon, sea-trout, trout, and grayling, but is not so good a fishing stream as the Esk, the Liddel, or the Annan. The Nith, till after it gets away from Ayrshire, is one of the most cheerless of streams, sluggish and shallow, seldom more than 15 feet wide, deeply tintured with moss, and rarely graced with plantation, greensward, or even a bold bank, to relieve the dreary monotony of its moorland landscape. Its banks, till below Sanquhar, though quite redeemed from the dreariness which characterises them in Ayrshire, are simply agreeable, consisting chiefly of a verdant vale overlooked by uplands of varied contour but little grandeur; lower down, they are exquisitely rich in many varieties of landscape, now exhibiting a narrow acclivitous pass, diversified with wood, escarpment, and rock, now bursting into an expanse of valley, blooming as a garden, and screened with warm-coloured and finely outlined mountain-heights, and now presenting such rapid alternations of slope, undulation, haugh, and hill as charm and surprise the eye by the mingled wealth and number of the transitions. For $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles after receiving the Scar, the river runs between the beautiful grounds of Keir, slowly rising like a green and softly wooded gallery on the one hand, and the fine expanse of the luxuriant plain of Closeburn, darkly overhung by the Queensberry heights, on the other. It now becomes pent up for about 2 miles by the low and diversified terminations of spurs from the mountain-ranges on the background; and while traversing this space it is decked with mansion, park, wood, and lawn, amidst nooks and recesses, hilly abutments and diversified slopes, till picturesqueness becomes profuse and almost excessive. On its clearing this sort of gorgeous pass—in the course of which the great Nithsdale road crosses it by the well-known 'Auld-girth Brig,' which Carlyle's father helped to build—the hills recede from it in sweeps, describing the arc of a circle; and while they form soft and finely-featured screens which terminate on the one side in the low green heights of Mouswald, and on the other in the bold grand form of Criffell, they enclose an oval plain of from 6 to 8 miles in breadth. Along the middle of this, the joyous and pebbly Nith runs, amidst constant verdure, multitudinous gardens, and other elements of lovely landscape, to the sea. Nowhere is the magnificence, or at least the rare and romantic character, of the famous Solway 'bore' displayed with finer effect than in the estuary of the Nith. Owing principally to the tide's impetuosity, the navigation of the river is difficult to seamen unacquainted with its peculiarities; but it has been greatly improved. (See DUMFRIES.) The valley, all down from New Cumnock to Dumfries, principally along its W side, and generally very close to the stream, is traversed by the GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 15, 9, 10, 6, 1863-64.

Nithsdale, the western one of the three great divisions of Dumfriesshire, takes name from its being drained and traversed by the river Nith. It anciently comprehended the whole basin of the Nith, together with some

tracts beyond that basin; and it was then, for some time at least, called Strathnith or Stranith. Its limits varied at different times, and seem never to have been exactly defined. At present it excludes all the parts of the Nith basin within Ayrshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, yet is understood to include tracts in Dumfriesshire exterior to that basin, and drained by Lochar Water. But it is not a political division of territory, and does not require to be precisely defined. Its chief features, from the boundary of Dumfriesshire with Ayrshire down to the influx of the Nith into the Solway Firth, have already been noticed in our account of the river Nith. The soil of the greater part of its arable lands is light and dry; capable, except in frost and snow, of being ploughed at any period during winter; and well-fitted for an early reception of seed. In most of the other two divisions of the county the soil is wet, and, when ploughed early in winter, is so apt to run into grass, and to have corn sown on it choked, that it cannot, without imprudence on the part of the husbandman, receive the seed till spring. One plough on a farm in Nithsdale will, in consequence, turn up nearly as much ground as two will in the wet parts of the other districts. Owing to so important a difference, the Nithsdale farms are, in general, much larger than those of Annandale and Eskdale.

In the reign of David I., Nithsdale, then called Stranith, was held by a Celtic chief of the name of Dunegal, from whom genealogists trace the descent of the celebrated Randolph, Earl of Moray. Four sons of Dunegal seem, after his death, to have shared his extensive possessions of Stranith; only two of whom—Randolph and Duvenald—can now be traced. Randolph, the eldest son, obtained the largest share, and, as head of the family, was superior of the whole, transmitting the designation of Lord of Stranith to his posterity. He married Bethoc, the heiress of lands in Teviotdale, and gave his name Randolph as a surname to his descendants. Thomas Randolph, his grandson, who was sheriff of Roxburgh in 1266 and chamberlain of Scotland from 1267 to 1278, married Isabel, eldest daughter of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and sister of Robert Bruce, the restorer of the monarchy. Their son was the famous Sir Thomas Randolph of Stranith, who, for his eminent services, obtained from his uncle the earldom of Moray, the lordship of Annandale, and other estates. Duvenald, the younger son of Dunegal of Stranith, appears to have obtained the barony of Sanquhar, the lands of Morton, and some other possessions in Upper Nithsdale; and he was probably the Duvenald who, along with Ulric, led the men of Galloway at the Battle of the Standard in 1138, and fell in the conflict. His descendants assumed, in the 13th century, the surname of Edgar from the name of his son; and they continued in the 14th century to hold various lands in Dumfriesshire. Richard Edgar, during the reign of Robert Bruce, possessed the castle and half the barony of Sanquhar, with some adjacent lands; and Donald Edgar obtained from David II. the captainship of the clan Macgowan in Nithsdale.

Other considerable families were possessed at an early period of lands in the district. Sir John Comyn held the manors of Dalswinton and Duncow; whilst the progenitors of the Lords Maxwell possessed Caerlaverock, and held out its ancient castle against many a stout siege. Under Robert II. Nithsdale obtained new superiors. Sir William Douglas, natural son of Sir Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, wedding Giles, the daughter of the king, received with her a grant of Nithsdale, and was constituted sheriff of Dumfries. His only child, his daughter Giles—called 'the Fair Maid of Nithsdale,' who inherited her father's lordship and sheriffdom—married, first, Henry Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, and next, in 1418, Alexander Stewart, the son of James, who was the brother of Robert II., and had obtained from Robert Bruce the lands of Durisdeer. Her son, by her first marriage, was William, Earl of Orkney, who inherited Nithsdale and the sheriffship of Dumfries, but who, in 1455, was induced to resign them

to James II. for the earldom of Caithness. Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar in 1457 is styled Vicecomes de Nithsdale, and again in 1459 sheriff of Nithsdale; and his son Robert obtained in 1464 from James III. a confirmation of the sheriffship, and in 1468 a grant of the office of coroner of Nithsdale. The two offices of sheriff and coroner, between the Restoration and the Revolution, passed into the possession of the Douglasses of Drumlanrig. This family—whose eventual identification with the Scotts of Buccleuch has placed under the shadow of the united ducal coronets of Buccleuch and Queensferry such magnificent portions of Nithsdale, Eskdale, Teviotdale, Ettrick Forest, and other districts in the Border counties—continued to hold the offices till the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions. In 1620, Robert, eighth Lord Maxwell, was created Earl of Nithsdale. William, fifth Earl, taking part with the Pretender in 1715, was attainted, and condemned to be beheaded; but, through the address and courage of his Countess, the Lady Winifred Herbert, a daughter of the Marquis of Powys, he made an extraordinary escape from the Tower.

Nithhill, a village in the SE corner of Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire, near the right bank of Leveru Water, with a station on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint railway, 2 miles NE of Barrhead, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. It has a Free church, an endowment school, a Roman Catholic school, and chemical works (1807); and it is largely inhabited by workers in neighbouring coal-mines and quarries. Pop. (1881) 1001, (1891) 1048.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Nivingston, an estate, with a mansion, in Cleish parish, Kinross-shire, 3 miles SSW of Kinross.

Noblehill, a village in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile E of the town.

Noblehouse, a farm in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, 3 miles ESE of Linton, and 17 S by W of Edinburgh. It was once a famous posting establishment and inn.

Nochty, Water of, a rivulet in Strathdon parish, SW Aberdeenshire, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 1263 feet, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to the Don at Invernochty, opposite Strathdon church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Noddle Burn. See LARGES.

Noe. See GLENNOE.

Noltland Castle, a ruin near the northern coast of Westray island, Orkney, 20 miles N of Kirkwall. It was built by the governor, bishop, or princely prelate Thomas de Tulloch in 1420, towards the close of which century it was besieged by Sir William Sinclair of Warsetter. Having fallen into possession of Sir Gilbert Balfour, master of Queen Mary's household, it nearly became a place of refuge of the unfortunate queen after her flight from Lochleven, the word having been given to prepare it for her reception. It was besieged again and captured by Earl Patrick Stewart, and gave refuge to the last surviving officers of the Marquis of Montrose's army, when it became a ruin, periodically illuminated in celebration of the births and marriages of the Balfours. Offering the mingled character of palace and fortress, but seemingly never completed, it now presents the appearance of a huge grey oblong pile, with ranges of embrasures resembling tiers of port-holes, and with attached dismantled masses of masonry. Its open quadrangle is entered by an ornamental arched port; and it includes, on the ground flat, a great hall 62 feet long and 24 wide, overarched with a strong stone roof about 20 feet high. See David Vedder's *Orcaadian Sketches*.

Noness, a coast village in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 2 miles SSE of Sandwick.

Noop or **Noup**, a small bay and a headland on the NW coast of Westray island, Orkney. With a breadth across the entrance of $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and a depth thence to its inmost recess of $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile, the bay looks northward so as to be fully exposed to the fury of the Atlantic, and is crossed by a reef, the Bow of Rackwick, which has proved fatal to many a vessel. Noop Head, flanking

the W side of the bay, projects north-westward from an eminence called Noop Hill, has a bold beetling character, and is sometimes designated the Stack of Noop.

Noop or Noup of Noss. See NOSS.

Noranside, an elegant mansion in Fearn parish, Forfarshire, 3 furlongs from the left bank of Noran Water, and 7 miles W by N of Brechin.

Noran Water, a Forfarshire stream, of Tannadice parish mainly, but partly also of Fearn and Caraldston. It is formed, at an altitude of 890 feet above sea-level, by the confluence of two rivulets, the longer of which, Trusty Burn, rising at 2160 feet, runs 3 miles south-south-eastward. Noran Water itself flows 10½ miles south-south-eastward and east-south-eastward, till at a point 4¼ miles WSW of Brechin and 140 feet above the sea, it falls into the river South Esk. It traverses picturesque scenery, and its clear rapid waters yield capital trout-fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Norby, a village in Walls parish, Shetland, near Sandness, and 32 miles WNW of Lerwick.

Normandykes, a military antiquity in the SW corner of Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire, crowning a gentle eminence on the N side of the river Dee, opposite several fords of the river, 7 miles WSW of Aberdeen. It seems to have been a Roman camp, 938 yards in length and 453 in breadth; is wrongly believed by some antiquaries to occupy or indicate the site of the ancient town of Devana; and has been so obliterated as now to be represented by only a small reach of dyke and ditch, forming part of the fence of an adjoining field.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Norman's Law. See ABDIE.

Norries Law. See LARGO.

Norrington, a *quoad sacra* parish in Monteith district, S Perthshire, containing THORNHILL village, 4 miles WSW of Doune, and 9¼ WNW of Stirling. Constituted in 1877, it is in the presbytery of Dunblane and the synod

of Perth and Stirling. Its church, which originated in an endowment by Gabriel Norrie about the year 1670, was rebuilt in 1812, and contains 870 sittings. There is also a Free church of Norrington. Pop. (1881) 1031, (1891) 899.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

North-Barr, Renfrewshire. See INCHINNAN.

North Berwick. See BERWICK, NORTH.

North British Railway, a railway whose name was first applied only to the line from Edinburgh to Berwick with a branch to Haddington, and now forming the largest railway organisation in Scotland. The earliest sections of the North British railway, as now consolidated, were the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, the second railway in Scotland, opened in 1826, and the Ballochney, opened in 1828, which, with the Slamannan, opened in 1840, were amalgamated as one line in 1848 under the name of the Monkland railways, were afterwards amalgamated with the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and came to the North British in 1865, as subsequently noticed. A more direct portion of the original North British was the Edinburgh and Dalkeith, which ranks as the fifth railway in point of time in Scotland, and which was opened in 1831. This line obtained some celebrity under its title of the 'Innocent Railway,' given to it by Dr Robert Chambers in one of his essays, indicating its safety and slow-going character as compared with lines on which locomotives were used. 'In the very contemplation of the innocence of the railway you find your

heart rejoiced. Only think of a railway having a board at all the stations forbidding the drivers to stop by the way to feed their horses!' This railway, running from Edinburgh to Dalkeith and Dalhousie, with branches to Leith and Fisherrow, was 17½ miles in length. Prior to its absorption by the North British in 1845, it was used chiefly for the conveyance of coals and farm products, but had also a regular service of passenger omnibuses, drawn by horses. Some parts of this 'Innocent Railway' have been converted into modern railways, and other parts have been put out of use, and form wooded mounds that may some day puzzle the antiquary. The next portion of the system was the Edinburgh and Glasgow, opened in 1841, and amalgamated with the North British in 1865, having previously absorbed the Monkland railways, as stated above. The Edinburgh and Bathgate line (authorized in 1846) is leased to the North British Company for 999 years. In 1842 the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway was opened, and this was amalgamated with the Edinburgh and Northern on the opening of that line from Burntisland in Fife to Perth and Tayport (for Dundee) in 1847, the amalgamated railways being named the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, and being absorbed in the North British in 1862. The railway which gives its title to the system was opened in 1846, and consisted of the main line, 58 miles in length, and the branch to Haddington, 5 miles. In the previous year the powers of the Edinburgh and Hawick Company had been acquired before any steps at construction were taken, and this line (of which the utilised section of the 'Innocent Railway' formed a part) was opened as an integral portion of the North British. By the formation of the Border Union railway, Hawick to Carlisle and the Border Counties, Hexham in Northumberland to Riccarton (forming a junction there with the preceding), and by the construction of many branches, and the absorption of many lines independently constructed, the North British became the large organisation now embraced under that name.

The company, as consolidated, serves the whole of the SE of Scotland from the Tay to the Tweed, and stretches to several westerly points, besides holding in the N a half share of the Dundee and Arbroath railway, the lines by the coast to Montrose and Bervie, and running powers to Aberdeen. Its southern termini are Berwick, Hexham, Carlisle, and Silloth, and the other terminal points to which it reaches are Hamilton, Glasgow, Craigendoran (for Clyde watering-places), Helensburgh, Lerbeth, Stirling, Aberfoyle, Balloch (for Loch Lomond), Fort William, Mallaig, Bauavie (for Caledonian Canal and Inverness), Perth, and Bervie. Besides this there are numerous branches and cross lines that fill up the scheme, such as the branches to Kelso (where the Berwick branch of the North-Eastern railway is joined), to Langholm, Jedburgh, and Selkirk; the line from Newtown St Boswells to Earlston and Duns, through Berwickshire to Reston on the main line; the branches to Gretna, Port Carlisle, and Silloth; and the line running from Galashiels to Innerleithen and Peebles, with branch to Dolphinton, and returning to main line at Eskbank. There are also short lines to Penicuik, Roslin, and Polton; to North Berwick, Haddington, Macmerry, Musselburgh, and Fisherrow harbour; and the connecting link between South Leith and Portobello. Those branches are all S of the Forth, in connection with the main and Carlisle lines. Edinburgh forms a central point in the system, at which all the main lines converge. Westward, the lines go to Glasgow, with branches to Bo'ness, Grangemouth, and Lerbeth; and the southern route to Glasgow (formed out of the Bathgate railway and westward continuations), with lines through the coal districts of Airdrie, Slamannan, Bothwell, Hamilton, and Morningside. The company holds half of the ordinary share capital of the City of Glasgow Union railway, and also possesses an extensive system of lines, largely underground, in Glasgow, their object being both to promote local city traffic and to obtain a quicker route from Helensburgh, etc., to the chief station in the city. The lines running immediately out of Glas-



Seal of North Berwick.

gow are those to Craigendoran, Helensburgh, Balloch, Maryhill, Strathblane, Killearn, and Aberfoyle, through the 'Rob Roy' country. The branch from Dumbarton to Balloch (Jamestown) on the shore of Loch Lomond, joins the Forth and Clyde line, from Balloch through the Buchanan country to Stirling, made in 1854, and worked by the North British. The company owns the line from Stirling to Dunfermline and Thornton (with branch to Cambus and Alva), also from Alloa by Dollar and Kinross to Ladybank, the main route from Burntisland to Perth and Dundee, the East of Fife line from Thornton to Anstruther, a branch from Leuchars to St Andrews, a branch from the same junction to Tayport, and a line between the Tay Bridge and Tayport *via* Newport. The Anstruther and St Andrews railway gives railway communication to Crail and the East Neuk of Fife. From the scattered nature of the numerous branches, the working of the line is of an involved and intricate nature, and although the mileage of line is the largest in Scotland, the revenue of the railway is slightly less than that of the Caledonian railway. The railway, at the beginning of 1894, consisted of 1015 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of line owned, 23 miles partly owned, and 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles leased or rented by the company, 32 miles of the Union Canal (which had been purchased by the Edinburgh and Glasgow in 1848), and ferries over the Forth at Queensferry and Burntisland, and over the Tay from Tayport to Broughty Ferry, about 8 miles in all. In addition to this the company work other lines of 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and run trains over 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 'foreign' railways, making a total of over 1200 miles of public communications directly or partly in the control of the company. At March 1894 the capital expenditure of the company amounted to £51,812,291, consisting of shares £38,178,442, debenture stocks £12,492,573, loans £401,912, premiums received on issue of stock £739,363. The remarks made on the capital of the Caledonian Railway Company (vol. i., p. 219) apply equally to this account of capital, and need not be repeated.

In the half-year last reported the company carried 752,439 first class and 13,585,956 third class passengers, making, with 15,735 season tickets, a total of 14,354,130 passengers, yielding, with mails and parcels, a revenue of £632,897. The goods and mineral traffic, with live stock, yielded a revenue of £1,047,980. The total revenue exceeded 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ million of money for the half-year. This traffic required the services of 698 locomotive engines, 2715 passenger vehicles, 50,481 waggons of various kinds, besides steamers to conduct the ferry traffic. Including the steamer passages, this plant traversed, in the passenger department, 3,964,079 train miles, and in goods service, 3,976,285 train miles, being a total of 7,940,364 miles. The revenue earned amounted per train mile to 38·82d. in the passenger traffic and 64·43d. in the goods traffic. The affairs of the company are administered by a board of fifteen directors.

The outline of the railway given in the foregoing brief narrative of its origin and extent shows that the company commands a large and important district. As a local line it has entire control of the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Haddington, Edinburgh, and Fife, and it competes with the Caledonian for through or local traffic at the principal places in Scotland. Owning the shortest and most level route between Edinburgh and Glasgow, as well as subsidiary route by Bathgate and Coatbridge, it offers the best means of communication between these cities, but by agreement the traffic receipts between these places are divided between the companies in fixed proportions without reference to the actual number of passengers carried by each. As regards London, the North British forms an integral part of the East Coast route by York, Newcastle, and Berwick, completed in 1850 when the Queen opened the Royal Border Bridge at Berwick; and the 'Flying Scotsman' between Edinburgh and London, performing the distance between the cities in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, is one of the fastest trains in the world. Through the line *via* Hawick to Carlisle, the

North British also forms a part of the Midland route to England; the trains northward from London, etc., forking at Carlisle, westward by the Glasgow and South-Western, and east and north by the North British. Through Fife, besides a monopoly of local service, the company maintains an excellent service of trains to Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, etc., *via* the Forth and Tay Bridges (the shortest route), and has through connections with the Highland and Great North of Scotland lines.

In the construction of the North British, there have been many considerable engineering works, including the great bridges over the Tay and the Forth, to be subsequently noticed. The original line, Berwick to Edinburgh, presents no extensive works, though offering to the traveller some highly picturesque glimpses as it touches the sea near Berwick and at Dunbar, and passes the defile of Peasebrig. The Border Counties line, from Hexham in Northumberland to Riccarton (with branch to Rothbury and Morpeth), takes the traveller through a district of great interest, and climbing over the Cheviot Hills crosses the Border at a high elevation. From Carlisle northward to Hawick the line is not important in any engineering sense, but in the ascent and descent of the watersheds and the passage of Whit-rope tunnel the line shows gradients and curves which rendered the use of 'bogies' engines a matter of necessity in working the fast express trains. The summit level at Falahill is frequently in winter the scene of obstructions from snow drifts. As this line passes through the Scott country and the scenes of Border story, it attracts large numbers of visitors annually, especially to Melrose (for Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys, and Abbotsford), Kelso, Jedburgh, etc., also to Selkirk, Innerleithen, and Peebles for angling in St Mary's Loch and the many fine streams throughout the district, and on the local lines to Roslin Chapel, etc. Between Edinburgh and Glasgow, the main line is a notable and costly engineering work, it having been made before the power of locomotives to overcome gradients and curves was properly understood. It includes two extensive stone viaducts over the Almond and Avon, and the cuttings and tunnel near Winchburgh were made at immense cost. From Cowliars the Queen Street high level station is reached by an inclined tunnel which has been much shortened and improved in recent years. Trains leaving Queen Street station are assisted up the incline by a rope and stationary engine. The low level trains, running east and west, have a station of their own at Queen Street, directly below and communicating with the high level station. The Edinburgh and Glasgow line passes close to Linlithgow, a favourite resort to visit the royal palace there, but in too many places, particularly at Falkirk, the line avoids the towns, partly from the desire to make straight as well as level runs on the railway, and partly from the idea in those early times that the vicinity of a railway was not desirable. The town of Falkirk is best reached by the Grahamston station on the Larbert junction line, the station being actually in the town, while that on the main Glasgow line is about 2 miles distant. At Cowliars the company maintains large engineering and carriage building works, where between 2000 and 3000 persons are employed.

Although Mr Bouch had in 1849 expressed his determination to bridge both the Tay and the Forth estuaries, and had lodged a claim as early as 1864 for a bridge over the Forth about a mile above Charleston, it was not till 1863 that the first proposal for a Tay Bridge was made public, and not till July 1870 that the bill for this purpose received the royal assent. As originally designed, the Tay Bridge differed in some of its details from the scheme ultimately carried out. As eventually built, the bridge was within a few yards of 2 miles long: it consisted of eighty-five spans, namely, seventy-two in the shallow water on the north and south sides varying from 29 to 145 feet; and thirteen larger spans over the fairway channel, two of these being 227 feet, and eleven 245 feet wide. The rails rested on the upper members of the girders generally, and on the lower members of the thirteen large spans.

The system of wrought-iron lattice girders was adopted throughout, Mr Bouch adhering to the form of construction which had been successfully employed in other works designed by him. The piers were originally intended to be of brickwork, but after the fourteen nearest the south shore had been thus erected, the fifteenth showed a failure of the anticipated foundation, which led to the abandonment of brick and the introduction of iron. In the lesser piers the group of pillars consisted of four of 12 inches diameter, and for the larger spans three pillars were used, disposed in two triangular groups of three each, and stiffened with cross bracing. After many vicissitudes and delays caused by unexpected difficulties in carrying out the work, the line was completed continuously from shore to shore on the 22nd of September 1877, after which date there was a heavy ballast traffic across the river, testing the carrying power of the bridge in a satisfactory way. The inspection of the work by Major-General Hutchinson, R.E., on behalf of the Board of Trade occupied three days, and on the 31st of May 1878, the bridge was opened with much ceremony and rejoicing, the engineer being presented with the freedom of the town of Dundee. Traffic on the bridge was at once begun, and a direct service of trains from Edinburgh and Glasgow to Aberdeen was organised, saving much time and inconvenience by the abandonment of the ferry crossing and the double change of conveyance it involved. The improvement was fully appreciated by the public, and in June 1879 the Queen crossed the bridge on her journey southwards from Balmoral. As a mark of royal approval of the striking achievement of the engineer, the Queen commanded the attendance of Mr Bouch at Windsor, and he received the honour of knighthood on the 26th of June 1879.

The traffic was continued uninterruptedly till the evening of Sunday the 28th of December 1879, when a violent hurricane arose, and during the passage of a train from Edinburgh across the bridge, the central portion fell into the river, carrying with it the entire train and its load of about seventy passengers, all of whom lost their lives.

In 1878 a company composed of the railways interested in that route had been formed to construct a suspension bridge over the Forth at Queensferry on the plans of Bouch, but the disaster to the Tay Bridge paralysed the operations, the Board of Trade demanded a larger margin of safety in the design, and the construction of the bridge was abandoned. For details of the design which was subsequently adopted and successfully carried out see our article FORTH BRIDGE.

Within two years of the fall of the Tay Bridge the North British Railway Company obtained an act authorising the construction of a new viaduct, differing in many points of detail from the original structure. Starting from nearly the same points N and S, the new bridge stands about 50 yards W of the old. In the number and arrangement of spans it is identical, and in the method of sinking the foundations and bringing up the structure above high-water mark the process is the same. It differs (1st) in being a double instead of a single line, by which the lateral stability and carrying capacity are increased; (2d) in the upper structure being in solid plates of malleable iron, instead of groups of cast iron columns; and (3d) in being less in elevation above high water o.s.t. The reduction in the height caused an obligation to be imposed on the company to tow all vessels proceeding to Perth or elsewhere above bridge. The engineer of this bridge was Mr Barlow.

Another work of engineering importance is the bridge over the Esk at Montrose. This bridge as designed by Bouch failed, owing to the bad foundation furnished by the 'back-sands,' and considerable expense was incurred in erecting a new lattice girder bridge, which was opened in 1882. A fine iron bridge, designed by Bouch, crosses the Dryden burn on the Edinburgh and Rosslyn line, and the bridge crossing the Tweed below Melrose, carrying the railway to Earslton, is an imposing stone structure, and as it carries a single line only it appears

very slender owing to its great height, and having shown some indications of yielding at one end, the piers have been strongly reinforced there.

The character of the traffic borne by the North British railway is much diversified. As a passenger line it ranks first in Scotland, a larger proportion of its revenue being derived from this source than is the case with its great rival line the Caledonian. It is the sole means of railway communication over a very large district, and in the denser parts of the country it maintains a lively competition with the other lines. In mineral traffic it has connection with docks or harbours at Leith (by two lines), Bo'ness, Burntisland, Methil, Charleston, Glasgow (by the Stobcross docks), Silloth, etc. It has considerable fish traffic from Dunbar, Eyemouth (to which a railway is made), Granton, Anstruther, etc. Its tourist district embraces the Scott country, Loch Lomond, Loch Long, Glenfalloch, Crianlarich, the hitherto unopened country with unrivalled scenery between Tyndrum and Fort William, now rendered easily accessible by the West Highland railway, which leaves the North British at Craigendoran, all watering places on and *via* the Clyde through Craigendoran, and such interesting historical places as Lochleven, Dunfermline, Falkland, St Andrews, and Linlithgow. Its importance as a part of the shortest route from Edinburgh to London, and as the best line from Edinburgh to Glasgow, has already been adverted to, and over both those lines it conducts an important part of the postal service. The history of the North British has been one of many vicissitudes. In Mr Richard Hodgson it possessed a man of great energy and foresight, and his endeavours to realise a gigantic and well-compacted system plunged the company into serious financial difficulties, which formed the subject of a special investigation in 1867. It is one of the features of the later history of the company, that most of Mr Hodgson's ideas have since been carried out. By great boldness he secured the access to Carlisle from Hawick, which, had it fallen into the hands of the Caledonian, would have made the now picturesque and favourite 'Waverley Route' *a cul de sac*. On Mr Hodgson's downfall the company secured a man of no less ability and courage in Mr Stirling of Kippendavie, who for fifteen years ruled the destinies of the railway. It was under his direction that the company pushed into the great Lauroshshire coalfield by the 'Coatbridge undertaking,' which made the Edinburgh and Bathgate railway a through line, and by special lines running to Hamilton, etc. The Glasgow connection was strengthened by the construction of the Stobcross docks and connecting lines, while northward the construction of the Forth and Tay Bridges, the acquirement of one-half of the Dundee and Arbroath, the new railway to Montrose, and the purchase of the Bervie line indicate a policy pointing to a direct route to Aberdeen and the north, entirely independent of those 'running powers' from Larbert to Perth, and from Arbroath to Aberdeen, already held as the fruits of keen parliamentary strife.

A part of the policy of the company has been to encourage the formation of local lines, and after their execution and working have been tested, to absorb them into the system under terms more or less favourable. Under various heads throughout this work (BERWICKSHIRE RAILWAY, BLANE VALLEY RAILWAY, GLASGOW CITY AND DISTRICT RAILWAY, etc., etc.), will be found particulars of a number of railways which have been in this way amalgamated with the North British.

North Bute. See BUTE, NORTH.

Northesk. See MUSSELBURGH.

Northfield, an estate, with an elegant mansion, in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the river Annan, 1 mile N of the town.

North Isles, the northern one of the three parishes of Orkney, comprehending the *quoad civilia* parishes of Shapinsay, Rousay and Egilshay, Stronsay, Cross and Burness, Lady, and Westray and Papa, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Eday and North Ronaldshay. Pop. (1871) 9312, (1881) 9373 (1891) 1249

8780, of whom about 900 are communicants of the Church of Scotland.

Northmaven, a parish of Shetland, comprehending the northernmost part of Mainland, with a number of neighbouring islets, and containing Hillswick village, with a post, money order, and telegraph office, on the W side of Ura Firth, 17 miles NNW of Voe, and 36 NNW of Lerwick. Resembling an isosceles triangle with north-north-eastward apex, it is connected at its southern corner with the rest of Mainland by an isthmus only 100 yards wide; and even this is nearly all submerged by spring tides. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 17 miles; its utmost breadth is 11 miles; and its land area is $76\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 49,037 acres. The principal islets are Nibon, Uyea, and Lamba; and most of them afford good pasture, but all are uninhabited. The Mainland district, except at the isthmus connecting it with Delting parish, is completely surrounded by the sea. Deeply indented by Ura Firth, Ronas Voe, Burra Voe, Colla Firth, Gluss Voe, and other bays or voes, it has nearly everywhere a bold and rock-bound coast, so engirdled by skerries, towering islets, and fantastically-outlined rocks as at all times, but especially in a storm, to present grandly picturesque and romantic scenery. Portions of the W coast, in particular, consist of stupendous crags, rising rapidly to a height of 300 and 500 feet above sea-level, and seeming to have been rather rent by storm and billow than torn by volcano or upheaved by earthquake. Islets or other objects of still more remarkable appearance bear the names of Drons, Scraada, Doreholm, Ossa-Skerry, and Maiden-Skerry. Fethaland Point in the extreme N, and Esha Ness in the extreme SW, are the principal headlands; and the former terminates a small peninsula, enclosed by a stone fence. Numerous fresh-water lakes of no great size are scattered over the moors, whose general surface is hilly, broken, and rough, attaining 389 feet at the Skirds, 567 near White Grunafirth, and 1475 at precipitous Ronas Hill—the highest summit in Shetland. The rocks, from Ronas Voe to Ura Firth, are chiefly Old Red sandstone and limestone, of coarse description; elsewhere they include granite, syenite, gneiss, syenitic greenstone, diallage, and porphyry. Chromate of iron occurs in places, but not of the best quality; and agates and garnets are found. The soil in some spots along the coast is light and sandy, in others is loamy or clayey; and over most of the interior is moss immediately incumbent on solid rock. Almost everywhere it is very thin. The arable lands are chiefly scattered pendicles around the bays or elsewhere near the shore, and probably not more than one-tenth of the entire area is under cultivation. The crofters, indeed, pay more attention to fishing than to agriculture. The chief antiquities are a chain of rude watch-towers, remains of Picts' houses, and ruins of two pre-Reformation churches at Ollaberry and North Roe. Northmaven is in the presbytery of Olnafirth and the synod of Shetland; the living is worth £212. The parish church, at Hillswick, was built in 1733, and reseated in 1825. Other places of worship are an Established chapel of ease (repaired in 1891), and a U.P. church at Ollaberry, a Congregational chapel at Sullam (1828), and a Wesleyan chapel at North Roe (1828). Five public schools—Eshaness, North Roe, Ollaberry, Sullam, and Urafirth, with respective accommodation for 60, 80, 77, 40, and 60 children, have an average attendance of about 30, 50, 50, 20, and 40, and grants amounting to nearly £35, £50, £50, £25, and £50. Valuation (1884) £2352, 12s. 9d., (1893) £2003, 1s. 2d. Pop. (1881) 2269, (1891) 2197.

North Medwin. See MEDWIN.

Northmuir, a village in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile N by W of the town.

North of Scotland Railway, Great. See GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY.

North Queensferry. See QUEENSFERRY, NORTH.

North-Water-Bridge, a hamlet near the mouth of North Esk river, at the boundary between Forfar and Kincardine shires, with a station on the Bervie branch

of the North British railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Montrose, and with a post office under Laurencekirk.

North-West Castle. See STRANRAER.

North Yell. See YELL.

Norton, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, 1 mile N by W of Ratho village.

Noss, one of the islands forming BRESSAY parish, Shetland, the number of which was curtailed by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. Noss is 1 furlong E of Bressay island, from which it is separated by a narrow and dangerous sound. Triangular in shape, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{3}$ mile, and is reckoned one of the most fertile and pleasant islands in Shetland. A promontory on its E side is called Noss Head. But the most interesting object connected with it, and one of the greatest curiosities in Shetland, is a holm or islet on its SE side, called the Holm of Noss. This islet, only 500 feet long, 170 broad, and 160 high, is perfectly mural, rising sheer up to its greatest altitude on all sides from the sea, and possessing a level and richly-swarded surface. The opposite rock on Noss island is also mural, and of the same height as the Holm; and is separated from it by a channel 240 feet wide. In former years a wooden trough or cradle suspended to ropes and made to acquire a sliding motion, with sufficient capacity to convey a man and one sheep at a time, served to keep the Holm in command as a valuable piece of sheep pasture. Off the E coast a rock called the Noup of Noss towers up like a stupendous tower, and attains, on one side, a precipitous and almost perpendicular height above sea-level of 592 feet. Pop. (1841) 24, (1861) 14, (1871) 24, (1881) 3, (1891) 3.

Noss Head, a bold rocky promontory on the S side of Keiss or Sinclairs Bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Wick, Caithness. A little W of it stand the ruins of CASTLE-GIRNIGOE AND SINCLAIR, the ancient stronghold of the Earls of Caithness. From the cove or small bay of Mursligoe, frequented by seals, a dry passage leads through a rock into a vast cave under Noss Head. A lighthouse, built in 1849 at a cost of £12,149, stands on Noss Head, with its lantern elevated 175 feet above the level of the sea. Its light is a revolving light, attaining its brightest state once in every half-minute, visible at a distance of 18 nautical miles. It shows white from N 45° E, through north and west, to S 33° W; and red from S 33° W, through south, to S 70° E in Sinclairs Bay. The lighthouse is in N latitude 58° 28' 38", and in W longitude 3° 3' 5".—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Northland Castle. See NORTLAND.

Noth, Tap o'. See RHYNIE.

Noup Bay. See NOOP.

Noup of Noss. See NOSS.

Novar, an estate, with a mansion, in ALNESS parish, Ross and Cromarty shire, near the NW shore of the Cromarty Firth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Novar station on the Highland railway, this being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dingwall. Backed by wooded heights, the mansion is a handsome edifice, with a large collection of valuable works of art, and with charming grounds, which were much improved and adorned by Sir Hector Munro, K.C.B., whose victory of Buxar (1764) placed Hindustan at the feet of the English. The estate belongs now to his great-grandson, R. C. Munro-Ferguson, Esq. of RAITH, M.P.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Nungate. See HADDINGTON.

Nunlands House, a mansion in Foulden parish, Berwickshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Ayton. Anciently held by the abbey of Dryburgh, the estate was purchased in 1870 by the late Mr Wilkie of FOULDEN for £3550, and is now the property of his son, James Bruce Wilkie, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Nunraw Castle, a mansion at the NE border of Garvald parish, Haddingtonshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Garvald village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Gifford, and 7 S by E of East Linton. Standing on the western edge of a deep and precipitous glen, it was built about the middle of the 15th century as a peelhouse or fortalice on lands belonging to the Cistercian nunnery of ABBEY, near Hadding-

ton. Although it has been modernised, it still is a fine old building. The work of renovation laid bare the painted ceiling of its old refectory, bearing date 1461, and emblazoned with the arms of the kings of Arragon, Navarre, Egypt, etc. The estate was purchased from R. J. A. Hay, Esq. of Linplum, in 1880, by Walter Wingate Gray, Esq. (b. 1856).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Nunton, a village on Benbecula island, South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 18 miles SSW of Lochmaddy. It takes its name from an ancient nunnery, which was demolished to furnish building material for the mansion and offices of the principal landowner of the parish; and it has a post office under Lochmaddy, and a branch of the Commercial Bank.

Nybster, a coast village in Wick parish, Caithness, 10 miles N of Wick town.

OA, a headland and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kildalton parish, Islay island, Argyllshire. The headland, flanking the S side of Laggan Bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Port Ellen and $7\frac{1}{2}$ S of Bowmore, overlooks the E side of the entrance of Loch Indal; has a beetling, lofty, imposing character; is crowned with the ruins of DUNAIDH Castle; was originally called Keannoath; is now called the Mull of Oa; and often gives its name of Oa to much or all of the entire south-eastern peninsula of Islay. The *quoad sacra* parish, which comprises the southern part of that peninsula, and which has for its post-town either Port Ellen or Bowmore, was constituted first by the ecclesiastical authorities, next in 1849 by the court of teinds. It is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and the synod of Argyll; its minister's stipend is £160 with a manse. The church was built at the expense of government in the first half of the 19th century. Pop. (1871) 367, (1881) 247, (1891) 210, of whom 200 were Gaelic-speaking.

Oakbank, a village, with oil-works, in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire, close to Midcalder Junction. It has an Established mission church, a public school, and a post office under Midcalder. Pop. (1871) 355, (1881) 506, (1891) 979.

Oakfield. See BEATH.

Oakley, a village at the mutual border of Carnock and Culross parishes, Fife, with a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline branch of the North British railway, $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles W by N of Dunfermline. Built in connection with the Forth or Oakley Ironworks (1846), it chiefly consists of stone, one-storey, slated dwelling-houses, disposed in rows, with intervening spaces more than double the breadth of the streets of the New Town of Edinburgh; and has a post office, with St Margaret's Roman Catholic church (1843) and school. The ironworks, now stopped, had six furnaces, with stalks 180 feet high; and the engine-house was built with walls so deeply founded and so massive as to comprise 60,000 cubic feet of stone below the surface of the ground. Pop. (1861) 1817, (1871) 1127, (1881) 312, (1891) 369, of whom 123 were in Culross.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Oakshawhead. See PAISLEY.

Oakwood Tower, a ruined baronial fortalice in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, on the right bank of Etrick Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Selkirk town. It belonged in the 13th century to the famous wizard, Sir Michael Scott of BALWEARIE, in the 16th to Wat Scott of HARDEN; and is now the property of Lord Polwarth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Oathlaw, a parish in the centre of Forfarshire, whose church stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the post-town, Forfar. It includes part of the ancient parish of Finhaven, an alternative name which it still sometimes goes under. It is bounded N by Tannadice, E and SE by Aberlemno, S by Rescobie, and SW, W, and NW by Kirriemuir. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its breadth varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and 2 miles; and its area is $5317\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $43\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The river South Esk first flows $\frac{2}{3}$ mile along the westernmost part of the northern boundary, then lower down meanders $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles eastward along two other parts of the Tannadice border

and across the north-eastern interior; and Lemno Burn runs to it east-north-eastward, first 7 furlongs on the Rescobie boundary, next $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior. In the W a very powerful spring of excellent water rises from a bore 160 feet deep, which was sunk in an unsuccessful search for coal; and, being situated in the midst of a corn field, was covered over from view, and caused to send off its superfluity in a drain. Along the South Esk the surface declines to 143 feet above sea-level; and the highest point in the parish is the Hill of Finhaven (751 feet), which extends along the south-eastern boundary. A gentle slope descends thence to Strathmore; an expanse of plain occupies nearly all the centre and the N; and a tract along the South Esk towards the E lies so little above the level of that river's bed, and was formerly so subject to inundation by freshets, that it had to be protected by costly embankments. The predominant rocks are Old Red Sandstone and conglomerate; and the soil is mostly of a loamy character, incumbent on 'pan.' There are quarries of excellent freestone. Nearly 1200 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the land, except a very few acres, is in tillage. The chief antiquities are noticed in our articles on FINHAVEN and BATTLE-DYKES. Mansions are Finhaven and Newbarns. Oathlaw is in the presbytery of Forfar and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £180. The parish church, built in 1815, is a neat edifice with a tower. The public school, with accommodation for 95 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of nearly £90. Valuation (1884) £5559, 5s., (1893) £4622, 14s. Pop. (1801) 384, (1831) 533, (1861) 399, (1871) 452, (1881) 440, (1891) 399.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Oban, a parliamentary burgh in the united parish of Kilmore and Kilbride, Argyllshire. A post and market town and seaport, and capital of the district of Lorn, it stands on the coast of Mid-Lorn, opposite the northern end of the island of Kerrera, curving round the head of a deep and beautiful semicircular bay, 24 miles N of the W end of the Crinan Canal, 33 NW by W of Inveraray, 92 NW by N of Glasgow, and 136 WNW of Edinburgh. The site of Oban is one of the most beautiful in Scotland, and one of the most healthy. The island of Kerrera, stretching from the northern horn of the semicircular bay to a considerable distance past the southern horn, completely guards the bay, and makes it a tranquil and spacious haven, from 12 to 20 fathoms deep, entered only by channels on the N and S. The southern entrance, called Kerrera Sound, bends so far inward from the bay as to become lost to view; while the northern entrance, though all seen from the town, appears to be blocked up by the island of Lismore, 5 miles off; so that the bay and adjoining channels have all the appearance of a landlocked lake. Its shores are chiefly low and gravelly, although immediately behind the town the ground rises into a protecting row of heights overhanging the town. On the N and E side especially the cliffs are bold, and are picturesquely covered with pine trees and ivy, while a grey conglomerate cliff stands at the southern promontory of the bay. The view commanded from the heights behind Oban, on which many houses and villas have been built, is extensive and magnificent. To the S is the Sound of

Kerrera; westward, beyond Kerrera, rise the mountains of Mull; while away beyond Lismore to the NW, and past the entrance to the Sound of Mull, tower the peaks of misty Morven; still further NE lies Glencoe with its dark mountains, seen across the Braes of Appin; while nearly due E Ben Cruachan lifts its double peaks. Situated thus, in the midst of such romantic scenery, Oban is surrounded with places of interest, and has become the headquarters of all who desire to visit the West Highlands. Its natural situation, its accessibility, and its safe and commodious bay have splendidly fitted it to become the capital of the West Highlands and 'the Charing Cross of the Hebrides.' Oban is the focus of steam communication, by land and sea, between the south and the north-western parts of Scotland. It is the terminus of an important railway line, affording direct communication with Edinburgh and Glasgow; it is the final point of the so-called 'royal route' from Glasgow *via* the Crinan Canal, carried on in the splendid steamers *Columba* and *Iona*; it is an important port of call for steamers after they have 'rounded the Mull' of Kintyre on their voyage from Glasgow to Stornoway; it is the starting-place for numerous steamer-routes throughout all the western coast and islands, and for coach-journeys to numberless places and points of interest on the mainland; and it is the headquarters of the Royal Highland Yacht Club. These facts give Oban its character. During the winter the town is quiet and dull, but by the end of June it awakens to a hurried, brisk, active existence, which lasts for the rest of the summer and autumn. When the tourist season once begins, Oban is bustling and gay. Train and steamer and coach pour streams of eager pleasure-seekers into the town—all countries of the world, all ages and ranks, being represented in its hotels and streets. The shriek of the engines, the clear tones of the steamer-bells, and the rumble of wheels are heard more frequently; the hotels hoist their flags; bands play on the promenade; graceful white-sailed yachts glide into the bay and drop anchor; tourists and canvas-shoed yachtsmen throng the streets and shops; and there is a general air of bustle and of coming and going—for Oban is a place of passage and not of rest. Tourists go to Oban simply for the purpose of getting to somewhere else. Beautiful as the situation of the town is, its chief attraction to visitors is the ease with which, from Oban, they can reach other parts of the Highlands. Thus it is that although the appearance of Oban in the season is always the same, the individuals who make up the scene are always changing. Though the number of families who spend a month or two here in the summer is yearly increasing, comparatively few people, except the proprietors of the villas on the outskirts of the town and the heights behind, visit Oban for more than a week at a time. The prosperity of the town depends on this annual stream of tourists; and the character of its trade, its municipal policy, and its later history have been determined by this consideration.

Oban, in 1850 but 'a respectable-looking range of white-washed houses fronting the harbour,' has for its main street a broad thoroughfare, curving round the bay, and flanked upon one side by the quays, on the other by substantial and handsome shops and hotels. As it leaves the town at the N end, this street assumes the character of an esplanade, and the shops give way to magnificent hotels and pretty villas. Towards the S end of this street another extends at right angles to it, directly back from the sea, while there are various side and back streets. Although much has recently been done in the way of improving the appearance of the town, its beauty and convenience have been sadly interfered with by the careless and injudicious way in which the original streets and lanes were laid out. In 1859 the fashionable northern quarter of Oban, known as the 'Corran,' was feued from the proprietor of Dunolly, and in the two following years the northern esplanade and Columba Terrace, including the Great Western Hotel, were built. Since then the town has been steadily growing, numerous villas being built, especially on the surrounding heights.

The neighbouring proprietors have done a great deal to beautify the place by planting the environs with fir, larch, oak, spruce, etc., one especially planting 763 acres within eight years. In 1894 the esplanade, previously widened for some distance, was extended by the town council an additional 280 yards. The main body of the town is cut into two parts by a small stream. Over 200 yards of the frontage of the town on the shore is occupied by the large quay and sea-wall built by the Callander and Oban Railway Company. The construction of this work was begun in February 1880, and during the summer of that year a staff of divers were employed 16 hours daily in laying the foundations. The superstructure is of concrete, and the total length of the sea-wall is 670 feet. Handsome waiting-rooms are provided for the convenience of the passenger traffic, while travelling cranes and lines of rails assist the loading and unloading of cargo. Besides this railway quay there are other two older piers, one of which was improved and enlarged in 1836 by the joint efforts of certain townsmen and the late Marquis of Breadalbane, although the latter managed to obtain control of the whole. The pier, however, at which the steamers touch is quite out of keeping with the surroundings. The anchorage in the bay is good and safe, and every summer is crowded with yachts of all sizes, and other craft. During the operations of cutting a canal along the side of Loch a' Mhailinn, a marsh at the south end of the town ('the Oban puddle'), for the purpose of draining it, a submerged structure was discovered, which Dr Munro, author of the *Lake Dwellings of Scotland*, thinks is the best and most extensive in Scotland, and surmises to be of the iron age.

With the exception of the court-house and the churches, the most imposing buildings in Oban are all connected with its tourist traffic; they are the quays, the hotels, and the railway station. The new court-house and police station, in Albany Street, were completed in 1889 from the designs of the late Mr D. Macintosh of Oban. The style of the architecture is severe classic, the external appearance being commanding and boldly detailed. The parish church, built as a chapel of ease in 1821, was taken down and a new one erected in its place in 1893-94 at a cost of about £3000. St Columba's Established church was built in 1875 from designs by David Thomson, of Glasgow, at a cost of about £5000; and is seated for between 500 and 600. It is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a spire 120 feet high and stained-glass windows. On the face of the rising-ground behind the town stands conspicuously a Free church, of light early Gothic architecture, with a low Norman tower and pointed spire, built in 1846 from a design by Mr Pugin. Another Free church, a handsome building, was erected in 1893-94 at the corner of Argyll Square, almost opposite the railway station—the service here being conducted entirely in English. The other churches are a U.P., built in 1867; Congregational, built in 1820, and rebuilt in 1880; St Columba's Roman Catholic pro-cathedral (1886); and the Scottish Episcopal church of St John the Evangelist, a late Gothic edifice of 1863, with a nave of 1882, and 400 sittings. It was consecrated by the late Archbishop Tait, then Bishop of London, in 1864. Three schools—the High, Roman Catholic, and Episcopalian—with respective accommodation for 1099, 110, and 106 children, have an average attendance of about 740, 65, and 75, and grants of over £1100, £80, and £70. The Lorn Combination Poorhouse, with accommodation for 234 inmates, was opened in 1862. The railway station, erected in an open and commanding site near the quay, is one of the prettiest buildings in the town. It is a single-storeyed building of varnished white and pitch pine, iron, and glass. It was opened on 1 July 1830, and, including the pier, cost between £50,000 and £60,000. It is proposed to widen the line at Oban, and to extend the pier and the quay and sea-wall, and make other improvements. Oban has even more hotels in proportion to its size than Edinburgh, there being no less than 15, besides several temperance hotels. Several of them are of the most palatial dimensions and

appointments. Even so long ago as 1773 Boswell remarked with approval the accommodation which he and Dr Johnson received in the little clachan at Oban; and the hotel-keepers of the town have not lost their reputation. The chief hotels (in order northward along George Street from the railway terminus) are the Station Hotel, opened in 1881; Queen's, King's Arms, Caledonian, and the Imperial. The Argyll, the Columba, and the Oban Hotels are close to the north pier, while the Royal is near the railway station. Overlooking the N end of the bay are the Great Western, built in 1863, but since incorporating two adjoining villas, and with a dining-hall holding 200 people; and the Alexandra, which has acquired a kind of extra-professional fame for the large and fine collection of modern paintings, ancient furniture, and *bric-à-brac* which it contains. On the heights above the town stands the Grand Hotel. There are, besides, a goodly number of temperance hotels. Also overlooking the town and bay, and forming a prominent object in the view, rise the unfinished walls of a proposed hydropathic establishment. Towards the end of 1896 another company was formed, called the Palace Hotel & Hydropathic Co., to finish the building and fit it up in the most luxurious style and with all the modern accessories of such establishments, and so make it one of the finest in the kingdom. On a neighbouring height it is proposed to erect a granite tower. A cottage hospital was erected in 1894. Dunollie Castle, a ruin, is situated about a mile N of the town, while Dunstaffnage Castle is about 3 miles distant. The 'Serpent Mound,' of much interest to antiquarians, lies 3 miles to the south. One great want at Oban, however, is a sandy beach.

Oban has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, and the Royal, Clydesdale, Commercial, National, and North of Scotland Banks. Most of the banks are handsome buildings. The office of public works (Western Highlands and Islands) is in Oban. Other institutions are the Oban Scientific and Literary Association, the members of which meet weekly during the winter; an agricultural society, a horticultural society, bowling, curling, golf, and boat clubs, a gaswork, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, several circulating libraries, and a masonic lodge, formed in 1791. There is a corps of artillery volunteers, formed in 1859 at the very beginning of the volunteer movement. The Royal Highland Yacht Club was instituted in Oct. 1881, and has its headquarters at Oban. The club-house is in a villa near the Great Western Hotel. Its members fly the blue ensign of the navy and a blue badge bearing a crown on a St Andrew's cross. The Argyllshire gathering and games are held in Oban in September, the hall in connection with which was enlarged in 1894. Three weekly newspapers are published in Oban; the *Oban Times* (1866) appears on Saturdays, and is independent in politics; the *Oban Telegraph* (1876) is published on Fridays, and is Liberal; and the *Oban Express*, also on Friday and also Liberal. Cattle markets are held in Oban on the Monday before the last Wednesday of May, and on the Friday before the last Wednesday in October; horse markets are held on the first Tuesday of March, and on the first Tuesday of September, and on the Tuesday before the fourth Thursday of November; a sheep and wool market is held on the Wednesday after the second Thursday of July; and hiring markets are held on the second Tuesday of April and the first Friday of November.

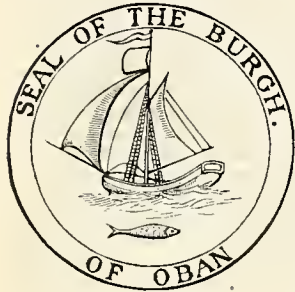
The construction of the Callander and Oban railway was begun in 1867; in 1870 the line was open to Killin; in 1873 to Tyndrum; and in 1877 to Dalmally. The remaining 24 miles took three years to complete, but on 11 June 1880 the first goods engine steamed into Oban, and on the 30th the line was formally opened with much ceremony and great public rejoicing. In connection with the line it is proposed to construct a line from Oban to Ballachulish, a branch line from Dalmally to Inveraray, and also one from Lochearnhead to the Crieff

and Comrie railway, and thus bring Perth and Dundee in more direct contact with Oban. The prosperity of the town has been much enhanced by this perfecting of its communications with the south, which brings it within four or five hours of Edinburgh or Glasgow. In summer there are numerous routes open to the tourist by steamer: to Glasgow and the Clyde *via* the Crinan Canal in the fine steamers *Iona* and *Columba*; to Skye and Lewis; to Ballachulish (for Glencoe) and Fort William; to Mull, Staffa, and Iona, and the Hebrides; and up the Caledonian Canal to Inverness and intermediate places. There are numerous circular tours, including that to Crinan, Ardrishaig, Ford, and Loch Awe; to Gairloch, Loch Maree, Inverness, and Caledonian Canal; and to Portree, Strome Ferry, Inverness, and Caledonian Canal. There is a steady communication by sea between Oban and many places during winter as well. There are two sailings in the week from Glasgow to Stornoway by powerful sea-going steamers which sail round the Mull of Kintyre and call at Oban; goods steamers which carry passengers sail from Oban to Islay and Colonsay three times a week; and there is also a goods steamer to Tobermory and other points in the Hebrides. In winter there are also two sailings weekly from Glasgow to Oban, Ballachulish, Fort William, and Inverness. In 1881 a daily mail steamer service began between Oban and Fort William, and Oban and Tobermory. In summer public coaches run to various points of interest in the neighbourhood, including among others that to Loch Nell, the Serpent's Mound, and Connell Ferry; to Dunstaffnage Castle; to Glenshellach and Glenmore; to Pass of Melfort; and by train to Connell Ferry, and from the inn at North Connell to Ledaig, Barcaldine Castle, the shore of Loch Creran, Barcaldine House, and back by Ardchattan Priory to North Connell.

The first industry attempted to be established at Oban was fishing; and in 1786 the Government Fishery Board appointed it a fishing-station. The industry, however, languished, probably on account of the distance from markets and the poverty of the fishers' gear; and the station was abandoned. So long before as 1713, however, a store-house had been erected by a Renfrew trading company at Oban; and a humble commerce had gradually grown up. In 1773 two brothers named Stevenson started a business uniting shipbuilding with commerce, which lasted for 30 years. As merchants they dealt in wool, oak-bark, fish, and other produce of the neighbourhood; and their success attracted others to the little town. With the development of steam communication Oban gradually grew larger, though the character of its chief industries changed. An attempt to revive the shipbuilding trade in 1867 failed; and so did later efforts to start a brewery and a farina mill. At present the manufactures of Oban are limited to the distillation of whisky. Its shops are good, and its supply of merchandise excellent. Besides supplying the wants of the summer tourists, on whom the town mainly subsists, Oban purveys for a considerable district around. It has also large sawmills.

Oban was raised to a burgh of barony in 1811 by a royal charter in favour of the Duke of Argyll; but this was set aside by the Court of Session; and in 1820 a new charter was granted in favour jointly of the Duke and Mr Campbell of Combie. Under this charter the burgh was governed by a provost and council until the Reform Act of 1832, by which it was formed into a parliamentary burgh, when, however, the title of provost merged in that of senior bailie. The area of the parliamentary burgh was defined as 'the space on the mainland included within a circle described with a radius of one-half mile from the point as centre where the street leading to the old Inveraray road meets the street along the shore.' In 1862 Oban adopted the Lindsay Act of that year, and was erected into a police burgh. In 1881 the town council successfully applied to parliament for powers to extend the municipal and police boundaries of the burgh, by an area which included 344 inhabitants. At the same time powers were acquired to increase the number of council-

lors, to regulate the maintenance of the roads, and to introduce a new water supply. The dearth of water in 1880 was so great that it had to be carted from house to house. The former supply was derived from Loch Glencruitten and Loch Mossfield, capable of storing 6,000,000 and 5,000,000 gallons respectively. The new supply is derived from Loch-na-Glenna Bheathrack, which can hold 90,000,000 gallons, giving 30 gallons a head per diem to a population of 10,000. The estimated cost was £10,000. The town council now consists of a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 councillors, who are also police commissioners under the Burgh Police Act of 1892. The municipal constituency (1893-94) was 974. There is now a resident sheriff-substitute in Oban, and courts are held every Friday during session. Oban unites with AYR, Irvine, Campbeltown, and Inveraray in returning a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency



Seal of Oban.

(1895-96) 738. Annual valuation (1883-84) in original burgh £24,540, (1895-96) £32,070, railway £2130; in extended part of burgh £3574, railway £257—total £38,031. Corporation revenue (1894-95) £6834. Pop. (1791) 586, (1821) 1359, (1841) 1398, (1851) 1742, (1861) 1940, (1871) 2413, (1881) 4046, (1891) 4946, of whom 2647 were females and 2697 Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1891) occupied 932, vacant 71, building 1.

History.—About the middle of the 18th century the site of Oban was occupied by a few thatched hovels, whose inmates supported life by fishing and farming. In 1773 Mrs Grant of Laggan visited it and mentioned it in the first of her *Letters from the Mountains*. In the same year Dr Johnson and Boswell were ferried over from Mull to Oban, and spent a night there. In 1786 the Government Fishery Board erected Oban into a fishing station; but the fishing proved unproductive, and the station was abandoned. Its subsequent commercial progress has been already described in connection with its industries. In 1809 Oban became the headquarters of a militia regiment, 1200 strong, raised in the district of Lorn, and disbanded about 1813. Sir Walter Scott visited the burgh in 1814, the year in which he published his *Lord of the Isles*. The interest which this poem awoke in the scenes in which its action is laid, brought many visitors to Oban, in a gradually increasing stream; and the influence of Scott has always been regarded as one of the first causes of Oban's present prosperity. The first feus at Oban had been given off in 1803; but only in 1820 good substantial houses began to be built, in consequence of the growing fortunes of the place. The parish church and the Caledonian Hotel were among the earlier buildings of any note. For some time the headquarters of the Hebridean Survey were at the burgh; and from 1866 to 1870 a corps of ordnance surveyors had their headquarters at Oban during the survey of most of Argyllshire. In August 1847 the town was illuminated in honour of a visit from the Queen ('one of the finest spots we have seen,' says her *Journal*); and in 1863 royalty again visited it in the person of Prince Alfred, then a lieutenant on board the *Racoon*. During the Crimean War the town was the headquarters of the Argyll and Bute regiment of rifles, which had been called out under the Marquis of Breadalbane by royal warrant. In 1861 the regiment was changed to an artillery force; and in 1863, when the Duke of Argyll became lord-lieutenant of the county, its headquarters were changed to Campbeltown, in spite of a petition from the magistrates of Oban. The chief landed proprietors in and near Oban are, to

the south, Robert Macfie of Airds, and, to the north, McDougall of DUNOLLY. Mr. Macfie's predecessors were the Campbells of Sonachan, who inherited from the Duke of Argyll, before whom the McDougalls of Dunolly held large estates in Lorn. Lord Breadalbane and his trustees were the successive proprietors from 1837 to 1866 of North Oban, the former having purchased the lands from Campbell of Combe.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 44, 1876-84. See T. Gray's *Week at Oban* (Edinb. 1881).

Obney Hills. See AUCHTERGAVEN.

Ocheltree. OCHILTREE.

Ochil Hills, a range of high hills extending from the conjunction of the counties of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, in the vicinity of the town of Stirling, 2 miles from the left bank of the Forth, in a north-easterly direction, to Parton Craigs, on the right bank of the Tay, below the city of Perth. The range runs parallel to the Grampians or mountain-rampart of the Highlands; it forms the screen on the Lowland side of Strathallan and Lower Strathearn—component parts in the large sense of Strathmore; and it lies across the head of the whole peninsula of Fife, defending it and the low ground of Clackmannan, Culross, and Kinross from the scourge of the storms which come down the glens and gorges of the Grampians. Its length is about 24 miles, its average breadth 12. Its SE side, especially toward the Forth, is steep, and in places almost perpendicular; and its NW side rises with a greater abruptness than belongs to most of the Scottish ranges. Its summits are highest at its SW end, and might, especially there, as well as in other parts of the range, be termed mountainous, but for the vicinity of the Highland alps. Three of the summits overlooking the Forth are BENCLEUCH (2363 feet), in the parish of Tillicoultry, the loftiest of the range; DUNMYAT (1375), in the parish of Logie, advancing a little from the contiguous range, breaking almost sheer down in stupendous rocky cliffs into the plain, and commanding a prospect over the basin of the Forth and its tributaries, which, for united gorgeousness and extent, is probably unsurpassed by any other in Britain; and King's Seat (2111), 2 miles NW of Dollar. The prospect from King's Seat, while very extensive and brilliant in itself, fully reveals the relative position of the Ochils. An intelligent observer has thus described it:—'I had now under my eye a circular space of 100 miles in diameter, comprising nearly one-third of the surface of Scotland, and probably two-thirds of its wealth. On the N were the rugged Grampians, rising ridge behind ridge. In the outer line—which is low and uniform—the Pass of Killiecrankie is distinctly seen as a great natural chasm. Below is the well-wooded plain of Perthshire, a part of which is concealed by the spurs or branches of the hills on which you stand. On the W the higher parts of the chain of the Ochils confine the view; but you easily distinguish the summits of Benmore, Ben Ledi, Ben Lomond, and various hills towards the Atlantic. On the S the eye roams over a vast and fertile region, extending from the Campsie Hills to the Lammermuirs, with Edinburgh, Arthur's Seat, the Bass, the Pentlands, and part of Stirlingshire. The Devon is seen immediately below, winding through the valley like a silver thread. Beyond it is the Firth of Forth, clear, luminous, and tranquil like a mirror, and enshrined in the heart of a richly cultivated country. The windings of its upper part, with the islets, capes, and peninsulas which they form, are seen to more advantage here than from Stirling Castle. The small hills between the Ochils and Kincardine do not present the slightest inequality of surface, but seem sunk and confounded with the valley of the Devon; while the fields, that cover the whole space, with their hedgerows and strips of planting look like the diminutive plots of a nursery. On the SE is seen Kinross, with Loch Leven and its two islets, and beyond these the black mural front of the Lomonds, variegated with streaks of red. On the other side of the Firth are the undulating and well-wooded district of West Lothian and the fertile Carse of Falkirk, in the

middle of which an opaque cloud marks the site of Carron. The lower part of the firth is specked with little vessels, and perhaps right before you is a steam-boat, which, when seen on a pretty large surface of water, with its long train of smoke, forms, in my humble opinion, a picturesque object in the landscape, in spite of all that poets have said in its disparagement.'

The Ochils everywhere, within their own limits, present rich groupings of scenery and pleasing pictures of rural life—swelling hills, verdant to the top, and thickly dotted with sheep and cattle; rivulets rushing along the gorges and the vales, or falling in hoarse murmurs down the precipitous cliffs; and villages, hamlets, and farmhouses, skirted or enclosed with wood. The individual hills are generally long, round-backed, and either covered with verdure or under cultivation up to their summits; and, with some remarkable exceptions, their chief acclivities are rapid, and face the N. Defiles, glens, and valleys everywhere discover the range into small masses and single hills, and are generally of so rich a character in soil and culture as to blend brilliantly with the landscape of the acclivities. Offshoots of the range, but so low that they rarely exceed 500 feet above sea-level, run down the whole peninsula of Fife, and, along with the beautiful Lomond Hills, and some less considerable isolated heights, impart to it that undulated contour which so pleasingly characterises its appearance. These offshoots and the main range may be viewed as enclosing the outer edge or north-eastern extremity of the great coal-field of Scotland, which extends, though not without marked interruptions, from the river Girvan in Ayrshire to the banks of the Eden in Fife. The rocks are eruptive; and the main range is singularly rich in minerals; and, besides yielding up round its base large supplies of coal and of stratification superincumbent on the coal-measures, has furnished large quantities of various valuable metals. See ALVA.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 39, 40, 43, 1867-69. See Beveridge's *Between the Ochils and the Forth* (1838).

Ochiltree, a village and a parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands, 320 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Lugar Water, at the influx of Burnock rivulet, 1½ mile N of Ochiltree station on the Ayr and Cumnock branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 4 miles W of Cumnock, 11½ E of Ayr, and 13 SSE of Kilmarnock. It has lost its former employments of snuffbox-making, cotton-weaving, and the manufacture of reaping hooks; but it has a brick and tile work and a sawmill, and is a pleasant little place, having a post office under Cumnock, with money order and savings bank departments, one or two inns, and a reading-room and library. John Knox here wedded his second wife, a daughter of the 'good Lord Ochiltree;' and here in Nov. 1666, between the rising at Dalry and the battle of Rullion Green, the Covenanters, who had mustered at the Bridge of Doon, were joined by three parties under Welsh, Guthrie, and Chalmers. At Ochiltree they heard sermon by one of their preachers, marshalled their army, appointed their officers, and held a council of war to examine their condition and prospects, at which they resolved that no further help could be looked for from the south or south-west, but that many adherents would join them in Clydesdale, and that therefore they should straightway march eastward. Pop. (1831) 642, (1861) 709, (1871) 699, (1881) 523, (1891) 499.

The parish, containing also Sinclairston hamlet, 4¾ miles SW of Ochiltree village, till 1673 included the present parish of Stair. It is bounded NW by Stair, NE by Mauchline and Auchinleck, E and SE by Old and New Cumnock, S by Dalmellington, and W by Coylton. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8½ miles; and its breadth varies between 9¾ furlongs and 5¾ miles. In order to do away with the detached parts of the parish of Stair and make it self-contained, an exchange of territory was effected by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 between it and the parish of Ochiltree. One of the two detached portions of Stair parish—namely, that situated at Drogan, and containing 1821 acres—

was transferred to Ochiltree, while the other was connected with the main body of Stair by annexing to that parish the intervening portion of Ochiltree. LUGAR Water winds 4¼ miles north-westward along all the north-eastern boundary; the Water of COYLE, at two different points, traces 5¼ miles and 9 furlongs of the western boundary; and several rivulets, rising in the interior, run to one or other of these two streams. Belston Loch (2 × 1½ furl.), near Sinclairston, is the largest of four small lakes, two of them artificial. Along the Lugar the surface declines to 280, along the Coyle to 230, feet above sea-level, and thence it rises southward to 497 feet at Killoch, 935 at Auchlin Rig, 1019 at Auchingee Hill, and 1191 at Stannery Knowe. Sandstone is the predominant rock, but several coal-pits are at work, and ironstone exists. The soil is mostly a clayey loam, incumbent on stiff retentive clay; and two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage. A thriving plantation of no great breadth stretches nearly across the parish parallel with the Ayr road; and this, with the plantations of Barskimming, Auchinleck, and Dumfries House, in the adjacent parishes, relieves the landscape from coldness of aspect. Moss of various depths covers a considerable area, both in the uplands and in the low grounds, and frequently expands into flow moss or wet bog. The ancient barony of Ochiltree belonged from the 14th century, or earlier, till the 16th century, to the family of Colville, several of whom figure in history as knights. In 1530 it was exchanged by Sir James Colville with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, for the barony of East Wemyss in Fife; and in 1534 it was exchanged by its new possessor with Andrew Stewart, third Lord Avondale, for the barony of Avondale in Lanarkshire. In consequence of the latter exchange, Stewart, in 1543, was created Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, a title that became dormant in 1675. The barony, coming into the possession of the first Earl of Dundonald, was granted by him to his second son, Sir John Cochrane; was forfeited by Sir John in 1685, but re-acquired by his son from the Crown in 1686; was purchased from the Cochrane family about 1737 by Governor M'Rae, who left it to Miss Macquire, afterwards Countess of Glencairn; and was re-sold about 1817 in lots to different proprietors. The old castle of Ochiltree stood by the side of the Lugar, on the brow of a high rocky bank, whence arose the name Ochiltree, signifying 'the lofty dwelling-place;' but nothing of the castle now remains, the whole having been carried away piecemeal for building houses and dykes on the adjoining farms. Another old barony in the parish bears the name of Traboch, signifying 'the dwelling-place of the tribe,' and is now included in the Auchinleck property. A farm on this estate, called Hoodstone, was tenanted from the 13th till the 19th century by a family of the name of Hood, descendants, it is said, of the famous English outlaw, Robin Hood. At Auchencloich, in the upland district, are the ruins of an old castle, unknown to either record or tradition. An ancient camp occupied part of the site of the village of Ochiltree, but little or nothing is known respecting it. The Marquis of Bute is one of the chief proprietors. Ochiltree is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £286. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1789. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Ochiltree and Sinclairston, with respective accommodation for 191 and 133 children, have an average attendance of about 150 and 120, and grants of nearly £160 and £125. Pop. (1801) 1308, (1831) 1562, (1861) 1676, (1871) 1656, (1881) 1493, (1891) 1910, of whom 963 were females; of ecclesiastical parish (1891) 2062.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Ochiltree, a hamlet in Linlithgow parish, Linlithgowshire, 3 miles SE of Linlithgow town. An old castle stood adjacent to its N side, and traces of a Roman camp are on an eminence a little to the S.

Ochiltree. See PENNINGHAME.

Ochterlony, a mansion in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire, 1½ mile WSW of Guthrie station, at the junction

of the Forfar and Arbroath with the Forfar and Montrose sections of the Caledonian railway. Erected in 1821 by Mr Stephens, the then proprietor of the estate of Balmadies or Ochterlony, it is now the seat of Sir David Ferguson Ochterlony, third Bart. since 1823 (b. 1848; suc. 1891).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Ochertyre, a mansion in Kincardine parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Teith, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Stirling, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Doune. It was the residence of John Ramsay (d. 1814), the associate of Dr Blacklock, Robert Burns, and Sir Walter Scott; and later was the seat of the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, Q.C. (1799-1877), Liberal M.P. for Sutherland 1840-52 and 1861-67. His nephew, Colin Mackenzie Dundas, Esq. (b. 1842; suc. 1879), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Ochertyre, a mansion in Monzievaird parish, Upper Strathearn, Perthshire, 3 miles NW of Crieff. It stands on a skirt of the Grampians, sloping southward to Ochertyre Lake ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), and is a plain but commodious modern edifice, with a finely wooded park, which both contains and commands many views of exquisite beauty. Patrick Moray, the first of Ochertyre, who died in 1476, was the third son of Sir David Moray of Tullibardine; and William, his eighth descendant, was created a baronet in 1673. Sir Patrick Keith Murray, present and eighth Bart. (b. 1835; suc. 1861), is fifteenth in direct descent from the first laird of Ochertyre. He grants permission to a number of the leading inhabitants of Crieff, and those who keep summer lodgings, to fish on the loch, which is studded with beautiful islets and indented with charming little bays.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See MONZIEVAIRD, and chap. xxxvii. of Thomas Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883).

Ockraquay, a village on the E coast of Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 10 miles SSW of Lerwick.

Odin's or Lord Lovat's Cave, a cavern in Laggan Point, at the E side of Loch Buy, Mull island, Argyllshire, 17 miles WSW of Oban. It measures 300 feet in length, from 20 to 45 in width, and from 40 to 120 in height; and leads, by a narrow, difficult, descending passage, to another cave, 150 feet long, 12 wide, and 24 high.

Odingswick. See OTTERS WICK.

Ogilface, an ancient baronial fortalice in Torphichen parish, Linlithgow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Bathgate. It belonged to the ancient family of De Bosco, Barons of Ogilface; passed to the Earls of Linlithgow; seems to have been a structure of some strength, but of no great size; and is now represented by only traces of the foundations.

Ogilvie. See GLENOGILVIE.

Ogilvie, a ruined castle in Blackford parish, Perthshire, on a part of the Ochil Hills called from it the Braes of Ogilvie, 1 mile SE of Blackford village. It appears to have been a place of great strength, both in structure and in position.

Ogle. See GLENOGLE.

Ogstoun. See DRAINIE.

Oich, a loch and a rivulet of Kilmonivaig and Bolckine parishes, in the Great Glen, Inverness-shire. Lying 105 feet above sea-level, between Lochs Ness and Lochy, the lake has a length from SSW to NNE of 3-7 miles, whilst its breadth varies between 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. It forms the summit-level of the CALEDONIAN CANAL navigation; is gemmed with two wooded islets, and encircled by verdant banks and picturesque hills; receives, on its western side, the tribute of the GARRY; and at INVERGARRY commands a romantic vista view into Glengarry. Its waters are so stored with salmon, trout, and pike as to afford prime sport to anglers. The rivulet, issuing from the foot of the lake, runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward to Loch Ness (50 feet) at Fort Augustus. It is flanked by low rocky heath-clad hills, and yields capital salmon and trout fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 73, 1873-78.

Oikell, a river of Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty, rising at an altitude of 1500 feet above sea-level, and

running $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward and east-by-southward along the mutual border of Creich parish in Sutherland and Kincardine in Ross and Cromarty, through Loch Ailsh ($7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 498 feet) and the KYLE OF SUTHERLAND, till it falls at Bonar-Bridge into the head of the DORNOCH FIRTH, which, strictly speaking, is its estuary. The Oikell's principal tributaries are the CASSLEY and SHIN on its left bank, and the Eing and CARRON on its right. Several hundred yards above the inn of Oikell-Bridge, which is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Bonar-Bridge and 18 WSW of Lairg station on the Sutherland section of the Highland railway, the Oikell, tumbling along a rugged and declivitous channel, makes a series of wild cataracts, which terminate in one bold and very formidable fall. The banks which overhang this multiplied lion are quite precipitous, and exhibit from their crevices, at spots where no soil can be detected by the eye, several large fir trees springing up from curiously twisted roots. For several miles below this point, the vale of the stream, or Strathoikell, is flanked by heath-clad hills, whose dreariness is relieved only by occasional clumps of stunted birch and a few verdant meadows on the margin of the stream. Three miles above the influx of the Cassley, an impetuous burn tumbles headlong into the vale; and at a brief distance from its mouth rises an elevated grassy bank, which is crowned by a burying-ground. This part of the vale is called Tuitean-Tharbhach ('fertile fall of slaughter')—a name which alludes to a fierce onslaught, towards the close of the 14th century, on a freebooting party of the Macleods of Lewis by a body of the men of Sutherland. From Tuitean-Tharbhach to the Cassley the stream runs tortuously along a winding strath; and, while markedly Highland in its screens, has a profusion of birch and alder coppice upon its immediate banks, and in one place is overhung by a forest of firs. At the junction of the Cassley a fine view is obtained of Rosehall House, embosomed in extensive woods, near the foot of Glen Cassley, and of the old walls of Castle-na-Coir, situated in a meadow on the left bank of the Oikell. The river is navigable by boats from the sea to Rosehall, and brings up the tide to a point only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile lower down. The united waters of the Oikell and the Cassley form a fine large river, and make a well-defined boundary-line between Ross and Sutherland. The strath, down to Bonar-Bridge at the head of the firth, is everywhere beautiful, and forms part of the ancient district of Ferrinbusklyne or Sleischillis, which the bishops of Caithness obtained in the 12th century as a gift from the Earls of Sutherland. From Rosehall to about 3 miles above the influx of the Shin, it forms on the one side a craggy barrier, and on the other a low expanse of continued forest, and winds perpetually in its progress; lower down are broad meadows along the edge of the stream, pretty clumps of coppices on the declivities, and groups and sprinklings of neat stone cottages picturesquely perched upon rocky heights. The Oikell yields capital salmon and trout fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Oisinneach, Lochan. See DOWALLY.

Old Aberdeen. See ABERDEEN.

Oldany. See OLDNEY.

Oldhamstocks (anc. *Adhamstoc*, 'old dwelling-place'), a village and a parish of E Haddingtonshire. The village stands on the left bank of Oldhamstocks Burn, 3 miles S of Innerwick station on the Dumbar and Berwick section of the North British railway, $18\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Haddington, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Cockburnspath, under which it has a post office. It contains the parish church of Oldhamstocks, an ancient edifice, the Free church of Cockburnspath, and a public school.

The parish, containing also the village of BILSDEAN, until 1891 consisted of a main body, chiefly in Haddingtonshire, partly in Berwickshire, and a detached section entirely in Berwickshire. The Boundary Commissioners, in the year mentioned, transferred the detached portion (situated at Butterdean, and containing 1417 acres) to the Berwickshire parish of Coldingham, and then placed Oldhamstocks wholly in Haddingtonshire. The parish

is bounded NE by the German Ocean, E by Cockburnspath, S by Abbey St Bathans, and SW and NW by Innerwick. Its utmost length from NE to SW, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width varies between $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7530 acres, of which $110\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore, and 930 (in the extreme S) belonged to Berwickshire. Oldhamstocks Burn, drawing head-streams from Innerwick, winds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-northward across the interior to Berwick or DUNGLASS Burn, which runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward along the Berwickshire border to the sea, through the deep wooded ravine of Dunglass Dean. MONYNT WATER, a tributary of the Whitadder, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along the south-western boundary; and the Weir Burn, also on its way to the Whitadder, meanders $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the southern district, part of the way forming the boundary of the parish. The coast, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, trends south-eastward to the mouth of the Dunglass Burn, and presents a bold rocky front to the German Ocean, rising rapidly to a height of over 100 feet. Thence onward the surface ascends to the Lammermuirs watershed, chief elevations being *Cocklaw Hill (1046 feet), Wightman Hill (1153), Heart Law (1233), *Corse Law (1042), and *Laughing Law (1008), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks of the hills are Silurian, of the sea-board are carboniferous; and coal has been worked in a stratum lying near the surface, whilst sandstone, limestone, and ironstone are found. The soil is generally sharp and dry, very fertile towards the sea, but barren and heathy on the hills. The only antiquity is Castledykes, close to Bilsdean. DUNGLASS, noticed separately, is the only mansion. Oldhamstocks is in the presbytery of Dunbar and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £320. The public school, with accommodation for 100 children, has an average attendance of about 85, and a grant of nearly £90. Valuation (1884) £6895, (1893) £4468, 11s. Pop. (1801) 575, (1831) 720, (1861) 615, (1871) 592, (1881) 568, (1891) 443.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 34, 1863-64.

Oldney or Oldany, a triangular island of Assynt parish, W Sutherland, on the S side of the entrance to Kylesku, within 80 yards of the mainland, and 7 miles N of Lochinver. With an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 mile, it rises to a height of 336 feet above sea-level; is covered with excellent sheep pasture; and belongs to a sheep farm of its own name on the neighbouring coast.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Old Water of Cluden. See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

Oliver Castle, an ancient baronial fortalice in Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peebleshire, on the left side of the river Tweed, nearly opposite Tweedsmuir church, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Biggar. Crowning a rising-ground which now is tufted with a clump of trees, it was the original seat of the Frasers, ancestors of the noble families of Lovat and Saltoun, and passed from them to the Tweedies, who figure in the introduction to Sir Walter Scott's *Betrothed*, and whose maternal descendant, Thomas Tweedie-Stodart, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1869), is proprietor of Oliver House, a plain modern mansion hard by. Oliver Castle was the remotest of a chain of strong ancient towers, situated each within view of the next all down the Tweed to Berwick, and serving both for defence and for beacon-fires in the times of the Border forays. It was eventually relinquished and razed to the ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Ollaberry, a village on the E coast of Northmaven parish, Shetland, at the head of a small bay, 17 miles NNW of Voe, and 36 NNW of Lerwick. It has a post office under Lerwick, a ruined church, an Established chapel of ease, a U.P. church, and a public school.

Ollagirth, a village in Tingwall parish, Shetland, 10 miles NW of Lerwick.

Olna Firth, a bay in Delting parish, Shetland, opening from the head of Roe Sound or the inner reach of St Magnus Bay, and penetrating 3 miles east-south-eastward to the village of Voe, which is 19 miles NNW of Lerwick. With a maximum width of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, it has a serrated or tortuous outline; and is completely land-

locked. The presbytery of Olmafirth, in the synod of Shetland, comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Delting, Nesting, Northmaven, Sandsting, and Walls, the *quoad sacra* parish of Whalsay, and the chapelries of Olmafirth, Luuna, Ollaberry, Sandness, Papa Stour, and Foula. Pop. (1871) 12,528, (1881) 11,513, (1891) 10,917, of whom about 2450 are communicants of the Church of Scotland.

Olrig, a coast parish of N Caithness, containing CASTLETOWN village, 5 miles E by S of the post-town, Thurso. It is bounded N by DUNNET Bay, NE by Dunnet parish, SE and S by Bower, and W by Thurso. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $15\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, or $10,336\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $32\frac{3}{4}$ are water and $289\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore. The coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, to the E comprises some sandy links, near Castletown has a small but commodious harbour, and in the W is indented by small Murkle Bay. The interior is partly flat and partly hilly; forms, for some distance from the coast, a continuous expanse of fertile cultivated land; and rises, towards the S, into gentle, verdant, finely-pastoral uplands. Olrig Hill (463 feet), 2 miles SW of Castletown, is crowned with vestiges of an ancient watch-tower, and commands a view of the southern Orkneys, great part of Caithness with the Sutherland hills beyond, and nearly all the Moray Firth away to the coasts of Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen shires. Durran Hill (388 feet) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Castletown; Durran Loch, to the NE of Durran Hill, has long been drained, rich meadow-land and pits of marl now occupying its former bed. The rocks are Devonian, and, including abundance of sandstone and limestone, supply vast quantities of pavement-flag for exportation. The soil of the cultivated lands is good, principally a deep clay, with occasional patches of sand or till. Great improvements in the way of draining, fencing, and reclaiming, have been effected on both the Ratter and Olrig estates—on the former by sheriff Traill in the first half of the 19th century. Fully three-fifths of the entire area are in tillage; some 20 acres are under wood; 500 are links or moss; and the rest is capital pasture. Antiquities are six Picts' houses, the watch-tower on Olrig Hill, and the sites of a nunnery on Murkle estate, of St Trothan's chapel to the S of Castletown, and of St Coomb's Kirk on the Links of Old Tain, which last is said to have been overwhelmed by sand. Olrig House, 1 mile SSW of Castletown, is the seat of James Smith, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1853). Olrig is in the presbytery of Caithness and the synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £236. The parish church at Castletown is a handsome edifice of 1841, designed by Mr Cousin of Edinburgh. There are also Free and Original Secession churches; and five schools—Castletown public, Durran public, Murkle public, Tain District public, and Olrig female—with respective accommodation for 200, 35, 116, 60, and 172 children, have an average attendance of about 125, 15, 90, 35, and 70, and grants amounting to nearly £190, £30, £125, £40, and £80. Valuation (1884) £8879, 17s., (1893) £7548. Pop. (1801) 1127, (1831) 1146, (1861) 2059, (1871) 2028, (1881) 2002, (1891) 1837.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Omoa. See CLELAND.

Onich, a village in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, at the northern side of the entrance to Loch Leven, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ballachulish ferry. It has a post office and a public school. Slate quarrying was begun here on the Lochiel estate in 1872.

Orangefield, an estate, with a mansion, in Monkton parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile NNE of Prestwick station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

Oransay, an island in Colonsay parish, Argyllshire, near the S end of Colonsay island, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of the nearest point of Islay. It is separated from Colonsay by a channel only from 100 yards to 1 mile wide, and dry at low water; measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from E to W, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from N to S; and has an indented, irregular outline, with a rugged, hilly, but not high

surface. According to tradition, Columba and Oran, his colleague, the latter of whom gave name to the island, first landed here from Ireland in 563, when Columba, finding he could see the Irish coast from Cairn-Cul-ri-Erinn, its highest hill, durst not tarry, but proceeded northward to Iona. Long after, in the 14th century, an Austin priory was founded here by one of the Lords of the Isles as a cell of Holyrood Abbey. This priory has left remains more interesting than any in the Western Highlands and Islands, excepting those of Iona. Transitional Early English in style, its roofless church measures 77½ feet in length and 18 in width, has a fine three-light Gothic E window, and adjoins a very peculiar cloister, forming a square of 40 feet without and 28½ within. In Pennant's time (1772) one of the sides of the cloister had five small round arches; whilst two other sides, confronting each other, showed seven low triangular-headed arches, with plain square columns. A side chapel contains a sculptured tomb of an abbot of 1539, and a stone with figures of dogs, a stag, and a ship under sail; and in the churchyard is a finely sculptured cross of 1510, resting on a graduated pedestal, and bearing on its head a sculpture of the crucifixion. Other antiquities, such as cairns and tumuli, are numerous. Pop. (1871) 48, (1881) 10, (1891) 23. See an article by W. Stevenson in *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1881).

Oransay, a rocky island of Morvern parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Sunart, 2½ miles E of that loch's deflection from the NW end of the Sound of Mull. It groups with Carna islet, and is washed by impetuous tides from the W, rushing towards the land-locked upper reaches of the loch.

Oransay, Skye, Inverness-shire. See ISLE-ORNSAY.

Orchardton, a mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Renwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the head of Orchardton Bay, 6½ miles SSE of Castle-Douglas. Its owner is William Douglas Robinson-Douglas, Esq. (b. 1851; suc. 1878). Orchardton Tower, 1½ mile NNE, is the only round tower in Galloway. It was a seat of a branch of the Maxwells; and the strange story of its 'Wandering Heir' is told in Miss Goldie's *Family Recollections* (Edinb. 1841).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Orchil, an estate, with a mansion, in Ardoch parish, Perthshire, 3½ miles NW of Blackford station on the Dunblane section of the Caledonian railway.

Orchy, a stream of Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, rising, close to the Perthshire boundary, at an altitude of 2700 feet, and 5½ miles SSE of Loch Lydoch. Thence it winds 10¾ miles north-north-westward and west-south-westward under the name of the Water of Tulla, until it expands into Loch Tulla (2¼ miles × 5 furl.; 555 feet), and receives there an important tributary from the mountains flanking the E side of the upper part of Loch Etive. It next runs 16½ miles south-westward to Loch Awe (118 feet) at KILCHURN CASTLE—rapidly and turbulently along the valley of Glenorchy proper, but tranquilly and sluggishly along the vale of Dalmally. Its waters contain abundance of salmon, sea trout, yellow trout, and perch.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 46, 45, 1872-76.

Ord, a *quoad sacra* parish of N Banffshire, whose church, 3 miles SSE of Tillynaught station on the Huntly and Tillynaught section of the Great North of Scotland railway, was built as a chapel of ease in 1836. In 1891 the church was renovated, and an organ was presented by the minister. Ord shares with MARNOCHE the benefits of the Glasgow Bequest. The parish, constituted in 1869, is in the presbytery of Fordyce and the synod of Aberdeen; its minister's stipend is £100. Pop. (1871) 884, (1881) 851, (1891) 783, of whom 143 were in Alvah, 355 in Banff, 185 in Boyndie, and 100 in Marnoch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Ord or Muir of Ord, the southern part of the Mullbuie, Ross and Cromarty, near the boundary with Inverness-shire. A flat sandy tract, it is traversed by the public road from Inverness to Tain, and by the Highland railway, with the station of Muir of Ord, 3 miles N of Beaully. The Black Isle railway, opened 2 Feb. 1894,

and 1½ miles long, leaves the main line at Muir of Ord and terminates at Fortrose. The muir is the scene of great cattle, sheep, and horse markets, usually denominated the markets of BEAULY; has a tabular or flat surface, and a sandy soil; contains two ancient standing-stones, said to commemorate a great clan fight; and adjoins a tract on the E containing a very large number of ancient Caledonian cairns and stone circles. Ord House, 1¼ mile W of the station, is the seat of Alex. Watson Mackenzie, Esq. (b. 1827; suc. 1887).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Ord or Ord-of-Caithness, an abrupt, broad, lofty, granite mountain overhanging the sea, on the mutual border of Sutherland and Caithness, 4 miles by road NE of Helmsdale. The old road over it, formerly the only land ingress to Caithness, traversed the crest of its stupendous seaward precipices at a height and in a manner most appalling to both man and beast; and even the present road, formed in 1811, rises to an elevation of 726 feet above sea-level, and has very stiff gradients. 'The Ord-of-Caithness,' says Miss Sinclair, 'was formerly pre-eminent for being the most dangerous bit of road in Scotland. . . . During the last century, whenever the late Earl of Caithness, my grandmother Lady Janet Sinclair, or any of the chief landed proprietors, entered that county, a troop of their tenants assembled on the border of Sutherland, and drew the carriage themselves over the hill, a distance of two miles, that nothing might be trusted in such a scene to the discretion of quadrupeds. . . . The mail-coach now rattles down the whole descent of the Ord, scarcely deigning even to use a drag!' According to an old-world superstition, no Sinclair may, without fearful foreboding of evil, cross the Ord on a Monday; forty Sinclairs, led by the Earl of Caithness, having on that day ventured over the barrier on their way to the field of Flodden, where—with the exception of the drummer, who was dismissed before the battle began—all were cut down by the sword.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 109, 1878.

Ordbain Hill. See LOCH-AN-EILEIN.

Ordhead, a place in Monymusk parish, Aberdeen-shire, 3½ miles NNW of Monymusk station on the Alford branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

Ord Hill. See KNOCKBAIN.

Ordie Burn, a Perthshire rivulet, rising in the extreme W of Auchtergaven parish, and running 8½ miles east south-eastward, chiefly within Auchtergaven parish, partly on the boundary between that parish and Moneydie, and across the NE corner of Redgorton. It receives, towards the end of its course, the large tribute of Shoehie Burn; traverses, for ½ mile after the influx of that tributary, an artificial bed made for it by the Luncarty Bleachfield Company; gives to the part of its basin within Auchtergaven the name of Strathord; is an excellent trouting stream; and passes through a steep bank into the Tay a little above Luncarty. See AUCHTERGAVEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68.

Ordie Loch, a lake in Dunkeld and Dowally parish, Perthshire, 6 miles N of Dunkeld. Lying 980 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 5 and 3½ furlongs, sends off DOWALLY Burn to the Tay, and contains abundance of fine large trout. On 12 Oct. 1865 the Queen, with the Princess Helena and the Duchess of Athole, 'took a short row on Loch Ordie, which looked extremely pretty, wooded to the water's edge and skirted by distant hills.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Ordiquhill, a parish of Banffshire, to the N containing CORNHILL village, ¼ mile SSE of Cornhill station, this being 8½ miles SW by W of Banff, under which it has a post and railway telegraph office. It is bounded NW by Fordyce, NE by Boyndie, SE and S by Marnoch, and SW by Grange. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth is 2¾ miles; and its area is 4758 acres, of which 3¾ are water. The drainage is carried north-north-eastward by head-streams of the Burn of Boyne; and in the extreme N the surface

declines to 240 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 410 feet near Rothen, 711 at Corn Hill, 865 at Culvie Hill, 890 at Wether Hill on the southern border, and 1409 at Knock Hill on the meeting-point with Grange and Fordyce, the summit of which last, Knock Hill, is covered by a stratified bed of moss 15 to 20 feet deep. The predominant rocks are mica slate and gneiss, with some granite; but they mostly lie under thick deposits of coarse, gritty, ferruginous clay. Trap boulders are everywhere plentiful; serpentine rock, prolonged from the famous beds and pits near Portsoy, occurs along the eastern base of Knock Hill; and specimens of garnet, tourmaline, asbestos, and rock-cork are found. The soil is in most parts deep, but lies on a cold retentive bottom. Till 1842 nearly half the entire area continued to be pastoral or waste; but the greater part of it has since been brought under the plough; and some 350 acres are under wood. Park House, 1½ mile SSE of Cornhill station, is a good and commodious mansion, enlarged in 1829. Its owner, Thomas Duff Gordon-Duff (b. 1848; suc. 1892), is sole proprietor. (See BOTRIPHNE.) Ordiquhill is in the presbytery of Fordyce and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £244. The parish church, 2 miles SSW of Cornhill station, is a neat edifice of 1805. There is also a Free church; and Park female and Ordiquhill public schools, with respective accommodation for 73 and 120 children, have an average attendance of about 50 and 75, and grants of nearly £45 and £80. Valuation (1884) £3477, (1893) £4102, 3s. 5d., including £757 for railway. Pop. (1801) 510, (1831) 655, (1861) 764, (1871) 761, (1881) 714, (1891) 684. — *Ord. Sur.*, shs. 86, 96, 1876.

Ord-of-Caithness. See ORD.

Ore, a sluggish rivulet of SW Fife, flowing 17 miles east-by-northward through or along the borders of Beath, BALLINGRY, AUCHTERDERRAN, Kinglassie, Dysart, and Markinch parishes, till it falls into the Leven at a point 7 furlongs W of Cameron Bridge station. Its banks are everywhere flat, though in places prettily wooded; its current is muddy; and the trout, pike, and perch of its waters afford but indifferent fishing. See LOCHORE HOUSE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Orkney, a group of islands and islets off the eastern part of the N coast of Scotland, and forming a county by themselves, though uniting with the Shetland Isles (another county) in sending a member to Parliament. Orkney was one of the three counties in Scotland in which no change was effected by the Boundary Commissioners either in the county or parish boundaries. It is separated from the mainland of Scotland by the Pentland Firth, contains 29 inhabited islands, 39 smaller islands used for grazing purposes, locally known as *holms*, and a large number of waste rocky islets or skerries. The islands extend from N latitude 58° 44' * (Brough Ness at the S end of South Ronaldsay) to N latitude 59° 23' 40" (Point of Sinross in the N of North Ronaldsay), and from W longitude 2° 22' 34" (Start Point in Sanday) to W longitude 3° 26' 22" (Rora Head at the W end of Hoy). The distance in a straight line from Point of Sinross SSW to Brough Ness in South Ronaldsay is 50 miles, or SSW by S to Tor Ness in Hoy is 53½ miles, and the greatest width of the group is from Burgh Head in Stronsay on the E to Outshore Point midway between Marwick Head and Bay of Skall on the W side of Pomona on the W, a distance of 29½ miles. The islands are divided into three groups. The first, nearest the mainland, is known as the South Isles, and comprises the large islands of Hoy (W) and South Ronaldsay (E) and the smaller ones that surround them. To the N of Hoy is Graemsay, E are Risa, Fara, Flotta, etc. To the N of South Ronaldsay and separated from it by Water Sound is Burray with the smaller islands of Glimps Holm and Hunda, on the S are the Pentland Skerries, and SE is Swona. The water space between North and South Walls is the well-known anchorage

of Longhope. The passage between Fara and Flotta is Weddel Sound, and between Flotta and Switha is Switha Sound. The passage between Flotta and South Ronaldsay is the Sound of Hoxa. The South Isles are separated from the mainland by the Pentland Firth, the distance across which, from Dunnet Head to Tor Ness (Hoy), is 7½ miles, from St John's Point to Tarff Tail (Swona) 6¾ miles, and from Duncansbay Head to Brough Ness (South Ronaldsay) 6½ miles. The second group lies to the N of those just described, and consists of Pomona or the Mainland—the principal island in the Orkneys, containing nearly half the entire area and more than half the whole population—and the smaller islands to the NE. The deep sweep of Kirkwall Bay on the N and Scapa Bay on the S [see KIRKWALL] narrows Pomona at one point so that it is divided into two parts of unequal size, that to the W being the larger. Off the NE coast of this larger portion are the islands of Rousay—with the smaller islands of Egilsay (E), Viera (SE), and Eynhallow (SW)—and Gairsay with Sweyn Holm; off the S coast, but nearer Hoy, is the small island of Cava. To the N of the smaller eastern portion is Shapinsay with Helliar Holm; to the SE is Copinsay with the Horse of Copinsay and Corn Holm; to the S is the small Lamb Holm. This the Mainland group is separated from the NE of Hoy by Hoy Sound; from the E of Hoy, and from Fara, Flotta, and the NW of South Ronaldsay, by Scapa Flow; and from Burray by Holm Sound. The third group lies NE of the Mainland islands, and consists of Westray, Eday, and Stronsay in a line from NW to SE, with Papa Westray to the NE of Westray, Sanday NE of Eday, and North Ronaldsay still farther to the NE. To the E of Papa Westray is the small Holm of Papa, NE of Eday is the Calf of Eday, SW of it are Muckle and Little Green Holms, and W of it are Fara and Holm of Fara. To the N of Stronsay is Holm of Huip, NE is Papa Stronsay, S is Auskerry, W is Linga Holm, and NW is Little Linga. This group is known as the North Isles, and sometimes Rousay and Shapinsay are included in it. Westray and Eday are separated from Rousay and Egilsay by the Westray Firth (varying from 4 to 8 miles wide), and the portion of sea E of Shapinsay and SW of Stronsay is known as Stronsay Firth. Westray is separated from Papa Westray by Papa Sound (1½ mile), and from Holm of Fara by Rappness Sound (1½ mile) and Weatherness Sound (3 furl.) Eday is separated from Fara by Sound of Fara (varying from 1 to 1½ mile), from Muckle Green Holm by Fall of Warness (1½ mile), from Calf of Eday by Calf Sound (½ mile), and from the SW of Sanday by Eday Sound (1¾ mile) and Lashy Sound (at Calf of Eday, 1 mile). Stronsay is separated from Linga Holm by Linga Sound (¾ mile), from Auskerry by Ingale Sound (2½ miles), from Papa Stronsay by Papa Sound (½ mile), from Holm of Huip by Huip Sound (¾ mile); and between Holm of Huip and the SW end of Sanday is Spurness Sound (1½ mile). The sea N of Eday, between Westray and Sanday, is known as the North Sound; while along the S coast of Sanday, between that island and Stronsay, is Sanday Sound (4½ miles at narrowest point), and between Sanday and North Ronaldsay is the North Ronaldsay Firth (2 miles 3 furlongs at the narrowest part). Except along the cliffs of the southern and western sides the coast-line of all the islands is extremely irregular, there being everywhere numerous deep bays. Of these the chief are Long Hope, near the SE end of Hoy; Pan Hope in Flotta; Widewall Bay on the W side, and St Margaret's Hope in the N end, of South Ronaldsay; Echnaloch Bay in the NW of Burray; Bay of Ireland and Scapa Bay on the S side of Pomona; Bay of Firth and Bay of Kirkwall opening off the Wide Firth, Bay of Meil and Inganess Bay opening off Shapinsay Sound, and Deer Sound farther E, all in Pomona; Veantrow Bay on the N side of Shapinsay; Saviskail Bay on the N side of Rousay; Bay of Pierowall on the E side of Westray, opposite the S end of Papa Westray; Bay of Tuquoy on the S side of Westray; Fersness Bay on the W coast of Eday; St Catherine's Bay on the W coast, Bay of Holland on

* The Pentland Skerries, which are held to belong to Orkney, are still farther S, the latitude of the Little Skerry being 58° 40' 30".

the S coast, Odin Bay and Mill Bay on the E coast, of Stronsay; North Bay on the W coast, Backaskail Bay, Kettletoft Bay, Cat-a-Sand, and Lopness Bay on the S coast, Scuthvie Bay on the E coast, and Otters-Wick Bay on the N coast, of Sanday; and Linklet Bay in North Ronaldsay. The surface of the islands lies low, and, except Hoy, none of them can be called hilly. The general rise is from NE to SW, a height of 333 feet being reached at the Ward Hill at the S end of Eday; 880 at the Ward Hill in the SW of the Mainland, midway between Bay of Ireland and Scapa Bay; and 1420 at Cuilags, 1564 at the Ward Hill, and 1308 at Knap of Trewieglen, the three highest points in Hoy and in the whole group of islands. Except in the Pentland Firth, where the depth of the sea reaches 40 fathoms, the water in the straits between the islands and in their immediate neighbourhood is nowhere deeper than 20 fathoms. If these sounds are, however, of moderate depth, their number and the broken and winding outline of the coast are evidences of the hard struggle that constantly takes place between the land and the Atlantic surge. 'The intricate indented coast-line, worn into creeks and caves, and overhanging cliffs; the crags and skerries, and sea-stacks, once a part of the solid land, but now isolated among the breakers; the huge piles of fragments that lie on the beach, or have been heaped far up above the tide-mark, tell only too plainly how vain is the resistance, even of the hardest rocks, to the onward march of the ocean. The rate of waste along some parts of these islands is so rapid as to be distinctly appreciable within a human lifetime. Thus the Start Point of Sanday was found in 1816 to be an island every flood tide, yet even within the memory of some old people then alive it had formed one continuous tract of firm ground. Nay, it appears that during the 10 years previous to 1816, the channel had been worn down at least 2 feet.' Through these narrow sounds the tidal wave, rushing along with a speed varying from 4 miles an hour at neap to 12 miles an hour at spring tides (the latter being the speed it is said to attain in the Pentland Firth), causes currents and eddies that everywhere require the greatest skill and care in their navigation, and that become in stormy weather, often for days and sometimes even for weeks, quite impassable. 'With such tideways, the slightest inequality in the bottom produces a ripple on the surface, increasing in places to the dangerous whirlpools called *rösts* or roosts, which have, in the case of the Pentland Firth, so long given it a bad name amongst mariners. What those *rösts* are, especially when a flood spring is met dead on end by a gale from the opposite quarter, only those who have seen them or similar tidal-races can realise. . . . When the Channel Fleet were in the north in 1874, they attempted to pass to the westward through Westray Firth in the teeth of a strong spring flood, but all the Queen's horse-power, and all the Queen's men could not do it, and they had to turn tail.'

The scenery of the Orkneys is somewhat tame. 'The Orkney Islands,' says Sir Archibald Geikie, 'are as tame and as flat as Caithness. But in Hoy they certainly make amends for their generally featureless surface. Yet even there it is not the interior, hilly though it be, but the western coast cliffs which redeem the whole of the far north of Scotland from the charge of failure in picturesque and impressive scenery. One looks across the Pentland Firth and marks how the flat islands of the Orkney group rise from its northern side as a long low line until westwards they mount into the rounded heights of Hoy, and how these again plunge in a range of precipices into the Atlantic. Yellow and red in hue, these marvellous cliffs gleam across the water as if the sunlight always bathed them. They brighten a grey day, and grey days are only too common in the northern summer; on a sunny forenoon, or still better on a clear evening, when the sun is sinking beneath the western waters, they glow and burn, yet behind such a dreamy sea-born haze that the onlooker can hardly believe himself to be in the far north, but recalls perhaps memories

of Capri and Sorrento and the blue Mediterranean.' Inland from this coast-line is the highest ground in the islands, and there are hilly, though less rugged, districts in Rousay (sometimes called the Orcadian Highlands), and in the western parts of the Mainland and of Eday, but these grassy or heath-clad heights, with the rounded outlines and undulating character seemingly inseparably associated with the Old Red Sandstone formation, have but little of the picturesque, a want still further increased by the utter absence of wood. This last often altogether removes or at least conceals bareness of outline; but though trees of considerable size must once have existed all over the islands, none—except those mentioned at KIRKWALL and a few others in sheltered situations, and these of small size—are now able to withstand the force of the violent winter winds, which shake such as may be planted round and round, till the roots are slackened and fatally injured, and the plant dies. Although, however, the low-lying land and the green or brown softly-swelling heights, unrelieved by any wood, are apt to become somewhat monotonous—a monotony that also exists along the coasts, which generally lie low, except where, on the W and S, they present long lines of cliff to the sea—there are times when the islands present features of great beauty, a beauty which is, however, almost always associated with the constant presence of water, often of the sea, with all the sense of power which that presence gives. It is almost impossible to get out of sight of either lochs or the sea, from which, indeed, no place in Orkney is more than five miles distant, and most places very much less. 'In calm weather the sea, landlocked by the islands, resembles a vast lake, clear and bright as a mirror, and without a ripple, save from the gentle impulse of the tide. Here a bluff headland stands out in bold relief against the horizon; there the more distant islet is lost in sea and sky; on one side a shelving rock sends out a black tongue-like point, sharp as a needle, losing itself in the water, where it forms one of those reefs so common among the islands, and so fatal to strangers, but which every Orkney boatman knows, as we do the streets of our native town; while on the other side a green holm, covered with cattle and ponies, slopes gently to the water's edge. Then there is the dovetailing and intercrossing of one point with another, the purple tints of the islands, the deep blue of the sea, the indentations of the coast, the boats plying their oars or lingering lazily on the waters, the white sails of the pleasure yachts contrasting with the dark brown canvas of the fishing craft, and here and there a large merchant vessel entering or leaving the harbour—all these combine to make a lovely picture, in which the additional ornament of trees is not missed. You feel that trees here would be out of their element. In calm weather they are not needed, in a storm they would seem out of place. Any one who has seen an Orkney sunset in June or July tracing its diamond path across island, reef, and tideway, must confess that it is scarcely possible to suggest an addition to its beauty.' (See FERNIEHERST.) One has, however, to see the hilly districts in the midst of thick driving mists, or the narrow tideways during a storm, to be able to appreciate thoroughly all the grandeur which the district is capable of assuming, and the truth of the sailor-poet Vedder's description of his fatherland, when he speaks of it as a

'Land of the whirlpool,—torrent,—foam,
Where oceans meet in madd'ning shock;
The heeling cliff,—the shelving holm,—
The dark insidious rock.
Land of the bleak, the treeless moor,—
The sterile mountain, sered and riven,—
The shapeless cairn,—the ruined tower,
Scathed by the bolts of heaven,—
The yawning gulf,—the treacherous sand,—
The roaring flood,—the rushing stream,—
The promontory wild and bare,—
The pyramid, where sea-birds scream
Aloft in middle air.'

'If, however,' says Dr Clouston of Sandwick, 'the tourist has the good fortune to be in Orkney during a

storm, he will cease to regret the absence of some of the softer and more common beauties of landscape in the contemplation of the most sublime spectacle which he ever witnessed. By repairing at such a time to the weather shore, particularly if it be on the W side of the country, he will behold waves, of the magnitude and force of which he could not have previously formed any adequate conception, tumbling across the Atlantic like monsters of the deep, their heads erect, their manes streaming in the wind, roaring and foaming as with rage, till each discharges such a Niagara flood against the opposing precipices as makes the rocks tremble to their foundations, while the sheets of water that immediately ascend, as if from artillery, hundreds of feet above their summits, deluge the surrounding country, and fall like showers on the opposite side of the island. All the springs within a mile of the weather coast are rendered brackish for some days after such a storm. Those living half a mile from the precipice declare that the earthen floors of their cots are shaken by the concussion of the waves. Rocks that two or three men could not lift are washed about, even on the tops of cliffs which are between 60 and 100 feet above the surface of the sea when smooth, and detached masses of rock of an enormous size are well known to have been carried a considerable distance between low and high water mark. Having visited the west crags some days after a recent storm, the writer found sea insects abundant on the hills near them, though about 100 feet high; and a solitary limpet, which is proverbial for its strong attachment to its native rock, but which also seemed on this occasion to have been thrown up, was discovered adhering to the top of the cliff, 70 feet above its usual position. Short storms of great violence are not the worst, being surpassed by the long continuance of an ordinary gale, and during great storms the devastation and ruin are very great. During a particularly severe storm in 1862, in Stroma (in Caithness), in the Pentland Firth, the sea swept right over the N end of the island, rose bodily up the vertical cliffs at the W end, lodged fragments of wreckage, stones, seaweed, etc., on the top, 200 feet above ordinary sea-level, and then rushed in torrents across the island, tearing up the ground and rocks in its course towards the opposite side.

As in Caithness and the Hebrides, one of the peculiar features of the Orkneys is the immense number of lochs scattered everywhere about, and some of them of considerable size. Of these the principal are the lochs of Stenness, Harray, Boardhouse, Swannay, Hundland, Isbister, Banks, Sabiston, Skail, Clumly, Bosquoy, and Kirbister in the western portion of the Mainland; Loch of Tankerness in the eastern part of the Mainland; Heldale Water and Hoglinns Water in Hoy; Muckie Water, Peerie Water, and Loch of Wasbister in Rousay; Loch of St Tredwell in Papa Westray; Loch Saintear and Swartmill Loch in Westray; Meikle Water in Stronsay; and Bea Loch, Longmay Loch, and North Loch in Sanday. The total loch area is probably nearly 20,000 acres. In most of the lochs the fishing is free, and even in those that are preserved permission to fish is not very difficult to obtain. Formerly the fishing in most of the lochs and the streams connected with them was poor, and the number and size of the trout was small, as otters and other illegal methods of fishing were largely employed, but since Orkney was erected into a fishery district in 1881 matters have been much improved. The net season of the district is from 25 Feb. to 9 Sept., and the rod season from 25 Feb. to 31 Oct.

The land area of the islands is 375·7 square miles or 240,476 acres. Inclusive of skerries the total number of islands and islets is 90, but of these only 40 are of any size, and only 29 are inhabited all the year round, while a few others are temporarily inhabited during the summer months only. The inhabited islands, with their populations in 1881 and 1891 are as follows:—Auskerry (8; 7), Burray (685; 681), Cava (25; 13), Copinsay (5; 9), Eday (730; 647), Egilsay (165; 147), Fara (Eday 72; 58), Fara (Hoy 68; 76), Flotta (425; 423),

Gairsay (37; 33), Graemsay (236; 223), Holm (8; 8), Holm of Damsay (0; 4), Hoy (1380; 1320), Hunda (8; 7), Lamb Holm (8; 7), Mainland (17,165; 16,498), Papa Stronsay (23; 27), Papa Westray (345; 337), Pentland Skerries (17; 14), North Ronaldsay (547; 501), South Ronaldsay (2557; 2315), Rousay (873; 774), Sanday (2082; 1929), Shapinsay (974; 903), Stronsay (1274; 1275), Swona (47; 42), Westray (2200; 2108), and Viera or Wire (80; 67).

Partly owing to their situation and partly owing to the influence of the Gulf Stream, the Orkneys have a much more equable temperature throughout the year than in most places on the mainland of Great Britain, the total average range of temperature being about 16°, while at Thurso the range is 20°, at Leith 22°, and at London 25°. In this respect the Islands resemble the SW coast of England and the W coast of Ireland. The influence exerted by the temperature of the sea is shown by the fact that the coldest month is not, as in the other parts of the kingdom, January, but March, when the mean average temperature is about 38·5°. The warmest month is August, when the mean average temperature is 54·5°, and in this point again the agreement is with the SW of England and the W of Ireland, July being the warmest month elsewhere. The mean annual temperature is about 45°, and the average annual rainfall 34·3 inches, which is less than might be supposed. There is but little frost and less snow, and never any great continuance of either. The heaviest rains and the most prevalent and strongest winds are from the SW and SE. Winds between the NW and NE are cold but dry and healthy, and though they prevail during spring and sometimes till past the middle of June and check the progress of vegetation, they have not the piercing quality that is so often felt in the spring winds along the E coast of Scotland. Calms are of short duration, and changes of weather are very sudden. Fogs are somewhat frequent during summer and the early part of autumn, and come on and disperse quickly. The few thunder-storms that occur happen mostly in winter, during high winds and continued falls of rain or snow. The spring is cold and late; the summer, though short, is remarkable for the rapidity with which growth takes place; and the winter is in general a steady series of high winds, heavy rains, and ever-varying storms. Owing to the latitude the evenings in summer are long, and when fine, form the greatest charm of the season. At the longest day the sun rises at 2 minutes past 3, and sets at 23 minutes past 9, and even after he has sunk he leaves his glory behind in the bright glow that lies along the northern horizon, tinging the sky with hues of yellow and green that cannot be described but need to be seen. For a month at this time the light is so strong all night through that small print may be read without difficulty. At the shortest day the sun rises at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock and sets at 17 minutes past 3, but the long nights are often lit up by brilliant displays of aurora borealis. Seals of different species abound, and the walrus has been seen about the coast on different occasions, but they were merely stray specimens that had wandered too far S. Herds of the caïng whale are numerous, and large numbers of them often run themselves ashore, while examples of almost all the other species of whales are from time to time seen and occasionally captured. The list of birds is long, including no fewer than 236 species. It includes all the British birds of prey, except the rough-legged buzzard, the bee hawk, and the orange-legged falcon. Rooks have settled in large numbers in recent years, and starlings are everywhere very numerous. Grouse are lighter in colour than those of the mainland, but are plump and well-conditioned. Ptarmigan, which used to be found in Hoy, are now exterminated. There are nearly 400 species of native plants, including the rare variety of the adder's-tongue fern, *ophioglossum vulgatum* var. *ambiguum*, which is found only here and in the Scilly Islands; the horned pond-weed, *zannichellia polycarpa*, in the Loch of Kirbister in Orphir parish; *carex fulva*

var. *sterilis*, also in Orphir; *ruppia spiralis*, in the Loch of Stennes; and *ruppia rostellata* var. *nana*, in Firth.

Geology.—The Orkney islands are composed of strata belonging mainly to the Old Red Sandstone formation. On the Mainland there is a small area occupied by ancient crystalline rock on which the members of the Old Red Sandstone rest unconformably. They extend from Stromness W to Inganess, and they are prolonged S into the island of Graemsay. Consisting of fine grained granite and grey micaceous flaggy gneiss, these rocks must evidently be grouped with the great series of metamorphic rocks of the Highlands of Scotland. They represent part of the old land surface, which rose above the sea-level at the beginning of the Lower Old Red Sandstone Period.

In the island of Hoy there is a remarkable development of the Upper Old Red Sandstone, but in all the other islands the strata belong to the lower division of that formation. Beginning with the representatives of the lower division, we find that a great synclinal fold traverses the Orcadian group from Scapa Flow N by Shapinsay to the island of Eday, the centre of which is occupied by a series of coarse silicious sandstones and marls, with bands of conglomerate containing pebbles of quartzite, gneiss, and granite. In the island of Eday this arenaceous series rests conformably on the flagstones which cover such wide areas on the Mainland and the other islands, but when we pass S to the Mainland it is observable that the massive sandstones are brought into conjunction with the flagstones by two powerful faults.

A traverse across the N islands from Westray to Eday, and thence to Sanday, reveals the order of succession of the strata. The island of Westray is composed of well-bedded rusty flags, which along the W shore are gently inclined to the W, while on the cliffs in the SE part of the island they dip to the ESE. The hills display those characteristic terraced slopes which are so typical of the flagstones when they are inclined at gentle angles. The islands of Fara Holm and Fara, situated between Westray and Eday, consist also of flagstones with a similar ESE dip, and these beds are continued in Eday along the W coast, between Fara's Ness and Seal Skerry. It follows therefore that we have a gradual ascending series from the SE headlands of Westray to the W coast of Eday. The strata in the latter island form a syncline, the axis of which runs approximately N and S. Hence the same beds reappear on opposite shores, rising from underneath the massive silicious sandstones, which form the smooth flowing hills in the centre of Eday. The gradual transition from the flagstones to the overlying arenaceous series is admirably displayed on the beach at Kirk of Skail and on the S side of Lonton Bay on the E coast. From the grey calcareous flagstones at the base there is a gradual passage through hard white sandstone, red shales, and flagstones to the massive red and yellow sandstones. Similarly on the W coast, between Fara's Ness and the sandy bay lying to the E of that promontory, there is clear evidence of the alternation of the sandstones and flags at the base of the arenaceous series.

The members of the arenaceous series are repeated in the island of Sanday, partly by faults and partly by undulations of the strata. They occupy a strip of ground, about 1 mile broad, between Spur Ness and Quoy Ness. At the former locality they are abruptly truncated by a N and S fault, which brings them into conjunction with the underlying flagstones, while near the latter promontory they graduate downwards into the flagstones. Again in the SE portion of Shapinsay a small portion of the arenaceous series is met with, which to the S of Kirkton is separated from the flagstone by a small fault, but from the marked alternations of sandstones and flags exposed on the coast, there can be little doubt that the strata mark the base of the massive sandstones. This small patch of the arenaceous series is invested with considerable interest from the fact that they are associated with diabase lavas indicat-

ing contemporaneous volcanic action. At no other locality in Orkney have traces of bedded lavas or tuffs been found in the Lower Old Red Sandstone. These diabase lavas are exposed on the coast between Haco's Ness and Foot, whence they can be followed for about half a mile, exhibiting the vesicular amygdaloidal characters of true lava flows. The microscopic examination of this rock reveals the presence of a considerable quantity of altered olivine associated with plagioclase feldspar, augite, and magnetite.

Attention has already been directed to the fact that, on the Mainland, the sandstones and marl which form the highest members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone in Orkney are separated from the flagstones by two powerful faults. The dislocation bounding the arenaceous series towards the NW can be traced from Orphir Kirk to Smoogra Bay, and thence by Scapa Bay to Inganess Head. The effect of this main fault is admirably seen near the quarry, on the W side of Scapa Bay, where it is accompanied by a minor dislocation. Again, the fault truncating the series on the E side runs nearly parallel with the coast from Howquoy Head by Scapa to Inganess Bay. From Kirkwall NW to the headlands of Birsá, the flagstones roll with gentle undulations, rising into terraced hills on the moory ground N of Loch Stennes. Similarly they spread over the E part of the island, between Inganess Bay and Deer Ness.

In the minor islands composing the S group, viz., Cava, Fara, Flotta, Burray, and South Ronaldsay, the strata consist of alternations of flagstones with red and yellow sandstones and red marls, resembling the beds at the base of the arenaceous series already described. From the manner in which the strata in these various islands are inclined towards Scapa Flow, it is obvious that the latter must occupy the centre of a synclinal trough, and that the synclinal fold is gradually dying out towards the S.

The Orcadian flagstones have yielded fish remains, crustaceans, and plants, but no fossils have been obtained from the arenaceous series, which occupies the centre of the great synclinal fold. From the flagstones near Stromness, Hugh Miller exhumed the specimen of *Asterolepis* referred to in *The Footprints of the Creator*. One of the best fossiliferous localities is on the shore of the Mainland near Skail, and still another occurs in Brackness Bay, W of Stromness.

The representatives of the Upper Old Red Sandstone are only to be found in Hoy, where they form one of the noblest cliffs in the British islands. This elevated tableland, rising in isolated peaks to a height of 1400 feet, has been carved into a series of narrow valleys, which, during the glacial period, nourished local glaciers. In some respects the Upper Old Red Sandstone of Hoy resembles lithologically the conformable arenaceous series of the lower division. The beds have the same massive false-bedded character, and the sandstones are frequently interstratified with red marls and shales. But there is one important difference in the relations which they respectively bear to the underlying flagstones. In Hoy the sandstones of Upper Old Red Age are underlain by a platform of bedded lavas and ashes, which rest with a marked unconformity on the underlying flagstones, whereas the Eday sandstones, as already indicated, graduate downwards into the flagstones. The volcanic rocks lying at the base of the great pile of massive sandstones are admirably exposed on the cliff on the NW side of the island, from the Kaim of Hoy to the Old Man, and they are traceable round the slopes of the Hoy and Cuilags Hills. At the latter locality the volcanic rocks comprise three lava flows with interbedded tuffs; but when they are traced S along the sea cliff towards the Old Man they gradually thin out till they are represented only by one bed of amygdaloidal porphyrite. It is evident, therefore, that some of the centres of eruption must have been situated in the NE part of the island from the increased thickness of the beds in that direction. There are some indications of the centres of eruption still to be found in that region.

These 'necks,' which are filled with coarse volcanic agglomerate, are situated between the Kaim of Hoy and Quoy Bay.

The unconformable relation between the members of the upper and lower division may be studied along the sea cliff on the NW side of the island, but perhaps one of the most favourable localities is at the base of the Old Man. Owing to the flagstones being inclined at a higher angle than the members of the upper division, the sheet of amygdaloidal porphyrite spreads over the edges of the flagstones, while the porphyrite is overlaid by an enormous pile of red and yellow sandstones.

Several dykes of basalt traverse the Old Red Sandstone of Orkney. Some of the best examples occur on the shore of the Mainland between Brakness and Skail, while others are exposed on the beach near Orphir.

The glacial phenomena of Orkney are rather remarkable, partly on account of the presence of shells in the boulder clay at various localities, and partly owing to the variety of stones in the deposit which are foreign to the islands. From an examination of the striated surfaces throughout the group it would seem that, during the primary glaciation, the ice crossed the islands from the SE towards the NW. There are several examples showing some divergence from this trend, but the prevalent direction of the striae varies from WNW to NNW. Excellent examples of striated surfaces may be noted on the cliff tops near Noup Head, Westray, in the bay E of Fara's Ness in Eday, and on the slopes of the Stennie Hill in the same island. Again, in Kirkwall Bay, a short distance to the E of the Picr, an excellent example of striated flagstones is exposed on the beach where the boulder clay has been recently removed by the action of the sea.

The boulder clay occurs mainly round the bays, where fine sections are frequently seen, revealing the character of the deposit, as for instance in Kirkwall Bay, in Odin Bay in Stronsay, on the E and W shores of Shapinsay, in the bay E of Fara's Ness in Eday, and other localities. Consisting generally of a stiff gritty clay devoid of stratification, in which finely striated stones are very abundant, it resembles the ordinary boulder clay of Scotland. The blocks embedded in the clayey matrix are to a large extent local, being composed of flagstones, sandstones, and conglomerate grits, while in the neighbourhood of Stromness fragments of granite and gneiss, derived from the ridge of crystalline rocks, are also present in the deposit. But in addition to these, the following rocks, which are foreign to the islands, are represented: chalk, chalk flints, oolitic limestone, oolitic breccia, oolitic fossil wood, dark limestone with *Lepidostrobus* of Calceiferous Sandstone Age, quartzite, schists, and pink, porphyritic felsite. These blocks were in all probability derived from the E of Scotland, and chiefly from the Moray Firth basin. A careful search in the various boulder clay sections throughout the islands hardly fails to bring to light some of these foreign blocks. They have been found in South Ronaldsay, the Mainland, Shapinsay, Stronsay, Eday, and North Ronaldsay. From an examination of the evidence supplied by the dispersal of the stones in this deposit it is apparent that the ice-flow must have crossed the islands from the North Sea towards the Atlantic. This conclusion is supported alike by the distribution of the local blocks as well as by the presence of rocks derived from the basin of the Moray Firth. Equally interesting is the occurrence of fragments of marine shells in the clayey matrix which have been smoothed and striated like the stones in the deposit. It is difficult to determine many of the species owing to the fragmentary character of the remains, but the following have been obtained from different sections: *Saxicava arctica*, *Astarte*, *Cyprina islandica*, *Mytilus*, and *Mya truncata*. Various species of foraminifera have also been met with after washing the clay.

In Hoy and the Mainland the existence of local glaciers after the period of extensive glaciation is proved by the occurrence of moraines in the valleys and on the hill slopes. Though erratics are not very abundant in

the Orkneys, there is one remarkable boulder of hornblende gneiss at Saville in Sanday measuring 90 cubic feet above ground.

Soils and Agriculture.—Though in some places sand, and in others clay or moss, is found of great depth, yet the general soil of Orkney is shallow, lying upon either till or rock within 2 feet of the surface, and often so near as to be touched by the plough. The greater part of it is peat or moss, forming, from the nature and nearness of the subsoil, often a wet, spongy, and almost irreclaimable moorland; but elsewhere the moss is benty, or what the Orcadians call yarta soil, which can be brought under cultivation with little difficulty. Loams of various qualities, and sometimes, though never to any great extent, approaching to clay, cover a considerable area; and there is also a considerable proportion of sandy soil, which in places, particularly in Westray, Stronsay, and Sanday, passes into beds of loose shifting sand, quite barren and overlying the real soil. Of the arable land the larger proportion is sandy—no disadvantage in such a damp climate—or good loam, while the remainder is dry benty moss. There is a considerable extent of peat, which is cut for fuel, but this has been done in many cases so injudiciously that the whole lower soil is washed away. The peat mosses contain stems and roots of birch and pine trees, sometimes measuring nearly 1 foot across, which show that, notwithstanding their present bare condition, the islands were once well covered with wood. At this time, too, the land must have stood at a higher level than now, as mosses extend—at Otterwick Bay in Sanday, at Deerness in the Mainland, and elsewhere—under the sea.

Nearly all the land in Orkney is freehold, but burdened with payments—originally in kind, but now commuted—to the Crown, or to the Marquis of Zetland, as the Crown donatory. These payments, though of various origins, all bear the name of feu-duties, and are exigible on account either of the Crown's having come in the place of the King of Norway, to whom the islands paid tribute till 1468, or of its having acquired rights by purchase and forfeiture, or of its having acquired the claims of the Bishop of Orkney. The feu-duties are in some cases very heavy, but the ground held by small proprietors only pays as feu-duty about a tenth of what it would as rent. A considerable proportion of the land was originally held under udal, odal, or allodial tenure*—a system which required no written right; but, owing to the actings of Earls Robert and Patrick Stewart and to very numerous and frequent transferences by sale, it has come now, in the great majority of instances, to be held under charter and sasine, as in every other district of Scotland. The great proportion of the farms are small.

Under the old system of things, when only the strip along the coast was cultivated, and the interior of the islands was all common, the cultivated portions of farms were arranged in clusters called towns, and a proper Orcadian town consisted of a portion of ground partly under crop and partly in pasture—the infield pasture—and always, except where there was a natural

* Under allodial tenure all male descendants of the original owner had rights over his possession that they were unable to divest themselves of. When an odaller died his real estate became divisible equally among his sons, the only preference being that the eldest son could claim the chief farm. The sons thus in turn became odallers, and so the process went on. No owner could dispose of his land unless he could show that he was compelled to do so by poverty, and then the property had first to be offered to the next-of-kin. If they refused to buy, it might then be sold to any one; but the purchaser might at any moment, no matter what length of time had elapsed, be called on to restore it on repayment of the price by the original seller, or any of the descendants of the original owner; and if it were purchased or redeemed by any distant kinsman of the first possessor, any other kinsman nearer in blood might again have it given up to him. Tenure thus soon became so insecure, that it would have simply been waste for any one to expend money on improving land which might not be long his; and the system was, in consequence, so perfectly adapted to retard or even destroy the natural progress of the district, that it cannot be regretted that it has now become extinct, though the manner in which this was accomplished may be very much deprecated. The odallers were practically peasant nohles.

boundary, separated from 'the hill' or common moor by a strong fence. The town was provided with a number of houses corresponding to the number of farms, and severally occupied by the different tenants. Each resident in a town had, besides his possessions within the dyke, the privilege of sending his live stock to 'the hill' or common moor, and liberty to cut turf on the mosses and sea-weed on the shore. The farms varied in size from 10 to about 40 acres of arable land, which was thought to be as much as could be conveniently worked by one of the old Orcadian wooden ploughs. Some of the proprietors and large farmers began, early in the 19th century, to put their arable ground under regular rotation of crops, and to cultivate turnips and artificial grasses; but it was long ere the bulk of the small farmers and crofters could be induced to imitate them, and so up till 1840 they continued to torture their land out of heart by alternate crops of oats and bere, with little or no other aid than doses of sea-weed, until, the returns hardly exceeding the seed corn, the land was left to recover its tone by the slow means of a long natural fallow. Since 1840 progress has been rapid, and now, allowing for the climate and the soil, farming is as good in Orkney as in almost any county in Scotland. The great proportion of the farms are small, and a curious feature all through the islands is the number of small proprietors found in every parish, and more particularly in those of Harray and Birsay in the Mainland, who work their own holdings. The extent of ground under crop and permanent pasture rose from 23,990 acres in 1855 to 86,949 acres in 1870, and to 112,148 in 1883, but fell slightly in 1896 to 105,990 acres. It is possible that a small proportion of the increase may be accounted for by the defective condition of the earlier returns.

The acreage under the various crops at different dates is given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1855	15	3014	7963	10,992
1866	33	6131	24,714	30,878
1874	1	5722	29,084	34,807
1883	...	5641	32,751	38,422
1896	...	4539	33,899	38,438

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1855	...	3,017	1301
1867	25,061	9,559	3307
1874	40,654	11,955	3216
1883	54,806	14,387	3104
1896	49,603	14,501	2845

There are from 40 to 50 acres annually under rye, beans, and pease, about 320 acres under other green crops than those mentioned, and only 243 acres fallow. The usual rotation is the five shift, and the average yield of barley per acre is about 33 bushels, and of oats about 33 bushels, while turnips and potatoes are very variable, and run from 14 and 5 tons respectively upwards.

The agricultural live stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1855	8,128	1899	10,815	1337	22,179
1867	22,823	...	31,648	5432	...
1874	26,354	5733	34,062	4375	70,554
1883	25,624	6092	31,584	4745	68,045
1896	28,397	6614	35,228	3845	74,084

The cattle are small, but have been greatly improved in recent years by the introduction of shorthorn bulls, and on some of the larger farms the native breed has been replaced by polled cows from the mainland. The native sheep were the small short-tailed Norwegian

sheep introduced here, as in the Hebrides, probably at the time of the Scandinavian conquest; but these have now been driven away to the distant North Ronaldsay and to the wilder parts of Hoy, and their places taken by Cheviots and crosses between Cheviots and Leicesters. The horses are small, and the pigs, probably from their free life, differ a good deal in shape and appearance from those of the mainland counties. Poultry of all kinds, particularly geese, are everywhere extensively reared—a vast quantity of eggs being exported annually. During the last hundred years the total value of the Orcadian exports has risen from £23,000 to over £300,000, more than half of which is derived from the sale of live stock.

Industries.—Fish of all sorts are very plentiful around the Orcadian shores, but it was long ere the people availed themselves of the riches of the sea. Herring-fishing seems to have begun in 1815, and for many years thereafter a large number of boats prosecuted this industry from Stronsay. Orkney forms one of the Scottish fishery districts, and there were belonging to the islands in 1894, 116 first-class boats, 42 second-class boats, and 534 third-class boats, with 1706 resident fishermen and boys. The principal stations for first-class boats were Stronsay, with 11; Walls, with 9; Holm, on the eastern Mainland district, with 8; Burray, with 18; and South Ronaldsay, with 16. For third-class boats, the principal stations are Stronsay, with 30; Eday, with 30; Westray and Papa Westray, with 143; and South Ronaldsay, with 58. These boats were valued at £11,464, and the fishing gear at £10,229, while the total number of persons employed in connection with them, inclusive of the fishermen, was 4356. In the same year some 600 boats prosecuted the herring-fishing within the district, and these had a total catch of 260,957 cwt., which were landed chiefly at Stromness. Cod-fishing employed a considerable number of boats in the last quarter of the 18th century, particularly about Stronsay, but was afterwards neglected. It revived again in the early years of the 19th century during the great European wars, as the fishing ground was less exposed than the Dogger Bank to annoyance from privateers. After that there was a temporary period of decline, but it now is an important and thriving industry, prosecuted by the natives of the North Isles in open boats, and from other places by well-appointed smacks, which fish in the waters about Iceland and the Faroe Isles. In 1894 the cod, ling, and hake captured numbered 613,977. Lobster-fishing was introduced by an English company in the beginning of the 19th century, and about 1814 the annual number sent to London reached 120,000, valued at £1500. Though not so productive as formerly, it is still pursued with fair success, as is also oyster-dredging. When the whale-fishing was prosecuted in the neighbourhood of Davis Strait the whalers used to ship a considerable number of men from the Orkneys, but the number of those that go is now very much diminished, especially since the shifting of the fishing ground farther N. For many years subsequent to 1741 large numbers of the men in the employment of the Hudson Bay Company were Orcadians, and some of them, like Dr Rae, the well-known explorer, held positions of importance; but the life in the frozen North seems now to have lost its attractions, and but few of them find their way to the fur region.

The manufacture of linen-yarn and cloth, introduced in 1747, was long extensively carried on, but received a severe check during the great continental war in the beginning of the 19th century, and has since practically disappeared. The manufacture of kelp was first introduced in 1722, in Stronsay, by James Fea of Whitehall, and notwithstanding its subsequent importance made way at first but very slowly. But by 1750 the annual manufacture had reached about 900 tons. This had increased in 1790 to almost 3000 tons, and in 1826 it reached its highest, when 3500 tons were manufactured. The amount of labour involved may be estimated if we keep in mind that about 24 tons of sea-weed had to be

burned to produce 1 ton of kelp. Leaving out of account a short period during the Peninsular War, when the price reached £20 a ton, the annual value of the kelp exported from 1740 to 1760 was about £2000; in 1770 it was £6000; in 1780, £10,000; in 1790, £17,000; and in 1826, £24,500. The events which destroyed the trade elsewhere [see *HEBRIDES*] had the same effect here in 1832, and caused the same amount of suffering and disaster among workers and proprietors; but the industry is reviving in the North Isles, where the annual manufacture has again reached about 1500 tons; and as the Orkney kelp is of superior quality it finds a fairly good market. The making of straw-plait for ladies' bonnets and gentlemen's hats was introduced about 1800, and developed so rapidly that in 15 years afterwards it afforded employment for from 6000 to 7000 women, and the value of what was exported was about £20,000. The material then employed was split ripened wheat straw, but the plait produced from this was very brittle and flimsy. On the introduction, by Messrs Muir of Greenock, of an imitation of Leghorn plait, the wheat straw was given up, and unripened, unsplit, boiled and bleached rye-straw substituted; and the manufacture of Tuscan-plait (as the imitation was called) flourished until the reduction of the duty on foreign straw-plait allowed foreign competition first to press it hard, and finally to put an end to it altogether. The commerce and one or two of the smaller industries are noticed under *KIRKWALL*, under which the means of communication between the mainland of Scotland and the islands are also noticed. Under the Act obtained in 1857 for the purpose, good district roads were formed throughout the islands. A telegraph cable was laid in 1876* from Scrabster through Hoy Sound to Stromness, and a cable was laid in 1871 from Orkney to Shetland.

Formerly the farm-buildings on nearly all the small holdings were built of stones and clay, or stones and clod, thatched with straw, with the fire in the centre of the floor and the smoke finding its way out by a hole in the roof, as is occasionally found still in the Hebrides. The door, less than five feet high, afforded ingress and egress to every inmate, whether quadruped or biped, with or without feathers. This is now greatly changed for the better, and in most districts an aspect of much greater care and regard for comfort is to be seen, and the houses contrast strongly with those of a similar class in the western islands and mainland. The walls are built of good dry stoue rubble, pointed with lime both inside and out. Even the smallest have two apartments, well lighted, and the roof slated or well thatched. Attached to many of the cottages and connected with the barn is a small round antique-looking tower, used as a kiln for drying corn. All this must, however, be understood as applying only to the smaller holdings, as the buildings on the large farms are as good and well-appointed as anywhere in the N of Scotland.

The Orcadians, though sprung from the same Scandinavian stock as the Shetlanders, have, probably from their more extensive and ready intercourse with the mainland, fewer and less marked peculiarities of manner, and it is but seldom that you find a decidedly Scandinavian face. The men, a fine powerful race, have, too, lost much of the swinging walk that is to be found among the Shetlanders, and have more of the slow plodding step characteristic of the agricultural labourer. They are very gentle in their manner and in their style of speech, and yet cool and brave in the face of danger. From the nature of their country, many of them are first-rate boatmen, and during the season of egg-gathering the risks run and the escapes made lead to a habit of at least seeming indifference to danger and death, numerous stories being told of the matter-of-fact way in which such things are treated. Many of the old superstitions lingered long and lovingly about the whole group of islands, but they have now retreated into the more out-of-the-way district, where beliefs in fairies, in

* This superseded a cable laid in 1869 from Brough in Caithness to Aith Hope in the S end of Hoy.

the right-hand course and the left-hand course, a dislike for turbot or even the mention of the name of turbot while at sea, and other ideas of a similar kind, are still held, though they are now kept a good deal out of sight, as things not to be talked of to scoffers. The language is a variety of Scotch with a peculiar accent or intonation, the voice rising and falling in a sort of rough cadence, and the peculiarity varies from island to island, so that those acquainted with the whole district can distinguish the natives of the different islands. 'Thou' and 'thee' are used instead of 'you,' and there are many peculiar words which are survivals of Norse. The place names in Orkney belong almost without exception to this dialect, and many Norse family names still survive among the common people, while some of the small crofter proprietors in the parish of Harray, in the western district of the Mainland, are said to retain not only the old name, but also the very lands, held by their forefathers many centuries ago. This parish was the last stronghold of the Norse tongue in Orkney, and it is said to have been spoken here down to 1757.

The only royal burgh is Kirkwall; the only other town is Stromness, which is a burgh of barony—both on the Mainland; and the only village with more than 300 inhabitants is St Margaret's Hope, in South Ronaldsay. Orkney is divided into eighteen entire *quoad civilia* parishes, Westray—which includes Westray, Papa Westray, Holm of Papa, Wart Holm, and Rusk Holm; Cross and Burness—which includes the W part of Sanday, Holms of Spurness, Holms of Ire and North Ronaldsay; Lady, including the E part of Sanday and Start Point; Stronsay and Eday—which includes Stronsay and Eday with the islands about them, with Muckle and Little Green Holms and Auskerry; Rousay and Egilsay, including Rousay, Egilsay, Viera, Eynhallow, and the smaller islands about; Shapinsay, including Helliar Holm; Evie and Rendal, Harray and Birsay, Sandwick, Stromness, Firth and Stenness, and Orphir, all in the western portion of Pomona, and the first including Gairsay, Sweyn Holm, and some small holms in the Wide Firth, and the last including Cava in Scalpa Flow; Kirkwall, at the narrow part of Pomona; St Andrew's and Holm, in the eastern part of the Mainland, the former including Copinsay and the latter Lamb Holm; Hoy and Graemsay, and Walls and Flotta, both in Hoy, and the former including Graemsay, and the latter Risa, Fara, Flotta, Switha, and South Walls; and last, South Ronaldsay, including the island of the same name, Burray, Hunda, Glimps Holm, Swona, and the Pentland Skerries. The *quoad sacra* parishes of St Mary's (South Ronaldsay), Birsay (Harray and Birsay), Deerness (St Andrew's), Flotta (Walls and Flotta), Stenness (Firth and Stenness), Eday and Fara (Stronsay and Eday), North Ronaldsay (Cross and Burness), and the mission stations of Rendal (Evie and Rendal), Burray (South Ronaldsay), Graemsay (Hoy and Graemsay), North Walls, Rusness (Lady), and Rapness (Westray and Papa Westray) are also included.

There are Established churches within all the parishes and *quoad sacra* parishes, and there are also 15 places of worship and 4 stations in connection with the Free Church, 13 in connection with the U.P. Church, 1 in connection with the United Original Seeders, 2 Congregational churches, 1 in connection with the Evangelical Union, 3 Baptist churches, 2 Episcopal churches, and 1 Romau Catholic chapel. In the year ending Sept. 1894 there were in Orkney and Shetland 122 schools (119 public), which, with accommodation for 10,999 children, had 9072 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 7057. Orkney, with a constituency of 3806 in 1895-96, unites with Shetland in returning a member to serve in parliament. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 11 deputy-lieutenants, and 66 justices of the peace; forms a division of the sheriffdom of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland; and has a resident sheriff-substitute. Ordinary courts are held at Kirkwall every Tuesday throughout the session. Sheriff small-debt courts are also held at Kirkwall every Tuesday during the session; and circuit courts are held at Strom-

ness on the third Thursdays of March, June, and September, and on the first Thursday of December, and at St Margaret's Hope on the second Thursdays of April, June, and September. Justice of peace courts are held at Kirkwall as required, and at Stromness on the last Thursday of every month. Quarter-sessions meet at Kirkwall on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The County Council is composed of 27 members, 25 of these being for as many electoral divisions and 2 for the royal burgh of Kirkwall. The divisions are classed into 4 districts—namely, Mainland District, with 12 councillors; North Isles District, with 8; South Ronaldsay District, 2; Walls District, 3. The average number of registered poor in 1894 was 644, with 199 dependants; the receipts for poor-law purposes were £8871, and the expenditure £7853. There is a combination poorhouse near Kirkwall. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 6.5 per cent., and the death-rate averages about 16 per thousand. The principal markets are at Dounby on the second Thursday of every month; Firth, on the third Monday of every month; Hosen, on the second Wednesday of February and June and the first Wednesday of November; Kirkwall, on the first Monday of every month and the first Tuesday after 11 August; Sanday, on the first Wednesday of April, on the Wednesday before Kirkwall Lammas Market, and on the first Wednesday of November; South Ronaldsay, on the first Wednesday after 11 November; Shapinsay, on the second Monday of March and on the first Monday before Kirkwall Lammas Market; Stromness, on the first Wednesday of every month, and the first Tuesday of September; Stenness, on the first Tuesday of March, the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday of June, and the Tuesday after the first Wednesday of November; Tankerness, on the last Thursday of each month; Wasdale, on the first Wednesdays of February and June and the last Wednesday of October; Walls, on the first Fridays of June and November; Westray, on the third Thursday of March and the first Thursday of August; and at Rousay, on the last Wednesday of March and the third Wednesday of July. The 1st Orkney Artillery Volunteer Corps, with headquarters at Kirkwall, have batteries at Kirkwall (2), Sanday, Shapinsay, Stromness, Stronsay, Holm, Evie, and Birsay. Valuation (1653-71) £4672, (1815) £20,938, (1833-84) £70,623, (1895-96) £62,152. The civil and registration counties are identical. Pop. (1801) 24,445, (1811) 23,238, (1821) 26,679, (1831) 28,847, (1841) 30,507, (1851) 31,455, (1861) 32,395, (1871) 31,274, (1881) 32,044, (1891) 30,453, of whom 14,298 were males and 16,155 females. In the same year the number of persons to each square mile was 81, the number of families 7182, the number of houses 6409, and the number of rooms 19,810.

Ecclesiastically the whole of Orkney is embraced in the Synod of Orkney, which contains the presbyteries of Kirkwall, Cairston, and North Isles. It meets at Kirkwall on the third Tuesday of April. The presbyteries of Kirkwall and Cairston are separately noticed; the presbytery of North Isles contains the parishes of Cross and Burness, Lady, Rousay and Egilsay, Shapinsay, Stronsay and Eday, and Westray and Papa Westray, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Eday and Fara, and North Ronaldsay. The Free Church has also a synod of Orkney, which forms, however, only one presbytery, and includes the charges at Birsay, Deerness, Evie and Rendal, Firth, Harray and Sandwick, Holm, Kirkwall, North Ronaldsay, Orphir, Papa Westray, Rousay and Egilsay, Sanday, South Ronaldsay, Stromness and St Andrews. The U.P. Church has a presbytery of Orkney, with charges at Burray, Eday, Firth, Holm, Kirkwall, Rousay, Sanday, Sandwick, Shapinsay, South Ronaldsay, Stromness, Stronsay, Westray and Wick.

History.—The derivation of the name is uncertain. *Orc* is given in the Welsh Triads as one of the three principal isles of Britain, and it is also given as the modern Welsh name of the Orkneys. The present name is sometimes derived from the British *Orch*, which means 'on the edge or bordering,' and *ynys*, or *inis*, 'an

island,' in which case it would mean the bordering islands. Other derivations are the Scandinavian *Orkin*, 'a sea monster,' and *ey*, 'an island,' and *Ork*, or *Oerk*, 'a desert or uninhabited place,' and *ey*, 'an island;' but the whole matter must be left in the realms of conjecture. The first historical mention seems to be by Diodorus Siculus, who in the year 57 mentions Cape Orcas as one of the extremities of Britain. In A.D. 86 Agricola's fleet passed northward, after the battle of Mons Grampius or Graupius, and must have reached these islands whence the sailors saw or fancied they saw the renowned Thule. Pomponius Mela mentions the islands about the middle of the second century, and states their number at 30. Pliny gives the number at 40, and Ptolemy at 30, while Solinus, writing in 240, and having heard probably only of the islands next the mainland, puts it at 3. From Claudian's account of the exploits of Theodosius in the end of the 4th century, we are able to infer that the Saxons had settlements among the islands, or visited them; and Nennius in his *Historia Britonum* says that in 449 the Saxon chiefs Oetha and Ebissa, 'with forty keels' laid waste the Orkneys. The next reference is in Adamnan's *Life of St Columba*, where it is stated that the Saint was, when he visited Brude, King of the Picts, A.D. 563, in some concern for Cormac, grandson of Lethan, 'who not less than three times went in search of a desert in the ocean, but did not find it,' and who, he knew, would 'after a few months arrive at the Orcaes;' so he 'recommended him in the following terms to King Brude in the presence of the ruler of the Orcaes: "Some of our brethren have lately set sail and are anxious to discover a desert in the pathless sea; should they happen, after many wanderings, to come to the Orcaean islands, do thou carefully instruct this chief, whose hostages are in thy hand, that no evil befall them within his dominions;"' and we are further told that 'so it afterwards came to pass, and to this advice of the holy man Cormac owed his escape from impending death.' Who the people were who inhabited them, or what was their connection with Brude, is not clear, but it may be reasonably supposed that they were Picts, who, lying on the borders of the northern Pictish kingdom, were somewhat turbulent. Nennius, who wrote about the middle of the 9th century, says that the people were Picts in his day, and among the Scandinavians who afterwards peopled the islands, the traditions of an early race of 'Pights,' who were small men, have been very persistent. Before the death of Brude, which took place in 534, Ædan, king of Dalriada, had, according to the *Ulster Annals*, sent an expedition against the Orkneys, and from this time there is no further mention of them for almost a century; but probably the expedition had been successful, and the group had been under Dalriadic rule, for in 682 we find Brude mac Bile, the then king of the Northern Picts, undertaking an expedition against them, and adding them again to the Pictish domains. During this period Christian missionaries had spread all over the islands and reached as far as Iceland, as we know from the Irish Monk Dicuil, who wrote a treatise *De Mensura Orbis Terrarum* in or about 825. Though this early Christianity disappeared after the Norse occupation, traces of it still remain in the islands named Papa, that being a name given by the Norsemen to the early Christian missionaries, as well as in the islands of Ronaldsay, the Norse name of which was Rinanseoy or St Ninian's or Ringan's Isle, in the sculptured stones similar to the early Christian monuments of the mainland of Scotland, in the old square-shaped ecclesiastical bells that have been found at several places, and in the names of places where chapels had been dedicated to various of the early Irish and Columban saints.

The Norse rovers seem to have begun to visit Britain regularly in search of plunder about the close of the 8th century, and by the middle of the 9th, Olaf the White had established a powerful kingdom in Ireland. When Harald Harfagri therefore by his victory of Hafursford in 872 made himself master of Norway, and many of the large landowners and their followers

opposed to his usurpation or dispossessed of their territories were compelled to flee from his anger, one of the first districts in which they sought shelter and safety was among the Orkney Islands; and having settled permanently there, as well as in Iceland, the Færos, and the Hebrides, they 'turned their haven of refuge into a base of operations for retaliatory warfare, harrying the coasts of Norway during the summer months and living at leisnre in the islands during winter on the plunder.' Harald was not, however, to be thus treated with impunity, so in 875 he fitted out a fleet and made a descent on both Orkneys and Hebrides, subduing them and bringing them under his government. As Ivar the son of Rögnvald, Jarl of Moeri, one of his chief supporters, was killed, in Sauday probably, during the fighting, and probably also with an eye to a vigorous and powerful ruler who would be able to maintain the conquest, Harald appointed this Rögnvald also Jarl of Orkney, but as the latter preferred to return to Norway, he was allowed to hand over the title and power to his brother Sigurd, who indulged the restless nature of himself and his followers by expeditions against the mainland of Scotland, in the course of which he conquered the greater portion of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Moray, in the latter of which districts he finally died [see FORRES and MORAY]. He was succeeded by his son Gutorm, who, however, ruled only one year, when he died, and was succeeded by Hallad, son of Rögnvald, for whom his father had obtained the earldom on the news of Sigurd's death reaching Norway. Contrary, however, to the spirit of the times, Hallad was a man of peace, and wearying of the struggle with his piratical subjects—if they may so be called—soon returned to Norway. He was succeeded by his brother Einar,* who proved a rigorous ruler. He is said to have been the first to teach the Orcadians to use turf for fuel, and so he came to be known as Torf-Einar. He was succeeded by his son, Thorfinn, who by his marriage with Grelauga, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Caithness, again united the mainland Norse districts to the Orkney Jarldom. He left five sons, who devoted their energies to murdering one another, till Hlodver, the last of them, was left in sole possession of power, which, however, he did not long enjoy. At his death in 980 his son, Sigurd the Stout, succeeded, and had to defend his mainland possessions, first against Finleikr, Mormaer of Moray, and father of Macbeth, and again, according to the *Njal Saga*, against Finleikr's successor, Melsnechtan, and another Scottish Mormaer, who is called Hundt. In both contests he was successful, and made himself master of the greater part of the North of Scotland, penetrating even S of the Moray Firth [see MORAY]. He was, however, afterwards reconciled to King Malcolm, and obtained his daughter as a second wife, after which his forays against the Scottish dominions ceased. This latter event came about, as the *Orkneyinga Saga* tells, in the following manner: 'Olaf, Tryggvi's son, returning from a viking expedition to the west, came to the Orkneys with his men and seized Earl Sigurd in Rörvaag [in Hoy, or according to *Olaf's Saga* at Asmundarvag, also in Hoy], as he lay there with a single ship. King Olaf offered the Earl to ransom his life on condition that he should embrace the true faith and be baptized; that he should become his man and proclaim Christianity over all the Orkneys. He took his son, Hundt or Hvelp, as a hostage, and left the Orkneys for Norway, where he became King; and Hundt stayed with him some years, and died there. After that, Earl Sigurd paid no allegiance to King Olaf. He married the daughter of Malcolm, King of Scots, and their son was Earl Thorfinn; his elder sons were Sumarlidi, Brusi, and Einar.' Such was the second introduction of Christianity among the islanders. Sigurd's second marriage took place about 1006, and as Scotland was now shut against his enter-

prise, he soon began to look about for fresh fields of adventure. Thoroughly tired of the repose of his own shores, he started in 1014 to assist Brodir, a Viking Leader, against Brian Boroimc, King of Munster. On Good Friday in that year, the great battle of Christianity against Paganism was fought, and the Pagans were defeated. Sigurd no sooner tried himself to carry forward his magic banner, which brought victory to him before whom it was borne, but death to him who bore it, than he fell pierced by a spear, and so died the ablest of all the early Norse Jarls. It was in connection with this battle that the weird sisters sang that ghastly song which Gray has paraphrased in the *Fatal Sisters*, and the Norse version of which was preserved in North Ronaldsay till the latter half of the 18th century. King Malcolm gave the Earldom of Caithness to Thorfinn, then only five years of age, and Sumarlidi, Brusi, and Einar divided the Orkneys among them, but by the death of the first, and the murder of the last, Brusi obtained the whole of the islands. Thorfinn resembled his father in vigour and ambition; he commenced, at the age of fourteen, his career as a viking, and often, even during his grandfather's reign, kept the coast in fear by his daring and ruthless exploits. On the death of his two half-brothers and the succession of Brusi, he claimed a share, and ultimately got a third. When Duncan succeeded Malcolm, he claimed tribute from Thorfiuu, who refused it, and hence the war in which Duncan lost his life at the hands of Macbeth [see MORAY], and after which Thorfinn took possession of a considerable portion of Scotland, and became the most powerful of the Jarls. On the death of Brusi, his son, Rögnvald Brusison, came over from Norway and claimed his father's share of the islands, but he came to terms with Thorfinn, and there was no fighting for eight years, when the quarrel broke out afresh and Rögnvald was defeated and fled, only, however, to return in a few years and try the fortune of war again. This time he was killed, and Thorfinn thereafter held undisputed sway. In 1047 he was reconciled to King Magnus of Norway, who recognised him as Jarl of Orkney. Thereafter he visited Rome to obtain pardon for his many misdeeds, and after his return devoted the larger part of his time to the government of his dominions, his old excursions being abandoned. He died in 1064, and was succeeded by his sons, Paul and Erlend, who ruled jointly till they were deposed by King Magnus, who made his own son, Sigurd, Jarl. On Sigurd's accession to the throne of Norway in 1103, Hakon, son of Paul, and Magnus, son of Erlend, succeeded and ruled jointly till 1115, when Magnus (the St Magnus to whom the cathedral at Kirkwall is dedicated) was murdered in Egilsay. Notwithstanding this foul deed, Hakon seems to have been a good ruler. His sons, Paul and Harald, succeeded, but Harald was accidentally put to death by his mother—by a poisoned shirt, the *Saga* say, which was intended for Paul. Kali, son of Kol, who had married a sister of Magnus, now claimed half the islands, and had his claim allowed. He changed his name to Rögnvald, and was the founder of the cathedral at Kirkwall, but there was for many years after this a conflict between different claimants, whose rights or supposed rights are too complex to be here minutely detailed. The Norse line finally became extinct in 1231, with the murder of the then Jarl John.

The earldom of Caithness was then given by Alexander II. to Magnus, second son of Gilbride, Earl of Angus, who seems to have also received the earldom of Orkney from the King of Norway, but little is known of him or of his successors. One of them, Magnus III., accompanied the great expedition which King Haco assembled in the Orkneys in 1263, and survived the battle of Largs, for his death is recorded in 1273. The return of the broken-hearted Haco is noticed under KIRKWALL. This Magnus was succeeded by his son Magnus IV., who is styled Earl of Orkney in the document by which Margaret Maid of Norway was declared next heir to the Scottish throne. John and Magnus V. succeeded, and with the latter the Angus line ended.

* Another brother, Rollo, is said to have desired the post, and when his brother was preferred, he started for France, where, taking possession of Normandy, he founded the line which was by-and-by to send a sovereign to England.

His daughter had married Malise, Earl of Strathorne, who, about 1321, succeeded to the earldom in right of his wife, and his son Malise, who succeeded, was confirmed in the earldom of Orkney by the King of Norway, but he was afterwards deprived of it on suspicion of treason in 1357. In 1379 Henry St Clair or Sinclair and Malise Sparre preferred claims to it as heirs of this Malise of Stratberne. How the former was descended from, or connected with, him seems to be involved in inextricable confusion, but his title to succeed must have been sufficiently clear at the time, for in the year mentioned he was formally recognised by King Hakon of Norway. The death of Hakon shortly afterwards enabled him to become semi-independent, and he seems to have acted very much like a small king. While William Sinclair, the third of the line, held the earldom, the young King of Scotland, James III., pressed by Christian I., King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, for payment of a long arrear of 'the annual of Norway' for the HEBRIDES, compromised the matter by marrying Margaret, princess of Denmark, and as only 2000 crowns of her dowry of 60,000 were forthcoming in ready money at the time, he received the Orkneys in pledge for 50,000 crowns and the Shetlands for 8000 more. As the islands were never ransomed, they became thenceforth attached to Scotland. In 1470-71 the earldom of Orkney and the lordship of Shetland were, as to their 'haill richt,' purchased by James III. from the Sinclairs and annexed to the Crown, not to be alienated except in favour of a lawful son of the king. But the royal rights were somewhat involved. The power of the Bishop of Orkney, which had, since Bishop William (see KIRKWALL), grown up from littleness to grandeur under the administration of the later earls, was, to a certain extent, co-ordinate with that of the king as lord of the islands. 'The old bisshopric of Orkney was a greate thing, and lay sparsism throughout the haill parochines of Orknay and Zetland. Beside his lands, he bad ye teinds of aucteen kirks: his lands grew daily, as delinquencies increased in the countray.' Many small proprietors, too—odallers—bad heritages mixed up everywhere with the lauds of the quondam earls and with those of the bishop; and while they paid scat to the superior of the soil, they claimed to retain Norwegian customs and to be governed by Norwegian laws. Down to the death of James III. in 1488, the islands were almost entirely managed by the bishop, but in 1489 and in 1501, Henry, Lord Sinclair, obtained from James IV. leases of the earldom at the extremely low rent of £336, 13s. 4d. Scots, at which it had been leased to the bishops; and though he fell at Flodden in 1513, the property was given in successive leases to his widow, Lady Margaret, at the same rent. In 1529, the Earl of Caithness and Lord Sinclair, for what purpose is not very clear, but doubtless in some way to increase their own power and wealth, invaded Orkney at the head of an armed force, but were met by the Orkney men at Summerdale, in Stenness, and totally routed, the Earl being killed and Lord Sinclair taken prisoner. In 1530 a grant of the islands in feu was made—in defiance of the Act of annexation under James III., and also of Lady Margaret Sinclair's lease—to the Earl of Moray, the natural brother of James V., but it never yielded him any proceeds. About 1535 the islands were honoured by James V. with the only royal visit they have received from Scottish or British sovereigns. The king remained some time in the then bishop's palace, which stood on the W side of Victoria Street at Kirkwall, receiving homage and administering justice. In 1540 the favourable leases to Lady Margaret Sinclair were terminated, and Oliver Sinclair of Pitcairns—whose name is associated with the shameful Rout of Solway—became the last lessee of the Sinclair family, at, however, the advanced rent of £2000. The last of his two leases expired in 1548, and of the former greatness of the family in Orkney there now remains no trace.

The earldom of Orkney became part of the jointure of the widow of James V., and was by her placed under the administration of one Bonot, a Frenchman, and the

Earl of Huntly. How it was disposed of during the fourteen years following her death in 1560 is not known, the only records of the islands being respites and pardons for murder. In 1564 Lord Robert Stewart, a natural son of James V., received a charter granting him for an annual rent of £2000, 13s. 4d. Scots, not only the offices of Sheriff of Orkney and Fowd of Shetland, but the whole lands, whether held odally or otherwise. The grant does not seem to have been at first acted on, but Stewart, who was also commendator of Holyrood, had exchanged temporalities with the bishop, and thus united the crown and episcopal rights. In 1567, a little before Queen Mary's marriage, he had to give up his rights in favour of Bothwell, who was at the same time created Duke of Orkney, but did not long enjoy his title or domains. At the close of the same year it was debated in parliament 'quhider Orknay and Zetland sal be subject to the commone law of this realme or gif thair sal bruike thair awne lawis?—when it was found that thair ought to be subject to thair awne lawis.'

Lord Robert Stewart seems to have resumed possession after Bothwell's flight, but his heavy oppression of the people caused such an outcry, that at length he was deprived of his lordship, only, however, to receive it again in 1581, from which date he held the islands till 1587, when the grant was revoked, and they were leased to Sir John Maitland of Thirlstane and Sir Ludovick Ballantine for two years at a rent of £4000 Scots a year. In 1589 they were again granted to Lord Robert Stewart at a rent of £2073, 6s. 8d. Scots, and in 1591 they were given to him in life-tenure and to his son Patrick in fee. Lord Robert died in 1591, and his son succeeded; but a fresh outcry arising against his exactions, there was a brief resumption by the Crown. Lord Patrick, however, obtained a new charter in 1600, which, while not granting him the 'whole' lands or the 'superiority,' and binding him to administer justice according to the old laws of the country, yet concentrated in him the rights of both Crown and bishop.

Earls Robert and Patrick both aimed at destroying the odal system, and as lands so held could not be alienated without the consent of all the heirs in the Fowdra court, they so summoned and adjourned this court and filled it up with creatures of their own, that it became a mere instrument in their hands; they silenced and overawed the refractory odallers by their men-at-arms, and they employed their rights over the temporalities of the bishopric as a pretext for levying fines from such landholders as incurred any censure of the church. They thus succeeded in wresting much landed property from the rightful owners, and terrified not a few of the odal proprietors into a surrender of their peculiar privileges, an acknowledgment of feudal vassalage, and an acceptance of tenure by charter. The rent of the earldom, too, being paid chiefly in kind, they increased it by increasing the value of the weights used; raising the mark from 8 ounces to 12, and the lispnd from 12 pounds to 18. Earl Patrick even excelled his father in his despotism, compelling the people to work like slaves in carrying on buildings and other works for him, confiscating the lands of the inhabitants on the most trivial pretences, carrying off the movable goods of any one who dared to leave the islands without special permission from himself or his deputies, and—crowning display of his savage temper and avarice—ordaining that 'if any man tried to snuply or give relief to ships, or any vessel distressed by tempest, the same shall be punished in his person and fined at the Earl's pleasure.' Bishop Law, however, interfered, more because the Earl's claims clashed with his tbau from any desire for justice, and Earl Patrick was summoned to Edinburgh in 1609 and kept in prison there and at Dumbarton till 1615. In 1614 his illegitimate son, Robert, had seized the Castle of Kirkwall and the steeple of the cathedral, and held them with an armed force, but the outbreak was put down by the Earl of Caithness, and both father and son were executed at Edinburgh in 1615 on a charge of treason.

Under the pretext that a forfeiture might injure those

proprietors who had resigned their odal tenures and accepted charters, the lands of the earldom were not immediately declared forfeited, and many of the proprietors were alarmed into the measure of asking and accepting charters from the Crown in the usual feudal form; while all, fearing another taskmaster akin in character to the two last, importuned the King to annex the islands inalienably to the Crown. James VI., after thus all but completing the ruin of the odal tenures, formally annexed 'the lands of Orkney and Zetland to the Crown to remain in all time coming,' and though he admonished the people by proclamation against all fear of the islands reverting 'to their former condition of misrule, trouble, and oppression,' he made no restoration of the lands which had been unlawfully seized by the last earls, and setting up the rental of Earl Patrick as the rule for future guidance, he immediately began to let the islands out to a series of farmers-general. The people, thus oppressed without mercy, petitioned the King that no man might 'be interposed between his Majesty and them, but that they might remain his Majesty's immediate vassals.' In response to this appeal the islands were for a few years closely annexed to the Crown, but were soon again leased out as before, and subjected to such oppression as was utterly incompatible with any prosperity.

In 1643 they were, with all the regalities belonging to them, granted by Charles I. in mortgage to the Earl of Morton, but were redeemable by the Crown on payment of an alleged debt of £30,000. They were confiscated by Cromwell, but after the Restoration were again in 1662 given back to the Earl of Morton, under whose arbitrary control the Fowdra court was abolished. In 1669 they were again, by act of parliament, annexed 'for ever' to the Crown and leased out as before, but in 1707 were granted in mortgage—redeemable for £30,000, but with an annual feu-duty of £500—to James, Earl of Morton, who was appointed admiral and hereditary steward and justiciary. In 1742 the Earl, though his revenues from the islands amounted to £3000 a year, pretended that they did not yield a rental equal to the interest of the supposed mortgage, and contrived on this pretext to get an act of parliament declaring them irredeemable. On the abolition of the hereditary jurisdictions in 1747 he received compensation, but being harassed by lawsuits in connection with the weights and other matters, he sold the whole in 1766 to Sir Lawrence Dundas, afterwards Earl of Zetland, with whose descendants they still remain. The title of Earl of Orkney in the peerage of Scotland was granted in 1696, together with those of Viscount Kirkwall and Baron Dechmont to the Fitzmaurice family, who are, however, connected territorially with Wigtownshire. The bishopric lands are in possession of the Crown. The antiquities of the Orkneys are numerous and interesting, and the brochs or burghs, cairns, Picts' houses, castles, and old churches will be found noticed either under the islands or parishes in which they are. Some of the more important are treated separately.

See also the works mentioned under KIRKWALL, and Brand's *Brief Description of Orkney, etc.* (1683; reprinted 1701; and again, Edinb. 1833); Martin's *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland* (1703; 2d ed. 1716; reprinted, Glasg. 1884); Fyson's *Ancient and Present State of Orkney* (Newcastle, 1788); Barry's *History of the Orkney Islands* (2d ed., Edinb. 1808); Peterkin's *Rentals of the Ancient Earldom and Bishopric of Orkney* (Edinb. 1820), and his *Notes on Orkney and Zetland* (Edinb. 1822); Sibbald's *Description of the Islands of Orkney and Zetland* by Robert Monteith of Egilsea and Gairsay, 1633 (Edinb. 1845); Balfour's *Oppressions of the Sixteenth Century in the Islands of Orkney and Zetland* (Edinb. 1859); Clouston's *Guide to the Orkney Islands* (Edinb. 1862); Farrer's *Maes-Howe* (1862); Gorrie's *Summers and Winters in the Orkneys*; Dr Anderson's *Orkneyinga Saga* (Edinb. 1873); Fergusson's *Age and Uses of the Brochs and Rude Stone Monuments of the Orkney Islands* (Lond. 1877); Low's *Tour through the Islands of Orkney and Shetland in 1774* (Kirkwall, 1879);

Walter Traill Dennison's *Orcaidian Sketch-Book* (Kirkwall, 1880); J. R. Tudor's *Orkneys and Shetland* (1883); the Rev. J. B. Craven's *History of the Episcopal Church in Orkney* (1883); and Peace & Son's *Summers and Winters in the Orkneys* (Kirkwall, 1894).

Ormiclate, a place in South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 4 miles S of Howmore. Cattle fairs are held at it on the third Wednesday of July and the first Wednesday of September.

Ormidale, a mansion in Kilmodan parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Glendaruel, 7 miles N by E of Tighnabrauch. Steamers touch at a pier on Loch Riddon, a little to the S.

Ormiston, a village and a parish of W Haddingtonshire. The village stands, 274 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Tyne, 2½ miles SSE of Tranent, 8 WSW of Haddington, 6 ENE of Dalkeith, and 12 ESE of Edinburgh. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder described it in 1848 as 'occupying the central point of the valley, and with the red-tiled roofs of its houses rising here and there over the trees in which it is embosomed. Its main street, running ENE, with a row of trees upon either side, has the width of an English village, and from its centre arises a rude old cross, near which at the close of last century stood a pre-Reformation chapel, then used as the parish school-house. The village has now a certain air of decay about it, but in our younger days we remember that some of its best houses were inhabited by respectable persons of *demifortune*, who came here to live cheap, so that it afforded a quiet, genteel, and innocent society.' John Cockburn of Ormiston (1685-1758), the pioneer of Scottish agriculture, here founded a farmers' club in 1736, the first, it is thought, of its kind in the kingdom. In the ten years before he had also established a brewery and distillery, a linen factory, and a bleachfield, the second most likely in Scotland. These all have been long extinct; but Ormiston has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, and a station on the Macmerry branch of the North British railway, and from it deviates the proposed Gifford and Garvald railway. At the east end of the village a monument to the memory of the late Dr Moffat, missionary to South Africa, who was born here, was erected in 1885 at a cost of £250, raised by public subscription. It is an obelisk of Peterhead granite, stands 20 feet high, and has a bronze alto-relievo of the missionary by D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A. Pop. (1791) 600, (1831) 335, (1861) 349, (1871) 349, (1881) 378, (1891) 555.

The parish, which since 1648 has had the barony of Peaston annexed to it from Pencilaitland, is bounded NW by Tranent, E by Peucaitland and Salton, SE by Humble, and W by Cranston in Edinburghshire. In shape resembling roughly an E, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of 4 miles, a varying breadth of 3 furlongs and 3 miles, and an area of 3443½ acres. The TYNE, here little more than a brook, runs 1½ mile north-eastward across the northern district and along the Cranston and Pencilaitland boundaries; Bellyford Burn, its affluent, runs 2½ miles eastward, partly on the boundaries with Trauent and Pencilaitland, partly across the NE corner; and Kiuchie Burn, its sub-affluent, traces two other parts of the Pencilaitland boundary. Sinking along the Tyne to 270 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises gently till at Dodridge Law on the southern border it attains a height of 700 feet. The parish of Ormiston 'is English in appearance, the Tyne running slowly in a deep alluvial bed through meadows, and the fields being everywhere divided by hedgerow trees, whilst the extensive and united woods of Ormiston Hall, Woodhall, and Fountainhall form a sylvan district of so great magnitude as, when we consider the rich agricultural county in which it is situated, might almost be termed a forest.' The rocks belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series. Sandstone has been quarried, of poorish quality, for building; limestone has been largely worked in the S; coal exists in at least three workable seams, and appears to have been

mined from early times; whilst ironstone also seems to exist. The soil along the Tyne is a light loam incumbent on gravel; in tracts further back is a stiff clay incumbent on till; on both the northern and southern borders is naturally moorish; but has been greatly improved by cultivation; and on a small tract in the W is an alluvium, producing good natural grass. About 180 acres are under wood; 140 are meadow and constant pasture; and nearly all the remainder is in tillage. From the Ormes, who bequeathed their name to the parish, the lands of Ormiston passed to the Lindsays, and from them by marriage (1368) to the Cockburns, two of whom held the office of Lord Justice-Clerk in the 17th century. In 1748 John Cockburn, mentioned above, was obliged to sell the estate to the Earl of Hopetoun, with whose descendants it has since remained. Ormiston Hall, 9 furlongs S of the village, is a building of 1745, in the tea-canister style of architecture that then prevailed. By 1832 three additions had been made to it in a similar style, one canister added alongside of another; but as it has no external pretension, it gives no offence, and within is extremely comfortable. The older house, 200 yards to the W, forms part of a court of offices. Hither on a December night of 1545 the Reformer George Wishart 'passed upon foot, for it was a vehement frost. After supper he held comfortable purpose of the death of God's chosen children, and merely said, "Methink that I desire earnestly to sleep," and therewith he said, "Will we sing a psalm." Which being ended, he passed to chamber, and sooner than his common diet was passed to bed, with these words, "God grant quiet rest." Before midnight the place was beset about that none could escape to make advertisement. The Earl Bothwell came and called for the laird, and declared the purpose and said that it was but vain to make him to hold his house, for the Governor and the Cardinal with all their power were coming; but and if he would deliver the man to him, he would promise upon his honour that he should be safe, and that it should pass the power of the Cardinal to do him any harm or seath. . . . As thus promise made in the presence of God, and hands stretched out upon both the parties for observation of the promises, the said Master George was delivered to the hands of the said Earl Bothwell, who, immediately departing with him, came to ELPHINSTONE, where the Cardinal was.' So runs John Knox's narrative; and less than four months after Wishart was burnt at St Andrews. In the flower garden grows a spreading yew-tree, 18 feet in girth and 38 in height, which seems to have been a tree of mark so long ago as 1474, and still is in great vigour. An aisle of the ancient church, disused since 1696, still stands near the older house; and on Dodridge Law are remains of a circular fort. Natives were Admiral Sir William Hope-Johnstone, K.C.B. (1798-1878), and the Rev. Robert Moffat, D.D. (1797-1883), the African missionary, as already mentioned. The Earl of Hopetoun is chief proprietor. Ormiston is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £264. The parish church, built in 1836, is a handsome Early English edifice. A hall was opened in connection with it in 1889 at a cost of £400. There is also a Free church; and two public schools—Crossroads and Ormiston—with respective accommodation for 153 and 168 children, have an average attendance of about 95 and 160, and grants amounting to nearly £95 and £160. Valuation (1884) £7095, 17s., (1893) £6588, 11s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 766, (1831) 838, (1861) 915, (1871) 911, (1881) 1026, (1891) 1178.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (1874), and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1833).

Ormiston. See ECKFORD.

Ormiston, a mansion in KIRKNEWTON parish, Edinburghshire, 5 furlongs WSW of Midcalder Junction on the Caledonian railway. Scottish Baronial in style, it was built in 1851 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A. Its owner is William Wilkie, Esq. (b. 1857; suc. 1883), his grandfather having purchased the estate

at the beginning of the century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Ormsary, a mansion in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, near the E shore of Loch Caolisport, 13 miles SSW of Ardrishaig. Its owner is W. F. Ord Campbell, Esq.

Ornsay or Oronsay. See ISLE-ORNSAY.

Orphir (*garpha*, 'fibrous peat'), a village and a parish in the S of Orkney. The village stands on the southern coast of Pomona, near the W end of Scapa Flow, 9 miles WSW of Kirkwall, under which it has a post office.

The parish consists mainly of a section of Pomona, but includes the island of Cava and the skerry called Barrel of Butter. The Pomona section is bounded N by Firth and Stennes, NE by Kirkwall, S by Scapa Flow, and SW and W by Hoy Sound. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7 miles; its breadth varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and the area of the entire parish is 12,762 acres. CAVA island has been separately noticed. Barrel of Butter skerry, lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of the nearest point of the mainland, has a curious outline, and is well known to seamen. The bold and rocky coast of the Pomona section, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, on the S is finely indented by Houton, Myre, Swanbister, and Waulkmill Bays. Inland the surface rises gradually in a series of undulations and hills, with intersecting dales, chief elevations being Houton Head (195 feet), Veness Hill (206), and Roo Point (74) along the coast, with Gruf Hill (619) and Ward Hill (880) behind—heights that command a view of twenty-five islands and twenty-three parishes, or of most of Orkney and much of Caithness and Sutherland, besides a large expanse of the eastern and western oceans. The eastern district abounds in heathy rising-ground and peat-mosses, which furnish fuel to both Orphir and Kirkwall; and everywhere are dales which were not brought under tillage till 1818 or later, but are now in a state of high cultivation. The Loch of Kirkbister ($1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 49 feet above sea-level) contains plenty of sea and loch trout. Springs of pure water are very numerous and mostly copious; a few are chalybeate, and enjoy some local medicinal celebrity. Trap rock, suitable for building, is frequent; but sandstone of various kinds and quality predominates, and yields both pavement-flag and roofing slate. Fine white and blue clay, used for colouring hearthstones, is at Staugro; and bog iron ore is comparatively plentiful. The soil in a few places on the seaboard is a rich loam mixed with small boulders; elsewhere is mostly either clay or moss, separate or in mixture. The principal antiquities are three tumuli; remains at Swanbister of a circular tower, 180 feet in circumference, which was probably the residence of Sueno Boerstop, who was killed at the house of Jarl Paul towards the close of the 11th century; and ruins or vestiges of several pre-Reformation chapels. Claistron House, near the W coast, 17 miles W by S of Kirkwall, was the birthplace of Sir William Honyman, Bart., Lord Armadale (1756-1825), a lord of session. Other mansions are Smozrow and Swanbister. Orphir is in the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £167. The parish church was built in 1829, and contains 574 sittings. The Free church was rebuilt in 1885 at a cost of £1000; and Kirkbister and Orphir public schools, with respective accommodation for 85 and 103 children, have an average attendance of about 65 and 90, and grants of nearly £75 and £115. Valuation (1884) £1834, (1893) £2613, 18s. Pop. (1801) 864, (1831) 996, (1861) 1133, (1871) 1040, (1881) 1015, (1891) 1001, of whom 13 were on Cava.

Orr. See ORE.

Orrin, a stream of Urray parish, SE Ross and Cromarty, rising at an altitude of 2450 feet above sea-level, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Loch Monar. Thence it flows 26 miles ENE, till it falls into the Conan opposite Brahan Castle, 4 miles SSW of Dingwall. During the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course it expands into Loch na Caoidhe ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and Am Fiar Loch ($5 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 998 feet); and lower down it traces for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the northern boundary of Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire. A very fitful stream, subject to violent freshets, it chiefly

traverses a mountain glen, called after it Glen Orrin, but eventually enters the low flat lands of Strathconan, and here yields very good salmon fishing. A wooden bridge across it, behind Urray Manse, erected at the expense of Mr M'Kenzie of Seaforth, was swept away by the flood of 1839, when a stronger bridge was built at the cost of the county. A fertile tract around the confluence of the Orrin and the Conan used sometimes, for weeks or even months, to be so flooded as to present the appearance of a lake; but now, by means of drainage-works constructed in 1869, is entirely free from overflow.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

Orsay or **Oversay**, an islet in Kilchoman parish, Argyllshire, at the point of the Rhynns of Islay, flanking the W side of the entrance to Loch Indal, and lying 12 miles NW of the Mull of Islay. It has a lighthouse, erected in 1825 at a cost of £8056, and showing a light which flashes once in every five seconds, and is visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles. Pop. (1871) 13, (1881) 15, (1891) 9.

Orton House, a mansion in Rothes parish, Elginshire, near the left bank of the Spey, and 5 furlongs N by E of Orton Junction on the Keith and Elgin section of the Highland railway, this being 8½ miles W by N of Keith, and 9½ SE of Elgin. It is a large and handsome modern four-storey edifice, with a massive portico and finely wooded grounds. Purchased by her great-grandfather, the first Earl of Fife, about the middle of the 18th century, the estate belongs now to Miss Wharton-Duff. A beautiful Gothic mausoleum, 1¼ mile NNE of the mansion, was built in 1844. It occupies the site of St Mary's pre-Reformation chapel, connected with which was a holy well, whither multitudes flocked on the first Sunday in May.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Orwell, a parish of north Kinross-shire, containing the post-town and station of MILNATHORT and the village of Middleton. It is bounded N by Dunning, Forteviot, and Arngask (all in Perthshire), E by Strathmiglo (in Fife) and Portmoak, S by Loch Leven and Kinross, and W by Fossoway. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7½ miles; its breadth varies between 2¼ and 2½ miles; and its area is 13,132½ acres. Loch LEVEN, for 1½ mile, forms the eastern part of the southern border; North Queich Water, draining all the western and south-western districts, runs 2 miles east-south-eastward along or near to the Kinross boundary to Loch Leven, and receives many little tributaries from the NW and N; and the river EDEN is formed at Burnside by head-streams from the north-eastern district. The surface of all the south-eastern district is level or diversified only with gentle swells and rising-grounds, its altitude ranging between 353 and 500 feet; beyond it rises gradually into hilly heights, the Braes of Orwell; and then, towards the northern and western borders, it suddenly shoots up into a frontier range of the Ochils, whose highest points are Warroch Hill (1133 feet), Slungie Hill (1354), Dochrie Hill (1194), and Tilliery Hill (1087). Eruptive rocks, comprising greenstone, clinkstone, amygdaloid, and porphyry, form most of the hills; and Devonian rocks, much intersected, disturbed, and contorted by trap, prevail throughout the low grounds. Red sandstone is the principal Devonian rock; grey sandstone and limestone occur near the eastern boundary; and calc spar, baryta, heulandite, laumontite, analcine, and iserine are found. The soil of the lower districts is partly loam, but principally a sandy clay, mixed here and there with till or gravel; that of the arable parts of the braes is generally a sharp good gravel, well suited for potatoes and turnips. About three-fifths of the entire area are in tillage; nearly 700 acres are under wood or in gardens; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are two standing stones on Orwell farm, remains of the vast cairn of CAIRNAVAIN among the Ochils, BURLEIGH Castle in the eastern vicinity of Milnathort, and the site of the ancient chapel of Orwell, on the shore of Loch Leven, which Robert Bruce in 1315 gave to Dunfermline Abbey. Orwell is in the presbytery of Kinross and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £203 and

manse. The parish church, a Free church, and a U.P. church are noticed in our article on MILNATHORT. Reid Memorial and the public school, with respective accommodation for 151 and 190 children, have an average attendance of about 80 and 115, and grants of nearly £75 and £105. Pop. (1801) 2036, (1831) 3005, (1861) 2399, (1871) 2248, (1881) 2031, (1891) 1852.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Osnaburgh. See DAIRSIDE.

Ospisdale, an old mansion, with picturesque grounds, in Creich parish, Sutherland, 6 miles W of Dornoch. Its owners are the trustees of the late John Reoch Gilchrist, Esq. By the roadside, at the foot of the fine avenue, stands a large monolith, 14 feet high.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Ossian or **Ouchan, Loch**. See GLENGULBIN.

Ossian's Grave. See CLACH-NA-OSSIAN.

Ossian's Hall, a summer-house in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Bran, 1½ mile WSW of Dunkeld. Placed on the summit of a rock, 40 feet above a long, foaming cataract of the Bran, it is so constructed as to command a downward view of the falls from a bow window, yet entirely to hide it in the circuit of the walls. The window is fitted with a picture of Ossian on a sliding panel; and is so contrived that, while the picture engages a visitor's attention, the panel suddenly flies asunder, and discloses—

'One loud cascade in front, and lo!
A thousand like it, white as snow—
Streams on the walls, and torrent foam
As active round the hollow dome.
Illusive cataracts! of their terrors
Not stripped, nor voiceless in the mirrors,
That catch the pageant from the flood
Thundering adown a rocky wood.'

Wordsworth—the poem is his—came hither with his sister Dorothy on 8 Sept. 1803. In 1869 the 'intrusive pile' was wantonly destroyed with gunpowder, but in 1879-80 it was restored to its former condition.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Otterburn. See LONGFORMACUS.

Otter House, a mansion in Kilfinan parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, near the E shore of Loch Fyne, 5½ miles NW of Tighnabraich. Its owner is Gaven Rankin, Esq. Otter Ferry, across Loch Fyne, 9½ miles NNW of Tighnabraich, is 1½ mile broad, and forms the communication with Lochgilphead. At Otter Ferry there is a post office under Greenock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Otterston. See DALGETY.

Otterswick, a bay on the NE side of Sanday island, Orkney. It was originally called Odinswic, and is traditionally believed to occupy the site of a wooded plain, which was overwhelmed by the sea. Opening from the NE, it looks across North Ronaldshay Firth to North Ronaldshay island; penetrates 5¼ miles south-westward, in a manner to cut the northern part of Sanday into two peninsulas; measures 4 miles across the entrance; and tapers gradually towards a point. Its shores are low, and subject to inundation in easterly gales at spring tides; and it affords safe anchorage for vessels of any size, and contains a vast abundance of shell-fish.

Ouan or **Uaine, Loch**. See MONZIEVAIRD.

Ousie or **Ussie, Loch**. See FODDERTY.

Outer Hebrides. See HEBRIDES.

Out-Skerries. See HOUSIE.

Over-Bervie. See GLENBERVIE.

Overbie. See CASTLE-O'ER.

Overlee, a farm on the White Cart, 3 miles SSE of Pollokshaws, Renfrewshire. An ancient subterranean village was discovered here about 1812.

Oversay. See ORSAY.

Overscaig Hotel, an inn in Lairg parish, Sutherland, near the NE shore of Loch Shin, towards its head, 17 miles NW of Lairg village.

Overton, an estate, with a mansion, in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, 5 furlongs N by E of Strathaven.

Overton, a village in Dregghorn parish, Ayrshire, adjacent to the Kilmarnock and Irvine branch of the

Glasgow and South-Western railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Irvine. Pop. (1871) 308, (1881) 413, (1891) 381.

Overtown, an elegant modern Gothic mansion on the W border of Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 2 miles ENE of Dumbarton. Its owner, John Campbell White (b. 1843; suc. 1884), was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1893 under the title of Baron Overtown of Overtown.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Overtown, a large village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, near a station of its own name on the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Wishaw, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Carluke. Lying amid a rich mineral country, and inhabited chiefly by workers in the mineral field, it has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments under Wishaw, a school of the Coltness Iron Co., a Roman Catholic school, and a *quoad sacra* parish church. The latter, built in 1874-75 at a cost of over £2000, is an Early English edifice, with a bold square tower 80 feet high, and 600 sittings. The parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. (1861) 364, (1871) 1517, (1881) 1293, (1891) 1385; of *g.s.* parish (1891) 2180.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Oxcar, a rock in the Firth of Forth, SE of Inchcolm, with a lighthouse (1884-86) 73 feet high.

Oxenfoord Castle, a seat of the Earl of Stair, in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire, near the left bank of the river Tyne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Ford, and 4 miles ESE of Dalkeith. Remodelled towards the close of the 18th century by Robert Adam, and subsequently much enlarged by William Burn, it is a magnificent edifice, with extensive and beautiful grounds. It contains a fine library, and portraits and paintings by Jameson, Angelica Kaufmann, Thomson of Duddingston, etc. The estate, called formerly Oxford, from 1661 till 1706 gave the title of Viscount Oxford, in the peerage of Scotland, to the family of Macgill, whose heiress, Elizabeth, in 1760 married her cousin, Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., of Cousland, a great-great-grandson of the first Viscount Stair. Their son, Sir John, in 1853 succeeded as eighth Earl of Stair.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 33, 1863. See LOCHINON, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Oxna, an island in Tingwall parish, Shetland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Scalloway. It has an utmost length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and rises at Muckle Ward to 115 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1871) 29, (1881) 30, (1891) 31.

Oxnam (anc. *Oxenham*), a hamlet and a parish of SE Roxburghshire. The hamlet lies upon Oxnam Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Jedburgh, the nearest town and railway station, and under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded W and NW by Jedburgh, NE by Eckford, E by Hounam, and SE and S by Northumberland. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In order to unite the two detached portions of the parish of Jedburgh with the main portion of that parish, a part of the parish of Oxnam that abutted on these was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to Jedburgh; but to make up for this a part of the latter parish lying east of the Oxnam Burn was transferred to Oxnam. Oxnam Burn, rising at an altitude of 695 feet, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW through the interior, then about 2 miles along the Jedburgh boundary; and after quitting this parish it winds 3 miles NW through the parish of CRAILING, till, after a total course of $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles and a total descent of 455 feet, it falls into the Teviot at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Crailing village. From $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below its source, KALE WATER (hero Long Burn) runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, mainly across the south-eastern interior, but partly along the Jedburgh and Hounam boundaries. The COQUET, a stream belonging almost wholly to England, flows along the Northumberland border for the first $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of its course; a tributary of JED WATER traces 3 miles of the south-western border; and the Jed itself, after receiving that tributary, runs $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward along the same boundary. The surface is hilly, sinking in the extreme N to 340 feet above sea-level, and rising southward

thence to the rounded pastoral CHEVIOTS. Chief elevations, from N to S, are Bloodylaws Hill (809 feet), Cunzierton (1100), Birkenside (763), Peg Law (932), Lawsuit Law (825), Dod Hill (977), Plenderleith (1198), Hindhope Hill (1349), Brownhart Law (1664), Grindstone Law (1535), and Hungry Law (1643), of which the three last rise on or close to the English Border. Several of these heights command a magnificent view of Teviotdale and the Merse away to the German Ocean. The southern district, to the extent of one-third of all the area, is nearly filled with masses of the Cheviots, dome-like hills, smooth and green; the northern is much diversified in surface, including offshoots of the Cheviots, and abounding in ravines, picturesque defiles, and romantic dells; and the banks of Oxnam Burn are beautifully undulated, and rise into various slopes of the adjoining heights. Limestone is found near the Jed, but cannot well be worked; and sandstone, hard, white, and thought to belong to the Carboniferous formation, abounds in the S, intersected by a thick dyke of trap. Transition rocks prevail throughout the N. The soil of the arable lands is loamy, clayey, or gravelly. Less than one-sixth of the entire area is in tillage; plantations cover some 600 acres; and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. The Cheviot breed of sheep is in great favour, and has been brought to a condition of high excellence. A weak chalybeate spring near Fairloans enjoyed once some medicinal repute, but went eventually into neglect. The Roman Watling Street from Yorkshire to the Lothians, running $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the eastern and north-eastern boundary, remains throughout much of its length in good preservation; is still used as a drove road; and once was a favourite camping-ground of Border Gypsies. Other antiquities are a fairly entire Caledonian stone circle, remains of another stone circle, several circular camps, vestiges of DOLPHISTON and two other mediæval fortalices, and remains of a pre-Reformation chapel. The Rev. Thomas Boston, one of the founders of the Relief Church, was minister for some time prior to 1757. Giving off a portion to Edgerston *quoad sacra* parish, Oxnam is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £307. The parish church, built in 1738, and enlarged and restored in 1880, contains 230 sittings. A specimen of the old joughs is fixed outside the S wall. Oxnam public school, with accommodation for 130 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant amounting to nearly £55. Pop. (1801) 688, (1831) 676, (1861) 627, (1871) 695, (1881) 683, (1891) 684, of whom 607 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Ox Rocks, rocky islets of Kirkholm parish, Wigtownshire. See AIREs.

Oxton or **Agston**, a village in Channelkirk parish, Berwickshire, near the right bank of Leader Water, 5 miles NNW of Lauder, under which there is a post and money order office. The parish church and a public school are in the village, as also the Bovial Club and a reading-room and library.

Oykell. See OIKELL.

Oyne, a parish in Garioch district, central Aberdeenshire, having a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, also a railway telegraph office, and a station on the Huntly section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 4 miles W by N of Inveramsay Junction and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Culsalmund, NE by Rayne, E by Chapel of Garioch, S by Monymusk, W by Keig and Premnay, and NW by Insch. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,141 acres, of which $10\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The DON flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the southern, the URY 3 miles south-eastward along the north-eastern boundary; and to the Ury run the Burn of Shevock along the Culsalmund border, and GADIE Burn across the interior. The surface sinks along the Don to 300, along the Ury to 283 feet; and thence it rises to 415 feet at the parish church, 558 at Ardoyne, 1698 at the Mither

Tap of BENNOCHIE, and 1340 at Millstone Hill. Bennochie, parting the Gadie's valley from the Don's, and occupying close upon half of the entire area, forms a stupendous barrier between the northern and the southern district, the former of which has the richest soil, and contains four-fifths of the population. Granite is the predominant rock, and has been quarried; trap of hard texture and a deep blue hue is used for dykes and ordinary masonry; and rock crystal, topaz, jasper, and shorl are found. The soil of the low grounds is mostly friable and fertile; on the slopes of Bennochie is much mixed with granite *débris*; and on the higher parts of the mountain is heath or moss, which here and there gives place to deep bog, furnishing supplies of peat-fuel to several neighbouring parishes. Nearly 3000 acres

are in tillage; about 1850 are under wood; and the rest of the surface is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities are three stones with Runic sculptures and the ruins of HARTHILL Castle. The historian John Leslie (1526-96), who afterwards was Bishop of Ross, became parson of Oyne in 1559. PITMEDDEN, PITTOBRIE, TILLYFOUR, and WEST HALL are mansions. Oyne is in the presbytery of Garioch and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £221. The parish church, built in 1807, stands conspicuously on an eminence $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of the station. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 150 children, has an average attendance of about 110, and a grant of over £120. Pop. (1801) 518, (1831) 796, (1861) 1127, (1871) 1050, (1881) 962, (1891) 883.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

P

PABA or Pabaidh, an island of Uig parish, in West Loch Roag, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Cromarty, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the nearest point of the W coast of Lewis. With an utmost length and breadth of 1 mile and 5 furlongs, it rises to a height of 100 feet, and contains two fresh-water lakelets.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 104, 1858.

Pabba, an islet of Strath parish, Skye island, Inverness-shire, at the entrance of Broadford Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Sealpa. With a somewhat circular outline, about a mile in diameter, it is surrounded by low reefs encroaching on its shores, and forms a flat plateau 89 feet high, the ascent to which is abrupt and mural on the SE, but gentle on the NW. It consists chiefly of limestone, but partly of micaceous shale and partly of interspersed trap; and contains remains of a small chapel. Pop. (1871) 6, (1881) 10, (1891) 7.

Pabbay, an island in Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Mingala, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Sandera, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ S of Barra island. With a length of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and an utmost breadth of 1 mile, it chiefly consists of a gneiss hill, rising to a height of 800 feet above sea-level, and presents a somewhat precipitous face to the W. Pop. (1871) 24, (1881) 26, (1891) 13.

Pabbay, an island in Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Cape Difficulty, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N of Bernera. With a length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W, and a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from N to S, it rises to an altitude of 1000 feet above sea-level; and as seen from a distance presents a conical outline. It formerly grew very fine crops of corn, but it has in a great degree been rendered barren and desolate. Sand-drift has overwhelmed its SE side; the spray from the Atlantic almost totally prevents vegetation in the NW; and only on the SW, where it is sheltered by Bernera, does the island retain anything like its former fertility. Pop. (1841) 333, (1861) 21, (1871) 8, (1881) 2, (1891) 3.

Padanaram, a village, with a public school, in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles W by N of Forfar, under which it has a post office.

Paisley, a large parliamentary burgh in the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire and in the NE part of the county. It is a seat of important manufactures, a river port, the political capital of the Upper Ward, and the sixth most populous town in Scotland. It stands on both banks of the river White Cart, about 3 miles from its junction with the Clyde, and is in the Abbey parish of Paisley, which has been already noticed. Paisley has been greatly improved and extended in the last quarter of the 19th century. In the east end of the town especially great extensions have been effected, while in the north, south, and west much advance has also been made. The town has a railway station, with separate platforms for the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-Western railway companies, and by rail is 3 miles SSW of Renfrew, 3 E by N of Johnstone, 7 W by S of Glasgow, 16 ESE of Greenock, and $33\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Ayr. On the Caledonian

railway St James' station accommodates the district to the W. The South-Western has two lines running from Glasgow to Paisley, one with Gilmour Street station on the Main line, and the Canal line with two stations, Hawkhead and Canal. A new station has been erected at Corsebar Junction, also a new west-end station. There are two branch lines—one to Renfrew, and the other to Potterhill, with a station close to Gleniffer Braes. Part of the site of the burgh is a gentle hilly ridge extending westward from the Cart; part is the N side of a similar ridge running parallel on the S, and the rest is partly low ground lying between and around these ridges on the W bank of the river, and partly an expanse of level ground lying along the E bank. There is good scenery around the town; and from the rising grounds to the southward good views of the valley of the Clyde, the Kilpatrick Hills and some of the Grampians, of the valley of the Gryfe, and of Gleniffer Braes and many of the scenes of Tannahill's poems, may be obtained.

The municipal and parliamentary boundary begins on the NW between Candren and East Candren, and passes southward along Candren Burn to North Braidland; from that ESE to Potterhill, thence NE to beyond Bathgo Hill (135 feet), and from that north-westward to Knock Hill* (84) on the extreme end, whence it strikes back to the starting point. The distance in a straight line from Bathgo Hill on the E to Braidland on the W is 3 miles, and from Knock Hill on the N to Potterhill on the S is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but a portion of the area is not built on. The town proper consists of the old town, the new town, and a number of suburbs. The old town occupies the chief ridge westward of the Cart, and covers an area of about a mile square. The new town, which stands on the E side of the river, includes the Abbey buildings, and occupies the ground formerly used as the Abbey gardens. It was founded in 1779 by the eighth Earl of Abercorn, and the streets are pretty regularly laid out. The suburbs of Charleston, Lylesland, and Dovesland form an addition to the S of the old town; Maxwellton, Ferguslie, and Millerston form a long straggling extension to the W. Williamsburgh forms a small extension to the E of the new town, and there are other suburbs at Carriagehill, Castle Head, Meikleriggs, and Mossvale. The streets at Walneuk and Smithhills to the W of the new town were in existence before it, and Seedhills is so old as to have belonged to the original burgh. The straggling nature of the town causes it to occupy more ground than corresponds with the population. The main line of streets runs from E to W along the road from Glasgow by Johnstone to

* Knock Hill is the traditional spot where Marjory Bruce, wife of Walter the High Steward of Scotland, was thrown from her horse and killed (1316); and till 1779 there were remains of a pillar or cross, said to have been erected to mark the place, and known as Queen Bleary's Cross, although Marjory never was Queen, and Blear-eye was the name given to her son, afterwards Robert II., and not to herself. The monument was destroyed in the year just mentioned by a farmer, who used the pillar as a door lintel and the stones of the supporting steps to repair a fence.

Ayrshire, and the line from E to W bears the name of Glasgow Road, Garthland Street, Gauze Street, Smith-hills Street, The Cross, High Street, Well Meadow Street, and Broomlands Street; beyond which is Ferguslie, and further W Elderslie, Thorn, and Johnstone. From the Cross the old irregular Causewayside Street strikes south-south-westward, and from it a long straight street, George Street, passes westward to Broomlands Street. The main cross connection between George Street and Causewayside Street is Canal Street. Below the railway station is County Place, and to the N of the line opposite the station is Old Sneddon Street, from the W end of which Back Sneddon Street (E), Love Street (centre), and St James Street and Caledonia Street along the Greenock Road (W) all branch off. Many of the streets of the new town are named from the fabrics used in the manufactures of the town. The streets of the old town are narrow, and still contain many of the old houses of the 17th and 18th centuries, but changes in this respect are rapidly taking place, as may be seen in the widening of High Street and the many new buildings recently erected or still being built along it. On the rising-ground to the S there are a number of detached villas. To the N of the main line of streets is the railway, elevated above the level of the streets. Until the line approaches the station it is used by both the Caledonian and Glasgow and South-Western companies, when it branches off, the Caledonian passing north-westward towards Greenock, and the Glasgow and South-Western west-south-westward, till near Elderslie it sends off a branch north-westward to Greenock, while the main line passes on to Ayrshire. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone Canal, after having lost a large portion of its trade, was in 1883-85 converted into a railway by the Glasgow and South-Western company. In its palmy days the canal is said to have carried over 300,000 passengers a year in its light passenger boats. So late as 1814 the only carriage communication with Glasgow was by a coach, which conveyed the cotton-spinners and yarn merchants to town once a week on the mornings of market days, and brought them home in the evening.

History.—The derivation of the name is somewhat doubtful. The older forms are Passelet, Passeleth, and Passelay, for which the conjectural derivations have been given of 'the moist pasture-land,' from the British *Pasgel-lath*, or 'the flat stone shoal,' from the British *Bas-lech* or the Gaelic *Bas-leac*, the latter derivation having reference to the ledge of rock running across the channel of the White Cart near the town. In the 16th century the name was changed into Paslay and Pasley, and in the course of the 18th century it took its present form. Paisley was till very recently looked on as the site of the Roman station of Vanduara, properly Vandogara, mentioned by Ptolemy, the identification resting mainly on the resemblance of the name of the station to the British *Gwen-dwr* or 'white water,' which was supposed to have been the name then given to the White Cart. Principal Dunlop, writing in the end of the 17th century, and Crawford, who published his history of Renfrewshire in 1710, both describe Roman remains in the neighbourhood. Principal Dunlop says:—'At Paisley there is a large Roman camp to be seen. The prætorium or innermost part of the camp is on the west end of a rising-ground, or little hill, called Cap Shawhead, on the south-east descent of which hill standeth the town of Paisley. The prætorium is not very large, but hath been well fortified with three fosses and dykes of earth, which must have been large, when to this day their vestiges are so great that men on horseback will not see over them. The camp itself hath been great and large, it comprehending the whole hill. There are vestiges, on the north side, of the fosses and dyke, whereby it appears that the camp reached to the river Cart. On the north side the dyke goeth alongst the foot of the hill; and if we allow it to have gone so far on the other side, it hath enclosed all the space of ground on which the town of Paisley stands, and it may be guessed to be about a mile in compass. Its situation was both strong and pleasant, overlooking the whole

country. I have not heard that any have been so curious as to dig the ground into this prætorium; but when they tread upon it it gives a sound as if it were hollow below, where belike there are some of their vaults. Near to this camp, about a quarter of a mile, stand two other rises or little hills, the one to the west, the other to the south, which with this make almost a triangular form, where have been stations for the outer guards. The vestiges of these appear and make them little larger than the prætorium of the other camp of the same form, without any other fortification than a fosse and a dyke.' The large camp must have been at Oakshawhead, and the outposts at Woodside and Castle Head, but the extension of the town has now obliterated the traces of them. Gordon, in 1725, traced a military road from the great Clydesdale Road at Glasgow, across the Clyde by a ford that remained till 1772, and on to Paisley. In his *Celtic Scotland*, published in 1876 (Vol. i., p. 73), Dr Skene combats the old view, objecting to the *Gwen-dwr* theory on the principle that rivers do not change their names, and also giving reasons for thinking that Vandogara was at Loudon Hill, on the river Irvine in Ayrshire; and so the matter rests.

The first authentic reference to the present place must, therefore, be supposed to be in 1157, when King Malcolm IV. granted a charter in favour of Walter, the son of Alan, High Steward of Scotland, confirming a gift (not now extant) of certain extensive possessions, which King David had conferred on Walter. Lands called Passeleth formed part of those specified in the grant; and on these lands, on the E bank of the river, Walter founded the famous Abbey of Paisley. No village appears to have been on the lands when the monastery was founded, but the opposite bank was soon occupied by one inhabited by the retainers and 'kindly tenants' of the monks, to whom it belonged. Under the fostering care of the church, and belonging to an abbey specially favoured by the Bruces and Stewarts, it must have thriven, and towards the end of the 15th century it had an opportunity of thriving still more, for Abbot Shaw, who had sided with the rebellious nobles against James III., obtained from the new government in 1488 a charter creating the village of Paisley a free burgh of barony, with 'the full and free liberty of buying and selling in the said burgh, wire, wax, woollen and linen cloths, wholesale or retail, and all other goods and wares coming to it; with power and liberty of having and holding in the same place, bakers, brewers, butchers, and sellers both of flesh and fish, and workmen in the several crafts, . . . likewise to possess a cross and market for ever, every week, on Monday, and two public fairs yearly, for ever; namely one on the day of St Mirren, and the other on the day of St Marnoch;' and in 1490 the abbot and chapter granted to the magistrates of the burgh in feu-farm the ground on which the old town stands, and certain other privileges. The neighbouring burgh of Renfrew, to which the Paisley people had formerly been subject, looked on all this as an invasion of its privileges, and entered into a series of quarrels with the new burgh, and even went the length of violently seizing goods exposed for sale in order to compel payment of customs. The result of a lawsuit was a decision in favour of the magistrates of Paisley, given, however, on the ground that that town lay within the regality of the abbey, and was not therefore included in the charter granted to Renfrew in 1396, as the regality grant to the abbey was of prior date to that given to the burgh. This settled the matter, and the town remained subject to the abbot, and after the Reformation to the commendator till 1658, when the magistrates purchased the superiority of the town and other privileges from William Lord Cochrane, who was then Lord of Paisley. In 1665 they obtained a royal charter confirming the burgh in its lands and privileges, and in 1690 an act of parliament to allow them to hold two additional fairs. From this time, Paisley, holding directly of the Crown, has had practically all the privileges of a royal burgh, except that down to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 it had no direct parliamentary

representation. In 1489 King James IV. in the course of his military operations visited the town, and he was here again in 1504 and 1507. It was at Paisley that the Lords of the Congregation assembled in 1565, but on the appearance of the royal troops at Glasgow they moved off to Hamilton. In 1597 there was expectation of a visit from the Queen, and in 1617 James VI. himself made his appearance at the abbey, where he was hospitably entertained; but there is a local tradition that 'the bailies supplicated his Majesty not to enter into their bounds, their common *burse* being then so miserably reduced that they could not entertain him with that sumptuousness befitting their respective estates.' The next visit of a member of the royal family was that paid by the late Duke of Albany, when at Blythswood House, in 1875. Queen Victoria visited Paisley in August 1888, when its fourth anniversary as a burgh was being celebrated, and received a most loyal reception. In 1588 and again in 1602 the town suffered severely from the plague; and the gates, of which there were then five—one at the bridge, one at the foot of St Mirren Street, one in High Street, one in Moss Street, and one in the School Wynd—were guarded with great vigilance, while no person was allowed to admit any one into the town by the gardens behind the houses. There was another outbreak of plague in 1645. In 1649 the town seems to have furnished a troop of horse for service in the army that was defeated at Dunbar, and subsequently the magistrates again provided six troopers for service against the English—proceedings which procured for the inhabitants the presence of a garrison of Cromwellian soldiers, whose support seems to have been felt as a very heavy burden. Paisley does not seem to have suffered so much as other places in the west during the Covenanting troubles, but the Cross was the scene in 1685 of the death of two farmers named Algie and Park from the neighbouring parish of Eastwood, who were executed for refusing to take the oath of abjuration. They were buried at the Gallowgreen, near the foot of Maxwellton Street; but when it was to be built on in 1779, their remains were removed to Broomlands burying-ground, which now forms part of the cemetery, and an obelisk was there erected to their memory in 1835. Between 1677 and 1697 a considerable number of reputed witches were executed, but none of the cases, except that afterwards alluded to, are of any general note. With the rest of the west the district hailed the Revolution of 1688 with great eagerness, and furnished its quota to the Renfrewshire men who went to Edinburgh to support the Convention. There is no record of the behaviour of the burgh in connection with the Union in 1707, but in 1715 we find a number of the townsmen binding themselves to raise and maintain a body of men because 'considering the imminent danger we are in from the threatened invasion of the Pretender, and the danger from many within our own bosoms that are to join with him, . . . it lies upon all honest men as their indispensable duty to provide tynously for the defence of our Sovereign and our own sacred and civile interests.' In August of the same year a guard of 20 men was set every night, two flags were purchased, and a number of muskets, and 20 men were sent to the Duke of Argyll at Stirling, and one hundred and twenty Paisley Volunteers also joined the expedition against the Macgregors [see LOCH LOMOND]. During the Rebellion of 1745 Paisley raised a company of militia to aid the Hanoverian forces, and was in consequence fined £1000 by Prince Charles Edward when he was at Glasgow, £500 of which was paid. From this time till 1819 the history of the town is connected with the development of trade, but in that year a body of Chartists from Glasgow, who had been attending a great reform meeting at Meiklerigg Moor, attempted to march through the town with flags, contrary to an order of the magistrates. The police interfered, and serious rioting ensued, lasting for several days. The Paisley Chartists took an active part in the Unions and in the intended rising on 1 April 1820, and many of them had in consequence to flee to America. Except the outbreaks of cholera in 1832, 1834, and 1848,

and the troubles thereby occasioned, the subsequent history of the place may be said to be trading and municipal.

The town is the 'Greysley' of Alexander Smith's story of *Alfred Hagart's Household*, where the town, as it appeared about 1840, and as in some respects it still appears, is described.

Manufactures and Trade.—The grant of erection of Paisley as a burgh of barony is interesting, as giving us some knowledge of the commoner articles then bought and sold in the place, but we have little more indication of them till the close of the 17th century. In 1695 the population is given as 2200, and about the same time Principal Dunlop tells us in his *Description of Renfrewshire* that by the river 'boats came to Paisley with Highland timber and slates—6000 in a boat—fish of all sorts, and return with coal and lime.' There must too have been manufactures by this time, for Crawford, whose *History of Renfrewshire* was published in 1710, says that 'This burgh has a weekly mercat on Thursday, where there is store of provisions. But that which renders this place considerable is its trade of linen and muslin, where there is a great weekly sale in its mercats of those sorts of cloath; many of the inhabitants being chiefly employed in that sort of manufactory.' About the same time Hamilton of Wishaw described Paisley as 'a very pleasant and well-built little town; plentifully provided with all sorts of grain, fruits, coalls, peats, fishes, and what else is proper for the comfortable use of man, or can be expected in any other place of the kingdom.' The town then consisted of one principal street (High Street), about half a mile in length, with a few lanes branching off from it.

The free-trade with England opened up by the Union in 1707 tended to develop the manufactures, and considerable quantities of imitation striped muslin and linen checks called Bengals were made and disposed of, the latter, however, only in small quantities. By 1730, when the first disastrous effects of the Union had passed off, and the benefit of the free-trade with England and the Colonies had begun to be felt, the linen trade increased greatly, and the maker, instead of selling to wholesale merchants in Glasgow, began to make journeys into England on his own account; while the manufacture of handkerchiefs was mostly replaced by that of goods of lighter texture, some of them plain lawns, others striped with cotton, and others richly figured. This manufacture had, for 1786, a value of £165,000, but it is now extinct. The manufacture of white sewing thread made from linen yarn and known as 'ounce' or 'nuns thread' was introduced in 1722 by Christian Shaw, famous for her connection with the Renfrewshire witches [see BARGARRAN], and Paisley soon became the chief seat of its production. By 1744 there were 93 thread mills, and by 1791 137 mills turning out goods valued at £60,000 a year, a sum which was afterwards exceeded. Through the action of competition, however, and the introduction of cotton thread, it fell off almost as rapidly as it had risen, and by 1812 Paisley had only 12 mills fully at work making linen thread alone. As, however, the use of linen fell off, that of cotton grew, and the manufacture of cotton thread is now one of the staple industries of the place, giving employment to over 5000 persons. About the middle of the 18th century a considerable amount of linen gauze was manufactured, and in 1759 a beginning was made with silk gauze in imitation of that of Spitalfields. The success of this new departure exceeded all expectation, and being vigorously prosecuted, the whole silk-gauze trade was soon centred here, and considerable quantities of goods sent not only to England and Ireland, but also to the Continent. Within the next twenty years silk-gauzes had become the chief manufacture, not only in Paisley but also in Renfrewshire, and this state of matters lasted till 1784, when changes in fashion led to a rapid falling off, very soon ending in the total extinction of the trade for some time. It revived in 1819, but has again declined, and is almost extinct. During the decay of this trade after 1784 the manufacture of

muslins was set agoing as a substitute for it, but after a short time of prosperity it too fell off by the removal to Glasgow of the principal manufacturers engaged in it. It is, however, still carried on in one or two establishments.

The manufacture of the shawls known as Paisley shawls, for which the town had long been celebrated, was introduced during the best period of the muslin trade, and though at first limited and confined to the manufacture of soft silk shawls, it at length outstripped the muslin, and, branching out in various lines, became for many years one of the leading industries of the town. In consequence, however, of the change of fashion, Paisley plaids are not now worn, and the trade is consequently not in its former thriving condition. Imitations of India shawls were made in soft silk, in spun silk, in cotton, and in mixtures of the three. Ladies' dresses also were made of the same materials, in the same style of raised work on white grounds with small figured spots. Imitations, likewise, were made in silk of the striped scarfs and turbans worn by the natives of oriental countries, and called zebras. Closer imitations of real India or Cashmere shawls were next produced from mixtures of fine wool and silk waste. Yet notwithstanding the energy and enterprise displayed, the Paisley manufacturers found to their great astonishment that France could produce shawls superior in quality to those of home manufacture, a result obtained by the use of genuine Cashmere wools. Thus set on their mettle, the home producers also imported their wool, much of it in the form of yarn, while the improved Jacquard loom enabled them to turn out better work. Much cloth, also, for Cashmere shawls and plaids was imported from France and from England merely to be filled up and finished in Paisley. The patterns of the Paisley shawls were contrived with reference to the best patterns of India and France, but with individually characteristic details. Besides these, there are several very extensive starch and corn-flour works, bleach works, machine works, chemical works, soap works, dyo works, print works, brick works, preserves works, a brewery, a distillery, shipbuilding yards, and the extensive works of Doulton & Co.

Between 1786 and 1791 the Cart was rendered navigable for ships drawing not more than 5 feet of water; and between 1835 and 1842 attempts were made to deepen and improve it still farther, at a cost of over £20,000, but not very successfully, a reef of rocks across the bed of the river preventing any great depth from being reached. A scheme for the further improvement and deepening of the river was begun in 1885, when borrowing powers for £100,000 were obtained from Parliament, and since then commodious quays have been erected and the river made navigable for vessels drawing 15 feet of water. Further works are in progress, and it has been decided to provide railway connections, &c. Between 1838 and 1844 shipbuilding was vigorously carried on, the swiftest river steamers then on the Clyde having been built at Paisley; and for the Cart must be claimed the honour of having definitely settled the advantage of iron over wood in the construction of ships. The Cart Trust consists of 6 representatives from the town council and 3 from the ratepayers, including a chairman and a deputy-chairman.

As in all weaving towns, the fluctuations of trade and the consequent disastrous change in the condition of the working-people connected with the manufactures have been very great. The causes may be inferred from what has been said as to the changes in the industries. So many persons were thrown out of employment about 1840 that for a considerable time nearly one-third of the entire population became dependent on public charity, and the depression continued so long and looked so hopeless that many of the artisans emigrated. The number of inhabited houses in 1841 was 10,133, and in 1846 only 9694, showing a decrease of 439, which must have represented about 2000 persons, and in 1847 and 1849 the mortality rose from fever and cholera to nearly 1000 above the average. The whole state of the weavers

and the weaving trade has, too, since then been almost totally changed by the introduction of steam-power and of large factories. 'Previous to 1818,' says Mr David Gilmour, 'when the shawl branch of our local industry was in its infancy, so to speak, both weavers and their boy-helpers must have had comparatively easy lives; but onward for many years, so long, indeed, as the weavers remained masters—for latterly the boys ruled *them*—things assumed a very different aspect. As the shawl trade waxed, the trade in silk, gauze, and other fine fabrics waned; and the manners and general bearing of those engaged appeared to me then, and still appear to my mind, as different as the goods they manipulated. At the date just named, the inhabitants numbered 34,800, of whom there were from 6000 to 7000 weavers, and of these not fewer than from 4000 to 5000 required the assistance of a drawboy; now [1874], when the population has reached 50,000, the weaving body is reduced to 1750, only 750 of whom are on the electors' roll, and there is not one drawboy in town. New industries, steam-power, and the Jacquard machine have all contributed to the changed character of the people—in some respects for the better, and in others for the worse. In old times every weaver, being his own master, came and went at his convenience; when he took a day's pleasure—fishing, curling, bowling, or berrying, as the case may happen—he made up work for it before or after, as pleased him; the loom was his own property; and he was answerable to his employer only. The introduction of the Jacquard has changed that condition of the weaver entirely. With only 1750 looms in town, there are not, I presume, over 750 owners of looms, all the other hands being but "journeymen," who are not responsible to the manufacturers but only to the master weaver. With the loss of social standing, the old spirit of independence and much of the greedy intellectual research have vanished; what these have been replaced by I will leave others to name and designate. Handloom weaving factories have no doubt done much to destroy that peculiar individuality of character for which the class was noted, when the town was one huge weaving factory of master weavers, and the well-being and comfort of the whole population were directly or indirectly dependent on the produce of the "shuttle e'e." The picture had its shade as well as its sun, however. When trade failed, which from its fancy nature and other causes it did frequently, want and its accompanying wail were all but universal; it was only the provident that escaped destitution. Many of these having saved some money were induced to feu a piece of ground, and had a house built for themselves, which, from ever-recurring stagnations of trade, fell into the hands of the superior. At this day not one of whole streets of houses built from the savings of weavers remain in the possession of the original feuars or their descendants.'

Of a total population in 1891 of 66,425, no fewer than 14,806 males and 10,152 females were engaged in industrial handicrafts, or were dealers in manufactured substances, and of these 3008 males and 7453 females were connected with work in textile fabrics. Of these, 610 men and 118 women were connected with the manufacture of wool, 17 men and 25 women with that of silk, 539 men and 5144 women with the manufacture of cotton and linen (including thread), and of these totals, 373 men and 4468 women were connected with thread works alone; while 1718 men and 2015 women were undefined weavers, factory hands, scourers, dyers, etc., of whom 206 men and 1139 women were factory hands—and 35 men and 51 women were connected with the manufacture of fancy goods, tapestry, etc.

Public Buildings, etc.—The Municipal Buildings, formerly the County Buildings, which stand along the side of an open area in the centre of the town, were built in 1818 at a cost of about £23,000, and enlarged about 1850 at a cost of £10,000. They form a quadrangular castellated pile, with projecting hexagonal turrets on the front. The new County Buildings, Italian in style and opened in 1890, are situated in St James Street, and cost about £25,000. They contain the county hall, with

committee rooms and sundry other apartments for the various county officials, police cells, and justice of peace court hall. The Sheriff Court House, in the same street, and contiguous to the new County Buildings, forms another magnificent edifice in the Italian style, and was opened in 1885, having cost about £15,000. The court hall can accommodate about 300 persons. The Post Office, in County Square, was opened in 1893, and took the place of that in St Mirren Street. Its style of architecture is Tudor or Domestic Gothic, which has been adopted so as to have the office in harmony with the Municipal Buildings and those of the Joint-line station. From ground floor to the ridge of the roof the height is 40 feet. The public office, on the ground floor, is 40 feet long by 20 wide, and 15 feet from floor to ceiling. The sorting room, immediately behind this, is 57 by 25 feet, and is lighted from the roof. The telegraph room is on the floor above the public office. When the late premises were opened in 1876 there were 6 clerks and 17 postmen; on the opening of the present premises, 17 clerks and 59 postmen. The Central (Gilmour Street) railway station, which has been entirely reconstructed, possessing separate platforms with distinct lines for the Caledonian and Glasgow and South-Western railways, is close to the Municipal Buildings. The platform is, as has been already noticed, high above the level of the town streets. The George A. Clark Town Hall, one of the most magnificent halls in Scotland, was erected in the New Town from a bequest of the late George A. Clark of New Jersey, connected with the firm of J. & J. Clark, thread manufacturers, who left £20,000 for the purpose—the difference between this sum and the actual cost of the hall (£100,000) having been subscribed by the three surviving brothers of the Clark family, and the organ, a splendid instrument costing £3500, erected at the expense of the venerable mother of the family. The hall was designed by Mr Lynn of Belfast; and its foundation stone, at the corner of Abbey Close and Smithhills Street, was laid in October 1879. The main front to Abbey Close somewhat resembles St George's Hall, Liverpool, and shows a pediment with six Corinthian columns, each 30 feet high, over massive square piers, between which are the entrances. On the N side is a small portico with Ionic pillars. Rising above the side next the river are two square towers, of which that to the N contains a clock and bells, and that to the S is used as a ventilating shaft. The large hall indicated by the chief portico has floor space of 80 by 60 feet, and the total space is 130 by 60 feet. It is seated for 2000 persons, and has galleries, cloak-rooms, orchestra, etc. The organ is in a richly-carved oak case, designed in the Ionic style, and measuring 45 feet high, 32 wide, and 15 deep. There are 49 sounding stops and 11 couplers, and the instrument is remarkable for its balance of tone. The N portico indicates a smaller hall, with accommodation for 300 persons. The clock in the N tower is a very fine one, with a double gravity escapement, and the quarter-hours and hours are chimed and struck on a peal of six bells with the notes D, C, B flat, F flat, F, and E flat, the last weighing 20 cwts. and being used for striking the hours. There is also a carillon of bells, with the notes F, E flat, D, D flat, C, B flat, A flat, G, F, and E flat, which ring a different tune for each day of the month. They are played by keys, and are the finest in Scotland. The statues in the niches of the bell tower represent the seasons. They were executed by Mr James Young, Glasgow. The hall was opened on 30 Jan. 1882 amid great rejoicings, and the smoking and reading-rooms, which are on the S side, on 20 June of the same year. In close proximity to the hall is a bronze statue (1885), by Mr John Mossman, of its founder. The Free Public Library and Museum, on the N side of High Street, was erected in 1869-71, at a cost of over £15,000, the whole expense of the building having been defrayed by the late Sir Peter Coats, on condition that the town adopted the Free Libraries Act. In 1877 a large collection illustrative of the natural history and manufactures of India was presented to the museum by Mr R. M. Adam of Agra,

and a large addition had to be made to the museum, Sir Peter Coats giving the additional ground required, and also ultimately the sum needed for the new building; while his brother, the late Mr Thomas Coats of Ferguslie, undertook the erection of portions behind the main structure to be used as an observatory, entrance by Oakshaw Street. Opened in 1883, it contains an excellent transit instrument, a good telescope, and other appliances. It is under the management of the Philosophical Society, and is open to strangers on any day by ticket obtainable from a member of the Society, and to the people of Paisley thrice a week at a small charge. The structure is Ionic in style, with a tetrastyle portico and wings. The principal entrance is from High Street, and is reached by a flight of steps leading to an entrance hall, and the other portions of the building contain a lecture hall (50 by 35 feet), a reading-room and library, a museum, a picture gallery, a reference library, and committee and cloak rooms. The reading-room and library contain about 20,000 volumes, of which over 9000 were received from the old Paisley library established in 1802, while the reference library contains nearly 10,000 volumes. The nucleus of the contents of the museum and over 5000 of the books in this valuable reference library were presented by the Paisley Philosophical Society, which was originally established in 1808. Other public buildings are the Baths, the Good Templars' Hall (1881), the Masonic Hall (1883), the Liberal Club, the Conservative Club (1880), the Neilson Institution (1852), and the Drill Hall. The Barracks in the suburb of Williamsburgh, to the E of the town, on the S side of the Glasgow road, erected in 1822, and with accommodation for a battalion of infantry, are now disused and empty. On the opposite side of the road are the militia barracks. The Coffee-room buildings at the Cross, erected in 1809, Ionic in style, are now occupied by the Savings Bank. The Exchange Buildings on the E side of Moss Street, erected in 1837, and occupying the site of a former flesh market, are now partly used as a theatre. The Infirmary, in Bridge Street, dates from 1784, but the present building was erected about 1850. There is a dispensary attached. The new infirmary at Calside, Neilston Road, was built in 1896-97. Towards its erection a sum of £15,000 was given by the trustees of the late W. B. Barbour, formerly M.P. for the burgh. In connection with the new infirmary a Nurses' Home, to accommodate thirty inmates, was presented by Peter Coats, jun., Esq., its cost to be £10,000. Gleniffer Home for incurables is at Corsebar Road. The poorhouse for ABBEY parish, about a mile SSW of the town near Riccartbar, is an Elizabethan structure (1850), with buildings disposed round two courts, and with accommodation for 655 inmates. Beside it is the parochial lunatic asylum, which has accommodation for 98 inmates; and further W is the burgh lunatic asylum, erected in 1876. This has a main building of T shape, with a large entrance-hall and kitchen, dining-hall, etc., in the central portion. The wards for male and female patients are on each side, and the engine-house, washing-house and laundry, are behind the main building. The cost, exclusive of site, was £12,500, and there is accommodation for 203 patients. Paisley Burgh Poorhouse has accommodation for 283 inmates. The Cemetery, laid out in 1845, is on Woodside ridge in the Old Town, and includes the old Broomlands churchyard, which was laid out about 1779. It is beautifully situated and laid out, and contains some good monuments, including that to Algie and Park already noticed; one erected by public subscription in 1867 in memory of the Chartists Hardie, Baird, and Wilson, who were executed at Stirling and Glasgow in 1820; one to Fillans, with a fine figure of Rachael weeping for her children; one to the Rev. Patrick Brewster (1788-1859), long minister of the Abbey church; one to Andrew Park (1807-63), a local poet; one to Brodie, the donor of the Brodie Public Park; and a memorial cross at the grave of the late Mr Thomas Coats, which with basement and what may be described as the pedestal, stands 22 feet high. The cross, elaborately carved,

is sculptured out of a single stone, and its dimensions are $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet across the arms. There is a fine new cemetery at Seedhills, and there are also burying-grounds at several of the churches. Belonging to the town are also the Peter Brough Bequest Fund and the Duncan Wright Endowment.

Three bridges cross the river Cart (exclusive of the railway bridges), and connect the old and new towns. The old stone bridge at the end of High Street used to be very narrow and inconvenient, as were also the other two, but under the Improvement Act of 1877 they have all been greatly widened and improved, the old Sneddon* Bridge (now known as Abercorn Bridge) and Seedhill or Abbey Bridge having been reconstructed with iron girders, and the Old Bridge itself again further improved in connection with the erection of the Clark Hall. When the first tolbooth was erected is not exactly known—seemingly by Abbot Tervas in the 15th century—but by the middle of the 18th century the existing one had become very insecure, and in 1756 the magistrates resolved to erect a new one at the Cross, on the same site, at a cost of £325. It had a steeple of considerable height, which remained till 1870. It was perfectly sound till 1868, but in that year a deep drain dug near it injured the foundation, which had already become somewhat insecure in consequence of the street level having been lowered, and it began to lean over in a dangerous manner. It was at first shored up, but was ordered to be taken down in 1869. An unsuccessful attempt was made to interdict the magistrates from removing it, and it disappeared completely in 1870. It was at the Cross steeple that public executions latterly took place, and the bats to which the gibbet was fastened are now in the museum. The Abbey grounds were first feued in 1757 by Lord Dundonald, and a considerable portion of the Abbey ruins were used as building material by the feuars in the erection of the houses adjoining the Abbey. Some of these were removed in 1874, including the town houses of Abercorn and Dundonald, but others still remain. A house in High Street in the old Scottish style, with the arms of the Sempills on its front, was erected in 1862 on the site of Lord Sempill's old town mansion. In 1618 the town council erected a Town's Hospital on the N side of High Street with materials taken from the old chapel of St Roque, and part of the building became subsequently a school. In 1723 the old building was taken down, and a new one erected, which contained a public hall and a clock steeple known as the 'Wee Steeple,' in which there was a bell which was rung when funerals were passing. On one part of it was the inscription—

'He that hath pitie on the por
Of grace and mercie sall be sor;'

and on another—

'Quha gives the puir, to God he lends,
And God, again, mare grace him sends.'

The school was removed to a building in School Wynd in 1788, and in 1807 the whole buildings were disposed of, and the house No. 82 High Street erected on the site. The house in which Professor Wilson—Christopher North—was born, on the S side of High Street, and another house in which he spent his boyhood, also in High Street immediately to the W, both still remain directly opposite the Free Library, though the first has been altered. The position of the house in which the poet Tannahill was born, in Castle Street, is marked by a tablet placed on the house that now occupies the site; and the house in which he spent most of his life and wrote most of his songs—a cottage built by his father—still stands in Queen Street further to the W. The house, in Seedhill, in which the poet and American ornithologist, Alexander Wilson, was born, was demolished in 1841, but the house by which it was replaced is marked by a marble tablet with the inscription—'This tablet was erected in 1841 by David Anderson, Perth, to mark the birthplace of Alexander Wilson, Paisley, poet and American ornithologist.'

* Sneddon was acquired by the town in 1655 and feued in 1749. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Snowdoun.

A statue of Wilson was erected within the Abbey grounds in 1874 at a cost of about £700. It consists of a bronze statue 7 feet 6 inches high, resting on a pedestal of grey granite 10 feet high. The figure, which was modelled by J. G. Mossman, Glasgow, shows the naturalist leaning against the stump of a tree with a bird in his hand, while his gun is behind him, his hat and portfolio at his feet, and his favourite blue parrot close at hand. Not far distant is the bronze statue erected in 1883 as a memorial of Tannahill the poet. The statue is 7 feet 6 inches high, and is set on a red granite pedestal. The motive is furnished by a bronze bas-relief affixed to the front of the pedestal. This shows three country girls, of whom the centre one is singing from a ballad which she holds in her hand, while her companions listen. There is a tradition that Tannahill during a solitary country walk once heard a group of girls thus intently occupied with one of his own songs, and the statue here represents the poet in the supposed attitude of an unseen listener. The statue and bas-relief were designed and executed by D. W. Stevenson, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh. The total cost was about £1200, and the funds were provided by a series of annual concerts which had been given on the braes of GLENIFFER. By a continuation of the same open-air concerts a sum of money was acquired sufficient for the erection of a bronze Burns statue. It is from the design of Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, stands in the Fountain Gardens on a red granite pedestal, with a panel containing a scene from Tam o' Shanter, and was unveiled by Lord Rosebery on 26 September, 1896. In 1894 statues were erected to the memory of Sir Peter and Mr Thomas Coats at a cost of about £2000 each, and it was agreed to erect one to the memory of Mr W. B. Barbour. The Fountain Gardens, on the N side of the town, between Love Street and Caledonia Street, and extending to over 7 acres, were acquired and laid out, at a cost of about £20,000, by the late Mr Thomas Coats of Ferguslie, and handed over by him to the town in 1868. The ground was originally laid out early in the century by an old citizen, Mr John Love, and was named Hope Temple Gardens. It was acquired by Mr Coats in 1876. The site was then well laid out and belts and clumps of trees planted between the walks, which converge on a central fountain, while there is a smaller fountain at each of the four angles of the gardens. One of the trees is an oak grown from an acorn taken from the celebrated Wallace Oak of Elderslie. In 1877 an additional place of recreation for the public was provided at Carriage Hill to the S of the town. This was the ground known as the Brodie Park, which was bequeathed for that purpose by Mr Robert Brodie in 1871. It covers about 22 acres, and, inclusive of the sum spent in laying it out, cost about £19,000. The central part of the racecourse, to the NW of the town, about 40 acres in extent, has by Act of Parliament become the property of the community, and is now named St James's Park. Dunn Square is an ornamental open space presented to the town in 1892 by William Dunn, M.P. for the burgh. It adjoins the Town Hall, and cost over £4000. In 1894 the Quarry Grounds, Mill Street, were reserved and converted into a public park or open space for the benefit of the inhabitants of the east end of the town.

Churches.—The most prominent of the churches is of course the part of the old Abbey of Paisley which is still used as the parish church for Abbey parish. The remains of the Abbey are on the E side of the Cart opposite the Clark Hall. It was founded about 1163 by Walter, High Steward of Scotland, for monks of the Cluniac order of reformed Benedictines, and its first inmates came from the Cluniac priory of Wenlock in Shropshire, the High Steward's native county. They were originally settled at Renfrew, but afterwards transferred their place of residence to Paisley, where, finding a church already dedicated to St Mirren or Mirinus, a confessor who is said to have spent a considerable part of his life at the place, and who, according to the Aberdeen Breviary, was buried there, they combined his

name with those of St James and of their patron saint at Wenlock, St Milburga, grand-daughter of Penda, king of Mercia, and so dedicated the monastery church to St James, St Milburga, and St Mirren. The monastery was so richly endowed by the founder and his successors, as well as by the Lords of Lennox, that it soon became one of the most opulent houses in Scotland, none surpassing it except St Andrews, Kelso, Dunfermline, and Arbroath. Until 1219 it was only a priory, but it then received a bull from Pope Honorius constituting it an Abbey and separating it from the parent house at Wenlock, a privilege confirmed in 1334 by Pope Benedict, who declared the abbot entitled to wear a mitre and ring, and the other marks of his dignity. What may have been the nature of the original buildings it is impossible to tell, for they were burned by the English in 1307 during the war of independence, and seem to have been almost entirely destroyed, and, notwithstanding that the Stewarts had their residence at hand, and that the abbey was their family burial-place before their accession, and even occasionally afterwards, for both the queens of Robert II. were buried here as well as Robert III., but little seems to have been done towards rebuilding or repair till the 15th century, although in 1380 a charter was obtained from Robert II. erecting the lands of the abbey in Dumbartonshire into a jurisdiction of regality, and another from Robert III. in 1396 erecting the estates in Renfrew, Ayr, Roxburgh, and Peebles into a similar jurisdiction. The powers of the abbot were afterwards still further extended in 1452 by James II., who granted to the regality court the power of trying the four crown pleas; and again in 1483 by James IV., who added the power of 'repleging' the tenants and inhabitants of the abbey estates from the king's courts. The greater part of the buildings now existing seem to have been erected by Abbot Thomas Tervas, who died in 1459, and Abbot George Shaw (1472-99). Of the former the *Auchinleck Chronicle* says that he 'wes ane richt gud man and helplyk to the place of ony that ever wes, for he did mony notahil things and held ane nobil hous and wes ay wele purvait. He fand the place al out of gud reule and destitute of leving and al the kirkis in lordis handis and the kirk unbiggit. The body of the kirk fra the hucht stair up he biggit, and put on the ruf and theekit it with slats, and riggit it with stane, and biggit ane great porcioun of the steeple and ane staitlie yet hous, and brocht hame mony gud jowellis and clathis of gold, silver, and silk, and mony gud bukis, and made statelie stallis and glassynnit mekle of al the kirk, and brocht hame the staitliest tabernakle that wes in al Skotland, and the maist costlie; and schortlie he brocht al the place to fredome and fra nocht till ane mighty place and left it out of al kind of det and al fredome, till dispoone as them lyk, and left ane of the best mysteris that was in Skotland, and chandillaris of silver and ane letren of brass with mony uther gud jowellis.' Abbot George Shaw, a younger son of Shaw of Sauchie in Stirlingshire, besides adding to the buildings, surrounded the abbey gardens and grounds by a magnificent stone wall, which ran from the N transept along the line of Lawn Street to the Wall Neuk, where it turned and ran along the line of Inkle Street; it then turned to the S by the edge of Mill Road till it terminated at the Pigeon-house on the edge of the Cart, close to the waterfall at Seedhill mills. A stone with the inscription in old English characters—

'Thei callit ye Abbot Georg of Schawe,
Abont yis Abbay gart mak yis waw;
A thousande four hundred zbeyr
Anchy and fyve, the date but ueir.
Pray for his saluatioun
That made this nobil fundacioun'—

taken from the wall was formerly placed over the lintel of the door of a dwelling-house at the corner of Lawn Street and Inkle Street, but it is now fixed to the wall E of the door of the Public Library. The fifth line of the inscription was effaced by order, it is said, of one of the presbyterian ministers of the burgh, who thought

it savoured too much of prayer for the dead. Grose says that in his time there was at one of the corners of the wall a statue of the Virgin with the motto below:—

'Hac ne vade via nisi dixeris Ave Maria
Sit semper sine vae, qui tibi dicit Ave.'

The wall remained nearly entire till 1781, when the Earl of Abercorn sold the stones to the feuars of the New Town, who used them for building their houses, and a portion near Seedhill Bridge remained till after the middle of the 19th century. The first tower that was erected seems to have had insecure foundations, as it fell. The last abbot, John Hamilton (1525-45), rebuilt it at immense cost, but about the close of the century it again 'fell with its own weight, and with it the Quire of the church;' at least so says Hamilton of Wishaw, but another account states that it was struck by lightning. In 1557 a body of Reformers attacked the abbey, 'burnt all the ymages and ydols and popish stuff in the same,' and drove the monks out of the building, but owing to the somewhat unusual attachment of the people to the old faith, the abbey was 'steyked' against the reforming preachers, and in 1563 the charge was brought against the abbot of 'in the town of Paslay, Kirkyard and Abbey place thereof, openlie, publiclie, and plainlie, taking auricular confession in the said kirk, toun, kirkyaird, chalmeries, barns, middens, killogies thereof,' but he seems to have got off lightly. Although John Hamilton had properly ceased to be abbot in 1545, he retained the abbacy, by consent of the queen, in trust for his nephew, Lord Claud Hamilton. He adhered to the cause of Queen Mary, and was consequently in 1568 declared a traitor by Regent Murray, and in 1571 captured and hanged. Lord Claud, having been present at the battle of Langside in the Queen's interest, was forfeited, and the lands of the abbey were bestowed on Robert, son of William Lord Sempil, till 1585, when Lord Claud returned from England and was restored to his property and rights. Two years later the whole property which he had held hitherto merely as commendator, was erected into a temporal lordship, and granted to him and his heirs and assigns in fee, while he himself was created Lord Paisley. In 1652, his grandson and successor, the second earl, sold his opulent lordship to the Earl of Angus, from whom next year the larger part of it was purchased by Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald. Large portions were at different times sold by the Dundonald family, and in 1764 what remained was repurchased from Thomas, eighth Earl of Dundonald, by James, eighth Earl of Abercorn, to whose descendant, the Duke of Abercorn, it now belongs.

The church, when entire, appears to have consisted of a nave, choir, N transept, and a chapel known as the chapel of St Mirren and St Columba, which occupies the place where the S transept should have been. The total outside length of the building has been 265 feet. Internally the nave is 93 feet long and 59½ wide, including side aisles. The choir, which has no aisles, is 123½ feet long and 32 wide; and the transept is 35 feet wide, and the distance from the N wall to the wall of St Mirren's chapel is 92½ feet, all these measurements being internal. The walls of the choir only rise a foot or two above the level of the ground, but the piscina and sedilia still remain, as well as the foundations of the pillars on which rose the central tower. The N transept, with its magnificent, and finely traceried window, 25 feet high and 18 wide, was saved from demolition with so much of the rest of the building, by being claimed about 1758 by the heritors as their property. Within the choir lie the remains of King Robert III. and Marjory his daughter. When Queen Victoria visited Paisley in 1888, as already mentioned, she caused a recumbent Gothic cross of Sicilian marble to be placed over the royal tomb in commemoration of her visit. The nave, the only part now roofed, is still used as the parish church of Abbey parish. The W front contains a doorway with an arcade on each side, and on one side is a turret with a staircase. Above the doorway are three

windows. The present eastern gable of the church is in the centre merely a screen of modern masonry filling up the arch beneath the western wall of the centre tower. There is a porch at the W end of the N wall and at the E end of the S wall. On the wall of the former is a stone with the inscription in old English characters—

'Joh s d Lyhtgw abhas hujus monastii xx die mesis Januarii ano dm mccccxxiiii elegit fieri sua sepultura.'

The interior of the nave is fine, and the style of the triforium is somewhat peculiar. On each side five massive clustered columns, 17 feet in height, divide the nave from the aisles, and the pillar on each side at the W end is much thicker than the others, as if they had been meant originally to support the weight of western towers. 'From the imposts of the columns spring pointed arches with delicate and graceful mouldings. On the centre pillar to the south is sculptured in relief an antique coat of arms with grotesque supporters. From a floor formed above the first tier of arches spring those of the triforium. They are large and semicircular, springing from clustered columns.' Within these arches are included two pointed ones, with a short column between, and the space between the heads of these minor arches and that of the principal arch is open and finely cusped. From the top of the spandrils between each pair of arches a semi-hexagonal projection stands out supported by a double row of blocked corbels, which in their turn are supported by grotesque figures that seem as if groaning under the weight. The breadth of the triforium arches, as compared with their height, gives this part of the building a somewhat squat, not to say ungraceful look. In the clerestory over each circular triforium arch are two windows, and the clerestory gallery, while passing through the wall over the keystone of each triforium arch, passes out round the semi-hexagonal projection already mentioned, no doubt to afford a perfectly solid wall over each of the nave pillars, so that there may be firmer support for the roof. The whole style is Decorated. On the SW pillar are the old colours carried by the Renfrewshire militia from 1803 to 1855; and built into the walls are some old monuments removed from the floor. The original roof was finely groined, but of this only a small portion near the W end of the S aisle now remains. The whole nave underwent repair in 1788-89, but until about twenty years ago it remained in a very miserable condition. 'In 1859,' says Dr Cameron Lees, the historian of the Abbey, 'when I was inducted to the second charge, a more dreary place of worship it was impossible to conceive. It was like a charnel house. The burial-ground outside reached above the sill of the windows. The floor was earthen, and you were afraid if you stirred your foot you would rake up some old bones that lay uncomfortably near the surface.' Thanks to the exertions of the Rev. Mr Watson and of Dr Lees himself, several thousand pounds were collected and spent in remedying this state of things. The interior was cleared out and new pews put in. An organ was introduced, and many of the windows are now filled with stained glass, the principal being windows to the memory of Mr Thomas Coats of Ferguslie, the Spicers of Elderslie, the Earl of Glasgow, and the Whites of Overtoun. One, placed as a memorial of Sir William Wallace, was inserted by the St Andrew's Society of Glasgow. In the W end of the N aisle is a mural tablet, apparently erected to the memory of John Hamilton, the last abbot. The chapel of St Mirren and St Columba, better known as the Sounding Aisle, is on the S side on the site of the S transept. It is about 48 feet long by 24 wide, and the 15 feet of the floor at the E end is higher than the rest. This chapel was founded and endowed in 1499 by James Crawford of Kilywynnat, burgess of Paisley, and Elizabeth Galbraith his spouse, who were buried within the church, where their tombstone is still to be seen. The lands given for the support of the chaplain were those of Seedhill and Wellmeadow. Near the SE corner is the

piscina, and beneath the great eastern window the altar had stood. Beneath the window is a frieze, with three carved compartments on the N side and seven on the S side. What the figures represent is doubtful, but probably the seven on the S represent the seven sacraments, viz., matrimony, communion, extreme unction, ordination, confirmation, penance, and baptism. The eastern window is now filled with stained glass, placed there by the Duke of Abercorn in 1879 in memory of those members of the Abercorn family who are here buried, the family vault being beneath. There are other two monuments connected with the Abercorn family, but the great object of interest is the altar tomb known as Queen Bleary's tomb, and believed to have been erected in memory of Marjory Bruce, wife of Walter the High Steward, and only daughter of Robert Bruce, who was killed by a fall from her horse at Kuock, to the north of the town. According to Dr Boog, one of the ministers of the parish, who wrote an account of it in the *Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for 1831, this tomb has had rather a curious history. 'It retained,' he says, 'its original situation till John, Earl of Dundonald, who succeeded his brother William in 1704, having for his second lady married the Duchess-Dowager of Beaufort, her grace wishing, it is said, to have the chapel fitted up for the service of the Church of England, the tomb was then removed and placed in a corner of the Abbey Garden. This must have been prior to 1720, when Earl John died; his lady survived but a short time. The tomb, rebuilt in its original form, occupied this corner till the time that Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, resolving to feu off that part of the garden, found it in his way, and had it again removed or rather taken to pieces; and the stones of which it was composed were then laid aside and forgotten—so much forgotten that the writer of this, whose connection with Paisley took place in 1774, was above fourteen years in the place before knowing that such a monument had existed, or that its materials might possibly be discovered.' When the church was repaired, however, in 1788-89, the stones were found, and Dr Boog, with a care that does him the highest credit, had them carefully put together, though it was found that one side stone and one end stone were wanting. The figure itself had been left in the chapel, sunk in the pavement close by one of the walls. Whether it represents Lady Marjory or not must remain doubtful, but the fine carvings show that the person to whose memory the tomb had been raised must have been of high rank. It is certainly peculiar that the figures on the sides should be those of ecclesiastics. From the presence of a shield charged with a lion rampant some have imagined that it is the tomb of Euphemia Ross, wife of Robert II., but the lion rampant is also the cognisance of the family of Stewart of Blackhall, lineally descended from Robert III. The elaborately carved canopy at the head is particularly noteworthy and uncommon. A suspicion might arise that it does not belong to the tomb, and may have originally been over a canopied figure, but a minute inspection does not bear this out, and the top of the canopy, which in such a case would not be seen, is here elaborately carved with a representation of the crucifixion.

The popular name of the 'Sounding Aisle' is applied to the chapel on account of the wonderful echo, which was first described by Pennant with a considerable amount of exaggeration. 'The echo,' he says in his *Tour*, 'is the finest in the world. When the end door, the only one it has, is gently shut, the noise is equal to a loud peal of thunder. If you strike a single note of music you hear the same gradually ascending with a countless number of repetitions. If a good voice sings, or a musical instrument is well played on, the effect is inexpressibly fascinating, and almost of a celestial character. When a musical instrument is sounded it has the effect of a number of instruments of a like size and kind played in concert. A single instrument sounding a particular note, and then instantly its fifth or any other concordant note, both sounds can be heard,

as it were, running into and uniting with each other in a manner particularly agreeable. But the effect of a variety of instruments playing in concert is transcendently enchanting, and excites such emotions in the soul as to baffle the most vivid description, and there is a good deal more to the same effect. Either, however, Pennant was particularly keen-eared when he was at Paisley, or the reconstruction of the large altar tomb has injuriously affected the echo; at any rate it has become seriously injured since his day, for although it is still strong it can hardly now be described as dying away 'as if at an immense distance,' or 'diffusing itself through the circumambient air' with almost 'a celestial character.' To the N of the nave and the W of the Sounding Aisle was the cloister court, and the other buildings of the monastery seem to have stood to the SW, but of these no trace now remains. When the houses in Abbey Close were removed in 1874, an old foundation was found which was supposed to be that of the 'staitlie yett house' erected by Abbot Thomas Tervas. St Roque's chapel, which stood at the top of Castle Street, was pulled down in 1618, the materials being used in the erection of the town's hospital.

The original Low or Laigh Church was built in 1736, but the congregation removed in 1819 to St George's Church in George Street, which is a good Grecian building, erected in that year at a cost of £7000, and renovated in 1894 at an expense of about £2400. The organ and organ chamber were added in 1874, and in 1898 a hall, class-rooms, and lavatories at a cost of £1200. The High Church at Oakshawhead was built in 1756, and the steeple was added in 1770. The Middle Church was built in 1782; the Gaelic Church (St Columba), originally a chapel of ease, in High parish, in 1793; and Martyrs' Church, also originally a chapel of ease, in High parish, in 1835. The latter underwent extension in 1894-95. The South Church, originally a chapel of ease, in Laigh parish; and the North Church, originally a chapel of ease, in Middle parish, do not call for particular notice. The former was renovated in 1891 at a cost of £1650. Greenlaw is a chapel of ease under Abbey parish, and there is also Nethercraigs and Lawn Street mission, the hall for which was rebuilt in 1893. The Arthur Allison Memorial Hall was presented in 1893 to the kirk-session of Abbey parish for mission and Sunday school work. The Free High Church is a good building in the Norman style, with a massive square tower 100 feet high. The other Free churches are the Gaelic, Martyrs', Middle, Oakshaw, Sherwood, South, and St George's. The United Presbyterian churches are those of Abbey Close (1827), Canal Street (1783), George Street (1822), Thread Street (1808—all with over 1000 sittings each), Lylesland, Mossvale, Oakshaw Street, and St James' Church at Underwood Road, which, built in 1880-84, and replacing a former church erected in 1820 and with 1212 sittings, is particularly worthy of note. Cruciform in plan, it has a deep polygonal apse, wide side aisles, and twin transepts on each side. The whole interior is finished with stone, with open woodwork roof. The floor is laid in tessellated mosaic work. Behind the church are halls, class-rooms, session room, and vestry, and in the apse is an organ. There is a fine peal of bells in the spire, which rises to a height of 180 feet. The style is Early French Gothic; the number of sittings is 1100; and the total cost, exclusive of special gifts—such as the bells, reading desks, organ and screen, etc.—and the cost of site, was about £19,000. The spire first erected had to be removed in consequence of the failure of its foundation, and the present one is founded on iron cylinders filled with cement and sunk about 40 feet into the underlying clay. There are also a Reformed Presbyterian church, a Congregational church at Old Sneddon, an Evangelical Union church in Gilmour Street, 3 Baptist churches, a United Original Seceders church, built in 1893 at a cost of fully £3000, and seated for 500 persons; a Unitarian church, a Primitive Methodist church, a New Jerusalem church, Trinity Episcopal church (1828; chancel and transepts, 1884; 600 sittings), St Bar-

nabas Episcopal mission station, and two Roman Catholic churches, St Mirren's (1808; 1008 sittings) and St Mary's (1891; 900 sittings); but none of them call for more particular notice, except the Coats Memorial Baptist Church (1894), which is by far the grandest of the Paisley churches. The style of the edifice throughout is an adaptation of the most perfect period of Gothic art—namely, that of the 12th and 13th centuries. The plan is of Cruciform outline, but to meet more advantageously the requirements of Protestant worship the nave is made broader and shorter than the usual Cathedral proportion, while the external aisles attached to it are reserved for passage ways only. The transepts on either side are narrower than the nave, and their aisles are likewise unseated. The means for celebrating the sacrament of baptism is provided prominently in the chancel, and is elaborately treated in marble. A very important feature of the design is the tower, reared on the intersection of the nave and transepts. Starting above the main arches of the church roof on an oblong plan, the tower, reaching the first stage above the roof, resolves into a pure square, and is thus carried up to accommodate the sound-chamber and next the belfry. The latter presents two double windows, all richly treated with shafts and carved work. The richest effects, however, are seen in the chancel, which is lighted by three tall lancet windows. The sills are 22 feet above the chancel floor. The wall surface under the sills is filled with three elaborately carved panels of alabaster, the work of Mr Robert Bridgman, Lichfield. The central panel is a representation of the baptism of our Saviour, that on the left representing the Nativity and Adoration, while that on the right hand represents the Last Supper. A magnificent organ, one of the finest in Europe it is said, has been erected. The architect for the whole works was Mr Hippolyte Blanc, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh, and the edifice has been erected in memory of the late philanthropist, Thomas Coats of Ferguslie.

Schools.—The Grammar School and Academy dates as an institution from 1576, and stood originally in School Wynd, on the site of the manse of the chaplain of St Ninian's chapel in Abbey Church. In 1756 it was removed to another building farther up the wynd; and in 1864 a new school, which is a handsome Tudor building, with accommodation for 580 scholars, was provided at a cost of about £3478. Up till 1873 it was managed by the town council and a committee of subscribers, but then in terms of the Education Act it passed into the hands of the School Board. It is at present conducted by a rector, eight masters, and two mistresses. A new grammar school has been constructed at Crossflat, Glasgow Road, for which a sum of £15,000 was in 1894 apportioned to the School Board by the trustees of the late W. B. Barbour. It was estimated to cost about £19,000. The John Neilson Educational Institution on Oakshawhead was erected and endowed in 1851-52 from a bequest of £20,000 made by Mr John Neilson of Nethercommon. It is a handsome building in the form of a Greek cross with a central dome, and the work is carried on by six masters and five mistresses, and is under the control of the Paisley Educational Trust. Under the burgh school board are twelve public schools—East, West, North, South, Campbell, Carbrook Street, Ferguslie, George Street, Central, Stevenson Street, Stow, Williamsburgh, and Ferguslie (half time), and these, with total accommodation for 8354 pupils, have an average attendance of about 8100, and grants amounting to over £8700. A new public school is to be built in Carbrook Street, with accommodation for 800. It is also proposed to erect a new Technical School in George Street. The other schools are the Industrial school, Miss Kibble's Reformatory Institution (1859), and three Roman Catholic schools; also, St Margaret's Convent school (middle class). The Government School of Art and Design, established in 1848, is not far from the County Buildings.

Municipality, etc.—After the crown charter of 1665, Paisley was in all but the election of a member of par-

liament on the same footing as a royal burgh, and by the Reform Act of 1833 it was made a parliamentary burgh. The municipal government is carried on by a provost, six bailies, a treasurer, and sixteen councillors, who also act as police commissioners and water and gas commissioners. The



Seal of Paisley.

police force in their employment is 68 officers (1 to every 1053 of the population), and the superintendent's salary is £290. The gasworks are at the NW of the town. They were originally established in 1823 by a joint-stock company with a capital of £16,000. In 1845 their management was transferred to the police commis-

sioners, and afterwards to the town council. They were largely extended in 1896. It is proposed to introduce the electric light. The first water supply was introduced by a joint-stock company in 1834-38, the water being brought from Stanley Dam, about 2 miles to the SW. Since 1870 it has also been drawn through the Stanley filters from works at Nethertrees about 7 miles distant, constructed in 1869-70 at a cost of £77,000, the receiving tank at Stanley being about 10 feet higher than the top of the High Church steeple, or nearly 300 feet above the level of the greater part of the town. Power for further extension was obtained in 1875-76, and new works carried out between that and 1881 at a cost of £20,000. The new reservoir then constructed at Glenburn has storage accommodation for 80,000,000 gallons. In order to meet the extra consumption of water through the extension of the water supply to Kilbarchan, an additional filter was constructed at Craigenfeoch in 1893 capable of filtering 60,000 gallons a day. A further extension was proposed in 1896-97 at a cost of about £50,000. The system is under the management of the town council. A new fire-engine station was erected in 1896-97; and a steam roller for the macadamised roads was in 1894 added to the property of the burgh at a cost of £500. The corporation property was in 1833 estimated to be worth £58,125, and the debts on it were £33,000, but the unsuccessful attempt to deepen the Cart proved such a heavy drain that in 1843, during a period of great commercial depression, the authorities had to suspend payment, and not till 1877 was the town again clear of debt. The corporation revenue in 1894-95 was £15,810, exclusive of £105,133 from the water and other trusts; and the revenue of the Cart trust estate was £1344. The trade societies representing the old trade incorporations are the old weavers, maltmen, hammermen, grocers, and merchants. The town has a head post office, with district branches. The Paisley Bank was established in 1787, and the Paisley Union Bank a few years after, but the former was merged in the British Linen Company's Bank in 1837, and the latter in the Union Bank of Scotland in 1838, while the Paisley Commercial Bank, established in 1839, was soon amalgamated with the Western Bank. The banks at present in Paisley are branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Clydesdale, Commercial, National, Royal, and Union Banks. There is also a branch of the National Security Savings Bank, a tramway company, and several good hotels. The newspapers are the *Daily Express* (1874), the *Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette and Paisley Herald* (1853), and the *Paisley Chronicle* (1885), both published on Saturday, and the *Paisley Mirror* (1894), published on Friday. There are four Masonic lodges, the Royal Victoria Eye Infirmary, Paisley Philosophical Institution, a juridical society, lodges of Good Templars (with a hall erected in 1881), Foresters, Shepherds, Free Gardeners, Rechabites, and Oddfellers, four Co-operative Societies, numerous friendly

societies, Liberal and Conservative clubs and associations, two theatres, a Young Men's Christian Association, a Christian Benevolent Society, a Mission to the Deaf and Dumb, a Sabbath School Union, an Art Institute, an Association for Improving the Condition of the People, an Heritable Property Investment Society, two Building Societies, a branch of the Bible Society, several curling, bowling, bicycle, lawn tennis, rowing, skating, angling, cricket, and football clubs, several horticultural societies, Renfrewshire Agricultural Society, an Ornithological Society, a Burns Club, a Tannahill Club, a Philharmonic Society, a Choral Union, and Rifle Volunteers. The burgh has besides a Convalescent Home at West Kilbride. There is a weekly market on Thursday, and fairs on the third Thursday of February and May, and the second Thursday of August (St James's Day) and November. At that in August there are general holidays, and Paisley races are held. Ordinary sheriff courts for the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire are held every Tuesday during session, sheriff small-debt courts every Thursday during session, and justice of peace courts every Friday.

Paisley returns a member to serve in parliament. Parliamentary constituency (1895) 9322, municipal constituency 11,110, including 1788 females. Valuation (1874) £148,946, (1884) £223,366, (1895) £295,443. Pop. (1733) 3396, (1753) 4195, (1801) 24,324, (1811) 29,541, (1821) 38,500, (1841) 48,125, (1851) 47,952, (1861) 47,406, (1871) 43,240, (1881) 55,638, (1891) 66,425, of whom 35,746 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 13,594, uninhabited 652, building 43.

Paisley has produced many notable men, and indeed a somewhat apocryphal story is told that at a gathering in town when the toast of 'the Poets of Paisley' was proposed, every man in the room rose to reply! Among the poets and distinguished men, natives of the place, may be mentioned George A. Clark (1823-73); Sir Peter Coats, philanthropist (1808-90); Thomas Coats of Fergulie (1809-83), public benefactor, and his son Sir Thomas, created a baronet in 1894; Alexander Dunlop, father of William Dunlop, Principal of Glasgow University from 1690 to 1700; James Fillans (1808-52), sculptor, who, though born at Wilsontown in Lanarkshire, was removed to Paisley so early that he may be claimed as a native; William Findlay (1792-1847), minor poet; John Henning (1771-1851), sculptor; William Kennedy (1799-1849), minor poet; John Love, D.D. (1756-1825), an eminent divine; Andrew Park (1807-63), minor poet; Andrew Picken (1788-1833), miscellaneous writer; Ebenezer Picken (1769-1816), minor poet and miscellaneous writer; David Semple (1808-78), author of *St Mirin* and other works on local history; Robert A. Smith (1780-1829), musical composer, who, although born in England, was the son of a Paisley 'body,' and was himself brought to the place at a very early age; Andrew Symington, D.D. (1785-1853), professor of theology in the Reformed Presbyterian Church; Tannahill (1774-1810), poet; Dr James Thomson, the first professor of divinity in the Relief Church; Alexander Wilson (1766-1813), minor poet, miscellaneous writer, and American ornithologist; Professor John Wilson, 'Christopher North' (1785-1854), poet and essayist; his brother, James Wilson (1795-1856), naturalist; and William Rae Wilson (1772-1849), the eminent traveller. Distinguished men connected with the place, but not natives, have been Patrick Adamson (1543-91), Archbishop of St Andrews; Rev. James Begg (1809-83), Free Church leader, who was minister of the Middle parish from 1832 to 1835; Robert Boyd of Trochrig (1578-1627), Principal of Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, and finally minister of Paisley, but the people, headed by the Master of Paisley, brother of the Earl of Abercorn, and his mother, offered such opposition to his ministry that he retired; Robert Brodie (1807-71), benefactor to the town; Rev. Robert Findlay (1721-1814), professor of theology in Glasgow University; Andrew Knox (d. 1632), minister of Paisley, afterwards Bishop of the Isles, and subsequently of Raphoe in Ireland; Rev. Robert Miller (d. 1752), author of the *History of the Propagation of Christianity*,

who was minister from 1709; William Motherwell—who by education may almost be counted a Paisley man—(1797-1835), poet, antiquary, and journalist; Thomas Smeaton (1536-83), Principal of Glasgow University; Alexander Smith (1829-67), poet and author, who here followed for some time his profession as a pattern designer; Dr Robert Watt (1774-1819), author of the *Bibliotheca Britannica*; and Dr John Witherspoon (1722-94), minister of the Laigh parish, afterwards president of the College of New Jersey, theological writer.

The parish of Paisley until 1891 had a detached part separated from the main portion by a narrow strip of Abbey parish, and within this detached part was a detached part of Abbey parish. The Boundary Commissioners united the Paisley detached part to the main portion by annexing a portion of the intervening part of Abbey parish, and the detached part of Abbey parish was then transferred to the Paisley parish. The parish of Paisley is divided ecclesiastically into the High, Laigh, and Middle parishes, all within the burgh, and all till 1736 forming part of Abbey parish. The *quoad sacra* parish of Martyrs' is partly taken from Abbey parish and partly from High Church parish, that of North Church from Middle Church parish, that of St Columba from High Church parish, that of South Church from Abbey parish and Laigh Church parish. The populations in 1891 were—9425 in High Church parish, 6075 in Laigh Church parish, 5715 in Middle Church parish, 11,086 in Martyrs', 7989 in North, 2409 in St Columba's, and 7901 in South, the rest being in Abbey parish.

The PRESBYTERY OF PAISLEY comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Abbey-Paisley, Eastwood, High Church Paisley, Houstoun, Inchinnan, Kilbarchan, Laigh Parish Paisley, Lochwinnoch, Mearns, Middle Parish Paisley, Neilston, and Renfrew; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Barrhead, Bridge of Weir, Caldwell, Cardonald, Elderslie, Greenbank, Johnstone, Levern, Linwood, Martyrs' Paisley, North Paisley, South Paisley, St Columba's Paisley, Pollokshaws, and Thornliebank; and the chapels of Shawlands (Eastwood), Laigh Cartside (Johnstone), Howwood (Lochwinnoch), Greenlaw (Paisley), and the mission stations of Nethercraigs and Lawn Street (Paisley). It meets at Paisley on the first Wednesdays of February, May, July, September, and December, and on the third Wednesdays of March and October. The Free Church has also a presbytery of Paisley with 8 churches in Paisley, 2 at Pollokshaws, and 9 at respectively Barrhead, Bridge of Weir, Houstoun, Inchinnan, Johnstone, Lochwinnoch, Neilston, Nitshill, and Renfrew, and a preaching station at Elderslie. The U.P. presbytery of Paisley includes 8 churches at Paisley, 2 at Beith, 2 at Johnstone, and 6 at respectively Bridge of Weir, Kilbarchan, Kilmalcolm, Langbank, Lochwinnoch, and Renfrew.

See also Cosmo Innes' *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet* (Edinb., Maitland Club, 1832); Mackie's *Historical Description of the Abbey and Town of Paisley* (Glasg. 1835); Parkhill's *History of Paisley* (Paisley, 1857); *Memorial of the Inauguration of the Fountain Gardens* (Paisley, 1868); *Memorial of the Inauguration of the Free Library and Museum* (Paisley, 1871); Semple's *St Mirin, an Historical Account of Old Houses, Old Families, and Olden Times in Paisley* (Paisley, 1872; with supplements in 1873 and 1874); Brown's *History of the Paisley Grammar School* (Paisley, 1875); *Lichens from an Old Abbey: Monastery of Paisley* (Paisley, 1876); Gilmour's *Paisley Weavers of Other Days* (Paisley, 1876; 2d ed. 1879), and his *Gordon's Loam, Paisley, Sixty-two Years Ago* (Paisley, 1881); Dr J. Cameron Lees' *The Abbey of Paisley, from its Foundation to its Dissolution* (Paisley, 1878); Craig's *Historical Notes on Paisley and its Neighbourhood* (Paisley, 1881); William Hector's *Vanduarra, Odds and Ends, Personal, Social, and Local, from Recollections of Bypassed Times* (Paisley, 1881); and *Memorial of the Inauguration of the Clark Hall* (Paisley, 1882).

Palace, a mansion of 1882 in Crailing parish, Roxburghshire, 4 miles NNE of Jedburgh.

Palace-Brae. See BLAIRINGONE.

Palace-Craig and Faskine. See FASKINE.

Paldy or Palladius. See FORDOUN.

Palnackie. See BUTTLE.

Palnure Burn, a rivulet of Minnigaff parish, W Kirkcudbrightshire, rising at an altitude of 612 feet above sea-level, and running 1½ miles south-south-westward—for the first 1¼ mile along the boundary with Girthon, and for the last 1½ mile along that with Kirkmabreck—till it falls into the Creec at a point 2¾ miles NNW of Creetown. It is navigable to Palnure or Palnure Bridge, a village in Minnigaff parish, on the right bank of the stream, with a small quay for vessels of 60 tons, and a station on the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway, 3¼ miles ESE of Newton-Stewart. Lead and copper have been found at Palnure, but the workings have been abandoned.—*Oral. Surv.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Pananich. See PANNANICH WELLS.

Panbride, a hamlet and a coast parish of SE Forfarshire. The hamlet lies 1¼ mile NNE of the post-town, Carnoustie.

The parish, containing also MUIRDRUM village and the NEWTON OF PANBRIDE suburb of CARNOUSTIE, with the fishing villages of West Haven and East Haven, is bounded N by Carnyllie, NE by Arbirlot, SE by the German Ocean, SW by Barry, and W by Monikie. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies between 9 furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 6614 acres, of which 298½ are foreshore and 9 water. This area includes the former Inverpeffer detached portion of St Vigeans parish, comprising 1108 acres, which was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Panbride. Monikie Burn, coming in from Monikie parish, runs 4½ miles south-eastward across the interior to the sea between East and West Haven. Its dell, called Battie's Den, is mostly flanked by steep or mural rocky banks, 20 to 50 feet high, and is spanned, at a romantic spot, by a bridge taking over the road from Dundee to Arbroath. Another rivulet, also coming in from Monikie, and traversing a similar dell, runs 2¼ miles east-south-eastward across the northern interior, next 1½ mile south-south-eastward along the north-eastern boundary, and next 1½ mile through the interior, till it falls into Monikie Burn at a point ¼ mile NE of the parish church. The coast, closely followed for 2¼ miles by the Dundee and Arbroath Joint railway, is low but very rocky, with a pebbly beach, and shows a series of ancient sea-margins some way from the present shore line. The interior presents for the most part a flat appearance, but is diversified by the dells of the rivulets, and rises gently to 300 feet at Pitlivie and 487 at the northern boundary. The predominant rocks are Devonian. Sandstone of excellent quality for masonry is quarried; sandstone of the slaty kind, which yields the Arbroath paving-stone, is comparatively plentiful; and limestone exists, but not abundantly nor of good quality. The soil on the seaboard is sandy; in the central district is clay or loam; and towards the W and N is moorish. Rather more than three-fourths of all the land is arable, and some 600 acres are under wood. The inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing and agricultural pursuits, and some are employed in the Panbride bleach-works. The barony of Panbride belonged for several ages to the ancestors of the historian Hector Boece (1465-1536), who himself, however, appears to have been a native of Dundee; whilst the barony of Panmure passed by marriage about 1224 to Sir Peter de Maule, ancestor of the Earl of Dalhousie. PANMURE HOUSE, noticed separately, is the principal residence; and the Earl is sole proprietor. Panbride is in the presbytery of Arbroath and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £225. The parish church, at Panbride hamlet, is a cruciform Gothic edifice of 1851. At the E gable of it is the burial vault of the Earls of Panmure, erected by George, third Earl, in 1681. A Free church was built in 1856; and two public schools, Muirdrum and Panbride, with respective accommodation for 50 and 274 children have an average attendance of about

30 and 225, and grants amounting to over £22 and £230. Valuation (1884) £11,711, 13s. (1893) £12,743, plus £1941 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1538, (1831) 1268, (1861) 1299, (1871) 1331, (1881) 1395, (1891) 1741, of whom 909 were in Newton of Panbride and West Haven; of ecclesiastical parish (1891) 1625.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Panhope, a bay on the E side of Flotta island, Orkney. Looking towards Burray island, it enters from the SE of Scapa Flow; penetrates $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-westward, with a mean breadth of from 7 to 2 furlongs; forms an excellent natural harbour or 'hope'; and took the prefix of its name from a salt-pan formerly worked on its shores.

Pannure House, a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, in Panbride parish, Forfarshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW. of Carnoustie. Standing 350 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by beautiful gardens and policies, 550 acres in extent, it commands a fine prospect, especially to the S and the E. In 1852-55 it was almost rebuilt from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, and now is a spacious and stately edifice in the French Renaissance style of architecture. Near it are the foundations of an ancient castle, long the seat of the Barons of Pannure. That barony was acquired by marriage about the year 1224 by Sir Peter de Maule, whose thirteenth descendant in 1646 was raised to the Scottish peerage as Baron Maule of Brechin and Navar and Earl of Pannure. Both titles were forfeited by the fourth Earl for his share in the '15; but that of Baron Pannure, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was conferred in 1831 on his great-great-nephew, the second son of the eighth Earl of Dalhousie; and his son, Fox Maule Ramsay (1801-74), succeeded in 1860 to the earldom of Dalhousie. See BRECHIN, CAMBUSTANE, and DALHOUSIE CASTLE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Pannanich Wells, an inland watering-place in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, near the right bank of the Dee, 2 miles ENE of Ballater. Its four chalybeate wells, all near one another, on the N side of Pannanich Hill (1896 feet), are said to have been discovered by an old woman about the year 1760, and soon began to attract notice for their medicinal virtue. They differ somewhat one from another in properties, but all contain carbonates of iron and lime, with small proportions of other ingredients; are chalybeate, stimulant, and tonic; and have been found beneficial for gravelly, scorbutic, and scrofulous complaints. Under date 3 Oct. 1870, the Queen writes in *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* (1884)—'I had driven with Beatrice to Pannanich Wells, where I had been many years ago. Unfortunately almost all the trees which covered the hills have been cut down. We got out and tasted the water, which is strongly impregnated with iron, and looked at the bath and at the humble but very clean accommodation in the curious little old inn, which used to be very much frequented. Brown formerly stayed here for a year as servant, and then quantities of horses and goats were there.' The late Sir James Thompson Mackenzie of Glenmuick greatly improved the accommodation for visitors to the wells.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Papa, one of the smaller of the Shetland Islands, about a mile N of the nearest point of Burra island, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Scalloway. On the reconstruction of the parishes of Bressay and Lerwick by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, Papa was transferred from the former to the latter parish. It comprises only 148 acres. Pop. (1881) 14, (1891) 23.

Papa Sound, a strait between Stronsay and Papa Stronsay islands, in Orkney. Making a semicircular curve of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, it has a breadth of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile, and projects into Stronsay a bay that forms an excellent harbour, well sheltered by Papa Stronsay.

Papa, Sound of, a strait in the W of Shetland, between the Ness of Melby on the Mainland and Papa Stour island. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 mile broad at the narrowest; and it is swept by a rapid, dangerous, tidal current.

Papa Stour, an island of Walls parish, Shetland.

Lying on the S side of the entrance of St Magnus Bay, 34 miles NW of Lerwick, it is separated by the Sound of Papa, 1 mile broad at the narrowest, from the north-western extremity of the Mainland section of Walls, and measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length west-north-westward, whilst its breadth varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is engirt, at near distances, by picturesque porphyritic stacks, shooting vertically from the sea like stupendous towers or castellated keeps; on its S side is pierced by several magnificent and very curious caves, the abodes of numerous seals; is indented by several small voes or creeks, which afford shelter to fishing-boats; and has excellent beaches for drying fish, which were used for that purpose in the 18th century by a great fishing company. The surface rises at Hoo Field to 115, at Virda Field to 288, feet above sea-level; and is disposed partly in arable land, with a generally fertile soil, partly in common pasture, naturally good, but much injured by maltreatment. Papa Stour was a northern centre of the early Culdees, serving as a sort of Iona to Shetland; and retained till a recent period the ancient Norwegian sword dance noticed in Sir Walter Scott's *Pirate*. It contains the Established church of Papa chapelry, a post office under Lerwick, and a public school. Pop. (1881) 254, (1891) 244.

Papa Stronsay, an island of Stronsay and Eday parish, Orkney, lying off the NE of Stronsay island, and separated from it by Papa Sound, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad at the narrowest. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length and breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; is low and flat; has so fertile a soil as might render it, under proper management, one continuous cornfield; and contains vestiges of two pre-Reformation chapels and the site of an ancient burying-ground. Pop. (1881) 23, (1891) 27.

Papa Westray, an island of Westray parish, Orkney, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the northern part of Westray island, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a direct line N by E of Kirkwall, but 25 by the shortest sea-route. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its breadth varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile. The surface culminates in North Hill (156 feet), beyond which the northern extremity forms a bold and lofty headland, the Mull of Papa, well known to mariners, and pierced with a cavern, from 48 to 60 feet wide, and upwards of 70 feet high. The southern half is partly occupied by a fresh-water lake, the Loch of St Tredwall ($7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), on an islet in which are ruins of a pre-Reformation chapel. The soil, to the extent of some 1000 acres, is very fertile, and under regular cultivation. Midway along the E coast is a pastoral islet, the Holm of Papa, which is denized by myriads of sea-fowl. The whole island of Papa Westray, with the exception of a small glebe, belongs to a single proprietor, Thomas Traill (b. 1822; suc. 1840). His mansion, Holland, stands near the middle of the island, in which are also a remarkably large Piets' house and three vitrified cairns, and which was the scene of the death of Ronald, Earl of Orkney, by the hand of Thorfinn, Earl of Caithness. Anciently a separate and independent parish, Papa Westray, though now annexed to Westray, has still its own parish church, besides a Free church, a public school, and a post office under Kirkwall. Pop. (1881) 345, (1891) 337.

Papigoe, a coast village in Wick parish, Caithness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Wick town.

Paplay. See HOLM.

Paps of Jura. See JURA.

Park, an elegant Grecian mansion of 1822, with beautiful grounds, in Drumoak parish, Aberdeenshire, close to the Dee's left bank, and 1 mile SW of Park station on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 11 miles WSW of Aberdeen. The estate, which was anciently part of a royal chase, was given by David II. to Walter Moigne, but so early as 1348 was by John Moigne disposed of to Alexander Irvine of Drum. It was sold by the Irvine family in 1737 to Mr Duff of Culter; in 1807 to Thomas Burnett for £9000; in 1821 to William Moir; and in 1839 for £28,000 to Mr Kinloch. The present proprietor is James Penny, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Park, a mansion in Ordiquhill parish, Banffshire, 1½ mile SSE of Cornhill station on the Huutly and Banff section of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 8½ miles SW by W of Banff. It was enlarged in 1829, and is a spacious and handsome edifice. Its owner is Thomas Duff Gordon-Duff, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1892). See BOTRIPHNE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Park. See LOCHS.

Park Burn. See MAAR.

Parkfoot. See LONGCROFT.

Parkgate, a hamlet in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire, 8 miles NNE of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

Parkgate, a hamlet in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the coast of the Dee estuary, 2½ miles S of Kirkcudbright town.

Park Hall, a mansion in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ mile ESE of Polmont station.

Parkhill. See KILMUIR-EASTER.

Parkhill, a mansion in New MACHAR parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left side of the Don, ¾ mile ESE of Parkhill station upon the Formartine and Buchan branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 7½ miles NNW of Aberdeen. A handsome and commodious edifice, it has extensive, well-wooded grounds of great beauty, and commands a superb view up the valley of the Don. Its owner is Alexander Gordon-Cuming-Skene, Esq. of Pitlurg (b. 1857; suc. 1882).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Parkhill, an estate, with a modern mansion, in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles N of Arbroath.

Parkhill, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, 3 furlongs N of Polmont station.

Park House, a mansion in Inchinnan parish, Renfrewshire, 2½ miles NW of Renfrew.

Parkhouses, a village in Wilton parish, Roxburghshire, 2½ miles NNE of Hawick.

Park, Loch. See BOTRIPHNE.

Park Place, a castle in Old Luce parish, Wigtonshire, 5 furlongs WSW of Glenluce village. Crowning a flat-topped eminence in the midst of a little wood on the W side of the Water of Luce, and built by Thomas Hay in 1590, it is a lofty turreted edifice, with crows-stepped gables, itself conspicuous, and commanding a wide view. It was deserted for Dunragit about 1830, and now is only partially occupied by labourers.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Partick, a police burgh in the Partick parliamentary division of Lanarkshire and in the parish of Govan, on the N of the Clyde and the W of the Kelvin, adjacent to the W extremity of Glasgow. Partick is of very ancient date, for King Morken, traditionally associated with St Mungo (see GLASGOW), had a residence at Pertmet, which is supposed to be Partick, and in the chartulary of Glasgow mention is early and frequently made of Perdeyc or Perthik. In our article GOVAN it has been mentioned that lands at Perdeyc were among those granted by David I. to the Bishop of Glasgow in 1136; and within the next century there was an episcopal residence at the place, for in 1277 we find a grant made by Maurice, Lord of Luss, of wood for the repair of the Cathedral, and this document is dated from 'Perthik,' where Luss is presumed to have been at the time on a visit to the bishop. In the chartulary there is also a notarial instrument bearing on the arbitration by the Bishops of Dunkeld, Brechin, Orkney, and Galloway, on certain differences that had arisen between Bishop William of Glasgow and his chapter. This deed bears date 30 June 1362, '*apud manerium dicti domini Glasguensis episcopi de Perthik.*' An old castellated building, which stood immediately to the W of the junction of the Kelvin and Clyde, and the ruins of which remained down till about 1836, used to be regarded as the remains of this residence; but it was really of much later date. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, describes it as built in 1611 by Archbishop Spottiswoode, but this is a mistake; for though the building was undoubtedly erected in or about 1611, the work was carried out, not for Spottis-

woode, but for George Hutcheson, the founder of Hutchesons' Hospital, Glasgow. That this is so is abundantly proved by the contract (still in existence) for its construction entered into between Hutcheson and William Miller, mason in Kilwinning, in which the standard foot, by which the various dimensions of the building were to be settled, is specially declared to be 'ye said George's awn fute.' Hamilton of Wishaw, in his *Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark*, also writes to the same effect:—'Where Kelvin falls into Clyde is the house of Pertique, a well-built and convenient house, well planted with barren timber, large gardens enclosed with stone walls, which formerly belonged to George Hutcheson, founder of the Hospital Hutcheson in Glasgow.' It is possible, however, that Hutcheson's house may have been built on the site of the bishop's residence, and though no traces of the latter have come down to recent times, the early references leave no doubt of the fact of its existence.

At the close of the 18th century, according to Dr Strang, Partick was 'a rural village, nestling among umbrageous trees, and standing by the side of a limpid and gurgling stream, which flowed through its centre.' It was almost a Sabbath day's journey from Glasgow, and contained 'a dozen or two comfortable and clean cottages,' among which the most noteworthy was a public-house known as 'The bun and yill house,' to which a club of jovial spirits used every Saturday, at the proper season, to resort for a dinner of duck and green peas. From this condition Partick was first awakened up about forty years ago, when villas began to be built about it, and now an excellent villa quarter covers the whole of the north-western part of it. The rest of it is devoted to 'lands' for the artisan class, and the streets are busy with din and bustle, while the noise of the riveters' hammers breaks loudly in from the adjacent boiler and shipbuilding works, where most of the working-class inhabitants find employment. It communicates with the city and Whiteinch by tramway cars, and has extensive flour-mills, a post office with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, and a town-hall. (For churches, schools, etc., see article GOVAN.) In 1834, when Partick became a *quoad sacra* parish, the population was under 3000; in 1852, when the police burgh was originally constituted under the General Police Act of 1850, the population was 5337. The Lindsay Act was adopted in 1866, and the affairs are now, under the Police Act of 1892, managed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 10 commissioners. Parliamentary constituency (1894) 12,709; municipal, 9200. The income in 1893 was £22,630. Rental (1881) £130,628, (1893) £188,187. Pop. (1871) 17,707, (1881) 27,410, (1891) 36,538. Houses (1891) inhabited 7475, uninhabited 676, and building 234.

In 1887, as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, the commissioners of Partick acquired and laid out as a public park (now named the Victoria Park) some 50 acres of ground near the W end of the burgh. The park contains a pond for model yachts and waterfowl, the greater part of which is in winter available for skating. In the midst of a clump of trees, at the W end, part of an old quarry has been converted into a rock garden, and here also, when the work of laying out the ground was proceeding, there was discovered the remains of a grove of fossil trees of carboniferous age. These show, in the shaly rock, a number of boles and spreading roots, which have been all carefully cleared and exposed. They are now protected from the weather by a roofed building, erected by public subscription through the exertions of some of the members of the Glasgow Geological Society. Sixteen acres of agricultural land to the NW of the park are to be included in it when the tenant's lease expires, in a year or two. To the W of the park, and standing within grounds an acre and a half in extent, is the Orphanage of the Glasgow Institution for Orphan and Destitute Girls, opened in 1891, and accommodating 60 girls. To the W of Partick is Whiteinch, with a population employed in the adjoining shipbuilding yards.

Parton, a post-office hamlet and a parish of central Kirkcudbrightshire. The hamlet, lying near the northern shore of the lakelike expansion of the river Dee, has a station on the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Castle-Douglas, and near it is a slate quarry.

The parish, containing also CORSOCK village, is bounded NW and N by Balmacellan, E by Kirkpatrick-Durham, SE by Crossmichael, and SW by Balmaghie and Kells. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $16,248\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $407\frac{1}{2}$ are water. URR Water flows $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward along all the eastern boundary; and two of its affluents, Crogo and Plan Burns, trace part of the northern and south-eastern boundaries. The KEN and the DEE, from the middle of Loch Ken to the middle of the lake-like expansion of the Dee, a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, wind along all the south-western border, here widening to 700 feet, and there narrowing to 100. Dullarg Burn runs to Loch Ken along the north-western boundary, and Barend Burn through the interior, whilst Boreland and Craichie Burns fall into the Dee. Of seven lakes and lakelets, much the largest is CORSOCK Loch ($2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 550 feet), in the NE corner of the parish. A chalybeate spring of small note is on Little Mochrum Farm; and another on Upper Dullarg Farm, supposed to be similar to the old spa of Moffat, at one time drew considerable attention, but has been destroyed by draining operations. Sinking along Loch Ken and the Dee to 150, along Urr Water to 250, feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 619 feet near Boghall, 737 near Shaw, 850 at Glenhead Hill, and 1038 at Mochrum Fell. The rocks are mainly Silurian; and slates of tolerable quality, though inferior to English, have been quarried in the northern vicinity of Parton hamlet. The soil of the arable lands is mostly light, incapable of yielding heavy crops. From the middle of the 15th to the middle of the 19th century Parton barony was held by the Glendonwyn family; now it belongs to Benjamin Rigby Murray, Esq. His seat, Parton Place, is situated on a rising ground, with fine old trees, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE of Parton station, and commands a fine view of the broad part of the Dee. Other mansions, noticed separately, are CORSOCK and GLENLAIR. Antiquities are remains of Corsock Castle, an old causeway across the Dee below the influx of the Ken, two artificial circular mounds near Parton village, two cairns, and remains of the old parish church (1592), which now is used as a family burying-place, and whose carved oak pulpit of 1598 has found its way to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Giving off a portion to Corsock *quoad sacra* parish, Parton is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £320. The present parish church, at Parton hamlet, was built in 1834. The public school, with accommodation for 118 children, has an attendance of about 50, and a grant of over £60. Pop. (1801) 426, (1831) 827, (1861) 764, (1871) 737, (1881) 716, (1891) 692, of whom 413 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 5, 1863-57.

Pathhead. See KIRKCALDY.

Pathhead, a village in the northern extremity of Crichton parish, Edinburghshire, on the right side of the river Tyne, in the eastern vicinity of the old decayed village of Ford, 5 miles ESE of Dalkeith, $3\frac{3}{4}$ N of Tynehead station on the Waverley route of the North British railway, and 11 SE of Edinburgh. Standing 500 feet above sea-level on the slope and crown of an ascent from the Tyne, it takes its name from being at the head of this ascent or path; extends along both sides of the road from Edinburgh to Lauder; and has charmingly picturesque environs, including parts of the Oxenford and Vogrie estates, but chiefly consisting of feus from the Crichton property. Its main street, straight and airy, consists in great measure of neat and substantial one-storey houses; a magnificent bridge over the Tyne, with five arches, each 80 feet high and 50 in span, connects it with Ford; and it has a Roman Catholic church (St Mary, 1872) and school, a police station,

and an inn. Pop. (1841) 843, (1861) 735, (1871) 667, (1881) 583, (1891) 545.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Pathhead. See CUMNOCK, NEW.

Path of Condie or Pathstruie, a small village, in Forteviot parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Water of May, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Forteviot station on the Caledonian railway. It has a post office (Pathstruie) under Forgandenny, a U.P. church, and a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Patie's Mill. See GALSTON.

Patiesmuir or Pettymuir, a village on the S border of Dunfermline parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Dunfermline.

Patna, a village in Straiton and Dalmellington parishes, Ayrshire, on the river Doon, with a station upon the Ayr and Dalmellington branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 10 miles SE of Ayr. Situated in a bleak, confined, tumulated landscape, and forming part of a mineral field rich in coal and ironstone, it has chiefly been built since the commencement of the 19th century. Its Straiton section consists for the most part of one-storey houses, arranged in a main street and a contiguous row; and the inhabitants are chiefly miners, or otherwise connected with the mineral traffic. Patna has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, railway telegraph, a handsome granite fountain (1872), an Established church, a U.P. church (1838), and a public school. The Established church was built as a chapel of ease in 1837, and in 1877 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. Pop. of village (1841) 231, (1861) 470, (1871) 766, (1881) 603, (1891) 456; of *g.s.* parish (1881) 1179, (1891) 908.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Pattack. See LAGGAN.

Pavilion. See ADDRESSAN.

Pavilion, a mansion in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of the Tweed, near the influx of Allan Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Melrose town. It was the Scottish seat of the Lords Somerville, the nineteenth and last of whom died in 1870; and it now belongs to the seventeenth Lord's daughter, the Hon Mrs Henry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Paxton House, a mansion in HUTTON parish, Berwickshire, near the left bank of the Tweed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs below the Union Bridge, and 5 miles W by S of Berwick. Built in the latter half of the 18th century, after designs by the celebrated Adam, it is an imposing dark freestone edifice, with handsome massive front, a very fine picture gallery, and a large and beautiful park. Its owner is Col. David Milne-Home, of Wedderburn (b. 1837; suc. 1890). George Home, his ancestor, was a member of the Mirror Club, and at Paxton was visited by Henry Mackenzie ('The Man of Feeling'), Lord Craig, and other leading literati. Paxton village, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the N, has an inn, a public school, Good Templar Hall and lodges, a horticultural society, a reading-room, and a post and money order office under Berwick. See MILNE-GRADEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Pearsie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire, near the right bank of Proseu Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Kirriemuir. Its owner is Alex. Maclagan Wedderburn, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Pease-Dean, a deep, thickly wooded ravine, traversed by a brook, in Cockburnspath parish, Berwickshire, extending 3 miles northward to the German Ocean at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Cockburnspath village. It is flanked by heights rising from 100 to 727 feet above sea-level; has steeply acclivitous sides; was regarded in the old times as a natural barrier against invasion of the east of Scotland by the English; and occasioned the line of the North British railway to deflect from a direct course south-eastward, and to run for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward along the crest of its left bank. The old road from Berwick to the Lothians, which crossed it near the mouth, and went down and up its steep sides in a series of zigzags, was the only route by which an English army could proceed on the E past the Lammermuirs; and on Oliver Cromwell's arrival at it in 1650 was reported by him to his parliament to be a place 'where one man to hinder was better than twelve

to make way.' A bridge of 1786, which crosses it on the line of the old road, measures 300 feet in length, 16 in breadth, and 127 in height; and was long regarded as one of the most wonderful structures in Scotland.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Peebles, a royal and police burgh, the county town of Peebleshire, and a parish in the same county. The town, 547 feet above sea-level, stands on the left bank of the Tweed, which here is joined from the N by Eddleston Water. It is 27 miles S of Edinburgh by the North British railway, 53½ by the Caledonian, and 22 by road; 53¾ ESE of Glasgow by rail, and 47 by road; 15¾ E by N of Biggar by rail; 19 E by N of Symington Junction; 18¾ WNW of Galashiels by rail, and 17¾ by road; 19 NW of Selkirk by road; and 54 NNE of Dumfries by road. Peebles has two railway stations, one of which is on the North British line from Edinburgh to Galashiels by Leadburn Junction, and the other of which is the terminus of the Peebles Branch of the Caledonian railway. The section of the former, between Edinburgh and Peebles, was opened for traffic in 1855, and the part between Peebles and Galashiels in 1864, at which date was also opened the Caledonian branch from Symington Junction to Peebles. A short line of railway connects the two systems—the North British and the Caledonian. Starting from the station of the latter, it runs along the right bank of the river, which it crosses by an iron bridge at the foot of Tweed-Green, and then joins the North British line. Omnibuses await the principal trains to take visitors to the Hydropathic Establishment and to the Tontine Hotel; and in the season a conveyance runs between Peebles and Neidpath Castle, about a mile to the west.

Peebles is built mainly on a peninsula formed by the river Tweed and Eddleston Water. The situation of the town is very beautiful, and at the same time somewhat secluded, owing to the lofty hills which entirely surround it. Near the river, and on either side of it, lie stretches of flat meadow-land, from which the ground slopes upwards. Upon the N ascent, the New Town, as it is called, is partly built. It contains the chief street of Peebles—the High Street. The New Town dates from the 16th century, when it was erected on a more secure site than that occupied by the Old Town. It was surrounded by a wall and defended by bastle-houses, but both the wall and the houses have now almost wholly disappeared. The names Northgate, Eastgate, Portbrae, however, still preserve the recollection of Peebles as a walled town. Beyond the western extremity of the High Street, numerous villas have been erected of late years, and the ground on the S bank of the Tweed has also been built upon to such an extent that the collection of houses there has been called by Chambers 'a species of third town which promises to exceed the others in dimensions.' The Old Town lies chiefly on the right bank of Eddleston Water. At one time it must have been of considerable size and importance, as it contained the church of St Andrew and that of the Holy Cross, as well as the abodes of the clergy. Of late years it too has been greatly enlarged by the erection of new houses and a large number of fine villas standing in their own grounds. The town of Peebles, says the author of the *The Beauties of Scotland* (1805), 'is, upon the whole, well built; its principal street is spacious and well paved, and terminates on the W in a stately church of modern architecture.' 'The town of Peebles,' wrote Dorothy Wordsworth in 1803, 'looks very pretty from the Neidpath road; it is an old town, built of grey stone.' 'The climate of Peebles,' says a third account of 1881, 'is exceedingly healthy. Though the town is 550 feet above sea-level, the air is not so cold as might be expected. . . . The surrounding hills, which almost envelop the town, form a barrier to the winds, and the full force of a storm is thus seldom felt. Mists are rare. Few of the houses are much affected with damp, on account of the soil whereon they are built being principally composed of gravel and sand.' The Tweed, at Peebles, is crossed by a stone bridge of five arches,

which seems to have been built about 1467. In 1835 it was widened, a change very necessary, since it was so narrow that foot passengers had to take refuge in recesses over the piers when carriages, etc., were crossing over. There are several bridges over Eddleston Water and an iron bridge over the Tweed, by means of which the railway crosses the river, while about a mile below the town, in a romantic glen, Sir John Adam Hay, Bart., has thrown across the Tweed also a much-admired wire bridge.

The town of Peebles contains altogether six places of worship. The new parish church, erected in 1885-87 at a cost of £9500, stands on the site of one which was built in 1779, and contains 1260 sittings. Of thirteenth century Gothic, with tower and crown 130 feet high, its east front faces the High Street, and its south front faces the bridge over the Tweed. Three silver communion cups bear date 1684. The Free church, erected in 1871-72, is situated at the eastern extremity of the town. It is a handsome building in the Early Pointed style, with a spire 100 feet high. It contains sittings for 610 persons. The West U.P. church was erected about 1832. It was originally a Relief church. The East U.P. church, commonly known as the Leckie Memorial Church, was erected in 1875-76 from designs by Messrs Peddie & Kinneir. It is built in the Gothic style, in the form of a parallelogram, with a massive broach spire at one angle. It has a very fine situation, as it is built on the slope which rises from Tweed-Green to High Street, and in consequence looks directly upon the river. St Peter's Episcopal church contains 220 sittings. A new chancel was added in 1882, and the interior much improved, when a new organ was added to the church. The pulpit is of beautiful marble, the font of Caen stone; and there is a stained-glass window in the chancel. The Roman Catholic church, St Joseph's, in Rosetta Road, replaced in 1858 a chapel of much smaller dimensions. The present one has accommodation for 300 persons.

So early as 1464 the bailies appointed Sir William Blaklok schoolmaster of the burgh; and in 1555 they agreed to provide the master with an 'honest chamber,' and also with the use of the tolbooth to teach his bairns reading and writing English. 'Latinists' are mentioned in 1559; and in 1563 the council ordained the master to wait on the bairns, and not to go to hunting or other pleasures in time coming without licence of the aldermen. Education was made compulsory in 1637; and in 1688 the magistrates ordered the master to teach all children *gratis* whose parents were unable to pay the fees. Four public schools—Bonnington Park (evening), English, Second English, and Halyrude, with respective accommodation for —, 617, —, and 473 scholars, have an average attendance of 10, 400, —, and 275, and grants amounting to over £21, £390, —, and £280.

There are in Peebles few public buildings, and these, for the most part, are of plain and unadorned appearance. The most striking are the Hydropathic Establishment and the Chambers Institution. The Town-Hall, which stands in High Street, was built in 1753; and behind it is the Corn Exchange (1860). The County Hall is also in High Street. It was erected in 1844, is in the Tudor style, and has inferior accommodation. The prison beside it was legalised in 1844, but closed in 1878. The building in High Street, which forms the front of the Chambers Institution, has an interesting history connected with it. At one time the property of the Cross Church, it fell in 1624 into the hands of the Hays, Lords Yester. It next passed to the Queensberry family (1687), and was sold by the fourth Duke of Queensberry to Dr James Reid in 1781. Dr W. Chambers obtained possession of it in 1857, and 'for purposes of social improvement, presented it as a free gift to his native town.' He made considerable alterations upon the building—chiefly inside—and erected on the S side of the quadrangle a large hall, which harmonises very well with the other buildings. In the centre of this quadrangle has been placed the old

cross of Peebles, noticed below. The institution was opened 11 Aug. 1859. It embraces a public lending library with about 17,000 volumes, a large reference library, a public reading room, and several rooms for private study, a gallery of art, a county museum, and a hall. It is maintained partly by endowment and partly by small fees, payable by visitors and others. The buildings were repaired in 1880 at a cost of £1000. The civic corporation act as trustees. The Museum contains some fine copies of famous Egyptian antiquities, as well as collections of fossils, birds, casts, etc. In the hall there has been placed a portrait of Dr Chambers, by Gordon, painted in 1858.

Peebles has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a gaswork, and branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial Bank, and the British Linen Co.'s Bank. The premises of all three are in High Street. Those of the Bank of Scotland and of the British Linen Co. are handsome buildings, erected in 1860 and 1883. Peebles having early adopted the oil-gas process of enriching coal gas for public combustion, its name is frequently given to the process. There are numerous hotels in the town, as well as a Hydropathic Establishment. The chief hotels are the Tontine, the Commercial, and the Cross Keys. The first, as the name implies, was built by subscription, under the agreement 'that any age might be entered, and the longest liver should have the whole.' It was erected in 1808 at a cost of £4030. The Cross Keys Hotel is interesting, because it and a former landlady have been considered the originals of the 'Cleikum Inn' and 'Mcg Dadds' in Scott's *St Ronan's Well*. Above the doorway is written *The Original Cleikum Inn*, underneath which is the date 1653, and, indeed, the building has an antiquated appearance. It is approached from the Northgate through an arch, which leads into a courtyard, at the end of which the house—once known as the 'Yett' (*i.e.*, gate)—is situated. At one time it was the town-house of the Williamsons of Cardroua, who appear to have risen from burghesses of Peebles to county gentlemen. The Hydropathic Establishment lies a little way E of the town on the slope of Ven Law (1066 feet). It was erected in 1878-81, at a cost of £70,000, in the French Renaissance style. The building is extremely handsome, and the deep brown-red colour of the stone with which it has been built contrasts well with the dark green of the trees round about it. There are five floors and accommodation for 200 visitors. The public rooms are spacious and elaborately decorated, the bedrooms comfortably furnished, and the baths of the most complete description. The grounds, 26 acres in extent, have been laid out with greens for lawn tennis, croquet, bowling; and there are ponds for curling and skating. Peebles has numerous clubs and societies. There are clubs for golf, cricket, football, bowling, and curling, in addition to a Conservative Club, a Liberal Association, a Liberal-Unionist Club, a Farmers' Club, and a Horticultural Society. Among the societies are the Auxiliary to the National Bible Society, the Boys' and Girls' Religious Society, a Young Men's Christian Association, and a telephone exchange and call office. Besides these there are a Hammermen's Incorporation, a Guildry Corporation, an Independent Order of Good Templars, the Court Neidpath Ancient Order of Foresters, the Peebles Kilwinning Lodge of Freemasons, and two companies of Volunteers. A newspaper called the *Peebleshire Advertiser and County Newspaper* (1845) is published every Saturday. The weekly market is on Tuesday. A fair is held on Tuesday after 18 July, and *Siller Fair* on Tuesday before 12 December. Hiring fairs are held on the first Tuesday of March—*Fasten E'en Fair*—on Tuesday before 12 May, and on the second Tuesday of October.

The only industry, prosecuted with vigour in the town, is the manufacture of woollen goods. There are four woollen mills, employing a large number of hands. About the beginning of the 19th century the manufacture of cotton goods was introduced, but unsuccessfully, and this failure cannot but be contrasted with

the success that has attended the woollen trade. Trade is greatly benefited by the increasing number of people who spend the summer at Peebles. Quite recently new waterworks in connection with the Manor supply were inaugurated.

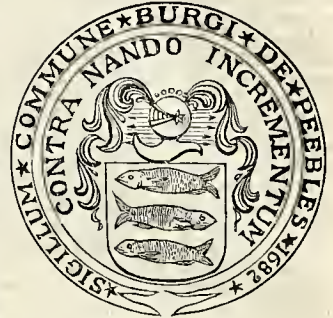
Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 the town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners.

The sheriff court sits every Friday during session, and the sheriff-small debt court every alternate Friday. From the Union till 1832 Peebles had a parliamentary representation; but now it votes only in the election of the member for Peebles and Selkirk shires. Municipal constituency (1896) 1033, including 248 females. Corporation revenue (1883) £697, (1895) £741.

Valuation (1884) £10,112, (1896) £13,498, plus £1513 for railways. Pop. of royal burgh (1841) 1908, (1861) 2045, (1881) 2609, (1891) 3059; of town and police burgh (1861) 2045, (1871) 2631, (1881) 3495, (1891) 4704, of whom 2593 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 951, uninhabited 52, building 12.

In and about the town of Peebles there are several objects of antiquarian interest. Of the town wall, built about 1570, when the country was in a most distracted condition, only a few fragments now remain. To judge from the height and thickness of these, it could not have been, even at the best, a great defence. Beginning at the parish church—on whose site Peebles Castle formerly stood—it stretched along Tweed-Green to its eastern boundary, then struck N to where the Free church now stands, and again E back to the parish church. The portions still extant are on the E side. In addition to the protection afforded by the town wall, the burghesses sought to defend themselves by erecting bastel-houses, which were three-storeyed buildings entered through a low doorway. The ground floor, and occasionally the upper floors, were arched, and the roof covered with thatch, which, in an emergency, could be stripped off, set on fire, and thrown down upon the enemy outside. No vestiges now remain of the Castle of Peebles. Built, in all likelihood, in the reign of David I., it was inhabited from time to time by Scottish kings (see under History), and must have existed as late as 1685, when it is mentioned for the last time in the rental book of the Earl of Tweeddale's estates. Although its size is not certainly known, still it probably was not of much greater extent than the 'Peel Houses' of that period. Towards the close of the 17th or in the beginning of the 18th century, it had fallen into decay, and doubtless had come to be regarded, like many other ruins in Scotland, as nothing better than a quarry from which stones might be had for building with comparatively little trouble. When the prison was built, part of the foundations of the castle were laid bare. NEIDPATH CASTLE is situated 1 mile W of the town.

The ruins of the Cross Church and of the church of St Andrew are within the burgh. The former are situated in the old town, not far from the station of the North British Railway Company. The way in which the name of this church arose is thus described by Fordoun (the account is condensed): 'Upon the 9th May 1261, a magnificent and venerable cross was found at Peblis, which is supposed to have been buried at the time of Maximin's persecution in Britain, about the year 296. Shortly afterwards, there was found about three or four paces distant from the spot where the glorious cross was discovered, a stone urn, containing the ashes and bones of a human body. These relics were thought by some



Seal of Peebles.

to be the remains of the person whose name was engraven on the stone on which the cross lay; for on the upper side of the stone were these words, "The place of St Nicholas, the bishop." In this place, where the cross had been found, frequent miracles were wrought; on which account the King, by the advice of the Bishop of Glasgow, caused a stately church to be erected there, in honour of God and of the Holy Rood.' This church was 102 feet in length, 32 in width, and 24 in height. At the back of the church was a convent, also erected by the King. In the English invasion of 1548-49, when so many abbeyes and churches were burned, the Cross Church escaped uninjured. From 1560 to 1784, when the present parish church was built, it served as the parish church. At that date nearly all the walls were pulled down to furnish material with which to build the new church, and now the remains of this once extensive building are very inconsiderable. On its N side a mound, overgrown with grass, marks the burial-place of the Earls of March. The burial-place of the Hays of Haystoun is on the S side, where there is also a part railed off said to have been formerly the property of the Earls of Morton. The parish church of St Andrew lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the Cross Church. It was founded in 1195 by Bishop Jocelin of Glasgow, and, owing to the large endowments which it received, soon became important. In 1543 it was made a collegiate church; but in 1548 it was burned by the English, from which disaster it never recovered. When the Cross Church became the parish church at the Reformation, there was no object to be gained by restoring that of St Andrew, and accordingly it fell gradually into a ruin, the tower alone resisting successfully the action of wind and weather. In 1883 Dr William Chambers, for whom this old tower seems to have had an especial interest, restored it at his own expense; and his grave is beneath its shadow. The churchyard contains some curious old tombstones. The oldest bears the date 1699. Another, dated 1704 and erected to the memory of three members of a family called Hope, has the following verse upon it:

'Here lie three Hopes enclosed within,
Death's prisoners by Adam's sin;
Yet rest in Hope that they shall be
Set by the Second Adam free.'

Another has:

'My glass is run, and yours is running;
Repent in time, for judgment's coming.'

In the churchyard a part set aside has been called the *Stranger's Nook*, and in it lie buried the remains of some French officers who died at Peebles while living there on parole. Of the Chapel of the Virgin, which adjoined the Castle and stood across the head of High Street, no traces now remain. It is not known at what time it was erected, but of its extreme antiquity there can be no doubt. In appearance it was a long, narrow Gothic building. For years after the Reformation it was employed as the meeting-place of the kirk-session and presbytery, and was only removed to make way for the present parish church. The place where the Hospital of St Leonard once stood is marked by a single tree. The hospital (rather "hospitium") was designed for the relief of the poor and the aged.

Other antiquities in the town and parish are the following. The ancient Cross of Peebles, first erected in the Old Town, and afterwards removed to the High Street, was given to Sir John Hay, Bart., in 1807, and set up by him at Kingsmeadows. In 1859 it was restored to the town by Sir Adam Hay, Bart., and placed in the court of the Chambers Institution. In 1895 it was restored to its original position. According to the writer of the *New Statistical Account* of the parish, 'the cross was a work of great antiquity, having been erected by one of the Frasers of Neidpath Castle before the time of Robert the Bruce, and bears the arms of the Frasers.' It consisted of an octagonal column, 12 feet in height and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference. A number of shields round the centre and capital of the pillar bear the burgh arms. A house in High Street, inhabited for genera-

tions by a family called Turnbull, bakers by business, bears a stone with implements used in baking carved upon it, and with the inscription, 'God provides a rich inheritans; 1717. W T.' A small one-storeyed shop that stood in the High Street, a few doors E of the Chambers Institution, and was used by Mungo Park (1771-1805), the famous African traveller, as a surgery, has been removed and a new building erected on its site. Though enjoying a good practice, Park doubtless found existence in a Scotch country town rather dull. This may explain why he gave up his profession to enter upon his second and fatal expedition to the Niger. A house standing at the corner between High Street and Northgate bears the name 'Cunzie Neuk' or 'Cunye Neuk.' It is said that it derived its name from a house, erected as early as 1473, on the same site, and so called, according to some, because money was coined there. It is more likely, however, that it obtained its name from the fact of its being a corner house.

There are not fewer than seven hill forts in the parish, erected by the Britons as defences against their various foes. These forts are on Meldon Hill, Janet's Brae (2), Cardie Hill, Kittlegairy Hill, Cademuir Hill (2), Camp-law. The extent of these and their history have been carefully treated in the chapter entitled 'Early History and Antiquities,' in Dr Chambers's *History of Peeblesshire*.

History.—When Peebles was first founded is not known, but that it must have been at a very early date is certain. Its name, which is spelt Peblis, Peeblis, Peebles, is derived, according to Chambers, from *pebyll*, which means 'movable habitations, tents, or pavilions.' If this derivation is correct, the word meaning tents has been transferred, by a common figure of speech, to the place where they were pitched. The natural surroundings of the town, which is well sheltered and amply supplied with water, make this far from unlikely. A tradition of the 6th century connects Peebles with the patron saint of Glasgow—St Mungo. According to it, he visited the town and planted a church there, and 'Saint Mungo's Well' still calls to remembrance the visit of the bishop. It is not, however, before the 12th century that history takes the place of tradition. Although the view that Peebles was created a royal burgh by David I. is probably wrong, and that according to which it was created a royal burgh by David II. in 1367 correct, the town still had, even at the earlier date, a certain position in Scottish history. In the 12th century a rector of Peebles, afterwards Bishop of Glasgow, vindicated at Rome the resistance of the Church of Scotland to the claim of superiority over it made by the Archbishop of York. At that time there were in the town a church, a mill, and a brewery.

Peebles stood in a country which then afforded good hunting, and in consequence its castle, which may have been built in the reign of David I., was used as a royal residence by various kings when residing in that part of the kingdom. David I. himself, Malcolm IV., his son William the Lion, Alexander II., and Alexander III. may be mentioned. During one of his invasions of Scotland, Edward I. spent some time at Peebles, from whose castle he dated more than one charter. In 1304, Peebles, with its mills, etc., was granted by him to Aymer de Valence, Warden of Scotland, and his heirs. The right to hold a fair was given to the town by King Robert the Bruce, but the charter which conveyed it has disappeared. In 1329 David II. visited Peebles, and in the Scottish Parliament, which met after the battle of Durham (1346) and during the King's captivity, to ratify the agreement entered into with England, two commissioners from Peebles took part. This, combined with the creation of Peebles into a royal burgh (1367), shows that, even at that early period, the town was regarded as important. In 1406 Sir Robert Umphraville, Vice-Admiral of England, made a raid upon Peebles, and as Hardyng relates—

'Brent the town upon their market-day,
And mete their cloth with spears and bows sere
By his bidding without any nay.'

The next monarch whose name is connected with Peebles is James I. of Scotland. After his return from captivity in England, he visited the town on several occasions. There it is almost certain that he would see the sports of Beltane Day (May 1), which, in turn, might well suggest to him the idea of *Peblis to the Play*. According to Chambers, 'the festivities of Beltane originated in the ceremonial observances of the original British people, who lighted fires on the tops of hills and other places in honour of their deity Baal; hence Beltane or Beltien, signifying the fire of Baal. The superstitious usage disappeared, . . . but certain festive customs on the occasion were confirmed and amplified, and the rural sports of Beltane at Peebles, including archery and horse-racing, . . . drew crowds not only from the immediate neighbourhood, but from Edinburgh and other places at a distance.' Numerous local allusions and intimate acquaintance with the humours and customs of the age prove that the poem was written by one who had witnessed the rejoicings of Beltane Day; and all that is known of King James I. makes it very likely that he was the author of *Peblis to the Play*. In the poem of *Christ Kirk on the Green*, which has been ascribed both to James I. and James V. the sports at Peebles are also alluded to. Chambers points out as evidencing the popularity of James I., that after he had been murdered at Perth (1437) money was subscribed by the inhabitants sufficient to have a mass said daily for the King's soul.

The reign of James II. is interesting in connection with Peebles, because in it begin the burgh records. The 4th October 1456 is the earliest date to which it is possible to go back. To the reign of his successor, James III., a poem called *The Tales of the Thrie Priestis of Peebles* must be referred. It is constructed, to a certain extent, on the same lines as the satirical poems of Sir David Lindsay, especially as regards the parts in which the faults and failings of the clergy are severely criticised. From James IV. the town obtained a charter of confirmation in 1506, and during the greater part of his reign was very prosperous. The quietness that had lasted during it served only to increase the disturbance and tumult that broke out after his death. In 1547 an expedition set out from Peebles to besiege and recover the house of Langhup, held at that time by the English. In December 1565 Darnley visited Peebles. Different reasons are assigned for his sojourn in it. One account says that he was sent thither by the Queen; another, that he came seeking more congenial pleasures than those afforded by the capital; a third, that he came to it in order to have an interview with his father, the Earl of Lennox, unknown to the Queen. The next notice of interest with regard to the town occurs in 1604. In that year there was, as Birrel relates in his *Diary of Events in Scotland*, 'ane grate fyre in Peiblis town.' This destroyed a large part of what had been built again after 1545. In 1645 the plague, which had been causing terrible devastation elsewhere, reached Peebles, and created a panic among the inhabitants. One result was, that for a time 'there was no meeting of the congregation for fear of the pestilence.' While terror was thus inspired by the plague, anxiety, almost as great in extent, though different in cause, was occasioned by the victorious progress of the Marquis of Montrose. After having been defeated at Philiphaugh (13 Sept. 1645), he fled to Peebles, where he sought to gain the assistance of some of the neighbouring lairds, in which attempt, however, he was far from being successful. Five years later, a division of Cromwell's army was stationed at Peebles. It is said that the soldiers found stabling for their horses in the Church of St Andrew while they were attempting to reduce Neidpath Castle, held by Lord Yester. Twenty years after the former visitation, Peebles was again full of terror lest the plague should break out among them. The ravages of this—the Great Plague—were confined to England and Ireland, and Scotland escaped unharmed.

In the struggles of the Covenanters after a simpler

worship and a purer faith Peebles took a conspicuous part, and at the battle of Bothwell Brig many from the parish were present. The rebellion of 1715 had not affected Peebles, but in 1745 it had to receive a division of the Pretender's army, which was marching into England by way of Moffat. According to R. Chambers's account in the *History of the Rebellion of 1745-46*, the Highlanders showed a quite unlooked-for aspect of character, behaving with moderation such as they were never expected to display.

In his history of the burgh, Chambers gives a most minute account of the way in which, on one pretence or on another, the property in land belonging to Peebles was frittered away, chiefly in the 18th century. Such property consisted for the most part of extensive commons in different parts of the parish. Of these, Caidmuir, Kings Muir, Glentress, Hamildean Hill, Eshiels, Venlaw, may be mentioned. For long it clung to the fragments that were left—Heathpool Common, a small piece of Glentress, and the farm of Shielgreen, but these, too, eventually had to be parted with.

When the 'scare' caused by the anticipated invasion of Britain by Bonaparte was at its height Peebles showed much patriotism, and a large number of the able-bodied among the inhabitants enrolled themselves in the volunteers and yeomanry, as well as in the militia. Three regiments of militia occupied Peebles in turn until 1814, when peace was concluded. The burgh served for a time as the place of residence of officers of different nationalities fighting under the French flag, who were out on parole. They made themselves very agreeable, gave representations of stage-plays, acted as surgeons, etc., and by their manners made a favourable impression upon the inhabitants. In 1846 great improvements were effected upon the town at the cost of £1000. 'The High Street was lowered two or three feet throughout its entire length, drains were built, unsightly projecting buildings and stairs were removed, and the side-ways, so cleared, were laid with pavement.' Since that date the history of the burgh has been uneventful. At the same time the town has gradually advanced to greater beauty than it once possessed, and now it is almost worthy of its nearly unique situation beside the waters of the 'silver Tweed.'

The following well-known Scotsmen have been connected by birth with Peebles. The fourth Duke of Queensberry (1725-1810), 'Old Q,' as he was called, was born in the building now forming part of the Chambers Institution, but used at that time as a town house by the Queensberry family. His influence in all things pertaining to the burgh was immense, but not always employed for the good of the town. Sir John Elliot (d. 1786), after a life of adventure at sea, began to practise as a doctor in London. He quickly gained great fame, whose extent is shown by his being appointed physician to the Prince of Wales, and by his being created a baronet (1778). William Chambers (1800-1883) and Robert Chambers (1802-1871) may be taken together, as their success in life was the result of their united efforts. They were born in a house in Biggiesknowe, in the Old Town, erected by their father in 1796. In company the two brothers started as publishers, and brought out *Chambers's Journal* (1832), an educational course embracing works in many departments of science, literature, etc.; an encyclopædia in 10 volumes, etc., etc. Both have also been authors. The writings of William Chambers are chiefly hooks of travel and papers on various questions, which as a rule appeared in the Magazine, besides a memoir of his brother (1872; new ed. 1883). Those of his brother are more ambitious and varied. They include, among others, *Traditions of Edinburgh* (1824), *Popular Rhymes of Scotland* (1826), *Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen* (1835), *Romantic Scottish Ballads* (1859), *Domestic Annals of Scotland* (1856-61), *Book of Days* (1862-63), and *Vestiges of Creation* (anon. 1844; acknowledged 1884). Robert Chambers also composed songs and ballads. William Chambers is chiefly remembered for his gifts to Peebles

and to Edinburgh, of which city he was Lord Provost in 1865. The Chambers Institution in his native town has been already described, and his restoration of St Andrews Tower referred to. During his tenure of office the capital underwent many improvements, of which the opening up of the spacious thoroughfare between the South Bridge and George IV. Bridge, called Chambers Street, was not the least important. In 1879 he offered to restore St Giles' Cathedral at his own cost if certain conditions were complied with. These were arranged, and St Giles' was reopened on 23 May 1883, just three days after his death. John Veitch, LL.D. (1829-94), was educated at the Grammar School, Peebles, from which he passed to Edinburgh University. He was appointed Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in St Andrews University (1860), and four years later was invited to Glasgow University to lecture on the same subjects as Professor of Logic, etc. Dr Veitch wrote and translated several philosophical works, composed numerous pieces of poetry, collected into *Hill-side Rhymes* (1872) and *The Tweed and Other Poems* (1875), and will probably be best remembered by his *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (1878; 2nd ed., 2 vols., 1893). Henry Calderwood, LL.D. (b. 1830), received his education at the High School, the Institution, and the University of Edinburgh, to the chair of Moral Philosophy in which he was appointed in 1868. His principal works are *The Philosophy of the Infinite* (1854), *Handbook of Moral Philosophy* (1872), *The Relations of Mind and Brain* (1879; 2nd ed. 1884), and *The Relations of Science and Religion* (1881).

The parish of Peebles was partly also in Selkirkshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed it wholly in Peebleshire. It is bounded N by Eddleston, E by Innerleithen and Traquair, S by Yarrow, SW by Manor, and W by Manor, Stobo, and Lyne. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 9 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5½ miles; and its area is 16,686½ acres, of which 3172½ were in Selkirkshire, whilst 89 are water. The TWEED divides the parish into two parts, of which the northern is the larger. Entering it on its W side, the river winds 1½ mile east-by-southward along the Manor boundary, next 3½ miles eastward through the heart of the parish, and afterwards for ¾ mile on the boundary with Traquair. Thus if one follows its windings, the Tweed has a total course line of 5½ miles. On the N bank it receives the tribute of Lyne Water, Eddleston Water, and Soonhope Burn. Meldon Burn runs 2½ miles south-by-westward along the boundary with part of Eddleston and the whole of Lyne parish, and falls into LYNE WATER, which itself runs 3 furlongs south-south-eastward along all the Stobo boundary. EDDLESTON Water, flowing at right angles to the Tweed, divides the northern part into two sections, of which the eastern is the larger. It has a course of 2½ miles within the parish, before it joins the Tweed at Peebles. Soonhope Burn, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet in the NE corner of the parish, flows 4½ miles south-south-westward, and falls into the Tweed at Kerfield, ½ mile below the town. On the S bank the Tweed receives MANOR Water, which flows for the last 5½ furlongs on the boundary with Manor, and GLENSAX Burn, rising at an altitude of 2100 feet in the southern extremity of the parish, and running 6½ miles north-north-eastward—for the last 1½ furlong along the Traquair boundary. Besides these, there are numerous small streams, tributaries of the above; and both great and small afford good fishing. The vale of Tweed, in the neighbourhood of Peebles especially, expands to a considerable breadth, and contains scenery of great beauty. It has an altitude near the river of from 550 to 495 feet.

The following are the highest hills:—*Dunslair Heights (1975 feet), *Cardon Law (1923), *Makeness Kipps (1839), *Whiteside Edge (1763), Meldon Hill (1401), Collie Law (1380), Heathpool Common (1516), and South Hill Head (1239), in the division N of the Tweed; Cademuir (1359), Preston Law (1863), *Hundleshope Heights (2249), and *Dun Rig (2433), in the part

S of the Tweed, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. These hills, generally speaking, are lowland in character, though those in that portion of the parish which was formerly in Selkirkshire are somewhat rugged and covered with heather.

Greywacke is the predominant rock, and has been largely employed for building purposes. In the bottom of the valleys the soil is clay mixed with sand; on the lower ascents it is loam on gravel; and on the sides of the hills it is rich earth. The parish is mainly pastoral, there being good feeding for sheep. The chief proprietors are the Earl of Wemyss and Sir Duncan E. Hay of Haystoune, Bart. Mansions, noticed separately, are Kingsmeadows, Kerfield, Venlaw House, and Rosetta. The parish is traversed by the two railways mentioned, and by excellent roads which branch out from the town of Peebles in all directions. Antiquities are described under the town, and in the articles CADEMUIR and NEIDPATH CASTLE.

Peebles is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The living is worth £363 with manse. Pop. (1801) 2088, (1831) 2750, (1861) 2850, (1871) 3172, (1881) 4059, (1891) 5261.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

The presbytery of Peebles comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Drummelzier, Eddleston, Innerleithen, Kirkurd, West Linton, Lyne, Manor, Newlands, Peebles, Stobo, Traquair, and Tweedsmuir, with the *quoad sacra* parish of Walkerburn. Pop. (1871) 11,164, (1881) 12,749, (1891) 13,901, of whom about 3370 are communicants of the Church of Scotland. See BIGGAR.

Peebleshire or **Tweeddale**, an inland county in the S of Scotland, is bounded on the N and NE by Edinburghshire, E and SE by Selkirkshire, S by Dumfriesshire, and on the SW and W by Lanarkshire. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 effected a rearrangement of the boundaries between the counties of Peebles and Selkirk. The parishes of Innerleithen and Peebles, that were partly in both counties, were placed wholly in Peebleshire; the two Peebleshire portions of the Selkirkshire parish of Yarrow were transferred to the county of Peebles (to the parish of Traquair), while the large detached Megget section of the Peebleshire parish of Lyne and Megget was transferred to Selkirkshire (to the parish of Yarrow), the name of the parish being now simply Lyne; and the Peebleshire part of the parish of Culter, which parish was situated partly in the county of Peebles and partly in that of Lanark, was transferred to the Peebleshire united parish of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm—this transfer, however, causing no change in the county boundaries. For more particulars regarding these changes, see the articles on the different parishes mentioned. The county derives its former name from its chief town, Peebles; the latter from the fact that the source, and nearly half of the course, of the river Tweed lies within its borders. The boundary runs on the N and NE in a jagged line from the Pentland Hills by Carlops and Leadburn to Kingside Edge; thence S to the Moorfoot Hills, and by Windlestraw Law and Garthope Burn to the Tweed, whose course it crosses at Holylee; thence westwards along the S bank of the Tweed to the Haystoun Burn, though with four bold and irregular loops running almost due S into Selkirkshire, and including the basins of the Bold Burn, Findland Burn, and Quair Water; and so S by the line of Waddinshope Burn, Glenrath Heights, Blackhouse Heights, and Henderland to St Mary's Loch, a reach of which forms a small part of the S boundary of the shire. From St Mary's the boundary next runs along a line of heights by Loch Skene and Hart Fell to Tweed's Cross, where it turns N to form the W limit of the shire by Clyde Law, Black Dod, Culter Fell, Hartree, Skirling, Netherurd, and Medwin Water to the Pentland Hills, which form the NW boundary. The outline thus traced presents the appearance of an irregular triangle, facing W, SE, and NE, with rounded angles, and most broken by indentations on the SE base line, where there are projections into Selkirkshire.

The lengths of the sides are—along the W face, from N to S, 26 miles; along the SE face, 30 miles; and along the NE, 23 miles: The extreme length of the county, from N to S, is 29 miles; and its extreme breadth, from E to W, is 21 miles. It lies between 50° 24' and 55° 50' N latitude, and between 2° 45' and 3° 23' W longitude, and is the twenty-fourth county of Scotland in point of size, and the thirty-first in population.

The surface of Peeblesshire attains a higher average level than that of any other of the southern Scottish counties. The lowest ground is in the narrow vale of the Tweed, just where it enters Selkirkshire, and lies between 400 and 500 feet above sea-level. The highest ground in the county is on the S border, where the summits of the Hartfell group rise. The highest peak is, however, Broad Law (2754 feet), in Tweedsmuir parish, 4 miles from the S border. At a general view the county seems to be an assemblage of hills, more or less high, and more or less closely grouped; but these are intersected in all directions by pleasant and fertile valleys or deep gorges, each with its stream flowing through it. Professor Veitch thus describes the view from the top of Broad Law: 'On all sides, but particularly to the east of us, innumerable rounded broad hill-tops run in a series of parallel flowing ridges, chiefly from the south-west to the north-east, and between the ridges we note that there is enclosed in each a scooped-out glen, in which we know that a burn or water flows. These hill-tops follow each other in wavy outline. One rises, falls, passes softly into another. This again rises, falls, and passes into another beyond itself; and thus the eye reposes on the long soft lines of a sea of hills, whose tops move and yet do not move, for they carry our vision along their undulating flow, themselves motionless, lying like an earth-ocean in the deep, quiet calm of their statuesque beauty.' The character of the county is distinctly pastoral. The hills, 'too plain to be grand, too ample and beautiful to be commonplace,' are for the most part softly rounded, and have gentle slopes, clothed with rich verdure and hanging woods; while the numerous streams, the private demesnes, and the highly cultivated farms, combine to make the scenery beautiful and pleasing without being romantic or wild. The lofty grounds in the S, however, and the ridge running WSW from Minchmoor on the E, are much more rugged and desolate. The main river-valley is that of the Tweed, which stretches in a semicircle from the extreme SW corner, through the heart of the county, and on to the E angle; forming a main artery, into which nearly all the water-courses flow. Over a great proportion of its length this central basin is little more than a series of gorges, affording space for nothing except the river and the public road; it nowhere expands into vales of more than 3 miles in breadth, and seldom into haughs of more than a few furlongs; while its banks are oftener heights or abrupt risings than plains or gentle slopes. From this central line of river-course the county everywhere rises in a series of irregularly shelving ascents towards the boundaries.

Mountains.—A glance at the map shows that a great part of the boundary of Peebleshire is mountainous, and that the ranges on the borders are among the highest in the county. Thus shut in by a natural barrier, and in ancient times having the thick forest of Ettrick on its eastern frontier, Peebleshire has had a more secluded history than its neighbourhood to the metropolitan county might have suggested. On the NW lies a section of the Pentland Hills, extending over an area 5½ miles long by 3 broad. The chief summits there in order from E to W are Craigengar (1700 feet), Faddon Hill (1526), Byrehope Mount (1752), Kingseat (1521), Mount Man (1753), West Cairn Hill (1844), and East Cairn Hill (1839). The N and NE border, from the sources of the North Esk to those of the Caddon, is occupied by the Moorfoot Hills, where large works were constructed in 1875-85 in connection with the Edinburgh water supply; the principal summits of that range within Peebleshire, from the NW to the NE and thence S, are

Carlops Hill (1490 feet), Kingside Edge (891), Lochhill (1560), Jeffries Corse (2004), Dundreich (2040), Powbeat (2049), Blackhope Scars (2136), Middle Hill (1978), East Side Height (1944), and Whitehope Law (2038). Windlestraw Law (2161 feet), still on the NE border, is about 4 miles N of the Tweed. To the S of the Tweed the chief summits are less regularly near the border of the county. In the irregularly outlined section which forms the NE part of the SE border, the chief summits, in order from N to S, are Flora Rig (1567 feet), Kirkhope Law (1758), Bold Rig (1280), Orchard Rig (1463), Pipers Knowe (1444), Minchmoor (1856), Hare Law (1670), Stake Law (two peaks, 2229 and 1784), Dun Rig (2433), and Duchaw Law (1779); while in the irregularly disposed ranges that run from Haystoun southwards through the parishes of Peebles and Manor, the principal border mountains are Cademuir (1359), Preston Law (1863), Seawd Law, Hundleshope (2249), Glenrath Hill (2049), and Heights (2205), Horsehope Hill (1938), Blackhouse Heights (2213), and Black Law (2285). In the mountain-covered parish of Tweedsmuir, which forms the southern extremity of the shire, the chief summits are Locheraig Head (2625 feet), overlooking Loch Skene, Cape Law (2364), Hartfell (2651), and Barry Grain Rig (2012), all on the S border; and Clyde Law (1789), and Black Dod (1787) on its W border. Continuing in order towards the N along the W boundary of the county, the chief summits are Coomb Dod (2082 feet), Coomb Hill (2096), Culter Fell (2454), Cardon Hill (2218), Langlaw Hill (1208), between Skirling and Broughton, Broomy Law (1399), Shaw Hill (1121), and Mendick Hill (1480), a beautifully rounded summit, lying to the S of the Pentlands and W of Linton. In the interior of the county there are several summits and groups that are noteworthy. The Cloich Hills in the N of Eddleston parish attain the height of 1570 feet in Wether Law. Further S, between Eddleston Water and the Leithen, are Cardon Law (1928 feet), Whiteside Edge (1763), Lamb Law (1804), and Makeness Kippis (1839); and between the Leithen and Tweed, Dunslair Heights (1975), Sherra Law (1844), Black Law (1762), and Lea Pen (1647). South of the Tweed a range of high hills runs from near Cademuir southwards along the W side of Manor Water valley, with Hunt Law (1591 feet), Breach Law (1884), Scrape (2347), Pykestone Hill (2414), Long Grain Knowe (2306), and Dollar Law (2680), as chief summits. Other hills, still to the SE of the Tweed, and in the parishes of Drummelzier and Tweedsmuir, are, from N to S, Drummelzier Law (2191 feet), Glenstivon Dod (2256), Taberon Law (2088), Polmold Hill (1548), Lairdside Knowe (1635), Birkside Law (1951), Cramalt Craig (2723), Broad Law (2754), Clockmore (2100), Cairn Law (2352), Eric Hill (2259), Molls Cleuch Dod (2571), and Garetlet Dod (2263); and N of the Tweed and Biggar Water are Broughton Heights, with Wether Law (1872) and Flint Hill (1756); to the S and E of these Trahenna Hill (1792) and Penvala (1764); and Meldon Hill, NW of the town of Peebles (1401), known as 'the hill of fire,' was a place of worship of the ancient Britons.

Rivers and Lakes.—With the exception of the Medwin Water in the NW, which flows into the Clyde, a few streamlets which join the head-waters of the North and South Esk in the N, and some smaller rivulets, all the streams of Peebleshire are tributary to the Tweed, which has already been indicated as the chief river of the county. The source of the Tweed is identified in a small fountain, called Tweed's Well, at the base of the hill Tweed's Cross, in the south-western part of Tweedsmuir parish. Thence it flows in a semicircular course through the heart of the county, traversing first the parish of Tweedsmuir and part of Drummelzier, then dividing Drummelzier from Glenholm and Stobo, cutting next a section of the last-named parish and touching the N boundary of Manor, and thence flowing through Peebles to become the boundary between Innerleithen and Traquair, until it finally leaves the county at Holylec, after a course of 41 miles. On the further side of the range which gives birth to the Tweed, rise

Annan and the Clyde, a fact commemorated in the popular rhyme:—

'Annan, Tweed, and Clyde,
A' rise oot o' ae hill-side.'

The valley of the Tweed in Peeblesshire has already been described. Until the practice of draining became common, the lands on the banks of the river used to suffer from floods in times of heavy rains or snow, though at ordinary times the depth of the stream varies from about 2 to 4 feet. There are several fords within the limits of the county; though for a very long period there was but one bridge, viz., that at the county town. The waters of the Tweed abound in salmon, trout, and other fresh-water fishes. The mountain and hill mosses which flank either side of this main river are intersected by a perfect network of smaller tributary streamlets, few of any great length and confined mostly to narrow ravines and gorges. The chief affluents of the Tweed, from its source to the point at which it quits Peeblesshire, are, on the right bank, Core Water, Glencairgie Burn, Fingland Burn, Hawkshaw Burn, Fruid Water, Menzion Burn, Talla Water, with its feeder, Gameshope Burn, issuing from Gameshope Loch, and Harestanes Burn—all in Tweedsmuir parish; Polmood Burn, between that parish and Drummelzier; Stanhope Burn, Powsail Burn, with its feeders, Drummelzier and Scrape Burns, in Drummelzier parish; Manor Water, with its feeders, in Manor parish; Haystoun or Glensax Burn, joined by Waddinshope and Crookston Burns, in Peebles parish; and Kirkburn, Quair Water, with its feeders, and Bold Burn, in Traquair parish. On its left bank the chief affluents of the Tweed are Badlieu Burn and Glenwhappen Burn, in Tweedsmuir parish; Kingledoors Burn, in Drummelzier; Biggar Water, in the united parish of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm; Hopstead or Stobo Burn, in Stobo; the river Lyne, between Stobo and Peebles; Eddleston or Peebles Water and Soonhope Burn, in Peebles parish; and Horsburgh Burn, Leithen Water, Walker Burn, and Gatehope Burn (the boundary of the county), in Innerleithen. Several of these affluents have noteworthy tributaries. The only other independent streams of Peeblesshire are the North and South Esks. The former, rising in the extreme N, forms for 5 miles the boundary with Edinburghshire. The only Peeblesshire tributary of the South Esk, which rises in Portmore Loch and flows N, is the Tweeddale Burn, which forms some miles of the E boundary with Edinburghshire. Many of the streams abound in trout or other fish; and the angling waters of the shire attract very many visitors every year. The lakes of this county are neither large nor numerous. Portmore or Eddleston Loch is about 2 miles in circuit, and is situated towards the NE, in Eddleston parish; Slipperfield, ½ mile less, lies towards the NW, in Linton parish; Gameshope Loch, a still smaller expanse of water, lies in the far S, in Tweedsmuir parish. All are stocked with such fresh-water fish as perch, pike, or trout. The chief medicinal springs are those of Heaven-Aqua Well in Linton, and the celebrated Spa of INNERLEITHEN.

Geology.—The various geological formations represented in this county range from the Silurian to the Carboniferous, which are overlain by glacial and recent deposits. They may be readily grasped from the accompanying table:—

Recent and Post-Tertiary.	Peat, alluvium. Morainic gravels in river terraces and kames, moraines and boulder clay.	Millstone Grit.	Red sandstones.
Carboniferous.	Middle group of coals and ironstones.	Lower group of limestones and coals.	Upper group of white sandstones, shales, and cementstones.

Old Red Sandstone.

Lower Old Red Sandstone.

Upper Silurian.

Ludlow and Wenlock.

Llandovery.

Caradoc.

Lower Silurian.

Upper Llandeilo.

Arenig.

Upper group of conglomerates and sandstones. Middle group composed of contemporaneous volcanic rocks. Lower group of chocolate-coloured sandstones and marls.

Sandy shales, sandstones, and grits, with characteristic Ludlow and Wenlock fossils.

Massive grits and greywackes (Queensberry). Birkhill black shale group. Lowther Shales with fossiliferous limestones and conglomerates of Wrae, Kilhucho, etc., with greywackes and shales. Hartfell black shales.

Black shales, mudstones, and greywackes, with Glenkiln fossils.

Radiolarian cherts and mudstones. Contemporaneous and intrusive volcanic rocks.

The largest area of Silurian strata forms part of the ancient table-land of the south of Scotland, bounded on the north side by the Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous rocks of the great central valley. Important areas embracing representatives only of the upper division of the system are met with in the Pentlands, where they are surrounded by younger Palæozoic rocks.

Beginning with the largest area, it is observable that the members of the lower division, comprising Arenig, Llandeilo and Caradoc strata, form a belt upwards of 5 miles in width, extending along the northern margin of the Silurian table-land. They are repeated by innumerable sharp folds frequently inverted, and hence mere superposition is no indication of the true order of succession of the beds. Partly by the sequence of graptolites embedded in the black shales, established by Professor Lapworth, and partly by cherts abundantly charged with radiolaria and the associated volcanic rocks, it is possible to unravel the complications of that region. The best development of the volcanic rocks—the oldest members of the system now exposed at the surface—is met with along the northern margin of the table-land between Broughton and Leadburn. Consisting of slaggy diabase lavas and tuffs, with occasional intrusive igneous rocks (altered dolerites), they indicate widespread volcanic activity at the beginning of the Silurian period. They occur along narrow boat-shaped arches of the strata traceable for no great distance and plunging underneath a group of cherts. At one or two localities, black shales, hitherto unfossiliferous, immediately overlie the volcanic series, but as a rule the radiolarian cherts are in contact with the lavas. The various zones of chert, forming hard silicious ribs, are conspicuous features in the stream sections and on the moors between Broughton and Leadburn. From the abundance of the radiolaria in some of the zones, which occur only in deep water deposits of existing seas, it is evident that these cherts must have accumulated in clear, if not comparatively deep, water in Palæozoic time. Next in order we find black shales yielding graptolites partly of Llandeilo and partly of Caradoc age. These are overlain in turn by greywackes and shales followed by the Lowther shales. The latter form a narrow belt stretching across the country from the Kingledoors Burn, north of Tweedsmuir, by Wrae and Stobo to the Moorfoot Hills. At Stobo they have been quarried for slates, and were formerly much used for this purpose in the vale of the Tweed, but they have been entirely superseded by the Welsh slates. This subdivision is associated with lenticular bands and nodules of limestone and conglomerate charged with fossils, of which the Wrae Limestone is an excellent example. The organic remains obtained from the latter locality, though not numerous, seem to indicate the Caradoc age of the beds. Fossiliferous pebbly grits occur at Kilbucho, yielding Caradoc forms, which are

probably the equivalents of the fossiliferous conglomerates in the Leadhills area. Owing to the extraordinary inversions of the strata, the Lowther shales dip to the NW, and hence appear to underlie the strata already described which lie to the north. But this apparent sequence is in reality deceptive.

Passing now to the Llandovery rocks they floor the greater part of the county to the south of the area just referred to. A line drawn from Kingledores Burn, north of Tweedsmuir, NE by Stobo and Lyne, to the Moorfoot Hills, marks the northern limit of this division of the system. Within the Llandovery area there are certain boat-shaped lenticles of the underlying black shale series of the Moffat district. They are of special interest and importance because they are charged with graptolites. By means of these organic remains, the black shale series have been divided into three great divisions—Glenkiln, Hartfell, and Birkhill—corresponding to the Upper Llandoilo, Caradoc, and Lower Llandovery rocks of Wales. An excellent development of the latter series occurs on Hartfell, at the southern limits of the county. Indeed the middle division takes its name from the splendid sections on the western slope of this mountain. In these sections only the upper part of the Glenkiln black shales is visible and the higher portion of the Birkhill shales has disappeared, their place being occupied by other sediments. Resting on the black shales just described, grey shales or mudstones are found, with occasional pebbly grits and conglomerate bands. They contain a dark band crowded with the characteristic graptolite (*Graptolithus Griestonensis*). The great series of massive grits of Llandovery age, following next in order, form some of the highest ground in the south of Scotland. Broad Law and Cramalt, reaching 2754 feet and 2723 feet respectively, are composed of these beds. Owing to the amount of decomposed rock, an extensive covering of peat is met with on the surface of this broad table-land, but on the sides of the glens, and especially towards the comb-shaped hollows at the head of the valleys, crags and lines of *débris* occur.

In the Pentland Hills the Upper Silurian rocks occur in several isolated areas in the midst of the Old Red Sandstone. Of these the largest and most important development extends from the head of the Lyne Water to the county boundary at the North Esk Reservoir, and E as far as the Greenlaw Hill. Excellent sections are exposed in the stream courses, and especially in the North Esk, where the strata are highly inclined and show various minor foldings, the general dip being to the NW. At the base, grey, green, and red shales are met with, passing upwards through grits and sandstones into brown sandy shales and sandstones, weathering with a concretionary structure, which are overlaid by soft red shale and red sandy conglomerate, forming the basement beds of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. From the fossils obtained from these beds it would appear that they represent the Ludlow and portion of the Wenlock rocks of Wales. These isolated patches of Upper Silurian strata are the oldest rocks of the Pentland chain; indeed, they are of special importance on account of the perfect gradation existing between them and the earliest deposits of Old Red Sandstone Age.

Of the intrusive igneous rocks associated with the Silurian formation of this county, the oldest consist of quartz-felsites. A group of dykes is well seen in the Leithen Water, and in the neighbourhood of Grieston, where they generally coincide with the line of strike of the sedimentary rocks. The large basalt dykes of Tertiary age, so abundantly represented in Lanarkshire, are also met with in this county, though to a limited extent. A few examples occur near the county boundary at the head waters of the Tweed.

The Lower Old Red Sandstone of Peeblesshire is divisible into three groups, like the representatives of the same formation in Lanarkshire. The lower division, consisting of red sandstones and marls, rests conformably on the Upper Silurian rocks of the Pentland Hills, as already indicated, and has shared in the convolutions which have affected the latter. The members of the

middle group are composed of porphyrites, melaphyres, and tuffs, which are merely a prolongation to the ENE of the volcanic series occurring to the S of Douglas and Tinto in Lanarkshire. An important feature connected with this middle division is the relation which it bears to the lower group. In the Pentland Hills the volcanic rocks of the middle group rest unconformably on the lower series, as is the case on the slopes of Tinto in Lanarkshire, but when they are traced still farther to the SW in the latter county they are found to be perfectly conformable with each other. The upper group consists of conglomerates, the pebbles of which have been derived from the volcanic series, and these are overlaid by sandstones. Occasional beds of porphyrite and tuff are intercalated with these conglomerates and sandstones.

In the Esk section, where the perfect conformity between the members of the lower group and the Upper Silurian rocks is visible, the Lower Old Red strata consist of soft marls and sandstones, with red felspathic conglomerates containing pebbles of granite, feldstone, quartz, and arenaceous rocks. It is interesting to note the occurrence of Ludlow fossils in these strata for some distance upwards from the base of the series. The area occupied by the lower group, however, is very limited compared with the other subdivisions. The latter form a belt of ground stretching across the county in an ENE direction from Skirling to Linton, near which locality they are unconformably overlaid by the Carboniferous formation. Throughout this tract the strata are arranged in a great synclinal fold, the centre of which is occupied by the conglomerates and sandstones of the upper group, while the contemporaneous volcanic rocks rise from underneath them on either side of the trough. It ought to be borne in mind, however, that the volcanic series is not traceable continuously along the SE side of the trough, owing to the existence of a great dislocation which brings different members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone into conjunction with the Silurian rocks. Sometimes only a portion of the volcanic series is exposed on the N side of the fault, sometimes no trace of them is to be found, and the conglomerates and sandstones of the upper division are found in apposition with the Silurian strata. A glance at the Geological Survey Map of the district (sheet 24, 1 inch) shows how the great trough just referred to gradually becomes shallower towards the SW, and hence at the county boundary near Skirling the porphyrites of the volcanic series curve round the conglomerates at the base of the upper group. The deepest part of the basin occurs to the NW of Romano Bridge, where the highest members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone of this county are to be found.

There is only a small development of the Carboniferous formation within the county. The red sandstones and conglomerates forming the base of the system are exposed in the basin of the Medwin Water at the NW boundary of the county, where they lap round the Lower Old Red strata and stretch E to the Cairn Hills. They are well exposed in the stream courses, and on the slopes of Craigenkar, and the hills lying to the S, where they have a gentle inclination towards the W. The most important development of the Carboniferous rocks in Peeblesshire occurs in the neighbourhood of Carlops and Leadburn, where the SW termination of the Edinburgh coalfield is met with. This portion of the basin is bounded on the N and S by two great faults running nearly parallel with each other; that on the S side brings the Carboniferous rocks into conjunction with the Silurian strata and an outlier of Old Red conglomerate; while the fault on the N side throws them against the Lower Old Red Sandstone. The former of these two faults has been traced across the country from the neighbourhood of Leadburn in this county to the valley of the Stinchar in Ayrshire—a distance of 70 miles, and throughout the greater part of its course it throws different members of the Old Red Sandstone against the Silurian rocks. It is of importance to observe, however, that it is not traceable at the surface along the boundary line of the Carboniferous

formation to the NE of Leadburn in Midlothian. The members of the Carboniferous Limestone series and the Calciferous Sandstones overlie its position without any apparent dislocation, and at this part of its course it may be older than the Carboniferous Limestone. It is probable, therefore, that this fault may have formed a line of weakness during successive geological periods. It is only along the SW side of the basin that the unconformity between the Carboniferous rocks and the Old Red Sandstone is traceable for any distance. In this area the red sandstones and conglomerates which usually form the basal beds of the Carboniferous system are hardly, if at all, represented. The beds are more nearly allied to the Upper or Cementstone group, consisting of green and grey sandstones and shales, with occasional thin seams of limestone. At Hartside a thin limestone exposed at the roadside probably represents the Burdighouse Limestone of Midlothian.

The members of the lowest division of the Carboniferous Limestone series overlie the strata just described: There are two prominent seams of limestone which are traceable round the margin of the basin from Carlops by Whitefield to Leadburn. These are succeeded by the representatives of the middle division, which in this area contain few workable coal seams. Of these, the Corby Craig seam has been chiefly mined, but along with this bed occur the Beattie, Stony, and Rumbles seams. The Flaiks Limestone, representing one of the bands which overlie this coal-bearing series, is exposed in the buru below Mitchellhill. An important outlier of the Carboniferous Limestone series occurs near Spitalhaugh to the S of Linton, within the area occupied by the Lower Old Red Sandstone. A band of limestone forms the lowest member of the series, which is succeeded by false-bedded sandstones and shales containing a thin seam of coal. Like the outliers of similar strata occurring in the Old Red Sandstone area S of Tinto, the existence of this fragment of Carboniferous Limestone resting unconformably on Old Red strata points to a gradual subsidence of the land barrier, and the overlap of higher members of the Carboniferous system.

In the neighbourhood of Auchincorth Moss the Millstone Grit is believed to exist, though the ground is much obscured with peat and glacial deposits.

During the great extension of the ice, the general direction of the ice movement was towards the E. Striae and *roches moutonnées* are not very abundant, but in the valleys of the Silurian table-land, as well as over the lower grounds, there is a great development of boulder clay. An interesting feature connected with the boulder clay of Peeblesshire is the occurrence of stratified sands, gravels, and clays in the deposit. Professor James Geikie has described some examples which were exposed during the cutting of the tunnel at Neidpath, where the stratified beds were inclosed in boulder clay. The sands, gravels, and clays were in all probability more extensive when originally deposited, but had been denuded by the ice sheet which accumulated the upper boulder clay. Along the valley of the Tweed and all its chief tributaries there are high level gravels, probably of glacial origin, which are frequently arranged in the form of kames. Still more interesting is the great development of moraines in the valleys draining the high grounds of the county. Indeed, nearly all the valleys in the White Coomb and Broad Law area contain traces of the later glaciers. Perhaps the best examples are to be met with in the Winterhope Burn. Moraines are to be met with also in some of the tributaries of the Tweed, as in the Talla and Fruid valleys. (See Geological Survey Map, sheet 24, and memoir descriptive of the sheet.)

Minerals and Soil.—Blue clay slate is found in Traquair and Stobo parishes, and has long been extensively worked. Coal is found in the NE extremity of the county, chiefly near Carlops, and white sandstone abounds in the same district. Red sandstone of a firm texture and useful for building forms the hilly ridge of Broomylees, on the mutual border of Newlands and

Linton. Limestone also abounds in the carboniferous district, and is extensively quarried and calcined for manure at Carlops, Whitefield, and Macbiehill. A bed of ironstone and some iron ore lie in the coal-field section, but are not rich enough to be remuneratively worked. Lead used to be worked in the vale of Leithen and on the Medwin estate; and silver has been found mixed with the galena in the latter quarter. Galena was also found in the glens of some of the tributaries of Quair Water. A great variety of clays lies over a considerable part of the Carboniferous formation, including a very thick bed of fire-clay, like that of Stourbridge, and a small seam of fuller's earth. Alum-slate is also found; and red and yellow ochres, with veins of manganese, occur. Much of the soil of Peeblesshire must remain unturned by the plough; and there is very great diversity in the character of the arable land. Among the hills every hollow or level patch is occupied with moss of various depths, generally yielding supplies of peat. Moss of another kind, found on the higher slopes, though in its natural state moist, forms under the influence of ploughing and manuring a more or less fertile character. The skirts of the heath-clad hills and the high dry-lying flats, especially in Linton, are covered generally with a sandy moorish soil; and sand and clay, often mingled with gravel, extend over most of the other high-lying lands. The river-plains or haughs have generally a prevailingly light and sandy soil, though sometimes there is a more or less strong admixture of clay. Loam, whether clayey, sandy, gravelly, or stony, occurs only in the old croft lands, which have been blackened and mellowed by long and constant manuring and cultivation.

Climate.—'With its rounded grassy hills,' says Chambers, 'offering the finest sheep pasture, its alluvial vales, and clear streams, the county is free of any properties detrimental to general salubrity. With the absence of stagnant pools or unwholesome marshes is now to be remarked a high degree of improvement by the reclamation of waste lands and subsoil drainage, resulting in a singular lightness and dryness of atmosphere.' It may be added that the numerous plantations throughout the county aid this effect. The average annual rainfall is 29 inches, less than that of the adjoining counties.

The flora and fauna of Peeblesshire have been described in Chambers's *History of Peeblesshire* as somewhat limited. The same authority mentions as the chief indigenous trees and shrubs, the Scotch fir, ash, oak, elm, aspen, rowan or mountain ash, birch, alder, willow, hazel, hawthorn, elder, wild cherry, haggerberry, sloe, juniper, whin or furze, dog rose, Scots rose, honeysuckle, ivy, common bilberry, whortleberry or blaeberry, red bilberry, cranberry, and three species of heath. Among trees not indigenous are the sycamore or plane, larch, spruce, silver and other firs, and yew. Alpine plants are scarce, but ferns are abundant in many parts. The most abundant kind of heath is the common ling or heather; but bell-heather and cross-leaved heath also abound; but many, even of the high hills, are covered with grass and not heath. Wild flowers are numerous and varied. Among the rarer plants that have been found in Peeblesshire are the flowering rush, spindle-tree, bird's-eye primrose, filmy fern, and the moss *Buxbaumia aphylla*. Red deer and roe-deer are now extinct in this county. The chief mammals now are the fox, otter, weasel, stoat, hedgehog, common and water shrew, mole, squirrel, brown and water rat, common and field mouse, field vole, common and Alpine hare, rabbit, and the common and long-eared bat. The badger and polecat are now rare. The white eagle used to build in some parts of this county, but has long ceased to do so. The peregrine falcon is now rare, though at one time Posso Craigs were famous for its falcons of this breed. Other hawks and a great variety of smaller birds are indigenous to the shire. Black and red grouse, partridge, and pheasant (the latter artificially introduced) afford good sport in the season. The quail, golden plover, and dotterel are sometimes seen. The

adder or viper is common, but very irregularly distributed. The chief fishes are the salmon, salmon-trout, common trout, pike, perch, and eel.

Industries.—The industries of Peeblesshire are agriculture, sheep-farming, and manufacturing, and a little mining. According to the returns for 1891, 20·2 per cent. of the male population were engaged in agriculture, 32·7 per cent. in industrial employments, 3·9 per cent. in commerce; 37·2 per cent. unproductive, and the remainder variously employed. Of the women 71·9 per cent. were unproductive, 7·8 per cent. were in domestic service, and the rest variously employed. The ancient forests of Leithen, Traquair and Ettrick, and a vast extent of copses in the centre, W and N, formerly adorned and sheltered nearly all Tweeddale, protecting the pasturage and encouraging agriculture. So early as the reign of David I. this woodland district was dotted with the parks of manors of princes and barons, and the granges and churches of monks, and with mills and kilns and brew houses. Farming and grazing flourished, corn was raised in abundance, dairies and orchards were numerous. This time of prosperity lasted for about two centuries from 1097; but it was followed by 400 years of retrogression and wretchedness, in which the demolition of the natural protection of the woods was one of the first and most fatal steps. Dr Pennieuk, who published his well-known *Description of Tweeddale* in 1715, saw the work of renovation commence; and he praised the young landowners for beginning to form plantations, which, as he foresaw, have enriched as well as embellished the county to the present day. The rural population, though industrious enough, were 'yet something artful, stubborn, and tenacious of old customs. There are,' Pennieuk goes on, 'amongst them that will not suffer the wraek to be taken out of their land, because (say they) it keeps the corn warm, nor sow their bear-seed, be the season wet or dry, till the first week of May be over, which they call *Rumchie* week, nor plant trees nor hedges, for wronging the undergrowth, and sheltering the birds of the air to destroy their corn; neither will they trench and ditch a piece of useless boggy ground, for fear of the loss of 5 or 6 feet of grass, for a far greater increase; which, however, with a custom they have of overlaying [over-stocking] the ground, which they term *full blemishing*, makes their cattle generally lean, little, and give a mean price in a market.' In 1830, Archibald, Earl of Islay, afterwards third Duke of Argyll, began his famous attempt to reclaim a piece of boggy ground (which he appropriately rechristened as Whim) by draining and planting; and about the same time Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope raised his plantations and wrote his tracts on agricultural matters; while the desire for improvements gradually spread among other proprietors in the county. The agricultural history of Peeblesshire was written by Rev. Charles Findlater in 1802, who chronicled the successive steps in the advance. About 1763 or 1764 Mr George Dalziel, inn-keeper first at Linton and then at Noblehouse, was the first who sowed turnip in the open fields; while Mr James Macdougall, a small farmer of Linton, originally from the neighbourhood of Kelso, was, in 1778, the first person to introduce the rotation of cropping, the cultivation of turnips for the use of sheep, the growing of potatoes in the open fields, and some other reforms. Till 1750 grain used to be winnowed by the wind on hill tops, but about that date fanners were introduced. The flail had almost disappeared by 1832, its place being taken by thrashing-mills worked by water or horse-power. A very considerable impetus was given to agriculture in 1788, by the security of tenure introduced by the Earl of March, who gave long leases of 57 years. The tenants were encouraged to erect better farm buildings, and to lay out more labour and capital in clearing, enclosing, and improving the land; and although ultimately, in 1821, the leases were reduced by the House of Lords as incompetent on an entailed estate, the advantages were not wholly allowed to disappear. During the 19th century the farmers and landowners

of Peeblesshire have made steady progress; and in proportion to its natural capacities, Tweeddale rivals even Haddingtonshire itself in the enlightened methods and skill of its agriculturists. The introduction of guano and other light fertilizers has enabled cultivation to be extended to much land to which previously the steepness of the hills had prevented the carting of dung; much hill-pasture has, in this way, been converted into productive arable land. So early as 1775 observers had begun to notice the diminution in the number of small farms and peasant proprietors in Peeblesshire; and the process has gone on since then, although even yet there are small holdings in all parts of the shire. Chambers, writing in 1864, says that rents are generally from £250 to £800, though in some instances upwards of £1000 is paid. The general average per acre he puts at 32s. or 33s. per acre, except in the neighbourhood of towns or villages, where as much as £4 per acre is paid. Leases are generally for 19 years, rarely for 21 or any other number of years, except in the case of sheep-farms, which are let on leases of from 9 to 15 years. The most common rotation, according to the same authority, is a five years' one:—(1) Oats after lea; (2) potatoes, turnips, or other green crops; (3) barley, oats, or wheat; (4) grass, for hay or pasture; (5) grass, as pasture. Hinds or married ploughmen receive from £13 to £15 in money, together with various perquisites, such as a cow's keep, 65 stones of oatmeal, a month's food during harvest, etc. A griever receives about £24 in money. Young men living with the farmer receive £18 to £20; boys, up to £8 a year; female servants, from £8 to £10. The botby system of lodging farm labourers is unknown in the county; but the bondager system prevails to a certain extent. The following table indicates the principal crops, and the acreage under each in various years:—

	1874.	1882.	1893.	1896.
Barley,	1,881	1,188	951	322
Oats,	9,319	9,263	8,335	8,611
Pease,	28	73	5	43
Turnips,	5,144	4,748	4,196	4,233
Potatoes,	626	333	245	385
Cabbage, etc.,	380	333	245	385
Other Green Crops,	134	135	...	...
Bare Fallow,	137	4	27	15
Grass, Permanent Pasture,	10,371	13,977	16,406	14,952
Grass in Rotation,	13,001	12,004	12,860	18,544

In 1874 there were 9041 acres under plantation; in 1882, 10,177; and in 1891, 9490. Market gardens and nursery grounds occupied only 7 acres in 1896.

The following table shows the quantity of farm stock at various dates:—

	1874.	1882.	1893.	1896.
Horses,	916	892	1,165	1,162
Cattle,	6,533	5,643	6,331	7,023
Sheep,	201,259	189,753	186,670	190,861
Pigs,	955	872	593	705

In Peeblesshire, as may be inferred from the preceding statistics, as well as from the nature of the surface, sheep-farming is a highly important industry. In many cases, arable farming is combined with it by the same farmer, but the hills in Tweedsmuir near the upper course of the Tweed, and those flanking the valleys of the Leithen and Manor, are too high for agriculture, and are entirely devoted to sheep-pasturing. This industry had already begun to be of importance in Peeblesshire in the beginning of the 17th century. In the short account of the county which appeared in 1654, along with Timothy Pont's Map in Blew's *Atlas*, mention is made of the good and wholesome pasturage for sheep to be found, especially in the S next Selkirkshire; and Pennieuk, in 1715, mentions that the county is 'stored with such numbers of sheep that in the Lintoun mercats, which are kept every Wednesday during the months of June and July, there have frequently been seen 9000 in the customer's

roll, and most of all these sold and vented in one day.' The introduction of turnip growing on a large scale doubtless encouraged the keeping of sheep during the 18th century, which has very much developed since. The Cheviot breed predominates generally, but in the more exposed and inclement lands the black-faced breed is found to be hardier. In some parts a cross between one of these breeds and the Leicester breed is found suitable. Linton market ceased to be held in 1856; Melrose, Lanark, and Lockerbie are now the chief marts for the Peebleshire flock-masters. Sheep-farms are let on leases generally from 9 to 15 years; the rent is usually calculated according to the number of sheep a farm can support, and the kind of sheep is also taken into account, with their estimated value and productiveness. Rents thus vary from 5s. to 10s. and even 12s. per sheep. Shepherds are sometimes paid in the same manner as hinds; receiving about £20 in money, besides perquisites; but in most cases he receives no money, but is entitled to the proceeds from a certain number of sheep, known as the 'shepherd's pack,' which feed along with his master's flock. The Teeswater or other short-horn black cattle are kept for grazing and stock purposes; while the Ayrshire breed is preferred for dairy purposes, to which most attention is given in the northern parishes. The horses are chiefly of the Clydesdale breed. Pigs and poultry are tolerably ubiquitous; and bees are kept, chiefly in the lower parts of the county.

The manufacturing industries of Peebleshire are wholly centred in a few towns and villages, in spite of the abundant water power and other natural advantages of the county. The woollen manufacture, carried on chiefly at INNERLEITHEN, WALKERBURN, and PEEBLES, is the chief staple. Other industries are referred to in our articles on these places, and BROUGHTON, CARLOPS, and LINTON. The commerce of the county restricts itself to the export of the produce of the sheep, and of arable and dairy farms; and the import and retail of the small amount of goods required for local consumption.

Railways and Roads.—The county is very well provided with means of communication. A branch of the North British railway enters it at Leadburn Junction in the N, passes Eddleston station before reaching Peebles, where it turns eastwards along the Tweed, passing Cardrona, Innerleithen, and Walkerburn stations before it enters Selkirkshire, where it joins the main line at Galashiels. Another line, from the Caledonian station at Symington, crosses the W boundary about the middle, and follows the course of the Biggar Water and Tweed to Peebles, passing Broughton, Stobo, and Lyne stations. A shorter reach of the North British railway branches off at Leadburn towards the W, and runs through the northern part of the county, past the stations of Lamanacha, Macbie Hill, and Broomlee, and meets the Caledonian line at Dolphinton. In spite of the hilly nature of the county, good roads are tolerably plentiful, except in the mountainous and rough districts to the S of the Tweed, where there are only rough tracks. The highroad from Edinburgh enters Peebleshire at Leadburn, and runs directly S alongside the railway and Eddleston Water to Peebles; thence a road runs down Tweeddale, through Innerleithen and Walkerburn, into Selkirkshire; while a second proceeds up the valleys of the Tweed and Biggar Water, through Broughton, and thence to Glasgow *via* Biggar, throwing off, near Lyne church, another branch, which runs up part of the Lyne and Tarth Waters and through Kirkurd parish, and thence also to Glasgow. A third road from Peebles runs S along the course of the Manor Water to Megget and St Mary's Loch. A road from Edinburgh to Dumfries enters the county at Leadburn, runs SW to Kirkurd, where it is joined by another road entering the county at Carlops, and thence proceeds through the western part of the shire parallel to the head waters of the Tweed, till it leaves Peebleshire in the extreme S of Tweedsmuir parish. Another branch of the Carlops road turns more to the W at Linton, and enters Lanarkshire at Kippis, whence it proceeds to Dumfries *via* Biggar and Moffat. Most of the larger

river-valleys, as those of the Lyne, Leithen, Quair, etc., are traversed by shorter roads connecting with one or more of these main arteries of traffic. A turnpike road runs along the S bank of the Tweed to Traquair, and thence on into Selkirkshire. A mountain track, which strikes off near Traquair, and passes over the summit of Minchmoor, was at one time an important thoroughfare between Peebles and Selkirk, and was the route by which the Marquis of Montrose fled after the battle of Philiphaugh. Another mountain track in the S, traceable from the neighbourhood of Drummelzier over the left shoulder of Dollar Law, and along part of Craiger Burn, is called 'The Thief's Road,' from having been a common route of the Border forayers. It is sometimes also called the 'King's Road,' because James V. is said to have gone by it to execute justice on the notorious Cockburn of Henderland.

The only towns are Peebles and Innerleithen; the only villages with more than 300 inhabitants are Walkerburn (1288) and Linton (359). The remaining chief villages are, in order roughly from N to S, Carlops, Eddleston, Skirling, Broughton, and Drummelzier. The chief seats are Traquair House, The Glen, Cardrona House, Kailzie House, Glenormiston, Holylea, Venlaw, Kerfield House, Kingsmeadows, Portmore, Darnhall, Cringletie, Medwyn House, Garvald House, Spitalhaugh, Bordland House, Callands, Scotston, Romanno House, Castle Craig, Netherurd, Rachan House, Mossfennan, Glencotho, Stobo Castle, Barns, Hallyards, Drummelzier House, Dawick House, Whim, Polmood, Quarter, Cairnmuir, Lamanacha, Macbie Hill, Pirn, Hartree, Badlieu, Leithen Lodge, Logan, Braxfield, Fingland, Winkston, and Halmyre. Peebleshire is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, a convener, 11 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, and a sheriff-substitute. The meetings of the sheriff court are noted in our article PEEBLES. The County Council is composed of 20 members—17 for as many electoral divisions, and 3 for the burgh of Peebles. The police force in 1896 consisted of 12 men, and a chief constable with a salary of £100. Peebleshire and Selkirkshire together have one representative in parliament. The county constituency in 1895-96 was 2756. Heritable property in the county has advanced very much in value along with the advance in the general prosperity. According to the valuation made in the reign of Alexander III., and known as the Old Extent, the annual rental of lands in Peebleshire was £1274, but by the destructive wars of succession that was reduced to £863 in 1368. In 1657 the assessed annual rental had again risen to £4328; in 1802 it was estimated at £26,000; in 1863 (exclusive of burghs and railways) it was £90,927; in 1876 (also exclusive) it was £115,162; in 1883-84 £118,260; and in 1895-96 £116,774; railways £21,555; Edinburgh and District Water Works, £1565. Peebles is one of the least densely populated of Scottish counties, having only 43 persons to the square mile, the average for the entire country being 135. Ross and Cromarty, Argyll, Inverness, and Sutherland, alone have a scantier population. Pop. (1801) 8735, (1811) 9935, (1821) 10,046, (1831) 10,578, (1841) 10,499, (1851) 10,738, (1861) 11,408, (1871) 12,330, (1881) 13,822, and (1891) 14,750, of whom 7838 were females, 113·3 to every 100 males. Only 68 persons, or 46 of the population, were Gaelic-speaking. Separate families, 3163. Houses (1891) occupied 2988, vacant 280, building 22.

There are fourteen *quoad civilia* parishes in Peebleshire, viz., Broughton, Drummelzier, Eddleston, Innerleithen, Kirkurd, Lyne, Manor, Newlands, Peebles, Skirling, Stobo, Traquair, Tweedsmuir, and West Linton. Tweeddale and Lothian give name to a synod in the Established Church of Scotland, and to one in the Free Church also. Twelve of the fourteen parochial charges in Peebleshire belong to the presbytery of Peebles; the other two, Skirling and the united parish of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm, belong to the presbytery of Biggar in the same synod. A small part included in Yarrow parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The Estab-

lished Church has 15 places of worship in the county; the Free Church, 5; U.P. Church, 4; Scottish Episcopalian, 2; Roman Catholic, 2; Congregational, 1. There are in the shire 24 schools (21 of them public), which, with total accommodation for 3034 children, have 2456 on the registers, and an average attendance of about 2060. The staff includes 38 certificated, 6 assistant, and 8 pupil teachers. All the parishes, save four, are assessed for the poor. There were, in 1894, 147 registered poor, with 87 dependants, on whom was spent a total of £1995. The only pothouse is that of Peebles Union at Peebles. There is no hospital in the county. There is a joint lunacy board for Midlothian and Peebleshire, with an asylum at Roslynlee in the former county. The percentage of the illegitimate births was 8·9 in 1871, 9·1 in 1873, 6·5 in 1876, 10·3 in 1880, 8·6 in 1882, and 6·7 in 1894. The 6th Rifle Volunteer Battalion (the Royal Scots) has its headquarters at Penicuik in Midlothian, and the Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Artillery Militia (2nd Brigade) at Dumbar.

Tweeddale gives the title of Marquis to the family of Hay, whose family seat is Yester House in Haddingtonshire. The creations are Baron Hay of Yester, 1488; Earl of Tweeddale, 1646; and Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, and Viscount of Walden in 1694; in the peerage of the United Kingdom Baron Tweeddale of Yester, 1881; hereditary Bailie or Chamberlain of the Lordship of Dunfermline. Other noblemen and baronets connected with the county are Lord Elibank of Darnhall; the Earl of Wemyss and March, Viscount of Peebles, Baron Douglas of Neidpath, Lyue, and Minan, with his seat at Barns; Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, fourteenth baronet, of Durie and Skirling, with his seat at Castle Craig; Sir Duncan E. Hay, tenth baronet, of Smithfield and Haystoune, with seat at Kingsmeadows; Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, third baronet, of Stanhope; Sir James Naesmyth, fifth baronet, of Posso; Sir James R. Fergusson, second baronet, of Spittlehaugh; and Sir Charles Tennant, first baronet, of The Glen.

Antiquities.—Peebleshire abounds in relics of its early British inhabitants and their Teutonic invaders, and not the least interesting of these is the topographical nomenclature, which, though very largely Celtic, also affords examples of the blending of the two races of languages. There are remains of what are called Druid circles at Sheriffmuir in Stobo, near Tweedsmuir church, and at Gatehope in Innerleithen. Tombs and tumuli with stone coffins and human remains have been found in nearly every parish, chiefly in the W, and especially along the valley of the Lyne. A tumulus near the junction of the Powsail and Tweed is pointed out as the burial-place of the great enchanter Merlin. Standing stones, whatever they serve to mark, are found at Bellanrig in Manor, Sheriffmuir in Stobo, Cademuir in Peebles, and on the Tweed in Traquair and Innerleithen, and at Harestanes. On very many of the tops of the lower hills and knolls are found relics of ancient hill-forts, oval and round, of various sizes and probably of various ages. They seem to have been placed so as to command the routes and passages through the county. Chambers enumerates over 50 of these—5 in Eddleston parish, 8 in Peebles, 3 in Innerleithen, 6 in Traquair, 4 in Manor, 3 in Stobo, 1 in Drummelzier, 1 in Tweedsmuir, 1 in Lyne, 2 in Skirling, 10 in Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm, 3 in Kirkurd, 2 in West Linton, and 5 in Newlands, being one or more in every parish of the county. The largest is Milkieton Rings in Eddleston. Large artificial earthen terraces, like gigantic flights of steps, are seen on some of the steep hill-sides. They are probably connected with ancient methods of agriculture. The chieftare at Purvis Hill in Innerleithen, on Nohlehall farm in Newlands, Roger's Crag in Halmyre, Torwood near Kailzie, on a hill below Venlaw House, and at Kilbucho. There are the remains of a large and interesting Roman camp at Lyne, of a smaller one at Linton near Whitefield, and doubtful traces of a third in Manor. Castles and peel-towers, consisting for the most part of a single tower, are very abundant in the county, and are to be referred to feudal times.

Their number and their relative position are a tacit testimony to the wildness of the times that built them, for they are generally built so that one might signal by fire to its neighbour the approach of the hostile invader. Chambers enumerates the chief as follows:—'Thence [Holylee, at the issue of the Tweed into Selkirkshire] communication through Peebleshire was kept up, generally zigzagging across the river, to Scrogbank, Caherstone, Bold, Flora, Purvis Hill, Pirn, Traquair, Grieston, Ormiston, Cardrona, Nether Horsburgh, Horsburgh, Peebles, and Neidpath. At Peebles signals went northwards to Smithfield, Hutchinfeld, Shielgreen, Foulage, Cringletie, Blackharony, and the high grounds on the borders of Midlothian. Southwards Peebles communicated with Haystoun. Pursuing the course of the river Neidpath was seen at Caverhill, which sent signals up Manor Water, and also to Barns, whence there were communications with Lyne, Easter Happlew, Dawick, Stobo, Dreva, Tinnis, Drummelzier, Stanhope, Quarter, Wrae, Mosfennan, Kingledoors, Oliver Castle, Polmood, and Hawkshaw. Ascending the Lyne there were towers to be communicated with at Wester Happlew, Stevenston, Callands, Kirkurd, and Skirling; also at Romano, Halmyre, Carlops, Coldecoat, Briglands, Whiteford, and probably some other places.' The more interesting and important towers and castles are mentioned in separate articles; and additional antiquities are noted in the articles on PEEBLES and the various parishes and villages.

History.—When the Romans penetrated to the south of Scotland the district that is now Peebleshire was inhabited by a tribe to whom the invaders gave the name of Gadeni. The Roman occupation of the region was probably neither very intimate nor very long, and traces of their camps, etc., are few; while their northern thoroughfare, known as Watling Street, passes half a mile outside the nearest point of Tweeddale. After the departure of the Romans the county became exposed to the successive attacks of the Scoto-Irish and the Angles and Frisians; and though it formed for some time part of the Cymric kingdom of Strathelyde or Cumhria, it was afterwards included in the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria; and finally, when the whole south of Scotland was handed over to Malcolm, King of Scots, in 1088, became amalgamated with the Scottish kingdom. Peebleshire shared in the benefits which Scotland received from the influx of the more civilised Saxons who fled before the Norman invasion of England in 1066; and after Henry II.'s edict in 1155 banishing all foreigners from England a number of industrious and skilful Flemings are said to have settled at Peebles, and possibly to have planted and fostered the woollen industry there. In the reign of David I. (1124-53) Peebleshire advanced in importance; there were royal castles at Peebles and at Traquair; and the town of Peebles began to be visited and privileged by the successive Scottish monarchs. It is probably to the 12th century that the older castles in the county should be referred. Early in that century the deanery of Peebles—answering tolerably closely to the present shire—was erected and placed in the archdeaconry of Teviotdale, in the new diocese of Glasgow. There were, however, no large aheys or important religious houses ever founded in Peebleshire, the chief ecclesiastical building being the Church of the Holy Rood, founded at Peebles by Alexander III. Before 1286 the shire had already been recognised; and two sheriffis—one at each of the royal seats—exercised jurisdiction. These, however, were superseded by a single sheriff in 1304, while Edward I. held the district. Carlops and Crossryne Hill were the northern limits of the region surrendered in 1334 by Edward Baliol to Edward III. In the wars of the succession Peebleshire suffered severely, and was several times harried by the English in spite of its mountain harriers; while the turbulent and lawless Border barons distracted it, along with the other southern counties, with their feuds and forays. This state of disturbance continued more or less violently down to the time of Charles I. and Cromwell. In 1650 Cromwell's troops

besieged and took Neidpath; and the justice of peace records of the county, which begin in 1656, contain in the first volume a series of instructions from the council of the Protector. Peeblesshire was not one of the centres of the Covenanters; nor did the rebellion of 1715-45 affect it very much, though in the latter year a division of the Chevalier's army marched through the county on their way to England. The high sheriffship of Peebles had become almost hereditary in the family of the ancestors of the Earl of Tweeddale, who in 1686 sold his land, etc., to the second Duke of Queensberry. The latter gave them to his son, the Earl of March, and the representatives of the last, in 1747, claimed £4000, but received only £3200, for the sheriffdom of Peebles on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions. The first sheriff-depute under the new order was James Montgomery, who afterwards rose to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer and first baronet of Stanhope. From the union of the Scottish and English parliaments in 1707 till 1832 Peeblesshire returned one member; while the burgh of Peebles united with Selkirk, Linlithgow, and Lanark in returning a second. In 1832, however, the burgh and county were made a united constituency with one member, and this continued till 1868, when the present division was made.

Eminent Men.—There are few old families in Peeblesshire, for lands and houses there have changed hands repeatedly; and even the nobleman who derives his title of Marquis from the shire is not in possession of his ancestral lands. The Horsbrughs of Horsbrugh boast the longest unbroken line of descent in the shire. Among the old historical families most frequently heard of in connection with some feud or raid are the Tweedies of Drummelzier and the Veitches of Dawick, the Hays of Yester, Geddeses of Rachen, Hunter of Polmood, Murrays of Blackbarony and Elibank, and the Frasers of Neidpath. The mighty wizard Merlin is said to have lived, died, and been buried in Peeblesshire; and some authorities identify Caetcoit Celedon, the site of King Arthur's seventh battle, with Cademuir. St Ninian, otherwise Ringan, is said to have introduced Christianity to the district; and St Kentigern, called also St Mungo, is said to have preached here in the middle of the 6th century. Among less mythical personages we note Sir Johu Stewart of Traquair, who became Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and in 1633 was created Earl of Traquair; the lords of session Cringletie, Murray, and Henderland; Sir David Murray, fourth baronet of Stanhope, who was the Chevalier's secretary in the '45; and James Geddes, younger of Rachau (1710-48), author of *An Essay on the Composition and Manner of the Ancients, particularly Plato*. Alexander Pennicuik, author of the *Description of Tweeddale*, was, though he spent his life in Peeblesshire, probably a native of Midlothian. Other noteworthy natives of Peeblesshire are noted under PEEBLES and the various parishes.

The literary associations of Peeblesshire are both numerous and interesting. Very frequent reference is made to Tweeddale person and place in the minstrelsy of the Scottish border, whether ballad or simple song, and the Tweed has given rise to more poetry than any river in Scotland. One of the most pathetic ballads in the language is *The Lament of the Border Widow*, placed in the mouth of the wife of the notorious Cockburn of Henderland, whom James V. 'justified' in 1529. Among the poems which have rendered various spots in the county famous are *Tweedside*, by John, Earl of Tweeddale (1645-1713); the old ballad of the *Logan Lee*, a place about 14 miles from Tweed's-Well; Robert Crawford's (1695-1732) *Bush aboon Traquair*, and Principal Shairp's new version under the same name; and William Laidlaw's tender ballad *Lucy's Flittin'*, which has immortalised the Glen. A graphic, if somewhat burlesque, picture of Scottish lowland life in the early 15th century is given in *Pebblis to the Play*, usually ascribed to James I.; and a more satirical account of clerical vices towards the end of the same century, in the anonymous *Thrie Priestis of Peebles*. Alexander Geddes (1737-1802), formerly tutor in the Earl of

Traquair's family, wrote about 1781, *Linton; a Tweeddale Pastoral*, in honour of the birth of the eighth Earl of Traquair. Scotston House in Newlands parish was for a time the residence of Smollett the novelist, whose sister had married Mr Telfer, the proprietor. The banks of a small rivulet flowing into the North Esk near Carlops are popularly identified as the scene of Allan Ramsay's famous pastoral *The Gentle Shepherd*; four trees near the Tweed, on the farm of Patervan in Drummelzier, mark the former site of the hamlet referred to by Burns in his song,

'Willie Wastle dwelt on Tweed,
The spot they ca'd it Linkumoddie;'

and several of James Hogg's songs have their scenes in Peeblesshire, as *Over the Hills to Traquair*, *The Bridal of Polmood*, *The Brownie of Bodsbeck*. Sir Walter Scott has many allusions to Peeblesshire in his works—prose and poetry; thus, e.g., *St Ronan's Well* is identified with Innerleithen Spa; and the old house of Traquair is one of the prototypes of 'Tullyveolan' in *Waverley*. In Manor parish, also, stood the cottage of David Ritchie, 'The Black Dwarf,' whom Scott visited in 1797, while staying with the aged Professor Adam Ferguson at the neighbouring mansion of Hallybards. The conduct of the fourth Duke of Queensberry in ruthlessly denuding the banks of the Tweed at Neidpath of their beautiful timber, called forth an indignant sonnet from Wordsworth. More modern poets are the Rev. James Nicol (1793-1819), native of Innerleithen, and minister of Traquair, who wrote *Where Quair rins sweet among the Flowers*; Thomas Smibert (1810-45), born at Peebles, whose *Io anche! Poems chiefly Lyrical*, contains some local pieces; and the late Professor Veitch of Glasgow, who, besides his *Tweedside and Hillside Rhymes*, wrote a sympathetic account of Border history and poetry.

See Dr Alexander Pennicuik's *Description of Tweeddale* (1715; reissued with notes 1815; 3d ed. 1875); Captain Armstrong's *Companion to the Map of Tweeddale* (1775); Rev. Charles Findlater's *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Peebles* (1802); Dr William Chambers' *History of Peeblesshire* (1864); an article on the 'Topography and Agriculture of Peeblesshire,' by Lawrence Anderson, in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1872); and Professor John Veitch's *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (1878).

Peel Fell. See CASTLETON, Roxburghshire.

Peelwalls. See AYTON.

Peffer or Peffrey, a picturesque stream of Fodderty and Dingwall parishes, Ross and Cromarty, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet above sea-level, and winding 9½ miles south-south-eastward and east-by-northward, till it falls into the Cromarty Firth, near its head, and just below the town of DINGWALL. See STRATHPEFFER.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 93, 83, 1881.

Peffer Mill. See LIBERTON.

Peffers, The, two streamlets in the N of Haddingtounshire, rising within a brief distance of each other in a meadow in Athelstaneford parish, and flowing the one westward to Aberlady Bay, the other eastward and north-eastward to a creek 1¼ mile N of Tynninghame House. West Peffer Burn has 6½ or 7 miles of course; and, except for the ¾ mile immediately below its source, flows the whole way between Dirleton parish on its right bank, and Athelstaneford and Aberlady parishes on its left. East Peffer Burn has 6 miles of course, though, measured along its nominal tributary but real head-water of Cogtal Burn, it has at least 8; and it flows, over most of the distance, through Prestonkirk and Whitekirk parishes. Each stream has a fall, from source to mouth, of not more than 25 or 30 feet, and is consequently sluggish in its motion, looking like a large drain, and corresponding in character to the import of its name, 'the slowly running river.' The entire strath traversed by both streams, though now a rich alluvial mould, was anciently a morass, bristling with forest, and tenanted by wild boars and beasts of prey. Large oaks have often been found inhumed in moss on

the banks, their tops generally lying towards the S. At the widening and deepening of the bed of the streams a number of years ago, for preventing an overflow and stagnation of water during winter, several stag-horns were dug up very near the surface of the former bed.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Peirceton. See PERCETON.

Pencaitland (Cymric *pen-caeth-llan*, 'head of the narrow enclosure'), a village and a parish in the W of Haddingtonshire. The village, lying 271 feet above sea-level, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Tranent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Haddington, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Winton station on the Macmerry branch of the North British, this being 13 miles E by S of Edinburgh. 'The Tyne,' wrote Sir Thomas Dick Lauder in 1847, 'divides it into two parts, called Easter and Wester Pencaitland. Wester Pencaitland contains an ancient market-cross; but the most interesting and picturesque feature of the village is the old church, with its small octagonal belfry, in Easter Pencaitland, embosomed in a grove of tall and stately trees. We have long been in the habit of considering the manse as a gem amongst clergymen's residences of the same kind. Situated on the sunny slope, amid shrubberies and garden stretching down the river, it seems to be the very nest of human content' (*Scottish Rivers*, Edinb. 1874). Everard de Pencaithlan granted the church to Kelso Abbey for the salvation of his lord, King William the Lyon (1165-1214); but John de Maxwell in the first half of the 14th century conveyed the advowson to the monks of Dryburgh, and with them it continued till the Reformation. The Pencaitland aisle is of pre-Reformation date; but the body of the church was built towards the close of the 16th century, the tower in 1631. As restored in 1882, at a cost of £275, it contains 480 sittings. In 1889 an organ was added. At the W end is a quaint epitaph 'to the memorie of um³² Ka. Forbes, spouse to M. Io. Oswald, Anno dom. 1639;' and in the churchyard is an Iona cross to James, sixth Lord Ruthven (1777-1853). David Calderwood (1575-1650) the historian, and Robert Douglas (c. 1600-73), were ministers here. Pencaitland has also a Free church and a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, a parish library, a horticultural society, a Foresters' court, and bowling and curling clubs. An elegant public hall has been built in Wester Pencaitland by Mrs Trevelyan of Tyneholm at a cost of £1200, in memory of her husband, Arthur Trevelyan, Esq., who died in 1880.

The parish, containing also Newtown village, is bounded N and NE by Gladsmuir, E by Salton, S and W by Ormiston, and NW by Tranent. Its utmost length from ENE to WSW is $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its breadth varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and 4 miles; and its area is 5075 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The TYNE meanders 5 miles east-north-eastward—for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the middle of the parish, and elsewhere along or close to the Ormiston and Salton boundaries; Birns, Keith, or Salton Water flows to it $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile northward along the boundary with Salton; and Kinchie Burn, a feeder of Birns Water, runs $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-by-northward across the southern interior and along the southern boundary. Beside the Tyne the surface sinks to 200 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises gently northward to 400 feet at Winton Hill, and southward to 479 near Fountainhall. Thus while it offers no marked natural feature, this parish wears a pleasant English aspect, its well-enclosed, well-cultivated farms being prettily diversified with meadows and woods. The rocks belong mainly to the Carboniferous Limestone series. Coal, though lying on the outer margin of the Lothian coalfield, abounds, is of excellent quality, is found at a depth of about 170 feet from the surface, and is mined for the supply of the southern and south-eastern district of the county and part of Lauderdale. An inferior kind is found at a considerably less depth. Carboniferous limestone, enclosing numerous fossils of the kinds usual to this rock, is also found and worked to a small extent. Sandstone has been worked in several quarries; and that of the Jerusalem quarry has long been celebrated, being of

laminated texture, of a uniform grayish-white hue, and yielding blocks of from 20 to 30 feet in length. The soil is naturally wet and clayey, but has been greatly improved. About one-thirteenth of the entire area is covered with wood, partly plantation and partly natural oak and birch; nearly 200 acres are laid out in artificial pasture; and all the rest are regularly tilled. Pencaitland House, now a ruin, in the immediate vicinity of Wester Pencaitland, was the seat of James Hamilton (1660-1729), who on his elevation to the bench assumed the title of Lord Pencaitland. The estate of Pencaitland belongs now to his descendant, Mrs Nisbet Hamilton Ogilvy, whose seat, WINTON CASTLE, is noticed separately, as also is a third mansion, FOUNTAINHALL. Pencaitland is in the presbytery of Haddington and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £229. Pencaitland public school, enlarged in 1887, at an expense of £1300, to accommodate 193 children, has an average attendance of about 80, and a grant of over £80. Valuation (1884) £7891, 13s., (1893) £7394, 7s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 925, (1831) 1166, (1861) 1187, (1871) 1320, (1881) 1107, (1891) 1125.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Penersax. See MIDDLEBIE.

Penicuik (Cymric *pen-y-cog*, 'hill of the cuckoo'), a town and a parish in the S of Edinburghshire. A burgh of barony and a police burgh, the town, which stands, 600 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the river North Esk, by road is 12 miles N by W of Peebles and 10 S of Edinburgh; whilst its station at the terminus of a branch line (1872) of the North British railway is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the latter city. It is also easily reached from GLENCORSE and POMATHORN stations. From its wide main street, running NE and SW, two streets diverge north-north-westward and south-south-eastward; the Valleyfield suburb lies close beside the river; and KIRKHALLE, though treated in the Census as a separate village, forms with Fieldsend and Shottstown part of Penicuik. The place wears a well-built airy appearance, superior to that of most towns of its size; contains some good shops and spacious well-to-do dwellings; and has a town hall, a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 2 hotels, a gas company, a drinking fountain (1864), angling, bowling, cricket, and curling clubs, horticultural and ornithological societies, a drill hall, a cemetery, hiring fairs on the third Friday of March and the first Friday of October, etc. In the churchyard, at the NE end of the main street, stands the Romanesque tower of the old parish church, St Kentigeru's, whose nave has been converted into three mausoleums. In front is the present church, a plain edifice of 1771, with a tetrastyle Doric portico, a clock, and a stoue cross. It was enlarged in 1837, and greatly improved in 1880, being seated now for 1200. In 1891 an organ was added at a cost of £150, and the church further improved. The Free church, built in 1862-63 at a cost of £2050, is a Gothic structure, with a large four-light window, 600 sittings, and an unfinished spire. Other places of worship are a U.P. church (1867), a Roman Catholic chapel (1882), and the Episcopal church of St James the Less (1882), the last an Early English edifice, with nave and apsidal chancel, a marble altar, and 182 sittings.

The paper-works of Messrs Alexander Cowan & Sons are among the oldest, best-known, and most extensive in Scotland. There are three mills at Penicuik; but as these stand within a few hundred yards of each other, they are worked as one establishment. The central position is occupied by the Valleyfield Mill, which is by far the largest of the three. Its nucleus was built in 1709* by Mr Anderson, printer to Queen Anne, or by his widow. In 1779 Mr Charles Cowan bought the mill, and with the exception of the years 1810-14, when it was fitted up by Government for the reception of 6000

* Among several curious old tombstones in the churchyard is one to 'Annabel Millar, spouse to Thomas Rutherford, paper-maker at Penicuik, who died 1 April 1735.'

French prisoners of war,* the premises have since continued in the family. As time wore on, the accommodation in the Valleyfield Mill became unequal to the requirements of an increased trade, and a neighbouring corn-mill was acquired in 1803 and converted into a paper manufactory. This mill is now known as Bank Mill, because it was at first devoted to making paper for bank-notes. In 1815 the operations of the firm were further extended by the purchase of a paper-mill belonging to Mr Nimmo of Edinburgh, and now known as the Low Mill. A few years after the close of the French war the Valleyfield Mill was repurchased from Government, fitted out with the most improved appliances, and started afresh in 1821. The late Mr Alexander Cowan was among the first in Britain to appreciate the value of the paper-making machine, and to introduce it into the trade; and both he and his successors have ever shown a readiness to seek out and adopt whatever appliances or arrangements gave promise of improving or facilitating the manufacture of paper. Besides their three mills at Penicuik, Messrs Cowan have a fourth at MUSSELBURGH. About 5000 tons of paper are made annually, all being the finer kinds of writing and printing papers. The water-wheels and steam engines employed in the mills are equal to over 600 horse-power, and about 800 persons are engaged in the various departments. The Esk Paper Mill of Messrs James Brown & Co. was the first cotton mill in Scotland, and was afterwards used as cotton and paper mills, but is now entirely devoted to the latter trade. A large reading and recreation room, provided with periodicals and amusements, was presented by this firm to their workers in 1891. There is also an iron-foundry; but, next to paper-making, the most important industry is the raising of coal, shale, and ironstone.

Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, Penicuik is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Pop. of town (1841) 907, (1861) 1570, (1871) 2157, (1881) 3793, (1891) 3606, of whom 3002 were in the police burgh, 44 were in Lasswade parish, and 1891 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 774, vacant 90.

The parish, containing also HOWGATE village, was anciently called St Mungo. In 1616 it gave off a portion of its territory to form with Pentland the parish of Glencorse, and since 1635 it has included the quondam parishes of Mount Lothian and St Catherine. It is bounded W and NW by Currie, NE by Colinton, Glencorse, Lasswade, and Carrington, E by Temple, S by Eddleston and Newlands in Peebleshire, and SW by Linton in Peebleshire. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 9½ miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and 5½ miles; and its area is 29½ square miles or 18,966½ acres, of which 86½ are water. The beautiful river North Esk flows 5 miles south-south-eastward and east-by-northward along the Peebleshire border, and not far below its source expands into the North Esk reservoir (¼ × ½ mile). It next goes 4½ miles north-eastward through the interior, and lastly, 1½ mile north-north-eastward along the Lasswade boundary. During this course it is joined from Penicuik parish by MONKS BURN, Black Burn, and Cuiken Burn, the two last tracing parts of the Lasswade and Glencorse boundaries. Another of its affluents, Logan or Glencorse Burn, has been fully described in our article on GLENCOARSE parish. Fullarton Water runs north-north-eastward along the Temple boundary on its way to the South Esk; and Bavelaw Burn, a feeder of the Water of Leith, traces part of the Currie border. Copious springs of excellent water afford

* Esk Paper Mill, which then was a cotton factory, was at the same time converted into barracks for 1500 soldiers. Penicuik became active and stirring, and was considerably enriched, but suffered damage in the moral tone of its people. The reversion of the mills, at the close of the war, from their warlike occupancy to the manufacture of paper, was felt to be an event of general joy, and was celebrated by a general illumination. On a spot in the grounds of Valleyfield, where upwards of 300 of the prisoners of war were interred, stands a neat chaste monument, from a design by Hamilton, with the inscriptions, "Grata quies patriæ, sed et omnia terra sepulchrum," and "Certain inhabitants of this parish, desiring to remember that all men are brethren, caused this monument to be erected."

abundant supplies to every district; some are known to have petrifying or chalybeate qualities, and the waters of one, on the banks of the North Esk, near Spital Hill, have a bitter taste, and are taken medicinally by the people of the district. At Cuiken Burn's influx to the North Esk the surface declines to 496 feet above sea-level; and the highest point in the south-eastern division of the parish is Auchencoth Moss (976 feet) at the Linton boundary. The north-western is very much hillier, occupied as it is by the slopes and summits of the PENTLAND HILLS—Paties Hill (1500), West Kip (1806), Scald Law (1898), Carnethy Hill (1890), Hare Hill (1470), and Black Hill (1628), of which Scald Law, or the Sisters, is the highest point in the range. Including some lesser summits and a number of intersecting glens and hollows, the parish of Penicuik presents a grand western background to a great expanse of rich lowland landscape, and embosoms a variety of charming scenes, of which the most famous are noticed under HABBIE'S HOWE. The rocks of the hills are eruptive, for the most part porphyry; whilst those of the south-eastern district are variously Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous, thickly overlaid in places with diluvium. Sandstone, of various qualities, is plentiful; limestone has been largely quarried; coal abounds, but is so much intersected by trap dykes that it has not been very much worked; and ironstone mining has become an important industry in the parish, while a few garnets and pieces of heavy spar have been found. The soil of the arable lands is exceedingly various, and comprises clay, sand, gravel, moss, and numerous combinations of two or more of these. About two-fifths of the entire area are in tillage, one-twentieth is under wood, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Penicuik House, near the North Esk's left bank, 1¼ mile WSW of the town, was built in 1761 by Sir James Clerk from his own designs, and is a large oblong Grecian edifice, with an octo-style Ionic portico. The lofty entrance-hall is adorned with statuary and with Roman antiquities from Cramond and Middlebie; and the roof of the great drawing-room, or 'Ossian's Hall,' is painted with twelve life-size figures, by Runciman, of characters in the poems of Ossian. The grounds, 1000 acres in extent, are of great beauty, the house itself standing on a level holm in a bend of the river, with a picturesque glen behind carrying up the view to the ruins of BRUNSTANE Castle and the western extremity of the Pentlands—a little plain in front, gemmed with pond and garden, and overhung by wooded ascents, by swells and eminences on either side, dis severed by ravines, and moulded into many curves of beauty. In front of the house is an artificial lake, and westward is another large piece of water well stocked with fish. These ponds are notable as the scene of the boyish boatings which kindled the enthusiasm of John Clerk of Eldin (1736-1812), the brother of Sir James, for nautical studies, and remotely led to the production of his *Essay on Naval Tactics*. The offices, 280 feet distant, form a large square, with a rustic portico and an elegant spire and clock; and, behind them, serving as a pigeon-house, is an excellent model of the quondam celebrated Roman Temple on the Carron, called by Buchanan 'Templum Termini,' but popularly denominated ARTHUR'S OVEN. On the opposite side of the river, at the end of an avenue on the top of the bank, and ½ mile from the house, stands an obelisk, raised by Sir James Clerk to the memory of his own and his father's friend and frequent visitor, Allan Ramsay (1686-1758). On a conical eminence directly in front of the house, and 3 furlongs distant, stands the round Flag Tower (1750), which is seen at a great distance. On another eminence close on the Esk, and midway between the house and the town, stands another tower, formerly called Terregles, the original seat of the ancient proprietor of the parish; and onward from it to the termination of the grounds at the village is a profusion of pleasant and striking scenes. About a furlong above the garden, on the margin of the Esk, is Hurlycove, a subterranean passage 147 feet long, 7 high, and 6 broad, with a dark cell in the middle in which are seats for 6 or 8 persons, the

whole cut out of the solid rock in 1742. Directly opposite this is another artificial sheet of water, stored with perch and trout. John Clerk (1611-74), the son of a Montrose merchant, having made a fortune in Paris, in 1646 purchased the lands and barony of Penicuik from Dr Alexander Pennicuk; and John, his son, was created a baronet in 1679. His sixth descendant, Sir George Douglas Clerk, eighth Bart. (b. 1852; suc. 1870) is present proprietor. (See J. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians*, Edinb. 1883.) Other properties, noticed separately, are NEWHALL and LOGAN HOUSE. Penicuik is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £313. Howgate public, Kirkhill public, Nine Mile Burn public, Penicuik public, and Penicuik infant public schools, with respective accommodation for 103, 301, 103, 746, and 125 children, have an average attendance of about 60, 265, 35, 280, and 90, and grants amounting to nearly £50, £275, £40, £320, and £80. In addition there are Penicuik Episcopal school, a Roman Catholic school, and Valleyfield infant and Industrial school, with respective accommodation for 254, 107, and 192 children, an average attendance of about 180, 60, and 30, and grants of nearly £175, £50, and £25. The Wellington Reformatory Farm school (1857) is 2 miles from the town. Pop. (1881) 5309, (1891) 4914.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 24, 1857-64. See John J. Wilson's *History of Penicuik* (1891).

Peniel Heugh. See CHRAILING.

Penkill Burn. See MINNIGAFF.

Penkill Castle, a mansion in DAILLY parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles E by N of Girvan. It has paintings by W. Bell Scott, and memories of Rossetti.

Penkiln. See KIRKMAADRINE.

Pennan, a fishing village in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire, on a small bay adjacent to the boundary with Banffshire, 4 miles ENE of Gardenstown. It nestles snugly at the foot of steep acclivities flanking the shore, owns 35 fishing boats, and has a post office under Fraserburgh, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Pennan Head is a slight projection, 1 mile ENE of the village, and, rising rapidly inland to a height of 562 feet, commands a view of the seaboard westward to the Bin of Cullen, and eastward to Kinnairds Head. The fourth and last Lord Fraser, who was in hiding after the '15, lost his life through a fall from the cliff here, 12 Oct. 1720.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Pennick, a small village in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire, 4 miles E by S of Nairn.

Penninghame, a parish of NE Wigtownshire, containing the post-town and station of NEWTON-STEWART, 7 miles N by W of Wigtown and 49½ W by S of Dumfries. It is bounded N by Colmonell in Ayrshire and Minnigaff in Kirkcudbrightshire, E by Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck in Kirkcudbrightshire, S by Wigtown, and W by Kirkcowan. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 14¾ miles; its breadth varies between 9 furlongs and 5½ miles; and its area is 54⅓ square miles or 34,562 acres, of which 851 are foreshore and 262½ water. The 'crystal CREE' winds 18 miles south-south-eastward along part of the northern and all the eastern boundary to the head of Wigtown Bay; and the BLADENOCH, issuing from Loch MABERRY (1¼ mile × 3 furl.; 405 feet), at the meeting-point with Colmonell and Kirkcowan, winds 17 miles south-south-eastward along all the western and ¼ mile of the southern boundary till it passes off into Wigtown parish. Bishop Burn, rising near Merton Hall, runs 6½ miles south-eastward—for the last 4 along the Wigtown border—to the upper part of Wigtown Bay; and seven burns or rills rise in the interior and run to the Cree, ten to the Bladenoch. Of twelve other lakes and lakelets the largest are Loch DORNAL (5 × 4½ furl.; 380 feet), on the Ayrshire boundary; Loch Ochiltree (7 × 4½ furl.; 390 feet), 1½ mile ESE of Loch Dornal; and triangular Loch Eldrig (2¾ × 1 furl.; 180 feet), 3¾ miles W of Newton-Stewart. Springs of pure water are numerous, and one is chalybeate and medicinal. Cree Moss, occupying the SE corner, along the Cree to Wigtown Bay, is a flat tract of nearly 2000 acres, which seems to have been suc-

cessively submarine, forest, and mosh-and has, to a considerable extent, undergone reclamation into productive corn land. The rest of the surface, in a general view, is a long, broken swell, inclining to the rivers, and, from S to N, attaining 401 feet at Barraer Fell, 322 at Eldrig Hill, 451 at Glenhapple Fell, 493 at Glasoch Fell, and 604 at a point ¾ mile E by S of Loch Ochiltree. It presents, for the most part, a tumulated moorish aspect; and, though somewhat embellished in portions of the southern district, is everywhere else prevailingly bleak. Many beautiful and agreeable spots lie among the moorlands, especially along the Cree; and much of the moorlands themselves is capable of reclamation into arable land. Greywacke of several varieties is the predominant rock, and in one place has been quarried for building; whilst granite, abounding in boulders from a few pounds to many tons in weight, is sometimes mixed with red or green syenite, and is much used for both rubble and polished masonry. The soil in Cree Moss is a heavy clayey loam; on the higher arable lands is dry, and suitable for various crops, particularly barley; and in the northern district, ranges from marsh to a quality similar to that on the higher arable lands. Rather less than one-third of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; some 1450 acres are meadow, and 570 under wood; and the rest of the parish is either pastoral or waste. The old military road ran from Newton-Stewart towards Glenluce; and near Loch Ochiltree are traces of the DELL'S DYKE. Other antiquities are CASTLE-STEWART, 3 miles NNW of Newton-Stewart; ruins of the old parish church at the decayed hamlet of Penninghame, 3 miles S of Newton-Stewart; the site of Penninghame Hall, a little further S; ruins of St Ninian's chapel (1508), 1¼ mile N of Castle-Stewart; and the site of Kery or Keir chapel, of earlier erection, 2½ miles further N. The bishops of Galloway resided at Penninghame Hall; and the Rev. Dr William M'Gill (1731-1807), a minister of Ayr, whose *Practical Essay on the Death of Jesus Christ* occasioned a strong sensation in the latter part of the 18th century, was born at Carsenestock. Penninghame House, on the banks of the Cree, 4 miles NNW of Newton-Stewart, was partly destroyed by fire in 1887, and again in 1894. Its owner is Mrs Heron Maxwell Blair. Other mansions are Corsbie, Corvisel, Killiemore, Merton Hall, and Mochrum Park. Giving off its northern portion to BARGRENNAN *quoad sacra* parish, Penninghame is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £361. Its five churches have all been noticed under NEWTON-STEWART. The following are the schools, with accommodation, average attendance, and government grant: Corsbie infant public (121, 100, £75), Grange public (100, 55, £55), Loudon public (54, 35, £40), Penninghame public (240, 260, £225), Challock Episcopal (55, 35, £25), and St Ninian's Roman Catholic (180, 40, £30). Pop. (1801) 2569, (1831) 3461, (1861) 4061, (1871) 3940, (1881) 3940, (1891) 3593, of whom 2332 were in Newton-Stewart and 3411 in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 8, 1857-63.

Pennon. See PENNAN.

Pennycross, a modern mansion in Kilfinichen and Kilvieckon parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, near the NW shore of Loch Buy, 4 miles SSE of Pennyghael.

Pennyquick. See PENICUK.

Pennyghael, a modern mansion in Kilfinichen and Kilvieckon parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, near the northern shore of Loch Scridain, 16½ miles WSW of Auchnacraig. There is a post, money order, and telegraph office under Oban.

Pennygown, a bay in the north of Torosay parish, island of Mull, Argyllshire, on the east coast of the island.

Pennygown and Torosay. See TOROSAY.

Penpont (Cymric *pen-y-pont*, 'head of the bridge'), a village and a parish of Upper Nithsdale, NW Dumfriesshire. The village stands 200 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of Scar Water, 15 miles NNW of Dumfries, 3 WSW of Thornhill station on the Glasgow

and South-Western railway, and 2 W by S of Thornhill town, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. A pleasant little place, it is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Pop. (1861) 494, (1871) 632, (1881) 437, (1891) 407.

The parish is bounded N by Sanquhar, NE by Durisdeer, E by Mortou, SE by Closeburn, S by Keir, and SW by Tynron and the Kirkcudbrightshire parish of Dalry. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 13 miles; its utmost breadth is 4 miles; and its area is $34\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 22,099 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. SCAR WATER, rising in the extreme NW at an altitude of 1600 feet above sea-level, winds 17 miles east-south-eastward—for the last 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Tynron and Keir boundary—until, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its influx to the Nith, it passes off into Keir. During this course it is joined by GLENMANNO, CHANLOCK, and eighteen other burns. The NITH curves 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward along the eastern border; and MAAR or Park Burn, its affluent, traces much of the Durisdeer boundary. The surface is hilly, sinking at the south-eastern extremity to 190 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 717 feet near Auchenaught, 996 at Auchenbainzie Hill, 1211 at Merkland Hill, 1813 at CAIRNKINNA Hill, 1441 at Craighasher, 1581 at Glenwhargen Craig, 1640 at Countam, 1658 at Rough Hill, and 1902 at Corse Hill, of which the three last culminate right on the confines of the parish. The scenery in the N W is wildly but romantically upland, sending up summits which compete in all the elements of mountain landscape with any S of the Grampians; in the central district it is still upland, but of softer feature and lessened elevation; and in the SW it passes through the gradations of towering hill, considerable eminence, and gentle swell, till it finally subsides into a belt of alluvial plain. Two-thirds or more of the whole area are arranged lengthwise into four steep ridges and three deep narrow glens, each of the latter watered by a very pure and plentiful stream. Scar Water's hill-screens over great part of its course are so steep and high, tufted with copses below, and dotted over with sheep in the ascent, and its basin is so narrow and rocky, so rapid in gradient, and so embellished with trees and cultivation, as to be rife with picturesqueness and romance. The ridge between it and Chanlock Burn comes boldly and steeply down in the form of a mountain-wedge, to their point of confluence, there being feathered all over with trees, and confronting hill-screens on the opposite sides of the glens, arrayed in the richest green, with which it forms, as seen a little down the course of the united stream, one of the finest landscapes. In the bosom of the Scar's left mountain flank, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles above this point, rises almost sheer from the glen the stupendous crag of Glenwhargen, a mountain mass of nearly naked stone, amidst highlands where all else is green or russet—one of the greatest curiosities in the South of Scotland. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of it appears the summit of Cairnkinna, crowning a gradual ascent and commanding a view of large parts of Nithsdale and Annandale, considerable portions of Ayrshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Clydesdale, and some blue and hazy summits in Cumberland. Park Burn runs cheerily through the pleasure-grounds of DRUMLANRIG Castle, and on the Durisdeer side is overlooked by that stately ducal pile. The prospect down both the Nith and the lower Scar is extensive and enchanting, and presents a foreground of highly cultivated haughs and hanging plains, diversified by swells and gentle eminences, thriving woods, and pretty villas, with a singularly varied background, now boldly and abruptly mountainous, and now retreating slowly upw^{ard} from lowland to soaring summit. From a plain, ^Wate of the church and manse, on the Scar's left bank, ^{and} ¹mile from the nearest reach of the Nith, both riv^{ers} are distinctly seen for about 8 miles, first separate, ^{then} united, their pools appearing at intervals as ^{mill}sheets of water, and their haugh-ground conver^{ging} on a occasion of a heavy freshet, into a little inland s^{ettle}ment in breadth. Not far from this

point a modern bridge spans the Scar between two steep rocks, on the site of an antique so-called Roman bridge, whose one large semicircular arch, completely mantled with ivy and woodbine, was removed in 1801. The banks of the stream here are high and skirted with wood, the channel rocky and obstructed with loose blocks; and, at GLENMARLIN Pool a little way above, the stream forms a series of foaming cataracts.

Barely one-eighth of the entire area is capable of cultivation; but improvements of every sort on the land have been conducted, and still are carried forward, with the greatest energy and success. The woods of Drumlanrig are very extensive; and its magnificent gardens (1830-36), which, together with the elegant cottage for the gardener, from a design by Mr Burn, cost upwards of £11,000, fling enchantment over the district along the Park Burn. Orchards and small gardens are objects of general care. The soil in the many arable spots among the hills is light, early, easily improvable, and very fertile. The herbage on the uplands is excellent. White and red sandstone abounds in the lower district; trap has been quarried for building material from among the hills; lead ore exists, and is thought to be plentiful; and coal is said to have been accidentally stumbled upon, but has never been formally searched for. Dow or Dubh Loch was famed in the days of superstition for its alleged power of healing all sorts of diseases, and had its water-spirit, to whom devotees left some part of their dress as an offering. Glenmanno Burn, an early and wild little tributary of the Scar, through a bleak sheep-walk among the hills, is associated with curious and stirring anecdotes of a sheep farmer, John M'Caul or 'Strong Glenmanno' (1621-1705), an account of whose strange feats of physical strength is still preserved in the Session Records. At the confluence of Park Burn with the Nith are vestiges of Tibbers' Castle, supposed to have been of Roman origin, and to have got its name in honour of Tiberius Cæsar. This castle was garrisoned by the English in the early part of the wars of the succession, and was taken by surprise by Sir William Wallace. The barony on which the castle stands, and a hill in its vicinity, also bear the name of Tibbers. A Roman causeway is traceable up the Scar and into Tynron; and there are vestiges of a Roman encampment. An ancient obelisk or Runic cross, 10 feet high, fixed in a socket of two steps, stands on the Boatford estate. Its sculptures or inscriptions are almost defaced; nor does it figure in either record or any distinct tradition. There are likewise in the parish two motes, and four very large cairns. For 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the upper end, the parish has no road; for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ more it has only one along the Scar, but elsewhere it is tolerably well provided. Its southern margin is traversed by the road from Thornhill to Moniaive; and all its south-eastern district has near access to the Thornhill and Carronbridge stations of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The Duke of Buccleuch owns six-sevenths of all the parish. Penpont is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £288. The parish church, built in 1867 at a cost of £3000 from plans by the late Charles Howitt, architect to His Grace, is a handsome Gothic edifice, said to be one of the finest parish churches in Scotland, with 500 sittings, an organ, and a spire 120 feet high. The East Free church dates from Disruption times; the West (1791) till 1876 was Reformed Presbyterian; and the present Reformed Presbyterian church was built in 1875, and contains 300 sittings. At BURNHEAD is a U.P. church (1800); and two public schools, Penpont and Woodside, with respective accommodation for 190 and 40 children, have an average attendance of about 175 and 15, and grants of nearly £195 and £30. Pop. (1801) 966, (1831) 1232, (1861) 1326, (1871) 1323, (1881) 1176, (1891) 1063.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 15, 1863-64.

The presbytery of Penpont, meeting at Thornhill, comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Closeburn, Durisdeer, Glencairn, Keir, Kirkconnel, Morton, Penpont, Sanquhar, and Tynron, the *quoad sacra* parish of Wanlockhead, and the chapelry of Moniaive.

Pop. (1871) 13,171, (1881) 12,932, (1891) 11,969, of whom about 2780 are communicants of the Church of Scotland. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Penpont, with churches of Closeburn, Glencairn, Penpont, Sanquhar, and Wanlockhead, which six churches together have about 1400 members.

Penshel. See WHITTINGHAME.

Penston, a collier village in Gladsimir parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 miles S of Longniddry station on the North British railway, and 2½ E by S of Tranent. The barony of Penston, lying around the village, belonged towards the close of the 13th century to William de Baliol, nephew of John Baliol of Barnard Castle, the father of King John Baliol; and passed to his descendants, the Baillies of LAMINGTON. It had, near the village, a strong old mansion, now represented by only the garden; has been famous, since the 14th century, for excellent coal; and yielded coal, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, under a yearly rental of £400.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Pentland, an ancient but suppressed parish near the centre of the county of Edinburgh, and containing the hamlets of Pentland and New Pentland, which stand on or near the road from Edinburgh to Peebles by Liberton, and 4½ miles S of Edinburgh. The name has probably, notwithstanding the author of *Caledonia* to the contrary, been taken from the adjoining hills, the old name of which, as well as of the Firth, seems to have been Petland or Pictland. This title they are now supposed to have acquired from having formed the debatable ground or boundaries to the S and the N of the Pictish territories. The parish church, which stood at the village of Pentland, seems to have been granted to the monks of Holyrood at the founding of that abbey, and was confirmed to them in 1240, but before the death of Alexander III. it was an independent rectory, which in the 14th and two following centuries was under the patronage of the earls of Orkney and barons of Roslin. The parish was suppressed after the Reformation, and the northern part annexed to Lasswade, while the southern, comprehending the barony of Falford, was united to the parish of St Catherine, now Glencorse.

Pentland Firth, a strait along the E portion of the N coast of Caithness, separating the Orkney islands from the mainland of Scotland. Its length, from a line drawn on the E from Duncansbay Head to Old Head at the SE point of South Ronaldsay, to a line drawn on the W from Dunnet Head to The Barry in Hoy, is 14 miles. The width from Duncansbay Head to Brough Ness in South Ronaldsay is 6½ miles, and the width from Dunnet Head to Tor Ness in Hoy is 7¾ miles. In the centre the width is greater, as a triangular projection, measuring 10 miles along the base from E to W and 4 deep, is sent off to the N between the islands of South Ronaldsay and Flotta and Hoy, and passes by the Sound of Hoxa into Scapa Flow. Three and a half miles WNW of Duncansbay Head is the island of STROMA, included in the county of Caithness, and separated from the mainland by the Inner Sound (1½ mile). The lighthouse on Stroma having been found insufficient, a new first-class erection, estimated to cost £15,000, was begun in 1894. The works contracted for include, besides the lighthouse tower itself, at the north end of the island, a fog syren, etc. Six and a half miles N by W of Duncansbay Head is the island of Swona, included among the Orkneys and belonging to the parish of South Ronaldsay; and 4¾ miles NE of Duncansbay Head, and at the eastern entrance to the Firth, are the Pentland Skerries, consisting of Muckle Skerry, with Little Skerry ¾ mile S by E, Lougher Skerry ¾ mile SE, and Clottaek Skerry 1 mile E by S. The two last are tidal, and as the whole group lies right in the middle of this much frequented passage, and at a point where approach to either shore is dangerous from the strength of the current, it early became necessary to mark them by night, for which purpose a lighthouse was erected on the Muckle Skerry in 1794. The rocks are at present marked by two fixed lights

placed in towers, one of which is 170 feet, and the other 140 feet, high. These are 100 feet apart from SSW to NNE, and are visible at a distance of 18 and 19 nautical miles. The only inhabitants of the Skerries are the lighthouse keepers and their families, who numbered 19 in 1861, 14 in 1871, 17 in 1881, and 14 in 1891.

Though the Pentland Firth is the most dangerous passage in the British seas, it must be traversed by all vessels passing from the E of Scotland to the Atlantic, or from the W to the North Sea, except those small enough to be accommodated by the Caledonian Canal, and hence over 5000 vessels pass through every year in spite of the danger and difficulty of the navigation. This danger and difficulty arises from the extreme rapidity with which the tidal current here runs—from 6 to 12 miles an hour—and from the eddies by which it is in many cases accompanied. The chief of these latter, which are caused either by turns of the tide-race or by sunk reefs forming obstructions along the bottom, are the line of breakers off Duncansbay Head known as the 'Boars' or 'Bores of Duncansbay;' the line of breakers off St John's Point midway between Duncansbay Head and Dunnet Head, known as the 'Merry Men of Mey;' the whirlpool at the N corner of Stroma, known as the 'Swelkie' (see ORKNEY); and the whirlpool near Swona, called the 'Wells of Swona.' The current during flood flows from W to E, and during ebb from E to W, and ships have to wait at either end till the set of the stream is in the direction in which they wish to pass, as it is utterly useless to attempt to push on against the flow. The stream along the coasts flows in a direction opposite to that of the central or main current. 'The flood tide,' says the writer of the account of the parish of Dunnet in the *New Statistical Account*, 'runs from west to east at the rate of ten miles an hour, with new and full moon. It is then high-water at Scarfskerry [midway between Dunnet Head and St John's Point] at nine o'clock. Immediately as the water begins to fall on the shore, the current turns to the west; but the strength of the flood is so great in the middle of the firth that it continues to run east till about twelve. With a gentle breeze of westerly wind, about eight o'clock in the morning, the whole firth seems as smooth as a sheet of glass, from Dunnet Head to Hoy Head in Orkney. About nine the sea begins to rage for about 100 yards off the Head, while all without continues smooth as before. This appearance gradually advances towards the firth and along the shore towards the east, though the effects are not much felt upon the shore till it reaches Scarfskerry Head, as the land between these points forms a considerable bay. By two o'clock the whole firth seems to rage. About three in the afternoon it is low-water on the shore, when all the former phenomena are reversed—the smooth water beginning to appear next the land and advancing gradually till it reaches the middle of the firth.' These opposite currents are perplexing to those unacquainted with the firth, but the boatmen of the adjacent coast know them well, and invariably make use of them when sailing about. In a calm, more particularly during a fog, the danger is increased rather than diminished, for ships drift along while the crew believe them to be stationary. At full spring tides the rise of the sea is 8½ feet, and on extraordinary occasions 14 feet, while at neap the rise is from 3½ to 6 feet, and the firth is most stormy when a spring flood-tide is running against a gale blowing from the opposite direction. The islands and the adjoining coast suffer most severely when gale and flood act together. The great storm of December 1862 in particular distinguished itself by the havoc which it wrought along these shores. It swept the sea over the north end of the island of Stroma, and redistributed the ruins of the island. The waves ran bodily up and over the vertical cliffs on the west side, 200 feet in height, tearing portions of the wrecked boats, stones, seaweed, and other rubbish, on the top. They rushed in torrents across the tidesalms, tearing up the ground and rocks in their way, and towards the old mill at Netherton on the opposite side. This mill had often before been worked by water, but was ruined from spray

thrown over these cliffs, but never had such a supply been furnished as by this gale. One curious phenomenon was noticed at the south end of Stroma: the sea there came in such a body between the island and the Caithness coast, that at intervals it rose up like a wall, as if the passage was too narrow for the mass of water which, forced onwards from the Atlantic between Holburn Head on the Caithness shore and the Old Man of Hoy on the Orkney side, passed bodily over the cliffs of Stroma. Even in summer the effects of a gale are often grand and almost sublime. 'Nowhere else,' says Sir Archibald Geikie, 'round the British islands can the tourist look down on such a sea. It seems to rush and roar past him like a vast river, but with a flow some three times swifter than our most rapid rivers. Such a broad breast of rolling, eddying, foaming water! Even when there is no wind the tide ebbs and flows in this way, pouring now eastwards now westwards, as the tidal wave rises and falls. But if he should be lucky enough to come in for a gale of wind (and they are not unknown there in summer, as he will probably learn), let him by no means fail to take up his station on Duncansbay Head or at the Point of Mey. He will choose if he can a time when the tide is coming up against the wind. The water no longer looks like the eddying current of a mighty river. It rather resembles the surging of rocky rapids. Its surface is one vast sheet of foam and green yeasty waves. Every now and then a huge billow rears itself impatiently above the rest, tossing its sheets of spray in the face of the wind which scatters them back into the boiling flood. Here and there, owing to the configuration of the bottom, this turmoil waxes so furious that a constant dance of towering breakers is kept up. . . . Solid sheets of water rush up the face of the cliffs [of Duncansbay Head] for more than 100 feet, and pour over the top in such volume, that it is said they have actually been intercepted on the landward side by a dam across a little valley, and have been used to turn a mill.'

Pentland Hills, a group of hills commencing in Edinburghshire, 3 miles SW of Edinburgh, and extending thence south-westward for 16 miles through the counties of Edinburgh, Peebles, and Lanark, to near Carnwath, where they slope into Clydesdale. The average breadth is from 4 to 6 miles. They nowhere form a continuous chain or ridge, but are broken up by many intersecting ravines and hollows, the principal being the valley occupied by the Glencorse Burn near the NE end, and the Cauldstane Slap between East and West Cairn Hills near the centre. Through the latter there is a rough cross road from the Edinburgh and Lanark road up the valley of the Water of Leith, to the Edinburgh and Dumfries road, by Penicuik and Biggar, at Linton; and at many points the hills are traversed by footpaths. Along the NW the rocks belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series of the Carboniferous System, while along the SE they belong to the Lower Old Red Sandstone System, and bave to the N a thick series of interbedded porphyrites of the same age. At several points there are patches of Upper Silurian rocks, which are above North Esk reservoir and elsewhere very richly fossiliferous. These must have been, at one time, wholly covered to a depth of from 6000 to 7000 feet by carboniferous rocks, all of which have been removed by denudation. Ice action has been traced over 1600 feet above sea-level, and erratics that must have come from the NW are found over 1000 feet up. There are numerous springs and streams, those near the N end providing the water supply of Edinburgh, Leith, and Portobello, the principal reservoirs being Torduff, Clubbidean, and Bonaly, on the N near Bonaly Tower; Glencorse and Loganlee reservoirs, in the basin of Glencorse Burn or Logan Water; and Listonshiels and Bavelaw (Threipmuir and Harelaw) reservoirs, in the basins of the Water of Leith and its tributary, Bavelaw Burn. Other reservoirs are North Esk reservoir, for regulating the supply to the mills along that stream, and Cobinshaw and Crosswood reservoirs on Muriean and Linhouse Waters, and connected with the supply of the Union

Canal. Besides the streams already mentioned, there is Lyne Water on the SW, flowing by Linton to the Tweed near Lyne church. The appearance of the bills varies considerably, but is everywhere more or less rounded. In some districts they are bleak and heathy, but in others they are green and covered with excellent pasture. The scenery along their skirts and in some of the glens of the intersecting streams is very pretty; and near the centre of the SE side along the North Esk at Carlops, on the borders of the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles, are Habbie's Howe, and the rest of the scenery rendered classic in Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*; while 1½ mile N by W of Penicuik, on the shoulder of Carnethy, is the scene of the battle of RULLION GREEN. The principal summits from NE to SW are Allermuir Hill (1617 feet), Castlelaw Hill (1595), Bells Hill (1330), Black Hill (1623), Carnethy (1890), Hare Hill (1470), Scald Law (the highest, 1898), West Kip (1806), East Cairn (1839), West Cairn (1844), Mount Maw (1753), Craigen-gar (1700), Byrehope Mount (1752), Faw Mount (1356), King's Seat (1521), Fadden Hill (1526), Millstone Rig (1439), White Craig (1425), Catstone Hill (1470), Black Law (1336), Harrows Law (1360), Black Birn (1213), Bleak Law (1460), Med Hill (1347), and Left Law (1210). From Catstone Hill a scattered series of hills pass southward by Mendick Hill (1480 feet), Blyth Hill (1007), and Broughton Heights (1872), and connect the Pentlands with the Southern Uplands. In 1825 Lord Cockburn could write of the Pentlands, 'There is not a recess in their valleys, nor an eminence on their summits, that is not familiar to my solitude.' But about 1883 considerable dispute and litigation was originated with regard to the public rights of way across the hills, and the question may now be taken as pretty well settled. Most of them have been carefully marked out by posts and direction boards erected by the Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 24, 1857-64.

Perceton, an estate, with a mansion, in DREGHORN parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of Annick Water, 2½ miles NE of Irvine. Its owner is Miss Mure-Macredie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Persie, a *quoad sacra* parish and a registration district of NE Perthshire. Its church, near the right bank of the Black Water, 9 miles NNW of Blairgowrie, was built as a chapel of ease about 1735 at a cost of £150. Persie is in the presbytery of Meigle and the synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's stipend is £117. Three schools—Blackwater, Strone of Cally, and Drimmie Burn—with respective accommodation for 60, 86, and 58 children, have an average attendance of about 40, 45, and 20, and grants amounting to nearly £60, £65, and £40. Pop. (1871) 820, (1881) 715, (1891) 596.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Pert. See LOGIE-PERT.

Perth (perhaps from Gaelic *Bar-tatha*, 'height of Tay'), formerly also St Johnstoun, is the name of an ancient city, four parishes, and a district in the SE of Perthshire. The city is a royal and parliamentary burgh, a river port, a post and market town, the seat of a presbytery and synod, the capital of its county, and one of the assize towns of Scotland. It is situated on the river Tay, at the junction of several important railways, 15¾ miles SSE of Dunkeld, 21¾ WSW of Dundee, 89¾ SW by S of Aberdeen, 47¾ NNW of Edinburgh *vid* Forth Bridge, 33 NE of Stirling, and 62½ NE of Glasgow. Its bounds include three cognominal parishes and part of St Paul's a fourth, besides portions of Kinnoull and Scone parishes. The main part of the town, including all the ancient quarters, is on the right bank of the Tay; but the chief suburb, named Bridgend, is situated on the left bank immediately opposite. The site of the whole is a flat-bottomed hollow or plain bisected by the river Tay and environed with rising ground, and overlooked from a little distance by an amphitheatre of well-wooded hills, whose skirts are thickly dotted with villas. The situation of Perth, its beautiful environments, its fine buildings, and its magnificent view, amply justify its old title of 'The Fair

City.' The more prominent natural features in the vicinity are the broad river, with Moncreiffe island, to the SE of the city; Moncreiffe Hill to the S, and Kinnoull Hill to the N, of the Tay; Craigie Hill to the SW, and the two public parks. The views from points of vantage on these hills are very extensive and beautiful. According to an anecdote, repeated in every description of the city, when the Roman legionaries, in their march of invasion, came in view of the city's site as seen from the southern approach, they cried out '*Ecce Tiber! Ecce Campus Martius!*' But Sir Walter Scott, looking at the comparison from a Scotsman's point of view, wrote the retort long after—

'Behold the Tiber! the vain Roman cried,
Viewing the ample Tay from Baiglie's side.
But where's the Scot that would the vaunt repay,
And hail the puny Tiber for the Tay?'

The two public meadows or parks of Perth are called Inches (*i.e.*, islands), from the fact that they used at one time to be insulated by the Tay, along the right bank of which they still extend. Separated from each other by the main body of the city, they add very greatly to its beauty and airiness, and serve as spacious grounds for the recreation of the inhabitants. They are said to have been exchanged by the Mercer family (their original possessors) for a vault under St John's church, and this gave rise to the couplet—

'Folks say the Mercers tried the town to cheat,
When for twa Inches they did win six feet.'

The North Inch, which has received considerable additions at comparatively modern dates, begins near the main bridge, and extends northwards beyond the town, forming an oblong measuring about 1400 yards by 330, and containing an area of 98 acres. Previous to about 1790, when the present road was formed considerably to the W, this Inch was traversed through the middle by the road to Dunkeld and Inverness. A racecourse, curving at the extremities, and measuring about 950 yards from end to end, is laid out upon it parallel to the river bank. The Perthshire Hunt races are held here annually, and those of the Caledonian Hunt once every four years. The Inch is used now for military reviews, golf, and other games; and in ancient times it seems to have been the favourite arena for judicial combats. Here a combat took place under Robert Bruce between Hugh Harding and William de Saintlowe; and in the reign of Robert III. it was the scene of the deadly encounter between the clans Chattan and Kay or Quhele, so graphically described by Scott in his *Fair Maid of Perth*. The South Inch stretches southwards from a point opposite the north end of Moncreiffe Island, about 130 yards S of the Central Station, and forms a square of about 680 yards each way, with an area of 72 acres. An avenue of stately trees surrounds it on three sides; and the Edinburgh Road, opened about 1760, which traverses its centre, is also similarly shaded. The trees on the N side were removed in 1801, when the handsome houses of Marshall Place were begun. King's Place also overlooks its N side; and on the W is a line of ornate villas called St Leonard's Bank, and the buildings of the railway station. The South Inch had formerly a racecourse, and was anciently used for witch-burnings, military displays, and archery practising; and stones were set up on it at a distance of 500 fathoms from each other, to mark the proper flight of an arrow.

Streets.—The old part of Perth, or what existed prior to the extensions begun towards the end of the 18th century, forms the central division of the present town, and occupies less than one-half of the entire area. The course of the Tay at Perth is pretty nearly due S; and the city lies on its right or W bank, chiefly between the North and South Inches, though it extends in breadth further to the W than either of the parks, and a considerable section lies to the NW behind, or to the W of, the North Inch. The plan of the city is very regular, the chief streets being parallel to each other, while most of the other and connecting streets run at right angles

to them. In the older part of the city, between the Inches, two wide streets, about 160 yards from each other—High Street and South Street or Shoegate—run parallel from E to W, through the entire breadth of the town. The latter, which is the more southerly, used to be called the Southgate and the 'Shoegate,' and at its western extremity are County Place and York Place, from which the main entrance to the General Station turns southward, while the Glasgow Road continues westward, crossing the railway line by a bridge. Parallel to these, in order as we proceed northwards from High Street, are Mill Street, Murray Street, Foundry Lane, Union Lane, and the broad Athole Street, from the E end of which Charlotte Street runs SE to the bridge, along the S margin of the North Inch. These parallel streets are short; and the triangular region betwixt their E ends and the river is less regularly disposed than the rest of the old town. Proceeding southwards from South Street, we come upon the following parallel streets: Canal Street, Victoria Street (continued W as Paradise Place), South William Street, and Marshall Place (continued W as King's Place). At right angles to these, and extending along the river bank from Inch to Inch, is a comparatively modern and very handsome promenade called Tay Street, in which are some of the finest buildings in the city. In order, towards the W, the following streets run parallel to Tay Street for more or less of its length: Speygate and Watergate, between Canal Street and High Street; Princes Street, which continues the road from Edinburgh from the N margin of the South Inch to South Street, whence St John Street, a few yards to the E, leads to High Street, between which and the bridge George Street runs; Meal Vennel, between South and High Streets; Scott Street, between King's Place and South Street; the broad thoroughfare, known successively as King Street, South Methven Street, and Methven Street, and running due N and S the entire way from King's Place to the S to Athole Street in the N. Still further W Pomarium and Leonard Street, the latter leading from the General Railway Terminus, converge at the SW end of Hospital Street and are carried N in New Row to High Street. Caledonian Road runs N from the Station Hotel, and continues past the Perth Auction Mart to the S end of Catherine Street. The more historic part of the town is that lying E of King and Methven Streets and N of and including Canal Street. The numerous connecting short streets in that quarter are of all characters, new, old, and renovated. All the streets at one time lay on so low a level as to be constantly liable to inundations from the river; but a long process of improvement has raised them to their present level. The buildings were not a whit better than those of other Scottish towns, and the streets of Perth were just as neglected and filthy; but very great improvements have been successfully carried through, and the 'Fair City' is by no means behind its neighbours in cleanliness and healthiness. High Street is spacious, and contains some fine buildings, and abounds in historic association. St John's Street was opened in 1801, and has some of the best shops. George Street was laid out about 1770, and the northern part of Princes Street about the same time. The southern half of Princes Street, together with the entire S of the town, between Canal Street and the South Inch, has been built on the site of the Spey Gardens since 1801. The north-western wing of the town, lying W of the North Inch, N of and including Athole Street, and NE of Barrack Street, which runs NW from the W end of Athole Street, along the Dunkeld Road, is a yet more modern suburb, consisting for the most part of handsome rows of villas and mansions. The suburb of Bridgend lies stretched along the left bank of the Tay, N and S from the eastern end of the bridge. Its chief streets run parallel with the river, under the names Commercial Street (to the S), Main Street, and Strathmore Street. It lies in Kinnoull parish.

Bridges.—A large timber bridge is said, but on no good authority, to have been thrown across the Tay at

Perth by Agricola. In October 1210 an anointed bridge of stone was swept away by a great inundation of the river. Another bridge was built, which is spoken of as having been repaired in 1329. This, or a new bridge, was much damaged by floods in 1573, 1582, and 1589. After being temporarily repaired with timber, it was between 1599 and 1617 entirely rebuilt of stone; but in 1621, just four years after its completion, it was finally demolished by a flood. 'The people,' says Calderwood, 'ascribed this wrack to iniquity committed in the town; for there was held the last General Assembly, and another in 1596, when the schism in the Kirk began; and in 1606 here was held that parliament at which bishops were erected, and the lords rode first in their earlett gowns.' In spite of the aid of subscriptions from James VI., Charles I., Charles II., and other powerful patrons, all attempts to replace the bridge were long abortive; and from 1622 till 1772 communication between the banks was carried on solely by a ferry. The present handsome bridge was founded in 1766 and opened in February 1772, at the N end of George Street, considerably to the N of the site of the old bridge. It was built after designs by Smeaton at a cost of £26,631, and has nine arches and a total length of 840 feet. It was widened in 1871 at a cost of £3061, by the addition of footpaths carried on projecting iron brackets; before that date its width from parapet to parapet was 22 feet, of which 18 were carriage way. From this bridge, itself a noble and elegant structure, one of the favourite views of the city and of Strathtay is obtained. Of the original cost the city subscribed £2000; Government gave £4000, and £700 a year for 14 years; whilst the Earl of Kinnoull gave £500, besides strenuously exerting himself to obtain the rest of the money. The viaduct of the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian railway crosses the Tay below this bridge, its centre portion resting on Moncreiffe island. This structure, constructed of a combination of stone, iron, and timber, describes the segment of a circle, was completed in 1864 at a cost of over £24,000, and has a total length of 1180 feet. It is designed to open on the Perth or N side so as not to hinder the navigation of the Tay, and a footpath runs along its N side. The reach of the Tay between the eastern side of Moncreiffe island and the eastern bank is called the Willow Gate.

Chief Buildings.—The Municipal Buildings, facing the river, occupy the site of the former town-hall and police office, and have a frontage of 72 feet to Tay Street and of 57 to High Street. They form a handsome edifice in the old Tudor style, including a reproduction of the old tower of St Mary, which was a feature of the former building, and were built at a cost of about £12,000 from designs by Mr Heiton. The memorial stone was laid on 10 June 1877, and the Council Chamber was opened on 7 Nov. 1879. This chamber, a spacious hall 41 feet by 25, has three handsome stained-glass windows facing High Street, representing subjects from Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*; a fourth, also facing High Street, representing Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort; and a fifth, facing Tay Street, representing the capture of Perth by King Robert Bruce in 1311. The Burgh Court in the same building measures 30 feet by 22. The Council Chamber and the Burgh Court were destroyed by fire in 1895, but immediately afterwards restored. The old buildings which the burnt pile superseded consisted partly of remains of a very ancient chapel dedicated to St Mary, and partly of an edifice dating from 1696. A new police office was erected in 1895-96, the Sandeman public library in 1896-97, and a new post office in 1897. Further S, also in Tay Street, between South and Canal Streets, stand the handsome County Buildings, erected in 1819 on the site of Gowrie House, from a design by Mr Smirke, at a cost of £32,000. The main building, fronting the Tay, and shown in our illustration, is constructed of fine polished sandstone, and has an elegant portico, whose pediment is supported by twelve massive fluted columns. It contains a spacious entrance hall, a judiciary hall in the form of the segment of a circle, with a gallery capable of holding 1000

people; the sheriff's court-room, the sheriff clerk's office, and other official apartments. The county hall, measuring 68 feet by 40, occupies the south wing of the principal building, and contains portraits of the fourth Duke of Atholl, of Lord Lynedoch by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and of Sir George Murray by Pickersgill. A committee-room to the right of the county hall measures 30 feet by 30; and an apartment in the upper storey, described as a tea or card room, measures 44½ feet by 30, and contains a portrait of Neil Gow by Sir Henry Raeburn. Considerable alterations were made in the interior of the County Buildings in 1866-67, and a new courthouse and other offices were erected on the N side with the aid of £13,273 granted by Government. A bronze tablet, bearing a representation of Gowrie House by Sir John Steel, occupies a blank window of the edifice, and commemorates the historic building which once occupied the site. Behind and extending to the Speygate are the City and County Prisons, erected at the same time as the County Buildings, with which they communicate by a subterranean passage. They are surrounded by a high wall, have undergone considerable improvement since their erection, and were legalised in their present form in 1845. They comprise a governor's house, and two prison blocks to the N and S respectively. The General Prison for Scotland is noticed below. Further S along Tay Street is the Volunteer Drill Hall, with a frontage of 80 feet, and consisting of a main portion with two storeys and two wings of a single storey each; and just beyond the railway line is the Water-house, at the foot of Marshall Place. This building, and the ingenious hydraulic and other machinery connected with it, were planned by Dr Anderson, then rector of the Perth Academy, and elected in 1837 to the chair of Natural Philosophy in St Andrews University. Erected in 1830 at a cost of £13,610, it presents the appearance of a Roman temple with a detached column, which is the chimney. Though it appears to be constructed wholly of solid stonework, in reality the upper part, beyond the balustrade, decorated with carved pilasters and surmounted by a leaden cupola, is a cast-iron tank. A filtering bed, 300 feet long, is constructed on the N end of Moncreiffe island, whence a powerful suction pipe, laid under the bed of the river, conducts the purified water to a tank under the reservoir. Two steam-engines then pump the water up 55 feet into this reservoir, which, with the assistance of a smaller reservoir in the W of the town, long supplied Perth with an ample quantity of water. An extension of the waterworks was, however, completed on 23 June 1880 at a cost of £30,000. These works consist of two additional reservoirs—one at Burghmuir and the other at Viewlands. The former, which is 300 feet above the river, and uncovered, supplies the upper parts of Bridgend and grounds over 180 feet level. The latter at 200 feet above the river is covered in, and supplies the W side of the town lying below 150 feet level and the lower part of Bridgend. The former reservoir at Wellhill is retained to supply the district lying between South Street and Marshall Place. Two engines, each of 40 horse power, have been erected to pump the water out to the new reservoirs; and two separate sets of pumps are also provided. About 17 miles of piping from 3 to 15 inches in diameter have been laid; and hydrants for fire and cleansing purposes have been placed on the distributing pipes at distances of from 80 to 100 yards. The gasworks of the Perth Gaslight Company stand in Scott Street, and were erected in 1824 at a cost of £19,000 from plans also by Dr Anderson, and from the first made use of a simple but ingenious and effective system of gas-purification invented by the same gentleman. The City Hall, in Kirkside, west of St John's Church, was built in 1844, measures 98 feet by 66, and can accommodate 2000 people. It contains some interesting paintings, among which are *The Battle of the Amazons* (16 feet by 8), by the Chevalier Tarilla and Luca Giordano; *Prometheus*, by Michael Angelo Caravaggio; *The Magdalene*, by Andrea Vaccari; *Esau Selling his Birthright*, by Luca Giordano; *The Forum Romanum*, by Vanvitelli; *St Andrew*, by Ribera (Lo Spagnoletto);

and a group of *Early Reformers* from an unknown hand. The Guild Hall stands on the S side of High Street, W of the site of the ancient cross; and the Freemasons' Hall or Royal Arch Mason Lodge stands in Parliament Close, off the N side of High Street, and occupies the site of the old parliament house removed in 1818. A public hall and other buildings were erected at Burrelton in 1896-97. The Natural History Museum, and the Working Boys' and Girls' Hall, form one block of buildings. The City and County Infirmary and Dispensary, between York Place and Kinnoull Causeway, was erected in 1837, after designs by W. M. Mackenzie, at a cost of about £6000; but large wings were added on the E and W in 1869 at a cost of upwards of £5000. It is an elegant and spacious building, and the extensions are built on the pavilion system, connected with the main body by enclosed corridors, and serve respectively as fever and convalescent wards. The management is in the hands of a large body of directors from the county and city, holding office, some *ex officio* and some by election. A dispensary was commenced in 1819; and in 1834, when it adopted the self-supporting system, a second was started on the former lines. King James VI.'s Hospital, between Hospital Street and King Street, is a large, stately, and well-arranged three-storeyed structure, built in the shape of the letter H. Originally founded in 1569 by James VI., or rather by the Regent Moray, 'to provide by all honest ways and means an hospital for the poor maimed distressed persons, orphans, and fatherless bairns within our burgh of Perth,' it was endowed with the confiscated property of three suppressed monasteries, and has now a revenue of £600 per annum. The first erected hospital, a building three storeys high with many spacious apartments, was destroyed in 1652 by Cromwell to provide materials for his fort (see below), and the present building, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1748, was completed in 1750 at a cost of £1614, partly defrayed by public subscription. Till about 1812 it served as an almshouse for the residence of the recipients of the charity; but in that year the managers determined to administer a system of out-door relief only, which is still enjoyed by a number of poor, who must reside within the limits of the burgh. The building is now utilized as the home of several religious and philanthropic agencies. It stands on the site of the old Carthusian Monastery. In the NW of the city are the barracks with spacious yards. Originally built in 1793 to accommodate 200 cavalry, they were afterwards transformed into infantry barracks, and latterly have been adapted for both branches of the service. The open square in front is large enough for the parade and inspection of 1000 men under arms. The militia barracks are in James Street. At the junction of Mill and Methven Streets a small bridge spans the 'Town's lade' or aqueduct from the river Almond; to the W are seen the Perth Mills, which until transferred to the city by a charter of Robert III. were called the King's Mills; and to the E Perth Public Baths, built in 1846 by public subscription at a cost of about £1300. Adjoining the baths is a public wash-house. Immediately to the N of the Municipal Buildings is a clubhouse; and immediately to the N of the County Buildings is a handsome tenement, built in 1872, and known as Victoria Buildings. Both of these are in Tay Street, as are also the Custom House and the Office of Inland Revenue, and the Moncreiffe Memorial Museum, built in the Scottish Baronial style. The last was erected by subscription under the auspices of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science, in which the late Sir Thomas Moncreiffe took much interest. The Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perthshire is deposited in the elegant building in George Street, erected by subscription in 1822-24 to commemorate the public services of Provost Marshall. This Marshall's Monument is built somewhat after the style of the Pantheon at Rome; it is circular in form, and is surmounted by a dome, but it has an Ionic portico. The lower part is occupied by the public library and reading-room; the upper storey by the museum. Other monuments are statues of Scott

and Prince Albert. The first consists of a statue and pedestal in the South Inch, at the foot of King Street, and is the work of a local artist. It was erected, of course, with special reference to Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*. The statue of Prince Albert stands on a pedestal at the S end of the North Inch, and is by Brodie. It was unveiled by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, on 30 Aug. 1864. The quondam Theatre Royal, built in 1820 for £2625, stands at the junction of Athole and Kinnoull Streets, but for many years has been occupied as a manufactory. In Stormont Street, which runs N from Athole Street, is St Joseph's Convent (R.C.), and in Bowerswell Road, Kinnoull, St Mary's Monastery. Melville Street is continued by Balhousie Street, which leads to the Castle of Balhousie. Perth Poorhouse, on the Glasgow Road, cost £12,000. Several of the bank offices are handsome buildings. The Bank of Scotland occupies a three-storeyed edifice with balcony and ornamented front, built in 1847, and formerly the head office of the Central Bank. The Union Bank has an ornate building in George Street, and the Commercial in South Street. The Savings Bank adjoins the post office, and fronts the Tay in Tay Street. There are still some important buildings on the outskirts or outer margin of the city which deserve notice. In the W and near the railway line is the large and convenient Perth Auction Mart, opened in 1875. It includes covered and open pens capable of accommodating 15,000 sheep and 1500 cattle, besides a spacious hotel, lodgings for servants, stabling for 40 horses, and shelter for shepherd's dogs. South of the market, and in the SW of the town, about 290 yards W of NW corner of the South Inch, is the General Railway station. It is the meeting-point of the North British, Caledonian, and Highland railways, and it is very completely furnished with waiting-rooms and offices, and has a new and comfortable station hotel, entered from the platform by a covered way. Its refreshment rooms are large and well fitted; and the Queen has made use of them and of the hotel repeatedly in her journeys to and from Balmoral. There is a special 'bay' for the Dundee traffic, which enters the station from the W over the large viaduct across the Tay, at right angles to the main lines. Princes Street station is another station on the Dundee line, at the S end of the thoroughfare indicated. At the S end of the tree-shaded avenue across the South Inch stands the General Prison for Scotland, a large and sombre mass of buildings covering about 18 acres. The original portion was erected in 1812 at a cost of £130,000 to serve as a *dépôt* for the French prisoners of war. It was capable of holding 7000 such prisoners, over whom a daily guard of 300 soldiers were mounted, supplied by 3 regiments stationed in the barracks and town. It was used as a military prison, however, only for about two years; and in 1841 it was remodelled for its present purpose at a cost of £28,000. It was opened on 30 March 1842 in two wings, with accommodation for 535 prisoners. A third wing was added in 1853, and a fourth in 1859. In 1859 a new prison was built to accommodate 58 juveniles on the associated system of Parkhurst, but this was afterwards adapted for the reception of 58 male criminal lunatics. An hospital for the accommodation of 30 female lunatics was opened in 1881. The prison now contains separate accommodation for 723 and associated accommodation for 62 prisoners. Male and female prisoners under sentence of imprisonment, and female convicts under sentence of penal servitude, are received at Perth for their whole sentence; and except in the case of female convicts the separate system prevails. The prison is under the direction of four commissioners under the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, who have also to superintend all prisons in Scotland, and the expenses of the prison are paid out of the public funds. It is under the immediate direction of a governor and deputy governor, and is supplied with a staff of 3 teachers, besides Scripture readers, chaplain, and visiting clergymen, etc. At the SE corner of the South Inch, and next the river, is the slaughter-house. Across the river, and occupying a site on the W slope of Kinnoull

Hill, is Murray's Royal Asylum for the Insane, incorporated by royal charter, and managed by a body of directors, some acting *ex officio*, some for life, and some as annually elected directors. The institution had its origin in funds left by Mr James Murray of Tarsappie, a native of Perth; and cost from first to last about £40,000. It was opened for the reception of patients in 1827, and was much enlarged in 1834 and 1865. It is built in the Doric style, after designs by Mr Burn of Edinburgh. The county district lunatic asylum is at MURTRY. Other interesting buildings are referred to under the head of antiquities later; and the churches, educational institutions, and hotels are subsequently noted. The site of the Old Cross is indicated by an octagonal figure in the causeway of High Street between the Kirkgate and Skinner-gate.

Churches.—The most curious public edifice of Perth, the most ancient and the most largely connected with historical events, is the Church of St John, originally called the Kirk of the Holy Cross of St John the Baptist, which stands in a large open area, on the W side of St John Street. Tradition ascribes its foundation to the Picts; but there seems to be little doubt that it was one of the earliest stone churches built in Scotland; and historical documents, as well as portions of the edifice itself, indicate that in the 12th and 13th centuries it was both magnificent and extensive. In 1227 it was granted to the monks of Dunfermline, and in their possession it was suffered to fall into disrepair. Robert the Bruce ordered it to be restored, but after his death in 1329 the restorations ceased. It was afterwards largely repaired in the first half of the 15th century; and at the time of the Reformation the whole structure was in complete repair, and contained a great number of altars. But in 1559 its whole interior ornaments, altarpieces, and images were completely demolished on the memorable day when John Knox denounced the service of the mass, in a sermon that led to the demolition of the monasteries in Scotland. 'The manner whereof was this,' to quote the Reformer's own narrative: 'The preachers before had declared how odious was idolatry in God's presence; what commandment He had given for the destruction of the monuments thereof; what idolatry and what abomination was in the mass. It chanced that the next day, which was the 11th of May, after that the preachers were exiled, that after the sermon, which was vehement against idolatry, that a priest in contempt would go to the mass; and to declare his malapert presumption, he would open up ane glorious tabernacle which stood upon the high altar. There stood beside certain godly men, and amongst others a young boy, who cried with a loud voice, "This is intolerable, that when God by His Word hath plainly damned idolatry, we shall stand and see it used in despite." The priest, hereat offended, gave the child a great blow, who in anger took up a stone, and, casting at the priest, did hit the tabernacle, and broke down ane image; and immediately the whole multitude that were about cast stones, and put hands to the said tabernacle, and to all other monuments of idolatry, which they despatched before the tentmen in the town were advertised (for the most part were gone to dinner), which noised abroad, the whole multitude convened, not of the gentlemen, neither of them that were earnest professors, but of the rascal multitude, who, finding nothing to do in that church, did run without deliberation to the Grey and Black Friars', and, notwithstanding that they had within them very strong guards kept for their defence, yet were their gates incontinent burst up. The first invasion was upon the idolatry, and thereafter the common people began to seek some spoil; and in very deed the Grey Friars' was a place so well provided, that unless honest men had seen the same, we would have feared to have reported what provision they had. Their sheets, blankets, beds, and coverlets were such as no earl in Scotland hath the better; their napery was fine. There were but eight persons in convent, yet had eight puncheons of salt beef (consider the time of the year, the 11th day of May), wine, beer, and

ale, besides store of victuals effeiring threoto. The like abundance was not in the Black Friars', and yet there was more than became men professing poverty. The spoil was permitted to the poor; for so had the preachers before threatened all men, that for covetousness' eake none should put their hand to such a reformation, that no honest man was enriched thereby the value of a groat. Their conscience so moved them that they suffered those hypocrites take away what they could of that which was in their places. The Prior of Charterhouse was permitted to take away with him even so much gold and silver as he was well able to carry. So was men's consciences before beaten with the Word that they had no respect to their own particular profit, but only to abolish idolatry, the places and monuments thereof, in which they were so busy and so laborious that within two days these three great places, monuments of idolatry—to wit, the Grey and Black Friars', and Charterhouse monks (a building of a wondrous cost and greatness)—was so destroyed that the walls only did remain of all these great edifications.'

The N transept was entirely renewed in 1823. As it now stands, the church is of various dates. Its total length is 207 feet; it is cruciform in shape; and the central square tower, 155 feet high, is the chief relic of the original structure. The tower is surmounted by a tall octagonal spire of oaken beams, covered with lead; and it contains several bells, of which the oldest are one dated 1400, and St John the Baptist's Bell, now called the ten o'clock bell, because it is rung every evening at that hour, dated 1506. A third is supposed to be the old curfew bell, which was cast in 1526. Outside of the spire are placed a set of small musical bells, which chime certain airs at the half-hours, being connected by machinery for that purpose with the public clock on the tower below. In 1336 Edward III. is stated by Fordun to have stabbed his brother, John, Earl of Cornwall, before the high altar, for ravaging the western counties of Scotland; but English historians merely record that the Earl died in the October of that year at Perth. In Scott's novel the church is the scene of the trial by bier-right to discover the slayer of Proudpute. Below it is the burial vault of the Mercers, which they are said to have obtained in exchange for the two Inches; though another story, founding on the Mercer arms, declares that this family gave three mills in the towu for their vault. The interior of the church is divided into the three parish churches—Middle, East, and West. The East Church, which was restored in 1893, and the choir in 1893-94, contains the burial-place of the Gowrie family, a blue marble tombstone with figures believed to represent James I. and his Queen, both buried in the Carthusian Monastery, and a monument erected by the officers of the 90th regiment or the Perthshire Volunteers to their comrades who fell in the Crimea. It has 1314 sittings; and the stipend is £193. The Middle Church is situated to a great extent below the tower; and four massive pillars in the centre support that superstructure. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1894, and immediately afterwards restored. The stipend is £210. A fund of £300 was raised in 1891 for the permanent augmentation of the stipend. The West Church was partly rebuilt in 1828, and restored in 1894. It has 800 sittings; and the stipend is £200. The other Established churches are St Paul's in South Methven Street, an octagonal building of no architectural excellence and surmounted with a tall steeple, built in 1807 at a cost of £7000, with accommodation for 1000 people, and a stipend of £256. An organ was introduced in 1891. St Leonard's, a handsome edifice, built in 1835 at a cost of £2450 from designs by Mr Mackenzie, on the E side of King Street, opposite the head of Canal Street, with 991 sittings, and a stipend of £370, formerly a chapel of ease, but now a *quoad sacra* parish church, underwent extensive alterations in 1891 at a cost of £1800, and an organ was introduced in 1892; and St Andrew's, built as a chapel of ease in 1884-85, and erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1889, which is situated on the south side of

Athole Street, has 750 sittings, and the stipend is £320. KINNOLL parish church is on the E bank of the Tay. The West Free church, in Tay Street, was erected in 1870-71, after designs by J. Honeyman of Glasgow, at a cost of about £8000, in the Continental Pointed style of the middle of the 13th century. Exclusive of the vestry and presbytery hall it measures 114 feet by 63; it has a buttressed tower and spire rising to the height of 212 feet, and forming a conspicuous object in our view of the town; and it contains 950 sittings. The Free Middle church, in Tay Street, contains 830 sittings. St Leonard's Free church, built in Marshall Place in 1883, at a cost of £7500, in Scottish Gothic style, has accommodation for 1000 people. St Stephen's Free church, in Paradise Place, is a Gaelic charge, and has 850 sittings. Knox's Free church, in South Street, has 600 sittings; as has also St Paul's in New Row. The North U.P. church was opened on 7 Nov. 1880 on the site of a former church dating from 1791. Erected at a cost of over £7000, it is Romanesque in style, and contains 1200 sittings. The South or Wilson U.P. church, on the S side of High Street, was built in 1740, and was one of the four structures occupied by the founders of the Secession body; and it has 831 sittings. The East U.P. church, in South Street, has 672 sittings; and York Place U.P. church has 800 sittings. St John the Baptist's Episcopal church, in Princes Street, was built in 1851 in Early English style, on the site of a former plain edifice, and is seated for 500; it has a tower and spire 150 feet high. St Ninian's Episcopal cathedral, Athole Street, in Early Middle Pointed style, from designs by Butterfield, is the cathedral church for the united diocese of St Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane. The choir and transepts were built and consecrated in 1850, and the nave in 1890. A lofty open screen of stone separates the nave from the choir, and there is a Galilee porch at the west end. It is seated for 900. St John's Roman Catholic church, in Melville Street, was built in 1832, and contains 500 sittings; and the church of St Mary or Our Lady of Perpetual Succour was built on Kinnoull Hill in 1870 in Early English style, and adjoins previously existing collegiate buildings of Redemptorist Fathers. The Original Secession chapel, in South Street, was built in 1821, and contains 390 sittings; the Congregational chapel, in Mill Street, was built in 1824, and contains 300 sittings; the Evangelical Union, in High Street, contains 420 sittings; the Methodist chapel, in Scott Street, contains 400 sittings; and the Baptist chapel, in Canal Street, contains 1200 sittings. There is also a Glassite meeting-house in High Street. The first public burying-place was round St John's Church; but in 1580 the cemetery of the demolished Greyfriars' Monastery, east of Princes Street, took its place, and continued to be the only burial-place in the city until about 1844, when a new cemetery was opened at Wellshill in the NW part of the town.

Schools, etc.—Perth Academy, a fine edifice ornamented with Doric pillars and balustrades, stands in Rose Terrace overlooking the W side of the North Inch. The building was erected in 1807, from designs by Mr Burn, at a cost of about £7000—voluntarily subscribed, the city giving £1050—to accommodate the Grammar School and Academy; it underwent extensive alterations and additions in 1896. Perth Grammar School is said to date as an institution from the middle of the 12th century; and it long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best classical schools in Scotland. In 1550 it was attended by 300 boys, some of them sons of the nobility and gentry; and it had then for its rector Andrew Simpson, whose Latin grammar was used in burgh schools till superseded by Ruddiman's *Rudiments* in 1714. Among its scholars were the Admirable Crichton and the great Earl of Mansfield. Several of its other rectors have distinguished themselves for scholarship; among them was John Row, from 1632 to 1641, later minister in Aberdeen, and author of *Institutes of the Hebrew Language*. The Academy was established in 1760, and had a prosperous career in a

separate condition. The two institutions are now united under the name of Perth Academy, and are placed under the burgh school board, which consists of a chairman and 8 members. It has a staff of a rector, 5 other masters, and 4 assistants, and one mistress and female assistants. The following are the seven schools under the burgh school board, with accommodation, average attendance, and approximate government grant:—Central District (370, 305, £325); Southern District (563, 445, £430); Northern District, Balhousie (726, 565, £615); Kinnoull (454, 385, £435); Cherrybank (190, 135, £145); Caledonian Road (1026, 935, £1030); Craigie, Western District (632, 525, £585). In addition to these there are the following schools, with accommodation, average attendance, and government grant:—St Andrew's Episcopal (309, 260, £220); St Ninian's Episcopal (305, 195, £155); and St John's Roman Catholic (317, 245, £215). There is also Sharp's Institution (340, 190, £200). The School of Art and Science, dating from 1863, is also under the management of the school board, and is held at the Academy. Sharp's Educational Institution was erected in South Methven Street by bequest of Mr John Sharp, late baker in Perth. The large and commodious building was opened 10 Sept. 1860. It comprises, besides infant, junior, and senior departments, an industrial school for girls, and a recently-erected technical school (for boys), with a well-appointed lecture-room, laboratory, and work-room. The testator left instructions that special provision should be made for branches of education peculiar to girls. The institution is under the government of the Perth Educational Trust. Stewart's Free School, in Mill Street, is under the patronage of the deacons of the trades incorporation. Perth Educational Trust consists of governors chosen from the following public bodies: Town Council, 2; School Board, 2; Sharp's Trust, 2; Duncan's Trust, 2; and one nominated by the sheriff. The Munro Melville Trust is managed by six governors, acting *ex officio*. There is an Industrial School for girls at Wellshill; while the Fechny Industrial School, in the same neighbourhood, and instituted in 1864 with a bequest by Mrs Fechny, is set apart for boys.

Perth has a head post office with all the usual departments; offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Union, British Linen Co., Royal, National, Commercial, Clydesdale, and Town and County banks. It is also the headquarters of the Savings Bank of the County and City of Perth, established in 1838 and certified under the Act of 1863, 'for the safe custody and increase of small savings belonging to the industrious classes' of the neighbourhood. Sums of from 1s. to £200 are received from individual depositors, and may be withdrawn whenever required. On 8 February, 1893, there were 22,336 individual depositors, having a capital of £675,813, which with £13,272 belonging to charitable institutions and societies, gave a total deposited in the bank of £689,091. This sum includes the capital inserted for the district banks at Alyth, Blairgowrie and Rattray, Crieff, Coupar-Angus, Caputh, Dunkeld, and Dunning. The principal hotels are the Station, Royal George, Royal British, Salutation, Queen's, and the Waverley Temperance Hotel. Among the charitable institutions are the Infirmary and Dispensary, a small-pox hospital, destitute sick society for Perth and Bridgeend, societies for indigent old men and women, Perth Ladies' Clothing Society, King James VI's Hospital, Perth Ladies' House of Refuge for Destitute Girls, a society for relief of incurables in Perth and Perthshire, with Hillside Home in Perth, Perth Sick Poor Nursing Society, and the Lethendy mortifications. Among the sporting clubs are Perth Curling Club (with curling pond off Balhousie Street), Friarton and St John's (of Perth) Curling Clubs, Perth Bowling Club (with green on the W of the North Inch), New Club in Tay Street, Perth Hunt, Royal Perth Golfing Society and County and City Club, James VI's Golf Club, Perthshire Cricket Club, Perth Lawn Tennis Club, Kinnoull Recreation Club, Perth Anglers' Club, instituted 1858, Perthshire Fishing Club, instituted 1880, and Perth Amateur

Swimming Club. Other institutions are the Literary and Antiquarian Society, with a museum in Marshall's Monument; Perthshire Society of Natural Science, established in 1867, with a natural history museum and lecture-hall in Tay Street, the Society of Solicitors, a branch of the British Medical Association, a branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland, Bridgend Institute, Victoria Institute, the Mechanics' Library, instituted 1823, Perth University Extension Society, a musical society, a literary society, Public Baths and Washing-house (Mill Street), Perth Public Swimming Baths, Dunkeld Road, erected by the corporation in 1887, a model lodging-house, horticultural and temperance societies, a city mission, and branches of the Scottish Girls' Friendly Society. Local lodges of Freemasons meet in the masonic hall at stated intervals. There are also Foresters, Shepherds, and Good Templar lodges, and Rechabite tents. Perth is the depot for the 1st, 2d, and 3d battalions of the Royal Highlanders, and of the 42nd regimental district, and it is the headquarters of the 4th Perthshire Volunteer Battalion Royal Highlanders. *The Perthshire Courier*, established in 1809, is published every Tuesday afternoon; the *Perthshire Advertiser and Strathmore Journal*, established in 1829, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; *The People's Journal* for Perthshire, established in 1858, every Saturday; and the *Perthshire Journal and Constitutional*, established 1832, every Monday and Wednesday afternoon. The three former are Liberal, the last Conservative, in politics. A tramway, over 3 miles in length from its terminus in the Glasgow Road to the extreme end of the village of Scone, was opened in 1895.

Manufactures, Commerce, Harbour, etc.—The manufactures of Perth were at an early period extensive; and although they have undergone many fluctuations, they are still tolerably important and diversified. Gloves were early and long a staple product, and between 2000 and 3000 pairs were annually made, chiefly for home consumption. Side by side with this manufacture flourished the dressing of sheep and lamb skins to provide the materials for the gloves; and these industries were formerly so important as to give name to Skinner-gate, one of the oldest streets in the town. Both are now quite extinct, although tanning is, of course, carried on to an average extent. The linen trade of Perth rose to great importance in the 18th century, and fostered intercourse between the merchants of the city and the inhabitants of Germany and Flanders. A report in 1794 stated that this was the staple trade of the town; and that linen and cotton goods to the value of £100,000 were annually produced by about 1500 looms in the city and suburbs. The manufacture of cotton fabrics superseded that of linen during the wars with France; but about 1812-15 received a severe check. Similarly the manufactures of umbrella gingham, checks, pullicates, and imitation Indian shawls and scarfs have all been introduced into the town, flourished awhile, and sunk into insignificance. The spinning of flax and tow yarns was commenced about 1830 in a mill with 1250 spindles; and the manufacture of a mixed cotton and woollen fabric in 1844. Ship-building began to be carried on in 1830; and in 1837 the first iron steam vessel built on the E side of Scotland came from a Perth yard, but the industry has now dwindled, only one sailing-ship of 110 tons having been built since 1877. In the latter part of the 18th century a printing press in the town was remarkable for the number and excellence of its publications, among which was the *Encyclopædia Perthensis*, said to have been at the time the largest work produced in Scotland out of Edinburgh, and printing is still carried on to a considerable extent. There are four dyeworks at Perth, the largest of which was erected mainly in 1865 in the N part of the town, and is the largest establishment of the kind in Scotland. It has agencies in all parts of the country, and dyes goods from even remote parts of England and Ireland. It draws a plentiful supply of water from the Tay by means of 18-inch pipes; and employs many hundreds of hands. Glass manufactur-

ing is carried on, and that of ink by two houses. There are, besides, manufactories of linen, table-napery, etc.; and of wineceys, floorcloth, ropes and twine, bricks and tiles, chemicals, etc. Iron-works, foundries, breweries, distilleries, and grain mills give employment to many of the inhabitants.

Perth was early a commercial centre of importance and reputation. Alexander Neckam, who died Abbot of Cirencester in 1217, noticed the town in a Latin distich, quoted in Camden's *Britannia*, and thus Englished by Bishop Gibson, translator of Camden's work:—

Great Tay through Perth, through towns, through country flies,
Perth the whole kingdom with her wealth supplies.

Perth merchants carried on trade with the Netherlands before 1286 and long after, and visited the Hanse towns in their own ships. Germans and Flemings very early frequented the city in turn; many settled in it; and had it not been for the usual short-sighted restrictive policy adopted towards foreigners, would have developed its trade and manufactures even more rapidly and more extensively than they did. The rebellion of 1745 demonstrated the convenience of Perth as a focus of trade for the N part of Scotland; and after that date the commerce of the city once more revived, but it has never again assumed a leading position among the commercial towns of Scotland. In 1840 it was made a head port, and as such it has jurisdiction down the Tay as far as Carncase Burn on the right, and Powgavie on the left. Since 1894 it has ceased to be a separate port, being included with Dundee.

The original harbour adjoined the old bridge at the foot of High Street, at the place called Old Shore, but in consequence of the gradual accumulation of gravel in it, was removed, first to the South Shore, opposite the Greyfriars' burying-place, and next to the Lime Shore, opposite the S end of the South Inch, and quite away from the town. The channel, even below this point, became also greatly impeded with sandbanks, so that sloops of 60 tons were the largest craft that could make Perth, and even these had to be lightened. The trade of Perth was thus seriously affected, and accordingly in 1830 and 1834 acts of parliament were obtained to authorise the deepening of the channel, and the construction of larger quays and a wet dock. These with other changes were estimated to cost £54,315, and were to be finished before June 1854, under the direction of thirty commissioners. But owing partly to the want of funds and partly to the diversion of trade on the construction of the railways, they remained unfinished for a long time after that date. Vessels of 200 tons burden, however, can now berth in the harbour, and a steamer plies between Perth and Dundee in summer. The commissioners becoming bankrupt in 1854 procured an act of parliament, transferring all their liabilities (then about £86,000) to the city; and the harbour debt at present is thus a mere matter of figures between the harbour and city. The following table shows the state of harbour revenues and debt at various dates—

Date.	Income.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure.	Debt due to City.
1857-58	£1874	£3556	£1682	£87,631
1867-68	1310	4307	2997	110,194
1877-78	892	5974	4481	147,796
1882-83	1900	6189	4888	171,296
1892-93	769	7293	6524	219,118

These figures show a steadily declining income and a steadily rising expenditure. The excess of the latter is annually borrowed from the city and added to the total amount of the debt. A short branch railway, now forming part of the Caledonian system, was formed in 1852 between the harbour and the general terminus. The quay frontage is at present 1300 feet. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and

cleared from and to foreign countries and coastwise with cargoes and in ballast:—

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1853	...	...	21,689	...	...	19,092
1867	8617	3757	12,404	8515	532	9,047
1873	6155	2034	8,189	6561	2255	8,816
1882	6895	4248	11,143	6972	3798	10,770
1883	6938	2829	9,767	6900	2531	9,731
1893	5612	5336	10,948	5519	5336	10,855

Of the total, 118 vessels of 10,948 tons that entered in 1893, 4 of 340 tons were in ballast, and 89 of 6039 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 117 of 10,855 tons of those that cleared included 91 ships in ballast of 8992 tons, and 112 coasters of 9830 tons. The total tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the port was 9654 in 1841-44, 4945 in 1861, 3429 in 1873, 2064 in 1878, 803 in 1884, and 238 in 1893, viz.—5 sailing vessels (253 tons) and 2 steamers (35 tons). Much of the trade of the city is carried on in bottoms of other ports of registry, especially of Dundee. The principal imports are Baltic timber, coals, cement, slates, oil-cake, and artificial manure; and the principal exports are potatoes, grain, and timber. But the whole trade of Perth has been affected by the development of railways, which has attracted most of the shipping that enters the Tay to Dundee, with which it is included, as already stated. The customs revenue of Perth in 1837 was £6270; in 1864, £16,308; in 1874, £17,104; in 1882, £20,776; and in 1893, £45,006.

As may be inferred from the size of its auction mart, Perth is an important centre for the sale of sheep and cattle, and very large numbers of these animals change hands here annually. Besides the sales of the local dealers, there are still several fairs held at Perth. The First of Luke, Palmsune'en, and Midsummer fairs, all for cattle and horses, are held respectively on the first Fridays of March, April, and July. St John's Day Fair, for cattle, horses, and sheep, takes place on the first Friday in September; Little Dunning Fair, for cattle, butter, and cheese, on the third Friday in October; and a hiring fair on the Friday after Martinmas (o.s.)

Municipal History.—In David I.'s confirmation charter to Dunfermline Abbey (1127) is mentioned the 'burgh of Perth;' and by David Perth claims to have been made a royal burgh, although its oldest royal

rights and privileges of the burgh. Till 1482, in the reign of James III., Perth was generally regarded as the capital or seat of government of the country, and even at present takes precedence of all royal burghs except Edinburgh. The burgh records are of great antiquity, and supply an uninterrupted list of magistrates from 1465. It is interesting to note that among the list of chief magistrates, there appear very often the names of some of the neighbouring nobility, as, e.g., the Earl of Gowrie, Earl of Montrose, Earl of Atholl, Lord Ruthven, Viscount Stormont, Threipland of Fingask, etc. The burgh is now governed by a lord provost, four bailies, a lord dean of Guild, a treasurer, and nineteen councillors, who are also commissioners of police, gas, and water. The burgh is divided into four wards for the election of the council; the number of voters in 1895-96 was 5952, of whom 1432 were females. The burgh possessed a seal as early as the first half of the 13th century; but at the beginning of the 15th century it used a different seal, representing on one side the beheading of John the Baptist, and on the other his enshrinement. The number of the police force in 1895 was 40, including a superintendent, with a salary of £200. Burgh, police, and guildry courts are held in the town. A sheriff court is held every Tuesday and Friday during session, and at least once in each vacation. The convener court consists of the deacons of the various trade-guilds, viz., the hammermen, bakers, gloves, wrights, tailors, fleshers, shoemakers, and weavers; but the ancient rigidly maintained privileges of these incorporations have for some time ceased to exist. The entire corporation revenue in 1894-95 was £5749. The following table shows the sources and amount of the revenues of the city of Perth at different dates; the income which it derives from the harbour being excluded:—

	1867-68.	1877-78.	1882-83.	1892-93.
Customs,	£590	£644	£771	£755
Inches—Grazing, etc.,	505	405	452	355
Feu-duties,	1544	1468	1457	1697
Houses, etc.,	290	301	303	297
Mills and Waterfalls,	618	429	450	411
Arable Lands,	375	321	374	311
Fishings,	1265	1320	612	563
Seats in the Churches,	414	430	415	355
Cemeteries,	248	133	226	161
Shore-dues,	106	73	106	63
Miscellaneous,	361	364	208	578
Total,	£6216	£5888	£5374	£5546

Perth returns one member to parliament, the parliamentary constituency numbering 4520, and the municipal 5952, in 1895. Valuation (1876) £90,148, (1884) £113,960, (1895-96) £159,221, including railways. Pop. of royal burgh (1871) 22,274, (1881) 27,207, (1891) 30,110; of parliamentary burgh (1831) 19,238, (1841) 20,407 (1851) 23,835, (1861) 25,250, (1871) 25,585, (1881) 28,949, (1891) 29,899, of whom 16,199 were females, and 799 Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1891) occupied 6283, vacant 245, building 3.

Antiquities.—With the exception of St John's Church already described, there are no ancient buildings of interest extant in Perth, though it has the memory of many now vanished. Military walls, of sufficient strength to resist vigorous sieges, surrounded the town from a very early date till far into the 18th century. Their builder and the date of their origin is unknown, although Adamson, in the *Muses Threnodie*, boldly ascribes them to Agricola. They often underwent partial demolitions and changes, but now have completely disappeared, with the exception of a small fragment still to be seen in an entry off George Street. The walls seem at one time to have been strengthened with forts, of which the Spey Tower was one. This, the last remnant of the fortifications, stood near the site of the County Buildings, and contained a strong prison, in which Cardinal Beaton imprisoned certain Protestants whom he caused to be put to death. From its walls also he witnessed their execution. The tower was demolished in 1766. The



Seal of Perth.

charter is dated 1210, and attributed to William the Lion. There are numerous minor charters by Robert I., David II., Robert III. (one conferring the right of choosing a sheriff), and James VI.; but the governing and most important charter in the possession of the city is dated 1600, under the hand of James VI., confirming all previous charters and the whole

Monk's Tower, demolished in 1806, formed the former south-eastern angle of the old city-wall, and had a ceiling curiously decorated with allegorical and symbolical paintings at the command of the first Earl of Gowrie. A fosse or aqueduct, supplied with water from the Almond, went round the outside of the walls, but this has very largely been built over or narrowed. The old castle of Perth stood without the walls at the end of the Skinner-gate, and, before the erection of the Blackfriars' Monastery, was the usual Perth residence of the Scottish kings. A very large and strong citadel, built by Cromwell's army in 1652 on the South Inch, was one of the four erected after the battle of Dunbar to overawe Scotland. It was a solid and stately work, 266 feet square, with earthen ramparts and deep moat filled with water, and it had a bastion at each corner, and an iron gate on the side next the town; a pier was built beside it. Many buildings, including the hospital, the school-house, and parts of the bridge, were demolished to supply the materials for this work; and the gravestones and walls were taken from the Greyfriars' churchyard for the same purpose. Soon after the Restoration the citadel was given by Charles II. to the town, and almost immediately was used as a quarry; in 1666 it was sold for 4702 marks, but under conditions which made the wreck of it again public property, when it was finally removed piece-meal. During some years before the building of the barracks a remnant of it was used as a cavalry stable for 200 horses, a riding school, etc.; but now the trenches have been filled up, and all traces of its existence have disappeared from the spot, across which the Edinburgh road now passes. The old Parliament House, which has left its name in Parliament Close off High Street, lingered as a humble tenement, inhabited by the poor, yet with a few tarnished relics of its former grandeur, till 1818, when it was taken down to make room for the Royal Arch Freemasons' Hall. A stone in the causeway of the High Street marks the site of the former pillory; and between Skinner-gate and Kirkgate, in the same street, others define the site of the market cross. In 1668 Robert Mylne of Ballargie, the King's master-mason in Scotland, built, for £200, a new cross (in room of that demolished by Cromwell), which was 12 feet high, had a flight of steps within, and terminated in a terrace, and was emblazoned with both the royal and the city arms. In 1765 this fine structure was decreed by the town council to be a mere worthless obstruction to the thoroughfare, and it was accordingly sold by auction for £5 to a mason, who immediately removed it. Earl Gowrie's palace, scene of the Gowrie conspiracy in 1600, stood on the site now occupied by the County Buildings; was surrounded by a garden; and in the prosperous days of the city was known as the Whitehall of Perth. Built in 1520 by the Countess of Huntly, and afterwards purchased by Lord Ruthven, it passed, after the murder of the Earl of Gowrie, into the possession of the city, which presented it in 1746 to the Duke of Cumberland. For some time it had been possessed by the Earl of Kinnoull, who received it Charles II. in 1663. The Duke of Cumberland sold it to Government, by whom it was used for many years as artillery barracks; and finally resold to the city in 1805, when it was demolished, and its materials sold for about £600, to make room for the present County Buildings. The last fragment disappeared in 1865. Lord Chancellor Hay, the Earl of Errol, the Earl of Atholl, the Bishop of Dunkeld, Lord Crichton of Sanguhar, Lord John Murray, and other nobles had mansions in the city, but all have now disappeared. In Curfew Row there is an old tenement considerably modernized, formerly the Glovers' Hall, and now pointed out as the house of Simon Glover, father of the 'Fair Maid;' while the Skinners' or Glovers' yard in front (now covered with buildings) was the supposed scene of the conflict between Hal o' the Wynd and Bonthron. Old Perth abounded in ecclesiastical buildings and establishments. The Blackfriars' or Dominican Monastery, on the N side of the town, was founded in 1231 by Alexander II. It was a frequent residence of the kings, on which account

it is sometimes spoken of as a palace; and it had a church attached to it, in which some parliaments were held. From the Gilten Arbour in its garden Robert III. witnessed the combat of the clans, already alluded to. In 1437 the monastery was the scene of the murder of James I. The Carthusian Monastery or Charter-house, the only house of the order in Scotland, stood on the present site of James VI.'s hospital, and was founded in 1429 by James I. or his Queen for thirteen monks and their servants. Its church contained the tombs of James I., his Queen, and of Margaret, mother of James V. The sumptuous building was a great ornament to the city, but was completely destroyed by the mob in 1559. The same fate befell the Greyfriars' or Franciscan Monastery, founded in 1460, in the SE of the town, by Lord Oliphant. The Whitefriars' Monastery, known as the 'Prior and Convent of the Carmelite Friars of Tulilum, near Perth,' dated from the reign of Alexander III. St Leonard's Nunnery stood a little S of the town, and was founded in the 13th century. Along with the other nunnery of St Mary Magdalene, it was suppressed on the erection of the Carthusian Monastery, to which the revenues of both were assigned. Our Lady's Chapel, or the chapel of St Mary, already an old building (1210), was destroyed then by a flood; and was afterwards built farther from the river, and eventually became part of the old town buildings, taken down in 1876. St Ann's Chapel, dedicated to the mother of the Virgin, had attached to it an hospital for the poor, and stood on the S side of St John's Church. The chapel of Our Lady of Loretto or Allareit stood near the head of South Street, on the N side. The Rood Chapel, or Chapel of the Holy Cross, stood at the N side of the South Street port. St Paul's Chapel, founded in 1434 by Sir John Spens of Glen Douglas, had an hospital for strangers and poor, and stood at the NW corner of the New Row. SS. James' and Thomas's Chapel stood on the S side of St John's Church. St Catherine's was founded in 1523 by Sir John Tyrie, provost of the collegiate church of Methven, and had an hospice for poor travellers; it stood at Claypots, in the W of the town. St Laurence's Chapel was founded before 1405, and was granted by Robert III. to the Dominicans, who suffered it to go to ruin. At the junction of the Watergate and High Street, a marble tablet on the front of a house notes that 'Here stood the Castle of the Green,' an ancient house in which golfers used to keep their clubs and balls. The house now occupying the site was built in 1788, and on clearing the site for its erection, two underground chambers were found, each 26 feet by 14, covered with a flat arch, and with strongly cemented walls of masonry 3½ feet thick. Some local antiquaries have not scrupled to recognise in these the remains of an ancient British temple, said by Holinshed to have been founded at Perth by a grandson of King Lear, and traditionally reported to have preceded the Castle of the Green on its site. Other remains and relics have been exhumed in the course of excavations, going to prove that the level of the streets has been considerably raised in the course of time.

History.—Both the etymology of the name and the earliest site and date of the city of Perth have been keenly discussed by antiquaries. Some are for identifying it with the 'Victoria,' some with the 'Orrea,' of Ptolemy (2d c. A.D.); but Victoria Skene places at Loch Orr in Fife, whilst 'Orrea must have been situated near the junction of the Earn with the Tay, perhaps at Abernethy.' Others, again, assert that the present city was only founded by William the Lyon after the destruction by the Tay of 'Bertha' or Old Perth in 1210; and Bertha they place at the mouth of the Almond, 2½ miles higher up the Tay. All that is certain is that Perth is of very high antiquity; and that for some time it was known as St John's town or St Johnstoun. The latter name, though it occurs in some ballads and other old writings, is said never to have been generally adopted by the people. It survives in the phrase a 'St Johnstoun's tippet,' meaning a hempen halter, from the fact or statement that each of the 300 burghesses, who

marched to oppose the Queen-Regent, Mary of Guise (1559), wore a rope round his neck, as a symbol of the punishment he would deserve if he deserted his colours. The vicinity of SCONE, where the Scottish kings were crowned, and the magnificence of the ecclesiastical buildings at Perth gave it the character of capital of the kingdom till 1482, in the reign of James II. Fourteen parliaments are said to have been held in it between 1201 and 1459; and sixteen out of thirty-seven ecclesiastical councils held in Scotland between 1201 and 1405 took place at Perth. In the history of Scotland, Perth figures very prominently. In 1298 Edward I. of England fortified it as the capital, and his deputy, Aymer de Valence, took up his residence in it. In 1311 Robert Bruce took the city by storm, razed the walls, and filled up the moat. After the battle of Dupplin in 1332, Perth came into the hands of Edward Baliol, and three years later was skilfully fortified and strongly garrisoned by Edward III. But in 1339, Robert, Lord High Steward, regent of the kingdom, laid siege to the fortress, and compelled it to surrender. Perth in the reign of Robert III. is well described by Sir Walter Scott in his *Fair Maid of Perth*; and the novel contains a graphic account of the chief outstanding historical event of the time, viz., the judicial combat between the clans Quhele or Chattan and Kay, which took place on the North Inch, in 1396, before the king and his nobles. The following is Dr Hill Burton's more prosaic account of the same interesting event: 'On the 23d of October 1396, on the beautiful diluvial meadow by the Tay called the North Inch of Perth, lists were staked off as for a great tournament, and benches and stands were erected for spectators. A vast crowd gathered there of all ranks, from the king himself downwards. The spectacle which drew them together was a battle between two bodies of the wild Highlanders, thirty on each side. They were to fight in their native fashion with axes, swords, or bows, having no defensive armour. The chronicles mention an odd incident in the arrangements. A combatant on one side losing heart swam the Tay and made off. The question then came how the equality of numbers was to be made up. A common artificer of Perth—a little man, but strong and able at his weapon—agreed to fill the empty place for a small fee, and a life provision should he survive after having done his work well; and the bargain was accepted. Though but briefly noted as a piece of eccentric courage in a person of humble condition, this incident has come up so often and in so many shapes in literature and tradition that the story of the Gow-chrom, or Crooked Smith as he is sometimes called, is as familiar as many leading events in history. Such a contest would make a lively variation in the monotony of the tournament, with its stately etiquettes and regulated restraints. It was the nature of the beings brought together to fly at each other like wild cats, and kill in any way they could. The affair was as bloody as heart could desire. Of one side but ten remained, all wounded; of the other but one.' The object of this extraordinary conflict is quite uncertain, and even the families to which the leaders in the fight belonged, are not definitely known. The earliest account of the affair is given by Wynthoun (about 1422):

'They thre score ware clannys twa,
Clahynnbè Qwhewyl, and Clachinyha,
Of thir twa kynns ware thay men
Thretty again thretty then,
And thare thair had than chiftanys twa—
Scha Ferqwharis sone wes one of thay,
The tother Cristy Johnesone.'

Wynthoun makes no mention of the volunteer, who is introduced first by Bower, who wrote about 1445. See also pp. 310-318 of vol. iii. of Skene's *Celtic Scotland* (1880). In 1437 Perth was the scene of the assassination of James I., who was murdered in the Blackfriars' Monastery. The king had spent his Christmas at the monastery, and still lingered as the guest of the monks. Various portents are related, which warned the king of his approaching death. But James jested and die-

regarded all superstitious warnings. On the evening of 20 Feb., the arch-conspirator Sir Robert Graham, followed by a large body of retainers, overcame the king's guards and broke into the royal apartments. The king was chatting with the queen and her ladies in the reception-room, having laid aside his robes and his weapons. On the first alarm he rushed to fasten the door, but found that treachery had removed the bar. The windows were too securely fastened to admit of escape; but recollecting a vault underneath the room, the king prised up some planks of the floor, and leapt down. The ladies could do but little to resist the conspirators; but one is said to have dared the courageous deed thus described by D. G. Rossetti in his fine ballad on this *King's Tragedy*,

'Like iron felt my arm, as through
The staple I made it pass—
Alack it was flesh and hone—no more!
'Twas Catherine Douglas sprang to the door,
But I fell hack Kate Barlass.'

The conspirators burst into the room, discovered the king's hiding-place after a little delay, and beheld their victim standing at bay. Till a few days before there had been an opening into the court-yard from the vault by which the king might have escaped, but James had ordered it to be built up, because the balls at tennis were apt to fall into it. The first two conspirators who leapt into the vault were seized by the king with his naked hands, and their throats bore the mark of his fingers for long afterwards; but with their daggers they overcame his resistance; others of the accomplices came to their assistance, and the poet-king fell with 16 wounds in his breast. But his murder was fully avenged by his widow, who relentlessly tracked out his assassins and put them to death with the cruellest tortures. In the early history of the Reformation in Scotland Perth made a considerable figure. In 1544 it was the scene of the martyrdom of five Protestants, who were burned at the instance of Cardinal Beaton. But a few years later it saw the first blow struck in the wholesale destruction and disfigurement by the mob of the Roman Catholic churches and monasteries in Scotland; the first impetus having been given by a sermon preached in St John's church by John Knox on 11 May 1559, and celebrated for two centuries after by a weekly service. This demonstration of popular feeling, though unpremeditated and condemned by the leaders of the Reforming party, was a true indication of the disposition of the town; and although the Queen Regent immediately obtained possession of the city and reintroduced the old worship under the guard of a French garrison, the citizens rose in revolt as soon as she had departed. In 1600 Gowrie House in Perth was the scene of the mysterious occurrence known as the Gowrie conspiracy, which resulted in the assassination of the Earl of Gowrie, then provost of the city, and his brother, on the pretext that they had attempted to murder the king, James VI. King James had been prevailed upon by Alexander Ruthven, brother of the Earl of Gowrie, to visit Gowrie House, the pretext being a story of a mysterious captive with a large store of foreign gold. James, who was hunting at Falkland at the time, rode to Perth, accompanied by about twenty attendants, among whom were the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Mar. After dinner, the king was led aside by Alexander Ruthven, and when his attendants missed him, they were told he had left Gowrie House by a back way. For what had really happened we are chiefly dependent on what is practically the king's own account. Ruthven conducted him by the great staircase, and through several apartments, the doors of which he carefully locked after him, to a small turret at the SW corner of the southern wing of the house, and overhanging the wall. More direct access to this turret was obtained by the 'black turnpike' stair, which led into the larger apartment, off which the turret opened. In this chamber—one window of which looked into the courtyard, and the other into the Speygate—James found no captive, but an armed

man; and an excited and threatening colloquy ensued between the king and Ruthven. The latter retired to bring his brother the Earl, but returning almost immediately attempted to seize and bind the king's hands. A desperate struggle then followed, during which the armed man, according to his own account, stood entirely neutral, except only that he first opened the window over the Speygate, and then the other over the courtyard. In the struggle James was thrust near this latter window, and putting his head out he called lustily for help. One of his attendants, Sir John Ramsay, hearing the alarm, hastened up the 'black turnpike,' burst into the turret, and stabbed the king's assailant, whose dead body the king himself hurled down the stair. Meanwhile the alarm had spread, and the Earl of Gowrie, eluding the efforts made to seize him, rushed up the turnpike stair, followed by five friends. These were met by the king, Ramsay, and another; and after a brief contest, Gowrie fell dead under Ramsay's sword. The other attendants of the king, hearing the alarm, hastened to his assistance by the great staircase, but they were retarded by the massive doors, which they had to break down with hammers; and when at last they made their way to the turret, the tragic event had been accomplished. The alarm quickly spread among the townspeople, who crowded about the palace, threatening vengeance for the death of their beloved provost; but the magistrates succeeded in quieting them, and the king stole away at night by boat across the Tay. The object of this affair has never been satisfactorily cleared up. Burton says that 'the theory that the whole was a plot by the Court to ruin the powerful house of Gowrie must at once, after a calm weighing of the evidence, be dismissed as beyond the range of sane conclusions.' He leans to the belief that it was a genuine conspiracy, not to murder but to kidnap the king, in order to gain political influence. In Perth, however, the former view is still cherished, and it is ably supported by Mr Louis A. Barbé in his *Tragedy of Gowrie House* (Paisley, 1887). On 2nd Sept. 1644, the day after his victory of TIBBERMORE, Perth was taken possession of by the Marquis of Montrose; and in 1651, when besieged by Oliver Cromwell, the citizens, by a deceptive appearance of military bustle and alertness, secured good terms of surrender. In 1689, Claverhouse, with 80 horse, seized the city. In 1715 the city was occupied by Mar for the Pretender, and James VIII. was proclaimed king at the cross; and in January of the following year he visited Perth in person. Again in 1745 Perth became a centre of the Jacobite rising; and from 4 till 11 Sept. Prince Charles and his army remained within its walls. On both occasions the burgesses were subjected to a tax of several hundred pounds. Though after 1482 Perth was no longer a frequent residence of the kings, it has received many royal visits. James VI. visited it in 1601 and 1617, and Charles I. in 1633; and both monarchs were received with pageants and rejoicings. Queen Victoria visited Perth on 6 Sept. 1842, and on 29 Sept. 1848, she spent a night at the Royal George Hotel. Perth has suffered a good deal from inundations and plague, and it is still liable to the former. There were great floods in 1210, 1621, 1740, 1773, 1814, 1847, and 1849. There is an old Gaelic prophecy to the effect that 'Great Tay of the waves will sweep Perth bare;' and there is a Lowland rhyme, equally threatening, concerning two streams which fall into the Tay about 5 miles from the town—

'Says the Shochie to the Ordie
Where shall we meet?
At the Cross of Perth
When men are a' asleap.'

It is said that this prophecy was harmlessly fulfilled by building the stones of an old cross into the bridge across the Tay. Plagues visited Perth in 1512, 1585-87, 1608, and 1645, and cholera in 1832. Allan Ramsay's poem on *Bessie Bell and Mary Gray* describes the fate of two young ladies, who, though they had retired into the country for fear of the plague, yet caught the infection

from a young gentleman of Perth who visited them, and is said to have been in love with both. The real event is said to have happened in 1645.

James, fourth Lord Drummond, was created Earl of Perth in 1605; and the fourth Earl, who embraced the Jacobite cause, received the title of Duke of Perth from James II. at St Germain's in 1695. The earldoms of Perth and Melfort, attainted in 1695 and 1715, were restored by Act of Parliament in 1853 to George Drummond, sixth Duc de Melfort, Comte de Lussan, and Baron de Valrose (France), the fifth descendant of the third Earl of Perth. See DRUMMOND CASTLE.

Among the natives of Perth are Henry Adamson (1581-1639), poet, author of *The Muses Threnodie*; Patrick Adamson or Constantine (1543-92), tulchan Archbishop of St Andrews and Latinist, who was educated at Perth grammar school; the Rev. William Row (1563-1634), anti-episcopalian divine; and his brother, the Rev. John Row (1568-1646), author of *Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*, 1558-1637, printed for the Wodrow Society in 1842; William Murray (1705-93), Lord Chief Justice and first Earl of Mansfield; Robert Sandeman (1723-71), founder of the religious sect of the Glassites or Sandemanians; James Bisset (1742-1832), artist and author of rhyming directories, etc.; David Octavius Hill, R.S.A. (1802-70); Charles Mackay, LL.D. (1814-89), journalist and poet; and the Rev. George Clark Hutton, D.D. (b. 1825), a prominent U.P. divine. The Reformer John Row (1525-80), whose two sons have been noticed above, was minister of Perth from 1560. John Ruskin, as a child, spent every alternate summer at Perth. His father's sister, he tells us, 'lived at Bridgend, and had a garden full of gooseberry bushes, sloping down to the Tay, with a door opening to the water, which ran past it clear-brown over the pebbles, 3 or 4 feet deep, an infinite thing for a child to look down into.'

The parish of Perth is bounded NW by Tibbermore, NE by Scone, E by Kinnoull and Kinfauns, SE by Rhynd, S by Dunbarney, SW by Forgandenny, and W by Aberdalgie. The greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 4½ miles, and the greatest breadth 2 miles. Until 1891 there were inclosed within the area of the parish two detached portions of the parish of Tibbermore. One of these portions—that situated at York Place, Perth—and the greater part of the other or Tullylumb portion, were wholly within the parliamentary and municipal boundary of the burgh of Perth. The Boundary Commissioners, in the year mentioned, transferred to the parish of Perth the whole of the former and so much of the latter as lay within the burgh boundary, but transferred to the parish of Tibbermore the part of Perth parish which lay north of the Scouring Burn and west and north of the burgh boundaries. The parish in 1807 was divided into the East, Middle, West, and St Paul's *quoad civilia* parishes. The West Kirk, Middle Kirk, and St Paul's lie almost entirely within the town; but the East Kirk parish includes the landward portion, with the villages of Dovecotland, Tulloch, Craigie, Cherrybank, Pitheavlis, Craigend, and Friarton; and it measures 4½ miles long, though its breadth is variable and slight. The landward district has various hills of a ridgy character, but soft in outline in the S and W; the highest is MONCREIFFE Hill, and the others vary from 300 to 600 feet. The rest of the surface gradually slopes down into the fertile plain which extends along the Tay, and is largely covered with highly cultivated arable land and wood. Among the beautiful woods which adorn the neighbourhood of Perth are Craigie Wood and St Magdalene Wood. The famous Perth nurseries are on the E bank of the Tay, adjoining the richly wooded Kinnoull Hill. The Almond divides the parish from Redgorton, and the Tay forms the entire eastern boundary. Greenstone, basalt, and other trap rocks form the higher hills; there is a large bed of conglomerate, chiefly porphyritic trap, in the SW; and Old Red Sandstone, dipping towards the NW, lies beneath most of the rest of the area. The soil on the higher grounds is mostly a rich loam; on the lower, a clayey alluvium upon gravel. The chief proprietors are the

Earls of Mansfield and Kinnoull, Lord Elibank, and the city of Perth. The valuation for the parish of Perth, beyond the burgh, in 1891-92 was £2271. Pop. (1891) Middle parish, 4225; West, 3776; St Paul's, 2669; East, 8666; St Leonard's *q. s.*, 3908; and St Andrew's *q. s.*, 3274.

These parishes are in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; St Leonard's *quoad sacra* parish comprises parts of the East and West Kirk and Tibbermore parishes. The presbytery of Perth comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Aberdalgie, Abernethy, Collace, Dron, Dunbarney, Errol, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Kilspindie, Kinfauns, Kinnoull, St Madoes, St Martins, Methven, Moneydie, the four Perth parishes, Redgorton, Rhynd, Scone, and Tibbermore; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Logiealmond, St Andrew's, and St Leonard's in Perth, and Stanley. The Free Church and the U.P. Church have also presbyteries of Perth. The synod of Perth and Stirling comprehends the presbyteries of Dunkeld, Weem, Perth, Auchterarder, Stirling, and Dunblane. The Free Church has also a synod of Perth and Stirling.

See *Perth Memorabilia* (1806); J. Maidment's *Chronicle of Perth from 1210 to 1668* (Maitland Club, 1831); George Penney's *Traditions of Perth* (1836); David Peacock's *Perth: its Annals and its Archives* (Perth, 1849); John P. Lawson's *Book of Perth* (1847); John Wilson's *Presbytery of Perth* (Perth, 1860); R. S. Pittis' *Ecclesiastical Annals of Perth to the Reformation*; R. Milne, D.D., *The Blackfriars of Perth* (1893); and other works cited under PERTSHIRE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Perth, District of, is one of the districts into which Perthshire was divided by Act of Parliament in 1795 for the statutory jurisdiction of justices of peace in small debts. It includes the parishes of Aberdalgie, Abernethy, Arngask, Dunbarney, Dron, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Findo-Gask, Kinnoull, Methven, Moneydie, Perth, Redgorton, Rhynd, Scone, Tibbermore, the lands of Clevega and Inverduunning in Dunning, the lands of Logiealmond in Monzie, and the lands of Friarton in St Martins. Perth district, one of two into which the sheriffdom of Perthshire is divided, comprehends all the above parishes (Aberdalgie to Tibbermore), besides those of Abernyte, Alyth, Auchterarder, Auchtergaven, Bendochy, Blackford, Blair Athole, Blaigowrie, Caputh, Cargill, Cluny, Collace, Comrie, Crieff, Coupar-Angus, Dull, Dunkeld, Dunning, Errol, Fortingall, Fowlis-Wester, Glendoven, Inchture, part of Kenmore, Kilspindie, Kinclaven, Kinfauns, Kinloch, Kinnaid, Kirk-michael, Lethendy, Little Dunkeld, Logierait, Longforan, Madderty, Meigle, Moneydie, Monzie, Monzievaird, Moulin, Muthill, Rattray, St Madoes, St Martins, Trinity-Gask, and part of Weem.

Perthshire is a large inland county in the centre of Scotland. It is bounded NW by Inverness-shire, N by Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire, E by Forfarshire, SE by Fifeshire and Kinross-shire, S by Clackmannanshire and Stirlingshire, SW by Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, and W by Argyllshire. Under the Orders of the Boundary Commissioners there were considerable alterations effected in 1891 on the boundaries between Perthshire and the adjoining counties of Fife, Forfar, Kinross, and Stirling. Of the parishes partly in Perthshire and partly in Fife, Abernethy and Arngask (the latter partly also in Kinross) were placed wholly in Perthshire; while Culross and Tulliallan, that were wholly detached from Perthshire, were transferred to Fife. Of the parishes partly in Perthshire and partly in Forfarshire, Alyth, Coupar-Angus, and Kettins were placed wholly in the former county, and Liff wholly in the latter. Caputh parish was restricted to Perthshire, its three detached Forfarshire portions having been transferred to Forfarshire parishes. Fowlis-Easter, which for ecclesiastical and educational purposes had been joined to the Forfarshire parish of Lundie, was transferred wholly to the county of Forfar. Of the parishes partly in Perthshire and partly in Kinross-shire, Arngask (as already mentioned) and Forgandenny were placed wholly in the former county, and Fossoway and Tullibole

was placed wholly in the latter. And of the parishes partly in Perthshire and partly in Stirlingshire, Lecropt (slightly altered in area) has been placed wholly in Perthshire, and Kippen and Logie (the latter much altered in area) have been placed wholly in Stirlingshire, while the Perthshire portion of the parish of Alloa was also transferred to Stirlingshire (to the parish of Logie). For further particulars regarding these changes, and for information regarding the extensive rearrangement of the boundaries of the interior parishes of the county, see the separate articles throughout the work. The county boundary is in great part natural and well-defined, but in some places it is quite artificial. From a point on the SW within about 3 miles of the head of Loch Fyne to a point in the course of the Isla near Airlie Castle on the E, the boundary line along the W, N, and most of the E of the county follows the watershed or summit-lines of some of the loftiest and most elongated mountain-chains in Scotland. The only exceptions to this are at the points where the Moor of Rannoch places Loch Lydoch and the little Lochanachly on the W border, and where the S half of Loch Erich forms part of the NW boundary. The line then follows the Isla more or less closely to its confluence with the Dean. After turning NW for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Dean, the boundary again bends S, and making a considerable loop westwards, strikes the Firth of Tay at Invergowrie, 3 miles above Dundee, after an irregular course of 27 or 28 miles. Thence it continues along the N bank of the Tay for 11 miles, crosses to the S bank at Mugdrum island, and runs 36 miles to the SE in a sinuous and irregular line along the ridges and streamlets of the Ochils to a point upon the South Devon about a mile W of Blairingone. Thence it proceeds in a northern and western direction along various watercourses, including the upper waters of the Devon, and follows in a south-westerly direction the Wharry Burn and the Allan Water to the junction of the latter with the Forth. Thence the boundary follows the Forth and its head-stream, the Duchray, for 30 miles to a point within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Ben Lomond; thence NW by Lochs Arklet and Katrine, along Glengyle Water and the heights round the N end of Loch Lomond; and so up a tributary of the Falloch, through Lochanlarig to Crochrechan, the point whence the boundary was first traced. The outline thus traced presents the appearance of an irregular circle, described with a radius of about 32 miles from a centre near the head of Glenalmond. The extreme length of the county, from E to W, is about 70 miles; its extreme breadth, from N to S, about 56 miles; and its total area some 2500 square miles, lying between $56^{\circ} 7'$ and $56^{\circ} 57'$ N lat., and between $3^{\circ} 4'$ and $4^{\circ} 50'$ W long. It is the fourth county of Scotland in point of size, and the eighth in population.

'Amid all the provinces in Scotland,' writes Scott in *The Fair Maid of Perth*, 'if an intelligent stranger were asked to describe the most varied and the most beautiful, it is probable he would name the county of Perth. A native, also, of any other district of Caledonia, though his partialities might lead him to prefer his native county in the first instance, would certainly class that of Perth in the second, and thus give its inhabitants a fair right to plead that—prejudice apart—Perthshire forms the fairest portion of the northern kingdom.' Its scenery includes some of the loveliest as well as some of the most romantic and grandest scenes in Scotland, and all kinds of landscape are represented within its borders. Its mountains, lochs, and rivers, its wild moors and smiling fertile plains, its passes and glens, its waterfalls and its forests, have all in turn justly been the subjects of admiration and praise. Hardly less interesting has been the romantic course of its history and the wild character of its people, for it is in Perthshire that the division between the Lowlands and the Highlands of Scotland may be located. A line drawn irregularly NE from Loch Katrine through Crieff and Dunkeld and thence eastwards to Strathardle would, in general, have the Highlands to the N and the Lowlands to the S, though of course there are many tracts which are of an

intermediate character throughout the shire. Thus no general description of the aspect of the county would fit all or nearly all its diverse characteristics. In a general view Perthshire has a south-eastern slope. Though about the region of the moor of Rannoch in the NW it receives one or two inconsiderable streams from the W, it nowhere sends even a burn in return; and all along the rest of the W and all along the N it is walled in by a stupendous mountain barrier which effectually shuts off intercommunication except at a few passes, such as those at the head of the rivers Shee, Bruar, and Garry. Mountain ridges stretch far into the interior southward from the northern barrier, south-eastward from the inner edge of Rannoch Moor, and eastward from the western range; these generally spring from the higher ranges in lofty broad-based masses, and vary in breadth while they diminish in height as they advance towards the interior of the county; and they are separated from each other by wild, deep, narrow glens, which sometimes, however, expand into stretches of valley or mountain plain. Eventually they die away, or several ridges or ranges merge into one; while almost everywhere they send off spurs and irregular massy projections and sub-ranges, so that the county, from a bird's-eye view, would seem to be covered with a confused assemblage of peaks, and ranges, and mountain groups. A few isolated mountains, as for example Schiehallion, stand in the wider spaces between the mutual recessions of the ridges. Towards the S of the Highland line the county is much less rugged, and its hills are lower; while across the whole county, at the base of the Highland hills, runs from SW to NE the valley known as STRATHMORE. The northern part of the valley of the Forth, which lies in Perthshire, is even more level and lowland in its character. But the lie of the mountains, the position of the chief valleys or straths, and the general river system of the county are described more particularly below.

It will be convenient here to note the ancient divisions of Perthshire, which still have a local significance, though no longer a judicial or civil existence. Menteith comprehended all the territory W of the Ochils and drained by the Forth and its tributaries except the parish of Balquhider. Breadalhane included the western division of the county from the NW boundary to the S screen of Glendochart; its north-western corner was termed Rannoch. Strathearn included Balquhider and all the country drained by the Earn and tributaries and the country N of Menteith. Methven comprehended a small territory round the present village, NW of the city of Perth. Athole was a very large territory embracing the whole north and north-western parts of the county down to the heights overlooking Dunkeld and Blairgowrie. Strathardle and Glenshee, along the rivers Arde and Shee in the E, were subdivisions of Athole. Stormont stretched in a zone 7 miles broad from the Erich and Isla to near Dunkeld, immediately S of Athole; Gowrie was a district on the eastern frontier between Stormont and the Tay, and Perth was a district embracing Strathtay between Stormont and the point at which the Carse of Gowrie met Strathearn. Constant reference to these divisions is made in the geography of Perthshire.

Mountains.—The chief mountains of Perthshire are grouped under the names GRAMPPIANS, SIDLAWS, and OCHILS, each the subject of a separate article, to which reference is made for detailed description. The Ochils occupy the S, the Sidlaw Hills the SW, and generally speaking the Grampians occupy the remainder of the country, their immense mass being intersected by numerous glens and straths, of which the three chief—Rannoch with Strathummel, Strathtay with Loch Tay, and Strathearn—run from W to E to join the longer and narrower valley which conducts the Garry and the lower waters of Tay from NW to SE through the county. The chief summits of the Grampians in the three northern parishes of Fortingall, Blair Athole, and Kirkmichael, embracing Rannoch and most of the Forest of Athole, are, round Loch Lyon, about the middle of the W order of the county, BEN CREACHAN

(3540 feet), BEN AOHALLADER (3399), BEN VANNOOH (3125), Creag Mhor (3305), and Ben Heasgarnich (3530); S of the Lyon, Meall Ghaordie (3407); between the Lyon and Loch Rannoch, Carn Gorm (3370), CARN MAIRG (3419), and SCHIEHALLION (3547); N of Lochs Lydoch and Rannoch, from W to E, Carn Dearg (3084), Sgur Gaibhre (3128), BEN PHARLAGAIN (2836), and BEN MHOLACH (2758). Thence eastwards along the northern boundary of Athole the chief peaks are BEN UDLAMAN (3306 feet), Bruach nan Iombrean (3175), Glas Mheall Mor (3037), Carn na Caim (3087), Leathad an Taobhain (2994); Beinn Bhreac (2992), BEN DEARG (3304), Carn an Fhidleir (3726); An Sgarsoch or Scarsach Hill (3300), BENGLO, with the highest of its five peaks, Carn Gabhar (3671), CARN LIATH (3193), Carn an Righ (3377), Carn Bhac (3014), Beinn Iutharn Mhor (3424), Beinn Iutharn Bheag (3011), Glas Thulachan (3445), Ben Vuroch (2961); Carn Bhinnein (3006), Carn Geoidh (3194); Cairn Well (3059), Craig Leacach (3238), and Cairn Aighe (2824). In the district N of the Tay and between the southern ends of Fortingall and Kirkmichael the chief mountains are Beinn Eagach (2259 feet), and FARRAGON HILL (2559) in Dull parish, and BEN VRACKIE (2757) in Moulin. Rising S from Loch Tay are Creag Gharbh (2084), Meall Gleann a' Chloidh (2238), Creag Uigeach (2840), Beinn Bhreac (2341), and Creagan na Beinn (2909); and northwards, Meall nan Tarmachan (3421) and BEN LAWERS (4004), the loftiest summit in Perthshire. Meall Dearg (2258 feet) is the highest point in Little Dunkeld. In the four parishes forming the SW corner of the shire the chief mountains are, in Killin, Beinn Dheiceach (3074 feet), Beinn Chalninn (3354), Creag Mohr (3305), CRAIG-CHAILLIACH (2990 feet), BEN ODHAR (2948), BENLOY (3078), BENMORE (3843), AM BINNEIN (3827), BEN-ACHROIN (3101), Ben Dubh-chraige (3204), and Beinn Oss (3374); in Balquhider, Beinn Tulachan (3099), Stob Garbh (3148), Stob Coire an Lochan (3497), and Stuc-a-Chroin (3189); in Callander, Parlan Hill (2001), Meall Mor (2451), An Garadh (2347), Meall Cala (2203), BEN VANE (2685), BEN LEDI (2875), and Beinn Each (2660); and in Aberfoyle, Beinn Bhreac (2295), BEN VENUE (2393), and Beinn an Fhogharaidh (2000). In the remaining parts of Strathearn the highest mountains are, in Comrie parish, N of the Earn river and loch, Creag nan Eun (2790 feet) and BEN CHONZIE (3048), and to the S, Ben VOIRLICH (3224) and Meall na Fearnna (2479); in Glenalmond, at the point where Dull, Fowlis-Wester, and Monzievaird parishes meet, Beinn na Gainimh (2367); in Kilmadock, Uamh Bheag (2179) and Uamh Mhor or Uamvar (2168), N of the Braes of Doune. The summits as we advance towards the E are less elevated. Stormont district, though in many places showing wild Highland scenery, does not attain any very high summit; among its mountains are BENACHALLY (1594 feet), between Clunie and Caputh; Ashmore Hill (1277), in Blairgowrie; and Drumdearg (1383) and Mount BLAIR (2441), in Alyth parish. The OCHILS lie entirely in the S of the shire, and stretch north-eastwards along the S border from the Forth near Stirling to the neighbourhood of Perth. Among the chief summits in Perthshire, in irregular order, from SW to NE, are Mickle Corum (1955), Little Corum (1683), Blairdenon Hill (2072), Tambeth (1279), Core Hill (1780), Wether Hill (1574), East Bow Hill (1562), Carlownie Hill (1552), Steele's Knowe (1594), Sim's Hill (1582), Muckle Law (1306), Craig Rossie (1250), Rossie Law (1064), John's Hill (1500), Corb Law (1558), Skymore Hill (1302), Cock Law (1337), and Castle Law (1028). The SIDLAW Hills occupy the part of the county to the E of the Tay and N of the Carse of Gowrie, and stretch far beyond the limits of Perthshire into Forfarshire. The chief summits in the former county, in order roughly from the S towards the N, are Kinfauns Hill (555 feet), Kinnoull Hill (729), Evelick or Pole Hill (944), Beal Hill (849), Black Hill (1182), Dunsinane Hill (1012), King's Seat (1235), Blacklaw Hill (929), and Balo Hill (1029). The Obney Hills are a small detached group of the Grampians lying immediately to the S of Dunkeld, and including Birnam Hill

(1324 feet), Meikle Crochan (1915), and Craig Liath (1399). Amongst the hills of Perthshire noted for other reasons than mere height are the Braes of Balquhiddy, stretching E and W to the N of Loch Voil, and the Braes of Doune, to the N of the Teith, between Doune and Callander, while many of the so-called 'forests' are wide regions of mountain-land, nearly destitute of trees, and covered chiefly with heather. Such, for example, are the famous Forest of Athole in the N, the Forest of Cluny in Stormont, Rannoch Forest in Rannoch, and the Forest of Glenfinlas in the SW.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Tay, with its tributaries, drains almost the entire county of Perth, except a tract 45 miles long and from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 broad in the extreme S. Its course lies in a rough parabolic curve through the centre of the shire from its source in the W to its mouth in the E. Although it is not called the Tay until it issues from Loch Tay, this great river draws its origin from the two head-waters, the Lochy and the DOCHART, which rise on the Argyllshire border and flow into the SW end of Loch Tay. The latter of these is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and reckoning that as part of the Tay, it gives the total length of the Tay as about 140 miles, draining an area of about 2000 square miles. From its ultimate source on Benbuy, 1000 feet above sea-level, the Tay or Dochart flows through the southern portion of Killin parish to Loch Tay, whence, emerging at the NE end, it flows generally towards the NE, till it is joined at Ballinluig by the Tummel, when the united streams turn SE and then S till they reach the Firth of Tay. Just before entering Loch Tay the Dochart receives from the left the Lochay. The chief affluents on the right bank of the Tay, from Loch Tay downwards, are Urlar or Moness Burn at Aberfeldy, Balnaguard Burn from Grandtully Hill, the BRAN, the Ordie and Shochie, the ALMOND, and the EARN. On the left bank the chief affluents are the LYON, DERGULICH Burn, Tullypowrie Burn, the TUMMEL, Allt Rìgh an Lagain, DOWALLY Burn, the ISLA, and St Martin's Burn. Into the estuary of the Tay there flow from Perthshire from the N the Pow of Errol and other small streams.

Many of these streams have themselves considerable affluents. The Bran receives in its 19 miles' course from Glen Quaich and through Loch Freuchie, on the left the FENDER, Cochill Burn, Tombane Burn, and the united Ballinloan and Pitleoch Burn, and various less important streamlets from the S. The ALMOND has a course of 30 miles, and receives on the right bank the Fendoch Burn, and on the left the Glenservie and Milton Burns. The EARN, flowing from Loch Earn, has a course of 46 miles; and receives on the right bank the Ruchill, Machany, Ruthven, May, and FARG; and on the left the LEDNOCK and the Turret. The Lyon receives on the right bank the Invervane Burn and the Allt Da Ghob; and from the left the Allt Coire Eachainn, Allt Odhar, and the KELTNEY BURN from Schiehallion. By means of the Tummel the drainage of the large north-eastern district of the county finds its way into the Tay. From Loch Lydoch on the western border the GAUR flows eastwards into Loch Rannoch, and only receives the name Tummel on issuing thence at the eastern end. This chain of water-way receives from the right or S the Inverhadden Burn, the Allt Strath Fronan or Allt Kynachan from the northern slopes of Schiehallion, the Kinnardochy Burn, the Frenich and other burns flowing into Loch Tummel; on the left the ERICHT, from Loch ERICHT, flowing into Loch Rannoch, which also receives the ANNET Burn, the Allt na Moine Buidhe, the FINCASTLE Burn, and the GARRY. This last descends 1000 feet in its course of 22 miles from Loch Garry in the NW corner of the shire; and it receives on its right bank the ERICHDIE at Struan, and on the left the EDENDON, Allt Geallaidh, and Ender, uniting the waters of the Allt Glas Choire, Allt a Mhuillinn and Allt a Chireachain, the BRUAR, the TILT, and the Allt Giraig. The Tilt, flowing down from the northern mountain rampart, receives on the right the Tarff and the united stream of the Allt Mhaire and Allt Diridh; and on the left the Glen More Water and

the Fender. The ISLA, flowing from the Forfarshire Grampians, drains the NE of Perthshire; and within the borders of that county receives on the right bank ALYTH BURN, the ERICHT Water, and the LUNAN. The ERICHT Water is formed by the union of the AIRDLE and BLACKWATER, and receives on its right bank the Lornty (7 miles) from Loch Benachally; while the Airdle itself is formed by the union of the Briarachan and the Fearnach. The Blackwater flows from the Spittal of Glenshee, where the Allt Bheag, the Lochy, and Tatinich unite to form its stream, but for some miles the united stream is called the Shee. The south-western portion of Perthshire is drained by the river FORTH, which forms for a considerable distance the southern border. The Duchray and AVONDOW, the two head-waters of the Forth, rise on Ben Lomond and in Aberfoyle parish respectively, and flow parallel, the former chiefly on the border between Perthshire and Stirlingshire, and the latter through Lochs CHON and ARD in Aberfoyle to their junction at a point 1 mile W of the hamlet of Aberfoyle. East of this point the Forth receives on its left or Perthshire bank the GOODIE, the TEITH, with its affluents the KELTIE and Rednock, the ALLAN, with its affluents the Danny, KNAIK, Bullie, Millstane, Muckle, Lodge, and Wharry Burns, and the DEVON. The Teith is formed of two confluent streams, each about 20 miles long, the one flowing from the S slopes of BEN-A-CHROIN through Loch Voil and Loch Lubnaig, and bearing successively the names Balvaig, Ire, and LENY; while the other flows from Loch KATRINE through Loch ACHRAY and Loch Vennachar to join the Leny and form the Teith at Callander. The FALLOCH, in the W of the county, falls into the N end of Loch Lomond after a course of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its source on BEN-A-CHROIN. The FILLAN, flowing from the N slopes of Benloy into Loch Dochart, is sometimes regarded as the remotest head-stream of the river Tay.

The courses of many of these rivers lie through scenery of the grandest and most beautiful description, which, for the most part, will be found noted in the separate articles on the chief streams. A prominent feature of Perthshire river-scenery is that afforded by the waterfalls and rapids, among which are those of BRUAR and FENDER, near Blair Athole; the Falls of Tummel, and the BLACK SPOUT at Pitlochry; the Falls of Moness at Aberfeldy; of the Lochay, near its junction with the Dochart; the Falls of Acharn, on the ACHARN Burn, flowing into the eastern end of Loch Tay; CAMPSIE Linn, on the Tay near Stanley; the Falls of the Bran, near Dunkeld; Muckersie Linn and Humblebuckle on the May; the DEVIL'S MILL on the LEDNOCK, near Crieff; and CALDRON Linn, on the Devon near Rumbling Bridge. The lakes of Perthshire are very numerous, but as all those that are either renowned for their natural beauty or interesting from historical or literary associations, are separately noticed, no more than a catalogue of them is given here. The largest lochs in Perthshire are Loch Tay, Loch Earn, Loch RANNOCH in Breadalbane, Loch ERICHT or Erochd on the boundary with Inverness-shire, and Loch KATRINE in the W of Menteith. Next in size comes Lochs Laidon or LYDOCH, on the boundary with Argyllshire; GARRY, between Rannoch and Athole; TUMMEL, in Athole; LUBNAIG, on the mutual border of Balquhiddy and Menteith; VOIL, in Balquhiddy; and VENNACHAR and Lake of Monteith in Monteith. For convenience in indicating the position of the still smaller lochs, we regard Perthshire as divided into four parts—NW, NE, SW, and SE—by a line running N and S from Ben Dearg to Dunblain, and a line running NE and SW from Glenfalloch along the S of Loch Tay to Mount Blair. In the NW are Loch-a-Vealoch, Loch-a-Breaclaich, Loch-a-Londonich, Lochan-a-Chlaidh, Lochs CHOIN, Dhu, Eaigh, Essan, Kinnardochy, Larigceelie, Lyon, Maragan, Loch-na-Lairige, Loch Sron-Smeair, Loch Tubhair, and the Lochs of Roro, viz., Loch-a-Chait, Loch Girre, and Loch Damh. In the NE are Boar's Loch, Lochs BROOM, Duin, Eun, GLASSIE, Loch, Mharich, Moraig, Na-Nean, Oishnie, and Schechernich

or Bainie. In the SW are Lochs ACHRAY, ARD, BOLTAHAN, CHON, DOINE, Drimnagowtan or Ben-craigh, DHU, DRUNKIE, Machaich, Ruskie, and Tunet. In the SE are Lochs BENACHALLY, Ballach, CLUNIE, CRAIGLUSH, Dowally, DRUMMOND, Dupplin, FREUCHIE or Fraochie, FENDER, Kennard, Lowes, Muir Dam Loch and Peppermill Loch, Lochs Monzievaird, Na-Craig, Ordie, Oyl, Skiach, Tilt, Valigan, Vach, Voulin, and the Stormont Lochs, viz., Lochs Monksmyre and Haremyre, Saints Loch, BLACK, White, Fergus, Rae, and Marlie or DRUMELLIE Lochs. Spring water in all the hilly districts is both plentiful and exceedingly good; but in the CARSE of GOWRIE, in the low lying parts of Monteith, and a few other low level spots it is scarce or of inferior quality. There is an allusion to this in the proverb, quoted by Pennant, to the effect that the people of the Carse of Gowrie 'want water in the summer, fire in winter, and the grace of God all the year round.' The chief mineral springs are those at Pitkeathley at the BRIDGE of EARN. The chief glens and passes of Perthshire are perhaps the following: the TROSSACHS, between Loch Achray and Loch Katrine, GLENALMOND, GLENDEVON, GLENDOCHART, GLENFALLOCH, GLENLOCHY, GLENLYON, GLENOGLE, GLENSHEE, and GLENTILT, each on the river indicated in its name; the passes of ABERFOYLE, LENY, and KILLIBCRANKIE. Glendevon and Gleneagles are both said to have been the route by which the Romans crossed the Ochils. The plains and valleys of this county are numerous, and some of them are very extensive. In addition to those that are named from the river flowing through them, as Glentilt, Strathtay, etc., we may mention Strathmore, stretching north-eastward from Perth into Forfarshire, and forming part of the great plain from Dumbarton to Brechin. To the S of it lies the fertile CARSE of GOWRIE, stretching for 15 miles between the Sidlaw Hills and the estuary of the Tay.

Geology.—By far the larger portion of this county is occupied by a great series of strata, belonging mainly to the crystalline schists of the Highlands. They are arranged in parallel zones, the long axes running approximately in an ENE and WSW direction. Along the Highland border they are bounded for a considerable distance by the great fault crossing the country from Stonehaven to the Firth of Clyde; while to the N of Crieff and E by Dunkeld they are unconformably overlaid by the members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. From the researches of the Geological Survey, it would appear that there is a definite order of succession in the metamorphic series in this county. Close to the great fault, the strata, which are comparatively unaltered in the neighbourhood of Callander and Comrie, consist of cherts and igneous rocks, greywackes and shales, with bands of black shales, the latter indistinguishable from some of the beds in the Moffat series of the S of Scotland. They are overlaid by the Aberfoyle slates, graduating upwards through schistose flags, pebbly grits, and sericite schists into a great mass of grits capping Ben Voirlich. From the border fault west to Ben Voirlich the general inclination of the strata is towards the north-west, and hence there appears to be an ascending series from the Highland border to the Ben Voirlich grits. The latter are succeeded by the limestone series of Loch Earn and Loch Tay, followed apparently in order by garnetiferous mica schists, calcareous sericite schists, graphite schists with bands of limestone and quartzites. Recent discoveries in the course of the Geological Survey of the Highland border have thrown some light on the probable age of the strata in that region. Near Callander igneous rocks and cherts have been found along inverted axial folds, followed in order by black shales with thin limestone, grey shales, greywackes, and grits. Elsewhere along the Highland border, these cherts have yielded radiolaria similar to those in the cherts of Arenig age in the south of Scotland. Where they have not been deformed by earth movements, the igneous rocks resemble some of the volcanic materials underlying the Arenig cherts in the Southern Uplands. The black shales have yielded pecu-

liar markings, recalling the forms of graptolites characteristic of the lower divisions of the Silurian system in the south of Scotland. But as yet no graptolites have been identified beyond dispute. There is therefore reasonable evidence for maintaining that the igneous rocks, radiolarian cherts, black shales, greywackes, and grits near Callander are in all likelihood the equivalents of the Arenig volcanic rocks, radiolarian cherts, and some of the overlying Lower Silurian strata of the south of Scotland. Should this correlation prove to be correct, it will have a most important bearing on the stratigraphy of the Eastern Highlands. It opens the question of the relation of these less altered strata at Callander to the crystalline schists of the Eastern Highlands, and it further shows that mere superposition is no indication of the order of succession of the beds.

The geological structure of the Old Red Sandstone area in Perthshire resembles that of Forfarshire (see article FORFARSHIRE). The anticlinal fold in the volcanic series of the Sidlaws is continued in the Ochils, while the strata overlying the ancient lavas and tuffs occupy the syncline between the chain of the Ochils and the fault along the Highland border. In Perthshire, however, there is no trace of the succession of sandstones, flags, and shales underlying the volcanic series in Kincardineshire. The group of strata occurring to the N of the fault and resting unconformably on the metamorphic rocks probably occupy a position at the base of the volcanic series. These beds of lava and agglomerate are met with to the N of the fault E of Dunkeld, and we may justly infer that they represent the volcanic rocks of the Sidlaws and the Ochils in an attenuated form. On the S side of the great syncline the lowest beds are exposed along the crest of the arch of the Ochils, near the Yetts of Muckhart, where they consist of very coarse agglomerates and occasional lava flows. These are succeeded by a considerable thickness of porphyrites, with some intercalations of agglomerate. Again, the beds of tuff predominate, till eventually the volcanic ejections become so intermittent that sedimentary strata are mainly represented. The total thickness of the volcanic series in the N limb of the anticline of the Ochils is upwards of 6000 feet. It is probable, however, that, though this enormous accumulation of volcanic materials was deposited over a gradually sinking area, a good many of the cones ultimately raised their peaks above the level of the water, and became subaerial. The highest beds of this series, in the vicinity of Bridge of Allan, Auchterarder, and other localities, consist of coarse conglomerates of well-rounded fragments of the porphyrites of the Ochils, and where this horizon reappears to the N of the great syncline vast beds of conglomerate occur, composed of the same materials. Near the top of the zone they alternate with sandstones and marls, but eventually they pass underneath a group of grey and chocolate-coloured sandstones with plant remains which are well seen in the Allan between Bridge of Allan and Dunblane and onwards by Auchterarder and Perth to the county boundary. On the estate of Westerton at the county boundary, near Bridge of Allan, a specimen of *Eucephalaspis Lyellii* was found in a sandstone quarry, where the sandstones underlie a bed of lava, marking the close of the contemporaneous volcanic activity of the Ochils. This fossiliferous zone is probably on the same horizon as the fish-bed on Turin Hill in Forfarshire. The beds just described are succeeded by red sandy clays and marls, occupying the greater part of the low lying ground traversed by the Teith down to its point of junction with the Forth. They are traceable along Strathallan and over the low ground between that valley and the Earn, while further to the E splendid sections of the same beds may be seen in the Tay between Murthly and Perth. As described in the article on the geology of Forfarshire, Strathmore is paved with these strata, which in that area form the highest beds in the centre of the syncline. In Perthshire, however, the red sandy clays and marls are overlaid by an immense thickness of conglomerates, which

are splendidly developed on Uam Var, forming the highest members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone in this county. As we approach the fault the inclination of the beds increases till it is almost vertical, and in some cases the strata are actually inverted. It is interesting to note that as we approach the Highland border the sedimentary strata gradually become coarser, the sandstones are more pebbly, and the boulders in the conglomerates are larger. From the occurrence of metamorphic rocks in the Uam Var conglomerates, which have been derived from areas lying far to the N of the great fault, it is evident that the crest of the Grampian chain at least must have been exposed to denudation during the deposition of the highest beds of the Lower Old Red Sandstone.

The strata which now fall to be described have been grouped with the Upper Old Red Sandstone. They are prominently developed near Bridge of Earn, and extend underneath the estuary of the Tay and the Carse of Gowrie to near Dundee. Bounded on the N and S by two parallel faults, the strata are brought into conjunction with the Lower Old Red volcanic rocks on both sides of the estuary of the Tay. It is only to the W of this area, between Forgandenny and Bridge of Earn, that the basement beds are found resting unconformably on the denuded volcanic rocks. Though some fragments of the latter occur in the breccias, yet the pebbles consist mainly of quartzite or vein quartz derived in many cases from the Lower Old Red conglomerates. The Upper Old Red Sandstone of Perthshire consists mainly of marls and brick red sandstones generally much honey-combed and very friable. In the neighbourhood of Errol they have yielded excellent specimens of the genera of fishes which are characteristic of this formation.

To the N of the Ochils the only rocks of Carboniferous age are contained in a small outlier covering a few acres of ground about half a mile to the S of Bridge of Earn. The strata consist of blue clays with sandstones and calcareous bands belonging to the Cementstone series; the blue clays having yielded *Estheria* and plant remains. Though this outlier is insignificant in extent, it is of the utmost importance in proving the extension of the Carboniferous system over a part of Scotland, from which it has been removed by denudation. It further shows that during the early part of that period the Ochils must have formed a barrier between the Tay and the Howe of Fife, for these strata do not resemble the Calciferous Sandstones as developed in the E of Fife. They are like the type of strata known as the Ballagan series, underlying the volcanic rocks of the Campsie Fells. At a later stage, however, this barrier must have been submerged and buried underneath the deposits belonging to higher divisions of that formation.

On the S side of the Ochils the parishes of Culross and Tulliallan, which since 1891 have formed part of the county of Fife, are wholly occupied by Carboniferous strata. These may be grouped with the Clackmannan Coalfield, to which no reference has been made in the description of the latter county. In this area all the subdivisions of the Carboniferous system in central Scotland are represented. The lowest beds, consisting of red marls and sandstones, are seen on the Gairney, a tributary of the Devon, near the Caldron Linn, where they pass underneath the Cementstone series. It is probable that these beds represent the W extension of the red sandstone group of the Howe of Fife. The Cementstone group, comprising green and grey clays and shales, with occasional bands and nodules of cementstone and calcareous sandstone, are well exposed in the Devon, above and below the Caldron Linn. The Carboniferous Limestone series, with its three typical subdivisions, forms the E boundary of the Clackmannan Coalfield, extending from a point near Dollar to the shore at Culross. The middle division, rich in coals and ironstones, forms the Oakley Coalfield, and beds occupying the same horizon were formerly extensively wrought beneath the Forth at Preston Island. Resting on this subdivision come the members of the upper

group, comprising the Index, the Janet Peat, and Castlecary Limestones. Associated with the Janet Peat Limestone is a thick seam of ordinary coal, and a thin bed of gas coal, which was wrought at Culross in the olden time, and some of the workings extended for a considerable distance under the bed of the Forth.

Intermediate between the beds just described and the Coal-measures come the sandstones of the Millstone Grit division, which are extensively quarried. To these succeed the representatives of the Coal-measures forming the Clackmannan Coalfield, and comprising several valuable seams of coal and ironstone, which are here given in ascending order: Slaty Band Ironstone, Coals-naughton Main Coal, Cherry and Splint Coals, Nine-foot Coal, and Upper Five-foot Coal. By a series of parallel faults running in an E and W direction, the coal seams are repeated several times to the S. The red sandstones overlying the Coal-measures occur at the Devon Ironworks near Tillicoultry, which is consequently the deepest part of the coalfield.

The metamorphic rocks of this county are pierced by masses of granite, quartz-felsite, and epidiorite, some of which are older and some later than the earth movements. Examples of granitic intrusions are to be found in the vicinity of Loch Erich and Loch Rannoch, and in Glen Tilt. Quartz-felsite occurs in the form of dykes, as for instance along the Highland border between Crieff and Callander, and in the form of sheets between Loch Earn and Loch Tay. Intermediate igneous rocks occur in the form of dykes, and these in turn have been intersected by basalt dykes probably of Tertiary age. In like manner the basalt rocks are met with in this double form; the sheets being mainly confined to the Carboniferous strata. The Abbey Craig, near Stirling, is a continuation of a great mass of dolerite intruded more or less along the bedding of the lower limestones. Truncated like the Carboniferous rocks by the great fault skirting the Ochils, it appears to underlie the Clackmannan Coalfield, for, where these limestones emerge in the Cleish Hills in Fife, a similar sheet accompanies them. That these sheets are not confined, however, to the Carboniferous rocks is evident from the occurrence of a remnant of such an intrusive mass on the top of Ben Buck in the Ochils. Numerous examples of basalt dykes are traceable throughout the county. Two or three of these parallel dykes, after traversing the volcanic rocks of the Ochils and the Old Red Sandstone area to the W, obliquely cut across the great fault, running W by Loch Lubnaig and Loch Katrine to Loch Lomond.

This county presents ample evidence of glaciation belonging partly to the general and partly to the later ice-movement. The ice-worn surfaces of the Ochils, Kin-noull Hill, and the Sidlaws, are excellent examples of the former, while the *roches moutonnées* of the Highland glens, and notably of the Trossachs, attest the influence of the later glaciers. Even the peaks of some of the mountains within the Highland border are beautifully glaciated, and are strewn with boulders foreign to them. The general trend of the ice-movement along the margin of the Highlands is from NW to SE, with certain local variations. Where the county joins with Stirling and Dumbarton, the trend of the ice-markings is N and S, near Callander about SSE, and in the Comrie district about SE. When the ice reached the low ground it veered still more towards the E, and after traversing the plain the course of the ice-flow was slightly deflected by the chain of the Ochils. Where the ice crossed the range the direction of the movement changed to a little N of E.

In favourable situations the boulder clay is invariably met with. It is worthy of note, however, that the Highland glens have been denuded to a large extent of this deposit by the action of the later glaciers. Where the latter were only partially developed, or where they did not exist, it fills the valleys to a great depth. The later glaciers were splendidly developed in many of the Highland glens, as is abundantly shown from the distribution of moraines. Excellent examples

of these are to be met with along the banks of Loch Katrine, between Strone-a-Chlachar and Loch Lomond, and along the railway from Callander to the head of the Dochart. But perhaps the finest group in the county occurs at the head of Glen Garry and on the col between the Garry and Glen Truim.

Numerous examples of boulders which have travelled far from their parent source are to be met with. The Ben Voirlach grits and certain diorites and hornblende schists among the Highland rocks, along with the massive Old Red conglomerates, supplied large boulders, which have been widely distributed by the ice. This dispersion was chiefly accomplished during the primary glaciation, and the direction of the movement of the boulders coincides with that of the ice-markings. But not only are large masses of the Highland rocks distributed over the low grounds, many of them have been carried over the highest cols in the Ochils. The observer may frequently note the occurrence of these foreign blocks which have been washed out of the boulder clay along the stream courses on the S side of the Ochils. 'Samson's putting-stone' is the name given to a well-known boulder of Highland schist situated on a knoll of Old Red conglomerate overlooking the Trosachs road near Coillantogle Ford.

The 100-foot beach forms the upper terrace at Bridge of Allan, and skirts the Carse of Stirling, stretching as far as Dollar, and forming some outlying patches in Clackmannanshire. It is also traceable up the valleys of the Tay and the Earn. The deposits consist of sands, gravels, and brick-clays, which frequently show crumpling of the beds. From this fact, as well as from the occurrence of boulders in the brick-clays, it is evident that floating ice must have existed in the sea during their deposition. The Carse of Stirling, as well as the Carse of Gowrie, mark the level of the 50-foot sea beach. The clays of this terrace sometimes alternate with beds containing hazel-nuts, along with oyster and other shells, which are the same as are now to be found on our shores, though of a larger size. Kitchen middens occur on the bluffs above the 50-foot beach, indicating the presence of neolithic man where the sea washed the base of these cliffs.

Where the Highland glens debouch on the plains along the Highland border great masses of gravel are met with, which are arranged sometimes in the form of kames, sometimes in irregular sheets. The Tay, Allan, Almond, Earn, Teith, and other streams spread these deposits over the low grounds. Some of the kamiform ridges may have been accumulated in channels underneath the ice, some may have been formed along the sides of the glaciers where they extend beyond the mouths of the valleys, and spread in a fan-shaped manner over the plains; each successive ridge being laid down as the glacier retreated step by step. When the glacier shrank back into the glens the materials were deposited as ordinary lateral and terminal moraines.

Along the foot of the S slope of the Ochils, both the 100 and 50 feet beaches merge into cones of gravel and sand, which slope gently upwards to the mouths of the glens. The accumulation of this detritus is still in progress, owing to the denudation of the volcanic rocks forming the chain. The gravel, sand, and detritus borne down the steep slopes are, for the most part, deposited where the glens debouch on the plains in low fan-shaped cones, the features of which are dependent on the angles of inclination of the two slopes. On these cones are built various towns and villages, such as Blairlogie, Menstrie, Alva, Tillicoultry, and Dollar. Though the material forms a dry subsoil, yet the towns built in such situations are more or less subject to disastrous floods from the shifting of the stream courses.

Extensive alluvial flats or terraces occur along the banks of some of the chief rivers, such as the Tay, the Earn, and Teith, which have been formed by river action in the usual manner. That the sea has had nothing to do with the formation of these terraces is evident from the fact that the slope of each successive terrace corresponds with the slope of the stream. Where

tributaries form cones of detritus at the points of junction with the main streams, these alluvial deposits are terraced in a similar manner.

Economic Minerals.—Those of the greatest value are the coals and ironstones of the Carboniferous formation. In the metamorphic rocks of the Highlands massive limestone occur in Glen Tilt, where they have been worked for marble; at Blair Athole, Pitlochry, Loch Tay, Glen Lyon, Loch Earnhead, Loch Rannoch, and Callander. A calcareous breccia occurs along the great fault bounding the Highlands, which at several places has been worked as a limestone. Fire-clay occurs throughout the Carboniferous strata on the S side of the Ochils. Silver, copper, lead, and cobalt occur among the volcanic rocks of the Ochils, and were formerly wrought. The matrix of the metalliferous deposits is usually barytes. The Spa Water of Bridge of Allan issues from the workings of an old copper mine. At Tyndrum, argentiferous galena has been worked; zinc blende, copper pyrites, and small quantities of a cobalt ore are also found there. At Tomnadashan, S of Loch Tay, grey copper with copper and iron pyrites and molybdenite occur; while at Corrie Bui rich argentiferous galena and two pieces of gold have been found. Roofing slate is met with along the Highland border, and has been wrought chiefly at Aberfoyle, Comrie, and Dunkeld.

Soils.—The soils in a county so large and so diversified in character are naturally of the most varied description. A deep stiff clay forms the flat tract for 18 miles along the Forth from Gartmore Bridge to the Bridge of Allan; and by far the larger part of the Carse of Gowrie has a deep rich clay also, loam appearing only on the eminences in that fertile region. A pale brown clay extends along the Earn from Forteviot Bridge to the Tay; and clayey soils occur elsewhere in the county. Haugh soil of fine alluvium occurs in the Allan, Goodie, and Devon; around Killiu and in parts of Glendochart, Glenfillan, and other glens in various regions. Loam or fertile vegetable mould forms a fine bank from Rednock House to Blair Drummond, and extends over part of Strathearn; over most of the Tay valley below Dunkeld; over a large area in Strathmore; and over nearly all the SE slopes of the Sidlaws. Till is very widely diffused; a poor kind of it covers the NW face of the Ochils from Dunblane to Abernethy; other qualities skirt the moor between the Teith and Forth, and occupy areas round the Lake of Monteith and on the NW point of the Sidlaws; and on many of the other hills. A light sandy or gravelly soil appears in most of the valleys N of Dunkeld and Alyth, and W of Crieff and Callander, and is found in very abundant quantity all over the county. Moorish and alluvial soils interrupt its continuity in many parts. Moorland, or a thin stratum of moss upon sand or gravel, has given name to Orchillmoor, Sheriffmuir, Methven, Alyth, Dunsinane, and other moors; but much of these have now been reclaimed for agriculture.

Climate.—The climate is affected partly by the prevailing inclination of the general surface to the SW, but chiefly by the special configuration of the various parts. The temperature corresponds to the position of the county between Highlands and Lowlands; and strikes the medium between the northern and southern counties; but is, of course, exposed to great local variations. Easterly winds bring rain and unsettled weather on Gowrie, Stormont, Glenshee, and Strathardle, while the weather is dry and serene in Breadalbane. Westerly winds on the other hand bring up rain from the Atlantic over Monteith, Breadalbane, and Rannoch; while they leave the eastern regions quite unaffected. Neither class of winds can advance very far into the interior without being in great part disburdened of their moisture by the mountain-ranges. Northerly winds have their power much broken by the rampart of mountains in the N. According to observations made over a series of five years, west winds prevail from 165 to 220 days in the year; fair weather from 189 to 250 days; rain from 95 to 141; and frost from 11 to 66 days. The

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mean height of the barometer was found during three consecutive years to be from 29.59 to 29.71; and of the thermometer from 41 to 42½. The annual rainfall over five years varied between 31.45 inches and 38.4.

Animals.—The deer forests of Perthshire contain large herds of red-deer; fallow-deer, though not native, are found near some of the residences of the nobility; and roe-deer are also common in some places. The fox, otter, stoat, weasel, squirrel, and water-rat are among the common wild animals of Perthshire; and the wild-cat and badger among those that are almost extinct. Eagles still have their eyries among the mountains of this county; and several kinds of hawks and owls are also reckoned among its birds, in addition to a very large number of the commoner kinds. Game birds are very numerous; and the grouse-moors of Perthshire afford some of the best sport to be obtained in that way in the world. Ptarmigan is found only on the loftier mountains; and capercaillie, originally a native, but reintroduced from Norway after its extinction in Scotland, is abundant in many parts. The woodcock also breeds regularly. Perthshire abounds in excellent salmon and trout streams; while the salmon-fishing in the river Tay and in its estuary is of a very valuable description. Scottish pearls are found in the Tay, in the shells of a fresh-water mussel tolerably common in that river and its tributaries. The county has some reputation among entomologists for the number of rare insects to be found in it.

Industries.—The industrial sources of wealth of Perthshire include agriculture, sheep-farming, the letting of lands and waters for sport, and a small proportion of manufactures and commerce. According to the returns in 1891, 13,116 persons were engaged in agricultural employments, 304 in fishing, 7178 in domestic, 3751 in professional, 4383 in commercial, and 26,070 in industrial; of the last 1313 were employed in woollen industries, 2414 in cotton and flax, 1032 in hemp and jute, 21 in coal and shale mining, 1 in ironstone mining, and 26 in shipbuilding. Of the whole 67,383 were unoccupied and unproductive, of whom 46,515 were females, and 36,986 children.

Only about one-fifth of the entire surface of the county is under tillage, the rest being taken up by pasture, woods, and deer-forests. The methods and conditions of agriculture naturally vary very much in the different parts of so large a region, but on the whole the agricultural condition of the shire may be pronounced to be excellent. Nearly all the lowlands and many of the glens are in a high state of cultivation. Large tracts of moorland and moss have been reclaimed; others have been enriched; and draining, special manuring, and careful rotation have all lent their aid to improve the soil. The most common term for a farm lease is 19 years, at rents which run from £1 to £4, 10s. per Scottish acre. But sheep-farms bring only about 2s. 6d. per acre, or from 12 to 17 bushels of grain per acre, the money value being determined by the fiars prices for the year. During the last 30 years the lowest fiars price for the quarter of best wheat was 20s. 6d.; of best oats, 14s. 11d.; per boll of 140 lbs. of oatmeal, 12s. 8d. The highest prices were respectively 64s. 4d. in 1867, 28s. 11d. in 1868, and 22s. 9d. in 1867. In 1894 the prices were 20s. 6d., 16s. 8d., and 14s. 7d. The following table indicates the principal crops and the acreage under each in various years:—

	1874.	1882.	1893.	1896.
Wheat,	14,503	7,498	4,269	4,222
Barley,	22,572	24,454	15,226	13,251
Oats,	65,511	71,136	67,620	63,991
Rye,	337	385	667	925
Pease,	108	118	19	51
Potatoes,	17,362	17,723	14,319	12,560
Turnips, etc.,	32,614	31,837	29,835	29,614
Cabbages, etc.,	205	166	239	223
Other Green Crops,	1,055	947	52	46
Bare Fallow,	1,941	2,461	1,576	1,452
Grass, Permanent Pasture,	96,288	84,239	100,579	104,805
Grass, in Rotation,	92,943	101,731	99,168	97,626

The following table shows the amount of farm-stock at various dates:

	1874.	1881.	1882.	1893.	1896.
Horses,	10,131	10,997	10,856	13,433	13,677
Cattle,	83,327	76,634	74,955	78,060	78,003
Sheep,	703,959	675,081	684,920	737,150	730,950
Pigs,	9,911	7,741	9,465	6,878	8,228

The pastures of Perthshire are exceedingly varied, and are thus adapted to the rearing of a very great diversity of stock. The Angus and Fife breeds of cattle prevail in the Carse of Gowrie, and about Perth and the Bridge of Earn; the Argyllshire in Rannoch, Glenlyon, Glenloch, Strathfillan, and other places in the west; the Lanarkshire, or those from the lower ward of that county, much akin to the Galloway breed, in Monteith; and the Ayrshire and Galloway in various parts. Breeds of black cattle have been introduced from Devonshire, Lancashire, Guernsey, and even from the East Indies; but these have become quite blended with each other and the former existing breeds. The stock of sheep has, as well as the cattle, undergone much improvement. The old stock was the whiteface, which in the Highlands required to be housed in cots every night during winter and spring; but about 1770 the blackfaced breed was introduced, and has now, both in the pure breed and in numerous crosses, almost entirely ousted the former. Goats were formerly numerous, but have given way to sheep and tillage. Poultry is, of course, like swine, ubiquitous. Dovecots are rare in the Highlands, but abound about Perth and Coupar, the Carse of Gowrie, and in Monteith. Game has already been alluded to.

Woods.—Perthshire in early times was densely covered with forests, whose remains are still seen in such detached portions as the Black Forest of Rannoch, and in the tree-trunks that are occasionally even yet dug up. In feudal times the woods were sadly diminished, and the county gradually assumed a naked and treeless aspect. In more modern times, however, the proprietors in Perthshire, to whom the fourth Duke of Atholl, 'the planting duke,' first gave the example, set themselves to remedy this great defect; and at present the county, aided by its peculiar configuration, its diversity of soil, and its climate, may be described as the great tree-growing county of Scotland. In 1812 Perth had 203,880 acres under wood, thus showing the largest acreage of any county in Scotland, the next return being Aberdeen with 148,800. 'In 1871 Perthshire had only 83,525 acres, or 179,205 less than 60 years earlier, and 94,563 acres in 1881. According to returns made in 1891, Perthshire had fallen to the third place among the counties, with 93,233 acres, Inverness having 98,733, and Aberdeen 108,868. Mr Hunter in his *Woods, Forests, and Estates of Perthshire* (1883), in which full details of the whole subject are given, estimated the value of the woods in the county then at about three and a half million pounds sterling. The following table shows the acreage under various forms of forestry in different years:—

	1872.	1882.	1893.
Orchards, etc.,	1,098	394	434
Nursery Grounds,	239	99	81
Woods,	83,525	94,563	93,233

As indicated before, the number of deer and the extent of deer-forests in Perthshire is very great. The rent obtained for deer-forests is very much above the ordinary agricultural or pastoral rent of a tract in the Highland districts; and the tendency of late years has been rather to increase than to diminish the amount of land occupied by deer-forests. It having been asserted, however, that much land has been thrown into deer-forests which would be more valuable agriculturally and would sustain many crofters, a Deer Forests Commission was appointed in 1893 to inquire into their economic value, etc. The chief deer-forests in Perthshire in 1894,

with their extent, owners, and highest and lowest points in feet above sea-level, were:—

Deer-Forest.	Owner.	Acres.	Highest point in feet	Lowest point in feet
Atholl,	Duke of Atholl	35,540	3671	620
Fealar,	Do.	14,500	3424	1200
Glenbruar, . . .	Do.	11,000	3250	1400
Drummond Hill,	Marquis of Breadalbane	2,400	1500	380
Glenartney, . .	Earl of Ancaster	19,310	3244	500
Rannoch,	Sir Robert Menzies	12,000	3128	1153

Besides these there are over 400 different grouse-shootings in the county, partly occupied by the proprietors, and partly let at rents varying from £30 to £1100 per annum; while the shootings under £20 yearly rent represent an annual aggregate of £700. About 73 different fishings are also reckoned, those not occupied by their proprietors bringing in rents varying from £2 to £250. The net fishings not included in these represent about £10,000 annually. The total sum paid to proprietors of lands in Perthshire as sporting rent is the largest paid in any county of Scotland; but, of course, only a small part of it can be regarded as income flowing into the county. The wants, however, of a large shooting tenancy, with their households and attendants, support a considerable amount of trade in Perthshire; while direct employment is given to many of the native inhabitants as gamekeepers, gillies, boatmen, etc. According to the *Sportsman's and Tourist's Guide* for August 1896, the amount paid as rent for shootings and deer-forests in Perthshire was £61,325, and for rod-fishings £1700. The large number of tourists, also, who annually pour into the county to visit its beautiful and celebrated spots, must not be forgotten among the sources of wealth of Perthshire.

Perthshire cannot be called in any comprehensive sense a manufacturing or a commercial county. It contains no great centre of trade, and is the seat of no special industry of importance. The busiest commercial city is the county town, but even that has a steady rather than a flourishing business. Particulars of the main industries of the county will be found in the special articles on PERTH and the other towns and parishes. The linen trade, though long established, has not attained any very striking importance, and is quite subordinate to that of Forfarshire. Its main seats in Perthshire are PERTH, COUPAR-ANGUS, and BLAIR-GOWRIE. The cotton industry, once flourishing, has now much declined, but there are mills at Deanston, founded in 1785, and Stanley. Woollen manufactures are represented by factories for tweeds at Killin, Pitlochry, etc.; for tartans and galas at Auchterarder, and by mills at Crieff, Dunblane, Kincardine, and Burnfoot in Glendevon, and several other places. There are bleaching-fields at Luncarty and Cromwellpark, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Perth. Dye-works, especially at PERTH, breweries, linseed-oil mills, distilleries, as well as a considerable miscellany of less important manufactories and industrial institutions, are also included in the resources of the county. A very considerable trade in cattle, sheep, and agricultural produce is carried on; and centres, along with all other trade, mainly in PERTH. Some of the small ports along the N side of the estuary of the Tay, as Port Allen, carry on a tolerably active commerce. The mineral wealth of Perthshire is inconsiderable, or at least has been worked to an inconsiderable extent, but quarrying for various sorts of building stone is carried on in many of the parishes. Fairs are held at stated times in numerous places, besides the county town; and weekly markets are kept in the principal towns and villages.

Railways and Roads.—Perthshire contains portions of three chief railway systems—CALEDONIAN, NORTH BRITISH, and HIGHLAND—and of the CALLANDER AND OBAN and the WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAYS. The Caledonian line enters the county from the S, a little S of Bridge of

Allan, and runs north-eastwards to Perth by Dunblane and Crieff Junctions. From the latter junction, near Auchterarder, a branch runs to Comrie, another line also connecting at Crieff with Perth by Methven Junction. From Perth the Caledonian railway has two exits, one across the river Tay by viaduct and through the Carse of Gowrie to Dundee (20½ miles), leaving Perthshire and entering Forfarshire, just before Invergowrie station. The second exit runs north-eastwards from Perth by Stanley Junction, and throwing off branches to Blairgowrie (5 miles) at Coupar-Angus, and to Alyth (5½) at Meigle, leaves the county finally 2 miles E of Alyth Junction. From Dunblane the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander branch runs off NW, and is continued from Callander up Strathyre, Glen Ogle, and Glen Dochart to Tyndrum on the W boundary, and thence on to Oban in Argyllshire by the Callander and Oban line, which is worked by the Caledonian Company, and has a branch to Killin (4 miles), at the head of Loch Tay. It may be here mentioned that a steamer sails from Killin Pier at the head of Loch Tay to Kenmore at the foot three times a day during summer, and twice a day in winter. The North British line extends from a point between Abernethy and Newburgh in Fife, up past the Bridge of Earn to Perth, a distance within 9 miles; while by the Glenfarg section a direct route is opened up between Perth and Edinburgh *via* the Forth Bridge. The greater portion of the Aberfoyle branch of the same Company's Forth and Clyde railway lies in Perthshire; while the West Highland railway, from the Clyde at Craigendoran to Fort William, and worked by the North British, passes through the county on the west at two different places—in the one case traversing Glen Falloch and Strath Fillan, and in the other the Moor of Rannoch. The Highland railway branches off NW from the Caledonian line at Stanley Junction, and proceeds up the valley of the Tay by Dunkeld to Ballinluig, and thence up Glengarry by Pitlochry, Blair Athole, etc., to Drumochter Pass on the NW boundary, where at the highest point (1500 feet) reached by any railway in the country, it enters Inverness-shire. Its length from Perth is about 53 miles. At Ballinluig a branch proceeds westwards to Aberfeldy, a distance of 9 miles. The roads in Perthshire are substantially made and well kept. From the S the main Edinburgh road enters the county a few miles SE of Perth, and arrives at that city across the South Inch; and the Glasgow road to Perth passes through Stirling, Dunblane, and Auchterarder. From Dundee the road approaches from the E through the Carse of Gowrie; and a fourth road enters the county town from Comrie, Crieff, and Methven. From Perth the great Highland road runs northwards alongside the Highland railway during its entire course in the shire. Another thoroughfare runs north-eastwards to Coupar-Angus, where it forks, sending one branch E into Forfar, and another northwards by Blairgowrie through Glen Shee, and thence on to Braemar in Aberdeenshire. Besides, there are numerous and convenient connecting roads, especially in the S and SE. Further N the means of communication, except along the larger river valleys, are less carefully constructed and less numerous.

The cities in Perthshire are Perth, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; the only royal burgh is Perth; the burghs of barony are Abernethy, Alyth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Craig of Madderty, Crieff, and Longforgan; the police burghs are Perth, Aberfeldy, Abernethy, Alyth, Blairgowrie, Callander, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Doune, Dunblane, and Rattray. The towns with more than 2000 inhabitants are Perth, Alyth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Dunblane, and Rattray. Towns with between 1000 and 2000 inhabitants are Aberfeldy, Callander, New Scone, Pitlochry, and Stanley. The villages with between 300 and 1000 inhabitants are Abernethy, Almondbank, Bankfoot, Birnam, Blackford, Blair Athole, Bridge of Earn, Burrelton, Comrie, Deanston, Doune, Dunkeld, Dunning, Errol, Huntingtower, Killin, Longforgan, Luncarty, Methven, Muthill, MyInfield, and Thornhill. Other principal villages are Aberbank, Aberdargie, Aberfoyle, Acharn, Amulree, Arntully,

Balbeggie, Balbrogie, Balbunnoch, Balhaddie, Balledgarno or Ballerno, Ballendean, Ballinluig, Balnasuin, Balwhanaid, Bankfoot, Bellycloan, Blairmore, Borelandpark, Bridgend, South Bridgend, Bridge of Earn, Bridge of Teith, Bridgeton, Buchanty, Buchany, Buttergask, Butterstone, Cairnbeddie, Cairniehill, Caolvaloch, Caputh-Wester, Caroline-Place, Chapelhill, Cherrybank, Clathy, Clifton, Coliace, Cottown, Cragdallie, Cragganester, Craggantoul, Craigend, Craigie (in Perth parish), Craigie (in Clunie), Cromwellpark, Dalginross, Dargie, Dovecotland, Drums, Drumvaich, Dull, Flawercraig, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Fowlis Wester, Friarton, Fungarth, Gartmore, Gilmerton, Grange, Greenloaning, Guildtown, Hawkstone, Heriotfield, Hillyland, Inchtute, Inver, Kenmore, Kilmahog, Kilsplindie, Kinbuck, Kincairney, Kingoodie, Kinnaid (in Gowrie), Kinnaid (in Moulin parish), Kinrossie, Kintulloch, Kirklane, Kirkmichael, Leetown, Lochearnhead, Logierait, Longleys, Mains-of-Errol, Meikle, Meikleour, Methven, Moulin, Nethermains, New Rattray, Norriston, Pitheavlis, Pilmiddie, Pitrodie, Pool, Rait, Ross, Rottearn, Ruskie, Ruthvenfield, St Davids, St Fillans, Sancher, Scrogiehill, Smithyhaugh, Spittalfield, Sronforan, Strathyre, Strowan, Thornhill, Tomacher, Tombreck, Tulloch, Tyndrum, Washington, Waterloo, Weem, Westown, Wolfhill, Woodlane, and Woodside. The mansions and private seats in the county are very numerous, but the following are the chief: Blair Castle and Dunkeld House (Duke of Atholl), Doune Lodge (Earl of Moray), Drumkilbo (Earl of Wharmcliffe), Dupplin Castle and Balhousie Castle (Earl of Kinnoull), Elcho Castle (Earl of Weynyss), Taymouth Castle, Auchmore House, and Glenfalloch (Marquis of Breadalbane), Scone Palace and Logiealmond (Earl of Mansfield), Gleneagles (Earl of Camperdown), Belmont Castle (Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman), Strathallan Castle (Viscount Strathallan), Invermay (Lord Clinton), Pitheavlis (Lord Elibank), Duncrub Park (Lord Rollo and Dunning), Rossie Priory (Lord Kinnaid), Ferntower (Lord Abercromby), Drummond Castle (Earl of Ancaster), Meikleour House and Aldie Castle (Marquis of Lansdowne), Kilbryde Castle (Sir James Campbell, Bart.), Pitfour Castle (Sir E. A. S. Richardson), Castle-Menzies, Foss House, and Rannoch Lodge (Sir Robert Menzies), Monereiffe House (Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe), Delvine (Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie), Dunira House and Comrie House (Sir Sidney J. Dundas), Kinloch House (Sir J. G. S. Kinloch), Bamff House (Sir J. H. Ramsay) Grantully Castle (Lady Stewart), Garth Castle (Sir Donald Currie), Deanston House (Sir John Muir), Lanrick Castle (Sir Robert Jardine), and Ochertyre House (Sir Patrick Keith Murray). Other houses, belonging chiefly to untitled owners, are Abercairney Abbey, Aberuchill House, Airvoirlach, Ardargie, Ardoch, Atholl Bank, Auchleeks, Auchterarder, Balbrogie, Baledmund, Balhaldie, Ballechin, Balmyle, Balnakeilly, Balruddery, Barclayhill, Barnhill, Bellwood, Birnam Hall, Birnam House, Blairdrummond, Blairhill, Bolfracks, Bonhard, Bonskeid, Boquhan, Braco Castle, Broich, Cambusmore, Cardean, Cardross, Carey, Carpour, Carse-Grange, Clathick, Cluny, Colquhalzie, Condie, Coralbank, Craighall, Cultoquhey, Dalchosnie, Dalguise, Dalhonzie, Dunalastair, Derculich, Dirnanean, Dollerie, Donavound, Drumearn, Drumfark, Dunbarney, Dunsinane, Easter-tyre, Edinample Castle, Edinchip, Edradynate, Errol Park, Evelick, Faskally, Findynate, Fonab, Forneth, Gartincaber, Gartmore, Gask, Glenawc, Glenbuckie, Glencarse, Glendelvine, Glendoick, Glenericht, Glenfeochan, Glenlyon, Gorthy, Hill of Ruthven, Huntingtower, Castle Huntly, Inchbrakie, Inehmartin, Inehyra, Invertrossachs, Jordanstone, Keir House, Keithick, Kilgraston, Killiechassie, Kindrogan, Kincairney, Kinfauns Castle, Kinnaid, Kippendavie, Lawers, Leny, Lintrose, Loyal House, Lude, Lyndoch, Megginch, Meikle, Methven, Millearne, Millhead, Moness, Monzie, Murrayshall, Murie, Murthly Castle, Mylnefield, Newhouse, Newmill, Orchill, Pitcairns, Pitnacree, Rednock, Rottearns, Ruthven-Field, Ruthven, Seggieden, Snaigow, Stanley, Stenton, Stobhall, Strowan, Tullymet, and Woodend.

Perthshire is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 43 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and nearly 250 justices of the peace. The deputy-lieutenants and justices are classed in nine divisions corresponding to the nine administrative districts (originally ten, including that of Culross) into which the county was divided by act of parliament in 1795 for extending the jurisdiction of justices of peace in small debt causes. These districts are those of Perth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Carse, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Dunblane, Dunkeld, and Weem. But this division of the county refers only to the statutory duties; the ordinary jurisdiction of justices extends over the entire county. The sheriffdom is divided into two districts, the Eastern and the Western. The meetings of the Eastern sheriff court are noted under PERTH; the Western court meets at Dunblane every Wednesday during session. Circuit courts for small debt causes are held at regular intervals at Blairgowrie, Crieff, and Aberfeldy. The County Council is composed of 60 members, for as many electoral divisions. Of these, 15 represent the First or Perth District, 12 the Second or Blairgowrie District, 11 the Third or Highland District, 12 the Fourth or Central District, and 10 the Fifth or Western District. The council is divided into the following committees:—The Committee on Highways and Public Health (composed also partly of Parochial Board representatives), the County Road Board, the Standing Joint Committee (composed also partly of Commissioners of Supply), the District Lunacy Board (with two members from Perth Town Council), County Valuation Committee, Finance Committee, Bills Committee, Weights and Measures Committee, Technical Education Committee, Small Holdings Act Committee, County Secondary Education Committee (appointed partly by County Council and partly by Chairmen of School Boards), etc. The county police force, exclusive of the members of Perth city police, in 1895 numbered 79 men, with a superintendent with a salary of £363. There are prisons at Perth and Dunblane. By the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 Perthshire was divided into two divisions—the Eastern and the Western—each of which returns one member to Parliament. The parliamentary constituency of the Eastern division in 1895-96 was 7708; of the Western 8187. The annual value of real property in 1674 was £28,330; in 1815 it was £555,532; in 1849, £706,878; in 1876, £966,461; in 1884, £998,773; and in 1895-96, £812,705, exclusive of £118,140 for railways and waterworks, which brings up the total to £930,845. The parish with the lowest assessed rental was Lethendy with £2371; the parish with the highest was Crieff with £34,166. The railways, etc., were assessed as follows:—Caledonian, £55,402; North British, £8740; Highland, £12,800; Callander and Oban, £10,646; Glasgow Corporation Waterworks, £17,520; Dunfermline Waterworks, £23957; Dundee Waterworks, £4374. Perthshire is one of the least densely populated counties of Scotland, having only 50 to the square mile, while the average for the whole country is 135. Only Kirkeudbright, Peebles, Ross and Cromarty, Argyll, Inverness, and Sutherland have a sparser population. Pop. (1801) 125,583, (1811) 134,390, (1821) 138,247, (1831) 142,166, (1841) 137,457, (1851) 138,660, (1861) 133,500, (1871) 127,768, (1881) 129,007, (1891) 122,185, of whom 64,359 were females, *i.e.*, 111·29 to every hundred males; while 14,124 or 11·55 of the population were Gaelic-speaking. Separate families, 28,879. Houses (1891) occupied 26,688, vacant 2302, building 79.

The civil county previous to the Reformation and during the time of Protestant Episcopacy in Scotland contained the seats and most of the territory of the dioceses of Dunkeld and Dunblane, and some parishes of the archdiocese of St Andrews. Since the final establishment of Presbyterianism very many changes in the constitution of its presbyteries and the distribution of its parishes have occurred, which it would be useless to trace. At present the county contains 71 *quoad civilia* parishes, of which 1—PERTH—is divided into 4 *quoad sacra* parishes. Besides these there are 22 *quoad*

sacra parishes and 13 chapels of ease. The parishes of Perthshire are Aberdalgie, Aberfoyle, Abernethy, Abernethy, Alyth, Ardoch, Arngask, Auchterarder, Auchtergaven, Balquhiddier, Bendochy, Blackford, Blair Athole, Blairgowrie, Callander, Caputh, Cargill, Clunie, Collice, Comrie, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Dron, Dull, Dunbarney, Dunblane, Dunkeld and Dowally, Dunning, Errol, Findo-Gask, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Fortingall, Fowlis-Wester, Glendevon, Inchture, Kenmore, Killin, Kilmadock, Kilspindie, Kincardine, Kinclaven, Kinfauns, Kinnaird, Kinnoull, Kirkmichael, Lecropt, Lethendy and Kinloch, Little Dunkeld, Logierait, Longforgan, Madderty, Meikle, Methven, Moneydie, Monzie, Monzievaird and Strowan, Moulin, Muckart, Muthill, Perth, Port of Monteith, Rattray, Redgorton, Rhynd, St Madoes, St Martins, Scone, Tibbermore, Trinity-Gask, Weem. These are variously divided among the presbyteries of Dunkeld, Weem, Perth, Auchterarder, and Dunblane, in the synod of Perth and Stirling; the presbyteries of Meikle and Dundee in the synod of Angus and Mearns; and the presbytery of Kinross in the synod of Fife. The Established Church has 109 places of worship in the county, the Free Church 65, U.P. 26, Scottish Episcopalian 33, Roman Catholic 11, Baptist 4, Congregational 4, and other denominations 5. There are in the shire 191 elementary day schools (168 of them public), which, with total accommodation for 26,554 children, have 20,653 on the registers, and an average attendance of about 16,750. The population of the registration county in 1891 was 142,423. All the parishes save six are assessed for the poor. In 1894 there were 1853 registered poor, with 767 dependants, on whom was spent a total of £25,860. Fifteen parishes form the poor-law combination of Upper Strathearn, and eleven that of Athole and Breadalbane. The county asylum is at Murthly. In the same year there were 463 pauper lunatics maintained in the county at a total expense of £11,782, and the percentage of illegitimate births was 9.3. Perthshire contains the 42nd regimental district, and the depot for the 1st, 2d, and 3d battalions of the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch). Perth is the headquarters for the 4th (Perthshire) Volunteer Battalion Royal Highlanders, and Birnam for the 5th (Perthshire Highland) Volunteer Battalion Royal Highlanders.

Antiquities.—The antiquities of Perthshire are both numerous and interesting, but for anything beyond a brief mention of the most important, reference must be made to the articles on the various parishes and towns. Caledonian cairns, standing stones, cromlechs, and stone circles are found scattered over the entire county; and there are famous rocking-stones at Abernethy, Dron, and Kirkmichael. There is a vitrified fort on Craig Rossie, one of the Ochils; and on Castle Law there are the remains of what is said to be a Scandinavian camp, 500 feet in diameter. But by far the most important military antiquity is the famous Roman camp at ARDOCH, the largest of the kind in the kingdom. There are other Roman camps at Fendoch, Dalginross, Fortingall, and Dunkeld; and there are various stretches of Roman road more or less distinctly traceable in different regions. The curious high-pitched bridge across the Tay at Aberfeldy is an interesting specimen of the engineering of General Wade, of road-making fame. The cylindrical tower at Abernethy is the most interesting of the old watch-towers. There are localities and objects traditionally associated with King Arthur at Meikle, with Fingal at Glenalmond, and at Monzie and Killin, and with Ossian at Monzie and in Glen Beg. The quondam town of BERTHA is separately noted. At SCONE is the historic palace, and also the Boot-hill. Among the interesting castles, some now in ruins, are Macbeth's on Dunsinane Hill, Huntingtower or Ruthven, Castle-Campbell, Garth, Doune, Elcho in Rhynd, Drummond, Blair Athole, Kinclaven, Moulin, and Glasclune. The cathedrals at DUNBLANE and DUNKELD are described under those towns; other ecclesiastical and religious institutions were the collegiate churches of Methven and Tullybardine;

and abbeys or priories, etc., at Scone, Inchaffray, Inchmahome, Abernethy, Coupar-Angus, Strathfillan, Elcho, and Loch Tay.

History.—The ancient inhabitants of Perthshire were known as the Daranii, Horestii, etc., and the names of the Caledonian 'towns' of Alaunea on the Allan, Lindun near Ardoch, Victoria on the Ruchill, and Orrea on the Tay, have been recited by antiquarians. The county was traversed by the Romans under Agricola and Severus, and on their retirement became chief centre of a Pictish kingdom with capitals at Abernethy and Forteviot. A subsequent Scoto-Saxon monarchy held its seat at Perth and Scone; and the former of these places became, as we have seen, the capital of modern Scotland, and remained so till 1482. Most of the history of the county centres in PERTH, with the exception of the obscure feuds of the Highlands clans. The chief battles fought within the limits of the shire are Mons Grampius in A.D. 86 (see GRAMPAINS), where Agricola won a victory; Luncarty, where the Danes were defeated by Kenneth III. in 990; Methven, 1306; Dupplin, 1332; defeat of the Covenanters by Montrose at Tibbermore, 1645; Killiecrankie, 1689; and Sheriffmuir, 1715; while in 1745-46 the county was deeply involved in the proceedings of the rebellion. The ancient jurisdictions have already been mentioned; it only remains to say that Monteith was a stewardry, Breadalbane a bailliary or separate jurisdiction of its earls, Strathearn a stewardry, Methven a separate regality, and Athole a regality of very large extent. Since the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, the sheriff, with his substitutes, has exercised jurisdiction over the county.

Literary Associations.—The romantic character of Perthshire scenery has attracted much attention from poets and novelists. Shakespeare's play of *Macbeth* has immortalised Birnam and Dunsinane. Sir Walter Scott lays the scene of *The Lady of the Lake* at Loch Katrine and the Trossachs; and much of *Rob Roy* is transacted in the same SW corner of the shire. Many of the scenes of *Waverley* are also laid in Perthshire; and Craighall claims to be the chief prototype of 'Tullyveolan' in that novel. Some of Burns's most beautiful lyrics have had a Perthshire inspiration; and the *Birks o' Aberfeldy*, *The Humble Petition of Bruar Water*, *Allan Water*, *On Scaring some Waterfowl in Loch Turrit*, are among the best known. The *Braes o' Doune* and *Braes o' Balquhiddier* have also been celebrated in poetry; and Mallet has sung *The Birks o' Invermay*. Many Jacobite songs have reference to Perthshire, not the least noticeable being James Hogg's *Cam' ye by Athole*. The Baroness Nairne's beautiful ballad *The Auld House* was written in the old House of Gask. The incident which gave rise to Wordsworth's poem *Stepping Westward* occurred at Loch Katrine.

See James Robertson, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Perth* (Perth, 1799); vol. x. of *The New Statistical Account* (Edinb. 1845); *Perthshire Illustrated* (Lond. 1844); John Dickson, 'Report on the Agriculture of Perthshire,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (Edinb. 1868); J. C. Guthrie, *The Vale of Strathmore* (Edinb. 1875); P. D. Drummond, *Perthshire in Bygone Days* (Lond. 1879); W. Marshall, *Historic Scenes in Perthshire* (Edinb. 1830); T. Hunter, *Woods, Forests, and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883); R. S. Fittis, *Illustrations of the History and Antiquities of Perthshire* (Perth, 1874), *Perthshire Antiquarian Miscellany* (1875), *Historical and Traditional Gleanings Concerning Perthshire* (1876), *Chronicles of Perthshire* (1877), *Sketches of the Olden Times in Perthshire* (1878), *Book of Perthshire Memorabilia* (1879), and *Recreations of an Antiquary in Perthshire History and Genealogy* (1880); A. H. Millar, *Castles and Mansions of Perthshire* (1890); besides works cited under DUNKELD, INCHAFFRAY, INCHMAHOMIE, KEIR, MONTEITH, PERTH, and SCONE.

Peterculter, a parish of SE Aberdeenshire, containing Cults, Murtle, Milltimber, and Culter stations on the Deeside branch (1853) of the Great North of Scotland railway, 4, 5½, 6½, and 7¾ miles WSW of Aberdeen.

There is a railway sub-post office of Peterculter, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It is bounded N by Skene, NE by Newhills, E by Old Machar, S by Banchory-Devenick and Maryculter, SW by Drumoak, and W by Echt. Its utmost length, from west to east, is 8 miles; and its utmost breadth, 4 miles. The former detached portion of the parish situated at Bieldside was in 1891 united to the main portion by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to Peterculter the intervening Deebank detached portion of the Kincardineshire parish of Banchory-Devenick, and also the two districts in Aberdeenshire that were common to the parishes of Banchory-Devenick and Peterculter. By this transfer all Banchory-Devenick north of the Dee has become part of Peterculter; but by another Order of the Commissioners, which came into force a year later, the small part of Peterculter and of Aberdeenshire situated at Inch of Culter, south of the Dee, was transferred to the parish of Maryculter and to the county of Kincardine. The DEE, curving 7 miles east-north-eastward along all the southern boundary, is joined at the parish church by LEUCHAR BURN, which flows 6½ miles south-eastward along the Skene horder and across the interior. The Leuchar itself is fed by Gormack Burn, tracing 3 miles of the Drumoak boundary, and below its influx is often known as the Burn of Culter. The surface declines along the Dee to 50 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 322 feet at Eddieston Hill, 450 at Beins Hill or the Weather Craig, and 706 at Kingshill Wood. Gneiss is the predominant rock in the eastern and northern portions of the parish, granite in the western; and the latter has been largely quarried at Anguston. In the E the soil is sandy or gravelly, with a mixture of vegetable earth; whilst in the arable parts of the other districts it is variously a red earth or clay, a thin sandy soil on gravel and rock, and a mixture of black earth or reclaimed moss and clay. Nearly one-sixth of the entire area is under wood, plantations chiefly of larch and Scotch firs; and about two-thirds are in tillage, a good deal of swampy and moorish land having been reclaimed in the course of the last half century. In the parish are situated the Culter Paper Mills (1751). Cults is a modern village with some handsome villas, chiefly the residences of Aberdeen merchants. NORMANDYKES, the chief antiquity, is noticed separately, as also are the mansions of COUNTESSWELLS, CULTER, and MURLE. Peterculter is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £190. The parish church, originally dedicated to St Peter and built in 1779, stands close to the Dee's left bank, near Culter station. It was enlarged and renovated in 1895. Nearly 2 miles to the N is Peterculter Free church; and three public schools, Countesswells, Craigton, and Eddieston, and Cults private endowment school, with respective accommodation for 57, 180, 89, and 154 children, have an average attendance of about 40, 165, 60, and 130, and grants of nearly £35, £165, £50, and £110. Pop. (1881) 1908, (1891) 3629.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 77, 73, 67, 1871-74.

Peterhead, a parish containing a town of the same name in the NE of Aberdeenshire, and in the extreme E of the Buchan district of that county. The old name was Peterugie, which was exchanged for the present one about the end of the 16th century. It is bounded NE by St Fergus, E by the North Sea, SSW by Cruden parish, and W by the parish of Longside. The boundary along the NE is formed for 4½ miles by the river Ugie—whence the old name of the parish—and here, as well as to the E, the boundary is natural; on the SSW and partly on the W it is artificial. The shape of the parish may be roughly described as a parallelogram with very irregular sides except on the SSW, where it is almost straight. The greatest length, from NW, at the point where the boundary line of St Fergus quits the Ugie NW of Roundhillcock, to Cave o' Meachie on the coast on the SE, is 6½ miles; the greatest breadth, a line at right angles to this, from North Head at the town of Peterhead to Mill of Dens on the SW, is 4½ miles; and the area is 9449·267 acres, inclusive of

235·620 foreshore and 44·055 water. The height of the surface rises from sea-level along the eastern border westward with irregular undulations to Cowsrieve (229 feet) and Black Hill (350), and another rising-ground turns eastward to the shore at Stirling Hill (209), in the extreme SE of the parish. Near the centre of the sea-coast is the conical Meethill (181 feet). The coast, following the larger windings, measures about 7½ miles, and from it the promontories of Peterhead, Salthouse Head, and Buchan Ness project, these forming the most easterly points of Scotland. Between the point occupied by the town and Salthouse Head is Peterhead Bay, fully ¾ mile wide across the mouth, and ¾ mile deep, with rocky and shingly shores. Between Salthouse Head and Buchan Ness is Sandford Bay, 1 mile wide across the mouth, and ½ mile deep, and with a considerable portion of its shore formed by a fine sandy beach. Near the south-eastern point, however, a line of cliffs pierced by numerous chasms and caves begins and continues from Buchan Ness till the southern boundary of the parish is reached. Only a small portion of the area is under wood, and there are about 100 acres of bare rock and 400 of moory and mossy ground; but the rest is all under cultivation, the soil varying from sand to rich black loam and stiff clay. The underlying rocks are granite or granitic, and are extensively quarried, the red varieties, so well known commercially as 'Peterhead granite,' being largely used for ornamental purposes and for monuments. Upwards of 35,000 tons of this stone, chiefly in large blocks, were used in the construction of the London Docks. The drainage is carried off by a few rivulets flowing to the Ugie or directly to the sea. Old Craig or Ravenscraig Castle, a fine old ruin with great thickness of wall (9 feet), is on the bank of the Ugie. It was the seat of the Cheynes, who by marriage became connected with the Keiths of Inverugie; and James IV. in 1491 granted to Sir Gilbert Keith of Inverugie the superiority of the lands of Tortastoun, Buthla, the 'Scottis Myln,' and the rock commonly called the Ravinniscraig, and further given him permission to erect on the last a castle or fortalice, with battlements, machicoling, portcullis, and drawbridge, and all other defences that might be found necessary. Boddam Castle, on the coast near Buchan Ness, was the seat of another branch of the same family, the Keiths of Ludquharne, Baronets of Nova Scotia; and the Earls-Marischal, who had their castle at Inverugie in the parish of St Fergus to the N, ½ mile E of Ravenscraig, were the founders and original superiors of the town. After their forfeiture part of the property was purchased by a fishing company, whose affairs having become embarrassed, it was again sold in 1728 to the Governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital in Edinburgh. This institution, having purchased another portion of the Marischal estate from the York Buildings Company in 1783, is now superior of the town and proprietor of the adjacent estates. The annual rental of these properties is now probably about half the total amount originally paid for them. There are traces of Picts' houses near Boddam, and the Meethill seems, from its name, to have been latterly the Moat-hill or seat of heronial jurisdiction. At an earlier period it must have been a sepulchral mound, for when the foundation of the tower on the top was being dug, an urn and some human remains were found. The tower by which the hill is surmounted was erected in honour of Earl Grey after the passing of the Reform Bill. The landward industries are farming, hrickworks, 1 mile S of the town at Invernettie, and 2½ miles W near Downiehill, a distillery at Invernettie, granite working, and several grain mills. The parish is traversed by the coast road which passes from the town of Peterhead southward by Boddam to Ellon, and thence to Aberdeen, and northward by a road to Fraserburgh; and by another main road which passes from the town westwards by New Pitligo to Banff. During the period of railway speculation a line was projected to pass from Aberdeen to Peterhead, and thence along the whole S coast of the Moray Firth, but the scheme fell to the ground like so many others in the crash that

followed the railway mania. The line subsequently formed northward from Aberdeen passed inland by Iuverurie and Huntly, and the parish had no railway communication till 1862, when the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland system was extended through the northern portion to the town of Peterhead. There are also stations at Newseat and Invergie, the former 40½ and the latter 42½ miles from Aberdeen. In 1894 a branch line was begun from Ellon to Boddam in the S of the parish. There are a number of small properties, and the chief residences are Sandford Lodge, Invernettie Lodge, Dens, Meet-hill House, Blackhouse, Balmoor, Richmond, Cock-law, Berryhill, and Ellishill House. Besides the town of Peterhead the parish contains the fishing villages of Boddam, Burnhaven, and Buchanhaven, which are all separately noticed, as are also Buchan Ness and the lighthouse there. The parish was first known as Invergie of St Peter to distinguish it from Invergie of St Fergus on the opposite bank of the Ugie, then as Petergie, and finally as Peterhead. Up to 1641 it included Longside, but that parish was then disjoined on account of 'the wydnes of the said parochine [of Peterhead] and of the many comunicantis within the samen.' It is in the presbytery of Deer and the synod of Aberdeen, and the living is worth £469 a year. It includes the *quoad sacra* parishes of Blackhill, Boddam, and East Church, the latter connected with the town, where the churches are noticed. The landward school board has under its charge the four public schools of Blackhills, Boddam, Burnhaven, and Tortorston, which, with respective accommodation for 130, 480, 237, and 101 children, have an average attendance of about 75, 280, and 75, and grants amounting to over £70, £270, £105, and £65. Pop. of parish, inclusive of the burgh and the villages, (1801) 4491, (1831) 6695, (1861) 9796, (1871) 11,506, (1881) 14,257, (1891) 15,830. Of the whole population 8562 were in the ecclesiastical parish proper, 5000 were in East Church *q. s.*, 404 were in Blackhill *q. s.*, and 1864 in Boddam *q. s.*—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Peterhead, a parliamentary burgh, a head-port, and the chief town in the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire, occupying a peninsula in the NE of the parish just described. It is one of the terminal stations (the other being Fraserburgh) on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway system, and is by rail 44½ miles NNE of Aberdeen, but by road only 33. The peninsula, which shares with Buchan Ness the distinction of being the most easterly land in Scotland, is about 7 furlongs from E to W and 6 furlongs from N to S, and is almost wholly occupied by the town. Up to the latter part of the 16th century the only portion of the town existing was the fishing village of Keith-Inch, which stands on the extremity of the peninsula, and is separated from the rest of the place by the harbour, the isthmus that at one time formed the connection having been pierced in the course of harbour improvements. Immediately W of the harbour and along the N shore of Peterhead Bay is Peterhead proper, which passes farther W still into the suburbs of Ronheads (N) and Kirktown (W), and the parliamentary boundary also includes the village of Buchanhaven on the NW. The principal street in Keith-Inch extends from NE to SW, and is called Castle Street. The principal streets in the rest of the town are Broad Street and Marischal Street, running westward from the harbour and at right angles to it; Queen Street and Longate crossing these from NNW to SSE; but there are many other well-edified thoroughfares. The appearance of the buildings is somewhat peculiar, the houses being built of the granite found in the neighbourhood, pick or axe dressed and close-jointed.

Somewhat isolated by its position, the town has but little history. Prior to the Reformation the land on which the town stands, together with a considerable extent of adjoining country, belonged to the abbey of Deer; but in 1560 it was granted by Queen Mary to Robert Keith, son of the fourth Earl Marischal, and

passed to the Earl's nephew and successor, George, by whom in 1593 the modern Peterhead was founded, the village being created a burgh of barony. At this time the inhabitants of Keith-Inch are estimated to have numbered only 56, and the feuars to whom the town's charter was granted were only 14, most of them seemingly fishermen. Some of the older houses still remain. During the troublous times in the first half of the 17th century the people, as was necessary, took the same side as the Keiths, and indeed in 1642 the place was highly favoured as being the scene of a supernatural hint of troubles to come, for 'About the 5th of November, in ane seamanis house of Peterheid there was hard, upone the night, beating of drums, uther tymes sounding of trumpets, playing on pifferis, and ringing of bellis, to the astonishment of the heireris. Trubles follout.' In 1715 the people again followed the Marischal fortunes, and the Chevalier St George, after finding himself unable to land at Montrose, thought Peterhead a fit place for his purpose and came ashore here, but did not make himself known; and 'he and his five companions having lodged ane night in the habit of sea-officers at Peterhead and another at Newburgh, a house of the Earl Marischal, on the twenty-fourth [of December] they passed *incognito* through Aberdeen with two baggage horses, and at night came to Fetteresso, the principal seat of the Earl of Marischal.' In 1720, with the other forfeited estates of the Earl Marischal, the town was sold to the York Buildings Company, on whose break-up six years afterwards it was purchased for £3000 by the governors of the Edinburgh Merchant Maiden Hospital, who are still the superiors. At one time Peterhead had some repute as a watering-place, with both baths and mineral wells, but the reputation is now considerably gone. The mineral waters of Peterhead were reckoned about 1680 as one of the six notable things in Buchan; and previously, in 1636, Andrew More, professor of physic in King's College, Aberdeen, had written in their favour. The most famous of the wells is the Wine-well, on the S of the town, where the water is very strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, muriate of iron, muriate of lime, and muriate of soda. There are two very good baths. In the neighbourhood of the town, at a height of 20 or 30 feet above the level of the sea, fossil shells in great quantities, and of various kinds, are to be found. A vivid description of Peterhead at the beginning of the 19th century is given in John Skelton's *Crookit Meg* (Lond. 1880).

Public Buildings, etc.—The Town Hall, at the W end of Broad Street, was built in 1788, and has a spire 125 feet high, and an illuminated clock. The chief public hall, the Music Hall, founded with masonic honours in 1872, is a large and beautiful building with upper and lower halls, and smaller halls and ante-rooms. The Courthouse, a handsome building in Queen Street, was built in 1869-70, at a cost of £2600, from designs by Messrs Peddie & Kinneir. In the centre of Broad Street is the Market Cross, which was erected after the town was made a parliamentary burgh by the Reform Bill of 1832. It is a granite pillar, Tuscan in style, and surmounted by the arms of the Earls Marischal. A monument to Field-Marshal Keith (younger brother of the Earl who was forfeited in 1715), who afterwards rose to eminence in the Prussian army under Frederick the Great, was erected in 1869 in front of the Town Hall, the statue being presented by the King of Prussia. It is a copy in bronze of that erected to the memory of the Marshal in Prussia. On the pedestal, which is 8 feet high, is the inscription: 'Field-Marshal Keith, born at Invergie, 1696; killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, 14th October 1758. The gift of William I., King of Prussia, to the town of Peterhead, August 1868. *Probus vivit, fortis obit.*' A cemetery, laid out in 1868-69, contains a Runic cross of polished granite, 14 feet high. The parish church, at the W end of the Kirktown, was built in 1803, and has a tower, lantern, and spire rising to a height of 118 feet.* It was remodelled internally in 1894. The East *quoad sacra* church contains 700 sittings. The Free church, in St Peter

Street, was built soon after the Disruption, and is a substantial building with Tudor features containing 1146 sittings. There is also another Free church—South Church—erected in 1872. The U.P. church in Charlotte Street, built in 1858 and First Pointed in style, contains 500 sittings. It superseded a former church erected in 1800. The Congregational church (1870) is a plain building with 450 sittings. The Methodist church, in Queen Street (1857), superseded an old church, and has about 200 sittings. There is also a Baptist meeting-house in King Street. The Episcopal church (St Peter) in Merchant Street, built in 1814 and containing 675 sittings, is a 'Churchwarden Gothic' building, with a nave and an apsidal sanctuary. The organ was erected in 1867. The Roman Catholic church (St Mary), in St Peter Street, is a good Early Pointed edifice of 1851, containing 200 sittings. The following eight schools, the first six of which are public, have accommodation, average attendance, and approximate Government grants as follows:—Academy (518, 345, £385), Buchanhaven (156, 125, £115), North (568, 230, £225), Female (550, 310, £300), Infant (316, 320, £270), North Infant (216, 180, £155), the Free church female school (460, 455, £460), and St Peter's Episcopalian school (273, 295, £255). Of these the Academy was founded on 15 June 1846, it was stated, 'for affording the means of a liberal education to all classes of the inhabitants.' There is also the Institute, a private school.

Harbour and Trade, etc.—The port of Peterhead, with its two harbours, is one of the most valuable on the E coast of Scotland, the peninsula at the extremity of which it is situated being often the first land reached by vessels arriving from the northern parts of continental Europe, or when overtaken by storm in the North Sea. Its claims for foremost consideration in the question of the erection of a great harbour of refuge on the E coast of Scotland were some years ago actively pressed on the Government; and in 1883 a memorial, signed by 7882 'shipowners, shipmasters, mariners, fishermen, and others connected with, and frequenting the east coast of Scotland,' was presented to the Treasury in support of these claims. The signatures were obtained all along the Scottish coast and from many parts of the English coast, even as far S as London, 131 of those who signed being members of Lloyds. The chief points urged were, '1st, its position with regard to the two great natural harbours of the Forth and Cromarty; 2d, its position on a part of the coast where ships and boats are placed in circumstances of the greatest danger; 3d, its position as regards the great fishing industry of Scotland; 4th, its position as a place of easy access and departure in any wind; and lastly, its position as regards extent, depth of water, the kind and quality of the anchorage ground to be enclosed, and its proximity to an abundant supply of material for its construction. In these aspects,' the petition continued, 'the South Bay of Peterhead is the best, if not the only site for a National Harbour of Refuge on the east coast of Scotland. It is situated midway between the Firth of Forth and Cromarty. The coast on either side of it is of an exposed and dangerous character; it is the centre of the great fishing industry on the east coast; it is an easy point of access and departure, being the most prominent headland on the coast; it is so formed by nature as to afford all the physical advantages of ample space, depth of water, and anchorage of the best description; and it is in the vicinity of extensive granite quarries from which inexhaustible supplies of material can be obtained for the construction of the works.' Petitions to the same effect were also presented by 30 insurance associations, shipping companies, etc., as well as by the Harbour Trustees, who pointed out that for 200 years all the nautical authorities were agreed that Peterhead had exceptional advantages as a site for a harbour of refuge; that a Royal Commission following a Select Committee's report in 1857 had recommended a grant of £100,000 in aid of a local contribution of £200,000, but that the

locality was too poor to raise such a sum; and that the port was connected with Norway by a submarine telegraph cable. In 1884 the report was issued of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the question of the most suitable place for a harbour of refuge on the east coast of Scotland, to be constructed by convicts; and in it the sub-commissioners declare that they 'have no hesitation in recommending that the harbour should be at Peterhead.' Thus recommended, Peterhead was selected as the site of the national harbour of refuge on the Scottish east coast, and the work was forthwith begun at the South Bay, where there is good anchorage. A large convict prison has been erected, and certain works in connection with the harbour of refuge have also been prosecuted on an extensive scale, and have given employment to a large amount of free labour. Much has also been done in the way of quarrying, etc., in connection with the breakwater.

From its natural advantages the harbour early attracted attention, and it is said that some of the engineers of Cromwell's army on visiting the place expressed great disappointment that they had not done so before fixing on Inverness as the site of their great northern fort, as they considered the situation of Peterhead very much better. But, however that may be, it is certain that the first parliament of Charles II, passed an Act 'for a contribution for repairing the harbours of Peterhead;' and later, we find one Henry Middleton, in Clerkhill, very diligent in harbour matters, and the port receiving in consequence the name of Port Henry. In 1705 there is an act of the Scottish parliament authorising voluntary contributions from all the churches of the three Lothians and west of the Forth for further repairs, and in 1729, and again in 1739, the Convention of Royal Burghs authorised a contribution from all royal burghs for the same purpose. These early harbours seem to have been to the N of those that now exist, but in 1773 the present South Harbour was commenced after designs by Smeaton, and it was deepened and otherwise improved in 1807 under an Act of Parliament that was then obtained. The North Harbour was begun in 1818, after designs by Telford, and was improved in 1821, 1837, and 1855. These are respectively 7 and 11 acres in extent, and at the entrance to each there is a lighthouse. Near the North Harbour is the recently constructed boat harbour of Port Henry, which was deepened in 1896, when new piers and jetties were constructed. From the nature of the place vessels in both harbours were often windbound for considerable periods, and a canal was formed between the harbours, so that vessels could be warped from the one to the other. It is spanned by a cast-iron swing bridge which cost £8000. In 1872-73 and 1875-76 fresh Acts of Parliament were obtained and new works carried out, and a middle harbour formed; while in 1894 was passed the Peterhead Harbours Act, the various objects of which are to authorise harbour works (the estimated cost of which is over £40,000), to construct a fish market, and to acquire a short line of railway at Peterhead. There are now three basins hewn out of solid rock and covering an area of 21½ acres. The depth of the basins varies from 12 to 18 feet at spring tides, but at medium low water is only 5 to 7½ feet. Off the North Harbour are two graving docks. The revenue has risen from £100 in 1800 £4000 in 1849, and £8260 in 1883, to £11,947 in 1895. The revenue can be applied only to the maintenance of the harbours, the payment of the interest on the debt, and the liquidation of the principal, no person or body of persons having any pecuniary interest in them. About half the revenue is derived from fishing-boats and half from general trade. The management is vested in the presence of the governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital in Edinburgh, the provost of Peterhead, and 13 elected trustees. Prior to 1715, and again during the Peninsular war, the harbour was protected by small forts at the entrance, but these have vanished.

Peterhead was made a head-port in 1838, its limits extending southward to the mouth of the Ythan, and westward to the Powk Burn. It includes the sub-ports

PETERHEAD

or creeks of Boddam, Fraserburgh, Pittullie, and Roseheart. The number of vessels belonging to the port with their tonnage has been, at various dates, as follows:—

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1795	28	over 3,000
1837	82	11,022
1861	80	13,687
1875	70	9,916
1884	51	7,243
1896	34	2,327

Of these, in 1884, 6 vessels of 1274 tons, and in 1896 4 of 202 tons, were steamers. The Greenland seal and whale fishing has been carried on since 1788, when the first whaler was fitted out. Though it has been more vigorously prosecuted from Peterhead than from any other British port the trade has had great fluctuations. From 1788 till 1803 only 1 ship went to the north every year; from 1804 to 1814 there were from 2 to 7 every year; from 1814 to 1830 the number was from 8 to 16, and by 1857 this had risen to 32. Since then, however, it has again declined, till in 1884 there were only 9 vessels, and now, owing to the exhaustion of the Arctic fishing grounds, the industry is threatened with extinction. The following table shows the tonnage of vessels that entered from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise, with cargoes and in ballast, at various dates:—

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1866	42,504	3,894	46,398	34,783	380	35,163
1867	30,767	4,961	35,728	27,501	5,059	32,560
1874	67,344	11,808	79,152	70,454	10,815	81,269
1883	58,497	29,342	87,839	56,859	29,459	86,318
1896	78,346	47,089	125,435	77,285	47,818	125,103

Of the total 999 vessels of 125,435 tons, that entered in 1895, 195 of 39,042 tons were in ballast, and 853 of 92,228 tons were coasters; whilst the total 978 of 125,103 tons, of those that cleared, included 403 ships in ballast of 51,292 tons and 808 coasters of 85,290 tons. The principal exports are agricultural produce, herring, and other fish, oil, and granite; and the principal imports are timber, lime, coal, wool, salt, flour, iron, and soft goods.

Peterhead is also the centre of one of the twenty-seven fishery districts into which Scotland is divided, and embraces all the villages lying between Buchanhaven and Newburgh, both inclusive. To the district there belonged, in 1894, 336 first-class boats, 130 second-class boats, and 69 third-class boats, employing 1046 fishermen and boys, and of these to Peterhead itself there belonged 147 first-class, 40 second-class, and 35 third-class boats, with 430 resident fishermen and boys. In the same year the total number of persons employed in connection with the herring fishery in the district was 7324, the value of the boats employed was £63,826, and of the fishing gear £55,033. The number of boats actually fishing in the district, most of them from Peterhead itself, whether they are drawn by the possibility of getting in and out of the harbour at low water, was 580, and the number of barrels of herring caught by them 262,527, of which 194,550 were exported to the Continent, mostly to Libau, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, and Hamburg. The total number of cod, ling, and hake cured within the district in 1894 was 65,674. During the herring fishing season the population of the town is increased by from 3000 to 4000 individuals connected with this industry.

The manufacture of linen was once carried on, but is now extinct. A woollen manufactory was started in the Kirktown in the early part of the 19th century, and produced excellent superfine cloth. After languishing and disappearing for a time altogether, it was revived in 1854 by a company by whom the manufacture of woollens of different sorts is still vigorously prosecuted. The other industries, besides those mentioned in connection with the parish, are three saw-

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mills, boatbuilding yards, ropeworks, granite polishing, and brewing.

Municipality, etc.—Under the superiority of the Governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital the community acquired a separate government in 1774, and after the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, and the subsequent Act of 1833, when the burgh became parliamentary, a keen dispute long existed whether the remaining portion of the moss-lands, commonage, and pasturage originally granted to the community by the Earl Marischal, fell to be managed by the baron-bailie and a committee of the feuars, or by the new magistrates; the finding was in favour of the community of feuars, who continue as a distinct body to manage their own affairs. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 affairs are managed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 7 commissioners. Water is brought in pipes from copious springs 2½ and 4½ miles distant, and a service reservoir was constructed in 1897 to contain 1,000,000 gallons. Gas is supplied by the commissioners, whose works are in Longate. The town has a post office with mouey order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial, North of Scotland, Town and County, and Union banks, a branch of the National Security Savings Bank, consulates for Denmark, France, Germany, Norway and Sweden, and Russia, and several hotels. The newspapers are the *Buchan Observer* (1862), published every Tuesday, and the *Peterhead Sentinel* (1856), which is published every Tuesday and Friday. The town having adopted the Free Libraries Act in 1890, the Free Public Library and Museum, a handsome structure, was erected in 1892 at the corner of Queen Street and St Peter Street, Mr Carnegie of Pittsburg having contributed handsomely to the building fund. The museum contains a great variety of specimens from the animal and mineral kingdoms, and a very complete collection of coins, the nucleus of the contents having been bequeathed by the late Mr Adam Arbuthnot. Among the other institutions may be noticed two masonic lodges, a reading society (1808) and a Mechanics' Institute (1836), both of them with libraries, that of the former numbering upwards of 5000 volumes, and that of the latter about 1000; several mutual improvement associations, a golf club, the Buchan Field Club, a lecture hall, and the usual religious and philanthropic associations. There are also public baths, an epidemic hospital, a coastguard station and naval reserve depot. A weekly market is held on Friday, and there are fairs on the Fridays before 26 May and 22 Nov. A sheriff court is held on the first three Fridays of the month for the parishes of Peterhead, Cruden, Slains, Old Deer, New Deer, Rathen, Longside, Crimond, Strichen, Fraserburgh, Lonmay, Tyrie, Aberdeen, Pitsligo, St Fergus, and Logie-Buchan. Justice of peace courts are held as required.

Peterhead unites with ELGIN, Banff, Cullen, Inverurie, and Kintore in returning a member to serve in parliament, and it is also the returning burgh for East Aberdeenshire. Parliamentary constituency (1895) 1646; municipal constituency 1946, including 300 females. Corporation revenue (1894-95) £690. Valuation (1884) £38,264, (1895-96) £44,830, plus £760 for the railway. Pop. (1801) 3264, (1831) 5112, (1841) 5158, (1851) 7298, (1861) 7541, (1871) 8621, (1881) 10,922, (1891) 12,915, of whom 5688 were males and 6507 females. Houses inhabited 2549, uninhabited 251, building 8. Of the total population 172 men and 116 women were connected with the civil and military services or with professions, 14 men and 696 women were employed as domestic servants, 470 men and 13 women were engaged in commerce, 660 men and 37 women were connected



Seal of Peterhead.

with agriculture and fishing, 1913 men and 592 women were connected with industrial handicrafts or were dealers in manufactured substances, and there were 2367 boys and 2346 girls at or under school age. See Peter Buchan's *Annals of Peterhead from its Foundation* (Peterhead, 1819).

Pettinain, a village and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The village is 3 miles S by E of Carstairs Junction (only 1½ mile in a straight line), and 3½ miles NNW of Thankerton, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Carstairs and Carnwath, E by Libberton, SE by Covington, SW by Carmichael, and W by Lanark. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 2½ miles; and its area is 3997½ acres, of which 98 are water. The CLYDE winds 2½ miles north-north-westward along all the eastern boundary, 4½ miles west-south-westward along all the northern, and 1½ mile southward along all the western. It thus has a total course here of 8½ miles, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 3½ miles distant as the crow flies. A result of various changes of its channel is that five little peniciles of Pettinain parish are now situated on its right bank. A considerable tract of haugh land, about 615 feet above the sea, adjoins the river, so low and level as to be covered with water at the time of freshets, and then having the appearance of a lake. The ground rises by a gentle acclivity, and with unequal surface from the haugh; and a ridge of hills extends across the SW district, from the vicinity of the river into Covington, rising to an extreme altitude of 1131 feet, and having three summits called Cairn Grife, Westraw Hill, and Swaites Hill. The rocks of this hill ridge are porphyry and sandstone, the former an excellent road-metal, but the latter ill-suited to building purposes. The soil of the low grounds is variously recent alluvium, rich loam, sharp gravel, and poor sand. That of the higher grounds is generally of a moorish character, incumbent on till. About 2435 acres are in tillage, 1107 are pastoral, and 366½ are under wood. Thirteen-fourteenths of the entire rental belong to Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart. of CARMICHAEL, whose uncle in 1817 inherited the estate from the last Earl of Hyndford. Its mansion, Westraw House, now a farmhouse, 5 furlongs W of the village, was the Earl's favourite residence, and was probably built by his ancestor, the first Lord Carmichael, towards the middle of the 17th century. About 1780 the ruins of a house were pointed out at Clowburn, at which tea is said to have first been introduced to Scotland. It was brought from Holland, according to tradition, by Sir Andrew Kennedy, whose wife succeeded to the lands of Clowburn in 1677, and who, being 'Conservator of the Scotch Nation' at Campvere, had received it as a present from the Dutch East India Company. On the highest ground in the S of the parish are vestiges of an ancient British fort, Cairn Grife, whose two concentric ramparts, 5 to 7 yards apart, enclose an area of 100 square feet. Pettinain is in the presbytery of Lanark and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £214. The chapel of 'Pedyneane,' originally dependent on Lanark, was granted to Dryburgh Abbey by David I. about the year 1150. The parish church, on the site of the ancient chapel, has a heltry bearing date 1696, with the inscription, 'Holiness becomes God's House.' As repaired in 1820, it contains 234 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 64 children, has an average attendance of about 30, and a grant of over £36. Valuation (1884) £4800, 10s., (1893) £4275, 9s., including £777 for railway. Pop. (1801) 430, (1821) 490, (1841) 416, (1861) 407, (1871) 366, (1881) 360, (1891) 259.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Petty, a parish on the S side of the Moray Firth, in the extreme NE of the county of Inverness. It is bounded N by the parish of Ardersier, for ¼ mile at the NE corner by the parish of Nairn, E and SE by the parish of Croy, SW by the parish of Inverness and Bona,

and NW by the Moray Firth. The boundary is artificial except along the Firth, and on the N, where it follows the course of a small stream. The greatest length, from the point on the NE between Lambhill and Blackcastle where the parish and county boundaries reach the coast road from Inverness to Nairn, to the point on the SW where the line crosses the same road near Culloden Brickworks, is 7¼ miles; the average breadth is about 2 miles; and the area is 10,686 acres, inclusive of 877 of foreshore and 33 of water. Until 1891 a small part of the parish, embracing 321 acres, extended into Nairnshire, but in that year the Boundary Commissioners extended the Inverness-shire boundary so as to include the whole parish of Petty. A central hollow, from 30 to 40 feet above sea-level, passes along the parish from NE to SW, and from this the surface slopes to the SE to a height varying from 150 feet at the N end to over 300 near the S end, along the ridge above Culloden Moor. Between the central hollow and the sea in the N, there is a strip of flat ground sloping gradually to the shore; in the centre and S the ground slopes up to a height of over 100 feet, and then down to a terrace along the 50-feet contour, from which there is a rapid fall to the shore. The coast is low and sandy and with a very gentle slope, so that a considerable amount of foreshore is uncovered at low water. At the W corner of the parish the triangular Alterlie Point projects nearly ½ mile beyond the ordinary coast-line, and N of it is a small bay, sometimes called Petty Bay and sometimes Alterlie Bay. Almost the whole surface is under cultivation or woodland, but there is mossy and benty land extending probably to nearly 1000 acres. There are about 1800 acres under wood. The soil toward the sea is light loam and clayey sand, but along the hollow and on the south-eastern slope it is much stronger and very fertile. The underlying rock belongs to the upper Old Red Sandstone system. In the NE about half of Loch Fleming (4 by 1½ furl.) lies within the parish, and 1½ mile SW of it is the small Lochan Dinty. The drainage is carried off by a number of small streams, those in the S uniting and flowing into the sea at Petty Bay, and those in the centre and N uniting and flowing into the sea at the extreme N corner of the parish. The mansions are Castle Stuart (1¼ mile WSW of Dalcross station), Flemington (¾ mile NE of Fort George station), and Gollanfield (7 furlongs ENE of Fort George station). The first is a seat of the Earl of Moray, and is a fine example of the castellated mansion of the early part of the 17th century. Traditionally the date of its erection is earlier, some making it a residence of James IV., others assigning it to the Regent Murray; but the building bears date 1625, and Sir Robert Gordon, in his *History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, says that in 1624 the Clan Chattan went 'to ano hous which he [the Earl] hath now of late built in Pettie called Castell Stuart, they drive away his servants from thence, and doe possess themselves of all the Earl of Moray his rents in Pettie.' This date is also borne out by the style of the building, a large high-roofed structure of several storeys, with the great hall and principal rooms in the upper part. In front there is a square projecting tower at each end. That to the W, which contains the main staircase, seems somewhat older than the rest of the building. Formerly the castle was surrounded by a fine park and an orchard noted for its greens; but the trees were all cut down about 1835, the park ploughed up, and the roof of the building removed, so that had not the proprietor's attention been called to it the whole would soon have been a ruin. It was then repaired, and is now used as a shooting-box. Lying close to the olan grounds and in possession of the Earls of Moray, whom the Highlanders looked on as foes, Petty was much exposed to inroads for plunder. One such attack has been already noticed, and other two that occurred early in the 16th century are known as the 'Herschips of Petty.' The first was in 1502, when Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, and his brother, David Dunbar of Durris, 'and thar complices epulyet the landis of Petty and Geddes,'

as well as of 'Halhill, the Fischertone and Hurlehurst,' though for what reason does not seem certain. Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir James Dunbar, was married to John Ogilvie of Strathnairn, who resided at Halhill Castle (which is by some supposed to have stood on the site of the present Castle Stuart, but by others is placed, with more probability, on the rising ground near the centre of the sea coast of the parish, at the school), which was, in 1513, the scene of the second herschip of Petty, the leaders of the plunderers on this occasion being the captain of Clan Mackintosh and Rose of Killravock. Behind Castle Stuart is the church of Petty, and on the bank to the W of it are two large tumuli or moat hills. In the churchyard many of the chiefs of Mackintosh lie buried, and the procession at the funeral of Lachlan Mackintosh, who died in 1731, reached from Dalcross Castle to the churchyard, a distance by road of about 4 miles. In the Bay of Petty close at hand is the famous boulder known as 'the travelled stone of Petty.' It is from 6 to 7 feet long, from 5 to 6 feet wide, and about 6 feet high, and with a projecting ledge all round it near the lower side. It originally served as a march stone between the properties of the Earl of Moray and Forbes of Culloeden, but was, during the month of February 1799, moved about 260 yards to the WNW. A severe frost during that month had caused an accumulation of about 18 inches of ice over most of the bay, and this, during the night of the 19th, was capable of lifting the mass of stone so as to allow it to be floated by the tide, aided by a powerful gale of wind, to its present position. (See a paper by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder in the *Memoirs of the Wernerian Society*, vol. iii.) Anciently in the possession of the powerful northerly family of De Moravia, the barony of Petty passed into the possession of the Earls of Moray till Archibald Douglas was forfeited in 1455, when it fell into the hands of the Crown. It was granted to Ogilvie of Findlater, who again disposed his interest to the Earl of Moray. The parish is traversed by the main road from Inverness to Nairn with a branch passing off at Newton near the SW end, and leading through the village of Campbelltown to the ferry at Fort George. The cross road from the SW end of Flemington Loch to Fort George is a portion of one of General Wade's military roads, and there are a number of good district roads. Railway communication is obtained by the Forres and Inverness section of the Highland Railway system which passes through the centre of the parish from NE to SW, with stations at Dalcross (6½ miles from Inverness) and at Fort George (9½ miles from Inverness and 3 from the Fort itself); while the Aviemore and Inverness section of the same railway, making here a deep bend to the NE, crosses the SE corner of the parish, previous to joining the main line near Culloeden station.

The parish contains a village of the same name near the church, with a post office under Inverness. Petty is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray, and is formed of the old parishes of Petyn and Bracholy, which were united after the Reformation, and the original church was dedicated to St Columba, and is said to have occupied the site of a Culdee cell. The present church, built in 1839, includes a portion of a previous church. The living is worth £257. The Free church is on the side of the road from Inverness to Forres, 1½ mile E by N of the parish church. Two public schools, East and West, with respective accommodation for 104 and 150 children, have an average attendance of about 115 and 85, and grants of nearly £100 and £70. The Earl of Moray is the largest proprietor. Pop. (1881) 1531, (1891) 1298, of whom 645 were females, and 524 Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Pettycur. See KINGHORN.

Phantassie, an estate, with a mansion, in Prestonkirk parish, Haddingtonshire, ½ mile E by N of East Linton. It was the birthplace of George Rennie (1749-1828), the eminent agriculturist, and also of his brother John (1761-1821), the celebrated engineer. Its present owner is Mrs Mitchell-Innes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Pharay, North, an island of Stronsay and Eday parish, Orkney, 7 furlongs W of Eday island, from which it is separated by the Sound of Pharay. It has an utmost length, from N by W to S by E, of 1½ mile; and an utmost breadth of ½ mile. A pastoral islet, the Holm of Pharay (6½ × 2 furl.), ¼ mile to the N, is separated from it by Lavey Sound. Pop. (1841) 67, (1861) 82, (1871) 83, (1881) 72, (1891) 58.

Pharay, South, an island of Walls and Flotta parish, Orkney, 4½ furlongs E of Hoy, 3¼ NW of Flotta, and 8½ S of Cava. It has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of 1½ mile, an utmost width of 7½ furlongs, and a maximum altitude of 139 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1841) 55, (1861) 45, (1871) 53, (1881) 68, (1891) 76.

Philiphaugh, a mansion in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, near the left bank of Yarrow Water, a little above its influx to the Ettrick, 3 miles WSW of Selkirk town. In 1528 Patrick Murray of Falahill, the grandson of the 'Outlaw Murray,' obtained a charter of the lands of Philiphaugh; his descendant, Sir J. F. P. Nesbitt-Murray, seventh Bart. since 1704 (b. 1842; suc. 1882), sold them in 1889 to W. S. Steel, Esq. The flat diluvial plain between the house and the town is celebrated as the scene of Montrose's defeat by Leslie on the morning of 13 Sept. 1645. Ettrick Water, just after the Yarrow's confluence, makes a gentle curve to the right, and stealing along the base of a lofty bank, on whose summit at one point stands the town of Selkirk, leaves on its left bank a beautiful haugh 400 to 500 feet above sea-level, which extends north-eastward from a cove-clad eminence called Harehead Hill (1046 feet) to some high ground on the margin of the stream, a little below Selkirk. This plain is Philiphaugh; it is about 1½ mile in length and ¼ mile in mean breadth, and being defended on the one side by the river with its bulwark-fashioned bank, and overhung on the other by a stretch of bold uplands, which intervene between the Yarrow and the Tweed, it possesses naturally, and on a grand scale, many of the securities and conveniences which were desiderated by the Romans in their camps. Montrose, after he had won six splendid victories over the Covenanters, was on his march southward to pour his conquering troops upon England, when Philiphaugh invited him to repose, and wooed him to destruction. Observing the advantageousness of the ground, he strengthened it with some trenches, and posted upon it his infantry, amounting to 1000 men; and seeing how near it stood to the town of Selkirk, he there quartered his 500 horse, and courted a night's freedom from a soldier's care. General Leslie, with his sturdy and high-spirited Covenanters, arrived at Melrose on the evening of Montrose's bivouac; favoured next morning by a thick mist, he reached Philiphaugh, and was in position for the onslaught before being descried by a single scout. Montrose was apprised of danger only by the yell which followed the tiger's leaping upon his prey; he knew nothing of Leslie's vicinity till the rattle of musketry announced his activity in the encampment; and when he reached the scene of conflict, he beheld his army dispersed and fleeing in irretrievable panic and confusion. After making a bold stand, a desperate but unavailing attempt to recover his lost fortunes of the hour, he cut his way through a body of Leslie's troops, fled up Yarrow and over the wild and lofty mountain-path of Minchmoor, and stopped not till he arrived at Traquair, 16 miles from the scene of action. His defeat produced at once conclusive advantages to the Covenanters, and ruin to the hapless cause of Charles I. in Scotland. Upwards of a mile SW of the present farm-stead of Philiphaugh, and overhanging the Yarrow immediately above its confluence with the Ettrick, there are still traces of an entrenchment thrown up by Montrose. Two miles farther up the Yarrow, close to the ruin of Newark Castle, is a field called Slain-man's-lee, in which tradition says the Covenanters, a day or two after the fight, put many of their prisoners to death. In Selkirk the house is still standing which was occupied by Montrose on the night of his ill-judged security; and in the centre of the battlefield is a small obelisk, inscribed, 'To the memory

of the Covenanters who fought and fell on the field of Philiphaugh, and won the battle there, 1645.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Philipstoun, a village in the W of Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire, 3 miles E by N of Linlithgow, with a post office. To the NE of it is Philipstoun House, the residence of Lieut.-Col. James Hare of CALDER HALL (b. 1836; suc. 1878), the Earl of Hopetoun's factor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Philorth, a mansion in Fraserburgh parish, NE Aberdeenshire, 2 miles S by E of the town. What looks to be the oldest part of it bears date 1666; but additions and alterations have been made from time to time, the latest in 1874. There are some fine old hardwood trees around the house, and extensive plantations have been formed since 1780. The estate has belonged to the Frasers since the latter half of the 14th century; and a prophecy, falsely ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer, predicts that—

'As lang as there's a Cock o' the North,
There'll be a Fraser in Philorth.'

In 1669 Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth succeeded his cousin, Alexander Abernethy, as tenth Lord Saltoun; and his descendant, Alexander William Frederick Fraser, is present and eighteenth Baron Saltoun since 1445 (b. 1851; suc. 1886). See FRASERBURGH and SALTON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Phladda. See FLADDA.

Physgill, a good old mansion, with fine plantations and some grand old trees, in GLASSERTON parish, SE Wigtownshire, 2 miles SSW of Whithorn.

Picts' Work Ditch. See CATRAIL.

Piehills, a village in Ruthwell parish, Dumfriesshire, 9½ miles WNW of Annan.

Piercetoun. See PERCETON.

Piershill Barracks. See JOCK'S LODGE.

Pike Fell. See EWES.

Piltanton Burn. See LESWALT.

Pinkie, an estate, with a mansion, in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, at the E end of the town of Musselburgh. Forming two sides of a quadrangle, Pinkie House is a château-like building of various dates. Its older part, a massive square tower, with picturesque corner turrets, was originally a country seat of the Abbots of DUNFERMLINE; and, so passing to Alexander Scton, first Earl of Dunfermline, by him was enlarged, repaired, and decorated in 1613. One may notice its noble 'Painted Gallery,' 96 feet long, whose roof is adorned with heraldic and mythological emblems in blue and red and gold; the so-called 'King's Room,' and a lofty chamber, its roof decorated with pendants, which is said to have been occupied by Prince Charles Edward on the night after Prestonpans. Among numerous portraits is one by Jameson of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall. In front of the house is a lofty stone fountain of fine and elaborate architecture; and around it are beautiful old-fashioned gardens. The Princes Henry and Charles are said to have spent three years of their boyhood at Pinkie House. On the death of the fourth and last Earl of Dunfermline (1694), the estate passed to the first Marquess of Tweeddale, and by the sixth Marquess was sold in 1778 to Sir Archibald Hope of Craighall, Bart., whose descendant, General Sir William Hope, fourteenth Bart. since 1628 (b. 1819; suc. 1892), is the present proprietor. See vol. iv. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities of Scotland* (1852), and vol. ii. of Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (1883).

The battle of Pinkie arose out of an invasion of Scotland, in 1547, during the infancy of Queen Mary, by the Protector Somerset. News having arrived that an English army of 12,000 foot and 2000 horse was at Newcastle on its march to Scotland, a Scottish army of 30,000 men was hastily mustered to take post on Edmonston Edge, 2½ miles SW of Musselburgh, to stop the invaders and protect the capital. Somerset, on coming up, was supported by a fleet of 30 ships of war, and 30 transports laden with ammunition and provisions, lying in the firth opposite the mouth of the

Esk; and, drawing up his army on Falside Brae, 1½ mile E of Musselburgh, he extended his right over the grounds of Walliford and Drummore towards the sea. The Scottish position being too strong to admit of his assailing it, he firmly maintained his post, and awaited an attack. A body of the Scotch horse, 1500 strong, rushed down upon him on the 9th of September, at Edgebucklin Brae, at the E end of Musselburgh links, and threw away a great part of their strength in a useless skirmish; and all the rest of the Scottish army, under delusive notions on the part of their leaders, left their strong position next day, and defiled along the old bridge of Musselburgh, to close with the English on the E bank of the Esk. As they passed the bridge, and marched up the hill of Inveresk on the W side of the church, they were galled by cannon-shot from the English galleys in the bay, and lost the Master of Graham, eldest son of the first Earl of Montrose, and many of his followers. Descending eastward down a slope, they began to be sheltered from the shot, and, passing through the How Mire, which lies at the foot of the slope, and was then a morass, though now drained and cultivated, they saw the English army and the battlefield immediately before them, on a gently hanging plain which recedes from the How to the base of Carberry Hill and Falside Brae. The conflict which followed was tremendous, but had too many details, and is too well-known, to admit or to need minute narration. After four hours' sternly debated and general conflict, during which the Scots won achievements, but could not profit by them for want of sufficient horse, and the English could make no impression with their cavalry on the hedges of pointed spears which enclosed the antagonist foot battalions, the van of the Scots was somewhat driven in by a concentrated attack, and a body of Highlanders, who had forgotten their duty to plunder the bodies of the slain, mistook the retrograde movement for flight, flung down their arms, took to their heels, infected the Lowlanders with their panic, and drew the whole army after them in an indiscriminate race. The Scots ran towards the coast, towards Dalkeith, and towards Edinburgh; and in each direction they were hotly pursued by the English, and hewn down in vast numbers. 'With blode and slaughter of ye enemie,' says Patten, 'this chase was continued v miles in length westward fro the place of their stand- ing, which was in ye fallow felde of Undreske, untill Edinborowe parke, and well nigh to the gates of the toune itself, and unto Lyeth; and in breadth nie XIII mile from the fryth sandes up unto Daketh southwarde: in all whiche space the dead bodies lay as thik as a man may meette cattell grasing in a full plenished pasture. They ryvere ran al red with blode; soo that in the same chase wear counted, as well by sum of our men that sunwhat diligently did maike it, as by sum of them takè prisoners that very much did lament it, to have been slayne above XIII thousande. In all thys cumpos of grounde, what with weapons, armes, handes, legges, heddes, blode, and dead bodyes, their flight mought have easily been tractet to every of their IIII refuges.' Another account—quite sufficiently exaggerated—states the loss of the Scots in killed at 10,000, and that of the English at not 200.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Pinnmore, a mansion in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, 6 miles NE of Colmonell village, and near Pinnmore station on the Girvan and Portpatrick section (1876) of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 5 miles S by E of Girvan. Seated on a rising-ground, at one of the loveliest bends of the river Stinchar, and surrounded by beautifully wooded hills, it was a Scottish Baronial edifice of the 16th and 17th centuries; and, destroyed by fire in 1876, it was next year restored in a similar style of architecture. Its owner is Hugh Hamilton, Esq. There is a post and railway telegraph office of Pinnmore.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863. See A. H. Millar's *Castles and Mansions of Ayrshire* (Edinb. 1885).

Pinwherry. See COLMONELL.

Piper's Grave. See DEWAR.

Piper's Heugh. See STEVENSTON.

Pirn, an estate, with a mansion, in Stow parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of Gala Water, 3 miles NNW of Stow village. Remains of a Roman camp are at Pirntaiton, 2 miles farther NNW, near Fountainhall station on the Waverley route of the North British railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Pitbladdo, an estate, with a mansion, in Cupar parish, Fife, 2 miles NNW of the town.

Pitcairlie, an estate, with a mansion, in Newburgh parish, Fife, 2½ miles N of Auchtermuchty. Its owner is Robert Cathcart, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1857).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Pitcairn or Pitcairngreen (Gael. *pitht-a-chairn*, 'hol-low of the cairn'), a village in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Almond, 1½ mile N of Almondbank station, and 4½ miles by road NW of Perth. Founded towards the close of the 18th century on the estate of Lord Lynedoch, and advantageously situated for water power, it was predicted, in a poem by Mrs Cowley, to become a rival to Manchester, but has long ceased, except for being associated, with places near it, in the works of a factory and two bleaching greens, to give promise of reaching any high destiny. Pitcairn-field, Bridgeton of Pitcairn, Cromwell Park, and Wood-end, are villages near it; and Pitcairnfield has bleaching works, Cromwell Park has bleaching works and a factory, Bridgeton of Pitcairn has a U.P. church, and Pitcairngreen itself has a Free church and a public school. The U.P. church was built in 1797, and contains 450 sittings.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Pitcairns, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Dunning parish, Perthshire, 5 furlongs ESE of Dunning village.

Pitcaithly, a place, with mineral wells, in Dunbarry parish, Perthshire, amid pleasant scenery, 1 mile SW of Bridge of Earn, and 4½ miles S of Perth. The wells have been known for their medicinal properties from time immemorial, but were not scientifically noticed till 1772. Five in number, they bear the name of the East, the West, the Spout, the Dunbarry, and the Southpark, and have all the same properties, differing from one another only in the quantity or proportions of their saline ingredients. They are esteemed useful in scrofulous, herpetic, and scorbutic complaints, and in cases of dyspepsia and general debility. A gallon of the water of one of them, according to analysis by the late Professor Thomson of Glasgow, contains 155·28 grains of chloride of calcium, 90·12 grains of common salt, 3·44 grains of chloride of magnesium, and 12·13 grains of sulphate of lime; while a gallon of another contains 168·58 grains of chloride of calcium, 117·84 grains of common salt, 4·16 grains of chloride of magnesium, and 25·92 grains of sulphate of lime. A large lodging-house, for the accommodation of visitors, stands beside the wells; but Bridge of Earn is the favourite lodging place of visitors, and is daily supplied with water from the wells for their use.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Pitcaple, a village and a mansion in Chapel-of-Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire. The village, standing near the right bank of the Ury, has a station on the Huntly section of the Great North of Scotland railway, ¾ mile WNW of Inveramsay Junction, 5 miles NW of Inverurie, and 21½ NW of Aberdeen. There is a post office, with money order, insurance, savings bank, and telegraph departments. The mansion, Pitcaple Castle, stands in the vicinity of the village between the railway and the Ury, and is partly an ancient edifice, which was in ruins towards the close of the 18th century, but was restored from designs by W. Burn about 1830, and again underwent extensive repairs in 1873. It is notable for the detention in it of the Marquis of Montrose on his way as a prisoner to Edinburgh, and for visits to it by James IV., Queen Mary, and Charles II. Its owner is Henry Lumsdon, Esq. (b. 1825; suc. 1859).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Pitcastle, a modern mansion in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 5½ miles W by N of Ballinluig Junction.

Pitcorthie, a mansion in Carnbee parish, E Fife, 1¼ mile ENE of Colinsburgh.

Pitcruvie. See BALCRUVIE.

Pitcullo, an estate, with a mansion, in Leuchars parish, Fife, 4½ miles NNE of Cupar.

Pitcur, an estate, with a village and a ruined castle, in Kettins parish, Forfarshire. The village stands at the foot of the Sidlaw Hills, near the boundary with Perthshire, 3 miles SE of Coupar-Angus, and is sometimes called Ford of Pitcur. The ruined castle was the ancient baronial seat of the Hallyburtons, who acquired the barony of Pitcur in 1432; and the estate was sold in 1880 for £235,000 to the late Graham Menzies, Esq. Here, too, is one of the finest weems or cave-dwellings in Scotland. See HALLYBURTON House.

Piteadie Castle. See KINGHORN.

Pitempton, a village in Mains and Strathmartine parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles NNW of Dundee.

Pitferrane. See PITFERRANE.

Pitfichie Castle, a roofless ruin in Monymusk parish, Aberdeenshire, 1¼ mile NNW of Monymusk station on the Alford branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. It belonged, with a small estate around it, to the family of General Hurry, who figured in the times of the Covenanters; and it passed to the Forbes family, proprietors of the Monymusk estate.

Pitfrane, a mansion in Dunfermline parish, Fife, amid a fine park, 2¼ miles WSW of Dunfermline town. The estate belonged to the Halketts from 1399 to 1877, when Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, eighth Bart. since 1697, sold it, with Keavil, for £132,500 to Lawrence Dalgleish, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Pitfour, an estate, with a mansion, in Old DEER parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles W by N of Mintlaw. The mansion is a large square building, and the park and policies are of great beauty, £80,000 having been spent on improvements by the late Admiral Ferguson, whose son, George Arthur Ferguson, Esq. (b. 1835; suc. 1867), is the present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Pitfour Castle, a mansion in St Madoes parish, Perthshire, 7 furlongs S by E of Glencarse station, on the Perth and Dundee section of the Caledonian railway, this being 6 miles E by S of Perth. Built by the present proprietor's great-grandfather, and enlarged by his father, it is a spacious quadrangular structure, standing on an artificial terrace, and surrounded by beautiful grounds. Its owner is Sir Edward A. Stewart-Richardson, fifteenth Bart. since 1630 (b. 1872; suc. 1895).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Pitheavlis. See PITTHEAVLIS.

Pitlochry, a prosperous village in Moulin parish, in the western parliamentary division of Perthshire, is situated on the left bank of the river Tummel, and has a station on the Highland railway, 6½ miles SE of Blair Athole and 12¾ NNW of Dunkeld. Partly from its position, in the midst of and near most romantic and picturesque spots in Highland scenery, and partly from its healthy situation and salubrious climate, the village annually attracts a large number of tourists, visitors, and invalids. Its development, which, as the census returns show, has been considerable, is entirely due to its two qualifications of picturesque situation and healthy climate. In the immediate vicinity are BEN VRACKIE (2757 feet), the pretty little waterfall known as the BLACK SPOUT, the village and castle of MOULIN, the Falls of TUMMEL, the junction of the Tummel and the Garry, the Bridge of Cluny, and the Pass of KILLIECRANKIE; while only a few miles off are BLAIR ATHOLE, Falls of BRUAR, Loch Tummel, KIRK-MICHAEL, ABERFELDY, DUNKELD, and other celebrated spots. A considerable number of houses for letting purposes have been built of late years, and Pitlochry has long ranked as a favourite summer resort. The most important provision for visitors has been the erection of two hydropathic establishments, the Athole and the Pitlochry.

The village consists mainly of one street, built along either side of General Wade's highroad between Dunkeld

and Blair Athole, but at the little bridge which spans a small burn tributary to the Tummel near the centre of the village another road leads uphill to several newer and shorter rows of houses. Till lately, Pitlochry had no Established church nearer than Moulin, though services were conducted in what is now the public school. But in 1884 there was erected, on an elevated site, a neat chapel of ease in the Norman-Gothic style, which cost £2000, and accommodates 468 persons. On an eminence E of the church is a Celtic cross (1889) to Dr Alexander Duff (1806-78), first missionary of the Church of Scotland to India, and afterwards of the Free Church, who was born in a neighbouring farmhouse. The neat Free church, on the slope overlooking the main street, was built to supersede the older structure raised at the Disruption in 1843, about a mile to the N, and afterwards used as a school. At the SW end of the village is the Gothic Episcopal church of the Holy Trinity (1853; enlarged, 1890; 200 sittings). A Baptist church, with 300 sittings, was erected in 1884. The Athole hydropathic establishment is a very large and striking building, and occupies an elevated site to the S of the town, commanding a lovely and extensive view. It was built in 1875 at a cost of over £100,000, and it is surrounded with tastefully laid-out grounds, extending to between 30 and 40 acres; access is obtained to it by an avenue which gradually ascends from the lodge on the level of the public road, and in it accommodation is provided for about 250 visitors. The Pitlochry hydropathic establishment was opened in 1890, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country.

Pitlochry has a post office, with money order, savings bank and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Union banks, and the Bank of Scotland, a savings bank, two hotels, and a gaswork. The railway station is both handsome and commodious; lawn tennis courts were opened in 1883; and a pretty fountain has been erected in the town to the memory of Colonel Butter, yr. of Faskally, who died in 1880. There are also the Atholl Horticultural Society, a company of rifle volunteers, a bowling club, reading and refreshment rooms, and recreation grounds; while in 1894 the first steps were taken towards the erection of a public hall and of the Barbour Institute buildings.

Though at one time spoken of as a centre of trade for Perthshire N of Strathtay, Pitlochry has but little commerce. There are fairs for cattle and horses on the Saturday before the first Wednesday of May, and on the third Wednesday (o.s.) of October; and for sheep on the third Tuesday of August. There are two distilleries, two sawmills, and a small tweed factory. An addition to the water supply was introduced in 1892 from Altassen Burn at an expense of about £3000. Pop. (1841) 291, (1861) 334, (1871) 510, (1881) 777, (1891) 1136, of whom 647 were females and 287 Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1891) inhabited 211, vacant 17, building 4.

Though now possessing comfortable and elegant houses, Pitlochry at no distant period was a mere rude Highland village, with only some two or three slated houses. Prince Charlie, on his way to Culloden, is said to have occupied what was at the time the mansion-house of the Pitlochry property. The parochial registers, whose first entry is dated 1707, mention that owing to the presence of the rebel army in 1745-46, public worship was suspended for several Sundays. The modern prosperity of the place dates from about 1845, when the Queen visited Blair Castle. Sir James Clarke, the royal physician, was struck by the character of the air and climate of the place, and began to prescribe to his patients a residence at Pitlochry. It is related that on one occasion one of the neighbouring landowners went to London to consult Sir James Clarke, and was assured of a cure if he spent some time at Pitlochry or its neighbourhood! Sir James Simpson, of Edinburgh, was also convinced of the wholesomeness of the air of Pitlochry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Pitlour House, a mansion in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, 1½ mile N by W of the village. Its owner is William 1834

Baillie Skene, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1866).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Pitmedden House, a modern mansion, with a square corner tower, in Dyce parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles NNW of Dyce Junction. Its owner is George Thompson, Esq. (b. 1804), Provost of Aberdeen 1847-50, and Liberal M.P. for that city 1852-57.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Pitmedden House, a commodious modern mansion in Udney parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles NNW of Udney station. Formerly the property of the Seton baronet family, it now belongs to Alex. Keith, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Pitmiddle, a village in Kinnaird parish, SE Perthshire, 3 miles WNW of Inchtute.

Pitmilly, an estate, with a mansion, in Kingsbarns parish, Fife, 4½ miles NNW of Crail. Its owner is Charlton James Blackwell Monypenny (b. 1867; suc. 1886).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Pitmuies, a mansion in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire, ¼ mile S of Guthrie station on the Perth and Aberdeen section of the Caledonian railway. Its owner, Sir Leonard Lyell, Bart. of KINNORDY, succeeded to the estate in 1876.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Pitnacree, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 4 miles W by N of Ballinluig Junction on the Highland railway.

Pitreavie, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunfermline parish, Fife, 2½ miles SE of Dunfermline town. It was acquired about 1615 by Sir Henry Wardlaw, chamberlain to Queen Anne of Denmark, whose son was created a Baronet in 1631. His grandson, Sir Henry Wardlaw, in 1696 married Lady Elizabeth Halkett (1677-1727), author of the pseudo-archaic ballad of *Hardyknute*, and, according to Dr Robert Chambers, of most of the historical Scottish ballads. The battle of Pitreavie or Inverkeithing was fought on the level ground to the S of Pitreavie House, Sunday, 20 July 1651. In it 6000 Cromwellians, under Overton and Lambert, defeated 4000 adherents of Charles II., under Brown and Holburn, the loss on the royalist side being 1600 killed and 1200 taken prisoners.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Pittrichie. See PITTRICHIE.

Pitrodie. See KILSPINDIE and ERROL.

Pitscandly, an estate, with an old mansion, in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles NE of Forfar.

Pitscottie, a hamlet in Ceres parish, Fife, on the right bank of Ceres Burn, 1½ mile NE of Ceres village and 3 miles ESE of Cupar, under which it has a post office. It takes its name, signifying the 'little hollow,' from its position between two confronting rising-grounds at the entrance to Dura Den; and two flax spinning-mills were erected at it in 1827. A 'countrie hous covered with strae and ried,' which stood on a small adjoining plateau now occupied by the modern farmstead of Pitscottie, was the residence of Robert Lindsay, author of the quaint *Chronicles of Scotland* from 1436 to 1565. Pitscottie Moor, in the immediate neighbourhood, was a frequent meeting-place of the Covenanters for field preachings; and is named in a decree of 1671 against certain ousted ministers.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Pitsligo, a coast parish of Buchan, N Aberdeenshire, containing the fishing villages of ROSEHEARTY and PITULLIE or Sandhaven, 4½ and 2½ miles W by N of Fraserburgh, which is the nearest railway station. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Fraserburgh, SE by Rathen, S by Tyrie, and SW and W by Aberdour. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is likewise 3½ miles; and its area is 4891⁷/₁₀ acres, of which 247⁷/₁₀ are foreshore and 3³/₁₀ water. The coast, 4½ miles in extent, to the E of Roseheartly is partly sandy, partly low shelving rocks; but westward rises boldly from the firth to a height at Braco Park of 151 feet above sea-level. Inland the surface attains 130 feet at Hillhead, 215 near the parish church, and 259 near the Mains of Ardlaw at the SW boundary. The principal rocks are sand-

stone, clayslate, and limestone; and the soil, for the most part light, is very diversified, and ranges on almost every farm from clay or loam to light mould or reclaimed moss. Less than 20 acres are under wood; and the rest of the parish, with small exception, is all in tillage. The fine old ruin of Pitsligo Castle stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Rosehearty village. Its oldest portion, the S tower or keep, was built in 1424, and measuring 80 by 36 feet, with walls 9 feet in thickness, was 114 feet high. Later parts of the building, which formed a hollow quadrangle, bear the dates 1517, 1663, and 1666. In 1633 Alexander Forbes was created Baron Forbes of Pitsligo—a title forfeited by his great-grandson, Alexander (1678-1762), for his share in the '45, and now claimed by the eldest son of Lord Clinton (see FETTERCAIRN) and Sir Charles Stuart Forbes, Bart. Pitullie Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E, is also a ruin, bearing the dates 1651, 1674, and 1727. It was probably built by the Saltouns, and enlarged by the Cumines. A number of cairns have all but disappeared. Disjoined from Aberdour in 1633, Pitsligo had for its first minister the celebrated Covenanter Andrew Cant (c. 1590-1663), who in 1638, however, was transferred to Newbattle. It is in the presbytery of Deer and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £217. The parish church, 1 mile S by E of Rosehearty, from its conspicuous position is sometimes called the 'Visible Kirk.' It was built by the first Lord Pitsligo in 1630-34, and, as repaired in 1836, contains 504 sittings. The belfry and the carved woodwork of the Forbes aisle, both of Dutch workmanship according to tradition, are much admired. There are also Sandhaven (1882) and Rosehearty Established mission churches, Pitsligo Free church (1844) at Rosehearty, Sandhaven Free mission church (1881), and Rosehearty U.P. church (1799). Three public schools—Pitsligo, Rosehearty, and Sandhaven—with respective accommodation for 186, 422, and 218 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 240, and 155, and grants amounting to nearly £40, £215, and £135. Pop. (1801) 1256, (1831) 1439, (1861) 1890, (1871) 2218, (1881) 2582, (1891) 2290.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Pitsligo, New, a town and a *quoad sacra* parish in Buchan district, N Aberdeenshire. The town, in the SW of Tyrie parish, near the spot where the Peterhead road branches off east and west to Fraserburgh and Banff, stands 459 feet above sea-level on the eastern slope of Turlundie Hill (651 feet), 11 miles SW of Fraserburgh, $\frac{1}{4}$ W by N of Strichen station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Brucklay station, both on the Fraserburgh branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. Founded in 1787 by Sir William Forbes, Bart. of Pitsligo, on the site of the rural hamlet of Caik or Cavocho, it was inhabited about the beginning of the 19th century almost entirely by illicit distillers, and then presented a mean and most miserable appearance. It has, however, undergone such improvement and renovation as now to consist almost wholly of substantial and comfortable houses, with neatly kept gardens, and to comprise two parallel streets, nearly a mile in length. Its outskirts and environs are flanked with wood, and of pleasant aspect; and near it are extensive granite quarries. It for some time carried on a considerable linen trade, but the hand manufacture of bobbin-lace is now the staple industry; and it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, a National Security Savings Bank (1841), 2 hotels, a public library, a horticultural society (1837), gaswork, and fairs on the Wednesday after 26 February, the Wednesday after 25 May, and the Wednesday after 5 October. The erection of a public hall was begun in 1894. The parish church, standing near the top of the hill, and forming the most conspicuous object in the town, was built in 1798 and renovated in 1853. It has triplet lancet windows, ornate surmounting crosses, a beautiful belfry, and about 1000 sittings. Other places of worship are a plain Free church, a Congregational chapel, and the Episcopal church of St John the Evangelist (1871; 468 sittings), an Early English structure erected at a cost

of £3000. The *quoad sacra* parish, comprising portions of Tyrie, Aberdour, New Deer, and Strichen parishes, measures 6 miles in length and 5 in extreme breadth; was originally constituted for only its Tyrie section by the General Assembly in 1799; and was reconstituted for its present extent, first by the General Assembly in 1835, and next by the Court of Teinds in 1853. It is in the presbytery of Deer and the synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £170. Glasslaw public, New Pitsligo public, and St John's Episcopalian schools, with respective accommodation for 70, 464, and 314 children, have an average attendance of about 45, 275, and 115, and grants amounting to nearly £50, £280, and £105. Pop. of *q.s.* parish (1871) 3090, (1881) 2964, (1891) 2436, of whom 184 were in Aberdour, 160 in New Deer, 44 in Strichen, and 2048 in Tyrie. Pop. of town (1841) 1262, (1861) 1773, (1871) 2094, (1881) 2056, (1891) 1686, of whom 976 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 431, vacant 39, building 2.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Pittairthie Castle. See DUNINO.

Pittarrow. See FORDOUN.

Pitteadie Castle. See KINGHORN.

Pittenane. See PETTINAIN.

Pittencrieff, a mansion in Dunfermline parish, Fife, in the south-western vicinity of the town. Built about 1610, and enlarged in 1740, with stones from the Palace ruins, it is the seat of James M. Hunt, Esq., the Pittencrieff estate having been sold in 1762 for £11,000, in 1787 for £17,600, and lastly in 1800 for £31,500. See DUNFERMLINE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Pittendrieck, the seat of Sylvester Deas, Esq., eldest son of the late Lord Deas, one of the judges of the Court of Session. It is in the vicinity of Lasswade village, Edinburghshire.

Pittenweem (Celt., *? Pet-an-weem*, 'the town of the cave'), a small parish containing a town of the same name in the SE of the county of Fife, on the shore of the Firth of Forth. The parish is bounded N by the parish of Anstruther-Wester (landward), E by Anstruther-Wester (burghal), S by the Firth of Forth, W by the parish of St Monans or Abercrombie, and at the NW corner by the parish of Carnbee. The boundary line on the E and W is artificial, but on the N it is formed by the Dreel Burn. Between this parish and that of Anstruther-Wester the boundary line, previously badly defined, was rectified in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners. All to the west of the Chain Road and the parliamentary boundary of the burghs of Pittenweem and Anstruther-Wester is now in the parish of Pittenweem, and all to the east in that of Anstruther-Wester. The detached part of Anstruther-Wester and the two detached parts of Pittenweem (all three comprising only about an acre each) were at the same time made to exchange parishes. The greatest length, from E to W, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and the average breadth about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. The coast is rocky, and the surface rises steeply from the shore to a height of from 50 to 60 feet, but does not rise much thereafter, the extreme height being 82 feet. The whole surface is cultivated, the soil being mostly a very fertile black loam. The underlying rocks are carboniferous, with limestone and some small seams of coal, wrought so extensively towards the end of the 18th century as to employ about 400 men. The parish is traversed throughout its entire length by the coast road from Elie to Crail, and also by a stretch of the Thornton and Anstruther section of the North British railway system; is in the presbytery of St Andrews and the synod of Fife; and the living is worth £174. It was after the Reformation united with St Monans, Anstruther, and Kilrenny under the charge of one minister; but James Melvil (nephew of the famous Andrew), who succeeded the first minister, Mr William Clark, in 1586, 'finding the four congregations a burding intolerable and importable, with a guid conscience, . . . sett himself cairfullie for the separating and severall planting of the said congregations, resolving to tak himself to Kilrynnie alean;

and delt with Pittenweim, and causit thame prepeare ane auditorie and kirk within thair awin town, in the quhilk he teaocht to thame, bathe on the Sabothe and week dayes, nocht intermitting his ordinarie doctrines in the uther kirkis, untill Pittenweim was provydit and plantit with a minister of thair awin, and that without hurt or impearing of the stipend of the kirk of Anstruther Waster; and the parish became independent about 1588. The churches are noticed in connection with the burgh. Landward valuation (1875) £904, 19s. 8d., (1885) £658, (1893) £575, 8s., exclusive of railway. Pop. (1801) 1072, (1831) 1317, (1861) 1710, (1871) 1803, (1881) 2119, (1891) 1991, of whom 913 were males and 1078 were females.

The TOWN OF PITTENWEEM, near the E end of the parish just described, is a seaport and a royal burgh, and has a station on the Thornton and Anstruther section of the North British railway. By rail it is 9 miles E of Largo, 17½ E of Thornton Junction, and 1¼ mile W of Anstruther. By road it is 5½ miles SE of Crail, and 11 S by W of St Andrews. Like so many of the Fife fishing towns, it is a place of considerable antiquity, and probably dates back to the 13th century. It belonged originally to the priory, afterwards mentioned, and was by James III. created a burgh of barony. In 1542 James V. granted a further charter constituting the town a royal burgh, and in 1547 the prior and convent executed two charters granting to the 'provost, bailies, council, community, burgesses, and inhabitants, the burgh as the same was builded or to be builded, and the harbour thereof, and all moors, mosses, and waste ground, common ways, and other commonties, liberties, customs, anchorages, etc., belonging thereto.' In 1593 James VI. further increased the property of the town by granting to it the 'great house or lodging of the monastery of Pittenweem,' and all these charters were confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1633. Nor were the inhabitants unmindful of their royal benefactor, for when James passed through the burgh on his way to Anstruther House, where he spent a night, he was received by the magistrates, councillors, and minister 'in their best apparel,' and accompanied by a guard of twenty-four of the stoutest men of the place also in their 'best apparel' and armed with partisans; and besides these there were 'other twenty-four with muskets.' Substantial provision was also made for the royal appetite at a table spread at 'Robert Smith's yeet,' where, for the entertainment of the King and his train, there were provided 'sundrie great bunnis of fine flour and other wheat bread of the best order, baken with sugar, cannell, and other spices fitting, as also ten gallons of ale, with canary, sack, Rhenish wine, tent, white, and claret wines;' and when his Majesty departed there was a salute of 'thirty-six cannon, all shot at once.' It was at Pittenweem that the customs collector of Fife was, in 1736, robbed by Wilson and Robertson—an incident which, though of little local importance, resulted in the Porteous riots in Edinburgh, and thus aided in the invention of the plot of Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*. The house in which the robbery took place is on the N side of the street to the N of the church. In 1779 the squadron of Paul Jones lay for some time off the harbour, but otherwise the 18th and 19th century history of the place has been of a most uneventful nature.

The town has three main streets with cross intersecting lanes. Of these one follows the line of the coast along the low ground at the harbour; a second, High Street, runs parallel to this on the top of the slope; and a third, still farther N, is along the Elie and Crail road; the second is the principal thoroughfare. Near its E end is the parish church, originally a structure of the first half of the 17th century, but extensively remodelled and altered in 1882. The old tower at the W end still remains with the old clock and bells. It has a balustraded top and a spire, and in the base is a small chamber, with door and grated window looking to the street, which has evidently been used as the tolbooth. Fixed to the W wall of the

steeple is the town cross, a simple pillar with the town arms in the middle and the date 1754 on the top. Down the slope to the S is the Cove Wynd, in which the plain town-hall (1821-22) occupies the site of the refectory of the priory. Farther down the lane on the E side is the entrance to the cave or weem from which the name of the town is said to be derived. It is a long cave with two branches, in one of which is a small hollow supplied with good water from crevices in the rock, and both well and cave are associated with the name of St Fillan. In one corner are the remains of a spiral stair, cut in the live rock, which led to the grounds of the priory above, where it is said to have been connected with a secret underground passage. The priory buildings and grounds covered a space of from 2 to 3 acres to the E of Cove Wynd and the church. The northern gateway was removed in 1805 to make room for the Episcopal church. The chief entrance was on the E side, and not far off is the Great House of the priory, and to the S what is termed the Prior's Hall. The priory dates from about 1114, but the buildings that remain are of much later date. The ruins, about 30 feet in height, are composed of massive blocks mantled with ivy. One of the later priors was John Rowle, who was a lord of Session in 1544, and accompanied the Regent Moray to France in 1550. In 1583 William Stewart, a captain in the King's guard, descended from Alan Stewart of Darley, obtained a charter of the priory and lands of Pittenweem, and in 1606 his son, Frederick Stewart, got them erected into a temporal lordship with the title of Baron Pittenweem; but he disposed the superiority to the Earl of Kellie, and dying without issue, the title became extinct. The superiority was afterwards surrendered by the Earl of Kellie to the Crown. The Great House is intimately associated with David Low (1768-1855), the well-known Episcopalian Bishop of Ross and Argyll. Behind the eastern entrance is the 'witch corner,' where the Pittenweem witches were buried. The town seems to have been very much troubled with witches at various times, and the last of them caused a great commotion in 1705, when several poor women were, at the instigation of a hysterical boy, imprisoned and placed at the mercy of a guard of 'drunken fellows, who, by pinching and pricking some of them with pins and elisions, kept them from sleep for several days and nights together.' Under this gentle treatment some of them became 'so wise as acknowledge every question that was ask'd them.' One of them, Janet Corphat, was put in the prison under the steeple—probably the cell that still remains—but escaped by the low window, and got away to Leuchars. Sent back by the minister of that parish, she was set on by a rabble, 'who fell upon the poor creature and beat her unmercifully, tying her so hard with a rope that she was almost strangl'd; they dragg'd her through the streets and alongst the shoar by the heels' till they were disturbed by one of the magistrates. Gathering again, however, they 'streach'd a rope betwixt a ship and the shoar to a great height, to which they ty'd her fast; after which they swing'd her to and fro from one side to another, in the meantime throwing stones at her from all corners until they were weary. Then they loos'd her, and with a mighty swing threw her upon the hard sands, all about being ready in the meantime to receive her with stoues and staves, with which they beat her most cruelly. . . . They laid a heavy door upon her, with which they prest her so sore that she cried out to let her up for *Christ's sake* and she would tell the truth. But when they did let her up, what she said could not satisfy them, and therefore they again laid on her the door, and with a heavy weight of stoues on it prest her to death; and to be sure it was so they called a man with a horse and a sledge, and made him drive over her corps backward and forward several times.' These and other particulars of similar brutal behaviour may be read in the pamphlets published at the time in connection with the case, which excited a great deal of attention, and led to legal proceedings against the magistrates,

which must have led some of them at least to wish for no more witches in the neighbourhood.

No fewer than thirty breweries are said to have been once in operation about the town, but they have long since vanished, and the present industries are connected with the harbour, which is a creek under Kirkcaldy, fishuring being largely carried on. Greatly improved in 1855, the harbour has an outer and inner basin, and is safe and commodious, but suffers from its small depth of water. The imports are of the usual description for such a place, and the exports are principally grain and potatoes. A large number of the inhabitants are fishermen, and in 1893 the port, which is for fishery purposes included in the Anstruther district, had 47 first-class fishing boats, and 15 second-class boats, in connection with which 220 resident fishermen and boys found employment. Few of the boats prosecute the fishing from the port itself. Besides the Established church already noticed, there is on the N side of the town a U.P. church erected in 1846, and an Episcopal church erected in 1805-7, and enlarged in 1869. The latter has an unbroken line of ministers since the Revolution. Two public schools, the East and the South, with respective accommodation for 321 and 220 pupils, have an average attendance of about 220 and 155, and grants of nearly £225 and £125. A distinguished native was John Douglas (1721-1807), Bishop of Salisbury, eminent for his literary abilities as well as for his ecclesiastical position; also the brothers Henderson, founders of the Anchor line of ocean-going steamers. A halfpenny weekly paper was published here about the middle of the century, varying in size and day of publication, however, according to the exigencies of the printer, who combined in his own person the entire staff.

A burgh of barony under the priors, and after 1542 a royal burgh, Pittenweem is now, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and



Seal of Pittenweem.

6 commissioners, and unites with Kilrenny, Craig, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Cupar, and ST ANDREWS in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency (1895) 235, municipal constituency 296, including 62 females. The corporation revenue in 1895 was £366. There is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branch offices of the Clydesdale and National banks, a National Security Savings bank, golf links, and a gaswork. Valuation (1885) £6216, (1895) £5878, including railways. Pop. (1831) 1309, (1861) 1617, (1871) 1760, (1881) 2116, (1891) 1991, of whom 913 were males and 1078 females. The parliamentary burgh, which is slightly smaller than the royal burgh, had at the same time 1962 inhabitants, of whom 897 were males and 1065 females. In the royal burgh there were 444 houses, and in the parliamentary burgh 437; while 78 were uninhabited, and 2 were being built.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Pittheavlis, an estate, with a mansion, in East Perth parish, Perthshire, 1 mile SW of the city. It is the

property of Lord Elibank. See DARNHALL.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Pittodrie, an old mansion in Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, on the north-eastern slope of Bennachie, 1 mile SW of Piteale station, on the Great North of Scotland railway. Its owner is Henry Knight Erskine, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1870).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Pittrichie, a plain commodious mansion of 1819 in Udney parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles W by N of Udney station.

Pitullie or Sandhaven, a fishing village in PITSLIGO parish, N Aberdeenshire, on the Moray Firth, 2½ miles W by N of Fraserburgh, under which there is a post and telegraph office of Sandhaven. The harbour, formed in 1840, possesses 33 fishing boats. Pop. (1871) 399, (1881) 585, (1891) 526.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Pladda, an island of Kilmorie parish, Buteshire, in the Firth of Clyde, 5¾ furlongs S of the south-eastern extremity of Arran. Measuring 3½ by 1½ furlongs, it is low and green; and has a lighthouse, erected partly in 1790, partly in 1826, and showing two fixed lights, the one above the other, at elevations of 77 and 130 feet above high-water level, and visible at the distance of 14 and 17 nautical miles. There is also a fog-horn, which sounds for 5 seconds with an interval of 10 seconds. The Sound of Pladda, between the island and Arran, has a chain of rock nearly right across, with depths of from only 2 to 4 feet of water, so that it is unnavigable by any sea-borne vessels.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 13, 1870.

Pladda. See FLADDA.

Plaidy. See TURRIFF.

Plean, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire. The village, lying 3 miles SSE of Bannockburn, has a post office under Bannockburn, a public school, and an asylum or hospital for 48 old men, more especially soldiers and sailors, founded by Col. Francis Simpson, who died in 1831, having bequeathed upwards of £30,000 and an estate for the purpose. The inmates are clothed and fed, and have a small allowance of pocket-money. Plean House is in the western vicinity of the village. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1878, is in the presbytery of Stirling and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £130. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1037, (1891) 845.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Pleasance, a village in Auchtermuchty parish, Fife, 1½ mile NNW of the town.

Pleasance, a village near the centre of Dumfriesshire, 8½ miles NNE of Dumfries.

Plockton, a village in Lochalsh parish, Ross and Cromarty, on the S side of the lower part of Loch Carron, 4 miles W by S of Strome Ferry station on the Diugwall and Skye railway, and 6½ NNW of Balmacara. It ranks as a burgh of regality, engages extensively in fishing, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a Parliamentary church, a Free church, and a public school. The church has the status of a *quoad sacra* parochial church, but has not assigned to it any definite territory. Pop. (1861) 539, (1871) 516, (1881) 440, (1891) 422.

Plotcock, a collier village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, 5 miles SSE of the town of Hamilton.

Pluscarden (old forms *Ploschardin* and *Pluscardyn*, locally often *Pluscarty*), a district measuring about 4 miles by 2, and forming the south-western portion of the parish of Elgin. It is a long valley of no great width, with the drainage along the whole length carried off by the Black Burn, a tributary of the river Lossie. The low ground is from 170 to 200 feet above sea-level, and on the NW side the Eildon or Heldun Hill rises very steeply to a height of 767 feet, and on the SE side the Hill of the Wangie rises with a less rapid slope to a height of 1020 feet. At the extreme SW end the valley is contracted into a narrow glen. There is a post office under Elgin, a Free church, and a public school. Though the glen is pretty in itself, the chief interest lies in the well-preserved ruins of a Cistercian priory on a beautiful haugh near its centre, and 6 miles SW of Elgin. This, one of the three monasteries of the

Cistercian Order in Scotland, the others being BEAULY and ARDCHATTAN, was founded by Alexander II. in 1230. Before the foundation of the priory there seems to have been an older church on a different site, and the valley was known as the Vale of St Andrew, a name which was retained in the new foundation, the dedication of Pluscarden—or Pluscardine, as the name of the priory is often given—being to the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, and St Andrew. Although the monks, who were of the Valliscaulian branch of the order, found but few friends after Alexander's death, the community was a very wealthy one, and in Bajimont's Roll in 1274 the monastery is taxed at £533, while Beaulay and Ardchattan are entered at £200. Under the protection of the Bishops of Moray, whose authority was fully recognised in 1345, the Cistercians held possession till 1454, when Benedictines were introduced from URQUHART, though there seems to be no truth in the assertion that this was rendered necessary by the corrupt life of the older monks. The last of the Benedictine priors was Alexander Dunbar, who died in 1560; and the first of the lay priors was Lord Alexander Seton—a son of the Lord George who was so faithful a servant to Queen Mary—who in 1577 was succeeded by James Douglas, an illegitimate son of Regent Morton; but on Morton's fall and death in 1581 Seton again resumed possession, parliament expressly declaring 'the pretended gift to James Douglas, son natural to late James Earl of Morton, of nane avail in all times coming.' The monks do not seem to have been disturbed in their possession of the priory itself, and they gradually died out, only one remaining in 1586. In 1595, Seton, then Lord Urquhart, sold Pluscarden to Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, from whose descendants it passed in 1649 (probably in connection with the rebellion raised in that year by Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscarden) to Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbat. In 1662 the then Sir George sold the priory and lands to the Earl of Caithness, Major George Beatman and Joan Fraser, his wife; and in 1664 the Earl resigned his share to the other owners, from whom, in 1687, the property was purchased by Brodie of Lethen for his grandson, James Grant of Grant, who, in 1710, sold it to Duff of Dipple, and through him it has descended to the present possessor, the Duke of Fife. A considerable portion of the ruins of the priory still remains, and the grey ivy-clad walls, the soft deep green turf, the old trees that must date from the early times of the monastery, and the heights in the background covered with thriving wood, all combine to form a very pleasant picture. The buildings have been partly in the First and partly in the Second Pointed styles. The church lay to the N, and the nave seems never to have been built. To the S of the south transept was a narrow chapel dedicated to St Mary, and farther S still the chapter-house and calefactory. Over the last three buildings were the dormitories. West of the calefactory was the refectory, to the N of which was the cloister court. To the SSE of these buildings are traces of walls where the prior's house is said to have stood. The precinct is still marked out by the high and massive wall with the principal gateway on the E, and in the N wall are recesses where the fathers had kept their bee-hives. The church has consisted of a choir and two transepts, the latter with aisles on their E sides; at the intersection is a square tower. From the S transept a stone stair leads to the dormitories. In the outside angle, between the choir and the north transept, is what is called the Dunbar Vestry, with a good groined ceiling, on the central boss of which are the Dunbar arms. It was probably erected by the last Benedictine prior. The lintel of the window into the choir is formed by a slab of stone, with a finely incised cross, dating probably from the 13th century. St Mary's aisle, to the S of the south transept, used probably as the sacristy, has a curious portion cut off in one of the corners, with a peculiar slit in the wall near the door. It has possibly been used as a confessional. The chapter-house is square, and has a vaulted roof, with groins passing from the side walls to a central pillar. The walls of the choir, the transepts with their

side aisles, the pretty little vestry, St Mary's aisle, the square chapter-house, the calefactory, the dormitories, and the central tower, are still almost entire. On the arch over the entrance from the crossing to the choir, and also on an arch in St Mary's aisle, there are traces of fresco painting. The former is described by Cordiner, in 1788, as having been very perfect in his time. 'There,' he says, 'St John, about to write in an attitude expressive of attention to the objects before him, is seated under a canopy, and, accompanied by his well-known eagle, lifts his eyes to the concave of the arch above, where the glowing colours of that splendid bow which is seen in the cloud in the day of rain attracts our notice.' The sitting figure and the rainbow are still visible, but they are sadly weathered and destroyed. According to the same author, there were still more wonderful frescoes in St Mary's aisle, but no trace of these, except the ornament on the arch mentioned, now remains. The buildings that now exist are of various dates from the middle of the 13th to the middle of the 16th century. The first structure had become ruinous by 1398, but how far this was due to slenderness of proportion, and how far to injury by fire, is uncertain. Both the causes mentioned may indeed have operated, for the first is quite apparent from the numerous alterations made for the purpose of giving additional strength—e.g., windows lessened in size, archways partly built up, etc.—and the walls in many places show traces of fire. Probably to injury from the latter cause may be ascribed the curious casing of later masonry by which the pillars supporting the central tower have been strengthened. The calefactory has a vaulted roof supported by two pillars, and is now used as a church for the district, a purpose for which it was fitted up in 1821 by the then Earl of Fife.* At the same time the dormitories were re-roofed, and that part of the building is now used as a ball-room for the district! The church was at first a chapel of ease under Elgin, but at the Disruption, the minister and most of the people joining the Free Church, the Earl of Fife made over the use of the room to the majority. The pulpit is the one procured in 1680 for Old St Giles' Church in Elgin, and sold to the Earl of Fife's factor for £5 when that church was pulled down in 1826 [see ELGIN]. It has a rim for the baptismal font, and a stand for an hour-glass, both made of characteristic twisted iron work. The old monastery grounds are now used as nursery grounds for young trees to be used in plantations on the Fife estates in the neighbourhood; but a number of old trees, dating from monastic times, still remain. The *Book of Pluscarden* is an early history of Scotland based on Bower, and supposed to have been written in the priory, about 1461, by a monk named Maurice Buchanau. It was published in the *Historians of Scotland* series in 1877. See also the works referred to under ELGIN; E. Chisholm Batten's *Charters of the Priory of Beaulay* (Grampian Club, Lond. 1877); and S. R. Macphail's *History of the Religious House of Pluscardyn* (Edinb. 1881).

Polkemmet, a two-storey Scottish Baroual mansion in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, 1½ mile W of Whitburn town. A large addition was made in 1822; but the older part is known to be of earlier date than 1620, when the estate was sold by the Shaws to the Baillies. Its present proprietor is Sir George Baillie, third Bart. since 1823 (b. 1856; suc. 1890).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1888).

Polla. See DURNES.

Pollewe. See POOLEWE.

Pollok Castle, a mansion in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire, 2½ miles SE of Barrhead. Crowning a rising ground, among fine old trees, and commanding an extensive view, it was a châteaux-like four-storeyed edifice, erected in the latter half of the 17th century, and twice enlarged, on the last occasion in 1856; but on the night of 31 July 1882 it was wholly destroyed by fire,

* This occupation was at first intended to be only temporary till the choir should be fitted up for use in public worship, but various delays and changes led to things being left as they were.

the damage being estimated at £30,000. Its owner, James Crawford Fergusson Pollok, Esq. (b. 1868; suc. 1893), represents the ancient families of Pollok of Pollok and Crawford of KILBERNIE and Jordanhill, both dating from the 12th century, Robina Pollok, an ancestress, having married Sir Hew Crawford of Jordanhill soon after the middle of the 18th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Pollok House, a mansion in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, near the right bank of the White Cart, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Pollokshaws. Erected in 1747-52, it is a plain quadrangular four-storeyed building, with beautiful grounds, and on 15 Aug. 1859 was honoured by a visit from the Prince of Wales. Its woods of grand old timber suffered severely from the storm of Nov. 1893, which devastated so much of the wooded portions of the country. A very fine specimen of the *Ampelopsis hederacea* or Virginian Creeper extends from one root a distance of 310 feet, and covers 344 square yards of wall. Visitors are allowed to the grounds in summer on Saturdays from 2 to 7 o'clock. Pollok formed part of the broad estates that were granted by David I. to Walter the High Steward about the year 1124. The superiority was acquired by Roland de Mearns, and afterwards by the Maxwells of CAERLAVEROCK; and about 1270 the lower division of Pollok, commonly called Nether Pollok, was given by Sir Aymer Maxwell of Maxwell, Caerlaverock, and Mearns, to his younger son, Sir John Maxwell, the first of the Maxwells of Pollok. Among his descendants, who by marriage were allied to royalty, were the brave young Sir John, who earned his spurs well at Otterburn (1388); Sir John, who fell at the battle of Dryte Sands (1593); Sir George, for bewitching whom, in 1677, five persons were strangled and burnt; Sir John, created a Baronet in 1682; and Sir John, the eighth Bart. (1791-1865), at whose death the estate and the baronetcy devolved on his nephew, William Stirling, Esq. of Keir. From him, the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, the estate of Pollok passed in 1878 to his elder son, Sir John Maxwell Stirling Maxwell (b. 1866).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866. See EASTWOOD, KEIR, CROOKSTON, DARNLEY, HAGES CASTLE; Sir Wm. Fraser's *Memoirs of the Maxwells of Keir* (2 vols., Edinb. 1865); and his *Cartulary of Pollok-Maxwell* (Edinb. 1875).

Pollokshaws, a town and a *quoad sacra* parish in the civil parish of Eastwood, in the eastern division of Renfrewshire. The town, popularly known as the Shaws, is on the White Cart, where it is joined by Auldhouse Burn, and has a station on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock railway, 3 miles SSW of Glasgow, and another on the Cathcart District circular railway (opened 1894), on which there is also a goods station. It is also the terminus of a line of the Glasgow Corporation tramways. With a pleasant situation in the midst of an undulating and fertile tract of country, it is a seat of manufacturing industry. A printfield, one of the earliest in Scotland, was established in 1742, and bleaching and handloom weaving, which were introduced soon after, were long extensively carried on. A tannery for the manufacture of chamois leather, which was begun in 1782, and was the earliest in Scotland, did not prosper. A cotton mill, erected about the end of the 18th century, was the first in Scotland lighted with gas. Calico printing, which was long carried on, having declined, turkey-red dyeing took its place, and was vigorously carried on till 1837, when it was given up, and since then the staple industries have been dyeing, power-loom weaving, bleachfields, print-works, paper-mills, and iron-foundries. The bridge over the Cart dates from 1654, but it has since been widened and repaired. The town-house, with its spire, and the trades' hall, do not call for particular notice. The *quoad sacra* parish church, originally Auldfield chapel of ease, in King Street, was built in 1840. Eastwood parish church, on the SW, built in 1862-63 at a cost of £3500, is a good Early English structure with 1050 sittings, nave and transepts, and a tower and spire 130 feet high at the W end. It superseded an older church of 1781, and was reopened in March 1877,

after improvements, including a three-light stained window, new choir seats, etc. There are also two Free churches in King Street and Rosendale Road, a U.P. church, an Original Secession church, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and the Roman Catholic church of St Mary Immaculate (1865; 800 sittings; redecorated 1884), but none of them call for particular notice. Four schools—the Academy, public, infant, and Roman Catholic—with respective accommodation for 884, 471, 150, and 508 pupils, have an average attendance of about 690, 315, 45, and 405, and grants amounting to nearly £750, £345, £40, and £425. The town was erected into a burgh of barony by Crown charter in 1814, the council consisting of a provost, a baillie, and six councillors, being elected by all inhabitants paying £4 of rent and upwards; but the municipal government is now carried on by the commissioners appointed under the Burgh Police Act of 1892. Water and gas are alike supplied by the Glasgow Corporation. There is a fever hospital at Cowglen, and an hospital at Darnley is supported jointly with the County Council District Committee. There is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, branch offices of the British Linen Company, Clydesdale, and Commercial Banks, a public library, established in 1844, a young men's literary and mutual improvement association, a trades' friendly society, a tract and destitute sick relief society, a horticultural society, and a weekly newspaper, the *Pollokshaws News*, and some other institutions. Justice of peace courts are held every Monday for criminal cases, and first Monday of each month for civil cases. Pop. of town (1831) 4627, (1861) 7648, (1871) 8921, (1881) 9363, (1891) 10,405, of whom 5544 were females, and 7172 were in Pollokshaws *quoad sacra* parish. Houses (1891) inhabited 2267, vacant 137, building 1.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Pollokshields. See GLASGOW.

Polmailly House, a mansion in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Enrick, 2 miles W by N of Drumdnadrochit.

Polmaise Castle, a mansion in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, near the right bank of the meandering Forth, 3 miles ESE of Stirling. About 1568, William Murray of Touchadam married a daughter and co-heiress of James Cuninghame of Polmaise; and their descendant, Lieut.-Col. John Murray (b. 1831; suc. 1862), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Polmont (Gael. *poll-monaidh*, 'pool of the hill'), a village and a parish of E Stirlingshire. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Polmont Junction on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway, this being $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Linlithgow, $22\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Edinburgh, 3 E by S of Falkirk, and 25 ENE of Glasgow. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1861) 429, (1871) 455, (1881) 519, (1891) 485.

The parish, containing also a small portion of GRANGEMOUTH, and the villages of Craigs, Redding, East Shieldhill, and Wallacestone, was disjoined from Falkirk in 1724. It is bounded NE by the Firth of Forth and Borrowstounness in Linlithgowshire, SE by Muiravonside, and SW and NW by Falkirk. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7289 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1697 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The Firth of Forth, which washes the parish for a distance of 2 miles, from the mouth of the Carron to that of the Avon, is fringed at low water by an expanse of foreshore, 7 furlongs to 2 miles broad. The AVON winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward and north-eastward along all the Linlithgowshire border; GRANGE or West-quarter Bnrrn flows $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-westward, mainly along the Falkirk boundary, to the mouth of the Carron; and the UNION CANAL traverses the parish for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from E to W, immediately S of the railway. The coast is low and flat; a broad tract inward thence is carse land, rising only 14 feet above sea-level, protected on the coast side by a strong embankment, and all too valuable to bear anything but grain; a tract

southward thence, forming the middle district, has an undulating surface, and rises to altitudes of 253 and 263 feet; and the south-western extremity is partly undulating, partly moorish, and rises gradually to an eventual altitude of 552 feet. Much of the landscape is embellished and beautiful; and many standpoints command extensive and brilliant views. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, and include valuable strata of sandstone, coal, and ironstone, all of which have been largely worked. Excellent clay, too, abounds, and is used in two tile and brick works. Mineral springs, strongly impregnated with iron, are in several places. The soil of the carse lands is deep fine clay, quite free from stones, but abounding in marine shells; that of the other districts is partly clayey, partly mossy, but chiefly gravelly or sandy. About 120 acres are under wood; 650 are pastoral or waste; and all the rest of the land is in tillage. The principal mansions are Westquarter, Polmont Park, Polmont House, Polmont Bank, Parkhall, Clarkston, and Millfield; and the chief antiquity is part of the line of ANTONINUS' WALL, now destitute of every vestige of masonry or mound. The Duke of Hamilton takes from this parish the title of Baron Polmont (cre. 1643). Giving off a portion to Grange-mouth and Shieldhill *quoad sacra* parishes, Polmont is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £290. The old kirk, built in 1731, stands, an ivy-clad ruin, in the midst of the churchyard, its interior planted with roses, yews, and rhododendrons. The new parish church is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1844, and was adorned in 1876 with two stained memorial windows. Robert Henry, D.D. (1718-90), the historian of England, is buried in the churchyard. There is also a Free church at Polmont village. Blairlodge Academy, standing within its own grounds of 30 acres, has accommodation for 300 boarders. It has a chapel to accommodate about 500 persons, and within the grounds there is also an hospital. Six schools, with total accommodation for 1100 children, have an average attendance of about 850, and grants amounting to nearly £830. Pop. (1801) 2197, (1831) 3210, (1861) 4111, (1871) 3910, (1881) 3955, (1891) 4949, of whom 2901 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Polmood Burn. See TWEEDSMUIR.

Polnoon Castle, an ancient parish in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire, near a head-stream of White Cart Water, 5 miles S by E of Busby. It was built with the ransom of Harry Hotspur, whom Sir John Montgomerie had taken prisoner at Otterburn (1388); and it long was a chief seat of the EGLINTON family; but it is now represented by only a few smooth mounds of rubbish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Poltalloch, the ancient seat of the Malcolm family, in Kilmartin parish, Argyllshire, on the eastern shore of Loch Craignish, 10 miles NNW of Lochgilphead. Its present proprietor is Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch (b. 1833; suc. 1893), raised to the peerage in 1896.

Poltanton Burn. See LESWALD.

Polton, a group of places in Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire, adjacent to the North Esk river, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Lasswade village. It contains the terminus of the Eskbank, Lasswade, and Polton line, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles by rail SSE of Edinburgh; the papermills of Messrs Annandale & Son; Polton House (Rt. Dundas, Esq. of Arnanston), etc.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 32, 1857.

Poltonhall, a village in Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Bonnyrigg, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Lasswade. Pop. with Dalhousie Colliery (1871) 312, (1881) 595, (1891) 923.

Polwarth, a village and a parish of central Berwickshire. The village, an ancient place, stands near the northern border of the parish, on ground originally swampy, but now drained, 3 miles NNE of Greenlaw, and 4 SW of the post-town Duns. Two old thorn trees formerly stood in the centre of the village green; and a custom prevailed for upwards of 300 years down to the commencement of the 19th century, of dancing at every marriage round these trees—a custom celebrated in

several songs, particularly one by Allan Ramsay, set to the tune of 'Polwarth on the Green.'

The parish, containing also Marchmont station at the south-eastern border, is bounded NW by Longformacus, N by Langton, SE by Fogo, and SW and W by Greenlaw. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 3013 acres, of which $13\frac{1}{2}$ are water. A small lake ($1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ furl.) lies near the western border; and the drainage is carried eastward towards Blackadder Water by the Kirk Burn and other rivulets. The surface, on the mutual border of the Merse and the Lammermuir district, declines in the extreme E to 370 feet above sea-level, and rises westward till it attains a maximum altitude of 933 feet at Kyles Hill. The predominant rocks are various kinds of sandstone; but Kyles Hill consists of a hard reddish porphyry. The soil of the uplands is moorish, and elsewhere is mainly argillaceous, but here and there is sand or gravel. Nearly 400 acres are under wood; rather less than half of the entire area is in tillage; and nearly all the remainder is pasture, moor, or moss. MARCHMONT HOUSE, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and Sir J. H. P. Hume Campbell, Bart., is sole proprietor. Polwarth is in the presbytery of Duns and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £289. The parish church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of the village, crowns the edge of a beautiful glade in the grounds of Marchmont, and was rebuilt by the patriot Patrick Hume, first Earl of Marchmont, in 1703. According to a Latin inscription of that date, its predecessor was consecrated prior to 900, and restored in 1378. In 1684 Patrick Hume concealed himself in the family burial vault beneath the church, where he remained for several weeks, supplied every night with food by his celebrated daughter Grizel, afterwards Lady Grizel Baillie (1665-1746). The public school, with accommodation for 55 children, has an average attendance of about 35, and a grant of nearly £50. Pop. (1801) 291, (1831) 288, (1861) 251, (1871) 249, (1881) 227, (1891) 203.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 26, 1865-64. See Miss Warrender's *Marchmont and the Humes of Polwarth* (1894).

Pomathorn, a station in the S of Lasswade parish, on the Peebles railway, near Howgate village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Leadburn, and 15 S of Edinburgh.

Pomona or **Mainland**, the chief and much the largest of the Orkney islands, containing Kirkwall, the capital of the group. It lies southward of the centre of the Orkney archipelago; is washed, on the W and the N, by the Atlantic Ocean; is separated, on the NE, by narrow sounds from Rousay, Gairsay, Shapinshay, and some smaller adjacent islands, and by Westray Firth and Stronsay Firth from the entire group of the North Isles; is washed, on the E, with exception of two or three intervening islets, by the German Ocean; and is separated, on the S, by Holm Sound, Scapa Flow, and Hoy Sound from Burray, South Ronaldshay, Flotta, Hoy, and some smaller islands. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $24\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area, in consequence of great and numerous indentations on its outline, is probably not more than 150 square miles. Its western district, to the extent of about 16 miles by 11, is fairly compact, and has a somewhat ellipsoidal outline; but its eastern district is mostly cut by intersections of the sea into a series of peninsulas and isthmuses, and ranges in breadth from a maximum of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a minimum of 2 or 3 furlongs. Safe harbourage and places of anchorage occur at brief intervals on all the north-eastern, the eastern, and the southern coasts; and are particularly good at Kirkwall Bay, Deer Sound, Holm Sound, and Stromness. Several fresh-water lakes—Stenness, Kurbister, Skail, Boardhouse, Hundland, Swannay, and others—lie in the interior; abound in various kinds of trout; and emit considerable water power; but there are no streams larger or longer than mere burns; and salmon waters of any kind are entirely wanting. No spot is further than $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea; and by far the larger part of the area is not more than 2 miles. The western coasts, in

general, are bold and precipitous, and often rise in mural cliffs, pierced with caves and natural arches, or torn and shattered into detached masses and isolated pinnacles; the western district, though nowhere mountainous or wildly upland, comprises a considerable extent of hill and moor; and the other districts, though all comparatively low, likewise include many breadths and patches of moorish land; but some large fertile valleys, possessing the double advantage of a sheltered position and a loamy soil, lie among the hills; and an extensive aggregate of good arable land lies round the moors or along the shores. The parishes into which Pomona is divided are Birsay, Sandwick, Stromness, Evie, Rendall, Harray, Firth, Stenness, Orphir, Kirkwall, St Andrews, Deerness, and Holm; but Birsay and Harray, Evie and Rendall, Firth and Stenness, and St Andrews and Deerness, are each pair mutually united. Pop. (1801) 13,929, (1831) 15,787, (1861) 17,240, (1871) 16,541, (1881) 17,165, (1891) 16,498. See ORKNEY.

Ponfeigh, a collier village in Carmichael parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Lanark and Douglas branch of the Caledonian railway, near the right bank of Douglas Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Lanark.

Poniel Water. See DOUGLAS.

Pool. See MUCKHART.

Poolewe, a fishing village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Gairloch parish, Ross and Cromarty. The village stands at the head of Loch Ewe, and at one of the western terminations of the military road from Dingwall through the centre of the county, 2 miles NNW of the foot of Loch Maree, 6 NNW of Gairloch village, 7 S by W of Aultbea, $2\frac{7}{8}$ WNW of Auchnasheen station on the Dingwall and Skye railway, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Dingwall. The curing of salmon and trout is carried on to a great extent. There was an extensive iron furnace in operation here about two hundred years ago. Coaches, carrying the mails, run daily from Auchnasheen to Poolewe and Aultbea in connection with the morning train from Dingwall, returning in time to catch the evening train for Dingwall in winter and morning train in summer. A chief point of communication across the Minch with the Outer Hebrides, it serves as a conjoint centre with Gairloch village and Kinlochewe for visiting the superb scenery of Loch Maree; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school. The Established church was built in 1828, and contains 350 sittings. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted by ecclesiastical authority in 1838, and reconstituted by civil authority in 1851, is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £165. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 2623, (1881) 2317, (1891) 2110, of whom 1988 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 91, 1882.

Port-Appin, a village in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, on the E shore of Loch Linnhe, opposite the NE end of Lismore island, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Appin village. It has a post office and a temperance hotel, and is a ferry station.

Port-Askaig. See ASKAIG, PORT.

Port-Bannatyne. See KAMESBURGH.

Portcarren, a village on the SE shore of Lismore island, Argyllshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Oban.

Port-Charlotte, a village in Kilchoman parish, Islay island, Argyllshire, on the W coast of Loch Indal, opposite Laggan Point, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bridgend, and 16 SW of Port-Askaig. It has a post office, an inn, a distillery, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 562, (1871) 484, (1881) 502, (1891) 570.

Port-Crinan. See CRINAN.

Port-Edgar. See QUEENSFRERY.

Port-Ellen, a seaport village in Kildalton parish, Islay island, Argyllshire, at the head of a small bay, 6 miles NNE of the Mull of Oa, $11\frac{3}{4}$ SSE of Bowmore, and 17 W by S of Gigha. Founded in 1824, and named in compliment to Lady Ellinor Campbell of Islay, it rose rapidly into importance as a place of local commerce; and on a rocky promontory near the middle of its bay is a commodious quay, constructed in 1826,

improved in 1832, and enlarged and further improved in 1881 by the late John Ramsay, Esq. of Kildalton, who became proprietor of the parish in 1863, and did much for it in the way of agricultural improvements, etc. It has also safe anchorage ground and a lighthouse; is visited by the steamers which ply between Islay and Glasgow; carries on a considerable amount of fishing; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, two inns, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 904, (1861) 1007, (1871) 979, (1881) 989, (1891) 893.

Port-Elphinstone, a southern suburb of INVERURIE, in Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire, on the right bank of the river Don. It took its name, and during 1807-54 derived its importance, from being situated at the NW end of the quondam Aberdeen Canal; it now contains an extensive goods station of the Great North of Scotland railway, and is still a convenient centre of trade; and it has a post and money order office under Inverurie, extensive grain mills, paper-mills, a brewery, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 421, (1871) 435, (1881) 473, (1891) 556, of whom 385 were within Inverurie burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Port-Errol or Ward-of-Cruden, a coast village in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, at the mouth of the Water of Cruden, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Ellon, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. A station of the herring fishing, it has a lifeboat and rocket apparatus, a hotel, 41 boats, and a harbour, whose inner basin is 300 feet long and 150 to 175 feet wide. It has a station on the Cruden railway, begun in 1894, between Ellon on the Buchan and Formartine section of the Great North of Scotland railway, and Boddam on the coast near Peterhead. The Aberdeen Lime Co. here ships corn, and imports coal, manures, etc. There is a Congregational church. Pop. (1881) 493, (1891) 490.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Portessie, a fishing village in Rathven parish, Banffshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Buckie, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It possesses 117 fishing boats, employing 350 men and boys; and has a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Pop. (1793) 178, (1841) 411, (1861) 575, (1871) 877, (1881) 1061, (1891) 941.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 95, 96, 1876.

Port-Float. See FLOAT BAY.

Port-Gill. See GILL.

Port-Glasgow, a parish, with a parliamentary burgh of the same name, on the N coast of the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire. It is bounded N by the Clyde, E and S by Kilmalcolm, and W by Greenock. The boundary on the E and S is artificial, but on the N it is formed by the Clyde, and on the W by Devol Burn to a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Wallace's Loup. The greatest length of the parish, from the corner of the West Harbour on the N to the extreme southern point, is fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; the greatest width, from Laigh Auchinleck on the E to Wallace's Loup on the W, is barely $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and the area is 1031·772 acres, of which 39·381 are foreshore and 48·524 water. There is a flat strip along the Clyde on the N side from 13 to 20 feet above sea-level, and from this the ground slopes rapidly up to the 200-foot line which lies immediately to the S of the burgh, and still more rapidly to the 500-foot line farther to the S. From this the rise to 600 feet is more gradual, and the highest points are 700 feet on the SW and 656 near the extreme S. The soil of the flat tract along the Clyde is a very fertile loam, but that along the higher ground is cold and poor. The underlying rocks are mostly volcanic. The drainage of the parish is effected by Devol Burn on the W—along the course of which there are several small waterfalls—and some smaller burns all flowing to the Clyde. In the SW is Doughtiehill Dam or Reservoir (2×1 furl.) The only object of interest beyond the town is Newark Castle in the NE, which is separately noticed. A line across the Clyde from Newark Castle to Cardross is the lower limit of the jurisdiction of the Clyde Trustees; while below this the

care of the channel and estuary is under the Clyde Lighthouse Trust. The parish is traversed from E to W by the main line of road from Glasgow along the edge of the river and Firth, and by the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock branches of both the Caledonian and Glasgow and South-Western railways. From the former the Wemyss Bay branch strikes off close to the western boundary of the parish.

Civilly, the parish was, prior to 1695, in the parish of Kilmalcolm, and ecclesiastically, it is divided into the parishes of Port-Glasgow and Newark, the latter originally established in 1774 as a chapel of ease, but constituted as a *quoad sacra* charge in 1855. Both are in the presbytery of Greenock in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and the living of Port-Glasgow is £380. The churches are noticed in the following article, and the landward school board is united with that of East Greenock. The industries are noticed under the town. The principal landowner is Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart. of Greenock and Blackhall. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 3865, (1831) 5192, (1861) 7204, (1871) 9912, (1881) 10,913, (1891) 11,973, of whom 6012 were males and 5691 females. Of the whole population 11,891 were at that time within the parliamentary boundary, and 8260 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Port-Glasgow, a seaport and parliamentary burgh on the Firth of Clyde, occupying the whole of the northern portion of the parish just described. It has a station on the Glasgow and Greenock section of the Caledonian railway, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Glasgow. The site is a belt of flat alluvial ground 13 to 20 feet above sea-level, lying along the shore of the Clyde, and as the ground to the S rises by two successive stretches of hill to over 500 feet, the appearance from the river is picturesque. The town itself is well built; the principal streets following the line of the bay occupied by the docks, and minor ones running parallel to these or striking off at right angles. The districts to the W and S are occupied by villas. Founded in the middle of the 17th century, it has none of the ancient historical associations belonging to many of the other burghs along the Clyde. The earlier seaports connected with the trade of Glasgow were situated on the Ayrshire coast, but between 1650 and 1660 the commerce of the great city of the west had so much increased that the distant harbours were found expensive and inconvenient, and the community resolved to have a harbour of their own. The deepening of the bed of the Clyde was as yet unthought of, and after unsuccessful efforts to acquire ground at Troon and at Dumbarton, a deputation of the council reported on 4 Jan. 1668 that they had had 'ane meiting yeasternight with the lairds, elder and younger, of Newark, and that they had spoke with them anent the taking of ane piece of land of theirs in feu, for loading and livering of their ships there, anchoring and building ane harbor there, and that the said lairds had subscriyvit a contract of feu this morning: quhilt was all allowed and approve be said magistratis and counsell, and efter this the twa feu contracts made between the saidis lairdis of Newark, elder and yor., and the towne were red and subscriyvit, being that the saids Newark, elder and yor., had set ane merk land, as a pairt of their lands of Newark to the towne, in feu for payment yeirlie of four merks feu dewtie, and relieving them of the king's taxatioun efferand to a merk land.' On the 13 acres thus acquired the town soon began to grow, as the erection of a pier and docks was set about at once, and the place, under the name of New Port-Glasgow, was by Crown charter constituted a free port and a burgh of barony. From this time until its trade received a very severe check from the deepening of the Clyde and the consequent transference of the greater portion of the commerce to Glasgow, the port prospered steadily. In 1710 it was constituted the principal custom-house port of the Clyde, and soon afterwards the town extended its original limits so greatly that it came in contact with, and practically absorbed the village of Newark—a burgh of barony belonging to Hamilton of Wishaw. Port-Glasgow thus became two burghs of barony subject to two different

superiors—a state of matters that was found so inconvenient that an act of parliament was obtained in 1775 erecting them into a separate municipality under councillors called trustees. Besides other provisions, power was given to bring in water; to pave, clean, and watch the streets; to erect public markets; and to repair the quays. Harbour matters have all along been diligently attended to, and the original graving dock, built in 1762, and subsequently improved at great expense, was the first graving dock in Scotland. It was in 1873-74 superseded by a new one of improved construction. The length of its floor is 310 feet, the width at the entrance 45 feet, the depth of water on the sill at low water is 6 feet, at high water of neap tides 14 feet, and at high water of spring tides 16 feet. The original harbour occupied the position now covered by the West and East Harbours, the wet dock to the E, which is capable of floating very large vessels, having been formed, in 1834 and subsequent years, in a bay called Newark Bay. It covers an area of 12 acres, and cost about £40,000. Farther E still are ponds and enclosures for the storage of timber. All the basins are well sheltered, easy of access, and lie in a convenient position with regard to the fairway of the Clyde, which is at this point somewhat narrowed by shoals, but is clearly and carefully marked out by buoys and beacons. Harbour affairs are managed by a body of trustees, comprising the provost, 2 bailies, and 2 councillors of the place, the lord provost and senior bailie of Glasgow, 4 members elected by the shipowners and ratepayers, and 4 from the stockholders' trustees. The number of vessels registered in the port, with their tonnage, has been at various dates as follows:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1818	133	19,133
1843	74	12,952
1845-49	...	12,860
1854	67	8,464
1868	39	9,671
1875	35	15,133
1884	34	11,321
1895	43	26,489

The great falling off owing to almost the whole of the coasting trade being removed to Glasgow in consequence of the deepening of the Clyde, and the subsequent improvement due to the natural growth of the port itself, is clearly shown. In 1868, 29 ships, with a tonnage of 8851 tons, were sailing vessels, while 10 with 820 tons were steamers; in 1884, 18 ships of 8570 tons were sailing vessels, while 16 with 2751 tons were steamers; and in 1895, 18 ships, with a tonnage of 23,190, were sailing vessels, and 25 of 3299 tons were steamers.

The principal trade is with Canada, and the next with the West Indies, these two branches of commerce employing about three-quarters of the tonnage entering the port. Trade is also carried on with the United States, the Mediterranean, and the East Indies. The Canadian import trade is chiefly in timber. The principal exports are iron, steel, soft goods, machinery, and coal.

The industries connected with the town are shipbuilding, saw mills, iron and brass foundries, sail-cloth factories, and establishments for the manufacture of sails, blocks, and rivets. Several of the shipbuilding yards are on an extensive scale. It may be here mentioned that it was at Port-Glasgow that the famous *Comet*, the pioneer steamship of the European world, was built in 1812. After plying for a time on the Forth she returned to the west coast, and was lost near Craignish in 1820.

Public Buildings, Municipality, etc.—The railway line runs nearly parallel to the shore through the middle of the town, and the station is near the centre. The principal streets are Fore Street, fronting the East and West Harbours; Bay Street, fronting the Wet Dock; and King Street and Princes Street parallel to Fore Street. The Town House is a good Doric building, with tetrastyle portico, erected in 1815 at a cost of

£12,000, and containing council chambers, town offices, court house, and police station. The clock-spire is 150 feet high. The Town Hall, in Princes Street, was erected in 1873. The Custom House is a fine building situated close to the docks. The Moffat Library, erected in 1887 from part of a bequest by the late James Moffat, Esq., merchant in the town, is an elegant building, containing library, reading, billiard, and smoking rooms. From the same bequest there have been erected at the east end of the town, the Carnegie Park Orphan Homes, which cost about £12,000, and have accommodation for about fifty boys and girls. The Public Baths and Wash-houses, in Bay Street, the gift of Mr Joseph Russell, shipbuilder, and erected at a cost of about £6000, were opened in 1894. Pipes having been laid down the wharf, a supply of water from the river can be procured every tide. In order to cope with the periodic epidemics of fever to which the burgh was for many years subject, and to check the spread of the malady, a Reception House for the isolation of those attacked was opened in 1893. It is situated on a comparatively isolated site at Brecon Park, at the foot of Clune Brae, is a two-storey building with five sick rooms, and has alongside of it a wash-house, drying-house, and fumigating room. Birkmyre Park, the gift of Mr William Birkmyre, M.P. for the Ayr Burghs, was thrown open to the public in 1894, pending the formal opening when completed. It comprises the estate and mansion-house of Glenhuintly, the latter of which the town council were authorised to sell or let, the revenue thus derived going to the upkeep of the park. An ornate bandstand has been fitted up, a bowling green and tennis court have been formed, and swings for girls and boys have been erected at the east and west sides of the park respectively. A fine monument of grey granite, to the memory of Mr Thomas Blackwood, engineer and shipbuilder, was erected in 1893 by his

workmen, to whom he had endeared himself by many considerate actions. It stands in the Cemetery, on the banks of the Clyde. The parish church, erected in 1823 at a cost of £3000, is a plain quadrangular building with 1200 sittings. It was renovated in 1894 at an expense of £1200. Newark church, to the SW, is a plain building of 1774, with 1500 sittings. It was re-



Seal of Port-Glasgow.

paired in 1891. There is also a mission church in connection with the Establishment. The first Free church dates from the Disruption, and contains 950 sittings; the second, formerly a church connected with the Reformed Presbyterians, has 300 sittings; and the third, erected in the west end, was opened in 1876, and contains 500 sittings. There are two U.P. churches and an Evangelical Union church. St Mary's Episcopal church, at the E end of the town, was built in 1856-57, by Miss Stewart, at a cost of £4000, and endowed by her with a fund of £10,000. It contains 331 sittings. In connection with it is a rectory, a hall, and an organist's house. St John's Roman Catholic church, with 600 sittings, was erected in 1854, and superseded a previous building. The following are the schools, with their accommodation, average attendance, and approximate government grants:—Chapelton public (450, 340, £375), Clune Park Public (644, 605, £580), Jean Street Public (712, 725, £845), and a Roman Catholic (983, 750, £785).

As has been already noticed, the burgh acquired municipal government in 1775, and the powers of the then corporation were enlarged by a subsequent act in 1803, when provision was made for the erection of a

new court house, a jail, and other public buildings. It was constituted a parliamentary burgh in 1832, and by the burgh reform act of 1833 the number of the councillors was reduced from 13 to 9. By the passing of the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 7 commissioners. The corporation revenue in 1833 was £1889; in 1865, £4150; in 1883, £13,999; and in 1895, £15,680. The police force consists of 11 men (1 to every 1220 of the population), and the yearly pay of the superintendent is £173. The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale, Royal, and Union Banks; and several good hotels. There is one newspaper, the *Port Glasgow Express and Observer*, established 1875, and published on Friday. Among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed a Volunteer Drill Hall, an Odd-fellows Hall, a Masonic lodge, a building society, a fire-engue station, a temperance institute, a female benevolent society, and the usual benevolent societies. There is a weekly market on Friday, and a three days' fair on the first Thursday of July and the two following days. There is a burgh court every Thursday, and justice of peace courts are held on alternate Mondays.

Port-Glasgow is connected with Greenock by tramway, and unites with Dumbarton, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and KILMARNOCK in sending a member to serve in parliament. Parliamentary constituency (1895) 1787; municipal 1968. Valuation (1884-85) £54,040, (1895-96) £55,690. Pop. (1841) 6938, (1861) 7214, (1871) 9851, (1881) 13,294, (1891) 14,685, of whom 7397 were males, and 7288 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 2932, uninhabited 76, and building 17.

Port-Gordon, a fishing village in Rathven parish, Banffshire, with a station on the Elgin and Portsoy section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 2½ miles SW of Buckie, 3½ E by S of the mouth of the Spey, and 5½ NE of Fochabers. Founded in 1797 by the fourth Duke of Gordon, it ranks as a creek of the port of Banff, and does some trade in exporting grain and importing salt and coals. Salmon are here abundant, and are captured with the stake and bag nets. Its 86 fishing boats employ 255 men and boys; and its artificial harbour, having fallen into decay in spite of repeated renewals and enlargements, has been superseded by a new harbour, which, formed in 1870-74 at a cost of £15,000 by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, comprises two breakwaters, two piers, a quay berthage of 1400 feet, and a basin 3 acres in area. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a police station. A good water supply was introduced in 1884, and it was formed into a special water and drainage district in 1885. It has a post office. Pop. (1881) 737, (1891) 1254.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Portgower. See LOTH.

Portincross Castle. See KILBRIDE, WEST.

Port-Kingston. See KINGSTON.

Portknockie, a fishing village in Rathven *quoad civilia* parish, but in Cullen *quoad sacra* parish, Banffshire, on the coast, adjacent to Scar Nose, with a station on the Elgin and Portsoy section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 1¼ mile NW of Cullen town, and 4½ miles NE of Buckie. Founded in 1677, it carries on fishing in 85 large boats and 45 smaller ones, giving employment to 320 men and boys; and has a deep-water harbour, constructed in 1887-90 at a cost of £10,000, the berthage accommodation and wharfage being further increased in 1896 at a cost of about £3000. It has also a post office under Culler, a police station, an Established church (Seafield), a Free church, and a public school. Seafield church had a district assigned to it in 1884 as a *quoad sacra* parochial church. Pop. (1881) 1102, (1891) 1301.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Portlethen, a fishing village, a registration district, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire. The village stands on the coast, 7 furlongs E by S of Portlethen station on the Perth and Aberdeen section of the Caledonian railway, this being 8 miles S by W of Aberdeen. It has 40 fishing boats,

employing 82 men and boys. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted by the court of teinds in 1856, is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. The church contains 460 sittings. The minister's stipend is £190. Pop. of village (1861) 265, (1871) 315, (1881) 315, (1891) 355; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1789, (1881) 1610, (1891) 1481.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Port-Logan, a seaport village on the W coast of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, at the head of Portnessock Bay, 14 miles S by E of Stranraer. It has a post and telegraph office, a public school, and a jetty. A lifeboat was stationed here in 1894. A circular tidal fishpond, 10 yards in diameter, with an ingeniously contrived iron grating, has been excavated in the cliffs to the N of the bay, and contains some tame cod and a few 'blockans' or coal fish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 1, 1856.

Portmahomack, a fishing village in Tarbat parish, NE Ross and Cromarty, on the SE side of the entrance to Dornoch Firth, 3 miles SSW of Tarbat Ness, and 9½ ENE of Tain. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, 21 fishing-boats, employing 106 men and boys, and a pier 420 feet long, erected at a cost of £3168.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Portmary, an estate, with a mansion, on the coast of Rerrick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 7½ miles SE of Kirkcudbright, and 1½ mile S by E of Dundrennan Abbey. The name is said to be modern; but the rock is shown from which Queen Mary embarked on her flight to England. See DUNDRENNAN and TERREGLES.

Portmoak, a parish of E Kinross-shire, containing Scotlandwell village, 5 miles W of Leslie, and 6½ (only 4½ as the crow flies) E by S of Kinross, under which it has a post office. It is bounded SW by Cleish, W by Kinross, Loch Leven, and Orwell, and on all other sides by Fife, viz., N by Strathmiglo, NE by Falkland, E by Leslie and Kinglassie, and S by Auchterarder and Ballingry. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 7 furlongs and 4½ miles. The Ryelaw detached part of Portmoak, which was also a detached part of the county of Kinross, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Kinglassie and to the county of Fife. Prior to that year the boundary between the two counties was the old channel of the river Leven. Between 1826 and 1836 a new channel was made for the river, and this is known since locally as the New Cut. The Boundary Commissioners substituted the New Cut as the county boundary for the old river channel throughout the whole distance along which that channel was formerly the boundary. By this change so much of the Fife parishes of Kinglassie and Ballingry as lay north of the New Cut has been transferred to the parish of Portmoak and to the county of Kinross, while those portions of Portmoak which lay to the south of the New Cut have been transferred to Kinglassie and to Fife. Loch LEVEN, to the extent of 5 miles along its eastern and its southern shore, margins the parish; the river Leven, flowing in the artificial cut just mentioned from Loch Leven, goes 2½ miles east-north-eastward; and GAINNEY WATER, running north-north-eastward into Loch Leven, forms for 1 mile the southerly part of the boundary with Kinross. From the shore of Loch Leven (353 feet above sea-level) the surface rises southward to flat-topped Benarty Hill (1167 feet) on the Ballingry border, and eastward to Bishop Hill, which culminates near Kinnesswood village in White Craigs (1492 feet), 1½ mile ENE of the nearest point of the loch. (See LOMOND HILLS.) All the parts of the parish not occupied by the two hill ridges and their skirts are narrow hanging plains; and the whole is a rich landscape of fine meadows, fertile fields, thriving plantations, beautiful braes, romantic crags, and picturesque sky-lines, exquisitely mirrored in Loch Leven. Copious springs of pure water are numerous in the north; and three within 400 yards of one another, in the neighbourhood of Scotlandwell, emit as much water as, with a suitable fall, would drive a mill. Eruptive rocks are in the hills, and have been worked;

sandstone abounds, but is not quarried; limestone is plentiful, and has been calcined to the amount of 4000 tons of carbonate in the year; and ironstone and coal, the former of excellent quality, were mined a number of years ago. The soil of most of the arable grounds is light, early, and exceedingly fertile. About 350 acres are under wood; three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; and the rest of the land is nearly all pasture. KIRKNESS, noticed separately, is the principal residence; and the ruin of an old chapel at Scotlandwell is the only antiquity. Andrew Wyntoun (*fl.* 1400), the chronicler; John Douglas (d. 1574), the first 'tulchan' Archbishop of St Andrews; and Michael Bruce (1746-67), the poet, were natives of Portmoak; whilst the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine (1680-1754) was its minister from 1703 till in 1733 he founded the Secession at GAINNEY Bridge, where a monument was erected to celebrate the event in 1884. Portmoak is in the presbytery of Kinross and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £388. The parish church, at Scotlandwell, was built in 1839, and contains 730 sittings. Other places of worship are Portmoak Free church and Balgedie U.P. church. The public school, with accommodation for 162 children, has an average attendance of about 75, and a grant of nearly £65. Pop. (1801) 1151, (1831) 1554, (1861) 1450, (1871) 1193, (1881) 1042, (1891) 844.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Port-Monteith. See MONTEITH, PORT OF.

Port-Montgomery. See PORTPATRICK.

Portmore, an estate, with a mansion, in EDDLESTON parish, Peeblesshire, 1½ mile NNE of Eddleston station. Originally part of the Blackbarony estate, it was acquired in the early part of the 18th century by the Earl of Portmore (a title extinct since 1835), and in 1798 was sold to Alex. Mackenzie, W.S., whose grandson, William Forbes Mackenzie (1801-62), represented Peeblesshire for sixteen years, and carried through Parliament the Public House Act of 1852 that bears his name. His son, Colin Mackenzie, Esq. is present proprietor. The mansion, a Scottish Baronial edifice, erected in 1850 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., was destroyed by fire in April 1883, but was immediately afterwards restored.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Portnacraig, a village in Moulin parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tummel, opposite Pitlochry.

Portnacroish, a village in Appin district, Argyllshire, on the E side of Loch Linnhe, 14 miles NNE of Oban. Its plain Episcopalian church, St Cross, containing 120 sittings, was built about 1809, and repaired in 1878.

Portnahaven, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kilchoman parish, Islay island, Argyllshire. The village stands at the south-western extremity of Islay, adjacent to the islet and lighthouse of Oversay, at Rhynns Point, 10½ miles NW by W of the Mull of Oa, 15½ SW of Bridgend, and 24 SW of Port-Askaig. It occupies a picturesque, sheltered, rocky nook, on a shore often lashed with tempestuous billows; and has a post and money order office, an Established church built at the expense of Government, a Free church, and a new public school. The *quoad sacra* parish was constituted first by the ecclesiastical courts, and next in 1849 by the court of teinds; it is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £150. Pop. of village (1871) 411, (1881) 361, (1891) 345; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 979, (1881) 860, (1891) 869.

Portnessock Bay, a bay on the W side of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, measuring 10½ furlongs across the entrance, and 6½ thence to its inmost recess. See PORT-LOGAN.

Portnockie. See PORTKNOCKIE.

Portobello, formerly an independent town, but amalgamated with Edinburgh in 1896. It is also a *quoad sacra* parish in Duddingston and South Leith parishes. A favourite watering-place and still a parliamentary burgh, it stands on the southerly shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 miles SE of Leith, and 2½ WNW of Musselburgh. With Leith it is connected by a branch of the North Brit-

ish; and with the centre of Edinburgh by the main line (1846) of that railway, by the Edinburgh Suburban railway (1884), and by a tramway $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. Prior to 1762 its site and the lands around it were a moorish furzy waste, called the FIGGATE WHINS, of no value whatever for agricultural purposes, and differing from a desert only in the presence of one human dwelling. But in that year they were let to a tenant at a rent equal to £11, 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, and a few months afterwards sold to Baron Muir for £1500. Parts of them now began to be feued out at £3 per acre; and so early as 1804 some portions were sub-feued at a perpetual rent of £40 per acre. Even the solitary hut, which was destined to give its name to the town, was built no earlier than 1742. A humble thatched cottage, it stood till 1862 on the SW side of the High Street, on the site now occupied by the town-hall, an object of interest to the townspeople and of curiosity to strangers. It was long used as a hostelry for travellers on a road which led out from the Fishwives' Causeway, across the whins, towards Musselburgh; and, according to tradition, it was built by a sailor, or marine, who had served under Admiral Vernon in the expedition of 1739, and was called by him Porto-Bello, in memory of his having acted a part in the capture of the town of that name on the Isthms of Panama. The Figgate Whins bore an evil reputation as a haunt of smugglers and robbers. Scott makes Effie Deans embark here on the smuggling lugger (1736); and in 1753 we find one 'George Hamilton in Portobello' advertising in the *Edinburgh Courant* that he would pay a reward of £3 to any one who should discover the author of a scandalous report representing him as having harboured robbers in his house. In 1765 Mr William Jamieson, the feuar under Baron Muir, discovered near the Figgate Burn a valuable bed of clay; and he erected on the banks of the stream, first a brick and tile work, and afterwards an earthenware manufactory. These public works gave rise to a small village, and co-operated with other and subsequent works to swell the village into a small town. About the beginning of the century the beauty of the beach, the fineness of its sands, and its general eligibility as a bathing-place, began to draw the attention of the citizens of Edinburgh; and thenceforth many neat dwelling-houses and numerous villas arose for the accommodation of summer visitors, converting the town into a fashionable watering-place. The principal street extends from NW to SE along the Edinburgh and Berwick highroad for a mile and a quarter, and bears over its NW half the name of High Street. The Figgate Burn intersects the town near its north-western end; the only parts of the burgh on the Leith side of the stream being mainly occupied by brick and bottle works. The High Street sends off at brief intervals, and generally at right angles, about a dozen alleys and streets to the beach. Those to the NW are narrow, and belong to the early periods of the town's existence; but those in the middle district, and towards the SE, increase in elegance as the distance recedes from the burn. The centre of the town, or what in old times would have been called the Cross, is a point at which Bath Street goes 330 yards north-eastward to the sea, and a spacious beautiful street, called Brighton Place, 400 yards south-westward to the station—Brighton Place being flanked by Brighton and Lee Crescents. Much of the area is open ground, much is occupied by garden-plots or villa enclosures, and much is rather a sprinkling of houses separately produced by individual taste or caprice, than a collection of edifices upon any preconceived plan. Yet most of the newer parts are comparatively regular both in their street lines and in their houses. The extensive brickwork which figured so prominently in the origination of the town has contributed much to disfigure it by tempting the construction of many of the houses with brick. But, over by much the greater part of the area, the building material is the same beautiful light-coloured sandstone which gives so pervading a charm to the architecture of the metropolis; and, as the brick edifices decay, it will pro-

bably be used for the houses which succeed them, and so allowed the universal adoption it deserves.

The curious Tower which overlooks the beach at the foot of Tower Street is a fantastic pile, built by the eccentric Mr Cunningham, who was one of the earliest subfeuars under Mr Jamieson. Antique carved stones appear in the cornices and the windows, and are alleged to have belonged partly to the Cross of Edinburgh, and partly to the dilapidated ecclesiastical piles of St Andrews. An excellent suite of hot and cold salt-water baths was erected in 1806 at a cost of £4000, between the foot of Bath Street and that of Regent Street. An edifice at the head of Bath Street was once an assembly-room, but is now an inn. The Town-hall, in a mixed style of French and Flemish, was built in 1862-63 by a limited liability company at a cost of £3000, on the S side of the High Street, to the E of Brighton Place. To the W, on the opposite side of the High Street, are the fine Municipal Buildings, Scottish Baronial in style, erected in 1878 at a cost of £7000. A principal feature is a three-dialled clock tower, surmounted by a flagstaff; and the town-hall also has its public clock. The fine level sands, 230 yards broad at low-water, on a Saturday afternoon of summer present an animated scene, with the ponies and donkeys, the pleasure boats and bathing-coaches, the throng of holiday-makers, and what not else besides. They are skirted by a smooth esplanade over a mile in length, midway on which, at the foot of Wellington Street, is the Prince of Wales's Drinking Fountain. In 1870-71 a promenade pier was constructed by a joint-stock company near the foot of Bath Street, at a cost of £7000. It extends 1250 feet into the sea, and is 22 feet broad, or 60 at the head, which is surmounted by a restaurant and an observatory. The pier is a calling place for excursion steamers, and serves not only for promenade concerts, but also for boating and (up to 9 a.m.) for swimming.

The view from the pier-head is one of singular beauty and interest—Inchkeith to the N, and the winding shores of Fife; to the NE, North Berwick Law and a peep of the Bass; to the E, Aberlady Bay, Prestonpans, Musselburgh, and the spire of Inveresk; to the S, the woods of Niddrie, Craigmillar Castle, and the Pentland Hills; and to the W, Arthur's Seat and a glimpse of Edinburgh. See these furnished by setting sun, or silvered by summer moon, and think of their many memories—the Pentlands, or 'lands of the Picts,' and Rullion Green; Inveresk, with its Roman remains; Arthur's Seat, named after the 'Blameless King,' and Edinburgh, after Eadwine of Northumbria; Kinghorn yonder, where King Alexander met his doom; Wilkie's 'ain blue Lomonds'; the battlefields of Pinkie and Prestonpans; Craigmillar, where Queen Mary wept; and Carberry Hill, where she resigned her crown. Nay, on these very sands, Cromwell held a conference with the Scots Commissioners; Prince Charlie arrayed his forces on the eve of the march to Derby; George IV. held a grand review; Scott composed the Flodden canto of *Marmion* on horseback; and Sir Archibald Allison, the historian, on one occasion, while a member of the Yeomanry Cavalry, after a six hours' drill on the sands, dined, drove 21 miles to a ball, danced all night, drove back, bathed in the sea, and went to another six hours' drill, 'without either being in bed or experiencing the least fatigue'; his right-hand man in the front rank during this mimic war being Lockhart, Sir Walter's son-in-law. At Shrub Mount, Portobello, Hugh Miller (1802-56) died by his own hand; and Portobello has been the birthplace or residence of two or three other men of mark—David Laing, LL.D. (1790-1878), antiquary; Prof. Robert Jameson (1774-1854), mineralogist; Samuel Brown, M.D. (1817-57), chemist and author; and Daniel D. Home (1833-86), spiritualist.

The *quoad sacra* parish church, in Melville Street, is a plain edifice, with a clock cupola, erected in 1810 as a chapel of ease at a cost of £2650, enlarged in 1815 and 1878, and containing 966 sittings. The parish was constituted by the General Assembly in 1834. St James's is another Established church, situated in High Street. The Free church, in Hamilton Terrace, Joppa, was

built in 1875-77, at a cost of £9000, from designs by Mr John Honeyman, and is a really striking edifice in the Early Decorated style of the close of the 13th century, its only defect being a certain thinness. It consists of an aisled nave, with 660 sittings and traceried stained-glass windows, and of a tower and spire 170 feet high, with a deep-toned bell of 36 cwt. The Windsor Place U.P. church, built in 1879-80, at a cost of £8500, from designs by Messrs Stewart & Menzies, is a less successful Gothic structure, consisting of nave and transepts, with 760 sittings and a NW tower and spire 130 feet high. The Regent Street U.P. church is a very plain but commodious building, reconstructed in 1880 from a previous church. St Mark's Episcopal Church, consecrated in 1828, is an uneccelesiastical-looking building, with a heavy Grecian portico, a stained-glass window, and 500 sittings. It was restored and improved in 1892. St John's Roman Catholic church (1835; enlarged 1878; 400 sittings), in Brighton Place, is plain but neat; and the same may be said of the Congregational church in Wellington Street. A beautiful cemetery, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of the centre of the town, and 4 acres in extent, was laid out in 1876-77. There are two public schools and several private ones. A considerable trade is done in the manufacture of paper, bottles, pottery, earthenware, bricks, and tiles, and at Joppa there are saltworks.

The town besides has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale, National, and Royal Banks, 2 hotels, a gas-light company, a drainage system which cost £11,000, a good water supply from the Edinburgh waterworks, a second railway station at Joppa, a Merchants' Association, a Destitute and Sick Society, a combination hospital, and a working men's reading room, Liberal and Conservative associations, boating, curling, and swimming clubs, masonic and other lodges, etc. Erected into a burgh in 1833, it was amalgamated with Edinburgh in 1896, and is divided into three wards, each sending three representatives to the Edinburgh Town Council. By the Reform Act of 1833 Portobello returns one member conjointly with Leith and Musselburgh. Its parliamentary constituency numbered 1305 in 1895. Valuation (1856) £16,843, (1866) £25,196, (1876) £37,861, (1885) £46,075, (1895) £48,981, exclusive of railways and tramways. Pop. (1841) 3587, (1851) 3527, (1861) 4366, (1871) 5551, (1881) 6926, (1891) 8684, of whom 4815 were females, 8182 were in the parliamentary burgh, 165 were in South Leith parish, and 5594 were in Portobello *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Seal of Portobello.



Port of Monteith. See MONTEITH, PORT OF.

Portpatrick, a Wigtownshire village and parish, on the W coast of the Rhinns of Galloway. The village by sea is $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Donaghadee in Ireland, whilst, as terminus of the Girvan and Portpatrick section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and of the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway, it is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Stranraer, 61 W by S of Castle-Douglas, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Dumfries, 170 $\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Edinburgh, and 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Ayr. It lies snugly sheltered in a small triangular opening in the rock-bound coast, the base of the triangle being formed by the sea, and the other two sides by towering cliffs, which in places rise sheer to 130 feet, and behind recede into hills 300 to 400 feet high. The declivities of the amphitheatre at the sides of the little bay are steep and impracticable; and, even behind the town, except where a streamlet has cleft them into a cleugh and ploughed down a path for the highroad and railway, they are sufficiently rapid to give the whole inclosed space the appearance of a vast quarry, or the half of a huge bowl. Neither by land, nor northward or southward by sea, is the town seen until it is almost entered; and from either position, especially from the sea, it wears

an aspect of remarkable seclusion. Yet, though the nest in which it sits is almost as bare of embellishment as the bald head of a hill of the hardest primitive rock, Portpatrick basks in a south-westerly exposure, and during high winds from most points of the compass is enviably snug, so that of late years many patients have been recommended by the faculty to seek a shelter here from the keen east winds of spring and early summer, and it has become a great resort for visitors during the summer months. Most of the houses are of recent date; and all are built of native greywacke. The newest and principal street, about 350 yards long, commences near the centre of the basin at the harbour, and, running up towards the gorge or incision in the hill-screen, carries out the road to Stranraer. The street next in importance is bisected by the former nearly in the middle, has a slight curvature in its direction, and overlooks the harbour. Behind are some smaller streets.

The harbour of Portpatrick lies open to winds which blow about eight months in the year, and is exposed to a swell, which sometimes rolls into it with great violence. It was long a mere natural inlet, without any projecting elbow or sheltered recess; and the vessels which frequented it required to be flat-bottomed, and were drawn aground and re-launched at every voyage. But a pier of a kind then thought to be one of the finest in Britain, was built at it in 1774; and a reflecting lighthouse was erected to correspond with one on the opposite coast at Donaghadee. In 1821 an artificial harbour on a grand scale was commenced from designs by Rennie. Its form is nearly that of a horse-shoe; the sides running out into piers, which at the entrance approach within 250 feet of each other. On the S side of the inclosed basin the old pier of 1774 projects inward on a line nearer the land than the centre of the basin; and on the other side is a large rock or skerry rising above the surface of the water, and partially protecting the space within from the wind and swell at the entrance. The harbour is thus divided into an outer and an inner harbour; and the passage from the former to the latter, between the old pier and the skerry, has a width of 105 feet. The dimensions of the entire harbour, outer and inner, are 710 by 495 feet. The depth of the outer harbour is from 4 to 20 feet at low water spring tides; and that of the inner harbour is on the average $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet; but that over a bank in the passage between them is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low water spring tides. The parapets of the new piers are formed of large blocks of grey limestone from Wales; and that of the southern one terminates in a semicircular sweep, within which rose a handsome lighthouse of the same material, and 46 feet high. Portpatrick, both as a seaport and as a town, owed nearly all its former importance to its commanding the shortest communication from Britain to Ireland. A weekly mail across the channel was established at it in 1662; and a considerable trade with Ireland resulted from the formation of the pier in 1774; so that the importation of cattle and horses rose from 17,275 in 1790 to 20,000 in 1812, to sink again to 1080 in 1837. Four good-sized vessels were also built here, the last in 1790. A great increase of business was expected to arise from the construction of the new harbour and the employment of two steam mail-packets, which transmitted from 8000 to 10,000 letters per diem in 1838, and which in the twelve preceding years conveyed an annual average of 12,000 passengers, besides linens and lime from Ireland, coals from Ayrshire, and cotton goods from Glasgow and Manchester. There was a large custom-house, and troops were often shipped here for Ireland. But the establishment of communication between Glasgow and Belfast, between Holyhead and Dublin, and later, between Stranraer and Belfast, did Portpatrick severe damage, reducing it suddenly to insignificance. The mail ceased to run in 1849; the lighthouse was removed in 1869; and the massive harbour-works, which cost the country £500,000, are lapsing fast to a state of utter ruin. A submarine telegraph cable, from Portpatrick to Donaghadee, was laid on 23 May 1853.

Portpatrick derives its name from the great Apostle of

Ireland, who once, according to legend, here crossed the channel at a single stride, and left a deep footprint on a rock that was removed in the formation of the harbour. On another occasion, the savages of Glenapp had cut off his head; but, picking it up, the Saint quietly walked to Portpatrick, plunged into the sea, and, *holding his head in his teeth*, swam safely to the opposite shore. A chalybeate spring bears the name of St Patrick's Well; whilst a pre-Reformation chapel, called Chapel Patrick, stood on or near the site of the old parish church. The babe St Cuthbert, too, with Sabina his mother, is said to have crossed from Ireland on a stone currach, and landed 'in Galweia, in that region called Kenni, in the harbour of Rintnoc,' which Skene identifies with Portpatrick. The barony of Portree, within which were the village and haven of Portpatrick, belonged anciently to the family of Adair of Kilhilt, from whom, about 1608, it passed to Sir Hew Montgomery (afterwards Viscount Airds, in the county of Down). It remained in his family for three generations, and he speedily obtained the erection of the village into a burgh of barony, and imposed on it the name of Port Montgomery—a name, however, that never came much into vogue. Hitherto all the lands which constitute the present parish had belonged to the parish of Inch, and were called the Black Quarter of Inch. But in 1628 a charter, granted by Charles I., detached them—Portree, Kilhilt, and Sorbies—from Inch, erected them into a separate parish, ordained that a church which was then building should be the parish church, and constituted it a rectory under the patronage of the lord of the manor. Another charter, which was dated two years later, and which suppressed the abbey of Sauleseat, granted an endowment for the new parish the unappropriated revenues of the parish churches of Sauleseat and Kirkmaiden, which had belonged to the abbey. The ruinous old parish church, built in 1628-29, was a cruciform structure, with a circular central tower, suggestive of defensive purposes. In the churchyard lie 60 of the persons lost in the wreck of the *Orton*, a Glasgow and Liverpool steamer, which occurred in fine weather, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of the 'Port,' 18 June 1850. Portpatrick is now a lifeboat station, and has a coast-guard with rocket apparatus. It was long the Gretna Green for Ireland; and the marriages of 198 gentlemen, 15 officers, and 13 noblemen are registered in the kirk-session records for the 50 years prior to 1826, in which year the church courts interfered with the practice. The lowest fee then was £10 to the minister and £1 to the session clerk. The present parish church, built in 1842, is a handsome edifice, with 800 sittings, and a square embattled tower. It is a conspicuous as well as an ornamental object. In 1893 instrumental music was introduced, and a baptismal font presented to the church. The Free church, erected in 1888, is a handsome building in the Gothic style. There is also a Scotch Episcopal mission station. Portpatrick has a public school, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, several inns, a battery of artillery volunteers, a public library, a coffee and reading room, a Good Templar lodge, a curling club, and good sea-bathing. Pop. of village (1831) 1205, (1841) 996, (1861) 1206, (1871) 685, (1881) 591, (1891) 520, of whom 307 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 113, vacant 10, building 1.

The parish is bounded NW and N by Leswalt, NE by Inch, E and SE by Stoneykirk, and SW by the Irish Channel. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 4 miles; and its area is $9145\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 43 are foreshore and 8 water. The coast, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extent, has a general south-south-easterly trend. Over its whole extent it is bold, rocky, and dangerous to navigation, presenting a line of natural rampart, interrupted only by four or five little bays, and comprising a series of cliffs and shelving rocks pierced with caves, torn with fissures, or notched with protuberances, and rising in many instances to an altitude of from 100 to 200 feet. The little bays have the capacity of mere creeks, yet possess pleasant

features, and in a certain degree, or in given winds, afford safe entrance and shelter to vessels. Killantringan Bay touches, or partly forms, the northern boundary; Port Kale and Port Mora, the next bay and a twin one, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the SSE; and Portpatrick and Castle Bays are respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 mile from the southern boundary. Port Mora, though separated from Port Kale by only a slender promontory, has a beach entirely different, its composition being of the fine soft sand of freestone, while that of the other's beach is the grit and small boulders of primitive rock. A glen which comes down to the head of Port Mora, and brings to the sea the silvery waters of a brook, is pronounced by the writer of the *New Statistical Account* 'the most picturesque in Galloway;' its stream making 'a very pretty wild waterfall,' and its sides being traversed by walks which are 'very tastefully cut, and connect the two bays with the present mansion-house of Dunskey, situated about a mile distant on the height.' The interior of the parish is all elevated, and attains its greatest altitude about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast. The surface is either hilly or irregularly undulated, exhibiting scarcely any level ground except in a few small tracts of peat moss. Most of the slopes are gradual, but a few are too steep to permit the traction of the plough, and many, especially the loftier ones, are flecked or jagged with bare rock. Most of the hills are tabular, but a few are cupular or conical. The loftier ones are called the fells of the farms to which they severally belong; and the loftiest of all, CAIRNPAT (593 feet), is the highest ground in the Rhinns of Galloway, and commands a very extensive and diversified prospect. The prevailing rocks are greywacke, greywacke slate, and alum slate, the first of which is quarried as building material. The soil is almost everywhere moorish or mossy, and where cultivated has become a brown mould or a blackish moss, streaked or interworked with a marly clay taken up by the plough from the subsoil. Mosses abound, and even on the hill tops are frequently 6 or 7 feet deep. Nearly three-fourths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally arable; rather less than one-third is waste or pastoral; and about 310 acres are under plantation. The chief antiquity and the chief mansion are noticed under DUNSKY. Portpatrick is in the presbytery of Stranraer and the synod of Galloway; the living is £200 and manse. The public school, with accommodation for 277 children, has an average attendance of about 115, and a grant of over £100. Pop. (1801) 1090, (1831) 2239, (1861) 2189, (1871) 1492, (1881) 1285, (1891) 1219.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Porttract, an estate, with a mansion, in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the Nith, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Auldgrith.

Portramsay, a village and a harbour on the NW side of Lismore island, Argyllshire, near its NE end, 10 miles N by E of Oban. The harbour, large and commodious, and affording one of the best anchorages on the Argyllshire coast, is protected by several islets in the offing, and may be entered by any of three different straits between the islets. Strangers, however, must be careful of some neighbouring rocks, scarcely visible at low water, and entirely covered when the tide is up.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Portree (anciently *Kilturagleann*, from Celt. *Kíl*, 'a chapel;' *tar*, 'the bottom;' and *gleann*, 'a glen,' meaning the chapel at the bottom of the glen), a parish with a town of the same name in the Skye district of Inverness-shire, and comprehending the central part of the E coast of the island of Skye, as well as the adjacent islands of Raasay and South Rona, which are separately noticed. The portion in the island of Skye is bounded N by the parish of Snizort, E by the Sound of Raasay, S by the parish of Strath, and W by the parishes of Bracadale and Snizort. The total length, from the mouth of Bearreraig river on the N to the source of a small stream rising between Marsco and Beinn Dearg and flowing to the river Sligachan, is $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and from the extremity of Rona south-south-westward to the same point on the S is 23 miles; the

greatest width of the mainland portion, from the river Snizort on the W due eastward along the head of Portree Loch, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and to the E side of Raasay in the same line $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; while the total area is 58,944 acres, including 336 acres of water, 1663 of foreshore, and 34 of tidal water. Of the total area 15,704 acres are in Raasay and 2564 in Rona. The coast is mostly rocky, and rises pretty steeply from the sea, while at various points there are lines of cliffs. Near the N end is the small Holm Island, and there are several skerries between Portree Harbour and the Narrows of Raasay. The coast-line is indented by several bays, rendering the outline along the E highly irregular. Five miles from the N end is Portree Bay and Loch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at the mouth, and extending 2 miles inland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther S is the small Tianavaig Bay; and at the narrows of Raasay a promontory juts out with Camas a' Mhor-bheoil on the N and Balmeanach Bay on the S. Opposite Kyle More between the S end of Raasay and Scalpay, is Loch Sligachan, 3 furlongs wide at the mouth and 3 miles deep; while opposite the middle of Scalpay is Loch Ainort, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile wide at the mouth and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep. Only the NW side of Loch Ainort is in Portree parish, and from the head of the loch the parish boundary line strikes up the burn at Kinloch Ainort, twists southward to the source of a burn that rises between Marseo and Beinn Dearg, and follows that stream to the river Sligachan, down which it passes to the top of Loch Sligachan. From the top of Loch Sligachan it strikes up the Allt Dubh across the road to Portree, and follows the course of the stream to the bend before it again crosses the road, and passes irregularly to the NW, till it reaches the river Snizort at Achaleathan. It follows the course of the Snizort to Hornisco Burn, and thence turns eastward to the small Loch nam Learg, and then irregularly N and NNE to the middle of Lake Leathan, and thence down Bearraig river to the sea, the southern two-thirds of Loch Leathan being within the parish. The surface is irregular. In the portion to the N of Portree Harbour it rises from the sea by a steep slope terminating in a bold line of cliff, rising at Sithean Bhealach Chumhaing to a height of 1286 feet, and again sloping from this inland to a hollow from 250 to 450 feet above sea-level. To the NW of this there is another line of cliff, which, on the border of the parish, reaches a height of 1087 feet at Bealach Mor. In the portion between Portree Loch and Tianavaig Bay it again rises steeply from the shore, and then by a line of cliff to the ridge of Ben Tianavaig (1352 feet) whence it slopes north-westward to Portree Bay and Loch. Round the W and SW sides of Portree Loch it slopes from the loch up to heights of 1367 feet at Beinn na Greine, 1288 at Skriag, and 1300 at Stròc-bheinn, and from these again falls away to the basin of the river Snizort. Between these heights and the lower slopes of Ben Tianavaig is the basin of the Varragill river, and between Glen Varragill and the Narrows of Raasay the ground reaches a height of over 700 feet, and between Glen Varragill and Loch Sligachan heights of 1456 at Ben Lee and 1099 at Meall Odhar Beag. In the W of the peninsula, between Loch Sligachan and Loch Ainort, is Ben Glamaig (2537 feet) and Beinn Dearg Mheadhonach (2094). From these the ground slopes eastward to Gleann Torra-michaig, the upper end of which is 429 feet above sea-level, and then rises again to 922 feet above Moll. Speaking generally, there may be said to be a chain of hills along the coast broken by the sea lochs and another chain inland, the two lines being separated from N to S by the hollows occupied by Lochs Leathan and Fada, Glen Varragill and Gleann Torra-michaig. In the extreme N the drainage finds its way by small streams to Loch Fada and Loch Leathan, and thence by Bearraig river to the sea. On this river there is a pretty waterfall, as there are indeed on several of the other streams. Between Loch Fada and Portree Harbour the drainage is carried off by the Chraicag and the Leageary, which flow into the harbour E and W of the town respectively. In the portion between Portree Harbour and Loch Sligachan the drainage of the

portion farthest to the W passes by Glenmore river to the Snizort, that of the centre by the Varragill and its tributaries, to the sea at Portree Loch, or by smaller streams directly into the loch and harbour; that of the district along the coast by a number of small streams direct to the sea, and that of the peninsula between Loch Sligachan and Loch Ainort by small streams to the river Sligachan or direct to the sea. There are a number of small lochs and lochans, but the only ones that need be mentioned are Loch Fada (454 feet; 6×2 furl.) and Loch Leathan (438; 6×4 furl.) in the N; and Loch Conardan ($4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.), $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Tianavaig Bay. Both lochs and streams afford excellent trout fishing. South of Loch Sligachan, about Ben Glamaig, is a deer forest of about 14,000 acres, belonging to Lord Macdonald. Particulars about Raasay and Rona are given in separate notices, and what follows applies to the mainland part of the parish. The soil includes patches of sand, gravel, and clay, but is principally very wet gravel or moss, almost everywhere cold, unkindly, and barren, so that the arable part bears but a very pitiful proportion to the pasture and waste moorland. Ground under coppice or plantation is hardly to be seen except about the town of Portree, as trees will not thrive. The little that is under cultivation is in the hands of crofters, who have a hard struggle for life, and have generally to eke out their scanty means of subsistence by taking part as 'hired-men' in the east coast herring fishing. The townships between Loch Sligachan and Tianavaig Bay are known as The Braes. The other principal crofter districts are at Sconser, on the S side of Loch Sligachan; at Glenmore, near the centre of the parish on the W side; and Drumuie, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Portree. The greater part of the parish is under sheep. The underlying rocks are mostly volcanic, the tract of country between Loch Sligachan and Loch Ainort being occupied by syenite, and that N of Loch Sligachan by greenstone. On the S shore of Loch Sligachan near the centre is a patch of rock of oolitic age, and similar deposits exist on both sides of Portree Bay, and extend in a belt northward from the head of Loch Sligachan, and also northward from Portree Bay. They consist of beds of limestone, shale, and sandstone, and are in many places richly fossiliferous. In the early part of the 19th century Lord Macdonald tried, but unsuccessfully, to work some veins of lignite. A cave, 3 miles N of the entrance to Portree Bay, and about 5 miles from the town of Portree, bears the name of Prince Charles's Cave, and here, according to the guide books, the prince spent some time in concealment after Culloden; but it is more than doubtful whether he was ever at the place at all, for according to Flora Macdonald's account he passed straight from Kingsburgh to Portree, and after visiting the inn embarked almost at once for Raasay. On a stream a little to the S of this cave are two small waterfalls. There are some other caves along the coast, but none of importance. The SKYE Union Poorhouse is in this parish, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town of Portree. The principal residences are Portree House and Viewfield House at the town, Lord Macdonald's shooting-box at Loch Sligachan, and Raasay House. The only industry is a small woollen manufactory, started during the destitution in the district about 1850, and the only result as yet of the many proposals to bring the manufactory into the district where the raw material is produced. The fabrics woven are excellent tweeds, plaide, and wineys. The antiquities are confined to a few tumuli, and in 1884 a valuable find of silver coins of the latter part of the 16th and the early part of the 17th centuries took place at Hillside of Woodend. The coins belonged mostly to the reign of James VI., with a few of Elizabeth, and one of Henry of Navarre.

The parish, which was anciently included in Snizort and Kilmuir, was disjoined in 1726. It is in the presbytery of Skye and the synod of Glenelg, and the living is £212 with manse. The churches are noticed in connection with the town. Under the School Board the schools of Braes, Glens, Peneffler, Portree, Raasay, Rona, Sconser, and Torran, with respective accommodation for

152, 30, 29, 292, 97, 52, 50, and 60 pupils, have an average attendance of about 150, 30, 20, 205, 75, 30, 45, and 40, and grants amounting to over £160, £45, £30, £325, £100, £55, £65, and £60. In the Braes district there is a mission church, built partly by public subscription and partly by a grant from the funds of the Baird Trust. Lord Macdonald holds almost the whole of the mainland part of the parish. Pop. of the whole parish (1801) 2246, (1831) 3441, (1861) 3159, (1871) 2928, (1881) 3191, (1891) 3176, of whom 1435 were males and 1741 females. Of these 2492 (1116 males and 1376 females) were in the mainland portion, including the town of Portree.

Portree, a town and seaport, stands at the point where Portree Bay bends round to the southward, and, though of no great size, gains importance from being the largest seat of population and the chief business centre for Skye and the neighbouring islands, as well as the headquarters of the ever-increasing number of tourists who visit the district yearly. *Via* Dingwall and Strome, the town is 103½ miles W of Inverness, and 32 miles WSW of Strome Ferry; by steamer it is 120 miles NNW of Oban, and 60 miles S by E of Stornoway; and by road 24½ NW of Broadford, 14 SE of Uig, and 23½ E of Dunvegan. The name is a corruption of *Port-an-rioh*, 'the king's harbour,' a title which was given when the royal fleet, commanded by King James V. in person, anchored in the harbour on the occasion of the great expedition to the Western Isles in 1540. Other authorities, however, refer the origin of the name, not to the visit of King James, but to that of Haeco, King of Norway, when on his LARGS expedition. There seems to have been a Columban church in the neighbourhood, for the bay NW of the town was formerly called Loch Columkille; and an islet, with traces of graves and of a small building standing E and W, is called Eilean Columkille. This is possibly the church from which the old name of the district was taken (see preceding article). The site is along a steep acclivity at the north-western corner of the bay; and the description given by Alexander Smith in his *Summer in Skye* (1865) is as applicable now as then:—'Portree folds two irregular ranges of white houses, the one range rising steeply above the other, around a noble bay, the entrance to which is guarded by rocky precipices. At a little distance the houses are white as shells, and as in summer they are all set in the greenness of foliage, the effect is strikingly pretty; and if the sense of prettiness departs to a considerable extent on a closer acquaintance, there is yet enough left to gratify you as long as you remain there, and to make it a pleasant place to think about when you are gone. The lower range of houses consists mainly of warehouses and fish stores; the upper, of the main hotel, the two banks, the courthouse, and the shops. A pier runs out into the bay, and here, when the state of the tide permits, comes the steamer on its way to or from Stornoway, and unloads. Should the tide be low the steamer lies to in the bay, and her cargo and passengers come to shore by means of boats. She usually arrives at night; and at low tide the burning of coloured lights at the mast-heads, the fitting hither and thither of busy lanterns, the pier boats coming and going with illuminated wakes and ghostly fires on the oar blades, the clatter of chains and the shock of the crank hoisting the cargo out of the hold, the general hubbub and storm of Gaelic shouts and imprecations, make the arrival at once picturesque and impressive. In the bay the yacht of the tourist is continually lying; and at the hotel door his dogcart is continually departing or arriving. In the hotel parties arrange to visit Quirang or the Storr, and on the evenings of market-days, in the large public rooms, farmers and cattle-dealers sit over tumblers of smoking punch and discuss noisily the prices and the qualities of stock. Besides the hotel and the pier, the banks and the courthouse already mentioned, there are other objects of interest in the little island town—three churches, a post office, a poorhouse, and a cloth manufactory. And it has more than meets the

eye—one of the Jameses landed here on a visitation of the isles; Prince Charles was here on his way to Raasay; Dr Johnson and Boswell were here; and somewhere on the green hill on which the pretty church stands, a murderer is buried—the precise spot of burial is unknown, and so the entire hill gets the credit that of right belongs only to a single yard of it. In Portree the tourist seldom abides long; he passes through it, as a fortnight before, he passed through Oban. It does not seem to the visitor a specially remarkable place, but everything is relative in this world. It is an event for the Islesman at Dunvegan or the Point of Sleat to go to Portree, just as it is an event for a Yorkshireman to go to London.' Whatever may have been the case when King James was here, however, it is certain that in Prince Charles's time, and even later, when Dr Johnson and Boswell were here, there was no village, but only an inn, and perhaps a clachan or kirkton, for Boswell says, in 1773, 'Sir James Macdonald intended to have built a village here, which would have done great good;' but though Sir James did not carry out the plan, the village made its appearance in due time under Sir James's successor. To the S of the town a craggy wooded promontory projects into the harbour, and is crowned by an octagonal tower erected by Dr Alexander Macleod in 1834, and commanding a good view. Portree House, belonging to Lord Macdonald, is to the W of the town; and farther W still is the woollen manufactory already alluded to. The quay was erected in 1819, and having been recently improved by Lord Macdonald at a cost of £3000, it is now suitable for vessels at all states of the tide. The Established church on the promontory already noticed was built in 1825, and contains 800 sittings. There are also Free, U.P., and Episcopal churches, of which the last, St Columba's, is a good Gothic edifice, after designs by Mr Ross of Inverness, erected in 1884 as a memorial to the late Bishop Mackarness. None of the others call for special notice. Skye being one of the judicial divisions of Inverness-shire there is a courthouse, erected in 1867, where the resident sheriff-substitute holds his courts. The district prison, legalised in 1848, was formerly used for prisoners whose sentences did not exceed 60 days, but since the passing of the Prisons Act it has been licensed only for prisoners whose sentence does not exceed 14 days. Instead of the one hotel mentioned by Alexander Smith there are now four, and there are also a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Caledonian, National, and North of Scotland Banks, a National Security Savings Bank, and a temperance society. The Gesto Hospital, Edinbane, was founded by the late Kenneth Macleod of Greshernish for the reception of natives of Skye. At Portree also is located the Skye Union Poorhouse. Portree is one of the polling stations for Inverness-shire. The sheriff court is held for both ordinary and small debt cases every Thursday during session. There are cattle fairs on the last Tuesday of May and the third Tuesday of August, September, and November. Communication is maintained with the mainland by the Highland Railway Company's steamer between Portree and Strome Ferry daily, while the Glasgow steamers call twice a week, and the Oban steamers three times a week. The principal imports are miscellaneous goods; and the principal exports are sheep, cattle, wool, salt herring, salmon, and cod and ling salted and dried. Pop. of town (1861) 679, (1871) 731, (1881) 893, (1891) 1003, of whom 450 were males and 553 females. Houses inhabited 190, uninhabited 3.

Portree Bay opens off the Sound of Raasay almost opposite the middle of the island of Raasay, and is 1½ mile wide at the mouth. From this it extends westward about 2 miles to the town of Portree, and then turns off at right angles southward for over a mile in the portion known as Portree Loch. The shape resembles a stumpy leg and foot, the foot being formed by the loch. From the N side of the bay a point projects, terminating at Sgeir Mhòr, and from the S side Vriskaig Point stands

out a little farther to the W. The portion of the bay to the W of a line drawn between these two points is Portree Harbour, a fine land-locked piece of water spacious enough to accommodate a large number of vessels, with a depth of from 5 to 6 fathoms; the bottom, being strong clay, affords excellent holding ground for ships at anchor. At the corner where the bay turns southward there is another point, on which the Established church and part of the town of Portree stands. The upper part—the Loch—is nearly dry at low water. On both sides of the portion running E and W there are picturesque cliffs of volcanic rocks. One reach on the N side somewhat resembles Salisbury Crags on Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh, and those on the S side are pierced at several points of their base by caverns, and at other places recede so as to leave a steep grassy talus between them and the shore. Suidh Fhinn or Fingal's Seat, to the W of Portree Loch, commands from its summit a magnificent view of almost the whole of the western coast of Ross and Cromarty, and of nearly the whole of the Skye and Long Island portions of the Hebrides.

Port-Seton. See COCKENZIE.

Portskerra, a fishing village in the NE of Farr parish, Sutherland, near the mouth of the river Halladale. For want of boat accommodation, the fishermen here and at Skerry (in Tongue parish) had to fish at other ports, but in 1894 Government having granted £3000 to each place for a boat harbour, operations were begun to provide the harbours at an estimated expense of £4000 each (the balance having been made up by the late Duke of Sutherland). In the case of Portskerra it is proposed to run a breakwater or pier out on the rocky foreshore for a distance of 275 feet, sheltering a natural creek, which is to be excavated and levelled. At Skerry a breakwater is to be made across the bay in an easterly direction for a distance of 198 feet, afterwards bending landwards for a distance of 75 feet, and inclosing a large deep-water area. These works are intended to afford protection to the largest class of fishing boats. Pop. of Portskerra (1891) 332.

Port-Sonachan. See KILCHRENAN.

Portsoy, a seaport and burgh of barony in Fordyce parish, Banffshire. It was formerly the terminus of the Grange and Portsoy branch of the Great North of Scotland railway system, but is now one of the chief stations on the loop line of the same system, which was constructed in 1883-85, and which passes from Keith by Portsoy, Cullen, and Buckie to Elgin. By rail it is 8½ miles W of Banff, 13½ NE of Grange, 17¼ NE of Keith, 5½ E of Cullen, 11 E of Buckie, and 24½ E by N of Elgin. By road it is 18 miles ENE of Fochahers. It stands on a point of land on the W side of the little estuary of the Soy Burn, which carries off the surplus water from the Loch of Soy—now sadly encroached on by the railway—and from which the place takes its name. On the SE side the Burn of Durn enters the sea at the Back Green. The town is of some antiquity, and was in 1550 constituted by Queen Mary a burgh of barony holding of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Boyne, and with all the usual privileges, and the charter was ratified by Act of Parliament in 1581. The present superior is the Countess-Dowager of Seafield. As might be expected from its age the town is very irregularly built, and many parts of it have a very quaint appearance. There seems to have been a castle at one time, but there is no record of it, and its existence is only inferred from the place once known as the 'Castle Brae.' Of an ancient church dedicated to St Columba, which stood at the Aird, 'hard by the tounce where now [1724] is a large meeting-house lately buildit,' no trace now remains, though the Aird still exists; and even where the meeting-house was is not exactly known, though it is supposed to have been the Episcopal church which was destroyed by Cumberland's soldiers in 1746, and seems to have stood between Durn House and Durn Mill. There is a well still known as St Colme's or St Comb's Well. The district was constituted a preaching station in connection with the Established Church in

1741; and a chapel of ease was constituted in 1836, and became a *quoad sacra* charge in 1871. The church, which was built in 1815, was greatly improved in 1881, a clock tower having been previously erected by public subscription in 1876. The clock and bells in this were the gift of Mr F. P. Wilson, a native of the town. The original church bell, now at the school, bears the inscription, 'For the use of the Presbyterian Church, Portsoy. John Spicht, Rotterdam, 1746.' The bell which succeeded it is lying unused in the present clock tower. The Free church, built soon after the Disruption, and rebuilt with a handsome spire in 1869, has 456 sittings. The U.P. church, built in 1866, has 400 sittings. The Episcopal church (St John the Baptist), built in 1840, has 151 sittings. The sacramental plate belonged to the old church already mentioned as burnt in 1746. The Roman Catholic church of the Annunciation, erected in 1829, has 150 sittings. None of them call for more particular notice. Under the school board of Fordyce, the public and female industrial schools, with respective accommodation for 734 and 100 pupils, have an average attendance of about 460 and 50, and grants amounting to over £520 and £60. The cemetery on the sloping ground SE of the town was originally opened about 1728, and was extended in 1874. It contains a monument to Miss Bond, a native of Portsoy, who in 1814 published a book called *Letters of a Village Governess*, giving some curious pictures of life in a country village at the beginning of the 19th century. She died at Portsoy in 1839. The serpentine and associated minerals for which the place was long famous have been noticed under FORDYCE. An excellent harbour was formed by the Earl of Seafield in 1825-28, but was destroyed by storms in January 1839. In 1884 the old channel was cleared out, and the works then constructed restored at a cost of about £12,000, concrete being used instead of stone. There is now accommodation for 12 vessels of 100 tons, and a depth of 11 feet at high water of stream tides and of 9 feet at neap tides, the basin being tidal. Portsoy ranks as a creek under Banff, and the few ships belonging to the port have an average tonnage of under 100 tons. The chief imports are coals, and the principal exports grain, herring, potatoes, and stone. There were belonging to the port in 1894, 16 first-class fishing boats, 10 second-class boats, and 9 third-class boats, employing 128 resident fishermen and boys. The other industries in the town are connected with grain mills, brickworks, rope and sail making, and engineering. In the neighbourhood is Gleuglassaugh distillery, where there are extensive buildings, erected in 1873-75 at a cost, including fittings, of about £10,000. There is a town hall, a coastguard station, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branch offices of the North of Scotland and Union Banks, two hotels, a Christian Institute with a library of 1600 volumes, a horticultural society, a battery of artillery volunteers, Freemason and Oddfellow lodges, a gaswork, and a newspaper, the *Independent Banffshire Reporter* (1850), published on Wednesday. Portsoy was formed into a special water-supply district in 1879. In the neighbourhood is Durn House, associated with the early days of Ferguson the astronomer. Portsoy became a police burgh in 1889, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. On the east and west sides of the town are situated respectively the extensive ruins of the old castles of Boyne and FINDLATER. The only distinguished native is the Rev. Peter Thomson, Free Church minister of St Fergus, who died in 1880 at the beginning of what promised to be a very brilliant career. The story of his life has been told in *A Scotch Student* (Edinb. 1881). Pop. of town (1841) 1720, (1861) 1903, (1871) 1822, (1881) 2091, (1891) 2061, of whom 909 were males and 1152 were females. Houses inhabited 444, uninhabited 27, and building 1. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £192 with manse. Pop. (1881) 2313, (1891) 2274.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Port-Wemyss, a village on the coast of Kilchoman parish, Islay island, Argyllshire, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bridgend.

Port-William, a small seaport in Mochrum parish, SE Wigtownshire, on the E side of Luce Bay, 7 miles WNW of Whithorn, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Whauphill station on the Wigtownshire railway, 11 SW of Wigtown, and 24 SE of Stranraer. Founded about 1770 by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, in honour of whom it is named, it chiefly consists of a terrace-line of cottages, well built, slated, and fronting the sea, and has a neat appearance. In 1788 a small barrack-house was erected for the accommodation of military, and of custom-house officers occasionally sent for the suppression of smuggling. The harbour, though small, is safe, and sufficiently commodious. On all sides but the S it is well-sheltered by the land, on the S it is defended by an artificial rampart or strong wall, and it easily admits vessels of 200 tons burden. The principal trade consists in the exportation of agricultural produce to Glasgow, Liverpool, and other west coast ports. The village has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., three hotels, excellent sea-bathing, a Free church, a U.P. church, and a public school. A coach runs to Whauphill station twice daily. Pop. (1792) 210, (1841) 634, (1861) 884, (1871) 829, (1881) 755, (1891) 679.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Possil House, a quondam mansion in Maryhill parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles N of the centre of Glasgow. It was a large but plain edifice, whose finely wooded grounds had a quiet secluded aspect, but about 1872 they were laid out as the site of a new Glasgow suburb called Possilpark (see GLASGOW). Possil was for many years the home of the historian, Sir Archibald Alison (1792-1867). Here he died, and here in 1855 he entertained Lord Clyde (then Sir Colin Campbell). See his *Autobiography* (1882).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Posso. See MANOR.

Potarch. See BIRSE and KINCARDINE O' NEIL.

Pot of Gartness. See GARTNESS.

Poundland, a village in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Stinchar, 8 miles S of Girvan.

Pow, any one of numerous sluggish rivulets or stagnant burns in marshy or alluvial districts of Scotland. The name is an Anglicised or softened form of the Gaelic *Poll*, and the Cymric *Pwl*, signifying 'a pool, a ditch, a stagnating stream, or a marshy place,' and it correctly describes nearly all the streams to which it is applied.—A pow, called the Pow of Cummertrees, traverses the western side of the Howe of Annandale, from near the northern extremity of Dalton, through that parish and the parishes of Ruthwell and Cummertrees to the Solway Firth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the mouth of the river Annan; is joined, on its left bank, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its source, by an overflow or feeder from the river Annan; seems, from the junction of that overflow onward to its mouth, to run in the ancient channel of the Annan; and has a total course, chiefly in a south-south-easterly direction, of 8 miles.—A pow in Forfarshire is formed by numerous head-streams in Monreathmont Moor, principally within Guthrie parish; drains the parishes of Guthrie, Kinnell, and Farnell, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the South Esk, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Montrose Basin; aspires to be called Pow Water; and imposes names, such as Pow-side, Pow-mill, and Pow-bridge, on various objects on its banks.—A pow in Perthshire rises in some mosses below Methven; runs mainly along a ditch or artificial canal, formed to drain off its stagnant and marsh-making waters; pursues a sluggish course of 11 miles to the Earn, near Innerpefferay; and is noted in some doggerel song well known in the country around it.—A pow in Kirkcandbrightshire rises, under the name of Glaisters Burn, in Kirkgunzeon parish; circles round the N end of the Criffel range of hills; traverses one lake, and receives the superfluous waters of another; goes eastward through Newabbey parish, assuming there the name of Newabbey Pow; has a total course of 15 miles; glides into the estuary of the Nith 8 miles S of Dumfries; and

is navigable for a short way by small vessels.—A pow in the Carse of Stirling rises near Bannockburn House in St Ninians parish; goes 8 miles eastward to the Forth, at a point 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Airth village; and, like the Forfarshire Pow, gives name to various seats and other objects on its banks.—A pow in the Upper Carse of the Forth drains part of Kippen parish, and is distinctively called the Pow of Glincs.—A pow in the low grounds of Kyle, in Ayrshire, is formed by three or four head-streams, and goes to the Firth of Clyde at a point 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the mouth of the river Ayr.—An eighth pow, in Edinburghshire, has been noticed as the JORDAN; and there are several others too unimportant to require special mention.

Powfoot or Queensberry, a small watering-place in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire, on the Solway Firth, at the mouth of Pow Water, 4 miles WSW of Annan.

Powfowlis House, a modern mansion in Airth parish, Stirlingshire, near the shore of the Firth of Forth, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Falkirk.

Powmillon Burn, a rivulet of East Kilbride, Glassford, and Avondale parishes, Lanarkshire. It rises near Greenside, and runs 7 miles north-eastward and south-eastward, till, after passing through Strathaven, it falls into Avon Water, 1 mile E by S of that town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Powrie, an estate, with an old castle, in Murroes parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles NNE of Dundee. The castle was long the residence of the ancient family of FOTHERINGHAM, who acquired the lands of Wester Powrie in the reign of Robert III. (1390-1406).

Powsail Burn. See DRUMMELZIER.

Powtrail Water, a head-stream of the river Clyde in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire. It rises on the northern side of Scawd Law (2166 feet) at an altitude of 1900 feet, close to the Dumfriesshire boundary; runs 7 miles north-north-eastward to a confluence (970 feet) with Daer Water, at a point 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Elvanfoot station, on the Symington and Lockerbie section of the Caledonian railway; and brings down the Roman or 'Wellpath' road from Nithsdale to Clydesdale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Poyntzfield House, a mansion in Resolis parish, Ross and Cromarty, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Invergordon, under which there is a post office of Poyntzfield. Its owner is George Mackenzie Gun Munro, Esq. (b. 1862; suc. 1869).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Premnay, a parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire, containing, close to the northern boundary, Insch station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Huntly and 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen. Containing also Rothney and Auchleven villages, it is bounded NW and N by Insch, NE and E by Oyne, S by Keig, and W by Leslie. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 5432 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The drainage is carried eastward towards the Ury by GADIE BURN, traversing the interior, and the Shevock, tracing the northern boundary. Along Gadie Burn the surface declines to 400 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises westward and southward to 754 feet at Westfield, 747 at Waukmill Hill, 834 at Tillymuick, 999 near Hillhead, 927 at Brackla Hill, 1412 at Black Hill, 1564 at Hermit Seat, and 1619 at the Watch Craig at the SE corner of the parish. The three last heights all culminate right on the southern boundary, and the last is a summit of broad-based BENNOCHIE. Red or pink granite, of a kind easily worked and well suited for all sorts of building purposes, abounds to the S of Gadie Burn, and clay-slate to the N; whilst serpentine forms a bed 200 yards W of the parish church. The soil on the banks of Gadie Burn is various, but on the left bank is generally sharp and good; whilst along the foot of Bennochie is wet and cold. A few acres are under small plantation, rather more than 3000 acres are arable, and nearly all the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. There are Druidical remains at Druidstone, and a circular camp at Tillymuick. Lickleyhead Castle (1629) was restored about 1876, and the former mansion of Overhall is now a farmhouse. Auchleven has a small woollen factory.

Premnay is in the presbytery of Garioch and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is £160 with manse. The parish church, 2 miles SSE of Insch station, was built in 1792, and, as enlarged in 1828, contains 360 sittings. Leslie and Premnay Free church stands 2½ miles to the W, close to the Leslie boundary. The public school, with accommodation for 120 children, has an average attendance of about 110, and a grant of nearly £115. Pop. (1881) 930, (1891) 930.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Preshome. See RATHVEN.

Pressmennan, Loch. See STENTON.

Preston, a village in Prestonpans parish, Haddingtonshire, ½ mile S by E of the town of Prestonpans, and near Prestonpans station on the North British railway. It got its name from a *priests' town* of the monks of HOLYROOD and of NEWBATTLE, both of which fraternities had lands adjoining it, and with Prestonpans it figures prominently in traditional tales respecting their character and mercantile achievements. Both its relation to the monks, and its position on the great road of a former period, occasioned it to be frequently visited by the Scottish princes. It was formerly noted also for a fair held on the second Thursday of October, and called St Jerome's Fair. The chapmen or travelling merchants of the Lothians had, at a period when their craft was one of no small importance to the country, formed themselves into a regular guild, and they annually attended this fair to elect their office-bearers for the following year. In a garden at the side of the road, near the E end of the village, stands, in the centre of what till the 18th century formed a large open square, an elegant cross (1617)—a stone pillar about 15 feet high, surmounting a small octagonal erection 9 feet in height.

N of the village stands, in a ruinous condition, a venerable tower which Sir Walter Scott supposed to have been originally a fortalice of the Earls of Home, when they bore an almost princely sway over the SE of Scotland, and which, for a long time after the close of the 14th century, when the circumjacent barony came by marriage into the possession of the Hamiltons of Fingalton and Ross, was the seat of that family, the principal one of their name, and afterwards called the Hamiltons of Preston. The seat or castle, of which the ruined tower is but a vestige, was burned by the Earl of Hertford in 1544, by Cromwell in 1650, and by accident in 1663, and was then abandoned. The Hamiltons are represented by Sir William Stirling-Hamilton, Bart., whose father, Sir William (1791-1856), the learned professor of logic, reacquired the ruined tower and the garden around it in the early part of the 19th century. Figuring in history as staunch partisans of the cause of civil and religious liberty, they afforded marked protection to Mr John Davidson, the eminent confessor and 'Scottish worthy,' and in the stirring times of the ecclesiastico-civil war Robert Hamilton, the brother of Sir William of Preston, led the Presbyterians in the actions of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge.

To the E of the cross, and within the enclosure surrounding what was till lately Dr Schaw's (now Miss Murray's) Hospital, are the remains of the ancient manorial residence of Lord Grange, whose wife, by his connivance, was carried off and clandestinely confined for years in the island of St Kilda. This, Preston House, was built after the Hamiltons had abandoned the 'venerable tower,' and was never occupied by any of them. What remained of the estate of Preston after the Revolution was, owing to the representative of the Hamilton family declining to take the oaths to the Revolution sovereigns, transferred to a nephew of Hamilton, under a private arrangement for redemption should a covenanted sovereign come to the throne. It was for this nephew, Sir James Oswald, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, or his son, who shortly thereafter succeeded him as laird, that Preston House was erected. The estate, however, being heavily burdened, the whole was, early in the 18th century, disposed of, and coming before 1715 into Lord Grange's hands he made up titles to it on purchasing the various bonds, and he occupied the house in that year, when his elder brother, the Earl

of Mar, was heading the rebellion. After Lord Grange's time it had a succession of owners, till acquired by Dr James Schaw before 1780, and occupied by him till his death, when by his will it was destined for the accommodation, maintenance, and education of poor boys. It was thus used till 1832, when a new and commodious house, in the old English style, was built, at a cost of nearly £3000, within the park near by. And this again, the Schaw funds being otherwise appropriated in 1881 under the Endowed Hospitals Act, is now occupied by the trustees of the Murray Charity as a training home for girl domestics, the scheme being the outcome of a bequest of £20,000 by the late Miss Mary Murray.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Preston or Prestonmill, a village in Kirkbean parish, SE Kirkeudbrightshire, 14 miles S of Dumfries, under which it has a post office. See KIRKBEAN.

Preston. See BUNKLE.

Prestonfield, a mansion in DUDDINGSTON parish, Edinburghshire, at the southern base of Arthur's Seat; ¾ mile SW of Duddingston Loch, and 2 miles SE of Edinburgh Post Office. It was built in 1687, from designs by the celebrated Sir William Bruce of KINROSS, on the site of the former manison of 'Priestfield,' which had been burnt by the Edinburgh students in the 'No Popery' riot of 11 Jan. 1681, its owner, Sir James Dick, Bart., being then Lord Provost. A grandson of Sir William Dick of Braid (see CRAIG HOUSE), he had purchased the estate from Sir Thomas Hamilton, and at his death, in 1728, was succeeded by his daughter Janet, the wife of Sir William Cunyngham, Bart. of CAPRINGTON. Her son, Sir Alexander Dick, third Bart. (1703-85), was an eminent physician, and an intimate friend of Dr Samuel Johnson, who visited Prestonfield in 1773; and his son, Sir William (1762-96), is mentioned in Lord Cockburn's *Memorials* as 'a great sportsman, handsome, good-natured, and a first-rate skater. We were the only boys at liberty to play in his grounds, and to use his nice boat. . . . All between Duddingston Loch and the house was a sort of Dutch garden, admirably kept. . . . A very curious place.' Sir Robert Keith Dick, seventh Bart., in 1829 succeeded his cousin-german, Sir William Cunyngham, in the Caprington baronetcy; and his grandson, Sir Robert Keith Alexander Dick-Cunyngham (b. 1836; suc. 1871), is thus ninth and seventh Bart. since 1707 and 1669.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Prestongrange, a Scottish Baronial mansion in Prestonpans parish, Haddingtonshire, near the coast, and 1½ mile SW of the town. Part of it dates from the 16th century; but large additions, including a massive tower, were made in 1830 and subsequently. Robert de Quincey, Earl of Winchester, in 1184 bequeathed the estate to NEWBATTLE Abbey; and after the death of the first Earl of Lothian in 1609 it was disposed of to John Morison, whose son, Sir Alexander Morison, Knt., as a Lord of Session assumed the title of Lord Prestongrange (1626-31). So did the Lord Advocate, William Grant, who purchased the property in 1746, and whose second daughter married Sir George Suttie of BALGONE. Her great-great-grandson, Sir George Grant-Suttie, seventh Bart. since 1702 (b. 1870; suc. 1878), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Preston Hall, a mansion in Cranston parish, E Edinburghshire, near the right bank of Tyne Water, 1½ mile N by E of Ford, and 4½ miles E by S of Dalkeith. A splendid classical structure, it consists of a centre and two wings, connected by lower buildings, and was erected towards the close of the 18th century by W. Adam for General Lord Adam Gordon, whose mother, the Duchess-Dowager of Gordon, had purchased the estate in 1738 for £8877. The present proprietor is Henry Callander, Esq. (b. 1862; suc. 1865).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Prestonhall; a mansion in Cupar parish, Fife, near the left bank of the Eden, 1 mile ENE of the town.

Prestonhaugh. See PRESTONKIRK

Prestonholm, a village in Cockpen parish, Edinburgh-shire, on the South Esk river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Lassvade.

Preston House, a mansion in Linlithgow parish, Linlithgowshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the town.

Prestonkirk, a parish of Haddingtonshire, containing the town and station of East LINTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Dunbar, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Edinburgh. Called the Halch, Hauch, or Haugh in the time of Gavin Douglas, since the Reformation it received the name, first of Prestonhaugh, then of Prestonkirk, and in legal documents is still designated 'Prestonhaugh, otherwise called Prestonkirk;' whilst its popular name is often briefly Linton. It is bounded N by North Berwick, NE by Whitekirk, E by Whitekirk and Dunbar, SE by Stenton, S by Whittingham, SW by Morham and Haddington, and W by Athelstaneford. With a somewhat irregular outline, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying breadth of 3 furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $7104\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $13\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The parish received a slight increase to the extent of its area in 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners transferred to it the Sandysmill detached portion of the parish of Athelstaneford, comprising 16 acres. The TYNE has here an east-north-easterly course of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, for the first 7 furlongs along the Haddington boundary; and the East PEPPER Burn flows east-north-eastward across the northern interior and along the Athelstaneford and Whitekirk borders. In the E, where the Tyne passes off from the parish, the surface declines to 75 feet above sea-level; and N of the river it nowhere exceeds 281 feet; but in the S is conical TRAPRAIN LAW (700 feet), which figures conspicuously over a wide extent of landscape. The predominant rocks are claystone, clinkstone, and limestone, and the first is often porphyritic, abounds in crystals of felspar, and contains in places veins of yellow jasper, and of heavy spar. The soil near the Tyne is mostly sandy and gravelly; in the N is argillaceous, partly very stiff; and in the S is calcareous. But a small proportion of land is under wood, about 200 acres are pasture, and nearly all the rest of the parish is in tillage. The chief antiquities are noticed under HAILES and TRAPRAIN LAW. Several stone coffins have been turned up by the plough; a standing stone is said to mark the grave of a Saxon commander; the site is pointed out of the ancient parish church, dedicated to St Baldred, and mentioned in record of the 9th century; and ruins exist of an ancient monastery on Markle farm. St Balthere or Baldred, who died in 756, and who was the patron saint of the parish, is said to have dwelt here, and to have founded the earliest church. He is commemorated in the name of an excellent spring, St Baldred's Well, and in the name of an eddy in the Tyne, St Baldred's Whirl. Gavin Douglas (1474-1522), the translator of Virgil, was 'parson of Hauch' (not Hawick), previous to becoming Bishop of Dunkeld in 1516. Mansions noticed separately are SNEATON and PHANTASSIE. Prestonkirk is in the presbytery of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £351. The churches and the public school have been described under East LINTON. This school, with accommodation for 364 children, has an average attendance of about 205, and a grant of nearly £205. Valuation (1885) £16,850, (1893) £14,241. Pop. (1801) 1741, (1831) 1765, (1861) 1960, (1871) 1931, (1881) 1929, (1891) 1802.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Prestonmill. See PRESTON, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Prestonpans, a coast town and parish of W Haddingtonshire. The town, extending $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-westward along the shore of the Firth of Forth, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Musselburgh, 8 E of Edinburgh, $1\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Tranent, $9\frac{1}{2}$ W of Haddington, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Prestonpans and Tranent station on the North British railway. It is supposed to have become a seat of population for the manufacture of salt so early as the 12th century. The monks of NEWBATTLE, who pushed their trading enterprises in all directions from their property of PRESTONGRANGE, appear to have adopted and cherished Preston-

pans as the scene of their salt-making operations; and they probably secured for it a rude but abundant prosperity so long as it was under their influence. Even for generations after the Reformation it continued to thrive, and to be a flourishing seat of various sorts of the harder orders of industry. But chiefly in consequence of the repeal of the salt duty in 1825, the town lost its ancient sources of support, and fell into decay. Its deserted salt-works, some of them contiguous to it, others along the coast, form a rueful feature in the landscape. The masonry in these buildings looks as if it had withstood the buffetings of ages; the woodwork is comparatively fresh and uninjured; and yet the whole aspect is ruinous and forlorn. Numbers of the doors still show brass excise padlocks, bearing the now almost forgotten initials 'G. R.' The town itself, too, has a somewhat decayed appearance. It consists principally of a single street following the line of the beach. A rill runs across the roadway, cutting off from the W end of the street the suburb of Cuittle or Cuthill. The houses have a blackened, time-worn appearance; scarcely any two of them stand in a line; and the whole town, which was so built for defensive purposes, has been described as 'zigzag at both ends and crooked in the middle.' The parish church stands on a rising-ground above the town, and, dating from 1595, was partially rebuilt and reseated, with double galleries, in 1774. In 1891-92 it was renovated at a cost of about £1650. Within the churchyard there are several interesting memorial stones or tablets over the remains of Lords Cullen, Prestongrange, and Drummore; Captain Stewart of Physgill, who fell in the battle of Prestonpans; a brother of General Roy's, and others. A Free church was built in 1878; and a public school in 1881, at a cost of £3000. A monument to Dr Thomas Alexander, C.B., the director-general of the medical department of the British army, was erected in 1862, and consists of a stone statue $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, on a square pedestal $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, within an enclosure immediately N of the church. Prestonpans is much frequented by visitors during the bathing season.

Prestonpans and the neighbouring villages used to supply all the east of Scotland with salt. This part of the coast, owing to the absence of large rivers, is favourably situated for the production of salt; and being in the immediate vicinity of very extensive coalfields, it possessed great facilities for carrying on a large and lucrative salt-trade. Ten salt-pans belonged to the town, and were capable of producing between 800 and 900 bushels of salt per week; and there were others in the neighbourhood of similar extent. In the five years preceding 1792, the annual average amount of salt delivered in the Prestonpans collection was 83,471 bushels, about half of which was produced by the town's own pans, while the rest was produced by pans in the vicinity. A race of females known as salt-wives, and second in notoriety only to the fishwives of Fisherrow and Newhaven, used to carry the salt in creels for sale in Edinburgh and other towns. Salt, however, continues to be made in one salt-work in the town. A manufactory of sulphate of soda, and of sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids, once employed upwards of 50 men, but has long since been abandoned. Extensive potteries, commenced about the middle of the 18th century, employed about 40 men and upwards of 50 boys; but after the close of the first quarter of the 19th century, they degenerated into a small manufactory of brown and white ware. Two brick and tile works long sent forth a steady produce of roofing-tiles over the country; but they have been, to a considerable extent, superseded by the works of the Prestongrange Coal and Firebrick Co., for bricks, tiles, and every description of fireclay goods. There is also an extensive brewery and a large soapwork. For years a chief employment and traffic of the town was the fishing and exportation of oysters. The largest and fattest of the oysters were formerly taken nearest the shore, and have long been in high estimation as Pan-door or Pandore oysters—a name whimsically given them from the oyster-beds lying off the doors of

the salt-pans. The oyster-beds of Prestonpans, or 'scalps,' as they are called, extend about 6 miles into the firth, and rather more than 3 miles from E to W; and in the latter part of the 18th century they yielded a daily produce to dredgers of from 400 to 600 oysters in the day, which were sent not only to Scottish markets, but to Newcastle, Hull, and London. Now, however, the yield is not nearly so large. As the oysters spawn in May, and are in a sickly state till August, the proper dredging season begins on the first day of September and ends on the last day of April, continuing, as it is said, 'during the months in which there is an r.' The fishermen, while employed in dredging them, sing a peculiar air, which is said to be of Scandinavian origin, and has a very peculiar and striking effect when borne over the waters by fitful gusts of wind. The commerce of the town, through its port of MORISON'S HAVEN, a little way W of Cuthill, was great in the days of its manufacturing prosperity. The harbour, formed under a charter from the monks of Newbattle in 1526, and styled Acheson's Haven, from the name of its original owner, Alexander Acheson, ancestor of the Earl of Gosford in the Irish peerage, was once a custom-house port, whose range included all creeks and landing-places between the mouth of the Figgate Burn at Portobello and the mouth of the Tyne near Dumbar; and it had the right of levying customs and the various sorts of dues to the same extent as those exigible at Leith. All the western portions of Preston and Prestonpans towns and the adjacent hamlets are included within the barony of Prestongrange; and all the eastern portions of these towns and the adjacent villas and ancient mansions are within the barony of Preston, whose ancient cross, bearing date 1617, is still a conspicuous central object of interest. Prestonpans became a police burgh in 1862, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, two hotels, a gas company, and waterworks. Pop. of town (1841) 1659, (1851) 1640, (1861) 1577, (1871) 1790, (1881) 2265, (1891) 2224, of whom 1074 were females, and 1606 were in the police burgh. Houses (1891) inhabited 495, vacant 75.

In 1591 John Fian or Cunningham, schoolmaster at Prestonpans, was tried as one of the North BERWICK warlocks, and after suffering the cruellest tortures was condemned and burnt; in 1661 another schoolmaster here, Andrew Rutherford, was appointed commissioner for trying certain persons accused of witchcraft.

As a boy, Sir Walter Scott resided for some time, in 1777, at Prestonpans, and must have acquired then his minute knowledge of the localities which he afterwards turned to so good account in *Waverley*.

The battle which was fought on 21 Sept. 1745, between the Jacobite forces under Prince Charles Edward and the Hanoverian forces under Sir John Cope, occurred principally within the parish of Tranent, and is sometimes called the battle of Preston, sometimes the battle of GLADSMUIR, but oftener the battle of Prestonpans. Sir John Cope landed his troops and stores at Dunbar on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of September; and, desirous of making all speed to engage the rebels, who were then in possession of Edinburgh, he marched from Dunbar on the 19th and took post in battle order on the 20th in the eastern vicinity of Preston, his right extending towards the sea at Port-Seton, and his left towards a morass SE of Preston. Scarcely had he made his dispositions when the whole of the Highland army appeared descending the heights in the direction of Tranent. On approaching Tranent, the Highlanders were received by the King's troops with a vehement shout of defiance, which the Highlanders answered in a similar strain. About two o'clock in the afternoon the Highland army halted on an eminence called Birsley-Brae, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the W of Tranent, and formed in order of battle about 1 mile from the royal forces. In the expectation that the Highlanders were advancing by the usual route through Musselburgh and Preston, Cope

had taken up the position we have described, with his front to the W; but as soon as he observed the Highlanders on the heights upon his left, he changed his front to the S. This change of position, while it secured Cope better from attack, in the case of defeat was not so well calculated for safety as the first position. On his right was the E wall of a park belonging to Erskine of Grange, which extended a considerable way from N to S, and still farther to the right was the village of Preston. The village of Seton was on his left, and the village of Cockenzie and the sea in his rear. Almost immediately in front was a deep ditch filled with water, and a strong thick hedge. Farther removed from the front, and between the two armies, was a morass, the ends of which had been drained, and were intersected by numerous cuts; and on the more firm ground at the ends were several small enclosures, with hedges, dry stone-walls, and willow trees. As the Highlanders were in excellent spirits, and eager to close immediately with the enemy, Charles felt very desirous to comply with their wishes; but he soon ascertained that the passage across the morass would be extremely dangerous, if not altogether impracticable.

While his lieutenant-general was, in consequence of this information, planning a different mode of attack, the Prince himself was moving with a great part of his army further off towards Dolphingston on Cope's right. Halting and turning towards Preston Tower, he seemed to threaten that flank of the English general, who, thereupon, returned to his original position with his front to Preston, and his right towards the sea. Lord George Murray, considering that the only practicable mode of attacking Cope was by advancing from the E, now led off part of the army through the village of Tranent, and sent notice to the Prince to follow him with the remainder as quickly as possible. After the Highland army had halted on the fields to the E of Tranent, a council of war was held, at which it was resolved to attack the enemy at break of day. A few pickets were placed around the bivouac, and the Highlanders, having wrapped themselves up in their plaids, lay down on the ground to repose for the night. When Cope observed Charles returning towards Tranent, he resumed his former position with his front to the S; and thus, in a few hours, he was obliged, by the unrestrained evolutions of the Highlanders, to shift his ground no fewer than four times. He now began to perceive that his situation was not so favourable as he had imagined, and that while the insurgents could move about at discretion, select their ground, and choose their time and mode of attack, he was cramped in his own movements and could act only on the defensive. To secure his army from surprise during the night, he placed advanced pickets of horse and foot along the side of the morass, extending nearly as far E as the village of Seaton. He, at the same time, sent his baggage and military chest down to Cockenzie; and as the night—that of Friday the 20th of September—was very cold, he ordered fires to be kindled along the front of his line, to keep his men warm.

In point of numbers, the army of Cope was rather inferior to that of Charles; but many of the Highlanders were badly armed, and some had no arms at all. The royal forces amounted altogether to about 2300 men; but the number in the field was diminished to 2100 by the despatch of the baggage-guard to Cockenzie. The order of battle finally formed by Cope along the N side of the morass was as follows: He drew up his foot in one line, in the centre of which were eight companies of Lascelles' regiment, and two of Guise's. On the right were five companies of Lee's regiment, and on the left the regiment of Murray, with a number of recruits for different regiments at home and abroad. Two squadrons of Gardiner's dragoons formed the right wing, and a similar number of Hamilton's composed the left. The remaining squadron of each regiment was placed in the rear of its companions as a reserve. On the left of the army, near the waggon-road from Tranent to Cockenzie

were placed the artillery, consisting of six or seven pieces of cannon and four cohorns under the orders of Lieut.-Colonel Whiteford, and guarded by a company of Lee's regiment commanded by Captain Cochrane. Besides the regular troops there were some volunteers, consisting principally of small parties of the neighbouring tenantry, headed by their respective landlords.

The Highland army commenced its movement in the morning of the 21st, early enough to allow the whole of it to pass the eastern outlet from the morass before the dawn. It was divided into two successive columns, with an interval between. The Duke of Perth led the first column, and two persons intimately acquainted with the morass went before him to show the way. A little in advance of the van, too, was a select party of 60 men doubly armed, under the command of Macdonald of Glenalladale, major of the regiment of Clanranald, whose appointed duty it was to seize the enemy's baggage. The army proceeded in an easterly direction till near the farm of Ringan-head; and then, turning to the left, they marched in a northerly direction through a small valley which intersects the farm. During the march the strictest silence was kept, not even a whisper was heard; and lest the trampling of horses might discover their advance, the few that were in the army were left behind. The ford or path across the morass was so narrow that the column—which marched three men abreast—had scarcely sufficient standing room; and the ground along it was so soft that many of the men at almost every step were up to the knees in mud. The path in question—which was about 200 paces to the W of the stone bridge afterwards built across Seton mill-dam—led to a small wooden bridge thrown over the large ditch which ran through the morass from W to E. This bridge, and the continuation of the path on the N of it, were a little to the E of Cope's left. From ignorance of the existence of this bridge, from oversight, or from a supposition that the marsh was not passable in that quarter, Cope had placed no guards in that direction; so that the Highland army, whose march across could here have been effectually stopped by a handful of men, passed the bridge and cleared the marsh without interruption.

Hitherto the darkness had concealed the march of the Highlanders; but the morning was now about to dawn, and at the time the order to halt was given, some of Cope's pickets, stationed on his left, for the first time heard the tramp of the Highlanders. The Highlanders plainly heard these advanced guards challenge them, 'Who is there?' No answer having been returned, the pickets gave the alarm, and the cry of 'Cannons, cannons! Get ready the cannons, cannoniers!' resounded through Cope's left wing. Charles instantly gave directions for attacking Cope before he should have time to change his position by opposing his front to that of the Highland army. As arranged at the council of war on the preceding evening, the army was drawn up in two lines. The first comprised a right wing, commanded by the Duke of Perth, and consisting of the regiments of Clanranald, Keppoch, Glengarry, and Glencoe, under their respective chiefs, and a left wing commanded by Lord George Murray, and consisting of the Camerons of Lochiel under their own chief, and the Stewarts of Appin under Stewart of Ardshiel. The second line, which was to serve as a reserve, consisted of the Athole men, the Robertsons of Strowan, and the MacLauchlans. This body was under the command of Lord Nairne. As soon as Cope received intelligence of the advance of the Highlanders, he gave orders to change his front to the E. Some confusion took place in carrying these orders into execution, from the advanced guards not being able to find out their regiments, and so stationing themselves on the right of Lee's five companies as to prevent the two squadrons of Gardiner's dragoons, which had been posted on the right of the line, from forming properly. For want of room, the squadron under Colonel Gardiner drew up behind that commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Whitney. In all other

respects the disposition of each regiment was the same; but the artillery, which before the change had been on the left, and close to that wing, was now on the right somewhat farther from the line, and in front of Whitney's squadron.

There was now nothing to prevent the armies from coming into collision; and if Cope had had the choice, he could not have selected ground more favourable for the operations of cavalry than that which lay between the two armies. It was a level cultivated field of considerable extent, without bush or tree, and had just been cleared of its crop of grain. But the celerity with which the Highlanders commenced the attack prevented Cope from availing himself of this local advantage. The beams of the rising sun were just beginning to illumine the horizon, but the mist which still hovered over the cornfields prevented the two armies from seeing each other. As the Highlanders had advanced considerably beyond the main ditch, Lord George Murray was apprehensive that Cope might turn the left flank; and to guard against such a contingency he desired Lochiel, who was on the extreme left, to order his men in advancing to incline to the left. Lord George then ordered the left wing to advance, and sent an aide-de-camp to the Duke of Perth to request him to put the right in motion. The Highlanders moved with such rapidity that their ranks broke; to recover which, they halted once or twice before closing with the enemy. When Cope, at daybreak, observed the first line of the Highland army formed in order of battle, at the distance of 200 paces from his position, he mistook it for bushes; but before it had advanced half-way, the rays of the rising sun bursting through the retiring mist showed the armies to each other.

As the right wing of the Highlanders marched straight forward without attending to the oblique movement of the Camerons to the left, a gap took place in the centre of the line. An attempt was made to fill it up with a second line, which was about 50 paces behind the first; but before this could be accomplished, the left wing, being the first to move, had advanced beyond the right of the line, and was now engaged with the enemy. By inclining to the left, the Camerons gained half the ground originally between them and the main ditch; but this movement brought them up directly opposite to Cope's cannon. On approaching the cannon the Highlanders fired a few shots at the artillery guard, which alarmed the gunners to such a degree that they fled, carrying the powder flasks along with them. To check the advance of the Highlanders, Colonel Whiteford fired off five of the field-pieces with his own hand; but though their left seemed to recoil, they instantly resumed the rapid pace they had set out with. The artillery guard next fired a volley with as little effect. Observing the squadron of dragoons under Whitney advancing to the charge, the Camerons set up a loud shout, rushed past the cannon, and, after firing a few shots at the dragoons, which killed several men and wounded the lieutenant-colonel, flew on them sword in hand. When assailed, the squadron was reeling to and fro from the fire; and the Highlanders following an order they had received, to strike at the noses of the horses without minding the riders, completed the disorder. In a moment the dragoons wheeled about, rode over the artillery guard, and fled, followed by the guard. The Highlanders continuing to push forward without stopping to take prisoners, Colonel Gardiner was ordered to advance with his squadron, and charge the enemy. He accordingly went forward, encouraging his men to stand firm; but this squadron, before it had advanced many paces, experienced a similar reception, and followed the example which the other had just set. After the flight of the dragoons, the Highlanders advanced upon the infantry, who opened a fire from right to left, which went down the line as far as Murray's regiment. They received this volley with a loud huzza, and throwing away their muskets, drew their claymores and rushed upon the foot before they had time to reload their pieces. Confounded by the flight of the dragoons,

and the furious onset of the Highlanders, the astonished infantry threw down their arms and took to their heels. Hamilton's dragoons, who were stationed on Cope's left, displayed even greater pusillanimity than their companions; for no sooner did they observe the squadrons on the right give way, than they turned their backs and fled without firing a single shot or drawing a sword. Murray's regiment being thus left alone on the field, fired upon the Macdonalds who were advancing, and also fled. Thus within a very few minutes after the action had commenced, the whole army of Cope was put to flight. With the exception of their fire, not the slightest resistance was made by horse or foot, and not a single bayonet was stained with blood. Such were the impetuosity and rapidity with which the first line of the Highlanders broke through Cope's ranks, that they left numbers of his men in their rear, who attempted to rally behind them, but, seeing the second line coming up, endeavoured to make their escape. Though the second line was not more than 50 paces behind the first, and was always running as fast as it could to overtake the first line, and near enough never to lose sight of it, yet such was the rapidity with which the battle was gained, that, according to the Chevalier Johnstone, who stood by the side of the Prince in the second line, he could see no other enemy on the field of battle than those who were lying on the ground killed and wounded.

Unfortunately for the royal infantry, the walls of Lord Grange's park enclosures about the village of Preston, which, from the position taken up on the preceding evening, formed their great security on their right, now that these park walls were in their rear, operated as a barrier to their flight. Having disencumbered themselves of their arms to facilitate their escape, they had deprived themselves of their only means of defence; and, driven as they were upon the walls of the enclosures, they would have all perished under the swords of the Highlanders, had not Charles and his officers strenuously exerted themselves to preserve the lives of their discomfited foes. The impetuosity of the attack, however, and the sudden flight of the royal army, allowed little leisure for the exercise of humanity; and before the carnage ceased several hundreds had fallen under the claymores of the Highlanders and the ruthless scythes of the Macgregors. Armed with these deadly weapons, which were sharpened and fixed to poles from 7 to 8 feet long, to supply the place of other arms, this party mowed down the affrighted enemy, cut off the legs of the horses, and severed, it is said, the bodies of their riders in twain. Of the infantry of the royal army, only about 170 escaped. From a report made by their own sergeants and corporals, by order of Lord George Murray, between 1600 and 1700 prisoners, foot and cavalry, fell into the hands of the Highlanders, including about 70 officers. In this number were comprehended the baggage guard stationed at Cockenzie, amounting to 300 men, who, on learning the fate of the main body and the loss of their cannon, surrendered to the Camerons. The cannon and all the baggage of the royal army, together with the military chest, containing £4000, fell into the hands of the victors. The greater part of the dragoons escaped by the two roads at the extremities of the park wall, one of which passed by Colonel Gardiner's house in the rear of their right, and the other on their left, to the N of Preston House. In retiring towards these outlets, the dragoons, at the entreaties of their officers, halted once or twice, and faced about to meet the enemy; but as soon as the Highlanders came up and fired at them, they wheeled about and fled. Cope, who was by no means deficient in personal courage, assisted by the Earls of Home and Loudon, collected about 450 of the panic-struck dragoons on the W side of the village of Preston, and attempted to lead them back to the charge; but no entreaties could induce these cowards to advance, and the whistling of a few bullets, discharged by some Highlanders near the village, so alarmed them that they instantly scampered off in a southerly direction, screening their heads behind their horses' necks to avoid

the bullets of the Highlanders. The general had no alternative but to gallop off with his men. He that night reached Coldstream, a town about 40 miles from the field of battle, and entered Berwick next day.

Among six of Cope's officers who were killed was Colonel James Gardiner (1688-1745), a veteran soldier who served under the Duke of Marlborough, and whose character combined a strong religious feeling with the most undaunted courage. He had been decidedly opposed to the defensive system of Cope on the preceding evening, and had counselled the general not to lose a moment in attacking the Highlanders; but his advice was disregarded. Anticipating the fate which awaited him, he spent the greater part of the night in devotion, and resolved at all hazards to perform his duty. He was wounded at the first onset at the head of his dragoons; but disdaining to follow them in their retreat, he joined a small body of foot, which attempted to rally not far from the wall of his own garden, and while fighting at their head was cut down by the murderous Lochaber axe of a Macgregor. He was carried to the manse of Tranent in almost a lifeless state, where he expired within a few hours, and was interred in the NW corner of the church of Tranent. Captain Brymer, of Lee's regiment, who appears to have participated in Gardiner's opinion as to attacking the Highlanders, met a similar fate, as did also Captain Stewart of Physgill, over whose grave in Prestonpans kirkyard there is still visible, though partially weather-worn, an interesting memorial tablet. The loss on the side of the Highlanders was trifling. Four officers, and between 30 and 40 privates, were killed; and 5 or 6 officers, and between 70 and 80 privates, wounded. After the termination of the fight, the field of battle presented an appalling spectacle, rarely exhibited in the most bloody conflicts. As almost all the slain were cut down by the broadsword and the scythe, the ground was strewn with legs, arms, hands, noses, and mutilated bodies, while, from the deep gashes inflicted by these dreadful weapons, the ground was literally soaked with gore. See, besides works cited under COLLODEN, Mr P. McNeill's *Tranent and its Surroundings* (2d ed., Edinb. 1884) and the *Autobiography of Alexander Carlyle, D.D.* (1722-1805), who was a son of the minister of Prestonpans, beheld the Jacobite victory from the top of the church steeple, and himself for 57 years was minister of INVERESK.

The small but populous parish of Prestonpans, containing also the villages of PRESTON and DOLPHINGSTON, is bounded E and SE by Tranent, SW by Tranent and by Inveresk in Edinburghshire, NW by the Firth of Forth. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 2½ miles; its breadth varies between 3 furlongs and 1½ mile; and its area is 1429½ acres, of which 135½ are foreshore. The surface rises gently from the shore, attaining 100 feet above sea-level at the railway station, and 200 at the Tranent border. The beach is low and sandy, with a bulwark of low reefs, much shattered and water-worn along its margin; and it commands a picturesque prospect of the Firth of Forth and the southern parts of Fife. Ravenshaugh Burn runs along the boundary with Edinburghshire. The rocks belong mainly to the Carboniferous Limestone series; and coal was wrought in this parish as early perhaps as in any district in Scotland, and continues still to be largely worked. Ironstone and fireclay also occur, and are turned to profitable account in connection with the mining operations. The prevailing soil is loam, partly heavy on a clay bottom, partly light on a sandy or gravelly bottom. Upwards of 1000 acres are under cultivation. The chief mansions, both noticed separately, are PRESTONGRANGE and DRUMORE. Prestonpans is in the presbytery of Haddington and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the minister's stipend is £412 with manse. The original name of a hamlet near by was Aldhammer; but this early gave way to Priestistoun or Prieststown, which was gradually abbreviated into Preston; and that (which was the name under which the district was erected into a parish by act of parliament in 1606) was,

in its turn, superseded by successively Salt-Preston and Prestonpans. An ancient chapel, which was situated at Preston, and which was a vicarage of the monks of Holyrood, in 1544 was burned, in common with the town and castle of Preston, by the Earl of Hertford, and never afterwards repaired. Another ancient chapel, situated within what is now the West Kirkyard, towards the W end of the town of Prestonpans, was in pre-Reformation times supplied by the monks of Newbattle, who were then the owners of most of the property in that quarter, but, excepting old stones built into the walls, no trace of it remains. The inhabitants of the two baronies, the eastern and western, or Preston and Prestongrange, into which the parish was distributed, seem, for a time after the monastic services were discontinued, to have tacitly attached themselves to Tranent; but were quite unduly provided for, and could obtain but limited access to the interior of the church. Mr John Davidson (1550-1604), who was minister for the last eight years of his life, at length built, largely at his own expense, a church and a manse in the village of Prestonpans, to which a glebe, garden, and stipend were attached by George Hamilton of Preston; and he also founded here a school for the teaching of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and endowed it with all his property, free, movable, and heritable. The grammarian Alexander Hume was its first master, from 1606 till 1616. In 1595 the General Assembly declared Prestonpans to be a parish *quoad sacra*, and in 1606 the parliament of Perth 'erected the said newly-built kirk into a parish kirk, which was to be called the parish kirk of Preston.' The public school, with accommodation for 498 children, has an average attendance of about 515, and a grant of nearly £480. Valuation (1885) £11,798, 14s., (1893) £11,554, 2s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 1964, (1831) 2322, (1861) 2080, (1871) 2069, (1881) 2573, (1891) 2659.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 32, 1863-57.

Preston Tower. See PRESTON, Prestonpans.

Prestwick, a small town and an ancient parish in Monkton parish, Kyle district, Ayrshire, within 3 furlongs of the sea-shore, and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by E of Ayr. Its age, and especially its constitution as a burgh of barony, are remarkable, and strongly resemble those of the curious neighbouring burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr. A charter, confirming and renewing its privileges, was granted by James VI. as administrator-in-law for his eldest son, then a minor, Henry, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Kyle, Carrick, and Cunninghame, Lord of the Isles, and Prince Stewart of Scotland. The charter is dated 19 June 1600, and expressly says that Prestwick was known to have been a free burgh of barony beyond the memory of man, for the space of 617 years before the date of renewal. The burgh has power to elect every two years a provost, 2 bailies, and councillors, to grant franchises for several trades, and to hold a market weekly, and a fair on the feast of St Nicholas, 6 December. The freemen, or barons as they are called, are 36 in number. The burgh lands belonging to them as an incorporation extend in a broad strip along the Pow Burn to a line 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile nearer Ayr, and comprehend about 800 acres. The lands used to be distributed in lots among the freemen, and did not remain in perpetuity, but were drawn for every 19 years. Part of them long existed as a common, on which each of the freemen had a right of pasturing a certain number of sheep and cattle; but this, many years ago, was divided and appropriated in the same way as the rest of the barony. Freemen could not sell their lots or shares, or the baronial rights which belong to them, without the consent of the corporation; and females succeeded equally with males to

the inheritance of the freeholds. A freeman might, for an offence, be sent to prison, but not locked up; and, if he came out without being liberated by the judicial sentence of the magistrates, he forfeited all his corporation privileges and property. In 1850, however, all restrictions were abolished, and the land is now held in the same way as other heritable land in Scotland. The foreshore from Prestwick northward as far as Irvine is in the possession of the Duke of Portland. Prestwick is a favourite watering-place, and has two golf clubs with separate links, where the ancient game has been played for many years. It has also a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 2 hotels, an ancient market cross, a town-hall, a cemetery, Free and U.P. churches, and a public school. The town-hall, built about 1837, is a handsome edifice, with a Gothic spire. The Free church, built in 1874 at a cost of £1600, contains 450 sittings. The U.P. church was opened in 1884; and the public school, accommodating 304 children, in 1882. There are also the ruins of an ancient church, and in the neighbourhood those of an hospital for lepers founded by King Robert Bruce. A number of handsome seats were placed in 1894 at intervals along the foreshore. Pop. (1793) 260, (1837) 758, (1861) 851, (1871) 750, (1881) 1064, (1891) 1479, of whom 841 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 326, vacant 71, building 8.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863. See MONKTON, and John Fullarton's *Records of the Burgh of Prestwick from 1470 to 1782* (Glasg., Maitland Club, 1834).

Prestwick Toll or New Prestwick, a village in Monkton parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile S by W of Prestwick. Pop. (1871) 463, (1881) 734, (1891) 269.

Priesthill. See MUIRKIRK.

Primside Mill, a village in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire, 1 mile SSW of Yetholm.

Prinlaws. See LESLIE.

Priorhill, a village in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire, close to Canonbie station, on the Langholm branch of the North British railway.

Prior Wood, a seat in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, in the immediate vicinity of Melrose town. For the last eighteen years of his life it was the favourite residence of the Edinburgh publisher, William Tait (1792-1864), who welcomed Kossuth here in 1851; and at his death it passed to his brother-in-law, Adam Black (1784-1874), lord provost of Edinburgh 1843-48, and Liberal M.P. for that city 1856-65.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Prosen Water, a troutful stream of NW Forfarshire, rising at an altitude of 2750 feet on the western slope of Mayar (3043 feet), and running 18 miles south-eastward, till, after a total descent of nearly 2400 feet, it falls into the South Esk at a point 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Cortachy Castle. It receives in its progress Farchal, Cramie, Glenlogie, Inchmill, Glenuig, Glencally, and Corogie Burns; traverses, till near its mouth, a deep mountain glen, called from it GLENPROSEN; and on the Shawfield estate threads a narrow wooded gorge, the 'Loup,' where a fugitive of the '45 is said to have leapt the channel from rock to rock.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 56, 1870.

Protstownhill, a village in Gamrie parish, Banffshire, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Gardenstown.

Provanhall, a village in Shettleston parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles NNW of Baillieston station on the Caledonian railway.

Pulteneytown. See WICK.

Purves Hall, a mansion in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by S of Greenlaw. Its owner, Sir John Purves Hume Campbell (b. 1879; suc. 1887), succeeded to the MARCHMONT estate and baronetcy in 1894.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

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QUAICH. See QUOICH and GLENQUAICH.
Quair Water, a troutful stream of Traquair parish, Peeblesshire, rising on the E side of Dun Rig at an altitude of 2100 feet, close to the Selkirkshire boundary, and running 6½ miles north-eastward, till, after a descent of 1650 feet, it falls into the Tweed at a point 5 furlongs S of Innerleithen. It is fed by Newhall, Curly, and FINGLAND Burns, each nearly equal to itself in length and in volume; and it has been celebrated in several lyrics, of which that by Nicol begins, 'Where Quair rins sweet among the flowers.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Quarterness. See KIRKWALL.

Quarff, an ancient *quoad civilita* parish and a modern *quoad sacra* parish in the S of Shetland. The ancient *quoad civilita* parish, forming a narrow part of the mainland, 6 miles SSW of Lerwick, extends 1½ mile from sea to sea, between the East and West Voes of Quarff, and comprises 2098 acres. It chiefly consists of an inhabited valley 1½ mile long and ½ mile broad, with pastoral hill flanks; and, together with the ancient *quoad civilita* parish of Burra, was united to Bressay parish until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners disjoined it and Burra from Bressay and annexed them to Lerwick parish, which now consists of the ancient parishes of Lerwick, Gulberwick, Quarff, and Burra. The modern *quoad sacra* parish comprises the ancient parishes of Quarff and Burra; was constituted by the General Assembly in 1833, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds prior to 1856; and is in the presbytery of Lerwick and synod of Shetland. Its church is a Government one, and contains 360 sittings. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1871) 952, (1881) 918, (1891) 987.

Quarrelton, a collier village in the SW of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, ½ mile S of Johnstone.

Quarrelwood, a hamlet in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire, 3½ miles N by W of Dumfries.

Quarter, a mansion in Largs parish, Ayrshire, near the shore of the Firth of Clyde, 2½ miles NNW of Largs town.

Quarter, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunipace parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ mile N by W of Denny.

Quarter, an estate in Broughton parish, Peeblesshire, on Holms Water, 2½ miles SSW of Broughton station. It was sold in 1741 to Thomas Tweedie, a cadet of the Tweedies of OLIVER. See RACHAN HOUSE.

Quarter Ironworks and Darngaber, a conjoint village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles S of Hamilton town and ½ mile ENE of Quarter Road station on the Strathaven branch of the Caledonian railway. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office (Quarter), an Established chapel of ease, a public school, and ironworks with five blast furnaces. The chapel of ease is an Early Decorated edifice of 1884, containing 430 sittings. Pop. (1881) 886, (1891) 1179.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Quarter, West. See WESTQUARTER.

Queensberry, a mountain (2285 feet) in Closeburn parish, N Dumfriesshire, 1½ mile SE of the nearest point of Lanarkshire, 1¼ N by E of Wee Queensberry (1675 feet), 7 miles WSW of Moffat, and 7¼—but 12 to walk—ENE of Thornhill. Sending down its eastern base into the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and lifting its summit but a brief way from the extreme angle of the deep indentation made by Lanarkshire into Dumfriesshire, it forms, with its fine, bold, sombre mass, a striking feature in many rich scenic landscapes. Its suffix is the Anglo-Saxon *berg*, 'a hill,' softened into *berry*; and, situated amid a congeries of noble heights, but queening it over them all like a sovereign among her courtiers, it is truly the 'queen hill' of a rich and superb district. About 1802 Hogg, the Etrick Shepherd, was tending his master's ewes on the slopes of Queensberry, when he received a visit from James and Allan Cunningham.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 1864.

Queensferry or South Queensferry, a small town and yet smaller parish of Linlithgowshire. The town is a

royal and parliamentary burgh, the royal comprising all the parish of Queensferry, and the parliamentary extending into Dalmeny. It stands on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, here only 1½ mile broad, and has a station on a branch line of the North British, 5½ miles N by W of Ratho Junction and 10 WNW of Edinburgh, from which by road it is 9 miles distant. Its site is a belt of low ground at a point opposite the peninsula of North Queensferry, and the intermediate island of Inchgarvie, where the firth is suddenly and briefly, but very greatly, contracted in breadth. The ground behind the town rises abruptly; and immediately at the summit, or even on the slope of the steep bank, becomes open agricultural country. The town comes first into notice as the station at which St Margaret, the queen of Malcolm Ceaunmor, crossed the Forth in her numerous excursions between Edinburgh and Dunfermline during 1068 and 1093; and it received in honour of her both its present name and some early Latin designations of similar import, e.g., *Portus Reginae* (1164) and *Passagium Reginae* (1182). Malcolm IV., the great-grandson of Margaret, made the monks of Dunfermline a grant of the right of ferry at the place, and of a small piece of ground within the limits of the present royalty—a grant which probably led almost immediately to the erection of the town; and in 1164 he granted also to the abbey of Scone a free passage here for the abbot, the monks, and their men. In 1294 Pope Gregory confirmed to the abbey of Dunfermline 'dimidium Passagii Sanctæ Margaritæ Reginae;' and in a charter (1363) of general confirmation of regality jurisdictions by David II. to the monks of Dunfermline, 'Passagium' figures as a burgh of regality along with 'Dunfermylne, Kirkcaldy, and Muskillburgh.' The place, as a burgh of regality, was again granted to the monks by Robert I., regranted by Robert III., and confirmed in 1450 by James IV. A new charter was granted in 1636 by Charles I., confirming the preceding royal grants, but at the same time confirming a charter by Robert, commendator of Dunfermline. As this is the latest extant charter, and the record of the Great Seal for the period is defective, no evidence exists as to the precise year when the town was erected into a royal burgh. Yet proof is decisive that the erection took place before 1641, as the Scots Act of 1641 ratifies and approves of the charter of erection into 'ane free Burgh Royall and in ane free Port, Haven, and Harbour, with the hail liberties, privileges, and immunities pertaining to ane free Burgh Royall.' In 1639 a commissioner from it appears for the first time to have sat in parliament; and in the parliament of the following year he recorded a protest that he had produced his commission for Queensferry as a royal burgh, and that 'he had ridden, sitten, and voyced in this parliament as the rest of commissioners of burghs.' He was confronted by a counter-protest on the part of the burgh of Linlithgow, that he 'had neither riddin, sittin, nor voyced in parliament for the Queensferry;' but in 1641 the same Act of Parliament which erected the place into a separate parish freed it from the galling opposition of Linlithgow, and definitely recognised it as a royal burgh.

Queensferry, in spite of its antiquity and historical importance, has always been small; nor has it ever been enriched by much commerce, or dignified by great events. Its principal street varies in width, but is generally narrow, and wends irregularly to a total length of 650 yards, partly along the shore and partly into the interior. A street of 200 yards goes off from this at right angles, with a terrace along the road leading to Kirkliston. Two or three short alleys lead down to the harbour. Only a square tower, with E and S wings, remains of a Carmelite priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and built and endowed by Sir George Dundas of Dundas as early as 1332. After the Reformation it was used as the parish church till the present one was built,

remained disused for 250 years, and was made over in 1890, on a perpetual lease, by the head of the Dundas family to the Scottish Episcopal Church, when it was restored and adapted as a mission station, St Mary the Virgin. The plain parish church, built in 1633, refitted in 1821, and repaired in 1885, contains 400 sittings, and has an excellent bell, bearing date 1635. Queensferry besides has a U.P. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, St Margaret's (1884), with 250 sittings, a public school, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale bank, a water supply, gaswork, a town-hall, a pleasure fair on the second Friday of August, and two or three hotels, of which that at Newhalls is the 'Hawes Inn' of Scott's *Antiquary*. A handsome clock, erected by public subscription at a cost of over £200, has been erected in the centre of the village in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. A hall and reading-room, the gift of the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery in memory of the late Countess, was built in 1894. The harbour and ferry works of North and South Queensferry, Newhalls, and Port-Edgar were greatly improved in 1809-18, from designs by Rennie, at a cost of £33,825; and in 1877-78 the North British Railway Co. expended a further sum of £30,000 on the construction of a timber landing jetty, 900 feet long, a whinstone breakwater, 1300 feet long, a new railway station, etc. A ferry steambot, the 'Queen Margaret,' was placed on the passage in 1821, but the opening of the Granton and Burntisland ferry greatly diminished the number of passengers, who in 1811 numbered 228 to 447 a day, while the opening of the FORTH BRIDGE railway reduced the traffic to a local one. In the 17th century, about 20 vessels, most of them large brigs, belonged to Queensferry, and some trade in shipbuilding was carried on. But now no vessel belongs to the port, nor are any built at it; and the commerce of the place consists principally of a coasting trade in coals, manures, and barley inward, and in stones and potatoes outward. Herring fishing is a chief employment during the winter months; and there are connected with it half a dozen boats belonging to the town. George IV. embarked at Port-Edgar, 15 Aug. 1822, on his return to England; on 5 Sept. 1842, the Queen and Prince Albert drove from Dalkeith to South Queensferry, embarked on the 'William Adam' and, after a short cruise up the Forth, landed at North Queensferry, whence they drove on to Scone; and on 23 Aug. 1884 the Prince and Princess of Wales, after visiting the Forth Bridge Works, drove through the town on their way from Dalmeny to Hopetoun. The parish, formed out of Dalmeny in 1636, is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £365. The town is

governed by a provost (which office has been held by the Earls of Hopetoun and Rosebery), 2 bailies, and 6 councillors, who are also police commissioners. The magistrates have jurisdiction not only within the royalty but also in the parliamentary bounds, which include the Forth Bridge; and in olden times they were in the habit of exercising jurisdiction much beyond this. Queensferry unites with STIRLING, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Culross in H.M.S. 'Caledonia,' a training ship for the royal navy accommodating over 700 boys, lies off Queensferry. The burgh became bankrupt in 1831, but obtained its discharge on a composition of



Seal of Queensferry.

sending a member to parliament.

A training ship for the royal navy accommodating over 700 boys, lies off Queensferry. The burgh became bankrupt in 1831, but obtained its discharge on a composition of

12s. 6d. per £ in 1882, and in 1895 it had a corporation revenue of £90, exclusive of assessments. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 321 and 249 in 1895, when the annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh amounted to £5685; of railways £4396. Pop. (1841) 1233, (1851) 1195, (1861) 1230, (1871) 1521, (1881) 1966, (1891) 1531, of whom 768 were in the royal burgh or parish of Queensferry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See W. W. Effe's *Summer Life on Land and Water at South Queensferry* (Edinb. 1851).

Queensferry, North, a village of Fife in the former detached section of the parish of Dunfermline, but in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Inverkeithing. It is situated at the extremity of Ferryhill peninsula, on the N coast of the Firth of Forth, directly opposite Queensferry, having a station on the FORTH BRIDGE railway, and being 1½ mile S of Inverkeithing, connecting with which and South Queensferry there is a branch line of railway on the north and the ferry on the south. William, Bishop of St Andrews, in 1323 gave its chapel of St James to the abbey of Dunfermline; in 1781, after the visit of Paul Jones to the firth, it acquired a battery, long ago dismantled. Previous to the construction of the Great Bridge it was a favourite summer resort for sea-bathing, and it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a railway station, a coastguard station, a Free church, and a public school. Great catches of a kind of sprat are taken here. A little to the west is the anchorage ground of St Margaret's Hope. Pop. (1831) 434, (1861) 369, (1871) 382, (1881) 360, (1891) 410.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Queensferry, South. See QUEENSFERRY.

Queenshill, a mansion in TONGLAND parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 miles N of Tarff station. It was the residence and death-place of James Beaumont Neilson, C.B. (1792-1863), inventor of the famous hot-blast, to whose memory a pyramid, 35 feet high, was erected in 1833.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Queich. See GLENQUAICH.

Queich, North, a rivulet of Kinross-shire, rising among the Ochil Hills, adjacent to the boundary with Perthshire, and running 6½ miles east-by-southward, chiefly within Orwell parish, but for 2 miles along or close to the boundary with Kinross, till it falls into the NW corner of Loch Leven, 1 mile SE of Milnathort.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Queich, South, a rivulet partly of Perthshire, but chiefly of Kinross-shire. It rises among the Ochils, within the Perthshire border, 1½ mile WNW of the source of the North Queich; begins, a little below its source, to trace for nearly 4 miles the boundary between the two counties; then runs 4½ miles east-by-southward through Kinross parish; and falls into Loch Leven at the S end of Kinross town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Quendale Bay, a bay towards the southern extremity of Dunrossness parish, Shetland. Opening from the SW, it is flanked by Fitful Head and Seatness (the latter 1½ mile W by N of Sumburgh Head); and it measures 3½ miles across the entrance, and 2½ miles thence to its inmost recess. It is esteemed a good natural harbour. Quendale House, at its head, 23 miles SSW of Lerwick, is the seat of Andrew John Grierson, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1863).

Quinag. See ASSYNT.

Quiraing, a mountain (1779 feet) in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 2 miles WNW of Stenscholl, 6 NE of Uig, and 20 N by W of Portree. Consisting of amygdaloidal trap, and apparently formed by volcanic eruption, it ascends very steeply, almost murally on the NE side; and is capped with a kind of crater, from which it takes its name (Gael. *cuith-fhìr-Fhinn*, 'pit of the men of Fingal'). The rim around the summit resembles a strong, rough, lofty rampart, with only three or four gaps or fissures affording access to the interior. The principal gap is a steep narrow passage, obstructed by *débris*, and overhung by a tall, tapering, isolated pinnacle, the 'Needle;' and the rampart all

round, except at the gaps, shows basalt in a variety of columnar formations. Through the gaps of this rampart-looking rim one gains picturesque glimpses of sea and land; and the hollow itself could shield 4000 head of black cattle, and indeed was probably used in olden times as a place of retreat and concealment from invasion. From the bottom of it rises an oblong tabular mass or truncated rocky hill, the flat and turf-covered 'Table,' which measures 300 feet long and 130 broad. Such is this 'nightmare of nature,' this huge 'basaltic cathedral,' which in 1872 was ascended on foot by the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial. See chaps. vii. and xi. of Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865).

Quivox, St. See ST QUIVOX.

Quoich Water, a stream of Crathie and Braemar parish, Aberdeenshire, formed by two head-streams on the eastern side of Benabour at an altitude of 2273 feet, and winding $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward, till it falls into the Dee at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Castleton. It forms, 1 mile above its mouth, a beautiful waterfall, the Linn of Quoich, its steep ravine being fringed with birch and pine. At the falls there is a pretty summer-house, built by the late Earl of Fife for the convenience of visitors. Old Mar Lodge, the hunting seat of the Earls of Fife, is an interesting object at hand.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Quothquan. See LIBBERTON.

R

RAASAY (Scand. *Raa*, 'a roe deer,' and *ey*, 'an island'), an island in Portree parish, Inverness-shire, and lying between the centre of the E coast of Skye and the Applecross district of Ross-shire. From the former it is separated by the Sound of Raasay, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide at the N end of the island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ at the centre, and 1 mile opposite Raasay House, at the Narrows of Raasay. From Applecross it is separated by the Inuer Sound, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide at the N end, $8\frac{3}{8}$ opposite Applecross Bay, and $6\frac{3}{8}$ at the S end. At the N end is the small Eilean Tigh, which is practically part of Raasay, and this is separated from South Rona by Kyle Rona, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. One and one-eighth mile SSW of Eilean Tigh is Eilean Fladday, from which Raasay is separated by Kyle Fladda, which is dry from half-tide to half-tide. On the S the island is separated from the peninsula of Skye which stands out between Loch Sligachan and Loch Ainort, by a strait 1 mile wide, and from Scalpay on the SE by Kyle More, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. Raasay Sound has a depth varying from 73 to 87 fathoms, and the Inner Sound is 77 fathoms at the S end, 130 off Brochel Bay, and 138 (the greatest depth) opposite the S end of Rona. The deepest parts are in the centre, where they form depressions considerably below the bottom of the sea in the neighbourhood of Skye. These depressions unite at the N end of Rona, and form a basin running northward into the Minch to nearly a line drawn from the mouth of Loch Ewe to Stornoway, but gradually widening and becoming more shallow as it passes N. The whole basin may be taken as bounded by the 50-fathom line, and Professor James Geikie attributes its formation to the action of ice. The tidal current in the Sound, particularly in the narrow part S of Portree Bay, is very strong. At the SE end of Kyle Rona is the island of Garbh Eilean and the smaller Eilean-an-Fhraoich. Between Eilean Tigh and Eilean Fladday is Loch a Sguirr, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide between the islands, and a mile deep. To the S of Eilean Fladday is the long point of Ard-an-Torrain, immediately to the S of which is Loch Arnish, 1 mile wide across the mouth, and 1 mile deep. The point to the S of this is Manish Point, and close to it is Manish Island. Five miles farther S is Holoman Island, with Holoman Bay beyond and Oskraig Point at the S side. Half-a-mile NNW of this point are the rocks known as Sgeir Chnapach, and 1 mile SW in the middle of the channel is M'Millan's Rock. On the NE side of the Narrows of Raasay is Churchton Bay, which is the last indentation on the W side of the island. The E side is but little indented, but near the centre is the sweep sometimes known as Brochel Bay. At Eyre Point, in the extreme SE, a lighthouse was erected in 1893. It is 30 feet high, and has a flashing white light with red sector, but is unwatched and unreliable. The total length of the island, inclusive of Eilean Tigh, is 13 miles, and the width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile opposite the middle of Kyle Fladda, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in centre, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the widest part at Raasay House. The total area, inclusive of the foreshore, is 15,704·384 acres. From the N end down to

opposite Loch Arnish, the rocks are Laurentian, and from that to the centre of the island, they are Cambrian. To the S of this the deposits are estuarine beds of oolitic age, overlaid unconformably by a thick series of volcanic rocks belonging to the Tertiary period. The oolitic beds are exposed all across the island near the centre, and also down the eastern coast from this to the extreme S end of the island. The surface is irregular, but may be described generally as one long ridge broken by transverse hollows with a long slope towards the low shores on the W, and a steep slope bounded by a long range of cliffs on the E. Speaking of the latter, Dr Macculloch says that 'On this side, scenes of considerable grandeur occur, generally marked by great breadth and simplicity of manner, and by powerful effect; at times, however, verging to an artificial character, in the architectural regularity of the flat sandstone cliffs, which are frequently split into columnar and conical forms, rising like towers above the deep, dark sea that washes their bases. The houses perched on these summits seem more like the retreats of the birds that hover round them than the habitations of human beings; the eye from below scarcely distinguishing them, far less their inhabitants. The grandeur of these long-extended walls of rocks is often varied by the enormous fractures and dislocations which have at different times taken place; masses of immense bulk having been occasionally separated so as to form a second ridge below them; while, in other places, huge piles of ruin cover their slopes with fragments advancing far into the sea, and strewing the shore with rocks.' More than a third of the whole island is over 500 feet above sea-level, the highest points being Beinn na h-Iolair (826) in the part N of Loch Arnish, Beinn a Chapuill (1211) S of Brochel Castle, and the flat-topped Dun Caan (1456)—on the summit of which Boswell danced merrily—the highest point of the island. From the last there is a very fine and extensive view of the Hebrides, the western coast of Ross, and the north-western portions of Inverness-shire. The greater part of the surface of Raasay is barren and heathy, but on the strip of secondary rocks on the E side along the top of the cliffs the soil can be tilled to advantage, as well as in the flat portion about the mansion-house at the extreme SW of the island. There is but little wood, a considerable amount of natural wood and coppice that once existed having been almost entirely cut down for fuel in the wet seasons of 1836 and 1837, when the peats were too wet to burn. Except the cliffs on the E, the wooded part about the mansion-house and the shores of Loch Arnish, with their birch coppice and bold cliffs, there is but little of what may be called scenery in the island. The drainage is effected by a large number of small streams flowing mostly to the Sound of Raasay. Of these the largest from N to S are Manishmore Burn, Glam Burn, Storab Burn, and Inverarish Burn, the latter entering the sea near the mansion-house. In a hut in the glen of the Glam, Prince Charles Edward found a brief refuge after leaving Flora Macdonald. Storab Burn rises from Loch-na-Meilich

high up Dun Caan, and the Inverarish from Loch-na-Mna a little to the SSE. Of the latter Boswell tells a curious legend. Raasay and the adjacent islands belonged for about 500 years to the Macleods of Raasay, cadets of the Macleods of Lewis, often known as M'Gilliecallum of Raasay, and it was by one of this family that Dr Johnson and Boswell were so hospitably entertained in 1773. Raasay was, however, among the many proprietors ruined in the destitution crisis of 1846, and the estate passed into the hands of Mr Rainy, who cleared a considerable portion of the crofter population in order to lay out sheep farms. His son, who succeeded, made an early and interesting experiment on the crofter question. He established himself as a resident proprietor, interested himself in the welfare of the people—who then included 104 crofters, with an average rent of less than £5, and 65 cottars—and provided work for them in fencing, draining, trenching, etc., and at the end of four years found he had been spending over £400 a year more than his rental, while the condition of the people was in no way improved. On his death the estate was sold in 1872 to Mr G. G. M'Kay. The mania for highland sport having sprung up, it was resold in 1874 to Mr Armitage for about £60,000, to be partially converted into a deer forest; and again, in 1876, to the late Mr E. H. Wood, who kept more than half the island in his own hands for sporting purposes, the rest being in the hands of crofters, lotters, and cottars. He made a large number of improvements after the property passed into his possession. The mansion-house is pleasantly situated near the shore of Church Bay on the SW; and here is also the Free church of the island, the clachau, and the post and money order office, which is under Strome Ferry. The railway steamer calls here on the voyage between Strome Ferry and Portree, both going and coming. The distance from the former place is, in a straight line, 19½ miles, and by the steamer route about 25. The interesting ruin of Brochel Castle on the E coast is separately noticed. Pop. (1841) 647, (1861) 388, (1871) 389, (1881) 478, (1891) 438, of whom 192 were males and 246 females.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 81, 71, 1882-85.

Rabbit Islands, three islets of Tongue parish, Sutherland, in the mouth of Tongue Bay. The two largest rise to a height of 100 feet, and all three have a sandy soil covered with verdure. They take their name from being occupied by swarms of rabbits, but they were anciently designated Eilean-na-Gaeil, signifying the island of strangers; and they are said to have got that name from having been a landing place of the Danes. They enclose good anchorage for ships of any burden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Rachan House, a mansion in BROUGHTON parish, Peeblesshire, near the left bank of Holms Water, 9 furlongs SSE of Broughton station on the Peebles and Symington branch of the Caledonian railway, and 6½ miles ESE of Biggar, under which there is a post office of Rachan Mill. A modern two-storey building in the style of an Italian villa, it has beautiful well-wooded grounds. During 1838-60 Mr. James Tweedie, the former proprietor, and his father, spent £80,000 on the purchase of Rachan and other properties; and in 1897 it was sold to H. B. Marshall, Esq. for £45,000. Rachan from at least 1406 till 1752, belonged to the Geddeses, of whom James Geddes (1710-48) was author of *An Essay on the Composition of the Ancients*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Racks, a village in Torthorwald parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Lochar Water, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 3¾ miles ESE of Dumfries.

Rackwick, Bow of. See NOOP.

Raddery House, a mansion in Rosemarkie parish, Ross and Cromarty, 4 miles NNW of Fortrose.

Radernie. See CAMERON.

Raeberry, a stronghold of the Maclellans on the coast of Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 6¼ miles SSE of the town. It stood on the crest of a terrific precipice overhanging the Solway Firth; was defended on the landward side by a strong wall and a deep fosse,

the latter spanned by a huge drawbridge; suffered demolition of its main buildings about the middle of the 16th century, and of its defensive wall and drawbridge about the middle of the 18th; and is now represented by only the site and the fosse. It was hence that Sir Patrick Maclellan was carried prisoner to THREAVE CASTLE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Raehills, a mansion in Johnstone parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of Kinnel Water, 10 miles NNW of Lockerbie. A noble castellated edifice in the Tudor style, with very beautiful grounds, it was built in 1786 by James, third Earl of Hopetoun, and received a large addition in 1834. The Earl of Hopetoun in 1792 inherited the estates of his grand-uncle, George, third Marquis of Annandale; and Anne, his daughter, and the heiress to those estates, married her kinsman, Admiral Sir William Johnstone-Hope, G.C.B. Their great-grandson, John James Hope-Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale (b. 1842; suc. 1876), lays claim to the Annandale marquise, was Conservative member for Dumfriesshire from 1874 to 1880, and is keeper of Lochmaben Palace. See ANNANDALE, LOCHWOOD, and LOCHMABEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Raemoir, a mansion in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire, 3 miles N of Banchory. Its owner is Alexander Innes, Esq. (b. 1872; suc. 1883).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 66, 1874-71.

Rafford, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the NW of Elginshire. It is bounded N by Kinloss parish, E by the parishes of Alves and Elgin, SE by the parish of Dallas, S and SW by the parish of Edinkillie, and W by the parish of Forres. The boundary on the SE and part of the S is formed by the Lochty or Black Burn and the Loch of Romach for a distance of over 5½ miles to the source of the burn. The Burn of Altyre also forms the boundary on the S border for about ¼ mile, and the Findhorn for about ¾ mile at the extreme W corner above the point where the parishes of Rafford, Edinkillie, and Forres meet in the centre of the river. Elsewhere the line is artificial. The shape of the parish is highly irregular, a long horn-like projection of the parish of Forres indenting the western side to a depth of 3½ miles, and almost separating a northern triangular portion from the rest. This triangular portion, comprising about a third of the whole area, is united to the more compact southern portion by a neck, ¾ mile wide, to the N of Bognie. The northern part is 3 miles from NNW to SSE, and 3 miles wide along the northern border; the southern part measures 3½ miles from N to S through the village of Rafford, and fully 6½ miles from the point where the parishes of Rafford, Edinkillie, and Forres meet on the Findhorn E by N to the point where the parishes of Elgin, Dallas, and Rafford meet on the Lochty. The total area is 12,504·106 acres, of which 47·971 acres are water. The northern border is low, flat, and fertile, the centre undulating, and the S a rough upland reaching a height of 533 feet on the E side at the northern end of the road running NNW of Bognie, 731 at the middle of the same road, 833 at the top of Burgie Hill, and over 900, on the shoulder of Romach Hill on the southern border, at the source of the Lochty. The upper districts have fine views of the 'Laich of Moray,' the Moray Firth, and the hills to the N of it. About 4000 acres in the centre and SW are under wood, and about as many under tillage, while the rest is mostly hill pasture or moorland. The soil along the N and centre is good strong clay or black mould; elsewhere it is clay, shallow black mould, sand, rough gravel on an almost impenetrable subsoil, or reclaimed moss. The underlying rocks are Silurian (S) and Old Red Sandstone (centre and N). A coarse grey slate in the former was once quarried, and a gritty sandstone in the latter is occasionally worked. The drainage in the N goes to a small stream that flows through Alves parish to Burghead Bay; in the SE it is carried off by the Lochty, and in the W by the streams flowing into the Altyre Burn, and that burn itself, which flows past Forres and into Findhorn Bay. On the southern border the whole

of Romach Loch ($\frac{7}{8}$ mile long by 100 yards wide) is in the parish, as is also part of Loch of Blairs (3×2 furl.), the rest being in Forres. Both contain good trout, especially Loch of Blairs, where the fish weigh from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., and are red-fleshed, but they are preserved. The parish is an old one, the church having been the prebend of the sub-chanter of the diocese of Moray; but the boundaries were altered in 1657, when a small portion was given off for the new parish of Kinloss, and again in 1659, when the pre-Reformation parish of Altyre was disjoined from Dallas and added to Rafford. Near the northern border the parish is traversed for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the main road from Aberdeen to Inverness, and near the W side for 3 miles by the Forres and Perth section of the Highland Railway system, and by the road from Forres to Grantown. There are also a large number of good district roads. The principal residences are Altyre House and Burgie House, both of which are separately noticed. The whole district about Altyre House is beautifully wooded. The antiquities are Sueno's Stone in the extreme NW of the parish, which has been noticed under Forres, and Burgie and Blervie Towers, which are separately noticed. Blervie is identified with the Ulern or Vlern, where, according to some of the chroniclers, Malcolm I. was slain in 954. The old name was Blare. Near the castle are the remains of a stone circle. The site of Altyre church is on the banks of Altyre Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Altyre House. The only distinguished native was Dr Alexander Adam (1741-1809), a famous classical scholar and long rector of the high school of Edinburgh. The village is by road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Forres, which is the nearest railway station, Rafford station having been discontinued. There is a post office under Forres.

The parish is in the presbytery of Forres and the synod of Moray, and the living is worth £288 a year. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1826 after designs by Gillespie Graham, and is a good Gothic building containing 600 sittings. There is also a Free church. Under the School Board are Rafford, Burgie, and Rafford female schools, which, with accommodation for 80, 52, and 61 pupils respectively, have an average attendance of about 45, 50, and 35, and grants of nearly £40, £60, and £30. There are four landed proprietors—the lairds of Altyre, Blervie, and Burgie, and the Earl of Moray. Pop. (1801) 1030, (1831) 992, (1861) 1005, (1881) 1052, (1891) 982.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 84, 1876.

Raigmore, an estate, with a mansion, in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, 1 mile distant from the town. Its owner is Aeneas William Mackintosh, Esq. (b. 1819), Liberal M.P. for Inverness 1868-74.

Rain. See RAYNE.

Rait. See KILSPINDIE.

Rait Castle. See NAIRN.

Raith, a mansion in Abbotshall parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Kirkcaldy. Standing on the eastern face of a hill, and originally built in 1694, it has received the addition of two wings and a fine Ionic portico; and is surrounded by extensive and beautifully-wooded grounds, containing a picturesque artificial lake (1812) of 21 acres. Near the summit of the hill, behind the mansion, 400 feet above sea-level, stands square Raith Tower, 54 feet high, whose top commands a magnificent view of fourteen or sixteen counties. Sir John de Melville of Raith swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; and among his descendants were Sir John Melville, beheaded for treason in 1548; Sir Robert Melville of Mudocairnie (1527-1621), created Baron Melville of Monimail in 1616; his younger brother, Sir James Melville of Hall-hill (1535-1617), well known by his curious *Memoirs*; and George, fourth Lord Melville, created Earl of Melville in 1690. (See MELVILLE HOUSE.) After his death in 1707, the estate was purchased by Robert Ferguson (1690-1781); and Raith House was the birthplace of the Peninsular hero, Gen. Sir Ronald Craufurd Ferguson, M.P. (1773-1841), whose grandson, Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, Esq. (b. 1860; suc. 1868) is present proprietor, his father having succeeded to the estates

of Muirton and Novar in 1864. His grand-uncle and father represented the Kirkcaldy Burghs from 1831 to 1861; and he himself was M.P. for Ross-shire in 1884-85, and was elected for the Leith Burghs in 1886. A *quoad sacra* parish of Raith, formed out of Abbotshall in 1883, is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and the synod of Fife. Its church is the former Free church of Abbotshall, acquired by the Establishment in 1875, and reopened after reconstruction at a cost of over £5000 in 1883. There is a post office under Errol. Pop. of *q.s.* parish, (1891) 3427.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Ralston, an estate in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Paisley. From an early period down to the beginning of the 18th century it belonged to a family of its own name, originally called Ralphston from their ancestor Ralph; and in 1800, with some exception, it was acquired by William Orr, Esq., who had previously purchased from the Earl of Glasgow a part of the adjacent estate of Ingliston, and who erected there a handsome mansion called Ralston House.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Rammerscales, a modern mansion in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Lochmaben. Standing on a high eastward slope of the Torthorwald Hills, and surrounded with a fine expanse of hanging wood, it commands a view of the greater part of Annandale. Its owner is William Bell Macdonald, Esq. (b. 1845; suc. 1862).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Ramornie, a mansion in Kettle parish, Fife, 7 furlongs E of Ladybank Junction. Its owner is Hugh Veitch Haig, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Ramoth, a village in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, 3 miles ESE of Thoruhill.

Ramsaycleugh, a hamlet in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Ettrick Water, 18 miles SW of Selkirk.

Ranfurly Castle. See KILBARCHAN.

Rangag, Loch. See LATHERON.

Range Castle. See ALMAGILL.

Rankeillour, Nether, an estate, with a mansion, in Collesic parish, Fife, 2 miles NE of Ladybank. It was sold to Mr. M. B. Nairn, of Kirkcaldy, in 1876 for £43,550.

Rankeillour, Over or Upper, a fine mansion in MONIMAIL parish, Fife, 3 miles W by S of Cupar. It was built by General John Hope, afterwards fourth Earl of Hopetoun; and has splendidly wooded grounds. The estate, which belonged originally to a family of the name of Rankeillour, at an early period went to a branch of the Sibbalds of Balgonie; and passing in the time of Charles II. to Sir Archibald Hope, grandson of the celebrated Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, is now the property of H. W. Hope, Esq. of LUFFNESS.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Rankle Burn, a stream of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, rising at an altitude of 1350 feet, within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Moodlaw Loch, at the meeting-point of Selkirk, Dumfriesshire, and Roxburgh shires, and winding $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward—for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles along the Robertson boundary, and for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along that of Kirkhope—till, after a total descent of 635 feet, it falls into Ettrick Water opposite Tushielaw Tower. It traverses first a wildly moorish tract, afterwards a deeply sequestered pastoral glen, is sung in the ballad of the *Maid of the Rankle Burn*, and abounds in small trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Rannoch, Loch, a lake of Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire. Extending $9\frac{3}{8}$ miles eastward to within 300 yards of Kinloch-Rannoch (21 miles W by N of Pitlochry), and lying at an altitude of 668 feet above sea-level, it has a width near its head of only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, but lower down broadens to from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 furlongs. Throughout its greater part, especially towards the foot, its depth is from 60 to 85 fathoms; and it freezes so well in hard frost at the W end that persons can cross there on the ice, though the whole surface is not frozen over oftener, on an average, than once in 30 or 40 years. It abounds in small trout and large salmo-ferox, and receives at its head the GAUVR, coming from Loch Lydoch; at a point 7 furlongs from its head on the N

side the ERICHT, coming from Loch Erich; at other parts of its sides Killichouan, Aulich, Slochna-Creadha, Dall, and Bogair Burns; discharges all its superfluous at the foot in the river TUMMEL; and contains near its head an artificial crannoge, on which is a modernised keep. Flanked along both its sides by ranges of upland receding from brae and hill to lofty mountain, it is sky-lined in the distant W by the peaks of Buachaille-Etive and Glencoe, and nearly overhung in the near SE by the vast isolated mass of Schiehallion. Cornfields and birch woods adorn the skirts and lower braes of its northern flank; and a great pine forest, the Black Wood of Rannoch, runs far up all its southern acclivities, so that, viewed in connection with the basins of its contributory waters, and with the diversities and the distances of the horizon lines, it makes a vast and imposing display of magnificent scenery. At its head, 12 miles by road W by S of Kinloch-Rannoch, is Rannoch Lodge (Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. of Castle-Menzies); and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the SW is Rannoch Barracks (Struan-Robertson).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 55, 1873-69.

The district of Rannoch is bounded NW by Lochaber, N by Badenoch, E by Blair Athole, S by the Fortingall and Glenlyon sections of Breadalbane, and W by Glenorchy and Appin. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 28 miles; its greatest breadth is 15 miles; and its area is about 290 square miles. The central part, from the eastern boundary to the extent of 22 miles westward, exhibits the picturesqueness of the glen and screens of Loch Rannoch; the northern part, excepting a small section on its northern border occupied by a portion of wild Loch Erich, consists entirely of bare, lofty, indomitable masses of the Central Grampians, variously peaked with soaring summits, expanded into plateaux of moor and loch, and cloven in their lower declivities with narrow glens; the southern part, all comparatively of small breadth, consists of the northern declivities and spurs of the hills and mountains flanking the N side of Fortingall and Glenlyon; and the western part is Rannoch Moor, the largest and dreariest moor in Scotland, lying at a mean elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, all an open, monotonous, silent, black expanse of desert, a vast and dismal mixture of bog, morass, heath, and rock, streaked in the centre with long dreary Loch Lydoch; diversified elsewhere with only a few marshy pools, and some ditchy naked lines of dark water-course; and environed in the distance by rough, bleak, dark mountains, in rueful keeping of aspect with its own sable sea of moss.

‘Amid this vast tremendous solitude,
Where nought is heard except the wild wind’s sigh,
Or savage raven’s deep and hollow cry,
With awful thought the spirit is embued!
Around, around, for many a weary mile,
The alpine masses stretch; the heavy cloud
Cleaves round their brows, concealing with its shroud
Bleak, harren rocks, unthawed by summer’s smile.
Nought but the desert mountains and lone sky
Are here; birds sing not, and the wandering hee
Searches for flowers in vain; nor shrub, nor tree,
Nor human habitation greets the eye
Of heart-struck pilgrim; while around him lie
Silence and desolation, what is he!’

These solitudes, however, have at length been penetrated by the locomotive, the WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY (opened in 1894), which crosses the Gaur Water about the centre of the moor, passing about a mile from the foot of Loch Lydoch and 5 miles from the head of Loch Rannoch, from which the public road has been extended to meet the railway. The station of Rannoch is on the north bank of the Gaur Water.

Ranza. See LOCHRANZA and GLENRANZA.

Raploch, a village in Stirling parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the Forth and Clyde railway, immediately under the NW side of Stirling Castle, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Stirling Bridge, and within the parliamentary burgh. It was the birthplace of Dugald Graham (1724-79), the author of a rhyming *History of the Rebellion*. See GLASGOW, p. 144.

Rasay. See RAASAY and BLACKWATER.

Ratagan. See MAAAM-RATAGAIN.

Rathen (? Gael. *Rath-aan*, ‘the fort on the river’), a parish containing a hamlet of the same name on the NE coast of the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded N by Fraserburgh parish, NE by the German Ocean, SE by the parish of Lonmay, SW and W by the parish of Strichen, and NW by the parishes of Tyrie and Pitsligo. The boundary with Fraserburgh is formed for 2½ miles by the Rathen or Philorth Burn to its mouth, 2 miles SE of the town of Fraserburgh, and then extends along the sea-shore for 2½ miles. Elsewhere the line is artificial. On the coast is Cairnbulg Point, flanking the E side of Fraserburgh Bay. The greatest length of the parish, from NE to SW, is 6½ miles; the greatest breadth, 3¾ miles; and the area, 9789·758 acres, of which 177·581 are foreshore and 24·971 water. The coast is partly flat and sandy, and partly formed by low rocks; and the surface adjoining both coast and burn is flat and well cultivated. In the SW the ground sweeps up to the ridge culminating in Mormond Hill (769 feet), on the borders of the parishes of Rathen, Strichen, and Lonmay, and here the appearance is bleak and barren. Of the land area of 9587 acres, about 200 are planted, about 1800 are rough pasture, and the remainder is under cultivation. The soil varies from a strong alluvium to a poor moorish earth. The underlying rocks are Silurian, and the beds of limestone are worked. The drainage is mostly carried off by the Rathen Burn, which has a course of 3 miles through the parish, and 2½ along the border, and the smaller streams that flow into it. As might be expected from its vicinity to DEER, Rathen has associated with it the names of two of the early Culdee missionaries—St Ethernan, who is said to have had his hermitage in St Ethernan’s Den, on the E side of Mormond Hill; while a hillock and well, about ½ mile from the church, are associated with the name of St Oyne or Eyen. The old church is one of the most ancient in Aberdeenshire, and consisted of a nave with an aisle to the S, the latter erected by the Frasers of Memisie* in 1646. The belfry bears date 1782, and L. A. S., for Lord Abernethy and Saltoun; and the bell has the inscription, ‘Peter Jansen, 1643.’ The year after the manufacture of the bell, the church was the scene of one of the many ‘omens that were seene in diverse parts of the kingdom,’ during the great struggle between Argyll and Montrose. ‘At Rethine in Buchan,’ says Patrick Gordon, the author of *A Shorte Abridgement of Britain’s Distemper*, ‘there was, about the tyme of morneing prayer for diverse dayes together, hard in the church a queire of musicke, both of woces, organes, and other instrumentes, and with such a ravisheing sweetnes that they were transported which, in numbers, resorted to heire it with unspeakable pleasure and never wried delight. The preacher on day being much takin with the harmonie, went with diverse of his parisheners in to the church, to try if there eyes could beare witness to what there eares had hard, but they ware no sooner entred when, lo, the musicke ceased with a long not, or stroke of a *wioll de gambo*; and the sound came from ane upper lofte where the people used to heare service, but they could sie nothing.’ It underwent repair in 1767, but was finally replaced in 1870 by a new church, a Gothic building with a spire, erected to the E of the old site. The ancient parish comprehended also part of Fraserburgh and the greater part of Strichen. The church was given by Marjory, Countess of Buchan, to the Abbey of Arbroath; and in 1328, Robert Bruce granted the benefice to the college and canons of Old Machar. The chief residence is Mormond House, Memisie House being now used as a farmhouse. Both are separately noticed, as are also the Memisie Cairns and Cairnbulg and Inverallochy Castles. Trefor Hill, SE of the church, had, until some years ago, trenches and walls of earth and stone on it, so that it seems to have been a place of strength, and possibly the *rath* from which the parish takes its name. According to Peter Buchan, in his *Gleanings of Scarce Old Ballads*,

* The Frasers of Memisie were cadets of Fraser of Philorth, from which family they branched off in 1482.

the Jacobite songs of *Whirry, Whigs and Man*, and *Logie o' Buchan*, were written by George Hacket, schoolmaster of Rathen, 'in the years 1736 and 7;' and it is added that he also wrote a Dialogue between George II. and the Devil, which was so obnoxious that the Duke of Cumberland offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the author. Hacket was schoolmaster, not in 1736-37, but from 1714 to 1725, when he was deposed from office as having 'come to that height of impudence as to deny all the faults he stands guilty of, and will not be convinced or made sensible of his miscarriages, and he having relapsed again and again, and no reformation of heart or of ways to be found in him.' He seems subsequently to have taught adventure schools at Cairnbulg, Memisie, and Tyrie. There is no evidence for or against the reputed authorship, which rests entirely on Buchan's assertion. The parish is traversed by the main roads from Ellon and Peterhead to Fraserburgh and also by the Fraserburgh branch of the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway, on which there is a station of Rathen, 44½ miles N of Aberdeen, and 2½ S of Fraserburgh. Besides the hamlet, which is ¾ mile W of the station, with a post office under Aberdeen, the parish contains also the villages of Inverallochy, Cairnbulg, and Charleston, all of which are separately noticed.

The parish is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, and the living is worth £175 a year. It gives off the *quoad sacra* parish of INVERALLOCHY. The parish church has been already noticed. There is also a Free church, 2½ miles SSW of Inverallochy. Under the School Board, Rathen, Memisie, and Inverallochy public schools, with accommodation for 213, 97, and 303 pupils respectively, have an average attendance of about 120, 70, and 230, and grants amounting to nearly £115, £60, and £225. Besides these there are Cortes female school, with accommodation for 28 pupils, an average attendance of about 35, and a government grant amounting to over £30. Pop. (1801) 1588, (1831) 2100, (1861) 2554, (1871) 2850, (1881) 2825, (1891) 2627, of whom 1252 were males and 1375 females, while 1164 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 97, 1876.

Rathillet, a small village, with a U.P. church, in Kilmany parish, Fife, 4½ miles N by W of Cupar. The estate of Rathillet belonged for ages, till about 1772, to the family of Halkerstone or Hackston, of whom David Hackston was one of the murderers of Archbishop Sharp on MAGUS MUIR.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Rathmuriel. See CHRIST'S KIRK.

Ratho, a village and a parish of Edinburghshire. The village stands 1250 to 320 feet above sea-level, near the S bank of the Union Canal, 1¼ mile S by E of Ratho station on the North British railway, this being 8½ miles WSW of Edinburgh, and 9¼ ESE of Linlithgow. Its site is the slope or eastern declivity of gentle uplands; and it consists of a single street, coming down the declivity from W to E, and bending northward, near the end, to terminate on the canal. Most of its houses are neat whinstone cottages, lintelled with sandstone, and roofed with either tiles or slate. Aduiently a place of considerable note, Ratho fell into great decay, but has in modern times been revived, extended, and much improved. In a poem by Joseph Mitchell, who published two large octavo volumes of miscellaneous poetry in 1724, and who is known as 'the poet of Ratho,' it figures as having at one time risen to splendour, and then at another time sunk to desolation, till 'Ratho looked like Troy a field of corn.' It has now a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a police station, and a gaswork. Pop. (1861) 658, (1871) 717, (1881) 713, (1891) 821.

The parish is bounded W and NW by Kirkliston, N by Kirkliston and Corstorphine, SE by Currie, and SW by Kirknewton. Sending off a long, narrow, south-south-westward projection, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 5½ miles, a varying width of 5 furlongs and 5 miles, and an area of 6168½ acres, of which 21½ are water. Almost the only stream, and that a tiny one,

is Gogar Burn; but the UNION CANAL (1822) goes 3¼ miles north-westward and westward across the interior. With a gentle southerly rise from 132 to 350 feet above sea-level, the surface of the main body in its eastern half is a slightly variegated level; in its western is a congeries of broad-based hillocks or low table-land, with gentle swells. As the position is midway between the Pentland Hills and the Firth of Forth, and about 8 or 9 miles W of Edinburgh, magnificent views are obtained from the little heights of the scenery of the Lothians, the Forth, Fifeshire, the Ochils, and the frontier Grampians. The surface of the southern or projecting district rises slowly from a low line of connection with the main body to near the southern boundary; and it there shoots abruptly up in the two bold isolated heights of Dalmahoy and Kaimes Hills, each 800 feet above sea-level. These form a conspicuous and picturesque feature of the general Lothian landscape; and, like Salisbury Craigs, the rocks of Edinburgh and Stirling Castles, and various eminences at the NE end of the Lennox Hills, they break down in cliffs, or stoop precipitously to the W. The general aspect of the parish, from the diversity of its contour and the richness of its embellishments, possesses much beauty, and presents many fine close scenes. Nearly six-sevenths of the entire area are either in tillage or in an arable condition; and the remaining seventh is distributed, in not very unequal parts, into plantations and pasture. The soil is, in general, a light loam, with a preponderance of sand; but, towards the eastern border, it passes, in a great degree, into clay. Except for intrusions of diorite in the W, and of basalt in the southern hills, the rocks belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series. The basalt and sandstone have both been quarried; whilst claystone, or 'calmstone,' was formerly worked upon the property of Ratho Hall. Coal is said to have been mined long ago at Bonnington, but cannot now be found. The only noticeable antiquities are vestiges of two camps, both probably Danish, the one on Kaimes Hill, the other on South Platt Hill, a commanding little summit on the W. In 1315 the barony and patronage of Ratho were, along with much other property, granted by Robert I. to the Steward of Scotland, as the dowry of the Princess Marjory; and on the accession of Robert II. to the throne, in 1371, they became part of the property of the king's eldest son as prince of Scotland, for whom, in 1404, they and the other estates were erected into a principality with regal jurisdiction. Among eminent persons connected with the parish were William Wilkie, D.D. (1721-72), 'the Scottish Homer,' who was for six years minister; Sir Robert Liston, G.C.B. (1742-1836), British ambassador at seven courts, who spent his last years at Millburn; and Sir William Fettes (1750-1836), another resident and heritor, whose vast property was bequeathed for the founding at Edinburgh of the great Fettes College. Ratho Park, ¾ mile E by N of the village, is a good modern Grecian building, with beautiful grounds. Other mansions, noticed separately, are ASHLEY, DALMAHOY, HATTON, MILLBURN TOWER, and NORTON. Ratho is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £335. Standing near the village, on the opposite side of the canal, and embowered by ancient trees, the church is a somewhat cruciform structure, part old, part modern, its Dalmahoy aisle bearing date 1683. There is a Free church designated of Ratho and Kirknewton; a pretty little Roman Catholic church, St Mary's, with 200 sittings, was opened in 1833; and 1 mile SSE of the village is St Mary's Episcopal church of Dalmahoy. Two schools—Ratho public and Dalmahoy Episcopalian—with respective accommodation for 249 and 119 children, have an average attendance of about 210 and 65, and grants amounting to nearly £215 and £75. Valuation (1885) £16,486, (1894) £15,934, plus £3344 for railways. Pop. (1801) 987, (1831) 1313, (1861) 1659, (1871) 1744, (1881) 1815, (1891) 1839.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Rathven, a coast parish of NW Banffshire, containing the town of BUCKIE, part of the royal burgh of CULLEN,

and the four fishing villages of PORTKNOCKIE, FINDOCHTY, PORTESSIE, and PORT GORDON, all of which are noticed separately. The parish is bounded NW by the Moray Firth, NE by Cullen Bay, E by Cullen, SE by Deskford, S by Keith, and W by Bellie. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 8½ miles; its breadth diminishes eastward from 5½ to 3 miles; and its area is 36½ square miles or 23,551 acres, of which 40½ are water and 345 foreshore. The coast-line, 9½ miles in extent, is little indented by bay or headland, but rises steeply from the sea to 87 feet near Port Gordon, 75 at Buckie Newtown, 116 at the Law Hillock, and 177 near Portknockie. Three caverns of unknown extent bear the name of Farskane's, Janet Corstair's, and Cross Caves. The Burn of Tynet runs 5½ miles north-by-westward along most of the western boundary, and the Burn of DESK FORD 2½ miles north-north-westward along all the eastern, whilst several rapid rivulets drain the interior to the Moray Firth. That part of the parish between the shore and the road from Cullen to Fochabers attains a maximum altitude of only 271 feet at a point 7 furlongs SSE of Findochty; but the rest of the surface is very hilly, from E to W attaining 802 feet at the Little Bin, 1050 at the wooded, cairn-crowned BIN HILL OF CULLEN, 900 at the Hill of Maud, 893 at Addie Hill, 948 at the hill of Stonyslacks, and 987 at Millstone Hill. A very pure quartz rock is found in the Bin; metamorphic rocks, including gneiss, mica slate, clay slate, and other schists, prevail along the coast; greywacke alternates in some parts with the mica slate and the clay slate; Old Red sandstone occurs in the NE, and goes into conjunction with greywacke; limestone has been worked at Nether Buckie; and a beautiful whitish sand, said to be almost equal to the finest found in Holland, is plentiful near Litchieston. Medicinal springs, formerly held in high repute, are in three places; and springs of pure water are numerous, copious, and perennial. The soil, in one corner a light and extremely rich loam incumbent on clay, in another corner a thin yet fertile loam on a soft red subsoil, elsewhere alternates between a light sand and a stiffish clay; and almost everywhere, except in the sandy places, is profusely strewn and intermixed with small boulders. Less than one-third of the entire area is in tillage; rather more than 4000 acres are under wood; about 400 are meadow and grass land; and the rest of the parish is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities are a number of cairns on the heights of Corriedown; many tumuli on the field of the Battle of the Bauds;* a portion of Findochty Castle on Mains of Findochty farm; the ruins of Green and Tronach Castles near Portknockie; and remains of a pre-Reformation chapel near Farskane. Two wings still standing of the old mansion of Rannas are occupied by a farmer. The Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL.D. (1737-1802), an eccentric Roman Catholic divine, was born of crofter parents at Pathhead, which was also the birthplace of Alexander Paterson (1766-1831), Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh. The parish is traversed by a branch of the Highland railway from Keith to Buckie, and by one of the Great North of Scotland railway from Elgin to Portsoy. At Inchgower, 1½ mile from Buckie, is a large distillery. Mansions, noticed separately, are LETTERFOURIE, CAIRNFIELD, and TANNACHY. Including all Buckie and Seafield *quoad sacra* parishes and most of Enzie, this parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce and the synod of Aberdeen; the stipend is £272 with manse. The parish church, ¾ mile SSE of Portessie, was built in 1794, and contains 1000 sittings. At Preshome, 3 miles SSE of Port-Gordon, is St Gregory's Roman Catholic church (1789; 450 sittings); and other places of worship are noticed under BUCKIE, ENZIE, and PORTKNOCKIE. Besides the three schools at Buckie, five public schools—Arradoul female, Findochty, Portknockie, Rathven, and Shiel-

* The 'Battle of the Bauds' is said to have been fought in 962 between the Norwegians and Indulph, King of Alban, who, after gaining a complete victory, himself was slain at 'Inverculen;' but Dr Skene is inclined to believe that Indulph retired to the monastery of Kilrymout or St Andrews.

burn—with respective accommodation for 71, 356, 383, 372, and 81 children, have an average attendance of about 55, 270, 280, 235, and 55, and grants amounting to nearly £50, £220, £245, £230, and £55. Valuation (1884) £23,646, (1893) £36,597, including £3939 for railway. Pop. (1801) 3901, (1831) 6484, (1861) 8240, (1871) 10,199, (1881) 11,180, (1891) 12,925, of whom 3415 were in the ecclesiastical parish of Rathven.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 95, 96, 85, 86, 1876. See the Rev. Dr J. F. S. Gordon's *Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Rathven*, etc. (Glasg. 1880).

Ratter, a hamlet in Dunnet parish, Caithness, near the coast, 7 miles NE of Castletown.

Ratray, a town and a parish in Strathmore district, E Perthshire. The town stands on the left side of the river Erich, opposite BLAIRGOWRIE, of which it is virtually a suburb, and with which it is connected by a four-arch bridge, repaired and widened in 1871. It comprises the villages of Old Ratray and New Ratray, the latter (of modern date) lying close to the river, the former ½ mile to the NE. A police burgh since 1862, by the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. A new sewage scheme was begun in 1894. Flax and tow spinning is the staple industry; and there are two post offices under Blairgowrie (Old and New Ratray), three inns, a curling club, the parish church (1820), a Free church, a U.P. church, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Pop. (1871) 2161, (1881) 2533, (1891) 2225, of whom 1290 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 490, vacant 50, building 4.

The parish is bounded N by Blairgowrie and Alyth, E and SE by Bendochy, and SW, W, and NW by Blairgowrie. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 5½ miles; its breadth increases south-ward from 1½ furlong to 2½ miles; and its area is now 4609 acres, of which 75½ are water. The Bleaton Hallet detached portion of the parish, comprising 848 acres, and lying 3½ miles NNW of the nearest point of the main body, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Kirkmichael. The ERICHT, which is formed by the confluence of the Black Water and the Arde on the western border of the north-east corner of Blairgowrie parish, winds 7¼ miles south-by-eastward and eastward along all the western, south-western, and southern boundary of the parish. Over most of this course the Erich is a romantic stream, overhung with copsewood, chiefly small oaks; and above Craighall its banks are sheer precipices of rock, upwards of 200 feet high, crowned with plantation, and parapeted with wall, to keep cattle and strangers from falling over. In the extreme S the surface declines to 190 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises gradually northward until, at the boundary with the Creuchies portion of Bendochy, it attains a maximum altitude of 909 feet above sea-level. Thus the parish for 1¼ mile from the southern boundary, is flat, or very gently ascending; and, over the rest of the area, consists of the lowest and slowly graduated heights which, several miles beyond the northern boundary, attain a Grampian elevation. The fine southern exposure, combined with the field afforded by the vast mountain-rampart in the comparatively near distance, renders the situation pleasant and the climate very healthy. The lands in the S have a dry and pretty fertile soil, and are all arable; those in the N are disposed chiefly in pasture. The rocks are variously igneous, Devonian, and Silurian. On an oblong mound called the Castle Hill, 1½ mile E by S of Old Ratray, are vestiges of the ancient castle of Ratray, a very large building, the original residence of the Ratray or De Rattrieff family. On the farm of Standingstones, which hence received its name, are remains of a stone circle. Mansions, noticed separately, are CRAIGHALL and GLENERICHT. A third, Parkhill, ¾ mile N of Old Ratray, is the seat of Charles Hill-Whitson, Esq. (b. 1840; suc. 1881). Ratray is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £241. Two public schools—Craig Mill and Ratray—with respective accommo-

datation for 95 and 485 children, have an average attendance of about 60 and 320, and grants amounting to yearly £55 and £340. Pop. (1861) 2161, (1871) 2610, (1881) 3051, (1891) 2667.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Rattray, a commodious mausion in Crimond parish, NE Aberdeenshire, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Peterhead, and 4 ESE of Lonmay station. At Rattray Head, between Rattray House and Rattray village, a lighthouse with fog-signal was constructed in 1894-95. It shows a white light giving three flashes in quick succession every half minute. The total height is 120 feet, the light being visible for about 18 miles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Ravelrig, an estate, with a mansion, in CURRIE parish, Edinburghshire, near the left bank of the Water of Leith, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Currie village.

Ravelston, a mansion in Corstorphine parish, Edinburghshire, near the E skirt of Corstorphine Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Murrayfield station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the centre of Edinburgh. The estate belonged about 1600 to George Foulis, whose son was created a baronet in 1661. Sir Archibald, second Bart., executed at Carlisle for his share in the '45, took the name of Primrose about 1700 on succeeding to the estate of Dunipace, and sold Ravelston in 1726 to Alexander Keith, W.S., a *soi-disant* descendant of the third Earl Marischal. His son, Alexander (1705-92), built the present mansion, and here was often visited by his kinsman, Sir Walter Scott, who took from the formal old-fashioned gardeus some of the features of 'Tully-Veolan' in *Waverley*. His son received a baronetcy in 1822, when he acted as Knight Marischal to George IV.; and after his death in 1832 Ravelston went to his son-in-law, Sir William Keith Murray, Bart. of OCHTERTYRE, whose son, Sir Patrick, sold it in 1872 to his uncle, John Murray-Gartshore, Esq. (1804-84). The latter made a handsome addition to the house, which remains in the possession of his daughter.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edin. 1883).

Ravensraig or Ravensheugh Castle, a ruin in Dysart parish, Fife, on a sea-cliff 1 mile SW of Dysart town. It was given, with circumjacent lands, by James III., to William Sinclair, third Earl of Orkney, in 1470; was long the seat of the Lords Sinclair; continued to be inhabited in the time of Oliver Cromwell; and now is interesting mainly for its associations.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Ravensraig, a station in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire, on the Wemyss Bay railway, 2 miles SW of Upper Greenock station.

Ravensraig Castle. See PETERHEAD.

Ravenshall, a hamlet on the N border of Falkland parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Falkland town.

Ravenshall Point, a small headland in KIRKABRECK parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the E side of the estuary of Cree Water or upper part of Wigtown Bay, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. The coast around it is pierced with curious caves, and contests, with the shores of the Nith's estuary, the claim of being the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Ravensheugh. See RAVENS CRAIG, Fife.

Ravensnook Castle, an old baronial fortalice in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of the North Esk, opposite Penicuik House. It belonged to Oliver Sinclair, commander-in-chief of the forces in the time of James V., and it is now reduced to fragmentary ruins.

Ravenstone, a fine old mansion, with well-wooded policies, in Glasserton parish, SE Wigtownshire, on rising ground 5 miles NW of Whithorn. It is the Scotch seat of Lord BORTHWICK.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Ravenstruther, a village in Carstairs parish, Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Lanark, under which it has a post office.

Ravenswood, a mansion in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of the Tweed, opposite the influx of Leader Water, 2 miles E of Melrose town. It

was built in 1827, and enlarged in 1860 and 1866.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Rawyards. See AIRDRIE.

Rayne (formerly *Rane, Raine, and Rayn*; Gaelic *raon*, 'a field of good ground'), a parish of central Aberdeenshire, containing at its SW border the village of Old Rayne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Oyne station on the Huntly section of the Great North of Scotland railway, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Insch, under which it has a post office. Here is a granite market-cross, nearly 12 feet high, erected probably towards the close of the 17th century, when John Horn of Westhall, superior of Old Rayne, was empowered to constitute it a burgh of barony; and Lawrence Fair, a large horse market, is still held here on the Wednesday after the first Tuesday of August, *o.s.* Containing also MEIKLE-WARTHILL (or Wartle) village, the parish is bounded N by Auchterless, NE by Fyvie, E by Daviot, SE by Chapel of Garioch, S and SW by Oyne, and W by Culsalmond. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5 miles; its breadth varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $7890\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $5\frac{1}{4}$ are water. The drainage goes mostly to the river Ury, which flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along the south-western border; but the Black Burn, an affluent of the Ythan, traces the Auchterless boundary. In the extreme S, on the Ury, the surface declines to 270 feet above sea-level; and thence it steadily rises to 486 feet on the highest ground to the S of Drum's Cairn, to 491 at the parish church, and to 854 on the top of Rothmaise Hill. This last, near the northern border, is now all cultivated, except a piece around the summit, which has been planted. To the S there used to be a stretch of moss, extending from E to W; but it has now been nearly all brought under tillage. The NE corner of the parish, along the Fyvie border, is occupied by a considerable tract known as the Warthill Moss, but the peat is being gradually exhausted. The prevailing rocks are greenstone or whinstone in the southern and central parts of the parish; and in the northern, claystone, with a schistose tendency on exposure. These are used for building purposes. There is no granite, though it abounds in the parishes to the S of the Ury. The soil of the arable lands is either a rich loam incumbent on clay, or a shallower and more gravelly loam incumbent on till or rock; and it is generally of good fair quality, but wants lime. About four-fifths of the area are in tillage, and upwards of 350 acres are under wood. Agriculture is in an advanced state, and the farms are all of moderate size, with a considerable number of crofts. The farmhouses and steadings on the larger holdings are generally good, but the crofters' and cottars' houses are in some districts very indifferent. There are or were a number of cairns in the parish, near all of which sepulchral remains have been found. Drum's Cairn, now almost vanished, on the moors of Rayne, owes its name to a tradition that Irvine, the laird of Drum, was slain there while in pursuit of Donald of the Isles after the battle of Harlaw; and Tullidaff's Cairn, in the NE corner of the Stobbers Wood is so called from its being the reputed scene of the slaughter of the last of the Tullidaffs of that ilk, in revenge of the supposed murder of the first Leslie of Warthill in Lowran Fair. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Old Rayne, on the Candle Hill, is a Druidical or stone circle, and on the E side of Rothmaise there are traces of another, where are also to be seen the Crichton and Federate Stones, said to point out the spot where certain members of these families had a fatal encounter. The Bowman Stone, a little to the W of the church, points to the place where the parishioners used to meet to practise archery. The great Roman road from the Dee at Peterculter to the camp at Glenmailen on the Ythan, crossing the Ury a little above Pitcaple Castle, would pass right through Rayne; and at Freefield there is a grassy mound, 60 yards in circumference, and formerly of considerable height, called the Spy Hill, and conjectured with much probability to have been originally one of its signal stations. It is on the probable line, and traces of the road are found in the vicinity. The whole

parish from very early times belonged to the Bishops of Aberdeen, and at Old Rayne they had a residence situated on a small moated eminence where the new public school now is, in digging the foundations of which traces of former buildings and certain remains were found. John Barbour, the father of Scottish poetry and author of *The Bruis*, was parson of Rayne in the latter half of the 14th century; and he seems to have been almost immediately succeeded in the same office by the famous priest Lundy, chaplain to Douglas, and one of the heroes of Otterburn. Mr John Middleton, minister of Rayne during the supremacy of the Covenant, and one of the chaplains to General Middleton's forces in the north, died in 1653, and his memory is perpetuated in the following curious epitaph on a slab of Fouldland slate close to the S wall, but outside the church—

'Whereas I stood in pulpit round,
And now I ly slow the ground;
When as you cers my corps so cold,
Remember the word that I you told.'

William Leslie (1657-1727), a son of a laird of Warthill, rose, from being schoolmaster of Chapel of Garioch, to be Bishop of Laibach and metropolitan of Carniola and a prince of the Holy Roman Empire. Mansions, noticed separately, are FREEFIELD and WARTHILL. Rayne is in the presbytery of Garioch and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £230. The parish church, built in 1789, stands 2½ miles NE of Old Rayne, and 1 mile W of Warthill station, this being 3½ miles NNW of Inveramsay Junction. The belfry belonged to the previous church, and has on it the initials M. W. A. (Mr Walter Abercrombie, then minister of Rayne), and the date 1619. The church occupies a prominent position on the table-land, and has long been known as 'the white kirk of Rayne.' The old part of the manse has the date 1627 on one of the skewstones, but it has been from time to time repaired, enlarged, and altered. It is a fair house of its kind. In 1893 a church hall was erected at a cost of £600. There is also a Free church. The old parish school was in the Kirktown, but it was discontinued and sold, and the North public school and residences (cost over £2000), situated 1 mile N of the church at the cross roads at Cockmuir, were opened in 1877. A new public school and residence (cost over £700) was erected at Old Rayne, and opened in 1880. The former school has accommodation for 165 and the latter for 76 children, and they have respectively an average attendance of about 125 and 65, and grants of nearly £130 and £60. Pop. (1831) 1484, (1851) 1550, (1871) 1409, (1881) 1284, (1891) 1225.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 86, 76, 1876-74.

Reasort, Loch. See REASART, LOCH.

Reawick, an estate, with a mansion and a Congregational chapel, in Sandsting parish, Shetland, on the W side of Scalloway Bay, 6 miles WNW of Scalloway.

Reay, a village and a parish of NW Caithness. The village stands near the head of Sandside Bay, 10½ miles WSW of Thurso, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It consists of an inn, a school, the parish church, and a few houses. An older town, whose ruins were uncovered by a waterspout in 1751, is said to have been a burgh of regality, with two free fairs and a free port, granted by James VI. when he knighted Donald Mackay in 1616. This Donald Mackay was the first of the Lords Reay, an account of whom is given under TONGUE. A market cross at the present village claims to have belonged to the traditional burgh. Sandside Bay, measuring 6 furlongs across the entrance, and 5 thence to its inmost recess, is fringed with fine sandy links. A harbour was formed here about 1835 by Major Innes at a cost of over £3000.

The parish is bounded N by the North Sea, E by Thurso and Halkirk, and W by Farr. Formerly a large parish of 118,169 acres (including water and foreshore), and extending into the county of Sutherland, the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred the Sutherland portion, embracing much the larger part of the parish (71,842½ acres), to the Sutherland parish of

Farr—Reay parish being thus restricted to its Caithness portion, comprising 46,326½ acres. The bold and rocky sea-coast, which measures about 12 miles along all its ins and outs, is indented by Sandside Bay, and by triangular Crosskirk Bay (2½ × 3 furl.) at the eastern boundary. It rises rapidly from the sea to 152 feet at Fregoe or Sandside Head, and 172 at the Hill of Lybster. Caverns are not infrequent; and near Borrowstou a turf-clad natural arch spans a tide-washed chasm, nearly 50 feet deep. Sandside, Reay, and Achvarasdal Burns flow northward to Saudside Bay; and FORSS Water, issuing from Loch Shurrery (1¼ mile × 2½ furl.; 321 feet), winds 12½ miles northward, mainly along the eastern boundary, to Crosskirk Bay. Of numerous other lakes and lakelets, the largest are Loch CALDER (2½ miles × 7½ furl.; 205 feet), on the eastern border; and Loch CAILAM or Chaluim (5 × 4 furl.; 435 feet), on the south-eastern border. The surface is hilly but hardly mountainous, chief elevations being BEN RATHA (795 feet), Ben nam Bad Mhor (952), and the Knockfin Heights (1442) at the meeting-point of Reay, Farr, Kildonan, and Halkirk parishes. The rocks on the seaboard are Devonian sandstone, paving flag, and limestone; whilst those of the hills include granite, syenite, gneiss, hornblende, and quartzite. The sandstone and limestone have been largely quarried; shell-marl has been dug in large quantities at Dounreay and Brawlbin; iron ore is found in various places; and a vein of lead ore occurs near Reay village, but not under conditions to encourage mining. A mineral spring at Helshetter claims to be little inferior to the Strathpeffer wells. The soil on the seaboard about Borrowston and Dounreay is clayey and very tenacious of moisture, and around Sandside Bay is sandy. Sandside estate belongs to Thomas Pilkington, Esq.; and the estate of Dounreay, 16,464 acres in extent, to Sir R. C. Sinclair of Stevenston, Bart. Great improvements were carried out on the last-named property between 1859 and 1875, in the way of building, draining, fencing, road-making, etc. Antiquities are a rude but extensive fortification on Ben Freiceadain near Loch Shurrery; numerous Picts' houses; and a ruined pre-Reformation chapel, St Mary's, at Lybster—'one of the most remarkable and ancient churches in the north of Scotland.' Its nave measures 17 feet by 12, and its chancel is 10 feet square; whilst a door at the W end and another in the chancel have inclined jambs, and are less than 4 feet high (T. S. Muir's *Old Church Architecture*, 1861). Reay is in the presbytery of Caithness and the synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £284. The parish church was built in 1739. Other places of worship are Shurrery mission chapel and Reay Free church; and five public schools—Brawlbin, Brubster, Dounreay, Reay, and Shebster—with respective accommodation for 34, 50, 100, 142, and 50 children, have an average attendance of about 20, 30, 25, 65, and 15, and grants of nearly £35, £45, £35, £75, and £30. Pop. (1801) 2406, (1831) 2881, (1861) 2476, (1871) 2331, (1881) 2191, (1891) 1182, of whom 409 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 115, 109, 1878.

Reay's Country, Lord. See TONGUE.

Redcastle, an ancient but modernised mansion in Killearran parish, Ross and Cromarty, on the N shore of Beaully Firth, 3½ miles E by S of Muir of Ord station, and 6½ (*via* Kessock Ferry) WNW of Inverness. It claims to be the oldest inhabited castle in Scotland, having been built in 1179 by David, brother to William the Lyon; was visited by Queen Mary in 1562; and is now the property of J. E. B. Baillie, Esq. There is a station here on the Black Isle branch (opened 1894) of the Highland railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Redcastle, an ancient castellated structure on the coast of Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire, at the S side of the influx of Lunan Water to Luuan Bay, 4½ miles SSW of Montrose. Said to have been built by William the Lyon, perhaps to prevent invasion by the Danes, and to have been a royal hunting-seat, it seems to have been a place of considerable strength; and is now a ruin, with thick compact walls and a strong surrounding rampart.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Redden, a farmhouse in Sprouston parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of the Tweed, within 1 mile of the English Border, and 4 miles NE of Kelso. Redden made some figure in feuds and negotiations connected with the old Border strife; and a neighbouring alluvial tract bears the name of Redden Haughs, and is notable for fertility.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Redding, a collier village, with a post office, in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ mile W by N of Polmont Junction, and 2½ miles ESE of Falkirk. An extensive tract, called Redding Moor, to the SW, remained till 1830 in a state of commonage; and began then, under permission of its proprietor, the Duke of Hamilton, to be enclosed and cultivated by the colliers at their spare hours. The district abounds in coal mines, and Nobel's Explosives Co. have large works for the manufacture of dynamite detonators, and for making vitriol and other chemicals. Pop. (1861) 642, (1871) 599, (1881) 520, (1891) 643.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Redford, a village in Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire, 7 miles WNW of Arbroath.

Redford, a village, with flax works, at the NW border of Dysart parish, Fife, on the left bank of the Ore, 2½ miles W by S of Thornton Junction, and 3½ N by W of Kirkcaldy.

Redford, a quaint old mansion in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, in a pretty wooded dell on the left bank of Braid or Redford Burn, 5 furlongs E by S of Colinton village. The judge, Sir James Foulis, assumed from it the title of Lord Redford (1674); and it was the birthplace of John Allen (1771-1843), the political and historical writer. Redford now belongs to J. W. Macfie, Esq. of DREGHORN CASTLE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Redford House, a mansion in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, near the left bank of the Avon, 4 miles SW of Linlithgow.

Redgorton, a parish of Perthshire, containing the village and station of LUNCARTY, 4 miles NNW of Perth, under which there is a post office of Redgorton. Containing also the villages of BRIDGETON, CROMWELL-PARK, and PITCAIRNGREEN, with part of STANLEY, it comprises the three ancient parishes of Redgorton, Luncarty, and St Serfis, united some time prior to 1619. The Mullion detached portion of the parish, comprising 1261 acres, and lying a mile and a half NW of the nearest point of the main body, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Mouzie. Redgorton is bounded NW and N by Auchtergaven, E by St Martins and Scone, S by Tibbermore, SW by Methven, and W by Methven and Moneydie. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5½ miles; its breadth, increasing southward, varies between 4¼ furlongs and 3½ miles; and its area is 4907 acres, of which 160½ are water. The TAY, here a splendid salmon river, curves 4½ miles south-by-westward along all the eastern border of the parish; and the ALMOND, its affluent, winds 5½ miles south-eastward and east-north-eastward along most of the Methven and all the Tibbermore boundary. SHOCHIE BURN runs 1½ mile north-eastward, ORDIE BURN 9 furlongs south-south-eastward—both mainly along the Moneydie boundary; and their united stream continues ½ mile south-eastward across the interior, and falls into the Tay near Luncarty. The gently undulating surface declines at the mouth of the Almond to less than 50 feet above sea-level, and thence rises westward to 335 feet near Cotterton, northward to 245 near Burnside. Around these higher grounds there spreads one of those panoramas for which the county is famous—on the east, the palace and park and pleasant lands of Scone; on the south-east, the fertile strath of the Tay, its majestic stream now seen amid openings of wood, and now hid by its body-guard of forest; in the same direction, the bridge and city of Perth, and a semi-circular sweep of the Sidlaw and Ochil Hills, cloven down at Kinnoull and Moncreiffe, and overlooked by the distant Lomonds of Fife. The rocks are variously metamorphic, Silurian, and Devonian, and include clay-slate, chloritic slate, 1368

greywacke, coarse conglomerate, grey sandstone, argillaceous red sandstone, rock marl, and thin veins of satin spar. The soil, in most parts light and fertile, is here and there a mixture of clay and black earth. About three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; rather more than one-ninth is under wood; and the rest of the parish is pasture, roads, waste, etc. Vestiges of an ancient Caledonian camp at PITCAIRN, the site of Bertha or old PERTH, adjacent to the confluence of the Tay and the Almond, and the legendary battle of LUNCARTY, are all treated in separate articles. Robert Fraser, F.R.S. (1760-1831), an eminent statistical writer, was born in the old manse. Mr Maxtone-Graham of CULROQUHRY and Redgorton is chief proprietor. Giving off its northern portion to Stanley *q. s.* parish, Redgorton is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £210. The parish church, 7 furlongs SSW of Luncarty station, was probably built about 1690, and was repaired in 1766. An addition was made to it in 1841; and the whole was most tastefully repaired and cleaned in 1871. The number of sittings is 450. The manse, one of the finest in the Church of Scotland, was built in 1866-67. There is a Free church of Pitcairngreen and a U.P. church of Pitcairn; and two public schools, Pitcairngreen and Redgorton, with respective accommodation for 85 and 126 children, have an average attendance of about 45 and 100, and grants amounting to nearly £35 and £80. Valuation (1884) £9309, 5s. 11d., (1892) £8431, 3s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 2009, (1811) 2216, (1821) 1589, (1841) 1926, (1861) 1671, (1871) 1461, (1881) 1452, (1891) 1369, of whom 996 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 47, 1868-69.

Redhall, a mansion in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of the Water of Leith, in the southern vicinity of Slateford, and 3¼ miles SW of the centre of Edinburgh. In 1650 the neighbouring castle of Redhall was besieged and all but demolished by Cromwell, who took prisoners the garrison, sixty in number, and stripped them naked. The estate, held successively by Cunninghams, Otterburns, Hamiltons, etc., was purchased in 1755 by George Juglis; and its present proprietor is Alexander Juglis, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1889).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Redhall Tower, a quondam baronial fortalice in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Kirtle Water, 3½ miles ESE of Ecclefechan. A seat of the family of Fleming, it sustained a close three days' siege by an English force towards the end of Baliol's reign, and was eventually set on fire, when the thirty men who formed its garrison chose rather to perish in the flames than to surrender. It was entirely demolished about the beginning of the 18th century.

Redhead. See INVERKEHLOR.

Redhouse, a village in Kiucardine parish, Perthshire, 2½ miles S of Doune.

Redhouse Castle. See ABERLADY.

Redkirk. See GRETNA.

Rednock, a modern mansion, with finely wooded policies, in Port of Monteith parish, Perthshire, 7 furlongs E by N of the Lake of Monteith, and 4¼ miles N of Port Monteith station on the Forth and Clyde section of the North British railway.

Redpath, a hamlet in Earlstoun parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Leader Water, 2 miles S of Earlstoun town.

Redrow, a village in Newton parish, Edinburghshire, ½ mile WNW of Millerhill station on the Waverley route of the North British railway.

Redswire. See SOUTHDEAN.

Reekie Linn, a cataract of the river Isla, on the mutual border of Glenisla and Lintrathen parishes, W Forfarshire, 3¼ miles N of Alyth. The Isla, here traversing a gorge between cliffs 120 feet high, makes two falls of 60 and 20 feet; occasions a roverbation which echoes loudly up the flanking cliffs; and sends up from the abyss such clouds of spray as hang over it in almost perpetual smoke-like vapour. Fine masses of wood crown the cliffs; and a rustic tower, on the

right side, commands a full view of the cataract.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Regland, Loch. See DALRY, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Reichip House, a mansion on the Duke of Atholl's property, at the mutual border of Caputh and Clunie parishes, Perthshire, 6 miles NE of Dunkeld. The picturesque dell of Reichip abounds in some rare plants, and contains a well formerly held in superstitious veneration, with the site of a pre-Reformation chapel.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Reidswire. See SOUTHDEAN.

Reiss, a village in Wick parish, Caithness, near Sinclair Bay, 4 miles NNW of Wick town.

Relugas, a mansion in Edinkillie parish, Elginshire, on an eminence between the confluent Divie and Findhorn, 3½ miles NNW of Dunphail station on the Aviemore and Forres section of the Highland railway, this being 8½ miles S by W of Forres; there is a post office of Relugas under Dunphail. Occupying a romantic site, and surrounded by pleasure-grounds of singular beauty, it is a picturesque, irregular edifice, in the cottage-ornée style. Its oldest part bears date 1785, and a large addition was made about 1828. The estate belonged for two centuries to the Cumins, whose heiress, Miss C. Anne Cumin, in 1808 married her third cousin, Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder, Bart. (1784-1848), author of the *Moray Floods*, etc. It was sold in 1847 to W. M'Killigin, Esq., and again in 1852 to G. R. Smith, Esq., whose daughter-in-law, Mrs Smith, is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Remilton, a village in Abdie parish, NW Fife, 7 fur-longs ESE of Newburgh.

Rendall. See EVIE.

Renfield. See BLYTHSWOOD.

Renfrew (Br. *Rhyn*, 'a point of land,' and *frew*, 'the flowing of water'), a parish containing a town of the same name lying along and intersected by the Clyde, in the NE of Renfrewshire and in the Upper Ward of that county. A small part of the parish of Govan and of the county of Lanark which was situated within the burgh of Renfrew was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1892 to the parish and county of Renfrew. It is bounded N by Dumbartonshire, E by Lanarkshire, S by Abbey parish, Paisley, W by Kilbarchan, and NW by Inchinnan. On the N and E the parish and county boundaries coincide. Starting from the centre of the Clyde at the mouth of the Black Cart, the line passes up the centre of the former river till at Yoker Burn it strikes to the N, and follows the course of the burn for about 1 mile. It then strikes across to Yoker mains Burn, and follows it up to beyond Scatterig, whence it turns southward and south-westward to the Clyde, which it reaches at the old position of Marline Ford. Crossing the Clyde the line continues near the E and S of the grounds of Elderslie House to Pudzeoch Burn, which it follows to Millburn Bridge, whence it follows the Mill Burn to the N end of the reservoir, and then proceeds irregularly to the corner of Hillington Wood. There it quits the county boundary and takes first a south-westerly direction to a point a little E of the 5-mile post on the Glasgow and Paisley joint railway, and afterwards a north-westerly direction to a point on the road midway between Newmains and Bogside. From this the course is up a small burn to a point a little west of Arkleston, and then westward to a point on the White Cart opposite the mouth of Abbots Burn, up which it proceeds by Wester Walkinshaw to the Black Cart, the centre of which it follows back to the Clyde. The greatest length, from the WNW at the junction of the Gryfe and the Black Cart to the ESE at Hillington Wood, is 4 miles; the greatest width, from the N at the mouth of the Black Cart to the S at Arkleston, is 2½ miles; and the area is 4488 acres, of which 18 are foreshore and 159 are water. The Clyde divides the parish into two unequal portions, about one-third of the whole area lying to the N of the river. In the northern section, which is the only part of Renfrewshire lying N of the Clyde, the ground is flat along the edge of the river, but thereafter rises rapidly to 50 and then to 100 feet, and reaches,

towards the NE, in the grounds of Jordanhill House, an extreme height of 149 feet. On the S side of the Clyde the ground is flat, rising in the SW to only from 17 to 20 feet above sea-level; in the SE to from 28 to 30 feet; and in the extreme S, at Cockle and Knock Hills, to over 50, the latter (85 feet) being the highest point of the southern section. On the extreme S the parish includes a portion of the municipal and parliamentary burgh of Paisley. Both sections are well-wooded and highly cultivated, the soil being a rich and fertile alluvium, with a subsoil of sand or strong clay. The underlying rocks are carboniferous, and both coal and ironstone are worked. Some of the clays in the NE and elsewhere are extensively used in the manufacture of bricks, and several of them contain arctic and recent shells. The drainage is effected by the streams and rivers mentioned in describing the boundaries. The ground between the policies of Elderslie House on the SW and the river Clyde is known as the King's Inch, and was, down to the middle of the 17th century or later, an island—a narrow branch of the Clyde having struck off from the main river at Marline Ford and passed between it and the burgh. Somerled, Lord of the Isles, who had risen in rebellion against King Malcolm IV., was defeated and slain at Renfrew in 1164; and a mound with a stone on the top is noticed by Pennant as, traditionally, the memorial of the place of his defeat, but no trace of it now remains.

The parish of Renfrew is distinguished for its connection with the ancient house of Stewart, the lands of Renfrew being the first mentioned of the estates specified in the charter granted by King Malcolm IV. in 1157 in favour of Walter, 'son of Alan,' and confirming a grant previously made by King David I. The office of King's High Steward being also conferred on Walter and his descendants, they took thence the surname of Stewart, and so this corner of the land became the cradle of the illustrious race destined to ascend in succession the thrones of Scotland and England. Knock Hill on the S is still shown as the traditional spot where Marjory Bruce, wife of a succeeding Walter, High Steward of Scotland, was thrown from her horse and killed while hunting in 1316. She was far advanced in pregnancy at the time, and the Cæsarean operation was resorted to in order to save the life of the child, who afterwards became Robert II. The tradition adds that an injury caused to his eyes during the operation was the occasion of the affection that procured him his popular name of 'Bleary.' The spot was marked till somewhere between 1779 and 1782 by an octagonal pillar placed on an eight-sided base, and known, by some confusion of names, as Queen Bleary's Cross. The monument was then destroyed by a rustic vandal who occupied the neighbouring farm, and who used the pillar as a door lintel, and the stones of the supporting steps to repair a fence. Its site was to the ESE of Knock Farm, and a little farther to the ESE there was formerly a mound called Kempe Knowe. It was a circular mound of earth about 20 yards across, and surrounded by a moat about 5 yards wide, but no trace of it now remains. According to tradition it was constructed to be the place of contest between the last Sir John Ross of Hawkhead and a noted English wrestler, whose match the English king of the period had challenged the Scotch king to produce. Ross disabled his adversary in a way that procured him the name of 'Palm-mine-arms,' and was rewarded by the king with the lands and royal castle at 'the Inch,' and the older inhabitants always referred to his monument, which is placed in a burial vault constructed for it by the Earl of Glasgow on the SE of the new church, as 'Palm-mine-arms.' Semple, in his continuation of Crawford's *History*, mentions that an urn had been dug up at the Knock Hill in 1746, and another in 1782, so that in all probability the mound had been a barrow much older than Sir John Ross's time. The lower part of the hill is called the 'Butts,' and was probably the place where the burghers of Renfrew practised archery. At the side of the road from Renfrew to Inchinnan, near the bridge across the White and

Black Carts, and within the policies of Blythswood House, is a large block of sandstone known as the Argyll Stone, and marking the spot where the Earl of Argyll was wounded and captured after the failure of his ill-conducted enterprise in 1685. After the dispersion of his forces in Dumbartonshire he crossed the river Clyde, and was attempting to make his escape in disguise when he was stopped by a party of militia who were guarding the ford where the bridge now stands. Some reddish veins in the stone, long pointed out as the stains made by his blood as he leant wounded against the rock, are no longer visible. Besides the burgh of Renfrew the parish also includes, on the N, the village of Yoker, and on the extreme NE the small mining village of Scaterig. The portion to the N of the Clyde is traversed by the road from Glasgow along the N bank of the river; while the high road from Glasgow to Greenock passes through the southern portion. A road from N to S passes from Paisley through the burgh of Renfrew to the Clyde, where a ferry, with large ferry boats for horses and carts, provides communication with the opposite side at Yoker. To the W of this road is a branch railway line from Paisley to Renfrew. The mansions are BLYTHSWOOD (the seat of Lord Blythswood), ELDERSLIE, JORDANHILL, Scotstoun, and Walkinshaw. Besides agriculture and the industries connected with the burgh, there are pits, brick and tile works, shipbuilding yards, and a distillery at Yoker.

The parish is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and the living is worth £480 a year. The churches are noticed in connection with the burgh. The laudward School Board has under its management the Oswald, Scotstoun, and Yoker schools; and these, with accommodation for 200, 340, and 190 pupils respectively, have an average attendance of about 155, 270, and 190, and grants of nearly £140, £280, and £210. Pop. (1801) 2031, (1821) 2646, (1841) 3076, (1861) 4664, (1871) 5938, (1881) 7439, (1891) 9338, of whom 4768 were males and 4570 females.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Renfrew, a market town, port, and royal and parliamentary burgh, and the county town of Renfrewshire, is in the E of the parish just described, and close to the S bank of the river Clyde. Until 1892 it was also partly in the parish of Govan and the county of Lanark, but in that year it was placed by the Boundary Commissioners wholly in the parish and county of its own name. It is by rail 3 miles N by E of Paisley, and 6 W of Glasgow. The burgh is of considerable antiquity, for in the charter granted by Walter, the High Steward, when he founded the Abbey of Paisley in 1160, it is spoken of as 'burgo meo de Reinfru' and 'oppidum meum de Reinfru', so that it must even then have made some progress. The burgh, at first one of barony, became in the reign of Robert III. a royal burgh, having received a charter from that monarch in 1396, and subsequent confirmatory charters were granted by James VI. in 1575 and 1614—the former making an additional grant of all the religious houses and altarges connected with the burgh, and the latter making provision, among other things, for the better maintenance of the grammar school; and again by Queen Anne in 1703. The burgh and district gave in 1404 the title of Baron Renfrew to the heir apparent to the Scottish throne, and the connection of the place with 'the ancient Stuart line' is still maintained by the retention of the title among those borne by the Prince of Wales. At the date of the charter of 1614 the burgh seems to have been the principal port on the Clyde, and as is mentioned in the article on Paisley, it had some bitter struggles with that place at earlier dates as to its privileges of trade. Its old prosperity has now, however, suffered decline, and it has been completely eclipsed by its younger and more vigorous rivals, though why it is a little hard to say. Probably when the pinch came it relied more on the dignity of its long descent and ancient origin than on its energy. The town now consists of a main body—the original town—about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the present channel of the Clyde, and a

more modern extension reaching down to the Clyde itself. From the Cross near the centre of the main body of the town High Street passes to the E along the road to Glasgow, with Queen Street branching off it, while Fulbar Street continues the line to the W. Southward, along the Paisley Road, is Hairst Street; and northward are Canal Street and Ferry Road, with Orchard Street branching off to the westward. The older buildings have for the most part a humble and very unpretending appearance, but the outskirts have many villas and cottages. The old town was washed along the N by the old channel of the Clyde, which cut off the King's Inch, as noticed in the preceding article; but this has long been closed up, though a portion of its course is occupied by the harbour at the mouth of Pudzeoch Burn and the channel connecting that with the Clyde. These were constructed originally about 1785, and a stone wharf added in 1835 at a cost of about £800. During the year 1884 fresh operations were undertaken at a cost of £3000 for the purpose of giving greater accommodation and affording increased facility in loading and unloading vessels, with the result that there is now a depth of 6 feet at low water, and 16 feet at high water of ordinary spring tides, while in the former case the water area is 1'169 acre, and in the latter 1'862 acre. Along the Clyde is a wharf, which is a place of call for steamers, and at which the largest vessels that frequent the river can discharge and load. The original castle of the Stewards probably stood on the Inch, but their later one was on a slightly elevated piece of ground on the W side of the road leading from the town to the ferry, and although all trace of the building has long been gone the site is still called Castlehill, and traces of the fosse remained till about 1775. Adjacent lands are known as the Orchard, the King's Meadow, and the Dog Row, and the Castlehill and Orchard are excluded from the burgh royalty, though they are almost in its centre. The foundation of the Abbey of Paisley seems to have been preceded by the establishment of a number of monks at Renfrew, as in one of the grants to the Benedictines of Paisley mention is made of 'molendinum de Renfru et terram ubi monachi prius habitaverunt'; but whether the buildings they occupied were on the Inch or near Millburn House has been a matter of dispute.

Public Buildings, etc.—The old town-hall, with its diminutive spire, was built in 1670, and remained on the W side of the Cross till 1871, when it was removed, and a new town-hall erected in 1871-73 at a cost of £7500. The original structure was partially destroyed by fire on 6 March 1878, but was immediately after renovated. The style is a somewhat mixed French Gothic, and at the E end is a massive square tower, rising to a height of 105 feet, with corbelled turrets and ornamented cresting and finials. The design is poor, and some of the ornamentation very tawdry. The buildings contain a public hall with accommodation for 800 persons, a council chamber measuring 39 feet by 24, business offices, and a police office and cells. The Athenæum, with a public library, dates from 1853. In 1894 it was proposed to erect a joint hospital at Blawarthill, E of Yoker, for the burghs of Renfrew and Clydebank. The parish church, to the S of High Street, was erected in 1861, and is an excellent building in the Early English style, with an aisle to the SE over the burial-place of the family of Ross of Hillhead, now represented by Lord Glasgow, and containing the old effigy of Sir John Ross, commonly known as 'Palm-mine-arms.' It replaced a very old church which had been repaired till it would repair no longer. There is a good spire about 130 feet high. The Free church, NW of the town-hall, which was built immediately after the Disruption, was replaced in 1882-83 by a new plain Gothic building on the same site. It has a squat square tower with pinnacles. The U.P. church, in Hairst Place, is a plain Gothic building with a corner turret. A mission charge, St Margaret's, in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church, conducts its services in the Coffee Palace. The Roman Catholic church (St James), erected in 1877, has 250 sittings. The Blythswood Testimonial, to the W, is a

classic building, erected by subscription in 1842 in honour of Mr Campbell of Blythswood. Used as the burgh grammar school, it was vested in the town council on condition of their maintaining it as a school and contributing £100 a year to its support; and in 1873 it was, under the Education Act, handed over to the burgh school board. There was a grammar school from an early date, and under the charter of 1614 revenues derived from the old chapelries and altarages were specially set aside for its better support. The Blythswood Testimonial and St James' (R.C.) schools, with respective accommodation for 1251 and 150 pupils, have an average attendance of about 970 and 115, and grants of nearly £1045 and £100. A handsome red polished granite fountain has been erected at the Cross to the memory of Provost Crawford by his nephew, A. C. Bryce, Esq. of Glasgow.

Municipality, etc.—The old royalty of the burgh was very extensive, covering an area of nearly 5 square miles, but the boundaries of the municipal and parliamentary burgh are much more confined. The latter line starts from the Clyde and passes up Pudzeoch Burn to Millburn Bridge, thence in a straight line S to the Mill Burn about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile farther up. From this it strikes straight north-westward to a point on the road near Longcroft Cottage, and then N by E straight back to the Clyde. Municipal affairs are managed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 7 councillors; and the corporation property is, considering the size of the burgh, large and valuable, comprising farms, pasture land, house property, the ferry across the Clyde, and the harbour dues. The annual value, which was £1448 in 1833, is now over £4000. Extensive rights of salmon fishing in the Clyde belong to the town, but they have long ceased to be exercised in consequence



Seal of Renfrew.

of the changed condition of the river, and a yearly sum of upwards of £200 is paid to the town by the Clyde Trustees as compensation. By the Burgh Police Act of 1892 police affairs are managed by the provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners, who have under their charge a force of 8 men and a superintendent (one to every 875 of the population), the latter with a salary of £120 a year. There is a gaswork to the N of the burgh, and water is supplied by the Paisley waterworks. The burgh arms are a vessel with the sun over the prow and the moon over the stern, with two crosses, one fore and another aft. At the top of the mast of the ship is a flag with a St Andrew's cross, and from the yard hang two shields, one bearing a lion rampant and the other the arms of the Stewarts; motto, *Deus gubernat navem*. The Queen was here in 1888, the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1876, and the Duke of Albany in 1875 and 1882. The industries are connected with two ship-building yards, a cabinet work, a forge, a sawmill, and a muslin manufactory.

The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an office of the Union Bank, a golf course (laid out in 1894), police and fire-engine stations, a horticultural society, a reading and recreation club, an investment and building society, and a masonic hall. A burgh court is held every Monday; and quarter sessions meet here on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The weekly market is on Saturday; and cattle fairs are held on the third Tuesday of May and the last Friday of June. Renfrew unites with Rutherglen, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and KILMARNOCK in sending a member to parliament. There is a

terminal station on a branch line of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, connecting Renfrew with Paisley and Glasgow. Omnibuses ply several times daily to and from Govan. Parliamentary constituency (1895) 1014, municipal constituency, 1114. Valuation (1885) £13,884, (1895) £25,421. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1881) 4825, (1891) 6764, of whom 3461 were males and 3303 females. Population of the royal burgh (1891) 6254.

Renfrewshire (anciently *Strathgrufe*) is a maritime county on the W coast of Scotland. Although only twenty-seventh among the Scottish counties as regards area, by its industrial importance it ranks ninth in the order of valuation and fifth in the order of population, while as to density of population it is slightly in excess of Lanarkshire and second only to Edinburgh, the most densely populated county in Scotland, the figures being for Lanarkshire 1186, Renfrewshire 1187, and Edinburghshire 1199 to the square mile. The city of Glasgow, as defined by the City of Glasgow Act of 1891, was partly in Lanarkshire and partly in Renfrewshire, but the Boundary Commissioners in 1892 placed the whole of the extended city in the county of Lanark. The small police burgh of Kiuning Park was at the same time transferred from Renfrewshire to Lanarkshire, while of the parishes of Cathcart and East Kilbride, which were prior to 1891 partly in Renfrewshire and partly in Lanarkshire, Cathcart was placed in that year wholly in the former county, and East Kilbride wholly in the latter. Beith and Dunlop parishes, that were partly in Renfrewshire and partly in Ayrshire, were at the same time placed wholly in the latter county. For further particulars see GLASGOW, and for alterations on the boundaries of the interior parishes see the various articles throughout the work. The county is bounded N by the river Clyde and Dumbartonshire, NE and E by Lanarkshire, SSW by the Cunningham district of Ayrshire, and W by the Firth of Clyde. The shape is an irregular oblong. The greatest length, from Cloch Point on the NW to near Laird's Seat on the SE, is 30½ miles; the greatest breadth near the centre, from the grounds of Erskine House on the Clyde on the N to a point on Dubbs Burn near Beith Station on the SSW, is 13 miles; and the area is about 250 square miles, or 162,400 acres, of which 2021 are foreshore and 3621 water. Of the land area nearly two-thirds is cultivated, there being 92,217 acres in 1896 under crop, bare fallow, and grass, while 5961 were under wood, the rest being occupied by buildings and roads, etc., or by rough hill grazings and waste ground.

Commencing at the NW corner at Kempeck Point the boundary line follows the river Clyde for 17½ miles to the mouth of Yoker Burn, up which it passes, following it nearly to its source. Thereafter it strikes across to Yoker mains Burn, which it follows up till beyond Scaterig, whence it returns by the E side of Jordanhill and Scotstoun House grounds to the Clyde at the old line of the Marline Ford. Crossing the river it proceeds by an old channel of the Clyde along the western and south-western boundaries of the parish of GOVAN to the line of railway now occupying the old course of the Glasgow and Paisley Canal. Thence it proceeds southwards and eastwards along the Glasgow boundary line to a point half-way between Cathcart Church and Aikenhead Colliery. From this it bends southward and westward to the White Cart, and follows the course of that stream to the junction with Threepland Burn, which it follows for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and then winds southward and south-westward to a point midway between Quarry Hill and Muir Hill. Here it turns to the WSW in a very winding course, always near but seldom actually on the line of watershed between the streams that flow south-westward to the Garnock, Annick, and Irvine, and so to the Firth of Clyde; and those that flow north-eastward to the Gryfe, Black and White Carts, and so to the river Clyde. The line is therefore mostly artificial, but to the E of Beith station it follows the course of Roebank Burn, and to the W of the station the courses of Dubbs Burn and Maich Water, and passing between Misty Law Moor and Ladyland Moor, reaches

the watershed at Misty Law (1663 feet). It follows the watershed by East Girt Hill (1673 feet) and Hill of Stake (1711), to the E shoulder of Burnt Hill (1572), whence it takes the line of Calder Water for 1½ mile, crosses to the upper waters of the North Rotten Burn, follows this down to about ½ mile from Loch Thom, and then striking across to Kelly Dam follows Kelly Water down to the pier at Wemyss Bay. From this back northward to Kempock Point, the Firth of Clyde is again the boundary.

Districts and Surface, etc.—The county is divided into an Upper and a Lower Ward, the former with Paisley, and the latter with Greenock, as the chief town. The surface varies considerably, but may be considered as falling into three divisions—hilly, gently rising, and flat. The first lies along the southern border, and extends to the centre on the SE and along the W. It comprises most of the parishes of Eaglesham and Mearns, great part of the parishes of Neilston and Lochwinnoch, and most of the parishes of Kilmalcolm, Port Glasgow, Greenock, and Innerkip, and reaches an altitude of 1093 feet in Eaglesham, 871 in Mearns, 900 in Neilston, 1711 in Lochwinnoch, 1446 in Kilmalcolm, 661 in Port Glasgow, 995 in Greenock, and 936 in Innerkip. It is generally a somewhat bleak moorland, but some of the heights command good and extensive views. The gently rising district which lies immediately to the N of the hilly one commences at the boundary with Lanarkshire on the E, and extends WNW to the neighbourhood of Langbank and Kilmalcolm. It comprehends the parishes of Cathcart and Eastwood, and parts of the parishes of Neilston, Paisley, Renfrew, and Inchinnan, Kilbarchan, Houston, and Erskine. Many of the heights are well wooded, and the scenery is picturesque. The flat district, known locally as the 'laich lands,' lies along the N border, forming a level tract by the side of the Clyde, and extending along the narrow flat valley of the Black Cart and Castle Semple Loch. It extends from the eastern boundary of Renfrew parish to the Erskine Hills, and thence south-westward as already indicated, comprehending most of the parish of Renfrew, and parts of the parishes of Paisley, Inchinnan, Houston, Erskine, Kilbarchan, and Lochwinnoch. It appears to have been, at a comparatively recent geological period, covered by the waters of the inlet noticed in the article on GLASGOW. The physical characteristics of the small portion of the county to the N of the Clyde have been already noticed in the article on the parish of Renfrew.

The drainage is carried off by the White Cart, the Black Cart, and the Gryfe, all of which unite and flow into the Clyde 1 mile NW of Renfrew Ferry, and by the Clyde itself. The courses of these rivers are separately described, and it remains here merely to notice the drainage basins. The whole of the eastern and south-eastern portions of the county are drained by the White Cart and the streams flowing into it, of which the principal are, beginning at the SE corner, Threepland Burn, Ardoch and Holchall Burns, Earn Water, Newfield Burn, Brock Burn, Lavern Water, and Cowden Burn, and some smaller streams in the neighbourhood of Paisley. A small district in the centre is drained by the Black Cart, the river Calder, Patrick Water, and the other burns flowing into it, none of which are of any great size or importance. The western part of the county is drained by the Gryfe and its tributaries, of which the chief are, from the source downwards, North Rotten Burn, Green Water, Burnbank Water, Blacketty Water, Mill Burn, Gotter Water, Locher Water, all on the S side, and Barochan and Dargavel Burns on the N. Besides these a number of smaller streams, of which the chief are Dubbs Burn and Maich Water, flow into the Ayrshire drainage basin, and others again in the W and N flow direct to the Clyde. Of the latter the chief are Kely Burn, entering the Firth of Clyde at Wemyss Bay; the Kipp, which enters at Innerkip; and Shaws Water at Greenock. In the SE in the basin of the White Cart, there are a number of lochs, of which the most important are Loch Goin or Blackwoodhill Dam

(8×3 furl.), on the border of the county, and which, through Loch Burn and Craufurdland Water, is one of the main sources of Irvine Water; Dunwan Dam (5×2 furl.), the source of Holchall Burn; some small lochs SW of Eaglesham, Binend Loch (4×2 furl.), and Black Loch on the head-streams of the Earn; Brother Loch (3×3 furl.), on Capelrig or Thornliebank Burn; Glen Reservoir (3×1½ furl.) and Balgray Reservoir (5×3 furl.), on the course of Brook Burn; Glanderston Dam, Walton Dam, and Harelaw Dam (5×2 furl.), Long Loch (8×2 furl.), from which issues one of the head-streams of Annick Water (Ayrshire); a small loch a mile WNW of Paisley, and Stanley and Glenburn Reservoirs S of Paisley. Between the basins of the White and Black Carts is the small but picturesque Loch Libo, whence flows the Lugton (Ayrshire). In the basin of the Black Cart are Broadfield Dam, on a tributary of Patrick Water, and Castle Semple Loch (12×3 furl.), from which flows the Black Cart itself. At its upper end is the area formerly occupied by Barr Loch (8×4 furl.), which is now drained. On Calder Water are Calder Dam and Queenside Loch. In the valley of the Gryfe there are two small lochs near Bridge of Weir, and at the source are the Gryfe Reservoir and the Compensation Reservoir (together 12×2 furl.), connected with the Greenock waterworks; and immediately to the W of these is Loch Thom (12×3 furl.) The fishing in most of the lochs and streams, where the water is not poisoned by industrial operations, is fair.

Geology.—The geology of Renfrewshire claims special attention, on account of the remarkable development of volcanic rocks belonging to the Lower Carboniferous period, and the important series of coal-fields situated to the N of the volcanic area between Houston and the E border of the county near Rutherglen.

The various subdivisions of the Carboniferous system are represented within the limits of the county. Beginning with the red sandstones lying at the base of this formation, which are the oldest strata in Renfrewshire, they occupy a belt of ground along the coast in the neighbourhood of Innerkip. They are merely the prolongation towards the N of similar red sandstones fringing the Ayrshire coast between Ardrossan and Largs. Consisting mainly of red sandstones and conglomeration stones with bands of breccia and conglomerate, there is little variety in the character of the strata. They stretch inland, from the shores of the Firth of Clyde at Innerkip to the hills near Loch Thom, where they are thrown into a gentle anticlinal fold, succeeded by the overlying Cement-stone series, of which, however, there is but a limited development. Throughout Renfrewshire the Cement-stone series is almost wholly represented by a prodigious succession of contemporaneous volcanic rocks, which are the continuation of the great volcanic belt on the N side of the Clyde, forming the Kilpatrick Hills. There can be little doubt of the precise geological position of these volcanic rocks in this county, because, to the W of Loch Thom, they rest conformably on the white sandstones and Cement-stones, and where no faults intervene they graduate upwards into the Carboniferous Limestone series. They form a belt of hilly ground stretching across the county in a NW and SE direction, from the hills S of Greenock, by the Gleniffer Braes, to the high grounds round Eaglesham. In the E portion, the volcanic rocks form a low anticlinal arch, the axis of which coincides generally with the trend of the chain, the overlying strata being inclined towards the SW and NE. Throughout this extensive area the igneous rocks consist of basalts, melaphyres, and porphyrites, with intercalations of tuffs and coarse volcanic breccias. The upper and under surfaces of the lava flows are extremely slaggy and scoriaceous, and the cavities are filled with agates and various zeolites. The discharge of lavas and tuffs was so persistent that there are but few traces of sedimentary deposits in the volcanic series. In the neighbourhood of Eaglesham, however, sandstones, dark shales, and sometimes impure fossiliferous limestones are associated with the tuffs. An interesting feature con-

nected with this remarkable volcanic area is the existence of numerous vents, from which the igneous materials were discharged. They are now filled with basalt, porphyrite, or volcanic agglomerate. The best example of one of these ancient cones is to be found on the hills between Queenside Muir and Misty Law, where there is a great development of coarse agglomerate pierced by dykes and bosses of felstone and basalt. This agglomerate pierces the stratified volcanic rocks of the district.

As already indicated, there is a perfect passage from the contemporaneous volcanic rocks into the overlying Carboniferous Limestone series. The junction between the two, however, is usually a faulted one, and hence the regular succession is visible only at few localities. Where no faults intervene, the strata immediately overlying the ancient lavas consist of ashy sandstones, grits, and conglomerates, which are replaced at intervals by white sandstones and clay ironstones. Occasionally they are associated with bands of tuff. From the ashy character of the strata one might infer that the sedimentary materials were mainly derived from the denudation of the underlying volcanic rocks, while the bands of tuff indicate spasmodic outbursts of volcanic activity. The ashy strata just described are succeeded by the lowest members of the Carboniferous Limestone series. In Renfrewshire this important series of strata is divisible into three groups, in common with other areas in the midland counties, viz., a lower limestone group, a middle coal-bearing group, and an upper limestone group.

Along the N border of the volcanic area, between the White Cart Water at Busby and the banks of the Clyde near Erskine House, the members of the Carboniferous Limestone series are everywhere brought into contact with the ancient lavas and ashes by faults. A glance at the Geological Survey maps (sheets 30 and 22 of the 1-inch map of Scotland) shows the irregular nature of the boundary line due to the peculiar system of faulting. In one remarkable case the Carboniferous Limestone series stretches almost continuously across the volcanic belt, from Johnstone and Howwood to Lochwinnoch. This hollow is flanked by two powerful faults, throwing down the lowest members of the overlying series.

If we except some small patches of Millstone Grit to the E of Barrhead and near Pollokshields, and the limited development of the true Coal-measures on the border of the county of Rutherglen, the whole of the area lying to the N of the volcanic rocks belongs to the Carboniferous Limestone series. The strata are traversed by numerous faults which repeat the valuable seams of coal and ironstone. In the neighbourhood of Johnstone and Linwood they are arranged generally in the form of a synclinal fold. Along the W margin of this basin, near Bridge of Weir, we find the Hurllet Coal and Limestone dipping to the E and SE being rapidly followed by the Lillies Oil Shale, the Hosie Limestone, and the Johnstone Clayband Ironstone. In the neighbourhood of Linwood the deepest part of the basin is reached, the Lower Garscadden Clayband Ironstone being succeeded by various coal seams belonging to the middle coal-bearing group. To the S of Johnstone there is a remarkable development of intrusive sheets of basalt occurring near the base of the Carboniferous Limestone series. The largest of these masses occurs in the neighbourhood of Quarrelton, measuring 1½ mile from N to S, and consisting of dolerite. It is underlain by the thick Quarrelton Coal, which rests on a basement of volcanic tuff reposing on white sandstones intervening between the Quarrelton Coal and the volcanic rocks of the Cementstone group. Near Howwood, the intrusive sheet just referred to, and the associated strata, form an anticlinal arch, from which the Hurllet Coal and Limestone dip away towards the E and W. Similar intrusive sheets of basalt rock occur about 1 mile to the NE of Paisley, where they occupy a similar geological horizon.

Passing E to that portion of the basin extending from Hurllet to Shawlands and Crossmyloof, there is a splendid development of the middle coal-bearing and upper limestone groups. A traverse from Hurllet E to Cowglen shows, if we exclude minor faults, a general ascending

section from the outcrop of the Hurllet Coal and Limestone, through the Lillies Oil Shale, Hosie Limestone, and the various ironstones and coals of the middle coal-bearing group, to the Cowglen Limestone. The latter bed forms the base of the upper limestone group, thus occupying a similar position with the Index Limestone in the Lanarkshire basin. The valuable coals and ironstones of the middle group also occur to the N of Shawlands and Crossmyloof, where they are abruptly truncated by a fault throwing down to the NE the Millstone Grit and the Coal-measures. Near Crossmyloof the coal seams of the middle group of the Carboniferous Limestone series are actually brought into conjunction with the numerous coals and ironstones of the true Coal-measures.

Advancing S from Crossmyloof, where the coal seams of the middle group have a general dip to the S, there is a general ascending series through the upper limestone group to the overlying Millstone Grit. The observer crosses in succession the Cowglen or Index Limestone, the white Giffnock sandstones, the Orchard Limestone, which is underlain by a thin seam of coal; while at the top he finds the Arden Limestone, also underlain by a seam of coal. In this district the Arden Limestone is regarded as marking the boundary between the Carboniferous Limestone series and the overlying Millstone Grit. The limestones of the upper group are by no means very fossiliferous, but there is a bed of shale at Orchard teeming with fossils which has become famous among the geologists of the west of Scotland. From this band alone Messrs Young and Armstrong have chronicled upwards of 120 species of univalve and bivalve shells, together with Foraminifera and Entomostraca.

To the E of Barrhead there is a small outlier of thick yellow sandstones, representing the Millstone Grit, resting on the Arden Limestone which rises from underneath the sandstones on every side save the E, where the basin is truncated by a NE and SW fault. Another little outlier of Millstone Grit resting on the Arden Limestone occurs about a mile to the SE of Thornliebank.

Throughout the county there are numerous basalt dykes of Tertiary age, piercing alike the Lower Carboniferous volcanic rocks and the Carboniferous Limestone series. Perhaps the best examples occur in the volcanic area to the NW of Lochwinnoch, where some of the dykes run parallel with each other for a distance of several miles.

The proofs of glaciation in the county are abundant. Numerous instances of striations are met with, especially in the volcanic area between Lochwinnoch and Port Glasgow. Throughout that district the general trend of the ice-markings is SE, due to the movement of the great ice sheet radiating from the Highland mountains. This SE trend continues as far as Kilbarchan and Lochwinnoch, but to the E of these localities the striae gradually swing round to the SW. This change in the direction of the ice movement has been adequately explained by Professor James Geikie, who contends that during the great extension of the ice the glaciers from the Highland mountains moved in an E direction along the valley of the Clyde till they coalesced with those radiating from the Southern Uplands. Eventually the combined ice sheets moved in a SW direction across the volcanic chain in the E of Renfrewshire towards the Firth of Clyde. The glacial deposits will be described in the general article on the geology of Scotland.

Economic Minerals.—Copper ore occurs in grey sandstone near Gourock, and several copper mines have been worked in the volcanic rocks near Lochwinnoch. Agates occur in great abundance in the amygdaloidal volcanic rocks. The various ironstones and coal seams already enumerated, both in the true Coal-measures and in the coal-bearing group of the Carboniferous Limestone, have been extensively wrought. The Arden Limestone has been largely quarried near Barrhead and Thornliebank, where it reaches a thickness of about 10 feet. The Orchard Limestone, though comparatively thin, has been highly prized as a cement limestone, owing to the valuable feature which it possesses of

'setting' under water. Alum has been largely manufactured from the shale at Hurllet and at the Nitshill chemical works; copperas is obtained from the iron pyrites in the shale. As already indicated the great Oil-shale series of Midlothian is represented in this county by contemporaneous volcanic rocks, but there is a band of oil shale underneath the Hosiery Limestone at various localities between Houston and the E border of the county. The volcanic rocks supply excellent road metal; and the Giffnock sandstones, as well as some of the beds of limestone, supply excellent building material. See *Geological Survey Maps (1 inch) of Scotland, sheets 22 and 30, and the explanation to sheet 22.*

Soils and Agriculture.—The soil of the hill districts is principally a light earth, overlying gravel or disintegrated volcanic rock, and is in some parts covered with excellent pasture, and elsewhere with heath or deep moss. The soil of the gently rising district, though in some places thin and poor, is mostly a fairly good earth, overlying gravel or stiff clay, and passing in the haughs along streams into a good deep loam. Along the flat district the soil is a rich alluvium, varying in depth from a few inches to several feet, and in many places displaying all the excellences of rich carse land. The processes of husbandry differ in no respect from those employed in the neighbouring counties, and already noticed. Westerly and south-westerly winds prevail on an average for two-thirds of the year, and as they come directly from the Atlantic, they are loaded with vapour, and the result of their contact with the colder land is heavy rains. The western part of the county is, indeed, one of the wettest parts of the W coast of the Scottish mainland, the annual rainfall being about 60 inches. The mean temperature is about 48 degrees.

The areas under the various crops at different dates are given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1854	4495	513	16,392	21,400
1866	2973	234	14,229	17,436
1874	3346	259	13,645	17,250
1884	2229	173	14,132	16,539
1896	1320	167	12,259	13,746

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay and Grass in Rotation.	Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854	42,563	...	3334	5534
1868	17,133	41,287	2734	5006
1874	18,484	45,558	2485	4289
1884	22,997	47,880	2332	4361
1896	21,626	50,298	2323	3107

There are about 1000 acres annually under beans, rye, vetches, fallow, etc. The figures for 1854, as is so often the case with the returns for that year, seem unduly high. The acres under sown crop, exclusive of hay and grass, amount as given in that year to 30,263; but in 1866 the number was only 26,297; in 1874, 25,261; in 1884, 24,185; and in 1896, 20,044; but the whole area under crop, including hay and grass, and permanent pasture, has risen from about 90,000 acres in 1874, to 92,217 in 1896. The yield of the different crops is about average. The falling off in the area under crop, and the increase in that appropriated for grazing purposes, since 1854, is probably entirely due to the large towns in the neighbourhood, which afford a ready market for stock and for dairy produce. The agricultural live stock in the county at different periods is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	23,513	3623	25,850	1808	54,794
1868	23,415	...	32,307	1583	...
1874	26,248	2941	33,724	1885	60,801
1884	27,548	3331	31,582	1952	74,413
1896	26,205	3523	41,197	1591	72,516

The principal mansions, excluding the villa residences in the neighbourhood of the large towns, are Ardgowan, Arthurlie House, Upper Arthurlie House, Auchneagh House, Barochan House, Barshaw House, Bishopton House, Blackstone House, Blythwood House, Broadfield House, Broom House, Capelrig House, Carruth House, Castle Semple, Castle Wemyss, Cathcart House, Craigends House, Crookston House, Cumnock House, Dargavel House, Eastchall House, Eaglesham House, Eastbank House, Eastwoodpark House, Elderslie House, Erskine House, Ferguson House, Finlayston House, Garthland, Glentyan House, Gourrock House, Gryfe Castle, Hazelden House, Hawkhead, Househill, Houston House, Johnstone Castle, Jordanhill House, Kirkton House, Kelly House, Langhouse, Levenhouse, Linn House, Lochside House, Merchiston House, Milliken House, Muirshields House, North Barr House, South Barr House, Park House, Pollok Castle, Pollok House, Ralston, Scotstoun House, Southfield House, and Walkinshaw House.

Industries, Communications, etc.—The industries of Renfrewshire are more extensive and diversified than those of any other county in Scotland, except Lanarkshire, and with those of the latter county they are, indeed, very intimately connected. Weaving, at one time the staple everywhere, is still extensively carried on, as well as the cognate trades of bleaching and dyeing. From 1740 to 1828, the principal fabrics were linens, but since then cotton has obtained the upper hand. Large numbers of the population are also engaged in the working of minerals, the manufacture of chemicals, the making of machinery, foundry-work, shipbuilding, and rope-making, and for more minute details in connection with all the industries, reference may be made to GLASGOW, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, PORT GLASGOW, RENFREW, and several of the parishes. At Greenock and Port Glasgow the commerce is also important.

The county is intersected by a number of main lines of road, all starting at Glasgow. Of these, the first passes westward through Govan and Renfrew, along the S bank of the Clyde to Greenock, and round the coast until it enters Ayrshire. A second strikes WSW by Kinning Park and Ibrox to Paisley, and, passing up the valley of the Black Cart, enters Ayrshire near Beith. The third and fourth pass to the W of the Queen's Park [see GLASGOW] and separate at Shawlands, one branch leading by Pollokshaws and Barrhead down the valley of Lugton Water to Irvine, while the other passes also to Irvine by Newton Mearns and Stewarton through the valley of Annick Water. The main line of road from Hamilton to Kilmarnock passes through the SE corner of the county by Eaglesham, and there is an important road from Paisley by Johnstone, Kilbarchan, and Kilmaccolm to Greenock, which is joined at Kilmaccolm by another road from Lochwinnoch. There are also a large number of cross and district roads. Railway communication is provided by both the Caledonian and Glasgow and South-Western railways. Of the former, one of the lines leaves Glasgow on the SW, and follows the line of the road by Barrhead and Neilston to Ardrossan and Irvine, and joint with the Glasgow and South-Western to Beith and Kilmarnock, while the other passes westward and then NW and W by Bishopton and Port Glasgow to Greenock, Gourrock, and Wemyss Bay. The Cathcart District Circular railway leaves and rejoins the first-mentioned line at Pollokshields, and further down the line, near Pollokshaws, another branch strikes off, and passes SE by Busby into Lanarkshire. The Glasgow and South-Western line to Paisley runs parallel with that of the Caledonian as far as Paisley, but it then strikes south-westward along the valley of the Black Cart into Ayrshire. At Johnstone a branch goes off by Bridge of Weir and Kilmaccolm to Greenock, and a short branch strikes off E of Paisley for Renfrew. The bed of the old Glasgow and Paisley Canal has now also been converted into a railway.

The only royal burgh is Renfrew; the parliamentary burghs are Paisley, Greenock and Port Glasgow.

The police burghs are Barrhead, Pollokshaws, Gourcock, and Johnstone. Places of over 2000 inhabitants are, Kilbarchan, Neilston, Old Cathcart, and Thornliebank; villages and places with populations between 100 and 2000 are Annesland, Blackstoun, Bishopton, Bridge of Weir, Busby, Clarkston, Clippens, Crofthead, Crosslee, Eaglesham, Elderslie, Gateside, Houston, Howwood, Hurler, Inkerman, Innerkip, Kilmalcolm, Linwood, Langbank, Lochwinnoch, Newton, Newton-Mearns, New Cathcart, Nitshill, Scotstoun, and Wemyss Bay.

The county has 16 entire *quoad civilia* parishes. These, with reference to the wards, are:—Upper Ward—Abbey Paisley, Kilbarchan, Houston, Erskine, Inchinnan, Renfrew, Neilston, Lochwinnoch, Eastwood, Mearns, Eaglesham, and Cathcart. Lower Ward—Innerkip, Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Kilmalcolm. The divisions of Paisley (4) and Greenock (3) and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Barrhead, Bridge of Weir, Caldwell, Cardonald, Elderslie, Greenbank, Johnstone, Lovern, Linwood, Thornliebank, Gourcock, Langbank, and Newark, are also included. All the parishes in the Lower Ward and Erskine are in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and all the others—with the exception of Cathcart and Eaglesham, which are in the presbytery of Glasgow—are in the presbytery of Paisley in the same synod. Including mission churches, there are 52 places of worship in connection with the Established Church, 41 in connection with the Free Church, 34 in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, 2 in connection with the United Original Seceders, 2 in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 7 in connection with the Congregational Church (with which the Evangelical Union was amalgamated in 1897), 5 in connection with the Baptist Church, 1 in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist, 9 in connection with the Episcopal Church, and 14 in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the year ending September 1894 there were in the county 149 schools, of which 115 were public, with accommodation for 51,269 children. These had 47,941 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 40,385. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 30 deputy-lieutenants, and about 200 justices of the peace. The sheriff-principal is shared with Bute, and there is a sheriff-substitute for each ward. The sheriff court for the Upper Ward is held at Paisley every Tuesday during session, and for the Lower Ward at Greenock every Friday. Sheriff small debt courts are held weekly at Paisley on Thursday, and at Greenock weekly on Wednesday. Justice of peace small debt courts are held at Paisley every Friday, at Greenock every Thursday, at Port Glasgow every alternate Monday, at Pollokshaws on the first Monday of every month, at Johnstone on the second Tuesday of each month, and at Lochwinnoch on the first Saturday of each month; while quarter sessions are held at Renfrew on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The County Council is composed of 60 members, being 58 for as many electoral divisions, and 2 for the burgh of Renfrew. The divisions are classed into two districts, Upper and Lower—the former containing 41 representatives and the latter 17. The police force, exclusive of the burghs of Greenock, Johnstone, Paisley, Port Glasgow, and Renfrew, which have separate forces, consists of 80 men (1 to every 881 of the population), under a chief constable, with a salary of £357 a year. In 1894 the average number of registered poor was 3224, with 1820 dependants, while the total expenditure for parochial board purposes amounted to £56,405. All the parishes are assessed, and there are poorhouses at GREENOCK and PAISLEY. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 5 per cent., and the average annual death-rate is about 20 per 1000. Connected with the county is the 4th battalion of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (formerly the Royal Renfrew Militia), with headquarters at Paisley; a battalion of artillery volunteers, with headquarters at Greenock; and three battalions of rifle volunteers, with their headquarters at Greenock, Paisley, and Pollokshaws. By the Redistribution of Seats

Act of 1885, the county was separated into two divisions—Eastern and Western, each of which returns one member to serve in parliament; one is returned for Greenock, another for Paisley; and Port Glasgow and Renfrew have a share in a third. The parliamentary constituency of the Eastern Division in 1895 was 11,006; of the Western, 8597. Valuation, inclusive of railways, but exclusive of burghs (1674) £5764, (1815) £265,534, (1843) £474,568, (1875) £583,741, (1884) £781,195, (1896) £515,234. Pop. (1801) 78,501, (1811) 93,172, (1821) 112,175, (1831) 133,443, (1841) 155,072, (1851) 161,091, (1861) 177,561, (1871) 216,947, (1881) 263,374, (1891) 230,812, of whom 110,520 were males and 120,292 were females. These were distributed into 48,075 families, occupying 46,805 houses with 127,087 rooms, an average of 1.81 persons to each room. Of the 230,812 inhabitants 3223 males and 1640 females were connected with the civil or military services or professions, 656 men and 7881 women were domestic servants, 10,984 men and 484 women were connected with commerce, 3828 men and 894 women were connected with agriculture and fishing, and 50,388 men and 24,391 women were engaged in industrial handicrafts or were dealers in manufactured substances, while there were 23,774 boys and 23,841 girls of school age. Of those engaged in industrial handicrafts 7339 men and 15,992 women were connected with the manufacture of textile fabrics, and 7942 men and 177 women were connected with the working of mineral substances. Of those connected with farming and fishing 3683 men and 829 women were connected with farming alone, and 768 farmers employed 1142 men, 618 women, 372 boys, and 197 girls.

History.—The territory now forming Renfrewshire belonged to the ancient Caledonian Damii, and afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Strathclyde. [See DUMBARTON.] The western portion bore the name of Strathgryfe, and was by that title granted to Walter, the first High Steward of Scotland, by David I. Prior to 1404 it seems to have been included in the county of Lanark, but to have then become a separate county when King Robert III. granted to his son and heir James this barony and the other portions of his ancient patrimonial inheritance. Since that time the eldest son of the reigning monarch has, besides his other titles, been styled Prince and Steward of Scotland and Baron of Renfrew. When there is no heir-apparent these titles are merged in the crown. Traces of Roman remains and of the Roman occupation are noticed under PAISLEY. The county is associated with the defeat and death of Somerled, Lord of the Isles, in 1164, when we are told by the Chronicler of Melrose, that after landing at Renfrew, that prince was overtaken by Divine vengeance, 'and was there slain with his son and an immense number of his followers by a few of the people of the surrounding district.' In a very curious Latin poem printed in the appendix to Dr Skene's edition of Fordun (1871), the 'honour and praise' of the victory is given to the exertions of St Kentigern in return for devastations which Somerled had committed in the Glasgow district several years before, and which the bishop of Glasgow had prayed very hard that the saint might piously rebuke. During one of the many fruitless invasions of Scotland in the early years of Edward II., the English army in 1310 penetrated as far as Renfrewshire before returning. In 1489 the county was the scene of operations carried on by James IV. against some of the nobles that had adhered to his father's party, and in 1565 the Earl of Moray and the discontented barons assembled at Paisley, but marched into Lanarkshire almost immediately. Other historical events and antiquities will be found noticed particularly under the various parishes and places with which they are more immediately connected. Like most of the Scottish counties, Renfrewshire was seriously troubled with witches in the 17th century, and the case of the 'Witches of Renfrew' in 1697 became very famous. The person bewitched was Christian Shaw, a girl of eleven years of age, daughter of John Shaw, laird of

Bargarran, who, 'having had a quarrel with one of the maid-servants, pretended to be bewitched by her, and forthwith began, according to the common practice in such cases, to vomit all manner of trash; to be blind and deaf on occasion; to fall into convulsions; and to talk a world of nonsense, which the hearers received as the quintessence of afflicted piety. By degrees a great many persons were implicated in the guilt of the maid-servant, and no less than twenty were condemned, and five suffered death on the Gallow Green of Paisley, while one strangled himself in prison, or, as report went, was strangled by the devil, lest he should make a confession to the detriment of the service.'

See also Crawford's *Description of the Shire of Renfrew* (1710), with continuations by Semple (Paisley, 1782) and by Robertson (Paisley, 1818); Wilson's *General View of the Agriculture of Renfrewshire* (1812); Hamilton of Wishaw's *Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark and Renfrew* (Maitland Club, 1831); Ramsay's *Views in Renfrewshire* (1839); Hector's *Selections from the Judicial Records of Renfrewshire* (1876-78); *Archaeological and Historical Collections of the County of Renfrew* (2 vols., Paisley, 1885-90); the works cited under PAISLEY, and for the witches *Narrative of the Sufferings and Relief of a Young Girl in the West* (1698); *Saducismus Debelatus* (London, 1698); *A History of the Witches of Renfrewshire* (Paisley, 1809; new ed. 1877); and *Witchcraft Proven, Arraigned, and Condemned* (Glasgow, 1697).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 29, 30, 31, 22, 1865-73.

Rennyhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilrenny parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Anstruther.

Renton, a town and a *quoad sacra* parish in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire. The town, standing on the right bank of the river Leven, has a station on the Vale of Leven joint railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Alexandria, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Dumbarton. It was founded in 1782 by Mrs Smollett of Bonhill, and named in honour of her daughter-in-law, one of the Rentons of Lammerton; grew and flourished in connection with the special industries of the Vale of Leven; has charming environs, enriched with the parks of Strathleven and Bonhill; carries on extensive industry in calico-printing, bleaching, and dyeing establishments; and has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a *quoad sacra* parochial church, three Free churches (one of them Gaelic, and one Reformed Presbyterian till 1876), a U. P. church, a public school, a public hall (1882), a gaswork, a bowling green, a football club, and a public park. The Victoria Institute, built in 1887 and opened on Her Majesty's Jubilee day, is a substantial structure, with reading room, recreation room, and library of several thousand volumes, and cost about £2000. Tobias Smollett (1721-71), poet, historian, novelist, and M. D., was born in the old house of Dalquhurn; and at Renton, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of his birthplace, his cousin erected a monument to his memory in 1774. It is a round Tuscan column, 60 feet high, springing from a square base; and it bears a long Latin inscription by Prof. Geo. Stuart of Edinburgh, John Ramsay of Ochtertyre, and Dr Samuel Johnson. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1870, is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the minister's stipend is £200. On the site of the house in which the talented Smollett was born the new parish church has been erected. It is a 17th century Gothic building, is built of red sandstone, and consists of a nave and transepts, with a square tower of three stages in the centre of the front wall, which forms the entrance hall, and contains a fine presentation peal of bells. The church has 800 sittings, cost altogether £3500, and was opened in 1893. The old parish church, which was built as a chapel of ease at a cost of £700, underwent great improvements in 1869, and was sold for £400 to the U. P. congregation when the new church was built. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1881) 4387, (1891) 5293; of town (1881) 1860, (1841) 2472, (1861) 2891, (1871) 3087, (1881) 4319, (1891) 6256, of whom 2860 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 1071, vacant 32, building 5.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Rentonhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Morham parish, Haddingtonshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Haddington.

Renton House, a mansion in the W of Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, near the left bank of Eye Water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ESE of Grant's House station on the Dunbar and Reston section of the North British railway. Its owner is Charles Lisle Stirling Cookson, Esq.

Repentance, Tower of. See HODDAM.

Rerigonium. See BEREGONIUM and INNERMESSAN.

Berrick or **Rerwick**, a coast parish of S Kirkcudbrightshire, containing the villages of DUNDRENNAN and AUCHENCAIRN, 5 miles ESE and 10 E by N of Kirkcudbright, and anciently named Dundrennan. It is bounded NW and N by Kelton, E by Buittle, SE and S by the Solway Firth, and W by Kirkcudbright. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 21,672 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 1692 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore. The coast, extending from Balcary Point, at the western side of the mouth of Auchencairn Bay, 9 miles west-south-westward to the mouth of Dunrod Burn, is mostly bold and iron-bound, and exhibits a series of abrupt headlands, 100 to 352 feet high, slightly intersected by the baylets of Rascarrel, Barlocco, Orroland, Portmary, Burnfoot, and Mullock. It abounds in craigs, fissures, tortuous ravines, and other features of romantic scenery; is believed to have contributed much of its landscape to Sir Walter Scott's descriptions of coast scenery in *Guy Mannering*; and commands, from nearly all its summits and salient points, very brilliant views, both inland and towards the sea. The Balcary lifeboat was launched in 1884. The interior is variously champaign, undulated, rolling, and hilly; declines to vale and plain in the E, around and above Auchencairn Bay; contains vales or hollows in the centre, formerly mossy or otherwise waste, but now charmingly luxuriant; and is nearly filled throughout the N, to the extent of about one-fourth of its entire area, by hills that almost attain the dignity of mountains. Chief elevations, from S to N, are Walls Hill (352 feet), Brown Hill (515), a nameless summit to the NE of the parish church (535), the Heughs of Airs (335), Newlaw Hill (695), Suie Hill (790), Bentutther Hill (900), and Bengairn or BENCAIRN (1280). The drainage, with slight exception, is all carried southward or south-south-eastward by indigenous brooks, chiefly Troudale, Collin, Rascarrel, Henmuir, and Abbey Burns. Granitic rocks prevail in the uplands, and Devonian rocks on the low grounds and the coast. Sandstone, of excellent quality for building, is found on the coast; iron and copper ore have been mined in considerable quantities; barytes mines were formerly worked extensively at Barlocco; jasper of fine quality occurs in oaves of the coast; and rock-crystal, of a pale purple colour and of perfect prismatic form, abounds in a burn on Sreel Hill. The soil in most parts is naturally wet and spongy, but has been worked by draining and cultivation into a good fertile mould. Nearly two-thirds of the entire area have been subjected to the plough, about 550 acres are under wood, and the rest of the parish is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are a great barrow on the summit of Bengairn, remains of two Caledonian stone circles, vestiges of twelve camps, variously Roman, Danish, and Saxon, and the ruins of DUNDRENNAN Abbey. Mansions, noticed separately, are AUCHENCAIRN House, BALCARY, COLLIN, HAZLEFIELD, NETHERLAW, ORCHARDTON, and PORTMARY. In the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and the synod of Galloway, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Rerrick proper and AUCHENCAIRN *quoad sacra* parish, the former a living worth £296. Part of the old parish church of Rerrick may still be seen, 9 furlongs SE of Dundrennan village; and a stone of it bears the inscription—'This Church, originally a Chapel, was enlarged in 1743, taken down in 1865.' The present parish church, in the centre of Dundrennan village, is a Gothic edifice of 1865-66, with a beautiful rose window, a tower and spire 68 feet high, and about 400 sittings. Two public schools, Auchencairn and Dundrennan, with

respective accommodation for 282 and 235 children, have an average attendance of about 150 and 100, and grants amounting to nearly £170 and £100. Pop. (1801) 1166, (1831) 1635, (1861) 1738, (1871) 1911, (1881) 1807, (1891) 1582, of whom 776 were in Rerrick ecclesiastical parish. Houses (1891) inhabited 324, vacant 21.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Resart, Loch, a sea-loch at the mutual border of Uig parish, Ross and Cromarty, and Harris parish, Inverness-shire, on the W side of Lewis, in the Outer Hebrides. Opening from the W, and penetrating $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, it measures 2 miles across the entrance, and contracts gradually to a point. Scarp island protects its entrance; and a salmon-stream of its own name flows 5 miles northward to its head from Harris.

Rescobie, a parish of central Forfarshire, whose church stands on the northern shore of Rescobie Loch, 7 furlongs E by N of CLOCKSBRIGGS station on the Forfar and Arbroath section of the Caledonian railway, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of the post-town, Forfar. It is bounded N by Oathlaw, Aberlemno, and Guthrie; E by Kirkden; S by Kirkden, Dunnichen, and Forfar; and W by Kirriemuir. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 6724 acres, of which 165 are water. Rescobie Loch, 2 to 20 feet deep, and lying at an altitude of 196 feet above sea-level, extends $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-south-eastward, and varies in width from 200 to 550 yards. LUNAN WATER, issuing from its foot, flows $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward along the Aberlemno and Guthrie boundary, and early in this course expands into Balgavies Loch ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) From the shores of Rescobie Loch the surface rises southward to Dunnichen Hill (764 feet) on the Dunnichen boundary, and northward to Turin Hill (814) on the Aberlemno boundary. The face of the latter eminence presents a mural range of rock not unlike that of the Salisbury Craigs at Edinburgh; and its summit commands a very extensive and brilliant view of both land and sea. Devonian rocks, mainly grey paving-stone and Old Red sandstone conglomerate, are predominant; display, in some places, curious interstratification; and have long been worked in large quarries of remarkable appearance. The soil is much of it a dark brown loam, with good 'body,' but elsewhere is thin and moorish, sharp and gravelly, or clayey; and sometimes varies much within one and the same field. Nearly one-eleventh of the entire area is under wood; rather more than one-tenth is in permanent pasture; and nearly all the rest of the land is in tillage. In 1099 Donald Ban, the 'usurper,' taken prisoner and blinded by Eadgar, his nephew, was condemned to perpetual imprisonment at Roscolpin or Rescobie, where he died. There were formerly two fortalices of considerable importance, called the castles of Rescobie and Weems, but they have entirely disappeared. An ancient stronghold on the summit of Turin Hill is believed to have been one of the oldest stone forts in Scotland. It comprised a circular citadel of 685 square yards in area, and an extensive range of contiguous buildings. Parts of the citadel still remain, with walls 13 or 14 feet thick; and they popularly bear the name of Kemp or Camp Castle. Mansions are Burnside, Carse-Grav, Ochterlony, Pitscandly, and Reswallie. There is a curling club and a parish library. Rescobie is in the presbytery of Forfar and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £262. The parish church was built in 1820. The public school, with accommodation for 61 children, has an average attendance of about 30, and a grant of nearly £35. Valuation (1855) £8465, 7s. (1893) £7295, plus £1467 for railway. Pop. (1801) 870, (1831) 808, (1861) 747, (1871) 748, (1881) 685, (1891) 660.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Resolis. See KIRKMICHAEL, Ross-shire.

Resort, Loch. See RESART.

Restalrig, a decayed village in South Leith parish, Edinburghshire, in the northern vicinity of Jock's Lodge, and north-eastern vicinity of St Margaret's railway depot, 2 miles E by N of the General Post Office, Edinburgh. In pre-Reformation days Restalrig

was the capital of the parish in which it stands, and the site of the parish church. According to tradition, St Triduana, a noble virgin of Achaia, who came to Scotland in the 8th century in company with St Rude, died at Restalrig; and down to Sir David Lyndsay's time many pilgrims, afflicted with eye-diseases, resorted hither to Sanct Tredwall's shrine. At the death of William the Lyon (1214), the district of Restalrig—or, as it was anciently called, Lestalric—was possessed by the De Lestalric family. In 1291 Adam of St Edmund's, parson of Lestalric, obtained a writ to the sheriff of Edinburgh to deliver him his lands and rights; and, in 1296, in the ancient church here, he swore fealty to Edward I. During the reign of Robert Bruce, or the early part of the 14th century, the barony passed by marriage into the possession of the Logans, with whom it continued till they incurred forfeiture for participation in the Gowrie Conspiracy. In 1435 the patronage of the church was confirmed to Thomae Logan, by William, Bishop of St Andrews. A collegiate establishment, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin, and St Margaret, was established at Restalrig by James III. in 1487, enlarged by James IV. in 1512, and completed by James V. in 1515, the foundation comprising a dean, 9 prebendaries, 3 chaplains, and 2 singing boys. The parsonage, however, remained entire till the Reformation. In 1560 the first General Assembly ordained that the church, 'as a monument of idolatry, be raysit, and utterlie casten downe and destroyed;' and that the parishioners should in future adopt as their parish church, St Mary's chapel in LEITH. In 1609 the legal rights of the church and parish of Restalrig, with all their revenues and pertinents, were formally alienated from them by parliament, and conferred upon that chapel, then legally declared to be the parish church of South Leith. Robert Logan of Restalrig, the Gowrie conspirator, who died a bankrupt in 1606, had sold in 1596 his estate of Nether Gogar to Andrew Logan of Coalfield, in 1602 his lands of EAST CASTLE to Archibald Douglas, and in 1604 his barony of Restalrig to Lord Balmerino. The Lords BALMERINO held the lands of Restalrig till their forfeiture in 1746; and during the whole period of their possession appropriated the vaults of the forsaken and dilapidated church as the burying-place of themselves and their kinsfolk. Lady Balmerino, the wife of Arthur, the sixth and attainted Lord, resided in the village during the years of her widowhood, and died there in 1765. The Earls of Moray, who purchased the forfeited lands, now claim as their mausoleum an octagonal chapter-house to the S of the church, whose groined roof springs from a single central pillar, and which is said to have been built about 1435 by Sir Robert Logan. The Episcopalians have always, from the Revolution downward, had a strong attachment to Restalrig. They were for years prohibited from performing their funeral service in any of the city or suburban burying-grounds; so they adopted Restalrig as their cemetery, and here in 1720 interred the body of Alexander Rose, the last legal or more than titular bishop of Edinburgh. Here, too, is the grave of Lord Brougham's father, as well as of many a gallant soldier. The Second Pointed, three-bayed choir consisted of little more than the E wall and part of the side walls in 1836, when it was restored from designs by Mr W. Burn, and made a chapel of ease or mission chapel, subordinate to South Leith church. Under the verge of St Margaret's depot was a famous spring, called St Margaret's Well; and some fine old Gothic stonework over this was removed in 1860 to a tunnel at the N foot of Salisbury Craigs. Restalrig House, to the N of the village, is a plain substantial mansion, in a well-wooded park of 15 acres. It was built in 1815-17, and enlarged a few years afterwards. The ancient mansion on the barony was a castellated structure, opposite the W end of the church, and is now represented by the lower walls of a plain modern house in the village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Rest-and-be-Thankful. See CORSTORPHINE and GLENCROE.

Restennet, an ancient parish of central Forfarshire, now forming the northern district of Forfar parish, which hence is legally known as Forfar-Restennet. A sheet of water, called Restennet Loch, on the Rescobie boundary, was drained at great expense, in the latter part of the 18th century, for the sake of obtaining a rich supply of shell-marl in its bed. A peninsula, projecting into the lake from a very narrow isthmus, rose into an eminence, which was crowned by a priory, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Forfar. At Restennet St Bonifacius is said to have baptized the Pictish king, Nectan, in 710, and to have dedicated a church to St Peter (see ROSEMARKIE); and on the site of this church David I. founded an Augustinian priory, which Malcolm IV. made a cell of the Abbey of Jedburgh. The roofless priory church, repaired during 1863-66, is First Pointed in style, and has a NW broach spire 70 feet high. It served as the parish church of Forfar till 1591, and was afterwards the burying-place of the families of Dempster and Hunter. Traces remain, too, of a cloister-garth 60 feet square.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Reston, a village in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, near the right bank of Eye Water, with a station on the Dunbar and Berwick section of the North British railway, at the junction of the Berwickshire branch, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Duns, $11\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Berwick, and $46\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Edinburgh. It has a post and money order office, a market cross, a public school, a Free church (1880; 260 sittings), erected at a cost of £1150, three hotels, a Good Templar hall, a fishing club, a horticultural society, and a live stock sale every alternate Monday.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Reswallie, an estate, with a mansion, in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles ENE of Forfar.

Rhea. See KYLE-RHEA.

Rhiconich, a place with an inn in Eddrachillis parish, W Sutherland, at the head of salt-water Loch Inchard, $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Lairg.

Rhinds. See RHYND.

Rhinn (Gael. *roinn*, 'a point or promontory'), a peninsula in the SW of Islay island, Argyllshire, extending between the German Ocean and Loch Indal, communicating with the main body of the island by an isthmus, between the head of Loch Gruinnard and the upper part of Loch Indal, and terminating in a headland called Rhinn Point. Its length south-westward is 17 miles, and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. Its terminating point is not a headland proper, but the islet ORSAY.

Rhinn, the western one of the three districts of Wigtownshire. Known to the Romans as Chersonesus Novantum, it takes its present name, like the Rhinnus of Islay just described, from the Celtic *roinn*, 'a point or promontory;' and it forms a double peninsula, washed on the W side by the Irish Channel, and on most of the E side by Loch Ryan and Luce Bay. With the rest of the county it is connected by an isthmus, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at the narrowest, between the head of Loch Ryan and the head of Luce Bay; and it measures $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from N by W to S by E, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme breadth, and about 120 square miles in area. It begins on the N at Corsewall Point, and terminates at the S in the Mull of Galloway, each of them crowned by a lighthouse; it attains a maximum altitude of 593 feet in CAIRNPAT, and mostly consists of low land which at a comparatively recent geological period was clearly under marine water, and probably after becoming dry for some time an island or a series of islands. The parishes comprised within it are Kirkcolm, Leswalt, Portpatrick, and Kirkmaiden, most of Stoneykirk, and a small part of Inch.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 7, 3, 1, 1856-63.

Rhives, a modern mansion in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross and Cromarty, 7 furlongs N of Delny station on the Dingwall and Tain section of the Highland railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Rhonehouse. See KELTON HILL.

Rhu-Stoer or Point of Stoer, a bold rocky headland in Assynt parish, Sutherland, terminating the peninsula

in the extreme W of the parish, and presenting to the sea, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Lochinver village, a detached mass of sandstone, rising to the height of 530 feet. A stack, or insulated towering sea-rock, confronting it, rises to a height of about 250 feet, and has such a curious outline as to seem at a distance like a large ship under studing sails.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Rhu-Vaal or Rudha Mhail, a headland at the northern extremity of Islay island, Argyllshire, flanking the W side of the northern entrance to the Sound of Islay, 7 miles N by W of Port Askaig. A lighthouse, erected on it in 1859 at a cost of £7437, shows a fixed red light in a westerly direction, between the bearings of about SSW $\frac{1}{2}$ W and about E by S, and a white light in every other direction, both visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

Rhymer's Glen and Tower. See HUNTLY (Roxburghshire) and EARLSTON.

Rhynd (Gael. *roinn*, 'point' or 'peninsula'), a Perthshire parish, whose church stands $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Bridge of Earn, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Perth, under which there is a post office of Rhynd. It is bounded N by Kinfauns, NE by St Madoes, S by Abernethy and Dunbarny, and W by Perth. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 4 miles; its utmost breadth is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile; and its area is 2893 acres, of which $175\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $260\frac{1}{2}$ water. The TAY, here 1 to 3 furlongs broad, curves $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward and south-eastward along all the boundary with Kinfauns and St Madoes; and Sleepless Inch and Balhepburn Island belong to Rhynd. The river EARN winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-northward to the Tay along all the Abernethy border, though the point where it first touches the parish and that where it enters the Tay are only $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant as the crow flies. E of Fingask the surface is low and flat, at no point 50 feet above sea-level; but westward it rises to a maximum altitude of 725 feet on the summit of wooded MONCREIFFE Hill at the meeting-point of Rhynd, Perth, and Dunbarny parishes. Moncreiffe Hill mainly consists of greenstone, but elsewhere the principal rock is Old Red sandstone. The soil in the NW is sharp and gravelly, in the SE is chiefly clay, intermixed here and there with very fine black loam. About 100 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest of the parish is in a state of high cultivation. At Grange of Elcho, near the western border, David Lindsay of Gleuesk founded, some time in the 13th century, a Cistercian nunnery, where, in 1346, the Earl of Ross assassinated Reginald of the Isles. ELCHO Castle, noticed separately, is the chief antiquity; and the Earl of Wemyss is chief proprietor. Rhynd is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £262. In the early part of the 12th century and on to the Reformation the parish was a dependency of the monastery of St Adrian, Isle of May; and a stone in the E gable of the old church marks the grave of one of the priors. The original church has entirely disappeared, but probably stood on the site of a wretched church, dating from the time of the Reformation, and inconveniently situated 2 miles to the SE of the present church, which was built in 1842. The public school, with accommodation for 96 children, has an average attendance of about 65, and a grant of nearly £75. Valuation (1884) £6176, 10s. 9d., (1892) £5055, 12s. Pop. (1801) 403, (1841) 402, (1861) 297, (1871) 327, (1881) 297, (1891) 270.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Rhynie, a parish on the western border of Aberdeenshire, in the SE containing the post-office village of MUIR OF RHYNIE, 4 miles SSW of Gartly station on the Huntly section of the Great North of Scotland railway, and $13\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Alford, the terminus of the Alford branch of the same railway. It comprises the ancient parishes of Rhynie and ESSIE; and is bounded N by Gartly, E by Kennethmont, SE by Clatt, S by Auchindoir, and W by Cabrach. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $20\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or $12,883\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The drainage all goes to the little Water of BOGIE, which flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-

eastward along all the south-eastern and eastern boundary. Where it quits the parish the surface declines to 524 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 1500 feet at the Hill of Noth, 1851 at the Tap o' Noth, 1059 at Quarry Hill, 1398 at Clayshot Hill, and 1669 at the Mound of Haddock, just within Cabrach parish. The rocks include granite, sandstone, greenstone, and syenite; and the soil is a loamy clay along the valley of the Bogie, clay and gravel towards the Tap o' Noth, and loamy or mossy over most of the western division. In the neighbourhood are two springs, remarkable for the extraordinary quantity of water they discharge. Antiquities, other than LESMORE Castle, are cairns, tumuli, several standing-stones (four of them sculptured, and very good of their kind), and remains of a large vitrified fort on the Tap o' Noth, with walls more than 10 feet thick. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is almost sole proprietor. Rhyinie is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and the synod of Moray; the living is worth £220. The parish church, a Free church, and a Congregational chapel, all stand at Muir of Rhyinie. The parish church was repaired in 1889, when a new spire, with clock and bell, presented by James Symon, Esq. of Melbourne, was added, and a new manse erected. Lesmore public, Rhyinie public, and Duff's public schools, with respective accommodation for 85, 240, and 72 children, have an average attendance of about 60, 155, and 60, and grants of nearly £60, £135, and £55. Pop. (1801) 676, (1831) 1018, (1861) 1061, (1871) 1195, (1881) 1126, (1891) 1043.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 86, 75, 85, 1874-76.

Rhynns. See RHYNNS.

Ricawr, Loch, a troutful lake in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, 8 miles SSE of Straiton village. Lying 960 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 6 and 5 furlongs, and sends off a streamlet 3 miles east-north-eastward to the head of Loch Doon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Riccarton, a parish on the northern border of Kyle district, Ayrshire, containing the Riccarton suburb of KILMARNOCK and the greater part of the town of HURLFORD. It is bounded N by Kilmarnock, E by Galston, S by Craigie, SW by Symington, and W by Dundonald. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Until 1891 part of the parish was detached from the main portion by a narrow intervening part of Galston parish. The Boundary Commissioners in that year effected an exchange of territory between the two parishes, whereby Galston received the east portion of the detached part of Riccarton, while the remainder of the detached part was joined to the main portion by the annexation of the intervening portion of Galston parish. The river IRVINE winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward along all the northern border, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant as the crow flies. At the NE corner of the parish it is joined by CESSNOCK Water, which winds 5 miles north-by-eastward—viz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Galston boundary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the eastern interior, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile again along the Galston boundary. Higher up, Cessnock Water runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile westward along all the southern border of the detached portion. In the extreme W the surface declines along the Irvine to close upon 70 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 186 at Whalriggs, 448 at the Craigie border, and 442 near Hillhouse. The parish, on the whole, is gently undulating, but rises gradually towards the S and SE, till it terminates in a low ridge of hills, whose highest points command an extensive and brilliant view to the N and W. The banks of Cessnock Water are picturesque, but those of the Irvine are very tame. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation. Coal, which exists in great abundance, and which seems to have been worked from a very early period, has been increasingly mined since the formation of the railways. Much anthracite or blind coal is likewise raised, and limestone has been quarried both for mortar and for manure; whilst iron working is carried on at Hurlford. The soil in most parts is strongly argillaceous. Nearly

500 acres are under wood, and most of the remainder is either arable or pasture, 700 acres of moss having in great measure been reclaimed since 1840. Riccarton was anciently a chapelry, subordinate to the parish church of Dundonald; and it followed the fortunes of that church in annexation, from 1229 till 1238, to the short-lived convent of Dalmulin, and in subsequent annexation to the monastery of Paisley. At some period of the Paisley monks' possession, it was made a parish church, and treated by them as a vicarage. After the Reformation it was incorporated with Craigie, but in 1648 it was disunited from that parish and made independent. The name Riccarton was originally Richardstown or Ricardston, and seems to have been derived from a Richard Wallace, whom tradition declares to have been the uncle of the celebrated Sir William, the patriot, but who probably lived too early to claim that honour. In the 13th and 14th centuries the lands of Riccardston belonged to a family of the name of Wallace, or, as the word was anciently written, Waleys. During the reign of Alexander II., and under the second Walter the Steward, Richard Waleys held considerable estates in other parts of Kyle-Stewart, and appears to have been one of the most considerable of the Steward's vassals; and he very probably was the ancestor of the Ricardston Wallaces, the first holder of their property, and the person from whom it derived its manorial designation. A seat of Sir Ronald Crawford, the maternal uncle of Sir William Wallace, stood on the site of Yardside farmhouse, and is closely associated, in traditionary story, with early exploits of the Scottish patriot. Sir John Cunningham of Caprington (d. 1684), a very eminent lawyer in the time of Charles II.; and Sir James Shaw (1764-1843), Lord Mayor of London and a distinguished benefactor of Kilmarnock, were natives of Riccarton. Mansions, noticed separately, are BELLFIELD, CAPRINGTON Castle, DOLLARS, MILRIG, SHAWHILL, and TREESBANK. The Duke of Portland is chief proprietor. Giving off since 1874 the greater part of Hurlford *quoad sacra* parish, Riccarton is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £390. The parish church surmounts a mound in the southern suburb of Kilmarnock, partly natural and partly artificial, and formerly known as the 'Seat of Justice.' Built in 1823, and containing over 1000 sittings, it is a large edifice with a lofty spire, which forms a conspicuous object in a wide circumjacent landscape. Six schools—Crossroads public, Hurlford public, Riccarton public, Barleith, Caprington juvenile, and Hurlford Roman Catholic—with respective accommodation for 104, 533, 162, 230, 100, and 247 children, have an average attendance of about 70, 375, 85, 100, 70, and 60, and grants amounting to nearly £70, £330, £70, £80, £65, and £60. Landward valuation (1885) £24,835, 15s. 5d., (1894) £21,156, 12s. Pop. (1801) 1364, (1831) 2499, (1861) 5629, (1871) 5845, (1881) 7112, (1891) 7317, of whom 2307 were in the parliamentary burgh of Kilmarnock, and 3637 in the town and *quoad sacra* parish of Hurlford.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Riccarton, a station in Castleton parish, S Roxburghshire, on the Waverley route (1862) of the North British railway, at the junction of the Border Counties line towards Hexham and Newcastle, $62\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Newcastle, $32\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Carlisle, and 13 S by E of Hawick, under which it has a post and money order office.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Riccarton, a mansion, with a fine park, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Currie village, and 6 miles SW of Edinburgh. Its oldest part, a square tower at the W end, is supposed to have been given by King Robert Bruce as part of the dowry of his daughter, Marjory, on her marriage to Walter, High Steward of Scotland; but the main body of the house was built in 1621, and a large addition in the Elizabethan style was completed in 1827. Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton (1538-1608) was a distinguished writer on the feudal law; and the estate remained with his descendants till 1823, when it passed to a kinsman, James Gibson, W.S.

(1765-1850), who in 1831 was created a baronet as Sir James Gibson-Craig of Riccarton. He was a Liberal in politics, as likewise was his son, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Gibson-Craig, M.P. (1797-1878), whose son, Sir James Henry, third Bart. (b. 1841), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Rickarton, a *quoad sacra* parish in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, 5 miles NW by W of Stonehaven, under which it has a post office. Constituted in 1872, it is in the presbytery of Fordoun and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the minister's stipend is £166. The church sprang from a bequest of £3278 by the late Rev. George Thomson, minister of Fetteresso; and was built, in 1870-71, at a cost of £1400. In 1892-93 it was repaired, and a memorial window inserted to the founder. Rickarton House is a good modern mansion on the N bank of Cowie Water, 3 miles NW of Stonehaven; and the estate, long held by the Hepburns, belongs now to Alex. Baird, Esq. of URIE. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1881) 473, (1891) 400, of whom 19 were in Glenberrie parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 67, 66, 1871.

Riddell. See LILLIESLEAF.

Riddon, Loch, a sea-loch on the mutual border of Kilmoran and Inverchaolain parishes, Argyllshire. Opening from the most northerly part of the Kyles of Bute, and penetrating $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to the mouth of GLENDARUEL, it has a maximum breadth of $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and in scenery is not unlike the most picturesque reaches of the Kyles themselves. It contains, in its mouth, a group of islets including Ellan DHERRIG; and has on its left side the steamboat pier of Ormidale, and at its head roads which lead through fine reaches of Highland scenery towards Holy Loch, Strachur, and Otter Ferry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Ricacawr, Loch. See RICAWE, LOCH.

Rigg. See GRETNA.

Riggend, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Airdrie.

Rigside. See DOUGLAS.

Ringans, St. See ST NINIANS.

Ringford. See TONGLAND.

Rinnes. See BEN RINNES.

Rinns. See RHINNS.

Ristol or Isle Ristol, an island of Lochbroom parish, Ross and Cromarty, lying off the entrance of Loch Broom, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ullapool. Separated from the mainland by a channel only 1 furlong broad, and dry at low water, it has an utmost length and breadth of $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 furlongs, and rises to a height of 234 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Rives. See RHIVES.

Roadmeetings, a village in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of the town. Pop., with Yieldshields (1881) 432, (1891) 341.

Roag, Loch, an intricate sea-loch of Uig parish, on the W side of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Cromarty. Opening from the Atlantic, it has a width of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the entrance; penetrates the land south-eastward to the extent of about 10 miles; is sectioned lengthwise, by a series of islands, into two main channels, called Loch Roag proper and Loch Bernera or West Loch Roag; measures 6 miles in mean breadth, over a length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its entrance, but is bisected, over all that length, by BERNERA island and some adjacent islets; forks, in its upper part, into two separate, widely detached, narrow reaches, Loch Ceann Thulabbig and Little Loch Roag; contains, all round from entrance to head, as many as 38 islands and islets; and is rendered so intricate by islands, islets, headlands, bays, and winding passages as to demand no ordinary degree of attention and skill for its navigation, while the entrance of Loch Roag proper is so obscure that it might escape the observation of a boat's crew passing within a hundred yards' distance. All the land of the islands, and of the immediate coasts, is either low and tame, or terminates in such cliffs of gneiss as have little elevation, much ruggedness, and no beauty. Several salmon streamlets run to the heads and sides of the lochs, and three of

them have a run of respectively 6, 7, and 8 miles.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 105, 104, 1858.

Roan. See ELLAN-NAN-RON.

Robertland, an estate, with a mansion and the site of an old castle, in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NE of the town.

Roberton, a village and an ancient parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The village, standing near the left bank of the river Clyde, 3 miles SSE of Lamington station on the Caledonian railway, has an Established church, a U.P. church, rebuilt in 1873, a public school, a subscription library, and a golf club. The ancient parish, lying around the village, was united to Wiston in 1772. The old church of Roberton, which was suppressed in 1772, was rebuilt in 1891, and had three memorial windows inserted in 1894.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Roberton, a parish of Roxburghshire, containing the hamlet of Deanburnhaugh, on the Dean Burn near its junction with Borthwick Water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Hawick. This hamlet formerly contained above 100 inhabitants; now its population is under 20. The parish is bounded NE by Ashkirk and Wilton, SE by Hawick and Teviothead, SW by Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, and NW by Ettrick and Kirkhope. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $46\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 29,666 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 247 are water, and 11,628 $\frac{1}{2}$ belonged to Selkirkshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed the parish wholly in Roxburghshire. BORTHWICK Water, rising close to the Dumfriesshire border at an altitude of 1400 feet, winds $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward and eastward, until it passes off from the parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its influx to the Teviot; and during this course it is fed by a score of burns. RANKLE BURN runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along the Ettrick boundary; and ALE Water, rising near Henwoodie, at an altitude of 1100 feet, runs 8 miles north-eastward, at one point traversing ALEMUIR Loch ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), and, lower down, tracing for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles the Ashkirk boundary. Kingside Loch ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) on the Ettrick boundary has been drained; but other lakes, still existing, are Hellmuir Loch ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) on the Kirkhope boundary, Crooked Loch (2×1 furl.) at the meeting-point with Kirkhope and Ettrick, and smaller Windylaw, Philhope, Broadlee, and Bog Lochs in the interior. Where Borthwick Water quits the parish, the surface declines to close on 500 feet above the sea; the chief elevations to the NW of the stream, as one goes up the glen, are *Borthaugh Hill (880 feet), Highchesters Hill (848), Smasha Hill (1092), Hangingshaw Hill (1044), Firestone Edge (1155), Mid Hill (1207), *Coutlair Knowe (1371), Crib Law (1389), Long Tae (1438), and *Craik Cross Hill (1482); to the SE, Todshaw Hill (938), *High Seat (1140), *Calshaw Head (1320), *Pike Hill (1369), and *Stock Hill (1561), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Thus Roberton, though not far distant from the centre of the southern Highlands, and though walled in by one of the middle stretches of their watersheds, is not strictly mountainous, and possesses both lowness of surface and softness of feature compared with either Ettrick on its one side, or Liddesdale on its other. The two vales which, to a certain extent, traverse it lengthwise, are narrow along the bottom, or are the merest glens; but they have gently sloping screens, and, except where beautified with wood, are in a state of cultivation. The hills are as rich in all the common kinds of game as the waters are in fish, so that the district is an attractive one to the sportsman. Though heath stretches out in patches, and almost every farm has its particular moss, the lands of the parish may, in general, be viewed as an assemblage of green hills, pleasantly and richly pastoral. The rocks are mainly Silurian, but include a seam of excellent ironstone. The soil in the bottom of Borthwick vale is of good quality; on the skirts and lower parts of the hills is gravelly, shallow, and dry; and on their summits is wet and boggy. Barely 2000 acres are either

regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 500 are under wood; and the rest of the parish, not covered with moss, is principally cattle pasture or sheep-walk. The antiquities include a reach of the CATRAIL and six or seven camps, some Caledonian and some Roman, but all locally known as Picts' works. Mansions, all noticed separately, are BORTHWICKBRAE, BORTHWICK-SHIELDS, CRISHOLM, HARDEN, and HOSCOTE. Robertson is in the presbytery of Selkirk and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £325. The old parish church, 3 furlongs from the left bank of Borthwick Water, and 5 miles W of Hawick, was probably built in 1659 (the date upon it), to supersede the older kirk of HASSENDEAN. The new parish church, nearer the public road, was built in 1863 at a cost of £2000, and is a good Gothic edifice, containing 328 sittings. Two public schools, Howpasley and Robertson, with respective accommodation for 33 and 110 children, have an average attendance of about 15 and 40, and grants of nearly £30 and £55. Pop. (1801) 618, (1841) 757, (1861) 640, (1871) 593, (1881) 567, (1891) 455.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 16, 1864.

Robgill Tower, an old baronial mansion in Dornoch parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of Kirtle Water, 2½ miles SE of Kirtlebridge station. It belonged formerly to Gen. Sir Æmilius Irving, Bart. (1751-1828), and is now the property of Robert Paterson, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Rob Roy's Cave. See CRAIGROYSTON.

Robroyston, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 4 miles NE of Glasgow. A cottage on it, standing till 1826, is said to have been the place where Sir William Wallace was betrayed to the English; and a neighbouring lake, which figures in the story of the patriot's betrayal, has been nearly all drained, and is now represented by a gloomy expanse, partially engirt with pine trees.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Rochsoles, an estate, with a mansion, in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles NNW of Airdrie. Its owner is Lieut.-Col. Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C.B. (b. 1843; suc. 1880).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Rockcliff, a hamlet in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 miles SE of Dalbeattie.

Rockfield, a fishing village on the E coast of Tarbat parish, NE Ross and Cromarty, 1½ mile SSE of Portmahomack. It has a small pier and 15 boats.

Rockhall, a mansion in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire, 6 miles E of Dumfries. Its owner is Sir Alexander Davidson Grierson of Lag, eighth Bart. since 1685 (b. 1858; suc. 1879).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864. See DUNSCORE.

Rodono, a commodious hotel in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, on the W shore of St Mary's Loch, ¾ mile from its head, and 14 miles SSW of Innerleithen. It was built as a gentleman's seat in 1866, and its architecture and grounds contribute highly to the scenery of the lake. The name is a revival of Rodonna, an ancient harony comprising the vale of Megget Water, and granted by Alexander II. in 1236 to the monks of Melrose.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Roe, Meikle. See MEIKLE ROE.

Rogart, a parish of SE Sutherland, containing a village of its own name with a post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph office, and also a station on the Tain and Helmsdale section of the Highland railway, 7½ miles W by N of Golspie, 10 E by N of Lairg, and 19 NE of Bonar-Bridge. It is bounded N by Farr, NE and E by Clyne, SE by Golspie, S by Dornoch, SW by Creich, and W by Lairg. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 15¾ miles; and its utmost width, from E to W, is 9¾ miles. An exchange of territory between this parish and Dornoch was effected by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, when there was added to Rogart the Kinnauld detached portion of Dornoch parish, and Dornoch received an area which embraces nearly the whole of that part of Rogart which lies to the southwest of the watershed between Strath Fleet on the north and Strath Carnach (including Strath Tollie) on

the south. The river BRORA, formed in the NW corner of the parish, at 783 feet above sea-level, by head-streams that rise at altitudes of from 1500 to 1600 feet, runs 14½ miles south-by-westward, south-eastward, and east-north-eastward—for the last 1½ mile along the Clyne boundary—until it passes away into Clyne. The river FLEET, entering from Lairg 9½ furlongs below its source, flows 10 miles east-south-eastward, till it quits the parish at its SE corner; and is followed pretty closely by the railway, which, ¾ mile above the station, crosses the river by a stone arch viaduct of 55 feet span. Of thirty-three lochs and lochlets the largest are Loch BUIE (1¼ × ¾ mile; 527 feet) at the meeting-point with Creich and Dornoch parishes; Loch Craicail Mor (6 × 1¼ furl.; 620 feet) at the meeting-point with Creich and Lairg parishes; Loch CRAGGIE or Creagach (1 mile × 2½ furl.; 525 feet) on the Lairg boundary; Loch Beannaichte (7 × 2½ furl.; 970 feet) and Glas-Loch Mor (5½ × 2¾ furl.; 1190 feet) in the northern interior; Loch Bad an Aon-Tighe (6 × 1¾ furl.; 620 feet) and Loch Beannach (4½ × 3 furl.; 785 feet) on the Clyne boundary; and Loch an t-Salachaidh (5 × 1½ furl.; 552 feet) on the Golspie boundary. The surface is everywhere hilly, but hardly mountainous, and sinks in the SE along the Fleet to 17, in the E along the Brora to 290, feet above sea-level. Chief elevations are Meall Mor (900 feet), Creagan Glas (1028), and An Stocbheinn (1104), to the S of the Fleet; Cnoc Ard an Tionail (876) and Cnoc na Sguaipe (1056), between the Fleet and the Brora; Cnoc Liath-bhaid (937), Meallan Liath Mor (1516), and Meall an Fhuairain (1645), to the N of the Fleet. In both Strathfleet and Strathbrora there are several good patches of haugh-land, some being of medium loam; but peat-earth covers fully nine-tenths of the entire area, and there are many broad swamps of deep moss. Gneiss, veined with quartz and containing a large proportion of mica, is the predominant rock; and granite is fairly plentiful, partly *in situ*, but chiefly in surface or embedded boulders. Not more than 1200 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; and the rest of the parish, mosses and waste ground excepted, is chiefly disposed in sheep pasture. Though some of them are too small, the greater number of the crofter holdings in Rogart are superior to many in other parts of the county, and very much better than the majority of crofts in the Western Isles. Some remains of an ancient stone circle are at Corrie; and vestiges of tumuli, Scandinavian buildings, and ancient camps, with memorials of ancient battles, are in many places; and eleven silver brooches were discovered during the construction of the railway. In April 1650 the Marquis of Montrose's force, on their way to the battlefield of Invercharron, passed unmolested through Strathfleet, and halted for a night at Rhin. (See KINCARDINE.) Lady Matheson of the Levs holds 3 per cent. of the entire rental, and the Duke of Sutherland holds nearly all the remainder. Rogart is in the presbytery of Dornoch and the synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £178. The parish church, nearly 2 miles NNE of the station, was built in 1777, and commands an extensive and beautiful view. A new and handsome manse was built in 1884 nearer the church than the old manse. The Free church stands 1¾ mile NNW of the station. Three public schools, Blarich, Rhilochan, and Rogart, with respective accommodation for 81, 43, and 109 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 25, and 50, and grants amounting to nearly £70, £35, and £95. There are an Educational Association, Culdrain Literary Institute, and a circulating library and reading room. A woollen manufactory at the village gives employment to a few of the inhabitants. Pop. (1801) 2022, (1831) 1805, (1861) 1439, (1871) 1341, (1881) 1227, (1891) 1268, of whom 955 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 103, 102, 108, 109, 1878-81.

Romach, Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Rafford and Edinkillie parishes, Elginshire, 3 miles S by E of Rafford church. Lying 515 feet above sea-level, it extends ¾ mile eastward, is only 100 yards wide, has very precipitous banks, contains small trout, and sends

off the Black Burn towards the valley of Pluscarden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Romanno Bridge, a hamlet in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, on Lyne Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of West Linton, $4\frac{3}{8}$ SW of Lamancha station on the Dolphinton branch of the North British railway, and $19\frac{3}{8}$ SSW of Edinburgh. A favourite angler's haunt, it has a mill, Newlands public school, and a steep narrow bridge, from which it takes its name. Romanno House, 5 furlongs to the NE, is a plain two-storey mansion of the time seemingly of George I. The estate of Romanno belonged to the Murrays from 1513 till 1676, when Margaret Murray married Dr Alexander Pennicuik of NEWHALL (1652-1722), author of the *Description of Tweeddale*. On 1 Oct. 1677 Romanno was the scene of a 'memorable polymachy' betwixt two clans of Gypsies, the Faws and Shaws, who had come from Haddington fair; and in 1683 Dr Pennicuik inscribed on the lintel of a dove-cot:—

'The field of Gipsie blood, which here you see,
A shelter for the harmless dove shall be.'

In 1720 the property was disposed of to George Kennedy, W.S., whose descendant, Major Irving John Kennedy (b. 1818; suc. 1886), is present proprietor. The 'Romanno Terraces,' on the face of a hill above Newlands church, are fourteen in number, and 6 to 12 feet broad. The late Dr Chambers believed that 'they were designed for horticultural or agricultural operations, and probably existed from an early British period.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Rona, a small triangular island of Barvas parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Cromarty, 45 miles NNE of the Butt of Lewis, in lat. $59^{\circ} 7' N$ and long. $5^{\circ} 50' W$. It has an utmost length and breadth of 7 and 6 furlongs, and rises at its south-eastern corner to a height of 355 feet above sea-level. It was formerly inhabited by several families, who maintained themselves partly by agriculture, partly by fishing; and about 1850 it was offered gratis by the late Sir James Matheson to Government for a new penal settlement. It contains remains of a very ancient oratory built of uncemented stone, and the ruinous shells of five or six huts.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 113, 1882.

Rona, an island of Portree parish, Inverness-shire, in the belt of sea between the Isle of Skye and the mainland of Ross and Cromarty, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Raasay, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Applecross village, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Portree. Extending $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-by-eastward, and nowhere more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad, it forms a ridge nearly in a line with Raasay; rises to an extreme altitude of 404 feet above sea-level; is separated, by deep irregular vales, into a series of rocky hills; presents an appearance prevaillingly tame and cheerless; is appropriated chiefly to the rearing of black cattle; contains a scattered village, some arable ground, and nearly all the population of the island at the head of a small bay; has a tolerably good harbour, called Acairseid Haven; and is crowned with a lighthouse, built in 1857 at a cost of £5063, and showing a flashing white light every 12 seconds, visible at the distance of 21 nautical miles. Pop. (1841) 165, (1861) 147, (1871) 157, (1881) 159, (1891) 181.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 81, 1882.

Ronaldshay, North, an island and a *quoad sacra* parish in Cross and Burness parish, Orkney. The island is the most northerly of the North Isles of Orkney, lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Taffs Ness in Sanday, and 15 E of Papa Westray. Divided from Sanday by North Ronaldshay Firth, very dangerous to navigation, it measures 3 miles in extreme length from N by E to S by W, and 2 miles in extreme breadth. Its outline is diversified by five headlands—Dennis Head (near which there is a pier) in the NE, Brides Ness in the SE, Strom Ness in the S, Twinyas Ness in the SW, and Tor Ness in the NW. The seaweed-covered shores are flat and rocky; and the interior is much of it low and flat, but rises gently towards the middle of the island, which contains three small lakes, and consists partly of coarse slate rock. The soil is sandy but fertile, mixed in some places with clay, and mostly in a state of cultivation. North

Ronaldshay is a creek in the Orkney fishery district, and has 37 boats. Antiquities are several tumuli and vestiges of Burrian Castle, near which, on the southern headland, is a lighthouse built in 1854 at a cost of £12,927, whose flashing light attains its brightest state every ten seconds, and is visible at a distance of 18 nautical miles. Dr Traill of Woodwick is sole proprietor. The *quoad sacra* parish is identical with the island, and was constituted by the General Assembly in 1831, reconstituted by the Court of Teinds subsequent to 1843. It is in the presbytery of North Isles and the synod of Orkney; the minister's stipend is £120. The parish church is a parliamentary one, and there is also a Free church. Pop. (1811) 384, (1831) 522, (1861) 532, (1871) 539, (1881) 547, (1891) 501.

Ronaldshay, South, an island of Orkney. Most southerly of the Orkneys with exception of the Pentland Skerries, it occupies the SE corner of the archipelago, and is washed on the N by Water Sound, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, dividing it from Burray; on the E by the German Ocean; on the S by the eastern entrance of the Pentland Firth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, dividing it from Duncansbay Head; on the W by the northern expansion of the Pentland Firth, or the entrance of Scapa Flow, dividing it from Swona, Hoy, and Flotta. It measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme length from N by E to S by W; whilst its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It has mainly an oblong outline, diversified with headlands and bays; is mostly low and flat, attaining a maximum altitude of 389 feet in the Ward Hill; and, in the aggregate of both coast and interior, presents a much richer and more generally cultivated appearance than perhaps any equal extent of Orcadian territory. Grim Ness, Halcro Head, and Old Head project on the eastern coast; Brough Head projects in the extreme S, and confronts Duncansbay Head in Caithness; the Wing and Barth Head project slightly in the SW, opposite Swona; Herston Head and Hoxa Head terminate considerable peninsulas in the NW, opposite Flotta; and three of the headlands—two in the E and one in the W—present bold rocky fronts to the ocean, each with an elevation of over 200 feet above sea-level. Sandwick Bay, on the W, is a slender incurvature about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, between Barth Head and Herston Head; Wide-wall Bay, in the W, between the peninsulas terminating in Herston Head and Hoxa Head, opens in an entrance little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, penetrates the land north-eastward and south-eastward to an extent of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, ramifies into baylets at the head, and affords safe anchorage to vessels of 600 tons burden; and St Margaret's Hope, in the NW, is a comparatively small bay, but forms one of the safest and best harbours in Scotland for small craft. The rocks throughout the island are either sandstone or dark blue slate; and the sandstone is quarried in ordinary blocks for building purposes, while the blue slate has the character of flag, and is raised, at Herston and Hoxa, in slabs of from 6 to 8 feet in diameter. Agriculture is practised in the same way as in other prime parts of the Orkneys; and the fishing of cod and herrings is very extensively prosecuted, there being 77 boats, employing 189 men and boys. Remains of Picts' houses are numerous and extensive; some large standing-stones, supposed to be of pre-Scandinavian origin, are near the manse; and ruins of pre-Reformation chapels are in seven places. The parish of South Ronaldshay includes the inhabited islands of South Ronaldshay, Burray, Swona, Hunda, and Pentland Skerries, and comprehends the ancient parishes of St Mary or the South Church (consisting of Swona, the Pentland Skerries, and more than one-third of South Ronaldshay), St Peter or the North Church (consisting of the rest of South Ronaldshay), and Burray (consisting of Burray, Hunda, and the uninhabited island of Glimsholm). Its total land area is 15,062 acres. It is in the presbytery of Kirkwall and the synod of Orkney; the living is worth £229. The parish church of South Ronaldshay, St Peter's, stands on the eastern shore of the island, and contains 273 sittings. In 1893 a mission hall was built for congregational

purposes. The church of St Mary, on the south-western shore, contains 413 sittings, and was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1875. Its minister's stipend is £100. Other places of worship are Burray and Herston chapels of ease, South Ronaldshay Free church, the U.P. churches of Burray and South Ronaldshay, and a Baptist church at Burray. Five public schools—Burray, Grimness, Hope, Widewall, and Tomison's—with respective accommodation for 133, 91, 158, 110, and 218 children, have an average attendance of about 115, 50, 85, 80, and 65, and grants amounting to about £95, £55, £120, £125, and £85. There are an agricultural society, a literary society, South Ronaldshay and Burray Medical Association, a branch of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, a bowling and tennis club, and a branch of the Union Bank. In South parish there are Tomison's Charity and a total abstinence society. Valuation of parish (1884) £4406, 4s. 7d., (1893) £4633, 15s. Pop. of South Ronaldshay island (1821) 1949, (1861) 2551, (1881) 2557, (1891) 2315; of the parish (1801) 1881, (1831) 2711, (1861) 3282, (1871) 3228, (1881) 3314, (1891) 3059, of whom 604 were in St Mary's *quoad sacra* parish.

Ronay, an island of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1 mile S of the south-eastern extremity of North Uist island, and 2 miles NE of Benbecula. It measures 2½ miles in length, and 1½ mile in extreme breadth; is much indented by the sea; has a belt of low productive land around its coast-line; and rises to a height of 600 feet above sea-level, presenting a rocky aspect in its higher grounds, and a broken surface down its eastern declivity. At one time it was regarded as of little or no value, but it has been improved by culture, so as now to be considered one of the best grazing grounds in North Uist parish. Pop. (1891) 6.

Rosa. See GLENROSIE.

Roscobie, a village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, 4½ miles N of Dunfermline town.

Rosebank, a village in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the river Clyde, nearly opposite Mauldslielie Castle, 3¼ miles SE of Larkhall.

Rosebank, a mansion in the parish and near the town of Wick, Caithness.

Rosebank, a mansion in Kelso parish, Roxburghshire, near the left bank of the Tweed, a little way E of the town. It was for some time the residence of Sir Walter Scott.

Rosebery, an estate, with a small mansion, in Temple parish, Edinburghshire, on the left side of the river South Esk, 4 miles SW of Gorebridge. The ancient barony of Nicolson, in the quondam parish of Clerkington, it was purchased in 1695 by Archibald Primrose, M.P., and erected into the new barony of Rosebery—a title assumed by him on his elevation to the peerage of Scotland as Viscount in 1700, and Earl in 1703. He sold it in 1712; but the fourth Earl repurchased it in 1821. Its large and ancient mansion-house was demolished in 1805-12. See DALMENY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Rosehall, an estate, with a mansion, in Creich parish, Sutherland, 7½ miles SW of Lairg. The mansion stands near the left bank of Cassley Water, 3 furlongs above its influx to the Oikell, and has beautiful, well-wooded grounds. Rosehall gives designation to an Established mission chapel of 1808, a Free church, a public school, and a post and money order office.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Rosehaugh, an estate in AVOCH parish, Ross and Cromarty, 4 miles WSW of Fortrose. In 1864 it was purchased for £145,000 from Sir James Mackenzie, Bart. of Seatwell, by James Fletcher, Esq., who built a fine new mansion in the Renaissance style, besides effecting vast agricultural improvements. It is now the property of his son, James Douglas Fletcher, Esq. (b. 1857, suc. 1885). See LETHAM GRANGE and pp. 104-107 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1877).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Roseheartly, a fishing village in Pitsligo parish, Aberdeenshire, on the coast of the Moray Firth, 4½ miles W of Fraserburgh, and 16 E by N of Banff. It is said to

date from the 14th century, and to have originated partly with a few crofters, partly with a small body of shipwrecked Danes. In 1681 it was constituted a burgh of barony, and it is now a police burgh, being governed, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The 'Lodging House,' on the S side of its square, was built in 1753 for a Dowager Lady Pitsligo; and another old house, the 'Jam,' bears date 1573. Roseheartly has a post office under Fraserburgh, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, a good inn, a disused tolbooth, a Free church (1844), a U.P. church (1799), a public school, a masonic lodge, a coastguard station, a fishermen's hall, and a harbour. The herring fishery employs 77 boats, manned by 182 fishermen and boys; and the commerce chiefly consists in the exporting of fish, grain and potatoes, and the importing of coal, salt, and timber. The harbour is capable of admitting vessels of about 100 tons burden; is so situated on an exposed part of the coast as to possess much relative importance; and being the property, not of the superior of the burgh, but of the feuars, has been a principal occasion of the town's prosperity. The commerce of the place, however, is not considerable. Pop. (1841) 750, (1861) 908, (1871) 1206, (1881) 1404, (1891) 1179.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Roseisle, a hamlet in Duffus parish, Elginshire, ½ mile SSW of Hopeman, the nearest railway station.

Rosemarkie, a parish containing a town of the same name on the Moray Firth coast of Ross and Cromarty. The parish is bounded N by Cromarty parish, SE by the Moray Firth, S by Avoch, and W and NW by Kirk-michael. The boundary on the N is the Burn of Ethie. The extreme length of the parish from NE to SW is about 6 miles, the average breadth about 2, and the area 6980-332 acres, including 298-551 acres of foreshore, 0-130 of tidal water, and 6-584 of water. The coast lies along the upper part of the Moray Firth, the mouth of the Burn of Ethie being 1¼ mile SW of the entrance to the Cromarty Firth; and at the SW end the promontory of Chanonry Ness projects 1½ mile into the Moray Firth, and from the point, on which there is a lighthouse, a ferry-boat crosses the Firth to Fort George (1 mile). To the N of the point is the fine sweep of the Bay of Rosemarkie, with its sandy beach, affording excellent facilities for bathing. To the NE of this the coast is bold, rocky, and romantic, and from the sea-board the surface rises, in some places slowly, in others more abruptly, to the NW, till, along the boundary, it merges in the lower slopes of the long broad table-land noticed under ARDMEANACH. From the high ground (242 feet) to the N of Rosemarkie Bay a very fine view is to be obtained of the upper reaches and S coast of the Moray Firth. The soil on the low grounds adjacent to the coast is mostly a fine black mould overlying gravel, and in most places, particularly on the beautiful flat about the town of Rosemarkie, is in a state of high cultivation; on the higher ground the quality is poorer and the subsoil is clay. The rocks of the sea-cliffs are principally gneiss, and those of the interior all the way to the north-western boundary are Old Red Sandstone. Along the shore, on the NE, there is a patch of richly fossiliferous shale, clay, and limestone of Jurassic age, which was one of Hugh Miller's favourite haunts. The drainage in the N is carried off by Ethie Burn, and in the S by the Burn of Rosemarkie and the smaller streams that flow to it. The Burn of Ethie has two small cascades, and the lower part of its course is through a deep, rocky, and singularly picturesque ravine, which has been admirably described by Hugh Miller in his *Old Red Sandstone*. The course of the Burn of Rosemarkie is noted for the sections of the boulder clay. 'Rosemarkie,' says Hugh Miller in his *Rambles of a Geologist*, 'with its long narrow valley and its red abrupt scours, is chiefly interesting to the geologist for its vast beds of the boulder clay. I am acquainted with no other locality in the kingdom where this deposit is hollowed into ravines so profound, or presents precipices so imposing and lofty.' One of the

most interesting sections is the 'Kaes Craig,' immediately behind the town. The fame of the 'wondrous wizard Michael Scott' must have penetrated even thus far north, for we find his name associated by tradition with the curious points which, jutting out here from both sides of the firth at Chanonry Ness and Ardersier Point, would, were they not a mile awry, completely cut off the upper reaches of the Moray Firth from the sea. 'Michael had called up the hosts of Faery to erect the cathedral of Elgin and the chanonry kirk of Fortrose, which they completed from foundation to ridge, each in a single night—committing, in their hurry, merely the slight mistake of locating the building intended for Elgin in Fortrose, and that intended for Fortrose in Elgin; but, their work over and done, and when the magician had no further use for them, they absolutely refused to be *laid*, and came thronging round him clamouring for more employment. Fearing lest he should be torn in pieces—a catastrophe which has not unfrequently happened in such circumstances in the olden time, and of which those recent philanthropists who engage themselves in finding work for the unemployed, may have perhaps entertained some little dread in our own days—he got rid of them for the time by setting them off in a body to run a mound across the Moray Firth from Fortrose to Ardersier. Toiling hard in the evening of a moonlight night, they had proceeded greatly more than two-thirds towards the completion of the undertaking, when a luckless Highlander passing by bade God-speed the work, and, by thus breaking the charm, arrested at once and for ever the construction of the mound, and saved the navigation of Inverness.' Such at least is the Ross-shire form of the legend: the one obtaining on the southern shore of the firth is somewhat different. The latter tells how the Moray fairies, envious of the magnificent Chanonry Kirk originally built at Fortrose, and desiring to have it in their own district, formed one evening a road across the firth, and taking up Fortrose cathedral, transported it, without displacing one stone from another, to Elgin, and carried Elgin cathedral to Fortrose—all before morning, so that by daybreak the only traces of their night's work were the causeways of stones and sand jutting out into the firth where the road had been constructed, and the portions of this still remaining form the points. Chanonry Ness was, however, the scene of an act of pious zeal which must be considered as entirely compensating for anything 'uncanny' that may exist in connection with its origin. Episcopacy seems to have had a considerable hold in the neighbourhood, and the service-book which the Bishop of Ross had introduced about 1636 had been used 'peaceably' within the cathedral at Fortrose until the 11th of March 1638. On that day, however, 'about the ringing of the first bell, but before the last bell was rung,' a party of schoolboys, rushing into the church, carried off all the service-books, and, having procured materials for kindling a fire, proceeded to the Ness, intending to make a bonfire of the whole spoil. A sudden shower having, however, extinguished the flames, they tore the books all in pieces and threw the fragments into the sea. The Bishop preached, but he seems to have been much startled at the proceeding, for Spalding, who tells the story, says that 'He was not longsum but schort at sermon, and thair-after haistellie gois to hors and spak with the bischop of Morray, syne spak with the Marques of Huntlie, and privately disgyssit he rode south, and to the King gois he directlie; ane veray bussie man thoct to be in bringing in thir service bookis, and thairfor durst not for feir of his lyf returne to Scotland agane.' The old name of Rosemarkie was Rosemarkyne, the original Celtic form seeming to have been *Rosmbaircind*, and a monastery of Columban monks appears to have been established here about the middle of the 6th century under Lug-haidh (Lugadius) or Moluoc, bishop of Lismore, who died, according to the *Chronicon Hyense*, in 592. A well near the seashore to the N is also associated with the name of St Kennet. About the 8th century Curitan, better known as Albanus Kiritinus or Curitan, or

Bonifacius, who seems to have been a bishop of the Irish branch of the Celtic church which had conformed to Rome, came to Scotland, and is said to have founded a church at Rosemarkie about 716, a circumstance which led David I., when he founded the bishopric of Ross in 1124, to make this the seat of the see, and hence, subsequently, the cathedral was built at Fortrose. The old building of Bonifacius is said to have been about the ground now occupied by the parish church. A sculptured stone found on the site of the present church is now carefully set up at the end of the church. It was found in 1821, but as it long lay uncared for, one side has been slightly worn by passing feet. The symbols are of the usual elaborate character, and there are some cup-shaped ornaments that are not very common. The chief residences are Flowerburn House and Raddery House. The parish contains Rosemarkie and Chanonry, which, though each possessing a separate charter, conjointly form the burgh of Fortrose, which has been separately noticed. Rosemarkie has a post office of its own under Fortrose. The Black Isle combination poorhouse is on the shore of Rosemarkie Bay, half-way out Chanonry Ness.

The parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross, and the living is worth £245 a year. Three incumbents of the name of Wood—father, son, and grandson—were ministers of the parish for over 150 years, the last of them dying in 1874. The parish church was erected in 1821-22. The other churches are noticed under Fortrose. Under the School Board, Rosemarkie public school, with accommodation for 130 pupils, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of nearly £65. The parish is traversed by the main coast road from Inverness northwards, and partly by the Black Isle branch of the Highland railway, opened in 1894 and 13½ miles long, which leaves the main line at Muir of Ord and terminates at Fortrose. Pop. of civil parish (1755) 1140, (1793) 1262, (1831) 1799, (1861) 1545, (1871) 1441, (1881) 1357, (1891) 1343, of whom 637 were males and 840 females. Of this total 706 were in the ecclesiastical parish, 871 in the parliamentary burgh of Fortrose, 980 in the royal burgh, and 368 in the Rosemarkie portion, as against 314 in the Rosemarkie part in 1821.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 94, 1876-78.

Rosemount, a mansion in Symington parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NE of Monkton station on the Irvine and Ayr section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. A large two-storey edifice, it was rebuilt by Dr William Fullartoun about 1770.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863. See A. H. Millar's *Castles and Mansions of Ayrshire* (Edinb. 1885).

Rosemount, an estate, with a mansion, in Montrose parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile NNW of Dubton station.

Roseneath. See ROSNEATH.

Rosetta, a mansion in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, 1 mile NNW of Peebles town. It was built by Thomas Young, M.D., who changed its former name, Acrefield, to Rosetta, in remembrance of his service in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1801.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Roswell, a village in Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire, 5 furlongs S of Hawthornden station, and 4 miles SW of Dalkeith. It is largely inhabited by colliers employed in neighbouring coal mines; and it has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, an established church, a Roman Catholic chapel, St Matthew (1889; 250 sittings), a public school, and a commodious hall. The church (1872; 350 sittings) is a handsome edifice, and was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1874. Pop. of village (1871) 790, (1881) 1394, (1891) 1074; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 2129, (1891) 1942.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Roshk, Loch. See ROSQUE.

Rosie. See GLENROSIE.

Roslin (Brit. *ross*, 'a point,' and *lynn*, 'a waterfall,' the name often and perhaps more correctly spelled Rosslyn), a *quoad sacra* parish containing a village, chapel, and castle of the same name, in the civil parish of Lasswade, in the county of Edinburgh. The village, which stands on high ground near the NW bank of the

river North Esk, has in its neighbourhood three railway stations on different sections of the North British railway system, and each of them distant about 10 miles from Edinburgh. The nearest, Roslin, on the Edinburgh and Glencorse branch, is close to the village and the romantic glen that connects it with Hawthornden; Rosslyn Castle, on the Edinburgh and Penicuik branch, is distant about 1½ mile; and Rosslynlee, on the Edinburgh and Peebles line, about 1½ mile. During the summer months, also, omnibuses ply from Edinburgh. By road the village is about 6½ miles S of Edinburgh; and from Polton station, 7 miles SSE of Edinburgh, a public footpath winds through the beautifully wooded glen* of the North Esk to the village, the distance being about 2½ miles. About 1440, under the fostering protection of William St Clair, Prince of Orkney, Duke of Oldenburg, and having a string of other titles that it would weary even a Spaniard to repeat, the place is said to have stood third in Scotland for importance. In 1456 it received from James II. a charter, erecting it into a burgh of barony, with right to a market cross, a weekly market, and an annual fair, and in 1622 its rights were confirmed by James VI., and again by King Charles I. It afterwards declined and became merely a small rural village, a condition from which the attractions of the chapel, the beauty of the surrounding district, and the establishment of industries in the neighbourhood have again raised it. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a hotel, a police station, a *quoad sacra* parish church, a Free church, a public hall, and a public school, and Episcopal services are held in the old chapel. In the neighbourhood are a gunpowder manufactory and an extensive carpet work. The parochial church was built in 1827 as a chapel of ease. The Free church, to the S of the village, was built in 1880-81 at a cost of £1600, and contains over 500 sittings. One of the inns dates from 1660, and is that where Dr Johnson and Boswell 'dined and drank tea' on their way to Penicuik House. The bridge over the North Esk, to the SW of the village, with malleable iron lattice girders in two spans each 64 feet wide, was constructed in 1871. To the WSW of the chapel is an old burying-ground, and near it a well, called St Matthew's Well. There seems to have been in this churchyard a chapel dedicated to St Matthew, and of older date than the present chapel. The old water supply having been found contaminated, a water and drainage district was formed in 1883, and a new supply got from the Moorfoot pipe of the Edinburgh Water Trust near Rosslynlee station. The total cost of operations was about £1600, and the maximum supply is 20,000 gallons per day. Roslin gives name to one of the battles of the Scottish War of Independence, in which, 24 Feb. 1303, an English army under Sir Ralph de Manton encamped on the moor of Roslin, to the N, in three divisions, was surprised and defeated by a Scottish force mustered in the uplands of Peebles and Lanark. Fordun tells how John Comyn and Simon Fraser 'with their abettors came briskly through from Biggar to Roslyn in one night with some chosen men, who chose rather death before unworthy subjection to the English nation,' and defeated the first line, but that while they were dividing the spoil, 'another line straightway appeared in battle array; so the Scots, on seeing it, slaughtered their prisoners and armed their own vassals with the spoils of the slain; then putting away their jaded horses, and taking stronger ones, they fearlessly hastened to the fray,' and overcame the new force. Hardly, however, had this been done when 'there appeared a third, mightier than the former, and more choice in their harness. The Scots were thunder-struck at the sight of them; and being both fagged out in manifold ways—by the fatigues of travelling, watching, and want of food—and also sore distressed by the endless toil of fighting, began to be weary and to quail in spirit,' but plucking up courage, and cheered by the

* The scenery in the den is very pretty. 'I never,' says Dorothy Wordsworth, 'passed through a more delicious dell than the Glen of Roslin, though the water of the stream is dingy and muddy.'

patriotic words of their leaders, they killed their fresh prisoners, and 'by the power not of man but of God subdued their foes, and gained a happy and gladsome victory.' How far the great slaughter of prisoners is true may be doubted, but the English chroniclers admit the battle, and that a disaster befel the English arms. Pop. of village (1861) 467, (1871) 511, (1881) 611, (1891) 730, of whom 375 were males. Houses inhabited (1891) 138, vacant 2, building 6. The *quoad sacra* parish, comprising the district round the village, and originally constituted in 1835, is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £160 with manse. Pop. (1871) 1571, (1881) 1476, (1891) 1630.

The place gives the title of Earl of Rosslyn (1801) in the peerage of the United Kingdom to the family of St Clair-Erskine, and the present and fifth Earl succeeded in 1890. He has his seat at DYSART House, in Fife. William de St Clair, son of Waldernus, Count de St Clair, came to England with William the Conqueror, and either he or one of his descendants is said to have settled here as early as 1100, but though this is doubtful, certainly a William de St Clair possessed the barony of Rosslyn in the time of David I., and his descendants added Cousland, Pentland, Cardaine, and other lands to their original domains, and in the 13th century stood at the head of the baronage of Midlothian. By the marriage of the eighth baron from King David's time, with Isabel, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Malise, Earl of Stratherne, Caithness, and Orkney, his son Henry became Earl of Orkney, and in 1379 obtained a recognition of his title from Hakon VI., King of Norway. The connection of the family with the Orkney Islands has been noticed in the article dealing with them. The third Earl of Orkney, as has been there noticed, was created Earl of Caithness in 1455, and resigned the title of Orkney in 1470. He had three sons, of whom William, the eldest, by his first wife—Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas—inherited the title of Baron Sinclair, and was, through an heiress who in 1659 married John Sinclair of Herdmanston, in Haddingtonshire, the ancestor of the St Clairs, Lords Sinclair of Herdmanston. In favour of the second son—the eldest by a second marriage, in 1476, with Marjory, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath—his father resigned the title of Earl of Caithness; and the third, Oliver, continued the line of the St Clairs of Roslin. Sir Oliver's right was disputed by the eldest son, Sir William, who, however, resigned all claim to Roslin in 1482, on receiving Cousland, Ravenscraig Castle, Dubbo, Carberry, and Wilston. The last heir male of the Roslin branch died in 1778, but he had previously, in 1736, sold the estate to the Hon. James St Clair—better known as General St Clair—second son of Lord St Clair of Herdmanston. The General was succeeded by his nephew, Colonel James Paterson, on whose death without issue, in 1789, the property devolved on Sir James Erskine, Bart., second Earl of Rosslyn, grandson of the Hon. Catherine St Clair, General St Clair's second eldest sister, who married Sir John Erskine, Bart. of Alva. The present title was granted in 1801 to Alexander Wedderburn, Baron Loughborough of Loughborough (1795), Lord Chancellor from 1793 to 1801; and on his death in 1805, without issue, the titles passed to his nephew, Sir James St Clair-Erskine, who represented a collateral branch of the old family, and founded the present line. The third Earl of Orkney had conferred on him by King James II., in 1455, the office of Grand Master Mason of Scotland, which remained hereditary in the family till the appointment was surrendered to the craft by the last heir male of line in 1736. Of the Sir William who lived in Bruce's time, a legend is told that he added Pentland to his lands by the fleetness of two hounds. A white deer had often on the Pentland Hills balked the royal hounds, and on the king's asking one day whether any of his nobles had swifter dogs than his own, Sir William St Clair offered to wager

his head that his two dogs, Help and Hold, would kill the deer before it could cross a certain burn. Bruce promised at once to give the forest of Pentland to the knight if he kept his promise. The deer was killed exactly at the burn, and so Sir William acquired the lands of Logan House, Kirkton, and Carnraig, and as, at a critical moment in the chase, he had invoked the aid of St Katherine, he erected the chapel of St Katherine in the Hopes on the Pentland Hills, now buried beneath the waters of the Compensation Pond. In connection with the event the rhyme addressed by Douglas to his dogs has been preserved:—

'Help! Hold! gin ye may,
Or Rosslyn tynes his head this day.'

The seat here was Roslin Castle, which occupies an almost isolated rock to the SSE of the village, and in a most romantic position, overhanging a beautiful reach of the glen. The site is completely cut off from the bank behind by a deep transverse gully, across which a narrow single arch bridge affords the only access to the castle. The situation, though pleasant, seems but ill chosen for a place of strength, for it is commanded by heights which press closely upon it, and look almost right down upon the tops of its chimneys. At what time the original castle was built is not known. An early castle seems to have been on a different site, near the present chapel; but probably the oldest part of the present building, a peel tower to the SE of the entrance, was erected by the Sir William St Clair who was one of the band of knights who set out with Bruce's heart to Palestine, and who fell fighting against the Moors in 1330. The great SW or donjon tower was added about 60 years later by Henry, the second Earl of Orkney, and large additions, showing French features, were made by his successor, the third Earl, who kept his semi-regal court here, and was, according to Father Hay, 'royally served at his own table, in vessels of gold and silver; Lord Dirleton being his master-household, Lord Borthwick his cup-bearer, and Lord Fleming his carver. He had his halls and other apartments richly adorned with embroidered hangings. His princess, Elizabeth Douglas, was served by 75 gentlewomen, whereof 53 were daughters of noblemen, all clothed in velvet and silks, with their chains of gold and other ornaments, and was attended by 200 riding gentlemen in all journies, and if it happened to be dark when she went to Edinburgh, where her lodgings were at the foot of Black Fryar's Wynd, 80 lighted torches were carried before her.' For such magnificence, a magnificent dwelling must have been needed, but as the Father did not write till nearly 250 years after these events, he may have drawn somewhat on his imagination. Indeed, with all her grandeur, the princess does not seem to have been at all particular on some points, for we find that she kept dogs, of which she was very fond, in her bedroom, and even allowed them to whelp there, a circumstance that indirectly led to the destruction by fire of the greater part of the castle about 1452. It must have been repaired again very rapidly, for in 1455 we find it selected as the prison of Sir William Hamilton, who had been concerned in the Douglas rebellion. In 1544 it was almost totally destroyed by the English, during Hertford's invasion, and being partially restored after 1580, was again injured in 1650 by General Monk, who plundered it after battering down the NW side. It was restored about 1682, but was again damaged by a mob in 1688; and Cardonell's picture a century later, and Grose's in 1790, show it utterly dilapidated—a mere rueful apology for the once grand fabric, whose name of Roslin Castle is so intimately associated with ballad and song. The more modern portion to the SE is still inhabited. Over the fire-place of the great hall are the arms of Sir William Sinclair, who carried out the restorations at the end of the 16th century, and those of his wife, while his son's initials and the date 1622 are on the lintel of the door leading to the great staircase. The ceiling of the dining-room is also richly

ornamented, and has the Rosslyn arms in the centre and the date 1622. The oldest portion of the old building is the triple tier of vaulted chambers on the NW, partly cut out of the rock. Some of them have been dungeons, others sleeping rooms for retainers, and one has evidently been the kitchen. Below is a garden, now noted for the excellence of its strawberries.

In the 16th century, and the beginning of the 17th, Roslin was a favourite haunt of the Gypsies, whose introduction into the neighbourhood is attributed to Sir William St Clair, Lord Justice General, who in 1559, 'returning from Edinburgh to Roslin, delivered once an Egyptian from the gibbet on the burgh muir; upon which account the whole body of Gypsies were of old accustomed to gather in the stanks* of Roslin every year, where they acted several plays during the months of May and June. There are two towers which were allowed them for their residence, the one called Robin Hood, the other Little John.' A body of them seem subsequently to have settled down in the neighbourhood, for in 1628 the privy council ordered the Gypsies to be expelled from Roslin, 'where they have a peaceable abode, as if they were lawful subjects.'

Roslin Chapel stands to the SE of the village, on the brow of the high ground overlooking the glen of the North Esk. The eminence which it occupies is called College Hill. The name chapel which is popularly given to it is incorrect, for the building is simply all that was ever constructed—the chancel and Lady chapel—of what was intended to be the collegiate church of Rosslyn, erected on a cruciform plan after the usual manner of such buildings. Although the foundations of the whole seem to have been laid—those of the nave having been dug up about the beginning of the 19th century—yet the portion actually built never got beyond the chancel and the eastern walls of the transepts. This part is 69 feet 8 inches long, 35 feet broad, and 41 feet 9 inches high to the top of the arched roof. The central aisle with clerestory is 15 feet wide, and on either side of it are aisles of five bays. At the E end is the Lady chapel, much lower in height than the rest of the building—the arched roof being only 15 feet from the pavement—and separated from it by a double row of three pillars. The floor is one step higher than in the other parts of the building, and the four altars seem to have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St Matthew, St Andrew, and St Peter. Reached by a flight of stairs in the SE corner, and stretching away to the E, is what is known as the crypt, and which 'has been a subject of sad puzzling to antiquarian brains. Was it a chapel, as generally asserted? Under the eastern window there was the stone altar; there is the piscina and the ambry for the sacramental plate—but what else? A fire-place (which has its chimney), a goodly array of closets, a doorway, once communicating with the outside, and a second door, leading to an inner room or rooms. Its domestic appurtenances clearly show it to have been the house of the priestly custodian of the chapel, and the ecclesiastical types first named were for his private meditations; and thus the puzzle ceases,' so at least says Dr Hill Burton, though there are certain difficulties in the way still, as the crypt is contemporaneous with the design for a complete church. Though used as a sacristy afterwards, it seems more probable that it was originally a chapel with a small vestry on the NE and an entrance apartment on the SE. It is 15 feet high, 14 wide, and 36 long, and has a barrel roof. It is partly subterranean, but owing to the slope of the ground on which the chapel stands, the E end is above the surface, and has a window. The whole building is remarkable for the peculiarities of its style, and—except the crypt, which is plain—for the richness of its ornament. It is often, from the unique nature of the design, considered to have been built by foreign masons, but it has been pointed out by Dr Daniel Wilson that 'many of the most remarkable

* Stank generally means a pool or a ditch, but in this and other places the meaning must be flat, perhaps even marshy, ground near a stream.

features of Roslin Chapel are derived from the prevailing models of the period [when it was erected], though carried to an exuberant excess. The circular doorway and segmental porch, the dark vaulted roof, and much of the window tracery are all common to the style. Even the singular arrangement of its retro-choir, with a clustered pillar terminating the vista of the central aisle, is nearly a repetition of that of the Cathedral of St Mungo at Glasgow. Various portions of other edifices will also be found to furnish examples of arrangement and details corresponding with those of Roslin, as in the doorway of the south porch and other features of St Michael's, Linlithgow, and also in some parts of the beautiful ruined church of St Bridget, Douglas. It is altogether a mistake to regard the singularly interesting church at Roslin, which even the critic enjoys while he condemns, as an exotic produced by foreign skill. Its counterparts will be more easily found in Scotland than in any other part of Europe.' Both in tracery and arches, forms abandoned more than 100 years before re-appear, and where contemporary forms are found, the architect seems to have preferred the baronial to the ordinary ecclesiastical style. 'Its squat stumpy outline,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'is a great contrast to the slender gracefulness of its rival at Melrose. All the beauties of Roslyn are superinduced on the design in the shape of mouldings and incrustations, and there is little to gratify the eye in its purely structural feature, unless it be the effect of aerial loftiness imparted to the central vaulting—a character to which its rich clusters of starry incrustations so well adapt themselves.' Another contrast to Melrose is the character of the workmanship, which has here no reference to the unseen, all fine works being in conspicuous positions, and the ornament stopping whenever it turns into an out-of-the-way corner. Dorothy Wordsworth had, for a wonder, no fault to find with Roslin, and even thought the architecture 'exquisitely beautiful,' while her brother has recorded his feelings in the sonnet, *Composed in Roslin Chapel*. On each side there are five aisle and clerestory windows, with seven buttresses, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles, and having niches for statues, but whether these were ever filled is doubtful—probably not, in spite of the many images shown in the views of Slezer and Father Hay. From the buttresses graceful and richly carved flying arches pass up to the clerestory wall, and there is a door on each side near the W end. In the interior the centre aisle is cut off from the side aisles by fourteen clustered pillars disposed in two rows, and though only 8 feet high, exquisitely rich in workmanship, and with capitals adorned with foliage and curiously wrought figures, among which may be mentioned thirteen figures of angels playing various musical instruments, including the bagpipes (!), Samson slaying the lion, the prodigal son feeding swine, and the crucifixion. The carvings on many of the brackets are also highly interesting. Notwithstanding the number of figure sculptures, they are far surpassed by the many representations of plants, including the harts-tongue fern, the curly-kail, oak leaves, etc., and almost the only ornament which is repeated more than once is the rose, probably with some idea of connection with the name of the place. The vaulted roof of the centre aisle is divided into five compartments, each with different flowers sculptured on them in check fashion. From the pillars flat arches—to use a very absurd expression—pass to the side walls, and these some delight to point out as marvels of strength, from their ability to support the weight of the roof above. The truth is, however, that there is a low-crowned arch over each, and that all the level part has to support its own weight. All these are richly carved, one of the designs being a fox carrying off a goose, which a pursuing farmer endeavours to rescue; another, Samson pulling down the house of the Philistines; another, the Dance of Death, with figures of a king, a courtier, a cardinal, a bishop, a lady looking into a mirror, an abbot, an abbot, a farmer, a husband and wife, a child, a sportsman, a gardener, a carpenter,

and a ploughman; another, a bishop in full pontificals; another, the seven deadly sins, represented by the proud Pharisee, the drunkard, the careless shepherd, the rich fool, the miser, and the sinful lovers, while the devil in the dragon's mouth stretches out his claws for his prey; another, the cardinal virtues—clothing the naked, leading the blind, visiting the sick, feeding the hungry, comforting the fatherless, visiting the prisoner, and burying the dead; another, the inscription in Lombardic letters, 'Forte est vinum, fortior est rex, fortiores sunt mulieres; super omnia vincet veritas,' a quotation from Esdras. Letters on the N clerestory wall give the initial letters of 'William Lord Sinclair, fundit yis College ye zeir of God mcccccl.' The decoration of the Lady chapel is very rich; the roof is groined, and from the keystones of the arches prominent and beautifully carved bosses project. In the SE corner is the finely sculptured Prentice Pillar. The ornaments upon the capital are Abraham offering up Isaac and a figure playing a bagpipe. From the top four spirals of flowers and foliage wind down the clustered shaft, while on the base are a number of dragons twisted together and cut in very high relief. The story whence the pillar takes its name is the well-known myth of the apprentice who proved a better workman than his master. The latter being unable to execute the design of this pillar from the plans furnished to him, had to go to Rome to examine a similar one there, and on his return found that his apprentice had, in his absence, overcome all difficulties and finished the work. Instead of being delighted at having trained such a workman, he was so overcome by jealousy, that he immediately killed the apprentice with a blow of his hammer and thereafter paid the penalty of his own misdeed. Three heads, supposed to represent those of the apprentice, his weeping mother, and his wicked master, were long pointed out in the SW part of the chapel; and, to emphasise matters, the wound in the head of the first was marked with red paint. In connection with the story, and perhaps even its recent origin, it is noteworthy that Slezer, writing about 1693, calls it the Prince's pillar, as if named in honour of the founder of the chapel; and Defoe, writing in 1723, terms it the Princess's pillar. The western wall of the chapel is disfigured by a recently erected baptistry and organ gallery, such a method of dealing with an old building being in very bad taste. Some of the windows are filled with stained glass.

The burial-place of the St Clair family is in a vault underneath the chapel, the entrance being under a large flagstone between the N wall and the third and fourth pillars. Here ten barons of the line were buried in full armour, that being always the mode of interment prior to 1650, when the Sir William St Clair of the time was, on his death, buried in a coffin 'against the sentiments of the Duke of York,' afterwards James VII., 'who was then in Scotland, and several other persons well versed in antiquity, to whom,' however, his wife, 'Jean Spottiswoode, grandniece of Archbishop Spottiswoode, would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried in that manner.' The vastness of the sum of money which she threw away upon the obsequies of her husband was the cause of the sumptuary act for 'restraining the exorbitant expenses of marriages, baptisms, and burials' which was passed by the following parliament in 1681. The burial of the barons in full armour, and the belief that on the night before the death of any of them the chapel has the appearance of being in flames, have been finely used by Sir Walter Scott in his ballad of *Rosabelle*; and in Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland* Dr Hill Burton gives a graphic account of such a phenomenon as once seen here by himself. A monument of early date is said to be that of the founder, or, according to others, that of the Sir William who was contemporary with Bruce, and whose hunting exploit has been already noticed. If the latter be the case, it must have been brought here from some older burying-ground, but it is more probable that it is the memorial of the Earl of Caithness who

was killed at Flodden. Another monument is in memory of George, Earl of Caithness, who died in 1582. The church was founded in 1450* by Sir William St Clair, the seventh of his name, baron of Roslin and Earl or Prince of Orkney. It was dedicated to St Matthew, and founded for a provost, six prebendaries, and two choristers. 'His adge creeping on him,' says Father Hay, 'to the end that he might not seem altogether unthankful to God for the benefices he received from him, it came in his mind to build a house for God's service, of most curious worke; the which that it might be done with greater glory and splendor, he caused artificers to be brought from other regions and forraigne kingdomes, and caused dayly to be abundance of all kinde of workemen present: as masons, carpenters, smiths, barrowmen, and quarriers, with others. The foundation of this rare worke he caused to be laid in the year of our Lord 1446; and to the end the worke might be the more rare: first he caused the draughts to be drawn upon Eastland boards, and made the carpenters to carve them according to the draughts thereon, and then gave them for patterns to the masons that they might thereby cut the like in stone.' There is a tradition that he procured the designs from Rome, but this, as has been already indicated, does not seem to be the case, and he was probably himself the source of the whole design, while the pains he took to procure good workmen—giving to each mason ten pounds a year, to each master-mason twenty pounds, to both an extent of land proportionate to the ability they displayed, and to other artificers a commensurate extent of compensation and encouragement—attracted to the place all the best workmen in Scotland as well as from parts of the Continent. If he was mainly his own architect, the preference for baronial types is explained by the experience acquired in connection with the castle, and his architectural taste is said to have been the cause of his advancement by James II. to the dignity of Grand Master Mason. He held also other high offices, having been in 1486 Admiral of the Fleet—in which capacity he conveyed the Princess Margaret to France—and from 1454 to 1458 chancellor of the kingdom. The crypt was founded by the Earl's first wife, the daughter of the Earl of Douglas. Earl William endowed the new church with a considerable amount of land and various revenues, and spent large sums on the building, but in spite of his great efforts and vast expenditure, even the small portion now remaining seems to have been left unfinished, and to have been carried on and completed by the founder's third son, Sir Oliver St Clair. Many of the succeeding harons made additions to the endowment, and in a grant by Sir William St Clair, in 1523, of some lands in the vicinity for dwelling-houses, gardens, and other accommodation for the provost and prebendaries, mention is made of the four altars already noticed. At the Reformation the lands and revenues belonging to the church were virtually taken away, and in 1572 they were relinquished by a formal deed of resignation. The chapel does not, however, seem to have suffered much violence till 1688, when a mob did a good deal of mischief. It remained uncared for, and gradually becoming ruinous, till, in the middle of the 18th century, General St Clair glazed the windows, relaid the floor, renewed the roof, and built the wall round about. Further repairs were executed by the first Earl of Roslyn, and again by the third Earl, who expended £3000 principally in renewing and retouching the carvings of the Lady chapel, a work said to have been suggested by the Queen, who visited the chapel 14 Sept. 1842. Since 1862, services in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church have been held in it every Sunday.

See also the notes to Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*; Father Hay's *Genealogie of the Saint Claires of Roslyn, including the Chartellary of Roslyn* (Edinb. 1835, edited by James Maidment); T. S. Muir's *Descriptive Notices of*

* The date commonly given is 1446, but if Mr Kerr's reading of the above-given inscription on the clerestory wall is right, the correct year must be 1450.

the Ancient Churches of Scotland (Edinh. 1848); Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland* (Edinh. 1852); *To Roslin from the Far West* (Edinh. 1872); and Papers by Mr A. Kerr in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for 1876-78*.

Rosneath, a village and a parish of W Dumbartonshire. The village lies near the western shore of the Gare Loch, where a small triangular promontory projects to within 3 furlongs of the opposite point of Row, 5½ miles S by E of Garelochhead, 2½ W by N of Helensburgh, and 5 NNW of Greenock. A little place, serving rather as a centre of communication to the sprinkling of residences over miles in the neighbourhood, than as a seat of trade or of any considerable population, it adjoins a convenient wrought-iron pier erected by the Duke of Argyll in 1893, at which steamers call several times a day; and it has an inn and a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Carlyle in 1817, when schoolmaster at Kirkcaldy, spent several days here when on a walking tour. There is an ancient avenue of yew trees, some of them measuring 12 feet in girth.

The parish, containing also the police burgh of COVE and KILCREGGAN and the village of COULPORT, forms a peninsula, bounded N by Row, E by the Gare Loch, S by the Firth of Clyde, and W and NW by Loch Long. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 7 miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 3½ miles; and its area is 13½ square miles or 8819½ acres, of which 321 are foreshore, and 37½ water. The main part of its surface is a continuous ridge, which, rising immediately from the shores of the Gare Loch and Loch Long, and extending from the isthmus to within 1 mile of the Firth of Clyde, attains 717 feet at Tomnahara or Cnoc na h-Airidhe, 645 to the E of Peaton, 651 at Clach Mackenny, and 414 at the Gallowhill. The greater part of the ridge is a tableland, waste or pastoral, with swells commanding gorgeous views of the hill-flanks of the Clyde, together with the northern screen of the Gare Loch and 'Argyll's Bowling Green.' The southern extremity of the parish is on the whole low, but beautifully variegated, comprising a dingle from side to side, some fine swells and level fields, and the richly wooded grounds of Rosneath Castle, and terminating in a beautiful small point which projects south-eastward into the Firth of Clyde. The coast is partly sandy, partly rocky. The skirts of the slopes along the Gare Loch, and the parts which look southward down the Clyde, are so studded with villas and cottages ornées, as to wear a brilliant and embellished aspect. Numerous brooks run down the sides of the ridge, swollen in rainy weather into impetuous torrents, and showing in the lower parts of their course many fine cascades. CAMPSAIL or Rosneath Bay, in the lower part of the Gare Loch, has very beautiful shores, and affords one of the best-sheltered anchorages on the W coast of Scotland. Here the Queen found shelter on a stormy night in 1848 when on a visit to the Clyde. Clay, passing sometimes into chlorite slate or mica slate, is the prevailing rock; but Old Red Sandstone or its conglomerate occurs in the SE. The soil had long a factitious fame for fatality to rats. Nearly 2500 acres are arable ground or artificial pasture; some 1600 acres are under natural or planted wood; and most of the rest is uncultivated moorland. An ancient castle stood near the shore of Campsail Bay, and seems to have served for centuries merely as a place of strength, but was fitted up about the year 1630 by the Marquis of Argyll as a subsidiary residence to the castle of Inveraray. It underwent great changes, and was eventually destroyed by fire in 1802. A new mansion, on a spot at a little distance from the old site, was erected in 1803-5 according to a splendid design by J. Bonomi of London. This is the present ducal palace of Rosneath, and forms along with its park a conspicuous feature of the parish, or rather of the general landscape in which the southern part of the parish lies. The edifice, which has never been finished, is in the modern Italian style, with combinations of Greek. One principal front looks to the N, and is adorned with a magnificent portico, which

resembles in its style the Roman Ionic, and projects so far as to admit of a carriage-way within it. Another principal front looks to the S, but is less marked in feature. A circular tower rises in the centre of the edifice, and is crowned by a balustrade, which commands a brilliant panoramic view. Blind Harry and tradition associate the name of the patriot Wallace with Rosneath, but in tales too legendary to admit of discrimination between fact and fiction. A precipitous rock to the N of Rosneath Castle bears the name of Wallace's Leap. Many of the persecuted Covenanters, in the days of the Stuarts, found shelter in the parish under the protection of the friendly Argyll. Respecting even the noted Balfour of Burley, the late Mr Story writes in the *New Statistical Account* that 'there are strong presumptions that he found an asylum in the same peninsula, and that, having assumed the name of Salter, his descendants continued here for several generations.' Among the ministers of Rosneath have been the mathematician, Prof. Matthew Stewart (1717-84), the father of Dugald Stewart; Robert Story (1790-1859); and his son, Robert Herbert Story, D.D. (b. 1835), professor of church history in the University of Glasgow, and Moderator of the General Assembly in 1894-95. John Anderson, F.R.S. (1726-96), the founder of Anderson's College, Glasgow, was the son of another minister. It may also be noted that the 'picturesque island of Rosneath' is the scene of the closing chapters of the *Heart of Midlothian*. Much has been written as to the etymology of the name *Rosneath*, or *Rosnevyth* according to the old orthography. The first part is clearly the Celtic *ros*, 'a promontory'; and, as to the second, Dr Skene opines that it probably preserves the name of Nevydd, an early bishop in the North, who was slain by the Saxons and Picts. The ancient parish comprehended, besides the peninsula, all the territory which now constitutes Row, the latter having been disjoined in 1635. In the 12th century its church, St Modan's, was a free parsonage, under the patronage of the Earl of Lennox; but in 1225 it was given, with its pertinents, in perpetual alms to the monks of Paisley; and it continued to be maintained by them as a curacy till the Reformation. The peninsula and the adjacent but disjoined district of the ancient parish, together with a portion of land beyond, formed the country of Nevydd, which was granted at a very early date to the noble family of Lennox, and continued in their possession till the latter part of the 15th century. Part of Nevydd, including most of the peninsula, was in 1489 bestowed as a royal gift upon Colin, the first Earl of Argyll, and introduced his powerful family by territorial connection to an influence on the western Lowlands. The Duke of Argyll is the chief of three heritors. Giving off all the *quoad scora* parish of CRAIGROWNE and a portion of that of Garelochhead, Rosneath is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £274. The parish church, built in 1853-95, is a good Gothic edifice, with nave, chancel, transepts, porch, and bellcote. There is also a Free church of Rosneath; and three public schools, Kilcreggan, Peaton, and Rosneath, with respective accommodation for 176, 25, and 150 children, have an average attendance of about 90, 15, and 80, and grants amounting to nearly £70, £30, and £65. Pop. (1891) 2064, of whom 790 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 29, 37, 38, 1866-76. See W. C. Maughan's *Rosneath Past and Present* (Paisley, 1893).

Rosque, Loch, or **Loch a Chroisg**, a beautiful lake of Contin parish, Ross and Cromarty, at the boundary with Gairloch parish, 1 mile W by N of Aucnasheen station on the Dingwall and Skye railway, this being 27½ miles W by S of Dingwall. Lying 508 feet above sea-level, and overhung to the N by Meall a Chaoruinn (2313 feet), it extends 3½ miles east-by-northward, has a maximum breadth of 3¼ furlongs, sends off the Bran towards the Conon, and contains some char and many fine trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 82, 1882.

Ross. See MORDINGTON.

Ross, an estate, with a mansion, in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, between the confluent Avon and Clyde,

1¼ mile E by N of the town of Hamilton. Held from the time of Alexander II. till about 1339 by the monks of Kelso, and afterwards by a branch of the Hamiltons, it now belongs to Thomas Stokes George Hugh Robertson-Aikman, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Ross, a peninsula in the SW of Mull island, Argyllshire, forming the Kilvickeon section of Kilmichen parish, and projecting 17¼ miles west-by-southward from the main body of the island. It commences in an isthmus 4½ miles wide, between Loch Buy on the S and the head of Loch Scridain on the N; terminates in a promontory 5½ miles broad, overhanging the Sound of Iona; is pierced, immediately E of the N side of that promontory, by Loch Laithaich; contains the village of BONESSAN; and exhibits, in two places, very remarkable cliff coast scenery, noticed in our articles on ARDTUN and CARSAIG.

Ross. See BORGUE.

Ross or Dingwall Castle. See DINGWALL.

Ross and Cromarty, a great northern Highland county extending across Scotland from the E coast along the upper reaches of the Moray Firth, to the Atlantic on the W coast, beyond the island of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides, and reaching on the west coast of the mainland from Loch Alsh on the S to Loch Enard on the N. By the Local Government (Scotland) Act of 1889 the counties of Ross and Cromarty became 'united for all purposes whatsoever under the name of the County of Ross and Cromarty.' The result of this was to dispose of the various scattered portions of the old county of Cromarty by placing them entirely in the new county of Ross and Cromarty (see CROMARTYSHIRE). The island portion of the county consists of the whole of the N part of the island of Lewis, and a number of smaller islets on the coast of Lewis, as well as on the coast of the mainland portion of the county. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 made some changes on the boundaries of the county as affected by the adjoining counties of Inverness and Nairn. The parish of Urray, that was partly in Ross and Cromarty and partly in Inverness-shire, was restricted to the portion in the former county, the Inverness-shire portion going to the Inverness-shire parish of Kilmorack. This of itself caused no alteration on the county boundary, but by way of exchange the Ross and Cromarty boundary was extended to include within Urray parish the Tomich detached portion of Kilmorack parish. Another extension of the county took place at Ferintosh, when the parish of Urquhart and Logie-Wester, that was partly in Ross and Cromarty and partly in Nairnshire, was placed wholly in the former county. There were also alterations made on the boundaries of some of the interior parishes, for which, however, see the separate articles throughout the work. The united county is bounded N by E by Sutherlandshire and the Dornoch Firth, E by the Moray Firth, SE and S by Inverness-shire, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. The shape is irregular, but the outline of the mainland portion is roughly fan-shaped. The extreme breadth of this portion from Rudh' Re—at the NW corner of the peninsula between Gair Loch and Loch Ewe—E by N to the extreme point of Tarbet Ness at the entrance to the Dornoch Firth, is 74¾ miles; and the length, from the source of the Oyckell on the N to the S side of the upper end of Glen Shiel on the S, is 66¾ miles. From the island part the mainland is separated by the Minch, 24 miles across the narrowest part, and from the W coast of Lewis, ESE to Tarbet Ness, is 125 miles; while from the Butt of Lewis, SSE to the upper end of Glen Shiel, is 106 miles. It is the third largest county in Scotland, the total land area being 1,976,357 acres. Of this area there are in the islands 445,670 acres, of which 404,166 acres are land, 26,862 are water, and 14,641 are foreshore, while 417,458 acres, including foreshore and water, are in the part in the Hebrides. Of the enormous total of 1,976,357 acres, however, only 141,403 acres were in 1896 under crop, bare fallow, and grass, and 61,034 under planted wood, the rest being natural wood, rough hill grazing, heath, peat, or stony waste.

The county is the fourth least densely populated in Scotland, there being only 25 persons to the square mile. There are 11 inhabited islands, with a population of 27,834. Third of the counties of Scotland as regards area, Ross is twelfth as regards population, and seventeenth as regards valuation.

Starting at the extreme NW corner of the mainland portion at Loch Kirkaig between Loch Inver and Enard Bay, the boundary line passes up the river Kirkaig to Fionn Loch (357 feet); up the centre of this, along the connecting stream, to Loch Veyatie (366); and up the stream flowing into the upper end of this as far as the bend above the small Lochan Fhionnlaidh, where it takes to the ridge of the Cromalt Hills, along the watershed of which it runs by Meall Coir an Lochain (1692) and Meall a Bhuirich (1500) to Meall a Bhuirich Rapaig (1500). From this it turns northward by Meall Chaomuinn (1491 feet) and Cnoc nan Imirean to the SE end of Loch Borrolan (460), at the mouth of Allt an Loin Dhuibh, thence across the loch to the mouth of the burn that enters the N side near Aultnacallagach Inn, up this burn to Lochan Sgeireach, curves irregularly to Luban Croma, and follows to the source the stream that rises in the hollow between the highest top of Breabag (2670) and Sgonnan Mor (2028), whence it strikes up Breabag, passes to the E of the summit near the 2500 contour, and then passes along the N shoulder of the hill (2338), until, in the hollow between Breabag and Ben More Assynt, it reaches the source of the Oykell, and from this point it turns to the S and then to the E, following the river all the way to the Dornoch Firth at Bonar-Bridge, and at Loch Alsh (498) and Kyle of Sutherland passing through the centres of these sheets of water. At the mouth of Glen Einig at Oykell Bridge the line is only 8 miles E of the top of Meall a Bhuirich Rapaig, where it turns to the N, though between the points following the boundary the distance is 24 miles round the long narrow finger-like portion that projects up to Ben More Assynt. From Bonar-Bridge the line passes eastward along the S shore of the Dornoch Firth, then south-westward along the NW shore of the Moray Firth, and thereafter westward along the N shore of the Beaully Firth, till, 2 miles below Beaully, it once more takes to the land on the N side of the river Beaully. From this it curves north-westward to Muir of Ord station, then it passes irregularly westward till it reaches the Allt Goibhre—a tributary of the Orrin—up which it passes through Glen Gowrie to An Gorm-loch (1774 feet), and thence southward to the summit of Carn nam Pollan (2778). It then strikes south-westward and then westward by the Allt na Criche back to the Orrin, which it follows upward for over 3 miles before it quits it again and turns southward by Sgurr na Cairbhe to the summit of Sgurr Ruadh (3254 feet). Here it turns westward along the top of the ridge by Sgurr a' Choir Gblais (3552 feet) to Sgurr Fhuar-Thuill (3439), thence westward by Sgurr na Muice (2915) and Beinn na Muice (2272), till, 1 mile below Loch Monar (663), it reaches the Garbh Nisge, up which it proceeds, and then up the loch till, somewhat over a mile from the W end, it strikes southward along a burn to the W of Aultfean, and then by Meall an Buidhe (1819) to the eastern shoulder of An Riabhachan (3898), thence eastward along the ridge to the top of Sgurr na Lapaich, south-eastward down to the N end of Loch Tuill Bhearnach, which lies here in a cory, and thence down the glen to Loch Mullardoch (705), near the centre of the northern shore. Crossing the loch in a south-westerly direction for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, it reaches the southern shore, and, striking up the hollow between Tuill Creagach (3452 feet, Inverness) and Tom a Choinich (3646), passes up to the summit of the latter, and thence along the ridge to the top of Carn Eige (3877), and then to Mam Soul (3862), and from this continues south-westward along the watershed between the upper end of Glen Affrick and Glen Clunie by Sgurr nan Ceathreamhnan (3771), Ben Attow (3383), Sgurr a Bhealach Dheirg (3378), Carn Fuaraloch (3241), and Ciste Dhubb (3218), reaches Garbh Leac (3673), just beyond

which the watershed begins between Glen Affrick and Glen Morriston. The line crosses this watershed to the top of Sgurr nan Conbhairean (3632 feet), and thence by Carn Ghluasaid to Loch Clunie (606), the northern shore of which is reached $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the W end. Crossing Loch Clunie at right angles, and then the highest point of Druim nan Cnaimh and so down to lower Loch Loyne (700 feet)—which it reaches about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the upper end—it passes up Loch Loyne and the intervening river to upper Loch Loyne, and then up the river Loyne till near the source, where it turns off first N and then W to the summit of Aonachair Cbrith (3342), and from this follows the watershed westward, first between Glen Clunie and Glen Quoich, then between Glen Shiel and Loch Hourn, and then between Loch Duich and Loch Alsh and Glenelg for a distance of 22 miles along a ridge with an average height of about 3000 feet, and reaches the sea at Kyle Rhea, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the northern end. From this it passes across the opening of Loch Alsh, through Kyleakin, between Longay and the Crowlin islands, up the Inner Sound between Raasay and the mainland; strikes north-westward across the Minch and up Loch Seaforth (Lewis); curves across Lewis and Harris to Loch Resort, and thence round the W and N of Lewis, and back across the Minch to the starting point at Kirkaig. The island district is separately treated under Lewis, and except for statistics what follows is chiefly confined to the mainland part of the county.

Districts and Surface.—The Moray Firth coast from Tarbet Ness to Craigton Point near Kessock measures in a straight line about 30 miles. Fourteen miles from Tarbet Ness it is indented by the CROMARTY FIRTH, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther to the SW by MUNLOCHY Bay, while along the S coast the Beaully Firth extends for 7 miles W of Craigton Point. Along the curve of the W coast the distance is probably about 75 miles, but if the windings of the coast be followed the length will be about 400 miles, so much is the line broken up by sea-lochs, some of them of large size. The chief in order from the N end, most of which are separately noticed, are Enard Bay, Loch Broom, Little Loch Broom, Gruinard Bay, Loch Ewe, Gair Loch, Loch Torridon branching off into Upper Loch Torridon and Loch Shielraig, Loch Carron branching off into Loch Kishorn and Upper Loch Carron, and Loch Alsh branching off into Loch Long and Loch Duich. The county may roughly be divided into three great divisions, Easter, Mid, and Wester Ross. The first is one of the finest agricultural districts in Scotland, and may be taken as including all the low ground on the E coast lying between the Dornoch and Cromarty Firths. Mid Ross division includes all the land lying between the Cromarty, Moray, and Beaully Firths, and known as Ardmeanach or the Black Isle; and the adjoining parishes of Urray, Contin, Dingwall, Fodderty, Kiltfean, and Alness, and these embrace the minor district of Strathpeffer and the lower parts of Strath Conan and Glen Orrin. Wester Ross division, including by far the greater portion of the county, occupies all the districts to the W of this, and contains the minor divisions of Strath Oykell in the N, with Glen Einig opening off it, and the lesser hollows of Strath Carron, Strath Chuilionach, and Glenn Mor near by; Coigach in the extreme NW of the county N of the outer part of Loch Broom; Loch Broom, with Strath Kanaird and Glen Achallt opening off from the loch, and, at its upper end, Strath More, which passes SE into Dirrie More, leading across to Strath Garve; Gruinard all round the head of Gruinard Bay between Little Loch Broom and Loch Maree and the lesser district of Rudha Mor to the W of Gruinard Bay; Gairloch, between Loch Maree, Gair Loch, and Loch Torridon; Applecross—the triangular peninsula between Lochs Torridon and Shielraig and Lochs Carron and Kishorn; the Aird, between Loch Kishorn and Upper Loch Carron; Glen Carron, upwards from Upper Loch Carron; Lochalsh, between Loch Carron and Loch Alsh, and at the upper end of the latter, Glen Ling and Glen Elchaig; Kintail, ESE of Loch Alsh; Glen Shiel,

up from the top of Loch Duich and passing over the watershed into the hollow of Glen Clunie, which passes downwards into Glen Morriston (Inverness-shire); the upper parts of Glen Orrin and Strath Conan. Near the centre of the N side of Strath Conan the hollow occupied by Loch Luichart branches off to the NW to Strath Bran, which continues westward to Auchnasheen, where it forks, one branch passing south-westward to Glen Carron, and the other westward and south-westward by the hollow of Loch a Chroisg (Rosque) and Glen Docherty, to Kinlochewe and Loch Maree. From the NW end of Loch Luichart the hollow of Strath Bran is continued eastward towards Strathpeffer, and from the N side Strath Garve passes off and is continued northward by Strath Vaich to Gleann Mor, and so to Strath Oykell; and north-westward by Dirrie More to Strath More and Loch Broom. Easter Ross division is almost entirely lowland in its character, consisting nearly altogether of a fertile and well-cultivated plain, but rising along the coast of the Moray Firth into a ridge with lofty cliffs facing the sea. Mid Ross division is also mostly well cultivated, but consists of a greater portion of uplands, and rises along the shore of the Moray Firth into the long ridge of ARDMANACH. Wester Ross division has a very unequal surface, its ruggedness being scarcely surpassed even by Inverness-shire, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole area being over 1000 feet above sea-level. The mountain tops rising above this can hardly be said to form distinct chains or ranges, but occur as single isolated summits or in groups. In Coigach, between Loch Veyatie and the outer part of Loch Broom, are Cul Mor (2786 feet), Cul Beag (2523), An Stac (2009), Beinn Eun (1973, Sgorr Deas), and Ben More Coigach (2438). The summits in the Cromalt Hills N of the upper part of Strath Kanaird have been noticed in connection with the boundary, except Meall an Fhuarain (1895 feet); between Glen Oykell and Strath Carron are Beinn Ulamhie (1616), Meall Deargaidh (1659), and Breac Bheinn (1520); and between Strath Kanaird and Glen Achallt are Na Dromannan (1337), Cnoc a Choilich (1336), Meall Liath Choire (1798), Cnoc an Daimh (1500). Between Glen Einig and Gleann Mor are the hills in Freevater Forest, of which the highest point is Sean a Bhragh (3000 feet)—between the upper waters of the Douchary, which flows down Glen Douchary to Glen Achallt, and the upper waters of Corriemulzie Burn, which flows by Strath Mulzie to Glen Einig—and from this a spur passes off to the NW with Meall nan Bradhan (2221). To the E of Sean a Bhragh is Carn Ban (2762 feet), and NE of that Bodach Mor (2689) and Bodach Beag (2500); and a shoulder runs away to the eastward with the highest points at An Socach (2424) and Srongun Aran (2138), 4 miles N of which is Carn a Choin Deirg (2302) overlooking Strath Chuilionaich. To the SW of Carn Ban is Carn Loch Sruban Mora (2406 feet), overlooking Gleann Beag, a continuation westward of Gleann Mor. To the SW of Sean a Bhragh is a great mass of hills occupying the district between Glen Achallt on the N, Upper Loch Broom and Strath More on the WSW, Dirrie More and Glasarnoch river (Upper Strath Garve) on the S, and Strath Vaich and the upper ends of Gleann Beag and Glen Douchary on the ENE. Of these the highest points, SSW from Sean a Bhragh, are Eididh nan Clach Geala (3039 feet) and Beinn Dearg (3547), and from Eididh nan Clach Geala a ridge is sent off NW towards Ullapool, where Glen Achallt opens on to Loch Broom, the highest points being Carn Mor (2122), Meall Dubh (2105), and Beinn Eilideach (1830) overlooking Ullapool. To the WSW of Beinn Dearg and E of the upper end of Strath More are Beinn Aonaclair (2915 feet) and Meall Doire Faid (2390), while to the E the highest point of the lumpy mountain that overlooks Strath Vaich is 3120 feet, and it slopes towards Glasarnoch river by Tom Ban Mor (2433) and Meall an Torcain (1735). In the great lozenge-shaped district bounded on the N by the sea; on the NE by the line of Loch Broom, Strath More, Dirrie More, Glasarnoch river, and Strath Garve; on the S by Strath Bran and the hollow of Loch a

Chroisg (Rosque); and on the SW by Glen Docherty, Loch Maree, and Loch Ewe,—the hills may be grouped roughly into three divisions, of which the second and third may be regarded as forming somewhat broken ranges. The first division is bounded by Loch Broom and Strathmore on the NE side, by Gleann Mor (a branch of Strath More passing to the SW) and the hollow of Loch a Bhrain (Vruin) on the SE, and the upper part of Strath na Sheallag and the valley of Loch na Sheallag and Gruinard river to Gruinard Bay on the SW. The NW end is indented by the long, narrow Little Loch Broom. Beginning to the S of Annat Bay on the point stretching out between Loch Broom and Little Loch Broom, there is the isolated mass with the tops of Beinn Ghobhlach (Goleach; 2082 feet) and Cnoc a Bhaid-rallaich (1780); farther to the SE is Cnoc an Droighinn (1327), Creag Chorrurach (1193), Carn a Bhibrain (1665), and Carn Bhreabadair (1573)—the last three round the end of Strath Beg at the head of Little Loch Broom. Between Strath Beg and Loch na Sheallag is the lumpy mass of An Teallach, with a northern spur, Mac us Mathair (2298 feet), a central summit (3483), and Sgurr Ruadh (2493), and Sgurr Fiona (3474) overlooking Loch na Sheallag. To the NW of this are Sail Mhor (2508 feet) and Carn nam Buailtean (1283), while to the SE are Meall a Bhainne (1503) and Carn nam Feithean (1820)—to the NE and SW of the upper hollow of Strathbeg river—Carn Breac Beag (1267) overlooking the top of Strath More, and in a triangular projection to the SW between the hollow of Loch a Bhrain and the southward prolongation of Strath na Sheallag, Meall an t'Sithe (1871), and Creag Ralnich (2646). The second division begins to the S of Loch na Sheallag, and extends south-eastward till opposite Creag Ralnich, where it becomes very narrow, and then turning to the E stretches eastward to the valley of Strath Garve, attaining its greatest breadth (over 7 miles) and greatest height between Glen More on the N and Loch Fannich on the S. The hollow on the SW is occupied by the basins of Fionn Loch and Lochan Fada, and on the S by that of Loch Fannich. Beginning at the NW end, the highest summits are Beinn a Chaisgein Beag (2234 feet), Beinn a' Chaisgein Mor (2802)—above Fionn Loch—Beinn Dearg Beag (2500), and Beinn Dearg Mhor (2974) S of Loch na Sheallag; Beinn a' Chlaidheimh (2750), Sgurr Ban (3194), Mullach Coirc Mhic Fhearchair (3250), and Beinn Tharsuinn (2750) between Strath na Sheallag and Lochan Fada. To the S of Creag Ralnich are Beinn Beag (2000 feet) and An Groban (2424) at the narrowest part of the range, which here turns to the E. In this eastward portion the summits are A' Chailleach (3276 feet), Sgurr Bhreac (3000), Beinn nan Ramh (2333), Sgurr nan Clach Geala (3500), Meall a' Chrasgaidh (3062), Carn na Cricbe (3000), Sgurr Mòr (3637), Beinn Liath Mhor Fannaich (3000), Beinn Liath Beag (2175), Meall an Rairigidh (3109), An Coileachan (3015), Beinn Liath Mhor a Ghinbhaish Li (2484), Beinn Dearg (2230), Beinn Liath Beag (1967), Meall Mhic-Iomhair (1984), Beinn a Bhric (1441), Beinn nan Cabag (1544), Carn na dubh Chaille (1570), and Creagan an Eich Ghla's (1086), the last two on the W side of Strath Garve. The third range begins at the N end of the NE side of Loch Maree, extends up the whole of that side and up the NE side of Glen Docherty, at the top of which it turns eastward, extending as far as the glen by which the river Fannich flows to the Bran. Beginning at the NW end the principal summits are Beinn Airidh a' Char (2593 feet), Meall Mheinnidh (2000), Beinn Lair (2817), Beinn Slioch (3217) and its eastern shoulder Sgurr an Tuill Bhain (3058), Beinn a Mhuinidh (2231), Carn a Ghlinne (1770) overlooking Glen Docherty, Fionn Bheinn (3060) with a south-western shoulder Meall a' Chaoruinn (2313), a southern shoulder Creagan nan Laoigh (2101), and a south-eastern shoulder Dos Mhucarain (1358), Carn Daraith (1521), An Cabar (1831), and Carn na Beiste (1661), the last on the SW of the river Fannich. At the SE end of Loch Maree, between Ben Slioch and Beinn a' Mhuinidh, the range is deeply cut by Gleann Bianasdaill, through which the Fhasaigh

Water flows from Lochan Fada to Loch Maree, and again opposite the lower end of Glen Docherty by the hollow of the Bruachaig Water, the central portion of which is only 239 feet above sea-level. The portion to the E of this is, from the central summit, often spoken of as the Fionn Bheinn range.

The promontory between Loch Ewe and Gair Loch is occupied by a low undulating range, which nowhere rises above 1000 feet, the highest points being An Cuaidh (971 feet) and Cnoc Breac (962). The portion between the head of Gair Loch and the NW end of Loch Maree rises higher, reaching at many places a height of over 1200 feet; 1357 at Meall an Spardain, 1381 at Meall an Doirein, and 1256 at An Groban, E of Gairloch. In the district between Loch Maree, the hollow SW of Kinlochewe, Glen Torridon, Upper Loch Torridon, and Loch Torridon is a curious circular group spreading out from the central Beinn Dearg, the surrounding summits being cut off by hollows radiating out from that hill like the spokes of a wheel. Beinn Dearg itself is 2995 feet; NNE is Beinn a' Chearcail (2576), with a northern shoulder Coinneachadh Beag (1830); E is Beinn Eighe, with a north-western point Ruadh-stac Mhor (3309), a western summit Sail Mhor (3217), an eastern summit Sgurr Ban (3188), and a northern shoulder (2882); S is Liathach, overlooking Glen Torridon and the head of Upper Loch Torridon, and with a central summit Mullach an Rathain (3358), an eastern shoulder Spidean an a' Ohoire Liath (3456), and a western shoulder Sgorr a Chadaid (2287); W is Beinn Alligin with a northern top (3232), a southern (3021), a western shoulder An Ruadh-mheallan (2196), and a north-western shoulder Beinn Bhreac (2031); NW is Busbheinn (2869); and NNW is Beinn an Eoin (2801). In the triangular projection between Loch Torridon, Loch Shildaig, Glen Shildaig, Glen Kishorn, Loch Kishorn, Loch Carron, and the Inner Sound, the summits to the NW of the glen that extends north-eastward from Applecross Bay are An Garbh-mheall (1615 feet), Croic-bheinn (1618), Meallnah-Uaidne (1701), and Meall an Fhreachan (2051). To the SE of the glen is the straggling Beinn Bhan (2936 feet), with Carn Dearg (2119) to the W, and Creag Ghorm (1945), Sgorr na Caorach (2539), and Meall Gorm (2325). To the NE is An Staoinach (1682 feet), overlooking Glen Shildaig; and to the N, on the opposite side of the glen, is the ridge of Ben Shildaig (1500). To the E of this an irregular and much broken range stretches eastward to the upper end of Strath Bran, at the E end of Loch a Choisg. The summits from W to E, beginning at Loch Damh to the E of Ben Shildaig, are Creag Sgorach (2251 feet), Beinn Damh (2958), Meall na Saobhaidhe (1207), Beinn na h-Eaglaise (2410), Sgurr Dnubh (2566), Beinn Liath Mhor (3034), Sgurr Ruadh (3141), Fuar Tholl (2968)—the last four between the upper part of Glen Torridon and Auchnashellach in Glen Carron—Carn Breac (2220), Beinn na Feusaige (2000), Carn Beag (1806), and the eastern shoulder of the range (1561). To the SW of Sgurr Ruadh an outlying spur of this range passes away down to the promontory between Loch Kishorn and Loch Carron, the highest points being, from NE to SW, Meall a Chinn Deirg (3060 feet), An Ruadh Stac (2919), Sgorr a Gharaidh (2396), Glas Bheinn (2330), An Sgorr (1282), and Bad a Chreamba (1293), the last two being N of Strome Castle.

To the SE of these, beyond the line of Glen Carron and Strath Bran, are a series of broken ranges extending from NE to SW or from E to W. Following first the line to the SE of the two great hollows just mentioned: to the W of Strome Ferry is Creag Mhaol (600 feet); between Strome Ferry and Loch Alsh are Beinn Rainn (1468) and Kirkton Hill (1481); and along the NW shore of Loch Long are Creag an Earbail (1273) and Carn nan Onaich (1100). To the N of these towards Loch Carron are Carn nan Iomairean (1590 feet) and Carn Allt na Bradh (1085); and following the line of heights east-north-eastward the summits are Meall Ruadh (1476), Carn Geur-aodainn (1950), Craig a' Chaoruinn Eagan (2200), Sgurr na Fiantaig (2830)—SE of Auchnashellach—Sgurr na Ceannaichean (2750),

Moruig (3026), with eastern shoulders Carn Gorm (2866) and Carn Liath (2813); Cnoc an t' Sitheinn (1218), Carn Mhartuinn (1765), Leanuidh (1841), Creag Ghlas (1895), Meall na Faochaig (2231), Sgurr a Mhuilinn (Vuillin; 2750), with Sgurr a Ghlas Leathaid (2778) and Carn na Feith-rabhain (1437) to the NW, and Creag Ruadh (2388) to the SE; Carn na Cre (1514), Meall Bhad Ghaineamhaich (1650), Creag Loch nan Dearcag (1760), and Sgurr Maire Suidhe (1899) SW of Loch Luichart. On the opposite side of Loch Luichart, opposite Garve station, is Cnoc na h-Iolair (1153 feet), and farther S Carn Faire nan Con (1210) and Creag a Chaoruinn (1078). From Moruig eastward the southern boundary of this range is marked first by Glen Fhiodhaig (Evaig) and then by the valley of the river Meig and the upper part of Strath Conan. From Sgurr na Fiantaig a branch goes off to the S of Glen Fhiodhaig, and dividing at the top of Glen Orrin sends offshoots down each side of that glen, the principal summits being Sgurr Choinnich (3260 feet), Sgurr a' Chaoruinn (3452), Bidean an Eoin Deirg (3430), Maolle Lunndaidh (3294), Creag Dhubb Mhor Maoile Choillmas (1653), overlooking Loch Monar, and An Sithean (2661), where the range divides. The tops N of Glen Orrin are Sgurr Coire nan Eun (2581 feet), Bac an Eich (2791), Beinn Mheadhoin (Vane; 2098), Meall Guibhais (2171), Creag Ghaineamhaich (1902), Carn Uilleim (2208), Meall nan Damh (2199), Carn na Cloiche Moire (1936), Carn Sgolbaidh (1342), Sron nan Saobhaidh (1339), and Beinn an Rudha Riabhaich (1497); to the S of Glen Orrin is Carn Eiteige (2891) and the summits about Sgurr Fhuar Thuill already mentioned in describing the boundaries; while farther E in the same range is Sgurr a Chlaisean (2383), a northern shoulder of Carn nam Pollan. To the S of Sgurr na Lapaich on the boundary N of the top of Glen Cannich are Braigh a Choire Bhig (3303 feet) and Mullach a Ghlas Thuill (2591); to the W of the same hill is An Riabhachan, with two tops (3896 E; 3526 W), and An Cruachan (2312) and Beinn Bheag (2030) to the N; and farther W still to the N of Glen Elchaig are An Creachal Beag (2854), Aonach Buidhe (2949), Am Fitheach (2847), Sguman Coinnich (2881), and Ben Killilan (2466). From Am Fitheach the heights of Carn na Sean-luibe (1903 feet), Beinn Dronaig (2612), Lurg Mhor (3234), Bidein a Choire Sheasgaich (3000), and Beinn Tharsuinn (2807) lead northward, and connect this group with Sgurr Choinnich. The heights to the S of Glen Shiel and Glen Olunie have been already noticed in dealing with the boundary. To the N of Loch Duich and Glen Shiel are Creag Reidh Raineach (1654 feet), Sgurr an Airgid (2757)—N of Kintail church—Sgurr na Moraich (2870)—at the head of Loch Duich—and Beinn Mhor, with the two tops Sgurr Fhuaran (Ouran; 3505 NW) and Sgurr na Ciste Duibhe (3370 SE), the latter being connected with Sgurr a' Bhealaich Deirg already mentioned on the boundary. Between Loch Duich and Glen Elchaig, NE of Creag Reidh Raineach, are Boo More (2064 feet), Carn Bad a Chreamha (2073), and Carn Loch nan Eun (1946). To the WNW of the last is Beinn a Mheadhoin (1351 feet), and to the SE Carn an Cruineachd. To the N of Ben Atton on the boundary is A' Ghlas-bheinn (3006 feet), and N of Carn Eige is Beinn Fhionnlaigh (3294). In the rest of the county the principal heights are simply scattered about without much regard to grouping, except to the E of Strath Garve, between which and the upper reaches of the Cromarty Firth is the huge bulk of Ben Wyvis (3429 feet) and the subsidiary heights around An Socach (3295 E), An Cabar (3106 S), and Little Wyvis (2497 W). From Ben Wyvis an undulating series of heights of from 1000 to 2800 feet leads away northward to Strath Oykel, a few of the principal hills being Creachan nan Sgadan (2147 feet), Beinn nan Eun (2436), Creag Ruadh (2194), Beinn a' Chaisteil (2500), Beinn Tharsuinn (2330), Carn Feur-lochain (2243), and Dun an Liath (2246)—the last four being ranged along the upper part of Strath Vaich and Gleann Mor. To the NE of Ben Wyvis another series of heights passes off, the hollows being occupied by the

streams flowing SE to the Cromarty Firth. The principal tops between the Glass which reaches the Firth below Evanton, and the Alness which reaches it below Alness, are Meall Beag (2121 feet) and Meall Mor (2419), Meall an Tuirc (2049), Beinn na Diollaidhe (1851), and Caislián (1715); between the upper part of the valley of the Alness, called Strath Rusdale, and the upper part of the valley of the Balnagowan Burn, called Strath Rory, are Beinn Tharsuinn (2270) and Doire Leathan (2089). To the N of Strath Rory is Cnoc an t-Sahhail (1116 feet).

Rivers and Lochs.—There are a considerable number of rivers throughout the county, and the small streams are simply innumerable. On the NE the drainage is carried to the Dornoch Firth by the Oykeil, of which the principal tributary from the Ross and Cromarty side is the river Einig, and by the river Carron, the head-stream of which is the Abhuinn a Ghlinne Mhoir in Glenn Mor, and the principal tributary the Black Water (NW). Farther down the firth are the Wester Fearn Burn, the Balblair Burn, the Edderton Burn, and the Aldie Water. On the extreme NW is the river Kirkaig, and Enard Bay receives the river Polly and the Abhuinn Owskeich. On the N side of the outer part of Loch Broom is the river Kanaird in the strath of the same name, and in the inner portion the Ullapool from Glen Achallt and the Lael and Broom at the head of the loch, the latter being formed by the junction of the Droma from Dirrie More (SE), and the Culleig from Glenn Mor* (SW). Little Loch Broom receives the Strathbeg river at the top, and into Gruinard Bay flow the Gruinard river from Strath na Sheallag on the SE, and Little Gruinard river from Fionn Loch in the centre. The surplus water from Loch Maree reaches Loch Ewe by the river Ewe, and Loch Maree itself receives the Fhasaigh from Lochan Fada on the NE side near the head, Kinlochewe river at the head—the principal streams of this being the Bruachaig (E) and the Ghairbhe (SW)—and on the SW side the rivers Grudie and Lungard. The principal stream flowing into Gair Loch is the Kerry, and Upper Loch Torridon receives the river Torridon at the head, and the Balgay from Loch Damh on the N side, while Loch Shildaig receives the Shildaig from Glen Shildaig at the upper end, and the Abhuinn Dubh from Loch Lundie on the SW. In the rest of the Applecross peninsula a number of fair sized streams flow direct to the Inner Sound, the chief being the river Applecross flowing into Applecross Bay, a little to the S of the centre. Loch Kishorn receives the Kishorn, Loch Carron the river Carron, Loch Alsh a fair sized stream from Glenn Udalaín, Loch Long the Ling (NE) and the Elchaig (ESE), and Loch Duich at the upper end the Croe (NE) and the Shiel (SE). At the top of Glen Shiel the watershed is crossed, and the Clunie flows eastward to Loch Clunie at the head of Glen Morrison. To the NE of Glen Elchaig are streams flowing to the upper end of Loch Monar, and so away down Strath Farrar, and farther to the NE still is the river Orrin and the small streams flowing to it. To the N of Glen Orrin is Strath Conan, with the river Conan issuing from Loch Luichart, and receiving about 1½ mile from the Loch the Meig (W), which flows through a long narrow winding glen, extending westwards to Mòruisg. Flowing into Loch Luichart is the Bran, which issues from Loch a Chroisg and flows down Strath Bran, passing through the lochs of Achanalt and Chuilinn near the lower end, and between the latter loch and Loch Luichart receiving the Fannich from Loch Fannich on the N. To the E of Loch Luichart is Loch Garve, which receives from Strath Garve the Black Water, which is formed by the union of streams from Strath Rannoch (N), Strath Vaich (N), and the Glas-carnoch river (NW). Below Loch Garve the stream is still known as the Black Water, and it flows into the Conan 1½ mile below Contin church. The principal streams flowing into the Moray Firth are the Avoch, Rosemarkie, and Ethie Burns; and the Cromarty Firth receives Newhall Burn (S) at Udale Bay, the Conan

* Not to be confounded with the Glenn Mor of Strath Carron.

from Strath Conan and the Peffery from Strathpeffer, both at the upper end; the Skiack and Glass passing to the S and N respectively of Evanton village, both rising on Ben Wyvis, and the latter passing through Loch Glass; the Alness flowing through Alness village; and the Balnagowan Burn flowing into the head of Nigg Bay.

There are about 80 lochs of fair size, and an immense number of smaller lochs and lochans. Of these the principal only can be mentioned here, the figures showing the height of the surface above sea-level. Other information about all the leading ones will be found in separate articles dealing with them. On the Kirkaig are Fionn Loch (357 feet) and Loch Veyatie (366); on the Polly, Loch Skinaskiuk (243) and Lochan Gainmheich (251), and connected with it farther S is Loch na Doire Seirbhe (222); on the Owskeich are Loch Owskeich (72) and Loch Bad a' Ghail and Loch Lurgan, both 173; and in Glen Achallt is Loch Achallt (265). At the summit level of the pass of Dirrie More is Loch Droma (about 900 feet); and on the other branch of the Broom river—the Culleig—is Loch a Bhraoin (813), while to the SE in a corrie of Sgurr Mòr is the lofty Loch a Mhadaidh (1831). In the course of the Gruinard river is Loch na Sheallag (279 feet), and stretching south-eastward from Loch Ewe is the celebrated Loch Maree (32). To the N of Loch Sheallag are Lochan Gaieamhaich, Loch Mor Bad, and Lochan Eich Dhuibh (737 feet); to the E of the centre of Loch Ewe are Loch a Bhaid-luachraich (311) and Loch Fada (498). To the NE of Loch Maree and distant from it 3 miles, across the mountain ridge, are Fionn Loch (559 feet) and Lochan Fada (1000)—the former having a number of smaller lochans connected with it; among the hills between this and Loch Sheallag are Loch Ghiubhsachain, Loch Toll a Mhadaidh, Lochan na Bearta, Lochan Feith, and Fuar Loch Mor; and farther N between Little Gruinard river and Gruinard river is Loch a Mhadaidh Mor. Connected with the river Ewe and the NW end of Loch Maree are Loch Tollie (W, 388 feet) and Loch Kernary (E); and connected with the upper part of it are Loch Garbhaig (1000) N of Ben Slioch; Loch Clair and Loch Coulin (WNW) on the course of the Ghairbhe and about 280 feet above sea-level; and the small Lochan Coire Mhic Fhearchair at a height of about 1900 feet on Beinn Eighe. On the course of the Kerry are Loch Bad an Sgalag (353 feet), Dubh Loch close beside it, and at the source Loch na h'Oidheche (1250) between Busbheinn and Beinn an Eoin. On the opposite side of Busbheinn are Loch a Ghobhainn and Loch a Bhealaich (both 1000 feet), the source of the Horrisdale Water, farther down which are Loch Gaineamhaich (900), and Loch Braigh Horrisdale (302); the stream flows N to Gair Loch. To the E of Loch Diabaig, in the SE of outer Loch Torridon, is Loch Mhullaich (443 feet); to the S of Upper Loch Torridon is Loch Damh (129), and farther up the same hollow Loch Coultrie, and on the Amhainn Dubh flowing into Loch Shildaig is Loch Lundie (753). On the river Carron are Loch Dhughail (168 feet), and high up near the sources Loch Sgamhain (Seaven, 491); at the source of the northern branch of the river Ling is Loch an Laoigh (877); and on the Elchaig are Loch na Leitreach (281), and at the source Loch Muirichinn (1500); while in Glen Clunie is the upper half of Loch Clunie (606), and on the course of the river Loyne part of Loch Loyne (700). At the top of Glen Cannich—which is mostly in Inverness-shire—is Loch Lungard (761 feet) and about half of Loch Mullardoch (705); at the top of Glen Strath Farrar—also mostly in Inverness-shire—is about ¾ of Loch Monar (663), and farther W An Gead Loch, Loch an Tachdaidh, and Loch Calavie (1129); near the source of the Orrin are Am Fiar Loch (1000) and Loch na Caoidhe; in Strath Conan are Loch Beannachan (465), Loch Luichart (280), and Loch Achilty (170); and in Strath Bran Loch a Chuilinn (350), Loch Achanalt (365), Loch a Chroisg (508), and, SW of Auchnasheen, Loch Gown (543); while in the tributary hollow of the river Fannich is Loch Fannich (322). In the valley of the Black Water is Loch Garve (220 feet), with the small

Loch na Croic at the lower end; and at the top of Strath Vaich are Loch Toll a' Mhic and Gorm Loch; while near the source of Glasarnoch river is Loch a' Gharbh Raoin and Loch Coire Lair. In the lower basin of the Conan is Loch Ussie (419 feet); NE of Ben Wyvis are Loch Glass (715) and Loch Morie (622), the latter sending off a tributary to the Alness; 1 mile N by E of Fearn station is Loch Eye (51); on the upper waters of the Carron (Dornoch Firth) is Loch Crom (1730) between Beinn a' Chaisteil and Beinn Tharsuinn; and in Strath Oykeil are the Kyle of Sutherland (tidal) near the mouth and part of Loch Ailsh (498); while on Corriemulzie Burn, a tributary of the Einig, is Loch a' Choire Mhoir, and on Abhuinn Poiblidh, a tributary of Rappach Water, the main source of the Einig, is Loch na Daimh (672), and NW from it the small Lochan Eilean and Clar Lochan. The whole of the principal rivers and lakes abound with fish of various kinds, and furnish capital sport.

On the W coast there are a large number of islands, but most of them are of small size. The chief are:—in Enard Bay, Eilean Mor (4×2 furl.); in outer Loch Broom, Ristal ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ furl.), Tanera More ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ mile), Tanera Beag ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ furl.), and Horse Island (8×3 furl.); farther up at Strath Kanaird, Isle Martin ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ mile); in Gruinard Bay, Gruinard Island (10×5 furl.); in Loch Ewe, the Isle of Ewe ($2 \times \frac{3}{4}$ miles); at the mouth of Gair Loch, Longa ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), and farther in, Eilean Horrisdale (3×3 furl.); at the SW point of Applecross, the Crowlins, of which Eilean Mor is $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ mile, and Eilean Meadhonach (8×2 furl.); at the entrance to Loch Kishorn, Kishorn Island ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.); and near the entrance to Loch Alsh, Eilean nan Gillean (2×1 furl.). Of these the ones that are or have been inhabited within the last twenty years, with their populations in 1881 and 1891 respectively, are:—Crowlin (9, 9), Ewe (43, 39), Gillean (6, 14), Gruinard (6, 0), Horrisdale (0, 31), Isle Martin (42, 42), and Tanera (119, 95).

As might be expected the scenery of Ross and Cromarty is extremely varied. The western part of the county shows little but a sea of hills with brown undulating expanses of moorland and bare rock, intersected by hollows occupied by streams and lochs, and the whole in most places dull and dismal, except when the heather is in bloom. Many of the hollows, however, contain fertile haughs, though, except in the Mid and Easter Ross divisions, there is but little wood. Natural forests appear to have anciently covered almost the entire county, but they are now represented by straggling copses of oak, birch, and Scotch pine. In the early part of the 18th century Lord Seaforth set the example of extensive planting, and subsequently many of the other proprietors followed suit, and extensive plantations now exist, principally, however, along the shores of the Beauty, Cromarty, and Dornoch Firths, and especially about Brahan, Redcastle, Tulloch, Novar, and Balnagowan. The greater part of the land along the firths is also fertile and highly cultivated.

Geology.—The striking physical features so attractive to the tourist in the W part of the county are due to the remarkable geological formations in the NW Highlands. In that region there is an interesting development of the most ancient rocks in the British Islands. From the recent reports of the Director General of the Geological Survey, it appears that the detailed mapping of these rocks has revealed important evidence regarding their origin and development. The materials, as a whole, are now highly crystalline, but there can be no doubt that the constituents of this complex are of different origin, and their present structures have been developed at successive periods. They cover extensive areas, and give rise to some of the most picturesque scenery on the western seaboard. They form the rugged heights guarding the entrance to Upper Loch Torridon, they extend from Gair Loch to Loch Maree, and northwards by the Fionn Loch to Gruinard Bay, while they reappear to the north of the Coigach Mountains.

This crystalline complex of gneisses and schists is

composed partly of deep-seated igneous rocks of basic and acid composition, which may have acquired their foliated structure either during consolidation or at a later date by mechanical deformation. After these gneisses had assumed their banded structure, they were pierced by a series of basic dykes, now for the most part converted into hornblende schist. In certain areas, as south of Poolewe, the complex of gneiss and intrusive dykes has been thrown into a series of remarkable folds, whereby secondary structures have been superinduced in these rocks. No less interesting is the development of a group of strata, probably of sedimentary origin, on the northern shores of Loch Maree. They consist of quartz-schist, mica-schist, graphite-schist, and limestone, the assemblage being pierced by a great mass of hornblende schist—the latter forming the peaks of Ben Lair and Ben Airidh-a-char. The relation of these crystalline schists, probably of sedimentary origin, to the ancient gneiss complex is obscure, but it appears that they rest upon a pavement of biotite gneiss, and are overlain by a slice of crystalline gneiss, with dykes of hornblende schist. The crystalline limestone in this group forms a beautiful marble, which has been quarried near Letterewe House. The whole series has been thrown into a series of sharp folds, the axes of which run in a NW and SE direction. Various lines of disruption have been followed across the area occupied by these Archaean masses, which have developed new structures in the rocks.

One of the most important results of the recent examination of this region, is the evidence of great denudation of the ancient Archaean land surface before the oldest sedimentary formations were laid down upon it. Long before the Torridon Sandstone was deposited the old land surface of that area had been carved into a group of mountains from 2000 to 3000 feet high, with deep and narrow valleys. From the partial removal of the overlying sediments the observer can study this Archaean topography, and note the local breccia which accumulated on the mountain slopes.

To these crystalline rocks succeed a grand development of chocolate-coloured sandstones, grits, conglomerates, and shales, named the Torridon Sandstone by Professor Nicol, from the sea-loch where the formation is typically represented. They form striking groups of mountains in Applecross, between Loch Torridon and Loch Maree, and again in Coigach north of Loch Broom. Owing to the comparatively low angles of inclination of the beds, the successive outcrops form a series of terraces in marked contrast with the Archaean rocks, on which they rest unconformably. The unconformable junction is admirably seen on the shores of Loch Maree, Loch Torridon, and Gair Loch. Where the gneiss passes underneath the overlying grits, it presents a rounded contour analogous to that produced by glacial action. At the base there is usually a coarse breccia, composed mainly of sub-angular fragments of the underlying crystalline rocks. Behind the hotel at Gair Loch this basal breccia is admirably exposed, and is remarkably coarse—some of the included blocks of schist measuring 5 feet in length. From the recent researches of the Geological Survey, it appears that the Torridon Sandstone reaches thousands of feet in thickness, and forms three well-marked groups in the W of the county—(1) a lower group of epidotic grits, black and grey shales with impure limestone bands, and lenticles, greywackes, sandstones, and shales; (2) a middle group of false-bedded grits and sandstones, with pebbles of various materials; (3) an upper group of micaceous sandstones, flags, dark and black shales. To the west of the great lines of terrestrial movement, the lower group is well exposed on the N shore of Loch Torridon at Diabeg, while to the east of these lines it is admirably seen on the shores of Loch Carron and Loch Alsh, where the beds are inverted or turned upside down. The middle group occurs in Applecross, in the region north of Loch Torridon, and in Coigach, while the upper group is represented on Cailleach Head N of Little Loch Broom.

Formerly this great system of sedimentary deposits was

correlated with the Cambrian rocks of Wales, but the discovery by the officers of the survey of well-marked fossils in certain overlying shales has proved that the Torridon Sandstone is pre-Cambrian. As yet no undoubted organic remains have been met with in Torridon strata, though some of the calcareous shales might be expected to contain fossils.

The sedimentary deposits just described are overlaid unconformably by another sedimentary series, comprising quartzites, fucoid beds, and limestones, which we now know to be of Cambrian age. One of the remarkable features in the west of the county is the striking appearance presented by some of the lofty mountains of Torridon Sandstone, the tops of which are capped by a thin cake of white quartzite. In some instances, as on Ben Leagach, the basal quartzites have been isolated by denudation, and hence in the far distance they resemble a thin capping of snow on the sombre-tinted sandstones. In 1891, in the heart of the Dundonnell Forest, between Loch Maree and Loch Broom, certain fossils were found in the strata overlying the quartzites. These proved to be fragments of trilobites, referable to *Olenellus*, a gneiss characteristic of Lower Cambrian strata elsewhere. This discovery has proved to be of prime importance, because it fixes with certainty the age of these quartzites, fucoid beds, and limestones. In the course of the Geological Survey this trilobite horizon has recently been traced for many miles southwards to Loch Maree and northwards to the county boundary at Elphin.

In this county there is the clearest evidence in proof of those great terrestrial displacements which intervened between the Cambrian period and the Old Red Sandstone (see general article on the Geology of Scotland). Not only do the eastern schists overlie the Cambrian rocks, but in certain areas the comparatively unaltered Archæan gneiss is made to rest transgressively on various members of the Cambrian formation. The latter phenomenon is well seen in Glen Logan, N of Kinlochewe, and on the hill slope on the west bank of the stream. To Professor Bonney belongs the merit of having been the first to point out that the coarsely crystalline gneiss in Glen Logan is merely a portion of the floor of Archæan gneiss, which has been brought up by a great reversed fault, and made to overlie the quartzites and limestones. Though it presents in places a highly crushed appearance, still the NW strike is retained throughout a great part of the mass. Veins of granite and pegmatite, bosses of hornblende rocks, and dykes of basic material traverse the gneiss. Indeed, the presence of these different constituents gave rise, in a great measure, to the controversy as to the true nature of this crystalline mass. This great reversed fault, or thrust plane, has been traced northwards by Ullapool to Elphin, and southwards to Glen Carron, while it can be traced also from Coulags, near Strathcarron, south-west to Loch Kishorn. In this latter region a great slice of the lower division of the Torridon Sandstone, with the old Archæan floor, is brought to the surface in inverted order or turned upside down. The structures impressed on the gneiss and Torridon sediments by these movements are seen to advantage in that region.

To the east of the foregoing great line of movement there succeeds another plane of disruption, which ushers in the eastern schists. It has been traced over a great part of the county. The strata overlying this plane consist mainly of grey quartzose flagstones and mica schists, which recall the appearance of crystalline schists of sedimentary origin. These rocks occupy wide areas, and their origin is still a matter of uncertainty. But from the evidence near Loch Carron and north of Auchnashellach, it seems probable that these schists may be composed in part of altered members of the Torridon Sandstone. Inclined at a gentle angle to the SE, these crystalline schists are overlain towards the E by garnetiferous mica schist and gneiss on Ben Fyn, followed by various types of gneiss, till eventually they disappear under the Old Red Sandstone.

There is one remarkable zone in the eastern schists

deserving of notice, as it possesses peculiar lithological characters. It is admirably seen in Strath Garve near Innisbae, both in the stream section and on the ground by the roadside, where it consists of a coarse porphyritic gneiss, with large crystals of felspar, the long axes of which run parallel with the lines of foliation. The plates of mica envelop the felspar crystals, and the peculiar arrangement of the latter relatively to the other ingredients is identical with that occurring in the *augen* gneiss of German petrographers. Another remarkable band, found between Garve and Dingwall, is the famous garnet rock, which has become celebrated for the size and beauty of the garnets obtained from it. Finally, reference ought to be made to the occurrence of that rare mineral, zoisite, in the neighbourhood of Garve, as recently described by Mr W. Bell.

Along the E border of the county the metamorphic crystalline rocks are covered unconformably by the representatives of the Old Red Sandstone. The boundary between these two formations forms a sinuous line which can be traced from the neighbourhood of Beauly, N by Strathpeffer and the Ault Graat, to Edderton on the Dornoch Firth. At the base of the series there is generally a coarse breccia or conglomerate forming rounded hills, the pebbles being composed of the underlying crystalline rocks. These coarse conglomerates graduate upwards into red or chocolate sandstones and flags, with grey bituminous flags and shales, which are seen in Strathpeffer, in the Ault Graat, and in the Alesse river. On this horizon the Rev. Dr Joass of Golspie obtained a series of ichthyolites from calcareous nodules embedded in red clays closely resembling the well-known fish bed on the S side of the Moray Firth. These ichthyolitic flagstones are overlaid by an upper band of conglomerate of considerable thickness, through which the famous gorge of the Ault Graat has been excavated. To this zone succeeds reddish sandstones and shales which apparently form a great synclinal fold in the basin of the Cromarty Firth, rising with a steep inclination on the E side of the basin. Along the Black Isle from Munloch to the Sutors of Cromarty, there is a great anticlinal fold revealing the ancient crystalline rocks, and the conglomerates marking the base of the series. In the calcareous nodules embedded in the clays overlying these conglomerates at Cromarty, Hugh Miller obtained a fine series of fish remains—a locality which has since become famous through his classic descriptions. The same anticlinal fold is traceable in the ridge to the N of the entrance to the Cromarty Firth, where similar basal beds occur. From the investigations of the Rev. Dr Joass, it would appear that fossils are to be met with in the flaggy strata at Geanies. In the cliff at the W boundary of Geanies there are several bands of calcareous shale resting on red sandstones which have a general inclination to the NW. These beds are traceable along the shore as far as the site of the old Mill of Tarrel, where they have yielded an entire specimen of *Cocosteus* and other ichthyolites. It is highly probable, therefore, that this series of calcareous flagstones occupies the same horizon as the flaggy strata on Culloden Moor. Beyond Geanies the strata just described are followed by reddish, grey, and yellow sandstones resembling the Upper Old Red Sandstone on the S side of the Moray Firth, which are specially interesting on account of the curious reptilian tracks found in them.

In connection with the Old Red bituminous flags in Strathpeffer, reference ought to be made to the occurrence of the mineral Albertite in veins up to 2 inches thick. From the descriptions of these veins recently given by Mr Morrison, Dingwall, it appears that in all cases they are vertical or nearly so, and that they trend E and W, irrespective of the geological formation in which they are found. They occur both in the gneiss at the head of the valley and in the micaceous sandstone farther down the strath. The mineral is found even in the E and W fissures in the conglomerate overlying these sandstones, but, strange to say, not in the cracks with a different trend.

At the base of the cliff formed by the Palæozoic strata of the Black Isle and the N Sutor, there are certain patches of Oolitic rocks which, notwithstanding their limited development, are of great interest. They occur on the beach beneath high-water mark at Eathie, and again at Port-an-Righ and Cadh-an-Righ near Sandwick. The great fault traversing the Great Glen is prolonged towards the NE, skirting the base of the Old Red Sandstone cliff of the Black Isle, and by means of this dislocation these patches of Jurassic strata have been brought into conjunction with the Palæozoic rocks. Near the village of Sandwick, the strata are composed of hardened shales with bands of argillaceous limestone which are traversed by numerous transverse faults shifting the outcrops of the beds. From the researches of Professor Judd it appears that the patches at Port-an-Righ and Cadh-an-Righ belong to the Lower and Middle Oolite, while that at Eathie pertains to the Upper Oolite. The section at Cadh-an-Righ shows the following order of succession: next the talus at the base of the cliff covering the position of the fault, there are estuarine sandstones and blue clays followed by sandstones, clays, and limestones, with fresh-water fossils. These are succeeded by shelly bands and clays yielding both fresh-water and marine shells, overlain by a thin coal seam. According to the classification adopted by Professor Judd, these zones represent the Lower Oolite, the thin coal seam being the equivalent of the Main coal at the top of the Lower Oolite of Sutherland. Here, however, it has thinned away to a few inches, but its position is clearly defined by the 'roof-bed,' consisting of sandy clay merging into hard sandstone, becoming in places calcareous from the abundance of shells. A remarkable feature connected with the 'roof-bed' at this locality is the number and size of the belemnites found in the upper part of the band, but otherwise the fossils agree with those obtained from the same horizon in Sutherland. This zone is followed by sandstone, sandy clays, and dark blue clays, with marine fossils belonging to the Middle Oolite. At Port-an-Righ certain dark blue shales, with bands of sandy argillaceous limestone, are met with, which are regarded by Professor Judd as the equivalents of the Coralline Oolite of England. They have yielded, among other forms, *Belemnites sulcatus*, *B. abbreviatus*, *Ammonites vertebratis*, *A. cordatus*, *A. excavatus*, *Gryphaea dilatata*, *Pecten demissus*. The small patches at Eathie, which have also become widely known through the publications of Hugh Miller, consist of Upper Oolite shales and limestones, which have been thrown into a series of sharp folds, and display a crushed appearance close to the fault. A remarkable feature connected with these patches at Eathie is the occurrence of pseudo-dykes traversing the shales and limestones usually in the direction of the axes of the anticlinal folds. Instead of being composed of igneous materials, these dykes consist of ordinary sediment; indeed, an oolitic shell was found by Hugh Miller in one of the veins. It is evident that the fissures must have been filled from above with the sediment, and that this must have taken place subsequent to the faulting and folding of the strata. They have generally been considered as belonging to the Lias, but on palæontological grounds Professor Judd classifies them with the Upper Oolites of Sutherland. The peculiar species of ammonites and belemnites, the abundance of *Lima concentrica*, *Ostrea Roemeri*, with the remains of Conifers, Cycads, and Ferns, seem to indicate close affinities with the types of fossils obtained from the Upper Oolites of Sutherland. In the S patch at Eathie Bay the strata exhibit certain lithological differences from their Sutherland equivalents, as they consist of finely laminated shale with bands of limestone; but in the N patch the intercalation of grits and sandstones in the black shales points to physical conditions resembling those which prevailed during part of this period in Sutherland. The presence of thin bands with plant remains led to unsuccessful attempts in search of coal at this locality. The following fossils have been ob-

tained from these beds: *Belemnites spicularis*, *B. obeliscus*, *Ammonites mutabilis*, *A. flexuosus*, *A. biplex*, *Lima concentrica*, *Avicula* sp., *Nucula* sp., *Pecten* sp., etc. In addition to these fossils numerous fish remains have been found, consisting of bones, teeth, scales, etc., and with these are associated the vertebrae of *Ichthyosaurus*. From these references it is apparent that, though the patches of Secondary strata at the base of the Ross and Cromarty cliff are very fragmentary, they are of great interest as affording means of comparison with their representatives in Sutherland.

The glacial phenomena of Ross and Cromarty are in many respects remarkable, though only a brief allusion can here be made to them. On the W seaboard the general trend of the ice-markings is towards the NW or the WNW. On the area occupied by the Archaean gneiss on the shores of Loch Maree the rounded contour indicating intense abrasion by the ice-sheet is everywhere apparent, the prevailing direction of the striae being parallel with the long axis of the loch. Round Gair Loch and Loch Torridon the trend of the striae is WNW. In the Applecross peninsula, the ice movement during the great glaciation was also towards the NW. Indeed the evidence obtained regarding the extent of the great glaciation in the W part of the county is overwhelming. Many of the lofty peaks composed of Torridon Sandstone and Cambrian quartzite are striated between the 2000 and 3000 feet contour lines produced by the ice-sheet moving westwards from the mainland. This westerly movement is further proved by erratics of eastern schist and gneiss occurring at these great elevations on the Torridon Sandstone and Cambrian Mountains. On the E side of the watershed the general direction of the ice-markings is towards the Moray Firth.

In the lower parts of the valleys bordering the Moray Firth there is a considerable development of boulder clay, and on both sides of the great watershed the moraines belonging to the later glaciation cover extensive areas. Indeed there is no more striking feature in the glacial phenomena of the W part of Ross and Cromarty than the great extent and size of the moraines. Most of the main valleys and the tributary streams possess great groups of moraines. Further, we find on the shores of the Beaully, Dornoch, and Cromarty Firths a considerable development of gravels which probably belong in part to the 100-foot sea beach. At the mouth of Loch Carron, on both sides of the sea loch, the remains of this sea beach are admirably preserved. The flat terraces at the 100-foot level suddenly terminate at North Strome and west of Strome Ferry, and no trace of them can be found further up the loch, though remnants of the 50 and 25 feet beaches occur. It seems highly probable that some of these sea lochs may have been filled with valley glaciers during the formation of the 100-foot beach. This high level terrace can be traced along part of the western shore of Applecross. Generally, however, this sea beach is not so perfectly preserved as the 25-foot beach which forms a belt of flat land round the fiords on the W coast and the firths on the E seaboard.

Soils and Agriculture.—The soil varies very much, the western hill districts having it mostly very poor and bad, while the other parts of the county include some of the best agricultural land in Scotland. All the arable land lies on the E coast or in the glens and haughs of the streams, the rest of the surface being pastoral or under game. In the Black Isle the soil varies considerably, being light and gravelly along the centre of the ridge, while all along the coast it is rich black loam, and good clay with a subsoil of sand, gravel, and clay. Deposits of Moray-coast or pan (see ELGINSHIRE) have been mostly broken up and removed. The clay subsoil is in some places on the Cromarty Firth side of great depth. On the SW it is a light but fertile loam. Round Dingwall the soil varies from a good clayey loam, which produces excellent crops of wheat, to light rich friable mould, and through this to mountain clay, sand, and gravel, and poor mossy mould.

Along the upper part of the Cromarty Firth, on the N side, the land is, on the low ground, heavy loam overlying clay, and on the higher ground a gravelly loam, but farther to the NE it becomes lighter. In the flat between the Cromarty and Dornoch Firths it varies from loam to clay or to sand, but the loam is the prevailing soil, and is in some places very deep, yielding excellent crops. The E coast is much drier than the W coast, the rainfall along the latter averaging about 50 inches, and in the E about 24, the difference being accounted for by the prevailing wind, which, being westerly and south-westerly, comes in from the Atlantic laden with vapour. Between Loch Carron and Loch Alsh, where no outlying islands protect the mainland, the rainfall is sometimes excessive, and has been known to exceed 70 inches in a single year. The average mean annual temperature is about 46°, the greater summer heat on the E coast being counterbalanced by the milder winters on the W.

Up till the end of the 18th century farming was in a very backward state, but in 1798 the farm of Meikle Tarrel, in the parish of Tarbat, 'was taken on a nineteen years' lease by a farmer [Mr George Mackenzie] who had studied the most approved mode of agriculture in East Lothian. The farm, which then consisted of about 250 acres of arable land, was occupied by several small tenants, whose lands were in a state of wretchedness. This farmer brought with him horses and implements of husbandry of the very best description from the south, as also farm servants of his own training. This was the first introduction of modern husbandry into this part of the country, from which the introducer obtained the name of Farmer George. In bringing his system into practice he had at first to contend with many deep-rooted prejudices. Even the proprietor could not then understand how his interests were to be forwarded by encouraging his tenants. In the first place a dwelling-house had to be built, as also a set of suitable offices, houses, and a threshing-mill and garden, etc., enclosed. All this was done at the farmer's own expense, without any assistance from the proprietor, and at an outlay of £1500. The soil being good, and the new system bringing it into favourable operation, the farmer soon began to reap the reward of his expense and labours, and in the seventh year after his entry he had the satisfaction of obtaining for his wheat and oats the highest price in Mark Lane—circumstances which dissipated the opposition of prejudice and raised up a spirit of imitation.' He was soon followed by others, and 'during the first fifty years of the present century,' says Mr James Macdonald in his paper 'On the Agriculture of the Counties of Ross and Cromarty,' in the *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society for 1877*, 'it is not too much to say that the agricultural and social customs of Ross and Cromarty were completely revolutionised. Large tracts of land were reclaimed, draining and fencing were executed extensively, new dwelling-houses and farm-steadings were built, roads were made, improved farm implements were introduced, threshing-mills brought into the country, a regular and systematic course of cropping was adopted, artificial manures introduced; the barley, oats, and potatoes of the olden times supplemented by wheat, turnips, and clover; better horses, better cattle, and better sheep were bred; and, in short, almost every trace of the primitive simplicity and rude barbarities of the feudalistic time were abolished for ever.' In the latter part of the century the changes have been equally great, fencing, draining, squaring fields, and reconstruction of buildings having been extensively carried on; the introduction of artificial manures and further improvements on the system of cropping have made great changes for the better; and the communication established by the construction of the Highland railway has given a great impetus to the breeding and rearing of stock for the market. Since 1850 over 51,000 acres of land have been reclaimed, and the rental in some districts has increased over 100 per cent., and on an average probably over 40 per cent. everywhere. The

principal reclamations were carried on by Mr Fletcher of Rosehaugh, the Hon. H. J. Baillie of Redcastle, Mr Mackenzie of Ord, Mr Davidson of Tulloch, Sir Alexander Matheson of Ardross, Mr Kenneth Murray of Geanies, and Sir John Fowler of Braemore. In 1854 the whole area under crop of all kinds, including hay, grass, and permanent pasture, was about 87,919 acres, and in 1876 this had risen to 124,826 acres; while in 1896 it was 141,403 acres, a percentage of arable land to whole area of only 6·89, that for all Scotland being 25·6, and for Fife 78·9. The areas under the various crops at different dates are given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total of All Grains
1854	7527	7,551	16,645	32,717
1869	7356	9,370	25,806	46,746
1876	6019	10,461	29,509	47,413
1884	2182	12,729	31,701	46,612
1896	518	12,047	31,468	44,033

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854	19,641	10,467	5394
1869	28,547	16,735	9524
1876	29,987	17,126	9256
1884	59,850	16,155	9335
1896	71,673	16,505	7572

There are about 1800 acres annually under other root crops or lying fallow. Harvest in the Easter division begins usually about the second or third week of August. The farms are worked mostly on the five-shift rotation, but for some of the lighter lands the six-shift is adopted, and on a few of the very rich soils the four-shift. The average yield of wheat is from 23 to 36 bushels per acre, but on some of the richer soils from 40 to 56 bushels are produced; barley, 32 to 48 bushels; oats, 32 to 48 bushels; turnips, 20 to 35 tons; and potatoes, from 4 to 8 tons. The last are very variable, and the figures given are too high for the product of the poorer class of crofts. The great decrease of the area under wheat within the last 20 years is as well marked here as elsewhere, and is the more noteworthy as Ross and Cromarty was formerly the fifth wheat county in Scotland, and in point of quality and amount produced per acre ranks even higher.

The agricultural live-stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	15,850	3975	251,619	4583	276,027
1869	36,671	6681	390,788	4664	438,804
1876	41,609	7079	362,980	6535	418,203
1884	42,028	7208	309,888	6876	366,000
1896	44,932	8289	326,754	5360	385,335

The number of cattle bred is small, but the number fed is very large. The animals are mostly Highland or crosses, and at Udale is a herd of shorthorns. From the table it is seen that in forty years the number of cattle has been trebled, but the figures by no means represent the actual number of cattle fed in the county, as cattle bought in autumn are fattened during the winter and sold off in spring before the Board of Trade returns have been collected. The farm horses were formerly broad low-set 'garrons,' and though now greatly improved by the introduction of good Clydesdale stallions, they still want bone and substance, and among the smaller farmers and crofters ponies are common. The area under sheep in Wester Ross is enormous; indeed this division is almost as celebrated for its sheep farms as Easter Ross is for its arable land. Systematic sheep-farming was introduced into the county about 1764 by Sir J. L. Ross of Balnagowan,

who, taking one of the sheep farms on his estate into his own hands, replaced the native small-growing Kerry breed of sheep with black-faces, and for seven years—the only sheep farmer north of Aberdeenshire—he, in spite of all opposition, stubbornly stuck to his purpose of introducing a better breed of sheep. By and by, however, others joined him, and the beginning of the 19th century saw sheep-farming firmly established in the county. In the first ten years of that century Leicester tups were introduced, and about 1815 Cheviots. Half-bred sheep from Leicester tups and Cheviot ewes are now common, as well as grey-faces bred from Leicester tups and black-faced ewes. Sheep-farming reached its point of greatest prosperity about 1860-70, but since then it has begun to decline, owing partly to the low price of wool brought about by the large quantities now imported from abroad, and also to many of the grazings having, under sheep entirely, deteriorated, so that they will no longer carry the same number of animals. The total decrease since 1869 has been about 11 per cent. Ewe lambs and ewes are sold at Inverness Wool Fair, or in autumn at Muir of Ord, while wethers are generally sold at the Wool Fair. The young sheep are generally sent to winter in the lowlands, as far sometimes as Aberdeenshire, but from the higher and bleaker districts both young and old sheep have alike to be removed during the winter months. Almost 93 per cent. of the holdings are under 50 acres, 87 per cent. under 20 acres, and 69 per cent. under 5 acres, and of the remainder two-thirds are over 100 acres. The county has double the number of holdings of under 5 acres of any other county in Scotland, and the only county that exceeds it in the total number of holdings is Aberdeenshire.

The area of the county may be estimated as follows:—Arable land under crops and permanent pasture, 141,403 acres; under deer, over 800,000; under wood, 61,034; lakes, rivers, and foreshore, 93,012; under sheep alone, about 500,000; and waste heath and grouse moor, about 600,000. The whole district under heath amounts probably to about 1,000,000 acres, but over a large part of the county this is mixed with fine pasture. The deer forests given up to deer alone number 39, and some of them are very extensive. Their area is 719,305 acres, while in addition there are forests where sheep and deer graze together. There are also a number of excellent grouse moors, and all the usual high and low country game. The largest proprietors are Lord Middleton, Lord Wimborne, Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth J. Matheson, Sir A. G. R. Mackenzie, Sir C. Ross, Bart., Sir Hector Munro, Bart., Sir John Fowler, Bart., Mr R. C. M. Fergusson, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Mr H. Mackenzie, Mr J. D. Fletcher, and Mr J. E. B. Baillie. The principal mansions, etc., most of which are separately noticed, are Allangrange House, Amat Lodge, Applecross House, Ardross Castle, Arduill House, Avoch House, Balconie House, Balnagowan House, Bayfield House, Belmaduthy House, Birchfield House, Brahan Castle, Calrossie House, Castle Leod, Conan House, Corriemoillie Lodge, Coul House, Cromarty House, Dalbreac Lodge, Duncraig House, Dumdonnell House, Flowerdale House, Foulis Castle, Geanies House, Highfield House, Inverburn Lodge, Invergordon Lodge, Inverlael Lodge, Kerrisdale House, Kildary House, Kinbeachie House, Kindeace House, Leckmelm House, Ledgown Lodge, Letterewe, Loch Luichart Lodge, Loch Rosque Lodge, Morangie, Mountgerald, Newhall House, Newmore House, Novar House, Ord House, Pitcalnie, Poyntzfield House, Raddery House, Redcastle, Rockfield House, Rosehall House, Rosehaugh House, Shandwick House, Stornoway Castle, Strathmore Lodge, Teaninich House, Tarbat House, Tarlogie Lodge, Tarradale House, Tulloch Castle, and Westfield House.

Industries and Communications.—Except the distillation of whisky at Dalmore, Teaninich, Ord, Dingwall, Glenmorangie, and Balblair distilleries, there are no manufactures. The salmon fisheries, however, in the rivers and estuaries are extensive and valuable, and there are also large sea-fisheries. Of the 27 fishery

districts into which Scotland is divided, the county contains Cromarty on the E coast, and on the W coast Stornoway, and Loch Broom and part of Loch Carron. In 1894 there were employed in these districts (taking half Loch Carron as belonging to the county) 350 first-class, 659 second-class, and 1276 third-class boats, or 9·3, 17, and 23·1 per cent. of the boats in their respective classes in the whole of Scotland. In the same year these gave employment to 8441 fishermen and boys, 139 fishcurers, 335 coopers, and 8790 other persons; the value of the boats employed—a large proportion of which do not, however, belong to the county—was £44,040; of fishing gear, £68,615. The number of barrels of herring cured was 73,896, and the number of cod, ling, or hake taken was 342,705. Commerce enjoys considerable advantages from the many bays and inlets, and with many of those on the W coast communication is regularly maintained by lines of steamers from the Clyde. The principal articles of export are cattle, sheep, wool, grain, and fish. The fairs, markets, and trysts for cattle and sheep, some established by act of parliament, others by custom, are numerous, and are held at convenient places. Regular communication was established with the S in 1839, when the steamer *Duke of Sutherland* began to trade between Leith, Inverness, and Invergordon, and subsequently two steamers were put on the passage. These were, however, superseded by the Highland railway, which was opened in 1862 as far as Dingwall, in 1863 to Invergordon, and in 1866 to Tain and Bonar-Bridge, and the line from Dingwall to Stromie Ferry in 1865-68. The portion of the system within Ross and Cromarty enters the county on the SE at Muir of Ord Station, passes N by the valley of the lower Conan to Dingwall, and from that skirts the N shore of the Cromarty Firth as far as Logie-Easter. There it sweeps inland by Fearn, and reaching the Dornoch Firth near Tain skirts its southern shore all the way to Invershin at the upper end of the Kyle of Sutherland, where it passes into Sutherlandshire. The Black Isle branch (which was opened in 1894, is 13½ miles in length, and cost £57,000) strikes off at Muir of Ord, passes through Tarradale and the Spittal Wood, in which heavy cuttings occur, then enters the estate of Kilcoy and passes close by the castle. Near this is the first station, Redcastle. Passing the village of Tore it proceeds to Allangrange, Munloch, and Avoch, at each of which places there is a station. Thence skirting the seashore the line is carried on to Fortrose at such an elevation that it may easily be extended to the town of Cromarty. The Dingwall and Skye section strikes westward by the valley of Strathpeffer and the valley of the Black Water to the mouth of Strath Garve, and to Loch Luichart; thence up Strath Bran, and then south-westward across the watershed, down Glen Carron, and along the SE side of the loch to the present terminus at the narrows at Stromie. In 1893 operations were begun for continuing the line to the end of the peninsula at a point opposite Kyle-Akin in Skye. (See KYLE-AKIN.) The whole railway system follows the line of the old main roads, and, besides these, district roads run up almost all the glens that have been mentioned, and provide the necessary communication for the different parts of the low country, or between one part and another. The opening of the railway system has been of the utmost advantage to the county, both from the opening up of trade, and from the great influx of summer tourist traffic brought about by its means. Steel girder bridges over the Conan at May, and over the Orrin at Arcau, were erected by the County Council in 1894, each at an expense of about £2000; and in the same year piers were erected, also by the County Council, at Badentarbat, Breaslet, Inverasdale, Laide, Milvaig, and Portnambhathag.

The royal burghs are Dingwall (the county town), Tain, and Fortrose including Rosemarkie; the parliamentary burghs—Cromarty, Dingwall, Fortrose, and Tain; and the police burghs—Cromarty, Dingwall, Fortrose, Invergordon, Stornoway, and Tain. The only towns of over 2000 inhabitants are Dingwall and Stornoway; the towns of over 1000 inhabitants—Alass, Avoch,

Cromarty, Invergordon, Swainbost, and Tain. Smaller towns and villages are Arnol, Back, Ballallan, Ballintore, Barvas, Lower Bayble, Upper Bayble, Bragar, Breasleet, Callanish, Carloway, Coll, Conan Bridge, Crossbost, Evanton, Fivepenny Borve, Garrabost, Gruver, Hilton of Cadboll, Inver, Jeantown, Knockard, Laxdale, Leurbost, Maryburgh, Melloncharles, Plockton, Portmahomack, Rarnish, Saltburn, Shandwick, Shawbost, Strathpeffer, Swordle, Tolsta, Tong, Ullapool, Valtos, and Vatskeir.

The civil county contains the thirty-three entire *quoad civilia* parishes of Alness, Applecross, Avoch, Barvas, Contin, Cromarty, Dingwall, Edderton, Fearn, Fodderty, Gairloch, Glenshiel, Killearnan, Kilmuir-Easter, Kiltarn, Kincardine, Kintail, Knockbain, Lochalsh, Lochbroom, Lochcarron, Lochs, Logie-Easter, Nigg, Resolis, Rosemarkie, Rosskeen, Stornoway, Tain, Tarbat, Uig, Urquhart, and Urray; and includes also the *quoad sacra* parishes of Carnoch (Contin, Fodderty, and Urray), Croick (Kincardine), Cross (Barvas), Erchless (Kintail), Fortrose (Rosemarkie), Kinlochluichart (Contin, Fodderty, and Urray), Knock (Stornoway), Poolewe (Gairloch), Shieldaig (Applecross and Lochcarron), and Ullapool (Lochbroom). These are included ecclesiastically in the presbyteries of Chanonry, Dingwall, and Tain in the synod of Ross, and the presbyteries of Lochcarron and Lewis in the synod of Glenelg. Except in Alness, Avoch, Carnoch, Cromarty (which has a Gaelic chapel), Dingwall, Fortrose, Kinlochluichart, and Rosemarkie, the services are conducted in Gaelic. There are also 53 places of worship connected with the Free Church, 3 in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, 1 in connection with the Congregational Church, 1 in connection with the Baptist Union, 8 in connection with the Episcopal Church, 1 in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the year ending September 1894 there were in the county 141 schools, of which 134 were public, with accommodation for 16,626 children, 13,902 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 11,176. Ross and Cromarty, with (1895-96) a constituency of 8386, returns one member to parliament; while Fortrose, Cromarty, Dingwall, and Tain have shares in other two. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant and a vice-lieutenant, and has 48 deputy-lieutenants and about 200 justices of the peace. The County Council is composed of 55 members, comprising 51 for as many electoral divisions, and one each for the 4 burghs of Dingwall, Tain, Fortrose, and Cromarty. The divisions are classed into six districts, namely, Black Isle District, containing 6 divisions; Easter Ross District, 12; Lewis District, 11; Mid Ross District, 13; South-Western District, 4; and Western District, 5. The Council is divided into the following committees:—County Road Board, Standing Joint Committee (appointed partly by the Council and partly by the Commissioners of Supply), County Valuation Committee, Finance Committee, Public Health Committee, Executive Committee under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, Piers and Harbours Committee, and Small Holdings and Allotments Committee. The sheriffdom is Ross and Cromarty and Sutherland, with resident sheriff-substitutes for Ross and Cromarty at Dingwall and Stornoway. For the better and more expeditious administration of justice the county is divided into Easter, Wester, Cromarty, and Lewis districts, at the head of which respectively are the towns of Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, and Stornoway, each having a sheriff court. Ordinary and small debt courts are held at Dingwall every Friday during session for the parishes of Alness, Applecross, Avoch, Contin, Dingwall, Fodderty, Gairloch, Glenshiel, Killearnan, Kiltarn, Kintail, Knockbain, Lochalsh, Lochbroom, Lochcarron, Resolis, Rosemarkie, Urquhart, and Urray; at Stornoway every Wednesday during session for the parishes of Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig; at Tain every Wednesday during session for the parishes of Edderton, Fearn, Kilmuir-Easter, Kincardine, Logie-Easter, Nigg, Rosskeen, Tain, and Tarbat; and at Cromarty on the first Thursday of every month. Small debt courts are also held quarterly at

Invergordon and Fortrose in January, April, July, and October; at Ullapool and Lochcarron half-yearly in April and October. The police force consists of 49 men, under a chief constable, with a salary of £297 a year. The number of registered poor in 1894 was 2582; of dependants on these 987. The expenditure for poor law purposes was £26,850. All the parishes are assessed, and seven of them form the Black Isle Poor Law Combination, with a poorhouse near Fortrose; while ten form the Easter Division Combination, with a poorhouse near Tain. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 4.5 per cent., and the average death-rate about 17 per 1000. Connected with the county are the 3d (militia) battalion Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), with their headquarters at Dingwall; the Highland Volunteer Artillery, with companies at Cromarty, Stornoway, and Lochcarron; and the 1st Volunteer Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, with companies at Tain, Dingwall, Fortrose, Munloch, Ullapool, Invergordon, Evanton, Brahan, and Gairloch. Valuation (1674) £7683, (1815) £121,557, (1850) £160,565, (1866) £210,991, (1876) £262,817, (1885) £266,601, (1895) £259,510, plus £24,018 for railways. Pop. (1801) 56,318, (1811) 60,853, (1821) 68,762, (1831) 74,820, (1841) 78,685, (1851) 82,707, (1861), 81,406, (1871) 80,955, (1881) 78,547, (1891) 78,727, of whom 37,279 were males and 41,448 females. In 1891 the number of families was 17,833, of houses 16,079, and of rooms 57,186. Of the total population 1370 males and 591 females were connected with the civil or military services or with professions, 94 men and 2627 women were domestic servants, 1582 men and 23 women were connected with commerce, 14,407 men and 3221 women were connected with agriculture and fishing, and 5442 men and 1049 women were engaged in industrial handicrafts or were dealers in manufactured substances; while there were 8791 boys and 8285 girls of school age. Of those connected with farming and fishing 9558 men and 3032 women were concerned in farming alone, and 4281 farmers employed 2032 men, 907 boys, 1671 women, and 556 girls.

The SYNOD of Ross, which meets in rotation at Dingwall, Tain, and Chanonry, on the third Tuesday of April, contains the presbyteries of Chanonry, Dingwall, and Tain, all of which are separately noticed. There is also a Free church synod of Ross, containing three presbyteries, with the same names as those of the Established Church. The Episcopal Church bishopric of Moray, Ross, and Caithness is noticed under Moray.

The territory now forming the mainland district of the combined county belonged to the ancient Caledonii or Dicaledonæ, and afterwards to the same tribes under the name of the Northern Picts. The eastern territory formed one of the mortuaths (see MORAY), but of its mormaers there is no account, though Macbeth, mormaer of Moray, seems to have held sway in Ross as well. The eastern portion between the watershed and the Beaul, Moray, and Dornoch Firths was the Ross proper of this early period, while the portion W of the watershed was included in the province of Aregathel or Ergadia. The history of the island division is traced under HEBRIDES. After the middle of the 12th century the district seems to have been annexed to the Crown, for Malcolm IV. granted it to that Malcolm Macheth whose career is noticed in the article MORAY, and who held it till 1179, when, after his rebellion, he was driven out by William the Lyon, who, in order to secure his authority, erected forts at Dunseaith, to the N of the entrance to the Cromarty Firth, and at the site of the modern Redcastle. William had hardly quitted the district when a fresh insurrection broke out in favour of Donald Ban MacWilliam, who was defeated in 1187, and the province along with Moray again annexed to the Crown. Nominally the earldom had been granted to the Count of Holland, but we find him complaining that he had been deprived of all real power though he had not been forfeited, and in reality probably the whole district remained in a very turbulent state. Alexander II. granted the earldom to Ferohard

Macintaggart, the heir of a line of lay abbots of Applecross, and thus the eastern and western portions of Ross were united, and the foundation of the present county formed. Subsequently an heiress carried the earldom to Walter de Lesly, and afterwards to Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, but it reverted thereafter by another heiress to the Celtic Lords of the Isles, by whom, in the person of John of Isla, it was in 1476 resigned to the Crown. Both before and after this the shire was constantly disturbed by the turbulence of the Lords of the Isles and the clans who inhabited it. Notices of some of the conflicts and disturbances will be found under INVERNESS and the various parishes. The county of Ross was constituted in 1661. The bishopric was founded prior to 1128, as a charter granted by King David in or about that year is witnessed by, among others, Makbeth, bishop of Rosemarkie. The defeat of the Marquis of Montrose in more recent times is noticed under KINCARDINE. For the Celtic and Scandinavian remains, reference may be made to the articles on the various parishes.

During the clan period the greater part of the county was in the possession of the powerful sept of the Mackenzies; the Munroes occupied a district round Fowlis Castle and Alness, measuring about 8 miles square; the Rosses or Clan Ghillanders, possibly representing one of the older tribes, held the district between the lower parts of the Cromarty and Dornoch Firths, and extending north-westward as far as the Eoin; a branch of the Macleods of Lewis held the territory bounded NE by the line of Loch Ewe and Loch Maree, and on the S by a curved line, extending from the southern end of Loch Maree to Loch Diabaig on outer Loch Torridon; and the Glengarry Macdonalds held two small patches—one all round Little Loch Broom, and bounded eastward by Loch Broom and Abhuinn Cuileig, and westward by the line of Strath na Sheallag and the Gruinard river; and the other, in the point between Loch Kishorn and Upper Loch Carron, and along all the SW side of the latter loch. The common language in Wester Ross is still Gaelic, and many of the inhabitants speak no English, but the number of these is rapidly diminishing. In Easter Ross Gaelic is confined to the labouring classes. As has been already noticed, the county contains a large number of small holdings, and these are scattered everywhere, occupying the poorer soils in the Easter division, the ridge of the Black Isle, and most of the seaward glens and straths in the W. As a result of the awards of the Crofters Commission in 1892, there was a net decrease in rents in Ross and Cromarty of 29 per cent.

Rosdhu (Gael. *ros-dubh*, 'dark headland'), the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on a small promontory of its own name, on the W side of Loch Lomond, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Luss village. A handsome edifice, built about 1774, it stands near remains of an older tower and a roofless chapel used as the family burying-place, and has beautiful wooded grounds, partly extending along the lake's shore, partly ascending Creachan Hill and Tom-na-Cona, and partly including islands in the lake. On 29 Sept. 1875 the Queen 'drove up to the house, and, without getting out of the carriage, received a nosegay from Sir J. Colquhoun's little girl and a basket of fruit.' The estate belonged anciently to the Earls of LENNOX; was given, about the beginning of the 12th century, to the Dean of Lennox; and went by marriage, in the reign of Robert Bruce, or the early part of the 14th century, to Sir Robert de Colquhoun, whose nineteenth lineal descendant, Sir James Colquhoun, twelfth Bart. since 1625 (b. 1844; suc. 1873), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871. See also INCHMURRIN; FRUIN WATER; LOMOND, LOOH; and Sir Wm. Fraser's *The Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country* (2 vols., Edinb. 1869).

Rosend Castle. See BURNISLAND.

Rossie, a plain oblong mansion, with a large old-fashioned garden and well-wooded policies, in Forgandenny parish, Perthshire, immediately W of Forgandenny village, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Bridge of Earn. The estate of Rossie Hill or Rossie Ochil, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles due S, was purchased from Andrew Blair in 1583 by William Oliphant of Newtown, whose descendant, Robert, in 1727 added part of the charter lands of Forgandenny; and the present proprietor is Thomas Truman Oliphant, Esq. (b. 1839; suc. 1872).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67. See chap. xiv. of Thos. Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883).

Rossie Castle, a mansion of 1800 in Craig parish, Forfarshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Montrose. It belongs to Edward Millar, Esq., who purchased it in 1880. See INCHBRAYOCK.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Rossie House, a mansion in the W of Collesie parish, Fife, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N of Auchtermuchty. Rossie Loch, once the largest sheet of water in the county, abounding in perch and pike, was partially drained in 1740, but only so as to be marshy in summer and almost covered with water in the winter. In 1805-6, however, it was better drained, by means of deepened and extended ducts toward the Eden, at a cost of £3000; and it then left 250 acres capable of productive tillage, and 40 more so far marshy as to yield natural hay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Rossie Priory, the princely seat of Lord Kinnaird in INCHTURE parish, E Perthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Inchtute station, this being $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Dundee. Standing 132 feet above sea-level, on the south-eastern slope of Rossie Hill (567 feet), it commands an extensive and very brilliant view; succeeded a previous mansion, called DRIMMIE House, within the limits of Longforgan parish; and was erected in 1807-17, from designs by Mr Atkinson, by the eighth Lord Kinnaird. It is a superb monastic-looking pile, spacious and elegant within, and of imposing aspect without; contains a valuable collection of antiquities, chiefly Roman; and has pleasure-grounds, gardens, and policies of great extent and singular beauty. The barony of Kinnaird in the Gowrie district was conferred in 1170 on Radulphus Rufus, whose descendant, Reginald de Kinnaird, in 1399 acquired the lands of Inchtute through marriage with Marjory, daughter and heiress of Sir John Kirkaldy. Their descendant, George-Patrick Kinnaird, for his loyalty to the house of Stuart, was knighted by Charles II. in 1661, and raised to the Scottish peerage in 1682 as Baron Kinnaird of Inchtute. The Hon. Douglas James William Kinnaird (1788-1830) was an eminent banker, the friend of Byron and Sheridan. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird is the present and eleventh Lord (b. 1847; suc. 1887).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Rossie, Wester, a small village on the western verge of Collesie parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Auchtermuchty.

Rosskeen (Gael. *ros-ceann*, 'promontory of the head'), a coast parish of NE Ross and Cromarty, containing the seaport and station of INVERGORDON, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dingwall and $12\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Tain. It also contains the Bridgend portion and the station of ALNESS village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Invergordon. Washed on the SE for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the Cromarty Firth, it is bounded by Kincardine around its north-western extremity, and along its north-eastern side by Edderton and Kilmuir-Easter, along its south-western side by Alness. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $55\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or $34,384\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $501\frac{1}{2}$ are fore-shore, $152\frac{1}{2}$ water, and 5 tidal water. From a point $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles below its efflux from Loch Morie, the river ALNESS flows $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to the Cromarty Firth along the Alness boundary; and at that point, 495 feet above sea-level, it is joined by the Black Water, which, rising at an altitude of 1700 feet, runs $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward down Strath Rusdale through the north-western interior. Lochan Chairn ($3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1329 feet) and Loch Chuinneag ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1680 feet), in the north-western extremity of the parish, near the source of the Black Water, send off their superfluence north-north-westward to the river Carron; and the Strathrory or Balnagowan river, rising on Beinn Tharsuinn at an altitude of 1980 feet, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through Rosskeen till it

passes off into KILMUIR-EASTER. Loch Achnadoich (2 × 1 furl.; 395 feet), 4½ miles N by E of Alness village, is a beautiful little lake. The shore is low; and S of the highroad the surface nowhere exceeds 72 feet above sea-level. Beyond, it rises to 700 feet at Cnoc Navie, 1301 at *Cnoc Corr Guinig, 1000 at Cnoc Strathy, 2158 at Cnoc an t-Sithein Mor, 2259 at Beinn Tharsuinn, 1978 at *Carn nan Gabhar, 1744 at *Meall Bhenneit, and 2114 at Carn an Lochan, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Old Red Sandstone, the prevailing rock of the lowlands of the parish, has been quarried for building purposes. The soil of the coast district is partly gravelly and light, partly loam, and partly a deep strong clay; in the middle district, or higher arable land, it was formerly light and spongy, but has been worked into a rich deep loam. Little more than one-ninth of the entire area is in tillage; about one-twelfth is under wood, the middle district being finely wooded; and nearly all the remainder is pastoral or waste. A standing-stone near the church and a number of cairns are the chief antiquities. William Macintosh (1738-1809), the Eastern traveller, was born at Newmore, as also was George, his younger brother, who introduced Turkey-red dyeing to Scotland, and whose son, Charles, F.R.S. (1766-1843), invented 'macintosh' waterproofs. Mansions, noticed separately, are AERDROSS Castle, INVERGORDON Castle, and NEWMORE. Rosskeen is in the presbytery of Tain and the synod of Ross; the living is worth £233. The churches, Established and Free, are described under INVERGORDON. Six public schools—Ardross, Bridgend, Invergordon, Newmore, Saltburn, and Strathrusdale—with respective accommodation for 114, 205, 308, 107, 90, and 28 children, have an average attendance of about 55, 165, 215, 55, 30, and 15, and grants of nearly £75, £220, £300, £55, £35, and £40. Pop. (1801) 2074, (1831) 2916, (1861) 3766, (1871) 3808, (1881) 3773, (1891) 3480, of whom 1117 were in Invergordon and 705 in Bridgend, whilst 1450 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 94, 93, 1878-81.

Ross, Little. See LITTLE ROSS.

Roslyn. See ROSLIN.

Ross of Mull. See ROSS.

Ross Priory, a mansion in Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, on the SE shore of Loch Lomond, 4½ miles NNE of Balloch station. Considerably enlarged about the year 1810, it has beautifully wooded grounds, and was much frequented by Sir Walter Scott in 1817 while he was writing *Rob Roy*. The estate has come, through his mother, to Sir George Hector Leith-Buchanan, Bart. See DRYGRANGE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Ross, The. See ROSS, Lanarkshire.

Rosyth Castle, a ruin on the coast of INVERKEITHING parish, Fife, 1½ mile NW of North Queensferry. It stands on a small sea-rock, connected by a causeway with the mainland, but surrounded at high water by the tide; and is a square, thick-walled tower of considerable height, somewhat resembling a Norman keep. Over its main entrance on the N side is the date 1561, with the initials M. R. (Maria Regina). A large mulioned window on the E side is dated 1655, when the damage was repaired of Cromwell's men four years before. And on the S side is this quaint inscription:—

'In dev tym dra yis cord ye bel to clink
Qvais mery voce warnis to mete and drink.'

Rosyth Castle is said to have been the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell's mother, a tradition noticed by the Queen under date 6 Sept. 1842; and it figures in Scott's novel of *The Abbot*. The barony of Rosyth was purchased by Sir David Stewart about 1435, and remained with his descendants till about the beginning of the 18th century. It was then sold to the Earl of Rosebery, but belongs now to the Earl of Hopetoun.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See vol. ii. of Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland* (1791).

Roths. See MARKINCH.

Roths, a parish containing a small police burgh of the same name, partly in Elginshire and partly (on the

opposite side of the Spey) in Banffshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed it wholly in the county of Elgin. It is bounded N by the parishes of St Andrews-Lhanbryd and Speymouth, NE by Bellie, E and SE by Banffshire, SSW by Knockando, SW by Dallas, W by Birnie, and NW by Elgin. The greater part of the eastern and south-eastern boundaries are natural, lying along the river Spey, except near the centre, where from Sheriffhaugh about 1 mile above Boat of Bridge upwards to the bend immediately to the E of the village of Roth's, the parish occupies both the Elginshire and Banffshire sides of the river for a distance of about 2¾ miles, and for a small portion where, at Haughs of Arndilly to the S of the burgh of Roth's, both parish and county boundaries take to the W side of the Spey for about ¾ mile, following, however, apparently an old course of the river. Along the other sides the boundary is artificial. The greatest length of the parish, from where Speymouth, Bellie, and Roth's parishes meet on the NE south-westward to the boundary with Knockando parish, is 9 miles; the greatest width, along the south-western border, from Craigelachie Bridge on the E west-north-westward to the point where the parishes of Knockando, Dallas, and Roth's meet, is 6¾ miles; and the total area is 20,133·785 acres, of which 317·784 acres are water. The surface is irregular, but slopes gradually from E to W. The whole of the ground on the E along the Spey is low and level, particularly at the fertile haughs of Orton, Dundurcus, Roth's, and Dandaleith, two of which figure in the old rhyme which declares that

'Dipple, Dundurcus, Dandaleith, and Dalvey
Are the four bonniest haughs on the banks of the Spey.'

The haughs are separated from one another by hill spurs, which run westward into rounded eminences which skirt the low land and pass into wild uplands along the western border, reaching a height of 639 feet near Whiteriggs (NE), 925 above Netherglen (N), 887 above Piterraigie (centre), 1065 at Brylach (NW), 1165 at Branch Hill (W), 1104 W of The Kettles, and 1114 E of The Kettles (SW). The surface declined to less than 160 feet above sea-level in the NE corner of the parish, and the height of the road at the S end of the burgh of Roth's is 228 feet. The low ground is highly cultivated, and as the encircling heights are covered with thriving woods, the scenery is at many points very pretty. The drainage in the NE is carried off by the Inchberry and Sourden Burns, in the centre by the Auchinroath and Back Burns, and in the S and SW by the Burn of Roth's, the last three all uniting to the NE of the burgh of Roth's before they flow into the Spey. None of the streams are of any great size, but in the great flood of 1829 all of them, as well as the Spey, did a great amount of mischief. At the flat at Dandaleith 26 acres of excellent land were carried away, and 50 more covered with sand and gravel to a depth of 3 feet, and the stacks of corn in the farmyard were swept away. The Burn of Roth's and the Back Burn rose very high and overflowed the whole of the centre and the north-eastern end of the burgh of Roth's. Those of the inhabitants 'who were themselves in safety flew to succour their friends and neighbours who were in peril. Then were the stout and active of both sexes seen wading in at the risk of being carried away by the stream, and dragging the young, the aged, and the infirm, some of whom had not for years been from under a roof, out of their windows or doors as they best could, and carrying them, some on their backs, some in their arms, through the deep and powerful currents. Peats in black masses, firewood, poultry, and pigs were seen tumbling along; and every now and then the young fellows were dashing in and hauling out huge hogs by the hind legs, or plunging to the middle after some other live or dead object. Fortunate it was that all this confusion occurred during the light of day, and that the whole of the people were placed in safety before nightfall; but as the burn increased and the bridge in the centre of the village gave way, darkness brought with it a night

of dreadful suspense. There was a partial subsidence here as elsewhere; but after 12 o'clock next day, the flood again rose and to a still greater height, and either totally demolished or partially destroyed 15 dwelling houses of as good and substantial masonry as could possibly be built. Many of the houses were filled with gravel and mud to a depth of 5 feet; from 70 to 80 acres of haugh land were carried away; and in the whole parish there were 107 families rendered destitute. At the rock of Sourden the Spey was 20 feet 10 inches above its ordinary level. There is excellent salmon and trout fishing in the Spey, and the larger burns contain trout. The soil of the low flat grounds is mostly a very fertile alluvium with patches of clay, sand, and gravel; that along the skirts of the hills is a sharp gravelly mould; and that on the higher arable grounds is principally a mossy earth with patches of clay. Fully one-third of the total area is pastoral or waste; about 1000 acres are under wood; and the rest is under cultivation. The underlying rocks are Silurian schists, granite, and quartzite; one mass of the last at Conerock, to the S of the burgh of Rothes, being particularly noteworthy for its finely-veined structure. In the course of the Sourden Burn there is a vein of heavy spar. Many large erratic blocks are to be found on the uplands, and a bed of finely laminated clay in the course of the Back Burn is worthy of notice. The haugh of Rothes seems to have been formed in a large lake by the dammed back waters of the Spey, ere the rocky barrier at Sourden was cut down to its present level. The parish is traversed from end to end along the eastern border by the great line of road following the left bank of the Spey, and at the burgh of Rothes another main line of road branches off to the NW and passes by the great hollow, known as the Glen of Rothes, to Elgin. Following the same course as this line of road is the Morayshire section of the Great North of Scotland railway system, which has a course of 7 miles in the parish from the point where it enters on the NW near Netherglen, till it quits it on the SE at Craigellachie viaduct. A branch line passing from Rothes station down the valley of the Spey to Orton station on the Highland railway system has not been worked since 1866. Auchinroath (A. J. Mitchell Gill, Esq.) is a plain two-storey house, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Rothes station. Glen Rothes (Dunbar of SEA PARK), 3 miles NNW of Rothes, is a plain summer residence, built in 1871. ORTON HOUSE is separately noticed. The chief antiquities are the remains of Rothes Castle, and the ruins of Dundurcus church. The Castle of Rothes stands on a steep rounded hillock to the SW of the burgh, and only a very small fragment of it now remains, though it appears to have been a place of considerable size and strength. It seems to occupy the same site as, but to be of later date than, the castle or manor-house of Rothes, where Edward I. stayed on 29 and 30 July 1296, when he was on his way back from his first visit to the N of Scotland. The barony of Rothes belonged in the 12th century to a family called Pollock, and by the marriage of the heiress, Muriel de Pollock, passed to the family of Murthac, and again by subsequent heiresses first to Watsons and then to the Leslies, who in 1457 became Earls of Rothes. They sold their estates in this quarter about 1700 to Grant of Elchies, from whom Rothes was, in 1708, acquired by the Earl of Findlater, and along with his estates passed to the family of Grant of Grant, Earl of Seafield, in whose possession the property still remains. Rothes gives the title of Earl to the Leslie family, but their seat is now Leslie House, in Fife. Dundurcus is separately noticed, as is also the hamlet of Inchberry in the NE of the parish. The parish of Rothes, which was enlarged in 1782 by the addition of part of the suppressed parish of Dundurcus (the rest being given to Boharm), is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray, and the living is worth £197 2 year. The church is noticed below. Under the School Board the Rothes and Inchberry schools, with accommodation for 592 and 108 pupils respectively, have attendances of about 350 and 75, and grants of nearly £355

and £30. The principal landowner is the Countess Dowager of Seafield. Pop. (1801) 1521, (1831) 1709, (1861) 2407, (1871) 2148, (1881) 2201, (1891) 2299, of whom 1120 were males and 1179 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 488, uninhabited 35, and being built 4.

The TOWN of ROTHES was constituted a police burgh in 1884. It stands in the SE of the parish just described, and has a station on the Morayshire section of the Great North of Scotland railway system. It is by rail 3 miles N of Craigellachie, 7 NNW of Duftown, and 11 SSE of Elgin. Founded in 1766, it was long a mere township of crofters, but has now come to be the centre of some local trade. The original feus were given off along the road which runs from N to S, the portion to the S being now known as Old Street, which is continued to the N as New Street. Intersecting the line of these at an acute angle are Green Street and Burnside Street, and Breich Street and Land Street run parallel respectively to New Street and Green Street. The original houses, which were merely one-storey thatched tenements, have now to a large extent been replaced by more pretentious structures. The Established church, near the centre of the town, is a plain building with 800 sittings. It was repaired in 1868, and a clock tower added by public subscription in 1870. A Free Church congregation was formed at the Disruption, but the church was not built till 1858. The public school, on the E side of the town, is a handsome building, erected in 1875-76 at a cost of £2500. To the W of the town are the Glen Grant, Glen Rothes, and Glen Spey distilleries, the first erected in 1840, the second in 1878, and the last in 1883-84; and in the neighbourhood is a fourth, the Macallan Distillery. On the Burn of Rothes there is also a grain mill, and there are one or two saw-mills. A system of drainage was introduced in 1885, half of the expense being borne by the superior. Gas was introduced in 1850, and water in 1870. Municipal matters are, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, managed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. There are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branch offices of the Caledonian, North of Scotland, and Town and County banks, a police station, a masonic lodge and hall, an Oddfellows' lodge, two hotels, curling and lawn tennis clubs, a library and reading room, and a literary association. There are fairs on the third Thursday of April, the last Monday of July, and the third Wednesday of October; but, except that in July, which is a large harvest feeing market, they are practically extinct. Sheriff small debt courts are held four times a year for the parishes of Rothes and Knockando, and police courts as required. Pop. of the village (1861) 1465, (1871) 1319, (1881) 1382, (1891) 1548, of whom 741 were males and 807 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 350, uninhabited 26, and being built 4.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Rothsay (perhaps from Gaelic *Reogh-siudh*, 'King's seat'), a post and market town, sea-port, and royal burgh, is the chief town of Buteshire, and stands at the head of Rothsay Bay, on the E side of the island of Bute, 9 miles WNW of Largs, 11 NW of Millport, 22 NNE of Brodick, 19 SSW of Greenock, and 40 W by N of Glasgow. The situation of the town is both beautiful and sheltered. The bay enters between Ardbeg Point on the W and Bogany Point on the E, which lie $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart; and from the middle of a straight line joining these two points it stretches inland for about a mile. Its shape resembles what mathematicians call a semi-ellipse. All round it is screened by a gentle and varying slope, rising in the E to Ardencraig (433 feet) and in the SW to Barone Hill (530); while from the town and harbour there stretches on either side, round the entire circuit of the bay, a curving line of elegant villas, picturesquely set with their gardens and shrubberies against a background of trees or sloping-ground, and only interrupted on the W side of the bay, where Skeoch Wood borders the road for some distance. The stretch of water outward from the bay has been described by Dr Moir ('Delta') as 'fairer than that of which Naples makes her boast.' The coast of Cowal,

immediately opposite, is adorned with the mansion and pleasure-grounds of Castle-Toward, and is overhung in the distance by lofty mountain masses, stretching away to the rugged peaks of the Duke of Argyll's 'Bowling Green'; to the NE are seen the pleasant hills of Renfrewshire; and northward one looks into the stern Highland recess of Loch Striven. As the old song has it—

'The great black hills, like sleepin' kings,
Sit grand roon' Rothessay Bay.'

Rothessay Bay in any weather and under any circumstances would attract the eye, but it looks its best under a bright summer sun.

The town, as seen from the bay, is picturesque, the villas especially adding to the ornamental appearance. The commercial and business parts of the burgh are chiefly congregated at the head of the bay, immediately behind the harbour and quay, or along the line of the High Street, which extends directly inland. An open space between the inner harbour and the coast end of High Street is known as Guildford Square. Thence towards the W bay runs Victoria Street, and to the E bay Albert Place and East Princes Street; while the bulk of the best of the town lies to the W of High Street and S of Victoria Street. The buildings in Guildford Square and in the principal streets are fairly handsome; but the less important streets are remarkable neither for fine building nor for breadth of roadway. The cleanliness of the streets is, however, commendable; and considerable improvements have lately been effected in relieving the more closely built parts of the town. About £30,000 has been spent in these improvements; and Russell Street, formerly the Old Vennel, bears the name of one of the most active promoters of the scheme, Mr Thomas Russell of Ascog. The outskirts are open and cheerful; and the villas and houses there are both neat and comfortable. The houses are built for the most part of greenstone, which lacks the lightness and polish of sandstone; but their regularity and tidiness compensate this failing. To the N of the harbour a space of rough foreshore of about 4 acres was, in 1869-70, at a cost of £5000, converted into a broad esplanade, laid out with ornamental gardens and gravel walks of from 50 to 15 feet in breadth. An octagonal hand-stand in the centre, with iron columns and a dome, measures 18 feet in diameter, and 30 high; and was presented to the town in 1873 by Mr Russell of Ascog. Esplanades have also been constructed along the shore on both sides of the bay. There is a public park in High Street, leased from the Marquess of Bute. It makes no attempt to be ornamental. Athletic sports are annually held in it. There is another public park at the top of the Serpentine Walk, from whence splendid views may be had. The Serpentine Walk is a zigzag road leading from Castle Street over the Burnt Hill to the shore at Craigmore. Besides these the Skipper's Plantation, a wooded slope to the east of the bay, with a beautifully shaded walk leading from Bishop Terrace to Craigmore, and the Skeoch Wood, to the west of the bay, with its lovely sylvan footpaths, may also be regarded as public parks. From Guildford Square to Kamesburgh or Port Bannatyne, 2½ miles to the NNW, a tramway line, double for a portion of the way, with frequent cars, was opened in 1882.

The chief modern public edifice is the County Buildings and Town Hall, occupying a conspicuous site with its chief front to Castle Street. This ornamental erection is in the castellated style, and contains accommodation for the town and county officials, a court-room, and a prison—the last, however, closed in 1883. The court-room contains a fine portrait of the late Marquess of Bute, painted by Graham Gilbert, and presented by public subscription to the corporation. The edifice was originally built in 1832 at a cost of £4000; was enlarged in 1865-67; and now represents a total cost of about £12,000. The new Public Halls form a handsome pile fronting Princes Pier, and were built in 1879 by ex-Provost C. Duncan at a cost of £20,000. The largest

hall can seat 1350 persons, and there are various small chambers and committee-rooms. Other halls in the town are the Victoria Hall in Store Lane, with accommodation for 500; the Music Hall in Watergate Street, rented by the Salvation Army, and holding 400; the West End Hall in Bridge Street, and the Good Templars' Hall in Bridgend Street, each capable of containing 300. On the summit of Chapelhill—so called from its having been the site of a chapel of St Bride, the last remains of which fell in 1860—is a castellated building containing the museum of the Archaeological and Physical Society, opened in 1873. The building was erected by the corporation originally as refreshment rooms. The Royal Aquarium and Concert Room, erected in 1875-76 on the site of the former battery at the E end of the town, is the property of a joint-stock company, and cost £15,000, the site being presented by the Marquess of Bute. Designed by Mr J. Thomson of Rothessay, the building consists of two one-storey wings, stretching from a low dome-covered tower, the whole having a 'rustic' base, and the entrance being by a broad flight of steps. The frontage is 102 feet, and the height 22 feet. It contains a promenade hall measuring 45 by 48 feet, a main corridor 90 by 15 feet, various side rooms, a camera obscura, and a seal-house. The tanks are chiefly in the corridor; and the rock-work about them is supposed to represent the geology of Bute. Half a mile S of the town is the Robertson Stewart Cottage Hospital, built in 1873 for £1500 by Mr. R. Stewart, a native of Bute and merchant in Glasgow, and enlarged subsequently by his sons. Other public buildings are the churches and schools noted below. Rothessay has several fountains, viz., the Albert Memorial erected by public subscription in East Princes Street in 1863; the Ballard Fountain on the Esplanade, presented by Mr Ballard of Brighton; the Ewing Fountain in Guildford Square, erected by bequest of Mrs Catherine Ewing in 1862; and the Thomson Memorial (1867), at the junction of Ardbeg Road and Marine Place. In July 1884 a statue was unveiled on the Esplanade to the late Mr A. B. Stewart, convener of the county and merchant in Glasgow, who conferred many benefits on the neighbourhood.

The Old Parish church, in High Street, is a plain building erected in 1796, and contains over 900 sittings. The New Parish church, at the W side of the bay, was originally erected in 1800 as a chapel of ease at a cost of £1300, and contains 830 sittings. It now is a handsome Gothic edifice with a fine spire. A new manse was erected in 1894. The Established Gaelic church is a chapel of ease, erected for about £600. St Brendan's church at Craigmore, is also a chapel of ease, and was opened in 1839. The Free parish or East Free church and the West Free church are both elegant buildings with conspicuous spires. The Free Gaelic church is on Chapelhill. The U.P. church, at Bridgend, was built about 1840, and contains 647 sittings. There is also a U.P. church at Craigmore. St Paul's Episcopal church, in Victoria Street, has 166 sittings, the Baptist chapel (1855) in Ardbeg Road 400, and St Andrew's Roman Catholic church (1866) in Columhill Street 200. The burgh is well provided with schools. The Rothessay Academy and Thomson Institute occupies a fine Gothic pile with an ornamental tower, designed by Mr J. R. Thomson. Erected in 1869, it was partly endowed by the trustees of the late Mr Duncan Thomson, as a first-class secondary school. Originally the property of the East and West Free churches, it was handed over in 1873 to the Burgh School Board, and is conducted by a rector and assistants. The public, former parochial, school in High Street is a handsome building erected by the School Board, and having accommodation for 947 boys and girls. Bellevue, in Barone Road, in 1882 was converted by Lady Bute into a Roman Catholic orphanage for girls, under the charge of the Sisters, 'Servants of the Sacred Heart.' There are 135 girls housed in the orphanage. There are also private adventure schools.

The Post Office having become insufficient for the

requirements of the town, handsome new premises were erected in Bishop Street in 1895-97. In the town there are branches of the Clydesdale Bank, Royal Bank, Bank of Scotland, and National Security Savings Bank. The chief hotels are the Bute Arms, Victoria, Queen's, Royal, Lorne, Eagle, and Argyll Arms, besides a number of temperance houses. Glenburn Hydropathic Establishment, occupying a lofty site on the E side of the bay, was the first institution of the kind in Scotland, having been opened in 1843 by the late W. Paterson, Esq., M.D., who had studied the water-treatment at Gräfenberg in Silesia, under Priessnitz, the father of hydropathy. It was destroyed by fire in 1892, re-erected on a grander scale, and reopened in 1894. The Salt-water Swimming Baths, built in 1882 at a cost of £1500, and presented to the town by Mr A. B. Stewart, are situated on the shore, immediately opposite the aquarium. On the opposite side of the bay, in front of Skeoch Wood, are the ladies' and gentlemen's bathing places erected by the burgh. They have dressing-rooms, with attendants, and are screened from view by stone walls. The Norman Stewart Institute, in Montague Street, opened in 1885, and the erection of which cost £14,000, partly bequeathed by the late Mr Norman Stewart of Richmond, Virginia, but mainly by his nephews, Messrs John, Daniel, and Bryce Stewart, of America, natives of Rothesay, provides accommodation for the Working Men's Club, Bute Women's Temperance Prayer Union, Rothesay Young Women's Christian Association, etc. It has a large and handsome refreshment room, amply-supplied reading and writing rooms, billiard, recreation, and smoking rooms, and lavatories, besides a lending library for annual members. Among the miscellaneous institutions of Rothesay are the horticultural, farmers', and archæological societies. The premier yacht club of Scotland, the Royal Northern, has its club-house at Rothesay, built in 1877 adjacent to the Queen's Hotel; and the Royal Rothesay Aquatic Club has its club-house at Skeoch Wood. Both clubs hold annual regattas. There are also bowling, tennis, golf, and cricket clubs. Rothesay has three weekly newspapers—the *Liberal Buteman* (1854), the *Conservative Rothesay Chronicle* (1863), and the *Independent Rothesay Express* (1877), the first two published on Saturday, the last on Wednesday; and *The Visitors' List* is published every Friday during the four summer months.

Rothesay is by no means an industrial town. The manufacture of linen was introduced into it about 1750, but it did not flourish. A cotton factory—claimed to be the first in Scotland—was started here in 1779 by an English company; passed later into the possession of the celebrated David Dale; and at one time employed 800 hands. For three-quarters of a century the industry flourished, and it came to employ 4 mills, with 1000 looms and 50,000 spindles; but gradually it began to decline, and latterly died out, as did also the tanning industry, Rothesay at one time having had three tanneries. Boatbuilding, once carried on in two yards, is also extinct, though for 30 years the industry was maintained in a yard with a patent slip belonging to the burgh. Its trade and commerce are equally insignificant. In early times it enjoyed a considerable shipping trade, but about 1700 it was superseded by the growth of Campbeltown. About 1765, when act of parliament made it compulsory that all colonial produce intended for Ireland should first be landed in Great Britain, Rothesay was made a custom-house station for the purposes of the Irish colonial trade. But the first thing to bring prosperity to the burgh was the development of the herring fishery, encouraged by a Government bounty which had for its real object the obtaining of naval reserve recruits. Rothesay became a centre of the west coast herring fishery and of the curing industry, and quite a brisk trade sprang up, employing vessels of considerable size. In 1855 the fishery in the district employed 557 boats of an aggregate tonnage of 2590, 1654 fishermen and boys, and 1102 other persons indirectly; produced 5074 barrels of cured herrings,

besides those sold uncured; and the value of the boats, nets, and lines employed was £18,842. But as it began to be more profitable to have the larger curing stations nearer the great fishing centres, the industry began to decline in Bute, and now has quite left Rothesay.

In 1822 an excellent harbour was made at a cost of £600; in 1840 a slip and building dock were added; and in 1863 a large extension of the harbour was made at a cost of £3800. It now consists of two basins—an outer and an inner—with substantially built walls, and protected on the seaward side by a commodious quay, 650 feet long by 80 broad. The quay and harbour walls together cost £25,000. In July 1884 a very handsome suite of waiting-rooms and offices, surrounded with a verandah, was opened at a total cost of nearly £2000. But about £200 is received in the shape of rent annually. The quay is one of the busiest on the Clyde. River and railway steamers call at it daily all the year round, some of them several times a day; and on the arrival of the large tourist steamers the quay presents a very gay and bustling appearance during 'the season.' A few small vessels of some 36 tons downwards belong to the port; these, with others registered elsewhere, are engaged mainly in importing coals, slates, and building materials, and in exporting turnips, potatoes, and farm produce. The steamers perform most of the other carrying trade connected with the place. The harbour trust is vested in the magistrates and town council and 4 representatives of the shipowners.

Rothesay was a burgh of barony from an early period, and became a royal burgh in 1400 by charter from Robert III., who also conferred grants of landed property and various privileges. In 1584, a charter of confirmation and novodamus was given by James VI. The ancestors of the Marquess of Bute used frequently to hold the office of provost; and from 1788 till 1839, the office was held exclusively by members of that family. In 1896 the present marquis was elected provost. The burgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, and 12 councillors. Police affairs are also managed by the councillors, who form the commissioners. The burgh revenue in 1894-95, including harbour, gas, water, etc., was £26,239. The municipal constituency numbered 2234 in 1896. In that year the police force consisted of 8 men, and a superintendent, with a salary of £150. Sheriff courts are held every Tuesday and Thursday in session, and justice of peace as required. Gas works were erected in 1840, and are the property of the corporation. The water supply for the houses on the lower levels is obtained from Loch Ascog, for those on the terraces from Dhu Loch—the two schemes together costing the burgh £36,000. The drainage of the town is carried by means of a brick conduit into deep water in front of the quay. From the union until 1832, Rothesay had a representative in parliament, but since the Reform Bill it has been included in Buteshire. Annual valuation of burgh (1835) £55,266, (1895) £62,064. Pop. (1821) 4107, (1841) 5789, (1861) 7122, (1871) 7800, (1881) 8329, (1891) 9108, of whom 5236 were females, and 691 Gaelic-speaking. Houses inhabited (1891) 2038, vacant 467, building 3.

Rothesay depends for its prosperity almost entirely upon its character as a watering-place and as a centre for visiting the places of interest on the Clyde. The



Seal of Rothesay.

climate is eminently suited to the delicate, and has earned for Bute the title of the Madeira of Scotland. The temperature in winter is 13 degrees above the average of Scotland, and in summer 5 degrees cooler; and several eminent physicians have recommended Rothesay as an abode for those suffering from pulmonary complaints. The Mineral Well, on the shore, a short distance beyond Craigmore pier, has had a pavilion raised over it, in which the water is sold at a penny a glass. An analysis by the late Dr Thomson, professor of chemistry in the University of Glasgow, gave in an imperial gallon, common salt, 1860.73 grains; sulphate of lime, 125.20; sulphate of soda, 129.77; chloride of magnesium, 32.80; silica, 14.20; sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 17.4 cubic inches. The waters, according to Professor W. Ivison Macadam, F.R.S.E., are twice as strong as those of Harrowgate. They are exceedingly valuable in complaints of the skin, are held in high esteem as a curative agent in a variety of disorders, including glandular diseases in general, and are more strongly purgative than most mineral springs in this country. The bathing facilities have already been noted. Boating is safe and convenient, and the letting of small boats is quite an important industry. Yachts find good anchorage in the bay; while those who desire to visit the various places of interest on the Clyde by steamer will find Rothesay the most convenient centre on the firth.

The chief antiquity of Rothesay and its most interesting object is its ruined castle, standing near the middle of the S part of the town. The original portion, believed to have been built by Magnus Barefoot about 1098, consists of a circular building, 138 feet in diameter, with walls 9 feet thick and 26 high, and flanked by 4 round towers, 3 of which were 28 feet in diameter, while the fourth and only remaining one is 33. Within the court are seen the walls of the ancient chapel of St Michael, 45 feet long by 23 broad, built in the Decorated style, and traces of the foundations of other buildings, supposed to have been the residence of the townspeople during sieges. The older part seems to have been built of pink stone from Ascog; the newer part is different in material and style, and is built on to the entrance-front of the original hold. It is believed to have been erected by Robert III., and is called 'the Palace.' The entrance to the castle faces the N, and is surmounted by a shield, bearing a much defaced royal coat of arms. Since 1874, this gateway has been made once more the entrance, access to which is obtained by a drawbridge, across a moat, which occupies the basin of the original moat. The restoration of the gateway, drawbridge, and moat, and the removal of contiguous tenements from the castle, were carried through by the Marquess of Bute, hereditary keeper of Rothesay Castle, at a cost of £8000. Among the apartments within the castle are a vaulted hall (43 x 11 feet), a dungeon below the floor, and a grand hall above, to which there is access by a staircase. Still higher there were sleeping apartments, now gone, among which was the small chamber in which Robert III. died in 1406. The walls of the castle are in many places overshadowed by trees, which have taken root in the crevices, and they are picturesquely covered with ivy; while the grounds surrounding it—about 2 acres—have been prettily laid out with shrubbery and flowers.

Rothesay Castle, though not unknown in history as a fort and as a royal residence, presents neither a beautiful nor a highly interesting appearance. As a fortification it was even on the ancient principles very deficient; 'even the gate is neither flanked nor machicolated, and it might have been mined or assaulted at almost any point.' As a royal palace, also, it seems to have lacked even an average amount of comfort and commodiousness. Built, as we have said, about 1098, it is said to have belonged, before the time of Alexander III., to a family of the name of MacRoderick. It underwent extension and improvement at various periods to serve as a fortified palace for the Lord High Stewards of Scotland, and for their successors the Royal Stewards.

It first comes into historical notice in 1228, when it was attacked by Olave, King of Man, and Husbac, King of the Southern Hebrides, with 80 ships, and after a siege was carried by assault with a loss of 390 men. In 1263 it was captured by Haco of Norway, and after the battle of Largs was retaken by the Scots. Under John Baliol it was occupied by the English, but in 1311 it submitted to Robert Bruce. In 1334 it was again seized and fortified in the English interest, but was once more recaptured. Robert II. visited the castle in 1376 and 1381; and Robert III. died broken-hearted within its walls April 13, 1406. Oliver Cromwell's troops destroyed part of its walls in 1650; and in 1685 the brother of the Earl of Argyll burned it and reduced it to utter ruin, either in revenge for a raid into his country, or for some action on the part of the burghers. For long years the castle was left to decay and destruction; it became overgrown with weeds and trees, and environed and hidden by more modern tenements. About 1815, however, the hereditary keeper instituted clearances and restitution, which revealed the terraces, towers, and chapel, with various apartments. Renewed and more extensive clearances and renovations in 1871-77 have brought it to its present well-kept condition. Another interesting antiquity is the ruined choir of the abbey church of St Mary, in the present cemetery, lying rather more than half a mile from the town. It contains a recumbent figure of Stuart of Bute who fell at Falkirk. The tomb of the family of Bute is a plain Gothic building, painted white, in the old part of the churchyard. Among the old tombstones, that of the Wallaces of Bush, reputed descendants of the great Wallace, is one of the most interesting. There is also a fragment of the monument to the Jamiesons of Kilmorie, hereditary coroners of Bute, which was brought hence from Kilmorie castle when the family property was transferred to the present Bute family.

The town of Rothesay was originally a village in connection with the castle, and its earlier history is directly associated with the story of that fortress, already narrated. Its later history is merely the account of the rise, progress, and decline of its commerce, and its arrival at its present position as a favourite watering-place and tourist-centre. The Queen and Prince Albert spent the night of August 17, 1847, in Rothesay Bay; and Rothesay she describes in her Journal as 'a pretty little town, built round a fine bay, with hills in the distance, and a fine harbour. The people cheered the "Duke of Rothesay" very much, and also called for a cheer for the "Princess of Great Britain." When we went on deck after dinner, we found the whole town brilliantly illuminated, with every window lit up, which had a very pretty effect.' In 1874 the Princess Louise and the Marquess of Lorne, and in 1876 Prince Leopold, visited the ruins of the castle.

The castle of Rothesay gave title to the first dukedom which existed in the Scottish peerage, and continues the title to the British sovereign's eldest son as a collateral for Scotland to that of Prince of Wales for England. The dukedom of Rothesay was created in a solemn council held at Scone in 1398, and conferred on David, Earl of Carrick, Prince and Steward of Scotland, and eldest son of Robert III.; and when David, in 1402, fell a victim to the ambition of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, it was transferred to his brother James, afterwards James I. of Scotland. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1409, declared 'that the lordship of Bute with the castle of Rothesay, the lordship of Cowal with the castle of Dunoon, the earldom of Carrick, the lands of Dundonald with the castle of the same, the harony of Renfrew with the lands and tenandries of the same, the lordship of Stewarton, the lordship of Kilmarnock with the castle of the same, the lordship of Dalry, the lands of Nodisdale, Kilbryde, Narristoun, and Cairtoun, also the lands of Frarynzan, Drumcall, Trebrauch with the fortalice of the same, "principibus primogenitis Regum Scotiæ successorum nostrorum, perpetuis futuris temporibus, uniantur, incorporentur, et annexantur.'" Since that period

the dukedom of Rothesay, in common with the principality and stewardry of Scotland, the earldom of Carrick, and the lordship of the Isles, and the barony of Renfrew, has been vested in the eldest son and heir-apparent of the sovereign. In the event of the first-born dying without an heir, the right passes to the sovereign's eldest surviving son; and when the sovereign has no son or heir-apparent, it reverts to the sovereign in person as the representative of an expected prince.

The parish of Rothesay, which included till 1846 the parish of North Bute, now occupies the centre of the island, between the parishes of North Bute and Kingarth, and extends in a narrow strip right across Bute from Rothesay to St Ninian's Bay. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 6 miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its total area is 6083 acres. It includes the royal burgh of Rothesay. The natural features have been already described in our article on BUTE. The chief proprietor is the Marquess of Bute. The parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £366. Total pop. (1861) 7438, (1871) 8027, (1881) 8538, (1891) 9306, of whom 712 were Gaelic-speaking, whilst ecclesiastically 5740 were in Rothesay and 3566 in New Rothesay parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873. See J. Wilson's *Account of Rothesay and Bute* (Roth. 1848); J. Roger's *Ancient Monuments in the Church of St Mary, Rothesay* (1848); J. Thoms' *Rothesay Castle* (Roth. 1870); Hewison, *History of Bute* (1894-95); and the '*Bute-man's Guide to Rothesay* (Roth. 1894).

Rothie or Rothie-Norman. See FVYIE.

Rothiemay, a village and a parish of E Banffshire. The village of Rothiemay or Milltown stands, 290 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the river Deveron, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Rothiemay station in Cairnie parish on the Great North of Scotland railway, this being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Grange Junction, $45\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Aberdeen, and 5 N of Huntly, under which there is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Towards the close of 1880 the sewage works of the village were extended and greatly improved, and its water supply was taken from a new source, all at the expense of the Duke of Fife. There are a public reading-room and a woollen manufactory. Fairs are held here on the third Tuesday of May o. s. and the Friday after the first Thursday of October o. s.

The parish is bounded NE by Marnoch, SE by Inverkeithny and by Forgue in Aberdeenshire, S and SW by Huntly and Cairnie in Aberdeenshire, and NW by Grange. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 9468 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres, of which 103 $\frac{3}{8}$ are water. Shiel Burn runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along all the Grange boundary to the Isla; the ISLA flows $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward along all the Cairnie boundary to the Deveron; and the DEVERON winds $8\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-north-eastward—for 3 miles across the southern interior, elsewhere along the Huntly, Forgue, and Inverkeithny boundaries. In the extreme E the surface declines along the Deveron to 195 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 871 feet at the Cairns of Geith, 500 at Mossiehead, and 767 at Meikle Brown Hill on the north-eastern border. The northern district, a tolerably level plateau, includes an extensive moss, affording supplies of peat fuel to a wide extent of country, and is elsewhere disposed variously in arable and pasture ground and fine plantations. The southern district is partly a gentle declivity of more than 1 mile in breadth to the Isla and the Deveron, and partly a luxuriant valley, highly embellished with culture and wood. Much land that was formerly in a waste condition has been brought under the plough; and a very extensive aggregate area is under plantations. Granite is the predominant rock; and the soil of the arable lands is mostly rich and fertile. An ancient Caledonian stone circle stands a little way N of the village; and an ancient road, supposed to be a Roman *iter*, traverses the western district. The self-taught astronomer, James Ferguson, F.R.S. (1710-76), was born at the Core of Mayen, in a cottage whose ruins were removed about 1848. Rothie-

may House, to the E of the village, is a building of some antiquity, traditionally said to have given a night's lodging to Queen Mary in 1562. Another mansion, MAYEN HOUSE, is noticed separately. Rothiemay is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and the synod of Moray; the living is worth £251. Places of worship are the parish church (1807; 500 sittings) and a Free church; and two public schools—Rothiemay and Ternenny—with respective accommodation for 171 and 107 children, have an average attendance of about 140 and 75, and grants amounting to nearly £150 and £70. The Mannoch Hill, a former public school, and the Rothiemay school were amalgamated in 1893, thus reducing the number of schools from three to two. Valuation (1885) £5060, (1893) £5312. Pop. (1801) 1061, (1831) 1228, (1861) 1414, (1871) 1370, (1881) 1363, (1891) 1291.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Rothiemurchus. See DUTHIL.

Rothie-Norman or Rothie. See FVYIE.

Rothmaise Hill. See RAYNE.

Rothney, a village in Premnay parish, Aberdeenshire, close to Inch station.

Rottearns House, a mansion in Ardoch parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Greenloaning station.

Rotten Calder. See CALDER, ROTTEN.

Roucan, a village in Tortherwald parish, Dumfriesshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dumfries.

Roughrigg, a village near the eastern border of New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Slamannan. Pop. (1871) 365, (1881) 689, (1891) 470.

Rousay, an island of Orkney, 7 furlongs N by E of the nearest point of Evie parish in Pomona, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Westray, and 11 N by W of Kirkwall, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and, but for Saviskaill Bay ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 1 mile) on the N side, its outline would be nearly circular. The north-western coast is rocky and precipitous, rising rapidly to a height of 399 feet above sea-level; but elsewhere the shore is lower and more sloping, with several safe though small harbours. Of six fresh-water lakes much the largest is the Muckle Water ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 322 feet), which sends off Suso Burn east-north-eastward to Rousay Sound; but Loch Saviskaill or Wasbister yields far better trout-fishing. On every side the surface rises in hilly acclivity, and forms an upland mass in the general shape of a flattened cone, which, measuring several miles around the shoulder, presents an imposing aspect. The ascent for the most part is steep, and is marked at intervals with abrupt ridges and terraces, apparently former sea-margins. A strip of fertile arable land fringes much of the seaboard, between the beach and the base of the uplands. The latter are suitable for black-faced sheep, for Highland cattle, and for game, Rousay being the best grouse island in Orkney. The rocks belong to the Old Red Sandstone formation. A group of five sepulchral mounds, known as Manzie's or Magnus', on Corquoy farm, were carefully trenced in 1880, and yielded a curious oval urn, of a somewhat metallic appearance. Trumland House, near the southern shore, was erected in 1872 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., and is the seat of Lieut.-Gen. Frederick William Traill-Burroughs, C.B. (b. 1831). The parish of Rousay and Eagleshay comprises also the inhabited islands of EAGLESHAY or Eglishay and WER or Viera, both of which are noticed separately; and has a land area of 13,754 acres. It is in the presbytery of North Isles and the synod of Orkney; the living is worth £179. Rousay and Eagleshay have each an Established church, the former having been repaired in 1892, and the grounds around the church designated as a new burying-ground and fenced. There are also Free and U.P. churches of Rousay; whilst an Episcopalian cemetery, near Rousay parish church, was consecrated in 1881. There are an agricultural society and a medical association. Five public schools—Eagleshay, Frotoft, Sonrin, Viera, and Wasbister—with respective accommodation for 50, 77,

90, 30, and 65 children, have an average attendance of about 25, 20, 50, 10, and 35, and grants amounting to nearly £40, £40, £75, £25, and £55. Valuation of parish (1834) £3879, 9s. 4d., (1893) £3463, 14s. 4d. Pop. of Rousay island (1811) 795, (1831) 921, (1851) 937, (1871) 860, (1881) 873, (1891) 774; of parish (1801) 1061, (1841) 1294, (1871) 1101, (1881) 1118, (1891) 988.

Routenburn House, a mansion in Largs parish, Ayrshire, near the shore of the Firth of Clyde, 2 miles N by W of Largs town.

Routing-Bridge. See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

Row (Gael. *rudha*, 'a promontory'), a village and a parish in the W of Dumbartonshire. The village lies on the E side of the Gare Loch, immediately SE of the small, low, triangular promontory that gives the parish name, with a station on the West Highland railway, and 2 miles NW of Helensburgh, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Charmingly situated on a small bight nearly opposite Rosneath village, it has delightful environs of slopes and braes, profusely sprinkled with elegant villas, and richly embellished with gardens, shrubberies, and groves. It is not a seat of any trade, and presents a rural retired appearance, yet serves as a point of thoroughfare for very many neighbouring residents, and for summer tourists; enjoys frequent daily communication by steamers with Garelochhead, Helensburgh, Craigendoran, and Greenock; and has a good small steamboat quay. Pop. (1871) 242, (1881) 527, (1891) 916, plus 399 on board the *Empress* training-ship.

The parish, containing also the town of HELENSBURGH and most of the village of GARELOCHHEAD, was formed out of Rosneath and Cardross in 1643-48. It is bounded NE and E by Luss, SE by Cardross, SW by the Gare Loch and Rosneath, and NW by Loch Long. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 2 and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles or $6\frac{3}{4}$ along Loch Long; and its area is 32 square miles or 20,530 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 358 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and 46 water. The road from Helensburgh to Garelochhead and Arrochar runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward along the E shore of the GARE LOCH, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward across the neck of the Rosneath peninsula, and then $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward along the E shore of Loch Long, till it leaves Row parish near Gortan. The West Highland railway (opened in 1894) enters the parish a short distance from Craigendoran station, traverses its entire length along the shores of the Gare Loch and Loch Long, and has stations at Upper Helensburgh, Row, Shandon, Garelochhead, and Whistlefield. FRUIN WATER, rising at an altitude of 1500 feet above sea-level, winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward—for the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Luss boundary—till it passes off into Luss parish on its way to Loch Lomond. The surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous, chief elevations from N to S being Creagan Hill (923 feet), Tom Buidhe (936), *BEN MHANARCH (2323), Maol an Fheidh (1934), *BEN CHAORACH (2338), *BEN THARSUINN (2149), the Strone (1683), Auchinvennal Hill (1680), *Balcnock (2092), *Craproch (1500), and Tom na h-Airidhe (1185), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the Luss boundary. Row, on the side of Glenfruin, is naked and heathy; but on the Gare Loch side it has in great part been worked by art into a state of productiveness or of high embellishment. At its SE end, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile inward from the boundary with Cardross, it declines into very gentle upland, and is nearly all under cultivation. The skirts and lower declivities of it, from its eastern extremity to the head of the Gare Loch, are thickly studded with mansions, villas, and cottages *ornées*, embosomed among gardens and woods, and presenting a lovely series of close landscapes; while nearly all of it, from the beach to the summit, commands magnificent views of the Gare Loch and the Clyde, the Cowal mountains, the peninsula of Rosneath, and the hills of Renfrewshire. The rocks are variously metamorphic, Silurian, and Devonian; transition limestone and clay-slate have been worked, but are both of inferior

quality; and some useless searches have been made for coal. The soil of the arable grounds is, for the most part, light and fertile. In the immediate neighbourhood of the village of Row, a large trade in illicit distillation of whisky was carried on about sixty years ago. Most of the stills were in Aldownick Glen, a deep ravine $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the church. In the *Heart of Midlothian*, Sir Walter Scott alludes to the smugglers here, and to this gorge under the name of the Whistlers Glen, so called probably from the fact that those on the outlook gave warning of the approach of a stranger by imitating the whistle of the curlew. When George IV. visited Scotland he expressed a desire to taste real smuggled whisky, and the Duke of Argyll procured a barrel from a still at the mouth of this glen for his consumption, though the bargain was a difficult one to make, the Duke having to meet the smugglers personally at the end of Row Point. The conflict of Glenfruin is described under FRUIN WATER. ARDINCAPLE CASTLE, the principal mansion, is noticed separately, as also is the SHANDON Hydropathic. Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart., is sole proprietor. The present Duke of Argyll was born at Ardincaple Castle, 30 April 1823. Including the *quoad sacra* parishes of Helensburgh and Helensburgh West, and most of that of Garelochhead, Row itself is a parish in the presbytery of Dumbarton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £293. The parish church, on the shore of the Gare Loch at the village of Row, is a Gothic edifice of 1850. An organ was placed in it in 1880, and a clock and chimes in 1881. Its tower, 110 feet high, was partially destroyed by the storm of Dec. 1833, but has since been restored. In 1892 the church was enlarged and improved at a cost of £1600. John M'Leod Campbell, D.D. (1800-71) was minister from 1825 till his deposition in 1831 over the famous Row heresy case. Dr Campbell died at Rosneath. A statue of Henry Bell in a sitting posture was erected in front of the parish church by the late Robert Napier, the eminent shipbuilder. (See HELENSBURGH.) Besides four schools noticed under Helensburgh, the four public schools of Garelochhead, Glenfruin, Row, and Shandon, with respective accommodation for 136, 75, 200, and 40 children, have an average attendance of about 80, 10, 125, and 20, and grants amounting to nearly £85, £25, £125, and £20. Pop. (1801) 970, (1831) 1759, (1861) 6334, (1871) 8439, (1881) 10,097, (1891) 11,172, of whom 1969 were in Row ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 38, 37, 1866-76.

Rowadill. See HARRIS.

Rowallan Castle. See KILMARNOCK.

Rowanburn, a village in Canonbie parish, SE Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of Liddel Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Canonbie village. Pop. (1871) 434, (1881) 407, (1891) 412.

Rowardennan, a hotel in Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, on the E shore of Loch Lomond, opposite Inveruglas ferry, 6 miles S of the summit of Ben Lomond, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ N of Balloch. It adjoins a steamboat pier, is the best starting-place for the ascent of Ben Lomond, and furnishes guides and well-trained ponies for parties making the ascent. There is a post office under Glasgow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Rowcan. See ROUCAN.

Rowchester, an estate, with a fine modern mansion, in Greenlaw parish, Berwickshire, 3 miles SE of the town. It is the property of Messrs. J. & F. B. Marjoribanks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Roxburgh, a village and a parish of N Roxburghshire. The village, near the left bank of the Teviot, has a station, Roxburgh Junction, on the North British railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Jedburgh, $8\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of St Boswells, and 3 SW of Kelso. It is an ancient but decayed place, with a post office, having money order, savings bank, and railway telegraph departments.

The parish, containing also HEIRON village, is bounded N and E by Kelso, S by Eckford and Crailing, SW by Ancrum, W by Maxton, and NW by Makerstoun. Projecting a long, narrow south-western wing, it has an

utmost length from NE to SW of $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles, a varying width of 3 furlongs and $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles, and an area of $7924\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $143\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The TWEED, here a splendid salmon river, curves $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-eastward along all the north-western and northern border; and the TEVIOT, entering from Eckford, flows 4 miles north-north-eastward—for the last $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile along the Kelso boundary—until, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above its influx to the Tweed, it passes off into Kelso parish. Near the village it is spanned by a lofty railway viaduct of fourteen arches. In the NE extremity of the parish the surface declines to 100 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 212 at Roxburgh Castle, 368 at Ladyrigg, 550 at the Eckford boundary, 383 near Moorhouse, and 663 at Down, Doune, or Dunse Law. The western and southern borders, at one time moorish, have for many years been brought under the plough. In almost every corner the eye is presented with objects which nature and art seem vying how best to adorn. Hedgerow enclosures, rows of trees, clumps and groves upon knolls and rocky hillocks, and curvatures of slope, render the landscape rich and beautiful. One of the fairest prospects in the world is the ducal castle and park of Floors, the splendid mansion and grounds of Springwood Park, the Tweed and the Teviot, each spanned by an elegant bridge, and right in front Kelso and its immediate environs in all their glory. From a spot in the village of Roxburgh you look, on the one hand, along a valley 8 or 10 miles long, apparently all of it covered with trees, or but thinly diversified with glade and dwelling; whilst, on the other hand, is an open and very diversified prospect of double the distance, away to the summits of the Cheviot Hills. From a rising-ground near the southern boundary, the Teviot, after moving awhile in concealment behind overshadowing banks, rolls romantically into view, and instantly passes again into concealment. Caves of considerable extent and of curious forms, once used as places of concealment, occur on the banks of the Teviot. An immense natural dam, called the Trow Craigs, consisting of trap rock, lies across the Tweed, but has been worn by the river into four slits, which, when there is no flood, admit in separated currents the entire volume of water. Two of these slits are 34 feet deep, and so narrow that a person may bestride them; and they and the other gulleys have a length of 450 and a descent of 16 feet. They form eddies and rapids, and offer to the current alternate accelerations and obstructions, which at all seasons occasion a loud noise, and at the breaking up of the ice create a tremendous roar, resembling the cry of the tempest-lashed sea. The principal rocks are traps and sandstones, little suited for building purposes. Two springs near the Tweed have a remarkable petrifying power. Much of the peninsula between the Tweed and the Teviot is so stony as to have given rise to a tradition that it was once all covered with town. The soil of the parish is in some parts a mossy mould, in some a gravelly or sandy alluvium, in some a fine fertile loam. The great Roman road, called Watling Street, runs $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile along all the Ancrum boundary, and was used here until comparatively recent times as a drove road for cattle. The strongly-vaulted basement storey of a fortalice, variously called Roxburgh, Sunlaws, and Wallace Tower, the subject of many legends, and seemingly one of a chain of strengths between Roxburgh Castle and Upper Teviotdale, stands between the village of Roxburgh and the Teviot. Vestiges of camps and trenches appear in several localities; and traces of villages and malt steeps, with other memorials of inhabitation, indicate the population to have formerly been very considerable. Mansions are Sunlaws and Fairnington. The Duke of Roxburgh holds fully one-half of the entire rental. Roxburgh is in the presbytery of Kelso and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £317. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1752. In the churchyard is the grave of Andrew Gemmels, the 'Bluegown, Edie Ochiltree,' of Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquary*, who 'died at Roxburgh Newton in 1793, aged 106 years.' Three public schools—Fairnington, Heiton, and Roxburgh—

with respective accommodation for 83, 75, and 123 children, have an average attendance of about 35, 55, and 75, and grants amounting to nearly £45, £50, and £65. Pop. (1801) 949, (1831) 962, (1861) 1178, (1871) 1053, (1881) 1012, (1891) 954.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Old Roxburgh stood over against Kelso, on a rising-ground at the W end of the low fertile peninsula between the Teviot and the Tweed, 2 miles NNE of the village of Roxburgh, from which one approaches it by a beautiful walk by the side of the Teviot. It is now quite extinct. Brief and obscure notices by various historians indicate that it was a place of considerable note long before the 12th century; but they fail to throw light on its condition, and do not furnish any certain facts in its history. While David I., who mounted the throne in 1124, was yet only Earl of Northumberland, the town, as well as the castle, belonged to him as an appanage of his earldom, and appears to have been so flourishing that it could not accommodate the crowds who pressed into it to enrol themselves its citizens. An overflow of its population was the occasion of the erection of the new town, the original of the present village. Whether the new town was founded by David or at a period even more remote is uncertain; but the fact of its being so early an offshoot strikingly evinces how great a seat of population was the district at the mouth of the Teviot in even rude and semi-barbarous times. Among other elements of the old town's importance in the first half of the 12th century, it possessed an encincturing fortification of wall and ditch, and had its three churches and schools, which David gave to the monks of Kelso Abbey. When he ascended the throne, it became, as a matter of course, a royal burgh—one of those 'Four Burghs' (the others being Edinburgh, Berwick, and Stirling) whose burghal parliament still exists as the Convention of Royal Burghs. But its main feature was its ancient castle, supposed to have been built by the Saxons while they held their sovereignty of the Northumbrian kingdom, and long a most important fortress, a royal residence, a centre of strife, an eyesore to every great party who had not possession of it, and at once the political glory and the social bane of Teviotdale. Only a few fragments of some of its outer walls remain—on a tabular rock which rises about 40 feet perpendicular from the level of the plain; but these distinctly indicate it to have been a place of great strength.

Old Roxburgh was governed by a provost and bailies; it had a burgh or city seal; and it was the seat of a royal mint, at least in the reigns of William the Lion and James II. It also very early had a weekly market and an annual fair—the latter the original of the great fair of St James which continues to be held on its site, and now belongs to KELSO. In 1368 it was subject to Edward III. of England, and received from that monarch a confirmation of its privileges as a burgh; and in 1460, having again come under the power of the Scottish crown, it was, in punishment of its disloyalty, denuded of its honours, and struck from the list of Scottish burghs. It was, as a town, more or less affected by nearly all the vicissitudes which befell its castle; and at many periods, particularly in the years 1369 and 1460, it was burned by hostile armies. It is said to have been, for some time, the fourth town in Scotland in both population and general importance. Near it, on the Teviot side, at a place which still bears the name of Friars, is the site of a convent of Franciscan monks. In the vicinity stood also a Maison Dieu or hospital, for the reception of pilgrims, and of the diseased and the indigent. David I. spent much time at the town and castle of Roxburgh, partly in the way of ordinary residence, and partly in the way of conducting hostilities with England. William the Lion, under the misfortunes of war, delivered up the castle of Roxburgh to Henry II. of England (1174), but received it back from Richard I.; and he afterwards held his court here, and sent forth forces hence to quell insurrections among his subjects as far N as the province of Moray. Alexander

II. resided much at Roxburgh, and was married here in 1239. Alexander III. was born at Roxburgh two years later, and afterwards, at two periods, was shut up in it by turbulences amongst his nobles; and here in 1255 he welcomed his father-in-law, Henry III. of England. Roxburgh Castle was affected by the first movements of Edward I. against Scotland, and continued to figure prominently in most of the leading events throughout the Wars of the Succession. During the interregnum, the public writings and records had been transmitted from Edinburgh to Roxburgh, where the auditors appointed for Scottish affairs by Edward I. held their assemblies. In 1295 John Baliol consented that Roxburgh, with Berwick and Jedburgh, should be delivered to the Bishop of Carlisle, as a pledge of adherence to the interests of Edward. In September 1292 Edward himself resided at Roxburgh; and four years afterwards, in punishment of some resistance to his claims, he took formal military possession of the castle. In 1297 an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Scots to retake it; but on Shrove-Tuesday 1313, the castle was surprised and captured by Sir James Douglas while the garrison were indulging in riot. In 1332 Edward Baliol got possession of the castle of Roxburgh, and here acknowledged Edward III. of England as his liege lord, surrendering to him the independence of Scotland, and alienating the town, castle, and county of Roxburgh as an annexation to the crown of England. Edward III. spent some time in Roxburgh Castle, and twice celebrated his birthday here. On Easter Day, 1342, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie took the castle by escalade (see HERMITAGE CASTLE); but in 1346 the English regained possession of it after the battle of Hexham. In 1355 Edward III. of England again resided here; and Edward Baliol, who attended him as a vassal, made here a formal and more absolute surrender to him than before of the crown rights of Scotland, degrading himself so far as, in token of submission, to present him with the Scottish crown and with a portion of the Scottish soil. In 1398, during a truce, the Earl of Douglas' son, with Sir William Stewart and others, taking advantage of the critical situation of Richard II., broke down the bridge at Roxburgh, plundered the town, and ravaged the adjacent lands. In 1411 Douglas of Drumlanrig and Gavin Dunbar adopted the same course of hostility; for they broke down the bridge of Roxburgh, and set fire to the town. James I.'s vain attempt to recover this fortress in 1435 is naively described by Bellenden:—'The king past with an army to sege the castell of Marchmond, that is to say Roxburgh. The Scottis war nowmerit in this army to H.C.M. men, by [besides] futmen, and caragemen. At last quhen the kyng had lyne at the sege foresaid xv. dayis and waistit all his munitioun and powder, he returnit haim, but [without] ony mair felicitee succeeding to his army.' In 1400 James II.—perhaps from the thought of its shaming the Scottish crown that Berwick and Roxburgh should continue so long under English dominion—laid siege to the latter, with a numerous army, well-furnished with artillery and warlike machinery. He had taken the town, and levelled it to the ground; but on 3 Aug., during the siege of the castle, while he was watching the discharge of a cannon, of so great a calibre that it was called the 'Lion,' it burst, and the king was almost instantaneously struck dead. A yew tree, planted by the sixth Duke of Roxburgh, marks the spot where he fell. On receiving the mournful tidings the Queen, Mary of Gueldres, hurried to the camp with her eldest son, a boy of eight years of age. She conducted herself with such heroism as to inspire the troops with redoubled energy; and the garrison, finding themselves reduced to extremities, surrendered the fortress. 'That the place,' says Ridpath, 'which the English had held for more than a hundred years, might thenceforth cease to be a centre of rapine and violence, or a cause of future strife between the nations, the victors reduced it to a heap of ruins.' In this dismantled state did it remain till the English army, in 1547, under the Protector Somerset, encamped

on the plain between the ruins of Roxburgh Castle and the confluence of Tweed and Teviot. Observing the strength and convenience of the situation, he resolved to make the fortress tenable. This he did, and left in it a garrison of 300 soldiers and 200 pioneers, under Sir Ralph Bulmer. While the English were at Roxburgh, a great number of the Scottish gentry in this district came into the camp, and made their submission to Somerset, swearing fealty to the King of England. In 1499 Walter Ker of Cessford obtained from James IV. a grant of the site of the ruined town and castle. Robert, his fifth descendant, received the title of Baron Roxburgh in 1600, and of Earl of Roxburgh in 1616; and in 1707 the fifth Earl was created Duke of Roxburgh. See FLOORS CASTLE, KELSO, and works cited under the latter article.

Roxburghshire, an inland county in the middle of the Scottish marches, and perhaps the most characteristically Border county of all, lies between 55° 6' 40" and 55° 42' 52" N lat., and between 2° 11' and 3° 7' 50" W long. It is bounded on the N by Berwickshire, E and SE by England, SW by Dumfriesshire, W by Selkirkshire, and NW by a south-eastern projection of Edinburghshire. Its greatest length, from the point where the Tweed issues from the county in the N to the extreme SW, is 42 miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 30 miles; and its total area is 669·5 square miles; or 428,493 acres, of which 2836 are water. As a result of the rearrangement of the county boundaries in 1891, of the parishes partly in Roxburghshire and partly in Selkirkshire, Ashkirk, Galashiels, and Selkirk have been placed wholly in the county of Selkirk, while the Selkirkshire portion of Melrose parish has been transferred to Galashiels—Melrose parish being thus restricted to its Roxburghshire portion. Robertson parish, however, that was also situated in both counties, was placed wholly in Roxburghshire. The Roxburghshire portions of the Berwickshire parishes of Earlston and Mertoun were transferred to Roxburghshire parishes, as was also a portion of the Berwickshire part of the former parish, while the detached part of the parish of Lauder (which was wholly a Berwickshire parish) was transferred to Melrose and to Roxburghshire. For more particular information regarding these changes, see the articles under the parishes mentioned; and for alterations on the interior parishes, see under the various parishes in the county. Roxburghshire is the thirteenth county of Scotland in point of size, and the sixteenth in point of population. Its outline is irregular; but its shape may be described as a rough rectangle, 17 or 18 miles by 35 to 40, lying from NE to SW along the English border, with a narrow peninsula, 10 or 12 miles long, protruding from its northern side. The boundary line runs from the Tweed at Carham Burn southwards to the Cheviot Hills on the English border; thence turns to the SW along a series of watersheds between the two countries, past Carter Fell and Peel Fell, to Kershope Water, which carries it on to the SW extremity at Liddlebank. Thence the line turns almost due N along the E border of Dumfriesshire; but at Tudhope Fell bends suddenly westwards, and after a circuit trends NW in an exceedingly irregular and arbitrary course to the sources of the Elwyn, which marks the N limit of the county. Thence turning eastward for a few miles it follows the course of the Leader southwards to the Tweed. Thence it follows the course of the Tweed to the western boundary of Makerstoun parish, here making two considerable loops northwards to include the parishes of Makerstoun and Smalholm, and Ednam and Stichel, before it once more reaches Carham Burn. This line, throughout most of its circuit, entirely disregards all geographical and natural boundaries, and its irregularities and divergences are perplexingly capricious. Between the Tweed on the N and the Liddesdale watershed (S of which is the large parish of Castleton) lies the basin of the Teviot. It bears the general name of Teviotdale, which, indeed, is sometimes used as synonymous with Roxburghshire.

Surface.—The surface of the two divisions N of the

Tweed and of the whole northern part of Teviotdale, is, as compared with the rest of the county, decidedly champaign—undulating and even boldly variegated, but in no place rising into heights, except in the Eildon Hills behind Melrose, the Penielheugh, the Dunian, the Minto, and the Ruberslaw Hills. The Merse district is almost level; while on the S bank of the Tweed there extends a sort of rolling plain. Everywhere, but especially near the Tweed, this region is highly farmed and extensively adorned with trees. The county S of this united district is, in a general view, all hilly, and over a great extent mountainous. The vales and hanging plains within the basin of the Teviot follow the course of that stream or its tributaries, and whether they have narrow bottoms or sloping braes, are either under tillage or covered with sheep, or profusely adorned with wood. The heights are all beautiful and rounded in aspect, though those which overhang the upper Teviot and Liddesdale valleys are more boldly mountainous, and in some instances moorish, barren, and bleak.

Mountains.—The chief mountains of Roxburghshire are those of the Cheviot range. The highest summits in this range within the county, from E to W, are the Schel (1978 feet), Auchopeacairn (2382), Hounam Law (1464), Grindstone Law (1535), Arks Edge (1469), Carter Fell (1399), Peel Fell (1964), and Lauriston Fells (1677). A projection of the Cheviots strikes westward from a point about 20 miles SW of Auchopeacairn, and forms the mutual boundary between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, and thence extends NW across the south-western border of Teviotdale into junction with the southern Highlands, which extend across Scotland from the coast of Berwickshire to the coast of Ayrshire. On the watershed between Teviotdale and Liddesdale the chief summits are Wheelrig Head (1465 feet), Carlintooth (1801), Needslaw (1457), Fanna Hill (1643), Winburgh (1662), Leap Steel (1544), Maiden Paps (1677), and Skelfhill Fell (1749); while on the Dumfriesshire border rise Watch Hill (1642), Roan Fell (1839), Din Fell (1735), Tudhope Hill (1961), Wisp Hill (1951), Whitehope Edge (1506), and Craik Cross Hill (1481). Other summits and hills within the county are Ruberslaw (1392 feet) between the Teviot and Rule, with Minto Crags (700) on the opposite bank of the former river, while to the NW rise the two rounded summits of Minto (905). East of the Rule, and between the Teviot and Jed, rises the Dunian (1095 feet), overhanging Jedburgh; and immediately N of the point where these two rivers join stands Penielheugh (700). Dunlaw (663 feet), near the scene of the battle of Anerum Moor, is surmounted by the ruins of an observatory built by Baron Rutherford of Fairnington, and now locally known as 'the baron's folly.' Near Melrose rise the three Eildons (respectively 1385, 1327, and 1216 feet), commanding a lovely and extensive view. In the small peninsula part of the shire N of the Tweed and between the Gala and the Leader the chief hills are Buckholm Hill (1064 feet), William Law (1315), and Sell Moor (1388).

Streams.—Roxburghshire is perhaps only excelled by Perthshire among the counties of Scotland for the number and picturesque beauty of its streams; but the rivers of the southern county are even more celebrated in song than those of the northern. The chief stream, both in bulk and in beauty, is the Tweed, which enters the county from Selkirkshire about 2 miles below the burgh of Selkirk, and leaves it after a beautiful course of 80 miles at the influx of Carham Burn on the NE border. All the other main streams of Roxburghshire flow directly or ultimately into the Tweed. The chief affluents of that river in the county on the left or northern bank are the Gala, which forms part of the western border of the shire; Allan Water; the Leader, which separates Roxburghshire from part of Berwickshire; and not far from the point where it leaves the district, Eden Water. On the right or S bank the main tributaries of the Tweed are the Ettrick, which touches the county only for a mile or two on the western border; and the Teviot, which joins the Tweed at Kelso. The Teviot is the second river in Roxburghshire, and its

whole course lies within the county limits. It rises in the Fanhill, one of the hills which separate Roxburghshire from Dumfriesshire in the SE, and thence it flows NW in a line parallel to the main axis of the shire for about 40 miles, until it falls into the Tweed at Kelso. On its left bank it receives the Borthwick and Ale Waters; and on its right bank the Allan, Slitrig, Rule, Jed, Oxnam, and Kale. Borthwick Water is formed by the junction of the Craik Hope, Howpasley, and Wolfcleugh Burns, and has a course of 16 miles. The Ale flows for 24 miles in a winding course before it joins the Teviot. The Allan has a short course of only 5 miles; it supplies the town of Hawick with water. The Slitrig, which joins the Teviot at Hawick, is an impetuous stream subject to floods. The Rule is formed by the junction of the Wauchope, Harwood, and Catlee Burns, and has a course of 9½ miles, for the most part through a narrow wooded glen. The 'crystal Jed' rises on the Liddesdale border, and receives on its course of 21½ miles the Black, Carlee, White, Shaw, Edgerston, and Pier Burns. The Oxnam flows 9½ miles before entering the main stream; and Kale Water falls into the Teviot at Kalemouth, after a sinuous course of 20½ miles, during which it is joined by Cessford Burn and other small affluents. The Liddel, receiving on its right bank the Hermitage and Tinnis, and on the left the Black Burn, Larriston Burn, and the Kershope, crosses the Scottish border, and after a course of 26½ miles joins the Esk below Canonbie. In the E of the shire the Bowmont Water runs northwards, and crosses the border in Yetholm parish to join the Till in England.

The lakes of the county are both few and small. Prim-side or Yetholm Loch, in Morebattle parish, is about 1½ mile in circumference; it is thought to have been connected with the former Linton Loch, now drained, close by. Hoselaw Loch is in Linton parish. Cauldsheels Loch, about a mile in circumference, is situated on the Abbotsford property, and is surrounded by trees planted by Sir Walter Scott. Huntly Burn flows from this lakelet through the Rhymer's Glen, a favourite haunt of Thomas the Rhymer. Petrifying streams occur in the parishes of Roxburgh, Minto, and Carleton; mineral springs in Jedburgh, Oxnam, Crailing, St Boswells, and Castleton; and 'consecrated' wells, as St Helen's, St Robert's, and St Dunstan's, in the neighbourhood of Melrose.

Geology.—The geological history of Roxburghshire presents several features of special interest to the geologist, partly from the remarkable development of the older Palæozoic rocks and partly from the relations of the Calciferous Sandstones along the border to the Carboniferous system in the N of England. The various formations represented in this county are given in the following table:—

Recent and Pleistocene.	}	Peat and alluvium.
		Glacial gravels.
		Kames.
		Boulder-clay with inter-glacial beds.
Carboniferous.		Calciferous Sandstone series.
	}	Upper. { Conglomerates and sandstones with fish remains.
Old Red Sandstone.		Lower. { Intercalations of sandstones and conglomerates with the contemporaneous volcanic rocks of the Cheviots.
	}	Ludlow and Wenslock. { Sandy shales, sandstones, and grits, with characteristic Ludlow and Wenslock fossils.
		Llandoverly. { Massive grits and greywackes (Queensberry). Birkhill black shales group.
		Caradoc. { Lowther Shales with fossiliferous limestones and conglomerates of Wrae, Kilbucho, etc., with greywackes and shales. Hartfell black shales.
	}	Upper Silurian. { Black shales, mudstones, and greywackes, with Glenkiln fossils.
		Lower Silurian. { Radiolarian cherts and mudstones.
		Arenig. { Contemporaneous and intrusive volcanic rocks.

IGNEOUS ROCKS.

Contemporaneous.	}	Porphyrites, tuffs, etc., of Lower Carboniferous age.
		Porphyrites, tuffs, etc., of Upper Old Red Sandstone age.
		Porphyrites, tuffs, etc., of Lower Old Red Sandstone age.
Intrusive.	}	Basalt dykes of Tertiary age.
		Diabase, Basalt, Porphyrite, and volcanic necks of Carboniferous age.
		Minette and Granite, Post Upper Silurian and Lower Old Red Sandstone age.

Beginning with the Silurian rocks, which are the oldest sedimentary strata in the county, we find that they cover an extensive area lying to the W of a line drawn from Old Melrose, S by Kirkton to the sources of the Teviot and Jed. The representatives of the Moffat series occur along sharp anticlinal folds, extending from the boundary with Selkirk, near Coldshiels, to the Leader, near Leaderfoot, where they are overlain by the Upper Old Red Sandstone. The *Radiolarian* cherts are met with south of Coldshiels Loch, near the border of the county; the Hartfell black shales are seen in the Rhymer's Glen and in the Tweed, at Leaderfoot; while the Birkhill black shales are exposed at the Coldshiels Loch and in the Rhymer's Glen. At the latter locality there is evidence of excessive crumpling and crushing of the beds, but, nevertheless, they yield characteristic fossils.

Overlying the Moffat series on both sides of the anticlines, the observer finds the 'Gala grits' or 'Queensberry series.' To the north they form a succession of normal folds—the highest strata in this part of the county being represented by the Buckholm grits. To the south of the black shale series these strata are repeated by a series of inverted folds inclined towards the NW, and are succeeded by the Hawick rocks, extending from Bowden Moor southwards to Stobs Castle. The chief fossils found in this group are fragments of *Eurypterus*, and tracts among which the most characteristic form is *Protovirgularia*. It is apparent, therefore, that the Gala grits and Hawick rocks occupy the larger part of the county, and from their relation to the highest members of the Moffat series have been classed with the *Llandovery* formation.

The Wenlock and Ludlow rocks occupy several areas, the largest of which lies immediately to the S of the tract covered by the Hawick beds, extending from the county boundary at Wisp Hill E by Stobs Castle, till they are overlapped by the Upper Old Red Sandstone. Other masses occur in the heart of the Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous areas, and of these, the most important is traceable from near Riccarton NE to near Hobkirk—a distance of 14 miles. Throughout these areas, the strata are as much folded and contorted as the Lower Silurian rocks, and hence there is a constant repetition of the same beds. Along the N limit of the tract bounding the Ardwell Group, about 3 miles S of Hawick, the lowest beds consist of grits, which are rapidly succeeded by shales containing a thin band crowded with graptolites and orthoceratites. These are followed by greenish-grey greywackes and shales forming the dominant members of the series, occasionally containing a band of fossiliferous shales similar to that just indicated. Zones of pebbly grit and conglomerate, yielding casts of shells, ennerinites, etc., are frequently met with. Excellent sections of the highest beds of the series are exposed in the railway cuttings near Riccarton.

The representatives of the Lower Old Red Sandstone consist almost wholly of contemporaneous volcanic rocks, and cover an area of about 80 square miles on the Cheviots. Before the outburst of volcanic activity during this period, the Silurian rocks had been plicated and subjected to a vast amount of denudation. Wherever the unconformable junction is exposed, the lavas and tuffs rest on the upturned edges of the Silurian strata, so that a long interval of time must have elapsed between the close of the Upper Silurian period and the earliest volcanic eruptions of the Lower Old Red Sandstone in this region. The oldest member of the volcanic

series in Roxburghshire consists of a coarse agglomerate or tuff exposed on the hill slopes E of Hindhope at the head of Kale Water, where it rests on the Upper Silurian greywackes and shales. Sheet after sheet of porphyrite succeeds this basal tuff, the whole series being inclined at a gentle angle to the SE. Few intercalations of tuff are associated with these ancient lavas, but occasionally thin seams of chocolate-coloured sandstone are met with, thereby indicating that the area had subsided beneath the waters of the Old Red Sandstone lake. An excellent example of the alternation of sandstones and lavas occurs on the Kale Water, about 4 miles S of the village of Hounam. Some of the bands still retain their original glassy matrix, as, for example, at Cocklawfoot in the neighbourhood of the Big Cheviot and near Morebattle on Kale Water. A few volcanic necks pierce these porphyrite lavas, occurring chiefly round the Big Cheviot.

That the volcanic series just described was highly denuded before the deposition of the Upper Old Red Sandstone is evident from an examination of the boundary line between the two formations, and also from the character of the conglomerate at the base of the Upper Old Red strata. The latter fills up bays and hollows cut out of the ancient lavas, while the included pebbles of the basal conglomerate, where it flanks the volcanic area, are composed mainly of trapezian fragments. Far to the W, even, where no Lower Old Red lavas or tuffs are now to be found, as, for instance, S of Hawick, there is a larger number of blocks of Cheviot porphyrites in the conglomerates than Silurian fragments.

Nearly one-third of the county is made up of Upper Old Red strata. A line drawn from Newtown St Boswells to Kirkton, thence to Edgerton, Kelso, and back to St Boswells, encloses the largest mass of this formation. To the SW of this area long tongues of Upper Old Red Sandstone fill old valleys carved out of the older rocks, while another narrow belt skirting the Cheviot volcanic rocks extends from Crailing to the English border on the S side of the Tweed. The oldest member of this formation consists of a coarse conglomerate resembling a boulder clay, filling up old hollows and river courses in the older rocks. The greatest development of this deposit occurs in Lauderdale, where, owing to the smoothed edges of the included blocks and their irregular arrangement, it is sometimes difficult to tell the boundary line between it and the overlying boulder clay. Overlying this conglomerate we find a great development of marls and sandstones forming the prominent beds of this formation. They are admirably exposed in the Tweed from St Boswells to Rutherford, in the Ale Water near Ancrum, and in the Jed Water near Kelso. From the sandstone bands in these sections, fish remains have been obtained, comprising *Holoptychius nobilissimus* and *Pterichthys major*. In Belses quarry, near Ancrum, *Palæopteris Hibernica* is said to have been found.

Along the N border of the county the Upper Old Red Sandstone attains its greatest development; and near the upper limits of the formation near Smailholm, a thin band of porphyrite lava is intercalated with the red sandstones—evidently the first indication of the Kelso volcanic rocks. The latter form an important horizon between the Upper Old Red Sandstone and the overlying Calciferous Sandstones in Roxburghshire. From the N border of the county near Sticheil, where they pass into Berwickshire, these ancient lavas, composed of diabase-porphyrates, can be traced W to Smailholm, thence across the Tweed to Makerston, causing the gorge known as 'the Makerston trows' (troughs). From this point the volcanic belt can be followed E along the S side of the Tweed as far as the county boundary. This volcanic zone, represented by a few bands of slaggy diabase with an overlying bed of tuff, occurs in the neighbourhood of Riccarton, coming to the surface wherever this horizon is exposed. Between this point and Kelso the volcanic rocks are absent, the Calciferous Sandstones resting directly on the Upper Old Red Sandstone. It reappears, however, in the Dinley Burn,

a tributary of the Hermitage Water, and can be traced across the watershed to the Tarras Water.

An interesting feature connected with this development of volcanic rocks at the base of the Calciferous Sandstones, is the number of necks or volcanic orifices throughout the county. Some of these undoubtedly supplied the volcanic rocks belonging to this horizon, while others probably acted as blowholes for the discharge of triturated materials. An excellent example occurs at Melrose, and in the quarry near the station there is a capital section of the material filling the vent. A glance at the Geological Survey maps of the county (sheets 11, 25, 26 of the 1-inch map) will show the distribution of these old centres of eruption. Black Law, Down Law, Dunian Hill, Rubers Law, the Maiden Paps, are all examples of the cores of Lower Carboniferous Cones.

There are two areas of Carboniferous rocks in the county—one in the extreme NE part, extending from near Kelso to the Merse of Berwickshire; the other, and larger area of the two, runs along the English border from a point where the road crosses from Jedburgh to Redesdale, to near the junction of the Liddel with the Esk. The latter covers the greater part of Liddesdale and the surrounding heights, culminating in the Peel, Carter, and Larriston Fells. In the former area, the strata form the rim of the Carboniferous basin of the Merse of Berwickshire. As already indicated, they overlie the volcanic belt at Kelso, and consist of blue, red, and green clays, white and blue cement-stones, flaggy sandstones, and occasional bands of calcareous conglomeratic sandstone, dipping away at gentle angles from the ancient lavas. It is evident, therefore, that they resemble the type of the Cement-stone series as developed in Midlothian.

The relations of the Carboniferous rocks of Liddesdale to those in the N of England will be discussed in the general article on the geology of Scotland. Even in this limited area there are considerable variations in the order of succession of the strata when traced along the strike. Beginning with the section in Lower Liddesdale we find that the beds overlying the volcanic zone at the base of the Calciferous Sandstones consist of sandstones, well seen on the Whita Hill above Langholm, followed by cement-stones consisting of blue and green clays, shales, and calcareous sandstones. Near Newcastleton there is a volcanic zone occupying the horizon of the famous scorpion bed at Langholm. (See the geological section in the article DUMFRIESSHIRE.) A second horizon of slaggy basalt occurs a little higher up in the series, just above the lowest beds of the Fell Sandstones, which form the next subdivision of the Calciferous Sandstones of Liddesdale. In the lower districts the base of this group is represented by a coarse sandstone seen at Kershope Foot, thickening out towards the E, and forming the Kidd's Linn Sandstone of Upper Liddesdale. The basalt zone of Caerby Hill comes next in order, followed by strata resembling the underlying Cement-stone group, with a band of fine tuff and some thin coal seams, the whole series being overlain by the Larriston Fell Sandstones—the highest beds in this part of the county. Along this horizon, however, to the W there is a gradual increase in the number of bands of marine limestone, the equivalents of the Penton Limestone group, and perhaps the lower part of the Canonbie Coalfield. The upper part of the latter coalfield is probably on the same horizon as the Plashetts Coalfield, which is high up in the Fell Sandstone group.

In Upper Liddesdale the succession is not so varied. The white sandstones at the base are replaced by cement-stones and clays, the whole of the upper part of the valley being carved out of these strata, and they are also traceable high up on the flanks of Peel Fell. Thick beds of sandstone alternate with the upper part of the series, and these are overlain by the great group of the Fell Sandstones. Underneath the latter there is a thin seam of coal, the outcrop of which can be followed for some distance.

Between Hawick and Selkirk some dykes of minette and mica trap occur, having a NNE and SSW trend, which are only found in the Silurian rocks. As they do not pierce any rocks later than the Upper Silurian, they are supposed to have been intruded either during Ludlow or Lower Old Red Sandstone time. Pink felsite is found in dykes, and also in the form of sheets, as in the Bildons and the black Hill of Earlstoun. As these sheets penetrate the Silurian and Upper Old Red Sandstone, they are probably associated with the volcanic activity in the Lower Carboniferous period. Sheets and masses of intrusive basalt belonging to the same period occur, and bosses of porphyrite are also associated with the volcanic orifices. Basalt dykes of Tertiary age are met with, one of which crosses the county from E to W, passing through Hawick, where it is known as 'the Yetlan dyke' (i.e., Cast Iron dyke).

The glacial phenomena of the Border county will be discussed in the general article on the geology of Scotland.

Economic Minerals.—The calcareous bands in the Calciferous Sandstone series have been wrought for lime in Liddesdale, as, for instance, at Thorlieshope. Some of them yield an excellent marine cement, but those at present quarried are used for mortar and for agricultural purposes. The white sandstones at the base of the series in Lower Liddesdale form an excellent building stone. The coarse sandstone at Kershope Foot has also been worked. One of the thick beds of sandstone in the Cement-stones of the upper part of the basin has been worked at the Dead Water, and has been extensively used for building purposes in the Border towns. In the E part of the county the harder bands of the Upper Old Red formation, as well as the grits in the Silurian series, are used for similar purposes.

Soil.—The soil of the arable lands is partly light and partly heavy. The former consists of rich loam, or of mixtures of sand and loam, gravel and loam, or sand, gravel, and clay, on various subsoils, and occurs generally on low or level lands in the vales of the streams. In some cases it is also found on eminences of considerable height, especially in the parishes of Linton, Eckford, Crailing, Ancrum, Maxton, and Melrose. The heavy soil consists chiefly of clay or clay mixtures lying upon till or other retentive subsoils. It occurs mostly on the high arable lands; it rarely appears in the valleys except on a dry bottom or alternating with light soil. It forms a considerable aggregate in the parishes on both sides of the Tweed around Kelso; it covers an area 10 miles by 4, comprising nearly all Bowden, Lilliesleaf, and Minto parishes, and parts of the parishes on the northern border of these. Over one-half of that area it is deep and fertile; but over the other it is cold and shallow and uncertain in production, and is therefore largely devoted to plantation. The pastoral lands have either dry, wet, or heathy soils. The first prevails all eastward of the Jed, is interspersed with some small patches of heath and a few small drained marshes, and in general has a thick sward of rich sweet grass. Wet soil prevails from the SW skirts of Ruberslaw to the confines of Liddesdale, and consists there of stubborn clay upon impenetrable till. Within Liddesdale it is extensively intermixed with heath; and in all the region SW of the Jed, or from the SW skirts of Ruberslaw to the SW extremity of Liddesdale, it is prevailing so wet as to render the land almost entirely pastoral. At the same time it isolates a considerable aggregate proportion of dry land, and includes spongy fields susceptible of great improvement by draining.

Climate.—The climate is temperate, but the eastern border is in winter exposed to violent snowstorms. The most copious rainfall in the county occurs in the mountains towards the SW and S. Very cold winds from the N and E prevail at certain seasons of the year.

Industries.—The manufacturing industries centre wholly in the towns and larger villages, Hawick, Jedburgh, and Kelso being famous for their woollen manufactures. According to the census of 1891, 4773 of the male population were engaged in agriculture; 7755 in

Industrial employments; 1297 in commerce; 3882 unproductive; and the rest variously employed. Roxburghshire carries on arable and pastoral farming, which indeed is the sole county industry. In early times the monks of the great abbeys were the chief cultivators of the soil in the county, and these contributed not a little to its civilisation and enrichment. Modern agricultural improvements began in Roxburghshire about the same time as in the other southern counties of Scotland. Before 1743 the practice of draining, enclosing, and fallowing, and of raising cabbages, flax, hemp, rape, and grass seeds, were generally introduced. In 1747 the practice of sowing turnips in the fields was introduced by Dr John Rutherford of Melrose, and by 1753 the culture was reduced to a regular system of cropping by Mr Dawson at Frogden. Potatoes were introduced as a field crop in 1754; and next year lime and marl began to be used as manures, after the example of Mr Dawson and Sir Gilbert Elliot. Thenceforward the progress was rapid. Mr Wight, who made two agricultural surveys of the county, respectively in 1773 and 1780, declared, at the latter date, that 'he was amazed at the advances all had made since his former survey, as every field had assumed a better aspect from an improving hand.' In the twenty years 1774-1794, the lands in the county became doubled in value, almost solely in consequence of ameliorations in husbandry. Since then the shire has not lagged, and in certain districts the farmers of Roxburghshire are little behind those of the Lothians. The arable farms are mostly between 400 and 600 acres, those of larger extent being chiefly pastoral.

The following table exhibits the principal crops, and the acreage under each at various dates:—

	1868.	1877.	1884.	1896.
Wheat,	3,007	1,509	1,515	325
Barley,	13,327	16,472	13,355	12,383
Oats,	30,969	33,111	32,624	30,373
Potatoes,	2,199	1,846	2,118	1,373
Turnips,	25,596	26,531	25,143	22,270
Cabbages, etc.,	216	398	464	692
Other Green Crops,	450	522	660	18
Bare or Fallow,	540	...	310	1
Grasses in Rotation,	52,712	57,810	59,937	54,361
Permanent Pasture,	50,866	38,097	47,058	57,449

The above figures are exclusive of heath or mountain pasture. In 1896 66 acres were in orchards; 71 in market-gardens; 35 in nursery grounds; and 15,084 in plantations and coppices, exclusive of garden shrubberies. The following table exhibits the quantity of live stock in the county at different dates:—

	1868.	1875.	1884.	1896.
Horses, . . . . .	...	4,521	4,420	4,365
Cattle,	16,106	17,062	17,831	16,929
Sheep,	487,933	486,790	502,721	522,906
Pigs,	3,911	3,960	4,783	3,730

Among the other resources of the county, the valuable salmon-fisheries on the Tweed must not be overlooked. According to the *Sportsman's, Tourist's, and General Guide* for Oct. 1896, the annual value of rod fishings let in Roxburghshire was £4334, while the value of grouse and other shootings let was £9065. Very many of the other streams also contain excellent trout and other fresh-water fish, and perch and pike abound in the lochs. The main imports into the shire are lime, coal, foreign wool for manufacturing purposes, and articles for domestic consumption; and the exports are chiefly the manufactured products of the textile factories, and cattle and sheep, largely sent to England.

Roads and Railways.—Previous to 1764 the county was miserably provided with roads and bridges, and possessed but few reaches of roadway suitable for wheeled traffic. There were then only two good bridges across the Tweed, viz., at Melrose and Kelso; and only two across the Teviot, viz., at Hawick and Ancrum. Bnt between 1764 and 1797 no less than 153 miles of excellent road were formed, 2 bridges were rebuilt,

25 new stone bridges erected over the principal streams, besides large numbers of smaller erections over the minor streams and hollows. During the 19th century a similar activity prevailed, and now the county, except in its more mountainous parts, is amply provided with the means of interior communication. The Waverley Route of the North British railway, from Edinburgh to Carlisle, runs southwards for about 50 miles through the county, with stations at Melrose, St Boswells, Belses, Hassendean, Hawick, Stobs, Shankend, Riccarton, Steele Road, Newcastleton, and Kershope Foot. From Newtown St Boswells Junction, one branch, known as the Berwickshire railway, runs, but with no Roxburghshire stations, to Berwick; and another proceeds thither also, by the Tweed valley, with stations at Maxton, Rutherford, Roxburgh, Kelso, Sprouton, Carham, and Sni-laws, and sending off at Roxburgh Junction a short branch southwards to Jedburgh, with stations at Kirk-bank, Nisbet, and Jedfoot Bridge. From Riccarton Junction on the main line a branch starts off eastwards, passes the station of Saughtree before leaving the county, and leads *viâ* Hexham to Newcastle.

Towns and Villages.—The only royal burgh in Roxburghshire is Jedburgh (population, 2455); Hawick (19,204) is the only parliamentary burgh; and the only other towns are Melrose (1432) and Kelso (4184). The villages with more than 300 inhabitants in 1891 were Darnick, Denholm, Lessnadden, Lilliesleaf, Newcastleton, Newtown St Boswells, and Yetholm. Other villages are Appletreehall, Bedrule, Bonjedward, Bowden, Carverton, Cessford, Chesters, Crailing, Dean, Deanhurn-baugh, Eckford, Ednam, Eildon, Heiton, Hownam, Lanton, Lempitlaw, Linton, Makerstoun, Maxton, Maxwellhaugh, Midlem, Minto, Nisbet (East and West), Rowcastle, Riccarton, Roxburgh, Rutherford, Smail-holm, and Ulston.

Mansions.—Among the principal mansions and seats in the county are Floors Castle (Duke of Roxburghe), Branxbolm (Duke of Buccleuch), Eildon Hall, Mount Teviot (Marquis of Lothian), Minto House (Earl of Minto), Hartrigge House, Monnt Ulston (Lord Stratheden and Campbell), Harden (Lord Polwarth), Stobs Castle, Wells, and Hallrnie (Sir William Elliott, Bart.), Abbots-ford, Ancrum House, Ashkirk House, etc.

Roxburghshire is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 12 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 4 assistant sheriff-substitutes. Sheriff and other courts are held at Jedburgh periodically, as detailed in our article on that town; and small debt courts at Kelso, Hawick, and Melrose. The County Council consists of 37 members, comprising 3 representatives for the burgh of Jedburgh, and 34 for as many electoral divisions into which the county was por-tioned by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, under the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act of 1890. The divisions are classed into the following five districts:—Jedburgh District, containing 7 divisions; Melrose District, 7; Kelso District, 13; Hawick District, 5; and Liddesdale District, 2. The county police force in 1893, exclusive of Hawick, comprised 40 men, and a superintendent with a salary of £300. Hawick unites with Galashiels and Selkirk in sending a member to parliament. The county elects a member for itself, and had in 1895-96 a parliamentary constituency of 6056. The valuation of the county was (£1674) £26,222, (1815) £254,180, (1855) £316,131, (1876) £420,161, (1884-85) £421,520, (1896) £350,783, inclusive of railways.

According to the census of 1891 Roxburgh had 80 inhabitants to the square mile, 19 counties being more densely populated; and the average for all Scotland being 135 per square mile. Pop. (1801) 33,721, (1821) 40,892, (1841) 46,025, (1861) 54,119, (1881) 53,442, (1891) 53,500, of whom 28,599 were females, and 174 Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1891) occupied 10,863, vacant 701, building 35.

The civil county contains 32 entire *quoad civilia* parishes, viz.:—Ancrum, Bedrule, Bowden, Castleton, Cavers, Crailing, Eckford, Ednam, Hawick, Hobkirk, Hownam, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kirkton, Lilliesleaf, Lin-

ton, Makerstoun, Maxton, Melrose, Minto, Morebattle, Oxnam, Robertson, Roxburgh, St Boswells, Smailholm, Southdean, Sprouton, Sticheil, Teviothead, Wilton, and Yetholm. Ecclesiastically the county is distributed among 34 entire *quoad sacra* parishes, and parts of 7 others, all, except Castleton, in the presbyteries of Jedburgh, Kelso, Selkirk, and Earlston, all in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Castleton is in the presbytery of Langholm and the synod of Dumfries. There are in the shire 73 elementary day-schools (68 of them public), which, with total accommodation for 11,529 children, have 8964 on the registers, and an average attendance of 7602. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. In 1894 the registered poor numbered 622, with 344 dependants, on whom was spent a total of £8417. There are combination poorhouses at Hawick, Jedburgh, and Kelso. The Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk district asylum for the insane is situated at Melrose, a model lodging-house at Jedburgh, and an orphan home at St Boswells. The percentage of illegitimate births was (1871) 11·5, (1876) 11·4, (1883) 10·2, (1896) 10·6.

Antiquities.—The antiquities of Roxburghshire are tolerably numerous and very interesting. The tumuli, standing-stones, camps, and hill-forts of the ancient Caledonians, the military works and other remains of the Romanised Britons, and the peel-towers and baronial fortalices of the Middle Ages, are too numerous for separate mention, except in our articles on the various parishes. Among the chief British remains are the very large cairn near Tinnis Hill in Liddesdale, the stones at Ninestanerig, a circle at Plenderleath, standing-stones at Hownam, Yetholm, Kale Water, etc., and the moat-hill at Hawick. There are remains of forts on the summits of many, if not most, of the highest hills, as on Caerby and Tinnis Hills in Liddesdale; on Blackburn, Cocklaw, the Dumian, Penielheugh, Gattonside Hill, and one of the Eildons. There are caves in the cliffs on the Jed, at Grahamslaw on the Kail, on the Teviot near Roxburgh, and other places. Perhaps the principal relic of the ancient inhabitants is a reach of the CATRAIL, which passes through the county. The Romans have left traces of their presence in Roxburghshire in part of the WATLING STREET, and in the Wheel Causeway, another road which seems to have deflected from the Watling Street to traverse Upper Teviotdale. Traces of this second road are to be found in the NE of Liddesdale, and its junction with the Maiden Road, in the N of England, has been made out. The Saxons have left most direct vestiges of their occupation of the county in the local names. The mediæval peels and fortalices, excluding the minor ones, amounted at one time to about 40, but for the most part have now sunk into ruins or absolutely vanished. Among the most famous of these were the castles of Roxburgh, Jedburgh, Cessford, Hermitage, Home, and Fernieherst; and the towers of Branxholm, Goldielands, Harden, Smailholm, Clintwood, Glassford, Littledean, Lintalee, Habbidean, and Delphiston. Fastnesses of the time of the Border feuds lined the strong banks of the Oxnam Water and some of the Cheviot valleys, and served both as defences against the English inroads and as rally-points for the Scottish forays. These, as they comprehensively bore the name of Henwood, gave rise to the Scottish Border war-cry of 'A' Henwoody! A' Henwoody!' Splendid remains exist of the abbeys of Jedburgh, Kelso, Dryburgh, and Melrose; and interesting associations remain in connection with the Culdean establishment of Old Melrose, and of the neighbouring successor to it, called Red Abbey. Ancient crosses, more or less in good repair, still stand at Anerum, Bowden, Maxton, Melrose, and Milnholm, and probably other spots. Among historical crosses that have now disappeared were Lyliot's Cross, probably on the site of the memorial stone on the summit of Lilliard's Edge; Heap Cross, at a place called Heap, near Hawick; William's Cross, near Philipphang, traditionally said to mark the spot where one of the Douglasses was murdered; and Tait's Cross, on the summit of Kershope Hill.

History.—What is now known as Roxburghshire was

at the period of the Roman invasion part of the territory of the tribes Gadeni and Ottadini. The Romans marched through the district and made themselves so far masters of it; and after their departure it eventually became part of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. Subject to the varying fortunes of that kingdom, Roxburghshire passed under the dominion of the Scottish crown in 1020, when large part of Northumbria was ceded to Malcolm Ceanmor. In 1107, when Alexander ascended the throne, Roxburghshire, with other lands in the south and west of Scotland, passed to Earl David, the king's brother, as an appanage. David ruled it throughout the period of his earldom almost in the manner of a sovereign lord, and on his accession to the throne treated it as part of his kingdom. He made it a chief scene of his administration; founded and richly endowed the abbeys of Melrose, Kelso, and Jedburgh; made profuse grants of its lands to his barons; and in consequence almost revolutionised the condition of the county. The Morvilles, Soulises, Corbetts, Percys, Berkeleys, and Vesseys, all followers of David from England, were established in Roxburghshire in this reign. The ambitions of the nobles, and the power and wealth of the rich abbeys, speedily made the county a place of importance, while they assisted in its development. Numerous events of both national and local importance occurred in the county in reigns subsequent to that of David, but they have been already treated in our articles on the chief towns of the shire.

So early as the commencement of the Scoto-Saxon period, and up to the death of the Maid of Norway, Roxburgh was a sheriffdom. Edward I. seems to have considered this frontier county as his own, and when he settled the affairs of the kingdom he appointed a custodian of the castles of Roxburgh and Jedburgh to act as military governor of the whole shire. Under Bruce Roxburghshire began to enjoy for a short period its ancient policy of peaceful times; but after his death it was claimed in sovereignty by the English kings, and suffered no little anarchy from their collisions with the Scottish crown. In 1334 a sheriff was set over it by Edward III., and soon after an antagonist sheriff was appointed by David II.; and during the revolutions of that age sheriffs continued to be alternately and conflictingly appointed by the respective monarchs, according to the fluctuations of their power. During all the period of David's captivity Edward III. nominated sheriffs, and governed as he pleased. As the shire, with the exception of Roxburgh Castle, was freed from the English yoke, chiefly by the exertions of the Douglasses, it afterwards, as to its sheriffship or administration, generally followed their fortunes. In 1398 the sheriffship of the county and the lands of Cavers were granted to George, Earl of Angus, who died in 1402; and having passed to Isobel, Countess of Mar, they were, without the consent of the king, transferred by her to the Earl of Douglas. Robert III., conceiving that they had become escheated by being disposed of without his consent, conferred them, in 1405, on Sir David Fleming of Biggar. But James Douglas of Balveny, the second son of the Earl Douglas, soon after assassinated the new sheriff, and paved the way, amidst the afflictions of the king and the subsequent misrule of the Duke of Albany, for the Douglasses to domineer over the county with the utmost freedom from control. The sheriffship of the county was now, with the lands of Cavers, transferred to Archibald, a bastard son of James, the second Earl of Douglas; and it continued in his family, though probably with some interruptions, till the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions. Archibald Douglas, brother of Douglas of Cavers, claimed in 1747 a compensation of £10,000 for the sheriffship, and was allowed £1666, 13s. 4d.

In early times the major part of Roxburghshire, then included in Northumbria, belonged to the diocese of Lindisfarne. From the reign of David I. till the Reformation, all of it S of the Tweed belonged to the bishopric of Glasgow; and from 1238 this large section formed the archdeaconry of Teviotdale, ruled by its

own archdeacon under the superintendence of the bishop.

Famous Natives.—Among the natives of this county who have risen to more or less fame, the following may be noted:—William Turnbull (died 1454), Bishop successively of Dunkeld and Glasgow, and founder in 1451 of Glasgow University; Alexander Cairncross of Cumbesley (d. 1701), Archbishop of Glasgow; John Rutherford (d. 1577), scholastic philosopher and author of *The Art of Reasoning on Aristotelian Principles*; Mark Duncan, Principal of Saumur University (d. 1648); Samuel Rutherford (d. 1661); James Thomson (1700-48), the author of *The Seasons*, etc.; Gilbert Elliot (1722-77), poet; and his sister Jane Elliot (1727-1805), who wrote the *Flowers of the Forest*; John Armstrong (1709-79), physician and poet; James Brown (1709-83), linguist and traveller, and author of a Persian grammar and dictionary; Robert Riccaltoun (d. 1765), divine; William Turnbull (1729-96), London physician; John Buchan (d. 1805), physician, author of the *Domestic Medicine*; John Clark (1744-1805), surgeon; John Leyden (1775-1811), poet; Robert Hall (1763-1824), surgeon; Rev. Dr Thomas Somerville (1741-1830), author of a *History of the Reign of Queen Anne*; his niece and daughter-in-law, Mrs Mary Somerville (1780-1872), of mathematical fame; James Bell (1769-1833), weaver and editor of geographical works; Robert Edmonstone (1794-1834), painter; Thomas Pringle (1789-1834), poet; Andrew Scott (1757-1839), poet; Robert Balmer (1787-1844), divine; John Younger (d. 1860), prose essayist; James Telfer (1800-62), author; Thomas Davidson (1838-70), poet; and Thomas Aird (1802-76), poet.

See Alex. Jeffrey's *History of Roxburghshire* (1836; new ed., 4 vols., 1857-64); Robert Bruce Armstrong's *History of Liddesdale* (1884); and other works cited under ABBOTSFORD, CASTLETON, HAWICK, JEDBURGH, KELSO, MELROSE, TWEED, and YETHOLM.

Roy. See GLENROY.

Roy's Cairn. See KNOCKANDO.

Rozelle, a fine mansion, with beautifully wooded grounds, in Ayr parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles S of Ayr town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Ruberslaw, an elongated, rugged, peaked hill on the mutual border of Hobkirk and Cavers parishes, Roxburghshire, 2 miles SSE of Denholm and 5 E by N of Hawick. Rising 1392 feet above sea-level, and projecting boldly from the northern frontier masses of the Cheviots, it steeply flanks the left side of the vale of Rule Water, and broadly overhangs the reach of the valley of the Teviot opposite Minto Hills. It looks along a great extent of the Teviot's valley, and forms a conspicuous feature in one-half or more of all the picturesque landscapes of Teviotdale; presents a bleak stern aspect with more traces of volcanic action than probably any other hill in the eastern Border counties; contrasts strongly in peaked summit, ragged sky-line, sharp saliciencies of contour, and rockiness or heathiness of surface with the green, smooth, neighbouring Cheviots; attracts electricity and heavy rain-clouds with such force as often to occasion a deep drenching or flooding of the tract adjacent to it while the neighbouring country remains dry; and is noted for having afforded, among the rocky recesses of its skirts, facilities for hill-meetings of the persecuted Covenanters, and for containing there a place where Peden preached to a large congregation. The dwellers in Teviotdale within view of its summit are well accustomed

‘To see, with strange delight, the snow-clouds form,
When Ruberslaw conceives the mountain storm—
Dark Ruberslaw, that lifts his bead sublime,
Rugged and hoary with the wrecks of time;
On his broad misty front the giant wears
The horrid furrows of ten thousand years.’

Rubislaw. See ABERDEEN and ABERDEENSHIRE.

Ruchill, Water of, a stream of Comrie parish, SW Perthshire, rising on the skirts of BEN VORLICH, and running first 3 miles east-south-eastward, next 7½ miles north-eastward along GLENARTNEY, till it falls into the

river Earn at Dalginross, opposite Comrie town. It receives numerous tributaries, chiefly mountain torrents; flows mostly on a rugged channel beset with boulders and fragments of rock; and is in high repute among anglers for abundance of common trout and sea trout.

—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 47, 1869.

Ruchlaw, an ancient mansion in Whittingham parish, Haddingtonshire, on the left bank of Souchet Water, 3¾ miles SE of East Linton. Its owner is Thomas Buchan Sydserrif, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Rueval, the Sound between North Uist and Benbecula islands, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Measuring 9 miles in length from E to W, and about 3 in mean breadth, it is strewn throughout its eastern part with such a multitude of islands and islets—Grimsa, Flodda, Bent, Broad, Rona, Flotamore, Flotabeg, and others whose names are scarcely known—as to be there a maze of land and water; is reduced to two straits at the W end by the intervention of Baleshare island; has nevertheless free communication at both ends with the sea; and is commonly, but improperly, called Loch Rueval.

Rule Water, a troutful stream of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, formed by several burns that descend from the watershed with Liddesdale, and running 9¼ miles northward, partly within Hobkirk parish, and partly on the boundary between Hobkirk and Cavers on the left and Bedrule on the right, till it falls into the Teviot, 2½ miles NNE of Denholm.

‘Between red ezlar banks that frightful scowl,
Fringed with grey hazel roars the mining Rowll,’

whose deep rocky ravine is overhung to the right by Bonchester Hill, to the left by Ruberslaw. In tradition or song Rule Water is associated with the old roistering clau of the Turnbills, and with Sir Walter Scott's ‘jovial harper, rattling roaring Willie.’—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Rullion Green, a place in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, on the eastern slope of the Pentland Hills, 1½ mile NNW of Penicuik. On the evening of 23 Nov. 1666, it was the scene of the defeat of 900 Covenanters, under Col. Wallace, by Sir Thomas Dalryell of BINNS, and a monument is supposed to mark the site of the battle. Dr Hill Burton, however, remarks that ‘neither the spot itself, nor any part of the Pentlands close to it, corresponds with the description of the ground taken by Wallace—a ridge running N and S, and rising abruptly on the N end.’—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Rum, an island of the Inner Hebrides, in the parish of SMALL ISLES, and in the county of Argyll until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed all the islands of the parish in the county of Inverness. It is separated from Skye on the N and NE by Cuillin Sound, across which the coast of Rum is 6¾ miles S of Rudh ‘an Duain or Dumain Point, at the entrance to Loch Brittle, 6 S by W of the southerly point of Soay, 9 SW of Strathaird Point between Loch Scaivaig and Loch Eishart, and 8½ W of the Point of Slat. The coast is also 4½ miles NW of the nearest part of the island of Eigg, 7 N by W of Muck, and 15 N by W of Ardnamurchan. On the NW it is separated from the island of Canna by the Sound of Canna, 3¾ miles wide to Canna, and 2 to the adjacent island of Sanday. The lonely Hyskeir or Oigh-sgeir Islands are 11 miles W of the mouth of Glen Harris. In shape Rum is somewhat like a dumpty pear, with the long diameter N and S. Its extreme length in this direction is 8½ miles; its extreme width from E to W is 3 miles; and its area is 4239 miles or 26,786 acres, of which only 300 are arable, 530 foreshore, 150 lochs and rivers, and the rest forest and moorland. There are some small bays at the mouth of Kilmory Glen on the N, at the mouth of Glen Harris on the SW, and elsewhere; but the only indentation of any size is on the E side at the broadest part, where Loch Scorsort opens inland with a length of 1¼ mile, and a breadth of 1½ mile at the mouth; and forms a safe and convenient harbour. From this loch to Guirdil on the NW side

the coast consists of low rocks or cliffs, with here and there small strips of beach, but round the greater part of the rest of the island there is a series of cliffs rising at many points to heights of over 300 feet above sea-level, and in many places sinking sheer into the sea, though occasionally there are strips of foreshore. The whole surface is very rough and hilly, and of the total area of 30,000 acres little more than one-twentieth is under cultivation. A narrow valley runs westward from Loch Sresort along Kinloch river, and passes across the watershed into the low ground that opens to the sea at Seilideir and Guirdil, but the rest of the island may almost be described as a wild sea of hills. The lowest portion is that to the N of the transverse hollows, where a height of 635 feet is reached N of Loch Sresort at Meall a Ghoirtein, and 902 at Sagorishal at the W side of Kilmory Glen. To the S of the central hollows a line of high ground begins at Mam Tuach (988 feet), and extends westward along Monadh Mhiltich at a height of over 800 feet, farther W still of over 1100, and rising between this and the western part of the SW coast of the island into a lofty cliff-edged plateau, the highest points of which are 1869 and 1641 feet above sea-level. To the NW near the most westerly point of the island there is the lower plateau of Sgor Mor, the highest point of which, to the N, is 1272 feet high. The wildest and roughest part of the island is, however, to the S and SE, where, to the N of Glen Harris, is An Dornabae (858 feet), and higher up Bhaire-mheall (1924). Across the top of the glen is a narrow sharp-pointed ridge running from N to S with the northern shoulder 1770 feet high, and the highest points at Ailbe-meall (2368) and Aisge-mheall (2659)*—the highest point in the island; and SW of this is the wider ridge of which the summits are Ais-mheall (2552), Beinn More (2505), and Sgor nan Gillean (2503). From the last a cliff-edged plateau runs westward at a height of about 1500 feet, the highest part being 1607. 'The geology of the island of Rum,' says Hugh Miller, 'is simple but curious. Let the reader take, if he can, from twelve to fifteen trap-hills, varying from 1000 to 2300 feet in height; let him pack them closely and squarely together, like rum-bottles in a case-basket; let him surround them with a frame of Old Red Sandstone, measuring rather more than 7 miles on the side in the way the basket surrounds the bottles; then let him set them down in the sea a dozen miles off the land, and he shall have produced a second island of Rum, similar in structure to the existing one. In the actual island, however, there is a defect in the inclosing basket of sandstone; the basket, complete on three of its sides, wants the fourth; and the side opposite to the gap which the fourth would have occupied is thicker than the two other sides put together.' The sandstones are not, however, of Old Red age, but are probably Cambrian, and these, with some masses of Lower Silurian rocks, occupy the NW, NE, and SE sides of the island, while the interior and W consist of great masses of eruptive crystalline rocks which have burst through the older strata, the latter being everywhere violently upheaved and contorted, and extensively metamorphosed, as they approach the great central mass. The volcanic rocks form wild and rugged peaks, and are the remains of a great volcanic mountain that at one time occupied the centre and S of the island. Sgor Mor on the W is famous for its minerals, including pitchstone, heliotropes, and beautiful agates. The hills of Rum being the first land between Mull and Skye to meet the clouds coming in from the Atlantic, the climate is very wet, and there is a large number of streams, the largest being Kinloch river, flowing through Kinloch River Glen, W of Loch Sresort; Kilmory river, flowing through Kilmory Glen in the N; Abhuinn Duibhal and Abhuinn Fiadhinnish on either side of Glen Harris, and Abhuinn Rhangail in Glen Harris, all near the centre of the south-western side; Dibidil river, in Glen Dibidil, to the E of Ben More; and about 40 smaller streams. In the

* Perhaps more familiar under the forms of Halival and Haiskeval.

centre of the island is Loch Sgathaig; SSE of it Loch Gainmhiach; in the NW, Loch Sgaorishal; on Abhuinn Fiadhinnish, Loch Fiadhinnish; NE of Aisge-mheall, Loch Coire nan Grund—more of them covering more than 19 acres—and there are a number of smaller lochans. In the *Description of the Western Isles of Scotland*, by Donald Monro, Dean of the Isles, who visited the Hebrides in 1549, the name is given as Ronin, and the island is described as abounding with 'litle deire' and wild fowl, but there seem to have been few inhabitants, for he says that 'the fowls hes few to start them except deir.' Prior to 1826 the crofters and their families numbered at least 400, but in that year all, save one family, were cleared off to America, and the whole island was converted into a single sheep-farm, so that at the end of 1828 the sole inhabitants were the sheep farmer and his shepherds. A year or two after some families from Skye were allowed to settle at Loch Sresort. In 1845 Rum was sold to be converted into a deer-forest, and as a sporting place has few equals. In 1888 it was again sold to George Bullough, Esq. of Meggernie. Pop. (1831) 134, (1861) 73, (1871) 81, (1881) 89, (1891) 53.

Rumbling-Bridge, a place in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, on the river Bran, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Dunkeld. The impetuous Bran, whose chasm is spanned here by a one-arched bridge, thunders in a sheer leap of 80 feet into a dark cauldron, and is so flanked and barred by rugged rocks, and so mantled with gloom, as to present a solemnly imposing scene.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Rumbling-Bridge, a station on the Devon Valley railway, in Fossoway parish, Kinross-shire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Dollar, with a post and telegraph office under Stirling. It takes its name from a bridge-spanned aetartac of the river Devon, which, forming part of what are called the Falls of Devon, commences at the DEVIL'S MILL, 350 yards higher up; traverses thence, till past the Rumbling-Bridge, a narrow gloomy chasm, over blocks and clefts and rugged shelves of rock, between tangled craggy steeps; and emits a hollow rumbling sound, like that produced by heavy-laden waggons on a rough road between reverberating heights. The chasm has a mean depth of not more than 100 feet, but is so shagged with brushwood, so overshadowed by crags, as to look like an abyss; and, as seen from certain points of view, has the appearance of a sharp continuous fissure, formed by a vertical earthquake. Two bridges span it in the vicinity of the hotel—the one 80 feet above the bed of the stream, and constructed in 1713; the other 120 feet high, and constructed in 1816—and both command a grandly impressive view.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Rumford, a village on the northern verge of Muir-avonside parish, Stirlingshire, contiguous to Craigs village in Polmont parish, 7 furlongs SSE of Polmont Junction. There is a Roman Catholic school-chapel.

Rusco Castle. See ANWORTH.

Ruskie, Loch. See MONTEITH, PORT OF.

Rutherford, a decayed village in Maxton parish, Roxburghshire, 7 furlongs SW of Rutherford station on the Kelso branch of the North British railway, this being 6 miles WSW of Kelso. An absurd tradition makes its name originally to have been either Rue-the-ford or Rue-their-ford, from the defeat of an English army, after crossing and re-crossing a neighbouring ford on the Tweed. The ancient parish of Rutherford, long united to Maxton, contained the hospice of St Mary Magdalene, which Robert I. granted to the canons of Jedburgh. The Rutherford estate belongs to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Rutherglen (popularly *Ruglen*; old form, *Rutheglen*), a parish containing a town of the same name in the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, and near the extreme NW of the county. It is bounded N and E by the river Clyde, SE by the parish of Cambuslang, S by the parish of Carmunnoch, W by the parish of Cathcart, and NW by Govan parish. On the N the boundary is traced by the Clyde for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and on the W it is

formed by the Polmadie and Malls Mire Burns as far as West House; elsewhere it is practically artificial. The greatest length of the parish, from near Rosebank House on the E to the point where the boundary line quits Malls Mire Burn on the W, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the greatest width, from N to S, is barely $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the area is 2219·918 acres, of which 0·647 acres are foreshore, and 67·877 are water. The portion along the Clyde is from 30 to 40 feet above sea-level, and the surface rises at the burgh to from 50 to 100 feet, and thereafter southwards till, near the extreme S, a height of 303 feet is reached. The soil on the low ground is a fertile alluvium, and the whole parish is arable. The surface in the centre is undulating, and on the S there is an ascent towards the Cathkin Braes. Coal and iron are both extensively worked. The principal estates are Shawfield, Farme, Rosebank, Gallowflat, Scotstown, Stonelaw, and Baukhead. The parish is traversed by the main road from Glasgow to Hamilton, which passes eastward from the S side of Glasgow, and a branch road connecting this with the Bridgetou district of Glasgow crosses the Clyde by Rutherglen Bridge, a handsomestone structure re-erected in 1893-96 on the site of the old bridge, which was erected in 1776 at a cost of £2000, of which the burgesses of Rutherglen contributed more than half. This bridge was said to resemble closely the 'Auld Brig o' Glasgow,' had steep gradients with one narrow side-path, and consisted of five arches. Prior to its erection the only means of communication had been by a ford, or by going round by Glasgow Bridge. At Farme, farther to the E, stands Dalmarnock Bridge, erected in 1889, and 320 feet long by 50 feet wide. It has five steel-girder spans each 54 feet 8 inches long, the girders resting on granite piers. The first bridge at this spot, which was originally a ford, was a wooden erection; it was built in 1821 and lasted till 1843, when it was replaced by a somewhat picturesque structure of the same material, which was removed to make room for the present handsome bridge. Between Rutherglen and Dalmarnock bridges stands the Caledonian railway bridge, built in 1861. The parish is also traversed by two branches of the Caledonian railway system. Farme, which is separately noticed, is an old royal domain, and belonged thereafter to the Stewarts, the Douglasses, and the Hamiltons. A tumulus which stood at Drumlaw was destroyed many years ago, and another at Farme also met with the same fate. In the latter, in 1768, a stone coffin was found. Of a third tumulus at Gallowflat, which was surrounded by a moat, some traces still remain. An ancient cross, 10 feet high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide, with a sculptured representation of Christ entering Jerusalem riding on an ass, stood on the top of the 'Cross Hill,' about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of the burgh, till the latter half of the 18th century. The parish, which was in the time of the early Scottish kings a royal demesne, is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and is divided ecclesiastically into Rutherglen, Rutherglen West, and Wardlawhill parishes, the latter two being *quoad sacra* charges. The living is worth £360 a year. The churches are noticed under the burgh. Pop. of parish (1801) 2437, (1831) 5503, (1861) 9335, (1871) 10,766, (1881) 13,801, (1891) 16,178, of whom 3163 were in Rutherglen West and 2992 in Wardlawhill *q. s.* parishes, and 1751 were in the landward part of the parish.

Rutherglen, a royal and parliamentary burgh on the N side of the parish just described, and adjoining the Clyde. It has a new and convenient station on the Caledonian railway, 2 miles SE of Glasgow. The burgh is of considerable antiquity, and tradition carries its origin back to a mythical Caledonian chief (Reuther) who lived and ruled here some two centuries before the Christian era. Though we may decline to believe in this ruler, whether in his own proper person or even in the identification of him with that Reuda under whose leadership, according to Bede, the Scots crossed from Ireland, and who lived about 350 years after the birth of Christ, yet it is certain that there was a seat of some population here at a pretty early date. As has been

already noticed, the parish was a royal demesne, and in a supplication presented to the Scottish Parliament in 1661 David I. is said to have constituted the demesne village a royal burgh in 1126; while in the oldest extant charter, granted by King Robert the Bruce in 1324, a confirming charter of William the Lyon is quoted, and the date assigned to it is 1189. The latter monarch also granted the church to the Abbey of Paisley, and Bishop Joceline of Glasgow (1175-99) confirmed the grant. The original royalty bounds were so extensive as to include part, if not the whole, of Glasgow; and we find Bishop Walter of Glasgow (1207-32) engaged in a dispute with both Rutherglen and Dumbarton in regard to payment of toll and custom; and though he prevailed altogether against Dumbarton, he was only able to push the boundaries of Rutherglen a short distance to the E, King Alexander II. having decided that the privileges of the burgh should extend as far as the cross of Shettleston at the E end of modern Glasgow. Then, and long after, it was the chief trading and commercial town in the lower part of the Clyde, and even in 1402, when Lanarkshire was divided into two wards, Rutherglen was declared the head burgh of the Lower Ward. Much of this early importance was no doubt due to the royal castle which stood at the town and occupied a site in King Street nearly at the point where that thoroughfare is intersected by Castle Street. It must latterly have been a stronghold of some importance, as it was one of the places strongly garrisoned by the English during the wars of independence. During the early part of Bruce's career he is said to have besieged it several times without success; but it was eventually captured by his brother Edward about 1313. Barbour, in his account of the strengths that were then taken, says:—

'In this tyme, that thir jupertyss
Off thir castellis, that I dewiss,
War eschewyt sa hardly,
Schir Edward the Bruce the hardy,
Had all Galloway and Nydysdale
Wonnyn till his liking all halle;
And dongyn down the castellis halle
Rycht in the dyk, hath tour and wall.
He hard then say, ang knew it weil,
That in Ruglyne wes a pele.
Thiddir he went, with his menyne,
And wonnyn it in schort tyme has he.'

Unlike so many of the other castles then taken, it was not destroyed, and it remained in good order till after the battle of Langside, when the Regent Murray, in laying waste the possessions of the Hamiltons, burnt it. The great tower was subsequently repaired, and became the seat of the Hamiltons of Ellistoun, lairds of Shawfield. Shortly after the beginning of the 18th century, this portion and the new buildings that had been added were abandoned as a residence, and being allowed to become ruinous, the stones were carried off by the inhabitants of the town, and the walls were soon levelled to the ground. The walls of the tower were very thick, and so large were the stones used in the foundation that they remained some thirty years after the rest of the building had disappeared. Queen Mary, in her flight from the field of Langside, passed close to the S side of the town, and at a lane, called Din's Dykes, about 150 yards S of Main Street, two rustics, who were cutting grass there at the time, attempted to stop her by threatening her with their scythes. Shortly after the Reformation, Rutherglen seems to have been considered by the presbytery of Glasgow as a place needing special care and attention, and we find that in 1590 they instructed the teacher of the school of Rutherglen to desist from reading prayers, and at the same time denounced the use of sacramental wine mixed with water. In 1593 they had again to interfere with the playing of pipes and the indulging in games on Sunday, both of which were forbidden between sunrise and sunset, on pain of excommunication. Though this proclamation was ordered to be read in all churches, and especially in the church of Rutherglen, it does not seem to have had altogether the desired effect—in spirit

at all events—for in 1595 the presbytery had to transmit letters to the bailie of the burgh, enjoining him to stop the profane plays introduced on the Lord's Day, 'as they fear the eternal God, and will be answerable to His kirk;' and they also made complaint as to the practice of fishing for salmon on Sunday, and of the colliers selecting the same time for the settlement of their accounts. During the Covenanting times, Rutherglen was the scene of an event which was the prelude to the armed rising which ended at BOTHWELL Bridge. In 1679, the irreconcilables of the Presbyterian party had determined to publish a 'Declaration and Testimony of the true Presbyterian Party in Scotland,' and a body of 80 horsemen, under the command of Robert Hamilton, brother of the laird of Preston, set off for Glasgow, with the intention of there publicly proclaiming their doctrine; but finding that that town was occupied by a strong garrison of royalist troops, they turned aside to Rutherglen. The day chosen was the 29th of May, the anniversary of the birthday of Charles II., and also of the day on which he entered London at the Restoration, and the whole town was accordingly lit up with bonfires in honour of the occasion. These the Covenanters immediately extinguished,* and having lit a bonfire of their own, they therein burnt all the acts of parliament and proclamations directed against themselves and their cause, and then having read their testimony at the burgh cross, to which they also fixed a copy, they retired to Evandale and Newmilns. Claverhouse and his dragoons arrived on the 31st to investigate the matter, but none of the inhabitants seem to have been implicated, and he passed on to Loudon Hill (see DRUMCLOG), where his force was defeated by the armed Covenanters, and thereafter came the battle of the Butts in GLASGOW, and of fateful BOTHWELL Bridge. Rutherglen espoused the cause of electoral reform at a very early date, for in 1671 a new set was fixed whereby the practice of the council's electing their successors was abolished, and the right of election given to the Incorporated Trades and the burgesses generally. Shortly afterwards they anticipated the compulsory clauses of the Education Act of two centuries afterwards, by ordaining, in 1675, that all the inhabitants of the burgh should send their children betwixt 6 and 12 years of age 'to the comunc Schoole to be educat yat with certification that whaever neglects there dewtye herein shall be compelled to pay the quarter waidges as if there children were at the Schoole,' and the fees were to be recoverable by poinding and imprisonment. As Glasgow rose in importance Rutherglen diminished, and in 1695 it was reckoned as one of the least of the royal burghs, the monthly cess being fixed at £1 sterling, while thereafter it became practically a quiet country village; and, though it has again become of more importance, this has arisen rather from its having become a manufacturing suburb of Glasgow than from any power existing within itself. Some old customs survived to a comparatively recent period, one of them, entirely peculiar to the place, being a ceremonious baking, on St Luke's eve, of excessively thin sour cakes, which were given to strangers visiting St Luke's Fair.

The modern town consists of a very wide and spacious Main Street, extending along the road from Glasgow to Hamilton, and planted in 1893 with a row of young trees on the north side. There are narrower streets and lanes branching off from it, the chief being Farme Loan Road (N) and Hamilton Road (S), both at the E end; Castle Street (N), near the centre; and Mill Street on the opposite side farther W, and leading to the Cathkin Braes. Stonelaw Road on the east, forming the continuation of Farme Loan Road, leads also to the Braes, where is situated one of Glasgow's

* The fifth article of their own testimony was 'against that presumptuous Act for imposing ane holy anniversary-day as they call it, to be kept yearly upon the 29th of May as a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving for the king's hirth and restoration: wherby the appointers have intruded upon the Lord's prerogative and the observers have given the glory to the creature that is due to our Lord Redeemer, and rejoiced over the setting up of an usurping power to the destroying the interest of Christ in the land.'

parcs, with a magnificent view of the vale of Clyde from Carmyle to Dumbarton, and as far as Goatfell in Arran. This road passes through the fine residential spot called Burnside, containing many elegant villas and cottages, and in winter a fine skating pond lighted up after dark. At the W end of the burgh the principal street divides into two narrow branches, of which that to the N retains at first the name of Main Street, and then becomes Chapel Street, while the branch to the S is Cathcart Road. Parallel to Main Street on the N is the long narrow King Street. Though there are several old and somewhat straggling streets, many new and handsome streets have been and are still being formed, and on the low rich flat to the N and NW, beyond the railway, are the principal manufactories. The old town-hall projects into Main Street on the N side. The modern town-hall, erected in 1861-62, farther W, and subsequently added to on the E, is a very handsome building which would do honour to many a much larger town, and cost altogether £14,778. This building adds very much to the appearance of the town, and can be seen at a great distance. Late Baronial in style, it has a street frontage of 120 feet, and near the centre a square clock tower with turrets, with ogee roofs, rising to a height of 110 feet. The portion to the W, which was the first erected, contains a burgh court-room, a council chamber, various retiring rooms, and a public hall, measuring 75 by 40 feet, and with accommodation for about 800 persons. The eastern addition contains the various burgh offices. The ancient parish church was immediately to the W of the burgh hall, and was a building of some note, for, according to Blind Harry, it was in it that in 1297 a truce was agreed on between Scotland and England.

'Erl of Stamford, was chanslar of Ingland,
With Schyr Amar this trawill tuk on hand
A saif condyt that pruchest of Wallace.
In Ruglen Kyrk the tryst than haiff that set.'

After telling how 'The gret chanslar and Amar thidder past,' and giving an account of the debate between the parties, he tells how

'Wallace said; "Schyr, we jangill hot in wayne.
My consell gyffis, I will na fahill mak,
As for a yer a fnaill pess to tak.
Nocht for myself, that I bynd to your seill
I can nocht trow that eur ye will he leill;
Bot for pur folk grethiye has heyne supprisyt,
I will tak pess, quhill forthir we he awisit."
Than hand thair thus; thar suld he no debait,
Castell and towne suld stand in that ilk stait,
Fra thair day furth, quhill a yer war at an end:
Selyt this pess, and tuk thair leyff to wend.'

According to the same authority it was here, too, that Sir John Menteith agreed to betray Wallace to the English:

'Schyr Jhon Menteth Wallace his gossop was,
A messynger Schyr Amar has gert pass
On to Schyr Jhon, and sone a tryst has set,
At Ruglyn Kyrk thair twa toygdyer met.'

Of the church, which was dedicated to the Virgin and had altars of the Holy Trinity and St Nicholas, the only part now remaining is the quaint low tower with its curious spire, the rest having been demolished in 1794 when the present structure, about 30 yards farther W, was constructed. It is somewhat curious that the dedication of the church was to the Virgin, while the chief fair was held on St Luke's day in October. The modern church has 880 sittings, and is surrounded by a churchyard. The West Church, on the S side of Chapel Street, was built in 1836 as a chapel of ease, and stood unused for some time after the Disruption, but it was constituted a *quoad sacra* charge in 1868. In 1883 the Established Church also purchased the former Congregational church at Wardlawhill, which was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1891. There is also a mission church at Greenhill Road, opened in 1887. The First Free church, on the NW, in Glasgow Road, erected soon after the Disruption, is a plain Gothic building with 820 sittings and a square pinnacled tower. The Second Free church, in Farme Loan Road to the E, was erected in 1871-72, at a cost of £3000, as a Reformed

Presbyterian church, but passed into possession of the Free Church when the two denominations were united in 1876. It is an Early English building, with 750 sittings and a SW tower and spire rising to a height of 123 feet. The U.P. church, a very plain building of 1836, in King Street, contains 950 sittings. The Roman Catholic church (St Columbkil), on the S side of Main Street, is a plain building of 1853, with 800 sittings. There are also an E. U. church in Regent Street, a Baptist congregation meeting in the Town-hall, and an Evangelistic hall. St John's Masonic Hall (1875) cost £1500. Under the burgh and landward school board are the Burgh, Eastfield, Farie Street, Macdonald, and Stonelaw schools, which, with accommodation for respectively 400, 216, 544, 890, and 562 pupils, have an average attendance of about 370, 210, 535, 635, and 265, and grants amounting to nearly £340, £210, £540, £650, and £290. There is also a Roman Catholic school with accommodation for 619 pupils, and an attendance of about 440. The Macdonald school was erected originally by subscription and partly endowed with the interest of £500 bequeathed by Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald for the education of Protestant children in the town and parish of Rutherglen. Under the Educational Endowments Act the interest of this money is spent in bursaries.

Municipal matters are attended to by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and 13 councillors. The corporation revenue is about £1700. The police force is united with that of the county. Rutherglen has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Glasgow, offices of the National and Commercial banks, a slaughter-house erected in 1893 at a cost of £1144, parochial offices opened 1893, and a newspaper, *The Reformer*, published on Saturday. Among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed a public library, two masonic lodges (St John's, 347, and Royal Arch, 116), an evangelistic association, Salvation Army barracks, and other local societies. There are fairs on the first Friday after 4 May, the first Tuesday after 4 June, the first Friday after 25 July, the first Friday after 25 August, the Wednesday before the first Friday of November, the first Friday of November, and the Friday after 25 November. Several of these, particularly the one in May called Beltane Fair, and that in November called St Luke's Fair, are famous for the sale of horses and cattle, and for the large number of buyers and sellers who attend them. The inhabitants of the town and district are employed in the coal pits, quarries, and brick-works in the neighbourhood, or in the industrial works connected with the burgh, these latter being factories, extensive chemical works, dye works, a paper mill, a pottery, tube works, a small boat-building yard, rope and twine works, a gold-beating work, and spindle works. The Clyde being navigable at high water for small vessels as far as Rutherglen, vessels of considerable size have been launched from its yard, and important contracts are still carried out. Rutherglen unites with Dumbarton, KILMARNOCK, Port Glasgow, and Renfrew in returning a member to serve in Parliament. Parliamentary constituency (1896) 2128; municipal 2226. Valuation of parliamentary burgh (1885) £34,556, (1896) £50,049. Pop. of royal burgh (1831) 4741, (1861) 8071, (1871) 9239, (1881) 11,473, (1891) 13,364, of whom 6491 were males and 6873 females; of parliamentary burgh (1861) 8062, (1871) 9453, (1881) 11,265, (1891) 13,083, of whom 6396 were males and 6687 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 2758, uninhabited 59, and building 60. Of the whole population in the same year, 3300 males and 1369 females were connected with industrial handicrafts, or were dealers in manufactured substances, and of these 1553 men and 85 women were connected with mineral substances alone; while there were 1432 boys and 1431 girls of school age. See Ure's *History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride* (Glasg. 1793).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 31, 1866-67.

Ruthven, a village in Cairnie parish, Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles WNW of Rothiemay station and 6 NNW of Huntly, under which it has a post office.

Ruthven, a small parish of W Forfarshire, 3 miles E of Alyth and 4½ N by E of Meikle, with a post office under Alyth. It is bounded NE, E, and SE by Airlie, SW, W, and NW by Alyth in Perthshire. Its utmost length, from E by N to S by W, is 2½ miles; its utmost breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is 2087½ acres, of which 38½ are water. The river ISLA has here a winding course of 3½ miles; viz., 1½ mile west-south-westward along the north-western border; 2½ miles south-south-eastward through the interior, and 3 furlongs south-westward along the south-eastern border—though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 2½ miles distant as the crow flies. With rocky bed, and bold, well-wooded banks, it offers many pretty bits of scenery. The surface, a gentle southerly slope, on the northern side of Strathmore, is diversified by some swells and knolls, and attains a maximum altitude of 325 feet, whilst sinking southward to 165. The rocks are sandstone beds of the Old Red formation, and masses of *débris* from the Grampians. The sandstone is a good building material; and the gravels of the *débris* have been much used for roads. The soil, in general, is a light loam on a gravelly bottom. Much of the wood is oak coppice, both profitable and ornamental; and the rest is chiefly planted larch and Scotch firs on naturally poor land. Ruthven Castle, an ancient baronial residence, belonging at one time to the Earls of Crawford, stood in the SE of the parish near the left bank of the Isla, but, falling into ruin, was long ago removed. A knoll in the neighbourhood still bears the name of Gallows Hill, from being the place where the old feudal barons of Ruthven erected their gibbet; and a small field adjoining it is known by the name of the Hangman's Acres. Ruthven House, near the site of the castle, 3 miles NNE of Meikle, is the seat of Thomas Wedderburn-Ogilvy, Esq. (b. 1814; suc. 1853), his maternal great-grandfather having purchased the estate (long held by the Crichtons) in 1744. Ruthven is in the presbytery of Meikle and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £185. The parish church, on the right bank of the Isla, near Inverqueneich, was built in 1859, and contains 150 sittings. Adjacent to it is the manse, rebuilt in 1874. Ruthven in the 12th century was a vicarage of the Abbey, dedicated to St Maluack, and specially confirmed by Pope Honorius III. in 1219. The public school, with accommodation for 64 children, has an average attendance of about 45, and a grant of nearly £50. Valuation (1885) £2195, 2s., (1893) £1574, 3s., plus £515 for railway. Pop. (1801) 211, (1841) 471, (1861) 265, (1871) 247, (1881) 195, (1891) 188.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870. See a work by the minister, Dr M'Pherson, F.R.S.E., on *The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Strathmore* (1885).

Ruthven Barracks. See KINGUSSIE.

Ruthven Castle. See HUNTINGTOWER.

Ruthven Loch, a pretty birch-fringed lake on the mutual border of Dore and Daviot parishes, Inverness shire, 11½ miles S by W of Inverness. Lying 700 feet above sea-level, it curves 2½ miles west-south-westward, varies in breadth between 1 and 4½ furlongs, sends off a rivulet ¾ mile west-by-southward to the FARGAIG, and is perhaps the best trouting loch in the district.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Ruthven Water. See AUCHTERARDER.

Ruthwell, a village and a coast parish of Dumfriesshire. The village stands 1 mile inland and 1½ SSE of Ruthwell station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 8½ miles ESE of Dumfries and 7 WNW of the post-town, Annan. In 1509 it was erected into a burgh of barony, in favour of Sir John Murray of Cockpool, with the right of holding fairs and markets; but it has long forgotten all its burghal honours, and is a place of neither trade nor manufacture. It has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

The parish, containing also the post office village of CLARENCEFIELD and the small decayed watering-place of Brow Well, is bounded N by Mouswald and Dalton, E by Cummertrees, S by Solway Firth, and SW and

W by Caerlaverock. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $11,321\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 2549 are foreshore and $78\frac{3}{4}$ water. LOCHAR Water winds 5 miles south-eastward along all the Caerlaverock boundary, and then, at low water, must still go $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles further across the broad, clayey sands, having BLACKSHAW Bank to the right and Priestside Bank to the left. The coast-line, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extent, is low, at no point exceeding 29 feet above sea-level. The interior, too, in the W forming part of LOCHAR Moss, is low and flat, and attains a maximum altitude of only 154 feet near Kirkstyle in the NE. The principal rock is a coarse limestone, which, towards the close of the 18th century, was worked to a considerable extent; and about the same time search was made, but in vain, for a workable seam of coal on Belidding farm. The soil for the most part is a strong gravel, intermixed with vegetable mould; and the tract of moss in the W is partly waste, partly pastoral, and partly used for the supply of peat-fuel. COMLONGAN and COOKPOOL Castles have been noticed separately. In the manse grounds stands the famous Ruthwell Cross, a sandstone Runic monument $17\frac{3}{4}$ feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad (3 feet across the arms* of the cross), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ foot thick. Of its four faces, the side ones are carved with graceful vines and curious animals of the type familiar in other sculptured stones; whilst on their margins are Runic verses from Caedmon's lay of *The Holy Rood*—unquestionably the oldest extant fragment of English literature. The other two faces, in front and behind, contain representations of the Crucifixion (almost defaced), the Annunciation, Christ healing the Blind, etc., with corresponding Latin inscriptions in Roman character. The discoveries of Kemble (1842), Haigh (1856), and Stephens (1865) have demolished the theory that these faces, in front and behind, are of later workmanship than the cross as a whole, which cross is said to have originally been set up, as early likely as 680 A.D., at Priestside near the sea, and thence to have been drawn by a team of oxen to the parish church, where it remained long after the Reformation. In 1642, however, it was cast down and broken into several pieces, one of which was recovered from a grave towards the close of the 18th century. The other fragments were lying within the church in 1772, but soon after were removed to the churchyard, and left to decay, until in 1802 this priceless relic of antiquity was re-erected in the manse garden by the Rev. Henry Duncan, D.D. (1774-1846), who was minister from 1799 till the Disruption. For its better preservation it was in 1887 transferred to a new wing built into the church, admission to which is at all times free. It was this Dr Duncan who in 1810 established at Ruthwell the earliest savings bank in Scotland; and he, too, was first to discover reptilian footprints in red sandstone from Corncockle Moor. These were inserted in the wall of his summer-house, into which there were also built two rudely sculptured stones, without any inscription, said to have been removed to the churchyard from a small chapel or preceptory of the Knights of St John at Kirkstyle, but afterwards by Dr Duncan built into the wall of his Free church in Mouswald parish. The Earl of Mausfield is chief proprietor. Ruthwell is in the presbytery of Annan and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £322. The parish church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Ruthwell village, is a patchwork edifice of various dates, and contains 420 sittings. In 1890 a new manse and a new vestry were built. The Free church, at the Mouswald boundary, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Ruthwell station,

was founded by Dr Duncan; and near it is a pyramidal monument to his memory, 40 feet high. A public and a female industrial school, with respective accommodation for 172 and 56 children, have an average attendance of about 110 and 45, and grants of nearly £115 and £40. Pop. (1801) 996, (1831) 1216, (1861) 1046, (1871) 972, (1881) 868, (1891) 858.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64. See articles by Dr Duncan in *Trans. Royal Soc. of Edinb.* (1828), *Trans. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1832), and the *New Statistical Account* (1845); Dr John Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (2 vols., 1856-67); and Joseph Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times* (2d series, 1881).

Ruvail. See RHU VAAL.

Ryan, Loch (the *Rerigonius Sinus* of Ptolemy), a sea-loch striking from the S side of the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre. Lying partly in Ayrshire and Wigtownshire, and projecting into the interior of the latter county, it forms the eastern boundary of the northern part of the Rhinns of Galloway. It extends $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles nearly due south-by-eastward; and measuring from $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile to $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles in breadth, is narrowest immediately within the entrance, widest within $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the head, being narrower over all the lower half than in the mean of the upper half. A sandbank called the Scar runs $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles diagonally or south-south-eastward from the middle of its W side; and it is indented on the E side, opposite the lower end of the Scar, by Cairn Point projecting from a neighbouring eminence 640 feet high. It is overlooked on the E side of the entrance by rocky shores, and at two parts of its W side by eminences 324 and 314 feet high; has almost everywhere, except at these places and at Cairn Point, low, flat, sandy shores; is left dry, at low water, over most of the Scar, over a belt nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad around its head, and over a slender belt round most of its upper half; contains excellent anchoring ground over most of its extent, but especially in the south-eastern vicinity of Cairn Point, at Portmore, and in the baylets of Wig, Soleburn, and Dalmenock; forms, on the whole, a safe, commodious, natural harbour, of easy access, and so capacious as to afford ample anchorage for the largest fleets; is adjoined in the western part of its head by the town, seaport, and railway station of Stranraer; and serves, from that place, as the line of the most easy communication by steamers between Scotland and the N of Ireland. At one time the loch afforded a large supply of splendid oysters, but the beds having been impoverished the fishery became unprofitable. An application in 1894 for its re-establishment was refused. Several kinds of white fish are caught, and occasionally herrings. At Stranraer, where there is a coastguard station, the sea-bathing is excellent. Loch Ryan lighthouse, erected on Cairn Point in 1847 at a cost of £4241, shows a fixed white light visible at a distance of 12 nautical miles. The Queen passed four nights on board the royal yacht in Loch Ryan in 1847 and 1849; and she describes it as 'very fine, the hills and glens lovely, the loch very large, and the hills very high and wooded.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 7, 3, 1863-56.

Ryedale, an estate, with a mansion, in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the right bank of the Nith, in the southern vicinity of Maxwelltown.

Ryefield. See FERINTOSH.

Rye Water, a rivulet of Dalry parish, Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, running 7 miles south-south-eastward, chiefly through a hilly country, and falling into the Garnock in the north-eastern vicinity of Dalry town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

* These are a restoration by Dr Duncan in 1823.

S

SADDELL AND SKIPNESS, a parish on the E side of Kintyre peninsula, Argyllshire, formed from the parishes of Killean and Kilcalmonell in 1753.

It contains the village of CARRADALE, 13 miles N by E of Campbeltown and 22 S by E of Tarbert, with a post office, having money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a hotel; other villages being Saddell, 4 miles S by W, and SKIPNESS, 15½ N by E, of Carradale. It is bounded NE by the lower waters of Loch Fyne, E by Kilbrannan Sound, SW by Campbeltown, W by Killean and Kilcalmonell, and NW by Kilcalmonell. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 24½ miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 5 miles, whilst tapering northward and southward to a point; and its area is 74½ square miles or 47,663½ acres, of which 300½ are water, 480½ foreshore, and 10½ tidal water. The coast, extending 6½ miles south-south-eastward and southward along Loch Fyne to Skipness Point, and thence 24½ miles south-south-westward along Kilbrannan Sound, is indented by only one good-sized inlet, Carradale Bay; projects but one considerable headland, Carradale Point (133 feet high); and mostly rises steeply from the sea to a height of over 100 feet. Of seventeen streams that run to Kilbrannan Sound much the largest is Carradale Water, others being Skipness, Clonaig, and Saddell Waters; whilst of fifteen small fresh-water lakes the chief are Lochs Romain (4 × 1 furl.; 542 feet) and Tana (2½ × 1 furl.; 605 feet). The surface is hilly everywhere, in places mountainous, the principal summits from N to S being Cruach Doire Leithe (1236 feet), Coire nan Capull (1095), Fuar Larach (886), Creag Mhor (741), Cnoc an Samhlaidh (866), Deucharan Hill (1081), Cnoc nan Gabhar (753), Beinn Bhreac (1398), Meall Donn (1138), BEN AN TUIRC (1491), Cnocmalavilach (853), and Bord Mor (1338). Of these, Ben an Tuirc commands a magnificent view of seven Scottish and two Irish counties, from Corsill Point in Wigtownshire to Ben More in Mull and Ben Lomond in Stirlingshire. The hills are neither steep, barren, nor rocky, but generally covered with an intermixture of grass and heath; and, rising regularly and with easy ascent from the shore, they have flat summits, or stretch away into small tablelands. The glens, all running from NW to SE, usually open, at their lower ends, upon beautiful little bays; and they enjoy so great a degree of heat, and such happy visitations of fertilising showers, as are highly favourable to agriculture. A stranger traversing the parish lengthwise along the road is presented with a great variety of land and sea views, and alternately moves along a delightful bank overlooking the sea and Buteshire, and suddenly descends into pleasant woods and valleys. Mica slate, intersected with quartzite and basaltic veins, is the predominant rock; and granite occurs in large boulders. The soil in the bottom of the glens is a fine alluvium; that of the higher arable lands is light and sandy. At Saddell village, near the right bank of Saddell Water, stand the tree-embowered ruins of Saddell Abbey. Its cruciform minster measured 136 by 24 feet, or 78 across the transept; and the cloister-garth to the S was 58 feet square; but little remains save portions of the choir wall and the N transept. In the churchyard are some most interesting sculptured effigies, and hard by is a holy well. The abbey of 'Saghadul' or Saddell was founded for Cistercian monks by Ragnall or Reginald, the second son of Somerled, who himself is styled King of the Isles and Argyll, and who died in 1207. It made peace with Haco of Norway in 1263, and in 1507 was, with all its possessions, annexed by James IV. to the bishopric of Argyll. Saddell Castle, 3 furlongs SSE, at the head of Saddell Bay, is a large square battlemented tower. Hither Ragnall's great-grandson, Angus Og, is said to have welcomed Robert Bruce in 1306, after the defeats of Methven and Dalry. Other antiquities, besides those

noticed under Carradale and Skipness, are several cairns, tumuli, and hill-forts. Opposite Saddell Castle stands Saddell or Glensaddell House, the seat of John Neil Macleod, Esq. of Kintarbert. Other mansions, noticed separately, are Carradale House, Cour, Skipness Castle, and Torrisdale Castle. In the presbytery of Kintyre and the synod of Argyll, this parish since 1871 has been ecclesiastically divided into Saddell and Skipness, the former a living worth £155. Saddell parish church, at Carradale village, was built about 1771, and contains over 300 sittings. There is a Free church of Carradale and Skipness; and four public schools—Carradale, Saddell, Skipness, and Spersaig—with respective accommodation for 158, 54, 54, and 30 children, have an average attendance of about 105, 35, 20, and 25, and annual government grants amounting to nearly £115, £55, £40, and £45. Pop. (1801) 1767, (1831) 2152, (1861) 1227, (1871) 1153, (1881) 1163, (1891) 1156, of whom 698 were Gaelic-speaking, and 761 were in Saddell ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 20, 21, 29, 12, 1870-76.

Saddle Yoke. See MOFFAT.

St Abb's Head. See ABB'S HEAD, ST.

St Andrews, a parish containing a royal burgh of the same name on the E coast of the county of Fife, between the entrance to the Firth of Tay and Fife Ness. When the parish of St Leonards, which had previously consisted of four separate parts, was re-formed by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, there was some exchange of territory between it and St Andrews parish. St Leonards is now situated wholly within the burgh of St Andrews. The parish of St Andrews is bounded N by the parish of Leuchars, NE by St Andrews Bay, SE by the parish of Kingsbarns, S by the parishes of Dumino, Cameron, and Ceres, W by the parish of Kemback, and NW by the parish of Leuchars. On the N and NW the boundary is formed by the river Eden from the mouth to Nydie Mill, a distance of 6½ miles; on the SSE it follows Kenly Burn for about 3 miles, though there are divergences; elsewhere, except on the sea-coast and for a mile near Wester Balrymonth along a small stream flowing to Kinness Burn, the line is almost entirely artificial. The extreme length of the parish, from Nydie Mill on the W east-south-eastward to the mouth of Kenly Burn, is 9½ miles; the average breadth at right angles to this is about 2½ miles. The coast, from the Eden to the burgh of St Andrews, is a flat, firm, sandy beach, skirted by the links; and from the burgh to Kenly Burn an expanse of rough shelving rocks skirted by low cliffs from 30 to 40 feet in height. Among these are several caves, but Kinkell Cave, a mile to the E of the burgh, with a length of about 75 feet and a height of from 10 to 25 feet, is the only one of importance. The Maiden Rock to the N of the burgh, the Rock and Spindle to the E of Kinkell Ness, and Buddo Rock near Boarhills, also present curious features, especially the Rock and Spindle, which shows a peculiar radial arrangement of basaltic columns. The surface is generally flat along the seaboard, and rises from this slowly towards the interior boundary, heights of 360, 375, and 547 feet being reached at East Balrymonth Hill, West Balrymonth Hill, and Clatto Hill respectively. The soil is fertile, and is mostly under tillage, the woodland being generally confined to the policies of the mansions. The underlying rocks are carboniferous, consisting of beds of sandstone, with thin seams of coal, clay, and clay-ironstone. Many of the beds are fossiliferous, and there are also volcanic rocks. Basalt for road metal and paving-sets is quarried in several places, and sandstone of excellent quality for building is worked at Knock Hill and Strathkinness. The drainage is carried off by the river Eden and Kenly Burn on the borders, and in the centre by Kinness Burn, which enters the sea to the E of St Andrews, one branch rising on the W at Knock Hill, and another

on the S border at Priory Bank. At the mouth of the Eden—up which the tide flows for 4 miles—there is a shallow sandy bay abounding in flat fish and shells, and along the lower part of the river salmon and sea-trout may be caught. Magus Muir, on the SW, where Archbishop Sharpe was assassinated, is separately noticed. The south-eastern part of the parish is traversed by the great coast road along the Firth of Forth and by the East Neuk of Fife to St Andrews and thence to Dundee, and by the road from St Andrews westward to Cupar-Fife, as well as by a large number of good district roads. The St Andrews branch of the North British railway system enters the parish at the river Eden at Guard Bridge, and runs east-south-eastward $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the W end of the town of St Andrews. It was opened in 1852, and the Anstruther and St Andrews section of the same system was opened to Boarhills in 1883, and to St Andrews in 1887. The proposed East Fife Central railway, from Leven to Bonnyton and northward to Dairsie, is to have an eastern branch from Bonnyton to Strathvie on the Anstruther and St Andrews railway. Besides the town of St Andrews the parish contains also the villages of Strathkinness (W) and Boarhills (E) and the hamlet of Kincapele (N), with part of the hamlet of Denhead (S), the last three of which are separately noticed, as is also the old bridge at Guard Bridge. The mansions are Balmungo, Clatto, Denbrae, Kincapele, Kingask, Broomhills, Kenly Green, and Strathtyrum, the first five of which are separately noticed, as is also Mount Melville, part of the policies of which are in this parish, though the mansion-house is in the parish of Cameron. The parish is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife, and the charge is collegiate, the living of the first minister being over £563 a year, and that of the second over £193. It gives off the *quoad sacra* parish of Strathkinness, and there is a mission station at Boarhills. The churches are noticed in the following article, and there is also a Free church at Strathkinness. Under the landward school board of the parish of St Andrews, the Boarhills and Strathkinness schools, with accommodation for 117 and 208 pupils respectively, have attendances of about 60 and 140, and grants of nearly £55 and £120. Landward valuation (1885) £23,752, (1893) £21,492, 19s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 4203, (1831) 5621, (1861) 7092, (1871) 7851, (1881) 7835, (1891) 7538, of whom 3318 were males and 4220 females, while 5636 were in the town and 888 were in the *quoad sacra* parish of Strathkinness.

The *Bay of St Andrews*, which may be taken as bounded on the N by the Red Head, and on the S by Fife Ness, measures 24 miles along the line between these points, and 10 miles along a line at right angles to this westward to the head of the bay. It is dangerous and stormy; and vessels driven in by easterly winds are compelled to run for the entrance to the Tay, with its dangerous and intricate sandbanks.

The Established Church has a presbytery of St Andrews, which is in the synod of Fife, and comprehends the parishes of St Andrews, Abercrombie, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Cameron, Carnbee, Crail, Dunino, Elie, Ferry Port on Craig, Forgan, Kemback, Kilconquhar, Kilrenny, Kingsbarns, Largo, Leuchars, Newburn, Pittenweem, and St Leonards, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cellardyke, Largoward, Newport, and Strathkinness. The Free Church has also a presbytery of St Andrews, with congregations at Aberdour, Aberfoyle, Acharn, Anstruther, Carnbee, Crail, Elie, Ferry Port on Craig, Largo, Leuchars, Newport (Forgan), St Andrews, St Monance, and Strathkinness. The Episcopal Church has a united diocese of St Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, with churches at Alyth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Bridge of Allan, Burntisland, Callander, Comrie, Coupar-Angus, Criannlarich, Crieff (2), Culross, Cupar-Fife, Dollar, Donne, Dunblane, Dunfermline (2), Dunkeld, Dunning, Fernan, Forfar, Glamis, Glenalmond, Killin, Kilmaveonaig, Kincardine-on-Forth, Kinghorn, Kinloch-Rannoch, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Kirriemuir, Leven, Lochearnhead, Meigle, Muthill, Newport, Perth (2), Pitlochrie,

Pittenweem, St Andrews, Strathtay, Taymouth, Tummel Bridge, and Weem; and the Roman Catholic Church has an archbishopric of St Andrews and Edinburgh, with churches in Edinburgh (6), Balfron, Bathgate, Borrowstouness, Broxburn, Dalkeith, Davidson's Mains, Denny, Dunbar, Dunfermline, Falkirk, Fauldhouse, Galashiels, Haddington, Hawick, Innerleithen, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Lennoxton, Linlithgow, Loanhead, Lochgelly, Musselburgh, North Berwick, Oakley, Pathhead, Peebles, Penicuik, Portobello, Ratho, Rosewell, St Andrews, Selkirk, Slamannan, South Queensferry, Stirling, Strathblane, Tranent, and West Calder.

St Andrews, a royal burgh, market, and university town, and a seaport on St Andrews Bay, near the middle of the sea-coast of the parish just described. It was long the ecclesiastical metropolis of Scotland, and is still the seat of a presbytery. The station, on a branch line of the North British system leaving the main line at Leuchars, is by rail 12 miles E of Cupar, $12\frac{3}{4}$ SE of Dundee by the Tay Bridge, and $55\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge. By the Anstruther and St Andrews railway, opened in 1887, the town is also connected with the Leven and East of Fife section of the North British system. The country round is low and flat, and the environs are somewhat tame, though from various points of view, particularly from the W and N, the town itself, with its spires and venerable towers and ruined buildings, looks well. The site of the town is a tabular rocky eminence, some 50 feet above sea-level, and about 1 mile long and $\frac{3}{4}$ broad, falling to the sea on the E and N by steep rocky declivities, and dipping on the landward side into a narrow vale traversed by the Kinness Burn. The situation is somewhat exposed, but the climate is healthy and bracing.

Lines of Street, etc.—The cathedral, a short distance W of the harbour, marks the point from which the town grew, and so we find that the three principal streets run westward from this point, diverging somewhat from one another in their course. The chief of the three is South Street, which is the one farthest S; in the centre is Market Street, and farther N is North Street. The first and last are wide airy streets, measuring 70 feet from side to side, and all are well built and well paved. South Street is lined on both sides with lime trees, and terminates westwards in a fine arched gateway, being the old city gate. Market Street is broad and spacious in the middle and W end, but the E end is still narrow. They are intersected by a number of cross streets from N to S. From the E end of South Street, Pends Lane passes eastward, farther W are Castle Street (N) and Abbey Street (S—the latter being continued westward by Abbey Walk), Union Street and College Street (both between Market Street and North Street), Church Street (a continuation of College Street to South Street), North Bell Street and South Bell Street (from North Street to South Street), and at the extreme W are Golf Place, Hope Street, City Road, and Bridge Street. Between North Street and the shore there is another thoroughfare called at one time Swallow Street, the line of which is now occupied by the walk called The Scores. Southward from the centre of South Street is Queen Street, and on the NW of the town is a winding path, called Lead Braes Walk. The railway station is at the E end of North Street. The extreme length of the town is about a mile—counting from the harbour westward, and the greatest width at the W end is under half a mile. A rough map of the town, made in 1530, shows that since that time no change has taken place in the plan of the main streets. The most of the older houses seem to have been of wood. Subsequent to the Reformation these were replaced by more substantial structures, many of them built with stones taken from the castle, the cathedral, or some of the other ecclesiastical buildings that had been wrecked at the time. The Reformation, however, ruined the prosperity of the town, and the rough and inconvenient state of the streets that had obtained in the end of the 16th

century, was but little improved till well into the 19th century. Prior to 1840 'there was not a foot of side pavement in any of the streets; filth and squalor abounded unchecked; cows and pigs grazed in front of the colleges; the venerable ruins were fast going, by neglect, to decay, and were littered with rubbish; the lines of the public streets were continually broken by awkward abutments of ungainly houses; there were few visitors of any distinction, even to the splendid links, which lay with all their vast capabilities almost untrodden; and generally St Andrews, considering the *prestige* of its antiquity as an ecclesiastical capital and its rank as a seat of learning, was at the lowest pitch of miserable neglect and decay.' The St Andrews of to-day, with its wide well-paved streets, handsome public buildings and houses, and its gay season of summer visitors, had still to be created; but in 1842 the hour came, and the man, in the person of Major H. L. Playfair (1786-1861), son of Principal Playfair (1799-1819) of the United College. Major (afterwards Sir Hugh) Playfair quitted the service of the Honourable East India Company—in which he held high command in the artillery—in 1834, and retired to St Andrews, where he spent the rest of his life. He was elected provost in 1842, and at once set to work on the new reformation on which his heart was set, and during his provostship revolutionized the town. The old streets were widened, levelled, causewayed, and provided with side paths, a new quay built, barriers erected to prevent the encroachments of the sea on the links—one achievement being the completion of the Dane's Work on the NE, an unfinished bulwark of rough stones, commenced by one of the priors in 1507, and afterwards abandoned—the formation of The Scores and other walks, the erection of new university and municipal buildings, and of a club-house at the links. The town had a number of ports or gates, but seems never to have had a regular wall, the fences at the backs of the houses being probably deemed sufficient. One of the gates was at the N end of Castle Street, another at the Harbour Hill, a third at the W end of Market Street, one at the shore on the road to Crail, and one still remains at the W end of South Street.

History.—Like so many of the older Scottish burghs, St Andrews owes its origin and early importance to its connection with the Church. About the 7th century the whole district seems to have been a wild expanse of moorland and forest, forming a hunting-ground for the Pictish kings, and known as Muckross, from the Celtic *muic*, 'a pig or boar,' and *ross*, 'a promontory.' In the grant of this tract to the Bishop by Alexander I., the name appears as *Cursus Apri*, or boar chase, and the village of Boarhills seems still to keep up the remembrance of the old title, as do also the city arms, the shield bearing a boar tied to a tree. Hector Boece says it was 'so called from a boar of wondrous size, which, after having made prodigious havoc among men and cattle, and having often been unsuccessfully attacked by the huntsmen at the imminent danger of their lives, was at last set upon by the whole of the inhabitants of the district, and killed while endeavouring to make his escape across this tract of ground.' The historian further adds that in his time manifest proofs of the existence of this huge beast were extant in the shape of two tusks, each 16 inches long and 4 thick, which were preserved in the cathedral. Tradition claims for the first religious house at St Andrews, the date of 347 A.D. The full account, as ultimately elaborated, is, that when in 345 Constantine the Great invaded Patras with a large army in order to avenge the martyrdom of St Andrew, an angel appeared to Regulus the bishop and ordered him to remove and hide some of the relics of the saint. In obedience to this command Regulus concealed three fingers of the saint's right hand, a part of one of his arms, the pan of one of his knees, and one of his teeth; and after Constantine had carried off the rest of the remains to Constantinople, the bishop, again visited by the angel in a dream, was enjoined to sail northwards with his relics, and to found and dedicate a church

to St Andrew wherever his ship should be wrecked. Meanwhile the saint himself had appeared in a vision to Hungus, son of Fergus, king of the Picts, who was at the time at war with Athelstan, king of the Saxons, with whom he was about to fight an important battle, and after promising him the victory, warned him also as to the approach of the relics and the honour and fame which would gather round the place where they were landed. The Picts vowed to revere St Andrew for ever if they should gain the victory, and as their cause was successful and Athelstan was killed, they were quite prepared to extend a warm welcome to Regulus, who, after sailing about for a year and a half, was at last wrecked in St Andrews Bay somewhere near the present harbour. Regulus, weary with his long voyage, rested for seven days, and then leaving part of his company at the place where he had landed, he set out with the relics for Forteviot, where he was kindly received by Hungus' three sons, 'who, being anxious as to the life of their father, then on an expedition in the region of Argathelia, gave a tenth part of Forteviot to God and St Andrew.' The king returned safe, and further grants of land were made to the clerics, Hungus himself going with them to Muckcross or Kilyrnyont, where they had been wrecked, and 'making a circuit round a great part of that place immolated it to God and St Andrew for the erection of churches and oratories, . . . with waters, meadows, fields, pastures, moors, and woods as a gift for ever, and granted the place with such liberty that its inhabitants should be free and for ever relieved from the burden of hosting and building castles and bridges, and all secular exactions.' Such is the completed legend, the older forms of which make, however, no mention of Regulus at all; in a subsequent form he is introduced as a monk and abbot; and in the latest form he is a bishop. Dr Skene, who has compared and analysed all the stories, is of opinion that the early part of the legend belongs entirely to the relics, and was tacked on to the latter part of the story in order to give the dedication to St Andrew a fictitious date, so that the foundation might seem to have a greater antiquity than that of Iona. The Hungus or Angus, son of Fergus, referred to, seems to be the Angus who ruled over the Picts from 731 to 761, and the adoption of St Andrew as the national saint must lie somewhere between those dates. It must have been subsequent to 731, for when Bede finished his *Ecclesiastical History*, in that year the national saint was St Peter, to whom Nectan had dedicated the land of the Picts in 710, and it must have been prior to 747, for in that year *Tighernac* records the death of Tuathalan, abbot of Kilyrnyont. Under the date of 736 the same annalist records that Angus devastated Dalriada, so that the latter year is probably that of the foundation of the see and of the mediæval prosperity and importance of the town. The dedication to St Andrew and the great veneration in which he was thereafter held seems to have been borrowed from the Saxons of Northumbria, where Wilfred, Bishop of York, who was the leader of the Roman party in the Northumbrian Church, had erected a church dedicated to this saint, at Hexham, in 674; and there is a vague tradition that Acca, Bishop of Hexham, who was driven from his Northumbrian bishopric in 732, founded a see among the Picts. Whether St Regulus or St Rulc is to be connected with the earlier or later portion of the legend is doubtful, and in all probability there is a confusion of two different persons, viz., St Regulus the first Bishop of Senlis in Gaul, and St Riaguil of Muicinsi in Ireland; for while the ordinary day assigned in Scotland for the commemoration of St Rule is the 17th October, the day of the Irish saint is the 16th, and the Aberdeen Breviary has a St Rule commemorated on the 30th March. It is also highly probable that the mystification may be intentional so as to take in an older church dedicated to the Irish St Rule, who was a contemporary of St Columba, and erected in the end of the 6th century during the mission to St Cainich—one of the companions of St Columba—who is said to have had a church at Kilyrnyont, although it is possible that the

word in the particular passage where this is mentioned may refer rather to the district generally than to the position of the modern town.

In those early days of St Andrews the primacy was at Abernethy, but it must have been removed to St Andrews during the next century and a half, whether by Kenneth II. or Grig cannot now be settled, for in 908 Bishop Cellach of St Andrews appears as the leading churchman in the great council held by King Constantine at the Mote Hill of Scone. Cellach was the first bishop, and he was succeeded by ten Culdee bishops, the last being the second Fothad or Modath, who performed the ecclesiastical rites at the marriage of Malcolm Ceanmor and Margaret. The next three bishops all died before consecration, and for about 16 years after the death of Malcolm the bishopric appears to have been vacant. The thirteenth bishop was Turgot, Queen Margaret's confessor, who ruled from 1109 to 1115—the first bishop not of native birth—during whose episcopate the Culdee influence began to decline. At some period prior to 1107 the Culdee community had split up into two sections, each of which carried with it a portion of the spiritualities and temporalities which we may reasonably conceive had been originally combined. On the one side were a prior and twelve brethren representing the old foundation, and as clerical vicars performing divine service, and holding part of the estates as well as receiving the minor dues; the other party consisted of the bishop and the representatives of the abbot and other greater officers, secularised, yet enjoying another portion of the estates and the greater ecclesiastical dues. The appropriation of church revenues by secular officials began early in the 12th century to be regarded as a scandal, and a further blow was dealt at the practice in the time of the seventeenth bishop, Robert (1121-59), by the establishment in 1144 of a body of canons regular, to whom was granted the hospital as well as a large amount of other ecclesiastical property, and thus 'there were now two rival ecclesiastical bodies in existence at St Andrews—one, the old corporation of secular priests, who were completely thrown into the shade, and shorn of many of their privileges and possessions; and the other, that of the regular canons, who virtually represented the secularised portion of the old institution, and entered on the enjoyment of their estates. But this rivalry or co-existence was very distasteful to the chief authorities, both lay and ecclesiastical, as soon became manifest.' Immediately upon the foundation of St Andrews, King David, as he did also in the case of Lochleven, made an ordinance that the prior and canons should receive into incorporation with them the Keledei of Kilrymont, who were to become canons provided they would conform to canonical rule. If they refused they were to be merely liferented in their possessions, and as they died out regular canons were to be appointed in their room. The influence of the Culdees was, however, strong, for, notwithstanding this edict, Malcolm IV. confirmed them in their possessions in 1160, and though every pope from 1147 to 1248 issued an injunction that from the time of his edict vacant places should be filled by regular canons, it seems never to have been possible to enforce the order. In 1199 they had a quarrel with the regular prior, and compromised matters by giving up their rights as to dues, while they were allowed to hold the tithes of their own lands. They clung to their prescriptive right to take part in the election of a bishop down to 1273, when they were excluded under protest, and in 1332 they were absolutely excluded, and seem to have abandoned their claim. They, however, retained possession of their lands in the *Cursus Apri*, and although the name of Culdee does not appear after the early part of the 14th century, the institution remained under the names of 'Prepositura ecclesie beate Marie civitatis Sancti Andree,' the 'ecclesia beate Marie de Rupe,' and 'the Provostry of Kirkheugh' till the Reformation, when the provostry became vested in the Crown, and in 1616 it was annexed to the see of St Andrews (see Dr Reeves' *Culdees*). What was the size of the bishopric as origi-

ally established is not known, but in the time of Malcolm IV. it embraced the counties of Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, the three Lothians, Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, and parts of Perthshire, Forfarshire, and Kincardineshire, and though it was afterwards lessened by the erection of new sees, the extent and importance of St Andrews always remained very great, and at the Reformation the archbishop held the patronage of 131 benefices, and administered the affairs of 245 parishes, the diocese being divided into 2 archdeaconries and 9 rural deaneries. The benefactions of some of the bishops are subsequently noticed. The last bishop was James Kennedy (1440-66)—the thirty-sixth from Cellach—his successor, Patrick Graham (1466-78), having obtained from Pope Sixtus IV. a bull erecting the see into an archbishopric. The document is lost, and the exact date is not known, but it seems to have been issued in 1471 or 1472. The bishop of York had originally the supervision of the portion of the kingdom of Northumbria, along the S side of the Firth of Forth, and after the introduction of the line of bishops of English birth beginning with Turgot, he repeatedly claimed the bishop of St Andrews as his suffragan, and though the claim was always indignantly set aside by the Scottish authorities it was revived from time to time down to this period, when St Andrews became the metropolitan see of Scotland, the suffragans being the bishops of Dunkeld, Dunblane, Brechin, Aberdeen, Moray, Ross, Caithness, and Orkney. Poor Graham did not, however, long enjoy his new dignity, for the jealousies and quarrels in which his elevation involved him seem to have driven him mad, and after a formal trial in 1477 he was early in 1478 deposed by a bull of Pope Sixtus IV. and imprisoned first at Inchcolm and afterwards in the priory at Lochleven. Including Graham there were eight Roman Catholic archbishops—the most famous being James Beaton (1522-39) and his nephew Cardinal Beaton (1539-46), and the last John Hamilton, who was executed on a charge of treason in 1571. The bishops and archbishops were lords of regality and ultimate heirs of all confiscated property within their domains; they levied customs; and they seem also to have had, at times at all events, the power of coining money. The archbishops also presided at synods, controlled the appointment of abbots and priors, were included with the king in the oath of allegiance, and took precedence next after the royal family, and before all Scottish noblemen whatever. After the Reformation there were three Tulehan bishops, the last of whom, George Gladstones, had also from 1610 till his death in 1615 some real ecclesiastical functions. He was succeeded by the well-known John Spotiswoode (1615-39), after whose time there was no archbishop till James Sharpe (1661-79), who was assassinated at MAGUS MUIR, and who was succeeded by Alexander Burnet (1679-84). Burnet was succeeded by Arthur Ross (1684-88), who was the last of the archbishops till the re-establishment of the titular dignity by the Roman Catholic Church in 1878. The modern bishopric in connection with the Episcopal Church was originally constituted in 1720 as a bishopric of Dunkeld, Dunblane, and Fife, but this title was, at the synod held at Aberdeen in 1844, exchanged for that of Bishop of St Andrews, Dunkeld, and Duublane. This see has been already noticed.

The town, which has been the scene of some of the most memorable events recorded in Scottish history, is of great antiquity, and must indeed have originated soon after the first settlement of the churchmen. The great creator of royal burghs, David I., granted it a charter about 1140, the first provost being a Fleming called Maynard; but the oldest charter existing is a confirmation by Malcolm IV. 'to the burgesses of the bishop of St Andrews of all the liberties and privileges which my burgesses have in common over the whole of my dominions, and at whatever parts they may land.' This grant of free trade led in 1369 and the following years to a long dispute with the burgesses of Cnparfife, who had just obtained a charter from David II.,

and who wished to prevent the citizens of St Andrews from trading within the bounds of Cupar without payment of customs, but the dispute was settled by parliament in favour of St Andrews. In 1408 John Reseby an Englishman, was burned alive on a charge of heresy, his chief offence seemingly being his upholding the doctrines set forth by Wyclif; and here also perished in 1432 Paul Crawar or Craw, a German physician, accused of propagating the doctrines preached by Huss and Jerome of Prague; and in 1527 Patrick Hamilton, lay Abbot of FEARN, suffered the same fate. He was a young man of great accomplishments and of powerful family, as he was the son of Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincael, and Catherine, daughter of the Duke of Albany, and a nephew of the Earl of Arran; but this did not save him from Archbishop James Beaton and his court, who, having 'founde the same Mr Patrike many wayes infamed wyth heresie, disputing, holding and maintaynyng divers heresies of Martin Luther and hys folowers, repugnant to our fayth,' therefore declared 'the sayde Mr Patrick Hamelton, for his affirmyng, confessing, and maintaynyng of the foresayd heresies, and his pertinacitie (they being condemned already by the Church, general Councils, and most famous Universities), to be an hereticke,' and so handed him over to the secular power to be punished, and he was burned in the open space in front of St Salvator's Church. Within a few years this execution was followed by that of a young Benedictine named Henry Forrest, who, for the heresy of declaring that Patrick Hamilton had been put to death unjustly, was burned 'at the North Church stile of the Abbey Church of St Andrews, to the intent that all the people of Angus might see the fire, and so might be the more feared from falling into the like doctrine.'

In 1538 King James V. came here to receive Mary of Guise, who, says Pitscottie, 'landed in Scotland, at the place called Fyfeness, near Balcomy, where she remained till horse came to her. But the king was in St Andrews, with many of his nobility, waiting upon her home-coming. Then he, seeing that she was landed in such a part, rode forth himself to meet her, with the whole lords, spiritual and temporal, with many barons, lairds, and gentlemen, who were convened for the time at St Andrews in their best array; and received the queen with great honours and plays made to her. And first, she was received at the new Abbey-gate, upon the east side whereof there was made to her a triumphant arch, by Sir David Lindsay of the Mont, lyon-herald, which caused a great cloud come out of the heavens above the gate, and open instantly; and there appeared a fair lady most like an angel, having the keys of Scotland in her hands, and delivered them to the queen, in sign and token that all the hearts of Scotland were open to receive her grace; with certain orations and exhortations made by the said Sir David Lindsay to the queen, instructing her to serve her God, obey her husband, and keep her body clean, according to God's will and commandments. This being done, the queen was received unto her palace, which was called The New Inns, which was well decorated against her coming. Also the bishops, abbots, priors, monks, friars, and canons regular, made great solemnity in the kirk, with masses, songs, and playing of the organs. The king received the queen in his palace to dinner, where was great mirth all day till time of supper. On the morn, the queen past through the town, she saw the Blackfriars, the Gray-friars, the old college and the new college, and St Leonards; she saw the provost of the town and honest burgesses: But when the queen came to her palace, and met with the king, she confessed unto him she never saw in France, nor no other country, so many good faces in so little room, as she saw that day in Scotland: For she said it was shewn unto her in France, that Scotland was but a barbarous country, destitute and void of all good commodities that used to be in other countries; but now she confessed she saw the contrary: For she never saw so many fair personages of men, women, young babes and children, as she saw that day; and so 'the king remained in St Andrews the

space of forty days, with great merriness and game, as justing, running at the lists, archery, hunting, hawking, with singing and dancing in maskery, and playing, and all other princely game, according to a king and a queen.'

After the appointment of Cardinal Beaton to the archbishopric the city was in Mar. 1546 the scene of the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burned in front of the Castle for heresy, an execution that led to the speedy death of the Cardinal himself in the following May, when he was murdered by a number of Wishart's friends. Norman Leslie, oldest son of the Earl of Rothes, his uncle John Leslie, Kirkaldy of Grange, and others, having, with a small body of followers, obtained admission to the Castle early in the morning, when the drawbridge was lowered to admit some workmen, made themselves quietly and in a very short time masters of the building, and having succeeded afterwards in forcing their way into the Cardinal's chamber, they put him to death with their swords and daggers, one of their number telling him, ere he stabbed him, that the blow he was about to deal was not the mercenary one 'of a hired assassin, but the just vengeance which hath fallen on an obstinate and cruel enemy of Christ and the holy Gospel.' The workmen and servants who had been driven out of the Castle had meanwhile raised the alarm in the town, and 'the provest assembles the communitie, and cumis to the fowseis syd, crying, "What have ye done with my lord cardinall? Where is my lord cardinall? Have ye slayne my lord cardinall? Lett us see my lord cardinall!"' Thei that war within answered gentilye—"Best it war unto yow to returne to your awin housis; for the man ye call the cardinall has received his reward, and in his awin persone will truble the world no more." But then more enaragedlye thei cry, "We shall never departe till that we see him." And so was he brought to the east blokhouse head and schawen dead over the wall to the faithless multitude, which wold not believe befor it saw: How miserably lay David Betoun, cairfull cardinall. And so thei departed, without *Requiem eternam*, and *Requiescat in pace* song for his saule.' The body lay for a time, as is noticed under the Castle, at the bottom of a vault in the sea-tower, but was ultimately buried either at Kilrenny or in the churchyard of the Blackfriars monastery. The band of conspirators numbered at first only sixteen, but others soon gathered to them, and so strong was their position, that they held out for fourteen months against the royal forces, but were at last compelled to surrender by a French force which assailed the Castle by land and sea, and battered it with cannon placed on the top of the town steeples; and so 'at last they concluded that they would give it over to the King of France's will, as they did. Then the Frenchmen entered the castle, and spoiled very rigorously, where they got both gold, silver, clothing, bedding, meat and drink, with all weapons, artillery, and victuals, and all other plenishing, pertaining to the said castle, and left nothing behind them that they might get carried away in their galleys; and took all the captains and keepers of the said castle as prisoners, and had them away to the king of France.' In April 1558 Walter Mill, parish priest of Lunan, a decrepit old man of over 80 years of age, was burnt for heresy in front of the main gate of the Priory, but so strongly was the popular resentment expressed on the occasion that he was the last of the Reformation martyrs. One of the garrison that had defended the Castle was John Knox, who was carried off to France with the others and condemned to service in the galleys, but who was destined to return in triumph in 1559, when, meeting the Earl of Argyll and Lord James Stewart by appointment at St Andrews, he preached there in spite of the threats of the bishop, who had sent word 'to him that if he appeared in the pulpit he would give orders to the soldiers to fire upon him.' His sermons at this time, on the 14th of June and the three following days, led up to the popular outbreaks that made the Lords of the Congregation masters of the whole kingdom. Queen

Mary was at St Andrews in 1563 and in 1564, and it was on the former occasion that Chatelar was here tried and executed for the crime of forcing his way into the queen's apartment while she was resting at Burntisland for a night. In 1583 James VI. having obtained permission from the Earls of Mar, Gowrie, Glencairn, and others, into whose hands he had fallen at the Raid of Ruthven, to visit his uncle the Earl of March, who was living at the Priory of St Andrews, entered the Castle and caused the governor immediately to ehut the gates and refuse admission to the adherents of Gowrie, who had accompanied him from Falkland. When he had thus gained his liberty he soon gathered a body of nobles about him and issued a proclamation 'commanding all the lieges to remain quiet, and discharging any noblemen or gentlemen from coming to court accompanied by more than the following number of attendants: viz., fifteen for an earl, fifteen for a bishop, ten for a lord, ten for an abbot or prior, and six for a baron, and these to come peaceably under the highest penalties.' Whether it was from this circumstance or from its being a seat of learning, certain it is that James retained a strong liking for St Andrews, and visited it often while he remained in Scotland; and when, in 1617, he revisited his native country with 'a salmon-like instinct to see the place of his breeding,' he convened an assembly of the clergy at St Andrews, and addressed them in a speech of considerable length, in which he proposed the introduction of Episcopacy, and upbraided them with what he called 'having mutinously assembled themselves and formed a protestation to cross his just desires.' In 1586 and again in 1605 there was a violent outbreak of plague in the city, and in 1609 it was the scene of the trial of Lord Balmerinoch, one of the Secretaries of State, who, being found guilty of having surreptitiously procured the king's signature to a letter addressed to the pope, was sentenced to have his hands and feet cut off, and his lands and titles forfeited, but the first part of the sentence was remitted. In 1650 Charles II. visited St Andrews, and was received at the West Port by the provost and magistrates, who presented him with silver keys; and afterwards Dr Samuel Rutherford made him a long address in front of St Mary's College. During the subsequent troubles the importance of the town rapidly diminished, and its affairs had become so bad by 1655, that in that year the council humbly represented to General Monk, Commander-in-chief in Scotland, that in consequence of the total failure of trade the town was utterly unable to pay the assessment of £43 imposed by him. So far had this process of decay gone in 1697 that a proposal was made to remove the university to Perth, some of the reasons given being that the 'place being now only a village, where most part farmers dwell, the whole streets are filled with dunghills, which are exceedingly noisome and ready to infect the air, especially at this season (September) when the herring guts are exposed in them, or rather in all corners of the town by themselves; and the season of the year apt to breed infection, which partly may be said to have been the occasion of last year's dysentire, and which from its beginning here, raged through most part of the kingdom.'

From this time its deserted condition became still worse, till by 1830 it had become, as has been already described, little more than a country village, with but the spacious streets and fine ruins to serve as marks of its former grandeur, a state from which it was revived by the vigorous exertions of Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair. It was then quite neglected by tourists, and deemed too secluded and bleak to be thought of as a watering-place, but by 1855 there was such a change, that on the 1st January of that year Provost Playfair was able to tell the citizens that 'In consequence of the cleanliness of the streets and the taste displayed in ornamenting the houses, the fame of St Andrews has spread abroad. This well-deserved celebrity is rapidly extending. Strangers from every quarter are induced to reside amongst us.' This progress was greatly aided by the opening of the railway in 1853, and now what Lord Teignmouth desiderated viz., that it should

be visited by strangers in some due proportion to 'its own picturesque situation, the extent, diversity, and grandeur of the remains of its ancient secular and ecclesiastical establishments, the importance of the events which they attest, and the celebrity which it has derived from the records of historians and the descriptions of topographical writers'—has more than come to pass, and though the ancient university is not in such a flourishing state as might be wished, the town has become one of the most fashionable summer resorts on the E coast of Scotland, 'the season' lasting from June to October. On each side of the town are great stretches of sands, those on the west side stretching to the Eden, on whose banks are famous mussel beds. Cockles innumerable are found in the sand, and in the neighbourhood of the town about 130 species of shells may be collected. Raised sea beaches are to be seen along the coast to the east of the town, while in an old charter there is mention made of a broad extensive lawn separating the castle from the sea, so that the sea would seem to have been again making encroachments on the land. The great summer amusement in St Andrews is golf, the practice of which has been much encouraged everywhere by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews, established in 1754 by a body of 22 gentlemen, headed by the Earls of Elgin and Wemyss. The club, which was the first instituted, has the Queen and Prince of Wales as patrons, and numbers upwards of 800 noblemen and gentlemen as members, holds two great meetings annually, one in May and the other about the end of September, at which various medals are competed for, among them being the highest honour of the year—the gold medal presented by King William IV. in 1837—the contest for which takes place in October. The captain for the year wears a gold medal gifted by Queen Adelaide in 1838.

Antiquities, etc.—The ruins of the cathedral are close to the shore, at the E end of the town, between the point where the three main streets branch off westward and the harbour. The first building was begun by Bishop Arnold (1160-62) in 1161, but was not finished till the time of Bishop Lamberton (1297-1328) in 1318, the work having been carried on by eleven successive bishops. During its progress in 1276 the eastern end was greatly injured during a violent tempest, and in 1378, only sixty years after completion, the roofs of the choir, east aisle, and transepts, and part of the great central tower, were much damaged or totally destroyed by an accidental fire said to have been caused by a jackdaw carrying a lighted brand to its nest about the roof of the cathedral. The restoration was begun at once by Bishop William Landel (1341-85), and completed in the time of Bishop Henry Wardlaw (1404-40), who in 1430 greatly improved the interior by laying fine pavements in the choir, transepts, and nave, and also filled in the windows of the nave with stained glass, and formed a large window in the eastern gable. From about 1440 the building remained in all its grandeur till 1559, when it was destroyed by a 'rascal multitude' of Reformers, who had been urged on to their work of destruction by four successive days of the fiery eloquence of John Knox in those famous sermons against idolatry, wherein he 'did intreat [treat of] the ejectione of the buyers and the sellers furthe of the temple of Jerusalem, as it is written in the evangelists Matthew and John; and so applied the corruptione that was then to the corruptione in the papistrie; and Christ's fact to the devote [duty] of thois to quhome God giveth the power and zeill thereto, that as weil the magistrattee, the provest and baillies, as the commonalty, did agree to remove all monuments of idolatrie, quhilk also they did with expeditione'—with such expedition indeed that in a single day the magnificent building, which had cost so many years of labour and so much toil and thought, was utterly ruined, amid

—Stair, strabus and strife,
Whan, bickerin' frae the towns o' Fife,
Great bangs of bodies, thick and rife
Gaed to Sanct Androis town,

And, wi' John Calvin i' their heads,
And hammers i' their hands, and spades,
Enrag'd at idols, mass, and beads,
Dang the Cathedral down.'

From this time the ruins were used as a convenient storehouse of building materials, whence every man 'carried away stones who imagined he had need of them,' down till 1826, when the Barons of the Exchequer took possession of what remained, and clearing away the *débris* exposed the bases of the pillars, and did whatever else they could to conserve the ruins. The total length inside has been 358 feet, the width across the nave and choir 62 feet, and the width across the transepts 160 feet. The nave and choir had lateral aisles, and the transept an aisle on the E side, while at the extreme E end was a projecting Lady chapel about 33 feet square. 'All that remains of the edifice is the east gable, part of the west front, the wall on the south side of the nave, and that of the west side of the south transept. In this last may still be seen the remains of some interlaced arches, and the ruins of the steps by which the canons descended from the dormitory to the church to perform their midnight services. The standing walls contain thirteen windows, of which the six nearest the west have pointed arches with single mullions, and the remaining seven semicircular arches. This transition from the latter style to the former took place in the 13th century, just at the time when we know the church was about one-half completed. The great central tower was built on four massive piers, the bases of which may still be seen at the intersection of the nave with the transepts, though of the precise form of the tower we have no account. The bases of a few of the pillars also exist; those of the nave being oblong, unequally-sided octagons seven feet by six, while those in the choir are circular and beautifully clustered, five feet and three-fourths in diameter. The east gable consists of three very ancient oblong windows, with semicircular arches and a large window above them. These are situated between two turrets which terminate in octagonal pinnacles. In these turrets are yet seen the terminations of the three rows of galleries, one above the other, which, when entire, ran round the whole clerestory, passing in some places within the thickness of the walls, and in other places opening by arcades into the interior of the church. The west front consists of a pointed arched gateway, ornamented with rich mouldings. Immediately above it were two windows, of which only one is entire; and above these again there appear to have been two arches of somewhat larger dimensions. Only one of the turrets of the west front is standing; it is of delicate and elegant workmanship, and terminates in an octagonal lantern pinnacle. There is no appearance of buttresses in any part of the ruins except at the north-east angle of the Lady chapel, where there is the base of a very substantial one. There was, doubtless, another at the corresponding south-east angle.' The wall near the S transept, with a number of stone seats, formed part of the chapter-house. At the opening between the cloister and the chapter-house is a richly-carved gateway. The bells from the various turrets are said to have been sent away by sea to be sold, but the ship on board which they were sank in St Andrews Bay. The architecture is partly Norman, partly Early English. Near the site of the high altar is a large, flat, blue stone, probably marking the burial-place of one or more of the bishops. In the churchyard around are a number of interesting tombstones. On that of the celebrated Dr Samuel Rutherford the following verses are added after the epitaph:—

'What tongue, what pen or skill of men
Can famous Rutherford commend,
His learning justly raised his fame,
True godliness adorned his name.
He did converse with things above,
Acquainted with Emanuel's love;
Most orthodox he was and sound,
And many errors did confound,
For Zion's King and Zion's cause,
And Scotland's covenanted laws

Most constantly he did commend,
Untill his time was at an end,
Then he wan to the full fruition
Of that which he had seen in vision.'

On an old tablet on which is a rude carving of two figures with joined hands, and an inscription in memory of 'Christiane Bryde, spous to James Carstairs, Bailie of St Andrews,' is a line with the curious play upon words 'Yet rede my name, for Christ-ane Bryde am I.' Among more recent monuments may be noticed a finely executed female figure looking up to a cross. It was designed and cut by Mr Hutchison, R.S.A., in 1881. In the new burying-ground is a handsome Maltese Cross marking the last resting-place of Principal Tulloch.

About 120 feet SE of the E end of the cathedral is the unique little Romanesque church of St Regulus or St Rule, with its lofty square tower. It probably occupies the site of the older Culdee cell, and was used by the Roman party as the church before the erection of the cathedral. The greater portion of it has in some mysterious way been preserved from the destruction that has befallen the surrounding buildings. What now remains consists of a square tower 112 feet high and 20 feet 8 inches broad at the base. The chapel is 31 feet 8 inches long and 25 feet broad; the height from the floor to the top of the side walls is 29 feet 7 inches, and to the apex of the original high-pointed roof, as shown by the mark on the tower wall, is 55 feet 5 inches. Marks of three successive roofs may be seen on the tower wall. The arches are round-headed and very plain, the tops of the narrow windows being carved out of one slab. The chancel arch, and indeed all the proportions of the building are highly remarkable for the great height in proportion to width. Whether there ever was a nave is doubtful, as no remains of one have ever been discovered, but on the other hand, some of the early seals represent a church—sometimes presumed to be this one—with a central square tower and nave and choir. The masonry is good and substantial, and the stone of such excellent quality that the walls do not look so much weatherworn as those of the cathedral, though they must be much older. The interior of the chapel forms the resting-place of several noted persons, amongst whom may be mentioned Dr Robert Chambers, author and publisher, and immediately west of the tower is the grave of Samuel Rutherford. The exact date of the structure can be only vaguely assigned to the 10th, 11th, or 12th centuries, most probably the beginning of the latter, if we are to identify it with the church erected by Bishop Robert (1126-58) in 1144. It is just possible, however, that the tower may be older, and be akin to the round towers of Abernethy and Brechin, and like them intended as a place of security. If this be so, it was probably erected by the devotees of the Celtic Church, but Bishop Robert, finding it suited for his purpose, added to it the little church he erected here on the introduction of the canons-regular in 1144, after cutting openings in the E and W walls to provide access to the nave and choir. The St Andrews sculptured stones and the famous sarcophagus were found near this tower. There was originally no stair or trace of stair in it, but the present one was introduced in 1789 when the rubbish about the building was cleared away and the walls repaired at the expense of the Exchequer. Further repairs were executed in 1841. From the top of the tower a splendid view is to be had of the town and neighbourhood, and of the bay out to the Bell Rock. Inside is to be seen an old log, the transom beam of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada. For a long time this beam served as the lintel at the porch of the burying-ground. St Rule's cave is subsequently noticed, and both cave and church were long much resorted to by pilgrims, as sung by Scott in *Marmion*—

'But I have solemn vows to pay,
And may not linger by the way,
To fair St Andrews bound,
Within the ocean-cave to pray,
Where good Saint Rule his holy lay,
From midnight to the dawn of day
Sung to the hillows' sound.'

A very old chapel, possibly the first one erected by the Culdees, and known as the church of St Mary on the Rock, is said to have stood on the Lady's Craig, a reef near the pier, but no trace of it now remains. Another chapel, also dedicated to the Virgin, stood on the Kirk Hough, immediately W of the harbour, and was known as the Chapel of the King of Scotland on the Hill, whence, according to some, the early name of the place—Kilrimonth. All traces of it were for a long time lost, but in 1860 the foundations were discovered, and show it to have been, in its later form at any rate, a cruciform structure 99 feet long, 20 feet wide across the nave, and 84 feet wide across the transepts.

The Priory or Augustinian Monastery, to the S of the cathedral, founded by Bishop Robert (1126-58) in 1144, and one of the finest structures of the class in Europe, has now almost disappeared. The precinct, comprising about 20 acres, was enclosed about 1516 by Prior John Hepburn (1482-1522), by a magnificent wall, which, starting at the NE corner of the cathedral, passed round by the harbour and along behind the houses, till it joined the walls of St Leonard's College on the SW. This, about a mile in extent, is all that now remains, but it must at one time have passed back from the college to the cathedral. The wall is 20 feet high and 4 thick, and has 13 turrets, each of them with canopied niches for an image. The portion towards the shore has a parapet on each side, as if designed for a walk. There were 3 gateways, of the chief of which, now called the Pends, on the SW, considerable ruins still remain. These consist of walls 77 feet long by 16 broad, with a pointed arch at each end, and marks of 3 intermediate groins. One of the other gateways is near the harbour, and the third on the S side. Martiue, the secretary of Archbishop Sharpe, who wrote in 1683, though his account was not published till 1797, mentions in his *Reliquiæ Divi Andree* that in his time fourteen buildings were discernible beside the cathedral and St Rule's Chapel. Among these the chief were the Prior's House or the Old Inn, to the SE of the cathedral, of which only a few vaults now remain; the cloisters, W of this house, now the garden of a private house, in the quadrangle of which the Senzie Fair used to be held, beginning in the second week of Easter, and continuing for 15 days; the Senzie House or house of the sub-prior, subsequently used as an inn, but now pulled down and the site occupied by a private house; the refectory on the S side of the cloister, which has now disappeared; the dormitory, between the prior's house and the cloister, from which, as Fordun relates, Edward I. carried off all the lead to supply his battering machines at the siege of Stirling, now also gone; the Guest Hall, within the precinct of St Leonard's College, SW of Pends Lane; the Teinds' Barn, Abbey Mill, and Granary, all to the SW; and the New Inn, the latest of all the buildings of the monastery, erected for the reception of Magdalene, the first wife of James V. The young queen, who was of delicate constitution, was advised by her physicians to reside here, and the New Inn was built for her accommodation in, it is said, a single month. The queen, however, did not live to occupy the house, as she died on the 7th of July 1537, six weeks after her arrival in Scotland. It was, however, for a short time the residence of Mary of Guise, when she first arrived in Scotland, and after the priory was annexed to the archbishopric in 1635, the building became the residence of the later archbishops. The prior had superiority over the priories of Pittenweem, Lochleven, Monymusk, and the Isle of May, and was also a lord of regality. As a baron, he took precedence in parliament of all priors, and he, his sub-prior, and his canons formed the chapter of the cathedral. From 1144 to 1535 there were 25 priors; from 1535 to 1586 the lands were in possession of the Earl of Murray and Robert Stewart, the latter entirely and the former most of the time being merely lay commendators; from 1586 to 1606 they were held by the Crown; from 1606 to 1635 by the Duke of Lennox; from 1635 to 1639 by the

Archbishop of St Andrews; from 1639 till 1661 by the University; from 1661 till 1688 by the archbishops again; and from 1688 by the Crown. The part within the abbey wall was sold by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to the United College for £2600.

A Dominican Monastery, which stood on the S side of South Street, near the West Port, was founded in 1274, by Bishop Wishart (1273-79), and was governed by a prior, who was not subject to the Episcopal control. The site and the adjacent ground passed at the Reformation to Lord Seton, and was subsequently made over to the town council as a site for a grammar school, and passed thereafter into the hands of Dr Bell's trustees. The ruin of the N transept of the chapel still stands on the street line, in front of Madras College. An Observantine or Greyfriars' Monastery, which stood immediately N of the West Port, at the W end of Market Street, was founded about 1450 by Bishop Kennedy (1440-66), and was completed in 1478 by Archbishop Graham (1466-78). It was governed by a warden, but the buildings, partially destroyed at the Reformation, have entirely disappeared. The grounds belonging to it were granted to the town council by Queen Mary.

The ruins of the Castle stand on a rocky promontory overhanging the sea, NNW of the cathedral. The original building is said, on the authority of Martiue, to have been erected by Bishop Roger (1188-1202) as an Episcopal residence, the bishops having previously lived in the Culdee monastery at Kirkcubright, or in the Priory. From the first it seems to have been a place of military importance, and when in 1332 the disaffected Scottish barons, with Edward Baliol at their head, landed in Fife, the Castle fell into their hands, and was held by them till 1336, when it was recovered for David II. by Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, who dismantled it. About 1390 a new building was erected by Bishop Trail (1385-1401), and in 1402 the Duke of Rothesay set out to make an attempt to seize it, but was stopped by Albany at Straththyrum and carried off to die at Falkland. It is sometimes stated that he was confined here for a short time, but there seems to be no foundation for the assertion. James III. seems to have been born here, for in the 'Golden Charter' James II. speaks of the 'birth of his first-born son in the chief mansion of the city of the blessed Andrew.' In 1514, during a dispute about the succession to the archbishopric vacant by the death of Archbishop Stewart (1509-13), the Douglasses seized, and for a short time held, the Castle on behalf of Bishop Gavin Douglas, who was one of the candidates, but they were driven out by Prior John Hepburn as vicar-general for the time. In 1526 Archbishop James Beaton (1522-39) sided with the Lennox faction against the Douglasses, and so after the battle of Manuel, in which the latter party were victorious, they visited Fife and plundered the Castle, 'but he was,' says Pitscottie, 'keeping sheep in Balgrumo with shepherd's clothes on him like as he had been a shepherd himself.' As, however, he was 'a great man and had many casualties of tacks and tithes to be gotten at his hand,' the Douglasses soon came to terms with him, and he returned to his see. He became involved in other plots later, and was for a short time, in 1533, imprisoned in his own castle, as was also his nephew and successor, Cardinal David Beaton (1539-46), in 1543 by Arran when regent; though it is doubtful how far this latter imprisonment was real. In 1546 the Cardinal was murdered here, as has been already noticed, by a party of the Reformers, who held the Castle till the following year, when it was captured by a body of French troops, an expedition sent by Henry VIII. to their assistance having arrived too late. Many of the defenders, John Knox among others, were carried off to France and sent to the galleys. There is a very picturesque account of the siege in Pitscottie's *History*. The Castle, which had been much injured, was repaired by Archbishop Hamilton (1549-71), and in 1583 afforded refuge to James VI. till he freed

himself from the power of the lords who had seized on his person in the Raid of Ruthven. In 1606 the Castle was gifted to the Earl of Dunbar, but was restored to the archbishop (Gladstones, 1610-15) about 1612, for in the following year, during a meeting of the bishops at St Andrews, they were entertained by Gladstones in the Castle. After the battle of Philip-hangh a number of the prisoners were confined here, among others being Gordon of Haddo, Ogilvie of Inverquharity, and Sir Robert Spotswood, the first and last of whom, as well as some others of smaller note, were executed. After this time the building passed into the possession of the town council, who proved but sorry guardians, for in 1654 they ordered its 'sleatts and timmer' to be used for the repair of the pier. The small portion that remains is now cared for by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The encroachments of the sea in its neighbourhood have been considerable, for Martine says that in his time there were people still living who remembered seeing bowls played on flat ground to the E and N of the Castle where now there is none, and in 1801 a considerable portion of the seaward walls of the building itself were undermined and fell. In the centre of the grass-grown court-yard is a rock-cut well about 50 feet deep, but the chief point of interest is the old bottle-shaped dungeon at the NW corner beneath the sea-tower. It is cut out of the solid rock, and is 7 feet in diameter at the top and 16 at the bottom, the depth being 18 feet. Many of the early Reformers with whose names St Andrews is associated are said—whether truly or not, none can tell—to have been confined in its dismal depths. It was also the original burial-place of Cardinal David Beaton after his murder in 1546. 'Now because the weather was hot,' says Knox, 'and his funerals could not suddenly be prepared, it was thought best . . . to give him great salt enough, a cope of lead, and a nuke in the bottom of the Sea-Tower, a place where many of God's children had been imprisoned before, to await what exsequies his brethren the bishops would prepare for him.' The open ground in front of the Castle was the scene of George Wishart's martyrdom in 1546. Some years ago, while digging the foundation for a new house opposite the Castle, the workmen discovered a subterranean passage leading under the moat into the Castle. This is supposed to have been used for provisioning the garrison in the time of siege, has been cleaned out, and is open for inspection. Longfellow has recorded his feelings on visiting the Castle:—

'Well have I seen that castle—
That castle by the sea,
And the moon above it standing,
And the mist rise solemnly.

'The winds and the waves of ocean,
They rested quietly;
But I heard on the gale a sound of wail,
And tears came to my eye.'

Public Buildings, etc.—The town-house and tolbooth were long in the centre of Market Street, but they have, since 1858-62, been superseded by the New Town Hall on the S side of South Street, at the corner of Queen Street. It is Scottish in style, and contains a council room, a police station, and public hall, with retiring rooms. The great hall is 75 feet long, 35 wide, and 24 high, and has accommodation for 600 persons. The Town Church, or properly the Church of the Holy Trinity, on the N side of South Street, near the centre, was originally built in 1112 by Bishop Turgot, and subsequently by Bishop Bernham dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It had, in the palmy days of the Roman Catholic Church, thirty altars, each with a separate priest and fifteen choristers; and it was here that John Knox preached the sermon that led to the destruction of the cathedral and the monastic buildings, as is afterwards noticed. The original building was a beautiful structure, partly Norman in style and partly First Pointed, but in the end of the 18th century it underwent vigorous restoration of the only kind then known. The groined roofs were removed from the side aisles, and

the outer walls raised nearly to the height of the original clerestory walls, the space so gained being utilized in the provision of galleries, by which the church, which is 162 feet long and 63 wide, was made capable of accommodating 2500 people. The interior has of late been very much improved. In it is preserved a fine specimen of the old Scottish branks, usually called the Bishop's Branks, and said to have been fixed on the heads of Patriek Hamilton and others of the earlier Scottish martyrs when they were put to death. This tradition seems, however, to be untrue, and its present name may be traced to the fact that Archbishop Sharpe made use of it for silencing a woman who had promulgated scandal about him openly before the congregation. From the top of the steeple there is a good view. The pulpit was not occupied by an Episcopalian clergyman from the time of the Revolution in 1688 till 16 March 1884, when the Bishop of St Andrews (Dr Wordsworth) preached on behalf of the University Missionary Society. In the interior, to the right of the main entrance, is a monument of black and white marble, erected in memory of Archbishop Sharpe, by his son, Sir William Sharpe of Scotsraig and Straththrum. Executed in Holland, it shows an angel about to place the crown of martyrdom on the archbishop's head; above is a bas-relief representing him as propping up a falling church, while below another represents the murder. On an urn is a long Latin inscription of a most extravagant description, which describes the archbishop as 'a most pious prelate, a most prudent senator, and a most holy martyr,' and declares that Scotland 'saw, acknowledged, and admired' him 'as a chief minister of both her civil and ecclesiastical affairs;' Britain 'as the adviser of the restoration of Charles II. and of monarchy;' and the Christian world 'as the restorer of Episcopacy and good order in Scotland.' 'Whom all good and faithful subjects perceived to be a pattern of piety, an angel of peace, an oracle of wisdom, an example of dignity; and all the enemies of God, of the King, and of the Church found the implacable foe of impiety, of treason, and of schism.' Sir William also gave a sum of money to be applied to the relief of the poor on condition that this monument was kept in good repair in all time coming, and in 1849-50 the parochial board expended about £130 in restoring it to good condition. At this time the vault was opened, but no remains of the archbishop could be found. His skull and bones were probably removed, either when the church was altered in 1798, or in 1725 when the town council offered a reward of £10 sterling for the discovery of the person or persons who had entered the church and injured the monument. Some of the communion plate was presented to the church by Archbishop Sharpe. St Mary's Church, near the W end of Market Street, built in 1840, and greatly improved in 1870, contains 630 sittings. It has a fine oak pulpit and several stained-glass windows, two of them having been introduced in memory of the Rev. Dr Robert Haldane, by whose exertions the church was erected, and who was its first minister. A previous church of St Mary, of ancient date, and sometimes called the Kirkheugh Church, has been already noticed. St Leonard's or College Church, afterwards noticed, contains 396 sittings. A tall square tower somewhat resembling that at the cross of Glasgow rises at the W end of the church, and is surmounted by a stumpy octagonal spire. The Free church (Martyrs), on the opposite side of North Street, built in 1844, has a good front; it contains 864 sittings. The original U.P. church, built in North Street in 1826, had 380 sittings, but the present building with a spire in Market Street, built in 1865, has accommodation for 700. The Congregational church was originally a small building in Market Street, with 320 sittings, but the present place of worship, with 360 sittings, was erected in South Bell Street in 1856-58. The Baptist church in South Street, built in 1842, has 250 sittings. The original Episcopal church (St Andrew), in North Street, to the E of the College Church, was erected in 1825 at a cost of £1400, and enlarged in 1853 so as to have 180 sittings, but it was superseded

by the present building, erected in 1867-69, consecrated in 1878, and containing 530 sittings, a mosaic reredos, representing our Lord's Ascension, a beautifully carved oak pulpit, and a fine organ. Dr Rowand Anderson was the architect, and the style is that of the 13th century. The Coast Mission chapel (for seamen) is situated in Gregory's Lane. The Roman Catholic church (St James's) is a neat iron structure. The Gibson Memorial Hospital, founded and endowed by the late Mr William Gibson of Duloch, for the sick, aged, and infirm poor of the city and parish of St Andrews and of the parish of St Leonards, was erected in 1882-84 at a cost of £4000. The Recreation Hall with tennis courts, constructed at a cost of £2000 in 1883-84, contains a hall measuring 100 by 50 feet, and being about 30 feet high. There are also the Town Hall (in South Street), the City Hall (in Church Square), the Drill Hall (in City Road), and the Good Templars' Hall (in North Street). In Market Street is a handsome fountain, erected in 1880 in memory of Major Whyte Melville, the well-known novelist, and one of the four memorials of him instituted by his friends after his death, the others being a tombstone at Tetbury where he died, a monument in the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London, and a sum forming the nucleus of an annuity fund in connection with the Hunt Servants' Benevolent Society. The fountain here, which cost about £800, is of red sandstone from Dumfriesshire, with steps, columns, and copings of Dalbeattie granite. The diameter is 14 feet, and the total height about the same. It rises in a series of three basins, and on the second, which is very elaborately carved, are four white marble medallions, one showing a bas-relief bust of Major Whyte Melville, executed by J. C. Boehm; other two respectively the family arms and the arms of the Coldstream Guards; and the fourth the following inscription:—

*This fountain is erected by many friends, rich and poor, to the beloved memory of George John Whyte Melville of Mount Melville, Bennoch, and Strathkinness; born 19th July 1821; died 5th December 1878, from an accident in the hunting-field near Tetbury, Gloucestershire. His writings delighted; his conversation charmed and instructed; his life was an example to all who enjoyed his friendship, and who now mourn his untimely end.

Immediately to the W of the Castle is the ladies' bathing place, and about 150 yards farther W is the cave, or rather rock chamber, formerly known as St Rule's Cave, but now as Lady Buchan's, from having been fitted up by that eccentric person (the mother of Lord Chancellor Erskine), at the close of the 18th century, for tea parties. It is much worn away. A hundred yards NW of the Castle are the public baths, and farther W still are the Witch Lake and the Witch Hill, where, if the witch escaped death by the water ordeal at the former, she suffered worse doom at the stake on the latter. St Andrews was long troubled with witches, and we find it stated that even such a grave man as the Earl of Murray repaired to St Andrews in 1569, 'quhair a notabill sorceres callit Nicnivn was condemmit to the death and burnt.' Some have been inclined to believe that she is the same witch mentioned* in Law's *Memorials* as having been burnt in 1572, and that the regent of the time would therefore be Morton. The author of the *Historie of King James the Sext*, who tells the story, also adds that 'a Frenchman callit Paris, quba was one of the designeris of the King's [Darnley's] death, was hangit in St Andro, and with him William Steward, lyon king of armes, for divers pointes of witecraft and necromancie;' and again in 1588 Alison Pearson, in Byrehills, was convicted and burnt on her own confession. She seems to have been a 'wise woman,' and to have by means of her prescriptions cured Archbishop Adamson of an illness, which she was

*She seems to have been a very bad specimen, for she is declared to have said openly that she cared not whether she went to heaven or hell; but on a white cloth 'like a coloure craig with stringis whairon was mony knottis,' being taken from her person, she gave way to despair, and exclaimed, 'Now I have no hoip of myself.'

alleged to have transferred to a white pony, which died in consequence. Here, as elsewhere, a horrible form of death seemed to have no effect, for repented witches continued to be found in Fife till the end of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th century, when the last one—a woman named Young, who lived in North Street—was burnt at the Witch Hill. Their fame, too, seems to have sometimes spread abroad, for in 1643 we find Spalding breaking off an account of the 'annoyans' of the king's subjects over the Solemn League and Covenant to record that 'about this tyme many witches are takin in Anstruther, Dysert, Culross, Sanctandrioss, and sindrie uther partits in the cost syde of Fyf. They maid strange confessionis, and war brynt to the death.' The bay, between the Witch Hill and the point called The Step, is now the gentlemen's bathing-place. To the W of this is the Bow Butts, a sort of natural amphitheatre, where the citizens used anciently to practise archery, and where, from 1681 to 1751, the members of an archers' club competed annually for the right of affixing a medal with the name of the best shot to a silver arrow. The practice of archery was revived in 1833, but did not prosper; but now the pastime is carried on by many of the lady visitors. Immediately S of the Bow Butts is the Martyrs' Monument, erected in 1842-43 to commemorate the martyrs of the Scottish Reformation who suffered at St Andrews. It is an obelisk on a graduated base, and rises to a height of 45 feet. Farther W is the Golf Club House, containing a principal room, a billiard room, a reading-room, dressing-rooms, and stewards' apartments; and from the clubhouse the famous links, which are said to be the finest in the kingdom, extend north-north-westward to the mouth of the river Eden, a stretch of about 2 miles. They are simply sandy plains covered with coarse herbage and interspersed with bunkers and bent hills, but their now classic connection with the game of golf has been the making of modern St Andrews. They were acquired in 1894 by the city. There are nine holes out and nine in, the whole round being almost 3½ miles. The average number of strokes for very good players is from 87 to 97.

Educational Institutions.—The University of St Andrews is the oldest in Scotland, St Mary's College having been founded by Bishop Wardlaw (1403-40) in 1411, and in 1413 a series of six Bulls were obtained from Pope Benedict XIII. sanctioning the foundation and constituting a *Studium Generale* or University, where instruction was to be given in theology, canon and civil law, medicine, and the liberal arts, and power was also granted to confer degrees. The classes, which were under the care of 21 doctors or lecturers, were at first scattered throughout the city, each teacher being in a separate room, but the bishop soon provided accommodation for them in a building called the Pedagogy, in South Street. Under the royal patronage of James I., who confirmed all the charters in 1432, the young seat of learning prospered; and in the time of James II., in 1456, Bishop Kennedy (1440-66) founded and endowed a second college, which he dedicated to Christ, under the name of St Salvator. The foundation was confirmed by Pope Nicholas V., and subsequently fresh privileges were granted to the college by Pope Pius II. in 1458, and Pope Paul II. in 1468, the latter granting power to confer degrees in theology and arts. In 1512, Prior John Hepburn (1482-1522), in conjunction with Archbishop Alexander Stewart (1506-13), founded St Leonard's College, and endowed it with the revenue of an hospital, originally founded for the maintenance of poor pilgrims who had come to visit the shrine of St Andrew; and in 1537, Archbishop James Beaton (1523-39), with the approval of Pope Paul III., added to the endowments of the original Pedagogy, and erecting new buildings, dedicated the college to the Virgin Mary; while, in 1553, Archbishop John Hamilton (1546-71) granted additional endowments and obtained a fresh Bull of confirmation from Pope Julius III. In 1580 Andrew Melvil was transferred from Glasgow to St Andrews as principal, and the whole

arrangements of the colleges were remodelled, St Mary's being entirely set apart for the teaching of theology. The trouble of this and the following century greatly injured the University, and in 1697 a proposal was made that its seat should be transferred to Perth, some of the reasons given being that, at St Andrews, 'the climate is very severe; that the town is out of the way; that provisions are dear; that the streets are foul and full of noisome pestilence; that endemics and epidemics are common; and finally that the town's-folk do not look favourably upon learning, and frequently mob the students.' The scheme was abandoned, but a suspicion, in 1718, that both students and professors were tainted with Jacobitism and leanings towards Episcopacy led to a visitation by royal commission, and made matters still worse. By 1747 the revenues of the colleges of St Leonard and St Salvator were so much diminished that in that year an act of parliament was obtained, providing for the union of the two institutions, and the restriction of their teaching to arts and medicine, while in St Mary's theology alone was to be taught. This arrangement still holds good, and the University consists of the two corporations of the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, with a principal and 9 professors, distributed into a Faculty of Arts and a Faculty of Medicine; and St Mary's College with a principal and 3 professors, forming a Faculty of Theology. In the Faculty of Arts the chairs, with the dates of foundation and patrons, are:—Greek (instituted at foundation of colleges; University Court); Humanity (1620; Duke of Portland); Logic and Metaphysics (instituted at the foundation of the colleges; University Court); Moral Philosophy (instituted at the foundation of the colleges; University Court); Natural Philosophy (instituted at the foundation of the colleges; University Court); Mathematics (1668; Crown). In the Faculties of Arts and Medicine both, is the Chair of Civil and Natural History, originally founded in 1747 as a chair of civil history only, but by an ordinance of the University Commission of 1858, the professorship is now practically devoted to Natural History, and falls under the Faculty of Medicine. The patron is the Marquis of Ailsa. In the Faculty of Medicine are the Chairs of Medicine and Anatomy (1721; University Court); Chemistry (1808, but no professor appointed till 1840, as the endowment did not become available till then; the Earl of Leven). There is also a principal appointed by the Crown, and apart from either faculty is the Chair of Education, founded by the Bell Trustees in 1876. A lectureship on Natural Theology was founded in 1887 by the late Lord Gifford; and there are also lectureships on botany, French language and literature, philology, anatomy, *materia medica*, and history. In St Mary's are the Chairs of Systematic Theology (instituted at the foundation of the college, and held always by the principal; the Crown); Divinity and Biblical Criticism (instituted at the foundation of the college; the Crown); Divinity and Ecclesiastical History (suppressed for some time for want of funds, but revived and endowed in 1707; the Crown); Hebrew and Oriental Languages (suppressed for some time for want of funds, but revived in 1668, and received additional endowment from William III. in 1693; the Crown). Connected with the University there are bursaries and fellowships worth nearly £2500 per annum. There are also a number of important prizes in books or money open to students in the different classes. In 1897 it was proposed to erect a medical school within St Mary's College grounds adjoining Queen's Terrace and West Burne Lane. In 1892 the classes in arts, science, medicine, and theology were opened to women students, who are taught along with men and prepared for graduation along with them. In 1893 the University received the sum of £30,000 to be spent in bursaries open to students of both sexes attending the University, one-half of this sum being devoted to women exclusively. The University corporation consists of the chancellor, rector, three principals, the professors, the registered graduates and alumni, and the matriculated students, the government being vested

in the University Court, the *Senatus Academicus*, and a General Council. The officials of the University are the chancellor (appointed for life by the General Council), the vice-chancellor (appointed by the chancellor), the rector (appointed for three years by the matriculated students), the parliamentary representative, the principal, and the assessors. The senior principal for the time being is principal of the University. The University Court consists of the rector, the principal, the principal of St Mary's College, the principal of University College, Dundee, the Lord Provost of Dundee, the Provost of St Andrews, and the assessors. It acts as a court of supervision and appeal from the *senatus*, and appoints to some of the chairs—viz., Greek, Logic and Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Medicine. The General Council consists of the chancellor, rector, and others of the University Court, the principals and professors, and all graduates who have been registered; and since 1881 this registration has been compulsory. The *Senatus Academicus* consists of the principals and professors, who superintend the teaching and discipline of the University. The session of the United College begins about the middle of October, and closes about the end of March; and that of St Mary's College commences early in November, and closes at the end of March. The summer session extends from a stated time in April or May till June or July. The students of the United College wear red frieze gowns with crimson velvet collars; those of St Mary's have no distinctive dress. The number of matriculated students in 1895-96 was 204, of whom 18 took the degree of M.A., 6 that of B.Sc., 10 that of M.D., and 14 that of B.D. The University has the privilege of granting the degree of M.D. to 'any registered medical practitioner above the age of 40 years whose professional position and experience are such as, in the estimation of the University, to entitle him to that degree, and who shall on examination satisfy the medical examiner of the sufficiency of his professional knowledge.' Formerly the number of such degrees that could be granted was unlimited, but it is now restricted to 10 every year, and the fee for the degree is fifty guineas. The General Council for 1895-96 contained 1474 members. It meets twice a year on the last Thursday of March and the last Friday of November. The University library contains upwards of 100,000 volumes and 160 MSS. Under the Reform Act of 1867 St Andrews University unites with that of Edinburgh in returning a member to serve in parliament, the electorate consisting of the members of General Council. Among the distinguished rectors since 1859 have been Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, J. S. Mill, J. A. Froude, Lord Neaves, Dean Stanley, Sir Theodore Martin, A. J. Balfour, and the Marquis of Bute; while connected with the University, either as professors or students, have been John Major, George Buchanan, John Knox, Andrew Melvil, James Melvil, Napier of Merchiston, the Admirable Crichton, Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, Robert Rollock, the Marquis of Montrose, Samuel Rutherford, James Gregory (the inventor of the Gregorian telescope), Alexander Pitcairn, John Hunter, William Tennant (the author of *Anster Fair*), Thomas Chalmers, Sir David Brewster, James D. Forbes, Alexander Duff, John Tulloch, William Spalding, J. F. Ferrier, John Veitch, J. C. Shairp, Lewis Campbell, R. Flint, M. Forster Heddle, and H. A. Nicholson. Besides these the bishops and archbishops, from 1411 downwards, are all intimately associated with the history of the University.

The buildings of the United College stand near the centre of the N side of North Street, where they occupy three sides of a large quadrangle, 230 feet by 180. The site was originally that of St Salvator's College, the church of which occupied the S side of the quadrangle, while on the other three sides were the common hall, library, classrooms, and students' apartments. The church still remains, though greatly altered; but the other buildings, having become ruinous, were removed after the report of the University Commission of 1827, and the present classrooms on the N and E sides of the

quadrangle were erected between that date and 1847 at a cost of £18,600, the money being granted by Government. The entrance to the quadrangle is underneath a lofty tower at the W corner of the S side. It is a tall square structure, with a stumpy octagonal spire, the whole rising to a height of 156 feet. The College or St Leonard's Church, immediately to the E, is now looked on as the parish church of St Leonards, its use for that purpose dating from the early part of the 18th century. It contains a very elaborate monument to Bishop Kennedy, the founder of the college, said to have cost a sum equal to £10,000 sterling. It was greatly injured by the fall of the stone roof of the church about the middle of the 18th century. The tomb was opened in 1683, when six silver maces were found in it, of which three were presented to the other Scottish Universities and the remaining three were retained by the University of St Andrews. One of these last, which was made in Paris by Bishop Kennedy's orders in 1461, is very fine. In the vestibule of the church is a flat stone marking the grave of Dr Hugh Spens, principal of the College (1505-29); and on the N wall is a marble monument erected by his brother officers to the memory of the eldest son of the late Provost Playfair—Lieutenant W. D. Playfair, who fell at Sobraon in 1846. There is a good museum; and in the hall are portraits of John Hunter, Sir David Brewster, James D. Forbes, all of whom were principals; of Professors Ferrier and Macdonald, and others. At the union of the colleges of St Leonard and St Salvator in 1747 the buildings of the former, which were in South Street, near the E end, were sold, and now the ruined walls of the chapel alone remain. When Dr Johnson and Boswell were so hospitably entertained by the St Andrews professors this building was used as a 'kind of greenhouse,' and, adds the Doctor, 'to what use it will next be put I have no pleasure in conjecturing;' but, as he had always been hindered by some excuse from entering it, he admits that it was 'something that its present state is at least not ostentatiously displayed. Where there is yet shame there may in time be virtue.' It was afterwards used as an outhouse, but the virtue came in 1838, when it was cleared out, and since then the ruin has been properly cared for. It contains a fine monument to Robert Stuart, Earl of March, who died in 1611, and another in memory of Robert Wilkie, principal of the college (1589-1611). The official residence of George Buchanan when he was principal here (1566-70), a short distance S of the chapel, was the property and residence of Sir David Brewster when he was principal of the United College (1838-59). St Mary's College occupies the site of the old Pedagogy on the S side of South Street, the college buildings and University library forming two blocks at right angles, the library and the principal's residence being on the N, and the lecture rooms and old dining-hall on the W. The library, a plain structure, built at the expense of the University in 1764, and since greatly improved in 1829, superseded an older building which had been used as a provincial meeting-place for the Scottish parliament. It is divided into four large halls, the principal one 76 feet long, 28 wide, and 28 high. There are portraits of Cardinal David Beaton, George Buchanan, John Knox, Adam Fergusson, Bruce of Grangehill and Falkland (professor of logic at Edinburgh), Archbishop Spottiswoode, George Wishart, Principal Tulloch, and several of the chancellors. The nucleus of the present library was established in 1610 by the union of the libraries of the three colleges, and James VI., under whose auspices this took place, made a valuable gift of books to the new institution. Subsequent benefactors have been numerous, and there are now over 100,000 printed volumes and 160 MSS. Among the rarities may be specially mentioned a copy of the *Koran* that belonged to Tipoo Saib, a copy of Quintilian (1465), a Latin translation of the *Iliad* (1497), and the *Phrases* of Stephanus, both of which belonged to George Buchanan, and contain notes in his handwriting; a copy of the Canons of the Council of Trent that belonged to James Melvil, a fine MS. of the works

of St Augustine, a MS. of Wytoun's *Cronykil*, written in the latter part of the reign of James IV.; and the original copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, subscribed at St Andrews in 1643, and containing upwards of 1600 signatures. To the S of the buildings are the college gardens. St Andrews College Hall, to the SSW of the cathedral, opened in 1861, and belonging to a joint-stock company with a capital of £5000, serves as a residence for young gentlemen attending the University. It has accommodation for about 30 students, and is conducted by a warden, a tutor, and such other teachers as may be required. A building intended as a residence for lady students at the University was erected in 1894-95 at an estimated cost of £5000.

The Madras College, off the S side of South Street near the W end, was opened in October 1833, and superseded the old grammar and burgh schools. It was founded in terms of a bequest by Dr Bell, who was the first to introduce the monitorial or Madras system of school management. Dr Bell, who was the son of a hairdresser in St Andrews, and was educated at the University here, became, after various vicissitudes of fortune, superintendent of a male orphan asylum at Madras under the Honourable East India Company, and there originated his monitorial system. At his death he left a very large fortune, £120,000 of which was to be spent in the erection and maintenance of schools on his favourite system, and of this sum £60,000 was set apart for St Andrews, while the sums of £52 and £25 paid by the town as salaries to the masters of the former grammar and burgh schools have, since the opening of the new institution, been paid over to its funds. At first there were only two masters, but now there are masters of English, classics, mathematics and arithmetic, science, etc., modern languages, book-keeping, writing and shorthand, drawing and painting, vocal and instrumental music, and gymnastics; second masters in English and classics, and a teacher of sewing. The grounds cover a space of about 4 acres, and the school buildings are ranged round a quadrangle near the centre. A detached building to the W, built subsequently, contains 3 additional classrooms, and accommodation is provided altogether for 1540 scholars. At the two front corners of the ground adjoining South Street are houses for the English and classical masters, which provide accommodation for a considerable number of boarders. The college is now managed under the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act. Connected with it is the Madras College Club, founded in 1871. Under the Burgh School Board the Burgh, East End, and Infant schools, with accommodation for 568, 359, and 369 pupils, have attendances of about 510, 170, and 300, and grants amounting to nearly £590, £140, and £255. There are also a number of private boarding and day schools for boys and girls.

Trade, etc.—During the 15th and 16th centuries St Andrews was one of the most important seaports to the N of the Forth, and was resorted to by merchant vessels from Holland, Flanders, France, and all the trading districts in Europe. The number of vessels in port at the time of the great annual local fair called the Seuzie Market—held in the priory grounds in April—is even said to have been from 200 to 300, but if this be so they must have been of small tonnage, and probably not larger than a fair-sized herring boat. The trade, however, seems to have departed during the Reformation troubles, and in 1656 Tucker, one of Cromwell's Commissioners of Customs—who described the town as 'a pretty neat thing which hath formerly been bigger, and although sufficiently humbled in the time of the intestine troubles, continues still proud in the ruins of her former magnificence'—mentions that there was only 1 vessel of 20 tons burden belonging to the port, while upwards of a century later we find that there were only 2 small vessels. By 1838 these had increased to 14 vessels of, aggregately, 680 tons; and bonded warehouses having been subsequently fitted up, the place became a head port and yielded a customs revenue of about £700 a year. A great trade also

sprang up in the export to iron-works on the Tyne of calcined ironstone from workings near Strathkinness, but this did not last, and the port sank again to the position of a sub-port, and the shipping trade, particularly since the opening of the railway, has become very small, and is confined to export of grain and potatoes; and import of coal, timber, guano, salt, and slates. The harbour, formed along the small natural creek at the mouth of the Kinness Burn, has a pier extending eastward for about 420 feet from high-water mark, and outer and inner basins. At low water it is dry except for the stream flowing through it, and even at high water there is not sufficient depth of water to admit fully-laden vessels of more than 100 tons, and the entrance, which is narrow, and is exposed to the roll of the sea when the wind is easterly, is dangerous. Two guiding lights—the one a red light at the end of the pier, and the other a bright white light on a turret of the cathedral north wall—when brought into line indicate a vessel's course for the harbour. There were belonging to the port (1894) 25 first-class, 18 second-class, and 3 third-class boats engaged in the herring fishing.

Municipality, etc.—Created a royal burgh in 1140, St Andrews is now governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a



Seal of St Andrews.

dean of guild, a treasurer, and 22 councillors, who also are police commissioners, but the police force itself forms part of that of the county. The corporation revenue is about £1000 per annum. The burgh boundaries were extended in 1860, and a thorough system of drainage was introduced in 1864-65, and in 1894 new drainage and sewerage works were undertaken by the corporation, to cost over £1300. Gas is supplied by a private company, with works near the harbour. The town has a head post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale Bank, Commercial Bank, and Royal Bank, a National Security Savings Bank, and several excellent hotels. A newspaper—the *St Andrews Citizen and Fife News* (1871)—issued on Saturday, is printed at Cupar-Fife. The public reading-room and library was established in 1845, and acquired in 1847 the books belonging to the old subscription library. In 1867 the books of the St Andrews subscription library were acquired by purchase, and subsequently, in return for a sum of money voted by the town council from the Bell Fund for the purpose of clearing off debt, the whole library was declared public property. Other institutions and associations are a branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, with a lifeboat; a volunteer life brigade, with a rocket apparatus; a troop of the Fife Volunteer Light Horse, a battery of artillery volunteers (one of the guns of which is a Russian trophy), a company of rifle volunteers, with the headquarters of the

5th Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Highlanders, a drill hall, baths, a memorial cottage hospital, a fever hospital, two masonic lodges, a young men's Christian association, a horticultural society, an archery club, a curling club, a skating pond, a bowling club, the St Andrews Golf Club (the Mechanics from 1843 to 1851), the St Andrews Thistle Golf Club (1865), the Royal and Ancient Golf Club already noticed, and several other golf clubs, including one for ladies. There is a marine laboratory and fish hatchery on the East Bents, opposite the harbour. There is a weekly corn market on Monday, a fair on the second Monday of April, and feeing markets on the second Tuesday of August and the Monday after the 10th November. Sheriff small debt courts for the parishes of St Andrews, St Leonards, Kingsbarns, Dunino, Cameron, Forgan, Ferry Port on Craig, and Leuchars, are held on the third Mondays of January, April, July, and October. Justice of peace courts for granting licences for the sale of excisable liquors for the county are held on the third Tuesday of April and the last Tuesday of October; and burgh licensing courts are held on the second Tuesday of April and the third Tuesday of October. The burgh unites with Cupar, Easter and Wester Anstruther, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem in sending a member to parliament, and is the returning burgh. Parliamentary constituency (1896) 1041, municipal 1413. Valuation (1885) £36,083, 4s. 6d., (1896) £46,610, including railways. Pop. (1801) 3263, (1831) 4462, (1881) 6406, (1891) 6853, of whom 3928 were females.

See also Martine's *History of St Rule's Chapel* (St Andrews, 1787), and his *Reliquie Divi Andree* (St Andrews, 1797); Grierson's *Delineations of St Andrews* (1807; 3d ed. 1838); *Libër Cartarum Prioratus Sancte Andree* (Bannatyne Club, 1841); C. J. Lyon's *History of St Andrews* (1843); C. Roger's *History of St Andrews* (1849); 'Early Ecclesiastical Settlements of St Andrews,' by Dr Skene, in the *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries of Scotland* for 1860-62; J. M. Anderson's *University of St Andrews* (Cupar, 1878); D. Hay Fleming's *Register of the Kirk-Session of St Andrews* (2 vols. Scottish Hist. Soc. 1889-90); Andrew Lang's *St Andrews* (Lond. 1894); and the Rev. A. K. H. Boyd's *Twenty-five Years of St Andrews* (2 vols. 1892), and *St Andrews and Elsewhere* (1895).

St Andrews, a parish, united *quoad civilia* to DEERNES, in the SE of the Mainland of Orkney, whose church stands near the W shore of Deer Sound, 6 miles ESE of the post-town, Kirkwall, whilst Deerness church, on the E coast, is 12 miles ESE of Kirkwall by road, though only 9½ as the crow flies. It is bounded NW by Kirkwall parish and Inganess Bay, N by Shapinsay Sound, NE, E, and SE by the North Sea, and SW by Holm parish; and it is deeply indented by Deer Sound, which, penetrating the land for 5½ miles south-westward and south-south-eastward, alternately broadens and contracts, from 3¾ miles to 1 mile, from 1½ mile to 5 furlongs, and from 2 miles to 2¼ furlongs. The parish thus consists of two natural divisions, connected by a sandy isthmus only 250 yards broad—St Andrews proper to the W and Deerness to the E. The former has an extreme length from NW to SE of 5¾ miles, and a varying width of ½ mile and 5¾ miles; the latter has an extreme length from SSW to NNE of 5 miles, and an extreme breadth of 3 miles; and the area of the whole is 12,830 acres. The coast is in places sandy, in places rocky, and sometimes precipitous; and the interior rises in St Andrews to 183, in Deerness at the Ward Hill to 285, feet above sea-level. The shallow fresh-water Loch of Tankerness (7 × 4½ furl.; 13 feet above the sea), lies 5 furlongs N of St Andrews church. The predominant rock is Old Red Sandstone, with interesting dykes of trap; and the soil is capable of much improvement. A curious cavern, the GLOUP, has been noticed separately. Tankerness Hall, near the NW shore of Deer Sound, is the chief residence. In the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney, the civil parish since 1845 has been ecclesiastically divided into St Andrews and Deerness, the former a living worth £298. St Andrews church was built in 1801, and contains 400 sittings. There is

also a Free church of St Andrews; and three public schools—Deerness, St Andrews, and Tankerness—with respective accommodation for 155, 55, and 83 children, have an average attendance of about 120, 40, and 45, and grants amounting to nearly £165, £55, and £60. Valuation (1894) of St Andrews, £1925; of Deerness, £1876, 17s. Pop. of entire parish (1821) 1548, (1861) 1681, (1871) 1733, (1881) 1695, (1891) 1607, of whom 763 were in St Andrews and 844 in Deerness.

St Andrews-Lhanbryd, a parish containing the village of Lhanbryd in the NE of the county of Elgin and immediately E of the burgh of Elgin. It is bounded N by the parish of Drainie, NE by the parish of Urquhart, SE by the parish of Speymouth, S by the parish of Rothes, SW by the parish of Elgin, and W by the parishes of Elgin and Spynie. At the centre of the W side the boundary is formed by the river Lossie for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the bend at Roy's Pot; at the NW corner for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile by the SPYNE Canal; and near the SE corner for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile by one of the head-streams of the Red Burn; elsewhere the line is artificial. The shape of the parish is highly irregular. There is a compact northern portion measuring fully $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the point where the parishes of Drainie, Urquhart, and St Andrews meet on the N to Mains of Cotts on the S, and with an average breadth of about 2 miles. From the SE corner of this a long straggling projection passes southward by Cranloch, and after narrowing to about 200 yards at Oldshields, broadens out again into the triangular portion of Teindland about $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 miles. The extreme length of the parish, from the point already mentioned on the N, south-south-westward to the extreme southerly point at the top of Findlay Seat (861 feet), is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the total area is 9359·544 acres, of which 162·983 are water. The surface is flat in the N, undulating in the centre—many of the hillocks being covered with thriving plantations—and the southern prolongation is a rough moorland, the highest point of the parish being over 1000 feet, at the SW corner of this projection. The drainage is carried off by the river Lossie, which, entering near the centre of the W side, flows first eastward and then northward through the parish in a course of about 5 miles; by the Lhanbryd or Longhill Burn, which flows along the centre, and by the Red Burn in the extreme S. In the N end of the parish is all that remains of the old Loch of SPYNE, now reduced to a portion 5 furlongs in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; and at the point where the southern prolongation is given off is Loch-na-bo ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and two smaller lochans beside it. The soil is a sandy loam, which is, however, fertile. About 4000 acres are under tillage, about 700 under wood, and much of the rest is waste ground. The underlying rock is mostly an impure limestone, and masses of rocks of Jurassic age are found scattered through the soil and subsoil. On the west side, N of Elgin, at Linksfield, a curious patch of rock, supposed to be of Rhætic age, was once laid bare, but the section is no longer visible. The parish is traversed across the centre for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the great main road from Inverness to Aberdeen, and the Forres and Keith section of the Highland railway is a little to the S of this road. Two sections of the Great North of Scotland railway system also pass through the northern and western portions of the parish. To the SE of Lhanbryd station are the remains of a stone circle, and many fine flint and stone weapons have been found at several places. The portion of the parish to the N was the chapelry of Inchbrook, that to the E was the chapelry of Lhanbryd ('the church of St Bridget'), and that to the W the chapelry of Kilmalemmoc, the last two dating from Culdee times. On the rising ground on the centre of the W side, on the road from Inverness to Aberdeen, formerly stood a stone cross marking the point where Elgin Cathedral first became visible. The adjoining farm is still called Stonecrosshill. The old churches of Lhanbryd and St Andrews are gone, but the churchyards remain, the former at the village and the latter at a bend of the Lossie near Kirkhill. The tower of COXTON is separately noticed. Besides the village of

Lhanbryd, lying along the road from Inverness to Aberdeen near the E side of the parish, St Andrews contains also part of the burgh of ELGIN. The village, which has a station on the Highland railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Elgin, has a number of well-built houses, the whole place having been re-arranged and laid out in 1854 under the direction of the trustees of James, second Earl of Fife. There is a post office under Elgin. The churchyard, near the centre of the village, contains one or two old monuments. There is a wool mill, and besides the industries connected with the Elgin portion—comprising an iron-foundry, large wool mills, and a saw and flour mill—there is a distillery at Linkwood on the SW, which was greatly enlarged and extended in 1875. The residences are Pitgavenny House in the N and Dunkinty House on the SW. The former—the locality of which is identified by Dr Skene with the Bothgouanan where King Duncan was killed—is a four-storey edifice, 'after a Portuguese model'; and the latter is a good building with Scottish baronial features, erected in 1876-78.

The principal landowner is the Duke of Fife. The parishes of St Andrews and Lhanbryd were united in 1780, and the conjoint parish is in the presbytery of Elgin and the synod of Moray. The church is near the centre of the parish, and the living is worth £266 a year. Under the school board St Andrews-Lhanbryd and Cranloch schools, with accommodation for 217 and 100 pupils respectively, have attendances of about 130 and 50, and grants of nearly £145 and £40. The latter is a combination school for the parishes of Elgin and St Andrews-Lhanbryd. Pop. (1801) 799, (1831) 1087, (1861) 1402, (1871) 1346, (1881) 1396, (1891) 1299, of whom 676 were males and 643 females. Horses (1891) inhabited 262, uninhabited 17, and being built 1.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 95, 85, 1876.

St Boswells, a village and a parish of NW Roxburghshire. The village of St Boswells or Lessudden stands near the right bank of the river Tweed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of St Boswells station, and 4 miles SE of Melrose, with a post office under NEWTOWN ST BOSWELLS. A place of high antiquity, it is thought to have got its original name, Lessedwin ('manor-place of Edwin'), either from Eadwine of Northumbria (586-633) or from some yet earlier prince. It contained sixteen strong bastle houses in 1544, when it was burned by the English; and now it consists of one long street, extending north-eastward from St Boswells Green. This common, about 40 acres in extent, is the scene of a fair on 18 July, or the following Monday if the 18th falls on a Sunday. At the close of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, St Boswells fair was the greatest in the South of Scotland for lambs, cattle, horses, wool, and general business; and from £8000 to £10,000 changed hands in the course of the day. It was largely attended by the tinkers and potters of the Border counties. In his *History of the Gipsies* (2d ed., New York, 1878) Mr Simson describes their encampment, and states that on one occasion 'there were upwards of 300 Gipsies in the place. Part of them formed their carts, laden with earthenware, into two lines, leaving a space between them like a street. In the rear of the carts were a few tents, in which were Gipsies, sleeping in the midst of the noise and bustle of the market; and numbers of children, horses, asses, and dogs, hanging around them. . . . Any one desirous of viewing an Asiatic encampment in Scotland should visit St Boswells Green a day or two after the fair.' Water is brought to the village from Heckside reservoir by a main 8 miles long, for which a new pipe was laid in 1894 at an expense of about £500. There is one good inn, the Buccleuch Arms, situated on the Green, and much frequented during the hunting season; and at the end of the Green are the kennels of the Buccleuch foxhounds (56 couples), erected by the late Duke of Buccleuch about 1830. In the hunt the three counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Berwick are scoured. Braeheds, a ridge to the N of the village, commands a most exquisite view of the ruins of Dryburgh, the winding Tweed, and the triple Eildons. Pop. (1831) 433, (1861) 447, (1871) 556, (1881) 555, (1891) 564.

The parish is bounded NE by Mertoun in Berwickshire, SE by Maxton, S by Ancrum, W and NW by Bowden, and N by Melrose. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 3½ miles; its utmost breadth is 2 miles; and its area is 3203½ acres, of which 43½ are water. The small portion of the parish of Mertoun that adjoined this parish and is situated on the right bank of the Tweed, comprising 5 acres, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of St Boswells and to the county of Roxburgh. The TWEED curves 3 miles south-eastward, north-eastward, and south-by-eastward along all the Berwickshire border, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are but 1½ mile distant as the crow flies. It is spanned here by two suspension bridges, one erected by Lord Polwarth in 1880; and its bank on the St Boswells side is steep and wooded. The surface sinks to 200 feet above sea-level along the Tweed, and rises gently thence to 268 feet at Benrig, 326 at Hiltonshill, and 538 near Maxpoffie, thus everywhere being dominated by the ELDON HILLS (1835 feet) in the neighbouring parish of Bowden. Red sandstone, of good building quality, is the predominant rock; and the soil is variously alluvium, black loam, and stiff clay. Rather less than 200 acres are under wood; and most of the remainder is in tillage. The parish is named after Boisil, who from about 650 to 661 was successively prior and abbot of the Columban monastery of Old MELROSE, and the fame of whose sanctity attracted thither the youthful St Cuthbert. Not a vestige remains of the ancient village of St Boswells, which stood near the parish church, 7 furlongs SE of Lessudden. This parish was the lifelong residence of, and has given designation to, John Younger (1785-1860), the shoemaker-fisherman-poet, who was born at Longnewton, and whose interesting Autobiography was published at Kelso in 1882. Near the village is Lessudden House, 'the small but still venerable and stately abode of the lairds of Raeburn.' Other mansions are Benrig, Elliston, Maxpoffie, Maxton Cottage, and The Holmes. St Boswells is in the presbytery of Selkirk and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £305. The parish church is an old building, enlarged in 1824, and contains over 300 sittings. There is also a Free church; and the public school, with accommodation for 125 children, has an average attendance of about 105, and a grant of over £100. Pop. (1801) 497, (1831) 701, (1861) 865, (1871) 973, (1881) 959, (1891) 962.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

St Catherinee. See CATHERINES, ST.

St Cuthberts. See EDINBURGH.

St Cyrus, formerly Ecclesgreig, a parish, with a village of the same name, in the extreme S of the county of Kincardine. It is bounded NE by the parish of Benholm, SE by the North Sea, SW by Forfarshire, NW by the parish of Marykirk, and N by that of Garvock. Along the sea-coast the boundary is natural, as it is also at the S corner and along the SW, where, as noticed in the article on the parish of Montrose, it follows for 4 miles partly the present and partly an old course of the river North Esk. For 2½ miles on the NW side it follows the course of the stream running along the Den of Canterland, and elsewhere it is artificial. The shape of the parish is a rectangle with irregular sides, the greatest length, from NE to SW, being 5½ miles; and the average width, north-westward from the sea-coast, 2½ miles. The area is 8718·608 acres, of which 390·561 are foreshore and 78·698 water. The surface lies on the slope from the hill of GARVOCK to the sea, and is broken up into a series of undulations running from NE to SW, attaining 486 feet at the Hill of Morphie, and 600 near Maryland in the NW corner of the parish. Almost the whole of the surface is under cultivation or woodland. The soil is everywhere a good sound loam, strong in some parts and light in others, but very fertile. It lies on a subsoil of decomposed red sandstone or volcanic rock, varying from clay to gravel. The underlying rocks are Old Red Sandstone—which is quarried at Lauriston—or interbedded volcanic strata,

which at DEN FENELLA and elsewhere contain very fine agatee and other minerals. In the Den of Canterland fish remains are found in the shales constituting the upper fish bed of the Old Red Sandstone of Forfar and Kincardine. There are also, at several places, bands of limestone which are not now worked, though former quarrying operations in connection with them led, at the E corner of the sea-coast, to rather disastrous results. 'On the Kincardineshire coast,' says Sir Charles Lyell, 'an illustration was afforded, at the close of the last century, of the effect of promontories in protecting a line of low shore. The village of Mathers, 2 miles S of Johnshaven, was built on an ancient shingle beach, protected by a projecting ledge of limestone rock. This was quarried for lime to such an extent that the sea broke through, and in 1795 carried away the whole village in one night, and penetrated 150 yards inland, where it has maintained its ground ever since, the new village having been built farther inland on the new shore;' and this new hamlet had to be protected by a stone bulwark. In the SW the drainage is carried off by the North Esk and the burns of Canterland, Morphie, Dannies Den, and Commieston, which flow into it. To the E of the village is the small burn of Woodston, and in the NE end of the parish are the burns of Lauriston and Den Fenella, all flowing direct to the sea. The Esk and all the other streams flow through deep and romantic dells, the gorges of the burns of Lauriston and Den Fenella being particularly fine and well-wooded. The latter, in which there is a high waterfall, and which is spanned by a very lofty viaduct of the Montrose and Bervie railway, is separately noticed. On the North Esk is a pool known as the Ponage or Pontage Pool, which was, in the days when bridges were not, long the abode of a water-kelpie. On one occasion the monster having appeared as a horse, was caught and bridled—presumably with a witch bridle—and kept in captivity for a considerable time, during which he was employed in drawing stones to Morphie for a castle that was then being erected, but of which only the site now remains. A servant having, however, incautiously removed the bridle to allow him to get some food, the kelpie immediately vanished through the wall laughing with joy, and calling out:

'Sair back and sair banes,
Carrying the laird o' Morphie's stanes.
The laird o' Morphie canna thrive
As lang's the kelpie is alive'—

a rhyme which he used often afterwards to repeat as he showed himself in the pool, a circumstance that has been turned to advantage in the local poem of *John o' Arnha*. The coast is mostly low and sandy, though at several points there are rocky promontories. From the centre of the coast-line south-westward to the mouth of the North Esk there is a stretch of eandhills, bounded on the NW by an old line of cliff, in some places from 150 to 200 feet high, but gradually becoming lower as it approaches the North Esk. The view from this across towards the Red Head and away beyond by the Isle of May towards the Firth of Forth is very fine. In 1858 a cave of considerable size, with many bones and heaps of edible shells lying along the floor, was discovered in these cliffs about half a mile from the North Esk, but was shortly afterwards rendered inaccessible by a fall of rock at the mouth. Near the river, in the stackyard of the farm of Stone of Morphie, is a solitary etanding-stone, but nothing is known as to its history. It is traditionally connected with the Danes, and said to have been erected to mark the grave of one of their leaders—Camus—who was killed here, and whose memory is also preserved in the name of the neighbouring farm of Commieston, while the Danes themselves give name to Dannies (Dane's) Den. Several stone coffins have been found in the neighbourhood, but defeated armies have seldom time to bury their dead in stone coffins, much less erect memorial stones. Amid the eandhills, near the centre of the base of the line of inland cliff already described, is the small parish burying-ground

known as the Nether Kirkyard. It was probably the site of the old Culdee church from which the parish derives its name, Ecclesgreig being 'the church of Grig.' This Grig or Giric or Cùrig, whom Chalmers describes as Mormaer of the tract of country between the Dee and Spey, but who in reality was associated in the government of the kingdom of Scone with Eocha, who was the grandson of Kenneth mac Alpin, reigned from 878 to 889. As guardian to a king whose succession was disputed, and who was a Briton of Strathclyde, he seems to have tried to win over the clergy of the Scottish Church by freeing them from all secular exactions and services. In the Pictish Chronicle his name appears as Ciricius, and as he seems to have been named after St Cyr or Ciricus, a martyr of Tarsus, the church was dedicated in honour of that saint, and hence the name St Cyrus. The church of 'Saint Ciricus of Eglesgìrig' was given to the priory of St Andrews by Bishop Richard (1163-77), and the grant was confirmed by King William the Lion. The adjacent estate is still called Kirkside, and the old name is preserved in connection with Ecclesgreig House, the former name of which was Mount Cyrus. The church remained that of the parish till 1632, when a new one was erected on the site of the present building. A dependent chapel dedicated to St Laurence was at Chapelfield, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Lauriston House. At the point of Milton Ness, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the village, are the remains of an old castle called the Kaim of Mathers, said to have been built by Barclay of Mathers as a place of refuge from the vengeance of the law, by which he was threatened for his share in the slaughter of Sir John Melville. (See GARVOCK.) In October 1715 a band of Jacobites from Farnell and Kinaird placed an Episcopal clergyman in possession of the church and refused the minister admission, nor did he preach again till the 5th February 1716, when 'the rebels having all passed by this church,' he 'reposses himself of his pulpit; but on this and the two following Sundays he had but a small congregation, the people not being able to leave their houses for fear of finding them plundered before their return by the Swiss and Dutch soldiers who were in the neighbourhood.' The principal mansions are Lauriston and Ecclesgreig. The former is separately noticed, and the latter is the residence of F. G. Forsyth-Grant, Esq. Lauriston was long in possession of the family of Straton, one of whom was 'the stalwart laird of Lawriestoun' who 'was slau into his armour scheen' at the battle of Harlaw. A later laird, George Straton, was one of the early Reformers. His brother David was burnt for heresy at Greenside in Edinburgh in 1534, and his son, Sir Alexander, was moderator of the General Assembly held at Aberdeen in 1605. The last of the family was Sir Joseph M. Straton of Kirkside, K.C.B., a Peninsular and Waterloo hero, who died in 1846, and is buried in the Nether Kirkyard. In the SE corner of the same burying-ground is also interred George Beattie (1786-1823), a lawyer in Montrose, and the author of *John o' Arnha* and other poems of some local celebrity, who was a native of the parish. In a fit of despair at being jilted by a Miss Gibson, daughter of the then farmer at Stone of Morphie, he committed suicide close to the spot where now stands the tombstone erected to his memory 'by the friends who loved him in life and lamented him in death.' Another distinguished native is David Herd (1732-1810), editor of the first classical collection of Scottish songs and ballads—*Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs and Heroic Ballads* (Edinb. 1769-74). The Rev. Alexander Keith, D.D. (1791-1830), the writer on prophecy, was minister from 1816 till 1840. The village stands on high ground overlooking the sea near the middle of the coast of the parish. It has a post office under Montrose, and near it is the battery in connection with the St Cyrus company of the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Volunteers. The parish is traversed near the coast by the main line of road from Dundee by Montrose to Aberdeen, which crosses the North Esk by a good stone bridge erected in 1775-80; and parallel to this road and between it and the sea is the Montrose

and Bervie section of the North British railway system, with stations at the North Esk, at the village of St Cyrus, and at Lauriston, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles respectively N of Montrose. There are also a large number of very good district roads. The only industries are farming, and operations connected with the quarry already mentioned and with the valuable salmon fishings along the coast and in the North Esk.

St Cyrus is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearus, and the living is worth £259 a year. The parish church, at the village, built in 1853-54, is a good building with a tall spire. It was enlarged in 1891. There is also a Free church, built in 1844. Under the School Board the St Cyrus and Shortside schools, with accommodation for 251 and 65 pupils respectively, have an average attendance of about 180 and 35, and grants of nearly £180 and £30. The principal landowners are D. S. Porteous of Lauriston, and F. G. Forsyth-Grant of Ecclesgreig. Valuation (1856) £12,809, (1885) £17,614, 13s. 1d., (1893) £15,295, 15s. 4d., plus £1803 for the railway. Pop. (1755) 1271, (1801) 1622, (1831) 1598, (1861) 1552, (1871) 1585, (1881) 1487, (1891) 1327, of whom 654 were males and 673 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 311, and uninhabited 42.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 57, 1868.

St Fergus, a village and a coast parish of Buchan, NE Aberdeenshire. The village lies 1 mile inland, and 5 miles NNW of Peterhead; it has a post and telegraph office. The parish is bounded on the NW and the N by Crimond, on the E by the German Ocean, S by Peterhead, and SW by Loughside and Lonmay. Until 1891 forming a detached part of Banffshire, the entire parish was then transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to Aberdeenshire. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 3 furlongs and 4 miles; and its area is 9180 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 285 are foreshore and 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ water. The low flat shore, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, is bordered landward by a natural rampart of clay and sand hills, which, rising in places to 50 feet above sea-level, and thickly covered with bent-grass, protect the interior from encroachments of drifting sand. Extending along the coast for several miles, but of unequal breadth, within this ridge, is ground called the Links of St Fergus, constituting probably one of the pleasantest plains in Scotland, and producing—from its wild thyme, white clover, and short grass, it is thought—mutton of peculiar delicacy and fineness of flavour. Along the shore is an inexhaustible quantity of shells, which have been advantageously used as manure. The river Ugie winds 4 miles east-south-eastward along all the Peterhead boundary to its mouth in the German Ocean; and its feeder, the Burn of Ednie, runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the south-western border. A canal, which was cut near the Ugie towards the close of the 18th century, has long been entirely useless except for supplying water to a few farms. The surface exhibits a beautiful succession of rising-grounds and valleys; but there is no hill, the highest point (164 feet) being 2 miles WNW of the village. The rocks comprise granite, gneiss, trap, quartz, and crystalline limestone. The soil of the seaboard district is sandy loam and moss, of the middle district a strong adhesive clay, and of the western district reclaimed moor and moss. Fully four-fifths of the entire land area are in tillage, and barely 30 acres are under wood, while the rest is pasture, links, moss, etc. INVERUGIE Castle, which is noticed separately, was the birth-place of the great Field-Marshal Keith (1696-1758). (See PETERHEAD.) The name of the parish was Inverugie, or occasionally Langley, till 1616, when it was changed to St Fergus, most likely after the ancient patron saint, an Irish bishop of the Roman party, who built a basilica here in the first half of the 8th century. St Fergus is in the presbytery of Deer and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £300. The parish church, built in 1869, contains 653 sittings. There are also a Free church and a Baptist chapel (1810); and two public schools—the Central and the North—with respective

accommodation for 175 and 101 children, have an average attendance of about 145 and 65, and grants amounting to nearly £140 and £55. Pop. (1801) 1270, (1831) 1334, (1861) 1608, (1871) 1633, (1881) 1527, (1891) 1318.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

St Fillans. See FILLANS, ST.

St Germain's, a plain mausion in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire, 2 miles NE of Tranent town and 2½ SW of Longniddry station. It was built towards the close of the 18th century by David Anderson, Esq., at one time secretary to Warren Hastings; and by his descendant it was sold a few years ago to the trustees of the late Charles Stewart Parker Tennent, Esq. of Wellpark, Glasgow, the present proprietor being A. Hay Tennent, Esq. The Knights Hospitallers here had an establishment, founded in the 12th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See Jn. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1833).

St Kilda, called anciently and by the natives Hirta or Hirt (Gael. *Iorta*), is the chief islet of a rocky group included among the Hebrides, though lying far out in the Atlantic, and quite detached from these islands. Situated in N lat. 57° 48' 35", and W long. 8° 35' 30", St Kilda is nominally included in the parish of Harris in Inverness-shire. It lies 40 miles almost due W of Griminish Point, the NW extremity of North Uist, and about 76 nautical miles NW of Dunvegan in the isle of Skye. It measures 3 miles from E to W, 2 from N to S, and about 7 in circumference; and its area is 1200 acres, or 1·9 square mile. In shape it resembles a roughly formed stunted letter H, sloping NW and SE; and its coasts are faced with lofty precipitous cliffs, rising sheer out of deep water, at nearly all points except the landing place in the SE, or village bay. In the NW bay also, the cliffs are lower, and in favourable weather a landing may sometimes be effected there. The other islets of the group are uninhabited; but serve as grazing ground for the St Kildans' sheep, and a breeding place for myriads of sea-fowl. They are the following—The Dune, a precipitous and jagged peaked islet forming the southern horn of the village bay, and only separated from St Kilda by a narrow passage of sea; Soa, or the Sheep Island (1031 feet), divided from the NW extremity of St Kilda by a strait 400 yards across, in which rise 3 lofty needle rocks, or 'stacks;' Borrera (1072 feet) between Stack-an-Armin and Stack Lù, ¾ miles towards the N; and Levenish (200 feet), a small rocky islet, 1½ mile SE of the Dune. The prevailing feature of all these islands is the precipitous nature of the cliffs of which they are composed; but apart from their picturesque aspect, they are entirely subsidiary to the inhabited island in interest. Between the bays at either end of St Kilda rises a high rocky ridge, forming the main body of the island, and rising into the four principal summits or 'tops' of Conagher (1220 feet), Mullach-seal, Mullach-geal, and Mullach-osterveal or oshival. The sides of these descend sheer into deep water; and the precipice of Conagher is said to be the deepest perpendicular precipice in Great Britain. There are several small streamlets flowing from the high lands; and among the wells and springs are St Kilda's Well and the Well of Virtues.

The climate is on the whole mild, as might be inferred from its situation, though sometimes damp mists, severe frosts, heavy snowstorms, and tempestuous winds fall upon the little community. No trees or shrubs grow on the island; but the grass is plentiful and nutritious as pasture. The only wild animal is the mouse; but the islets swarm with myriads of sea-fowl—fulmar, puffins, guillemots, razor-bills, and solan geese,—which annually supply the islanders with great part of their wealth. The last-named birds do not breed on St Kilda, but only on the smaller islets, and chiefly on the detached 'stacks' near Borrera. The geologic formation of St Kilda has not been scientifically determined, but Mr Sands says that the hills for several hundred feet are formed of sandstone, above which cliffs of igneous rock, trap, granite, etc., are found. The cultivated soil, though black, yields now a somewhat

poor return to the labour spent upon it by the industrious natives; but visitors are generally impressed with the brilliant verdure of the pastures and hills. The husbandry was long of the most primitive description, the *caschrom* or spade-plough being used up till 1830; but more modern implements have now been introduced into the island, and the people show much industry in fencing their fields and preparing the soil. In 1758 about 80 acres were estimated to be under tillage, and barley was the chief crop. Now only about half that area is in cultivation; and the chief crops are potatoes, oats, and bere. A few turnips and cabbages are also grown. A curious agricultural feature on the islands is formed by the *cleits* or *clactyan*, little pyramidal huts of dry-stone, 3 to 10 feet in diameter, and 4 to 5 high, used formerly to dry the sea-birds before salt was introduced, but now to protect the crops when cut. These are very numerous, though the estimate of 5000 supplied to one visitor is certainly exaggerated. The pasturage is sufficient and good in summer; but the sheep receive little attention from their owners. At the end of the 17th century there were about 2000 sheep on the group, in 1841 about the same, in 1861 about 1500, in 1877 between 1000 and 1200, and in 1886 about 1000. The sheep are of the old St Kilda breed, and others are of the black-faced variety. The islanders sell neither the sheep nor the wool, the latter being woven into blanketing and tweed. The number of sheep possessed by each crofter varies from 10 or 12 to about 150. The mutton is good; and the wool, which is *plucked* from the sheep, not shorn, is generally of a light dun colour. The number of cattle on the island in 1886 was 40, of the West Highland breed, mostly black or red and black. The young cattle are annually purchased by the landlord, who removes them from the island. There are now no horses on St Kilda, though in 1697 there were 18, and in 1841, 3 or 4. They are said to have been shipped away by a former lessee of the island, on the ground that they injured the grass. There is an imported breed of mongrel collie dogs, used in catching puffins, every crofter having two or three, there being 40 in all. Cats are plentiful, and so are mice, while rats are unknown. Hens are few in number, doubtless because eggs are otherwise obtained in abundance. In 1886 there were 22 families on the island. Of these, 16 families, as crofters, with as many crofters' houses, paid each £2 per annum for their holdings, while the rest of the inhabitants ranked as cottars. In 1815 the rental of the island was worth about £40; in 1841, £60; and in 1886, also £60. Rent is paid for the common pasture of the island. Formerly the islanders paid each year on a fixed number of sheep and cattle, but the charge for grazing each cow is now 7s. yearly, and for sheep 9d. each. The rents are paid in kind; feathers, oil, cloth, cheese, cattle, tallow, and ling being the chief articles exported. Although the surrounding seas abound with fish, fishing is rather neglected by the St Kildans. They are sby of fish-diet, asserting that it produces an eruption on the skin. The capture of sea-fowl is the chief occupation of the islanders. The men are bold and expert cragsmen; suspended only by slender ropes, they fearlessly explore the perpendicular cliffs of their island. They divide the rocks where the fulmars build into 16 portions. These are allocated by lot among the 16 crofters, each of whom looks after his own portion. The captured birds are then equally divided among their captors, salted, and preserved for winter. The fulmars are valuable for the sake of the oil the young birds have in their stomachs, and the other gulls for their feathers. The women employ themselves in catching puffins on the adjacent islands in the season; and immense numbers of birds are annually killed, without causing any appreciable lessening of the numbers that hover about the islands. The only manufacture is that of coarse tweed and blanketing from the wool of the sheep. The women spin the thread and dye it; while the men weave it into cloth; and, moreover, make all the garments required of it, both for themselves and for the

women. The men thus follow five or six different callings—of crofter, cragsman, fisherman, weaver, tailor, and cobbler.

There is but one village on St Kilda, situated at the head of the E bay, on comparatively level ground at the foot of steep and lofty hills. It contains a church, a manse, a factor's house, a store, 14 zinc-roofed and 2 thatched cottages arranged in a crescent, and standing from 15 to 20 yards apart from each other. The zinc-roofed cottages were built in 1861-62 by the late proprietor after a severe storm had unroofed the former primitive hovels, many of which still stand, and are used as byres or cellars. The church, a plain and substantial building with four windows, a slated roof, but an earthen floor, cost £600. The manse, the factor's house (used only for a few days in the year), and the storehouse are all slated houses. The little burial-place behind the village is walled, and the gate is kept closed; but the interior is as neglected as most Highland cemeteries. The St Kildans are exceedingly primitive in their habits, but they are more intelligent than their isolation would promise. They are for the most part fair-complexioned, but some are swarthy; and though inclined to be stout, they are active and hardy. The women are comely; some are said to be beautiful. The average height of the male inhabitants is 5 feet 6 inches. They are a very prolific race, but the new-born infants are peculiarly liable to be fatally seized with *tetanus infantum*, from a cause never satisfactorily explained, but the malady is known to have existed for more than a century, one-half of the infants of the island dying of it. When once past the dangerous age the children are healthy and strong. Both the juvenile and adult inhabitants are liable to a feverish cold, which they call 'the boat-cold,' because they believe it attacks the island whenever a boat from the outer world touches on their shores. Imbecility is almost unknown. Though nearly all can read the Gaelic Testament, only a few can write in the vernacular, and none speak English. The St Kilda music was formerly famous among the Hebrides; but the inhabitants are not now specially musical. Their morality is good; crime is unknown; and they adhere to the somewhat rigid piety of two generations ago. The entire population belongs to the Free Church, whose minister, when there is one, acts as schoolmaster. The dress of the inhabitants resembles the ordinary lowland costume in Scotland; the kilt is not worn even by children. The food is chiefly sea-fowl, mutton, milk, and eggs. There are only five surnames now known on the island, viz., Gillies, Macdonald, Ferguson, Mackinnon, and Macqueen. The population in 1697 was said to be 180; in 1758, 88; in 1795, 85; in 1815, 103; and in 1841, 105. The first government census took place only in 1851, and returned the population at 110; in 1861 it was 78; in 1871, 71; in 1881, 77; and in 1891, 71, of whom 39 were females. In 1856, 36 inhabitants emigrated to Australia.

St Kilda is the property of MacLeod of MacLeod, who purchased it for £3000 in 1871. It has, however, been for centuries in the MacLeod family. Lord Dunmore, proprietor of South Harris, is the feudal superior of the island, and is entitled to receive an annual feuduty of one shilling. The intercourse of St Kilda with the outer world is maintained by means of the factor's boat, which visits it three times a year, but excursions are made from Glasgow and Oban two or three times in the course of the summer.

The old name of the island appears in the forms Hirt, Hirth, Hirta, and Hyrtha, and is referred to the Gaelic *h-Iar-tìr*, 'the west country.' The inhabitants have a proverb, 'Hirst to Perth' (Perth), indicating their distance from the centre of the kingdom. The name St Kilda is probably connected with the Culdees, as the shadowy chronicler Gildas does not usually figure as a saint, and no more authentic representative of the name is found in history. Hirt appears in a charter of the 14th century by which the island and other lands are granted by John, Lord of the Isles, to his son Reginald. It is confirmed by Robert II. The island next passed

to Macdonald of Sleat, and later to the MacLeods of Dunvegan, who have held it for three centuries. James Boswell at one time thought of buying St Kilda. In 1615 it was invaded and ravaged by 'Colkitto;' in 1724 it was depopulated by smallpox, only 4 adults being left alive to support 26 children; from 1734 to 1742 Lady Grange was confined to the island by her cruel and powerful husband Lord Grange, and tales of her sojourn still linger among the people.

In 1697 three chapels are said to have existed on the island, and were dedicated to Christ, Columba, and St Brendan. The only relic of these is a stone, marked with a cross, built into one of the houses. In the Glen Mhor or Amazon's Valley, at the head of the N bay, there stood a pyramidal stone hut called the Female Warrior's house—a lady who is said to have hunted from St Kilda to Harris, at a time when the sea did not flow between them. On Borrera is a dome-roofed hut called the Stallir House, and related to have been the abode of a hermit; and on the Dune are the remains of an ancient fort. Subterranean dwellings, stone implements, and pottery have also been found.

The unique and romantic situation of St Kilda have, from comparatively early times, attracted a good deal of interest to the lonely little island. Sir Walter Scott notices it in his *Lord of the Isles* (Canto i., st. 8); and David Mallet makes it the scene of his poem *Amyntor and Theodora*; or, *The Hermit*. Lord Brougham visited it in 1799.

Notices of the island occur in Fordun, Boethius, Buchanan, Camden, Sir Robert Murray, and others. Books on the subject are Martin's *Late Voyage to St Kilda*, 1698, and his *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland*, 1703; Buchan's *Description of St Kilda*, 1741 and 1773; Rev. Kenneth Macaulay's *Voyage to and History of St Kilda*, 1764; Rev. John Lane Buchanan's *Travels in the Western Hebrides*, 1793; Dr John MacCulloch's *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland*, 1819, and his *Highlands and Western Islands*, 4 vols., 1824; L. MacLean's *Sketches of the Island of St Kilda*, 1838; J. Sands' *Out of the World*; or, *Life in St Kilda*, 1876 and 1877; MacDiarmid's 'St Kilda and its Inhabitants' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1878; Geo. Seton's *St Kilda, Past and Present*, 1878; and Connell's *St Kilda and the St Kildians* (1886). Besides these a large number of magazine articles, etc., on the subject are detailed in Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*.

St Leonards, a mansion, in the SE vicinity of Edinburgh, near the south-western base of Arthur's Seat, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of the General Post Office. Surrounded by grounds 12 acres in extent, it is a lofty Scottish Baronial edifice, erected in 1869-70 from designs by Mr John Lessels.

St Leonards, a parish within the burgh of St Andrews, and forming practically part of the parish of St Andrews, E of Fife, though it is civilly and ecclesiastically distinct. It consisted formerly of a main portion, at Kenly, near the centre of the S border of St Andrews parish, and three detached portions situated respectively at Fisher's School, the Old College of St Leonards, and Rathelpie—the first two detached portions lying within the burgh of St Andrews. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred the Kenly portion, the Rathelpie portion, and a small part of the Old College portion to St Andrews parish in exchange for a part of the territory of the latter. An almost new parish of St Leonards was thus formed, which is now situated wholly within the burgh of St Andrews. The physical characteristics are the same as in St Andrews, and the height above sea-level rises towards the S till 317 feet is reached near the corner of Balcaithly Wood. Although the principal of St Leonard's College did not always officiate as the minister of the parish, and in the case of George Buchanan (1566-70) was not even a clergyman, it is certain that for some time before the Revolution the two offices were held by the same person; and from that time till 1836, first the principal of St Leonards, and thereafter of the United College of St

Salvator and St Leonard, was always a clergyman and minister of this parish. St Leonards is in the presbytery of St Andrews and the synod of Fife, and the living is worth £313 a year. The chapel of St Salvator's College has been used as the parish church since the latter half of the 18th century, and was legally annexed to the parish in 1843. Pop. (1801) 363, (1831) 482, (1861) 513, (1871) 741, (1881) 769, (1891) 1217, of whom 706 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 49, 41, 1865-57.

St Madoes, a small parish at the W end of the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, adjoining, at its north-western boundary, GLENCAIRSE station on the Perth and Dundee section of the Caledonian railway, 15½ miles WSW of Dundee and 6 E by S of the post-town, Perth. It is bounded W and NW by Kinfauns, NE by Errol, and S by the Firth of Tay. In 1891 the eastern portion of the INCHYRA detached part of Kinnoull parish was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to St Madoes. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 1½ mile; and its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 1½ mile. The Firth of Tay, which curves along the southern border for about 2 miles, broadens eastward from ½ to 1 mile, but at its widest is divided by Mugdrum island into the North and the South Deep. The shore is fringed by three old sea-margins, 3, 9, and 14 feet above the level of the Tay; and, beyond, the surface rises gently to a maximum altitude of 71 feet near Dumgreen. Old Red Sandstone is the predominant rock, and has been quarried at Cottown. The soil, a deep strong clay near the Tay, on the higher grounds is a rich brown loam. Excepting about 30 acres of plantation, 76 of permanent pasture, and 68 in the policy of Pitfour Castle, the entire area is constantly in tillage. A large brick and drain-pipe work employs a great number of people. Near the eastern boundary is the 'Hawk's Stane' referred to under LUNCARTY; in the Pitfour policy are remains of a stone circle, with cup-markings; and in the churchyard is an elaborately sculptured stone, 7 feet long and 2½ to 3 feet broad. Alexander Lindsay, Bishop of Dunkeld, was minister from 1591 till his death in 1639. PITFOUR CASTLE, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and Sir E. A. Stewart-Richardson, Bart., is almost the sole proprietor. St Madoes is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £271, with manse. The parish church, near Glencarse station, was built in 1798, and contains about 400 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 120 children, has an average attendance of about 100, and a grant of over £90. Valuation (1885) £5297, 13s. 10d., (1892) £5715, 18s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 295, (1831) 327, (1861) 280, (1871) 290, (1881) 316, (1891) 420.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

St Magnus Bay, a spacious bay on the W coast of the mainland of Shetland. It measures 12½ miles across the entrance, expands to 14 miles, and indents the land to a depth of 13½ miles. It enters between the headlands of Esha Ness on the N and the Ness of Melby on the S; but has in its mouth, 1 mile from the latter, the island of Papa-Stour; so that it is reduced at the entrance to an open channel only 9½ miles broad. Around its inner verge are the islets of Vemantry, Meikle Roe, Papa Little, and Linga, besides various holms and skerries; and projecting from it into the land are various bays or voes, which contain safe and excellent anchorage for any number of vessels of any burden—particularly Ura Firth, Olna Firth Voe, Gon Firth, and Aith Voe.

St Margaret's Hope, a harbour and a post-office village in the island of South Ronaldshay, Orkney. The harbour is a small bay, projecting into the middle of the N coast of the island, and opening into the sound which separates South Ronaldshay from Burray. It is one of the safest and best harbours for small vessels in the kingdom. A fishery here, which drew regular visits from London lobster smacks, and engaged the capital of different English companies, was for many years the only regular fishery in Orkney. The village, standing at the head of the harbour, 13 miles S of Kirkwall, is

the seat of an industrious population, chiefly engaged in fisheries. Its post office has money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and there are a branch of the Union Bank and a good inn. Pop. (1861) 260, (1871) 363, (1881) 412, (1891) 404.

St Martins, a parish in the Strathmore district of Perthshire, containing Guildtown village, 6 miles N by E of Perth, under which it has a post office. Since the close of the 17th century it has comprised the ancient parish of Cambusmichael; and it is bounded N by Cargill, NE by Collace, SE by Kilspondie, S by Scone, W by Redgorton, and NW by Auchtergaven. Its utmost length, from W by N to E by S, is 5 miles; its utmost breadth is 3 miles; and its area is 7018 acres. This includes 453 acres that were transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 from the parish of Kinnoull, being the BALBEGGIE detached part of that parish. The TAY, here a splendid salmon river, curves 2¾ miles south-south-westward along all the Auchtergaven and Redgorton boundary, and past the village of Stanley. Beside it the surface declines to less than 200 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 239 feet near Guildtown, 453 near Newlands, 413 near Cairnbeddie, 397 near Rosemount, and 424 near East Melgiuch. Thus, although neither flat nor hilly, it rises considerably above the Tay, and is much diversified by depressions and rising-grounds. Plantations are extensive enough to give a warm appearance to the interior; and copse-woods fringe the margin of the river. The soil in general is a black mould, incumbent on till, and much improved by art; whilst towards the river it is naturally good and fertile. Freestone abounds, and has been largely quarried. Limestone and rock-marl also occur. One still may trace a Roman road leading north-north-eastward from the ancient Bertha towards the parish of Cargill. There are vestiges of several stone-circles; and one most interesting antiquity has been noticed in our article CAIRNBEDDIE. The church of St Martins anciently lay within the diocese of Dunkeld, and was a mensal church of the abbey of Holyrood. The church of Cambusmichael—still indicated by its ruins beside the Tay, on a low plain of the class which Gaelic calls *cambus*—was included in the diocese of St Andrews, and belonged to the abbacy of Scone. The principal mansion, St Martins Abbey, 5 miles NNE of Perth, belongs to the trustees of the late William Macdonald Macdonald, Esq., the only son of General Farquharson, and who claimed the chieftainship of the Colquhouns. The estate, originally called the Kirklands, was purchased by Wm. Macdonald, W.S., of Ranachan (1732-1814), a founder of the Highland and Agricultural Society; and by him the mansion was erected towards the close of the 18th century. A massive and commodious building, it was greatly enlarged and adorned by the late proprietor; and its beautiful grounds and policies were planned and laid out about 1858 by Mr Craiggie-Halket, the celebrated landscape gardener. In Sept. 1884 Mr Gladstone visited the late Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., M.D., his physician, at St Martins Abbey. (See chap. xlii. of T. Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire*, Perth, 1883.) St Martins is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £236. The parish church is a handsome and commodious edifice of 1842. Guildtown and Balbeggie public schools, with accommodation for 106 and 120 children, have an average attendance of about 95 and 90, and grants of nearly £90 and £90. Valuation (1885) £8754, 13s. 5d., (1892) £8402, 14s. Pop. (1801) 1136, (1831) 1135, (1861) 904, (1871) 735, (1881) 741, (1891) 871.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

St Mary's. See RONALDSEAY, SOUTH.

St Mary's Holm, a place on the S coast of Holm parish, Orkney, 7 miles S by E of Kirkwall, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

St Mary's Isle, the seat of the late Earl of Selkirk, in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1½ mile SSW of the town, from which it is approached by a long lime-tree avenue. It stands on a finely-wooded peninsula,

projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-westward into the head of Kirkcudbright Bay, and 1 to 3 furlongs broad. The retreat of the sea, so noticeable along the whole coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, is peculiarly observable in this peninsula. The sea in former times made the place literally an isle, and covered at every tide at least one-half of its present cultivated surface. The W side is high ground, defended by a border of rocks; but the E side visibly discloses from end to end, in large shell-banks, the former line of high water. The house, a rambling, old-fashioned building, with grounds of singular beauty, occupies the site of a priory founded about 1129 by Fergus, Lord of Galloway. The original name of the island was *Trahil* or *Trayl*, and the priory was dedicated to the *Virgiu Mary*, whence we find it designated '*Prioratus Sauctæ Mariæ de Trayll*.' It was the seat of canons-regular of the order of St Augustine, and being given by its founder to the abbey of Holyrood, became a dependent cell of that establishment. The prior was a lord of parliament. The priory was surrounded with high walls, which enclosed an extensive area. The outer gate was distant at least $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the priory, and stood at a place still called the Great Cross. The inner gate led immediately to a group of cells, the habitations of the monks, and was called the Little Cross. All the buildings were swept away towards the close of the 17th century, to give full scope for beautifying the ground as a noble demesne. Towards the close of the following century, while the Earl of Selkirk was extending his garden, 14 human skeletons were discovered by the workmen, placed regularly alongside of one another with their feet to the E, occupying a spot quite different from the burying-ground of the monks, and all the remains possibly of persons interred previous to the existence of the priory. David Panther, or Paniter, was prior of St Mary's Isle, and afterwards commendator of CAMBUSKENNETH. He was one of the most eminent literary men of his day, and wrote letters, published by Ruddiman in 1772, which afford a model of classical Latinity. According, however, to Buchanan, he was a profane man, and instigated persons at court to all manner of impurities; whilst Knox says that 'eating and drinking was the pastyme of his lyif.' He died at Stirling on 1 Oct. 1558. Robert Richardson, descended from a line of respectable citizens of Edinburgh, and previously promoted to the offices of lord-treasurer and general of the mint, was made commendator of St Mary's Isle in 1558; and he was so adroit as to hold all his lucrative situations under both Mary and her son. Large estates were purchased by him, and at his death, in 1571, were left to his two sons, Sir James Richardson of Smeaton, and Sir Robert Richardson of Pencaitland. On 22 April 1778 the famous Paul Jones, whose father had been gardener at Arbigland, in the parish of Kirkbean, made a descent on St Mary's Isle, with the view of seizing the Earl of Selkirk as a hostage during the war with America. His lordship being from home, all the silver plate in his mansion was seized and carried off to France, but was returned uninjured and without cost seven years after the depredation. The plate was returned at the instigation, it is said, of Dr Benjamin Franklin, who was then at Paris as representative of the American Government, and who, on the arrival of Jones at Brest with his ship, sent him a severe reprimand for piracy, and a peremptory order to send the plate at once to him that he might return it to the Earl of Selkirk. In consequence of the war, however, it was 1785 before it was received back again at St Mary's Isle, when it was found just as it had been when carried off, the tea-leaves even being still in the teapot. All the correspondence regarding this incident, it may be mentioned, has been preserved at St Mary's Isle. Lord William Douglas (1634-94), eldest son, by a second marriage, of the first Marquess of DOUGLAS, was created Earl of Selkirk in 1646. He married Anne, Duchess of HAMILTON, and in 1660 obtained the title of third Duke of Hamilton, at the same time resigning the earldom of Selkirk, which, however, by a new patent of 1688 was conferred on his second son. On the death

of Dunbar James Douglas, the sixth Earl (1809-85), the title reverted to the Duke of Hamilton, and the estate went to Captain John Hope, son of a sister of the earl.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

St Mary's Loch, a beautiful lake in the west of Selkirkshire, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Selkirk, 14 SSW of Innerleithen, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Moffat. Lying 814 feet above sea-level, and 80 to 90 feet deep, it extends 3 miles north-by-eastward and north-eastward, and has a maximum breadth of exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. At its head is the smaller Loch of LOWES; MEGGET Water and KIRKSTEAD Burn are the chief of eight streams that enter it; and YARROW Water issues from its foot. On either side the smooth green hills rise steeply—to the SE, BOWERHOPE Law (1570 feet), the Wiss (1932), and Peat Law (1737); to the NW, Watch Hill (1710), Bridgend Hill (1594), Copper Law (1690), Henderland Hill (1740), and DEER LAW (2065). Its waters are well stocked with trout of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each on an average; and pike and perch are also taken, with an occasional salmon and bull-trout. Scott, in his introduction to *canto second of Marmion*, has drawn a perfect picture of the scenery:—

' Oft in my mind such thoughts awake
By lone St Mary's silent lake.
Thou know'st it well,—nor fen, nor sedge,
Pollute the pure lake's crystal edge;
Abrupt and sheer, the mountains sink
At once upon the level brink;
And just a trace of silver sand
Marks where the water meets the land.
Far in the mirror, bright and blue,
Each hill's huge outline you may view,
Shaggy with heath, but lonely, bare,
Nor tree, nor bush, nor brake is there,
Save where, of land, yon slender line
Bears thwart the lake the scattered pine.
Nor thicket, dell, nor copse you spy
Where living thing concealed might lie;
Nor point, retiring, hides a dell,
Where swain, or woodman lone, might dwell;
There's nothing left to Fancy's guess,—
You see that all is loneliness:
And silence aids,—though the steep hills
Send to the lake a thousand rills;
In summer-tide so soft they weep,
The sound but lulls the ear asleep;
Your horse's hoof-tread sounds too rude—
So stilly is the solitude.'

Yet, as in Wordsworth's day—

' The swan on still St Mary's Lake
Floats double, swan and shadow;'

and yet, like Wordsworth, we may fancy that—

' Throughout her depths, St Mary's Lake
Is visibly delighted;
For not a feature of those hills
Is in the mirror sighted.'

The road from Peebles and Innerleithen to St Mary's Loch passes through a wild mountain defile, which opens on the vale of the Yarrow about 3 miles from the lake. On emerging from this, the lonely Yarrow bursts all at once on the traveller's view; and he looks on the mountains dotted with sheep, and ALTRIVE, the cottage of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, which stands a little way E of the lake, and which, more than any other feature in the landscape, makes St Mary's Loch an object of interest to lovers of poetry. Almost every mountain and stream in 'fair Ettrick Forest' have been hallowed by the genius of the bard, who

' Found in youth a harp among the hills,
Dropt by the Efin-people; and whilst the moon
Entranced hung o'er still St Mary's Loch,
Har'd by that charmed water, so that the swan
Came floating onwards through the water blue,—
A dream-like creature listening to a dream;
And the Queen of the Fairies rising silently
Through the pure mist, stood at the shepherd's feet,
And half-forgot her own green paradise,
Far in the bosom of the hill,—so wild!
So sweet! so sad! flowed forth that shepherd's lay.'

'My beloved Shepherd,' said Christopher North in 1824, 'some half century hence your effigy will be seen on some bonny green knowe in the Forest, with its honest

face looking across St Mary's Loch, and up towards the Grey Mare's Tail; while by moonlight all your own fairies will weave a dance round its pedestal.' This prediction has been almost exactly verified by the erection in 1860 of a monument on a grassy esplanade at the head of the loch. It consists of a square pedestal and a statue, $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of Denholm freestone, by Andrew Currie, F.S.A., himself a native of 'the Forest.' The Shepherd, with plaid around him, is seated on an oak-root; at his feet lies Hector, his favourite dog; his right hand rests on a staff, and his left holds a scroll inscribed with the last line of the *Queen's Wake*—

'He taught the wandering winds to sing.'

Opposite, on the wooded patch of holm between the lochs, 19 miles WSW of Selkirk, is St Margaret's Cottage or 'Tibbie Sheils,' long kept by Mrs Richardson (1781-1878), and the scene of one of the *Noctes*. The inn has been added to considerably of late. Here 'Christopher North' used to reside with his family in the autumn, and Tibbie and her cosy 'cottage' occupy no small part of the *Noctes*. The 'Ettrick Shepherd' also made the 'wren's nest,' as he called the inn, a frequent resting-place, not only on account of Tibbie having been long a servant in his father's house, but also to meet several of his literary friends, on which occasions the mirth often made the rafters ring. For many years Tibbie's fireside had been the haunt of poets and other writers, and some lyrics have been sung in her praise. She and her husband, who predeceased her fifty-six years, both lie buried in Ettrick churchyard. The *RODONO* Hotel has been noticed separately, as also are *BINRAM'S CROSS*, *BLACKHOUSE*, *CHAPELHOPE*, *COPPERCLEUCH*, *DOUGLAS BURN*, *DRYHOPE*, *HENDERLAND*, and *MOUNT BENDER*. On the NW shore of the loch, 7 furlongs from its head, is the site of St Mary's kirk, with its ancient graveyard. This, too, the poet's pen has rendered a classic spot. In this lonely place the bones of many an outlaw mingle with the dust; and here the shepherd of the present century still finds his last resting-place.

'For though in feudal strife a foe
Hath laid our Lady's chapel low,
Yet still beneath the hallowed soil
The peasant rests him from his toil:
And, dying, bids his bones be laid
Where erst his simple fathers prayed.'

This ancient chapel is the subject of many traditions, and of numerous ballads and poems of ancient and modern date.

'St Mary's Loch lies shimmering still,
But St Mary's kirk-bell's lang dune ringing!
There's naething now but the grave-stane hill
To tell o' a' their loud psalm-singing!'

Among the ballads, that of *The Douglas Tragedy* has been rendered widely familiar by the *Border Minstrelsy*. Another ancient and very popular tradition furnished the ground-work of Hogg's ballad of *Mess John*; and the chapel is the scene of the principal incident in his ballad of *Mary Scott*. Here the daughter of stern Tushilaw is supposed by the poet to have been brought to be buried; here she awoke from that sleep which seemed to all the sleep that knows no waking; and here she was married to her lover, Pringle, Lord of Torwoodlee.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

St Mary's Tower, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Rutland, in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tay, a little way E of Birnam. It is a large and stately Scottish Baronial edifice, of modern erection, with very beautiful grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

St Monance. See *ABERCROMBIE*.

St Mungo, a parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, whose church stands near the right bank of the Water of Milk, 3 miles S by E of the post-town, Lockerbie. It is bounded NE by Tundergarth, E by Hoddam, S by Cummertrees, SW by Dalton, and W, NW, and N by

Dryfesdale. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 4982 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The river ANNAN winds 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward along all the Dalton and Cummertrees boundary; and the Water of MILK 6 miles south-by-westward—mainly through the interior, but for the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the boundary with Tundergarth, and for the last $5\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs along or near to that with Hoddam—until it falls into the Annan at the SE corner of the parish. Springs of the purest water, welling up from the rocks, and maintaining, in some cases, an equable temperature all the year round, are both many and copious. The general surface is slightly uneven, sinking little below 180, and little exceeding 300, feet above sea-level; but in a wing of the parish to the E of the Caledonian railway it attains near Cowdens a maximum altitude of 603 feet. Seen from distant heights which command a maplike view of it, the parish looks almost flat; but, though not strictly hilly, it has such swells and eminences as, with aid of Brunswark Hill in the neighbouring parish of Hoddam, and the wooded rising grounds of Kirkwood in Dalton, present on nearer inspection a gracefully varied and pleasing landscape. Silurian and Devonian rocks predominate; limestone has been quarried on the north-eastern border; sandstone and shale, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, are at the head of the glebe; porphyritic amygdaloid forms the main mass of Nutholm Hill; and galena, jasper, and chalcidony are found in various parts. The soil on about 280 acres of holm-land adjacent to the Annan and the Milk is a rich, deep alluvium, and elsewhere varies considerably. Nearly nine-tenths of the entire area are in tillage, and some 300 acres are under wood. A sepulchral tumulus was removed about 1830 from Sorrysikemuir; an ancient Caledonian camp was formerly near the site of that tumulus; and on Cowdens farm is the spot where Ralph Erskine's tent was pitched at the introduction of Secession principles to Annandale. Mansions, noticed separately, are CASTLEMLK and MURRAYFIELD; and Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., is chief proprietor. St Mungo is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £308. The original parish church, which was dedicated to St Mungo or Kentigern, stood on the left bank of the river Annan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the present one, and was a cruciform First Pointed edifice, partly rebuilt in 1754 and 1805. This church was confirmed by Robert de Bruce in 1174 to the episcopate of Glasgow, and became a mensal church of that see till the Reformation. The bishops of Glasgow are conjectured—chiefly from some remains visible at the end of the 18th century of an ancient village, and of an extensive garden with a fish-pond—to have had a residence here. In 1116 the parish bore the name of Abermilk ('confluence of the Milk')—a name exchanged for Castlemilk by 1170, and afterwards for St Mungo. For a short period succeeding 1609 the parish was annexed to Tundergarth. The present church, on a picturesque site 200 yards to the SE of its predecessor of 1842, is a handsome edifice erected in 1875-77 at a cost of £5000, the whole defrayed by Mr Jardine of Castlemilk. Scottish Gothic in style, from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., it is built of light grey freestone, and has 350 sittings, stained-glass windows, and a massive NE tower, 19 feet square and 70 high. The public school, with accommodation for 150 children, has an average attendance of about 120, and a grant of nearly £125. Pop. (1801) 644, (1831) 791, (1861) 686, (1871) 658, (1881) 653, (1891) 603.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

St Ninians or **St Ringans**, a large parish containing a post-town of the same name in the NE of the county of Stirling. It is bounded N by Perthshire, by the parishes of Logie and Stirling, and by Clackmannanshire, E by the parish of Airth, S by the parishes of Larbert, Dunipace, Denny, and Kilsyth, W by the parish of Fintray, and WNW by the parish of Gargunnoch. In order to adjust the boundaries of the two parishes of

St Ninians and Stirling, the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 transferred to the parish of Stirling the three detached parts of St Ninians parish, situated at the Craigs, Allan Park, and Shiphaugh—all within the parliamentary limits of the burgh of Stirling, and comprising respectively 6, 12, and 170 acres; also the parts of the same parish situated at Raploch, to the east of the western parliamentary boundary of the burgh of Stirling, and at Forthbank, to the west of the eastern parliamentary boundary of the burgh. They at the same time transferred to St Ninians parish those portions of Stirling parish which lay on the right bank of the river Forth and to the east of the eastern parliamentary boundary of the burgh of Stirling, and also the portion which lay to the east of the Stirling and St Ninians Road and of Port Street, and to the south of Craigs Street. The boundary is largely natural. From the NW corner the line follows the N side of the Forth from the mouth of the West Carse Burn downwards to the junction with the Teith, and then the middle of the river downwards to the mouth of East Mains Burn, except for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the town of Stirling, where the parish of Stirling comes in, the whole distance traced by the Forth being $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles following the windings of the river. On the E the line largely follows the courses of the East Mains, Darnbog, and Tor Burns; on the S those of Tor Burn and the river Carron, which forms the boundary for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and on the W those of Endrick Water and Burnfoot Burn. The greatest length of the parish, from the junction of the Darnbog and Tor Burns to form the Pow Burn on the E, to the junction of Burnfoot Burn with Endrick Water on the W, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the greatest breadth, from the junction of the rivers Forth and Teith on the N, to the junction of Buckie Burn with the river Carron on the S, is 7 miles. The height above sea-level rises from 26 feet near the Forth in the NE corner and 35 near the Forth at the NW corner, towards the S and W borders. The central portion of the parish is on an average from 200 to 300 feet high; and at Gillies Hill the height is 500 feet, at Great Hill W of Sauchie House 831, above Barr Wood SW of Auchinbowie House 503. The highest ground, forming the eastern extremity of the LENNOX HILLS, is in the W and SW, at Scout Head (705 feet), Earl's Hill (1443), Hart Hill (1428), Cringate Law (1300)—including the moorlands of Touch Muir, Touchadam Muir, The Fell, and Cringate Muir—Cairnoch Hill (1354), Craiggannet Hill (1171), Craigengelt Hill (1000), and Dundaff Hill (1157). The ground is divided into what is locally known as carse, dryfield, and moorland. The first—which occupies the southern and eastern districts—was, before the march of modern agricultural improvement began, a flat stretch of morass, but is now highly cultivated, and produces heavy crops. The part of it along the edge of the Forth has to be protected by strong embankments against the overflow of the river during floods. The dryfield—the most extensive of the three—is the higher ground behind the carse, with an undulating surface sloping chiefly to the N and E. It is highly cultivated, and has numerous hedgerows and plantations. The moorland, lying in the W and SW among the heights already mentioned, comprises about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole area. The northern part is heathy, but the southern abounds in excellent pasture, and there is some good and well-cultivated haughland along the river Carron. The soil of the carse is an alluvium 8 to 20 feet deep, and below this lie successively layers of moss, drift, and sand. The whole of it has been, within a comparatively recent period—certainly subsequent to the appearance of man—beneath the level of the sea, but there must have been a land surface previous to the formation of the upper alluvial deposits, as the layer of moss beneath these contains bark and branches of hazel. At the time of the battle of Bannockburn the carse seems to have been an impassable morass. The underlying rocks are carboniferous, those to the E belonging to the Coal-measures, those in the centre to the Carboniferous Limestone series, while on the W throughout the moorland district

are interbedded basalts. There are collieries at Auchinbowie, Bannockburn, Cowie, Greenyards, and Plean, and the other beds are quarried at different places. The drainage of a small portion of the parish in the extreme W goes to the great Clyde basin, being carried off by ENDRICK WATER and Burnfoot Burn and the smaller streams flowing to it; the surplus rainfall elsewhere goes to the Forth. Along the N it is carried off by the river Forth itself, which receives in the NW corner the Baston and Touch Burns—the latter receiving the Craighrock Burn—and elsewhere along the N a number of smaller streams. Flowing through the centre and NE of the parish is the Bannock Burn, which, rising at Earl's Hill, has a course of 14 miles north-eastward to the Forth, receiving near the middle of its length Sauchie Burn. Besides the streams already mentioned on the E and S borders, there are also in the SE Small Burn, uniting with some other streams to form Sauchinford Burn flowing to Tor Burn, and Plean Burn also flowing to Tor Burn; in the centre of the S side Auchinbowie Burn, which passes through the parish of Dunipace to the Carron; and in the SW Buckie Burn and Earl's Burn, both flowing to the Carron. On Touch Burn is a waterfall called Gilmour's Linn, and on the river Carron another called Auchentillin's Spout. Neither are of any great height. The only lake is Loch Coulter, near the middle of the S side, which is separately noticed.

There are a number of tumuli, and at that at Ghosts' Knowe, on the Buckie Burn, near the centre of the S side of the parish, a sepulchral chamber was opened in 1839, but the valuable find of implements, etc., was scattered by the ignorant workmen employed. The Roman road from Camelon northwards entered the parish about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Carbrook House (in Dunipace parish), and ran in a straight line north-westward to Snahhead, SW of Bannockburn House, where it turned NNW and ran parallel to the modern road through the town of St Ninians to Stirling and to the W of it. A few traces of it are still to be seen, as well as of some of the stations. The old pronunciation and often the spelling of the name was St Ringans, which is still in common local use, though it is now beginning to be superseded by St Ninians, which has been the spelling since the end of the 18th century. There must have been a church here from a very early date, and the dedication was to St Ninian, who flourished in the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th centuries, and who converted the southern Picts to Christianity. (See WHITEHORN.) This church was probably near the well called St Ninian's Well, on the S side of Stirling. In the reign of David I. Robert, Bishop of St Andrews (1126-58), granted to the newly founded Cambuskenneth Abbey 'the church of Egglis St Ninians, with its chapels of Dunipace and Lithert, and all its other chapels and oratories, and all other pertinents; but whether this church was on the site of the early one or occupied the same position as the present church cannot now be determined. Another church at Kirk-o'-muir, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the present parish church, is said to have been one of the earliest churches in Scotland where the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed by the Reformers in Scotland. It figures in the Commissary's list as the church of a distinct parish apart from St Ninians, but no traces of the building are now to be seen, though the churchyard remains. There was also a chapel at Cambusharron, and another dedicated to the Virgin Mary at Skeoch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Bannockburn. In the extreme SW of the parish are the ruins of a castle, once the stronghold of Sir John Graham, the companion of Wallace; and near it are the lands of Dundaff, from which the Duke of Montrose, who is sprung from an elder branch of the same family of Graham, takes his title of Viscount of Dundaff. There are also ruins of old castles at Sauchie and Carnock, which are separately noticed. Traversed by the great main road from Edinburgh to Stirling and the north, the parish has been the scene of many of the events connected with the national history of Scotland. To the SW of the town

of St Ninians is the Bore-stone marking the place where Bruce's standard was planted during the battle of Bannockburn. The battle itself is separately noticed, as are also the battles of Sauchieburn and Stirling Bridge, the latter under Stirling. The town of St Ninians was the limit of the pursuit of the surprise party from Edinburgh which in 1571 attacked Stirling and attempted to carry off the Regent Lennox, who was slain in the skirmish that followed. The exact spot where the Regent fell was formerly pointed out at Newhouse between Stirling and the town of St Ninians; but, considering the whole circumstances, the place where he received his mortal wound was probably nearer Stirling. A heap of stones raised to mark the spot was removed when the road was widened in 1758. In 1745 Prince Charles Edward Stuart, on his march to the south, spent a night at Bannockburn House; and in January 1746, when on his return to the north, he made that house his headquarters. While lodging there he was shot at, and the mark made by the bullet is still shown in one of the rooms. On the morning of the 17th January he drew up his army on Plean Moor preparatory to their march to the battlefield of Falkirk; and on the 1st of February, just as the retreat northward was begun before the approaching forces of the Duke of Cumberland, the parish church, which had been used by the Highland army as a powder magazine, was blown up, whether purposely or accidentally is not known. The steeple remained entire, and, as the new church was built at some distance from it the tower still stands a lonely witness to the rebellion of 1745. The parishioners here suffered so much from a case of intrusion in 1734, and from another in 1773, that they adopted towards the end of the century a very effective method of dealing with the patronage question by buying up the rights of the patron in 1788 at a cost of between £600 and £700, which they raised by voluntary contributions among themselves. In the immediate neighbourhood of Plean *quoad sacra* church is an asylum founded and endowed by the late Francis Simpson, Esq. of East Plean, for the residence and support of indigent old men, preference being given to those who have served in the army or navy. It has usually about 30 inmates. Distinguished natives of the parish are Dr Henry, the historian (1718-90), who was born at Muirton; Sir George Harvey, P.R.S.A. (1805-76); and Dr Robert Buchanan, Free Church leader (1802-75); and Miss Hamilton (1758-1816), author of the *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, resided at Crook while composing that work. The parish is traversed by main roads from Stirling to Airth, Edinburgh by Falkirk, Denny, Glasgow, and Balfron; and there are also a large number of good district roads. A reach of the North British and Caledonian joint railway from Edinburgh and Glasgow, which passes across the SE and centre for 5½ miles, has a station at Bannockburn, 33½ miles NW of Edinburgh, 27 NE of Glasgow, and 2½ SSE of Stirling; and access is also readily obtained from Stirling station. In the E end of the parish the South Alloa branch of the Caledonian railway has a course of 2½ miles before it passes into Airth parish close to Dunmore Pottery, where the branch to Alloa strikes off to the left, and traversing the NE corner of St Ninians parish crosses the Forth by a new bridge about a mile above the ferry. (See ALLOA.) A reach of the Forth and Clyde railway passes for 5 miles along the northern border from Stirling westward. The industries other than farming are noticed in connection with the villages. An important annual market for cattle and horses is held at Bannockburn on the third Tuesday of June. The principal mansions, most of which are separately noticed, are Auchenbowie House, Bannockburn House, Carnock House, Craigforth, Gartur, Laurelhill, Easter and Wester Livlands, Plean House, Polmaise, Sauchie House, Seton Lodge, and Touch House.

St Ninians is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, and the living is worth £440 a year. The parish church at the town was built in 1750, and contains about 1500 sittings; and there are *quoad*

sacra churches at Bannockburn and Plean, the former dating from 1838 and the latter from 1839. The old Free church was altered and fitted up as a parish hall in 1892. It contains a public hall, rooms for classes, library and reading-room, recreation room, baths, and keeper's house. There are also Free and U.P. churches at Bannockburn and the town of St Ninians, and a Free church at Cambusbarron. The first Relief congregation, that at the town, was formed after the forcible induction of a parish minister in 1773, and that at Bannockburn in 1797. There is also a mission station in the town in connection with the Episcopal church. Under the School Board are Bannockburn, Cambusbarron, East Plean, Fallin, Milton, Muirland, and West Plean public schools, and Sauchie female school, which, with accommodation for 501, 268, 150, 60, 150, 40, 100, and 71 pupils respectively, have attendances of about 410, 180, 105, 45, 90, 15, 45, and 35, and grants amounting to nearly £385, £170, £90, £55, £85, £30, £45, and £50. At Bannockburn there is also the endowed Wilson Academy, founded and endowed in 1848 by Sir James Wilson, and further endowed by his sister in 1849 and 1859. Under the Educational Endowment Act the building was handed over to the School Board along with one-third of the revenue, while about three-eighths of the revenue were devoted to the assistance of technical education in Stirling, and the rest of the income to the foundation of six bursaries to enable children of merit resident in the village of Bannockburn to attend Stirling High School. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Montrose, Sir James R. Gibson-Maitland of Sauchie, Colonel John Murray of Touchadam and Polmaise, and Claud H. Hamilton. Valuation (1885) £55,167, (1892) £55,417. Pop. of parish (1801) 6849, (1831) 9552, (1861) 8946, (1871) 10,146, (1881) 10,423, (1891) 9571, of whom 4591 were males and 4980 were females, while 5737 were in the ecclesiastical parish. Houses (1891) inhabited 2090, uninhabited 227, and being built 7. The population of the landward portion of the parish in 1891 was 4663, of whom 2310 were males and 2353 females.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 31, 1869-67.

Besides the post-town of the same name, the parish contains also the post-towns of Bannockburn and Cambusbarron and the villages or hamlets of Auchenbowie, Belfield, Chartershall, Muirton, Newhouse, Plean, Torbrex, and Whins of Melton, most of which are separately noticed. The town of St Ninians stands in the N of the parish, close to the S side of Stirling. Up to 1724 it was simply the Kirkton, but has since then been known as St Kingans or St Ninians. Although nominally 1½ mile S of Stirling, it is in reality part of that town, being within its boundaries. It consists mainly of one long narrow street along the great south road from Stirling, just to the N of the point where it forks into the roads leading to Glasgow and Edinburgh. The houses are curious and old-fashioned, and many of them bear rude sculpturings of dates, initials, and sometimes of the tools of the tradesmen to whom they originally belonged. St Ninians has a share in the woollen industries connected with Stirling, Bannockburn, and Cambusbarron, and has still some manufacture of nails and screw-bolts of its own as well as tan-works of considerable size.

St Quivox, prior to 1895 an independent parish of Kyle, Ayrshire, but by an Order of the Secretary for Scotland, dated 31 January of that year, amalgamated with the parishes of Ayr and Newton-upon-Ayr—the combined parish being called the Parish of Ayr. St Quivox is 4¾ miles in length; its breadth varies between ¾ mile and 2¾ miles; and its area is 4930½ acres, of which 54½ are water. The beautiful river Ayr curves 5½ miles west-south-westward along all the south-eastern and southern boundary, its banks in places being steep and wooded. The surface rises north-eastward to 228 feet above the sea at Brocklehill; but the southern and western districts are low and level, at no point much exceeding 60 feet. The rocks are carboniferous; and coal and excellent sandstone have both been worked.

The soil is sandy in the W, in the centre is light and gravelly on an irretentive subsoil, and on the eastern border is a stiffish clay. Nearly 250 acres are under wood; and almost all the remainder is arable. Mansions, noticed separately, are AUCHENCUIVE and CRAIGIE. Giving off since 1874 the *quoad sacra* parish of Wallace-town, St Quivox is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £336. The ancient parish church was originally, and for centuries, called Sanchar, the antique form of the modernised Sanquhar, from the Gaelic *sean*, 'old,' and *cathair* or *caer*, 'a fort.' In 1212 it was a rectory, between 1229 and 1238 it belonged to the short-lived Gilbertine convent which the second Walter the Steward established at Dalmulin, and from 1238 till the Reformation it belonged to the monks of Paisley. Though Sanchar continued to be the name of the several estates which were portions of the ancient territory or manor, the church appears at the Reformation under the designation of St Kevoc. This name is commonly supposed to be derived from Kevoca, a holy virgin of Kyle, who lived in the first half of the 11th century; but Bishop Forbes, in his *Kalendar of Scottish Saints* (1872), refers it to the Irish saint, Caemhan or Pulcherius, the affectionate form of whose name is *Mo-chaemhoc*, pronounced *Mo-keevoc*. The present parish church, near Auchencruive station, is of pre-Reformation date, and enlarged about 1825 contains nearly 500 sittings. Two public schools, St Quivox and Whitlets, with respective accommodation for 93 and 164 children, have an average attendance of about 70 and 120, and grants amounting to nearly £75 and £115. Valuation (1885) £12,076, 9s. 8d., (1894) £10,198, exclusive of railway. Pop. (1801) 2070, (1831) 5289, (1861) 7097, (1871) 6069, (1881) 7352, (1891) 7713, of whom 1430 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 14, 1863.

St Ringans. See ST NINIANS.

St Vigeans, a village and a coast parish of Forfarshire. The village, though small, is ancient; and is said to derive its name either from a hermit and confessor who died at Grange of Conon in the neighbourhood about the year 1012, or from the Irish ecclesiastic Fechin, abbot of Fobhar, who died in 664. It stands on the Brothock, 1½ mile N of Arbroath.

The parish of St Vigeans, one of the oldest in the country, consisted formerly of a main body and two detached portions. The smaller of these detached portions, that situated at Hospitalfield and comprising 133 acres, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Arbroath; while the larger, situated at Inverpeffer and comprising 1108 acres, was transferred to the parish of Panbride. Part of the parish of Arbroath was at the same time transferred to the parish of St Vigeans. (See ARBROATH.) The parish, containing great part of the town of Arbroath, is bounded N by Inverkeilor, E and SE by the North Sea, S by Arbroath and Arbriot, and W and NW by Carmyllie. It measures 7½ miles from E to W; and varies in breadth between 1¼ and 4½ miles. Up till about 1560 it included the entire town of Arbroath with its abbey, and was sometimes called Aberbrothock. From the boundary with Inverkeilor to within a mile of Arbroath, the coast of the parish is a range of almost perpendicular cliffs, with a maximum height of 157 feet. In nearly their whole extent their base is covered with water at full tide, so that for the most part access to the large and interesting caves, crevices, and arches which are numerous along the seaward face, is possible only at low water or by boat. The chief of these spacious and romantic caverns are the GAYLET POT, the Mason's Cave, and the Maiden Castle Cave. The cliffs figure in Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquary* as the scene of the dangerous adventure of Sir Arthur and Miss Wardour. The surface of the parish is mainly occupied by three different declivities or ridges; while the streamlet Brothock, flowing SSE, divides it into two tolerably equal parts. The chief eminences are Dichmont Law (323 feet), about 1½ mile from the coast, and Cairn Conan (597), in the W, 7½

miles from the sea, and commanding a beautiful and extensive view. Eruptive rock occurs in St Vigeans, but is not prominent; Old Red Sandstone is found tolerably general, and is extensively quarried at Whittiness, and has been a good deal used for building in Arbroath; and a softer variety, containing vegetable fossils, is quarried at Drumyellow and Brax. Diluvial ridges, consisting of boulders, gravel, sand, and clay strata, several of them 1 mile long, lie along the sides of the Brothock, and have a maximum altitude of about 40 feet. Several rocky heights of sandstone also occur near the lower course of the Brothock. One of them affords a convenient and conspicuous site for the parish church; and another very similar in appearance, 180 yards distant, is famous for an echo of four syllables. The soil varies in character throughout the parish, but is prevaillingly fertile. In 1744, with the exception of garden ground, not more than 40 acres were enclosed within the parish. Now rather more than 800 acres are under wood, and nearly all the remainder is in tillage. The industries of the parish include, besides agriculture, a part of the textile industry in ARBROATH, with fishing at AUCHMITHIE, and spinning in an extensive establishment at Inchmill, originally erected in 1808. The roads of the parish are good; and a section of the Arbroath and Forfar branch of the Caledonian railway crosses it, as does also the Arbroath and Montrose section of the North British railway. Besides the village of the same name, St Vigeans parish includes the villages of AUCHMITHIE, COLLISTON, MARYWELL, and GOWANBANK, and part of the post-town of ARBROATH. The chief modern mansions are Letham, Seaton, Abbe-thune, Springfield, Parkhill, Newton, Millbank, Woodlands, Almeriecross, Beechwood, and Hospitalfield. The old mansion of Colliston is said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton for his son-in-law.

St Vigeans itself is in the presbytery of Arbroath and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £303. The parish is divided ecclesiastically into St Vigeans proper and the *quoad sacra* parishes of AUCHMITHIE, COLLISTON, and INVERBROTHOCK, with parts of the *quoad sacra* parishes of St Margaret's, LADYLOAN, and ABBEY Arbroath. The parish church was originally erected not later than the beginning of the 11th century, but it was considerably enlarged before 1242, and repaired in 1485. Alterations or repairs took place during the 18th century, and some enlargements in 1822 and 1827, in course of which the church lost much of its original Saxon or Norman character. In 1872, however, it was restored at a cost of fully £3000, to a plain uniform 15th century Gothic style; and it now comprises a nave, aisles, pentagonal chancel, with a square tower and spire, while the interior is adorned with a carved oaken pulpit, an octagonal baptismal font, and beautiful stained-glass windows. It contains about 900 sittings. Both the ancient church and the surrounding burying-ground were noted for sculptured sepulchral stones; and several ancient crosses and finely executed mouldings have been found. A chapel, dedicated to St Ninian, formerly stood near the sea; and the adjacent St Ninian's Well was believed to possess great curative powers. Two public schools, Colliston and St Vigeans, with respective accommodation for 170 and 188 children, have an average attendance of about 85 and 95, and government grants amounting to nearly £80 and £85. Valuation (1885) £20,970, (1893) £17,384, plus £3163 for railway. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 4243, (1831) 7135, (1861) 10,537, (1871) 12,805, (1881) 14,982, (1891) 15,620, of whom 1299 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 57, 49, 1868-65.

Salachie, Loch, or Lochan t-Salachaidh. See GOLSPRIE.

Salen, a *quoad sacra* parish in the NE of Mull island, Argyllshire, on the Sound of Mull, containing AROS post office, an Established church (circa 1783), a Free church (1883), St Columba's Episcopal church (1874), a public school, and a hotel. Pop. (1871) 605, (1881) 600, (1891) 522, of whom 359 were in Torosay parish and 162 in Kilninian and Kilmore.

Salen, a place in Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire, on the N shore of Loch Sunart, 10 miles WNW of Strontian. It has an inn and a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Saline, a village and a parish in the NW corner of the west division of Fife. The village, standing 405 feet above sea-level, at the SW base of Saline Hill, is 2½ miles N by W of Oakley station on the Alloa and Dunfermline section of the North British railway, and 5½ NW of Dunfermline; it has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, under Oakley. It is a pleasant little place, clean and picturesque in appearance, the houses neatly built and whitewashed, and all with small gardens attached. Pop. (1871) 396, (1881) 369, (1891) 304.

The parish is bounded N and NW by Fossoy and Cleish in Kinross-shire, E by Dunfermline, SE by Carnock, SW by Culross, and W by Clackmannan. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3¼ miles; and the area is 8768 acres. The parish of Saline had a detached part, containing 1154 acres, situated at Inzievar, and adjoining the parish of Torryburn; and the parish of Torryburn had a detached part, containing 1734 acres, situated at or near the lands of Cults, and lying to the north of the parish of Saline. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 caused these parishes to exchange their detached parts. The drainage is mainly carried west-south-westward towards the Forth by the Black Devon; and in the extreme W the surface declines to 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward to 340 feet near Stand Alane, 700 near Bandrum, 627 near Miry Hall, and 1178 at Saline Hill. Coal, limestone, and ironstone have been largely worked; and the soil of the low tracts is mostly a mixture of clay and loam incumbent on till, generally somewhat shallow, but in places extremely fertile. The uplands are chiefly pastoral, and partly marshy, yet include some good arable tracts. Peat moss abounds in the marshy parts, and affords excellent peat fuel. The antiquities are some cairns, two Roman camps, and two old towers; and mansions, noticed separately, are BALGONAR, BANDRUM, and KINEDDER. Including ecclesiastically a portion of TORRYBURN, Saline is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £164. The parish church occupies a conspicuous site, and is a handsome Gothic edifice. There is also a Free church; and the public school, with accommodation for 200 children, has an average attendance of about 145, and a grant of over £135. Valuation (1885) £7936, 16s. 3d., (1893) £8350, 11s. Pop. of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1038, (1891) 965; of civil parish (1801) 945, (1831) 1139, (1861) 1610, (1871) 1259, (1881) 954, (1891) 760.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 39, 1869-67.

Salisbury Craigs. See ARTHUR'S SEAT and EDINBURGH.

Salloch. See GLENSALACH.

Salsburgh or **Salysburgh**, a village, with a post office, in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, 3¼ miles NW of Shotts station, and 4½ ENE of Holytown. Pop. (1861) 325, (1871) 553, (1881) 576, (1891) 481.

Saltburn, a village, with a public school, in Rosskeen parish, NE Ross and Cromarty, on the shore of the Cromarty Firth, 1¼ mile NE of Invergordon.

Saltcoats, a town in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, in the parishes of Ardrossan and Stevenston. Lying about the middle of the northern side of the Bay of Ayr, 1¼ mile ESE of the town of Ardrossan, it has a station on a branch line of the Glasgow and South-Western and another on the Lanarkshire and Ayrshire railway (opened in 1888), 4 miles WSW of Kilwinning Junction, and 29½ SW of Glasgow, and is one of the favourite watering-places of the inhabitants of the west. Its site is low level ground in the vicinity of sandy bluffs and flat expanses, but is relieved from dullness by the vicinity of a range of high ground to the N, and by the prospect across the waters of the splendid mountains of Arran. What with a colliery at the east end of the town, its proximity to Ardrossan on the one side with its har-

bours and docks, and with Stevenston on the other with its colliery, explosive works, and foundries, the trade and the population of the place have gone on increasing. In the west end a large number of private residences have been erected. Possessing an extensive sandy beach on each side of the town, Saltcoats is much resorted to for sea-bathing, a select place at the North Pans having been opened formally in 1894, when a number of seats also were placed along the shore at suitable sites, and the amenity of the east shore otherwise improved. Great improvements have likewise been effected in the town. Large alterations and additions to the railway station in 1894, and the construction of additional sheds, caused extensive alterations and improvements on the roads in the neighbourhood. Some of the churches, and one or two other public buildings, have claims to architectural beauty. The Town-hall, opened in 1892, and costing about £4000, was erected on the site of the old parish school and immediately to the south of the old Town-house and steeple (erected in 1825), with the picturesque style of which it is made to harmonize in some degree. The public hall, with gallery, is capable of holding 850 people, exclusive of the platform. A spacious landing on the upper floor leads to the gallery, to the court-room, and to the old town-house. There are also retiring-rooms, a cloak-room, and lavatories. At the opening ceremony a bust of the late Mr William Burns, a distinguished native of Saltcoats, was presented by his step-son Lord Shand. Places of worship in Saltcoats are Ardrossan parish church (1774), the North church, the Free church, the Gaelic Free church, the Trinity and West U.P. churches, the E.U. church, Salvation Army barracks, and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady, Star of the Sea (1856). The last is a good Early English edifice, built at a cost of £2200. A hall in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association was erected in 1893. The public school, French Gothic in style, with accommodation for 689 children, and with a bell-tower 60 feet high, was erected in 1876; and in 1885 another school, with accommodation for 289 children, was erected in place of Kyles Hill School. There is also a Roman Catholic school, with accommodation for 313 children. The town has an abundant supply of gravitation water of excellent quality, a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and Royal Bank, three hotels, a gas company (who light the town lamps free), an admirable drainage system and excellent paving, a cemetery, a horticultural society, homes for the destitute, several halls, a Young Men's Christian Association, a golf club, a hathing club, etc. The Mission Coast Home, comprising three buildings and affording accommodation and treatment for about 60 inmates, is supported by voluntary contributions. Saltcoats was made a burgh of barony by a charter of 1528; but it soon lost its burghal character, and almost sank into extinction. It was originally a collection of clay-built cots, inhabited by poor persons who manufactured salt in small pans and kettles; and it thence obtained the name of Saltcotes. But it possessed only a fitful prosperity, and about the year 1660 it had dwindled away to only four houses. In 1686, however, Robert Cunninghame, whose uncle, Sir Robert, had purchased the barony of Steveston in 1656, built several large salt pans at Saltcoats, placed the manufacture of salt on an entirely new and advantageous footing, constructed a harbour, formed a canal for the conveyance of coal to the harbour, and opened various coal-pits in the vicinity. The decayed hamlet grew suddenly into a considerable village, and the village thenceforth enlarged into a small town. The salt manufacture, engaging seven large salt pans, continued to flourish till the repeal of the salt duty in 1827, and is now quite extinct. A magnesia work, started in connection with the salt pans in 1802, was the earliest establishment of its kind in Scotland. Shipbuilding has at various periods been vigorously conducted, but has been so fitful as alternately to rise into prominence and to sink into extinction. The commerce of the port

has ceased for a good many years, having been absorbed by ARDROSSAN. It consisted chiefly in the export of coals to Ireland, and was of such extent that the amount of local dues yielded by it was about £120 a year. The harbour is a creek of the port of Irvine. Saltoats became a burgh in 1885, and by the Burgh Police Act of 1892 its affairs are managed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The design for the burgh seal was fixed by the burgh commissioners in 1894. On the top of the seal is a fishing smack, in the centre a representation of an old landmark—the salt pans—and on each side a herring. The motto is—'Per mare et per terram' (By sea and land). A fair for cattle, pigs, and hiring is held on the last Thursday of May; and a justice of peace court sits on the first Friday of every month. Pop. (1821) 3413, (1841) 4238, (1861) 4780, (1871) 4624, (1881) 5096, (1891) 5895, of whom 3136 were females, and 4228 were in Ardrossan parish. Houses (1891) inhabited 1309, vacant 114, building 25.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Salthouse Head. See PETERHEAD.

Salton, a parish of W Haddingtonshire, whose church stands at East Salton village, in the centre of the parish, 6½ miles SSW of Haddington, 5½ SE of Tranent, and 2½ ESE of the post-town, Pencaitland. Containing also West Salton village (1 mile WSW), with a post office, it is bounded N by Gladsmuir, NE by Haddington, E and SE by Bolton, S and SW by Humbie, and W and NW by Pencaitland. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3½ miles; its utmost width is 2½ miles; and its area is 3811½ acres. The TYNE winds 2½ miles north-eastward along or near to all the north-western and northern boundary; and its affluent, Salton or Birns Water, over the last 3½ miles of its course, roughly traces all the eouthern, south-western, and western boundary. The surface has a general eouthward ascent—from a little below 200 feet at the northern border to a little over 500 at broad-based Skimmer Hill. On the SE and E this high ground is, in a certain degree, continued by low uplands; but on all other sides the surface falls gradually off to the boundaries, and becomes lost in levels of very humble altitude. A wood, which covers nearly 1 square mile, and is continuous with a forest of similar size in Hmbie, occupies most of the hanging plain on the SW. The rocks are carboniferous; and limestone has been largely worked, whilst coal is believed to lie under the strata of limestone. The soil is very various, chiefly a deep rich clay, but also a clayey or friable loam and a light sand. Except the area under wood, and about 150 acres in permanent pasture, the entire parish is arable. Salton is noted for having been the first place in Scotland in which pot-barley was manufactured, and the first in Britain in which the weaving of hollands was established—both these industries having been introduced from the Netherlands by the lady of Henry Fletcher of Salton in or soon after 1710. It was also the first place in which a bleachfield of the British Linen Company was formed (in 1750), and one of the earliest in which a paper-mill and a starch-work were set up. It is further associated with the invention and improvement of some agricultural machines; but all its manufactures have long been things of the past. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh, across the Lammermuirs, to Duns. In the 12th and the first half of the 13th century the manor of Salton belonged to the De Morvillee, lords high-constables of Scotland, and their successors the Lords of Galloway; but about 1260 the greater part of it seems to have been possessed by Sir William de Abernethy, whose descendant, Laurence, in 1445 was created Baron Saltoun (see PHILORTE). In 1643 the ninth Lord Saltoun sold the estate to Sir Andrew Fletcher, a judge of session, with the title of Lord Innerpeffer, among whose descendants have been Andrew Fletcher (1653-1716), the patriot and political writer, and Andrew Fletcher, Lord Milton (1692-1766), a distinguished judge. The present owner is John Fletcher, Esq. (b. 1827; suc. 1879). His seat, Salton Hall, on the right bank of Salton Water, 1½ mile WNW of East Salton, was formerly a fortified

place of some strength, but, as modernised and improved in recent years, is now a fine Elizabethan structure, with a great square tower, a valuable library (formed by the patriot, Andrew Fletcher), and a large and well-wooded park (Jn. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians*, 1833). Another mansion, noticed separately, is HERDMANSTON. Gilbert Burnet, D.D. (1643-1716), historian and Bishop of Salisbury, was minister from 1665 to 1669, and at his death bequeathed 20,000 merke for the benefit of the parish, to be applied in building a schoolhouse, clothing and educating 30 poor children, improving a library for the use of the minister, etc. The proceeds of this bequest now amount to about £100. Patrick Scougal, D.D. (1608-82), was minister from 1659 to 1664, when he was raised to the bishopric of Aberdeen; and his son Henry (1650-78), author of *Life of God in the Soul of Man*, has been claimed—wrongly it would seem—as a native. Salton is in the presbytery of Haddington and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £231. The church, which was held by Dryburgh Abbey from its foundation till the dissolution, was annexed in 1633 to the short-lived see of Edinburgh. As almost rebuilt in 1805, it is a cruciform Gothic edifice, with 400 sittings, a tower and spire 90 feet high, and the family vault of the Fletchers. A Free church for Salton and Bolton is situated in the latter parish, 1½ mile NNE of East Salton. Salton public school, with accommodation for 139 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of nearly £90. Valuation (1885) £6011, 9s., (1893) £4630, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 786, (1831) 786, (1861) 712, (1871) 647, (1881) 575, (1891) 495.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Sampfrey, an uninhabited island of Delting parish, Shetland, in the SE entrance of Yell Sound, ¼ mile S by W of the south-western extremity of Yell island. It has an utmost length and breadth of 7½ and 4½ furlongs, and attains a maximum altitude of 99 feet.

Sameon's Ribs. See ARTHUR'S SEAT.

Sanda, a small island, belonging to the parish of Southend, Argyllshire. It lies at the W side of the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, 1½ mile SSE of the nearest part of the peninsula of Kintyre, 6½ miles ESE of the Mull of Kintyre, and 10 S by E of Campbeltown. It has an utmost length and breadth of 1½ and ¾ mile, and a circumference of 4 miles; consists of sandstone rock; and has a tumulated surface, with an extreme altitude of 405 feet above sea-level. Moderately high cliffs form part of its shores; and one of these is pierced with a very large natural arch, and forms a very picturesque object. The island is covered with good grass, and is all disposed in sheep-walk, in the tenancy of one farmer. Two islets, called Sheep Isle and Glunimore, lie off its NE side, and are also clothed in good grass. A small, good, natural harbour lies between it and these islets, and is a place of shelter and rendezvous for the smaller sort of vessels which navigate the Clyde. This harbour was a common station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kintyre and the Hebrides. The island, in this connection, was then called Avona Porticosa—a name which it still retains, in the abbreviated form of Aven, among the Highlanders; but it figures, under its more proper name of Sanda, in the more ancient record of Adamnan's Life of Columba. There are remains on it of an ancient chapel which was dedicated to Columba, and of a circumjacent cemetery which appears to have long possessed some superstitious celebrity. A dangerous rock, above a mile in circumference, and bearing the name of Pater-son's Rock, lies 1 mile E by N of Sanda; and, being always covered by flood tide, has endangered many a vessel. A lighthouse, erected on Sanda in 1850 at a cost of £11,931, and altered in 1881, shows an occulting light in a SW direction, from NW ½ W round to SE by E ½ E, visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles. There is also a fog eyren. Pop. (1841) 11, (1861) 36, (1871) 57, (1881) 14, (1891) 36.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 12, 1872.

Sanday, a small island in the Hebridean parish of SMALL ISLES, Inverness-shire, lying on the S side of the

eastern extremity of CANNA, of which it may be viewed as constituting a portion, the two being united at low water by a beach of shell sand. It extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-southward, has a maximum breadth of 5 furlongs and an area of $577\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and is distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from RUM. Its surface is low at the side towards CANNA, but rises at its south-western extremity to 192 and at its eastern to 131 feet above sea-level, terminating in abrupt cliffs, which are skirted with detached high masses of rock. See DUN-NA-FEULAN. Pop. (1871) 58, (1881) 62, (1891) 62.

Sanday, one of the most considerable of the North Isles of Orkney. It contains a post office station of its own name. It lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Stronsay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Eday, 7 miles E of Westray, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ S of North Ronaldshay. Its form is exceedingly irregular, and may, in a general view, be regarded as three large peninsulas and two small ones radiating from a common centre. Its length, from NE to SW, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 5 miles. Excepting a hillocky ridge of 116 to 173 feet in altitude on its W side, the island is extremely flat. Its soil is everywhere light and sandy, and, when well manured with seaweed, produces as good crops as any which are raised in Orkney. The principal harbours are Kettletoft on the SE side of the island, and OTTERS-WIOK BAY on the NE, both commodious and pretty safe. At Start Point, on the east, a lighthouse was erected in 1806, with a fixed red light, visible at a distance of 14 miles. Eleven small lakes, the largest about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and two or three others not much inferior to this, occur in various parts of the island, particularly in the N. On the promontory of Els Ness, which projects to the S, and commands an extensive sea view, are upwards of twenty vitrified cairns, supposed by Dr Hibbert to have been signal stations of the Norsemen for communicating with their fleets in the sound. The other antiquities of the island are the ruins of one or two ancient chapels, and of some considerable Picts' houses. Sanday is ecclesiastically divided into LADY parish on the E, and the united parish of CROSS AND BURNES on the W. There are U.P. and Free churches, and a Free Church preaching station. Five public schools—Burness, Cross, Lady (central), North Ronaldshay, and Sellibister—with respective accommodation for 101, 60, 140, 96, and 105 children, have an average attendance of about 55, 35, 110, 60, and 40, and annual government grants amounting to nearly £65, £55, £140, £65, and £60. Pop. (1831) 1839, (1861) 2145, (1871) 2053, (1881) 2082, (1891) 1929, of whom 1084 were in Cross and Burness, and 845 in Lady.

Sandbank and Ardnadam, two watering-places which are virtually one, lying on either side of the pier, in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire, on the S side of Holy Loch, opposite Kilmun, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Dunoon town. Of recent origin, the place forms the upper end of the long line of summer sea-bathing resort extending through Hunter's Quay and Kirn to the southern extremity of Dunoon; occupies a similar site and enjoys similar amenities and advantages to those of Kilmun and Hunter's Quay; commands ready access to the romantic glens at the head of Holy Loch; enjoys communication with Greenock and Glasgow by means of the steamers; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, 3 hotels, a pier 200 feet long, a club-hall, a bowling-green, a coffee-house, a good water supply, a *quoad sacra* church, a Free church, a public school, a dam for supplying the North British railway steamers with water led to the pier by iron pipes, and two newspapers—the Saturday *Argyllshire Standard* (1871) and the *Wednesday Cowal Watchman* (1876). The Established church, built as a chapel of ease at a cost of £840, has a stained-glass window, and was made *quoad sacra* in 1876. Pop. of village and parish (1871) 620, (1881) 570, (1891) 721.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Sandend, a fishing village in Fordyce parish, Banffshire, SE of Crathie Point, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Portsoy.

Sanderay, an island in the Hebridean parish of Barra, Inverness-shire. It lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of the island of Barra, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Pabbay, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Vatersay, being separated from the last by a strait called the Sound of Sanderay. Though indented in outline, it is not far from being circular, with a diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and it consists of a single hill of gneiss, which attains an elevation of 800 feet. To a certain extent it is sheltered from the western swell by the islets Fladda and Linga, but it is so covered with drifted calcareous sand as to present the appearance, at some distance, of being sheeted with snow. A very large Danish dun is on its E coast. Pop. (1871) 7, (1881) 10, (1891) 4.

Sandford. See STONEHOUSE.

Sandford Bay. See PETERHEAD.

Sandhaven. See PITULLIE and PITSLIGO.

Sandhead, a village in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtownshire, on Luce Bay, 7 miles S by E of Stranraer. It has a post and telegraph office, an inn, a public school, a neat and substantial co-operative creamery, erected in 1894, and a natural harbour consisting of a small bay, and affording anchorage for lime and coal sloops.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Sands, a mansion in Tulliallan parish, Fife, near the shore of the Firth of Forth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Kincardine. Its owner is Laurence Johnston, Esq. (b. 1856).—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Sandside Bay. See REAY.

Sandsound Voe, an elongated narrow bay or sea-loch in Sandsting parish, Shetland. It opens at the extremity of the N side of Scalloway Bay, strikes $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward, and is all narrow and winding.

Sandsting and Aithsting, a united parish in the middle of the Mainland of Shetland, 13 miles and upwards NW of Lerwick, under which there are post offices at Tresta and Garderhouse. It comprises the islands of Vementry and Papa Little, with a number of smaller islets, and is bounded NE by Delting, E by Tingwall, W by Walls, and on all other sides by the sea. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its land area is $62\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 39,870 acres. The coast, which in places is bold and rocky, is deeply indented by Gruting, Skeld, Seli, and Sandsound Voes on the S, and by West Burra Firth, Brindister Voe, and Aith Voe on the N. The surface is everywhere hillocky, and, at no point reaching any noticeable elevation or admitting any considerable extent of plain, attains 297 feet in Vementry, 348 at the Ward of Scollan, 457 near the eastern border, 436 at Sand Field, 355 at the Giant's Grave, and 393 at the Ward of Culswick. A perfect network of fresh-water lochs is scattered over the interior, their number being estimated at no fewer than 140 in the *New Statistical Account*. Among the larger are Clousta, Vaara, Hulma, Gossa, Sulma, and Vaxterby Lochs, the last of which lies on the Walls boundary. The rocks include red granite in the W, quartzose gneiss, quartzite, hornblende slate, felspar porphyry, syenitic greenstone, etc. The soil, in a few places sandy, in some clay, and in others a light brown mould, is mostly a deep black moss. The arable land lies mostly along the shore. Antiquities are several standing-stones and sepulchral barrows, three or four Scandinavian brochs, and five pre-Reformation burying-grounds. Reawick is the chief mansion. Sandsting is in the presbytery of Olnafirth and the synod of Shetland; the living is worth £173. The parish church, built in 1780, contains 437 sittings. There are also Baptist and Congregational chapels; and 7 public schools, with total accommodation for 434 children, have an average attendance of about 300, and grants amounting to nearly £400. Valuation (1884) £2673, 5s. 3d., (1893) £2288, 15s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 1493, (1831) 2194, (1861) 2670, (1871) 2806, (1881) 2702, (1891) 2562, of whom 1541 were females.

Sandwick, an Orkney parish on the W coast of Pomona, whose church stands 100 yards from the NE shore of the Bay of Skail, and 5 miles N by W of

Stromness, under which there is a post office. It is bounded N and NE by Birsay, E by Harray and the Loch of Harray, SE by Stenness and the Loch of Stenness, S by Stromness, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5½ miles; its utmost width is 4¾ miles; and its land area is 18½ square miles or 11,827 acres. The coast, 7¼ miles in extent, is everywhere precipitous, except at the Bay of Skail, which measures 6 furlongs across the entrance and 4½ thence to its inmost recess, and S of which the Ward Hill rises steeply to a height of 194 feet above sea-level. The western district is somewhat hilly, in the S attaining 342 feet at Crua Breck, 252 at Gyran, and 206 at Linga Field, in the N 305 at Vestra Field; whilst the eastern district slopes gently towards the Lochs of Harray and STENNESS. The Loch of Skail (7 × 4 furl.) is the largest of seven small fresh-water lakes scattered over the interior. The rocks include granite, flagstone, sandstone, and trap; bog-iron, clay, and marl are plentiful; and moss yields abundance of peat-fuel. To abridge from a recent article by Mr Pringle, 'The parish of Sandwick presents a more fertile aspect than that of Stromness, and a more advanced state of agricultural industry. The manse has a singularly cosy look for an Orkney dwelling owing to the thriving plantation which is growing in front of it. There are about 70 heritors, and the valuation of many of these lairds does not exceed £15 to £20 per annum, whilst some are valued as low as £5 per annum. They are the relics of the old Norse udallers, a class of freeholders once very common in Orkney, but now existing only in some parts of the West Mainland. Hitherto this class has not done much in improving their lands, and their houses and habits are those of the lowest rank of peasantry. If they make a shilling they put it past, and no inducement is sufficient to cause them to part with it. The improved appearance of the parish is owing chiefly to the operations carried on by the late W. W. G. Watt, Esq. of Breckness, who owned fully two-thirds of the parish. Mr Watt's father for many years farmed a large portion of his property, and effected great improvements on it, and the work so begun was carried out on a still more extensive scale by his son. The farms of Skail and Kierfield are as highly improved and well cultivated as if they had been situated in East Lothian, instead of on the N side of the Pentland Firth. These farms are contiguous, but are worked separately. The soil of both farms varies from pure sand to a stiff clay loam, and their extent altogether is upwards of 700 acres.' Near the coast are remains of a large building, the 'Castle of Snusgar,' and other antiquities are standing-stones, vitrified cairns, a cromlech, Scandinavian brochs, a great number of sepulchral barrows, and ruins of a small old church. A large collection of ornaments, ingots, coins, etc. (more than 16 lbs. in weight), was found in 1858 in a sandhill near the N side of the Bay of Skail, and is now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. This deposit, which was probably the concealed hoard of some of the Scandinavian Vikings of the 10th century, consists of five large penannular ring brooches, having bulbous extremities shaped like thistle-heads, and ornamented with dragoesque tracery on one side and prickly-like ornament on the other; four penannular ring brooches, with flattened extremities and thistle-headed acus; thirteen wreathed neck-rings of silver wire, spirally twisted together, and with recurved ends or hook and eyelet fastenings; an arm-ring, 3¾ inches inner diameter, of spirally twisted plaits of silver wire, welded into solid ends, which terminate in dragoesque heads; a flat arm-band of thin metal; an arm-let or ankle, penannular in form and triangular in section; twenty-five plain rings of the same form; a quantity of ingots of silver; a quantity of fragments of brooches, rings, etc., which have been purposely chopped into small pieces; seven Cufic coins of the Samanian, and two of the Abbasside Caliphs, dating from A.D. 887 to 945; a coin of Æthelstan, 925, struck at Leicester; and a Peter's Penny, struck at York. The Rev. Charles Clouston. LL.D., eminent as a meteorologist, naturalist,

and antiquary, was minister from 1833 till his death in 1884. Sandwick is in the presbytery of Cairston and the synod of Orkney; the living is worth £178. The parish church, built in 1836, contains 564 sittings. There are a U.P. church of Sandwick (1828) and a Free church of Harray and Sandwick; and Dounby and the North and South and Yesnaby public schools, with respective accommodation for 93, 60, 60, and 53 children, have an average attendance of about 80, 50, 60, and 15, and grants of nearly £90, £65, £75, and £15. Valuation (1884) £3660, 11s. 1d., (1893) £3325, 6s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 970, (1831) 973, (1861) 1225, (1871) 1153, (1881) 1198, (1891) 1109.

Sandwick, a hamlet, an ancient parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish in the S of Shetland. The hamlet lies on the E coast of Mainland, 13 miles SSW of Lerwick, under which it has a post, money order, and telegraph office. The ancient parish lies around the hamlet, and is now annexed, *quoad civilia*, to Dunrossness. The *quoad sacra* parish, comprehending the ancient parishes of Sandwick and Conningsburgh, is in the presbytery of Lerwick and synod of Shetland. Stipend £120. The church was built in 1807 at the expense of government, and contains 564 sittings. An Established mission church and a Free church are in Conningsburgh; and a Free Church preaching station, a Good Templar lodge, a Rechabite tent, a public school, and a parochial library are in Sandwick. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 2326, (1881) 2308, (1891) 2114.

Sandwick, a village in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Ross and Cromarty, 1¼ mile E by S of the town. Pop. (1871) 445, (1881) 525, (1891) 491.

Sandy Knowe. See **MALHOLM**.

Sannox. See **GLENSANNOX**.

Sanquhar, a small town and a parish of Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town stands 440 feet above sea-level, within 3 furlongs of the Nith's left bank. By road it is 32 miles ESE of Ayr, 18¾ SW of Abington station on the Caledonian railway, and 56 SW of Edinburgh; whilst its own station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway (1850) is 26½ miles NNW of Dumfries and 16¼ ESE of Cumnock. The main street runs 5 furlongs south-eastward along the Glasgow and Dumfries highroad (1777); and on a rising-ground, at its upper end, stands the parish church (1824; 960 sittings), a handsome edifice with a square tower. This succeeded a building which was remarkable for its size and disproportion, and which, from some sculptured stones in its walls, was supposed to be of great antiquity. At an expansion of the High Street, a short way from its head, is the town-hall, built at the expense of the last Duke of Queensberry, and having a tower and clock; and in 1882 a handsome public hall was erected at a cost of £1500. On a steep bank, overlooking the Nith, about 1 furlong from the foot of the town, stands the picturesque ruin of Sanquhar Castle. This seems to have been a strong quadrangular structure, with towers at the angles. On the N side was a deep fosse with a drawbridge; on the W were gardens, whose site retains trace of a fish pond; on another side was a spacious deer park; and a little way to the SE is the ancient mote of Ryehill. Either the castle, or some fortified predecessor on its site, seems to have given origin, as it certainly gave name, to the town; for 'Sanquhar,' originally and for centuries spelt 'Sancher' or 'Sanchar,' is simply the Celtic *seann-caer*, 'an old fort.' The earliest proprietors of the castle and circumjacent lands, or Lords of Sanquhar, were the Roos, Roose, or Ross family, cadets of the Earls of Ross, Lords of the Isles. Isabel de Ross, daughter and heiress of Robert de Ross, the last of the line, married William de Crichton, who died in 1360; and Sir Robert de Crichton, their great-grandson, was, in 1485, created Lord Crichton of Sanquhar. The sixth Lord, Robert, was hanged at Westminster in 1612 for the murder of a fencing master; and his kinsman and successor, William, first Earl of DUMFRIES, who in 1617 welcomed James VI. to the 'Peel' of Sanquhar, in 1630 disposed of lands, lordship, and castle to William Douglas, Viscount of DRUMLAN-

RIG. The castle became now the seat of the proud Drumlanrig Douglases. Even after William, first Duke of Queensherry (1637-95), had built the magnificent palace of Drumlanrig, he spent but one night within its walls, and retired for the remainder of his days to Sanquhar Castle. The old pile was forsaken, however, by the second Duke, and abandoned to utter neglect. Plunderers speedily thronged upon it, first to divest it of its leaden roof, next to use it as a quarry, until they left not a vestige of its ancient magnificence except its gaunt but venerable ruin. Excavations carried out in 1876 brought to light several human skeletons and a very deep well with a bucket suspended in it.

Sanquhar rose into considerable prosperity under the fostering care of the third Duke of Queensherry, who, at a cost of £1500, formed for at least 21 miles across his estate, the great line of road which passes through the hugh between Dumfries and the West of Scotland. He also cut, at an expense of £600, a cross road running up Minnick Water to Wanlockhead, and at a cost of £300 a road in the neighbouring parish of Kirkconnel, leading up to a lime-work at Whitecleugh; whilst, jointly with the Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures, he gave £40 a year to be distributed among stocking-makers and other manufacturing artificers in the town and its vicinity. The knitting of stockings and mittens, mostly parti-coloured and very various in pattern, long formed a staple manufacture, and afforded a large number of the lower classes a comfortable support; but this industry was extinguished by the outbreak of the American War in 1775, the principal market having been Virginia. Blankets and other woollen goods, however, are manufactured; hut brick and tile making, coal-mining, and the manufacture of shovels constitute the leading industries. Sanquhar has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. and Royal Banks, a local savings bank (1819), two hotels, gas and water companies, a howling and lawn tennis club, a curling club (1774), a social club, a subscription library, a Young Men's Christian Association, a farmers' society, an angling association, and fairs on the first Fridays of February and November (both old style), and on 17th July, if a Friday, otherwise on the first Friday following. Places of worship, besides the parish church, are a Free church (1845), the North U.P. church (1849), of which the Rev. Robert Simpson, D.D. (1792-1867), author of *Traditions of the Covenanters*, etc., was for 47 years minister, the South U.P. church (1742), and an Evangelical Union church (1864). A fund of £2000 was appropriated by the executors of the late James Crichton of Friar's Carse, a native of Sanquhar, for the purpose of erecting and endowing a free school in his native town. Since 1885 the net proceeds of this endowment, after two annual bursaries of £5 and free books to poor children have been provided for, are applied by the School Board to the purposes of higher education.

The 'Corda' of Ptolemy, a town of the Selgovæ, Sanquhar was a burgh of harony from time immemorial, and

was re-erected in 1484. In 1598, at the instance of Robert, sixth Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, it was, by charter of James VI., constituted a royal burgh. The town council consists of a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 4 councillors. A grey granite monument, erected in 1860, marks the site of the old town cross, to which were affixed the two famous Sanquhar

witnessing against the usurpation of the government by James VII. Sanquhar unites with DUMFRIES, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmaben in returning a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency (1896) 236; municipal, 320. Corporation revenue (1832) £66, (1865) £354, (1884) £280, (1896) £160. Valuation (1885) £4120, (1896) £3866. Pop. (1831) 1527, (1841) 1719, (1851) 2381, (1861) 1754, (1871) 1324, (1881) 1339, (1891) 1315, of whom 695 were females, and 1241 were in the royal burgh. Houses (1891) inhabited 325, vacant 16, building 3.

The parish, which contains also the villages of WANLOCKHEAD and CRAWICK MILL, since 1727 has comprehended great part of the ancient parish of Kirkbride. It is bounded NW by Kirkconnel, NE and E by Crawfordjohn and Crawford in Lanarkshire, SE by Durisdeer, S by Penpont and by Dalry in Kirkcudbrightshire, and W by New Cumnock in Ayrshire. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 41,077 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres, of which 231 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The NITH flows 2 miles east-south-eastward along the Kirkconnel border, then 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior; and amongst its numerous affluents the chief are KELLO WATER, running 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ miles north-eastward along the New Cumnock and Kirkconnel boundary; CRAWICK WATER, running 8 miles south-south-westward along the Kirkconnel boundary; EUGHAN WATER, running 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward through the south-western interior; and MINNICK WATER, running 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ miles west-south-westward through the north-eastern interior. Declining along the Nith, at the point where it quits the parish, to 347 feet above the sea, the surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous. Chief elevations to the NE of the Nith are Dalpedder Hill (1291 feet), *Cairn Hill (1471), *Threehope Height (1802), Brown Hill (1544), Willowgrain Hill (1686), *LOWTHER Hill (2377), Stood Hill (1925), *Wanlock Dod (1808), and Conrig Hill (1591); to the SW *Heathery Hill (1669), Whiteside Hill (1695), Mid Hill (1695), *Corse Hill (1902), and *BLACKLARG Hill (2231), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on or close to the confines of the parish. The vale of the Nith is here a mimic strath of considerable beauty, flanked by hill-screens which are cleft by little transverse vales, each bringing down its tribute rivulet to the Nith. The rest of the surface is hilly, partly green and partly heathy, exhibiting great diversity of upland character and mountain contour. The rocks of the uplands are nearly all of Silurian formation. A coalfield, extending along the Nith, is supposed to be a wing of the great field of Ayrshire. Extensive lead mines are worked at Wanlockhead; and coal mines, as also quarries of sandstone and limestone, are worked in the carboniferous region. The soil in the vale of the Nith, and in the lower parts of some of the lateral vales, is in general dry and gravelly, and in some places loamy; but that in the other districts is for the most part clayey or mossy, much of it very wet, yet generally deep and well adapted for grazing. Rather less than one-seventh of the entire area is in tillage; nearly 800 acres are under wood; and almost all the rest is pastoral or waste. Castle-Gilmour stood near the right bank of Minnick Water, Kemps Castle on the left bank of Euchar Water; and other antiquities are part of the DEIL'S DYKE running S of the Nith, a crannog in Black or Sanquhar Loch, and remains of harrows, stone circles, etc. The glens and moors were the frequent retreat of the persecuted Covenanters. The Rev. Andrew Thomson, D.D. (1779-1831), an eminent Edinburgh minister, was born in the former manse; and a yet more illustrious native, the 'Admirable' Crichton (1560-c. 1585), was born in ELLILOCK House. The Duke of Buccleuch is the principal proprietor. Since 1861 giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Wanlockhead, Sanquhar is in the presbytery of Penpont and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £370. Three schools—Sanquhar public, Minnick Bridge (Duke of Buccleuch's), and Wanlockhead—with respective accommodation for 392, 66, and 169 children, have an average attendance



Seal of Sanquhar.

'Declarations'—the first on 22 June 1680 by Richard Cameron, disowning allegiance to Charles II.; the second on 28 May 1685 by the Rev. James Renwick

of about 330, 35, and 140, and grants amounting to nearly £350, £30, and £135. Pop. (1801) 2350, (1851) 4071, (1871) 3038, (1881) 3109, (1891) 2910—of whom 2165 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864. See the Rev. Dr. J. Moir Porteous' *God's Treasure-House in Scotland* (Lond. 1876), and James Brown's *History of Sanquhar* (Dumfries, 1891).

Sanquhar House. See FORRES.

Sarclet, a small fishing village in Wick parish, Caithness, 5 miles S of Wick town.

Sark, a small river in the extreme SE of Dumfriesshire. It is formed by the confluence of Woodside or All-for-nought Burn, tracing the northern boundary of Half-Morton, and Hall Burn, out of Canonbie; and it winds 11½ miles in a southerly and a south-south-westerly direction to the head of the Solway Firth. For the first 3¾ miles it divides Half-Morton from Canonbie; and afterwards, over a distance of 7½ miles, it divides Half-Morton and Gretna from Cumberland. Its sources lie among the lower declivities of the Eskdale Hills, but by far the greater part of its course is across either a low and beautiful plain or along the skirts of the Solway Moss. It yields fair trout-fishing, but during a comparatively dry summer it almost ceases to exist.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 6, 1864-63.

Sark, The Black, a rivulet of SE Dumfriesshire, rising at Burnfoot Hill, near Sarkshiels, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and flowing south-eastward through that parish, and through Half-Morton and Gretna, to the Sark, ¾ mile above Springfield.

Sauchen, a place in Cluny parish, Aberdeenshire, with a post office under Aberdeen and a branch of the North of Scotland Bank.

Sauchie, an estate, with a mansion and a ruined fortalice, in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, 3 miles SSW of Stirling. At the death of his cousin, Mr Ramsay, in 1865, it passed, with BARNTON, to Sir Alexander Charles Gibson-Maitland, Bart., of CLIFTON HALL, whose great-grandfather, the Hon. Gen. Alexander Maitland, received the baronetcy in 1818, and was the fifth son of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale. His son, Sir James Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland, is the present and fourth Bart. (b. 1848; suc. 1876).

The Battle of Sauchie, called also the Battle of Sauchieburn or Stirling, was fought on 11 June 1488, between James III. and his insurgent nobles. The two armies met on a tract of ground, now called Little Cangler, on the E side of the streamlet of Sauchie Burn, about 1½ mile from the field of Bannockburn. The malcontent army was 18,000 strong, and was ranged in three divisions, commanded respectively by Lords Home and Hailes, by Lord Gray, and by officers acting as promoters to the Prince of Scotland, a youth of 15. The King's army is variously stated in strength, and was also disposed in three divisions, commanded (we are not told under what arrangement) by the Earls of Menzies and Crawford, the Lords Erskine, Graham, Ruthven, and Maxwell, and the second Lord Lyndsay of the Byres. The King was armed *cap-a-pié*, and mounted on a spirited grey charger, which Lord Lyndsay had given him that very day, with the assurance that he might at any moment trust his safety to its swiftness and sure-footedness, provided only he could keep his seat. The malcontents saw their first line driven back at the onset; but, the second speedily giving support, all became firm and composed; and they soon not only recovered their ground, but pushed the first and the second lines of the royalists back to the third. The King, who was not noted for courage, soon lost the little he possessed; and—previous to the striking of any decisive blow—put spurs to his horse and galloped off, with the view, it is thought, of saving himself in one of Sir Andrew Wood's two ships, which lay in the Forth near Alloa. After the King's flight, his troops continued to fight with great bravery; but eventually finding themselves unable to stand their ground, and disheartened by a flying rumour of the King's death, they began to retreat towards Stirling, and were allowed to retire without much pursuit. The victorious army

lay all night upon the field, and next day marched to Linlithgow. The number of slain on both sides must have been great, as the action was of several hours' duration, and stubbornly maintained; and on the royalists' side it included the Earl of Glencairn and some other persons of high rank. James himself, in his flight, was on the point of crossing the Bannock Burn at the village of Milton, when his horse started at a pitcher which a woman, in the act of drawing water, dropped at the sight of the furious rider. The King was thrown to the ground, and sustained such damage from his fall and the weight of his armour, that he fainted away. He was removed by the miller and his wife into a mill in the immediate vicinity, and treated by them, though ignorant of his rank, with every possible care. When he had somewhat recovered, he told them who he was; and, supposing himself dying, called for a priest. The miller's wife flew in search of a ghostly adviser, and, meeting a party of the malcontents who had observed the King's flight and were tracking his steps, entreated that, if there were a priest among them, he would stop and 'shrive his majesty.' 'I,' said one of them, whose name is not certainly known, 'I am a priest: lead me to him.' Being introduced, he approached on his knees under pretence of reverence, treacherously ascertained that the King thought he would recover if he had the aid of a surgeon, and then stabbed him again and again to the heart. 'Beaton's Mill,' a small old house, with cropp-stepped gables, but a mill no longer, is pointed out as the scene of this tragedy. The King was buried in CAMBUSKENNETH Abbey.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Sauchie, a village in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire, with a station on the Devon Valley railway, 1½ mile N by E of Alloa, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. A church here, built as a chapel of ease in 1841-42, and improved in 1889, was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1877. A little to the southward lies the village of New Sauchie, now a suburb of Alloa. The population of both villages is largely composed of colliers, for the benefit of whose children there is a Sunday school maintained by an endowment known as Lady Charlotte Erskine's. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1881) 2935, (1891) 3370.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Sauchieburn. See SAUCHIE, Stirlingshire.

Saughton, New, or Cammo, a mansion of 1693, with finely wooded grounds, in Cramond parish, Midlothian, 5 furlongs SSW of Cramond Bridge, and 2¼ miles WSW of Davidson's Mains.

Saulseat or Soulseat, an ancient parish and an abbey of Wigtownshire. The parish was a vicarage under the monks of the abbey; and, about the middle of the 17th century, it was incorporated with Inch. Its ecclesiastical revenues are divided between the minister of Inch and the minister of Portpatrick. The abbey stood on a peninsula of Saulseat Loch (4 × ½ to 2¼ furl.), in the vicinity of the present manse (1838) of Inch, 3 miles ESE of Stranraer. The building was in ruins in 1684, when Symson wrote his *Description of Galloway*; and it is now commemorated only by some grassy mounds. Its burying-ground contains some curious gravestones, one of them bearing date 1647. The abbey was founded in 1148 by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, for Premonstratensian monks. It was called in Latin *Sedes Animarum* ('souls' seat') or *Monasterium Viridis Stagni* ('monastery of the green loch'); but some have derived its name from its having had one Saul for its first abbot, and so being *Sedes Saulis* ('the seat of Saul'). Chalmers says, 'It was the mother of the more celebrated and opulent priory of Whithorn, as well as of the abbey of Holywood, both of which were planted by monks of the same order. It appears to have been the original establishment of the Premonstratensian monks in Scotland; and the abbots of Soulseat were the superiors of that order in this kingdom.' Its abbacy was one of the few in Scotland the appointment of which remained with the King, and could not be disposed of or controlled by the Pope. The abbey never rose to any eminence or

figured conspicuously in history. In 1568 its abbot, along with some of the most distinguished men of the kingdom, subscribed a bond obliging themselves to defend Queen Mary.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Scalloway, a seaport village in Tingwall parish, Shetland, 6 miles WSW of Lerwick. Its cottages are of a better description than most in the northern islands; and, arranged round a fine semicircular sweep of bay, they combine with the sea-scene in front, and the old castellated mansion of Scalloway towering above them in the rear, to form a picturesque landscape. The harbour is naturally good, and is supposed to have given to the locality the name of Scalloway, or 'the huts on the bay'—*Skabi* signifying 'a booth or shieling,' and *vagr*, transmuted into *way*, 'a voe or roadstead.' The village was anciently a burgh, and the capital of Shetland. In the 18th century most of the great Shetland landowners had residences here. The great bulk of the present population are fishermen and their families, there being 57 fishing boats belonging to the place in 1894. The inhabitants are industrious and persevering, and the fishermen very fearless. A large quay, warehouses, and a coepage were erected a good many years ago, for the accommodation of the fisheries; and Scalloway has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, a U.P. Church mission station, a Congregational chapel, an Oddfellows' lodge, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 448, (1871) 525, (1881) 648, (1891) 732.

Scalloway Castle, situated above the village, was built in 1600 by Patrick Stewart, the tyrannical Earl of Orkney. A previous mansion of the Earl, at Sunbungh, having given way in consequence of the sandiness of its foundation, the despot compelled the inhabitants, on pain of forfeiting their property, to find as many men as were required for speedily building a new castle, and to supply them gratuitously with provisions; and he superintended and matured the execution of his ignoble plan by means of a military force. The castle, though now a mere shell, exhibits plentiful and distinct indications of its original condition. It is a structure of three storeys, surmounted at each angle by a small round turret. The windows are very large; but the principal door is quite disproportionate and even puny. On the ground floor are an excellent kitchen and vaulted cellars, with a broad flight of ascending steps; and above are a spacious hall and suites of ordinary sized chambers.

Scalpa or Scalpay, an island in the Harris district of the Hebrides, with a post, money order, and telegraph office under Portree. It lies at the entrance of East Loch Tarbert, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the N, and 3 miles from the S headland. It measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extreme breadth; but is much indented, and cut into small peninsulas, by the sea. It is low and heath-clad, and consists of irregular protuberances of gneiss. A bed of serpentine, generally placed at a high angle, and often having a vertical position, traverses a promontory in the extreme E. Near the W extremity of the island are two of the best natural harbours in the Hebrides. At the SE extremity lies Glass Island, with a lighthouse having a fixed white light visible at a distance of 17 miles. Pop. (1841) 31, (1861) 388, (1871) 421, (1881) 540, (1891) 517.

Scalpay, an island of Strath parish, Skye, Inverness-shire, separated from the E coast of Skye by Scalpay Sound or Loch na Cairidh, which, at two points, is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. It lies off the mouth of Loch Ainort, and is 7 furlongs SSE of Raassay, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Applecross, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Kyle Akin. It is of an irregularly oval shape of $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 miles; and has the longer axis from NW to SE. Most of its area is occupied by a grassy mountain (994 feet) of uneven summit and rounded outline, displaying much bare rock, yet nowhere marked by asperities or wearing a barren aspect. The descent in most places, but especially along the side towards Skye, comes down in smooth and gentle declivities to the sea, but towards the NE it terminates in bold though not very high

cliffs. The Sound of Scalpay is a noted rendezvous of the herring fleet; and it abounds in oysters, some of which, both fish and shell, are black, while others are of a dingy blue colour. These oysters are supposed to be only a variety of the common species, and to derive their unwonted hue from the dark mud in which they breed. On the island are vestiges of an ancient chapel dedicated to St Francis. Pop. (1841) 90, (1861) 70, (1871) 48, (1881) 37, (1891) 49.

Scalpay Sound. See SCALPAY.

Scalpsie Bay, a bay ($9\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ furl.) on the SW coast of the island of Bute. It penetrates the boundary between the parish of Kingarth and the parish of Rothesay; and is screened on the N side by a small promontory called Ardschalpsie Point (90 feet), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the S end of Inchmarnock.

Scamadale, Loch. See KILNINVER.

Scapa Flow, a large expanse of sea interspersed with land in the southern parts of Orkney. Irrespective of lateral recesses and outlets, it measures about 15 miles in extreme length from N to S, 8 miles in mean breadth, and 45 or 47 miles in circumference. In a general view it may be regarded as having Pomona on the N, Burray and South Ronaldshay on the E, the Pentland Firth on the S, the island of Hoy on the W, and the small islands of Cava, Risa, Pharay, Calf, Flotta, Switha, and Hunda in its bosom. In the extreme NW it opens by Hoy Sound, 7 miles in length and 2 in mean breadth, to the Atlantic Ocean; in the NE it opens by Holm Sound, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2, to the German Ocean; in the middle of the E side it opens by Water Sound, 4 miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to the same ocean; and in the S it has the island of Swona near the middle of the line where it becomes identified with the Pentland Firth. This isle-begirt sea abounds, in its numerous recesses, with safe roadsteads and fine harbours. The chief is Longhope, in Walls, quite landlocked, capacious enough for the largest fleet, and possessing good anchorage and sufficient depth of water for the largest ship in the British navy; and others are Holm Sound, Widewall Bay, St Margaret's Hope, and Panhope. The tide, at its entering Scapa Flow from the SW, and through the Sound of Hoy, flows with rapidity akin to its current through the Pentland Firth; but it gradually slackens, till its motion becomes scarcely perceptible. At one part of the coast of Graemsay lying in the Sound of Hoy, the current, in consequence of being intercepted by a reef of rocks, runs 9 hours in one direction and 3 in the opposite.

Scarba, an island in the Hebridean parish of Jura, Argyllshire. It lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the island of Jura, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Craignish Point on the mainland. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$; but its mean breadth is much less. Most of it consists of a single mountain of an oblong conoidal form, which towers aloft to a height of 1500 feet, and is conspicuous at a distance as much for its outline as for its altitude. The shores on the S, the W, and the N are generally high, rocky, and precipitous, and in some places consist of a perpendicular face or sheer fall of several hundred feet of the mountain. All these shores and the high grounds, wherever not quite naked, are for the most part covered with heath. But the E side of the island is eminently beautiful; it recedes in a semi-circular curvature from the sea, so as to enclose a fine bay in a magnificent amphitheatre; it rises up along the seaboard with a uniform and quite practicable acclivity; it has a subsidiary and comparatively low ridge of rising ground along the skirt of the interior mountain; it is sheeted over with verdure and with natural woods, occasionally interrupted by projecting rocks; and in all the magnificent sweep of its recess from the bay, it commands a view of the variegated and intricate channel of the Slate islands, with the sound of Oban, and the distant ranges of mountains that extend from Ben Cruachan to Ben Nevis. Quartz rock, dipping towards the E in angles of 40 or 50 degrees, forms the principal body of the mountain; but it alternates with and passes into micaceous schist; and both it and the

varieties which the intermixture with it of the micaceous schist produces, alternate with clay-slate. The island belongs to F. C. T. Gascoigne, Esq. of Craignish, and is under deer. Scarba (Norse *Skarpey*) is the Engaricenna of Ptolemy, and one of his five Ebudæ. Pop. (1861) 13, (1871) 7, (1881) 19, (1891) 9.

Scare, Big and Little. See LUGE BAY.

Scarfskerry, a fishing village in the NE corner of Dunnet parish, Caithness, on the coast, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Castletown. It has a post office under Thurso. In 1894-95 a pier 238 feet long, and composed of Portland cement concrete, was constructed for the purpose of providing a sheltered haven for the fishing boats, the inclosed area having previously been excavated. The sea end of the pier, for a distance of 100 feet, slopes downwards for $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above high water to 6 feet below low water. The cost of the undertaking was £1000, of which Government gave £800.

Scarp, an island in the Hebridean parish of Harris, Inverness-shire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the nearest point of North Harris. Its length north-westward is 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It consists chiefly of one mountain of gneiss rock, with little soil, and rising to an altitude of 1000 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1841) 129, (1861) 151, (1871) 156, (1881) 213, (1891) 143.

Scarsburgh. See JEDBURGH.

Scar Water, a troutful rivulet of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, rising within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the meeting-point of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Ayr shires, at an altitude of 1600 feet, and flowing $18\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward—for the first $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles through PENPONT parish, and then along or close to the boundaries of Tynron and Keir—till, after a descent of 1420 feet, it falls into the Nith at a point 2 miles S by W of Thornhill.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63.

Scatwell, a mansion in Contin parish, Ross and Cromarty, on the right bank of the Conan, near the Meig's influx, 10 miles WNW of Muir of Ord station on the Highland railway. Its owner is Sir William J. Bell, who purchased the estate in 1888.

Scavaig, Loch, a remarkable inlet of the sea, a scene of wild and dismal grandeur, on the SW coast of Skye. It measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles across the entrance, and 3 miles thence to its inmost recess; and it penetrates among the Cuchullin Mountains. Its flanks are stupendous heights of bare rock, which shoot abruptly up from the bosom of the sea, and, being composed of hypersthene, have a singularly dark and metallic aspect. 'But,' says Dr Macculloch, who brought this remarkable piece of scenery into notice, and is the fittest person to describe it, 'it is impossible to convey any idea of this spot, which before my visit had never been seen by a stranger, and was indeed known to few, even of the inhabitants of Skye. Scarcely any but shepherds had trod these sequestered retreats, the dwelling of clouds and solitude; fit haunts for the poetical demons of the storm. Loch Scavaig is inaccessible by land on the N side, and equally so on the S, to all but the active and practised mountaineer. The traveller whose object is picturesque beauty, should enter it from Strathaird. In this direction the view from the sea is extremely fine, the dark ridge of the Cuchullin, with all its spiry and serrated projections, flanked by the equally dark and lofty ridge of Blaven, forming a varied and rugged outline of the sky. On entering the bay, these summits disappear, as they retire below the high skirts of the hills which descend into the sea, varied by projecting points and rocky islets, and surrounding the spectator with a continuous surface of bare and brown rock, scarcely presenting a symptom of vegetation. The falling of a cascade, the deep dark green of the water, and the wheeling flight of the sea-birds that frequent this retired spot, are the only objects which vary the uniformity of colours and of character it everywhere displays. On landing, similar scenes meet the eye in every direction, no intruding object occurring to diminish the effect produced by the gloomy grandeur and savage aspect of the place.' See CORUIK and CUCHULLINS.

Schaw Park, a seat of the Earl of Mansfield, in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the town. It is a fine mansion, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect.

Schel. See MOREBATTLE.

Schiehallion, an isolated mountain of Perthshire, on the mutual border of Fortingall and Dull parishes, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Kinloch-Rannoch, and 11 WNW of Aberfeldy. Its altitude above sea-level is 3547 feet. It is situated at the eastern entrance of the district of Rannoch, a little detached from the long ridge of 7 miles breadth at the base, and 3000 feet or upwards in mean elevation, which divides Rannoch from the vales of Glenlyon and Fortingall; and, seen on entering the country by any approach from the Lowlands, it has a conspicuous and commanding appearance. Viewed from the NW, it seems a cone; but viewed from the S or E, it is seen to be elongated eastward and westward, to rest on a long narrow base, to rise gently at its E end, and to be steep on the W and on the S side. Its outline is, on the whole, curvilinear, and has fewer angles and breaks than that of most of the monarch-heights of the Highlands. The view from its summit promises, *a priori*, to be magnificent; but, when actually seen, it greatly disappoints. The valley of the Tummel is sufficiently remote to appear trifling; Loch Rannoch seems strip of its attractions, and sinks into comparative tameness; Glenlyon is shut out by the interposed mountain-range; and all else is a tumultuous sea of wild elevations, among which the eye traces few striking forms. Schiehallion is known throughout the scientific world as the scene, in 1774, of curious observations by Dr Nevil Maskelyne, astronomer-royal, to ascertain the mean density of the earth by observing the effect of the mountain on the plumb-line; and it afterwards acquired additional celebrity from the visit and notices, first of Dr Playfair, and next of Dr Macculloch. The name is said to be a corruption of the Gaelic *Ti-challinn*, 'the maiden's pap.'—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Schivas. See TARVES.

Scone, a parish containing the hamlet of Old Scone and the town of New Scone, in the SE of Perthshire, on the E bank of the river Tay. The district at West Kinloch, containing $717\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as a detached part of this parish, but alleged to be a part of Kettins parish in Forfarshire, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Cargill. There was effected at the same time a change of territory between the parishes of Scone and Kinnoull. So much of the Balthayock detached part of the latter parish as lay on the north side of the public road running past Two-mile House and Balraig was transferred to the parish of Scone, while so much of Scone parish as lay on the south of the same road was transferred to Kinnoull. The parish of Scone is bounded N and NE by the parish of St Martius, E by the parish of Kilspindie, SE by the parish of Kinnoull, SW by the parishes of Perth and Tibbermore, and W by the parish of Redgorton. On the W the boundary line follows the Tay for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and elsewhere it follows the courses of two of the burns for a short distance, but it is mostly artificial. The length, from Colen Wood on the N to the point on the river Tay where the parishes of Kinnoull, Perth, and Scone meet on the S, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and the extreme breadth, from the point on the E where the parishes of St Martins, Kilspindie, and Scone meet, near Blackcraigs, to the bend of the Tay at the NW corner of the policies of Scone Palace on the W, is 5 miles. The surface rises in gentle undulations from the Tay towards the eastern boundary, where it attains an extreme height of over 500 feet. The whole is fertile and well cultivated, and there are numerous belts and clumps of trees. The prevailing rocks are basalts and sandstones, both of which are quarried. Along the W side near the Tay is a strong rich clay, elsewhere the soil varies from good deep black loam to a light sandy gravel. The drainage is carried off by the Tay and some small burns flowing into it. Of these the chief are one in the N at Stormontfield,

one flowing from Muirward Wood farther S, two flowing through the policies of Scone Palace, and one to the S of New Scone, flowing through the Den of Scone. The principal antiquities are two stone circles, each about 21 feet in diameter, in the SE of the parish—one to the WNW of the town of New Scone, and the other about 1 mile to the NE near Shianbank; a cairn in the N near Barclayhill House; traces of a reach of Roman road which, coming from Ardoch, crosses the Tay at Dorders Ford, W of the palace of Scone, and passed in a straight line N by E till it left the parish near Colen; remains of a Roman camp on this road, N of the Palace policies; and the site of an old fortification called Gold Castle in the NW of the Palace policies. The old palace and the Mote Hill are subsequently noticed. The great Earl of Mansfield (1705-93), being one of the Stormont family, was connected with the parish though born at Perth, and Scone was itself the birthplace of David Douglas (1799-1834) the traveller and botanist. The parish is traversed by the roads from Perth to Blairgowrie, Coupar-Angus, and Newtyle. Scone contains the hamlet of Old Scone, the town of New Scone, the village of Stormontfield, and a small part of the burgh of Perth. The chief residences are Scone Palace and Bonhard House, the latter the seat of Alexander Macduff, Esq. The Earl of Mansfield is the principal landowner.

The parish is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; and the living is worth £404 a year. The churches are noticed under the town. Under the School Board the New Scone and Stormontfield schools, with respective accommodation for 311 and 59 pupils, have an average attendance of about 250 and 25, and grants of over £270 and £30. Valuation (1885) £14,414, 3s. 6d., (1892) £12,653, 12s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 1670, (1831) 2268, (1861) 2199, (1871) 2240, (1881) 2347, (1891) 2150, of whom 984 were males and 1166 females, and 2100 were in the landward part of the parish. Houses (1891) in landward part inhabited 501, uninhabited 46, and building 2.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 48, 1868.

The town of New Scone is near the centre of the southern part of the parish, on the road from Perth to Blairgowrie, 2 miles NE of Perth. Occupying a fine airy position well sheltered on the E, it dates from the beginning of the nineteenth century, and its houses are mostly neat substantial buildings. There is a post office under Perth, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public hall and reading-room, a public school, a cemetery, and Established, Free, and U.P. churches. The public hall is a Romanesque building, erected in 1879-80 at the junction of Albert and Coupar-Angus roads, and the hall has accommodation for 400 persons. The school, Elizabethan in style, was opened in March 1876. The parish church was erected in 1804 and enlarged in 1834. The U.P. church was built in 1810. A monument to the memory of David Douglas, already mentioned, has been erected by his fellow-townsmen. The unfortunate naturalist met his death in the Sandwich Islands by falling into a pit the natives had made for ensnaring wild beasts. A tramway between Perth and Scone, covering over 3 miles, was opened in Sept. 1895. Pop. of town (1841) 1364, (1861) 1403, (1871) 1477, (1881) 1483, (1891) 1329, of whom 583 were males and 746 females.

The hamlet of Old Scone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the WNW, has disappeared, all that remains of it being a fine old cross surrounded by stately trees; but the site is interesting from its connection with old Scottish history. As has been aptly remarked, 'There are many instances of towns losing their market crosses, but this is the only cross which has lost its town.' In the early part of the 8th century we find Scone appearing as the capital of Pictavia, one of the four kingdoms into which modern Scotland was then divided. Occupying a position between the two divisions of the Northern and Southern Picts, it seems to have become naturally the central point of the Pictish government, and in 710 it appears to have been here, at the Mote or Bote Hill that

Naitan, King of the Picts, publicly 'renounced the error by which he and his nation had till then held, in relation to the observance of Easter, and submitted, together with his people, to celebrate the Catholic time of our Lord's resurrection,' and it was probably from this that the mound acquired its name of Caislen Credi or Castle of Belief. This change in the date of the keeping of Easter led to the expulsion of the Columban missionaries, who had exercised ecclesiastical sway within the Pictish territories for over a century, and so caused the quarrel between the Picts and Dalriadic Scots that afterwards, in 844, led to the union of Dalriada and Pictavia under Kenneth Mac Alpin. Under Kenneth it remained the capital of the kingdom, and appears too as the place of keeping of the famous Stone of Destiny, which is traditionally said to have been brought by this monarch from Dunstaffnage. This myth represents it as having been the stone which Jacob used as a pillow at Bethel, but which, having passed into the possession of Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, who married Gaythelos, son of the King of Greece, and contemporary with Moses, was by her carried first to Spain, then to Ireland, and ultimately to Dalriadic Scotland, being all this time a sort of talisman for the owners, and held in high reverence as their *biafail* or stone of destiny, as set forth in the old rhyme—

'Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum,
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem;'

or, as Bellenden has rendered it—

'The Scottis sail bruke that realme, as natyve ground
(Geif weirdis fayll nocht) quhair evir this Chair is found.'

Wyntoun, in telling the story, says that the stone was brought to Ireland* by Simon Brec, son of the King of Spain, and that it was afterwards by Fergus-Ercson transferred to Iona, and thereafter to Scone; while the *Rhyming Chronicle* makes Simon Brec the son of Milo, King of Spain, who did not live till more than a thousand years after Pharaoh's time, and all the later chroniclers agree that the stone was finally transferred to Scone by Kenneth Mac Alpin, when he united the Picts and Scots under one sovereignty. Such is the rough tradition, but Dr Skene has shown that for its later more polished forms, and for the identification of the mystic stone with that at Scone, we are indebted to Baldred Bisset, who was one of the commissioners sent to Rome to plead the cause of Scottish independence before the Pope, and who was desirous of thus strengthening his cause. That the stone was looked on as mystical, and held in high reverence, is undoubted, though the reason cannot now be definitely ascertained. Dr Joseph Robertson supposed that it might have been brought from IONA, and was possibly the stone used by Columba as a pillow, but the block is of no rock found in that island, and is indeed a mass of dull reddish or purplish sandstone, with a few embedded pebbles, and having as much resemblance to the sandstones of the neighbourhood as to any other deposits. Dr Skene thinks that in all probability it was a stone used by St Boniface—an Irish missionary who was concerned in the conversion of Naitan and his people to the Roman method of calculating Easter—as an altar, and hence the veneration; and he points out that a stone on which the kings of Munster were seated when crowned was believed to be the stone altar used by St Patrick in his service after the conversion of the king of Cashel. There seems to be a difference between both the Scone and Munster stones and those used in the common Celtic custom of inaugurating kings while they stood on some rock or large stone, for both of the former slabs were movable and were kept in churches. After the kingdom of Scone passed into the kingdom of Alban in A.D. 900, Scone still remained the capital, for in 906, when the Mote Hill was the scene of a solemn assembly where King Constantin and Cellach, Bishop of St Andrews,

* It is a curious fact that while the Scottish stone was said to have been brought from Ireland, the Irish stone of Tara was, according to tradition, brought from Scotland.

resolved on a union of the Pictish and Scottish Churches, it is spoken of as *regalis civitas*, and from this time onwards the same hill was frequently the meeting place of rough parliaments. In 1054 a battle was fought in the neighbourhood between the forces of Siward, Earl of Northumbria, and Macbeth. Siward was the uncle of Malcolm Ceanmor, and, anxious to place his nephew on his rightful throne, he 'went with a large army into Scotland, both with a naval force and a land force, and fought against the Scots, of whom he made great slaughter, and put them to flight, and the king escaped.' The struggle was, however, so keen, and so many of Siward's men were killed, that he had to retire, and Macbeth's rule over Scotia was maintained for other three years. From the reference to a naval force, Siward would seem to have brought ships, which operated along the Tay.

After the kingdom of Alban became the kingdom of Scotia, and still later, when Celtic finally passed into feudal Scotland, neither the importance of the place nor of its mystic stone diminished. 'No king,' says Fordun, 'was ever wont to reign in Scotland unless he had sat upon this stone at Scone;' and this may possibly have been so, though there is no contemporary evidence of the fact prior to the 12th century, when John of Hexham states that in 1153* Malcolm IV. was crowned here, and from this time onwards Scone was the regular place of coronation till the beginning of the reign of James IV. Subsequent to that time the only king who was crowned at Scone was Charles II. in 1651. Of most of the ceremonies no particulars have been recorded, but of that of Alexander III. a graphic account has been given by Fordun, and of that of Charles a full account is given in a thin quarto printed at Aberdeen in 1651, and reprinted by Dr Gordon in his *Monasticon* (London, 1875). The last king crowned seated on the mystic stone was Alexander III., as the relic was in 1296 carried off to London by Edward I., who, much given to relic worship, seems to have held it in as high esteem as the Scots themselves, and evidently regarded it as the palladium of Scotland. His first intention was to make for it a magnificent shrine, which was to serve as a coronation chair for the English kings, but this idea was abandoned in favour of that of a chair of bronze, and then of one of wood, which has been used as a coronation chair for all the English and British sovereigns since, and underneath the seat of which the stone still remains. Some doubt was at one time expressed as to whether this stone at Westminster is that formerly at Scone, because in the treaty of Northampton in 1328, it was stipulated that the relic should be given back. Complaint is, however, afterwards made that the stipulation had not been fulfilled, and there cannot be the slightest question as to the identity. The Abbey of Scone stood to the W of Old Scone on the site of the present palace. It was founded by Alexander I. in 1114 for Augustinian monks, whom he brought from the priory of St Oswald at Nostal, near Pontefract in Yorkshire. The new foundation was dedicated by Alexander and his wife Sibylla to the Virgin, St Michael, St John, St Lawrence, and St Augustine; and it seems to have replaced an older church dating from the time of St Boniface, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. During the Wars of Independence the monks of Scone were, like so many of the Scottish churchmen, thoroughly opposed to the English claims, and so we find their home destroyed by the English army in 1298, and Edward petitioning the Pope to take the Abbey out of the midst of a hostile population, while, later, Abbot Thomas was one of those who took part in the coronation of Robert Bruce and suffered in consequence, being sent to England as a prisoner. The Abbey possessed a precious relic in the head of St Fergus (*circa* 700), for which James IV. provided a silver case. From traces which have been observed of its foundations, the abbey wall is supposed to have enclosed an area of

12 acres. About 100 yards due E from the SE corner of the present palace is an old burying ground, and here in 1841 part of the abbey buildings were laid bare. The church is supposed to have stood here. About 70 yards N of this is the Mote Hill—'the hill of belief' of the chroniclers, and the Mons Placitii of the *Regium Majestatem*; Gaelic, *Tom-a-mhoid*, 'the hill where justice is administered'—with a flat area on the top of 100 by 60 yards. The Abbey buildings and the old palace, properly the house of the abbots, were destroyed by a mob from Perth in 1559. 'Some of the poore in houp of spoyle, and sum of Dundie to consider what was done, passed up to the same Abbay of Scone; whairat the Bischopis servandis, offended, began to threatene and speak prouddie; and as it was constantlie affirmed one of the Bischopis sonis stogged throuch with a rapper one of Dundie, for because he was looking in at the girnell door. This brute noysed abrode, the town of Dundie was more enraged than befor, who, putting thame selfis in armour, send word to the inhabitantis of Sanct Johnestoun, "That onles they should support thame to avenge that injurie that thai should never after that day concur with thame in any action." The multitud, easelie inflambd, gave the alarme, and so was that Abbay and Palace appointit to saccage; in doing whairof they took no lang deliberation, bot committed the hole to the merciment of fyre; wharat no small number of us war offendit, that patientlie we culd nocht speak till any that war of Dundie or Sanct Johnestoun.' So complete was the destruction, that hardly any ruins even remained. The building of a new palace was begun by the first lay commendator, the Earl of Gowrie, and on his forfeiture the property was bestowed by King James VI. on David Murray of the house of Tullibardine, who became Baron Scone in 1605, and Viscount Stormont in 1621. He finished the palace and erected the old gateway 200 yards to the NE of the present mansion. The old abbey church having fallen, he also, in 1624, erected a parish church on the top of the Mote Hill. Of this only an aisle now remains, containing a magnificent marble statue of the first Viscount, and other family monuments. During the January of 1716 the Chevalier St George lived here for about three weeks 'in all the grandeur of an English King,' dining and supping alone and being served on the knee by the lord of the bedchamber in waiting. Prince Charles Edward also visited the house in 1745. After the succession of the Stormonts to the Mansfield title the old palace seems to have dissatisfied them, and a new mansion-house, the present Palace of Scone, was erected in 1803-8 at a cost of £70,000. It is a castellated edifice, somewhat heavy and cumbrous, but contains many fine paintings, and the greater part of the old furniture and furnishings have been preserved, including a bed that belonged to James VI., and another, the hangings of which were worked by Queen Mary when a prisoner in Loch Leven Castle. The music gallery occupies the site of the old great hall where the coronation ceremonies took place. The situation is pleasant, on an extensive lawn sloping gently up from the Tay; and the well-wooded and beautiful grounds known as Scone Park stretch along the river for about 2 miles. Among many noble trees may be noticed Queen Mary's sycamore, and an oak and another sycamore, both planted by James VI. The Queen and Prince Albert here spent the night of 6 Sept. 1842. In the grounds is the old cross of Scone—a narrow pillar, 13 feet high, with a sculptured top—the original position of which was about 30 yards E of the ancient gateway already mentioned. Scone Palace is the seat of William David Murray, present and fourth Earl of Mansfield, ninth Viscount Stormont and Baron Scone (b. 1806; suc. 1840). See COMLONGAN and SCHAW PARK.

See also the *Liber Ecclesie de Scon* (Edited by Cosmo Innes for the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs in 1843); Skene's *Coronation Stone* (Edinb. 1860); his *Celtic Scotland* (Edinb. 1876-80); Urquhart's *History of Scone* (1884); chap. viii. of Thos. Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883); and for the burning of the Abbey, Knox's *History of the Reformation*.

* Dr Hill Burton's statement that Malcolm III. was crowned at Scone has been traversed by Dr Skene. See *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i., p. 431.

Scoonie (anciently *Scouny*), a parish on the S coast of Fife, containing the post-town and railway station of LEVEN. It is bounded N by Ceres, E by Largo, SE by the Firth of Forth, S by Wemyss, SW by Markinch, W by Kennoway, and NW by Kettle. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and 2¾ miles; and its area is 4236½ acres, of which 184½ are foreshore and 10½ water. The shore, 1½ mile in extent, is flat and sandy, and east of the town of Leven is skirted by Scoonie Links. The river Leven flows 1½ mile east-by-southward along all the southern boundary to Largo Bay; a burn, coming in from Kennoway, runs eastward and south-by-eastward through the interior to the bay; and a copious spring, called the Boiling Well, rises in a sandy flat a little way from the beach. The surface rises gradually northward to 200 feet near Springfield, 380 near Toddy Bridge, and 600 near Kilmux Wood in the extreme N: and the higher grounds command an extensive and brilliant view of the Firth of Forth and the Lothians. Beds of coal of various thickness lie beneath all the surface, and have long been worked. The soil is variable; but nearly nine-tenths of the entire area are in tillage, whilst over 260 acres are under wood. A tumulus on the Aithernie estate in 1821 was found to contain about twenty stone coffins, in which were various urns. Numerous unconfined bones were also found. Of Aithernie Castle only a fragment now remains. The chapman-scholar, Jerome Stone (1727-57), was the son of a Scoonie mariner. Mansions, noticed separately, are DURIE, KILMUX, and MONTRAVE. Scoonie is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £440. The old parish church, in the centre of the burying-ground, ¼ mile distant from Leven, is now reduced to a fragment, which serves as the family vault of the Durie property. The present churches have been described under Leven. Two public schools, Leven and Smithy Green, with respective accommodation for 1178 and 65 children, have an average attendance of about 925 and 55, and grants amounting to nearly £1000 and £60. Valuation (1835) £19,044, 0s. 11d. (1893) £21,895, 6s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 1681, (1831) 2566, (1861) 3257, (1871) 3178, (1881) 3730, (1891) 4693.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Scotlandwell. See PORTMOAK.

Scotsbrig, a farm in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, 3 miles NE of Ecclefechan. It became the home of the Carlyle family in 1826.

Scotsburn. See LOGIE-EASTER.

Scotsraig, a large substantial mansion of 1817, in Ferry-Port-on-Craig parish, NE Fife, 1 mile SW of Tayport. The estate at an early period belonged to the bishops of St Andrews, by one of whom it was feued during the first half of the 13th century to Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, father of the famed Sir Michael Scott, with whose descendants the lands for some time continued. It was in consequence of this that they came to be denominated Scotsraig. From the family of Scott, Scotsraig came by purchase to Durie of that ilk, from whom it passed to the Ramsays, ancestors of the Earl of Dalhousie. It afterwards belonged to the Buchanans, then to the Erskines; and during the reign of Charles II. the whole estate became the property of Archbishop Sharp, from whose successors it was purchased by Mr Alexander Colville, the representative of the Lords Colville of Culross. From this family the lands were afterwards purchased by the Rev. Robert Dalgleish, D.D., who was minister and proprietor of the whole parish. The present proprietrix is Mrs. Elizabeth K. Maitland-Dougall.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Scots Dyke, The, an old ditch and embankment 3½ miles in length, forming part of the march-line between England and Scotland. It struck off abruptly from the Esk at a point 4 miles to the N of Longtown, and ran W to the banks of the Sark, which, flowing southward to the Solway Firth, from the point of contact with the Scots Dyke to its efflux in the Solway forms the boundary of the two countries. The small district situated S of the Scots Dyke, and bounded on the E by the Esk and on the W by the Sark, used formerly to be known as

the Debatable Land, and was claimed by both kingdoms.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 11, 10, 1863-64.

Scotstarvet Tower, a square, battlemented tower in CERES parish, Fife, 2¼ miles S by W of Cupar. Standing on an eminence, it is 24 feet square, and 50 to 60 feet high, commands a fine view, and itself is widely conspicuous.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Scotstown, a village of Sunart district, Argyllshire, 2 miles N of Strontian.

Scourie, a village in EDRRACHILLIS parish, W Sutherlandshire, at the head of a small bay of its own name, 43½ miles NW of Lairg, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and with which it communicates by a daily mail-gig. The township, except where it looks out upon the bay, is quite surrounded by an amphitheatre of rugged ledges of rock; and the land is comparatively verdant and arable, in fine contrast to the sterile and rocky surface of the mountain-screens. Scourie Bay is 7¾ furlongs in length by 5 across the entrance, and opens upon the romantic island of Handa. In the 16th century a branch of the Mackays took possession of the south-western part of what came to be called Lord Reay's Country, and, adopting Scourie as the seat and centre of their influence, assumed the designation of the Mackays of Scourie. One of this race was Lieutenant-General Hugh Mackay, the celebrated commander-in-chief in the reign of William and Mary. He was to have been ennobled by the title of Earl of Scourie, but lost favour at court through the intrigues of his rival, Mackenzie of Cromarty.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Scour-na-Lapaich. See MONAR, LOCH.

Scrabster, a seaport and suburb of Thurso, Caithnessshire, on the westward expansion of the upper part of Thurso Bay, and near the eastern entrance to the Pentland Firth. Of considerable importance as a fishing station, and the accommodation available for the large fishing fleet which regularly prosecutes the herring fishery having been found to be totally inadequate for the purpose, its harbour was considerably extended in 1893-94, this extension being the first part of a larger scheme which the harbour trustees intend to carry out as funds are available. The Western Highlands and Islands Commission in 1894 recommended that £3000 be given in aid of these works. The value of herring, all of excellent quality, landed at Scrabster in 1893 exceeded £30,000. It has a post office under Thurso, and near at hand are vestiges of Scrabster Castle, once a residence of the bishops of Caithness, and afterwards a fortalice of the crown.

Scrape, The, a rounded mountain (2347 feet) on the mutual border of Manor and Drummelzier parishes, Peeblesshire, 7 miles SW of Peebles. It consists of greywacke veined with quartz, and commands an extensive and interesting prospect. Along its top are traces of a road which is supposed to have been Roman, and which probably connected the camp at Lyne with the great road from Carlisle up Annandale and down Lanarkshire.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Scresort, Loch. See RUM.

Scriden Rocks. See ARRAN.

Scroggiehill, a village in Methven parish, Perthshire, 4 miles WNW of Perth.

Scur of Eigg. See EIGG.

Scullamie. See KYLE OF TONGUE.

Seacliff House, a mansion in Whitekirk parish, Haddingtonshire, near the coast, 4½ miles E by S of North Berwick. Scottish Baronial in style, it was rebuilt by the late Mr Sligo, and enlarged by John Watson Laidlay, Esq., who acquired the estate in 1850, and died in 1885. R. W. Laidlay is present proprietor.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 41, 1857. See J. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1833).

Seafield House, a mansion in Ayr parish, on the right bank of the estuary of the Doon, the property of Sir William Arrol, M.P., and erected by him in 1892.

Seafield Tower. See KINGHORN.

Seafield Tower, a mansiou in Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire, near the coast, 1 mile N by W of the town.

Built in 1820, and greatly enlarged and improved in 1858, it is a chateau-like edifice in a pleasing combination of the Scottish Baronial, Jacobean, and Italian styles, and is now used as a hydropathic establishment.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See A. H. Millar's *Castles and Mansions of Ayrshire* (Edinb. 1855).

Seaforth, Loch, a projection of the sea on the E coast of the island of Lewis. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide at the entrance, and, striking north-westward for $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, diminishes gradually to a breadth of 1 mile; it then bears $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, its breadth contracting from $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and embosoms to the S an island, Eilean Shithford ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $6\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 600 feet high); and it finally goes off in two arms—1 mile westward and 3 miles eastward, with a maximum breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Over the first $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles it divides Lewis from Harris, and over the rest of its length it penetrates the Lewis parish of Lochs. The mountains around its entrance rise to a great height, and, together with much grandeur of outline, form groups of highly-picturesque composition. In all the narrow or central and upper part, the loch, being environed with lofty ground, and forming a stupendous natural canal, is gloomy, sequestered, and silent; and in its lower part, though frequented by shipping, it is subject, from the clefts of the surrounding mountains, to sudden squalls and gusts, which render its anchorage not altogether safe. At a shoal $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Eilean Shithford the current of a spring tide runs at the rate of 8 miles an hour, and makes a noise which, in calm weather, can be heard at a distance of several miles. This shoal cannot be passed by boats except near high water. Seaforth gave the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Mackenzie, created Baron Mackenzie of Kintail in 1609, and Earl of Seaforth in 1623. The earldom became attained, in 1716, in the person of William, the fifth Earl.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Seal Island. See ELLAN-NAN-RON.

Seamab Hill. See MUCKHART.

Seamill. See KILBRIDE, WEST.

Sea Park, a good modern mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Kinloss parish, Elginshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by N of Kinloss station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Forres. The estate belonged to the Ellisons from 1574 till 1800, and in 1838 was purchased by the late John Dunbar, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Seaton. See SETON.

Seggieden, a mansion, with finely-wooded grounds, in Kinnoull parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 4 miles ESE of Perth. Its owners are the Trustees of the late Col. Drummond Hay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Seil, an island of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan parish, Argyllshire, lying $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Kerrera, and 4 SE of Mull. It is separated on the E by a very narrow strait from the mainland district of Nether Lorn; on the S by sounds only 2 or 3 furlongs broad from Torsa and Luing; and on the W by sounds of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 1 mile in breadth from Easdale and Sheep Isle. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from N to S, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme breadth; but is much indented by the sea, and has a very irregular outline. Its area is $3820\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $433\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $2580\frac{1}{2}$ moorland. The surface is disposed in three parallel ridges, two intervening valleys, and a belt of plain along part of the shore. The northern ridge, which is the highest and most rugged, has an altitude of upwards of 800 feet, and presents to the sea on the N side of the island a series of naked precipices. The middle ridge is prolonged more decidedly than the former, and in a north-easterly direction; it does not acquire an elevation of more than 400 feet; and, though in many parts presenting faces of bare rock, it descends at each end to the sea in flat and verdant shores. The southern ridge is low and narrow; it extends from side to side of the island in the same direction as the former; it is distinguished, even at a distance, by its grey colour and its numerous protrusions of bare rock; and it is succeeded on the SE by a flat shore, much indented, but verdant and fertile.

Clay slate, in several varieties, constitutes the larger part of the island; but, in consequence of the immediate vicinity of the superior slate of Easdale, it is not very extensively worked. The soil, wherever the form of the ground admits of cultivation, is good. Several summits of the ridges command pleasant views of the intricate channels and numerous islands along the coast of Lorn, and of the distant mountains of Mull and Jura. The E side of the island, and the confronting land in Lorn, form, with the intervening strait, a series of very rich close landscapes. The strait somewhat resembles the famed Kyles of Bute, but is more isleted, more romantically narrow, and riper in those flexures of channel and projections of land which seem to prohibit farther progress. The shores, on the Seil side, now lofty and now low, are finely variegated with arable fields, green meadows, waving trees, and rugged rocks; and on the Lorn side they are high, extensively sheeted with hanging wood, and romantically varied with ornamental culture, wood-embosomed cliffs, and sharply receding bays and creeks. The strait between these shores is at least 3 miles in length; and over most of this distance it rarely exceeds 200 yards in breadth, whilst in one place towards the N it contracts for a considerable way to a breadth of only 50 or 60 yards. The tidal stream, running with considerable velocity through this passage, generally wears the appearance of a great inland mountain river; and it betrays its marine connections only at low water when the rocks look up with a shaggy dress of seaweed. The water is deep enough at half tide to admit the passage of the boats of the country; and across the narrowest part of the strait strides a bridge of one large arch, erected towards the close of the 18th century, 78 feet in span and 26 above high-water mark. Lord Breadalbane owns all the island except the estate of Ardincaple, which was sold, with Sheep Island, in 1881, for £21,000. Pop. (1861) 724, (1871) 731, (1881) 661, (1891) 548, of whom 292 were females, and 468 were Gaelic-speaking.

Selkirk, a post and market town, a royal and parliamentary burgh, and a parish in Selkirkshire. Selkirk is the county town, and is situated on a rising-ground flanking a fine haugh on the right bank of Ettrick Water, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by W of Galashiels, 7 SW of Melrose, 11 N by W of Hawick, 22 ESE of Peebles, and 38 SSE by road and 40 by rail from Edinburgh. It stands at the terminus of a branch line, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from Galashiels, formed under an act of 1854, and amalgamated with the North British in 1859. Its site on an eminence, rising from 400 to 619 feet above sea-level, is eminently favourable for sanitary arrangements; and its environs comprise the beautiful pleasure-grounds of Haining and picturesque reaches of Ettrick and Yarrow Waters to Oakwood Tower and Newark Castle. At the beginning of the 19th century the town presented the appearance of an ill-built, irregular, and decaying place, fast hastening to extinction; but since then it has suddenly revived, has undergone both renovation and extension, and is now a pleasant, prosperous, and comparatively ornate place, including various lines of new thoroughfares, elegant private residences, several good public buildings, and a number of busy factories. The plan of Selkirk is far from being regular. A spacious triangular market-place occupies the centre of the town; and thence the chief streets branch off in different directions. On the shortest side of the market-place is the town-hall, a neat modern edifice surmounted by a spire 110 feet high. The county buildings, occupying a site on the side of the road leading to Galashiels, were erected in 1870, and contain a handsome courtroom with an open timber roof, and well-planned apartments for various official purposes. Two portraits of George III. and his Queen were presented by a Duke of Buccleuch. A tunnel under the intervening street communicates with the sunk floor of the county prison, which stands opposite, and which was altered and enlarged in 1865-66 at a cost of £2000. In the open area of the market-place stands Handyside Ritchie's monument to Sir Walter Scott, erected by the gentlemen of the county in 1839.

The statue, 7½ feet high, represents the great author in his robes as sheriff of Selkirkshire, and is raised on a pedestal 20 feet high. Another monument, by Andrew Currie, was erected in High Street in 1859 to Mungo Park, the African traveller, who was born at Fowlshiels, in the parish of Selkirk, on the left bank of Yarrow Water. The ancient market-cross and the tolbooth, as well as the stalls of the old flesh market, also stood in the market-place; but all these have now disappeared. In 1884 a marble tablet was erected in the West Port to mark the site of the old Forest Inn, where, on 13 May 1787, Burns is believed to have written his 'Epistle to Willie Creech.' The railway station stands in the haugh at the foot of the rising ground occupied by the town; and the ascent from it, though short, is steep and fatiguing. A bridge, carrying the line across the Tweed immediately below the influx of Etrick Water, was originally a wooden structure; but after the winter of 1877 it was reconstructed in a more substantial form, with six piers and with iron girders. A public hall was erected in 1894-95 in Viewfield Gardens at an estimated expense of £5000.

The present parochial church was built in 1862, and contains 1100 sittings. In 1888 a chancel and an organ were added to the church, which was renovated in 1889, and had a memorial window inserted in 1891. The living is worth £888. A chapel of ease was opened at Heatherlie in 1877, and cost £3856. Early Decorated in style, it is a cruciform and apsidal structure, containing 600 sittings. In 1889 a stained-glass memorial window was placed in the church, which was raised to *quoad sacra* parish status in 1885. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption, and contains 700 sittings. There are two U.P. churches in the town. The first U.P. congregation occupy a church, opened in 1880, with 850 sittings, and a hall behind. It is in the Early Gothic style, with a spire 130 feet high, and cost about £5000. The new West U.P. church (1890) has 700 sittings. The E.U. chapel contains 130 sittings. There are also Congregational and Baptist chapels. St John's Episcopal church, with 156 sittings, is an Early English edifice of 1869; and the Roman Catholic church of our Lady and St Joseph contains 250 sittings, and was erected in 1866. Three schools—Knowe Park, Burgh, and Roman Catholic—with respective accommodation for 539, 541, and 121 children, have an average attendance of about 365, 410, and 70, and government grants amounting to nearly £385, £360, and £60. The Selkirk Science Class (Physiography) meets in the Burgh School. There is also the Scott and Oliver Trust, for which a new school was erected in 1896-97.

Selkirk has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen, the National, and Commercial Banks, and of the National Security Savings Bank, and six hotels. The disused prison of Selkirk was purchased by Provost Craig Brown, who converted it into a library and reading-room, and replicated it to the town. It contains two full-sized replicas of 'The Resting Mercury' and the 'Adorante' that are now in the museum at Naples, and were recovered from the buried town of Herculaneum—the gift of Sir J. D. Gibson Carmichael, Bart. Among the miscellaneous institutions and associations of the burgh are the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce, the Border Counties Association, a subscription library founded in 1772, a choral union (1872), a cottagers' horticultural society (1852), a farmers' club (1806), an association for the improvement of domestic poultry (1863), an ornithological association, a Conservative club, the Etrick Forest Bowling Club (1788), two Co-operative societies, two friendly societies, a provident building society (1859), Freemasons', Free Gardeners', Foresters', and Good Templar lodges, an angling association, curling, cricket, football, bowling, and golfing clubs, a total abstinence society, and various religious and philanthropic associations. There are also a gaswork, a volunteer drill hall, with accommodation for 800 persons; the Union Hall, for 400; the Chapel Street Hall, for 150; and the Baptist Chapel Hall, for

400. The *Southern Reporter* (1855) is published in the town every Thursday. Markets are held on alternate Wednesdays. The anniversary festival known as the Common Riding is on the Friday following that of Hawick. Annual fairs are held on 5 April and 31 Oct. General holidays are held on the first Friday and Saturday in August.

Industries.—The present staple manufacture of Selkirk is woollen goods—tweeds, tartans, shawls, and such articles—similar to those produced at Galashiels. This manufacture was introduced in 1835, has since steadily increased in importance, and is carried on in large factories employing very many hands. There are now half-a-dozen mills engaged in spinning woollen yarns, and a dozen in the manufacture of tweeds and tartans, etc. One of these, known as The Scottish Tweed Manufacturing Society's mill, and conducted on Co-operative principles, was taken over in 1896 by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, which now carries it on. Besides these there are a number of hosiery manufactories. The other industrial establishments are of less importance; they include an engineering and millwright work, saw-mills, corn-mills, and the usual commercial institutions of a country town. In former times a principal employment of the inhabitants was the making of single-soled shoon, 'a sort of brogues with a single thin sole, the purchaser himself performing the further operation of sewing on another of thick leather.' So prominent was this craft as to give the name of 'souters' (shoemakers) to the whole body of burghesses; while, in conferring the freedom of the burgh, one of the indispensable ceremonies consisted in the new-made burgess dipping in his wine and then passing through his mouth in token of respect to the souters four or five bristles, such as shoemakers use, which were attached to the seal of the burgess ticket, and which had previously passed between the lips of the burghesses present. 'The ceremony,' however, writes Mr T. Craig Brown, of Woodburn House, 'is comparatively modern, and I am much inclined to blame Sir Walter Scott for its institution.' He himself was made a 'Souter o' Selkirk' in this sort, but in the case of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (1819) the custom was omitted. Even in the middle of the 18th century the shoemakers of Selkirk were so numerous as to furnish more than one-half of the 6000 pairs of shoes demanded from the magistrates of Edinburgh by the Highland army in 1745. But since then the glory of the craft has departed, and the souters are not more conspicuous in Selkirk than in any other country town. A song very familiar in the S of Scotland has for its first verse—

'Up wi' the souters o' Selkirk
And down wi' the Earl o' Home!
And up wi' a' the brow lads
' That sew the single-soled shoon!'

These lines, which undoubtedly relate to a football match between Lord Home's men and the souters, have given rise to much literary contro-

versy. Scott, who gives other two verses in his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, seems inclined to refer them to the gallantry of the men of Selkirk at Flodden, and to the alleged pottroonery of Lord Home on the same occasion. 'The few survivors,' he says, 'on their return home, found, by the side of Ladywood Edge, the corpse of a female, wife to one of their fallen comrades, with a child suck-



Seal of Selkirk.

ing at her breast. In memory of this latter event, continues the tradition, the present arms of the burgh bear a female, holding a child in her arms, and seated on a sarcophagus, decorated with the Scottish lion, in the background a wood.' Certain at least it is that the figures in the burgh arms are those of the Virgin and Child.

Selkirk was made a royal burgh in the reign of David I. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 10 councillors. The corporation revenue in 1895-96 was £1581; and in 1896 the municipal constituency was 1271, of whom 273 were females. The police force is incorporated with that of the county, and since 1884 has been under the chief constable of Selkirkshire. Justice of peace courts for the whole county are held as occasion requires. Sheriff courts for the county and sheriff small debt courts are held weekly during session; small debt cases, ordinary cases, and cases under the Debts Recovery Act, on Fridays. By the Reform Act of 1832 Selkirk was thrown into the county for parliamentary purposes, but under the Act of 1868 it now unites with Galashiels and Hawick in returning one member to parliament. The parliamentary burgh is continuous with the royal burgh, and has a constituency of 998. Extensive works in connection with the water supply were undertaken in 1866-67; and in 1876 a complete drainage system was introduced, the sewage being dispersed by irrigation. Valuation of real property in the burgh (1885) £22,898, (1896) £26,100. Pop. (1831) 1880, (1861) 3695, (1871) 4640, (1881) 6090, (1891) 6397, of whom 3436 were females, and 5662 were in the police burgh.

History.—*Shielkirk*, or the *kirk* planted beside the *shiels* of herdsmen and hunters in the Forest, is the modern equivalent of *Scheleschirche*, the earliest spelling of the name on record. In 1113 Earl David—afterwards David I.—founded at Selkirk a Tyronensian abbey. The erection of a royal castle was probably posterior to that of the church, as he speaks of a road 'between the castle and the old town;' but after 13 years the abbey was removed for convenience to KILSO; and the distinction between Selkirk Abbatis, or the village beside the abbey, and Selkirk Regis, or the village beside the castle, gradually disappeared as the places merged in one. David I. seems to have preferred Roxburgh to Selkirk as a place of residence; but the latter castle was frequently inhabited by William the Lyon, who dated several of his charters from it. Alexander II. and Alexander III. also spent some time at Selkirk; but after the accession of Robert I. it seems to have ceased to be a royal residence, though still regarded as a town of the king's demesne. Selkirk made some figure in the war of succession; and the gallantry of its citizens at the battle of Flodden has already been alluded to. James V. recognised the claims of the burgh by granting 1000 acres of Ettrick Forest to the corporation; and when the town, a little later, was burned by the English, the king gave timber from his forest to rebuild it. With the battle of PHILIPPAUGH, also in 1645, Selkirk had intimate connection; and in 1745 it was the scene of some skirmishing with the foragers of the Pretender's army, on its way to England. Selkirk gave the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland to a branch of the powerful family of Douglas, which at one time held extensive sway in the Forest. The earldom is now one of the Duke of Hamilton's numerous titles. See ST MARY'S ISLE.

The parish of Selkirk was partly in Selkirkshire and partly in Roxburghshire until 1891, when the Boundary Commissioners placed it wholly in the county of Selkirk, and transferred its detached portion, situated at Todrig and comprising 1430½ acres, to the parish of Ashkirk. The parish of Selkirk is bounded N by Stow, NE by Galashiels, E by Melrose and Bowden, SE by Lilliesleaf and Ashkirk, SW by Kirkhope, and W and NW by Yarrow. The greatest length of the parish, from ENE to WSW, is 7½ miles; its breadth varies between 4½ and 7½ miles; and the area is 21,445 acres, of which 316 are water. The surface of the parish is

all of a hilly character; but, from the loftiness of its base and the peculiarities of its contour, presents less of an upland appearance than other districts much less hilly in reality. The TWEED flows 4½ miles east-south-eastward along all the northern and north-eastern boundary; ETTRICK WATER flows 7½ miles north-eastward either through the interior or along the Kirkhope boundary to the Tweed; and YARROW WATER runs 2½ miles east-north-eastward along the boundary with Yarrow parish, then 3½ south-eastward through the interior to the Ettrick. In the NE corner, at the influx of Ettrick Water to the Tweed, the surface declines to 397 feet. That portion of the parish to the right of the Ettrick rises rather in verdant swells and undulations than in hills; that between the Ettrick and Yarrow is largely occupied with the Duke of Buccleuch's wooded park of Bowhill; and that between the two last-named streams and the Tweed is mainly lofty and heath-clad. The highest points are Fowlshiels (1454 feet), South Height (1493), Broomy Law (1519), Three Brethren (1523), and Fastheugh Hill (1645). The prevailing rocks are greywacke, greywacke slate, and clay slate. The soil, for the most part, is light and dry. The mansions are Bowhill, Haining, Sunderland Hall, Broadmeadows, Philiphaugh, and Yair. All of these are noticed separately, as also are Newark Castle, the scene of Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*; Oakwood Tower, the traditional residence of Sir Michael Scott, but built hundreds of years after the Wizard had died; the battlefield of Philiphaugh; Carterhaugh, the scene of the ballad of *Tamlane*; and Fowlshiels, where Mungo Park was born. Besides Park, Selkirk counts among her distinguished sons Andrew Pringle, Lord Alemoor, an 18th century judge famous for learning and eloquence; George Lawson, D.D. (1749-1820), professor of theology to the Associate Synod, a man of considerable learning and of saintly character; and the poets, Andrew Lang and J. B. Brown ('J. B. Selkirk'). The town is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. About one-third of the *quoad civilia* parish is now disjoined *quoad sacra*, forming the new parish of Heatherlie and a small part of Caddonfoot. Selkirk presbytery comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Ashkirk, St Boswells, Bowden, Ettrick, Galashiels, Kirkhope, Lilliesleaf, Maxton, Melrose, Robertson, Selkirk, and Yarrow; and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Caddonfoot, Galashiels West Church, Heatherlie, and Ladhope. The Free Church has also a presbytery of Selkirk. The landward schools are Selkirk public and Bowhill schools, with respective accommodation for 317 and 53 children, and an average attendance of about 255 and 40, and grants of nearly £235 and £50. Pop. (1801) 2098, (1831) 2833, (1861) 4739, (1871) 5633, (1881) 7432, (1891) 7298.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 17, 1865-64.

Selkirkshire or Ettrick Forest, an inland shire in the S of Scotland, and one of the Border counties, lies between 55° 22' 20" and 55° 41' 54" N lat., and between 2° 47' 40" and 3° 18' 46" W long. It is bounded on the N by Peebleshire and Midlothian, NE, E, and SE by Roxburghshire, SW by Dumfriesshire, and W by Peebleshire. Its greatest length is 23 miles, its greatest breadth 22, and its area 168,232 acres. Prior to 1891 there were eight parishes that were partly in Selkirkshire and partly in adjoining counties. Of those partly in Selkirkshire and partly in Peebleshire, Innerleithen and Peebles were placed by the Boundary Commissioners wholly in Peebleshire, and Lyne and Megget was restricted to its Lyne or Peebleshire portion (the parish being now named simply Lyne), the Megget portion going to the Selkirkshire parish of Yarrow. The detached part of Yarrow, and a portion of the main body situated at Minchmuir, were transferred to the Peebleshire parish of Traquair. Of the parishes partly in Selkirkshire and partly in Roxburghshire, Selkirk, Ashkirk, and Galashiels were placed wholly in the former county and Robertson in the latter, while so much of the Roxburghshire parish of Melrose as was in the burgh of Galashiels was transferred to the parish of Galashiels and to Selkirkshire. The parish of Stow,

that was partly in Selkirkshire and partly in Edinburghshire, was left untouched, the Boundary Commissioners merely recommending that the Selkirkshire portion of the parish should, under section 51 of the Local Government Act of 1839, be formed into a new parish of Caddonfoot. For further particulars see under the parishes mentioned. The county outline is very irregular. From the point on the NE where the Tweed leaves the county, the boundary line runs in an irregular south and south-westerly direction till it joins the Ale Water; then turning for a short distance to the NW, it proceeds again south-westerly to Moodlaw Loch; then irregularly westward by Quickningair Hill and Ettrick Pen to Wind Fell, where it trends tolerably due N by Mirkside to Herman Law, then westward and northward to Broad Law, afterwards irregularly north-eastward by Blackhouse Heights, Dun Rig, Newhall Burn, and Shillinglaw Burn to the Tweed near Scrogbank. From the Tweed a little east of Thorneilee the boundary line runs NW by the eastern base of Windlestraw Law, then turns NE by Deaf Heights, and from the source of Caddon Water runs in a comparatively straight line SW till it strikes the course of the Gala, which continues to bound the shire till we reach the Tweed at the point at which we began to trace the outline.

Selkirkshire forms part of the Southern Highlands of Scotland, and lies from 300 to 2433 feet above sea-level. It rises in a continuous succession of uplands, and, excepting a narrow portion on the E side, is nothing more than a congeries of heights intersected by gorges, glens, and narrow bays. The pastoral nature of the country causes human habitations to be few and far between, so that an air of solitary stillness seems to hang over the verdant hills. Between the Tweed and Yarrow the hills are mostly heather-covered, but elsewhere they are more grassy.

Hills.—The positions of the chief heights are most conveniently indicated with reference to the rivers and river basins. In that part of the shire N of Tweed and W of Gala, the chief summits are Black Hill (1473 feet), Gala Hill (904), Neidpath Hill (1203), Mossilee Hill (1264), Knowes Hill (1222), Meigle Hill (1387), Great Law (1666), Ferniehurst Hill (1643), Deaf Heights (1844), Redscar Law (1837), Seathope Law (1778), and Windlestraw Law (2161). In the parts of Yarrow and Selkirk parishes N and W of the Yarrow are Linglee Hill (1123 feet), Three Brethren (1523), Peat Law (1396), Fowlshields Hill (1454), Ashiesteil Hill (1314), Elibank Law (1715), Lewinshope Rig (1320), Minchmoor (1856), Stake Law (2229), Blackhouse Heights (2213), Black Law (2285), Deer Law (2065), Plora Craig (1212), Dun Rig (2433), Notnan Law (2408), Dun Law (2584), Broad Law (2723), Cairn Law (2352), Loch-craig Head (2625), Shielhope Hill (1727). In the parts of the parishes of Ettrick, Yarrow, and Selkirk, between the Yarrow and Ettrick, are Newark Hill (1450 feet), Fastheugh Hill (1645), Fauldshope Hill (1532), Sundhope Height (1684), Bowerhope Law (1569), Wardlaw Hill (1951), and Herman Law (2014). In the SW of Ettrick parish rise Bodsbeck Law (2173 feet), Capel Fell (2223), Wind Fell (2180), Ettrick Pen (2269), Blacknowe (1806), and Quickningair Hill (1601). In Selkirk and Kirkhope parishes E of the Ettrick, and in Ashkirk, are Stand Knowe (1528 feet), Dun Knowe (1459), Dodhead Mid Hill (1118), Shaws Hill (1292), White Law (1059), Bleak Law (1215), Bellendean Rig (1144), The Craigs (1238), Cringie Law (1155), Whiteslade Hill (1134), Cavers Hill (1209), Huterburn Hill (1178), Huntly Hill (1146), and Moat Hill (744).

Rivers.—The largest river in Selkirkshire is the Tweed, which for 10 miles flows across the N part of the county, from its confluence with a small stream nearly opposite Gatehope Burn, to the junction with the Gala, and divides the Selkirkshire portion of Stow parish and Galashiels parish on the N, from Yarrow and Selkirk on the S. Within the bounds of Selkirkshire the Tweed receives on its right bank the Glenkinnon Burn and Ettrick Water, and on the left Caddon Water and the Gala. But the two specially Selkirkshire rivers are the

Yarrow and the Ettrick, both flowing diagonally through the county from SW to NE in parallel courses till they meet at Carterhaugh, about 2 miles above Selkirk, whence the united stream, under the name of Ettrick Water, flows north-eastward to the Tweed. The Yarrow rises in the SW corner of the county, and flows through the Loch of the Lowes and St Mary's Loch, at the NE end of which begins the true Yarrow of Scottish song. Its whole course of 25 miles towards the NE through the 'dowie dens' of Yarrow is studded with scenes of historic and romantic interest. It has about forty affluents, of which the chief on the right bank are the Altrieve and Sundhope Burns, and on the left, the Megget, Kirkstead, Dryhope, Douglas, Mount Benger, Catslack, Deuchar, Lewinshope, and Hangingshaw Burns. The Ettrick, perhaps only second to the Yarrow in Scottish song, rising on Capel Fell, flows NE for 32½ miles before it joins the Tweed a little below Sunderland Hall. On the left bank it receives the Rangedeuch, Kirkhope, Tushielaw, Crosslee, Birkindale, Single, and Philiphough Burns; and on the right, Tima Water (receiving Dalgleish and Glenkerry Burns), Rangleburn, with its tributary the Buccleuch Burn, Deloraine, Baillie, Huntly, and Windy Burns. After these rivers the Gala, in the N, ranks next in importance, which, flowing from Midlothian, forms the W boundary for about 5 miles. It is joined by the Heriot, Armit, and Lugate. In the SE of Selkirkshire, the Ale Water, taking its rise in the Roxburghshire parish of Robertson, flows through Ashkirk parish again into Roxburghshire. Its two Selkirkshire tributaries, each flowing from a separate little loch, are Todrig Burn from Shaws Loch, and Blindcleugh Burn from Akermoor Loch.

Lochs.—The lochs of Selkirkshire, though numerous, are small. St Mary's Loch, at the middle of the W boundary, is by far the most famous. This clear and calm sheet of water, 3 miles long and less than 1 mile broad, is beautifully situated in a sequestered valley, overlooked by rounded verdant hills, which impart a striking air of solitude to the scene. Sir Walter Scott, Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd, and Wordsworth have each celebrated its beauty in their poetry. Separated from St Mary's by only a narrow isthmus is the little Loch of the Lowes, 1 mile long and ¼ mile broad. The district about these lochs is inseparably associated with the Ettrick Shepherd, a monument to whom stands at the N end of the isthmus referred to. Other small lakes are Kingside and Crooked lochs, on the SE boundary of the county; Shaws and Akermoor lochs, in Kirkhope parish; and Shielswood, Essenside, and Headshaw lochs, in Ashkirk parish; while the Haining Loch was formerly the chief source of the water supply of the town of Selkirk.

Geology.—There is little variety in the geology of this county, as the stratified rocks belong exclusively to the Silurian system. The strata have been thrown into innumerable folds, frequently inverted, which are admirably seen in many of the stream sections. By means of the graptolites occurring in the black shale series, it is possible to determine the order of succession of the beds and to correlate the subdivisions with those in the typical Moffat area. A careful comparison of the black shale series in the county with the sections in the Moffat district reveals certain important variations from the normal succession in the latter region. Passing south-eastwards from the Dobb's Linn area near St Mary's Loch to the Upper Ettrick, there is a gradual introduction of arenaceous sediment in the representatives of the Moffat series. This variation is specially marked in the well-known section in the river Ettrick at Ettrick Bridge End. Here the observer finds about 200 feet of grits, greywackes, and shales, which are intercalated in the barren mudstones of the Moffat series. In like manner, as we proceed to the sections in the district of the Tima Water, the highest subdivisions of the black shales are there represented only by a few thin zones associated with black grits.

The lowest beds in the Silurian formation within the county belong to the black shale series, divisible into the

Glenkiln, Hartfell, and Birkhill groups, corresponding with the Llandeilo, Caradoc, and part of the Llandovery rocks of Wales. Though the folds are usually inverted in the basin of the Upper Ettrick, it is possible to unravel the sequence by means of the zones on both limbs of the folds.

Along the basin of the Upper Ettrick towards Berrybush and Altrieve, several bands of the Moffat series can be traced which are arranged in more or less perfect folds. In many of these sections the graptolites are well preserved, ranging from the Glenkiln black shales to the Birkhill zones. In the basin of the Lower Ettrick at Ettrick Bridge End, the strata form an isoclinal fold, traversed by normal and reversed faults. The lowest beds, consisting of the *Radiolarian* cherts, are exposed near the foot of the Baillie Burn, a tributary of the Ettrick below the manse. By means of a reversed fault they are brought into conjunction with the brown crusted flags and shales to the south. At the foot of the Baillie Burn a thin band of black shales yields characteristic Glenkiln forms, *Coenograptus gracilis*, *Dicranograptus ziezæ*, *Cryptograptus tricornis*, etc. Ascending the Ettrick towards the cliff below the manse, the Hartfell black shales, the barren mudstones, and associated grits are met with, and the latter pass underneath the lowest zones of the Birkhill shales. For some distance up stream the section is extremely complicated, owing to inverted folds and faults; but on approaching Gait Crook the strata are there found to be arranged generally in an isoclinal fold, passing upwards into the Abbotsford flags and shales. One noticeable feature in this section, and indeed throughout the area to the south of the river Ettrick, is the marked change in the lithological character of the subdivisions of the Birkhill group. Notwithstanding this change, the persistence of certain thin bands of silky shales charged with *Rastrites maximus* and *Monograptus Halli*, is of the utmost value in proving the constant repetition of the highest subdivisions of the Moffat shales by means of folds.

The black shale series just described pass upwards into shales, flags, greywackes, and grits (the Queensberry grits), forming a great development of strata of Llandovery age, of which the Birkhill black shales are the natural base line. Indeed, in the northern part of the basin of the Upper Ettrick, these Llandovery strata resemble rocks belonging to the same horizon in Moffatdale; but in the southern part of the Upper Ettrick they are cleaved and traversed by joints coated with carbonate of lime, and weather frequently with a brown crust. The well-known Grieston shales, lying towards the base of the Queensberry grits, are not typically developed in this area, but in the neighbourhood of Ettrick they assume the flaggy character which towards the NE merges into the Roxburgh type. The representatives of the Queensberry series pass up gradually into a group of brown crusted greywackes, flags, and shales, forming the Hawick rocks.

The Silurian strata are singularly free from intrusive igneous rocks. The dykes of minette or uica trap, referred to in the article on the geology of Roxburgh, are also represented in this county near Todrig, where they are much decomposed, weathering frequently into a ferruginous sand, while the walls of the dyke are hardened and silicified. These dykes were intruded among the Silurian strata prior to Upper Old Red Sandstone time, but the evidence in favour of their being older than the lower division of that formation is extremely doubtful. Quartz-felsite occurs in the form of dykes on the heights surrounding the Caddon Water; but perhaps the most interesting development of these veins occurs near the NW border of the county, to the SW of Windlestraw Law. Basalt dykes of Tertiary age are also represented in the county. One of them crosses the Bowerhope Law, overlocking St Mary's Loch, and probably is a prolongation of the dyke which passes through Hawick. Several small basalt veins occur in the neighbourhood of the head waters of the Ettrick. These are probably the continuations of the great basalt dykes that cross the Clyde near Abington, which have

been traced far to the NW into Ayrshire and Renfrewshire.

The general trend of the ice movement throughout the county was from W to E, as proved, both by the striae and the dispersal of the stones in the boulder clay. In the neighbourhood of St Mary's Loch the direction is a few degrees to the N of E, while on the heights between Eskdalemuir and Robertson and the Ettrick it is ENE. Near Selkirk the trend varies from ENE to NE. There are extensive deposits of boulder clay along the valleys, presenting the features commonly met with in Silurian areas. An examination of the stones in the boulder clay points to the conclusion that blocks were carried in the *moraine profonde* from Moffatdale into the vale of Ettrick towards Eskdalemuir, surmounting, in fact, the highest ground in the county. In the valleys situated to the N of the line of outcrop of the black shales at Ettrick Bridge End, the boulder clay forms well-marked terraces which have been cut through by the streams. The same distribution of the deposits is observable throughout the area occupied by the flags and greywackes underlying the black shales. The valleys or depressions are smaller, however, and the rib-shaped features formed by the rock project above the deposit of boulder clay. There is one interesting feature connected with the Selkirkshire valleys which is worthy of note. The slopes of the hills facing the ice flow are usually steep and rocky, while the opposite sides of the valleys are covered with drift. Such a disposition of the boulder clay is readily accounted for when we remember that the deposit would naturally accumulate in the lee of the hill ranges, while the slopes of the hills exposed to the sweep of the ice sheet would be subjected to a vast amount of erosion.

Many of the valleys in the upper part of the county nourished glaciers during the later phases of the ice age. Nearly all the tributary valleys in the upper part of the basin of the Ettrick possessed glaciers that united in the main valley, relics of which are still to be found in the groups of moraines. Excellent examples occur in the Coomb Burn—a great basin-shaped hollow scooped out of the shoulder of Ettrick Pen; and another conspicuous group is to be seen on the watershed between the head waters of the Yarrow and Moffat, where the ice seems to have moved E towards St Mary's Loch. This sheet of water and the Loch of the Lowes seem to have formed originally one lake, filling an ancient rock basin, which was probably excavated during the extreme glaciation. The Loch of the Lowes has been isolated from St Mary's by the cones of detritus accumulated by the Whitehope Burn on the S and the Oxleugh Burn on the N.

Economic Minerals.—Excellent building stone is obtained from the massive grits of the Queensberry series, and the harder greywacke bands underlying the Moffat black shale group.

Soil.—The soil, lying largely on a bottom of gravel, or whinstone, is, generally speaking, sound and dry. Marshy ground is, however, found near the tops of some of the hills, and among the moors of the SW. What little clay soil there is in the county lies mainly midway between the base and summits of the hills. The soil of the arable land is light and easily worked, and is well drained by the configuration of the surface. The sheep-walks lie mostly on greywacke rock or gravel, and are sound and dry.

Climate.—More rain falls on the moors and lofty hills of the W than on the other parts of the county. Snow-storms used to be frequent, and in some of the deep gullies the snow used to lie till almost summer. The air is pure and the climate healthy; and the people attain a fair average of longevity.

Industries.—Besides the manufacturing industries which centre wholly in the towns and larger villages, Selkirkshire carries on arable and pastoral farming—which indeed is the sole county industry proper. According to the returns of 1891, 1087 of the male population were engaged in agriculture, 6004 in industrial pursuits, 684 in commerce, 4790 unproductive, and the rest variously employed. As its title of Ettrick Forest

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suggests, this county was in early times covered with woods, and so more adapted to the chase than to tillage; indeed it was only in the third decade of the 18th century that any considerable agricultural improvements were set on foot. Since then, however, great advances have been made, though the county has always been far more pastoral than agricultural. Wheat has been raised in tolerably good crops at a height of 700 feet above sea-level; and oats, turnips, barley, and clover-hay thrive in regular rotation on ground from 700 to 800 feet above sea-level, near the head of Ettrick Water. The following table exhibits the acreage under the chief crops at various dates:—

	1868.	1877.	1884.	1896.
Wheat,	41	53	16	...
Oats,	4255	4449	4494	5,227
Barley,	663	676	376	309
Turnips,	2671	2942	2553	2,949
Cabbages, etc.,	102	253	263	146
Other Green Crops,	223	252	252	2
Bare Fallow, . . . . .	...	...	38	1
Grass, Permanent Pasture,	5789	6286	7518	12,684
Grasses in Rotation,	6950	7374	7753	8,538

In 1891 there were 5112 acres under plantation, and 39 acres in market gardens and nursery-ground in 1896. The following table shows the numbers of live-stock in the county at various dates:—

	1868.	1876.	1884.	1896.
Horses, . . . . .	...	568	580	716
Cattle,	2,402	2,572	2,657	3,069
Sheep,	170,305	162,719	165,061	185,800
Pigs,	359	447	449	445

As will be seen from the above table, sheep-farming is a highly important industry in the county, and is largely developed. The common breed of sheep is the Cheviot, which is highly valued for its wool. The blackfaced breed, at one time more numerous than any other kind, is reared in more limited numbers.

The manufacture of woollens is very important, but has been already treated in the articles on the towns and chief villages. Its development has contributed largely to increase the value of property in the county. The trade of Selkirkshire consists chiefly in the sale and export of sheep, lambs, and the manufactures of the towns; and the import of food, Australian wool, coal, and lime. Among the other resources of the county are the salmon fisheries on the Tweed, and the other fishings and shootings. According to the *Sportsman and Tourist's Guide* for Oct. 1896, the annual value of rod fishings let in Selkirkshire was £255, and the annual value of the grouse and other shootings was £2236. The extensive vineries at Clovenfords, where enormous quantities of grapes are grown for the markets, should also be classed among the industrial institutions of the county.

All the habitable portions of the county are well provided with good roads. The chief roads run along respectively the banks of the Tweed, the Yarrow, and the Ettrick; and various cross roads and minor thoroughfares intersect the portions of the county between these. The line of the North British railway from Edinburgh to Carlisle skirts the NE boundary for about 5 miles, with stations within the county at Bowland and Galashiels. A branch of the same line, 6 miles long, extends from Galashiels southwards to Selkirk, passing the Selkirkshire station of Abbotsford Ferry. Another branch runs from Galashiels westwards along the course of the Tweed to Innerleithen and Peebles. Its Selkirkshire stations are at Clovenfords and Thorneiele. Thus the whole county S of the Tweed is as yet quite untouched by any railway, with the exception of the short branch line to Selkirk, so that visitors to St Mary's Loch district must avail themselves of the coach from Selkirk, if they are dependent on the public means of conveyance. The only royal burgh in the county is Selkirk (6397); the only other town is Galashiels. Villages and ham-

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lets are Clovenfords, Ettrick Bridge, Yarrow-feus, and Yarrow-ford. The chief seats are Ashkirk House, Bowhill (Duke of Buccleuch), Broadmeadows, Elibank Cottage (Lord Elibank), Gala House, Gleumayne, Haining, Hangingshaw, Harewoodglen, Laidlawstiel (Lord and Lady Reay), Philipplough, Rodono (now let as a hotel), Sinton House, Sunderland Hall, Thirlestane (Lord Napier and Ettrick), Torwoodlee, Woll House, and Yair. The chief landowner in the county is the Duke of Buccleuch.

Selkirkshire is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 20 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and its justices of the peace. Sheriff and other courts are held at Selkirk and Galashiels periodically as detailed in our articles on these towns. The County Council is composed of 20 members, comprising 14 for as many electoral divisions and 6 for the burgh of Selkirk. The county police force in 1896 comprised 14 men, under a chief constable. From 1832 till 1867 the county, inclusive of the burgh, sent one member to parliament; but it now unites with Peeblesshire in returning one member, and the burgh of Selkirk unites with Hawick and Galashiels in returning another. The parliamentary constituency of the county in 1896 was 831. Valuation of the county (1674) £6692, (1885) £67,709, (1896) £59,689, plus £2999 for railway. According to the census of 1891 Selkirkshire had an average of 106 inhabitants to the square mile, 12 counties being more densely populated, and the average for all Scotland being 135. Pop. (1801) 5388, (1811) 5889, (1821) 6637, (1831) 6838, (1841) 7990, (1851) 9809, (1861) 10,449, (1871) 14,005, (1881) 25,564, (1891) 27,712, of whom 14,803 were females, and 78 Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1891) occupied 5447, vacant 154, building 59.

The county includes six entire *quoad civilia* parishes—namely, Ashkirk, Ettrick, Galashiels, Kirkhope, Selkirk, and Yarrow—and a portion of Stow, all of which are assessed for the poor. It contains nine entire *quoad sacra* parishes, all in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and a small part *quoad civilia* in the presbytery of Earliston and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. There are in the shire 30 elementary schools (24 of them public), which, with a total accommodation for 5510 children, had in 1895 on their registers 4739, and an average attendance of 4162.

Antiquities.—Selkirkshire seems always to have maintained its character as a 'forest' or hunting-place, so that the remains of its ancient inhabitants are not numerous. In the eastern parts there are remains of several British forts, and what has been described as a square Roman camp has been traced on the Borthwick water. The chief British antiquity is the CATRAIL, which intersects part of this county. Three crosses, called William's, Tait's, and Craik, stood respectively on a height near Broadmeadows, on Kershope Hill and on Craik Moor. Among the less ancient, but the most interesting, antiquities of the county are the ruined castles and moss-grown towers of the old Border troopers, none of them older than the 14th century, and most belonging to the 16th or the 17th. The names of very many of these are familiar in Scottish Border ballad and history, for none of the Border counties is more celebrated in song than Ettrick Forest. Among the more famous of these towers are Dryhope Tower, where dwelt Mary Scott, 'the Flower of Yarrow;' Hangingshaw, the scene of the ballad of 'The Outlaw Murray;' 'the shattered front of Newark's Tower, renowned in Border Story,' as Wordsworth sings; Thirlestane, Gamescleuch, Tushielaw, the hold of Adam Scott, 'the King of the Borders;' Oakwood, Deuchar, Blindlee, and Kirkhope. Blackhouse Tower was the scene of the Douglas tragedy; and 'seven large stones,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'erected upon the neighbouring heights of Blackhouse, are shown as marking the spots where the seven brethren were slain; and the Douglas Burn is averred to have been the stream at which the lovers stopped to drink.' There are still vestiges of a tower to mark the site of the abode of 'Jamie Telfer of the Fair Dodhead;' and the position may still be traced of St Mary's Kirk, near

St Mary's Loch, which was destroyed by the Scotts in a feud with the Cranstons in 1557. The old church of Buccleuch, also, has left some remains.

History.—The territory now known as Selkirkshire formed part of the domains of the ancient Gadeni, who seem to have occupied it rather as hunters than as settlers. The Saxons also, who followed upon the retirement of the Romans, seem not to have cleared away the woods to any great extent, for many centuries after their first appearance the shire still was famous for its forests and its facilities for the chase. Under the Scottish kings the forest was a royal demesne, and the barons and Border nobles who dwelt in it held their lands nominally as kindly tenants or rentallers of the crown, and according to Sir Walter Scott did not receive charters till about 1650. But in point of fact, the Border chieftains paid little attention to the conditions of their holding, and acted with complete independence—requiring James V. himself to take strong measures to reduce them to order. Sheriffs were appointed by the king, the earliest on record appearing before 1214. King Edward I. of England, in 1304, granted to the Earl of Gloucester the keeping of the forest of Selkirk, and in 1305 recognised the Earl of Pembroke as the hereditary sheriff of the county. From soon after the accession of Bruce till 1455, the forest was, however, held of the Scottish crown by the Douglasses. In 1346 William Douglas succeeded in expelling the English from at least part of this county. In 1509 the sheriffdom was assigned to John Murray of Falahill; and in 1748, on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, John Murray of Philiphaugh received £4000 in compensation, and the Duke of Douglas a lesser sum. The more romantic features of its history are closely interwoven with its literature, and the numerous Border ballads commemorate more or less accurately various historical incidents connected with the shire. The pathetic ballad of *The Flowers of the Forest* refers to the desolation caused in the district by the disaster of Flodden, while the ballad of the Battle of Philiphaugh records the victory within the county of the Covenanters over Montrose in 1645. The labours of Scott, who lived for a time at Ashiestiel, and was sheriff of Selkirk; of Hogg, who was born in the vale of Ettrick in 1770; and others, have either preserved or caused the lyric fame of countless spots within the county, from the 'Dowie Dens o' Yarrow,' to the famed anglers' hostelry of Tibbie Shiels at St Mary's Loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 17, 16, 24, 1864-65. See T. Craig Brown's *History of Selkirkshire* (2 vols. Edinb. 1886).

Sempill. See CASTLE-SEMPLE.

Senwick, an ancient parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, united to Borge in 1618. Its ruined church is beautifully situated near the W of Kirkcudbright Bay, 5½ miles SSW of Kirkcudbright. In the kirkyard is buried John M'Taggart (1791-1830), author of the *Gallovidian Encyclopedia*. Senwick House, a little to the NW, is the seat of Adam John Corrie, Esq. of Dunrod (b. 1842; suc. 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Seton, an ancient parish of Haddingtonshire, annexed to Tranent in 1530. Its church of St Mary and Holy Cross, 1½ mile NE of Tranent town and 2½ miles SW of Longniddry station on the North British railway, must have been founded prior to Robert III.'s accession in 1390, since early in his reign Catherine Sinclair of Herdmandston, widow of Lord William Seton, 'biggit ane yle on the south syde of the parochie kirk of Seytoun.' From time to time additions were made to the church, which George, second Lord Seton, rendered collegiate in 1493 for a provost, six prebendaries, a clerk, and two singing boys; but it was never completed, and in 1544 suffered much at the hands of the English invaders, who 'tuk away the bellis and organis and other tursable (movable) thingis, and put thame in thair schippis, and brint the tymber wark within the said kirk.' As re-tored at considerable cost by the late Earl of Wemyss, who is buried here with his Countess, Seton church now consists of a Decorated three-bayed choir, with a trigonal apse and a N sacristy, two transeptal chapels, and a

low square Early English tower, with a truncated octagonal spire. The tracery of the choir windows is very good, and special features of interest are the sedilia and piscina, three monumental effigies of the Setons, and a long Latin inscription to the fifth Lord.

Seton Palace, which stood near the church, appears to have been built at different periods. It is said to have been 'burnt and destroyed' by the English in 1544, and its SE front most probably dated from the reign of Queen Mary. It excelled in taste and elegance any other mansion of the 16th or the 17th century, and was esteemed much the most magnificent castle in Scotland. Its gardens and terrace walks, as well as its splendid interior, were the delight of kings; and it consisted of two sides of a quadrangle, united by a rampart. When, on 5 April 1603, James VI. was on his way to take possession of his English crown, he met the funeral of the first Earl of Winton, and, halting his retinue, he seated himself on the garden-wall of the palace whilst the funeral passed by. In 1617, the same monarch, revisiting his native kingdom, spent at Seton his second night after crossing the Tweed; and Charles I. and his court were twice entertained here in 1633. No vestige of the palace now remains, it having been pulled down in 1790 by Mr Mackenzie of Portmore, the then proprietor, who erected the present castellated edifice after a design by Adams.

In the 12th century the ancestors of the Seton family received a charter of the lands of Seton, Winton, and Winchburgh. Alexander de Seton, a nephew of Robert Bruce, obtained from his royal uncle the manor of Tranent, and other extensive possessions of the noble family of De Quincy, who had espoused the cause of the English king. The Setons became one of the richest and most influential families in Scotland, great in their own strength, and exalted by many noble and princely intermarriages. They were created Lords Seton in 1448. George, third Lord Seton, fell at Flodden (1513), and George, fifth Lord, is famous in history as Queen Mary's most zealous adherent, and, with two of his children, figures conspicuously in Sir Walter Scott's tale of *The Abbot*. Calderwood characteristically speaks of him as 'a man without God, without honestie, and often times without reason.' On 11 March 1566, the night after Rizzio's murder, the Queen and Darnley, slipping out of Holyrood, rode straight to Seton, and thence got an escort to DUNBAR; and on Sunday, Feb. 16, 1567, just a week after Darnley's assassination, the Queen and Bothwell went to Seton Palace. There they remained some days, amusing themselves shooting at the butts, and, having together won a match against Seton and Huntly, were entertained by the losers to a dinner at Tranent. Lord Seton was one of Mary's chief supporters at Carberry Hill, and when she made her escape from Loch Leven in May 1568, he was lying among the hills on the other side, and immediately joining her, conducted her first to his castle of NIDDRY, in Linlithgowshire, and then to Hamilton. From the defeat of Langside he retired to Flanders, where, during two years of exile, he was forced for his living to become a waggoner. A painting of him driving a waggon with four horses was in the north end of the long gallery of Seton. In 1584 he was sent by James VI. on an embassy to France; and he died soon after his return, on 8 January 1585, aged about 55. In 1600 Robert, his son, was created Earl of WINTON—a title forfeited by the fifth Earl for his part in the rebellion of 1715, when Seton Palace was held for three days by a body of Highlanders under Mackintosh of Borlum. The Earl died unmarried at Rome in 1749; and, through the marriage, in 1582, of the first Earl of Winton with the eldest daughter of the third Earl of EGLINTON, the representation of the Winton family devolved on the Earl of Eglinton, who in 1840 was eerved heir male general of George, fourth Earl of Winton, and who in 1859 was created Earl of Winton in the peerage of the United Kingdom.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See Sir Richard Maitland's *Chronicle of the House of Seytoun* (Bannatyne Club, 1829); vol. iv. of Billings' *Baronia's*

and *Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852); and pp. 183-194 of P. McNeill's *Tranent and its Surroundings* (1883).

Shaggie Burn, a stream of Crieff parish, Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 2050 feet, and running 6 miles SSE and SSW along the NE boundary and across the interior of the parish, till, after a total descent of 1800 feet, it falls into Turret Burn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Crieff. It runs through the grounds of Monzie Castle, forms three cascades, has beautiful copse-clad banks, contains small trout, and itself receives Keltie Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Sambellie, a modern mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 miles S by W of Dumfries. Its owner is William Stewart, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Shandon, a place in Row parish, Dumbartonshire, on the E shore of the Gare Loch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Helensburgh, with a station on the West Highland railway (opened in 1894). Steamers in connection with the Glasgow and South-Western and the Caledonian railways call at the pier. It has a Free church, a post, money order, and telegraph office under Helensburgh, and a sea-side home for city children, the gift of the late Sir Archibald Orr Ewing, Bart. Its name (Gael. *sean-dun* 'old fortress') is derived from the 'Old Dun,' traces of which are still visible. West Shandon, a fine Elizabethan edifice of two storeys, with a lofty turreted tower, was commenced in 1851 as the seat of Robert Napier, Esq. (1791-1876), the great marine engineer. After his death its splendid collection of art treasures was sold in London; and the mansion itself was converted into a hydropathic establishment, being enlarged by the addition of Turkish and swimming baths, etc. The grounds are of great beauty, with their winter garden and artificial ponds, and the view from the house is singularly fine. FASLANE Bay, with vestiges of an ancient castle and chapel, lies half-way between Shandon and Garelochhead.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Shandwick. See NIGG, Ross-shire.

Shankend Station. See CAVERS.

Shankston Loch. See KIRKMICHAEL, Ayrshire.

Shanter. See KIRKOSWALD.

Shanwell House, a mansion in Orwell parish, Kinross-shire, near the left bank of the North Queich, 3 miles W of Milnathort.

Shapinshay, an Orkney island, 1 mile N of the nearest part of Pomona, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Eday, $3\frac{1}{2}$ W of Stronsay, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Kirkwall, under which there is a post office of Balfour, with money order and savings bank departments. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 6733 acres, of which 85 belong to the pastoral islet of Helliar Holm ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 90 feet high). On its southern coast, towards the W, lies the modern village of ELLWICK, around a fine bay of the same name; whilst the N side is indented by Veantroy Bay, which, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile thence to its inmost recess, is flanked to the W by Galt Ness, to the E by the Ness of Ork. The surface, all round the shore, and for some way inland, is low and tolerably level, but rises gradually towards the centre, where the Ward Hill (162 feet) commands a map-like view of great part of the Orkney Islands. To abridge from an article by Mr Pringle in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1874), 'The surface soil is naturally moorish, and covered with short heath, but underneath there is, for the most part, deep red clay subsoil, with which the upper soil mixes well. Much of the upper soil, however, has been skinned in former times for the purpose of mixing with dung to manure the "infield" land. The prevailing rock in the western part of the island is clay-slate, which mostly lies at a considerable depth from the surface. A coarse sandstone prevails in the eastern part. There is not much peaty soil, *i.e.*, deep enough to convert into peat fuel; and this kind of land is now nearly run out. Nearly all the land has required draining, which appears to have been efficiently done with stones or pipe tiles. In 1848 there were exactly

700 acres—one-tenth of the entire area of the island—in cultivation. In 1859 the arable land had been increased to 5000 acres, and now it extends to over 6000. In 1848 the land under cultivation was scattered in small patches of a few acres here and there all over the island, but Shapinshay now presents one continuous tract of cultivation, until we reach the extreme point of the island on the E, where there is some unimproved land, immediately behind an exposed headland. The farms vary from 30 to 200 acres in extent, as it has been Col. Balfour's principle to encourage his tenants to rise in the social scale; and some who now occupy large farms began on much smaller holdings. In former times the people lived partly by the sea and partly by the land, and were neither fishermen nor farmers; but this is all altered, and a man must elect to be either one or the other. Houses, draining, and other permanent improvements are erected and done either by the tenant, who receives "amelioration" for the same at the end of his lease, or by the proprietor, in which case the tenant pays interest on the outlay; but, in general, the tenants prefer the former plan. Houses and cottages must, however, be put up according to plans approved by the proprietor; and in Shapinshay the new farm-steadings and cottages are all of a most substantial character. When Col. Balfour laid off the island into squares, he provided at the same time for main lines of excellent road throughout the island, and these have since been completed to the extent of 12 miles.' Picts' houses, for the most part pleasantly situated, are numerous along the shores, and usually occur at such intervals that two or three are within view of each other. The Standing-Stone of Shapinshay, near the centre of the island, rises 12 feet above the surface of the ground, and the Black Stone of Odin, a huge mass of rock, lies prostrate on the sand of the northern shore. Both are supposed to have been deemed sacred in Scandinavian folklore. A place called Grucula, on the W coast, nearly opposite the skerry of Vasa, where the tides are rapid and the sea is shallow, is absurdly said to have received its name from the stranding on it of one of Agricola's ships, in the celebrated voyage of discovery round the northern seas of Britain (86 A.D.) Balfour Castle, 6 miles NNE of Kirkwall, commands a magnificent view, and itself is an imposing Scottish Baronial edifice, erected in 1847 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., with a fine library, conservatories, vineries, peach-houses, terraced gardens, and thriving plantations. Its owner is Col. James William Balfour of Balfour and Trenable (b. 1827; suc. 1887). There is an agricultural association, also a battery of volunteer artillery. A fair is held on the first Monday before Kirkwall Lammas market. Shapinshay is a parish in the presbytery of North Isles and the synod of Orkney; the living is worth £195. There are Established, U.P., and Evangelical Union churches; and 2 public schools, Shapinshay and North Shapinshay, with respective accommodation for 132 and 55 children, have an average attendance of about 80 and 45, and grants of nearly £105 and £65. Valuation (1884) £2273, 15s. 7d., (1893) £1964, 10s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 744, (1831) 809, (1861) 973, (1871) 949, (1881) 974, (1891) 903.

Shawbost or Sheabost, North and South, two fishing villages in the Carloway portion of Lochs parish, Lewis, Ross and Cromarty, until 1891, when they were transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Barvas. They stand near the NW coast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Carloway, and have a post office under Stornoway and a public school. Pop. of North Shawbost (1881) 322, (1891) 304; of South Shawbost (1881) 291, (1891) 301.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Shawhead. See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

Shawhill, a neat modern mansion in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire, near the left bank of the winding Irvine, 5 furlongs NNE of Hurlford.

Shawlands. See GLASGOW.

Shaw Park. See SCHAW PARK.

Shaws Loch. See KIRKHOPE.

Sheeoch, Burn of. See DURRIS.

Sheep Isle. See SANDA. J

Sheep Isle, an islet of Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire, 1 mile NW of SEIL, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Kerrera. It measures 7 by 2 furlongs, and has an abrupt rocky boundary of low cliffs. It forms a connecting link between Mull on the one hand, and Seil and Kerrera on the other. Its name of Sheep Isle is a fictitious one, given it by map-makers; whilst Inis-Capul, its real name, in the translated form of Mare Island has been erroneously applied to the Garvelloch islands, 6 miles to the SSW.

Sheil. See GLENSHIEL.

Sheildaig. See SHIELDAIG.

Shell, Loch, a sea-loch of Lochs parish, Ross and Cromarty, on the E coast of the Lewis, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Stornoway. It strikes $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-by-northward, and measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles across the entrance, in which lies Eilean Iuhhard ($1\frac{3}{8}$ mile \times 5 furl.; 100 feet high).—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Sheriffmuir, a battlefield in Dunblane parish, Perthshire, on the north-western slope of the Ochils, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Dunblane town. The battle was fought on 13 Nov. 1715—the same day on which the Pretender's forces surrendered at Preston in England. The Duke of Argyll commanded the royalist troops, and the Earl of Mar those of the Pretender. The Earl, having just taken up his quarters at Perth, and received strong reinforcements from the north, got intelligence which led him to believe that the Duke was insecurely posted at Stirling. Accordingly, he conceived the idea of forcing the passage of the Forth, and marching southward in defiance of the Duke, so as to form a junction with the Pretender's friends in the south. He left Perth on 11 Nov., and rested that night at Auchterarder. Argyll, getting information of his movement, determined instantly to intercept him, and give him battle. He accordingly passed the Forth at Stirling on the 12th, and took post in the neighbourhood of Dunblane, with his left resting on that town, and his right extending towards Sheriffmuir. Mar arrived the same evening within 2 miles of Argyll, and encamped for the night in order of battle. His troops amounted to 8400; while those of Argyll did not exceed 3500. General Whetham commanded the left wing of the royal army, and Argyll himself commanded the right. Early on the 13th the right wing of the rebel army commenced the battle by a furious attack on the royalist left. They charged sword in hand with such impetuosity as at once to break General Whetham's array, and drive his troops into complete rout, with prodigious slaughter. Whetham fled at full gallop to Stirling, and there announced that the royal army was totally defeated. But, in the meantime, Argyll, with the right wing of the royalist army, attacked and broke the rebels' left, and drove them 2 miles back to the Allan. He pushed his advantage chiefly by the force of his cavalry, and was obliged to resist no fewer than ten successive attempts to rally. A part of his infantry was following hard to support him, when the right wing of the rebel army, suddenly returning from the pursuit of Whetham, appeared in their rear, and threatened to crush both them and the cavalry. Argyll faced about, with all his strength, to repel this new and great danger. The antagonist forces, however, looked irresolutely at each other, neither of them seeming disposed to rush into fresh conflict; and after cooling completely down from the fighting point, they retired quietly from each other's presence, Argyll to the town of Dunblane, and Mar to the village of Ardoch. Both armies laid claim to the victory, and hence the well-known sarcastic lines:—

'There's some say that we wan,
And some say that they wan,
And some say that name wan at a', man;
But as thing I'm sure,
That at Sheriffmuir
A battle there was, that I saw, man;
And we ran and they ran, and they ran and we ran,
And we ran, and they ran awa, man.'

For Argyll, however, this ineffectual conflict had all the results of a victory. On the field of battle is a large

hlock of whinstone, the 'Gathering Stone of the Clans,' on which the Highlanders are said to have whetted their dirks and claymores, and which in 1840 was enclosed in a strong iron grating, with a brass inscription plate attached, by the late Mr Stirling of Kippendavie.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Shetland, a group of islands and islets lying NE of the whole of Scotland, and forming a county by themselves, though uniting with the Orkney Islands (which form another county) in sending a member to Parliament. The only alterations effected by the Boundary Commissioners were upon the parishes of Fetlar, Yell, Lerwick, and Bressay (which see), the county boundaries remaining untouched. The group consists of 23 inhabited islands, about 70 smaller islands used for grazing purposes, and a very large number of waste rocky islets and skerries. All the islands except two—Fair Isle and Foula—form a compact group, the most southerly point of which, Sumhurgh Head, is 50 miles NE of Point of Sinsoss, the most northerly point of North Ronaldshay. Fair Isle is 27 miles ENE of Point of Sinsoss and 24 SW of Sumhurgh Head, and Foula is 27 miles W of Scalloway and 16 WSW of the nearest part of the Mainland island at Wats Ness in the parish of Sandness and Walls. Four miles NE of Foula are the Havre de Grind Rocks. The group extends from N latitude $60^{\circ} 51' 45''$ (Out Stack, N of Unst) to $59^{\circ} 30' 30''$ (Meo Ness at the S end of Fair Isle), and from W longitude $0^{\circ} 40' 20''$ (Bound Skerry, one of the Out Skerries NE of Whalsey) to W longitude $2^{\circ} 7'$ (Wester Hoevedi on the W side of Foula). Excluding the outlying islands, the compact main portion extends from N latitude $60^{\circ} 51' 45''$ (at Out Stack) to $59^{\circ} 50' 56''$ at Horse Island W by S of Sumhurgh Head, and from W longitude $0^{\circ} 40' 20''$ (at Bound Skerry) to $1^{\circ} 40' 30''$ at Fogla Skerry W of Papa Stour. The distance in a straight line, from either The Gord or The Noup at the N end of Unst south-south-westward to Sumhurgh Head, is 70 miles, and the breadth, from Bound Skerry west-south-westward to Fogla Skerry, $35\frac{3}{4}$ miles, but the average breadth is very much less. Sumhurgh Head lies 170 miles N of Buchan Ness, and the distance from Out Skerries across the North Sea to the mainland of Norway near Bergen is 204 miles. The principal island of the group is the Mainland, which comprises more than half the area, and contains fully two-thirds of the inhabitants. It extends from N to S for 54 miles—that being the distance in a straight line from Point of Fethaland (N) to Sumhurgh Head (S)—and has an extreme breadth of $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stava Ness on the S side of Dury Voe opposite Whalsey, to Matta Taing on the W near Melby. It is impossible to give any general idea of its outline, as the coast-line is everywhere broken up by deep voes,* some of which run so far inland as almost to divide the land into several islands. The chief of these bays or inlets are, from N to S, along the E coast, Burra Voe, Colla Firth, Glass Voe, Sullom Voe—including Ell Wick (at the head) and Garths Voe (E)—Orka Voe, Dales Voe, another Colla Firth, Swining Voe, and Lunna Voe—these four all close together W of Lun-nasting—Hamna Voe, Vidlin Voe, Dury Voe, South Nesting Bay, Cat Firth, Wadbister Voe, Lax Firth, another Dales Voe—these four close together to the N of Bressay Sound—Brei Wick, Voe of Sound, Gulber Wick, Aith Voe, Sand Wick, Hos Wick, Channer Wick, and Leven Wick—the last four all branches of one great opening near Sandwick; at the S end West Voe of Sumhurgh, and on the other side of Scatness Quendale Bay; on the W side of the long promontory that runs southward and terminates at Sumhurgh Head are St Ninian's Bay and Bigton Wick, and away to the N of this is Clift Sound, at the upper end of which is Scalloway Bay, and farther N are Whiteness Voe, Stromness Voe, Weisdale Voe, Sandsound Voe, Sand Voe, Seli Voe, Skelda Voe—the last five opening out into The Deeps, and Sandsound Voe passing up into Sandsting Firth and Bixter Voe; farther

* A voe is a fiord; a geo, a rocky creek with precipitous sides; a wick is a broad, open bay.

W are Gruting Voe passing up into Browland Voe, and Vaila Sound; and on the W side of the island is the great St Magnus Bay (12 × 7 miles), with Voe of Snar-raness, West Burra Firth, Brindister Voe, and Voe of Clonsta on the S; Aith Voe (SE), Gon Firth and Olma Firth (centre), and Busta Voe (NE)—at the head; and Mangaster Voe, Ura Firth, and Brei Wick, on the N; and farther N still is Ronas Voe. Many of the inlets are well sheltered, and afford convenient anchorages. St Magnus Bay and Ell Wick at the head of Sullom Voe approach so near to one another that the Mainland here is only saved from being separated into two portions by a narrow neck of land some hundred yards wide, and at Gluss Voe, Orka Voe, Lunna Voe, and elsewhere there are also very narrow necks. All round Mainland are many islands and islets, the chief of the former, exclusive of Yell, being West Linga, Whalsey, Bressay, Isle of Noss, and Mousa on the E side; East Burra, West Burra, Trondra, and Vaila on the SW; Papa Stour on the W, and Muckle Rooe, Vementry, and Papa Little at the head of St Magnus Bay. Of the islets the chief are Gruney ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Point of Fethaland), Muckle Holm, Lamba, Brother Isle, Little Roe, Uynarey, Bigga, Samphrey, Fish Holm, Linga, and Lunna Holm, all in Yell Sound; East Linga, E of Whalsey; Colsay, at St Ninian's Bay; South Havra, S of Burra; Papa, Oxna, Langa, and Hildasay, NW of Burra; and Linga, E of Muckle Rooe. West Linga is separated from the main island by Lunning Sound ($1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and from Whalsey by Linga Sound (4 furl.); Bressay from the main island by Bressay Sound ($\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 mile), and Isle of Noss from Bressay by Noss Sound (200 yards); Mousa from the main island by Mousa Sound ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile at narrowest part); East Burra and Trondra from the main island by Clift Sound ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile), the one from the other by Stream Sound (200 yards), and East Burra from West Burra by Long Sound (N), South Voe (middle), and West Voe (S), none of these being anywhere more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, and so narrow at the junction of Long Sound and South Voe that the two islands are here connected by a bridge; Vaila is separated from the main island by Wester Sound ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW), Vaila Sound (N), and Easter Sound (300 yards NE); Papa Stour from the main island by Sound of Papa (1 mile); Vementry by Criba Sound and Uyea Sound (100 to 400 yards, both SE); Papa Little by The Rona (3 furl. SW) and Sound of Houbansetter ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E); and Muckle Rooe from Vementry by Swarbacks Minn (1 mile S) and from the main island by Roe Sound (150 to 300 yards NE). Four miles NE of Whalsey are the Out Skerries, the most easterly of them being Bound Skerry; and NE of Mainland are the large islands of Yell, Unst, and Fetlar. Yell is separated from Mainland by Yell Sound, which runs due N and S for 10 miles, and then passes SE for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and E for 4. The north-and-south portion has an average breadth of from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles; the narrowest part is about the middle of the south-easterly portion, where, at the island of Bigga, the width is only 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and at the E end the distance from Lunna Holm (Mainland) to Burra Ness (Yell) is fully 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The small islands lying in the Sound have been already mentioned, and at the NW corner of Yell is the small Gloup Holm, at the S end of Bluemull Sound is one of the many islands called Linga, and farther S opposite the middle of the E coast is Hascosay, separated from Yell by Hascosay Sound ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile), to the E of which beyond Colgrave Sound ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 4 miles) is Fetlar. To the NE of Yell, and separated from it by Bluemull Sound ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile wide and 4 miles long), is Unst, with the Rumlings, Tipta, Muckle Flugga, and Out Stack skerries to the N, the last being the most northerly portion of Scottish land. Off the middle of the E coast are Balta and Huney; near the SE corner is the small Haaf Gruney; and at the S end is Uyea, separated from Unst by Uyea Sound (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl. NW) and Skuda Sound ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE).

The surface is irregular, and generally rises higher than in Orkney. About half the whole area is over

250 feet above sea-level, but only in a few places does it rise higher than 500 feet, the highest points being Ronas Hill (1475 feet) near the centre of the parish of Delting, in the NW of Mainland, and The Sneug (1372) in Foula. Particulars of all the leading islands and inlets will be found under their separate headings. Between North Ronaldshay and Fair Isle the sea bottom has a depth of from 40 to 60 fathoms, and between Fair Isle and Sumburgh Head the greatest depth is from 60 to 80 fathoms, except at two points NE of Fair Isle, where the depth is between 80 and 100. About the compact portion of the islands the depth of the voes, wicks, and sounds is nowhere greater than 20 fathoms. The slope of the sea-bottom round the coast from sea-level to 40 fathoms is rapid, but afterwards it becomes more gradual, except SE and E of Sumburgh Head, where the rapid slope continues to 80 fathoms, which is reached within about 4 miles of the shore. Moderate, however, as is the depth of the voes and sounds, the winding nature of the inlets, which, cutting inland on every hand, threaten ere long to add to the number of the islands, attest the hard nature of the struggle that is constantly taking place between the land and the surge of the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. No spot, even on the Mainland, is 3 miles from the sea in all directions, and probably no equal land area on the face of the earth has such a large extent of coast-line. 'Probably no part of the British coast-line,' says Sir Archibald Geikie, 'affords such striking evidence of the violence of the waves as that which may be seen along the margin of the Shetlands. These islands are exposed to the unbroken fury at once of the German Ocean and of the Atlantic, while the tides and currents of both seas run round them with great rapidity. Hence their seaboard wears in many places an aspect of utter havoc and ruin. Against their eastern side the North Sea expends its full violence, tearing up the rocks from the craggy headlands, and rolling onwards far up into the most sheltered fiords. The island of Whalsey, for instance, lying off the east side of the Mainland, about the middle of the Shetland group, is completely sheltered from the gales of the Atlantic. Yet in the Bound Skerry of Whalsey [Out Skerries], the breakers of the North Sea have torn up masses of rock sometimes 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons in weight, and have heaped them together at a height of no less than 62 feet above high-water mark. Other blocks, ranging in bulk from 6 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, have been actually quarried out of their place *in situ* at levels of from 70 to 74 feet above the sea. One block of 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons, lying 20 feet above the water, has been lifted from its bed and borne to a distance of 73 feet from SSE to NNW over abrupt opposing faces of rock as much as seven feet in height. On the west side of the Shetland Islands the fury of the Atlantic has produced scenes of devastation which it is hardly possibly adequately to describe. In stormy winters, huge blocks of stone are overturned or are removed from their native beds to a distance almost incredible. Dr Hibbert found that in the winter of 1802 a tabular mass, 8 feet 2 inches in length, by 7 feet in breadth, and 5 feet 1 inch in thickness, was dislodged from its bed and removed to a distance of from 80 to 90 feet. In 1820 he found that the bed from which a block had been carried the preceding winter, measured 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 7 feet, and 2 feet 8 inches in depth. The removed mass had been borne a distance of 30 feet, when it was shivered into thirteen or more fragments, some of which were carried still farther from 30 to 120 feet. A block of 9 feet 2 inches by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 4 feet thick, was hurled up the acclivity to a distance of 150 feet. "Such," he adds, "is the devastation that has taken place amidst this wreck of nature. Close to the Isle of Stenness is the Skerry of Eshaness [at the NW corner of St Magnus Bay], formidably rising from the sea, and showing on its westerly side a steep precipice, against which all the force of the Atlantic seems to have been expended; it affords refuge for myriads of kittiwakes, whose shrill cries, mingling with the dashing of the waters, wildly accord with the terrific scene

that is presented on every side." The result of this constant lashing of the surge has been to scarp the coasts of the Shetlands into the most rugged and fantastic cliffs, and to pierce them with long twilight caves. Dr Hibbert describes "a large cavernous aperture, 90 feet wide, which shows the commencement of two contiguous immense perforations, named the holes of Scranda [or Scraada, near the NW corner of St Magnus Bay], where in one of them that runs 250 feet into the land the sea flows to the utmost extremity. Each has an opening at a distance from the ocean by which the light of the sun is partially admitted. Farther north other ravages of the ocean are displayed. But the most sublime scene is where a mural pile of porphyry, escaping the process of disintegration that is devastating the coast, appears to have been left as a sort of rampart against the inroads of the ocean. The Atlantic, when provoked by wintry gales, batters against it with all the force of real artillery—the waves having, in their repeated assaults, forced for themselves an entrance. This breach, named the Grind of the Navir, is widened every winter by the overwhelming surge, that, finding a passage through it, separates large stones from its sides, and forces them to a distance of 180 feet. In two or three spots the fragments which have been detached are brought together in immense heaps, that appear as an accumulation of cubical masses, the product of some quarry." In other places the progress of the ocean has left lonely stacks, or groups of columnar masses, at a distance from the cliffs. Such are the rocks to the S of Hillswick Ness [N side of St Magnus Bay], and the strange tower-like pinnacles in the same neighbourhood called the Drengre or Drongs, which, when seen from a distance, look like a small fleet of vessels with spread sails.

Further interesting details of a similar nature may be found in a paper by Mr Stevenson, the eminent lighthouse engineer, in the fourth volume of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* and in his book *On the Design and Construction of Harbours* (1864), as well as in a paper communicated to the British Association by Mr Peach in 1864. The tidal wave comes rushing with great speed and force from the westward, and causes everywhere round the coast currents and eddies of such a nature as to require the greatest care and skill in their navigation, and even in the calmest weather, at the northern and southern extremities, and in the narrow channels where the force of the current is greatest, there is always a considerable sea running.* The flowing tide seems to strike first at the NW, whence one branch passes down the W side, and along the N side of St Magnus Bay towards its head. The rush of water into the bay itself strikes on the southern shore, and while part flows out by the Sound of Papa, the rest is deflected eastward to the top of the bay, and meeting the current from the N side rushes with great force into the open space at Mavis Grind, N of Muckle Rooc. The portion that passes through the Sound of Papa is again united with the main current, which beats against the whole coast on its passage southward, till at Sumburgh Head it turns off south-eastward through Sumburgh Roost. Other branches in the extreme N rush through Bluemull and Yell Sounds, and meeting at the E side with the branch of the tidal wave that has passed round the N end of the group, produce very wild and dangerous cross currents, particularly all round Fetlar. At Out Skerries and Whalsey this current again divides, one branch passing onward to the SE and the other down the E coast of Mainland to meet the W coast current at Sumburgh Roost. During the ebb the flow of the various currents is almost exactly reversed.

Set thus 'far amid the melancholy main,' and that main, too, of such a boisterous and uncertain nature, it is hardly to be wondered that the Shetland Islands long remained a *terra incognita*—of which the inhabitants of 'the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland' had

* When a south-easterly gale is blowing against the run of flood tide, Sumburgh Roost, at the S end of Mainland, is probably the wildest portion of sea all round the British coast.

only the vaguest idea, and that idea, like everything vague, almost entirely wrong—more especially when we consider that the only means of communication in the beginning of the 19th century was a sloop, which was supposed to sail from Aberdeen once a month for Lerwick; but as the start depended on the weather and the skipper, only some seven voyages a year were actually made. Yet notwithstanding this, one is hardly prepared to find in the edition of Bailey's Dictionary, published in 1800, Shetland described as consisting 'of about forty islands at the north of Scotland, where the sun does not set for two months in summer, and does not rise for two months in winter;' or that somewhere about 1810 the Commissioners of Customs refused to pay bounty on some herring caught about Shetland in the winter, on the ground that, as the islands were surrounded by ice at that season of the year, no fish could possibly have been caught there; though perhaps such ignorance can hardly be wondered at when we reflect that about 1854 the Home Office authorities seem to have laboured under the delusion that Gaelic was the common dialect in Orkney. Except business men and an occasional traveller of scientific tastes, the islands had, before the publication of the *Pirate*, and still more the introduction of steam communication all the year round in 1853, practically no visitors at all, but this is now changed, and the northern archipelago has a very large tourist traffic. Nor is this to be wondered at, for the scenery of Shetland is far before that of Orkney, and the rocks are surpassed by nothing anywhere in Britain, and hardly equalled out of Cornwall—'a strange wild land of stacks and skerries, of voes and geos, and of cliffs and caves,' with but few things to compare with the grand sweep of St Magnus Bay, as seen from the top of Sandness Hill, or with the cliffs of Foula. 'It would almost seem,' says Sheriff Rampini, 'as if the Shetland Islands had been specially prepared by nature to be the home of a Scandinavian people. None but the hardy Norsemen,

"Whose house, of yore,
Was on the foaming wave,"

would voluntarily have selected this desert of peat-moss and weathered rock—"this wilderness of mount and moor and moss, quhairn are divers great waters"—for his chosen resting place. For, after all, this "Old Rock," as its sons love to call it, is no land flowing with milk and honey, no Goshen, no Deseret, no Land of Promise, no

"Emerald isles of Paradise
Set in an azure sea."

The kindly fruits of the earth are conspicuous by their absence. There is never a tree on its whole surface, for the stunted specimens—twisted by the wind and lopped by the gales—which exist in some sheltered localities, scarcely deserve the name. It lies amidst boiling seas. Terrible tempests range round its coasts. There is scarcely a feal-thatched cottage within its bounds from which the cruel sea has not taken toll of its inmates. Sky, sea, and shore are too often of a dull leaden hue. Its climate is damp and humid. It has ten months of winter, says a facetious traveller, and barely two of summer. Its shortest day is only five and a half hours long. Still there are compensations. If there are dayless winters, there are also nightless summers. In the months of June and July darkness is unknown. The sun sets only to rise again. One can read small print at midnight, and the lark—"Our Lady's hen," as the country people used to call it—may be heard singing at one in the morning. So, too, though the winters are long, the cold is never intense. If the winter days are dark, the nights are illuminated with the brilliant rays of the Aurora Borealis. Above all, if nature has been chary in her gifts of luxuries to the rich—in the fruits and flowers of more genial and southern climates—she has made up for this in her abundant supply of necessaries to the poor. Peats and fish and oil—fuel and food and light—are the heritage

of every Shetland peasant. Thus, though in his lot there may be great poverty, there never can be, except by his own indolence and want of energy, actual privation. As for the scenery of this lone, northern land, it has a subtle charm which is all its own. It is only within the last few years that the attractions of the Shetland landscape have begun to be recognised. It was reserved for Sir Walter Scott, whose wonderful eye for the picturesque is not the least attribute of his genius, to discover its capability as a theme for graphic and picturesque description. But even Sir Walter himself failed to perceive wherein its principal charm lay. Grand and romantic as is the rock scenery of its western coasts, tender and touching as on a calm summer eve is the beauty of its quiet voes and solitary lochs, the true beauty of the Shetland landscape consists in its unequalled effects of light and shade. Other parts of Scotland can boast of as beetling crags, as solitary stacks, as gloomy caves, as peaceful beaches, as reposeful nooks as any to be seen within its limits; but none can approach it in the weird and splendid variety of its aerial aspects. Its gorgeous sunsets, its opaline dawns, the changing lights and shadows on its green hillsides, the diversified hues and colours of its seas, have a fascination and a spell which only those who have seen them can adequately understand. From these results the passionate attachment of the islanders to their native land—an attachment so intense and so deep-rooted as to produce at times, in the case of Shetland girls in domestic service in the south, a peculiar and aggravated form of nostalgia, known in the faculty by the name of *morbus islandicus*. From these, also, results that atmosphere of mystery and romance which has always gathered around the very name of Ultima Thule. What Britain was to Rome, according to Lord Macaulay, in the days of Procopius, the Shetland Islands have always been to the rest of Scotland. Even if we discount the fertile products of local tradition and superstition—the legends of trows and elves and fairies, of giants and gay carles, of mermaids and seal maidens, of *bokies* (bogies) and *grùlies* (gruesome beings), of Niogles and water-horses, of Finns and ghosts and devils—in which the native mythology of the islands abounded, there still remains sufficient to satisfy the imagination of the most ardent lover of the marvellous. The works of the older travellers are full of the wonders of this distant and enchanted land. Brand, whose credulity was only equalled by his piety, has preserved for us a long list of the *ferlies* of which the islands boasted in his day. On the top of a hill in Unst, he solemnly assures us, there was a hole, covered with a slate, down which a Dutch skipper let eighteen fathoms of rope, without finding a bottom. In the kirk-yard of Papa Stour was a gravestone which had floated ashore with a dead man tied to it. There was a gentleman's house at Udsta in Fetlar, where the needle turned to all the points of the compass. It was a well-known fact that no cats would ever stay in the island of Vaila. It was an equally well-known fact that not only were no mice found in the islands of Burra and Haskassey, but that earth taken from them and sprinkled in other places, would infallibly drive them away. Nor is the marvellous confined only to the soil. It attaches to its history as well. Few countries so limited in area can boast of so thrilling, so romantic—I was almost going to say—so pathetic a history; nor one which is so sharply defined in the various stages of its progress. Alike in its Pre-historic, its Heroic, its Feudal, and its Renascent age—although these are each and all of them an age later than in other parts of the kingdom—it excites in us an interest entirely disproportionate to its territorial extent, while, at the same time, presenting us with almost typical representations of the social and political characteristics of these various phases of civilisation. And though the materials for its annals are meagre and few, consisting only of the mute records of the Brochs, the doubtful testimony of Skaldic songs, and the stained and mutilated fragments of old charters and parchments, they

have attracted the attention of antiquarians and scholars as the chronicles and archives of no other country have done.'

There are a large number of little brooks, many of which near their mouths contain good trout. There are also a large number of fresh water lochs, many of them of fair size. The principal are the lochs of Cliff, Watlee, Stourholl, and Snaravoe in Unst; Gossa Water, Lumbister, Colvister, Vatsetter, and Kettlester in Yell; Papil Water in Fetlar; Moosa Water, Muckle Lunga Water, Tonga Water, Roer Water, Gluss Water, Eela Water, Punds Water, and Burreland Loch, in the N and NW of Mainland; Clousta Loch, Vaara Loch, Sulma Water, Burga Water, Lunga Water, Voxterby Loch, and Gossa Water in the centre (W) of Mainland; and Strom Loch, Tingwall Loch, Vatsetter Loch, and Loch of Spiggie in the centre and S. Formerly the fishing was poor, as every means legal and illegal were used to destroy the trout, but since 1883, when Shetland was erected into a fishery district, matters have much improved. The close time extends from 10 September to 24 February, both inclusive; but the rod season lasts from 1 February to 15 November, both days inclusive. In many of the lochs the fishing is free, and for most of the others the necessary permission is by no means difficult to obtain.

The land area of the islands is 551·4 miles or 352,889 acres. The inhabited islands, with their populations in 1881 and 1891 respectively, are as follows:—Bound Skerry (2; 2), Bressay (847; 799), Brnray, one of the Out Skerries (59; 54), East Burra (215; 207), West Burra (427; 488), Fair Isle (214; 223), Fetlar (431; 363), Foula (267; 239), Grunay, one of the Out Skerries (25; 25), Hevera or South Havra (35; 24), Hildasay (7; 30), Holm of Papil or Papa (4; 2), Housay, one of the Out Skerries (71; 86), Langa, in Tingwall (4; 0), Linga, close to Hildasay (10; 15), Linga, N of Vaila (13; 8), Muckle Flugga (3; 3), Muckle Roe (230; 213), Noss (3; 3), Oxna (30; 31), Papa (14; 23), Papa Stour (254; 244), Mainland (20,821; 19,741), Trondra (133; 154), Unst (2173; 2269), Uyea in Unst (5; 8), Vaila (9; 19), Whalsey (870; 927), and Yell (2529; 2511).

Shetland has a much more equable temperature throughout the year than most places on the mainland of Great Britain, the total average range of temperature being, as in Orkney, about 16°, while at Thurso it is 20°, at Leith 22°, and at London 25°. The general remarks made as to the temperature of Orkney apply equally here, except that the averages are from 1° to 2° lower, except for August, when they are higher in the same proportion. The variations of temperature are, however, very rapid, and even at midsummer wind from the N or NW causes a fall at once. The mean average rainfall is considerably above that of Orkney, being about 48·6 inches, and this dampness renders the climate unpleasant to strangers, though the natives do not seem to find it unhealthy. The prevailing winds are from NW to SW, and in autumn the gales from these quarters are so heavy as often seriously to injure the crops. Next in frequency are winds from N and NE, which are generally accompanied by settled weather, but though dry and healthy they are bitterly cold, and as they are common in spring they often check the progress of vegetation. The spring is thus generally cold and late, and can hardly be said to begin before the end of April, and there is but little real warmth till the middle of June, but from that time till summer terminates between the middle and end of September the growth of vegetation is very rapid. Sometimes sudden and dangerous gales occur about midsummer, and in one on 20 July 1881 ten 'sixern' boats belonging to the North Isles were lost and 58 persons drowned. Autumn extends to about the middle of October, and from that time till the end of March there is an almost constant succession of high winds and heavy rains. Fogs are frequent in May and June, and the few thunderstorms that occur generally break in winter during high winds and long-continued falls of rain or snow. Owing to the high latitude the summer

evenings are long and in fine weather charming. At the longest day the sun rises at 38 minutes past 2 and sets at 33 minutes past 9; but even after his departure he leaves his glory behind in the bright glow of delicate tints of violet, yellow, and green that lie along the northern horizon. For a month at this season the light is so strong all night through that small print may be read without difficulty. At the shortest day the sun rises at 12 minutes past 9, and sets at 59 minutes past 2; but the long nights are often lit up by very brilliant displays of aurora borealis. Stray specimens of walrus that had wandered too far S have been seen on several occasions. The common seal and grey seal, which were at one time very numerous, are now greatly reduced in numbers; but schools of ca'ing whales are very common, no fewer than 1540, it is said, having been killed at Quendale Bay within two hours on 22 Sept. 1845; and solitary specimens of the razor-backed whale, the narwhal, and the manatee are known to have occurred. Among the birds of prey are the golden eagle, the white-tailed eagle, the osprey, the Greenland falcon, the Iceland falcon, the peregrine falcon, and all the common hawks, except the sparrowhawk, which is rare, as are also the first three birds mentioned. Ravens are common, but rooks are rare; and grouse, though introduced, have never prospered. Among the rarer plants may be mentioned *Cochlearia officinalis* at Out Stack; *Ophioglossum vulgatum* and *Polypodium dryopteris*, near Ordale House; *Hymenophyllum Wilsoni*, at Skaw; *Tridentatis Europaea*, at Hermaness; *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, at Sand Voe; and *Nymphaea alba*, in a loch at the base of Ronas Hill.

Geology.—The geology of Shetland presents certain remarkable features which never fail to arrest the attention of visitors to those regions. The great development of the metamorphic crystalline rocks, containing an abundant series of minerals, has become widely known through the descriptions of Dr Hibbert and Professor Heddle; while the isolated masses of Old Red Sandstone, with their associated igneous rocks, give rise to much of the striking scenery along the seaboard.

Beginning with the stratified metamorphic rocks, they are divisible into two groups with well-marked lithological characters—(1) dark blue and grey clay slates and schists, with occasional bands of limestone; (2) coarse micaceous and hornblende gneiss, with quartzites, chlorite-schists, mica-schists, and limestones. The members of the former group occupy a considerable tract on the Mainland, extending from the S promontory at Fitful Head, N by the Cliff Hills to Laxfirth Voe; while the more highly crystalline gneissose series covers wide areas in Tingwall, Weisdale, Nesting, Lunnasting, Delting, and along the E seaboard of Northmaven. Along the line of junction between these two groups, extending from Scalloway N by Tingwall Firth to Laxfirth Voe, the strata are generally inclined to the WNW; and hence, if we take the order of superposition as an index of the succession, we might naturally infer that the clay slate group represents the oldest members of the metamorphic series. Beds of limestone occur in this group at Oeraquoy and Fladabister, but their development is insignificant compared with the massive limestones of Tingwall and Weisdale. At Tingwall the massive limestones are overlaid by coarse micaceous and hornblende gneiss, which is the prevailing rock in the centre of the Mainland, forming, indeed, all the great parallel ridges between Scalloway and Weisdale Voe, except the promontory between Whiteness Voe and Stromness Voe. Another great belt of limestone crops out in Weisdale Voe, and extends N to Dales Voe in Delting. To the W of this limestone zone the strata consist of coarse micaceous gneiss, mica-schists, and quartzites, which, both in Weisdale and Delting, are inclined to the WNW and NW at angles varying from 60° to 70°. The metamorphic rocks that have become famous for the variety and beauty of the minerals contained in them, are to be found along the E seaboard of Northmaven, and on the Hillswick promontory between Sandwick and Urie Firth. The latter locality

has been carefully explored by Dr Heddle, who has published detailed descriptions of the minerals in the *Mineralogical Magazine*. From his descriptions, and those of Dr Hibbert, it appears that the strata forming the Hillswick promontory consist of mica-schist, chlorite-schist, and hornblende gneiss, pierced by numerous dykes and veins of pink quartz-felsite—evidently offshoots from the great intrusive granite mass so largely developed in Northmaven. Among the minerals found in the rocks on this promontory, the following may be mentioned: hornblende, actinolite, epidote, anthophyllite, precious serpentine, steatite, chlorite, kyanite, calcite, and fluor-spar.

Again, along the E seaboard of Northmaven, between Ollaberry and Fethaland Point, there are several excellent mineral localities in the metamorphic series. In Colafirth Voe, not far to the N of Ollaberry, the strata consist of chlorite-schist, margarodite-schist, hornblende rock, hornblende-gneiss, serpentine with chrysotile, which are flanked on the W by the great granitic mass of the Bùrgs. Perhaps the most interesting of the sections in this part of Northmaven occurs at Fethaland, where some beautiful minerals have been obtained. The peninsula of Fethaland is composed mainly of gabbro, a crystalline rock consisting of diallage and trichlinic felspar. Above Kleber Geo excellent specimens of the former mineral are to be found. In this bay chlorite-schist, actinolite-schist, and steatite occur—indeed, the name Kleber Geo is given to this locality from the occurrence of steatite or soap-stone, which is termed 'Kleber' or 'Klemmer stone' by the Shetlanders. Many tourists purposely visit this locality, to examine the curious sculptures on the weathered face of the steatite, in the form of squares and circles. From this locality the following minerals have also been obtained: ilmenite, magnetite, pyrite, asbestos, and amianthus. Not far to the S, in Pundy Geo, Professor Heddle found a band of chlorite of singular beauty, containing octahedral crystals of magnetite.

The island of Yell is composed of coarsely crystalline gneiss with granite veins, the prolongation towards the N of the gneissose strata of the Mainland. Similar strata are met with in Whalsey and in the Out Skerries of Whalsey, but in the latter islets the gneiss is associated with crystalline limestone.

The metamorphic series in Unst and Fetlar presents several interesting features on account of the remarkable development of serpentine and certain minerals associated with it. The prominent ridge of high ground along the W coast of Unst is composed of gneiss, inclined to the SE, succeeded by mica-schist, chlorite-schist, and graphite-schist. The schistose strata overlying the gneiss are well developed in the hilly ground in the N of the island, between Burra Fiord and Norwick Bay. At Cliff a band of limestone is associated with these schists, which, however, has not been traced across the island. The graphitic schists pass underneath the serpentine at the S end of the island near Bellmont, and again on the E coast in Norwick Bay. The serpentine crosses the island from SW to NE, extending from the Gallow Hill near Bellmont to the Nivv Hill beyond Haroldswick Bay, varying in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles. It is widely known, on account of the veins of chromite found at Hagdale, which will be referred to under the section on Economic Minerals. Native copper and malachite have also been found on the S side of Haroldswick Bay, and at other localities asbestos, brucite, talc, magnetite, and arragonite have been obtained. There is one celebrated locality in this island where talc can be got of an exquisite apple-green tint—indeed, it would be difficult to obtain finer specimens of this mineral. The locality, which was discovered by Dr Heddle, is situated in the NE corner of Haroldswick Bay, in Quin Geo, where it is associated with dolomite, magnetite, and other minerals. To the E of this mass of serpentine there is a belt of gabbro, forming a parallel strip upwards of a mile in breadth, flanked on the E by chlorite-schists and mica-schists, exposed on the shore near Muness Castle. At the extreme SE promontory there

is another small area of gabbro resembling that on the Vord Hill and on Balta Island.

The group of strata just described are continued towards the S in the island of Fetlar. In the centre of the island the chlorite-schists and graphitic-schists form a low arch, throwing off to the E and W gabbro, diorite, and serpentine. Along the W seaboard the gabbro and diorite are succeeded by coarse micaceous gneiss; while towards the E, in Gruting Bay and at Heilina Bretta, the micaceous, chloritic, and graphitic schists again appear.

Only a passing reference can be made to the large mass of diorite in Northmaven, stretching from Mavis Grind to Roeness Voe, and to the remarkable epidotic syenite described by Hibbert near Loch Spiggie in Dunrossness, which is traceable through the islands lying to the W of the Clift Hills to the Mainland at Bixtetter.

The isolated relics of Old Red Sandstone still preserved to us in Shetland clearly show what an important development of this formation is to be found in those islands. Fossils are not very plentiful throughout the strata, but recently the remains of plants have been obtained at new localities in the neighbourhood of Walls, in altered sandstones and flags. This discovery has resulted in the addition of about 40 square miles of ground to the area occupied by the Old Red Sandstone.

Along the E seaboard of the Mainland the representatives of this formation occur at intervals between Rovey Head, N of Lerwick, to Sumburgh Head, and may be grouped in the following order:—

5. Flaggy series of Bressay.
4. Lerwick Grits and Sandstones.
3. Rovey Head Conglomerates.
2. Brenista Flags.

1. Basement breccia resting unconformably on the crystalline rocks.

The breccia forming the base of this formation on the E seaboard is seen only at a few localities owing to the existence of faults, which bring different zones into conjunction with the metamorphic series. In the neighbourhood of East Quarff, at Fladabister, and again near Loch Spiggie in Dunrossness, the unconformable junction is admirably seen, the breccia being composed of angular fragments of the underlying rocks. The red and chocolate coloured flags of the second subdivision are to be found capping the breccia between Fladabister and East Quarff, but the best exposure of them is to be found on Brenista Ness, where they are gently inclined to the E, and conformably overlain in Gulberwick Bay by coarse conglomerates belonging to the third group. The latter can be traced at intervals N to Rovey Head, situated about 2 miles N of Lerwick, where, by means of a fault, they are thrown against the crystalline schists. Resting on these conglomerates, and forming the hilly ground in the neighbourhood of Lerwick, we find a succession of grey massive sandstones and grits with shaly partings which occasionally yield plant remains in the quarries to the S of the town. The members of this group are followed in regular order by a great development of flags, shales, and thin-bedded sandstones of the island of Bressay, in which specimens of *Calamites Canuaeformis* have been found. An admirable section of the flaggy series of Bressay is to be seen in the great sea-cliff of Noup Head (477 feet), at the base of which certain dark shales with calcareous nodules occur, resembling the well-known fish-bed of the Moray Firth basin.

When we pass to the W side of the Mainland there is a remarkable change in the features presented by this formation. Instead of an unbroken succession of sedimentary deposits, there is a striking development of contemporaneous and intrusive igneous rocks forming noble cliffs in Northmaven, Sandsting, and in Papa Stour. There can be little doubt that during the deposition of portion of the strata on the E side of Shetland volcanoes must have been active in the W area, discharging sheets of lava and tuffs which were spread over the sea-floor and buried underneath the accumu-

lating sediments. But in addition to the volcanic materials ejected at the surface, there are extensive areas occupied by granite and felsite which were injected amongst the sedimentary deposits and crystallised at a considerable depth. Before indicating the areas where these igneous rocks occur, reference must be made to the tract of highly altered strata in Weisdale, Walls, Sandsting, and Sandness. Till the discovery of numerous plant remains in these altered strata in 1878 by Messrs Peach and Horne, they had been grouped with the metamorphic series of Shetland; but the nature of the plant remains, comprising specimens of *Psilophyton princeps* and *Lepidodendron notium*, clearly showed that they are merely an altered portion of the Old Red Sandstone. This tract of altered strata is bounded by two great faults, one extending from Aith Voe in Aithsting to Selie Voe in Sandsting, and the other from the island of Papa Little, by Clouster Voe, Burra Firth, to Sandness Hill. There is a small patch of sandstones and shales at Melby resembling the unaltered beds on the E seaboard.

The contemporaneous lavas and tuffs associated with this formation occur at several localities on the W side of the Mainland. The best exposure, however, is to be found in Northmaven between Steuness and Ockren Head, where they are thrown into a synclinal fold, the axis of which runs in an N and S direction from Stenness by Hamna Voe to the mouth of Roeness Voe. On the S side of the latter sea-loch they are brought into conjunction with a great intrusive sheet of pink felsite by a fault which is admirably seen on the sea-cliff. Similar interbedded lavas and tuffs are to be found at various points round the shores of Papa Stour, where they are overspread by a later sheet of pink felsite. A bed of diabase porphyrite is to be found in the Holm of Melby, close to Papa Stour, while at Clouster Voe in Aithsting, on the Mainland, there are dark green diabase lavas associated with the indurated flags and shales. The only relic of these interbedded rocks on the E seaboard occurs on the E shore of Bressay, where a thin band of tuff is intercalated between the flagstones. Interesting as these volcanic ejectamenta doubtless are, there are still more striking manifestations of the volcanic activity which characterised that period, presented to us in the form of sheets, dykes, and necks. Of these, the intrusive sheets are the most important, as they cover large areas in Northmaven and Sandsting on the Mainland, a great part of Meekle Rooe, a portion of Vementry, and nearly the whole of Papa Stour. The masses in Northmaven, Sandsting, Vementry, and Meekle Rooe consist of coarse granite composed mainly of Pink orthoclase, felspar, and quartz, with only a small quantity of mica, while the great sheet in Papa Stour is made up of pink spherulitic felsite. On the E shore of Bressay and in the island of Noss there are traces of old volcanic vents or necks from which some of the igneous materials were discharged.

The glacial phenomena of Shetland are of special interest on account of the evidence in favour of a remarkable extension of the Scandinavian ice sheet in the North Sea during the primary glaciation. From recent researches it would appear that along the E seaboard of the Mainland and in Whalsey, the Out Skerries of Whalsey, Yell, and Unst, the general trend of the glacial striæ is W, WSW, SW, and, in certain instances, SSW. But when we cross to the W side of the Mainland the direction of the ice-markings swings round to the NW and NNW. These are supposed to have been produced by the Scandinavian ice sheet crossing the islands towards the Atlantic during the primary glaciation. A detailed examination of the boulder clay sections on the W side of the Mainland and in the N islands points to the conclusion that stones have been transported in the *moraine profonde* from the E to the W of these islands. For instance, blocks of serpentine and gabbro derived from the E side of the Vallafeld ridge in Unst are found in the boulder clay on the W coast, while striated blocks of flags and grits derived from the E side of the Mainland between Lerwick and Dun-

rossness are also found in this deposit on the W coast. These facts evidently point to an ice movement from E to W, but there are also certain data which point to a later glaciation, when local glaciers radiated from the more elevated parts of the Mainland and the N islands. During this period the direction of ice flow between Lerwick and Dunrossness was towards the SE, when certain morainic deposits were accumulated containing fragments of slates from the Cliff Hills.

Economic Minerals.—Some of the mineral localities in Shetland have been indicated in the foregoing section, but there are certain mineral veins demanding special notice. In Unst a valuable vein of chromite occurs in the serpentine on the SE slope of the Hoog Hills. According to Dr Heddle this vein has yielded thousands of tons of ore, and runs in an E and W direction, not continuously but in irregular ‘bunches,’ throwing one or two offsets near Bunness. The chromite at Hagdale is associated with Emerald Nickel, Arragonite, Kammererite, and Williamsonite. Another important vein of ore occurs at the Sandlodge mine on the Mainland, from which is obtained sparry carbonate of iron, or chalybite and copper pyrites. With these are associated native copper, limonite, chalcopyrite, fibrous malachite, and psilomelane. According to Hibbert there is evidence of the presence of magnetic iron in a small hill in Whalsey proved by the deflection of the magnetic needle. Magnetite also occurs at Fethaland Point on the Mainland, and at Osta in Fetlar. Iron pyrites occur at Garthness and at Fethaland. Excellent building stone is obtained from various members of the Old Red Sandstone on the E side of the Mainland, especially from the Lerwick grits and sandstones.

Soils and agriculture.—The soil is of much the same nature as in Orkney, but there is less inducement to cultivate even the good alluvial soil along many of the voes in consequence of the damp and stormy climate. There is in Mainland and Yell a considerable extent of peat-moss, which is cut for fuel; but this has been done in many cases so injudiciously that the heavy rains have washed away the whole of the lower soil. The mosses abound in roots and stems of trees, which show that the islands have not always been in their present treeless condition. The land is held as in Orkney, the original udal tenure having now in the majority of cases been converted into feudal holding by the same causes as are noticed in the article on the Orkney Islands. At Tingwall and Dunrossness, and in Bressay, Whalsey, and Unst, there are some good farms—one in Bressay indeed being almost as early as any farm in the north of Scotland—but the uncertainty of the returns from the grain crops is a great bar to extensive agricultural projects, and the feeling is yearly gaining ground that improvement of land should proceed in the direction of grazing and green crops. The harvest in average years is generally so late, and the weather so uncertain, that crops which promise all that could be wished to-day are to-morrow blackened and blasted by an unexpected change to rain, sleet, or snow. No single cause, however, is so injurious as the drift which in stormy weather is blown from the sea over the land, carrying ruin in its train. The rest of Mainland and by far the greater part of Yell is pasture or peat-moss; and Unst and Fetlar, which are noted for the production of butter, abound in excellent pasture land, there being almost no moss. The small average size of the holdings, the want of roads, rents paid till recently in kind, and the many exactions piled on tenants by the crown donatories or their tacksmen, all operated against any improvement in Shetland agriculture; and just as in the case of Orkney and the failure of the kelp trade, so in Shetland such slight improvement as has taken place is due to the failure of the potato crop in 1847-49. The small holdings still operate against improvement, more than half of the arable land being held by crofters—and by crofters too who, looking on a croft and its accompanying scathold or right to hill-grazing as an absolute necessary of existence, yet cannot possibly, like their Orcadian brethren, exist by agriculture alone, but look

to the sea to supply their chief means of living. The Crofters’ Holdings Act of 1886 extends to Shetland, and has effected a great amount of good. In 1892 the Commissioners adjudicated upon 963 applications for fair rent, of which 706 were adjusted, 136 withdrawn, and 98 dismissed. Of the 706 the rents were considerably reduced, and only about one-fifth of the arrears was ordered to be paid. In a case which occurred in the island of Bressay it was decided that a tenant who paid not less than £30 per annum on glebe land was not a crofter according to the meaning of the Act. The fundamental idea on which the old system of agriculture was based was the ‘toun’ or township, the nature of which has been already sufficiently indicated in the article on Orkney; but in Shetland it is much more of a living power than in the other group of islands, and runrig itself is not yet altogether a thing of the past. The tillage is frequently done by the long-handled spade, and the crops are oats, bere, turnips, and potatoes, the latter occupying about a fourth of the holding, which averages from 3 to 10 acres. There is no rotation, and land is rarely, if ever, allowed to lie fallow. The only manure is sea-weed or large quantities of peat-earth that has been used for bedding cattle. Hay is practically unknown. Potatoes became a common article of diet about the middle of the 18th century, and turnips were introduced early in the 19th. Cabbages, which were introduced by Cromwell’s soldiers, are kept during winter in small walled patches called plantie-cruives, and transplanted in summer.* Of a total of 3839 holdings, 3765 are of 50 acres or under, 34 between 50 and 100, 30 between 100 and 300, 7 between 300 and 500, and 3 over 500; and the average area of the smaller holdings is 9½ acres. The ground under crop and permanent pasture rose from 50,454 in 1870 to 58,383 in 1884, and to 59,930 in 1896. The acreage under the various crops at different dates is given in the following table:—

Year.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1866	2139	8695	347	2609
1874	2398	8606	505	2881
1884	2531	7789	1066	3344
1896	2029	7326	1314	3158

About 500 acres are annually under other green crops; about 500 acres on the large farms are allowed to lie fallow; and there are 44,090 acres under permanent pasture.

The agricultural live-stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1868	20,255	...	73,506	5355	...
1874	21,683	5951	86,718	4853	119,205
1884	22,373	5945	84,008	3753	115,474
1896	19,069	5564	105,327	2918	132,868

The cattle, which seem to be descended from Norwegian animals, are small, and somewhat resemble Alderneys. They are well shaped and flossy, and when fattened weigh from 2 to 3 cwt. They are thoroughly suited for a country where the grazing is poor; are good milkers when well fed; and their flesh forms tender and finely flavoured beef. The sheep are, like the native sheep of Orkney and the Hebrides, small animals of Scandinavian origin, but as bones of similar animals are found in the brochs, they must have been introduced into the island before the Norwegian occupation.

* ‘The liberal custom of the country,’ says Sir Walter Scott ‘permits any person who has occasion for such a convenience to select out of the unenclosed moorland a small patch, which he surrounds with a dry-stone wall, and cultivates as a kail-yard, till he exhausts the soil with cropping, and then he deserts it and incloses another. This liberty is so far from inferring an invasion of the right of proprietor and tenant that the last degree of contempt is inferred of an avaricious man when a Zetlander says he would not hold a plantie-cruive of him.’

Though small they are very active and even intelligent, and their wool is noted for its fine quality, the best of it being moorat, *i.e.*, yellow brown in colour. The animals are not shorn in the usual way, but the fleece is removed by 'rooing' or plucking. The finest wool is procured from the neck and shoulders. The mutton is excellent. Considerable numbers of black-faced, Cheviot, and half-bred sheep are now, however, to be found in various districts. The 'horses' are the well-known Shetland ponies, from 9 to 10 hands high, and the best animals are black, bay, or iron-grey in colour. They are supposed also to have a Scandinavian origin, and to owe their dwarfed condition to neglect and hard living, for they are seldom or never admitted within the walls of a building; and, ranging about in herds in a half wild state over the commons and hills, they have to find their own food both winter and summer. A considerable number are said to perish every winter from exposure and hunger, but this seems to weed out the weak specimens, and the animals, which are in great demand for children, as well as for work in coal pits, are strong, spirited, and enduring far beyond the proportion of their bone and bulk. They do not reach maturity till about eight or nine years old, and till they are three or four their bodies are covered with long woolly-looking hair. The pigs, like all the other domestic animals of Shetland, are small and peculiar. They have small bones, erect and pointed ears, and very strong snouts. The back is short and arched, the legs long, and the body covered with long bristly hair, varying in colour from dunish white to black, and from which formerly the ropes used by the cragsmen on the 'banks' were made. They are hardy and active, and as they are generally allowed to run about wild, they do a great deal of mischief, especially where the soil is sandy. Poultry of all kinds, particularly geese, are extensively kept, and the annual exports of eggs alone are worth probably nearly £30,000 a year.

Industries.—Fish of all kinds are plentiful round the shores of the islands, and for centuries the great mainstay of the Shetlanders was the ling or haaf (Scand. *hav* or *haaf*, 'the deep sea') fishing, but of late years the herring fishing has been so enormously developed as to throw the haaf fishing quite into the shade. The herring fishing in the Shetland seas was practically in the hands of the Dutch fishermen till the early part of the 18th century, when a French fleet destroyed a large number of their busses, and the field began to be left open to home enterprise. During the Napoleonic wars the Hollanders had to keep away from their old ground, and advantage was taken of the opportunity by the proprietors along the coast to get the fishings into their own hands, each of their crofters being bound as a condition of his tenancy to assist in fitting out and manning a boat, as well as to assist or provide assistance in curing operations. Proprietors who were non-resident, or did not care to embark in the fishing, leased their rights and privileges to fish-curers, and as both classes set up shops for the supply of their tenants, goods being given in exchange for produce and work, this was really the origin of what is known as the Truck System of Shetland, which was investigated by a Government Commissioner in 1872, and which the force of public opinion has now almost, if not altogether, stopped, much to the welfare of the Shetland fishing community. The Dutch have never recovered their old hold, though a large number of booms and luggers still make their appearance every year. These gather in Bressay Sound, and during the period that intervenes between their arrival and St John's Mass, when they begin to fish, the sailors land at Lerwick and hold high festival, pony-riding affording great amusement, both to themselves and to those who have the good fortune to witness their brilliant exploits in horsemanship (see the account of this in Campbell's pamphlet on the *Great White Herring Fishery*, and in Dr Ker's *Shetland and the Shetlanders in Good Words* for 1866). From 1834 to 1842 the boats engaged in the Shetland herring fishing were about 1100 annually, but as the average catch over

the whole fleet was sometimes as low as 5 barrels, and never during that period more than 60, the number gradually diminished, till, in 1874, only 96 boats were here so employed, the total catch being 1180 barrels; by 1879 the number of boats had increased to 206, and the catch to 8755 barrels; while in 1894, with 450 boats, the catch was 230,451 barrels. The boats are gathered from all the fishing ports on the N and E coasts, as well as from England, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, and they are scattered round the islands at about 100 different stations, the chief of which are Lerwick and Balta Sound. The great development of the industry since 1875 seems to be due to the introduction of first-class decked boats in place of the old 'sixern' or six-oared boats used by the Shetland fishermen. These—lineal descendants of the lang-schip of the Vikings—were about 20 feet in the keel, 6½ wide, and 3 deep. They carried a lug-sail, containing about 60 yards of canvas, and though the Shetlanders managed them with the greatest skill, and would even venture in them in rough weather long distances from land, they were quite helpless in gales. Shetland forms one of the Scottish fishery districts, and there were, belonging to the islands in 1894, 805 boats, employing 2928 resident fishermen and boys. The principal stations for first-class boats were Lerwick with 71, Whalsey with 21, Scalloway with 20, Burra Isle with 13, Aithsvoe with 11, Uyea Sound with 8, and Mid Yell with 10; for second-class boats, Dunrossness with 12, Levenwick with 5, Fethaland with 11, and Stennis with 11; and for third-class boats, Scalloway with 38, Dunrossness with 26, Hillswick with 24, Lerwick with 22, Whalsey with 19, Fethaland with 13, Vaile Sound with 13, Burra Isle with 12, and Mid Yell with 13. The boats were valued at £28,403, the nets at £19,920, and the lines at £5190; and the total number of persons employed in connection with them, inclusive of fishermen, was 4575. The deep-sea fishing was in the hands of German merchants down to 1712, when a high duty imposed on imported salt and the establishment of a custom house at Lerwick proved fatal to their interests. The fish caught are cod, ling, and tusk, the latter a white and flaky-fleshed fish, never seen S of the Moray Firth, and more plentiful on the E side of Shetland than on the W. The dried cod is exported, but the tusk is mostly used at home. About one-half—sometimes nearly two-thirds—of the total quantity of cod, ling, and hake captured in the whole of Scotland come from Shetland, the number of fish having in 1894 been 1,877,812 out of a total for the whole of Scotland of 3,903,043. The smack fishing is carried on about the Faroe islands and Iceland. Conger, skate, and halibut (locally turbot) are also caught, and in 1876 boxes of these packed in ice began to be sent to the south markets. A small quantity of kelp is still made along the shores of Yell Sound, but besides the fishing the great Shetland industry is the knitting of woollen articles from the fine worsted yarn made from the wool of the native sheep. The manufacture of coarse stockings, gloves, and nightcaps has long been carried on, and an extensive trade is done every year with the Dutch and German fishermen. When trade with Leith was developed the articles were sent to that port, and so great was the success of the industry that in one of the early years of the 19th century the stockings alone that were exported were estimated to be worth £17,000. The manufacture of shawls was introduced in 1837-39, and the demand for them became common in 1840. In 1850 veils were introduced, and since then neckties and various fancy articles have been tried. Each district has a special 'line,' Northmaven producing underclothing; Westing, stockings; Walls and Sandsting, socks and small shawls; Whiteness and Weisdale, fancy coloured gloves; and Lerwick, shawls and veils. The fine, soft, and light but very warm Shetland flannel or tweed is manufactured in Northmaven, Delting, and Lunnasting. The commerce is noted under LERWICK, as is also the means of communication with the mainland. Internal communication, though greatly improved since the end of the 18th century, when there

were practically no roads, still leaves much to be desired. In 1894-95 breakwater works in connection with the formation of a fishing-boat shelter were erected at Symbister (Whalsey), assisted by a Treasury grant of £1650. There are lighthouses at Sumburgh Head, Fugla Ness harbour, Vailla Sound, Bressay, Bound Skerry (Whalsey), North Unst, Fair Isle, and Lerwick.

The old miserable, windowless, chimneyless hut, with the byre forming the antechamber to the family dwelling room, has now almost disappeared, and in most cases the byre is a separate building, while the cottage, poor and thatched though it be, has a 'but' and a 'ben,' the latter generally floored, but the former with clay floor, and very often still without a chimney. The inhabitants retain many of the old Scandinavian peculiarities of character as well as feature and complexion. The men are a fine powerful race, with an active swinging walk, and though they possess much hardihood and power of physical endurance, they are gentle in their manner and style of speech. Their acquaintance with the perils of the deep and the risks incident to egg-gathering lead to the same cool and matter-of-fact way of treating danger and death that has been already remarked on in the article on Orkney. They are markedly religious, hospitable, and outwardly courteous, but one who is well acquainted with them finds more underneath, and in many cases it seems as if Scott's opinion of 'jimp honest' were no calumny, and that this is so is probably due to the long period of oppression they had to endure after the islands were annexed to the Scottish crown, as well as to the false system which eventuated in the quasi-truck system, and which was strongly calculated to produce hypocrisy. To the same cause is probably to be assigned the Shetlander's horror of law and lawyers, as well as his intense dislike to bind himself by any written obligation. The dislike for Scotland and the Scotch, produced by the oppressions of the mediæval lords of the islands, has also lingered to our own time and seriously retarded the progress of the islands, though probably not many are of opinion with the sailor mentioned by Dr Ker, that the mainland has never given them anything but 'dear meal and greedy ministers.' A fisherman who has a farm, the Shetlander retains all that reverence for the marvellous that seems peculiar to sea-faring folk. 'He still occasionally sees krakeus, sea-serpents, and other monsters of the deep. Although, of course, he does not believe in them, he still dislikes to talk about trows and fairies, mermen and mermaids, ghosts, apparitions, and warnings. . . . He still regrets the change from the Old Style to the New, the growing indifference to the observance of old holidays and customs, the transformation of the old Norse festival of Yule, with its blazing tar-barrels and its companies of straw-clad Guizers, its Yule bread, its lighted candles, and all its quaint and antique rites, into the modern Christmas with its preaching and singing of hymns.' In short, he is in a transition period, and with the shame-facedness that belongs to it, though he no longer believes in witches, in charms and incantations, lucky and unlucky days, he has still a lingering reverence for all these things, and has in consequence a sort of uncomfortable feeling that those who laugh at all the lore that his forefathers believed, and all the customs that they observed, are scoffing at really sacred things. The language is soft and almost lispng, *th* being always sounded as *d*; the second person singular is used in address; and though the old Norse tongue—which lingered here lovingly in Foula and Unst down to the beginning of the 19th century—is not now even understood, the dialect is so full of Norse words that it sounds to strangers as if it were a foreign tongue. The place names belong to the same language, and though there are many Scotch family names to be found, by far the greater number of these too are of Norse origin.

The only town is Lerwick, and the only village of any size, Scalloway, but there are a large number of hamlets for which reference may be made to the parishes.

The principal mansions are Belmont House, Brough Lodge, Bunes House, Busta House, Gardie House, Garth House, Lunna House, Melby House, Reawick House, Sandlodge, Sumburgh House, and Symbister House. The islands are divided into the twelve entire *quoad civilia* parishes of Unst—which includes Balta, Huney, Haaf Gruney, Uyea, Sound Gruney, and a number of smaller islets and skerries; Fetlar—which includes Linga, Fetlar, Urie Lingey, Daaey, and some smaller skerries; Yell—which includes Yell, Hascosay, Orfasay, Bigga, and Uynarey; Northmaven—which includes all the NW part of Mainland with Uyea, Gruney, Muckle Holm, Lamba, and some smaller islets; Delting—which includes on the E the islands of Brother, Little Roe, Samphey, Fish Holm, Linga, and Wether Holm, and on the W, Muckle Roco and Linga; Walls, S of St Magnus Bay—which includes Papa Stour, Holm of Melby, Vailla, Linga, and Foula; Sandsting, SE of St Magnus Bay—which includes Vementry, Papa Little, West Isle of Burrafirth (all in St Magnus Bay), and Stonda Stour in The Deeps and the skerries to the N of it; Nesting—which includes Lunna Holm, Whalsey and all the islands round about including the Out Skerry group, and all the coast islets S to South Isle of Gletness; Tingwall—which includes Greena, Flotta, Hoy, North Havra, Hildasay, Linga, Langa, Cheynies, Oxna, Green Holm, and Trondra; Lerwick—which includes Burra; Bressay—which includes the Isle of Noss and all the islets round about, and the islands of Papa, South Havra, and Little Havra; and Dunrossness—which includes Mousa, Muckle Bard, Lady's Holm, Horse Island, and Fair Isle. The *quoad sacra* parishes of North Yell, South Yell, Whalsey and Skerries (Nesting), Quarff (Lerwick), and Sandwick (Dunrossness) are also included.

There are Established churches within all the parishes and *quoad sacra* parishes, and there are also mission stations at Ollaberry (Northmaven), Olmafirth (Delting), Lunna (Nesting), Sandness, Papa Stour, and Foula (Walls), Whiteness (Tingwall), Fair Isle (Dunrossness), Cunningsburgh (Sandwick), West Sandwick (Mid Yell), and Balta Sound (Unst). There are 10 places of worship in connection with the Free Church, and 3 mission stations; 4 in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, and 3 stations; 7 in connection with the Congregational Church; 5 in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and 6 missions; 2 in connection with the Baptist Church; and 2 in connection with the Episcopal Church. In the year ending September 1895 there were in Shetland 61 schools, of which 58 were public. Shetland, with a constituency of 3748 in 1896-97, unites with Orkney in returning a member to serve in parliament. The islands have the same lord-lieutenant and vice-lieutenant as Orkney, but they have 8 deputy-lieutenants and 46 justices of peace of their own. They form a division of the sheriffdom of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, but have a separate sheriff-substitute resident at Lerwick. Ordinary sheriff courts are held at Lerwick every Wednesday during session; a sheriff small debt court, formerly held at Burravoe, is now discontinued. Justice of peace, ordinary, and small debt courts are held at Lerwick as occasion requires. The County Council is composed of 27 members—one each for as many electoral divisions. These are divided into two districts—the North Isles District, with 5 representatives; and the Mainland District, with 22. The two district committees are composed partly of county councillors and partly of parochial board representatives. The Council is otherwise divided into the following committees:—The County Road Board (comprising all the councillors), the Standing Joint Committee of the Council (including also several of the Commissioners of Supply), the County Valuation Committee, the District Lunacy Board, the Visiting Committee of Lerwick Prison, the Parliamentary Bills Committee, the Executive Committee under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, the Finance Committee, and the General Purposes Committee. The average number of registered poor in 1895 was 877 with 171 dependants. There is a combination poorhouse at Lerwick, with accommo-

dition for 50 inmates. The average of pauper lunatics is high, being about 40 per 10,000, while the ratio for the whole of Scotland is 26. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 5·2 per cent., and the death-rate about 16 per 1000. Valuation (1674) £2288, (1843) £19,929, (1874) £33,176, (1884) £44,098, (1885) £45,730, (1896) £44,702. The civil and registration counties are identical. Pop. (1801) 22,379, (1811) 22,915, (1821) 26,145, (1831) 29,392, (1841) 30,558, (1851) 31,078, (1861) 31,670, (1871) 31,608, (1881) 29,705, (1891) 28,711, of whom 12,190 were males and 16,521 females. The great discrepancy of the sexes is caused by many of the men having been away at distant fishings at the period when the census was taken. In 1891 the number of persons to each square mile was 52, the number of families 6304, the number of houses 5564, and the number of rooms 14,138. Of the 28,711 inhabitants, 358 males and 169 females were connected with the civil or military services, or with professions; 27 men and 676 women were domestic servants; 676 men and 5 women were connected with commerce; 4803 men and 606 women were connected with agriculture and fishing; and 1602 men and 5318 women were engaged in industrial handicrafts, or were dealers in manufactured substances. Of those connected with farming and fishing 1984 men and 606 women were concerned with farming alone, and 1593 farmers employed 114 men, 106 boys, 188 women, and 56 girls.

Ecclesiastically the whole of Shetland is embraced in the Synod of Shetland, which contains the presbyteries of Lerwick, Burray, and Olnafirth. It meets at Lerwick on the last Wednesday of April. The presbyteries are separately noticed. The Free Church has also a synod of Shetland, containing, however, only one presbytery of the same name, and including charges at Cunningsburgh, Delting, Duurossness, Fetlar, Lerwick, Hillside (Unst), Uyea Sound (Unst), Walls, Weisdale, and North Yell. The U.P. Church has a presbytery of Shetland, with churches at Burra Isle, Lerwick, Mossbank, and Ollaberry.

History.—The name is derived from the Scandinavian Hjalmland—or 'high-land'—whence Hjalmland, Zetland, and Shetland. The history is so largely identified and intermixed with that of Orkney, that the outline given in dealing with that group is in great measure applicable to both. In 1195 the lordship of Shetland became separated from that of Orkney in consequence of the rebellion of Jarl Harald against Sverrir, King of Norway, and the two were not again united till the grant by King Hakon to Henry St Clair in 1379. During the interval the islands are in the happy condition of having no history except what may be connected with the forays of the Vikings that frequented their bays and sounds; and yet it was during this period that the Norseman, with all his ways, took firm root here, and laid the foundation of all the peculiarities of the Shetlander of the present day. Gifford, who wrote in 1733, draws indeed a melancholy picture of the state of the islands during this period under the direct rule of the Kings of Norway, but whence he procured his materials is very doubtful. If any really exist they must be in the archives at Bergen. 'The poor udallers,' he says, 'were miserably oppressed by the governor or Foud and kept under, being forbidden all sort of commerce with foreigners, as the subjects of that king are to this day in Faro and Island: so there was no such thing as money amongst them; and what they had of the country product more than paid the corn rent, they were obliged to bring to the governor, who gave them for it such necessaries as they could not be without, and at what prices he had a mind, wherewith they were obliged to rest content, having no way to be redressed. Kept under this slavery they were miserably poor, careless, and indolent, and most of their young men, when grown up, finding the poor living their native country was likely to afford them, went abroad, and served in foreign countries for their bread, and seldom or never returned: so that these Islands were but thinly inhabited.' After the islands passed under the sway of

the Scottish kings the government was still more oppressive, as Crown donatory after Crown donatory, 'looking on them as a milch cow to be squeezed for their own especial benefit,' laid heavier and heavier imposts on the long suffering people, and it is to this time that the old hatred of Scotland and the 'ferry-loupin' Scots is to be traced. The history during this whole period and down to 1766, when Shetland was sold by the Earl of Morton to the ancestor of the Marquis of Zetland, is simply one long tale of oppression (see SCALLOWAY). During the 18th century the government was based on a series of 'Country Acts' applicable to this stewardry, and passed with consent of the heritors and kirk-session. They are excellent specimens of good old grandmotherly legislation, providing among other things that all persons should punctually attend the diets of catechising; that no person should 'flite' with or provoke his neighbour; that no servant should disobey his or her master's or mistress's lawful commands, or use provoking and unbecoming language towards them; that no one should keep more servants than they had absolute need for; that none should marry who had not £40 Scots of free gear to set up house on, or a lawful trade whereby to subsist, and so on, all the enactments being enforceable by fine or 'personal punishment,' and besides this, the Rancelmen had the power of inquiry into all domestic relations, as well as the highly important duty of finding out all witches and persons using charms. In 1817 the eminent French savant, M. Biot, carried on experiments with the pendulum at BUNESS, and was much struck by the simplicity of life and freedom from excitement enjoyed in this northern land. 'During the twenty-five years,' he says, 'in which Europe was devouring herself, the sound of a drum had not been heard in Unst, scarcely in Lerwick; during twenty-five years the door of the house I inhabited had remained open day and night. In all this interval of time neither conscription nor press-gang had troubled or afflicted the poor but tranquil inhabitants of this little isle. The numerous reefs which surround it, and which render it accessible only at favourable seasons, serve them for defence against privateers in time of war; and what is it that privateers would come to seek for? If there were only trees and sun, no residence could be more pleasant; but if there were trees and sun everybody would wish to go thither, and peace would exist no longer.' In 1818 Captain Kater conducted similar experiments in the same place. The title of Earl of Zetland in the peerage of the United Kingdom was granted in 1838 to Baron Dundas of Aske. The present—the third—earl, born in 1844, succeeded his uncle in 1873, and was in 1892 created Marquis of Zetland and Earl of Ronaldshay in the peerage of the United Kingdom, but his estates in Shetland are not of very large size. His Scottish seats are at Kerse House, Stirlingshire, and Dunbog, Fifeshire. The antiquities of the Shetland Islands are numerous and interesting, and the brochs or burghs, cairns, castles, and old churches will be found noticed either under the islands or parishes in which they are. Some of the more important are treated separately.

See also Brand's *Brief Description of Orkney, Zetland, etc.* (1683; reprinted 1701; and again, Edinb. 1833); *A Voyage to Shetland* (1751); *A True and Exact Description of the Island of Shetland* (Lond. 1753); *An Account of the New Method of Fishing practised on the Coasts of Shetland* (Edinb. 1775); Neill's *Tour through some of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland* (Edinb. 1806); Arthur Edmondston's *View of the Ancient and Present State of the Zetland Islands* (Edinb. 1809); Peterkin's *Notes on Orkney and Zetland* (Edinb. 1822); Hibbert's *Description of the Shetland Isles* (Edinb. 1822; reprint, Lerwick, 1892); Sibbald's *Description of the Islands of Orkney and Zetland, by Robert Monteith of Epilsea and Gairsay in 1633* (Edinb. 1845); Balfour's *Oppressions of the Sixteenth Century in the Islands of Orkney and Zetland* (Bannatyne Club, Edinb. 1859); two papers on 'Shetland and the Shetlanders' by Dr John Ker in *Good Words* for 1866; Thos. Edmondston's

Shetland Glossary (Edinb. 1866); Reid's *Art Rambles in Shetland* (Edinb. 1869); Saxby's *Birds of Shetland* (Edinb. 1874); *Shetland Fireside Tales* (Edinb. 1877); Cowie's *Shetland* (Aberdeen, 1879; 3d ed., 1880); Gifford's *Historical Description of the Zetland Islands in the year 1733* (Edinb. 1879); Low's *Tour through the Islands of Orkney and Shetland in 1774* (Kirkwall, 1879); articles by Karl Blind on the Folklore of the Islands in the *Nineteenth Century, Contemporary, and Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1882; papers by Dr M. F. Heddle in the *Magazine of the Mineralogical Society*, and by Messrs Peach and Horne in the *Journal of the Geological Society* for 1879 and 1880, and in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* for 1878-80; Tudor's *Orkneys and Shetland* (Lond. 1883); Rampini's *Shetland and the Shetlanders* (Kirkwall, 1884), Rev. J. Russell's *Three Years in Shetland* (Paisley, 1887).

Shettleston, a parish containing a small town of the same name, in the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, immediately to the E of Glasgow. It is bounded N and NE by the parish of Cadder, E by Cadder and Old Monkland, S by Rutherglen, W by Calton and Barony, and NW by Springburn. Except on the S, where the line follows the centre of the Clyde for about 2 miles downward from the E side of the grounds of Easterhill House, the boundary is almost entirely artificial. The greatest length of the parish, from the E end of Bishop Loch west-south-westward to the western limit of the parish in the eastern suburbs of Glasgow, is 4½ miles; the greatest width, from the S corner of the policies of Easterhill House northward, is 3½ miles; and the area is 5174·674 acres, of which 123·710 are water. The surface is undulating, and the height above sea-level rises from 70 feet in the E to over 300 at a number of places to the N and E, the highest point, N of Barlanark House, being 337 feet. The soil is mostly a good sound loam, and the underlying rocks belong to the Coal-measures forming part of the rich mineral field of Lanarkshire. The greater part of Frankfield Loch (2×2 furl.) lies within the parish on the N, and the whole of Hogganfield Loch (3×2 furl.) on the NW. The chief mansions are Barlanark House, Cardowan House, Carntyne House, Craigend House, Easterhill House, Frankfield House, Garteraig House, Garthamlock House, Greenfield House, Haghill House, Tollcross House, and West-thorn House. Tollcross House and grounds were bought in 1896 by the Glasgow authorities for a pleasure park. The chief prison for the county of Lanark is at Barlinnie, in the NW of the parish. Shettleston is traversed by two of the main roads between Edinburgh and Glasgow, while the road from Glasgow to Stirling by Cumbernauld and Denny passes along the north-western border. It also includes a portion of the sections of the North British railway system which pass from Glasgow to Edinburgh *via* Bathgate, and from Glasgow to Bothwell; and a reach of the Monkland Canal. There are stations at Parkhead, Carntyne, and where the two railway lines branch off at the town of Shettleston. The Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire railway passes through the southern part of the parish, and has stations at Tollcross and Parkhead. Besides the post-town of the same name the parish contains also part of the eastern suburbs of Glasgow, the greater part of the conjoint villages of Millerston and Hogganfield, almost the whole of Tollcross, and a few small hamlets. The town of Shettleston, which includes the suburbs of Eastmuir and Sandyhills, has a station 3 miles E by S of Glasgow, and is inhabited chiefly by colliers and agricultural labourers. A number of villas, modern cottages, and tenement houses have lately been erected. A water supply was introduced from the Glasgow mains in 1869. There is a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments under Glasgow, a parish church, two Free churches, a Roman Catholic church, and two public schools. Eastmuir school, a two-storeyed erection of 1893, is of red stone from Ballochmyle, and has been built to eventually accommodate 1000 scholars at a cost of about £9000. Pop. of town (1881) 3608, (1891) 5430.

The parish, which was originally a part of Barony

parish, from which it was civilly disjoined in 1847, is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The mission church at Carntyne is connected with the parish, and besides the churches already mentioned, there are Free churches at Carntyne and Tollcross, and a U.P. church at Tollcross. There is a large and well laid-out cemetery at Sandymount. Under the School Board the Eastbank, Garthamlock, Shettleston, Tollcross, and Millerston (combination) schools, with accommodation for 326, 125, 666, 498, and 250 pupils respectively, have an average attendance of about 475, 30, 570, 510, and 135, and grants amounting to over £500, £25, £605, £520, and £135. There are also Roman Catholic schools at Cardowan and Eastmuir, with accommodation for 219 and 304 pupils respectively, which have attendances of about 125 and 240, and grants amounting to nearly £210 and £245. Pop. (1851) 6564, (1861) 6914, (1871) 7517, (1881) 9238, (1891) 10,503, of whom 5129 were males and 5374 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 2038, uninhabited 92, and being built 20.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Sheuchan. See STRANRAER.

Shevock, The, a rivulet of Aberdeenshire, dividing Insch and Culsalmond on the N from Kennethmont, Premnay, and Oyne on the S, and falling into the Ury at Old Rayne.

Shewalton House, a plain two-storey mansion of 1806 in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, near the left bank of the Irvine, 1 mile WNW of Drybridge station. The Wallaces owned the estate from at least 1473 till 1715, when it was sold to William Boyle, a brother of the first Earl of Glasgow. His descendant, David Boyle, succeeded in 1874, but it is now the property of Mr Kenneth.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Shian, a hamlet in the Glenquach section of Dull parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Quach, 15 miles WSW of Dunkeld.

Shiant Isles, a group of islets of basaltic character and picturesque appearance in the Outer Hebrides, lying in the Minch, 4¼ miles SE of the nearest point of the coast of Lewis, and 21 S of Stornoway, and formerly believed by the inhabitants of the Long Island to be a resort for fairies, elves, and other supernatural beings. They comprise a number of rocks or skerries, and the three islets of Garv-Ellan, Ellan-na-Kelly, and Ellan-Wirrey, all three of which are noticed separately. They all present a verdant surface, the hollows and declivities abounding in rich pasture; and they form a single sheep-farm, superintended by a single family, who reside on Ellan-na-Kelly. This islet seems anciently to have been the seat of a monastery or a hermitage, and it still possesses some ruins which look to have been ecclesiastical. Its name means 'the island of the cell;' and probably its reputed sanctity gave rise to the Gaelic designation of the group as *Eileanan Seunta* or 'sacred islands.' The Shiant Isles are strikingly characterised by columnar masses similar to those of Staffa and the Giant's Causeway; and had they lain in a position more accessible to tourists or less remote from the tracks of steamboat navigation, they could scarcely have failed to acquire a fame as great as that of Staffa. Pop. (1871) 5, (1881) 6, (1891) 8.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Shieldaig, a fishing village on the W coast of Ross and Cromarty, on the E side of Loch Shieldaig, 6 miles NNW of Lochearon, under which it has a post and money order office. Most of the villagers are employed in the herring fishery. Its church is a parliamentary one, built in 1827, and containing 300 sittings. Stipend, £120. A Free church was built in 1876. Loch Shieldaig is a southward offshoot of the middle division of Loch Torridon; and measures 3 miles in length, by 2½ miles across the entrance. In its bosom lies Shieldaig island, 50 feet high. A stupendous cliff of shelving precipices, tier above tier, rises immediately behind the village to a height of 1691 feet, and completely screens the inner part of the neighbouring marine waters.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 81, 1882.

Shieldhall, an estate in Govan parish, Lanarkshire, on the south side of the Clyde, 2 miles from the town

of Renfrew and 4 from Glasgow. It was sold in 1872 for £112,000. Here is the foreign animals wharf of the Glasgow corporation, while a little to the east are Linthouse ferry and a landing stage of the *Clutha* harbour steamers. Immense cattle sheds and slaughter houses have been fitted up at the wharf, while the accommodation and facilities afforded for the cattle trade are among the best in the kingdom. Sales are held immediately after the arrival of the cattle. At Shieldhall also are the extensive works of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society (Ltd.) Started in 1838 with shoemaking, trade after trade has been added till the works now cover a large extent of ground. The trades carried on, besides shoemaking, include brushmaking, cabinetmaking, confectionery and preserve making, engineering, leather manufacture, printing, shirtmaking, tailoring, and tobacco manufacturing. The society has also extensive stores and warehouses in Glasgow, and own the Chancelot Flour Mills, Edinburgh. At Linthouse Shipbuilding Yard a few years ago occurred the accident to the *Daphne*, which capsized while being launched, and a large number of men who were still at work within the vessel were drowned. In the neighbourhood stands Govan Combination Poorhouse.

Shieldhill, an ancient mansion in LIBBERTON parish, Lanarkshire, 4 miles NW of Biggar. Alterations were made on it in 1820, but it still comprises a massive square keep, whose second storey, now the dining-room, was the family chapel in pre-Reformation days. Held by his ancestors from at least 1432, the estate now belongs to H. F. Chancellor, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Shiel, Glen. See GLENSHIEL.

Shielhill, a seat of the Lyell family in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, near the right bank of the South Esk, 3½ miles NE of the town.

Shiel, Loch, a lake on the boundary between the district of Moidart in Inverness-shire and the districts of Sunart and Ardgour in Argyllshire. Commencing at the foot of Glenfinnan, it extends 11½ miles south-westward and 6 west-by-southward, is nowhere more than 1 mile broad, and from its foot sends off the river Shiel 3 miles north-westward to salt-water Loch Moidart. The mountains which flank it have a maximum height of 2915 feet, and go off in diverging chains. They present a remarkable variety of outline and most magnificent groupings of their masses. The fishing is excellent, salmon, grilse, sea-trout, and brown trout being both fine and numerous. In Glenmoidart House is the old canoe (an oak trunk hollowed out by axe and fire) in which Prince Charles Edward was towed by his followers across Loch Shiel. They sank it near St Finnan's Isle, and there it lay till 1855. On 15 Sept. 1873 the Queen drove from Inverlochty to 'Loch Shiel, a fresh-water loch, with fine very high rugged hills on either side.

As we suddenly came upon Loch Shiel from the narrow glen, lit up by bright sunshine, with the fine long loch and the rugged mountains, which are about 3000 feet high, rising all around, no habitation or building to be seen except the house of Glenaladale, which used to be an inn, and a large picturesque Catholic church, reminding one, from its elevated position to the right and above the house, of churches and convents abroad, I thought I never saw a lovelier or more romantic spot, or one which told its history so well. What a scene it must have been in 1745! And here was I, the descendant of the Stuarts and of the very king whom Prince Charles sought to overthrow, sitting and walking about quite privately and peaceably' (*More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands*, 1884).

Shiels. See BELBELVIE.

Shiness Farm. See LAIRG.

Shin, Loch, a lake in Lairg parish, Sutherland. Lying 270 feet above sea-level, it extends 16½ miles south-eastward to Lairg village, and varies in breadth between ¼ and 1½ mile. The trout are fine, and salmo-ferox are numerous. Loch Shin possesses strictly a Highland character, but wants the magnificence of mountain-flank, the wealth of forest, and the adornment of park

and islet, which distinguish many of the Highland lochs. Its south-eastern extremity, indeed, is overhung by a fine sweep of wood, and washes a slope beautifully studded with the neat cottages, the humble church, and the peaceful manse of the village of Lairg; and its W end is so sublimely encircled by the stupendous mountain-masses which are grouped with Benmore-Assynt as to need only wood and a little culture to produce a picturesque blending of grandeur and beauty; but its middle and greatly chief extent was described by Dr Macculloch as 'little better than a huge ditch without bays, without promontories, without rocks, without trees, without houses, without cultivation, as if Nature and man had equally despised and forgotten it.' Hugh Miller spent three autumn holidays at his aunt's cottage in the ancient Barony of Gruids on the shore of Loch Shin; and chapters v. and vi. of *My Schools and Schoolmasters* are largely devoted to those happy days of his boyhood.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 108, 102, 1880-81.

Shin, The, a short but picturesque salmon river of Sutherland, issuing from the SE end of Loch Shin, in the parish of Lairg, and running 7½ miles southward to the Oikell at Invershin in the parish of Creich, 3½ miles NNW of Bonar-Bridge. The vale which it traverses derives from it the name of Strathshin; and, though narrow, is cultivated, wooded, and rich in the features of close landscape. At the river's exit from the lake, and on its E bank, are the village of Lairg, with a hotel and a pier. Two miles from the river's confluence with the Oikell is the Linn of Shin—a waterfall whose picturesqueness has been marred by blasting, but which is quite remarkable for its height as a salmon-leap.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Shinnel Water, a troutful rivulet of Tynron parish, Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 1500 feet in the north-western extremity of the parish, and flowing 10½ miles east-south-eastward through the interior, then 2 miles north-north-eastward along the Keir boundary, till, after a total descent of 1275 feet, it falls into Scar Water, ½ mile WSW of Penpont. Just at the point of its influx to the Scar, it rushes with great impetuosity over a remarkable ridge of bold rocks; and between 2 and 3 miles above this point, or a little below Tynron manse, it makes a considerable waterfall called Aird Linn, which, owing to its being richly fringed and shaded with wood, is highly picturesque.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63.

Shira. See GLENSHIRA.

Shirmers Tower. See BALMACLELLAN.

Shiskine, a hamlet in Kilmory parish, Arran, 10½ miles WSW of Brodick. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school.

Shochie Burn. See MONEYDIE.

Shona, an island (3 × 1½ miles) of Ardnamurchan parish, Moidart district, Inverness-shire. It lies in Loch Moidart, extending in length athwart about two-thirds of that loch, and dividing it into two channels. Pop. (1861) 96, (1871) 102, (1881) 118, (1891) 104.

Shotts (originally *Bertramshotts*), a parish on the E border of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded NW and N by the parish of New Monkland and by Linlithgowshire, NE and E by Linlithgowshire, SE and S by the parish of Cambusnethan, for ¼ mile at the SW corner by the parish of Dalziel, and W by the parish of Bothwell. The boundary is largely natural. On the NW and N the line follows North Calder Water from the mouth of Shotts Burn upwards to Hillend Reservoir, passes through the centre of the reservoir, and follows the feeding stream at the E end for 3 furlongs to the county boundary. It then passes south-eastward along the county line, till, ¼ mile NE of Bauds, both reach Barbauchlaw Burn, the course of which is followed downward to a point 3 furlongs E of Barracks, whence it passes first E and then S till it reaches How Burn ¼ mile W of Balgornie. It follows this Burn upwards for 1½ mile, and then strikes S by E across the Polkemmet and Fauldhouse Moors to 2½ miles S by E

of Harthill, where, quitting the line of the county boundary, it passes W by S to the source of South Calder Water, which stream it follows all the way down to the junction of Tealing or Tillon Burn. Turning up this it follows it to a point 1 furlong N of Brownhill, whence it runs irregularly first north-westward and then north-eastward till, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Fairybank, it reaches Shotts Burn, which it follows to its junction with North Calder Water. The greatest length of the parish, from the point on South Calder Water where the parishes of Shotts, Cambusnethan, and Dalziel meet, north-eastward to beyond Southrig, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the greatest breadth, from South Calder Water at Shotts Ironworks, north-westward to North Calder Water, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the area is 25,336 acres, of which 392 are water. The height above sea-level varies from 341 feet at the mouth of Shotts Burn on the W, to about 1000 feet along the central ridge of high land which forms part of the watershed between the basins of the Forth and Clyde. By far the greater portion of the surface consists of undulating ridges from 700 to 900 feet high, from many points along which excellent views are to be obtained. Of the land area about 15,000 acres are arable, 3000 moss, 1300 woodland, and the rest is occupied by buildings, roads, and rough pasture. The drainage is carried off, in the SE, by the upper waters of the river Almond, which has its source within the parish, by the streams already mentioned in describing the boundary line, and by smaller streams flowing to them, of which the chief is Forrestburn Water, which traverses a great part of the length of the parish on its way to join Barbauchlaw Burn. Hillend Reservoir ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile) on the northern border, formed for supplying the Forth and Clyde Canal, has an area of almost 300 acres, of which, however, only 172 acres are in Shotts, the rest being in New Monkland. Lily Loch (4×2 furl.), a little to the SW, receives its name from having formerly contained a large number of water-lilies, but these were destroyed in 1836 when the canal company converted the loch into a compensation reservoir and raised the level of the water. The area is about 49 acres. Roughrig Reservoir (6×2 furl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of this and covering an area of 120 acres, was formed in 1848 in connection with the water supply of Airdrie and Coatbridge. The soil varies very much, but, considering the elevation, produces fair returns, so that in average seasons good crops of oats, hay, potatoes, and turnips may be seen, even at an elevation of nearly 900 feet above sea-level. In the northern part of the parish the underlying rocks are intrusive dolerites, but elsewhere they belong to the Coal-measures, and are rich in bands of coal, ironstone, sandstone, and fireclay, all the beds of economic value having been long extensively and vigorously worked. Coal seems to have been mined to considerable extent from at least the middle of the 18th century, and the development of the ironstone dates from 1787, when the Omoa Ironworks, near the extreme SW of the parish, were established by Colonel William Dalrymple, who, having distinguished himself at the capture of Omoa in the West Indies, bestowed that name on his new establishment. The works changed hands several times, and were finally abandoned in 1866. Shotts Ironworks on the SE, established in 1802 by a private company, for which John Baird was long managing partner, carry on extensive smelting operations. The company was reconstituted in 1824, and became a limited liability company in 1874. Ironstone and coal pits are scattered all over the southern portion of the parish, from Benhar on the E to Gartness on the W; and the other industries are a paper-mill at Caldercruix; tile, fireclay, and composition-brick works, and quarries, while the Caldervale print-works, Moffat paper-mill, and Gartness Ironworks are quite close to though beyond the western border, as are also the extensive collieries about Cleland and the Omoa Fireclay Works.

The church of Bertramshotts is mentioned in a Bull of Pope Sixtus IV. in 1476, and the name was afterwards applied to the whole parish, but the first part of the name dropped off during the following century.

The modern name—the latter part—seems to be from the Saxon *Shot*, a plot or division of ground, but who or whence the Bertram must remain doubtful. According to Hamilton of Wishaw, he was ‘a great robber that infested all that part of the country [in the time of Robert II.] by violent outrages and depredations, which he carried to a very insufferable degree; so that, at length, the Government were obliged to take notice of him, and by a public Act notified, “that whosoever should apprehend, kill him, or bring him to justice, should be rewarded with such and such lands.” His name, tradition tells us, was Bartram de Shotts. The Laird of Muirhead at that time was a bold, daring, intrepid man; he did not surprise him in his lurking places, but with a few of his company whose courage he could well trust, came up, and in the daytime attacked him in that valley to the east side of the Kirk of Shotts, when, after a pretty smart encounter, the Goliath, Bartram, was slain on the place. The Laird of Muirhead cut the head off this robber, which he carried straight to the king, who immediately, in terms of the proclamation, ordered him a charter and infestment of these lands, that were then, or soon after, called Lachop [see LAUCHOPE].’ There is also an allusion to the incident in the fragment called ‘The Laird of Muirhead,’ published in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*—

‘Afore the King in order stude
The stout Laird of Muirhead,
Wi’ that sam’ twa-hand muckle sword
That Bartram fell’d stark dead.’

The local tradition as now preserved differs from Hamilton as to the manner of the giant’s death, which is stated to have been brought about by Muirhead alone, who, concealing himself among some heather near a well where the robber was in the habit of quenching his thirst, rushed out as Bartram lay on his face drinking, and rendered him powerless by cutting his hamstrings. There is no charter evidence as to when or how Lauchope came into possession of the Muirheads, as the older family papers seem to have been lost when Lauchope House was burned in 1570, because the owner had given shelter to Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh as he fled from Lulithgow after the assassination of the Earl of Murray. The ‘stout’ laird of Muirhead of the ballad was John Muirhead of Lauchope and Bullis, who was killed at Flodden. The family is now represented by the Grosset-Muirheads of BREDISHOLM. As the parish is traversed near the centre by the southern of the old main lines of road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, it was during the troublous period of Scottish history visited by several of the armies that then marched and countermarched through the land. The great Roman road from the S divided at Belstane in Carluke, and one branch passing through Cambusnethan crossed the South Calder Water near Allanton House, and passed through Shotts by Penty, Kirkgateknowes, Hareshaw, Moor, Salsburgh, Duntillan Hill, Mountcow, and Braco, and thence to Castlecary. Stuart in his *Caledonia Romana* mentions that on Braco farm there were faint traces ‘of what seems to have been an oblong enclosure, with rounded angles, about 300 feet long, by from 150 to 200 broad,’ but he says the marks of it were even in his time exceedingly indistinct, and they have now altogether vanished. Traces of an old line of road are visible at several points along the route given, and near Braco and at Duntillan Hill remains of a regularly constructed way roughly causewayed with whinstone boulders have been found. In 1845 a hoard of valuable Greek coins was found on Braco farm, and in 1856 one of Roman coins. In the beginning of the 19th century a large number of 16th century coins were found at the base of Middle Braco Craigs.

Originally in the barony of Bothwell, Shotts was separated therefrom in 1457 and formed into a distinct lordship with the name of Bothwell Moor, which was granted to the Hamiltons, in which family the superiority still remains. In consequence of this connection the inhabitants suffered severely during the

reprisals that took place after the murder of the Earl of Murray. In 1630 Shotts was the scene of a great 'revival,' which resulted mainly from a wonderful sermon preached by the Rev. John Livingstone, who was then living with the Earl of Wigton at Cumbernauld, but there must have been a sad falling away afterwards, for in 1643-44 the session had to deal with a number of witches, and in 1683, according to Law in his *Memorials*, 'thirty men met betwixt the Kirk of Shotts and Cambusnethan who had beforehand forsaken the ordinances of God, and there did debate the authority of the Scriptures, and thereafter played at the football with them, and after that burned them; this was verified by two Ministers, Mr William Violent and Mr John Oliphant, who had certain information of it.' In October 1650 Cromwell was here, having marched from Glasgow with all his 'horses and fute, by the muir-way and Kirk of the Shotts, where they had much difficulty to carey their cannon and gunns;' and in July of 1651 his army encamped here for a night on the way from Linlithgow to Hamilton. The Shotts people were stout Covenanters, and many of them were concerned in the Pentland Rising as well as in the later affairs of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. The Duke of Monmouth's army, on its way to the last battle, encamped for ten days near Muirhead in the E end of the parish, and on their return march passed the same way, on both occasions making pretty free with the property of the inhabitants, as the Highland Host had done before them. The moss in the extreme SE of the parish between Benhar and Starryshaw was the chief scene of the district conventicles, and it was here that Cargill preached the Sunday after Richard Cameron's death from the text, 'Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?' A large boulder to the S of Benhar farmhouse is known as Peden's Stone, and to it is now attached an iron slab with the inscription, 'This stone, according to tradition, is one of the places where Peden and others preached to the Covenanters, of whom the world was not worthy. They wandered in deserts and mountains and in dens and caves of the earth.—Erected by a Committee from proceeds of sermons, 1866.' In the churchyard is an upright stone with the inscription, 'Here lies the bones of William Smith, who lived in Moremellen, who, with others, appeared in arms at Pentland Hills in defence of Scotland's Covenanted work of Reformation, anno 1666, agreeable to the Word of God, in opposition to Popery, Prelacy, and Perjury, and was murdered near this place.' His death seems to have taken place, however, in a private quarrel just after his return from Pentland. In subsequent historical events the parish had but little share, though in 1745 part of the Highland army passed through it during their retreat from England, and levied contributions from many of the inhabitants.

A church dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St Catherine of Sienna* existed at a 'desert place' called Bertramshotts in the middle of Bothwell Moor prior to 1450. It was a dependency of the Collegiate church of Bothwell, and the site was about the E end of the present churchyard. It was repaired and partly rebuilt in 1640-48, and again in 1691, but having become unsafe it was removed and the present church erected in 1819-21 at a cost of nearly £3000. The spire was struck by lightning and destroyed in 1876, but a new one was at once erected and other repairs executed. After the Reformation, Bothwell, Shotts, and Monkland were all attended to by the minister of Bothwell, and afterwards this grouping was altered to Shotts, Bothwell, Cambusnethan, and Dalziel, while from 1571 to 1591 the parish had a 'reader.' In 1588 the Synod of Glasgow ordered a minister to be appointed, and this was done in 1591. Distinguished natives have been John Miller (1735-1801), miscellaneous writer and professor of civil law in Glasgow University, whose father was minister of the parish; Dr Matthew Baillie (1761-1823), the famous London physician, whose

* A well near the church is still called Kate's Well, and in the neighbourhood are Kate's Park and Kate's Brae.

father was minister of the parish, his mother being a sister of the celebrated anatomist, Dr William Hunter; Dr Baillie's sister, the well-known Joanna Baillie, was born at Bothwell only nine days after her father's translation from Shotts to that parish; Janet Hamilton (1795-1873), the poetess; while Gavin Hamilton, the historical painter (1717 to 1776 or 1796), seems to have sprung from a Shotts family, but he was probably born in Edinburgh. Dr Cullen, the eminent Edinburgh physician, had his first practice at Shotts. The parish is traversed by one of the main roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow, which passes for 7 miles through the centre; another by Bathgate, Airdrie, and Coatbridge passes for 3½ miles just inside the northern border, and there are, except in the moorland, good district roads. The northern border of the parish is traversed by the Coatbridge and Bathgate section of the North British railway system, with stations at Westeraigs and Forrestfield, while others farther W, at Caldercruix and Clarkston, are close to the parish boundary. The first is 23½ miles W by S of Edinburgh, and the second 26½, and from Westeraigs a branch passes through the eastern part of the parish, quitting it at Shotts Ironworks on its way to join the Bathgate and Morningside section at Blackhall. The Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the Caledonian railway passes along the S side, and has stations at Shotts Ironworks, 25½ miles from Edinburgh and 16½ from Glasgow; Omoa, 30 from Edinburgh and 12 from Glasgow; and Cleland, 30 from Edinburgh and 12 from Glasgow, the last being on a branch line from Newarthill to Morning-side. There are also several mineral loops and branches.

The village, including Kirk of Shotts and Shottsburn, is about 2¾ miles NNW of Shotts station. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a hotel, and a branch office of the Commercial Bank. The Duke of Hamilton obtained in 1685 'full power, liberty, and privilege to hold two free fairs yearly at the Church of Shotts. The one upon the . . . day of June, the second upon the . . . day of August, with a weekly mercat at the said Church of Shotts;' and annual fairs are still held on the third Tuesday of June and the last Tuesday of November—both *o.s.*—the latter having probably superseded the August fair, which was given up early in the 19th century. It was a yarn fair where home-spun cloth and yarn were disposed of. The balance on which the material was weighed hung at the Tron Knowe to the E of the present school. The parish also includes the villages of Dykehead (SE), Harthill (E), Muirhead (SE), and Salsburgh (W), and the greater part of the villages of Cleland and Shotts Ironworks, all of which are separately noticed.

Shotts is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The church, which has been already noticed, contains 1200 sittings. The parish contains also the *quoad sacra* churches of Calderhead, Harthill and Benhar, and Cleland, and embraces part of the *quoad sacra* parish of Clarkston. The Free church, built in 1848 and rebuilt in 1878, is at Dykehead; and there are also Free churches at Harthill and Cleland. The United Original Secession church at Shottsburn originated in an Associate Congregation formed in 1738 in consequence of the forced settlement of Rev. David Orr in that year, and afterwards greatly strengthened by the forced settlement of Rev. Laurence Wells in 1768. The church was erected in 1771, but has since been repaired. There are also an E.U. church and a Roman Catholic chapel. Under the School Board Benhar Colliery, Cleland, Greenhill, Greens, Harthill, Northrigg, and Shotts public schools, with accommodation for 373, 389, 250, 63, 254, 107, and 232 pupils respectively, have an average attendance of about 255, 310, 115, 30, 280, 40, and 135, and grants amounting to nearly £260, £320, £115, £35, £275, £35, and £135. Cleland Roman Catholic school, with accommodation for 366, has an average attendance of about 240 and a grant of nearly £230. The mansions are Murdoston (Robert K. Stewart, Esq.) and Easter Moffat. Pop. (1801) 2127, (1831)

3220, (1861) 7343, (1871) 8353, (1881) 11,214, (1891) 11,957, of whom 6546 were males and 5411 females, while 1721 were in the ecclesiastical parish. Houses (1891) inhabited 2130, uninhabited 175, and being built 21. See also Grossart's *Historic Notices of the Parish of Shotts* (Glasgow, 1880).—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 31, 23, 1867-65.

Shotts Ironworks, a village on the border of Shotts and Cambusnethan parishes, Lanarkshire, near Shotts railway station, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Holytown. It has pig-iron works with six furnaces. Pop. (1861) 1335, (1871) 1208, (1881) 969, (1891) 1141, of whom 643 were males and 498 females, while 938 were in the Shotts portion of the village.

Shuna, a Hebridean island in Kilbrandon and Kilchattan parish, Argyllshire, lying 1 mile SW of the entrance of Loch Melfort, and separated from the mainland on the E by a sound 1 to 2 miles broad, from the island of Luìng on the W by the Sound of Shuna, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad. Its length, from N to S, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; and its area is $1173\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $57\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore. The surface is all rolling, tumulated, and broken ground, whose tiny summits nowhere rise higher than 200 feet above sea-level. It possesses much of that intricate mixture of land and rock which, with the aid of wood and culture, abounds in mild soft pictures of rural beauty; it derives picturesqueness from its encirclement with intricate bands of sea, overhung by the lofty hard-featured heights of island and mainland; and it has everywhere such a profuse and curious interspersions of natural woods, with rocks and cultivated fields and pasture lands, as to look, from end to end, like a large sea-girt park. Though topographically grouped with the Slate Islands, it possesses little or none of the clay-slate so prevalent in Luìng, Seil, Easdale, Lunga, and Scarba; yet it presents interesting objects of study to a geologist, and at each end it has a bed of dark blue crystalline limestone, which has long been wrought for economical purposes. Shuna belongs to the City of Glasgow. Pop. (1861) 43, (1871) 15, (1881) 14, (1891) 11.

Shuna, an island of Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Linnhe, nearly opposite Portnacroish village, and 14 miles NNE of Oban. Measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, it rises to a height of 233 feet, and contains the ruins of CASTLE-SHUNA. Pop. (1871) 14, (1881) 8, (1891) 6.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Shurrery, Loch. See REAY.

Shurroch Hill. See KINGOLDRUM.

Sibbaldie. See APLEGARTH.

Sidlaw Hills, a long chain of heights, extending from Kinnoull Hill, on the left bank of the Tay, in Perthshire, east-north-eastward and north-eastward to the German Ocean at Redhead in Forfarshire, and at Stonehaven in Kincardineshire. The chain is detached from the Ochil range only by the intervention of the Tay and the Earn; just as the latter range is detached from the Lennox Hills only by the intervention of the vale of the Forth; and jointly with these ranges it forms the Lowland screen, or the screen on the Lowland side, of what, without any great accommodation of language, may be called a continuous valley along the skirt of the Highland frontier, from the vale of the Leven in Dumbartonshire to the German Ocean at Stonehaven. To the more marked and emphatic, and to the popularly designated part of this great valley, or 'Strathmore,' belongs the screen of the Sidlaws. Yet the heights are not strictly a chain. They extend with considerable ridgy regularity from Kinnoull Hill, north-eastward to a point a little distance SE of the town of Forfar; they there fork into two lines, the one of which goes off in undulations and detachments, yet with very observable continuity nearly eastward to the sea at Redhead, while the other proceeds irregularly north-eastward, becomes almost lost in the vicinity of Brechin, and afterwards rallies and straggles on along the Lowland side of the Howe of Kincardine to the sea at Stonehaven. In the popular application of the name, however, the Sidlaws are only the part in Forfarshire from Lundie to Redhead. Many of the hills, such as the celebrated Dun-

sinane, are isolated in position, and have conical summits. Some, such as the hills of Dunnichen, Dunbarrow, and others, are rounded and detached, and overhang intervening valleys. In some instances, as in the ridge of the Tulloes, which runs along the southern frontier of the parishes of Inverarity, Dunnichen, and Kirrden, the heights form a long flat regular range of moderate elevation. The highest point is Auchterhouse Hill (1399 feet); but this, or an altitude very little inferior, is attained by many other summits. Seen from Fifeshire, they appear a lofty brown mountain-barrier, drawn out like a huge rampart to cover the interior of Perthshire and Forfarshire. Some of them are cultivated to the summit, and many which, in the 18th century, were covered all over with stunted heath, now seem to groan beneath loads of green umbrageous timber. The prevailing formation of the Sidlaws is the Old Red Sandstone,—part of the vast bed which so curiously waves in several great and successive curvatures across Forfarshire. On the side facing Strathmore, the strata dip to the N at an angle of about 45° ; but they diminish in dip as the hills are crossed, till on the side facing the Lowlands, especially in the upper part of Carmyllie, they become nearly or altogether horizontal. The sandstone is of various colours, red, brown, grey, white, with a slight tinge of green; and it is, in some instances, susceptible of a remarkably smooth polish. The strata alternate with beds of shale, and occasionally with some beds of conglomerate which measure from 50 to 100 feet in thickness. Trap rocks, chiefly of greenstone, and to some extent of porphyry, occur plentifully in intersecting veins, and occasionally in surmounting nodules and masses. An impervious boulder-formation covers a large part of the surface.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 48, 57, 66, 67, 1868-71.

Sillyearn Hill. See GRANGE, Banffshire.

Silverbanks. See CAMBUSLANG.

Simprin. See SWINTON.

Sinclairston. See OCHILTREE.

Sinclairtown. See DYSART and KIRKCALDY.

Skar Water. See SCAR WATER.

Skateraw. See INNERWICK.

Skateraw, a fishing-village in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, close to Newtonhill station on the Stonehaven and Aberdeen section of the Caledonian railway, and 6 miles NNE of Stonehaven. Pop. (1871) 336, (1881) 375, (1891) 340.

Skavaig, Loch. See SCAVAIG, LOCH.

Skelbo Castle, the ancient seat of the Sutherlands, Lords Duffus, in Dornoch parish, Sutherland, on the southern shore of Loch Fleet, 5 miles N by W of the town.

Skelmorlie, a watering-place in Largs parish, Ayrshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire. The village stands upon the Firth of Clyde to the S of the terminus of the WEMYSS BAY railway (1865), this being 8 miles SW of Upper Greenock and $30\frac{1}{2}$ W of Glasgow. Feued out since 1850, and mainly built of native red sandstone, it comprises two portions, Upper and Lower Skelmorlie, the former of which consists of workmen's houses, whilst the latter comprises several rows of villas and a beautiful crescent behind. A hydropathic establishment, in the Scottish Baronial style, was erected in 1868, and in 1875 received the addition of Turkish, salt-water, and other baths. It is perched on the edge of a rugged cliff of conglomerate sandstone and pebble, which rises to a sheer height of 100 feet above the shore-road; and it thus enjoys the most bracing air and commands a magnificent view. The *quoad sacra* parish, formed in 1860, is in the presbytery of Greenock and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £455. Its church was rebuilt in 1894-95 at an estimated cost of £5000, and has accommodation for 580 persons and a hall to hold 250. The nave of the church has a central passage leading up to the chancel, whose south window, of three lights, has stained-glass representations of the Ascension, Baptism, and Passion of our Lord; an arcaded west window has also a trio of lights, filled in with figures of three representative saints. There are also a U.P. church (1874),

a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a gaswork, a golf club, a Workman's Rest, and a public school, with accommodation for 297 children. There is also a church school. Pop. of village (1871) 404, (1881) 757, (1891) 951; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 886, (1881) 1264, (1891) 1380, of whom 301 were in Renfrewshire.

Skelmorlie Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Wemyss Bay station and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Largs, stands 1 furlong inland, on the N side of lovely Skelmorlie Glen. Its oldest part dates from 1502; and Pont described it in 1608 as 'a fair veill-built housse, and pleasantly seatted, decorated with orchards and woodes, the inheritance of Robert Montgomery, Laird thereof,' whose ancestor, George, was second son of the first Lord Montgomerie, and from him received in 1461 the lands of Skelmorlie, formerly held by the Cunninghams of Kilmaurs. The estate reverted by succession to the Eglinton family; and in 1852, with consent of the late Earl, the old ruined mansion was restored by the late John Graham, Esq., a wealthy Glasgow merchant, who during his occupancy made it a picturesque and delightful residence. Under LARGs are noticed the Skelmorlie Aisle and the 'serpent mound.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873. See EGLINTON CASTLE; Gardner's *Wemyss Bay and Skelmorlie* (Paisley, 1879); and A. H. Millar's *Castles and Mansions of Ayrshire* (Edinb. 1885).

Skene, a parish of SE Aberdeenshire, whose church stands, 405 feet above sea-level, 6 miles S by E of Kintore and $8\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office, and with which Skene communicates daily by omnibus. It is bounded N by Kintore and Kinellar, E by Newhills, SE and S by Peterculter, SW by Echt, W by Cluny, and NW by Kemnay. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 7 miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,516 acres, of which 270 are water. There is an extensive spinning and carding mill in the parish. Peterculter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Oval Loch Skene (7×5 furl.) lies at an altitude of 276 feet on the SW border, and covers an area of $311\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 45 of which are in Echt. It contains pike; has a maximum depth of only 12 feet; receives Kinnernie or Corskie Burn, flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-eastward along the Echt boundary; and sends off LEUCHAR BURN, creeping $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward and east-south-eastward along the Echt and Peterculter boundary, on its way to the river Dee. The surface sinks along Leuchar Burn to 234 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 632 feet at the Hill of Kinmundy, 744 at the Hill of Keir, and 731 at the Hill of Auchronie. Formerly Skene had a bleak and barren appearance, but it has within recent times been greatly improved in the way of both reclamation and planting. Its highest grounds are now all either cultivated to the top or largely clothed with plantation. Only a small part of it, however, has a fertile soil—the greater part being either light or cold, and generally incumbent on clay. The predominant rock is granite. Fully two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; one-eighth is under wood; and the rest is either pasture, moss, or waste. Antiquities are the 'Drum Stone' on the KINELLAR border, remains of tumuli and stone circles, traces of a watch-tower on the Hill of Keir, and supposed memorials of a Roman road from the Dee to the Don. Skene House, 3 miles WNW of the church, is a fine baronial edifice, part old, part modern. In 1880 it was purchased from the Earl of Fife by the late George Hamilton, Esq. Other mansions, noticed separately, are EASTERSKENE and KIRKVILLE. Skene is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £205. The parish church, originally dedicated to St Bride, was rebuilt in 1801, and contains 700 sittings. The Free church stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the W, near the NE shore of Loch Skene. There is an Evangelical Union church at Westhill. Four schools—the Central, Garlogie, Westhill, and Lyne Free Church—with respective accommodation for 160, 80, 131, and 100 children, have an average attendance of about 105, 65, 90, and 60, and grants of about £115, £65, £80, and £50.

Pop. (1801) 1140, (1831) 1677, (1851) 1862, (1871) 1842, (1881) 1787, (1891) 1673.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 1874-73.

Skene, Loch, a dark and lonely lake in the NE of Moffat parish, N Dumfriesshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the meeting-point of the counties of Dumfries, Selkirk, and Peebles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the source of the Yarrow, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the town of Moffat. Lying 1680 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 6 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and is of unknown depth. Its basin is mossy, bleak, and wild, White Coomb (2695 feet) rising to the S, and Locheraig Head (2625) to the N. Loch Skene affords good sport to the fisherman, its trout running 2 or 3 to the lb., and 8 to 10 lbs. being a fair day's catch. The stream by which the lake discharges its superfluous waters to the river Moffat forms the magnificent cascade called the GREY MARE'S TAIL. According to a geological authority a glacier once moved down towards Moffatdale, following the existing drainage line, viz., the courses of Midlaw and Tail Burns. The northern lateral moraine of this glacier—now represented only by mounds—acted as a barrier to the water flowing from the N, and thus Loch Skene was formed.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Skerray. See PORTSKERRA.

Skerries, Out. See HOUSE SKERRIES.

Skerries, Pentland. See PENTLAND FIRTH.

Skerrow, Loch, a triangular lake near the Balmaghie boundary of Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, close to the railway, 13 miles WNW of Castle-Douglas. Lying 425 feet above sea-level, it measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 furlongs, is prettily studded with five or six copse-clad islets, and contains pike and the largest trout of any loch in the district, running up sometimes to 6 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Skerryvore Lighthouse, a lighthouse on a rock forming one of an extensive reef, 10 miles SW of the Isle of Tyree. Lying in the fairway of vessels making for the Clyde and Mersey, and exposed to the mighty 'fetch' of the Atlantic, this reef was long the terror of mariners. The rock on which the tower is built is composed of gneiss worn so smooth by the continued action of the sea that the foreman mason compared landing on it to climbing up the neck of a bottle. In order that the light might show far beyond the foul ground, the tower was so designed as to have a range of $18\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles. The tower is 137 feet 11 inches high (158 feet to top of the lantern), 42 feet in diameter at base, decreasing to 16 feet at the top, and contains a mass of granite masonry of 58,580 cubic feet. For 26 feet in height the tower is solid, and the contents weigh nearly 2000 tons. The walls, as they spring from the solid, are $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, gradually diminishing to 2 feet at the top. Above the solid the interior is 12 feet in diameter, divided into nine storeys, surmounted by a lightroom and lantern. Operations were commenced on the rock in 1838, and the light was exhibited in February 1844, six years being thus occupied in the work. The apparatus is dioptric revolving, the light attaining its greatest brilliance once a minute; the machinery which drives the apparatus is also employed to toll fog-bells. The cost of the work, including the small harbour for the attending vessel, and the dwellings for the keepers and seamen, was £86,977. The lighthouse, which was designed and erected by the late Mr Alan Stevenson, is a noble monument of his engineering skill. See his *Account of the Skerryvore Lighthouse* (Edinb. 1848).

Skiack, Loch. See DUNKELD, LITTLE.

Skiack, The, a troutful rivulet of Ross and Cromarty, formed by several head-streams that rise among the south-eastern and southern skirts of Ben Wyvis, and winding $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward through Fodderty, Dingwall, and Kiltarn parishes till it falls into the Cromarty Firth, close to Kiltarn church. During a drought in summer, it almost disappears; but, after heavy rains or the thawing of winter snows, it is a voluminous and headlong torrent, which, but for embankments, would desolate the arable grounds on its banks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Skibo Castle, a modern mansion in DORNOCH parish, Sutherland, 4 miles W by S of the town. Purchased in 1872 for £130,000, and greatly improved since then, the estate belongs to Evan Charles Sutherland, Esq. (b. 1835).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Skinnet. See HALKIRK.

Skindsdale, a stream of Clyne parish, Sutherland, rising at an altitude of 1900 feet on the E side of BEN-AN-ARMUINN, and running 13 miles eastward, south-eastward, and southward, till, after a total descent of nearly 1800 feet, it falls into the Black Water, 2 miles WN W of the head of Loch Brora.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 108, 109, 103, 1878-80.

Skipness (Norse 'ship point'), a village and a *quoad sacra* parish on the E side of Kintyre peninsula, Argyllshire. The village, lying on a small bay of its own name, at the northern entrance to Kilbrannan Sound, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by water NNW of Loch Ranza in Arran, and 12 by road S by E of Tarbert. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the NE is a quay, erected at a cost of £3000. The old castle of Skipness stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs E by N of the village and 3 WN W of low Skipness Point, which divides Kilbrannan Sound from the entrance to Loch Fyne. An imposing structure, of high antiquity, but in good preservation, it forms a square, with an inner court. The outer wall is 7 feet thick, 33 high, and 450 in circumference. The western side is flanked by a small central tower; whilst of two projecting towers, one at the SE and one at the NE corner, the former was known as Tur an t'sagairt ('the priest's tower'), and the latter was evidently the keep of the castle. A portcullis defended the entrance. Modern Skipness Castle is the seat of Robert Chellas Graham, Esq. (b. 1848), who is Lord of the Barony of Skipness, having purchased this property in 1867. The *quoad sacra* parish, forming the northern portion of the civil parish of SADDLE AND SKIPNESS, and constituted in 1871, is in the presbytery of Kintyre and the synod of Argyll; its minister's stipend is £120. The church, on the left bank of Claonaig Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Skipness village, was built in 1756 at a cost of £300, and was improved in the interior in 1892. Pop. (1871) 500, (1881) 470, (1891) 395, of whom 298 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Skipport, Loch, an intricately ramified chain of marine sounds and straits across the island of South Uist, at the mean distance of about 5 miles from its N end. It is usually described as simply projecting into the island; but really bisects it from sea to sea, so as to render it two islands though one only in name. To add to the confusion, the loch or strait assumes, at the W end, the name of Loch Gamoslechan or Bee. All the land immediately connected with it is a maze of low rocky islands and promontories; forming the commencement of that chequered and diversified mixture of flat lands and waters which separates South Uist from Benbecula.

Skirling, a village and a parish of W Peeblesshire. The village stands 690 feet above sea-level, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of the town and station of Biggar, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded NE by Kirkurd, E and S by Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm, and W and NW by Biggar in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 2 miles; and its area is $3427\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 5 are water. BIGGAR Water flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward along all the southern boundary; and Spittal Burn, its affluent, traces most of the Lanarkshire border. Beside Biggar Water the surface declines to 640 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises northward to 920 feet near South Mains, 1035 at Skirling Craigs, 1163 near Townhead, and 1399 at Broomy Law near the northern extremity of the parish. The rocks are chiefly Silurian, and the soil is mostly light but fertile. Nearly four-fifths of the entire area are in tillage; about 35 acres are under wood; and the rest is partly moor but chiefly green pasture. Skirling Castle, an old baronial fortalice which stood in the south-western vicinity of the village,

belonged in the 16th century to Sir James Cockburn, a warm partisan of Queen Mary; and, demolished in 1568 by order of the Regent Moray, has entirely disappeared. A monastic establishment is believed to have stood on Kirklawhill farm; and coins of Adrian and Antoninus were found about 1814 near Greatlaws. James Howe (1780-1836), the animal painter, was the son of a former minister. The barony of Skirling, possessed by the Cockburns from about 1370 till 1621, since the close of the 17th century has belonged to the Carmichaels; and Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., of CASTLE-CRAIG, is sole proprietor. Skirling is in the presbytery of Biggar and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £323. The parish church, at the village, is a building of high antiquity, renovated in 1720, and extensively repaired in 1893. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 88 children, has an average attendance of about 40, and a grant of nearly £50. Pop. (1801) 308, (1831) 358, (1861) 317, (1871) 325, (1881) 274, (1891) 216.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Skye, an island in the W of the county of Inverness, of the whole area of which it forms a little more than one-seventh. It is the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, and the second largest of the whole group, as well as of all the islands lying off the coast of Scotland. It extends from N latitude $57^{\circ} 42' 30''$ at Rudha Hunish in the extreme N—though the outlying islets of Trodday and Fladdachuain are respectively $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles NE and NW of that point—to N latitude $57^{\circ} 1' 12''$ at Point of Sleat on the extreme S, and from W longitude $5^{\circ} 38' 50''$ at Rudha na Caillich at the S end of Kyle Rhea to W longitude $6^{\circ} 47' 8''$ at Eist on the extreme W of Duirinish. The shape of the island may be compared to that of the tail part of the body of a huge whale, the tail lying to the SE next the mainland, and the body stretching away to the NW; but it is a whale that has suffered from the onslaughts of the ocean, for the outline of the sides, instead of being smooth and regular as it would be in the animal, is everywhere cut into by sea lochs which deeply indent the island on every side. To the N and NE the island is bounded by the Minch, the distance across which, from Point of Aird uair Rudha Hunish to the coast of Ross-shire at the mouth of Gairloch, is 19 miles; from the E side of Staffin Bay to Red Point at the N side of Loch Torridon it is 14 miles; and from the point at the S side of the entrance to Loch Torridon westward through the extremity of South Rona the distance is 12 miles. To the S of this the boundary is the Sound of RAASAY, the narrows of Raasay, and Loch na Cairidh, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, between Skye and Scalpay. At the SE end the last widens out into the open sea-space where the Inner Sound and Loch Carron meet, the distance across from Broadford Bay to the SW corner of Applecross being 8 miles. From this point the coast curves east-north-eastward to form the right hand lobe of the tail, the point to the eastward being divided from the Lochalsh district of the mainland of Inverness-shire first by the narrow Kyle Akin (3 furlongs) and then by Loch Alsh (1 mile). From Loch Alsh along the bottom of the tail—that is, the SE side of Skye—the boundary is for 2 miles Kyle Rhea (barely $\frac{1}{2}$ mile), and for the remaining 19 miles the Sound of Sleat, averaging fully 1 mile in width, to the N side of Loch Hourin, 3 to 4 miles from Loch Hourin to Loch Nevis, and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 beyond Loch Nevis as it widens out into the sea of the Hebrides. To the W of the Point of Sleat, between Skye on the one hand and RUM and Canna on the other, is Cuillin Sound, which opens out at both ends into the sea of the Hebrides. Its width is noticed under RUM. On the W and NW of the island is the Little Minch, the distance across which from Eist Point on the extreme W of Duirinish westward to Benbecula is 16 miles; from Vaternish Point at the extreme NW of Skye westward to Loch Maddy in North Uist it is 18 miles; and from Rudha Hunish north-westward to the mouth of East Loch Tarbert in Harris it is 16 miles. Along the narrow kyles and sounds on the E and SE the tides

rush with great speed and force, so much so indeed that sailing vessels cannot pass northwards through Kyle Rhea and Kyle Akin against an adverse tide. These straits are also of considerable depth. One basin, occupying Raasay Sound, the Inner Sound, and part of the Minch, has been already noticed under RAASAY; there is another at the point where the Inner Sound and Loch Carron meet which reaches a depth of 68 fathoms below the surrounding sea bottom, which has a depth of about 50 fathoms; and a long narrow one begins at the mouth of Loch Hourn, and extends down and beyond the Sound of Sleat, till it dies out about 3 miles NE of Eigg. Its depth at the entrance to Loch Hourn is 50 fathoms below the surrounding sea-bottom, which has a depth of about 60 fathoms, but the depression gradually diminishes to about 20 fathoms as the hollow extends south-westward. In Cullin Sound, to the N of Rum, there is another basin, which reaches a depth of 74 fathoms beneath the surface of the surrounding sea-bottom, which has a depth of about 65 fathoms. Still another—and that a large one—extends from the N end of South Uist northwards through the Little Minch as far as Loch Seaforth in Lewis, but keeps mostly to the side next the Outer Hebrides, except along the W coast of Skye, where it occupies the greater part of the width of the strait, the depth of the portion opposite Dunvegan Loch being 36 fathoms below the surface of the neighbouring sea-bottom, which is about 60 fathoms deep. There are also smaller hollows at the mouths of Loch Sligachan and Loch Ainort, in Loch Alsh and the narrow part of the Sound of Sleat, and in Lochs Slapin, Scavaig, Brittle, Eynort, and Bracadale; in Loch Bay off Loch Dunvegan, and near the mouth of Loch Diubaig on the S side of Loch Snizort. In several of these depressions groups of shells of Arctic habitat still linger, seeming to be survivals of those that lived in the British seas during the glacial epoch.

Coast, etc.—The coast-line is very irregular and broken. Beginning at the N end at Point of Aird 2½ miles E of Rudha Hunish, the first opening is Kilmaluag Bay (4 × 4 furl.), and 4 miles SSE is Staffin Bay, 1½ mile across the mouth and ¾ mile deep. From Staffin Bay southward the line is very little broken for almost 15 miles till PORTREE Bay is reached. The next large opening, opposite Kyle More, between Raasay and Scalpay, is Loch Sligachan, averaging ¼ mile wide, and 3 miles from entrance to head; and 3 miles SE of this is Loch Ainort, ½ mile wide and 1¼ mile from entrance to head. At the S end of the open sea-space where Loch Carron opens out to the Inner Sound is Broadford Bay, 1½ mile wide and ¾ mile from the entrance to head; and to the E of it is Breakish Loch, 1 mile long by about 100 yards wide; while immediately to the E of Kyle Akin is Loch na Beiste, 5 furlongs wide at the entrance and 1 mile from that to the head of the loch. In the SE side the only opening of any size is Loch na Dal (1 mile wide at entrance and 1¼ deep) near the centre, corresponding to the gap between the lobes of the tail of our fancied whale. Close to the mouth of this loch is the small but well-sheltered harbour of ISLE ORNSAY. The peninsula to the SW of this is Sleat, and to the W of the northern part of it is a nameless inlet, which branches off on the E into Loch Eishort, and on the N into Loch Slapin. The former is 1¼ mile wide across the mouth from Rudha Suisnish between the two lochs and Dunseath Castle, and is 6 miles from entrance to head; but along the upper 3½ miles it narrows considerably, the average width being from 2½ to 3 furlongs, but in some places less. Loch Slapin, 2 miles wide at the entrance and 3¾ miles deep, also narrows considerably in the upper reaches. The nameless inlet lying outside these lochs may be taken as 3 miles wide and 4 in depth from the entrance, between Tarskavaig Point in Sleat and Strathaird Point, to Rudha Suisnish. The promontory to the W of this and Loch Slapin is Strathaird, immediately to the W of which is Loch Scavaig, 2¾ miles wide at the entrance and 4½ from this to the head of the loch. The outer part of the western side is formed by the island of Soay, which is separated

from the mainland of Skye on the N and NW by Soay Sound, from 5 furlongs to 1 mile wide. The point at the extreme W corner of this is Rudh 'an Dunain, immediately to the NW of which is Loch Brittle, 1¼ mile wide and 1½ from entrance to head, and 3 miles NW of it is Loch Eynort, averaging 3 furlongs wide and 3¼ miles from entrance to head. Six miles farther to the NW is the large Loch Bracadale, 4 miles wide across the mouth from Rudha nan Clach (SE) to Idrigill Point (NW), and with an area of over 16 square miles. From the E side the long curved Loch Harport branches off with an average width of ½ mile and over 6 miles long. At the top of Loch Bracadale are the smaller Loch Caroy (N), Loch Valten (N), and Loch Varkasaig (NW). The district west and south of a line drawn from Loch Scavaig to the top of Loch Sligachan on the E and to Lochs Bracadale and Harport on the NW is called Minginish. Beyond Loch Bracadale along the SW coast the only other inlet of any size is the shallow Moonen Bay close to Eist at the extreme western point of the island, but along the NW there are in all four openings that need be mentioned, and of these two are of very large size. The first of these onward from Eist is Loch Pooltiel, a triangular opening about 2 miles deep, and then in order are Loch Dunvegan, Loch Snizort, and Score Bay, the northern part of the latter being known as Duntulm Bay, beyond which is the small Loch Hunish, with Rudha Hunish, the most northerly point of the island, on its N side. Loch Dunvegan is fully 3 miles wide across the entrance from Dunvegau Head (SW) to Ardmore Point (NE), and is wider inside. Two and a half miles from the entrance it branches off into two forks, of which the one to the S retaining the name of Dunvegan extends south-eastwards for 6 miles, while the other runs eastward for 2½ miles, and bears the name of Loch Bay. To the NE of Ardmore Point is the small Ardmore Bay. The peninsula connected by the isthmus between Dunvegan Bay—in all its length—and the north-western division of Loch Bracadale, is Duirinish. Two and a half miles NE of Dunvegan is Loch Snizort, the largest inlet in the whole island, which may, in its widest extent, be taken as 8 miles wide across the mouth along a line from Vaternish Point east-north-eastward, and from this it extends south-eastward for over 8 miles. Near the centre of the SW side is the semicircular Aros Bay, and on the extreme S the small Loch Diubaig, while from the SE pass off Loch Greshornish (SW), averaging 3 furlongs wide and 3 miles long; and Loch Snizort Beag (SE) from 2 to 4 furlongs wide and fully 6 miles long, but very shallow in its upper reaches. Near the centre of the E side of the main loch is Uig Bay. Loch Snizort is sometimes confined to the portion of the loch to the S of Uig Bay. The district between Loch Snizort and Loch Dunvegan is Vaternish, which terminates in Vaternish Point at the extreme NW of the island; and that E of Loch Snizort and between it and the E coast is Trotternish. These inlets give the island an enormous extent of coast, the total length being probably over 900 miles. Most of the lochs afford sheltered anchorage, except from particular winds, but great care has to be taken in them, and indeed anywhere along the Skye coast, where mountains overhang the shore, in consequence of the violent and dangerous squalls that suddenly come whirling down from the high land, and for which Lochs Scavaig and Sligachan are particularly noted. 'There's ayne wind among the gullies yonder,' says Robert Buchanau speaking about Loch Scavaig, through Hamish Shaw, in *The Hebridean Isles*, 'and the squalls at Sligachan are naething to what ye hae here. I wouldna sail about Scavaig in a lug-sail skiff—no, if I had the sheet in my hand and the sail nae bigger than a clout—in the finest day in summer. It strikes down on ye like the blows o' a hammer—right, left, ahint, before, straight down on your head, right up under your nose—coming from Lord Kens where, though the sea be smooth as my cheek. I've seen the punt heeling o'er to the gunnel with neither mast nor sail. I mind o' seeing a brig carry away her topmast, and tear her foresail like a rag, on a day when

we would have been carrying just a reef in the mainsail of the *Tern*; and I've seen the day when the fishing-boats running out o' the wee harbour there would be taking their sails on and off, as the puffs came, twenty times in as many minutes. Many's the life's been lost off Skye, wi' the wind frae these hills.'

From the N side of Score Bay all round the N end of the island down to Loch Staffin, and beyond it, the coast is formed by precipitous cliffs of basalt, which are remarkable in many places for the great regularity of their columnar formation. The cliffs extend also down along the Sound of Raasay to Portree, and though they change their character somewhat, the cliff scenery along this whole stretch is excellent, and among the best things of its kind in Britain (see PORTREE). 'The coast views here,' says Robert Buchanan in *The Hebrid Isles*, referring to this tract from Duntulm to Portree, 'were beyond expression magnificent. Tinted red with dawn, the fantastic cliffs formed themselves into shapes of the wildest beauty, rain-stained and purpled with shadow, and relieved at intervals by slopes of emerald where the sheep crawled. The sea through which we ran was a vivid green, broken into thin lines of foam, and full of innumerable Medusa drifting southward with the tide. Leaving the green sheep-covered island of Trodday on our left, we slipt past Aird Point, and sped swift as a fish along the coast, until we reached the two small islands off the northern point of Loch Staffin—so named, like the island of Staffa, on account of its columnar ridges of coast. Here we beheld a sight which seemed the glorious fabric of a vision: a range of small heights sloping from the deep green sea, every height crowned with a columnar cliff of basalt, and each rising over each, higher and higher, till they ended in a cluster of towering columns, minarets, and spires, over which hovered wreaths of delicate mist, suffused with the pink light from the east. We were looking on the spiral pillars of the Quiraing. In a few minutes the vision had faded; for the yacht was flying faster and faster, assisted a little too much by a savage puff from off the Quiraing's great cliffs; but other forms of beauty rose before us as we went. The whole coast from Aird Point to Portree forms a panorama of cliff scenery quite unmatched in Scotland. Layers of limestone dip into the sea which washes them into horizontal forms, resembling gigantic slabs of white and grey masonry, rising sometimes stair above stair, water-stained and hung with many-coloured weeds; and on these slabs stand the dark cliffs and spiral columns; towering into the air like the fretwork of some Gothic temple, roofless to the sky; clustered sometimes together in black masses of eternal shadow; torn open here and there to show glimpses of shining lawns sown in the heart of the stone, or flashes of torrents rushing in silver veins through the darkness; crowned in some places by a green patch, on which the goats feed small as mice; and twisting frequently into towers of most fantastical device, that lie dark and spectral against the grey background of the air. To our left we could now behold the island of Rona and the northern end of Raasay. All our faculties, however, were soon engaged in contemplating the Storr, the highest part of the northern ridge of Skye, terminating in a mighty insulated rock or monolith which points solitary to heaven, two thousand three hundred feet above the sea, while at its base rock and crag have been torn into the wildest forms by the teeth of earthquake, and a great torrent leaps foaming into the Sound. As we shot past, a dense white vapour enveloped the lower part of the Storr, and towers, pyramids, turrets, monoliths were shooting out above it like a supernatural city in the clouds. At every hundred yards the coast presented some new form of perfect loveliness.'

From Portree southward to Loch Alsh the coast is low, and possesses but few marked features; and the same remark may be made of the shore along the Sound of Sleat, although from it may be obtained magnificent views of the fine mountain scenery around Lochs Hourn and Nevis on the mainland side of the Sound. To the

W of Sleat round Lochs Eishort and Slapin the scenery improves, and the cliffs and mountain slopes overhanging the latter are, especially under certain conditions of light and shade, very grand and impressive. To the W of Strathaird round Loch Scaavaig the outlying ridges of the Cuillin Hills slope steeply down upon the sea without any intervening cliffs, and produce a coast remarkable for its difference of character from that of any other coast in the kingdom, and for a curious weirdness that is indicated, though with a suggestive want of accuracy, in Thomson of Duddingstone's picture of the entrance to the loch (see SCAVAIG); and the lonely cliff-girt gorge of CORUIK at the NW corner is the eeriest and most solemn place in Britain—'perpetual twilight, perfect silence, terribly brooding desolation.' Along Soay Sound and round Loch Brittle such cliffs as exist are low, and about the loch they are disposed in terraces, but from this to Talisker Bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the entrance to Loch Bracadale, there is a line of lofty and picturesque cliffs. Round Talisker Bay, and all round Loch Bracadale, the shores are generally low, flat, and cultivated, as they are likewise about the E and S of Loch Snizort, and on northwards by Score Bay; but along the tract between Loch Bracadale and Loch Snizort there is a considerable amount of good rock scenery (see BRACADALE, DUINISH, DUNVEGAN, SNIZORT, and UIG).

All round the coast are a number of islands and islets, of which the two principal on the N have been already mentioned. To the N of Staffin, Bay are Sgeir Eirin and Eilean ALTAVAIG ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), and at the E side the triangular Staffin Island ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile). Extending down the E coast is the chain formed by South RONA, Eilean Tigh, FLADDAY, and RAASAY, and to the SE of the last is SCALPAY, opposite Loch Ainort. One mile E of the centre of Scalpay is LONGAY (5×3 furl.), and 2 miles SE is PABAY ($\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$ mile), and these with the small Eilean Ban at the NW end of Kyle Akin complete the list of important islands on the E coast. Along the Sound of Sleat the only island is Isle Ornsay, and the next of importance is Soay, to the W of Loch Scaavaig. In Loch Bracadale are WIAY and the smaller Harlosh ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), Tarn (3 \times 2 furl.), and Ornsay (4 \times 1 furl.) Near the centre of the outer part of Dunvegan Loch is Isay or ISSAY Island, and close to it on the NE are Mingay Island ($5 \times \frac{2}{3}$ furl.) and the small Clett, while far up the southern branch are Eilean Gairbh, Eilean Dubh, Eilean Mor, with a number of small islets. Near the NW of Loch Snizort are the ASCRIB Islands, consisting of Eilean Iosal, Eilean Creagach, Eilean Garave, and South Ascrib, with some smaller islets. The only one of any size is South Ascrib ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile). Near the entrance to Loch Greshornish is the small Eilean Mor. Of these only Isle Ornsay, Pabay, Raasay, South Rona, Scalpay, Soay, and Wiay are inhabited.

Surface, etc.—The length of Skye in a straight line from Rudha Hunish south-south-eastward to Point of Sleat is $48\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and from Vaternish Point south-eastward to Isle Ornsay, $44\frac{3}{4}$; while the average breadth of the island is about 12 miles; and the area, inclusive of foreshore, 411,703'652 acres. The breadth of the land is in some places very much more than the average, and in others much less, e.g., from the E coast of Moonen Bay eastward to Portree Harbour the distance is 20 miles; while from the top of Loch Harport to the top of Loch Sligachan is only $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from the head of Loch Eishort to the head of Loch na Dal is barely $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; but so much is the island indented by the extensive sea-lochs already described, that but few places are more than 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the sea, and none more than $4\frac{1}{2}$. The surface, with the exception of Kilmuir—the plain of which is the largest continuous tract of arable land in the island—and a small tract near Loch Bracadale, consists almost entirely of three distinct groups of hills, with intervening stretch of undulating moorland of considerable altitude. From the N end of the island the ground slopes downward from the heights overlooking the sea, and then rises

again to another series of hills westward from Staffin Bay, the highest summits being Sgurr Mor (1460 feet) and Meall na Suiramach (1779), NW of the QUIRAING. The rocks are basaltic, and the cliffs in many places show fine examples of columnar structure. From this point a long ridge extends in a southerly direction towards Portree, with an average elevation at the N end of from 1000 to 1500 feet; in the centre, of from 1700 to 2300 feet; while at the S end it slopes down to about 1000, but near the extremity rises again at Beinn a' Chearcaill to 1817. The highest points from the N end southwards are Bìoda Buidhe (1523 feet), Beinn Edra (2003), Creag à Lain (1995), Bac a Ruadh (2091), The Storr (2360), and Beinn a' Chearcaill (1817). The whole extent of the ridge, with its picturesque basaltic cliffs, commands wide and extensive views. 'On the north-east, facing the sea, it dips down suddenly, with no end of picturesque craggy spurs and green knolls, very peculiar and fairy-like. Then there is a wide expanse of solitary moor, with here and there a small lake glistening in the sun, then green inhabited spots away to the coast-line, which is for many miles a lofty terrace of basalt, resting on limestone, with columns in some places as regular as those of Staffa, but on a larger scale. This whole district is called the "East Side," and there is no part of Skye more picturesque, though, with the exception of Quiraing, which is the culminating point of interest, it is generally quite unexplored.' The Storr is an isolated igneous pyramid, 160 feet high, that has separated at some distant time from the rest of the mass, and slid forward. Apart from the cliffs the green terraced hills almost call to mind in bright weather the soft pastoral heights of the southern uplands. The second group of hills lies along the SE from the Point of Sleat to Loch Alsh, and has in the peninsula of Sleat an average altitude of from 800 to over 900 feet, the highest point being Sgorrach Breac (977) between Isle-Ornsay and the head of outer Loch Eishort. At the head of Loch na Dal the ridge is cut by the low ground between the head of that loch and upper Loch Eishort, but, immediately beyond, it reaches a height of 1427 feet at Beinn Bhreac, and passes along the coast by Beinn na Seamraig (1839) and Ben Alask (1984) to the highest summits, Sgurr na Coinnich (2401) and Beinn na Caillich (2396) overlooking Kyle Rhea. To the W of these is Beinn na Créine (2000 feet). The hills along this part of the group descend rapidly to the sea on the SE, but slope more gently to the NW, where there is a tract of low ground extending from Kyle Akin to Broadford Bay, and thence across the island to Loch Slapin, the latter portion being bounded on the E by undulating ground, the highest point of which, at Beinn a' Chàirn, near Boreraig, is 983 feet above sea-level. Occupying the space bounded on the E by a line drawn from Broadford to the middle of the E side of Loch Slapin, and on the W by a line drawn from the head of Loch Sligachan to the head of Loch Brittle, is the wildest and most mountainous part of the island, occupied by the hills that may be spoken of collectively as the Cuillin (or CUOHULLIN) group, of the principal summits of which the lower have a range of over 2300 feet and the higher of over 3000. The group consists of two distinct portions totally different in both rock formation and external appearance. To the NE between Broadford and Loch Sligachan are the Red Hills, which are syenitic in structure and pyramidal in shape. Composed of rock which weathers and decomposes with great readiness, their slopes are formed by masses of bright red detritus—whence the name—only relieved here and there by strips of bright green sod. View hunters often vote them tame, but seen in proper light—as all West Highland scenery must be—especially when the sun is well down in the west, and the evening clear, they present as fine a 'bit' of colour as could be wished. The principal summits are Beinn Dearg Mhòr (2323 feet) and Beinn na Caillich (2403) between the head of Loch Slapin and Broadford; Glas Bheinn Mhor (1851), S of Loch Ainort; Beinn Dearg Mheadhonach (2094), Beinn

Glamaig (2537), S of Loch Sligachan; and Marsco (2414), farther S still, E of the upper part of Glen Sligachan, opposite Seuir nan Gillean. The red colour does not prevail universally, but it occupies by far the larger space, and is the more prominent from its superior brightness. The other portion consists of hypersthene rocks of Laurentian age, and noted for their dark colour. 'The darkness of that mass is indeed extraordinary, and adds much to the wildness of aspect and grandeur of effect produced by the rugged and bold outlines of the mountains of which it is formed. No light seems to harmonise their colour to its place in the general landscape; perpetual shadow seems to cover them in every state of the atmosphere, and when the clouds involve their summits a deep and dark abyss seems opened beneath into which the eye vainly endeavours to penetrate. Their exterior outline is equally remarkable, as well for the contrast it presents to the tame and smooth boundary of the Red Hills as for its peculiarly rugged and serrated form. Pinnacles and projecting crags darkly indenting the sky rise along the whole line, marking by their acuteness and permanence the durability of the rock of which they are composed.' It is this dark colour and weird outline that gives them their deep, mysterious, awe-inspiring look. 'The enormous bulks, their gradual receding to invisible crests, their utter movelessness, their austere silence daunt you. You are conscious of their presence, and you hardly care to speak lest you be overheard. You can't laugh; you would not crack a joke for the world. Glen Sligachan would be the place to do a little self-examination in. There you would have a sense of your own meannesses, selfishnesses, paltry evasions of truth and duty, and find out what a shabby fellow you at heart are; and, looking up to your silent father-confessors, you would find no mercy in their grim faces.' There is a good inn at Sligachan, which, however, is often full and overflowing in summer, as indeed are all the Skye hotels. The Cuillin Hills proper may be said to be enclosed by lines drawn from the head of Loch Sligachan to the NE corner of the head of Loch Seavaig on the E and to the head of Loch Brittle on the W, the summits forming a long sinuous ridge from N to S, and the highest in that order being Sgurr nan Gillean (3167 feet), Bruach na Frithe (3143) to the W, Sgurr Thuilm (2885) to the WNW, Sgurr na Banachdich, near the centre of the ridge, with a NW summit (3167), a SE one, the highest point in Skye (3234), and outlying shoulders to the W and SW, Sgurr nan Gobhar (2047) and Sgurr Dearg (2012); to the SE of this is Sgurr Sgumain (3104)—with a southern shoulder 2507—Sgurr nan Eag (3037) and Gars-bheinne (2934), from which the ground slopes to Loch Seavaig. When the air is clear, which it often is in Skye, the Cuillin Hills are seen to be a group of magnificent mountain scenery. To the ESE of Sgurr na Banachdich is Loch CORRISK, to the N of which is the ridge of Drumhain, with an extreme height of 1622 feet; and N of this again the deep, mysterious looking Harta Corrie. The eastern side of the ridge of the Cuillins proper is marked to the N by Glen Sligachan, and to the S by Strath na Creitheach opening on to the NE of Loch Seavaig at Camasunary, the two glens forming a continuous hollow across the island. To the E of Strath na Creitheach is the long black pinnacled ridge and huge precipices of Mount BLAVEN. The top of Blaven is 3042 feet above sea-level, and there is a northern shoulder, Garbh-bheinn (2649). Between this grand mountain district and a line drawn from Loch Snizort to Portree are the little valley of Talisker, the green pastures about Lochs Brittle and Eynort, and the low open cultivated ground about Loch Bracadale; but with these exceptions the whole country is an undulating upland, averaging from 600 to 1000 feet and upwards in height, almost entirely covered with brown heath, and somewhat bleak and bare in appearance, though at the proper season even this is relieved by the great masses of purple blooming heather. The basaltic pillars at Brish-meall or Preshal More, near Talisker Bay, are worthy of notice. A

number of summits to the W of the Cuillins reach a height of from 1200 to 1350 feet, but the highest points are the flat-topped Healaval More (1538) and Healaval Beg (1601), generally known as Macleod's Tables, in the S of Duirinish. In Vaternish the highest point is Ben Geary (929 feet), at the entrance to Loch Dunvegan.

Lochs and Rivers.—There are a considerable number of fresh-water lochs and lochans, but none of them are of any great size, the principal being Lochs CORUISK ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile) at the top of Loch Seavaig, Leathan ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), Fada ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile), both in the parish of Portree; Duagrigh, in the parish of Bracadale; Cill Chriod ($\frac{3}{4} \times$ nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile), na Crenbhaig (7 \times 2 furl.), both in the parish of Strath; nan Uamh ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile), Dhùghaill (3 \times 2 furl.), and a' Ghlinne (4 \times 1 furl.), all in the parish of Sleat. Many of them abound in trout, and though all the best are preserved it is not very difficult to obtain permission to fish, while some are quite free. Loch Columkill, 2 miles N by W of Uig Bay, in Kilmuir, once the largest stretch of fresh water in Skye and covering over 300 acres, was drained many years ago. The streams are very numerous, but none of them are large except during, and after, heavy rains, when they sometimes do a considerable amount of injury. For instance, on the night of the 'Big Flood,' in October 1877, the stream from Glen Uig and the river Rha, whose mouths are generally nearly 200 yards apart, came down in such high flood that Uig Lodge, which stood on the ground between, was swept away by their united waters; while the same rainfall so flooded the streams between Uig and Portree that all the bridges along the road were carried away. The principal streams are the Kilmaluag flowing to the bay of the same name, the Kilmartin entering the S side of Staffiu Bay, the Bearraig from Loch Leathan, the Chraicag and the Leasgeary, both entering the N side of Portree Harbour, the Varragill flowing northward to the head of Portree Loch, the Sligachan flowing from Harta Corrie northward to the head of Loch Sligachan, the Broadford from Loch Cill Chriod to the W corner of Broadford Bay, the Abhuinn Lusa entering the sea 2 miles E of Broadford Bay, the Brittle and Eynort entering the sea at the heads of the lochs of the same names, the Ord at the S side of Loch Eishort, the Talisker at Talisker Bay, the Drynoch at the head of Loch Harport, the Ose at the E side of Loch Bracadale, the Glendale entering Loch Poolticl, the Treaslane on the S side of Loch Snizort Beag, the Snizort at the head, and the Haultin, Romesdal, and Hinnisdal on the NE side of the same loch; and the Uig and Rha at Uig Bay. The Snizort and the Varragill are the largest streams, but all those mentioned contain salmon and sea and buru trout.

Scenery, etc.—The grand and beautiful scenery for which Skye is noted is not to be found all over the island. As has been already indicated, much depends on the coast, and lies in the ever-changing disposition and aspects of the rocks and mountain masses to be seen in sailing round the island, while in the interior the portions worth seeing are confined to certain districts—particularly about the QUIRAING, Storr, and the Cuillin group of hills—and lie along certain well-known routes, and the large remaining portions are, as often as not, mere 'weary wastes expanding to the skies,' bleak, bare, and dismal. Woods are rare. Only in the grounds of modern or recently planted mansions is anything seen worthy of being called a tree. 'We passed,' says Alexander Smith in describing a drive through one of these wastes, 'through a very dismal district of country. It was precisely to the eye what the croak of the raven is to the ear. It was an utter desolation, in which Nature seemed deteriorated and at her worst. Winter could not possibly sadden the region; no spring could quicken it into flowers. The hills wore for ornament but the white streak of the torrent; the rocky soil clothed itself with no heather. . . . Labour was resultless; it went no further than itself—it was like a song without an echo.' Yet, this notwithstanding, the constantly changing atmospheric effects on the hills, whether distant or close at hand

are always magnificent, and what is grand is grand, standing in all respects by itself in British scenery. As Sheriff Nicholson—one of the truest of the sons of the Isle of Mist—has it—

'Let them sing of the sunny South,
Where the blue Ægean smiles,
But give to me the Scottish sea,
That breaks round the Western Isles!
Jerusalem, Athens, and Rome,
I would see them before I die!
But I'd rather not see any one of the three,
Than be exiled for ever from Skye.
Lovest thou mountains great,
Peaks to the clouds that soar,
Corrie and fell where eagles dwell,
And cataracts dash evermore?
Lovest thou green glassy glades,
By the sunshine sweetly kist,
Murmuring waves and echoing caves?
Then go to the Isle of Mist!'

Besides all this, for those who are weary from excess of toil and wish for rest and change, the island has the charm of its seclusion—not now, however, quite so great as formerly, thanks to the tourist rush—and its utter unlikeness to anything on the mainland except the western districts of Ross and Sutherland, and over these it has the advantage of much greater accessibility. 'Jaded and nervous with eleven months' labour or disappointment, there will a man find the medicine of silence and repose. Pleasant after poring over books to watch the cormorant at early morning flying with outstretched neck over the bright firth; pleasant lying in some sunny hollow at noon to hear the sheep bleating above; pleasant at evening to listen to wild stories of the isles told by the peat-fire; and pleasantest of all, lying awake at midnight, to catch, muffled by distance, the thunder of the northern sea, and to think of all the ears the sound has filled. In Skye one is free of one's century; the present wheels away into silence and remoteness. . . . In Skye the Londoner is visited with a stranger sense of foreignness than in Holland or in Italy. To visit Skye is to make a progress into "the dark backward and abysm of time." You turn your back on the present and walk into antiquity. You see everything in the light of Ossian as in the light of a mournful sunset. Everything about the traveller is remote and strange. You hear a foreign language; you are surrounded by Macleods, Macdonalds, and Nicholsons; you come on grey stones standing upright on the moor—marking the site of a battle or the burial-place of a chief. You listen to traditions of ancient skirmishes; you sit on ruins of ancient date in which Ossian might have sung. The loch yonder was darkened by the banner of King Haco. Prince Charles wandered over this heath or slept in that cave. The country is thinly peopled, and its solitude is felt as a burden. The precipices of the Storr lower grandly over the sea; the eagle has yet its eyrie on the ledges of the Cuchullins. The sound of the sea is continually in your ears; the silent armies of mists and vapours perpetually deploy; the wind is gusty on the moor; and ever and anon the jags of the hills are obscured by swirls of fiercely-blown rain. And more than all, the island is pervaded by a subtle spiritual atmosphere. It is as strange to the mind as it is to the eye. Old songs and traditions are the spiritual analogues of old castles and burying-places—and old songs and traditions you have in abundance. There is a smell of the sea in the material air, and there is a ghostly something in the air of the imagination. There are prophesying voices amongst the hills of an evening. The raven that fits across your path is a weird thing—mayhap by the spell of some strong enchanter a human soul is balefully imprisoned in the hearse-like carcase. You hear the stream and the voice of the kelpie in it. You breathe again the air of old story-books; but they are northern, not eastern ones. To what better place, then, can the tired man go? There he will find refreshment and repose. There the wind blows out on him from another century. The Sahara itself is not a greater contrast from the London street than is the Skye wilderness.'

The origin of the name is uncertain. Some say the Scandinavian *Ski*, 'cloud' or 'vapour,' and hence *Eilean Skianach*, 'the island of mist;' others take it from the Gaelic *Skianach*, 'winged,' from the resemblance of the half-detached peninsulas to wings. The island seems to be the *Scetis* of Ptolemy, and the oldest form is probably *Sgithidh*, and there the matter must be left. During the period when the Hebrides belonged to Norway, the Norsemen, though they held the people in subjection, seem never to have made large settlements on the island, for almost all the place-names, except in the N and NW and along the E coast, are Celtic, not Scandinavian. For such history as the island then had, reference may be made to the article on the HEBRIDES. Traditional history associates many of the localities with Ossian, and during the Middle Ages the only events of local importance are connected with clan feuds which cannot be here detailed. The northern branch of the Macdonalds possessed the whole of Trotternish down as far as Portree, a strip extending along the SW coast from the W side of Loch Scaevaig, along by the head of Loch Slapin to the head of Loch Eishort, all the promontory of Sleat, and the whole of the coast beyond as far as the N end of Kyle Rhea. All the E coast from Portree to Loch Alsh, including Scalpay, belonged to the Mackinnons; Vaternish and Dunvegan to the Macleods of Lewis; and Duirinish and the SW coast down to Loch Scaevaig, inclusive of Soay, to the Macleods of Harris. The support the clans afforded to the various rebellious Lords of the Isles led to many royal expeditions against them, one of the most noteworthy being that commanded by James V. in person in 1542. The incidents connected with the adventures of Prince Charles Edward Stewart after the battle of Culloden will be found noticed under the places with which they are more immediately connected, as will also those connected with the visit of Dr Johnson in 1773. Of more recent history the island had none till 1881, when the bad seasons that prevailed, and the partial failure of the fishing industry, with which so many of the people are connected, began to cause distress among the crofter population, and in 1884 an agitation arose among them for a thorough revision of the terms on which they held the land. To such a length did matters go in regard to seizure of grazings belonging to adjacent sheep farms of large size, defiance of consequent interdicts of the Court of Session, and resistance to the police, that a special police expedition had to be despatched by steamer from Glasgow; ultimately a gun-boat was sent to make arrests, and the police force of the county of Inverness was temporarily increased by fifty men. After a lull, fresh disturbances of the same nature, and culminating in a determined assault on a number of policemen, took place, and in the end of the year it became necessary to send to the island an armed expedition, consisting of a troop-ship, two gun-boats, and a steamer with a special police force. A large body of marines was landed and marched through several of the disturbed districts, and small bodies of them left at one or two points to protect police forces there stationed. The withdrawal of the soldiery in 1885 proved the signal for fresh outrages, in connection with which a number of men from two of the most disturbed districts, at Valtos near Loch Staffin and Glendale, were tried and sent to prison. Partly, however, through the beneficial action of the Crofters Commission, the Western Highlands and Islands Commission, a colonisation scheme, and partly by the passing by Parliament of a land bill considerably in their favour, the agitation has almost completely died out.

Geology.—None of the Western Isles presents more remarkable geological phenomena than Skye. The greater part of the island is occupied by contemporaneous and intrusive volcanic rocks of Tertiary age, the former being arranged in great horizontal sheets piled on each other to a considerable depth. At intervals round the coast fragments of Secondary strata, ranging from the Poikilitic beds underneath the Lias to the horizon of the Oxford Clay, are met with.

Originally buried underneath a vast pile of basaltic lavas, these fossiliferous Secondary rocks have been exposed by denudation; and though their development is but limited, they are of the highest importance in enabling the geologist to interpret the history of the Mesozoic formations in the N of Scotland. Skye has always been a favourite resort for students of geology. The researches of Macculloch, Professor Edward Forbes, Sir A. Geikie, Dr Wright, Dr Bryce, Professor Judd, and others, have thrown much light on the geological history of this interesting island so far as the Secondary formations and Tertiary volcanic rocks are concerned. The geological structure of the SE peninsula, extending from Kyle Akin to the point of Sleat, is, however, rather complicated. This area is occupied by representatives of the Torridon sandstone, by Cambrian strata and crystalline schists, lying in the line of strike of the great terrestrial displacements extending from Strome Ferry to Loch Eriboll. Hence the sections in Sleat must be read in the light of recent investigations in the counties of Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty.

The greater portion of Sleat is composed of various subdivisions of the Torridon sandstone, lying to the east of the great post-Cambrian displacements. They form the most elevated ground extending along the eastern side of the peninsula (Ben na Cailleach). The strata belong both to the middle and lower divisions of the Torridon sandstone as developed on the mainland. The coarse false-bedded grits of the middle division are repeated by a series of folds in the area lying to the south-west of Kyle Akin, and they are succeeded towards the east by the representatives of the lower division. From the annual report of the Geological Survey for 1893, it seems that Mr Clough has separated the lowest division into the following groups, in descending order:— (4) Kinloch beds, comprising dark grey sandy shales and fine-grained grey grits, with thin calcareous bands; (3) Ben a Seamraig grits, with some bands of sandy shale; (2) dark grey sandy shales, with fine grits and thin impure limestone bands; (1) Epidotic grits, of a marked green colour. Along the eastern limits of the Torridon area the foregoing strata are inverted, being inclined towards the east at varying angles. Hence, as the observer passes east to Kyle Rhea, he approaches the basal beds of the system—the latter being represented by the green epidotic pebbly grits. The inverted unconformable junction with the crystalline schists is not visible, however, near Kyle Rhea, for not far to the south of that locality on the shore the crystalline schists are brought into conjunction with the epidotic grits by a reversed fault. An interesting feature in one of the sub-zones of this lowest division of the Torridon sandstone, is the occurrence of certain black bands, sometimes several inches thick, consisting of magnetite, with zircon and epidote. The crystalline schists reappear along the east coast of Sleat to the south of Isle Ornsay. From the evidence obtained in the peninsula it is clear that the lowest division of this formation is undergoing important modifications, when traced southwards from the mountainous regions of West Ross. Notwithstanding the presence of impure limestones and dark shales, which might be expected to yield fossils, no organic remains have as yet been found in these beds.

Between Isle Ornsay and the Ord the Torridon sandstone passes gradually upwards into the basal quartzites of the Cambrian system. Various zones of the Cambrian rocks of Sutherland are met with in this area, repeated partly by reversed faults and folds. Between Strath Suardal, near Broadford and Loch Slapin, the Torridon sandstone is made to overlie the Cambrian limestone by means of a great thrust. The horizon of this limestone has been clearly shown by Sir A. Geikie, who has obtained from the beds in Allt a Mhnilin, south of Broadford, some of the characteristic fossils found in the Durness limestone of Sutherland.

The lowest members of the Secondary formations rest on the Torridon sandstones with a marked unconformability. The relation between the two may be seen at several points in Strath, and particularly on the shore

at Lussay, where the Poikilitic strata, marking the base of the Lias, consist of a thin layer of conglomerate, followed by variegated marls and clays, with sandy clays and calcareous concretions. These beds are overlain by the representatives of the Infra Lias graduating upwards into a fine development of the Lower Lias exposed on the shore of Broadford Bay from Obe Breakish to the village of Broadford. The latter consist of black micaceous shales, with occasional limestone bands replete with fossils, such as *Ammonites Bucklandi*, *Gryphaea arcuata*, *Lima gigantea*, *Cardinia Listeri*, etc. The beds just described are overlain by similar black shales with occasional limestone bands, but presenting certain differences in their fossil contents. According to Professor Judd the most prominent feature is the absence of the typical *Ammonites Bucklandi*, and the abundance of other species, such as *A. semicostatus*. It is obvious that in this area the lithological characters of the Lower Lias do not quite correspond with those met with in England, but in districts of the West Highlands S of Skye this divergence is not so apparent. The representatives of the Middle Lias consist of dark sandy shales, with limestone nodules charged with *Ammonites armatus*, *A. Jamesoni*, *Belemnites elongatus*, graduating upwards into calcareous sandstones, the characteristic forms being *Ammonites spinatus*, *Belemnites elongatus*, etc. These beds occur at Strathaird between Loch Slapin and Loch Scauig, on the S side of Portree Harbour, and also on the shore at Prince Charlie's Cave on the E coast. Next in order comes a thin series of beds representing the Upper Lias, consisting of finely laminated blue clays, with argillaceous nodules, iron pyrites, and some jet, averaging about 80 feet in thickness, yielding the following typical fossils: *Ammonites serpentinus*, *A. radians*, *A. communis*, *Posidonomya Bronni*, etc. This horizon, which was first detected by Dr Bryce and Professor Tate, occurs in Strath, at Strathaird, and also at Prince Charlie's Cave N of Portree.

To these beds succeed an important group of strata of the age of the Lower Oolite, which attains a remarkable development in Skye. From the descriptions of Murchison, Bryce, Tate, and Judd, it would appear that the order of succession of the beds is obscured by numerous intrusive sheets of dolerite; but notwithstanding this fact they are divisible into the following zones: (a) at the base, sandy micaceous shales and sandstones, with bands of shelly limestone containing *Ammonites Murchisonae*, *A. corrugatus*, *Belemnites giganteus*, etc.; (b) shales and sandstones with large concretions, with occasional marine fossils; (c) probably an estuarine series consisting of white sandstones, with some shales containing much carbonaceous matter; (d) limestones made up of comminuted shells, resembling the horizon of the English Cornbrash or Forest Marble. Perhaps the best section of these strata is to be found in the cliff above Prince Charlie's Cave, but they may also be examined on the shore both N and S of Portree Bay. According to the researches of Professor Judd the Lower Oolite beds in Skye are succeeded by a great estuarine series consisting of massive white and grey sandstones, occasionally calcareous and conglomeratic, with wood and plant remains. These graduate upwards into shales and shelly limestones, with oysters and fibrous carbonate of lime, which are exposed on the shore at Loch Staffin on the E side of Trotternish, at Aird, Duntulm, at Steh in Loch Bay on the W coast, and also at Copnahow Head. Owing to the injection of igneous masses of Tertiary age the members of this series have undergone considerable alteration, the sandstones being converted into quartzite, the clays into Lydian stone, and the limestones into marble. Finally we have a considerable development of dark blue clays, with septarian nodules, which, from the nature of the fossils, undoubtedly belong to the horizon of the Oxford Clay, and form the highest beds of the Secondary formations in Skye. These strata, which occur at Loch Staffin, Duntulm, and in Uig Bay, have yielded the following characteristic forms: *Ammonites cordatus*, *A. Williamsoni*, *Belemnites*

subcatus, *B. gracilis*, *Ostrea Rocmeri*, etc. Professor Judd has shown that the remarkable features presented by the Storr Rocks and the Quiraing are due to the slipping of huge superincumbent masses of basalt over these plastic clays, and similar phenomena in the neighbourhood of Uig have been figured and described by Mr A. Ross, Inverness.

The great development of volcanic rocks in Skye forms one of the most striking geological features in the island. The serrated peaks of the Coolins, the smooth cone-shaped masses of the Red Mountains, the great basaltic plateaux in the N part of Skye, are due to the peculiar characters of the igneous rocks and their mode of weathering. The evidence in favour of the Tertiary age of these volcanic masses, and the theories which have been advanced to explain their physical relations, will be stated in the general article on the Geology of Scotland. At present it will be sufficient to indicate the character and distribution of the igneous rocks. They include (1) two distinct types of intrusive rocks, consisting of an acidic series and a basic series; (2) a remarkable development of contemporaneous volcanic rocks. Beginning first with the intrusive rocks, we find that the acidic series is represented by pink granite, syenite, and hornblende felsite, which form picturesque cone-shaped mountains between Loch Sligachan and Broadford. These masses are coarsely crystalline as a rule, save towards the outer limits, where they come in contact with the sedimentary strata through which they have been erupted. On the slopes of Ben Glamaig, E of Loch Sligachan, the mode of weathering of the Red Mountains may be studied with advantage. The crystalline constituents of the granite crumble away under the influence of atmospheric agencies, giving rise to a comparatively smooth or dome-shaped eminence. Far otherwise is it with the basic intrusive rocks so grandly developed in the Coolin Mountains round Loch Coruisk. Consisting of coarsely crystalline dolerite and gabbro of a dark grey tint, the masses weather with serrated peaks, owing to the presence of crystals of diallage and augite. Sometimes these crystals reach an unusual size, possessing a marked bronzy lustre, and where the feldspars have been decomposed, they cause the rock to assume a peculiar jagged surface. The geologist who rambles round the shores of Loch Coruisk cannot fail to observe the striking contrast between the glaciated contour presented by the lower slopes of the mountains and the valleys on the one hand, and the jagged peaks of Blabheinn and the Coolins on the other. From the shores of Loch Sligachan and the Coolin Hills, N to the headlands of Trotteruish, Vaternish, and Dunvegan, there is one continuous succession of basaltic lavas preserving throughout this wide area a striking horizontality. The presence of thin seams of coal between the sheets of basalt, and the absence of sedimentary deposits, point to the conclusion that these volcanic ejectamenta were subaerial and not submarine. The terraced slopes of the hills, and the horizontal lines traceable along the cliffs, coupled with the sluggy characters of the upper and under surfaces of the flows, indicate the successive discharges of the igneous materials. But in addition to these great contemporaneous sheets of lava there is sufficient evidence to show that at a later date they were pierced by veins, dykes, and sheets of dolerite and basalt. The occurrence of numerous basalt dykes forms one of the characteristic features of the history of this period of volcanic activity. They are to be found in great numbers in the older rocks of Sleat, and they pierce all the Secondary formations as well as the volcanic plateaux. Usually they display a marked columnar arrangement at right angles to the walls of the dykes, and in the centre they are more coarsely crystalline than at the edges.

Soil and Agriculture, etc.—The climate of Skye is very moist, but not more so than that of many places, such as Greenock and Fort William, on the mainland. The air is, however, almost constantly laden with vapour; and rain falls, though not always in large

quantities, on about 250 days throughout the year. The average rainfall is about 65 inches, but in exceptionally wet seasons it is sometimes over 100 inches. The prevailing winds are westerly or south-westerly, and being intercepted by the hills as they come from the Atlantic laden with vapour, clouds are formed, which sometimes break in useful and refreshing showers, but at other times burst like water spouts, deluging the lower grounds and injuring the crops. The mean annual temperature for the winter months is 40°, and for the rest of the year about 50°. In Kilmuir and Vaternish and round Loch Bracadale there is some fine clayey land, with a subsoil of rotten rock of different kinds, much of it limestone and volcanic deposits; and some haughs along the streams at several points are almost equally good. The rest of the arable land—the whole amount of which is but small—lies along the seaboard, and the soil is either light or peaty. The soil on the grazing lands is sometimes clayey, but it is mostly peaty; and, indeed, peat and stones ruin a considerable extent of land that might otherwise produce good returns, and thus a very large portion of the surface is, for economic purposes, practically almost valueless, and will, it is to be feared, always remain in that state, so great is the expense of draining and improving, and so uncertain the prospect of any return. The want of sunshine and the damp climate render harvest late, and the exposure to rain and to the stormy winds that set in about the end of August and the beginning of September does a great deal of damage to the ripe standing crops, the wind in some seasons completely threshing and destroying the grain just as it is ready to be cut. Much, even, of the pasture land is covered with heath and very coarse grass, with tracts of better herbage occurring here and there. Good land is estimated to be worth 10s. an acre, medium 6s., and poor about 2s. 6d. There is almost no land under wood except about Armidale Castle, Dunvegan Castle, and Skeabost. On Lord Macdonald's estate, a tract to the S of Loch Sligachan, extending to about 14,000 acres, is set apart as a deer forest—the only one in the island. The arable land is most extensive in Snizort, Bracadale, and Sleat, and the greater part of it is in the hands of crofters, a number of whom eke out their livelihood by temporary removal to the mainland where they work as labourers, and a still larger number have to trust largely to their wages as 'hired men' while engaged at the east coast herring fishing in June, July, and August. During the winter fishing is also carried on at home, but in this the men are greatly hindered by the want of adequate appliances and the lack of harbours; and it has also the bad effect of keeping the crofter by the sea-shore. He cannot afford to go inland and improve ground, as it would take him away from the source of a considerable portion of his winter means of living. This necessarily causes limitation in the number of the population that the island can maintain, and should this limit be exceeded, there must be a large amount of poverty and misery among the people. The only remedies seem to be enlarging the holdings so that each will maintain a family, and constructing harbours so that a race of fishermen pure and simple may subsist along the coast. The difficulty of getting the fish to market will to a great extent be overcome by the extension of the Dingwall and Skye branch of the Highland railway from Strome Ferry to Kyle Akin Strait, and perhaps much more by the extension of the West Highland railway from Fort William to Mallaig at the entrance to Loch Nevis in the Sound of Sleat. By the latter railway the produce of Skye may be sent direct to the Glasgow and southern markets. The Strome Ferry extension was begun in 1893, and the Fort William extension was sanctioned in 1894, when the line was opened to that place from the Clyde. (See HIGHLAND RAILWAY and WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY.) The crops grown on the larger holdings are oats, potatoes, and turnips, but on the smaller ones only oats and potatoes. The grain crop yields a return of only about 3 to 3½ times the seed, and in this respect things must be very much

worse than in 1549, when Dean Monro describes the island as 'fertill land, namelie for aitie, excelling aney uther ground for grassing and pastoures;' and Martin, writing in 1703, says, 'The soil is very grateful to the husbandman. I have been shown several places that had not been tilled for seven years before, which yielded a good product of oats by digging, though the ground was not dunged, particularly near the village Kilmartin, which the natives told me had not been dunged these forty years last. Several pieces of ground yield twenty, and some thirty fold when dunged with sea-ware. I had an account that a small tract of ground in the village Skerrybreck yielded an hundred-fold of barley.' What he says about the fallow and the manuring is, however, suggestive, and it is hardly to be wondered that the power of the soil should have become exhausted under the constant cropping that it has undergone, oats and potatoes alternating year after year, or one crop of potatoes being taken to two of grain, while little or no manure was applied, except some poor compost or exhausting sea-weed. Lime is worked both at Broadford and in Vaternish, but it is not of a quality very suitable for agricultural use, and most of what is so employed is brought from the N of Ireland. The soil seems to suit turnips, and where they are grown the return in an average season is from 16 to 20 tons, and potatoes yield about 5 tons, but they generally suffer much from disease. The cattle are of the black West Highland breed, and the sheep are Cheviots and blackfaces, mostly the former. The cattle are generally disposed of at the markets held at Broadford in May, August, and September, at Portree in May and August, and at Sligachan in August and September. A graphic picture of market day at Broadford is given in Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye*. The sheep are sold at Inverness, Muir of Ord, and Falkirk markets, and the wool mostly on commission in Glasgow and Leith, though a considerable quantity goes also to the woollen manufactory at PORTREE,—the making of tweeds, plaids, etc., there carried on, being the only manufacture in the island.

The making of kelp, once so extensively prosecuted, is now practically extinct. The magnitude of this industry and the causes of its decline have been already noticed in the article on the HEBRIDES, and its importance in Skye may be gathered from the estimate formed, that in some years prior to 1830 Lord Macdonald's annual gross income from this source was over £20,000, of which at least £9000 would be paid in wages to the people employed in the manufacture. Skye is combined with Loch Carron to form one of the fishery districts of Scotland, and the number of first-class boats belonging to this in 1894 was 19; of second-class boats, 343; of third-class boats, 503; but of these probably not one-third belonged to Skye itself. The number of fishermen and boys employed in 1894 was 2300; and of other persons, 328; and the value of the boats was £6708, of the nets £14,354, and of the lines £2377. The total number of barrels of herring salted or cured in the district was 28,584, and the number of cod, ling, and hake taken was 52,614. Through the aid of a loan from Lord Macdonald a stone pier 700 feet long was erected by the Fishery Board at BROADFORD in 1892 at a cost of £10,000. The lighthouses of Skye, beginning on the NE, are, South Rona, Ayre Point (Kaasay), Portree, Broadford Bay, Kyle Rhea, Isle Ornsay, Ughinish Point (Loch Dunvegan), and Uig (Loch Snizort).

The crofter communities have their houses in each district close together on their patches of arable land, the group so formed constituting a township. The houses are very miserable structures, generally consisting of two rooms of which the outer is the byre. The walls, formed of rough masses of unhewn stone, are some 5 or 6 feet thick, and about the same height, the middle portion being sometimes filled up with heather or turf; and the corners are rounded off. The thatch roof is secured against wind by a network of straw or heather ropes, held down at the ends by large blocks of stone. There is often no window, or if there be one it is merely

a single pane of glass inserted in the thatch or in a turf-packed hole in the wall prepared for its reception. The island being practically destitute of wood, the rafters are valuable possessions, and many were the complaints before the Crofters' Commission as to non-compensation for these precious pieces of timber. The peat fire is on a stone or stones in the middle of the clay floor, and as there is either no chimney or merely a hole in the roof to serve for that purpose, the smoke either lingers all over the place, sinking into the thatch overhead and forming with it a sooty compound that will by and by become valuable as dressing for the cultivated land, or finds its way out at the half open door as best it can. The people are in no way different from those of the Hebrides generally, and the remarks made in the article on the whole group as to their present condition, and the changes that have taken place during the past century, are equally applicable here.

Skye and the adjacent smaller islands form a judicial division of Inverness-shire, with a resident sheriff-substitute, and Portree as the seat of the sheriff-court. It is divided into the 7 *quoad civilia* parishes of Kilmuir, Snizort, Duirinish, Bracadale, Portree, Strath, and Sleat, which include also the *quoad sacra* parishes of Halin-in-Vaternish and Stenschoil, in the articles dealing with which, or in separate notices, all the chief points of interest will be found more particularly described. The seven civil parishes form a poor-law combination with a poorhouse near Portree containing accommodation for 75 inmates. Portree, with a population of 1003 in 1891, is the only place that can be called a town; the villages are Broadford, Kyle-Akin, Isle-Ornsay, and Uig; and there are a considerable number of townships scattered round the coast. There is communication with the mainland by means of ferries at Kyle-Akin and at the S end of Kyle Rhea; and by steamers from Glasgow, Oban, and Stromeferry, as is noticed under PORTREE. Good main lines of road traverse the coasts of the island on both sides except between Staffin Bay and Portree, at the W side of Sleat, at Minginish, and at Duirinish, but the district roads are few and mostly poor. Pop. (1821) 20,627, (1841) 23,082, (1861) 18,908, (1871) 17,330, (1881) 16,889, (1891) 15,705, of whom 8351 were females and 14,459 Gaelic-speaking.

The Established Church has a presbytery of Skye in the synod of Glenelg. It embraces all the Skye parishes already mentioned, as well as the parish of SMALL ISLES, and mission stations at Braes, Kyle-Akin, Kilmaluag, Uig, and Breakish. The Free Church has also a presbytery of Skye embracing the charges at Bracadale, Duirinish, Kilmuir, Portree, Raasay, Sleat, Snizort, and Strath, and preaching stations at Arnizort and Small Isles. The only other places of worship in the island are a U.P. church at Portree, a Baptist church at Broadford, and Episcopal churches at Caroy, Edenbane, and Portree.

See also Martin's *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland* (1703; reprint, Glasg. 1884); Dr Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland* (1775); Boswell's *Tour to the Hebrides* (1785); Gregory's *History of the Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland* (Edinb. 1836; 2d ed., Glasg. 1881); Macculloch's *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland* (1819), and his *Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland* (1824); Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (Edinb. 1865); Buchanan's *The Hebrid Isles* (1883); the appendix to the *Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture* (1881); and the *Report of the Crofters' Commission* (1884).

Skyreburn. See ANWOTH.

Slaim, Loch. See BORGIE and CRAGGIE.

Slains, a coast parish of Buchan, E Aberdeenshire, containing the fishing-village of COLLESTON, 6 miles E by S of Ellon, under which it has a post office. It comprises the ancient parish of Forvie; in outline resembles a triangle, with south-south-westward apex; and is bounded N by Cruden, SE by the German Ocean, and W by Foveran and Logie-Buchan. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 7 miles; its utmost width is 4½ miles; and its area is 9124 acres. The

Burn of Forvie flows 4½ miles south-by-westward along the western border to the tidal YTHAN, which, with a high-water breadth here of from 1 furlong to ½ mile, winds 2¾ miles south-by-eastward to its mouth in the German Ocean along all the rest of the Logie-Buchan and Foveran boundary. At Waterside of Slains it is crossed by a bridge, erected in 1876 at a cost of £4000. The coast-line, 6½ miles in extent, has a general south-south-westerly trend, and S of Hackley Head is fringed by the Sands of Forvie, a desert of links between the sea and the Ythan, rolled into knolls and little peaks, and scantily covered with bent. Tradition differs as to the date when Forvie was overwhelmed by sand, one account referring it to the middle of the 15th century, another to the reign of James VII.; but both concur in ascribing the calamity to a furious nine days' easterly gale. Northward the coast grows rocky and precipitous, attaining 100 feet at Hackley Head, 131 near the parish church, 193 near Oldcastle, and 122 at Bruce's Haven. The cliffs are indented by numbers of little creeks, are torn and piled in terrible confusion, exhibit deep ghastly chasms, and are pierced profoundly with numerous caverns. One of the caves, Hell's Lum, is upwards of 200 feet long, and in places 30 feet high; another, the Dropping Cave or White Cave of Slains, is so richly incrustated with stalactites, and profusely watered with the calcareous drippings from a porous rock which forms them, that though the whole was swept away for transmutation into manure, a new coating, similar in appearance to carved white marble, was very rapidly formed. In the old smuggling days so well described in John Skelton's *Crookit Meg* (1880), these caves were great contraband storehouses; and a spot near the church was the scene of a desperate fray, in which Philip Kenney was slain by a revenue officer, 19 Dec. 1798. A round hill of solid rock near the manse is pierced by the 'Needle's Eye,' a fissure 30 yards long, 4 feet wide, and 20 to 30 feet high, through which, in an easterly gale, the waves rush with terrific violence. In a neighbouring creek, St Catherine's Dub, the 'St Catherine,' one of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked in 1588; and a cast-iron gun was raised here in 1855. Along the western border the surface declines to less than 50 feet above sea-level; but elsewhere the interior is high though hardly hilly, attaining 264 feet near the northern boundary and 216 at the Kippet Hills on the northern shore of the MUCKLE LOCH (4 × 2½ furl.; 134 feet). This, lying towards the centre of the parish, is much the largest of four small fresh-water lakes, the others being Little, Cotehill, and Sand Lochs. Gneiss and mica slate are the chief rocks of the cliffs; gravel and small limestone boulders form the Kippet Hills; and a caustic calcareous sand, suitable to be spread over newly reclaimed clay land, and long used in a general way as a manure, prevails over much of the sandy waste. The soil is of every variety, from the lightest sand to the heaviest clay. A great extent of land, formerly waste, has been reclaimed, and more than 7000 acres are now under the plough. On Brownhill farm the late Mr Gordon of Cluny introduced the steam plough into Aberdeenshire, 24 April 1872. Only at Pitlurg are there any trees, and they have a stunted appearance. The chief antiquity is the ruin of Slains Castle, crowning a steep peninsulated rock, 120 feet high, whose base is washed by the sea. This castle was very extensive and of great strength, the only approach to it being a narrow defile which a handful of brave men could have held against any force; but a fishing village, with about 80 inhabitants, now occupies most of its site. From the early part of the 14th century it was the stronghold of the Hays of Errol, but was demolished in 1594 by James VI., on occasion of the eighth Earl of Errol having joined in the Earl of Huntly's rebellion. The foundation of the old church of Forvie may still be traced on the Links; and 3 furlongs SSE of Pitlurg is the ivied gable of St Adamnan's Chapel, with a Gothic window nearly entire. William Robinson Pirie, D.D. (1804-85), Principal of Aberdeen University, was born at the manse. Pitlurg House, 6 miles ENE of Ellon and 3½

N by W of Collieston, was built in 1828, and belongs to Alexander Gordon-Cunning-Skene, Esq. of PARKHILL. Slains is in the presbytery of Ellon and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £248. The parish church, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of Collieston, was built in 1806, and contains 654 sittings. It was thoroughly repaired and renovated in 1882; and a new manse was built in 1876. There is also a Free church; and three schools—Collieston public, Slains public, and the Bruce-Hay girls' public—with respective accommodation for 74, 100, and 72 children, have an average attendance of about 50, 60, and 70, and grants amounting to nearly £45, £60, and £60. Pop. (1801) 970, (1831) 1134, (1861) 1266, (1871) 1355, (1881) 1256, (1891) 1279, of whom 419 were in Collieston.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 87, 77, 1876-73.

Slains Castle, the seat of the Earl of Erroll, in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, on the brink of a lofty sea-cliff, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the Bulters of Buchan, 5 miles NNE of Old Slains Castle, and 7 SSW of Peterhead. Built in 1664, and much extended at several periods, it was, with exception of the lower part of its original tower and of two other small portions, rebuilt in 1836-37; and now is a stately and commodious edifice. Dr Johnson, who was here in 1773, described it as 'built upon the margin of the sea so that the walls of one of the towers seem only a continuation of a perpendicular rock, the foot of which is beaten by the waves. To walk round the house seemed (and is) impracticable. From the windows the eye wanders over the sea that separates Scotland from Norway, and, when the winds beat with violence, must enjoy all the terrific grandeur of the tempestuous ocean. I would not, for my amusement, wish for a storm; but as storms, whether wished for or not, will happen, I may say, without violation of humanity, that I should willingly look out upon them from Slains Castle.' In 1894 a vessel was wrecked at this spot. Charles Gore Hay, twenty-third Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland since 1315, and nineteenth Earl of Erroll since 1452 (b. 1852; suc. 1891) is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876. See LUNCARTY and ERROL.

Slamannan, a village and a parish of SE Stirlingshire. The village stands near the right bank of the Avon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Falkirk and 5 furlongs N by W of Slamannan station on the Slamannan section (1840) of the North British railway, this being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Blackston Junction, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Coatbridge, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Glasgow. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, one or two hotels, and a gaswork. Pop. of village, (1861) 482, (1881) 1644, (1891) 1812, of whom 381 were in Blinckbonny.

The parish contains also the village of AVONBRIDGE and the conjoint villages of Balquhatston Row and Arnless Colliery, of Binniehill and Southfield, of Limerigg and Lochside. It is bounded N by Falkirk and Muiravonside, SE by Torphichen in Linlithgowshire, and SW by New Monkland in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7148 acres, of which $86\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river Avon or AVEN winds 8 miles east-by-northward and east-by-southward along all the Falkirk and Muiravonside boundary; and Polness or Drumtassie Burn runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along nearly all the Torphichen boundary, till it falls into the Avon at the eastern extremity of the parish. Triangular BLACK LOCH ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile) lies just on the New Monkland border; and 5 furlongs ENE is Little Black Loch ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.) The surface is flattish, sinking along the Avon to a little less than 500 feet above sea-level, and attaining a summit altitude of 707 feet near the Little Black Loch. The lands adjacent to the Avon, to the breadth of about a mile, comprise haugh and meadow, and are subject to floods after heavy rains. The rocks are mainly carboniferous, and include great quantities of excellent coal and ironstone. The parish abounds in collieries. Mining consequently employs a large proportion of the population, and the manufacture of coke is extensively carried on. There is also a woollen manu-

factory at Avonbridge. The soil of the haugh and the meadow lands is light and fertile; and that of the higher tracts is partly a good loam, partly strong hard clay, partly black mossy earth, and partly moor or wet moss overlying a bed of sand. Much ground, formerly heathy or swampy, has been reclaimed into good arable condition. Part, or perhaps the whole, of the parish was obtained in 1470 from James II. by Lord Livingstone; and, along with the advowson of the church, was held by his lordship's successors, the Earls of Linlithgow and Calderar, till their attainder in 1716. The parish in pre-Reformation times was called St Laurence—on account of the dedication of its church to this saint; and, in legal instruments, it is still designated 'the parish of Slamannan, otherwise St Laurence.' An excellent fountain, a little SE of the church, bears the name of St Laurence's Well. A mansion, noticed separately, is BALQUHATSTON. Since 1730 the southern portion of Falkirk parish has been annexed ecclesiastically to Slamannan, which is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The living is worth £308. The parish church was built in 1810, and contains some 700 sittings. In 1892 it was improved interiorly. A mission church (iron) was opened at Limerigg in 1886. There are also Free and Methodist churches, besides an Evangelical Union church at Avonbridge, and a Roman Catholic church (St Mary's) at Slamannan (1885) with 300 sittings. Four schools—Avonbridge public, Limerigg public, Rosemount public, and Slamannan public—with respective accommodation for 150, 332, 146, and 613 children—have an average attendance of about 125, 290, 145, and 560, and grants amounting to nearly £125, £295, £140, and £555. There is a Roman Catholic school at Barnsmuir, with accommodation for 132 children, an average attendance of about 80, and a grant of nearly £60. Pop. of civil parish (1871) 4164, (1881) 5850, (1891) 6731; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 4847, (1881) 6428, (1891) 7221.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Slapin, a sea-loch on the S side of Strath parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, striking at right angles from the mouth of Loch Eishort, and penetrating $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward to within 3 miles of the head of Loch Eynort, on the opposite side of the island. Across the entrance it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and thence narrows gradually to a point. It goes parallel with Loch Seavaig, and, in common with that sea-loch, is sublimely overhung by Blabhein or Blaven (3042 feet).

Slate. See SLEAT.

Slateford, a village in Coliuton and St Cuthberts parishes, Edinburghshire, on the Water of Leith and the Union Canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Slateford station on the Caledonian railway, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the Edinburgh terminus. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a bridge, a canal aqueduct, a railway viaduct, the parish church (rebuilt 1889-90), an old U.P. church, a public school, a police station, and the extensive bleachfield of Inglis Green. The Rev. John Dick, D.D. (1764-1833), afterwards professor of theology to the Associate Synod, was minister here from 1786 to 1803; and Robert Pollok (1799-1827), author of the *Course of Time*, spent the last summer of his life with Dr Dick's successor, the Rev. John Belfrage, M.D., and preached once or twice in his church. The aqueduct and the viaduct are magnificent works, the former 500 feet long and 65 high; and they and the bridge stand so near one another, and have such different heights, as to form a curious scene. Pop. (1841) 221, (1861) 514, (1871) 647, (1881) 621, (1891) 622, of whom 521 were in Colinton parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Slateford, a small village in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of the town.

Slateford, Forfarshire. See EDZELL.

Slate Islands, a group of islands off the mainland of Lorn district, Argyllshire. It commences $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Oban, and terminates $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Craignish Point; measures about 10 miles in length from N to S, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth; is separated

from the mainland, and intersected in its several parts, by narrow straits; takes its name from consisting largely of fissile clay slate, well adapted for roofing purposes; and exhibits, throughout shores and surfaces, such mixtures of rock and wood, of height and hollow, as form an assemblage of charming close views. Its chief islands are Luing, Shuna, Torsay, Seil, Easdale, and Balnahaigh, all of which are separately described.

Sleat, a parish in the SE of the Isle of Skye, containing the coast village of ISLE-ORNSAY, and including the island of Ornsay, 11 miles SSE of Broadford, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It is bounded at its north-eastern extremity by Loch Alsh and by KYLE RHEA ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad), along all its south-eastern side by the Sound of Sleat, and along its western and north-western by the Atlantic, Loch Eishort, and Strath parish. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its utmost breadth is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Prior to 1891 the parish had a detached part situated at Kyle-Rhea. The Boundary Commissioners, however, in that year effected an exchange of territory between this parish and that of Strath. The northern portion of the detached part of Sleat was given to Strath, while at the same time a portion of Strath was given to Sleat, so as to connect the remainder of the detached part of Sleat with the main portion of the parish. Loch na Dal indents it on the NE side to a depth of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and leaves an isthmus only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad to the head of Loch Eishort on the opposite side. It thus cuts the parish into two natural divisions, of which the north-eastern, measuring 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme length and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in extreme breadth, is separated from Strath or the rest of Skye by a lofty hill range. The road from Broadford to Kyle Rhea crosses this range by the pass of Bealach Udal, 911 feet high, and to the NE of that pass rise Sgurr na Coinnich (2401 feet) and Beiun na Caillich (2396); to the SW, Ben Alask (1984), Beinn na Seamraig (1839), and Beinn Bhreac (1427). The south-western division forms a peninsula between the Sound of Sleat and Loch Eishort, and measures 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme length by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in extreme breadth. It tapers to a headland, the Point of Sleat, 242 feet high; and elsewhere the coast is generally steep and rocky. The interior is hilly, but hardly mountainous, chief summits from NE to SW being Sgorach Breac (977 feet), Sgurr na h-Iolair (956), and Sgurr na Caorach (918). Loch nan Uamh (67 acres) and Loch Dhughail (50 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres) are the largest of fourteen moorland lochs, which sometimes afford fair sport to the fisherman, and which send off a number of streams to the sea. The rocks are mainly metamorphic, but they exhibit great variety, and include quartzite, gneiss, clay slate, limestone, sandstone, etc. The soil of much of the arable land on the SE side is a deep and not unproductive clay. With its larch plantations and trim hedgerows, the long promontory of Sleat has been termed 'the best wooded, the sunniest, and the most carefully cultivated part of Skye;' still less than one-fourth of the entire area is arable, green pasture, or woodland. DUNSOITH and KNOCK CASTLE, the chief antiquities, are noticed separately, as also is modern ARMADALE CASTLE, whose owner, Lord Macdonald, is sole proprietor. Sleat is in the presbytery of Skye and the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £170. The parish church, at Kilmore, 6 miles SSW of Isle-Ornsay, is a good Gothic building of 1877, and contains 600 sittings. There is also a Free church; and seven public schools—Aird, Ardvaser, Drumfern, Duisdale, Ferrindonald, Kyle-Rhea, and Tarscabaig—with respective accommodation for 68, 51, 30, 116, 90, 27, and 80 children, have an average attendance of about 55, 45, 20, 40, 35, 15, and 40, and grants amounting to nearly £60, £65, £35, £40, £45, £30, and £55. Pop. (1801) 1903, (1831) 2957, (1861) 2330, (1871) 2233, (1881) 2060, (1891) 1843, of whom 1658 were Gaelic-speaking.

Sleat, Sound of, a belt of sea dividing the SE shore of the Isle of Skye from the Glenelg, Knoydart, and Morar districts of the mainland of Inverness-shire. In

the N communicating by KYLE RHEA with Loch Alsh, it extends 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward; broadens from 1 mile to 7 miles; sends off, on its mainland side, Lochs Hourn and Nevis; on its Skye side contains the harbour of Isle-Ornsay; and is regularly traversed by steamers plying between Oban and the Clyde to the S and Portree and Wester Ross to the N. On Isle Ornsay there is a lighthouse, giving a fixed white light, erected in 1857. On the mainland side, at the entrance to Loch Nevis, stands MALLAIG, the terminus of the West Highland railway.

Sliaich. See DRUMBLADE.

Sligachan, a place, with a good inn, in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, at the head of salt-water Loch Sligachan, 9 miles S by E of Portree and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Broadford; it has a post and telegraph office under Portree. See GLENSLIGACHAN and PORTREE.

Slipperfield Loch. See LINTON, Peeblesshire.

Slitrig Water, a troutful rivulet of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, formed by several head-streams which rise on the northern slope of the watershed with Liddesdale, and running through or along the borders of Cavers, Kirkton, and Hawick parishes till it falls into the Teviot at the town of Hawick. Its descent is very great, and its current in consequence rapid. Over a great part of its course it has a rocky path, occasionally it careers down a shelving descent, and at one place it forms a picturesque cataract. Its vale, though gorge-like, and screened by bold green heights, repeatedly expands into little haughs, and is pleasantly tufted with wood; and, so far up as 4 miles above Hawick, is spread out into the rich and beautiful demesne of Stobs Castle. The stream, as a whole, is charmingly picturesque. Dr Leyden, one of several who have celebrated it in verse, seems to have objected to the harshness of its name, and capriciously gives it the soft designation of 'Slata.'—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Sloy, Loch. See ARROCHAR.

Smaddy, Loch. See CROSSMICHAEL.

Smailholm, a village and a parish of N Roxburghshire. An ancient straggling place, the village is 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by E of Gordon station and 6 WNW of Kelso, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded SE by Kelso and Makerstoun, and on all other sides by Berwickshire, viz. SW and W by Mertoun, N by Earlston and Nenthorn, and NE by Nenthorn. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4 miles; its utmost breadth is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 4202 acres, of which 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. Troutful EDEN WATER winds 3 miles east-by-southward along the eastern part of the northern boundary; and beside it, in the north-eastern corner of the parish, the surface sinks to 298 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 570 feet near Overton, 658 near New Smailholm, and 680 at Sandykuowe Crags. Trap rock, 'rotten rock,' and limestone are plentiful; and the two first furnish very fair road metal. Some 65 acres are under wood; about one-ninth of the entire area is natural pasture; and all the remainder is in tillage. Sandyknowe, a comfortable and substantial farm, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the village and 6 miles W by N of Kelso, was the frequent home, from his third till his eighth year, of Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), whose paternal grandfather, Robert Scott, held a lease of it from his chief and kinsman, Mr Scott of Harden. Behind, on Sandyknowe Crags, 'standing stark and upright as a warder, is the stout old Smailholm Tower, seen and seeing all around. It now is more than a hundred years since that "lonely infant" was found in a thunderstorm, lying on the soft grass at the foot of the grey old Strength, clapping his hands at each flash and shouting, "Bonny! bonny!"' Thus wrote the author of *Iob and his Friends*; and Scott himself, in the Introduction to Canto Third of *Marmion*, has sung—

'Those crags, that mountain tower,
Which charmed my fancy's wakening hour:
Though no broad river swept along,
To claim, perchance, heroic song;
Though sighed no groves in summer gale,
To prompt of love a softer tale;

Though scarce a puny streamlet's speed
 Claimed homage from a shepherd's reed,
 Yet was poetic impulse given,
 By the green hill and clear blue heaven.
 It was a harren scene, and wild,
 Where naked cliffs were rudely piled;
 But ever and anon between
 Lay velvet tufts of loveliest green;
 And well the lonely infant knew
 Recesses where the wall-flower grew,
 And honey-suckle loved to crawl
 Up the low crag and ruined wall.
 I deemed such nooks the sweetest shade
 The sun in all his round surveyed;
 And still I thought that shattered tower
 The mightiest work of human power.'

In the *Eve of St John*, too, almost his earliest ballad, the scene is laid at Smaylho'me or Smailholm Tower, which later formed his prototype of 'Avenel Castle.' Built in the early part of the 15th century, it is a plain square gabled tower of the usual Border type three storeys high, with massive walls 9 feet thick, small windows, vaulted stone roofs, and a narrow stone turn-pike stair at the SE angle. On three sides are crags, on the fourth or eastern a morass and a deep brown lochlet, the remains of a larger lake that once surrounded the height. A strong outer wall, now very ruinous, enclosed a courtyard, within which stood the domestic chapel. From the top is gained a magnificent view to Berwick, the Cheviots, 'triple Eildon,' and the Lammermuirs; and at such a distance is the tower visible that in old topographical works it figures as 'a conspicuous landmark to direct vessels to Berwick.' The lands of Smailholm were held by the Pringles from 1408 until the first quarter of the 17th century, when they went to the Scotts of HARDEN, so that their present owner is Lord Polwarth. The Earl of Haddington is chief proprietor in the eastern half of the parish. Smailholm is in the presbytery of Earlston and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £334. The ivy-mantled church, supposed to have been built in 1632, contains 232 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 112 children, has an average attendance of about 85, and a grant of nearly £80. Pop. (1801) 446, (1831) 628, (1861) 554, (1871) 534, (1881) 446, (1891) 340.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Small or Sma' Glen. See GLENALMOND.

Smailholm. See LOCHMABEN.

Small Isles, a Hebridean parish of Inverness-shire, detached from Sleat parish in 1726, and successively known as Eigg, Short Isles, and Small Isles. Prior to 1891 the parish was partly also in Argyllshire, but in that year the Boundary Commissioners placed it entirely in Inverness-shire. It comprises nine islands—Canna, containing 2908 acres; Sanday, 577; Rum, 26,785; Muck, 1585; Oigh-sgeir, 76; Eilean nan Each, 97; a small island of 8 acres (these were in Argyllshire); Eigg, 7803; and Eilean Chasgaidh, 102. Its total area is 62 square miles or 39,941 acres, of which 2008 are foreshore and 184 water. The post-town is Oban. Small Isles parish is in the presbytery of Skye and the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £180. Two public schools, Eigg and Rum, with respective accommodation for 60 and 31 children, have an average attendance of about 30 and 15, and grants of nearly £50 and £40. There is a third public school, at Canna, with accommodation for 22 children. Pop. (1861) 567, (1881) 550, (1891) 436, of whom 374 were Gaelic-speaking.

Smeaton, a mansion of 1790, in Prestonkirk parish, Haddingtonshire, 1½ mile N of East Linton. It is interesting as containing several relics of Mary Queen of Scots—viz., an autograph letter, an altar cloth of her embroidering, a comb, a black satin body, etc. In 1538 Sir Patrick Hepburn of Wauchton gave half the lands of Smeaton and all Smeaton-Crux to his second son, Adam, whose last male descendant was succeeded in 1764 by his nephew, George Buchan of Letham. He was created a baronet in 1815; and his great-grandson, Sir Arch. Buchan Hepburn, fourth Bart. (b. 1852; suc. 1893) is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See J. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Smeaton, a railway station on the S border of Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, on the Macmerry branch of the North British railway, 4 miles SE of Portobello.

Smithston. See GREENOCK.

Smithstone, an estate, with a mansion, in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire, 1½ mile WSW of Mauchline.

Smithton, a village in Cumbernauld parish, in the detached section of Dumbartonshire, near the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, 2½ miles WSW of Cumbernauld town. Pop. (1871) 446, (1881) 420, (1891) 320.

Smoo Cave, a limestone cavern, with three compartments, in Durness parish, Sutherland, at the head of a small sea-inlet 1½ mile E of Durness church. Its entrance is 53 feet high, and resembles a Gothic arch with high entablature and spreading pillars; its first compartment is 200 feet long and 110 wide, and has a vaulted roof with vertical aperture to the open air; its second compartment is 70 feet long and 30 wide, has also a high arched roof with vertical aperture, contains a deep pool, and receives a waterfall of 80 feet in leap; and the third compartment is 120 feet long, 8 wide, and from 12 to 40 high, and cannot be seen without an artificial light. A small harbour, adjacent to the cavern, serves only for boats.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Smyllum. See LANARK.

Snaigow, a modern English Baronial mansion in Caputh parish, Perthshire, 4 miles E by N of Dunkeld. The estate was purchased in 1874, and has since been greatly improved, by William Cox, Esq., a partner in the great LOCHEE firm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Snar Water. See CRAWFORDJOHN.

Snizort, a parish in the N of Skye, Inverness-shire, whose church stands towards the head of Loch Snizort Beag, 6½ miles NNW of Portree, under which there is a post office of Snizort. Containing also the post office villages of Skeabost and Uig, it is bounded N by Kilmuir, E by the Sound of Raasay, SE by Portree, SW by Bracadale, and W by Duirinish and Loch Snizort. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 15 miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is 8½ miles; and its area is 84½ square miles or 54,285½ acres, of which 789½ are foreshore, 177½ water, and 38½ tidal water. The E coast measures 5½ miles, and the W coast no less than 23, following all the ins and outs of Uig Bay and Loch Snizort Beag; and both are generally bold and rocky. Loch Leathan (7×4 furl.; 436 feet), on the Portree boundary, is much the largest of four fresh-water lakes; and the principal streams are the Snizort, the Haultin, the Romesdal, the Hinnisdal, and the Conon, all running to Loch Snizort Beag or Loch Snizort. The surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous, chief elevations from N to S being Bìodha Buidhe (1523 feet), Beinn Edra (2003), Baca Ruadh (2091), the Storr (2360), Beinn a' Cheareail (1817), and Beinn Grasco (768). Of these the huge and lofty ridge that bears the name of the Storr sends up a chief cluster of torn and precipitous summits, which, rising to a height of several hundred feet above the adjacent masses, shoot up from the bosom of a fog like a series of air-borne spires, towers, and walls—a far-away city on the clouds. Much of the parish is irreclaimable waste, 47,439 acres being ranked as moorland by the Ordnance Survey; but much of this moorland is occupied in the rearing of black cattle. The rocks are principally traps, partly overlying stratified formations; and the soil of the arable grounds, though various, is chiefly a gravelly loam on a cold clay. On an islet formed by the river Snizort, and now used as a cemetery, are the ruins of an old cruciform church, which probably was once the parent church of Skye. In various localities are cairns, tumuli, and vestiges of stone circles. The Old Man of Storr is a natural ohelisk of uncommon magnitude, measuring 360 feet around the base, swelling below the middle to a larger girth, and thence tapering away to nearly a sharp point at an altitude of 160 feet. On the boundary with Portree is a beautiful cascade over a precipice about 90 feet high. Beneath it, and nearly opposite its middle, an arched hollow path passes across the rock, so broad that five or six persons may occupy it abreast, and so

situated that they are secure from the body of water which rolls over them, and looks like a thick curved pillar of smoke. Kingsburgh House, near the E shore of Loch Snizort Beag, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of the parish church, is gone; but some venerable plane trees mark the site of its garden. Hither, disguised as 'Betty Burke,' Miss Flora Macdonald's Irish maid, came Prince Charles Edward, on 28 June 1746; here he made a hearty supper, drank a bumper of brandy, smoked a pipe, and enjoyed, for the first time for many weeks, the luxury of a good bed. Hither, too, in 1773, came Dr Johnson. Lord Macdonald is chief proprietor. Snizort is in the presbytery of Skye and the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £170. The parish church, built in 1805, and enlarged in 1839, contains 750 sittings. There is a Free church of Snizort; and five schools—Bernisdale, Glenhinnisdal, Kensaleyre, Uig, and the Macdiarmid public—with respective accommodation for 120, 33, 76, 134, and 64 children, have an average attendance of about 75, —, 35, 100, and 55, and grants amounting to nearly £95, £—, £60, £125, and £85. Pop. (1801) 2144, (1831) 3487, (1861) 2639, (1871) 2326, (1881) 2120, (1891) 1908, of whom 1818 were Gaelic-speaking, and 15 were in Stenscholl *quoad sacra* parish.

Snizort, Loch, a sea-loch in the NW of Skye, entering from the Little Minch between the promontories of Trotternish and Vatarnish. Striking $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, and narrowing from 9 miles at the entrance to $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, it embosoms the Ascrib Islands, sends off Uig Bay to the E, and forks at its head into Lochs Greshernish and Snizort Beag. Of these Loch Greshernish extends $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-westward, and varies in width between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; whilst Loch Snizort Beag, winding $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, is nowhere more than a mile across.

Soay, an island of Bracadale parish, Skye, Invernesshire, lying SW of Loch Scavaig, and S of Minginish, from which it is separated by a strait, called Soay Sound, $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. The island is 3 miles long from NE to SW, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extreme breadth; but it is nearly bisected by two bays, indenting it on opposite sides. Its surface is low and broken, and nowhere rises to an elevation of more than 455 feet; and its coast is bold and rocky, and generally presents to the surge perpendicular cliffs of 60 or 70 feet in height. Its rocks present an alternation of red sandstone and greywacke traversed by trap. Pop. (1841) 113, (1861) 129, (1871) 120, (1881) 102, (1891) 78.

Soay. See SOYEA.

Solway Firth (the *Ibuncæ Aestuarium* of Ptolemy), a projection of the Irish Sea north-eastward between Scotland and England. Its entrance on the English side is obviously at St Bees Head in Cumberland; but, on the Scottish side, is far from being distinctly marked, and has been very variously stated. Burrow Head, at the southern extremity of the district of Machars in Wigtownshire, is the farthest and the most commonly assigned entrance; yet between that headland and Balmae Head or even Balcarry Point, respectively $15\frac{3}{4}$ and 25 miles in a straight line east-north-eastward, the whole Scottish coast directly confronts the entire expanse of the Irish Sea. Starting from Burrow Head, the firth measures $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, and 49 miles in length; but measured from Balcarry Point, it is only 22 miles across the entrance, and $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. From Balcarry Point to the mouth of Pow Water in Cummertrees, it extends nearly due north-eastward, and gradually contracting in width, though with occasional expansions, has a maximum breadth of $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles, a minimum breadth of 7, and a mean breadth of 13. From the mouth of Pow Water to its head—a distance of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles—it extends in an easterly direction, and has a varying breadth of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles—the maximum being at Moricambe Bay, and the minimum near the Solway Viaduct. The streams, bays, and coasts of the firth on the English side do not come within our scope. The Sark, Kirtle Water, and some smaller streams enter it on the Dumfriesshire coast, without

forming estuaries; the Annan, Pow Water, and Lochar Water enter it on the same coast through estuaries of but small extent; and the Nith, before entering it, forms a long and gradually expanding estuary between Dumfriesshire and Galloway. The chief streams which enter it in Galloway, calculating to the extreme point of Burrow Head, are Southwick Water, Urr Water, the Dee, the Fleet, the Cree, and the Bladenoch; and its principal marine expansions within the same range of seaboard are the estuary of the Urr, Auchencairn Bay, Kirkcudbright Bay, Fleet Bay, and chief of all, Wigtown Bay. The coast along Dumfriesshire is low and sandy, and ascends by an exceedingly low gradient from the line of high-water mark; but along the greater part of Galloway it is bold and rocky, and exhibits cliffs, caverns, pinnacles, isolated rocks, and a variegated rampart in such frequent and curious combinations as to produce abundance of picturesque scenery. The lighthouse at Southernness Point, which had been out of use for many years, was restored in 1894 at an expense of £250.

The Solway, as to the depth of its water, the character of its beach, and especially the phenomena of its tides, differs widely from every other firth in Scotland, or even from every other marine indentation in the world. Over a distance of about 20 miles from its head, the whole of its bed, excepting the narrow and canal-like channels of the Nith and the confluent waters which enter near the eastern extremity, is alternately a surgy brown sea, tintured with silt, and oscillating with the tide, and a naked, flat, unrelieved expanse of sand, a wilderness of desolation, a miniature Sahara, strangely interposing its dark dreary projection between the blooming slopes of Cumberland and the fertile lands of Scotland. Much of its beach, or rather of its bed, even in its broader and more seaward parts, is of the same character; so very much, indeed, that were the firth estimated only by the space it covers at low water, it would figure in comparative insignificance. All its tides are rapid, and constitute rather a rush or careering race than a flow or a current of waters. A spring tide, but especially a tide which runs before a stiff breeze from the S or the SW, careers along at the rate of from 8 to 10 miles an hour. It is heard by the people along the shore more than 20 miles before it reaches them, and approaches with a hoarse loud roar, with a tumult far more sublime than if the wide sandy waste were scoured by the fleetest host of invading cavalry. Before the first wave can be descried from the shore, a long cloud of spray is seen, as if whirling on an axis, zoned with mimic rainbows, sweeping onward with the speed of a strong steady breeze; then follows a long curved white and flowing surf; and then suddenly appears the majestic van of the tide, a deeply dimpled body of waters, from 3 to 6 feet high, rolling impetuously forward, and bringing closely in its rear a tumbling mass of sea, glittering and gorgeous all over with the most fitful play of the prismatic colours. Accidents occasionally occur with ships, and have been very frequent—though much less so of late years than before—with persons venturing within high-water mark. The rivers which traverse the bed of the firth being easily fordable, strong inducement is offered by the shortness of the path to cross the sands to England during the recess of the tide. But Scotchmen, even when well-mounted, have in numerous instances—sometimes to an extent to constitute a literal catastrophe—been overtaken and drowned while returning from the Cumberland fairs. Even persons best acquainted with the locality are liable to mistake in their calculations of the time when the tide will approach; and, when they are halfway across, may hear the appalling sound of the watery invasion so near and menacing, that a clear atmosphere, a good steed, much self-collectedness, and a steady remembrance of the direction of the path, may all be necessary for their preservation. Dense fogs frequently arise, and so bewilder experienced guides that they can proceed in safety only with the

aid of the compass; and quicksands are occasionally formed, and fitfully shift their localities, to the imminent peril of every intruder who has not watched the impressions made upon the ground by almost every successive tide.

The fisheries of the Solway are extensive and various. Some curious particulars respecting their former condition are furnished in Scott's novel of *Redgauntlet*. The mode of fishing is principally by stake-nets, which are wholly submerged by the tide, and which, when the tide is out, contribute their lank proportions to the prevailing dreariness of the landscape. Salmon, herling, sea-trout, flounders, and codlings are taken in large quantities; turbot and soles occur, but are not plentiful; herrings at a former period were in some seasons caught and cured in great abundance, but of late they appear but occasionally, and not in large numbers; and mussels and cockles are gathered along the shores by poor persons, and carried weekly to the markets of Dumfries and Carlisle. The fishings usually commence early in March, and close before the end of September.

The Solway, in spite of the singular character of its tides, and in spite of the opening of railways, is still of value to Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire for its navigation; much more so, in proportion, than it is to Cumberland. Not only the seaboard, but most of the interior of the counties, is far distant from Scottish coal of any sort, and especially from coal of good quality, so is largely dependent on Workington, Whitehaven, and other places near the mouth of the English side of the Solway, for supplies of fuel. The amount of tonnage in vessels employed in importing coals is, in consequence, aggregately great. The export trade, too, of the two counties, or the outlet for the produce of their arable farms, their grazing-grounds, their sheep-walks, their dairies, and their poultry yards, is mainly with Liverpool and other English towns on the western coast, and is largely carried on by the navigation of the Solway. Ordinary tides rise about 10 or 12 feet, and spring tides about 20; and they bring enough of water up to the very head of the firth to let vessels of 120 tons move up the channel of the stream to the foot of the river Sark. The Solway has long been gradually receding from the land; it once filled the large area now occupied by Lochar Moss, and about the end of the 18th century covered lands which are now verdant or arable 1 mile distant from its present high-water mark. The Solway Railway Viaduct, described under ANNAN, was reopened, after reconstruction, in 1884.

Sonachan House, a mansion in Kilchrean parish, Argyllshire, on the SE shore of Loch Awe, 12 miles N by W of Inveraray.

Sorbie, a village and a coast parish of SE Wigtownshire. The village stands $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles W of Garliestown and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Sorbie station on the Wigtownshire railway (1875-77), this being 6 miles N by W of Whithorn and $6\frac{1}{4}$ S of Wigtown. It has a post and railway telegraph office, a neat little Free church with belfried gable to the street, a handsome public school erected in 1875-76 at a cost of more than £1000, and a large creamery; but its damask factory, established about 1790, and long famous through many parts of Britain for the quality of its goods, is now a thing of the past. Pop. (1891) 179.

The parish, containing also the seaport village of GARLIESTOWN, consisted anciently of two divisions, Great and Little Sorbie, each with a church; and now comprises the ancient parishes of Sourbie, Cruggleton, and Kirkmadrine, united about the middle of the 17th century. It is bounded NW and N by Kirkinner, NE and E by Wigtown Bay, S and SW by Whithorn, and W by Glasserton. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is $11,366\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $1608\frac{1}{4}$ are foreshore and 147 water.* The coast, with a total extent of $10\frac{3}{8}$

miles, is low and flat on the NE, fringed by the broad expanse of the BALDOON Sands; but on the E is rocky and precipitous, in places rising to over 100 feet, and pierced near Palmallet Point by two curious caves, the larger of which is 120 feet long, 100 high, and 36 wide. The chief indentations are GARLIESTOWN BAY and Rigg or Cruggleton Bay, which are flanked on the N by EAGERNESS Point, on the S by Sliderry or Cruggleton Point. Both bays are very convenient for shipping, and well adapted for the prosecution of the fisheries. The interior, attaining a maximum altitude of 225 feet at the Gallow Hill, is prettily diversified with gentle eminences and fertile vales; and from several standpoints one gains a superb prospect of the Irish Sea, the Solway Firth, and their far-away mountain screens. One of the vales runs eastward through the centre of the parish, from the bed of Dowalton Loch to the head of Garliestown Bay. The rocks are chiefly Silurian; and the soil, a heavy clay in some of the vales, is elsewhere mostly of dry brownish earth mixed more or less with till or gravel. The old Tower or Place of Sorbie, 1 mile to the E of the village, is a mass of ruin 60 feet high, which forms two sides of a quadrangle, and has been four storeys high. It has lost its pepperbox turrets, and the fine old trees which till lately surrounded it have nearly all been felled. From the beginning of the 16th till the latter part of the 17th century, it was the seat of the Hannays, one of whom, Patrick, served the 'Winter King' in the Thirty Years' War, and published a very scarce volume of Poems (1622). Another minor poet, Robert Cowper, M.D. (1750-1818), was born at Balsier Farm. The antiquities of CRUGGLETON, EAGERNESS, and KIRKMADRINE are noticed separately, as also is GALLOWAY HOUSE, whose owner, the Earl of Galloway, is chief proprietor. Sorbie is in the presbytery of Wigtown and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £271. The parish church, successor to one at Sorbie village, is situated at Millisle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Garliestown. Built in 1874-76 at a cost of £2500, it is a cruciform Early English edifice, with 450 sittings, a SW tower and spire over 60 feet high, and a stained E window in memory of the late Earl of Galloway. In 1890 the church was renovated and a new manse built. There are tile works at Millisle. Two public schools, Garliestown and Sorbie, with respective accommodation for 188 and 160 children, have an average attendance of about 155 and 120, and grants amounting to over £160 and £115. Pop. (1801) 1091, (1831) 1412, (1861) 1814, (1871) 1667, (1881) 1696, (1891) 1563.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 2, 1857-56.

Sorn, a village and a parish in the NE of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands on the right bank of the river Ayr, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Catrine, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ E of Mauchline, under which it has a post office. The Sorn Constitutional Club was erected and presented to the Sorn Constitutional Association by James Somervell, Esq., of Sorn Castle. Pop. (1861) 363, (1871) 393, (1881) 354, (1891) 302.

The parish, containing also the town of CATRINE, was disjoined from Mauchline in 1692, and bore for some time the name of Dalgain. It is bounded N by Galston, NE by Avondale in Lauarkshire, E by Muirkirk, S by Auchinleck, and W by Mauchline. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 30 square miles or 19,300 acres, of which $116\frac{1}{2}$ are water. A small detached part of the parish, situated at Garfield and comprising 11 acres, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Mauchline, by which it had been surrounded. The river AYR, flowing between steep, bold, copse-clad banks, has here a west-by-southerly course of $9\frac{3}{8}$ miles—for the first $3\frac{3}{8}$ furlongs along the Muirkirk, and for the last $7\frac{1}{2}$ along the Mauchline boundary. CLEUGH Burn runs 4 miles south-westward to the Ayr between Sorn Castle and the parish church, and makes several romantic waterfalls; whilst CESSNOCK Water, rising on Auchmannoch Muir, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, till it passes off into Mauchline on its way to the river Irvine. The surface sinks in

* According to the Ordnance Survey, but this water-area has been almost reduced to nil by the draining in 1862-63 of DOWALTON LOCH, at the meeting-point of Sorbie, Kirkinner, and Glasserton parishes

the extreme SW to 297 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 657 feet at Roundshaw, 694 at AIRDS Moss, 557 near Sorn Mains, 887 at Burn o' need Rigg, 964 at AUCHMANNOCH Muir, 961 at Tincornhill, 1342 at Blackside, and 1340 at Auchinlongford Hill. Of these, Blackside commands a magnificent view over Ayr and Lanark shires, and parts, it is said, of 14 other counties. Coal, ironstone, and limestone have all been worked; sandstone is plentiful; and fine specimens of calc-tuff are found in the Cleugh Burn glen. The soil of the haughs is a gravelly loam; on many of the arable slopes and braes is a reddish clay; and, on the skirts and shoulders of the hills, is a mossy earth or moss itself, sometimes incumbent on clay. Nearly one-sixth of the entire area is regularly in tillage; rather more than 600 acres are under wood; and the rest of the parish is meadow, coarse hill pasture, or moss. Sorn Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Catrine, is charmingly situated on a lofty and well-wooded rocky terrace overlooking the river Ayr. The building is of very high but unknown antiquity. About the year 1406 it became, along with the manor of Sorn and other lands in Kyle, the property of Andrew Hamilton, third son of Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow, ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton; and in subsequent times it passed by marriage to the Earls of Winton, and by purchase to the Earls of Loudoun. Margaret Dalrymple, Dowager-Countess of Loudoun (1678-1777), lived and died in it, attended by servants nearly as old as herself. Under the persecutions of Charles II., the castle was taken possession of as a fortalice of the royal forces, and made the seat of a garrison for overawing the Covenanters.* Purchased by his family towards the close of the 18th century, it now is the seat of James Somervell, Esq. (b. 1845; suc. 1881). CATRINE HOUSE, noticed separately, has memories of Dugald Stewart and his father. The 'prophet,' Alexander Peden (1626-86), was born and died in the parish. Exhausted with his prolonged toils and sufferings in traversing the kingdom as a proscribed minister, and believing death to be near, he returned to his brother's house in Sorn to die; but he was there in the immediate vicinity of the garrison posted in Sorn Castle, so lived chiefly in an artificial cave—uniformly protected, as he had been in a hundred places before, from the peering searches of the bloodthirsty soldiery. He was visited on his death-bed by the celebrated James Renwick. (See CUMNOCK.) Another native was Joseph Train (1779-1852), poet and antiquary. In 1871 the *quoad sacra* parish of CATRINE was disjoined from Sorn, which itself is a parish in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The living is worth £205. The parish church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Sorn village, was built in 1658, and, as enlarged in 1826, contains 611 sittings. Three public schools—Auchincloich, Catrine, and Sorn—with respective accommodation for 55, 500, and 216 children, have an average attendance of about 25, 390, and 100, and grants amounting to nearly £40, £35, and £100. Valuation (1885) £21,105, (1894) £21,004. Pop. (1801) 2606, (1831) 4253, (1861) 4042, (1871) 4032, (1881) 4255, (1891) 3919, of whom 1461 were in Sorn ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 22, 15, 23, 1863-65.

Soulseat. See SAULSEAT.

South Alloa. See ALLOA, SOUTH.

Southannan, an estate in the N of West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, 4 miles S of Largs. It belonged for

* Sir William Hamilton, whose daughter and heiress married George Lord Seton, and carried the property to the Earls of Winton, was one of the senators of the College of Justice, and lord-treasurer to James V. On the eve of the daughter's marriage, the king set out to honour the bridal with his presence; but he had to traverse a long and dreary tract of moor, moss, and miry clay, where there was neither road nor bridge; and when about half-way from Glasgow he rode his horse into a quagmire, and was with difficulty extricated from his perilous seat on the saddle. Far from a house, exposed to the bleak wind of a cold day, and environed on all sides by a cheerless moor, he was compelled to take a cold refreshment by the side of a well, and at length declared that 'were he to play a trick on the devil, he would send him to a bridal at Sorn in the middle of winter.' The well at which he sat is still called the King's Well; and the quagmire into which his horse went is known as the King's Stable.

centuries to the Lords Sempill, and belongs now to the Earl of Eglinton; is traversed by a romantic burn, making a series of beautiful falls; and gives name to a long reach of foreshore sands, of half-moon form, sheltered by a curving recess in the land, which, when the tide is out, have a maximum breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and are notable for beds of shell-fish and flocks of wild-fowl. A ruined mansion on the estate, near a fine cascade of the burn, was built in the time of James VI. by one of the Lords Sempill after an Italian model.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Southbarr. See INCHINNAN.

Southdean, a large Border parish of SE Roxburghshire, containing Chesters hamlet, near the left bank of Jed Water, 7 miles SSW of Jedburgh and 9 ESE of Hawick, under which there is a post office of Southdean. Comprising since 1777 one-half of the ancient parish of ABBOTRUE, it is bounded NW and NE by Jedburgh, E by Oxnam, SE by Northumberland, SW by Castleton, and W by Hobkirk. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost width is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $43\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. The area was slightly increased by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891, when they transferred to the parish that part of the old Jedward detached portion of the parish of Jedburgh which lay within the farm of Mervinslaw. JED WATER, rising, as Raven Burn, at an altitude of 1500 feet, on the western slope of Carlin Tooth, within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of a head-stream of the English TYNE, has here a north-north-easterly course of 15 miles—over the first 9 through the interior, and then along most of the Jedburgh and Oxnam boundary—until, just above Fernieherst, it passes off from this parish, whose western border is drained by head-streams or early affluents of RULE WATER. In the extreme N the surface sinks along the Jed to close on 400 feet above the sea; and chief elevations, from N to S, are Faw Hill (1086 feet), Mervins Law (836), Belling Hill (1162), Wolfice Hill (1288), CARTER FELL (1899), and Carlin Tooth (1801), summits of the CHEVIOTS these, which separate Tyndale and Liddesdale from Southdean, itself a portion of Teviotdale. The southern district is boldly hilly; and the northern also contains much upland pasture, yet is softer in feature than the southern district, and comprises a considerable extent of arable land. About 500 acres are under wood, and about 3000 in tillage. The soil of the arable lands is variously gravel, light black earth, and strong clay. Excellent red and white sandstone has been worked in several quarries; limestone is inexhaustible; coal has been vainly sought for; and antimony occurs, but not in such quantity as to be profitably worked. British camps and Border peel-houses exist in such number as to show how stirring and blood-stained an arena the parish must have been of early wars and marauding. Close to the English Border, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Chesters, is the scene of the 'Raid of the Redeswire,' 7 July 1575, when some Scots, resenting the slaughter of one of their countrymen, made a vengeful attack on the offenders, and were repulsed. But meeting in their flight a body of the men of Jedburgh, who joined them, they wheeled round on their pursuers, completely routed them, killed Sir George Heron, an eminent Northumbrian, and carried prisoners to Dalkeith Sir John Forster, the warden, and some considerable persons, his attendants. (See JEDBURGH.) James Thomson (1700-48) was the son of a former minister, who removed here from Ednam a few weeks after the poet's birth, and whose monument in the churchyard was renewed in 1866. Thus most of the impressions which formed his characteristic style of poetry were gained from Southdean and its neighbourhood. The Rev. Mr Veitch and Mr Bryson found among the Southdean hills a retreat from persecution. Mr James Davidson, who had terriers called Pepper and Mustard, and was an enthusiastic lover of field-sports, occupied the farm of Hyndlee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the mountain pass into Liddesdale called 'Note o' the Gate,' and 10 SE of Hawick. He is believed, in the district, to have been the original of Sir Walter's Scott's 'Dandie

Dinmont' in *Guy Mannering*. Mansions are WOLFELEE, ABBOTRULE, and Glendouglas. Giving off a portion to Edgerston *quoad sacra* parish, Southdean is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £351. The old church stands in ruins on the right bank of Jed Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Chesters. The present parish church, at Chesters, successor to one of 1690, was built in 1876, and is a tasteful Early English edifice, one of whose stained windows is a memorial to the poet Thomson. Two public schools—Glen Douglas and Southdean—with respective accommodation for 77 and 110 children, have an average attendance of about 55 and 50, and grants of nearly £60 and £55. Pop. (1861) 759, (1871) 753 (1881) 724, (1891) 672.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 1864.

Southend, a village and a parish at the southern extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, Argyllshire. The village stands $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Campbeltown, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

The parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Kilcolmkill and Kilblane, includes the island of SANDA and the adjacent islets, and has been called Southend since the Reformation. It is bounded N by the parish of Campbeltown, and on all other sides by the sea. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 31,160 acres, of which $277\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $81\frac{1}{2}$ water. The coast, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, is slightly indented by three or four little baylets capable of affording anchorage to vessels, and terminates on the SW in the bold broad promontory of the Mull of Kintyre. It is chiefly sandy in the E, but high, bold, and very rocky in the W, and in its high bold parts abounds with caves, and presents a striking appearance as seen from the sea. The interior exhibits a picturesque variety of heights and hollows, pastoral hills and arable vales, low grounds and heathy eminences. Chief elevations, from E to W, are Kerran Hill (775 feet), Tod Hill (610), Cnoc Mor (399), *Cnoc Odhar (907), Beinn na Lice (1405), and *Cnoc Moy (1462), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the northern border. The last, Cnoc Moy, commands a magnificent panoramic view. Two brooks, Conieglan Water and the Breackerie Water, which drain the surface southward to the sea, are subject to sudden inundating freshets, and sometimes cut out for themselves reaches of new channel. Mica slate, trap, Old Red Sandstone, and limestone are the principal rocks; and the trap has been quarried for masonry, the limestone worked for manure. The soil on the eastern seaboard is a light loam mixed with sand or gravel; that on the slopes of the hills is mostly a light gravel incumbent on till. The proportion of arable land to pasture is nearly as 1 to 15. Antiquities, other than that noticed under DUNAVERY Castle, are remains of Scandinavian forts, some ancient standing-stones, and ruins or vestiges of three pre-Reformation chapels, one of which is said to have been founded by St Columba. Mansions, noticed separately, are CARSEY and KEIL; and the Duke of Argyll owns nearly five-sixths of the entire rental. Southend is in the presbytery of Kintyre and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £193. The parish church was built in 1774, and contains 600 sittings. There is a Free Church preaching station; the U.P. church, originally Relief, was built in 1798. Two public schools, Glenbreackerie and Southend, with respective accommodation for 45 and 150 children, have an average attendance of about 40 and 75, and grants of over £60 and £115. Pop. (1801) 1825, (1831) 2120, (1861) 1214, (1881) 955, (1891) 844, of whom 116 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 12, 1872.

Southernness, a village in Kirkbean parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, at Southernness Point, on the Solway Firth, 10 miles SE of Dalbeattie, and 16 S of Dumfries. It was built some time after the middle of the 18th century by Oswald of Auchencruive near Ayr, in the expectation of its becoming a mining-village and depot for coal; but the desired mineral having been vainly searched for in the neighbourhood, the village became transmuted

into a sea-bathing retreat. Southernness Point screens the W side of the entrance of the estuary of the Nith, and is crowned by a lighthouse that had been disused for many years, but was restored in 1894 at an expense of £250.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 6, 1863.

South Esk. See **ESK**, **SOUTH**.

Southfield, a village in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the town.

Southfield, a village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, 5 furlongs W of Binnichill, and 1 mile W by S of Slamannan station.

South Hall, a mansion in Inverchaolain parish, Argyllshire, on a picturesque reach of the Kyles of Bute, 5 miles NNW of Rothesay. Its owner is Col. Duncan Campbell (b. 1814; suc. 1864). The woods about the mansion-house were planted by a former proprietor, General Campbell, to represent one of the incidents of the battle of Waterloo, at which he fought as an officer of a Highland regiment. The square patch of Scotch firs in the centre of a large clump of larches, at the end of the woods nearest Loch Striven, represents the Highlanders formed in square resisting the onslaughts of Napoleon's cavalry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Southwick. See **COLVEND**.

Soutra, an ancient parish formerly on the SW horder of Haddingtonshire, and annexed since 1589 to the contiguous parish of FALA in Edinburghshire, to which county it was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891. The hospital and church of 'Soltre' stood near the top of Soutra Hill (1209 feet), $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles SE of Pathhead, 6 E by S of Tyuehead station (only $3\frac{3}{8}$ as the crow flies), and $16\frac{3}{8}$ SE of Edinburgh. The hospital was founded by Malcolm IV., in or a little before 1164, for pilgrims, travellers, and poor folk, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Mary of Gueldres annexed its lands to Trinity College, Edinburgh, in 1462; and after the Reformation its church ceased to be maintained as a distinct parochial charge, and the buildings fell into ruin. About 1850 every vestige of wall and foundations was dug up and carted away for building dykes and farm steadings, with the exception of a small aisle, which in 1686 had been appropriated as a burial vault by the Pringles of Beadman's Acres. Soutra Hill is the most westerly ridge of the Lammermuirs, and commands a view, over the Lothians and the Firth of Forth, to the hills of Fife.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See David Laing's *Registrum Domus de Soltre* (Bannatyne Club, 1861), and the Rev. J. Hunter's *Fala and Soutra* (1892).

Soya. See **SOAY**.

Soyea, a pastoral islet of Assynt parish, W Sutherland, off the mouth of Loch Inver, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles W by S of Lochinver village. It measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ furlongs, and rises to a height of 110 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Spango Water. See **KIRKCONNEL**.

Spean, a river of Laggan and Kilmonivaig parishes, Inverness-shire, issuing from Loch Laggan (819 feet), and winding 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward till, after a descent of 728 feet, it falls into the Lochy at Bridge of Mucomir, 3 furlongs below the Lochy's efflux from Loch Lochy. At a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Loch Laggan, the Spean receives from the S the large stream emitted by Loch Ossian; and near Bridge of Roy it receives from the N the Roy. Its other affluents, though numerous, are individually inconsiderable. Its salmon, sea trout, and river trout afford capital sport. At Spean Bridge, west of Bridge of Roy, there is a station of the West Highland railway. On 9 Sept. 1873 the Queen, *en route* for Inverlochry, 'drove along through GLENSPEAN, which is very fine and grand in some parts, the road looking down upon the rapid, rushing, gushing river, as it whirls along embedded in rocks, and overhung with wood, while high ranges of hills, fine and pointed in shape, are seen in the distance, rising peak upon peak. Along this road I had driven when staying at ARDVERKIE, but I had forgotten it.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 62, 1873-75.

Spean Bridge. See **KILMONIVAIG**.

Speddoch, a mansion in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, 10 miles WNW of Dumfries. Its owner is John

Henry Gilchrist-Clark, Esq. (b. 1861; suc. 1881).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Spedlins Tower. See JARDINE HALL.

Spey (the *Tuëssis* of Ptolemy), a river rising near the centre of the southern part of Inverness-shire, and flowing first E and then NE through that county, and thereafter NE through the county of Elgin, or on the boundary between that county and Banffshire, till it reaches the sea near the centre of Spey Bay between Lossiemouth and Portknockie. It is the most rapid river in Scotland, and in point of length and volume of water is inferior only to the Tay—taking the longest tributary among the head waters of that river as forming the source—while the area of its drainage basin is inferior only to those of the Tay and Tweed. The Spey and the smaller streams flowing to it drain all the south-eastern part of Inverness-shire except the extreme S (nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the area of the whole county), all the eastern part of the county of Elgin (nearly half the whole area), and all the upper, and the greater portion of the central district of Banffshire (also nearly half the area of the whole county). The NW side of the drainage basin begins at Corrieyairack, which divides the upper waters of the Spey from those of the Tarff flowing to Loch Ness; and from that mountain the line of watershed stretches away to the north-eastward along the Monadhliadh Mountains, which divide it first from the Loch Ness basin and then from that of the Findhorn. At the N end of these heights the line strikes across the Slochdmuick Pass, and keeps north-eastward along the heights of Braemoray, to the E of the Knock—these separating it from the valleys of the Divie and Dorbeck (Findhorn basin). At KNOCKANDO it turns eastward along the Mannoeh Hill, and, passing to the N of the village of Rothes, follows a north-easterly and northerly course to the sea. The heights last mentioned separate the Spey basin from that of the Lossie. On the SE side, beginning at the sea, the line passes southwards, to the E of the village of Fochabers, to between Mulben and Keith, where it curves first south-westward and then south-eastward round the source of the Isla, and thereafter follows mainly a south-westerly direction, first along the high ground between Glen Fiddich and the upper waters of the Deveron, and then between Glen Livet and the upper waters of the Deveron. At the upper end of Strathdeveron it becomes identical with the boundary between the counties of Banff and Aberdeen, and follows that line along the heights round the head of Strathdon which separate it from the middle part of the valley of the Aven; and farther S along those that separate Glen Aven from the upper part of the valley of the Dee, by Ben Avon (3843 feet), Beinn a Bhuird (3924) Beinn a Chaoruinn (3553), and Ben Muich Dhni (4244) to the point on the SW slope of Cairngorm where the counties of Inverness, Banff, and Aberdeen meet. From this the line of watershed is identical with the boundary line first between the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen, and thereafter between the counties of Inverness and Perth, as far as the Athole Sow. From the Athole Sow the line passes northwards close to Loch Ericht, round the N end of that loch, and back along the opposite side as far as Meall Craidh (2941 feet), whence it again passes northward between the Mashie Water (Spey) and river Pattack (Loch Laggan), round the N end of Loch Laggan to Carn Liath (3298). Thence it passes with a curve to the NW up the slope of Crag a' Chait to the top of Carn Leac (2889 feet), and from that across the Pass of Corrieyairack (2507) to Corrieyairack itself (2922). The total area of the basin may be taken as about 1300 square miles; and the whole length of the river from source to sea, following all the windings, is 107 miles.

The source is a small stream which rises about 1500 feet above sea-level on the SE side of Crag a' Chait, 5 miles from the western shore of Loch Laggan, and close to the watershed between the E and W coasts of Scotland—the head waters of the river Roy, which flows to the Spean, coming from the same shoulder. About 1 mile from the source this head-stream expands into

the small Loch Spey (3 furlongs by 100 yards, and 1142 feet above sea-level), and from this the course is eastward for 15 miles, till beyond Clunty Castle it turns to the NE, and then more to the N as it approaches the sea. The total length of the course, inclusive of windings, in Inverness-shire, is $53\frac{3}{4}$ miles; for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles thereafter it forms the boundary between the counties of Inverness and Elgin; from a point 2 miles S of Cromdale Church, NW to about a mile from the mouth of the Aven, it flows through Elginshire; for more than 22 miles from this point near the Aven to Ordiequish—except at Rothes, where for a short distance it has Elginshire territory on either side—it forms the boundary between the counties of Elgin and Banff; and over the rest of the course it is through Elginshire. Thirty-three and one-half miles from the source the river expands into Loch Insh ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile, and 721 feet above sea-level). Within 4 miles of Loch Spey the river receives a very large number of tributary streams—forming the minor head waters—of which the chief are a stream (S) from a height of 3000 feet from Coire a Bhan-coin W of Carn Liath; another (N) from about 2600 on Carn Leac, the Allt Yairack (N) from the Pass of Corrieyairack, and the Allt a Chaoruinn (S) from Carn Liath. In the E and W part of the course the other principal tributaries are the Markie Burn (N) from Glen Markie, Mashie Water (S) from Strath Mashie, and the Allt Breakachy (S). About 2 miles below the point where the river turns to the NE it is joined by the Truim, from Glen Truim, at the battlefield of Invernahavon; and between that and Loch Insh are the Calder (N) at Spey Bridge near Newtonmore, the Kingussie Burn (N) at Kingussie, the river Tromie (S) from Glen Tromie, and the Raitts Burn (N) at Belleville. Half-a-mile below Loch Insh is the Feshie (S) from Glen Feshie, and between this and the point where the river quits Inverness-shire are the Drue (S) from Rothiemurchus Forest and Glenmore, at Aviemore; Milton Burn (S) at Kincardine; the Nethy (S) from Abernethy Forest and Strath Nethy; and the Dulnan (NW). In the upper part of Elginshire the Spey is joined by a large number of streams, but none of them are of any great size, the chief on the NW side being the Craggan, Cromdale, Dellifur, Tulchan, and Gheallaidh Burns, and a little above the latter is the Aven from the S. Between this and Ordiequish the chief tributaries on the Elginshire side are the Allt Arder, Knockando Burn, Ballintomb Burn, and the burns described in the account of the parish of ROTHES; and on the Banffshire side Carron and Aberlour Burns, and the Fiddich, the latter joining at Lower Craigelachie. Above Ordiequish the basin narrows, and here the side streams are small, the largest being the Red or Orbliston Burn on the left bank, and the Burn of Fochabers on the right.

The Spey has but little commercial importance, as no part of it is properly navigable, though there was formerly, and is to some extent still, a natural harbour suitable enough for small vessels, at the mouth of the river at Kingston. This was, however, rendered inconvenient, first by the shifting of the river mouth steadily westward subsequent to 1831, and still more so in 1860 by the cutting of a new channel at the point where the river now joins the sea—an operation rendered necessary by this shifting. Shipbuilding is still carried on at the mouth at both KINGSTON and GARMOUTH, and timber is still taken in rafts or 'floats' down the river from the woods along the middle reaches, though not to the same extent as of old. The Spey is the third salmon river in Scotland, ranking next the Tay and Tweed. The fishings are in the hands of many proprietors, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's extending from Boat of Bridge to the sea. The upper fishings are poor, except when floods enable the fish to get readily past the cruive on the Richmond waters. No trout fishing is allowed from 15 April to 1 June, in order to protect the smolts on their way to the sea, and the net fishing closes on the 26 August, but the rod fishing not till the 15 October.

The channel along the lower part of the course often

shifts, a process rendered particularly easy during floods by the loose nature of the shingle of which the bottom and sides are composed. The shingle is constantly being moved down the river, and it is probably from boulders thus carried down that the great gravel ridges to the W of the mouth of the river have been formed. From the large extent and high-lying character of the sources of the Spey itself, as well as of its principal tributaries, the river is subject to sudden and heavy freshets. The greatest was that of 1829, the damage done by which was enormous. There is a graphic description of the after appearances all along the course of the river from Kingussie downwards, in Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Account of the Moray Floods*. In winter and spring large masses of ice are carried down by the river, but from the rapidity of the current it is seldom that any portion of the lower part of the river is frozen completely over, though this certainly happened near the mouth in 1854. At Kingussie, Fochabers, and elsewhere there are beautifully marked river terraces.

As regards scenery, Macculloch places the Spey—and probably rightly—below all the great branches of the Tay, the Forth, the Dee, the Isla, and the Earn. The course, from the source to about the mouth of Glen Truim, lies through an upland glen with nothing of grandeur or even picturesqueness about it, the base from which the surrounding hills rise being too far above sea-level to allow of their height telling with full force. From about Cluny Castle downwards trees begin to make their appearance along the lower heights, skirting the valley, and though some portions between this and Loch Insh are still bleak-looking, the general appearance of the country decidedly improves, though even about Kingussie and Belleville it can hardly be said, notwithstanding the fine mountain screens, to be pretty or picturesque. About Loch Insh still further improvement takes place, and the Queen, who passed it on the way from Balmoral to Grantown in 1860, speaks of the loch itself as 'lovely . . . though not a wild lake, quite the contrary; no high rocks, but woods and blue hills as a background.' From this onward by Kinrara, Loch Alvie, and Aviemore, there is more wood, that on the E extending to a height of 1500 feet, and forming part of the great Rothiemurchus and Glen More Forests. 'Though many splendid landscapes,' says Dr Macculloch, in one of the few grudging paragraphs he gives to the beauties of the Spey, 'are obtained along the roadside between Aviemore and Kinrara, constituted by the far-extended fir-woods of Rothiemurchus, the ridge of Cairngorm, the birch-clad hill of Kinrara, and by the variety of the broken, bold and woody banks of the Spey, no one can form an adequate idea of the beauties of this tract, without spending days in investigating what is concealed from an ordinary and passing view. By far the larger proportion of this scenery also is found near to the river, and far from the road; and the most singular portions of it lie on the east side of the water, and far beyond it, in places seldom trodden and scarcely known. This, too, is a country hitherto undescribed, and therefore unseen by the mass of travellers; though among the most engaging parts of the Highlands, as it is the most singular: since there is nothing with which it can be compared, or to which, indeed, it can be said to bear the slightest resemblance. Much of this depends on the peculiar forms and distribution of the ground and of the mountains, and still more on the character of the wood, which is always fir and birch; the latter, in particular, assuming a consequence in the landscape, which renders the absence of all other trees insensible; and which is seen nowhere in the same perfection, except at Blair, and for a short space along the course of the Tummel. Of this particular class of beauty Kinrara is itself the chief seat; yielding to very few situations in Scotland for that species of ornament which, while it is the produce of Nature, seems to have been guided by art. A succession of continuous birch forest covering its rocky hill and its lower grounds, intermixed with open glades, irregular clumps, and scattered trees, combines the discordant characters of wild mountain

landscape and of ornamental park scenery. The Spey, here a quick and clear stream, is ornamented by trees in every possible combination, and the banks beyond, rising into irregular, rocky, and wooded hills, everywhere rich with an endless profusion of objects, and as they gradually ascend, displaying the dark sweeping forests of fir that skirt the bases of the farther mountains, which terminate the view by their bold outlines. To wander along the opposite banks is to riot in a profusion of landscape, always various and always new: river scenery, of a character unknown elsewhere, and a spacious valley crowded with objects and profuse of wood.' From Aviemore—close to which are the beautiful birch-clad crags of Upper Craigellachie—downwards the banks are often very bleak and bare, but at many points where they are well wooded—and this is not now so rarely the case as it once was—the scenery is good, more particularly about Boat of Garten, where the great Abernethy Forest stretches away to the E, and farther down about Aberlour and Lower Craigellachie, and from this almost all the way down to Fochabers. From Craigellachie downwards there are a series of fine fertile haughs chiefly on the W side of the river. At Ruthven, a short way above Kingussie, a three-span, cylindrical piered, steel bridge was built across the Spey in 1894.

The Spey was, in the early period of Scottish history, the boundary between the province of MORAY and the Scotia of that time. The first part of the course of the river lies in the district of Badenoch, from Upper to Lower Craigellachie is Speyside pure and simple or Strathspey, and below Lower Craigellachie are the haughs of Rothes, Dundurcas, Orton, and Dipple. Strathspey is the home of the Grants, whose motto of 'Stand Fast, Craigellachie,' was taken from the crags at its upper and lower extremities. It has given name to a peculiar dance somewhat slower than the reel, and which is said to have been first practised in the district. See also the articles on Laggan, Kingussie, Alvie, Duthil, Abernethy, Cromdale, Knockando, Aberlour, Rothes, Boharm, Bellie, and Speymouth; Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Account of the Moray Floods* (1st ed., Edinb. 1830; 4th, Elgin, 1873); and Longmuir's *Speyside* (Aberdeen, 1860).

Speymouth, a parish in the extreme NE of Elginshire. It is bounded NW and N by the parish of Urquhart, E by the parish of Bellie, S by the parish of Rothes, and SW by the Teindland district of the parish of St Andrews-Llanbryd. The boundary all along the E side is the centre of the course of the Spey; elsewhere it is almost entirely artificial, though in the NW at Lunan Wood it follows for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile the centre of the road along the valley of the Spey from Garmouth upwards. The greatest length, from the centre of the Spey a little below Essil south-south-westward to the top of Findlay's Seat, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; the average breadth at right angles to this is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and the area is 6352·370 acres, of which 327·082 are water. In the N the surface is low, but rising abruptly almost at once it passes southward in an undulating plateau from 150 to 200 feet above sea-level, and with a steep bank along the course of the Spey. Towards the SW it rises still higher, reaching its greatest height in the SW corner at Findlay's Seat (861 feet). In the N the steep bank just mentioned approaches close to the river, but to the SE at Dipple there is a stretch of fine haugh having an extreme breadth of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. About half the parish is moorish, pastoral, or woodland, and about 100 acres along the river are pebbles or bare beach. The soil of the haugh is fertile alluvium, and that of about one-half of the rest of the area is a light loam. The remainder of the parish has a light sandy or gravelly soil, and the sub-soil all over varies from clay to gravel. The underlying rock is Old Red Sandstone, and the beds, which are of a deep red colour, are quarried for local purposes. The drainage is carried off by the Spey and a few small rivulets, of which the chief is the Rod Burn, which crosses the southern part of the parish. Speymouth was formed in 1731 by the union of the old parishes of Dipple and Essil and the barony of Garmouth.

The last, including Garmouth and Kingston, was originally in the parish of Urquhart, from which it was disjoined in 1649, but it was again united to its old parish in 1662. It remained in Urquhart till 1688, and was then re-transferred to Speymouth, in which it remained till 1851, when it was again joined to Urquhart. As the 'king's highway' from Aberdeen northwards has passed through the parish from a very early date, Speymouth has been the scene of several events connected with the history of Scotland. It was here that in 1087 Malcolm Ceannmor's army crossed the Spey to attack the forces of Maelsnectan, 'Ri Moreb' or King of Moray, and 'won the mother of Maelslaht and all his best men and all his treasure and cattle.' Bower, in his *Scottichronicon*, fixes it also as the scene of the battle, in 1116, between Alexander I. and 'certain people of the Mearns and Moray' that had attacked him while he was engaged in erecting a new palace near Dundee. 'He then pursued the rebels to the river Spey, and there finding his enemies collected in great numbers on the opposite bank, and the river so swollen, and his men unwilling to cross, he gave his standard to Alexander Carron, who plunged into the stream, was followed by the army, and his enemies were put to flight.' The details of the battle are doubtful, though there can be no doubt that some such affair took place. Wynton localises the fight at the Beauly, and not at the Spey. It was either in Speymouth or in Urquhart, though more probably in the latter, that Malcolm IV. defeated the Moray men in 1160 before he introduced his Flemish settlers into the lower district of the province. In 1296, and again in 1303, Edward I. crossed at the ford below the church, and encamped in Speymouth, probably at Redhall; and in later centuries the parish shared in all the disturbances in which the Gordons were concerned. The same ford used by Edward's army was also that selected by the troops of Cromwell and Montrose, and again in the 18th century by the forces under the Duke of Cumberland on their way to Culloden. It is noted in the records of the kirk session that there was no service in church on the 23d Feb., 9th, 16th, 23d, 30th March, or the 6th April 1746, in consequence of the presence of the Highland army in the parish. A memorandum recorded by the minister in the same volume tells that on 11 Feb., 'the first body of the rebels, on their return from Lochborough, in England, came to Fochabers, and some of them came to Stynie.' On 23 Feb. some of Crichton of Auchingoul's men 'hindered publick worship,' and on 2 March 'several rebells were in church, heard King George prayed for, and made no disturbance;' while under Tuesday, 18 March, it is recorded that 'Lord John Drummond came to the manse, and it became the rebels' headquarters at Spey. About a week after the Duke of Perth came, and the house was frequented by Lord Ogilvie, Sir Wm. Gordon of Park, Sir James Kinloch, Avochie, Cowbardi, Major Hales, Mr Fletcher of Benochie, and sometimes others, as Lord Elcho, Lord Strathallan, Lord Balmerinloch, Earle of Kilmarnock, Secretary Murray, Mr Sullivan, and many others. Though this was expensive to the minister, they used him very civilly and gave him no disturbance on point of principle, but there was no public worship during their stay.' On 12 April 'The Duke of Cumberland with his army marched from Cullen, crossed the Spey at a ford directly E of Speymouth church, with the loss of one man only drowned, and encamped from Redhall to Speymouth manse, where he slept.' He left on the following day, which was a Sunday, for Alves. The Highlanders had retired on the approach of Cumberland's forces, Sir John Drummond and his advisers, who had been left to guard the passage with a force of about 2000 men, deeming the position too open in the rear. There was very little wood then in the 'laigh' of Moray as compared with what there is now, and had the ford been forced the defenders would have had no chance of taking up a fresh position till they reached the Findhorn.

The only person who can in any way be claimed as a

distinguished native is Jane Innes, the wife of Governor Pitt, of Madras—grandmother of the Earl of Chatham and great-grandmother of William Pitt—who was a daughter of James Innes of Redhall. The main road from Aberdeen to Inverness crosses the Spey at FOCHABERS Bridge, and passes westward for 1½ mile across the centre of the parish. It is intersected at right angles about the middle by the road from Garmouth up the W side of the Spey. The south-western part of the parish is also traversed for 1½ mile by a reach of the Forres and Keith section of the HIGHLAND RAILWAY system, from which, at Orbliston junction, a branch curves off north-eastwards to Fochabers. Along the first-mentioned road is the little village of Mosstodloch, 2 miles NE of Orbliston junction.

Speymouth is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray, and the living is worth £176 a year. The parish church or 'Red Kirk,' built in 1732, and thoroughly renovated in 1885, stands on the high ground overlooking the Spey, ½ mile NE of Mosstodloch. Though Garmouth and Kingston are now in Urquhart *quoad civilia*, they remain for ecclesiastical and school board matters in Speymouth, and the School Board has under its charge schools at Garmouth and Speymouth, which, with accommodation for 230 and 173 pupils respectively, have attendances of about 145 and 85, and grants amounting to nearly £140 and £85. The only landowner is the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Pop. (1861) 689, (1871) 634, (1881) 656, (1891) 616.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 95, 85, 1876.

Spital House, a mansion in Hutton parish, Berwickshire, 5½ miles W of Berwick-on-Tweed. Its owner is Wm. Compton-Lundie, Esq. (b. 1851; suc. 1871).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Spittal. See CRAWLING.

Spittalfield, a village in Caputh parish, Perthshire, 3 miles N by E of Murtly station and 6½ E by S of Dunkeld, under which it has a post and money order office.

Spittalhaugh, a fine castellated mansion in Linton parish, NW Peeblesshire, near the right bank of Lyne Water, 2 miles SSE of West Linton. Built in 1678, it was greatly enlarged and beautified by the late proprietor, Sir William Fergusson, F.R.S. (1808-77), the eminent surgeon, who received a baronetcy in 1866. His son, Sir James Ranken Fergusson, second Bart. (b. 1835; suc. 1877), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Spittal of Glenshee. See GLENSHEE.

Spott, a village and a parish of E Haddingtonshire. The village lies towards the N of the parish, near the left bank of Spott Burn, and 3 miles S by W of the post-town, Dunbar.

The parish is bounded NW and N by Dunbar, E by Dunbar and Innerwick, SW and W by Stenton. Long and narrow, it has an utmost length from N to S of 8½ miles, a varying width of 2½ furlongs and 3½ miles, and an area of 7833 acres. A part of Spott parish that intervened between the parish of Stenton and its larger detached part, and which comprised 90 acres and formed part of Dunbar Common, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Stenton; but, in return, the smaller or Friarsdyke detached portion of Stenton, comprising 340 acres, was added to Spott parish. Spott or BROX BURN and Woodhall or DRY BURN drain the northern portion of the parish north-eastward direct to the German Ocean; whilst BOTHWELL Water flows south-south-eastward along the Innerwick boundary of the southern portion until it falls into the Whitadder at the southern extremity of the parish. Sinking to 85 feet above sea-level in the extreme N, and to 690 feet in the extreme S, the surface is an alternation of hill and dale, part of the LAMMERMUIR range; and chief elevations, from N to S, are DOON HILL (582 feet), Spott Dod (608), Black Law (800), Lothian Edge (1157), and Bothwell Hill (1250), the first culminating on the eastern, the last on the south-western, boundary. The predominant rocks are Devonian; and the soil is clayey in some parts, but light and sandy in most. Between 2000 and 3000 acres are in tillage; about 100 are under

wood; and most of the remainder is hill pasture. On the top of Doon Hill lay David Leslie's Scotch army two days before the battle of DUNBAR (1650); and Cromwell is said to have spent the night after the battle in Spott House. Elsewhere, in three or four localities, are remains or the sites of ancient hill-forts and cairns. A strange fatality appears to have waited on the incumbents of Spott in the 16th century. One, Robert Galbraith, was assassinated by John Carkettle, a Burgess of Edinburgh, in 1544; the next, John Hamilton, a natural son of the first Earl of Arran, became Archbishop of St Andrews, and, captured by Craufurd at DUMBARTON Castle, was hanged at Stirling in 1570; and in the same year a third, John Kello, was executed at Edinburgh for the murder of his wife. He had hanged her in the manse, and then gone and preached 'a more than usually eloquent sermon.' In the annals of witchcraft this parish is famous as almost the last place in Scotland where repented witches were burnt, for so late as October 1705, the kirk-session records contain this entry: 'Many witches burnt on the top of Spott loan.' Spott House, a little way E by S of the village, is delightfully situated at the SW base of Doon Hill, and commands a beautiful view, away to the Bass Rock and the Isle of May. Partly a building of high antiquity, it was greatly improved soon after its acquisition, about the middle of the first half of the 19th century, by the late proprietor, James Spott, Esq. (1804-82). Elias de Spot swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; and later the estate was held by the Humes, Douglasses, Murrays, and Hays. It is now the property of Miss Watt of Speke Hall, Liverpool (*J. Small's Castles and Mansions of the Lothians*, Edinb. 1883). Another mansion, noticed separately, is BOWER HOUSE. Spott is in the presbytery of Dunbar and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £283. The church, surrounded by fine old trees, is a building of high antiquity, and as restored in 1848 presents a picturesque appearance. The public school, with accommodation for 120 children, has an average attendance of about 75, and a grant of nearly £75. Valuation (1885) £6641, 13s. (1893) £6002, 14s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 502, (1831) 612, (1861) 555, (1871) 560, (1881) 579, (1891) 475, of whom 253 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Spottes, a mansion in Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the left bank of Urr Water, 4 miles NNW of Dalbeattie. Its owner is Alexander Young-Herries, Esq. (b. 1827; suc. 1872).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Spottiswoode, a mansion in Westruther parish, Berwickshire, 5½ miles ENE of Lauder. It is partly an old edifice, renovated, altered, and worked into harmony with a fine Elizabethan structure of about the year 1834. A terrace 300 feet long runs round the building, whose central tower rises high above the surrounding trees. The Spottiswoodes of that ilk can be traced back to the latter half of the 13th century, and have included John Spottiswood (1510-85), the superintendent of Lothian in the early period of Presbyterianism; John Spottiswood (1565-1639), Archbishop of St Andrews, who crowned Charles I. at Holyrood, became Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and wrote the well-known *History of the Church of Scotland*; Sir Robert Spottiswood (1596-1646), Lord President of the Court of Session and Secretary of State, who was beheaded at St Andrews; and John Spottiswood, the first law professor in Edinburgh University, and the author of several works on jurisprudence, who in 1700 repurchased the lands and barony of Spottiswoode, which his grandfather, the Archbishop, had sold to the Bells in 1620. The present proprietor is Alicia Ann Spottiswoode, who succeeded her mother in 1870, and who in 1836 had married Lord John Douglas-Montagu-Scott (1809-60), youngest son of the fourth Duke of Buccleuch. She has composed the music of *Annie Laurie* and other popular songs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Spottshall, a seat on Urr river, 4 miles north-east of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Spout Bay. See Keltie Burn.

Spouting Cave, a cave on the west coast of the island

of Iona, Argyllshire. It has a vertical aperture, and projects a lofty *jet d'eau* at high water in stormy weather.

Spout of Ballagan. See BALLAGAN.

Spout of Garnock. See GARNOCK.

Springbank. See AYTON and GLASGOW.

Springburn. See GLASGOW.

Springfield. See GRETNA.

Springfield, a village on the south-western border of Cupar parish, Fife, near the left bank of the Eden, 3 miles SW of the town of Cupar. It has a station on the Edinburgh and Dundee section of the North British railway, a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, and a railway telegraph office, a public school, and a *quoad sacra* parochial church. Pop. of village (1861) 524, (1871) 608, (1881) 931, (1891) 748; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1098, (1881) 1480, (1891) 1430, of whom 93 were in Ceres, 41 in Cults, and 1296 in Coupar parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Springfield, a seat of population, connected with paper-mills, in Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of the North Esk, 1½ mile SSW of Lasswade village and 3½ miles SW of Dalkeith. Springfield House, in its vicinity, is a fine mansion in an exquisitely beautiful situation.

Springhill, a mansion in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, near the left bank of the Tweed and the village of Birgham, 4 miles W by S of Coldstream.

Springholm, a village on the mutual border of Urr and Kirkpatrick-Durham parishes, Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 miles NNE of Castle-Douglas. It has a post office under Dalbeattie, and a public school with accommodation for 70 children.

Springkell, a mansion in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Kirtle Water, 4 miles E by N of Ecclefechan, and 2½ NE of Kirtle Bridge station, on the Caledonian railway. Erected in 1734, and greatly enlarged in 1818, it is a fine Grecian edifice, of centre and wings, with beautiful grounds. In 1609 William Maxwell acquired the barony of KIRKCONNEL and Springkell; and his sixth descendant, Sir John Robert Heron-Maxwell, sold the estate of Springkell in 1894 to J. E. Johnston Ferguson, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Springwood Park, a mansion in Kelso parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of the winding Teviot, 1¼ mile SW of the town. Built in 1756, it figures well in the gorgeous views around Kelso; is surrounded with a finely wooded park; and has an admirable entrance gateway, formed after designs by Gillespie Graham in 1822. It is the seat of Sir George Brisbane Scott Douglas, fifth Bart. since 1786 (b. 1856; suc. 1885).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Sprouston, a Border village and parish of NE Roxburghshire. The village, a decayed place, stands near the right bank of the Tweed, and close to Sprouston station on the North-Eastern railway, this being 20½ miles SW of Berwick-on-Tweed, 13¾ E by N of St Boswells, and 2¼ NE of Kelso, under which there is a post and telegraph office.

The parish, containing also Lempitlaw hamlet, 6 miles ESE of Kelso, is bounded N by Eccles in Berwickshire, E by Northumberland, SE and S by Linton, SW by Eckford and Kelso, W by Kelso, and NW by Ednam. Its utmost length from NE to SW, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3½ miles; and its area is 8731½ acres, of which 96 are water. The TWEED, here a glorious salmon river, sweeps 3½ miles north-eastward along all the Ednam and Eccles boundary; and the lands beside it are low and flat, sinking little below and little exceeding 100 feet above sea-level. The interior is partly a ridgy swell called HADDEN Rig (541 feet), which flanks the low grounds, and partly a parallel vale which here and there is marshy; whilst the southern district is comparatively high, attaining 690 feet near Greenhead, but largely subject to the plough. The soil, a rich loam near the Tweed, degenerates towards Hadden Rig, and improves again towards the S. Trap, sandstone, and limestone have been quarried. Nearly 130 acres are under wood, plantations, mostly of fir;

550 acres are waste; and all the rest of the parish is in tillage. Hadden Stank and Redden Burn were frequent meeting-places of Scotch and English commissioners for settling Border disputes; and Hadden Rig, about the year 1540, was the scene of a defeat of 3000 English horsemen by a body of Scottish troops. One pre-Reformation chapel stood at Hadden, another stood on Sprouston manor; and the burying-ground which surrounded the church of the ancient parish of Lempitlaw is still in use. The Duke of Roxburghe is chief proprietor. Sprouston is in the presbytery of Kelso and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £305. The parish church, on a gravelly eminence in the middle of the village, was built in 1781, and contains 420 sittings. Three public schools, Hadden, Lempitlaw, and Sprouston, with respective accommodation for 68, 90, and 116 children, have an average attendance of about 40, 65, and 80, and grants amounting to nearly £35, £65, and £80. Pop. (1801) 1105, (1841) 1439, (1861) 1305, (1871) 1294, (1881) 1026, (1891) 1006, of whom 542 were females.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 25, 26, 1865-64.

Spynie or New Spynie, a parish in the northern part of Elginshire, NW of the town of Elgin. It is bounded N by the parishes of Duffus and Drainie, E and SE by the parish of St Andrews-Lhanbryd, SSE and S by the parish of Elgin, SW by the parish of Alves, and NW by the parish of Duffus. On the N the boundary follows for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the drainage canal in the old basin of the Loch of Spynie, and its continuation westward to near Mid-Kintrae. On the S it follows the present and former course of the river Lossie, from the bend at Roy's Pot, NE of the town of Elgin, 3 miles upwards to Aldroughy, and thence passes still farther to the W for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Monaughty Canal. The old course of the Lossie just mentioned extended from the bridge at Bishopmill along the S side of Lossie Green and the Borough Briggs Lands, rejoining the present course at The Haugh. Elsewhere the line is artificial. The length of the parish, from E to W, through the line of the farms of Westfield and Spynie, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the width, from N to S, through the church, is fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the area is 5971.512 acres, of which 25.856 are water. A ridge of high land, running from ENE to WSW, near the S side of the parish, attains an altitude of 300 feet above sea-level at the top of Quarrywood Hill, the highest point in the parish. From this ridge there is a slope towards the S to the Lossie, and a longer one towards the N to the Spynie Canal, the flat ground along which in the NE is but very little above sea-level. The greater portion of the ridge just mentioned is covered with fine woods, that on the SW side, about 1 mile to the W of Elgin, being covered with a stretch of natural oak. This is the Oak Wood, and the whole of the rest of the western portion is known as Quarrywood. The eastern portion is the Hill of Spynie. Of the whole surface of the parish, about 1400 acres are under wood. The rest, except about 200 acres, is almost entirely arable, the soil varying from rich clay in the great northern hollow to a stony loam on the higher grounds. The subsoil is clay. The underlying rocks along the S and up to and beyond the top of Quarrywood Hill are Old Red Sandstone; but from a short distance beyond this, down along the hollow, as well as all through the Hill of Spynie, they belong to the rocks which have figured so prominently in geological discussion since about 1857 as 'the Elgin Sandstones.' (See ELGINSHIRE.) Boulders of rock of Jurassic age also occur scattered about the valley, chiefly in the NE. There is a small patch of limestone in the extreme E near the Palace of Spynie. Both sandstone deposits are extensively quarried for building stone, and in some places for millstones. The rock is generally of excellent quality, and varies in colour from a very light yellowish grey to red and brown. The drainage is carried off by the Lossie and the canals already mentioned, and rivulets flowing to them. Along the Lossie and on the slope northwards from Quarrywood Hill there are several well-marked river and lake terraces.

A considerable strip of land along the northern and north-eastern part of the parish was formerly covered by the waters of the Loch of Spynie. It is possible that within the historic time a shallow arm of the sea extended all along the valley of Roseisle and Duffus, from BURHEAD to LOSSIEMOUTH; but whether this was so or not, it is certain that, long after the western portion of the hollow had become dry land, the eastern portion was occupied by a sheet of water communicating with the sea. In the NW of Spynie parish are three farms bearing the name of Kintrae, from Celtic words meaning 'the top of the tide.' In 1397 there is mention of a harbour at Spynie; and in 1451, when the lands were erected into a Regality, the right 'of harbour' was granted. The loch must at this time have been connected with the sea by the Lossie, which then flowed through it. Hollingshed, in his translation of Boece, speaks of it as 'a lake named Spiney, wherein is exceeding plentie of swans,' which were drawn thither by the abundance of an herb called 'swangirs,' which, once planted anywhere, could not be again rooted out, and which was not entirely beneficial in its results, 'for albeit that this lake be five miles in length, and was sometime within the remembrance of man verie well stocked with salmon and other fish, yet after that this herbe began to multiplie upon the same, it became so shallow that one may now wade through the greatest part thereof, by means whereof all the great fishes there be utterly consumed.' Underneath the present surface of the drained bed, evidence of the former connection of the lake with the sea may be found in a deposit of sandy mud, containing shells of oysters and a number of other marine molluscs. The Bishops of Moray were almost sole proprietors of the loch; and after the lake became shallow, they began, about the close of the 15th century, to try to drain it by deepening the bed of the Lossie, and by this means the water was kept down till after the Reformation, when, under the lay proprietor, the works were neglected and the waters increased. In 1609 the Episcopal Bishop Douglas carried out works, excluding the Lossie, and ran drains into the basin of the loch; but the troublous times of the Covenant were at hand, and so little more was done till 1779,—the loch being then about 5 miles in length and at its widest part 1 mile in breadth, and covering an extent of about 2500 acres,—when extensive works were carried out by Messrs James and Alexander Brander of Pitgaveny, which had the effect of reclaiming over 1100 acres of land. Their operations were stopped by Sir William Gordon of Gordonstown, who claimed the whole loch as his property, and the drains being neglected, the waters again began to rise. In 1808-12 a canal recommended by Telford was carried through the whole loch and on to the sea at Lossiemouth, where there were sluices for shutting out the tide. These works, which had cost the large sum of £12,740, were entirely destroyed by the great flood of 1829, and the waters again increased, till in 1860 the loss to proprietors and farmers had become so great that fresh operations were undertaken. The great drain was restored and deepened, and new self-acting sluices erected. These are four in number, and each consists of a mass of iron weighing 18 hundred-weights, and very delicately poised and tightly fitted into a frame, so that they shut with the slightest pressure, and exclude all sea-water. The cost of the whole works was about £8000, but the result has been highly satisfactory, and the bed is now thoroughly dry, except a small portion that has been retained for sporting purposes, near Pitgaveny. This, which is cut off from the main canal by a strong bank of puddled clay, is about 110 acres in extent, and is in the parish of St Andrews.

On the south-eastern margin of the old lake-basin stand the ruins of the Episcopal Palace of Spynie. The buildings, which have no doubt been the work of several successive bishops, were ranged round a quadrangle, about 50 yards in length by 44 in breadth, with a tower at each corner. The sides were occupied by buildings or protected by connecting curtain walls. A postern gate on the N led to the loch, and the principal

ordinary gateway was on the E side. The shield above it bears the arms of Bishop John Innes. The principal feature in the ruins now is the great tower at the SW corner, 60 feet high, 50 long, and 40 wide, and the outer walls are between 9 and 10 feet thick. The inner wall to the court is very much thinner, being only between 2 and 3 feet thick. The windows, which must have been unusually large, have all been protected by strong iron bars. The lower part is occupied by vaults, one of which at least seems to have been used as a dungeon. The first floor was the great hall, and above were other large rooms, with vaulted closets and passages. One very small bedroom is associated with the name of Queen Mary, who 'supped and slept' here on 17 September 1562. At the corners were cape houses. This tower is known, from its builder, as 'Davie's Tower,' it being the practical reply made by Bishop David Stewart (1461-76) to a threat of the Gordons. The Earl of Huntly and his kin having been excommunicated, threatened that they would come and pull the bishop out of his pigeon holes at Spynie, to which the bishop replied that he would soon build a house, out of which the Earl and all his clan should not be able to pull him, and this tower was the result. It is a magnificent testimony to the worthy prelate's architectural taste. On the S wall, on the outside, are the arms of Bishops David and Andrew Stewart, and of Patrick Hepburn, whose nephew, the Earl of Bothwell (1536-78), received an ill training here. On the S side of the court was a spacious tennis-court, and parallel to it the chapel. On the E were the kitchen and other offices, and round the precinct were gardens and an orchard. The castle passed in 1590 to Alexander Lindsay, Lord Spynie, who never lived in it; but he re-sold it to the Crown in 1606. After Bishop Guthrie was deposed in 1638 he tried to keep possession of this palace, which he had garrisoned, but when he was attacked by General Munro in 1640 he was compelled to surrender; and when the armies of Montrose and the Covenanters were marching and counter-marching in the north, the building was held by Innes of Innes and Grant of Ballindalloch in the Covenanting interest. After the Restoration it became again the Episcopal residence, the last bishop who resided in it being Colin Falconer (1680-86), who died here. After the Revolution the building passed to the Crown, and it was allowed to fall to ruin—all removable portions being carried off by the people of the district. About 1825 more attention began to be given to its condition, but the mischief had been done. In 1840 it was sold to the late Earl of Fife, and is now in the possession of his son the Duke of Fife. In 1590 Spynie gave the title of Baron to Alexander Lindsay, fourth son of David, ninth Earl of Crawford, but the peerage became dormant on the death of George, third peer, in 1672.

To the SW of the Palace is the old churchyard, in which stood the church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which in the early part of the 13th century served at times as the cathedral of the diocese of Moray (see ELGIN). This remained the site of the parish church down to 1736, but the position being inconvenient, the church was in that year removed to its present site near the centre of the western portion of the parish, 2½ miles NW of Elgin; and it was this that gave rise to the name of New Spynie given to the parish in connection with school board, parochial board, and registration matters. The few houses beside the church constituting the kirkton are spoken of as Quarrywood. The new church is a very plain building, with belfry and doorway taken from the old church, of which no portion is now left. The former bears the date 1723. The bell was also brought from the old church, and has the inscription, 'This Bell—For the Pearis of Spynie. Me Fecit, 1637. Soli Deo Gloria Michæl Borgertwys.' There seems to have been a Culdee church in the NW corner of the parish. It is referred to in the beginning of the 13th century as *veterem ecclesiam de Kyntra*. No trace of the building has remained for a long time, but the churchyard attached, which stood in the centre of

the eastern margin field called Chapelfield, on the home farm of Westfield, was preserved until a comparatively recent date. On the S side of Quarrywood Hill are the remains of a Celtic hill strength, known locally as the Danish Camp.

The great main road from Aberdeen to Inverness passes through the southern portion of the parish for 2¾ miles, and the roads from Elgin to Lossiemouth, Hope-man, and Burghead, also intersect it in the E and centre. There are a large number of good district roads, and the Elgin and Lossiemouth branch of the Great North of Scotland railway system passes for ¾ mile across the eastern end of the parish. In the eastern portion of the parish is a large brick and tile work. The only mansion is Westfield. Spynie includes the Bishopmill suburb of the town of Elgin. It is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray, and the living is worth £151 a year. The parish church, built in 1736 and repaired in 1883, contains 400 sittings. A school in Bishopmill is under the Elgin school board; under that of Spynie, New Spynie school, beside the church, with accommodation for 102 pupils, has an attendance of about 40, and a grant of nearly £35. The principal proprietor is the Duke of Fife. Pop. (1801) 843, (1831) 1121, (1861) 1600, (1871) 1612, (1881) 1620, (1891) 1708, of whom 792 were males and 916 females, while 447 were in the landward part of the parish. Houses (1891) inhabited 364, uninhabited 29, and being built 3. See also R. Young's *Parish of Spynie* (Elgin, 1871).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Spyonbeg and Spyonmore, two mountains, 1155 and 1455 feet high, on the NE coast of Mull, Argyllshire.

Stablestone, a place with a public school, in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire.

Stack, a fine loch, 3 miles long by 2 in breadth, and a mountain, 2364 feet high, overhanging the loch, in Eddrachillis parish, Sutherlandshire. The loch contains salmo-ferox, good-sized loch trout, and sea-trout, also salmon and char. It is one of the finest fishing lochs in Sutherlandshire, and its scenery is very grand.

Staffa (Scand. *Staphi* and *ey*, 'the island of pillars'), a small uninhabited island of the Inner Hebrides, off the W coast of Mull, in the county of Argyll, in the civil parish of Kilninian and Kilmore, and in the *quoad sacra* parish of Ulva. It is 3¾ miles SW of the island of Ulva, 6 N by E of Iona, and the same distance from the nearest point of Mull at Gribon; and 54 by steamer W of Oban. In shape the island is an irregular oblong, with a length of less than ¾ mile, and an average width of slightly more than ¼ mile, and the area is 71·424 acres. The surface is an uneven table-land with cliffs varying in height, dropping to the sea all round. The greatest height is in the SW, and is about 144 feet. The soil is good, and produces excellent pasture for the sheep with which the island is stocked. The black cattle that were once kept here became very wild and savage, and had to be removed. At one time a solitary shepherd and his family lived all the year round on Staffa, but he begged to be removed, as they could not bear the terrifying effect of the dismal hollow roar made by the sea through the island caverns. Staffa appears to have been very little noticed up till near the end of the 18th century, when Sir Joseph Banks, after visiting it in 1772, published a full account of its marvels in the second volume of Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*. The ship in which Sir Joseph was sailing to Iceland put into a port in Mull, and at the house of Mr Maclean of Mull he met an Irish gentleman, who told him that the day before he had seen what was, in his opinion, one of the greatest wonders of the world, though none of his Highland acquaintances seemed to have ever had their attention drawn to it. Excited by this account of the marvels to be seen, Banks made an expedition to the island, and the result was the account in Pennant's *Tour*. Since that time, and more especially since the introduction of steam navigation, Staffa has enjoyed abundant celebrity, and been visited by multitudes of admirers. The day's sail by swift steamer from Oban to Staffa and Iona is now, except in rough weather, one

of the regular tourist trips during the summer months. The steamer allows passengers a short time on shore to see Fingal's Cave, but those who wish to examine the island more leisurely and thoroughly must take boat from either Ulva or Iona. On 19 Aug. 1847 the Queen and Prince Albert were here on their way to ARDVERIKIE. 'We anchored,' says Her Majesty, 'close before Staffa, and immediately got into the barge with Charles, the children, and the rest of our people, and rowed towards the cave. As we rounded the point the wonderful basaltic formation came in sight. The appearance it presents is most extraordinary; and when we turned the corner to go into the renowned *Fingal's Cave*, the effect was splendid, like a great entrance into a vaulted hall; it looked almost awful as we entered, and the barge heaved up and down on the swell of the sea. It is very high, but not longer than 227 feet, and narrower than I expected, being only 40 feet wide. The sea is immensely deep in the cave. The rocks under water were all colours—pink, blue, and green—which had a most beautiful and varied effect. It was the first time the British standard with a Queen of Great Britain, and her husband and children, had ever entered *Fingal's Cave*, and the men gave three cheers, which sounded very impressive there. We backed out, and then went on a little farther to look at the other cave, not of basaltic formation, and at the point called *The Herdsman*.' It is seldom, indeed, that in these turbulent seas boats can enter the cave itself comfortably as the royal boat did on this occasion, but it is not often that the sheltered landing near the centre of the E side is impracticable, as it is on the lee of the prevailing winds. The structure of the island shows a lower stratum of volcanic agglomerate, above which rises a black or dark brown compact columnar basalt, which is again surmounted by another basalt with small columns here and there, but generally amorphous. To the S of the landing-place the objects of chief interest which challenge the visitor's notice and admiration are, first, the Scallop or Clamshell Cave; second, the rock called Buachaille or the Herdsman; third, the Causeway and the Great Face or Colonnade at the SE corner of the island; fourth, Fingal's or the Great Cave on the S side; fifth, the Boat Cave; and sixth, the Cormorant's or Mackinnon's Cave at the SW corner. There are other caves in two bays on the W side of the island, and others again at the N end, and between the N end and the landing-place, but those latter groups are remarkable neither for beauty nor size, though in some of them the air, suddenly compressed by the inrolling surge, produces a sound resembling that caused by the discharge of a cannon. The form of the basaltic pillars, of which the whole of the coast and of the arches, sides, and floors of the caves are composed, is finely perfect; and the spots on the surface of the island which are bare of soil, as well as the flatter parts of the rock at the bottom of the coast-line of cliffs, show in many places the ends of the columns so regularly arranged as closely to resemble a tessellated pavement. It is this architectural regularity of structure that gives the island and its caves their particular interest and attraction, and forms one of the leading features which strike and impress a visitor with a feeling of awe and wonder. It was this feeling that prompted the first of Wordsworth's three sonnets on the *Cave of Staffa*:—

'We saw, but surely, in the motley crowd,
Not one of us has felt the far-famed sight;
How could we feel it? each the other's hight,
Hurried and hurrying, volatile and loud.
O for those motions only that invite
The Ghost of Fingal to his tuneful Cave
By the breeze entered, and wave after wave
Softly embosoming the timid light!
And by one Votary who at will might stand
Gazing and take into his mind and heart,
With undistracted reverence, the effect
Of those proportions where the almighty hand
That made the worlds, the sovereign Architect
Has deigned to work as if with human Art!'

The highest point of the coast cliffs is between Fingal's Cave and the Boat Cave, where they rise to 112 feet
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above high-water mark. To the W of this they become lower, and at Mackinnon's Cave are only 84 feet. At the N end there is a rocky shore rising but a very short distance above sea-level.

'At the Scallop or Clamshell Cave,' says Macculloch, 'the columns on one side are bent, so as to form a series of ribs, not unlike an inside view of the timbers of a ship. The opposite wall is formed by the ends of columns bearing a general resemblance to the surface of a honeycomb. This cave is 30 feet in height and 16 or 18 in breadth at the entrance; its length being 130 feet, and the lateral dimensions gradually contracting to its termination. The inside is uninteresting. The noted rock Buachaille, the Herdsman, is a conoidal pile of columns, about 30 feet high, lying on a bed of curved horizontal ones visible only at low water. The Causeway here presents an extensive surface which terminates in a long projecting point at the eastern side of the Great Cave. It is formed of the broken ends of columns, once continuous to the height of the cliffs. This alone exceeds the noted Giant's Causeway, as well in dimensions as in the picturesque diversity of its surface, but it is almost neglected, among the more striking and splendid objects by which it is accompanied. The Great Face is formed of three distinct beds of rock of unequal thickness, inclined towards the east in an angle of about 9 degrees. The thickness of the lowest bed at the western side is about 50 feet; but in consequence of the inclination, it disappears under the sea, not far westward of the Great Cave.' The second—the columnar bed—is of unequal thickness, being 36 feet at the western side, and 54 where the water first prevents its base from being seen. The unequal thickness of the upper bed produces the irregular outline of the island. In respect of regularity the pillars fall somewhat short of those of the Giant's Causeway. 'Very often they have no joints; sometimes one or more may be seen in a long column; while in other places they are not only divided into numerous parts, but the angles of the contact are notched. They are sometimes also split by oblique fissures, which detract much from the regularity of their aspect. These joints are very abundant in the columns that form the interior sides of the Great Cave, to which, indeed, they are chiefly limited; and it is evident that the action of the sea, by undermining these jointed columns, has thus produced the excavation; as a continuation of the same process may hereafter increase its dimensions. The average diameter is about two feet; but they sometimes attain to four. Hexagonal and pentagonal forms are predominant; but they are intermixed with figures of three, four, and more sides, extending even as far as to eight or nine, but rarely reaching ten.' At the Herdsman the sides of the hexagonal pillars are not more than 4 inches, giving 2 feet as the circumference.

Round a projecting corner of cliff from the Great Colonnade is the magnificent Fingal's Cave, worthy in the grandeur of its association with the grandest of the Ossianic heroes:—

'Where as to shame the temples deck'd
By skill of earthly architect,
Nature herself, it seem'd, would raise
A Minster to her Maker's praise!
Not for a meaner use ascend
Her columns, or her arches bend;
Nor of a theme less solemn tells
That mighty surge that ebbs and swells,
And still, between each awful pause,
From the high vault an answer draws,
In varied tone prolong'd and high,
That mocks the organ's melody.'

The height from the top of the arched roof to the top of the cliff is 30 feet, and downwards to the mean level of the sea 66 feet. The pillars on the western side are 36 feet high, and those on the eastern side only 18, though the upper ends are nearly in the same horizontal line. The breadth at the entrance is 42 feet, and this is maintained till within a short distance of the end of the cave, where it is reduced to 22 feet. The extreme length is 227 feet. At the base of the cliff a broken column with another beside it has obtained the name

of 'Fingal's Chair.' Near the cave one side of the hexagon of one of the columns measures 2 feet, giving a total girth of 12 feet. The regularity of the arch and entrance is best seen from the sea at some little distance, but good views are also to be obtained from the point of the Causeway at low water. A path, now rendered more secure by a strong rope passing through iron supports, leads along the eastern side to near the end; but care requires to be taken, as the rock is damp and slippery, and occasionally, though very very rarely, enormous tidal waves come rushing in. A party of tourists were overtaken, inside, by one of these in August 1884, and three of them swept away and drowned. The columns extend inward along the sides of the cave, and the ceiling, which is divided by a longitudinal fissure, varies in different places. At the outer portion of the cave the roof consists of volcanic ash, in the middle of broken ends of columns, and at the end portions of both of these rocks come in. As the sea always remains of considerable depth, even at ebb tide having 25 feet of water, 'the only floor of this cave is the beautiful green water, reflecting from its white bottom those tints which vary and harmonise the darker tones of the rock, and often throw on the columns the flickering lights which its undulations catch from the rays of the sun without.'

'Fingal's Cave,' says Wilson in his *Voyage Round the Coasts of Scotland*, 'is indeed a most magnificent example of Nature's architecture. A vast archway of nearly 70 feet in height, supporting a massive entablature of 30 feet additional, and receding for about 230 feet inwards—the entire front, as well as the great cavernous sides, being composed of countless complicated ranges of gigantic columns, beautifully jointed, and of most symmetrical, though somewhat varied forms—the roof itself exhibiting a rich grouping of overhanging pillars, some of snowy whiteness, from the calcareous covering by which they have become encrusted—the whole rising from and often seen reflected by the ocean waters—forms truly a picture of unrivalled grandeur, and one on which it is delightful to dwell even in remembrance. How often have we since recalled to mind the regularity, magnitude, and loftiness of those columns, the fine overhanging cliff of small prismatic basalt to which they gave support, worn by the murmuring waves of many thousand years into the semblance of some stupendous Gothic arch,

“Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault”

the wild waves ever urge their way—and the receding sides of that great temple, running inwards in solemn perspective, yet ever and anon, as ocean heaves and falls, rendered visible in its far sanctuary by the broad and flashing light, reflected by the foaming surges sweeping onwards from below! Then the broken and irregular gallery which overhangs that subterranean flood, and from which, looking upwards and around, we behold the rich and varied hues of red, green, and gold which give such splendid relief to the deep and sombre coloured columns—the clear bright tints which sparkle beneath our feet from the wavering yet translucent sea—the whole accompanied by the wild yet mellow and sonorous moan of each successive billow, which rises up the sides or rolls over the finely formed crowns of the lowlier and disjointed pillars—these are a few of the features of this exquisite and most singular scene which cannot fail to astonish the beholder.

The Boat Cave, so called from being accessible only by sea, is a long mine-gallery-like passage, 12 feet wide, 16 high, and 150 deep, hollowed out in the bottom agglomerate. It owes its interest entirely to the range of pillars that overhangs it. The Cormorant's, Scart's, or Mackinnon's Cave is easy of access; it terminates in a gravelly beach on which a boat may be drawn up. It is noteworthy for the overhanging pillars, as well as for the effect its wide dark entrance produces when seen from the sea to the SW of the island. The height of the entrance is 50 feet, and the breadth 48, and these dimensions are maintained almost the same to the very

end, which is 224 feet from the mouth. The caves and cliffs are frequented by large numbers of sea-birds of different kinds, of which the kittiwakes and the razor-backed auk rear their young in Fingal's Cave. See also *Graham's Staffa and Iona Described and Illustrated*.

Staffin. See SKYE and STEINSCROLL.

Stair, a parish of Kyle district, Ayrshire, whose church is beautifully situated near the left bank of the river Ayr, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Tarbolton station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Ayr. There is a post office of Stair under Tarbolton. The parish, formed out of Ochiltree in 1673, is bounded NW and N by Tarbolton, NE and E by Mauchline, SE and S by Ochiltree, and SW and W by Coylton. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its utmost breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Prior to 1891 the parish had two detached portions. Of these, one, containing Trabochburn farm and completely surrounded by Ochiltree, was very small, only 6 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and comprised 119 acres; the other, containing DRONGAN station and adjoining Ochiltree and Coylton, had an utmost length from N by W to S by E of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and a breadth varying between 1 furlong and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and comprised 1821 acres. The Drongan portion was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in the year mentioned to the parish of Ochiltree, and the Trabochburn portion was united to the parish by incorporating the intervening portion of Ochiltree parish. LUGAR Water flows 1 mile north-north-eastward along all the eastern boundary to the river Ayr, which itself winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward and south-westward along all the north-eastern, northern, and north-western boundary, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are but $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant as the crow flies. The scenery along its deep gorge is very beautiful, especially at Barskimming. The Water of COYLE traces all the western boundary of the larger detached portion. The surface undulates gently, at no point sinking much below 200 feet above sea-level, at none much exceeding 300 in the main body or 400 in the detached portion. Sandstone of various qualities, some of them well adapted for building, is plentiful, and has long been quarried; coal has also been largely mined; the celebrated Water-of-Ayr (now 'Tam o' Shanter') stone has been quarried on the Dalmore estate since 1789; and plumbago or black-lead was worked between 1830 and 1850. The soil, in the hollows or small vales along the streams, is generally sandy loam; but the rest of the parish consists of stiff clay. Most of the lands of the parish are disposed for tillage or the dairy; but more than 700 acres are under wood. The chief antiquities are remains of an old tower at Traboch. Stair House, near the church, is an antique corbie-stepped building, with round towers at the angles. In 1450 William de DALRYMPLE acquired the lands of Stair-Montgomery by marriage with Agnes Kennedy; and their eighth descendant, James Dalrymple (1619-95), was created a baronet in 1664, and Viscount Stair in 1690. His son John (1648-1707), of Glencoe notoriety, in 1703 was raised to the earldom of Stair; and his son and successor John (1679-1747), best known as Field-Marshal Stair, is said, as a mere boy, to have accidentally shot his elder brother in a room on the ground floor of Stair House. The estate was disposed of by the Stair family, but was repurchased about the year 1826. Dalmore House is a fine castellated edifice of 1880-81; and another mansion is BARSKIMMING, noticed separately. Stair is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the livings is worth £328. The church, at the village, which has only a few dwellings, is a Gothic edifice of 1864, and contains 400 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 191 children, has an average attendance of about 160, and a grant of nearly £135. Valuation (1885) £7834, 16s., (1894) £11,278, 10s. Pop. (1801) 563, (1841) 823, (1861) 743, (1871) 734, (1881) 928, (1891) 1289.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Standrig. See WALLACESTONE AND STANDRIG.

Stane, a village in Cambusnethau parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of South Calder Water, in the
1503

vicinity of Shotts Ironworks, 5 furlongs SE of Shotts station, and 6½ miles ENE of Wishaw. It dates from ancient times, and is now associated chiefly with the Shotts Ironworks and with extensive collieries. Pop. (1871) 937, (1881) 911, (1891) 1017.

Stanley Castle, an ancient seat of the Danzielstons, in Aghy-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire, at the northern base of the Braes of GLENIFFER, 2 miles SSW of Paisley. A massive corbelled tower, 40 feet high, it is in a state of fair preservation, and since 1837 has been engirt by a reservoir of the PAISLEY waterworks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Stanhope Burn. See DRUMMELZIER.

Stanley, a Perthshire village in Auchtergaven and Redgorton parishes, on the right bank of the winding Tay, 5 furlongs S by W. of Stanley Junction on the Caledonian railway (1847), this being 8½ miles SE of Dunkeld, 8½ SW of Coupar-Angus, and 7¼ N by W of Perth. It owes its origin to extensive cotton-mills, erected in 1785 under the auspices of the celebrated Arkwright; and it has shared the fluctuating fortunes of these mills, which were stopped from 1814 to 1823, and then acquired by Dennistoun, Buchanan, & Co., who spent £160,000 on their improvement, and employed 1200 workers. The cotton famine of 1862 occasioned another stoppage, but since 1876 the works have greatly revived under the new and able management of Col. Sandeman. They are driven by water-power, brought from the Tay with a fall of 25 feet, and led to the mills by a tunnel 800 feet long. The situation of Stanley, on a considerable elevation above the river, is pleasant and salubrious. There are two places of worship in the town—the one Established, the other Free. The former, a large and handsome edifice, with 1150 sittings, was erected in 1828 at a cost of over £5000, and was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1877. Its tower, 85 feet high, forms a conspicuous object to the view of the surrounding country. A temperance hall, with accommodation for 200 persons, was built in 1880; and Stanley besides has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, gasworks (for the mills only), a public library, and a public school. Stanley House,* to the E of the village, is an ancient mansion dating from the first half of the 15th century, but greatly altered at various times during the 19th century, having been burnt in 1887, but since rebuilt. Sheltered to the N by a crescent-shaped hill, which rises 135 feet above the Tay, it stands on a beautiful haugh, surrounded by grand old trees, including a broad beech avenue. It was once a seat of the Lords Nairne, and has memories of the Jacobite third lord, who escaped from its dining-room after the '45; whilst 'Lady Nairne's Tea-House' still crowns the top of the hill. At Stanley House, too, John Leech drew for *Punch* 'Mr Briggs landing his first salmon' in his arms after his tackle had been broken. The present proprietor, Col. Frank Stewart Sandeman, is a grand-nephew of the poetess, Lady Nairne. Pop. of village (1841) 1945, (1851) 1769, (1861) 1274, (1871) 932, (1881) 1030, (1891) 1052, of whom 611 were females, and 774 were in Auchtergaven parish; of *g. s.* parish (1891) 1304, of whom 829 were in Auchtergaven, 102 in Kinlaven, and 373 in Redgorton. Houses in village (1891) occupied 276, vacant 17.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 43, 1868. See also CAMPSIE, INCHBERVIE, AUCHTERGAVEN, and pp. 511-516 of Thos. Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1833).

Starley Burn. See BURNISLAND.

Start Point, a headland at the eastern extremity of Sanday Island in Orkney, 2½ miles SE of Tafts Ness, 5 SSE of the southern extremity of North Ronaldshay, and 11 NE of Papa Stronsay. It terminates a narrow peninsula 1½ mile long; was formerly, with that peninsula, the scene of numerous shipwrecks; and was crowned,

in 1802, by a lofty stone beacon, transmuted, in 1806, into a lighthouse, which now shows a fixed red light, visible at a distance of 14 nautical miles.

Staxigoe, a fishing village in Wick parish, Caithness, 2½ miles NE of Wick town. A place of some antiquity, it retains, in a state of tolerable preservation, two store-houses which were used by the Earls of Caithness for the reception of grain in the times when rents were paid in kind, and has a public school and a fairly good natural boat harbour.

Steel. See MONKS BURN.

Steele-Road Station. See CASTLETON, Roxburghshire.

Steilston, a place with a public school, in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

Steinscholl, a hamlet in Kilmuir parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish, partly also in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. The hamlet, called sometimes Staffin, lies on the E coast of Trotternish peninsula, near the head of Staffin Bay, 18 miles N of Portree. It has a post and money order office (Staffin) under Portree, a public school, and an inn. The *quoad sacra* parish, consisting principally of the ancient parish of Kilmartin, which now is united to Kilmuir, was constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1833, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1847. It is in the presbytery of Skye and the synod of Glenelg; the stipend is £146, with a manse. The parochial church was built by Government, and contains 350 sittings. In 1892 the church and manse were repaired. There is a branch church of Kilmuir Free Church at Steinscholl, Eastside. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1871) 1228, (1881) 1314, (1891) 1261, of whom 15 were in Snizort.

Stemster, a hamlet in Bower parish, Caithness-shire, with a public school having accommodation for 118 children.

Stemster House. See BOWER.

Stenhouse, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, on Burdiehouse Burn, ¾ mile NW of Gilmerton.

Stenhouse, a mansion in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire, in the northern vicinity of Carron Ironworks, 1½ mile E by N of Larbert station. Built in 1622, it has the form of two sides of a rectangle, with turrets at its five external angles. William Bruce, second son of Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth, in 1611 obtained from his father a charter of the lands of Stenhouse. He was created a baronet in 1629; and his seventh descendant is Sir William Cunningham Bruce, ninth Bart. (b. 1825; suc. 1862). The estate now belongs to J. B. Sheriff, Esq. of Carronvale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Stenhousemuir, a small town in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire, 3 furlongs NE of Larbert station, and 3 miles NNW of Falkirk. It presents an orderly and pleasant appearance; consists chiefly of one-storey and two-storey houses, many of them with gardens attached; has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments under Larbert, a mission hall, and a Free church; and adjoins the large common on which the Falkirk trysts have been held since 1785. Pop. (1841) 1206, (1861) 1392, (1871) 1872, (1881) 2617, (1891) 3713, of whom 1952 were males and 1766 females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Stenness, an Orkney parish, whose church stands near the SE shore of the Loch of Stenness, 5½ miles NE of Stromness and 10½ W by N of Kirkwall; there is a post office under Stromness. It is bounded SE and S by Orphir, W by the Bay of Ireland, NW by the Loch of Stenness and Saudwick, N by Harray, and NE by Firth, to which last it is *quoad civilia* united. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5½ miles; and its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 4½ miles. Several burns drain the interior to the Loch of Stenness or the Bay of Ireland; and the surface, largely consisting of moorland and heathy ridges, attains a maximum altitude of 514 feet above sea-level at a point 1½ mile S by E of Stenness church. The Loch of Stenness consists of two portions—upper and lower, or northern and south-western. The upper, called also the Loch of Harray, extends 4¾ miles south-south-eastward, and varies in

* So named, about the beginning of the 15th century, after Lady Amelia Sophia Stanley, daughter of the Earl and the famous Countess of Derby, and herself Marchioness of Athole. Her fourth son, Lord William Murray, in 1683 succeeded his father-in-law as second Lord Nairne.

width between 3 furlongs and $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile; the lower extends $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward, and has a maximum width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. There are boats on the loch, which contains abundance of sea-trout, yielding capital sport in September especially. Hugh Miller, in his *Foot-prints of the Creator* (1849), describes the Loch of Stenness as 'a large lake about 14 miles in circumference, bare and treeless, like all the other lochs of Orkney, but picturesque of outline, and divided into an upper and a lower sheet of water by two long narrow promontories, that jut out from opposite sides, and so nearly meet in the middle, as to be connected by a thread-like line of road, half mound, half bridge, and known as the Bridge of Brogar. "The Loch of Stennis," says David Vedder, the sailor-poet of Orkney, "is a beautiful Mediterranean in miniature." It gives admission to the sea, the Bay of Ireland, by a narrow strait, crossed like that which separates the two promontories in the middle by a long rustic bridge, the Bridge of Waith. In consequence of this peculiarity the lower division of the lake is salt in its nether reaches, and brackish in its upper ones, while the higher division is merely brackish in its nether reaches, and fresh enough in its upper ones to be potable. Viewed from the E, in one of the long clear sunshiny evenings of the Orkney summer, it seems not unworthy the eulogy of Vedder. There are moory hills and a few rude cottages in front, and in the background, some 8 or 10 miles away, the bold steep mountain masses of Hoy; while on the promontories of the lake, in the middle distance, conspicuous in the landscape, from the relief furnished by the blue surrounding waters, stand the tall grey obelisks of Stenness.' These lichened 'Standing Stones of Stenness' are second of their kind in Britain to those only of Stonehenge. They occur in two groups—the smaller (composed, however, of the larger stones) on the south-eastern peninsula, and the larger or 'Ring of Brogar' on the north-western. The smaller, 104 feet in diameter, with an outside ditch 50 feet in width, originally consisted of twelve stones, 15 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; but now only three remain, the largest prostrate, the other two still erect. Remains of a dolmen exist within this circle, near which, at the S end of the Bridge of Brogar, is a monolith 18 feet high, the finest of all the group. In another direction is a lesser monolith, only 8 feet high, 3 feet broad, and 9 inches in thickness. It is pierced with a circular hole, and by Mr Fergusson, in his *Rude Stone Monuments* (1872), is identified with the 'Stone of Odin,' familiar to readers of Scott's *Pirate*. The Ring of Brogar, 340 feet in diameter, is likewise encompassed by an outer ditch, 1071 feet in diameter, 31 to 33 wide, and 6 deep. It originally consisted of sixty stones, 6 to 15 feet high; but only fifteen, 3 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, are now standing, with remains of twenty-two others. The material of all is Old Red Sandstone. The famous tumulus of MAESHOWE has been noticed separately. Near it is the House of Stenness or Turmiston, a grey old-fashioned building of no very imposing appearance. From it Scott makes the 'Pirate' see the burning of his ship in Stromness Bay. In 1879 Stenness, with a small portion of the civil parish of Sandwick, was formed into a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Cairnston and the synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £111. The church was built in 1793. There are a Free Church preaching station and a public school. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1881) 697, (1891) 647, of whom 53 were in Sandwick.

Stenscholl. See STEINSCHOLL.

Stenton, a village and a parish of Haddingtonshire. The village stands near the right bank of Souchet Water, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Dunbar, and 4 SE by S of East Linton or Prestoukirk, under which it has a post and telegraph office.

The parish, containing also Pitcox village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE, is bounded N by Dunbar, E and SE by Spott and Innerwick, S by Berwickshire, SW and W by Whittinghame, and NW by Prestonkirk. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 10 miles; its breadth varies between $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs and 3 miles; and its area is 7585

acres. Prior to 1891 the parish had two detached sections. The larger of these, containing Millknowe farm, was joined to the main body of the parish by the Boundary Commissioners by incorporating the intervening portion of the parish of Spott and the detached part of Whittinghame, containing respectively 90 and 129 acres. The smaller or Friardykes section, 3 furlongs E of the Millknowe section, had an area of $340\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and was transferred to the parish of Spott. WHITTINGHAME or Beil Water flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along the Whittinghame boundary and across the northern interior, and, at the point where it first touches the parish, is joined by Souchet Water, running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward along the western border. Pressmennan Lake, lying in a deep ravine, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of the village, extends about 2 miles north-eastward, but its width varies greatly, the average being about 400 yards. It was formed about 1819 by the construction of a strong breastwork between the hill-screens of the ravine near a point where they stoop gradually to the plain. The hill-screens here are undulating and richly wooded, and, coming down in steep high banks upon the margin of the lake, sweep along in sinuous parallels, so as to render its configuration serpentine; whilst they are cut by walks and gemmed with attractions which render them, jointly with the lake, one of the most delightful pieces of close landscape in Scotland. Its waters, which are strictly preserved, abound in trout, originally brought from Loch Leven. Admission to the lake and grounds, however, is free to all. The lake sends off Bennets or Spott Burn north-eastward towards the German Ocean. In the extreme N the surface declines to 97 feet above sea-level, in the extreme S to 700; and between these two points it rises to 900 feet at Deuchrie Dod, 1000 at Friardykes Dod, and 1250 at Bothwell or Spartleton Hill—summits these of the LAMMERMUIR HILLS. The rocks are variously Devonian, Silurian, and eruptive; and the soil of the arable lands is partly of a light quality suited to the turnip husbandry, but mainly of an argillaceous kind, varying from stiff to loamy. Little more than 2000 acres are in tillage; about 400 are under wood; as much or rather more is in permanent pasture; and the rest is either hill-pasture or waste. Beil House, noticed separately, is owned by Mrs Nisbet Hamilton Ogilvy. (See DIRLETON.) Stenton is in the presbytery of Dunbar and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £314. The parish church, with a fine tower, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1829, erected at a cost of over £2000, and opened by Dr Chalmers. In 1892 extensive improvements were made on it, and a stained-glass window was presented by Mr James Frazer. Close to it is an interesting fragment of the old church, with a saddle-backed tower and a Norman doorway. The parish was long called Pitcox, from the village of that name, where stood the original church; and it seems to have acquired the designation of Staneton, or Stonetown, from the stoniness of the ground around the church. In ancient times it was first a chapelry and next a prebend of Dunbar and a rectory. The public school, with accommodation for 150 children, has an average attendance of about 100, and a grant of nearly £95. Valuation (1885) £6245, 15s., (1893) £5662, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 620, (1831) 686, (1861) 692, (1871) 612, (1881) 594, (1891) 556.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Stenton, a mansion in Caputh parish, Perthshire, delightfully situated on the left bank of the winding Tay, opposite Murtly Castle, at the southern base of the wooded Craig of Stenton, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Dunkeld. Its oldest part bears date 1745; but the larger portion, in the Italian style, was built in 1860 by the late proprietor, Thomas Graham Murray, Esq., and is now owned by his son, Andrew Graham Murray, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1891), lord advocate from 1896 and M.P. for Buteshire.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 48, 1863.

Steps, a station near the mutual boundary of Cadder and Shettleston parishes, Lanarkshire, on the Caledonian railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Glasgow. A number of excellent villas and cottages, with large gardens

attached, line the road here leading from Glasgow to Cumbernauld.

Sterling Hill. See PETERHEAD.

Stuartfield. See STEWARTFIELD.

Stevenson, a mansion in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, near the right bank of the Tyne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Haddington town. John Sinclair, an Edinburgh merchant, who purchased the barony of Stevenson, was created a baronet in 1636; and his eighth descendant, Sir Robert Charles Sinclair, ninth Bart. (b. 1820; suc. 1863), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See MURKLE.

Stevenson, a town and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The town, lying 1 mile inland, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Ardrossan, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Saltcoats, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Stevenson station on the earliest section (1832) of the present Glasgow and South-Western system, that station being $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles SW of Kilwinning Junction and 29 SW of Glasgow. There is another station on the Lanarkshire and Ayrshire railway (opened in 1888). The town commands a fine view of the Bay of Ayr and the neighbouring parts of the Firth of Clyde, magnificently screened in the distance by Brown Carrick Hill and the Arran mountains. It is a place of so high antiquity as to be mentioned in a charter of the year 1240. Its inhabitants at a former period, and those of an extinct neighbouring village called Pipers Hengh, were famed for the making of Jews' harps. Stevenson has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a gaswork, 3 hotels, the county police station, a cemetery, a golf club, and a reading-room and library. The parish church is a handsome edifice of 1833, restored in 1882, with a steeple 120 feet high, and 1500 sittings; and a mission hall, with accommodation for nearly 300 persons, was erected in 1883 at a cost of £400. There are also Free and U.P. churches. The latter, in Shore Road, was erected in 1894 at an estimated cost of £2100, and has 450 sittings. The public school, in the centre of the town, is a recent and commodious building. Pop., inclusive of ARDEER Ironworks (1861) 3475, (1871) 3140, (1881) 3556, (1891) 4263, of whom 2184 were males.

The parish, containing also part of the town of SALT-COATS, is bounded N by Kilwinning, E by Kilwinning and Irvine, SE by Dundonald, SW by the Bay of Ayr, and W and NW by Ardrossan. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is $6\frac{3}{8}$ square miles or $4268\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $424\frac{1}{4}$ are foreshore and $72\frac{3}{8}$ water. The GARNOCK curves nearly 3 miles south-by-eastward along the Kilwinning and Irvine boundary, till it falls into the river IRVINE, which, itself dividing Stevenson from Dundonald, flows $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-westward to its mouth at Irvine Bar. Triangular Ashgrove or Stevenson Loch ($3\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ furl.) lies at the meeting-point with Ardrossan and Kilwinning parishes, and sends off a rivulet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, through the town of Stevenson, to the sea. The coast-line, extending $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-westward from the mouth of the Irvine to Saltcoats harbour, is low; and all the tract between the beach and the Garnock is occupied by the desolate ARDEER Sandhills, 50 to 90 feet high. Here, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile SSE of the town of Stevenson, is the extensive factory of Nobel's Explosives Company, founded in 1873. It covers an area of nearly 1 square mile, and employs several hundred men and women. On 8 May 1884 it was the scene of a dreadful explosion, by which ten women were killed and four injured. Under ARDEER have been noticed the ironworks (1852) of Messrs Merry & Cunninghame, the coal mines, and the valuable sandstone quarry. Besides these there are three large iron foundries. The rest of the parish is rather hilly, attaining 104 feet near Seabank, 215 on the western border near Middlepart, and 288 at the north-western corner. This more elevated district, whose soil consists chiefly of stiffish clay or loam, is well enclosed and cultivated, and in some places finely wooded. The parish derives its name from Stephen Locard or Lockhart, whose father about 1170 obtained a grant of it from Richard

de Morville, Lord of Cunninghame and Constable of Scotland. The second steam engine ever employed in Scotland and the tow of Stevenson. Ruined KEELAW Castle is noticed separately, as also are the mansions of HAYOCKS, HULLERHURST, and KERELAW. Stevenson is in the presbytery of Irvine and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £331. Prior to the Reformation the parish was a vicarage under the monks of Kilwinning. Two public schools—Kyles Hill and Stevenson—with respective accommodation for 289 and 750 pupils, have an average attendance of about 270 and 705, and grants of over £265 and £705. Valuation (1885) £21,546, 7s. 8d., (1894) £23,576, 17s. Pop. (1801) 2146, (1831) 3544, (1851) 3811, (1861) 5452, (1871) 5019, (1881) 5694, (1891) 6209.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Stewartfield, a village in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Mintlaw, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Peterhead. Founded in the latter part of the 18th century, and for some time called Crichtie, it now has a post office under Mintlaw, a Free church (1843), a U.P. church (1822), a Congregational chapel (1801), and a girls' public school. Pop. (1841) 614, (1861) 751, (1871) 647, (1881) 675, (1891) 597, of whom 318 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Stewarton, a town and a parish of Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The town, standing 300 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Annick Water, has a station upon the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint railway, $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles N by W of Kilmarnock, and $18\frac{3}{8}$ SW by S of Glasgow. Annick Water, while passing alongside the town, makes a beautiful semicircular sweep of such scope as to measure nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the chord; and it is spanned by three bridges, respectively at the ends and in the middle of the sweep. One street, extending along the chord of the semicircle, and prolonged upon the margin of the stream, runs fully 1 mile from NE to SW, and carries along the Glasgow and Irvine highroad. Another street opens from the bridge at the middle of the semicircular sweep, cuts the former street at right angles, and carries along the Kilmarnock and Paisley road. Some minor thoroughfares belong to the body of the town, and considerable clusters of buildings form suburbs. Stewarton may vie with any town of its size in the West of Scotland for regularity, beauty, and general attractions. But though a place of considerable antiquity it was for centuries a mere obscure village; and not till the close of the 18th century did it decidedly assume the healthful, growing, and well-to-do appearance by which it has since been distinguished. Most of the houses of its operatives have gardens attached to them; and many of the houses of its middle or better classes are substantial or even handsome structures. The prosperity of Stewarton has arisen wholly from manufactures, chiefly in the department of woollen fabrics. The making of woollen bonnets has long been carried on, military forage caps forming in particular a staple manufacture. About a score of firms are engaged in this trade. There are also a number of worsted mills and hosiery manufactories, the latter industry continuing to grow rapidly. Dyeing and spindle-making are also carried on. An item in the industries of the place is the making of portable bee-boxes, so constructed as to prevent 'swarming,' and the invention of a townsman. The Cunninghame Institute, liberally supported by the lord of the manor, besides providing an extensive library and reading-room, contains a large and a smaller hall, committee rooms, a recreation room, etc. The town has also a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal, Clydesdale, and Union Banks, a savings bank, gaswork (1832), a hotel, a female benevolent society, an agricultural and horticultural association, a cattle show and farmers' society, and a branch of the Ayrshire mission to the deaf and dumb. Fairs are held on the Monday before the first Tuesday of May, the Wednesday before the last Thursday of October, and the Wednesdays of April and May before Glasgow 'Skeir' Friday and Rutherglen

'Beltan Fair.' The parish church, built in 1696, and greatly enlarged in 1825, contains 1300 sittings. The Free church was built in 1828 by a Secession congregation who had afterwards joined the Church of Scotland; and, standing conspicuously on a rising-ground nearly in the centre of the town, has a spire 80 feet high. The U.P. church was erected in 1854; and there are also E.U. and Methodist chapels. The public school is a recent and handsome edifice. Stewarton is a police burgh, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Pop. (1833) 2969, (1851) 3164, (1861) 3145, (1871) 3299, (1881) 3130, (1891) 2687, of whom 1230 were males and 1457 females. Houses (1891) occupied 573, vacant 93, building 1.

The parish is bounded N by Dunlop, NE by Neilston and Mearns in Renfrewshire, E by Fenwick, S by Dreg-horn, SW by Irvine and Kilwinning, and W by Kilwinning. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $21\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 13,667 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $41\frac{1}{2}$ are water. ANNICK Water flows through the parish from end to end, and receives the tribute of GLAZERT and other burns. In the extreme SW, where Annick Water passes off from Stewarton, the surface declines to 150 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises north-eastward to 363 feet near Lainshaw, 404 at High Cross, 428 at Little Cutstraw, 526 at Gallowberry, 772 at Glenouther Rig, and 802 at the Renfrewshire border. It is thus comparatively high at the NE end, but gradually descends south-westward in a beautiful diversity of gentle eminences, fine slopes, and pleasant flats. Not a few of its heights, even though of little altitude in themselves, command gorgeous panoramic views of much diversity and of great extent. Trap rocks predominate in the north-eastern district, and rocks of the Carboniferous formation in the SW. Sandstone, limestone, and coal are worked; but the last exists only in very thin strata, and is used principally for calcining the limestone. The soil, for the most part, is fertile, and derives great benefit from the grass-fallow. Natives were David Dale (1739-1806), the New LANARK manufacturer; and Robert Watt, M.D. (1774-1819), the compiler of the *Bibliotheca Britannica*. The principal antiquities are remains of two castles, once the seats of the Cunninghams of CORSEHILL and the Cunninghams of AUCHENHARVE, both of them branches of the noble family of Kilmours. These are noticed separately, as also are the mansions of KENNOX, LAINSHAW, and ROBERTLAND. Stewarton is in the presbytery of Irvine and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £331. The parish was anciently a vicarage under the monks of Kilwinning. On the lands of Lainshaw, at a place now called Chapel, and formerly called Chapelton, anciently stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin. Two public schools, Kingsford and Stewarton, with respective accommodation for 91 and 776 children, have an average attendance of about 45 and 400, and grants of nearly £60 and £345. Valuation (1885) £27,508, (1894) £25,926, 13s. Pop. (1801) 2657, (1841) 4656, (1861) 4449, (1871) 4478, (1881) 4309, (1891) 3804.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Stewarton. See KIRKCOLM.

Stewarton, Inverness-shire. See CAMPELTOWN.

Stinchar, The, a salmon and trout river of Carrick, Ayrshire. It rises on the eastern border of Barr parish, and runs $29\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-westward and west-south-westward, through or along the borders of Barr, Colmonell, and Ballantrae parishes, till it falls into the Irish Sea, in the vicinity of the village of Ballantrae. Its principal affluents are the Dhuisk and the Tig. Its current, for the most part, is clear, broad, and shallow, but is subject to sudden and violent freshets.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 7, 1863.

Stirkeoke House, a mansion in Wiek parish, Caithness, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the town. Its owner is Edward William Horne, Esq. (b. 1857; suc. 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Stirling, a small parish, containing the royal burgh of the same name, in the NE of Stirlingshire. Prior to

1891 the parish was partly also in the county of Clackmannan, but the Boundary Commissioners in that year placed it wholly in Stirlingshire. For particulars regarding the interchange of territory between this parish and that of ST NINIANS, see the latter article. Stirling parish is bounded N by the parish of Logie, and elsewhere by the parish of St Ninians. Commencing at a point in the centre of the old bridge near Bridgehaugh, the boundary line goes up the Forth (following the burgh parliamentary boundary) until opposite Kildean. Here it leaves the river, proceeding W and S past Raploch, then SW and SE till it reaches the centre of the Stirling and St Ninians road. This it follows in a N direction to its junction with Craigs Street, SE along the centre of which it goes till near Aitken's Mill, when it takes a southerly and south-easterly course, till it again meets the burgh parliamentary boundary, which it follows N to the Forth, and then goes down the river to a point S of West Grange. Thence it strikes first NW and then SW till the starting point is reached. In 1895 steps were taken to have the parish boundaries made coextensive with the parliamentary and municipal areas. The ground outside the town is mostly low and level, the highest point being in the King's Park, where a height of over 200 feet is reached. The castle ridge in the town is 420 feet. The soil on the low flats is a rich carse clay, and elsewhere it is a sharp friable earth. The underlying rocks are carboniferous, with masses of intrusive basalt. The parish is traversed by different sections of the Caledonian and North British railway systems, as well as by the main roads that radiate from the town.

Stirling was anciently in the diocese of St Andrews, but being comprehended within the archdeaconry of Lothian, it followed the fortunes of that district when it was in 1633 erected by Charles I. into the diocese of Edinburgh, the minister becoming one of the prebendaries of the cathedral church of St Giles. It is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling, and has four charges, with livings worth respectively £423, £250, £450, and £160 a year. The churches are noticed in the following article. The parishes of Stirling, St Ninians, and Kilsyth form a poor-law combination, with a poorhouse at the N end of Stirling. There is accommodation for 176 inmates, and the average number in it is about 120. The village of RAPLOCH is separately noticed. Valuation, exclusive of the burgh (1884-85), £2435, 12s. 2d., (1892-93) £718, 9s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 5271, (1831) 8556, (1861) 11,714, (1871) 12,014, (1881) 13,480, (1891) 14,170, of whom 7575 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 2945, uninhabited 193, and being built 10.

The presbytery of Stirling comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Airth, Alloa, Alva, Bothkennar, Clackmannan, Denny, Dollar, Gargunnoch, Larbert, St Ninians, and Stirling; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Bannockburn, Bonnybridge, Hags, Marykirk, Pleau, and Sauchie, and mission stations at Alloa, Buckieburn, Carronshore, and Johnstone; the total number of charges being 21. The Free Church has a presbytery of Stirling, with charges at Alloa (2), Alva, Bannockburn, Cambusbarron, Clackmannan, Denny, Dollar, Dunipace, Larbert, St Ninians, Stirling (4), and Tullibody, and a preaching station at Airth—in all 16. The United Presbyterian Church has also a presbytery of Stirling, with charges at Alloa, Alva, Bannockburn, Blairlogie, Bridge of Allan, Bridge of Teith, Buckleyvie, Callander, Clackmannan, Coalsnaughton, Dollar, Dunblane, Greenloaning, St Ninians, Stirling (3), and Tillicoultry, and a preaching station at Fishcross—in all 18.

Stirling (old forms *Strivelin*, *Striveling*, *Strivelyn*, *Strewelin*, *Sterling*), a market town, a royal and parliamentary burgh, and the county town of Stirlingshire, occupying part of the parish just described, but having out-lying suburbs extending into the parishes of St Ninians and Logie. Standing on the river Forth $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth opposite Kincardine, the town is connected with Leith by steamer, but in consequence of this having to accommodate itself to the tide, and owing also to the winding course of the river, there is but little river trade.

Stirling is, however, a railway centre, the joint line used by both the Caledonian and North British companies between Larbert Junction and Perth passing through it, and lines belonging to the latter company also branching off to the eastward through Fife, and westward along the valley of the Forth. It is by rail 7 miles W of Alloa, 10 NW of Falkirk, 13 W by S of Dollar, 24 W by S of Kinross, 29 NE of Glasgow, 30 ENE of Balloch on Loch Lomond, 33 SW of Perth, 36 WNW of Edinburgh, and 84 ESE of Oban. The town owes its origin to the well-known castle of Stirling, which holds such a prominent position in Scottish history. The castle occupies the summit of an isolated hill of intrusive basalt, which, springing abruptly from the valley of the Forth, presents a precipitous front to the NW, and slopes from this eastward. It has been often compared to the Acropolis at Athens, and bears a considerable resemblance to the long ridge of the old town of Edinburgh, extending from the Castle to Holyrood, but the ridge at Stirling is much shorter. The more modern districts of the town and the suburbs extend over the flatter ground around the base. The higher parts of the rock—particularly along the Back Walk, and still more in the Castle gardens NW of the Douglas Room and SW of the Palace—command very fine views. 'Who,' says Dr Macculloch, 'does not know Stirling's noble rock, rising, the monarch of the landscape, its majestic and picturesque towers, its splendid plain, its amphitheatre of mountain, and the windings of its marvellous river; and who that has once seen the sun descending here in all the blaze of its beauty beyond the purple hills of the west can ever forget the plain of Stirling, the endless charm of this wonderful scene, the wealth, the splendour, the variety, the majesty of all which here lies between earth and heaven.' The foreground is everywhere a rich alluvial plain, fertile, highly cultivated, and well wooded, with here and there an abrupt protruded hillock, starting abruptly from the flat, and relieving it from tameness. To the N and NE are the woods about Bridge of Allan and Duublane, and the hill-screened vale of Allan Water, then the picturesque wood-crowned cliffs of Abbey Craig, and the soft pastoral slopes of the Ochils. To the E and SE are the fertile carse of Stirling and Falkirk, with the Forth winding her silvery course to the sea, and beyond, the distant hills of Fife and the Lothians; while to the SW is the termination of the Lennox Hills. To the W and NW are the flat valleys of the upper Forth and Teith with winding rivers and wooded policies, and shut in by the Campsie Fells, the Monteith Hills, the Braes of Doune, and behind and beyond, sweeping round from W to N, are a great semicircle of distant peaks, the most conspicuous of which are Ben Lomond (3192 feet), Ben Venue (2393), Ben A'an (1851), Ben Ledi (2875), Ben Voirlich (3224), and Uauh Mhor (Uam Var; 2179). 'Eastward from the castle ramparts,' says Alexander Smith, 'stretches a great plain bounded on either side by mountains, and before you the vast fertility dies into distance flat as the ocean when winds are asleep. It is through this plain that the Forth has drawn her glittering coils—a silvery entanglement of loops and links—a watery labyrinth—which Macneil has sung in no ignoble numbers, and which every summer the whole world flocks to see. Turn round, look in the opposite direction, and the aspect of the country has entirely changed. It undulates like a rolling sea. Heights swell up into the blackness of pines, and then sink away into valleys of fertile green. At your feet the Bridge of Allan sleeps in azure smoke—the most fashionable of all the Scottish spas, wherein, by hundreds of invalids, the last new novel is being diligently perused. Beyond are the classic woods of Keir; and ten miles further, what see you? A multitude of blue mountains climbing the heavens! The heart leaps up to greet them—the ramparts of the land of romance, from the mouths of whose glens broke of old the foray of the freebooter; and with a chief in front with banner and pibroch in the wind, the terror

of the Highland war. Stirling, like a huge brooch, clasps Highlands and Lowlands together.'

History.—When the first fort or village was formed at Stirling must remain doubtful, for though the isolated position of the rock, and its nearness to what must always have been the principal ford along the lower part of the Forth, point it out as the natural key of the Highlands and an important strength, it is extremely difficult to say whether it was so occupied prior to and during the Roman times or not. Situated near the skirts of the great Caledonian Forest, and in the midst of a flat that must at that time have been, to a considerable extent, a marsh, we might expect to find it one of the strongholds of the Damnonii who inhabited the district, but Ptolemy places their chief town Alauna—not to be confounded with Alauna of the Gadeni—to the NW on the point at the junction of the Allan and the Forth. The Roman road from Camelton northward passed to the W of the Castle rock, and seems to have crossed the river close to this at a ford called the Drip; but whether the Romans had a camp on the high ground cannot be ascertained, though during the period when they held the district N of Antoninus' Wall they certainly seem to have had an outpost here. Sir Robert Sibbald, writing at the end of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th century, says that there was at that time on a stone on the brow of the hill overlooking Ballengeich Road, opposite the old gate of the Castle, an inscription '*In excu. agit. leg. II.*' which has been extended into '*In excubias agitates legionis secundae*, the suggested rendering being 'for the daily and nightly watch of the second legion.' This inscription is still traceable on what is pointed out as 'the Roman Stone.' What the history of the place may have been in the long interval extending from the 5th to the 10th century it is hardly possible to conjecture. Probably the experiences of the place then may have been the same as those of any border fortress lying between two peoples who were often at war; and it is to this period that the modern name—the first part of which is said to be a word meaning strife, is supposed to be due; and hence also a name used by some of the chroniclers *Mons Dolorum*. Another name, used subsequently and referred to by Sir David Lindsay in his *Complaint of the Papingo* (1539), was *Snaudon* or *Snowdon*, which Chalmers has derived from the British *Snuadum*, 'the fortified hill on the river.' According to Boece, followed by Buchanan, the Northumbrian princes, Osbrecht and Ella, in the 9th century subdued the whole country as far as Stirling, where they built a strong fort and also a bridge across the river, but the story is undoubtedly fabulous, for these princes were in reality rival claimants of the throne of Northumbria, and were, in 867, both slain in a battle against the Danes at York, the danger of the realm from the sea-rovers having compelled them to unite their forces. There certainly was war between Alban and Northumbria a century later, about 971 or 975, when, however, the attack was made from the Scottish side by Kenneth III., whom we find also, as a means of protection, fortifying the fords of the Forth, which was the boundary of his kingdom to the S, but no specific mention is made of Stirling.

By the 12th century, when the place finally emerges from its historic obscurity, it must have made considerable progress. Alexander I. died in the castle in 1124; David I., in a grant to the church of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline between 1124 and 1127, speaks of his burgh of Stirling; in 1175 the castle must have been one of the five most important strengths in Scotland, for it was one of those selected to be held by English garrisons till the conditions under which Henry II. had released William the Lion should be fulfilled; and William himself, after holding his last parliament here in 1214, and getting his son accepted as their future king by the bishops, earls, and barons, died in the Castle 'full of goodly days and at a good old age, fully armed with thorough devoutness, a clear shrift, true charity, the viaticum of Christ's body, and the rest

of the sacraments.' From this time onward the Castle became a favourite royal residence, and here Alexander II. is said to have been when he promulgated his law establishing trial by jury; and here John Baliol held the convention which, in 1295, agreed to the formation of an offensive and defensive league with France against England, and for the marriage of his son Edward with the daughter of the French King. On the approach of Edward I. with his army in 1296 the Castle was either abandoned or at once surrendered, only to be recaptured the following year, after the battle of Stirling Bridge. This was fought at the site of the earliest bridge that existed in the neighbourhood of Stirling, at Kildean, about five furlongs NW of Stirling Castle. Sibbald says that a bridge was built here by Agricola, but there does not seem to be any authority for the statement. That there was one at a very early date is, however, clear, for it is probable that this Kildean bridge is the one mentioned in the old laws printed at the beginning of the Record edition of the Scots Acts. It seems to have been formed by beams resting on stone pillars, remains of which were to be seen till about the end of the 18th century. In 1297, after the departure of Edward I. for Flanders, Wallace, having raised a large army in the districts N of the Tay, and got possession of all the strongholds there, was besieging Dundee when news arrived that the Earl of Surrey was pressing forward at the head of a large English army in order to attack him. He immediately advanced to the Forth, judging that to be the best position for receiving their attack; and took up his position along the loop of the Forth in front of the Abbey Craig, where the massive tower reared to his memory now stands. Terms offered by the English leaders having been rejected, they advanced to the attack. A proposal that a portion of the army should cross by the neighbouring ford was not acted on, and the whole line began to advance by the bridge, which was so narrow that only two persons could pass abreast. When about half of the English force had crossed, a body of spearmen, sent by Wallace for the purpose, dashing suddenly forward, gained and took possession of the end of the bridge, and Surrey and the rest of his forces had to stand helplessly by and see their comrades who had crossed attacked and routed by the Scottish army. Only a few were able again to cross the river in safety, and the body that had not crossed retired in great disorder. Blind Harry accounts for the severance of the two portions of the English army somewhat differently. After recording Wallace's intention—

'Bot ner the bryg my purpos is to he
And wyrk for thaim sum suttell jepertis;

he goes on to tell how

'On Saterdag on to the bryg thair raid,
Off gud playne burd was weil and junctly maid:
Gert wachis wait that name suld fra thaim pass.
A wricht he tuk, the suttellast at thar was,
And ordand him to saw the burd in twa,
Be the myd streit, that nane mycht our it ga;
On charnall handis nald it full fast and sone,
Synne fyld with clay as na thing had heyne done.
The tothir end he ordand for to be,
How it suld stand on thre rowaris off tre,
Quhen ane war out, that the laiff down suld fall;
Him self wnydr he ordand thar with all,
Bownd on the trest in a creddill to sit,
To lousse the pyn quhen Wallace leit him wit.
Bot with a horn, quhen it was tyme to be,
In all the ost suld no man hlaw hot he.'

And so when Wallace blew his horn, part of the bridge fell. The cognomen of 'Pin' Wright was given to the man who undertook to 'lousse the pyn;' and a descendant who died recently in Stirling still bore the name, the family having for their coat of arms a carpenter's axe, the crest being a mailed arm grasping an axe, and the motto *Tam arte quam Marte*.

Between this and 1303 the Castle seems to have changed hands several times, but when Edward I. commenced his great invasion in the year just mentioned, it was held by a Scottish garrison. So strong did

Edward deem the position that he passed it by when he went north, and did not turn his attention to it till 'all magnates but William Wallace had made their submission unto him, and all castles and towns—except Strivelyn Castle and the warden thereof—were surrendered unto him.' After keeping lent at St Andrews, and holding a parliament at which Sir William Wallace, Sir Simon Frazer, and the garrison of Stirling Castle, were outlawed, he began at Easter 1304 the siege which is memorable for the determination with which the small garrison of less than 200 men held, for more than three months, against the whole English army, this the last spot of ground that was not in the hands of the foreign foe. The Castle seems to have been partly rebuilt, not long before, on the Norman model, and here not only did the strength of the masonry offer stout resistance to the battering machines of the besiegers, but there was the additional difficulty of the steep rock on which the Castle stood. Some of the machines threw very heavy stones, and one is mentioned as being able to hurl against the walls blocks weighing from two to three hundredweights. King Edward himself, though sixty-five years old, was in the midst of the work. 'He was,' says Dr Burton, 'repeatedly hit, and the chronicles record with reverence the miraculous interventions for his preservation. On one occasion Satan had instigated one of the Scots to draw an arblast and aim an arrow against the Lord's anointed, who was riding exposed in the front. A devil's angel sped the shaft in so far that it pierced a chink of the mail, but then one of heaven's angels came to the rescue and stopped it from penetrating the sacred body of the conquering king—for it is curious to observe, that it is all along not from the justice or holiness of his cause, but from his success as a conqueror that these chroniclers treat his cause as a holy one, and denounce the resistance it met with as unholy rebellion. Stronger evidence still of his fixed determination to leave no means untried for the reduction of the Castle is his bringing the lead from the roofs of churches and religious houses in St Andrews and Brechin to be made into weights in working the siege engines.' He was a superstitious man, and knew that this was sacrilege, but he gave orders that no altar was to be uncovered, and by-and-by, when he had attained his object, payment was made to the Bishop of Brechin and the Prior of St Andrews 'pro plumbo quod dextrali fecimus tam de ecclesiis quam de aliis domibus ipsorum Episcopi et Prioris apud Breghyn et Sanctum Andream.' When Sir William Oliphant and his garrison were at last driven by famine to surrender, they numbered only 140. From this time the Castle remained in the hands of the English till 1314, when it was surrendered the day after the battle of BANNOCKBURN. In 1333 it was taken by Baliol's party, and though it was besieged in 1336 and again in 1337 by Sir Andrew Moray, it was on both occasions relieved by the English, and did not fall into the hands of David Bruce's friends till 1339. In 1360 Sir Robert Erskine was appointed governor of the Castle by King David, and besides ample allowances for the maintenance of the garrison, obtained a grant of all the feus and revenues in Stirlingshire belonging to the Crown, with the wardships, escheats, and other emoluments annexed to them. This office was hereditary in the Erskine family till the forfeiture of the Earl of Mar in 1715. During the times of Robert II. and Robert III., though the Castle was occasionally the royal residence, there is but little mention of it otherwise.

The warlike operations of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th centuries were by no means in favour of the burgh, for after it had been accidentally destroyed by fire in 1244, it was again burnt in 1298 by Wallace on his retreat from Falkirk, so that it might not afford shelter to the English. It was also burned in 1385 by Richard II., and though its losses were partly compensated by the grants to the burgesses by Robert II. of fishings and petty customs, it was not till the time of James I. that it may be said to have fairly started in its course of progress. The Castle was the birthplace of James II., and after the murder of his

father it afforded a place of refuge for him and his mother against the ambitious designs of Sir William Crichton. Subsequently, in 1452, one of the rooms in the Castle was the scene of the murder of the Earl of Douglas, who, having come to Stirling at the King's command and with a royal safe-conduct, and having been 'well received and entertained by the king, who thereafter called him to the supper, and banquetted him very royally,' yet haughtily refused to break the agreements that he had entered into with the Earls of Crawford and Ross. He even retaliated and 'reproached the king very arrogantly,' so that at last the royal patience gave way, and James 'took a high anger and thought to do the thing that was less skaithe to the commonwealth than to trouble the whole realm therewith; and so he pulled forth a sword, and said, "I see well, my lord, my prayer cannot prevail to cause you desist from your wicked counsel and enterprizes, I shall cause all your wicked conspiracies to cease." Thereafter immediately he struck him through the body with the sword; and thereafter the guard, hearing the tumult within the chamber, rushed in and slew the earl out of hand.' The Earl's brother and many of his friends were in the town, and as they were unable to revenge themselves on the king, they wreaked their wrath on the burghesses, which was hardly fair. The Earl's brother 'made a long harangue and exhortation to his friends to siege the Castle and to revenge the unworthy slaughter of his brother with the king's life. But when they saw it was impossible to do, seeing they had no munition fitting for this effect, the Castle being so strong, they gave the king very contumelious words, saying, "that they should never obey nor know him again as a king or prince, but should be revenged upon him and his cruel tyrauny or ever they ceased." After this they burned and herried the town of Stirling.' James III., who was born in the Castle, found its retirement congenial to his artistic tastes, and made it his chief residence, while it was also a favourite residence of James IV., who is said to have done penance in the neighbouring church of the Franciscans for the share he had taken in the insurrection that ended with his father's death. To James V. the Castle afforded a place of refuge when he escaped from the power of the Douglasses in 1528, and the pass to the NE of it furnished him with the name he so often adopted in his wild *incognito* rambles and adventures among his people—the Gudeman of Ballengeich. His infant daughter Mary and her mother were brought here in 1543,—Stirling being deemed a safer place than Edinburgh or Linlithgow, on account of its nearness to the Highlands,—and here the infant queen was crowned when scarcely nine months old, the Regent Arran carrying the crown and Lennox the sceptre; and the Estates fixed the Castle as the royal residence for the time being. In the early times of the Reformation it became, in consequence, one of the centres of the influence of Mary of Guise, who was here when the news came of the first outbreak of popular fury at Perth against the Roman Catholic Church in 1559. Later she intended to garrison the place with French soldiers, but was prevented by the Earl of Argyll, Lord James Stewart, and the other Lords of the Congregation, who 'reformed Stirling' in the usual manner, and also entered there into their third bond of mutual adherence and defence. Stirling is closely associated with many of the important events of Mary's reign after her return from France. In 1561 'her grace's devout chaplains would, by the good device of Arthur Erskine, have sung a high mass,' but 'the Earl of Argyll and the Lord James so disturbed the quire, that some, both priests and clerks, left their places with broken heads and bloody ears.' It was here that the special council was held at which she announced her intended marriage with Lord Darnley, and here her infant son, afterwards James VI., was baptized with great pomp in December 1566, the Privy Council levying a sum of £12,000 to defray the expense, the large amount being necessary from the fact that 'sum of the greatest

princes in Christendome hes earnestlie requirit of our soveranis that be thair ambassatouris thair may be witnessis and gosseppis at the baptisme of thair Majesties derrick sone.' Queen Elizabeth, who was god-mother, sent a gold font weighing 333 ounces, which her ambassador was told to 'say pleasantly was made as soon as we heard of the prince's birth, and then 'twas big enough for him; but now he, being grown, is too big for it; therefore it may be better used for the next child, provided it be christened before it outgrows the font.' The Countess of Argyll represented the English Queen, and as the ceremony was a Roman Catholic one, and the countess was a member of the Reformed Church, she came under the displeasure of the General Assembly of 1567, which ordered her to make public repentance in the Chapel Royal of Stirling—the place of her offence—'upon ane Sunday in time of preaching, for assisting at the prince's baptism, performed in a papistical manner.' In the following year, Mary having abdicated, James was crowned here, and the Castle remained his residence for the first thirteen years of his life, and was the meeting-place of the parliaments convened by the various regents as well as the scene of several other incidents connected with the struggles for power going on at the time. In May 1569 four priests of Dunblane, who had been sentenced to be hanged at Stirling for saying mass contrary to act of parliament, had their punishment commuted, and were instead chained to the market-cross wearing their vestments, and after they had stood thus for an hour, while the mob pelted them with stones and offered them other indignities, they were loosed, but their vestments, books, and chalices were burned by the hangman. During part of the regency of Lennox the Court of Session sat here, as also did the General Assembly in 1571 and 1578. In the former year also, Stirling was the scene of the execution of John Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews, who was captured at Dumbarton Castle early in the year, and hanged at the common place of execution at the market-place of Stirling shortly afterwards on charges of being accessory to the murders of Darnley and the Regent Murray, and of conspiring against King James. In the same year too, while a parliament, summoned by Lennox—contemptuously styled by its opponents the Black Parliament—was sitting, a number of Queen Mary's supporters who had been threatened with forfeiture, sent a party of horsemen, led by Kirkaldy of Grange, from Edinburgh by night, to attempt to surprise and seize a number of the nobles attending the parliament. Reaching the town before daybreak, they surrounded the houses where the leading men were lodged, and meeting with no resistance except from Morton, who would not surrender till his house had been set on fire, they started on their return to Edinburgh, carrying off Regent Lennox and ten other noblemen as prisoners. Some of the followers of Scott of Buccleuch having, however, stayed behind for the purpose of plundering, caused an alarm in the Castle; and the Earl of Mar, marching out with a body of soldiers, soon not only put the plunderers to flight, but, having aroused the townsmen, pursued the main body so hotly that all the prisoners were rescued, the Regent being, however, mortally injured in the struggle. In 1578 the first parliament convened by James VI., after he nominally took the government into his own hands, met in the hall of the Castle; but the place of meeting was so displeasing to the party opposed to Morton—who maintained 'that a meeting of the Estates held within a fortress commanded by an enemy of his country was no free parliament'—that its choice almost led to civil war. After a great reconciliation banquet given subsequently in the Castle, the Earl of Athole died suddenly, and it was asserted that he had been poisoned. In 1584 the Earls of Angus and Mar, the Master of Glamis, and others of the Ruthven party, seized the Castle; but being unable to hold it against the force raised by the Earl of Arrau, they retired to the Highlands, and finally fled to England, only, however, to return in 1585, when, in the Raid of Stirling, they took possession of the place, where James

was himself residing at the time, and procured for the king a reversal of their own forfeitures and the restoration of the Gowrie family to their vast estates. In 1594 the town witnessed the greatest pageant that it ever saw, or probably ever will see, at the baptism of Prince Henry, the eldest son of James VI. 'The noble and most potent prince of Scotland was born in the castle of Strivling, the 19 day of February 1594, upon which occasion the King's majestie sent for the nobles of his land, and to all the capitall burrows thereof, . . . and proposed unto them that it was necessary to direct out ambassadours to France, England, Denmark, the Low Countries, the Duke of Brnswicke, his brother-in-law, and to the Duke of Magdelburg, the queen's majestie's grandfather, and to such other princes as should be thought expedient. Likewise he thought the castle of Strivling the most convenient place for the residence of this most noble and mightie prince, in respect that he was borne there; as also, it was necessary that sufficient preparation might be made for the ambassadours that should be invited to come, for honour of the crown and countrey. And besides all this, because the Chapell Royal was ruinous and too little, concluded that the old chapell should be utterly rased, and a new erected in the same place, that should be more large, long, and glorious, to entertain the great number of strangers expected. These propositions at length considered, they all, with a free voluntarie deliberation, graunted unto his majestie the summe of an hundred thousand pounds money of Scotland.' And so the new chapel was built by the 'greatest number of skilled workmen,' James himself superintending; and the ceiling was adorned with gold, and the walls decorated with paintings and sculpture. During the two days before the baptism, which took place on 30 Aug., sports were held in 'The Valley.' After all the pompous ceremonial of the baptism, which was too long to be here minutely detailed, a banquet took place in the Parliament House, where 'the kinge, queene, and ambassadours were placed all at one table, being formed of three parts, after a geometrical figure, in such sort that every one might have a full sight of the other.' During the progress of the feast, a triumphal car, seemingly drawn by a Moorish slave, entered, full of fruits and delicacies, which were distributed among the guests by six damsels clothed in satin and glittering with gold and silver. Thereafter there entered a boat eighteen feet in length, placed on wheels and moved by invisible springs. The masts, which were forty feet high, were red, the ropes of red silk, and the blocks were of gold. The sails were of white taffety, and the anchors were tipped with silver. She was loaded with sweetmeats, and on board were Neptune, Thetis, Arion, and Triton, while three syrens floated in the artificial sea that surrounded the vessel.

In 1637 the meetings of the privy council and of the Court of Session were held at Stirling for several months in consequence of the disturbed state of Edinburgh arising out of the attempted introduction of the liturgy. In 1645 the plague raged in the town from the middle of July till October, and obliged the parliament which had been already driven by it from Edinburgh to adjourn to Perth. During this time the meetings of town council are said to have been held in the Cow Park. In the same year the opposing armies of Montrose and Baillie passed the Forth at Kildean ford on their way to Kilsyth, but they seem both to have avoided the town in consequence of the plague. The Castle was held for the Covenanters. In 1648 the Highland followers of the Marquis of Argyll on their way to join the forces being assembled by the anti-royalist minority of the Estates were attacked and defeated by a portion of the Duke of Hamilton's army under Sir George Munro. Stirling was the rallying point of the force defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar, and afforded at that time a place of refuge for the Committees of Church and State, and the magistrates of Edinburgh who endeavoured to concert a plan of future operations, while at the same time a parliament—afterwards adjourned to Perth, and the last in

Scotland at which the sovereign personally presided—was held; and it was thence that Charles II. started in 1651 for the march into England that terminated at the disastrous battle of Worcester. In 1651 the Castle was besieged and reduced by Monk, and the national records, which had been lodged here for safety, were seized and sent to London. At the time of the Union it was declared one of the four Scottish fortresses which were to be ever afterwards kept in repair, and in 1715 it afforded valuable support to the small force with which Argyll held the passage of the Forth against Mar and the Jacobites. In the subsequent rebellion in 1745-46, though the town wall had been repaired in the former year, the inhabitants made no resistance to the Highland army on its retreat, but having sent all their arms into the Castle, and obtained a promise that no man's person should be injured, and all articles required should be paid for, admitted the Jacobites within the town, when they kept their pledge so well that within two hours they had plundered the houses and shops of all the leading inhabitants opposed to their cause. They began to besiege the Castle, but though General Hawley's effort to cause them to raise the siege failed in consequence of the disaster at Falkirk, the attack was made in vain, and was hurriedly abandoned on the approach of the Duke of Cumberland's army. The only other historical event of general note connected with the town is the execution of Andrew Hardie and John Baird, who were in 1820 beheaded in front of the Town House for high treason, they having been two of the leaders of the Radical rising at BONNYMUIR. The Highland and Agricultural Society's Show has been held here in 1833, 1864, 1873, 1881.

The last sovereign who resided in the Castle was James VI., but in 1681 the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., was here with his family, including Princess—afterwards Queen—Anne; and in September 1842 the Queen and the Prince Consort were here on their way from Taymouth to Dalkeith, on which occasion her Majesty was presented with the silver keys of the burgh in due form and the Prince Consort was made a Burgess. The Prince of Wales visited the town in 1859. Stirling gave successively the title of Viscount and Earl to the family of Alexander of Menstrie and Tullibody, William Alexander having in 1630 been created by Charles I. Viscount Stirling and Baron Alexander of Tullibody, and in 1633 he became Earl of Stirling and Viscount Canada. The title became dormant at the death of Henry, fifth Earl, in 1739, but there are still claimants. Distinguished natives of Stirling have been Dr John Moore (1730-1802), author of *Zeluco*, and father of General Sir John Moore; the Rev. George Robert Gleig (1796-1888), author; and Prof. Henry Drummond (1851-97). Of those connected with the place by residence, besides the historical characters already spoken of, are George Buchanan (1506-82), who was tutor to James VI. during his early residence at the Castle; the Rev. Patrick Simpson, one of the ministers, who about 1600 published a History of the Church; the Rev. Henry Guthrie (1600-76), another of the ministers, author of *Memoirs of Scotch Affairs from 1637 to 1649*; the Rev. James Guthrie, his successor, one of the leading Remonstrants, who was executed in Edinburgh in 1661; Lieutenant-Colonel John Blackader (1664-1729), deputy-governor of Stirling Castle; the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine (1680-1754), one of the founders of the Secession Church; Dr David Doig (1718-1800), rector of the grammar school, a literary opponent of Lord Kames, whom Burns, who met him while at Stirling in 1787, describes as 'a queerish figure and something of a pedant;' and the Rev. John Russel (1740-1817), the 'Black Russel' of *The Holy Fair*, who was translated from KILMARNOCK to Stirling in 1800, and who is buried in the old churchyard.

Lines of Street, etc.—The Castle Hill proper and some other heights associated with it form a triangular group to the NW of the town, the apex of the triangle being to the W, and the rock occupied by the Castle buildings and the Esplanade in front lying along the SW side.

Along the NE side of the Castle Rock is the deep hollow known as Ballengeich, and beyond this is the undulating height known as Gowling or Gowan Hill. This was the site of one of the Jacobite batteries during the siege of the Castle in 1746. Near the N corner is the rounded grassy summit called the Mote Hill or Heading Hill, the

'sad and fatal mound!
That oft hast heard the death-axe sound,
As on the noblest of the land
Fell the stern headsman's bloody hand.'

It was the scene of the execution of the Duke of Albany, his two sons, and his father-in-law, the Earl of Lennox, in 1425; and as the Castle and Braes of Doune are visible from it, Albany's last glance must have been over his own wide domain. It seems to have been here also that in 1437 Sir Robert Graham and those of his associates in the murder of James I. who were executed at Stirling had an end put to their torments. The Mote Hill is known locally as Hurly-Haaky, a name said to be derived from an amusement indulged in here by James V. when he was young, and alluded to by Sir David Lindsay, who says

'Some harlit hym to the Hurlie-Hackit.'

It seems to have consisted in sliding down a steep bank in some sort of sleigh. Sir Walter Scott says the Edinburgh boys in the beginning of the 19th century indulged in such a game on the Calton Hill, 'using for their seat a borse's skull;' and as hawky or haaky is a Scottish word meaning a cow, it is possible that a cow's skull may have been used formerly for the same purpose. All this tract of ground is now open to the public, and walks beginning here extend round the base of the Castle Rock and along the wooded slopes to the SW of the old town, the principal path in this latter portion being the Back Walk with its fine trees. It was laid out in 1724 at the instigation of William Edmonstone of Cambuswallace. To the S of the Esplanade, and between it and the NW end of this walk, is a flat-bottomed hollow now occupied by part of the cemetery, but known particularly as 'The Valley,' and said to have been the ground used for tournaments and sports in the time of the Stewart Kings. A rocky eminence on the S side, called The Ladies' Rock, is traditionally the spot whence the ladies of the Court surveyed the feats of strength and skill. To the SW of this were the Royal Gardens, now simply laid out in grass, and with but few traces of the terraces and canal that once existed, though in this respect the Government have in recent years caused considerable improvement to be made. The canal seems to have been near the line of the modern Dumbarton Road. Near the extreme SW side of the gardens is an octagonal earthen mound with terraces and a depressed centre known as the King's Knot, and probably the place where the old game called The Round Table was played. The older name of the mound seems to have been also The Round Table, and it must have been here from a very early date, for Barbour speaks of King Edward and some of his followers who had in vain sought refuge at Stirling Castle after the battle of Bannockburn going

'Rycht by the Round Table away;'

so that it must have been there in his time; and Sir David Lindsay, in his *Farewell of the Papingo* (1539), also mentions it:—

'Adeu fair Snawdoun, with thy towris hie,
Thy Chapill Royall, Park, and Tabill Round.
May, June, and July wald I dwell in thee,
War I ane man, to heir the birdis sound
Quhilk doth agane thy Royall Rocke resound.'

To the S of the Knot is the King's Park, 2 miles in circumference, which was in the time of the Stewarts stocked with deer and partially wooded. It is now a stretch of fine sward used as a drill ground and public park. It was here that Argyll's army was encamped in 1715. From the higher part of the ground to the W there are excellent views. The racecourse in the north-

western part was formed in comparatively modern times, but has been disused for a considerable period.

The old town of Stirling, with its narrow and winding streets, lies along the ridge to the SE of the Castle. To the NE of the Esplanade are Upper and Lower Castle Hill and Barn Road, the former turning southward to Broad Street, at the E end of which St Mary's Wynd passes off to the N, while Bow Street on the S leads into Baker Street, the line of which eastward is continued by King Street. Parallel to Broad Street but farther to the S is St John Street, which is continued eastward by the very narrow Spittal Street, the latter, which is parallel to Baker Street, entering King Street near the centre of the S side. Running in the same line, from SE to NW, but on the opposite side of the ridge, is the Back Walk already mentioned; and passing northward from the E end of Baker Street is Friars' Street. The N and S line of streets begins at the E end of King Street, that leading to the N being Port Street. The part of the town just mentioned may be taken as that included within the precinct of the old town-wall, but there are now very extensive suburbs extending to the N and E, and S and SW. King Street is wide and well built, and its neighbourhood may be taken as constituting the business centre of the town, and Broad Street is also spacious; but the others present a curious mingling of modern and antique—houses of all ages, from the 15th century downwards, being to be found. The road to Airth passes off from the E side of Port Street, and along it is the small suburb known as The Craigs. The line of Port Street is continued to the S by Melville Terrace and Pitt Terrace, with a line of fine old trees along each side; and beyond these the road leads on to the villages of Newhouse, Belfield, and St Ninians, all of which are included within the parliamentary boundary. Between Melville Terrace and Newhouse on the W side of the road is Randolph Field, the traditional scene of Randolph's victory over the English cavalry under Sir Robert Clifford, who attempted to relieve Stirling Castle the day before the battle of Bannockburn. The line of Airth Road across Port Street is continued westward by the broad open Albert Place leading onward to Dumbarton Road. Albert Place, and the whole district between this and Melville Terrace, are occupied by villa residences, the principal thoroughfares being Abercromby Place, Clarendon Place, Victoria Place, Park Terrace, Snowdon Place, Drummond Place, Southfield Terrace, Gladstone Place, Glebe Crescent, and Allan Park.

From St Mary's Wynd, already mentioned, a line of newer streets passes northwards by Upper Bridge Street and Lower Bridge Street to the Old Bridge of Stirling; and from Lower Bridge Street a road passes round the end of the Heading Hill, and on west-north-westward to Callander. From the S end of the same street, Union Street passes NE to the Bridge of Stirling; while from the N end of Upper Bridge Street there is a line of thoroughfare—with the successive names of Cowane Street, Barnton Street, and Murray Place—southward to Port Street. From Barnton Street, Queen Street and the narrow Irvine Place lead north-westward to Upper Bridge Street and St Mary's Wynd, and at its N end Wallace Street strikes off northward to the Bridge of Stirling. Off Murray Place, near the centre of the E side, a short street leads to the railway station, and at the N end Shore Road branches off north-eastwards to the steamboat quay at the river. Most of these streets are wide, well-built thoroughfares, with minor streets passing off from them. The town of Stirling proper, from the Old Bridge on the N to Randolph Field on the S, extends over a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; and from the King's Knot east-south-eastward to beyond The Craigs, the distance is $\frac{5}{8}$ mile. The length of the parliamentary burgh, however—which extends from the Forth below Kildean southward to beyond the village of St Ninians—is 3 miles; and the breadth at right angles to this most of the way, except on the extreme S, where it tapers to a point, is $\frac{3}{8}$ mile.

As might be expected in the case of the town recog-

nised as the key of the Highlands, Stirling seems to have been well protected by a wall and ditch all round, except on the NW, where the Castle works were considered a sufficient defence. Part of the wall still remains at the E end of the Back Walk; and Port Street gets its name from the Old South or Borough Port or gate, which originally stood about 100 yards W of the line of the present street. After the extension of the town to the E in 1591, a new gate was formed farther to the E, but it was removed about the middle of the 18th century, in order to render the access to the town from the S more convenient. The road to the N was by St Mary's Wynd, leading to the Old Bridge. The early recognition of the value of the fords at Stirling, as affording a direct passage to the N of Scotland, has been already noticed, as has also the first bridge at Kildean, where the battle of Stirling Bridge took place. The present Old Bridge is fully 1 mile to the ESE of this; and though the date of its erection is unknown, it must, judging by its style, have been built about the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century. It has four arches, and is narrow and high in the centre. It had formerly two low towers at the centre, and two small flanking towers and iron gates at each end. In 1745 the south arch was destroyed by General Blakeney, governor of the Castle, in order to embarrass the Jacobite army; and when the Duke of Cumberland's forces passed northward in the following year they were delayed here till the damage was roughly repaired. About a hundred yards farther down the river is the wider and more convenient modern bridge, erected in 1831, from designs by Robert Stevenson, at a cost of £17,000; and about the same distance farther down still are the viaducts, crossed by the main line of the Caledonian railway and by the Stirling and Dunfermline branch of the North British system.

The Castle, etc.—The Castle is approached by Broad Street and Mar Place, which lead to the spacious Esplanade or parade-ground, on the NE side of which is a gigantic statue of King Robert Bruce, erected in 1877 on a spot from which are visible the fields of Stirling Bridge and Bannockburn. The statue, which is 11 feet high, and represents the king in chain armour looking towards Bannockburn as he sheathes his sword, was executed by Currie. The entrance to the Castle is in the centre of the curtain wall at the NW end of the Esplanade, the outer wall being protected by a ditch with a drawbridge. The inner ditch and entrance are commanded by the Overport Battery, while the bomb-proof structure on the left, known as Queen Anne's Battery, with the adjacent unfinished works, was erected in Queen Anne's reign—whence the name—when the Castle was enlarged. The Queen's initials and the date, 'A. R. 1794,' may be seen on the second arch. To the N are the gun sheds, and adjoining them on the NE is the Spur or French or Ten-gun Battery, built by the French engineers of Mary of Guise in 1559, and overlooking Ballengeich and the Gowan Hill. At the SW end of the gun sheds is the old entrance, with two towers—not now so high as they formerly were—and a flagstaff. To the left of it is the Princes Walk, and inside the entrance is the open space called the Lower Square, on the NE side of which is the Grand Battery, while to the left is the Palace. This building, commenced by James V. and finished by Queen Mary, surrounds a central quadrangular court, and is very fantastic in its architecture—the N, E, and S sides having five or six curious pillars, formed by emblematic figures standing on carved balustrade columns, with pediments supported by grotesque figures. All the statues are much defaced, but those on the E side, which is the most richly—or wildly—ornamented, are supposed to represent Diana, Venus, Omphale, Perseus, and other mythological personages. Those on the N side include figures of James V. and his daughter, and one showing Cleopatra with the asp on her breast. The statue of James represents him with a bushy beard and wearing a hat. Over him is an allegorical personage holding a crown and a scroll with the kingly title; and he is attended by a royal lion and a cup-bearer, the

former crouching at his feet, and the latter a beardless youth holding forth a cup. In the small interior square is the Lion's Den, said to have been the place where lions were kept for the royal amusement. Defoe writes quite eloquent in praise of this building: 'King James the Fifth,' he says, 'also built a noble Palace here, adorn'd without with Pillars finely engrav'd, and Statues as big as the Life at the Top and Bottom. In this Palace is one Apartment of Six Rooms of State, the noblest I ever saw in *Europe*, both in Height, Length and Breadth: And for the Fineness of the Carv'd Work, in Wainscot and on the Cieling, there's no Apartment in *Windsor* or *Hampton-Court* that comes near it. And at the Top of this Royal Apartment, the late Earl of *Mar*, when he was Governor, made a very convenient Apartment of a Dozen Rooms of a Floor, for the Governors to lodge in. Joining to the Royal Apartments aforementioned, is the Great Hall of Audience, roof'd at the Top with *Irish Oak* like that of *Westminster-Hall* at *London*: And in the Roof of the Presence-Chamber, are carv'd the Heads of the Kings and Queens of *Scotland*.' Though Defoe's description is not quite clear, it is evident that the latter part of it refers not to the palace but to the Parliament Hall mentioned below. The oak carvings of the heads of the kings and queens, known as 'the Stirling heads,' were taken down in 1777, as they had become insecure, and one of them had fallen on the head of a soldier. The burgh prison afforded them a place of refuge during 40 years of subsequent neglect, and since then they have been scattered. A few are preserved in the Smith Institute. The spacious rooms of the palace itself have since Defoe's time also suffered badly, some of them having been partitioned off as barrack stores, and the others for similar purposes.

To the N of the Palace is the Upper Square, the S side of which is formed by the Palace itself. On the E side is the Parliament Hall or Parliament House, erected by James III. It was originally a fine building, the hall proper having been 120 feet in length, but it has, like the other buildings, suffered greatly by being converted into barrack rooms. On the N side of the square is the building erected by James VI. as a chapel, but used as a store, and generally called the Armoury. It at one time contained 15,000 stand of arms and many pieces of old armour, but most of these have now been removed to the Tower of London. There seems to have been a chapel in the Castle founded by Alexander I., and attached to the monastery at Dunfermline, and the *Capella Castellii de Strivelin* is mentioned in a deed of David I. (1124-53), and in another in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214). What the original dedication was is unknown, as the earlier documents mention only the King's Chapel, but in the 14th century, perhaps earlier, there is mention of the chapel of St Michael, which may probably date from the time when St Malachi or Michael—the Irish ecclesiastic—visited David I. at Stirling Castle and healed his son Prince Henry. The chapel was rebuilt in the early part of the 15th century, but it was not till the time of James III. that it became a foundation of importance. That monarch seems to have added to his other artistic tastes a great love of music, and this led him to determine that St Michael's Chapel should be rebuilt and constituted both as a royal chapel and as a musical college, and in the High Treasurer's accounts for 1473 and 1474 we find a number of entries of expenses in connection with the new building. He also endowed the new foundation with the rich temporalities of the Abbey of Coldingham, the annexation of which interfered with the interests of the powerful family of Home, and so led to the downfall and death of James himself. The chapel thus erected was the scene of the penitence of James IV., who, after the victory at Sauchie, 'daily passed to the Chapel Royal, and heard matins and evening-song; in the which every day the chaplains prayed for the king's grace, deploring and lamenting the death of his father; which moved the king, in Stirling, to repentance, that he happened

to be counselled to come against his father in battle, where-through he was wounded and slain. To that effect he was moved to pass to the dean of the said Chapel Royal, and to have his counsel how he might be satisfied, in his own conscience, of the art and part of the cruel deed which was done to his father. The dean, being a godly man, gave the king a good comfort; and seeing him in repentance, was very glad thereof.' Whether from this penitence or from a devotion to music itself, James IV. carried out his father's purposes, and endowed the foundation with large revenues. The deans of the chapel, who were first the provosts of Kirkcubright at Sr ANDREWS, afterwards the bishops of Galloway, and eventually the bishops of Dunblane, possessed in their capacity as deans an episcopal jurisdiction, and in 1501 the chapel was erected into a collegiate church. The chapel erected by James III. seems, however, to have been a poor structure, for in 1583 mention is made that 'the thak thairof resavis weit and rane in sic sort that the Kingis hienes may nocht weil remane within the same in tyme of weitt or rane,' and as 'the ruif thairof hes bene wrang wrocht mekil under square that the thak of the same is aff skailze, and is ane werray licht thak,' and as there are 'many kypillis thairof broken, swa it is necessar to put ane new ruif upone the Chapell,' and so on, the whole structure being evidently in very ruinous condition. Nothing was, however, done till 1594, when James VI. pulled the old building down and erected on its site the very poor erection now standing, which was the scene of the baptism of Prince Henry. Now used partly as a store, and partly as a resting and refreshment room for visitors, it contains some old arms and armour from the Tower of London. The buildings on the SW side of the Upper Square are partly older in date than the others, some of them having been erected in the end of the reign of James I. They are now used as officers' quarters and offices, the officers' mess-room being what is known as Queen Mary's Boudoir. Over the gable windows are the letters M. R., with a crown and thistle, and over another window the monogram M. R., with the date 1557. A passage to the W of the Chapel Royal leads to a garden, opening off which is the Douglas Room or King's Closet, the reputed scene of the murder of the Earl of Douglas by James II. The skeleton of an armed man found in the garden in 1797 is supposed to have been that of Douglas. This portion of the Castle was destroyed by fire in 1855, but was, in 1856, restored from designs by R. W. Billings, in keeping with the old design. In the small closet opening off the room is a stained-glass window with the Douglas arms and the motto, 'Look Sicker.' A small door opening off at one side leads to an underground passage, which is supposed to have come out at Ballengeich. Round the cornice of the closet is the inscription: *Pie Jesus Hominum Salvator Pia Maria Salvete Regem,* and beneath, *Jacobus Scotor. Rex.* In the Douglas Room itself may be seen the communion table used in the Castle by John Knox, an old pulpit from the Chapel Royal, an old clock from Linlithgow, several personal relics of the Stewart sovereigns, and a number of pikes used at the Bonnymuir rising in 1820. An ineffectual attempt was made in 1893 to obtain a special grant from Government for a scheme of restoration which included the Chapel Royal, the Parliament House, the Palace, and the towers of the original gateway. From the ramparts on the N side of the garden there is a magnificent view. The best is from what is called Queen Victoria's Look-out at the NW corner—though the Queen saw but little when she was there, as the day was misty—but good views may also be obtained from Queen Mary's Look-out on the W, and from the Ladies' Look-out Battery SW of the Palace, where the rock is steepest. To the N of the buildings just described, but at a lower level, is a rampart-protected plateau on which are the magazines. The Castle is now used as an infantry barracks, forming the headquarters of the 91st regimental district and the depot for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, formerly the 91st and 93d regiments, with whom are associated

as 3d and 4th battalions the Highland Borderers Militia (Stirling) and the Royal Renfrew Militia (Paisley).

To the SE of the Esplanade is the spacious quadrangular edifice called Argyll's Lodging. It is Jacobean in style, and was built in 1630 by the first Earl of Stirling. On his death in 1640 it passed into the possession of the Argyll family, and was the temporary residence of Charles II. in 1650, of the Duke of York in 1681; was the headquarters of the Duke of Argyll in 1715; and was occupied by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746 when he was on his march to the north. It was purchased by the government in 1799 and converted into a military hospital, for which it is still used. Above the doorway are the arms of the Earl of Stirling, with the mottoes *Per mare per terras,* and *Aut spero aut sperno.* Above some of the windows is the boar's head of Argyll. Farther to the S is the ruin known as Mar's Work, the remains of the palace built by the Earl of Mar in 1570, and a notable specimen of the work of that age. Sir Robert Sibbald says that 'the Earl lived splendidly here,' and that James VI. and his Queen resided in it till a portion of the Castle was got ready for their reception, but of the buildings which once surrounded a central quadrangular court only the front portion now remains. Over the entrance gateway are the royal arms, while on the towers at either side are those of the Earl and his wife. As the stones used were taken from the Abbey of CAMBUSKENNETH, the noble builder was at the time charged with sacrilege. The inscriptions on three tablets built into the wall seem to give his answer. The first is inscribed—

'I pray at luikaris on this lugin,
With gentil e to gif thair juging.'

Another—

'The moir I stand on oppin hitht,
My faultis moir subject ar to sitht.'

And the third—

'Esspy speik furth and spair noht,
Considdir weil I cair noht.'

The 'lugin' became in its turn a quarry, whence stones were procured for a churchyard wall at St Ninians, and had it not been that it sheltered the market-place from the west winds it would probably have been entirely removed. Opposite Argyll's Lodging was a house with a projecting turret, said to have been the residence of George Buchanan when he was here during the minority of James VI. Regent Morton's house occupied a site near the S corner of Broad Street; and E of Cowane's Hospital is a house said to have belonged to the Earl of Bothwell, and called Bothwell House or Bogle Hall. At the foot of Broad Street is a building called Darnley House, bearing a tablet with the inscription, 'The nursery of James VI. and his son Prince Henry.' The correctness of this inscription has lately been called in question, as both James and his son had their nurseries in the Castle, and the removal of the tablet, a recent erection, has been urged. At the S end of Bow Street was a house used as the mint. It was removed in 1870. Many of the houses in Broad Street and Baker Street are characteristic specimens of old Scottish architecture, and several of them have the quaint mottoes which our ancestors of the 16th and 17th centuries were so fond of. One at least takes a somewhat unusual form:—

'Heir I forbear my name or armes to fix,
Least I or myne shold sell these stoness and sticks.'

On another house is a stone tablet—possibly older than the house itself—with a tailor's scissors, and the inscription, 'This hous is foundit for support of ye pair be Robert Spittal, tailyour to James ye 4th. Anno 1530, R. S.'

Other Public Buildings.—The Old Town House (now the burgh police buildings), built in 1701, is at the NW end of Broad Street, and contains the burgh court rooms and the police and parochial board offices. There is a tower with an illuminated clock and containing several good bells. The oldest has the inscription, 'The Council bell of Sterline. Ovdorogge Feait, 1656; another,

'Sit nomen Domini benedictum. Petrus Hermony me fecit. Amstelodami, A.D. 1669.' There is also a chime of fifteen bells, one having the date 1729. In front stood formerly the town cross, formed by a pillar surmounted by a unicorn, and raised on four steps. It was removed in 1792, but the unicorn was preserved, and now surmounts the restored 'mercat croce,' which was erected in 1891 on or near the site of the ancient cross. This was the place of public execution, and it was here that Archbishop Hamilton was executed in 1571, that two poor rhymesters were hanged in 1579 for writing a satire on Regent Morton, and that Hardie and Baird were beheaded in 1820. Behind the Old Town House are the old county buildings and jail. The new Town Buildings—formerly the Athenæum—containing the council chamber and corporation offices, are at the junction of Baker Street and Spittal Street. The style is poor Italian, and there is a spire. Over the entrance is a statue of Sir William Wallace, executed by Handyside Ritchie at the expense of the late Mr William Drummond. The new County Buildings, on the E side of Barnton Place, were erected in 1874-75 at a cost of over £15,000. The building is modified Scotch Baronial in style, and has a frontage of 120 and a depth of 80 feet, with turrets at the angles, and an ornamental porch at the main entrance. It contains a fine room for the judiciary courts, 56 feet long, 36 wide, and 26 high; sheriff and justice of peace court rooms, and the various county offices, including the headquarters of the county police. In front of the building stands the handsome fountain erected by public subscription to commemorate the Jubilee of the Queen. The military prison is on a commanding site to the SW of the Old Town House, and is a prominent castellated building erected in 1846-48 as the county prison at a cost of more than £12,000. The grounds cover a space of about 1 acre.

The Public Halls in Albert Place, between Port Street and Dumbarton Road, were erected in 1881-83 by a joint-stock company at a cost of about £12,000. The internal arrangements are convenient and good. The east wing has a front of 98 feet, and the side to Albert Place a length of 157 feet. The large hall is 80 feet long, 67 wide, and 40 high, with accommodation for an audience of 800 in the area and 500 in the gallery. The platform at the W end is 4 feet 6 inches from the floor, and is 43 feet wide and 33 deep. Complete preparations have been made for theatrical performances, and the organ, constructed by Willis of London, cost £2300. The smaller hall to the E has accommodation for 300 persons. Over the centre doorway are the burgh arms. The building occupies the site of the old royal fish ponds. Some distance farther W is the Smith Institute, a plain but well designed building, Italian in style, erected in 1873-74 at a cost of over £6500. This building is due to a bequest of £22,000 from T. S. Smith, formerly of Glassingall (1817-69), along with all his own paintings and those of other artists in his possession at the time of his death. Mr Smith intended to erect and endow the institution in his own lifetime, but this was prevented by his sudden death, and the design has been carried out by his trustees. The building contains two picture galleries 105 by 43 feet, and 43 by 27 feet; two museums measuring respectively 148 by 30 feet, and 44 by 24 feet; a library and reading-room 50 by 28 feet, besides offices and stores. Besides the founder's own works the galleries contain good pictures by John Phillips, David Cox, David Cox, jun., Harding, Maris, Ten Kate, George Cole, and James Drummond. In the museum are a number of interesting objects, including the Stirling Jug, which, as the standard of the old Scotch pint, has been in the keeping of the town council since 1457, and possibly from an earlier date; the old Linlithgow wheat firlot, made of wood hooped with brass, and adjusted at Edinburgh in 1754 to contain 21 pints and 1 mutchkin of the Stirling Jug, as settled by the Act of Parliament in 1618; or 73 lbs. and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. French Troyes weight of Edinburgh fountain water. It contains 2197'34 cubic inches. There are also the standard bushel (1824), the chair of the Rev. James Guthrie

already mentioned, the old stocks and joughs, the axe and mask used at the execution of Baird and Hardie in 1820, and in the vestibule are several of the old oak carved 'Stirling Heads' from the Castle. The reading-room and library have the ceiling finished in the style of the old roof of the Parliament Hall, and ornamented with very good copies of the heads mentioned above; and they contain the books belonging to the old Stirling Library (1804), and those since acquired by the trustees of the late John Macfarlane of Coneyhill. The Macfarlane Library and Museum was opened in 1882, and the trust funds admit of a considerable sum being spent yearly on books. Cowane's Hospital, now the Guild Hall, high up on the ridge to the N of the Smith Institute, is a quaint old building of 1639. It owes its first name to a bequest of John Cowane, merchant in Stirling, and Deau of Guild from 1624 to 1630, and from 1631 to his death in 1633, who bequeathed £2222 sterling, or 'fortie thousand merkis usual money of this realme, to be employed on annual rent for building and erecting ane Hospitall or Almowshous wtin, the said Burt to be callit in all tyme cumyng Cowane's Hospitall.' Twelve decayed members of the Guildry were to be maintained in the hospital, but it has been found more convenient to abandon the monastic system, and out of the annual income, which now amounts to over £3000, yearly allowances are paid to both male and female members of the Guildry varying from 3s. to 10s. per week. There are about 140 pensioners, and the patrons are the town council and the minister of the first charge. Over the doorway is a statue of the founder, and the inscription, 'This Hospital was largely provyded by John Cowane, Deane of Gild, for the Entertainment of Decayed Gild Breither. John Cowane, 1639. I was hvngrie and ye gave me meate, I was thirstie and ye gave me drinke, I was a stranger and ye tooke me in, naked and ye clothed me, I was sicke and ye visited me. Mat. xxv. 35.' Elsewhere on the E are—'And he which soweth bountifully shall reape bountifully. 2d Corinth. 9, 6. John Cowane;' and 'He that hes mercie on the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which He Hath given He will pay him agane. Prov. 19, 17. John Cowane.' The great room now used as the Guild Hall has in the E end a stained-glass window in memory of the founder. It contains a number of interesting objects, including palmers' hats, several old Bibles, a fine old carved oak chest bearing to be a gift by John Cowane but having a date after his death, a pulpit from the East Church, the old guildry and town flags, the standard wine gallon of 1707, with the crown, the initials A.R., and '*Anno Regni VI^o.*' the old standard ell of 45 inches, the new yard and ell which 'wes adjusted at Edinburgh 26th of Feby. 1755 with great care by the Rev^d. Mr Alex^r. Bryce; a set of old standard weights, running from $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to 28 lbs., and a new set, dated 1707, running from $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 28 lbs. The Guildry Arms is the figure 4 reversed, with the inscription around it, 'Instituted by Alexander I., 1119.' Alexander II. in 1226 gave to the burghesses of the town 'ane mercat day, to witt the Saturuday of everie week,' and 'lykwayis that they shall have their gildrie of merchds. excepting out of the same cloathe wakers and dyceplayers. We discharge and prohibit lykwayis stricklie that no man dwelling within the sherifdome of Stirling without the burt shall make any cloathe ather litted or schorne after it is waked or cause make the same except our burghesses of Stirling who are of ye gildrie of ye merchds.' This charter is known only from a confirmatory one by David II., but the latter monarch granted also in 1364 a general charter in favour of all the burghesses of Scotland, which the Stirling guildry were successful in enforcing in 1697 in a lawsuit in which it is recorded that they not only produced David's general charter but also 'the great Ring gifted by him to them.' This ring, which is unique, and was probably gifted to the brethren in 1360 when King David granted the charter to the burgh, still exists, and is a handsome gold hoop, with five stones set in the form of a cross. The whole weighs

half an ounce, and of the stones only a ruby and a garnet are real. On the outside of the hoop is the inscription in bold Roman capitals, 'Yis for ye deime of ye geild of Stirling.' It seems to have been originally intended to be worn on the forefinger, but it is now suspended from a chain, and used as one of the badges of the Dean of Guild for the time being. Adjoining Cowane's Hospital is a good public bowling-green and a terrace on which are two of the cannon captured at Sebastopol. The Trades Hall, off the SW side of Spittal Street, is used as a meeting-place for the members of the incorporated trades, and has become associated with Spittal's Hospital. This latter, the oldest of the Stirling charitable endowments, originated with Robert Spittal, tailor to James IV., who about 1530 is supposed to have conveyed certain lands to be held in trust to the town council, and the income derived from them is applied to the support of the poor of the burgh. The plan of the beneficiaries wearing a particular dress and all living together has here also been abandoned, and the annual income, which now amounts to about £900, is divided among them in allowances varying from 2s. to 7s. weekly. In the hall is a tablet with the inscription, 'In order to relieve the distress of useful members of society, the ground within this wall, with the adjoining Hospital and lands for supplying it, were given to the Tradesmen of Stirling, in the year 1530, by Robert Spittal, who was Tailor to King James the Fourth of Scotland. He likewise gave part of his wealth for building useful bridges in this neighbourhood. Forget not, reader, that the scissiors of this man do more honour to human nature than the swords of conquerors. To commemorate his benevolence the Seven Incorporated Trades of Stirling have erected this tablet.' Spittal seems to have been fond of building bridges; that over the Teith at Doune is only one of those erected by him. Stirling has a number of other charitable funds of a like character, which may in this connection be noticed here. Allan's Hospital was founded by John Allan, a writer in Stirling, in 1724, 'for the maintenance and education of the indigent male children of tradesmen belonging to the Seven Incorporated Trades of Stirling and others.' The intention here, too, was that the boys should live in a building to be erected for that purpose, and this was provided; the annual revenue is about £800. Canningham's Mortification (1808), with an income of about £250, was bequeathed 'for maintaining, clothing, and educating more poor boys of the guldry and mechanics of Stirling, and putting them to trades or business.' Both these institutions, along with Adamson's and M'Laurin's bequests, are now merged in the Stirling Educational Trust. On the SW side of Spittal Street, near the centre, is the Stirling Royal Infirmary. The building which it occupies, originally the Commercial Bank, was enlarged in 1883 at a cost of £1600. About 200 indoor and 3000 outdoor patients are treated every year. The poorhouse, erected in 1856 at a cost of £7000, is in Union Street, near the extreme N of the town. There is accommodation for 176 paupers. The Lunatic Asylum for the Stirling district is at LARBERT, and with an addition of 1893 has been described in that article. To the E of the Infirmary is the Corn Exchange, erected in 1838, where the weekly Friday markets are held. The path along the side leads through an opening in the old city wall to the Back Walk. At the corner of King Street and Murray Place are the former premises of the Stirling Tract Depôt, erected in 1863 at a cost of £5000 by Mr Peter Drummond, and used also as the office of the well-known *British Messenger* and other religious publications. Over the windows of the ground floors are carved heads representing Luther, Calvin, Zwingle, Wyklif, Knox, Guthrie, Whitefield, and Chalmers. The trustees having latterly been hampered in their enterprise by the increasing inadequacy of the accommodation provided in this building, in 1887 erected more commodious premises in Dumbarton Road. Immediately behind the old premises between Murray Place and King Street, is Crawford's Arcade,

Italian in style, built in 1881-82, with access to both streets, and containing a number of shops and a theatre. Several of the banks are also good buildings.

Churches and Schools.—The High Church, comprising the East and West parish churches, stands at the NW end of St John Street to the W of the Old Town Hall. The division into two churches took place in 1656. The building, which is 200 feet long, and has a massive square tower 90 feet high at the W end, consists of two portions of very different appearance and age. That to the W is the older and finer, and dates probably from the middle of the 13th century. The date generally given is 1494, but that is only the year when the monastery of the Greyfriars was founded by James IV., the building (including the Church of the Greyfriars) being erected on what is now the site of the High School. It had no connection with the parish church, of which the massive round pillars of the four bays to the W, the flutings on the two pillars at the E end, and the style of the capitals and bases, as well as the appearance of the tower and the clerestory windows, all point to a date during the early period of the Early English style. The later appearance of the tracery of the aisle windows may be due to subsequent alteration. The large window at the NW corner was originally a doorway leading to a small chapel now unroofed and nearly level with the ground, but which at even a recent date had a roof on it. It is traditionally known as Queen Margaret's Chapel, and the rose and thistle on either side of the present window seem to indicate an English Queen Margaret. The wife of James IV. has been adopted as fulfilling the condition, but this window is so unlike those of the East Church, which dates from her time, that the identification of the Queen Margaret of the chapel with the wife of James IV. may probably be set aside as due merely to the common date of 1494. If this be so, the only queen who will answer is Margaret, the wife of Alexander III., and this brings us again to a date corresponding with the architectural style of the church. Two churches in Stirling are spoken of in the time of David I., one of them being the chapel-royal, which was dedicated by Alexander I., and the 'vicar' of the 'Kirk of Stirling' is mentioned in 1315, and in the time of David II., and there are also notices of it in the reigns of Robert II. and Robert III., when it is designated as the church of the Holy Cross of Stirling; the present West Church is in reality this parish church rebuilt during the reign of Alexander III. The fluted pillars at the E end may indicate the greater amount of elaboration always bestowed on the part nearest the altar. The church seems to have suffered injury by fire in the beginning of the 15th century, and grants for repairs were made by the exchequer in 1407 and 1410, and there is fresh mention of 'Ecclesie Sancte Crucis de Streveling' in 1450; while in the treasurer's accounts for 1500-1 there is a charge for repairing the windows of the Greyfriars Church at Stirling, a word which would hardly have been used had the church been new, and the windows in process of insertion for the first time. The choir, which now forms the East Church, was begun in 1507, and additions were made to it by Archbishop James Beaton (1523-39), the eastern window and chancel still retaining the name of Beaton's Aisle. The transept has never been erected. In the tower, from the top of which there is an extensive and beautiful view, are four bells, one of which, remarkable for its fine tone, is supposed to date from the 14th century. The church is connected with many important historical events. It was here that in 1543 the Regent Arran publicly renounced the Protestant religion; and here, too, in the following year, the convention met that appointed Mary of Guise regent. Both the Greyfriars and Blackfriars monasteries were totally destroyed by the Reformers in 1559, but the parish church, though 'purged' of its images, was not otherwise injured, and so was all ready, in 1567, for the coronation of James VI., then thirteen months old. In 1651 while General Monk was besieging the Castle, the tower was one of the points of vantage seized by his soldiers, and the little bullet pits

all over it show how hot must have been the fire directed against its holders. It was also held by the Highlanders in 1746, and the bells rang out a merry peal in honour of the victory of Falkirk. It is wonderful that Cumberland did not cause them to be broken. The West Church, which was extensively repaired in 1816, contains about 1100 sittings. Underneath the W window behind the pulpit are marble tablets erected by the town council to William Drummond, Alexander Cunningham, John Allan, John Cowane, Robert Spittal, John M'Gibbon, and Thomas Stuart Smith—benefactors of the town. There are a number of other monuments—one being to Lieutenant-Colonel John Blackader (1664-1729), deputy governor of Stirling Castle—and a number of stained-glass windows have been inserted. Ebenezer Erskine was one of the ministers. The East Church, which contains about 1100 sittings, was improved in 1803, and underwent thorough repair in 1869, since which time a large number of stained-glass windows have been introduced. In 1890 an organ was introduced, and a carved communion table and chair and baptismal font were presented to the church. One of the ministers was James Guthrie. An institute (1884) in connection with the East Church stands in Spittal Street, and cost, with the site, £1200. To the W of the High Church is the old churchyard with several noteworthy stones, the oldest bearing date 1523. Many of them have the reversed figure 4, showing that it marks the grave of a guild brother. One has the quaint inscription:—

'Our life is but a winter day:
Some only breakfast, and away;
Others to dinner stay, and are full fed.
The oldest man but sups, and goes to bed,
Large is his debt that lingers out the day;
He that goes soonest has the least to pay.'

To the N of the churchyard is the beautiful new cemetery, occupying 'the Valley' already mentioned. In both 1745 and 1746 the ground here was selected by the Highland army as the site of batteries. In the cemetery there are statues of John Knox, Andrew Melvil, Alexander Henderson, James Renwick, James Guthrie, and Ebenezer Erskine, and a fine marble group, executed by Handyside Ritchie, commemorative of the heroism of the Wigtown Martyrs. At the base of the statue of Knox is the Rock Fountain, and on the N side of the ground is the structure known as the Star Pyramid or Salem Rock, with Scripture texts and symbolical designs. To the W of it is a granite cross, erected to the memory of the officers and men of the 75th (Stirlingshire) Regiment who fell in the Indian Mutiny. This portion of the ground was purchased and presented to the town by the late Mr William Drummond (1792-1863), to whose generosity are also due the Star Pyramid, the statues of the heroes of the Reformation, and the memorial of the Wigtown Martyrs. Mr Drummond is buried near the pyramid.

A Dominican monastery, founded by Alexander II. in 1233, with a church and burying-ground, stood to the E of the present Friars' Street (formerly Friars Wynd), outside the old city wall, and on the site now occupied by the National Bank. It was here that Albany and his sons and the Earl of Lennox were buried, as also the pretended Richard II. The buildings, which formed the residence of Edward I. in 1298, were destroyed in 1559, but the churchyard was used till comparatively modern times, though the ground is now all appropriated for other purposes. A chapel dedicated to St Ninian stood near the South Port; and a copious spring near it, called St Ninian's Well, furnished the town till 1774 with the greater part of its necessary supply of water. Another important spring was the Butts Well behind the Smith Institute.

The North Parish Church, on the E side of Murray Place, erected in 1842, is a good Norman building, with a low, massive, square tower. It contains about 1100 sittings. In 1889 it was enlarged, a chancel added, and an organ introduced. The hall below the Church, which had been used as an infant school since the Disruption, was at the same time acquired from the school managers

for church purposes. Marykirk, in St Mary's Wynd, formerly a mission church belonging to Miss MacLagan of Ravenscroft, but now belonging to the Church of Scotland, has 481 sittings. The North Free Church, on the W side of Murray Place, is a good Early English building, with tower and spire, erected soon after the Disruption, and containing about 1000 sittings. The South Free Church, off the SW side of Spittal Street, has 760 sittings. The Craigs Free Church, which was, down to 1876, a Reformed Presbyterian church, was originally built in 1733, but was renovated in 1874. It contains 320 sittings. The Free West congregation erected a new church in Cowane Street in 1881-82 at a cost of £3000. It is a handsome building, with a tower having a four-dial clock and a bell. The Erskine United Presbyterian Church is within an enclosed plot on the SW side of St John Street, and was erected in 1826 in room of a previous church of 1740. It was considerably improved in 1876, and is a Romanesque building, with 1400 sittings. In the centre of the plot in front is a small mausoleum marking the burial-place of Ebenezer Erskine. This spot was, in the old church, immediately in front of the pulpit, but the new church was placed farther back. Here also has been erected, at a cost of £500, a monument to the memory of the same divine. Viewfield U.P. church, on a small eminence at the corner of Barnton Street and Irvine Place, is a plain Gothic building, with a spire, erected in 1860 in place of a previous church. It contains about 750 sittings. Allan Park U.P. church, on the N side of Albert Place, is an Early English building, with tower and spire; was erected in 1865-67; and contains about 1000 sittings. The Congregational church, on the W side of Murray Place, reconstructed in 1842, is a good Tudor building, with 400 sittings. The Baptist church, on the E side of Murray Place, erected in 1854, has a good Gothic front, and contains 380 sittings. The Wesleyan church, on the SW side of Queen Street, is a plain building, with 550 sittings. The Episcopal church (Holy Trinity), in Albert Place, to the W of the Public Halls, is a fine First Pointed building, erected in 1875-78, at a cost of £10,000, from designs by Dr Rowand Anderson, and containing 546 sittings—somewhat of a change since Bishop Gleig was incumbent, towards the close of the 18th century, when the congregation of 50 met in a room in an old house in Spittal Street. The Roman Catholic church (St Mary's), in Irvine Place, is a Gothic building, erected in 1883, and containing 500 sittings.

The High School is a handsome Elizabethan building, designed by Messrs Hay of Liverpool, and erected in 1855 at a cost of about £5000, of which sum £1000 was contributed by Colonel Tennent, £1000 by the town-council, and £3000 by public subscription. The original design embraced buildings round three sides of a quadrangle, but of these only the portion facing the street, and containing class-rooms, has been erected—the other two sides, intended to contain a hall, lecture-room, and museum, yet remaining unbuilt. Instruction in the usual branches is given by a rector, a master for English, two for mathematics and arithmetic, two for classics, two for modern languages, two for art, two for the sciences, one for music, one for dancing, and one for gymnastics. In connection with the High School there is an Organized Science School, also an elementary High School. The High School superseded the old burgh schools for English, classics, and mathematics. It is one of the secondary schools scheduled under the Education Act, and is now managed by the burgh school board (9 members), under whom are also Abbey, Allan's, Craig's, Raploch, St Ninian's, and the Territorial schools, which, with accommodation for 69, 846, 650, 57, 360, and 552 pupils respectively, have average attendances of about 45, 535, 555, 35, 280, and 495, and annual government grants amounting to nearly £45, £630, £600, £55, £280, and £730. In the same year the elementary department of the High School had an attendance of about 190, and a grant of nearly £210. There are also a School of Art in connection with South Kensington, Episcopal and Roman Catholic day schools, and two

industrial schools—one for boys and one for girls. The Territorial school, a good building beside the West Free Church, was greatly enlarged in 1884.

Trade, etc.—Cotton manufacture in connection with the Glasgow cotton trade was largely carried on in the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, but has since declined. The manufacture of shalloons was carried on to a considerable extent, so far back as the end of the 16th century, chiefly for export to the Netherlands, but it has long disappeared, having been replaced shortly after the beginning of the 18th century by the manufacture of tartans. This industry flourished till about 1750, but thereafter fell off so much that in 1792 the weaving of tartans was almost entirely neglected, though the making of carpets was extensively carried on. It revived again, however, about 1820, in consequence of the great interest in the Highlands that sprang up consequent upon the publication of *Waverley*, and again made great progress about 1865; so that along with the kindred branches of tartan-shawls, tweeds, vinceys, carpets, and yarn-spinning and dyeing, it is now the principal manufacture of the neighbourhood. The preparation of leather, brewing, coach-making, and the manufacture of agricultural implements, perambulators, and iron bedsteads, are also carried on. There is also a large wool factory. The quay, or rather jetty, is about 1 furlong NE of the main part of the town at the point where Shore Road touches the river, but the shipping trade is now almost entirely superseded by the railway traffic. The port has, since 1707, been a creek under Alloa, and the depth of water at the wharf is 5½ feet at neap tides, and 11 feet at spring tides. A steamer plies to and from Leith daily from April to October, but its sailings are very inconvenient, as they require to be regulated by the hour of high water, and the windings of the Forth make the voyage rather tedious. The railway station, near the centre of the E side of the town, is, as has been already remarked, an important centre of communication. A tramway line from Port Street to Bridge of Allan was constructed in 1874.

Municipality, etc.—Stirling dates as far back as the 12th century, although there is no charter extant earlier than that granted by Alexander II. in 1226, and the original of that deed is lost, but its terms are engrossed at full length in the earliest charter which is now in existence—that granted by David II. in 1360. Confirming and extending deeds have been granted by later monarchs, the last and governing charter being that given by King Charles I. at Holyrood in 1641, in which the burgh is referred to as 'ane of the maist ancient burghes of this his Hienes Kingdom of Scotland, being erected before the days of umquhile King Alexander.' It was one of the four burghs—the others being Edinburgh, Berwick, and Roxburgh, or, when Berwick and Roxburgh were in the hands of the English, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Lanark—constituting the *Curia Quatuor Burgorum*, a partly legislative, partly judicial, body, which

afterwards grew into the Convention of Royal Burghs. The older of the two burgh seals shows a bridge of seven arches, with a cross rising over the centre one, with Christ extended. Above His right hand is a star, and above His left a crescent. To the right of the cross are three soldiers with bows, and on the left three armed with spears. The motto is, *Hic armis*

the motto, *Continet hoc in se nemus et castrum Strivelinse*. The one now in use is smaller, and shows a wolf couchant over a rock, and the motto is *Oppidum Stirlingini*. The register of sasines commences in 1473, and the regular series of Council records in 1597, though some fragments exist of others extending back to 1561. Some of the early entries refer to matters which still require looking after. For instance, in 1561 'the consall ordanis' that 'tavernares sall all stamp thair stowis;' and that 'nane wyne be sauld derrar nor xiiid. the pynt, under the paine of confiscing oft the pece;' and in 1562 'the counsall havand consideratioun that thair is certane puir barnis greting and crying nychtlie under stairs for falt of lugeing, hes grantit that oklie ane laid of colis be laid in to the almous hous for lugeing of the saidis puris during this winter tyme.' In 1594 we find them, in view of the 'baptisme of the Prince,' making rulee ae to the price of wine—which, having been bought 'upone verray hie prices,' was to be sold at seven shillings a pint—and the rent of rooms, which was to be five shillings for 'ane chalmer well provydit in all necessaris, honest in apparrell, everie bed being within the chalmer,' while the rent of 'chalmeris and bedding in simple eort' was to be settled 'at the discretioun of the magistrat of the quarter.' In the same year it was also found necessary to fix fines for absent and late members of council; while in 1597 watches were set at the bridge and port, to prevent all and sundry from entering therein unless they could give an account of themselves. In 1773 three members of the council—which was then elected under the old close system—having entered into an illegal combination to keep themselves and their friends in office for life, the matter was taken to the Court of Session, and by the casting-vote of the lord-president the election was declared 'null and void,' and the town was deprived of its corporate privileges. An appeal was taken to the House of Lords, when Boswell was one of the counsel, some of his arguments being furnished by Dr Johnson; but the decision was confirmed, and till 1781 there was no corporation. In that year the king granted the petition of the inhabitants, praying him to restore the burghal privileges; but the set was altered, and the franchise vested in the burgesses all together; and this continued to be the case till the passing of the Municipal Reform Act of 1833. Since that time the Police Act has also been adopted. The boundaries of the royal burgh were extended in 1838. The modern town council consists of a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and 13 councillors—the town being, for municipal purposes, divided into five wards. The magistrates acquired, in 1501, the hereditary sheriffship of the burgh, and the provost is also styled high-sheriff, and the bailies sheriffs. They have inside the burgh concurrent jurisdiction with the sheriff. The corporation revenue was, in 1832, £2295, in 1896 £2455. The town council acts also as the police commission, and maintains a police force of 17 men (1 to each 1008 of the population), under a superintendent with a yearly salary of £175. Water was introduced from Gillies Hill in 1774, and the present supply comes from the Touch Hills. Additional filter beds and pipes were constructed and laid in 1894 at an expense of over £12,000. The works are managed by a body of water commissioners elected partly by the town council and partly by ratepayers. Gas is supplied by a joint-stock company, with works near the station. Besides the guldry there are seven trades incorporated by royal charter, viz., hammermen, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, butchers, skimmers, and bakers, and four incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrates—mechanics, barbers, carters, and maltmen. The town has a head post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments (rebuilt in 1894 at an expense of over £5000), branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Clydesdale, Commercial, National, Royal, and Union Banks, and a National Security Savings Bank, and a fever hospital. There are a number of excellent hotels. The newspapers are the *Conservative Stirling Journal* (1820), published on Friday;



Seal of Stirling.

Brutti Scoti stant hic cruce tuti. On the opposite side of the matrix is a castle with trees, and round about is

the Liberal *Stirling Observer* (1836), published on Wednesday; the Liberal *Stirling Saturday Observer* (1873); the independent *Stirling Sentinel* (1888), published on Tuesday; and the Liberal *People's Journal for Stirling and Clackmannan* (1858), published on Saturday. Among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed a Natural History and Archæological Society (formerly the Field Club), an Astronomical Society, an Agricultural Society, a Horticultural Society, a Choral Society, cricket, football, curling, golf, bowling, and angling clubs, a Religious Tract Society, a Young Men's Christian Association, with an Institute comprising hall, reading-room, gymnasium, etc., in Allan Park, and the usual religious and philanthropic associations. There is a weekly market every Friday, and fairs are held on the first and third Fridays of February, March, and April, and the first and last Friday of May; and there is a hiring fair on the third Friday of October. There is a resident sheriff-substitute, and ordinary courts are held every Tuesday and Thursday during session, and small debt courts every Thursday. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Mouday of every month, and for other business as may be required. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Stirling unites with Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Queensferry, and Culross in returning a member to serve in parliament, and is the returning burgh. Parliamentary constituency (1896) 2496; municipal, 3221, including 725 females. Valuation (1875) £54,119, (1885) £73,833, (1896) £84,851, exclusive of railways and tramways. Pop. of royal burgh (1841) 8307, (1861) 10,271, (1871) 10,873, (1881) 12,194, (1891) 16,974. Pop. of parliamentary and police burgh (1861) 13,707, (1871) 14,279, (1881) 16,012, (1891) 16,776, of whom 7819 were males and 8957 females. Of these 13,944 were in Stirling parish and 2832 in St Ninians. Houses (1891) inhabited 3556, uninhabited 217, and being built 11.

See also Sir Robert Sibbald's *History and Description of Stirlingshire* (1710; new ed., 1892); Nimmo's *History of Stirlingshire* (1st ed., Edinb. 1777; 2d, Stirling, 1817; 3d, Edinb. 1880); Sutherland's *General History of Stirling* (Stirling, 1794); Chalmers' *Caledonia* (1807-24); Mrs Graham's *Lacunar Strevilense* (1817); R. Chambers' *Picture of Stirling* (Edinb. 1830); *History of the Chapel Royal of Stirling* (Grampian Club, Edinb. 1882); a number of papers in the *Proceedings of the Natural History and Archæological Society*; *Local Notes and Queries reprinted from the Stirling Observer* (Stirling, 1883); *Charters and other Documents relating to the Royal Burgh of Stirling* (Glasg. 1884); *Extracts from Records of Burgh of Stirling, 1619-1666* (Glasg. 1887); *Extracts from Records of Burgh of Stirling, 1667-1752* (Glasg. 1889); *Cool's History of Stirling Castle* (Stirling, 1890).

Stirling and Dunfermline Railway. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

Stirlingshire, one of the midland counties of Scotland, is partly Lowland and partly Highland. The Boundary Commissioners in 1891 effected a rearrangement of the boundaries between Stirlingshire and the adjoining counties of Clackmannan, Perth, and Dumbarton. Stirling parish, which was situated partly in Stirlingshire and partly in Clackmannanshire, was placed wholly in the former county; Alva parish, which formed a detached part of the county of Stirling, was transferred wholly to the county of Clackmannan; Alloa parish, previous to being restricted to Clackmannanshire, gave its Perthshire portion (situated at Gogar Haugh) to Stirlingshire, to the parish of Logie; while the parish of Logie, previously partly in Stirlingshire and partly in the counties of Clackmannan and Perth, was placed wholly in Stirlingshire. Of the other parishes partly in Stirlingshire and partly in Perthshire, Kippen was placed wholly in the former, and Lecropt (after giving part of its Stirlingshire portion to the parish of Logie) wholly in the latter. New or East Kilpatrick, which was situated partly in Stirlingshire and partly in Dumbartonshire, was placed wholly

in the latter county. For additional information regarding these alterations, and for changes on the boundaries of the interior parishes, see under the various headings. Stirlingshire is bounded N by the county of Perth, NE by the counties of Clackmannan and Fife, E by the Firth of Forth and Linlithgowshire, SE by Linlithgowshire, S by Lanarkshire and the Kirkintilloch detached portion of Dumbartonshire, and SW and W by Dumbartonshire. Its shape is irregular, but the greater part of it may be said to be compact, and measures $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Grangemouth on the E to the junction of Catter Burn with Endrick Water on the W, and averages 13 miles from N to S at right angles to this; and from this compact portion a long projection passes up the NE side of Loch Lomond for 20 miles, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at starting, and tapering to the head of Glen Gyle. The extreme length of the county, from the head of Glen Gyle south-eastward to LINLITHGOW BRIDGE, is $45\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the extreme breadth, from the boundary line NE of Cauldhame south-westward to the junction of the Allander and Kelvin is 24 miles. The boundaries are largely natural. Beginning at the NW corner, the boundary line follows the stream in Glen Gyle down the glen to Loch Katrine (364 feet), and then passes along the loch itself to Coalbarns, SE of Stronachlachlar, whence it strikes straight west-south-westward to Loch Arklet (463). From near the NE end of this loch it passes south-south-eastward to the top of Beinn Uaimhe, and thence south-eastward by the summits of Beinn Dubh (1675 feet) and Mulan an t' Sagairt (1398) to Duchray Water at the entrance to Gleann Dubh, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile W of the W end of Loch Ard. From this the boundary is Duchray Water, to a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below Duchray Castle, and thereafter the line winds south-eastward till it reaches a tributary of Kely Water, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of GARTMORE. It follows this stream to the Kely, then the Kely to the Forth, and thereafter the last river to the junction of the Allan Water with the Forth. Here it passes northward up the Allan, along a tributary flowing from the NE, then turning southward in a more or less irregular course reaches the Forth, whence it follows the main channel of the river and the firth all the way to the mouth of the river Avon. The latter river separates the county from Linlithgowshire for $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles, upwards to the junction of the Drumtassie Burn, which then forms the boundary to its source, and after this the line passes westward to North Calder Water, which it follows for 1 mile up to Black Loch. Crossing this loch, it curves north-westward to the river Avon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the great bend near Fannyside Loch, and follows this river up to Jawcraig, whence it passes westward to the Castleary Buru, and follows this downward to Bonny Water. Thereafter it keeps near the Forth and Clyde Canal on the N side, along a small stream that forms the head source of the Kelvin, and then follows the Kelvin for $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the junction of the Allander Water with the Kelvin. Leaving the Allander near Dugalston Loch it follows the Baldernock and Strathblane boundaries till it again reaches the Allander a little SW of Mugdock Castle, up which and the Auldmurroch Burn it passes to Auchingree Reservoir. From the reservoir it runs north-westward, partly by Carnock Burn, to Catter Burn, follows this downward to Endrick Water, and then the course of the latter to LOCH LOMOND, where, curving outwards to include the islands of Torrinch, Clairinch, Incheilloch, Inchevad, Inchruim, and Bucinch, it passes between Inchlonaig (Dumbartonshire) and Strathcashell Point, and then up the centre of the loch till opposite Island Vow, 2 miles from the N end of the loch, where it turns eastward to the summit of Beinn a' Choin (2524 feet), and thence by Stob nan Eigrach (2011) to the stream in Glen Gyle. In 1896, 119,478 acres in the county were under crop, bare fallow, and grass, and 14,450 under wood—an increase in the former case of 28,078 acres within the last fifty years, and in the latter case of 1467 in the same period. The mean summer and winter temperatures differ but little from what (58° and 37°) may be taken as those for the central Scottish counties;

and the mean average annual rainfall varies greatly, being only about 35 inches for the district about Stirling, while at the lower end of Loch Lomond it is 55, and farther up the loch rises to over 90. Among the counties of Scotland, Stirling is twentieth as regards area; ninth as regards population, both absolutely and in respect of the number of persons (264) to the square mile; and twelfth as regards valuation.

Surface, etc.—The eastern part of the county is finely wooded, well cultivated, and undulating, but no portion of it reaches 500 feet above sea-level, and this flat tract is prolonged up the valleys of the Forth and Kelty, sweeps from the neighbourhood of FLANDERS Moss southwards by BUCKLVIE and BALFRON, and thence down the valley of Endrick Water to the SE end of Loch Lomond. In the centre of the compact portion of the county the ground slopes upward from the valley of the Forth at Gargunock and Kippen to the Gargunock Hills (highest point 1591 feet), and thence southward in an undulating grassy and heathy plateau from 1000 to 1400 feet high, and terminating along the S edge in the Kilsyth Hills (highest point, Laird's Hill, 1393) overlooking the valley of the Kelvin at Kilsyth. From the NW portion of the Kilsyth Hills the long green line of the Campsie Fells stretches away westward to the flat ground at the SE end of Loch Lomond, their general height being from 1500 to 1800 feet, and the highest summit, Earl's Seat, 1894 feet. These throw out on the SW the lower spurs known as the Strathblane Hills, and from this the ground undulates downwards by Milngavie to the valleys of the Kelvin and the CLYDE. Northward the Campsie Fells slope down to the valley of Endrick Water, on the opposite side of which, at Fintry, are the Fintry Hills (highest point, 1676 feet), NW of which, beyond the hollow of the head-stream of the Endrick—here making a sharp bend—are the Gargunock Hills. The long projection already referred to as branching off to the NW along Loch Lomond is purely Highland in its character, and contains the whole of the summits, from Beinn a' Choin south-eastward, which have been already described in the article on Loch Lomond. The highest summit is Ben Lomond (3192 feet), and the ridges slope rapidly down in the SW to Loch Lomond, and on the NE towards Loch Katrine, Lochs Chon and Ard, and the upper waters of the Forth. The portion of the county north of the Forth belongs rather to the OCHIL HILLS.

Nearly half of Loch Lomond is in Stirlingshire, but otherwise the lakes of the county are few and small. The southern shore of Loch Katrine (364 feet) for 2 miles at the western end lies along the boundary, and wholly in the county are Loch Arklet ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 463 feet); Walton Reservoir ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), at the base of the Fintry Hills on the S; Loch Coulter (5×3 furl.), 3 miles NW of Dunipace; reservoirs near Carron Iron-works, about Kilsyth, and south of Strathblane, one of this last group being the settling reservoir at Craigmaddie for the GLASGOW water-works; and in the SE of the county Loch Ellrig ($\frac{3}{8} \times$ barely $\frac{1}{4}$ mile), Little Black Loch, and part of Black Loch. The whole of the northern side of the county is drained by DUCHRAY WATER, the Kelty, and the FORTH, with the innumerable smaller streams flowing to them; the eastern portion by the Bannock Burn, the Pow Burn, the Carron and Bonny Water, and the Avon, with the smaller streams flowing to them; the centre is drained by the upper waters of the Carron and Endrick Water; in the S and SW are the Kelvin, with Garrel Burn, Glazert Water, and Allander Water; the centre of the W side has Endrick Water and the streams flowing to it; while Loch Lomond receives a large number of small burns from the mountains along the NE side. Loch Arklet contains capital trout, red-fleshed, and almost as good as those of Loch Leven, but it is preserved. The fishing in the larger streams is good, but in the smaller it is worthless.

Geology.—Apart from the economic value of the mineral fields along the margin of the county from Strathblane to Stirling, there are several features of

special interest connected with the geology of Stirlingshire. Prominent among these must be ranked the remarkable volcanic chain of the Campsie Fells, where the successive lava flows can be traced, piled on each other like horizontal lines of masonry. The geological formations represented within the county are given in the following table:—

Recent.	{ Peat and alluvium. Raised Beaches.	{ 25-Foot Beach. 50-Foot Beach.
Pleistocene.	{ 100-Foot Raised Beach. Moraines, Sand, and Gravel. Boulder-clay.	
Carboniferous.	{ Coal-Measures. Millstone Grit.	{ Red Sandstone group. Coal-bearing group.
	{ Carboniferous Limestone.	{ Upper Limestone group. Middle Coal-bearing group. Lower Limestone group.
	{ Calciferous Sandstone.	{ Upper or Cement-stone group, which in Stirlingshire is for the most part replaced by contemporaneous volcanic rocks.
Old Red Sandstone.	{ Upper Old Red Sandstone. Lower Old Red Sandstone.	{ Red sandstone, marl, and concretion. Conglomerates, sandstones, and shales.
	Metamorphic rocks of the Highlands.	

A line drawn from the shore of Loch Lomond near Bal-maha NE to a point near Aberfoyle marks the position of the great fault, bringing the Old Red Sandstone into conjunction with the altered rocks of the Highlands. That portion of the county situated to the NW of the fault is wholly occupied by these strata, being repeated by various folds mostly inverted. An important discovery has recently been made suggesting the probability that Lower Silurian rocks occur along the Highland border to the north of the great fault. From the annual report of the Geological Survey for 1893 it appears that a zone of cherts, resembling the radiolarian cherts of Arenig age in the south of Scotland, associated with black shales, mudstones, and greywackes, can be traced from the pass of Leny by Aberfoyle to Loch Lomond. The foregoing beds are succeeded northwards by massive greywackes, sometimes pebbly, with bands of purple slate. These in turn are followed by a thick series of blue and purple slates, well developed at Aberfoyle by flags, slates, and massive pebbly grits which seem to pass northwards into the mica schists of the Central Highlands. A careful search has been made in the black shales associated with the cherts for graptolites in order to prove their geological horizon. Hitherto the search has not been successful, but from the unaltered character of the bands it is probable that fossils may be found at no distant date.

The representatives of the Lower Old Red Sandstone cover a belt of ground stretching from the great fault already indicated SE to Kippen and Killearn. The beds occupying the lowest geological horizon are exposed along the margin of the fault in the drum of Clashmore, about 3 miles SW of Aberfoyle, where a vertical band of porphyrite is seen in contact with the fault. This bed of lava evidently represents a portion of the great volcanic series of the Ochils. For upwards of 1 mile from the fault the conglomerates and red sandstones overlying this band of porphyrite are highly inclined or nearly vertical, the general inclination being towards the SSE. As the observer advances farther S, the angle of inclination gradually diminishes, and the beds are repeated by occasional minor undulations till he reaches a point about 3 miles from the fault which forms the centre of a great synclinal fold. The axis of this basin coincides with a line drawn from Flanders Moss to a point near Drymen. On the SE side of this synclinal axis the general dip of the beds is towards the NW, and hence the observer crosses anew the same series of beds in regular order. It is observable, however, that the strata along the Highland border are always much more conglomeratic than those occupying the same geological horizon situated several miles to the S. The con-

glomerate bands close to the great fault are composed chiefly of porphyrite pebbles, but as we ascend in the geological succession the porphyrite pebbles disappear, and the blocks consist wholly of various metamorphic rocks of the Highlands. The strata occupying the centre of the syncline, which are the highest members of this formation in the county, are composed of grey sandstones which yielded to Mr R. L. Jack numerous plant remains, regarded by Mr Kidston as specimens of *Arthrostroma* (Dawson). These grey sandstones underlie the great conglomerates of Uamh Var in Perthshire, which are hardly, if at all, represented in this county.

Resting on the denuded edges of the Lower Old Red Sandstone strata comes a succession of red sandstones and conglomeratic marls, which pass conformably upwards into the Carboniferous system. These beds have recently yielded fragments of *Holoptychius nobilissimus*, a typical fish of the Upper Old Red Sandstone, and they must therefore be grouped with the latter formation. Along the line of junction the Lower Old Red strata are inclined to the NW, while the members of the overlying group are inclined to the SE. It is evident, therefore, that in this area there is additional proof of the extensive denudation which intervened between the Lower Old Red Sandstone and the deposition of the red sandstone series at the base of the Carboniferous system. The unconformable junction between the two formations is not traceable, however, across the county, for between Kippen and Balfron they are brought into contact with each other by a fault trending ENE and WSW. This fault is a continuation of the great dislocation throwing down the Clackmannan coalfield against the Old Red volcanic rocks of the Ochils. Near the top of the group there is a concretionary corncornstone which has been worked for lime at intervals between Balfron and Gargunnock. The red sandstones just described are succeeded by blue, grey, green, and red clays, with numerous thin bands and nodules of impure cement-stone, and occasional beds of sandstone, forming the base of the Cement-stone group. They skirt the N escarpment of the Campsie Fells, and are likewise seen in some of the glens on the S side of the range near Clachan of Campsie and on the hills above Kilsyth. One of the finest sections of these beds occurs in the Ballagan Burn near Strathblane. Along the base of the escarpment on the N and W sides of the range they are overlaid by white sandstones, which at intervals are associated with fine volcanic tuffs. These tuffs are specially observable to the E of Fintry, and also to the N of Kilsyth, where they alternate with sheets of porphyrite. To these succeed a grand development of contemporaneous volcanic rocks consisting almost wholly of sheets of diabase porphyrite, with few or no intercalations of tuffs. Occupying the same horizon as the volcanic rocks of the Kilpatrick and Renfrewshire hills (see the section on geology in our article on RENFREWSHIRE), they reach a thickness in the present area of nearly 1000 feet. The successive lava flows are admirably displayed on the S side of the chain, forming a series of parallel beds recognisable even from a distance. Skirting the escarpment on the S side, a great fault is traceable from Strathblane E to near the Carron Water, which brings the overlying Carboniferous Limestone series into conjunction with the cement-stones and the porphyrites at the base of the volcanic series. At the E end of the range, however, from a point W of Stirling S towards the Carron Water, the upper limit of the volcanic rocks is well defined. In that direction the lavas are gradually thinning out, but eventually they pass underneath blue shales with cement-stone bands, forming the top of the Cement-stone group. It is apparent, therefore, that in Stirlingshire this group is mainly represented by volcanic rocks. It is interesting to observe, however, that not far to the E of Bridge of Allan, at Causewayhead, this volcanic series is not represented at all; and where the horizon emerges in the Cleish Hills from beneath the Clackmannan Coalfield it is represented merely by some bands of tuff. The roots of some of the old volcanoes

which discharged the lavas of the Campsie Hills are still to be found in different parts of the county, especially on both sides of the Blane Valley W of Strathblane. Dungoyne Hill is perhaps one of the best examples in that region. They also occur on both sides of the Endrick at Fintry, where they pierce the sedimentary beds underlying the volcanic series and the porphyrites and tuffs at the base. Meikle Bin, the highest peak in the Campsie range, marks the site of another of these ancient volcanoes.

As indicated in the table of geological formations the triple classification of the Carboniferous Limestone series obtains in this county. Beginning at the W limit of this important division we find the limestones of the lower group lying at low angles against the volcanic rocks. From the researches of the Geological Survey it would appear that on descending the hill slope the observer crosses the Hosie Limestone and the Hurler Limestone with the underlying coal, until, in the bed of the valley, he finds the white sandstone underlying the limestones. On the South Hill of Campsie the same beds reappear, and the Hurler limestone and coal can be traced more or less continuously round the slope. Passing E to the neighbourhood of Kilsyth, there is a great development of the middle coal-bearing group, forming indeed one of the most valuable mineral fields in Scotland on account of the various seams of coal and ironstone. From Cairnbog E by Kilsyth to Banton the beds are thrown into a series of small arches and troughs, the most conspicuous being the anticlinal fold at Kilsyth, locally known as 'The Riggin.' Again, in the tract between Denny and Stirling, the various subdivisions of the Carboniferous Limestone series dip towards the E, and there is a general ascending series from the Hosie Limestone through the coals and ironstones of the middle group to the Index, Calmy, and Castleary Limestones of the upper group.

Along the E margin of the county the strata just described are followed by the Millstone Grit, consisting of alternations of thick sandstones and fireclays, with irregular seams of coal and clayband ironstone. To these succeed the true Coal-measures, which are well developed between Stenhousemuir and Grangemouth, and again at Falkirk. At the former locality the prominent seams are the Coxroad, the Splint, and the Craw Coals, the highest being the Virtuewell seam. Between Dennylothead and Coneypark there is a small outlier of Coal-measures thrown down by two parallel faults running E and W. On the N side the outlier is brought into contact with the Carboniferous Limestone, and on the S side against the Millstone Grit and the Carboniferous Limestone.

There are numerous intrusive sheets of basalt rock associated with the Carboniferous strata, of which, perhaps, the most conspicuous extends from Abbey Craig through Stirling to Denny, where its outcrop is shifted farther W by a fault. It is perhaps connected with the sheet so often repeated in the neighbourhood of Kilsyth, though here it occupies a higher horizon among the coal-bearing series of the Carboniferous Limestone, while at Denny the sheet is intruded in the lower limestones. A glance at the Geological Survey maps will show the number of Tertiary basalt dykes traversing the county.

During the glacial period the direction of the ice flow between Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine was nearly N and S. On reaching the plain between Drymen and Stirling, the movement was gradually deflected towards the SE, and eventually as the ice crossed the range of the Campsie Hills, the direction became nearly E, parallel with the escarpment on the S side of the range. There is an extensive deposit of boulder clay throughout the county, which varies in character with the underlying strata. An interesting feature connected with it is the occurrence of shells at certain localities in the Endrick Valley. Near Drymen station, a section was exposed showing on the surface about 12 feet of boulder clay resting on 7 feet of laminated blue clay, which yielded marine shells and the antler of a

reindeer. Mr R. L. Jack believes that the shell fragments found in the boulder clay in the basin of the Endrick have been derived from the denudation of such marine deposits. The later glaciers must have attained great dimensions in the higher portions of the county, judging from the great moraines which are seen along the valleys.

In this county there are deposits, evidently belonging to the 100-foot beach, consisting of sands, gravels, and clays, which cross the watershed of the midland valley, and are to be found at Kilsyth. At a lower level there is another ancient beach, the upper limit of which is marked by the 50-foot contour line, composed of laminated clay, mud, silt, and sand. It now forms the well-known Carse of Stirling. These deposits are abundantly charged with recent sea shells, and they have also yielded the remains of whales, canoes, and implements.

Economic Minerals.—The geological horizon of the valuable seams of coal and ironstone has already been indicated. In the Kilsyth district there are four seams of black-band ironstone wrought, comprising the Possil and Banton seams. There are also several beds of coal, of which the Banton Main is much in demand. The well-known Hurler Limestone has been extensively wrought in the Campsie district and the seam of alum-shale underlying this limestone. The upper limestone group yields a large supply of lime, one of the bands, viz., the Calmy or Ardeu, being formerly much wrought. Two valuable seams of coal, known as the Hirst coals, are associated with this band, being found only a few fathoms below the limestone. The seams are in high repute, owing to their caking properties, being nearly equal to Newcastle coal. Again, in the true Coal-measures in the neighbourhood of Grangemouth and Carron, the chief coals sought after are the Splint and Coxroad seams, while in Falkirk they are also in much request. Excellent building stone is obtained from the different subdivisions of the Carboniferous formation. Sandstones belonging to the Carboniferous Limestone series are wrought at Kilsyth, Castlecary, and a number of other localities, while the sheets of intrusive basalt are largely in demand for paving stones. The red sandstones between Killearn and Kippen are also in considerable demand locally for building purposes.

Soils and Agriculture.—The soils may be divided into carse, dry-field, hill pasture, moor, and moss. The first, which includes some of the finest land in Scotland, extends for 26 miles along the Forth, from the Avon upwards to beyond Kippen, with a breadth of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and covering an area of about 36,000 acres. It is flat or slopes gently from the S and SW towards the river, the height above sea-level varying generally from 12 to 40 feet, but some of it lies lower, having been reclaimed from the sea in the end of the 18th, and the beginning of the 19th century. Originally a bluish argillaceous earth, damp and marshy, it has been brought into its present condition of a fertile friable loam by the thorough application of deep draining and subsoil ploughing first introduced by Mr Smith of Deanston. 'It is perfectly wonderful,' says a writer in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* for 1839, 'to behold the mighty change this thorough drain system is making in the different parts of the county where it is in operation. Wet land is made dry; poor weeping clays are converted into turnip soil; and even what would formerly have been accounted dry is advanced in quality. Whole parishes in the vicinity of Stirling are completely transformed from unsightly marshes into beautiful and rich wheat fields; and where the plough could scarcely be driven for slush and water we see heavy crops per acre and heavy weight per bushel, the quantity and the quality alike improved.' The drainage would now, in several places, again need to be looked to. The depth of this soil is often over 30 feet. It is everywhere free from stones and pebbles, and the place and period of its formation are indicated by the beds of recent shells which it contains at various depths. The dry-field be-

gins at the higher margin of the carse, comprehends the arable slopes on the lower part of the hills, and occupies all the straths, valleys, and low grounds not included in the carse district. This soil varies very much in quality and in character, but though it is sometimes very inferior, it is much oftener a highly fertile loam or gravel, particularly suitable for the cultivation of potatoes and turnips. Dry-field soil prevails in the parishes of Polmont, Larbert, Denny, St Ninians, Kilsyth, and Baldernock, and in portions of Muiravonside and Slamannan, as well as all the parishes in the hilly central division of the county—Strathblane, Campsie, Killearn, Balfron, Gargunnoch, and Kippen. In the district between Linlithgow and Stirling it is so good and fertile as to be almost equal to carse land, and the portion of it sloping down towards the valleys of the Forth and Endrick are also good. The moorland was, in the latter half of the 18th century, very extensive, comprehending about one-fourth of the whole county, but it has now been almost all improved into dry-field, only a small portion being left in the Highland district, chiefly in the parish of Buchanan. The hill-pasture occupying the rest of the Highland district, and all the rising-grounds already mentioned in the centre and W of the shire, have a sandy or peaty soil covered with heath and short grass. It embraces nearly half of the whole county, and includes some of the best grazing ground in the whole of Scotland. In the early part of the 19th century moss occupied about one-thirtieth of the whole area, but this proportion has since that time been much reduced by reclamation, principally in Slamannan and in the carse district. In the latter case it is worth removing, as it overlies land of excellent quality, but in the W of Slamannan parish, where a considerable district is still covered with a mass of it from 3 to 12 feet deep, the sandy soil beneath is valueless. The increase in the amount of arable land within the last fifty years has been already stated. In the percentage of cultivated area Stirlingshire comes seventeenth among the Scottish counties, the proportion being 40.2, while that for all Scotland is 24.6. The areas under various crops at different dates are shown in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1854	4986	6773	22,379	34,138
1870	3818	4995	19,480	28,293
1877	2868	4956	19,244	27,068
1884	2766	4174	19,330	26,270
1896	1355	3316	19,178	23,849

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854	39,656	5964	3607
1870	...	4885	4941
1877	69,370	4898	4265
1884	74,520	4432	3637
1896	82,974	4653	3004

There are about 700 acres annually under rye, pease, vetches, etc., 3000 acres under beans, and 1200 acres fallow. There is the same falling off in the area under wheat as in the other Scottish wheat-growing counties. The seeming falling off in the area under the plough since 1854 has been remarked on in previous county articles. The wheat and beans are grown on the carse land, and the average yield of the former is 32 bushels per acre; of barley, 33 bushels; of oats, 35 bushels; of turnips, 16 to 24 tons; of potatoes, 4 to 8 tons. In the S and W of the county, along the railways, and about the towns many of the farms are used for dairy purposes. Rents vary from 12s. 6d. to £3 per acre; and sheep-grazing is 2s. 6d. to 6s. a head, except on the Oohills, where it is from 8s. to 10s.

The agricultural live-stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	29,122	5,739	85,513	2,488	122,392
1868	25,847	...	116,277	1,791	...
1877	23,028	4,765	108,862	2,205	144,860
1884	31,228	4,572	114,292	2,246	152,338
1896	33,354	5,119	131,609	2,479	172,561

For dairy purposes Ayrshire cows are generally kept, and at several farms there are excellent pure bred herds. Cattle kept for feeding are generally crosses, though some also are shorthorns. A few of the leading proprietors keep small herds of shorthorns. The horses are chiefly Clydesdales, and some of the farmers are well-known breeders. The best sheep are blackfaced, but there are also Leicesters and crosses. Of some 1500 holdings in the county, more than 1000 were under 100 acres. In 1891, 923 farmers employed 1144 men, 558 boys, 463 women, and 217 girls.

Anciently a large portion of the county seems to have been covered with wood, and most of the mosses in the carse and dry-field seem to have originated in the decay of these forests. Where no mosses are now found—e.g., between Stirling and Polmont—there must also have been large tracts of woodland, at Torwood Forest and elsewhere. About 1735 extensive plantations were formed on the estates of the Duke of Montrose, Sir Charles Edmonstone, and Lieutenant-General Fletcher Campbell; and by 1854 the area under wood was 13,045 acres. It was, in 1891, 14,450. Of the old orchards planted and teuded by the monks in the E of the county none now remain, but 73 acres were in 1893 used as orchards and 115 as market gardens. Many of the smaller proprietors and feuars obtained possession of their lots in consequence of former Dukes of Montrose, and Earls of Mar, Menteth, and Glencairn, having made grants to some of their retainers and their heirs for ever at very small rents. The Earl of Wigtown, who had large estates in the neighbourhood of Denny, was so convinced that the Union in 1707 would ruin the country that he sold all the property to his tenants on condition that they would continue to pay as feu-duty their rental at the time. The principal mansions, most of which are separately noticed, are Airth Castle, Airthrey Castle, Arngomery, Antermoney House, Aucheneck House, Auchinbowie House, Auchinreoch House, Auchmedden Lodge, Avondale House, Balfanning House, Ballagan House, Ballikinrain House, Ballindalloch, Balquhatston House, Banknock House, Bannockburn House, Bantaskine House, Bardowie House, Blairquhastle, Boquhan, Buchanan Castle, Callendar House, Candie House, Carbeth House, Carbrook House, Carnock House, Carron Hall, Colzium House, Craigharn House, Craigend Castle, Craighorth House, Craigmaddie House, Craigton, Cnlreuch, Denovan, Dougalston House, Duchray Castle, Dunipace House, Dunmore Park, Duntreath House, Garden, Gargunnoch House, Gavell House, Glenberrie, Glenfuir House, Glenorchard House, Glorat House, Hayston House, Herbertshire House, Inversnaid Lodge, Kerse House, Killearn House, Kincaid House, Kinnaird House, Kirkton House, Larbert House, Laurence Park, Lanrehill, Leckie House, Leddriegreen House, Lennox Castle, Livilands, Manuel House, Meiklewood House, Merchiston Hall, Millfield House, Muiravonside House, Nenck, Parkhill House, Plean House, Polmaise, Polmont House, Polmont Park, Quarter House, Rowardennan Lodge, Sauchie House, Seton Lodge, Stenhouse, Thornhill House, Touch House, West Quarter House, and Westertown House.

Industries.—The manufactures of the county are numerous and important, comprising, besides those connected with its minerals, the weaving of carpets, tartans, tweeds, winceys, and other woollen fabrics at Alva, Bannockburn, Cambusbarrow, and Stirling; and of cotton at Balfron. There are printworks and bleach-fields at Denny, as well as at Kincaid and Lennoxton, and several other localities in the parish of Campsie.

There are large chemical works at Campsie, Denny, and Falkirk, paperworks at Denny, a pottery at Dunmore, and distilleries at Glenguin, Glenfoyle, Gargunnoch, Cambus, Bankier, Bonnymuir, Rosebank, and Camelon. The great iron industries are noticed under CARRON IRONWORKS, FALKIRK, and elsewhere, and details will be found for the other industries in the separate articles dealing with the places or under the different parishes. The position and structure of the Stirlingshire coalfield have been already indicated in the section on the geology, and it here remains but to notice its economic aspects. The total amount of coal raised from the whole of the Scottish coalfields in 1892 was 27,191,923 tons, valued at the pit mouth at £7,794,613; and of this the Stirlingshire collieries produced 1,745,226 tons, valued at £552,524 at the pit mouth. In East Stirlingshire 52,352 tons of fireclay were raised, out of a total of 568,739 tons for all Scotland, the value being £9162. Sandstone is quarried at Dunmore, Polmaise, and Plean, and limestone at several places about Campsie.

Communications, etc.—The commerce is principally centred at GRANGEMOUTH, but the county is very well provided with roads and railways. Of the former the three main lines may be said to be that from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkintilloch; that from Edinburgh to the north by Falkirk, Larbert, and Stirling; or the parallel route, Falkirk, Denny, and Stirling; and that from Stirling up the valley of the Forth, and by Bucklyvie, Balfron, and Killearn, or Bucklyvie, Drymen, and Killearn, to Glasgow. An important branch connects the first and third of these across the centre of the county by Kippen, Fintry, and Campsie, to Kirkintilloch. There are also a large number of excellent cross and district roads. The eastern part of the county is traversed by the main line of the North British system between Edinburgh and Glasgow and between Edinburgh and Larbert; and the main line of the Caledonian between Glasgow and Stirling; and also that from Glasgow by Airdrie to Slamannan, Manuel, and Bo'ness. From Lenzie Junction the Blane Valley railway goes by Strathblane to Gartness. From Stirling the Forth and Clyde section of the North British system passes up the valley of the Forth, and on by Bucklyvie to BALLOCH and the Clyde, uniting with the Blane Valley railway at Gartness. At Bucklyvie a branch strikes off NW to Aberfoyle. The Kelvin Valley railway leaves the North British line at Maryhill, proceeding by way of Kilsyth and Bonnybridge to Larbert Junction. From Stirling the Caledonian railway runs to Bridge of Allan previous to branching off for Perth and the north and for Callander and Oban. About 2 miles north of Larbert the direct Alloa line branches off for that place *via* the Forth bridge at Alloa, but before reaching the bridge sends off a branch to South Alloa. The Loch Katrine aqueduct in connection with the Glasgow water-supply traverses the western portion of the county in a south-easterly direction from Duchray Water to the immense reservoirs at Craigmaddie and Mugdock. From near Larbert a branch of the Caledonian system leads to Grangemouth, and there are also a branch line from Larbert to Denny, and several other branches in the SE. The Forth and Clyde Canal also passes through the county from Castlecary to Grangemouth.

The only royal burgh is Stirling. Falkirk is a parliamentary burgh and burgh of regality. Kilsyth is a police burgh and burgh of barony; and Bridge of Allan, Denny and Dunipace, and Grangemouth are police burghs. Places with upwards of 5000 inhabitants are Falkirk, Grangemouth, Kilsyth, and Stirling; towns with between 5000 and 2000 inhabitants are Bannockburn, Binniehill and Southfield, Bonnybridge, Bridge of Allan, Denny, Lennoxton, and Stenhousemuir; places with populations of between 2000 and 1000 are Cambusbarrow, Carron, Carronshore, Lauriston, Lime-rigg and Lochside, and Slamannan; places with populations of between 1000 and 500 are Balfron, Blackbraes, Blanehill, East Shieldhill, Hollandbush and Haggs, Larbert, Milton, Parkfoot and Longcroft, and Redding;

and smaller villages and hamlets are Airth, Auchinmully, Baldernock, Balmore, Banton, Barleyside, Birdstone, Bucklyvie, Burnbridge, Burn Row, Camelon, Campsie, Carronhall, Dumore, Fintry, Gargunnoch, Glen, Gonochan, Killearn, Kinnaird, Longdyke, Maddiston and Sootyhill, Newton, East Plain, Pirnie Lodge, Polmont, Raploch, Rumford and Craigs, Skinflatts, Torbex, Torrance and Wester Balgrochan, Torwood, Wallacetown and Standrig, and Whins of Milton. A portion of Linlithgow Bridge is also included.

The civil county contains the 23 entire *quoad civilia* parishes of Airth, Baldernock, Balfroun, Bothkennar, Buchanan, Campsie, Denny, Dunipace, Drymen, Falkirk, Fintry, Gargunnoch, Killearn, Kilsyth, Kippen, Larbert, Logie, Muiravonside, Polmont, Slamannan, St Ninians, Stirling, and Strathblane. The *quoad sacra* parishes of Bannockburn, Banton, Bonnybridge, Bridge of Allan, Bucklyvie, Camelon, Grahamston, Grangemouth, Haggis, Marykirk (Stirling), Plean, Sauchie, and Shieldhall and Blackbraes, are also included; and there are chapelries at Buckieburn, Carronshore, Lauriston, Limerigg, and Milton of Campsie. Ecclesiastically 15 of those parishes are in the presbytery of Stirling, and 4 in the presbytery of Dunblane, both in the synod of Perth and Stirling; 8 are in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and 3 in the presbytery of Glasgow, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and 8 are in the presbytery of Linlithgow in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. There are 44 places of worship in connection with the Established Church, 31 in connection with the Free Church, 23 in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, 2 in connection with the Congregational Church, 2 in connection with the Evangelical Union Church, 2 in connection with the Baptist Church, 4 in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, 6 in connection with the Episcopal Church, and 10 in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the year ending September 1895 there were in the county 103 schools, of which 90 were public, with accommodation for 26,143 children. These had 23,311 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 19,511.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 34 deputy-lieutenants, and 167 justices of the peace. The sheriff-principal is shared with Dumbarton and Clackmannan; and there are two sheriff-substitutes, one at Stirling and one at Falkirk. The former has jurisdiction over the parishes of Baldernock, Balfroun, Buchanan, Campsie, Denny, Drymen, Dunipace, Fintry, Gargunnoch, Killearn, Kippen, Kilsyth, Logie, St Ninians, Stirling, and Strathblane, and holds ordinary courts every Tuesday and Thursday, and small debt courts every Thursday; the latter has jurisdiction over the parishes of Airth, Bothkennar, Falkirk, Larbert, Muiravonside, Polmont, and Slamannan, and holds ordinary courts every Monday and Wednesday, and small debt courts every Wednesday. A small debt circuit court is held at Lennoxton on the fourth Wednesdays of January, April, July, and October. Justice of peace small debt courts are held at Stirling on the first Monday of every month, and quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The County Council is composed of 45 members—43 of these being for as many electoral divisions, and 2 for the burgh of Falkirk. The divisions are classed into districts, there being 9 in the Western District, 16 in the Central, and 18 in the Eastern. Besides the committees for these districts, the Council is divided into the following:—Standing Joint Committee (composed of county councillors, commissioners of supply, and the chief magistrates of the burghs of Grangemouth and Kilsyth), County Valuation Committees (for the Stirling and Falkirk Districts), Law and Parliamentary Committee, Executive Committee under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, Finance and General Purposes Committee, County Road Board, Public Health Committee, and the Committee under the Small Holdings Act of 1892. The police force, exclusive of the burgh of Stirling, consists of 81 men (1 to every 1342 of the population), under a chief constable with

a salary of £352 a year. In 1895 the average number of registered poor was 1606, with 1008 dependants. Stirling, St Ninians, and Kilsyth form Stirling Poor-law Combination, Falkirk has a Poorhouse for itself, Muiravonside belongs to Linlithgow Combination, and Kippen is in Dumbarton Combination. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 5·5 per cent., and the average death-rate is about 17·3. Connected with the county is a battalion of rifle volunteers, and the 3d battalion of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, formerly the Highland Borderers Light Infantry Militia, both battalions having their headquarters at Stirling. The county returns one member to serve in parliament, and the parliamentary constituency in 1896-97 was 15,036. Another member is shared by Stirling burgh with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Culross, and Queensferry, and a third by Falkirk, with Linlithgow, Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie. Valuation (1674) £9024, (1815) £218,761, (1855) £269,640, (1876) £370,023, (1885) £428,569, 11s. 9d., (1896) £434,618, the last four being exclusive of railways, canals, and tramways. Pop. (1801) 50,825, (1811) 58,174, (1821) 65,376, (1831) 72,621, (1841) 82,057, (1851) 86,237, (1861) 91,926, (1871) 98,218, (1881) 112,443, (1891) 118,021, of whom 59,478 were males and 58,543 females. These were distributed into 24,410 families occupying 23,180 houses, with 73,060 rooms, an average of 1·61 persons to each room. Of the 118,021 inhabitants in 1891, 1831 men and 892 women were connected with the civil or military services or with professions, 501 men and 5086 women were domestic servants, 4889 men and 186 women were connected with commerce, 4016 men and 774 women were connected with agriculture and fishing, and 26,244 men and 5664 women were engaged in industrial handicrafts or were dealers in manufactured substances, while there were 12,666 boys and 13,287 girls of school age. Of those engaged in farming and fishing, 3823 men and 770 women were concerned with farming alone; and of those connected with industrial handicrafts, 13,191 men and 237 women were concerned with the working of mineral substances.

The county belonged anciently to the Caledonian Damnonii, and was afterwards partly included in the Roman province of Valentia, partly in that of Vespasiana. Still later it lay on the debatable land between the Angles, the Picts, and the Britons of Strathclyde; became the seat of a Scotch kingdom, thereafter part of Cumbria, and finally almost the central point of modern Scotland, and thus associated with many of the leading events in its history. Few counties can boast of being the scene of so many decisive battles as this—Stirling Bridge, 1297; Falkirk, 1298; Bannockburn, 1314; Sauchie, 1488; Kilsyth, 1645; and the second battle of Falkirk, 1746. The antiquities are both numerous and important, but for them reference may be made to the articles on the different parishes and towns and the others therein referred to. The Roman Wall, between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, which passed through portions of the county on the S, is separately noticed (see ANTONINUS' WALL), as is also ARTHUR'S OVEN.

See 'The Agriculture of Stirlingshire,' by James Tait, in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1884), and works cited under STIRLING.

Stitchel, a village and a parish of N Roxburghshire. The village occupies a beautiful site, 405 feet above sea-level, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Kelso, under which it has a post and telegraph office. It has greatly decayed since the close of the 18th century, when it was famous for the open-air preachings or 'holy fairs' of its Secession church; and it was the first place in the county visited by the cholera in 1832. In 1894 a row of handsome cottages, with inscribed tablet, was erected by Mrs Baird of Stitchel House, to the memory of her husband and son, the former of whom died in 1870 and the latter in 1893. The cottages had been fitted up with every modern convenience, and each has a garden behind and a plot in front.

The parish, united ecclesiastically since 1640 to HUME in Berwickshire, is bounded SE by Ednam, and on all other sides by Berwickshire, viz., S and W by Nenthorn, N by Hume, and NE by Eccles. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $2803\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 5 are water. EDEN WATER, a capital trout stream, winds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-northward along the southern boundary, and forms, near Newton-Don, the beautiful waterfall, 40 feet high, of Stichel Linn. Sinking to close on 200 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises north-north-westward, till at Sweethope Hill it attains a maximum altitude of 731 feet. The rocks are chiefly eruptive and Devonian; and the soils are variously argillaceous, loamy, and gravelly. Some of the land is naturally wet and cold, but all has been greatly improved, and most is in a state of high cultivation. The estate of Stichel, along with the adjoining property of Gordon, was conferred by David I. on the founder of the illustrious family of Gordon in 1124. When they transferred their chief seat to the North, on obtaining from King Robert Bruce a grant of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Athole, Sir Adam de Gordon bestowed the barony of Stichel on his second son William, the founder of the family of the Gordons of Kenmure. It remained in their possession until 1628, when the estate was sold by Sir John Gordon of Lochinar (afterwards Viscount Kenmure) to Robert Pringle, head of the Newhall branch of the ancient Pringle family, whose grandson received a baronetcy in 1683, and whose great-great-grandson, Sir John Pringle, Bart. (1707-82), an eminent physician and natural philosopher, was born at Stichel House. About 1855 the estate, comprising 4339 acres, was sold by the late Sir John Pringle, fifth baronet, to the Bairds of Gartsherrie for their youngest brother David, and on his death unmarried it devolved on his next elder brother George (d. 1870), and then on his son, George Alexander Baird (b. 1861; d. 1893). It now belongs to Mr. Deuchar. Stichel House is a large and splendid edifice of 1866, whose tower, 100 feet high, commands a magnificent view of the country for 30 miles round. The grounds possess much beauty. Stichel is in the presbytery of Kelso and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £284. The parish church contains 320 sittings, as also does the U.P. church, this being an Early Decorated building, erected in 1877 at a cost of £2000. Stichel public school, with accommodation for 140 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £65. Pop. (1801) 506, (1831) 434, (1861) 425, (1871) 388, (1881) 342, (1891) 314.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Stobbs. See GOREBRIDGE.

Stobbs Castle. See STOBBS CASTLE.

Stobcross. See GLASGOW.

Stobhall, a mansion in Cargill parish, Perthshire, on a high narrow tongue of land, on the wooded left bank of the river Tay, 8 miles N by E of Perth. It is an old edifice, bearing date 1578, but supposed to have been founded fully 400 years earlier. The chapel—probably once the banquet-hall—has a curious painted roof, with representations of all the kings of the earth; and its windows are now filled with stained heraldic glass. The gardens are a miniature of those at Drummond Castle; and many of the trees on the estate are of great size and beauty. By his marriage, in 1360, with the daughter and co-heiress of Sir William de Montifex, justiciar of Scotland, the estate went to Sir John Drummond, and has continued since in the possession of his descendants, being now owned by the Earl of Ancaster.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See DRUMMOND CASTLE and chap. xxviii. of T. Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (1883).

Stobhill, a *quoad sacra* parish of Edinburghshire, whose church stands 5 furlongs NNE of the village and station of GOREBRIDGE. It is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £212 with manse. In 1893 a mission station was started at Prestonholm, an outlying

district of the parish. The village of Stobhill is in the civil parish of Borthwick, and has a Free church and a large public school. Pop. of *g.s.* parish (1871) 2447, (1881) 3065, (1891) 3501, of whom 485 were in Borthwick, 1108 in Cockpen, 717 in Newbattle, and 1191 in Temple.

Stobo (anc. *Stoboc*, 'the hollow of stobs or stumps'), a parish of central Peebleshire, containing Stobo station (with a post and railway telegraph office) on the Peebles branch of the Caledonian, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Symington Junction and $6\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Peebles. The present parish since 1742 has comprehended part of the ancient parish of DAWICK. It is bounded N by Newlands, NE by Lyne and Peebles, E by Manor, S by Drummelzier, SW and W by the united parish of Kilbucho, Broughton, and Glenholm, and NW by Kirkurd. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $10,372\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 71 are water. From the influx of Biggar Water in the SW to the influx of Lyne Water in the E, the Tweed has here a north-easterly course of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles— $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along the Drummelzier border, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward across the interior, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward along the Manor border. BIGGAR Water flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward along the Kilbucho boundary, and LYNE WATER $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward along the Newlands, Lyne, and Peebles boundary; whilst the Tweed's chief affluents from Stobo itself are Hopehead or Weston Burn, rising on Broughton Heights at an altitude of 1550 feet, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the interior, and Harrow Burn, running $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward to its mouth near the parish church. Sinking in the extreme E, at the confluence of Lyne Water with the Tweed, to close on 550 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 1266 feet at Quarry Hill, 1495 at Torbank Hill, 1760 at Penvalla, and 1872 at Broughton Heights, which culminate on the meeting-point of Stobo, Kilbucho, and Kirkurd parishes. The valley of the Tweed here, whilst possessing much natural beauty, is rich in artificial embellishment; and some of the hills are green, but most are covered with heath, all those of the western district forming a continuous upland, fit only for sheep pasture. Greywacke, more or less schistose, is the prevailing rock; and coarse clay slate, of a dark blue colour, and well adapted to roofing purposes, was quarried so long ago as 1661. The soil on the hills is mostly moorish; and that in the vales presents no little variety, but is generally a light fertile loam, incumbent on gravel. Barely one-sixth of the entire area is in tillage; about 500 acres are under wood; and nearly all the remainder is hill-pasture. The 'Black Dwarf,' David Ritchie (1740-1811), was born at Slate Quarries (see MANOR). Antiquities are two cairns and two Caledonian standing-stones on Sheriffmuir; the three hill-forts of Kerr's Knowe, Hog Hill, and Dreva Craig; and the site of a feudal keep, called the Lour, on the S side of the Tweed. Stobo Castle, near Stobo station and the Tweed's left bank, is a spacious castellated pile, with battlements and round flanking towers, erected in 1805-11 from plans by J. & A. Elliot. The grounds are well laid out and finely wooded, four of the trees (an oak, ash, sycamore, and beech) being described among the 'old and remarkable trees of Scotland' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1880-81. The barony of Stanhope and Stobo, once the property of the Murrays, was purchased in 1767 for £40,500 by James Montgomery, who, having in 1775 been created chief baron of the exchequer in Scotland, received a baronetcy in 1801. His grandson, Sir Graham Graham-Montgomery, third Bart. (b. 1823; suc. 1839), Conservative M.P. for Peebleshire 1852-80, is present proprietor. (See KINROSS.) Stobo is in the presbytery of Peebles and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £204. The parish church, 9 furlongs NNE of the station, on a rising-ground beside the Tweed, is an interesting old edifice, consisting of chancel, nave, S porch, and square saddle-roofed tower with a bell-cote. Portions of it are Norman or Romanesque, as old as or older than the 13th

century; but the general features belong to the Pointed style of architecture. The jousts still hang on the porch; and in the N wall of the chancel is a canopied tomb, whose every stone has a 'W' carved on it, and within which a skeleton, four German coins, and a Scottish one, apparently of James V. (1537), were found in 1863, when the church was well restored at the cost of the present proprietor. Stobo church is an example of what is called a 'plebania' or mother church, having subordinate churches or chapelries within its territory. These were Dawick, Drummelzier, Kingledoors, Tweedsmuir, Broughton, Glenholm, and Lyne. The parson was styled Dean, and in early times the office was hereditary. We find mention made of Stobo in reference to church matters in 1116, when the rectory of Stobo was converted into a prebend of Glasgow; and of all the prebends of Tweeddale, Stobo was the most valuable. 'The rights of the manor of Stobo,' says Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, 'were as fiercely contested as the sovereignty of Scotland.' The public school, with accommodation for 68 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of nearly £55. Pop. (1801) 338, (1831) 440, (1861) 478, (1871) 459, (1881) 467, (1891) 433.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Stobs Castle, a fine mansion in the upper section of Cavers parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of Slitrig Water, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S by E of Stobs station on the Waverley route of the North British railway, this being 4 miles S of Hawick, under which there is a post office of Stobs. In 1666 Gilbert Elliott of Stobs, the grandson of 'Gibby wi' the gonden garters,' received a baronetcy; and his youngest great-grandson, George Augustus Elliott, K.B. (1718-90), the gallant defender of Gibraltar, was created Lord Heathfield in 1787. Sir William Francis-Augustus Elliott, eighth Bart. (b. 1827; suc. 1864), is present proprietor. See WELLS.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Stockbridge. See EDINBURGH and COCKBURNSPATH. **Stockbriggs**, an estate, with a mansion, in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on the river Nethan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Lesmahagow village. It was purchased from the Alstons in 1879 by James Waddell, Esq., and is now owned by John A. Waddell, Esq.

Stoer, a *quoad sacra* parish in Assynt *quoad civilia* parish, SW Sutherland, whose church (1829) stands near the shore of the Bay of Stoer, 5 miles SSE of the Point of Stoer and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Lochinver. It is in the presbytery of Dornoch and the synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £155 with manse. There are a post and telegraph office of Stoer under Lairg, a Free church, and a public school. Pop. of parish (1871) 1507, (1881) 1391, (1891) 1281.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Stonebyres, a mansion in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, 3 furlongs from the left bank of the Clyde, and 3 miles W of Lanark. A lofty semi-Baronial edifice, it was mainly rebuilt by the late James Monteath, Esq., from designs by Mr Baird of Glasgow; but its oldest portion, embraced in the modern structure, is ascribed to the 14th century, and has walls 8 to 10 feet high. The ancient banqueting-hall is the finest perhaps in the county. The estate was held by the Weirs or Veres from the 15th century till 1842, when it was sold to Mr Monteath. He was succeeded by his kinsman, Gen. Sir Thomas Monteath Douglas, K.C.B. (1787-1868), whose only surviving daughter in 1861 married Sir William Monteath Scott, Bart. of ANORUM. Stonebyres Linn, the last and broadest of the Falls of CLYDE, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Lanark Bridge, bears a general resemblance to CORRA LINN, but is commonly admitted to be of a less striking character. Like Corra Linn it encounters two ledges of rock, but in spates the water seems to fall in one unbroken sheet from a height of 70 or 80 feet into the deep 'Salmon Pool,' beyond which the fish can never ascend. Seen from below, the dark shelving rocks and the wooded banks of the stream present an exquisite contrast to the snowy foam of the cataract.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1863.

Stonefield, a thriving seat of industry and population

in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Hamilton and $8\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. Its Established church, which was founded in 1878, was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1890, and contains 900 sittings. (See BLANTYRE.) Pop. (1871) 395, (1881) 4511, (1891) 5581, of whom 2652 were in Stonefield proper, 768 in Baird's Rows, 1436 in Dixon's Rows, and 725 in Springwell; of *q. s.* parish (1891) 4904.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Stonefield, a modern mansion in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, on the W shore of Loch Fyne, 2 miles N of Tarbert. Its owner is Colin George Pelham Campbell, Esq. (b. 1872; suc. 1887).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Stonefield, a hamlet in Muckairn parish, Argyllshire, on the S shore of Loch Etive, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Taynult station on the Callander and Oban section of the Caledonian railway.

Stonehaven (commonly *Stanehive*), a post-town, seaport, police burgh (1889), and seat of some trade, and the county town of Kincardineshire. It has a railway station on the Caledonian and North British line from Perth to Aberdeen, and by rail is 16 miles SSW of the latter city. By road it is 10 miles NNE of Bervie. Its site is the head of the bay of the same name at the influx of the Carron and Cowie, and the place consists of an old town and a new. The old town, in the parish of Dunnottar, on the S bank of the Carron, consists chiefly of two main streets with closes branching off, and is irregularly built. It is inhabited mostly by fishermen. The new town, which is now the more important, occupies the point of land to the NW at the junction of the Carron and Cowie, in the parish of Fetteresso. It is well built, and has its streets, laid off at right angles, passing out from a central square. A bridge across the Carron connects the two towns, and another carries the N road over the Water of Cowie. In the old town the only thing of note is the old well and the public barometer set up in 1852. In the new town there is a market house in the square, erected in 1827, with a steeple 130 feet high. In Allardyce Street is the town-hall, in the Italian style, erected in 1877-78 at a cost of £4000. The hall contains a picture of 'The Coming Storm,' presented by the architect, Mr W. Lawrie, Inverness. Besides a public hall, it comprises news, billiard, and reading rooms. The county buildings contain court-rooms and other accommodation for the sheriff courts. The county prison, altered, enlarged, and legalised in 1867, has been, since the passing of the Prisons Act, used only as a 14 days' prison, prisoners for longer periods being sent to Aberdeen. The Established churches are noticed under the parishes of DUNNOTTAR and FETTERESSO. In the town itself are a Free church, a U.P. church (1803; 400 sittings), the Roman Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception (1877; 80 sittings), and St James's Episcopal church (1875-77; 400 sittings), a Norman and Early Transition edifice, built at a cost of £3600 from designs by Dr Rowand Anderson. A chancel was added in 1885 from designs by Mr Clyne, Aberdeen. Stonehaven public school, under the Fetteresso school board, on a high bank to the NW, was built in 1876 at a cost of £4000, and contains accommodation for 545 children. Donaldson's benefaction is now managed by the school board. The harbour, consisting of two basins, was originally a small natural bay to the S of the mouth of the Carron, sheltered on the SE by Downie Point. The old harbour and quay to the N date originally from very early times, a grant of them having been obtained by the feuars from the Earl Marischal in the beginning of the 17th century. The situation is convenient, but the harbour itself was poor till, under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1825, it was vested in harbour commissioners; improvements were executed in 1826, the sea wall and breasting of the new harbour to the S being built, and other improvements made, from designs by Mr Robert Stevenson. Subsequently jetties were added so as to protect vessels in the new basin from damage during storms. During these operations a large rock

to the S, giving name to the place—Stane-hive or Stone-haven or harbour—was removed. The whole harbour area is about 5 acres. There are good leading lights. The harbour has become very important in connection with the herring-fishing industry, over 100 boats fishing from the port every season. In 1894, 104 first-class, 43 second-class, and 42 third-class boats, employing 467 resident fishermen and boys, were in Stonehaven fishery district, which includes Stonehaven itself and the villages of Shieldhill, Catterline, Crawton, Cowie, and Skateraw; while the number of boats fishing within it were 68, employing 433 fishermen and boys, and 259 other persons. The value of the boats belonging to the district in the same year was £10,188, of the nets £6265, and of the lines £3488. The old town has the status of a burgh of barony, though the claim is disputed. The Act of Parliament of 1607, ratifying the change of the county town from KINCARDINE, speaks of it as 'the burgh of Stanehive,' but the original Act of 1600 merely calls it 'the Stanehive.' From 1624 the superior—the Earl Marischal—granted the feuars the privilege of nominating two persons to serve as bailies. After the forfeiture of the Marischal family the feuars elected managers, but from 1797 till 1812, under Lord Keith, the old custom was re-established. In consequence of quarrels it was discontinued from 1812 to 1823, but was then restored, and now the council of the old town consists of 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and three councillors. The present superior of the old town is the Marquis of Lansdowne, and of the new town, Alexander Baird of Urie. The affairs of the new town are attended to by a provost, 2 bailies, and 9 councillors. The manufacture of cotton and linen, at one time extensively carried on, has long been extinct; and the only industries in the neighbourhood now, apart from fishing and fish curing, are a large distillery at Glen Urie, and a small wool mill, both, however, outside the town. In the town there are several net and rope works, a tannery, and a brewery. There are a considerable number of summer visitors every year. The summer residence of Professor M'Kendrick, of Glasgow University, on Main's Hill, was erected in 1894-95. Stonehaven has a head post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, North of Scotland, and Town and County Banks, a branch of the National Security Savings Bank, a temperance savings bank, and several hotels. There are also a farmers' society, a news and reading room, a literary society, a horticultural, ornithological, and industrial society, a choral union, an orchestral society, cricket and football clubs, a Conservative club, a masonic lodge (St John's, No. 65), a court of the Ancient Order of Foresters, a company of rifle volunteers and a battery of artillery volunteers, and the usual religious and philanthropic associations. The ministers of Fetteresso and Dunnottar and of St James's Church are trustees of Stephen's Mortification. Water and gas are supplied by private joint-stock companies. The Independent *Stonehaven Journal* (1845) is published every Thursday. Among the natives of Stonehaven have been the Rev. Alex. Jolly, D.D., bishop of Moray (1755-1838); Dr Longmuir, lexicographer and miscellaneous writer; and Robert Duthie, poet, son of a Stonehaven baker (1826-65). There is a weekly market on Thursday, and cattle fairs on the Thursday before Candlemas, on the third Thursday of June, on the Thursday before Lammass, on the second Thursday of October, and on the Thursday before Christmas, all o.s.; and there are hiring fairs on the day before 26 May, and the day before 22 Nov., or if those days be Mondays, on the Saturdays before. Sheriff and small debt courts for Kincardineshire are held every Wednesday during session, and there are justice of peace courts on the first Saturday of every month. Pop. of entire town (1841) 3012, (1861) 3009, (1871) 3396, (1881) 3957, (1891) 4500, of whom 2122 were males and 2378 females. Houses (1891) inhabited 851, uninhabited 76, and being built 15. Of the whole population 1946 were in the old town and 2554 in the

new town, and of the inhabited houses 227 were in the former and 624 in the latter.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Stonehaven Bay is the shallow depression of the coast near the head of which Stonehaven stands, and is bounded by Garron Point on the N and Downie Point on the S. It measures fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile between these from NNW to SSE, and three-fourths of a mile at right angles to this. The depth along this line is from 30 to 50 fathoms, and the anchorage is good, the bottom being a stiff clay.

Stonehouse, a town and a parish in the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. The town, which lies 450 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of Avon Water, by road is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Strathaven and $7\frac{1}{4}$ SSE of Hamilton, whilst its station, on a branch-line of the Caledonian, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Ayr Road Junction and $18\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Glasgow. Mostly a growth of the 19th century, it is a fine, airy, thriving place. It comprises a main street extending 7 furlongs south-westward along the highroad from Edinburgh to Ayr, two streets built on a specified plan, and some small lanes or subordinate parts. Its houses, sixty years ago, were mostly of one storey and generally thatched; but now not a few are substantial, well-built, slated, two-storeyed structures. The town's rapid advances about the middle of the century, both in character and population, arose from the liberal encouragement given to feuars and builders by the late Robert Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill. A large portion of the inhabitants are miners, weavers, and tradesmen. Stonehouse has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, a heritable security savings bank, a gas company, agricultural and horticultural societies, Freemasons' and Shepherds' lodges, a public hall, and fairs on the last Wednesday of May, the third Wednesday of July, and the last Wednesday of November. Pop. of town (1841) 1794, (1861) 2585, (1871) 2623, (1881) 2615, (1891) 2868, of whom 1434 were males. Houses (1891) inhabited 596, vacant 5, building 3.

The parish contains also Sandford village, at the SW border, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the town and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Strathaven. It is bounded NE and E by Dalsert, SE by Lesmahagow, SW by Avondale, W by Avondale and Glassford, and NW by Hamilton. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $6311\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $70\frac{1}{2}$ are water. AVON Water winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward along the Avondale and Glassford boundary, 2 north-north-eastward across the interior, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-westward along the Dalsert boundary. It thus has a total course here of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 5 miles distant as the crow flies. KYFE Water flows to it $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles west-north-westward along all the south-western border, and CANDER Water $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward along the southern half of the Dalsert boundary. Sinking in the extreme N to close on 200 feet above sea-level, the Vale of Avon Water is very romantic, especially below the town of Stonehouse. From it the surface rises gradually to 533 feet near Crofthead, 642 at Udston, and 734 near Hazeldean. The parish thus mainly consists of gentle ascents, higher in the S than in the N, but nowhere hilly, and nearly all subject to the plough. Its general appearance is pleasing and rich. Wood was formerly scarce, but is now abundant enough to afford both shelter and emhishment. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous formation, with protrusions of trap. Prime limestone has been largely worked; and ironstone of excellent quality occurs in thin beds and in round isolated masses above the limestone. Coal is abundant, but has been chiefly used in the lime-works; sandstone, suitable for building, is also plentiful; and the trap is of a quality well adapted for road-metal. A sulphurous spring, called Kittymuir Well, situated on the banks of the Avon, long enjoyed some medical repute for cutaneous diseases. The only noticeable antiquities are vestiges of two old

castles, called Coat Castle and Ringsdale Castle, surmounting cliffs on the banks of the Avon, but unstoried by either record or tradition. William Hamilton, D.D. (1780-1835), an eminent minister of the Church of Scotland, was a native. Major-General G. A. Lockhart, C.B., of Castlehill, owns more than one-half of the parish. Stonehouse is in the presbytery of Hamilton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £262. The parish church is a handsome modern building, with a neat spire, and upwards of 900 sittings. The Free church, rebuilt in 1874, is a good Perpendicular structure, with a spire 114 feet high, and nearly 700 sittings. The U.P. church was rebuilt in 1879. Four public schools—Cannethan Street, Greenside Infant, Sandford, and Townhead—with respective accommodation for 178, 143, 100, and 230 children, have an average attendance of about 180, 95, 75, and 200, and government grants amounting to nearly £190, £75, £80, and £215. Pop. (1801) 1259, (1831) 2359, (1861) 3267, (1871) 3177, (1881) 3173, (1891) 3400.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 4865.

Stonelaw. See RUTHERGLEN.

Stoneridge or **Stainrigg**, a mansion in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, 6 miles NW of Coldstream.

Stoneykirk, a post-office village and a coast parish in the Rhinns of Galloway, SW Wigtownshire. The village stands 2 miles N by W of Sandhead and 5½ SSE of Stranraer, and has a post office.

The parish, containing also the larger village of SANDHEAD, comprises the ancient parishes of Stephenkirk (Steeniekirk and Stoneykirk), CLACHSHANT, and Toskeron or KIRKMADRINE—all three united about the middle of the 17th century. It is bounded N by Inch, NE by Old Luce, E by Luce Bay, S by Kirkmaiden, W by the Irish Channel, and NW by Portpatrick. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8½ miles; its breadth decreases southward from 6½ to 2½ miles; and its area is 32½ square miles, or 20,769½ acres, of which 1274 are foreshore and 14½ water. The E coast, 6½ miles in extent, to the N of Sandhead is fringed by the Sands of Luce, a continuous belt of sandy foreshore, 3 to 5½ furlongs broad. S of Sandhead it is stony but still low, attaining a maximum altitude of 70 feet above sea-level. The W coast, measuring 8½ miles, is mostly bold and rocky, and in places precipitous, rising rapidly to 125 feet at Grennan Point, 150 at Ardwell Point, 384 at Cairmon Fell, and 437 near Cairngarnoch. It is slightly indented by Ardwell Bay, Cairngarnoch Bay, and Port-of-Spittal Bay, and several minor inlets. The interior ascends slowly from the E, more abruptly from the W, abounds in inequalities, and tumulations, and culminates on Barmore Hill at an altitude of 463 feet above sea-level. Piltanton Burn runs 3¾ miles east-by-northward along all the Inch boundary; and two or three considerable burns rise near the W coast, and run eastward to Luce Bay. The rocks are chiefly Silurian. The soil of about 650 acres on the E coast, and of 60 on the W, is barren sand; that of the greater part of the eastern and southern districts is light, dry, sharp, and tolerably fertile; and that of much of the western district is heavy vegetable mould, reclaimed from heath and moss. Rather more than one-ninth of the entire area is pastoral or waste; about 370 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is in tillage. The principal antiquities are noticed under ARDWELL, BALGREGGAN, and GARTHLAND MAINS. A prominent natural curiosity is the Goodwife's Cave, situated near Port Float, and yielding a very remarkable echo. Stoneykirk is in the presbytery of Stranraer and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £261. The parish church was built in 1827 at a cost of £2000, and is a handsome Gothic edifice, containing 660 sittings. There is also a Free church; and four public schools—Ardwell, Meoul, Sandhead, and Stoneykirk—with respective accommodation for 160, 70, 117, and 133 children, have an average attendance of about 110, 70, 75, and 100, and grants amounting to £105, £70, £65, and £210. Pop. (1801) 1848, (1831) 2966, (1861) 3228, (1871) 2993, (1881) 2766, (1891) 2703.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1856.

Stoneywood, a village in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, on the right bank of the Don, 1 mile N of Auchmull. It has large paperworks, two public schools, and an Established chapel of ease (1879; 800 sittings). Near it is Stoneywood House.

Stoop. See GREENBRAE.

Stormont, a district of Perthshire, bounded on the E by the Erich, on the S by the Isla and the Tay, on the W by the Tay, and on the N by the frontier mountain-rampart of the Highlands, from the foot of Strathardle to a little distance S of the foot of Strath-Tummel. The district measures 14 miles in length from E to W, and about 7 or 8 in mean breadth. It comprehends the greater part of the parishes of Blairgowrie, Clunie, Caputh, and Dunkeld, all Lethendy and Kinloch, and about a third of Bendochy. For an exquisite combination of land, wood, and water, lowland expanses and Highland barriers, romantic glens and picturesque lochlets, this district, though excelled in its turn for other combinations, or for a higher perfection of some of the scenic elements, excels every other in even panoramic Perthshire. The best view of its brilliant surface and its numerous pretty lakes is obtained from the summit of Benachally (1594 feet), on the mutual border of Caputh and Clunie; and a charming, though a less extensive and commanding, one, is obtained from the summit of Crag-Roman, a wooded eminence about 1 mile W of Blairgowrie. Stormont gave, in 1621, the title of Viscount in the peerage of Scotland to the ancestor of the Earl of Mansfield. See SCONE.

Stornoway, a parish containing a town of the same name, in the NE of the island of Lewis, Ross and Cromarty. It is bounded E by the Minch, S by the parish of Lochs, SW by the parish of Uig, and NW by the parish of Barvas. There is a compact main portion with a narrow peninsula running out eastward. The length of the mainland portion, from NNE at a point on the coast 9 miles S of the Butt of Lewis south-south-westward to the boundary with Lochs, is about 20 miles; and the extreme breadth is about 6 miles. Some distance S of the centre of this, at the town of Stornoway, an isthmus projects east-north-eastward, between Broad Bay on the N and Loch Stornoway on the S, for 3½ miles, and is at its narrowest point on the E only about 200 yards wide; and from this neck the Peninsula of Eye extends north-eastward almost parallel to the coast-line of the compact main portion of the parish for 7 miles, with an average breadth of 2½ miles. The total area is 67,651·862 acres, of which 2145·419 are water, and 2282·275 foreshore. The coast-line has many indentations, and though there are some fine sandy beaches, the greater portion of it consists of bold shelving rocks or precipitous cliffs. There are a number of caves, one of which, the Seal Cave, at Gress, about 8 miles N of the town of Stornoway, is said to be inferior only to the Spar Cave in Skye. The chief inlets are BROAD BAY, Loch Stornoway or Stornoway Harbour, BAYBLE Bay, and TOLSTA Bay. Stornoway Harbour lies to the S of the isthmus already described, and is a triangular space extending 5 miles north-westward from a line drawn from the S end of Eye Peninsula to the mouth of Loch Ranish, along which line the distance is also 5 miles. The inner portion is thoroughly sheltered, and affords good and safe anchorage. The other inlets are separately noticed. From the coast the surface level of the parish rises gradually westward to the watershed of the island, where a height of 800 feet is reached at Monach and 900 at Ben Barvas. Fresh-water lakes are very numerous, but they are mere lochans, and notwithstanding their number do not cover a large proportion of the area. The principal streams are the Gress, Laxdale, and Creed, the last being the fourth best fishing stream in the island of Lewis. The soil is generally mossy, but there are patches of sand, gravel, and loam. The sub-soil is a red till, so hard that it can hardly be broken even with a pick; and the underlying rocks are Laurentian gneiss, with patches of a Cambrian conglomerate along the NW side of Broad Bay, across the isthmus at the S end of it, and in the S end of the

Peninsula of Eye. Little more than a narrow belt along the shore was formerly under cultivation, the rest of the surface being a dismal expanse of moor and bog, till after the island passed into the possession of Sir James Matheson in 1844, when large tracts were reclaimed and improved. Sir James also brought about great improvements in cattle rearing, the animals in the Stornoway district being mostly Ayrshires or crosses, much superior to the poor Highland cattle of the rest of the island. The principal mansion is Lews or Stornoway Castle, which stands at the head of Stornoway Harbour, on an eminence to the W of the town, and occupies the site of Seaforth Lodge, the old mansion of the Mackenzies of Seaforth. The seat of Donald Matheson, Esq., is a castellated building in the Tudor style, measuring 170 feet along the principal face to the E, and 153 from E to W. The octagon tower reaches a height of 94 feet, and the square flag tower 102 feet. There are 76 rooms, and the whole was completed in 1870 at a cost of £60,000. The policies were reclaimed at a cost of £48,838, from very uneven and rugged ground, but they are now so beautiful and well laid out that both gardens and grounds compare favourably with any in Scotland. They contain extensive hothouses, 10 miles of carriage drives, 5 miles of foot walks, and a fine monument erected in memory of Sir James. (See ACHANY.) At the head of the Harbour stands a small fragment of the old Castle Maenicol, which is said to have been built before the Norse conquest of the Hebrides, and to have been taken from the Maenicoles by a Scandinavian leader named Leod, from whom the Macleods of Lewis sprung. Near it was a small fort erected by Cromwell, the garrison of which, tradition says, were all slain by the people of the island. At Gress there is a cave measuring 200 feet in length. In 1894-97 a road was formed from Stornoway to Carloway at an expense of £15,000.

The parish, which contains the ancient chapelries of Stornoway, Gress, and Eye,* and is divided ecclesiastically into Stornoway proper and the *quoad sacra* parish of KNOCK, is in the presbytery of Lewis and the synod of Glenelg, and the living is worth £210 a year. The churches in the town are afterwards noticed, and there is an Established *quoad sacra* church at Knock, and Free churches at GARRABOST and BACK. Under the School Board Aird, Back, Bayble, Knock, Laxdale, Nicolson, Sandwickhill, Tolsta, and Tong schools, with respective accommodation for 270, 270, 210, 168, 190, 253, 225, 130, and 92 pupils, have an average attendance of about 215, 210, 200, 110, 190, 265, 145, 115, and 100, and annual government grants of £240, £215, £210, £115, £195, £415, £140, £120, and £100. The industries are noticed in connection with the town. The villages are Back, Bayble, Coll, Garrabost, Knock, Sandwick, Swordle, Tolsta, Tong, and Vatsker, all of which are separately noticed. Back village suffered severely in the loss of life among the fishermen from the calamitous storm that occurred towards the close of 1894. The chief landowner is Donald Matheson, Esq. Pop. (1801) 2974, (1831) 5422, (1861) 8668, (1871) 9510, (1881) 10,389, (1891) 11,799, of whom 6382 were females, while 8375 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 105, 106, 1858.

Stornoway, a police burgh, burgh of barony, seaport, and the chief town in the Outer Hebrides, in the parish just described, on the neck of land between Broad Bay and Stornoway Harbour, near the head of the latter. It is 22 miles in a straight line S by W of the Butt of Lewis, and by steamer 43 miles NW of Pool-ewe, 44 W of Lochinver, 51 WNW of Ullapool, 59 N by W of Portree, and 180 N by W of Oban. It was made a burgh of barony by James VI., but long remained a mere hamlet inhabited by poor fishermen, and though some improvement took place when attention was first directed to the Hebridean fisheries, its present importance is largely due to the exertions of its former proprietor, and more particularly to the

* The ancient church of Stornoway was dedicated to St Lennan, that of Gress to St Aula, and that of Eye to St Columba.

energy and enterprise of the late Sir James Matheson (1796-1878), and the large sums of money which he spent on improvements from which he could never expect a return adequate to his outlay. Before his time the place had been dependent for all communication with the mainland on a sailing mail packet, but on his various attempts to introduce steam communication over £180,000 were lost, while £7000 were spent on the construction of a patent slip, £2225 for a quay for the steamers, and large sums on the erection of curing-houses, the introduction of gas and water, the construction of roads and bridges, and the erection of schools and payment of teachers' salaries. In late years, owing to the *Princess of Thule* and others of Black's novels, 'Stornoway' has become known all over the English-speaking world, and indeed, apart from the halo of romance which has thus been thrown around it, visitors are astonished to find such a flourishing place in such a remote corner.

The town now consists of about a dozen fairly well-built streets, with a number of straggling suburbs. There is a reading-room and library, a drill hall, a court house, a prison, a custom house, a sailors' home, a fire-engine station, lifeboat station, coastguard station and royal naval reserve battery, a rifle club, a masonic hall, and a new fish mart erected for the harbour commissioners in 1894 at an expense of £1200. There are in the town Established, Free (2), U.P., and Episcopal churches, and several schools. The parish church, built in 1794 and repaired in 1831, received additions in 1885. The English Free church was built in 1878, and contains 630 sittings. The Gaelic Free church, erected in 1894, is seated for 400, and has a hall in connection. The U.P. church was erected in 1873, and the Episcopal church (St Peter), with sittings for 120, in 1839. The latter was re-seated, decorated, and had a new altar and reredos erected in 1892. At Lady Matheson's Female Industrial School, instruction is given in the ordinary branches and in needlework; and education is also given at the Nicolson Public School—partly endowed and the site granted free by Sir James Matheson—and a Free Church school. Stornoway is a head port, including not only all the creeks and harbours of the Outer Hebrides, but also those of Skye and Mull; and the vessels belonging to it, in Jan. 1896, were 11 sailing vessels, whose total capacity was 752 tons. During the period of the herring fishing the animated sight of some 500 boats leaving the harbour in the evening may be seen. The harbour proper, at the upper end of Stornoway Harbour or Loch Stornoway, affords safe and ample anchorage, being sheltered on the S by Arnish Point, and on the W and N by high land. There is a good stone pier, with quays and breast-walls; while the patent slip is capable of accommodating ships of 800 tons. Harbour affairs are managed by a body of 10 commissioners. Guidance is afforded to vessels entering or departing at night, by a lighthouse (1852) on Arnish Point, which shows a bright white revolving light every half-minute. This, which is visible at a distance of 13 nautical miles, illuminates two arcs, one towards the entrance to the loch, and the other up the harbour; and by means of reflection from glass prisms placed on the top of a beacon, it also marks a low-tide rock about 200 yards distant, by an apparent light. There is a fixed light on the wharf, showing white towards the town, and red over the harbour. Additional wharves were erected in 1893-94, from the outer ends of which fixed white lights are shown. The tonnage of vessels entering all the harbours belonging to the port, from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise, with cargoes and ballast, was:—

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1860	26,277	539	26,816	23,854	214	24,068
1874	75,113	647	75,760	75,534	517	76,051
1883	123,383	1187	124,570	119,949	1456	121,405
1896	265,027	7270	274,297	263,156	5816	268,972

There is a custom house, but the dues are practically *nil*. The great article of export is fish, but cattle, horses, sheep, and wool are also despatched. The imports are miscellaneous, including coal, lime, slates, timber, dress-goods, and provisions. Steamers ply between Stornoway and Stromo Ferry daily; between Glasgow and Stornoway twice a week; between Granton and Stornoway once a week during the herring fishing. A steamer likewise calls once a week on her route from Liverpool to Leith, and also once a week on the return journey.

Stornoway is also the centre of the greatest of the Scottish fishery districts, embracing the whole of the Outer Hebrides. In 1894 the district contained 161 first-class boats, 360 second-class boats, and 558 third-class boats, finding employment for 4593 fishermen and boys. The value of the boats was £22,590, of the nets £8901, and of the lines £9231. In the same year 578 boats fished in the district, and employed 4011 men and boys and 2924 other persons, while there were 52,475 barrels of herrings cured. Fully three-fourths of the total barrels cured were exported to St Petersburg. In the same year the number of cod, ling, and hake cured was 266,261, while the value of the different kinds of fish sold fresh was over £26,500. There are two small boat-building yards, rope and sail works, a patent slip and steam saw-mill, a chemical work, and a fish-carrying company; while there are the usual local industries. The feuars and burgesses obtained in 1825 a charter from the superior, empowering them to elect 2 bailies and 6 councillors to manage the affairs of the community; but municipal affairs are now attended to by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners acting under the Burgh Police Act of 1892. The waterworks were transferred to the police commissioners in 1870, but gas is still supplied by a private company. The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branch offices of the British Linen Company, Caledonian, and National Banks, and three good hotels. Among miscellaneous institutions may be noticed a battery of Artillery Volunteers, a Coffee House Company, a Horticultural Society, a Literary Association, Oddfellows' and Good Templar lodges, and Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. Horse and cattle fairs are held on the first Tuesday of July and the last Tuesdays of August and October. The sheriff-substitute for the Lewis district is resident here, and ordinary and small debt courts are held every Wednesday during session. Pop. of town (1841) 1354, (1861) 2587, (1871) 2525, (1881) 2627, (1891) 3386, of whom 1568 were males and 1818 females.

Storr. See SNIZORT.

Stotfield. See LOSSLEMOUTH.

Stour. See PAPA STOUR.

Stow (Old Eng. 'place'), a village of SE Edinburghshire, and a parish partly also of Selkirkshire. On all sides sheltered by hills, the village lies, 580 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of Gala Water, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Stow station on the Waverley route of the North British railway, across the stream, this being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Galashiels and $26\frac{1}{2}$ (by road 24) SSE of Edinburgh. A pretty little place, of high antiquity, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a hotel, gaswork, three woollen mills, an engineering work, a bowling club, and hiring fairs on the last Monday of February and the second Tuesday of March. Its town-hall, built about 1854, is a handsome edifice, with a reading-room and library. The parish church, on a sloping bank, a little way S of the village, was erected in 1873-76 at a cost of £8000, and is one of the finest parish churches in the South of Scotland. Designed by Messrs Wardrope and Reid in the Early Decorated Gothic style, it consists of apsidal nave, transept, N side aisle, and NW clock-tower and spire, over 140 feet high, and has 700 sittings, heating apparatus, stained-glass windows, etc. The Pree church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the village, dates from Disruption times; and the U.P. church, built in 1871-72 at a cost of £1800, is a neat structure, with a

spire and 500 sittings. In 1893 an augmented water supply was introduced at an expense of over £1000. Pop. (1841) 408, (1861) 397, (1871) 435, (1881) 440, (1891) 421.

The parish, containing also FOUNTAINHALL, BOWLAND, and CLOVENFORDS stations, is bounded N by Fala and Soutra, NE by Channelkirk, E by Channelkirk, Lauder, and Melrose, SE by Galashiels, S by Selkirk and Yarrow, SW and W by Innerleithen, and NW by Heriot, so that, while itself lying in two counties, it is in contact with three others—Haddington, Roxburgh, and Peebles shires. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $57\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 36,380 acres, of which 10,017 $\frac{1}{2}$ belong to Selkirkshire. The Nettingflat detached portion of the parish, comprising 463 acres, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Heriot. The Commissioners further issued a Draft Order proposing to place the parish wholly in the county of Edinburgh, but owing to the opposition to the proposal left the parish as it was, partly in the two counties. They, however, expressed the opinion that the wider powers conferred on the Secretary for Scotland by Section 51 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act of 1889, should be utilized in the formation of a new civil parish of Caddonfoot, which should embrace the whole of the Selkirkshire part of the parish of Stow. The TWEED flows 2 miles east-south-eastward along all the southern border to the mouth of CADDON Water, which, rising close to the western border at an altitude of 1800 feet, runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, for the last $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along the Galashiels boundary. From a point 5 furlongs SSE of Heriot station, GALA WATER winds $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward—for the first $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs along the boundary with Heriot, and for the last $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles along that with Melrose—until it quits the parish near Torwoodlee. During this course its principal affluents, all noticed separately, are HERIOT, ARMIT, COCKUM, and LUGGATE Waters; and it is closely followed by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Waverley route of the North British railway, which crosses and recrosses it no fewer than seventeen times. It is subject to violent spates. The Galashiels and Peebles branch of the railway runs, too, for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the south-eastern and southern verge of the parish. Beside the Tweed the surface declines to 390, beside Gala Water to 490, feet above sea-level. Chief elevations to the E of the latter stream, as one goes up the vale, are *Caitha or Cathie Hill (1125 feet), Torsonce Hill (1178), *Sell Moor (1388), Catpair Hill (1070), Kittyflat (1079), and a height near Middle Town (1250); to the W, Laidlawstiel Hill (1083), Crosslee or Mains Hill (1157), Knowes Hill (1222), Black Law (1473), *Stony Knowe (1647), Great Law (1666), Fernieherst Hill (1643), *Windestrav Law (2161), *Eastside Heights (1944), and Rowliston Hill (1380), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks are mainly Silurian; and the minerals include small quantities of calc-spar, quartz, and steatite. The soils range from loamy alluvium to barren moor; and barely one-third of the entire area is in tillage, rather more than 800 acres being under wood, and the rest chiefly hill-pasture. Ancient camps, varying in size from half an acre to two acres, some of them circular and others oval, occur in at least seven places. Old castles, of various size, generally square towers or parallelograms, were formerly numerous; and the ruins of a number of them still exist (see HOPPRINGLE, LUGGATE WATER, and TORWOODLEE). The church of Stow was formerly possessed by the bishops of St Andrews as a mensal church, and served by a vicar. The whole parish anciently bore the name of Wedale, 'the vale of woe,' and a residence of the bishops on the site of the village originated the name of Stow, and, under the name of the Stow of Wedale, was the place whence they dated many of their charters. The earliest church of Wedale, St Mary's, alleged to date from Arthurian days, stood on the Torsonce estate, near the 'Lady's Well,' and was famed for its possession

of certain fragments of the True Cross. Till about 1815 a huge stone was pointed out here, bearing a so-called footprint of the Virgin Mary. The next church, only superseded in 1876, and still standing in the village, is itself a structure of great though varying antiquity, as attested by a round-headed Romanesque S doorway and a good Second Pointed W window. An extensive forest anciently existed in a district partly within Wedale and partly within Landerdale, and was common to the inhabitants of Wedale on the W, the monks of Melrose on the S, and the Earls of Dunbar and the Morvilles on the E. Wedale early possessed the privilege of sanctuary in the same manner as Tynninghame; and 'the black priest of Wedale' was one of the three persons who enjoyed the privileged law of the clan Macduff. John Hardyng, when instructing the English king how to ruin Scotland, advises him

To send an hoste of footmen in,
At Lammesse next, through all Landerdale,
At Lametmore woods, and mossis over-rin,
And eke therewith the Stow of Wedale.'

William Russell (1741-93), the historian of Modern Europe, was born at Windydoors; and John Lee, D.D. (1780-1859), the Principal of Edinburgh University, at Torwoodlee Mains. Mansions, noticed separately, are BOWLAND, BURNHOUSE, CROOKSTON, and TORWOODLEE. A fifth, Laidlawstiel, 1 mile NE of Thornlie station and 6 miles W $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Galashiels, belongs to Lady Reay. Giving off since 1870 part of CADDONFOOT *quoad sacra* parish, Stow is in the presbytery of Earliston and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £400. Three public schools—Caitha, Fountain-hall, and Stow—with respective accommodation for 50, 120, and 226 children, have an average attendance of about 35, 70, and 170, and grants amounting to nearly £45, £75, and £180. Pop. (1801) 1876, (1831) 1771, (1861) 2171, (1871) 2306, (1881) 2395, (1891) 2201, of whom 442 were in Selkirkshire, 1811 in Stow ecclesiastical parish, and 723 in Caddonfoot.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 24, 1865-64.

Straan. See STRACHAN.

Stracathro (old forms, *Strukatherach* and *Stracathirach*; Celt. *Strath-cath-rath*, 'the fort of the hattlefield or strath'; or *Strath-cathroc*, 'the strath of the Cathroc,' this being a conjectured old name for the Cruick), a parish in the NE of Forfarshire, with the centre about 3 miles N of BRECHIN. It is bounded N by the parish of Edzell and by Kincardineshire, E by the parish of Logie-Pert, SE by the parish of Dun, S by the parish of Brechin, SW by the parish of Menmuir, and W by the parish of Lethnot. The boundary is largely natural, being formed on the W and the greater part of the N side by the WEST WATER for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles upward from its junction with the North Esk. From the mouth of the West Water the line strikes up the North Esk for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and then crosses the haugh by Capo to a point farther down, a little below the NE corner of the policies of Stracathro House; follows the E side of the policies; zigzags round Hill of Stracathro, hack across the valley of Cruick Water, till, near Chapelton, it takes to the course of a small burn which it follows up to its source, and on between Hill of Lundie and the Brown Caterthun, hack to the West Water. The greatest length of the parish, from this part of the West Water south-eastwards, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the average breadth at right angles to this is a little over 1 mile; and the area is 5304·522 acres, of which 65·954 are water. Nearly 4000 acres are under cultivation, and about 600 are woodland, the rest being pastoral or waste. The central portion along the Cruick is part of the great valley of Strathmore, and from this the surface rises north-westward to the Hill of Lundie (800 feet), and south-eastward to the Hill of Stracathro (400). The former is still bleak and bare, though portions of it have been reclaimed by the present proprietor, Mr John Shepherd; the latter commands a fine view. The soil in the NW is partly workable clay or loam, but a good deal of it is moorish; in the centre a sharp black loam with a gravelly subsoil; and in the SE a deep

clay. The underlying rocks are conglomerates, red sandstones, and beds of limestone belonging to the Old Red Sandstone system. The drainage is effected by the streams already mentioned and the burns that flow to them, the chief being Inchharr Burn. The bridges across the Cruick at Newtonmill and the Manse were built about 1781, that across the West Water at Inchharr in 1787. Three long graves at the E end of the church used to be pointed out as those of three Danish kings who fell in battle here during an incursion. A ford on the North Esk, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the mouth of the West Water, is called the King's Ford, but it was probably merely the point where the ancient 'King's Highway' crossed the river. Three events of historic importance have taken place within the parish. The first was the battle of Stracathro, where, in 1130, the army of David I. defeated the followers of Angus, Mormaer of MORAY. It seems to have been fought on the lands of Newton and Auchenreoch, SW of Inchharr, where many relics of such an event have turned up from time to time; and some authorities hold that from it is derived the name of the parish—*Strathcatherach*, 'the strath of the hattle of the king.' The second event was in 1296, when, at Stracathro church, John Baliol did homage to Edward I., and was deprived of his royal position; and the third was in 1452, when at Huntly Hill, on the Hill of Stracathro, 'Earl Beardie,' or the 'Tiger Earl of Crawford,' one of the 'Banded Earls,' was, with his 'kine and friendis,' defeated by the loyal clans of the NE of Scotland, under the command of the Earl of Huntly. The incident is generally known as the Battle of Brechin, and Earl Beardie was so enraged at his defeat, which was caused by the treachery of one of his own followers, that he declared if he had only gained the victory he 'wad have been content to hang seven years in hell by the hreers of the e'en.' A large boulder on the top of Huntly Hill is said to mark the spot where Huntly's standard was planted. There are hamlets at INCHHARR and Newtonmill, and the mansions are Auchenreoch House and Stracathro House. The latter is a good Grecian building erected about 1840 by the then owner of the estate, Mr Alexander Cruickshank, whose trustees sold the property in 1848 to Sir James Campbell (Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1840-43). His son, Jas. Alex. Campbell, Esq., M.P., LL.D. (b. 1825; suc. 1876), is present proprietor. The E end of the parish is traversed by the main road through the Valley of Strathmore from Brechin to Stonehaven, and there are a number of good district roads, but the nearest railway stations are at CRAIGO and BRECHIN. The proposed Brechin and Edzell railway will cross the parish from south to north.

The parish, which comprehends the ancient parishes of Stracathro and Dunlappie (the latter being the north-western part), united in 1618, is in the presbytery of Brechin and the synod of Angus and Mearns. Before the Reformation Stracathro was the vicarage of the Chanter of Brechin. A well (now dry) near the church was known as Brawl's or Sbrule's Well, so that the old church was probably dedicated to St Rule. The present parish church, a plain building erected in 1791 and repaired in 1849, has 360 sittings. Under the school board, Stracathro school, with accommodation for 145 pupils, has an attendance of about 75, and a grant of over £75. The principal proprietor is Dr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., of Stracathro. Valuation (1885) £6569, 2s., (1893) £5140, 1s. Pop. (1801) 593, (1831) 564, (1861) 546, (1871) 503, (1881) 487, (1891) 505, of whom 226 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Strachan, a hamlet and a parish of NW Kincardineshire. The hamlet stands, 260 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Water of Feugh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Banchory and $2\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Aherdeen, under the former of which it has a post office.

The parish, much the largest in the county, is bounded N and NE by Banchory-Ternan, E by Durris, SE by Glenbevie, Fording, and Fettercairn, SW by Edzell and Lochlee in Forfarshire, and NW by Birse in Aberdeenshire. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is

13 miles; its utmost breadth is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $65\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 41,885 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 213 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Issuing from tiny Loch Teunet (1650 feet above sea-level), on the NW slope of Mount Battock, the Water of AAN, A'en, or Avou runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along the Aberdeenshire border, till it falls into the Water of FEUGH, which passes off into Banchory at a point $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs above its influx to the river Dee. The Water of DYE, rising at an altitude of 2000 feet on the SE slope of Mount Battock, winds $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward and north-by-eastward to the Feugh; and the DEE curves $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along all the northern boundary. The surface declines beside the Dee to 195 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 1104 feet at the Hill of Goauch, 1747 at Kerloch, 1944 at CLACHNABEN or Klochnaben, 1488 at CAIRNIEMOUNT, and 2558 at MOUNT BATTOCK, near the meeting-point of Kincardine, Forfar, and Aberdeen shires. 'The main portion of Strachan consists of high hills and moors,' writes Mr James Macdonald in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1881). 'The arable area is very small, and is made up largely by a narrow irregular fringe along both sides of the Feugh and its affluent, the Water of Dye. Near Strachan hamlet on the Feugh, there is a considerable stretch of really good arable land, mostly black free fertile loam. The principal estates in this parish are those of Glendye, Strachan, and Blackhall. On the former there is a small strip of arable land along the course of the Dye, mostly between Binglyburn and Glendye Lodge, a short distance above the bridge of Dye. On the Strachan estate there are a few good arable farms, the largest, Bowbutts, extending to 180 acres. The soil is light black loam, on gravel or rock. . . . Very little wheat is grown in this district, but oats and barley of heavy weights and very fine quality are raised. Harvesting begins, as a rule, early in September. A good many cattle, mostly crosses between the polled and shorthorn breeds, are reared in the parish. Most of the land has been drained since 1850 by Government, the proprietors, or the tenants; while, besides great improvement in the way of building and fencing, a large extent of new land has been reclaimed, chiefly from moor and moss. Rent varies from 20s. to 28s. per acre. On the Blackhall estate there are also some very good arable farms, managed in a manner similar to the system prevailing on the Strachan property. One of the largest and best managed holdings is the combined farms of Letterbeg and Bucharn. The extent is 245 acres arable and 60 of natural pasture, the rental being £240, 11s. The soil is mostly black friable loam. A portion of the farm is put under sheep, and is broken up occasionally. The other portion is worked in five shifts.' The predominant rock is granite. Barely one-twenty-fifth of the entire area is in tillage; nearly as much is under wood, plantations mostly of larch and Scotch firs in the northern district; and all the remainder is either pastoral or waste. In the north of the parish, along the Dee, strawberries are extensively grown. On 21 Sept. 1861, the Queen, after leaving FETTERCAIRN, 'came to a very long hill, called the Cairniemount, whence there is a very fine view, but which was entirely obscured by a heavy driving mist. We walked up part of it, and then for a little while Alice and I sat alone in the carriage. We next came to the Spittal Bridge, a curious high bridge, with the Dye Water to the left, and the Spittal Burn to the right. Sir T. Gladstone's shooting-place is close to the Bridge of Dye—where we changed carriages again, re-entering the double dog-cart—Albert and I inside, and Louise sitting behind. We went up a hill again and saw Mount Battock. You then come to an open country, with an extensive view towards Aberdeen, and to a very deep, rough ford, where you pass the Feugh at a place called White Stones. It is very pretty, and a fine glen with wood.' Dr Thomas Reid (1710-96), the distinguished moral philosopher, was the son of a minister of Strachan; and the great Covenanter, Andrew Cant (*circa* 1590-1664), was one of the Cants of Glendye. The modern name, Strachan, is simply a corruption of Stratha'en ('Valley of the A'en'),

and is popularly pronounced Stran. This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £167. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1867, and contains 340 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Glendye and Strachan, with respective accommodation for 48 and 145 children, have an average attendance of about 25 and 80, and grants amounting to nearly £35 and £75. Valuation (1885) £5782, (1893) £5917, 16s. Pop. (1831) 1039, (1861) 870, (1871) 795, (1881) 694, (1891) 655.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Strachur and Stralachlan, a parish on the W side of Cowal district, Argyllshire, containing Strachur village, 1 mile SE of Creggans steamboat pier on Loch Fyne, 5 miles S by E of Inveraray, $4\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Lochcheckhead, and 19 NNW of Dunoon. The village has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a free library, a good hotel, and cattle fairs on the last Saturday of May and the first Tuesday of October. The present parish comprises the ancient parishes of Kilmaglass or Strachur to the NE and Kilmorrie or Stralachlan to the SW, which were disjoined from Dunoon, Lochgoilhead, and Inverchaolain in 1650. It is bounded NE and E by Lochgoilhead, S by Kilmun, Kilmodan, and Kilfinan, and NW by Loch Fyne. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 miles; and its area is $62\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 39,083 $\frac{1}{10}$ acres, of which 24,542 $\frac{1}{2}$ belong to Strachur and 14,541 to Stralachlan, whilst 366 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 440 water. The coast, extending $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along the eastern shore of Loch Fyne, from the neighbourhood of St CATHERINES Ferry to Largiemore, rises rapidly from the water's edge, which, except for 3 miles near Stralachlan church, is closely skirted by the road to Otter Ferry. It is slightly indented by Strachur, Newton, and Lachlan Bays, and between the two last projects its sole conspicuous headland, Barr nan Damh, 527 feet high. The river CUR, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 380 feet, runs $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-westward and south-eastward to the head of fresh-water Loch EOK ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 3 furl.; 67 feet), whose upper $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles belong to Strachur. The surface of Strachur is hilly everywhere, in places mountainous, chief elevations from N to S being Creag Dubh (1559 feet), Cregan an Eich (1068), Meall Reamhar (1364), *BEN LOCHAIN (2306), Carnach Mor (2048), *BEN BHEULA (2557), Ben Dubhain (2090), *Sgor Coinnich (2148), and Ben Bheag (2029), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the eastern border. In Stralachlan the highest point is Cruach nan Capull (1576 feet). Metamorphic rocks, chiefly mica slate and clay slate, predominate; limestone has been worked; and there are indications of coal and ironstone. The low grounds are disposed in two vales which bear the distinctive names of Strachur Strath and Strath-Lachlan. The former and larger, at the head of Loch Eck, consists of good alluvial soil, particularly along the banks of the Cur. 'Any kind of crop might be raised in such soil. There is good meadow ground for hay, but the river often overflows its banks in summer and autumn, doing much harm to the crops of hay and corn. Like many other rivers fed by mountain streams, it is very difficult to provide any remedy against the overflowing of its banks or the occasional changing of its course.' The hills afford excellent pasture for sheep and black cattle, and, though once heathy, are now to a great extent covered with rich soft verdure. Barely one-thirtieth of the entire area is in tillage; nearly one-twentieth is under wood; and all the remainder is pastoral or waste. Strachur Park, between Strachur village and Creggans, is the property of John Campbell, Esq. (b. 1845; suc. 1874). Another mansion, noticed separately, is CASTLE-LACHLAN. This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £200. Strachur church, at the village, was built in 1789, and contains about 400 sittings; and Stralachlan church, 6 miles to the SW, was built in 1792, and contains 150 sittings. There is a Free church of Strachur; and three public schools—Poll, Strachur, and

Stralachlan—with respective accommodation for 72, 80, and 76 children, have an average attendance of about 25, 65, and 25, and grants amounting to nearly £40, £95, and £45. Pop. (1801) 1079, (1831) 1204, (1841) 1086, (1861) 872, (1871) 867, (1881) 932, (1891) 748, of whom 477 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, ehs. 37, 29, 1876-73.

Strae. See GLENSTRAE and GLENORCHY.

Strageath Camp. See MUTHILL.

Straiton, a village and a large parish of Carrick, S Ayrshire. The village, towards the NW of the parish, etands, 380 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of the Water of Girvan, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Dalmellington and 7 ESE of Maybole, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also most of PATNA village, is bounded NE by Dalrymple and Dalmellington, SE and S by Carsphairn and Minnigaff in Kirkeudbrightshire, SW by Barr, W by Dailly and Kirkmichael, and NW by Kirkmichael. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $17\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{3}{8}$ and 9 miles; and its area is $81\frac{5}{8}$ square miles or $52,249\frac{3}{8}$ acres, of which $2448\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Desolate Loch ENOCH ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1650 feet), at the southern extremity of the parish, sends off Eglin and Gala Lanes $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-north-eastward to the head of Loch DOON ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times $6\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 680 feet), whose western shore belongs wholly to Straiton, whilst the eastern is divided between Carsphairn and DALMELLINGTON, and, issuing from whose foot, the river DOON winds 12 miles north-westward along all the north-eastern border, till, a little below Carnochan, it passes off from Straiton. (See NESS GLEN.) From a point 7 furlongs below its source in Barr parish, the Water of GIRVAN winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs northward along the Kirkmichael boundary to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs of Cloncaird Castle. It thus has a total course here of nearly 17 miles, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 10 miles distant as the crow flies; and early in this course it traverses four lakes, of which Loch Bradan ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 900 feet) is much the largest. The STINOHAR, early in its course, runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward and west-south-westward along or close to the Barr boundary, on which lies also Linfern Loch ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.; 980 feet). Of eight other lakes and lakelets the chief are Lochs Macaterick ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 990 feet), RICAWR (6×5 furl.; 960 feet), DERCLACH ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 870 feet), and FINLAS ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 840 feet), sending off their superfluence to Loch Doon; and triangular Loch Spallander (3×2 furl.; 695 feet), on the Kirkmichael boundary. Sinking along the Doon to 295, and along the Girvan to 300, feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 1005 feet at Keirs Hill, 1163 at Turgeny, 1160 at CRAIGENGOWER, 929 at BENAN Hill, 1252 at the Big Hill of Glenmount, 1716 at Craiglee, and 2270 at Mullwharchar. The valleys of the Girvan and the Doon, and the gentler acclivities of their hill-screens, are under the plough, and tufted with wood; and they offer to the eye some fine landscapes. The rest of the parish is all upland and pastoral; and the greater part of it, from the southern and eastern boundaries inward, is a wilderness of heights, not mountainous, but wild and solitary, with nothing save rocks and heather. The extent of uncultivated land is about eleven times that which owns the dominion of the plough. The rocks exhibit great diversity, and afford wide scope for the study of the geologist. Granite prevails above Loch Doon; greywacke and greywacke slate adjoin the granite; along the Girvan are trap rocks, interspersed with mountain limestone; and rocks of the Carboniferous formation, comprising workable coal, ironstone, and limestone, occur around Patna. The soil of the arable lands is clayey and retentive on the Doon, light and gravelly on the Girvan, and very diversified in other places. The chief antiquities, excepting only some cairns, have been noticed in our article on Loch DOON. Mansions, noticed separately, are BLAIRQUHAN Castle and BERBETH House; and the chief proprietors are the

Marquis of Ailsa, the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Sir D. Hunter-Blair, Bart., and A. F. M'Adam, Esq. Giving off a portion to PATNA *quoad sacra* parish, Straiton is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £325. The parish church, St Cuthbert's, is a plain old building, with an earlier Gothic aisle. It was altered and repaired in 1787 and 1813. Three public schools—Loch Doon, Patna, and Straiton—with respective accommodation for 32, 180, and 110 children, have an average attendance of about 10, 110, and 55, and grants amounting to nearly £25, £100, and £55. Pop. (1801) 1026, (1831) 1377, (1861) 1544, (1871) 1443, (1881) 1241, (1891) 1060, of whom 633 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, ehs. 14, 8, 1863.

Stralachlan. See STRACHUR.

Stranathro, a fishing-village, with a harbour and a coastguard station, in Fetteress parish, Kincardineshire, 5 miles NNE of Stonehaven. In gneiss rocks to the S are two magnificent natural arches, 80 feet high and 50 wide, which are washed by the sea at high tide.

Stranraer, a town and a parish at the head of Loch Ryan in Wigtownshire. A royal and police burgh, a seat of trade, a seaport, and the capital of the W of Wigtownshire, the town stands on the Portpatrick railway (1861), $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Portpatrick, $58\frac{3}{4}$ SSW of Ayr, $72\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Dumfries, and $162\frac{1}{2}$ (by road 128) SW of Edinburgh. It includes a portion called Tradeson in Inch parish, and portions called Sheuchan and Hillhead in Leswalt parish; is bisected nearly through the middle by a streamlet, which has now been arched over at all points where it comes in view of the public streets; occupies broken ground, with such inequalities of surface as are unfavourable for scenic effect, and even disadvantageous for facile traffic; and, though consisting chiefly of modern streets and possessing a large amount of handsome or elegant architecture, presents very little regularity or tastefulness of arrangement. One street runs with a curvature along the margin of Loch Ryan; another, commencing farther to the E, goes bendingly in somewhat the same direction; a third, beginning at a point opposite the E end of the first and nearly the middle end of the second, goes also in somewhat the same direction; a number of others cross these in various directions; and some clustered rows of houses stand in the outskirts. Entire streets, formed towards the end of the 18th century, contained originally, and more contain now, many houses of a handsome and substantial character; but they were allowed to take any line or curve or bend which caprice or accident might dictate, so that they exhibit scarcely any symmetry or grace in the grouping of their edifices. The old Town-hall, erected in 1855, is now used as a volunteer drill-hall and armoury. The Court House was erected in 1872-73, after designs by Mr Wardrop of Edinburgh, at a cost of £7000. It is a fine Scottish Baronial edifice, two storeys high, with a tower and spire, a court room, town-hall, and police office. The prison was closed in 1882, along with many other local prisons in Scotland, and the building is now used as a private dwelling. All prisoners sentenced at the court here to more than 14 days' imprisonment are now sent to the central prison at Maxwelltown, Dumfries—those to less than 14 days to the local prison at Wigtown. Stranraer or Kennedy's Castle, almost hidden by other buildings, in the centre of the town, is a baronial fortalice founded towards the close of the 15th century. Consisting of whinstone, with corners and lintels of sandstone, it has thick walls and small windows, crow-stepped gables and pepper-box turrets, and in 1682 became the residence of the 'Bloody Claverse,' as sheriff of Galloway. Stranraer parish church is a substantial building of 1841 in the Pointed style, and surmounted by pinnacles. It received extensive improvements in 1894, and contains over 1000 sittings. Sheuchan Established church, a handsome edifice on a lofty eminence, with a conspicuous square bell-tower, was built as a chapel of ease in 1842, and became parochial in 1868. Stranraer Free church is a plain building of the Disruption period;

but for the Sheuchan Free Church congregation, a fine new church was opened in August 1884. It is situated in King Street, contains 550 sittings, and cost over £2000. Ivy Place U.P. church was built in 1840; and a handsome new church erected by the West U.P. congregation was opened in October 1884. It is situated in Lewis Street, close to the Court House, contains 500 sittings, and cost about £3000. The Reformed Presbyterian church was built in 1824, the United Original Secession church in 1843, and St Joseph's Roman Catholic church (400 sittings) in 1853. There is also a mission station (St John's) in connection with the Scotch Episcopal Church. The Stranraer Academy, built in 1845 at a cost of £2000, passed, in terms of the Education Act of 1872, to the Burgh School Board, and was burned down at the end of 1894, but immediately afterwards rebuilt. The Burgh School Board has four schools under their charge—the Academy, which has accommodation for 648 pupils; the Sheuchan school, 302; the elementary school, 459; and the elementary school No. 2, 144. The average attendances in these are respectively about 245, 240, 285, and 75, and the grants amount to nearly £250, £210, £250, and £65. The High school is a secondary or higher grade school. St Joseph's Roman Catholic school has accommodation for 72 scholars, an attendance of about 70, and a grant of over £60. Stranraer Reformatory (1855) is licensed to contain 100 boys; and the Wigtownshire Combination Poorhouse has accommodation for 352 inmates. Other institutions are a public reading-room, a public library, an Athenæum, an agricultural society, a horticultural society, a joint Local Authority hospital, a cottage hospital, a custom-house, a coastguard station, fire-engine station, apiarian association, the Athenæum library, the Queen's Hall, etc.

The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments; a railway station, and a branch railway to the harbour; offices of the British Linen Company, the Clydesdale, the Commercial, the National, and the Union Banks; a gas-work (1840), and half a dozen hotels. A Liberal newspaper, the *Galloway Advertiser and Wigtownshire Free Press* (1843), is published every Thursday. A weekly market is held on Friday; cattle fairs are held on the third Friday of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November; horse fairs are held on the Monday before the first Wednesday of January, the Thursday in June before Kelton Hill, and the Monday before the second Thursday of October; and a hiring fair is held on the first Friday of May. Manufactures on any considerable scale are prevented by the want of water-power and the high price of fuel. The employments of the inhabitants are mainly such as are common to towns situated in the centre of agricultural districts. There are several small manufactories; a number of grain mills, a large creamery, and extensive nurseries. The handloom weaving and nail-making trades formerly carried on are now extinct. Some fishing, chiefly for white fish and oysters, is carried on in Loch Ryan; and, during the winter herring fishing on Ballantrae Banks, a large number of boats make Stranraer their headquarters, owing to the excellent harbour accommodation and railway facilities. A large general trade, for the W of Wigtownshire, is conducted in the exchange of country produce for imported goods. The healthiness of the town and its capacity of uniting the facilities of a market with many of the advantages of a country life, have rendered it the adopted home of a considerable number of annuitants. The commerce was so small in 1764 that only two vessels, of 30 or 35 tons each, belonged to the port; and it since has alternately increased and dwindled, the aggregate tonnage belonging to the port being 1732 in 1801, 2634 in 1818, 1451 in 1855, 2969 in 1868, 1373 in 1884, and 1157 in 1895. In 1895, 865 vessels of 172,281 tons entered the port, and 842 of 171,049 tons cleared. The harbour, large and commodious, affords excellent accommodation to all classes of vessels. It consists of a breastwork and a west and east pier. From the latter pier, which is

connected with the railway by the harbour branch, the steamers ply to and from Larne in Ireland once daily in winter and twice daily in summer by what is known as the 'short sea route' (39 miles). In order to accommodate the greatly increased traffic by this route, the pier in 1894-95 was widened and lengthened, and a new station, with waiting-rooms, etc., provided. There are spacious platforms on both sides of the station, with a connecting overhead bridge. The cost of the improvements was about £30,000. A steamer also sails twice weekly to Glasgow, and another fortnightly to Port William, Isle of Whithorn, Drumore, and Liverpool. The principal import is coal; and the exports include shoes, leather, cheese, grain, and miscellaneous farm produce. Sir James Caird, K.C.B., F.R.S., of CASSENCARRIE, the agricultural reformer (1816-92), was a native; and North-West Castle was the residence of the famous Arctic explorer, Sir John Ross, K.C.B. (1777-1856), whose father was minister of Inch.

The town, which rose up around the castle and a pre-Reformation chapel, was created a burgh of barony in 1596, and a royal burgh in 1617. It is a police burgh, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 13 councillors. It formerly united with Wigtown, Whithorn, and New Galloway in sending a member to parliament; but the Redistribution Bill of 1885 disfranchised the Wigtown burghs, and merged their representation in the respective counties. The sheriff court for the western division of the county is held on every Thursday during session; a sheriff small debt court is held on every alternate Thursday during session; and a justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Monday of every month. Corporation revenue (1833) £225, (1865) £272, (1884) £338, (1896) £338. Municipal constituency (1896) 1107. Valuation (1885) £22,151, (1896) £23,744. Pop. (1841) 4839, (1861) 6273, (1871) 5977, (1881) 6415, (1891) 6193, of whom 3325 were females, 6171 were in the police burgh, and 3158 in Stranraer ecclesiastical parish.

The parish of Stranraer, coextensive with the royal burgh, was formed out of Inch in 1628. It is bounded by Loch Ryan, Inch, and Leswalt; and comprises 55½ acres of land, and 35½ acres of foreshore. Part is held in burgage; part belongs to the Earl of Stair, and is let in leases of 99 and 999 years; and part is subfeued by Agnew of Sheuchan. The Rev. John Livingstone (1603-72), a Covenanted divine, was minister from 1638 to 1648. Stranraer is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £380; whilst that of Sheuchan, with 1420 inhabitants, is £197.

The presbytery of Stranraer comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Ballantrae, Colmonell, Inch, Kirkcolm, Kirkmaiden, Leswalt, New Luce, Old Luce, Portpatrick, Stoneykirk, and Stranraer; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Arnshen, Glenapp, Lochryan, and Sheuchan; and a chapel of ease at Ardwell. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Stranraer, with churches at Cairnryan, Glenluce, Inch, Kirkcolm, Kirkmaiden, Leswalt, Portpatrick, Sheuchan, Stoneykirk, and Stranraer, and a preaching station at New Luce.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Strath, a parish in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, containing the villages of BROADFORD and KYLE-AKIN, and including the islands of SCALPAY, PABBA, and LONGA. It is bounded E and SE by Sleat, W by Bracadale, NW by Portree, and on all other sides by the sea. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 19½ miles; its breadth varies between 3½ and 10½ miles; and its area is 116 square miles. In 1891 an exchange of territory was effected by the Boundary Commissioners between this parish and that of Sleat.



Seal of Stranraer.

In order to connect the latter parish with its detached part at Kyle-Rhea. The northern portion of this detached part was given to Strath, while at the same time a portion of Strath was given to Sleat so as to connect the remainder of the detached part with the main portion of the parish. The northern coast is indented by Loch AINORT at the Portree boundary, BROADFORD Bay, and Loch na Beiste; the southern by Loch EISHART at the Sleat boundary, Loch SLAPIN, and Loch SCAVAIG at the Bracadale boundary. Of eighteen fresh-water lakes the largest and most interesting is Loch CORUIK, which, lying on the Bracadale border, is $114\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent; whilst of several streams the largest is the Sligachan. The surface is everywhere hilly or grandly mountainous, the chief elevations being Beinn na Caillich (2396 feet), Sgiur na Coinnich (2401), and Beinn na Seamraig (1839) on the Sleat boundary; a second Beinn na Caillich (2403) and Beinn Dearg (2323), to the W of Broadford; and Marsco (2414), BLABHEIN or Blaven (3042), and Ben Meabost (1126), still farther to the W. According to the Ordnance Survey, 62,040 acres are moorland, leaving less than one-seventh of the entire land area for arable grounds and woodlands. Where limestone abounds the pasture is rich and luxuriant; but where the primitive rocks occur, they are of a kind to yield little soil, and maintain a scanty and inferior herbage. The soil of the arable grounds is partly clay, partly black loam, and partly reclaimed moss. Sandstone, chiefly of a light-blue colour, has been quarried for building, and limestone worked both as a manure and as a coarse yet ornamental marble. Remains of pre-Reformation chapels exist at Ashig, Kilbride, and Kilmorie; and ruins of seven circular towers, each in sight of the next, and all surmounting rocks, stand in the W. From the southernmost commences a series in Sleat, and from these again a series on the opposite shore of Arisaig. A number of tumuli in the E are traditionally said to mark the scene of a conflict with the Danes. A cave in the N is an object of interest to the curious as having, during several nights in 1746, afforded shelter to Prince Charles Edward. A rocking-stone, consisting of a prodigious block of granite, and movable by a single finger, stands on the glebe. Lord Macdonald owns a large portion of the land. Strath is in the presbytery of Skye and the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £289. The parish church was built at Broadford in 1841, and contains 900 sittings. There are also a Free church and a Baptist chapel at Broadford, and chapels of ease at Kyle-Akin and Breakish. Seven public schools, with total accommodation for 480 children, have an average attendance of about 363, and grants amounting to over £525. Pop. (1801) 1748, (1841) 3150, (1861) 2664, (1871) 2562, (1881) 2616, (1891) 2399, of whom 2172 were Gaelic-speaking.

Strathaan. See STRACHAN.

Strathalladale. See HALLADALE and REAY.

Strathallan Castle, the seat of Viscount Strathallan, in Blackford parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of Machany Water, 3 miles NNW of Auchterarder. Standing rather high, amid a perfect sea of noble woods, it is a fine and substantial edifice, in which the Baronial style predominates. The exterior is comparatively modern, but the centre is of some antiquity. James, second son of the second Lord Drummond, in 1609 was raised to the peerage as Baron Maderty; and William, the fourth Lord Maderty, in 1686 was further ennobled as Viscount Strathallan. William, fourth Viscount, a zealous Jacobite, fell at Culloden (1746); and the forfeited titles were not restored till 1824, when they were granted to his grandson, James Andrew Drummond, M.P., whose great-grandson, William Huntly, ninth Viscount (b. 1871; suc. 1893), is present proprietor and heir-presumptive to the Scottish titles of the Earl of Perth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See chap. xxvi. of T. Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (1883).

Strathaven, a town in AVONDALE parish, Lanarkshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Hamilton, 16 SSE of Glasgow, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ (by rail) S by E of High Blantyre station, as terminus of a branch line of the Caledonian. It stands, 600 feet

above sea-level, on both banks of Powmillon Burn, 1 mile above its influx to Avon Water, and is a place of some antiquity. Seemingly it grew up under the protection of a strong castle built by an illegitimate grandson of the second Duke of Albany, Andrew Stewart, who in 1456 obtained the barony of Avondale, and next year was created Lord Avondale. The ruins of the castle still crown a rocky eminence by the side of Powmillon Burn, and form a fine feature in the landscape. In the days of its strength it was probably quite engirt by the stream, and approached by a drawbridge. During the Commonwealth it was temporarily inhabited by the Duchess of Hamilton, commonly called the Good Duchess; but after her death in 1717 it seems to have fallen rapidly into decay. The town, which suffered severely by a great fire in 1844, in its older parts wears an antique appearance, the houses being much huddled together, and the streets narrow and irregular; but the more modern parts contain some excellent houses, and comprise fine wide streets. A number of neat small villas also stand in the neighbourhood. Strathaven has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Royal, and the Union Banks, a new town-hall (1895-96), a gaswork, a public reading-room and library, a Gospel hall, assembly rooms, a Freemasons' lodge, a Foresters' court, a mission hall, bowling and lawn-tennis greens, a cemetery, and a monument to Wilson, executed at Glasgow in connection with the Chartist movement. It is supplied with water from Glengavel waterworks. There is a weekly Thursday market, and fairs are held on the first Thursday in Jan., March, April, and Nov., the last Thursday in June, and the Thursday after Lanark October Tryst. Weaving is the staple industry. In 1893 the Glengavel water scheme was begun by the District Committee of the County Council. From a reservoir near High Plewlands a 21-inch pipe leads to filters on the high ground above Glassford railway station, at an elevation sufficient to supply the town and nearly the whole Middle Ward of the county by gravitation. Avondale parish church, built in 1772, contains 800 sittings. It was thoroughly renovated in 1879, and was adorned with a heraldic stained-glass window by the Duke of Hamilton, and with several beautiful 'in memoriam' windows by leading parishioners. East Strathaven chapel of ease was erected in 1837, and there is a Free church, dating from Disruption times, but replaced in 1884 by a neat edifice seating 480. There are also three U.P. churches—First (1777; 600 sittings), East (1820; renovated 1877; 800), and West (1835; 800); and St Patrick's Roman Catholic church (1863; 150). Crosshill and Ballgreen public schools, with respective accommodation for 421 and 302 children, have an average attendance of about 295 and 290, and grants of nearly £350 and £325. The town was erected into a burgh of barony in 1450. Pop. (1871) 3645, (1881) 3812, (1891) 3478, of whom 1876 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 498, vacant 39, building 3.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865. See M. Gebbie's *Sketches of the Town and Parish of Avondale* (1880).

Strathblane, a village and a parish of SW Stirling-shire. The village, standing on the river Blane, 265 feet above sea-level, by road is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by E of Milngavie and $11\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Glasgow, under which it has a post office; whilst its station on the Blane Valley section of the North British is 13 miles S of Bucklyvie, $4\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Lennoxton, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Glasgow.

The parish, containing also the larger village of Blane-feld, with print-works and another station, is bounded E by Campsie, SE by Baldernock, S and SW by New Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire, and W and N by Killearn. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $9217\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $149\frac{1}{4}$ are water. The BLANE, rising on the western side of Earl's Seat, in the NE corner of the parish, at an altitude of 1650 feet above sea-level, runs first, as BALLAGAN Burn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward, and next $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, for the last $\frac{2}{3}$ mile along the north-western border. It thns has a total

course here of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles, though the distance from its source to the point where it quits the parish is but $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles as the crow flies. ALLANDER Water flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the Dumbartonshire border; and the largest of nine sheets of water in the southern half of the parish, Loch Ardingning and Craiggallion Loch, have each a maximum length and breadth of $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. The Loch Katrine aqueducts of the GLASGOW Waterworks traverse the parish for a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Along the Blane, in the NW, the surface declines to 100 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 634 feet at the western boundary near Auchengillan, 600 near Carbeth, 566 near Loch Ardingning, 1624 at the Strathblane Hills, 1664 at DUMBRECK on the Campsie boundary, 1401 at Dumgoy, and 1894 at EARL'S SEAT, which culminates just on the meeting-point of Strathblane, Killearn, Fintry, and Campsie parishes. The Blane's valley, which gives the parish the name of Strathblane, forms a cut or depression across the Lennox Hills, dividing the Campsie Fells on the E from the Kilpatrick Hills on the W. Commencing with a width of less than 1 mile, and expanding to one of nearly 2 miles, it exhibits, from stand-points at its head, a very beautiful view. On the NE side it is screened at one point by a basaltic colonnade, 240 yards long and 30 feet high. The hills on this side are bold, lofty, and picturesque; those on the SW side are softly outlined, partially wooded, and comparatively low; and the low grounds display an exquisite assemblage of mansions, lakes, woods, and luxuriant cornfields. Along it runs the Blane Valley section of the North British railway, with stations at Strathblane and Blanefield. The prevailing rock of the hills is trap, and that of the low grounds Old Red Sandstone. The soil is sandy in the upper parts of the valley, and clayey in the lower. About 3680 acres are in tillage; 2000 acres are under wood; and the rest is mostly hill-pasture. MUGDOCK Castle is noticed separately, as also are the mansions of BALLAGAN, CARBETH-GUTHRIE, CRAIGEND Castle, and DUNTREATH Castle. Strathblane is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £219. The parish church is a Gothic edifice of 1803, containing 450 sittings. There is also a Free church and St Kessog's Roman Catholic church (238 sittings), erected in 1893 at a cost of £1200; and a public school, with accommodation for 243 children, has an average attendance of about 145, and a grant of nearly £145. Valuation (1885) £9488, (1892) £9318, plus £10,901 for railway, etc. Pop. (1801) 784, (1831) 1033, (1861) 1388, (1871) 1235, (1881) 1343, (1891) 1671. See Guthrie Smith's *Parish of Strathblane* (1886).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Strathbogie, the vale of the river BOGIE on the NW border of Aberdeenshire, and a presbytery partly also in Banffshire. The presbytery, in the synod of Moray, comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Bellie, Botriphnie, Cairney, Gartly, Glass, Grange, Huntly, Keith, Marnoch, Mortlach, Rhynie, and Rothiemay, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Newmill. It figured prominently in the events precurrent to the formation of the Free Church in 1843. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Strathbogie, with churches at Bellie, Botriphnic, Cairney, Gartly, Glass, Grange, Huntly, Keith, New Marnoch, and Rothiemay. See Dr John Stuart's *Extracts from the Presbytery Book of Strathbogie* (Spalding Club, 1843).

Strathbungo. See GLASGOW.

Strathdon, a parish of W Aberdeenshire, whose church stands, 952 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the Don, opposite the influx of the Water of Nochtly, $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Ballater, $19\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Alford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Aberdeen, $17\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Rhynie, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Gartly station. With both Gartly and Alford stations on the Great North of Scotland system, Strathdon communicates daily by coach. There are a branch of the Town and County Bank, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and fairs are held on the second Fridays of February, May, and November, the last Friday of

March, the fourth Friday of August, and the last Friday of September. The parish, anciently called Invernochy, is bounded NE by Glenbucket, E by Towie and Logie-Coldstone, S by Glenmuick and Crathie-Braemar, and W and NW by Kirkmichael and Inveraven in Banffshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The GLENKINDIE detached part of the parish, comprising $3557\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was in 1891 transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the parish of Towie in order to connect that parish with its Glencue detached part. The Glenernan detached portion of Tarland parish, however, comprising 8293 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and so much of the Deskry detached portion of the same parish as lay on the left bank of the river Deskry, were transferred to the parish of Strathdon. The troutful DON, rising close to the Banffshire border at an altitude of 1980 feet above sea-level, winds $23\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-eastward through the interior of the parish and along its north-western boundary, until, near Glenbucket Castle, it leaves the parish. The chief of its many Strathdon affluents are the Water of NOCHTY, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 1263 feet, and running $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward; and DESKRY Water, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet, and over the first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its north-north-easterly course tracing all the boundary with Logie-Coldstone, over the last $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs part of that with Towie. The surface sinks in the extreme E, where the Don passes off from the parish, to 805 feet above the sea; and chief elevations to the N of the river, as one goes up the valley, are the Hill of Cummerton or Lonach (1662 feet), *Breagach Hill (1825), the *Socach (2356), *Carn Mor (2636), *Gael Charn (2207), and *Carn Ealasaid (2600); to the S, Craig of Bunnasach (1742), Mullachdubh (2129), *Meikle Sgroilleach (2432), *Carn a' Bhacain (2442), and *Brown Cow Hill (2721), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The arable land, which lies all in the glens, most of it in that of the Don, consists of considerable haughs, belts of hanging plain, and skirts of pastoral heights; and it possesses in general a light, sharp, and somewhat fertile soil. Hill ranges of considerable height and breadth flank the glens, and render the general aspect of the parish Highland. The hills are prevailingly heath-clad; and in their loftier altitudes are covered with a black spongy soil, inclined to moss; yet in many parts they form good sheep-walks, and in most they abound with game. About one-fifteenth of the entire area is in tillage, fully 5000 acres are under plantations, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Syenite, limestone, and coarse slate abound, and the limestone has been largely worked. The chief antiquities are noticed under COLQUHONY, CORGARFF, and DOUNE. Mansions, also noticed separately, are ACHERNACH and CASTLE-NEWE. Since 1874 giving off its western portion to CORGARFF *quoad sacra* parish, Strathdon is in the presbytery of Alford and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £251. The parish church, built in 1853, is a good Gothic edifice, with a lofty spire and 600 sittings. Upwards of 30 handsome marble tablets adorn the walls of the interior, and produce a most pleasing and striking effect. Five schools—Corgarff public, Forbeston female public, Knocklea public, Strathdon public, and Tillyduke public—with respective accommodation for 58, 50, 40, 95, and 74 children, have an average attendance of about 55, 40, 20, 45, and 30, and government grants amounting to nearly £70, £40, £30, £45, and £40. Pop. (1801) 1354, (1821) 1698, (1841) 1563, (1861) 1459, (1881) 1316, (1891) 1220, of whom 935 were in Strathdon ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Strathearn, the basin of the river EARN and its tributaries, in Perthshire. It extends about 32 miles from W to E, and has a mean breadth, including its flanking heights, of 6 to 8 miles. Commencing on the E border of Balquhider parish, at the head of Loch Earn, it is grandly Highland around that lake and for the first 8 miles of the river; expands into brilliant strath in the western vicinity of Crieff; and thence, in opulence of lowland beauty, proceeds into mergence with Strathay

at the mouth of the Earn. It forms, as a whole, one of the most exquisite tracts of country in Scotland, replete with every element of beauty, and exhibiting almost perfect specimens of very various styles of scenery. Forming with Monteith the ancient province of Forth-enn, Strathearn was the seat of an ancient Celtic earldom, whose first Earl, Malise, was a witness to the foundation charter of Scone (1115). It formed a stewardry, in the hands of the Earls of Perth, till the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1748; and it gave the title of Duke, in the peerage of Scotland, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria.

Strathendry, an estate, with a handsome Tudor mansion, in Leslie parish, Fife.

Stratherrick, an upland level, separated from the south-eastern shore of Loch Ness, Inverness-shire, by a narrow range of hills running parallel to the loch, to which it sends, through this range, two rivulets, the Foyers and Farigag. Possessing a variety of arable, meadow, and moor land, it has a Free church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a public school.

Strathgarry House, a mansion in Blair-Athole parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Garry, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Blair-Athole.

Strathire. See BALQUHIDDER.

Strathkinness. See ST ANDREWS.

Strathlachlan. See STRACHUR AND STRATHLACHLAN.

Strathmartine. See MAINS AND STRATHMARTINE.

Strathmiglo, a village and a parish of NW Fife. The village, standing, 200 feet above sea-level, on the river Eden or Miglo, has a station upon the Fife and Kinross section of the North British railway, 2 miles WSW of Auchtermuchty, $6\frac{1}{2}$ W of Ladybank Junction, $12\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Cupar, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Kinross. Strathmiglo proper, which is a burgh of barony, lies on the left or northern side of the river; on the southern is the modern suburb of Cash Feus; and between, intersected by the river, is a fine level meadow, the Town Green. The burgh consists of one principal street, of rather an antique and picturesque appearance, running parallel to the river, with four or five wynds diverging at right angles, and a lane called the East and West Back Dykes, passing at the head of the gardens of the feus on the N side. The Kirklands are situated on the S side of the principal street, at its eastern extremity; the Templelands are also on the same side of the street, about the middle of the town; and the Stedmoreland Feus are situated at the western extremity on either side of the street. The suburb of Cash Feus forms a street $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, of well-built tradesmen's houses, also running parallel with the river. The part of the town called Templelands anciently belonged to the Knights-Templars, and afterwards to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. A castellated mansion, Strathmiglo Castle, which stood on a spot a short distance E of the town, is supposed to have been built in the time of James V., but was removed in 1740 as building material for a steeple in front of the town-house. This steeple is a handsome structure, comprising a square tower, terminating in an open balustrade, and surmounted by an octagonal spire about 80 feet in height. From the front of it projects a defaced sundial, in the shape of a stone pillar; and above are the arms of the Balfours of Bursleigh, who acquired the lands of Strathmiglo from the Scots of Balwearie about the year 1600. Besides a bleachfield, there are manufactories of damasks, diapers, and other linens. Strathmiglo has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, several hotels, a hall accommodating about 200 persons, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, a horticultural society, a cemetery, an ornithological society, cricket and football clubs, a gaswork, a fair on the last Friday of June, etc. The parish church, built about 1785, was extensively repaired in 1890-91. One Free church dates from Disruption times, another (the North) till 1876 was Reformed Presbyterian. The burgh acquired its rights so early as 1509, but lost those of them which pertained to its government in 1748, and has since that time been under

the public management of a committee annually elected by the feuars. Pop. (1861) 1408, (1871) 1509, (1881) 1283, (1891) 1099, of whom 536 were in Cash Feus, and 648 were females. Houses (1891) occupied 320, vacant 13.

The parish, containing also EDENSHEAD (or Edentown or Gateside) village, is bounded NE by Auchtermuchty, E and SE by Falkland, S and SW by Portmoak and Orwell in Kinross-shire, and NW and N by Arrigask and Abernethy in Perthshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its utmost breadth, from N to S, 3 miles. The area of the parish was enlarged in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to Strathmiglo the Nochnarrie and Pitlour portions of the parish of Abernethy, which was then placed wholly in Perthshire. Formed at Burnside on the western border by the confluence of Carmore and Beattie Burns, the EDEN or Miglo flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward and eastward, for the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along or close to the Auchtermuchty boundary. Its chief and earliest affluent is the Glen Burn, rising just within Portmoak, between the West Lomond and Bishop Hill, and running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward. In the extreme E the surface declines to 150 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises to 898 feet at Pitlour Wood on the NE boundary, 600 near Freeland, 645 near Carmore (skirts of the Ochils these three), 447 at Upper Urquhart, 569 near Lappiemoss, and 1713 at the West LOMOND—the highest point in all the Fife peninsula. The rocks, in some parts trap, in others sandstone, have been quarried for building material. The soil in the N is mainly a fertile friable loam, in the S is light and sandy. About four-fifths of the entire area are in tillage; some 350 acres are under wood; and the rest of the parish is either pastoral or waste. Down to a comparatively recent period there were numbers of cairns and tumuli, so arranged, and in such position, as to have given Strathmiglo a claim, among other places, of having been the scene of the famous Battle of the GRAMPPIANS. In the days of the persecution the Covenanters often met in the sequestered vale of the Glen Burn. The principal mansions are Balcunhal, Edenshead, Pitlonr, and Wellfield. Strathmiglo is in the presbytery of Cupar and the synod of Fife; the living is £270 with manse. Two public schools, Gateside and Strathmiglo, with respective accommodation for 107 and 354 children, have an average attendance of about 75 and 200, and grants amounting to nearly £80 and £215. Valuation (1885) £13,320, 6s. 7d., (1893) £12,008, 15s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 1629, (1831) 1940, (1851) 2509, (1861) 2261, (1871) 2267, (1881) 2061, (1891) 1772.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Strathmore, the far-stretching band of low country which skirts the frontier mountain-rampart of the Highlands, is flanked along the hither side by the Lennox, the Ochil, and the Sidlaw Hills, and extends from the centre of the main body of Dumbartonshire to the German Ocean at Stonehaven. In this large sense it is exceedingly various in breadth, as well as in the features of its scenery; and comprehends part of Stirlingshire, all Strathallan, most part of Strathearn, and all the Howe of Mearns in Kincardineshire. But the strath is more popularly regarded as consisting only of what is flanked by the Sidlaw Hills, and as extending from Methven in Perthshire to a point a little NE of Brechin in Forfarshire; and, in this view, it is somewhat uniform in breadth and feature, and, belonging principally to Forfarshire, has been succinctly described in our notice of that county. This great district is, in the aggregate, remarkably beautiful and fertile; it contains numerous towns, villages, and elegant mansions; and it is the seat of a great and industrious population. See GLAMIS CASTLE and RUTHVEN.

Strathpeffer, a valley, containing a village of the same name, opening off the upper reaches of the Cromarty Firth at Dingwall, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, and extending for about 5 miles westward from that town. The boundary on the N consists of the Heights of Inehvannie, Brae, and Docherty, outlying slopes of Ben Wyvis, and on the S of the ridge of Drumchatt or the Cat's Back, separating Strathpeffer from Brahan

and lower Strathconon. On this ridge is **KNOCKFARREL**, one of the best known examples of a vitrified fort. The bottom of the hollow, the lowest part of which is only 20 feet above sea-level, has a good rich clay soil passing into loam, and has evidently at no distant period—geologically speaking—formed part of the bed of the Cromarty Firth. It is highly farmed, and the fields are marked off by fine hedgerows, which, with the neighbouring woods, assist in making the strath one of the prettiest vales in the North of Scotland. The soil of the lower hill slopes is a good reddish loam, but higher up it becomes mossy. The valley is now much disfigured near the centre by a huge embankment, which carries the Dingwall and Skye section of the Highland railway system from the S to the N side of the hollow. This was rendered necessary in consequence of opposition to the line passing farther up the S side. The greater portion of the valley belongs to Lady Sibell Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Cromartie, who received in 1895 the title Countess of Cromartie, and whose mansion is the fine old house of **CASTLELEOD**. The hill slopes above it are occupied by thecrofting community of Auchterneed or Botlacks, the original holdings in which were granted by Lord Macleod to the veterans of the Highland corps raised on his estate who returned from the great American War. The drainage is carried off by the Peffery or Pheoran, which flows eastward to the Cromarty Firth. Strathpeffer has a terminal station on a branch line (1885) of the section of the Highland railway already mentioned, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Dingwall. It owes its fame to its mineral springs, which, rising from calcareo-bituminous sandstones belonging to the Old Red Sandstone formation, to which they owe their virtues, are strongly impregnated with various salts that make them highly beneficial in digestive and kidney disorders, as well as in cases of rheumatism and skin disease; but the water must be taken under advice. Recent analyses have shown that the Strathpeffer waters are the most powerful in Great Britain. The wells, four in number, vary in quality, but on an average a gallon of water may be taken as containing 13·659 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas and 107·484 grains of the various salts in solution, this being made up of 52·710 grains of sulphate of soda, 30·686 grains of sulphate of lime, 19·233 grains of chloride of sodium, and 4·855 grains of sulphate of magnesia. There are handsome pump-rooms and baths; and a bowling-green, and walks both in the grounds and all round the neighbourhood, provide for outdoor amusement, while for bad weather and indoor recreations there is a large pavilion. The air is clear and bracing, and the average rainfall is only 28 inches. The late proprietrix, the Duchess of Sutherland, did much to improve the place, good sanitary arrangements having been secured in the strath by complete drainage and waterworks. The water is conducted from the side of Ben Wyvis, a distance of 7 miles. There are several large hotels, and most of the other houses have been erected for the accommodation of visitors during the season, which lasts from the beginning of May to the end of October. Up till about the middle of the 19th century the strath was a marshy valley, occupied by stagnant waters, large reeds, and a few stunted alders. A stone pillar with an eagle—the crest of the Munros—carved on it, is said to mark the site of a clan battle in the latter part of the 15th century, in which the Munros of Foulis were defeated by the Mackenzies of Seafort; and near it some years earlier (in 1478) another conflict took place, in which the Mackenzies were victorious over a body of the Macdonalds of the Isles. There is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a circulating library, meeting-house library, curling and golfing clubs, horticultural and bee-keeping society, and a Highland games association. An Established church was opened at Strathpeffer in 1890. There is also a Free church. St Anne's Memorial Church (300 sittings), a mission station in connection with the Scotch Episcopal Church, was erected in 1892 as a memorial to the late duchess, is Decorated

Gothic, and contains some very fine memorial windows. See Dr D. Manson *On the Sulphur and Chalybeate Waters of Strathpeffer Spa* (5th ed. 1884), and Dr Fortescue Fox's *Strathpeffer Spa* (1889).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881. **Strathpey**. See SPEY and GRANTOWN.

Strathy. See FARR.

Strichen (old forms *Stratheyne* and *Strichney*; Gael. *Strath-a'en*, 'the strath of the river'), a parish containing a small town of the same name in the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded NW by Tyrie, NE by Rathen, E by Lonmay, S by Old Deer, and SW by New Deer. The boundary is formed for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the S by the Ugie, which here separates the parish from Old Deer. Elsewhere it partly follows the courses of small burns, but is mostly artificial. The greatest length, from the extreme E point beyond New Leods to the point on the W where the parishes of Tyrie, Strichen, and New Deer meet beyond Craigeulter, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the average breadth at right angles to this is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the area is now 14,435 acres, of which 23 are water. The area was enlarged in 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to this parish the Auchentumb detached portion of Aberdour parish, comprising 1482 acres, and the Technuiry detached portion of Fraserburgh parish, comprising 2747 acres, both of which portions lay on the north border of Strichen. The surface is hilly, and the height above sea-level rises from the centre of the parish towards both the NE and SW. The lowest point (125 feet) is where the Ugie leaves the parish on the SE, and the highest points are 769 feet at MORMOND HILL, 440 at Adziel Hill (SSW), and 383 in the woods of Strichen House. Though a considerable amount of land was reclaimed between 1824 and 1855, a large portion of the parish is still peat-moss, rough-grazing, or waste. The soil is, on the whole, poor, though there are patches of good land here and there. The underlying rocks are granite and Lower Silurian beds. The impure limestones in the latter were formerly worked. The drainage of the parish is carried off by the northern branch of the Ugie, which has a course of $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles from NW to SE across the centre of the parish, and small streams flowing to it. The greater part of the parish was originally in Rathen and the rest in Fraserburgh, but a church and family burial aisle having been erected in 1620 by Thomas Fraser,* proprietor of Strichen, the parish was constituted in 1627, and its disjunction confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1633. The great-grandson of this Thomas was the Hon. Alexander Fraser of Strichen (d. 1775) who, under the title of Lord Strichen, was one of the judges of the Court of Session from 1730 till his death, and as such took part in the trial of Isabella Walker, the prototype of Effie Deans, in 1736, and also in the decision of the Douglas Cause in 1768. Lord Strichen's great-grandson, Thomas Alexander (1802-75), succeeded to the Lovat Estates in 1816, and made good his claim to the dormant peerage of Lovat in 1857. He had previously, however, sold the estate of Strichen in 1855 to George Baird (1810-70), one of the Gartsherrie family, whose son, George Alexander Baird (1861-93), known on the turf as Mr Abington, obtained shortly before his death authority from the Court of Session to disentail and sell the estates of Strichen and Stichel. (See STTICHEL.) The mansion, Strichen House, near the town, is a three-storey building, measuring 126 by 90 feet, erected in 1821. It is Grecian in style, and has a portico with fluted Doric pillars. The finely wooded grounds, originally laid out by Gilpin, contain a stone circle, and the ruins of an old chapel a little to the W of the house. This is the circle mentioned in Dr Johnson's *Tour*, where he says he and Boswell 'dined at the house of Mr Frazer of Streighton, who showed us in his grounds some stones yet standing of a druidical circle, and, what I began to think more worthy of notice, some forest trees of full growth.' Boswell adds that they went out of their way to see the circle, as Dr Johnson was anxious to inspect an example. Their entertainer was Lord Strichen's son,

* The Frasers of Strichen were a branch of the house of Lovat, through Thomas Fraser of Knockie.

at one time an officer in the King's Dragoon Guards, and seemingly a somewhat eccentric personage. It was he who founded the village of New Leeds, which was intended to be a rival to the great Yorkshire town of that name, but which never thrived, and is only a poor straggling hamlet. There were to be statutory fairs, and the laird offered a prize of an eight-day clock to the 'drunkest man that should appear' in the first of those markets. This same Captain Fraser erected 'Rob Gibb's Hunting Lodge,' on the W side of Mormond Hill, and also caused the well-known 'White Horse of Mormond' to be cut on the SW slope of the Hill. The stag on the SE slope was cut in 1870. (See MORMOND.) The horse is represented as standing stiffly erect, and measures 162 feet from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail, and 126 feet from hoofs to ears, while the body is 106 feet long and 41 deep. The parish is traversed for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from SW to ENE by the Fraserburgh extension of the Formartine and Buchan branch of the Great North of Scotland railway system, with stations at the town of Strichen and at MORMOND near the ENE border.

The town of Strichen was originally laid out as the village of Mormond, by Lord Strichen, in 1764, to promote 'the arts and manufactures of this country, and for the accommodation of tradesmen of all denominations, manufacturers, and other industrious people to settle within the same.' It is now a thriving little place, with pretty surroundings, on the NE bank of the Ugie, on flat ground at the SW end of Mormond Hill, and has a railway station $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Fraserburgh, $18\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Peterhead, and $36\frac{3}{4}$ N by W of Aberdeen. The two principal streets meeting at the N end are well-built, and there is a town-hall, Established, Free, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, a public school (altered and enlarged in 1894), an Episcopalian school, branches of the North of Scotland and the Town and County banks, a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a reading-room, an educational trust, a gas company, an agricultural society, a company of rifle volunteers, and three hotels. There are live stock markets on the first Thursday of every month, and hiring fairs on the Wednesdays after the 19th May and the 12th November. The town-house was erected in 1816 at a cost of £2000. The present parish church, to the S of the town, built near the site of the old one in 1799, has 950 sittings. There is a burial-ground to which an addition was made in 1874, but the parishioners long continued to bury at Rathen, and some of the *loch-stanes*, where the bearers rested, may still be seen along the old road, over Mormond Hill. The church bell came from the old building, and has the inscription, '*Henrick Ten Horst me fecit Daventria anno 1633.*' The Free church, occupying a prominent position at the head of one of the principal streets, was erected in 1893, the jubilee year of the building of the first Free church of Strichen in what was known as 'the Bog.' The Episcopal church, at the west end of the village, an Early English structure with 200 sittings, was built in 1861 and enlarged and consecrated in 1891. The Roman Catholic church, to the W of the town, built in 1854, was, with the priest's house and a croft, reserved for the Church of Rome when the estate was sold to Mr Baird. In the neighbourhood of the town the Ugie is crossed by a railway viaduct and four stone bridges. Of these two are modern—one having replaced an old bridge near the S end of the town—while the others are old, that to the N being a high-backed structure. The second, at Howford, was built in 1777. Pop. of town (1861) 1030, (1871) 1184, (1881) 1204, (1891) 1133, of whom 473 were males and 660 females. Houses (1891) occupied 280, unoccupied 9, and being built 1.

The parish is in the presbytery of Deer and the synod of Aberdeen, and the living is worth £156 a year. Ecclesiastically a portion of the parish is given off to the *quoad sacra* parish of New PITSLIGO, and another portion to that of KININMONTH. Besides the churches already mentioned, there is a U.P. church at New Leeds. Under the School Board, Strichen public school,

at the town, and Technuiry public school, with accommodation respectively for 332 and 115 pupils, have an attendance of about 225 and 40, and grants amounting to nearly £225 and £35. The Episcopal school (All Saints) has accommodation for 160. Pop. (1801) 1520, (1831) 1802, (1861) 2472, (1881) 2348, (1891) 2552.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 87, 97, 1876.

Stroan Loch. See KELLS.

Stroma, an island in the Pentland Firth, included in the county of Caithness, from which it is separated by the Inner Sound. Rising mostly in lofty rocky cliffs, but containing some good land, it measures 7 miles in circumference. A lighthouse at the north point has one group flashing white light, showing six flashes in 15 seconds, followed by an eclipse of 15 seconds. Visible at a distance of 16 nautical miles. A fog signal is in course of erection (1897). Prior to 1894 the island had no landing-place, so that the boats of the fishermen had to be drawn up on the beach every time they came to land. In 1894-95, however, a pier, 170 feet long, was constructed, composed entirely of Portland cement concrete, and set on a ridge of rocks alongside a natural goe or creek. The work was estimated at £800, and of this sum Government gave a grant of £600. There is a post office on the island, and one mail per week is provided by Government on any day suitable for crossing to it. Pop. (1881) 341, (1891) 327.

Strome Ferry, a place in Lochalsh parish, SW Ross and Cromarty, on the southern shore of salt-water Loch Carron (3 furlongs broad here), 53 miles WSW of Dingwall, and the terminus of the Dingwall and Skye railway until the completion of the extension of the line to Kyle-Akin Straif. (See KYLE-AKIN.) It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a steamboat pier, and a good hotel; whilst on the opposite side of the loch, here crossed by the ferry which gives name to the place, are a small inn and the picturesque ruins of Strome Castle, which existed prior to 1472, and was blown up by Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail in 1602. There is steamboat communication daily all the year round with Skye, Gairloch, and Stornoway, and from July to September twice daily to Skye and Gairloch. A mail coach runs daily from Strome Ferry to Balmacara, where there is a good hotel and steamboat communication with Oban and Portree. An Established church was opened at Strome Ferry in 1889.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 81, 1882.

Stromness, a town and a parish in the SW of Pomona, Orkney. The town, skirting the W side of a beautiful bay, by road is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Kirkwall, and by water 27 miles NNE of Duncansby Head, and 35 NNE of Scrabster Pier, Thurso. With Kirkwall it communicates by public coach and steamer, and with Scrabster by steamer, as also with Leith, Aberdeen, Scalloway, Stornoway, Liverpool, and other seaports. At the beginning of the 18th century it consisted of only half a dozen slated houses and a few scattered huts, the former inhabited by two gentlemen of landed property and two or three small traders, the latter by a few fishermen and mechanics; and it then had only two vessels, each of 30 tons, and both employed in catching cod and ling at Barra, and making an annual voyage to Leith or Norway. Its rising importance, from the visits of the American rice-ships, drew the attention of the burghers of Kirkwall, and brought upon it a persecution whose origin and upshot form an interesting chapter in the history of Scottish burghs. Founding on an obscure act of 1690, which declared that the export or import of native or foreign commodities, with some exceptions, belonged only to freemen inhabiting royal burghs, and on a subsequent act of 1693, which declared that the benefit of trade allowed to royal burghs might be communicated to other places on condition of their paying cess, Kirkwall made exactions upon Stromness with inequality of distribution, and with most vexatious, unrelenting, and illegal severity. The people of Stromness complied with the exactions from 1719 till 1743; but, seeing ruin coming on their trade, they then resisted, and entered on a

successful litigation against their oppressors before the Convention of Royal Burghs, the Court of Session, and the House of Lords. In 1754 they obtained from the second of these courts a declaration that 'there was no sufficient right in the burgh of Kirkwall to assess the village of Stromness, but that the said village should be quit thereof, and free therefrom, in all time coming;' and, in 1758, after their relentless persecutors had dragged them to the House of Lords, they obtained from that court of final appeal a decision affirming the declaration of the Court of Session. By this decision all the villages in Scotland became free and independent of the royal burghs; and Stromness grew rapidly in importance, in 1817 being erected into a burgh of barony. It has not, however, altered much since 1847, when Hugh Miller described it as 'a narrow, tortuous slip of a town, nearly a mile long, and fairly thrust by a steep hill into the sea, on which it encroaches in a broken line of wharf-like bulwarks, where, at high water, vessels of a hundred tons burden float so immediately beside the houses that their pennants on gala days wave over the chimney tops. This steep hill, 292 feet high, and called the Ward Hill, forms part of a granitic axis, about 6 miles in length by a mile in breadth, which forms the backbone of the district, and against which the Great Conglomerate and lower schists of the Old Red are upturned at a rather high angle.' The bay or natural harbour excels in safety and commodiousness the great majority in Britain. It extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from S to N, and is entered by a passage $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, but expands in the interior to a width of 3 furlongs. Sheltered to the S by Graemsay Island, and at its mouth by the Inner and Outer Holms, it has a firm clay bottom, and sufficient depth of water for ships of 1000 tons burden, and is protected from the violence of every wind. Even the water space outside the Holms affords excellent anchorage for shipping, and may be considered as something of an outer harbour. Two substantial patent slips admit vessels of 700 tons burden; and a new and commodious pier was opened in 1879. The American vessels in the rice trade formerly unloaded here their cargoes for the different ports of Britain, but were afterwards induced to prefer the Isle of Wight. Many vessels, owing to the excellence of the harbour, call at Stromness for shelter, provisions, or men; and among them are annually the Hudson's Bay vessels. An agent of the Hudson's Bay Company resides in the town. A considerable number of vessels belong to the port; and many boats are employed in the local fisheries. Boat and ship building is carried on to a noticeable extent; but the manufacture of linen and woollen cloth has been long discontinued; and the making of straw-plait, which formerly employed a large number of women, is also quite extinct. Cattle fairs are held on the first Wednesday of every month and the first Tuesday of September. Stromness has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a town-hall, a custom house, a submarine cable (1876) to Scrabster, branches of the Commercial, National, and Union Banks, two hotels, a gas company, a natural history society with a good museum, a court-house, a public library, a newsroom, a lifeboat, a rocket brigade, agricultural and horticultural societies, Freemason and Good Templar lodges, golf and bowling clubs, a battery of volunteer artillery, etc. The parish church, built in 1814, contains 1200 sittings; the Free church dates from Disruption times; and the U.P. church, with 643 sittings, was erected in 1862. St Mary's Episcopal church, built in 1888, possesses an ancient and beautiful font of red stone. George Stewart, the 'Torquil' of Byron's *Island*, a poem on the mutiny of the 'Bounty' (1789), was the son of Stewart of Maserter, and lived in the White House, one of the earliest mortar-built houses in Stromness; and Gow or Smith, the hero of Scott's *Pirate*, was born in a house where now is the boat-building yard of Messrs Copland. He revisited Stromness in 1724, the year before his execution in London. Sir Walter himself was here in 1814, and Hugh Miller in 1847, when from the neighbouring

flagstones was exhumed the specimen of *Asterolepis* referred to in his *Footprints of the Creator*. It may also be noticed that in the churchyard is buried William Newlands (1782-1884), the 'king of the Orkney Gipsies.' Sheriff small debt courts are held on the third Thursday of March, June, and September, and the first Thursday of December; justice of peace small debt courts on the last Thursday of every month. The town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 councillors, who also act as police commissioners under the Burgh Police Act of 1892. Its municipal voters numbered 420 in 1893, when the annual value of real property was £3647. Pop. (1831) 2524, (1841) 2057, (1851) 2055, (1861) 1795, (1871) 1634, (1881) 1705; (1891) 1698, of whom 972 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 387, vacant 2.

The parish is bounded N by Sandwick, NE by the Loch of STENNESS, SE by the Bay of Ireland, S by Hoy Sound, and W by the Atlantic. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost width is 4 miles; and its land area is 7618 acres. The W coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, rises everywhere sheer from the sea to altitudes of from 60 to 363 feet; exhibits terrific grandeur of scenery during storms; and terminates at the southern extremity in Breck Ness, flanking the entrance to Hoy Sound. It is pierced there by a cave, called Johnson's Cave, after a shipwrecked sailor who spent four days in it in 1834. A chain of hills, prolonged southward from Sandwick, and attaining a maximum height of 518 feet above sea-level, extends from the northern boundary to within about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Hoy Sound; and commands impressive views of the hills of Hoy and the northern mountains of the Scottish mainland. Limestone abounds, roofing slates were largely quarried in the latter half of the 18th century, and granite and lead have both been formerly worked. The soil of the arable lands is variously a black earth, a sandy black earth, a stiff clay, and a mixture of clay and sand. Much has been done on the Cairston estate in the way of draining, building, and other improvements, the late J. R. Pollexfen, Esq., having expended £4000 thereon; and the bare hill at the back of the town has of late years been converted into useful pasturage by the feuars amongst whom it was divided. Breckness House, near the headland of that name, was built in 1633, as an Episcopal residence, by George Graham, the last Bishop of Orkney; and above the door are carved his initials, the date, and the Episcopal arms. A little SW of the town are the ruins of the old parish church, with the graveyard and the remains of an old monastery; and in other places are ruins of ancient chapels whose history is lost to record. Stromness is the seat of Cairston presbytery in the synod of Orkney; the living is worth £182. Two public schools, Kirbuster and Stromness, with respective accommodation for 65 and 404 children, have an average attendance of about 30 and 305, and grants amounting to nearly £45 and £455. Valuation (1884) £6095, (1893) £2569. Pop. of parish, (1801) 2223, (1831) 2944, (1861) 2540, (1871) 2403, (1881) 2410, (1891) 2333.

Stronachlachar. See KATRINE, LOCH.

Strone, a modern watering-place in Kilmun parish, Argyllshire, at the headland of Strone Point, which projects sharply between the mouth of Holy Loch and that of Loch Long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Greenock, and 7 furlongs N of Hunter's Quay. Extending along the shore of Holy Loch, it chiefly consists of a chain of villas and cottages ornées; commands superb views of the scenery of Holy Loch and the Firth of Clyde; vies in general attraction with the best and newest of the seaside resorts of the Glasgow citizens; communicates several times a day by well-appointed steamers with Greenock, Gourock, Craigendoran, and Glasgow; and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a good hotel, a steamboat pier, an iron public hall (1872; 400 sittings), a *quoad sacra* parochial church, an 'Alliance' church, and a public school. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1884, is in the presbytery of Dunoon and the synod of Argyll.

Pop. of village, together with BLAIRMORE, (1831) 539, (1891) 573.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Stronfearnan, a village in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, on the northern shore of Loch Tay, 9 miles SW of Aberfeldy.

Stronsay, an island in the North Isles district of Orkney, approaching to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Spur Ness in Sanday, $2\frac{3}{8}$ E of Veness in Eday, 3 E of the Ness of Ork in Shapinsay, 7 NNE of Mull Head in Pomona, and 12 NE of Kirkwall. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $15\cdot3$ square miles, or 9840 acres. By the Bay of Holland on the S, Odin and Mill Bays on the E, Papa Sound on the NE, and St Catherine's Bay on the W, Stronsay is cut into three peninsulas in such a way that no part of it is more than 1 mile distant from the sea, and that its coast-line has an extent of not less than $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The principal headlands are Links Ness and Huip Ness to the N, Grice Ness, Odin Ness, and Burgh Head to the E, and Lamb Head, Tor Ness, and Rousholm or Roithisholm Head to the S—all of them low, except Burgh and Rousholm Heads; while five islets, lying off its shores, are PAPA-STRONSAY to the NE, AUSKERRY to the S, LINGA HOLM to the W, and Little Linga and Holm of Huip to the N. The largest of eleven small lakes are Meikle Water (5×2 furl.; 28 feet above sea-level) towards the centre, and Lea Shun ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) in the E. Three mineral springs, all near one another on the E coast, were once in high medicinal repute. The surface is of moderate elevation; but an almost continuous ridge running through the island attains 154 feet at Burgh Hill in the SE, and 141 at St John's Hill in the N. The predominant rocks are clay and sandstone, and lead-ore has been found. The soil is mostly a strong clay, with a rich red clay soil; but Rousholm, the south-western peninsula, consists largely of sandy soil. The interior was formerly a tract of the flayed moorland common in Orkney, but now it is all improved or nearly so. The island is traversed by good roads; and much has been done in the way of reclamation, building, fencing, etc., in the course of the last fifty years. There is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Kirkwall. Antiquities are tumuli, some Picts' houses, and a circular thick-walled structure at Lamb Head. The parish of Stronsay and Eday (16,404 acres) comprises the inhabited islands of Auskerry, Eday, Papa-Stronsay, Pharay, and Stronsay, all noticed separately. It comprehends no fewer than five ancient parishes—Eday and Papa-Stronsay, each consisting chiefly of its cognominal island; and St Peter's, St Nicholas, and Lady, consisting respectively of the northern, southern, and western sections of Stronsay. Besides the kirks of these parishes, there were anciently so many as 10 chapels—4 in Stronsay, one of which was called St Margaret's Kirk; 2 in Papa-Stronsay, dedicated respectively to St Nicholas and St Bride; 1 in Eday; and 1 in each of the pastoral islets of Little Linga, Linga Holm, and Auskerry. The ruins of the majority of these chapels still exist. Ecclesiastically giving off Eday *quoad sacra* parish, Stronsay and Eday is in the presbytery of North Isles and the synod of Orkney; the living is worth £252. Stronsay parish church, built in 1821, and repaired in 1890, contains 500 sittings; and Stronsay U.P. church, built in 1800, contains 391 sittings. Four public schools—Central, North female and infant, North Pharayside, and South—with respective accommodation for 120, 80, 25, and 80 children, have an average attendance of about 85, 40, 10, and 35, and grants of nearly £120, £40, £15, and £35. Valuation of parish (1834) £4543, (1893) £3713. Pop. of parish (1861) 2207, (1871) 2210, (1881) 2107. (1891) 2014; of Stronsay island (1841) 1234, (1861) 1210, (1871) 1267, (1881) 1274, (1891) 1275.

Strontian, a village in Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire, in the mouth of a glen on the N side and towards the head of salt-water Loch Sunart, 21 miles ENE of Tobermory, and 24 SW of Fort William. At one time

a poor-looking clachan, it underwent in 1828 a total revolution under the direction of Sir James Riddell and his lady, and now consists of some renovated turf huts and neat slated cottages of granite. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Ardgour, an inn, a *quoad sacra* parochial church, a Free church, a public school, and fairs on the Thursday before the last Wednesday of May, and the Thursday before the last Wednesday of October. The *quoad sacra* parochial church was built in 1827 at the expense of Government, and contains nearly 500 sittings. Strontian House, in the vicinity of the village, is the seat of Sir Rodney Steuart Riddell, fourth Bart. since 1778 (b. 1833; suc. 1883). Lead mines in the glen to the N of the village were worked from the beginning of the 18th century till 1855. They contain a great variety of very rare calcareous spars, with splendid specimens of the staurolite; and are famous for having yielded, in 1790, a metal of the alkaline earths, known ever since to naturalists as strontium, and then found in them in the form of strontites or carbonate of strontium. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Mull and the synod of Argyll. Pop. (1871) 803, (1881) 691, (1891) 674, of whom 614 were in Ardnamurchan and 60 in Morvern.

Stronvar, a mansion in Balquhider parish, Perthshire, near the southern shore and the foot of Loch Voil, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Lochearnhead. It is a Scottish Baronial edifice, built in 1850 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A. Its owner is James Carnegie, Esq. (b. 1846).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Strowan, a mansion in MONZIEVAIRD and Strowan parish, Upper Strathearn, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Earn, 3 miles W of Crieff. Built in the latter half of the 18th century, and greatly enlarged in 1866, it is the seat of Thomas James Graham-Stirling, Esq. (b. and suc. 1811), who has spent between £20,000 and £30,000 in improving the estate.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See chap. xxxix. of T. Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (1833).

Struan. See BLAIR ATHOLE and BRACADALE.

Struy, a place, with a public school, in Kilmorack parish, Invernessshire, between the confluent Farrar and Glass, 10 miles WSW of Beaully, under which it has a post office.

Stuart Castle. See CASTLE STUART.

Stuartfield. See STEWARTFIELD.

Stuckgown House. See ARROCHAR.

Sueno's Stone. See FORRES.

Suilven. See ASSYNT.

Sulem or Sullom Voe, a voe or sea-loch on the E side of the mainland of Shetland, striking $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward between Northmaven and Delting parishes, and varying in breadth between 3 furlongs and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Sule Skerry, a small island in the North Atlantic, lying in $50^{\circ} 10' N$ lat. and $4^{\circ} 30' W$ lon., and distant from Hoy Head, the nearest point of the Orkney Islands, some 37 miles west, and the same distance in a NE direction from Cape Wrath. It is about 900 yards long and 400 broad, and rises on the highest ground to a height of 50 feet above the sea. Seals and sea-fowl frequent the pools and rocks in great numbers. The former are mostly gray in colour or spotted with black and white, among them being many large specimens; and among the sea-fowl are 'kittiwakes,' auks, razor-bills, and green cormorants. The island is exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic, and was formerly very dangerous to shipping. In 1892-94, however, a lighthouse was erected on the highest point of the island. The lantern is the largest in Scotland, and the height of it above sea-level is 130 feet. It gives a fixed light visible for a radius of 18 miles. The dangerous island known as the Stack, a huge isolated rock, or rather series of rocks, rising at the highest point 140 feet out of the water, lies $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of the Sule Skerry, whose light will also warn the numerous vessels which pass in this direction of the proximity of the Stack.

Summerhill. See MACHAR, NEW.

Summerhill. See AYTON.

Summer Isles, a group of islets at the entrance of Loch Broom, on the W coast of Ross and Cromarty. Only one of them, Tanera More, is inhabited, and only nine or ten are of sufficient size to be occupied as pastures. They lie at from 5 furlongs to 4 miles' distance from the coast, and are composed of Old Red Sandstone. Tanera More is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; and has an irregular rocky surface, rising to the height of 406 feet above sea-level. The other islets are all similarly rocky, but of much less elevation. The whole group are bare; and except where their bluff coasts are worked into caverns and points by the incessant action of the sea, they possess not one feature of picturesqueness or beauty. 'Why they are called the Summer Islands,' says Dr Macculloch, 'I know not; as they have a most wintry aspect, as much from their barrenness and rocky outlines, as from the ugly red colour and the forms of their cliffs.' Pop. of Tanera More (1871) 114, (1881) 119, (1891) 95.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Sunart, a district in the extreme N of Argyllshire. Its length is 12 miles, and its breadth 6. It is bounded on the N by Loch Shiell, on the E by Ardgour, on the S by Loch Sunart, and on the W by Arduamurchan. See ARDNAMURCHAN and SUNART, LOCH.

Sunart, Loch, a sea-loch of Argyllshire, winding $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, from the northern entrance of the Sound of Mull, to within 5 miles of Loch Linnhe. It separates Ardnamurchan and Sunart on the N from Mull and Morven on the S. Its breadth, for the first 5 miles, is generally upwards of 2 miles, but afterwards varies between 3 and 11 furlongs. It contains a number of islets, the chief of which are ORANSAY, Carnich, Riska, Dungallan, Garve, and More. Glen Tarbert—a rough pastoral valley—extends from its head to Loch Linnhe, and brings down to it a parliamentary road from Corran Ferry, whence the communication is continued to Fort William. Loch Sunart, though little visited, possesses considerable scenic beauty.

Sunderland Hall, a mansion in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, between the confluent Tweed and Ettrick Water, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Selkirk town. Its owner is Charles Henry Scott-Plummer, Esq. (b. 1859; suc. 1880).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Sunderland House, a modern mansion in Kilchoman parish, Islay island, Argyllshire, 5 miles W of Bridgend.

Sundrum, a mansion in Coylton parish, Ayrshire, on an eminence near the left bank of the Water of Coyle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ayr. Its oldest part is a tower of unknown antiquity, with walls 10 feet in thickness, whilst the modern portion dates from 1792. Acquired by his grandfather in 1750, the estate now belongs to John Hamilton, Esq. (b. 1806; suc. 1837).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863. See A. H. Millar's *Castles and Mansions of Ayrshire* (Edinb. 1885).

Sunlaws, an estate in Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the E side of the Teviot, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of Roxburgh station. The mansion was burned down in 1885. Its owner is Robert Scott-Kerr, Esq. (b. 1859; suc. 1890).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Sunnyside Asylum. See MONTROSE.

Sutherland (Scand. *Suther-land*, 'the southern land,' i.e., the land to the S of the Orkneys), a county in the extreme N of Scotland bounded N by the Atlantic Ocean, E by the county of Caithness, SE by the Moray Firth, SSW by the Dornoch Firth and the county of Ross and Cromarty, and WNW by the Minch and the Atlantic Ocean. In shape it is an irregular pentagon with the apex to the NW at Cape Wrath. The side along the N measures 41 miles in a straight line from Cape Wrath eastward to a point midway between the Bay of Bighouse at the mouth of Glen Halladale and Sandside Bay at Reay in Caithness—the distance following the windings of the coast being nearly double; the E side measures $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line from the point just indicated to the Ord of Caithness; the SE side, 24 miles in a straight line from the Ord of Caithness to the point at the entrance to the Dornoch Firth;

the SSW side, 49 miles in a straight line from this point to Loch Kirkaig at Enard Bay—the distance following the windings in all these cases being somewhat more; and the distance along the WNW side, from Loch Kirkaig to Cape Wrath, is in a straight line $35\frac{3}{4}$ miles, but following the windings it is double that length. The distance from Rhu Stoer, which is the most westerly point, east-north-eastward to the point where the boundary-line with Caithness reaches the Atlantic, is 59 miles, and the distance from Cape Wrath south-eastward to the point at the N side of the entrance to the Dornoch Firth is $63\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The only alterations made by the Boundary Commissioners in this county were in the parishes of FARR, REAY, DORNOCH, and ROGART, but none of the changes affected the county boundaries. The total area of the county is 2125·717 square miles or 1,359,848 acres, of which 1,297,849 are land, 47,633 are water, 12,812 are foreshore, and 1553 are tidal water. Of the whole land area of 1,297,849 acres, only 31,984 were in 1896 under crop, bare fallow, and grass, and 18,784 under wood, all the rest being rough hill grazing, heath, peat, or stony waste. The increase in land under plough and grass has been 3167 acres within the last fifty years, and of that under wood 7971 acres. The climate varies considerably. Along the Moray Firth coast and in the straths the mean annual temperature is about 45°. In the lower districts snow does not lie long, and the winters are comparatively mild and open, but in spring there are cold N to E winds, and in autumn the glens are early visited by sharp frosts. Among the uplands of the interior of the county the winters are long and severe. The rainfall in the low district along the Moray Firth is on an average little over 31 inches, and along the N coast it is 36 inches, but in the W and NW, where the winds from the Atlantic bring in large quantities of vapour, it rises to 60 inches. The prevailing winds are westerly and north-westerly; those next in frequency are from the E, and are generally wet. Rain falls, on an average, on 200 days in the year. Among the counties of Scotland Sutherland is fifth as regards area, the larger ones being Inverness, Argyll, Ross and Cromarty, and Perth; but it is twenty-ninth as regards population—the only ones below it being Bute, Peebles, Nairn, and Kinross—and twenty-seventh as regards valuation. In proportion to area it is the least densely populated county in Scotland, the average number of persons to the square mile being only 11, while Inverness-shire, with 22, comes next.

Along the E side the boundary line follows the rising ground forming the watershed to the E of Strath Halladale—with the Halladale river flowing to the N—and Strath Beg and Strath Ullie—with the river Ullie or Helmsdale flowing to the S. To the E of Strath Halladale the height is nowhere over 900 feet, and is generally between 700 and 800, but to the E of the valley of the Helmsdale the average height is from 1000 to 1700 feet, the highest points being Cnoc Crom-uillt (1199), Knockfin Heights (1416), Cnoc Coirena Fearnna (1434), Cnoc an Eireannaich (1698), Creag Scalabsdale (1619), Cnoc na Maoile (1315), Cnoc na Saobhaidhe (1206), Cnoc an Damhain (1324), and thence by Cnoc an Tubhadair (1078) and the road over the Ord of Caithness (726) to the sea. The run of the boundary along the SSW side has been indicated in describing the boundaries of Ross and Cromarty, the greater part of it being formed by the river Oykel. The N and NW sides are deeply indented by sea-lochs. On the N from Cape Wrath eastward are Balnakill Bay with the Kyle of Durness, Loch Eriboll, Tongue Bay and the Kyle of Tongue; Torrisdale Bay at the mouth of Strath Naver, with the lesser bays of Farr, Swordly, and Kirtomy to the E; Armadale Bay, Strathy Bay, and Bay of Bighouse ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile) at the entrance to Strath Halladale. To the E of Balnakill Bay is a long narrow promontory (2 miles \times 3 furl.) terminating in Fair Aird or Far-out Head; the broad projecting mass of land to the E of the entrance to Loch Eriboll is Kennageal or Whiten Head; to the NE of Farr Bay is Farr Point, and between Armadale

Bay and Strathay Bay there is a projecting mass terminating on the N at Strathay Point. Near the entrance to Loch Eriboll are Eilean Hoan and the smaller Eilean Cluimhrig; at the entrance to Tongue Bay are the Rabbit Islands, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE, Eilan Iosal and ELLAN NAN RON, separated from the mainland by Kyle Rannoch ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile); and there are a number of smaller islands. The only inhabited island is Ron, which is separately noticed, as is also Hoan. The WNW side is still more broken than the N. From Cape Wrath southward are Sandwood Bay with the shallow Sandwood Loch, Loch Inchard, Loch Dougal ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), Loch Laxford with Loch a'Chathaidh branching off its N side, Scourie Bay, the large Edderachyilis or EDRACHILLIS Bay from which branch off Badcall or Badaucal Bay, Loch Cairnbawn (see KYLESKU) branching eastward into Loch Glendhu and Loch Glencoul, Loch Ardvar ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile), Loch Nedd ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile), and Clashnessie Bay; Bay of Stoer, Achmelvich Bay, Loch Roe ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile), Loch Inver ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ mile), and Loch Kirkaig ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile). The only very prominent headland is Rhu Stoer, with the Point of Stoer on the SW side of Eddrachillis Bay. There are an immense number of islands, of which the chief are Eilean an Roin Beag and Eilean an Roin Mor (5×1 furl.) 2 miles NW of the mouth of Loch Inchard, Handa S of Scourie Bay, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Handa, Calbha Beag and Calbha Mor at the entrance to Loch Cairnbawn, Oldany in the S of Eddrachillis Bay, and Soyea at the entrance to Loch Inver. Hauda and Oldany were formerly inhabited, but are not so now. Fuller details will be found in the separate articles dealing with the places noted. Both the N and NW coasts are bold and rocky, and some of the cliff scenery is very fine and impressive, particularly about Durness, Cape Wrath, and the island of Handa. On the Moray Firth side the ground is generally low and sandy, and the only opening is Loch FLEET.

Districts and Surface.—In the extreme NW of the county is Durness, and from this eastward along the N coast are the districts of Tongue and Farr, while extending down the W coast are Eddrachillis and Assynt. In the SE along the Moray and Dornoch Firths are the Helmsdale, Loth, Brora, Golspie, Rogart, Dornoch, and Creich districts, and N of the latter at the lower end of Loch Shin is the Lairg District. The minor subdivisions are almost all connected with the straths, and will be afterwards noticed. The moorland waste between Kyle of Durness and Cape Wrath is known as Parph, and is marked on the map in Blaeu's *Atlas* as haunted by 'verie great plenty of wolves;' while Sir Robert Gordon says that 'there is an excellent and delectable place for hunting called the Parve wher they hunt the reid deir in abundance.' Between Loch Eriboll and the Kyle of Tongue is A'Mhoine. Round the greater part of all the coast except in the extreme NW, in the bottom of the larger glens, and round most of the large lochs there are tracts of low ground, occupying about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole county, which nowhere rises to a height of more than 500 feet. Of the remainder the greater part is from 500 to 1000 feet high, while portions here and there reach heights of from 2000 to 3000 feet, and at one or two points rise above 3000. 'The whole of the interior,' says a recent writer, 'is mountainous, varied with elevated plateaus covered with heath, vast fields of peat bog, some pleasant straths of average fertility, watered by considerable streams and numerous lakes, embosomed either in bleak dismal regions of moorland, or begirt by a series of hills of conglomerate, whose naked and rugged sides have no covering, even of heather. Wildness and sterility are the great features of the landscape, the dreary monotony being seldom relieved by tree or shrub; and this uniformity of desolation is only occasionally broken by some glen or strath presenting itself as an oasis of verdure in the bleak desert;' but this description, though in the main fairly correct, hardly conveys an adequate idea of the number of the straths or of the extent to

which many of the lochs and glens have had much of their bleak appearance softened or removed by fringes of wood.

Though the higher hills can hardly be said to form regular chains or groups, but are scattered about, solitary, with picturesque and curious outlines, or in broad-based lumpish masses without any markedly characteristic features at all; yet the mountainous moorland forming the main portion of the surface is divided into quite distinct portions by a number of straths with well-marked trends. These fall into two great divisions. If a line be drawn from Cape Wrath south-eastward to the centre of the county at Beinn Cleith Bric (Klibreck; 3154 feet), and thence E by N to the centre of the boundary line with Caithness, it will be found that all the hollows to the N and E of these lines, in part of Durness, Tongue, and Farr, run from N to S, while all over the rest of the county the direction of the valleys is from SE to NW. Along the northern portion the principal glens are Strath Dionard southward from the Kyle of Durness, Strath Beag southward from the head of Loch Eriboll, the hollow of Loch Hope and Strath More southward from the entrance to Loch Eriboll, the hollow of Kyle of Tongue and of Amhainn Ceann Locha at its head, the valley of the Borgia and Loch Laoghal, and Strath Naver, both southward from Torrisdale Bay. Strath Naver is the largest valley on the N coast, and near the upper end it branches off W by S into the hollow in which is Loch Naver and the river Mudale, and eastward into a hollow leading to that in which are Lochs nan Cuinne, a' Chair, and Baddanloch, which send off their surplus water to the river Helmsdale. Southward from Strathay Bay is the hollow drained by Strathay Water, and from the Bay of Bighouse Strath Halladale extends inland to Forsinard. Short straths extend inland south-eastward from most of the large lochs on the NW coast, but they are neither so large nor well-marked as those in the N; the chief one is that from Lochs Inchard and Laxford, by Loch Stack and Loch More. Along the Moray Firth coast, beginning at the NE end, the principal hollows are Strath Ullie or Helmsdale, the short Glen Loth, the hollow occupied by Loch Brora and dividing at its upper end into the Valley of the Black Water and Glen Skinsdale (both N) and Strath Brora (W), the small Dunrobin Glen behind Dunrobin Castle, Strath Fleet, and Strath Carnach, both branching off from the head of Loch Fleet, and the great hollow of the Dornoch Firth and Strath Oykell. From the latter at Invershin the great hollow occupied by the river Shin and Loch Shin branches off to the N and NW, and continues by Loch Merkland through the narrow glen of Allt Ceann Locha, to the low ground extending down the sides of Loch More and so to the NW coast. The highest point all along is little over 400 feet above sea-level, and the hollow is traversed by the main line of road from the SE to the W coast. Near the lower end of Loch Shin the minor Strath Tirry branches off to the N and NW, and off Strath Oykell, which has here an E and W direction $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Invershin, Glen Cassley branches away to the NW.

Several of the points that reach a height of over 1000 feet have already been mentioned in describing the boundary between Sutherland and Caithness, and others are Creag an Oir-airidh (Hill of Ord; 1324), NE of Helmsdale; Eldrable Hill (1338), Beinn na Meilich (1940), and Creag a Mheasgain (1346) between Helmsdale and Glen Loth; Beinn na h-Urrachd (2046) and Beinn Dobhainn (2060), both at the head of Glen Loth; and from these the high ground curves round by Creag Mhor (1581), Cnoc a'Chruaich Mhoir (1382), Meall an Liath Beag (1512), Meall an Liath Mor (1603), Beinn Smeoral (1592), and Beinn Chol (1767) towards Loch Brora, on the opposite, or south-western, side of which is Beinn nan Coru (1706), with the shoulders of Meall Odhar (1326) to the W and Cagar Feasaig (1239) to the SE. On the opposite side of Dunrobin Glen is Beinn Lundie (1462 feet), with the shoulders of Cnoc na Gamha (1220)

to the S and Beinn a Bhragie (1256) to the SE behind Golspie. In the district bounded N by the hollow of Strath Fleet, S by the Dornoch Firth, and W by the river Shin, only a few patches rise over 1000 feet, and none of them to any great extent, the highest points being Beinn Donuill (1144 feet) near the centre, and An Stobheinn (1104). To the W of the river Shin, and between Loch Shin and Glen Cassley, the heights have a continuous summit-level of over 1000 feet except at two points near the SE end. The highest points from SE to NW are Cnoc a Choire (1318 feet), Carn nam Bo Maola (1389), Beinn Sgreabhaidh (Ben Sreavie; 1428), Carrachar Dubh (1238), and Maol a' Bhealaich (Maol-veally; 1673), from which a narrow ridge leads to Ben Leoid (2597) between the glens leading up from Loch Glendhu and Loch Glencoul. To the W of Ben Leoid is Beinn Aird da Loch (1722 feet) between the lochs just mentioned, and E of it Meall an a' Chual (1500), with Meall na Leitreach (1852) to the NW and Meall an Fhuir Loch (2010) to the NE. To the N of Loch Glendhu is Beinn a Bhutha (1777 feet), NW of which beyond Loch an Leathad Bhuain (Led Vuan) is Ben Dreavie (1500), and farther N still at the NW end of Loch More and overlooking Loch Stack is the isolated Ben Stack (2364). To the S of Loch Cairnbawn is Quinag (2653 feet), with shoulders Sail Ghorm (2551; NW), Sail Garbh (2100; N), and Spidean Coinich (2508; S). To the S of this is Loch Assynt, and in the district bounded by the Loch on the N, the river Loanan on the E, and the county boundary at Loch Veyatie and Fionn Loch on the S, are Beinn Garbh (1769 feet), Canisp (2779), and the curious Suilven (The Sugar Loaf; 2399). To the NE, E, and SE of Loch Assynt are Glas Bheinn (Glasven; 2541 feet), Beinn Uidhe (Uie; 2384), Beinn an Fhurain (Ben an Uran; 2500), Ben More Assynt (3273), with a western top Coinnemheall (Coniveal; 3234), to the S of which is Breabag (2670). The heights along the Cromalt Hills have been already noticed under Ross and Cromarty. The southern shoulder of Ben More Assynt is Carn nan Conbhairean, and to the SE of it is the outlying summit of Meall an Aonaich (2345 feet), which is cut off by the hollows of the Ruathair and Muic from the high ground that stretches away to the SE between the upper Oykell and the Cassley with an average height of about 1200 feet, the highest points being near the centre at Carn na Ceardaich (1633) and Beinn na Eoin (1785). In the south-western district between Loch Inchard and the Kyle of Durness and lower Strath Dionard a height of over 1000 feet is reached at several points, but only Creag Riabhach (1592 feet), Meall na Moine (1522), and Fannheall (Farveal; 1709) rise to over 1500. At the head of Strath Dionard a line of heights commences and stretches south-eastward into the centre of the county, being divided into minor sections by cross glens. The highest points from NW to SE are Foinne Bheinu (Foinaven) with its different tops Cenn Garbh (2952 feet), Cenn Mor (2980), and Creag Dionard (2554); Arcuil (2580), Meall a' Chuirn (Meall Horn; 2548), Sabhal Mor (2288), Sabhal Beag (2393), Meall Garbh (2471), Meall an Liath (2625), Carn Dearg (2613), Carn an Tionail (2484), Riabhach (2500), Ben Hee (2864), Creag Dhubh Mhor (1821), Creag Dhubh Bheag (1500), Meall an Fhuarain (Uaran; 1549), Beinn Cleith Bric (Klibreck) with the tops of Meall an Eoin (3154) and Carn an Eild (2500), and the lumpy mass of Beinn an Armuinn (Ben Armine) with the tops of Creag na h-Iolaire (2278) and Creag Mhor (2338). Between Strath Dionard and the head of Loch Eriboll are Beinn Spionnaidh (2537 feet) and Grann Stacach (2630); between Strath More and the head of Kyle of Tongue is Ben Hope (3040), with the north-eastern shoulders Creag Riabhach Bheag (1521), Creag Riabhach Mhor (1500), and Meall an Liath (1952); 5 miles E of Ben Hope is Ben Laoghal (Ben Loyal; 2504), and on the opposite side of Loch Laoghal is Beinn 's Tomaine (Ben Stomine; 1728); while 12 miles ESE near the sources of the Helmsdale river are Ben Griam Bheag (1903) and Ben Griam Mhor (1936)

Rivers and Lakes.—Sutherlandshire may be divided into three different drainage basins, by lines drawn from Cape Wrath south-eastward by Creag Riabhach, Fionne Bheinn, and Meall a' Chuirn to Carn Dearg; from Carn Dearg southwards by Ben Leoid, Beinn an Fhurain, and Breabag to the E end of the Cromalt Hills; and from Carn Dearg in a winding course by the N end of Ben Hee, the S end of the high ground at Creag Dhubh Bheag, the S end of Beinn Cleith Bric, to Creag na h-Iolaire, thence N by E along the E border of upper Strath Naver, and thereafter in a winding course eastward to Forsinard. In the district to the N of the first and third of these lines and covering about half the whole county the general inclination is to the N, and all the rivers run to the Atlantic, the chief from W to E being the Chearbhag; the Claignonnaich, the Buaigheal Duibhe, and the Dionard, all flowing to Kyle of Durness; the Amhainn an t' Stratha Beag, at the top of Loch Eriboll, and the river Hope, near the entrance; the Melness, near the entrance to the Kyle of Tongue, the Amhainn Cenn Locha at its head, and the Allt an Rian on the E side at the village of Tongue; the Allt an Dearg at Kyle Rannoch; the Borgia and the Naver—with upper tributaries, the Mudale Bagaisteach (Bagastie) and Mallart—at Torrisdale Bay; Strathy Water at Strathy Bay; and the Halladale—with upper tributary Dyke Water—at Bay of Bighouse. In the district W of the first and second lines, and covering about one-sixth of the whole county, the streams flow westward or north-westward to the Minch and the Atlantic. The chief are, from N to S, the Sinairidh, flowing into Sandwood Bay; the Laxford, flowing to Loch Laxford; the Inver, flowing from Loch Assynt to Loch Inver, and its upper continuation, the Loanan, flowing into Loch Assynt at Inchnamdff; the Amhainn na Clach Airidh, also flowing to Loch Inver; and the Kirkaig from Fionn Loch and Loch Veyatie, flowing along the boundary with Ross and Cromarty to Loch Kirkaig. In the third division, between the second and third of the lines mentioned, and covering one-third of the county, the rivers flow in a south-easterly direction to the Moray Firth. The principal streams, from NE to SW, are the Helmsdale, Loth Burn, the Brora, the Black Water, Golspie Burn, the river Fleet, the river Evelix, and the Oykell, with its tributaries the Shin and the Cassley.

The county is full of lochs of all sizes, from Loch Shin ($16\frac{2}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 270 feet above sea-level) down to mere tarns. There are said to be more than 250 in the Assynt district alone, and 70 may be counted from the summit of Quinag. The western drainage basin is simply a network of small lochs and lochans. The principal sheets of water—which alone it is possible to mention here—are:—(in the northern drainage basin) Loch Airidh na Beinne, W of Kyle of Durness; Loch Hope (12), E of Loch Eriboll; Loch na Seilg and Loch a' Ghabha Dhuibh, high up Ben Hope; Loch an Dithreihb (Deerie), in the glen upward from Kyle of Tongue; Loch Creagach and Loch Laoghal (both 369), in the hollow of the river Borgia; Loch Naver (247) and Lochs a' Bhealaich and Coir 'an Fharna (both 570), in the upper part of Strath Naver, to the W and N respectively; and Loch na Meide (518), to the NW; Loch Meadie (405), SE of Farr; Loch Leum a Chlamhain (770), between the two Ben Griams; (in the south-eastern basin) Loch an Ruathair (415) and Loch Truid Air Sgithiche (Loch Truderscaig; 426), Loch nan Cuinne, Loch a' Chlair, and Loch Baddanloch (all 392); Loch Allt an Fharna (433) and Loch na Moine (377), all in the upper waters of the Helmsdale river; Loch Brora (91), on the Brora; Loch Migdale (115), E of Bonar-Bridge; Loch Shin (270), Loch a' Ghriama (304), and Loch Merkland (368), all in the valley of the Shin; Loch Fiodhaig (Fiack), on one of its feeders; and Loch Ailsh (498), on the upper part of the Oykell; (in the western drainage basin) a chain of small lochans E by S of Loch Inchard; Loch Stack (118) and Loch More (127), both in the valley of the Laxford river; Loch an Leathaid Bhuain (Led Vuan), discharging by the Muldie Burn into Loch

Glendhu; Loch Leothaid (Looid), W of Quinag; Loch Assynt (215), in the valley of the Inver; Loch Crocach, 2 miles N of Loch Inver; Loch na Gainimh (Ganive), between Canisp and Suilven; parts of Fionn Loch (357) and Loch Veyatie (366), and the whole of Cam Loch (405), Loch Urigill (515), and Loch Borrolan (460), all in the valley of the Kirkaig. The fishing in all the streams and lochs is very good, especially for trout. There is a remarkable subterranean lake in the Cave of Smoo in Durness. All the chief hills, rivers, and lochs are separately noticed; and for further details reference may be made to the particular articles dealing with them.

Geology.—Along the W border of Sutherlandshire, an extensive area is occupied by those crystalline Archæan rocks which might not inaptly be regarded as the foundation stones of Scotland. From the wild headland of Cape Wrath they can be traced at intervals rising from underneath the Torridon sandstones to Loch Inchard, and from the latter sea-loch they cover a belt of ground along the coast S to the county boundary at Loch Inver. From the top of one of the minor hills at Scourie the observer can descry, for miles around, that peculiar type of scenery which is found nowhere else in Scotland. Bare, rounded hummocks and bosses of grey gneiss follow each other in endless succession, and in the hollows there are pools and lochs filling rock basins. Huge boulders are strewn over the barren hummocks, which, with the highly polished surfaces of the gneiss, give one a vivid impression of the glaciation of that region. With certain prominent exceptions, these verdureless knolls and hills of Archæan gneiss do not rise much above one uniform level, which only tends to increase the monotony of the landscape.

These ancient rocks, whatever may have been their origin, are now wholly crystalline. For the most part they are composed of micaceous, hornblende, and diallage gneisses, with bands of mica schist. Frequently they contain masses of basic material showing little or no foliation. A remarkable feature of the Archæan series to the south of Scourie is the abundance of dykes of epidiorite and peridotite traversing the gneiss in a NW direction. They must have been erupted subsequent to the consolidation and banding of the gneiss. There is clear evidence, however, to show that at a later date both gneiss and dykes were affected by dynamical movements which produced planes of schistosity and gave rise to new crystalline structures. Again, in the area between Scourie and Durness, the crystalline gneiss is traversed by a great plexus of acid igneous rocks in the form of dykes or sheets, composed of granite and associated pegmatites. The latter are admirably seen along the road leading from Loch Laxford to Rhiconich.

Numerous mineral localities are to be found in the area occupied by the Archæan gneiss, some of which have been minutely described by Dr Heddle. The rocks in the neighbourhood of Scourie are not only interesting for their lithological varieties, but also for the minerals contained in them. Garnets abound in the hornblende rocks on the shore S of the village, and at the NW promontory of the Bay of Scourie, hydrous anthophyllite with small crystals of talc or ripidolite is to be met with. Not far to the S of Cape Wrath, Professor Heddle found an interesting mineral locality yielding chert, moss-agate, actinolite, hydrous anthophyllite, steatite, and ripidolite, and he also found a thin vein of chalcopyrite and chrysocolla in the gneiss to the SE of Rhiconich. In the gneiss and pegmatite on Ben Kennabin and other localities, agalmatolite is found in considerable abundance. An interesting feature connected with the veins of pegmatite is the occurrence in them of crystals of titaniferous iron, which disintegrate under the influence of atmospheric agencies, and the grains form a black sand strewn along the seashore.

This undulating plateau of bare gneiss hills was originally covered by a vast pile of Torridon sandstones which have since been removed by denudation. Notwithstanding this excessive waste, there are still extensive relics of these overlying sedimentary deposits in

the extreme NW of the county and in Assynt. Between Cape Wrath and the Kyle of Durness they form one of the noblest cliffs in Scotland, reaching a height of 650 feet, and yet neither the base nor the top of the series is exposed in this section. Between Loch Inchard and the Kyle of Durness, however, the unconformable junction between the Torridon sandstones and the Archæan gneiss is admirably exposed at various localities. From the researches of the Geological Survey it appears that they are divisible into certain zones, the lower portion of the series consisting of breccias, conglomerates, and alternations of grits and conglomeratic sandstones. These graduate upwards into red sandstones, indicating deposition in deeper water. By a series of remarkable dislocations, which will be referred to in the article on the geology of Scotland, the unconformable base line of the Torridon formation has been repeatedly shifted, and hence, as the observer traverses the region from Rhiconich to Cape Wrath, he crosses again and again the same succession of beds. In Assynt the unconformability at the base of the Torridon strata is well marked, and in that region, too, the geologist cannot fail to realise the enormous denudation to which these red sandstones have been subjected. The great terraced escarpments of Suilven, now completely isolated from Quinaig, Canisp, and Coul More, with which they were at one time connected, enable one to compute the thickness of the vast pile of strata since removed by denudation.

The foregoing formation of Torridon Sandstone was regarded by Murchison as the equivalent of the Cambrian rocks of Wales, but recent discoveries in the overlying fucoid beds in Ross-shire have shown that the Torridon Sandstone must be of pre-Cambrian age. The discovery of certain trilobites in the fucoid beds, the horizon of which is clearly defined, proves that the quartzites, fucoid beds, and limestones, are mainly if not wholly Cambrian.

A careful examination of the sections in Sutherlandshire proves beyond doubt that there is a marked unconformability between these Torridon sandstones and the Cambrian strata overlying them. On the slopes of Quinaig and Canisp, the white quartzites at the base of the Cambrian series being inclined at a higher angle, cross the successive beds of Torridon sandstone, which are nearly horizontal or tilted at a gentle angle to the SE. Indeed, this unconformable relation is so strongly marked that the observer can trace it, even in the far distance. Still more striking proof is obtained in the Durness area, for to the W of the Kyle of Durness the Cambrian quartzites pass transgressively across the edges of the underlying Torridon sandstones till they rest on the Archæan gneiss. It is apparent, therefore, that prior to the deposition of the Cambrian sediments there must have been extensive denudation of the Torridon deposits.

The various subdivisions of the Cambrian formation as developed in this county will be given in the article on the geology of Scotland. From the quartzites at the base of the formation, a regular order of succession has been established through the fucoid beds and serpulite grit to the limestones at the top of the series. In the Durness area, where the limestones yield fossils, and where they are typically developed, the Cambrian strata are arranged in the form of a basin, which has been isolated from the same series of rocks in the Eriboll area by normal faults. On the E side of these great dislocations there rises a prominent escarpment of Archæan gneiss, which is traceable from Kennabin near Durness, S by Ben Spionnu, Ben Stack, to Quinaig in Assynt. The E slope of this ridge is covered by the quartzites at the base of the Cambrian series, followed by the fucoid beds, serpulite grit, and the limestone, which are repeated by a series of folds and reversed faults. Eventually, at various localities along the line from Eriboll to Assynt, the Archæan gneiss is brought up by means of a great reversed fault or thrust plane, and is made to overlies the Cambrian strata. This is followed by another great thrust plane or reversed fault, which ushers in the eastern schists with a general dip

to the ESE at gentle angles. The peculiar features of these schists as well as the order of succession will be given elsewhere in this volume. At present it will be sufficient to state that throughout a large part of the county the metamorphic rocks are remarkably uniform in character, consisting of flaggy gneiss and mica schist, and that, disregarding minor folds, the general inclination of the beds is to the ESE. An interesting band of limestone is met with on the banks of Loch Shin at Shinness and Arskaig, which has yielded to Professor Heddle a rich variety of minerals. In approaching the limestone the mica schists and gneiss become more hornblende, while a bed of hornblende rock immediately overlies the limestone. In the contact zone the following minerals, among others, were obtained by Dr Heddle: Biotite, Actinolite, Tremolite, Asbestos, Augite, Pyrite, Sphalerite, Sphene, Apatite, Chlorite, Steatite, etc. He regards the specimens of sphene found at this locality as the finest in Britain.

Several important masses of granite and syenite occur among the eastern schists: one forms the tract of high ground round Ben Loyal; another, Ben Stomino; a third occupies a tract on the county boundary at the head of Strath Halladale; a fourth extends from Lairg to near Rogart station; a fifth is situated to the N of the Dornoch estuary on the Migdale Hill; while a sixth occurs at the Ord, and is traceable SW by Helmsdale to Lothbeg. The granite forming Ben Loyal, which is perhaps one of the most picturesque mountains in Sutherland, is fine grained, containing quartz, feldspar, black mica, and hornblende. From this centre boulders were dispersed in great numbers during the glacial period, two of which deserve special notice on account of the rare series of minerals which they yielded to the Rev. Dr Joass and Professor Heddle. Occurring on the E slope of Ben Bheck, in the line of the ice movement from Ben Loyal, there can be little doubt that they were derived from that mass. In or near a small infiltration vein traversing one of these boulders the following minerals, among others, were found: Babingtonite, Fluor spar, Sphene, Allanite, Magnetite, Ilmenite, Amazon stone, Sironianite, etc. Of these, perhaps the most interesting are the beautiful green-tinted crystals of Amazon stone.

Resting unconformably on the metamorphic rocks of Sutherland, there are numerous outliers of Old Red Sandstone which evidently belong to the lower division of that formation. They have not, as yet, been found to the W of the Kyle of Tongue; but on the hills immediately to the E of this arm of the sea there are large masses of coarse conglomerate, and also on the Roan Islands at the mouth of the Kyle. On the ridge to the E of the Kyle the conglomerate can be traced more or less continuously from Culhackle by Cnoc Fhreachdain to the slopes of Ben Stomino, where the materials consist mainly of granitic detritus. A similar outlier occurs on the crest of Ben Armine. There are two prominent hills in the E of Sutherland, however, that rise with steep slopes from the undulating moorland of schist and gneiss which owe their special features to cappings of coarse conglomerate, viz., Ben Griam More and Ben Griam Beg. With the strata inclined at low angles, and forming a series of parallel lines, they remind one of the great cone of Morvern in Caithness. In Kirkatomy Bay, and again to the E of Strathy Point, strata of the same age occur. At the former locality they consist of red sandstones, with nodular bands and red sandy clays. At the latter point they are traceable from Strathy Bay E by Melvich to the county boundary. At the base there is a pink granite breccia, with thin seams of sandstone passing upwards into a group of flagstones forming bluff cliffs, which show excellent sections of the beds. From the researches of Sir Archibald Geikie it appears that there is a gradually ascending series from the county boundary W to Bigbouse Bay; but at the latter locality the beds dip to NNE. At the Portskerry Harbour the unconformability is admirably seen, the crystalline gneiss and granite being covered by a thin breccia passing up into yellow and

greenish sandstones, which yielded fish remains to Mr C. W. Peach. Still farther W, near Baligill, grey and red sandstones, with flagstones and calcareous shales yielding *Dipterus*, *Thyrsius*, and *Cocosteus*, are to be found. At this locality also a thin seam of workable limestone is intercalated with the Old Red strata.

The patches of Old Red Sandstone just described are insignificant in extent compared with the area which they cover along the E seaboard. From Ben Uarie near the Glen of Loth they can be followed S by Ben Smeorail, Ben a Braghie, to the mouth of the Dornoch Firth. Forming a belt of ground averaging 5 miles in width, they consist mainly of coarse conglomerates resting unconformably on the highly denuded metamorphic rocks. That this great development of conglomerate is of no great thickness is apparent from the fact that the river Brora has cut through the deposit, exposing the platform of crystalline rocks on both sides of the valley. Still more interesting is the narrow belt of flagstones, resembling a part of the Caithness flagstone series, which is wedged between two faults on the shore between Helmsdale and Lothbeg. The relations of these flagstones were first described by Professor Judd, who showed that the belt of strata, which is about 5 miles long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, is bounded on the W side by a fault bringing them into conjunction with a mass of granite, while on the E side they are truncated by a fault throwing down strata of Upper Oolite age. He suggests that the great fault bounding the Secondary strata in Sutherlandshire divided into two branches along 5 miles of its course, and that the patch of Old Red flagstones has been preserved between these branching faults. The best section of the strata occurs in the Gartymore Burn N of Port Gower, where they consist of calcareous flags, red and green argillaceous beds with red and white sandstones. From these beds a fragment of *Cocosteus* has been obtained, so that there can be no doubt that they belong to some portion of the Caithness flagstone series.

Along the E coast of Sutherland from Helmsdale to the Ord, a distance of about 16 miles, a belt of Secondary strata can be traced more or less continuously, which are evidently but fragmentary relics of formations originally having a great development. By means of a powerful fault running parallel with the coast, they have been brought into conjunction with the metamorphic and associated igneous rocks already described. Partly on account of the presence of coal seams in this area, and partly owing to the abundance of fossils in many of the beds, this development of Secondary strata has been examined and described by numerous investigators. The recent researches of Professor Judd have added largely to our knowledge of the order of succession of these beds and of the physical conditions which prevailed during their deposition. The strata occupying the lowest geological position, consisting of sandstones overlaid by a peculiar cherty calcareous rock, are to be found on the seashore between Dunrobin and Golspie, in Dunrobin Glen, and in the burn of Golspie. Regarded by Professor Judd as the equivalents of the reptiliferous sandstones and cherty rock of Triassic age in Elginshire, they have, as yet, yielded no fossils to determine their horizon. They are immediately followed by sandstones and conglomerates containing pebbles derived from the foregoing strata, marking the base of the Lias. To these succeed a group of estuarine strata, consisting of sandstones, shales, and coal seams, the latter being extremely thin; and towards their upper limits they graduate into blue micaceous clays with shelly limestones yielding marine fossils characteristic of the Lower Lias, such as *Belemnites acutus*, *Ammonites caprotinus*, *A. oxynotus*, *Pholadomya ambigua*, *Pecten liasinus*, *P. tumidus*, *P. sublaevis*, *Lima punctata*, *Gryphaea obliqua*, etc. The strata just described are overlain by the representatives of the Middle Lias, consisting of micaceous clays with pyrites and nodules of argillaceous limestone, inclined to the NNE at a gentle angle. It is probable that the members of this subdivision are truncated by a fault on the N side throw

ing down the clays of Middle Oolite exposed at Clayside. This much is certain that none of the sections in Sutherland shows the relations of the Lias to the Lower Oolites. The latter are represented by sandstones, shales, and coals, in large part estuarine, and followed by marine strata on the horizon of the lower part of the Middle Oolite. The estuarine strata of Lower Oolite age are of special importance, as they contain the seams of coal which have led to repeated but not very successful mining operations. The main seam of coal, from 3 to 4 feet thick, is overlain by a roof-bed marking the base of the Middle Oolite. In places it really forms a good coal, being composed of the crushed stems of *Equisetites columnaris*, but the presence of a thin layer of pyrites considerably affects its economic value. It occurs on the shore at Brora, in the valley of the river Brora, and other localities. Owing to the estuarine character of the strata, the order of succession varies considerably, even within a short distance. Several remarkable examples of this phenomenon are given by Professor Judd, but one will suffice to show their variable character. In the section at Cadh-an-Rìgh on the Ross-shire coast the position of the Main Coal seam is represented only by a carbonaceous band about 5 inches thick.

Overlying the estuarine series just described, we find a considerable development of marine beds alternating with estuarine strata representing the Middle Oolite. At the base there is a prominent band known as the roof-bed of the coal-bearing strata, consisting of a hard calcareous sandstone, charged in the lower part with plant remains, and in the upper part with marine shells. In virtue of the fossils obtained from this band it has been placed on the same horizon as 'the Kelloway Rock' in Yorkshire. This zone is succeeded by a mass of clayey and sandy strata, the former yielding *Ammonites ornatus*, *A. Jason*, *Belemnites Owenii*, *B. hastatus*, *Cerithium muricatum*, *Gryphaea dilatata*. In the thin zone of marine sandstones overlying these clays the following fossils have been found: *Ammonites cordatus*, *A. perarmatus*, *A. excavatus*, *Belemnites sulcatus*, etc. Next in order comes a considerable thickness of sandstones, probably of estuarine origin, which have been extensively quarried on the Braamberry and Hare Hills, as they form an excellent building stone. These are followed by a bed of grey sandy limestone regarded by Professor Judd as the equivalent of the Coralline Oolite, and yielding *Ammonites excavatus*, *A. cordatus*, *A. verterbralis*, with species of the genera *Pecten*, *Pholadomya*, *Modiola*, *Lima*, etc. This horizon is overlain by clays, sandstones, and limestones, the latter alternating with dark clays which probably mark the highest beds of the Middle Oolite in this county.

In the neighbourhood of Braamberry Hill, the foregoing series is succeeded by certain strata marking the base of the Upper Oolite. This important group—the true position of which was first defined by Professor Judd—is represented in Sutherland by shales, sandstones, and grits, seemingly of estuarine origin, and reaching a thickness of about 1000 feet. They extend along the shore from the neighbourhood of Clyne to Green Table near the Ord—a distance of 11 miles, being repeated by a series of anticlinal and synclinal folds, which afford excellent opportunities for studying the characters of the beds. Between Garty and the Ord they present certain remarkable features deserving of special notice. At Kintradwell and Lothbeg the strata possess their usual characteristics; but to the N of Garty, blocks of foreign rocks are embedded in the grits and limestones, till at the Ord these included fragments are so abundant and of such a size, that a special name has been assigned to them. They were first described by Sir Roderick Murchison as the 'brecciated beds of the Ord,' which aptly indicates their remarkable features. At certain localities, as at Colyburn, the blocks consist of the same material as the matrix, both yielding fossils of Secondary age; but such is not the case at the Ord. At the latter locality huge blocks of Caithness flags, with hard sandstones and shales, are embedded in the matrix; the former yielded to Hugh Miller fish remains

of Old Red Sandstone age, while the matrix contains Jurassic fossils. It is somewhat remarkable that these 'brecciated beds' should alternate with finely laminated shales, thin sandstones with ammonites, and even thin layers of lignite, indicating deposition in still water. These alternations only show the rapid changes in the physical conditions which prevailed during the period of the Upper Oolite in that region. From the fossils found in the matrix of the 'brecciated beds' and the strata associated with them, there can be no doubt of their geological horizon. The suggestion has been thrown out by Professor Judd, that violent floods may have occurred at intervals during that period, when sub-angular masses of the parent rocks, with trunks of trees, may have been borne seawards, and that ice rafts may have helped in the transport of the materials.

In connection with the organic remains found in the Upper Oolites of Sutherland, reference ought to be made to the rich flora which they contain, consisting of ferns, cycads, and coniferae, so eloquently described by Hugh Miller in his *Testimony of the Rocks*. But in addition to the plant remains, masses of coral, ammonites, and belemnites are abundantly found in these strata. The following forms have been obtained: *Ammonites biplex*, *A. triplicatus*, *A. alternans*, *Belemnites abbreviatus*, *B. obeliscus*, *B. spicularis*, *Lima concentrica*, *L. laeviuscula*, *Pecten vimineus*, *Ostrea Bruntrutana*, *O. expansa*, *Rhynchonella Sutherlandi*, *Terebratulida Joassi*, etc. Between Navidale and Green Table, the shales, grits, and limestones just described are succeeded by light-coloured sandstones, becoming ferruginous in places which as yet have not yielded any fossils. According to Professor Judd, these sandstones form the highest beds found *in situ* of the Secondary formations on the E coast of Scotland.

During the glacial period, the ice radiated from the high grounds of Sutherland in different directions. Along the W coast the general trend of the ice markings is towards the NW; on the N coast the direction varies from N to NNW; while on the E side of the watershed the strata point towards the Moray Firth. Amongst the glacial deposits, the enormous development of moraines claims special notice. It is interesting to observe the relics of these ancient glaciers along the margin of the 50-foot beach at various points in the county, thus clearly indicating the existence of glacial conditions in comparatively recent geological time.

In the course of the Geological Survey, an interesting discovery has recently been made of a bone cave in Assynt. The bones are referable to thirty-three distinct species of mammals, birds, amphibia, and fishes. The remains of the northern lynx, the Arctic lemming, the northern vole, and the brown bear were exhumed from the cave deposits. These animals no longer live in Britain, and the remains of some of them at least indicate a very considerable antiquity for these deposits.

Economic Minerals.—The bed of limestone in the metamorphic series was formerly wrought at Shinness, and likewise the calcareous band in the Old Red Sandstone at Strathy, and several of the beds of limestone on the E seaboard, N of Golspie. Numerous attempts have been made to work the coal seams in the Lower Oolite, but owing to the presence of iron pyrites in the beds their value for household purposes is much impaired. Excellent building stone is obtained from the sandstone quarries on Hare Hill and Braamberry Hill, the stone being in much request for its white colour and excellent quality. It was used in the erection of London Bridge, Dunrobin Castle, and other important buildings. Extensive operations were at one time carried on in search of gold, with no satisfactory success. From the observations made by the Rev. Dr Joass, it appears that gold was found at the following localities: in the Blackwater, Strath Brora, at the head of Clyne-Milton Burn, in the Helmsdale river and the Kildonan Burn, in the Suisgill Burn, and other places. The gold in the Suisgill and Kildonan Burns was found in water-rolled stones, composed of feldspar and quartz. He makes the

following important statement, that since many of the streams were searched in vain, it 'suggests no widespread deposit, the result of extensive glaciation, but several independent centres connected with the local rocks.'

Soils and Agriculture.—The arable land is entirely confined to the lower part of the county, and mainly to the narrow strip along the SE coast, where the soil, though generally light, yields good returns to skilful farmers. The soil there varies from light sandy and gravelly loam through clay-loam and black loam to a stiff clay. The black loam occurs in patches, and the clay is mostly in the parish of Loth, particularly in the small tract of carse land near the mouth of the Burn of Loth. In Assynt there is practically no arable land, and in Durness little over 300 acres; but elsewhere, particularly in Strath Helmsdale, Strath Naver, Strathay, and Strath Halladale, there are patches of light soil along the edges of the rivers. The rest of the county is given up to grazings for cattle and sheep or to deer forests, of which there are the following—Ben Armine, about the hill of the same name, containing 35,840 acres; Glen Canisp, about Canisp, 30,000 acres; Glendhu, 40,000 acres; Gober Nuigsach, about 20 miles from Lairg, 12,000 acres; Kinloch, about 5 miles SW of the village of Tongue, 40,000 acres; and Reay, about Ben Stack, 64,600 acres—a total of about 200,000 acres devoted to this purpose. The grouse moors are good, and they are also used for grazing purposes. A large portion of the county is and must ever remain practically a heathy and rocky waste. Agricultural improvements under such conditions were very late of being attempted, especially as the county was the last district in Scotland to be opened up to free intercourse with the outer world; and their first introduction was accompanied by that transference of population known as the 'Sutherland Clearances,' the wisdom of which still forms such a vexed question among the friends of the crofters. The small tenants had, in the beginning of the 19th century, spread all over the county, taking 'advantage of every spot that could be cultivated, and which could with any chance of success be applied to raising a precarious crop of inferior oats, of which they baked their cakes, and of bere, from which they distilled their whisky. Impatient of regular and constant work, all heavy labour was abandoned to the women, who were employed occasionally even in dragging the harrow to cover in the seed. To build their huts or to get in their peats for fuel, or to perform any other occasional labour of the kind, the men were ever ready to assist; but the great proportion of their time, when not in the pursuit of game or of illegal distillation, was spent in indolence and sloth. Their huts were of the most miserable description; they were built of turf dug from the most valuable portions of the mountain side. Their roof consisted of the same material, which was supported upon a wooden frame constructed of crooked timber taken from the natural woods belonging to the proprietor, and of moss-fir dug from the peat bogs. The situation they selected was uniformly on the edge of the cultivated land and of the mountain pastures. They were placed lengthways, and sloping with the declination of the hill. This position was chosen in order that all the filth might flow from the habitation without further exertion upon the part of the owner. Under the same roof and entering at the same door were kept all the domestic animals belonging to the establishment. The upper portion of the hut was appropriated to the use of the family. In the centre of this upper division was placed the fire, the smoke from which was made to circulate throughout the whole hut for the purpose of conveying heat into its furthest extremities—the effect being to cover everything with a black, glossy soot, and to produce the most evident injury to the appearance and eyesight of those most exposed to its influence. The floor was the bare earth, except near the fire-place, where it was rudely paved with rough stones. It was never levelled with much care, and it soon wore into every sort of inequality, according to the hardness of the respective soils of

which it was composed. Every hollow formed a receptacle for whatever fluid happened to fall near it, where it remained until absorbed by the earth. It was impossible that it should ever be swept; and when the accumulation of filth rendered the place uninhabitable, another hut was erected in the vicinity of the old one. The old rafters were used in the construction of the new cottage, and that which was abandoned formed a valuable collection of manure for the next crop. The introduction of the potato in the first instance proved no blessing to Sutherland, but only increased the state of wretchedness, inasmuch as its cultivation required less labour, and it was the means of supporting a denser population. The cultivation of this root was eagerly adopted; but being planted in places where man never would have fixed his habitation but for the adventitious circumstances already mentioned, this delicate vegetable was of course exposed to the inclemency of a climate for which it was not suited, and fell a more ready and frequent victim to the mildews and the early frosts of the mountains, which frequently occur in August, than did the oats and bere. This was particularly the case along the courses of the rivers, near which it was generally planted, on account of the superior depth of soil. The failure of such a crop brought accumulated evils upon the poor people in a year of scarcity, and also made such calamities more frequent; for in the same proportion as it gave sustenance to a larger number of inhabitants when the crop was good, so did it dash into misery, in years when it failed, a larger number of helpless and suffering objects. As often as this melancholy state of matters arose—and, upon an average, it occurred every third or fourth year, to a greater or less degree—the starving population of the estate became necessarily dependent for their support on the bounty of the landlord. . . . The cattle which they reared on the mountains, and on the sale of which they depended for the payment of their rents, were of the poorest description. During summer they procured a scanty sustenance, with much toil and labour, by roaming over the mountains; while in winter they died in numbers for the want of support, notwithstanding a practice which was universally adopted of killing every second calf on account of the want of winter keep. To such an extent did this calamity at times amount, that in the spring of 1807 there died, in the parish of Kildonan alone, 200 cows, 500 head of cattle, and more than 200 small horses.'

In consequence of the constant recurrence of such famine periods, when these small tenants and their families thus became, in consequence of the loss of cattle and sheep and the failure of their crops, absolutely dependent on others for support, 'it was thought desirable that some change should be made in the condition of the people, both for their own interests and with the view of properly developing the resources of the county. The subject was remitted by Lord Stafford, the first Duke of Sutherland, to eminent agriculturists, who reported in effect, "that the mountainous parts of the estate—and, indeed, of the county of Sutherland—were as much calculated for the maintenance of stock as they were unfit for the habitation of man;" and that it seemed "as if it had been pointed out by Nature that the system for this remote district, in order that it might bear its suitable importance in contributing its share to the general stock of the country, was to convert the mountainous districts into sheep-walks, and to remove the inhabitants to the coast, or to the valleys near the sea." The movements thus indicated were carried into effect between 1810 and 1820, the great bulk of the small tenants and their families having been settled near the coast, where a limited piece of land was allotted to each at a merely nominal rent. It is stated, also, that a few who preferred that step were conveyed to Canada at Lord Stafford's expense; but it is denied that the population of the county was reduced to any appreciable extent by emigration due to these clearances; and that this is true is clear from the census returns, which show a continuous though small increase from 1801 to 1831.

The decrease since that time has probably been brought about more by the tendency of labourers to pass south to places where wages are higher, than by emigration, compulsory or otherwise; and a recent observer, who had good opportunity of studying the subject, thinks that the smaller tenants are 'better educated, better fed, and better clothed, as well as better housed, than when they were scattered along the straths in the interior.' Sutherlandshire, along with the other counties affected, has benefited by the decisions of the Crofters Commission as regards reduction of rents and cancelling of arrears.

The increase in the amount of the arable land in the county since the beginning of the 19th century has probably been about 14,000 acres, the estimated area in 1808 having been 18,125 acres, while now it is 31,984. In consequence of the large sums spent by the people on the Sutherland estates in the purchase of oatmeal and turnips from districts outside the county, the Duke of Sutherland determined in 1870 to try to increase the arable area on his estate, and requested the late well-known agriculturist, Mr Kenneth Murray of GEANIES, to make a careful survey of such portions of the property as seemed most suitable for reclamation. On his recommendation large tracts were cleared and reclaimed between 1873 and 1878 at LAIRG and KILDONAN at very great expense. The ground was deep-drained and deeply ploughed and trenched by means of large ploughs and other implements—many of them specially designed for the purpose—all worked by steam. The operations attracted a great amount of notice at the time, and during their progress the place was visited by a deputation of the members of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1874 and by the Prince of Wales in 1876. In many cases the process involved the creation rather than the improvement of the soil, and was carried out, in the earlier cases at all events, at an outlay that only a very wealthy proprietor with other sources of income than these northern estates could venture to incur. In fact the expenditure on the Sutherland estates between 1853 and 1882 exceeded the income derived from them by £245,374, exclusive of the household maintenance. Of the total expenditure the sum of £254,900 was on reclamation, £226,300 on railways, and £47,516 on the works at Brora. The percentage of cultivated to whole area (2·3) is the lowest in Scotland. The areas under the various crops in different years are given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1853	217	3643	6569	10,529
1870	246	2060	6181	8,644
1884	...	2068	8277	10,423
1896	2	1489	8137	9626

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay and Grass in Rotation.	Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1853	4977	1818	2091	2507
1870	5857	4198	2506	1748
1884	7183	9532	3076	2152
1896	8136	9239	3097	1689

There are on an average about 120 acres under other grain crops, and about 50 under other green crops. The fallow used to average about 150 acres, but in 1896 it was only 80. Wheat has fallen off rapidly since 1870, principally in consequence of the wet seasons, there being none in 1896; but oats give a large yield, and the grain is of good quality, the soil and climate being admirably suited for this crop.

Cattle rearing is not carried on to any great extent. The old small black cattle are now gone, and their place has been taken by West Highland, polled, short-horn, and cross-bred animals. The horses on the large

farms are Clydeedales, but on the smaller farms they are lighter, though compact, well-shaped, and active; and many of the crofters have ponies. At the beginning of the 19th century the sheep were mostly of the old small Kerry breed, but in 1806-7 these nearly all died from disease, and in the latter year two Northumbrian sheep-farmers took a grazing farm in the centre of the county about Beinn Cleith Bric and Beinn an Armuinn and introduced Cheviots, which remain the principal breed in the county. An attempt once made to introduce merino sheep did not succeed. The rents of sheep farms vary from 4s. to 7s. a head. Over 92 per cent. of the holdings are under 20 acres, and over 68 per cent. under 5 acres, and of the remainder the greater portion are under 100 acres, but some of the sheep farms are of a very large size. No county has such a large percentage of holdings under 20 acres. Of 2589 holdings, 2505 are of 50 acres or less; 29 of between 50 and 100; 42 of from 100 to 300; 9 of from 300 to 500; and 4 of above 500. The woodland has been largely increased since 1872.

The live stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1853	12,592	2794	168,170	1310	184,866
1870	10,367	2511	216,561	1378	230,817
1884	12,186	2605	218,852	1213	234,856
1896	12,500	2704	210,742	1049	225,946

Industries, Communications, etc.—The county can hardly be said to have any industries except those already described under BRORA, but there is a well-known distillery at Clynelish, and a woollen manufactory at Rogart. Cotton manufacture was at one time tried in the SE, but it failed, and the spinning of linen yarn from flax imported from the Baltic, in which there was once a trade worth £3000 a year, was ruined by Bonaparte's continental system. Woollen stuffs were at one time manufactured for local supply, but the industry is gone. The manufacture of kelp, at one time extensive, was ruined here as elsewhere by the removal of the duty on barilla. HELMSDALE is one of the chief herring-fishing stations on the Moray Firth, and the salmon fishing in many of the rivers is of value and importance. There is good fishing ground off the N coast, but the difficulty of getting the fish to market prevents its being fully taken advantage of. At the beginning of the 19th century the county was without formed roads, but in 1811, under the Highland Road Act of 1803, the Parliamentary Commissioners completed the formation of a road along the E coast and through the centre, the former leading over the Ord into Caithness, and the latter to Tongue. There are now also good main lines of road from N to S by Strath Halladale and Strath Ullie, by Strath Naver and Bagaisteach to Lairg, by Strath More and Bagaisteach from Eriboll to Lairg; and from Lairg to the W coast by the hollow of Loch Shin, Loch Merkland, Loch More, and Loch Stack to Laxford, and thence to Rhiconich, Durness, and Cape Wrath; and there are also a number of good cross and district roads in the SE. The HIGHLAND RAILWAY enters the county at Invershin, runs up the hollow of the Shin to Lairg station, turns down Strath Fleet, skirts the coast from Golspie to Helmsdale, and then turns up Strath Ullie to Forsinard, where it passes into Caithness. In 1894 the County Council undertook the erection of new harbour works at Talmine (Kyle of Tongue), Skerray, and PORTSKERRA; and of pier works at Golspie and Embo. These works have now been completed with the aid of government grants.

The county town and only royal burgh is Dornoch; villages with more than 500 inhabitants are Brora, Golspie, East Helmsdale, and West Helmsdale; and smaller villages are Armadale, Backies, Bonar-Bridge, Clashnessie, Durness, Embo, Farr, Inver, Kinlochbervie, Kirkiboll, Lairg, Melness, Melvich, Port Gower, Scourie, Skianid, Strathly, Tongue, and Torrisdale. The chief residences are Dunrobin Castle, Achany, Balnakiel,

Creich House, Culgower, Dornoch House, Embo, Eri-boll House, Inverbrora, Kirtomy, Ospisdale, Rhives, Rosehall, Scourie House, Tongue House. The principal proprietor is the Duke of Sutherland.

The civil county comprehends the thirteen entire *quoad civilia* parishes of Assynt, Clyne, Creich, Dornoch, Durness, Eddrachillis, Farr, Golspie, Kildonan, Lairg, Loth, Rogart, and Tongue. The *quoad sacra* parishes of Stoer, Kinlochberrie, and Strathy are also included. They are all included in the presbyteries of DORNOCH and TONGUE. Service is conducted in Gaelic in all the churches, of which there are in the county 17 in connection with the Established Church, and 16 in connection with the Free Church. In the year ending September, 1895, there were in the county 44 schools (43 public), which, with accommodation for 4497 pupils, had 3556 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 2764. Sutherlandshire, with a parliamentary constituency of 2530 in 1896, returns a member to serve in parliament, and Dornoch being included in the Wick burghs, has a share of another. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant and high sheriff, a vice-lieutenant, 8 deputy-lieutenants, and 53 justices of the peace. It forms a division of the sheriffdom of Ross and Cromarty and Sutherland, with a resident sheriff-substitute at Dornoch. Ordinary and small-debt sheriff courts are held at Dornoch every Tuesday during session, and small-debt circuit courts are held three times a year, in May, July, and October at Helmsdale for the parishes of Loth, Clyne, and Kildonan; at Tongue for the parishes of Tongue and Farr, with the exception of Strathy; at Melvich, *quoad sacra* parish of Strathy, for the parish of Farr; at Scourie (in May only) for the parishes of Eddrachillis and Durness; and at Lochinver (in October) for the parish of Assynt. Justice of peace courts are held at Dornoch on the first Tuesday of every month; at Golspie on the second Tuesdays of February, April, June, and October; at Brora on the Wednesdays after these Tuesdays; and at Helmsdale on the Thursdays after. The County Council is composed of 20 members, comprising 19 for as many electoral divisions and 1 for the burgh of Dornoch. The police force consists of 17 men (1 to every 1286 of the population), under a chief constable with a salary of £220 a year. The prison at Dornoch was discontinued in 1880. The average number of registered poor in 1895 was 746, with 219 dependants. All the parishes are assessed, and they unite to form a poor-law combination with a poor-house at Bonar-Bridge. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 6.1 per cent., and the death-rate is about 17.4. Markets are held at Dornoch, Clashmore, Farr, Golspie, Helmsdale, Inchadamff, and Kyle of Sutherland. There are artillery and rifle volunteers connected with the county. Valuation (1674) £2266, (1815) £33,878, (1860) £52,379, (1870) £62,629, (1880) £96,273, (1885) £99,124, (1896) £94,692, inclusive of railway. Pop. of registration county (1871) 22,298, (1881) 22,376, (1891) 21,003; of civil county (1801) 23,117, (1811) 23,629, (1821) 23,840, (1831) 25,518, (1841) 24,782, (1851) 25,793, (1861) 26,246, (1871) 24,317, (1881) 23,370, (1891) 21,896, of whom 10,395 were males and 11,501 were females. These were distributed into 5109 families occupying 4713 houses, with 18,570 rooms, an average of 1.15 persons to each room. Of the 21,896 inhabitants, 383 males and 113 females were connected with the civil or military services or with professions, 49 men and 1044 women were domestic servants, 303 men and 5 women were connected with commerce, 4428 men and 670 women were connected with agriculture and fishing, and 1516 men and 243 women were engaged in industrial occupations. Of those engaged in agriculture and fishing 3037 men and 650 women were employed in farming alone, while there were 2260 boys and 2287 girls of school age.

The territory now forming the county of Sutherland was held by the Scandinavians along with Caithness, but not so firmly nor so long, one result being that far more Celtic place-names have survived in Sutherland.

The antiquities—the most important of which are the numerous Pictish towers or brochs—and also the events of historical importance, will be found noticed in connection with the parishes. After the North passed finally into the hands of the Scottish kings, the district became a thanedom, and was granted in the end of the 12th century to Hugh Freskin, son of that Freskin de Moravia who had obtained a grant of the lands of Duffus from King David I. Hugh's son William was created Earl of Sutherland by King Alexander II. about 1228, and the title descended in the direct male line till the death of John, the ninth earl, in 1514. He was succeeded by his sister, who was married to the second son of the Earl of Huntly, and her husband, becoming Earl of Sutherland in right of his wife, was the founder of a new line of earls who were Gordons. In 1766 this line again ended in an heiress, who in 1785 married George Granville Leveson Gower, second Marquess of Stafford, who was created Duke of Sutherland in 1833. The Duchess-Countess, who died in 1839, was succeeded by her son, who died in 1861. His grandson, Cromartie Sutherland Leveson Gower (b. 1851; suc. 1892), is the present and fourth Duke. The seats are DUNROBIN Castle and Tongue House.

See James Macdonald, 'On the Agriculture of Sutherland,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1880); C. W. G. St John, *A Tour in Sutherlandshire* (2 vols. 1849; new ed. 1884); Sir Robert Gordon, *Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland* (1813); A. Young, *Angler's and Sketcher's Guide to Sutherland* (1880); Bishop Pococke's *Tour in 1760 in Sutherland and Caithness* (1888); and J. E. Edwards Moss's *Season in Sutherland* (1888).

Sutherland and Caithness, a synod of the Established Church, comprehending the presbyteries of DORNOCH, TONGUE, and CAITHNESS. It meets at Helmsdale on the second Wednesday of April. The Free Church has also a synod, embracing the same presbyteries, and meeting at Lairg, Wick, and Thurso in regular rotation on the second Wednesday of April, and occasionally at Dornoch, Golspie, and Helmsdale.

Sutherland Railway. See HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

Sutors of Cromarty. See CROMARTY.

Swana. See SWONA.

Sweetheart Abbey. See NEWABBEY.

Sweno's Stone. See FORRES.

Swindridgemuir, a plain two-storey mansion in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles ENE of the town. It was built about 1830 by Jn. Smith, Esq. (1754-1838), whose great-grandfather had acquired the estate about the year 1700, and whose great-nephew was Brigadier-General Jas. Geo. Smith-Neill (1810-57), a hero of the Indian Mutiny. (See AYR.) His son, Wm. James Smith-Neill, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1857), is present proprietor.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 22, 1866. See A. H. Millar's *Castles and Mansions of Ayrshire* (Edinb. 1885).

Swiney House, a mansion in Latheron parish, Caithness, 1½ mile WSW of Lybster.

Swin, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the coast of Argyllshire, opposite the island of Jura, 9½ miles long, and from 5 furlongs to 2 miles broad. It runs up north-north-eastward, in a line slightly divergent from that of the coast, so as to enclose a long and very slender peninsula; and it flings out several long, narrow arms, in lines nearly parallel to its own direction, so as to peninsula various belts of hill-ground on its coasts. At its entrance lies a cluster of islets, on one of which are well-preserved remains of an ancient chapel and vaulted cell, with an elegant and curiously sculptured sarcophagus. A series of abrupt and lofty hills encompasses the loch; and they terminate in rocky and deeply indented shores, and, over much of their declivity, are richly wooded. The scenery is striking and full of character. On the E shore, 2 miles from the entrance, stand the fine ruins of CASTLE-SWIN.

Swinna. See SWONA.

Swinton, a village and a parish in the Merse district, SE Berwickshire. The village stands, 190 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of Leet Water, 6½ miles N by W of Coldstream and 5½ SE by S of Duns, under

SWINTON

which it has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments. Built round a large green, whereon stands an ancient cross, it presents a pleasant appearance, and has a reading-room and library, a horticultural society, curling, football, and quoiting clubs, a hotel, and several shops; but its two fairs, on the third Thursday of June and the fourth Tuesday of Oct., have long been obsolete. Pop. of village (1831) 450, (1861) 431, (1871) 456, (1881) 434, (1891) 371.

The parish, since 1761 comprehending the ancient parish of Simprin, is bounded N by Edrom and Whitesome, E and SE by Ladykirk, S by Coldstream, W by Eccles, and NW by Fogo. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4 miles; its utmost width is 3 miles; and its area is 5571½ acres, of which 11 are water. LEET WATER, entering from Whitesome, flows 3½ miles south-westward through the interior, and 5½ furlongs south-westward along the Eccles border, till it passes off on its way to the Tweed at Coldstream. The surface is a series of gentle ridgy elevations, ranging from E to W, with intervening flats, at no point sinking much below 170, and at none exceeding 274, feet above sea-level. New Red Sandstone is the predominant rock, and has been largely quarried. The soil in general is clayey, deep, and fertile. Nearly all the land, except some 25 acres under wood, is regularly or occasionally in tillage. For upwards of 750 years the lands of Swinton were held by the Swintons, this family having acquired them as a reward for clearing the country of wild boars or swine; hence the name. Edulf de Swinton received from Malcolm Ceanmor (1058-93) a charter—one of the earliest granted in Scotland—confirming to him the entire parish of Swinton. Among his descendants were Sir John Swinton, to whom Fordun ascribes the victory of Otterburn (1388), and who fell fighting bravely at Homildon Hill (1402); Sir John, his son, who unhorsed and slew the Duke of Clarence, Henry V.'s brother, at the battle of Beaugé (1421), and himself fell at Verneuil (1424); Alexander, the 'fanatic judge,' Lord Mersington, who headed the riotous attack on the Chapel Royal of Holyrood (1683); and John, likewise a lord of session by the title of Lord Swinton, who died in 1799. The estate now belongs to John Maenab, Esq. Swinton House, 1½ mile WSW of the village, is an elegant modern mansion, successor to one of great antiquity. Simprin was long the property of the Cockburns of Langton, who sold it in 1758. Swinton is in the presbytery of Chirnside and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £345. Thomas Boston (1676-1732), author of the *Fourfold State*, was minister of Simprin from 1699 until his translation to Ettrick in 1707. The session register during these eight years is wholly in his handwriting, and is still preserved; but the little church, near the southern border of the united parish, has long since fallen to decay. Swinton parish church, at the village, was built in 1729, and, as enlarged by an aisle in 1782, contains 366 sittings. A beautiful Free church (1860) contains 550 sittings; and a handsome public school, erected in 1877 at a cost of £2000, with accommodation for 221 children, has an average attendance of about 135, and a grant of nearly £130. Pop. (1801) 875, (1841) 1095, (1861) 964, (1871) 996, (1881) 964, (1891) 849. See Campbell Swinton's *Swintons of that Ilk* (1833).—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Swinton, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, ½ mile N of Baillieston, and 6 miles E of Glasgow.

Swinton Bank, a mansion in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, 1 mile N of the town.

Swona, an island of South Ronaldshay parish, Orkney, at the entrance of Scapa-Flow from the Pentland Firth, 2½ miles W by S of Barth Head in South Ronaldshay island, and 3½ miles SE of Cantick Head in Walls. It measures 1½ mile in length, and 3½ furlongs in extreme breadth; is strongly swept by the tidal currents of the Pentland Firth; and gives the name of Wells of Swona to whirlpools in its vicinity. Pop. (1861) 46, (1871) 47, (1881) 47, (1891) 42.

Swordle, a village in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Cromarty, adjacent to Knock village,

SYMINGTON

and 6 miles ESE of the town of Stornoway. Pop., with Knock, (1871) 408, (1881) 496, (1891) 579.

Sydenham, a mansion in Kelso parish, Roxburghshire, 2 miles N of the town. Its owner is Sir John Poynder Dickson Poynder, sixth Bart. since 1802 (b. 1866; suc. 1884).—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Symbister, a fishing village at the SW extremity of Whalsey island, off the E coast of the Mainland of Shetland. Under the Highlands and Islands Act, breakwater works in connection with the formation of a fishing-boat shelter here were undertaken in 1894, a Treasury grant of £1650 having been procured for the purpose. See WHALSEY.

Symington, a village and a parish in the NW of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands 3½ miles NNE of Monkton station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and 6 SSW of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded NE by Riccarton, E by Craigie, S and SW by Monkton, and W and NW by Dundonald. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 4½ miles; its breadth varies between 1 and 2½ miles; and its area is 3736½ acres, of which 11½ are water. In the extreme S the surface declines to close on 100 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises gently to a maximum altitude of 333 feet at a point 2½ furlongs NNE of the church, from which it sinks again to 201 feet near the Riccarton border. It thus exhibits a pleasing diversity of swells and slopes, and contains many vantage grounds commanding extensive views of great part of Ayrshire, the Firth of Clyde, and the Isle of Arran. The road from Kilmarnock to Ayr runs through the parish from NE to SW. Trap rock has been quarried for road metal, and sandstone for building; whilst limestone and coal exist, but not under profitable conditions. The soil, in general, is of a clayey character, on a hard subsoil. Nearly all the land, except about 300 acres under wood, is regularly or occasionally in tillage. The principal residences are Coodham, Dankeith, Rosemount, and Townend. Symington is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £274. The parish church is an old building with Norman features, and as entirely remodelled in 1880 contains 359 sittings. There is also a Free church; and the public school, with accommodation for 132 children, has an average attendance of about 75, and a grant of nearly £70. Valuation (1885) £7104, 5s. 3d., (1894) £6865, 10s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 668, (1841) 918, (1861) 855, (1871) 792, (1881) 697, (1891) 621.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 22, 14, 1865-63.

Symington, a small Clydesdale parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, containing, at its NW border, Symington Junction on the Caledonian railway, 6½ miles SSE of Carstairs, 19 W by S of Peebles, and 3½ WSW of Biggar, under which there is a post office. It is bounded NW by Covington, N by Libberton and Biggar, E by Culter, SE by Lamington, and SW by Wiston. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is 5½ square miles or 3549½ acres, of which 46 are water. The CLYDE winds 6½ miles north-north-eastward and north-westward along or close to all the Lamington, Culter, Biggar, and Libberton boundary, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 3½ miles distant as the crow flies; and two little affluents of the Clyde, Lanimer and Kirk Burns, trace most of the south-western and north-western boundaries. In the N, beside the Clyde, the surface declines to close on 650 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 754 feet near Annieston, 854 at the Castle Hill, 1261 at Wee Hill, 1925 at Scaut Hill, and 2335 at TINTO, which culminates just on the meeting point of Symington, Wiston, Carmichael, and Covington parishes. The rocks are variously Devonian, Silurian, and eruptive; and the soil ranges from fertile alluvium on the level lands fringing the Clyde to moorish earth on the hills. According to the Ordnance Survey, 2274 acres are arable, 193 under wood, 674 moorland, and 249 rough pasture. FATLIPS CASTLE, the chief antiquity, is noticed separately; on the Castle

Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the village, are vestiges of an earth-work rampart; and at Annieston is a ruinous tower. The parish derived its name from Symon Loccard, progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee, who appears to have founded its church between 1153 and 1165; and from early in the 14th till towards the middle of the 17th century the barony was held by the Symingtons of that ilk. Symington is in the presbytery of Biggar and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £175. The parish church, near Symington village, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of the station, is an old building, repeatedly repaired, and containing 200 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 102 children, has an

average attendance of about 65, and a grant of nearly £75. There is a parish library and a curling club. Valuation (1885) £6558, 9s., (1893) £5381, 17s. Pop. (1801) 308, (1831) 489, (1861) 528, (1871) 442, (1881) 462, (1891) 432.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 24, 1865-64;

Symington House, a modern mansion in Stow parish, Edinburghshire, on the W side of Gala Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Stow village.

Synniness, a ruined castle near the coast of Old Luce parish, in Luce Bay, Wigtownshire, 3 miles SSE of Glenluce. It was built by Archibald Kennedy towards the close of the 16th century.

Syster, Loch. See DUNNET.

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TAARNER, a triangular islet ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 218 feet high) of Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye, Invernesshire, in Loch Bracadale, 5 furlongs from the shore.

Tain (*Scand. Thing*, 'a place of assembly'), a town and a parish of NE Ross and Cromarty. A royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, the town stands 3 furlongs from the southern shore of the Dornoch Firth, and has a station on the Highland railway (1864), $25\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Dingwall and 44 NNE of Inverness. Extending $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-westward along the ancient sea-margin of the firth, it has pleasant environs of hill and brae, terrace and down; and, though irregularly aligned, has undergone such improvement of recent years as to contain a number of good modern houses, and to present a remarkably tidy appearance. The Gaelic name of Tain is *Baile Dhuthaich*, or 'Duthus' town,' after St Duthus or Duthac, a famous Saint styled 'Confessor of Ireland and Scotland,' and supposed (probably erroneously) to have been Bishop of Ross, who was horn at the site of St Duthus' Chapel, Tain, about the year 1000, and died in 1065 at Armagh in Ireland, whence his body was 'translated' to Tain for hural in 1253. A rude granite chapel 'qnhair he was borne,' now roofless and partly broken down, hears his name, and was of old a famous 'girth' or sanctuary. Hither, in 1306, Isabella, queen of Robert the Bruce, his daughter Marjory, and ladies of his court with attendant knights, fled for safety from Kildrummy Castle, but were seized at the chapel by the Earl of Ross, and delivered by him to Edward I. of England, who imprisoned the ladies and executed their male attendants. Hither, also, in 1427, M'Neil of Creich (Sutherland), a barbarous chief, pursued Mowat of Freswick (Caithness), and burned the chapel over him and his followers, who had taken refuge in it. It was probably on that occasion that the earlier charters of the burgh had been burnt 'by certain savages and rebellious subjects,' as stated in a charter of Novodamus, granted by James VI. in 1587. It is probable that several of the earliest Scottish monarchs visited the shrine of St Duthus; and after the death of James III., an annual sum was paid to its chaplains from the royal treasury to say masses for the king's soul. But it is certain (from entries of disbursements in the king's treasurer's books) that James IV. visited it regularly every year, probably without the omission of one, during at least 20 successive years from 1493 to 1513, to do penance for the part which he took in reference to his father's death. His last visit was made early in August 1513, and on 9th September of the same year he was killed on the fatal field of Flodden. Again, in 1527 James V. made a pilgrimage barefooted to it at the instigation of his popish advisers, who wished to get him out of the way when they were about to condemn and burn for heresy his near relative Patrick Hamilton, the first martyr of the Scottish Reformation. A rough foot-path across the moor in the nplands of the parish is traditionally pointed out as the hastily-constructed route by which he approached, and still bears the name of the King's Causeway. The grounds around the chapel have

been recently enclosed by a handsome parapet wall and railing, and formed into a very pretty cemetery. The collegiate church of St Duthus, in the Decorated English Gothic style, was founded about the year 1360, and there are beside it the walls of an old chapel, probably of Culdee origin. In 1487 Pope Innocent VIII. granted the church an ecclesiastical constitution. The Papal Bull is still treasured in the archives of the burgh, and has a leaden seal attached to a silken cord. The officials were a provost, 5 canons (all regular priests), 2 deacons or subdeacons, a sacrist, with an assistant clerk, and three singing-boys. From the Reformation till 1815 it was used as the parish church, but being too small to contain the parishioners it was in that year relinquished for the present large parish church, and thereafter was allowed to fall into great decay by neglect. At the instance of the late Provost M'Leod and his son, A. B. M'Queen M'Intosh, Esq. of Hardington (son of Rev. Dr Angus M'Intosh, during whose ministry the church was vacated), Kenneth Murray, Esq. of Geanies, Provost Vass, and others, the church was completely restored between 1849 and 1882 at a cost of about £1110; and, set apart for monumental and memorial purposes—the Valhalla of Ross-shire—it has been entrusted to the Tain Guildry Trust for care and preservation. It may be remarked that its fine old oak pulpit was a gift from the 'good Regent' Murray to Tain for its zeal in the Reformation. The church stands beautifully on the N side of the town on a wooded knoll, by whose trees it is emhosed. All its five principal windows are filled in with stained-glass designs. The five-light E window is on a grand scale, and is the gift of Mr A. B. M'Queen M'Intosh, in memory of his father, Rev. Dr Angus M'Intosh, and his brother, Rev. Dr C. C. M'Intosh, ministers of Tain; and the four-light W window, representing the adoption of the Confession of Faith by the Scottish Parliament in 1560, is the gift of Mr George M'Leod, in memory of his father, Provost M'Leod. A third window represents Malcolm Canmor, with his good Queen Margaret, handing the burgh's first charter to the provost and magistrates. Underneath the E window there is a most beautiful double pannelled monument 16 feet long by $7\frac{1}{2}$ high, in the Gothic style of the 16th century, which is of Scottish national interest. It commemorates Patrick Hamilton—of royal extraction—the youthful Abbot of Fearn, who was burned at the stake at St Andrews, 28 February 1528, the first martyr of the Reformation; and Thomas Hog, the Covenanted minister of Kiltearn, one of Tain's most honoured sons, and the intimate friend and adviser in Scottish affairs of William III., Prince of Orange. Opening into the churchyard in which the church stands, a very handsome ornamental gate was erected in 1885 in memory of the late William Ross, hank agent, Tain.

A court house, erected in 1825, was burned to the ground in 1833, when three lives were lost; but in 1849 it was succeeded by a handsome pinnacled edifice in the Scottish Baronial style, which, with additions made in 1873, cost about £3000. Immediately adjoining it is an ancient square tower, formerly the prison, which is

a fine massive erection with a completely foreign air, and which has been utilised to form a handsome entrance to the court house. It has a central conical spire, and a smaller one at each angle. It has also a fine weather-cock, and a sweet-toned bell, founded in Holland in 1616. In 1706 the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland ordered a collection to be made over the whole church for the building (repairing?) of 'the Tolbooth of Tain,' but with what result, and whether it was for this Prison Tower, is unknown (*Church of Scotland Magazine*, 1834). A market-cross formerly stood in front of the tower, and was surmounted by a lion rampant, the crest of the Earls of Ross. A public hall, French Renaissance in style, was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of £2500, and contains accommodation for nearly 600 people. In 1879 a very handsome monument, 44 feet high, in the Decorated Gothic style, by Mr Laurence Beveridge, of Edinburgh, was erected at a cost of £700 to the memory of the late Kenneth Murray, Esq. of Geanies, of whom there is a fine marble bust by Mr T. S. Burnett, Edinburgh, under its central arch. The present parish church, built in 1815, is a square battlemented structure, with 1200 sittings and a heavy tower at each of the four angles. The Free church, erected in 1892 at a cost of £5200, is a splendid building in the Italian style of architecture, and has a tower rising to the height of 115 feet. Other places of worship are a U.P. church (entirely remodelled in 1879; 350 sittings), and an Episcopal church. The latter was erected in 1887, and is an Early English structure with a high-pitched roof, porch, vestry, and spire, and contains 104 sittings. The Academy, constituted by royal charter in 1809, and built by subscription in 1812, is a handsome and spacious edifice, pleasantly situated in a park of nearly 3 acres at the W end of the town, and is managed under a scheme drawn up by the Educational Endowment Commissioners in 1888. It is conducted by a rector, mathematical, classical, and English masters, two female assistants, and a female teacher of music and drawing; and has a yearly endowment of upwards of £300. A university bursary, with a capital fund of £930, was founded in connection with it in 1879, in memory of Kenneth Murray, Esq. of Geanies. The Easter Ross Poorhouse, 7 furlongs SSW of the town, is a high-roofed building, erected in 1848, and having accommodation for 176 paupers. Tain has besides a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial, British Linen Co., North of Scotland, and National Security Savings Banks, a gaswork, several hotels, a horticultural society, golf, curling, cricket, football, cycling, lawn-tennis, boating and touring clubs, Tain Highland Gathering, a volunteer corps, masonic, Oddfellows', and Good Templar lodges, a Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, a Christian Association, a musical society, a news-room, a fortnightly Friday grain market, and fairs on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of July, the Wednesday after the third Tuesday of August, and the third Tuesday of October. In the neighbourhood are Glenmorangie Distillery and Hilton Woollen Mills, the former $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW, the latter $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE, of the town. Tain has spacious links, affording great scope for recreation. Near its centre is the 'Gallows Hill' (the magistrates in ancient times had the power of 'pit and gallows'); and at its S end is a large skating-pond, formed in 1882. As the sea had, during the preceding century, been making rapid and severe inroads upon it, it was protected by a strong rough bulwark of boulder stones. In the neighbourhood of the links, and near the railway station, were erected (about 1878) a large wood and meal mill; an extensive storehouse for corn, coals, manures, etc. (1885), at a cost of £1400; and a public shambles (1885), in the Lombardic style, at a cost of £800. A copious supply of excellent spring water was introduced to the town in 1871 from a distance of 4 miles, at a cost of £4200, and is distributed free; and £2000 was expended in 1877-84 in a system of thorough drainage, over and above previous outlay for this purpose. The burgh enjoys a large

common good revenue from lands, feu duties, and valuable mussel scalps and salmon fishings in the Dornoch Firth, so that the municipal rates are extremely low. The climate is dry and bracing, the rainfall being the lowest in the kingdom.

Tain is said to have been created a royal burgh by Malcolm Ceanmor about the year 1057, but its earliest extant charter was granted by James VI. in 1587, and was ratified and extended by others of 1612 and 1671-72. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 9 councillors. With the five other Wick burghs it returns a member to parliament. A district sheriff court sits every Wednesday during session, and a justice of peace court is held every alternate Thursday. Corporation revenue (1833) £314, (1865) £1131, (1884) £1024, (1896) £1047. Valuation (1885) £5983, (1896) £6270. Parliamentary constituency (1896) 273; municipal, 363. Pop. of royal burgh (1841) 2287, (1861) 2319, (1881) 2221, (1891) 2080; of parliamentary and police burgh (1841) 1867, (1861) 1779, (1871) 1765, (1881) 1742, (1891) 1632, of whom 924 were females. Houses in parliamentary burgh (1891) inhabited 367, vacant 11, building 7.

The parish, containing also most of INVER village, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Tain, is bounded N by the Dornoch Firth, E (for 3 furlongs only) by Tarbat, SE by Fearn, S by Logie-Easter, and W by Edderton. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $33\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 21,606 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 269 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water, 4639 foreshore, and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ tidal water. The coast, from end to end of the parish, has nearly the figure of a crescent, and encloses the Bay of Tain. In general low and flat, nowhere rising to a greater altitude than 30 feet, it is sandy, curved, and indented; and, suffering constant erosion from the sea, may be viewed as a broken sandbank. Along the skirt of its eastern half a tract of sand, 5 furlongs to $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad, is alternately dry and covered with the tide. Shoals and sunken banks obstruct the whole firth opposite the parish, and render navigation quite impracticable to strangers, and but limitedly practicable to the most skilful local pilots. The chief bank, or bar, called the Geyzen-Briggs, runs from coast to coast, with the exception of a narrow and difficult channel through its middle; and, whenever northerly or easterly winds blow, or sometimes even during a calm in frosty weather, it flings up a roaring and violent surge. Several banks in the middle of the firth, 2 miles above the Geyzen-Briggs, furnish large supplies of mussels, which are a principal source of revenue to the burgh of Tain, and in 1783, during a great scarcity of food, yielded such immense quantities of mussels and cockles as, with some imported pease meal, contributed to the support of multitudes of human beings over the adjacent country. So comparatively recent has been the conquest of these banks and the adjacent sea-grounds from the solid territory both of Tain and of the opposite coast, that, in the words of the *New Statistical Account*, 'although the firth now measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles across, there is an (improbable) tradition, that it was at one time possible to effect a passage over it at low water upon foot, by means of a plank thrown across the channel where narrowed to a few feet' by promontories which have been worn into the long sunken bank of the Geyzen-Briggs. Meikle Ferry, a narrow promontory, extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-westward to within 5 furlongs of the opposite shore, is at the western extremity, and 4 miles distant from Tain. A small trouting stream, dignified with the name of the river Tain or Aldie Water, comes in from



Seal of Tain.

the SW, and makes a circuit round the burgh to the firth. Springs of excellent water are numerous. Loch EYE ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 51 feet) lies on the Fearn boundary; and five smaller lagoons are scattered over the broad sandy golf-links of Morrich More, which skirt all the eastern seaboard. The surface of the parish consists of three well-defined districts—a belt of low flat plain along the coast, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in mean breadth, and partly disposed in public links or downs; a broad sheet of land, of middle character between a terrace and a hanging plain, receding from a bank or escarpment of 50 feet above the plain, and displaying rich embellishments of wood and culture; and a ridge or series of gentle uplands along the exterior frontier, sending up their loftiest summit in the Hill of Tain to an altitude of 931 feet above sea-level. The soil is variously deep and light, fertile and barren; and the hills are partly heathy, partly clad with fir timber. The formation of the lowest grounds indicates an alternation of conquests and abandonments by the sea; that of the central district shows a prevalence of red clay with numerous boulders of granitic gneiss; and that of the hills is entirely sandstone—apparently the Old Red, though principally of whitish colour. The sandstone has been largely quarried in the Hill of Tain. Tarlogie House, 2 miles NW of Tain, was built in 1825 at a cost of £1750. Its owner is J. G. Macgregor, Esq. of Fearn. Tain is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Ross; the living is worth £320. Two public schools, Inver and Tain, with respective accommodation for 91 and 323 children, have an average attendance of about 75 and 215, and grants of nearly £85 and £255. Pop. (1801) 2277, (1831) 3078, (1861) 3294, (1871) 3221, (1881) 3009, (1891) 2818, of whom 1432 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

The presbytery of Tain comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Edderton, Fearn, Kilmuir-Easter, Kincardine, Logie-Easter, Nigg, Rosskeen, Tain, and Tarbat, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Croick. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Tain, with churches at Edderton, Fearn, Invergordon, Kilmuir-Easter, Kincardine, Logie-Easter, Nigg, Rosskeen, Tain, and Tarbat, and a preaching station at Croick. See the *History of Tain* by the Rev. William Taylor, M.A. (Tain, 1882).

Talla Water, a troutful rivulet of Tweedsmuir parish, Peebleshire, rising at an altitude of 2300 feet at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Loch Skene, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, till, after a descent of 1500 feet, it falls into the Tweed near Tweedsmuir church. See GAMESHOPE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Talmin, a coast village and a bay in Tongue parish, Sutherland, on the west side of the Kyle of Tongue. In 1894, Government, on the recommendation of the Western Highlands and Islands Commission, having offered a grant of £3500, a pier or breakwater estimated to cost £5250 (the balance having been made up by the late Duke of Sutherland) was begun, connecting the mainland with an outlying island, and so inclosing a large water area with a depth of from 8 to 12 feet at low water, and providing protection for fishing boats. It was intended at the same time to erect a timber pier in deep water on the sheltered side of the outlying island, suitable for steamers, but for financial reasons this part of the scheme has had to be deferred.

Tanera. See SUMMER ISLES.

Tankernee Hall, a mansion in St Andrews parish, Orkney, on the northern shore of Deer Sound, 6 miles ESE of Kirkwall.

Tannach, a village in Wick parish, Caithness, 4 miles SW of Wick town.

Tannachy, an estate, with a mansion, in Rathven parish, Banffshire, 1 mile SSW of Port-Gordon.

Tannadice, a village and a parish of NW central Forfarshire. The village stands, 208 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the river South Esk, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Brechin and 7 N by E of Forfar, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Lethnot, E by Fearn and Careston, SE by Aberlemno, S by Oathlaw, SW by

Kirriemuir, and W and NW by Cortachy. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth increases southward from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 miles; and its area is 21,452 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Brechin and Forfar railway (opened Aug. 1894) runs through the eastern part of the parish, and has a station near the village of Tannadice. Trusty Burn, rising at an altitude of 2160 feet in the NW corner of the parish, and running 3 miles south-south-eastward, unites, at 890 feet above sea-level, with another rivulet to form NORAN WATER, which itself flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through the interior and then $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the Fearn boundary, until it passes off from Tannadice at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its influx to the South Esk. That river has here an east-south-easterly course of 11 miles, viz., $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the western and south-western border, next $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the southern interior, then 5 furlongs along the Oathlaw boundary at Tannadice House, and lastly, a little lower down, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along the same boundary at Marcus Lodge. The East Burn of Moye runs 5 miles south-south-westward along the north-western border to the South Esk, to which or to Noran Water flow several rivulets that rise in the interior. In the SE the surface declines to 140 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 415 feet at Meikle Coull, 889 near Newmill of Inchewan, 1611 at St Arnold's Seat, 1682 at Pinderachy on the Fearn boundary, and 2383 at the Hill of Glansie on the Lethnot boundary. The southern district is part of the rich and beautiful territory of Strathmore, but is more undulated and otherwise diversified than many other parts of the strath. The central and northern districts rise in hilly and undulating ridges to the lower acclivities of the Grampians; and St Arnold's Seat, a conspicuous hill in the van of the range, commands a gorgeous view of all Angus and Fife and most of the Lothians, away to the Pentlands and the Lammermuirs. The uplands are to a large extent heathy and almost wholly pastoral; and they maintain several hundreds of sheep. Only a few cattle are bred, a large number being bought in a fed condition every year. Except for a trap dyke extending across the entire breadth of the parish, Old Red Sandstone is everywhere the predominant rock. Of a coarse grain and a reddish hue, it is quarried chiefly for building fences. The soil is partly a fertile black loam, partly thin and of moorish texture. Within the last forty-five years great improvements have been carried out in the way of draining, fencing, and building, especially on the Tannadice estate, which was purchased from Mrs Balfour Ogilvy in 1870 by William Neish, Esq. The mansion, Tannadice House, 7 furlongs ESE of the village, and built about 1805, was burnt down in April 1894. Other mansions, noticed separately, are DOWNIE PARK, GLENOGIL, and INCHEWAN. On the N side of the Esk, near Shielhill Bridge, anciently stood Queich Castle, a seat of the Earls of Buchan. The site, now without a vestige of the castle, and occupied by a plain cottage, is a precipitous rock, looking sheer down, through deep and yawning chasms, upon a rush and turbulence of water, and almost isolated and rendered nearly inaccessible by the river. In the vicinity of Achlouchrie is the site of another ancient castle, an eminence which still bears the name of Castle Hill, and overhangs a deep gorge of the river, having round its base a semicircular fosse 12 feet deep and 30 wide. Three conical 'laws,' or ancient eopulchral tumuli, were levelled in the early part of the 19th century. Tannadice is in the presbytery of Forfar and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £186. The parish church, at the village, is a Gothic edifice of 1846, containing 656 sittings. A Free church, Memus, stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of the village and $5\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Kirriemuir. Three public schools—Burnside of Inchewan, Denside, and Tannadice—with respective accommodation for 67, 75, and 132 children, have an average attendance of about 40, 50, and 90, and grants amounting to nearly £50, £65, and £90. Valuation (1885) £14,883, 7s., (1893) £13,921, 8s. Pop. (1801) 1373, (1841) 1654, (1861) 1438, (1871) 1286,

(1881) 1254, (1891) 1117.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 56, 1868-70.

Tanner, Water of. See ABOYNE.

Tantallon Castle, an ancient ruin on the coast of North Berwick parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 miles E of the town. It stands, fronting the Bass, on a lofty precipitous rock, whose base is washed on three sides by the sea; and on the SW side, where alone it is accessible, it was defended by two ditches of extraordinary depth, and by very massive towers. The entrance was over a drawbridge, through a strong, deep stone gateway. The castle itself, though roofless, in its outer structure is still comparatively entire, and was repaired in 1887. Its interior is a maze of broken staircases, ruined chambers, and deep, dismal subterranean dungeons. So strong was the castle in position, and so skillful in construction, that previous to the invention of gunpowder, it was regarded as impregnable, inasmuch that to 'ding doun Tantallon' was thought the same kind of feat as to 'big a brig to the Bass.' Sir Walter Scott, in *Marmion*, thus finely describes its former condition:—

'Tantallon vast,
Broad, massive, high, and stretching far,
And held impregnable in war.
On a projecting rock it rose,
And round three sides the ocean flows,
The fourth did hatted walls enclose,
And double mound and fosse;
By narrow drawbridge, outworks strong,
Through studded gates, an entrance long,
To the main court they cross.
It was a wide and stately square;
Around were lodgings fit and fair,
And towers of various form,
Which on the coast projected far,
And broke its lines quadrangular;
Here was square keep, there turret high,
Or pinnacle that sought the sky,
Whence oft the warder could descry
The gathering ocean-storm.'

The date of the castle and the circumstances of its erection are unknown. It comes into notice with the rising fortunes of the family of Douglas, who obtained the barony of North Berwick about the year 1371, and whose emblem of the bloody heart crumbles on the stone shield above the entrance. In 1479, 24 years after the Douglas forfeiture, Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus—the well-known 'Bell-the-cat'—received a grant of it from James III.; and he afterwards so figured in connection with it as to have furnished subjects for some of Scott's most graphic delineations. The next Earl of Angus, after he had married the queen-mother of James V., and lost influence over the person and councils of that young monarch, shut himself up in Tantallon, and defied for a time the whole hostile force of the kingdom. The monarch went in person to reduce it, sat down before it in September 1528, and borrowed from the Castle of Dunbar, to aid him in his operations, two great cannons, called 'Thrawn-month'd Meg and her Marrow,' also 'two great bocards and two moyons, two double falcons and four quarter-falcons,' for the safe redelivery of which to their owner, the Duke of Albany, three lords were left in pledge at Dunbar. Yet, in spite of his great preparations and formidable efforts, James was compelled to raise the siege; and he afterwards obtained possession of it only by Angus' fleeing to England, and by a compromise with Simon Panango, the governor. After James V.'s death, the Earl obtained leave to return from his exile; in 1543 he was restored to his possessions, and began to make Tantallon stronger than before; and here he died in 1556. In 1639, the Covenanters, provoked at its lord, the Marquis of Douglas, making a stand in it for kingcraft and prelacy, at length 'dang doun Tantallon,' and even garrisoned it against the King, while in 1659 General Monk further contributed to its destruction. About the beginning of the 18th century, Sir Hew Dalrymple, president of the Court of Session, bought the castle, along with the circumjacent barony, from the Duke of Douglas, dismantled it, and gave it up to decay. On 26 Aug. 1878 the Queen, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Beatrice drove over from Broxburnmouth to Tantallon,

which was, Major tells us, the birthplace of Gawin Douglas (1474-1522), the poet-bishop of Dunkeld. According to Hugh Miller, time is wearing away the very stones of which the building is composed, the hewn surfaces, under climatic influences, having been hollowed like pieces of honeycomb.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857. See vol. iv. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852) and the works cited under the Bass.

Taransay, an island of Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, off the entrance of West Loch Tarbert, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Harris mainland, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Toe Head, at the N side of the W entrance of the Sound of Harris. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from NE to SW, and 3 miles in extreme breadth; comprises two peninsulated hills, 750 feet high, and a connecting narrow sandy isthmus; consists mainly of gneiss rock, traversed by veins of granite, and very scantily covered with soil; and affords to its inhabitants little means of support except facilities for fishing. Pop. (1861) 55, (1871) 68, (1881) 55, (1891) 56.

Tarbat (Gael. *tairbearr*, 'an isthmus'), a coast parish in the north-eastern extremity of Ross and Cromarty, containing the post-office and fishing village of PORTMAHOMACK, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Tain and 9 NE of Fearn station, on the Highland railway. Containing also ROCKFIELD and a small portion of INVER, it is bounded NW by the Dornoch Firth, SE by the Moray Firth, S by Fearn, and W by Fearn and—for 3 furlongs—Tain. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $7660\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 7 are water, 818 foreshore, and 49 tidal water. The coast, extending $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward and north-north-eastward along the Dornoch Firth, and $6\frac{3}{4}$ south-south-westward along the Moray Firth, to the latter presents a bold, rock-bound front, which, S of Rockfield, rises rapidly to heights of 100 and 200 feet above sea-level. Along the Dornoch Firth it is not so steep, and at Inver is fringed with foreshore 7 furlongs in breadth. Tarbat Ness, 50 feet high, and 3 miles NNE of Portmahomack, is crowned by an elegant lighthouse, erected in 1830 at a cost of £9361, and altered in 1892. The light, which is visible at a distance of 18 nautical miles, is quick-flashing, showing six flashes in succession during fifteen seconds, followed by an eclipse of fifteen seconds. At various points are six natural harbours and a number of small creeks; and several curious caverns pierce the south-eastern coast. The predominant rock is Old Red Sandstone; but the small vein of limestone, that runs from the North Sutor to Tarbat Ness, crops out at Geanies. The soil is generally light and sandy, but in some parts gives place to a deep, black loam. The great improvements carried out on the Geanies estate by the late Mr Kenneth Murray have already been described in the article FEARN. Antiquities, other than those noticed under BALONE and CASTLEHAVEN, are some so-called 'Roman' remains on Tarbat Ness, a 'Gallow Hill,' sites or vestiges of three pre-Reformation chapels, and in the churchyard, the 'Dingwall's Tomb' and fragments of a 'Danish' cross. Geanies House is the only mansion. Tarbat is in the presbytery of Tain and the synod of Ross; the living is worth £280. Both the parish church and a Free church stand close to Portmahomack. Two public schools, Old and West, with respective accommodation for 289 and 68 children, have an average attendance of about 200 and 40, and grants amounting to nearly £265 and £45. Pop. (1801) 1343, (1831) 1809, (1861) 2269, (1871) 2182, (1881) 1878, (1891) 1703, of whom 947 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Tarbat House, a mansion in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross and Cromarty, near the NW side of Nigg Bay, and 7 furlongs SSE of Kildary station on the Highland railway. It was built by John, Lord Macleod, in the latter part of the 18th century, and has stately avenues and beautiful gardens. New Tarbat Castle, once the seat of the Earls of Cromarty, stood near the site of the present mansion, and was a stately, turreted edifice, which fell into dilapidation after the third Earl's for-

feiture in 1746, and has left some remains. See CROMARTY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1873.

Tarbert (sometimes designated *East Tarbert*), a village and small seaport in the parishes of Kilcalmonell and South Knapdale, Argyllshire, 35 miles NNE of Campbeltown and 13½ S of Lochgilphead. It stands at the E end of the isthmus between East Loch Tarbert and West Loch Tarbert, separating the peninsula of Kintyre from the district of Knapdale. That isthmus is only 1½ mile across, and was anciently protected by three castles—one in the centre, one at the head of the West Loch, and one on the S side of the East Loch. The ruin of the last of these castles still exists, in grouping with the village, and is the subject of curious popular traditions. The village probably arose under protection of the castle—at all events it is a place of much antiquity; and it is so situated around the head of the East Loch, with command over its natural harbourage, as to have possessed from the earliest time as much commerce as the circumstances of the surrounding district could give it. The loch, projecting westward from Loch Fyne, is of small size—only 7 furlongs long, and nowhere more than ½ mile broad. It is a curious and singularly safe and land-locked natural harbour, but is entered by so narrow and circling a passage between low ridges of naked rock, that a steamer in sailing through it appears to a stranger to be irretrievably rushing upon the crag. On its S side near the head is a steamboat quay, and both here and all over the inner space of the loch may be seen in the fishing season a very numerous fleet of herring-boats. The steamers from Glasgow to Ardrishaig and Inveraray call daily at the port, and a coach runs daily to Campbeltown and back. The village is inhabited principally by fishermen, and is the resort, during the herring fishery season, of several hundreds of fishermen from other parts. It is, however, a favourite seaside resort in summer, and a number of neat cottages have been erected. The *quoad sacra* church was erected in 1886, and the Free church in 1894. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, four inns, a branch of the Union Bank, a public school, a Good Templar hall, and fairs for horses, etc., on the Wednesday of March and the Tuesdays of June and November before Lochgilphead, and on the last Thursday of July. Pop. of village (1861) 1254, (1871) 1434, (1881) 1629, (1891) 1775, of whom 877 were females, and 573 were in South Knapdale parish; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1866, (1881) 2017, (1891) 2204, of whom 1399 were in Kilcalmonell and 805 in South Knapdale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Tarbert, a village in Outer Hebrides. See HARRIS.

Tarbert, Loch. See JURA.

Tarbert, Loch, East and West, two sea-lochs approaching each other's heads to within 1½ mile, and separating the peninsula of Kintyre from the district of Knapdale in Argyllshire. The East Loch has already been noticed in our article on TARBERT. The West Loch extends 10 miles nearly due north-north-eastward, and measures ¾ mile in mean breadth. Over all its extent it has the calm aspect of a fresh-water lake, and is picturesque and lovely. Three islets lie in it; soft and moderately high hills recede from its margins; woods and enclosures fling their images upon its waters; and a profusion of cottages, farmhouses, villas, and mansions, with the village of Whitehouse, sit upon its banks. At its head, at the village of West Tarbert, is a quay for the accommodation of the Islay steam-packet.

Tarbert, Loch, East and West, two indentations of the sea on the opposite coasts of Harris, approaching each other to within ½ mile. (See HARRIS.) East Loch Tarbert is 5¼ miles long, and from 4½ to nearly 2 miles broad. Forking at the head into two slender bays, it embosoms several islets, and has the considerable island of Scalpa at its entrance. West Loch Tarbert is 6 miles long, and diminishes in breadth from 4½ miles to nearly a point; it is screened from the fierce W winds by Taransay; and it is overhung by lofty mountains, which stoop precipitously down to its margin.

Tarbet, a hamlet in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, on the western shore of Loch Lomond, 1½ mile E by N of Arrochar village at the head of Loch Long. It has a steamboat pier and a large hotel. All the Loch Lomond steamers call at it, and many tourists pass from it across the isthmus to Arrochar, about a mile and a half broad. It stands on the road from Inveraray to Dumbarton by way of Luss. In front, on the opposite side of the loch, is Ben Lomond, while a splendid view may be had of Ben Arthur, or 'the Cobbler,' in the rear.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Tarbolton, a village and a parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village, standing near the right bank of the Water of Fail, by road is 8½ miles S of Kilmarnock, 7 NE by E of Ayr, and 1½ NNW of Tarbolton station on a loop-line (1870) of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 4¼ miles WSW of Mauchline Junction. Occupying a considerable area, and containing a number of neat houses, it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, several hotels, a town-house (1836), a cattle show on the Thursday before Ayr show, and a fair on the Tuesday after 11 June. A free library and reading-room, the gift of a native, the late John Lorimer, Esq., was opened in 1878. The parish church, erected in 1821 at a cost of £2500, is a good edifice, with 950 sittings, a four-dial clock, and a spire 90 feet high. There are also a Free and a U.P. church. In 1671 Tarbolton, granted to John Cunninghame of Enterkine, was constituted a burgh of barony, with right to hold a weekly market. Two bailies and twelve councillors are annually elected by the householders in December. Pop. (1841) 1033, (1861) 1154, (1871) 829, (1881) 922, (1891) 917.

The parish, containing also the village of ANN-BANK, is bounded NW and NE by Craigie, E by Mauchline, SE by Stair, S by Coylton, and W by Coylton, St Quivox, and Monkton. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 6¼ miles; its utmost breadth is 5½ miles; and its area is nearly 19 square miles or 12,141½ acres, of which 32 are water. The Water of FAIL runs south-eastward across the interior to the river AYR, which winds 9½ miles west-south-westward along all the Stair and Coylton boundary, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 4½ miles distant as the crow flies. Along the Ayr the surface declines to 195 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises gently northward to 205 feet at Commonside, 302 at Afton Lodge, 424 at Torcross, 575 at Skeoch, and 437 at Coldcothill. The parish is thus undulatory, comprising softly outlined ridges, all under culture except where covered with wood. The low grounds, especially along the Ayr, comprise much pleasant close scenery; and the high grounds command magnificent prospects, over land and sea, to bold and distant backgrounds. The rocks are variously Old Red Sandstone, rocks of the Carboniferous formation, and trap. Coal was worked here so early as 1497. Nearly eight-ninths of the entire area are in tillage, some 950 acres are under wood, and the rest is either meadow or morass. At Parkmoor are trenches of a reputed Roman camp, and other antiquities are noticed under FAIL and COLDSFIELD. The 'prophet,' Alexander Peden (1626-86), was schoolmaster at Tarbolton; and Dr William Ritchie, professor of divinity in Edinburgh University, who died here in 1829, was minister. In 1581, when Esmé Stuart, Lord d'Aubigny, was created Duke of Lennox, one of the titles given him was Lord Tarbolton. The self-taught sculptor, James Thom (1799-1850), of 'Tam o' Shanter' and 'Souter Johnny' fame, was born in the upper part of the parish, within a mile of Lochlee, which from 1777 to 1784 was the home of Robert Burns (1759-96). Both the village and its neighbourhood abound with reminiscences of the poet. To the Tarbolton lodge of Freemasons he addressed a well-known *Farwell*; and at Tarbolton in 1780 he started a debating society, the Bachelors' Club. His extraordinary piece, entitled *Death and Dr Hornbook*, is said to have been written with the view of burlesquing a person of the name of Wilson, who united

the vocations of parish schoolmaster and a vendor of medicines. And at COLLSFIELD or Montgomerie, Mary Campbell, hie 'Highland Mary,' was 'byreswoman' or dairymaid. Mansions are Collsfield or Montgomerie, Afton Lodge, ENTERKINE, and SMITHSTONE. Tarbolton is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £411. The present parish comprises the ancient parish of Tarbolton and the larger part of the parish of Barnwell. Ancient Tarbolton was twice subjected to the monks of Faily, yet did not remain with them, but continued to be an independent rectory; and in 1429 it was erected into a prebend or canonry of Glasgow Cathedral. Barnwell, however, was a vicarage of the monks of Faily; and in 1653 it was annexed partly to Tarbolton, and partly to Craigie. Its church, which stood near an old castle of the same name, was then allowed to go to ruin. A chapel of ease was built at Annbank in 1871; and two public schools, Annbank and Tarbolton, with respective accommodation for 470 and 300 children, have an average attendance of about 390 and 225, and grants of nearly £345 and £235. Valuation (1885) £21,552, 5s. 7d., (1894) £20,972, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1766, (1831) 2274, (1861) 2669, (1871) 3219, (1881) 3599, (1891) 3586.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 22, 1863-65.

Tarf Water, a stream of Boleskine and Abertarf parish, Inverness-shire, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 1000 feet, and running 5½ miles north-by-westward to Loch Ness (50 feet) at Fort Augustus.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 73, 1873-78.

Tarf Water and Station. See TONGLAND.

Tarfside. See LOCHLEE.

Tarf Water, a dark, troutful stream of Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire, rising close to the Inverness-shire border at an altitude of 2692 feet, and running 11¼ miles east-by-southward along a wild rocky glen, till, after a total descent of 1200 feet, it unites with a lesser stream to form the TILT. About 15 yards above the meeting of the waters was a deep and dangerous ford, Poll Tarf, whose passage by the Queen, on 9 Oct. 1861, forms the subject of a well-known picture by Carl Haag, and which now is spanned by the Bedford Memorial Bridge (1885).

Tarf, Water of, a trout-stream of Lochlee parish, N Forfarshire, rising close to the Aberdeenshire border at an altitude of 2100 feet, and running 7¾ miles south-south-eastward, till, after a descent of 1420 feet, it falls into the North Esk, ½ mile below Tarfside village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Tarland, a village and a parish of Aberdeenshire. The village, lying, 440 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Tarland Burn, is 5½ miles NNW of Aboyne station, 16 SW of Aboyne, and 31 W of Aberdeen. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, under Aboyne. A burgh of barony, it has also branches of the Union and Town and County Banks, two hotels, a public hall, an agricultural association, and fairs on 5 Jan. (if a Wednesday, otherwise on the preceding Wednesday), the second and the last Wednesday of Feb., o. s., the first Wednesday of May and the Wednesday after 26 May, the Friday after St Sairs in July, the second Wednesday after first Tuesday of Oct. o. s., and 22 Nov. (if a Tuesday, otherwise on the Tuesday and Wednesday following). Pop. (1861) 316, (1871) 315, (1881) 374, (1891) 389.

The parish until 1891 comprised the ancient parishes of Tarland and Migvie, and consisted of four separate portions. The portion situated at Deskry, containing 2398½ acres, and having the parish of Strathdon on the west and that of Towie on the east, was divided by the Boundary Commissioners in the above-mentioned year between these two parishes, the part of it situated on the left bank of the Deskry being transferred to Strathdon, and the remainder to Towie. The largest of the four portions, that situated at Glen Ernan, containing 8293½ acres, and which was almost surrounded by Strathdon, was transferred to that parish; while the portion situated at Migvie, containing 1969½ acres, was transferred to the parish of Logie-Coldstone. To the remaining

portion, that containing Tarland village, and comprising 4719½ acres, was added so much of Logie-Coldstone parish as lay to the east of the road leading from the Mill of Culfork to Tarland. This now forms the entire parish, which, it was further directed, should henceforth be known by the single name of Tarland. The reconstructed parish is bounded N by Leochel and Cushnie, E and S by Coull, SW by Logie-Coldstone, and NW by Towie. Tarland Burn drains it towards the river Dee; and its highest point is Sockaugh or Cushnie Hill (2032 feet), at the meeting-point of Tarland, Towie, and Logie-Coldstone parishes. Granite is the predominant rock, and the soil of the arable lands is clayey or loamy. Several stone cists have been found on the farm of the Meadow, but a good many cairns and stone circles have been almost wholly removed. Mansions are Tarland Lodge, Tillypronie, and Hopewell. Giving off its westernmost portion to CORGARFF *quoad sacra* parish, Tarland is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £244. Tarland church is a good Gothic structure, built in 1870 at a cost of £2300. A spire was added in 1890, at a cost of £600, in memory of Mrs Farquharson of Conachrae. There is a Free church of Tarland; and the public school, with accommodation for 175 children, has an average attendance of about 120, and a grant of nearly £110. Pop. (1801) 922, (1831) 1074, (1861) 1246, (1871) 1275, (1881) 1173, (1891) 736; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1051, (1891) 995.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 75, 1874-76.

Tarlogie. See TAIN.

Tarransay. See TARANSAY.

Tarras Water, a trout-stream of Eskdale, E Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 1748 feet on Harts-garth Fell, close to the Roxburghshire border, and running 11 miles south-south-westward through or along the border of Ewes, Canonbie, and Langholm parishes, till, after a descent of 600 feet, it falls into the Esk at a point 2¼ miles SSE of the town of Langholm. It has a very rugged channel and romantic banks. So impetuous is its course, and so obstructed by rocks, that any person whom it might sweep away is in less danger of being drowned than of being dashed to pieces. Hence the old daggrel:

'Was ne'er ane drowned in Tarras, nor yet in doubt,
For ere the head can win down, the barns are out.'

Another old rhyme, which celebrates the localities in Liddesdale and Eskdale most noted for game, gives prominent importance to the Tarras:

'Bilhope-braes for bucks and raes,
And Carit-haugh for swine,
And Tarras for the good bull-trout,
If be he ta'en in time.'

'The bucks and roes, as well as the old swine,' says Sir Walter Scott, in a note to the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, 'are now extinct; but the good bull-trout is still famous.' See HARDEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 11, 1863.

Tarreney. See TARANSAY.

Tarth Water, a sluggish but troutful rivulet of Peeblesshire, rising 2½ miles SW of West Linton, and running 6¾ miles south-south-eastward, chiefly along the boundaries of Linton, Dolphinton, Kirkurd, Newlands, and Stobo parishes, till it falls into Lyne Water near Drochil Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Tarves, a village and a parish of central Aberdeenshire. The village, standing 274 feet above sea-level, is 5¾ miles NE of Old Meldrum, 6¾ W by N of Ellon, and 5½ NNW of Udney station. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Aberdeen, a branch of the Town and County Bank, and a hotel.

The parish, very irregular in outline, is bounded N by Methlick, NE by New Deer, E by Ellon, SE by Udney, SW by Bourtie and Meldrum, and NW by Fyvie. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 8½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 7¾ miles; and its area is 25½ square miles or 16,333½ acres, of which 30½ are water. The only stream of any size is the YTHAN,

which here has a south-south-easterly course of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, viz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the boundary with Methlick, then SE across the Schivas or north-eastern wing of the parish. The triangular Upper Lake ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ furl.) in the Haddo grounds lies on the Methlick boundary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of the village. In the extreme E the surface declines to 48 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises gently to 578 feet at the Hill of Skilmafilly on the New Deer boundary, 389 at the Earl of Aberdeen's monument on the Hill of Ythsie, 458 near Tolquhon, 363 near Courtstone, and 476 at Couchercairn near the western border. The rocks include granite, gneiss, and limestone; and the soil for the most part is a fertile loam, incumbent on clay drift. Except in the vicinity of Haddo House, the parish is rather bare of trees. Cattle-breeding is largely carried on; and an old established cattle, horse, and sheep fair is held on the Friday after 28 August at Bartol or Bartle (Bartholomew) Chapel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of the village and 5 N of Old Meldrum. Schivas, now a farmhouse, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the village, was built about 1640, and was the seat of a Roman Catholic branch of the Grays. The ruined castle of Tolquhon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of the village, with the exception of an older tower, was built by William Forbes in 1584-89. Held first by the Prestons, and then, from 1420, by the Forbeses, the Tolquhon estate was purchased in 1716 by Lieut.-Col. Francis Farquhar, and from him it passed to the second Earl of Aberdeen. The remains of Tillyhilt Castle (1583) are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of the village. The Earl of Aberdeen is sole proprietor, and one of his titles is Baron Tarves. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Savocho and Barthol Chapel (or Gordon Memorial), Tarves is in the presbytery of Ellon and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £270. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1798. At Craigdam, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW, is a U.P. church (1806), and three public schools—Barthol Chapel, Craigdam female, and Tarves—with respective accommodation for 119, 80, and 233 children, have an average attendance of about 90, 70, and 165, and grants amounting to nearly £80, £65, and £130. Pop. (1801) 1756, (1831) 2232, (1861) 2509, (1871) 2443, (1881) 2558, (1891) 2344, of whom, *quoad sacra*, 1700 belonged to Tarves, 148 to Savocho, and 496 to Barthol Chapel.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 87, 77, 86, 1874-76.

Tarvit Hill. See CUPAR.

Tayfield, a mansion in Forgan parish, Fife, close to Newport, and opposite Dundee.

Tayinloan. See KILLEAN AND KILOHENZIE.

Tay, Loch, a magnificent lake in Breadalbane, Perthshire. Commencing at the foot of Glendochart and Glenlochry, where it receives the united waters of these glens, and lying 355 feet above sea-level, it extends $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward from the vicinity of KILLIN to KENMORE, where it discharges itself by the river Tay. Its breadth ranges between $3\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and its depth between 15 and 100 fathoms. It is strictly a Highland lake, similar in character to the lakes of Glenmore-nan'albin, flanked by mountains and occupying a glen. The mountains on its N side form a bulky chain, rising into bare, lofty, finely-outlined heads, the most conspicuous of which is BEN LAWERS (3984 feet), the highest summit in Perthshire. The heights on the S side are soft, regular, and much less lofty; but, like those on the N side, are well clothed with heath and verdure. Good roads are carried along both sides of the lake from end to end. The N road is the best for carriages, and the one most commonly taken by travellers; but it has the disadvantage of being too distant from the lake's margin, too high up the mountain slope, to command as good views as those which are obtained from the other road. Though it generally overlooks almost the entire expanse of the lake, the prospect is unvaried and monotonous, the foregrounds tame or altogether wanting; and there is an almost total absence of those delicious close views which are the delight alike of the artist and the connoisseur. Had this road been carried nearer to the margin of the lake, and amid the windings of the beauti-

ful promontories and bays with which it is bounded, the effect of a ride up the N shore of Loch Tay would have been very different. The man of taste would have selected this line; nor would he have found fault with the additional 2 miles of road which are saved by the straightforward views of Marshal Wade. In taking the S road, however, the case is materially different. This road generally runs near the lake, and follows in numerous instances the sinuosities of its margin and the inequalities of the ground. The declivities of the southern range of mountains are, besides, much more varied and intricate than those on the N; while the general outline of the northern range, being bolder and loftier than the southern, forms a striking termination to the views from this side. Few roads, therefore, are more productive of a succession of picturesque landscapes, or offer greater temptations to the traveller than this. The landscapes here present an ever-varied foreground; are rich and full in the middle distance; while the extreme distance is grand and imposing. Near the foot of the lake, 3 furlongs from Kenmore, is a small wooded islet, with the shapeless ruins of an Augustinian priory, founded in 1122 by Alexander I. for himself and the soul of his queen, Sibylla, a natural daughter of Henry I. of England, who on 12 June of that year had died suddenly at the castle of Loch Tay, and whom he here interred. Auchmore House, a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, is situated at the head of the loch, near the S shore; and on the opposite side, near the ivy-covered ruins of Finlarig Castle, one of the oldest seats of the barons of Breadalbane, is situated the very old and picturesque burying-ground of the family. On 10 Sept. 1842 a splendid flotilla of six gorgeous barges rowed up the lake to Auchmore, bearing Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Sir Robert Peel, etc. Since 1883 a steamer has plied to and fro on Loch Tay from Kenmore to Killin pier (the terminus of the Killin branch of the Callander and Oban railway), stopping at Fernan and Lawers on the north bank, and at Ardtalnaig and Ardeonaig on the south. The loch is famed for its spring salmon fishing, which can be enjoyed by the residents at the various hotels along its shores. The fish range from 18 to 48 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 47, 55, 1869-72.

Taymount, a mansion in Kinclaven parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay, 2 miles NNE of Stanley.

Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, in KENMORE parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the winding Tay, 1 mile NE of the foot of Loch Tay, and 5 miles WSW of Aberfeldy. Built between 1801 and 1842 on the site of the Castle of Balloch (1580), it is a magnificent pile of four storeys, with round towers at the angles, extensive wings on either side, and a massive central quadrangular tower, forming an airy pavilion 150 feet high. It is constructed of a dark grey stone; and the interior is fitted up in a most princely style, and adorned with paintings by Titian, Rubens, Vandyke, etc. The pleasure-grounds, comprising a circuit of 13 miles, contain a great number of noble trees, and are laid out in a style of elaborate decoration which has sometimes been pronounced too fine and formal. The Queen and Prince Albert made a visit of three days to Taymouth Castle in Sept. 1842; and on 3 Oct. 1866 the Queen drove over again from Dunkeld. Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy (c. 1400-78), younger son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, received from James III. the barony of Lawers. Among his descendants have been Sir Duncan Campbell, created a baronet in 1625; Sir John Campbell (1635-1716), created Earl of Breadalbane in 1681, whom Macky described as 'grave as a Spaniard, cunning as a fox, wise as a serpent, and slippery as an eel.' John, fourth Earl (1762-1834), created Marquess of Breadalbane in 1831; and Gavin, seventh and present Earl (b. 1851; suc. 1871), who is thirteenth in descent from Sir Colin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869. See BREADALBANE, KILCHURN CASTLE, GLENCOE, and chap. xxxii. of T. Hunter's *Woods, Forests, and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883).

Taynuilt, a hamlet in Muckairn parish, Argyllshire, near the southern shore of Loch Etive, with a station on the Callander and Oban railway, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Oban. It has an inn and a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments.

Tayport. See FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG.

Tay, The, a river draining the greater part of Perthshire and passing off to the sea between Forfarshire and Fifeshire. It issues from Loch Tay, or rather begins there to take the name of Tay; but it is really formed by two great head-streams which rise among the Grampians on the mutual border of Perth and Argyll shires. The northern stream bears successively the names of the BA, the GAUR, and the TUMMEL; and, in its progress, it forms, by expansion of its waters, the three great lakes of LYDOCH or Laidon, RANNOCH, and TUMMEL. It rises at an altitude of 2309 feet, within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of an affluent of the Etive, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Kingshouse Inn; and thence it winds $58\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward and south-south-eastward—viz., $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles to its efflux from Loch Rannoch (668 feet), $15\frac{1}{2}$ thence to its efflux from Loch Tummel (480 feet), $4\frac{1}{2}$ thence to the Garry's confluence, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ thence to its own confluence with the Tay. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Glenorchy (in Argyllshire) and Fortingall, Dull, Blair Athole, Moulin, and Logierait. The southern one of the great head-streams bears successively the names of the FILLAN, the DOCHART, and the Tay; and traverses, in its progress, Loch Dochart and Loch Tay. Rising at an altitude of 2980 feet on the northern side of BENLOY, at the boundary of Killin with Argyllshire, it flows $56\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward—viz., $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the head of Loch Tay, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the lake, and 17 miles from its foot to a confluence with the Tummel at an altitude of 185 feet. It bounds or traverses the parishes of Killin, Kenmore, Fortingall, Dull, Weem, Logierait, and Little Dunkeld, and receives the Lochy, the Lyon, and other streams. From its junction with the Tummel to its junction with the Earn, where it begins to expand into an estuary, the Tay winds $36\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward, eastward, southward, and east-south-eastward; and over this part of its course, it has on its right bank Little Dunkeld, Kinclaven, Auchtergaven, Redgorton, Tibbermore, Perth, and Rhynd,—and on its left bank Logierait, Dunkeld and Dowally, Caputh, Cargill, St Martins, Scone, Kinnoull, Kinfauns, and St Madoes. As an estuary, it extends $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the Earn to the German Ocean; has for the first 15 miles a breadth of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the direction of NE by E; has over the other $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles a prolonged contraction of from 7 furlongs to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and a prevailing easterly direction; and separates Abernethy in Perthshire and the parishes of Newburgh, Abdie, Dumbog, Flisk, Balmerino, Forgan, and Ferry-Port in Fife on its right bank, from St Madoes, Errol, Inchtute, and Longforan in Perthshire, and Liff and Benvie, Dundee, Monifieth, and Barry in Forfarshire on its left. Its entire length of course, jointly as a river and as an estuary, is thus, if measured from the source of the Ba, 119 $\frac{3}{4}$ —if measured from the source of the Fillan, 118 miles.

The tributaries of the Tay, even excluding the secondary ones, are so numerous, that only the principal must be named. Those of the northern great head-branch are only two—the Ericht, which falls into Loch Rannoch, and the Garry, which brings along with it the Edendon, the Erichdie, the Bruar, and the Tilt, and falls into the Tummel a little below Killiecrankie. Those of the southern great head-branch are also but two—the Lochy, which joins the Dochart at the village of Killin, and the Lyon, which brings along with it Glenmore Water, and joins the Tay $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the foot of Loch Tay. Those of the united stream are the Bran, on the right bank, opposite the town of Dnnkeld; the Isla, swollen by the Dean, the Ericht, and other streams, and entering on the left bank, near Cargill station; the Shochie, on the right bank, at Lun-carty; the Almond, on the same bank, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above

Perth; and the Earn, also on the same bank, at the commencement of the estuary, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the town of Newburgh. Those of the estuary are all inconsiderable, the largest being Dighty Water, which disembogues itself from Forfarshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Broughty Ferry.

From the vicinity of Broughty Ferry on the one shore, and Ferry-Port-on-Craig on the other, to the mouth of the estuary, there is a sweep of sandbank, called Barry or Goa Sands on the north side, and Abertay Sands on the south. The opening or breadth of channel beneath the two sides of the sandbank varies from $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and the depth of water is about 3 fathoms, but, higher up the firth, increases to 6. Sandbanks occur elsewhere, especially a large and shifting one opposite Dundee; but they have all been rendered harmless to navigation by means of dredging, buoys, lighthouses, and charts. The estuary in general is shallow, and receives much *débris* from the steady and large current of the river. Though it cannot compare in spaciousness and some other properties with the Forth, it is not a little commodious, and may be considered as, over large part of its extent, a continuous harbour. The tide flows to a point about 2 miles above Perth; and, in consequence of improvements made in the channel, vessels of 200 tons can pass up to PERTH harbour. The Tay Bridge is described under DUNDEE; and the unrivalled salmon fisheries of the river and estuary are treated of in our supplementary article on the Fisheries of Scotland.

The extent of surface drained by the Tay and its tributaries is computed at 2400 square miles, and that of the Spey, the entirely Scottish river next to it in size, at 1190 square miles. The geographic positions and character of the district whence most of the waters are drawn being in the case of the two rivers very similar, the Tay may be supposed to discharge about twice as much water as the Spey. Dr Anderson, making a nice measurement for a judicial purpose, determined the quantity of water which, in the mean state of the river, flows through a section of it opposite Perth, to be at the rate of 3640 cubic feet per second. The river, as represented on a map, or imagined after a survey of the vast district which composes its basin, appears emphatically 'the many-headed Tay'; and, in consequence of its great feeders coming down like the main arteries in a half-moon-shaped leaf, it has less inequality in its stream than occurs in either the Spey or any other of our Highland rivers. The variety of its origin, too, affords such a compensation of rain as always, except in seasons of extreme drought, to yield a sufficient bulk and altitude of water for the occupying of its path, and the beautifying of its landscape; while the wide variety in the relative distance of its sources, prevents its floods, however high, from being as sudden as those of the Spey, the Aberdeenshire Dee, and some other upland streams. Yet, owing to the gradual but great extension of the system of draining which is prosecuted on arable grounds and on reclaimable mosses and moorlands, the river has become considerably less equable than at a former period: it swells during great floods to a magnitude which never in former days belonged to it; it subsides during a continued drought to a corresponding diminution of volume; and in its ordinary or mean state it has very visibly lost some of its ancient greatness and importance. Though averagely charged at Perth, as we have seen, with 3640 cubic feet of water per second, it was reduced in the course of the summer of 1819 to 457 cubic feet, and at the close of the summer of 1835 to a still smaller volume.

Much of the country which now forms the seaboard of the estuary, and especially the whole of the Carse of Gowrie and the lower part of Strathtay, exhibit evidence of having at a comparatively recent period lain under the sea, and been gradually raised above its level by depositions from the Tay. After the Carse of Gowrie became dry land, too, the Tay seems for a long series of years to have made a circle round its N side, along the foot of the Sidlaw Hills, entering what was then the

Firth of Earn at Invergowrie, and entirely peninsulating the Carse, or cutting it into a series of islands. Great modern changes have taken place likewise on all the vale or strath of the Tay S of the confluence of the Tummel. Dr Macculloch, from close and various observations on cuts of corresponding rocks on the opposite sides of the stream, and on the harmonising altitude of series of alluvial terraces in the screens of the valley, calculates that the ancient level of the river, from Logierait downward, was about 100 feet above the present bed; and he adds: 'And thus, while it is easy to see how far the Tay has sunk, it would not be very difficult to compute the quantity of land or earth that has been removed and carried forwards towards the sea. When we look at this enormous waste we need not be surprised at the formation of the Carse of Gowrie, nor at the deposits which are still augmenting it; shoaling the sea about Dundee, and laying the foundations of new meadows. For this operation is still going on, and must go on as long as the Tay shall continue to flow; though diminishing in rapidity as the declivity and consequent velocity of the river itself diminish. If it is curious to speculate on the period when Perth, had it then existed, must have been a seaport, and when the narrow Tay, far above and below it, was a wide arm of the ocean, it is not less so to consider what the aspect of Strath-tay itself was when the present place of Dunkeld was buried deep beneath the earth. Nor is it difficult even to see what it must have been. By laying our eye on any of the terraces, it is easy to bring the opposed one in the same plane, and thus to exclude all the valley beneath, reducing it once more to what it was when the river was flowing above. These speculations, thus pursued, may interest the artist as well as the geologist and the geographer; since, not only here but in every deep valley of the Highlands, he would, in making such trials, be at a loss to recognise in the original shallow and rude glen the spacious and rich valley which is now the seat of beauty and cultivation. Contemplating in this manner not only the Highland mountains and valleys, but those of the world at large, we are lost in the magnitude of the changes which have carried the rains of the Himalayas to the mouths of the Ganges—which from the sediments of the Nile have formed the land of Egypt—and which have created out of the lofty ridges of America the plains that now form so large a portion of its continent.'

The Tay, inclusive of its principal tributaries, is by much the most scenic of the British rivers. Its estuary and the lowest 3 or 4 miles of its stream, are a continued expanse of loveliness, softly screened with heights or swells of the gentlest beauty. Its vale, from the romantic Hill of Kinnoull, a little below Perth, to the Pass of Birnam, 2 miles below Dunkeld, is everywhere lively, frequently brilliant, and occasionally gorgeous. Its scenery hence to the mouth of the Tummel, as seen from a vantage ground in the vicinity of Dunkeld, is pronounced by Dr Macculloch singularly rich and grand, with all its features, for about 6 miles, so minutely detailed before the eye that every part of its various ornament is most advantageously seen. 'On each hand,' says he, 'rises a long screen of varied hills, covered with woods in every picturesque form; the whole vista terminating in the remoter mountains, which, equally rich and various, are softened by the blue haze of the distance, as they close in above the Pass of Killiecrankie. This general view, varied in many ways by changes of level and of position, forms the basis of the landscape for some miles; but so great are the changes in the middle-grounds, and so various the foregrounds, that although the same leading character is observed the separate scenes are always strongly distinguished. Many distinct pictures can thus be obtained, and each of them perfectly adapted for painting; so that Strath-tay is here an object to charm every spectator—him who desires to see everything preserved in his portfolio, and him who seeks for nothing in Nature but beauty, come under what form it may. Though the western and upper branch of Strath-tay

(from the junction of the Tummel upward to Kenmore) is not, perhaps, equal in splendour to the lower and southern one, it still maintains the same character of richness throughout; while, instead of the flat extended meadows which mark the latter, it displays a considerable undulation of ground. Thus the vale of the Tay, from Dunkeld even to Kenmore, a space of 25 miles, is a continued scene of beauty; a majestic river winding through a highly wooded and cultivated country, with a lofty and somewhat parallel mountain boundary, which is itself cultivated as far as cultivation is admissible, and is everywhere covered with continuous woods or trees as high as wood can well grow. It contains, of course, much picturesque scenery; presenting not only landscapes of a partial nature, comprising reaches of the river, or transient views in the valley produced by the sinuosities of the road, but displaying the whole to its farthest visible extremity, under aspects which are varied by the casual variations of level or position, or by the accidental compositions of the fore or middle grounds. Where Ben Lawers is seen towering above all in the remotest distance, these views are peculiarly magnificent; nor is anything ever wanting which the artist could require to give fulness and interest to the nearer parts of the landscape, where, after all, the chief interest must always lie. I believe that Strath-tay is, in point of splendour and richness, the first of the Scottish valleys.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 53, 54, 55, 46, 47, 48, 49, 1865-77. See *The Tay*, by J. Geddie (1891).

Tealing, a Forfarshire parish, whose church stands 6½ miles N of Dundee, under which there is a post office. It is bounded N and NE by Inverarity, E and SE by Murroes, S by Mains and Strathmartine, W by Auchterhouse, and NW by Glamis. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4 miles; and its area is 7036½ acres, of which 4 are water. A small detached portion situated at Pitpointie, 3 furlongs W of the main body, and comprising 195 acres, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Auchterhouse. FITHIE Burn traces much of the southern boundary; and several rivulets, rising on the north-western border, run mainly south-eastward through the interior. Sinking in the SE to 350 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises north-westward and northward towards the watershed of the Sidlaw Hills, attaining 510 feet near the parish church, 900 at Balluderon or Craigowl Hill, and 1104 at a nameless height 2½ miles N of the church. Trap occurs, but the principal rocks are Devonian, mostly grey slaty sandstone. 'In the lower lying portion of the parish there is a good deal of strong rich land, that yields well when skilfully managed and when the seasons suit. It is a clayey loam with a subsoil of clay and gravel, in some parts rather retentive. In part of the hollows there is also very poor soil, thin, hard, and unproductive, with very stiff subsoil. There are several instances in this parish where the land on the one side of the road is worth 25s. or 30s. an acre, and not worth more than 15s. or 20s. on the other. On the higher lying parts there is also a good deal of variety of soil, but in general it is a moderately fertile loam, resting on a clayey or gravelly subsoil which in some parts is not so open as could be wished' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881). About 500 acres are pastoral or waste, as much or rather more under wood, and the rest of the land is in tillage. A subterranean building, a subterranean cave or passage, several stone coffins, and some small Roman antiquities have been found at various periods. The Rev. John Glass (1695-1773), the founder of the Glassites or Scottish Sandemanians, was minister of Tealing from 1719 till his deposition in 1728. Tealing is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £223. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains 700 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 138 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of over £95. Valuation (1885) £7605, 16s., (1893) £5681, 6s. Pop. (1881) 757, (1891) 630.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 57, 1865-68.

Teaninich House, a mansion in Alness parish, Ross and Cromarty, between Alness village and the Cromarty Firth.

Technuiry. See STRICHEN.

Teith, The, a river of SW Perthshire, formed by two head-streams which rise within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of one another, and within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of the head of Loch Lomond, but which so far diverge from each other as to be at one point $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles asunder. The northern one, rising at an altitude of 1760 feet, runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N to Loch DOINE ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 420 feet), passes $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong thence to Loch VOIL ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 3 furl.; 414 feet), assumes then the name of the Balvag, and winds 6 miles south-south-eastward to Loch LUBNAIG ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 3 furl.; 405 feet), and thence, through the pass of LENY, goes $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to a confluence with the other head-stream in the vicinity of Callander. It thus has a total course of $25\frac{5}{8}$ miles, mainly through the parish of Balquhiddier, but partly through that of Callander. The southern head-stream, rising at an altitude of 1760 feet, runs $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles south-eastward through GLENGYLE to Loch KATRINE (8 miles \times $7\frac{1}{4}$ furl.; 364 feet), from its foot passes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-southward through the TROSSACHS to Loch ACHRAY ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 3 furl.; 276 feet), winds next $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-eastward to Loch VENNACHAR ($3\frac{3}{8}$ miles \times 5 furl.; 270 feet), and proceeds thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward to its confluence with the other head-stream. It is thus, in a large degree, the connecting stream of a chain of most picturesque lakes; and its length of run, inclusive of its course through those lakes, is $20\frac{7}{8}$ miles, through or along the borders of Callander, Buchanan, Aberfoyle, and Port of Monteith parishes. The Teith proper, or united stream, abounds in beautiful scenery, but has none of the grand, bold, romantic features of its head-waters. It runs $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward through or along the borders of Callander, Kilmadock, Kincardine, and Leeropt parishes. Its tributaries are numerous; but, excepting Keltie Water, they are all inconsiderable. The 'arrowy' Teith, if either its volume of water or its length of course had been made the ground of decision, would have been regarded as the parent-stream, and the FORTH which joins it as the tributary. The point at which they unite is the Bridge of Drip, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Stirling. Yielding fairly good salmon and trout fishing, the Teith is a clear stream, and for the most part rapid. It is excelled by none in Scotland for water-power, or for general adaptation to manufacture; yet in consequence of the want of lime and coal there is but a small aggregate of public works on its banks.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 46, 38, 39, 1869-72.

Templand, a village in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the town. It has a post office under Lockerbie.

Temple. See LARGO.

Temple, a village and a parish in the S of Edinburghshire. The village stands, 605 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the South Esk, 3 miles SW of Gorebridge station, 7 S by W of Dalkeith, and $12\frac{1}{4}$ SSE of Edinburgh. It is a quiet, sequestered, little place, with a post office under Gorebridge.

The parish is bounded NE by Borthwick, SE by Heriot, S and SW by Innerleithen and Eddleston in Peeblesshire, and NW by Penicuik and Carrington. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the area is $22\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or $14,250\frac{3}{4}$ acres. A detached part of the parish, containing the greater part of Gorebridge village, and comprising 228 acres, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Borthwick. The river South Esk, rising at an altitude of 1700 feet on the western slope of Blackhope Scar, winds $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward through all the length of the parish, and quits it at the influx of Fullarton or Redside Burn, which traces all the north-western border. In the extreme N the surface declines to 590 feet above the sea; and chief elevations to the E of the South Esk, as one goes up the vale, are Cockmoor (990 feet), *Torfichen Hill (1508), *Mauldslie Hill (1684), Huntly Cot Hill

(1694), the Kipps (1776), and *BLACKHOPE Scar (2136), the loftiest of the MOORFOOT HILLS; to the W, Toxside Moss (900), *Jeffries Corse (2004), and *Bowbeat Hill (2049), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks of the hills are Lower Silurian, and those of the lower grounds include abundance of limestone and sandstone. The soil of the arable lands, though various, is generally fertile; but fully one-half of the entire area is hilly and mountainous sheepwalk, black and moorish in aspect. Through Gladhouse reservoir, on the course of the South Esk, this parish furnishes part of the water-supply of EDINBURGH; and two additional reservoirs (Rosebery and Edgelaw) have been constructed for compensation purposes. ROSEBERY and Toxside are the chief residences; and the principal proprietors are R. Dundas, Esq. of Arniston and the Earl of Rosebery. The parish comprises the ancient parish of Clerkington, and the chapelries of Moorfoot and Balantradoch. Clerkington, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage under the monks of Newbattle. Moorfoot comprehended the upper half of the vale of the South Esk, and was a chapelry established by the Newbattle monks, to whom the lands had been gifted. The chapelry of Balantradoch, after the suppression of the Knights Templars, was granted in 1312 by Pope Clement V. to the Hospitalers or Knights of St John. The three districts having been united after the Reformation, assumed their present name from the circumstance of the chapel of the Templars having been adopted as their common or parochial church. Temple is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £182. The old parish church, still standing, is an oblong structure ($54\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{3}$ feet), a simple but pleasing specimen of the transition from the First Pointed to the Scottish Decorated style. It has two long, narrow lancet windows (now blocked up), a large three-light E window, and smaller three-light windows on the S side; and it retains a piscina and Easter sepulchre. On the E gable below the belfry is an inscription which has puzzled antiquaries. The church formed part of a preceptory of the Knights Templars, which, founded by David I., and originally called Balantradoch, was the chief seat of the order in Scotland. The present parish church is a neat edifice of 1832, containing 400 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Temple public and Toxside schools, with respective accommodation for 124 and 47 children, have an average attendance of about 65 and 30, and grants of nearly £65 and £40. Valuation (1885) £10,060, (1894) £5584, plus £12,458 for railway and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 855, (1831) 1255, (1861) 1835, (1871) 1536, (1881) 1551, (1891) 455.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 32, 24, 1857-64.

Templelands. See STRATHMIGLO.

Temple Liston. See KIRKLISTON.

Tenandry, a *quoad sacra* parish in Athole district, Perthshire. Constituted in 1836 by the presbytery, and reconstituted in 1851 by the Court of Teinds, it is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and the synod of Perth and Stirling. Stipend, £179. The church, near the right bank of the Garry, 1 mile S of Killiecrankie station, was built in 1836, and contains 430 sittings. Pop. (1871) 530, (1881) 497, (1891) 389, of whom 72 belonged to Blair Athole, 130 to Dull, and 187 to Moulin.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Tents Moor. See LEUCHARS.

Terraughtie, a mansion in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Dumfries. It belongs to the owner of MUNCHES.

Terregles, a parish of NE Kirkcudbrightshire, containing a very small portion of the parliamentary burgh of Dumfries. It is bounded NE and E by Holywood and Dumfries in Dumfriesshire, SE and S by Troqueer, SW by Lochrutton, and NW and N by Kirkpatrick-Irongray. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $3368\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 26 are water. CLUDEN Water winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along or close to all the north-eastern border till it falls into the river NITH,

TERREGLES

which itself curves $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs south-by-eastward along all the Dumfries boundary; whilst CARGEN Water flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward and south-eastward, mainly along the Lochrutton and Troqueer boundary, but for a brief distance through the southern interior. All that part of the parish to the E of the church is low and flattish, rarely sinking much below 50 or much exceeding 100 feet above sea-level; but the western border is hilly, and, rising near Brae Croft to 692 feet, commands thence a beautiful view of the vale of the Nith, the town of Dumfries, the Solway Firth, and the distant Cumberland mountains. The rocks are variously eruptive, Silurian, and Devonian; and the soil, though diversified, is generally fertile. On Terreglestown farm, 2 miles W by N of Dumfries, stood a good-sized village, erected into a burgh of barony in 1510; and near it is a spot, the Gallows Hill, where criminals in bygone days were hanged. The chief antiquity, LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, is noticed separately; and a history of it by Mr Wm. M'Dowall was published in 1884. Sir John Herries had a charter of the lands of 'Travereglis' or Terregles from David II., on the resignation of the same by Thomas, Earl of Mar, in 1359; and his descendant, Sir Herbert Herries, was created Lord Herries of Terregles in or prior to 1489. In 1547 his great-granddaughter, Agnes, Lady Herries, married John Maxwell, second son of the fifth Lord Maxwell, who, in 1566, assumed the title of fourth Lord Herries, in virtue of his wife, and who is famous in history as Queen Mary's zealous adherent. According to his memoirs (Abbotsford Club, 1836), on the rout of Langside, 13 May 1568, Queen Mary 'was carried from the field by the Lords Herries, Fleming, and Livistounne. Prettie George Douglas and William the Fundlin escapt also with the Queen. She rode all night, and did not halt until she came to Sanquhir. From thence she went to Terregles, the Lord Herries' hous, where she rested some few dayes, and then, against her friends' advyce, she resolved to go to England and commit herself to the protection of Queen Elizabeth; in hopes, by her assistance, to be repossessed again in her kingdom. So she embarked at a creek near DUNDRENNAN, in Galloway, and carried the Lord Herries to attend her with his counsel, and landed at Workington, in Cumberland. Hersh stayed, and sent the Lord Herries to Londone, in hopes to be recaved with honor.' Three relics of this brief visit are still preserved at Terregles—the Queen's illuminated Missal (1544), remains of her bed, and the silken embroidered leading-strings of James VI. John, seventh Lord Herries, in 1667 succeeded his cousin as eleventh Lord Maxwell and third Earl of Nithsdale; but in 1716 all three titles were attained in the person of the Jacobite fifth Earl, whose escape from the tower in woman's attire was effected by the heroism of his countess, Lady Winifred Herbert. She had buried the family munits in the garden at Terregles ere starting on the long ride to London, in the depth of winter—a lady naturally delicate, and then advanced in pregnancy; and, after the Earl's escape, she returned, and dug up the deeds, by one of which, executed in 1712, the estates were disposed to William, the only son. His daughter and heiress, Winifred, married William Haggerston Constable, Esq. of Everingham, in Yorkshire, and built about 1789 the present spacious mansion of Terregles—an event commemorated by Robert Burns in *Nithside's Welcome Home*. In 1814 her son Marmaduke disposed the lands and baronies of Terregles, Kirkgunzeon, etc., which formed great part of the ancient Herries estates, to his second son, Marmaduke; and he, in 1872, was succeeded by his nephew, Alfred Constable Maxwell, Esq. The present proprietor is Herbert Constable Maxwell Stuart (b. 1842; suc. 1890). The family has always adhered to the Catholic faith; and on 14 Nov. 1879, the interesting 'queir' or choir of Terregles, which was founded by the fourth Lord Herries not long before his death in 1583, and which contains the tombs of himself and his descendants, was reopened by the Bishop of Galloway after a thorough four years' restoration at the cost of the then proprietor. Terregles is

TEVIOTHEAD

in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £158. The parish church is a poor building of 1799, and contains nearly 300 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 60 children, has an average attendance of about 45, and a grant of nearly £35. Pop. (1801) 510, (1831) 606, (1861) 580, (1871) 547, (1881) 471, (1891) 478, of whom 14 were in the parliamentary burgh of Dumfries.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See Sir William Fraser's *Book of Caerlaverock* (2 vols., Edinb., 1873).

Tertowie House, a modern mansion in Kinellar parish, Aberdeenshire, 6 miles SSE of Kintore.

Teviot, a river of Roxburghshire, formed at Geddingscleuch, 700 feet above sea-level and $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Hawick, by head-streams that rise at an altitude of from 1200 to 1300 feet close to the Dumfriesshire border. Thence it runs $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward till it falls into the Tweed at Kelso. Its chief tributaries are, on the left bank, Hislop Burn, Borthwick Water, and Ale Water; and on the right bank, Frostley Burn and Allan, Slitrig, Rule, Jed, and Kale Waters. The parishes which it bounds or traverses are Teviothead, Hawick, Wilton, Cavers, Minto, Bedrule, Ancrum, Jedburgh, Crailing, Eckford, Roxburgh, and Kelso. The towns or villages on or near its banks are Hawick, Denholm, Ancrum, Crailing, Eckford, Heiton, Roxburgh, and Kelso. Its scenery is everywhere pleasant, often brilliant, and sometimes even superb. Its immediate banks are, for the most part, a charming alternation of rich haugh and variegated, often abrupt, rising ground. Its basin is for some distance a comparatively narrow vale, flanked with bold green heights; for a greater distance it is a strip of alluvial plain, screened by terraced but undulating and tumulated dale, and overhung at from 3 to 8 miles' distance by terminating heights; and in the lower course it is a richly variegated champaign country, possessing all the luxuriance without any of the tameness of a fertile plain, and stretching away in exulting loveliness to the picturesque Eildons on the one hand and the dome-like Cheviots on the other. Its upper parts abound in fastnesses, both natural and artificial, which figured constantly and fiercely in the old Border raids. The trout fishing is capital, especially over the lower 5 or 6 miles; and the salmon fishing is very fair.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 17, 25, 1864-65.

Teviotbank, a handsome modern Elizabethan mansion in Minto parish, Roxburghshire, near the left bank of the Teviot, 5 miles NE of Hawick. Purchased by Edward Heron Maxwell, Esq. (1821-90), in 1860, it is now the property of his widow, Mrs Heron Maxwell Blair.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Teviotdale. See **TEVIOT** and **ROXBURGHSHIRE**.

Teviothead, a parish of SW Roxburghshire, whose church stands near the right bank of the Teviot, 14 miles N by E of Langholm and 9 SW of Hawick, under which there is a post office. Formed in 1850 out of Hawick and Cavers parishes, it is bounded NE by Hawick, E by Kirkton and Cavers, SE by Castleton, S and SW by Ewes, Westerkirk, and Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, and NW and N by Robertson. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is nearly $49\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or $31,599\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 101 are water. The **TEVIOT**, formed at Geddingscleuch, 700 feet above sea-level, by head-streams that rise at an altitude of from 1200 to 1300 feet close to the Dumfriesshire border, winds $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east-by-eastward, for the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs along the Hawick boundary, till it passes off into Hawick at Raesknowe. **ALLAN** Water, formed by Priesthaugh and Skelfhill Burns, runs 5 miles north-north-eastward and north-north-westward, for the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Kirkton and Hawick boundary, till it falls into the Teviot at the northern extremity of the parish; and, with its affluent, the Dod Burn, supplies the town of **HAWICK** with water. The surface, sinking to 490 feet above sea-level at the Allan's influx to the Teviot, is everywhere hilly, chief elevations to the NW of the Teviot, as one goes up the vale, being

Swansteads Hill (1093 feet), *Calfshaw Head (1820), Blackleuch (1050), and *Stock Hill (1561); to the SE, Broadhaugh Hill (918), Skelfhill Pen (1745), *CAULDOUGH Head (1996), *Tudhope Hill (1961), and *Wisp Hill (1950), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks are chiefly Silurian; and the soil of the arable lands is mostly gravelly. The road from Hawick to Langholm runs 8 miles through the parish—for 4½ miles up the vale of the Teviot as far as the church, and then for 3½ miles up the narrower glen of Frostley Burn to disused Moss-paul inn at the EWES boundary. Up this road, on 23 Sept. 1803, drove Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy, who writes in her Journal that 'the quantity of arable land gradually diminishes, and the plantations become fewer, till at last the river flows open to the sun, mostly through unfenced and untilled grounds, a soft pastoral district, both the hills and the valley being scattered over with sheep. Here and there was a single farm-house, or cluster of houses, and near them a portion of land covered with ripe corn. Towards the head of the vale of Teviot, where that stream is but a small rivulet, we entered another valley. Hereabouts Mr Walter Scott had directed us to look about for some old stumps of trees, said to be the place where Johnnie Armstrong was hanged; but we could not find them out. [See CAERLANRIG.] The valley which we were ascending, though, for ought I know, it is unnamed in song, was to us more interesting than the Teviot itself. Not a spot of tilled ground was there to break in upon its pastoral simplicity; the same soft yellow green spread from the bed of the streamlet to the hill-tops on each side, and sheep were feeding everywhere. It was more close and simple than the upper end of the vale of Teviot, the valley being much narrower, and the hills equally high and not broken into parts, but on each side a long range. The grass, as we had first seen near Crawfordjohn, had been mown in the different places of the open ground, where it might chance to be best; but there was no part of the surface that looked perfectly barren, as in those tracts. We saw a single stone house a long way before us, which we conjectured to be, as it proved, Moss-paul, the inn where we were to bait.' Teviot-head Cottage was long the home of the poet, the Rev. Henry Scott Riddell (1798-1870); and a spot overlooking it is crowned with a large cairn to his memory. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Buccleuch and Sir W. F. A. Elliott, Bart., of Stobs. Teviothead is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £341. The church was built by the late Duke of Buccleuch in 1856, and contains 320 sittings. Teviothead public and Allan-water schools, with respective accommodation for 90 and 38 children, have an average attendance of about 45 and 20, and grants of nearly £65 and £35. Pop. (1861) 438, (1871) 515, (1881) 486, (1891) 453.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 16, 1864.

Texa, an islet, 152 acres in area, off the SE coast of Islay island, Argyllshire, 2 miles ESE of Port-Ellen.

Thainston, a seat of the Forbes-Mitchells, in Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles NNW of Kintore town. It is a handsome edifice, in a charming situation, with a very extensive view; and succeeded a previous mansion which was plundered and burnt by the rebels in 1745.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Thankerton. See COVINGTON.

Thief's Road. See PEBBLESHIRE.

Thirdpart, an estate in Kilrenny parish, E Fife, 1½ mile WSW of Crail. Its owner is Philip George Anstruther, Esq. (b. 1875; suc. 1884).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Thirlestane Castle, a modern mansion, the seat of Lord Napier and Ettrick, in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, beautifully situated, amid extensive plantations, near the left bank of Ettrick Water, 17 miles SW of Selkirk. Immediately behind it is a ruined tower, the stronghold of that Sir John Scott of Thirlestane whom James V. in 1542 pronounced 'Ready, aye ready' for battle. His descendant, Sir William Scott, Bart., in 1699 married

Elizabeth, Mistress of Napier, the great-great-granddaughter of the famous inventor of logarithms, John Napier of Merchiston (1550-1617), whose son, Sir Archibald, was created Baron Napier of Merchiston in 1627. The fifth descendant of this marriage, Francis Napier, present and ninth Lord Napier (b. 1819; suc. 1834), filled various high diplomatic stations from 1840 to 1865, and was governor of Madras from 1866 to 1872, when he was created Baron Ettrick in the peerage of the United Kingdom.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Thirlestane Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale, in Lauder parish, Berwickshire, on the right bank of Leader Water, 3 furlongs NE of Lauder town. Originally a strong tower called Lauder Fort, built by Edward I. during his invasion of Scotland, it was renovated or rebuilt by Chancellor Maitland, and acquired from the Duke of Lauderdale a new front and wings, together with great interior improvements. It now is a massive and stately pile, partly ancient and partly modern, whose decorations are mainly in the style of Charles II.'s reign. It has a profusion of elaborately carved chimney-pieces, and among its paintings, chiefly portraits, are some rare and valuable productions. Sir Richard de Maitland was Lord of Thirlestane in the latter half of the 13th century, and among his descendants were the blind poet, Sir Richard Maitland of LETHINGTON (1496-1586); William Maitland, Secretary Lethington (1525-73), the 'Chameleon'; Sir John or Chancellor Maitland (1537-95), created Lord Maitland of Thirlestane in 1590; John, second Lord Maitland (d. 1645), created Earl of Lauderdale in 1624; John, second Earl (1616-82), created Duke of Lauderdale in 1672, of Cabal fame; and Charles, twelfth Earl (1822-84), who was killed by lightning whilst grouse-shooting near Lauder. The latter was succeeded by his cousin Sir Frederick Henry Maitland, present and thirteenth Earl (b. 1840; suc. 1884).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Thomaston, a ruined castle in Kirkoswald parish, Ayrshire, 4½ miles W by S of Maybole. It is said to have been founded by a nephew of Robert Bruce in 1335.

Thom, Loch. See INNERKIP.

Thorn. See JOHNSTONE, Renfrewshire.

Thornhill, a village in Kincardine parish, Perthshire, 4 miles WSW of Doune and 9¼ WNW of Stirling. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank and telegraph departments, two inns, NORRISTON Established and Free churches, a public school, and a fair on the first Tuesday of January. Pop. (1861) 621, (1871) 498, (1881) 474, (1891) 428.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Thornhill, a village in Morton parish, Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It stands, 225 feet above sea-level, within ½ mile of the Nith's left bank, and by road is 65 miles SSW of Edinburgh, 66 SSE of Glasgow, and 1 mile SW of Thornhill station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway (1850), this being 14¼ miles NNW of Dumfries and 28¼ SE of Cumnock. Crowning a terrace or rising ground, it commands a magnificent view, and chiefly consists of a spacious main street, ½ mile long, which is planted with lime trees, and sends off three shorter streets at right angles to the main one. In the centre is a neat stone pillar or cross (1714), surmounted by the Queensberry arms. On 19 Aug. 1803 Coleridge, Wordsworth, and his sister Dorothy 'passed through the village of Thornhill, built by the Duke of Queensberry, the "brother-houses" so small that they might have been built to stamp a character of insolent pride on his own huge mansion of DRUMLANRIG, which is full in view on the opposite side of the Nith.' But the late Duke of Buccleuch effected striking improvements in 1833 and after years; and Thornhill now has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. and Union Banks, a local savings bank (1843), two good hotels, gasworks (1841), water and drainage works (1867), a brewery, a bowling green (1832), lawn tennis court, angling association, golf and cricket clubs, drill hall, a public library of about 1000 volumes, a musical club, a masonic lodge (1814) with a handsome hall

(1834), Oddfellows' lodge (1841), Foresters' court (1878), the Nithsdale Agricultural Society (1827), a horsesociety, small debt courts on the second Thursday of April, August, and Dec., fairs on the second Tuesday of Feb., May, August, and Nov. o.s., and the last Friday of June, weekly auction sales of live stock on Saturday, besides special sales of sheep in autumn and an extensive agricultural show on the third Tuesday of Sept. The presbytery of Penpont meets in Thornhill, and the Thornhill district committee of the County Council of Dumfries hold their meetings there. Dr Grierson's Museum (1869-72) of natural history and antiquities is specially interesting for its local antiquities and relics of Burns. In the grounds of the museum stands a statue of Richard Cameron the Covenanter. The parish church, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE, is a handsome Norman edifice of 1841, built at a cost of £3554, and containing 1200 sittings. A parish hall, commemorative of the jubilee of the church was opened in 1894. There are also a U.P. church (1816) and an Evangelical Union chapel (1874). Joseph Thomson (1858-95), the African explorer, was born at Penpont near Thornhill. A monument to his memory was erected in 1897 in front of the schoolhouse where he was educated. The ruins of Tibbers Castle, referred to by Blind Harry, were carefully excavated a few years ago; while some 3 miles from the village are the ruins of Morton Castle. Pop. (1881) 1289, (1891) 1128.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See Dr. C. T. Ramage's *Drumlanrig and the Douglases* (Dumf. 1876).

Thornielee. See INNERLEITHEN.

Thornliebank, a manufacturing village in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, lying in a beautiful hollow, on the Auldhouse Burn, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Pollokshaws. It has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and a station (1881) on the Caledonian railway. The Established church, erected in 1891, was constituted *quoad sacra* in 1892. An east window was inserted in 1894 to the memory of Alexander Crum, Esq. (1829-93), who founded the church. There are also a U.P. church (1836; renovated 1883), a public school (1878), and a public hall (1879), erected by the Messrs Crum at a cost of £4000. That firm's extensive works, for cotton-spinning, power-loom weaving, calico-printing, and bleaching, were commenced towards the close of the 18th century. The mansion of Thornliebank is the seat of Walter Ewing Crum, Esq. (b. 1865; suc. 1893). Pop. (1841) 1620, (1861) 1839, (1871) 2123, (1881) 2156, (1891) 2097, of whom 1060 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Thornton, a village in the S of Markinch parish, Fife, near the left bank of the Ore, and 5 furlongs W by S of Thornton Junction on the North British railway, this being $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dunfermline, $30\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Edinburgh by the Forth Bridge, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ S of Ladybank Junction. It has a post office, a public school, and an Established church, raised to *quoad sacra* parochial status in 1878. About half a mile from the village is the Dysart Combination Poorhouse, erected in 1862 at a cost of about £6000, and capable of receiving 130 inmates. Pop. of village (1861) 527, (1871) 526, (1881) 552, (1891) 607; of *q.s.* parish (1891) 1294, of whom 90 were in Kinglassie, 254 in Dysart, and 950 in Markinch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Thornton, a place, with a hotel, in Grange parish, Banffshire, 4 miles E by N of Keith.

Thornton Castle, a mansion in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, near the right bank of the Black Burn, 3 miles W of Laurencekirk. An ancient Scottish Baronial edifice, bearing date 1531, but supposed to be partly much earlier, it was repaired about 1822, and greatly improved about 1846. John Strachan, knighted in 1875, obtained from his father the lands of Thornton; and Alexander Strachan of Thornton was created a baronet in 1625. The sixth baronet was Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, G.C.B. (1760-1828), distinguished for his naval services. Alex. Crombie, a successful and much-esteemed advocate and land agent in Aberdeen, acquired the property in 1804. He was succeeded

by his cousin, the Rev. Alex. Crombie, LL.D., F.R.S. (1760-1840), the author of several well-known works. It now belongs to Sir Thomas Thornton, Knt.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Thornton Hall, a station on the East Kilbride section of the Caledonian railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs SSE of Busby station.

Thornton House, a mansion in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Kilmarnock.

Threave Castle, a fine ruin in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on an islet formed by the river Dee, 3 miles W of Castle-Douglas. A tall, square, battlemented tower, massive but roofless, it is surrounded by remains of a strong outer wall, with circular towers at the four angles. It was built by Archibald 'the Grim,' third Earl of Douglas, towards the close of the 14th century on the site of a fortalice of Alan, the last native lord of GALLOWAY; and William, eighth Earl of Douglas, kept here in 1451 a retinue of more than a thousand armed men. Threave was the scene in 1452 of the murder of Sir Patrick Maclellan, the tutor of Bombie; and in 1455 it was the last of the Douglas fortresses to surrender to James II., who employed 'Mons Meg' against it—a piece of ordnance said to have been forged at Buchan hamlet in the neighbourhood of the castle. (See DOUGLAS CASTLE, EDINBURGH, and KELTON.) After the fall of the Douglases, the castle went into the possession of the Crown; but it was afterwards transferred to the family of Maxwell, who became Earls of Nithsdale and hereditary keepers of Threave and stewards of Kirkcudbright. During the troubles of Charles I. the Earl of Nithsdale, at his own expense, held this castle for the King, and armed, paid, and victualled a garrison of 80 men; nor did he flinch, till the king, unable to send him any assistance, instructed him to obtain the best conditions he could for himself and his garrison. The Earls, as keepers of the castle, received from each parish of Kirkcudbrightshire 'a lardner mart cow,' or a fattened cow in condition to be killed and salted at Martinmas for winter provision; and in 1704, when they sold the circumjacent estate, they, for the sake of this requisite, retained the castle itself. In 1716, at the attainder of the fifth Earl, the levy of the 'lardner mart cow' fell into desuetude; and in 1747, at the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, the last vestiges of the ancient power and importance of the castle disappeared. Threave House, on Kelton Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Castle-Douglas, is a Scottish Baronial edifice of 1873, the seat of William Gordon, Esq., who acquired the estate of Threave in 1870.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857. See Maxwell's *Guide-Book to the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*.

Thrumster House, a mansion in Wick parish, Caithness, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the town. Its owner is Mrs Bentley-Innes (suc. 1854).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 110, 1877.

Thurso (old form, *Thorsa*; Scand. *Thors-a*, 'Thor's river'), a parish, containing a town of the same name, and also a river, in the N of Caithness. The parish is bounded N by the Atlantic, E by the parishes of Olrig and Bower, S and SW by the parish of Halkirk, and W by the parish of Reay. The boundary is formed for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the SW by the river Thurso, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the W by Forss Water, and elsewhere, except on the N, it is artificial. The greatest length, from NW at Brims Ness to SE, at the point where the parishes of Thurso, Bower, and Halkirk meet on the SE side of Sordale Hill, is 10 miles; the greatest width at right angles to this, from Clardon Head to the SW boundary, W of Buckies Hill, is 6 miles; and the area is 28,767·127 acres, of which 368·809 are water, 329·304 are foreshore, and 20·207 are tidal water. A detached portion of the parish, comprising 7074 acres, situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the SW, running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW from the S end of the Dorery Hills, and having an average breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Halkirk. The whole surface of the parish is considerably above sea-level, rising from the sea in the N in sheer cliffs, with an average height of over 200 feet, or in high steep banks. From these a moory

plateau passes southward by Brims Hill (300), Holburn Hill (306), Hill of Forss (400), and Cairnmore Hillock (439), and then undulates towards the river Thurso, which has high steep banks on both sides. To the E of the river there is again a rise to Duncan's Hill (216) and Sordale Hill (300), the last in the extreme SE of the parish, and with Buckies Hill (310) to the W on the opposite side of the river. About half the whole area is under tillage, but the greater part of the soil is poor, and of the other half a considerable moiety is barren heathland. The coast, from near the NW corner of the parish at Brims Ness, has a general N and S direction for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Holburn Head, whence it turns southward to Scrabster lighthouse, then curves WSW to Scrabster itself, and thence SE, E, and NE to Clardon Head, forming by this sweep Thurso Bay,* the portion of which to the W is the well-known anchorage of Scrabster Roads. The Bay is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide across the entrance from Holburn Head east-south-eastward to Clardon Head, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep west-south-westward, at right angles to this line, to the extreme S at the town of Thurso. To the E of Clardon Head is MURKLE BAY. The rocks of the parish are fissile beds belonging to the Old Red Sandstone system, some of which, at Weydale, Forss, and elsewhere, are quarried for the Caithness flags or Caithness pavement, so well known for its smooth surface and its durability. Many of the beds are highly fossiliferous, and those in the neighbourhood of the town of Thurso yielded the fine specimens of *Asterolepis* now in the Hugh Miller and John Miller Collections in the Industrial Museum at Edinburgh. One thin bed, a short distance W of Holburn Head, contains the scarce little crustacean, *Estheria membranacea*. The drainage is carried off by the river Thurso, which, after tracing part of the south-western boundary, as already described, has a course of 5 miles through the parish, till it falls into the S corner of inner Thurso Bay. There is no lake of any size in the parish. The mansions are Forss House, Scrabster House, and Thurso Castle. The last, to the E of the mouth of the river Thurso, is a large and rather staring structure of 1872-78, in a somewhat poor variety of the Baronial style. The height of its main tower is 147 feet. Its predecessor, erected in 1660 by George, Earl of Caithness, was the birthplace and residence of the famous Sir John Sinclair (1754-1835), to whom Scotland owes the *Old Statistical Account*, and also of his daughter, Miss Catherine Sinclair (1801-64). His grandson, Sir John George Tollemache Sinclair of Ulbster, third Bart. since 1786 (b. 1825; suc. 1868), was Liberal member for Caithness from 1869 to 1885. A short distance E of the castle is Harold's Tower, erected by Sir John Sinclair to mark the supposed grave of Harald, grandson of Rognvald, who was defeated by Harald Maddadson in this neighbourhood in 1196. Near the centre of Scrabster Bay are the ruined remains of the old castle of the Bishops of Caithness, occupying the site of the 'borg' which Harald Maddadson destroyed when he captured Bishop John of Caithness and the principal men of the district in 1201. The neighbourhood was also the scene of an earlier battle in 1040, when Moddan, nephew of King Duncan, was surprised and slain in or about the town by Thorkell Fostri and his Norsemen, and thereafter Thorkell's victorious army proceeded to join Thorfinn and take part in the great battle in MORAY that preceded Duncan's death. There are some traces of a camp at Holburn Head, and remains of Picts' houses or weems at Sordale, Balliemore, Cairnmore, Scrabster Hill, and elsewhere. A little to the W of Holburn Head is a small obelisk called Slater's Monument, erected in memory of Captain M. A. Slater of the Coast Survey, who is supposed to have been thrown from his horse over the cliff close at hand. The parish is in the

* The name is sometimes more widely applied to the whole sweep bounded on the NW by Holburn Head and on the E by Dunnet Head; and embracing on the SE the great sweep of Dunnet Bay. This opening measures 7 miles across the mouth from Holburn Head NE to Dunnet Head, $\frac{7}{8}$ from Dunnet Head SW to the town of Thurso, and 7 from Holburn Head E by S to Dunnet Sands.

prebbytery of Caithness and the synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and the living is worth £246 a year. The churches are noticed in connection with the town. Six schools, with total accommodation for 1358 pupils, have an average attendance of about 910, and grants amounting to over £1250. Thurso unites with Bower, Cannisbay, Dunnet, Halkirk, Olig, Reay, and Watten to form Thurso poor-law combination, with a poorhouse having accommodation for 149 inmates. The cemetery is on a high bank overlooking the river Thurso, fully half a mile S of the town. It contains a monument to Robert Dick (1811-66), the famous scientific baker of Thurso, whose story has been told by Dr Smiles in *Robert Dick, Geologist and Botanist* (1878). The George-mas and Thurso branch of the HIGHLAND RAILWAY passes NW through the parish to the town, and near it are two main roads from Wick to Thurso. Another road goes westward to Reay, and there are a number of good district roads. The principal proprietor is Sir J. G. T. Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster. Pop. (1801) 3628, (1831) 4679, (1861) 5561, (1871) 5754, (1881) 6217, (1891) 5825, of whom 2753 were males and 3072 females, while 3936 were in the police burgh. Houses (1891) inhabited 1164, vacant 29, and building 9.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 116, 115, 1878.

The river rises near the extreme SW end of the parish of Halkirk among the hills that there form the boundary between Sutherland and Caithness, and flows first NE, and then N, through the centre of the parish of Halkirk, and thereafter near the centre of the parish of Thurso to the sea at the S side of Thurso Bay. The whole length of the course is about 27 miles, of which $19\frac{1}{2}$ are in Halkirk and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in Thurso. The hollow through which it flows in the upper part of its course from SW to NE is called Strath More, and near the centre of it is Loch More. At the point where the stream turns N it receives from Strath Bheag a tributary which drains the northern part of the parish of Latheron, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther down another joins it from the W, from Loch Calder. The other affluents are neither numerous nor important. The fishing is good, particularly in early spring, when it is excelled by no river in Scotland. There is almost no wood along its course, but the high banks between which the river often runs are by no means devoid of beauty. The boulder clay along them contains at several points comminuted shells.

The town stands on the W bank of the river at the month, and has a station at the northern terminus of the Sutherland and Caithness section (1874) of the Highland railway. It is by rail $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Wick, 154 NNE of Inverness, and 298 N of Perth. By sea it is 25 miles SSW of Stromness, and $30\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Scapa pier, and by road 21 miles from Wick and 44 ENE of Tongue. It seems to have become an important resort of the Norsemen at a very early date, and it soon became the great centre of trade between Scotland and Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In 1633 it was created a burgh of barony, a status which it still holds, though it is now also a police burgh, and under the Act of 1892 police affairs are managed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. The superior is Sir J. G. T. Sinclair of Ulbster. For nearly two hundred years after 1633 it was practically the county town of Caithness, the sheriff courts being held and all the ordinary law business of the county transacted there. The superior and magistrates of Wick, having, however, raised an action to show that their rights were being usurped, obtained a decree of the Court of Session in their favour in 1828, and the legal business was then removed to Wick. The old part of the town occupies a triangular piece of ground between the bay and the river, and is irregularly built; but the newer part, to the SW, is regularly laid out. Near the centre of the town is Macdonald Square, in which is a small public garden, originally the private property of the Sinclair family, but presented to the town by Sir John Sinclair in 1876. In the centre is a statue of Sir John Sinclair of *Old Statistical Account*

celebrity, originally erected at Thurso Castle in 1835, but removed to its present position in 1856. The ground was formerly somewhat bare and neglected, but it was laid out and ornamented in 1882-83 at an expense of £213 raised by public subscription. A promenade was formed at the links in 1882. It is over 300 yards long, and the expense of construction was defrayed by the public. The sands to the N of the town form excellent bathing ground. The principal street is Princes Street, formerly High Street, the name having been changed after the visit paid to the town by the Prince and Princess of Wales in October 1876, when His Royal Highness opened an Art and Industrial Exhibition in the Town Hall. The Town Hall, a good Gothic building in Princes Street, contains a courtroom, a public library, and a museum on the ground floor, and on the upper floor a public hall 56 feet 6 inches long, 40 feet wide, and 30 high. It was erected in 1870 at a cost of £2500, obtained partly by public subscription and partly from the proceeds of a bequest of £1000 made by Mr Alexander Henderson several years before. The centre window over the doorway is of stained glass, and shows St Peter—the patron saint of the town—and the arms of Mr Henderson and of Sinclair of Ulbster. The museum contains the collections made by the late Robert Dick, botanist and geologist. The library is carried on under the Public Libraries Act, which was adopted in 1872. The parish church, erected in 1832, after designs by Burns, at a cost of £6000, is a good building, with a tower 140 feet high and a clock, the latter the gift of Mr Henry Miller, London, a native of Thurso. There are 1540 sittings. Near the river are the roofless walls of the old church of St Peter, believed to date from the 14th century, and surrounded by the old burying-ground. There are two Free churches, the First and the West, of which the latter is a handsome building of 1860 with a good spire. The Congregational church, erected in 1875-76 at a cost of £1100, replaced an old church dating from 1799. There are also an Original Secession church and a Reformed Presbyterian church. The Scotch Episcopal church (St Peter and the Holy Rood) is a Gothic structure erected in 1884, containing 192 sittings. There is a public school, an institution in Sinclair Street endowed by Mr Alexander Miller for the education of boys, and a Free Church school. The Dunbar Hospital, opened in 1885, and costing £6000, originated in a bequest by Mr Alexander Dunbar, Scrabster, who died in 1859. The foundation stone of the building was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh in 1882. There is regular railway communication with the south, and the mail steamer sails between Orkney and Scrabster daily, and between Scrabster and Leith once a week. There is a small harbour at the mouth of the river, ranking as a creek under Wick, but it is neither convenient nor safe. Vessels of any burden may find shelter in the bay in any weather, and few places afford better refuge than Scrabster Roads; but the want of a better pier is much felt, as vessels intending to enter must wait the tide before they can cross the bar. The principal exports are grain and paving-stone. The harbour at Scrabster is separately noticed. The only industry of any importance is in connection with the trade in Caithness flags, the sawing, dressing, and polishing of which is carried on extensively; and there is good fishing in Dunnet Bay. Thurso has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, annuity, and telegraph departments; branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Commercial, National, and Town and County Banks; a branch of the National Security Savings Bank, a mechanics' institute and café, an agricultural society, an ornithological society, a literary association, artillery and rifle drill halls, a cemetery, bowling and lawn tennis clubs, a newspaper, the Independent *Caithness Courier* (1866), published every Friday, and several good hotels. Gas is supplied by a private company, and new gasworks were erected in 1880. As a result of a fever epidemic in 1894 a call was made for new drainage works and an additional water-supply pipe from the Loch of Calder.

There is a weekly market on Friday, and there are fairs on the second Tuesday of July (Petermass), and the Friday in August after Dunnet. Sheriff small debt courts are held ten times a year, *i.e.*, once every five weeks, on Thursdays; and justice of peace small debt courts are held every second Wednesday. Pop. of town (1841) 2510, (1861) 3426, (1871) 3622, (1881) 4055, (1891) 3936, of whom 1797 were males and 2139 females. Houses (1891) occupied 799, unoccupied 9, and being built 9.

Thurston, a plain two-storey mansion, in Innerwick parish, Haddingtonshire, near the right bank of the Dry Burn, 5 miles SE of Dunbar.

Tibbermore, a parish of Perthshire, containing ALMONDBANK station, HUNTINGTOWER and Ruthvenfield village, and a small portion of the royal burgh of PERTH. It is bounded N by Methven and Redgorton, E by Scone and Perth, S by Aberdalgie and Forteviot, and W by Findo-Gask. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 6½ miles; and its breadth varies between 6¼ furlongs and 2½ miles. The parish until 1891 had two detached parts, the one situated at Tullylumb comprising 96 acres, and that situated at York Place, Perth, comprising only 4 acres. In that year the Boundary Commissioners transferred to the parish of Perth the whole of the latter portion, which lay entirely within the parliamentary and municipal boundary of the burgh of Perth, and so much of the former portion as lay within the same boundary. They at the same time, however, transferred to Tibbermore parish that part of the parish of Perth which lay north of the Scouring Burn and west and north of the west and north burgh boundaries. The ALMOND winds 2½ miles east-north-eastward along all the Redgorton border, till it falls into the TAY, which itself flows ¼ mile south-eastward along all the boundary with Scone. Beside the Almond the surface declines to less than 50 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 223 feet near Hillyland, 257 near Hill of Ruthven, and 467 near the Forteviot border. Thus, without being hilly, the parish is considerably diversified. In the western district it descends in a gentle slope to the N, and terminates in a narrow tract of level ground; and in the eastern district it in general lies somewhat high above the Almond, and then, going down in a steep descent, forms a delightful plain along the margin of the stream. The district is in general fertile; and to a large extent, especially on the E and S, is beautified with wood. The arable grounds, comprising nine-tenths of the entire area, have a various soil—a sandy loam along the Almond, an argillaceous earth toward Perth, and a reclaimed substratum of moss in many parts of the W. Old Red Sandstone is the prevailing rock, and has been largely quarried. At Ruthvenfield, in the NE of the parish, there are extensive bleaching works. Letham mansion, 2 miles WNW of Perth, was built about 1880. The chief objects of antiquity and the chief manufactures have been noticed under HUNTINGTOWER. Tibbermore (or Tippermuir), though containing less of the battlefield than Aberdalgie, has given name to the first battle fought between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters (1 Sept. 1644)—a battle in which the latter confronted 1700 Highlanders and Irishmen with 6000 foot and 600 horse, but were completely vanquished, and suffered a loss of 2000 slain and 2000 captured. Tibbermore was the residence of several of the bishops of Dunkeld, particularly of Bishops Geoffrey and Sinclair, who died in 1249 and 1337. Bishop Sinclair is noted in history for an exploit against the English in the reign of Robert Bruce. The earliest parish church of Tibbermore was originally a chapel dedicated to St Serf or Servanus, and situated on the N side of the Almond, within the present boundaries of Redgorton. At Tullylumb, in the E end of Tibbermore, anciently stood a convent of Carmelites; and beside it Richard Inverkeithing, Bishop of Dunkeld, built, in 1262, a chapel and a house. Here the synods of Dunkeld diocese were held till 1460, when they were removed by Bishop Thomas Lauder to his own cathedral. Alexander Young was the last prior of the convent, and

on his embracing the Protestant religion at the Reformation he became minister of Tibbermore. The name Tibbermore signifies 'a great well,' and probably alludes to a perennial spring which issued from behind the church, and was long known by the name of the 'Lady Well,' but which, not long before 1843, was destroyed by the draining of the adjacent field. The father of Principal Tulloch was minister from 1833 to 1844. The Earl of Kinnoull owns about three-fifths of the parish. Giving off a small portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of St Leonard, Tibbermore is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £240. The parish church, 2 miles SW of Almondbank station, is a pre-Reformation building, the dates 1632 and 1808 on the belfry—which is a curious structure, much admired by some ecclesiologists—being those of repairs, and not of its erection. As enlarged by a N aisle in 1810, it contains 600 sittings. Two public schools, Ruthvenfield and Tibbermore, with respective accommodation for 218 and 152 children, have an average attendance of about 100 and 65, and grants of nearly £90 and £65. Valuation (1885) £11,617, 17s. 11d., (1892) £13,823, 11s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 1306, (1831) 1223, (1841) 1651, (1861) 1296, (1871) 1563, (1881) 1833, (1891) 1692, of whom 211 were in the royal burgh of Perth; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1832, (1891) 1928.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Tibbers, an ancient castle adjacent to the mutual boundary of Penpont and Durisdeer parishes, Dumfriesshire, at the influx of Park Burn to the river Nith, opposite Carronbridge and 2½ miles NNW of Thornhill. Supposed to have been built by the Romans, and named in honour of Tiberius Cæsar, it was garrisoned by the English in the early part of the Wars of the Succession, and surprised and captured by Sir William Wallace; and it is now represented by only slight vestiges.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Tibbie Shiels. See ST MARY'S LOCH.

Tifty. See FRVIE.

Tighnabraich (Gael. 'house on the edge of the bank'), a recent watering-place in Kilfinan parish, Argyllshire, on the Kyles of Bute, 2½ miles SW of the mouth of Loch Riddon and 9½ (by water) NW of Rothesay. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, 2 hotels, a steamboat pier, an Established church (made *quoad sacra* in 1882), a Free church, and a public school. A stained-glass window was inserted in the parish church in 1890, a manse was built in 1891 at a cost of £1050, and in 1894 a church hall, with side-rooms, was erected at Kames at a cost of £900. Pop. (1871) 404, (1881) 771, (1891) 515.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Tillery House. See FOVERAN.

Tillichewan Castle. See BONHILL.

Tillicoultry, a town and a parish of Clackmannanshire. The town lies at the southern base of the Ochils, on Tillicoultry Burn, and within ½ mile of the right bank of the Devon, 2 miles E of Alva, 3¾ NNE of Alloa, 3¾ W by S of Dollar; whilst its station, on the Devon Valley section (1851-71) of the North British railway, is 10 miles ENE of Stirling, and 13½ WSW of Kinross. The Queen, who passed it by train on 20 June 1879, describes its 'situation, in a wooded green valley at the foot of the hills,' as 'beautiful, reminding me of Italy and Switzerland.' Since about 1830 Tillicoultry has grown from a village to a thriving town, such growth being due to the great extension of its woollen manufactures. These date, indeed, from the days of Queen Mary, and long made Tillicoultry serges and blankets famous throughout Scotland; but the weaving of tartans and shawls was not introduced till 1824, and the manufacture of tweeds and silk fabrics is of still later origin. About a dozen factories are now engaged in the woollen industry, and employ a great number of the inhabitants. The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale and Union Banks, 2 hotels, gaswork, a police station, a cemetery, a horticultural society, a

bowling club, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and a Wednesday Liberal paper, the *Tillicoultry News* (1879). The Popular Institute and Library, with accommodation for 1000 people, was erected in 1860, and a handsome tower and spire, with clock and bell, were added in 1878. In 1879 an orphanage, accommodating from thirty to forty inmates, was gifted to the town by the late James Paton, Esq., who also bequeathed £5000 towards its endowment. A stretch of ground known as the Gallop-in' Course Park, of about 9 acres in extent, was leased in 1888 as a public park. The parish church (1829) stands 4½ furlongs E by S of the centre of the town. A new session-house and hall were erected in 1889. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and other places of worship are the U.P., the Evangelical Union, the Baptist, and the Congregational church, the last erected in 1876 at a cost of £3000. The town, under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. In 1895 a new bridge was erected by the police commissioners at a cost of about £1000. Pop. of town (1851) 3217, (1861) 3684, (1871) 3745, (1881) 3732, (1891) 3939.

The parish, containing also the villages of COALS-NAUGHTON and DEVONSIDE, is bounded N and NE by Blackford and Glendevon in Perthshire, E by Dollar, SE and S by Clackmannan, SW by Alloa, and W by Alva. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 6½ miles; its breadth varies between 7¾ furlongs and 2¾ miles; and its area is 6976½ acres, of which 30½ are water. The DEVON first, a little below its source, flows 1½ mile east-by-northward along the northern border, and then, much lower down, winds 3¾ miles west-south-westward across the southern interior. GLOOMINGSIDE or Gannel Burn, rising at 1650, and Daiglen Burn, rising at 1500, feet above sea-level, run 1¾ mile south-south-westward and 1½ mile south-south-eastward, until, at an altitude of 1650 feet, they unite to form Tillicoultry Burn, which itself flows 1½ mile south-by-westward to the Devon at Glenfoot. Greenhorn and Broich Burns run northward along the Alva and Blackford and the Glendevon boundaries to the Devon, four others of whose affluents have a southerly course, either through the interior or along the eastern and western borders. The scenery of these little mountain rivulets, with their pools, cascades, and wooded banks, is almost as fair today as it was in that olden time when the wife of the miller of MENTRIE was spirited away by the fairies. In the valley of the Devon the surface declines to less than 50 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises southward to 327 feet near Shannockhill, northward to 1000 at Wester Kirk Craig, 2094 at The Law, 2111 at King's Seat Hill on the Dollar boundary, 2363 at BENBLEUGH (the loftiest summit of the OCHIL HILLS), and 1724 at Burnfoot Hill, from which it again declines to close on 1000 feet at the northern border. The entire landscape, whether we view the hills or the plain, is pleasant and beautiful. A rising-ground, called the Kirk Craig and the Cuninghar, which closes a fine plain stretching out to it from the Abbey Craig near Stirling, has a strikingly romantic appearance as approached from either the E or the W, and is supposed to be 'the mount at the back of the country,' the *tulaich-cul-tir*, whence the parish derived its name. The rocks are mainly eruptive in the hills, carboniferous in the plain. Red and grey porphyries compose the summits of the central and loftiest heights; and they exhibit some very fine varieties, and contain large crystals of black schorl. Clay-slate is a prevailing rock in the King's Seat chain; and basaltic rocks, in some instances containing curious decomposed masses, occur on the lower heights. Micaceous schist, too, is found, containing numerous garnets. Some veins of copper ore were worked towards the middle of the 18th century; but, after the expenditure upon them of a very great sum of money, were abandoned as not defraying the cost of mining. Silver, lead, cobalt, arsenic, and sulphur seem also to exist, but in small quantities. A rich variety of ironstone, and rich veins of iron ore of the kidney kind, are in sufficient quantity to have been

an object of marked attention to the Devon Company. A stratum of dark-blue clay, suitable for fire-bricks, occurs; and on the banks of the Devon are singular concretions of hardened clay in a great variety of fantastic shapes. Sandstone, of good quality, occurs on the skirts of the hills and in the plain, and has been largely quarried. Coal, in four workable seams, and of various quality, occurs in the same district as the sandstone, and is the object of extensive mining and traffic. The soil at the foot of the hills is a fine quick loam, of no great depth; on the haughs of the Devon is a deep loam mixed with sand; and in other parts is now loamy, now argillaceous, on a variety of subsoils. Much of the ground is stony; but in many fields where little soil can be seen, on account of a thick powdering of quartzose nodules, it is, nevertheless, of high fertility. Antiquities are remains of a Caledonian stone-circle on the SE end of the Kirk Craig, and of a circular fort on the basaltic eminence of Castle Craig. Near the former, in 1862, two urns containing human bones were found while making certain excavations. At 'Tuligcultrin' St Serf is said to have wrought many miracles, one of them the raising of a woman's two sons 'frae ded to lyl.' Tillicoultry House, 1 mile ENE of the town, is an elegant mansion, erected about 1806. The estate was granted by Alexander III., in 1263, to an ancestor of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, and in 1483 came to the Colvilles of Culross, of whom Sir James Colville served with much distinction in the French wars under Henri of Navarre, and was created Lord Colville in 1609. In his latter years he spent much of his time at Tillicoultry. One day in 1620, while describing his battles, he fell down the sloping bank of a terrace, and, it is said, was killed on the spot. His grandson sold the property in 1634 to the poet, Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, afterwards Earl of Stirling; since then it has changed hands no fewer than twelve times. The present owner is Robert George Wardlaw-Ramsay, Esq. of WHITEHILL (b. 1852; suc. 1882). HARVIESTOWN, with its memories of Burns and of the late Archbishop Tait, has been noticed separately. Tillicoultry is in the presbytery of Dunblane and the syoud of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth upwards of £330. Two public schools, Coalsnaughton and Tillicoultry, with respective accommodation for 292 and 924 children, have an average attendance of about 205 and 660, and grants amounting to nearly £210 and £690. Valuation (1885) £19,685, 8s. 7d., (1892) £19,332, 0s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 916, (1831) 1472, (1841) 3213, (1861) 5054, (1871) 5118, (1881) 5344, (1891) 5695.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Tillichewan Castle. See BONHILL.

Tillicoultry. See CRAIGNETHAN.

Tillyangus. See CLATT.

Tillyfour. See TOUGH.

Tillynaught Junction, a station in Fordyce parish, Banffshire, on the Great North of Scotland railway, 6 miles WSW of Banff, 2½ SSE of Portsoy, and 10¼ NNE of Grange Junction.

Tillypronie, a fine modern mansion in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire, 4 miles NW of Tarland village and 10 NNW of Aboyne. Its owner is Sir John Forbes Clark, second Bart. since 1837 (b. 1821; suc. 1870).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Tilt, a small alpine lake and a mountain rivulet, in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire. Loch Tilt (3 × 1½ furl.; 1650 feet above sea-level) lies among the central Grampians, within ¼ mile of the Aberdeenshire boundary, and 5½ miles E by S of the meeting-point with Inverness-shire. It is overhung by mountains rising to altitudes of from 2131 to 2515 feet. The rivulet, issuing from the lake, is joined within ½ mile by a mountain torrent, descending from the E; proceeds 1½ mile south-south-westward, until it receives, on the right, TARF WATER; then goes 13½ miles south-westward, for the most part along a deep narrow alpine glen, 'a ditch to guard and separate a world,' flanked on most of the left side by BENGLO (3671 feet); receives in its progress hundreds of torrents and cataractine rills; becomes, in its lower reach, intricately, picturesquely,

romantically grand; is joined, at one of its most magnificent points, by FENDER Burn, making three very fine cascades; and enters the Garry, amid most splendid scenery, at Bridge of Tilt. Its waters are strictly preserved, and swarm with trout. See GLENTILT.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 1874-69.

Tilt, Bridge of. See BLAIR ATHOLE.

Tima Water, a troutful hill-stream of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, rising on the Dumfriesshire boundary at an altitude of 1300 feet, and running 6½ miles north-north-eastward and northward, till, after a descent of 525 feet, it falls into Ettrick Water at Ramseyclench, 1 mile E of Ettrick church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Tingwall, a parish of Shetland, whose church stands near the head of Tingwall Loch, 6 miles WNW of Lerwick, under which there is a post office. Containing also the seaport and post-office village of SCALLOWAY, the parish is bounded N by Delting, NE by Nesting, E by the sea, SE and S by Lerwick, and W by the sea and Sandsting. It includes the inhabited islands of Hildesay, Langa, Linga, Oxna, and Trondra; and comprises the ancient parish of Weisdale on the N, Whiteness in the centre, and part of the ancient parish of Tingwall on the S, having till 1701 comprehended likewise the Lerwick-proper district of Lerwick parish. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 13½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4½ miles; and its land area is 45½ square miles or 29,206 acres. No part of it is more than 2 or 3 miles from the sea, so deeply are its coasts indented with voes or firths—Wadbister Voe, Lax Firth, and Dales Voe on the E; Clift Sound on the S; and Whiteness, Stromness, and Weisdale Voes on the W. A ridge of hills, extending from N to S, divides the parish into two distinct districts, and attains 921 feet at Scalla Field, 511 at Hamarsland Hill, 442 at Herrieslee Hill, and 418 at Steinswall Hill. Each of these districts is disposed in straths, nearly parallel with the ridge. The soil is either moss or a dark-coloured loam; and the moss generally lies on a ferruginous subsoil, which is naturally impervious to water, and for some years resists the plough, but yields to persevering tillage, and enrichingly mingles with the soil. Much waste land has of late years been reclaimed. In all the straths is abundance of primitive limestone, and the hills on the eastern side consist of clay and mica schists. Near Rova Head is a bed of good blue roofing slate, and in several of the meadows are beds of excellent shell-marl. Of a score of fresh-water lakes and lakelets, the largest are the Loch of Girsta (1½ mile × 3 furl.), Strom Loch (2½ miles × 2½ furl.), and Tingwall Loch (8½ × 2½ furl.) All afford good trout-fishing; and on an islet, called Lawting, in the last, the 'Grand Foud' anciently held his supreme court, and heard appeals. Hence the name Tingwall (Norse *Thingvöllr*, 'a field or place where courts are held'). On an islet in Strom Loch is the ruin of a small fortalice, said to have been inhabited by a noble, whose father, a Jarl of Orkney, ordered him to be put to death. Tumuli and flint implements are numerous. Tingwall was anciently an archdeaconry, and for upwards of a century after the Reformation either itself or the village of Scalloway gave name to the Shetland presbytery. The ancient churches of Weisdale and Whiteness were dedicated respectively to the Virgin Mary and St Ola; and so powerful was the hold which Catholicism had on the entire parish, that, as we learn from the *New Statistical Account*, there are 'remains of a very great many pre-Reformation chapels.' Tingwall is in the presbytery of Lerwick and the synod of Shetland; the living is worth £319. There are two parish churches, each containing about 570 sittings—the one at Tingwall, built in 1788; the other at Whiteness, by Strom Loch, built in 1837. There is a Free church at Weisdale. Six public schools—Girsta, Gott, Scalloway, Trondra, Weisdale, and Whiteness—with total accommodation for 405 children, have an average attendance of about 285, and grants amounting to nearly £405. Valuation (1884) £4577, 13s. 6d., (1893) £4787, 19s. 9d. Pop. (1881) 2385, (1891) 2329, of whom 2099 belonged to the Mainland portion.

Tinto, a big porphyritic hill at the meeting-point of Carmichael, Wiston, Symington, and Covington parishes, Lanarkshire, flanking the left side of a detour of the river Clyde, and culminating $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Lanark, $2\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Symington Junction. Standing alone, and dominating like a king over the Upper Ward, it is the loftiest of the 'Southern Heights of the Central Lowlands,' and attains an altitude of 1655 feet above the Clyde at its base, and 2335 feet above the sea. Its base is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from E to W, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth from N to S; and it rises at first slowly, afterwards more rapidly, to a massive domical summit. It figures very conspicuously throughout a great extent of landscape, and commands a view along the Clyde to the Grampians and Goatfell, together with side views to the Bass, to Cumberland, and to Ireland; it consists of eruptive rocks overcapping Silurian and Devonian rocks; on its SE skirt is the fragment of the ancient castle of FATLIPS; and its summit is crowned by a huge cairn of probably the ancient Caledonian times. Long a beacon post and a place of Beltane fires, it took thence its name of Tinto, signifying the 'hill of fire;' it is believed to have been also a scene of ancient Caledonian heathen worship; and, as to either its grand appearance, its antiquarian associations, or its fancied connection with popular myths, it figures in many old-world rhymes, one of which ('On Tintock tap there is a mist,' etc.) is finely moralised in Dr John Brown's *Jeems the Door-keeper*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Tinwald, a Dumfriesshire parish on the mutual border of Nithsdale and Annandale. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Tinwald and Trailflat; united in 1650; and contains the small post-office village of AMISFIELD, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 4 miles NNE of the post-town, Dumfries. It is bounded NE by Kirkmichael, E by Lochmaben, S by Torthorwald, SW by Dumfries, and W and NW by Kirkmahoe. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is $10,391\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 109 are water. The Water of AE flows 5 miles east-south-eastward along or close to all the Kirkmichael boundary; LOCHAR Water or Park Burn, its head-stream, runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the boundary with Kirkmahoe and Dumfries; and several burns rise in the interior, and run to either the Ae or the Lochar. Along the Water of Ae the surface declines to less than 200, along Lochar Water to less than 100, feet above sea-level. The tract adjacent to the latter stream appears to have formed part of an estuary in times subsequent to the human occupation of the surrounding country; comprises a belt about 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad, reclaimed from moss into remarkably fine meadow; and includes a sandy ridge of some 35 acres, called Tinwald Isle, once surrounded with such depth of estuarial water as to have served the purpose of a commodious harbour. About three-fourths of the entire area are occupied by hilly heights, which, rising slowly from the low flat grounds, have diversified shoulders and an undulating tabular summit, are either ploughed or verdant over nearly all their surface, and attain a maximum altitude of 318 feet above sea-level at High Auchnane. They command brilliant views over all the lower basin of the Nith from Queensberry to Criffel, and across the Solway Firth to Skiddaw; and they pass, at the southern boundary, into the continuous but lower heights of Torthorwald and Mouswald. A lake, called Murder Loch, was once of considerable size and great depth, but has been much reduced by draining, and now is nowhere more than 18 feet deep. The predominant rocks are greywacke and greywacke slate. The soil, to some extent, is either reclaimed moss, sandy gravel, or stiff moorish clay; but is mainly a loamy or friable clay, much mixed in places with small stones. Woods cover a considerable area; about 2150 acres are meadow, pasture, or waste; and the rest of the parish is in tillage. Tinwald House, on the western skirt of the hills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Amisfield village, was once a seat of the Marquis of Queensberry, but is now a farmhouse;

the Queensberry estate in Tinwald and Torthorwald was sold in 1884 to James Jardine, Esq. of Dryfeholm, and is now owned by his son, David Jardine, Esq. (b. 1847; suc. 1893). Mansions, noticed separately, are AMISFIELD House and GLENÆ; and the principal antiquities are Amisfield Castle, adjoining Amisfield House, vestiges of four ancient forts at Amisfield, Shieldhill, High Auchnane, and Barrshell Hill, and traces of a Roman road by Trailflat, towards Burnswark. William Paterson (1655-1719), the projector of the Darien colony and the Bank of England, was born at Skipmire farm, as also was his grand-nephew, Dr James Mounsay, first physician for many years to the Empress of Russia. Tinwald is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £200. The parish church was built in 1763, and contains 400 sittings. Two public schools, Amisfield and Shieldhill, with respective accommodation for 146 and 68 children, have an average attendance of about 85 and 50, and grants amounting to nearly £85 and £60. Pop. (1801) 980, (1831) 1220, (1861) 1079, (1871) 993, (1881) 861, (1891) 902.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Tippermuir. See TIBBERMORE.

Tiree. See TYREE.

Tirry. See LAIRG.

Tobermory, a seaport village in the N of Mull island, Argyllshire, 28 miles WNW of Oban, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of the nearest point of the Morvern mainland. It stands at the head of a sheltered bay, on the SW side, and towards the north-western entrance of the Sound of Mull; and it was built in 1788, at the same time as Ullapool, by the British Fisheries Company, as the site of a fishing establishment, and the rendezvous of the herring vessels. Its name means 'Mary's Well,' and was taken from a fountain on the spot, which was dedicated to the Virgin, and had much celebrity in pre-Reformation days. The chief part of the town is arranged in the form of a crescent; but an upper town, surmounting a cliff to the rear, consists almost wholly of cottages or huts, though a number of villas have been recently built on the outskirts. The harbour or bay is spacious, and almost completely landlocked; and is sheltered across the entrance, and at a brief distance, by Calve Island. A quay and pier, constructed at a cost of over £2000, was opened in 1864. As the only town in Mull, and in a large circumjacent district, both Hebridean and continental, Tobermory possesses much provincial importance, and is the seat of some domestic trade. As a seaport, it is the natural outlet of the surplus produce of northern Mull; and enjoys regular steamboat communication with Oban, the Clyde, etc. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale and North of Scotland Bank, a Scottish Baronial courthouse (1862), a public school, a girls' industrial school, a poorhouse, distillery, six hotels (two of them temperance), agricultural and horticultural societies, a mutual improvement society, etc. The Temperance Institute, the gift of Alex. Allan, Esq. of Aros, includes a reading-room well supplied with newspapers, etc., billiard room, circulating library, and hall accommodating between 300 and 400 persons. A new water supply was introduced in 1882 at a cost of over £6000. Places of worship are the *quoad sacra* parochial church (1827-28), in connection with which a church hall and vestry were erected in 1890. It is proposed to erect a new church (1897). There are also a Baptist chapel (1816), and a new Free church (1878-79). The last is an Early English edifice with a tower and spire. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted ecclesiastically in 1827, and politically in 1845, is in the presbytery of Mull and the synod of Argyll; its minister's stipend is £200 with manse. The town is a police burgh, and under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Its prison was closed in 1884. The 'Florida,' one of the ships of the Spanish Armada, in 1588 was blown up in Tobermory Bay (see INVERARAY), where the ill-fated Earl of Argyll put in on 11 May 1685, and where the Queen passed the night of 19 Aug. 1847 on board the

royal yacht. Pop. of village (1841) 1396, (1851) 1543, (1871) 1196, (1881) 1200, (1891) 1154, of whom 961 were Gaelic-speaking and 626 females; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1344, (1881) 1342, (1891) 1265. Houses in town (1891) inhabited 260, vacant 13.

Toberonichy, a village on the E side of Luing island, Argyllshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Easdale. There is a mission station in connection with the Scotch Episcopal Church. Services are held in the village hall.

Todhills, a hamlet in Tealing parish, Forfarshire, 6 miles N by E of Dundee.

Tollcross, a town in the north-western parliamentary division of Lanarkshire, 2 miles SE of Glasgow, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It comprises two portions—Tollcross in Barony parish, and Fullarton in Old Monkland parish; and has a station on the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire railway. Lying on the main road between Glasgow and Hamilton, it consists of one broad street and several narrow ones branching off from this. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries and ironworks, and the houses are generally plain one-storey buildings with garden plots in the rear. Tollcross house and grounds were acquired as a Glasgow public park in 1896 and opened in 1897. Tollcross contains a Free church, a U.P. church, a public school, and a Roman Catholic church and school. Pop. (1881) 3546, (1891) 3856.

Tolquhon Castle. See TARVES.

Tolsta, a village, with a public school, in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Ross and Cromarty, near Tolsta Head, 13 miles NNE of the town of Stornoway. Pop. (1871) 566, (1881) 597, (1891) 699.

Tomachaistel. See MONZIEVAIRD.

Tomatin, a mansion in Moy and Dalarossie parish, Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the winding Findhorn, 16 miles SE of Inverness, under which there is a post and telegraph office of Tomatin.

Tombae, a place, with the Roman Catholic Church of the Incarnation (1829; 300 sittings), in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, near the right bank of Livet Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Glenlivet post office.

Tomich, a place in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, 23 miles SW of Beauly, under which it has a post office.

Tomintoul, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire. The village stands, 1100 feet above sea-level, on a small plateau, with the river Aven to the W and Conglass Water to the E. It is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ballindalloch station, this being 12 miles NE of Grantown and 12 SW of Craigellachie. A coach runs daily between Tomintoul and Ballindalloch station. Consisting of a central square and a single street, running $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-north-westward, it is described by the Queen, under date 5 Sept. 1860, as 'the most tumble-down, poor-looking place I ever saw—a long street with three inns, miserable dirty-looking houses and people, and a sad look of wretchedness about it. Grant told me that it was the dirtiest, poorest village in the whole of the Highlands.' Tomintoul has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, the Stewart Library, a public and a Roman Catholic school, cattle fairs on the Tuesday of April after Beauly, the Tuesday after the second Wednesday of May, the Tuesday after the third Wednesday of June, the Tuesday after the third Thursday of July, and the day in August, September, and October after Grantown, a market, called the Well Market, on the last Thursday of July, *o. s.*, and hiring fairs on 26 May and 22 November if the day be a Thursday, and if not, on the Thursday before. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted by the General Assembly in 1833, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1845, is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray. The stipend is £120, with a manse. The parochial church, built in 1826 with funds from Government, was renovated in 1877, and contains 336 sittings. A mission hall was opened in 1889. St Michael's Roman Catholic church was built in 1837, and contains 368 sittings. Pop. of village (1839) 530, (1861) 659, (1871) 533, (1881) 478, (1891)

1670

506; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 799, (1881) 686, (1891) 695.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Tomnachaistel. See MONZIEVAIRD.

Tomnahurich. See INVERNESS.

Tomnavoulin, a place, with a public school and post office under Craigellachie, in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, on the left bank of Livet Water, 8 miles S by E of Ballindalloch station.

Tonderghie, an estate, with a mansion, in Whithorn parish, Wigtownshire, 3 miles S of the town.

Tong, a village, with a public school, in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Ross and Cromarty, 4 miles NNE of the town of Stornoway. Pop. (1871) 402, (1881) 454, (1891) 539.

Tongland, a hamlet and a parish of S Kirkcubrightshire. The hamlet lies on the right bank of the river Dee, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Tarff station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Kirkcubright, under which it has a post office.

The parish contains also Tarff station on a branch (1864) of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Kirkcubright and $6\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Castle-Douglas; and Ringford village, 1 mile N by E of Tarff station, with an inn and a post office. Comprising the ancient parishes of Tongland and BALNACROSS, it in outline resembles a triangle with southward apex, and is bounded N and NE by Balmaghie, SE by Kelton and Kirkcubright, and SW by Twynholm. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $9849\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $34\frac{1}{4}$ are foreshore and 77 water. The DEE, here a splendid salmon river, flows 5 miles south-south-westward along all the Kelton and Kirkcubright boundary; and troutful Tarff Water, formed in the NW angle of the parish by the confluence of Glengap and Anstool Burns, winds $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, chiefly south-by-eastward, through the interior, then 2 miles south-south-eastward along the Twynholm boundary, till it falls into the Dee near Compstone House. The Dee is spanned, a little below the hamlet, by the old two-arch bridge of 1737, and 3 furlongs lower down, by the railway viaduct and by Telford's bridge, which, with a span of 110 feet, consists of one circular arch, and was constructed in 1804-8 at a cost of £7710. The rocky turbulent reach between the bridges is described in Montgomery's *Cherrie and the Slae* (1595). Limpid Tarff Water, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Ringford, forms a picturesque series of falls, the Linn of Laird-mannoch, from 50 to 60 feet high. Culcaigrie Loch ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 375 feet) lies on the boundary with Twynholm, and Bargetan Loch ($3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 250 feet) on that with Balmaghie. At the southern extremity of the *tongue of land* between Tarff Water and the Dee the surface declines to less than 100 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises northward to 326 feet at Argrennan Hill, 719 at Kirkconnell Moor, and 588 at Barstobrick or Queen's Hill. The southern district consists of a hilly ridge running N and S, and of gradual declivities sloping down to the rivers. The northern division is rocky and moorish, and consists of a medley of small hills, rising-grounds, valley-land, moss, and meadow. A tract along both margins of Tarff Water is fine flat alluvial ground, naturally rich meadow. The predominant rocks are porphyry and clay slate; whilst the soil of the arable lands is very various, but, in general, especially in the southern and central districts, is fertile in either grain or grass. Less than one-fourth of the entire area is constantly in tillage; and most of the remainder is meadow, hill-pasture, or waste. On the rocky moor called Bartstobrick a spot is pointed out where Mary of Scotland is alleged to have rested to refresh herself in her flight from the battle of Langside to the abbey of DUNDRENNAN. The event has bequeathed to the farm the name of Queenshill. On Kirkconnell Moor, at a great distance from any house, a plain granite monument was erected in 1831 over the grave of the martyr James Clement, who, with four other Covenanters, was shot here by Grierson of Lag in Feb. 1685. There are sites or remains of cairns in four localities, of a fort near the Free Church manse, and of

a stone circle near the Linn of Lairdmannoch. The Præmonstratensian abbey of Tongland, near the parish church, was founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, about the middle of the 12th century, for canons who came from Cockerland in Lancashire. In 1325 the Gallowegian rebels slw the abbot and sacrist in the church, because they were foreigners and had sworn allegiance to Edvard I. of England. The last abbot, Damian, satirised by Dunbar, was an Italian alchemist, who in the presence of James IV. essayed to fly from Stirling Castle to France. He fell into a midden, and fractured his thigh bone—a fiasco ascribed by him to the blending in his pinions of a dunghill cock's plumes with eagle's feathers. Little remains of the abbey save the northern round-headed arch, excavated and restored in 1851. John Morrison (1782-1853), painter, poet, and land-surveyor, spent most of his life in Tongland, and is buried in the churchyard. ARGRENNAN and QUEENSHILL, noticed separately, are the principal residences. Tongland is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £177. The parish church, at the hamlet, is a red granite Gothic edifice of 1813, with 420 sittings and a square pinnacled tower, in which hangs a bell bearing date 1633. In 1889 a new mission and public hall was erected; and in 1890 a mutual improvement association, with reading and recreation rooms, was established. A Free church stands close to Tarff station; and Tongland public school, with accommodation for 86 children, has an average attendance of about 80, and a grant of over £75. Pop. (1801) 636, (1831) 800, (1861) 892, (1871) 908, (1881) 829, (1891) 845.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Tongue (Norse, *tunga*, 'a tongue of land'), a village and a coast parish in the N of Sutherland. The village of Tongue or Kirkiboll stands on the E side of the Kyle of Tongue, 44 miles WSW of Thurso, and 38½ N of Lairg station, with the latter of which it communicates thrice a week by mail coach, and with the former daily. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a literary institute, a subscription library, a good hotel, a police station, and sheriff small debt courts in May, July, and October.

The parish, till 1724 forming one with Durness and Eddrachillis as part of 'Lord Reay's country,' is bounded N by the North Sea, E and S by Farr, and W by Durness. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 17½ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is 11½ miles; and its area is 136¼ square miles or 87,329¼ acres, of which 3967½ are water, 2283¾ foreshore, and 41½ tidal water. Loch DERRY or Loch an Dithreibh (1½ mile × 5 furl.; 268 feet) sends off the Amhainn Ceann Lochs 3¾ miles north-by-eastward to the head of the KYLE OF TONGUE, a sea-loch 9½ miles long and 2¾ broad at the entrance. Loch LOYAL or Laoghal (4¾ miles × 7 furl.; 369 feet), on the Farr boundary, sends off the river BORGIE 10¾ miles north-north-eastward, through Lochs CRAGGIE or Cragach (1½ mile × 3½ furl.) and Slaim (3 × 2 furl.), to Torrisdale Bay (1 × ¾ mile). Loch na Meide (3¼ miles × 5½ furl.; 490 feet), in the extreme S, belongs mainly to Tongue, but partly to Durness and Farr, and sends off the MUDALE into the latter parish to Loch Naver. Of nearly a hundred other fresh-water lakes or lakelets, the chief are Loch Cuil na Sith* (7½ × 1 furl.; 398 feet), sending off a stream 1¼ mile east-north-eastward to the head of Loch Loyal; and star-shaped Loch Halm or Chaluum (5¾ × 4½ furl.; 690 feet), sending off one 1¼ mile north-westward to the head of Loch Derry. Both streams and lochs afford splendid fishing. Measured along all its ins and outs, the coast, from the entrance of Tongue Bay, extends 7½ miles west-north-westward to within 1 mile of Loch Eriboll, and 5¾ miles eastward and south-eastward to the middle of Torrisdale Bay. It is nearly everywhere rocky and precipitous, rising rapidly to a height of 935 feet above the sea at WHITEN HEAD, 314 at Lamigo Bay, and 300 at Ard Torrisdale. ELLAN-NA-COOMB (231 feet

high) and ELLAN-NAN-RON (247), to the NE of the entrance to Tongue Bay, and the RABBIT ISLANDS (100), within the bay, are all three noticed separately. (See also PORTSKERRA.) The interior is everywhere hilly and often grandly mountainous, chief elevations from N to S being Meall Leathad na Craoibhe (1018 feet), Beinn Tomaine (1728), and BEN LOYAL (2504), to the E of Loch Derry and the Kyle of Tongue; and, to the W, BEN HUTIG (1340), Meallan Liath (1962), and the south-eastern shoulder (2364) of BEN HOPE, whose summit (3040) is in Durness parish. Gneiss, capped with conglomerate, on some of the hills, is the predominant rock; syenite forms the main mass of Ben Loyal; mica slate has been quarried on the western border for slates and flags; and moss, partly abounding in bog iron, partly of a kind well suited for fuel, covers an extensive area. The soil of the arable lands is partly a light or a rich black loam, but chiefly a compound of moss, gravel, sand, and clay. Over 150 acres have been reclaimed at Ribigill, steam-power being employed in part of the work; but only about 1100 acres are in tillage, whilst 700 or so are under natural and planted wood. The rest of the parish is largely disposed in sheepwalks, the vast sheep-farm of Ribigill extending to 30,000 acres, and that of Melness (which is partly in Tongue and partly in DURNESS) to 70,000 acres. The House of Tongue stands 1¼ mile N of the village, at the commencement of the Tongue peninsula, its garden washed by the waves of the Kyle, and its grounds overshadowed by noble old trees. An aggregation of successive structures, the work of many generations, a grotesque collection of masonry formed and run together in defiance of all architectural rule or taste, it is now the residence of the Duke of Sutherland's factor, but it has all the associations of having been the principal seat of Lord Reay, the chief of the clan Mackay, from whom a large section of Sutherland took the name of 'Lord Reay's country.' The wizard, Sir Donald Mackay of Farr, who became first Lord Reay in 1628, figured in both the Thirty Years' War and the Great Rebellion. His fifth descendant, Eric, seventh Lord Reay (1773-1847), sold the Reay estates to the Sutherland family in 1829; and at the death of the ninth Lord Reay in 1875, the title passed to Æneas Mackay (1806-76), eldest male descendant of the second Lord Reay, and a baron of the kingdom of the Netherlands. His son and successor, Donald James Mackay (b. 1839), was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1881 as Baron Reay of Durness, and was Governor of Bombay from 1885 to 1890. (See CAROLSIDE.) The most striking antiquity is Castle-Varrich or Caisteal Bharich, surmounting a promontory to which it gives name, and originally a strong square building of two storeys, the first arched with stone, the second covered with wood. It still forms a large square shell, figuring finely in the landscape, but unknown to either history or tradition. Remains of several circular towers occur, so situated within view of one another, from the coast to the interior, that they may be supposed to have been raised as beacon-towers. Other antiquities are tumuli, cup-marked stones, and subterranean retreats. The Duke of Sutherland is sole proprietor. Tongue is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £182. The parish church, built in 1680, and almost rebuilt in 1731, was repaired in 1862, and contains 120 sittings. There is also a Free church, and a chapel of ease and a Free church at Melness; and three public schools—Melness, Skerray, and Tongue—with respective accommodation for 205, 110, and 109 children, have an average attendance of about 120, 80, and 70, and grants amounting to nearly £145, £90, and £115. Pop. (1801) 1348, (1831) 2030, (1861) 2077, (1871) 2051, (1881) 1929, (1891) 1925, of whom 1639 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 108, 1880.

The presbytery of Tongue comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Durness, Eddrachillis, Farr, and Tongue, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Kinlochbervie and Strathly. Pop. (1881) 6371, (1891) 7044, of whom about 70 are communicants of the Church of Scotland.

* The anglicising of the Gaelic *Cuil na Sith* ('corner of peace') into *Coolside*, in the *Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland*, is a curious instance of phonetic corruption.

The Free church also has a presbytery of Tongue, with churches at Altnaharra, Durness, Eddrachillis, Farr, Kinlochberrie, Melness, Strathy, and Tongue, which eight churches together have about 3780 members and adherents.

Tonley House. See TOUGH.

Tor-Alvie. See ALVIE.

Tore, a post office in Killearnan parish, Ross and Cromarty, 4 miles W by S of Munlochry.

Torgyle. See GLENMORISTON.

Torum. See DRUMMOND CASTLE.

Tornaveen, an estate, with a mansion, in Kincardine O'Neil parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles N by W of Torphichen station.

Torosay, or Pennygown and Torosay, a parish in Mull Island, Argyllshire, containing the hamlet of Lochdonhead, 8½ miles W of Oban. It has a post office (Auchnacraig), with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Communication is held with the mainland by steamers passing through the Sound of Mull. The parish is bounded NE by the Sound of Mull, E, SE, and S by the Firth of Lorn, W by Kilfinichen and Loch-na-Keal, and NW and N by Kilninian. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 12½ miles in direct line, but 18½ by the shortest road; and its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 10 miles. Until 1891 it had a detached part situated at Burg, on the north side of the entrance to Loch Scridain, and comprising 1307 acres. This was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in that year to the parish of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, and a part of that parish situated on the west shore of Loch Buy was in turn transferred to the parish of Torosay. The coast, on the Sound of Mull and the Firth of Lorn, measures, exclusive of sinuosities, about 22 miles; has headlands of various shapes—some rounded, some acutely angular; and is indented with the sea lochs of Don, Spelvie, and Buy, and the bays of Duart, Craignure, Macalister, Cornahenach, Fishnish, and Pennygown. The interior is mainly mountainous, yet contains the three vales of GLENMORE, GLEN FORSA, and GLEN CAINAIL, and comprises a considerable aggregate of low-lying land. A chain of peaked mountains extends along its centre from end to end, has mostly a common base, and attains a maximum altitude of 3185 feet in BENMORE. Several minor chains strike laterally from the main one, rise from common bases, and run nearly parallel to one another; and Ben Buy (2352 feet), a splendid mountain, stands by itself at the head of Loch Buy. A series of small lakes lies in Glenmore, and several others are scattered over the rest of the parish. One considerable rivulet issues from the Glenmore lakes, another issues from Loch Ba, and another traverses Glenforsa. The predominant rocks are trap, sandstone, and a coarse limestone; and the most noted minerals are rock-crystals, calc-spar, and fluor-spar. The soil of the arable lands is chiefly gravelly or mossy, and partly sandy, loamy, or clayey. Less than one-thirteenth of the entire area is in tillage, but about one-twentieth more is capable of reclamation. The chief mansions are Duart House, Glenforsa House, and Lochbuy House. A principal antiquity is DUART CASTLE; and other antiquities are a tower at the head of Loch Buy, and ruins of three pre-Reformation chapels. Giving off all KINLOCHSPELVIE and part of SALEN *quoad sacra* parish, Torosay is in the presbytery of Mull and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £192. The parish church was built in 1783, and contains 280 sittings. There is a Free church of Torosay; and three public schools—Crogan, Kinlochspelvie, and Lochdonhead—with respective accommodation for 27, 46, and 87 children, have an average attendance of about 15, 30, and 15, and grants amounting to nearly £30, £45, and £30. Pop. (1801) 1764, (1831) 1889, (1861) 1380, (1871) 1254, (1881) 1102, (1891) 987, of whom 790 were Gaelic-speaking, and 358 were in Torosay ecclesiastical parish.

Torphichen (Gael. *torr-fithichean*, 'the raven's hill'), a village and a parish of W Linlithgowshire. The village stands 1½ mile ENE of Westfield station, 4½

miles SSW of Linlithgow, and 2¾ N by W of Bathgate, under which it has a post office. A place of great antiquity, and once of much importance, it has now an entirely rural character, and presents a straggling but pleasant appearance. Pop. (1841) 397, (1861) 477, (1871) 406, (1881) 358, (1891) 317.

The parish, containing also BLACKRIDGE village, 6½ miles to the SW, is bounded on the N and E by Linlithgow, on the SE by Bathgate, at its SW extremity by Shotts and New Monkland in Lanarkshire, and on the NW by Slamannan and Muiravonside in Stirlingshire. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 9¾ miles; its breadth varies between ¾ mile and 2¾ miles; and its area is 15½ square miles or 9956¼ acres, of which 17¾ are water. The river Avon or AVEN winds 3½ miles east-north-eastward along all the Muiravonside boundary; and its affluent, Polness or Drumtassie Burn, runs 4¾ miles north-eastward along nearly all the Slamannan boundary. BARBAUCHLAW Burn, coming in from Lanarkshire, runs 7¾ miles north-eastward along the Shotts and Bathgate boundary, until it unites with Couston or BALENCHIEFF Water to form Logie Water, which, flowing 6½ furlongs north-north-westward across the narrowest part of the parish, falls into the Avon near Crawhill, and divides the parish into two unequal portions, the smaller to the E, the larger to the SW. Ballenerieff Water, just before its junction with the Barbauchlaw Burn, traces about one-half of the remaining boundary with Bathgate parish, the other half being artificial. Along the Avon the surface declines to 300 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises eastward to 777 at the Torphichen Hills, 749 at Bowden Hill, 912 at COCKLERUE, and 1016 at Cairn-naple or Cairnpapple; south-westward to 648 feet near Wester Righead, 705 near Canties, 824 at Eastcraigs Hill, and 759 near Bedlormie. Torphichen thus sends up the highest points in West Lothian, and, compared with the general aspect of that fine champaign county, is markedly tumulated, and boldly hilly at the NE end. The south-western district is naturally moorish; but, making abatements for cold wet moor towards the W, and some little extent of hill-pasture towards the E, the parish is generally fertile, and has an enclosed, warm, wealthy appearance. A judicious distribution of planted trees has materially served both to shelter and to beautify. The summits of the hills command a most magnificent prospect of the Lothians and Fife, of the Ochils and the frontier Grampians, and generally of the basin of the Forth, from the sources of the river at Ben Lomond to the mouth of the Firth at North Berwick-Law. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous, and they exhibit in the eastern group of hills a very interesting series of superpositions. Trap, limestone, and sandstone are quarried; coal is mined; ironstone also occurs; and silver ore exists, but in so small a quantity that an attempt to work it was soon abandoned. The soil is very various, and ranges from fertile alluvium to barren moor. Adjacent to the village on the NE are some remains of the hospital or preceptory of Torphichen, from 1153 the principal Scottish residence of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. Of the cruciform church of the preceptory, the chancel and the nave are entirely gone, and there only is left a portion of the transept or 'quier,' which, measuring internally 66 feet by 20, is Early Second Pointed in style. The nave appears to have been 112 feet long; but its site is now occupied by an edifice of very different character from it—the plain modern parish church. The traceried window of the southern transept makes some pretensions to beauty, and the four piers supporting the central tower display some architectural grace; but the other parts which remain of the edifice do not prove it to have been conspicuous either for size or for beauty. The belfry or steeple is ascended by a narrow spiral stair, and has comparative meanness of altitude and aspect. Within the choir are the baptismal font, a curious recess where corpses were laid during the celebration of the burial mass, and the monument (1538) of Sir Walter Lindsay, the last preceptor but one. Fragments of massive old

buildings in the village, and the stones in the fences over the face of the adjacent country, indicate how great and magnificent a seat of population once surrounded the church. A stone, resembling a common milestone, but with a cross carved on its top, stands in the churchyard, near the W end of the present church, and is thought to mark the centre of a privileged sanctuary-ground attached to the preceptory. Similar stones marked the limits or corners of that ground, each 1 mile distant from the centre; and all the space within the circle drawn round these outlying stones was as much a legal sanctuary as the church at its centre, and afforded protection against the law to every criminal or debtor who entered and remained within its precincts. The knights were introduced to this establishment by David I., and had many possessions conferred on them by him and his successors; and after the suppression of the Knights Templars in 1312, they inherited the extensive property of that great rival Order. In 1291 and 1296, Alexander de Wells, 'prior hospitalis Sancti Johannis Hierusalemiani in Scotia,' swore fealty to Edward I.; and in 1298 he was slain in the battle of Falkirk. From precepts which Edward issued to the sheriffs to restore the property of the Knights, the preceptory of the Order seems, even at that early period, to have had estates in almost every county except Argyll, Bute, and Orkney. Radulph de Lindsay was preceptor under Robert I. Sir Henry Livingston was preceptor under James II., and died in 1463. Sir Henry Knolls, the next preceptor, governed the Order in Scotland during half a century, and was commonly called Lord St John. Treasurer to James III. from 1468 to 1470, he joined the party who hunted down that monarch to his unhappy end; in 1489-90 he was appointed to collect the royal revenues in Linlithgowshire; and after being much employed by James IV., he fell fighting by his side on the Field of Flodden. Sir George Dundas, his successor in the preceptorship, was the school-fellow of Hector Boece, and is praised for his learning. Sir Walter Lindsay, the next preceptor, was a 'valient capitane by sea and land,' and rose to be Justice-General of Scotland. Sir James Sandilands, the last on the list, joined the Reformers in 1560; and on his paying down 10,000 crowns and engaging to pay an annual rent of 500 merks, he received the remaining estates of the Order as a temporal barony, and was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Torphichen. (See CALDER HOUSE.) The civil antiquities, besides those noticed under BEDLORMIE, BRIDGE CASTLE, and OGLEFAOE, are the old peel-like mansion of Kipps, fine sites or remains of four hill-forts or camps, and remains of a stone circle in a field adjoining the mansion of Kipps. The parish is traversed by the middle road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by the road from Bathgate to Falkirk, and by 7½ furlongs of the Blackstone and Bathgate branch of the North British railway. Henry Bell (1767-1830), who introduced steam navigation into Europe, was a native. (See HELENSBURGH.) Mansions, noticed separately, are BRIDGE CASTLE, CATHLAW, LOCHCOTE, and WALLHOUSE. Giving off a portion to Armadale *quoad sacra* parish, Torphichen is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £200. The parish church, built in 1756, contains about 360 sittings. The Free church is one of the earliest in Scotland; and at Blackridge there is a Free Church preaching station. Three public schools—Blackridge, Torphichen, and Woodend—with respective accommodation for 236, 195, and 128 children, have an average attendance of about 85, 150, and 90, and grants amounting to nearly £90, £150, and £85. Pop. (1881) 1526, (1891) 1724.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 31, 1867.

Torphins, a *quoad sacra* parish of Aberdeenshire, in the *quoad civilia* parish of Kincardine O'Neil, with a station on the Deeside railway 24 miles W by S of Aberdeen, and a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Constituted in 1875, it is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and the synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £120. Pop. (1881) 830, (1891) 824.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Torrance, a village in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, on the right bank of the Kelvin, 3 miles W of Kirkintilloch. It has a post office under Glasgow, a station on the Kelvin Valley section of the North British railway, a Free Church preaching station, a Roman Catholic church, and a public school (1882). Pop. with Wester Balgrochan (1871) 671, (1881) 624, (1891) 466.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Torrance, an ancient parish of W Lanarkshire, annexed to East KILBRIDE in 1589. Torrance House, near the left bank of the Rotten Calder, 2 miles SE of East Kilbride village, in its oldest part dates from the 14th century, but has been added to at different times. Its owner is Robert Edward Stuart Harington-Stuart, Esq. (b. 1834; suc. 1879). The Tor, ¼ mile to the W, is an artificial mound, 160 yards round the base, and 20 of ascent.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Torriddon, Loch, a large sea-loch of Applecross parish, W Ross and Cromarty, striking 7½ miles south-eastward to the entrance of Loch SHIELDAIG, and then 6 miles eastward to the foot of Glen Torriddon. It measures 4½ miles across the entrance, contracts near Shialdaig to 3 furlongs, and afterwards, in Upper Loch Torriddon, attains a maximum width of 1½ mile. Of the bold steep mountains surrounding it, the loftiest are Liathach (3456 feet), 2½ miles NE of the head of the Upper Loch, and Beinn Alligin (3232), 2½ miles from its northern shore. The Queen drove over from Loch Maree on 15 Sept. 1877, and Upper Loch Torriddon she describes as 'almost landlocked and very pretty. . . . To the W are the hills of Skye, rising above the lower purple ones which close in the loch. To the S are Applecross and the high mountain of Beinn Damh (2958 feet), with, in the distance north-eastward, the white peaks of Liathach. . . . An old man, very tottery, passed where I was sketching, and I asked the Duchess of Roxburghe to speak to him; he seemed strange, said he had come from America and was going to England, and thought Torriddon very ugly!' (*More Leaves*, 1884). At the head of the Loch, 10 miles WSW of Kinlochewe, is the tiny hamlet of Torriddon, where are a small inn, a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, and a public school. Torriddon House, 2 miles WNW, on the northern shore of the Upper Loch, is a fine mansion, built by Duncan Darroch, Esq. of GOURROCK, who purchased the estate in 1872 for £63,000. It had been sold in 1767 for £1727 (*i.e.*, for little more than 1s. an acre), and in 1836 for £12,150; and its increased value was due to the change from sheep to deer.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 81, 91, 92, 1881-82.

Torrie House. See TORRYBURN.

Torrisdale Castle, a mansion in Saddell and Skipness parish, Argyllshire, near the E shore of Kintyre, and 1½ mile SSW of Carradale.

Torry, a fishing village in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, on the right bank and near the mouth of the Dee, which is here spanned by Victoria Bridge, a handsome granite structure opened in 1881—a ferry-boat accident in April 1877 having cost the lives of 32 out of 60 passengers. The bridge connects Torry with Aberdeen, and by the City of Aberdeen Act of 1891 the village is included within the boundaries of that town. (See NIGG.) It has a post office, with money order and savings bank departments, a small harbour and pier, a Free church, a public school, extensive brick and tile works, and a preserved provision manufactory.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Torryburn, a village and a parish of SW Fife. The village, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, 1½ mile S of Oakley station, 2½ miles E of Culross, and 4½ WSW of Dunfermline, is a seaport carrying on a small amount of commerce, and was at one time the port of Dunfermline. It has a post office under Dunfermline, with money order and savings bank departments, a pier (at Crombie Point), and a fair on the second Wednesday of July. Pop. (1871) 723, (1881) 427, (1891) 607, of whom 354 were in Low Torry.

The parish, comprising the greater part of the ancient parish of CROMBIE, had prior to 1891 a detached part

situated near the lands of Cults, adjoining the parish of Saline, and comprising 1734 acres; and the parish of Saline had a detached part situated at Inzievar, adjoining the parish of Torryburn, and comprising 1154 acres. The Boundary Commissioners caused the two parishes to exchange their detached parts. Torryburn is bounded W and NW by Culross, NE and E by Carnock and Dunfermline, and S and SW by the Firth of Forth. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is 2 miles; and its area is 4415 acres, of which 3 are water and 998 $\frac{1}{2}$ foreshore. The coast is mostly low and flat, and the highest point is Shaw Hill (250 feet). Coal, ironstone, and sandstone have all been largely worked, and a fine brown clay suitable for making bricks and tiles is plentiful. The soil of the arable lands is good and highly cultivated. The Alloa and Dunfermline section of the North British railway crosses the extreme north of the parish, and the only station is that of Oakley. Antiquities are the ruins of Crombie church and a large stone at Tollzie, supposed to commemorate an ancient battle. Torrie House, a little way N of the village, belongs to R. G. Erskine-Wemyss, Esq. of WEMYSS Castle. Dunmarle estate possesses beautiful grounds and a museum, both of which are open to the public. Torryburn is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £177. The parish church, at Torryburn village, was built in 1800, and contains about 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 170 children, has an average attendance of about 170, and a grant of over £160. 6d. Valuation (1835) £7145, 10s. 10d., (1893) £7206, 9s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 1403, (1831) 1436, (1861) 1229, (1871) 1051, (1881) 737, (1891) 1032, of whom 827 were in Torryburn ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 40, 39, 1867-69.

Torsay, one of the Slate Islands in Kilbrandon and Kilchattan parish, Argyllshire. It is separated by only narrow straits from Seil on the N, the mainland on the W, and Luing on the E. The strait between it and Luing offers a communication across, from ebb till half-tide, by a rocky bar not 100 yards in breadth; and is rendered so intricate and whirling by rocks and rocky islets, that the tide sweeps it with great rapidity, and in a perfect dance of complicated movement. The island is an irregular ellipsoid, the longer axis extending NE and SW; and it measures 3 miles by 1, having an area of 275 acres. Its surface exhibits one smooth green hill, 200 feet high, and a ridge of still lower elevation on the W, both descending in gentle slopes to the sea. The whole of its E side, excepting a few trap rocks, and a little greywacke, consists of the same clay-slate as that for which Luing and Seil are celebrated. Pop. (1871) 20, (1881) 10, (1891) 7.

Torsone House, an ancient hut renovated mansion in Stow parish, Edinburghshire, near the left bank of Gala Water, 7 furlongs S by W of Stow village.

Torthorwald, a village and a parish of SW Dumfriesshire. The village stands on the face of a long broad hrae, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Racks station on the Dumfries and Annan section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and 4 ENE of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the villages of RACKS and COLLIN, is bounded NW and N by Tinwald, E by Lochmahen, SE by Mouswald, SW by Caerlaverock, and W by Dumfries. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 6343 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 12 are water. Sluggish LOCHAR Water flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward along all the boundary with Dumfries and Caerlaverock; and ditch-like Wath Burn traces all the Mouswald boundary, until, at the southern extremity of the parish, it falls into Lochar Water. All the parish to the S of Collin village, with a strip about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad along all the upper part of the western border, is part of Lochar Moss; and at no part exceeds 57 feet above sea-level. The rest of the surface is mainly the western face or westward brae of the middle portion of the broad-based range

of hill commencing in the N of Tinwald and extending southward to the S of Mouswald. This hrae extends across a base of from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to a maximum altitude in Torthorwald of 803 feet close to the Lochmahen boundary. It is finely diversified with hillock, terrace, and waving hollow; presents, as seen from Dumfries, and from any other part of the Nith's banks, a very beautiful section of the eastern hill-screen of Lower Nithsdale; and from its highest points commands a very brilliant view of the southern half of Dumfriesshire, the eastern part of Galloway, the Solway Firth, and part of Cumberland and the Irish Sea. Much of the moss district has been reclaimed; and all the brae, excepting a small extent of pasture, is in tillage. The predominant rocks are Silurian, and cannot be quarried. The soil, on a bank contiguous to the E side of the moss, is sandy; on the lower and middle parts of the hrae is rich and fertile; and on the higher grounds is cold and moorish. Torthorwald Tower, in the southern vicinity of Torthorwald village, is a curious ruin, with very thick walls, whose mortar is as hard as stone. It is of unknown origin, but is supposed to have existed since the 13th century, and was inhabited by the Carlyles and Kirkpatrick, as well as by a natural son of the Regent Morton, who about 1590 was created Lord Torthorwald by James VI. Vestiges of two ancient Caledonian camps are on the brow of the hrae, and show two or three concentric trenches. The Marquess of Queensberry's estate in both Torthorwald and Tinwald was purchased in 1834 by James Jardine, Esq. of Dryholm; and Sir Alexander Davidson Grierson of Lag, Bart., is another large proprietor. Torthorwald is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £292. The parish church was built, partly in 1730, chiefly in 1782, and was enlarged in 1791 and 1809. Restored and reseated in 1877, it contains 500 sittings. Two public schools, Collin and Torthorwald, with respective accommodation for 136 and 100 children, have an average attendance of about 115 and 40, and grants of nearly £130 and £30. Pop. (1801) 703, (1841) 1346, (1861) 1254, (1871) 1098, (1881) 990, (1891) 921.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Torwood, a village in Dnnpice parish, Stirlingshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Larbert station. To the S are the ruins of Torwood Castle, supposed to have been built by one of the Baillies about the middle of the 16th century, and surrounded by the Tor Wood, a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest, and a hiding-place of Sir William Wallace. The true 'Wallace Oak' here is gone for ever, though a shoot of it was thriving so late as 1835. The so-called 'Wallace Oak' in the Carbrook policies cannot be more than 300 years old; but an old thorn near it was very possibly the identical tree beneath which Donald Cargill excommunicated Charles II., Sept. 1680 (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881, p. 204).—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Torwoodlee, a handsome and commodious mansion of 1784, in the Selkirkshire portion of Stow parish, near the right bank of Gala Water, 2 miles NW of Galashiels. To the W are the ruins of its predecessor, a large and well-built tower. Held by his ancestors since 1509, Torwoodlee now belongs to James Thomas Pringle, Esq. (h. 1832; suc. 1859).—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Toskerton. See STONEYKIRK.

Touchadam. See POLMAISE CASTLE.

Touch House, a mansion in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, near the right bank of Touch Burn, 3 miles W by S of Stirling. Having come to his grandmother in 1835, the estate now belongs to Sir Alan Henry Seton-Stewart of ALLANTON, fourth Bart. since 1815 (b. 1856; suc. 1884), who is hereditary armour-bearer and squire of the royal body in Scotland.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Tough, a parish in Alford district, Aberdeenshire, containing Whitehouse station, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Alford terminus, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Keig, E by Monymusk, SE by Cluny and by Kincardine O'Neil, S by Lumphanan, W by Leochel-Cunshnie, and NW by Alford. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and

its area is 7112½ acres, of which 4 are water. The drainage is carried northward towards the Don; and at Whitehouse station the surface declines to 450 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1306 feet at Green Hill on the Monymusk boundary, and 1621 at CORRENNIE or Benaquahallie on the Kincardine O'Neil boundary. Red and blue granites and gneiss are the predominant rocks; and hard claystone porphyry and magnesian limestone also occur. The soil, in most places light, in several shallow and stony, is here and there mixed with moss, but very deep and fertile. Less than one-half of the entire area is in tillage; some 1100 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities are two or three cairns, several stone circles, an assemblage of standing-stones and small tumuli, and a standing-stone 12½ feet high and 9½ in circumference, traditionally alleged to mark the grave of Lulach or Luath, the son of Lady Macbeth. The plain farmhouse of Tillyfour, 3½ miles SSW of Whitehouse station, was the home of the 'king of graziers,' William M'Combie, Esq. (1805-80), whose matchless herd of polled Angus or Aberdeen cattle procured him the honour of a visit from the Queen in 1866, and who sat for West Aberdeenshire in the Liberal interest from 1868 till 1876, being the first tenant-farmer returned in Scotland. In 1833 the Tillyfour estate, of 1900 acres (1195 arable, 400 hill-pasture, and 305 wood), was sold for £23,000 to Henry Begg, Esq., of Lochnagar Distillery. Tonley House, a large old mansion, ½ mile NNW of the church, is the seat of George Moir-Byres, Esq. (b. 1839; suc. 1891). Two more mansions are Whitehouse, standing high, to the SE of the station; and Tullochvenus, in the extreme S, 3 miles N of Lumphanan station. Tough is in the presbytery of Alford and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £166. The parish church, 1½ mile S by W of Whitehouse station, was built in 1838, and contains 550 sittings. A public school, opened in 1884, with accommodation for 150 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of nearly £90. Pop. (1801) 629, (1831) 828, (1861) 874, (1871) 760, (1881) 681, (1891) 675.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Tour, a mansion in Kilmaraus parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NNW of Kilmarnock. It was bought by Mr Pollock, banker, Barrhead, in 1894.

Toward Point, a headland in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire, 6¼ miles SSW of Dunoon town, 3½ W by S of Wemyss Bay, and 3½ NE of Rothesay. Its lighthouse, standing 70 feet above high-water, was completed in 1812, and shows a white light flashing every 10 seconds. A fog-bell sounds three times in quick succession every 15 seconds. Near it is a steamboat pier, affording access to Toward village, which has a chapel of ease to Dunoon and a public school. There is a post and telegraph office at Toward Point, and another with money order and savings bank departments at the village. (See CASTLE-TOWARD and DUNOON.)—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Towerhill House, a mansion in Kilmaraus parish, Ayrshire, 2½ miles NW of Kilmarnock.

Tower-Lindsay. See CRAWFORD.

Towie, a parish of Aberdeenshire, whose church stands on the right bank of the Don, 10 miles SSW of Rhynie, and 12½ WSW of Alford (only 8½ as the crow flies). On the opposite side of the river are Inverkindie post office and the Glenkindie Arms Inn (1821), where fairs are held on 27 May and on Saturdays after Banchory in September and November. The parish is bounded N and NE by Kildrummy, E by Leochel-Cushnie, S by Tarland and Logie-Coldstone, W by Strathdon and Glenbucket, and NW by Cabrach in Banffshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; and its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 6¼ miles. The detached Glenclue portion, to the NW, was joined to the main portion of the parish in 1891 by an Order of the Boundary Commissioners, which transferred to Towie the intervening detached Glenkindie portion of the parish of Strathdon. Towie also received at the same time from Tarland parish so much of its detached Deskry portion as lay on the right bank of the river of that name. The Don winds 6½ miles east-north-eastward, mainly across the

interior, but partly along the Strathdon, Glenbucket, and Kildrummy boundaries; and here is joined by four or five little burns. Along it the surface declines to 600 feet above the sea, and chief elevations on its left or northern side are Glaschuil or Grey Hill (1177 feet), Garlet Hill (1596), and *Peat Hill (1857); on its right or southern side, *Sear Hill (1723), *Broom Hill (1883), and Gallows Hill (1425), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The hills are undulating, smooth, and heathy; and the arable lands are partly haugh, partly the steep declivities of the hills. The soil near the river is very fertile, and produces comparatively early crops. The parish is fairly well wooded, especially to the N of the Don, but in the S there is hardly a tree. Granite and sandstone are scarce or difficult of access; a coarse hard limestone is found in one or two places; and serpentine occurs on one farm. The ancient name of the parish was *Kilbartha* ('the church or cell of Bartha'); and its later name, written in full, was *Towie-Kinbattoch* ('the north-lying land at the head of the fair hill'). There are aites or remains of several pre-Reformation chapels; artificial mounds, seemingly parts of ancient fortifications, at Kinbattoch and Fichlie; large tumuli at Grayhill, one of which on being opened was found to contain charred bones and an arrow head; and a sculptured stone in the churchyard. But the most conspicuous antiquity is the ruin of the castle of Towie, anciently the fortified seat of a branch of the sept of Forbes. A square tower is almost all that now remains of it. The castle is famous as the scene of a terrible tragedy, enacted in the November of 1571. Alexander Forbes was absent at the time; but his lady, Margaret Campbell, being summoned to surrender by a party of soldiers despatched by Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, fired upon their leader, one Captain Kerr, and wounded him in the knee. In revenge, the castle was straightway fired, when she and her family and domestics, numbering twenty-seven persons, perished in the flames.* Towie is in the presbytery of Alford and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £188. The parish church, built in 1803, is a plain structure; a hall was opened in 1890, and extensive alterations and improvements were made in the church in 1894. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 110 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of nearly £80. There is also a church school with accommodation for 57. Pop. (1891) 939.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 75, 1874-76.

Towie-Barclay, an old castle in the SE corner of Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire, near Auchterless station, and 4¼ miles SSE of the town of Turriff. Supposed to have been built in 1593, it remained pretty perfect till 1792, was re-roofed in 1874, and retains a fine baronial hall with vaulted ceiling. From the beginning of the 12th century till 1733, the estate belonged to the Barclays, one of whose line was the celebrated Russian general, Prince Michael Barclay de Tolly (1759-1818). In 1792 it was sold to the governors of Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, for £21,000.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876. See vol. iv. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852).

Townend House, a mansion in Symington parish, Ayrshire, 4 miles E by N of Troon.

Townhead, a place in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 miles NW of Castle-Douglas, under which it has a post office.

Townhill, a collier village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, 1½ mile NNE of the town. It has a post, money order, and telegraph office under Dunfermline, a public school (1876), and a chapel of ease (1878). Pop. (1871) 855, (1881) 1862, (1891) 1801.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Town-Yetholm. See YETHOLM.

Trailtrow. See CUMMERTREES.

* An erroneous date (1751) has been given for this event in the *New Statistical Account*. It is also curious that a wholly identical tragedy is narrated of CORGARFF Castle, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire (under the different dates of 1551, 1571, and 1681); of the 'House o' Rodes,' near Gordon village, in Berwickshire; and of Loudoun Castle, in Ayrshire. The fine ballad, *Edom o' Gordon*, has often been published as a 'Border ballad.' Its Ayrshire version is given in the *New Statistical*, vol. v., pp. 846, 847.

Tranent, a town and a parish of W Haddingtonshire. The town is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Prestonpans station, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Haddington, $3\frac{1}{2}$ E of Musselburgh, $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Dalkeith, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ E of Edinburgh. It stands, 200 to 312 feet above sea-level, on a ridge of rising-ground; and its ancient name, *Travernant*, means 'the hamlet in the vale'—from the Cymric *tref*, 'a homestead or village,' and *nant*, 'a valley.' Its main street extends from E to W along the public road, and is fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. The buildings along this street consist partly of villas and partly of shops, and have a neat and elegant appearance. Built, it is said, by the Picts about the middle of the 11th century, and demolished in 1797, the old parish church is now represented by only a small ruin, which the late Mr Cadell converted into a mausoleum. This church about 1145 was confirmed by Thorald, the son of Swan, to the canons of Holyroodhouse. The present plain building, with a square tower, was opened in 1801, and contains 912 sittings. The churchyard commands a view of the Firth of Forth unsurpassed for beauty and variety. Other places of worship are a Free church (1843), a U.P. church (1826; 637 sittings), a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a Roman Catholic church, St Martin of Tours (1892; 300 sittings). The town-hall, built in 1883, cost £1000. The great ornament of the town, however, is its public school, which cost £6500, and was opened on 8 March 1877. It is a stone Elizabethan edifice, with clock-tower and spire, and was designed by Mr Starforth of Glasgow. Stiell's Institution, 5 furlongs N of the town, was built in 1821-22 at a cost of £3000, from a plan by Mr Burn. Till 1884 it provided a free education to some 150 children, having been endowed by George Stiell, a smith and builder in Edinburgh, and a native of Tranent; but the funds are now expended in bursaries and scholarships for the district, in making special provision for secondary education in connection with the public school, and in the boarding and clothing of a few poor children. The town has besides a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a gaswork, 2 inns, a volunteer corps, a branch of the Royal Bank (1874), ornithological and horticultural societies, etc. Waterworks, costing £7000, and capable of supplying 300,000 gallons per diem, were opened on 10 May 1883. Additional supply works were commenced in 1897. There is a small iron-foundry and agricultural implement works; but the inhabitants are principally tradesmen, coal-miners, and day-labourers. Queen Mary was once in Tranent, as noticed under SETON; and Colonel Gardiner was borne to the manse from the field of PRESTONPANS. He was buried at the W end of the old church, but no tombstone now marks his grave, which is included within the present church. In the 'No Militia' riot of August 1797 eleven persons or more were killed and twelve wounded. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, Tranent is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. Pop. (1851) 2096, (1861) 2257, (1871) 2306, (1881) 2235, (1891) 2389, of whom 1161 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 508, vacant 22.

The parish, containing also ELPHINSTONE village and the conjoint fishing-village of COCKENZIE and Port-Seton, is bounded N by the Firth of Forth, E by Glads-muir and Pencaitland, S by Ormiston and by Cranston in Midlothian, W by Inveresk in Midlothian, and NW by Prestonpans. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $6176\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $258\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore. It is traversed in the north by the East Coast section of the North British railway, and in the extreme south by the Macmerry branch of the same system. The coast-line, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in extent, is all quite flat, except for two greenstone dykes, at Cockenzie and E of Port-Seton, and has a beautiful beach of fine sand. The interior looks, in some views, to be almost level, but really rises southward from the shore, with slow gradient and gentle undulations, attaining 475 feet at FALSIDE Hill and 492 near Elphinstone. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series; and, owing to the seams

cropping out at the surface, coal has been worked here for upwards of six centuries. Some time between 1210 and 1219, Seyr de Quinci granted a coal pit at Preston to the monks of Newbattle—the earliest notice of coal mining in Scotland; and in 1547 the inhabitants took refuge in the coalpits a few days before the battle of Pinkie. The chief existing mines are those of Tranent and Elphinstone, few coals being more prized in the markets of Scotland. Sandstone has been worked in several quarries; and trap is quarried for road-metal. The soil is partly light and sandy, partly reclaimed morass, but chiefly a rich loam, inferior to none in Scotland. Excepting some 50 acres of sandy downs on the coast, and 100 or so of plantation, the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage, and wears a finely cultivated aspect. The ancient parish comprehended all Prestoupans (till 1595), and considerable parts of Pencaitland and Glads-muir; but did not comprise the barony or ancient parish of Seton, which was annexed to it in 1580. Bankton, Elphinstone Tower, Falside Castle, St Germain's, and the palace and church of Seton are all noticed separately. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Cockenzie since 1885, Tranent is in the presbytery of Haddington and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £340. The three public schools of Tranent, Cockenzie, and Elphinstone, with respective accommodation for 608, 429, and 198 children, have an average attendance of about 535, 305, and 170, and grants amounting to nearly £555, £270, and £150. Valuation (1885) £24,631, (1893) £24,415. Pop. (1801) 3046, (1831) 3620, (1861) 4647, (1871) 4852, (1881) 5198, (1891) 5470, of whom 1716 were in Cockenzie *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 32, 1863-57. See P. M'Neill's *Tranent and its Surroundings* (Edinb. 1883; 2d ed. 1884).

Traprain Law, a conspicuous conical hill in Preston-kirk parish, Haddingtonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Haddington, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of East Linton. Rising 724 feet above sea-level, it forms a beautiful and far-seen feature in the rich champaign landscape around it; and from its summit it brings under the eye of a spectator nearly the whole Firth of Forth, a wide expanse of the German Ocean, and part, it is said, of no fewer than thirteen counties. Its ancient name was Dunpender, from two Gaelic words which signify 'a steep hill'; and this name is quite descriptive of its character. On the S side it rises almost sheer up from the plain in one grand perpendicular ascent; and on other sides, though admitting sheep and affording them excellent pasturage, it is too steep to be a grazing-ground for cattle. Its composition is a slaty clinkstone, so seamed as to be irregularly columnar, and occasionally merging from a clouded brown to a porphyritic appearance; and towards the summit the clinkstone passes into greenstone of a bluish-grey hue, and slightly granulated with hornblende.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Traquair, a village and a parish of E Peeblesshire. The village, of some importance during the 12th century, but now dwindled down to a mere hamlet, stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Innerleithen, near the right bank of Quair Water, 5 furlongs from its junction with the Tweed, which is near that point crossed by a fine modern girder bridge giving access to Innerleithen, and erected at an expense of £3500.

The parish was formed in 1674 by incorporating with St Bryde's all that portion of the suppressed parish of Kailzie which lay S of the Tweed. It then took the name Traquair, meaning the hamlet on the Quair or winding rivulet. It is bounded N by Innerleithen, E and S by the Selkirkshire parish of Yarrow, and W by Peebles. The length of the parish, from SE to NW, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles. In 1891 a detached portion of the parish at Cardrona was united to the rest of the parish by the Boundary Commissioners, who transferred to Traquair the intervening detached portion of the parish of Yarrow, and also another nearly detached part of Yarrow situated north of Minchmuir. The TWEED winds along all the N boundary from E to

W. QUAIR WATER, its affluent, gathers its waters from the slopes of Slake Law (2229 feet), Dun Rig (2433), and Whiteknowe Head (1676) in the SW, and follows a tortuous course through the middle of the parish. Of its numerous small tributaries the principal are Newhall, Shillinglaw, Curly, and Fingland Burns, all rising among the hills in the S. The whole of the Quair valley is dotted with lovely birches, relics of the once famous Ettrick Forest. It was a clump of these near the village of Traquair of which Crawford sang in *The Bush aboon Traquair*. The Kirk Burn drains the W section of the parish and falls into the Tweed. The greater part of the Selkirkshire boundary is high mountain watershed, and includes, besides the three already mentioned, the following summits of an altitude of 1500 feet and over, viz., Elibank Law (1715 feet), Far Hill (1732), Hare Law (1670), Plora Rig (1567), MINCHMUIR (1856), Searf Rig (1552), Blake Muir (1522), Duchar Law (1779), Kirkhope Law (1758), and Birks-cairn Hill (2169). The hills are mostly of a lumpish form, and generally green on the S side and heather-clad on the N. Large flocks of Cheviot sheep are reared on their pastures. The interior of the parish is hilly, and in many parts rocky and bleak, the heights diminishing in altitude towards the Tweed, whose valley declines to an altitude of 450 feet above sea-level. The rocks are mainly Silurian. The only object of geological interest is an old slate quarry at Grieston on the Traquair estate, which abounds in curious fossils. The mansion-house of Traquair, perhaps the oldest inhabited mansion-house in Scotland, stands in the Quair valley close to the Tweed. It consisted originally of a single tower on the bank of the river, which in those early days took a sharp bend here. The straightening of the course of the river was accomplished by one of the Earls of Traquair. The house has been added to at various times, chiefly during Charles I.'s reign, and now contains the original tower in its NE corner. Built in the style of the old chateau, and standing at the head of a green meadow, with its back towards the river, it now looks down a long broad avenue to the Peebles road. The old-fashioned gateway, flanked by figures of two bears in stone, is said to have suggested to Sir Walter Scott the description of Tully Veolan in *Waverley*. The avenue was closed up in 1796 by the seventh Earl after the death of his countess, and he declared his intention of never having it again opened till another Countess of Traquair should be brought home to fill her place—an event, however, which never happened. The walls of the house are of great thickness; and the interior is fitted up partly in ancient and partly in modern style, and includes the family library and a Roman Catholic chapel. It was originally a royal residence, and was visited from time to time by the Scottish kings and queens. Here William the Lyon, some time between 1175 and 1178, granted a charter constituting the hamlet of GLASGOW a bishop's burgh. Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley stayed here for a short time in Aug. 1566, six months before Darnley's tragic death. It is also interesting as being the first place at which Montrose halted during his flight after the disastrous battle of Philiphaugh.

The lands of Traquair were gifted by Robert Bruce to Sir James Douglas, and after passing through the hands of a branch of the Murray family, then to Douglas of Cluny, and afterwards to the Boyds, they were resumed by the crown in 1469. For nine years the property of Dr William Rogers (upon whom James III. had conferred them, much to the disgust of his nobles), they were sold by him in 1478, for a most insignificant sum, to James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, who bestowed them on his natural son James Stewart, the first of the illustrious family of the Stewarts of Traquair. He acquired by marriage the baronies of Rutherford and Wells, and fell at Flodden (1513), leaving a son William. In 1628 Sir John Stuart was raised to the peerage, under the title of Lord Stuart of Traquair, and in 1633 was further honoured with the dignity of Earl of Traquair; Lord Linton and Caberston. At one

time Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church, he sank, towards the close of his life, to a state of destitution. In the former capacity he played a very prominent part in carrying out the commands of Charles I. regarding the introduction of the liturgy into Scotland, and in the latter presided over the Assembly of 12 August 1639, which ratified the Scottish Covenant. As commissioner, he opened parliament after the assembly, but owing to the incompatibility of its demands with the royal orders, he was obliged to prorogue it. Soon after he was impeached by Parliament as a grand incendiary, and only escaped capital punishment through the efforts of the king. His treasurership was taken from him, and he received a pardon on condition that he did not approach the royal person. His breaking through this condition led to further penalties and his banishment to Scotland. Restored to parliament in 1647, again through the king's intercession, he in 1648 was taken prisoner at the battle of Preston, fighting for the royal cause. He was confined in Warwick Castle for four years, and his estate, considerably drawn upon, was meantime sequestered. He died in 1659, after living some years in great obscurity and abject poverty. A man of great intellectual vigour, he contributed to his own fall through his rashness and inconsistency. By his countess, Catherine Carnegie, he had four daughters and one son, John Lord Linton (b. 1622), who succeeded as second Earl of Traquair, and died 1666, leaving his young family in charge of his second wife, Lady Ann Seton, who, being a staunch Catholic, educated William, third Earl, in that faith. He was succeeded by his brother Charles, fourth Earl (1659-1741), who was succeeded by his sons Charles (fifth) and John (sixth). Then follow in direct descent Charles, seventh Earl, and Charles, eighth Earl. The latter (b. 1781) died unmarried in 1861, the title thus becoming dormant. The last of the line, the venerable Lady Louisa Stuart of Traquair (b. 1776), sister of the eighth Earl, died 6 Dec. 1875 in her hundredth year. The estates passed by will to her kinsman, the Hon. Henry Maxwell, of the ancient family of the Maxwells Earls of Nithsdale, who assumed the name of Stuart on his accession to the property. Herbert Constable Maxwell Stuart (b. 1842; suc. 1890), eldest son of the latter, is present proprietor. Traquair is in the presbytery of Peebles and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £297. The parish church, near the right bank of Quair Water, 2½ miles S by W of Innerleithen, was built in 1778, and, as altered in 1821, contains 350 sittings. Attached to the N wall is the burial aisle of the Traquair family. Three public schools—Traquair, Kirkburn, and the Glen—with respective accommodation for 104, 62, and 38 children, have an average attendance of about 65, 35, and 20, and grants amounting to nearly £60, £45, and £35. Pop. (1891) 685.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864. See *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society* (1893).

Traside, a mansion in Temple parish, Edinburghshire, 8 miles SW of Gorebridge.

Treesbank, a mansion in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire, 2½ miles S by W of Kilmarnock. It was founded about 1672, when James, second son of Sir Hugh Campbell of Cessnock, obtained the estate from his father; and it was enlarged in 1838. The present proprietor is Captain George James Campbell (b. 1832; suc. 1880).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See A. H. Millar's *Castles and Mansions of Ayrshire* (Edinb. 1885).

Treig, Loch, a wild and beautiful lake in Kilmonivaig parish, Invernessshire. Lying 784 feet above sea-level, it extends 5½ miles north-by-eastward; varies in breadth between 1 and 5½ furlongs; is overhung by mountains 2000 to 3658 feet high; abounds in fine trout; sends off the river Treig 2½ miles north-by-eastward to the Spean, at a point 6 miles E of the Bridge of Roy and 18½ ENE of Fort William; and is traversed along its whole eastern shore by the West Highland railway (opened 1894), with a station at Lochtreighead.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 63, 1873.

Treshnish Isles, a group of Hebridean islets, 5 miles NNW of Staffa, $5\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Coll, and 3 W of the entrance of Loch Tuadh in Mull. They are disposed in a chain of between 4 and 5 miles in length from NE to SW; and consist of five principal isles and some intervening rocks. Their whole coasts, with little exception, present perpendicular cliffs of from 40 to upwards of 60 feet in height; and, as seen from a little distance, they possess a singularly interesting appearance, and give a promise, which they but slenderly realise, of disclosing objects of worth to naturalists and the curious. They are mere uninhabited pasture-grounds, carpeted with rich grass, and attached to a farm in Coll. Cairnburgmore and Cairnburgbeg, two of the principal, are separated by a very narrow strait, and are supposed to have anciently formed the limits and the advanced post of the Sudreys or Southern Hebrides. A fortalice on the former seems to have been constructed by the Macleans, on the site of a more ancient strength which history states to have been in the possession of the Norwegians in 1249; and as part of it which remains is a wall with embrasures skirting the edge of the cliff, it most probably was mounted with ordnance. Many books and records rescued from Iona at the time of the suppression of its monastery having been deposited in this fortalice, were destroyed in the course of a siege which the place sustained from a detachment of Cromwell's army. A barrack on Cairnburgbeg is still tolerably entire. Fladda, a third of the principal isles, has a uniformly flat and uninteresting aspect; Linga, a fourth, rises from a low plain by a succession of terraces into a hill 300 feet high; and Back, the fifth, is 'distinguished by a hill which in some positions has the appearance of a hemisphere, from which the whole island acquires the semblance of an ancient shield with the umbo protuberant in the centre.' The isles are composed throughout of amygdaloid and basalt—the latter of perpendicular fracture but not columnar.

Tresta. See FETLAR.

Trinafour, a place, with an inn, in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of Erichdie Water, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Calvine station.

Trinity, a place on the Firth of Forth, 3 furlongs W of Newhaven, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Granton, and 3 miles W by N of the Edinburgh Post Office. Consisting largely of modern villas, it has a railway station, a pretty Episcopal church (1853), sea-baths, and a chain pier, which is much resorted to by swimmers.

Trinity-Gask, a Strathearn parish of Perthshire, whose church stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Madderty station on the Crieff branch of the Caledonian railway, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Dunning station on the Dunblane and Perth section of the same system. It is bounded N by Madderty, E by Findo-Gask, SE by Auchterarder, SW by Blackford, W by Muthill, and NW by Crieff. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 5784 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The EARN winds 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward—for the most part along or near to the southern border; and its sub-affluent, Cowgask Burn, flows north-eastward along part of the Madderty boundary. Sinking beside the Earn to less than 50 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises northward, so as to form a gently sloping bank, with a summit altitude of 306 feet at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N of the church. This higher ground commands a fine view of the beautiful strath and its hill-screens; but elsewhere the parish is nearly flat, and has but a slight elevation above the river. The Earn, over all its connection with the parish, flows in beautiful sinuities between pleasant banks, richly adorned in many places with natural and planted wood. A spring called Trinity Well, a little to the S of the manse, had great celebrity in pre-Reformation times for performing cures, and for affording protection against plague and witchcraft. A mineral spring was discovered about 1850 in a marshy place near Cowgask Burn. Its waters possess properties similar in many respects to those of Airthrey at Bridge of Allan. A trap dyke runs from E to W, parallel with

the northern boundary, and occasionally rises into rugged ridges. A soft red argillaceous rook forms a sort of chasm or ravine for the Earn in the W, but, becoming mingled with mica, passes into sandstone in the centre and E—the Old Red which prevails throughout the strath. The soil is very various. Nearly 1000 acres are under wood; and the rest of the area is mostly in tillage. The old Roman road from Stomont to Ardoch runs from E to W through the N of the parish, near whose highest point long stood the curiously-sculptured 'Borestone,' $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, which in 1884 was removed to Moncreiffe. GASCON HALL and St Bean's church of KINKELL are noticed separately, as also are the mansions of COLQUHAILZIE and MILLEARNE. Trinity-Gask is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £209. The present parish comprises the ancient parishes of Kinkell and Easter Gask, the latter of which had a second place of worship at a spot still known as Chapel-hill; and the union of the three churches into one parish is said to have given rise to the name of Trinity-Gask. The local pronunciation, however, is 'Tarny.' The parish church, built in 1770, contains 195 sittings. Kinkell U.P. church, containing 800 sittings, was built about 1790; and the public school, with accommodation for 54 children, has an average attendance of about 40, and a grant of over £40. Valuation (1885) £6838, 8s. 7d., (1892) £5588, 5s. Pop. (1801) 796, (1871) 415, (1881) 396, (1891) 386.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Trochrie. See DUNKELD, LITTLE.

Tromie. See GLENTROMIE.

Tronach Castle. See RATHVEN.

Trondra, an island of Tingwall parish, Shetland, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Scalloway. It extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward, and has an utmost breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Pop. (1871) 126, (1881) 133, (1891) 154.

Trool, Loch, a beautiful lake of MINNIGAFF parish, W Kirkcudbrightshire, 14 miles N of Newton-Stewart. Lying 250 feet above sea-level, it extends 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-westward, has a maximum width of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ furlong, and sends off the Water of Trool 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west-south-westward to the Water of Minnoch.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Troon (Cymric *trwyn*, 'a nose or promontory'), a seaport town and watering-place in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, at the terminus of the Troon and Kilmarnock branch (1812) of the GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of its Ayr and Irvine section (1837). By road it is 6 miles S of Irvine, 6 N by W of Ayr, and 31 SW by S of Glasgow, whilst by rail it is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Kilmarnock, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Portpatrick, and 8 S by E of Kilwinning Junction. It takes its name from a low rocky promontory, curving 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile westward and north-westward at the middle of the Bay of Ayr, and measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in mean breadth. In its natural state this headland was covered with rich pasture towards the land, but became naked rock towards the extreme narrowing point. A continuation of it extends a short distance beneath the sea, so as to be concealed even at low water. The embayed marine space embraced by it is by far the best natural harbour in Ayrshire, affording safe anchorage-ground from every quarter except the NW; and, at half a cable's length from the rock, it has, at half-flood, a depth of 3 fathoms. The Glasgow merchants, aware of its advantages, made a vain effort to purchase the circumjacent property for the erection of a seaport; and, in consequence of the repulse they met, were obliged to select the very inferior site of Port-Glasgow (1668). After the lapse of 140 years, the third Duke of Portland, who had purchased the FULLARTON estate in 1805, commenced in 1808 a series of vigorous operations to render the place fully available for commerce. He first built a pier 500 feet long, nearly at right angles with the rock, where the depth is 19 feet at low water, and he afterwards constructed a fine wet dock with floodgates, two graving-docks, a lighthouse, and large storehouses. Due encouragements were offered to render Troon a resort of trade and a seat of population, and they were rapidly followed by success, so that a town arose where before

had been only some salt pans and an old smuggling inn. After the disastrous storm of Jan. 1839, when 22 ships were driven from their moorings, and some of them totally wrecked, a breakwater was erected, 3000 feet long. The total length of quays is now 5300 feet; and the cost of the harbour works, from first to last, has exceeded half a million. There are three lighthouses—one at the inner end of the pier, erected in 1827; another at the pierhead, erected in 1848; and the third on the S breakwater, erected in 1889. The first shows a white light, and the second and third red lights. Two new graving docks, one by the Harbour Board and the other by the Duke of Portland, are under construction. Troon ranked as a creek of Irvine till 1863, when it was constituted a head port. The total tonnage of vessels belonging to it has dwindled from 5380 in 1873 to 2870 in 1878, to 2539 in 1884, and to 589 in 1895, viz., 1 sailing ship of 232 tons, and 5 steamers of 357. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign countries and coastwise, with cargoes and in ballast:—

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1873	291,715	58,545	350,260	285,988	57,714	343,702
1879	309,620	20,449	330,069	294,323	19,842	314,165
1883	106,551	2,016	108,567	105,985	2,015	108,000
1895	179,215	8,713	187,928	175,785	8,409	184,194

Shipbuilding is carried on, and there are also rope and sail works and a sawmill.

Sweeping in a graceful curve from the central height of the peninsula across the isthmus, and stretching for a considerable extent along the South Beach, the town is a scattered and healthy place, with dry soil and bracing atmosphere. In 1895 a reservoir was constructed at Halyards in connection with a new supply of gravitation water from the Dundonald Hills for the town and harbour. When full the reservoir contains 44 million gallons of water, or sufficient to give a daily supply of 200,000 gallons during a period of 220 days: the estimated cost was £12,300. Troon was declared a burgh in 1896 under the Burgh Police Act of 1892, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners; it has a post office (removed in 1894 to premises in the buildings of the Unionist Club), with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. and Union Banks, 2 hotels, a gas company, a custom house, a reading room, Unionist Club (opened in 1895), an hospital, a lifeboat (1871), etc. A new parish church and hall, in red stone, with tower and spire 180 feet high, was erected in Ayr Street in 1893-94 at an estimated expense of £10,000. Other places of worship are a handsome Gothic Free church (1857; 600), a U.P. church (1843; 500), and St Patrick's Roman Catholic chapel (1883). Portland public and St Patrick's Roman Catholic schools have respective accommodation for 604 and 172 children. Troon is a favourite resort of summer visitors, having good sea-bathing, and a splendid reach of sands on both its northern and its southern shore. For the comfort of visitors seats have been placed on the South Beach Promenade and at several other places. In 1878 part of its links, here known as 'knowes,' was laid off as a golfing-ground, and a golf club started, which numbers over 500 members. There is also a ladies' club, with a course of their own. Three miles off the coast is the Lady Isle, a favourite destination for boating parties. With a safe harbour for boats, the island is nearly a mile in circumference, and was at one time connected with a religious establishment on the mainland named Lady Kirk. It now belongs to the Duke of Portland, who is the superior of Troon, and whose seat of FULLARON HOUSE is about a mile from the town. Near this stands the ivy-covered ruin of Crosbie, the residence of an uncle of Sir William Wallace, and whose treacherous murder led to the memorable burning of the Barns of Ayr. The estate of Hillhouse, belonging to the M'Ker-

rells from time immemorial, was purchased in 1894 by the Duke of Portland, who now owns the foreshore from Prestwick as far as Irvine. Hillhouse was the temporary residence of Louis Napoleon (afterwards Emperor of the French) when he took part in the famous Eglinton tournament in 1839. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £350. Pop. of *q.s.* parish (1881) 2587, (1891) 3849; of town (1836) 1083, (1841) 1409, (1851) 2404, (1861) 2427, (1871) 2790, (1881) 2383, (1891) 3315, of whom 1690 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 665, vacant 30, building 12.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See the Rev. J. Kirkwood's *Troon and Dundonald* (Kilmarnock, 1875; 3d ed. 1881).

Troqueer, a parish of E Kirkeudbrightshire, containing the burgh of MAXWELLTOWN. It is bounded N by Terregles, E by Dumfries and Caerlaverock, SW by Newabbey, and W by Lochrutton. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 8½ miles; its utmost breadth is 4½ miles; and its area is 19½ square miles or 12,354 acres, of which 567¾ are foreshore and 112 water. The NITH, here broadening to a tidal estuary, curves 8½ miles south-by-eastward along or near to all the Dumfriesshire border; CARGEN Water and Crooks Pow run across the interior to the Nith; and March Burn, with continuation to the Nith by NEWABBEY Pow, traces most of the south-western boundary. The surface, generally level throughout the N and E, has yet some agreeable though gentle diversities, and from S to N attains 191 feet near Airds, 639 near Auchenfad House, 817 at Marthrown Hill, and 125 at Corbelly Hill. The last of these in particular, rising at the S end of Maxwelltown, and opposite the lower part of Dumfries, is a lovely eminence, crowned by the fine convent and church (1881-84) of the Immaculate Conception, and commanding a delightful prospect. The general surface of the parish is naturally sectioned into three parts by three ranges of elevations, which extend parallel one to another, and at almost equal distances, like waves of the sea. The first range rises with a gradual acclivity from the Nith, lies all within the burgh-roods of Maxwelltown, and, in so far as not occupied by the streets of the burgh, presents a richly cultivated aspect. The tract between this range and the second is traversed from end to end by sluggish Cargen Water, and is all in a state of high culture. The second range rises to a greater height than the first, extends considerably farther to the S, and is likewise all under cultivation. A large portion of the tract between the second range and the third is either moss or meadow, in an unsightly state, but largely capable of reclamation. The third range is much higher than the second, extends from end to end of the parish, and is mainly under tillage, but partly occupied by extensive plantations. The predominant rock of all the ranges is mica slate, running into syenite, with occasional protrusions of granite; and the soil of both the slopes and level grounds is mostly fertile, but ranges in character from reclaimed moss to rich loam. The chief antiquity is a moat, or circular artificial mound, supposed to have been anciently a seat of courts of justice. Besides numerous villas of commodious and elegant character, the principal estates and mansions—all noticed separately—are Cargen, Carruchan, Dalskaith, Goldielea, Kirkconnell House, Mavis, Mavis Grove, and Terraughtie. The present parish of Troqueer comprises the ancient parish of Troqueer and the northern part of the ancient parish of Kirkconnell. The ancient church of Troqueer belonged to the abbey of Tongland, and passed in 1588 to William Melville, the commendator of that monastery, but was annexed in 1605 to the see of Galloway. The parish of Kirkconnell was suppressed in the reign of Charles I., and divided between Troqueer and Newabbey. Its church stood in the Troqueer section, 1½ mile NE of Newabbey village. The Rev. John Blackadder (1615-85), who figured conspicuously among the ministers ejected at the introduction of prelacy, was minister of Troqueer from 1652 till 1662. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish

of MAXWELLTOWN, Troqueer is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £486. Its parish church, near the right bank of the Nith, 7 furlongs SSE of the centre of Maxwelltown, was renovated in 1837. Four public schools—Drumsleet, Laurieknowe, Maxwelltown, and Whinnyhill—with respective accommodation for 127, 422, 397, and 87 children, have an average attendance of about 45, 315, 335, and 30, and grants amounting to nearly £40, £345, £375, and £35. Pop. (1801) 2774, (1871) 5402, (1881) 5524, (1891) 5887, of whom 3662 were in Troqueer ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 10, 5, 6, 1857-64.

Trossachs (Gael. 'bristled territory'), a romantic mountain defile of SW Perthshire, on the southern border of Callander parish, extending 1 mile westward from the head of Loch ACHRAY to the foot of Loch KATRINE, and forming a portal of the Western Highlands. Flanked to the N by Ben A'an (1851 feet), and to the SW by huge BEN VENUE (2393), the Trossachs are a contracted vale, whose sides are soaring eminences wildly and irregularly feathered all over with hazels, oaks, birches, hawthorns, and mountain-ashes, and whose central space is 'a tumultuous confusion of little rocky eminences, all of the most fantastic and extraordinary forms, everywhere shagged with trees and shrubs,' and presenting 'an aspect of roughness and wildness, of tangled and inextricable boskiness, totally unexampled, it is supposed, in the world.' Thus the discoverer of the Trossachs' beauties, the Rev. Dr Robertson, who was presented to the parish of Callander in 1768, and who winds up six closely printed pages with the remark that 'In a word, the Trossachs beggar all description.' Many since him have here tried their hands at 'word-painting,' among them Dorothy Wordsworth, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Alexander Smith; but the finest description is always Sir Walter Scott's in the *Lady of the Lake* (1810):—

'The western waves of ebbing day
 Boll'd o'er the glen their level way;
 Each purple peak, each flinty spire,
 Was bathed in floods of living fire,
 But not a setting beam could glow
 Within the dark ravine below.
 Where twined the path in shadow hid,
 Round many a rocky pyramid,
 Shooting abruptly from the dell
 Its thunder-splinter'd pinnacle;
 Round many an insulated mass,
 The native bulwarks of the pass,
 Huge as the tower which builders vain
 Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain.
 The rocky summits, split and rent,
 Form'd turret, dome, or battlement,
 Or seem'd fantastically set
 With cupola or minaret,
 Wild crests as pagod ever deck'd,
 Or mosque of Eastern architect.
 Nor were these earth-horn castles bare,
 Nor lack'd they many a hanner fair;
 For, from their shiver'd brows display'd,
 Far o'er the unfathomable glade,
 All twinkling with the dewdrops sheen,
 The hriar-rose fell in streamers green,
 And creeping shrubs, of thousand dyes,
 Waved in the west wind's summer sigbs.

'Boon Nature scatter'd, free and wild,
 Each plant or flower, the mountain's child.
 Here eglantine emhalm'd the air,
 Hawthorn and hazel mingled there;
 The primrose pale, and violet flower,
 Found in each cliff a narrow bower;
 Foxglove and nightshade, side by side,
 Emblems of punishment and pride,
 Group'd their dark hues with every stain
 The weather-beaten crags retain.
 With boughs that quaked at every breath
 Grey hirsch and aspen wept beneath;
 Aloft, the asp and warrior oak
 Cast anchor in the rifted rock;
 And, higher yet, the pine-tree hung
 His shatter'd trunk, and frequent dung,
 Where seem'd the cliffs to meet on high,
 His boughs athwart the narrow'd sky.
 Highest of all, where white peaks glanced,
 Where glist'ning streamers waded and danced,
 The wanderer's eye could barely view
 The summer heaven's delicious blue:
 So wondrous wild, the whole might seem
 The scenery of a fairy dream.'

The castellated Trossachs Hotel, 8 miles W by S of Callander, stands at the entrance of the defile, near the northern shore of Loch Achray, and was built by Lord Willoughby de Eresby in 1852, in place of a humble wayside inn, formerly a cottage, which bore the euphonic name of *Ardracheanachrochan*, 'the dwelling at the end of the knoll.' In 1877 extensive additions were made to the hotel, and in 1890 a large wing was added at the west side. It is connected with Callander by telegraph. For the angler, Loch Katrine and Loch Achray afford good sport. A little to the SE are the pretty little church and the manse of the *quoad sacra* parish of the Trossachs, which is in the presbytery of Dunblane and the synod of Perth and Stirling. Pop. of parish (1881) 302, (1891) 371, of whom 80 were in Aberfoyle, 267 in Callander, and 24 in Port of Monteith.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Trotternish. See SKYE.

Troup House, a mansion in GAMRIE parish, Banffshire, near the coast, and 3 miles ENE of Gardenstown. Built about 1772, it is the seat of F. A. Garden, Esq., cousin of the late Francis W. Garden-Campbell, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Truim. See GLENTRUIM.

Trumland House. See ROUSAY.

Tuadh, Loch. See MULL.

Tuiteam-Tarbhach. See KINCARDINE, in Ross and Cromarty.

Tulchan Lodge, a handsome two-storey shooting-box, built about 1848, in Cromdale parish, Elginshire, 2½ miles WNW of Advie station.

Tulla, Loch. See GLENOCHY.

Tulliallan (Gael. *tulach-alminn*, 'beautiful knoll'), a parish which, until 1891, formed along with Culross parish one detached part of the county of Perth. In that year both parishes were placed by the Boundary Commissioners wholly in the county of Fife. Tulliallan contains the small port of KINCARDINE, on the NE shore of the river Forth, with a terminal station on the Alloa and Kincardine branch of the North British railway (opened Dec. 1893), and 3 miles S by W of Kincardine station on the Stirling and Dunfermline section. The ancient parish comprised only the barony of Tulliallan; but the present parish, since 1673, has included also the barony of Kincardine and the lands of Lurg, Sands, and Kellywood, which previously belonged to Culross parish. It is bounded W and N by Clackmannan, E by Culross, and S and SW by the river Forth. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3 miles; and its area is 4176½ acres, of which 484 are foreshore and 106½ water. The surface slopes gently southward to the Forth. It comprises part of a gentle broad-based hill (324 feet), which has declinations to the N and NE, but is itself well sheltered in these directions by rising-ground and extensive plantations. The hill looks beautiful in both form and shelter, and is supposed to have given name to the parish. The coast, inclusive of curvatures, has an extent of 3¾ miles. From the western boundary to the New Pans the shore is level; and thence to the extreme E, it abounds in rocks which are either bare or covered with the tide. In 1823-39 a considerable extent of valuable land, as noticed in our article on KINCARDINE, was reclaimed from the tide by means of two extensive embankments. Nearly 500 acres are under wood; and almost all the rest of the area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. The soil is variously reclaimed peat, moorish mould, coarse clay, fine loam, and rich alluvium. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous formation; and sandstone of excellent quality has long been worked in the vicinity of Longannet. Coal and ironstone also abound. Of the ancient castle of Tulliallan, 1 mile N by W of Kincardine, nothing remains but the ground storey. It seems to have been a place of considerable strength, engirt by a moat, which communicated with the Forth. The lands of Tulliallan, long possessed by the Blackadders, in 1798 were purchased by the distinguished admiral, the Hon. Sir George Keith-Elphinstone, K.B. (1747-1823), who

in 1814 was created Viscount Keith, and who in 1818-20 built the noble modern castle of Tulliallan, 5 furlongs N by E of Kincardine. On the death of his elder daughter, the Baroness Keith and Nairne, and Comtesse de Flahault (1788-1867: see MEIKLEOUR HOUSE), Tulliallan passed to her half-sister, the Hon. Mrs Villiers (1809-92), who in 1870 formed a second marriage with Lord William Godolphin Osborne, a brother of the eighth Duke of Leeds. It now belongs to the Marquis of Lansdowne, the son of Lord Keith's granddaughter, and the grandson of Count Flahault. Another mansion, SANDS, is noticed separately. Tulliallan is in the presbytery of Dunblane and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £293. The churches are described under KINCARDINE. Tulliallan and Kincardine public school, with accommodation for 528 children, has an average attendance of about 350, and a grant of over £395. Valuation (1885) £8969, (1893) £8411, 14s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 2800, (1831) 3550, (1861) 2410, (1871) 2184, (1881) 2207, (1891) 2177. See D. Beveridge's *Culross and Tulliallan and Between the Ochils and the Forth* (Blackwood, Edin.)—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Tullibardine. See BLACKFORD.

Tullibody, a village in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire, 2½ miles NW of the town. It claims to have been founded by Kenneth MacAlpine about the year 844; and its church was built by David I. in 1149, Tullibody being a separate parish till 1600, when it was united to Alloa. In 1559 the French troops under D'Oysel employed the roof of this church to replace a demolished bridge across the Devon; and the building remained dismantled till the middle of the 18th century, when it was again covered in by George Abercromby of Tullibody. Put in repair in 1873, service is now conducted in it occasionally. It is the mausoleum of the Abercromby family. A neat Free church dates from Disruption times; and Tullibody has also a post office under Cambus, and a public school. Tullibody House is a plain old mansion, near the left bank of the winding Forth, and 1¼ mile W by N of Alloa. (See AIRTHREY, ALLOA, and MENSTRIE.) Pop. of village (1861) 602, (1871) 694, (1881) 694, (1891) 686.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Tullich. See GLENMUICK.

Tulliebelton. See AUCHTERGAVEN.

Tulliebole. See FOSSOWAY.

Tulloch Castle, a fine mansion in Dingwall parish, Ross and Cromarty, 1 mile N of the town. Its owner is Duncan Davidson, Esq. (b. 1865; suc. 1891).

Tullochgorum, the native seat of a branch of the Clan Grant, in Duthil and Rothiemurchus parish, Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Spey, 6½ miles SW of Grantown, and 3 NE of Boat of Garten. See LONGSIDE and GORDON CASTLE.

Tullybeagles. See METHVEN.

Tullybelton. See AUCHTERGAVEN.

Tullymet, a mansion in Logierait parish, Perthshire, 2¼ miles NE of Ballinluig Junction. There are a post office of Tullymet under Ballinluig, a Baptist chapel (1806), and a Roman Catholic church (1855).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Tullynessle and Forbes, a parish in Alford district, Aberdeenshire. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Tullynessle and Forbes, united in 1808; and contains the hamlets of Tullynessle and Forbes, the former 2½ miles NNW of Alford station, the latter 1¾ mile WNW of that station, and possessing a post office under Alford. The united parish is bounded N by Clatt, NE by Leslie, E by Keig, S by Alford, SW by Kildrummy, and W by Auchindoir. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 miles; its utmost breadth is 4 miles; and its area is 11,329½ acres, of which 50½ are water. The river DON has here an easterly course of 7½ miles along the southern boundary. From the interior it is fed by the Burn of ESSER and two or three lesser rivulets. In the extreme SE the surface sinks beside the Don to 396 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 1042 feet at Crannieat Hill, 1376 at Manabattock Hill, 1747 at Callievar on the Kildrummy boundary, 1649 at Lord Arthur's Cairn on the Auchin-

doir boundary, and 1362 at Suie Hill on the northern boundary, the two last being summits of the Correen Hills. Granite, gneiss, and mica slate are the predominant rocks. Excellent granite has been quarried for building purposes, and strongly stratified mica slate for pavement slabs; whilst a coarsish limestone was at one time worked. The soil on the low tracts adjacent to the Don and to parts of the burns is alluvium, on the skirts or lower slopes of the hills is mostly a good loam, and on the higher ground is much of it stony. Fully one-third of the entire area is in tillage, nearly one-eighth is under wood, and most of the rest is hill pasture. The small old castellated mansion of Terpersie or Dalpersie, a farmhouse now, but till 1745 the seat of a branch of the Gordons, stands 1 mile NW of Tullynessle church. Several ancient Caledonian stone-circles have almost all been removed; but the site of General Baillie's encampment on the eve of the Battle of Alford (1645) is still pointed out near Mountgarrie. Mansions, noticed separately, are WHITEHAUGH and LITTLEWOOD. Tullynessle is in the presbytery of Alford and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £274. The parish church at Tullynessle hamlet was built in 1876 at a cost of £2000, and contains 500 sittings. A belfry, which is preserved, bears date 1604, and has done duty for at least two previous churches. Two public schools are Scots' Mill and Tullynessle, the latter of which has accommodation for 180 children, an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of over £85. Pop. (1801) 536, (1831) 778, (1861) 957, (1871) 970, (1881) 981, (1891) 975.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Tummel, a lake and a river in the N of Perthshire. Loch Tummel, on the mutual border of Dull and Blair Athole parishes, 8½ miles W by N of Pitlochry, is formed by expansion of the river; and, lying 480 feet above sea-level, extends 2¾ miles eastward, with a maximum breadth of ½ mile. Its banks are beautifully diversified with little bays and headlands, with rocks and woods, with dwellings and cultivated fields; and its flanks rise grandly up into masses of rugged mountain 1318 to 2559 feet high. A wooded artificial islet lies near its foot; and on this are the vestiges of a castle, which is said to have been one of the many fastnesses of Robertson of Struan, the chief of the clan Donachie. Pike are numerous; and the trout, ranging between 1 and 10 lbs. in weight, are superior in both shape and flavour to those of Loch Leven. A highish point on the lake's N side, on the line of the public road from Pitlochry to Kinloch-Rannoch, had received the name of the 'Queen's View' some time prior to 3 Oct. 1866, when the Queen first visited it, and here took tea. It commands a prospect of almost the entire basin of the river, from the mountains in the vicinity of Glencoe to those southward from Ben Vrackie—one of the grandest glen views in the United Kingdom.

The river Tummel, issuing from the foot of Loch RANNOCH, runs 19½ miles eastward and 9½ south-south-eastward, till, near Ballinluig Junction, it forms a confluence with the TAY, of whose main stream it is really a head-stream. It bounds or traverses the parishes of Forthingall, Blair Athole, Dull, Moulin, and Logierait. At a point 4½ miles below the lake, it receives the very large tribute of the GARRY, below and above whose confluence the Tummel, as to both its current and its banks, possesses widely different characters. Below, it is a stately stream, grave and majestic in motion, gemmed along its bosom with many pretty islets, and wending among numerous cornfields and enclosed pastures, screened with mountainous heights less wild in character, and much softer in dress, than by far the greater part of those in the Highlands. But above where it receives the Garry it is almost constantly impetuous, tumbles along in rapids, cataracts, and cascades, tears up and rolls before it considerable masses of rock, and runs through a close and wooded mountain glen, so narrow that, with very little exception, the alpine acclivities rise immediately from the water, leaving no flat land or space of any kind on its margin. The narrowness and prolongation of this upper glen,

the sudden rise and the loftiness of its boundaries, the great variety and the wonderful intricacy of their outline and surface, the profusion of forest and the intersection and clouding of it with rocks and ravines—these, and the exquisite forms and arrangements of the forested and scattered birches which here form the only wood, render this upper glen of the Tummel decidedly richer in the beauties of a grand and romantic style of landscape than any other space of equal extent in Scotland. Near the junction of the Garry stands FASKALLY HOUSE, amid a scene which is magnificently pretty—strongly pleasing but soon exhausted. A considerable space below this, and towards Pitlochry, makes a remote approach to the character of the upper glen, and exhibits continuous alternations of picture and romance.

But the grand attraction of the Tummel is its celebrated fall, near the foot of the upper glen. Though by no means so high as the Falls of Foyers and of Bruar, it is almost as grand, on account of the greater volume of its water. In the face of a tremendous rock NW of the fall is a cave, to which there is only one and a very difficult passage. A party of the Macgregors are said to have been surprised in this cave during the period of their proscription, and some of them slain on the spot, while a remnant climbed a tree which grew on the face of the rock, and were precipitated to the bottom by their pursuers cutting away the tree from its root.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Tummel Bridge, a place in the NW of Dull parish, Perthshire, on the S bank of the Tummel, 7 miles E of Kinloch-Rannoch, 14 W by N of Pitlochry, 8 N by W of Coshville, and 5 SE of Trinafor. It has a post office under Pitlochry, a hotel, a Free church, a public school, and a fair on the Monday before the last Tuesday of October. The Episcopal church (1812; 80 sittings) has fallen into disrepair, but a new one is about to be built.

Tundergarth, a parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, containing Bankshill village, 4 miles E of the post-town, Lockerbie. A long narrow strip of country, descending south-westward from the watershed with Eskdale to within 2½ miles of the river Annan, it is bounded NW by Dryfesdale and Hutton, NE by Westerkirk and Langholm, SE by Middlebie and Hoddum, and SW by St Mungo. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 9½ miles; its breadth varies between 5½ furlongs and 3½ miles; and its area is 16½ square miles or 10,513½ acres, of which 32 are water. From a point ¾ mile below its source (780 feet above sea-level), the Water of MILK runs 12½ miles south-westward along all the Hutton and Dryfesdale and most of the St Mungo boundary, receiving by the way a dozen indigenous rivulets with an average length of about 1½ mile. The general surface of the parish is, in consequence, a declination to the Milk; but it is singularly broken into steep-sided vales and glens, and abounds in picturesque scenes. In the extreme SW it sinks to 295 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises north-eastward to 869 feet at a *northern spur of BRUNSWARK Hill, 859 at *Risp Fell, 1045 at *Grange Fell, 992 at Blackston Hill, 1460 at *Hen Hill, and 1089 at Friar Edge, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on or near to the south-eastern and north-eastern boundaries. Greenstone, clay slate, mica slate, and greywacke are the predominant rocks; and antimony has been found in small quantities. The soil of the lower grounds is partly thin and stony, but mostly fertile; of the higher grounds, is of cold character, resting on a retentive sub-soil. Not much more than one-fourth of the entire area is in tillage, about 150 acres are under wood, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities are remains of a Caledonian stone circle, the 'Seven Brethren,' on Whiteholm farm; a reach of the Roman road from Brunswark to Upper Nithsdale; small entrenched camps of the kind provincially called birrens on a number of elevated spots; and the site of an ancient baronial fortalice called Tundergarth Castle. Some visitors admire Linhead Linn more than Haw-

thornden. Tundergarth is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £186. The parish church, 1¼ mile SW of Bankshill, was built in 1771. The public school, with accommodation for 91 children, has an average attendance of about 70, and a grant of nearly £75. Pop. (1801) 485, (1831) 530, (1861) 570, (1871) 510, (1881) 466, (1891) 439.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Turing's Tower. See FOVERAN.

Turin Hill. See RESCOBIE.

Turk. See GLENFINGLAS.

Turnberry Castle, a fragmentary ruin on the coast of Kirkoswald parish, Ayrshire, 6¼ miles N of Girvan. When or by whom it was built is quite uncertain, but it seems to have been a stronghold of the old Celtic Lords of GALLOWAY, and afterwards of the Earls of CARRICK—a title bestowed in 1186 by William the Lyon on Duncan, the grandson of Fergus of Galloway. Duncan's grand-daughter, Margaret, by her romantic second marriage with Robert de Brus in 1271, conveyed to him both the castle and earldom; and Turnberry disputes with LOCHMABEN the honour of being the birthplace of Robert Bruce (1274-1329), the greatest of Scotland's kings. On 20 Sept. 1286 it was the meeting-place of the great Scottish barons who supported the title of Bruce the 'competitor' to the Crown; and in the spring of 1307 it was recaptured from the English by King Robert Bruce. So at least says the tradition which Scott has so finely versified in Canto Fifth of his *Lord of the Isles*; but, according to Dr Hill Burton, Bruce 'found the castle so well garrisoned by Percy that attack was useless. Fortune favoured his adventure, however, in another shape, for in a night attack on Percy's army, close at hand, he caused havoc and panic, and, what was of some moment, gained a valuable booty.' The ruin has suffered so severely from the action of sea and weather, and the ruthless hand of man, as to have little more remaining than its lower vaults and cellars; but from indications which are furnished by these, by some vestiges of a drawbridge, and by the extent of rock which seems to have been included in the site, the castle appears to have been a fortress of great size and strength. It occupies a small low promontory, so as to be washed on three sides by the sea; and on the land side it overlooks a rich plain of upwards of 600 acres. Its site commands a full prospect of all the lower Firth of Clyde. About a mile E lies the farm of Shanter, tenanted in the time of Burns by Douglas Graham, the hero of the poem 'Tam o' Shanter.' A lighthouse, built on part of the castle's site in 1873, rises to a height of 64 feet, and exhibits a light flashing once every 12 seconds, and visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 13, 1870.

Turner Hall, an old mansion in Ellon parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles N by W of Ellon village.

Turret Burn. See GLENTURRET.

Turrif, a police burgh and a parish of NW Aberdeenshire. The town stands, 166 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of Idoch Water or the Burn of Turrif, and ¾ mile ESE of Eastside Bridge across the river Deveron, a three-arched sandstone structure, erected in 1826 at a cost of more than £2500. It has a station on the Turrif and Macduff branch (1857-60) of the Great North of Scotland railway, 11½ miles S by E of Macduff, 18 N of Inveramsay Junction, and 33½ NNW of Aberdeen. With a central square, from which a number of streets diverge, the town is mainly built of red Delgaty sandstone, somewhat dingy in hue; but the general aspect is neat and clean, and Turrif on the whole is one of the most flourishing smaller towns in the N of Aberdeenshire. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial, North of Scotland, Union, and Town and County Banks, a local savings bank (1817), a town-hall, several hotels, a gas company (1839), agricultural and horticultural societies, a Young Men's Christian Association, with a reading-room, etc. The North of Scotland Bank, erected in 1875, and Scottish

Baronial in style, has a square clock-tower 63 feet high. A new hospital, with adjuncts, was erected by the Turriff District Committee of the County Council in 1895. The ancient market-cross, 20 feet high, was repaired in 1841, and re-erected in 1865. The old parish church 'is supposed to have been built by Malcolm Ceanmhor' (1058-93); but its dedication to St Comgan or St Congan (ordinarily pronounced Cowan) inclines one to refer its foundation to the latter half of the 7th century. Marjory, Countess of Buchan, gave it in 1214 to Arbroath Abbey; and in 1272 Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, attached it to an almshouse or hospital for thirteen poor husbandmen of Buchan. This establishment had a warden and six chaplains, who wore the dress of secular monks; and it possessed, with some limitations, the right of sanctuary for criminals. King Robert Bruce appears to have further endowed it for the maintenance of a chaplain to say masses for his brother Nigel Bruce, slain by the English after their capture of the Castle of Kildrummy. In 1412 the church was erected into a prebend of Aberdeen, and its parsons or prebendaries of the parish seem to have always been the wardens of the hospital; at least, from that date till the Reformation, they held the lands with which the Earl of Buchan had endowed it. In 1511 the whole kirklands, village, and glebe were, by a charter under the great seal, erected into a free burgh of barony, in favour of Thomas Dickson, prebendary of Turriff. The church is said to have been a stately structure, 120 feet long and 18 wide; but only the choir and belfry remain. The belfry contains a fine-toned bell, bearing date 1557, which, having for thirty-four years been transferred to the new parish church, was restored to its former position in 1828, when a clock was purchased by public subscription; and in the choir has been discovered a curious wall-painting of St Ninian. There is reason to believe that there had been a series of pictures all round the church. A monument on the N wall bears the date 1636, and six Latin elegiacs on one of the Barclays of Tollie. In the churchyard are several other interesting monuments, belonging to the 16th and the 17th century; and here, too, is buried Bishop Alexander Jolly, D.D. (1755-1838), the first ten years of whose ministry were spent at Turriff. (See FRASERBURGH.) The present parish church was built in 1794, and enlarged in 1830. A plain but commodious edifice, it was adorned in 1875 with a stained-glass window to the memory of the late Garden William Duff, Esq. of Hatton. A church hall was erected in 1893-94. The Free church, built soon after the Disruption, is a somewhat more ambitious structure. St Congan's Episcopal church (1862) is a good Early English building, consisting of porch, nave, a SW tower and spire 80 feet high, and chancel—the last erected as a memorial of Bishop Jolly. It has an organ, several fine stained windows, and a church hall (erected in 1897).

Bleaching, dyeing, and the manufacture of carpets (started in 1760), of linen yarn (1767), and of woollen cloth, belong wholly or almost wholly to the past; but near the town there are a woollen manufactory and an agricultural engineering work. At the station are coal, lime, and manure stores, and a large granary. Cattle markets are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month; and feeing markets on the Saturday before 27 May and the Saturday before 23 Nov. A burgh of barony since 1511, the town under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. There are burgh police and justice of peace courts; and sheriff small debt courts sit four times a year, in March, June, Sept., and Dec. Pop. of town (1821) 922, (1841) 1309, (1861) 1843, (1871) 2277, (1881) 2304, (1891) 2341, of whom 1322 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 528, vacant 25.

Turriff or *Turra*, as the name is vulgarly pronounced, has been variously derived from the Gaelic *torr*, 'a mound or round hill,' and *tur*, 'a tower.' In support of the latter etymology, the writer in the *New Statistical* (1842) observes that 'in the memory of persons alive till lately the remains of towers were to be seen; and

those of one of them still exist in the gateway and vaults of an old and now almost ruinous building known by the name of "Castle Rainy." The Knights-Templars appear to have had an establishment at Turriff or property in its vicinity; and a spot of ground on the S still bears the name of Temple Brae. On 22 April 1589 James VI. passed a night in Turriff, which fifty years later made its first and last prominent figure in history. Early in 1639 the Marquis of Huntly assembled his forces first at Turriff, and afterwards at Kintore, whence he marched upon Aberdeen, which he took possession of in name of the King. The Marquis, being informed shortly after his arrival in Aberdeen that a meeting of Covenanters, who resided within his district, was to be held at Turriff on 14 Feb., resolved to disperse them. He therefore wrote letters to his chief dependants, requiring them to meet him at Turriff the same day, and bring with them no arms but swords and 'schottis' or pistols. One of these letters fell into the hands of the Earl of Montrose, then one of the chief Covenanting lords, who determined at all hazards to protect the meeting of his friends the Covenanters. In pursuance of this resolution he collected with great alacrity some of his best friends in Angus, and with his own and their dependants, to the number of about 800 men, he crossed the mountain range between Angus and Aberdeenshire, and took possession of Turriff on the morning of 14 Feb. When Huntly's party arrived during the course of the day, they were surprised at seeing the little churchyard of the village filled with armed men; and they were still more surprised to observe them levelling their hagbuts at them across the walls of the churchyard. Not knowing how to act in the absence of the Marquis, they retired to a place called the Broad Ford of Towie, about 2 miles S of the village, where they were soon joined by Huntly and his suite. After some consultation the Marquis paraded his men in order of battle along the NW side of the village in sight of Montrose, and dispersed his party, which amounted to 2000 men, without offering to attack Montrose, on the pretence that his commission of lieutenant only authorised him to act on the defensive. This bloodless affair is known as the 'First Raid of Turray.' Three months later a body of the Covenanters, to the number of about 2000, having assembled at Turriff, the Gordons resolved instantly to attack them before they should be joined by other forces, which were expected to arrive before the 20th of May. Taking along with them four brass field-pieces from Strathbogie, the Gordons, to the number of 800 horse and foot, commenced their march on 13 May at ten o'clock at night, and reached Turriff next morning by daybreak by a road unknown to the sentinels of the Covenanting army. As soon as they approached the town the commander of the Gordons ordered the trumpets to be sounded and the drums to be beat, the noise of which was the first indication the Covenanters had of their arrival. Being thus surprised the latter had no time to make any preparations for defending themselves. They made, indeed, a brief resistance, but were soon dispersed by the fire from the field-pieces, leaving behind them the lairds of Echt and Skene, and a few others, who were taken prisoners. The loss on either side in killed and wounded was very trifling. The skirmish, which is called by writers of the period 'the Trott of Turray,' has 'some claim to commemoration, since in this distant village,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'the first blood was spilt in the great civil war. It was remembered, too, in the North, though the many turns in the mighty conflict drove it out of memory elsewhere, that it was on the side of the Cavaliers that the sword was first drawn.'

The parish contains also Auchterless station at its southern, and Plaidy station at its northern, extremity, the former being 4 miles SSE, and the latter 4½ N by E, of Turriff station. It is bounded N by King-Edward, E by Monquhitter, SE by Fyvie, S by Auchterless, and SW, W, and NW by Inverkeithny, Marnoch, and Forglen, in Banffshire. Its utmost length, from N by

W to S by E, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $28\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or $18,488\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $102\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The beautiful river DEVERON curves $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-westward along the Marnoch and Forglie boundary; and IDOCH WATER, its affluent, after roughly tracing $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile of the Monquhitter boundary, flows $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward and north-westward through the interior. This stream is subject to freshets, and in the great flood of 1829 rose 11 feet above its ordinary level. The drainage thus mainly belongs to the basin of the Deveron, but is partly carried south-eastward by some little head-streams of the river YTHAN, which rise and run on the southern border. Perennial springs of excellent water are numerous; mineral springs of different qualities are in several places; a medicinal spring of some local note, called the Physic Well, is in the immediate vicinity of the town; and saints' or holy wells, long regarded with superstitious veneration, are in two or three places. Beside the Deveron the surface declines to less than 100 feet above sea-level; and N of Idoch Water it rises to 330 feet near Delgaty West Lodge, 450 at Hill of Wrae, and 614 at the Hill of Brackens, S to 392 at Hospital Wood and 537 at Hill-head of Ardmiddle. Thus Turriff, as compared with most other Aberdeenshire parishes, may be called hilly, and presents, on the whole, a beautiful appearance. Silurian rocks, chiefly greywacke, greywacke slate, and clay slate in numerous alternations, predominate, in about three-fourths of the entire area, all inward from the Deveron; the greywacke has been largely worked for buildings, drains, pavement flags, and road metal, and partially for roofing. Devonian rocks, partly conglomerates, partly dull red sandstones, often micaceous, predominate throughout the eastern district, and are quarried for the uses of house-masonry. The soil, on the low grounds adjacent to the streams, is argillaceous alluvium, and elsewhere is much of it sharp, light, and gravelly—fertile, and very early. Nearly two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; one-seventh is under wood; and most of the rest of the parish is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities, other than those noticed under BALQUHOLLY and TOWIE-BARCLAY, are cairns, tumuli, and standing-stones, supposed to have been memorials of ancient battles with the Danes, the alleged site of the residence of a prince celebrated by Ossian, and the site of two pre-Reformation chapels. Mansions are ARDMIDDLE, BALQUHOLLY, DELGATY CASTLE, Glenesk, HATTON CASTLE, LAITHERS, and MUIRESK. Turriff is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £367. Five public schools—Ardmiddle, Birkenhills, Fintray, Turriff, and Turriff female—with respective accommodation for 100, 110, 147, 482, and 185 children, have an average attendance of about 70, 80, 110, 380, and 90, and grants amounting to nearly £50, £80, £110, £360, and £90. Pop. (1801) 2090, (1831) 2307, (1861) 3693, (1871) 4348, (1881) 4343, (1891) 4253.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

The presbytery of Turriff comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Alvah, Auchterless, Drumblade, Forglie, Forgue, Fyvie, Gamrie, Inverkeithny, King-Edward, Monquhitter, and Turriff, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Gardenstown, Macduff, Millbrox, Newbyth, and Ythan-Wells, and the chapelry of Fyvie St Mary's. Pop. (1871) 30,446, (1881) 29,659, (1891) 28,453, of whom about 9700 are communicants of the Church of Scotland.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Turriff, with churches at Auchterless, Drumblade, Forglie, Forgue, Fyvie, Gamrie, Macduff, Monquhitter, and Turriff, and a preaching station at Newbyth, which nine churches together have about 2100 communicants.

Tushielaw, a place, with an inn, in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Ettrick Water, which here receives Tushielaw Burn, 15 miles SW of Selkirk. Its ruined tower was the stronghold of Adam Scott, the 'King of Thieves' or 'King of the Border,' who was beheaded by James V. on 27 July 1529, his head being set up over the prison at Edinburgh. Tradition, how-

ever, asserts that he was hanged on his own 'gallows tree,' an ancient ash.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Twatt, a post office in Birsay and Harray parish, Orkney, 12 miles N by E of Stromness.

Twechar, a village in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbar-tonshire, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, 2 miles SW of Kilsyth. Pop. (1881) 671, (1891) 789.

Tweed, a large river in the SE of Scotland, draining also part of the N of Northumberland, and forming, for 16 miles of its course downward from a point midway between the mouth of Eden Water and Birgham, the boundary between England and Scotland. The remaining 2 miles of its course is entirely in England. It rises near the centre of the Southern Uplands, in the extreme S of the county of Peebles, at a small spring called Tweed's Well, 1500 feet above sea-level; and has from this a general northerly and north-easterly course till near the point where it is joined by Lyne Water, whence it flows generally eastward and north-eastward till it reaches the North Sea at Berwick, a distance, in a straight line from source to mouth, of 64 miles, or, following the windings of the river, of about 97 miles. The drainage basin covers an area of about 1870 square miles, and in this respect is surpassed in Scotland only by the Tay. The boundary of this basin commences close to Berwick, and passes north-westward along the heights between the hollows of Eye Water and Whit-adder Water, till it reaches the Lamermuir Hills; follows this line of heights to a point E of Borthwick Castle; crosses thence to the Moorfoot Hills; strikes off north-westward between Leadburn and Lamancha, and round the hollow of the Lyne in the Pentland Hills, NW of West Linton; passes southward to the W of Dolphinton and Biggar; then along the line of heights between Lanarkshire and Peeblesshire; along the hills between Peeblesshire, Selkirkshire, and Roxburghshire on the N, and Dumfriesshire on the S; strikes through Roxburghshire round the head of Liddesdale, and gaining the Cheviot Hills at Peel Fell (1964 feet), follows their summits to Cheviot Hill (2676), and thence curves through England round the valley of the Till, and so back to the coast a short distance S of Tweedmouth. The basin thus comprehends five-sixths of Berwickshire, a small portion of Haddingtonshire, a sixth of Edinburghshire, almost the whole of Peeblesshire, the whole of Selkirkshire, the whole of Roxburghshire except a portion in the S along Liddesdale, and a considerable portion of the N of Northumberland. Of the whole course of the river itself, the first 36 miles are through Peeblesshire alone, and hence that county received its old name of Tweeddale. During this portion the stream traverses or bounds the parishes of Tweedsmuir, Drummelzier, Broughton, Stobo, Manor, Peebles, Innerleithen, and Traquair. The next 2 miles are along the boundary between Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire, the next 9 are through Selkirkshire, the next mile along the boundary between Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, the next 5 miles through Roxburghshire, the next $10\frac{1}{2}$ along the boundary between Berwickshire and Roxburghshire, and the next $11\frac{3}{4}$ through Roxburghshire. During this portion the course is through or along the borders of the parishes of Yarrow, Stow, Selkirk, Galashiels, Melrose, St Boswells, Maxto, Merton, Makerston, Roxburgh, Kelso, Sprouston, Ednam, and Eccles. Except for 2 miles at the mouth, where it is entirely in Northumberland, the rest of the course is along the boundary between England and Scotland, and between the counties of Berwick and Northumberland. On the Scottish side the parishes are Eccles, Coldstream, Ladykirk, and Hutton.

The solitary spring of Tweed's Well, with its hill border to the E, S, and W, has its claim to be the true source of the river disputed by some of the other head-streams, in particular by the Corse or Cross Burn, which rises $\frac{1}{2}$ mile higher up, and joins the streamlet from the Well about 30 yards below the spring. It takes its name from a cross which stood on Corse Dod (1670 feet) on the E, by the side of the old road over the shoulder of the hill from Tweeddale to Annandale.

In the Peebleshire portion of the course the principal tributaries from the W, NW, and N are Old, Glenbreck, Glenwhappen, Hallow, and Kingledoors Burns, Biggar Water (with Kilbucko Burn and Holms Water), Weston Burn, Lyne Water, Eddleston Water, Horsburgh Burn, Leithen Water, Walker Burn, and Gathope Burn. From the E, SE, and S come Cor Water, Glencraigie Burn, Finland Burn, Hawkshaw Burn, Fruid Water, Menzion Burn, Talla Water, Westhope Burn, Hearthstone Burn, Polmood Burn, Stanhope Burn, Drummelzier Burn, Manor Water, Hundleshope Burn, Kirk Buru, Quair Water, Flora Burn, and Bold Burn. In the course through Selkirk, Berwick, and Roxburgh, it receives from the N Cadon Water, Gala Water, Allan Water, Leader Water, and Eden Water; and from the S Ettrick Water (with the Yarrow), Bowden Burn, and the Teviot (with Ale Water, Jed Water, Oxnam Water, and Kale Water). After the river finally quits Roxburghshire, from the Berwickshire side come the Leet Water and the combined stream of the Blackadder and the Whitadder; and on the English side the principal stream is the Till. All along the course there are a very large number of smaller streams. From the influx of Biggar Water there is a continuous series of railway lines to the mouth of the river at Tweedmouth, sometimes on the one side of the stream and sometimes on the other, but mostly, especially in the lower portion, on the S bank. From near Biggar to Peebles the line is a portion of the Caledonian system; from Peebles to Maxwellhugh near Kelso, different sections of the North British system; and from Maxwellhugh to Tweedmouth, a section of the North-Eastern, an English company. A good line of road also follows the course of the stream, generally at no great distance, all the way from Berwick to the source at Tweedshaws, whence it passes over the ridge into Dumfriesshire, and down Annandale. There are very old bridges at Peebles and Berwick, but till a comparatively recent period there was not a bridge anywhere between. Now there are within this distance a private suspension bridge at Kingsmeadow, a fine modern girder bridge near Innerleithen, a stone bridge at Yair, a stone bridge and a railway viaduct near the mouth of the Ettrick, a good stone bridge and a railway viaduct near Darnick, a suspension bridge for foot-passengers near Melrose, a stone bridge and a railway viaduct near the mouth of the Leader, a private suspension bridge near Dryburgh, an iron suspension bridge and a good stone bridge at the lower end of Kelso, a stone bridge near Coldstream, a suspension bridge for carriage traffic near Tweedhill, and a very large railway viaduct at Berwick.

Some of the head-streams of the Tweed, Annan, and Clyde rise within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of one another; and hence the old rhyme that says—

‘Annan, Tweed, and Clyde
A’ rise out o’ ae hill side.’

The Tweed and Clyde flow in parallel courses, and within about 7 miles of each other, till near Biggar they finally take their separate ways E and W. They are much on the same level, and it would not be a very difficult matter to divert the upper Clyde waters into the Tweed by the cutting of a very short channel; and even were good care not taken of the banks of the Clyde, it is possible that the river might perform the work for itself. Tradition says that before Glasgow had acquired commercial importance, a project was conceived of actually making this cutting, in order so to increase the volume of the Tweed as to make it navigable for a considerable distance upwards from the mouth. Farther down, near Dolphinton, a small stream divides so as to send a portion of its waters to Medwin Water and so to the Clyde; while the other portion passes to Tarh Water, and so by Lyne Water to the Tweed. At some parts of the river’s own course there are reaches where lakes of considerable size seem to have at one time existed, and there are also traces of old courses, which were occupied probably in pre-glacial times. One well-marked example is above Neidpath Castle near Peebles, where there is the basin of an old lake extend-

ing upwards from the narrow glen at Neidpath. It had existed before the narrow neck of rock there was cut through, and at this time the course of the river had been first southward by the line of Manor Water to Cademuir, and thence eastward through the narrow hollow NW of Hundleshope, and then south-eastward by the line of the lower part of Hundleshope Burn to the present course of the river near Whitehaugh. Of the 1250 feet of fall along the course of the Tweed, from the source to the sea, over 700 are accomplished in the 26 miles between Tweed’s Well and Peebles; and as only 500 remain to be distributed over the other 70 miles of flow, there are, as might be expected, deep still pools and long reaches of water, with hardly any perceptible current, with rapids of no great length or steepness coming between. In consequence of the gravel-beds at these rapids, it is, however, navigable—and that for craft of very small size—for only a short distance from the mouth, there being sufficient depth of water at high tide to float a vessel to New Water Ford, 6 miles above Berwick; while the tide flows 10 miles up, to about Norham Castle.

Though otherwise of little commercial importance, the Tweed and its tributaries are not much surpassed for salmon, grilse, and sea-trout fishing by any river in Scotland, ‘and although it is beyond a doubt that salmon were more numerous in its waters some 60 years ago than now, a large stock of fish generally find their way each season into the respective casts, and excellent sport is the rule.’ There are no fewer than 316 named salmon casts, of which the 55 from the Inch 3 miles above Peebles to Kame-knowe-end near Elibank are open to the public. The others are preserved, but fishing may sometimes be had by arrangement with the tenants. The excellence of the spawning ground, both in the Tweed itself and in all its tributaries, makes the river very prolific; but to such an extent did over-fishing prevail in the first half of the 19th century, that between 1808 and 1856 the number of fish captured in one year had fallen off very considerably. Special Acts of Parliament were obtained in 1857 and 1859 for the prohibition of fixed nets for 9 miles along the coast on both sides of the mouth, and for the regulation of the fishing on the river itself, the result being that the number of salmon captured yearly is in excess of the annual returns of the beginning of the century. The upland districts are now so well drained that in dry summers the river is always low and angling poor, and of late years the fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*, has made severe ravages among the fish; though a large amount of scientific attention has been directed to the investigation of the disease, all efforts to discover its cause or find a cure have hitherto been vain. Writing in June 1896, *The Sportsmen and Tourists’ Guide* says that the fungoid disease during last year has been less prevalent and deadly than for several preceding years. The rental is over £13,000 a year. The rod season extends from 1 Feb. to 30 Nov. Trout-fishing is excellent all along the river, which for this purpose is open to the public from the source to the junction of Leader Water, from Kelso to Carham, and nearly the whole way from Wark to Tweedmouth. The fish vary from 3 pounds downwards, but the majority of them are under one pound.

All along the vale there are a number of towns and thriving villages, of which the chief are Peebles, Innerleithen, Walkersburn, Galashiels, Darnick, Melrose, Newtown, Lessudden, Maxton, Rutherford, Roxburgh, Kelso, Sprouston, Birgham, and Coldstream; and on the English side Carham, Wark, Cornhill, and Norham; while at the mouth are Berwick and Tweedmouth. There are also a large number of old castles and modern mansions, of which the chief are Oliver Castle, Tennis or Thane’s Castle, Dalwick House, Stobo Castle, Easter Dalwick, Easter Haprew, Lyne, Neidpath Castle, Rosetta, Venlaw House, Kerfield, Haystoun, Horsburgh Tower, Kailzie House, Cardrona, Glenormiston, Grieston Tower, Traquair, Elibank, Ashiesteel, Fernielee, Sunderland Hall, Abhotsford, Pavilion, Darnick Tower,

Littledean Tower, Gattonside House, Allerly House, Drygrange, Bemersyde, Merton House, Smailholm Tower, Makerstoun House, Floors Castle, Hendersyde Park, Ednam House, Pinnacle Hill, Lennel House, Tillmouth Castle, Twisel Castle, Milnegraden, Ladykirk House, Norham Castle, Swinton House, Tweedhill, and Paxton House. Nor do these exhaust the old keeps—many of them with historic names—that studded the whole valley 'from Berwick to the Bield,' and frowned defiance across the Border at the line of strengths on the English side. These peels are a peculiar feature of the whole line of the river as well as of the courses of its tributaries, marking 'barbarous times when Border raids were in continual activity, and when no one on either side of the marches, or debatable land, could lay down his head to sleep at night without the chance of having to stand to his defence, or perhaps to mount and ride ere morning. Intended for the general advantage and preservation of all the inhabitants of the valley, they were built alternately on both sides of the river, and in a continued series, one in view of another; so that a fire kindled on the top of any one of them was immediately responded to, in the same way, by all the others in succession; the smoke giving the signal by day and the flame by night—thus spreading the alarm through a whole country of seventy miles in extent (in the provincial phrase, from "Berwick to the Bield"), and to a breadth of not less than 50 miles, carrying alarm into the uppermost parts of every tributary glen. Would that we could be inspired with the fancy of our own immortal Sir Walter, that we might for only one moment imagine the sudden upstirring in this way of the wild and warlike population of so great an extent of country, during the days of Border contest! What a shouting of men and neighing of horses—what a hurried donning of back and breast-pieces and morions—what a buckling on of bridles and saddling of steeds—what a buckling on of swords and grasping of lances, and how the woods and the steep faces of the hills must have echoed to the gallop of the various little parties, hastening to unite themselves together. Then came the assault of the invading foe—the crash of combat—the shouts of triumph and the shrieks of dying men—all full of the most romantic and picturesque suggestions. Nay, if we could only fancy the laird of any one of these little fortalices, after having been warned by his provident dame, by the usual hint of a covered dish full of steel spurs set before him, that there was no more meat in the larder—if we could only imagine him and his followers getting hurriedly to boot and saddle, to ride across the Border on a foray into England to harry some district of its beeves, we should conjure up a picture full of the most romantic circumstances and stirring interest.' The whole district is full of historic associations. Berwick, Norham, Coldstream, Birgham, Kelso, Dryburgh, Melrose—the names need but to be mentioned; and more, they have had their poet in the great magician of the north, whose ambition was to be a Border laird, and to found a new branch of the great Border family, and whose name and genius must ever be associated with Ashiestel and Abbotsford; and for much of whose most congenial work this Border land provided both scene and material. But while, looking back upon the course of the Tweed, 'no one who has seen it, and who knows the land through which the stream flows, can be indifferent to the memories of ancient towers and olden names famous in Scottish story, which it bears along, of holy though broken shrines which keep sacred for us the illustrious dead, Bruce, and Douglas, and Walter Scott, or fail to feel the soothing power of that pathetic peace which broods over ancient battlefields; yet 'that which most attracts the stranger, which unites the natives of the Borders themselves most closely, most deeply, which binds in one the people of Teviot and Ettrick, of Yarrow and of Tweed, is the poetry, both old and new, the ballad and song of the *Minstrelsy*, and such strains as "The Flowers of the Forest" and "Lucy's Flitlin'." This touches the old heroic life that was once lived in the Border land,

our sympathy with the griefs, the loves, the sorrows, the fates, and the fortunes of the men and the women who dwelt long ago in the ancient Border homesteads, whose ruins now speak to us on many a Lowland brae with a weird old-world suggestion and an inexpressible pathos. For true it is that no poetry is less indebted to foreign inspiration than that of the Borders. It is purely autochthonal. It has sprung from the soil, from native deeds and story, from the very heart of the people through successive generations. Border men did the deeds and border maidens felt the love which the Border minstrels sung. The ballad and the song truly reflect the whole character of the people in its freshness, vigour, old roughness, its dark shades and its bright sides, its heroism and its tenderness. In the early dawn of Border story, in the thirteenth century, there are two dim personages who seem to prefigure the two main lines of subsequent Border activity—intellectual and imaginative.' The one is 'the wondrous wizard,' Michael Scott, whose scientific bent was but the prototype of that which animated Mungo Park, Sir David Brewster, and Mrs Somerville; the other Thomas the Rhymer of Ereildoune, forerunner of those who sang of the *Dowie Dens o' Yarrow*, *The Bush aboon Traquair*, and *The Broom o' the Cowdenknowes*, and on to the mightier minstrelsy of Thomson, Hogg, Leyden, and Scott. The older bards, according to the late Professor Veitch, have caught and reproduced in their verse the pure characteristics of Tweedside. Their poetry 'breathes a sweet pastoral melody. There is a passionate fondness dashed with sweetness and regret—a mingling of love and sorrow, hopefulness and despair. This curious blending of opposite feelings flows all through the songs of the Tweed, and seems to reflect the familiar contrast in the scenery—the sparkling gleam of the morning and noon gradually passing into the pathetic shade of the gloamin' of the river itself.' From Tweedside Thomson must have drawn the then daring idea that scenery was an object of poetic interest in itself. From the 'mysterious belt of grey clear light—the weather gleam—that runs at nightfall across the wavy lines of the Border hills,' Hogg drew that charm and inspiration of *faerie* and fairyland that enabled him in *Kilmeny* to reproduce the best and purest part of the old rude belief in the constant presence of the invisible and supernatural around us; while Leyden first

'Saw with strange delight the snow-clouds form,
When Buherslaw conceives the mountain storm,'

and then by showing us 'the beauty, the gentle beauty and not less the power, the grandeur, to be found in the Border scenery,' opened 'the eyes of dwellers on the Border to the glory that is at their own doors.' And the late Professor Veitch himself may be cited as an example of the continued song-compelling power of the river.

In picturesqueness of scenery the Tweed is inferior to the Tay or any of its great tributaries, as well as to the Clyde. For the first 15 miles of its course, down nearly to the junction of Biggar Water, the valley is narrow, bare, and solitary, but the soft green pastoral heights by which it is bounded give it a distinct character of its own. The river flows 'down over the bluish grey-wacke rock, and for miles amid broken, isolated, half-smoothed blocks, severed from its bed. Here and there its banks have an abrupt picturesqueness, but as a rule its flow is a rippling rapid movement spreading out in silvery sheen, by the foot of the confining hill, or amid the narrow haughs by the way; occasionally a knove of rock juts out from the bank, and then the river swings round the obstruction into a restful pool, again to pass into the rapid ripple of its falling soft-sounding stream; still bare of tree and bush until at Polmoor it becomes scantily fringed with alders and birches, remains of the old forest. The haughs here widen considerably, and soothe the eye with soft green pasture. Ever and anon a burn from its mountain glen joins and enriches the river; and thus is suggested the reserve of beauty and solitude in the valley of the Tweed, for the glen leads the eye upwards, between hills meeting hills

from the opposite sides in a wonderful harmony and symmetry of fold, far away to the half-seen, dim, massive heights which form the broad and lofty background of the valley and feed the springs of the tributary waters. . . . Those long, rounded, far-spreading heights seldom visited, spaces of dreamy solitude and soul-subduing pathos, are never at any season of the year without their charm. Early June decks them with a tender green, in which are set the yellow violet and the rock rose, and even the cloudberry lifts its snow-white blossom from the heart of the black peat-moss. Midsummer deepens and enriches the bloom, and brings the bracken in the lush green of the year. In early August the braes and moors are touched and brightened with the two kinds of the heatherbell ere they gradually flush deep in large breaks of the common purple heather. Autumn, late autumn, throws the fading beauty of tender colour over the heather bloom; and the bent of the Moorland, "tho bent sae brown" of the old ballads, that knew and felt many a blood-stain in long-gone foray and feud,—that bent amid which, in the very dawn of Border legend and poetry, the Queen of Faery took her leave of Thomas of Erildoune—throws in October days its tresses free to the wind with a waesome grace, touching the heart as with the hushed life of the old story. And in winter the snow wraps those hills in a robe so meet that their statuesque outlines are seen and followed in their entireness and in their minute details as at no other time—standing against the heavens in the clear relief of forms new, as it were, from the sculptor's hand.' From Broughton downwards the valley is much wider, the bottom being occupied by large tracts of fertile haughland, and though the bounding lines of heights continue, they are farther from the river. Owing to the windings of the stream, the heights seem at many points as if almost meeting and enclosing rich and fertile vales, as at Melrose, where the whole hollow seems from some points of view to be entirely shut in by hills. Many of the haughs here and elsewhere have rich orchards. 'After the first mile or two,' says Dorothy Wordsworth, in describing the course of the river from Peebles to Melrose in the beginning of the 19th century, 'our road was seldom far from the river which flowed in gentleness, though perhaps never silent; the hills on either side high and sometimes stony, but excellent pasturage for sheep. In some parts the vale was wholly of this pastoral character; in others we saw extensive tracts of corn ground, even spreading along whole hill sides and without visible fences, which is dreary in a flat country; but there is no dreariness on the banks of the Tweed—the hills, whether smooth or stony, uncultivated or covered with ripe corn, had the same pensive softness. In one very sweet part of the vale a gate crossed the road, which was opened by an old woman who lived in a cottage close to it; I said to her, "You live in a very pretty place." "Yes," she replied, "the water of Tweed is a bonny water." The lines of the hills are flowing and beautiful, the reaches of the vale long; in some places appear the remains of a forest; in others you will see as lovely a combination of forms as any traveller who goes in search of the picturesque need desire, and yet perhaps without a single tree; or at least if trees there are they shall be very few, and he shall not care whether they are there or not.' The constant character of the gently varying scenes 'was that of tender pensiveness; no bursting torrents when we were there, but the murmuring of the river was heard distinctly, often blended with the bleating of sheep. . . . The transitions of this vale were all gentle except one, a scene of which a gentleman's house was the centre, standing low in the vale, the hills above it covered with gloomy fir plantations, and the appearance of the house itself was gloomy. There was an allegorical air—a person fond of Spenser will understand me—in this uncheerful spot single in such a country,

"The house was hearsed about with a black wood."

The absence of wood and the constantly pastoral ap-

pearance of the hills is not now so marked, for, from the point where the valley widens out, downwards, the skirting hills are fringed or covered with thriving plantations, mostly formed since the beginning of the century. At some points, particularly about Neidpath and Floors Castle, these woods have been laid out with taste, but at other places the scenery has often suffered from the too regular and methodical nature of the planting. The bed of the river is almost everywhere composed of basaltic and sandstone rocks, or of pebbles of these imbedded in clear sharp sand, and the water is generally bright and clear.

See also Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (Edinb. 1874); J. Russell's *Haiigs of Bemersyde* (Edinb. 1881); Professor Veitch's *Border History and Poetry* (Glasg. 1878); the same author's *River Tweed* in volume issued to subscribers to the Royal Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland (Edinb. 1884); Borrow's *Lavengro*; and, for sketches of the scenery along the upper part of the river, Black's *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton*.

Tweeddale. See TWEED, PEEBLESSHIRE, and YESTER.

Tweedsmuir, a large parish of SW Peeblesshire, containing, close to its northern extremity, the CROOK INN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Broughton station, $16\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Moffat, 36 SSW of Edinburgh, and 12 SSE of Biggar, under which there is a post office of Rachan Mill. It is bounded NW and NE by Drummelzier, E by Yarrow in Selkirkshire, SE and S by Moffat in Dumfriesshire, and SW and W by Crawford in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 51 square miles or 32,612 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 144 are water. The TWEED, here a mountain stream, rises in Tweed's Well at an altitude of 1500 feet above sea-level, and runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward, until, 3 furlongs N by E of the Crook Inn, it passes off into Drummelzier. It thus divides Tweedsmuir into two unequal portions, that to the E being very much larger than that to the W. During this course it is joined by twenty-three rivulets, which all have their source in Tweedsmuir, and the largest of which are FRUID WATER, rising at 2500 feet, and running 8 miles north-north-westward; TALLA WATER, rising at 2300 feet, running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, and itself receiving GAMESHOPE Burn; and Hearthstane or HARESTANE Burn, rising at 2000 feet, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward. Another tributary, Polmoor Burn, rises in Drummelzier at 2250 feet, and over the last $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of its 4 miles' west-north-westerly course traces part of the Drummelzier boundary. The highroad from Edinburgh to Moffat and Dumfries runs $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles up the parish close to the W bank of the Tweed, and just at the Lanarkshire boundary crosses from Tweeddale into Annandale by a 'col' 1334 feet high. In the extreme N, where the Tweed passes off into Drummelzier, the surface declines to 743 feet above the sea: and chief elevations to the W of the river, as one goes up the valley, are *Nether Oliver Dod (1673 feet), *White Knowe Head (1707), *Culter Cleuch Shank (1801), *Black Dod (1797), and *CLYDE LAW (1789); to the E, Great Knoek (2267), *BROAD LAW (2754), Middle Dod (2179), Garlavin Hill (2383), Molls Cleuch Dod (2571), *Locheraig Hill (2625), and *HARTFELL (2651), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. 'It will be seen from your list of our mountains,' writes the Rev. John Dick, M.A., who has been minister from 1853, 'that Tweedsmuir embraces some of the highest summits in the Southern Highlands, and these are pierced by numerous deep glens of various scenery, some wildly moorland, some quietly pastoral, some ruggedly broken, and all bearing their contribution to the "siller Tweed." The whole parish is mountainous, but the upper vale of the Tweed towards Tweedshaws is comparatively bare and featureless, though even here there are often, especially up the tributary burus, close scenes of simple beauty which charm and surprise the solitary angler or pedestrian. Lower down the landscape is much more impressive in outline and more

picturesquely diversified in detail. Near the village, which consists of only a few detached cottages, the road to St Mary's Loch crosses the old stone bridge of one arch, under which the confined Tweed, tumbling through a rocky chasm, plunges into a deep linn well known to angler and artist. To the left of the river, high up on the hill, OLIVER House, the seat of T. T. Stodart, Esq., a resident landowner, looks out from its ancestral trees upon one of the finest views in Peebleshire. Right below, on its prominent knoll between Tweed and Talla, stands the parish church, embowered in birch and elm and Scotch fir, up through which rises the taper spire, whose red freestone turrets contrast harmoniously with the dark hues of the pine. Beyond the church, and flanking the right bank of the Talla, is the rounded form of Cockland, with its gentle slopes and green pastures; behind and above which towers the huge bulk of Broadlaw, one of the highest ridges in the south of Scotland. Between Cockland and Quarter Hill the beautiful vale of Talla stretches away up south-south-eastward until lost to the eye in the recesses of the lofty mountain ranges which form the horizon in that direction. The head of Talla Glen is a deep hollow or den, hemmed in on the one side by the steep spurs of the Broadlaw (otherwise called "Talla Banks"), and on the other by the beetling precipices and cleft chasms of the Gairlet, the immemorial haunt of the hunting falcon; while from the heights behind the shepherd's house, through a formidable fissure, Old Talla foams from linn to linn in a succession of striking falls (hence the name of the spot, Talla Linnsfoot), 4 miles SE of the church. From the little handrail bridge above the linns the scene is grand and impressive, resembling in its general features the Devil's Beef-tub, the head of Black's Hope, and the gorge of the Grey Mare's Tail. Here the Talla is joined by Gameshope Burn, a thoroughly Highland stream, which issues from a little black lochan in the wilds above, churns its way among opposing rocks down the steep descent of a dark and narrow gorge, whose sides "ascend like lofty wa's," and in whose clefts and carries the snow often lies till well on into the summer. This is Gameshope, associated with Covenanting memories, famous for ferus and trout, but most notable for its scenery, which, for stern and rugged grandeur, is not surpassed by any similar scene south of the Forth and Clyde, and may bear comparison with the more widely celebrated Glenogle in Perthshire. The predominant rocks are greywacke and greywacke slate. The soil of the arable tracts is mostly a light loam, and that on many parts of the hills is a strong thick mould, formed of earth and moss. Less than 300 acres are in tillage; but, except for the cost of reclamation, much of the lower slopes of the hills might easily be brought under the plough. Large flocks of sheep, most of them Cheviots, are pastured; and hay-meadows and peat fuel are plentiful. Hawkshaw Castle, an ancient seat of the Porteous family, stood on the left side of Hawkshaw Burn, 5 miles SSW of the Crook Inn; and at the source of the Tweed is a spot called Tweeds Cross, from its having been the site of a pre-Reformation cross. Here in Feb. 1831 the guard and the driver of the Edinburgh mail coach perished in a gallant attempt to carry the letter bags through the drifted snow—an episode woven by Dr John Brown into his essay on *The Enterkin*. Other antiquities are noticed separately under FRUID WATER, GIANT'S STONE, and OLIVER CASTLE. Tweedsmuir is in the presbytery of Peebles and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £246. The parish church, 1½ mile SSW of the Crook Inn, on the peninsula between Talla Water and the Tweed, crowns a knoll, called Quarter Knowe, by some supposed to be a tumulus, but really of alluvial formation. The present building, successor to one of 1648, was erected in 1874-75 at a cost of £1930, and contains 180 sittings. A Romanesque structure, it is in beautiful keeping with the surrounding scenery, and forms a commanding object from every point of approach. An old headstone in the graveyard bears the inscription—'Here lyes John Hunter, martyr,

who was cruelly murdered at Corehead by Col. James Douglas and his Party for his adherence to the word of God and Scotland's covenanted work of Reformation, 1685.' Pop. (1801) 277, (1831) 288, (1861) 196, (1871) 190, (1881) 215, (1891) 207.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Twynholm, a post-office village and a parish of S Kirkcudbrightshire. The village is pleasantly situated in a little glen, 3 miles NNW of Kirkcudbright and 2 SSW of Tarff station, this being 6¾ miles SW of the post-town, Castle-Douglas, and has a woollen mill, where tweeds, blankets, etc., are manufactured.

The parish, which comprises the ancient parishes of Twynholm and KIRKCHRIST, united about 1654, is bounded N by Balmaghie, E by Tongland, SE by the broadening Dee and Kirkcudbright Bay (dividing it from Kirkcudbright), S by Borgue, and W by Borgue and Girthon. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 9 miles; its utmost width is 2¾ miles; and its area is 16⅞ square miles or 10,683½ acres, of which 95¾ are water and 103¾ foreshore. Culcaigrie Loch (2×1½ furl.; 375 feet) lies on the boundary with Tongland, Loch Whinyeon (4½×4½ furl.; 725 feet) on that with Girthon; and the latter sends off Glengap Burn, a head-stream of Tarff Water, which, lower down, winds 2 miles south-south-eastward along the Tongland border, till it falls, near Compstone House, into the Dee. The DEE itself, here broadening into its tidal estuary, KIRKCUDBRIGHT Bay, curves 3½ miles south-south-westward along all the south-eastern border, past Kirkcudbright town, to a point nearly opposite the southern extremity of St Mary's Isle. Chief elevations, from S to N, are Kirkeoch Hill (292 feet), Puffock Hill (1050), and Bengray (1203) on the Girthon boundary. The general surface of the parish lies so comparatively high, that, if regarded in the aggregate, or as seen from a distance, it might be pronounced a tableland or elevated plain. But the parts of it fringing the Dee and Tarff Water comprise some haugh-ground; the southern and central parts are rolled into knolls and hillocks, with intervening vales and hollows; and only the northern parts rise into high hills, of pastoral character, and incapable of cultivation. Silurian rocks, comprising greywacke, greywacke slate, and clay slate, predominate; and large granite boulders have now been nearly all removed. The soil of the arable lands is variously clay, sand, gravel, and moss—mostly light, dry, friable, and fertile. Nearly two-thirds of the entire area are capable of tillage; rather more than 300 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is chiefly hill pasture. Antiquities are a number of Caledonian forts, the ruins of Compstone Castle, the site of an old castle, and probably of a nunnery at Nunton, and a circular mote near the parish church. Mansions, noticed separately, are BARWHINNOCK and COMPSTONE. Twynholm is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £440. The parish church, at the village, is a neat Gothic edifice of 1818, with aisle, bell-cote, and 410 sittings. In the churchyard, which is surrounded by trees, is the grave of Andrew M'Robert, who, with four other Covenanters, was shot by Grierson of Lag on Kirkconnell Moor in TONGLAND parish. The public school, built in 1876-77, with accommodation for 184 children, has an average attendance of about 115, and a grant of nearly £120. Pop. (1861) 815, (1871) 717, (1881) 681, (1891) 694.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Tynabrauch. See TIGHNABRAUCH.

Tyndrum (Gael. *tigh-an-droma*, 'house of the ridge'), a small post-office village in Killin parish, W Perthshire, at the head of Strathkillan, within 7 furlongs of the Argyllshire border and 35 miles SE of Ballachulish, whilst its station on the Callander and Oban railway (1873-80) is 36½ miles E by N of Oban and 17¼ W by N of Killin station. Standing almost equidistant between this station and that on the West Highland railway (opened 1894), it is 700 feet above sea-level, has a hotel, and is described by the Queen, under date 22 Sept. 1873, as 'a wild, picturesque, and desolate place in a sort of wild glen with green hills rising around. . . . There are a few straggling houses and a nice hotel at

the station.' See CLIFTON and DALRY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Tyne, a river of Lothian, originating in Edinburghshire, but belonging almost wholly to Haddingtonshire, and draining the larger part of its area. The stream—with the characteristic unsettledness of the nomenclature of Haddingtonshire streams—gathers many headwaters, and runs a large part of its course before its name ceases to be capricious and disputed. One early rivulet called the Tyne issues from a lochlet in the extreme E of Borthwick parish, and has a run of 7 miles northward before it enters Haddingtonshire. Over this distance it divides Borthwick on the W from Crichton on the E, sweeps past the village of Ford, and cuts Cranston into nearly equal parts; and after entering Haddingtonshire it describes the segment of a circle from a northerly to an easterly direction, over a distance of between 4 and 5 miles, through the parishes of Ormiston and Pencaitland, to a confluence $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Easter Pencaitland, whence all debate ceases respecting the application of the name. Another rivulet, which claims to be the infant Tyne, is itself a collection of four or five head-streams, which rise in Borthwick, in Fala, in Soutra, and in the extreme S of Humbie, and, after courses of from 4 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, attain a general confluence $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below Humbie church; and after this confluence the stream proceeds 3 miles northward to join the competing head-rivulet of the Tyne—less than it in length of run, but considerably greater in volume of water. The Tyne, now of quite a fixed name, flows north-eastward, nearly across the centre of the lowlands of the county, to the sea at Tynninghame, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Dunbar, performing a run of 16 miles, or 28 if measured from its remotest source. Till it enters Haddington parish it moves alternately on and near the boundaries between Pencaitland and Gladsmuir on the left and Haddington on the right; and it afterwards moves principally in the interior of Haddington, Prestonkirk, and Whitekirk. Its banks are studded with numerous and beautiful mansions, with the capital of the county, and with the villages of Pencaitland, Nisbet, Samuelston, Abbey, East Linton, Prestonkirk, and Tynninghame. Its current is placid, in many places dull and sluggish; but near East Linton it forms a kind of rapid, and tumbles over some broken rocks. Its whole course is through a rich agricultural country, abounding in all the embellishments of culture, but quite devoid of bold or striking features. Proportionately to its length of run it is a small stream, and viewed intrinsically it scarcely claims to be more than a rivulet; but it is subject to inundations of such suddenness and magnitude, as, if not restrained by embankments, would work enormous havoc. (See HADDINGTON.) The tide affects it over a distance of 2 miles, and expands at high-water into an extensive lake on what are called the Salt-Greens, in front of Tynninghame House. The river is of much value for driving corn-mills. Its trout fishing is often very good; and salmon and sea-trout also ascend it.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 33, 1857-63. See Sir T. Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (Edinb. 1874).

Tyne, an important English river, two of whose head-streams rise in the S of Roxburghshire, on the eastern slope of CARLIN-TOOTH, near the source of Jed Water, and run 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs eastward through Southdean parish to the Border.

Tynecastle, an Edinburgh district, on the road from the Haymarket to Gorgie, near the Dalry Cemetery, and 2 miles SW of the General Post Office. It is the seat of the Albert Works, directed by Mr Wm. Scott Morton, an architect of special skill in decorative work. Here, besides stained glass, painted tiles, art furniture, etc., is manufactured the beautiful 'Tynecastle tapestry,' which Mr Scott Morton invented, and which consists of coarse paper-backed canvas, dyed and decorated in a great variety of ways to suit for walls, ceilings, or friezes. A chapel of ease to St Michael's *quoad sacra* parish church was erected in 1891-92.

Tynehead, a post office and a station in Crichton

parish, Edinburghshire, on the Waverley route of the North British railway, 16 miles SE of Edinburgh.

Tynninghame, an ancient parish of Haddingtonshire, annexed to WHITEKIRK since 1761, and containing Tynninghame village, 2 miles NE of Prestonkirk or East Linton, under which it has a post office. The name, which means 'the hamlet on the Tyne,' graphically describes the position of the village, 300 yards from the northern margin of the Tyne, on a beautiful piece of ground which gently slopes to the river's edge. The original church was founded by Bathere the anchorite, better known as St Baldred of the Bass, who died in 756, when, according to Bellenden, 'the parishioners of Auldham, Tynninghame, and Preston contended whilk of them should have his body to decorate their kirk; but on the morrow they fand, by miracle of God, three beirs with three bodies, na thing discrepant frae others in quantity, colour, nor raiment. And so the body of this haly man lies be miracle in all the three kirks.' In 941, according to Hoveden and the *Chronica de Mailros*, Anlaf the Dane spoiled the church of St Baldred, and burned the village of Tynninghame; and in 1094 a charter of Duncan granted to St Cuthbert, *i.e.*, to the church of Durham, Tynninghame and five other places in Haddingtonshire, three of which—Aldham, Scougal, and Knowes—are in the present united parish. The church of Tynninghame enjoyed of old the privilege of sanctuary. Patrick de Leuchars, who was rector of it in the reign of David II., rose to be Bishop of Brechin and chancellor of Scotland; and George Brown, who was rector in the reign of James III., was raised by the party who overthrew that monarch to be Bishop of Dunkeld, and joined them in hunting the king to death on the field of Sauchieburn. The manor of Tynninghame, with the patronage of the church, anciently belonged to the Bishops of St Andrews, and was included in their regality lying on the S side of the Forth. In 1553, it appears to have been conferred by Archbishop Hamilton on St Mary's College in St Andrews; but in 1565 a complaint was made by the parishioners to the General Assembly, that though they paid their tithes to the college, they had as yet received from it the benefit neither of preaching nor of administration of sacraments. The manor, held for a time under the archbishop by the Earl of Haddington, in 1628 was obtained by him in chartered right under the Great Seal; and it thence became the home-domain, the beautiful seat, gradually the richly embellished forest and park-ground of the noble family. The estate is famed in the E of Scotland for the extent and singular beauty of its woods and its holly-hedges. More than 800 acres wave with trees, chiefly of the various hardwood species, and arranged in the most tasteful forms of forest. In 1705, Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, instigated by his countess, the sister of the first Earl of Hopetoun, commenced planting operations on a great scale; and he must, in reference to their date and their influence, and to the efforts which he used to provoke imitations of his example, be regarded as the originator of the thousands of fine expanses of moderu plantation which now so generally beautify Scotland. His first exploit was to plant Binning Wood, a forest of 400 acres, over the whole face of what was then a moorish common called Tynninghame Moor. The trees were arranged in thirteen rides or avenues, converging at four different points in an open glade. The Earl next drew sheltering belts along the enclosures of fields; and then—boldly putting to the test a received opinion, that no trees would grow near the shore—he planted some expanses of sandy ground upon the beach. Finding that his trees grew and were thriving, he determined to 'fight no more with the cultivation of bad land, but to plant it all.' Thus arose a forest which while the earliest modern one in Scotland, is excelled by none in the lowlands for the beauty of either its trees or its arrangements. The holly-hedges were planted by the same earl, and they more than rival the forest in fame. Aggregately extending to about 9000 feet, they have a breadth of 10 to 13 feet at the base

and a height of from 15 to 25 feet; they are arranged in double rows, flanking very spacious walks or avenues; and they are kept with great care, and in constant conservation. Numerous single hollies, each about 50 feet high, and of proportionate circumference, are interspersed with the forest, and enliven its aspect. Vast damage was done by the gale of 14 Oct. 1881, which felled no fewer than 30,000 trees on the estate, including the 'Trysting Tree' (a beech 21½ feet in girth, and bearing date 1623). On 26 Aug. 1878 the Queen drove through the park, which she describes as 'really beautiful, reminding one of Windsor and Windsor Forest.'

Tynninghame House stands ¼ mile from the N bank of the Tyne and 2¾ miles NE of East Linton. Though a patchwork of pieces added by successive Earls, it was so altered and enlarged about 1829 by Mr Burn, who refaced the whole with native red sandstone, as to present the appearance of a large and handsome mansion, semi-Elizabethan, with small Scotch towers, and a beautiful terrace garden. The interior retains, with little alterations, its original form, and is adorned with portraits of Queen Mary and James VI., of the second Earl by Vandyke, of the eighth Earl and Countess and of Gen. Lord Rothes by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Canning by Lawrence, etc. Between the mansion and the river, embosomed in a clump of wood, are two fine Norman arches, the only remains of the ancient church, and now the family cemetery of the Earls. Near the house, too, is a fine obelisk to the sixth Earl and Countess. George Arden Baillie Hamilton is the present and eleventh Earl since 1619 (b. 1827; suc. 1870).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See MELLERSTAIN, LENNEL HOUSE, JERVISWOOD; the Rev. A. I. Ritchie's *Churches of St Baldred* (1881); Jn. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (1883); and the Rev. P. Hatley Waddell's *An Old Kirk Chronicle* (1893).

Tynron, a hamlet and a parish of Upper Nithsdale, W Dumfriesshire. The hamlet stands, 360 feet above sea-level, 2½ miles NE of Moniaive and 5 WSW of Thornhill, under which it has a post office, and contains the parish church and a public school.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Penpont, SE by Keir, S and SW by Glencairn, and NW by Dalry in Kirkcudbrightshire. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 9½ miles; its breadth varies between 9 furlongs and 4 miles; and its land area is 24½ square miles or 15,683 acres. SHINNEL WATER, rising in the north-western extremity at an altitude of 1500 feet, runs 10¾ miles east-south-eastward through all the length of the parish, then 2 miles north-north-eastward along the Keir border, till it falls near Scar Bridge into SCAR WATER, which itself flows 3½ miles south-eastward along the boundary with Penpont. In the extreme E, at the confluence of Shinnel and Scar Waters, the surface declines to 225 feet above the sea; and chief elevations to the N of Shinnel Water, as one goes up the valley, are Tynron Doon (945 feet), Auchengibbert Hill (1221), Bennan (1105), Lamb Craigs (1367), *Hard Knowe (1502), and *Ox Hill (1655); to the S, Maqueston Hill (1063), Thistlemark Hill (1079), *Glenskelly Hill (1493), *Ball Hill (1778), Lamgarroch (1878), and *Colt Hill (1961), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The surface mainly consists of the glen or strath of the Shinnel, and of two ranges of hills which form its screens. The hills for the most part are green, and constitute capital sheep-pasture. Very much land, which in other circumstances would have remained pastoral and unenclosed, has, in consequence of the vicinity of lime at Barjarg and Closeburn, been reclaimed and subjected to the plough. Very few acres are flat or strictly low ground, and less than one-twentieth of the entire area is in tillage. The soil is rather thin and sandy; and the crops are neither early nor luxuriant. Upwards of 400 acres are under wood, chiefly natural. Greywacke is the prevailing rock; clay slate occurs in one small bed at Corfardine, and was at one time worked; and flinty slate occurs in a small bed at Shinnelhead. The most interesting object in the parish is the Dun or Doon of Tynron.

This is a beautiful steep and conical hill, which, rising up on the peninsula of Scar and Shinnel Waters, terminates the northern hill range of the parish, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. Its summit, a small piece of table-land, bears marks of having been the site of a fortified castle, and in the 18th century supplied from the ruins many building stones which must have been procured at 4 or 5 miles' distance, and laboriously carried up the difficult acclivity. Ditches round the top are still partially traceable; and dense woods anciently covered its sides, and stretched away from its base. Robert Bruce was conducted to the fortalice on the hill by Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, and probably made it his retreat for some time after killing the Red Comyn at Dumfries (1306). James Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' was for a short time tenant of the Duke of Buccleuch's farm of Corfardine—a very unfortunate tenancy. A Roman road leads from the Doon along the face of the range to near the head of the parish, and is in many places quite bare of grass. The road from Moniaive to Thornhill crosses the SE end of the parish, and two roads go up the Scar and the Shinnel. The principal landowner is the Duke of Buccleuch. Tynron is in the presbytery of Penpont and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £317. The parish church is a neat edifice, built in 1837, and containing 314 sittings. In 1893 a three-light memorial window was placed in it at a cost of £300. The ancient church was a vicarage of the monks of Holywood. A public and an endowed school, with respective accommodation for 36 and 63 children, have an average attendance of about 15 and 35, and grants amounting to nearly £30 and £55. Pop. (1881) 416, (1891) 359.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 15, 1863-64.

Tyree (Gael. *tìrith*, 'land of corn'), an island of the Argyllshire Hebrides, 2 miles SW of Coll, 13¼ W of Treshinish Point in Mull, 19 NW of Iona, and 37¼ SE of Barra. Its length is 14 miles; and its breadth varies between ¾ mile and 6 miles. It appears to have been, in Columban times, part of the patrimony of the Church, and to have supplied Iona with considerable quantities of grain; and hence it is supposed to have acquired its name. Another ancient name, still applied to it in romantic tales, is *Rìoghachd bar fo thuin*, 'The kingdom whose summits are lower than the waves;' and this aptly describes it as the lowest and the flattest of the Hebrides, and as so curiously washed by the sea that from one side the waves may often be seen on the other rising several feet above the level of the rocks. The shores have frequent though not deep indentations, and consists of sandy bays, separated by ridges of rock. The Bay of Gett, on the E side, measures about 2½ miles round the head, and has so firm a sandy beach that a horse at full gallop makes an impression not above ½ inch deep. Upwards of 20 fresh-water lakes together cover some 600 acres. From one of the larger lakes flows the only stream, which, however, is powerful enough to drive a mill. At the northern extremity of the island are considerable accumulations of blown sand. In the S the rocks look so rarely up from the surface as to form only a few scattered elevations; but towards the N they become numerous, and at length occupy the greater part of the surface, preventing the cultivation of the soil, and condemning it to perpetual pasturage. A few low heights are formed on the rocky ground, ranging from 30 to 60 feet in altitude; and three separate hills rise near the southern extremity to a maximum height of 400 feet. All the rest of the island has a mean elevation above high-water mark of scarcely 20 feet; and as it has no tree, and scarcely an enclosure, it is swept with unrestrained violence by the westerly winds, and often so scourged by gales that sown seed and loose dry soil are dispersed, and matured crops of corn and potatoes broken down. A remarkable plain, called the Reef, near the centre of the island, and 1562 acres in area, is as flat as the sea, and has scarcely a swell or even a stone; and, from dread of the effect of the winds should the surface be once broken, it is kept in a state of perpetual pasture, and offers a singular spectacle of rich

verdure. The soil is in general light, consisting of sand, calcareous earth, and moss. The sand very greatly predominates, but in its general diffusion it is of a calcareous nature, consisting, together with quartz, of a large proportion of pulverised sea-shells. The island in consequence is one of the most fertile tracts of land in the Hebrides. Its fertility is greatly aided, too, by a regular and constant moisture, occasioned partly by its flatness and partly by its peculiar climate and exposure. The regularity of the moisture is everywhere proved by the flourishing growth in the corn-fields of the yellow iris, the *Polygonum viviparum*, and other aquatic plants. Such natural pastures as, from their soil and position, have least humidity are surprisingly rich, and produce white clover in such abundance as almost to exclude the grasses. Marshes are unknown, and bogs are so limited that the inhabitants are under the necessity of importing their fuel from Mull, and in some instances have been driven to the ruinous resource of paring the soil down occasionally to the subjacent rock. So wondrously destitute is the island of wood that, excepting one species of willow, it may be said not to possess a ligneous fibre. Yet the total want of shelter, while in many respects injurious to agriculture, combines with the level nature of the surface to occasion so equable a distribution of sand-drift by the winds, that, instead of low lands being overwhelmed as in many places throughout the other Hebrides and the Shetland Islands, the drift brings a perpetual renewal of calcareous manure, and scarcely anywhere accumulates to such a degree as to choke vegetation. At the northern extremity, however, as in the S end of Coll, protuberant rocks afford local shelter, and occasion the sand to accumulate. Agricultural practice has undergone some improvements, but is still in a comparatively rude condition. About 5850 acres are in tillage; and about 10,725 are pastoral or waste. The produce of all kinds of crops is comparatively small. The rearing of black cattle is a chief employment, and the exportation of them a principal means of support. Poultry and eggs also are largely exported. Fishing, contrary to the prevailing practice in the Hebrides, engages comparatively little attention. During the Crofter agitation a party of marines and police was landed here, but although they remained on the island for some time no collision took place between them and the natives. As in other places the Crofters' Commission has effected much improvement in the condition of the people. On the strength of the security afforded under the Crofters Act, in 1892-94 about thirty houses were almost entirely rebuilt voluntarily by crofters, cottars, and others. The walls of the houses in Tyree are about 5 feet thick and 6 to 7 feet high, and as a rule consist of a facing of stone masonry on the inside and outside, with sand between. The roof rests on the inner third or so of the wall. The majority of the houses are thatched, a number are provided with felt roofs, some with corrugated iron, and a few are slated. The windows consist of tunnels, with a glass frame at about the inner end, while the door is placed at the end of the passage through the thick wall which is called the doorway. As a rule the houses are cleanly and well kept, and built in the orthodox style will stand a hurricane without the least injury. The wind strikes against the walls, and shoots over the roof without scarcely touching it, while within its noise is unheard. The Duke of Argyll is the sole proprietor. The predominant rock of the island is gneiss; but this abounds with veins of granite, and imbeds masses of primitive limestone. One of the limestone masses, long and favourably known for the flesh-coloured marble into which it has been cut for ornamental architecture, is an irregular rock, 100 feet in diameter, lying among the gneiss without stratification or continuity. In consequence of its hardness, even though cheaper, in spite of that inconvenience, than many foreign marbles of far inferior heauty, it has lost the patronage of public caprice, and ceased to be in request. Its very tint is finely relieved by the dark green crystals of augite and hornblende which are

imbedded in it. The deposit is quite unstratified. Another mass, ten times the size of the former, and equally irregular, resembles the marble of Loua in whiteness, texture, and fracture, yet is generally impure, and seems to have been quarried only for building dikes. The Hill of Ceannharra, situated at the SW point of the island, and presenting a mural face to the sea, is perforated with a great number of caves, some of which are large and scoured by the surge, while all are frequented by flocks of sea-fowls. Remains of no fewer than 39 watch-towers or forts, within view of one another, encircle the coast of Tyree and Coll; and there are 9 or 10 standing-stones, besides minor antiquities. The inhabitants relate many Fingalian and other tales of battles and chieftains, and even affect to point out the graves of the heroes of their legends. On an islet, now converted into a peninsula, anciently stood a square turreted castle, accessible only by a drawbridge; and on its ruins was erected, in 1748, a house for the factor of the Duke of Argyll. Fairs are held on the Wednesday in May before Mull and on the Monday in August before Mull. The island has a post office under Oban, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, and communicates weekly by steamer with the Clyde. At Heynish there is a harbour, and the quay was built in 1836. Tyree, to which COLL was annexed from 1618 to 1866, is now a separate parish, in the presbytery of Mull and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £250. The church was built in 1776, enlarged in 1786, and repaired in 1893, when a new pulpit was added. There are Free and Baptist churches in Tyree; and five public schools—Balemartin, Cornaigmore, Hillipol, Ruaig, and Scarnish—with respective accommodation for 104, 130, 120, 94, and 70 children, have an average attendance of about 95, 105, 70, 65, and 40, and grants amounting to nearly £115, £155, £95, £110, and £60. Pop. (1881) 2730, (1891) 2449.

Tyre, a parish of Buchan, N Aberdeenshire, whose church stands close to the northern border, 3½ miles S of Rosehearty and 5 SW of Fraserburgh, under which there is a post office. Containing also the town of New PITSLIGO, the parish is bounded N by Aherdour and Pitsligo, E and SE by Rathen and Strichen, S by New Deer, and W and NW by Aherdour. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 7½ miles; its breadth varies between 1¼ and 3⅜ miles; and its area is 17½ square miles or 11,193½ acres, of which 11⅜ are water. Streams there are none of any size; but the drainage of the northern district goes to the Water of Philorth, and of the rest of the parish to either North or South UGIE Water. The surface is somewhat hilly, declining near the parish church to 148 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 411 feet near Blackrigg, 454 near Monkswell, and 651 at the Hill of Turlundie. Granite is the predominant rock; and the soil on the hills is comparatively shallow, in the valleys is generally deep, and, except where mossy or moorish, is mostly a fertile reddish-coloured loam. Great improvements have been effected in the parish since 1820 in the way of draining, reclaiming, fencing, and building. Several tumuli, cairns, and Picts' houses have been demolished, as well as a mote-hill near the parish church, in whose porch is the 'Raven Stone,' which formed the foundation stone of the ancient church. That church, St Andrew's or the White Kirk of Buchan, is said to have been founded about the year 1004, when a Mormaer of Buchan had routed a Danish host on the neighbouring hills. BOYNDLIE, noticed separately, is the only mansion. Giving off its south-western portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of New Pitsligo, Tyre is in the presbytery of Deer and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £178. The present church, built in 1800, contains 400 sittings. Tyre public and Boyndlie Episcopalian schools, with respective accommodation for 156 and 129 children, have an average attendance of about 80 and 75, and grants amounting to nearly £80 and £60. Pop. (1801) 1044, (1831) 1613, (1861) 3043, (1871) 3446, (1881) 3391, (1891) 2843, of whom 795 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 97, 87, 1876.

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UAMH MHOR or **UAMVAR**. See **KILMADOCK**.

Uddingston, a thriving town of recent growth in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, near the right bank of the Clyde, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Hamilton, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Glasgow. Standing amid pleasant environs, and commanding a brilliant view down the valley of the Clyde, it chiefly consists of modern, well-built houses, occupied by Glasgow merchants, carries on an extensive manufacture of agricultural implements, and has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Co.'s Bank, stations on the Caledonian and North British railways, a gaswork, an iron-foundry, a public hall, a public school, a private school, a reading-room, a bowling and tennis club, and a hotel. The Established church, built as a chapel of ease in 1873 at a cost of over £4000, was raised to *quoad sacra* parochial status in 1874. It is an Early English structure, with 850 sittings, and a tower and spire 100 feet high. The Free church, built in 1876 at a cost of £3300, contains 500 sittings; and there are also a U.P. church (450 sittings), a handsome Early Gothic Evangelical Union church (1880; cost over £1500; 400 sittings), and St John the Baptist's Roman Catholic chapel-school (1883; 600 sittings). There is also a Scotch Episcopal church (241 sittings), an Early English structure erected in 1890. Two early British urns were dug up in 1885. Pop. of *g.s.* parish (1881) 4086, (1891) 5725; of town (1841) 703, (1861) 1256, (1871) 1997, (1881) 3542, (1891) 5099, of whom 2678 were females. Houses in town (1891) inhabited 967, vacant 38, building 38.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Uddington. See **DOUGLAS**.

Udny, a village and a parish of Aberdeenshire. The village stands 233 feet above sea-level and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Udny station on the Formartine and Buchan section (1861) of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 5 miles SSW of Ellon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Dyce Junction, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Aberdeen, under which there is a post and railway telegraph office. There is also a branch (1875) of the Town and County Bank; and horse, cattle, and sheep markets are held at Udny station on the last Thursday of every month.

The parish, formed in 1597 out of portions of Ellon, Tarves, Logie-Buchan, and Foveran, is bounded N by Tarves, E by Ellon, Logie-Buchan, Foveran, and Belhelvie, S by New Machar, SW by Keithhall, W by Bourtie, and NW by Tarves. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 6 miles; and its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Torryleith portion of the parish, that intervened between the parish of New Machar and its Straloch detached portion, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the latter parish. Streams there are none of any size; but the drainage is carried eastward and north-eastward to the Ythan by four or five little rivulets. In the N, at the Mill of Dumbreck, the surface declines to 83 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises very gently to 309 feet at Newseat, 310 at West Coullie, and 620 at the Changehill on the south-western border. Granite, of a pale greyish hue, has been largely quarried; and an inferior limestone was at one time worked. The soil, in most parts a deep loam incumbent on granite or clay, is here and there naturally marshy, but has been greatly improved by draining. About one-fifteenth is either pastoral or waste; nearly one-thirtieth is under wood; and almost all the remainder is in tillage. Udny Castle, 3 furlongs NNE of the village, is a massive three-storeyed tower, 46 feet long, 35 broad, and upwards of 100 high, with walls 9 feet in thickness. It is supposed to have been founded in the 13th century; but a large and handsome addition has been made by the present proprietor, John Henry Fullarton Udny, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1861), the descendant of a long line of lairds. The mansions of **PITMEDDEN** and **PITTRICHTIE**

1592

are noticed separately. Udny is in the presbytery of Ellon and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £266. The parish church, built in 1821, was renovated and improved in 1891, when an organ was introduced. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Pitmedden and Udny Green, with respective accommodation for 142 and 145 children, have an average attendance of about 110 and 80, and grants of nearly £105 and £85. Pop. (1801) 1242, (1831) 1309, (1861) 1668, (1871) 1663, (1881) 1638, (1891) 1677.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 77, 87, 1873-76.

Udston, a residential estate in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire. Purchased in 1893 as a summer residence by Georgina Lady Belhaven and Stenton from the executors of the late John Clark Forrest, Esq., it belonged originally, about the year 1593, to John Hamilton of Udston, an ancestor of the late Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

Ugie, a river of NE Aberdeenshire, issuing from a lochlet near Windyheads, in Aberdour parish, within 3 miles of the N coast, and running 21 miles, generally in a south-easterly direction, to the sea, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the town of Peterhead, on the E coast. It runs, in its upper stretches, through Aberdour, Tyrie, and Strichen; it next divides Strichen and Lonmay on its left bank from Old Deer and Longside on its right; and it finally passes through Longside, and between St Ferguss and Peterhead, to the sea. Its chief tributary, the Water of Deer or South Ugie Water, which joins it in Longside, has a course of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and almost contests the palm of being the parent stream. The Ugie is navigable for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its mouth, in its lower course is slow and smooth, and is a very good trouting stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 87, 97, 1876.

Uie or **Eye**. See **KNOCK**.

Uig, a Hebridean parish of Ross and Cromarty, whose church stands near the W coast of Lewis, 34 miles W by S of the post-town, Stornoway. The parish includes the **FLANNAN ISLES**, the islands of **BERNERA**, **MEALISTA**, and **PABA**, with some smaller islands. It is bounded N by the ocean and Barvas, NE by Stornoway, E by Lochs, S by Harris and Loch Resart, and W by the ocean. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its utmost breadth is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Carloway detached portion of the parish of Lochs was divided by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 between the parishes of Uig and Barvas—all to the west of a line running through Loch Langabhat; Loch Ghleadhairean, Loch Shanndabhat, Loch Mor Connaidh, and Loch Airidh Seibh, on till it reaches the boundary of Uig in Gleann Eiracleit, being transferred to Uig parish. The north-western division of the parish is cut into a labyrinth of islands and peninsulas by the numerous and intricate ramifications of Loch Roag. A large and comparatively little indented peninsula between that sea-loch and Loch Resart forms the south-western division, and sends out two prominent headlands, the most westerly ground in the island. Between these promontories, the more northerly of which bears the name of Gallon Head, and which are 3 miles asunder, occurs the Bay of Uig, the most important bay in the parish. This bay penetrates the interior to the extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and has a mean breadth of about 1 mile; and while quite exposed, over 2 miles of its extent, to the tremendous westerly gales and surges of the Atlantic, it afterwards suddenly contracts, and then shoots out into a series of sheltered creeks. Fresh-water lakes are very numerous in most parts of the interior, and reflect from their surface the brown, bleak features of dismal moors. The only noticeable one is Loch Langabhat ($8\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 7 furlongs), chiefly on the boundary with the aptly-named conterminous parish of **LOCHS**. The lakes, excepting this one, rarely attain 6 miles in circumference; they abound with small trout; and, owing to the moorishness of the grounds which their feeders

drain, their water has a brownish colour. There are four rivulets in which a few salmon are caught. The seas and bays on the coast abound with cod, ling, dog-fish, coal-fish, and most kinds of shell-fish, and are frequented by English vessels for supplies of lobsters. Mealasbhal (1750 feet) is the highest of several hills that exceed 1500 feet above sea-level; but the parish generally, though loftier as a whole than any other in Lewis, exhibits throughout the interior a continuous assemblage of low hills and flat moors. Its seaboard is for the most part low, has a sandy soil, and contains nearly all the cultivated land. The soil of the interior is first thin, light, and mixed with a little clay, and farther back almost wholly moss; yet it is largely capable of improvement, and with the aid of sea-weed for manure produces forced crops. The proportion which arable grounds and good pasture bear to the moors is little, if any, more than as 1 to 20. At the head of Loch Roag is a megalithic cruciform Druidical circle called the Circle of Callernish, but which is rather in the form of a Roman altar than a circle, although there is a circle to which the four arms of the cross lead. This Druidical temple is one of the largest and most complete of its kind in Scotland, while it, the one at Stenhouse in Orkney, and Stonehenge in England are the most remarkable in Britain. The total number of stones when the temple was complete was 65, of which 45 are still standing. These range from 4 to 13 feet in height, with one 16 feet high, and are placed on the long line of the cross, along the short line, and on the circle. In the immediate neighbourhood are several smaller circles, some of them being, however, as large as 50 feet in diameter. At Mealista Uig, near the remains of an ancient nameless nunnery, were discovered some years ago about 60 beautifully executed ebony figures, some 4 inches long, evidently of very ancient manufacture, and supposed from their variety of form and shape to have been designed as chessmen. Notwithstanding the remoteness of its situation, the parish was strongly affected by the change of proprietorship and the new system of improvement noticed in our article on Lewis; but, all the same, it subsequently figured prominently in the successful Crofter agitation. Uig is in the presbytery of Lewis and the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £208. The parish church was built in 1829, and contains 1000 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Bernera, and there are two Free churches—the one of Uig, the other of Carloway. Eight public schools, with total accommodation for 949 children, have an average attendance of about 670, and grants amounting to nearly £855. Pop. (1801) 2086, (1841) 3316, (1861) 2878, (1871) 3143, (1881) 3489, (1891) 4621, of whom 4422 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 104, 105, 98, 99, 1858.

Uig, a village in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, at the head of Uig Bay, 14 miles NNW of Portree, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. There are branch churches belonging to the Established and Free bodies. Here also are a steamboat pier and a good hotel. Great damage was done to the place by the 'big flood' of Oct. 1877. Triangular Uig Bay measures 1 mile across the entrance, and 1½ mile thence to its inmost recess.

Uist, North, an island and parish of the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. The island is bounded on the W and NW by the Atlantic Ocean, on the NE by the Sound of Harris, on the E by the Little Minch, on the S, separating it from Benbecula, by a narrow, complicated, shallow strait, densely packed with isles and islets, and partly fordable between low water and half tide. Its greatest length, from E by N to W by S, is 13 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 13½ miles; its breadth, over great part, does not average more than 6½ miles; and its area is 75,431 acres. The entire eastern half is a labyrinth of land and water cut into innumerable peninsulas and islands of every imaginable form, partly by the ramifications of Lochs EVOFT and MADDY, inlets of the sea, and partly by the

existence of ragged and many-armed fresh-water lakes; and, looked at from almost every vantage ground, it seems to defy description or exploration, so intricate and broken is the outline. The whole of the territory thus cut into fragments is a dreary, flat, marshy moorland—'a brown, peaty, and boggy tract,' says Dr Macculloch, 'so interspersed with lakes and rocks as to be nearly impassable, and producing a scanty and wretched herbage for a few animals during the driest months of summer, while in the winter it is resigned to wild geese, ducks, and swans, who divide its waste and watery region with the sea-gulls which the ocean can no longer protect or feed.' Yet the tract is not all so low as its general character would seem to indicate; but presents, in a frequently broken belt of 2½ miles mean breadth along the coast, a range of hills, which gradually rise from the N to the S, reaching at one point, Ben Eval, to an altitude of 1133 feet. The western portion of the island is, comparatively speaking, continuous land; and sends up, in lines from SE to NW, three distinct groups or ranges of heights. One of these ranges bounds the Sound of Harris; and, though lifting its chief summits of Ben Breach and Ben More to nearly 1000 feet of altitude, is of tame appearance. The second range extends almost from end to end of the district along very nearly its middle, and sends up its principal eminence, Ben Croghan, to a height of 1500 feet. The third range is a prolonged and irregular group of much less elevation than the others, of a smooth and undulating surface, and with declivities which fall off in gentle slopes to the SW. A belt of uneven low land between this last group and the sea is exceedingly beautiful in summer and autumn, produces luxuriant crops of oats and barley, and forms both the chief and the most profitable area of arable ground in the island. Its soil is naturally a mixture of clay and peat, and, jointly by culture and by the admixture of drift sand from the coast, it has become a rich and fertile mould. All its seaboard, with the exception of a few bold rocky headlands, consists chiefly of various pulverised shells, which are wafted over all the tract by the powerful western winds, and fertilise it with all the power of rich lime manure. Yet beautiful and productive as this district generally is, it often in winter suffers such denudation of its more tender and valuable grasses, by the action of rain, frost, and storms, that the cattle which feed upon it can find no sustenance, and must be sustained by the stores of the corn-yards. A curious cave called Sloch-a-choire is at Tighay Point near the old parish church, and 3 miles distant at Scolpeg is a larger, but less curious one. There are numerous rude monuments and ruins, probably of Scandinavian origin, to which various traditions are attached. Gneiss forms the great bulk of the island; argillaceous schist is the chief constituent of the range of heights on the eastern shore; and trap occurs, among the same heights, in numerous veins. The chief useful mineral, apart from the building material of the rocks, is a species of bog-iron accompanied by pyrites which, with the assistance of tormentil, galium, lichens, and other native plants, is employed by the natives for dyeing. The sea-lochs and bays abound with marine fish; and the fresh-water lakes contain plenty of trout, and are frequented by flocks of wild geese, ducks, and swans. The kelp trade is kept alive at the chemical works on Loch EVOFT, the tangle weed being collected largely at Loch Boisdale in South Uist, and shipped thence. The total quantity of kelp manufactured in a recent year (the largest, however, for several preceding years) was about 200 tons, which was shipped to Bowling on the Clyde. The inhabitants have shared very largely in the miseries so common throughout the Hebrides and the Highland shores of the mainland. Hence North and South Uist figured prominently in the agitation which resulted in the Crofters Commission and its beneficent awards.

The parish comprehends the island of North Uist, a number of inhabited islands lying adjacent to North Uist or near it, and a great many neighbouring isles and

islets, some of them covered with verdure, and suitable for pasture, others bare rocks, valuable only for the seals which frequent them. The principal islands, additional to North Uist itself, are Kirkebost, Illeray, Balshare, Grimisay, Vallay, and Orinsay, all connected with the island of North Uist by dry sands at low water; Rona, less than 1 mile to the SE; Boreray, about 2 miles to the N; and Heisker, about 10 miles to the W. It contains the post-office stations of LOCH-MADDY and Carinish. Giving off a portion to Trumisgarry *quoad sacra* parish, it is in the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £185. A substantial new parish church, seated for about 400, was erected in 1894 at Balranald. It is a handsome structure, erected conjointly by the heritor, Sir John Orde, and the Baird Trust, and contains a belfry in which is hung a bell weighing 5 cwt. There are a *quoad sacra* parish church at Trumisgarry, an Established mission church at Carinish, and Free churches at Paible and Carinish. Twelve board schools, all of recent erection, with total accommodation for 944 scholars, have an average attendance of about 594, and grants amounting to nearly £820. Pop. of island (1841) 3788, (1861) 3034, (1871) 3222, (1881) 3371, (1891) 3231; of parish (1801) 3010, (1831) 4603, (1861) 3959, (1871) 4107, (1881) 4264, (1891) 4187, of whom 3927 were Gaelic-speaking, and 3341 were in North Uist ecclesiastical parish.

Uist, South, an island and a parish of the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. The island is bounded on the N by a strait which separates it from Benbecula, and is shallow, packed with rocks and flat islets, surpassingly intricate, and nearly dry in one part at low water; on the E by the Little Minch; on the S by a sound from 5 to 7½ miles broad, which separates it from Barra, contains several considerable isles, and is interspersed with sunk rocks; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 22 miles; its greatest breadth is 7¾ miles; and its area, including interior and intersecting waters, is about 110 square miles. The northern district, measuring about 14 square miles, bears the separate name of Iachdar; forms practically a separate island, divided from the rest of South Uist by the sea-lochs Skipport and Bee or Gamoslechan, entering from respectively the E and the W and uniting in the middle; and is a low flat tract, cut into fragments and shreds by slender, long, and forking bays. The eastern district, all southward from Loch Skipport, is predominantly mountainous, hilly, and mossy; it is divided into three sections by the sea-lochs Eynort and Boisdale cutting completely across it at distances of respectively about 7½ and 12 miles S of Loch Skipport; and is further divided into peninsulas by their many and intricate ramifications. The section between Loch Skipport and Loch Eynort comprises between a third and a fourth of the entire land area of the island, and possesses the two highest summits in the island, namely Mount Hecla (1988 feet) and Ben More (2035). The section between Loch Eynort and Loch Boisdale comprises an area of about 10 square miles, and is comparatively flat, the hills with a few exceptions not rising much above 500 feet. The section S of Loch Boisdale comprises a land area of about 10 square miles, and consists largely of three or four rounded eminences, rising to altitudes of less than 1000 feet. The principal headland on the E coast is Ru-Ushinish, projecting from the skirt of Mount Hecla. Loch Skipport, Loch Eynort, and five or six smaller sea-lochs in the E form practicable natural harbours; and Loch Boisdale is one of the safest and most capacious harbours in the Hebrides; and offers a favourite retreat to storm-tossed passing vessels. The western district, all southward from Loch Bee, is low, flat, and sandy; has, near the middle of its coast, the headland of Ru-Ardvula; is skirted along its shore with a fine white sand consisting chiefly of pulverised sea-shells; and contains numerous fresh-water lakes. These, with a few to be found on the western side, are distinguished for either the quantity or the quality of their

fish, and are generally shallow and impregnated with peat, and appear to be the mere repositories of a general drainage which has few outlets to the sea. With inconsiderable exceptions, perennial streams are unknown. The universal prevalence of hard gneiss rock, passing in some places into coarse granite, presents neither subterranean receptacles for water nor fissures to transmit it, and occasions an almost total absence of springs. The climate, however, for a Hebridean one, is far from being moist, and the air is generally mild and pure.

The only cave is at Corodale, on the E coast between Loch Skipport and Loch Eynort. It gave refuge for some days in 1746 to Prince Charles Edward, and is called the Prince's Cave. Flora Macdonald (1722-90) was born at Molton. The soil on the uplands is so barren as mostly to afford but poor pasturage; on the tracts between the uplands and the lakes is partly black loam and partly moss; on the western seaboard, from end to end of that tract, over a breadth varying between ½ mile and 1 mile, is all sand; on the most productive arable grounds is an artificial mixture of sand, black earth, and manure. The uplands are devoted chiefly to the rearing of black cattle, to the improvement of which by the introduction of new breeds, great attention has for some time been paid. The middle tract or belt of low country along the W base of the uplands is partly firm ground, naturally drained by runnels into the lake, and under cultivation, and partly black peaty moss undergoing gradual amelioration from diffusion on it of drift calcareous sand. The low saudy belt along the W shore is all arable, and produces, with aid of ordinary manures, good crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. Cheviot sheep have been introduced with some advantage. The district figured in the agitation which resulted in the appointment of the Crofters Commission and the considerable amelioration of the condition of the people. South Uist has regular steamer communication with Glasgow, Oban, Dunvegan, Portree, and Loch Maddy, and has a post and telegraph office, under Lochboisdale Pier, at HOWMORE.

The parish comprehends the inhabited islands of South Uist, BENBECULA, ERISKA, FLADDA, GRIMISAY, and WIAY, and some uninhabited islets. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 33 miles; its greatest breadth is 8 miles; and its area is 90,999 acres. About 19,700 acres are arable, and the rest of the land is variously mountain, hill, moor, and moss. This parish is in the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £270. The parochial church stands near the centre of the parish, was built in 1833, and contains 439 sittings. An Established mission church is at Boisdale, built in 1836, with 230 sittings; another in Benbecula, built in 1824, with about 270 sittings; and a third at Iachdar. There is a Free church within the parish. One Roman Catholic chapel is at Ardkenneth, was built in 1829, and contains 400 sittings; another, in Benbecula, was built in 1884, and contains also 400 sittings; a third is in Eriska, was built in 1852, and contains 200 sittings; a fourth is at Bornish, was built in 1837, and contains 400 sittings; and a fifth is at Dalibrog, was built in 1868, and contains 500 sittings. There are ten public schools, with total accommodation for 1062 children, an average attendance of about 650, and grants amounting to nearly £815. Pop. of island (1841) 5093, (1861) 3406, (1871) 3669, (1881) 3325, (1891) 3703; of parish (1801) 4597, (1831) 6890, (1861) 5358, (1871) 5749, (1881) 6078, (1891) 5821, of whom 5532 were Gaelic-speaking.

Ulbster, a post office in Wick parish, Caithness, 7½ miles SSW of Wick town.

Ullapool, a fishing village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Lochbroom parish, NW Ross and Cromarty. Backed to the E by a hill 900 feet high, the village stands on the NE shore of salt-water Loch Broom, 50 miles by water ESE of Stornoway, and 32 by road NW of Garve station on the Dingwall and Skye railway, this being 11½ miles W by N of Dingwall. With Stornoway and Glasgow it communicates by steamer, and with Garve,

its nearest railway station, by coach. A branch line of railway from Garve to Ullapool was sanctioned in 1893. The village was founded in 1788 by the British Fishery Society, and was intended to be a beautiful and spacious town on a regular plan. But, in consequence of the great declension which took place in the herring fisheries, its progress was arrested until, having passed from the proprietorship of the Fishery Society to that of the late Sir James Matheson, Bart., of Lewis, it underwent great improvement alike in its physical condition and in its appliances for traffic and communications. During the herring season it is attended by curers from all parts of the east and west coast, and also from Ireland, and presents a very animated appearance. When the shoals of herring fairly set in the number taken is very great, and they are of the best quality. In summer the place is greatly patronized by sportsmen to enjoy the fishing and shooting—a grouse-shooting box being attached to the hotels. It exhibits, over the face of its terraced promontory, several lines of houses, most of them white-washed, and either slated or tiled. In the foreground are a neat harbour and a breakwater—the harbour safe, spacious, and well kept. The principal buildings, both public and private, are all arranged along the beach facing the loch, and extending from end to end of the village. Three streets of houses behind, parallel, spacious, and provided with garden-plots, were lined off for the poorer fishermen, but have never been finished. Still the village is well suited to be a noble watering-place, its beach being capital bathing ground, its climate pleasant and salubrious, and its mountain scenery highly picturesque. There are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, several hotels, an Established church (1829; 600 sittings), a Free church, dating from Disruption times, and a large public school (1877). The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted by the General Assembly in 1833, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1859, is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and the synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £120. Pop. of village (1836) 730, (1861) 908, (1871) 752, (1881) 897, (1891) 868; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 2624, (1881) 2573; (1891) 2423, of whom 2096 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Ulston. See JEDBURGH.

Ulva, one of the Argyllshire Hebrides, in Kilninian and Kilmore parish, on the W coast of Mull, lying between Loch Tuadh and the entrance of Loch-na-Keal, 10½ miles WSW of Aros, under which there is a post office of Ulva Ferry. The island is separated on the W from Gometra by a strait so narrow that, except as seen on its very shores, they appear to be one island; on the N and NE, from Mornish in Mull by Loch Tuadh, which decreases eastward from a breadth of 1½ mile to a shallow and very narrow strait; on the SW, from Torosay in Mull by Loch-na-Keal, 1½ mile broad; and on the S from Little Colonsay by a sound 1 mile broad. Length from E to W, 5 miles; maximum breadth, 2½ miles; area, 7½ square miles. The island is distinguished for grand basaltic colonnades and picturesque combinations of these with amorphous masses of trap. Its surface rises from the shore in successive ranges of terraces to an extreme altitude of 1400 feet. Its rocks are a dark bluish trap, now columnar, and now amorphous; and an amygdaloid, abounding in analcime and mesotype, now above the trap, now below it, and now interposed between two ranges of its columns. Some low but well-formed colonnades occur along the shores. The upper ranges seldom exceed 20 feet in height, but are very numerous; and they preserve little or no continuity, but exist in detached parts which in numerous places resemble fragments of walls and ruined towers. 'The ranges,' says Dr Macculloch, 'are often as regular as those of Staffa, although on a much less scale; and pass gradually from that regularity of form into the most shapeless masses. In many places they afford elegant and picturesque compositions, which, although passed every day by the crowds who visit Staffa, appear to have been unnoticed. If either their numbers, extent,

or picturesque appearance be considered, they are more deserving of admiration than even those of the Giant's Causeway; and had they been the only basaltic columns on this coast, they might have acquired the fame which they merit. But Ulva is eclipsed by the superior lustre of Staffa; and, while the mass of mankind is content to follow the individual who first led the way, its beauties will probably be still consigned to neglect.' In the north a stream makes a waterfall of upwards of 60 feet into the sea. From 1473 and earlier the island was possessed by the Macquarries, whose last and sixteenth chief was visited here by Dr Johnson in 1773. Near his old mansion stands Ulva House, a large modern building, the seat of Francis William Clark, Esq. The *quoad sacra* parish of Ulva was disjoined, as a parliamentary church district, from the Mull parish of Kilninian and Kilmore in 1828, and was made a parochial erection by the General Assembly in 1833. Comprehending the islands of Ulva, Gometra, Colonsay, and Staffa, with a portion of the mainland of Mull, it is in the presbytery of Mull and the synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £145. The church, built in 1827, contains 320 sittings. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 222, (1881) 166, (1891) 164; of island (1837) 168, (1851) 204, (1871) 71, (1881) 53, (1891) 46.

Unapool. See KYLESKU.

Underwood, a commodious mansion of about 1792, in Craige parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles WNW of Tarbolton.

Union Bridge. See HUTTON.

Union Canal, a canal in Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling shires, going 31½ miles westward from Port-Hopetoun, in the W of the city of Edinburgh, to a junction with the Forth and Clyde Canal at Port-Downie, 1½ mile W by S of Falkirk. Authorised in 1817, and begun to be cut in 1818, it was completed in the early part of 1822, the estimated cost being £235,167, but the actual cost nearly £400,000 up to the time of opening, and £600,000 within four years of that date. It was designed entirely for inland traffic, principally between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and for a long time was often called the Edinburgh and Glasgow Canal. It runs a total distance of only 25 miles measured in a direct line; and it expends the additional 6½ miles of its actual length mainly in stnuosities, designed to maintain the dead level, and to avoid the cost and delays of lockage. It traverses the parishes of St Cuthberts, Colinton, Currie, Ratho, Kirkliston, Uphall, Abercorn, Linlithgow, Muiravonside, Polmont, and Falkirk; and is flanked, over most of its course, by productive and populous country. It proceeds on a level for 30 miles from Port-Hopetoun; descends 110 feet by 11 locks in the last 1½ mile to Port-Downie; and is 40 feet wide at the water-surface, 20 wide at the bottom, and 5 deep throughout. An aqueduct 65 feet high and 500 long takes it across the Water of Leith; a still grander aqueduct, with 23 arches, takes it across the river Avon; a tunnel 700 yards long takes it through a hill in the neighbourhood of Falkirk; and important cuttings, embankments, and works of masonry occur in many other parts of its course. The traffic on it, from the very commencement, proved un-compensating; was estimated, in the project for its formation, to yield a gross return of £55,000 a year; yielded a natural return, during the first seven years, of less than £17,000 a year; snffered vast decrease from the opening of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; and a short time afterwards lost all its passenger department, and diminished greatly in its mercantile and mineral departments. The canal was sold in 1848 to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway company, and passed in 1865, along with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, to the North British railway company.

Unst (anc. *Onyst*, *Onist*, and *Ornist* = *örnen* - *nyst*, 'eagle's nest'), an island in the extreme N of Shetland, 4½ furlongs E of the nearest point of Yell, 2½ miles N of Fetlar, and 37½ N by E of Lerwick, under which there is a post and telegraph office of Uyea Sound. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 12¾ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 2¾ and 5¾

miles; and its land area, inclusive of UYEA, HAAFGRUNIE, BALTA, and some smaller islets, is $46\frac{2}{3}$ square miles, or 29,856 acres. The coast, over much the larger part of its extent, is a constant alternation of headlands, and of indenting bays and creeks. The headlands, especially in the W and N, are precipitous, rocky, and high—the loftiest attaining a height of over 400 feet. The bays, on the contrary, are, for the most part, fringed with low, shelving, and sandy shores. The chief are Burra Firth on the N, Nor Wick, Harolds Wick, Balta Sound, and Sand Wick on the E, Uyea Sound on the S, and Lunda Wick on the W: but though most may often protect a vessel for a tide or two, none of them are safe harbours. Burra Firth and Nor Wick have a picturesque aspect, and are environed with much good land. Balta Sound on the E, and Uyea Sound on the S, are so covered by isles of their own name, and screened by projecting headlands at their entrances, as to afford good shelter to shipping. The tides on the coast flow nearly southward, and ebb northward, but are often flung from their direction, and whirled into eddies, by the projections and recesses of the coast; they run at spring with a velocity of 6 miles an hour; and off Lamba Ness, the NE extremity of the island, they form a tumbling and spouting sea, inferior in its dangers only to that of Sumburgh Roost, and so impetuous and heaving, even in calm weather, as to prove dangerous to fishermen. Of numerous caves upon the coasts, one at Sha displays a roof supported by natural octagonal pillars; several in Burra Firth have the sea for their pavement, and run backward under the hills; one at the hill of Saxa-Vord, 300 feet long and of considerable height, is entered by a grand natural arch; and one a little E of the last resembles it in character, but is inferior to it in magnificence.

The surface of Unst, compared with that of the other Shetland Islands, is reckoned level; yet it has several extensive and moderately high hills. Valla Field, extending from the N end of the island to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its S end, and attaining a maximum altitude of 703 feet, runs along the western coast, presenting a powerful rampart against the tremendous onsets of the Atlantic, yet often washed over its summit and down to the skirts of its interior declivities by clouds of foam and spray. Saxa-Vord, 934 feet high, and the loftiest ground on the island, rises boldly up from the sea, in the centre of the N coast, and forms a landmark to mariners within a range of 14 leagues. Crossfield, at right angles with Valla Field, but rising apart from it, extends nearly across the middle of the island, and terminates on the E coast in two conical peaks. Vordhill extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the E coast S of Crossfield. Several other heights occur, but are inconsiderable in magnitude. The loftier hills are covered, to the depth of some feet, by such moss as forms good fuel; and the lower heights, once similarly covered, but now denuded of their moss, frequently show the bare rock, yet largely possess a green dry sward which yields excellent pasturage. A valley, immediately E of Valla Field, extends the whole length of the island, and has, from end to end, a chain of fresh-water lakes—the largest of which, the Loch of Cliff, is $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles long, and of pleasant appearance. Much of the soil of the island is excellent, and produces good crops. About 2000 acres are arable, and nearly an equal number of acres are excellent meadow and grasslands, which might easily be brought into tillage. Five-sixths of the whole area are in commonage, and might to a considerable extent be improved. Gneiss, serpentine, chlorite, slate, and diallage are the principal rocks of the island; and talcose and micaceous schists, primitive limestone, quartz, and hornblende also occur. Amianthus, asbestos, hydrate of magnesia, and chromate of iron, are the most noticeable minerals. The last occurs in considerable quantity, and is an object of much commercial value, on account of its yielding a fine yellow pigment used in the dyeing of silk, wool, linen, and cotton. Limestone is quarried and burnt as a manure. Fishing here, as throughout Shetland, forms the prime employment of the inhabitants. Shetland hosiery forms

the staple manufacture. A chain of the Scandinavian towers, called brochs and Picts' houses, extends round the island; stone circles and barrows are numerous; and on one of the cones of Crossfield were held the great courts of Shetland, previous to their removal to the vale of Tingwall. Though Unst has from time immemorial formed only one charge, the island is naturally divided into three districts, which are known as the North, Middle, and South parishes. Ruins or vestiges exist of upwards of 20 pre-Reformation places of worship; and three of these were, during part of the 18th century, occupied in regular rotation as parish churches, whilst six are still surrounded by graveyards. The Rev. James Ingram, D.D. (1776-1879), discharged parochial duty in Unst, first as Established and then as Free Church minister, from 1821 till within a few years of his death. Biot's and Kater's experiments at Bunes have been noticed in our article on SHETLAND. The parish of Unst, comprising the island of Unst and the above-named islands, is in the presbytery of Burra-voe and the synod of Shetland; the living is worth £290. The church, near the head of Balta Sound, is a neat edifice, built in 1827 at a cost of £2000, and containing 1224 sittings; it was repaired and improved in 1890 at a cost of over £200. There is an Established mission church at the village of Baltasound. There are also two Free churches. Four public schools—Baltasound, Harolds Wick, Uyeasound, and Westing—with respective accommodation for 80, 81, 70, and 50 children, have an average attendance of about 35, 40, 40, and 35, and grants amounting to nearly £40, £30, £30, and £45. Valuation of the parish (1884) £4173, 4s. 6d., (1893) £3810, 17s. 8d. Pop. of parish (1801) 2259, (1831) 2909, (1861) 3060, (1871) 2780, (1881) 2181, (1891) 2280, of whom 2269 were in Unst island.

Uphall, a village and a parish of S Linlithgowshire. The village stands on the left bank of the Brox Burn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of the town of Broxburn, and 7 furlongs N by W of Uphall station on the North British railway, this being $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Edinburgh, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Bathgate. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public hall, a parish church hall, two inns, one of them once a well-known coaching stage. Pop. (1871) 360, (1881) 591, (1891) 922.

The parish, containing also the town of BROXBURN, originally was known as Strathbroke ('valley of the brock or badger'); and it took that name from the Burn of Brocks or Brocks' Burn, corrupted now into Brox Burn. It is bounded NE and E by Kirkliston, SE and S by Kirknewton and Midcaldier in Edinburghshire, and W and NW by Livingston and Ecclesmachan. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost width is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $4561\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $20\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The ALMOND, near Amondell, flows $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward along all the Kirknewton border; and Brox Burn, which joins it some way lower down, takes an east-north-easterly course of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, partly along the boundaries with Ecclesmachan and Kirkliston, but mainly across the interior. The UNION CANAL, too, traverses the E of the parish for $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles, here making a westerly bend round the town of Broxburn. The parish is intersected from W to E by the road leading from Glasgow to Edinburgh. The surface is gently undulating, and at no point sinks much below 200, or much exceeds 400, feet above sea-level. The higher grounds, however, command magnificent views of the Lothians, to North Berwick Law and the Lammermuirs. The rocks are carboniferous, belonging to the calciferous sandstone series, with intrusive patches of basalt. They include oleaginous shales, coal, many seams of valuable ironstone, excellent sandstone, limestone, marl, reddish coloured chalk, clay fit for the uses of the brickmaker and the potter, and some coarse fuller's earth. The manufacture of paraffin oil from the shales is a recent and important industry, and to this must be ascribed the extraordinary increase in the population. There are three extensive paraffin works in the parish—Broxburn; Uphall, amal-

gamated with Young's; and Holmes. There is also a bone manure manufactory at Broxburn. The soil on the lower grounds is a fine black loam, and elsewhere is mainly a fertile clay. Fully seven-eighths of the entire area are in tillage, and much of the remainder is under coppice or plantation. Mansions, noticed separately, are AMONDELL, HOUSTOUN, KIRKHILL, and MIDDLETON HALL; and the Earl of Buchan owns more than half of the whole parish. Uphall is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £338. The parish church, containing 400 sittings, is partly of pre-Reformation date, and partly appears to have been built in the middle of the 17th century. The bell still in use is inscribed 'Campana Sancti Nicolai de Strathbroke, 1441;' and in the Buchan vault are buried the Hon. Harry Erskine (1746-1817) and his brother, Thomas, Lord Chancellor Erskine (1750-1823). The church being situated about half a mile from the village, a hall for Sabbath school and other purposes, and accommodating 300 persons, was erected there in 1893. Other places of worship are Broxburn Established chapel of ease (1884), Uphall or Broxburn Free church, Broxburn U.P. church (1880), Broxburn E.U. church, and Broxburn Roman Catholic church of SS. John Cantius and Nicholas (1881). Broxburn public, Uphall public, and Broxburn R.C. schools, with respective accommodation for 1022, 233, and 403 children, have an average attendance of about 1000, 270, and 300, and grants amounting to nearly £910, £260, and £260. Pop. (1801) 786, (1831) 1254, (1861) 1507, (1871) 2772, (1881) 4812, (1891) 8653.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1757. See the Earl of Buchan's 'Account of the Parish of Uphall' in *Trans. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1796).

Uplawmoor or **Ouplaymoor**, a village in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, at the foot of Loch Libo, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Neilston town. It has a post and telegraph office under Glasgow.

Upper Keith. See HUMBIE.

Upper Largo. See LARGO.

Upsetlington. See LADYKIRK.

Urchay. See ORCHY.

Urie, a mansion in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, on the left bank of Cowie Water, 2 miles NNW of Stonehaven. It is an Elizabethan edifice of 1855, and the addition of a wing in 1883-84 at a cost of over £10,000 has made it the largest mansion in the county. The grounds are very extensive, including 700 acres within the walls in permanent pasture and 5 miles of picturesque drives within the gates. On the principal approach there is a high-level bridge over the Cowie, which cost upwards of £2000. The first known possessors of the estate were the Frasers, a family of renown in early Scottish history, whose chief was designated Thane of Cowie. Through the marriage of Margaret Fraser with Sir William Keith, it passed to the Marischal family. The barony of Urie, which then included the lands of Elsick and Muchalls, was sold in 1415, along with other possessions, to William de Hay, Lord of Errol. It remained in the possession of the Hay family till 1647, when the estate of Urie was purchased by William, Earl Marischal, Elsick and Muchalls having in the interval passed into other hands. In 1648 it was sold to Col. David Barclay, third son of Barclay of Mathers, the representative of the ancient De Berkeleys. Col. Barclay, 'having religiously abdicated the world in 1666 and joined the Quakers,' at his death in 1686 was succeeded by his son, Robert Barclay (1648-90), the famous Quaker apologist. His great-grandson and namesake (1751-97) in 1777 married the heiress of Allardice (see ARBUTHNOTT), and improved the estate, granting fees, from which the New Town of Stonehaven has arisen. His son, Capt. Rt. Barclay-Allardice (1779-1854), was famous as an agriculturist, and still more for his pedestrian feats, having in 1809 walked 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours. At his death the estate was purchased by the late Alex. Baird, Esq., ironmaster at Gartsherrie, who was succeeded in 1862 by his brother, John Baird, the father of the present laird, Alex. Baird, Esq. (b.

1849; suc. 1870). With the adjacent estate of RICKARTON, purchased in 1875, the lands extend to about 10,000 acres.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871. See the Rev. D. G. Barron's *Court Book of Urie* (Scot. Hist. Soc. 1892).

Urie, The. See URY.

Urigill, Loch, a troutful lake of Assynt parish, Sutherland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Altnakealgach Inn. Lying 515 feet above sea-level, it extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward, varies in breadth between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, contains four islets, and sends off a stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-westward to Cam Loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1832.

Urquhart (oldest known form *Urquhard*; present form dating from the early part of 16th century; Gaelic form *Urchadain*, but the derivation is uncertain), a coast parish, containing a village of the same name, in the NE of the county of Elgin. It is bounded NNE by the Spey Bay portion of the Moray Firth, E by the parish of Bellie, SE by the parish of Speymouth, and SW and W by the parishes of St Andrews-Lhanbryd and Drainie. Except for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the NW corner, where the river Lossie forms the whole boundary from Arthur's Bridge at Inchbroom to the sea, along the NNE side, and at the mouth of the Spey, the boundary line is almost entirely artificial. In shape the parish is triangular—one side lying along the coast from the mouth of the Lossie to the mouth of the Spey; another from the mouth of the Lossie in an irregular line south-eastward to the point on the extreme S where the parishes of Speymouth and St Andrews meet; and the shortest side from this point in an irregular line north-eastward to near the mouth of the Spey. The first side measures $7\frac{1}{2}$, the second $8\frac{1}{2}$, and the third $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, all in straight lines; and the area is 13,660·765 acres, of which 70·988 are water, 501·810 foreshore, and 22·174 tidal water. The coast is low and sandy, and rising from the sand are a series of bent-covered hillocks and pebble beaches, the peculiar features of which have been already noticed under ELGINSHIRE. Part of these to the NW, extending over an area of from 2 to 3 square miles, and covered with heathy scrub, forms a flat tract very little above sea-level, and known as the Liuks of Innes. The rest of the surface is undulating, but nowhere reaches any great height, the highest point being the Bin Hill or Black Hill of Moray (223 feet), close to the sea coast W of Garmouth. The small Loch of Cotts (400 × 200 yards) was at one time much larger, but has been reduced by drainage. In the NW the drainage is carried off to the Lossie by means of the Innes Canal, and elsewhere by small streamlets to the Spey or the sea. Much of the surface is well wooded, but more than half is under cultivation, though towards the NW there is a good deal waste. The soil is light and sandy, but kindly, and the climate is early and warm. The underlying rocks are Old Red Sandstone, but the beds are deeply covered by alluvial deposits, and mixed with the soil and clay there are in many parts large numbers of small fragments of rocks belonging to different beds of Jurassic age. There is a well-preserved though small stone circle on the farm of Viewfield, N of the village, and on the side of the road leading from it to the E gate of Innes House; and at many points cists and flint and stone implements of neolithic age have been found, as well as some fine gold armlets. A particularly large and interesting find of these was made in 1870 on the farm of Meft near the SW border. The place seemed to be an abandoned manufactory of flint implements. All the best of the specimens found are now in the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh, and an interesting account of some of them and of all the pre-historic antiquities of the parish will be found in a paper by the Rev. James Morrison in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for 1871. It seems to have been in this parish that Malcolm IV. defeated the Mormaer of Moray and his followers in 1160, when the lands of Innes between Lossie and Spey were granted to Bereowald of Flanders, and large settlements of 'peaceful' Flemings introduced. Prior to this David I. had attempted to introduce civilisation among the Celtic

natives of the district, by the foundation of a priory, which stood on low ground to the ENE of the village. No remains of the buildings have existed since 1654, when the material was carried off and used for the construction of a granary at Garmouth and the repair of the manse and churchyard wall. The site can still be traced. Founded in 1125, the priory was a cell of Dunfermline Abbey, the Benedictines who were its first inmates coming from Canterbury. It was united to Pluscarden by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1453, and the buildings seem thereafter to have fallen into decay. In 1866 some oak beams and a curious bronze vessel were found on the site. The former are in the Elgin Museum, and the latter is at Duff House. The possessions of the priory were extensive, and included the lordship of Urquhart, Fochabers, lands in Durris, Auldearn, and Dalross, and fishings on the Spey. The S and E parts of the parish were in 1591 erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Alexander Seton, Commendator of Pluscarden, Baron Urquhart, afterwards Earl of Dunfermline. They were purchased by the Duke of Gordon in 1730, and in 1777 passed by ex-cambion to the Earl of Fife, who had acquired the estate of Innes in 1767. An old ruined church, dedicated to St Margaret, wife of Malcolm Ceanmor, which stood at the village, is said to have been pulled down and the materials used in the construction of the present Free and Established churches in 1844. The village of Urquhart, in the SW, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Lhanbryd station, is a small place, occupied mostly by crofters and labourers. The parish, which contains also the villages of KINGSTON and GARMOUTH at the mouth of the Spey, is traversed for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the S by the Forbes and Keith section of the Highland railway, and for 4 miles near the centre by the Elgin and Buckie section of the Great North of Scotland railway, with stations at Urquhart village and Garmouth, the former 5 and the latter 8 miles E by N of Elgin; and there are a number of good district roads. The parish is in the presbytery of Elgin and the synod of Moray, and the living is worth £295 a year. The villages of Garmouth and Kingston, though in the civil parish, are *quoad sacra* in the parish of Speymouth. The parish church, on high ground to the N of the village, is a good building, with a high square tower, erected in 1844 and re-seated in 1878. There are Free churches at the village and at Garmouth. Under the School Board, the Urquhart public school and Leuchars school, with respective accommodation for 242 and 34 pupils, have an average attendance of about 115 and 25, and grants of nearly £125 and £35. The school at Garmouth is under the Speymouth School Board. The largest proprietor is the Duke of Fife. Mansions are INNES HOUSE and Leuchars House. Pop. (1801) 1023, (1831) 1019, (1861) 2532, (1871) 2368, (1881) 2139, (1891) 1917, of whom 1081 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Urquhart and Glenmoriston, a large parish of Inverness-shire. It is bounded N by the parishes of Kiltarlity and Inverness, SE along the centre of Loch Ness by the parishes of Dores and Boleskine, S by Boleskine and Kilmonivaig, W by Ross and Cromarty and the parish of Kilmorack, and NW by the parish of Kiltarlity. The boundary is largely natural. From the NE corner, 2 miles NE of Temple Pier on Urquhart Bay on Loch Ness, the boundary line passes south-westward along the centre of Loch Ness to the mouth of the river Moriston, and, after following up the course of that river for $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, it strikes up a small stream south and south-eastward to the watershed, first between the river Moriston and the river Oich, and then between Glen Moriston and Glen Garry. The chief heights here are Ceann a Mhaim (2203 feet), Meall Dubh (2581), Clach Criche (2211), and Meall Leac Ulaidh (1760). From the latter hill the line follows the Riabhach Burn to Loch Loyne (760 feet), passes up the centre of Loch Loyne till near the upper end, and thence follows the county boundary across Loch Clunie (606), and on as far as Sgurr nan Conbhairean (3634). From this hill it strikes first northward and then E by N along

the line of watershed between Glen Affric and Glen Moriston by Tigh More (3222 feet), Aonach Shasuinn (2901), Carn a Choire Bhuidhe (2778), Carn a Chaochain (2314), and Carn a Choire Leith (2118), from the last of which it strikes down across the centre of Loch na Beinne Baine, up a small burn entering it on the E side, and thence round the high ground E of Loch nan Eun to the Allt nam Faogach near Loch nam Faogach, follows this stream downwards for $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and then strikes northward to the burn that rises between Carn Bingally (1273) and Meal a' Choire (1000). It follows this burn downward to its junction with the Enrick near Corriemoney, and then the Enrick for a short distance to a point 1 mile W of Loch Meiklie (372 feet), where it again turns off first to the N up to the watershed between the basin of the river Beauln and that of Loch Ness, and then along this watershed by Meall nan Caorich (1401) and Meall Gorm (1355), whence it winds first N, then S, and finally E back to the starting point on Loch Ness. The greatest length of the parish, from this point south-westward to Sgurr nan Conbhairean, is a little over 28 miles; the average breadth at right angles to this is about 8 miles; and the area is 129,204·673 acres, of which 6500·092 are water. The whole parish may be said to consist of the two glens, Glen Urquhart and Glen Moriston, of which the latter is separately noticed. From the SE border along Loch Ness the ground rises steeply, and attains its greatest height at the well-known Meall Fuar-mhonaigh (Meal Fuarvounie; 2284 feet) midway between Glen Urquhart and Glen Moriston, with Glasbheinn Mhor (2000), Carn na Fiacail (1913), Carn Tarsuinn (2000), and Meall na Criche (2224) stretching away to the W from it. The heights on the outside of the glens have been already given in describing the boundary line. Scattered all over the parish, especially N of the middle and lower parts of Glen Moriston, are a large number of lakes and lochans, of which the chief, besides those already mentioned, are Loch nam Deirisdean (1750 feet; 3×1 furl.), Loch na Ruighe Duibhe (1600) about twice the size, and Loch nam Meur (1580), also about twice the size, all on the Allt Seanabhaile, a tributary of the Enrick; another Loch nam Meur (1573; 4×3 furl.) and Loch Aslaich (1360; 3×1 furl.), both on the upper waters of the Coiltie; Loch nam Breac Dearga (1500; $5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) W of Meall Fuar-mhonaigh, and a large chain of lakes to the W, all draining to the Allt Sigh flowing to Loch Ness; and Loch na Criche (1667; $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), Loch an Staca (1604; 8×3 furl.), and Loch Liath (1500; 3×2 furl.), all on two tributaries of the river Moriston. The drainage is carried off by the Enrick, the Coiltie, and the Moriston, with their tributaries, as well as by a number of smaller burns flowing direct to Loch Ness. There is good fishing in almost all the streams and lakes. The heights are rocky and bold, and some of the scenery is remarkably pretty and picturesque. The falls of DIVACH on a tributary of the Coiltie are well known. The bank of Loch Ness, Glen Urquhart, with the lesser hollow of the Coiltie, and Glen Moriston are all well-wooded, but the rest of the parish is rock and bleak moor. The arable land is confined to some narrow slopes along Loch Ness and the two glens. The soil along Glen Urquhart is a good loam, which, though somewhat stony and not very deep, is fertile; that in Glen Moriston is much lighter and sandier, and not very productive, being mostly given up to pasture. The underlying rocks are metamorphosed Lower Silurian beds of mica schist, gneiss, crystalline limestones, and serpentine, except along the shore of Loch Ness from the NE corner of the parish to beyond Meal Fuar-mhonaigh, where a patch of Old Red Conglomerate comes in. In the lower part of Glen Urquhart a large number of minerals are to be found. (See INVERNESS-SHIRE.) To what has been said of Glen Moriston in the separate notice it remains here but to add that it afforded shelter to Prince Charles Edward Stuart on 23 and 24 July 1746, and again on 11 and 12 August. On 24 July he was joined in the cave in which he was concealed by six faithful men of Glen

Moriston, who continued with him as guides and guards till the 19th of the following month, when they were dismissed at Loch Arkaig a few days before the Prince set out for Badenoch to meet Lochiel. Glen Urquhart spreads out round Urquhart Bay in a fine semicircular flat well-wooded and cultivated, and both above and below Drumnadrochit—1 mile up the river Enrick from the Bay—but especially above, is a considerable amount of excellent haughland. Above this is a narrow rocky glen, beyond which there is a good soil round Loch Meiklie, and again farther up the Glen at Corriemoney. The whole length of the Glen, from Urquhart Bay to Corriemoney, is 9 miles. In the moorland districts there is excellent shooting, and of the whole area over 90,000 acres are set apart as deer forests, the chief being Balmacaan S of the upper part of Glen Urquhart, Ceannaeroc at the head of Glen Moriston on the N side, Invermoriston at the mouth of the Glen on the N side, and Portclair at the mouth of Glen Moriston on the S side. The principal prehistoric antiquities are cairns, stone circles, and cup-marked stones and rocks. Culdee times are marked by a number of old burying-grounds associated with the names of various saints, while near Temple Pier was a small religious house belonging to the Knights Templars. The principal object of antiquarian interest now, however, is Urquhart Castle on the point called Strone on the S side of Urquhart Bay. The ruins of the castle occupy a boss of sandstone rock measuring about 600 feet from N to S, and 200 feet from E to W, the irregular rectangular form of which is followed by the walls. This is separated from the rising ground behind by a moat some 16 feet wide and 30 feet deep, but probably at one time much deeper. Whether this was ever filled with water is doubtful, as it is a considerable distance above the level of Loch Ness, and there is no appearance of any spring or stream that could have supplied the water. It was, however, spanned by a drawbridge leading to the principal entrance, consisting of an archway for a portcullis flanked by projecting towers. Within this is the guardroom, and beyond is the courtyard. The oldest portion of the castle seems to be to the N and E, and at the extreme N end is the most prominent part of the whole—the great keep 50 feet high, and 34 by 29 feet on the outside, with walls 8 feet thick. It consisted of basement vaulted chambers, three storeys which seem to have had wooden joists, and a fourth top storey which seems to have been vaulted. In the wall is a wheel staircase, and at each corner of the building was a square turret. This portion of the structure seems to date from the middle of the 13th century. There is traditional account, no doubt true, of a much earlier stronghold, but there must certainly have been here one of the strengths of Gillespie Macscoulane, who was defeated and put to death during a rebellion in the north in 1229, after which the lands of Urquhart and Boleskine, which had been claimed by him, were granted to Sir Thomas Dorward, who was succeeded by his son, Sir Allan Hostiarus. Shortly after the death of the latter, whose heirs were three daughters, the castle passed into the possession of the Cumins of Badenoch, who seem to have held it till the beginning of the great War of Independence, when a detachment of Edward's army occupied it, Sir John Fitzwarrenne being appointed governor. During the first struggle against English usurpation, under Sir William Wallace, it was besieged and captured by Sir Andrew Moray, younger of Petty, and remained in the hands of the national party till 1304, when it again passed into possession of the English after a long siege, in which the additions to the fortifications ordered by Edward in 1297 were the chief means of its prolonged resistance. These additions probably included the flanking towers at the gateway and the bastioned curtain walls. The castle was one of the few Scottish strengths that successfully resisted Edward Baliol's party after the death of Robert Bruce. In 1336 we find it in charge of Richard Cumin, but it was a royal castle, and as such was granted in 1359 to William, Earl of Sutherland, and again in 1371 to David, Earl of

Strathearn, son of Robert II., whom failing, to Alexander, Wolf of Badenoch. The castle was, however, in 1398, placed by parliament under charge of a governor appointed by them, and in the Chamberlains Rolls for 1428-29 are records of sums expended on repairs, and from entries in 1448-50 we learn that the fabric and garrison seem to have been under the charge of the Thane of Cawdor. It was seized by the Earl of Ross during the rebellion of 1451; but notwithstanding an Act of Parliament of date 1455, annexing the castle and barony 'to the Crowne perpetually to remane, the quhillk may not be giffyn away,' it was again granted by the king to the Earl of Ross, on whose forfeiture it once more returned to the crown. In 1475 it was granted to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, but towards the close of the century it was given to the Grants who had distinguished themselves on the royal side against Donald Dubh, Lord of the Isles. This clan had to fight for their hold, but they prevailed, and in 1509 a charter in favour of Grant of Freuchie was signed by the king, and in the possession of the Seafield Grants the barony and castle still remain. The destruction of the roof and woodwork seems to have taken place early in the 18th century. One vault is said to contain the plague, which was somehow buried there, and another a concealed treasure. See a long article in the *Builder* for 17 Feb. 1872.

The parish is traversed by a good road along the shore of Loch Ness; by another up Glen Urquhart and across to Strath Glass, which is reached at Glenuaffrie Hotel at the mouth of the river Cannich; and by another up Glen Moriston, which continues by Glen Clunie to Invershiel and Kintail at the head of Loch Duich. The villages are Lewiston at the Established church, and Milton farther NW at the Free church. The parish is made up of the old parishes of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, which were united at or shortly after the Reformation. The latter was formerly joined to Aberarff. Urquhart and Glenmoriston is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray, and the living is worth £260 a year. The parish church is near the mouth of Glen Urquhart, about a mile from Urquhart Bay. It was built in 1836 in place of a previous church of 1630, and contains 850 sittings; and there is a church at Glen Moriston, which was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1890. There are Free churches at Glen Urquhart and at Glen Moriston, and there is also an Episcopal mission station (St Ninians). There are at Glen Urquhart a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a farmers' club, cricket and bowling clubs, and a branch of the National Bible Society. Under the School Board are Balnain, Bunloit, Dalchreighard, and Glen Urquhart schools, and joint schools at Corriemoney and Invermoriston, which, with accommodation for 97, 60, 63, 257, 32, and 55 pupils respectively, have average attendances of about 35, 20, 25, 145, 30, and 50, and grants amounting to nearly £40, £35, £45, £210, £50, and £75. The chief proprietors are the Dowager-Countess of Seafield, J. M. Grant of Invermoriston, L. A. Macpherson of Corriemoney, and A. D. Campbell of Lakefield. The mansions are Balmacaan, Corriemoney, Invermoriston House, Lakefield House, and Lochletter House. Pop. (1801) 2633, (1831) 2942, (1861) 2911, (1871) 2780, (1881) 2438, (1891) 2040.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 72, 83, 1878-81.

Urquhart and Logie Wester, a parish in the Black Isle section of Ross and Cromarty. It is bounded NE by the parish of Resolis, E by the parishes of Avoch and Kilmuir Wester; SE by the parish of Killearnan; S and SW by the parish of Urray; and W and NW by the parish of Fodderty and the Cromarty Firth. All along the W side the boundary follows the course of the river Conan and the Cromarty Firth, but elsewhere it is almost entirely artificial. The extreme length, from NE to SW, parallel to the Cromarty Firth, is a little over 8½ miles; the average breadth at right angles is about 2½ miles; and the total area is 14,999·722 acres, of which 125·429 are water and 1293·511 fore-shore. Of this area 6385 acres belong to the barony of

FERINTOSH, which up to 1891 formed a detached part of the county of Nairn, but in that year was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners to the county of Ross and Cromarty. The surface rises pretty regularly from the Conan and the Cromarty Firth south-eastward to the boundary line, which runs partly along ARDMEANACH or the Mullbuie ridge of the Black Isle, along which it reaches a height of 627 feet. The higher grounds command magnificent views of the upper reaches of the Cromarty Firth. The slope is cut across by ravines formed by a number of small burns, which carry off the drainage to the river Conan or direct to the Cromarty Firth. The soil of the lower grounds is good but light loam, but in the higher portions it is poorer, though all districts produce excellent crops of barley and oats. Along the coast there are large farms, but the higher ground is given up to small holdings and crofts, the tenants of these having reclaimed and improved a large extent of land formerly waste. There is still some moorland, but more than half the area is under the plough, and the great proportion of the rest pasture, there being very little under wood. The underlying rocks are Old Red Sandstone. The barony of Ferintosh, belonging to the family of Forbes of Culloeden, and Kinkell Castle have both been separately noticed. The parish is traversed along the centre and NW by main roads from Cromarty to Dingwall, with a branch running up the valley of the Conan. The extreme W corner is crossed for 2½ miles by the Inverness and Dingwall section of the HIGHLAND RAILWAY, on which is Conan station, 16½ miles NW of Inverness and 2 S of Dingwall. The only village is Conan Bridge, but there are hamlets at Culbockie, Duncanston, and Newton of Ferintosh. The mansions are Conan House and Ryefield. This parish, formed by the union of the parishes of Urquhart (NE) and Logie Wester (SW) as early as 1490, is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross, and the living is worth £325 a year. The parish church, near the centre, on the coast side, was built in 1795, renovated in 1894, and contains about 1000 sittings; and there is also a Free church. Under the School Board Conan, Culbockie, Ferintosh, and Mullbuie schools, with accommodation for 125, 134, 155, and 95 pupils respectively, have average attendances of about 80, 125, 65, and 70, and grants amounting to nearly £95, £155, £75, and £95. The principal proprietors are D. Forbes, Esq. of Culloeden and Sir K. S. Mackenzie, Bart. of Gafrloch. Pop. (1801) 2820, (1831) 2864, (1861) 3147, (1871) 2863, (1881) 2525, (1891) 2328.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 1381.

Urr, a Kirkcudbrightshire parish, towards the S containing the town and station of DALBEATTIE, 14½ miles SW of Dumfries and 5½ ESE of Castle-Douglas. It is bounded NE by Kirkpatrick-Irongray and Lochrutton, E by Kirkgunzeon, SE by Colvend, SW by Buittle and Crossmichael, and NW by Kirkpatrick-Durham. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 12½ miles; its breadth varies between 4½ furlongs and 3 miles; and its area is 24½ square miles or 15,730½ acres, of which 41½ are foreshore and 263½ water. URR WATER winds 10½ miles south-south-eastward along all the Crossmichael and Buittle boundary, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 7½ miles distant as the crow flies. Kirkgunzeon Lane or Dalbeattie Burn, after flowing 2¼ miles southward along the Kirkgunzeon border, winds 2 miles westward and south-south-westward across the interior, till it falls into the Urr at a point ¾ mile SSW of Dalbeattie. Three lakes are Edingham Loch (1¼ × ½ furl.), 1½ mile N by E of Dalbeattie; MILTON Loch (6 × 3¾ furl.; 420 feet), in the northern interior; and ACHENRECH Loch (9 × 1¾ furl.; 340 feet), on the Kirkpatrick-Durham boundary. In the S the surface declines to less than 50 feet above the sea, and thence it rises northward to 408 feet at Little Firth-head, 500 at Barr Hill, 668 near Meikle Auchenreoch, and 900 at Larganlee Hill, so that Urr, compared with other Kirkcudbrightshire parishes, is pretty low and level. Granite, in places protruding at the surface, is the

predominant rock; and limestone occurs, but is very hard, and little suited for economical purposes. Coal is supposed to exist in the hills to the N, but only in small quantity; iron ore is plentiful, but cannot be worked for want of cheap fuel; and shell-marl abounds, but has long ceased to be used as a manure. The soil, except on some mossy land in the S, and in some moorish land in the N, and at the protrusions of granite, is generally light and fertile. The proportion of arable land to that which cannot be ploughed is 12 to 1; and about 800 acres are under wood. A remarkable artificial mound, the Moat of Urr, stands on the right bank of Urr Water, 2½ miles NNW of Dalbeattie. It rises in successive concentric terraces, with a diameter and a height unexcelled by those of any other ancient moat in Scotland; was formerly surrounded by outworks of different construction from its own, and by Dr Skene is regarded as marking the site of Carbantorigum, a town of the Selgovæ mentioned by Ptolemy. A standing-stone, consisting of a rude block of granite, is in a field 1 mile to the E of the moat; and bronze vessels and Roman coins have been found at various times and in different places. Pre-Reformation chapels were in several places, and one of them has left to its site the name of Chapelton. In the extreme N is a tombstone over the grave of four Covenanters; and the fanatical sect of Buchanites, after their flight from Ayrshire, resided for a time at Auchengibbert, from whence they removed to Crocketford. SPOTTES, noticed separately, is the chief mansion. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of DALBEATTIE, Urr is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £300. The parish church, near Haugh of Urr, and 3½ miles NNW of Dalbeattie, was built in 1815, and repaired and re-seated in 1894 at a cost of about £500. Besides those noticed under Dalbeattie, four public schools—Crocketford, Hardgate, Milton, and Springholm—with respective accommodation for 96, 130, 72, and 70 children, have an average attendance of about 45, 75, 40, and 45, and grants amounting to nearly £45, £75, £45, and £40. Pop. (1801) 1719, (1831) 3093, (1861) 3585, (1871) 4606, (1881) 5490, (1891) 4589, of whom 1241 were in Urr ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 5, 9, 1857-63.

Urrard House, a mansion in Moulin parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Garry, 2½ miles SE of Blair Athole.

Urray, a parish in Ross and Cromarty, containing a hamlet of the same name. It is bounded N by the parish of Contin, NE by the parish of Urquhart and Logie Wester, E by the parish of Killearnan, S by the parish of Kilmorack, SW by the parish of Lochalsh, and W by the parish of Lochcarron. It is about 30 miles long, and its breadth from 1½ to 7½ miles. Prior to 1891 part of it, comprising 382 acres, was also in Inverness-shire. This the Boundary Commissioners transferred to the Inverness-shire parish of Kilmorack. The parish had likewise two detached parts, one of which, situated at Altdearg and comprising 2463 acres, was transferred to the parish of Contin. The other detached portion was united to the main portion by there being transferred to the parish the intervening portions of the parishes of Contin and Fodderty lying south of the watershed between Strath Conan and Glen Orrin. There was also added to Urray part of the parish of Kilmorack situated at Tomich, and comprising 466 acres. The straths of the Conan and Orrin are well wooded, and in some places well cultivated, and the views along the former are in many places very picturesque. The soil in some parts of the straths is a good carse clay, and elsewhere stony sand, passing to gravel; but on the lower slopes it is warm and dry, and under good management produces fair crops. The underlying rocks are chiefly metamorphosed Lower Silurian beds, but on the E they are Old Red Sandstone. The drainage is carried off on the N by the Conan, which forms part of the northern boundary, and in the S by the Orrin. A tract of good land at the junction of the Orrin and the Conan was greatly improved by drainage

operations carried out in 1869. A reach of the Highland railway passes through the E side of the parish for 2 miles northward from Muir of Ord station; and access to the eastern part of the parish may be had from that point, or from Conan station in the parish of Urquhart. Near **Muir of Ord** station the Black Isle branch (opened 1894) of the same railway system breaks off for Fortrose. The great road from Inverness by Dingwall to the N runs alongside the railway; good roads branch off it up all the straths; and there are also a number of good cross and district roads. Besides farming and sheep-farming, the only industries are the salmon-fishing in the Conan. The mansions are Brahan Castle, Highfield House, Muirton House, Ord House, and Tarradale House—the wooded policies round the first being so fine and extensive as to form a prominent feature in the scenery along the lower part of Strath Conan. The only object of antiquarian interest is the ruined square tower of **FAIRBURN**. Tarradale was the birthplace of the celebrated geologist, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Bart. (1792-1871). The parish is composed of the old parishes of Urray and Kilchrist, of which the latter is separately noticed. In the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross, it gives off part of its civil territory to the *quoad sacra* parishes of **CARNOCH** and **Kinlochluichart**; and the living is worth £270 a year. The parish church, near the mouth of the Orrin, is old; and there is a Free church at Muir of Ord, and a small Episcopal church at Highfield. In 1890 the ecclesiastical buildings of the parish were repaired at the expense of the minister, and in 1893 a new cemetery was formed around the parish church at a cost of £350. Under the School Board the Marybank and Tarradale schools, with accommodation for 120 and 180 pupils respectively, have an average attendance of about 110 and 150, and grants amounting to nearly £130 and £170. The chief landowner is John Stirling, Esq. of Fairburn. Pop. (1801) 2083, (1831) 2768, (1861) 2355, (1871) 2308, (1881) 2427, (1891) 2158, of whom 1108 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 81, 82, 1881-82.

Urr, Bridge of, a hamlet in Kirkpatrick-Durham parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of Urr Water, 4 miles N by E of Castle-Douglas.

Urr, Haugh of. See **HAUGH OF URR**.

Urr Water, a river of Kirkcudbrightshire, issuing from bleak Loch Urr (5 × 4 furl.; 680 feet), at the meeting-

point of Glencairn, Dunscore, and Balmaclellan parishes, and flowing 27½ miles south-by-eastward along the boundaries of Dunscore, Balmaclellan, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Parton, Crossmichael, Urr, Buittle, and Colvend, till it falls into the Solway Firth near the little island of Hestan, midway between the Nith and the Dee. Its tributaries are numerous, but, excepting Kirkgunzeon Lane or Dalbeattie Burn, they are all individually inconsiderable. About 4½ miles before losing itself in the Solway, it begins to expand into an estuary, which, with a maximum breadth of 1½ mile, embosoms Rough Island. The Urr is naturally navigable for considerable craft 3 miles above its incipient expansion, or 7½ above its embouchure, and could easily, at small expense, be deepened over this distance, and rendered navigable higher up. It affords good sea-trout and fairish river-trout fishing; whilst salmon are caught in considerable quantities in wet summers; but in dry seasons sea-fish can get but little higher than the flow of the tide. For a number of miles after issuing from Loch Urr, it holds its course through a wild country and over an irregular channel; but it eventually begins to show some strips of level and fertile ground upon its banks; and from the point where it begins to run along the margin of the parish of Urr, it pursues its way among increasingly level and cultivated grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 5, 1863-57.

Ury, a troutful stream of Aberdeenshire, rising 4½ miles SSE of Huntly, and winding 19¾ south-eastward through or along the boundaries of Garty, Drumblade, Insch, Forgue, Culsalmond, Oyne, Rayne, Chapel-of-Garioch, Keithhall, and Inverurie parishes, till it falls into the Don a little below the town of Inverurie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 86, 76, 1876-74.

Ury. See **URIE**.

Ushenish, a headland on the E coast of South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. A lighthouse, built on it in 1857 at a cost of £8809, and altered in 1885, shows an occulting light visible at a distance of 18 nautical miles.

Ussie, Loch. See **FODDERTY**.

Uyea, an island of Unst parish, Shetland, ¼ mile S of Unst island, from which it is separated by Uyea and Skuda Sounds. With an utmost length and breadth of 1½ and 1 mile, it rises to a height of 183 feet. Pop. (1841) 23, (1871) 9, (1881) 5, (1891) 8.

V

VAILLA, an island of Walls parish, Shetland, in the mouth of Vailla Sound, within ¼ mile of the nearest point of the Mainland. It has an utmost length and breadth of 1½ and 1¼ mile. Vailla Sound, running up to the vicinity of Walls church, is well sheltered, and forms an excellent natural harbour. Pop. of island (1841) 29, (1881) 9, (1891) 19.

Vallay, an island of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, separated from the NW side of North Uist island only by a narrow sound, dry at low water. It measures 2½ miles in length from ENE to WSW, and 3 furlongs in mean breadth; and has a light, sandy, fertile soil. Pop. (1841) 59, (1861) 56, (1871) 48, (1881) 29, (1891) 34.

Valleyfield. See **PENICUIK**.

Valleyfield House, a handsome and commodious mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Culross parish, Fife, 1½ mile ENE of Culross town. Its owner is Robert Wm. P. C. Campbell-Preston, Esq. of Valleyfield and Ardchattan (b. 1865; suc. 1870), who succeeded to the Ardchattan estate in 1878 on the death of his cousin, Mrs Popham, when the name Campbell was prefixed to that of Preston.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Valleyfield, Low, a village in Culross parish, Fife. Low Valleyfield House here belongs to Major Thomas Muir.

Valtos, a village, with a public school, on the E coast of Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 13½ miles N by E of Portree. It was the scene of a great disturbance on 30 Jan. 1885 in connection with the agitation which resulted in the appointment of the Crofters' Commission, and in the subsequent improvement in their lot.

Valtos, a village, with a public school, in Uig parish, Lewis, Ross and Cromarty, on the SW shore of salt-water Loch Roag, 34 miles W of Stornoway. Pop. (1871) 310, (1881) 332, (1891) 407.

Varrich Castle. See **TONGUE**.

Vat, a cave and a burn in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire. The cave, opening vertically, and shaped somewhat like a vat, was a retreat of the famous free-booter Gilderoy. The burn traverses the cave, augmenting its romantic appearance, and passes into the W end of Loch Kinord.

Vaternish or Waternish. See **DUIRINISH**.

Vatersay or Watersay, an island of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, immediately S of Barra island, and 11 miles N by W of Barra Head. It is separated from Barra island by Vatersay Sound, studded with islets, and so narrow in one part as to afford passage to only small boats; and from Fladda and Sanderay islands, on the S, it is separated by the Sound of

Sanderay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad. It measures, at extreme points, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from E to W and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from N to S, but is so deeply indented by the sea as to possess an area of not more than 3.9 square miles, being almost bisected near the middle by two bays on opposite sides, one of them forming an excellent natural harbour. It chiefly consists of two hills and a low sandy intervening isthmus; commands from its hills a comprehensive and picturesque view of the entire southern group of the Outer Hebrides; rests on a basis of gneiss rock; and undergoes constant change of surface, from shiftings, accumulations, and dispersions of drift sand. Pop. (1841) 84, (1861) 32, (1871) 23, (1881) 19, (1891) 32.

Vatsker, a village in Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Cromarty, on the W coast of Broad Bay, 7 miles NNE of Stornoway town. Pop. (1861) 316, (1871) 376, (1881) 396, (1891) 439.

Veatie, Loch. See VEXATIE.

Vementry, an island of Sandsting parish, Shetland, on the S side of St Magnus Bay, within 1 furlong of the nearest point of the Mainland, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Papa Stour. It has an utmost length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; is deeply indented by the sea; contains five little fresh-water lakes; attains a height of 297 feet; and is heathy on the W, verdant on the E, affording good pasture for sheep and black cattle.

Venlaw, a mansion in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the town. Built about 1782, it occupies the site of the castle of Smithfield, which, appearing on record as early as the middle of the 14th century, belonged successively to the Dikesones and the Hays. The present proprietor is Admiral Jas. Elphinstone Erskine, R.N.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Vennachar, Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Callander, Aberfoyle, and Port of Monteith parishes, Perthshire. Formed by expansion of the southern head-stream of the TERTH, and lying 270 feet above sea-level, it extends $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-northward to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the town of Callander; and has a maximum breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. The picturesque valley in

which it lies has been rendered famous as the main scene of Scott's *Lady of the Lake*; and it takes its name, signifying 'the lake of the fair valley,' from the loveliness of its environments, having a beautiful sinuous cincture, charmingly wooded shores, and finely graduated flanks, overlooked in the distance by grandly imposing mountains. Its upper reaches are very fine; and at its outlet, at COILANFOGLE Ford, are located storage embankments connected with the Glasgow waterworks. A wooded bank on the N shore bears the name of Coillebhroine ('wood of lamentation'), from a legend of a malignant water-kelpie; and on the S shore stands the mansion of INVERTROSSACHS, which was occupied by the Queen in 1869. Its waters contain some salmon, very fine trout, perch, and large pike.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Veyatie, Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Assynt parish, Sutherland, and Lochbroom parish, Ross and Cromarty, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Altnakealgach inn. Lying 366 feet above sea-level, it extends 4 miles north-westward, varies in breadth between 1 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, contains salmo-ferox and plenty of fine trout, at its head receives a stream flowing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Cama Loch, and sends off another 9 furlongs west-north-westward to Fewin or Fionn Loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Vigeans, St. See ST VIGEANS.

Vogrie, a plain mansion of recent erection in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, near the left bank of Tyne Water, 5 miles SE of Dalkeith. Its owner is James Cumming Dewar, Esq. (b. 1857; suc. 1880), whose family acquired the estate about the beginning of the 18th century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Voil, Loch, a beautiful lake in Balquhider parish, Perthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Lochearnhead station. An expansion of the river Balvag, and lying 414 feet above sea-level, it extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, has a maximum breadth of 3 furlongs, at its head communicates with small Loch DOINE, is flanked by mountains 2156 to 2467 feet high, and contains salmon, bull-trout, and loch-trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

W

WADBISTER, a village in Tingwall parish, Shetland, on Wadbister Voe, 11 miles NNW of Lerwick.

Walkerburn, a modern manufacturing village in Innerleithen parish, Peeblesshire, on the right bank of the Tweed, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Walkerburn station (across the river) on the North British railway, this being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Innerleithen station and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Galashiels. The first of its two large woollen factories was founded in 1855; and there are a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a public school, a public hall capable of accommodating 800 persons, an Established church, and a Congregational church. The Established church, a plain Early English structure built in 1876 at a cost of £1500, in 1883 was raised to *quoad sacra* parochial status. It was enlarged in 1892, and contains now 738 sittings. The water supply is brought from the neighbouring hills. Pop. of village (1861) 316, (1871) 802, (1881) 1026, (1891) 1288; of *q. s.* parish (1891) 1441.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Wallace Hall. See CLOSEBURN.

Wallace Monument. See ABBEY CRAIG.

Wallacestone and Standrig, a conjoint village in Polmont and Muiravonside parishes, Stirlingshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Polmont Junction. It has a Wesleyan chapel. Pop. (1871) 492, (1881) 334, (1891) 520.

Wallacetown. See AYR and ST QUIVOX.

Wallhouse (originally *Well-house*), a modern castellated mansion, with wings and a lofty square tower, in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire, 3 miles NNW of Bathgate. Its owner is Henry Gillon, Esq. (b. 1854; 1602

suc. 1888).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See Jn. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1833).

Walls, a parish in the W of the Mainland of Shetland, whose church stands at the head of Vaila Sound, 24 miles WNW of Lerwick, under which there is a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. The parish, containing also the post office of Sandness, 31 miles WNW of Lerwick, comprehends the ancient parishes of Walls, Sandness, Papa-Stour, and Foula; comprises the mainland districts of Walls and Sandness, and the inhabited islands of Papa-Stour, Vaila, Liuga, and Foula; and is bounded on the E by Sandsting, and on all other sides by the sea. Its utmost mainland length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost mainland breadth is 5 miles; and its total land area is $38\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 24,498 acres. The islands are separately noticed. The mainland district extends southward from St Magnus Bay to the S end of Vaila Sound; includes the most westerly ground on the mainland; is indented, but not to any considerable length, by several creeks and bays; and has mostly a rocky coast, often rising to a height of over 100 feet. The interior is hilly, attaining 817 feet at Sandness Hill, 536 at Dale Hill, and 549 at Stoubrough Hill; to the E are more than thirty small fresh-water lochs. The rocks are gneiss, quartzite, granitic porphyry, and Old Red Sandstone. The soil is mostly moorish or mossy, but forms some good arable tracts. Upwards of 1000 acres are in tillage; a great extent is meadow or pasture, and abundance of peat is on the hills. H. F. Anderton, Esq. of Melby, is chief proprietor. Walls is in the presbytery of Olnafirth and the synod of Shetland; the

living is worth £170. The parish church was built in 1743, and contains 500 sittings. The sub-parochial churches of Sandness and Papa-Stour were built in 1749 and 1806, and contain 278 and 190 sittings; there is also one in Foula. There are likewise Free, Congregational, and Wesleyan churches; and six schools, with total accommodation for 272 children, have an average attendance of about 220, and grants amounting to nearly £245. Valuation (1884) £2187, 7s., (1893) £1674, 9s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 1817, (1831) 2143, (1861) 2570, (1871) 2579, (1881) 2262, (1891) 2057.

Walls and Flotta. See HOY and FLOTTA.

Wallyford, a collier village in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Musselburgh. Pop. (1881) 280, (1891) 341.

Walston, a parish in the Upper Ward, E Lanarkshire, whose church stands towards the centre, $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles SSW of Dunsyre station, and $5\frac{3}{8}$ NNE of the post-town, Biggar. Containing also the village of ELSRICKLE, it is bounded E. by Dolphinton, SE by Biggar, W by Libberton, and NW by Carnwath and Dunsyre; and at its SE corner it just touches the Peeblesshire parishes of Kirkurd and Skirling. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its utmost width is 3 miles; and its area is $4366\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which nearly 5 are water. The ditch-like South MEDWIN creeps $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along all the Dunsyre and Carnwath boundary, and the Mid Ditch or BIGGAR Burn $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward along most of the south-eastern border, so that the drainage goes partly to the Clyde and partly to the Tweed. Along the South Medwin the surface declines to 660, along Biggar Burn to 820, feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 1010 feet near Hyndshillend, 1124 near Kingsknowes, 1272 near Borland, and 1689 at BLACK MOUNT on the Dolphinton border. The predominant rocks are eruptive, chiefly felspathic porphyry, clinkstone, and greenstone; but sandstone and limestone also occur. The soil in the valleys is partly sandy, partly a brownish carthy loam; whilst that of the hillslopes is more adhesive in character, and partly extremely fertile. Nearly 63 acres are under wood; 2806 are arable; and the rest is either rough pasture or moorland. Celts, stone coffins, and a bronze tripod have been discovered in the parish; and on the high ground of Cocklaw farm are vestiges of an ancient circular camp. The parish of Walston anciently belonged to the lordship of Bothwell, and followed for three centuries the fortunes of that lordship; and it constituted a barony, consisting of the two lands or designations of Walston and Elgrig or Elsrickle. The name Walston is supposed to have been derived either from Waldef, a brother of the first Earl of Dunbar, or from one or more of some copious wells in the neighbourhood, one of which bears the designation of Siller Well, while another was anciently in some repute for its medicinal properties. The property is mostly divided between the Lockharts of Lee and Mr Woddrop of Garvald House. Walston is in the presbytery of Biggar and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £176. The parish church, built in 1789 and renovated in 1881, contains 145 sittings. There is a Free church at Elsrickle; and Walston public and Elsrickle Hill schools, with respective accommodation for 60 and 64 children, have an average attendance of about 45 and 25, and grants amounting to nearly £50 and £25. There are a parish library and a curling club. Valuation (1885) £3363, 3s., (1893) £2842, 13s. Pop. (1801) 383, (1841) 493, (1861) 480, (1871) 425, (1881) 340, (1891) 301.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Wampherlat, a small estate, with a mansion, in the parish and near the town of Lanark.

Wamphray (Gael. *Uam-hfri*, 'the den in the forest'), a parish of Upper Annandale, Dumfriesshire, containing Wamphray station on the main line of the Caledonian railway, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Lockerbie, $6\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Moffat, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ SSE of Beattock, under which there is a post office of Wamphray. It is bounded N by Moffat, E by Hutton, S by Applegarth, and W by Johnstone and Kirkpatrick-Juxta. Its utmost length,

from N by E to S by W, is $8\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its utmost width is $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles; and its area is $20\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 13,189 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 56 are water. The river ANNAN flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-eastward along or close to all the western boundary; and Wamphray Water, rising in the northern extremity of the parish at an altitude of 1480 feet, runs $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-westward through the interior till, after a total descent of 1210 feet, it falls near Wamphray station into the Annan, after tearing its way noisily through a most romantic and picturesque glen. Dalmakeddar Burn, another of the Annan's affluents, rising at 630 feet, runs 4 miles south-by-westward and westward, for the last $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile along the southern boundary. On Belleraglinn Burn, which runs to the Annan along the Moffat boundary, the linn, whence it takes its name, has much mimic sublimity and some fine accompaniments of landscape, and draws numerous visitors from among the 'wellers' at Moffat; while three cascades upon Wamphray Water, not far distant from one another, and bearing the names of the Pot, the Washing Pan, and Dubb's Caldron, are justly admired for their mingled picturesqueness and grandeur. In the south-western corner of the parish, at the influx of Dalmakeddar Burn to the Annan, the surface declines to 228 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises to 846 feet at Blaze Hill, 1272 at Fingland Fell, 975 at Dundoran, 1587 at Laverhay Height, 1561 at Craig Fell, and 2256 at LOCH FELL, which culminates on the meeting-point of Wamphray, Moffat, Eskdalemuir, and Hutton parishes. All the eastern border is the watershed of a mountain range, whose summits possess elevations of from upwards of 2200 to about 800 feet above sea-level, and almost regularly diminish in altitude as the ridge recedes from the N. Another ridge, not very much inferior in mean height, and very similar in progressive diminution, runs parallel to the former along the centre of the parish; but, a little S of the middle, is cloven quite through by the vale of Wamphray Water, debouching to the W. The low grounds are principally a considerable band along the Annan, and some small belts along the minor streams; and over most of their breadth they rise at different gradients to the skirts of the hills, so as to form hanging plains. The heights are variously conical, elongated, and tabular; those in the N are partly green and partly heathy; and those in the S either are in tillage, or produce rich and plentiful pasturage. The valleys have a pleasant appearance, and are in some places picturesque. The predominant rocks are greywacke and Old Red Sandstone. The soil along the Annan is a deep alluvium, and that in other districts is for the most part either a light-coloured clay or a light loam of different shades. About one-fourth of the entire area is in tillage; 270 acres are under wood; and the rest is chiefly hill-pasture, but partly heath and moss. Near Poldean (ouce a famous hostelry) a large grey monolith marks the spot where Charles II. halted with his army on the march to Worcester (1651); and the highway here follows the line of a Roman road. Not far from the parish church some fine Scotch firs adorn the site of the strong old tower of Wamphray, which in the latter half of the 16th century was held by William Johnstone, the 'Galliard.' His horse-stealing raid and his death, with Willie o' the Kirkhill's revenge for the same, form the theme of a well-known ballad, *The Lads of Wamphray*. Other antiquities are the site of a stone circle and traces of Roman and Caledonian camps. Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., whose seat, Castlemilk, is in St Mungo parish, is the chief proprietor. Wamphray is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £267. The parish church, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile NE of Wamphray station, is prettily situated on the left bank of Wamphray Water, but itself is a plain structure of 1834, containing 248 sittings. Over the W door is a curious sculptured stone from the pre-Reformation chapel of Barnygill, 3 miles higher up the glen. Near the station is Wamphray U.P. church; and Johnstone and Wamphray Free church stands just across the Annan in Johnstone parish. Wamphray public school, with accommodation for 138 children, has

an average attendance of about 75, and a grant of nearly £75. Pop. (1801) 423, (1831) 580, (1861) 559, (1871) 505, (1881) 455, (1891) 458.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 16, 1864.

Wandell. See LAMINGTON.

Wanlockhead, a mining village in the NE corner of Sanquhar parish, NW Dumfriesshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Leadhills, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Elvanfoot station, $8\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Abington, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of the town of Sanquhar. It lies, 1350 feet above sea-level, at the head of the lonely glen of Wanlock Water, in one of the bleakest scenes of the Southern Highlands, the chief of the big, smooth hills that rise around it being Wanlock Dod (1808 feet), Green Lowther (2403), Lowther Hill (2377), and Stood Hill (1925). The mines, which alone could people so cheerless and elevated a region, are continuous with those of LEADHILLS on the Lanarkshire side of the frontier; and jointly with them they extend to a circumference fully 4 miles in diameter. The Wanlockhead mines were worked as early as 1512. Gold was the primary object of search, and has not yet ceased to be found. Sir James Stampfield opened the lead mines about the year 1680, and worked them on a small scale till the Revolution. Matthew Wilson obtained in 1691 a 19 years' lease, and successfully worked the vein called Margaret's; whilst a mining company, having procured in 1710 a 31 years' lease, commenced to smelt the ore with pit-coal, and partially worked the three veins of Old Glencrieff, Belton, and New Glencrieff, the last of which only proved profitable. The new and large Friendly Mining Society formed in 1721 a copartnership with the smelting company, and got 15 years added to the 20 which had yet to run of the lease. The two companies jointly worked all the then known four veins for 6 years, when they separated and pursued their object in different localities. But in 1734 both companies resigned their lease; and Alexander Telfer became lessee for the next 21 years. He worked the mines vigorously, and made a richly compensating discovery of a large knot of lead. In 1755, a new company, with Mr Ronald Crawford at its head, became lessees of the whole mines. Their first lease was only for 19 years; but they afterwards obtained an act of parliament extending it to 1812, and, previous to that year, they were granted a new lease to expire in 1842. The new company were enterprising and eminently successful; they discovered new and rich ramifications of the veins, and when workable ore could no longer be found they erected a series of steam engines, some on the surface, and some under ground, to carry off water from their borings beneath level. So successful were the operations that during 50 years 47,420 tons of lead were raised. From 1842 the Duke of Buccleuch retained the mines under his own management; and they are now worked by means of powerful hydraulic and steam engines. There are also several water wheels and other motore for carrying out the dressing and smelting operations. All the most recent mining improvements have been introduced; and the process of refining the lead for separating the silver is carried on simultaneously with the smelting. The present yearly average of the output is 1750 tons of lead, partly in the form of litharge, and 11,000 ounces of silver, besides 160 tons of zinc blende. A chapel, built in 1755 by the mining company at a cost of not more than £70 or £80, was superseded in 1848 by a new church with 325 sittings, built and endowed by the Duke of Buccleuch, and raised to *quoad sacra* parochial status in 1861. It was long ere a site could be got for a Free church, and meanwhile Dre Chalmers, Guthrie, Candlish, etc., preached on the hill-side; but at length a church, with 400 sittings, was opened in 1859. Wanlockhead has also a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a library and reading-room, a school, etc. Pop. of village (1831) 675, (1861) 743, (1871) 772, (1881) 788, (1891) 745; of *q.s.* parish (1831) 854, (1891) 745.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864. See the Rev. J. Moir Porteous, D.D., *God's Treasure-House in Scotland* (Lond. 1876).

Wanlock Water, a stream of Sanquhar parish, Dum-

friesshire, running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward till, after a descent of 820 feet, it unites with Spango Water to form CRAWICK Water, which falls into the Nith near Sanquhar.

Wardhouse. See KENNETHMONT.

Wardlaw. See KIRKHILL.

Ward Law. See ETRICK.

Ward-of-Cruden. See PORT ERROL.

Warmannie. See ANNAN.

Warthill, a modern Elizabethan mansion in RAYNE parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Warthill station on the Turriff and Macduff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this station being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Inveramsay Junction and $24\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Aberdeen. Its present owner is George Arbuthnot Leslie, Esq. (b. 1852; suc. 1880), son-in-law of the late owner, William Leslie, Esq.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Warwickhill House, a mansion in Dreghorn parish, Ayrshire, 4 miles E by N of Irvine.

Washington, a village at the mutual boundary of Coupar Angus parish, Perthshire, and Kettine parish, Forfarshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Coupar Angus town.

Waterbeck. See MIDDLEBIE.

Waterloo, a village, with a public school, in Cambus-uehan parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Wishaw. Pop. (1871) 633, (1881) 855, (1891) 967.

Waterloo. See AUCHTERGAVERN.

Watersay. See VATERSAY.

Waterside, a village in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Doon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dalmellington town. It has a railway station, a chapel of ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, a public school, and ironworks (1847). Pop. (1871) 1681, (1881) 1473, (1891) 1222.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Waterside, a hamlet in Fenwick parish, Ayrshire, 6 miles NE of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office.

Waterside, a village in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire, 2 miles ESE of the town. Pop. (1871) 426, (1881) 420, (1891) 446.

Waterside, a mansion in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire, near the influx of Scar Water to the Nith, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Penpont.

Watling Street, a Roman road from Yorkshire in England to the E end of Antoninus' Wall in Scotland. After crossing the walls of Hadrian and Severus, and passing the stations of Risingham and Rocheester, it arrives through a rugged country, by way of the Golden Pots on Thirlmoor, at Chewgreen, the Roman post nearest the Border. Approaching Scotland in a north-north-westerly direction, it first touches it at Brownham Law, near the sources of Coquet Water; and, after having divided the kingdoms for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, enters Scotland at Blackhall Hill, on the boundary between Oxnam and Hounam in Roxburghshire. From this point it runs 12 miles north-westward to the Teviot, near the mouth of the Jed; forming for a long way the boundary between Oxnam and Hounam; traversing small wings of Oxnam, Jedburgh, and Crailing—passing some vestiges of a station, just before reaching the Teviot—and crossing the Kail at Towford, the Oxnam a little below Capehope, and the Jed a little below Bonjedward. Near the points respectively of its passage beyond the Oxnam and beyond the Teviot, it seems to have sent off one branch northward into Roxburgh, and another deviatingly round the N side of Penielheugh. The main line, however, leads through the enclosures of Mount Teviot; passes along the S side of Penielheugh; forms for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the NE boundary of Ancrum; passes over St Boswell's Green, and crosses Bowden Burn above Newton, where its remains are very distinct; and thence moves forward to the eastern base of the Eildon Hills, and to the Tweed above Melrose and near Gattonside, amidst an unusually large number of Roman and British camps and fortifications. After passing the Tweed, the road bends from its hitherto north-westerly to a northerly direction; proceeds up Melrose parish on a line nearly parallel with the Leader, but inward from its vale; passes Roman stations at Chesterlee above Clackmae, and at Walls near New Blainslee; becomes very distinct through-

out $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and then, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Chieldhelles chapel, enters Lauderdale. The road appears to have passed on the W side of Lauder town and E of Old Lauder, where there are remains of a military station; and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile onward it again becomes visible, takes for a brief way the name of the Ox-road, and leads up to a strong station, called Black Chester. From this post it passes on by the W of Oxtou, crosses the western head-stream of the Leader, and leads on in a distinctly marked line to the Roman station at Channelkirk; thence it proceeds forward to far-seeing Soutra Hill, in the small projecting district of Haddingtonshire; and descending thence it turns to the left, pursues a north-westerly direction, and traverses the parishes of Midlothian onward to Currie, which stands in a bend of the Water of Leith, 6 miles SW of Edinburgh. Between Soutra Hill and Currie, it crossed the South Esk near Dalhousie Castle, and the North Esk near Mavisbank, where many Roman antiquities have been found; and thence it pursued its course by Loanhead and Straiton, which probably owe their names to its neighbourhood, to Bow Bridge, at the E end of the Pentland Hills. Beyond Currie it proceeded to the naval station on the Forth at Cramond; and thence it crossed the Almond into Linlithgowshire, and passing Barnbogle Hill, went along Ecklin Moor to Carriden.

The great western Roman road, or that which came up Annandale, crossed into Crawford, and went down the valley of the Clyde, is also in some localities called Watling Street.

Watten, a parish, containing a hamlet of the same name, near the centre of the eastern portion of Caithness. It is bounded N by the parishes of Bower and Wick, E by the parishes of Wick and Latheron, S by the parishes of Latheron and Halkirk, and W by the parish of Halkirk. The shape is an irregular oblong, measuring about 7 by $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a projection about 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide passing S from the S side, and another small foot-shaped projection standing out for $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile at the SW corner. The boundary line on the N is artificial, but elsewhere it is largely natural, following from Wick Water northward the high ground between the Achairn and Strath Burns—two tributaries of the Wick—to the Moss of Leanas, where it cuts across the Camster Burn, curves round the high ground at Hill of Bigcus (628) and Stemster Hill (815)—this portion forming the southern projection—and thence N by W to Spital Hill (577) between Spital Quarries and Banniskirk Quarries, and thereafter irregularly north-eastward back to the northern boundary W of Loch Watten. The extreme length of the parish, from North Watten Moss on the N, 2 miles N of Loch Watten, southward to Hill of Bigcus, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the average breadth of the greater part of it is 6 miles; and the total area is 31,751·549 acres, of which 1172·134 are water. The height of Loch Watten is 55 feet above sea-level, and from this the surface undulates upward in all directions except due E, reaching a height of 300 feet or over along the greater part of the western, south-eastern, and eastern borders, and of from 70 to 200 feet on the NE. One-fourth part of the parish to the N is mostly under cultivation, but the rest is moor and rough grazing land. There are, what is rare in Caithness, a few acres of woodland. The soil varies from stiff friable clay and loam to moorish earth, the latter being most abundant. The underlying rock is Old Red Sandstone, but in the form of flagstone, which is worked on the NW at Spital Quarries. Near the N end of the parish is the large Loch Watten ($2\frac{3}{4}$ miles \times $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; 55 feet); near the centre of the W side, $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles SW of Loch Watten, is Loch of Toftingale ($\frac{3}{4}$ \times $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; 235 feet); and in the SW and S are the small lochans called the Dubh Lochs of Shielton and the Dubh Lochs of Munsary. The drainage of the northern part of the parish is carried off by the streams flowing to Loch Watten and the upper $1\frac{5}{8}$ mile of Wick Water, which issues from the E end of the loch; in the SW the drainage is carried off by the streams flowing to Loch of Toftingale, by the Burn of Acharole issuing from it

and smaller streams flowing to the latter; and in the S and E by the Strath Burn and the smaller streams flowing to it. The Strath and Acharole Burns unite $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the hamlet of Watten, and the joint stream enters Wick Water immediately after it has left Loch Watten. There is good fishing both in Loch Watten and in Loch of Toftingale, the trout in the former being from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 3 lbs., and in the latter about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Loch Watten is preserved, but the other is open to the public. There are traces of stone circles at Halsary and Moss of Wester Watten, and of Picts' houses or weems; and NW of the church at Stonehoney is a standing-stone, said to mark the burial-place of Skuli, Jarl of ORKNEY, who, according to Torfaeus, was buried at Hofn, though Hofn is more probably rather to be identified with Huna. Backlass, 2 miles W by S of the village, was in the end of the 18th century the dwelling-place of a noted robber, David Marshall, who seems to have been a northern Rob Roy. To the N of Loch Watten the parish is traversed for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the Georgemas and Wick portion of the Highland Railway, with a station at the E end of the loch, $153\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Inverness, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Wick. Bower station also is close to the NW border of the parish. To the S of the loch is one of the main lines of road from Wick to Thurso, which passes through the parish for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the road from Thurso to Latheron runs for 1 mile across the SW corner. There are also in the N a number of good district roads. The hamlet, the old name of which was Achingale, is near the E end of the loch, and has a post and money order office. There are fairs at the church on the first Tuesday of November, and at Stonehoney on the fourth Tuesday of December. Watten is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and the living is worth £206 a year. The parish church, a very old building with 750 sittings, is near the station, a short distance NE of the loch; and there is a Free church at the village. Under the School Board Gersa, Lanergill, and West Watten schools, with accommodation for 70, 110, and 133 pupils respectively, have an average attendance of about 40, 85, and 75, and grants amounting to nearly £55, £100, and £110. The chief proprietors are Sir Ralph Anstruther of Balcaskie, Bart., Thomas Adam, Esq. of Lynegar, and the Duke of Portland. Pop. (1801) 1246, (1831) 1234, (1861) 1491, (1871) 1453, (1881) 1406, (1891) 1390.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Wattston, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by E of Airdrie. Pop. (1881) 324, (1891) 354.

Wauchope. See LANGHOLM.

Wauchope, a mansion in Hobkirk parish, Roxburghshire, 10 miles SE of Hawick. Its owner is Walter MacMillan Scott, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1862).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Waulkmills, a village in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles N by W of Arbroath.

Wedale. See STOW.

Wedderburn Castle, a Grecian mansion in Duns parish, Berwickshire, 2 miles ESE of the town.

Weem (Gael. *uaimh*, 'a cave'), a village and a parish of Perthshire. The village, on the N side of the Tay, 1 mile NW of Aberfeldy, has a good hotel and a public school.

The parish prior to its reconstruction by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 lay dispersed in separate and far-distant portions, over well-nigh a fourth of Perthshire, from near the head of Glenlochy on the W, to the vicinity of Loch Freuchie on the E, and from 3 miles S of Loch Tummel on the N, to within $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of Loch Earn on the S. It claimed, at 22 miles distance from its parish church, the very nearest farm to the church of Killin; and had other farms at a still greater distance, some of them upwards of 30 miles, both in Glenlochy and Glenlyon. Its detached districts were eleven in number, all intermixed with wings and detachments of other parishes. In the reconstruction of the parish five of these detached districts were transferred to Dull parish, two to Killin, one between Killin

and Fortingall, and another between Fortingall and Kenmore, while one each was given to Kenmore and Logierait. The main portion of the old parish, which consisted of the Menzies estate so far as within the parish, formed the nucleus of the new parish. To this was added the part of Dull lying on the left bank of the Tay and east of the main portion of Weem, and which comprised the lands of Glassie, Cluny, and Derulich. To it were also added the detached parts of Logierait parish situated to the north of Loch Glassie, at Edradynate, and at Killiechassie. For further particulars regarding these changes see the parishes and places mentioned. Weem parish, as now constituted, is bounded NE, E, and SE by the parish of Logierait, and S, W, and N by the parish of Dull. Its principal features are noticed in our articles on CASTLE-MENZIES, GLASSIE, etc. The principal landowners are Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., and the Earl of Breadalbane. Giving off portions to Innerwick *quoad sacra* parish, Weem is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling. The living is worth £143. The parish church was built in 1835. In the E end of the old church, which is still standing, is a curiously sculptured monument, with a Latin inscription, to Sir Alexander Menzies, who died in 1624. The private Episcopal chapel of St David was consecrated in 1878. Two public schools—Strathtay Stewart's and Weem—with accommodation for 100 and 64 children respectively, have an average attendance of about 35 and 50, and a grant of nearly £50 each. Pop. (1891) 437, of whom 351 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 47, 46, 1869-72.

Weir or Viera, a triangular island of Rousay parish, Orkney, separated from the SE side of Rousay island by Weir Sound, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to 1 mile broad, and approaching at its western apex to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Pomona. Its length, from ENE to WSW, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; and its surface is low, its soil fertile. There are on it the ruins of a church and vestiges of a fortification. Pop. (1881) 80, (1891) 67.

Weir, Bridge of, a village in Kilbarchan and Houston parishes, Renfrewshire, on the river Gryfe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Johnstone, 7 W by N of Paisley, and 14 W from Glasgow, on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Owing its existence to the establishment of two large cotton mills in its vicinity in 1792 and 1793, it is rapidly growing in favour as a country residence for the merchants of the west, a large number of villas having been erected. It has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a railway station, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, several hotels, a water supply of 1881, a gaswork, a bowling-green, a golf club, a public school, a thread mill, a calico printing work, a saw mill, an Established church, a Free church, (1826, formerly Original Burgher), and a U.P. church. The Established church, erected in 1879 as a chapel of ease, was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1887. Ranfurly Castle is a picturesque ruin about half a mile from the village, and gives the title of Earl to the Knox family; while near it stands Castle Hill, an artificial mound said to have been a Roman military work. Situated about a mile and a half from the village are the Orphan Homes of Scotland, inaugurated by Mr William Quarrier in a back street in Glasgow in 1871, and then accommodating 30 children, but removed hither in 1876. From this time home after home has been added, until now there is accommodation for some 1100 boys and girls, with church, school, workshops, laundry, storerooms, and gardens. There is also a training ship for such lads as avow a desire to follow the life of a sailor—the chief object being to equip them for taking positions as missionary seamen in the mercantile navy, and also for becoming teachers of navigation. The length of the ship is 120 feet by 23, and the depth between decks 9 feet. The vessel is firmly fixed on solid land. The ground on which the homes are built—formerly the farm of Nittingshill, and bought by Mr Quarrier for £3560—extends to about 40 acres, and belongs in perpetuity to the homes, in connection with which there is neither

directorate nor committee, all the property being vested in trustees. Donors of money are asked to state how they wish their gift to be applied—whether to maintenance, the emigration scheme, or the building fund. The homes have been built and are supported by voluntary contributions. Only £12 is required for the maintenance, schooling, etc., of each child annually. Very many children, since the beginning of the work, have been taken to Canada and placed in carefully selected situations. Mr Quarrier's latest undertaking is the erection of an hospital for the treatment of cases of consumption. In all his schemes he is generously supported by the public. Pop. (1861) 1443, (1871) 1315, (1881) 1267, (1891) 1646, of whom 1089 were in Kilbarchan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Weisdale. See TINGWALL.

Wellbank, a post office under Dundee, in Mouifieth parish, Forfarshire, 6 miles N of Broughty Ferry.

Wellfield, a mansion on the northern outskirts of Duns, Berwickshire.

Wellfield, a mansion in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of the town.

Wellhall, a mansion in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the town.

Wells House, a mansion in the N of Hobkirk parish, Roxburghshire, near the left bank of Rule Water, 3 miles ESE of Denholm. See STOBBS CASTLE.

Wellwood, an estate of 17,566 acres in Muirkirk parish, Ayrshire, on the river Ayr, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Muirkirk town. It was purchased in 1863 for £135,000 by James Baird, Esq. of Knoydart and Cambusdoon (1803-76); and his nephew and successor, John G. A. Baird, Esq. (b. 1854), has built on it a good mansion.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864. See A. H. Millar's *Castles and Mansions of Ayrshire* (Edinb. 1885).

Wemyss, a parish on the S coast of Fife, is bounded NW by Markinch, N by Markinch and Scoonie, E and SE by the Firth of Forth, and SW by Dysart. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its total area is 5004 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. Of this area 113 acres belonged to the Innerleven detached part of the parish of Markinch, but was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to Wemyss. The coast-line of about 6 miles is bold and very rocky, though not bounded by any very lofty cliffs. On the coast, between the villages of West Wemyss and Buckhaven, there are eight or ten rock caves, some of them of large extent, and all above high-water mark. One of the largest, the Kelp or Glass Cave, was used as one of the earliest glass-works in this country, while the Court Cave, to the E of East Wemyss, derives its name from an encounter said to have occurred in it between James V. and some Gipsies. In several of the caves there are a number of curious inscriptions, which are fully described in a pamphlet by the late Sir James Y. Simpson. The name of the parish is derived from the Gaelic *uaimh*, 'a cave.' Between the villages of East and West Wemyss, close to the shore, there is a narrow stretch of links, which is used as a golfing ground.

The surface of the parish in some places immediately above the shore is considerably elevated, and rises in a general slope towards the N and W, attaining 215 feet at Bowhouse, 260 at Earl's Seat, 147 at Perceval, and 121 at Muiredge. The river Leven runs along its N boundary for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation; those in the NE and centre are mainly dark red sandstone. The beach between East and West Wemyss is covered with blue whinstone ice-borne boulders; in the SW and E a large quantity of coal and some sandstone are found. There are about a dozen coal mines. The soil is in some places sandy and shallow, but in others of a strong, dark-coloured, clayey character, and of great depth. Fishing is an important industry along the coast, especially at Buckhaven; and the linon manufacture employs a good number of hands, chiefly at EAST WEMYSS, where there is a factory. The coal and mineral trade formerly centred in WEST WEMYSS; but a wet dock with a draught of 32

feet at low water, constructed at Methil by Mr R. G. Erskine Wemyss in 1875 at an estimated cost of over £100,000, and since sold to the North British Railway Company, and the formation by the same company in 1894-95 of a new dock with an area of 6½ acres at an estimated cost of £200,000, will attract much of the shipping, especially since most of the coal is now raised in pits in the E of the parish. The chief landowner in the parish is Mr R. G. Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss and Torrie, who is superior of all lands in the parish.

The parish contains the towns of Buckhaven (4006) and West Wemyss (1300), the villages of East Wemyss (1010), Coaltown of Wemyss (381), Methil (1662), Kirkland of Methil (441), and Methilhill (503). The principal mansion is Wemyss Castle, the seat of R. G. Erskine Wemyss, Esq., situated on a cliff about 35 feet above the level of the sea, a little to the E of the village of West Wemyss. It is a large and weather-beaten building—part of it of considerable antiquity—and forms a fine feature in the landscape as seen from the sea. Mary Queen of Scots met Darnley for the first time within its walls in 1565. Charles II. spent a day in it in July 1650, and slept a night there in July 1657. There is preserved in it a large silver basin, which was given in 1290 by the King of Norway to Sir Michael Wemyss of Wemyss, on occasion of that knight and Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie appearing at the Norwegian court as ambassadors from Scotland to bring home the Princess Margaret. More accounts than one are given of the origin of the family of Wemyss; but all agree as to their being derived from the family of Macduff, Mormaer of Fife in the reign of Malcolm Ceannmor. The family of Wemyss, therefore, is one of the very few Lowland families which, through the male line, can claim kindred with Celtic blood. The lands now forming the parish of Wemyss are said to have been part of the estate of Macduff, Shakespeare's well-known thau of Fife, during the reign of Malcolm Ceannmor; and a little to the E of East Wemyss, immediately above the Well Cave, there is an extensive ruin, of red sandstone, known as Macduff's Castle, which, according to tradition, was a stronghold of the great thane. The present proprietor of the Wemyss estate, Randolph Gordon Erskine Wemyss, Esq. (b. 1858; suc. 1864), is said to be the 27th in direct descent from Hugo, the second son of Gillimichael, who was third in descent from Macduff. Wemyss gives the title of Earl of Wemyss to a scion of the noble family of Douglas. (See GOSFORD.)

The Rev. George Gillespie, who figured in the ecclesiastical affairs of the 17th century, was minister of Wemyss for about 4 years. Besides Macduff's Castle the antiquities in the parish include the ruins of an ancient chapel within the grounds known as Chapel-Garden, ¼ mile W of West Wemyss.

A branch railway from Thornton Junction of the North British railway traverses the parish to Methil, with intermediate stations called West Wemyss, Wemyss Castle, and Buckhaven. A short reach of the North British railway (about 6 furlongs), between Dysart and Thornton, also falls within the boundaries of the parish in the extreme W.

Wemyss parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; the living is worth £340. The parish church is at East Wemyss; and there are *quoad sacra* churches at Methil and West Wemyss. A mission station was opened at Buckhaven in 1894. There are Free churches at East Wemyss, Buckhaven, and Methil, and two U.P. churches at Buckhaven. The accommodation, average attendance, and government grants of the schools in this parish are as follows: Buckhaven higher grade public school, 1104, about 775, £785; Coaltown public school 148, about 140, £135; Kirkland Cross Roads public school, 538, about 300, £270; Methil public school, 479, about 325, £310; Wemyss public school, 299, about 255, £260; and West Wemyss, Dorothy public school, 305, about 220, £170.

A water-supply was introduced all over the parish, under the Public Health Act, about 1877, at a cost of

£25,000; and a gaswork midway between Buckhaven and East Wemyss supplies both places with gas. Valuation (1885) £33,727, 16s. 5d., (1893) £58,736, 13s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 3264, (1831) 5001, (1861) 5970, (1871) 6400, (1881) 7307, (1891) 10,534, of whom 4989 were in Wemyss ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Wemyss Bay, a small watering-place in Innerkirk parish, Renfrewshire, on the Firth of Clyde, immediately N of Skelmorlie in Largs parish, Ayrshire, and at the terminus of the Glasgow and Wemyss Bay railway (1865), 8 miles SW of Upper Greenock and 30½ W of Glasgow. It has a number of handsome villas, a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a reading-room presented to the inhabitants by the Misses Burns of Castle Wemyss in 1896, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, a hotel, a steamboat pier, an English Episcopal church (1879) with a chime of 8 bells, and a Roman Catholic church (1887). See SKELMORLIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Wemyss, East, a village in Wemyss parish, in the S of Fife, is situated on the shore, about 1 mile SSW of Buckhaven, and 1½ NE of West Wemyss. It has a post office and a station called Wemyss Castle, on the branch railway between Thornton and Methil. Its houses are well-built and comfortable; and its whole appearance is above the average of villages on the E coast. The red-tiled roofs give it an exceedingly picturesque appearance, as seen from a little distance. The pretty cemetery occupies the summit of a well-wooded elevation, a little to the NE. The parish church, an old cruciform building, estimated to hold about 1000 persons, stands near the centre of the village; and the Free church, an unassuming edifice, seated for 380, at the W end. There is a public school at East Wemyss, already noted under the parish. An ornamental cottage hospital was erected by Mr R. G. Erskine Wemyss in 1883 at a cost of £1200. It contains a surgical and two medical wards, with 24 beds in all, besides accommodation for nurses. There are a reading-room in the village, with a library attached, two curling clubs, a golf club, and a co-operative society. There is a small brewery at East Wemyss, but the chief industry of the place is the manufacture of linen fabrics, carried on in a large and old-established factory. Pop. (1831) 753, (1861) 799, (1871) 777, (1881) 846, (1891) 1010.

Wemyss Hall, a mansion in Cupar parish, Fife, 1½ mile S of the town. Its owner is James Balfour Wemyss, Esq. (b. 1828; suc. 1871).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Wemyss, West, a small town in Wemyss parish in the S of Fife, is situated on the coast, 2 miles NE of Dysart. The nearest station, though bearing the name of the village, is very inconveniently situated about a mile away, on the branch line referred to under East Wemyss. Consisting mainly of one street, West Wemyss has a less prosperous and comfortable air than East Wemyss, although its population is considerably greater. About the centre of the village is the town-hall, with a curious foreign-looking tower. The only church is the *quoad sacra* parish church. There is a post and telegraph office under East Wemyss, a gaswork, and a coastguard station. West Wemyss formerly carried on a brisk manufacture of salt, and so maintained a good harbour. Although the manufacture has now ceased, the harbour is still kept up on account of the considerable coal traffic which passes through it. In 1872-73 a wet dock was constructed at a cost of about £10,000, covering about an acre, with a depth of water of 18½ feet, and a berthage of 450 feet. As a burgh of barony West Wemyss is governed by 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 12 councillors. Pop., which is almost entirely mining, (1831) 858, (1861) 1128, (1871) 1231, (1881) 1206, (1891) 1300.

West Arthurlee. See ARTHURLEE.

Westcraigs, a station on the North British railway, 5½ miles W by S of Bathgate.

Westerdale, a place with a post office, Free church, and public school, in Halkirk parish, Caithness, on the right bank of the river Thurso, 13 miles S of Thurso.

Westerhall. See WESTERKIRK.

Westerkirk, a parish of Eskdale, NE Dumfriesshire, whose church, centrally situated, stands on the left bank of the Esk, 6 miles NW of the post-town, Langholm. The parish is bounded NE by Robertson in Roxburghshire, E by Ewes, SE and S by Langholm, SW by Tundergarth and Hutton, and W and NW by Eskdalemuir. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 10½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 6½ miles; and its area is 42½ square miles or 27,152 acres, of which 160 are water. The river Esk, formed at the western verge of the parish by the confluence (490 feet above sea-level) of the Black and White Esks, winds 97 miles east-south-eastward, for the last 9 furlongs along the Langholm boundary. Nearly midway in this course it is joined by MEGGET WATER, which, rising at an altitude of 1200 feet in the northern extremity of the parish, runs 7¼ miles south-by-westward, and itself receives Stennies Water, rising at 1480 feet, and flowing 5½ miles south-south-westward. Thirteen smaller rills fall into Megget Water, and twenty into the Esk. In the E, where the Esk leaves the parish, the surface sinks to 395 feet above the sea; and chief elevations to the S of the river are Bombie Hill (1136 feet) and Cauld-kine Rig (1478); to the N, Great Hill (1434), Westker Rig (1102), Dod Fell (1519), and Faw Side (1722), the last near the meeting point of Westerkirk, Ewes, and Robertson parishes. Thus, though hilly, this parish is nowhere mountainous; and its hills are mostly verdant and finely pastoral. Greywacke and greywacke slate are the predominant rocks; and secondary trap, generally in the form of caps, occurs on the summit of some of the hills. At Jamestown upon Glendingin farm, on the left bank of Megget Water, an antimony mine was worked from 1793 to 1798, and yielded during that period 100 tons of regulus of antimony, worth £8400. It was worked again, but only again to be stopped, in the beginning of 1892. A mass of iron rudely resembling two 4-inch cubes placed together, was discovered on Hopsrig farm in March 1881, and gave rise to discussion as to whether it was meteoric or an ancient artificial British 'bloom.' The soil on the low grounds along the Esk is a light and fertile loam; on the rising ground is a deep strong loam; and on the tops of many of the hills degenerates into moss. Rather less than one-seventeenth of the entire area is either arable or meadow land, some 200 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest is hill-pasture. Antiquities are vestiges of hill-top camps, supposed to have been outposts of the Roman station of Castle-O'er in Eskdalemuir; traces along the vale of the Esk of a supposed chain of communication between Castle-O'er and Netherbie; and a triangular and seemingly very ancient fortification on the farm of Enzieholm; whilst till lately there existed the remains of a stone circle on the peninsula of the Esk and Megget Water. The road from Langholm to Etrick and Yarrow passes up the vale of the Esk. The Duke of Buccleuch, though a large proprietor, has no seat in the parish. Craighleuch, a very handsome mansion 2½ miles NNW of Langholm, was erected by the late Alex. Reid, a wealthy manufacturer of that town. Burnfoot, a beautifully situated house, 3½ miles NNW of Langholm, is the seat of William Elphinstone Malcolm, Esq. (b. 1817; suc. 1838). His father, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm (1768-1838), was born at Douglan, and his uncle, Gen. Sir John Malcolm (1769-1833), at Burnfoot. (See LANGHOLM.) Westerhall, 5 miles W of Langholm, is beautifully situated near the Esk's left bank, backed by steep hills, and embosomed in wood. It suffered great damage by fire in Feb. 1873, but has been restored. Held by his ancestors for 400 years, the estate belongs now to Sir Frederick John William Johnstone, eighth Bart. since 1700 (b. and suc. 1841), Conservative member for Weymouth 1874-85. His great-uncle, Sir William Johnstone, who died in 1805, was a member of seven successive parliaments, and acquired a large property in America, besides the borough of Weymouth. Other illustrious natives were William Pulteney, Earl of Bath (1682-1764), Sir Robert Walpole's opponent; and Thomas Telford (1757-1834),

the celebrated engineer. He was the posthumous son of a shepherd, and was brought up with difficulty by his poor and widowed mother. After receiving an elementary education at the parish school, he was apprenticed at an early age to a builder, and worked for some years as a stonemason. A stone to his father's memory in the churchyard is said to have been chiselled by him. He afterwards rose to great fame as an architect, and amassed an enormous fortune. There is a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. He bequeathed a considerable sum of money 'to the minister of Westerkirk in trust for the parish library.' The bequest yields a handsome annual interest for the purchase of books, which now number 6000 volumes. Probably no rural parish in the kingdom can boast of such a collection. In 1860 it was found necessary to provide increased accommodation for the library, and a very neat and commodious building was erected, by public subscription, at Old Bentpath. Westerkirk is in the presbytery of Langholm and the synod of Dumfriesshire; the living is worth £315. The parish church, a handsome Gothic building, with a massive square tower and 350 sittings, was opened in Dec. 1881. The Johnstone family mausoleum, in the churchyard, presents a handsome circular colonnade of fluted Doric pillars surmounted by a beautifully carved frieze and an elegant dome. The ancient church and half of the barony of Westerkirk were given in 1321 by Robert I. to the monks of Melrose, and the church thence till the Reformation was a vicarage. A chapel subordinate to the church, and dedicated to St Martin, stood at Boykin, and was in 1391 endowed with some lands by Adam de Glendonynge or Glendingin of Hawick. Another chapel subordinate to the church stood at Watcarrick, now in Eskdalemuir. In 1703 the upper part of Westerkirk was erected into the separate parish of Eskdalemuir, whilst part of Staplegorton was annexed to Westerkirk, the other part being added to Langholm. Two public schools—Megdale and Westerkirk—with respective accommodation for 25 and 106 children, have an average attendance of about 10 and 45, and grants of nearly £25 and £60. Pop. (1881) 478, (1891) 454.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 16, 1864.

Wester, Loch of. See WICK.

Westerton, a mansion in Logie parish, Stirlingshire, in the northern vicinity of Bridge of Allan.

Westertown House, a modern castellated two-storey mansion, with wings and a massive square central tower, in Elgin parish, near the right bank of the Black Buru, 7 miles SW of Elgin town. It belongs to the Duke of Fife.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Westfield, a village in Clackmannan parish, 2½ miles ESE of Alloa.

Westfield, a village in Rattray parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Erich, 2 miles N of Blairgowrie, under which it has a post office.

Westfield, a North British station between Bathgate and Blackston Junction.

Westfield, a plain two-storey mansion in Spynie parish, Elginshire, 3½ miles WNW of Elgin.

West Hall, an ancient mansion, with modern additions, in Oyne parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile ENE of Oyne station, and 3¼ miles ESE of Insh. Long a seat of the Horns, and then of the Dalrymple-Horn-Elphinstones, it now belongs to Lady Leith.

Westhaven. See NEWTON OF PANBRIDE.

West Highland Railway. This line, extending from Craigendoran on the Clyde, close to Helensburgh, N and NW through the counties of Dumbarton, Perth, Argyll, and Inverness to Fort William—a distance of 99¼ miles—may be looked on as a most important continuation of that portion of the North British railway system which formerly only provided for rail and steamer services in connection with the Clyde watering-places. Serving a tract of some 4000 square miles previously entirely without railway communication, and opening up districts of great picturesqueness and interest hitherto very difficult of access, it is the outcome of an earnest attempt on the part of the proprietors through whose lands it

passes to grapple with the Highland question by providing speedy and regular communication between a central point on the west coast and the great markets of the south. Begun in the autumn of 1889, and opened in August 1894, after an expenditure of over £700,000, the line is the longest in Great Britain ever sanctioned by one Act of Parliament. It was constructed by one firm of contractors, and opened in one day.

Leaving the old Helensburgh branch of the North British shortly before reaching Craigendoran, the line rises to a high-level station (23 miles from Glasgow) at the latter place, and turning up the slope to the N of Helensburgh, passes through a long rock-cutting, over 40 feet deep in some places (Upper Helensburgh station, 24½ miles), and emerges high on the hillside overlooking the lower reaches of the Clyde about Greenock, and then turns up the Gareloch, along the whole of the E side of which it goes, commanding from its elevated position an excellent view of the loch the whole way. Stations at Row (26½ miles), Shandon (29¼), and Garelochhead (31½) provide accommodation for the most important points along this part of the route. The slope along which the line passes is pleasantly wooded down to the water's edge, and across the loch are the low heights of the peninsula of Rosneath. From Garelochhead the route crosses to the shore of Loch Long, nearly opposite the entrance to Loch Goil, and, still high above sea-level, holds its course up the steep eastern bank of the long, narrow hollow of this arm of the sea, of which there is an excellent view nearly all the way to Arrochar. On the opposite shore rise first the group of rugged heights between Loch Long and Loch Goil, which reach a height of from 2000 to 2500 feet, and are playfully known as Argyll's Bowling Green; then the steep, narrow pass of Glen Croe, and then the huge masses sometimes spoken of as the Arrochar Alps—Ben Arthur or the Cobbler (2891 feet), Ben Ime (3318), Ben Vane (3094), and Ben Voirlich (3092).

From Loch Long the line passes across by the narrow neck between Arrochar and Tarbet to the shore of Loch Lomond; the traffic being provided for by the Arrochar and Tarbet station (42½ miles), half-way between the two places. From Tarbet the route is close to the W bank of Loch Lomond right up to Ardlui station (50½) at the upper end of the loch. All the way most magnificent views, ever changing and ever varying, but always beautiful, are obtained of the great sheet of water stretching away to the E, with the great sentinel Ben steadfastly overlooking the prettily-wooded shores and islands. Nor is the charm of association wanting: on the opposite side of the loch, Inversnaid and its falls remind us of Wordsworth and his Highland Girl, while Wallace's Isle and Rob Roy's Cave recall two national heroes, widely contrasted in their purposes, but yet curiously alike in the cluster of myth that has gathered round their names. Before reaching Ardlui, the steep bank, the railway, and the road all approach so closely to the edge of the loch that a curious little bit of engineering has had to be resorted to in order to afford room for the iron road, and immediately beyond a short tunnel has been necessary. Though only some 50 yards long, it is noteworthy as the single one on the whole line, notwithstanding the rugged and broken character of the country traversed.

Beyond Ardlui the line turns up Glen Falloch by the side of the stream of the same name, and the traveller finds himself among the silent fastnesses of the hills; great mountain masses, with a foreground of lower pastoral land, extending on either side, and culminating, near the NE end of the glen at Crianlarich station (59 miles), in the huge cones of Ben More (3843 feet) and Sobinian (3827); and on the W at the same point in Ben Dhu-Craig (3204) and Ben Oss (3374). Some ancient wood that exists along the lower slopes of the glen is said to be part of the old Caledonian forest, and half way through there is a view on the right of the picturesque Falls of Falloch, with the large basin of Rob Roy's Bath and the smaller one that furnished his Soap Dish. From Crianlarich, after crossing the Callander and Oban

line by one lofty viaduct and Fillan Water by another, the route is up Glen Fillan almost parallel to the sister railway for some 5 miles to Tyndrum (64 miles), whence the northern course is again resumed along the steep side of Ben Odhar (2948 feet). Some 2½ miles beyond Crianlarich, on the left, are the ruins of the little chapel of St Fillan, which, with the adjacent sacred pool, used in the middle ages to be rather celebrated in connection with the treatment of lunatics. A little farther on, beside the Free church, on the same side, is the field of Dalry or Dail Righ, where Bruce and the band that followed him after the battle of Methven were beset by a swarm of the followers of John of Lorn, and where, though the party made good their retreat, the king himself was compelled to leave behind the cloak fastening, which is known as the 'Brooch of Lorn.' In the hill at Tyndrum, to the left of the station, workings were at one time opened for the extraction of lead ore, but they have long since been abandoned.

Beyond Ben Odhar two viaducts and a curious U-shaped curve carry the line across the entrance to the hollow between Ben a Chaitail and Ben Doran—a glen through which access may be had to the upper parts of Glen Lyon, Loch Lyou itself being only some 6 miles distant across the pass. Round the curve the course is by a narrow cut in the steep side of Ben Doran, and at length Bridge of Orchy is reached (71½ miles), which used to be considered the last boundary of the civilised world in this direction. This is the centre of the district which the Gaelic bard Duncan Bàn has rendered so celebrated—Glen Orchy itself stretching away to the SW, with beyond it the great mountain masses that rise around Loch and Glen Etive, and farther N the peaks that overshadow Glencoe. The whole of the district to the W and NW is deer forest; the one closest at hand being the well-known Black Mount belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbaue, whose shooting-lodge for it is seen nestling among wood on the N shore of the little Loch Tulla, which lies on the left. After the hollow of Tulla Water has been followed for some miles, the great boggy table-land of Moor of Rannoch may be said to be entered on at Gortan, and thence for 10 miles the line may be said to be almost floated over the surface of the morass pretty much on the principle on which George Stevenson constructed his famous way across Chat Moss. Bare and exposed, however, as this moorland is in all its 20 miles of length and as many in breadth, it is not by any means the scene of desolation that is sometimes supposed. It may, to one passing painfully over it on foot, have seemed as it has been said, 'the dreariest tract of its kind in Scotland—an open, monotonous, silent, black expanse of desert, a sable sea of moss;' but it certainly looks otherwise as one passes across it comfortably by rail. Even if it be as R. L. Stevenson has described it, a 'country lying as waste as the sea,'* it has some of the charm of the sea's variety and play of light and colour. Even if the moorland itself be open, silent, solitary, the eye is drawn across it in all directions to the fine mountain screens that shut it in; away to the E the sharp coue of Schiehallion looks over the lower nearer hills; to the NE the great straight out of Loch Eriach is well marked, with, rising over it, the huge Ben Alder (3757 feet) and its curious conical outlier Ben Bhoil (3333); away to the NW are the jagged peaks about Ben Nevis and Mamore, and to the W those of the Black Corries and Glencoe. At Rannoch station (87½ miles) Loch Lydoch is on the left; and Gauer Water, which flows from this to Loch Rannoch, having been crossed, the line bends thence to the NW, and passing Loch Ossian (1269 feet above sea-level), the highest loch of any size in Scotland, reaches the summit-level of 1350 feet. It then turns northward to the E of the long, narrow, steep-sided Loch Treig, at first high above the level of the water, but gradually descending during a 5½-mile run till it has almost reached the level of the loch at the lower

* In *Kidnapped*, where, however, he brings a body of horse soldiers across it. There are probably few parts of the moor where horsemen could advance in safety 100 yards.

end, whence it passes among the fine examples of great glacial moraines that there abound to the side of the Spean at Inverlair (104½ miles). From this point the course turns off at right angles westward and follows the hollow of the Spean by Roy Bridge (110¼)—from which station convenient access is now obtained to Glen Roy and its famous parallel roads—to Spean Bridge (113½), and then passes SW by Inverloch Castle to Fort William (122½). The scenery along the rocky gorge, through which the Spean frets and toils and foams, is fine and interesting, and from this part of the route excellent views are obtained of Ben Nevis and the surrounding hills. The works at Fort William necessitated the destruction of a considerable part of the fort itself, past which a small loop-line to Banavie establishes a connection with the S end of the Caledonian Canal. This branch will ultimately form the first part of an extension of the railway, for which an Act has been obtained, westward by Lochs Eil and Morar to Mallaig (on the Sound of Sleat, near the entrance to Loch Nevis), which will, it is hoped, become a centre for fishing and general trade for the Northern Hebrides.

Westquarter, a village in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles NE of Strathaven. Westquarter House is the seat of Jn. Miller Wilson Jackson, Esq. of Hall-hill (b. 1861; suc. 1865). Pop. (1881) 389, (1891) 384.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Westraw House. See PETTINAIN.

Westray, one of the NW islands of the Orkney group. It lies 10½ miles NNE of Costa Head, the nearest point of Pomona; and 4 NNE of the nearest point of Rousay, from which it is separated by Westray Firth. Within 2 miles of its E and SE coasts lie Papa-Westray, Eday, Pharay, and Pharay Holm. Its length, from NW to SE, is 10½ miles; and its breadth varies between ½ mile and 6¼ miles. The only safe harbour is that of Pierowall, on the E coast, nearly opposite the S end of Papa-Westray. The chief headlands are Noup Head on the NW, Aiker Ness on the N, Spo Ness on the E, Weather Ness on the SE, Rap Ness on the S, and Berst Ness on the SW. The coast is, in general, rocky; and, over part of the W, consists of magnificent precipices, frequented by vast flocks of sea-fowl. A ridge of hills extends along the W of the broader part of the island, and attains 343 feet at Couters Hill, 369 at Knucker Hill, 355 at Gallo Hill, 556 at Fitly Hill, and 256 at Skea Hill; but the rest of the surface is pretty level. The soil of the arable lands, which probably do not amount to one-fifth of the area, is variably pure sand, a mixture of sand and clay, a black mossy mould, a rich loamy black mould, and a mixture of black mould and sand. At the head of the Bay of Pierowall is a village of the same name with an inn, and a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. In a small cavern, called the 'Gentlemaur's Cave,' in the bluff rocky coast of Rap Ness, several Orkney Jacobites lay concealed for several months in 1746. They were eagerly but vainly searched for throughout Orkney by a party of royal troops; and, while in the cave, they depended for their daily food upon the precarious means of a single person's stealthy visits to their retreat. Their houses were destroyed by the baffled military; but afterwards, when the excitement occasioned by the rebellion passed away, these were replaced, at the expense of Government, by others of better structure. In several places along the shores are graves or tombs of a very ancient date; and in one place is a high monumental stone. **NOLTAND CASTLE**, noticed separately, is the chief antiquity; and Brough is the principal mansion. The island was anciently divided into the parishes of East Westray, West Westray, and North Westray or Ladykirk; but all these, together with the island of Papa-Westray, now form only one parish.

The parish is in the presbytery of North Isles and the synod of Orkney; the living is worth £252. The parish church, in the centre of Westray island, was built in 1845, and contains upwards of 800 sittings. Other places of worship are Rap Ness chapel of ease,

Papa-Westray Free church, Westray Free church station, Westray U.P. church (1823; 440 sittings), and Westray Baptist chapel (1807; 450 sittings). Four public schools—East Side, Papa-Westray, Pierowall, and West Side—with respective accommodation for 90, 80, 180, and 75 children, have an average attendance of about 60, 50, 150, and 70, and grants amounting to nearly £70, £65, £195, and £80. Valuation of parish (1884) £5406, (1893) £4573. Pop. of Westray island (1831) 1702, (1861) 2151, (1871) 2090, (1881) 2200, (1891) 2108; of parish (1801) 1624, (1831) 2032, (1861) 2545, (1871) 2460, (1881) 2545, (1891) 2445.

Westruther, a village and a parish of Berwickshire. The village stands 705 feet above sea-level, 5½ miles N by W of Gordon station, 6½ WNW of Greenlaw, and 7½ ENE of Lauder. It has a post office, a library, a temperance society, and a Good Templar lodge.

The parish, containing also Houndslow village, 1¼ mile S by W, formed part of Hume till the Reformation, and then of Gordon till 1647. It is bounded N and NE by Longformacus, E by Greenlaw, SE by Gordon, SW by Legerwood, and W and NW by Lauder. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5 miles; and its area is 22½ square miles or 14,643½ acres, of which 13½ are water. **EDER WATER** flows 2 miles east-north-eastward along the Gordon boundary; **BLACKADDER WATER**, formed by several headstreams that rise in the N of the parish, winds 2½ miles south-south-eastward along the Greenlaw boundary; and **BOONDREIGH** or **Brunta Burn** runs 5½ miles south-south-westward along or close to nearly all the Lauder boundary. Lying debatably between the Lammermuir and Lauderdale districts of Berwickshire, the surface sinks in the SE to 590 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 785 feet near Hyndberry, 856 near Wedderlie, 1242 at Flas Hill, 1255 at Raelcleugh Hill, and 1466 at Twinlaw Cairns near the northern border—bleak, cheerless uplands these last, but commanding brilliant and extensive prospects of the Merse and Teviotdale. Greywacke, often passing into greywacke slate, is the predominant rock in the N, red sandstone in the S. The latter has been largely worked for building material; and slate was quarried at Bruntaburn about the beginning of the 19th century. The soil of the arable lands varies much both in depth and in quality, and comprises clay, loam, gravel, and moorish mould, being mostly light and incumbent on a rocky or gravelly subsoil. Nearly 1000 acres are under wood; about 180 are in a state of moss; and the rest is either arable or pastoral. Antiquities, other than those noticed under **EVELAW** and **GIBB'S CROSS**, are the huge Twinlaw Cairns, faint vestiges of two camps on Raelcleugh farm and Harelaw Muir, and sites or remains of three pre-Reformation chapels and several peel-towers. The two Cairns are said to commemorate the death, by each other's hands, of the twin-brothers Edgar, who, ignorant of their kinship, resolved to settle by single combat the battle impending between the Scots and the Saxon invaders. A ballad, entitled the *Battle of Twinlaw* (the worst perhaps that was ever composed), is quoted in the *New Statistical Account* (1834) as having 'been known here for at least a century and a half.' John Veitch, the brother of that William Veitch whose Life was written by M'Crie, and himself a preacher of great eminence, was a heritor in Westruther, and its first minister. He died in 1703. Principal estates are **SPOTTISWOODE**, **BASSENEDEAN**, and **Wedderlie**, the seat of Lord Blantyre; and the first includes more than the half of the parish. Westruther is in the presbytery of Earlston and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £150. The parish church, built in 1840, contains 380 sittings. A Free church contains 270 sittings; and the public school, with accommodation for 128 children, has an average attendance of about 50, and a grant of nearly £50. Pop. (1801) 779, (1831) 830, (1861) 786, (1871) 784, (1881) 671, (1891) 615.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

West Water, a troutful stream of Lethnot, Edzell, and Stracathro parishes, Forfarshire, rising at an alti-

tude of 2680 feet on the N side of Ben Tirran, and winding 23 miles east-south-eastward, till, after a descent of 2560 feet, it falls into the North Esk near Stracathro House.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 66, 57, 1868-71.

Weydale, a place, with a post office and a public school, in Thurso parish, Caithness, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of the town.

Whale Firth, a sea-inlet on the W coast of Yell island, Shetland, striking $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward, and having an average breadth of only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

Whalsey, an island of Nesting parish, Shetland, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the nearest point of the Mainland, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Lerwick, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. With a rocky coast, it measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from NE to SW, has a maximum breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, consists almost entirely of gneiss, is studded with ten little fresh-water lochs, rises to 393 feet at the Ward of Clett, contains one sheep farm, and has a free light soil, capable of considerable cultivation, but in many places severely 'scalped.' In order to provide a boat shelter for the fishing fleet, Government in 1894 sanctioned a grant of £1650 to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Symbister. Symbister House, a stately mansion of Aberdeenshire granite, built in the first half of the nineteenth century at a cost of £20,000, is the property of William Arthur Bruce, Esq. (b. 1863; suc. 1873). The Established church was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1869, its minister's stipend being £125, and the parish including the Out Skerries, etc.; and there are public schools of Brough and Livister. Pop. of island (1841) 628, (1861) 728, (1871) 854, (1881) 870, (1891) 927; of *q.s.* parish (1881) 1027, (1891) 1094. See the Rev. John Russell's *Three Years in Shetland* (Paisley, 1887).

Whauphill, a railway station, with a post and telegraph office, in Kirkcinner parish, Wigtownshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Wigtown.

Whifflet. See COATBRIDGE.

Whim House, a plain three-storey mansion in Newlands parish, N Peeblesshire, 7 furlongs NNE of Lamancha station, and 5 miles S by W of Penicuik. It was built by the third Duke of Argyll, and, two years after his death in 1761, was purchased and enlarged by James Montgomery, afterwards Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, who made it his country residence. See STOBO.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1860.

Whinnyleggat, a place, with a public school, in Kirkcubright parish, 3 miles NE of the town.

Whinyeon Loch. See TOWNHOLM.

Whistlefield, an inn near the E shore of Loch Eck, Argyllshire, 7 miles SSE of Strachur.

Whistlefield, a place with an inn in Row parish, Dumbartonshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of Garelochhead. Standing at the crown of the ridge between the Gare Loch and Loch Long it commands a striking view of both lochs.

Whitadder Water, a stream whose source is in East Lothian, but most of whose course is in Berwickshire. It rises, at an altitude of 1100 feet near the middle of the hilly parish of Whittinghame, close on the watershed or summit-range of the broad-based Lammermuirs; and has a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, chiefly south-south-eastward, and partly eastward to St Agnes, where it receives Bothwell Water on its left bank, and enters Berwickshire. During this brief connection with Haddingtonshire, it is a cold, moorland streamlet, and flows partly through Whittinghame, and partly between that parish and Berwickshire on its right bank, and Stenton and Innerwick on its left. After entering Berwickshire it achieves a distance of 12 miles in five bold sweeps in very various and even opposite directions; and it then runs prevalently eastward, over a distance of 15 miles, to the Tweed at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Berwick. Its principal tributaries are Dye Water, which enters it on the right side near the middle of Longformacus, and the Blaekadder, which enters it at the village of Allanton in Edrom. Its entire length of course is nearly 34 miles. From the point of its debouching into the Merse, or over about four-fifths of its course,

in Berwickshire, it is a stream of much gentle beauty. It traverses a country which is cultivated like a garden; it is overlooked and highly adorned at frequent intervals by fine mansions and parks; it runs almost constantly in the curving, the ever-sinuous line of beauty; it very generally has a deeply excavated path through earth or soft rock, so as to form a lowland dell, a gigantic and sometimes precipitous furrow, tufted up the sides with wood; and, though prevalently destitute of decided picturesqueness or romance, it has a fair aggregate amount of landscape. It achieves little of its fall in races and none in leaps, but is nearly everywhere a rapid stream, brisk and cheery in its movement. In Berwickshire it bounds or traverses the parishes of Cranshaws, Longformacus, Abbey St Bathans, Duns, Bunkle, Edrom, Chirnside, Foulden, Hutton, and Mordington. Like most of the streams which descend from either side of the Lammermuirs, it is subject to sudden freshets; and it rises in ordinary maximum about 9 feet above its usual level, and in extraordinary or rare floods as high as 15 feet. It is still an excellent trouting-stream, though not what it was in former years.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 34, 26, 1863-64. See Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (Edinb. 1874).

Whitburgh, a mansion of 1811 in Humbie parish, Haddingtonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Ford.

Whitburn, a village and a parish of SW Linlithgowshire. The village stands, 620 feet above sea-level, near the northern verge of the parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Bathgate, 9 furlongs W by S of Whitburn station on the Morningside section of the North British, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Breich station on the Caledonian, this being $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Edinburgh and $27\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Glasgow. A police burgh since 1862, it presents a well-built regular appearance, and has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a gaswork, a reading-room, a public coffee-house and reading-room (the gift of Lady Baillie), a public hall, a cemetery, and bowling and curling clubs. Considerable endowments, bequeathed by the late Mr Wilson, are now devoted by the School Board to the encouraging of higher education in the parish by means of scholarships and bursaries. Places of worship are the parish church, the Free church, and the U.P. church. The first was erected and partly endowed by public subscription in 1718, and was raised from a chapel of ease to parochial status in 1730. A strong Secession congregation early arose, in consequence of the parish church being subjected to the law of patronage, although the parishioners had subscribed for it on the condition of their having a vote; and here as elsewhere the Secession soon divided into Burghers and Anti-burghers. The first parish minister was the Rev. Alex. Wardrope, an eminent preacher, who took an active share in the 'Marrow Controversy.' Among his successors were William Porteous, D.D. (1735-1812), from 1760 to 1770, who planned the Glasgow Society of the Sons of the Clergy, and published several works; and the Rev. Mr Baron (1735-1803), from 1770 to 1779, author, and afterwards professor of moral philosophy at St Andrews. John Brown (1754-1832) was Burgher minister from 1777; and here was born his son, Professor John Brown, D.D. (1784-1858), the well-known Biblical expositor. Professor Archibald Bruce (1746-1816) was Anti-burgher minister from 1768 till 1806. He was author of *Free Thoughts on the Toleration of Popery*, and many other works, and at Whitburn received a visit about 1783 from Lord George Gordon. Pop. of village (1881) 1200, (1891) 1185, of whom 608 were males. Houses (1891) inhabited 263, vacant 30.

The parish, containing also the town of FAULDHOUSE, the villages of LONGRIDGE and East BENVAR, with part of BLACKBURN, and the stations of BENTS, CROFTHEAD, and Fauldhouse, was disjoined from Livingston in 1730, but formed a separate preaching station so early as 1628. It is bounded N by Bathgate and Livingston, E by Livingston, SE by West Calder in Edinburghshire, and W and NW by Shotts in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth

increases westward to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $15\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or $9807\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $33\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river ALMOND, coming in from Shotts, flows $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward—for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the north-western, and for 1 mile (near Whitburn station) across the northern interior, elsewhere along the northern boundary. How or Blairmuchole Burn flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along all the north-western and part of the northern boundary to the Almond, another of whose affluents, BREICH Water, flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along all the Midlothian border; whilst the interior is drained by Cultrig or White Burn, Latch Burn, Bickerton Burn, and other rivulets. Along the Almond the surface declines to 500 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 695 near Bents station, 785 near Turnhill, 852 near Benhar Colliery, and 951 near Fauldhousehills. It thus presents no conspicuous eminence; but much of the western district is high, bleak, mossy upland—Polkemmet and Fauldhouse Moors. The rest of the parish is comparatively low and level, has mostly been worked into a state of high cultivation, and exhibits a fair degree of artificial embellishment. Trap rock, occurring in veins, bed-like masses, and isolated protrusions, forms numerous small knolls, and caps some of the higher grounds. The other rocks belong to the Carboniferous formation, and possessing great economical value, are so extensively and variously worked as to give a distinctive character to the industry of a large proportion of the population. Sandstone of several qualities is largely quarried; coal, in thick seams, has been worked since the early part of the 18th century; and black-band ironstone, which yields from 27 to 33 per cent. of pig-iron, and began to be mined about the year 1835, has since been worked with such vigour as to occasion a large tract in the south-west to pass from a state of bleak solitude to one of busy industry and thronging population. The soil in some parts is a mixture of earth and moss, incumbent on strong clay or till; and in others is so stiff a clay as to derive little benefit from draining, but generally is a clayey loam, which well repays the labour of the husbandmen. Donald Cargill is said to have preached at Whitburn, on the Sabbath before his excommunication of Charles II. in the Torwood, Sept. 1680. A bog at Cowhill has yielded two Roman coins. POLKEMMET, noticed separately, is the principal mansion. In the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish, since 1872, has been ecclesiastically divided into Whitburn and Fauldhouse, the former a living worth £296. Five schools, with total accommodation for 1409 children, have an average attendance of about 765, and grants amounting to nearly £790. Pop. (1801) 1537, (1831) 2075, (1861) 5511, (1871) 6911, (1881) 6326, (1891) 5782, of whom 2313 were in Whitburn ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Whitebridge, a post and telegraph office under Inverness, on the left bank of the Foyers, 10 miles NE of Fort Augustus.

White Cairns, a place in Belhelvie parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 miles SE of New Machar station. It has an inn and a post office under Aberdeen.

White Cart. See CART.

White Coomb. See SKENE, LOCH.

White Esk. See ESK.

Whitehaugh, an old mansion, enlarged by two wings in 1838, in Tullynessle and Forbes parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Don, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Alford. Its owner is the Rev. Wm. Forbes-Leith, M.A. (b. 1833; suc. 1875).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Whitehill, a large Jacobean mansion in Carrington parish, Edinburghshire, near the right bank of Dalhousie Burn, 1 mile SSE of Hawthornden station. Built in 1844 from designs by W. Burn, it is the seat of Rt. Geo. Wardlaw-Ramsay, Esq. (b. 1852; suc. 1882).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1857. See TILLCOUNTRY and Jn. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Whitehill. See DEER, NEW.

Whitehills, a fishing village in Boyndie parish, Banffshire, 3 miles WNW of Banff, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It has a public school, and was formed into a special water-supply district in 1879. Pop. (1871) 823, (1881) 920, (1891) 1097.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Whitehouse. See TOUGH.

Whitehouse, a post office in Kilcalmonell parish, Argyllshire, on the SE shore of West Loch Tarbert, 6 miles SSW of Tarbert.

Whitekirk and Tynninghame, a coast parish of NE Haddingtonshire, whose church stands at the small village of Whitekirk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of North Berwick, $7\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Dunbar, and 4 N by E of the post-town, Prestonkirk (East Linton). Comprising the ancient parishes of TYNINGHAME, ALDHAM, and Hamer or Whitekirk, it is bounded NW by North Berwick, NE by the German Ocean, SE by Tynninghame Bay and Dunbar, and SW and W by Prestonkirk. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 5 miles; its utmost breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $7153\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $822\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $43\frac{1}{2}$ water. The river TYNE, entering from Prestonkirk, first goes $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward across the southern district, and then meanders $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward through Tynninghame Bay to its mouth in the German Ocean; whilst the East PEFFER Burn, after tracing $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs of the Prestonkirk boundary, flows 3 miles north-eastward through the northern interior, and falls into the sea at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Tyne Mouth. The coast, from the mouth of the Tyne to that of the Peffer, is a sandy tract, diversified only by the small headland of Whitberry and Ravenshugh Craig; but from the mouth of the Peffer to the boundary with North Berwick, it is a series of rocky ledges and rugged cliffs, rising in some places to a height of 100 feet. Whitekirk Hill (182 feet) on the north-western border, and Lawhead (100) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the SSE, are the highest ground in the interior, and command an exquisite prospect over the Lothians, the German Ocean, the Firth of Forth, and the coast of Fife. A belt of flat rich haugh extends S of Lawhead from nearly the western boundary to the coast; the rest of the surface either declines slowly through Whitekirk Hill and Lawhead, and is otherwise so gently featured as to possess all the softness, without any of the monotony, of a luxuriant plain. The entire parish, as seen from Lawhead, exhibits surpassing opulence of natural beauty and artificial embellishment. The rocks are partly eruptive, but chiefly red sandstone, red clay, ironstone, and red and green slaty clays. The soil, on the haugh lands, is alluvium; on the gentle slopes adjacent to the haughs is mostly a dark-coloured loam; and on the highest grounds, is thin and shallow but good. About two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; and the other third, with slight exception, is either in grass or under wood. The trees on the TYNINGHAME estate are especially fine, and cover a very large area; but thousands of them were felled by an unusual storm in 1881. Of the three ancient churches of TYNINGHAME, ALDHAM, and Hamer, the two first have been noticed separately. Hamer, or 'the greater ham,' in contradistinction to Aldham, or 'Auld-ham,' took its present name of Whitekirk from the whiteness of its kirk. The parish forms the central part of the united district, and lay, of course, between Aldham and Tynninghame. The church, whose interior was beautifully restored in 1885, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and from the 12th century till the Reformation belonged to the monks of Holyrood. It early became a resort of pilgrims; and on pretext of a pilgrimage to it, with the alleged purpose of performing a vow for the safety of her son, the dowager-queen of James I. unwitting Chancellor Crichton, and carried off James II. in a chest to Stirling (1438). Prior to this, in 1356, when Edward III. invaded East Lothian, some sailors of his fleet entered the church. One of them rudely plucking a ring from the Virgin's image, a crucifix fell from above, and dashed out his brains; and the ship, we are

told, which was stored with the spoils of this and of other shrines, was wrecked off Tyne Mouth by a vehement storm. It was probably on this account that the famous Æneas Silvius, known to history as Pope Pius II., made a pilgrimage hither, just eighty years later, on landing in Scotland after a perilous voyage. He walked ten miles barefoot over the frozen ground, and caught thereby a chronic rheumatism, which lasted to the end of his days. The present church, which certainly dates from pre-Reformation times, has a square tower; and in the churchyard is a large stone slab, removed from the chancel some years ago in the course of repairing, and bearing the life-size effigy of an ecclesiastic. Behind the church is—what is rare in Scotland—the ancient barn in which the monks stored their grain, and which is absurdly affirmed to have given a two-nights' lodging to Queen Mary. In 1890 the south transept of the church was restored and the churchyard enlarged. Aldham was united to Tynninghame in 1619, and Whitekirk in 1761. At Seacliff, overlooking the sea, stood a chapel, whose ruins are still extant. Mansions, separately described, are NEWBYTH, SEACLIFF, and TYNINGHAME. This parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £323. Two public schools, Tynninghame and Whitekirk, with respective accommodation for 122 and 127 children, have an average attendance of about 60 and 80, and grants of nearly £55 and £75. Valuation (1893) £9917, 6s. Pop. (1881) 1051, (1891) 933.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 41, 1863-57. See A. T. Ritchie, *The Churches of St Baldred* (1883); and P. Hatley Waddell, *An Old Kirk Chronicle* (1893).

Whiteknow, an estate, with a mansion, in Hutton parish, Dumfriesshire.

Whitemire, a village, with a post office, in Dyke parish, Elginshire, 3½ miles S of Brodie station.

Whiteness. See TINGWALL.

Whiten Head (Gael. *Ceanna Geal Mor*), a towering white headland on the N coast of Sutherland, in Durness and Tongue parishes, between Loch Eriboll and Tongue Bay. Rising steeply from the sea to heights of 603 and 935 feet, it ascends inland to BEN HUTIG (1340); and its base has been hollowed out by the waves into a multitude of remarkable caverns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Whiterashes, a place with a post office under Aberdeen, a public school, and an Episcopal church (1850), near the mutual border of New Machar and Uduy parishes, Aberdeenshire, 3¼ miles NW of New Machar station.

Whiterigg, a village with a railway station in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 2¾ miles NE of Airdrie, under which there is a post office. Pop. (1881) 553, (1891) 640.

Whithorn, a town and a parish of SE Wigtonshire. A royal and police burgh, the town stands nearly in the centre of the parish, 2 miles inland, and 220 feet above sea-level. By road it is 3¼ miles NW of ISLE OF WHITHORN, 32 ESE of Stranraer, and 11 S by E of Wigton; and its station, the terminus of the Wigtonshire railway (1875-77), is 12¼ miles from the county town. The main street, extending 5¼ furlongs north-by-eastward, is narrow at the foot or northern extremity, but very broad towards the middle, where a rivulet—now covered over—crosses it, and where it sends off two transverse streets—the Pend, leading to the parish church, and the Free Church (or Rotten) Row. At the upper end it narrows again into the 'Port Mouth,' and then forks into Glasserton Row and Isle Row, running W and SE respectively. Great improvements have been effected since the beginning of the 19th century. The old thatched hovels have made way for good slated houses, and the streets are no longer grass-grown. There are a post office, with money order and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale and National Banks, a gaswork, a bowling green, Belmont Hall, a weekly market on Thursday, and a cattle market on the Thursday after the first Friday of every month, except Jan. February, and March. The Town Hall, opened in 1885

accommodating about 500 persons, and supplanting a former town hall dating from 1814, is a plain but substantial structure erected by public subscription at an expense of £1100. The plain parish church, built in 1822, contains 800 sittings, and has a later square tower; the Free church was built soon after the Disruption. Other places of worship are a U.P. church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and the Roman Catholic iron church of SS. Ninian, Martin, and John (1882);



Seal of Whithorn.

120 sittings). The burgh is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 6 councillors; and prior to the Redistribution Act of 1885 it united with Wigton, New Galloway, and Stranraer in returning a member to parliament. As a royal burgh, it claims to have got its earliest charter from Robert Bruce; and it rests its appeal on a confirmatory charter granted by James IV. in 1511. Corporation revenue (1833) £153, 8s., (1840) £230, 11s., (1874) £228, (1884) £80, (1895) £36. Municipal constituency (1896) £311. Valuation (1885) £3817, (1896) £3807, plus £82 for railway. Pop. (1831) 1305, (1851) 1652, (1861) 1623, (1871) 1577, (1881) 1653, (1891) 1403, of whom 746 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 298, vacant 27, building 2.

Whithorn is mentioned by Ptolemy, the Alexandrian geographer, in the first half of the second century, A.D., as 'Leukopibia,' a town of the Novantæ. *Leukopibia* is probably a corruption of the Greek *Leuk' oikidia*, and so synonymous with the Latin *Candida Casa*, and the old English *Hwit-aern*—all of them signifying the 'White house.' It thus is a place of hoar antiquity, and moreover is memorable as the home—perhaps, too, the birthplace—of St Ninian, the first known apostle of Scotland. The 'St Ringan' of Lowland Scotch, he was born of royal parentage on the shores of the Solway Firth about the middle of the 4th century. Of studious and ascetic habits, he was fired by the Holy Spirit to make a pilgrimage to Rome, which he reached by way of the Gallican Alps, and where he was consecrated bishop by the Supreme Pontiff. On his homeward journey he paid a visit to St Martin at Tours, and after his arrival in Scotland founded the 'Candida Casa,' or church of Whithorn, the first stone church erected in Scotland, dedicating it to St Martin, who had just died (397). Later, he laboured successfully for the evangelisation of the Southern Picts, and in 432 (according to the Bollandists) died, 'perfect in life and full of years,' and was buried in his cathedral church at Whithorn. His festival falls on 16 Sept. Though the facts of his life, as well as independent testimonies, show that Christianity existed in Scotland prior to St Ninian, yet his apostolate is the first distinct fact in the history of the Scottish Church. Even of Ninian himself we can gather little that is definite from the Latin life by St Ailred (b. 1109; d. 1166), which, while good in style, is almost worthless as an historical record. (See Bishop Forbes' 'Life of St Ninian' in vol. v. of *The Historians of Scotland*, Edinb. 1874.) Under the name

of the 'great monastery of Rosnat,' St Ninian's church became known as a great seminary of religious and secular instruction; and to Cairnech, one of its bishops and abbots, is ascribed the introduction of monachism to Ireland. A bishopric of Whithorn was founded by the Angles in 727, but came to an end about 796, the see having been filled by five bishops; nor was it till the reign of David I. (1124-53) that Fergus, lord of Galloway, re-established the see of Galloway, and founded here a Premonstratensian priory, whose church became the cathedral, and contained the shrine of St Ninian.

This bishopric comprehended the whole of Wigtonshire, and by far the greater part of Kirkcudbrightshire, or all of it lying W of the river Urr; and it was divided into the three deaneries of the Rhinns, Farines, and Desnes, lying westward respectively of Luce Bay, of the Cree, and of the Urr, and corresponding proximately, though not quite, to the limits of the respective existing presbyteries of Stranraer, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright. Gilla Aldan, the first bishop, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York; and his successors looked to that arch-bishop as their proper metropolitan till at least the 14th century. The bishops of Galloway afterwards, like all their Scottish brethren, became suffragans of St Andrews; but on the erection of Glasgow, in 1491, into an archbishopric, they, along with the bishops of Argyll, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, passed under the surveillance of that arch see, and on account of their being the chief suffragans, they were appointed vicars-general of it during vacancies. The canons of Whithorn priory formed the chapter of the see of Galloway, their prior ranking next to the bishop; but they appear to have been sometimes thwarted in their elections, and counter-worked in their power, by the secular clergy and the people of the country. The revenues of the bishopric, which had previously been small, in the beginning of the 16th century, were greatly augmented by the annexation to them of the deanery of the chapel-royal of Stirling, and some years later, by that of the abbey of Tongland. In a rental of the bishopric, reported in 1566 to Sir William Murray, the Queen's comptroller, the annual value, including both the temporality and the spirituality, was stated to be £1357, 4s. 2d. Though the revenues were in a great measure dispersed between the date of the Reformation and that of James VI.'s revival of Episcopacy, and though they again suffered diminution in 1619 by the disseverment of the deanery of the chapel-royal, yet they were augmented in 1606 by the annexation of the priory of Whithorn, afterwards by that of the abbey of Glenluce, and in 1637 by the accession of the patronage and tithes of five parishes in Dumfriesshire which had belonged to the monks of Kelso. At the Revolution the net rental amounted to £5634, 15s. Scots, and exceeded that of any other see in Scotland, except the archbishoprics of St Andrews and Glasgow. In 1878 the Roman Catholic bishopric of Galloway was revived.

Excepting that of Maurice, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, the names of none of the early priors of Whithorn have survived. James Beaton, who was prior in 1503, and uncle of Cardinal Beaton, acted a conspicuous, and in some particulars an inglorious, part in the history of his country, and rose to the highest offices in both Church and State—becoming successively, in the one, bishop of Galloway, archbishop of Glasgow, and archbishop of St Andrews; and in the other, Lord Treasurer and Lord Chancellor of the kingdom. Gavin Dunbar, the next prior of Whithorn, was tutor to James V., and rose to be archbishop of Glasgow, Lord Chancellor of the kingdom, and, during one period of the King's absence in France, one of the Lords of the Regency. At the Reformation the rental of the priory, as reported to Government, amounted to £1016, 3s. 4d. Scots, besides upwards of 15 chalders of bere and 51 chalders of meal. The property was given by James VI. to the bishops of Galloway, and it afterwards followed the same fate as that of the parish church of Whithorn.

Pilgrimages, at all times and by all classes of persons,

were made from every part of Scotland to the shrine of St Ninian at Whithorn. In 1425 James I. granted a protection to all strangers coming into Scotland as pilgrims to the shrine; and in 1506 the Regent Albany granted a general safe-conduct to all pilgrims hither from England, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. Many of the most distinguished personages of the kingdom, including kings, queens, and the highest nobles, visited Whithorn on pilgrimage. In 1473, Margaret, the queen of James III., made a pilgrimage hither, accompanied by six ladies of her chamber, who were furnished on the nonce with new livery gowns. Among other charges in the treasurer's account, for articles preparatory to her journey, are 8 shillings for 'panzell crelis,' or panniers, 10 shillings for 'a pair of Bulgis,' and 12 shillings for 'a cover to the queen's cop.' James IV. made pilgrimages to Whithorn, generally once and frequently twice a year, through the whole period of his reign. He appears to have been accompanied by his minstrels and a numerous retinue; he gave donations to priests, to minstrels, and to pilgrims, and, through his almoner, to the poor; and, in his journey both hither and back, he, in addition, made offerings at various churches on his way. In 1507, after his queen had recovered from a menacing illness, he and she made a joint pilgrimage, and occupied 31 days from leaving Stirling till they returned. They were accompanied by a large retinue, and progressed in a style of regal pomp. In 1513 the old Earl of Angus, 'Bell-the-Cat,' retired to the priory, where he died in the following year. In 1532 and 1533 James V. appears from the treasurer's accounts to have made several pilgrimages. So popular, in fact, was the practice of travelling to the shrine of St Ninian in quest of both physical and spiritual good, that, for all that the preachers could preach or Sir David Lyndsay could write, it continued for some time after the Reformation, and was not effectually put down till an Act of parliament, passed in 1581, rendered it illegal. The ruinous, roofless cathedral, now overgrown with ivy, and measuring 74 by 24 feet, is in the Romanesque, First Pointed, and Second Pointed styles of architecture, and exhibits some sculptured armorial bearings. It has lost the fine SW steeple, which was standing when Symson wrote in 1680; and the chief vestige of its former magnificence is a beautiful round-headed archway, with remains of vaults and other buildings in connection with the ancient priory. A good specimen of a Runic stone and several other ancient stones are preserved within the old church; and on the road to Isle of Whithorn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the burgh, stands a greywacke pillar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with an encircled cross sculptured on it, and a mutilated inscription, in which only the words, 'of Peter the Apostle,' are now clearly decipherable. It probably marked the site of a pre-Reformation chapel.

The parish of Whithorn is bounded N and NE by Sorbie, E and S by the sea, and SW and W by Glassertou. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,061 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres are foreshore and 3 water. The bold rocky coast, 7 miles in extent, rises rapidly in several places to over 100 feet above sea-level, and is pierced with some deep caves. (See BOROUGH HEAD.) The interior nowhere much exceeds 300 feet of altitude, but has the broken, knolly, tumulated aspect which characterises so much of Wigtonshire—an assemblage of hillocks and little hollows. Wood stretches out to some extent round the mansion of Castlewigg, and elsewhere a few plantations adorn the surface; but they are far from relieving the parish from a comparatively naked aspect. Yet much of the ground, which at a small distance seems barren or moorish, is carpeted with fertile soil, and produces excellent herbage or crops of grain. Excepting the summits and occasionally the sides of a considerable number of the knolls, and excepting the planted area and a small aggregate extent of little bogs, the entire parish is in tillage. Some of the bogs produce turf-fuel, and others contain beds of shell-marl. Copper has been found in some large pieces, and in a small disturbed vein; but competent

opinion is against the likelihood of its existing in such quantity as to repay the cost of regular mining operations. The predominant rocks are transition or Silurian; and large granite boulders lie on some parts of the surface. Much of the soil is a vegetable mould, of great depth and high fertility. St Ninian's Cave, on the coast, about 3 miles SE of the village, contains some old stone crosses that have been arranged for the most part along its walls, the largest one, however, being set up in the centre of the floor, near its inner end. The east wall of the cave contains some very old inscriptions, a number of which are partly unintelligible by being covered with later ones. An ancient fortification, called Carghidoun, and enclosing about half an acre, crowns a precipice on the coast of the estate of Tonderghie; another, called Castle Feather, and enclosing nearly an acre, crowns another precipice some distance to the SE; a third, less traceable, but seemingly about the same size as the second, occurs on a cliff still further SE; and a fourth, whose vestiges lie dispersed over three crowns, surmounts the bold brow of Borough Head. All these look out to the Isle of Man, and probably were erected to defend the country from the descents of the Scandinavian vikings who possessed that island. Remains of a camp existed $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W by S of the town; and, though greatly defaced, are distinct enough to leave no doubt of its having been Roman. Mansions, noticed separately, are CASTLEWIG and TONDERGHIE. Whithorn is in the presbytery of Wigtown and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £360. Three public schools—Glasserton Road, Isle, and Principal—with respective accommodation for 191, 131, and 243 children, have an average attendance of about 180, 80, and 115, and grants amounting to nearly £170, £85, and £125. Pop. (1801) 1904, (1831) 2415, (1861) 2934, (1871) 2906, (1881) 2929, (1891) 2574.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 2, 4, 1856-57.

Whithorn, Isle of. See ISLE OF WHITHORN.

Whiting Bay, a bay in the SE of Arran island, Bute-shire, 4 miles SSE of Lamnish. It measures 3 miles across the entrance, but less than $\frac{3}{4}$ mile thence to its inmost recess; and it has an Established church, a Free church (1875), a hotel, a public school, and a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. A small boat takes passengers to and from the steamers.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 13, 1870.

Whitletts, a village in the St Quivox portion of the parish of Ayr, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of the town of Ayr, under which it has a post office. Pop. (1871) 505, (1881) 588, (1891) 577.

Whitslaid, a ruined peel-tower of the Lauder family in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Leader Water, 3 miles SSE of Lauder town.

Whitsome, a post-office hamlet and a parish in the Merse district, SE Berwickshire. The hamlet, which possesses a library and has lately been much improved in appearance by the erection of new and the repairing of other houses, is 3 miles SE of Edrom station on the Berwickshire railway, 6 ESE of Duns, and 4 S of the post-town, Chirnside. In July 1482 it was burnt by the English under the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

The parish, since 1735 comprehending the ancient parish of Hilton, is bounded W and N by Edrom, E by Hutton, SE by Ladykirk, and SW by Swinton. Its utmost length, from E by N to S by W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width varies between $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 4896 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $1\frac{1}{4}$ is water. LET WATER, rising near the northern border, flows 3 miles south-westward through the interior until it passes off into Swinton parish on its way to the Tweed at Coldstream. Bands of flat ground, at no point sinking much below 150 feet above sea-level, extend along the course of the stream and along the north-eastern and eastern borders; but over the rest of the area they give place to undulations of surface, whose highest ground attains 294 feet. The parish everywhere has the finely enclosed and richly cultivated aspect which so generally distinguishes the Merse. The predominant rock is gray

and white sandstone, which, forming a bed about 40 feet thick immediately beneath the soil, has been largely quarried. Coal was bored for in 1824-25, but without success. The soil of much of the low grounds is a deep alluvium, abounding in vegetable remains. Nearly 200 acres are under wood; and almost all the remainder is in tillage. In the field of Battleknowes on Leetside farm was an ancient camp; many querns, stone coffins, and a bronze caldron have from time to time been discovered in various parts; the memory of the Knights-Templars' possessions at Myreside long survived in the names Temple-lands, Temple Hall, Temple Well; and down to the middle of the 18th century the 'Birlie-Knowe' or primitive mote-hill of the village could be seen to the E of the present schoolhouse. The Rev. Henry Erskine (1624-96), whilst residing at Ravelaw after his ejection from Cornhill, frequently preached at Old Newton (now called East Newton). Among his hearers was the youthful Thomas Boston (1676-1732), author of the *Fourfold State*, who himself once preached in Whitsome church to a multitude so eager that many who could not gain access climbed to the roof and tore away part of the thatch, so as to hear and see him from above. THE LAWS is the only mansion. Whitsome is in the presbytery of Chirnside and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £315. The present parish church at the W end of the hamlet was built in 1803, and contains 245 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 150 children, has an average attendance of about 90, and a grant of nearly £90. Pop. (1801) 560, (1831) 664, (1861) 640, (1871) 608, (1881) 560, (1891) 573.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Whittadder. See WHITADDER.

Whitten Head. See WHITEN HEAD.

Whittingham, a village and a parish of Haddingtonshire. The village stands within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the northern border of the parish, 3 miles SSE of East Linton station, 6 E of Haddington, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Dunbar, and contains the parish church, the public school, and a post office under Prestonkirk. There is also a horticultural society. The baronial courts of the Earls of March formerly had their seat in Whittingham parish.

The parish, comprehending the ancient chapelries of Whittingham and Penshiel, long subordinate to Dunbar, is bounded N by Prestonkirk, NE and E by Steuton, SE and S by Cranshaws and Longformacuis in Berwickshire, W by Garvald, and NW by Morham. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 11 miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 15,466 acres. A portion of the parish, comprising 129 acres, and forming part of Dunbar Common, was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Stenton. Whittingham or the Papana Burn, formed by the confluence of two head-streams near Garvald church, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward on its way to the sea at Belhaven Bay—for 3 miles across the northern interior, and elsewhere along the western and northern boundaries. It winds here through a beautiful sylvan dell, and at the point where it quits the parish is joined by Souchet Water, running $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-by-eastward along the eastern boundary. WHITADDER WATER, rising near the middle of the parish at an altitude of 1100 feet, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, for $2\frac{3}{8}$ through the southern interior, and then along the boundary with Stenton; and together with Kingside, Kell, Faseny, and other tributary burns, drains all the southern portion of the parish. In the extreme NE the surface declines to 190, in the extreme SE to 700, feet above the sea; and chief elevations, from N to S, are Whitelaw Hill (584 feet), Clints Dod (1307), and Redstone Rig (1382). The northern district is gently undulating, and presents that richness of aspect which so eminently characterises the Haddingtonshire lowlands; the middle district, up to a line a little N of the source of Whittadder Water, rises slowly and gradually, with alternating elevations and depressions, and commands from its higher grounds a magnificent view of much of the Lothians, the Firth of Forth, the German Ocean, and the East Neuk of Fife; and the southern

district consists entirely of a portion of the LAMMERMUIR HILLS. Greywacke and red sandstone are the predominant rocks, and the latter has been largely quarried. The soil of the arable lauds on the left side of Whittingham Water is generally of superior quality—some of it a deep rich loam, equal to the best in any other parts of the county; that of the arable lands on the right side of the stream is partly a poor clay, partly a good light loam, and mostly light and sandy. About 200 acres are under wood, and little more than one-fifth of the entire area is in tillage, nearly all the remainder being hill-pasture. The massive, square, battlemented keep of Whittingham Castle, where the Earl of Morton and Bothwell are said to have plotted the murder of Darnley beneath a yew tree (probably 600 years old, and now 11 feet in girth), is still in good repair, though showing marks of great antiquity. It stands on elevated ground overlooking Whittingham Water, surrounded by many natural beauties, improved by the embellishments of art. Ruins of the baronial strongholds of Stoneypath and Penshiel still exist; and an oval camp, in a state of tolerable preservation, is on Priest Law, one of the Lammermuir Hills. It is strongly and regularly fortified, having four ditches on the N side and three on each of the other sides, measuring about 2000 feet in circumference. A pre-Reformation chapel stood below Penshiel Tower, in a gleu still called from it Chapelhaugh; and an ancient religious house has left some traces on the estate of Papple. Perhaps the most interesting antiquity is an ancient burying-ground, traceable only as a black mark in a field, where a few years ago 200 stone cists were accidentally turned up. The field is called Kirklands, and probably contained a kirk of the Celtic Church 1000 years ago. Whittingham House, on the right bank of Whittingham Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of East Linton, is a large Grecian edifice of light-coloured sandstone, erected after the purchase of the estate by James Balfour, Esq., in 1817. It has a broad W terrace (1871), three magnificent approaches, fine views, and beautifully wooded grounds, which contain the castle and yew mentioned above. A blue gum from Australia, planted in 1846, is 53 feet high, and $8\frac{3}{8}$ in girth at 1 foot from the ground. The present owner is the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P., LL.D. (b. 1848; suc. 1856). His brother, Francis Maitland Balfour (1851-82), was an eminent embryologist. Ruchlaw, a mansion of some antiquity, $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles SSW of East Linton, is the seat of Thomas Buchan Sydserff, Esq. (b. 1822; suc. 1839). Whittingham is in the presbytery of Dunbar and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the stipend is £325 with manse. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1722, and as improved in 1822, and again (internally) in 1876, contains 260 sittings. Two public schools—Whittingham and Kingside combination, with respective accommodation for 90 and 24 children, have an average attendance of about 50 and 15, and grants amounting to nearly £60 and £25. Valuation (1885) £8252, 4s., (1893) £6403. Pop. (1801) 658, (1831) 715, (1861) 710, (1871) 657, (1881) 639, (1891) 586. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (1833).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Whitton Tower. See MOREBATTLE.

Wiay, an island ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 7 furl.; 190 feet high) of Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, in Loch Bracadale.

Wiay, an island ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; 1.6 sq. mile) of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, off the SE coast of Benbecula. Pop. (1881) 5, (1891) 10.

Wick (Scand. *vik*, 'a bay'), a large coast parish, containing a royal burgh of the same name and also a river, in the NE of the county of Caithness. It is bounded N by the parishes of Bower and Canisbay, E by the outer Moray Firth, S by the parish of Latheron, and W by the parishes of Latheron, Watten, and Bower. The boundary line for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the N and W sides at the NW corner is formed by the Kirk Burn and its continuation the Burn of Lyth, and for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile near the centre of the W side by Wick Water; elsewhere

it is artificial, except along the sea coast, and at one or two points where, for short distances, it follows the courses of small burns. The extreme length of the parish, from the point on the N where the boundary reaches the sea $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Brough Head, S by W to the point where the boundary again reaches the sea at Bruau, is $15\frac{3}{8}$ miles; the breadth varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W, across the centre of the Loch of Wester, to $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles measuring straight W from the projecting land S of Staxigoe; and the area is 48,627.696 acres, of which 715.213 are water, 570.189 are foreshore, and 78.073 are tidal water. Following windings the length of the coast-line is about 27 miles, and includes in its northern portion the large sweep of Sinclair or Ackergill Bay, and near the centre Wick Bay, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile wide in a straight line across the mouth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from this line to the town of Wick. Immediately N of Wick Bay is the smaller bay of Broad Haven, and all along the coast from Noss Head—on the SE of Sinclair Bay—southward are a number of narrow creeks with steep rocky sides, and locally known as 'goes.' The northern portion of the coast has a low sloping shore line, while round the greater part of Sinclair Bay there is a low sandy beach; but from the S side of this, round Noss Head and all the way southwards, there is a line of cliffs which are at many places very lofty and picturesque, rising at some points sheer from the sea to a height of over 200 feet. Close inshore, but detached, there are a number of stacks, one of which, called The Brough, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Wick, is perforated by a long narrow cave which passes right through the mass of rock. Near the centre the roof of the cave has fallen in, so that an oval opening runs from the top to the sea below. A quarter of a mile N of The Brough is the Brig o' Trams—the name given to a narrow natural bridge of rock which connects an outlying stack with the mainland. There is another natural arch called the Needle E'e near Ires Goe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther S, and near the South Head of Wick on the S side of the bay are several caves. The whole of the rock scenery is good, and on the S side of the South Head there is a heap of stones called the Grey Stons, which illustrate in a noteworthy manner the immense power of the waves on this exposed coast. 'To the S of the town of Wick,' says Sir Archibald Geikie, 'the waves have quarried out masses of Old Red Sandstone, and piled them up in huge heaps on the top of the cliff, sixty or a hundred feet above high-water mark. Some of the blocks of stone, which have been moved from their original position at the base or on the ledges of the cliffs, are of great size. My friend, Mr C. W. Peach, has been so kind as to send me some notes regarding them. "The largest disturbed mass," he says, "contains more than 500 tons, and is known as Charlie's Stone. Others, varying in bulk from 100 to 5 tons or less, lie by hundreds piled up in all positions in high and long ridges, which, before the march of improvement began in the district, extended far into the field above the cliff. Near the old limekiln, South Head, similar large blocks of sandstone have been moved by the gales of the last three years [1862-64]." The caves already mentioned are generally inhabited by tinkers, an interesting description of whose ways as modern 'cave-dwellers' is given by Dr Arthur Mitchell in *The Past in the Present* (Edinb. 1880). The surface of the parish is gently undulating, and nowhere rises to any great height. In the division to the N of the valley of Wick Water the highest point is Hill of Quintfall (190 feet) in the NW; while S of the river no portion of the surface is less than 90 feet above sea-level; and towards the south-western border are Blingery Hill (340), Tanach Hill (457), Hill of Olclett (462), Hill of Yarehouse or Yarrows (696)—which is the highest point—Whiteleen Hill (464), and Hill of Warehouse (513). Along the shore the highest point is Hill of Toftcarl (229 feet). About one-fourth of the parish, mostly near the coast and along the valley of Wick Water in the centre, is cultivated; but the rest of the surface is a bleak bare moorland, with extensive tracts of moss in the N and

W of the northern district and in the centre and SW of the southern district. Across the centre of the northern section is a hollow occupied by Wester Water, Loch of Wester, and—extending along the NW corner—Burn of Lyth; another strath, occupied by the deep and extensive moss of Kilminster, stretches southward along the middle part of the western border; and a third strath, traversed by Wick Water, extends across the centre of the parish. The soil varies from light sand to good loam, but is mostly a stiff hard clay or peaty earth. The underlying rocks are flaggy beds belonging to the Old Red Sandstone, and are quarried for building purposes. Near the centre of the northern division is Loch of Wester ($\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW is Loch of KILMINSTER, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther SSW Loch of Winless (1 mile \times 150 yards). In the southern division are Loch of HEMPRIGGS, 2 miles S by W of the town of Wick; Loch of Yarehouse ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 301 feet), 5 miles S by W of the town; Loch Sarclet ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 130 feet), 5 miles S of the town; and the small Loch Watanan and Groat's Loch, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles S by W at Ulbster. The drainage is carried off in the N by Burn of Lyth flowing to, and Wester Water flowing from, Loch of Wester—the latter stream reaching the sea near the centre of Sinclair Bay—and by smaller streams flowing to these or direct to the loch; in the centre by Wick Water, in the W and SW of the southern division by the Achairn Burn, and in the NE of it by a burn carrying off the surplus water of Loch of Yarehouse and Loch of Hempriggs, both streams flowing to Wick Water. Loch Sarclet and Loch Watanan both drain direct to the sea. There is good fishing on the lochs and streams, but the trout are small. WICK Water has its principal source in Loch WATTEN (55 feet), and has thence a course of a little over 4 miles E by S to the sea, which it reaches at the head of Wick Bay. Immediately after leaving Loch Watten it receives from the S the stream formed by the joint waters of the Burn of Acharole from Loch of Toftingale and Strath Burn from the southern part of the parish of Watten; and farther down on the same side are the Achairn Burn and a burn from Hempriggs Loch. On the N side the principal tributary is a small stream from Loch of Winless. It is a sluggish stream, and though little over 30 feet in mean breadth it is subject to such heavy floods during rainy weather that it then lays a large part of its strath under water. The fishing is poor and the trout small. The principal antiquities are remains of Pictish towers at several places—a very well preserved one being on the shore of Loch of Yarehouse—and there are also cairns and traces of stone circles and weems. There are a number of ancient burial mounds along the margin of Sinclair Bay. On a headland $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the town is the castle of Old Wick, known locally as 'The Auld Man of Wick.' It is a ruined square tower, and is of unknown antiquity; but it must be older than the 14th century, when it was the residence of Sir Reginald de Cheyne, the last of the male line of a once powerful Norman family who held large possessions in the N of Scotland. After his death it passed to the husband of his second daughter, Nicholas, second son of Kenneth, Earl of Sutherland, and was afterwards in the possession of the Oliphants, from whom it passed to Lord Duffus, and so to Dunbar of Hempriggs. Ackergill and Castles Girnigoe and Sinclair are separately noticed. There were a number of chapels in the district, one at Ulbster being dedicated to St Martin, one at Hauster to St Cuthbert, one at Head of Wick to St Ninian, one at Sibster to St Mary, one at Kirk of Moss to St Duthac, and St Tears, on the S shore of Sinclair Bay, was associated with the Holy Innocents. Curious observances connected with Innocents' Day and Christmas Day are noticed in the *New Statistical Account*. The Moor of Tannach was in 1464 the scene of a clan battle between the Gunns on the one hand and the Keiths of Ackergill and the Mackays of Strathnaver on the other; and Allt-namlach, to the W of the town, was in 1678 the scene of the defeat of the Sinclairs by Lord Glenorchy and a body of Highlanders he had mustered to enforce his

claims to the earldom of Caithness. The parish is traversed for 6 miles by the Georgemas Junction and Wick section of the Highland railway, with stations at Bilbster—9 miles ESE of Georgemas and 5 WNW of Wick—and at the town of Wick. It is also traversed by two main roads to Thurso, by one northward along the coast to Huna and Dunnet, and by one along the coast southward by Lybster to Sutherland; and there are a number of excellent district roads. The industries other than farming are connected with the town of Wick, under which they are noticed. Besides the town of Wick the parish contains also the villages of Broadhaven, Keiss, Newton, Reiss, and Staxigoe. The principal mansions are Ackergill, Bilbster, Hempriggs, Keiss, Reiss, Stirkoke, Thrumster, and Thuster.

Wick is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and the living is worth £289 a year. The church is noticed in connection with the town. Ecclesiastically the parish is divided into Wick, Pulteneytown, and KEISS, and besides the churches noticed under the town there are Free churches at Keiss and Bruan, and a Baptist church at Keiss. Under the landward School Board Bilbster, Kilminster, Staxigoe, Tannach, Thrumster, West Banks, and Whaligoe public schools, with accommodation for 80, 160, 120, 80, 200, 350, and 92 children respectively, have an average attendance of about 35, 80, 60, 40, 90, 305, and 45 pupils, and an annual government grant amounting to nearly £60, £100, £65, £60, £105, £400, and £55 each. Wick unites with Latheron to form the Latheron combination, which has a poorhouse with accommodation for 50, but the number of inmates seldom exceeds 10. The chief proprietor is Garden Duff Dunbar, Esq. of Hempriggs. The land rental increased between the middle of the 18th century and the middle of the 19th century nearly twelve-fold, but during that time large outlays were made by the proprietors for improvements. Pop. (1801) 3986, (1831) 9850, (1861) 12,841, (1871) 13,291, (1881) 12,822, (1891) 13,105, of whom 6170 were males and 6935 females, and of whom 4593 (2203 males and 2390 females) were in the landward portion, while 6513 were in the ecclesiastical parish. Houses in the landward part (1891), inhabited 916, uninhabited 32, and being built 3.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 116, 110, 1878-77.

Wick, a royal and parliamentary burgh, seaport, seat of trade, and the county town of Caithness, at the head of Wick Bay, near the middle of the E coast of the parish just described. It is the eastern terminus of the Sutherland and Caithness section (1874) of the Highland railway, and by rail is $161\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Inverness. By road it is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Huna and John o' Groat's House, and $14\frac{3}{8}$ NNE of Lybster. By sea it is about 50 miles S of Kirkwall, and 110 NNW of Aberdeen. The town may be said to consist of three portions, Wick proper to the N of Wick Water, Louisburgh still farther N, and Pulteneytown to the SE on the S side of Wick Water. The burgh was formerly confined within narrow limits, but in 1883 there were included within the boundary both Louisburgh and the high ground on the opposite side of the river from Wick about the railway station. In the time of the Vikings, from whom it received its name, it seems to have been a resort of some importance, and mention of it occurs in the Sagas as early as 1140, when 'Earl Rögnvald went over to Caithness and was entertained at Vik by a man named Harold;' but its modern history may be said to date from 1589, when Wick proper was constituted a royal burgh by charter of James VI. So little idea, however, had the citizens as to their rights and privileges thus obtained, that the burgh practically remained under superiors—first the Earls of Caithness and thereafter the families of Ulbster and Sutherland—like a mere burgh of barony till the Municipal Reform Act of 1833. There are no burghage lands, and the Duke of Sutherland is still feudal superior. Wick itself consists of a narrow crooked street called High Street, running in a general line N and S along the N bank of the river, and with closes and lanes running off on both sides. Louisburgh, which dates from the latter part of

the 18th century, lies to the N and NW. Opening off High Street southward is the well-edified Bridge Street, which crosses the river by a fine stone bridge of three arches erected in 1874. This leads to Pulteneytown, which is divided into Lower Pulteneytown, situated on low ground adjoining the bank of the stream, and Upper Pulteneytown, situated on the high ground overlooking the bay. The greater portion of both lies along streets regularly laid out at right angles, Upper Pulteneytown having in addition a large but somewhat neglected central square. This suburb, which is the seat of all the trade, and contains more than half the whole population, was laid out by the British Fisheries Society in 1808, shortly before they commenced operations at the harbour, and was destined to be a model fishing-town. Wick Town-hall, in Bridge Street, has a sandstone front and a cupola-shaped belfry, with a public clock, over the doorway. The County Buildings, erected in 1866 at a cost of £6000, are also in Bridge Street, and contain a good court-room with retiring rooms and accommodation for the various county offices. Both the Town-hall and the County Buildings were altered and enlarged in 1894. A new library was erected in 1897 at a cost of £4250, of which Mr. Carnegie contributed £3000. The site was presented by Mr. John Usher of Norton and Pulteneytown. The parish church, at the W end of the town, was erected in 1830 at a cost of £5000, and has a spire. The pre-Reformation parish church, dedicated to St Fergus, is supposed to have stood at Mount Halie; but the predecessor of that removed to make way for the present building, occupied a site close to the existing church. The only traces of it now remaining are the structures called the Sinclair Aisle and the Dunbar Tomb. At Pulteneytown there is a *quoad sacra* church erected in 1842, and containing 550 sittings. The Free church in Bridge Street is a good building, erected in 1862. Of two Free churches in Pulteneytown the one dates from the Disruption, and had a spire added in 1872. The other—Reformed Presbyterian till 1876—was built in 1839, and contains 380 sittings. The United Presbyterian church, in Pulteneytown, built in 1878-79 at a cost of £4000, and containing 700 sittings, replaced an older church erected in 1815. The original Congregational church, in Wick, built in 1799, was replaced by the present building on a different site in 1882. It contains 500 sittings. The Evangelical Union church, with 520 sittings, was erected in 1845. St John's Episcopal church, in Pulteneytown, a building of 1870, Early Decorated in style, has 120 sittings; and there are also a Baptist church (erected 1868), with 500 sittings, and St Joachim's Roman Catholic church in Pulteneytown, erected in 1837, and containing 250 sittings. The Temperance Hall, erected in 1842, has accommodation for about 1200 persons. Two of the bank offices are very good buildings, and there is a fine hotel close to the bridge erected at the time of the opening of the railway. Besides the stone bridge at Bridge Street, there is a wooden bridge farther down the river near the harbour. The old burying ground was round the church, but owing to its crowded condition, a new cemetery was formed in 1872 to the S of Pulteneytown. Under the burgh School Board the Pulteneytown Academy, North Wick and South Wick schools, with accommodation for 489, 394, and 423 pupils respectively, have average attendances of about 515, 315, and 295, and grants amounting to nearly £690, £280, and £285.

The jurisdiction of the port of Wick extends from Bonar-Bridge round all the E, N, and W coast as far as Rhu Stoer on the W coast of Sutherland, and takes in also the island of Strom a in the Pentland Firth. It thus includes the harbours of Little Ferry, Helmsdale, Lybster, Broadhaven, Scrabster, and Portskerry, besides numerous creeks. Except as regards fishing-boats, the shipping trade is mostly confined to Wick. In 1850 the number of vessels belonging to the port was 54, with an aggregate tonnage of 3445; in 1875 there were 65 sailing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 6412, and 1 steam vessel with a tonnage of 108; in 1884 there were

56 sailing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 5085; and in 1896 there were 27 sailing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1651, and 8 steam vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 512. The following table shows the tonnage of vessels that entered from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise with cargoes and in ballast, in various years:—

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1860	103,706	4,770	108,476	98,547	8,648	107,195
1874	92,810	5,310	98,150	82,731	4,773	87,509
1883	108,714	13,651	122,365	87,195	13,496	100,560
1896	99,333	11,481	110,814	95,337	12,290	107,627

The exports are chiefly fish, but grain, cattle, and country produce generally are also sent away. The imports are principally coal, wood, and goods suited for a general country trade. There is regular steam communication with Aberdeen and Leith twice a week in summer and once in winter, and with Kirkwall and Lerwick once a week in summer.

The commerce of early times seems to have found accommodation in the mouth of the river, and at small jetties on the N side; and no attempt to form a regular harbour was made till 1810, when the first one was constructed, partly from Government funds and partly with money furnished by the British Fisheries Society, originally founded in 1786 for the purpose of developing the fisheries round the British coasts. The works then executed cost £14,000; but as they proved inadequate for their purpose, improvements were carried out between 1825 and 1831 at a cost of £40,000, and the works brought into the state in which they remained down to 1882. From the increased size of vessels and boats employed in connection with the fishing, this new harbour was, within a few years again found too small, and in 1844 the Fisheries Society obtained an Act of Parliament empowering them to enlarge it. Nothing was, however, done, and in consequence of the insufficient nature of the accommodation, and the harbour's being a tidal one, and having its mouth so placed to shelter it from the sea that boats entering it had to broach broadside to the sea before running in, great loss of life occurred in 1845, and again in 1848. In 1857 a fresh Act was obtained, but as the scheme proposed under it required the sanction of the Admiralty, and that body wished for the formation of a harbour of refuge which the Society could not afford to carry out, nothing was done till 1862, when it was agreed that a modified harbour of refuge should be formed. This was to be accomplished by the construction of a breakwater running out from the S shore of the bay 430 yards to the SE of the old works, and extending 1450 feet outward at right angles to the shore, terminating in 30 feet of water, and sheltering an area of about 25 acres, of which more than 20 had a depth of over 2 fathoms at low water. The force of the waves in the bay seems, however, to have been underestimated, if, indeed, the principle of construction was not wholly wrong; and year after year portions of the great pier were thrown down. At last, after the Society had expended £62,000 of a Government loan, £54,000 of their own funds, and £40,000 of surplus harbour rates, in terrific gales during the years 1871 and 1872—when the force of the waves was such as to break iron bars measuring 8 by 3 inches—the whole structure was completely ruined, except a fragment of the shore end, and operations were abandoned in 1874, from which time till 1880 the storms of each winter swept away portion after portion of what remained. In 1879 a fresh Act was obtained by the Fisheries Society, empowering them to hand over the whole works to a body of trustees elected by public bodies in the town, while all sums against the harbour for repayment of the sums expended on it by the Society were abandoned. The old works were injured by the storms of 1880; and the trustees obtained from the Treasury, first a remission of interest, and ultimately in

1882 a suspension of the present repayment of the £60,000 due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners; and under a provisional order obtained in 1883, a new harbour was constructed at an estimated cost of £90,000. Both harbours have since been deepened, so that fishing boats may enter at all states of the tide. On account of the frequently recurring shipping disasters which take place along the coast, a deep-sea harbour is still much needed. Two lighthouses, one on the north pier-end, the other on the shore, have red and green fixed lights respectively.

The great industries of Wick are fishing, particularly herring fishing, and fish-curing. Prior to 1768 the only herring caught were by hand lines for bait; but then, under the encouragement of a parliamentary bounty, boats were fitted out for systematic prosecution of the trade. In that year, probably from inexperience, operations failed, but in 1782, 363 barrels were caught, and in 1790, 13,000 barrels; and ever since the formation of the harbour it has been frequented by large numbers of boats from all quarters. During the season, in July and August, this gives the place a somewhat 'ancient and fish-like smell,' and herring and herring barrels are everywhere to be found along the shore, sometimes occupying considerable spaces along the sides of the streets in the portion of the town nearest the harbour. The fishermen come from all parts of Scotland, the greater number being 'hired men' from the Western Highlands and Islands. The scene of some 600 boats setting sail every evening for the fishing grounds is witnessed by spectators from all parts of the country. The fishery district of Wick extends from Whale Goe or Whaligoe, 7 miles N by W of the town of Wick, round the rest of the Moray Firth and N and W coasts as far as Cape Wrath. It embraces the fishing towns and villages of Whaligoe, Sarclet, Wick and Pulteney, Boat-haven and Elzie, Staxigoe, Ackergill, Keiss, Nybster and Auckingill, Freswick, Duncansbay and Huna, Stroma, Gills and Mey, Scarfskerry and Ham, Brough and Dunnet, Castlehill and Murkle, Thurso and Scrabster, Crosskirk and Brims, Sandside, Portskerry, Strathpoint, Armadale, Kirtomy and Farr, Roan, Coldibacky, Scullomy, Talmine, Eriboll, and Smoo. About a third of the boats and men employed, and about two-thirds of the first-class boats, belong to Wick itself and the neighbouring places. Belonging to the district there were, in 1894, 251 first-class, 49 second-class, and 354 third-class boats, employing 2698 fishermen and boys and 2234 other persons. The boats were valued at £25,279, the nets at £27,660, and the lines at £3407. The number of boats fishing within the district, most of them from Wick harbour and the neighbouring Broadhaven, in 1821 was 595, and from this time it gradually increased till 1831 when it was 1021, fell off again in 1838 to 566, increased in 1857 to 1100, and in 1862 to 1122, and has since then, owing to the insufficient harbour accommodation, fallen off very largely. The number in 1894 was 230, and the total catch 341,044 cwts. There were employed in connection with these boats 1680 fishermen and boys, and 1962 other persons, and the total number of barrels cured was 107,687, of which 53,366 were exported to the Continent. A bank within ten miles of Wick, and other banks beyond, afford excellent white fishing, the town being in winter and spring one of the great centres of this industry. The number of cod, ling, and hake cured in 1894 was 73,929; and over £31,862 worth of other fish, including crabs and lobsters, were captured. Minor industries are the manufacture of ropes, sails, and herring nets; and there are cooperages, woollen manufactories, saw-mills, boat-building yards, and a distillery.

The burgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 9 councillors, who are also police commissioners, but the police force is united with that of the county. The British Fisheries Society were superiors of Pulteneytown until 1892, when the estate, together with the society's rights to the pier of Tobermory, was purchased by John Usher, Esq., of Norton, Midlothian, for £20,000. Its annual value,

derived from feu-duties and the rents of a few small farms, is about £1470. There are, however, 12 improvement commissioners who exercise local power, and who also, under the Public Health Act, form the Local Authority. Gas is supplied by a private company constituted in 1846. Pulteneytown is supplied with water from Loch Hempriggs, and a supply was introduced into the other districts in 1882 from Loch of Yare-house at a cost of £6000. The Pulteneytown water supply having become insufficient, towards the end of 1894 it was proposed to introduce an extra supply also from the Loch of Yare-house. The town has a post office, with money order, savings bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Commercial, Union, North of Scotland, and Town and County Banks. There is also a branch of the National Security Savings Bank. The newspapers are the Unionist *John o' Groat Journal* (1836), published on Friday, the Independent *Northern Ensign* (1850), and the Liberal *Northern News* (1888), both published on Tuesday. Among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed a custom-house, a coastguard station and Naval Reserve battery, with buildings erected in 1876 on the South Head, beyond Pulteneytown, a Freemasons' hall, two lifeboat houses, a fire brigade, a free public library, the Rhind Institution, a chamber of commerce, artillery and rifle volunteers, a branch of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, and the usual benevolent and philanthropic associations. The Free Libraries Act was adopted in 1887, and in 1895 a site for new library buildings was presented by Mr Usher. Sheriff ordinary and commissary courts for the county are held every Tuesday and Friday during session, and small debt courts for the parishes of Wick, Watten, Bower, and Canisbay every Tuesday during session. Down till 1828 these courts were held at Thurso. (See THURSO.) Quarter sessions are held at both Wick and Thurso, and justice of peace small debt courts on the first and third Mondays of each month. There is a weekly market on Friday, and there are fairs on the fourth Tuesday of November. There is a coach to Lyth, Castletown, and Thurso, one to Mey, and another to Lybster and Dunbeath every day.

The parliamentary burgh, which includes Pulteneytown, Louisburgh, Broadhaven, and a small district round, as well as Wick proper, unites with Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, Dornoch, and Kirkwall in returning a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency (1896) 1135; municipal 522. Valuation, royal burgh, (1885) £5585, (1896) £9484, excluding £426 for the railway; parliamentary burgh (1885) £24,218, (1896) £26,891. Pop. of royal burgh, 2962; inhabited houses 556. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 5522, (1861) 7475, (1871) 8131, (1881) 8053, (1891) 8464, of whom 3919 were males and 4545 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 1380, uninhabited 47, and being built 5. Of the whole population 5550 were in Pulteneytown, 1935 in Wick proper, and 1027 in Louisburgh; and of the inhabited houses 824 were in Pulteneytown, 319 in Wick proper, and 237 in Louisburgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Wigtown or Wigton, a town and a parish on the E border of Wigtownshire, and on the W shore of Wigtown Bay. The name is derived either from *wic*, 'a village,' and *ton*, 'a hill;' or from *wic*, 'a bay,' and *ton*, 'a town'—derivations which are both supported by the actual position of the town. The form 'Wigtown' is generally used, so as to distinguish the Scottish burgh from the Cumberland town of 'Wigton.'

The town is a royal burgh, a seaport and seat of trade, and ranks as the county town of Wigtownshire. It is



Seal of Wick.

situated on a tabular hill of about 200 acres in area, rising to a height of over 100 feet above sea-level, and commanding an extensive view. It has a station on the Wigtownshire railway, and stands about 3 furlongs NNW of the mouth of the Bladenoch, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Newton-Stewart, 11 N of Whithorn, 26 E of Stranraer, and by road 129 SSW of Edinburgh. As seen from a distance the town presents a very picturesque appearance; and its neatness, cleanliness, and general air of comfort and good taste favourably impress those who enter it. The houses are built in a great diversity of styles, which lends an air of quaint variety to the principal streets; while some of the more recent edifices attain a very considerable degree of elegance. The principal locality in the town is the central rectangle, about 250 yards long, and covering fully an acre of ground. The centre of this space is occupied by a public bowling-green, surrounded by gravelled walks, shaded by trees and shrubs, the whole being divided by a railing from the roadway, which runs all round. The site of this public square, which adds very much to the beauty of the town, was in the old days used as a common dunghill; and it is one of the stories of the town that on one occasion during an election a public banquet was given on a temporary platform of boards hastily erected on this unsavoury site. The other main thoroughfares of the town are more or less directly connected with this central square. Within its bounds stand the old and new burgh cross. The former consists of a column 10 feet high, and 18 inches in diameter, resting on a square base, and crowned by a square stone on which dials are sculptured. The new cross was erected to commemorate the battle of Waterloo, although it bears the date 1816, the year after that event. It is an elegantly sculptured stone monument, on an octagonal base, and is about 20 feet high. It is surrounded by a railing. The town-hall stands at the lower extremity of the square, on the site of an older building of the same nature, erected about 1756. The present fine Tudor edifice was built in 1862-63, and has a lofty tower. It contains a court-room and the various county offices, besides a large assembly-room. On the two sides of the entrance are carved the burgh arms of Stranraer and Whithorn; and above the arched windows, the initial letters of the names of the principal places in the county. The tower, which belonged to the old town-hall, has lost all architectural interest by being faced by new stonework, but the cell in it in which the Wigtown Martyrs were confined has been preserved. The burgh arms of Wigtown appear on the tower, near a slab bearing the royal arms, which was taken from the former court-house, and is now placed over the side-entrance. A bell, weighing over 7 cwt., was presented by Provost Murray in 1881, in place of one dated 1633. The prison for the Lower District of the county was legalised in 1848, but was closed in 1878. Other noteworthy buildings, besides the churches, are the board school and the bank offices.

The ancient church of Wigtown stood on a retired spot about 100 yards from the E end of the town, and was dedicated to St Machute, who died in 554. Given by Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert, to the monks of Whithorn, it became afterwards a free rectory under the patronage of the crown; though about 1650 the patronage was acquired by the Earl of Galloway. The original church was rebuilt in 1730, repaired in 1770, and re-roofed in 1831, but is now in a state of ruin. The present parochial church, erected in 1853, adjoins the ruin. It is an ornamental structure with a handsome spire, and contains 660 sittings. The Free church is in the Quay Road, in the SW of the town, and contains 400 sittings. The U.P. church, built in 1845, with 700 sittings, is an unpretentious building near the townhead. The only other church in Wigtown is the Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart, built in 1879 to hold 250. It has a school connected with it with an average of 26 pupils. The burgh and parish school has accommodation for 356, an average attendance of about 215, and a government grant amounting to nearly £225.

The cemetery surrounds the parochial church, and contains the tombstones of the Martyrs of Wigtown, whose fate is described below. That of Margaret Wilson is a horizontal slab supported by four short pillars, and bears the following inscription in addition to her name:—

'Let earth and stone still witness here,
Their lys a virgine martyr here,
Murder'd for owning Christ supreme
Head of His Church, and no more crime,
But not ahjuring Freshytury,
And her not ouning Prelacy.
They her condem'd by unjust law
Of Heaven nor Hell they stood no aw;
Within the sea ty'd to a stake,
She suffered for Christ Jesus sake.
The actors of this cruel crime
Was Lagg, Strachan, Winram, and Grahame.
Neither young years nor yet old age
Could stop the fury of these rage.'

A small upright stone commemorates her fellow sufferer, Margaret MacLachlan; and a plain upright slab records that

'Here lyse William Johnston
John Milroy George Walker who was with
out sentence of law hanged by Major
Winram for their adherence to Scot
lands Reformation covenants nation
al and solam leagwe
1685.'

Wigtown has a post office with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen, Clydesdale, and National Banks. The chief hotels are the Galloway Arms and the Commercial Inn. Among the other institutions are a mechanics' institute, the Wigtown agricultural society, a gas company, and various religious and benevolent associations. A cattle market is held on the fourth Friday of every month, except November, when it is held on Thursday before Dumfries.

The old harbour of Wigtown was a creek at the mouth of the Bladenoch, but became blocked about 1818 in consequence of a change in the river's current. The new harbour, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the town, was formed at a considerable cost by the corporation; and has quays and a breast-work. Ships of 300 tons burden can approach the quay. The little trade that is carried on consists in the export of agricultural produce and the import of coal, lime, and manures. The tonnage belonging to the port in the annual average of 1845-49 was 3892; in 1856, 2080 in 54 vessels; in 1875, 1931 in 40 vessels; in 1884, 1466 in 35 vessels; and in 1896, 868 tons in 19 vessels, none of them steamers. There entered in 1896 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 17,770; and cleared vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 17,914. Wigtown is the seat of a customhouse which comprehends in its district the creeks of Wigtownshire and Kirkeudbright, from the Mull of Galloway to the mouth of the river Fleet.

Wigtown, described on its seal as an 'antiquissimum burgum,' has been asserted to have been a royal burgh from the reign of David II.; but the original grants having been lost or destroyed, James II. granted a new charter in 1457, which was confirmed by the Scottish parliament in 1661. In 1662 Charles II. confirmed and extended the burghal rights in a new charter. The burgh is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors. The municipal revenue in 1896-97 was £434.

Landed property of the burgh at one time extended to 1200 acres, but has been much diminished by alienation; it is, however, still considerable, and includes the farms of Maidland and Kirklandhill. The municipal



Seal of Wigtown.

constitancy in 1896 was 322, of whom 107 were females. Wigtown formerly united with Whithorn, Stranraer, and New Galloway in sending a member to parliament, but under the Redistribution Bill of 1885 its representation was merged in the county. Sheriff, ordinary, and commissary courts, and a sheriff small debt court are held every Tuesday during session; a justice of peace court is held on the first Friday of every month; and quarter sessions on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. Valuation (1885) £5573, (1896) £7209, plus £120 for railway. Pop. of royal burgh (1881) 1789, (1891) 1509, of whom 847 were females. Houses (1891) inhabited 369, vacant 45.

History and Antiquities.—A grassy mound between the town and the harbour marks the site of Wigtown Castle, which stood on the banks of the former course of the Bladenoch. Although the outline of the structure was traced in 1830, the materials had long previously been removed for building purposes. Whether or not it was originally founded by early Saxon invaders, it appears to have existed in the time of Edward I. of England, for whom it was held by Walter de Currie in 1291, and by Richard Siward in 1292. Sir William Wallace is said to have captured it in 1297, and to have entrusted it to Adam Gordon. Subsequently it was delivered to John Baliol, as King of Scotland, and served for a time as a royal residence. Its place in history is insignificant, and its progress through gradual decay to eventual destruction has not been traced. A Dominican priory was founded near the castle in 1267 by Devorgille, mother of John Baliol, and though never very important, received privileges from various kings. Alexander III. granted to the monks a large share of the rents of the town of Wigtown, and they also held royal grants of fisheries on both sides of the river. James IV. used to lodge within its walls on occasion of his frequent pilgrimages to St Ninian's shrine at Whithorn, and repaid its hospitality by various gifts and grants. The priory was surrounded by an extensive cemetery; but it never attained much eminence, and passed into ruin before 1684. Though a portion of its walls was to be seen in 1818, they cannot now be traced. Wigtown gave the title of Earl from 1606 till 1747 to the family of Fleming. See BIGGAR.

The most striking incident in the history of the burgh is the execution of the 'Drowned Women of Wigtown,' whose graves are mentioned above. Margaret Wilson, a girl of eighteen years, and Margaret MacLachlan, aged sixty-three, together with Agnes Wilson, a younger sister of the first-named, arrested on a charge of non-conformity to Episcopal Church-government, rebellion, and presence at field conventicles, were brought before the judges whose names appear in the epitaph already quoted. All three refused the Abjuration Oath when it was put to them, and all were brought in guilty. The sentence was at once pronounced, that the three should be tied to stakes fixed within the flood-mark in the Water of Bladenoch, where the sea flowed at high water, so that they should be drowned by the incoming tide. Agnes Wilson was got out by her father (who had conformed) upon a bond of £100, which was duly exacted on her non-appearance, but on the other two the sentence was carried out 11 May 1685. 'The two women,' writes Wodrow, 'were brought from Wigtown, with a numerous crowd of spectators, to so extraordinary an execution. Major Windram, with some soldiers, guarded them to the place of execution. The old woman's stake was a good way in beyond the other, and she was the first despatched, in order to terrify the other to a compliance with such oaths and conditions as they required. But in vain, for she adhered to her principles with an unshaken steadfastness.' After the water had covered Margaret Wilson, but before she was quite dead, she was pulled up; and when she had recovered, another chance of taking the Abjuration Oath was given to her. 'Most deliberately,' continues the account, 'she refused, and said, "I will not; I am one of Christ's children; let me go!" Upon which she was thrust down again into the

water, where she finished her course with joy.' Efforts have been made to prove that the sentence was never really executed, but that a recommendation to pardon, made by the Lords of the Privy Council, which appears in the Council registers, was carried into effect. Abundant evidence, has, however, been brought to prove the fatal issue of events—probably before the notice of remission had time to be conveyed from Edinburgh to Wigtown. The Bladenoch has altered its course since that tragic event, but its former channel is still to be traced, a little to the N of its present course. On Windy Hill, which is the highest point of the eminence on which the town stands, a monumental obelisk has been raised, at a cost of £200, to the memory of the martyrs. See Mark Napier's *Case for the Crown* (1863), and the Rev. Dr Arch. Stewart's *History Vindicated* (2d ed. 1869).

The parish of Wigtown is bounded on the NW, N, and NE by Penninghame, S and SW by Kirkcinner, and SE by Wigtown Bay. Its greatest length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is nearly 4 miles; and its area is 9633 acres, of which $1793\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $34\frac{3}{4}$ water. The northern boundary is traced for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the exceedingly zigzag course of the Bishop Burn, and the Bladenoch winds $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-southward along all the Kirkcinner boundary. The E frontier of the parish is fringed by a broad expanse of flat sand and salt marsh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 2 broad, covered by the sea at high tide, but dry at low water, across which the streams force their way, to fall into the estuary of the Cree. The surface of the parish in no place much exceeds 200 feet above sea-level. Wood Fell, in the NE, attains that height, together with several points close by, as does also a height in the W at Balmog on Torhouse Moor. The S district is tumulated and hillocky, but nowhere attains a much higher level than 100 feet. A district to the NE, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extent, and forming the S extremity of the Mosses of Cree, which stretch into Penninghame, is an almost uninterrupted level, bearing evidence of having been at successive epochs covered by the sea, by forest, and by bogs. Though much of it has been reclaimed for the plough, Barrow or Burgh Moss and Carsgown Moss still cover a considerable part of its surface. The centre and SW of the parish are occupied partly by Claghrie and Torhouse Moors. The soil of the parish is chiefly a dry light hazel mould, lying on till or gravel. The prevailing rocks are greywacke or greywacke slate. Besides the streams on the boundaries, the only other is the Barrowmoss Burn, which flows from the skirts of Wood Fell E through the centre of the parish to the estuary of the Cree.

Besides the royal burgh of Wigtown, the parish contains the village of Bladenoch. The S is traversed by the high road to Portpatrick, and the E by two roads to Newton-Stewart. The Wigtownshire railway runs from N to S through the E of the parish for about 4 miles. The chief mansion in the parish is Torhouse. The chief industry is agriculture. There are some small manufactures in Wigtown, and there is a distillery at Bladenoch.

The parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £375. The parochial church and the school have already been noted above. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Wigtown. Pop. (1755) 1032, (1801) 1475, (1831) 2337, (1861) 2637, (1871) 2306, (1881) 2198, (1891) 1911, of whom only 402 were landward.

The chief antiquities are the Standing Stones of Torhouse, and Torhousekie Fort or Cairn. The former are of unpolished granite, from 2 to 5 feet long, from 4 to 9 in girth, and from 5 to 12 asunder. They form a circle of 218 feet, and number 19 on the circumference and 3 in the centre. Some antiquaries regard them as Druidical remains; others, among whom are Sibbald, Timothy Pont, and Symson, prefer to regard them as monuments to the Scottish King Galdus, who conquered the province from the Romans. Torhousekie Fort is situated on a rising-ground in the W, and shows remains of two circular stone walls. There is a well dedicated

to St Ninian near the intersection of Barrowmoss Burn and the Newton-Stewart road.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Wigtownshire, a maritime county in the SW extremity of Scotland, forms the W division of Galloway, and contains the most southerly land in Scotland. It is bounded on the N partly by the mouth of the Firth of Clyde, hut chiefly by Ayrshire, E by Kirkcudbrightshire, S by the Irish Sea, and W by the Irish Channel. It lies between 54° 36' 45" and 55° 3' 40" N lat., and between 4° 15' 50" and 5° 7' 10" W long. Wigtownshire was one of the three counties (the others being Kirkcudbrightshire and Orkney) on whose county and parish houndaries no alteration was deemed necessary by the Commissioners appointed under the Local Government (Scotland) Act of 1889. The boundary, beginning at Galloway Burn on the E bank and near the entrance of Loch Ryan, passes tolerably due E in an irregular line along the courses of the Main Water and Cross Water of Luce and other smaller streams, past Lochs Maherry and Dornal, till it strikes the river Cree at Carrickhurnfoot, whose course it follows at first eastwards and then southwards, so that the entire boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire is formed by the river Cree and its estuary Wigtown Bay. The S boundary, from Burrow Head, follows the huge curve of Luce Bay, which, opening with a width of 18½ miles, strikes inland for 16½ miles to within 6½ of the head of Loch Ryan, and covers an area of 160 square miles. From the Mull of Galloway, forming the western horn of Luce Bay, the coast runs N to Corsewall Point, where it hends to the W for a short distance to Milleur Point, on the W of the entrance to Loch Ryan. Thence it follows the long narrow indentation of Loch Ryan, which stretches 10 miles S by E into the interior, until the point whence we began to trace the boundary is reached. But for the indentations of Luce Bay and Loch Ryan the outline of the county would be approximately a square of about 29 miles on each side. The land between these two inlets forms an isthmus about 6½ miles broad, that connects with a long narrow peninsula tapering to a point in the S at the Mull of Galloway. The greatest length of the county, from E to W, is about 30½ miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 28½ miles; and its land area is 485½ square miles or 310,747 acres. Wigtownshire is the seventeenth among Scottish counties in point of size, and the twenty-second in point of population.

The coast, inclusive of the great and small inlets, has an extent of about 120 miles, for the most part bold and rocky, and in very many places pierced with caverns. There are hut few recesses in which a large ship could safely ride at anchor or attempt to land a cargo, and not very many that afford fair landing-places for even small boats. Loch RYAN, indeed, may be regarded as one fine harbour, and two or three of the creeks of Wigtown Bay are decidedly hospitable; hut most of Luce Bay, and the great majority of the small hays and other openings, are flanked or heset with rocky and fissured cliffs, often rising sheer from the water. The head of Luce Bay is, however, bounded by a stretch of sandy beach. The small hays are exceedingly numerous, and with the small headlands form a slightly waving or serrated coast-line. The chief headlands are Burrow Head, at the dividing point between Wigtown Bay and Luce Bay; the Mull of Galloway, the most southerly land in Scotland, at the dividing point between Luce Bay and the Irish Channel; and Corsewall Point in the extreme NW of the county at the meeting of the Irish Channel and the Firth of Clyde. The most important harbours are STRANRAER at the head and Cairnryan on the E side of Loch Ryan; Carty on the river Cree, 2½ miles SSE of Newton-Stewart; Wigtown, on the upper part of Wigtown Bay; Garlieston, near the middle of the W side of Wigtown Bay; Isle of Whithorn, 2 miles NNE of Burrow Head; Port-William, near the middle of the E side of Luce Bay; Port-Logan, on the Irish Channel, 7½ miles NNW of the Mull of Galloway; and Portpatrick, on the Irish Channel, 10½ miles NNW of Port-Logan.

The interior is divided into three great districts. The peninsula, or rather double peninsula, W of Loch Ryan and Luce Bay, is known as the Rhinns of Galloway; the district which forms the broad-based triangular peninsula between Luce Bay and Wigtown Bay is called the Machers; while the rest of the county, N of the Machers and E of Loch Ryan, bears the loose general name of the Moors. The physical aspect of Wigtownshire is not strikingly varied, and presents few imposing landscapes. The surface, though partly low and level, offers in most parts the appearance of a continuous sea of knolls, and hills, and hillocks; hut probably it aggregately rises less above sea-level than any other equally large district in Scotland. A considerable area of low level ground, bearing marks of having at a comparatively recent period been submerged by the sea, lies along the lower reach of the river Cree and the upper part of Wigtown Bay; and the isthmus between the head of Loch Ryan and Luce Bay bears similar traces. The heights, as the county recedes northwards, become holder and of a more decidedly hilly character than near the coast; and along the Ayrshire border the loftiest average is reached on the skirts of the broad range of the southern highlands, which extends across Scotland to the coast of Berwickshire. Heathy hills, high mosses, and bleak fells thus occupy a large portion of the Moors. The Rhinns district is traversed from N to S by a watershed, which sends its drainage off on both sides. The Machers has mostly, like the Moors, a southern exposure, and both these districts send their waters chiefly to Wigtown and Luce Bays.

The chief heights in the Rhinns are, from N to S, Tor of Craigoch (409 feet), in Kirkcolm parish; Craighhead of Lochnav (484) and several points of 500 feet, in Leswalt; Broad Moor (500), a summit near Craigenlee (592), and Cairn Pat or Piat (593), the highest point of the Rhinns, in Portpatrick; Barmore Hill (463), in Stoneykirk; Barmcorkrie Moor (507), West Muntloch (525), and Dunman (522), in Kirkmaiden. The Mull of Galloway rises 228 feet above sea-level. In the Moors the chief heights are Cairnarzean Fell (735 feet), Cairn-scarrow (761), Braid Fell (769), Brockloch Fell (769), and Mid Moile (844), in Inch parish; Bucht Fell (607), Balmurrie Fell (807), Quarter Fell (834), Stah Hill (725), Murdonochee (900), and Miltonish (970), in New Luce; Knock Fell (513), and Craig Fell (538), in Old Luce; Barskeoch Fell (579), Culvennan Fell (702), Eldrig Fell (742), Urrall Fell (604), and Craigairie Fell (1000), in Kirkcowan; Glassoch Fell (493) and an unnamed point near Loch Ochiltree (604), in Penninghame. In the Machers the chief heights are Craigeach Fell (426 feet), the Doon of May (457), Mochrum Fell (646), Bennis Hill (500), and East Bar (450), in Mochrum parish; Carleton Fell (475) and the Fell of Barhullion (450), in Glasserton.

The streams of Wigtownshire are very numerous, hut for the most part of short course and unimportant size. The chief is the Cree, which for 21½ miles forms the boundary between Kirkcudbright and Wigtown shires, just before it enters Wigtown Bay at Creetown. It is navigable up to Carty, but receives no noteworthy tributary from Wigtownshire. The Bladenoch, issuing from Loch Maherry on the Ayrshire border, has a course of about 23 miles S, SE, and E to Wigtown Bay. It receives the Tarf Water, the Black Burn, and the Malzie Water on the right. The Luce Water is formed by the junction, at New Luce village, of the Main Water of Luce and the Cross Water of Luce. Its entire course within the county is about 15 miles. All these rivers contain salmon and trout. There are numerous other smaller streams that are frequented by anglers for the sake of trout-fishing. Among these may be mentioned the Black Burn, Bishop Burn, Comrie, Colinty, Cragoch, Cruise, Donnan, Glenburn, Kirklachie, Langabeastie, Moneypool, Penwhim, Piltanton, Polnure, Pullaryon, and Sole Burns. The lakes are also numerous hut small. In the Rhinns are Loch Connal in Kirkcolm parish and Soudseat, and Castle-Kennedy in Inch. In the Moors are Lochs Maherry and Dornal on

the Ayrshire boundary; Loch Ochiltree, and Loch Cree on the Cree, in Penninghame; and Loch Ronald in Kirkcowan. In the Machers are Castle Loch, the four lochs of Mochrum, Eldrig Loch, and White Loch, in Mochrum. Other small lochs in various parts of the county are Lochs Derry, Heron, Barwhapple, Dernaglar, Clugston, Whitefield, and Black Loch. Dowalton Loch, at one time the second largest lake in the shire, was drained in 1862. At PORT-LOGAN there is an artificial fish-pond, built among the rocks on the shore, in which some tame cod and other sea-fish are kept. Springs and wells of reputed miraculous or medicinal qualities are met with all over the county.

Geology.—There is little variety in the geological formations of Wigtownshire. If we except a narrow strip of ground on the W shore of Loch Ryan, which is occupied by Carboniferous and Permian rocks, the rest of the county is composed of Silurian strata. Representatives of the Llandêilo, Caradoc, Llandovery, and Wenlock divisions of the Silurian system are met with in the county. Magnificent sections of the members of this system are exposed on the rocky coast line facing the Irish Channel, where the innumerable flexures of the strata may be studied to advantage. The prevalent strike of the rocks throughout the county is NE and SW, and owing to rapid reduplications of the strata certain subdivisions of the system are made to cover a great breadth of country. The Moffat black shale series, including the Glenkiln, Hartfell, and Birkhill divisions, are met with in various parts of the county. They are exposed at the surface along anticlinal folds, and yield the characteristic graptolites occasionally in profusion. In the Cairn Ryan slate quarry, on the shore of Loch Ryan, some thin seams of black shale yield a few forms of Llandêilo age, of which *Didymograptus superstes* is the most characteristic. In the broad belt of country stretching northwards from Cairn Ryan to Portpatrick and Newton-Stewart there are occasional arches of black shales in the heart of grits, greywackes, and shales. In the Cree, not far to the north of Minnigaff church, and again on the shore about 2 miles to the south of Portpatrick, representatives of the Glenkiln and Hartfell divisions of the black shales are met with, passing upwards into greywackes and shales on both sides of the folds. The latter may probably be of Caradoc age. To the south of a line drawn from about the head of Luce Bay by Newton-Stewart to Cairnsmore of Fleet, there is a great development of Llandovery strata stretching southwards to the Mull of Galloway and the Isle of Whithorn. They consist of grey, brown, and purple grits, greywackes, and shales, which are singularly destitute of fossils. Within this area, however, there are small arches of the Moffat black shales, as, for instance, in Clanyard Bay, N of the Mull of Galloway, and in Drumbreddan Bay, showing the Birkhill black shales marking the base of the Llandovery rocks.

On the shore, between the Isle of Whithorn and Burrow Head, the Llandovery rocks pass upwards into the Wenlock beds. The latter consist of brown crusted greywackes, flags, and cleaved shales, with which are associated numerous thin bands of dark shale yielding *Graptolithus Flemingii*, *G. priodon*, *Cyrtograptus Murchisoni*, with fragments of *Ceratocaris* and *Orthoceratites*.

The Silurian strata are pierced by various igneous masses of small extent; all the large granite areas in Galloway being included in the county of Kirkcubright. A few miles to the N of the Mull of Galloway, at Lagantulloch Head, there is a mass of granite covering an area of about 2 square miles. A mass of diorite, consisting of triclinic felspar, hornblende, with quartz and iron pyrites, occurs on the hills about 3 miles N of Kirkcowan, while another patch is to be found near Glenluce. Dykes of the same rock are also met with near the shore to the E of Mochrum Loch. There are numerous intrusive dykes of different varieties of quartz-felsite scattered throughout the county, the most interesting being certain talcose felstones or mica traps occurring at Innerwell Point and on Culvennan Fell.

The narrow band of Carboniferous strata has been

traced for a distance of about 8 miles along the W side of Loch Ryan, where they form a fringe about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in breadth between the Permian and Silurian rocks. From the fact that they are covered unconformably by the Permian strata, and from the nature of the organic remains and the characters of the beds, they have been provisionally classed with the Calciferous Sandstone series by the officers of the Geological Survey. The strata consist of red, grey, and mottled sandstones with purple clays. All the fossils with one exception consist of plant remains, comprising *Stigmaria*, *Calamites*, *Alethopteris lonchitica*, etc. From the nature of these organic remains, it is not improbable that the strata containing them may belong to the Millstone Grit or Coal Measures.

Between the belt of Carboniferous strata just referred to and the W shore of Loch Ryan there is a strip of Permian strata about 9 miles in length and about 1 mile in breadth, consisting throughout of coarse breccia with thin seams of sandstone. Lithologically the rock closely resembles the Permian breccias of Ayrshire. It presents a tumultuous appearance, the blocks being angular or sub-angular, and measuring, in many cases, a foot across. From the nature of the included blocks it is evident that they have been derived from the denudation of the Silurian strata. On the Geological Survey map a basalt dyke is marked as penetrating this breccia, from which it may be inferred that it belongs to the later series of Tertiary dykes so common in the W of Scotland.

In the W portion of the county the general trend of the ice-marking is S and SSW, and the same direction is observable in the undulating ground between Stranraer and Whithorn. Along the banks of the Cree, however, the ice-markings run more or less parallel with the valley. These markings were evidently produced by the great ice-sheet which radiated from the tract of high ground on the borders of Kirkcubrightshire and Ayrshire. A remarkable feature connected with the boulder-clay in this county is the arrangement of this deposit in oval-shaped mounds or 'drums,' usually coinciding in trend with that of the ice-markings. The peculiar appearance presented by these ridges is admirably seen on both sides of the Wigtownshire railway, between Newton-Stewart and Glenluce, and again between Wigtown and Whithorn. In this county there are certain sections where the boulder-clay yields broken fragments of shells, as for example at Port Logan and in Clanyard Bay on the W shore of the Mull of Galloway. In the tough laminated clays used as brick clays at Clashmahew near Stranraer, organic remains have been met with, but these brick clays do not occur at much higher levels than 60 feet. Shelly boulder-clay has also been noted in the course of the Geological Survey of the district at various localities on the shores of Loch Ryan. There can be little doubt that this deposit is more recent than the typical lower boulder-clay of inland districts, which is invariably infossiliferous. The numerous boulders scattered over the low grounds of Wigtownshire is another characteristic feature of the glaciation of this county. Conspicuous amongst these erratics are the blocks of grey granite derived from the great mass of Cairnsmore of Fleet, and the mass lying between the Kells and Merrick ranges.

Along the shores of Loch Ryan and Luce Bay, and again along the estuary of the Cree, there are strips of flat land representing the 25-foot and 50-foot beaches. Sometimes these are partly overgrown, and more frequently the lower raised beach is obscured by great accumulations of blown sand. The largest development of sand dunes occurs in Luce Bay, between Balgreggan and the mouth of Piltanton Burn.

Economic Minerals.—Galena has been worked at the Knockibae mines, N of New Luce, and a vein of copper pyrites has been explored at Wauk Mill, near Kirkcowan. At Tonderghie, S of Whithorn, there is a vein of barytes associated with iron and copper pyrites. At Cairn Ryan the grey shales and flaggy bands have been extensively wrought for roofing slates, and also for pavement stones.

The grey shales, yielding graptolites at Grennan, N of the Mull of Galloway, have also been quarried for roofing-slates. Excellent building stone is obtained from the Carboniferous sandstones on the W side of Loch Ryan, and from the greywacke bands and massive grits of the Silurian formation. The more flaggy bands in the grit series supply excellent lintels. The harder bands in the Silurian rocks are extensively used for road metal. The stratified clays have been used for the manufacture of bricks. Another noteworthy feature is the great development of peat mosses in the low grounds of the county, which have yielded an abundant supply of fuel. The extent of these peat mosses is somewhat remarkable, as may be seen by referring to the published survey maps of that region. (See Geological Survey Maps, 1, 2, 3, 4, and the explanations accompanying these sheets.)

Soil.—The soil of the low flat lands near the Cree and at the head of Wigtown Bay is all alluvial; and the Carse of Baldoon, which includes the larger part of these lands, is a strong clay, not unlike the rich soil of the carses on the Forth. The valley between Loch Ryan and Luce Bay has a deposit of sea-sand, interspersed with tracts of reclaimed shallow flow moss; and the low belt on the W side of Loch Ryan is also sandy. The soil of most of the Machers and much of the Moors is a dry hazel-coloured loam, often inclined to gravel, and generally incumbent upon rock. The Rhinns have a diversified and excellent soil, to a large extent arable. The central and northern districts of the Moors have extensive tracts covered with a soil of peat earth; and the large and deep ‘flows’ (as these peat mosses are called)—some from 8 to 10 miles long—while they chill the air with humid exhalations, prevent vegetation, and are quite useless for grazing purposes.

Climate.—The climate corresponds with the position of the county, the configuration of its surface, and the character of its shores. Rain falls often, and in large aggregate quantity, yet seldom without intermission during an entire day. The south-westerly winds usually bring rain; yet, except where artificial drainage has been neglected, it rarely injures the fruits of the soil. Snow seldom lies long; and frost is not often severe or protracted. The prevailing winds are from the S and the SW, and the severest storms of wind and the heaviest falls of rain and snow are from some point between the SW and the SE. A heavy gale sometimes blows from the NW, but generally subsides in the evening of the same day; and hence has arisen a local proverb that ‘an honest man and the north-west wind go to sleep together.’ The climate on the whole is favourable to health and longevity.

Wigtownshire is almost exclusively an agricultural and grazing county, its manufactures, commerce, and mining being but of little importance. According to the returns of 1891, 5748 of the entire population were engaged in agricultural, and 4652 in industrial, pursuits. Commerce employed 931, other occupations 3341, leaving 21,390 unoccupied and unproductive. Agriculture seems to have attained a considerable degree of excellence in this district in comparatively early times; and under the Baliols, before the 14th century, was flourishing. In the succeeding troublous times, however, the art relapsed, and for four centuries made but slow and feeble progress. In the first half of the 18th century improvements began, at first under Marshal Lord Stair, who devoted his retirement after 1728 to the encouragement of enlightened agriculture on his lands in Wigtownshire and in West Lothian. His example was gradually followed. In 1760 considerable improvements were introduced on the Earl of Selkirk’s estate of Baldoon, and the Earl of Galloway also soon entered the same field. A better rotation of crops, the use of modern implements, the enclosing of fields, and other improvements had good effect; and these, seconded by the efforts of intelligent agriculturists and of the Agricultural Society of Dumfriesshire, brought about a considerable advance in farming by the beginning of the 19th century. At present the best districts offer as fine

specimens of high-farming as are to be seen anywhere in the country; and the farmers of the other regions are only hindered by the difficulties of the soil from giving to the general face of the country as cultivated an aspect as that of more favoured localities. The farms are mostly of a medium size, and are usually let on leases of nineteen years. In 1896 there were 153,150 acres under crops, bare fallow, or pasture. The following table exhibits the acreage under the chief crops in various years:—

	1855.	1874.	1884.	1896.
Wheat,	7,343	4,969	1,194	412
Barley or Bere,	1,589	1,904	1,021	847
Oats,	34,602	31,431	35,579	34,624
Rye,	150	100	124	51
Beans,	1,089	408	318	189
Potatoes,	3,843	2,116	2,227	1,505
Turnips and Swedes,	15,289	16,093	16,238	16,140
Cabbages, Rape, etc.,	44	75	74	312
Other Green Crops, . . . . .	...	247	182	82
Grass { Bare Fallow,	845	614	372	212
{ Grass in Rotation,	61,658	45,574	67,652	61,929
{ Permanent Pasture, . . . . .	...	39,760	21,894	36,631

In 1896, 5 acres were under orchard, 43 in nursery grounds, and 7735 in coppice and plantations, excluding garden shrubberies.

The live stock falls entirely under the description already given under KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, and the authority there referred to. The following table shows the number of the various kinds of stock in different years:—

	1878.	1880.	1884.	1896.
Horses,	5,792	5,585	5,800	6,480
Cattle,	40,401	40,144	43,881	49,033
Sheep,	131,030	126,967	118,990	126,057
Pigs,	9,491	7,412	10,323	9,967

Wigtownshire is not a very well wooded county, although a good deal has been done in the way of planting since the time of Marshal Stair, already alluded to. It is said that he and his father planted annually, for a considerable number of years, as many as 20,000 trees. The policies of many of the private mansions are finely adorned with timber. The grounds of Castle-Kennedy in particular may be mentioned in this connection.

Manufactures and Trade.—The absence of coal effectually restrains the manufactures of the county, so that no really important manufacturing industry has been established in it. There are isolated establishments, as for instance, the distillery at Bladenoch and the woollen mills in Kirkcowan parish, but these do little more than supply part of the local demand. The commerce consists almost wholly in the exchange of the produce of the soil, cattle, and sheep, for manufactured and other articles for home consumption. At one time timber was imported from America, and timber and iron from the Baltic, but these trades have now dwindled, although some timber is still imported from Norway. A large transit trade was also formerly maintained through the county between the north of Ireland on the one side, and the south of Scotland and north of England on the other. The passage of large herds of Irish cattle and of much British merchandise, together with the presence of numerous travellers, conferred a considerable local benefit, which, however, has now almost entirely been diverted by the development of steam navigation. Stranraer, however, has some little shipping trade; and there is a daily steamer passenger and goods service between this port and Larne. The various smaller ports carry on a more or less brisk coasting trade. The extension of railways into the county has also tended in some degree to bring back a proportion of the former transit trade. There are three lines of rail in Wigtownshire. The Portpatrick Joint railway, opened in 1861, and leaving the Glasgow and South-Western system at Castle-Douglas, enters the county near Newton-Stewart, and runs westward to Stranraer, and thence SW to

Portpatrick. The Wigtownshire stations are Newton-Stewart, Kirkcowan, Glenluce, Dunragit, Castle-Kenedy, Stranraer Harbour, Stranraer, Colfin, and Portpatrick. The Wigtownshire railway, branching from the Portpatrick line at Newton-Stewart, was authorised in 1872, and opened as far as Garlieston in 1875, and was thence continued S to Whithorn in 1877, a total distance of 19½ miles. It has stations at Newton-Stewart, Wigtown, Kirkcinner, Whauphill, Sorbie, Millisle, Garlieston, and Whithorn. Coaches run in connection with this line between Whauphill and Port William. The third line is the southern part of the GIRVAN AND PORTPATRICK RAILWAY, opened in 1876, which enters the county from Ayrshire at the N of the parish of New Luce, and thence runs nearly due S to join the Portpatrick railway at East Challock near Dunragit. It has Wigtownshire stations at Glenwhilly and New Luce. The roads of the county are numerous, convenient, and good. For many years the only practicable road for wheeled vehicles was the old military road, constructed in the latter half of the 18th century, which led from Newton-Stewart to Portpatrick. A newer and more level road now connects these points. Other main routes are the road from Glasgow to Stranraer, along the E side of Loch Ryan; the road running southwards from Newton-Stewart to Wigtown and Whithorn; and the road north-westward from Whithorn to Stranraer, by the shore of Luce Bay and through Glen Luce. Cairnryan Road, on the first of these routes, was so destroyed by a storm in December 1894, that it was estimated that to put it in repair would take £5000 as the county's share alone.

The royal burghs in the county are Wigtown, Stranraer, and Whithorn; the burghs of barony are Newton-Stewart, Glenluce, and Portpatrick; the chief villages are Aird, Bladenoch, Cairnryan, Drumore, Eldrig, Garlieston, Innermessan, Isle of Whithorn, Kirkcolm or Stewarton, Kirkcowan, Kirkcinner, Lochans, Marchfarm, Merton, Monreith, Myrcton, New Luce, Port Logan, Port-William, Sandhead, Slohabert, Sorbie, and Stoneykirk. The chief seats are Galloway House (Earl of Galloway), Culhorn House (Earl of Stair), Ardwell, Barnbaroch, Castlewigg, Corsewell House, Craighlaw House, Craigenveoch, Dunragit, Dunskey, Freugh, Genoch, Glasserton House, Glengyre, Isle of Whithorn Castle, Lochinch Castle, Lochnaw House, Lochryan House, Logan House, Monreith House, Penninghame House, Park Place, Physgill, Tonderghie, and Tor House, most of which have been separately noticed.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 10 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff (who is also sheriff of Kirkcudbrightshire and Dumfriesshire), a sheriff-substitute, and about 90 justices of the peace. Sheriff and other courts are held at Wigtown and Stranraer, as detailed in the articles on these towns. The County Council is composed of 28 members, consisting of 23 for as many electoral divisions, 3 for the burgh of Stranraer, and 1 each for the burghs of Wigtown and Whithorn. The divisions are classed into districts, Lower and Upper—the former having 11 representatives and the latter 12. The council is divided into the following committees:—The Standing Joint Committee (composed also of Commissioners of Supply), the County Road Board, and the Executive Committee under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (composed also of non-councillors). The police force of the county numbered, in 1895-96, 24 men, with a chief constable receiving a salary of £220. The county returns one member to parliament, and its constituency in 1896 was 5637. The value of property in Wigtownshire has been subject to some fluctuation. In the time of Charles II. lands were offered to whoever would pay the public burdens on them. With agricultural improvements and settled government, however, the value has risen pretty steadily. Valued rent in 1674, £5634; 1815, £143,425; 1856 (exclusive of royal burghs), £155,850; 1876, £222,866; 1884-85 (landward), £223,846; 1896-97 (landward), £197,775; railways, £12,820; in burghs, £31,323; railways, £1205. Wigtownshire ranks twen-

tieth among Scottish counties in point of density of population, having 74 inhabitants to the square mile—the average for the entire country being 135. Pop (1801) 22,918, (1811) 26,891, (1821) 33,240, (1831) 36,258, (1841) 39,195, (1851), 43,389, (1861) 42,095, (1871) 38,830, (1881) 38,611, (1891) 36,062, of whom 19,086 were females, and only 68 Gaelic-speaking, though there is a strong Celtic element in the population, and Celtic names are common. Houses (1891) occupied 7001, vacant 512, building 37.

The civil county includes the 17 parishes of Glasserton, Inch, Kirkcolm, Kirkcowan, Kirkcinner, Kirkmaiden, Leswalt, Mochrum, New Luce, Old Luce, Penninghame, Portpatrick, Sorbie, Stoneykirk, Stranraer, Whithorn, and Wigtown. For administrative purposes the county is divided into the Lower District, embracing the Machers and the Moors; and the Upper District, containing the Rhinns. In this sense the Rhinns are held to include the parishes of Old and New Luce, Inch, and Stranraer, besides the 5 parishes in the peninsula proper. All the parishes are assessed for the poor; and, together with Ballantrae in Ayrshire, form Wigtownshire poor-law combination, with a poorhouse at Stranraer, having accommodation for 352 inmates. The Kirkcudbright and Wigtown Rifle Volunteers have their headquarters at Newton-Stewart; the Ayr, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright Artillery Volunteers in Ayrshire. The registration county gives part of Penninghame to Kirkcudbrightshire, and in 1891 its population was 35,880.

The civil county is divided among nineteen *quoad sacra* parishes and part of another, viz., those already mentioned, with Bargrennan, Lochryan, and Sheuchan. Eleven of these are in the presbytery of Stranraer, the remainder in that of Wigtown, and all in the synod of Galloway. In 1895 there were 54 schools (50 of them public), with aggregate accommodation for 7899 children, 6386 on the registers, and an average attendance of 5058.

History.—The history of this county has already been sketched in the article on GALLOWAY, and various points in it are touched upon under KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. To these articles the reader is referred for further information. Attempts to erect western Galloway into a shrievalty seem to have been made as early as the 12th century; and in the 13th century, at the death of Alexander III., while the Baliols were lords of Galloway, it was certainly a sheriffdom. In 1341 David II. formed the county into an earldom, and conferred it upon Sir Malcolm Fleming, with a regality jurisdiction which greatly curtailed the power of the sheriff; and in 1372 this earldom, with its accompanying powers, passed into the hands of the Douglasses, who were then lords of Galloway. In 1451 Andrew Agnew was confirmed as Sheriff of Wigtownshire, and for 230 years his descendants held that office without interruption. In 1681, however, it was virtually transferred to Graham of Claverhouse, for the purpose of crushing the Covenanters; but the Revolution again restored it to the family of Agnew, who held it until the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, when £4000 was paid as compensation for its surrender. The first sheriff-depute under the new *regime* was Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, who afterwards rose to the bench with the title of Lord Auchinleck. Jurisdictions of regality also existed prior to 1747 over the lands respectively of the Prior of Whithorn, the Abbot of Glenluce, the Abbot of Souleseat, and the Bishop of Galloway; which passed into the hands respectively of the Earl of Galloway, Dalrymple of Stair, Agnew of Lochnaw, and the Earl of Cassillis. In 1747 compensations of £166 and £450 were paid for the first two, while nothing was paid for the others. A baronial jurisdiction over the lands of Inch, held by the Dalrymples, was also abolished without compensation. Several other baronial jurisdictions had become extinct or merged in larger jurisdictions before the general abolition.

Antiquities.—Allusion has already been made under GALLOWAY to the two towns of the Novantæ—Leuco-

phia and Rerigionium—which existed in this district. The early races have left a considerable number of traces of their existence in local names, as well as in the shape of sepulchral cairns, tumuli, and mounds. Standing-stones occur in several localities, as at Torhouse and Drumtroddan; and traces of forts are frequent, as for instance on the summit of Cairnpiat. Mote-hills of different dates are still extant; and many of the caves, especially in the parishes of Inch, Portpatrick, Kirkmaiden, and Glasserton, are popularly associated with early events and men in the history of the county. The chief trace of the Roman appearance in the district in 80 A.D. is the camp at Rispaïn near Whithorn. The DEIL'S DYKE, a great defensive work of the Romanised Caledonians, extended from Loch Ryan to the upper part of the Solway Firth, and has left some vestiges in the county. Castles, fortalices, and other fortifications of various dates—from that of the Romanised Caledonians to the close of the feudal period—were very numerous; and their remains are still found in all stages of decay, though many, like Wigtown Castle, have completely vanished. Among those that still linger may be mentioned Auchness, Baldoon, Carscreugh, Claynurd, Corsewall, Crosswell, Cruggleton, Dornal, Dunskey, Eggeress, Feather, Galdenoch, Garthland, Kennedy, Killassar, Lochmaberry, Lochnow, Long, Mochrum, Myrtoun, Physgill, Sorbie, Stewart, and Synniness. Several of these are separately noticed. The castles on the sea-coast have mostly crumbled very much into decay. Different accounts of their origin are given, some authorities being of opinion that they were defences against the Scandinavian descents, others holding that they were erected by the Scandinavian rovers themselves. The chief monastic institutions in the county in Roman Catholic times were Whithorn Priory, Glencuce Abbey, Soulseat Abbey, and Wigtown Priory. There are several ruined chapels of interest in the shire, as for example those of Kirkmadrine in Sorbie, and at Kirkmaiden.

In addition to the authorities under Galloway and Kirkcubrightshire, see W. M'Ilwraith's *Visitor's Guide to Wigtownshire*.

Wilkiestown, a post-office hamlet in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire, 3 miles E by N of Midcalder.

William, Fort, a small town in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, near the head of salt-water Loch Linnhe and the southern end of the Caledonian Canal, in the mouth of Glen Nevis, and having a station on the West Highland railway (opened 1894), 66 miles SSW of Inverness, 35 NNE of Oban, 50 WSW of Kingussie, 134 NW of Edinburgh, and 122½ NNW of Glasgow by railway. A fortress, built here by General Monk in 1655, during Cromwell's protectorate, from a neighbouring castle took the name of the Garrison of Inverlochy, and had accommodation for 2000 men. But it was chiefly earth-built, and altogether of a temporary character, so that General Mackay in July 1690 replaced it with the present smaller stone structure, and renamed it Fort William, after William III. An irregular work of a triangular form, with ditch, glacis, and ravelin, a bomb-proof magazine, two bastions mounting 15 twelve-pounders, and accommodation for 104 men, this fort was sold by Government about 1860 to Mrs Cameron Campbell of Monzie, and a considerable portion of it was destroyed at the formation of the railway. At it the Glencoe murderers divided their spoil, and in the spring of 1746 it was vainly bombarded by the Jacobites under Brigadier Stapleton. The town itself bore the name first of Gordonsburgh, from being built on the property of the Gordons, and then of Maryburgh, after King William's consort. It chiefly consists of three parallel lines of buildings, forming two streets, and containing several good hotels and shops, whilst in the suburbs are a number of handsome villas. A favourite tourist resort, Fort William has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the British Linen Company and National Banks. There are also a gas company, a public hall, a handsome courthouse, a police station, a substantial

stone quay (1834), a masonic lodge, a volunteer corps, boating, football, and shinty clubs, an hospital founded by Andrew Belford, Esq. of Glenfintaig, for the poor of Kilmallie and Kilmonivaig parishes, and fairs on the fourth Wednesday of March, the second Wednesday of June and November, the second Thursday of July, and the Tuesday fortnight before Falkirk October Tryst. In the neighbourhood are extensive distilleries, and the town is the centre of a large sheep-farming district. Fishing, too, is carried on to a small extent. A new church and manse for Duncansburgh *quoad sacra* parish were built at Fort William in 1881 at a cost of £5000; but the great ornament of the place is St Andrew's Episcopal church (1880-81), an Early French Gothic structure, with tower and spire, a chime of four bells, stained windows throughout, and all its fittings of the most sumptuous description. In the baptistery there are memorial windowes to Bishops Low, Ewing, and Mackerness, and to Dr Pusey. The Roman Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception was built in 1868, and a new Free church in 1889. The public school, accommodating 270 pupils, and built at a cost of £3000, was opened in 1876; and the Episcopal and Roman Catholic schools are likewise handsome and recent erections. In or near the town are monuments to Wm. Kennedy, M.D., Capt. Peter Cameron, and Ewen Mac-lachlan, the Gaelic poet and scholar. Fort William was made into a police burgh in 1874, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 commissioners. It is the seat of a sheriff court held every Thursday during session. The Fort-William and Banavie section of the railway was opened in 1895. From this an extension westward to Mallaig, on the southern shore of the entrance to Loch Nevis, and opposite the S extremity of the Island of Skye, is in progress. (See WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY.) The great attraction of the district is the lofty BEN NEVIS, visited annually by several thousand people. The town is lit by the electric light. In connection with the Observatory at the summit of the mountain a low-level station was established in 1890 at Fort-William, where continuous weather records are made by self-recording apparatus. Pop. (1841) 1026, (1861) 1104, (1871) 1212, (1881) 1594, (1891) 1870, of whom 938 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

William, Port. See PORT-WILLIAM.

Wilsontown, a mining village, with a public school, in Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire, on Mouse Water, 2 miles below its source, and on the road from Lanark to West Calder. By road it is 8½ miles NNE of Lanark, 6 SE of Shotts Ironworks, and 6 NNE of Carnwath village; whilst by a branch line of the Caledonian, formed under an act of 1859, it is 2½ miles WNW of Auchengray Junction and 8½ N of Carstairs. Founded in 1779 by two brothers of the name of Wilson for the manufacture of pig-iron, it thrived for a time so well that in 1807 its works supported upwards of 2000 persons, with aggregate wages of fully £3000 per month. They were closed, however, from 1812 to 1821, when they were for some years resumed, but on a very diminished scale, by Mr Dixon of Calder Ironworks; and coal mining is now the staple industry. There is also a Free church. The sculptor James Fillans (1808-52) was a native. Pop. (1841) 113, (1871) 585, (1881) 808, (1891) 651.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Wilton, a parish of Upper Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, containing, on the left bank of the river Teviot, the thriving Wilton or north-western suburb of the parliamentary burgh of HAWICK. It is bounded NW by Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf, NE by Minto, SE by Cavere and Hawick, and SW by Hawick and Robertson. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 5½ miles; and its utmost breadth 3¼ miles. There was an exchange of territory between this parish and that of Hawick in 1891, when the Boundary Commissionere transferred to the latter a small portion of Wilton parish, comprising only 1 acre, that was separated from the rest of the parish by the Common Haugh of Hawick, and gave to Wilton the portion of Hawick parish situated at Albert Mills. BORTHWICK Water runs 1½ mile east-by-south-

ward along the south-western boundary to the TEVIOT, which itself flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along or close to all the south-eastern boundary. Where it quits this parish, near Hassendeanburn, the surface declines to 380 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises to 586 feet near Burnhead, 840 at Heip Hill, 880 at Borthaugh Hill, 926 at Wiltonburn Hill, and 1043 at Drinkston Hill. The haughs and hill-screens which recede from the Teviot are everywhere beautiful; and part of them, a little S of the middle, forms the larger section of the fine hill-locked landscape of Hawick's environs. Though the interior is all hilly, the heights are broad-based, and gentle in ascent; and they generally admit the dominion of the plough, and become pastoral only towards the north-western boundary. About two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; and most of the other third, though now in permanent pasture, has been at one time cultivated. About 100 acres are covered with plantation. Silurian rocks predominate; and the soil, which ranges from alluvium to shallow earth, is mostly fertile. Principal residences are Briery Yards, Bucklands, Sillerbithall, Stirches, and Wilton Lodge. Wilton is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £940. A very handsome parish church, Early English in style, and containing 950 sittings, was opened in 1861. Its predecessor, built in 1762, after extensive repairs and alterations, is now used as a mission hall. A chapel of ease to Wilton Church was opened in Wellington Road in 1886. Some years before 1736 one of the earliest Sunday schools in Scotland was started by the minister, Mr William Crawford (1676-1742), who was author of *Dying Thoughts*. Three public schools—Clarilaw, Dean, and Stouslie—with respective accommodation for 65, 56, and 67 children, have an average attendance of about 45, 50, and 15, and grants amounting to nearly £55, £45, and £25. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 1307, (1831) 1870, (1861) 3357, (1871) 3936, (1881) 5782, (1891) 6375; of portion in parliamentary burgh (1881) 4848, (1891) 5437.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Winchburgh, a village in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Edinburgh. It has a station on the North British railway, a post office with money order and savings bank departments, an Established mission church (opened 1891), and a public school. Pop. (1881) 115, (1891) 424.

Windygates, a village in Markinch parish, Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of CAMERON BRIDGE station. It has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. Pop., with Cameron Bridge, (1871) 420, (1881) 410, (1891) 522.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Winton Castle, a mansion in Pencaitland parish, Haddingtonshire, on the left bank of Tyne Water, in a large and finely-wooded park, near Winton station on the Macmerry branch of the North British railway, and 3 miles SE of Tranent. Built by the third Earl of Winton in 1620, it is a striking architectural structure, 'in many respects a work of original genius,' and, though following the Tudor style in its stacks of columned chimneys and in the decorated architraves of its windows, is quite distinguishable from that era. Part of it is modern. In the interior the fretted ceilings of the drawing-room and 'King Charles's room' are worthy of special notice. The Winton estates, forfeited by the fifth Earl of Winton in 1716, were sold to the York Buildings Company, and on its failure part of the property, including Winton Castle, was acquired by James Hamilton, Lord Pencaitland, whose great-granddaughter, Mary Campbell, in 1813 married James, fifth Lord Ruthven (1777-1853), and died in 1885. The present owner is Mrs Nisbet Hamilton Ogilvy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See SETON; vol. iv. of *Billings' Baronial Antiquities* (1852); and vol. ii. of John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (1833).

Wishaw, a town and *quoad sacra* parish in Cambusnethan and Dalziel parishes, Lanarkshire. The town was constituted a police burgh in 1855, and extended in 1874 so as to comprise Wishaw proper, CAMBUSNETHAN village, and CRAIGNEUK village. Wishaw, standing

420 feet above sea-level, within 2 miles of the Clyde's right bank, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of South Calder Water, has a station on a section (1880) of the Caledonian, constructed at a cost of £150,000 and extending 6 miles north-westward from Law Junction to Carlin. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Motherwell, 5 E of Hamilton, 15 ESE of Glasgow, and 32 WSW of Edinburgh. Laid out in 1794, and pleasantly situated on the SW face of a hill, it was so late as 1840 merely a large village, but since has grown rapidly to the dimensions of a considerable town, and is the centre of a vast mineral trade. Wishaw is famous for the excellent quality of its coal. Extensive iron and steel works, restarted in 1894, having four blast furnaces and being provided with ammonia works for the utilisation of the gases, employ several hundred men. There are other iron and steel works, nail works, railway waggon works, iron foundries, a distillery, fire-clay works, a sewing factory (erected in 1894) employing over 100 girls, and a steam laundry (opened in 1895). There are also a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co., Clydesdale, Commercial, Mercantile, and Royal Banks, several hotels, corporation gaswork, a town-hall, Victoria Public Hall, a public library, a public park, a golf course (opened in 1894), a bowling club, public reading-room and library, fever hospital, a Saturday Liberal paper, the *Wishaw Press* (1870), the *Wishaw Herald* (published on Friday), a weekly market on Thursday, fairs for hiring on the second Thursday of May and the fourth Thursday of October, etc. The Established Church has four places of worship, the Free Church two, the United Presbyterian two; and there are also Reformed Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Scotch Episcopal (1893), and Roman Catholic churches. A handsome new hall for Cambusnethan parish church, capable of seating 600 persons, was opened in 1894. Of schools there are eight, six of them under the School Board. A handsome new school, erected by the Cambusnethan School Board at a cost of £11,000, was opened in 1895, in which accommodation is provided for over 1000 children, for the marshalling and drilling of whom there is a rectangular hall, with galleries all round. There is also at Wishaw a school for the teaching of science and art. Few Scottish towns have grown more rapidly than Wishaw, such growth being due to the great extension of its mineral industries. These, at the census of 1891, employed 2451 of the 5145 persons here of the 'industrial class'—1449 being engaged in coal-mining, 903 in the iron manufacture, etc. Under the Burgh Police Act of 1892 it is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 7 commissioners. A sheriff's small debt court is held on every third Thursday, and a police court on every Monday, or as occasion requires. Valuation (1885) £26,500, (1896) £39,514. Pop. of Wishaw proper (1841) 2149, (1851) 3271, (1861) 6112, (1871) 8812, (1881) 8953, (1891) 10,385; of police burgh (1881) 13,112, (1891) 15,252, of whom 8139 were males, and 2082 were in Cambusnethan, 2785 in Craigneuk; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 9791, (1891) 11,187.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Wishaw House, a mansion in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of South Calder Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Wishaw. It is a castellated edifice, enlarged and improved, from designs by Gillespie Graham, not long before 1839. Its owner is Alexander Charles Hamilton; tenth Lord Belhaven (b. 1840; suc. 1893).

Wisp Hill. See EWES.

Wiston and Robertson, a united parish of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, in the E containing Lamington station, on the Caledonian railway, and near the left bank of the Clyde, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Symington Junction, $10\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Carstairs Junction, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of Edinburgh. Formed in 1772 by the union of the two ancient parishes of Wiston to the N and Robertson to the S, it is bounded NW and N by Carmichael, NE by Symington, E and SE by Lamington, S and SW by Crawfordjohn, and W by Douglas. Its utmost length,

from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth increases northward from $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 13,209·781 acres, of which 70·005 are water. The CLYDE flows $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles north-north-eastward along or close to all the Lamington border, and DUNEATON WATER $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile eastward along all the southern boundary. Other affluents of the Clyde here are Robertson Burn, running through the middle of Robertson, and GARF WATER, through the middle of Wiston. Along the Clyde the surface sinks to 690 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 1169 at Harten Hill, 1237 at Robertson Law, 1675 at DUNGAVEL Hill, and 2335 at TINTO, which culminates on the meeting-point of Wiston, Carmichael, Covington, and Symington parishes. The rocks are variously eruptive, Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous. The eruptive rocks occur partly in dikes through the stratified rocks, partly in vast amorphous masses, of great variety of character, in the uplands. Limestone has been largely quarried; but workable coal has been sought for in vain. Much of the soil is very marshy; great part is either black loam or gravelly earth; and the rest is very diversified. According to the Ordnance Survey, 4606 acres are arable, 317 under wood, and 7976 heathy pasture. The township of Robertson was founded by Robert, the brother of Lambin, in the early part, and the township of Wiston by Wice about the middle, of the 12th century. HARDINGTON HOUSE, noticed separately, is the chief residence. The parish is in the presbytery of Lanark and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £232. The parish church stands near the left bank of Garf Water, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Wiston hamlet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Lamington station, and 7 miles SSW of the post-town, Biggar. It is an old building, enlarged after the union of the two parishes, and containing 355 sittings. In 1891 the old church of Robertson, suppressed in 1772, was rebuilt and opened free of debt. At ROBERTON village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW, is a U.P. church, dating from 1801, and rebuilt in 1873; also a subscription library, golf and curling clubs, and Pratt's Trust. Two public schools, Wiston and Robertson, with respective accommodation for 69 and 50 children, have an average attendance of about 25 and 40, and grants of nearly £40 and £55. Valuation (1885) £8656, 18s., (1893) £7607, 16s. Pop. (1861) 786, (1871) 680, (1881) 562, (1891) 497.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 15, 1865-64.

Wolfelee, a mansion in Southdean parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of Rule Water, 10 miles ESE of Hawick. Its owner is Major H. M. Elliot. See HOBKIRK.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Wolfhill, a village at the mutual border of Cargill and St Martins parishes, Perthshire, 6 miles NNE of Perth.

Woodburn, a modern mansion in the N of Newbattle parish, Edinburghshire, near the South Esk's right bank, 1 mile E of Dalkeith. It was recently purchased by the Marquis of Lothian.

Woodcot. See FALA AND SOUTRA.

Wooden, a wooded dell on the south bank of the Tweed, about a mile below Kelso, Roxburghshire. There is an old-established woollen mill here, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile E by S of Kelso stands the mansion of Wooden House.

Woodend, a village in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, near the right bank of the Don, 1 mile N by W of Auchmull. Pop. (1871) 486, (1881) 529, (1891) 677.

Woodend, a village in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Armadale.

Woodend, a mansion in Madderty parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Madderty station.

Woodhall, a mansion in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of the Water of Leith, opposite Juniper Green. The estate was possessed by the Cunninghams for more than three centuries prior to 1701, when it was purchased by Sir John Foulis. See MILLBURN TOWER.

Woodhaven, a village in Forgan parish, Fife, on the Firth of Tay, opposite Dundee, and 1 mile SW of Newport.

Woodhead. See FVIE and CARSPHAIN.

Woodhill, a mansion in Kirkmichael parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Ardle, 10 miles NNW of Blairgowrie.

Woodhill House, a mansion in Barry parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles W of Carnoustie.

Woodhouse. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

Woodhouselee, a mansion in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Edinburgh and 4 N of Penicuik. Romantically seated on the eastern slope of the Pentland Hills, it is an irregular pile of different dates, and partly occupies the site of the 14th-century fortalice of Fulford or Foulfourde, at whose demolition in 1755 only a stone-vaulted room was suffered to remain as the lower storey of part of the new building. Its square corner tower was built in 1796, and its S wing in 1843, the latter from plans by Kemp, the architect of the Scott Monument at Edinburgh. There is a good collection of family portraits and other paintings, and the grounds contain some fine old trees. The estate was purchased in 1748 by William Tytler, W.S. (1711-92), Queen Mary's vindicator, and passed to his son, Alexander Fraser-Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee (1747-1813), author of *Elements of History*, etc., and father of the Scottish historian, Patrick Fraser-Tytler (1791-1849). The present proprietor is James William Fraser-Tytler, Esq. (b. 1854; suc. 1891). Old Woodhouselee—the 'haunted Woodhouselee' of Scott's *Grey Brother*—stood at the SE verge of the parish, on the North Esk's left bank, near Auchindinny. It belonged to the wife of James Hamilton or 'Bothwellhaugh,' but, according to tradition, was forfeited to enrich a greedy minion of the Regent Murray, who drove her forth on a winter's night, with her new-born babe to die on the bleak hillside. Hence Bothwellhaugh's murder of Murray at LINLITHGOW (1570) has been popularly regarded as a deed of retribution; but Dr Hill Burton has shown that the so-called 'victim of the Pentland Hills' obtained restitution of Woodhouselee as late as 1609. A considerable portion of the present mansion was built with the stones of Old Woodhouselee.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Jn. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Woodielee. See LENZIE.

Woodside. See ABERDEEN.

Woodside. See BURRELTON.

Woodside, a mansion in the parish and near the town of Beith, Ayrshire. An old edifice, enlarged and modernised in the latter half of the 18th century, and again in 1848, it was a seat of the Ralstons from 1551 till 1772, and in 1834 was purchased by Wm. Patrick, Esq. See LADYLAND.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See A. H. Millar's *Castles and Mansions of Ayrshire* (Edinb. 1885).

Woodside, a hamlet in Largo parish, Fife, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of the town.

Woodville, a mansion in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Colinton village. It was the home, from 1831, of the Rev. Arch. Alison (1757-1831), author of *Essays on Taste*; and at it died his eldest son, Professor Wm. Pulteney Alison (1790-1859).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Woodville, a mansion in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Arbroath.

Woolmet. See NEWTON.

Wooplaw, an estate, with a modern mansion and fine plantations, in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the W side of Allan Water, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Lauder.

Wormistone House, a fine old mansion in Craill parish, East Neuk of Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the town. Acquired by his ancestor about the beginning of the 17th century, it is the seat of David Clark Lindsay, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1872), who is heir-presumptive to the earldom of Lindsay. See KILCONQUHAR.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Wrath, Cape. See CAPE WRATH.

Wyseby, a mansion in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Kirtle Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Kirtlebridge station.

Y

YAIR, a mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, on the right bank of the Tweed, 5 miles NNW of the town of Selkirk. It was built towards the close of the 18th century by Alex. Pringle of Whytbank, Scott's neighbour at Ashiesteel (see *Introd. to Canto II. of Marmion*). His grandson, Alex. Pringle, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1857), the present proprietor, is male representative of the original Pringle stock.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Yarrow, a parish of Selkirkshire, whose church stands on the left bank of Yarrow Water, 9 miles W by S of Selkirk, under which there is a post office of Yarrow. It is bounded N by Peebles, Traquair, Innerleithen, and Stow, E by Selkirk, SE by Kirkhope, S by Ettrick, and W by Tweedsmuir, Drummelmzier, and Manor. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 20 miles; its utmost breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Megget district of the Peeblesshire parish of Lyne and Megget was transferred by the Boundary Commissioners in 1891 to the parish of Yarrow—Lyne and Megget being henceforth called simply Lyne parish. At the same time, however, Yarrow parish gave to the Peeblesshire parish of Traquair a detached portion that lay to the south of Cardrona, and an almost detached portion that lay to the north of Minchmoor, both portions being situated in the Tweed valley. **ST MARY'S LOCH** ($3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 814 feet above sea-level) lies to the SW, on the Ettrick boundary; and, issuing from its foot, **YARROW WATER** flows $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward (for the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ along the Selkirk boundary), till it passes off, near Broadmeadows, into Selkirk parish. The **TWEED** flows 4 miles east-south-eastward, past Elibank and Ashiesteel, along all the Innerleithen and Stow boundary. Beside Yarrow Water the surface declines to 585, beside the Tweed to 397, feet above the sea; and chief elevations to the N of the Yarrow, as one goes up the vale, are Elibank Craig (969), Ashiesteel Hill (1314), *Elibank Law (1715), Brown Knowe (1718), *MINCHMOOR (1856), Blackgrain Rig (1652), Snouthead (1483), Mountbenger Hope (1784), Ward Law (1377), *Dun Rig (2433), *BLACKHOUSE HEIGHTS (2213), *Black Law (2285), *Deer Law (2065), *Broad Law (2723), and *Cairn Law (2352), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. To the S of the Yarrow rise *CROOK HILL (1580 feet), *SUNDHOPE HEIGHT (1684), *BLACK KNOWE HEAD (1806), *TURNER CLEUCH LAW (1809), Peat Law (1737), BOWERHOPE LAW (1570), and the WISS (1932). Except along the Tweed and the lower reaches of Yarrow Water the parish is almost treeless, though once it was all included in **ETTRICK FOREST**. Now far the greater part of it is sheepwalks. Its endless memories, richer than those of any other parish, are recorded under **ALTRIVE**, **ASHIESTEEL**, **BLACKHOUSE**, **DOUGLAS**, **DRYHOPE**, **ELIBANK**, **HANGINGSHAW**, **MOUNT BENDER**, **ST MARY'S LOCH**, and **YARROW WATER**. Here, however, may be noticed the 'Yarrow Doctor,' John Rutherford, M.D. (1695-1779), whose father was parish minister, and who held the professorship of medicine in Edinburgh University from 1726 till 1765. Giving off a portion to Caddonfoot *quoad sacra* parish, Yarrow is in the presbytery of Selkirk and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £352. Its ancient name was St Mary's or St Mary's of the Lowes (*de Laacubus*), and a pre-Reformation chapel stood at Deuchar or Duchoire, a little way NE of the present church. **KIRKHOPE** was disjoined from it in 1851. The parish church, built in 1640, contains 430 sittings, and in 1884 was adorned with two beautiful stained-glass windows, one on each side of the pulpit, in memory of Dr Russell and his father, ministers of Yarrow from 1791 to 1833. The subjects are 'Christ blessing little children' and the 'Resurrection.' There are also a chapel of ease, Megget and St Mary's, and a Free church. In connection with the parish church there is an en-

dowment called the 'William Thomson Linton Endowment,' for the promotion of the study and knowledge of holy scripture. Four public schools, Megget, Mountbenger, Yarrow, and Yarrowford, with respective accommodation for 19, 35, 91, and 45 children, have an average attendance of about 10, 15, 50, and 20, and grants amounting to nearly £15, £30, £70, and £30. Pop. (1861) 643, (1871) 662, (1881) 639, (1891) 638, of whom 490 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 16, 25, 17, 1864-65. See James Russell, D.D., *Reminiscences of Yarrow* (1886; new ed. 1894).

Yarrow Water, a stream of Selkirkshire, issuing from the foot of **ST MARY'S LOCH**, and flowing $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, through Yarrow and Selkirk parishes, till, after a descent of 405 feet, it falls into Ettrick Water at a point 2 miles SW of Selkirk town. It is a capital trouting stream, the fish weighing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. downwards; and its waters above Broadmeadows are open to the public.

'What's Yarrow but a river bare,
That glides the dark hills under?
There are a thousand such elsewhere
As worthy of your wonder.'

So Wordsworth lightly sang in the first of his 'Three Yarrows'—*Yarrow Unvisited* (1803), *Yarrow Visited* (1814), and *Yarrow Revisited* (1831). On the first occasion, he and his sister Dorothy had just left Scott, and were to meet him again next day at Melrose; on the second, 'the Ettrick Shepherd' guided him over the hills from Traquair to St Mary's Loch, and thence down the whole course of Yarrow to its union with the Ettrick; on the third he drove with Scott from Abbotsford to Newark Castle—they were both over sixty years old, and Scott was in two days to leave for Italy. Then there is **FOULSHIELS**, the birthplace of Mungo Park, and the Yarrow's deep pool where Scott found him plunging one stone after another into the water, and anxiously watching the bubbles that rose to the surface. 'This appears,' said Scott, 'but an idle amusement for one who has seen so much adventure.' 'Not so idle, perhaps, as you suppose,' answered Mungo; 'this was the way I used to ascertain the depth of a river in Africa.' He was then meditating his second and last journey, but had told no one. **CARTERHAUGH**, scene of the ballad of *Young Tamlane*, 'sweet **BOWHILL**' and **NEWARK CASTLE**, **PHILIPHAUGH**, where Leslie routed Montrose, and **HANGINGSHAW**, erst a stronghold of the 'Outlaw Murray'—these all are set amid the lower vale's

'Rich groves of lofty stature,
With Yarrow winding through the pomp
Of cultivated nature.'

But the very Yarrow, the Yarrow of mournful song, is that of the upper valley, where the 'deep, swirling stream, *fabulosus* as ever Hydaspes,' laves 'the inner sanctuary of the whole Scottish Border, of that mountain tract which sweeps from sea to sea, from St Abbs Head and the Lammermuir westward to the hills of Galloway. It concentrates in itself all that is most characteristic of that scenery—the soft green rounded hills with their flowing outlines, overlapping and melting into each other; the clear streams winding down between them from side to side, margined with green slips of holm; the steep brae-sides with the splendour of mountain grass, interlaced here and there with darker ferns or purple heather; the hundred sideburns that feed the main Dale river, coming from hidden Hopes where the grey peel-tower still moulders; the pensive aspect of the whole region so solitary and desolate. Then Yarrow is the centre of the once famous but now vanished Forest of **ETTRICK**, with its memories of proud huntings and chivalry, of glamourie and the land of Faery. Again, it is the home of some "old unhappy far-off thing," some immemorial romantic sorrow, so remote that tradition has forgotten its incidents, yet cannot forget the impression of its sadness.

Ballad after ballad comes down loaded with a dirge-like wail for some sad event, made still sadder for that it befell in Yarrow.' The oldest surviving ballad, *The Dowie Dens o' Yarrow*, is supposed to refer to a combat at Deuchar Swire, near Yarrow kirk, in which Walter Scott, third son of Robert of Thirlestane, was treacherously slain by his brother-in-law, John Scott of Tushielaw:—

'As he gaed up the Tinnies Bank,
I wot he gaed wi' sorrow,
Till, down in a den, he spied nine armed men,
On the dowie houns of Yarrow.

'Four has he hurt, and five has slain,
On the lndie braes of Yarrow,
Till that stuhhorn knight came him behind,
And ran his body thorough.'

Then comes his Sarah's exquisite lament:—

"Yestreen I dreamed a dolefu' dream;
I fear there will he sorrow!
I dreamed I pu'd the heather green,
Wi' my true love on Yarrow.

"O gentle wind that bloweth south,
From where my Love repaireth,
Convey a kiss frae his dear mouth,
And tell me how he fareth!

"Oh! tell sweet Willie to come down,
And hear the mavis singing,
And see the birds on ilka bush,
And leaves around them hinging.

"But in the glen strove armed men;
They've wrought me dule and sorrow;
They've slain—the comeliest knight they've slain:
He bleeding lies on Yarrow."

'She kissed his cheek, she kaimed his hair,
She searched his wounds all thorough;
She kissed them, till her lips grew red,
On the dowie houns of Yarrow.'

We hear the same sad burden of a lover lost, by drowning in Yarrow or by a rival's sword, in *Willie's rare, and Willie's fair* (circa 1525; first printed 1724), in Hamilton of Bangour's *Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny, bonny bride* (1748), and in John Logan's *Braes of Yarrow* (1770). Scott himself, the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' 'Christopher North,' Henry Scott Riddell, the 'Surfaceman Poet,' and 'J. B. Selkirk,' have added each a spray to Yarrow's garland of song. See Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (Edinb. 1874); Dr John Brown's *Minch-moor* (Edinb. 1864); Prof. John Veitch's *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (Glasg. 1878; new ed. 1892); Principal J. C. Shairp's 'Three Yarrow's' in *Aspects of Poetry* (Oxf. 1881); Rev. R. Borland's *Yarrow, its Poets and Poetry* (1890); and William Angus's *Ettrick and Yarrow* (Selkirk, 1894).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 24, 25, 1864-65.

Yell (anc. *Jalla, Jala*; Icel. *gella, gall*, 'barren'), the second largest of the Shetland Islands, and, except Unst, the most northerly of the group, lies 25 to 40 miles N of Lerwick, under which it has post and telegraph offices of Ulsta (in the SW), Mid Yell (E), and Cullivoe (NE). It is separated, on the W and SW, from Mainland by Yell Sound, 1½ to 6 miles broad; on the E, from Fetlar by Colgrave Sound, 1½ to 4½ miles broad; and on the NE, from Unst by Bluemull Sound, 4½ furlongs broad at the narrowest. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 17½ miles; its breadth varies between ½ mile and 6½ miles; and its area is 81·69 square miles or 52,923·2 acres. The tides on both sides of the island are very impetuous; and both in Yell and Bluemull Sounds, where they meet with obstructions, and often run at the rate of 9 or 10 miles, they for continuous hours defy boat navigation, and toss the sea, even during a calm, into foam and tumult. The chief bays which indent the coast are Gloup Voe on the N; Basta Voe, Mid Yell Voe, and Otters Wick on the E; Burra Voe and Hamna Voe on the S; and Whale Firth on the W. All these, and some smaller bays or creeks, form natural harbours, several of which are capacious

and sheltered. Mid Yell Voe and Whale Firth are opposite each other, a little N of the centre of the island, and leave between them only a low hoggy isthmus ½ mile across, which could be cut into a canal communication. A landing can be effected at almost any point on the E coast, but even in calm weather it can nowhere be effected on the W except in Whale Firth and one smaller creek. The coast along the E is generally low and often sandy, but along the W it is to a considerable extent rocky, bold, and even precipitous, rising rapidly in places to over 200 and 300 feet. The surface of the island presents a heavy and cheerless aspect. Two nearly parallel ridges of gneiss rocks, of almost uniform outline, and only from 200 to 600 feet in height, traverse it nearly from end to end, sloping gradually toward the shores, and in some places connected by transverse ridges running from E to W. The northern division of the island at no point exceeds 382 feet above sea-level; but S of Whale Firth and Mid Yell Sound rise the South Ward of Reafirth (615 feet), the Kame of Sandwick (531), and the Ward of Otterswick (672). Of sixty-six little fresh-water lochs or lochlets, most of them yielding good trout-fishing, the largest are Kettlester Loch, Lumbister Loch, Colvister Loch, and Gossa Water. The rocks are principally gneiss and mica slate, with veins of granite and nodules or masses of quartz and trap; and almost all the soil is a deep moss, occasionally but seldom mixed with clay or sand. Yell is described in Buchanan's *History* (1582) as 'so uncouth a place that no creature can live therein except such as are born there.' But now there are a number of good sheep farms, with thriving flocks of Cheviot and blackface sheep. Eggs, cattle, and ponies are also exported; fishing in the surrounding seas is a leading but perilous employment; and the pursuit and capture of the 'caa'in whale' (*Delphinus deductor*) occasionally produces vast excitement. The antiquities are some Pict's houses or circular burghs, and nearly a score of shapeless ruins or faint vestiges of pre-Reformation chapels. The island was anciently distributed into the three parishes of North Yell, Mid Yell, and South Yell. Subsequently North Yell was united to Fetlar, whilst Mid and South Yell formed one civil parish. In 1891, however, the Boundary Commissioners disjoined North Yell from the parish of Fetlar and North Yell, and annexed it to the parish of Mid and South Yell. Under this arrangement, and with an accompanying simplification in nomenclature, the island of Yell, with dependent islands, became the parish of Yell; and the island of Fetlar, with dependent islands, became the parish of Fetlar. Besides Yell island the parish consists of the following islands:—Gloup Holm (30·4), Linga (122·2), Hascosay (750·5), Uynarey (71), Orfasay (37·9), and also three small islands (15·6). The island of Bigga (235·8 acres) belongs in common to the parishes of Yell and Delting. Yell is divided into the ecclesiastical parish of Mid Yell, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of North and South Yell. In the presbytery of Burravoe and the synod of Shetland, the stipend of the former is £189, of the latter £155 and £120. Mid Yell church, with 500 sittings, was built in 1832; and South Yell church, with 384, in 1841. A church hall was opened in Mid Yell parish in 1893, and a mission church at West Sandwick in 1894. The South Yell church was re-roofed, reseated, and otherwise improved in 1891. There are also a Free church of North Yell, a Free Church preaching station at West Yell, and an Episcopal mission church of Burravoe. Eight public schools—Burravoe, Cullivoe Braeside, East Yell, Gutter, Mid Yell, Ulsta, West Sandwick, and West Yell—with total accommodation for 402 children, have an average attendance of about 270, and grants amounting to nearly £375. Valuation of island, £3138. Pop. of island (1831) 2649 (1861) 2716, (1871) 2732, (1881) 2529, (1891) 2511.

Yesterday, a parish in the S of Haddingtonshire, containing GIFFORD village, within ½ mile of the northern boundary, and 4½ miles SSE of Haddington, under which there is a post office of Gifford, with money order,

savings bank, and telegraph departments. It is bounded N by Haddington, NE, E, and SE by Garvald, S by Lander and Channellkirk in Berwickshire, SW by Humbie, and W and NW by Bolton. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 8847 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The proposed Gifford and Garvald railway, deviating at Ormiston from the Macmerry branch of the North British system, will traverse the northern portion of the parish. GIFFORD WATER, entering from Garvald, winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward across the north-eastern interior and along the Haddington boundary, and receives here the tribute of Gamuelston, Newhall, and other rivulets which rise in the S of the parish. Sinking at the northern border to 345 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises southward to 700 feet near Long-Yester, 921 near Long-Newton, and 1733 at LAMMER LAW, the loftiest of the LAMMERMUIR HILLS. The rocks of the northern district, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, include limestone and hard red sandstone, but no coal; those of the southern district are Silurian. The soil, in most parts clayey, in some parts a light loam, on the uplands is moorish, and nearly everywhere is more or less incumbent on clay. Agricultural improvements in the way of reclamation, draining, fencing, etc., have been remarkably successful. About three-fifths of the entire area are in tillage; some 940 acres are under wood, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The manor of Yester or Yestred (Cymric *Ystrad*, 'strath or dale') was granted by William the Lyon (1166-1214) to Hugh Gifford, whose father, an Englishman, had settled in Lothian under David I. From that early age till the present day Yester has remained with his descendants. Sir David Dalrymple relates in his Annals, that his grandson, Hugh Gifford de Yester, died in 1267, and that in Yester Castle, which stood on the eastern verge of the parish, near the left bank of Gifford Water, 'there was a spacious cavern formed by magical art, and called in the country Bo'hall, *i.e.*, Hobgoblin Hall.' This cave, which is alluded to in Canto Third of *Marmion*, is very spacious, and has an arched roof. It is reached by a descent of 24 steps; and though it has stood for so many centuries, and has been exposed to the external air for between 100 and 200 years, it is still in a state of good preservation. From the floor, another stair of 36 steps leads down to a pit, which communicates with one of the neighbouring rivulets. A great part of the walls superincumbent on the cavernous apartment are still standing. Tradition reports that the Castle of Yester was the last fortification in this country which surrendered to the English general sent into Scotland by the Protector Somerset. Another Hugh Gifford, who died before 11 March 1409, had not a son to inherit his large estates; and Johanna, the eldest of his daughters, marrying Sir William Hay of Locherwart, transferred the manor, with the patronage of the church, to him and their conjoint posterity. Thus arose the family of Yester and Locherwart, who obtained the titles of Lord Yester in 1438, Earl of Tweeddale in 1646, Marquis of Tweeddale and Earl of Gifford in 1694, and Baron Tweeddale (in the peerage of the United Kingdom) in 1881. William Montagu Hay, present and tenth Marquis (b. 1826; suc. 1878), holds extensive acres in Haddingtonshire, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire. His seat, Yester House, stands among finely wooded grounds, near the left bank of Gifford Water, 1 mile SE of Gifford village, and is a large classical edifice, built from designs by W. Adam towards the close of the 18th century, but greatly altered and improved since then (J. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians*, 1883). Another mansion, noticed separately, is NEWTON HALL. Robert Fleming (1630-94), a much esteemed divine, and Charles Nisbet, D.D. (1736-1804), president of Dickenson College, Pennsylvania, were natives, as also were James Craig and John Witherspoon, D.D. The two last are both noticed under GIFFORD, where, too, is discussed the question of John Knox's birthplace. In the southern or Lammer-

muir portion of the parish are the sites or remains of five hill-forts, one of them at a spot called the Witches' Knowe. Yester is in the prebtery of Haddington and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £287. The church was originally called St Bothan's or Bathan's, after Baithene, Columba's cousin and successor at Iona. Afterwards known as Yester, in 1451 it was restored to its former name, and at the same time converted by Sir William Hay into a collegiate establishment under a provost, 6 prebendaries, and 2 singing-boys. The Reformation upset the collegiate establishment, and placed the church in a simply parochial position under the revived name of Yester. A chapel, dedicated to St Nicholas, and subordinate to the parish church, anciently stood at Duncanlaw. The present parish church and the new Free church are both described under Gifford. There are two public schools, one at Long-Yester, and the other, of recent erection, at Gifford. Valuation (1885) £8844, 5s., (1893) £7283, 6s. Pop. (1881) 924, (1891) 716.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Yetholm (12th c. *Yetham* or *Jetham*, 'hamlet at the gate or passage' between England and Scotland), a Border village and parish of NE Roxburghshire. The village, lying 378 feet above sea-level, consists of two parts—Town-Yetholm, on the left, and Kirk-Yetholm, 3 furlongs to the E, on the right bank of Bowmont Water, which here is spanned by a stone three-arch bridge, built in 1834. Town-Yetholm is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Kelso, and Kirk-Yetholm $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the English Border; and each is a burgh of barony, the former under Wauchope of Niddrie-Marischall, and the latter under the Marquis of Tweeddale. Of Kirk-Yetholm's two sheep fairs (27 June and 17 Oct.), and Town-Yetholm's lamb fair (second Wednesday of July), only the latter retains any importance; and a weekly market, formerly held at Town-Yetholm, has long been discontinued. The football match, too, and games on Eastern E'en (Shrove Tuesday) have lost much of their ancient celebrity; and the smuggling of whisky across the Border was almost extinct so long ago as 1835. Once it engaged a fifth of the villagers, and the whisky sold from Yetholm into England had a value of from £10,000 to £20,000 a year. There are a post office under Kelso, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments, a water supply of 1858, a town-hall, a reading-room and library, and a horticultural society. Pop. of entire village (1881) 746, (1891) 590.

Edward I. spent two days at Yetholm in 1304 on his way back to England; and Douglas is said to have made the kirk his rendezvous before the battle of Otterburn (1388); whilst many of the Scottish nobles who fell at Flodden (1513) are believed to have been brought 6 miles for burial in the kirkyard, as the nearest consecrated ground in Scotland. A later tradition tells how in 1745 a small party of Highlanders, adherents of 'bonny Prince Charlie,' marched through the parish and village, up Bowmont Water, to Earl in Northumberland. But Kirk-Yetholm's chief interest is that from time immemorial it has been the headquarters of the Scottish Gipsies. The date of their settlement here is as hard to fix as that of the first arrival of Gipsies in Scotland. The earliest certain mention of them within the realm is an entry in the books of the Lord High Treasurer: 'Apr. 22, 1505.—Item to the Egyptianis, be the kingis command, vij lib. s.;' and on 5 July of that same year James IV. gave Anthonius Gagnio, Count of Little Egypt, a letter of commendation to the King of Denmark. But the 'overliers and masterful beggars,' described in an Act of 1449 as going about the country with 'horses, hundes, and uther gudes,' were probably Gipsies; and we find an early tradition of Gipsies or 'Saracens' infesting Galloway prior to 1460. (See KIRK-CUDBRIGHT.) In 1540 James V. subscribed a writ in favour of 'ouro louit Johne Faw, lord and erle of Litill Egipt;' and the Faws or Faas would seem to have been the first Gipsy settlers here, some longish time before 1669, if the Falls of DUNBAR were really a branch of the Faas of Kirk-Yetholm. Jean Gordon, again, the prototype of Scott's 'Meg Merrilees,' appears to have

been a native of the place; and as she was quite an old woman when, at Carlisle, soon after the year 1746, she was ducked to death in the Eden, there must have been Gipsies in Yetholm earlier than 1695 or 1715—the dates of their first settlement, according to different authorities. Old Will Faa, the first Gipsy King that we hear of, died at Coldingham in 1783 or 1784; and ‘his corpse was escorted to Yetholm by more than 300 asses.’ He was succeeded by his eldest son, William; he, in 1847, by his sister’s son, Charles Blythe; and he, in 1861, by his daughter, Esther Faa Blythe, who, dying at Kelso in July 1883, was buried at Yetholm in presence of a large multitude. A canny old body, but with little of the Romani in face or language, she described Kirk-Yetholm as ‘sae mingle-mangle that ane might think it was either built on a dark nicht or sawn on a windy ane—the inhabitants maistly Irish, and nane o’ her seed, breed, and generation.’ And she was right, for to-day in the ‘Gipsy town’ there are no true Gipsies.

The parish is bounded NW, for 2½ miles, by Linton; NE and E, for 6½ miles, by Northumberland; SW and W, for 5½ miles, by Morebattle. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 3½ miles; and its area is 6036·220 acres, of which 76·678 are water and 38·101 roads. BOWMONT Water, coming in from Morebattle, flows 3 miles north-north-eastward through Yetholm parish, till 1¼ mile below the bridge, it passes into Northumberland, to fall into the Till at the field of Flodden. Yetholm or Primside Loch (3½ × 1½ furl.; 41·786 acres) lies on the Morebattle boundary, 1 mile W of Town-Yetholm, and sends off the ditch-like Stank 1½ mile east-north-eastward to Bowmont Water, another of whose little affluents, Halter or Shotton Burn, rises in the SE extremity of the parish, and runs 4½ miles north-by-westward, for the last ¾ mile along the English Border. The Bowmont is a capital trout-stream, and Yetholm Loch contains pike and plenty of perch. Beside the Bowmont the surface declines to from 400 to 295 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises westward to 760 feet on Yetholm Law and 881 on Venchen Hill, south-eastward and eastward to 1086 on Staerough Hill, 1629 on Steerrig Knowe at the SE extremity of the parish, 1407 on While Law, and 937 on Green Humbleton. New red sandstone is the predominant rock of the lower grounds, felspar-porphry of the hills; and the latter contains nodules of agate and common jasper. Quartz and compact felspar also occur; and a fine sharp sand, suitable for the purposes of the mason, forms much of the bed of the Bowmont. The soil of the arable lands is generally good, in places of considerable depth, and largely incumbent on gravel. ‘The parish of Yetholm,’ says Dr Baird, ‘is prettily situated at the foot of the smooth green CHEVIOTS. It comprises part of the hill-locked and lovely vale of the Bowmont, “alike inaccessible from without, and not to be left from within,”—a little sunny world of its own. In summer the Bowmont meanders quietly through its channelled bed, at times and in places lost altogether among the gravel; but in the winter season, and in times of flood, it runs with a very rapid stream, and occasionally bursts its barriers and overflows the whole haugh, carrying everything before it. Yetholm in many respects was long neglected. It possesses natural beauties of its own; but little had been done by the proprietors, most of whom were non-resident, to improve the appearance of their estates. The farms were well cultivated; but the hills were bare of wood, and no attempts had been made to diversify the

scenery or improve the ground by ornamental plantation. About 1830, however, better taste began to be shown. Mr Wauchope commenced planting trees on the hill-sides on his property; the Marquis of Tweeddale was not altogether wanting on his part; while the gardens and plantations about Cherrytrees showed that that estate had fallen into the hands of a man of good taste and skill in ornamental landscape gardening. A casual visitor to Yetholm at the present day cannot fail to observe that there are few parishes in the S of Scotland superior to it in richness of cultivation and taste in planting, as well as in sweetness of scenery and freshness and invigorating healthfulness of air.’ There are remains of three or four ancient hill-forts; but Thirstane Tower has been many years pulled down. Its ‘warlock’s room’ was probably the laboratory of Dr Scott, a chemist of some celebrity, and physician to Charles II. Cherrytrees, 1¼ mile NW of the village, is the seat of John Brack Boyd, Esq. (b. 1818; suc. 1862). The other proprietors are Wauchope of Niddrie-Marischall, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Rea of Halterburnhead, etc. Yetholm is in the presbytery of Kelso and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £296. The parish church was built in 1836 on the site of its long, low, reed-thatched predecessor. It is a plain structure of dark-coloured stone, with 700 sittings and a square tower. At Town-Yetholm are a U.P. church (450 sittings) and a handsome Gothic Free church (1882). The public school (1833), with accommodation for 201 children, has an average attendance of about 165, and a grant of nearly £155. Pop. (1881) 1045, (1891) 884.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 18, 1864-63.

See Dr W. Baird’s *Memoir of the late Rev. Jn. Baird, Minister of Yetholm from 1829 to 1861* (Lond. 1862); the Rev. J. Baird’s *Scottish Gipsies’ Advocate* (Edinb. 1839); W. Simson’s *History of the Gipsies* (New York, 1865; 2d ed. 1878); R. Murray’s *Gipsies of the Border* (Galashiels, 1875); G. Borrow’s *Romano Lavo Lil* (Lond. 1874); C. G. Leland’s *English Gipsies and their Language* (Lond. 1874); J. Lucas’ *Yetholm Gipsies* (Kelso, 1882); Dr C. Stuart’s *David Blythe* (Kelso, 1883); D. MacRitchie’s *Ancient and Modern Britons* (Lond. 1884); and W. Broekie’s *Gipsies of Yetholm* (Kelso, 1884).

Yieldshields. See ROADMEETINGS.

Yoker. See CLYDEBANK.

Yoolfield, a village in Kemback parish, Fife, 3 miles E by N of Cupar.

Ythan, a smooth, slow river of Aberdeenshire, rising at the Wells of Ythan, 768 feet above sea-level, and winding 35½ miles east-south-eastward, through or along the borders of Forgue, Auchterless, Fyvie, Methlick, Tarves, Ellon, Logie-Buchan, Slains, and Foveran parishes, till it falls into the German Ocean near the seaport village of Newburgh. It is a capital stream for salmon, sea-trout, and yellow trout; and pearl-mussels are still found in it when the water is low. The great pearl in the crown of Scotland is said to have been found here; and about 1750 a Mr Tower, an Aberdeen merchant, got £100 sterling from a London jeweller for a lot of pearls from the Ythan. The price he had named was only £100 Scots, or £8, 6s. 8d.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 86, 87, 77, 1876-73.

Ythan Wells, a *quoad sacra* parish in Forgue and Auchterless parishes, Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 9 miles E by S of Huntly. Pop. (1881) 1315, (1891) 1136.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Zetland. See SHETLAND and KERSE HOUSE.

GENERAL SURVEY.

A SURVEY of Scotland appended to a copious gazetteer must of necessity be very general. Every natural, administrative, and ecclesiastical division of the country, every striking feature of its physical structure, each great cluster of islands, every range of heights and remarkable mountain or hill, each lake and river and arm of the sea, every city, town, village, hamlet, and conspicuous mansion, every point of interest, be it what it may—a ruined castle or abbey, a prehistoric antiquity, a monument or a battlefield—has been so fully noticed in its alphabetical place or under some heading that naturally suggests itself, that a summary like the present has little scope for description, and need not even be studded with references. Yet such a rapid sketch as shall indicate the mutual relations of the parts, some facts which refer strictly to the country as a whole, and a few particulars which, while referring only to certain localities, or to classes of objects, could not, without frequent repetition, be inserted in the body of the work, will, it is believed, prove acceptable and serviceable to the reader.

POSITION, BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, AND AREA.

By H. A. WEBSTER, sometime Honorary Editor of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*.

SCOTLAND is the northern part of the island of Great Britain, which was, at no distant geological date, a north-westward prolongation of the continent of Europe, but is now separated from it southward by the English Channel (from 22 to 150 miles broad and not 50 fathoms deep), and eastward by the comparatively shallow basin of the North Sea or German Ocean. The country is consequently bounded on all sides except one by the sea; and on the south side, owing to the inward sweep of the Solway Firth, it is connected with England by an isthmus only 60 miles across. There is, however, no natural break or limit, and the political boundary follows so capricious and irregular a line, there would be nothing surprising if more than one place could claim to be the prototype of that Evan Cottage in England with its garden in Scotland which plays so important a part in Mr Gilbert's *Engaged*. To cross the border without knowing it is as easy as to cross the imaginary line drawn round the globe and termed the equator. Popular language is quite at fault in using 'north of the Tweed' as a synonym for Scotland. The liberties of Berwick, which since 1482 have been attached to, though not fully incorporated with, England, cut away a very considerable cantle of the country on that side of the river; and the town of Berwick, it may be added parenthetically, is consequently not the county town of Berwickshire. We have to ascend the Tweed for about 5 miles before we reach the spot, a little above Gainslaw, where it begins to form the limit between the two kingdoms. The line thence continues upwards along the main channel, leaving a river-island now to Scotland and now to England, and in the neighbourhood of Coldstream deflecting for half a mile to seize for Scotland a little strip of southern soil. From about 2° 19' 40" West longitude it abruptly strikes south-east from the Tweed (whose course has hitherto been carrying it south-west), and holds on quite regardless of physical features, and with frequent bendings and indentings, till it reaches its eastmost point at Auchopocairn (2422 feet) in 2° 9' 40" West longitude, and as abruptly resumes a south-west direction. For upwards of 25 miles the water-parting and the political boundary

generally coincide more or less completely, and we advance along the Cheviots from summit to summit—King's Seat, Windy Gate Hill, Beefstand Hill, Lamb Hill, Hungry Law, Leap Hill, etc. The boundary again becomes quite erratic in its course, till, meeting the Kershope Burn, it follows that for 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to its junction with Liddel Water. Instead of keeping by the Esk, into which the Liddel Water flows, it strikes almost due west to the river Sark, and with it returns to the channel of the Esk in the upper reaches of the Solway Firth. In consequence of the irregularities thus rapidly indicated, Scotland marches with England along a line of no less than 100 miles.

It would probably now be quite impossible to discover in detail the historical reason for each peculiarity of this line. The southern frontier of Scotland was substantially what it now is—the Solway, the Cheviots, and the Tweed—as early as the death of Malcolm Ceanmor. In the reign of Alexander II. an attempt was made to fix the exact line of demarcation by a perambulation of the eastern marches by English and Scottish knights. These commissioners failed to come to terms, but the task was partly accomplished by their successors in 1246, and the Laws of the Marches, settled in 1249 by twelve English and Scottish knights respectively, with the Sheriff of Northumberland and the Sheriff of Berwick, assume the line of the border to be fixed, though they only incidentally refer to one or two points of it. In subsequent legislation, and notably in the treaty of Northampton, which, in 1325, closed the War of Independence, the demarcation as it existed in the reign of Alexander III. is accepted as authoritative.

All Scotland lies to the west of the prime meridian of Greenwich, which, indeed, runs through the North Sea at a distance of from 70 to 160 miles from the Scottish coast. As the east and west relation which this implies between the towns of Scotland and those of England is not so clearly present to popular apprehension as the north and south relation which the general direction of the main lines of traffic helps to emphasise, it may be well to give the longitudes from Greenwich of some of the more important places in

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Scotland, along with the English towns which most nearly agree with them in this respect.

Portree,	6° 10' W.	This meridian striking south through Duhlin Bay is altogether west of England.
Ohan,	5° 28'	Penzance, 5° 32'
Inveraray,	5° 5'	Penrhyn, 5° 6'
Greenock,	4° 45'	Bodmin, 4° 42'
Ayr,	4° 38'	Cardigan, 4° 37'
Kilmarnock,	4° 30'	Launceston, 4° 21'
Glasgow,	4° 15'	Caermarthen, Eddystone Lighthouse, 4° 17'
Inverness,	4° 13'	Menai Bridge, 4° 12'
Kirkcudbright,	4° 4'	Bangor, 4° 6'
Stirling,	3° 55'	Swansea, 3° 54'
Linlithgow,	3° 36'	Whitehaven, 3° 37'
Elgin,	3° 18'	Merthyr Tydvil, 3° 20'
Edinburgh,	3° 15'	Sidmouth, 3° 13'
Wick (East Coast),	3° 4'	Liverpool (West Coast), 2° 59'
Dundee,	2° 58'	Newport (Monmouthshire), 2° 59'
Selkirk,	2° 50'	Axbridge, 2° 49'
St Andrews,	2° 48'	Shrewsbury, 2° 44'
Arbroath,	2° 32'	Bristol, 2° 34'
Dunbar,	2° 31'	Sherbourne, 2° 31'
Montrose,	2° 26'	Dorchester, 2° 26'
Stonehaven,	2° 13'	Worcester, 2° 13'
Aberdeen,	2° 6'	Malmesbury, 2° 6'
[Berwick],	2° 0'	Cheltenham, 2° 3'
Peterhead,	1° 47'	Salisbury, 1° 47'

Broadly stated, the result of this comparison is, that the east of Scotland is as far west as the west of England, and from this it follows, even if no allowance be made for the narrowing of the inter-meridian spaces as we advance northwards, that the west of Scotland is considerably nearer than the west of England to the coast of America. The advantage of such a position is partly counterbalanced through the fact that the portion of America which lies due west is the

inhospitable coast of Labrador. As regards the relation of the east of Scotland to the European continent it is enough to note that a ship sailing due east from Lerwick would reach the Norwegian coast near Bergen, that from the Moray Firth it would make the Skager Rack or mouth of the Baltic, and that from Aberdeen or any of the more southern ports it would strike the coasts of Denmark.

The greatest length of the mainland of Scotland, in a line nearly due north and south from the Mull of Galloway to Cape Wrath, is 274 miles. The greatest length in any possible direction is 280 miles from the Mull of Galloway to Dunnet Head. The breadth varies greatly: from St Ahhs Head in Berwickshire to the Point of Knapp in Argyllshire, 139 miles; from the mouth of the South Esk in Forfarshire to Ardnamurchan Point in Argyllshire, 144 miles; and from Buchan Ness in Aberdeenshire to the extremity of Applecross in Ross and Cromarty, 146 miles. North of the Moray Firth the greatest breadth, from Duncanshay Head to Cape Wrath, is only 70 miles; and the least, from Dornoch Firth to Loch Broom, is 24. The whole country is so penetrated by inlets of the sea that few points are more than 40 miles inland. From Grangemouth on the Firth of Forth to Glasgow on the Clyde the air line is not quite 25 miles.

According to the final results of the Ordnance Survey the total area of Scotland is 19,777,490 statute acres or 30,902.32 square miles, of which 19,063,231 acres or 29,786.29 square miles are land, 403,840 acres or 631 square miles are water, and 310,413 acres or 485.01 square miles are foreshore. Looking back it is curious to observe the several approximations made from time to time. While Major Dawson in 1851 estimated the total area at 20,047,462 acres, the Registrars in 1855 allowed no more than 19,656,315 acres, of which 17,199,081 were on the mainland and 2,457,234 on 386 islands (155 inhabited).

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By JAMES GEIKIE, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology in the University of Edinburgh.

SCOTLAND, like 'all Gaul,' is divided into three parts—namely, the Highlands, the Central Lowlands, and the Southern Uplands. These, as a correctly drawn map will show, are natural divisions, for they are in accordance not only with the actual configuration of the surface, but with the geological structure of the country. The boundaries of these principal districts are well defined. Thus an approximately straight or gently undulating line taken from Stonehaven, in a south-west direction, along the northern outskirts of Strathmore to Glen Arney, and thence through the lower reaches of Loch Lomond to the Firth of Clyde at Kilcreggan, marks out with precision the southern limits of the Highland area and the northern boundary of the Central Lowlands. The line that separates the Central Lowlands from the Southern Uplands is hardly so prominently marked throughout its entire course, but it follows precisely the same north-east and south-west trend, and may be traced from Dunbar along the base of the Lammermuir and Moorfoot Hills, the Lowthers, and the hills of Galloway and Carrick to Girvan. In each of the two mountain tracts—the Highlands and Southern Uplands—areas of low-lying land occur, while in the intermediate Central Lowlands

isolated prominences and certain well-defined belts of hilly ground make their appearance. The statement, so frequently repeated in class-books and manuals of geography, that the mountains of Scotland consist of three (some writers say five) 'ranges,' is erroneous and misleading. Properly speaking, there is not a true mountain-range in the country. If we take this term, which has been very loosely used, to signify a linear belt of mountains—that is, an elevated ridge notched by cols or 'passes' and traversed by transverse valleys—then in place of 'three' or 'five' such ranges we might just as well enumerate fifty or sixty, or more, in the Highlands and Southern Uplands. Or, should any number of such dominant ridges be included under the term 'mountain-range,' there seems no reason why all the mountains of the country should not be massed under one head and styled the 'Scottish Range.' When the geologist sees such a motley assemblage of heights as Goat Fell, the Lowthers, the Cheviots, the Pentlands, and the Lammermuirs grouped together as a 'range,' as they are in some school-books, he may be excused for protesting warmly against such a preposterous travesty of nature. A mountain-range, properly so called, is a belt of high ground which has

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been ridged up by earth-movements. It is a fold, pucker, or wrinkle in the earth's crust, and its general external form coincides more or less closely with the structure or arrangement of the rock-masses of which it is composed. A mountain-range of this characteristic type, however, seldom occurs singly, but is usually associated with other parallel ranges of the same kind—the whole forming together what is called a 'mountain-chain,' of which the Alps may be taken as an example. That chain consists of a vast succession of various kinds of rocks which at one time were disposed in horizontal layers or strata. But during subsequent earth-movements those horizontal beds were compressed laterally, squeezed, crumpled, contorted, and thrown, as it were, into gigantic undulations and sharper folds and plications. And notwithstanding the enormous erosion or denudation to which the long parallel ridges or ranges have been subjected, we can yet see that the general contour of these corresponds in large measure to the plications or foldings of the strata. The long parallel ranges and intermediate hollows of the Jura, for example, are formed by undulations of the folded strata—the tops of the long hills coinciding more or less closely with the arches, and the intervening hollows with the troughs. Now folded, crumpled, and contorted rock-masses are common enough in the mountainous parts of Scotland, but the configuration of the surface rarely or never coincides with the inclination of the underlying strata. The mountain crests, so far from being formed by the tops of great folds of the strata, very often show precisely the opposite kind of structure. In other words, the rocks, instead of being inclined away from the hill-tops like the roof of a house from its central ridge, frequently dip into the mountains.

There is yet another feature which brings out clearly the fact that the slopes of the surface have not been determined by the inclination of the strata. The main water-parting that separates the drainage-system of the west from that of the east of Scotland does not coincide with any axis of elevation. It is not formed by an anticlinal fold or 'saddlehack.' In point of fact, it traverses the strata at all angles to their inclination. But this would not have been the case had the Scottish mountains consisted of a chain of true mountain-ranges. Our mountains, therefore, are merely monuments of denudation; they are the relics of elevated plateaux which have been deeply furrowed and trenched by running water and other agents of erosion. A short sketch of the leading features presented by the three divisions of the country will serve to make this plain.

The Highlands.—The southern boundary of this, the most extensive of the three divisions, has already been defined. The straightness of that boundary is due to the fact that it coincides with a great line of fracture of the earth's crust, on the north or Highland side of which occur slates, schists, and various other hard and tough rocks, while on the south side the prevailing strata are sandstones, etc., which are not of so durable a character. The latter, in consequence of the comparative ease with which they yield to the attacks of the eroding agents—rain and rivers, frost and ice—have been worn away to a greater extent than the former, and hence the Highlands, along their southern margin, but more or less abruptly upon the Lowlands. Looking across Strathmore from the Sidlaws or the Ochils, the mountains seem to spring suddenly from the low grounds at their base, and to extend north-east and south-west, as a great wall-like rampart. The whole area north and west of this line may be said to be mountainous, its average elevation being probably not less than 1500 feet above the sea.

A glance at the accompanying orographical map of Scotland, reduced by Mr Bartholomew from the contoured sheets of the Ordnance Survey, and therefore affording a correct view of the physical relief of the country, will show better than any verbal description the manner in which our Highland mountains are grouped. It will be at once seen that to apply the term 'range' to any particular area of those high grounds is simply a misuse of terms. Not only are the mountains not formed by plications and folds, but they do not even trend in linear directions. It is true that a well-trained eye can detect certain differences in the form and often in the colouring of the mountains when these are traversed from south-east to north-west. Such differences correspond to changes in the composition and structure of the rock-masses, which are disposed or arranged in a series of broad belts and narrower hands, running from south-west to north-east across the whole breadth of the Highlands. Each particular kind of rock gives rise to a special configuration or to certain characteristic features. Thus the mountains that occur within a belt of slate often show a sharply cut outline, with more or less pointed peaks and somewhat serrated ridges: the Aheruchill Hills, near Comrie, are an example. In the regions of gneiss and granite the mountains are usually rounded and lumpy in form. Among the schists, again, the outlines are generally more angular. Quartz rock often shows peaked and jagged outlines; while each variety of rock has its own particular colour, and this in certain states of the atmosphere is very marked. The mode in which the various rocks yield to the 'weather'—the forms of their cliffs and corries—these and many other features strike a geologist at once; and therefore, if we are to subdivide the Highland mountains into 'ranges,' a geological classification seems the only natural arrangement that can be followed. Unfortunately, however, our geological lines, separating one belt or 'range' from another, often run across the very heart of great mountain masses. Our 'ranges' are distinguished from each other simply by superficial differences of feature and structure. No long parallel hollows separate a 'range' of schist mountains from the succeeding 'ranges' of quartz rock, gneiss, or granite. And no degree of careful contouring could succeed in expressing the niceties of configuration just referred to, unless the maps were on a very large scale indeed. A geological classification or grouping of the mountains into linear belts cannot, therefore, be shown upon any ordinary orographical map. Such a map can present only the relative heights and disposition of the mountain masses, and these last, in the case of the Highlands, as we have seen, cannot be called 'ranges' without straining the use of that term. Any wide tract of the Highlands, when viewed from a commanding position, looks like a tumhled ocean in which the waves appear to be moving in all directions. One is also impressed with the fact that the undulations of the surface, however interrupted they may be, are broad—the mountains, however they may vary in detail according to the character of the rocks, are massive, generally round-shouldered, and often somewhat flat-topped, while there is no great disparity of height among the dominant points of any individual group. Let us take, for example, the knot of mountains between Loch Maree and Loch Torridon. There we have a cluster of eight pyramidal mountain masses, the summits of which do not differ much in elevation. Thus, in Liathach, two points reach 3358 and 3486 feet; in Beinn Alligin there are also two points reaching 3021 and 3232 feet respectively; in Beinn Dearg we have a height of 2995 feet; in Beinn Eighe are three dominant points—3188, 3217,

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and 3309 feet. The four pyramids to the north are somewhat lower—their elevations being 2860, 2801, 2370, and 2892 feet. The mountains of Lochaber and the Monadhliath Mountains exhibit similar relationships; and the same holds good with all the mountain masses of the Highlands. No geologist can doubt that such relationship is the result of denudation. The mountains are monuments of erosion—they are the wreck of an old table-land, the upper surface and original inclination of which are approximately indicated by the summits of the various mountain masses and the directions of the principal water-flows. If we, in imagination, fill up the valleys with the rock material which formerly occupied their place, we shall, in some measure, restore the general aspect of the Highland area before its mountains began to be shaped out by Nature's saws and chisels.

It will be observed that while streams descend from the various mountains to every point of the compass, their courses having often been determined by geological structure, etc., their waters yet tend eventually to collect and flow as large rivers in certain definite directions. These larger rivers flow in the direction of the average slope of the ancient table-land, while the main water-partings that separate the more extensive drainage-areas of the country mark out, in like manner, the dominant portions of the same old land-surface. The water-parting of the North-West Highlands runs nearly north and south, keeping quite close to the western shore, so that nearly all the drainage of that region flows inland. The general inclination of the North-West Highlands is therefore easterly towards Glenmore and the Moray Firth. In the region lying east of Glenmore the average slopes of the land are indicated by the directions of the rivers Spey, Don, and Tay. These two regions—the North-West and South-East Highlands—are clearly separated by the remarkable depression of Glenmore, which extends through Loch Linnhe, Loch Lochy, and Loch Ness, and the further extension of which towards the north-east is indicated by the straight coast-line of the Moray Firth as far as Tarbat Ness. Now this long depression marks a line of fracture and displacement of very great geological antiquity. The old plateau of the Highlands was fissured and split in two—that portion which lay to the north-west sinking along the line of fissure to a great but at present unascertained depth. Thus the waters that flowed down the slopes of the north-west portion of the broken plateau were dammed by the long wall of rock on the 'up-cast' or south-east side of the fissure, and compelled to flow off to north-east and south-west along the line of breakage. The erosion thus induced sufficed in the course of time to hollow out Glenmore and all the mountain valleys that open upon it from the west.

The inclination of that portion of the fissured plateau which lay to the south-east is indicated, as already remarked, by the trend of the principal rivers. It was north-east in the Spey district, nearly due east in the area drained by the Don, east and south-east in that traversed by the Tay and its affluents, westerly and south-westerly in the district lying east of Loch Linnhe.* Thus a line drawn from Ben Nevis through the Cairngorm and Ben Muich Dhui Mountains to Kinnaird Point passes through the highest land in the South-East Highlands, and probably indicates approximately the dominant portion of the ancient plateau. North of that line the drainage is towards the Moray

Firth; east of it the rivers discharge to the North Sea; while an irregular winding line, drawn from Ben Nevis eastward through the Moor of Rannoch and southward to Ben Lomond, forms the water-parting between the North Sea and Atlantic, and doubtless marks another dominant area of the old table-land.

That the valleys which discharge their water-flow north and east to the Moray Firth and the North Sea have been excavated by rivers and the allied agents of erosion, is sufficiently evident. All the larger rivers of that wide region are typical. They show the orthodox three courses—namely, a torrential or mountain track, a middle or valley track, and a lower or plain track. The same is the case with some of the rivers that flow east from the great north and south water-parting of the North-West Highlands, as, for example, those that enter the heads of Beaully Firth, Cromarty Firth, and Dornoch Firth. Those, however, which descend to Loch Lochy and Loch Linnhe, and the sea-lochs of Argyllshire, have no lower or plain track. When we cross the north and south water-parting of the North-West Highlands, we find that many of the streams are destitute of even a middle or valley track. The majority are mere mountain torrents when they reach the sea. Again, on the eastern watershed of the same region a large number of the valleys contain lakes in their upper and middle reaches, and this is the case also with not a few of the valleys that open upon the Atlantic. More frequently, however, the waters flowing west pass through no lakes, but enter the sea at the heads of long sea-lochs or fiords. This striking contrast between the east and west is not due to any difference in the origin of the valleys. The western valleys are as much the result of erosion as those of the east. The present contrast, in fact, is more apparent than real, and arises from the fact that the land area on the Atlantic side has been greatly reduced in extent by subsidence. The western fiords are merely submerged land-valleys. Formerly the Inner and Outer Hebrides were united to themselves and the mainland, the country of which they formed a part stretching west into the Atlantic, as far probably as the present 100-fathoms line. Were that drowned land to be re-elevated, each of the great sea-lochs would appear as a deep mountain valley containing one or more lake basins of precisely the same character as those that occur in so many valleys on the eastern watershed. Thus we must consider all the islands lying off the west coast of the Highlands, including the major portions of Arran and Bute, as forming part and parcel of the Highland division of Scotland. The presence of the sea is a mere accident; the old lands now submerged were above its level during a very recent geological period—a period well within the lifetime of the existing fauna and flora.

The old table-land, of which the Highlands and Islands are the denuded and unsubmerged relics, is of vast geological antiquity. It was certainly in existence, and had even undergone very considerable erosion, before the Old Red Sandstone period, as is proved by the fact that large tracts of the Old Red Sandstone formation are found occupying hollows in its surface. Glenmore had already been excavated when the conglomerates of the Old Red Sandstone began to be laid down. Some of the low-lying maritime tracts of the Highland area in Caithness, and the borders of the Moray Firth, are covered with the sandstones of that age; and there is evidence to show that these strata formerly extended over wide regions, from which they have since been removed by erosion. The fact that the Old Red Sandstone deposits still occupy such extensive areas in the north-east of the mainland, and in Orkney, shows that the old table-land shelved away

* The geological reader hardly requires to be reminded that many of the minor streams would have their courses determined, or greatly modified, by the geological structure of the ground. Thus such streams often flow along the 'strike' and other 'lines of weakness,' and similar causes, doubtless, influenced the main rivers during the gradual excavation of their valleys.

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gradually to north and east, and the same conclusion may be drawn, as we have seen, from the direction followed by the main lines of the existing drainage-system. We see, in short, in the table-land of the Highlands one of the oldest elevated regions of Europe—a region which has been again and again submerged either in whole or in part, and covered with the deposits of ancient seas and lakes, only to be re-elevated, time after time, and thus to have those deposits in large measure swept away from its surface by the long-continued action of running-water and other agents of denudation.

The Central Lowlands.—The belt of low-lying ground that separates the Highlands from the Southern Uplands is, as we have seen, very well defined. In many places the Uplands rise along its southern margin as abruptly as the Highlands in the north. The southern margin coincides, in fact, for a considerable distance (from Girvan to the base of the Moorfoots) with a great fracture that runs in the same direction as the bounding fracture or fault of the Highlands. The Central Lowlands may be described, in a word, as a broad depression between two table-lands. A glance at the map will show that the principal features of the Lowlands have a north-easterly trend—the same trend, in fact, as the bounding lines of the division. To this arrangement there are some exceptions, the principal being the belt of hilly ground that extends from the neighbourhood of Paisley south-east through the borders of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, to the vicinity of Muirkirk. The major part of the Lowlands is under 500 feet in height, but some considerable portions exceed an elevation of 1000 feet, while here and there the hills approach a height of 2000 feet—the two highest points (2352 and 2335 feet) being attained in Ben Cleugh, one of the Ochils, and in Tinto. Probably the average elevation of the Lowland division does not exceed 350 or 400 feet. Speaking generally, the belts of hilly ground, and the more or less isolated prominences, are formed of more durable rocks than are met with in the adjacent lower-lying tracts. Thus the Sidlaws, the Ochil Hills, and the heights in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, are composed chiefly of more or less hard and tough volcanic rocks; and when sandstones enter into the formation of a line of hills, as in the Sidlaws, they generally owe their preservation to the presence of the volcanic rocks with which they are associated. This is well illustrated by the Lomond Hills in Fifeshire, the basal and larger portion of which consists chiefly of somewhat soft sandstones, which have been protected from erosion by an overlying sheet of hard basalt-rock. All the isolated hills in the basin of the Forth are formed of knobs, bosses, and sheets of various kinds of igneous rock, which are more durable than the sandstones, shales, and other sedimentary strata by which they are surrounded. Hence it is very evident that the configuration of the Lowland tracts of Central Scotland is due to denudation. The softer and more readily disintegrated rocks have been worn away to a greater extent than the harder and less yielding masses.

Only in a few cases do the slopes of the hill-belts coincide with folds of the strata. Thus, the northern flanks of the Sidlaws and the Ochils slope towards the north-west, and this also is the general inclination of the old lavas and other rocks of which those hills are composed. The southern flanks of the same hill-belt slope in Fifeshire towards the south-east—this being also the dip or inclination of the rocks. The crest of the Ochils coincides, therefore, more or less closely, with an anticlinal arch or fold of the strata. But when we follow the axis of this arch towards the north-east into the Sidlaws, we find it broken through by

the Tay valley—the axial line running down through the Carse of Gowrie to the north of Dundee. From the fact that many similar anticlinal axes occur throughout the Lowlands which yet give rise to no corresponding features at the surface, we may conclude that the partial preservation of the anticline of the Ochils and Sidlaws is simply owing to the greater durability of the materials of which those hills consist. Had the arch been composed of sandstones and shales it would most probably have given rise to no such prominent features as are now visible.

Another hilly belt, which at first sight appears to correspond roughly to an anticlinal axis, is that broad tract of igneous rocks which separates the Kilmarnock coal-field from the coal-fields of the Clyde basin. But although the old lavas of that hilly tract slope north-east and south-west, with the same general inclination as the surface, yet examination shows that the hills do not form a true anticline. They are built up of a great variety of ancient lavas and tuffs or 'ashes,' which are inclined in many different directions. In short, we have in those hills the degraded and sorely denuded fragments of an ancient volcanic bank formed by eruptions that began upon the bottom of a shallow sea in early Carboniferous times, and subsequently became sub-aerial. And there is evidence to show that after the eruptions ceased the volcanic bank was slowly submerged, and eventually buried underneath the accumulating sediments of later Carboniferous times. The exposure of the ancient volcanic bank at the surface has been accomplished by the denudation of the stratified masses which formerly covered it, and its existence as a dominant elevation at the present day is solely due to the fact that it is built up of more persistent materials than occur in the adjacent low-lying areas. The Ochils and the Sidlaws are of greater antiquity, but have a somewhat similar history. Into this, however, it is not necessary to go.

The principal hills of the Lowlands form two interrupted belts, extending north-east and south-west, one of them, which we may call the Northern Heights, facing the Highlands, and the other, which may in like manner be termed the Southern Heights, flanking the great Uplands of the south. The former of these two belts is represented by the Garvock Hills, lying between Stouehaven and the valley of the North Esk; the Sidlaws, extending from the neighbourhood of Montrose to the valley of the Tay at Perth; the Ochil Hills, stretching along the south side of the Firth of Tay to the valley of the Forth at Bridge of Allan; the Lennox Hills, ranging from the neighbourhood of Stirling to Dumbarton; the Kilbarchan Hills, lying between Greenock and Ardrossan, the Cumrae Islands and the southern half of Arran; and the same line of heights reappears in the south end of Kintyre. A well-marked hollow, trough, or undulating plain of variable width, separates these Northern Heights from the Highlands, and may be followed all the way from near Stonehaven, through Strathmore, to Crieff and Auchterarder. Between the valleys of the Earn and Teith this plain attains an abnormal height (the Braes of Doune); but from the Teith, south-west by Flanders Moss and the lower end of Loch Lomond to the Clyde at Helensburgh, it resumes its characteristic features. It will be observed also that a hollow separates the southern portion of Arran from the much loftier northern or Highland area. The Braes of Doune, extending from Glen Artney south-east to Strath Allan, although abutting upon the Highlands, is clearly marked off from that great division by geological composition and structure, by elevation and configuration. It is simply a less deeply eroded portion of the long trough or hollow.

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Passing now to the Southern Heights of the Lowlands, we find that these form a still more interrupted belt than the Northern Heights, and that they are less clearly separated by an intermediate depression from the great Uplands which they flank. They begin in the north-east with the isolated Garleton Hills, between which and the Lammermuirs a narrow low-lying trough or hollow appears. A considerable width of low ground now intervenes before we reach the Pentland Hills, which are in like manner separated from the Southern Uplands by a broad low-lying tract. At their southern extremity, however, the Pentlands merge more or less gradually into a somewhat broken and interrupted group of hills which abut abruptly on the Southern Uplands, in the same manner as the Braes of Doune abut upon the slate hills of the Highland borders. In this region the greatest heights reached are in Tinto (2335 feet) and Cairntable (1844), and, at the same time, the hills broaden out towards the north-west, where they are continued by the belt of volcanic rocks already described as extending between the coal-fields of the Clyde and Kilmarnock. Although the Southern Heights abut so closely upon the Uplands lying to the south, there is no difficulty in drawing a firm line of demarcation between the two areas—geologically and physically they are readily distinguished. No one with any eye for form, no matter how ignorant he may be of geology, can fail to see how strongly contrasted are such hills as Tinto and Cairntable with those of the Uplands which they face. The Southern Heights are again interrupted towards the south-east by the valleys of the Ayr and Doon, but they reappear in the hills that extend from the Heads of Ayr to the valley of the Girvan.

Betwixt the Northern and Southern Heights spread the broad Lowland tracts that drain towards the Forth, together with the lower reaches of the Clyde valley, and the wide moors that form the water-parting between that river and the estuary of the Forth. The hills that occur within this inner region of the Central Lowlands are usually more or less isolated, and are invariably formed by outcrops of igneous rock. Their outline and general aspect vary according to the geological character of the rocks of which the hills are composed—some forming more or less prominent escarpments like those of the Bathgate Hills and the hills behind Burntisland and Kinghorn, others showing a soft rounded contour like the Saline Hills in the west of Fifeshire. Of the same general character as this inner Lowland region is the similar tract watered by the Irvine, the Ayr, and the Doon. This tract, as we have seen, is separated from the larger inner region lying to the east by the volcanic hills that extend from the Southern Heights north-west into Reufrewshire.

The largest rivers that intersect the Central Lowlands take their rise, as might be expected, in the mountainous table-lands to the north and south. Of these the principal are the North and South Esks, the Tay and the Isla, the Earn and the Forth, all of which, with numerous tributaries, descend from the Highlands. And it will be observed that they have breached the line of the Northern Heights in three places—namely, in the neighbourhood of Montrose, Perth, and Stirling. The only streams of any importance coming north from the Southern Uplands are the Clyde and Doon, both of which in like manner have broken through the Southern Heights. Now, just as the main water-flows of the Highlands indicate the average slope of the ancient land-surface before it was trenched and furrowed by the innumerable valleys that now intersect it, so the direction followed by the greater rivers that traverse the Lowlands marks out the primeval slopes of that area. One sees at a glance, then, that the

present configuration of this latter division has been brought about by the erosive action of the principal rivers and their countless affluents, aided by the sub-aerial agents generally—rain, frost, ice, etc. The hills rise above the average level of the ground, not because they have been ridged up from below, but simply owing to the more durable nature of their component rocks. That the Northern and Southern Heights are breached only shows that the low grounds now separating those heights from the adjacent Highlands and Southern Uplands formerly stood at a higher level, and so allowed the rivers to make their way more or less directly to the sea. Thus, for example, the long trough of Strathmore has been excavated out of sandstones, the upper surface of which once reached a much greater height, and sloped outwards from the Highlands across what is now the ridge of the Sidlaw Hills. Here, then, in the Central Lowlands, as in the Highlands, true mountain or hill-ranges are absent. But if we are permitted to term any well-marked line or belt of high ground a 'range,' then the Northern and Southern Heights of the Lowlands are better entitled to be so designated than any series of mountains in the Highlands.

The Southern Uplands.—The northern margin of this wide division having already been defined, we may now proceed to examine the distribution of its mountain masses. Before doing so, however, it may be as well to point out that considerable tracts in Tweeddale, Teviotdale, and Liddesdale, together with the Cheviot Hills, do not properly belong to the Southern Uplands. In fact, the Cheviots bear the same relation to those Uplands as the Northern Heights do to the Highlands. Like them they are separated by a broad hollow from the Uplands, which they face—a hollow that reaches its greatest extent in Tweeddale, and rapidly wedges out to the south-west, where the Cheviots abut abruptly upon the Uplands. Even where this abrupt contact takes place, however, the different configuration of the two regions would enable any geologist to separate the one set of mountains from the other. But for geographical purposes we may conveniently disregard these geological contrasts, and include within the Southern Uplands all the area lying between the Central Lowlands and the English Border.

If there are no mountains in the Highlands so grouped and arranged as to be properly termed 'ranges,' this is not less true of the Southern Uplands. Perhaps it is the appearance which those Uplands present when viewed from the Central Lowlands that first suggested the notion that they were ranges. They seem to rise like a wall out of the low grounds at their base, and extend far as eye can reach in an approximately straight line. It seems more probable, however, that our earlier cartographers merely meant, by their conventional hill-shading, to mark out definitely the water-partings. But to do so in this manner now, when the large contour maps of the Ordnance Survey may be in any one's hands, is inexcusable. A study of those maps, or, better still, a visit to the tops of a few of the dominant points in the area under review, will effectually dispel the idea that the Southern Uplands consist of a series of ridges zigzagging across the country. Like the Highlands, the area of the Southern Uplands is simply an old table-land, furrowed into ravine and valley by the operation of the various agents of erosion.

Beginning our survey of these Uplands in the east, we encounter first the Lammermuir Hills—a broad undulating plateau—the highest elevations of which do not reach 2000 feet. West of this come the Moorfoot Hills and the high grounds lying between the Gala and the Tweed—a tract which averages a some-

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what higher elevation, two points exceeding 2000 feet in height. The next group of mountains we meet is that of the Moffat Hills, in which head a number of important rivers—the Tweed, the Yarrow, the Ettrick, and the Annan. Many points in this region exceed 2000 feet; others approach 2500; and some reach nearly 3000 feet, such as Broad Law (2754) and Dollar Law (2680). In the south-west comes the group of the Lowthers, with dominant elevations of more than 2000 feet. Then follow the mountain-masses in which the Nith, the Ken, the Cree, the Doon, and the Girvan take their rise, many of the heights exceeding 2000 feet, and a number reaching and even passing 2500, the dominant point being reached in the noble mountain-mass of the Merrick (2764). In the extreme south-west the Uplands terminate in a broad undulating plateau, of which the highest point is but little over 1000 feet. All the mountain groups now referred to are massed along the northern borders of the Southern Uplands. In the south-west the general surface falls more or less gradually away towards the Solway—the 500-foot contour line being reached at 15 miles, upon an average, from the sea-coast. In the extreme north-east the high grounds descend in like manner into the rich low grounds of the Merse. Between these low grounds and Annandale, however, the Uplands merge, as it were, into the broad elevated moory tract that extends south-east, to unite with the Cheviots—a belt of hills rising along the English Border to heights of 1964 feet (Peel Fell) and 2676 (the Cheviot).

The general configuration of the main mass of the Southern Uplands—that is to say, the mountain groups that extend along the northern portion of the area under review, from Loch Ryan to the coast between Dunbar and St Abbs Head—is somewhat tame and monotonous. The mountains are flat-topped elevations, with broad rounded shoulders and smooth grassy slopes. Standing on the summit of some of the high points, one seems to be in the midst of a wide, gently undulating plain, the surface of which is not broken by the appearance of any isolated peaks or eminences. Struggling across the bogs and peat-mosses that cover so many of those flat-topped mountains, the wanderer ever and anon suddenly finds himself on the brink of a deep green dale. He discovers, in short, that he is traversing an elevated undulating table-land, intersected by narrow and broad trench-like valleys that radiate outwards in all directions from the dominant bosses and swellings of the plateau. The mountains, therefore, are merely broad ridges and banks separating contiguous valleys; in a word, they are, like the mountains of the Highlands, monuments of erosion, which do not run in linear directions, but form irregular groups and masses.

The rocks that enter into the formation of this portion of the Southern Uplands have much the same character throughout. Consequently there is less variety of contour and colour than in the Highlands. The hills are not only flatter atop, but are generally much smoother in outline, there being a general absence of those beetling crags and precipices which are so common in the Highland regions. Now and again, however, the mountains assume a rougher aspect. This is especially the case with those of Carrick and Galloway, amongst which we encounter a wildness and grandeur which are in striking contrast to the gentle pastoral character of the Lowthers and similar tracts extending along the northern and higher parts of the Southern Uplands. Descending to details, the geologist can observe also modifications of contour even among those monotonous rounded hills. Such modifications are due to differences in the character of the

component rocks, but they are rarely so striking as the modifications that arise from the same cause in the Highlands. To the trained eye, however, they are sufficiently manifest, and upon a geological coloured map, which shows the various belts of rock that traverse the Uplands from south-west to north-east, it will be found that the mountains occurring within each of those separate belts have certain distinctive features. Such features, however, cannot be depicted upon a small orographical map. The separation of those mountains into distinct ranges, by reference to their physical aspect, is even less possible here than in the Highlands. Now and again bands of certain rocks, which are of a more durable character than the other strata in their neighbourhood, give rise to pronounced ridges and banks, while hollows and valleys occasionally coincide more or less closely with the outcrop of the more readily eroded strata; but such features are mere minor details in the general configuration of the country. The courses of brooks and streams may have been frequently determined by the nature and arrangement of the rocks, but the general slope of the Uplands and the direction of the main lines of water-flow are at right angles to the trend of the strata, and cannot therefore have been determined in that way. The strata generally are inclined at high angles—they occur, in short, as a series of great anticlinal arches and synclinal curves, but the tops of the grand folds have been planed off, and the axis of the synclinal troughs, so far from coinciding with valleys, very often run along the tops of the highest hills. The foldings and plications do not, in a word, produce any corresponding undulations of the surface.

Mention has been made of the elevated moory tracts that serve to connect the Cheviots with the loftier Uplands lying to north-west. The configuration of these moors is tamer even than that of the regions just described, but the same general form prevails from the neighbourhood of the Moffat Hills to the head-waters of the Teviot. There, however, other varieties of rock appear and produce corresponding changes in the aspect of the high grounds. Not a few of the hills in this district stand out prominently. They are more or less pyramidal and conical in shape, being built up of sandstones often crowned atop with a capping of some crystalline igneous rock, such as basalt. The Maiden Paps, Leap Hill, Needs Law, and others are examples. The heights draining towards Liddesdale and the lower reaches of Eskdale, composed chiefly of sandstones, with here and there intercalated sheets of harder igneous rock, frequently show escarpments and terraced outlines, but have a general undulating contour; and similar features are characteristic of the sandstone mountains that form the south-west portion of the Cheviots. Towards the north-east, however, the sandstones give place to various igneous rocks, so that the hills in the north-east section of the Cheviots differ very much in aspect and configuration from those at the other extremity of the belt. They have a more varied and broken outline, closely resembling many parts of the Ochils and other portions of the northern and southern heights of the Central Lowlands.

The low-lying tracts of Roxburghshire and the Merse, in like manner, present features which are common to the inner region of the Central Lowlands. Occasional ridges of hills rise above the general level of the land, as at Smalholm and Stichel to the north of Kelso, while isolated knolls and prominences—some bald and abrupt, others smooth and rounded—help to diversify the surface. Bonchester Hill, Rubers Law, the Dunian, Penielhugh, Minto Hills, and the Eildons may be mentioned as examples. All of these are of igneous origin, some being mere caps of basalt resting upon a

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foundation of sandstone, while others are the stumps of isolated volcanoes.

In the maritime tracts of Galloway the low grounds repeat, on a smaller scale, the configuration of the lofty uplands behind, for they are composed of the same kinds of rock. Their most remarkable feature is the heavy mountain-mass of Criffel, rising near the mouth of the Nith to a height of 1800 feet.

Everywhere, therefore, throughout the region of the Southern Uplands, in hilly and low-lying tracts alike, we see that the land has been modelled and contoured by the agents of erosion. We are dealing, as in the Highlands, with an old table-land, in which valleys have been excavated by running water and its help-mates. Nowhere do we encounter any linear banks, ridges, or ranges as we find described in the class-books, and represented upon many general maps of the country. In one of those manuals we read that in the southern district 'the principal range of mountains is that known as the Lowther Hills, which springs off from the Cheviots, and, running in a zigzag direction to the south-west, terminates on the west coast near Loch Ryan.' This is quite true, according to many common maps, but unfortunately the 'range' exists upon those maps and nowhere else. The zigzag line described is not a range of mountains, but a water-parting, which is quite another matter.

The table-land of the Southern Uplands, like that of the Highlands, is of immense antiquity. Long before the Old Red Sandstone period, it had been furrowed and trenched by running water. Of the original contour of its surface all we can say is, that it formed an undulating plateau, the general slope of which was towards south-east. This is shown by the trend of the more important rivers, such as the Nith and the Annan, the Gala and the Leader; and by the distribution of the various strata pertaining to the Old Red Sandstone and later geological periods. Thus strata of Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous age occupy the Merse and the lower reaches of Teviotdale, and extend up the valley of the Whitadder and the Leader into the heart of the Silurian Uplands. In like manner Permian sandstones are well developed in the ancient hollows of Annandale and Nithsdale. Along the northern borders of the Southern Uplands we meet with similar evidence to show that even as early as Old Red Sandstone times the ancient plateau, along what is now its northern margin, was penetrated by valleys that drained towards the north. The main drainage, however, then as now, was directly towards south-east.

Many geological facts conspire to show that the Silurian table-land of these Uplands has been submerged, like the Highlands, in whole or in part. This happened at various periods, and each time the land went down it received a covering of newer accumulations—patches of which still remain to testify to the former extent of the submergences. From the higher portions of the Uplands those accumulations have been almost wholly swept away, but they have not been

entirely cleared out of the ancient valleys. They still mantle the borders of the Silurian area, particularly in the north-east, where they attain a great thickness in the moors of Liddesdale and the Cheviot Hills. The details of the evolution of the whole area of the Southern Uplands form an interesting study, but this pertains rather to Geology than to Physical Geography. It is enough, from our present point of view, to be assured that the main features of the country were chalked out, as it were, at a very distant geological period, and that all the infinite variety in the relief of our land has been brought about directly, not by titanic convulsions and earth-movements, but by the long-continued working of rain and rivers—of frost and snow and ice, supplemented from time to time by the action of the sea.

The physical features more particularly referred to in this description are of course only the holder and more prominent contours—those, namely, which can be expressed with sufficient accuracy upon sheets of such a size as the accompanying orographical map of Scotland. With larger maps considerably more detail can be added, and many characteristic and distinguishing features will appear according to the care with which such maps are drawn. In the case of the Ordnance Survey Map, on the scale of 1 inch to a mile, the varying forms of the surface are so faithfully delineated as frequently to indicate to a trained observer the nature of the rocks and the geological structure of the ground. The artists who sketched the hills must indeed have had good eyes for form. So carefully has their work been done, that it is often not difficult to distinguish upon their maps hills formed of such rocks as sandstone from those that are composed of more durable kinds. The individual characteristics of mountains of schist, of granite, of quartz-rock, of slate, are often well depicted: nay, even the varieties of igneous rock which enter into the formation of the numerous hills and knolls of the Lowlands can frequently be detected by the features which the artists have so intelligently caught. Another set of features which their maps display are those due to glaciation. These are admirably brought out, even down to the smaller details. A glance at such maps as those of Teviotdale and the Merse, for example, shows at once the direction taken by the old *mer de glace*. The long parallel flutings of the hill-slopes, *roches moutonnées*, projecting knolls and hills with their 'tails,' the great series of banks and ridges of stony clay which trend down the valley of the Tweed—these, and many more details of interest to specialists, are shown upon the maps. All over Scotland similar phenomena are common, and have been reproduced with marvellous skill on the shaded sheets issued by the Ordnance Survey. And yet the artists were not geologists. The present writer is glad of this opportunity of recording his obligations to those gentlemen. Their faithful delineations of physical features have given him many valuable suggestions, and have led up to certain observations which might otherwise not have been made.

MOUNTAINS, LAKES, RIVERS, AND ISLANDS.

By H. A. WEBSTER, sometime Honorary Editor of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*.

MOUNTAINS.

THE following table of the Scottish Mountains contains the names and altitudes of all those that rise upwards of 3900 feet above the sea, of the greater number of those which exceed 3000 feet, and of a small number of less elevation which happen to be familiarly known. In the

difficult matter of orthography the commoner names, like Ben Ledi and Ben Lawers, are given in their current Anglicised form; for those which are of rarer occurrence in speech and writing, the Ordnance Survey's Gaelic spelling is usually retained. In a few cases the more

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Ht.	Name.	County.	Ht.	Name.	County.
4406	Ben Nevis,	Inverness.	3294	Maoile Lunnaidh,	Ross.
4296	Ben Muich Dhui,	Aberdeen.	3294	Beinn Fionn Laidh,	Ross.
4248	Braeriach,	Aberdeen & Inverness.	3290	Sgor Mhor,	Inverness.
4241	Cairntoul,	Aberdeen.	3282	Sgurr an Lochain,	Inverness.
4084	Cairngorm,	Aberdeen & Inverness.	3276	A'Chailleach,	Ross.
4060	Aonach Beag,	Inverness.	3274	Stob Ban,	Inverness.
4004	Ben Lawers (<i>with Cairn</i>),	Perth.	3273	Benmore-Assynt,	Sutherland's highest p.k.
3999	Aonach Mor,	Inverness.	3268	Broad Cairn,	Forfar.
3961	Carn Dearg (Ben Nevis),	Inverness.	3268	Meal Dubh Achadh,	Inverness.
3924	Benabour or Beinn a' Bhuid,	Aberdeen.	3260	Sgurr Choinich,	Ross.
3890	Bensheargarnich,	Perth.	3250	An Cearcallach,	Inverness.
3862	Maam Suil or Mam Sodhail,	Ross & Inverness.	3250	Mullach Coire Mhic Fhearchair,	Ross.
3843	Ben Avon,	Aberdeen.	3242	Beinn Eunaich,	Argyll.
3827	Beinn or Am Binnein,	Perth.	3241	Carn Fuaralach,	Ross & Inverness.
3793	Beinn Bhrotain,	Aberdeen.	3238	Craig Leacach,	Perth.
3786	Lochnagar,	Aberdeen.	3234	Highest peak in Skye,	Inverness.
3773	Sgurr na Lapaich,	Ross & Inverness.	3234	Lurg Mhor,	Ross.
3771	Sgurr nan Ceathreamhan,	Ross & Inverness.	3234	Conivell (Coinncomheall),	Sutherland.
3766	{ Benveadan or Beinn Fhada } { (Bidean nam Bian), } Argyll.	Argyll.	3224	Culvain,	Argyll.
3757	Ben Alder or Ben Anlèr,	Inverness.	3224	Ben Vorlich,	Inverness.
3750	{ Nameless summit W of Stob } { Ban, } Inverness.	Inverness.	3222	Tigh Mor,	Inverness.
3726	Carn an Fhìdeir,	Perth.	3218	Ciste Dhubbh,	Ross & Inverness.
3708	Benloy (Beinn Laoigh),	Perth & Argyll.	3217	Bensleoch (Benslabhoch),	Ross.
3700	Binnein Mor,	Inverness.	3215	Benchoail or Beinn a' Chochoill	Argyll.
3700	Creag Meaghaidh,	Inverness.	3214	Maol Cheann dearg,	Ross & Inverness.
3696	An Rìabhachan,	Ross.	3204	Beinn Dubh Chraige,	Perth.
3689	Ben Cruachan,	Argyll.	3194	Carn Geoidh,	Perth.
3673	Garbhleac,	Ross & Inverness.	3193	Carn Liath,	Perth.
3671	Benglo (Carn Gabhar),	Perth.	3192	Ben Lomond,	Stirling.
3658	Sgor an Dubh,	Inverness.	3188	Sgurr Ban,	Ross.
3658	Stob Choire an Easain Mhor,	Inverness.	3185	Benmore,	Argyll (Mull's high. pk).
3651	Monadh Mor,	Inverness & Aberdeen.	3184	Stuc a' Chroin,	Perth.
3646	Tom a' Choinich,	Ross & Inverness.	3175	Bruach nan Iombrean,	Perth.
3646	Aonach Beag,	Inverness.	3167	Scur na Gillean,	Inverness (Skye).
3637	Sgurr Mor,	Ross.	3167	Sgurr na Banachdich,	Inverness (Skye).
3634	Sgurr nan Conbhairean,	Ross & Inverness.	3164	Sgor Chioleam,	Inverness.
3621	Stob an t Sluichd,	Aberdeen.	3154	{ Meall an Eoin (peak of Bencli- } { brick or Beinn Cleith-Bric), } Sutherland.	Sutherland.
3614	Sgurr nan Ceathreamhnam,	Inverness.	3148	Stob Garbh,	Perth.
3611	Beinn Eibhinn,	Inverness.	3143	Tolmount,	Forfar.
3601	Sgor a' Mhaim,	Inverness.	3141	Sgurr Ruadh,	Ross.
3574	Caiplich,	Inverness.	3141	Ben nan Aighean,	Argyll.
3569	Beinn a' Chlachair,	Inverness.	3128	Sgur Gaibhre,	Perth.
3556	Carn Eas,	Aberdeen.	3125	Sgor nan Coireachan,	Inverness.
3554	Sgurr a' Choir Ghlais,	Inverness & Ross.	3125	Ben Vannoch,	Perth.
3553	Beinn a' Chaoruinn,	Aberdeen.	3113	Duncrub,	Dumbarton.
3547	Beinn Dearg,	Ross.	3105	Driesh,	Forfar.
3545	Schiehallion,	Perth.	3102	Creag a' Mhaim,	Ross.
3541	Stob Coire an Easain,	Inverness.	3101	Ben-a'-Chroin,	Perth.
3541	Ben Starav,	Argyll.	3099	Ben Tulachan,	Perth.
3540	Ben Creachan,	Perth & Argyll.	3098	Sgurr na Sgine,	Ross & Inverness.
3530	Ben Heasgarnich,	Perth.	3092	Ben Vorlich,	Dumbarton.
3523	Ben Doran or Doireann,	Argyll.	3087	Carn na Caim,	Perth.
3505	Sgurr Fhuaran (Scour Ouran) } The highest part of Ben- more, Ross.	more, Ross.	3087	Carn Maing,	Inverness.
3500	Sgurr nan Clach Geala,	Ross.	3084	Carn Dearg,	Perth.
3497	Stob Coire an Lochan,	Perth.	3083	Binnein Beag,	Inverness.
3484	Cairn na Glashd,	Forfar & Aberdeen.	3082	Sgurr na Creige,	Ross & Inverness.
3483	{ Bideinn a' Ghlas Thuill (Teal- } { lach or Tallich), } Ross.	Ross.	3077	Mount Keen,	Forfar.
3474	Sgurr Fiona,	Ross.	3077	Mullach nan Coirean,	Inverness.
3456	Spidean a' Choire Leith (Liathach)	Ross.	3074	Beinn Dheiceach,	Perth.
3452	Tuill Creagach,	Inverness.	3066	Beinn na Lap,	Inverness.
3452	Sgurr a' Chaoruinn,	Ross.	3066	Sron a' Coire Ghairbh,	Inverness.
3445	Glas Thulachan,	Perth.	3060	Meall a' Chrasgaidh,	Ross.
3443	Carn Ban,	Inverness.	3060	Fionn Bheinn,	Ross.
3443	Mullach Coire Iubhair,	Inverness.	3060	Mealfourvonic,	Inverness.
3437	Beinn a' Chaoruinn (South),	Inverness.	3058	Meall a' Chinn Deirg,	Ross.
3433	Cnoc Dearg,	Inverness.	3048	Sgurr an Tuill Bhain,	Ross (Ben Sgulaird).
3429	Ben Wyvis (Beinn-Uabhais),	Ross.	3048	Ben Chonzie,	Perth.
3421	Beinn Iutharn Mhor,	Aberdeen & Perth.	3045	A'Chailleach,	Inverness.
3419	Meall nan Tarmachan,	Perth.	3043	Mayar,	Forfar.
3419	Carn Maing,	Perth.	3040	Ben Hope,	Sutherland.
3410	Sgor na Ciche,	Inverness.	3039	Eididh nan Clach Geala,	Ross.
3407	Meall Ghaordie,	Perth.	3037	Glas Meall Mhor,	Perth.
3401	Sgurr na Lapaich (Maam Suil),	Inverness.	3036	Geal Charn,	Inverness (Glen Markie).
3399	Ben Achallader,	Perth.	3034	Beinn Liath Mhor,	Ross.
3395	Gleourach,	Perth.	3031	Creag Feathraich,	Inverness.
3391	Carn Dearg,	Inverness.	3026	Moruig,	Ross.
3383	Beinn Fhada, <i>i.e.</i> , Ben Attow,	Ross & Inverness.	3015	Scour Gairoch,	Inverness.
3382	Am Bodach,	Inverness.	3015	Benalligin,	Ross.
3378	Sgurr a' Bhealaich Dheirg,	Ross & Inverness.	3015	Carn Sgulin,	Inverness.
3377	Carn an Rìgh,	Perth.	3014	Carn Bhac,	Perth.
3370	Carn Gorm,	Perth.	3012	Creag nan Damh,	Inverness.
3365	Sgurr a' Mhóraire,	Inverness.	3008	Ben a' Chlaibh,	Argyll & Perth.
3362	Benavere or Ben a' Bheithir,	Argyll.	3006	A'Ghlas Bheinn,	Ross.
3354	Beinn Chalunn,	Perth.	3006	Carn Bhinnein,	Perth.
3353	Beinn Liathach,	Ross.	3005	Gealcharn,	Inverness (E of L. Erich)
3345	Buachaille-Érive,	Argyll.	3004	Ben Vane,	Dumbarton.
3342	Aonach air Chrith,	Inverness & Ross.	3000	Sgurr Breac,	Ross.
3338	Meall Tionail,	Inverness.	3000	Stac Meall na Cuaich,	Inverness.
3333	Beinn Bheoil,	Inverness.	2980	Foinaven,	Sutherland.
3317	The Saddle,	Inverness & Ross.	2891	Ben Arthur or The Cobbler,	Argyll.
3314	Cairn Bannoch,	Forfar.	2875	Ben Ledì,	Perth.
3309	Beinn Eige (Ben Eay),	Ross.	2866	Goat Fell,	Eute (Arran).
3306	Ben Udlaman,	Perth. <i>Lochnagar</i>	2779	Canisp,	Sutherland.
3305	Creag Mhor,	Perth.	2764	Merrick,	Kirkcudbright (highest in southern Scotland).
3304	Ben Dearg,	Perth.	2737	Ben Vrackie,	Perth.
3300	An Sgarsoch,	Perth & Aberdeen.	2399	Suilven (Sugarloaf),	Sutherland.
3293	Carn Liath,	Inverness.	2393	Ben Venue,	Perth.
			822	Arthur's Seat,	Edinburgh.
			612	North Berwick Law,	Haddington.

MOUNTAINS, LAKES, RIVERS, AND ISLANDS.

popular form and the more accurate are placed side by side. Further information in regard to many of the more important mountains will be found either under

their own names, in the articles on the several counties, or in those which treat of the Grampians, the Ochils, etc.

LAKES.

It would be tedious to enumerate that marvellous multitude of lakes which constitutes one of the striking features of Scotland, especially in its northern divisions. They vary in size from Loch Lomond, with its area of 28 square miles, down to the nameless and pool-like tarn on the mountain-top. While several are world-famous for the beauty of their scenery, and year by year attract a growing crowd of tourists, hundreds lie silent and unseen, save by the adventurous sportsman, and are chronicled by no laborious topographer. A glance at some of the sheets of the Ordnance Survey, such as No. 5, will show how in some parts the country is studded with them. The principal lakes, for extent or scenic attractions, are Ken, drained by a stream of the same name, the chief affluent of the southern Dee; Skene, 1300 above sea-level, drained by a remote affluent of the Annan, forming the magnificent waterfall called the Grey Mare's Tail; St Mary's Loch, and the Loch of the Lows, drained by the classic Yarrow, a sub-tributary of the Tweed; Doon, drained by the stream of the same

name; Lomond, drained by the western Leven, a tributary of the Clyde; Leven, drained by the eastern Leven; Conn and Ard, drained by the Forth; Katrine, Achray, Vennachoir, Voil, and Lubnaig, drained by the Teith, the chief affluent of the Forth; Tay, Earn, Lydoch, Ericht, Rannoch, Tummel, Garry, Lows, Clunie, and Quiech, drained by the Tay and its affluents; Loch Lee, drained by the North Esk; Awe, Avick, Shiel, and Eck, south of the central mountain range, and near the west coast; Laggan, Ouchan (or Ossian), and Treag, drained by the Spean; Lochy and Archaig, drained by the Lochy into Loch Eil; Garry, Oich, Ness, and Ruthven, drained by the Ness into the Beaully Firth; Duntalliak, drained by the Nairn; Affrick, drained by the Beaully; Maree, Fionn, Shalag, Fannich, Rusk, Luichart, Monar, Glas, Moir, and Slin, in Ross and Cromarty; Shin, Naver, Furan, Baden, Loyal, and Moir in Sutherland; and Stenness, in the Mainland of Orkney.

The following table gives details in regard to a few of the larger lakes:—

Lake.	County.	River System (if any).	Length.	Breadth.	Area. Acres.	Max. Depth.	Height above the Sea.
Lomond, . . .	Stirling & Dumbarton.	Clyde & Leven.	22 m.	5 m. max.	17,420	630 ft.	23 ft.
Ness, . . .	Inverness.	Ness.	22½ m.	1 m.	13,355	780 ft.	50 ft.
Awe, . . .	Argyll.	Awe.	22½ m.	3 furl. to 3¼ m.	9,995	102 ft.	118 ft.
Shin, . . .	Sutherland.	Shin.	17½ m.	¼ to 1½ m.	..	..	270 ft.
Maree, . . .	Ross.	Ewe.	12½ m.	3 furl. to 2½ m.	7,090	360 ft. av.	32 ft.
Tay, . . .	Perth.	Tay.	14½ m.	1½ m. max.	6,550	..	553 ft.
Archaig, . . .	Inverness.	Lochy.	12 m.	¼ m.	3,976	..	140 ft.
Shiel, . . .	Inverness & Argyll.	....	17½ m.	1 m. max.	4,880	..	..
Lochy, . . .	Inverness.	Lochy.	9½ m.	1 to 9¾ furl.	..	..	93 ft.
Monar, . . .	Inverness & Ross.	Beaully.	4½ m.	3¼ m.	..	..	663 ft.
Fannich, . . .	Ross.	Conan. [Ericht.	6½ m.	3 to 7 furl.	..	..	822 ft.
Ericht, . . .	Perth & Inverness.	Tay, Tummel,	14½ m.	¼ m. to 9 furl.	..	..	1153 ft.
Naver, . . .	Sutherland.	Naver.	6½ m.	4¼ furl. max.	1,444	98 ft.	247 ft.
Earn, . . .	Perth.	Tay & Earn.	6½ m.	6 furl.	2,118	600 ft.	306 ft.
Rannoch, . . .	Perth.	Tay & Tummel.	9½ m.	2 to 9 furl.	..	50-60 ft. av.	668 ft.
Stenness, . . .	Orkney.	....	4½ m.	1½ m. max.	..	..	..
Leven, . . .	Fife.	Leven.	3½ m.	2 m. max.	3,406	90 ft.	353 ft.
Ken, . . .	Kirkcudbright.	Ken.	4½ m.	200 to 800 yds.	..	..	145 ft.
Lydoch, . . .	Perth & Argyll.	Tay.	5½ m.	¼ m. max.	..	..	924 ft.
Fionn or Fuir, . . .	Ross.	Greinord.	5½ m.	½ furl. to 1¼ m.	2,238	..	550 ft.
Loyal (Laoghal) . . .	Sutherland.	Borgie.	4½ m.	7 furl.	1,623	..	369 ft.
Katrine, . . .	Stirling & Perth.	Forth & Teith.	8 m.	7¼ furl.	3,119	468 ft.	364 ft.

RIVERS.

As the prevailing rocks throughout a large part of Scotland are of the more impervious sorts, most of the abundant rainfall of the country finds its way to the sea by sub-aerial or surface channels; and it is only during a brief portion of the year that evaporation is powerfully at work. The running waters are consequently almost countless, every little Highland glen and every little Lowland valley having its burn or brooklet. If we divide the country into an eastern and western versant according as it discharges eastward into the so-called North Sea, or northward and westward into the Atlantic and its inlets, we find that the former is generally very much more extensive in all the northern division, and that for reasons already explained. The watershed or water-parting, which may be said to begin at Duncansbay, follows an extremely tortuous course

through Caithness and Sutherland, till, between Loch an Urchoill, discharging into Glencoul, and Loch nan Breac Mora, belonging to the Oikell system, it is only 3 or 4 miles from the sea on the west side of the island. In its S course through Ross and Cromarty it lies somewhat nearer the centre of the county (Dirrie Muir, 900 feet), but in Inverness-shire it again approaches very near the west coast, till turning eastwards it crosses the Great Glen between Lochs Lochy and Oich, and running between the basins of the Spey and the Spean again proceeds southward near the borders of Perthshire and Argyll. In the division south of the great estuaries of the Clyde and Forth the partition between East and West is much more even.

The following table shows the names and sizes of the principal rivers and streams:—

MOUNTAINS, LAKES, RIVERS, AND ISLANDS.

NAME.	Height above Sea of Source.	Area of Basin.	Counties partly including—	Head of Navigat. and Tidal Reach.	Length of Course.
Tweed,	1500 ft.	{ 1870sq.m. Partly in England. }	{ Peebles, Selkirk, Edinb., Roxb'rgh, Berwick, Had- dington, Northumb'land. }	{ Berwick, 10 to 12 m. }	97 m.
ETTRICK,	1900 ft., Capel Pen.	....	Selkirk.	....	32½ m.
YARROW,	695 ft., St Mary's Loch.	....	Selkirk.	....	14½ m.
TEVIOT,	1300 ft.	....	Roxburgh.	....	37½ m.
Jed,	1500 ft., Carlin Tooth.	....	Roxburgh.	....	21½ m.
TILL,	{ An English affluent re- ceiving the Bowmont from Scotland. }	....	.....	....	40 m.
Bowmont,	.....	....	Roxburgh (Northumb'land).	....	20 m.
LYNE,	1250 ft.	....	Peebles.	....	18½ m.
EDDLESTON,	880 ft.	....	Peebles.	....	9 m.
GALA WATER,	1100 ft., Moorfoot Hills.	....	Edinb., Selkirk, Roxburgh.	....	21 m.
LAUDER OF LEADER,	1375 ft., Lammer Law.	....	Berwick, Roxburgh.	....	21½ m.
WHITADDER,	.....	....	Haddington, Berwick.	....	34 m.
Forth,	{ 3000 ft., Duchray Water (Ben Lomond). 1900 ft., Avondu. }	645 sq. m.	{ Stirling, Perth, Clackman- nan, Linlithgow, Edin- burgh, Kinross, Fife. }	Stirling, 52½ m.	116½ m.
BANNOCK BURN,	1250 ft.	....	Stirling.	....	14 m.
CARRON,	1000 ft., Carron Bog.	....	Stirling.	....	20 m.
LEITH, WATER OF,	1250-1400 ft., Pentlands.	....	Edinburgh.	....	24 m.
SOUTH ESK,	{ 1700 ft., Blackhope Scar (Pentlands). }	....	Edinburgh.	....	23 m.
North Esk,	Moorfoot Hills.	....	Edinburgh.	....	17 m.
TEITH,	1750 ft.	....	Perth.	....	34 m.
ALLAN,	Little Corum (Ochils).	....	Perth, Stirling.	....	20 m.
DEVON,	{ 1800 ft., near Bencluch (Ochils). }	....	{ Perth, Kinross, Clack- mannan, Stirling. }	....	33½ m.
LEVEN,	353 ft., Loch Leven.	153 sq. m.	Kinross, Fife.	....	16 m.
Ore,	.....	....	Fife.	....	17 m.
Eden,	300 ft.	....	Fife.	....	29½ m.
Tay,	2980 ft., Benbuy.	2400 sq. m.	Perth, Forfar.	Perth.	119½ m.
BRAN,	.....	....	Perth.	....	{ 19 m. (incl. Quaich). }
ALMOND,	2750 ft.	....	Perth.	....	30 m.
EARN,	306 ft., Loch Earn.	....	Perth.	Bridge of Earn.	46½ m.
LYON,	2400 ft.	....	Perth.	....	34½ m.
TUMMEL,	480 ft., Loch Tummel.	....	Perth.	....	29 m.
Garry,	1330 ft., Loch Garry.	....	Perth.	....	22 m.
Tilt,	1650 ft., Loch Tilt.	....	Perth.	....	15½ m.
ISLA,	3100 ft., near Lochnagar.	....	Forfar, Perth.	....	37 m.
South Esk,	3150 ft.	....	Forfar.	....	29 m.
North Esk,	820 ft.	....	Forfar.	....	48½ m.
Dee,	4060 ft., Cairngorm.	700 sq. m.	Aberdeen, Kincardine.	....	87½ m.
Don,	{ 1980 ft., near Meikle Geal Charn. }	530 sq. m.	Aberdeen.	....	82½ m.
URY,	East of Strathbogie.	....	Aberdeen.	....	18 m.
Ythan,	768 ft., Ythan Wells.	....	Aberdeen.	....	35½ m.
Deveron,	1847 ft., Cabrach.	....	Aberdeen, Banff.	....	61½ m.
BOGIE,	.....	....	Aberdeen, Banff.	....	14 m.
Spey,	1142 ft., Loch Spey.	1190 sq. m.	Inverness, Elgin, Banff.	....	96 m.
AVON,	{ 2250 ft., Loch Avon (Cairngorm). }	....	Banff.	....	27½ m.
DULNAIN,	2600 ft., Monadhliath.	....	Inverness.	....	28 m.
Findhorn,	2800 ft., Monadhliath.	....	Inverness, Nairn, Elgin.	....	62½ m.
Nairn,	2500 ft., Carn Griogair.	....	Inverness, Nairn.	....	38 m.
Beauly,	Affric Drumalban.	324 sq. m.	N.W. Inverness.	....	40 m.
CANNICH,	Loch Moyleban.	....	Inverness.	....	24 m.
FARRER,	.....	....	Inverness.	....	27½ m.
Conan,	.....	....	Ross and Cromarty.	....	12½ m.
Oikell,	1500 ft.	300 sq. m.	Sutherland, Ross.	Rosehall.	35½ m.
CARRON,	.....	....	Ross and Cromarty.	....	9 m.
SHIN,	270 ft., Loch Shin.	....	Sutherland.	....	7½ m.
Helmsdale or Ille,	{ 770 ft., Loch Leum a' Chlam Lain. }	....	Sutherland.	....	27½ m.
Thurso,	Loch More.	....	Caithness.	....	27 m.
Naver,	247 ft., Loch Naver.	....	Sutherland.	....	18½ m.
Clyde (Daer Water),	2000 ft., Gana Hill.	1480 sq. m.	{ Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling, Dumbarton. }	Glasgow, 14 m.	106 m.
MEDWIN,	1230 ft.	....	Lanark.	....	15 m.
CALDER,	1000 ft., Elrig Moss.	....	Lanark.	....	10 m.
KELVIN,	160 ft.	....	Stirling, Dumb'rton, Lan'rk.	....	21 m.
LEVEN,	23 ft., Loch Lomond.	....	Dumbarton.	....	7½ m.
DOUGLAS,	1500 ft., near Cairntable.	....	Lanark.	3 m.	20 m.
AVON,	Distinkhorn Hill.	....	Lanark.	....	24½ m.
CART,	.....	....	Renfrew.	Paisley.	19 m.
Irvine,	870 ft., near Drumclog.	....	Ayr.	....	29½ m.
Annick,	.....	....	Renfrew, Ayr.	....	16 m.
Garnock,	.....	....	Ayr.	....	21½ m.
CESSNOCK,	1600 ft., Mistylaw Hills.	....	Ayr.	....	14 m.
Ayr,	980 ft., Auchmannoch Muir.	....	Ayr.	....	38 m.
LUGAR,	1200-1300 ft., Muirkirk.	....	Ayr.	....	22½ m.
Doon,	1600 ft., Glenmore Water.	....	Ayr.	....	26½ m.
Dee,	680 ft., Loch Doon.	....	Ayr.	....	38½ m.
Ken,	750 ft., Loch Dee.	....	Kirkcudbright.	Tongland, 8 m.	28½ m.
Nith,	1870 ft.	....	Kirkcudbright.	....	70½ m.
SCAR,	{ 1400 ft., Enoch Hill and Prickeny Hill. }	....	{ Dumfries, Ayr, Kirkcud- bright. }	....	18½ m.
CLUDEN,	1600 ft.	....	Dumfries.	....	23 m.
Annán,	Cairn.	....	Kirkcudbright, Dumfries.	....	49 m.
EVAN,	1200 ft.	....	Dumfries.	....	16½ m.
AE,	1000 ft.	....	Lanark, Dumfries.	....	16 m.
Moffat Water,	1800 ft.	....	Dumfries.	....	14 m.
Milk Water,	780 ft.	....	Dumfries.	....	17½ m.
Esk,	{ 2000 ft., Etrick Pen (White Esk). }	....	Dumfries.	....	36½ m.
Ewes,	Tudhope Hill.	....	Dumfries.	....	11½ m.
Tarras,	1748 ft., Hartsgarth Fell.	....	Dumfries.	....	11 m.
Liddel,	650 ft., Dead Water Bog.	....	Roxburgh, Dumfries.	....	26½ m.

MOUNTAINS, LAKES, RIVERS, AND ISLANDS.

ISLANDS.

The islands of Scotland were at the census of 1861 ascertained to number 787, by the word island being understood any piece of solid land surrounded by water, which affords sufficient vegetation to support one or more sheep, or which is inhabited by man. Some of the uninhabited islands have pasturage for 300 or 400 sheep; others again only admit of one sheep being left at one time. The Hebrides extend for 205 miles along the west coast, and consist of about 160 islands and islets, of which about 100 are inhabited. Another archipelago, the Orkneys, numbering 52 considerable islands, though only 29 are permanently inhabited, is separated from the north-western extremity of Caithness by the Pentland Firth, 6 miles broad; and a third archipelago, that

of Shetland—100 islands, 28 permanently inhabited—is 48 miles north-north-east of Orkney. Islands not belonging strictly to any group are Mugarum (32 acres), in the Firth of Tay; the Isle of May (146½), Inchkeith, Cramond, Inchcolm, Inchgarvie, Inchmickery, Craigeith, Lamb, Fidra, and the Bass Rock, in the Firth of Forth; and Arran, Bute, Great Cumbrae and Little Cumbrae, Sanda, Devar, Pladda, Holy Isle, and Ailsa Craig, in the Firth of Clyde. Of seaward rocks, the chief are Carr, a reef 1 mile north-north-east of Fife Ness; the Bell Rock or Inchcape, a reef 11½ miles south-east of Arbroath.

The following table gives the areas and population of the more important islands:—

NAME.	AREA.		Pop. 1891.	NAME.	AREA.		Pop. 1891.
	Square Miles.	Acres.			Square Miles.	Acres.	
Long Island, <i>i.e.</i> , Lewis & Harris,	859	549,887	30,726	Egilsay (Orkney),	2.55	1,636	147
Lewis (Ross),	683	437,221	27,045	Muck	2.4	1,585,940	48
Skye (Inverness),	643.28	411,703,652	15,705	Mingalay (Inverness),	2.44	1,562,760	142
Mull (Argyll),	347.21	222,214,868	4,691	Ronay (North Uist, Inverness),	2.3	1,531,810	6
Mainland (Shetland),	..	242,310	19,741	Monach Island (Inverness),	2.3	1,495,966	5
Islay (Argyll),	246.6	157,851,449	7,375	Kirkibost (Inverness),	2.2	1,450,061	6
Pomona (Orkney),	206.9	132,477	16,498	Gometra (Argyll),	2	1,284,907	31
Harris (Inverness),	176.7	113,142,177	3,681	St Kilda (Inverness),	1.9	1,200	71
Arran (Bute),	168.08	107,572,774	4,824	Shuna (Inverness),	1.83	1,173,560	104
Jura (Argyll),	142.9	91,516,772	619	Graemsay (Orkney),	1.8	1,152	223
North Uist (Inverness),	135.7	86,858,333	3,231	Wiay (Inverness),	1.6	1,057,500	10
Yell (Shetland),	82.69	52,923	2,511	Sanderay (Inverness),	1.6	1,053,130	4
Hoy (Orkney),	52.8	33,819	1,320	Vementry (Shetland),	1.5	960	..
Bute (Bute),	48.68	31,161,421	11,735	Isle of Noss (Shetland),	1.19	762	3
Unst (Shetland),	46.76	29,929	2,269	Fuday (Inverness),	1	760,170	7
Rum	41.85	26,785,790	53	Hascosay (Shetland),	1.17	751	..
Benbecula (Inverness),	35.7	22,873,783	1,534	Little Cumbrae (Bute),	1	722,914	17
Tiree (Argyll),	33.54	21,471,896	2,449	Trondra (Shetland),	1.12	722	154
Coll (Argyll),	30.6	19,596,508	522	Boreray (North Uist, Inverness),	1	717,513	152
Sanday (Orkney),	25.77	16,498	1,929	Lunga (Jura, Argyll),	1	699,558	15
Barra (Inverness),	25.1	16,117,688	2,131	Holy Island (Arran, Bute),	1.08	691,662	16
Westray (Orkney),	24.24	15,516	2,108	Inchmarnock (Bute),	1.05	675,054	18
Raasay (Inverness),	24.5	15,704,384	438	Erraid (Argyll),	..	642,481	47
South Ronaldsay (Orkney),	20.43	13,080	2,315	Killegray (Inverness),	..	625,090	8
Rousay (Orkney),	18.65	11,938	774	Pabbay (Barra, Inverness),	..	614,480	13
Colonsay (Argyll),	16.00	10,878,915	358	Calf of Eday (Orkney),	..	599	..
Fetlar (Shetland),	16.77	10,734	393	Uyea (Shetland),	..	598	8
Stronsay (Orkney),	15.3	9,840	1,275	Sanday	..	577,712	62
Eigg (Inverness),	12	7,803,717	233	Pabay (Strath, Inverness),	..	559,290	7
Eday (Orkney),	11.5	7,372	647	Oronsay (Morven, Argyll),	..	539,157	23
Shapinsay (Orkney),	11.2	7,172	993	Ensay (Inverness),	..	537,080	11
Bressay (Shetland),	10.81	6,919	799	Berneray (Barra, Inverness),	..	460,920	36
Scalpay (Strath, Inverness),	10	6,489,830	49	Wiay (Inverness),	..	451,060	..
Lismore (Argyll),	9.39	6,014,579	561	Hellisay (Inverness),	..	384,240	..
Ulva (Argyll),	7.6	4,924,546	46	Sanda (Argyll),	..	381,500	36
Whalesay (Shetland),	7.62	4,881	927	Garbh Eileach (Argyll),	..	342,088	..
Baleshare (Inverness),	7.2	4,631,321	318	Stromay (Inverness),	..	348,090	..
Grimsay (Inverness),	7	4,595,223	281	Eilean Fladday (Inverness),	..	336,910	76
Muckle Roe (Shetland),	6.81	4,362	213	Torsay (Argyll),	..	275,060	7
Seil (Argyll),	5.96	3,820,344	548	Gighay (Argyll),	..	264,930	398
Luing (Argyll),	5.93	3,797,500	632	Gunna (Argyll),	..	260,100	..
Gigha (Argyll),	5.79	3,709,471	398	Eorsa (Argyll),	..	259,228	..
Scarba (Argyll),	5.74	3,675,493	9	Inch Kenneth (Argyll),	..	248,864	2
Taransay (Inverness),	5.69	3,601,770	56	Isay (Inverness),	..	234,320	..
Berneray (Harris),	5.27	3,376,777	501	Hemetray (Inverness),	..	233,480	..
Foula (Shetland),	5.15	3,300	239	Fuiau (Inverness),	..	217,300	..
Kerrera (Argyll),	4.9	3,140,570	92	Soa (Argyll),	..	210	..
Great Cumbrae (Bute),	4.87	3,126,397	1,784	Cara (Argyll),	..	203,875	3
Burra, East and West (Shetland),	4.72	3,054	695	Muldoanich (Inverness),	..	202,530	..
Canna	4.5	2,908,046	40	Clisay Mor and Beg,	..	201,790	..
South Walls (Orkney),	4.46	2,855	681	Little Colonsay (Argyll),	..	200	2
Burray (Orkney),	4.19	2,683	423	Lunga (Argyll),	..	195,268	15
Flotta (Orkney),	4.15	2,661	78	Ascrib Islands (Inverness),	..	187	..
Soay (Inverness),	4.15	2,634,660	181	Eilean an Iasgaich (Inverness),	..	183,121	..
Rona (Portree, Inverness),	4	2,564,905	32	Tahay (Inverness),	..	171,600	..
Vatersay (Inverness),	3.9	2,519,320	501	Eileach an Naomh,	..	169,270	..
North Ronaldsay (Orkney),	3.72	2,387	454	Longay (Inverness),	..	164,950	..
Eriskey (Inverness),	3.56	2,299,970	247	Stockinish (Inverness),	..	155,970	..
Iona (Argyll),	3.5	2,264,285	3	Vaccasay (Inverness),	..	154,400	..
Pabbay (Harris, Inverness),	3.37	2,168,840	61	Texa (Islay, Argyll),	..	151,992	..
Oronsay (Colonsay, Inverness),	3.075	1,968,532	223	Nave (Argyll),	..	150,531	..
Fair Isle (Shetland),	3.02	1,939	223	Flodday More (Inverness),	..	149,580	..
Scalpa (Harris, Inverness),	3	1,917,240	547	Flodday (North Uist, Inverness),	..	149,050	..

THE BOTANY OF SCOTLAND.

By THOMAS KING, Professor of Botany in Anderson's College Medical School, President of the Natural History Society of Glasgow.

THE geographical position of a country, its climate, soil, and other physical features determine the character of its vegetation. In the tropics, where the temperature is high and moisture abundant, vegetation is rank and species numerous; but as we recede from the equator towards either pole growth becomes less luxuriant and species fewer, till at last in the extreme north or south the only plants to be found are a few mosses and lichens. Elevation above the sea-level has the same effect on vegetation as distance from the equator. In ascending a mountain we find that the species get smaller in size and fewer in number the higher we rise, till at the snow-line we find forms similar to those of the Arctic or Antarctic regions. The mainland of Scotland lies between $54^{\circ} 38'$ and $58^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat., and is separated from the continent of Europe by the North Sea. The western side is much broken up, being chiefly composed of islands and peninsulas, while the eastern coast has few openings. Great part of the country consists of mountains and moors with a peaty, boggy, or rocky soil. The climate is not subject to extremes of temperature, being modified by the surrounding sea, and especially by the Gulf Stream; but it is moist and variable, and much moister on the western side than on the eastern.

VEGETATION OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SCOTLAND.

(A) FLOWERING PLANTS.

1. THE MOUNTAINS.—Mountains support a characteristic flora, composed of what are known as alpine plants—that is, plants whose natural habitat is cold, elevated situations. They are mostly perennial plants of lowly stature with firm stems and roots. As regards their surface, some are smooth, while others are densely covered with hairs. In mode of growth many are scattered, but others social, forming large patches, and their flowers are remarkable for number, size, and brilliance of colour.

On the mountains of Central Europe the alpine zone of vegetation begins at an elevation of about 5000 feet and extends upwards to the snow-line; but in Scotland, owing to the difference of latitude, it begins as low as 2000 feet and extends to the tops of our highest mountains; while in the Arctic regions plants of alpine character are found near the sea-level. The occurrence, however, of alpine plants is not regulated merely by latitude and elevation—the trend of the isothermal lines, the nature of the underlying rock, the supply of moisture, and other natural conditions, all have their influence. The mountains of Scotland, being higher than those of England, Wales, and Ireland, situated further north, and covering a larger area, support a more extensive alpine flora. The richest localities are the mountains of Perthshire, the mountains of Forfarshire, and those of Aberdeenshire; while Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Britain, is poor in alpine species.

In the United Kingdom there are about 1800 species of flowering plants and ferns, and of these more than 100 are reckoned as alpine.

ORIGIN OF OUR ALPINE FLORA.

According to a theory propounded by the late Professor Edward Forbes, Scandinavia is the original home of our alpine plants. There we find grow-

ing freely the same species as occur on the mountains of our own country. There is no evidence to show that Britain and Norway were ever united; but plants were carried from the one country to the other by means of icebergs during the glacial period, when the distribution of land and water was very different from what it is to-day. Indeed, the track of migration can still be pointed out. 'On the Faroe Islands we have three plants of the Scandinavian type which have stopped short there—viz., *Saxifraga tricuspidata*, *Kæmigia islandica*, and *Ranunculus nivalis*. In the Shetland Islands the *Arenaria Norvegica*, a common plant on the mountain plateaux of Norway, reaches its southern limits. On the northern shores of the mainland the beautiful Norwegian primrose appears and ceases' (Dr H. Macmillan).

The following list of the most noteworthy Scottish alpine plants, arranged in the order of their sequence in the Natural System, shows that a number of Scandinavian species that have reached the Perthshire and Forfarshire mountains have advanced no further south, and that some have got as far as the north of England and have not penetrated into Wales, while others have reached the Alps of Switzerland, and there, at a suitable elevation, flourish among an alpine flora not found in Scandinavia.

Thalictrum alpinum, L. (Alpine Meadow Rue). This species, being widely distributed throughout Europe, Asia, and N. America, affords a good illustration of the diminutive size of alpine plants compared with closely related lowland forms. The Yellow Meadow Rue (*T. flavum*, L.), so common in moist places in England, is a stout rank-growing plant, 3 to 4 feet high, while this slender mountain species attains a height of only 4 to 8 inches.

Arabis petraea, Lamk. (Alpine Rock Cress). Shetland, Sutherland, Aberdeen, Ben Laoigh, Ben More in Mull, N. Wales, Ireland.

Draba rupestris, R. Br. (Rock Whitlow-grass). Small and inconspicuous; found in Arctic Europe and Arctic America, but not on the Alps of Switzerland. As a British plant it is confined to a few localities in Scotland, as Ben Hope in Sutherland, Aberdeen, Perth.

Cochlearia officinalis, L. (Scurvy-grass), var. *alpina*, Wats. It is a very remarkable fact that Scurvy-grass should be found both on the seashore and on the tops of our highest mountains, but not in the tract between.

Silene acaulis, L. (Moss Campion). One of the commonest and most beautiful of all our alpine plants. A good example of a social species, as it forms great moss-like cushions several feet across. The pink flowers, half an inch in diameter, are in such profusion as almost to conceal the foliage. Found in Asia, N. America, Arctic and Central Europe, Wales, N. of England, N. of Ireland, Scotland.

Lychnis alpina, L. (Red Alpine Catchfly). Very rare; N. of England, Forfar.

Cerastium alpinum, L. (Hairy Alpine Chickweed). Illustrates two characters of alpine plants—woolliness, and largeness of flowers; Wales, N. of England, Perth, Forfar.

Arenaria rubella, Hook. (Alpine Sandwort). Very rare; Ben Hope in Sutherland, Perth, but no farther south.

Cherleria sedoides, L. (Cyphel). A small, deeply-rooted, social plant, with narrow leaves and incon-

spicuous flowers. Its distribution is curious. It grows on the mountains of Southern and Central Europe and in Scotland, which is its northern limit. Dr H. Macmillan, in his 'Holidays on High Lands,' suggests that this may be one of the plants growing in Scotland before the immigration of the Scandinavian species. Plentiful on Ben Lawers.

Sagina nivalis, Fr. (Alpine Pearlwort). Very rare; Perth, Forfar.

Astragalus alpinus, L. (Alpine Milk Vetch). Very rare; Forfar, Aberdeen.

Oxytropis campestris, D.C. (Pale Yellow Oxytropis). One of the rarest of British plants; Forfar only.

Dryas octopetala, L. (Mountain Avens). The handsome white flowers, an inch in diameter, are succeeded by a remarkable cluster of seed-vessels with awns two inches long. This favourite mountain flower is found in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland.

Sibbaldia procumbens, L. Named by Linnæus in honour of Sir Robert Sibbald, who, in 1684, published 'Scotia Illustrata,' one of the earliest works on the natural history of Scotland. In it he gives a figure of this plant. Widely distributed, but in the United Kingdom confined to Scotland; on Ben Lawers so abundant as to form in places a green sward instead of grass.

Alchemilla alpina, L. (Alpine Lady's Mantle). One of the commonest Scottish mountain plants. The flowers are inconspicuous, but the shining, silvery foliage is remarkably beautiful; Ireland, N. of England, but not found in Wales.

Saxifraga oppositifolia, L. (Purple Mountain Saxifrage). Though the foliage is not so pleasing as that of the moss campion, the purple flowers, which are about the same size as those of that species, are even more beautiful. They begin to open as early as April, and some may be found all through the summer. Widely distributed over the globe, and from Wales northwards one of our commonest alpine plants. *S. nivalis*, L. (Alpine Clustered Saxifrage). Wales, N of England, Scotland, Ireland. *S. rivularis*, L. (Alpine Brook Saxifrage). Rare; Inverness, Aberdeen, Perth. *S. cernua*, L. (Drooping Alpine Saxifrage). This small, slender plant has a wide range of distribution, being found in the Arctic regions of Europe, Asia, and America, on the Himalayas and the mountains of Central Europe, but in Britain on the top of Ben Lawers only. Every collector knows the spot, and the plants are now few and diminutive. Even forty years ago Hooker and Arnot said, 'Now almost extinct;' yet it still holds on. It would, however, be well if all who search for it would follow the example of an English doctor who visited the mountain a few years ago. He would not gather a single specimen, but in presence of this rare plant he lifted his hat. It seldom flowers, but reproduces itself by means of small red buds borne in the axils of the upper leaves.

Cornus suecica, L. (Dwarf Cornel). It is instructive to contrast this alpine plant, 3 inches high, with *C. sanguinea* (the Dogwood of our shrubberies), which attains a height of 6 feet or more; Yorkshire, the Cheviots, and the Scottish Highlands.

Erigeron alpinum, L. (Alpine Fleabane). Perth, Forfar.

Gnaphalium supinum, L. (Dwarf Cudweed). On the tops of the Scottish mountains as far south as Ben Lomond. *G. norvegicum*, Gunn. (Norwegian Cudweed). Very rare; Aberdeen, Forfar.

Mulgedium alpinum, Less. (Blue-flowered Sow-thistle). This rare species is a giant among alpine plants, attaining a height of 4 feet; Aberdeen, Forfar.

Saussurea alpina, D.C. England, Wales, Scotland Ireland.

Of the genus *Hieracium* many beautiful alpine forms occur on the Scottish mountains.

Phyllodoce (*Menziesia*) *cærulea*, Bab. Found in Britain on the Sow of Athole only—if indeed it still exists.

Loiseleuria (*Azalea*) *procumbens*, Desv. (Trailing Azalea). A small, much-branched, evergreen under-shrub, clinging close to the ground, and bearing numerous minute pink flowers; the Scottish mountains, especially those of Forfar. Not found in England, Wales, or Ireland.

Gentiana nivalis, L. Most alpine plants are perennial, but this is annual. Some specimens do not exceed an inch in height, but in favourable situations it attains a height of 6 inches. On account of its rarity and the beauty of its blue flowers it is in danger of being exterminated by collectors; Perth and Forfar only.

Myosotis alpestris, Schmidt (Alpine Forget-me-not). The large blue flowers greatly surpass in beauty those of the lowland species of this genus. Rare; N of England, Perth.

Veronica alpina, L. (Alpine Speedwell). Rare; mountains of the Scottish Highlands.

Bartsia alpina, L. N of England, mountains of the Scottish Highlands.

Betula nana, L. (Dwarf Birch). A bush 1 to 3 feet high; N of England, the Scottish mountains. This is the birch of the Arctic regions.

Salix lanata, L. (Woolly Willow). This rare and beautiful willow is a shrub 1 to 3 feet high, with large woolly leaves; Aberdeen, Perth, Forfar.

The following four species of Willow are also confined to the mountains of Scotland:—*S. lapponum* (L.), *S. Arbuscula* (L.), *S. Myrsinites* (L.), *S. reticulata* (L.), while *S. herbacea*, L. (Least Willow), the smallest British shrub, is found on the tops of the highest mountains in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Of the genus *Juncus* (Rush), three alpine species found in Scotland, but not elsewhere in the United Kingdom, may be mentioned—*J. trifidus* (L.), *J. castaneus* (Sm.), *J. biglumis* (L.)

Luzula arcuata, Wahl. (Mountain Wood-rush). The smallest and rarest of our Wood-rushes, and perhaps the most characteristic plant of the Cairngorm mountains, on whose tops it forms a sward.

Of the genus *Carex* (Sedge) the following three species are also confined to the Scottish mountains:—*C. rupestris* (All.), *C. lagopina* (Wahl.), *C. alpina* (Sw.)

2. THE MOORS.—These are very extensive, but their vegetation, consisting chiefly of rushes, sedges, grasses, heaths, and mosses, is rather monotonous. However, in August and September nothing can surpass the beauty of the Heather in flower. In the United Kingdom there are ten different plants popularly known as heaths; of these Scotland has only four, and one—*Menziesia*—is so rare that practically we have only three. First, the Common Heather or Ling (*Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb.); second, Fine-leaved Bell Heath (*Erica cinerea*, L.); and third, Cross-leaved Bell Heath (*E. Tetralix*, L.). All these three are occasionally found with white flowers, so that the white heather eagerly sought for by tourists in the Highlands is not a different species. Indeed, on the same branch one twig may be found with white flowers and another with them coloured.

Ling reaches an elevation of over 3000 feet; the two Bell Heaths over 2000. In boggy places among sphagnum and heather the rare and pretty under-shrub *Andromeda polifolia*, L., with its large, waxy, urn-shaped, rose-coloured flowers, may occasionally be found. The much commoner creeping plant *Vaccinium*

Oxycoccus, L. (the Crauberry), grows in similar places. On dry moors in the north, as about Grantown-on-Spey, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, Spreng. (the Bearberry), and *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, L. (the Cowberry), grow intermixed and take the place of heather. They are pretty evergreen undershrubs bearing red berries. The Cowberries, called in the north Cranberries, are made into jelly.

Another moor plant belonging to the same Natural Order as the heather (*Ericaceæ*) has a curious history. Its name occurs in the list of excluded species at the end of Hooker's 'Student's Flora,' thus—'*Ledum palustre* (L.), NW Ireland, Giesecke; never confirmed.' A few years ago a schoolmaster in Stirlingshire, who had offered a prize for the best collection of dried plants, found in the collection given in by a girl an unfamiliar-looking plant, which on examination proved to be *Ledum palustre*. Specimens were sent to Sir Joseph Hooker, and he wrote a very kind letter to the girl. *Ledum palustre* was now acknowledged to be a British plant. But, unfortunately, as soon as its place of growth was known a descent was made upon it, and it was almost exterminated. However, a few plants still exist (1894), and there are vague reports of its having been seen in Flanders Moss, farther west.

Myrica Gale, L. (Bog Myrtle), a fragrant bush 1 to 3 feet high, is common on our moors.

All the three British Sundews are found on our Scottish moors—*Drosera rotundifolia*, L., common; *D. anglica*, Huds., and *D. intermedia*, Hayne, chiefly in the north.

Of the four species of British Butterworts we have three—*Pinguicula vulgaris*, L., common; *P. lusitanica*, L., a small pale-flowered species frequent in Arran and along the west coast generally; and *P. alpina*, L., in Skye and Ross.

The Sundews, Butterworts, and Bladderworts capture insects for food, and so are called insectivorous plants.

Eriophorum vaginatum, L., and *E. angustifolium*, Roth (Cotton Sedges), make our moors white in early summer.

3. THE SEASHORE.—The seashore also supports a characteristic flora, consisting of a considerable number of moderate-sized plants with roots running deep into the sand. The leaves are mostly smooth, thick, and fleshy, and of the pleasing whitish tint known as glaucous or sea-green. The following list shows our principal Scottish species:—

Glaucium luteum, L. (Horned Poppy), so named from its being glaucous and having an extraordinary seed-vessel, a foot long. This is a distinguished-looking plant, 1 to 2 feet high, with handsome, deeply-lobed leaves, and beautiful yellow flowers 3 inches in diameter. Now rare on the west coast, but still existing in Bute and Little Cumbrac.

Brassica oleracea, L. (Wild Cabbage). This is the plant from which, by cultivation, have been derived cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and our national vegetable, Scotch kale. Though said to be found on our sea-cliffs, we cannot claim it as a Scotch plant, for it is not considered truly wild farther north than the Welsh coast. Flowers yellow.

Crambe maritima, L. (Sea-kale). This is the sea-kale of our gardens, the young sprouts of which are used in spring instead of asparagus. The large leaves are very like those of inferior Scotch kale, but the flowers are white, and the seed-vessels of the two plants are very different. Found in Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, Ayr, Islay, Arran. Very rare on the east coast.

Silene maritima, With. (Sea Bladder Campion). One of our commonest and prettiest shore plants, forming round white-flowered tufts on the gravel.

Eryngium maritimum, L. (Sea Holly). A remarkably handsome, much-branched plant, 1 to 2 feet high, with tough, spiny, glaucous leaves, and dense oval heads of bluish flowers. No one at first sight would take this for an umbellifer. Frequent on sandy shores.

Crithmum maritimum, L. (Samphire). On sea-cliffs in Ayr, Wigtown, Kirkcudbright. This is the plant mentioned in King Lear, iv. 6—

"Half way down

Hangs one that gathers samphire; dreadful trade!"

It is excellent when pickled.

Ligusticum scoticum, L. (Lovage). Frequent on the shores of Scotland, but just reaching the north of England and the north of Ireland, so that the specific name is very appropriate. On the Continent it extends from the Arctic regions to Denmark. Formerly used as a pot-herb.

Convolvulus Soldanella, L. (Sea Bells). The stems of this Convolvulus do not twine, but lie along the sand. A highly ornamental plant, with dark-green, polished leaves and large pink flowers. It has been exterminated in Cumbrac, but may still be found on the west side of Arran, at Prestwick, in Wigtown, etc.

Mertensia maritima, Don (Oyster Plant). A curious plant with thick, glaucous leaves, and long prostrate branches spreading over the gravel, and bearing many fine blue flowers. It has a fishy taste, hence its English name. West side of Arran, Wigtown, etc.

Armeria maritima, Willd. (Sea Pink). Found, like Scurvy-grass, on the shore and on the tops of high mountains.

Salicornia herbacea, L. (Glasswort). A curious fleshy plant, with smooth, cylindrical, leafless stems. Common on muddy shores.

Salsola Kali, L. (Saltwort). A succulent, spiny herb, frequent on sandy shores.

Carex arenaria, L. (Sand Sedge). Common on all our shores.

Psamma arenaria, R. and S. (Sea Reed). The coarse grass with long white spike, so common on sandy shores at some distance from the water.

Zostera marina, L. (Grass Wrack). A flowering plant growing in the sea. The leaves, a yard long, resemble narrow ribbons. Common. *Z. nana*, Roth (Dwarf Grass Wrack). Leaves 6 inches long, narrow. Common on the flat shore at Fairlie and near Langbank. Rare elsewhere.

4. THE WATERS.—Some aquatic plants grow entirely submerged, others with the leaves floating on the surface; but a greater number with the lower part only submerged, and the top standing out of the water. Aquatic plants generally are composed of loose tissue full of air cavities, and the first and second kinds especially have long, thin, flexible stems and leaf-stalks, so that they are able to sway about easily with the current.

Ranunculus aquatilis, L. (Water Crowfoot). Submerged leaves formed of narrow segments, so that they offer little resistance to the current. Flowers white. *R. lingua*, L. (Great Spearwort). Our largest buttercup. Stem, 3 feet high; flowers yellow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter. Not common; Possil Marsh near Glasgow, Lochwinnoch, etc.

Nymphaea alba, L. (White Water Lily). Our most beautiful water plant. Frequent.

Nuphar luteum, Sm. (Yellow Water Lily). Commoner than the last. *N. pumilum*, Sm. (Least Water Lily). Rare; Mugdock and Bardowie Lochs near Glasgow.

Subularia aquatica, L. (Awlwort). A small entirely submerged herb found in the margins of lakes. Rare; Loch Lomond, Loch Dochart, Mull.

Hippuris vulgaris, L. (Mare's Tail). A curious plant

standing 6 to 12 inches out of the water. Leaves in whorls, with an inconspicuous flower in the axil of each leaf. Not common, but plentiful in Possil Marsh near Glasgow.

Cicuta virosa, L. (Water Hemlock, Cowbane). 3 to 4 feet. Poisonous. Rare; small lochs near Glasgow.

Lobelia Dortmanna, L. (Water Lobelia). Leaves submerged, flower-stalk rising above the surface and bearing a few pale lilac blossoms. Valued chiefly for its rarity. Lochan Loiskan near Dunoon, Loch Rauza, Loch-an-Eilan in Inverness.

Utricularia vulgaris, L. (Bladderwort). Leaves much divided, and bearing many sacs, each provided with a door which opens from the outside inwards, but not in the opposite direction. Minute water animals enter, but being unable to get out again die, and their decaying bodies furnish the plant with food. Rare; Kilmalcolm, Balloch at the side of the Leven, where it flowers. *U. minor*, L., is found in Possil Marsh.

Lysimachia thyrsoiflora, L. (Tufted Loosestrife). Frequent near Glasgow, Castlesemple Loch.

Elodea canadensis, Mich. (Canadian Pondweed). This American plant was first noticed in Europe about 1836, at Warrington in Ireland. Ten years later it was discovered in a pond at Duns Castle, since which time it has spread rapidly, filling up our ponds and ditches. All the male flowers grow on one plant, and all the females on another; but no male flowers were observed in this country up till 1880, when they were found in a pond at the foot of the Braid Hills near Edinburgh. However, the stem, which attains a length of 4 feet, breaks readily, and every fragment throws out roots, so that the plant is able to propagate itself independently of seed. Under the microscope the contents of the leaf-cells are seen to be in motion.

Typha latifolia, L. (Reed Mace). One of our most striking water plants, 6 feet high, bearing at top a long cylindrical dark-brown inflorescence; hence its English name. Rare, wild, but often planted in ornamental ponds. *T. angustifolia*, L., a smaller and rarer species, is found in Kirkcudbright and Dumfries.

Sparganium ramosum, Curtis (Bur-reed). The leaves resemble those of Iris, but the seed-vessels form spherical prickly heads an inch in diameter, like burs. Common. The other Scottish species, *S. simplex*, Huds., *S. affine*, Schn., and *S. minimum*, Fr., are frequent.

Lemna minor, L. (Duckweed). A minute, floating plant an eighth of an inch in diameter, not differentiated into stem and leaf, emitting from its under surface a single root, which merely hangs down in the water, and bearing, rarely, on its edge a microscopic flower. Common on still water. The other three British species are all found in Scotland, but are rare compared with *L. minor*.

Alisma Plantago, L. (Water Plantain), common, and *A. ranunculoides*, L., not common. These plants are interesting among monocotyledons as having many free carpels, like the buttercup, and the flower clearly distinguished into calyx and corolla.

Of the genus *Potamogeton*, or Pondweed, we have several species, some entirely submerged, others with the upper leaves floating; for example, *P. natans*, L., *P. crispus*, L., *P. perfoliatus*, L.

Eriocaulon septangulare, Withl. (Pipewort). This plant is interesting on account of its distribution. It is the only British representative of the Natural Order Eriocauloneae, and is found in Skye, a few of the other Western Isles, and the west of Ireland, but nowhere else in Europe. It is found, however, on the eastern shores of North America. By what natural agency has it been brought across?

Cladium germanicum, Schrad. (Fen-Sedge). A large

grass-like plant, 3 to 6 feet high. Common in the English Fens, but rare in Scotland. Sutherland, Kirkcudbright, and discovered in 1894 in Bute.

Scirpus lacustris, L. (Bulrush). 4 to 8 feet high, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, round, spongy within. This is the plant used in making rush-bottom chairs.

5. MARSHES.—There is no sharp distinction between truly aquatic plants and those that grow in marshy ground, a few of which may be mentioned.

Caltha palustris, L. (Marsh Marigold). Very common. The bright yellow flower-leaves are sepals, and the petals are absent.

Trollius europæus, L. (Globe Flower). A remarkably handsome flower found in moist places near upland streams. The petaloid sepals do not open out, but form a yellow ball an inch in diameter, enclosing the small narrow petals.

Viola palustris, L. (Marsh Violet). Easily recognized by its rounded leaves and pale lilac streaked flowers.

Parnassia palustris, L. (Grass of Parnassus). Flowers solitary, large, white, furnished with curious glandular staminodes. The flower opens late in the season—Aug., Sept. Frequent.

Potentilla Comarum, Nestl. (Marsh Cinquefoil). A handsome plant with a long woody rhizome, pinnate leaves with five to seven leaflets, and dull purple flowers.

Lythrum Salicaria, L. (Purple Loosestrife). A very conspicuous plant frequently found in ditches and moist places. Stem 4 feet high, upper part covered with beautiful purple flowers, which are of three forms—long-styled, short-styled, and mid-styled. Darwin, when experimenting on cross- and self-fertilization, made much use of this species and of the common primrose, which has flowers of two forms—long-styled and short-styled.

Eranthe crocata, L. (Water Dropwort). A coarse, rank, poisonous umbellifer 4 feet high, with leaves resembling those of celery. The white, succulent, tuberous roots are sometimes eaten by children with fatal results.

Bidens cernua, L., and *B. tripartita*, L. (Bur Mari-gold), are not common.

Menyanthes trifoliata, L. (Bogbean or Marsh Trefoil). The white flowers, with fringed petals, are remarkably beautiful. An infusion of the bitter leaves is used in rustic medicine as a stomachic. Frequent.

Iris Pseudacorus, L. (Yellow Flag). This plant possesses several features well worthy of attention—the underground stem, the structure of the leaves and their equitant veneration, the petaloid style, and the arrangements to secure cross-fertilization. Common.

Of the genus *Carex* (Sedge) the following aquatic and marsh species may be mentioned:—*C. vesicaria*, L. One of our handsomest sedges, 1 to 2 feet high. Not common; Lochan Loiskan near Dunoon, Loch Tay near Killin Pier. *C. ampullacea*, Good. Common. *C. limosa*, L. Not common; Kilmalcolm. *C. paludosa*, Good. *C. teretiuscula*, Good. Rare; Loch Libo. *C. laxigata*, Sm. Rare; Arran, West Kilbride. *C. aquatilis*, var. *Watsoni*, Syme. Lochwinnoch.

6. WOODS AND HEDGES.—Woods are not rich in flowering plants, for space and light are wanting. Where the trees are dense nothing grows under them except fungi; but in open places, and along the borders, several interesting species are found. In our hedges several handsome climbing species occur.

Anemone nemorosa, L. (Wood Anemone). Like the marsh marigold, the anemone has petaloid sepals. Common during April and May.

Ranunculus auricomus, L. (Wood Crowfoot, Goldilocks). Not common; Kilmalcolm, Craignethan Castle.

Stellaria Holostea, L. (Greater Stitchwort). A pretty white-flowered hedge plant.

Oxalis Acetosella, L. (Wood Sorrel). Some say this is the true shamrock.

Vicia sylvatica, L. (Wood Vetch). The finest of all our vetches, with large white flowers streaked with purple. Not common; Killin; Old Road, Bridge of Allan. *V. Cracca*, L. (Tufted Vetch). A very ornamental hedge plant.

Rosa canina, L. (Dog Rose). Ruskin says that the rose and the wood hyacinth are our supreme wild flowers. In the west of Scotland the roses begin to open about the longest day, so that our hedges are bright with them in the height of summer.

Cratægus Oxyacantha, L. (Hawthorn). The English name—May—for hawthorn blossom would not be appropriate in the west of Scotland, as it does not open till about the first of June.

The bramble, the raspberry, and the elderberry are all common; so are the honeysuckle, a woody twiner, and the ivy, which climbs by means of rootlets.

Campanula latifolia, L. (Broad-leaved Bell Flower), is not very common wild, but is such a tall, large-flowered, handsome species that it is planted in ornamental woods.

Asperula odorata, L. (Woodruff), so fragrant when dried, and *Primula vulgaris*, Huds. (Primrose), the sweetest of all our wild flowers, are both common in the woods.

Digitalis purpurea, L. (Foxglove). In open woods this is our most stately flower, but it suffers in popular estimation from being poisonous.

Scilla nutans, Sm. (Wild Hyacinth), carpets our woods with blue in the month of June.

The following four orchids may be reckoned wood plants:—*Epipactis latifolia*, Sw. (Helleborine). *Listera ovata*, L. (Twayblade). Frequent. *Goodyera repens*, R. Br. Rare in the west (Troon), but frequent in the north, as at Monymusk in Aberdeen and Castle Grant on Speyside. *Neottia Nidus-avis*, Rich. (Bird's Nest Orchis), so named from the nest-like appearance of the root, which is composed of stout interwoven fibres. This curious plant is a saprophyte; that is, it obtains its food ready prepared from the decaying vegetable matter among which it grows; for it lacks the green colouring matter called chlorophyll, and so cannot elaborate food for itself.

7. FIELDS AND WASTE PLACES. — The commonest flower in our pastures is the Daisy or Gowan (*Bellis perennis*, L.) Though abundant in Europe it is unknown in America except as an introduced plant. The tall buttercup of our fields (*Ranunculus acris*, L.) is very common, while *R. bulbosus*, L., so named from the ball-like base of the stem, is scarce in many districts.

Sinapis arvensis, L. (Charlock), is such a common weed in corn-fields that in early summer its blossoms make them yellow. At the coast it is often replaced by another kind of charlock (*Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.)

Lychnis Flos-cuculi, L. (Ragged Robin), and *L. diurna*, Sibth. (Red Campion), are very common; while *L. vespertina*, Sibth. (White Campion), which has little or no scent during the day, but is fragrant in the evening, is not common in the west of Scotland, though common enough in the east.

Geranium pratense, L. (Meadow Cranesbill). 3 feet high; leaves roundish, much divided; flowers large and beautiful, more than an inch in diameter, blue, inclining to purple. Frequent. *G. sylvaticum*, L. (Wood Cranesbill), grows in meadows as well as in woods. It resembles the last, but the leaves are not so much divided and the flowers are smaller and darker. This plant is interesting historically, for more than a hundred years ago it induced Sprengel to begin his famous investigations into the structure and fertilisation of flowers.

Ulex europæus, L. (Whin, Furze). The leaves of the *Leguminosæ*, to which this well-known bush belongs, are usually trifoliate or pinnate; but both the leaves and branches of furze are modified into spines. However, the first leaves of seedling plants are trifoliate.

Cytisus scoparius, L. (Broom). Our most beautiful native flowering shrub. The leaves are few, but the whole plant is green, so the branches perform the functions of leaves.

Conium maculatum, L. (Hemlock). Easily recognised by its much-divided, carrot-like leaves, purple-spotted stem, and fœtid odour, like that of mice; poisonous. Not common in the west of Scotland.

Ethusa Cynapium, L. (Fool's Parsley). A more slender plant than hemlock; fœtid, but not spotted. Its best distinguishing mark is the involucre of very long bracts beneath each secondary umbel. Not common in the west. Another umbellifer may be mentioned—*Meum athamanticum*, Jacq. (Bald-money). A remarkable aromatic plant with beautiful dark-green leaves cut up into thread-like segments. The root is eaten in the Highlands. Upland pastures, Lochwinnoch, etc.

Tragopogon pratensis, L. (Goat's Beard). A composite with large heads of yellow flowers and long grass-like leaves. The flowers close up about mid-day, hence the English name of Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon. Not common.

Thistles. — Though the thistle is the national emblem of Scotland, yet England possesses more kinds of thistles than Scotland does. We have only three that are at all common—*Cnicus lanceolatus*, Hoffm. (Spear Thistle); *C. palustris*, Hoffm. (Marsh Thistle); and *C. arvensis*, Hoffm. (Corn Thistle)—while *C. heterophyllus*, Willd. (Melancholy Thistle), is not common. This stately plant has leaves of very different shapes, and was formerly used as a cure for hypochondria; hence its names. People often ask which species is the Scotch thistle. Prior in his 'Popular Names of British Plants,' says—'Probably, in the first place, any thistle indifferently, but at the present day *Onopordon Acanthium* and *Carduus nutans*, L.' Sowerby also gives *O. Acanthium* (the Cotton Thistle), but remarks that it is rare and very doubtfully native in Scotland; and, further, that the Melancholy Thistle is said by some to have been the original badge of the house of Stuart.

Campanula rotundifolia, L. (Harebell). One of our most graceful July and August wild flowers.

Many species grow throughout the length and breadth of Scotland, while others have a narrower range of geographical distribution, some being confined to the north, some to the east, and so on.

1. PLANTS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE WEST. — The west of Scotland possesses a very varied surface consisting of island and peninsula, mountain and plain, moor, marsh, and meadow, sandhill, sea-cliff, and shingly beach. Yet with all these, and its moist, mild climate, the native flora is less rich and varied than that of the east coast. The plant most characteristic of the west coast is *Carum verticillatum*, Koch, an inconspicuous umbellifer with a slender stem 1 to 2 feet high, and narrow, curiously-divided leaves. Abundant along the shores of the Firth of Clyde, and extending some miles inland.

Hypericum Androsæmum, L. (Tutsan). The handsomest of our native St John's-worts, 2 feet high, with large opposite leaves, which emit a curious smell on being rubbed. Sowerby says it is probably wild only in the west of Scotland and south of England. *H. elodes*, Huds. (Marsh St John's-wort). Rare in the west, and absent from the east; Arran, Tighnabruaich, Wigtown.

Cotyledon Umbilicus, L. (Wall Pennywort). A curious, succulent plant found near the sea, with circular leaves and a flower-stalk 9 inches high, covered with whitish drooping bells.

Jasione montana, L. (Sheep's Bit). One of the Campanulacæ, but the small blue flowers being gathered into a dense head give it the appearance of *Scabiosa succisa*. Frequent in the west; not found in the east.

Campamula hederacea, L. (Ivy-leaved Bell-flower). Small, graceful, creeping. Rare; Dunoon, Cloch near Gourock.

Scutellaria minor, L. (Lesser Skull-cap). A small, marsh plant found in the west from Kirkcudbright to Dumbarton, but rare.

Anagallis tenella, L. (Bog Pimpernel). Henedy in his 'Flora' truly says—'A very elegant little plant adorning the mossy bogs on which it grows.' Frequent; Cumbrae, Bute, etc.

Atriplex laciniata, L. (Frosted Sea Orache). A prostrate shore plant covered with white glistening scales. Much commoner in the west than in the east.

Scilla verna, Huds. (Vernal Squill). A small blue-flowered plant of the same genus as wild hyacinth. Found here and there on the west coast from Shetland to Wigtown and Kirkcudbright.

2. OF THE EAST.—Though the east of Scotland has a less varied surface than the west, it has a richer flora—liker that of England, and this may probably be due to a land connection with the Continent in recent geological times. It has a less equable climate than the west, and in spring is scourged by a bitter north-east wind; but it has less rain, more sunshine, and a higher summer temperature. The difference of climate has a marked effect on vegetation—wheat harvest beginning a month earlier in East Lothian than in Renfrew.

Papaver Rhæas, L. (Corn Poppy). Abundant in the Lothians, but rare in the west, and rarer now than formerly. Hopkirk, in his 'Flora Glottiana' (1813), our earliest list of the plants of the Clyde district, says—'Among corn frequent;' and Patrick in his 'Plants of Lanarkshire' (1831), says—'Frequent in corn-fields.' Mr R. Turner, in his life of Hopkirk (*Transactions of the Natural History Society of Glasgow*, 1887), suggests that it is rarer now because corn is more carefully winnowed, and so poppy seeds are seldom sown. But when once in the district why did it not hold its ground? And why does it not spread gradually west? There is no barrier to prevent it. From this and other cases it appears that acclimatisation is a very slow process. In the west *P. dubium* is frequent.

Thlaspi arvense, L. (Penny Cress). So named from its large coin-like seed-vessels. Frequent in cultivated fields; North Queensferry.

Helianthemum vulgare, Gaertn. (Rock Rose). A pretty little undershrub with a fine yellow flower as large as a buttercup. The stamens when touched at the base fall outward. Common on Arthur's Seat. Reaches as far west as the centre of Scotland—Bridge of Allan; Valley of the Mouse, a tributary of the Clyde.

Geranium sanguineum, L. (Bloody Cranesbill). Found on the west coast, as at the Heads of Ayr beach. Much commoner in the east.

Astragalus glycyphyllos, L. (Milk Vetch). Stem 3 feet long, prostrate, flowers in axillary racemes. Cream coloured. Not common. *A. hypoglottis*, L. (Purple Milk Vetch). 4 to 6 inches high. Very common on the shore at Kirkcaldy.

Spiræa Filipendula, L. (Dropwort). Both the specific and the English name are derived from the appearance of the roots—tubers or drops hanging by threads. A garden-like plant, but evidently truly wild. Dry pastures, North Queensferry.

Scandix Pecten-Veneris, L. (Venus's Comb). A curious little umbellifer with a history in the west like that of the poppy. Hopkirk says it is common in cultivated fields; and Patrick, common in corn-fields; whereas it is now all but unknown in the west, while it is frequent in the east.

Scabiosa (Knautia) arvensis, L. (Field Scabious). Common in the east, but rare in the west. *S. Columbaria*, L. (Small Scabious). Wanting in the west.

Centaurea Scabiosa, L. (Greater Knapweed). A very ornamental field plant, 2 feet high, with large purple flower-heads, the ray or fringe consisting of neuter florets. A west-country botanist visiting the east is sure to take this species away with him. Frequent; Gullane, etc. Very rare in the west.

Carduus nutans, L. (Musk Thistle). Frequent in the east, but very rare or wanting in the west.

Convolvulus arvensis, L. (Small Bindweed). Common in the east, rare in the west, but spreading.

Echium vulgare, L. (Viper's Bugloss). A tall hispid herb, with flowers at first red, then blue. Common.

Cynoglossum officinale, L. (Hound's Tongue). Fruit composed of four large nutlets covered with hooked spines. Frequent; Gullane, etc.

Hyoscyamus niger, L. (Henbane). A clammy, foetid, poisonous herb. Uncommon; Fife, Gullane.

Atropa Belladonna, L. (Deadly Nightshade). Rare. This plant and Henbane are found as far west as Stirling.

Salvia Verbenaca, L. (Sage). Rare; Kinghorn.

Lamium album, L. (White Dead-nettle). Much commoner in the east than in the west.

Parietaria officinalis, L. (Pellitory of the Wall). Frequent; Inverkeithing, Castle Campbell, etc.

3. OF THE NORTH.—Two species, found only in the extreme north of Scotland, have already been mentioned—*Arenaria norvegica*, confined to the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and *Primula scotica* (Norwegian Primrose), found in Orkney, Caithness, and Sutherland. *Hierochloa borealis*, R. and S. (Holy Grass), a native of Northern Europe, was discovered by the late Robert Dick in the neighbourhood of Thurso. *Linnaea borealis*, Gronov., is found in several counties—Ross, Banff, Aberdeen, at Castle Grant in Inverness, Glen Doll in Forfar; also south of the Tay, but perhaps introduced. 'This genus of plants contains but one species, for which it was originally formed, and its interest consists in the fact that its name was given to it by Gronovius at the express desire of Linnæus, who chose this humble plant to transmit his own name to posterity.' (Sowerby's 'Botany,' vol. iv.)

Trientalis europæa, L. (Chickweed-Winter-green). Found as far south as York, but much commoner in the northern half of Scotland. Natural Order, Primulacæ. In the Linnæan classification it is the only British plant in the class Heptandria.

4. OF THE SOUTH.—Many plants characteristically English extend some distance northwards into Scotland, such as those given in the list for the east coast. There are fewer of them in the west, but two or three found in the extreme south-west may be mentioned. *Ulex nanus*, Forster (Dwarf Furze), smaller in all its parts than the common furze, and flowering in autumn instead of spring. On the shores of Loch Ryan, Wigtownshire, it forms in places a sort of sward, covered in September with beautiful yellow flowers. This is the furze so common in the Isle of Man. *Ononis spinosa*, L. (Upright Rest-harrow), Kirkcudbright; *Rhamnus Frangula*, L., Kirkcudbright; *Carlina vulgaris*, L. (Carlina Thistle), occurs at Burrow Head and also in Arran.

Trees.—Dr Johnson ('Journey to the Western Isles') says—'From the bank of the Tweed to St Andrews I had never seen a single tree which I did

not believe had grown up far within the present century. . . . A tree might be a show in Scotland as a horse in Venice.' Making allowance for humorous exaggeration, we know from other sources that there was much truth in the doctor's remarks. But so great a change has taken place in the surface of Scotland since Johnson's time; that in some parts of the Highlands, the extensive plantations of Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, L., form the most striking feature in the landscape. Much, however, yet remains to be done. Great tracts in the Highlands and Islands, well suited for the growing of trees, are still lying bare.

Perhaps the most remarkable single tree in Scotland is the Forthingall Yew in Perthshire. It is said to have been at one time 56 feet in circumference, and its age has been reckoned at 3000 years. The part that remains is still healthy, and may grow on for centuries.

At Craigends, Renfrew, is a fine yew with a trunk 21 feet 2 inches in circumference, and a spread of branches 81 feet in diameter.

Oaks do not grow to so great a size in Scotland as in England, but we have some good examples—as the Blairquosh Oak, on the roadside near Strathblane, Stirlingshire; circumference at 3 feet 4 inches from the ground, 16 feet 9½ inches. This tree is mentioned in a charter dated 1493. It is also given in Professor Walker's Catalogue (1796). At Lee, Lanarkshire, is an oak 23 feet 7½ inches in girth. The trunk is now hollow. At Strathleven, Dumbartonshire, is a magnificent oak in good condition, 23 feet 5 inches at 2½ feet from the ground. Mention may also be made of Éppie Callum's Oak at Crieff. The Maple, *Acer pseudo-platanus*, L., attains a great size. One at Erskine (West Lodge) on the Clyde is 19 feet at 2 feet 3 inches up. Another at Logansraes, Barrhead, Renfrew, is 18 feet 1½ inch at 3 feet 6 inches up; spread, 88 feet. At Westburn, Cambuslang, near Glasgow, is one 16 feet 5 inches at 4 feet 3 inches up. At Ancrum House is a lime in perfect condition, 24 feet at 6 feet 4 inches up. Many other large trees might be mentioned.

BRITISH PLANTS NOT FOUND IN SCOTLAND.

In the section on mountains it has been shown that many plants which are natives of Scotland are not natives of England. It will now be shown, on the other hand, that many plants which are natives of England are not natives of Scotland. If a botanist from the Midland Counties of England were to visit the west of Scotland, he would be struck by the absence or rarity of many plants common in England. He would miss from our hedges *Clematis Vitalba*, L. (Traveller's Joy); *Bryonia dioica*, L. (White Bryony); *Tamus communis*, L. (Black Bryony); and see but rarely *Rhamnus catharticus*, L. (Buckthorn); *R. Frangula* (Black Alder); *Euonymus europæus*, L. (Spindle Tree); *Acer campestre*, L. (Small-leaved Maple); *Viburnum Opulus*, L. (Guelder Rose); *V. Lantana* (Wayfaring Tree); and *Cornus sanguinea*, L. (Cornel). But few of these, even when they do occur, are indigenous. The two beautiful water plants—*Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L. (Arrowhead), and *Butomus umbellatus*, L. (Flowering Rush), are not natives of Scotland; and, as already stated, *Typha latifolia*, L. (Bulrush), is rare. *Arum maculatum*, L. (Lords and Ladies), is found near old castles; but Hooker says it is doubtfully wild in Scotland. *Paris quadrifolia*, L. (Herb Paris), so common in some parts of England, is one of our rare plants. *Primula veris*, L. (Cowslip), is not found in the west of Scotland except where it has been planted. *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. (The Daffodil), has been extensively naturalized, and *Colchicum autumnale*, L. (Meadow Saffron), to a very small extent. *Convolvulus arvensis*, L. (Small Bindweed), so com-

mon in England as to be a troublesome weed, is rare in the west; but frequent in the district around Edinburgh. However, *Convolvulus sepium*, L. (Large Bindweed), is not uncommon in our hedges. Perhaps the greatest blank of all in our Scottish flora is the want of *Viola odorata*, L. (The Sweet Violet). It may be mentioned here that *Symphytum tuberosum*, L. (Tuberous Comfrey), one of our common Lowland plants, is rare in England.

(B) FLOWERLESS PLANTS.

Ferns.—It is difficult to say how many species we have in Britain, for, with respect to some forms, botanists are not agreed as to whether they should be called species, sub-species, or varieties. The London Catalogue, eighth edition, gives for the United Kingdom 20 genera and 50 species, besides varieties. Hooker's 'Student's Flora,' third edition, gives for the same area 17 genera and 38 species, besides sub-species and varieties. The following British species are absent from Scotland—*Trichomanes radicans*, Sw. (Killarney Fern), found several years since in Arran, but the station has been lost sight of; *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, L. (Maiden Hair); *Asplenium lanceolatum*, Huds.; *Nephrodium rigidum*, Desv., *Gymnogramme leptophylla*, Desv.; *Ophioglossum lusitanicum*, L.; and *Polypodium calcareum*, Sm. (sub-species). But we have in Scotland one species not found elsewhere in Britain—*Cystopteris montana*, Link, said by Moore to be the rarest of all British ferns. Perth, Forfar, Ben Laogha in Argyll, and last summer (1894), found by A. Somerville, F.L.S., on Ben Lomond.

The following species are not common in Scotland—*Hymenophyllum tunbridgense*, Sm. (Tunbridge Filmy Fern); *Cryptogramme crispata*, R.Br. (Parsley Fern); *Asplenium germanicum*, Weiss, very rare; *A. septentrionale*, Hull, very rare; *A. viride*, Huds.; *A. marinum*, L. (Sea Spleenwort), seaside caves, as at Loch Ryan, Drumadoon in Arran, Kiutyre, etc.; *Ceterach officinarum*, Willd. (Scale Fern), rare, old walls; *Woodsia hyperborea*, R. Br., and *W. ilvensis*, R. Br., both very rare, wet rocks on mountains; *Polystichum Lonchitis*, Roth (Holly Fern), a mountain species; *Polypodium alpestre*, Hoppe (Mountain Polypody)—this species might be mistaken for the Lady Fern; *Nephrodium Thelypteris*, Desv., rare; *Osmunda regalis*, L. (Royal Fern), formerly frequent, but now being rooted out by dealers; *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L. (Adder's Tongue), *Botrychium Lunaria*, Sw. (Moonwort). Only a few of our ferns are abundant—Bracken, Male Fern, Lady Fern, Common Polypody, Broad Buckler Fern, Heath Shield Fern.

Following the arrangement of Hooker in his 'Student's Flora,' we have in Britain, besides the ferns, 17 other species of vascular cryptogams, all of which (except *Isoetes Hystrix*, Dur.) are found both in Scotland and England—namely, *Lycopodium clavatum*, L. (Common Club-moss); *L. Selago*, L.; *L. alpinum*, L.; *L. annotinum*, L., not common; *L. inundatum*, L., rare, Sandhills, Kilwinning; *Selaginella selaginoides*, Gray, frequent in moors; *Isoetes lacustris*, L. (Quillwort), rare, bottoms of lakes. The sub-species *I. echinospora*, Dur., occurs in moorland pools near Tobermory in Mull; *Pilularia globulifera*, L. (Pillwort), rare, margins of lakes, Loch Lomond. *Selaginella*, *Isoetes*, and *Pilularia* are the only British genera of cryptogams that have spores of two kinds—large and small; *Equisetum maximum*, Lam. (Great Horse-tail), our largest horse-tail, 3 to 5 feet high, not common, Arran, Innellan, Largs, etc.; *E. sylvaticum*, L. (Wood Horse-tail), our most graceful species, common; *E. hyemale*, L. (Dutch Rush), not common;

E. pratense, Ehr., rare; *E. limosum*, L., common; *E. palustre*, L., common; *E. arvense*, L., very common; *E. variegatum*, Sch., rare.

Mosses.—On account of its moist climate, high mountains, great tracts of moorland, sand dunes by the seashore, and other physical features, Scotland is admirably fitted for sustaining a large moss flora. On the west coast, especially, they grow with great luxuriance; and many kinds usually barren, such as the larger *Hypnaceæ*, are there found in fruit. The geographical distribution of our mosses resembles that of our alpine flowering plants, the same species being found both in Scandinavia and on our high mountains. The mosses of Britain have been carefully examined, and though doubtless many uncommon species will yet be found in new localities, it is highly improbable that many new species will ever be added to our lists. In the London Catalogue of British Mosses (1881), 568 species are enumerated, and of these 490 species are found in Scotland, many of which are not found in England. The principal district for rare species is Perthshire, especially Ben Lawers. The hills and moors in the south-west of Scotland are also prolific; and even the Campsie Hills, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, yield several interesting species.

There are now several excellent Moss Floras, so that students are able to carry on their investigations satisfactorily, and increase our knowledge regarding the distribution of species.

Hepaticæ.—According to the London Catalogue, 1881, there are in Britain 192 species of Hepatics. How many of these are natives of Scotland we cannot say, as the group has not yet been carefully examined; the chief reason for this being that local botanists have been unable to give their assistance from the want of a Flora of the *Hepaticæ*.

It is within this group that the transition takes place from thallophytes to cormophytes, some species forming a flat expansion not differentiated into stem and leaf. Others have distinct stems and leaves like mosses.

Fungi.—Up till near the end of last century, Scottish botanists had paid so little attention to the study of fungi, that Lightfoot ('Flora Scotica,' 1777), describes only 73 species. But little advance was made during the next forty years, for Hooker ('Flora Scotica,' 1821) describes no more than 200. In 1823, Greville began to issue in parts his 'Scottish Cryptogamic Flora,' in which he described and gave beautiful figures of many species of fungi not previously observed. However, this did not awaken an interest in these curious plants, and for about forty years after Greville's time little attention was given to the study. In 1860 the eminent English mycologist, Rev. M. J. Berkeley, published his 'Outlines of British Fungology,' and subsequently such rapid progress was made that when Rev. Dr Stevenson, in 1879, published 'Mycologia Scotica,' he was able to enumerate no fewer than 2156 species that had been recorded as found in Scotland; and before the publication of his 'British Fungi,' in 1886, considerable additions had again been made.

A great impetus was given to the study of the non-flowering plants by the formation in 1874 of the Cryptogamic Society of Scotland. Every autumn this society holds, in some part of Scotland, a conference extending over several days, when excursions are made in search of cryptogams—special attention being given to the identifying and recording of fungi.

Occasionally there is also a show of cryptogamic plants. By these means the distribution of species is every year becoming better known. However, as Scotland is yet imperfectly explored, we may expect still to add to our lists many species of fungi, especially such minute kinds as grow on leaves and dead branches.

Though some species are found everywhere, yet certain districts are much richer than others. Special mention may be made of the neighbourhood of Forres and of Rothiemurchus, which have been carefully examined by Rev. Dr Keith, and where he has found many rare and curious species, such as *Trametes pini*, Fr.; *Polyporus Schweiniizii*, Fr.; *Hydnum imbricatum*, L.; *H. scrobiculatum*, Fr., etc. The native pine woods of Rannoch also are rich in species, and so is the district around Glamis, where Rev. Dr Stevenson has discovered a large number of species new to Britain.

In Cadzow Forest, near Hamilton, where the wild white cattle graze, several large and uncommon species are found, such as *Fistulina hepatica*, Fr. (Beef-steak Fungus); *Polyporus sulphureus*, Fr.; *P. dryadeus*, Fr. In Cadder Wilderness, a large beech wood near Glasgow, *Agaricus virosus*, Fr., *A. platyphyllus*, Fr., and many other uncommon species have been found. At West Kilbride, Ayrshire, Mr D. A. Boyd has found *Geaster rufescens*, Fr. (Reddish Earth Star), *Hirneola auricula-Judæ*, Berk. (Jew's Ear), and *Mutinus caninus*, Fr., a plant that has been observed only three times in Scotland—in 1878 at the Edinburgh Cryptogamic Show, in 1880 at the Glasgow Show, and in 1885 at Crosbie, West Kilbride.

Much might be said regarding the species most remarkable for their rarity, beauty, or peculiarity, but limited space permits the mention of only a few:—*Agaricus campestris*, L. (the Common Mushroom), though cosmopolitan, is very variable in its occurrence; other edible species, such as *Hydnum repandum*, L., *Cantharellus cibarius*, Fr., *Lactarius deliciosus*, Fr., and *Coprinus comatus*, Fr., are much more constant.

Strobilomyces strobilaceus, Berk., was found for the first time in Scotland in the woods of Drummond Castle on the occasion of the visit of the Cryptogamic Society to Crieff in 1889, and has since been found at Dunkeld. *Tremelloodon gelatinosum*, Pers., was first recorded for Scotland at Dumfries Fungus Show, 1883; and was next observed ten years later at Moffat, in the same county.

Lichens are now generally regarded as a section of the fungi, but are sufficiently distinct to be studied by themselves. They are very numerous, Leighton ('Lichen Flora of Great Britain,' 1879) describing 1710 species. And this number will probably be exceeded by Crombie in his new 'Lichen Flora' (2 vols.), one volume of which is already published. The lichens of Scotland are both numerous and interesting, but only a few botanists are studying them.

Algæ.—The Scottish coasts have as yet been only partially explored in search of Marine Algæ. The Clyde area is perhaps best known, having been examined by the late Rev. Dr Landsborough, the late Professor Henedy, the late James Cook, David Robertson, F.L.S., and Mrs Robertson; and in 1891 and 1892 naturalists—both ladies and gentlemen—came down from London to Millport, under the auspices of the Committee for the Exploration of the Marine Flora of Western Scotland, and added nearly 100 species to the Clyde lists. The Aberdeenshire coast was explored by the late Professor Dickie. Much yet remains to be done in the Moray Firth and the Hebrides.

THE GEOLOGY OF SCOTLAND.

By B. N. PEACH, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S., and J. HORNE, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Scotland.

THOSE who have studied the geological history of Scotland will readily admit that there are ample materials in the records of the successive formations to arrest the attention and to stimulate research. During the 19th century numerous investigators have ransacked these ancient archives with remarkable success, and though there are certain questions requiring further elucidation, it is possible now to construct a tolerably complete account of the geological history of the country.

In presenting such a review, it is interesting to remember that the story of our hills and valleys, as well as of the strata of which they are composed, suggested to Hutton those principles which led to the true interpretation of the past changes of the globe. He is justly regarded, not only as the founder of the distinguished Scottish School of Geology which flourished towards the beginning of the century, but also as the real founder of physical geology. The views promulgated by Hutton and advocated with so much force and eloquence by Playfair, regarding the physical history of the rocks in the earth's crust, are now universally admitted. With the aid of the brilliant light which they cast on this branch of the science, we are able to follow and explain those geographical revolutions which our country witnessed ere it assumed its present features. It is no doubt true that Hutton did not take cognisance of the grand series of organic remains embedded in the successive formations, by means of which we are able to realise in some measure the climatic conditions of the successive periods and the gradual development of plant and animal life. The first step in this inquiry was reserved for his great English contemporary, William Smith. His researches among the Secondary rocks of England enabled him to establish a regular order of succession in the strata, and that particular zones were characterised by fossils peculiar to them. But notwithstanding the great achievements in different branches of the science since the time of Hutton, it is impossible to avoid expressing admiration for the services which he rendered to geological research and speculation. Recognising that the present is the key to the past, and that the geological agencies now in operation have been instrumental in bringing about changes during former periods, he placed geological reasoning on a sound scientific basis. He boldly suggested that the great bulk of the sedimentary rocks in the crust of the earth were formed of sand, clay, and gravel which had been deposited on the sea-floor, and that by subsequent pressure and subterranean heat they had been converted into sandstones, shales, and conglomerates. By means of the subterranean agencies they were elevated above the sea-level and had frequently been thrown into a series of great folds. He was also the first to show that granite and other crystalline rocks must originally have existed in a molten condition due to the action of heat, and that the molten material must have been injected in some cases in the form of veins into the surrounding sedimentary strata. He further contended that, under the influence of heat and pressure, sedimentary strata had been altered into various schistose rocks. By his brilliant researches it may be said that he advanced an explanation of the origin of the igneous, the sedimentary, and the metamorphic rocks of the earth's crust. But his observations led him to further

important deductions. In his rambles through Scotland he found that gently inclined strata rested on the upturned edges of an older series, from which he inferred that the members of the older series had been upheaved, contorted, and denuded prior to the deposition of the younger group. In this way he was led to contemplate former revolutions in the earth's surface, and to see that the history of these changes could only be deciphered by a study of the rocks in the field and their relations to each other. Finally, he maintained that the various physical features of the country—the hills and valleys, crags and ravines—had been sculptured by the action of rain, running water, frost, and other simple agencies of denudation, and that this decay was part of the economy of nature. He declared that the materials worn off the land were being transported to the sea by running water, where they accumulated, till at some future time they were consolidated into hard rocks and elevated above the sea-level, only to pass anew through the same series of changes.

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that views so startling and original met with keen opposition. Like many men of genius, Hutton was far in advance of his time. His principles, however, were adopted, with certain modifications, and expounded by Sir Charles Lyell, and they have more recently been eloquently enforced by Sir Archibald Geikie. They are now the common stock of geologists over the world. They have been briefly referred to here, in order that the general reader, who may have no special knowledge of the science, may follow more easily the remarkable history unfolded by the rocks of Scotland.

No better testimony could be advanced in support of Hutton's views regarding the powerful influence of denuding agencies in modifying the scenery of a country than the preceding article by Professor James Geikie, on the 'Leading Physical Features' of Scotland. It is clearly shown that the three great belts into which Scotland may be divided—namely, the Highlands, the Central Lowlands, and the Southern Uplands—coincide with the geological structure of the country, and that the features which they present have been moulded by agents of erosion. The mountains of the Highlands and the hills of the Southern Uplands have been carved out of table-lands of vast geological antiquity, their characteristic contours being due to the manner in which the respective rock formations have been influenced by denudation. It is apparent, therefore, that some knowledge of the geological structure of the country and the rock formations is essential before one can fully appreciate the evolution of its physical features.

A striking feature connected with the geological history of Scotland is the remarkable development of Palæozoic rocks, compared with the relics of the Secondary formations. With the exception of certain limited areas of younger Palæozoic strata, the Southern Uplands, extending from St Abbs Head to Portpatrick, are formed of rocks of Silurian age; the Central Lowlands are occupied by Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, and Permian strata; while the Highlands are composed mainly of crystalline schists, gneiss, and quartzites, the age of which it is impossible to define with certainty in the present state of our knowledge. The representatives of the Secondary formations occurring on the north-east coast, and also along the western seaboard of the Highlands, are mere fragments which have escaped

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denudation. They have been preserved to us partly by means of great dislocations which have brought them into conjunction with older strata, and partly by vast accumulations of Tertiary volcanic rocks which have overspread them and saved them from complete demolition. Notwithstanding these aids to their preservation, the record of the Secondary formations is by no means complete. Still, the deposits are of great interest and importance, as they enable the geologist to correlate them with the splendid development of

Secondary formations in England, and to trace the variations in the order of succession of the strata, as well as in the included fauna and flora. The Tertiary Period is represented mainly by an extraordinary development of volcanic rocks associated with certain leaf-beds, the whole series forming one of the most interesting chapters in the geological history of the country. The following table will enable the reader to grasp the chronological order of the rock formations, and to see wherein the record is defective:—

TABLE OF FORMATIONS IN SCOTLAND.

POST-TERTIARY,	RECENT and POST-GLACIAL,	{ Alluvium, peat, estuarine beds, raised beaches, torrential gravels, moraines of local glaciers.
	PLEISTOCENE or QUATERNARY,	{ Glacial, inter-glacial, and pre-glacial deposits, consisting of boulder clays, moraines, sands, gravel and clays, etc.
TERTIARY or CAINOZOIC,	PLIOCENE,	{ Absent.
	MIOCENE,	{ Great development of contemporaneous and intrusive volcanic rocks, with associated leaf-beds.
	EOCENE,	{ Absent.
SECONDARY or MESOZOIC,	CRETACEOUS,	{ White chalk with flints. Upper Greensand. Gault—absent. Lower Greensand—absent. Wealden beds—absent.
	JURASSIC,	{ Upper Oolite. Middle Oolite. Lower Oolite. Upper Lias. Middle Lias. Lower Lias.
	TRIASSIC,	{ Sandstones, cherty limestones, etc.
PRIMARY or PALEOZOIC,	PERMIAN,	{ Sandstones, breccias with contemporaneous volcanic rocks.
	CARBONIFEROUS,	{ Red Sandstones. Coal-measures. Carboniferous Limestone. Calcareous Sandstone.
	OLD RED SANDSTONE,	{ Upper Division. Lower Division.
	SILURIAN—	{ UPPER, { Ludlow. Wenlock. Llandoverly. LOWER, { Caradoc. Llandello. Arenig.
	CAMBRIAN,	{ Quartzites, Fucoid shales, and limestones.
PRE-CAMBRIAN,	TORRIDONIAN,	{ Conglomerates, sandstones, black and grey shales, etc.
	ARCHÆAN,	{ Gneiss, crystalline schists, limestone with pegmatite and granite veins.

In the North-West Highlands the oldest rocks of Scotland belonging to the Archæan series are characteristically developed. They occupy a belt of ground along the coast, stretching from Cape Wrath to Loch Torridon, and are to be met with in Rona, the north part of Raasay, Coll, Tiree, and the Outer Hebrides. Throughout these areas the rocks consist mainly of coarsely crystalline gneisses, with dykes, veins, and irregular masses of eruptive rocks. Formerly these gneisses were regarded as altered sediments, the planes of foliation representing the bedding planes. But the detailed examination of the Archæan areas along the western sea-board of Sutherland and Ross seem to point to the conclusion that they are largely, if not mainly, composed of gneisses, having marked affinities with Plutonic igneous rocks. Partly on account of their lithological characters, and partly because they were supposed to be overlain by Cambrian and Lower Silurian strata, these crystalline gneisses were regarded by Murchison as the equivalents of the Laurentian rocks of Canada.

They also received from him the local name Lewisian, from their great development in the Island of Lewis.

The detailed investigations of the Geological Survey have further proved that it is possible to separate the general complex of crystalline gneisses from certain intrusive rocks of later date. Throughout the general complex there is considerable variety in the lithological characters of the materials. Hornblendic, augitic, and micaceous gneisses predominate in different areas, associated with basic and ultrabasic rocks, such as gabbros, peridotites, and pyroxene granulites. Indeed, one of the peculiar features of the general complex is the occurrence of masses of these highly basic igneous rocks with little or no mineral banding, arranged as lenticular zones or belts, and running more or less parallel with the foliation of the gneiss. They are usually traversed by grey pegmatites or granitic material which frequently isolate portions of the basic rock. The relations of these pegmatites or granitic materials to the basic masses seem to be in accordance

with the general law affecting Plutonic rocks, that the more basic portions are older than the more acid. Hence the pegmatites in these instances may have been derived from the more acid portion of the igneous magma.

These amorphous masses of basic igneous rocks pass into massive gneisses in which the banding is faintly indicated by the orientation of the minerals. Quite recently (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1894), Sir A. Geikie and Mr Teall have pointed out the close analogy between the mineral banding of these rocks and that of the eruptive gabbros of Tertiary age in Skye. They are inclined to believe that much of the banding of the old gneisses, as distinguished from foliation, may be an original structure due to the conditions in which the igneous magma was erupted and consolidated. But, though such may be the case, there is abundant evidence of the development of foliation planes by the mechanical deformation of the gneiss. There is still, however, some difficulty in separating the effects due to causes operating before or during the consolidation of igneous magmas, from those due to dynamic action acting on the rocks after consolidation.

After the development of the early foliation of the gneiss, the general complex was pierced by a remarkable series of igneous intrusions, chiefly in the form of dykes, of which the following are the most important—(1) basalt rocks, comprising dolerites; (2) peridotites; (3) granites. One of the striking features of the whole Archæan area in the North-West Highlands is the great abundance of these basic dykes in the region between Loch Laxford and Lochinver. They have been traced for ten or twelve miles from the west coast of Sutherland, across the Lewisian gneiss, till they are buried underneath the pile of Torridon sandstone and Cambrian quartzites. Only a few of the dykes show the prismatic arrangement of the columns at right angles to the walls, but in all cases the outer zones are more fine-grained than the centre. Between Lochinver and Kylesku their general trend is WNW and ESE, while between Kylesku and Loch Laxford it is more northerly. The intrusive dykes of granite or syenite, often foliated, are specially numerous between Loch Stack and Loch Laxford, and they are likewise met with in the region north to Cape Wrath. In these areas the granite veins are associated with pegmatites, which sometimes run parallel with the granite bands for long distances. In some cases portions of the dykes have been completely isolated by the pegmatites.

After the intrusion of these igneous materials the whole area was subjected to dynamic action, which profoundly affected the basic dykes and the older gneiss. Along the lines of movement various effects have been produced on the basic dykes. By means of enormous pressure the dolerites have been reconstructed, the feldspars have become turbid, and the augite is replaced by hornblende, recognisable in the field by its cleavage angle. This molecular arrangement has been carried so far that much of the existing rock is in reality an epidiorite rather than a dolerite. A further stage of change is indicated by the gradual breaking down of the central or other portion of the dyke into lenticles, the surrounding mass merging into hornblende schist. These interesting phenomena may be studied in detail between Scourie and Kylesku, where the lines of movement or crush-lines cross the dykes obliquely. In such instances the dykes are deflected from their normal course; the horizontal displacement sometimes amounts to a quarter of a mile, and dykes from 50 to 60 yards across are reduced to bands 4 feet wide in the crush-lines. The divisional planes developed in the hornblende schist are vertical, or highly inclined, and in some cases nearly horizontal.

The influence of these movements on the older gneiss is also apparent. Near these disruption lines the older gneiss may be folded and highly inclined—the folia are attenuated, and there is a partial reconstruction of the rock. Where the change has been most marked, a second foliation has been produced which may or may not coincide with the older foliation; the rock has been granulitised and new minerals have replaced the old. Micaceous gneiss often becomes granulitic, hornblende replaces augite, and quartz veins often appear. There is, however, the clearest evidence for maintaining that the terrestrial movements indicated by the foregoing data had been completed before the deposition of the overlying Torridon sandstone. Not one of these lines of disruption that deform the intrusive dykes and older gneiss ever penetrate the overlying Torridon sandstone and Cambrian quartzites.

Attention must now be directed to an interesting group of rocks in the Archæan area in the west of Ross-shire, which may possibly be of sedimentary origin. Consisting of brown mica-schist, quartz-schist, graphite-schist, and limestone, they are strikingly developed on the north shore of Loch Maree, in the neighbourhood of Letterewe, and also in the district of Gairloch. The graphite occurs in thin bands in the mica-schists, and the crystalline limestones are sometimes charged with minerals, indicating contact metamorphism. It is interesting to note that lithologically this series resembles some of the altered sedimentary rocks in the Eastern Highlands, while some of the schists are not unlike the quartzose mica-schists of the Moine series to the east of the line of the great post-Cambrian terrestrial movements. This Letterewe series not only rests upon a platform of crystalline gneiss, but is visibly overlain by gneiss with intrusive dykes. It is likewise associated with a prominent sheet or band of hornblende schist forming the serrated peaks of Ben Lair and Ben Aridh da Char. Frequently along the line of junction of these schists with the crystalline gneiss there is evidence of movement with deformation, so that the actual relations of the two have not been placed beyond doubt.

In the north-west of Sutherland, between Durness and Loch Laxford, the surface of the old gneiss has been worn down to a comparatively level plane, but further south in Assynt, and onwards to Loch Torridon in Ross-shire, it has been carved into a series of deep, narrow valleys with mountains rising to a height of about 2000 feet. This remnant of Archæan topography is grandly displayed in the wild mountainous region extending from Loch Maree to Little Loch Broom. On the south-east slope of Ben Slioch, the observer may climb one of these Archæan mountain slopes, and note how the local breccia of hornblende schist is interleaved with the coarse grits of the Torridon sandstone. These deep valleys, once buried under a vast pile of Torridon sediment, which is now being gradually removed by denuding agencies, indicate prolonged denudation of the old Archæan land surface in pre-Torridon time.

Torridonian.—Resting with a violent unconformability on the platform of Lewisian gneiss, there is a noble development of sandstones and conglomerates, forming some of the most picturesque mountains in the North-West Highlands. Few observers who have seen these mountains will fail to recall the graphic descriptions by Hugh Miller (*The Old Red Sandstone*, 1879, pp. 53 and 529), who included them in the domain of the Old Red Sandstone. That this view was erroneous, was clearly proved by the independent observations of Professor Nicol and Sir Henry James. They showed that the red sandstones were overlain unconformably by the succeeding quartzites and fossiliferous limestones, and hence the former must be of

older date. No fossils have as yet been found in this system. Murchison regarded them as the equivalents of the Cambrian rocks of Wales, from the discovery of what were believed to be Lower Silurian fossils in the Durness limestones. But the recent detection of Lower Cambrian trilobites in the Fucoid shales between the quartzites and Durness limestones proves that the Torridon sandstone must be of pre-Cambrian date.

Recent investigations by the Geological Survey have shown that the Torridon sandstone is divisible into three groups—a lower, comprising epidotic grits and conglomerates, dark-grey and black shales with calcareous bands, mudstones and greywackes with Red Sandstones and grits; a middle, composed of coarse false-bedded grits with pebbles of quartzite, quartz-schist, felsite, jasper, gneiss, etc.; an upper, containing chocolate-coloured sandstones, micaceous flags with dark-grey and black shales, and calcareous bands. Where best developed, in the west of Ross-shire, it reaches a thickness of about 10,000 feet. The members of the lower group, which may eventually prove fossiliferous, are well displayed on the shore at Diabaig on Loch Torridon, and on the east coast of Raasay near Brochel Castle.

From the wild headlands of Cape Wrath to Applecross the representatives of the Torridonian system can be traced, forming pyramidal mountains of great height. They were called by Nicol the Torridon sandstone, from the great development of them in the mountains round Loch Torridon. They reappear to the east of the great line of terrestrial movement, notably in Sleat, and from Lochalsh to Loch Kishorn, where they exhibit traces of schistosity produced by the dynamic action to which attention will be directed in a subsequent paragraph.

Cambrian.—The Torridon sandstone is overlain unconformably by an important development of fossilifer-

ous strata, comprising quartzites, Fucoid shales, and limestones, which have become widely known ever since the discovery of fossils in the latter by Mr C. W. Peach in 1854. They extend continuously from Eriboll on the north coast of Sutherland to Skye, a distance of 90 miles. Sometimes they rest on the denuded edges of the Torridon sandstone, and sometimes on a platform of Archæan gneiss; hence it is evident that prior to the deposition of the Cambrian sediments the Torridon sandstone and the Archæan floor must have been elevated and exposed to considerable denudation. Indeed, the surface must have been reduced to a comparatively level plane, thereby differing in one important particular from the trenched Archæan land surface in pre-Torridon time. The discovery of Lower Cambrian trilobites, belonging to the *Olenellus* zone in the Fucoid shales has been of the utmost importance in fixing the stratigraphical horizon of these beds (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. 48, p. 227; vol. 50, p. 661). This fossiliferous zone rests on the quartzites and passes upwards into a series of limestones, which at Durness reach a thickness of about 1500 feet. The original upper limit of these Cambrian strata has been obscured by the dislocations affecting that region in post-Cambrian time. In the neighbourhood of Durness the limestones are divisible into several zones, some of which are highly fossiliferous. They have yielded chambered shells, gasteropods, lamellibranchs, brachiopods, sponges, etc. The assemblage of fossils is so peculiar that it has not been possible to correlate the beds with the Cambrian rocks of Wales. They seem to be the equivalent portion of the Cambrian and probably of the base of the Lower Silurian rocks of North America.

The sequence of strata from the Archæan gneiss to the highest visible member of the Cambrian formation, described in the foregoing paragraphs, may be arranged in the following tabular form:—

CAMERIAN,	{ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Great series of limestones with fossiliferous zones, typically developed at Durness. 4. Serpulite grit, crowded with <i>Serpulites Maccullochii</i> (Salterella), especially in the decomposed portions, and yielding fragments of <i>Olenellus</i>. 3. Fucoid beds, calcareous mudstones, dolomitic bands, and shales, traversed by numerous worm-casts with well-preserved specimens of <i>Olenellus</i> near the top. 2. Fine-grained quartzites with vertical worm-casts and burrows (pipe rock). 1. False-bedded grits and quartzites. 										
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The fossiliferous strata, comprising quartzites, Fucoid beds, and limestones, extending from Loch Eriboll to Skye were believed by Murchison to pass conformably upwards into the Eastern schists which at certain localities visibly overlie the fossiliferous strata. Hence he inferred that the Eastern schists were younger than the fossiliferous limestones of Durness. On the other hand, the late Professor Nicol maintained that there is no conformable passage from these limestones into the overlying schists, and that the latter are of Archæan

age. Since these conflicting views were first announced about thirty years ago, the order of succession of the strata in the North-West Highlands has been one of the most keenly controverted questions in British geology. The researches of Professor Lapworth, Mr Callaway, Professor Bonney, and others, clearly showed that the Archæan rocks were made to overlie the fossiliferous rocks by means of overthrust faults. From the researches of the Geological Survey, it is now frankly admitted that there is no evidence in favour of a con-

formable upward succession from the fossiliferous limestones into the overlying crystalline schists. The detailed examination of the region proves that the rocks have been affected by one grand series of terrestrial movements which have produced great displacements of the strata. This dynamic action superinduced new structures in the rocks lying to the east of the undisturbed areas. (*Nature*, vol. xxxi. p. 29, 1884; *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. 44, p. 379.)

In order to realise the nature of these displacements attention may be directed to the geological structure of the region between Durness and Eriboll. In the neighbourhood of Durness the Cambrian strata form a basin, the greater part of which is occupied by the limestone series. It is bounded on the east side by a powerful fault that brings them in contact with the Archæan gneiss, forming a prominent ridge of high ground extending from Rispond, at the mouth of Loch Eriboll, south by Ben Spionnu, Ben Arkle, and Ben Stack. On the west side of the basin, *the basal quartzites rest unconformably on the Archæan gneiss* owing to the removal of the Torridon sandstones in pre-Cambrian time by denudation. As the observer crosses the basin from west to east he meets with an ascending series from the basal quartzites through the 'Fucoïd beds' and 'Serpulite grit' to the limestones, which are overlain in Sangomore Bay by crystalline schists and gneiss. Though occupying a limited area in this bay and at Farrid Head, these schists are found again far to the east on the ridge between Eriboll and Tongue.

The Cambrian strata at Durness were originally continuous with those at Eriboll, but by means of dislocations the former slipped downwards for several thousand feet, and were disconnected from the latter. On the west side of the loch the Archæan gneiss is overlain unconformably by the basal grits and the quartzites pierced with annelid burrows known as the 'pipe rock;' whilst on the east shore, near Eriboll House, they are followed by the 'Fucoïd beds,' 'Serpulite grit,' and the lowest limestone zones. Advancing eastwards it is observable that the strata are repeated by a remarkable series of folds and reversed faults, the effect of which is to bring lower over higher beds. The admirable sections along the coast from Whiten Head to Heilm furnish excellent opportunities for studying the effects of this peculiar system of faulting. The Cambrian strata, ranging from the quartzites to the lowest limestone zone, are repeated again and again, till at the base of Ben Arnaboll the Archæan gneiss is brought up by a great reversed fault, and is seen resting on the quartzites and limestones. In other words the Cambrian strata have been disrupted, and a slice of the old platform of gneiss on which they lay has been thrust upwards and driven horizontally forwards so as to lie like a cake on the fossiliferous rocks. It is obvious that this structure cannot be accounted for by a simple inversion, as if we were to fold a pile of carpets back on themselves. It is no doubt true that the initial stage was sometimes characterised by the development of folds, but this movement gave place to reversed faults, and these again culminated in great horizontal displacements, which, for the sake of convenience, have been termed *Thrust-planes*.

These mechanical movements exercised a powerful influence on the Cambrian strata and on the Archæan rocks. The quartzites and other fine-grained Cambrian beds have been cleaved, the strike of the cleavage planes being parallel with that of the thrust-plane. In certain places the quartzites assume the character of quartzschists, owing to the development of mica along the cleaved surfaces. Near the thrust-plane the Archæan

gneiss has been converted into a green slaty schistose rock, and, what is still more remarkable, new divisional planes have been developed parallel with that of the thrust-plane. At various localities patches of the lowest zone of Cambrian quartzites rest unconformably on this mass of Archæan gneiss, which, however, are traceable for no great distance, as they are abruptly truncated by reversed faults. Further east, another thrust-plane supervenes and ushers in a series of strata presenting striking proofs of having been affected by these mechanical movements. Gently inclined to the east-south-east, and with a prevalent north-north-east strike, the following order of succession has been established in these beds:—(1) Striped fissile schist, with occasional wedges of Cambrian quartzite next the thrust-plane; (2) green schist with intercalations of Archæan gneiss, containing patches of Silurian quartzites and limestone; (3) frilled schists with calcareous bands; (4) silicious schists; (5) hornblendic and micaceous gneiss, probably Archæan; (6) grey flaggy micaceous gneiss, with occasional bands of garnetiferous mica-schist, hornblende-schist, and actinolite-schist. Of these various subdivisions, the last seems to cover wide areas in the counties of Ross and Sutherland. The foregoing order of succession is also traceable in Sangomore Bay and at Farrid Head in the Durness area, though the relations of the beds have been disturbed by normal faults. The inference is obvious, therefore, that this schistose series has been pushed westwards for a distance of 10 miles along the surface of the upper thrust-plane. This conclusion is so startling at first that one almost refuses to believe the evidence, but similar extraordinary displacements of the strata have recently been demonstrated by Heim in the Alps. A careful examination of the strata overlying this thrust-plane reveals certain peculiar features due to these mechanical movements. The original north-west strike of the Archæan gneiss has been almost wholly obliterated, and new planes of schistosity have been superinduced parallel with that of the thrust-plane. The quartz and felspar of the pegmatites have been elongated in a north-north-east and south-south-west direction, so that the rock, in its most highly altered form, presents a marked fluxion structure indistinguishable from that of certain lavas. Gneiss has been converted into schist, and even the quartzites merge into quartz-schists. The surfaces of the striped schist, quartz-schist, and flaggy gneiss alike possess a peculiar lineation like slickensides trending in one common direction, namely east-south-east to west-north-west. Additional evidence might be adduced of the effects of these terrestrial displacements, but it will be sufficient for our present purpose to refer to the deformation of the Torridon sandstone. In Assynt and Ross-shire the displaced masses of Torridon sandstone assume a schistose character, accompanied by the development of mica on the planes of foliation. Veins of quartz and felspar traverse the displaced sandstone, evidently segregated from the sedimentary rocks during the movements. Now it ought to be clearly borne in mind that the Torridon sandstones lying to the west of the lines of movement possess none of those schistose features; they are ordinary grits and sandstones, but where they have been subjected to mechanical movement, on the east side, the characters are wholly different.

From these observations it is apparent that in the north-west of Scotland the Archæan rocks, Torridon sandstones, and Cambrian quartzites have undergone an extraordinary amount of mechanical movement, resulting in the formation of new planes of schistosity, which are usually parallel with the planes of thrust. There has been a rearrangement of the constituents accompanied by the development of new minerals. All

these new structures are more recent than the Cambrian rocks of Sutherland, because the latter have shared in them, and they are older than Old Red Sandstone time, since the basal conglomerates of this formation contain pebbles of the Sutherland schists.

It is a question to be decided by future investigation how far the metamorphic rocks of the Central and Eastern Highlands have been affected by these movements. At present it is difficult to form definite conclusions regarding the origin of many of the crystalline schists lying to the east of the great lines of displacement in Sutherland and Ross. In the neighbourhood of Strome Ferry leucocratic areas of deformed Torridon strata have been observed, in the course of the geological survey of that region, which are bounded on either side by reconstructed Archæan rocks. It is not improbable, therefore, that representatives of the Torridon formation may form an integral portion of the eastern schists. From the north coast of Sutherland to Loch Broom and Strathcarron, a belt of strata, of remarkably uniform character, has been traced, which may in part represent altered sedimentary rocks. They consist of flaggy quartzose mica-schists or 'gneissose flagstones,' with occasional thin partings of biotite schists. Portions of Archæan gneiss are associated with these schists in narrow zones or broad masses, displaying in some instances the pre-Torridonian structures. Indeed it is evident that throughout the region eastwards to the Great Glen and the valley of the Spey, there is a wide distribution of flaggy granulitic quartzose gneiss or schist and well-banded biotite gneiss with hornblende schist.

In the mountainous region stretching from Banffshire and Aberdeenshire to Argyllshire there is a splendid development of metamorphic rocks, largely composed of altered sedimentary strata. The stratigraphical horizon of this series has not as yet been fixed, but recent research has thrown some light on the age of some of the rocks. In Perthshire, Forfarshire, and Kincardineshire, the following arrangement of the strata is met with as the observer passes northwards from the Highland border. Near the great fault bounding the metamorphic rocks, from Stonehaven to the Firth of Clyde, there is a narrow belt of comparatively unaltered strata, which in places are not more altered than the Silurian rocks of the South of Scotland. They consist of red and grey cherts associated with igneous rocks, black shales with a thin band of limestone, pebbly grits, and greywackes. Northwards they are succeeded by massive grits, conglomerates, and schists (Ben Ledi), garnetiferous mica-schists, and the Loch Tay limestone; while still farther north they are followed by garnetiferous mica-schist, calcareous sericite schist with epidiorite and hornblende schist, graphite schist, quartzite (Ben-y-Gloe), and the Blair Athole limestone and black schist. The researches of the Geological Survey have shown that the sequence in the comparatively unaltered strata near the Highland border closely resembles that of the Arenig and Lower Llandeilo rocks of the South of Scotland. In the latter region, the oldest visible strata consist of volcanic rocks overlain by cherts charged with radiolarians, black shales, greywackes, grits, and shales. Near the Highland border radiolarians have been observed in the cherts associated with igneous rocks, and certain markings resembling graptolites have been found in the black shales. It is reasonable, therefore, to infer that these strata may represent the Arenig and some of the overlying strata of the South of Scotland. Equally interesting are the suggestive references to the rocks in Islay in the Annual Report of the Geological Survey for 1893. There, a series of rocks occur which resemble in some respects the succession

in the north-west Highlands. In the south-west of the island there is a development of gneissose rocks, recalling the deformed Archæan masses in the counties of Sutherland and Ross. These are overlain, apparently with an unconformable junction, by conglomerate, slates, reddish grits, and greywackes resembling sub-divisions of the Torridon sandstone. Farther east these are succeeded by slates and limestones, conglomerates, quartzites, dolomitic shales, and dolomitic limestones, the true relations of which are not yet definitely known. The quartzites contain in places worm-casts like those of the Cambrian quartzites of Sutherland, and the dolomitic shales possess flattened worm-casts like those of the Cambrian Fucoïd beds. No further fossil evidence has been obtained to define the age of these rocks, but the general sequence bears a close resemblance to that of the Cambrian rocks of the North-west Highlands. The quartzites of Islay and Jura have generally been regarded as the prolongations of those in Perthshire, and it is probable therefore that the detailed examination of the strata in Islay and adjoining regions may throw light on the age of the strata in the Central Highlands.

At various localities in the Central and Eastern Highlands the slates merge into mica-schists containing andalusite, chiastolite, staurolite, kyanite, sillimanite, and actinolite, mainly induced by contact metamorphism. Various references have been made to the chief mineralogical localities among these crystalline rocks in the articles on the geology of the northern counties. It is therefore unnecessary to call further attention to them beyond the statement that the prolonged researches of Dr Hedde clearly show that the localities where crystalline limestones, hydro-mica schists, serpentines, and epidiorites occur are usually the best for yielding minerals. Among these localities Portsoy, Glen Urquhart, and Grautown are justly celebrated.

The crystalline schists of the Highlands are pierced by two distinct types of igneous rocks, namely a basic and an acid series. The former type, represented by gabbro, epidiorite, mica-diorite, etc., is the older of the two; it occurs mainly in the form of sills or sheets running along the bedding planes, and the materials are foliated in part. The gabbro becomes scabiose, and the epidiorite merges into hornblende schists. These basic rocks are prominently developed in the counties of Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, and Argyll, and various isolated though smaller areas occur farther to the north-west, where the lines of foliation of the igneous sheets are more or less parallel with the foliation of the mica-schists and grits. The acid intrusive rocks are represented by granites, some of which are foliated or gneissose. The latter variety may probably be older than the massive non-foliated granites that cover large areas in the Eastern Highlands. Recent researches in the course of the Geological Survey of the Eastern Highlands, and in the east of Sutherland, seem to point to the conclusion that the metamorphism of the schists is probably connected with the introduction of acid igneous materials into the sedimentary strata. Zones of contact minerals are associated with these acid rocks; the most extreme change being represented by sillimanite gneiss, while kyanite and andalusite are farther distant from the intrusive masses. Further research may throw light on the relative potency of the great non-foliated eruptive granites and the foliated acid rocks in producing the present crystalline characters of the schists. Regarding the age of the granite masses, it is highly probable that most of them are older than the Old Red Sandstone, because the basal conglomerates of the latter formation at certain localities are mainly composed

of granite pebbles and granitic detritus. On the other hand it is not improbable that some of the granitic rocks may have been erupted during the period of volcanic activity in Lower Old Red Sandstone time. The suggestion made by Professor Judd that the granite mass of Ben Nevis, capped with dark grey and pink felsite and andesite, is connected with this era of vulcanicity may prove to be correct, as it is not far distant from the Old Red Sandstone lavas of Lorne.

From the foregoing observations it is apparent that the metamorphic rocks of the Central and Eastern Highlands form a great complex, comprising representatives of different geological formations, ranging from the Archean to the Silurian. For the most part they possess a common foliation affecting alike the older igneous masses and the schists. Sir A. Geikie has proposed to call the metamorphic sedimentary series of the Eastern Highlands *Dalradian*, after the old Celtic kingdom *Dalriada*, as a provisional term, till the sequence and relations of the rocks are satisfactorily determined.

Silurian Rocks of the South of Scotland.—Throughout the Southern Uplands there is a great development of the representatives of the Silurian system. Arranged in a series of parallel folds, the axes of which run in a

north-east and south-west direction, the strata are repeated over wide areas. Frequently the folds are isoclinal, both limbs of the fold dipping in the same direction, and hence mere superposition of the strata is of no value in determining the order of succession. Owing to innumerable plications, often inverted and accompanied by reversed faults, the geological structure of the Southern Uplands is extremely complicated. Various solutions have been advanced of the apparent anomalies connected with the stratigraphy and paleontology of the region. To Professor Lapworth, however, belongs the merit of having furnished a key to unravel the geological structure of the Old Silurian tableland. His classic papers ('The Moffat Series' and 'The Girvan Succession,' *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. 34, p. 240, and vol. 38, p. 537; 'The Ballantrae Rocks of the South of Scotland, and their place in the Upland Sequence,' *Geol. Mag.*, 1889), embodying the results of his researches extending over many years, demonstrated beyond all doubt the true order of succession of the strata based on the vertical distribution of the graptolites. They occur mainly in certain black shale bands, typically developed in the neighbourhood of Moffat, where by the exhaustive researches of Professor Lapworth they have been grouped in the following divisions:—

LLANDOVERY,	BIRKHILL DIVISION,	UPPER,	{ Grey shales with dark seams yielding <i>Rastrites maximus</i> , <i>Monograptus turriculatus</i> , <i>M. Becki</i> , etc. Black and grey shales, with clays and mudstones, containing <i>Monograptus spinigerus</i> , <i>M. tenuis</i> , <i>M. Clingani</i> , <i>Diplograptus cometa</i> , etc.
		LOWER,	{ Black shales with lines of clays with <i>Monograptus gregarius</i> , <i>M. lobiferus</i> , etc. Hard black flags and shivery shales yielding <i>Diplograptus vesiculosus</i> , <i>D. acuminatus</i> , etc.
BALA OR CARADOC,	HARTFELL DIVISION,	UPPER,	{ Soft green shales with seams of black and white mudstones, <i>Dicellograptus anceps</i> , <i>Climacograptus bicornis</i> , <i>Diplograptus truncatus</i> . Barren mudstones with no fossils.
		LOWER,	{ Hard black shales with seams of white mudstones, <i>Pleurograptus linearis</i> , <i>Amphigraptus divergens</i> , etc. Hard black flags and slaty shales, <i>Dicranograptus Clingani</i> , <i>Siphonotreta micula</i> , <i>Dicellograptus moffatensis</i> , etc. Flaky shales and mudstones, <i>Climacograptus Wilsoni</i> , <i>C. bicornis</i> , etc.
LLANDEILO,	GLENKILN DIVISION,	UPPER,	{ Pyritous slaty black shales and shivery mudstones, <i>Didymograptus superstes</i> , <i>Cenograptus gracilis</i> , <i>Diplograptus dentatus</i> , <i>Thamnograptus typus</i> .
		LOWER,	{ Ribbed mudstones and flags (Radiolarian cherts, partly of Arenig age).

The sequence of the graptolites, and the physical relations of the strata, are admirably displayed in the Dobbs Linn section, about 12 miles from Moffat, near St Mary's Loch. Throughout the Moffat region, and indeed along the central portion of the chain from St Abb's Head to the Mull of Galloway, the Moffat black shale series form boat-shaped areas, surrounded by younger strata. They come to the surface along anticlinal folds, often inverted and truncated by reversed faults, due to intense lateral compression of the beds. In the central portion of the chain the representatives of the Birkhill black shales pass conformably upwards into a thick group of grits and greywackes, shales, and flagstones (Gala group, Queensberry grits), containing *Retiolites Geinitzianus*, *Monograptus priodon*, succeeded by brown-crustated greywackes, flags, and shales, charged with *Protovirgularia*, *Crossopodia*, and other tracks (Hawick rocks, Ardwell group of Dumfriesshire and Galloway).

Indeed the Llandoverly rocks occupy a broad belt of the Southern Uplands from 20 to 24 miles in width, stretching from the vale of Tweed to Eskdalemuir. This extensive development is owing to the rapid reduplication of the strata by folding, so that in spite of the high angles of dip the beds are made to cover as much space as if they were flat. A glance at the geological map of Scotland by Sir A. Geikie, recently published, shows the limits of this Llandoverly area. A line drawn from Glenluce by Dalry, Tweedsmuir, Peebles, to the northern slopes of the Lammermoors, marks the northern limit of the Llandoverly strata; while on the south side they are bounded by Wenlock and Ludlow rocks stretching from the mouth of the Dee near Kirkcudbright by Lockerbie to Riccarton, where they are unconformably overlaid by younger Palaeozoic strata.

A careful examination of the various arches of the Moffat black shale series, between Dobbs Linn near

Moffat and the vale of Tweed, shows that some of the zones of the Birkhill group gradually disappear. In the Hartfell anticline, for example, as proved by Professor Lapworth, the highest zone of the Birkhill shales is no longer met with, and when traced still farther north, the representatives of this group have thinned away to a few feet of strata, containing *Diplograptus vesiculosus* and *Monograptus gregarius*. In like manner, when the Moffat shales are followed to the south-east towards Ettrick-Bridge-end, there is a gradual modification of the strata from the Moffat type. Grits, greywackes, and shales are intercalated in the higher portion of the Hartfell group, their horizon being defined by the occurrence of the barren mudstones below, and the lower Birkhill black shales overlying them. These variations from the Moffat type become still more marked in the northern area between Leadhills and Leadburn.

The recent researches of the Geological Survey in this northern area have proved that the group of volcanic rocks so typically developed in the neighbourhood of Ballantrae, Ayrshire, are exposed along numerous arches of representatives of the Moffat series in the district so far removed as that between Leadhills and Leadburn. They have further shown that this volcanic zone is everywhere overlain, as in Ayr-

shire, by a zone of cherts and mudstones charged with upwards of twenty species of Radiolaria. The horizon of this volcanic zone has been proved in Ayrshire by a lenticular band of black shales yielding Arenig graptolites, *Phyllograptus typus*, *Tetragraptus quadribranchiatus*, etc., occurring near the top of the volcanic series and underneath the radiolarian cherts. It is evident, therefore, that the underlying lavas, tuffs, and agglomerates must be of Arenig age, and it is probable that the overlying cherts may belong partly to Arenig and partly to Llandeilo time. In the northern area the radiolarian cherts, as in the Moffat region, pass upwards into the Glenkiln black shales with Llandeilo graptolites. Though the Arenig volcanic rocks along the northern margin of the tableland form small boat-shaped areas at the surface, it is apparent that they must underlie the Llandeilo strata over a tract of probably about 2000 square miles; for throughout the region extending from Ayrshire to Midlothian and southwards to the vale of Urr in the neighbourhood of Castle-Douglas, they are to be found as the lowest rocks of the Silurian tableland where denudation has proceeded far enough to expose that horizon.

The succession in the northern area is given in the following table in descending order—

CARADOC,	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">UPPER,</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Grey sandy shales (Lowther shales) containing nodules and lenticular bands of limestone (Wrae limestone), representing the barren mudstones of the Moffat region (Upper Hartfell).</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">LOWER,</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Pebbly grits and conglomerates with calcareous nodules, highly fossiliferous (Duntercleugh, Kilbucho, Wallace's Cast), yielding trilobites, brachiopoda, corals, encrinites, etc. Micaceous shales, flags, and greywackes. The shales contain dark seams with graptolites.</td> </tr> </table>	{	UPPER,	{	Grey sandy shales (Lowther shales) containing nodules and lenticular bands of limestone (Wrae limestone), representing the barren mudstones of the Moffat region (Upper Hartfell).	{	LOWER,	{	Pebbly grits and conglomerates with calcareous nodules, highly fossiliferous (Duntercleugh, Kilbucho, Wallace's Cast), yielding trilobites, brachiopoda, corals, encrinites, etc. Micaceous shales, flags, and greywackes. The shales contain dark seams with graptolites.
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LLANDEILO,	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Prominent band of black shales with graptolites belonging partly to the Lower Hartfell (Caradoc) and partly to the Glenkiln horizons.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Grey, green, and red cherts and mudstones with Radiolaria, partly of Arenig age.</td> </tr> </table>	{	{	Prominent band of black shales with graptolites belonging partly to the Lower Hartfell (Caradoc) and partly to the Glenkiln horizons.	{	{	Grey, green, and red cherts and mudstones with Radiolaria, partly of Arenig age.		
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ARENIG,	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Volcanic zone, comprising lavas and tuffs with intrusive igneous rocks.</td> </tr> </table>	{	{	Volcanic zone, comprising lavas and tuffs with intrusive igneous rocks.					
{	{	Volcanic zone, comprising lavas and tuffs with intrusive igneous rocks.							

These representatives of the Arenig, Llandeilo, and Caradoc rocks rise from underneath the great belt of Llandovery strata, along the northern margin of the Silurian tableland from Leadhills to Leadburn, where they are thrown into innumerable folds, frequently inverted. By means of the volcanic zone, the radiolarian cherts, and overlying band of black shales, it is possible to unravel the complicated stratigraphy of the region. It is important to note, however, that even the band of Glenkiln black shales, which is so prominent in that area, gradually disappears in certain sections, and is replaced by green and grey mudstones and shales. It is evident, therefore, that as the observer passes from the central Moffat area to the northern margin of the tableland, there is a gradual change in the character of the strata as indicated by the occurrence of shales, flags, greywackes, and conglomerates in the latter region, and by the disappearance of the black shales.

From the Leadhills north-westwards to the valley of the Stinchar, these Arenig, Llandeilo, and Caradoc rocks are repeated by endless folds. The volcanic zone is admirably seen on various arches in the neighbourhood of the town of Sanquhar, always succeeded by the radiolarian cherts, the black shales with graptolites, and other sediments. This portion of the tableland is floored chiefly by the coarser sediments of Caradoc age, consisting of shales, greywackes,

grits, and conglomerates which are comparatively unfossiliferous.

In the neighbourhood of Girvan there is an extensive area of Silurian rocks differing in one important particular from those of the Southern Uplands, namely, in the profusion of fossils throughout several zones. Many of the forms are new to science, and when we consider the great variety of organic remains obtained from that area, comprising graptolites, corals, trilobites, brachiopods, and cephalopods, there is little wonder that the strata have received a large amount of attention. Large collections of fossils have been made, which have been described by Salter, M'Coy, Davidson, Etheridge sen., Nicolson, Etheridge jun., and other palaeontologists; while the relations of the rocks have been studied by Murchison, Sedgwick, Nicol, A. Geikie, Carrick Moore, Lapworth, and others. The rocks have been much folded and dislocated, and they have also undergone local metamorphism by the intrusion of igneous rocks. The area occupied by these strata extends along the coast for several miles south from Girvan, as far as Pinbain Hill, while it runs inland to the valley of the Stinchar. There is likewise an isolated tract on the north side of the valley of the Girvan in the midst of Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous strata, and extending from Craighead north-east to Newlands, a distance of about 6 miles.

GEOLOGY.

The following order of succession was established by Professor Lapworth after a detailed examination of the complicated stratigraphy of the region lying to the north of the valley of the Stinchar.

UPPER SILURIAN.	}	DAILLY SERIES.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Straiton Group, including grits and conglomerates, shales with <i>Beyrichia Klaceni</i>, Blair flags and shales with <i>Monograptus vomerinus</i>, Drumyork flagstones. 2. Bargany Group, comprising flagstones and shales (Blackwood and Glenfoot). 1. Penkill Group, including <i>Cyrtograptus Grayi</i> mudstone, <i>Protovirgularia</i> grits, Penkill flags, Crossopodia shales.
		NEWLANDS SERIES.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Camregan Group, containing <i>Rastrites maximus</i> shales, Camregan limestone, <i>Rhynchonella</i> grits. 2. Saugh Hill Group, with <i>Monograptus Sedgwickii</i> beds, Saugh Hill sandstones, Woodland beds, with a zone of boulder conglomerate. 1. Mulloch Hill Group, including Glenwells shales, Mulloch Hill sandstone, Mulloch Hill conglomerate.
LOWER SILURIAN.	}	ARDMILLAN SERIES.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Drummuck Group, with grey mudstones yielding trilobites in profusion, <i>Trinucleus Bucklandi</i>, etc. 3. Barren flagstones with <i>Diplograptus truncatus</i>, flagstones and shales with <i>Nematolites</i>. 2. Whitehouse Group, containing mudstones and shales with cement-stone bands with <i>Ampyx</i>, <i>Asaphus</i>, etc. 1. Ardwell Group, comprising Cascade grits with <i>Climacograptus caudatus</i>, etc., flags and shales with <i>Dicranograptus ramosus</i>, Knockgerran shales with <i>Climacograptus Scharenbergi</i>.
		BARR SERIES.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Balclatchie Beds with grits and highly fossiliferous mudstones. 3. Benan Conglomerate with pebbles of radiolarian chert and volcanic rocks. 2. Stinchar Limestone Group, comprising <i>Didymograptus</i> shales, limestones, <i>Maclurea</i> beds, <i>Orthis-confinis</i> beds. 1. Kirkland conglomerate.

During the recent examination of the volcanic areas near Ballantrae by the Geological Survey, clear evidence was obtained to prove that, on the north side of the Stinchar valley, the great conglomerate of Benan and Kirkland rests unconformably on the volcanic series below, the pebbles being largely composed of volcanic materials and radiolarian cherts. On the south side of the valley there is a perfect passage from the volcanic series into the overlying radiolarian cherts, dark shales, green and grey mudstones, with Llandeilio graptolites. Even to the north of the Stinchar there are fine sections showing the sequence from the interbedded lavas, tuffs, and agglomerates, into the overlying radiolarian cherts and black shales. Here, as elsewhere in the south of Scotland, the volcanic rocks are invariably overlain by radiolarian cherts where the materials have not been removed by denudation. The volcanic rocks of the Ballantrae region present features of special interest. They consist of slaggy diabase and andesite lavas, with tuffs and agglomerates, which are admirably seen on the shore north and south of Ballantrae. They are associated with a great series of intrusive igneous rocks, comprising serpentine, gabbro, dolerite, and granitoid rocks, that have produced contact alteration on the lavas and some of the sedimentary deposits. The volcanic rocks and overlying strata have been thrown into a series of sharp folds, the axes of which run in a north-east and south-west direction. Owing to prolonged denudation, and the consequent removal of the sediments under which the igneous rocks lay buried, there is an extensive development of these volcanic rocks, the record of which forms such an interesting chapter of the Silurian system of the south of Scotland.

Along the southern margin of the Southern Uplands a belt of Wenlock and Ludlow rocks is traceable from the Cheviots to Kirkcudbright and Barrow Head, consisting mainly of grits, brown crusted greywackes, flags, and shales; they contain dark fissile shales yielding graptolites (*Cyrtograptus Murchisonia*, *Retiolites Geinitziannus*, etc.) Sometimes they occur in thin leaves associated with the grey shales and flags, some-

times in prominent bands 20 to 30 yards broad. Lithologically, there is a clear distinction between them and the well-known black shales of the Moffat series already described. Along with the graptolites fragments of crustaceans and orthoceratites are found in considerable abundance in the dark shales, comprising the following species, *Orthoceras imbricatum*, *Orthoceras tenuicinctum*, *Orthoceras annulatum*. Yet another distinguishing feature is the occurrence of zones of pebbly grit or conglomerate conspicuously developed on the headlands near Balmae, Kirkcudbrightshire, where they are associated with fissile, olive-coloured shales and mudstones, with limestone nodules. Both the grits and limestones are highly fossiliferous, and it is evident from the nature of the organic remains that the strata belong to the horizon of the Wenlock shales; indeed they resemble lithologically the mudstones of this age in Shropshire, while the lower and more sandy portion of the series is not unlike the Coniston flags and grits of Westmorland. On the north side of the Silurian tableland there is a splendid development of the Ludlow rocks passing conformably upwards into the Lower Old Red Sandstone. These representatives of the highest division of the Silurian system in Scotland form isolated patches in the heart of the Old Red Sandstone, and occur at a distance of several miles from the northern margin of the Silurian area in the counties of Edinburgh, Peebles, and Lanark. In the two former counties the Upper Silurian rocks occupy several small tracts confined to the Pentland Hills, where they reach a thickness of 4000 feet, while in Lanarkshire they are brought to the surface by two arches in the Old Red Sandstone. In the latter county the anticlinal folds occupy two parallel strips of ground not far removed from each other, and in each case the strata graduate on the north side into the Lower Old Red Sandstone, while along the southern margin they are abruptly truncated by a reversed fault bringing them in contact with different members of the latter formation (see geological section in articles LANARKSHIRE and PEEBLES SHIRE). Unfortunately, owing to these reversed faults, there is no

evidence bearing on the relations of the Upper Silurian rocks to the lower divisions of the Silurian system; but from the fact that the members of the upper division are inclined at gentle angles to the north-west, while the older strata of the Silurian tableland not far to the south are much folded, it is highly probable that originally they were separated by an unconformability. The distance between the anticlinal fold of Upper Silurian strata on the Hagshaw Hills in Lanarkshire and the northern border of the Silurian tableland is about 5 miles, but on the south slope of Tinto the upper and lower divisions occur within 2 miles of each other. At the latter locality the lowest beds of the Lower Old Red Sandstone are exposed with a general inclination to the north-west, and were it not for the overlap of certain volcanic rocks the same conformable passage would be found between the Old Red Sandstone and Silurian strata. The total thickness of the Lanarkshire series is about 3500 feet, but it is highly probable that the lowest members, both in Lanarkshire and Midlothian, represent part of the Wenlock in addition to the Ludlow rocks. A large suite of fossils has been obtained from the Lesmahagow area and from the anticlinal fold in the Hagshaw Hills, comprising *Ceratiocaris papilio*, *Dictyocaris Slimoni*, *Pterygotus bilobus*, *Lingula minima*, *Strophomena rhomboidalis*, *Modiolopsis complanata*, *Orthonota impressa*, *Platyschisma (Trochus) helicities*, *Orthoceras gracile*. Among the organic remains from these beds the most remarkable are the large Eurypterids first discovered by the late Dr Slimon of Lesmahagow, which have generally been regarded as crustaceans, but recent research has shown that it would be more correct to refer them to the Arachnida. A true scorpion was also disinterred from these beds in 1883 by Dr Hunter of Carlisle.

The Silurian rocks of the south of Scotland are pierced by several large masses of granite and quartz-felsite, chiefly in Galloway, where they form oval-shaped bosses in the midst of both divisions of the system. In many cases the strike of the sedimentary beds has not been affected by the intrusion of these coarsely crystalline masses, while in others a very marked deflection is observable. They are surrounded by a belt of altered strata, varying in extent in proportion to the size of the granite mass. It is probable that the dykes and veins of quartz-felsite, so abundantly developed in the Southern Uplands, are associated with the granitic intrusions, or at least are mainly of the same age. From the relations which the granite masses bear to the Silurian and Old Red Sandstone strata, it is possible to fix approximately the date of their eruption. On the one hand they must be more recent than the Upper Silurian rocks in the south of Scotland, since they pierce the latter in Galloway; while, on the other hand, they are probably older than the Upper Old Red Sandstone, since granite and felsite pebbles derived from these masses are met with in the conglomerates of the latter formation and in the Cement-stone series. At the same time, it should be remembered that some of the bosses and veins of quartz-felsite undoubtedly belong to the epoch of volcanic activity which followed the deposition of the Upper Old Red Sandstone in the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Dumfries, to be referred to presently.

Having now briefly indicated the general characters of the rocks in the North-west Highlands and the Southern Uplands, we may allude to the remarkable geographical changes that characterised the close of the Silurian period. From the foregoing data it is evident that we have in Scotland a great succession of marine deposits, which accumulated in the Silurian sea, probably of no great depth. At that remote time the land seems to have lain chiefly in the north-west of

the European area, as suggested by Godwin Austen, a fragment of which is still preserved to us in the far north-west of the counties of Sutherland and Ross. Whether there may have been an extensive range of Archæan land in the tract now occupied by the Central Highlands we do not at present presume to say. This at least is certain, that the ancient Atlantis, wherever it lay, must have undergone enormous denudation, judging from the vast thickness of the Silurian sediments. During their accumulation there must have been a gradual subsidence of the oceanic basin, save towards the close of Lower Silurian time. The unconformability between the upper and lower divisions of the system points to the elevation of the sea-floor, and to the consolidation, folding, and denudation of the strata of Lower Silurian age in the south part of the kingdom. After a lapse of time subsidence again ensued, which continued till towards the close of the period when the Silurian sea-floor was elevated, in part, so as to enclose a series of inland basins. In these vast inland lakes an interesting series of deposits, now forming the Old Red Sandstone, were accumulated, which are easily distinguished from the older Silurian strata and from the younger deposits of the Carboniferous formation with their abundant marine fauna. In Scotland they attain an enormous development.

The Old Red Sandstone.—The valuable researches of Sir A. Geikie enable us in some measure to grasp the leading features of the physical geography of the country at the beginning of the Old Red Sandstone period. To the ancient basins, in which the sediments of this formation were laid down, he has assigned specific names, indicating the geographical areas which they occupied—(1) Lake Orcadie, embracing all the Old Red Sandstone to the north of the Grampian range; (2) Lake Caledonia, representing the great midland valley, from the slopes of the Highlands to the Southern Uplands; (3) Lake Cheviot, covering a portion of the south-east of Scotland and the north of England, from St Abbs Head, along the base of the Silurian Hills, to the head of Liddesdale, and including the Cheviots; (4) Lake of Lorne, occupying a district in the north of Argyllshire from the south-east of Mull to Loch Awe. The two great tablelands of the country—the Highlands and the Southern Uplands—at that time formed prominent land barriers separating vast inland sheets of water. From an examination of the relations between the Lower Old Red Sandstone and those ancient tablelands, it is evident that the latter must have undergone considerable erosion before the beginning of the Old Red Sandstone period. On both sides of the Grampians there are numerous examples of ancient hollows now filled with deposits belonging to the lower division of this formation. But notwithstanding these important geographical changes, it ought to be borne in mind that, in certain areas of the midland basin, sedimentation must have advanced continuously from Upper Silurian to Lower Old Red Sandstone time, as is proved by the gradual passage from the one formation to the other.

In Scotland the representatives of this formation may be grouped in two divisions, a lower and an upper, which are separated from each other by a marked unconformability, indicating a vast lapse of time and important physical changes. A prominent feature in both divisions is the occurrence of massive conglomerates, breccias, red sandstone, and shales; the whole series presenting very different lithological characters from the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks. The contrast becomes still more marked when we consider the nature of the organic remains. Instead of a profusion of marine forms we find abundant remains of land plants, ganoid fishes whose living representatives are

now found in rivers and lakes, eurypterids, bivalve crustaceans, and myriapods. Indeed there can be little doubt that the evidence derived from the fossils is decidedly in favour of the view that these deposits accumulated in vast inland lakes. They are regarded as the equivalents of the Devonian rocks, which are also intercalated between the Silurian and Carboniferous formations. The latter, however, are oceanic deposits, charged with undoubted marine organisms, and are typically developed in Devonshire, from which county the formation received its name. The lower division of the Old Red Sandstone is further characterised by an extraordinary development of volcanic rocks, indicating prolonged volcanic activity in several of the great basins. These ancient lavas and ashes were so thickly piled on each other that, notwithstanding the excessive denudation which they have undergone, they still form prominent ranges of hills.

Lower Division.—Beginning with the representatives of the lower division which were laid down in the great midland basin, we find that they form two parallel belts—the one extending from the coast of Kincardineshire and Forfarshire to the mouth of Loch Lomond and the Firth of Clyde, the other from the Pentlands south-west by Tinto to Ayrshire. The centre of this basin is covered with Carboniferous and Permian rocks, and hence the Lower Old Red Sandstone now exposed to view can only be regarded as a portion of a still more extensive series of deposits. Yet the evidence clearly shows that it attains a vast thickness in the Central Lowlands. Disregarding minor differences, these deposits may be arranged in three groups: (1) a lower, consisting of conglomerates, sandstones, and flags, with no volcanic rocks; (2) a middle, composed almost wholly of lavas, tuffs, and agglomerates; (3) an upper, consisting of conglomerates, sandstones, flags, and red clays. In the northern belt these subdivisions reach a maximum thickness of 20,000 feet, while in Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire the total average thickness is about 15,000 feet. Such a vast accumulation of deposits clearly points to the long-continued subsidence of the midland basin, but there is at the same time sufficient evidence for maintaining that the downward movement was interrupted by local elevations of considerable importance. The members of the upper group are splendidly developed in the centre of a great trough or synclinal fold, extending from Stonehaven by the Braes of Doune to near Drymen—a distance of 100 miles, while the ancient lavas and ashes rise from underneath these and form a prominent arch in the Sidlaws and Oechils. In the latter range the volcanic series is well-nigh 6000 feet thick, which gives one a vivid impression of the activity of these ancient volcanoes, but in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire the lavas and ashes are associated with sandstones and flags in such a way as to prove that the eruptions must have been intermittent. At that far-off time there must have been a long line of subaqueous cones extending from Perthshire into Kincardineshire, nearly parallel with the margin of the inland lake; but it is highly probable that some of them may have ultimately raised their peaks above the surface of the lake, and may have become subaerial. Reference has already been made to the geological horizon of the two famous fish beds in Forfarshire, and a list of the fishes, the eurypterids, and the myriapods has been given (see Geological Section of FORFARSHIRE). We must now proceed to state one or two important points bearing on the subsidence of the tableland of the Highlands. The representatives of the lower group underlying the volcanic series are exposed on the coast at Stonehaven, where they reach a thickness of 5000 feet, and at their northern limit they are abruptly truncated by powerful faults or fractures that bring them into conjunction with the

metamorphic rocks of the Highlands. These great fractures have been traced from the Kincardineshire coastline to the Firth of Clyde, and throughout a considerable part of their course, as first pointed out by Sir Archibald Geikie, they traverse the Old Red Sandstone, thus bringing different members of this formation against each other. On the north side of the fault between Crieff and Cortachy there is a considerable development of coarse trappean conglomerates with thin beds of lava, occupying the horizon of the volcanic series (Group 2), and resting unconformably on the metamorphic rocks, while the underlying beds (Group 1) are absent. It is apparent, therefore, from this overlapping of the strata, that there must have been a gradual depression of the Highland barrier, and that as the waters of the lake crept northwards the metamorphic rocks of the Highlands were buried under the accumulating sediments of the higher groups. This conclusion receives further support from the fact that the Uam Var conglomerates forming the highest member of the Lower Old Red Sandstone in Perthshire contain pebbles of various metamorphic rocks derived from areas lying far to the north of the great line of fracture. It is probable, therefore, that only the loftiest heights of that ancient tableland projected above the water towards the close of the Lower Old Red Sandstone period.

The foregoing subdivisions are no less conspicuously developed in the belt that borders the northern margin of the Southern Uplands. In this case also the Old Red Sandstone is bounded by a great fracture extending from Midlothian to Ayrshire, which allowed this formation to slip downwards on the north side against the Silurian rocks. As already indicated, the flagstones of the lowest division (Group 1) graduate downwards into the Upper Silurian beds in the Pentlands and in Lanarkshire. In the latter area their thickness is quite as great as in Kincardineshire. In this region also certain shales occur containing traces of an Upper Silurian fauna, which have been explained on the supposition that Upper Silurian forms survived in the open sea even in Lower Old Red Sandstone time, and that on the partial removal of the intervening barrier they migrated into the Old Red Lake. It is highly probable, however, that these shales are really of Upper Silurian age, being brought to the surface by an axial fold similar to that in the Hagshaw Hills near Muirkirk. Equally interesting are the proofs of local elevation during this period in the southern portion of the basin. In the Pentlands, the great succession of lavas and tuffs forming Group 2 rests with a violent unconformability on the members of the underlying division (Group 1), and this same discordance has been traced far to the south-west to the slopes of Tinto. But when we advance still farther to the west, to the Kennox and Duneaton Waters, the two lower groups are found to be quite conformable. Here, then, is convincing evidence that in the south-west part of the basin the subsidence was slow and continuous, while in the south-east the downward movement was interrupted by a local elevation during which the members of the lower group were upheaved, folded, and denuded. After a time, they were again submerged and buried underneath volcanic accumulations and the conglomerates, sandstones, and flags of the upper group. Crossing the Silurian tableland to Lake Cheviot, we find, as already described (see Geological Section in article ROXBURGHSHIRE.), that the deposits consist almost wholly of a great succession of volcanic rocks resting on the denuded edges of Silurian strata. On the Cheviots they are splendidly developed, but it is observable that the volcanic series rests directly on the old tableland without the intervention of any sedimentary deposits; in short, the representatives of

Group 1 found in the midland basin are absent in the Cheviots. But in the neighbourhood of Eyemouth red sandstones and conglomerates of this age are associated with fine volcanic ash, from which it is evident that the old tableland of the Southern Uplands was gradually submerged during this period, after the manner of the Highlands. Again, when we pass to the north of Argyllshire, there is ample evidence to show that in Lake Lorne volcanoes must have been active for a long course of time, because from Loch Crinan to Loch Melfort, and from the south-east of Mull to Loch Awe, there are thick piles of lava presenting the typical features so well developed in the Ochils.

In the great northern basin, comprising the Lower Old Red Sandstone of the Moray Firth, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, there is a considerable divergence in the character of the strata and the fish fauna from that on the south side of the Grampians. Reference has been made in preceding volumes to the geological structure of the Old Red areas round the shores of the Northern Firths, to the famous fish-bed which has yielded so many ichthyolites, and to the meagre relics of volcanic activity. In Caithness, however, this series rivals in importance the Lower Old Red Sandstone of the midland basin. At the base there are conglomerates and sandstones, graduating upwards into a remarkable development of blue and grey bituminous flagstones charged with abundant fish remains, which Sir Roderick Murchison regarded as a middle division of the Old Red formation. It is highly probable that Murchison's view may eventually prove to be correct. Dr Traquair, F.R.S., has called attention to the fact that though the Eurypterid (*Pterygotus*), so typical of the Upper Silurian and Lower Old Red Sandstone rocks, occurs in the Caithness flagstones, yet there are only two genera of fishes (*Cephalaspis* and *Mesacanthus*) common to the Caithness flagstones and the Old Red strata south of the Grampians. The great divergence in the fish fauna seems to be equally apparent in the plant remains. According to Mr Kidston the assemblage of plants in the Caithness flagstones and in the Old Red beds of the Moray Firth basin differs in important particulars from that in the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Forfarshire. In a valuable paper (*Trans. Roy. Phys. Soc., Edinburgh, 1894*), Dr Traquair calls attention to the fishes characteristic of the flagstones in Achanarras quarry, Caithness. He shows that no such assemblage of fossils has been recorded from any other part of Caithness. It contains, among others, *Palaeospondylus Gunni*, a form new to science, *Pterichthys Milleri*, *P. productus*, *P. oblongus*, *Osteolepis macrolepidotus*, and *Cheirolepis Trailli*, which have not as yet been found anywhere else in Caithness; together with *Diplacanthus striatus* and *Diplopterus Agassizii*. He states that these species are abundant both in Orkney and in the Moray Firth nodules, so that the list from Achanarras reads more like one from either of these regions. The fish fauna from Achanarras differs from the peculiar fish fauna of John o' Groats, where the prevailing forms are *Microbrachius Dicki*, *Dipterus macropterus*, and *Tristichopterus alatus*. It also differs from the assemblage of fishes in the Thurso flagstones.

At the close of the Lower Old Red Sandstone period important geographical changes again ensued. The downward movement gave place to upheaval throughout the various basins, and the vast series of deposits which had been slowly accumulating for ages were elevated so as to form a land surface and subjected to prolonged denudation. That this interval must have been of long duration is clearly proved by the marked

unconformability between the upper and lower divisions of the system. We cannot tell to what extent the Old Silurian tableland of the Southern Uplands may have been covered by the deposits of the lower division, but this much we do know, that they must have been removed for the most part by subaerial agencies during the interval referred to, and the tableland must have been trenched by narrow valleys ere the Upper Old Red Sandstone was laid down. Even now we can faintly trace the outlines of these old valleys in the Lammermuirs, where they are being excavated anew by the removal of the breccias of the upper division. In like manner, the Highland tableland must have been stripped to a considerable extent of the deposits of Lower Old Red age, as is proved by the fact that the red sandstones of the upper division rest directly on the metamorphic rocks in the basin of the Findhorn. Finally, we may adduce a striking example to show how the deposits of the lower division in the midland basin (Lake Caledonia) were subjected to a vast amount of erosion. Between the Ochils and the flanks of the Grampians, as already indicated, there is a great succession of sedimentary deposits nearly 10,000 feet thick, overlying the lavas and tuffs of the Ochils. Originally, the latter must have been buried by these overlying sediments. During the interval referred to, the volcanic series and the sandstones, flags, and conglomerates resting on them, were thrown into a great anticlinal arch, the vast thickness of sedimentary deposits forming the crest of the arch were removed, and the old lavas and tuffs were laid bare. Further, the volcanic plateau must have been carved into a series of hills and valleys ere the land was again submerged to receive the deposits of the ensuing period.

Upper Division.—The Upper Old Red Sandstone, as already stated, rests everywhere unconformably on older rocks, but graduates upwards into the Carboniferous formation. For this reason the strata of this formation have sometimes been regarded as merely a lower division of the Calciferous Sandstone. Their lithological characters link them, however, with the Old Red Sandstone, a correlation which receives support from the continued presence of land plants and ganoid fishes. During this period lacustrine conditions prevailed similar to those already described. The Highland tableland formed a barrier between the northern and midland basins, and the Silurian tableland of the Southern Uplands, in part at least, separated the latter from the basin along the southern border of the country. As yet the true marine fauna of the Carboniferous period was excluded from the various basins. There is little variety in the nature of the deposits of the upper division. In the northern basin they occur in the counties of Elgin, Nairn, Caithness, and Orkney. Perhaps the grandest development of these rocks in the country occurs in the island of Hoy, where the unconformability is admirably seen at the base of The Old Man, and where the basement platform consists of sheets of basic lava and tuffs, overlain by a great succession of red and yellow sandstones. The fossils obtained from these beds in the Moray Firth basin present certain interesting features. Dr Traquair (*Trans. Roy. Phys. Soc., Edin., 1895*) calls attention to the peculiar distribution of the fish fauna in the Upper Old Red beds of Nairn and Elgin. He shows that *Asterolepis maximus*, formerly known as *Pterichthys major*, is confined to the Nairn sandstones, while the assemblage found in the Upper Old Red beds of Elgin, viz., *Holoptychius giganteus*, *Bothriolepis major*, *Psammosteus*, etc., are not found in the Nairn sandstones. The stratigraphical evidence seems to prove that the Elgin sandstones are on a higher horizon than the Nairn beds. In the midland basin there is a considerable development

of rocks of this age consisting of red sandstones, marls, concretionary, and breccias, which, as a rule, are unfossiliferous, save at a few well-known localities. Of these, Dura Den is the most celebrated, the fish remains occurring there in shoals (see Geological Section of FIFEENHIRE). In the Lammermuirs and in Lauderdale the remarkable breccias of this age have been compared to boulder clays of glacial origin, to which, indeed, they bear a marked resemblance, but these are overlapped by a group of red sandstones and marls covering extensive areas in Berwickshire and Roxburghshire. Indeed, the representatives of this series can be traced continuously from the valley of the Teviot across the watershed to Langholm and Anundale. When we consider the remarkable uniformity in the characters of the Upper Old Red strata, the presence of brecciated sandstones and ripple marks, it is evident that the deposits must have been laid down in shallow water, and it is equally apparent that the occurrence of *Holoptychius nobilissimus* in the northern, midland, and southern basins seems to indicate that the strata may be justly grouped with the Old Red Sandstones.

Carboniferous System.—The records of this formation are of great interest and importance. The succession of sandstones, shales, limestones, coals, and ironstones composing this system have long received a vast amount of attention, partly on account of their great economic value and partly owing to the abundant flora and fauna embedded in the rocks. Scotland is singularly fortunate in possessing a rich development of the members of this formation, though owing to subsequent folding and denudation they have been confined mainly to the Central Lowlands and the Border territory. There is the clearest evidence for maintaining that originally they must have covered a much wider extent of country; indeed, from the relics now found in the Southern Uplands there can be no doubt that as the period advanced the old Silurian tableland was gradually submerged and buried underneath these deposits. In this instance we have only another striking example of the story which has been so often repeated in the geological history of the country, namely, of the accumulation of thick deposits on these ancient tablelands and their removal by denudation.

Before describing the various subdivisions of the system as they are represented in Scotland, brief reference may be made to the nature of the flora and fauna which characterised the period. The origin of the various coal-seams is now well understood. Coal is simply mineralised vegetable matter which was not drifted seawards as formerly supposed, but which accumulated on an old land surface. The presence of beds of fire-clay underneath most of the seams of coal, in which occur numerous roots (*Stigmaria*) of large trees, suggested to Sir William Logan the explanation that the fire-clay represents the soil in which the Carboniferous vegetation grew. This discovery was further confirmed by the occurrence of huge trees known as *Sigillaria*, the stems of which were about 12 feet in circumference, standing vertically on a bed of coal, while the roots penetrated the fire-clay underlying it. Further, a careful examination of the seams of coal plainly shows that they consist of leaves, branches, stems, and roots of this ancient vegetation, and, in particular, of the spores which were shed in myriads from the trees. Again the 'roof' of the coal-seams is composed either of sandstone or limestone, indicating in the former case a gradual submergence of the old land surface and the deposition of sediment over the decaying vegetable matter, and in the latter a sudden submergence so as to allow marine organisms to invade the area. The plants of the Carboniferous period belong mainly to the flowerless division of the vegetable kingdom, the conspicuous groups

being Ferns, Calamites, and the Lepidodendroids. Amongst the genera of ferns the following may be mentioned: *Neuropteris*, *Sphenopteris*, *Pecopteris*, *Odonopteris*, *Cyclopteris*, *Alethopteris*, *Adiantites*. No less abundant are those peculiar striated fossils named Calamites, which grew on the sandy and muddy flats, often reaching a height of 20 feet or more. The Lepidodendroids, which attained their greatest development in the Carboniferous period, are mainly represented by the genus *Lepidodendron*. They formed huge trees upwards of 50 feet high, and were indeed the giants of the Carboniferous forests. The bark covering the long slender stems was marked with diamond-shaped scars, and from the ends of the branches hung innumerable cones, termed *Lepidostrobus*. Next in importance are the Sigillarioids, so named from the seal-like impressions on the bark. The stem is traversed by vertical ridges and furrows, which serve to distinguish it readily from that of the Lepidodendroids, and the roots, forming long compressed masses, with branching rootlets, are known as *Stigmaria*. The Conifers were probably represented by the genera *Araucarioxylon* and *Dadoxylon*, while the fruit of the latter is supposed to be indicated by the fossil *Trigonocarpon*.

In an admirable address (*Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc.*, Edinburgh, 1894) Mr Kidston has advanced a classification of the Carboniferous strata based on the distribution of the fossil flora. In his opinion the fossil plants of the Carboniferous formation clearly indicate a great twofold division of these rocks, viz. (1) Upper Carboniferous, comprising (a) the true Coal Measures, (b) Millstone grit; (2) Lower Carboniferous, including the Carboniferous Limestone series of Scotland and the Calciferous Sandstone series. He states that the flora of the Lower Carboniferous is much more scanty than that of the Upper Carboniferous rocks. The prevailing species is *Lepidodendron Veltheimianum*, Sternb. The genus *Sigillaria* is much less frequent. *Lepidophloios* also is present. *Asterocalamites* is distributed throughout the whole of the Lower Carboniferous beds, but *Calamites* is extremely rare. The ferns are generally characterised by bearing more or less distinct cuneate or very narrow linear pinnules, while the majority of Upper Carboniferous ferns possess round-lappeted pinnules. On the other hand the plants of the Upper Carboniferous strata are all specifically distinct from those which preceded them. The true Coal Measures are characterised by a great development of Ferns, Calamites, Lepidodendron, Sigillaria, and Cordaites. Mr Kidston is inclined to doubt that the club mosses, which now grow on our hills and moors, and the horsetails (*Equisetum*) are the descendants of the Lepidodendron and Calamites respectively. He further suggests that the genera *Araucarioxylon* and *Dadoxylon* should be classed with the Cordaites and not with the Coniferae.

The fauna of the Carboniferous period is no less interesting and abundant. From the marine limestones a rich variety of marine organisms has been obtained, though it must be admitted that in Scotland the mollusca are dwarfed in size compared with those from the Carboniferous Limestone of England—a difference which will be satisfactorily accounted for when we come to consider the physical conditions which prevailed in the two areas. Further, the strata associated with the coal-seams yield organisms implying terrestrial, fresh or brackish water conditions. Among the Protozoa both sponges and Foraminifera are represented; sponge spicules occasionally occur, as in the limestones at Dalry, Ayrshire; while the latter group are particularly abundant, and comprise the following genera: *Archæodiscus*, *Saccamina*, *Textularia*, *Trochammina*, *Valvulina*. Of these *Saccamina Carteri* is perhaps best developed, as several beds of limestone and limestone shales are almost

wholly made up of this organism. A large number of Corals has been obtained, including the following genera: *Alveolites*, *Aulophyllum*, *Chsiophyllum*, *Cyathophyllum*, *Favosites*, *Lithostrotion*, *Lonsdaleia*, *Syringopora*, *Zaphrentis*. Of the *Echinodermata* the sea-lilies or crinoids are the most abundant; indeed several of the limestones might fitly be designated Crinoidal from the fact that they consist mainly of the broken columns and plates of these forms. There are also several species of the sea-urchin *Archaeocidaris*. Amongst the Annelids *Spirorbis carbonarius* occurs in the limestones, *Serpulites* in the shales, and *Arenicolites* in the sandstones. The crustaceans are numerous represented, particularly the Ostracods, which include the following genera: *Bairdia*, *Beyrichia*, *Cypridina*, *Cythere*, *Kirkbya*, *Lepeditia*. During this period Trilobites seem to have become extinct, though they occur in the lower divisions of the system. Phyllopods are represented by the genera *Dithyrocaris*, *Estheria*, etc.; the *Merostomata* by *Belinurus*, *Prestwichia*, and *Eurypterus*, now generally regarded as arachnids. The air-breathing arthropods are represented by Arachnids, Myriapods, and Insects. Quite a valuable addition has recently been made to our knowledge of these Arachnids by the discovery of several species of scorpions in the Lower Carboniferous rock in Dumfriesshire (see Geological Section of DUMFRIESSHIRE). The Myriapods include the genera *Euphoberia* and *Xylobius*, while insects are represented by a cockroach and the larva of a dragon-fly recently found in the prolific zones of the Calciferous Sandstone near Langholm. The shales associated with the limestones are frequently crowded with Polyzoa, comprising the genera *Archaeopora*, *Cerriopora*, *Fenestella*, *Glaucanome*, *Polyzoa*. The Brachiopods are represented by the genera *Lingula*, *Orthis*, *Productus*, *Rhynchonella*, *Spirifer*, *Strophomena*, and *Terebratula*; the Lamellibranchs by *Avicula*, *Aviculopecten*, *Posidonomya*, *Anthracosia*, *Modiola*, *Nucula*, *Sanguinolites*; the Gasteropods by *Dentalium*, *Euomphalus*, *Murchisonia*, *Pleurotomaria*; the Cephalopods by *Goniatites*, *Nautilus*, and

Orthoceras. The remains of fishes are comparatively numerous in the Scottish Carboniferous rocks, representing the three Orders, the Placoids, the Ganoids, and the Dipnoi; the first occurring in limestone and limestone shales indicate salt-water conditions, and the two last estuarine or fresh-water conditions. The following genera may be instanced: *Cochliodus*, *Ctenacanthus*, *Petalodus*, *Pacilodus*, *Acanthodes*, *Ctenodus*, *Megalichthys*, *Palæoniscus*. Finally we have to chronicle the occurrence of several genera of amphibians, whose remains are found in the fresh or brackish-water strata, belonging to an extinct order, namely, the Labyrinthodonts. These remains are usually met with in a fragmentary condition, but in the western portion of the midland basin good specimens of the skull and lower jaws have been dug out of the Carboniferous rocks, from which it would appear that even the larger forms were of no great size. The following genera are represented in Scotland: *Megalerpeton*, *Pholaderpeton*, *Anthracosaurus*, *Pteropla*.

The detailed examination of the Carboniferous areas by the members of the Geological Survey clearly shows that the strata occur in a series of basins much intersected by faults; the crests of the anticlinal folds being occupied by the lower subdivisions of the formation, or by strata even of older date. Perhaps the best example of this disposition of the Carboniferous strata is the great Lanarkshire basin, bounded on the north by the Campsie Fells, on the west by the Renfrewshire and Eaglesham Hills, on the south by the Old Red Sandstone of Lesmahagow and Lanark, and on the east by the Lower Carboniferous rocks of Linlithgowshire. The highest subdivisions of the system occupy the centre of the basin, while the lower members crop out round the margin in normal order, save where the regular succession has been disturbed by faults. The Midlothian and Ayrshire basins are also excellent cases in point. The following generalised section, taken from the official publications of the Geological Survey, will show in descending order the successions throughout the various basins:

CARBONIFEROUS FORMATION,	COAL MEASURES, 1500 to 2000 feet,	}	2. Red sandstones with shales, fire-clays, marls, and <i>Spirorbis</i> limestone. There are no workable coals in this subdivision; but in the Sanquhar basin there are two very thin seams of coal and a band of ironstone. The strata rest unconformably on Group 1.
	1. White and grey sandstones, oil shales, dark shales, fire-clays, numerous valuable coal-seams, and ironstones.		
	MILLSTONE GRIT, about 600 feet,	}	Massive sandstones and coarse grits, with thick beds of fire-clay, occasional thin coals, ironstones, and thin limestones.
	CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE SERIES, 1000 to 2000 feet,		3. Upper group of three or more limestones, with thick beds of sandstone and coals, etc.
CALCIFEROUS SANDSTONE SERIES, 2000 to 3000 feet,	}	2. Middle group, containing several workable seams of coal, with clay-hand and black-hand ironstones, associated with sandstones and shales, but not with limestones.	
		1. Lower Group, comprising several beds of limestone with sandstones, shales, some coals, and ironstones.	
		}	An extremely variable group of strata, consisting of sandstones, dark shales, oil shales, cement-stones, thin coals, and ironstones, which in certain areas are entirely wanting, being represented by a great development of contemporaneous volcanic rocks. These strata form the Cement-stone Group, and graduate downwards into the Upper Old Red Sandstone. When the latter is absent there is a local base, consisting of red sandstones, grits, and breccias.

The close of the Upper Old Red Sandstone period was characterised by a remarkable outburst of volcanic activity, rivalling in importance the volcanic phase of the lower division of that formation. Indeed, when we consider the extensive areas over which the lavas and tuffs can be now traced, and the prominent hill ranges which they constitute, there can be little doubt that

they form by far the most important development of volcanic rocks in the Carboniferous formation. In Haddingtonshire they form the Garleton Hills; in Midlothian they are to be found in the lower part of Arthur's Seat, Calton Hill, and at Craiglockhart; in Fife they are splendidly developed near Burntisland, where they extend from the horizon of the Grange Limestone to the

base of the Carboniferous Limestone series. They sweep in a great semicircle from Stirling along the Campsie and Kilpatrick Hills to the Clyde at Bowling, thence by the Renfrewshire Hills and Gleniffer Braes to the high grounds near Strathaven—a distance of about 70 miles. Still farther to the west they form prominent features in Bute, the Cumbraes, Arran, and even in Cantyre. Crossing the Silurian tableland we find them again constituting a belt of ground curving round the west side of the basin of Lower Carboniferous rocks in Berwickshire and Roxburghshire; and as we approach the Border territory they reappear at the headwaters of the Slitrig, and can be followed continuously by Langholm and Birrenswark to the vale of Annan. The last indication of them in that direction is to be seen at the base of Criffel on the right bank of the Nith, where they are exposed in a picturesque ravine near the village of Kirkbean. In general, this important volcanic zone occurs at or near the base of the Cement-stone Group. At the western limit of the Campsie Fells the ancient lavas rest on sandstones, impure limestones, and marls, yielding plant remains and fish scales, which are admirably seen in the Ballagan Glen near Strathblane. They are grouped with the Cement-stones, and, indeed, form the lowest members of the series, so that there can be no doubt that the volcanic rocks here belong to the Lower Carboniferous period. This conclusion receives further support from the fact that where the volcanoes remained active for a long course of time the Cement-stone Group is either entirely absent or sparingly developed. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of this phenomenon is to be found in Renfrewshire, where the great volcanic bank already referred to, separating the Lanarkshire and Ayrshire coalfields, is composed throughout of lavas and ashes, with hardly any intercalations of sedimentary deposits. Occasionally among the beds of tuff there are calcareous bands charged with *Productus giganteus*, clearly indicating that when the volcanoes became quiescent marine organisms invaded the area. These intercalations are, however, quite exceptional. The base of the volcanic series is not far above the position of the red sandstone group; while at the top the lavas and tuffs graduate upwards through ashy strata into the Carboniferous Limestone series. It is evident, therefore, that the ancient volcanoes in that region must have poured forth sheets of lava and showers of ashes with little cessation while the members of the Cement-stone Group were being laid down in other parts of the midland valley. An interesting feature connected with this important development of volcanic rocks is the number of orifices still to be found, representing the sites from which the materials were discharged. A glance at the published maps of the Geological Survey will show the disposition of these volcanic cones and their relations to the erupted materials. They are usually arranged in a linear manner, and are now filled with various crystalline rocks, such as basalt, porphyrite, felsite, or with volcanic agglomerates.

There is perhaps no more variable group of strata in the Carboniferous formation of Scotland than the Cement-stone series. Not only does the character of the strata change in different areas, but there is also a great difference in the relative thickness of the beds. But from the researches of the Geological Survey it would appear that, if we exclude minor changes, there are two well-marked types: the one specially developed in the basin of the Clyde and in Ayrshire; the other in the Forth basin. The strata of the former series are regularly unfossiliferous, and consist of grey, blue, and red shales and clays, white or yellow sandstones with cement-stones. Fragments of plants and fish-scales are occasionally met with in the flaggy sandstones, but from the absence of the Carboniferous Limestone fauna

it is evident that the conditions were not favourable for the existence of marine organisms. Quite a different facies is presented by this group in the basin of the Forth, where it ranges from the middle of Linlithgowshire on the west, through Mid and East Lothian to the north of Berwickshire, and it also prevails throughout Fife. The prominent members in these areas are massive, white and yellow sandstones, dark blue and black shales, oil shales, thin bands and nodules of clay ironstone, limestones, and occasionally an important seam of coal. Fossils occur plentifully throughout the series, and throw considerable light on the physical conditions which prevailed during the deposition of the strata. Land plants, comprising Ferns, Calamites, and Lepidodendroids, are extremely abundant in some of the beds, and there is also a profusion of Ostracod crustaceans together with the scales and teeth of various ganoid fishes. Such an assemblage of forms evidently points to the prevalence of estuarine or fresh-water conditions, but, on the other hand, there is ample evidence to show that these must have alternated with marine conditions both in Fife and the Lothians. In the neighbourhood of Edinburgh upwards of 17 well-defined species of marine forms have been obtained from the Woodhall shales, and in Fife their occurrence is still more marked. In the latter area the marine bands are characterised chiefly by the presence of *Myalina modioliformis* and *Schizodus Salteri*, but though this is the case, it is important to note that nearly all the fossils in the marine bands are also found in the Carboniferous Limestone series. The order of succession of the strata with the characteristic fossils has already been given in the articles descriptive of the Geology of Fife and the Lothians, and there is therefore no necessity to recapitulate these descriptions here. But there is one point of special interest relating to the presence of small barriers in the midland basin giving rise to a difference in the nature of the deposits. On the north side of the Ochils, close to the Bridge of Earn, there is a small outlier of the Cement-stone series, consisting of blue clays, sandstones, and cement-stones, yielding plant remains and *Estheria*, which belong to the type occurring in the west of Scotland. Both on lithological and palæontological grounds there is an essential difference between them and the Cement-stone series in the East of Fife. It is evident, therefore, that during the early part of the Carboniferous period the Ochils must have formed a barrier between the Tay and the Howe of Fife, which, however, was submerged during the deposition of the higher divisions of the system.

From the curious alternation of strata in the Cement-stone series of the Forth basin it is clear that there must have been a considerable variation in the physical conditions of the period. The marine limestones indicate the presence of the sea and the incursion of marine forms; the shales and the sandstones point to the silting up of the sea-floor, and the deposition of fresh or brackish water limestones in shallow lagoons; while the coal-seams show that there must have been thick growths of vegetation on the swampy grounds. The accumulation of these deposits was marked by a slow and gradual subsidence which carried downwards several long promontories of land that projected from the tableland to the south. The Pentland Hills, composed of Lower Old Red Sandstone and Silurian rocks, protruded far to the north-east, and another irregular tongue of land extended from the Silurian Uplands in the direction of the sources of the river Irvine. The submergence of these promontories is amply proved by the gradual overlapping of the strata as they are traced towards the south-west. For example, the red sandstone group (Upper Old Red Sandstone), which reaches

a thickness of about 1000 feet at the south end of the Pentlands, gradually disappears about 3 miles to the south, and the Carboniferous Limestone rests directly on the Lower Old Red Sandstone. This slow subsidence was further characterised by sporadic outbursts of volcanic activity when lavas and tuffs were ejected from isolated cones and buried underneath the sediments.

When we pass to the Border territory, we find a splendid development of the Cement-stone group extending from the Cheviots, down Liddesdale, to the vale of the Nith, and along the shores of the Solway to near the mouth of the Dee. In that region the strata resemble those of the basin of the Forth in the presence of marine bands, indicating the same striking alternation of physical conditions. But, notwithstanding this general resemblance, we find a remarkable difference in the fish fauna and even in the plants on opposite sides of the Silurian tableland. The extraordinary number of organisms new to science obtained from the beds in Eskdale in the course of the Geological Survey (See Geology of DUMFRIESSHIRE), and the fact that few of the species of ganoid fishes are common to the Carboniferous rocks of the Lothians, plainly show that the Silurian tableland must have formed a prominent barrier between the two areas. From the recent researches of the Geological Survey, it appears that the Calciferous Sandstones of Scotland are the equivalents of the greater part, if not the whole, of the Carboniferous Limestone of England, while the Scottish Carboniferous Limestone represents the Yoredale series of the north of England. Now, in the centre of England, where the Carboniferous Limestone is typically developed, there is nearly 4000 feet of limestone charged with corals, foraminifers, and molluscs, thus plainly showing that the calcareous deposits must have accumulated in the open sea at some distance from the land. Indeed, such a vast thickness of solid limestone without any intercalation of sandstones or coals indicates a wonderful uniformity in physical conditions. The sea-floor must have gradually subsided, and as the subsidence advanced, the marine organisms continued to build up the calcareous deposits without being disturbed by the deposition of sediment derived from the land. On the other hand, in the north of England and in Scotland, we find that this unbroken succession of limestone disappears, and is represented by sandstones, shales, limestones, and coals. In short, it is evident that a large extent of land lay to the north, and that the sea became shallower in that direction. The presence of thick sandstones, with abundant land plants and trunks of trees derived from the ancient forests, as well as the cement-stones, points to estuarine conditions; while the limestones show that the shelving shores must have been submerged at repeated intervals so as to permit of the migration of organisms from deeper water.

There are several interesting facts tending to the conclusion that the Calciferous Sandstone series must have extended far beyond their present limits in the south of Scotland. In the belt of Upper Silurian rocks bordering the Upper Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous formations in Dumfriesshire there are several volcanic cones from which the Lower Carboniferous lavas and tuffs were ejected. These are now filled with coarse agglomerate, in which blocks of Upper Old Red Sandstone and fragments of clays and cement-stones frequently occur. This fact may appear strange at first, when we consider that these formations are now situated to the south of these old vents; but when we reflect that during the discharge of the volcanic materials the Silurian rocks were covered by the red sandstones and cement-stones, the difficulty at once disappears. The blocks torn from the sides of the

vents fell back into the orifices, and though the overlying formations have been removed by denudation, we are now able to tell, from the materials found in the agglomerate, the nature of the strata pierced by the volcanoes. Equally interesting and suggestive is the occurrence of blocks of cement-stone with characteristic Lower Carboniferous fossils in the breccias of Permian age near Moffat. We shall presently call attention to the characters and probable origin of these deposits, that are found along the bottoms of the Annandale valleys. It is enough for our present purpose to state that there are no Lower Carboniferous rocks *in situ* anywhere in that region at the present day. But it is manifest that these old valleys must have been filled with deposits of that age, which were removed by denudation, save a few isolated blocks, before Permian times. Insignificant as these facts may appear, they are of great importance, as indicating the previous extension of the Carboniferous formation and the enormous denudation which it has undergone.

In the succeeding Carboniferous Limestone Group, there is not the same marked variation in the character of the strata as that just described. Throughout the various basins from Ayrshire to Fife and Midlothian, there is a wonderful uniformity in the order of succession as given in the foregoing table. The triple classification can be easily established, and even some of the particular zones of limestone can be traced over extensive areas. In the south of Ayrshire, though this series is poorly developed, the three subdivisions can be identified, and when traced towards the north the limestones gradually swell out till in some instances they attain a greater thickness than in any other part of Scotland. In particular, the lowest limestone, exposed in numerous quarries near Beith, and divided in places in two massive beds with intercalated shales, reaches a thickness of 100 feet, and yields the following characteristic fossils: *Lithostroton irregulare*, *Clastophyllum turbinatum*, *Poteriocrinus crassus*, *Athyris ambigua*, *Lingula squamiformis*, *Orthis resupinata*, *Productus giganteus*, *P. longispinus*, *P. semireticulatus*, *Spirifera bisulcata*, *Aviculopecten Sowerbii*, *Myalina crassa*, *Bellerophon apertus*, *Orthoceras giganteum*, *Rhisodus Hibberti*, etc. Above this massive limestone there are two important seams of Clayband and Blackband ironstone, the latter being sometimes interstratified with and replaced by volcanic ash. It would appear that, during the deposition of the ironstone, volcanic cones must have been discharging showers of tuff in that region, which were eventually entombed by the later deposits of the Carboniferous Limestone. There are three workable coal-seams in the middle group, overlain by the upper limestones, some of which are of considerable thickness. In Ayrshire the upper group of limestones is followed by beds of basaltic lavas and tuffs—the last indications of volcanic activity in the Carboniferous formation in that county. Again in the great central basin stretching from the Kilpatrick Hills to Linlithgowshire, these groups are equally persistent, and are typically developed. The prominent limestones and coal-seams have already been indicated in the articles descriptive of the geology of the midland counties, to which the reader is referred for details. It will be sufficient to refer to some of the special horizons which are well-known throughout that region. The lowest limestone is represented by the Hurler or Main Seam, underlain by a bed of coal; the two forming capital horizons for determining the geological structure of the tract. With these are associated smaller and less important beds of limestone, with occasional coals and clayband ironstones. The middle group comprises a number of valuable seams of coal, including the well-known Lesmahagow gas coal,

chiefly in the upper part of the section, alternating with sandstones and shales, while in the lower portion there are valuable seams of clayband and blackband ironstone. The base of the upper limestone group is marked by the Index Limestone—so named because it overlies the valuable minerals of the coal-bearing group, while the highest limestone is represented by the Castlecary and Levenseat seams. No contemporaneous volcanic rocks are associated with the Carboniferous Limestone series in the western part of the midland basin, but in Linlithgowshire they are prominently developed. Beginning towards the close of the deposition of the Cementstones, the volcanic eruptions must have continued till towards the close of the Carboniferous Limestone period, but occasionally there were quiescent intervals, when the corals, crinoids, and molluscs migrated to those volcanic banks, and built up thick seams of limestone and calcareous shales. Reference ought to be made also to the great intrusive sheets occurring so abundantly in the Carboniferous Limestone series in Fife and Stirlingshire, and occupying a tolerably constant horizon, namely, about the position of the lowest limestone zones. These great wedges of igneous material frequently give rise to prominent physical features; they form a well-marked escarpment on the crest of Benarty and the Lomonds, and the same feature is observable at Abbey Craig and Stirling Castle (see Geology of FIFESHIRE, also that of STIRLINGSHIRE).

From the foregoing description, it is apparent that there must have been a remarkable uniformity in the physical conditions of the period. Where the series is typically developed, the following is the arrangement of the strata in descending order: (a) coal, (b) sandy fire-clay, (c) sandstone, (d) shale, (e) limestone—the latter forming the 'roof' of another bed of coal underlain by the same succession of strata. The limestones indicate a prevalence of marine conditions when the sea-floor was tenanted by corals, crinoids, and other organisms; the shales and sandstones point to the accumulation of sediment and the silting up of the sea bottom. By degrees shallow lagoons and mud flats were formed, which were overspread with that peculiar grey mud suitable for the growth of luxuriant vegetation now stored up in the valuable seams of coal. The fact that a coal-seam is usually overlain by a bed of limestone, shows that a sudden submergence must have ensued, which carried the old land surface down to such a depth as to allow the marine organisms to overspread the decaying vegetation. Of course, it is obvious that during the deposition of the middle coal-bearing group, in which no limestones occur, the land could only have been depressed to a limited extent after the accumulation of the vegetable matter; in fact, the submergence was never great enough to permit the incursion of marine organisms. In the latter case, the roof of the coal is formed of sandstone or shale. Finally, it may be observed that, as the deposition of the ironstones was associated with decaying animal and vegetable matter, which precipitated the salts of iron present in the sea-water, we may justly infer that they accumulated in pools or lagoons. It is evident, therefore, that during the Carboniferous Limestone period the land was steadily subsiding, with long intervals of repose. There are certain facts which may now be adduced tending to show that this irregular subsidence of the land produced violent overlaps of the strata. In the basin of the Clyde, as we advance westwards, the Carboniferous Sandstones are overlapped by the Carboniferous Limestone, till the latter rests directly on the Lower Old Red Sandstone to the south of Lesmahagow. Still more remarkable is the occurrence of representatives of the Carboniferous Limestone on the crest of the Old Red Sandstone ridge to the south of Tinto, and still

farther to the south-west, on the Silurian tableland in the Duneaton Water. In the former case they rest unconformably on the Old Red Sandstone, and in the latter they have been preserved by powerful faults, which have brought them into conjunction with the Lower Silurian strata. The significance of these facts, as bearing on the previous extension of the Carboniferous formation over the Southern Uplands, needs no demonstration.

Overlying the preceding group, we find a succession of white, yellow, or red sandstones, which attain a very limited development in Scotland. Where no faults intervene, this formation can be traced as a belt of variable width round the margin of the true Coal-measures, a feature which is conspicuously developed on the eastern border of the great Lanarkshire Coal-field. Sometimes the sandstones merge into grits, and even into fine conglomerates, indicating that land must have been not far distant during their accumulation; sometimes they are associated with fire-clays of considerable economic value, thin limestones, bands of ironstone, and even a few thin coal-seams. These are, however, of exceptional occurrence, the dominant member being coarse sandstone, and hence the term Millstone Grit has been applied to this division of the Carboniferous system. According to the researches of the Geological Survey it would appear to be absent in some parts of the Ayrshire basin, as the Coal-measures rest directly on the Carboniferous Limestone, even where the interbedded volcanic rocks at the top of the latter series are not present. Fossils are by no means plentiful, but the following forms have been obtained from the shales and impure limestones: *Serpulites carbonarius*, *Discina nitida*, *Orthis*, *Lingula mytiloides*, *Bellerophon decussatus*, etc. From the lithological characters of the formation it is apparent that the land must have been subsiding at intervals, and that the depth of the sea never could have been sufficient to allow many true marine organisms to enter the area. The intercalation of some thin coal-seams with the fire-clays points to the recurrence of old land surfaces during the period.

Finally, we have at the top of the Carboniferous system what is unquestionably the most valuable of all the great divisions, namely, the true Coal-measures. It is divisible into two members: the upper, consisting of red sandstones resting unconformably on the lower, composed of numerous valuable coal-seams, clayband and black-band ironstones, bituminous shales, sandy shales, fire-clays, and sandstones. If we take the Clyde coal-field as a typical example, there are no fewer than eleven beds of coal and seven seams of ironstone of more or less value in the central portion of the basin. Though it is true that the coal-seams generally rest on a bed of fire-clay, representing the old land surface on which the vegetation grew, it is observable that some of the seams have no underclay at all. In this case the coal varies in quality, and is frequently intercalated with sandy shales or sandstones. It is probable that in such instances the coal-seams may be due to the drifting of vegetable matter, and their formation may be an exception to that already described. From an examination of the fossils it is evident that during the deposition of the true Coal-measures, fresh or brackish water conditions must have prevailed throughout the Scottish basins. Indeed, the occurrence of Carboniferous Limestone forms is extremely rare, so rare in fact as to show that they were almost wholly excluded from the basins of deposit. The constant repetition of coal-seams with sandstones, shales, and ironstones, shows that land conditions must have been in the ascendant, followed at intervals by slight submergence. It is not necessary to invoke movements of

elevation to enable the vegetation to overspread the sandy sediment. This result might have been successfully accomplished by the gradual silting up of the old sea-bottoms or estuaries, which would convert the shallow seas into muddy flats and swamps. It will be readily perceived that the coal-seams represent an enormous amount of compressed vegetation, and when we reflect that many of the coals are composed, to a large extent, of spores shed from the lycopodiaceous trees, we may form a vivid impression of the long lapse of time represented by each coal-growth. The characteristic fossils of the Coal-measures consist of plants, crustaceans, molluscs, fishes, and labyrinthodonts. The following fossils have been obtained from different horizons in this series: *Sphenopteris*, *Neuropteris*, *Alethopteris lonchitica*, *Calamites*, *Lepidodendron*, *Lepidostrobus*, *Leperditia Scotoburdigalensis*, *Beyrichia arcuata*, *Lingula mytiloides*, *Anthraco-myia*, *Anthracosia acuta*, *Acanthodes Wardi*, *Coelacanthus lepturus*, *Ctenodus*, *Megalichthys Hibberti*, *Pleuranthus gibbosus*, *Platysomus*, etc.

The marked unconformability at the base of the red sandstones, forming the upper subdivision of the Coal-measures, shows that the prolonged subsidence which had prevailed throughout the Carboniferous period at length gave place to a movement of elevation. The coal-bearing strata were elevated so as to form a land surface, and considerably denuded before the red sandstones were laid down above them. During this interval the Coal-measures must have undergone no small amount of erosion in several of the basins, and we have, therefore, no continuous sequence of deposits at the close of the Carboniferous period. Further, there is evidence to show that during this interval the coal-bearing strata were faulted to some extent before they were covered by the red sandstones. In the course of the Geological Survey of the Sanquhar Coalfield it was observed that the red sandstones actually over-spread a fault in the Coal-measures with a downthrow of 90 fathoms without being themselves disturbed. But as the red sandstones contain two thin coal-seams and a band of ironstone there is no doubt as to their true geological horizon. In the Clyde basin the unconformity is very gentle. The strata of both subdivisions are inclined in the same direction, and the discordance can only be determined by observing their relations over a considerable area.

Within the Silurian tableland of the Southern Uplands there is an important basin of Carboniferous strata resting unconformably on the Silurian rocks, and forming the Sanquhar Coalfield. The strata claim special attention on account of the interesting story which they tell regarding the excavation of valleys in that ancient tableland and the extension of the true Coal-measures. From the relations of the younger Palæozoic rocks to the older series, it is clear that long before the Coal-measures were laid down the old tableland must have been carved into hills and valleys; in short, the valley of the Nith must have been a valley in Carboniferous time. At the south end of the basin there are some isolated patches of strata probably belonging to the Carboniferous Limestone, which in the adjoining basin of Thornhill are much more largely developed. In the latter district beds of limestone with marine organisms are associated with the sandstones and shales, but as we ascend the valley these representatives of the Carboniferous Limestone gradually disappear, till in the Sanquhar basin the Coal-measures rest directly on the Silurian rocks. These facts are highly suggestive, because when they are viewed in connection with the evidence given in the foregoing pages regarding the violent overlaps in the Carboniferous formation, they point to the conclusion

that the most elevated portion of the Silurian tableland must have lain to the south-west. We have no means of ascertaining the original extension of the Coal-measures across the old tableland, but it is safe to infer that the prolonged subsidence ultimately carried down beneath the waters a considerable part, at least, of the old land barrier. Quite recently, in a series of reefs at the Innimore of Ardtornish, Morvern, Professor Judd discovered a group of coarse white sandstones and shales charged with plant remains, along with thin and imperfect seams of coal. Among the plants, the following have been identified: *Lepidodendron aculeatum*, *Calamites Suckowii*, *Sigillaria*, and *Stigmaria*. The total thickness of strata does not exceed 50 feet, and on one side they are truncated by a fault, while on the other they are overlapped by the Poikilitic beds at the base of the Secondary Series. On the strength of the palæontological evidence, he regards this patch of strata as a fragment of the Carboniferous formation which has escaped denudation, and suggests that originally deposits of the same age may have had a great extension throughout the Highlands.

Permian System.—At the close of the Carboniferous period, powerful subterranean movements again ensued, which were eventually accompanied with striking manifestations of volcanic activity. The various deposits which had accumulated during the prolonged subsidence in Carboniferous time, were upheaved and subjected to considerable erosion. Indeed, in Fife there is clear evidence for maintaining that the Carboniferous strata must have been folded, dislocated, and extensively denuded before some of the Permian volcanic cones began to discharge showers of ashes. Partly from the lithological characters of the strata, and partly from the nature of the organic remains, Sir Andrew Ramsay has inferred that these subterranean movements resulted in the formation of inland lakes or enclosed basins, in which the Permian rocks were laid down. In short, the physical conditions must have resembled to some extent those which characterised the Old Red Sandstone period. That his ingenious suggestion is probably correct, will be better understood after a brief description of the nature of the deposits. In Scotland this formation is not so extensively developed as in England, neither is there the same variety in the strata. At present they form isolated basins at various localities in the south of Scotland, which were in all likelihood originally connected with each other: (1) in the centre of the Ayrshire Coalfield; (2) at Thornhill; (3) at Dumfries; (4) at Loch Ryan; (5) at Lockerbie; (6) at Moffat; while still another area, now regarded as Triassic, extends from the vale of Annan to the Canonbie Coalfield. Many of the red sandstone rocks of Arran appear to belong to this formation, while small outliers occur at Ballantrae and Loch Ryan. Not the least interesting of the rocks in these areas are the lavas and tuffs forming the base of the formation in Ayrshire. At this locality they form the rim of the basin, the centre of which is occupied by brick-red sandstones, exposed in the picturesque ravine in the river Ayr at Ballochmyle. Similar lavas occur at the base of the series in the Thornhill basin, and patches of the same volcanic rocks near Sanquhar have been referred to this horizon. Beyond the limits of the Permian basin of Ayrshire there is an interesting series of necks, representing the roots of the Permian volcanoes. A glance at the Geological Survey 1-inch Map (sheet 14) shows how a group of them is arranged in a linear manner along the banks of the Doon to the north of Dalmellington; and other examples are scattered over the Ayrshire basin. They pierce all the subdivisions of the Carboniferous system, and even the red sandstones resting uncon-

formably on the Coal-measures. They are now filled with coarse agglomerate, composed chiefly of blocks of diabase-porphyrite. That these undoubtedly represent the pipes of old volcanoes has been amply proved in the course of the coal-mining operations of the district, for according to the researches of Professor James Geikie the seams of coal have been worked close to the necks, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the latter they display that alteration produced by contact with igneous materials.

The red sandstones overlying the diabase lavas in the Permian basin of Ayrshire have not yielded any organic remains, but they are distinguishable from the sandstones of the Carboniferous system by their brick-red colour. It is important to note also that these Permian rocks rest unconformably on the red sandstones forming the youngest member of the Carboniferous formation; hence there can be no doubt that they form an independent series, distinguished by peculiar lithological characters and by the absence of the Carboniferous fauna. In the other basins where the lavas and tufts are absent, there is a peculiar brecciated conglomerate usually lying at the base of the series, and resting unconformably on the old Silurian platform, which deserves more than a mere passing allusion, because it probably indicates that glacial action must have had something to do with its accumulation. Many years ago, when studying the brecciated conglomerates of this age in England, Ramsay showed that they contained blocks striated in the same manner as stones in ordinary boulder clay, and from the appearances presented by the deposits and the assemblage of stones he inferred that they were of glacial origin, resembling modern glacial drifts. Recently the breccias of Moffatdale have yielded several excellent examples of striated stones analogous to those in the adjacent boulder clay. The blocks have been derived from the Silurian hills, and consist mainly of grits, greywackes, shales, and felstones; but along with these there are fragments of the Cement-stone Group with Lower Carboniferous fossils, to which reference has already been made. The breccias in the Dumfries basin have also yielded casts of fossils, indeterminate owing to their imperfect preservation, but which have evidently been obtained from Palæozoic deposits previously removed by denudation. Overlying these basement beds we find a considerable thickness of red sandstones, largely in request for building purposes in the south of Scotland, which have yielded, near Dumfries and on Corncockle Moor, an interesting series of footprints produced by animals moving along the sandy shores of the Permian lakes. No remains of the animals which frequented the shores of these old lakes have as yet been met with in Scotland, but in England the Labyrinthodont Amphibian, *Dasyceps Bucklandi*, has been unearthed at Kenilworth, and the true land reptiles, *Proterosaurus Speneri* and *P. Huxleyi*, have been obtained from the marl slate. In the sandstones of the vale of Eden pseudomorphous crystals of rock salt and deposits of gypsum occur, evidently indicating, as Ramsay suggested, the concentration of saline waters in inland lakes. We have no means of determining the original development of these deposits in the south of Scotland, but there can be little doubt that the old valleys must have been in great part filled with them, and that the various basins are merely isolated relics of widespread deposits. Various interesting facts tend to substantiate this conclusion. For example, the members of the Cement-stone Group along the shores of the Solway between the Dee and the Nith, and also in the neighbourhood of Canonbie, have been reddened by infiltration of iron oxide at the time when they lay buried under Permian strata. The same feature is observable

in the Silurian strata near Dumfries, at Lockerbie, and in Eskdalemuir. But perhaps a still more remarkable proof is the occurrence of a small outlier of breccia on the Silurian tableland between the village of Crawfordjohn and Leadhills. Composed of subangular blocks of Lower Silurian rocks, embedded in a red gritty paste, with little apparent stratification, the deposit recalls the peculiar breccias of the Moffat valley, and has been grouped with this formation by the officers of the Geological Survey. Though the evidence on which this correlation is based is comparatively slight, it is probably correct, and if so, then it points to a remarkable development of the Permian deposits.

Triassic System.—The strata which now fall to be described form the base of the great succession of Secondary formations, which are distinguished from the Palæozoic rocks alike by their lithological characters and by their organic remains. The flora and fauna of the Secondary formations indicate a wide divergence from the types which flourished in such profusion in Palæozoic time. Unfortunately, in Scotland these deposits now occupy very limited areas compared with their original extension, and the geologist labours under considerable disadvantages in attempting to unravel the physical conditions that prevailed during their deposition as well as their life history. But these very obstacles have only imparted an additional charm to the study of the Secondary rocks. Restricted as they are to the north-east coast of Scotland, the western sea-board of the Highlands, and the Inner Hebrides, they are closely linked with the geological history of the Highlands. No trace of any of the Secondary formations is now to be found in the Central Lowlands or in the Southern Uplands, not, indeed, till we reach the shores of the Solway; but their absence in these areas does not by any means negative the supposition that they may formerly have existed there.

Lithologically the Triassic strata bear a close resemblance to the Permian, and it has therefore been conjectured by Ramsay that similar continental conditions prevailed during this period. Indeed, from the great deposits of rock-salt associated with the Triassic sandstones of England, there are good grounds for accepting his suggestion that they were accumulated in vast inland basins. But though it is apparent that similar physical conditions prevailed during Triassic time, there is clear evidence to show that in England the Permian strata had been upheaved and extensively denuded before the Triassic sediments were laid down above them. In Scotland, however, the Permian rocks are nowhere overlain by later formations save the Pleistocene, and we have therefore no indication of the terrestrial movements which then ensued. A large patch of strata referred to the Trias, extends along the north shore of the Solway Firth east of the Nith, and several detached areas occur in the north of Scotland, of which the one at Elgin is the most important. At the latter locality the strata consist of grey and yellow sandstones, yielding a remarkable series of reptilian remains, which have been investigated by Professor Huxley and Mr E. T. Newton, and along with these sandstones there is to be found at various localities a cherty and calcareous band, well developed at Stotfield. The reptilian remains determined by Huxley belong to a crocodile which must have been about 18 feet long, and to two lizards, one about 10 inches and the other about 6 feet in length. The discovery of the remains of one of the lizards, namely, *Hyperodapedon*, in strata of Triassic age, in Devonshire, Warwickshire, and in Central India, led Professor Huxley to the conclusion that the reptiferous sandstones of Elgin are of the same age—a correlation which has latterly been generally accepted. The reptilian remains investigated by

Mr Newton represent at least eight distinct skeletons, seven of which undoubtedly belong to the Dicynodontia, and one is a singular horned reptile new to science. These were obtained from the sandstone at Cutties-hillock quarry, near Elgin. One of the genera of Dicynodontia is named *Gordonia*, after the Rev. George Gordon, LL.D., of Birnie, whose researches in the natural history and geology of Moray are so widely known. *Elginia mirabilis* is the name proposed for the skull of a reptile which, on account of the extreme development of horns and spines, reminds one of the living lizards, *Moloch* and *Phrynosoma*. This peculiar skull seems to show affinities with Labyrinthodonts and Lacertilians, and is unlike any living or fossil form, its nearest, though distant ally being the *Pareiasaurus* from the Karoo beds of South Africa. It was formerly held that the reptiliferous strata may probably be a further development of the Upper Old Red Sandstone in the neighbourhood of Elgin. The latter yields scales and plates of the fishes characteristic of that period together with footprints, but no reptilian remains. The evidence is obscured by a vast accumulation of glacial and post-glacial deposits, and hence the difficulty hitherto felt in determining the stratigraphical relations of the beds. Recently, however, an interesting discovery has been made in the course of excavations for building purposes in a sandstone quarry on the Bishopmill ridge to the south of Newspynie church. The depth of this quarry is about 60 feet. In the upper part of the section about 15 feet of sandstone occurs, resembling the ordinary reptiliferous strata of that region, and yielding bones and other remains of reptiles. These beds rest on a pebbly grit or fine conglomerate about 6 feet thick. Underneath this hand lie beds of sandstone containing the remains of the typical Upper Old Red Sandstone fish (*Holoptychius nobilissimus*), but as far as the excavations have gone no trace of the reptilian remains have been found associated with the ichthyolites. This section is of special interest, because it shows what geologists were long anxiously in search of, namely, the reptiliferous beds and the Upper Old Red Sandstone in contact with each other. From this section it is evident that the former are not brought into conjunction with the latter by means of a dislocation. The one series seems to rest unconformably on the other. This conclusion receives further support from the occurrence of Upper Old Red fish scales in flagstones far to the north, near Lossiemouth. Indeed the exposure of these flagstones suggests the idea that they may probably form a portion of the Upper Old Red Sandstone platform, protruding through a thin cake of the reptiliferous sandstones. At the base of the Secondary formations on the east coast of Sutherlandshire, between Dunrobin and Golspie, sandstones associated with a peculiar cherty calcareous rock are to be found, which are regarded by Professor Judd as the equivalents of the reptiliferous series of Moray, but this correlation has not been confirmed by the discovery of any reptilian remains in the beds at Golspie.

On the western seaboard of the Highlands various patches of conglomerates, breccias, and red sandstones are to be found occupying a similar horizon. Of these perhaps the most interesting is the outlier at Gruinard Bay, first detected by Macculloch, whose researches in the geology of the West Highlands at the beginning of the 19th century have earned for him an enduring reputation. At this locality they consist of brecciated conglomerates, argillaceous sandstones, variegated clays and marls overlain by red argillaceous and sandy beds, which have been thrown down by great dislocations against the Cambrian sandstones. None of the later

Secondary formations overlie these Triassic sandstones, but the representatives of this formation in Raasay, Sleat, and Ardnamurchan appear to graduate upwards into the Lias. This conformable succession is admirably seen at Ru-na-Leac, in the island of Raasay, where the strata occur in the following ascending order: (a) at the base, conglomerates with pebbles of quartzite, Cambrian sandstone and limestone associated with micaceous sandstone; (b) red clays and marls merging into sandstones and conglomerates; (c) mottled sandstones, calcareous in places, and containing fragments of limestone, graduating upwards into the Lias. Elsewhere, as for example, at Inch Kenneth, Grihun, Loch Aline, and Morvern, they are covered unconformably by Upper Cretaceous strata or by contemporaneous volcanic rocks of Tertiary age. No fossils have been found in the Triassic strata of the West Highlands save some casts of bivalve shells in a quarry at Ardtornish Towers. From the lithological characters of these rocks, from the presence of peroxide of iron and veins of gypsum in the sandstones, as well as the conspicuous dearth of fossils, it is evident that, like their English equivalents, they were deposited in inland lakes, and not in the open sea.

Jurassic System.—The Jurassic rocks of Scotland occur in areas far apart from each other, on the east coast of Sutherland, in the basin of the Moray Firth, along the western seaboard of the Highlands, and in the Inner Hebrides. A careful examination of the distribution and physical relations of the members of this system, within recent years, has amply proved that they are relics of deposits once extensively developed throughout the northern part of the kingdom, and that they have been preserved from complete demolition by remarkable geological phenomena. In the north-east of Scotland the largest and most important development of this formation occupies a narrow belt of ground, about 16 miles in length, on the coast of Sutherland, from Golspie to near the Ord of Caithness. Along their inland margin the strata are bounded by a fault or dislocation of great magnitude, which has allowed them to slip down, as it were, on the south-east side against the hard crystalline gneiss and schists with their associated igneous rocks. The very same relationship is observable in the case of the small patches of Jurassic rocks occurring at the base of the Ross-shire cliffs, to the north and south of the Sutors of Cromarty. Here they have been thrown down to the south-east against granitoid gneiss and highly inclined beds of Lower Old Red Sandstone by a powerful fault, which is probably a continuation of the dislocation traversing the Great Glen. As to the precise age of these great dislocations, we have no definite knowledge; all that we know for certain is, that they must be more recent than the Upper Oolite, inasmuch as these rocks have been affected by the movements, and have been brought into conjunction with the older strata. The direction of these two great faults, which run parallel with each other, is north-east and south-west, and it is probable, if not certain, that they belong to the same period. But it ought to be borne in mind that the fracture traversing the Great Glen is of much more ancient date, reaching back at least to Old Red Sandstone time, if not to an older period. The geological structure of the north-east portion of the Glen proves that the Lower Old Red Sandstone rocks have slipped downwards on the south-east side, the downthrow in this instance being in the same direction as at the base of the Ross-shire cliff on the west side of the Moray Firth. It is evident, therefore, that this ancient line of fracture must have been affected by subterranean movements at different geological periods, and that the last movement of which we have certain

knowledge must have been post-Jurassic. After a moment's reflection it will be manifest that before the Jurassic rocks were affected by these dislocations they must have extended far to the west of their present limits, but owing to the prolonged denudation of the northern Highlands at different geological periods, not a trace of these deposits is now to be found on the west side of the lines of fracture. Their preservation, therefore, on the Ross-shire and Sutherlandshire coast is directly due to those faults by means of which they have slipped downwards against harder rocks, and have been better able to resist the agents of denudation. No less remarkable is the method of preservation of the Jurassic and other Secondary strata of the Western Highlands, where they occur at intervals over an area measuring about 120 miles from north to south, and about 50 miles from east to west. Long after their formation they were buried under vast accumulations of sheets of lava, erupted during the Tertiary period, which now form grand terraced escarpments in Mull, Skye, and other islands. Round the edges of the volcanic plateaux, especially where the combined action of the sea and subaerial agencies have removed the overlying volcanic materials, or where the streams have cut deep trenches through the sheets of lava, the Secondary strata are exposed anew. In some cases, too, we find portions of the Secondary strata enclosed in great sheets of basalt, or it may be in the agglomerates and tuffs ejected from the volcanic orifices of the period. By the study of these isolated and fragmentary sections it is possible to follow the geological history of our country through long cycles of time, and to correlate the deposits with the much more perfect series in England. From the time of Macculloch, whose geological map of the West Highlands is a monument of laborious research, these rocks have been studied by various investigators, including Murchison, Hay Cunningham, Edward Forbes, Sir A. Geikie, Wright, Bryce, Tate, Judd, and others. By far the most exhaustive contributions to the literature of the subject which have recently appeared have been made by Professor Judd, who has shown that on the east coast of Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire all the main subdivisions of the Jurassic system, from the Lower Lias to the Upper Oolite, with the exception of the Upper Lias, are represented; while in the West Highlands and Islands the sequence can be traced only from the Lower Lias to the Oxford Clay.* In the articles descriptive of the geology of Ross-shire, Sutherlandshire, and Skye, the lithological characters of the various zones of the Jurassic system, with their most characteristic fossils, have been given, and we shall therefore now point out certain striking features which distinguish the Scottish Jurassic rocks from their representatives in the south of England. In the latter region the lithological characters of the strata and the organic remains alike testify to the prevalence of marine conditions during the deposition of the various zones from the Lower Lias till at least about the middle of the Upper Oolite. The Portland and Purbeck beds indicate that the marine gradually gave place to estuarine conditions, and that a great change must have taken place in the physical geography of that region. But when the Jurassic rocks are traced northwards into Yorkshire, it is observable that the Lower Oolite is represented by sandstones, shales, thin coals, and ironstones, indicating unquestionably that these deposits must have been laid down in estuaries, thus contrasting with the marine conditions which existed during the deposition of the other members of this system in that area.

* See *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxix., p. 97; also vol. xxxiv., p. 660.

Still more conspicuously is this feature developed in Scotland, where there is a constant alternation of estuarine and marine strata, the former frequently predominating, and presenting considerable variations at different localities. This remarkable alternation is strikingly displayed in the north-east of Scotland in the zones ranging from the Lower Lias to the Upper Oolite, as shown by Professor Judd. Prominent among the estuarine strata are to be found conglomerates, sandstones, and shales; the sandstones exhibiting ripple marks and worm tracks, and containing abundant remains of plants and drifted wood. Associated with these are finely-laminated clays and bands of limestone charged with fresh-water shells, and occasionally with dwarfed marine forms; while seams of lignite and coal, sometimes of considerable thickness, are interbedded with the sandstones and clays. On the other hand, certain zones occur with the characteristic marine forms, showing that marine conditions must have prevailed at intervals. For example, the estuarine sandstones, conglomerates, and shales at the base of the Lower Lias in Sutherland are overlain by micaceous clays and shelly limestones, with characteristic marine forms; while the Lower Oolite is composed mainly of estuarine strata, consisting of sandstones, shales, and coals. On this latter horizon the well-known coal-seams are met with, one of them actually reaching a thickness of about 4 feet. Again, in the Middle Oolite there are several important marine zones alternating with estuarine strata; of the former, the 'roofbed' of the Main Coal seam is an excellent example, consisting of sandstone passing into a limestone, charged with Ammonites and Belemnites, belonging to the horizon of the 'Kelloway Rock' in Yorkshire. Finally, the Upper Oolites are represented in Sutherland by a splendid development of sandstones, shales, grits, and brecciated conglomerates, indicating estuarine conditions, and probably the transportation seawards by ice-rafts of large masses of rock with trunks of trees. Indeed, from these observations it will be apparent that the sequence of physical conditions during Jurassic time in the Northern Highlands must have resembled to some extent those which prevailed during part of the Carboniferous period in Scotland.

When we compare the Jurassic strata of the West Highlands with their representatives on the east coast, the same recurrence of estuarine and marine conditions is observable, though in a less prominent form. At certain localities, sandstones and thin coal-seams are to be found at the base of the Lias, while between the Lower Oolite and the Oxford Clay a great estuarine series is intercalated, consisting of sandstones, shales with much carbonaceous matter, and limestones made up of comminuted shells. According to Professor Judd there are nearly 3000 feet of Jurassic rocks exposed in the West Highlands from the base of the Lias to the Oxford Clay, and if to this amount we add 1000 feet for the thickness of the Upper Oolite in Sutherlandshire, then the total thickness will be not far short of 4000 feet. The reader is referred to the papers communicated to the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* by the authors already mentioned for detailed lists of the fossils obtained from the Jurassic rocks of Scotland. It will be sufficient for our present purpose if we indicate generally the nature of the flora and fauna, and some of the fossils characteristic of the prominent zones. The plants are represented by Ferns, *Equisetites*, Cycads, and Conifers. A graphic description of the Jurassic flora of Sutherlandshire is given in the last chapter of the *Testimony of the Rocks* by Hugh Miller, in which he shows that Scotland in Oolitic times must have had its mighty

forests of pine. The plant which seems to bulk most largely in the coal-seams, as pointed out by Sir Roderick Murchison, is *Equisetites colummaris*. The fauna of the period is both rich and varied. The Corals are represented by the genus *Isastrea*; the Echinoderms comprised Sea-urchins and Crinoids, the former being represented by the genus *Cidaris*, and the latter by *Pentacrinus*. The Brachiopods are represented by the genera *Rhynchonella*, *Lingula*, *Spiriferina*, *Waldheimia*; the Lamellibranchs, which are particularly abundant, by *Avicula*, *Gryphæa*, *Inoceramus*, *Lima*, *Ostrea*, *Pecten*, *Plicatula*, *Arca*, *Cardinia*, *Cyrena*, *Nucula*, *Leda*, *Pholadomya*, *Unicardium*, *Trigonia*, *Unio*; the Gasteropods by the genera *Chemnitzia*, *Natica*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Tectaria*, *Melania*, *Paludina*; and the Cephalopods by *Ammonites* and *Belemnites*. The last order—namely, the Cephalopods—attained a great development, and from the classification of the Scottish Jurassic rocks adopted by Professor Judd it would appear that some of the prominent zones are characterised by the same species of *Ammonites* and *Belemnites* as their English equivalents. For example, in the West Highlands the Lower Lias is defined by the presence of *Ammonites Bucklandi*, *A. Conybeari*, *A. semicostatus*; the Middle Lias by *Ammonites armatus*, *A. Jamesoni*, *A. margaritatus*, *Belemnites elongatus*; the Upper Lias by *Ammonites communis*, *A. serpentinus*. The Lower Oolite is characterised by *Ammonites Murchisonæ*, *A. Humphriesianus*, *Belemnites giganteus*; while the Oxford Clay yields *Belemnites sulcatus*, *B. gracilis*, and *Ammonites cordatus*.

Cretaceous System.—Between the Jurassic and Cretaceous strata of the West Highlands there is a great unconformability, indicating striking changes in the physical geography of the region, and extensive denudation of the deposits which had accumulated during previous periods. During this interval there must have been an elevation of the floor of the sea in the northern areas, and the various subaerial agencies must have removed in part the older Secondary strata which had been laid down on the tableland of the Highlands. When this elevation took place we have no precise means of ascertaining, but if we take the evidence supplied by the Sutherland sections in connection with that of the West Highlands, then we have a connected story up to the horizon of the Upper Oolite. As already stated, this latter group is not represented on the west coast, at least it has not as yet been detected in that region. The continuity of the geological record in the West Highlands is further interrupted by the absence of the representatives of the Weald and the Lower Greensand (Neocomian); for, according to Professor Judd, the lowest beds of the Cretaceous strata belong to the Upper Greensand, yielding *Nautilus Deslongchampsianus*, *Exogyra conica*, *Pecten asper*, *P. orbicularis*. These are overlain by estuarine sandstones, followed by beds of white chalk, with flints containing *Belemnitella mucronata*, and numerous fragments of *Inoceramus*; while at the top of the series occur sandstones and marls, with plant remains and thin seams of coal. From the character of the strata in this brief succession, it is evident that there must have been an alternation of estuarine and marine conditions similar to that which characterised the deposition of the Jurassic rocks. In the north-east of Scotland no Cretaceous strata have been found *in situ*, but there can be little doubt that they must have been deposited in that area from the number of smooth blocks of chalk and chalk flints, containing numerous fragments of *Inoceramus*, which are found in the drifts of Banffshire, Aberdeenshire, and other counties; indeed, it is not improbable that Cretaceous strata may occupy a portion of the bed of the Moray Firth.

Tertiary Volcanic Rocks.—At the close of the great series of Secondary formations there is a further blank in the geological history of Scotland. The records which we have now to consider reveal to us an era of extraordinary volcanic activity, when great sheets of lava were piled on each other to an enormous depth, and were spread over an extensive territory reaching from Antrim, by the Inner Hebrides, to the Faroe Isles and onwards to Iceland, where volcanoes are active at the present day. Visitors to the West of Scotland are familiar with the striking scenery associated with this volcanic episode, as displayed in the terraced basaltic plateaux of Mull and Skye, and the far-famed Fingal's Cave in the island of Staffa. Associated with this phase of volcanism there is a remarkable series of 'dykes' or fissures filled with basalt, which are traced from Yorkshire to Orkney, and from the north of Ireland to the east coast of Scotland—an area which is probably not much less than 40,000 square miles. A glance at the Geological Survey maps of the country will show how these dykes, on the whole, maintain a wonderfully straight course, how they pierce all older geological formations, including the chalk, and how they increase in number as we approach the edge of the basaltic plateaux. According to Professor Judd, there are in Mull, Skye, Rum, St Kilda, and Ardnamurchan, the relics of great extinct volcanoes and several minor cones belonging to three distinct periods of igneous activity. The first period was characterised by the discharge of acid lavas and ashes, the molten material consolidating into granite and syenite in the deeper portions of the craters; the second by the ejection of basaltic lavas, which, on reaching the surface, spread out in great horizontal sheets, but at the roots of the craters the igneous material crystallised into coarse dolerite and gabbro, like the rocks of the Coölin Hills; the third period was marked by the appearance of small sporadic cones in the neighbourhood of the extinct volcanoes, from which issued minor streams of lava. On the other hand, Sir A. Geikie contends that in the north of Ireland and in the long depression between the Outer Hebrides and the mainland of Scotland there was a copious outpouring of lava from the great system of parallel dykes, till wide tracts of country were buried to a depth of sometimes more than 3000 feet. Some of the vents of eruption, now filled with basalt, dolerite, or agglomerate, can be detected on the plateaux. In addition to the intrusive sills of dolerite there are two other series of intrusive masses, one of a basic, the other of an acid nature. The basic series consists of bosses of olivine-gabbro and allied rocks; the acid series includes trachytes, felsites, granophyres, and true granites. These acid rocks are believed by Sir A. Geikie to be the last of all the Tertiary volcanic series, except the latest basalt dykes which traverse them. The only organic evidence bearing on the age of the great basaltic plateaux is the occurrence of leaf beds between the old lava streams at Ardtun in Mull, discovered by the Duke of Argyll—a discovery of great interest and importance, as it revealed the nature of the vegetation of the period, and proved that the lavas must have been subaerial and not submarine. The plants grew in pond-like hollows on the surface of the lava during one of the pauses in the volcanic eruptions, and were eventually buried underneath successive streams of igneous material. Such is the origin of the beds of lignite occurring in the basaltic plateaux of the West Highlands and Antrim. From an examination of the plants found in Mull, comprising *Sequoia*, *Langsdorffii*, *Rhamnites major*, *Equisetum Campbellii*, *Corylus grosse-dentata*, *Cinnamomum*, *Platanites Hebridicus*, etc., Professor E. Forbes and Professor Heer concluded that they were of Miocene age. Quite recently, however, the suggestion

has been thrown out by Mr Starkie Gardner, that the flora may be of Eocene age.

A remarkable feature connected with the Miocene volcanic rocks is the striking evidence which they afford of the denudation of the country since that period. On the crests of Beinn-y-Hattan (2308 feet) and Beinn-y-Hun in Morvern there are small outlying patches of these basaltic lavas resting on Upper Cretaceous strata, while the latter rest unconformably on the metamorphic rocks of the Highlands. Originally these outlying patches were continuous with each other, and with the sheets lying farther to the west; but since that time deep valleys have been excavated in the old tableland by the simple agents of denudation. In short, the evidence points to the startling conclusion that the valley system of the Highlands has been excavated since Miocene time. It is also apparent that the valley system of the Southern Uplands has been sculptured since that period, from the fact that the basalt dykes cross hill and dale without the slightest indication of their having formed any lava flows in the bottoms of the valleys. Had the latter been in existence at that time, the molten lava would assuredly have issued from the fissures and flowed down the glens.

Though Pliocene deposits do not occur in Scotland, still several typical Crag shells, such as *Astarte mutabilis*, *Voluta Lamberti*, *Fusus contrarius*, etc., have been found by Mr Jamieson of Ellon in the glacial deposits of Aberdeenshire; thus indicating that originally they were laid down in that area, though they have been since removed by denudation.

Post-Tertiary Deposits.—The great series of glacial and post-glacial deposits, so typically developed in Scotland, forms one of the most fascinating chapters in the geological history of the country. Indeed, this branch of the science has proved so attractive, that quite a small army of observers have in recent years added largely to the literature of the subject. However desirous we might be to indicate the valuable researches of many well-known investigators of glacial geology, our space forbids us to do more than call attention to the publication of two important works ("Great Ice Age" and "Prehistoric Europe") by Professor James Geikie, in which the history of these deposits is admirably told. To these the reader is referred for a clear and forcible statement of the evidence bearing on the subject, and the strange story which it unfolds. The limits of this article preclude us from giving in detail the succession of the glacial and post-glacial deposits, and we shall therefore merely describe some of the geological changes which they indicate. From an examination of the glacial deposits, geologists are generally agreed that Scotland then experienced an Arctic climate, similar to that in Greenland at the present day. From the Highlands and the Southern Uplands glaciers descended, till eventually they coalesced and formed one continuous sheet of ice, which united with the ice-fields of England, Ireland, and Scandinavia. It was during this vast extension of the ice that the rounded outline of our hills was developed, rock-basins were excavated, and an extensive covering of boulder clay with striated stones was formed. The presence of stratified sands, gravels, clays, and peat with mammalian remains in the boulder clay, proves that milder conditions must have prevailed at long intervals, when the ice retired or disappeared from the surface of the country. Few, indeed, are the fossils

found in these stratified deposits, but such as they are they give us a glimpse of the climatic conditions which prevailed during interglacial periods. Then the mammoth, reindeer, horse, great ox, and Irish elk wandered along the valleys, and vegetation characteristic of cold temperate climes sprang up vigorously on the moors and hill slopes; the streams were busily at work in excavating hollows in the underlying boulder clay and laying down alluvial deposits of sand, gravel, and loam. From the report of the British Association Committee (1893) on the shell-bearing clay at Clava, near Inverness, there seems reasonable grounds for maintaining that it indicates a depression of the land of over 500 feet. The shells are chiefly shallow water species, and imply colder conditions than the present. The deposit is a true marine silt, and judging from the condition and assemblage of the shells it is probably *in situ*. The shelly boulder clay of Scotland is chiefly confined to maritime districts, and when compared with the development of unfossiliferous boulder clay it may truly be said that it occupies very limited areas. There are certain exceptions, however, where it is traceable over a wide extent of country, as for instance in Caithness and Orkney; but the detailed examination of the glacial phenomena of these counties leads to the conclusion that the shelly boulder clay was accumulated during the climax of glacial cold when the Scottish and Scandinavian ice-sheets coalesced on the floor of the North Sea and moved north-westwards to the Atlantic. The arctic shells were derived from the bed of the German Ocean and the Northern Firths, while the various blocks of Secondary rocks which are foreign to Caithness and Orkney were obtained from areas in the north-east of Scotland lying in the path of the ice. During the recession of the last ice-sheet vast quantities of sand, gravel, and boulders were accumulated in the valleys and plains now represented by the high-level terraces and torrential gravels. Many of the great moraines at the mouths of the Highland glens, and many of the tortuous kames in the low grounds, were formed during this retreat of the ice. After the glaciers had shrunk back to the mountain glens it would appear that the sea stood at a level of about 100 feet higher than at present, when the stratified clays and sands containing arctic shells were slowly deposited. During this stage some of our West Highland sea-lochs were probably occupied by glaciers. The boulders occasionally met with in this ancient beach, which have travelled far from their parent source, suggest the presence of masses of floating ice; while the curious crumpling of the finely laminated clays probably indicates that coast ice may have been driven along the shore by the prevailing winds. At length a movement of elevation supervened, when Britain was united to the Continent of Europe and the North Sea became dry land. Across this land passage the fauna and flora of Central Europe migrated to our hills and valleys; it was then that the new stone men took possession of the soil; it was during this Continental period that Scotland witnessed the great growth of forests. Geographical changes again ensued, the land was submerged, and Britain was fortunately severed from the Continent. Finally, the submergence gave place to a slow movement of upheaval, when the 50-foot and 25-foot beaches were eroded at successive stages in the elevation of the land. Such are some of the marvellous revolutions of climate which marked the close of the geological history of Scotland.

METEOROLOGY.

By ALEXANDER BUCHAN, LL.D.

CLIMATE is that peculiar state of the atmosphere in regard to temperature and moisture which prevails in any given place, together with its other meteorological conditions generally in so far as they exert an influence on animal and vegetable life. The three principal elements which give their character to the various local climatologies of the country are height above the sea, the temperature, and the rainfall; the two latter of these elements being more specially considered with reference to the way in which they are distributed through the seasons.

In describing climate, the first place must unquestionably be given to the temperature of the district during the different months of the year, it being this which portrays the main features of the climate, and not the mean temperature of the whole year. Thus, while the annual temperature of the east and west coasts are nearly equal, the winter and summer temperatures are widely different. At Oban the winter and summer temperatures are $39^{\circ}4$ and $57^{\circ}2$, whereas at Barry, in Forfarsbire, they are $37^{\circ}2$ and $59^{\circ}0$, the annual range of temperature being thus respectively $17^{\circ}8$ and $21^{\circ}8$. In this brief notice of our Scottish climate the remarks on temperature will be confined to January and July, inasmuch as they are representative of the two extreme seasons of the year. The accom-

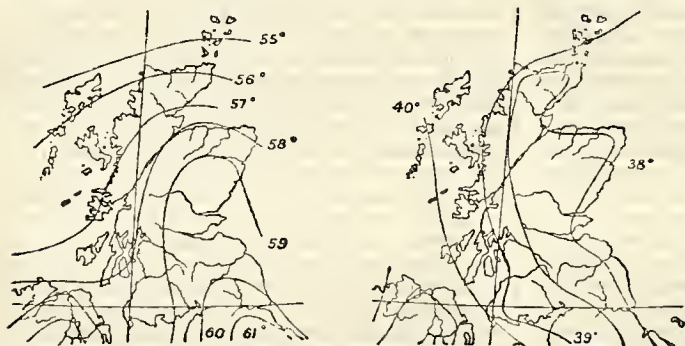
panying two small charts show the isothermal, or line of equal temperature, for these months, which thus offer in a handy form the climatic phases of the temperature.

the oceanic current to north-eastward resulting therefrom, the temperature of Scotland is in all seasons much higher than is due to its position on the globe. It is in the winter months that this beneficial influence of the ocean is most strikingly apparent in maintaining a temperature very greatly in excess of what is due to mere latitude and season; and this influence is the more decided just in proportion as the locality is surrounded or enveloped by the warm waters of the Atlantic. Thus in Shetland the temperature is $32^{\circ}5$, and at Edinburgh $27^{\circ}0$, bigger than would otherwise be the case. In other words, but for the ameliorating influence of the Atlantic, which the prevailing south-westerly winds spread over the country, the mean temperature of Edinburgh in mid-winter would be $12^{\circ}5$, and of Shetland $7^{\circ}5$, or such winters as characterise the climates of Greenland and Iceland.

Leaving the question of height out of consideration in the meantime, it will be seen from the isothermals that the lowest temperature occurs in the strictly inland parts of the country, the temperature being lowest at all places situated within the region marked off by the isothermal of $38^{\circ}0$. Along the whole of the eastern seaboard, from John o' Groats's southward, the temperature is higher than what is found a little way inland to westward. But it will be seen that the ameliorating influence of the North Sea is very much less potent than that of the Atlantic.

The Summer Temperature.—Very different is the distribution of temperature in July from what obtains in January. Everywhere throughout the west temperature is lower than in the interior and in eastern districts. In winter the coldest climates are in inland situations; in summer, on the contrary, the warmest climates are in the central districts. The course taken by the isothermal of $59^{\circ}0$ over Scotland is extremely interesting. In the south-west the depressing influence of the Atlantic

in lowering the temperature is very strongly marked, and this influence is felt a very long way into the interior of the country; and the influence of the land, particularly of the high lands in the west, in depriving the south-westerly winds of their moisture, and thus clearing the skies of eastern districts, is marked in a manner equally striking, but in an opposite direction, in raising the temperature. From the head of the Solway Firth to Aberdeen northward temperature falls only $1^{\circ}0$, whereas for the same distance farther to the northward the summer temperature falls $3^{\circ}0$. Over eastern districts there is comparatively little difference of temperature from the Solway to the Moray Firth; whereas from the Mull of Galloway to Cape Wrath the difference is great. The summer isothermal of $56^{\circ}0$, as marking the northern limit of the successful cultivation of barley, deserves particular attention. To the north of this line the coarser varieties of barley and oats are cultivated, but the climate is decidedly better suited for the rearing of stock. The isothermal of $59^{\circ}0$ marks off that portion of Scotland where, owing to the higher temperature, diarrhoea and other bowel complaints raise the death-rate among



panying two small charts show the isothermal, or line of equal temperature, for these months, which thus offer in a handy form the climatic phases of the temperature.

The Winter Temperature.—The outstanding feature of the lines of winter temperature is their general north and south direction; and hence they are approximately parallel to the meridians and at right angles to the parallels of latitude. From this direction of the isothermals it is plain that the peculiar geographical distribution of the winter temperature is not determined by the sun, but is ruled by the ocean, which imparts its greater warmth to the climate by the prevailing westerly winds. The Atlantic may be regarded as a vast repository of heat, in which the higher temperature of the summer months, and in some degree that of more southern latitudes also, is treasured up in reserve against the rigours of winter. Further, during exceptionally cold seasons, the ocean effectually protects all places in its more immediate neighbourhood against such severe frosts as occur in inland situations.

Owing to the prevailing south-westerly winds, and

infants higher than elsewhere during the warmest months of the year.

The Rainfall.—The rainfall is determined by those causes which tend to lower the temperature of the air below the point of saturation, the chief of these being the march of temperature through the year, the character of the winds as regards moisture or dryness, and the physical configuration of the earth's surface over which they blow. Since with a rising temperature the capacity of the air to retain its moisture is increased, and with a falling temperature diminished, the smallest amount of rain might be expected in spring, and the heaviest and most frequent rains in autumn. Though observation confirms this expectation in a general way, yet in respect of particular months the rainfall by no means follows the annual variations of temperature owing to the interference of the seasonal changes of the prevailing winds.

Our prevailing south-westerly winds come laden with the moisture they have taken up from the Atlantic on their way; and losing heat as they proceed into higher latitudes, have consequently to part with some of the moisture with which they are charged. They are therefore, generally speaking, rainy winds. On the other hand, the north-easterly winds are very often dry and rainless winds, since being dry at the outset, and getting warmer as they proceed southward, their dryness is still further increased.

Taking the year as a whole, there is nearly twice as much wind from the south-west as from the north-east, but the proportions vary markedly with the different months. The south-west wind prevails most during July, August, September, and October, and again during December, January, and February. It is accordingly in these months that the rainfall is heaviest. It is here to be noted that these two periods are the summer and winter portions of the year, and one important consequence of the prevalence of the moist winds and accompanying rains which mark the annual extremes of temperature is to imprint a more strictly insular character on our Scottish climate by moderating the heat of summer and the cold of winter. In March, April, May, and June, and again in November, the north-east winds acquire their greatest frequency. These, accordingly, are the driest portions of the year.

If the physical configuration of Scotland was approximately level, the rainfall would everywhere on an average of years follow the temperature and prevailing winds, increasing with south-westerly winds and a falling temperature, and diminishing with north-easterly winds and a rising temperature. But the surface of Scotland is most mountainous, the principal mountain systems approaching the west, from which the more important valleys and plains spread out eastward to the North Sea, whilst on the other hand, to the westward, the valleys are steeper and much less extensive, and the course of the streams and rivers rapid and short.

When the south-westerly winds arrive on our coasts they are turned out of their horizontal course by the hills in the west, and being forced into the higher regions of the atmosphere their temperature is lowered, and the vapour is formed into clouds, and they deposit in rains the water which they can no longer hold in suspension. It is thus that the climate of the western districts of Scotland is essentially wet. On the other hand, the climate of eastern districts is dry, because the land there is more level and less elevated, and the clouds borne thither by the south-westerly winds have been already robbed of most of their superabundant moisture in crossing the western hills. It is evident that the driest climates in the east are those that have

between them and the Atlantic to south-westward the greatest extent of high mountainous ground; and the wettest eastern climates those regions which are least protected by high lands to westward. Thus the opening in the watershed between the Firths of Clyde and Forth exposes the whole of Western Perthshire, the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, and a large portion of Fife to the rains and clouds of the west, and their climates are in consequence considerably wetter than those of any other of the eastern slopes of the country. On the other hand, the driest climates of the east are on the Tweed, about Kelso and Jedburgh, the low grounds of East Lothian, and those surrounding the Moray Firth from Elgin to Dornoch.

The rain-bringing winds from the south-west extend to a great height in the atmosphere, so that in the west the rainfall in similar situations closely follows the height. In the east, on the contrary, the rain-bringing easterly winds do not extend far inland, and they do not appear to reach any great height in the atmosphere. These easterly winds on certain occasions pour down over a comparatively narrow belt along the east coast deluges of rain such as occur nowhere in the west, except at places where the annual rainfall amounts to or exceeds 80 inches. In the west a fall of 2 inches in one day is a very rare occurrence at places whose annual rainfall is only 60 inches or under; whereas in the east, even in the driest districts, a daily fall of 2 inches not unfrequently occurs. A fall of 3 inches in one day has repeatedly been noted, and even 4 inches has been nearly reached, as in Edinburgh in August 1877. The greatest falls with easterly winds take place in comparatively narrow valleys looking eastwards at no great distance from the coast, and in flat low-lying districts. It is during the times of these heavy easterly rains that the clearest, finest weather is experienced in the West Highlands.

There is another class of very heavy rains often peculiarly disastrous to agriculture yet falling to be considered. These are the rains attendant on thunderstorms. In peculiarly western districts they seldom occur, and never in any excessive degree. In western climates thunder is a rare phenomenon in summer. It is in wide, extended, level straths and plains, at no great height, where thunderstorms most frequently occur in summer, and accordingly it is in such districts where the summer rains are heaviest, raising, indeed, the rainfall of the summer months to the maximum of the year. By these rains much damage is often done to growing crops.

As regards the health of the people, the greatest scourges of our Scottish climate are bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the air passages, which attain their maximum fatality in the winter; diarrhoea and other bowel complaints, which are most fatal, mainly among infants and the very aged, during the hottest season; and nervous complaints, including consumption, which go to swell the death-rate during the dry parching weather of spring when east winds prevail. The statistics of the Registrar-General show that when the temperature rises towards and above 60°, the mortality rapidly rises from the prevalence of bowel complaints; and that when it falls below 50°, the death-rate is largely augmented by an increasing fatality from throat complaints. The healthiest temperatures being thus from 50° to 60°, Scotland is climatically a healthy country, since for six months the temperature ranges between these degrees, and in summer seldom rises much above 60°, and in winter does not often fall to any very great degree below 50°.

The mildest climates for winter residences for invalids are to be found on the Clyde at Helensburgh, in

Bute, parts of Arran, and the seaboard of Ayrshire, where the rainfall is not excessive, and where the temperature is as high as it is anywhere in Great Britain, except the south-western counties of England and Wales. In spring the most desirable residences are, generally speaking, those situated at the greatest distances from the Continent, where the east winds are least severely felt, unless as in the case of the Bridge of Allan, which is sheltered by hills and wooded rising-grounds from the penetrating and enervating east winds.

The most enjoyable and bracing summer residences are in those districts where the height above the sea is 500 feet and upwards, and the rainfall moderate in

amount. The best of these are to be found on Upper Deeside, Upper Speyside, large portions of the east of Perthshire, and in the highlands of the south-eastern counties. To many, despite the heavy rainfall, the Western Highlands offer strong attractions in the total change of climate they afford, with its marvellous atmospheric effects of light, shade, and colour. Special reference may be made to the western regions of the counties of Ross and Sutherland, which, being sheltered by Skye and Lewis to westward, have a greatly diminished rainfall, and abound in the most striking and diversified scenery, ranging from stern grandeur to the softest and richest beauty.

ZOOLOGY.

By JOHN GIBSON, F.R.P.S.

SCOTLAND belongs to that great zoological region known as the Palæartic, which, extending from Ireland to Japan, comprehends all the temperate regions of the Eastern Hemisphere. Over this vast area the fauna, while exhibiting much specific diversity, shows such a generic similarity as sufficiently marks it off from the other zoological regions of the globe. Still greater similarity prevails in the fauna of each of the Palæartic sub-regions, so that few of the animals found in any one of the countries contained in a sub-region are peculiar to it. The Scottish, or what is very much the same thing, the British fauna, is found to be practically identical with that of the neighbouring Continent, inasmuch as it possesses exceedingly few species that are not found there. It differs, however, from that of the continental area of the European sub-region in the absence of many specific forms. The comparative poverty of Britain in species, and the similarity of such as there are with those of the Continent, can be most readily explained by a reference to the recent geological history of our island. Its existence as an island is comparatively recent. Prior to the glacial period it formed part of the European mainland, and its fauna then was similar to, and as rich in species as, that of contiguous France and Germany. During the latter part of the glacial period there is evidence that Britain sank until only its highest peaks remained above water—a submergence which must have extinguished most of its fauna. It rose again from the waters as the glacial period passed away, until once more it became part of the Continent. The animals of the latter then migrated into Britain and gave origin to its existing fauna. How long this latest connection of Britain with the mainland lasted is not known. It did not endure long enough, however, to allow of the migration of all the species of continental animals into the new area. The similarity of the British and European faunas is thus regarded by such competent authorities as Mr A. R. Wallace to be due to the existence at one time of a land connection between the two, while the absence of so many continental species from the British fauna is attributed to the removal of this land-bridge before all the animal migrants had time to cross. This poverty is most marked in the case of mammals and reptiles; these, with the exception of the bats, not possessing the power of flight. Thus while Germany has about 90 species of land mammals, and Scandinavia 60, Britain has only 40. The latter also has only 13 species of reptiles and amphibia, while the nearest continental land has 22. Each of these British species occurs also on the Continent, and it is the opinion of com-

petent authorities that our island does not contain even a single variety of mammal, reptile, or amphibian that is peculiar to it. It is somewhat remarkable that it is among birds, fish, and insects—creatures to whose migration the narrow sea separating Britain from the Continent might be supposed to form no effectual barrier—that species and varieties peculiar to Britain occur. It is difficult to deal with the fauna of Scotland as distinct from that of the rest of the island. There are many species, however, especially among the invertebrata, which are exceedingly local in their distribution, and which, occurring in England or Scotland, have not yet been found in both. There are some also which, occurring abundantly in the one division of the island, are found but rarely in the other; nor is this surprising in view of the very considerable physical differences between the two—the mountainous character, for example, of the one, and the level nature of the other. There are others, again, which have obtained a place in the British fauna through an occurrence so rare in any part of the island as to justify their classification as ‘accidental visitors.’ Attention will be specially directed in the following account to such species as are either peculiar to or have their British headquarters in Scotland.

MAMMALIA.—In a country so thickly peopled as the United Kingdom it is impossible for the larger mammals to continue to exist in a wild state unless protected by man. The wolf and the bear have thus been exterminated in Britain during the historic period, and the various species of deer, the fox, and probably also the hare, would have shared the same fate had they not been protected by game-laws and otherwise. It is the smaller mammals—rats, mice, and rabbits, for example—that are best able to hold their own against civilised man. Seventy-three species of mammals have been found in the British Isles and their surrounding waters; many of these, however, must be regarded as accidental visitors, having only been observed on one or two occasions. Of the 14 species of British bats only 3 are known to be Scottish—namely, the Common Bat (*Scotophilus pipistrellus*), Daubenton's Bat (*Vespertilio Daubentoni*), and the Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*). The milder climate and more abundant insect life of England as compared with Scotland render the former country more favourable to bat life; but the disparity in the number of species found in the two countries is probably due in some measure to the fact that the *Cheiroptera* have not been so thoroughly studied in Scotland. Of the 5 species of British *Insectivora* 4 occur in Scotland—viz., the hedgehog, mole, common shrew, and water-

shrew. The hedgehog is not found in the north of Scotland nor in the islands, while the mole is also absent from the north of Scotland and from the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The latter is one of the farmers' foes, doing great injury by its subterranean burrows to growing crops; it has consequently been the object of the most untiring persecution. There is no evidence, however, that the agriculturist is doing more than keeping the numbers of the mole in check. There are 15 species of British *Carnivora*, 13 of which are Scottish. The badger, as might be expected from its comparatively large size, is becoming a rare animal in Scotland. The otter is also decreasing in numbers, although its aquatic habits give it a greater chance of survival. In the north of Scotland and in the Shetland Islands it is said to frequent the sea, and to proceed a considerable distance from the shore. The common weasel, the ermine, polecat, common and pine martens, are all found in considerable numbers in Scotland. The ermine in the Highlands assumes in winter the pure white fur—always excepting the tip of the tail—which in lowland districts it only partially acquires. The pine marten is the common species in Scotland, as the common marten is in England. The wild cat, which is quite a distinct species from the domestic form, is now found in greatest abundance in the Highlands of Scotland, especially in the counties of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland. It is frequently caught in rabbit-traps, to which and to game-keepers it is fast falling a prey. The fox survives in Scotland owing chiefly to the protection afforded it in the interests of sport. Of marine *Carnivora* the two Scottish species are the common seal and the grey seal, neither of which occurs in such abundance as to render its pursuit an object of commerce. The common seal is very abundant among the Scottish isles, especially in the Orkneys and Shetlands, and great numbers of them are annually killed. They frequent shores and estuaries, and the salmon and sea trout possess no greater enemies than these voracious creatures. Of the 13 British species of *Rodentia* 12 are common to Scotland. The squirrel, according to Mr Harvie-Brown, had become almost extinct in Scotland owing to curtailment of forest ground. In comparatively recent years it has again spread from England northward, until now it is probably as widespread and as injurious to forest trees as at any former period. The black rat is interesting as being the indigenous British species. It is still found in a few localities in Scotland, but is fast dying out before the brown rat. The latter species is believed to have been introduced into this country from the East so late as the middle of the 18th century. Now it is as widespread as man himself, and wherever it goes it drives out the black rat. The hare probably owes its survival in the midst of a dense and civilised population to the protection of English game-laws. The rabbit has also benefited somewhat by the same, but it is doubtful whether, having regard to its hurrowing habits and its extraordinary powers of reproduction, it could be exterminated. The Australian and New Zealand colonists, at all events, have failed to destroy it after the most strenuous efforts. The rabbit is not indigenous to Britain, it having been introduced at an early period from the south of Europe. An interesting species is the mountain hare, which in Britain only occurs in Scotland. As found in the Highlands, it is of a fulvous grey colour in summer, but becomes perfectly white in winter. It has of late years been introduced into the Lowlands, and there it has been observed that the change to white in winter is only partial. There are four species of British *Ruminantia*, all of which occur in Scotland. The white cattle of Cadzow Forest

are regarded by some naturalists as the unsubdued descendants of the ancient *Urus*; by others merely as an ancient fancy breed of domesticated cattle preserved for their beauty in the parks of the nobility. That the *Urus* abounded at one time in Britain is proved by the numerous remains of it that have been found especially in Scotland, and Professor Rutimeyer regards the semi-wild form of Cadzow Forest as making the nearest approach of all the breeds of oxen to the true *Urus* type. True, it is much smaller, but this may be accounted for by less favourable conditions of existence and too close interbreeding. They are of a pure white colour with the exception of the muzzle, the tips of the horns, the ears, and the hoofs, which are black. This uniformity of colour, however, is only obtained by the destruction of all the calves that deviate from it. Scotland is *par excellence* the home of the British deer. The fallow deer is no doubt more common in England, but it is a semi-domesticated species, and is not a native of Britain. It came originally from Southern Europe, and is supposed to have been introduced into England by the Romans. The roe-deer was in Pennant's time restricted to the highlands of Scotland north of Perthshire. It has since, owing to the increase of plantations, extended its range through the south of Scotland and north of England. The red deer is likewise confined chiefly to the Scottish Highlands, where large tracts of land have been turned into deer forests. It is not now found in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, although the numerous antlers dug out of their bogs show that it formerly abounded there. The antlers preserved in ancient Scottish castles, and still more those found buried in mosses and submerged forests, show that in early times the stag attained a greater size and developed heavier and more branching antlers than it does now. This degeneration is probably due to the restriction of its feeding grounds, to the barren mountainous character of much of the deer-forest land, and to excessive interbreeding. To the latter cause also is attributed the frequent occurrence of mal-formed horns. Of the remaining order of Mammalia—the Cetacea, or whales and dolphins—no fewer than 22 species are chronicled as having been found in British waters, 16 of these being Scottish. Many of them, however, are the merest stragglers driven on our shores by stress of weather or by sickness. A Humbacked Whale (*Megaptera longimana*)—the first recorded Scottish example—was taken off the mouth of the Tay in 1883. The Rorqual occurs not unfrequently off the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and occasionally on the Scottish coast. Less frequently occur Sibbald's Rorqual, the Lesser Rorqual, the sperm whale, Cuvier's and Sowerby's whales, and the Narwhal. The pilot whale, the porpoise, the dolphin, the grampus, and the bottlenose whale are the cetaceans which occur in greatest abundance on the Scottish coast. Several of these occur in schools, and when noticed they are chased and captured in large numbers by the fishermen. The value of the blubber thus obtained, however, is trifling compared with the damage done by these cetaceans to the fisheries. Whales of various species may be seen encircling herring shoals and eating their way into the compact mass. Cromarty Bay has been seen alive for days with the spouting of hundreds of large-sized whales.

AVES.—The birds of the British Isles are, with a single exception, all found on the continent of Europe. The one exclusively British species is the Red Grouse (*Lagopus Scoticus*), found in greatest abundance on Scottish moors. The Willow Grouse (*Lagopus albus*) of Northern Europe, its nearest continental ally, differs from it chiefly in assuming white plumage in winter.

It is not improbable, as Professor Newton suggests, that at a not very remote time, geologically speaking, these two species of grouse had a common ancestor, and that the severe winters to which the willow grouse has since been subjected has led to its assumption of a snow-white garb in winter. Some ornithologists regard the British cole tit (*Parus britannica*) as distinct from the continental form, from which it can be readily distinguished by its darker colour. Gradations of shade connecting the two forms have, however, been obtained—thus proving that the British is but an insular variety of the continental form. Probably the same thing may be said of the wren brought from St Kilda by Mr C. Dixon in 1884, which has been described and figured by Seebohm as a new species—*Troglodytes hirtensis*. A skilled ornithologist can usually tell by looking at the skin of a European bird whether it is a British or a continental specimen, the plumage in the former case being as a rule darker and duller than in the latter. This curious difference is, no doubt, connected in some mysterious way with our insular climate. The study of British ornithology has long been zealously pursued, with the result that more is known regarding the haunts and habits of our birds than of any other group of 'home' animals. The list of British birds contains altogether about 382 species; 160 of these, however, can only be regarded as accidental visitors, many of them having only been observed on one or two occasions in Britain. Of these wanderers, Mr Seebohm calculates that 97 of the species have visited us from Europe, 45 from America, and 18 from Asia. The remaining 222 species are resident in Britain, but not more than a half of these remain with us all the year round. Many species are merely winter visitors, which, having their summer haunts and breeding quarters in Arctic regions, migrate southward in the autumn and fly homeward again in spring. Some, like the swallows, are summer visitants which, after rearing their brood in Britain, retire towards the equator on the approach of winter. Others again are merely 'birds of passage,' which twice a year—in spring and autumn—may be observed passing across our land, but not residing in it. The number of species of birds that have been noticed in Scotland, whether resident, birds of passage, or stragglers, is about 310. Mr Gray, in his admirable work on the *Birds of the West of Scotland*, enumerates 302 species, and since the publication of that work in 1871 several species have been added. These include the stock dove, dusky shearwater, Pallas's shrike, squacco heron, and desert chat.

The greatest difficulty has been experienced by naturalists in devising a natural classification of birds, so far at least as the Orders are concerned. In the absence of any generally adopted natural system, it will be most convenient to arrange the Scottish birds under the well-known, if somewhat artificial, Orders originally proposed by Kirby. These are—

<i>Raptores</i> , or birds of prey, . . .	31	Scottish species.
<i>Insessores</i> , or perchers, . . .	103	„
<i>Scansores</i> , or climbers, . . .	4	„
<i>Rasores</i> , or scratchers, . . .	15	„
<i>Grallatores</i> , or waders, . . .	65	„
<i>Natatores</i> , or swimmers, . . .	88	„

Of Scottish 'birds of prey' there are 31 species, 9 of these being owls. They are the enemies of 'game,' and as such have been subjected to the most relentless persecution at the hands of gamekeepers. The result is, that almost all our birds of prey are becoming scarcer, while most of the larger species are fast approaching extinction in Britain. The eryies of the golden eagle are now for the most part confined to the Outer Hebrides and to the northern counties of Scot-

land. Of late years, however, owing to the general outcry against the extirpation of this noble bird, it has been taken to some extent under the protection of Highland lairds, and seems to be again on the increase in Scotland. The white-tailed eagle, which a few years ago was much commoner than the golden eagle, is now probably the rarer form. The goshawk, osprey, and kite, all formerly common in Scotland, are now exceedingly rare, although smaller species, as the sparrowhawk, kestrel, and peregrine, seem to be holding their ground. The owls, of which the commonest Scottish species are the barn owl, the tawny owl, and the short-eared owl, are less liable to attack than their day-flying neighbours, owing to their nocturnal habits. They are also useful as vermin-killers, mice and 'such small deer' forming their favourite food. Two of the largest of known owls occur in Scotland—viz, the eagle owl and the snowy owl, both of which are found occasionally in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the former being a rare, and the latter a regular, visitant. The snowy owl is also a regular visitant to the Outer Hebrides, but there is reason to believe that specimens taken on the west side of Scotland are migrants from Canada, while such as are found on the east side have probably crossed from Scandinavia, where the snowy owl is known to breed. The *Insessores* are the typical birds, and include the thrushes, warblers, tits, crows, shrikes, starlings, finches, swallows, wagtails, and larks. They are almost all small birds, the largest being the raven. The raven is fast ceasing to be an English bird, but is still fairly common in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The chough, another member of the crow family, was once common on many parts of the mainland of Scotland, but is now confined to the western isles, where it builds its nest on precipitous cliffs. The jackdaw, on the other hand, is said to be increasing. The same may also be said of the starling. Forty years ago, according to Mr Gray, it was comparatively a scarce bird throughout the mainland of Scotland; now it is found, like the sparrow, abundant in the neighbourhood of every town. One of the most interesting of the irregular visitors to Scotland belonging to this Order is the Bohemian waxwing. Not a season passes without its occurrence being noted, but occasionally it appears in extraordinary numbers, as it did for example in the winter of 1866-67. It breeds in Lapland, and its visits to this country in large flocks are supposed to be due to scarcity of food in its usual winter quarters owing to exceptionally heavy falls of snow. Of the *Scansores* there are only four Scottish species, none of which are very common. The best known and most generally distributed is the cuckoo—a summer visitant most common in the west of Scotland. The nest of the meadow pipit is the one most commonly chosen by this bird as the receptacle for its eggs. The green and great spotted woodpeckers are both rare in Scotland, although the latter breeds in Banff, Aberdeen, and Inverness. The fourth species is that curious bird the wryneck, which has been known to breed in Scotland—in the district of Nether Lochaber—but is rare in any part of the country. The *Rasores* include pigeons, grouse, pheasants, and partridges. The rock dove, regarded as the original wild form of all the domesticated varieties of pigeon, is specially abundant on the west coast and islands of Scotland, breeding in vast numbers in the sea-washed caves of that rocky coast. It even occurs so far from the mainland as St Kilda, from which it is said to make daily excursions to the Hebrides for food. The stock dove has only been noticed of late years in Scotland, but as it was found breeding in Berwickshire in 1878 it will probably become more widely spread. The capercaillie in the British islands is confined to Scot-

land, and is chiefly found in the counties of Perth and Forfar, from which, however, as a centre, it is gradually spreading into the wooded districts of the neighbouring counties. This bird, there is reason to believe, became altogether extinct in Britain towards the close of the 18th century, and the existing capercaillies are the descendants of birds introduced from Norway by Sir T. Fowell Buxton in 1837. The ptarmigan is another British species confined to Scotland. It is only found on the higher grounds in the Highlands, and does not extend farther south than the island of Arran. In winter its plumage changes from a greyish lichen-like colour to pure white, its garb both in summer and winter being eminently protective through its resemblance to surrounding objects. The red grouse is, as already stated, the national bird of Britain, being the only species not found elsewhere. While it remains so highly prized and protected for sporting purposes, there is not much danger of Britain losing its one ornithic treasure. The common pheasant is a semi-domesticated species introduced into this country probably by the Romans, its true home being the region about the Caspian and Black Seas. Of late a still showier species has been introduced—viz., Reeves's pheasant, remarkable for the enormous length and beauty of two of its tail feathers, each of these being nearly 4 feet in length. Pallas's sand grouse is one of Scotland's accidental visitors. This bird has its home in Central Asia, but occasionally, whether by an error, as Mr Seeborn suggests, in the direction of migration, or through unusually severe weather in its usual haunts, it reaches Europe in spring-time in vast numbers. The greatest visitation of these birds on record occurred in 1863, when in Scotland alone flocks of twenty at a time were seen, and they continued to be noticed in various parts of the country from May till October. The Order *Grullatores* includes bustards, plovers, herons, bitterns, storks, sandpipers, curlews, phalaropes, and coots. At one time the great bustard bred in Britain; now it is a very rare visitant. In Mr Seeborn's valuable work on *British Birds*, it is stated that there is no record of the occurrence of the squacco heron in Scotland. He has, however, overlooked the notice of its occurrence at Dalmahoy, near Ratho, where a specimen (now in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art) was shot in or about 1877. The heron is still a comparatively common bird throughout Scotland, but more especially on the west coast, where, according to Mr Gray, heronries occur at intervals from the north-west of Sutherland to Wigtownshire. The bittern, on the other hand, is becoming very rare, and is not known now to breed in any part of Scotland. The 88 species of Scottish *Natatores* include geese, swans, ducks, divers, grebes, auks, gulls, and terns. The west coast of Scotland, with its numerous islands, deep sheltered inlets, precipitous cliffs, abundance of fish life, and paucity of population, is the chosen home of British wild-fowl. The wild goose, which formerly bred in marshy tracts throughout the mainland of Britain, is now almost confined during the breeding season to the islands of the Outer Hebrides. The white-fronted goose has its headquarters in Islay, and the eider duck is found in greatest abundance in Colonsay. The puffin is said by Mr Gray to be probably the most abundant species of sea-fowl to be met with in the west of Scotland. A bird which formerly occurred, possibly in large numbers on the west coast, was the great auk, which, it is to be feared, must now be removed from the lists of birds existing in this or any other country. The last living Scottish specimen was obtained near St Kilda in 1822, and was handed over alive to Professor Fleming, at that time yachting among the Hebrides. With a rope attached to one of its legs it was allowed a

daily bath in its own element, but on one of these occasions it got loose and escaped. Remains of the great auk have been found in Caithness and Oronsay. Many of the gulls breed some distance inland, and the extensive moors of the Highlands, with their lochs and tarns and numerous marshy islets, form splendid nurseries for these and other kinds of wild-fowl. The great skua is occasionally obtained during its migration on all parts of the coast, but its only breeding-places in Scotland are in the Shetland Islands, and chiefly in Unst and Foula. Of the terns the Arctic tern is now found to be the most abundant in Scotland, and not the so-called common tern, which, however, occurs most commonly in England and Ireland. One of the most characteristic of Scottish birds is the solan goose. It has five breeding stations in Scotland—viz., Ailsa Craig, St Kilda, North Barra, Stack of Suleskerry, 40 miles west of Stromness, and the Bass Rock. It exists on these stations in immense hosts during the breeding season, and as the gannets feed entirely on fish, such as haddock, whiting, and herring, they are no mean competitors with man in securing the harvest of the sea.

REPTILIA AND AMPHIBIA.—As already stated, the vertebrate fauna of Great Britain offers the greatest contrast to that of the European continent in the comparatively small number of its reptiles and amphibians. Belgium, for example, has 22 species, while Britain has only 13, and Ireland 4. This poverty of species in Britain is most probably due to the removal of its land connection with the Continent, which prevented any further migration of those undesirable members of the European fauna. It must be presumed, in explanation of the still greater poverty of Ireland in this matter, that only 4 of the British species of reptiles and amphibians had reached so far west as Ireland when the latter became detached from the mainland of Britain. Scotland possesses most of the British species. Among incidental visitors belonging to this class is the hawk's-bill turtle, a specimen of which is stated by Dr Fleming to have been taken at Papa Stour, in Shetland. Of Scottish lizards there are only two species, the viviparous lizard and the slow-worm. The former may be found on heaths in most parts of the lowlands, and the writer has taken it as far north as the island of Colonsay. It is an exceedingly active and agile creature, and if caught by the tail does not hesitate to part with that organ in order to get free. This brittlepess of tail is common to all lizards. The slow-worm is not a snake, as many suppose, but a lizard without legs. It is found in most parts of Scotland, and is, like the lizard, a timid, inoffensive creature, disinclined to bite, and perfectly innocuous if it did. It owes its specific name *fragilis* to its extreme brittleness. It so stiffens itself through fear when caught, that it readily breaks in two if any attempt be made to bend it. Of Scottish snakes there are two—the viper and the ringed snake. The latter is of extremely rare occurrence in Scotland, although very common in England. It is without poison fangs, and is therefore perfectly innocuous. It is an excellent vermin-killer, and is often kept as a pet. The viper is *par excellence* the Scottish snake, and is the only venomous reptile in Britain. It is readily distinguished from the ringed snake by the greater breadth of the V-shaped marking of its head, and the confluent series of lozenge-shaped black spots running along its back. It is possessed of fangs, the poison from which, when injected into the human blood system, produces serious results. In the case of healthy adults the bite of the British adder rarely, if ever, proves fatal. With the young and the infirm, however, death has been known in several instances to have resulted from this cause. They occur in dry heaths and waste places throughout the Highlands, but are by no means

common anywhere in Britain. They avoid man whenever it is possible, and the only danger of getting bitten is by treading on them unawares. Of *Amphibia* there are 6 species found in Scotland—viz., 1 frog, 2 toads, and 3 newts. The common frog is an inhabitant of marshy grounds throughout Britain. Its eggs are deposited at the bottom of water, and the young when they leave the egg are purely aquatic animals. These tadpoles, as they are called, breathe by gills, and being without limbs swim like fishes. As they grow older limbs begin to appear and the tail to disappear, while the gills give place to air-breathing lungs. When these changes are completed the young frog leaves the water and spends thereafter an amphibious existence. Frogs live chiefly on worms and insects, and in winter time, when these are not to be had, they congregate in great numbers in the muddy bottoms of pools, and huring themselves in the mud they hibernate. A large frog occurs in many parts of Scotland, being specially abundant in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. This at one time was described as identical with the edible frog of the Continent. Bell, the author of a work on *British Reptiles*, examined specimens of it, and declared it to be a new species, which he named *Rana Scotica*. Further examination, however, of a large number of specimens obtained from the Braid Hills, near Edinburgh, convinced him that after all it was merely a large variety of the common frog. The true edible frog does not occur in Scotland, although it is found in England. The toad, like the frog, is generally distributed over the country. Its form is not prepossessing, and this has led to the attributing of poisonous qualities to it. Than the toad, however, there is no more inoffensive animal; and any one who cares to make a pet of it, as the writer has done, will find much to interest in the study of its habits. Stories that have been told regarding the finding of frogs and toads inclosed in solid rock—that rock being frequently of Carboniferous age—will not bear the slightest scientific scrutiny. No one with any intelligent appreciation of the time that has elapsed since even the newest rocks were formed can entertain the possibility of such an occurrence. The Natter Jack toad is a more active creature than the common species. In Scotland it occurs only in marshes on the shores of the Solway Firth, where, however, according to Sir Wm. Jardine, it is very abundant. The newts differ from frogs and toads in retaining the tail throughout life. They are also much more aquatic, only leaving the water in autumn when their period of hibernation is approaching. The warty newt, the smooth newt, and the palmated smooth newt are the three Scottish species. They are more or less common in ponds and ditches throughout Britain, where they feed chiefly on aquatic insects and worms. The warty newt also devours the tadpoles of the frog, whose numbers it thus helps to keep down.

PISCES.—There are no fewer than 15 species of fishes altogether peculiar to the British Islands. As might be expected, however, these are all fresh-water forms, and most of them inhabit lakes, to which, owing to the barriers to migration, they are frequently confined. They belong exclusively to the family *Salmonidae*, and while Dr Günther regards them all as good and distinct species, many of them are regarded by Dr Day in his new work on *British Fishes* (1884) as mere varieties chiefly of the salmon and the trout. Three at least of the 15 species may be regarded as specially Scottish—viz., the Loch Stennis Trout (*Salmo orcadensis*), found only in the small lakes on the mainland of Orkney. The Loch Leven Trout (*Salmo levenensis*), formerly confined to Loch Leven, but now spread all over the kingdom by means of eggs artificially hatched at Howietoun, Stirlingshire. It is regarded

by many as a land-locked variety of the sea-trout, Loch Leven having had at one time a connection with the sea sufficient to allow of the passage to and from it of the salmon and sea trout. Such connection no longer exists, and the Loch Leven trout may, it is conjectured, be the descendants of sea trout altered to suit their land-locked condition. A still more remarkable instance of restricted distribution is to be found in the Vendace, which occurs in two small lakes near Lochmahen in Dumfriesshire. It is a fish about 9 inches in length, and is considered a great delicacy in the locality. Other forms of *Salmonide* found in Scottish and English lakes are the poven of Loch Lomond, the black-finned trout, and the great lake trout. There are altogether 25 species of fresh-water fishes found in Scotland, exclusive of such forms as the salmon and sea trout, which pass a portion of their lives in the sea. There are many fresh-water fishes, however, more or less tolerant of salt or brackish water, as the minnow, eel, and river lamprey. On the other hand, many of the British marine fishes, as the flounder and the sticklebacks, can tolerate brackish and even fresh water. The grayling is an English river fish that has been introduced of late years into Scotland. It is now thriving in the Clyde, Tweed, and Teviot. Of marine fishes no fewer than 165 species have been taken off the Scottish coast; many of these, however, are to be regarded as merely accidental visitors. They belong to the following Orders:—

Acanthopterygii,	72 species.
Anacanthini,	38 "
Physostomi,	15 "
Lophobranchii,	6 "
Plectognathi,	4 "
Ganoidei,	1 "
Elasmobranchii,	26 "
Cyclostomata,	2 "
Leptocondrii,	1 "

The Acanthopterygians, or spiny-rayed fishes, although the most numerous in species, contain few that are of importance to man. The most important economically is the mackerel, which appears off the Scottish coast late in summer. Other food fishes of this Order found in our waters are the mullets, gurnards, sea-hream, and John Dory. The latter is a rare fish in Scotland, not more than one or two being caught in the Firth of Forth in the course of a year. The flesh of the wolf-fish is usually sold in Scotch markets as John Dory, and in the west of Scotland the sea-hream is also known by that name. The only Scottish fresh-water fish belonging to this Order is the perch, found plentifully in lakes, ponds, and rivers south of the Forth. The *Anacanthini*, or spineless fishes, are *par excellence* the food fishes of the world, and Scotland possesses the most important species. These include the cod, haddock, whiting, ling, hake, coalfish, and torsk among the *Gadidae*, and the turbot, sole, halibut, plaice, and flounder among the *Pleuronectidae*, or flat fishes. The latter are generally found on sandy bottoms, and in Scotland they are especially abundant in the estuaries of the east coast. The sole is not a plentiful species in Scottish waters. The *Physostomi* include the salmon and herring families. In the Tweed and Tay Scotland possesses the two finest salmon rivers in Britain; while its herring fishery is the most valuable industry of the kind in the world. The herring visits the Scottish coast twice in the year for spawning purposes—namely, in spring and autumn. That they are never wholly absent is proved by the fact that the herring is found at all seasons in the stomach of the cod. It is during the autumn spawning that the chief herring harvest is gathered; but in early spring, when the herring is spawning on the Ballantrae Bank, off Girvan, an im-

portant fishery is carried on. Other species of *Olupeidæ* found in Scotland are the sprat, pilchard, and shad. The Lopbranchs comprise the pipe-fishes, of which there are five Scottish species, and the Hippocampus, or sea-horse. The latter has obtained a place in our fauna through the finding of a dead specimen in the Orkneys, and of two cast ashore at Banff after a storm. The pipe-fishes are remarkable from the fact that the males have a pouch in which the eggs of the female are placed, and in which they remain until hatched. The *Plectognathi* include such stray visitors from warm seas as the file-fish and globe-fish; also two species of sun-fish, which are more at home in Scottish waters. These are occasionally captured as they lie basking in the sun on the surface of the water, and on such occasions they permit a boat to approach close to them without showing any fear. The sturgeon is our only Ganoid fish, and it occurs at intervals on every part of the Scottish coast. Of sharks and rays (*Elasmobranchii*) no fewer than 26 species occur, many of them, as the pickled dogfish, in incredible numbers. The basking shark—the largest of known fishes—is somewhat common in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, but it is a comparatively harmless species. The Greuland shark, the thresher, and the blue shark also occur. Among the most interesting of recent additions to the Scottish fauna was that made by the capture off Wick in 1884 of a specimen of the Torpedo Ray (*Torpedo nobiliana*). Of the other rays the commonest species in Scottish waters are the skate and thornback, both used as food. There is no special fishery for these, but they are caught in large numbers by trawlers on the east coast, and sold at a low price. The hag-fish, which bores into and devours the bodies of other fishes, and the sea lamprey, are the Scottish species belonging to the order Cyclostomata; while the lancelet—the lowest of all vertebrate animals—represents the *Leptocardii*.

MOLLUSCA.—Passing from the vertebrata or backboned animals, the invertebrate division of the animal kingdom remains to be dealt with. This includes a vast assemblage of species, but unfortunately only a few of its subdivisions have been thoroughly worked out by naturalists. One of these is the *Mollusca*, regarding the British species of which fairly complete histories have been furnished by Forbes and Hanley, and more recently by Gwyn Jeffreys. According to the latter the total number of species of undoubted British mollusca is 686. These consist of 124 land and fresh-water shells, of which 15 are bivalves (*Lamellibranchiata*) and 109 univalves (*Gastropoda*); and 562 marine species. The latter are thus classified: Brachiopoda, 6; Lamellibranchiata, 171; Gastropoda, 366; Pteropoda, 2; and Cephalopoda, 12. Of the marine species no fewer than 72 have not as yet been found beyond the British isles and seas. The shells of several species are occasionally dredged in British waters, and included in lists of British shells which have never been found living in our area, although they still exist in high northern latitudes. A marked feature in the molluscan fauna of Britain is its antiquity; thus, of the 124 land and fresh-water shells at present existing in Britain, no fewer than 80 species were living in Tertiary times. Although there are many species exceedingly local in their distribution, yet the great majority of British shells occur in Scotland. The land molluscs belong for the most part to the family *Helicidæ* or snails. They are found chiefly in connection with the vegetation upon which they feed, but certain species affect particular situations; thus *Helix aculeata* is usually found among dead leaves and moss in woods. The commonest Scottish species is *Helix nemoralis*, remarkable for the endless variety of colour and pattern in its shell. *Helix pomatia*—the snail most commonly eaten on the Con-

continent—does not occur in Scotland. Some species, as *Achatina acicula*, are subterranean; others, as the slugs, have no external shell. They can all be found most readily during moist weather. Of fresh-water bivalves, the most important Scottish species is the pearl mussel. It is found in most of the mountain streams, but the Scottish pearl fishery has been chiefly prosecuted in the rivers Forth, Tay, Earn, and Doon. The largest of Scottish fresh-water shells is the *Anodonta cygnea*, found in lakes, canals, and slow-flowing rivers. It attains a length of 3 inches with a breadth of 5.5 inches. Another curious form is *Dreissena polymorpha*, somewhat resembling the common mussel, which in Scotland seems to be confined to the canal at Edinburgh. It was first observed in Britain in 1824, and is believed by some naturalists to have been originally a marine form, as it occurs fossil in marine strata.

The sea bed has been divided by naturalists into four zones, each characterised more or less distinctly by its mollusca fauna. The Littoral zone lies between the tide marks, and is usually clothed with an abundant crop of seaweed. The molluscs of this zone are familiar to every walker by the seashore, as they are uncovered at intervals by the receding tide. They comprise the periwinkles, dog whelks, limpets, and chitons; and several of them are eaten in Scotland and largely used for bait. Where the Littoral zone is sandy, and consequently bare of vegetation, a different set of molluscs are found, as cockles, mussels, razor shells, myas, etc. These are for the most part boring molluscs that bury themselves in the sand, and they are also eaten and largely used as bait. Other borers found in this zone are the different species of *Pholas*, which drill their way into sandstone, limestone, and shale; and the *Teredines*, or ship worms, which bore their way into wood. The Laminarian zone extends from low-water mark to a depth of 10 fathoms, and its seaweed nourishes a large number of phytophagous molluscs, including species of *Patella*, *Trochus*, and *Rissoa*. It is the zone also of the sea-slugs (*Nudibranchiata*). The Coralline zone has a vertical range extending from 10 to 50 fathoms. Marine vegetation is scarce in this area, and consequently the molluscs are for the most part animal feeders. They include whelks, spindle shells, and oysters on stony ground, and many species of *Cardium*, *Cyprina*, etc., on sandy or muddy bottoms. Beyond the Coralline lies the Deep Sea zone, which includes all depths beyond 50 fathoms. So far as British seas are concerned, this zone is rich in molluscan life. This is especially the case on the great fishing 'banks,' to which fish are said to be largely attracted by the abundance of molluscan food.

Of the six species of British Brachiopoda—those curious shells which are found so abundantly as fossils in the older formations—4 are found in Scottish waters. *Terebratula caput-serpentis*, the commonest form with us, is not found in English waters. It occurs on the west coast of Scotland throughout all the zones of vertical depth. Of the highest group of molluscs—the Cephalopoda—Scotland possesses 7 out of the 12 recorded species. These include the common squid, the cuttlefish or sepia, and the octopus. Many years ago one of the so-called giant cuttlefishes was found stranded in the Shetlands. It measured altogether 23 feet in length, the body alone measuring 7 feet.

INSECTA.—The class of insects includes a larger assemblage of species than any other similar division of the animal kingdom. They most abound in tropical regions, but are also largely represented in temperate countries. The insects of the British Islands differ but little from those of the Continent, and so many of the species that were at one time supposed to be peculiar to our island have since been discovered on the Continent,

that 'our best entomologists,' says Mr A. R. Wallace, 'have come to take it for granted that all our supposed British species are really natives of the Continent, and will one day be found there.' That all our species have had a continental origin is extremely probable, but having regard to the different climatic and other conditions that prevail in Britain, now that it is an island, it is possible that British species, which at one time were also continental, have now become peculiar to Britain through their extinction elsewhere. Of late years the entomology of Scotland has been studied with considerable zeal; much, however, remains to be done before all the Orders of insects found in Scotland have been exhaustively worked out. The Orders that have received most attention are the *Lepidoptera*, or the butterflies and moths; and the *Coleoptera* or beetles. Of *Lepidoptera* there are about 2000 British species, 66 of which are butterflies and the rest moths. Of the butterflies 38 occur in Scotland. The most common forms are the cabbage butterflies (*Pieris*); the largest and most gaudy are the red admiral and the small tortoiseshell. Now that the large copper (*Polymmatius dispar*), once common in the fens of England, is extinct, Scotland possesses the only British butterfly sufficiently distinct from the continental form to constitute an undoubted variety. This is *Lycæna astrarche* var. *artaxerxes*, a species which long had its headquarters on the slopes of Arthur Seat. The best localities there were, however, destroyed by the construction of the carriage road between Edinburgh and Duddingston. There are a few localities still known for it in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and, according to Stainton, it is to be found on the slopes of several Scottish hills. *Erebia* is a peculiarly northern genus, its species occurring in the mountainous districts of Scotland and the north of England. Of the 2000 British moths nine are said to be peculiar to Scotland. The Shetland Islands have a peculiar variety of the ghost moth, in which the usual white is replaced by yellow and buff. The largest of Scottish moths is the death's-head, not common anywhere, but found occasionally in considerable numbers in the larval state on the leaves of the potato. Most of the moths are nocturnal, and these as a rule are of a dingy colour; but there are many day-flying and crepuscular species, as the burnet and hawk moths, that rival the butterflies in the brightness of their colouring. Many of the Scottish *Lepidoptera* are classed among the foes of the farmer, the gardener, and the forester. These include such forms as the cabbage butterfly, the turnip moth, the goat moth, and the codling moth. The *Coleoptera* or beetles are a still more numerous order of insects, the British Islands alone possessing nearly 4000 species; 72 of these have not as yet been found outside the British area, but many of these, there is little doubt, will yet be recognised on the Continent. Of those which, in the opinion of so competent an authority as the late Mr Rye, are likely to be peculiar to the localities in which they occur, seven belong exclusively to Scotland. One of these—*Apion Ryei*—has as yet only been found in the Shetland Islands; another—*Anthicus Scoticus*—is from Loch Leven; while a third—*Agathidium rhinoceros*—is, so far as known, confined to old fir woods in Perthshire. The other three are *Oxyptoda Edinensis*, *Anistoma clavicornis*, and *Telephorus Darwinianus*—the last a sea-coast species described as a stunted form of abnormal habits. The *Coleoptera* of Scotland have been collected and studied by such well-known entomologists as Duncan, Wilson, Murray, and Sharp. So long ago as 1834 the *Coleoptera Edinensis* of Duncan and Wilson was published, in which fully 700 species of beetles from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh were described. A greatly extended list appeared in Mr Andrew Mur-

ray's *Coleoptera of Scotland*, published some time after. The fullest list, however, is that which has appeared in the *Scottish Naturalist*, by Dr Sharp. The other Orders of insects have not received the attention bestowed upon the two already noticed; certain families, however, belonging to these Orders have been worked with comparative fulness by specialists. Among these may be mentioned the researches of Mr Cameron and Professor Traill on gall flies (*Cynipidae*), Buckton's *Monograph of British Aphides*, and Lubbock's *Collembola and Thysanura*.

CRUSTACEA.—The seas and estuaries around the Scottish coast abound in a great variety of crustaceans. There is hardly a rock between tide marks that is not encrusted with the common barnacle, and every bit of sandy shore is alive with sandhoppers. The Littoral zone everywhere abounds in shore crabs, shrimps, and sea-slaters, while at greater depths occur the edible crab, the lobster, and many others. In addition to the larger forms, Scottish waters abound in *Entomostraca* and *Copepoda*, which make up for their almost microscopic minuteness by the vastness of their numbers. So numerous, indeed, are they as sometimes to colour the sea over considerable tracts. The Crustacea are pre-eminently the scavengers of the sea, devouring indiscriminately both dead and living prey, while many are parasitic on fishes. In turn they are preyed upon, chiefly by fishes, in whose bill of fare they form a most important item. The mackerel, the herring, and other shoal fish are often found gorged with minute crustaceans, and what is known as 'herring food' is an immense aggregation of minute copepods, which sometimes forms a scum on the sea for miles. The larger species, as crabs, shrimps, and Norway lobsters, are a favourite food of the cod and other members of the family *Gadidae*. Several members of this class are also used as food by man, and Scotland possesses considerable crab and lobster fisheries. Of the latter the most important are on the west coast and adjacent islands. There the lobsters are collected in perforated wooden boxes, which are kept floating in the sea at the various points where steamers call at intervals to convey such marine produce to the English markets. The common shrimp is found abundantly on sandy bottoms around the coast, but it is in less request as an article of food in Scotland than it is in England. Hermit crabs are common everywhere on the coast. They are alone among Crustacea in their habit of dwelling within the dead shells of molluscs. Land and freshwater crustaceans are common in Scotland, small ostracods being abundant in stagnant water, and 'slaters' (*Porcellio*) common everywhere under stones and decaying wood. Lists of the Crustacea of particular areas of Scottish seas have been published; thus the student will find a list of the Crustacea of the Firth of Forth in Leslie and Herdman's *Invertebrate Fauna of the Firth of Forth* (1881). The completest catalogue of Scottish Crustacea, however, is probably that contained in an appendix to Smiles' *Life of a Scottish Naturalist*, in which no less than 295 species are given as found by Edward in the Moray Firth.

EOINODERMATA.—Starfishes, sea-urchins, and sea-cucumbers are tolerably common in the seas around Scotland, 77 of the 84 species given by Edward Forbes being Scottish. The most abundant starfish on our coast is the common Crossfish (*Asterias rubens*), usually with 5 rays, and common at low water, although it occurs at all depths up to 30 fathoms. Another common form is the Brittle Star (*Ophiothrix rosula*), which owes its trivial name to the facility with which it throws off its arms when touched. One of the most remarkable of Scottish species is the Feather Star (*Antedon rosacea*). It has been recorded at Peter-

head, but nowhere else on the east coast, whereas it is tolerably common on the west, especially in Lamlash Bay. This starfish is of special interest from the fact that at an early stage of its growth it is fixed on a long jointed stalk, and is thus a connecting link between the starfishes proper and the crinoids, which are chiefly now a fossil group. One of the handsomest of Scottish species is the Sunstar (*Solaster papposa*), of a red or purple colour above, and having from 12 to 15 rays. One of the rarest and most striking forms is the Cushion Star (*Hippasteria plana*). No one who has scanned the bottom of the sea, at a depth of 2 or 3 fathoms, on the west coast of Scotland, can have failed to observe the numerous sea-urchins that lie dotted here and there over its surface. Of these there are comparatively few Scottish species, the most common being the Egg Urchin (*Echinus sphæra*). Seven species are noted by Leslie and Herdman as occurring in the Firth of Forth. The Sea-Cucumbers (*Holothuria*) have not the elegant or symmetrical forms of the starfishes or sea-urchins, nor do they occur in our waters in such abundance. One of the largest known species—the Great Sea-Cucumber—was first taken in British waters off the Shetland coast, where it is tolerably common, the Shetlanders naming it ‘sea-pudding.’

CŒLENTERATA.—This division of the animal kingdom includes the so-called zoophytes, jelly-fishes, sea-anemones, and corals. The hydroid zoophytes are plant-like structures, often mistaken for sea-weeds, but which in reality are immense aggregations of minute polyps connected together by the chitinous substance which forms the stalks and branches. Nowhere in Britain have these zoophytes been more fully investigated than in the basin of the Firth of Forth, and its species include most of those known to occur in Scottish waters. In Leslie and Herdman’s list no fewer than 85 Firth of Forth species are recorded. Jelly-fishes are common on the Scottish coast, and often after storms they cover large tracts of the seashore. In calm summer weather, especially on the west coast, they may often be seen in thousands, displaying their shapey forms and most delicate colours, and moving gracefully about by the alternate expansion and contraction of their swimming bells. The species of these delicate organisms are not yet fully worked out. Sea-anemones are a well-known group that occur in abundance on all the rocky parts of the British coast. They are most numerous, both in species and individually, on the south coast of England, but of the 75 British species described by Gosse in his *History*

of *British Sea-Anemones* more than a half occur in the Scottish area. The most abundant species is the Beadlet (*Actinia mesembryanthemum*), readily distinguished by its red or liver-brown colour, and its marginal ring of azure blue dots. It can be readily kept in confinement, and a specimen removed from the Firth of Forth by Sir John Dalryell in 1828 is still alive. This unique specimen is well-known to naturalists as ‘Granny.’ Another common and much more showy species is the Dahlia wartlet (*Tealia crassicornis*). Although much larger than the beadlet, it is more liable to be overlooked, as it generally contrives to conceal itself under a coating of gravel and broken shells. Another common Scottish species is the cave anemone (*Sagartia troglodytes*), which usually inhabits the crevices of rocks. The mottled grey colour of its disk gives it a general resemblance to the rock on which it is fixed, and so helps to conceal it. The finest of the British species—the Plumose anemone (*Actinobola dianthus*)—occurs on both the east and west coasts of Scotland. It is sometimes found between tide marks, but more usually at the depth of a few fathoms. The student will find ample information regarding all the Scottish species in Gosse’s work already referred to. Corals are usually associated with tropical regions, but there is one group of British *Actinia*, in which a coralline structure is developed. These are the Cup-Corals (*Caryophyllia*), the tissues of which secrete calcareous matter. They occur sparingly in the Shetland Islands, Moray Firth, and Oban Bay. Allied to the Anemones are the Alcyonarians and Pennatulids, several species of which occur in Scottish waters. The most remarkable of these is *Funiculina quadrangularis*, which, after having been dredged upon the Norwegian coast by Professor Malm, was afterwards obtained in the Bay of Oban. It attains a length of about 5 feet. A considerable number of species of sponges belonging to the *Calcarea* and *Fibrosa* are found off the Scottish coast. Some of these form incrustations on stones about low-water mark; others, found in deeper water, give off branches, and have thus a shrub-like appearance. Twelve species of sponges have been noted from the Firth of Forth. There are other groups of Marine Invertebrata, such as Polyzoa, Tunicata, Vermes, and Foraminifera, which there is not space to notice further, but the reader will find lists of Scottish species belonging to these and other groups in Dr M’Intosh’s *Marine Fauna of St Andrews*, Leslie and Herdman’s work already referred to, the *Scottish Naturalist*, and the *Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society*.

AGRICULTURE.

By JAMES LANDELLS, late Sub-Editor of the *North British Agriculturist*.

THE agriculture of Scotland is closely bound up with the prosperity of the country. Here, as in other parts of the United Kingdom, it forms the staple industry, absorbs the greatest amount of capital, and makes the largest demands on the energy, skill, and perseverance of its workers; while it is dependent more than any other trade on the character of the seasons and other fluctuating circumstances beyond human control. As showing the relative importance of agriculture to the other great industries of the country, Professor Leone Levi, calculating the 47,000,000 acres of land under cultivation in the United Kingdom at an average of £5 10s. per acre, brings out the astonishing total of £258,000,000 of capital invested in agriculture, as com-

pared with £80,000,000 for the cotton manufacture, £40,000,000 for the woollen, £30,000,000 for the iron industry, and £70,000,000 for the mercantile marine. Yet agriculture has been left almost entirely to its own resources, and its present high condition, compared with what it was a century ago, is due more to the intelligence, skill, energy, and enterprise of farmers themselves than to the fostering care of the Legislature. At no previous time has the British agriculturist been so well equipped as at present with all the necessary appliances for the saving of labour, the efficient and economical cultivation of his land, and for the handling and utilising of his produce. But the farmer is undoubtedly heavily handicapped in his business, and what

with high rents, antiquated and absurd restrictions in regard to the cropping of his land and the disposal of his produce, inequitable land laws, high and unequal railway tariffs, and bad seasons, he has had for the last twenty years a hard fight to hold his own with the foreign competitor. In many respects Scotland is less favourably situated than the southern part of the kingdom. A large proportion of the arable land in Scotland is as fertile as any part of England, and some of the best lands in the Lothians and elsewhere are not surpassed in point of fertility and productiveness by any agricultural land in the world. But in the south of England, where the crops ripen at an earlier period of the season, a good deal can be done in the way of 'catch-cropping'—that is, growing subsidiary crops of trifolium, vetches, turnips, cabbages, etc., after the main crop has been harvested, and very little of this catch-cropping can be done in Scotland, except in the very earliest districts, on land where a crop of early potatoes has been gathered in June or the first part of July, and a second crop of Italian rye-grass, rape, or other feeding stuff may be grown on the same land the same season. In Scotland, also, the climate is as a rule less favourable than it is in many parts of England, and in several districts the heavy rainfall reduces very materially the productiveness of the soil, not only by the washing away of nitrates, which are the most valuable essential of plant food, but also by preventing the crops from developing properly. On the seaboard of the Moray Firth the average rainfall varies from 23 to 26 inches, and in Mid and East Lothian the rainfall averages 26 inches. But in Kinross-shire and part of Fife the average rainfall ranges from 40 to 60 inches, while in the central parts of Ross-shire, Inverness-shire, and the north of Argyll, in the hilly parts of Galloway, and the counties of Dumfries, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, the rainfall ranges from 60 up to 80 inches. The serious disadvantages resulting from such a heavy rainfall, alike as regards the wasting of nitrates, the spoiling of the crops, and retarding the progress of the live stock grazed on these lands, are at once apparent. Scottish farmers, however, though pursuing their occupation under greater difficulties, have distinguished themselves more than those of any other country in the successful cultivation of the land; and to their native shrewdness, clear judgment, and resolute determination may be traced the great progress that has been made by agriculture in Scotland during the last hundred years.

Prior to the Union the agriculture of Scotland was hardly worthy of the name, as compared with the enlightened and skilful modes of cultivation now practised. Farms were small in size; pastures were poor, no artificial grasses being sown; there was little encouragement for the rearing of stock, owing to the low prices realised; the greater part of the country was unenclosed; plantations were almost unknown; roads and bridges had not come into existence, and the means of conveyance were of the most primitive character; artificial drainage had not been introduced; and tillage was restricted to the naturally dry land, the low-lying portions being for the most part bogs and marshes, which had an injurious effect alike on the people and their stock. In the second half of the 18th century agriculture began to advance; stock-breeding received more attention; and a large cattle trade was done with England, to which the young Scottish animals were driven to be fattened on the richer pastures of the south, and there was in consequence a great increase in prices. The land, which had been split up into small farms, cultivated by the occupiers without the aid of hired labour, began to be consolidated, and was let on lease in larger holdings to the tenants who possessed most capital. The ruinous practice of exhausting the

soil by taking successive crops of corn was abandoned; green crops alternated with grain, and the improved system of husbandry soon became manifest in the character of the land. A great revolution was, however, effected by the introduction of turnip husbandry, which, followed by the use of artificial manures and the application of steam power both by land and water, thus opening up fresh outlets for stock, gave a new phase to Scottish farming. It was about 1764 that Mr Dawson of Frogden, a young Berwickshire farmer, hired himself for a few months to the celebrated Mr Bakewell of Dishley, Leicestershire, and having mastered the details of turnip culture, returned and put them into practice on his own farm. Thus was introduced to Scotland the most valuable root grown on the farm, and one which has ever since had a powerful influence on the agriculture of the country, about 480,000 acres being now grown annually.

Shortly before the close of the 18th century the farms were enclosed by fences and divided into fields of convenient size for carrying on a regular rotation of cropping; good roads began to be formed; the land was improved by the application of lime; the swing-plough took the place of the old-fashioned Scottish implement drawn by oxen; the thrashing-mill was brought in to supplant the flail, though it was some years later before it was in general use; new field crops, notably the Swedish turnip, were being introduced, together with improved breeds of stock from England; and Scottish agriculture was progressing steadily and satisfactorily when a great impetus was given to it by the outbreak of the wars of the French Revolution. In 1795, with a deficient harvest and the stoppage of foreign supplies of grain, the price of wheat, which for the twenty preceding years had been under 50s. per quarter, rose to 81s. 6d., and in 1796 to 96s. With the high prices then given for farm produce, farms were improved and large tracts of waste land reclaimed. A sufficient indication of the great strides that had been made during the twenty years of the Continental wars lies in the fact that the agricultural rental of Scotland had been nearly trebled, having increased from £2,000,000 in 1795 to £5,250,000 in 1815. A period of disaster and depression followed the termination of the war. Wheat, which in 1812 brought 126s. 6d. per quarter, fell to 109s. 9d. in 1813, and to 74s. 4d. in 1814, when farmers were somewhat startled, but they were thrown into quite a panic when it declined to 44s. 7d. in 1822. It can be easily imagined what would have been their state of mind if they could have looked forward, sixty-two years afterwards, to getting only 26s. per quarter, without Protective Corn Laws, and with immense importations of grain from abroad, greatly increased rents, and the cost of labour doubled. At the end of the first quarter of the 19th century a revival of trade set in, and with good crops and enhanced prices agriculture began once more to look up. Ground-hones were first introduced as a manure to Scotland in 1825, and the great stimulus thus given to turnip growing had the effect of bringing many acres of poor, neglected land under cultivation. Steam was being more largely applied to the operations of husbandry; thorough draining and deep ploughing completely transformed the face of the land; a network of railways was spreading over the country and affording easy facilities for the conveyance of manures, feeding stuffs, and farm produce; science came to the aid of the farmer, and instructed him in the ingredients necessary for plant growth; and the agricultural engineer provided him with machinery in every branch of his industry, which expedited his work and placed him in a greater measure independent of the weather in securing his crops. All these contributed to advance the value of land and greatly increase rents. In 1854 and the two

following years prices of grain were greatly inflated on account of the Crimean War having cut off our supplies from Southern Russia, and wheat growers then reaped a rich harvest. The high prices ruling for grain induced competitors for farms to offer correspondingly increased rents, and leases were entered into on terms which brought ruin to many when prices returned to a normal level. A scientific education is now forming part of the training of most young farmers in Scotland, and a knowledge of chemistry is being more generally recognised as essential to good farming. The farmer depends no longer on farmyard manure alone, but has recourse to the various artificial fertilisers now manufactured in such large quantities throughout the country; and chemistry will teach him the value and enable him to understand the application of nitrogen, phosphates, and potash in the growth of cereals, roots, and grasses. Nitrate of soda, introduced to this country as a manure fifty years ago, is now very extensively used, and is recognised as one of the cheapest and most effective fertilisers that can be sown. At the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge in 1845, attention was drawn to the fact that the phosphatic rocks which exist to a great extent in England might be made to furnish a useful and cheap supply of phosphoric acid. A trade in mineral superphosphates was begun, and in recent years it has developed to great dimensions. A new mine of phosphatic wealth has also been tapped in slag phosphate, a bye-product in the manufacture of steel through the dephosphorisation of iron. In many other ways science has rendered great service to the agriculturist. The veterinarian is now-a-days much better equipped for the treatment of the live stock of the farm; the agricultural botanist has supplied much valuable information as to the best grasses and grass mixtures to sow on different soils; analytical associations assist in securing purity of seeds and manures; and the entomologist has shown farmers how they may best protect their crops against the ravages of injurious insects. The value of agricultural science is now, indeed, very fully recognised in every department of farming, and the County Councils recently established in Scotland are doing good work in advancing agricultural education in all its aspects.

It is not always, however, the scientific or practical man that takes to farming, and the depression which at present prevails in agriculture is due in some degree to the embarking in farming of many whose only experience was gained behind the counter, or in some trade but remotely connected with agriculture. In the prosperous times of about 1873, when there were good seasons and bountiful harvests, there was a great inclination to possess farms. It seemed as if a new El Dorado had been found; and the reckless competition which then took place forced rents up to an unnaturally high level, and gave a fictitious value to the land. Such an unhealthy inflation of rents was opposed to all the laws of economical science, and the inevitable reaction came sooner, perhaps, than was expected, and with a severity that was keenly felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. It brought many farmers to ruin, but it had one good effect, in that it secured a reform of the Land Laws and an interference with contracts, which would have been looked upon as revolutionary twenty or thirty years ago. Between 1852 and 1879 rents had increased 50 per cent., and the farmers' labour bill had gone up in a corresponding degree.

Since then there has been long-continued agricultural depression, caused by an enormous increase in the importations of foreign produce at a time when rents had been immensely inflated during the period of prosperity which followed the Franco-German War,

when both France and Germany were for the time being placed *hors de combat* as competitors with Great Britain. Many landlords recognised the imperative necessity of giving their tenants abatements of the rents fixed when prices for agricultural produce were much higher than they are now. On most Scottish estates abatements varying from 10 to 50 per cent. were granted, and over the large number of farms thrown into the market about 1885 there was a considerable reduction of rental. The leases which had been entered into in those times of inflated prices have now for the most part expired, and since the end of 1893, despite the low rates still prevailing for agricultural produce, there has been, on the whole, a sharp recovery in the demand for land. The great complaint among farmers now is that on account of the extreme competition for vacant holdings they are compelled to offer higher rents than they can well afford to pay. As farm life has many attractions peculiarly its own, this keen competition for good farms is hardly to be wondered at. There is at the present time practically not a single good farm in Scotland for which the proprietor could not find plenty of tenants if it were placed in the market. This is a remarkable contrast to the state of matters now prevailing in many parts of England, where whole tracts of land have gone out of cultivation and farmers are discovering that their business is a very unprofitable one. But even in those English counties where the depression has been most severely felt, the Scottish tenants who have settled there have been doing very well, and the number of Scottish farmers in England has been steadily increasing every year. There can be no manner of doubt whatever that this result is mainly, if not entirely, due to the superior skill and enterprise of the Scottish tenants.

After 1873 there were five successive bad seasons in Scotland. That of 1879 was one of peculiar hardship for the farmer, the almost continuous rains all through the summer keeping the cereal crops from ripening, and injuring both potatoes and turnips. The losses during that disastrous season were reckoned in some districts as about equivalent to two rents. In addition to this rents were high, there was great commercial and manufacturing prostration, and the imports of agricultural produce were unprecedentedly large. Some idea of the great losses sustained during the depression of that period may be gathered from an estimate which was made in 1881 by a prominent East Lothian farmer. There had been seven bad seasons between 1872 and 1881, five of which were of the very worst description. In 1872 he placed the loss to the farmers of Haddingtonshire at 100 per cent. on the rental, the whole of the rents of that year being paid out of capital; in 1873 he put the loss at 50 per cent.; in 1877 at 100 per cent.; in 1878 at 40 per cent.; in 1879 at 100 per cent.; in 1880 at 30 per cent.; and in 1881 the whole rent was again lost. So that in those nine years a farmer who had been paying £1000 of rent had lost £4300. During the same period it was stated that five farmers within a radius of 20 miles from Edinburgh had lost no less than £41,000. Prices for farm produce, particularly cereals, have greatly decreased. For the ten years from 1871 to 1880 the average prices per bushel were:—Wheat, 6s. 4½d.; oats, 3s. 1½d.; and barley, 4s. 8¾d.; total, 14s. 3d. The average price in December, 1895, was:—Wheat, 3s. 0½d.; oats, 2s. 0¾d.; barley, 2s. 9½d.; total, 7s. 10¾d.; or a decreased return per bushel of 6s. 4¼d. In the period that elapsed between the abolition of the Corn Laws and 1880, the agricultural rental of Scotland had increased 49·5 per cent., amounting in 1880 to £7,776,910; but there is now a considerable reduction on that figure. Affairs had become so desperate in 1879 that the Beaconsfield

Government appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the prevailing agricultural distress. After sitting for three years, the Commission, over which the Duke of Richmond and Gordon presided, gave in its report in 1882. They found that the two most prominent causes which were assigned for the distress were bad seasons and foreign competition, aggravated by the increased cost of production and heavy losses of live stock from disease. They recommended an amicable readjustment of rent; compulsory compensation for improvements where these had increased the letting value of the holding; the abolition of the Act of Sederunt, under which hypothec still existed in Scotland; and that local taxes should be borne in equal proportions by landlord and tenant, the support of indoor poor, however, falling on the Imperial Exchequer. On the relations between the different classes interested in agriculture the Commissioners observed that 'no interference between classes, between owners and occupiers, or between employers and labourers, can render any one of them independent of the other. We cannot recall a period in our history in which the relations of these classes have been more severely tried than during the existing depression. Owners have as a rule borne their share of a common calamity, and they, as well as occupiers, have done much to avert the distress from the class who are least able to bear it. It is satisfactory that upon the labourer it has fallen more lightly than upon either owner or occupier. The best hope for the prosperity of agriculture lies in the mutual confidence and friendly relations of the three classes directly engaged in it, and in the common conviction that their interests are inseparable.' The Agricultural Holdings Act was the outcome of the Royal Commissioners' report. In securing it Mr John Clay, Kerchesters, Kelso, a Scottish Royal Commissioner, and Mr James Hope, East Barns, Dunbar, a Scottish Sub-Commissioner, were largely instrumental, both having advocated in the most strenuous manner that the farmer should be fully compensated for the improvements which he executed on his holding. It was a well-intentioned measure, but experience has proved that it is so very defective as to be altogether inadequate to serve the purpose for which it was intended.

Since the very bad season of 1879 things have altered considerably. Through the falling out of the old leases rents were readjusted, and farmers had pretty well adapted themselves to the new condition of affairs. Another wretchedly bad season was, however, experienced in 1892, when over all the later districts of Scotland the cereal crop was almost destroyed, the turnip crop was a complete failure, and in consequence of the want of fodder and of winter keep stockowners had to rush their animals into the market in an immature state, the result being a collapse in prices. Following that bad season came a great drought in the south of England, where practically no rain had fallen from the beginning of March till the middle of July, and the most serious losses were sustained by agriculturists in the southern counties. This long spell of dry weather was not so severely felt in Scotland, and in fact the Scottish farmers profited from it by getting a higher price for their hay, which was required to supply the deficiency in the south. The extreme distress prevailing in the south of England induced Mr Gladstone's Government to appoint another Royal Commission on Agriculture, presided over by Mr Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., and its inquiry has not yet been concluded. The evidence laid before this Commission by the leading agriculturists goes to show that the great mass of farmers in the country are agreed as to the necessity for further legislation in

order to place the agriculture of Scotland on a right and proper basis. The first and most important reform demanded is the radical amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act, so as to secure to the tenant full compensation for any and every improvement which adds to the letting value of his farm. Under the existing Act a large number of the more important improvements cannot be claimed for unless the proprietor has given a written agreement that he will pay compensation for them at the end of the lease. These improvements include the erection of buildings, the making of roads, the laying down of land to pasture, etc., and for dealing with these the present Act is practically worthless. It is also demanded that compensation should be given for the consumption on the holding of home-grown produce. At present the tenant can claim compensation for the consumption of purchased feeding stuffs, but not for food grown on the farm, and it is strongly felt that he should receive compensation for the consumption of his own hay, grain, potatoes, and other produce which he is at liberty to sell, seeing that by simply purchasing similar produce from his nearest neighbour he would be entitled to compensation. A third reform desired is that an independent official valuator should be appointed to assess the value of such improvements. The present system of having an arbiter appointed on each side, with an oversman, or otherwise petitioning the sheriff to appoint a single arbiter, has proved very unsatisfactory, and it is considered that with an independent official valuator the tenant would be assured of just and reasonable compensation for his improvements. Since the great change brought about by the development of foreign competition, leases for nineteen years have become less common, and shorter leases, or leases for nineteen years with a break at the end of every five years—which practically means a five years' lease—are now the most popular. The evidence led in the year 1894 before the Sub-commissioners for Scotland James Hope, East Barns, Dunbar, and Mr John Speir, Newton, Glasgow—went to show that in the vast majority of cases the high rents which farmers complain of are due to the fact that practical and improving tenants are forced to compete against 'adventurers,' who expect to be able to pay the advanced rents which they offer for a short term of years by exhausting the improvements of their predecessors. Farmers also ask that they should have a free hand in regard to the cropping of their land and the disposal of their produce. This, taken in conjunction with the amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act, would go a long way to put the letting of land on a sound footing, because if the tenant was secured in his claim for all his expenditure in improving his holding, and had freedom of cropping and free sale of produce, the landlord would require to be very careful in the selection of his tenants, and 'adventurers' of the class referred to would have little chance of being preferred to good practical men. The carrying out of these reforms would in all likelihood have a most important bearing on the prosperity of the country, which might be made to produce a great deal more than it at present does; and if farmers received the fullest encouragement to develop the resources of their holdings, much British gold now sent abroad to aid foreign countries, in competing with us would be invested at home.

In Feb. 1896 this commission issued a second report, in which they advocated the necessity of doing something at once in order to mitigate the agricultural distress, and suggested the relieving of the land of some of its burdens, state loans for agricultural improvements, &c. The government accepting this report, at once introduced and passed through parliament the Agri-

cultural Rates, etc., Relief Act (1896). This provides, among other things, that the annual value of agricultural lands and heritages shall be three-eighths of the annual value thereof appearing on the valuation roll; that of the portion of the valuation of each rateable area under Act for said year representing agricultural land and heritages therein, five-eighths thereof shall be the amount regulating the distribution of the balance of moneys aftermentioned in respect of that rate; that the inland revenue commissioners shall pay to Local Taxation (Scotland) Account out of proceeds of estate duty on personal property in Scotland, eleven-eighths of the sums payable to the local Taxation Account under the English Agricultural Rates Act, 1896; that sums paid in any financial year to Local Taxation (Scotland) Account under the Act, be applied under direction of Secretary of Scotland in (1) paying to inland revenue commissioners the land tax payable for the year by royal burghs and burghs of barony or regality, and paying to burghs which have redeemed their land tax the amount thereof; (2) transferring to the proper authority £15,000 for improvement of congested districts in the Highlands and Islands; and (3) distributing balance among county and parish councils in ascertained proportions. This Act is to remain in force for five years from 31st March, 1897, but may be renewed or otherwise. A Congested Districts (Scotland) Act was passed in 1897.

An important factor in the agricultural problem is the extraordinary development which has taken place in the foreign meat trade. Prior to 1884 this import trade had practically no existence, but now it has reached gigantic proportions, and the original prejudice against the meat having been broken down, it is consumed in large quantities in all the populous centres of the country. This has had a very material effect on the demand for home-fed stock, and its future bearing on the prosperity of the British stock-feeder is calculated to create much anxiety. Every year the imports of frozen meat are becoming more formidable, and it is not only the American beef trade, but the vast shipments of foreign mutton from Australia and New Zealand that are causing so much apprehension. These will be immensely augmented by the imports that may be expected in the near future from Argentina, whose extensive plains are capable of maintaining practically unlimited flocks. At the beginning of 1894 no fewer than sixty-seven vessels had been fitted with refrigerating machinery for the foreign meat trade, and of these only four were sailing ships; and as an indication of the extent of the trade, it may be mentioned that freezing establishments had been erected in New Zealand and New South Wales capable of handling an annual output of 3,000,000 carcases of sheep.

It has not always been recognised in this country that the labourer is worthy of his hire, and although a good deal has been done in recent years to improve his position and provide him with better house accommodation, much more might be accomplished in this respect, for it is a deplorable fact that a fourth of the people of Scotland live in houses of one room. The favourable opportunities which offer for farming in the West have been largely embraced by the best class of Scottish agricultural servants, both male and female, and as a result workers became scarce, and the farmer found a difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of hands even at the high wages current. Up till 1876 farm labourers' wages had risen about 30 per cent. during a period of fifteen years, and although there has since been some slight reduction the labour bill still forms a heavy item of the farmer's expenditure. The passing of the Franchise Bill in 1884 placed a powerful weapon in the hands of the agricultural labourer, and rendered

him an important factor, and one that must be reckoned with, in all future legislation. Farmers no longer form a majority of the electorate in rural districts, and candidates for parliamentary honours, to be successful, have now to shape their conduct quite as much according to the views of the hind as the master. The abolition of entail and the establishing of short tenancies may lead to a subdivision of the larger holdings, and such a result would not be without its advantages. There is much diversity of opinion as to what should be the size of arable farms, but from 100 to 360 acres will probably be found the most convenient and economical to work. A regular gradation in the size of farms is, however, best adapted for meeting the requirements of all classes. Small crofts, the evils of which are seen in the Highlands, are not desirable on any ground, but holdings that could be worked with a pair of horses are not so numerous as to hold out an encouraging prospect to the labourer that he may himself rise to the position of a farmer and reap the fruits of his own industry without having to go abroad.

The various agricultural societies that exist in every district of the country have done much to foster and improve the agriculture of Scotland, and it is to their influence that the present high character of our live stock is largely due. The Highland and Agricultural Society is the oldest in Scotland, having been established in 1784. Its centenary was celebrated in Edinburgh in 1884 by an exhibition of live stock the like of which, both in point of numbers and quality, had never before been seen in a Scottish showyard. The society holds its annual show in the eight principal centres of the country, visiting in turn Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dumfries, Melrose, Stirling, Perth, Glasgow, and Inverness. This action on the part of the parent society stimulated farmers in the different districts to greater exertions in stock-breeding, and as a result a large number of local societies have sprung up, under the influence of which great good has been done to agriculture generally. The Highland and Agricultural Society has a membership of 5800, and a reserve capital of about £80,000. During its existence it has been the pioneer of every movement having for its object the welfare of the agricultural interests, and the record of the society is the history of the progress that has been made by Scottish agriculture. For the first time in the history of the Society, Royalty was present in its showyard at Aberdeen in 1894, when the Duke of York presided over the meeting. His Royal Highness was president of the Society the previous year, and had intended being present at the Edinburgh Show of 1893, but his auspicious marriage intervened, and to make up for the disappointment then felt the Duke consented to be nominated for re-election as president, and to attend the Aberdeen Show in person. He was accorded a most loyal and enthusiastic welcome by all classes in the north, and immense crowds gathered in the showyard during the two days on which His Royal Highness was present. The Royal visit was attended with the best results, the show being one of the most successful that had been held, and yielding a handsome financial surplus.

Agricultural Statistics.—The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland began in 1853 the collection of statistics relating to the agriculture of the country, and this work they carried on for four years, till in 1857 it was dropped in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Government. In 1866, however, the matter was taken up by the Government themselves, and since then the statistics have been published annually by the Board of Trade. The official returns made on the 4th of June, 1896, showed that
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at the date mentioned there was in Scotland an area of 4,896,734 acres under crops, bare fallow, and grass; 6264 acres used by market gardeners for growing vegetables and other garden produce; 1383 acres in nursery grounds; and 865,063 acres under woods. In 1857, when the statistics were first collected, the acre-

age under crop was 3,556,572; in 1867 there were 4,379,552 acres; in 1877 there were 4,668,221 acres; and in 1884 there were 4,783,124 acres, so that there has been a steady increase in the acreage of land brought under cultivation. The following table shows the acreage under the principal crops:—

	1857.	1867.	1877.	1884.	1896.
Wheat,	223,152	111,118	81,135	68,716	37,729
Barley or Bere,	219,994	218,486	269,845	230,554	218,283
Oats,	938,613	997,120	1,024,882	1,045,895	1,008,116
Rye,	5,989	7,066	10,087	7,334	8,457
Beans and Pease,	42,873	30,239	26,680	23,441	14,271
Turnips,	476,691	484,800	506,757	484,998	474,900
Potatoes,	139,819	157,529	165,565	163,847	129,789
Mangold,	2,803	844	2,053	1,296	1,324
Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape,	3,736	4,150	5,187	5,418	10,861
Vetches, etc.,	18,418	19,864	15,443	18,164	12,746
Clover and Grasses under rotation,	1,459,805	1,211,101	1,404,032	1,526,442	1,571,472
Permanent Pasture,		1,053,285	1,138,056	1,207,019	1,395,525

The total acreage of cereals in 1896 was 1,286,856, as compared with 1,375,940 in 1884; and of green crops, 629,620 acres, as against 674,817 twelve years ago. There were, in 1896, 31 acres under flax and 7870

acres of bare fallow, as compared with 55 acres of flax and 27,540 acres of bare fallow in 1884. The total head of live stock in Scotland at the different periods was as follows:—

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1857	185,409	881,053	5,683,168	140,354	6,889,984
1867	...	979,470	6,893,603	188,307	...
1877	188,736	1,102,074	6,968,774	153,257	8,412,841
1884	187,803	1,136,604	6,983,293	159,560	8,467,260
1896	206,504	1,207,000	7,466,419	144,615	9,024,533

Live Stock.—In no department of agriculture has Scotland made greater progress than in that of stock-breeding. Increased attention has within the last twenty years been paid to the improvement of the live stock of the country, and by careful mating of well-bred animals, and with special care in the selection of sires—using only those which possess in a pronounced degree the most valuable qualities of the breed, and therefore most likely to transmit them to their progeny—a remarkable change has been effected in the character of the stock now to be seen on the farms of Scotland, as compared with the stunted, ill-bred animals with which agriculturists were satisfied half a century ago. Much good has been done in this respect by the numerous agricultural societies which exist in every county and almost every district of Scotland, and which, by creating a healthy rivalry among neighbouring tenants, have proved an effective stimulus to high-class stock-breeding. Of the 206,504 horses in Scotland in 1896, 148,777 were used solely for the purposes of agriculture, and these were chiefly animals of the Clydesdale type, which belongs peculiarly to this country. The characteristics of the Clydesdale are well defined, and stamp it as the most serviceable and valuable breed of the equine species that has yet been produced. There is no authoritative record of the origin of the Clydesdale, but there is a pretty general agreement that its now almost perfect development is traceable to the introduction of foreign sires and the crossing of them with native mares. In several important features there is a great similarity between the Clydesdale and the English or 'Shire' horse, both of which are said to be descendants of Flemish stallions brought over by King John, and mated with English mares; the produce finding their way to Scotland, and, by a further cross, resulting in the present type of 1690

agricultural horses. The English breed is larger, and possesses more substance than the Clydesdale, but the latter has a decided superiority in bone and muscle, with a compact and firmly-knit body, symmetrical head, and strong feet and pasterns, that render its strength more durable, and admirably fit it for heavy draught work. As the name implies, the home of the breed was originally in the valley of the Clyde, but as agriculture developed a greater demand sprang up for horse-flesh, increased attention was paid to breeding, and as the Lanarkshire breeders produced the best quality, they received the highest prices. As a result the stock was introduced to every district, and became the recognised breed of the country. The west of Scotland no longer possesses a monopoly of high-class Clydesdales, for in recent years many of the most successful animals in the principal showyards have come out of Galloway, and not a few splendid breeding Clydesdales are to be found in the east of Scotland. But it is not only in its native land that the Clydesdale is valued. For several years large numbers left our shores for the United States, Canada, Australia, and other foreign parts. That export trade became a regular business, to which some of the principal horse-breeders devoted considerable attention, and their stock, which, as a rule, comprised the best blood that could be picked up, only changed hands at very handsome prices. This demand from abroad had the effect of greatly enhancing the value of agricultural horses in this country, and prices for well-bred stock were about doubled. Good young serviceable animals for the farm brought from £60 to £80, and second-rate horses realised from £40 to £50; while heavy draught horses, suitable for contractors' purposes, were not to be had under the 'three figures.' With the view of maintaining the excellence of the breed considerable efforts are put

forth by the various agricultural societies, which annually offer premiums ranging from £50 to upwards of £100 at the Glasgow Stallion Show in the spring, to induce owners to travel their stallions in particular districts, so that the farmers may have the benefit of good sires. Within late years, however, the demand for Clydesdales from America has greatly fallen off, and at present the export trade in high-class stock of this breed is almost stagnant. This has had a prejudicial effect on prices, but at home the popularity of the breed is fully maintained, and the same interest continues to be shown in maintaining its purity.

There are four native breeds of cattle in Scotland—namely, the Ayrshire, the Polled Aberdeen or Angus, the Galloway, and the West Highland. All of them have distinctive characteristics, and each is peculiarly adapted to the district to which it belongs. The Ayrshire has a congenial home in the mild, moist climate of that county; the Polled Angus is well suited to the character of the north-eastern district; the more hardy Galloway thrives admirably on its native pastures in the south-west; and no better breed than the West Highland could be found to harmonise with the rugged grandeur of our rough mountain land. The Ayrshires are the principal dairy cattle in the country, and they are much valued for that purpose. Taking their name from the county of Ayr, where they were first found in anything like their present form, they are believed to be descended from the wild cattle of Scotland, but their development has been so great that it would be impossible to trace in them a resemblance to the unshapely animals that existed in the district a hundred years ago. Within that period the improvement of this breed has been very marked, not only in their general characteristics, but especially in regard to their milking properties; and they have now been brought to a point as near perfection as it seems possible to imagine. With beautiful flecked coat, chiefly brown and white, symmetrical and well-proportioned body, small and sweet head adorned with gracefully curved horns, and carrying a capacious udder that betokens her rich milking qualities, the Ayrshire cow is as neat and pretty a specimen of the bovine race as could be desired, and the breed is continuing to increase in popular favour as a type in every way peculiarly fitted for the requirements of the modern dairy farmer. Being more hardy, she requires less pampering than the little Jersey cow, and she surpasses all other milking breeds in the quantity of milk she yields in proportion to the amount of food consumed. The average yield per cow is from 500 to 550 gallons annually, which is a very remunerative return. The milk is rich in quality, and contains the essential ingredients for good butter and cheese. Though originally confined to Ayrshire—where, with the exception of a few shorthorn crosses bought for fattening purposes, they still form the only breed of cattle—they have now spread to Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Stirlingshire, Galloway, and Dumfriesshire; but they are found in largest numbers in the three south-western counties, which form the centre of the dairying district of Scotland. About a score of cows is considered a fair-sized dairy in Ayrshire, but in Galloway the dairies are much larger, and comprise from 50 to 100 cows. Farmers who wish to be relieved of the management of their dairies, let the cows to a bower, who either pays a fixed price in money at so much per cow, or gives a certain quantity of cheese at the end of the year. This system of 'bowing' prevails somewhat extensively in Galloway, the bower taking all the necessary labour connected with the feeding of the cattle and the manufacture of the cheese.

The great beef-producing district of Scotland is in the north-east, where the Polled Aberdeen or Angus

cattle have their home. Originating in Aberdeen and Forfar shires, this breed has spread so widely that it is now predominant in the counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, Banff, Kincardine, and Moray. These five counties contain nearly 310,000 cattle, or about one-fourth of the whole head in Scotland. The cows are fair milkers, but their merit in this respect is not so high as to constitute them a breed specially suited for dairying purposes. It is as beef-producers that they have attained to eminence, and it is largely owing to the high character of the black Polls of the north-east that Scotland is assigned the premier place in the great English meat markets. 'Prime Scots,' as the heef is termed in the market reports, invariably tops the quotations, and the bulk of the consignments proceeds from the district in which the Polled Angus cattle are located. The animals are very pleasing to the eye, have a nice mellow skin, a symmetrical shape, and a carriage of much gaiety, with a splendid constitution fitting them for a varied climate. They take on heef very rapidly, and are brought to maturity earlier than any other Scottish breed. This gives them a considerable advantage, and their favour with the public being more than maintained, farmers are annually becoming more extensive stock-raisers. The shrewd breeders of the north-east have shown great skill in the management of their cattle, and in no other district of the country are there to be found so many fine herds of these beautiful black Polls, brought out in the very best condition. The breed owes much of its development to Mr Hugh Watson, Keillor, since whom the late Mr William M'Comhie of Tillyfour—a name that was almost a household word among agriculturists—did perhaps most for its improvement, his achievement at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, when with a group of his native Polls he defeated the exhibits of cattle from all other countries, doing more than anything else to bring the high qualities of the Polled Angus before the agricultural world. Since his death there has been no falling off in the energy with which northern farmers have striven to promote their favourite breed, and at no former period of its history did it stand so high in the estimation of breeders in this country and on the other side of the Atlantic as in 1882 and 1883, when some remarkable prices were paid at public sales. During 1883-84 a very large number of breeding animals were exported to the United States and Canada, where their beef-making qualities commended them; and in consequence of this increased demand and the drain thus made on native stocks, prices went up by 'leaps and bounds,' and animals of good pedigree were only to be had for something like a ransom. The cream of some of the best herds were drafted away to fresh pastures, and it was with a pang of regret that many lovers of the 'hackskins' in their native district saw some of the most valuable animals of the breed picked up by the foreigner, but in these days of depression and want of capital the influence of the dollar easily prevails. At some dispersion sales in the north the prices were of such a fancy character that a few of them are worth recording as an indication of the favour with which the breed was then regarded. In 1882 the splendid herd belonging to the Earl of Airlie was dispersed at Cortachy Castle, when some extraordinary figures were recorded, the sale causing quite a sensation among breeders. The cows averaged 119 guineas; two-year-old heifers, 204 guineas; and yearling heifers, 132 guineas—the highest average ever obtained in the annals of Polled cattle. For a cow of the 'Erica' tribe 500 guineas was paid, and 400 and 300 guineas for two other cows; two-year-old heifers brought 360 and 310 guineas; yearling heifers, 380 and 280 guineas; and even a heifer calf realised 300 guineas. In 1883

there was another sale that will be memorable in Polled circles, when the Bridgend herd, belonging to Mr R. C. Auld—a nephew of the late Mr M'Combie of Tillyfour—was disposed of. Five cows of the 'Pride' tribe averaged no less than £310, 16s. each. Mr Auld bought a Polled cow—one of Mr M'Combie's famous Paris group—at the Tillyfour sale in 1880 for 270 guineas, a price that was looked upon at the time as the height of extravagance. The cow had a heifer calf in each of the three succeeding seasons, and when all four were brought to the hammer in 1883 they realised the handsome total of 1365 guineas. The dam brought 385 guineas; her two-year-old heifer, 220 guineas; the yearling heifer, 510 guineas; and the calf, 250 guineas. Allowing an ample margin for keep, there was a clear profit on the transaction of over £1000, which was a sufficient indication of the extent to which prices for Polled cattle had advanced. Since then there have been none of these inflated prices, but for the best class of stock a very satisfactory return is still received. In 1894 Mr Smith Grant, at his Auchorachan sale, got 290 guineas for a yearling bull; and at the Bradley Hall dispersion sale in Northumberland, Mr Owen C. Wallis' Polled stock realised an average of about £52, a yearling heifer bringing 200 guineas. On several occasions pure-bred Polled Angus cattle have carried off the champion prizes at the great English fat stock shows, Mr Clement Stephenson, of Balliol College Farm, Newcastle-on-Tyne, having with his herd achieved this distinction no fewer than six times at Birmingham between 1883 and 1894. In the latter year he performed the feat of gaining with a three-year-old heifer the championship at both Birmingham and Smithfield. The Polled Cattle Society, established in 1879 to promote the interests of the breed, continues in a very flourishing condition.

The Galloway is in many respects similar to the Polled Angus, but it has some characteristics which stamp it as a totally distinct breed. The colour is the same, but their coats are rougher and their constitution hardier, enabling them to withstand the rigours to which they are exposed on their native pastures. They do not reach maturity quite so early as the Polled Angus, but they thrive well on high-lying and exposed situations, to which the cattle in the north-east are unaccustomed. Of late years a demand has sprung up for them in America, and their value has in consequence been much enhanced. They have been found an excellent breed for 'roughing it' on the prairie ranches of the Far West, and numerous consignments are now shipped annually. One valuable characteristic which they possess for ranching purposes is the suitability of the bulls for crossing with horned cows with the almost certainty of the produce being hornless. It is this impressiveness on the part of Galloway sires, together with their hardness of constitution that has brought them into so much prominence. A favourite cross with butchers is that between a Galloway cow and a Shorthorn bull—the progeny being generally of a bluish-grey colour; but the pure Galloway is also deservedly held in esteem on some of the best low country farms in the district as a fairly good milker. An impetus was given to cattle-breeding during the 18th century, when large droves were taken to England, chiefly to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. That trade went on increasing during a great part of the 19th century, but with the development of railways the droving business began to die out, and it has now altogether ceased, although large numbers of black cattle still continue to be despatched to the best grazing districts of the South, where they are finished for the fat markets. A greater number are, however, now fattened at home, but with the extension of turnip husbandry the head of native cattle

in the province has been much reduced, and sheep have gradually taken their place on many arable farms, while they have also been largely supplanted during the last forty years by the Ayrshire breed. The best of the young Galloway bulls are disposed of when a year old at a sale held at Castle-Douglas in the spring under the auspices of the Galloway Agricultural Society. There is always a large entry from the principal herds, and there is an unusually keen competition for what is known as the 'blue ribbon' of the breed. Prices for ordinary bull stirks range from £15 to £25; but the choicest of the pedigree animals realise £30, £40, £50, £60, and £70. The store cattle are generally sold as two and three-year-olds to low country graziers or dealers. The Galloway Cattle Society, established in 1877, has done much to bring the breed forward and to emphasise its good points. Writing at the close of 1894 the Rev. John Gillespie of Mouswald, Dumfriesshire, editor of the *Galloway Herd-Book*, says:—'There has been comparatively little of special outstanding interest in the history of the old blackskins during 1894. While a few herds have been formed on both sides of the Border, it cannot be claimed that the breed is on the increase. It has been extending slowly but surely in the north of England, but the number of Galloway herds in Dumfriesshire and Galloway is slightly fewer than they were a few years ago. This is not due to any lack of appreciation of the breed, but rather to what may be termed a new Ayrshire "wave" that has been passing over the district. A large proportion of vacant farms in these counties that are offered in the public market to be let are leased by dairy farmers from Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and Renfrewshire, especially from the first-mentioned county. The result is that the native farmers are to a considerable extent being supplanted by these incomers. Almost without exception they practise this dairy department of farming, and hence when the farm taken by one of these newcomers has hitherto been stocked with Galloway cattle, the Polled blackskins are dispersed, and their place is taken by the spotted and horned Ayrshire breed.'

It is universally conceded that the most picturesque breed of cattle is that now known as the West Highland. Many a landscape and animal painter has found them of invaluable service in turning out a pleasing picture, and in innumerable instances they have been thrust on to the canvas to heighten the effect of scenes with which they have little or nothing in common. Valuable as they have been to the artist, however, they fulfil a more useful function in the agriculture of Scotland, and continue to justify their existence as a breed whose place could not be effectively supplied by any other. Whether on their native heath-clad slopes or browsing in a nobleman's policies there can be no finer sight of animal life than a herd of these noble-looking 'Kyloes,' whose presence adorns alike the bleak mountain-side, the busy market-place, and the luxuriant park. The West Highland ox reaches the height of his beauty at the age of four years. His shaggy coat has then its best covering of hair; his magnificent head and horns have attained all the perfection of maturity; his long, level back, well-filled quarters, and finely-arched ribs, are fully developed; and his quick, fearless eye is alive with brightness and fire. At this age, when in the best of bloom, their prices range from £18 to £24. Argyllshire is one of the greatest cattle-breeding counties in the Highlands, the number it contained in 1896 being 61,147. With comparatively few exceptions these were all of the pure West Highland breed, and they also extend on the mainland into the counties of Ross, Inverness, Perth, and Dumbarton. They are admirably adapted to the peculiarities of the

soil and climate of the Highlands, and although they have had in some measure to give way before the inroads of sheep, the purity of the breed has been well preserved. Their fine constitution has rendered them utterly regardless of wind and weather; in many parts of the west country they are never housed, and artificial food is only supplied during the severest winters. Their sustenance is therefore picked up almost entirely from the natural herbage on their mountain home. The colour of the West Highlander varies from black to white, dun, red, and brindled. The best cross from this breed is with the shorthorn, and it is believed that this intermixture might with advantage be much more largely developed, so as to produce a breed of cattle that would embody the most valuable characteristics of the hardy Highlander with the early-maturing, fattening, and rich milking properties of the shorthorn.

Shorthorns, though not a distinctively Scottish breed of cattle, have yet many admirers in this country, and some very fine herds of the 'red, white, and roans,' as they are popularly termed, exist in the northern and eastern districts. They are valued not only for their milking qualities, but in a larger degree as beef-producers, and they are extensively used for crossing with the Polled Aberdeen or Angus, which gives a very satisfactory result. Young shorthorn crosses are imported pretty extensively for fattening purposes from Ireland and the North of England to the eastern and southern counties of Scotland, where they make rapid progress towards maturity. Within the last ten years what is now known as the Aberdeenshire type of shorthorns, evolved by Mr Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton, have come to be far and away the most highly appreciated strain of shorthorn blood. In former times the two leading strains were the Booth and the Bates, and in the southern markets the Aberdeenshire type would hardly be looked at. Since then there has been a complete revolution in taste. For many years—up till 1888—mostly all the stock bred by Mr Cruickshank was exported to America, their extreme robustness of constitution, massive size, and great flesh-forming capacity for the production of beef, making them particularly suited for the herds of the New World; but when restrictions were imposed at the American ports in consequence of the prevalence of pleuro in this country, the Cruickshank shorthorns had to remain at home. Their pre-eminent qualities had been so fully proved on the other side of the Atlantic that breeders in this country began to recognise their worth, and they have since been 'booming' in the most extraordinary manner. Among the first to be struck with their great merits was Mr Tait, the Queen's Commissioner at Windsor, who secured the bull 'Field Marshal,' the sire of so many champions at the Royal, Smithfield, and other shows; and at the draft sale at Windsor in 1891 the famous champion bull, 'New-Year's Gift,' showing a strong infusion of north-country blood, was sold for the handsome sum of 1000 guineas. At the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 the Aberdeenshire shorthorns or their descendants made a clean sweep of all the money prizes; and at the Smithfield, Royal, and Highland Society's shows during the last half-dozen years they have carried off the lion's share of the premiums. Mr Cruickshank retired from breeding in 1889, and the bulk of his herd was purchased by Mr Duthie, Collynie, who is now carrying on the work which Mr Cruickshank began, and his success is attested by the splendid average of £50 12s. made by his bull calves in 1894—a sufficient testimony to the high appreciation in which the stock is held. Cattle-feeding in Scotland is very skilfully managed, and no part of farm husbandry receives greater attention from the farmer. The animals are fed under cover, either tied up or in loose boxes, and

with a judicious supply of roots, cake, and straw they take on beef remarkably fast, and are ready for the butcher comparatively early. The advantage of covered courts for cattle-feeding—both with a view to the comfort and progress of the animals and to the improvement of the manure—is now being generally recognised, and in very few districts are cattle fed in the open.

Scotland has more than one-fourth of the sheep in Great Britain, the number returned for the northern part of the kingdom in 1896 being 7,466,419, of which 2,776,818 were lambs. Between 1877 and 1881 very heavy losses were sustained by flockmasters throughout the country by the ravages of disease and the severity of the weather during the lambing seasons, and to such an extent were sheep stocks being reduced that Her Majesty the Queen, in the spring of 1893, issued an order prohibiting the use of lamb at the Royal table during that season. The flattery that takes the form of imitation was offered by all fashionable circles, with the result that lamb became a drug in the market, and prices in a short time fell as much as 10s. per head. The outlook for the hill farmer was very serious, and something like a panic prevailed among flockmasters. Her Majesty's resolution was, of course, taken with the view of preventing the slaughter of large numbers of lambs, so as to increase the quantity of breeding sheep, but the demand for lamb for home consumption having almost ceased, prices had fallen so low that the farmer could not sell at anything like a remunerative rate his usual crop for the hogging season. The outcry reached the Queen's ears, the Royal 'edict' against lamb was explained away, the aristocracy returned to their delicacy and mint sauce, prices resumed their normal position, and the temporary panic passed off. The two purely Scottish breeds of sheep are the Cheviot and the Blackfaced, both with characteristics that adapt them to the varied conditions of the country; but there are also the Border Leicester, the Half-Bred, and the Blackfaced Cross, all of which enter largely into the sheep-farming of Scotland, while the Shropshire Downs are also spreading north of the Tweed, where they are becoming increasingly popular on account of their flesh-forming qualities and the high character of their mutton. The mountain breeds are the Cheviots and Blackfaces, with which the pastoral farms in the north and south of Scotland are stocked. On the lower grazings of hill farms Cheviots have been largely supplanted by half-breds, whose money value is greater, and on the higher grounds they are being displaced by the more hardy blackfaces, so that the once-popular whitefaces have now disappeared from many grazings which a quarter of a century ago carried no other kind of stock. Both breeds are very active, but the blackfaced is much better suited for the higher ranges of the Highlands, the Cheviots preferring better pastures than the heath that is to be found on the hillsides. The wool of the blackfaced is coarser in quality than that of the Cheviot, but the staple is longer, and it is specially adapted for the manufacture of strong cloths. The higher price paid for Cheviot wool, however, gives it an advantage in this respect. The blackfaced does not make the same progress in fattening as the Cheviot, but the mutton of the former cannot be surpassed for sweetness. That the hardness of the Cheviot has been impaired is perhaps largely due to the introduction about forty-five years ago of a cross of Leicester blood, which, while it increased the size and appearance of the sheep, weakened their constitution and rendered them unable to withstand the blasts of winter in exposed situations. This falling-off in the popularity of the pure Cheviot is to be regretted, for it has been largely identified with the success of Scottish farming, and taken altogether there is probably no breed so serviceable to the farmers

of this country or that can be better relied upon to pay its way. The wool is fine, close, and short, the fleece generally weighing from 3 lbs. to 5 lbs., and the carcase is wealthy, varying from 18 lbs. to 26 lbs. per quarter. There has been no attempt made to improve the black-faced breed out of existence by crossing. Its present high state of development is due to careful and judicious selection, which is every year being more closely attended to, with the result that the improvement is more marked than ever. It would be impossible by any infusion of southern blood to add to the value of the blackfaces for the function they are called upon to fulfil. Their home is on the mountain-side, their fare is of the scantiest, and they are exposed to privations under which every other breed would succumb, yet they thrive admirably in their ill-favoured circumstances, and by most hill farmers are regarded as the only safe sheep with which to face a severe winter. The blackfaced is the most picturesque of all the breeds of sheep. His whole appearance betokens a boldness and love of freedom in harmony with the life he leads on his native pastures, and there is an air of defiance about him that well befits the mountaineer. His horns are beautifully curved, and with his shaggy coat impart a wildness not unsuited to his character, while the strong muscular body indicates the natural hardiness of constitution that renders him invaluable to the stock-farmer of Scotland. The wool of the blackface is long and coarse, and the fleece weighs about 4 lbs. The average carcase of the sheep when brought to the scales is 60 lbs., but the best of the rams are retained for breeding purposes, and when sold bring very high prices if drawn from high-class flocks, as much as 100 guineas having been paid for a ram at the Lothian sales. In 1894 the best class of blackfaced rams were selling dearer than ever. In 1890 Mr Howatson of Glenbuck, at the Lothian sales, bought a ram from Low Ploughland for 100 guineas, and at Perth in 1894 a grandson of this sheep from the Glenbuck flock was sold at the record-breaking price of 110 guineas. Cheviots also broke the record in 1894 at the Hawick ram sales, a draft from the Hindhope flock realising £20 5s. 9d., the highest average ever reached for a draft of the breed. A good cross for fattening purposes is that between the blackfaced ewe and the Leicester ram. The produce is chiefly raised at a moderate elevation, and their weight is much greater than the blackfaced, while the quality of their mutton is very little inferior. Some splendid flocks of Border Leicester sheep are kept in the south-eastern district of Scotland, chiefly in Roxburghshire, for the purpose of supplying the demand for breeding rams to cross with Cheviot ewes so as to provide the necessary stock of half-bred sheep. These Border Leicesters were originally introduced to Scotland from the celebrated stocks of the founder of the breed, Mr Robert Bakewell, Dishley, Leicestershire, but in their new home they have been transformed into a much superior type to the English Leicesters from which they are descended, and for the purpose to which they are applied no better breed could be found. Between two and three thousand of these rams are sold annually at the Edinburgh and Kelso sales, and prices for well-bred animals range as high as 60 guineas, and even up to 195 guineas, which was paid by Messrs Clark, Oldham-stocks, for one of Lord Polwarth's rams. The sheep take on fat with remarkable rapidity, but their mutton is somewhat coarse and is not much in demand. Their chief value lies in the adaptability of the rams for crossing purposes, and the half-bred, which is the result of the Border Leicester ram and the Cheviot ewe, is the principal stock on lowland arable farms. It has for many years been growing in the estimation of farmers as perhaps the most profitable sheep that can be reared,

and it is to be found in the extreme north as well as in the Border counties. Another Scottish breed of sheep is the small but hardy type which is peculiar to Orkney and Shetland, and the principal characteristic of which is its soft, silky wool. The prices of sheep during season 1893 ranged as follows: Cheviot wethers, 26s. to 35s. 6d.; Cheviot ewes, 18s. to 28s. 6d.; Cheviot lambs, 8s. 6d. to 15s.; blackfaced wethers, 21s. to 37s.; blackfaced ewes, 12s. to 24s.; blackfaced lambs, 7s. to 14s. 6d.

The breeding of pigs has not received so much attention in Scotland as it has done in England, but the improvement, compared with the general run of farmers' pigs about 1870, is very marked, there being an absence of the long-snouted, long-legged, and lanky animal which was formerly too common. Its place has been taken by a better-proportioned and more quickly-maturing type; but, as we have said, there is room for further improvement before Scottish farmers can reach that high degree of perfection which has been attained by many English breeders. In 1896 there were 144,615 pigs in Scotland, or about 9000 less than in the previous year, still sufficient to show that they are becoming more popular among the live stock of the farmer. The four south-western counties contribute 42,670, or about one-third of the whole stock. These being the principal dairy counties, the whey from the cheese is largely used in the feeding of pigs, and forms an excellent diet when mixed with Indian meal or some similar substance. Some years ago the custom which most prevailed in the south-west was to feed the pigs till maturity, then slaughter them on the farm and sell the pork by the carcase to local bacon-curers; but with the institution of auction marts, and the immense importations of foreign ham, this trade has greatly fallen off, and a more ready and convenient market is found to exist in the public auction sales, where the swine are exposed in a live state and sold as a rule to the pork butcher. Notwithstanding the huge supplies received from Chicago, the piggery is still found a profitable auxiliary to the small farmer of this country, and it might with advantage be further developed. Of recent years they have been the most valuable branch of the farmer's business, and have been paying very well. Many of those who have gone in for valuable stocks and have kept a high-class herd, have made a good thing of it, and the prevalence of hog cholera in America seems to point to even higher and more remunerative prices being obtained by pig-breeders in this country.

Ensilage.—The term 'ensilage' may be comparatively new in the agricultural world, but the system it denotes belongs to the ancients. The preservation of fodder in pits has long been practised in other countries, but it is only a dozen years since it was first brought into practical use in Britain. Introduced into England from America in 1882, it found its way to Scotland in the following year, when several experiments, generally attended with success, were made in the new method of preserving grain and grasses independent of the weather. The Legislature so far recognised the system, that in the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883 silos were made an improvement for which, having been erected with the landlord's consent, compensation could be claimed at the end of the lease. The new system was at first highly popular, and silos were erected in almost every county in Scotland, there being a good prospect that they would become a permanent adjunct of the farm steading. Since then, however, a marked change has come over the feeling of farmers, who find that in a good season it is preferable to turn their grass into hay and eat their aftermath, either on the ground or in the courts. Ensilage has accordingly become decidedly unfashionable, and notwithstanding

its promise of being a success when first introduced during a period of great depression, and when it seemed to hold out hopes of the farmer being in a manner placed independent of the weather in securing nutritious food for his stock during winter, the system has now fallen off in popular favour, and is practically in desuetude. In many places, where large sums of money were spent in erecting silos, the buildings are standing empty or have been devoted to other purposes.

Dairy-farming.—A too much neglected branch of Scottish farming is that of dairying, which has been left entirely to the south-western counties, where the Ayrshire cattle have their home; but even in that district there was not for some considerable time great energy shown. Cheese makers, although they might satisfy the Scottish palate, had to produce an article that would meet the English taste and could compete in the London market with the English Cheddar. A Scottish Dairy Association was formed in 1884, with branches in all the south-western counties; the Highland and Agricultural Society instituted a Dairy Department; and local interest showed itself fully alive to the importance of this branch of farming. Forty years ago the cheese manufactured in Scotland was known as Dunlop, and it was generally of an inferior character. The Ayrshire Agricultural Association—which in point of enterprise is hardly second to the Highland Society—took up a question that so materially affected its own district, and sent two of its members to obtain information in England as to the best modes of cheesemaking. A Somerset farmer and his wife were in 1855 introduced to Ayrshire for the purpose of imparting instruction as to the making of Cheddar cheese, and the new mode was adopted with such good results that the English makers have been entirely eclipsed at their own trade. The change in the system of manufacture is estimated to have added 10s. per cwt. to the value of the Scottish cheese, which indicates a rise of over £120,000 per annum in the returns from the dairies of the south-western counties. Dairying has paid well—the profits from this department having been more satisfactory than from any other—and farmers are not disposed to neglect a good thing. A remunerative trade is also done in the sale of milk in the large centres of population. Dairy farming has indeed been found to be the best rent-payer of late, and it is growing in popular favour. The Somerset system held the field till 1884, when the Ayrshire Association brought Mr R. J. Drummond from Canada to be itinerant instructor, and he taught the Canadian system, which differs considerably from that prevailing in Somerset—the main point of difference being that the fermentative process is brought about by heat in the steam jacket of the cheese vat, and not by adding old whey to the coagulated milk, as is still done in the south. The Canadian system is now almost exclusively followed in Scotland, and of recent years Scottish Cheddars made on that system have been exceedingly successful at the London Dairy Show, carrying off champion honours on two occasions. Mechanical appliances have come largely to the aid of the dairy-farmer and greatly expedited his labour. In 1879 the first cream separator in this country, the De Laval, was shown at the Kilburn Show. The milk was placed in a steel bowl, which made some six thousand revolutions per minute, and the milk being heavier than the cream it was thrown to the outside, and the cream rose in a column separated from the milk. By what is called ‘a mechanical butter-maker,’ the water and buttermilk are pressed out of the butter by means of a fluted roller, and the material is never brought into contact with the hand. In this way the fatty globules are not broken up nor the texture of the

butter injured. The separators, a good many of which are now in use, have been much improved since then, and the separating capacity doubled by the introduction of thin discs in the body of the revolving bowl. Another important development in the progress of dairying is the invention in recent years of milking machines for drawing the milk from the cows by a vacuum. There are two of these at present in the market—one by Mr Murchlands, sanitary engineer, Kilmarnock, and the other by Mr Elliot, auctioneer, Lanark. The latter has been bought up by a syndicate of dairy farmers, who have great faith in its efficiency. Should this machine prove the success which is predicted for it, British dairy farmers will have to face a keener competition from abroad, as it is the labour difficulty that prevents America and the colonies from going more extensively into dairying than they at present do. A splendidly equipped Dairy Institute has been established in Kilmarnock with Mr Drummond as dairy instructor, and a complete course of scientific instruction bearing upon dairy work is now given there. That institution also gives diplomas for efficiency in dairy practice and science, and 466 students attended in 1894. Numerous dairy instructors have also been sent out by County Councils and others throughout the country, and they have done much useful work. By means of these instructors the butter-makers of the country have been sufficiently warned against the old and bad system of churning the butter until it all comes into a lump; and they have been shown how to prevent the butter becoming rancid, by stopping the churning when the butter reaches the granular stage. In this way the milk is expelled and the pure butter fat is secured, which will keep for any length of time. The Kilmarnock Cheese Show, held under the auspices of the Ayrshire Agricultural Association, is the largest in the world, the pitch amounting annually to about 500 tons, while buyers attend the fair from the Continent, America, and Australia. Cheese is now regarded more as a substantial article of food for the working classes than a toothsome dainty for the rich, and there is consequently a greater demand for the cheaper kinds imported from America. Notwithstanding this foreign competition, however, prices for good Scottish Cheddar keep well up, ranging in 1894 from 57s. to 61s. per cwt.; while Dunlops brought 45s. to 57s.

Draining.—Thorough drainage is at the very root of good farming, and to the improved system introduced during the last seventy years is primarily due the present high condition of most of the arable land in Scotland. James Smith of Deanston was foremost in this as in many other matters which aimed at benefiting his brother agriculturists. In 1823, in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire, he brought into practice his system of parallel or ‘thorough’ drainage, which was to change the appearance and character of whole districts throughout the country. Smith’s views were that there should be frequent drains at intervals of from 10 to 24 feet; and that the depth should not exceed 30 inches, his sole object being to free that depth of soil from stagnant and injurious water. Josiah Parkes, an eminent authority of his time, differed from Smith in his views of under-drainage. He preferred that the drains should be less frequent, being from 21 to 50 feet apart, and that the minimum depth should be 4 feet. Smith’s system was the most popular in the country at the time, on account of its simplicity and cheapness; but the Inclosure Commissioners adopted deep drainage as the rule when disposing of the loans under their control.

Stones were at first used to form the conduits for discharging the water from the drained soil, but soon

afterwards machines were devised for making tiles and pipes of clay, the first of these, the invention of the Marquis of Tweeddale, being exhibited at the Highland Society's Perth Show in 1836. Other machines quickly followed, and the cost of making the tiles being much reduced, a great stimulus was given to thorough underground drainage, the merits of which were at once recognised as interfering less than surface draining with the nutritive ingredients of the soil. So extensively has it been carried out that the old plan of forming the surface soil into ridges, with open cross-cuts in the hollows to carry off the water, has been almost entirely abandoned, and the land is now laid as flat as possible, which conduces greatly to tillage operations and the working of the reaper during harvest. The Drainage Act of 1846, authorising loans from the public funds to promote the improvement of land by works of drainage, was more largely taken advantage of by proprietors and tenants in Scotland than in either England or Ireland. With the introduction of tile pipes the old stone drains fell into desuetude, and the new system largely promoted the draining of land for turnip cultivation. The horse-shoe was the first form of tile pipe, but that has been superseded by the cylindrical pipe, of about 2 inches diameter, which takes up little room, is strong and light, and forms an efficient channel for the water. If the work is well done, the pipes should last for about fifty years.

No great practical success has been achieved in the way of draining by machinery. On favoured soils the mole-draining plough might perform good work at a moderate depth. Its mode of working is to leave an open channel in its progress through the soil, and the water is carried from that channel to the main drains. Messrs Fowler introduced a draining plough which was able to make a complete pipe-drain at a single operation, the pipes being strung on a rope and drawn through the soil behind the mole fixed on the point of the coulter. It could be worked to a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in suitable soils, and when shown at the Royal Society's Show at Lincoln in 1854 it seemed to give satisfaction; but it could not be practised to any great extent in this country. The most ingenious of the various draining machines was the invention of Messrs Robson & Herdman, which was exhibited at the Derby Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1881. By means of this implement the drain was excavated by a series of revolving buckets cutting to the required depth and fall, the drain pipes being laid and the soil returned to its position by shoots. The machine was driven by a wire-rope, like a steam plough or cultivator, the whole process being accomplished automatically. The price, however, was so high—being nearly £400—as to be practically prohibitive, and no more simple or less expensive draining machine has since been brought out.

Farm Machinery.—The agricultural engineer has done more than keep pace with the advance in agriculture. He has anticipated the wants of the farmer, and has provided him with a complete set of farm machinery, equipped with which he is placed in a much more advantageous position for prosecuting his business than were the farmers of preceding generations. Mechanical ingenuity has shown itself prominently in every branch of the farmer's industry, and something like a revolution has been effected in the methods and appliances of husbandry. Steam and machinery have largely taken the place of manual labour; self-delivery reapers and binders have ousted the primitive sickle from the field; the thrashing machine has been substituted for the slow and laborious flail; and the work of harvesting has in consequence been lightened and cheapened, while the period necessary to secure the crops has been much shortened.

The most essential implement of tillage is the plough, which plays such an important part in the cultivation of the soil, the thorough stirring of the land being necessary to secure a proper 'tilth' and destroy vegetable and animal pests. The swing-plough has met with general acceptance throughout Scotland, and it is the one in use on most farms. Its utility has been thoroughly tried, and it has been found to answer best the conditions of Scottish agriculture. Introduced by James Small in 1760, it speedily supplanted the rude and cumbersome Scottish plough drawn by oxen. It has undergone considerable improvements, but its main features are unaltered. Wheel-ploughs are not popular in the northern part of the kingdom, and they have never made way to any extent on this side of the Tweed. In 1866 Mr Pirie of Kinnmudy invented a double-furrow plough set on a frame with three wheels, and it has been attended with considerable success, although the single-furrow swing-plough, drawn by a pair of horses, still retains the favour of farmers. The importance of stirring the soil to as great a depth as possible led Mr Smith of Deanston to follow up his system of thorough drainage by introducing a subsoil plough, which has since been improved so as to lessen the draught and friction. Drill-ploughs, with double mould-boards, are used for laying up the furrows of green crops, this implement having been brought into requisition with the system of growing green crops in parallel rows.

The farmers of Scotland, while they have been quick to avail themselves of modern improvements in the appliances for successful husbandry, have not shown any eagerness for the application of steam to the cultivation of the soil, and accordingly horse-power is still the recognised means of draught, except in one or two localities where special circumstances favour the working of the steam-plough. Although first introduced to Scotland about half a century ago, the steam-plough has not made much progress, there being probably not more than fifty sets of the tackle in the country. This may be partly due to the elaborate and costly apparatus necessary, but it is also owing in great measure to the satisfaction given by the swing-plough as a means of cultivation. Where deep ploughing is desirable, there can be no question as to the advantages possessed by the steam cultivator, but for its successful working large square fields, with a comparatively flat surface and an absence of stones and boulders, are almost essential, and these conditions are not always obtainable without a deal of extra labour, for which the celerity of the steam-plough would hardly compensate. The steam-plough was first brought under the notice of Scottish agriculturists by the eighth Marquis of Tweeddale; and encouraged by the success attending the application of steam-power to thrashing and other operations of the farm, the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1837 offered a premium of £500 for the successful cultivation of the soil by steam, the operations to be judged of in relation to the cost of animal power. Although the premium was continued till 1843, no one competed for it, and it was then withdrawn. A practical demonstration of the working of the steam-plough—although attended with unfortunate results—was, however, given for the first time in Scotland in 1837, when an implement brought out by Mr Heathcote, M.P., and which had been seen at work in Lancashire, was tried on Loch Moss, near Dumfries, in connection with the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show. The plough was in operation for three days, and seemed to work with a fair degree of success, but during the following evening it disappeared in the moss, where it still lies buried. Nothing daunted by this untoward circumstance, the National Agricultural Society, urged on

principally by the then Marquis of Tweeddale, continued its efforts for steam cultivation, and they were ultimately to some extent successful. Experiments were carried on by the marquis on his home farm at Yester, but on his lordship's appointment to the governorship of Madras they were abandoned, just when the result promised to be satisfactory. The Highland and Agricultural Society renewed its offer of a premium, and in 1852 Mr James Usber, Edinburgh, was awarded a sum of money for an invention, the principal features of which were two large cylinders, the first carrying a locomotive engine, and the other bearing a series of ploughs arranged in spiral form, which turned over the soil as the engine advanced. This, however, did not meet the requirements of agriculturists, and it was not till 1857, when Mr John Fowler of Leeds brought forward his steam tillage apparatus, that anything approaching a satisfactory solution of the difficulty of applying steam to the cultivation of the soil was arrived at. Mr Fowler was at the time awarded a premium of £200 by the Highland Society. Several sets of steam-ploughs were afterwards brought into practical use in Scotland, companies being formed in some districts for the purpose of buying the machinery and hiring it out to individual farmers, but the system has not been extensively adopted. In most of the north-eastern counties cultivation by steam-power is more or less carried on, but there are several obstacles yet to be overcome before the steam-plough will rank as an ordinary implement of the farm. It was, however, along with other specially constructed machinery, successfully used at Lairg and Kildonan in Sutherland in the reclamation of large tracts of waste land, a purpose for which it seems admirably suited; and it may yet be got to perform good work on the heavy clay soils which are so difficult of cultivation.

Grubbers, harrows, and scarifiers have all been improved in keeping with the advance of agriculture, and have been brought into harmony with other modern implements of tillage, while the old wooden field-roller has been reformed out of existence, and its place taken by implements of easy draught and superior design. The latest improvement is the cylindrical roller, filled with sand or water, which seems to serve its purpose better than any previously introduced. Broadcast and drill sowing-machines, and manure distributors, have likewise been the objects of the engineer's attention, and at seed-time effect a considerable saving of time and money, while the seed is deposited in its bed with a regularity and evenness that were not obtained under former methods of sowing. The uncertainty of the seasons apart, the farmer now approaches the period of harvest with a greater degree of confidence, begot of the knowledge that he has done all in his power, by improved methods of tillage and cultivation, to deserve, if he cannot command, a good yield of the fruits of the earth.

In no other implement of the farm, perhaps, has there been so much improvement since about the year 1864 as in the reaping-machine, the familiar click of which is now to be heard on every holding. Almost every year has seen some alteration for the better in its details, and it has now been brought as near perfection as it seems possible to imagine. In 1805, a millwright at Castle-Douglas obtained a premium from the Highland and Agricultural Society for a reaping-machine, which also delivered the grain in small sheaves; and in 1811 Alexander Kerr, Edinburgh, and James Smith of Deanston each produced a new reaper having large circular rotating cutting frames. Although reported upon favourably at the time, none of these machines had a permanent success. The first reaping-machine of real practical value was invented by the Rev. Patrick

Bell of Carmyllie, Forfarshire, in 1827, who then received a premium of £50 from the Highland and Agricultural Society, and who forty years afterwards was presented with £1000 by the agriculturists of Scotland, in recognition of his eminent services in producing an implement which had done so much to lighten the labours of the harvester. Most of the improvements in the reaper have, however, been effected by English and American engineers, and it is to the reaping-machines shown by American makers at the Great International Exhibition of 1851, that we owe the recognition of this implement as one of the chief mechanical forces of the farm. From the somewhat crude implement arranged by Mr Bell to the manual-delivery reaper of forty years ago was a decided step in advance, and from the latter have been developed the elegant self-delivery machines, of which so many are now manufactured by the principal implement makers in the country, and the still more servicable combined reaper and binder, the efficacy of which has been thoroughly demonstrated at public trials. The self-binding reaper is indeed the most complete machine that has yet been placed at the service of the farmer, and it aims at accomplishing a greater amount of work than any other. It is of easy draught for a pair of horses, and requires only one man in attendance, whilst the grain is regularly delivered in compact sheaves, securely tied with string, and of a uniform size, where the crop does not vary much in bulk; so that it is generally admitted that its sheafing and binding are much superior to the same work done by hand labour. Considerable improvements have been executed on the machine, which has been much simplified in working and cheapened in price, so as to bring it within the reach of the ordinary run of farmers.

Steam has of late years proved a valuable auxiliary to the thrashing-machine. The first thrashing-machine of which record is made in Scotland was constructed in 1740 by Mr Menzies, advocate, and it was driven by a water-wheel. It was only an elaboration of the flail principle, and its inefficiency was soon demonstrated. Other inventions at this time proved equally unsatisfactory; but in 1787 Andrew Meikle, Houston Mill, East Lothian, succeeded in solving the problem of how best to separate the grain from the straw by machinery, and the principle of his cylindrical machine is that which has since been acted upon. Meikle's thrashing-machines soon became popular in Scotland, and the inventor was in 1810 awarded a premium of thirty guineas by the Highland and Agricultural Society. An interesting fact is that in Meikle's own county of Haddington between 300 and 400 of his thrashing-mills were erected within twenty years from the date of the patent, the estimated expenditure being £40,000, which speaks highly for the enterprise of the farmers of that period. On a well-equipped farm a fixed engine drives the thrashing-mill and a full set of food-preparing machinery; but a good business is done by portable thrashing-machines driven by traction engines, which travel from place to place, and perform their work in the field or stackyard. They have indeed become so important a feature of rural husbandry, that an Act of Parliament regulates the movements of such road locomotives on the public highway. Winnowing and dressing machines are closely allied to the thrashing-mill, and they have been perfected in a corresponding degree; the splendid fanners of the present day working with all the smoothness that mechanical skill can secure, and dressing the grain with an expedition and efficiency that could not be obtained a quarter of a century ago; although the leading principle of the fanners first introduced into Scotland in the latter part of the 18th century—by James Meikle, father of the inventor of

the thrashing-mill—has been retained. The securing of the hay crop, with such a variable climate as that of Scotland, is a work of great importance, and is attended with considerable risk. The work has, however, been greatly facilitated since the introduction of hay-making machines, which have largely taken the place of the simple fork for turning the hay in the field, and on which some improvements continue to be made. The horse-rake is also a great labour-saving appliance during harvest, and is now in common use on all but very small farms.

The inventions of the agricultural engineer have been by no means confined to harvesting machinery. In every department of the farm is to be seen ample evidence of his activity, and the resources of his fertile brain seem anything but exhausted. Potato-planters, though not yet in general use, promise to play an important part in the cultivation of that valuable tuber. The machines are exceedingly simple in construction, and require no mechanical skill in working. They are made for single or double rows; the potato sets are placed in a hopper, from which they are carried by a chain of cups, and deposited at regular intervals in the furrow. Then the potato-digger, another implement of recent invention, comes to the farmer's assistance in raising his crop. Both are implements which effect an immense saving in manual labour, while the work is done much more quickly. Drill sowing has long been in use in this country, both for depositing the seed and artificial manures; but it is only of late years that the turnip-thinning machine has been brought forward. It has not, however, yet established itself in the confidence of most farmers, the majority of whom still cling to the old hand-hoe. In some districts of the country, where circumstances permit, the hoeing of turnips is accomplished by gangs of boys, hired from reformatories or industrial schools, at from 6d. to 9d. each per day. These boys, discarding all implements, go to work with their hands, and get through it much more rapidly than workers with the hoe, while the thinning is more regularly performed, and there is less damage to healthy plants. The turnip topping and tailing machine is another of the set of implements that were designed to facilitate the raising of the root crops, but its success has only been partial as yet, though it embraces features in its construction that seem to render it worthy of more general adoption for the work which it aims at accomplishing. Turnip-cutters on the most approved principle, by which the roots are at once cut into convenient sizes for the different classes of stock; chaff-cutters, which embody many improvements on the old implement; new corn-crushers, grist-mills, and pulping machines—these are only a few examples of what has been done in the way of providing the stock-breeder with appliances that lighten his labour, economise his time, and produce better results in the feeding of his animals. As showing the great strides that have been made in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and the increased attention that is paid to that industry, it may be mentioned that sixty years ago only nine implements were shown at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, while at the Centenary Exhibition of the Society, held in Edinburgh in 1884, the implements brought forward numbered 2300, and even this large display was exceeded by 300 at the Aberdeen Show in 1894.

Wool.—The number of sheep in the United Kingdom shows a moderate increase over the period from 1885 to 1896. In the former year the flocks of Great Britain numbered fully 26,500,000, and they may now be considered to have reached about 30,000,000. It says much for the vitality of the trade in mutton, wool, and skins that this should be so, for in this department of

the farmer's industry the competition from abroad has been as fierce as that which he has had to face in the grain markets. It has to be noted, however, that on the decade there is really very little change in prices, and that the variations have not been of a troublesome character. The high prices of fifteen to twenty years ago have evidently gone with the relatively high prices of grain of the same period. At the beginning of 1895 Lincoln hog wool (washed) may be quoted at 10½d. per lb.; South Down hog, 11½d.; Scottish half-bred hog, 11d.; Cheviot hog, 11d.; Highland (blackfaced), 5½d.; all of fairly good quality. With the exception of Highland, which continues in demand for American and export trade, these wools have been so successfully 'imitated' by crossing, in the Australasian colonies, that our manufacturers have a choice of what for their purposes are 'home wools,' from a wide range of qualities other than the superfine wools roughly classified as 'Saxony.' The manufacturer has steadily raised the public taste for the finer class of tweeds and dress stuffs. In spite of the dulness complained of in our manufacturing districts, the consumption of home and foreign wool has been very large. Improved machinery has shortened the journey of the raw material through the mills, and is accountable for the partial lack of employment which has been complained of. The wool markets of the country are practically dominated by the London auctions of colonial wool. These are attended by manufacturers and dealers from France, Germany, and America, as well as by our own countrymen, and this constitutes the sale room a species of World's market. The supplies have largely increased within the decade, in spite, too, of a great expansion in the 'direct shipment' trade from the colonies and South America to France and to North America. The imports to London and their value at intervals are worth noting, as follows:—

	Lbs.	£
1880	463,508,963	26,375,407
1885	505,687,590	21,177,688
1890	633,028,131	27,158,762
1893	671,663,194	24,437,178

For eleven months of 1894 the imports were 670,931,498 lbs., and their value £23,732,324. These figures are an index of the tendencies of prices, as it will be seen that the greater quantity has occasionally been of less value than the smaller. The extraordinary increase in the trade in frozen meat has given an impetus to the sheep-breeding industry in our colonies, and in South America in particular, and this would seem to preclude any reason to expect a reduction in the quantity of wool produced relatively to the world's increase in population. Some disappointment is felt that with the passing of the Wilson Tariff Bill, admitting 'free wool' into the United States, an appreciable increase in price did not take place. Indeed, since the bill became operative (1 Aug., 1894) the price of wool is fractionally lower. The American demand was largely anticipated in direct shipments to New York, and supplies in the London market have been plethoric, so that the aid to a healthy trade in raw wool and in manufactured goods which the bill presages must be looked to as quietly taking effect. Of this there are evidences in the improved returns of our foreign trade in wool yarns and fabrics. Another free-trade campaign in the States may not improbably result in the total or partial abolition of remaining duties on woollen goods and yarns. Our woollen industries at the beginning of 1896 may be described as flourishing, and not as languishing, in spite of the fact that the margin of profits to all concerned is somewhat narrow. Farmers can always obtain current prices at the fairs and wool sales after clipping time, but in view

of the conditions of the world's wool trade it does not seem an advisable policy to withhold their produce in the hope of any appreciable advance in quotations.

Agricultural Legislation.—It cannot be said that agriculturists as a class have received too much attention at the hands of the Legislature. Prior to the extension of the franchise in 1885 tenant-farmers formed the bulk of the electorate, yet no industry was so meagerly represented as theirs. They were rather averse to proclaiming their grievances and supplicating Parliament to interfere in their behalf, but a long period of adverse seasons, together with the losses entailed by the one-sided contracts into which they had entered, compelled them to make their case known. That there was depression in its acutest form was too patent to admit of question, and the Beaconsfield Government in 1879 required little persuasion to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of agriculture in the country. Following on their report, Mr Gladstone's Government in 1883 passed the Agricultural Holdings Act, which for the first time secured to tenants compensation for their unexhausted improvements, while power was also given to the tenant to bequeath his lease. One great drawback in the measure is that compensation is only given to a 'quitting' tenant, so that a man must leave his holding before he can receive any pecuniary consideration for his improvements, and there is no provision to prevent his rent being raised on his own improvements. Among other legislation affecting agriculture was the abolition of hypothec in 1879, but the Act of Sederunt was left, and it has proved exceedingly irksome. The Ground Game Act of 1880 was supposed to be a liberal concession to farmers whose crops had been eaten up by hares and rabbits which they dared not destroy, but the interpretation which the law courts have put upon its terms has rendered it almost nugatory, the powers of the tenant to snare being confined to the rabbit-hole, where it is practically impossible to set traps. The malt tax was abolished by Mr Gladstone, but the imposition of a beer duty in its stead left the incidence of the tax very much as it was, and little satisfaction was expressed at the change. A great many farmers complain that the abolition of the tax had the effect of reducing the price of barley by 5s. a quarter. The Cattle Diseases Act of 1884 was a much-needed measure, and under it pleuro was stamped out, and the harassing restrictions often imposed during the prevalence of that disease have been got rid of. Foot-and-mouth disease was also successfully dealt with, and the Department of Agriculture is at present engaged in removing swine fever as the only existing disease among the live stock of this country. The Weighing of Cattle Act provides that a weigh-bridge must be kept at all public places for the sale of cattle, so that the weight is known before they are sold, and this method of disposing of the animals by live weight is being largely adopted by farmers. By the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1894 it is provided that merchants selling manures or feeding stuffs shall supply the purchaser with an invoice stating the constituents of the goods, and County Councils are required to appoint district analysts, so that farmers may be protected against fraud and obtain facilities for having their feeding stuffs and manures analysed at the cheapest possible rates. The Small Holdings Act, passed in 1892, enables County Councils to purchase land and break it up into small holdings, but the measure is practically inoperative in Scotland. The Agricultural Rates, etc., Relief Act of 1896 has been already referred to, and also the Congested Districts (Scotland) Act of 1897.

A Mice Plague in the Border Counties.—In the course of 1890 and 1891 the Border counties of Scot-

land were infested by a mice plague which assumed alarming proportions and devastated large tracts of country. The species of rodent which caused the mischief was the short-tailed field mouse or field vole, known as *Arvicola agrestis*. The mice appeared in limited numbers in 1888 in the Southern Highlands of Scotland, and they multiplied with alarming rapidity and spread in different directions until the plague had reached such dimensions that the area attacked extended 60 miles from E to W and from 12 to 20 miles from N to S. Its ravages were compared to those of the locust: the uplands of the counties of Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Lanark were overrun by the pest, and it spread into the adjoining counties of Peebles and Kirkcudbright. Thousands of acres of the best grass lands were totally destroyed for sheep pasture, one writer estimating that £100,000 would not cover the damage done by mice in the Border counties during the year. Entire hirsels of sheep had to be taken off their usual ground and sent elsewhere to winter, one farmer in Roxburghshire having in this way suffered injury during 1891 to the extent of upwards of £540. The Board of Agriculture instructed experts to inspect the infested grounds, and in the summer of 1892 the Government appointed a Special Committee, presided over by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P., to inquire into the subject. The Committee held sittings in several centres of the districts attacked, and at the conclusion of the inquiry the chairman visited Greece to investigate the operation of Professor Loeffler's mode of inoculation, which was claimed to have been effective in extirpating a plague of mice which had occurred in Thessaly similar to that experienced in Scotland. The witnesses who appeared before the committee generally attributed the outbreak to two causes—a succession of favourable seasons for the multiplication of the voles and the undue destruction of their natural enemies—such as hawks, owls, buzzards, stoats, and weasels—by persons interested in the preservation of game, together with restrictions as to the burning of heather. The lambing season of 1892 in the south of Scotland was quite an average one, and the extraordinary death-rate among ewes and the deterioration in the number and quality of the lambs were attributed to the scarcity of grass caused by the ravages of the voles. The committee reported in March, 1893, to the effect that they were unable to recommend any specific method of dealing with the outbreak, and that they thought that birds and beasts of prey, even had they been wholly unmolested, would not have availed to avert the plague, though they would probably have greatly mitigated its severity. They urged farmers and shepherds to be on the alert for any future outbreak, in order that palliative measures might be adopted, not in isolated cases, but everywhere throughout the district. The most effective measures appeared to be periodical and timely burning of the grass and heather, followed by active pursuit of the vermin by men using spades and dogs. The committee found themselves precluded from reporting in favour of Professor Loeffler's system, as the inoculation had not been successful in stamping out the plague. Meanwhile, before the committee's report had been published, the voles had disappeared as mysteriously as they had come.

The Highland Crofters.—No account of the agriculture of Scotland would be complete without some reference to the peculiar condition of the smaller tenants of the Highlands and Islands. The system of agriculture pursued by the crofters, or the smaller tenants, is of the most wretched description. In many districts, particularly in the Long Island of the Outer Hebrides, the plough is unknown, and the people turn over their half-exhausted soil with a peculiar wooden instrument which goes by the name of the *Cas Chrom*. What may

be termed the higher agriculture of the Highlands, as distinguished from that pursued by the mass of the people, or the crofters, has undergone various changes since the Rebellion of 1845. Prior to that period the chiefs let out the land to 'tacksmen'—frequently men of gentle blood, cadets of the chief's family—who in *terru sub-let* it to the common people. But after the Rebellion, when feudal power and homage were swept away, the tacksmen were deprived of this privilege, the proprietor finding that if the people held directly under himself he could obtain more rent, more security, and more authority as a landlord. This led to discontent on the part of the tacksmen, a number of whom on Lord Macdonald's estates bound themselves not to offer for any farm that might become vacant. This combination failed and the new system gradually extended, but it only led up to another and a most important change.

The chiefs began to be sorely tried by their new tenants, who became so numerous that estate regulation, as well as collection of rent, became matters of difficulty. 'The men of Kintail,' says one writer, 'held a large tract of land in Glengarry as a summer *shieling* or grazing for their cattle, for which they paid only £15 of annual rent. The ground was examined by a sagacious sheep-farmer from the dales in the south. He offered no less than £350 of rent—about half the value of the whole estate—and, having obtained possession, stocked it with Cheviot sheep, and died a richer man than his laird.' It was impossible for proprietors to resist temptations like this. The patriarchal system was forgotten; the stranger was preferred. In the course of time in several Highland counties great sheep farms were formed, the people having been removed nearer to the sea-coast, where they might unite fishing with agriculture. Many emigrated. A new system—that of extensive sheep-runs occupied by men of skill and capital—was introduced. Sheep-farming extended, roads were made, a higher class of tenants was in course of time obtained, and the large farms were so managed as to yield during many years high profits and corresponding augmentation of the rent-rolls.

The chronic state of the crofter population during the past generation has been one necessarily of poverty and discontent. They complain that through past evictions—evictions to make room, in the first place, for the large sheep-farmers, and latterly to make room for deer—they are confined within narrow limits of inferior and exhausted soil. Their contention was that they were always subject to arbitrary increase of rents, to arbitrary removal without compensation for improvements, and to harassing estate regulations. A crisis was brought about by the great land agitation, which has troubled the Highlands and Islands during the past twenty years. It broke out in Valtos, a wild and distant township in the north of Skye, where, on the alleged ground of arbitrary and unjust augmentation of rent, the people refused to pay any rent at all, and stoned the officers who came among them to serve the Queen's writs. From Valtos it spread throughout the whole of the Islands and to the Clyth estate in Caithness-shire, to many districts of Sutherlandshire, and to the west of Ross. The flame kindled in Skye extended throughout every crofter district in the Highlands and Islands.

A riot at the Braes of Portree, when a force of seventy policemen arrested a number of crofters guilty of having deforced a sheriff-officer; a similar riot in Glendale; the despatch of H.M. gunboat *Sackal*, with a special Government Commissioner on board to remonstrate with crofters guilty of a breach of interdict pronounced by the Court of Session against putting their stock on hill grazings that did not belong to them; a spirit of tur-

bulence generally throughout Skye and the Lews; and the legal proceedings taken by an extensive holder of deer forests for the eviction of a whole township of cottars from the estate of Kintail—roused the feeling of the country, attracted the attention of Parliament, and led the Government in March, 1883, to take the important step of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the crofters and cottars of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The Commission, over which Lord Napier and Ettrick presided, found that the crofter population suffered from undue contraction of the area of holdings, undue extension of the area of holdings, insecurity of tenure, want of compensation for improvements, high rents, defective communications, and withdrawal of the soil in connection with the purposes of sport. Defects in education and in the machinery of justice, and want of facilities for emigration, also contributed to depress the condition of the people; while the fishing population, who were identified with the farming class, were in want of harbours and piers, boats and tackle for deep-sea fishing, and access to the great markets of consumption. At the Martinmas of 1884 a 'no rent' policy was adopted throughout the greater part of Skye, the Lews, and more notably in the Long Island, where the tenants of one very extensive proprietor absolutely refused to pay any rent whatever—not alleging poverty, but stating that they would withhold rent until the land was fairly divided among them. Accordingly, attempts to serve summonses of removal in the Lews and in Skye were defeated by the mobbing and deforcement of the officers. It became necessary to send a military expedition, with four ships of war and 500 marines, to Skye in November, 1884. This display of force preserved order; and the marines were subsequently used to support the police in apprehending crofters in Skye and the Lews accused of acts of deforcement.

The disturbed condition of the Hebrides was partly the reason why the Government, at the beginning of 1886, acting upon the recommendations of the Napier Commission, brought in a bill which was passed in June of that year as the Crofters' Act. Notwithstanding this, however, there was, in the summer of 1886, rather a violent outbreak in the Island of Tiree which had to be quelled by the presence of a force of marines and one or two warships. Later in the same year the crofters in Skye withheld their rents and local rates to such an extent as to bring the parochial machinery of the island to a deadlock. There was a general outbreak over the island, and a couple of months were occupied by the authorities in restoring order, which had to be done by a strong force of police drafted from most of the Highland counties, with the assistance of a body of marines and two gunboats. Again, in the winter of 1887-88, a serious outbreak took place in the Island of Lewis, beginning among the inhabitants of the parish of Lochs, who organised what became known as the famous deer raid. This outbreak extended to other parts of the island, and culminated in a very serious riot on the farm of Aignish, where a body of about 2000 crofters came into direct conflict with the military. Simultaneously there was an outbreak of a minor character at Clashmore, in Assynt, but since that time the Highland districts have been quiet, except for one or two sporadic outbreaks in remote quarters.

The Commission appointed under the Crofters' Act, and of which Sheriff Brand is chairman, began operations towards the latter part of 1886, and since then they have practically considered and adjudicated fair rents all over the Highlands. The reductions of rent have averaged about 30 per cent., a figure which, it may be noted, is not more than has been given by

FISHERIES.

proprietors to the tenants of large sheep farms. The Commissioners, under their powers for dealing with arrears of rent, have cancelled about 80 per cent., the amount which has been usually standing against the small tenants being on the average three years' rent. The Commissioners had certain powers under the Act for dealing with extension of holdings, but very little has been done under these clauses, the advocates of the crofters maintaining that they are practically inoperative. About 1884 a body which is now styled the Highland Land League was originated, and it has made itself particularly active in recent years in demanding greater powers for the enlargement of holdings. After the extension of the franchise it secured control of the parliamentary representation of the crofter counties, and owing to the pressure which it was able to bring to bear on the Government, Mr Gladstone in 1892 appointed a Royal Commission, popularly known as the Deer Forests Commission, of which Sheriff Brand was also chairman. They visited most of the large deer forests and sheep-farming areas in the Highlands, and took evidence under a remit as to whether any, and if so what, land at present used for grazing or sporting purposes is capable of being profitably or advantageously occupied by crofters or other small tenants. Their report was presented to Parliament in April, 1895. It deals with all the seven crofting counties, and schedules lands extending to 1,782,785 acres. Of this vast area 794,750 acres are set apart for new holdings; 439,188 acres for the extension of existing holdings; and 548,847 acres for moderately-sized farms. In Argyllshire 378,813 acres are scheduled; in Inverness-shire, 549,598 acres; in Ross and Cromarty, 323,233 acres; in Sutherland, 395,898 acres; in Caithness, 86,410 acres; in Orkney, 12,985 acres; and in Shetland, 40,848 acres. The scheduled area in grazing farms is much larger than in deer forests. Of the total of 1,782,785 acres, upwards of 61,000 acres are old arable land—that is, land from which the people have been cleared. It remains to be seen in what way Parliament will endeavour to give practical effect to the report of the Commission.

When Secretary for Scotland, the Marquis of Lothian made an official tour of the Highlands, the result of

which was the appointment in 1890 of a Commission under Mr Spencer Walpole to deal with the question of the possibility of fostering the fishing industry in the West Highlands by means of improved piers and harbours. Another Commission, with the same object, was appointed the following year, to inspect sundry proposed new railway routes in the north-west, and they made certain recommendations. Following upon these inquiries, considerable grants were made for piers and harbours on the west coast, particularly in the Lews, and the Government have promised a guarantee for the extension of the West Highland Railway to Mallaig, so as to increase the facilities for the transmission of fish to the southern markets.

In connection with the Highland land question, it may be mentioned that within the last twenty years something approaching a revolution has taken place in the position of the large sheep farmer in the north. He at first found himself brought into competition with the immense supplies of fine wool which were imported from the Colonies, especially from Australia, and more recently another element has been added by the large importations of fresh mutton from abroad. Farmers found that they were unable to continue to pay the high rents which in the early days of the sheep-growing industry they were quite able to meet, and as leases ran out there was an extreme unwillingness on their part to take their farms except at a very great reduction of the old rents. Another cause of the depression is due to the deterioration of Highland grazings, which will not nearly carry the same number of sheep as formerly. In some cases within the past half-dozen years, farms in Skye have been let at a reduction of something like 40 to 50 per cent. This has undoubtedly led to the tendency which has been recently shown by the proprietors, when these great farms became vacant, to meet the demand on the part of rich sporting tenants in the south, and in consequence immense areas that were formerly under sheep have been gradually turned into deer forests. The outcry which arose in some districts against this extensive and continuous afforestation gave strength to the representations that were made to the Government to consider whether these lands should not be made available for small tenants.

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BY JAMES G. BERTRAM.

WHEN it is stated that fish of the value of more than £3,000,000 are annually captured in what may be termed the seas and rivers of Scotland, or are obtained by boats and crews sailing from Scottish ports to other waters, the great importance of the Scottish fisheries at once becomes apparent, not only because of its vast contribution to the national commissariat, but also because of the money expended in the construction of harbours, the building of boats, the manufacture of sail-cloth, the weaving of nets, the making of harrels, and the transmission of the fish caught to the various centres of consumption. Scotland from an early period in its history has made its mark on the waters, and has during late years been foremost in its endeavours to secure a large share of the 'harvest of the sea.'

The Herring Fishery.—The chief food-yielding fishes are plentifully found off the Scottish coasts, on many points of which important fishery centres have long

been established; but the particular fish which from time immemorial has been most eagerly sought for and most plentifully found in Scottish water is the herring—the capture of which throughout Scotland has during many years been a well-organised industry, and is at present yielding a sum of over £2,000,000 sterling per annum to Scottish fishermen.

Although the natural history of the herring has at all times attracted attention, it is only within the last few years that definite knowledge has been obtained of its growth and habits. It is a fish which breeds and lives in our immediate seas in vast numbers, the herrings of different localities being easily distinguishable from each other. Pennant's story of the annual migration of the herring to and from the Arctic seas has long since been proved a myth, founded probably on the speculations of ignorant fishermen. The herring is not migratory further than that it approaches the land in search of suitable spawning ground, and it is then that

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it becomes the prey of the fishermen. It is very prolific, the female yielding from 25,000 to 35,000 roe or eggs, so that Buffon observed that if one pair were suffered to breed and multiply for a period of twenty years without interruption their progeny would in that time bulk as large as the globe itself.

From official statistics annually collected by the Scottish Fishery Board since 1st June, 1809, we are able to ascertain with some precision the quantities of herring which are annually cured or salted. For the season ending on 5th April, 1810, the number of barrels entered as cured was 90,185½, of which 35,848 were exported to Ireland and to places out of Europe. No note was apparently taken of the number of barrels exported to the Continent in 1810 and 1811, but since then the figures have been regularly published. The export of cured herrings to the Continent has increased from 4730 barrels for the year ending 5th April, 1812, to 1,099,440 barrels in the year ending 31st December, 1896. The following tables show the growth of the herring fishery in Scotland during the nineteenth century, the statistics for every tenth year being selected for that purpose:—

Year ending	Barrels cured.	Barrels exported.
5th April, 1812, . . .	111,519½	62,820
„ 1822, . . .	316,524½	214,956
„ 1832, . . .	362,660¾	217,499¾
„ 1842, . . .	667,245½	284,736
5th Jan., 1852, . . .	594,031	264,204
31st Dec., 1862, . . .	830,904	494,910
„ 1872, . . .	773,859½	549,631
„ 1882, . . .	1,282,973½	825,982¾
„ 1892, . . .	1,257,942	960,868

The following are the places to which herrings caught and cured in Scotland are exported in the greatest numbers:—Lübau, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, and Hamburg.

The total number of barrels of herring cured in Scotland during the ten years ending in 1896 has been as follows:—

Barrels.		Barrels.	
1887, . . .	1,303,424½	1892, . . .	1,257,942
1888, . . .	1,118,872½	1893, . . .	1,409,538½
1889, . . .	1,397,507	1894, . . .	1,518,077
1890, . . .	1,304,603	1895, . . .	1,528,134
1891, . . .	1,126,072	1896, . . .	1,491,916

Most of the herrings cured in Scotland are exported to the Continent, the total number of barrels exported in 1895 having been—to Ireland 19,015, to the Continent 1,159,780, and to places out of Europe 30,628; and in 1896, to Ireland 18,877, to the Continent 1,099,439, and to places out of Europe 29,840.

No official figures denoting the quantities of herrings sold *fresh* were formerly collected, but in 1833 an attempt was for the first time made to ascertain the extent of trade carried on in this branch of the herring fishery. The statistics have been taken at each of the twenty-seven fishery districts (a list of which is given on next page) superintended by officers of the Scottish Fishery Board. The sale of fresh herrings as taken from the water is stated to have been 734,717 cwts., value £169,390, in 1894; 536,588 cwts., value £141,893, in 1895; and 523,382 cwts., value £115,973, in 1896. The cured herrings of 1896 amounted to 1,491,916 barrels, valued at £1,109,985, giving a total value of herrings cured and uncured of £1,225,958 in that year.

The 'curer' has always been more or less the moving spirit of the herring fishery in Scotland, and is so still, although commerce in salted herrings is evidently on the eve of a change, in consequence, probably, of the

growing demand for the newly-caught fish, which are now more easily conveyed to towns and cities than was the case sixty years ago. The curer contracts with the owners of boats to fish for him at one or other of his curing places, if he possess more than one; he usually stipulates that the owner of the vessel shall supply him with 200 crans of fish. He also, in some instances, provides the boat with several requisites of the fishery, as, for instance, dye stuff for the nets, probably also the nets as well. He likewise often provides ground upon which the nets may be hung up to dry at each return from the fishery. Until recently the price to be paid for the fish was almost universally fixed long beforehand at so much per cran, but as this was found to be a very speculative arrangement it has lately been to a great extent superseded by the practice of selling catches by auction daily. By this system the curer is enabled to pay a price consistent with what he thinks he may expect to receive for his fish, fresh or cured, and the remuneration of the fishers is regulated by the market value of their takes. Under this system boat-owners do not require to contract with any particular curer, considering that they get a better return for their labour by taking the risks of the market.

The entire fabric of herring commerce as at present conducted rests on the shoulders of the curer. He engages a staff of coopers to make his barrels; he imports his barrel wood and provides his salt; he engages and pays a large number of herring-gutters and packers; he obtains the 'brand' for his fish and enters into relations with the 'buyers,' some of whom come from great distances to purchase at the Scottish curing ports; and after all his calculations and never-ceasing industry he has no certainty of making a profit. One of many circumstances may occur to mar his efforts. The season's fishery may prove a failure and his outlays in bounties may thus be unprofitable; his barrels and salt may be left in his hands; or it may prove too productive, so that markets become glutted and prices fall below the point of remuneration. Taken throughout, the venture partakes greatly of the character of a lottery as well to the curer as the fishermen.

The Scottish fishermen are mostly hereditary 'toilers of the sea,' some families having followed the calling through many generations. Many of the boats are 'concerns' owned by several relatives, all of whom share in the venture; in other instances the boat belongs entirely to one person, who may act himself as skipper, hiring as many 'hands' to assist him as he may require, paying them either by share or at a rate agreed on. The 'craft' engaged in this branch of the Scottish fisheries have of late years been enlarged and improved. Formerly open boats were the rule, and a number of these are still used; but the new vessels are generally of a larger build, most of them decked or half-decked. The boats of the period, with all necessary fittings, cost from £150 to £300, whilst a large sum of money requires to be expended in providing nets, which cost about £3 each. The larger vessels have proved most successful, the superiority of big boats over small ones having been demonstrated day by day. There is, however, one drawback to these larger vessels: many of the harbours cannot take them in, and when becalmed they are too heavy to be propelled by oars, so that there is great danger of herrings not reaching the port in time to be cured. In such cases steam tugs are sent out by the curer to aid his boats; but steam-driven vessels of steel have now been introduced, and are more and more becoming a feature of the herring fishery.

The herring, it may be said, can only be captured when it comes in search of its captors. In other words, the shoals are only accessible to man at those periods when the fish assemble in countless numbers to spawn;

and it is a feature of the fishery that the official 'brand' or mark of quality is only allotted to 'full' fish—that is, those herrings which are full of their spawning material, although at that time the food qualities of the fish are at their poorest, all the fat-forming products having been drained away to aid in the development of the milt and roe. The herring fishery in Scotland is chiefly a shore fishery, the boats putting off to sea in the afternoon, and returning with their cargoes of fish as early next day as possible, so that the cure of the herrings may at once be proceeded with. Some vessels have always, however, carried on the cure on board in the Dutch style, and others have recently been fitted out to carry on fishing in a similar fashion. The mode of catching the herring common to the fisher-folks of Scotland is known as drift-net fishing. A series of nets are joined together on a long rope, each net being marked by a floating bladder, and the united fabrics are let down into the water, into which they are sunk by a leaden weight. Thus the nets stand, so to speak, across the path of the fish like a great perforated wall; and the herrings, should they strike against it, are enmeshed by their gills. When all the nets carried by a boat have been placed in the water, the men go to rest for a few hours, and leave the nets to drift with the tide, in the hope that when it is time to pull them on board they will be filled with fish. Herring fishing, while it lasts, is a laborious occupation, as on some evenings the nets have to be shot more than once. There is another mode of fishing for herrings in Scotland which is chiefly practised in Loch Fyne; locally it is known as 'trawling,' but in reality it is 'seining'—a plan of capture which is peculiar to pilchard fishing off the coast of Cornwall. By it the fish are surrounded with nets, and landed at leisure.

The following is a list of the Scottish fishery districts, as arranged by the Fishery Board:—

Aberdeen.	Findhorn.	Lyhster.
Anstruther.	Fort William.	Montrose.
Ballantrae.	Fraserburgh.	Orkney.
Banff.	Greenock.	Peterhead.
Barra.	Helmsdale.	Rothesay.
Buckie.	Inveraray.	Shetland.
Campbeltown.	Leith.	Stonehaven.
Cromarty.	Lochbroom.	Stornoway.
Eyemouth.	Lochcarron & Skye	Wick.

The herring fishery, however, is carried on from many places other than the above-named towns—wherever a curer may set up business, or at any little port which is near a railway station. Wick was at one time the Scottish headquarters of the fishery, hut of late years Fraserburgh and Peterhead have become important centres, the aggregate number of boats fishing from the three Aberdeenshire districts of Aberdeen, Fraserburgh, and Peterhead during the season of 1896 being 1443. It was calculated by the late Right Hon. R. W. Duff, Esq., that the herrings taken every year off the Aberdeenshire coast are of greater value than the annual rental of that county. A very great number of herrings are now obtained at Shetland. In 1874 the inspector wrote of the Shetland herring fishery that it had become so small in mark as scarcely to call for notice, and during that year the fishing throughout the Shetland Islands yielded only a total of 1100 barrels, or 3850 cwts.; but in 1896 the catch of herrings for Shetland had increased to 365,163 cwts., valued at £61,677, or more than a tenth of all the herrings (3,365,857 cwts.) taken on the E coast of Scotland, including Orkney and Shetland. In 1896 the five herring fishery districts which produced the largest number of barrels of herring cured on shore were Fraserburgh, 346,474; Peterhead, 237,697; Aberdeen, 165,125; Shetland, 149,355; Wick, 120,466.

The number of barrels cured on board vessels fitted out for the purpose, wholly on the West coast, was 38,437. As regards the number of boats taking part in the herring fishery of Scotland, it cannot be given with accuracy; but the fishery officers during a selected week for each district count the vessels at work, and in that week in 1896 it was found that 6383 were engaged. On some evenings a very small number only of the fleet venture to sea, and it is only on rare occasions that the total number of vessels taking part in the fishery in any one year is to be found at work. The netting employed in the capture of the herring has of late been largely extended, and is now made of finer materials than forty or fifty years ago. From an official report on the herring fisheries of Scotland, published in 1878, we ascertain that 'Twenty years ago a boat carried 24 nets made of hemp, each net 40 yards long, with 28 or 29 meshes to the yard, 10 to 12 score meshes deep, and weighing 25 lbs. Each boat carries now 50 to 60 nets made of cotton, each net 60 yards long, with 35 meshes to the yard, 18 score meshes deep, and weighing 12 to 14 lbs. A boat, in other words, used to carry 960 yards of netting; it now carries 3300 yards. The nets used to be about 6 or 7 yards deep; they are now about 10 yards. They used to present a catching surface of 3000 square yards; they now present a catching surface of 33,000 square yards. The 6000 square yards of hemp netting used to weigh about 600 lbs.; the 33,000 square yards of netting now weigh little more than 600 lbs. Without increasing the weight of nets to be worked, each boat has increased its catching power fivefold. There are more than 7000 boats in Scotland fishing for herrings. These boats must, in the aggregate, have nets 23,000,000 yards long, and certainly, in the aggregate, 230,000,000 square yards of netting. The Scotch herring nets would, in other words, reach in a continuous line for nearly 12,000 miles, and cover a superficial area of 70 square miles; they would go more than three times across the Atlantic from Liverpool to New York.' In 1892, however, the area of netting used for all descriptions of fishing by 13,635 boats was only 169,882,038 square yards, and in 1896 the number of fishing boats (propelled by sails or oars) was reduced to 11,801, and the area of netting increased to 170,029,520 square yards.

The 'brand' or mark which denotes, on the authority of the Fishery Board, the various qualities of the herring cured, was never at any time compulsory, hut its being conferred at all gave rise to so much discussion in Parliament and in other places that a compromise was effected; and since the year 1859 a fee of fourpence per barrel has been charged on all herrings distinguished as cured to the satisfaction of the board. The revenue resulting from the brand is considerable, showing that the brand is greatly valued as a certificate of quality. The number of barrels so certified in the year 1894 was 524,848, yielding £8747, 9s. 4d. in fees; in 1895 the number of barrels was 481,413½, yielding £8023, 11s. 2d.; and in 1896 the number was 451,427 barrels, yielding £7523, 15s. 8d. in fees.

Besides the fishermen who capture the herrings, a numerous body of persons is required to carry on the business of curing, which, as has been indicated, requires to be effected with great celerity. In 1896, besides 821 persons employed as curers, there were 21,927 employed as coopers, gutters, and packers.

The herring fishery in Scotland was originally of slow growth, and no date can be fixed upon to indicate its origin; hut that the herring was in Scotland an article of commerce at a very early date is proved by David I.'s Charter to the Abbey of Holyrood (1138), in which leave is given to fish for herrings at Renfrew on the Clyde. In the year 1240. herrings are mentioned in

the Parliamentary Records of Scotland in connection with the burgh tallies. The Scotch, says Mitchell in his *History of the Herring*, seem at a very early period (1410) to have asserted their claims to the exclusive rights of fishing on their own coasts; by the year 1424 herrings were regularly salted and barrelled in Scotland as well as smoked. Five years later, we are told, the fishing was carried on to a large extent, and that Scottish fishermen caught great quantities at the mouths of the Dee, Tay, Forth, Tweed, etc., which they principally sold to the Dutch and other foreigners. In the reigns of James III., IV., V., and VI., various laws were enacted for the regulation of the herring fishery, some of which were rather objectionable. The aid of Parliament, from those times to the present day, has often been extended to the herring fisheries, which were at one time encouraged by bounties. These, however, have long since been abolished, the only remnant of governmental aid which now exists being the 'brand.' It may be said of the Scottish herring fishery that it prospers best when those engaged in it are undisturbed by vexatious rules and regulations.

The Sprat Harvest, which may be held to be a branch of the herring fishery, would prove very remunerative to the Scottish fishermen if they were able to get their takes conveyed to market at a reasonable rate of carriage, but in consequence of the heavy charges of the railway companies, it has not been found profitable to send these toothsome fish to distant seats of population, where they would be gladly welcomed as a palatable addition to the commissariat. The taking of sprats in Scotland used to be largely carried on in the Firths of Forth and Tay and in the Beaully Firth at Inverness. In 1896 the gross catch is stated to have reached 37,746 cwts., valued at £3774, of which 7255 cwts. were got in the Moray Firth. The sprat fishing was almost entirely confined to the east coast of Scotland, and a large proportion of the catch was used for manure, the average price being about 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Scottish Mackerel Fishing.—In the twelfth annual report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, it is stated that there are reasons for believing that a considerable trade in Scotch cured mackerel might be established with the United States, and that shoals of fine mackerel exist to the west of the Hebrides, although in 1896 only 4241 cwts. (value £2431) were captured, mostly by accident in the herring nets. During recent years the mackerel fisheries in Norway and Ireland have been much extended in consequence of the growing demand for the cured fish in the markets of the United States, as from the continued failure in the American fishery large quantities are now imported, amounting to over 70,000 barrels in 1893. Some experiments made by the Fishery Board west of Barra showed that the mackerel there were of superior quality, and ranged from 14 to 18 inches in length, 228 to 236 of the cured fish filling a barrel. In a report by Her Majesty's Consul-General at New York, it was stated that the consignments of mackerel which have reached the American market from Scotland had, with few exceptions, been the finest received from any part of Great Britain, though he remarks that the Norwegian are considered of the first quality and command the highest prices. The care and skill employed in pickling the fish he considers to be of the utmost importance, and as the curing of herring has been carried on with such success in Scotland, there seems no reason why an equal reputation should not be earned by Scotch-cured mackerel.

The Cod, Ling, and Haddock Fishery.—In addition to the herring and the sprat, the chief fishes captured in Scotland belong to the cod and turbot families—the *Gadidae* and *Pleuronectidae*. These yield some of their

members in positively enormous numbers, the haddock in particular being annually captured in millions, whilst the whiting is also a most abundant fish. The cod and its congeners—the ling, tusk, and hake—are also plentifully caught; whilst the toothsome 'flukes' reach the frying-pans of the people in countless numbers—the turbot and sole being taken also on many parts of the coast. No formal organisation exists in Scotland for carrying on the white-fish fisheries. As has been indicated, the herring fishery occupies the larger portion of the time of the Scottish fishermen, a very great number of the fishing population preferring to devote the largest share of their attention to that particular fish, following the different shoals in their season, many of them fishing both in Irish and English waters. In the winter time, when some of the most coveted table fishes are in their best condition for food, the herring-boats at many of the Scottish fishing ports are laid up (there is, however, at several places a winter herring fishery), and the line-fishing boats are brought into use. Bait being obtained, the voyaging in search of cod and haddock is commenced. It is a laborious occupation; the first baiting of the lines is, however, usually accomplished by the women before the boat leaves port. At one period the family of the fishermen used to collect mussels for bait on the immediate shore where these molluscs were plentiful; but these local supplies have long since become exhausted, in consequence of the great quantities used, and now mussels have to be purchased from private beds at a considerable expenditure, the men having to proceed on many occasions to distant places in order to obtain the necessary supply, or otherwise have them brought by railway, which is somewhat costly, the rates of carriage being heavy. As indicative of the quantities of bait required in line-fishing, it may be stated that on the Berwickshire coast as many as 12,000,000 limpets are annually used for bait when such a number can be obtained. For the winter haddock fishery carried on from the port of Eyemouth, from 700 to 1000 tons of mussels are required, and these have to be brought from Lincolnshire and largely from Holland. In a period extending over nine months haddocks of the value of £13,000 were taken by the Eyemouth boats, and the cost of the bait used was £1800. A very considerable portion of the haddocks brought to Eyemouth are cured for distant markets, where they find a ready sale, although they are scarcely in the same favour as the 'Finnan Haddies' of the Aberdeenshire and Banffshire coasts. At Newhaven, too, the number of mussels required for the deep-sea boats is at the rate of 3,500,000 per annum. Steam has recently been applied to line fishing boats, and has proved a great success.

In all probability fishing by means of the otter and beam trawl-nets will ultimately supersede line-fishing, which at present contributes the bulk of 'round fish' captured in Scotland, the quantities in 1896 being 1,449,259½ cwts. (value £508,928) caught by lines, and 444,250 cwts. (value £178,604) caught by trawl-net. Already there is a small fleet of steam trawlers working from off the coast of Fife to the coast of Caithness, and landing their catches of fish at various of the Scottish fishing ports. The otter trawl-net has become a great favourite, and is rapidly displacing the beam trawl-net. The fish taken are of the same kinds as are caught by the line fishermen, with the addition of some that, as a rule, can only be captured by means of the trawl-net, which is made in the shape of an immense purse or pocket, many feet in length, and with a huge gaping mouth that affords ready entrance to the fish. In 1883 the total number of Scottish trawlers was 47, with an aggregate tonnage of 2004; while in 1896 it was 154, of which 77 were

steamers of 2984 total tonnage, employing 625 men, and 77 were sailing vessels of 456 total tonnage, employing 191 men. In addition there were 32 steam trawlers other than Scottish, of 800 total tonnage, and employing 251 men fishing in Scottish waters, and landing their takes mostly at Aberdeen. From time to time various Commissions have been appointed to inquire as to whether trawling is injurious to the supply of fish, and as a result an Act was passed in 1889 prohibiting fishing by this means within the Scottish territorial waters, and also certain bays and firths which extend beyond the 3-mile limit, such as the Firth of Clyde and the Moray Firth. These measures cannot yet be said to have had the results anticipated, as statistics show a continued falling off in the supply of food fishes, and even within the protected waters a general diminution of their average abundance has been found in the investigations carried out for the Fishery Board. In a report by Professor McIntosh, St Andrew's Marine Laboratory (issued in 1894) on trawling and its effects, it is stated that the closure of the inshore waters, while it places the trawl fishermen at a disadvantage, benefits the line fishermen, and does not deprive the public altogether of the supply of flat fishes from the inclosed area. It does not, however, produce many large flat fishes, for as these get older they appear to seek the deeper waters outside the limit, either from a natural habit or as the result of constant interference by man. The vessels employed in trawling have gradually increased in tonnage since 1884, as they now proceed to much greater distances—the main supply of trawled fishes now coming from the Great Fisher Bank, 200 miles distant, or from Iceland, while Aberdeen trawlers sometimes visit the Dogger Bank. A large supply of ice is now taken in such vessels to preserve their catch until they can reach the markets, and special factories have been erected at Aberdeen for the manufacture of this ice by the ammonia process. The total quantity of fish landed by the trawlers in 1896 was 554,743 cwts., and the value £308,380, while the quantity landed by line fishermen was 1,587,286 cwts., and the value £581,317. While the total number of men employed on the trawlers was only 1067, the line-fishermen numbered 39,528, a decrease of 6027 as compared with 1862. The men employed in trawling had, however, shown an increase of 1. In a report on the Scottish Herring Fisheries, a calculation was given of the number of cod, ling, and hake supposed to inhabit the seas around Scotland and its islands. The estimate was 70,000,000, and of these it was thought that 3,500,000 would be caught for food purposes—a number, however, representing only the cured fish. As has been indicated, the line fishers nearly all fish, as it is called, on 'their own hook.' A few, however, capture by agreement with dealers; and others fish on the chance of a prompt sale on arriving in port, where buyers are always in waiting ready to bid and send off the produce to the large seats of consumption. The old Scottish system of 'creel-hawking' by the women of the fishermen up and down the country and in Edinburgh, is now greatly out of fashion.

Statistics of the cod, ling, and hake captured and cured in Scotland under the supervision of the officers of the Fishery Board, are given in the annual report, from which we find that the number cured in 1896 was 4,232,041, nearly one half of them (2,103,669) being caught off the Shetland Isles. The weight of the fish cured dry was 137,237 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts., whilst 5446 barrels were cured in pickle. Of the total lot cured, 40,628 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. cured dry were exported to Ireland. In addition to the quantities of these fish which were captured to be cured, statistics are given in the Fishery

Report of the quantities caught for the daily markets viz., 573,075 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of cod and 129,576 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of ling, the united value of these being £226,824. The total money value of the produce of the white-fish fisheries of Scotland to the fishermen in 1896 amounted to £1,571,803, but to the consumers the sum charged would probably be three times that amount. In 1896 the number of fishing boats in Scotland was 12,040, and their tonnage 113,382; of fishermen and boys, 40,595; and the estimated value of boats, nets, lines, and other fishing materials used in the herring and cod and ling fisheries amounted to £1,873,854, of which sum £120,756 belonged to steam fishing vessels, £1,404,390 or 80 per cent. were invested in boats propelled by oars or sails, £264,328 in trawlers belonging to Scotland, and £84,380 in those of other nationality.

In 1883 a hatchery for the artificial propagation of the food fishes, such as soles, turbot, and plaice, capable of producing in the course of a year over 100,000,000 of their fry, was completed at Dunbar. Establishments of a similar nature have been in operation for many years in Norway, Canada, and the United States.

The Shell-fish Fisheries of Scotland.—The value of the Scottish shell-fish gathered in 1896 has been estimated at the sum of £77,654, which is distributed as follows:—Lobsters, £29,718; crabs, £15,830; mussels, £14,950; oysters and other kinds of shell-fish, £17,156. The supplies of that favourite, the oyster, have greatly fallen off, in consequence of the persistent over-dredging which at one time took place on the Firth of Forth scalps, when many hogsheds of immature oysters were sold to fatteners and other traders in Holland and Belgium, as well as to the owners of private oyster-beds in England. The quantity of oysters taken in 1896 was only 2886 hundred (value £1158)—a very small number, we are led to believe, as compared with the quantities sold in former years, when the produce of the Firth of Forth oyster-beds (they are all natural scalps of great extent) would probably amount to six times that sum, although prices would not thirty-five years ago be a third of what they are to-day. Shell-fish—oysters excepted—are found on nearly every part of the Scottish coast, and in 1896 the largest quantities of mussels and other shell-fish were obtained from the Leith, Anstruther, Montrose, and Greenock districts. There are mussel-beds in the Clyde and at Montrose which are private property. Enormous quantities of periwinkles are gathered at many places on the Scottish shores in order to be forwarded to London and other large seats of population. Cockles are also collected and sold in considerable quantities throughout Scotland; but it may be said with truth that shell-fish of every kind, so far as they are free to the people, are annually becoming less plentiful. A pond for artificially hatching lobster eggs is now in operation at Brodick.

The Scottish Salmon Fisheries.—The salmon once, it is said, was so plentiful in Scotland that farm servants bargained not to be forced to eat it more than twice a week; but such statements must be taken only for what they are worth, and salmon are probably just as plentiful in Scotland to-day as they ever were—so far, at any rate, as the yield of the fisheries is concerned. The rivers are now watched with greater care than they were in the olden time, and although poaching prevails on the Tweed and some other streams to an extent which is not generally known, the number of fish of the salmon kind which are captured during the season in each year is probably greater, on the average, than it was fifty or sixty years ago. The value of the salmon captured is not stated by the

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Scottish Fishery Board, but the annexed table gives | 1891-92, distinguishing between those inside and out-
the assessed rental of the Scottish salmon fisheries for | side the estuary lines.

Division.	Inside the Estuary Lines.				Outside the Estuary Lines				Total.		Area of catchment basins in square miles.	Length in miles of sea-board.		
	1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.		1891.				1892.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Tweed Basin,	6,543	10 0	6,523	10 0	740	0 0	790	0 0	7,333	10 0	7,313	10 0	...	...
South-Eastern Division, .	30,159	18 8	33,279	8 3	16,975	12 1	17,984	0 7	47,135	10 9	51,263	8 10	6543	150
North-Eastern Division, .	21,872	4 0	22,064	4 0	11,493	7 0	11,458	7 0	33,365	11 0	33,522	11 0	6277	230
Western Division,	8,203	15 0	8,303	1 5	3,383	2 6	3,493	2 6	11,566	17 6	11,736	3 11	3158	350
South-Western Division, .	5,593	1 0	5,592	1 0	1,486	8 0	1,514	8 0	7,079	9 0	7,106	9 0	2777	200
	72,372	8 8	75,762	4 8	34,128	9 7	35,239	18 1	106,500	18 3	111,002	2 9		

The relative productiveness of the fishery during recent years may be estimated from the following statement of the number of boxes of Scottish salmon sent to | Billingsgate market, and the average price per pound realised during the years 1884-93 from February to September.

Month.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Average of 10 years.	Average Monthly Price p. lb. during 1893.
February,	1,335	879	841	717	635	691	612	994	1,078	557	818	s. d. 1 7
March,	1,402	1,116	1,008	797	899	1,006	902	1,116	1,688	773	1,071	1 9
April,	1,973	1,886	1,744	1,456	1,096	1,152	952	1,403	1,657	845	1,416	1 8
May,	3,162	2,257	2,486	2,432	2,603	1,859	1,844	2,591	2,125	1,997	2,335	1 5
June,	3,821	3,563	2,896	3,531	3,953	3,827	3,127	4,140	2,439	3,802	3,540	1 1
July,	8,765	10,582	8,045	9,544	7,943	7,414	7,148	8,007	6,259	5,786	7,949	0 11
August,	6,070	9,151	5,777	7,794	5,474	4,826	4,035	7,028	6,064	4,722	6,094	1 1
September,	691	628	611	636	356	326	311	670	610	421	526	1 8
Total,	27,219	30,362	23,407	26,907	22,859	21,101	18,931	25,889	21,919	18,903	23,749	

Taking the weight at 1 cwt. per box this would give a total weight of 1187 tons 9 cwts. sent to Billingsgate in 1893. Besides the fish thus exported, the consumption of salmon has largely increased throughout Scotland of late years, and in seasons when it is plentiful and consequently cheap, an immense number are sold. In Glasgow on some days of July over 300 salmon and grilse are exposed for sale. The Acts of 1862 and 1868 which regulate the salmon fisheries of Scotland, however good in some respects, have not proved successful in checking the pollution of rivers, nor in providing a free passage for the fish at all times from the sea to the headwaters of the rivers. Further legislation is also required for the better protection of fish during close time.

The number of boxes sent through the railways from the Scottish fishery districts is not reported annually, but in the year 1892 it was stated as follows:—

District extending from	Boxes.	Half Boxes.
Berwickshire to Rattray Head, .	16,779	370
Rattray Head to Cape Wrath, .	9,569	164
Cape Wrath to Glasgow,	3,821	—
Glasgow to the Borders,	4,832	—
	35,001	534

The above does not include salmon consumed in the district where caught, nor single fish sent by rail, but it gives an approximation to the take of that year, in which nearly 22,000 boxes were sent to London.

Every river in Scotland contains, or might contain, 'fish of the salmon kind.' The chief salmon-yielding streams are the Tay, the Tweed, the Spey, the Don, and the Dee, all with very productive net fisheries. The rental of the Tay, which may be held to be the

'representative,' as it is the most valuable salmon river in Scotland has been as follows during the ten years ending in 1895:—

1886,	£22,542	1891,	£17,237
1887,	22,143	1892,	19,018
1888,	19,655	1893,	21,762
1889,	17,731	1894,	19,583
1890,	17,819	1895,	17,090

The chief commercial fisheries of the Tay are situated below the Bridge of Perth, mostly near Newburgh in the throat of the river; these are worked by means of net and coble by the lessees of the various fishing stations. A large number of persons are employed in working the different 'shots,' as the places are called where the netting of the water takes place, and a very considerable sum in wages is thereby earned on the Tay and other salmon streams. The times for fishing are regulated by Act of Parliament, angling being permitted on most rivers after net-fishing has ceased for the season. As a fact of fishery economy, it may be stated that, to admit of a rent of £20,000 per annum, fish to the value of £60,000 would require to be taken in order to meet the payment of wages and the wear and tear of the fishing gear employed, as well as to ensure the necessary profit to the lessees of the various fisheries, which in the case of the Tay belong to many different proprietors. Those gentlemen who own the 'upper waters,' and who afford the fish their breeding grounds, do not share in the proceeds of the commercial fisheries, but have to content themselves with an occasional day's sport with the rod. Various estimates have been made from time to time of the number of fish which ought to be captured in the Tay in any one season; these range from 75,000 to 100,000 salmon and grilse. For a period of over a quarter of a century the river Tay was fed with young fish from the Stormontfield salmon nurseries. These fry—par and smolts—are reared on the 'piscicultural system'—the eggs of the female being excluded

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from the gravid salmon by pressure, and impregnated by the milt of the male fish. The fructified ova are then laid down in boxes filled with gravel, and over which a stream of water is caused to percolate. In the course of from three to four months the eggs are hatched, and twelve months later half of the number are ready to place in the Tay, the other half of the hatching, curiously enough, not being ready to migrate from the nursery till another year has elapsed. The Stormont-field hatchery has now been superseded by one erected on the Earn, near Dupplin. Numerous salmon hatcheries are now in existence throughout Scotland. On the river Dee there is one, erected in 1893 at Ardeer by the Dee Board, capable of hatching nearly 1,000,000 fish annually; and one at Aberdeen, belonging to the Dee and Don Boards, capable of hatching 12,000 to 20,000. On the Spey, near Fochabers, the Duke of Gordon and Richmond has erected one in which nearly 500,000 fish can be hatched; on the river Conan the District Board has erected one capable of hatching 200,000; at the lower end of Loch Brora, in Sutherland, there is one capable of hatching 150,000; and one at Inchnadamph, Assynt, and another at Seisgill, Scourie, each capable of hatching 50,000. There is also a private hatchery on the Dee, Kirkcudbrightshire, of a similar capacity, and Mr J. J. Armitstead's Solway Hatchery at New Abbey.

Great mortality has taken place in almost all the Scottish salmon streams during recent years, in con-

sequence of the fish being attacked by a fungoid growth (*Saprolegnia ferax*), for the cure of which no remedy has yet been discovered. It is somewhat remarkable, as has been pointed out by Professor Huxley, that despite the enormous numbers of salmon and grilse that have fallen a sacrifice to the epidemic, the supply of these fish has not sensibly decreased.

Sporting Fisheries.—In addition to the 'angling waters' on the river Tay and other salmon rivers, there are a large number of lochs and streams in every county of Scotland on which the sport of rod-fishing may be pursued. Many of them are free to all who choose to fish; others are open to those persons who desire to enjoy their pastime more privately, on payment of a given fee for the use of boats and boatmen; and in this category we may place Loch Tay for salmon, Loch Leven for trout. The rental derived from what may be described as the 'inland fisheries' of Scotland is not, we believe, less than £100,000 per annum. In connection with this branch of the Scottish fisheries, we may mention that at Howietoun, near Stirling, a large piscicultural establishment has been opened for the supply of the impregnated eggs of trout and salmon; also for the sale of 'fry' and fish of all ages. This 'fishery' has proved a great success, and has given an impetus to the study of pisciculture in Scotland which will probably result in the restocking of over-fished rivers and lochs, and in the establishment of new fish ponds.

DEER FORESTS AND GROUSE MOORS.

By JAMES G. BERTRAM.

Of the 19,777,490 acres of land and water which constitute the area of Scotland—and of which only 4,811,813 acres are arable—about 2,000,000 are denuded by the red deer and roe and some other wild animals. How much additional ground is occupied by grouse, which are found in every county of Scotland, we are unable to determine, but in all likelihood the area occupied by these and other wild birds is not less than that given over to the stag and roebuck. Deer-stalking and grouse-shooting are *par excellence* the sports of Scotland, and annually attract to the 'land of the mountain and the flood' a large body of persons in search of recreation, and willing to pay for it at a rate that forbids all hope of profit. It has been calculated that every stag killed costs on the average fifty guineas, whilst the cost of grouse is reckoned at £1 per brace. It is not, we believe, possible to give absolutely reliable

figures of the number of deer bred and fed in Scotland, or the actual number killed in each year, nor are official statistics published of the grouse harvest, or of the rental of the various shootings. According to a list given in an appendix to the report of the commissioners who recently inquired into the condition of the crofters and cottars in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there are 110 deer forests in Scotland, occupying an area of 1,975,209 statute acres. Of these thirty-six are in the county of Inverness and forty-two in Ross and Cromarty, the remaining thirty-two being situated in the counties of Aberdeen (six), Argyll (six), Banff (two), Caithness (one), Forfar (four), Perth (six), and Sutherland (four), besides three forests which are partially situated in two different counties. As will be seen from the following list, some of the Scottish deer forests are of great extent:—

Forest.	Proprietor.	County.	Acreage.
Mar,	Duke of Fife,	Aberdeen,	80,100
Blackmount,	Marquis of Breadalbane,	Argyll,	70,330
Reay,	Duke of Sutherland,	Sutherland,	64,600
Glenstrathfarrar, etc.,	Lord Lovat,	Inverness,	51,290
Auchnashellach, etc.,	Lord Wimborne,	Ross and Cromarty,	49,580
Kinlochewe,	Sir Kenneth M'Kenzie,	Ross and Cromarty,	62,000
Amhuinnsuidh,	Lady Scott,	Inverness,	20,100
Glenavon,	Duke of Richmond,	Banff,	37,150
Langwell Braemore,	Duke of Portland,	Caithness,	36,030
Ben Armine, etc.,	Duke of Sutherland,	Sutherland,	35,840
Athole,	Duke of Athole,	Perth,	35,540
Glencanisp,	Duke of Sutherland,	Sutherland,	34,490
Glenquoich,	Mrs E. Ellice,	Inverness,	50,000
Ceannacroc,	J. M. Grant,	Inverness,	16,000
Glenfeshie,	{ Sir Geo. M'P. Grant, } and	Inverness,	38,000
Applecross,	{ The Mackintosh, } Lord Middleton,	Ross and Cromarty,	75,000

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In addition to this list there are about eighteen forests, each containing an area exceeding 20,000 but below 30,000 acres. The largest holder appears to be the Duke of Sutherland. The united forests of Her Majesty the Queen extend over an area of 22,070 acres.

A considerable number of the Scottish deer forests are let on leases to tenants; and according to the assessment or rental, more than sixty are in the occupation of persons other than their owners, at rents which vary from £1000 to £4500 per annum. It is not possible to set down with accuracy the *actual* rents of the various forests, but approximately the following figures denote the annual value of some of the highest-rented areas, including grazing and fishing:—Ballochbuie (Balmoral), £2393; Invercauld, £2000; Mar, £4000; Blackmount, £4500; Invermark, £3500; Ardverrick, £3000; Balmacaan, £2700; Ben Alder, £1500; Ceannacroc, £2500; Glenfeshie and Invershie, £3800; Glenstrathfarrar, £5750; Glenquoich, £3022; Athole, £3500; Auchnashellach, Coulin, etc., £2250; Applecross, £2200; Kinlochluichart, £3000; Letterewe and Fisherfield, £2370; and Strathconan, £2500. Estimating these sums of rent by the extent of acreage, it will be seen that the forest of Mar is valued at 1s. per acre, Blackmount at about 1s. 3d., Glenstrathfarrar at a little over 2s., Ceannacroc at nearly 1s. 6d., which shows an average of about 1s. 6d. At this rate the rental of the deer forests in Scotland would be a little over £148,000, for which nothing is obtained but the privilege of shooting so many deer. The following estimate has been made of the number of stags which it is calculated the forests in the counties named will yield:—

Aberdeen,	400	Forfar,	200
Argyll,	250	Inverness,	1500
Banff,	65	Perth,	300
Caithness,	100	Ross and Cromarty, 1300	
Dumbarton,	12	Sutherland,	250

making in all 4377 stags, which if estimated at the regulation price of fifty guineas would mean a rental of very nearly £230,000 a year. But the price quoted includes various other items of expenditure than the rent, large sums being expended in wages and the exercise of hospitality; so that in all likelihood a sum equal to the rent is spent every season by the tenant of a deer forest. Various reliable figures bearing on this point were stated during the inquiry into the condition of the crofters and cottars in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. One gentleman who was examined mentioned that his expenditure in a period of eighteen years amounted to £105,000, or more than £5000 per annum. Sir John Ramsden had expended a total sum of £180,000. Large sums are constantly being expended in repairs and improvements, greatly to the benefit of the resident population; planting, building, and earthwork are always being executed, whilst there is a constant demand for ghillies and labourers, all of whom are drawn from the crofter class, who greatly prefer such employment. 'The number of persons permanently employed in connection with deer forests as compared with sheep farms is about the same, the persons employed all the year round being foresters in the one case and shepherds in the other, and in regard to temporary or occasional employment the advantage is in favour of deer forests.'

With reference to the contention that the ground occupied by deer would be more profitably devoted to the grazing of sheep, seeing that the weight of meat derived from venison only amounts to one-fifth of the mutton displaced, it has been argued that the whole matter resolves itself into one of rental, and that if the land brings 1s. 6d. per acre as a deer forest no proprietor could be expected to accept only half of that amount for

it as a sheep walk. This has been made a sentimental question, but as a matter of fact it takes on an average five acres of land in the deer-forest regions of the Highlands to graze one sheep. The sheep fed in the four Highland counties during 1893 were as follows:—

Argyll,	1,042,043	Ross & Cromarty,	333,778
Inverness,	672,562	Sutherland,	209,265

or a total number of 2,257,548. The loss to the community (from the non-feeding of more sheep) is not only insignificant but almost inappreciable; while, owing to the large proportion of wool from abroad, the additional supply of home-grown wool would be altogether unimportant if the area now occupied by deer were devoted to sheep.

Grouse.—Grouse are most plentiful in the northern counties, and particularly in Perthshire, which is famed for the abundance and fine quality of its birds. We are unable to state the precise number of grouse moors in Scotland, as in some instances two or more are occupied by one tenant, whilst in some cases a large area may be divided into two or more shootings; but in all probability there are not less than 2400 shootings, in addition to the 110 deer forests. In the county of Perth there are at least 400 sporting estates, and the game-rental of that county exceeds to-day the sum of the whole game-rental of Scotland as it was assessed half a century since, about which period an extensive area of moorland could be had for about one-fifth of the money it costs to-day. The grouse harvest lasts from the 13th of August to the 10th of December inclusive, in the course of which time it has been estimated that during a plentiful season as many as from 800,000 to 900,000 single birds will be shot. That this estimate is not at all exaggerated may be judged from some of the individual bags. In Perthshire ten brace of grouse to each 100 acres may be calculated upon; on the Moor of Tulchan the kill in sixteen or seventeen days was 2000 birds. If each of the 2400 grouse moors of Scotland were to yield on an average only 200 brace of birds, the total number would, of course, be 480,000 brace, or 960,000 single grouse.

It is somewhat curious that, notwithstanding the prodigious annual slaughter of these birds, the number to be killed seems constantly to increase, till some kind of check takes place, such as the mysterious disease, which thins down the birds. The number of breeding birds required to provide such a supply of grouse as has been indicated, must of necessity be large, considering the constant mortality which is incident to the life of all wild animals. The breeding power of this bird of the heather is considerable. Each nest yields probably seven young ones, and as the parent grouse take great care of their young, most of the birds arrive at maturity. The exact number of moorfool that a given expanse of heather will feed and breed is not well understood; some shootings are much more populous than others, the conditions of life being more favourable, food and shelter abundant, and enemies fewer. To all appearance the number of grouse which now reach the markets is very largely in excess of the quantity shot some years ago. During the first few days of every season the markets become glutted by the arrival of birds in tens of thousands, consigned to the big dealers of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, for immediate sale to the retail poulterers. Gentlemen who lease grouse moors have no alternative but to sell their birds, as they cannot possibly dispose of them in any other way. But no profit can be obtained by such sales. As already mentioned, it is calculated that each brace shot costs the lessee of a moor £1, but it is open to question if for all he sends to market he will receive more than 2s. each; whilst, in the case of a glut, 2s. 6d.

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a brace only has been returned for consignments of 200 or 300, the prices ranging from 6d. to 4s. each bird, according to quality and condition. The economy of a grouse moor is not so well understood as it ought to be; it should have been ascertained, long ere this, how many birds should be shot, and how many left, in order to keep up a proper breeding stock. A large number of parent birds are of course required to admit of the annual slaughter of 500,000 brace of grouse. The rents derived from grouse moors range from about 9d. to double that sum per acre, and the laird receives a rental for sheep fed as well—sheep and grouse being possible on the same stretches of heather, though deer and sheep cannot exist together.

The Royal Commission appointed in 1892 to report on the land occupied as deer forests, grouse moors, and grazing farms in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, spent about two years in visiting the localities to be reported on and hearing evidence, for which purpose sixty-four public sittings were held. Their report was issued in 1895, and stated that not only deer forests but grazing farms (including grouse moors) had been inspected, and that large tracts of land had been found by them to be unsuitable for cultivation by crofters or others, either from its sterility or inaccessible position. But they had to report, on the other hand, that a large acreage of the land examined was in their opinion suitable (1) for the creation of new crofting holdings, (2) for the extension of existing holdings, or (3) for the creation of moderate-sized farms at rents exceeding the statutory limit (£30) of the Crofters' Act. The areas, in acres, proposed to be dealt with in these three fashions are as follows:—

(1.) FOR NEW HOLDINGS.

	Old Arable.	Pasture.	Total.
Argyll,	21,247	211,268	232,515
Inverness,	17,559	255,950	273,509
Ross and Cromarty,	3,076	68,037	71,113
Sutherland,	2,426	154,234	156,660
Caithness,	2,234	31,421	33,655
Orkney,	1,314	2,958	4,272
Shetland,	2,246	20,780	23,026
			794,750

(2.) FOR EXTENSION OF EXISTING HOLDINGS.

Argyll,	457	34,151	34,608
Inverness,	1,674	127,146	128,820
Ross and Cromarty,	1,033	116,065	117,098
Sutherland,	370	118,892	119,262
Caithness,	270	12,595	12,865
Orkney,	356	8,357	8,713
Shetland,	368	17,454	17,822
			439,188

(3.) FOR MODERATELY SIZED FARMS.

Argyll,	1,412	105,278	106,690
Inverness,	1,546	145,723	147,269
Ross and Cromarty,	1,436	133,586	135,022
Sutherland,	1,500	118,476	119,976
Caithness,	499	39,391	39,890
Orkney,	—	—	—
Shetland,	—	—	—
			548,847

Grand total, 1,782,785

The report adds that in the case of all lands thus scheduled the boundaries proposed are subject to re-

adjustment. Part of the land thus scheduled by the Commissioners consisted of ground formerly under cultivation (old arable), and part of ground suitable for hill pasture; but a much larger area of both descriptions of ground was found within the limits of grazing farms than of deer forests, so it must not be assumed that the bulk of the land above-mentioned yields at present only a sporting rental. As regards the land suitable for the creation or extension of crofts, it is with very few exceptions partly arable but mainly pastoral, and it is not suggested that they would, in the majority of cases, be alone capable of maintaining the crofter and his family, but rather that this might furnish him with a home and partial occupation while he would have to depend on money or wages earned by fishing or labour for the payment of his rent and the support of his family. The Commissioners considered that the occupants should be selected with care, and that they should only be called on to pay a 'fair rent' in the statutory sense of the term. They also recommend a large extension of the 'club farm' system of cultivating such holdings, whereby the crofters should only have joint ownership in a common stock of cattle, under one central management for herding, breeding, clipping, selling, and division of profits, or when necessary imposing assessments required for their undertaking. When this system is honestly carried out, they considered it enabled the utmost to be made of the ground, while it made the individual crofter more certain of his return than he could otherwise be. The lands scheduled as suitable for moderate-sized farms at a rent above £30 were adapted for grazing farms, with a due proportion of the land under crops, and they would necessarily vary much in extent according to the nature and quality of the ground. Such farms they considered many crofters of the better class would be glad to obtain.

The Commissioners did not make any suggestion as to compensation either to owners of lands scheduled or to their present occupants, or as to fresh outlays for fencing, building, etc., necessitated by the creation of crofts, because they considered these questions beyond the scope of their directions, though they referred to the fact that such points may arise in the future. They also remark that the transference of tenants to, and their establishment in, new holdings may raise questions of public policy.

A grouse when prepared for the spit will weigh 1 lb. on an average, so that the moors provide a considerable amount of food-stuff. Red deer or roe venison is not greatly appreciated for food, the best venison for the table being that derived from fallow or park-fed deer. In Scotland there fall to the guns of the deer-stalkers in the course of the season, and from the slaughter of hinds which occurs later on, as many, perhaps, as 10,000 head of red deer and roebuck, weighing on the average 12 stone (14 lb. each) per carcase, thus yielding a food supply of 140,000 stone of venison, most of which is distributed among the servants of the forests, or in gifts to friends. It is thought that in all Scotland there are not, perhaps, more than from 50,000 to 60,000 head of deer of all kinds, which gives (at 50,000) some 40 to every 1000 acres of forest. There are not more, as the ground occupied is in many places utterly barren, and scarcely able to provide herbage for a few mountain goats. If the persons who contend that men and sheep should take the place of the deer were to visit the vast solitudes of rock and moorland, they would at once see that human habitation is an impossibility. Large sums of money are annually expended in the Scottish Highlands by the lessees of deer forests and grouse moors, which, were it not for the sport these afford, would be spent in other countries.

INDUSTRIES, SHIPPING, TRADE, AND COMMERCE.

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Industry.—The linen manufacture is of great antiquity in Scotland, and by the close of the 16th century linen goods formed the principal article of export to foreign countries. But the flax continued to be spun upon the hand-wheel down to the last years of the 18th century, and in many districts well on into the 19th century. People now living are still using napery and sheeting every thread of which was spun by their grandmothers and their maidens, to whom the whirr of the wheel was as familiar as the sound of their own fireside gossip. In 1822 the quantity of linen stamped in Scotland was 36,268,530 yards, valued at £1,396,295. By 1837 the flax factories employed 15,462 hands, and by 1856, 31,752. In the latter year there were 168 factories, with 278,304 spindles and 4011 power-looms driven by 6346 horse-power, of which 5529 was steam. In 1890 (the latest year for which general statistics have been published by Her Majesty's inspectors) the number of factories was 136, with 187,755 spinning spindles, 20,599 doubling spindles, and 18,687 power-looms; and the number of hands employed was 9553 males and 24,669 females. Of the factories 48 were for spinning only (132,553 spinning spindles, 19,017 doubling spindles; 3673 male and 6028 female employees), 76 for weaving only (15,232 power-looms; 5422 male and 11,923 female employees), and 10 for both weaving and spinning (55,202 spinning spindles, 1582 doubling spindles, and 3455 power-looms; 2426 male and 6108 female employees). The total number of those strictly engaged in the manufacture of flax and linen was 26,223 at the census of 1891. The district in which the flax manufacture is most extensively carried on is the east midland, including Forfar, Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. Dundee (*q.v.*) and Dunfermline are the great centres of the industry—the former for the coarser fabrics, such as sailcloth (for the British Royal Navy and that of the United States), sacking, and sheeting; the latter for table linen, in the production of which it hardly has a rival in the world. Kirkcaldy, Arbroath, Forfar, Kirriemuir, Blairgowrie, Montrose, and Aberdeen are also largely engaged in

different departments of this manufacture. Paisley is the great seat of the cotton thread manufacture. Hemp forms the material of a closely associated industry, to which twenty-seven factories were devoted in Scotland in 1890 (14,450 spinning spindles, 1735 doubling spindles; 1131 male and 2085 female employees). The importations of flax yarns from the Continent, however, have increased enormously of late years, and the market for flax goods is being constantly encroached upon by the manufacturers of jute and cotton. The rise of the jute industry was remarkably rapid: this silky fibre of the *Corchorus*, scarcely known in the country about 1835, since that year, and especially since 1860, gradually became in place of flax the great staple on which the prosperity of Dundee depends. The single factory of the Messrs Cox in Dundee used to turn out jute fabrics to the extent of nearly 16,000 miles per annum. But in recent years this phenomenal prosperity has suffered from competition with India. Jute is also manufactured at Aberdeen. The number of jute factories in Scotland in 1890 was 103, with 242,205 spinning and 10,868 doubling spindles, and 12,897 power-looms. The hands employed number 13,007 males and 26,878 females, though those strictly engaged in the manufacture of jute number only 7819 males and 21,516 females according to the census of 1891. See Alexander J. Warden, *The Linen Trade, Ancient and Modern* (London, 1864).

In several towns where the linen was once of importance, such as Glasgow and Paisley, the cotton manufacture has taken its place. The first steam-engine for a cotton factory in Scotland was built in 1792. By 1837 the number of cotton mills in the country 'was 177, nearly all those of considerable size being situated in Glasgow or within a radius of 20 or 30 miles' from that city, where the raw material was mainly imported. In 1857 the cotton factories numbered 152, with 2,041,129 spindles and 21,624 power-looms, driven by 9971 horse-power (7641 steam), employing 7609 males and 27,089 females. The following are the figures for the cotton factories in 1890:—

	Factories.	Spinning Spindles.	Double Spindles.	Power-looms.	Males.	Females.	Total Employed.
Spinning only,	32	508,727	555,200	—	2812	11,116	13,928
Weaving only,	58	—	—	22,047	2472	12,864	15,336
Spinning and Weaving,	9	130,836	9,350	6,046	730	3,897	4,627
Others,	25	—	—	—	242	740	982
Total,	124	639,563	564,550	28,093	6256	28,617	34,878

Of the 32 spinning factories 27 were in the south-western district. Cotton spinning has considerably declined of late years, especially in Glasgow and its vicinity; but the weaving branch of the trade still retains a firm hold on the district. The industry as a whole is becoming in Scotland more and more exclusively a woman's industry. Thus, according to the census of 1891, the persons actually engaged in cotton manufacture were 3245 males and 13,188 females in all Scotland. The thread manufacture employed, besides, 812 males and 6602 females, while calico-printers, dyers, and bleachers numbered 5741 males and 4858 females.

The woollen manufacture is more generally distri-

buted throughout the country than either the flax or the cotton manufactures. Thus in 1890 there were 2 wool spinning factories in the northern district, 2 in the north-western, 8 in the north-eastern, 23 in the east midland, 8 in the west midland, 14 in the south-western, 14 in the south-eastern, and 14 in the southern; and a somewhat less extensive distribution was reported in the case of the weaving factories. A process of centralisation has of course been going on in this as in other departments, and there are many towns and villages where the wool-spinner and fuller are forgotten craftsmen. Galashiels, Hawick, Selkirk, Dumfries, and Innerleithen are great seats of the woollen manufacture in the south of Scotland—Galashiels producing yarns,

blankets, plaids, shawls, tartans, crumcloths, and notably tweeds; Hawick, tweeds and hosiery; Innerleithen, blankets, tartans, etc. In the northern districts, Elgin is famous for its tweeds and plaids; Inverness has a similar industry, dating from 1798; and Aberdeen produces large quantities of tweeds, winceys, etc. There are large wool-spinning mills at Kinross and Alloa, the latter town having long had great reputation for its knitting worsteds. In 1890 the total of woollen factories was 282, with 565,146 spinning spindles, 73,978 doubling spindles, and 9836 power-looms, employing 12,915 males and 18,162 females; but the total number of persons employed in the woollen manufacture in 1891 was 13,628 males and 18,383 females, exclusive of 48 males and 6181 females returned as wool-knitters. The number of worsted factories in the same year was 20, with 59,124 spinning and 25,845 doubling spindles, besides 761 power-looms. The persons employed were 1720 males and 4393 females, the chief seats of the manufacture being the counties of Renfrew, Ayr, and Lanark. Silk has never been very largely manufactured in Scotland. In 1856 there were 6 factories, with 30,244 spindles, and employing 837 persons (677 females); and in 1890 there were 11 factories, with 7917 spindles and 734 power-looms, employing 266 males and 1068 females. The chief seats are Glasgow and Paisley. Lace-making was represented only by a single factory, with 45 hands employed in 1878; while in 1890 there were 19 factories, all in the south-western district, employing 1154 males and 933 females. Hosiery-weaving, with 14 factories, gave occupation to 327 males and 664 females. Carpet-making is carried on in Kilmarnock, Paisley, Glasgow, and Ayr; and Kilmarnock is the special seat of the Scottish 'braid bannet' and the night-cap. The floor-cloth and linoleum manufacture is most developed in Kirkcaldy, where it employs 1150 hands out of a total of 1266 in all Scotland. India-rubber articles are produced in Edinburgh (where the North British Rubber Company was established in 1855 and the Scottish Vulcanite Company in 1861), and in Glasgow and Aberdeen, the industry giving employment to 3172 persons.

Paper-making in Scotland dates from about 1695, but the oldest of the paper-mills still in operation is that of Valleyfield, Penicuik, originally erected in 1709 by Mr Anderson, printer to Queen Anne. The industry is represented in fifteen or sixteen separate counties, but on a large scale only in Midlothian (which may be considered the principal seat), Aberdeen, Lanark, Fife, Perth, Stirling, and Berwick. In 1894 fifty-nine mills, with 105 machines, were engaged in the manufacture. Paper was subjected to a duty as early as 1712; and this continued to be levied till 1861, when Mr Gladstone's Bill was carried by a majority of 15 in the House of Commons, and became law on 15th June. The quantity of paper made in Scotland in 1842 was 17,065,666 lbs., and in 1860, 47,520,910; at present there is no means of forming a satisfactory estimate.

Paper-hangings began to be produced in Scotland only about the middle of the 19th century, the development of the industry being largely due to Messrs Wylie & Lochhead, of Glasgow. There were only 148 persons who returned themselves as paper-stainers in 1891.

In the exploitation of her mineral wealth, Scotland has advanced with extraordinary rapidity within the 19th century. The output of coal, which was 7,448,000 tons in 1854, was 25,482,918 tons in 1893, 22,316,519 tons in 1894 (owing to strikes), and 28,794,693 in 1895. Coal-miners numbered 32,971 in 1851 and 73,699 in 1891. Iron ores, mainly found in the district extending from North Ayrshire to Clackmannan and

Fife, are the material of an extensive industry, which employed, in 1891, 2861 miners and 35,068 manufacturing hands (the corresponding figures for 1851 being 7648 and 13,296). In 1800 the production of pig iron was only 8000 tons; between 1825 and 1845 it increased from 30,000 to 476,000 tons; and in 1894 it amounted to no less than 655,614 tons, in the production of which 1,963,606 tons of coal were used. The Carron Ironworks (*q.v.*), established in 1760, still remain one of the great seats of the manufacture, but have worthy rivals in Gartsherrie, Govan, Summerlee, Coltness, etc. In 1892 there were in Scotland 125 blast-furnaces in 22 works, 22 iron-mills and forges with 380 puddling-furnaces, and 74 rolling-mills. Steel was manufactured by the open-hearth method in 57 furnaces (Glasgow, Motherwell, Holytown, and Wishaw), and by Siemens gas furnaces in Glasgow and Coatbridge.

Lead and (to a small extent) silver are obtained in Lanarkshire (4044 tons of dressed ore in 1892, valued at £30,330, and yielding 12,873 oz. of silver); alum-shale is worked in Stirlingshire, and zinc-ore in Kirkcudbrightshire.

Since the establishment in 1850 of Mr Young's works at Bathgate for the distillation of Boghead coal, the manufacture of mineral oils has become one of the industries of the country, and in 1891 gave employment to 4969 shale-miners and 2474 workmen. Besides Bathgate, the principal seats are Addiewell and Broxburn—the shale extending from Renfrew and Lanarkshire through Midlothian and West-Lothian to Fife. About £1,440,000 of capital is invested in the industry, which has of late years suffered very severely from the competition of foreign petroleum as well as by the exhaustion of the richer species of shale, though some compensation has been obtained through improved processes of manufacture. The total quantity of shale raised in 1892 was 2,077,076 tons, valued at £519,269.

The manufacture of explosives is of considerable extent, there being in 1893 2 factories in Argyll, 4 in Ayr, 5 in Midlothian, 1 in Fife, and 2 in Stirling. Perhaps the best known is Nobel's works at Ardeer (total persons employed in manufacture, 185 male and 130 female).

Working in gold, silver, and precious stones is largely carried on in Edinburgh and Glasgow, the former city especially being famous for its lapidaries. But though in the census of 1891 no fewer than 2854 are returned as watch and clock makers, hardly a single watch is really made in the country, which imports from England, Switzerland, and America. Clock-making, however, still exists to a limited extent.

A pottery was established at Glasgow in 1748, and that city is still the great seat of the manufacture in Scotland, though there are establishments of considerable importance also at Greenock, Sinclairtown (Kirkcaldy), Portobello, and Dunmore (near Stirling). The persons employed in 1871 were 2062, in 1881, 3171, and in 1891, 4128. A cave at Wemyss on the coast of Fife still bears the name of 'the Glass Cave,' from the works erected there by George Hay, under a patent from James VI. The glass-making industry then introduced is now of great extent. Fine cut glass or 'crystal' is produced on a large scale and in the highest possible style by Mr Ford of Edinburgh. While in 1871 759 persons were employed in the manufacture, the number in 1881 was 1665, and in 1891, 2048. The clay brought up from the coal mines in some places, as at Prestonpans, is used for making drain and water pipes.

After the reduction of the duty on whisky in 1823 from 6s. 2d. to 2s. 4½d. per imperial gallon, the legal production, which had previously to compete with an enormous illicit competition (200 illicit stills known

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to exist in Glenlivet), made a very rapid advance; and in 1824 even the precincts of Glenlivet itself were invaded by George Smith, who defended his distillery against the hostility of the smugglers by 'two or three stout fellows armed with pistols.' The quantity charged duty for home consumption in Scotland was in 1822 only 2,225,124 gallons, and in 1825 it was 5,981,549. The quantity produced in 1840 was 9,032,353 gallons; in 1850, 11,638,429; and in 1865, 13,445,752. By 1878 the amount was 17,670,460 gallons, and by 1894 21,472,441. In this last year the number of distilleries at work was 132, only twelve more than the number in 1824, though between 1830 and 1840 there were upwards of 200. The places where the larger distilleries are situated are Edinburgh, Glasgow, Campbeltown, Linlithgow, and the neighbourhood of Elgin and Inverness. The quantity of spirits consumed as beverage in 1894 was 6,422,289 gallons, or at the rate of 1'569 gallons per head of the population. The number of persons employed in distilling was 1392 in 1891.

The Scottish people, though generally considered drinkers of whisky rather than beer, were in 1725 so incensed at the proposal to tax their malt, as to resort to very violent proceedings against the imposition. At Glasgow the riots were so serious that General Wade had to take possession of the city with a large force. In 1835 there were 640 persons licensed to brew beer in Scotland; in 1866 the number was 217 (98 wholesale brewers). This decrease is due to the gradual centralising of the industry in large establishments, the most important of which are situated in Edinburgh and Leith. On the abolition of the malt-tax a very large number of licenses for domestic brewing were taken out, but they have since gradually decreased. In 1836 the Scottish brewers consumed 1,137,176 bushels of malt; in 1866, 2,499,019 hushels; and in 1880, the last year of the malt tax, 2,613,823. In 1882 the number of barrels of beer brewed was 1,088,000; in 1831, 1,122,360; and in 1894, 1,744,512, of which 218,727 barrels were exported in drawback, and 1,525,787 were retained for consumption. In 1891 the number of persons engaged in brewing was 2084.

Sugar-refining commenced at Greenock in 1765, has still its chief seat in that town, though it is also prosecuted to some extent in Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, etc. The manufacture of confectionery and fruit preserves

is carried on in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee (marmalade), and Forfar; and food-preserving is an important industry in Aberdeen, Leith, and Edinburgh. The census of 1891 shows 1187 persons engaged in sugar-refining; but no distinction has been made between ordinary confectioners and pastrycooks, and those really worthy of the name of manufacturers.

Space forbids any attempt to give details in regard to the multitude of miscellaneous trades which exist in Scotland; some, like the leather and the soap manufacture, of old standing and wide distribution, and others, like the making of cycles and sewing machines, of modern introduction and limited localisation. But we must not omit the great printing and publishing trade, which, with its headquarters in Edinburgh, has secondary centres in most of the principal towns, such as Glasgow, Aberdeen, Paisley, and Perth. The Edinburgh printing establishments do a large amount of work for the London publishers. In map-making Edinburgh may claim to be the leading city in the United Kingdom. In 1896, 226 (daily 19) newspapers were published in the country. No recent history of Scottish manufactures can be referred to. Bremner's *Industries of Scotland* (1869) is an excellent compendium, but requires to be recast and brought down to date. Much interesting matter will be found in *Notices of some of the Principal Manufactures of the West of Scotland* by Day, Mayer, Paton, and Ferguson (Glasgow, 1876).

Shipping and Trade.—Though as far back as 1249 a magnificent vessel (*navis miranda*) was, according to Mathew Paris, specially built at Inverness for the Earl of St Pol and Blois to carry him with Louis IX. of France to the Holy Land, the number of ships in Scotland continued to be very inconsiderable till quite a recent period. In 1656 we had only 137 vessels, none of more than 300 tons burden, and making an aggregate of 5736 tons. By 1707 the number of vessels was still only 215, and the aggregate tonnage 14,485. But after the Union rapid advance was made. By 1800 the tonnage was 171,728 tons, and by 1840, 429,204 tons. Since the middle of the 19th century, when steam navigation (practically introduced in 1811 by Glasgow enterprise) had already become of great importance, the progress has been still more striking, as is shown by the following table of registered shipping:—

Year.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total Sailing and Steam Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1850	3432	491,395	169	30,827	3601	522,222
1860	3172	552,212	314	71,579	3486	623,791
1870	2715	727,942	582	209,142	3297	937,084
1880	2358	849,089	1095	598,951	3453	1,448,040
1890	1560	809,048	1616	1,099,332	3176	1,908,380
1894	1437	985,938	1828	2,181,261	3265	3,167,199
1895	1385	974,995	1834	2,223,495	3219	3,198,490
1896	1330	935,447	1875	2,318,380	3205	3,253,827

The following table exhibits the growth of the registered shipping at each of the leading ports between 1857 and 1896:—

	Sailing Vessels.				Steam Vessels.				Total Tonnage.	
	Number.		Tonnage.		Number.		Tonnage.		1857.	1896.
	1857.	1896.	1857.	1896.	1857.	1896.	1857.	1896.		
Glasgow, . . .	458	550	162,355	551,120	153	1116	56,951	985,297	218,946	1,536,417
Greenock, . . .	386	172	83,304	155,940	30	119	5,739	146,652	89,043	302,592
Aberdeen, . . .	252	46	65,814	49,065	15	154	4,347	59,503	70,161	108,568
Dundee, . . .	269	66	50,477	53,595	9	85	1,852	63,379	52,329	116,974
Leith, . . .	150	19	21,370	4,955	39	187	6,809	116,963	28,179	121,918

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Turning from the shipping owned in Scotland to the extent of tonnage employed in Scottish trade, we find the expansion no less remarkable:—

Year.	Coasting Trade.		Colonial and Foreign.		Total.	
	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
1851	2,010,988	2,105,224	663,321	753,312	2,674,309	2,858,536
1856	2,049,390	2,056,090	793,193	965,447	2,842,583	3,021,537
1880	6,628,853	5,691,136	2,700,915	3,001,897	9,329,768	8,693,033
1890	7,557,337	7,357,304	4,093,797	4,723,208	11,651,134	12,080,512
1896	8,901,549	8,792,819	4,910,858	5,479,936	13,812,407	14,272,755

The enormous commerce which this represents has been nearly all developed since the Union, shortly after which attention began to be given to the trade with the American and the West Indian Colonies. In 1755 the exports amounted in value to £535,576, and the imports to £465,411. By 1801 the corresponding figures were £2,844,502 and £2,579,914; by 1851

they had increased to no less than £5,016,116 for exports, and £8,921,108 for imports. And if the increase in the first half of the century is great, much greater and more rapid has been the increase in more recent years. The following are the figures for the decade from 1886 to 1895:—

Year.	Imports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Year.	Imports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.
1886	£27,919,943	£18,868,094	1891	£34,103,809	£22,576,535
1887	29,771,600	18,849,533	1892	35,944,574	21,564,543
1888	31,221,273	20,821,354	1893	32,279,196	22,247,325
1889	36,771,016	22,310,006	1894	33,041,847	19,941,108
1890	35,165,217	24,749,907	1895	32,730,848	21,524,123

As showing how these later totals are distributed among the different ports, the following tables are of interest:—

VALUE OF THE TOTAL EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AT EACH PORT.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Aberdeen,	£127,490	£109,695	£129,125	£170,008	£129,704	£185,119
Alloa,	154,280	145,236	137,849	114,775	74,090	93,015
Arbroath,	4,552	10,525	11,238	4,430	2,397	4,248
Ardrossan,	24,951	25,485	59,930	79,436	69,817	97,249
Ayr,	20,408	22,174	25,722	15,700	11,139	10,943
Banff,	46,106	56,511	61,488	39,065	35,432	58,552
Borrowstouness,	273,065	244,981	252,844	249,742	191,803	206,376
Campbeltown,	—	—	7	—	—	—
Dundee,	930,002	1,050,614	1,000,399	998,179	892,234	966,732
Glasgow,	16,416,197	14,055,259	13,229,713	13,616,307	11,871,149	12,931,673
Grangemouth,	1,107,094	1,166,823	1,235,788	1,548,425	1,385,012	1,477,138
Granton,	139,621	168,756	150,318	142,179	168,656	182,860
Greenock,	231,448	280,554	259,601	253,738	222,836	247,978
Inverness,	24,090	27,800	28,483	21,129	18,339	28,612
Irvine,	—	—	—	7,776	441,095	4,818
Kirkcaldy,	669,729	676,484	705,820	614,483	3,800	522,334
Kirkwall,	18,605	33,527	16,788	17,925	47,345	58,523
Leith,	3,652,617	3,706,925	3,554,303	3,606,670	3,514,638	3,614,446
Lerwick,	107,488	112,834	37,227	86,215	184,902	163,446
Montrose,	114,804	61,144	41,472	42,052	29,099	36,992
Perth,	—	—	930	—	—	—
Peterhead,	405,482	349,531	449,398	446,445	465,058	421,698
Stornoway,	115,295	125,298	75,622	59,899	75,348	66,273
Troon,	42,667	55,477	47,525	39,107	34,884	35,658
Wick,	123,916	90,929	52,953	73,590	71,331	109,440

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VALUE OF THE TOTAL IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Aberdeen,	£824,108	£886,887	£938,194	£725,839	£905,289	£777,902
Alloa,	174,999	216,791	231,711	155,573	206,944	205,965
Arbroath,	140,175	83,996	133,401	117,175	87,083	160,545
Ardrrossan,	118,153	66,293	161,360	176,406	228,696	336,863
Ayr,	144,518	118,625	137,132	141,411	145,098	190,167
Banff,	3,186	7,099	14,859	11,522	7,808	10,163
Borrowstouness,	251,925	199,564	238,124	174,623	181,992	239,749
Campbeltown,	57,490	55,788	87,977	44,912	70,203	50,707
Dumfries,	3,863	6,486	8,565	8,890	10,000	12,337
Dundee,	4,451,716	4,006,544	3,855,245	3,348,504	4,284,864	4,221,918
Glasgow,	13,127,550	12,555,658	13,422,582	11,317,274	10,944,103	10,438,875
Grangemouth,	1,978,146	1,980,788	2,093,144	2,592,647	2,382,853	2,298,032
Granton,	411,348	491,118	542,960	446,625	584,982	646,198
Greenock,	2,449,099	2,458,588	2,690,598	2,231,797	1,591,643	1,912,596
Inverness,	58,382	63,009	68,080	59,016	92,321	68,380
Irvine (created a port in 1892),	—	—	8,991	20,164	23,769	18,274
Kirkcaldy,	169,095	202,546	200,237	138,762	236,909	232,489
Kirkwall,	6,138	9,737	13,670	9,465	6,297	4,732
Leith,	10,347,097	10,245,567	10,673,949	10,117,745	10,658,221	10,521,441
Lerwick,	4,729	9,144	5,247	10,464	9,094	11,171
Montrose,	234,812	271,056	180,827	193,945	217,405	197,268
Perth,	14,463	18,781	19,619	20,947	20,181	—
Peterhead,	28,162	32,002	39,831	49,803	55,309	61,758
Stornoway,	7,255	11,823	9,758	5,481	7,290	6,567
Stranraer,	2,811	2,054	5,971	300	3,560	2,988
Troon,	129,262	79,741	115,669	85,062	58,087	82,169
Wick,	25,906	22,714	23,622	17,323	20,558	19,501
Wigtown,	829	1,410	2,744	823	1,283	2,093

Shipbuilding.—This industry has been for many years one of the most important departments of Scottish enterprise, the shipbuilders of Glasgow and the Clyde especially having taken a large share in the establishment of the great international steam-ship lines. Between 1818 and 1830 steam navigation per-

haps owed more to David Napier of Glasgow than to any other man, and his successors have not been unworthy of him. Many of the most powerful vessels of the Royal navy are Clyde-built. The following figures show the number and tonnage of vessels built at different periods, exclusive of those built for foreigners:—

Year.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Year.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1851	...	—	—	—	136	30,000	1894	66	67,769	196	149,480	262	217,249
1880	35	19,897	171	119,657	206	139,554	1895	61	34,604	210	143,810	271	173,414
1890	82	78,621	182	131,097	264	209,718	1896	47	31,255	223	149,408	270	186,663

Next to the Clyde ports (Glasgow, Port-Glasgow, Greenock), come Dundee, Leith, and Kirkcaldy. In 1896, 110 vessels (58,213 tons) were built for foreigners.

Banks.—While in 1708 the development of the banking system was hampered in England by legislative enactment, in Scotland it was left to its natural course. The result is, that while in this country the 'Bank of Scotland,' so called, is the only bank constituted by Act of Parliament, there also exists a strong body of private banking establishments. These have shown, as a whole, remarkable stability, though the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank in 1878 revealed

unexpected elements of weakness, and induced the seven banks which were established within the 19th century to adopt the principle of limited liability, whereby the liability of their shareholders is restricted to the amount of the uncalled capital and reserve liability. Previous to that disaster, the failure of the Western Bank (established 1832, with a capital of £1,500,000), and the suspension of the City of Glasgow Bank in the crisis of 1857, had been the most alarming incidents. The following table shows the position of the savings banks under trustees in Scotland in 1864, 1883, and 1895:—

Year.	No. of Banks.	No. of Accounts.	Amount Owing to Depositors.	Invested with National Debt Commissioners.	Average Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	Total Cost of Management.
1864	54	159,319	£2,221,001	£2,819,201	£2 19 1	£9,622
1883	53	310,961	7,359,586	7,331,495	2 14 1	22,726
1895	50	435,474	12,600,170	12,553,788	2 9 10	31,519

ROADS, CANALS, RAILWAYS, STEAMERS, TELEGRAPHS, Etc.

An act for allowing the deposit of small savings in such post offices as might be authorised by the Postmaster-General was passed in 1861, under which 220,117 accounts had been opened with the Post Office in Scotland to 1893; and since 1861 13 private

savings banks in Scotland have closed and transferred their funds in whole or in part to Post-Office Savings Banks.

The following table exhibits various details regarding the several banks:—

Instituted.	Name.	Partners.		Branches.		Paid-Up Capital.	Uncalled Capital and Reserve Liability.
		1864.	1896.	1864.	1896.	£	£
1695	Bank of Scotland,	—	2196	60	118	1,250,000	625,000
1727	Royal Bank,	—	2703	74	127	2,000,000	—
1746	British Linen Company,	798	2327	52	118	1,250,000	—
1810	Commercial Bank, Limited,	805	2740	76	130	1,000,000	4,000,000
1825	National Bank of Scotland, Limited,	1455	2286	72	107	1,000,000	4,000,000
1830	Union Bank of Scotland, Limited,	1060	2375	103	134	1,000,000	4,000,000
1825	Town and County Bank, Limited,	529	1638	31	63	252,000	1,008,000
1836	North of Scotland Bank, Limited,	1249	3287	34	67	400,000	1,600,000
1838	Clydesdale Bank, Limited,	1302	2157	60	113	1,000,000	4,000,000
1838	Caledonian Banking Company, Limited,	725	1076	16	26	150,000	600,000

The Perth Bank (circulation £45,515) was incorporated with the Union Bank in 1857, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank (circulation £137,104) with the Clydes-

dale in 1858, the Eastern Bank (circulation £37,440) with the Clydesdale in 1863, and the Dundee Bank (circulation £38,616) with the Royal in 1864.

ROADS, CANALS, RAILWAYS, STEAMERS, TELEGRAPHS, Etc.

By THOMAS ALLAN CROAL, Edinburgh, Correspondent of the *Railway News*, London.

If the civilisation of a country were to be measured by the condition of its communications, Scotland would in her earlier history present a problem of a mixed kind. Of good roads, in the modern sense, she has become abundantly supplied within a century and a half, but previous to that time there were comparatively few 'made' roads, excepting those wonderful works of the Romans, whose remains still excite admiration. But it is urged by competent modern writers that Scotland stood higher four hundred years before the Union in all that indicates prosperity and order, and in particular as regards roads and bridges, than she did in the intervening period. The two great Roman roads entered Scotland near Carlisle and Jedburgh, the former advancing through Eskdale and crossing Birreuswark (where remains of a strong camp exist), thence northward, till it reached the western extremity of the northern wall; while the latter passed by the Eildon Hills, and thence to the shores of the Forth. Other roads of lesser importance were made, and north of the wall the road has been traced as far as the heart of Aberdeenshire. There are in Scotland several reputed Roman bridges, examples being at Inveresk in the east and Inverkip in the west. The bridges in the post-Roman period were numerous, including those over the Forth at Stirling, the Tay at Perth, the Esks (North and South), the Spey, the Dee, etc. The selection of points for bridges was so happy, that succeeding ages have in most cases simply replaced or duplicated those structures, except where the advance of science has sought to bridge estuaries instead of rivers. Though roads were of necessity numerous, their quality was, as a rule, poor, more especially in upland districts and in the Highlands. Hence the expression 'a made road' is so well understood in Scotland, that it is only the stranger who finds anything incongruous in the reference to Wade's military roads 'before they were made.' Most of the roads were mere footpaths, or were at best intended for riders or for use as drove roads. 'What vexed me most of all,' says Captain Burt in his *Letters*,

'they called it a road.' Yet fifty years before General Wade came to Scotland, a visitor had expressed his opinion that 'the highways in Scotland are tolerably good' (Kirke's *Modern Account of Scotland*). Their goodness must have been relative, for we find that about this period, when a coach was to be run between Edinburgh and Glasgow, the contractor only undertook to perform the journey there and back in six days, employing six horses, and the enterprise, though subsidised, proved unprofitable, and was given up. For interesting glimpses of the state of the roads of Scotland, reference may be made to various passages in Hill Burton's *History*; to Boswell's *Tour*, with Dr Carruthers' notes on this point; to Scott in *Guy Mannering* and other works; to MacCulloch's *British Empire*, etc. The Great North Road between Perth and Inverness, with its less important side roads, the parliamentary roads and bridges planned by Telford and carried out in the 19th century, and the enterprise of the various counties, or of individual proprietors (the Duke of Sutherland, for example), have covered Scotland with a network of good roads; while the necessities of the modern tourist traffic have caused many old roads to be improved, or new roads to be made. An example of the improvement of old roads is seen in the amended gradients of the road from Auchnasheen to Gairloch by Loch Maree; and a new road, entirely the growth of tourist traffic, was made in 1884 from the 'Clachan of Aberfoyle' to the Trossachs. The earliest Turnpike Act in Scotland dates from 1750, and under it and subsequent acts many highways and cross roads were made. Tolls were always a grievance in Scotland as elsewhere, and although (except in the case of some riotous proceedings at Dunkeld Bridge) Scotland had no 'Rebecca's Daughters' to tear down the toll bars, a vigorous agitation arose against them. In 1845 Mr Pagan of Cupar Fife took up the subject, and after much discussion a Royal Commission was appointed, which in 1859 recommended a plan for the total abolition of tolls, and in 1883, under a general act passed

in 1878, tolls ceased throughout Scotland, the roads being maintained by a general assessment. The Commission reported that in 1859 there were 5768 miles of turnpike road in Scotland, with 1060 tolls upon them.

Canals were the second means of internal communication, and a considerable number of such waterways were constructed in Scotland, most of them being still in use. The canal from Aberdeen to Inverurie was partly utilised in the construction of the Great North of Scotland Railway, the company having acquired its ownership; and the Glasgow and Paisley Canal has been converted into a railway. But the Caledonian and Crinan Canals, the Forth and Clyde Canal, the Union Canal, and the Monkland Canal are still used, and are described in detail in other parts of this work. Owing to the increased size of vessels, those canals, although made for the transit of sea-going vessels, have ceased to fulfil that function, but are largely used for local purposes. Powers were obtained to construct a ship canal between East and West Tarbert, on the Mull of Kintyre, to shorten the voyage to the Clyde and save the dangers of rounding the Mull, but they have not been exercised. Proposals for the construction of a ship canal between the Forth and the Clyde have recently been discussed, one scheme taking the existing canal route by Kilsyth, and another proposing to utilise Loch Lomond as part of the waterway. But those schemes are yet in the air.

The formation of Scotland, and the insular and peninsular character of so much of Argyll, Inverness, and Ross, made steam navigation of much benefit as a means of communication. The steamboat had its birth on the Clyde in Henry Bell's *Comet*, and to this day the Clyde shows supremacy in the building of steamers, and great enterprise in the use of them. Some of the earliest sea-going steamers in Britain were those from Leith to London, Dundee, etc. Two lines of well-appointed steamers still run from Leith to London, and there are also vessels from Dundee and Aberdeen to London sailing regularly. From Glasgow steamers go to Canada and the United States, to the Mediterranean and India, and to Australia, South America, China, etc. Lines of steamers also sail regularly to Belfast, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Southampton, Cork, etc.; and steamers to Ireland also sail from Ardrrossan and Stranraer. From Leith well-known lines of steamers sail to Aberdeen, Kirkwall, and Lerwick; to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, the Baltic, Norway, Iceland, etc.; and a line has been established between Leith and New York, with Dundee as a port of call. Grangemouth has also a large coal traffic by steamer to England and the Continent. The most extensive local system of steamer communication is that from the Clyde to Inveraray, Oban, Skye, and the Western Islands. This service was begun by Messrs Burns of the Cunard line, but it was not fully developed until taken over from that firm in 1851 by Mr David Hutchison, whose labours have since been taken up by Mr David M'Brayne. The 'Royal Route' to Oban (so called because the Queen went by it on her west-coast tour in 1847) was originally served by the first *Iona*, a vessel since replaced by two of the same name, and now superseded by the magnificent *Columba*, the largest, most completely equipped, and most popular pleasure steamer in the kingdom. While trading steamers of the line sail round the Mull of Kintyre, and maintain, summer and winter, a most valuable connection with the Inner and Outer Hebrides, the tourist service is conducted by the *Columba* to Ardrishaig, thence by Crinan Canal, and to Oban. From that port vessels sail to Inverness by the Caledonian Canal, to Tobermory in Mull, to Staffa and Iona, to Stornoway, Lochmaddy, etc. A railway steamer connects Skye with Strome Ferry, the present terminus of the Dingwall and Skye railway; and many

steamers from Greenock, Gourock, Craigendoran, Wemyss Bay, Fairlie, and Ardrrossan maintain connection with Dunoon, Rothesay, Arran, and the many fine watering places with which the shores of the Clyde and its numerous sea lochs are studded. Steamers also sail on Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, Loch Earn, Loch Tay, Loch Eck, and other waters in connection with the tourist routes by coach and rail, and there is a fine holiday service of saloon steamers on the Forth.

Railways were first used in Scotland in connection with coal-mining, and the earliest lines were rather tramways than railways. The line from Tranent Colliery to Cockenzie Harbour, the embankment of which served as a military point in the battle of Prestonpans in 1746, was really a tramway. The road still exists, but a side line from the North British Railway has taken its place so far as regards the conveyance of coal from the pit. The earliest railway constructed in Scotland under an Act of Parliament was the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Act for which was passed in 1808, and which was completed in 1810. This line, which is now part of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway system, was primarily constructed for the conveyance of coal, but passenger omnibuses were run on it, and a 'trip on the tramcar from "Auld Killie" to Troon and back was in summer among the luxuries indulged in by "Kilmarnock Wabsters"' (M'Ilwraith's *Glasgow and South-Western Railway*). The railway system of Scotland has been fully described under the Caledonian, Glasgow and South-Western, Great North of Scotland, Highland, and North British railways, the whole country being practically in the hands of those five companies. In 1894 the West Highland railway, of 100 miles in length, was opened between Helensburgh and Fort William, passing through a splendid series of picturesque scenes in loch, moor, and mountain. This is the greatest length of railway opened in the kingdom at one time. A number of what are termed light railways have been constructed in various parts of the country since 1896. The Glasgow Subway, worked in two tunnels, as in the line from King William Street to Stockwell in London, is a railway in name, but more properly may be deemed a local tramway, and as such, perhaps, belongs to the next paragraph.

The construction of tramways in Scotland dates from 1871, when the first portion of the Edinburgh tramway system was opened for traffic. As has been stated, the earlier railways were practically tramways in their method of construction, but the tramway as a means of internal communication within towns is of modern introduction. The system had its origin in America, and was first introduced into Britain, though in an incomplete form, by Mr G. F. Train, who formed the Birkenhead tramway in 1862. In Scotland there are lines in Edinburgh, traversing the city, and connecting with Leith, Newhaven, and Portobello; in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Greenock, Paisley, Rothesay, and Stirling. Animal power only has been used on those lines, except in Dundee, on the Govan section of the Glasgow tramways, and experimentally for a time between Edinburgh and Portobello, where steam locomotives have been in use. The Edinburgh Northern tramways, consisting of two lines from Princes Street to the low-lying northern suburbs, are worked on the cable system. This system has been in use in San Francisco since 1873 with great success; also later in Chicago, and the first cable tramway in Britain was opened at Highgate Hill, in London, in May 1884. Of the tramways here enumerated those of Glasgow were constructed, and are now worked, by the Corporation; in Edinburgh the city portion has been acquired by the Corporation and let on lease; while in Dundee the lines were constructed by the city and are worked

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on lease. The Edinburgh Northern lines are still independent, and as the city could not acquire the lines in Leith or Portohello, these still belong to the 'Edinburgh Street Tramways Company,' which thus owns no tramways in Edinburgh streets! Till 1896 no electric traction on tramways had been introduced in Scotland, but in that year the Glasgow corporation decided to try an electric trolley motor on part of their system.

Previous to the purchase of the telegraphs by Government in 1870, Scotland was almost wholly dependent on the railway lines for telegraph communication. The United Kingdom Company was originated to carry out the ideas of Mr Thomas Allan of Edinburgh in favour of a uniform charge, irrespective of distance; but the railways being already monopolised, powers were obtained to construct telegraph lines on the turnpike roads, and by this means a few places were favoured with a telegraphic connection apart from the railway. An important exception was the enterprise of the Orkney and Shetland Telegraph Company, whose line did valuable service in connecting the islands telegraphically with the mainland; and the purchase of this system some time after the other telegraphs secured for the islands a share in the benefits of the post office uniform charge, without those questions of guarantee which for a time so much impeded telegraph extension to the insular fishing stations in Scotland. Under recent legislation, local authorities have powers to offer guarantees for new telegraph lines, and by this means a number of outlying and insular places have obtained wires. The telegraph system of Scotland embraces full and direct connection with London at Edinburgh and Glasgow; direct London wires to Dundee, Aberdeen, Greenock, and Leith; wires from Edinburgh and Glasgow to Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and other important English towns; and a considerable network of local lines radiating from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, Inver-

ness, and other centres to the smaller towns and remote districts. The terminal point northwards is Baltasound in Unst, and the wires are found at outlying places like Tongue in Sutherlandshire, in the islands of Skye, Lewis, Harris, Mull, andIslay, and at Castlehay in Barra, the extreme point of the 'Long Island.' One of the most interesting telegraph lines in Scotland is that from Fort William to the Scottish Meteorological Society's Observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis. A good road having been made to the top, the observatory is now a favourite resort for tourists, especially since the opening of the West Highland railway, and the opportunity of telegraphing home from 'the highest point in the British Islands' is much appreciated by visitors.

Internal communication by telephone was partially begun in Scotland in 1879-80. Competing systems were established in Edinburgh and Glasgow, but in both those cities the business was finally merged in one 'Exchange,' that of the National Telephone Company. Smaller 'exchanges' exist in Paisley, Greenock, Aberdeen, Galashiels, Kirkcaldy, Inverness, etc. In Dundee the Dundee and District Telephone Company established an exchange, while the National Telephone Company had also an exchange. The result of this rivalry was that telephone connection was cheaper for a time in Dundee than in any other town; but the local company has been overcome. Owing to the royalty claimed by the post office under the legal decision that a 'telephone' is a 'telegraph,' and the almost prohibitory conditions for trunk wires between towns, the progress of telephony was at first much retarded throughout the kingdom; but in 1894 certain arrangements as regards trunk wires were made by the post office, which have rendered the extension of the system more easy. In 1896 the trunk telephone system throughout Scotland came under the control of the post office authorities, who now work that system.

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By H. A. WEBSTER, F.R.S.E., sometime Honorary Editor of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*.

At the Union, in 1707, the population of Scotland probably did not exceed 1,050,000; and in 1755, from data furnished mainly by the clergy, it was estimated at 1,265,380. The first Government census was taken in 1801, and the tenth in 1891. The tables on next page show, for each of the counties and for the whole kingdom, the returns of the whole series, with the increase or decrease per cent. during each ten years, decrease being indicated by the sign -. The figures for the census of 1891 are those of the counties as altered in that year by the Boundary Commissioners, who, however, left the boundaries of Kirkcudbrightshire, Wig-

townshire, and Orkney and Shetland untouched. This ought especially to be remembered when comparing the increase or decrease in the figures for 1891 with the other columns, for while by the Orders of the Commissioners the boundaries of certain counties were enlarged, those of others were of course contracted.

Since about the middle of the 19th century the islands of Scotland have been steadily diminishing in relative population, the people being obliged from causes which are still the subject of bitter and intricate controversy, to emigrate in large numbers to the mainland or to the various British Colonies:—

	Census 1861. Pop.	Percent. to Total Pop.	Census 1871. Pop.	Percent. to Total Pop.	Census 1881. Pop.	Percent. to Total Pop.	Census 1891. Pop.	Percent. to Total Pop.
Mainland,	2,897,300	94·61	3,198,109	95·18	3,573,081	95·65	3,865,748	96·08
Islands,	164,994	5·39	161,909	4·82	162,492	4·35	159,899	3·97

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Counties.	Persons.									
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Aberdeen,	121,065	133,871	155,049	177,657	192,387	212,032	221,569	244,603	267,990	284,036
Argyll,	81,277	86,541	97,316	100,973	97,371	89,298	79,724	75,679	76,468	74,085
Ayr,	84,207	103,839	127,299	145,055	164,356	189,858	198,971	200,809	217,519	226,386
Banff,	37,216	38,433	43,663	48,337	49,679	54,171	59,215	62,023	62,736	61,684
Berwick,	30,206	30,893	33,385	34,048	34,438	36,297	36,613	36,486	35,392	32,290
Bute,	11,791	12,033	13,797	14,151	15,740	16,608	16,331	16,977	17,657	18,404
Caitness,	22,609	23,419	29,181	34,529	36,343	38,709	41,111	39,992	38,865	37,177
Clackmannan,	10,858	12,010	13,263	14,729	19,155	22,951	21,450	23,747	25,680	33,140
Dumbarton,	20,710	24,189	27,317	33,211	44,296	45,103	52,034	58,857	75,333	98,014
Dumfries,	54,597	62,960	70,878	73,770	72,830	78,123	75,878	74,808	76,140	74,245
Edinburgh,	122,597	148,607	191,514	219,345	225,454	259,435	273,997	328,379	389,164	434,276
Elgin or Moray,	27,760	27,967	31,398	34,498	35,012	38,959	43,322	43,128	43,788	43,471
Fife,	93,743	101,272	114,556	128,839	140,140	153,546	154,770	160,735	171,931	190,365
Forfar,	99,053	107,187	113,355	139,606	170,453	191,264	204,425	237,567	266,360	277,735
Haddington,	29,986	31,050	35,127	36,145	35,886	36,386	37,634	37,771	38,502	37,377
Inverness,	72,672	77,671	89,961	94,797	97,799	96,500	88,261	88,015	90,454	90,121
Kincardine,	26,349	27,439	29,118	31,431	33,075	34,598	34,466	34,630	34,464	35,492
Kinross,	6,725	7,245	7,762	9,072	8,763	8,924	7,977	7,198	6,697	6,673
Kirkcubright,	29,211	33,684	38,903	40,590	41,119	43,121	42,495	41,859	42,127	39,985
Lanark,	147,692	191,291	244,387	316,819	426,972	530,169	631,566	765,339	904,412	1,105,899
Linlithgow,	17,844	19,451	22,685	23,291	26,872	30,135	38,645	40,965	43,510	52,808
Nairn,	8,322	8,496	9,268	9,354	9,217	9,956	10,065	10,225	10,455	9,155
Orkney and Shetland,	46,824	46,153	53,124	58,239	61,065	62,533	64,065	62,882	61,749	59,164
Peebles,	8,735	9,935	10,046	10,578	10,499	10,738	11,408	12,330	13,822	14,750
Perth,	125,583	134,390	138,247	142,166	137,457	138,660	133,500	127,768	129,007	122,185
Renfrew,	78,501	93,172	112,175	133,443	155,072	161,091	177,561	216,947	263,374	230,812
Ross & Cromarty,	56,318	60,853	68,762	74,820	78,685	82,707	81,406	80,955	78,547	78,727
Roxburgh,	33,721	37,230	40,892	43,663	46,025	51,642	54,119	47,407	53,442	53,500
Selkirk,	5,388	5,889	6,637	6,833	7,990	9,809	10,449	18,572	25,564	27,712
Stirling,	50,825	58,174	65,376	72,621	82,057	86,237	91,926	98,218	112,443	118,021
Sutherland,	23,117	23,629	23,840	25,518	24,782	25,793	25,246	24,317	23,370	21,896
Wigtown,	22,918	26,891	33,240	36,258	39,195	43,389	42,095	38,830	38,611	36,062
Totals,	1,600,420	1,805,864	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647

Counties.	Increase or Decrease per cent.									
	1801 to 1811.	1811 to 1821.	1821 to 1831.	1831 to 1841.	1841 to 1851.	1851 to 1861.	1861 to 1871.	1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	
Aberdeen,	10	16	15	8	10	4.4	10.40	9.56	4.98	
Argyll,	6	12	4	-4	-9	-12.0	-5.07	1.04	-1.91	
Ayr,	23	23	14	13	15	4.8	0.92	8.32	4.03	
Banff,	3	14	11	3	9	9.3	4.74	1.15	2.25	
Berwick,	2	8	2	1	5	0.8	-0.35	-3.00	-8.44	
Bute,	2	15	3	11	5	-1.6	3.96	4.00	4.23	
Caitness,	4	25	18	5	6	6.2	-2.72	-2.82	-4.34	
Clackmannan,	10	10	11	30	20	-7.0	10.71	8.14	10.72	
Dumbarton,	16	13	22	33	1	15.3	13.11	27.99	25.44	
Dumfries,	15	13	4	-1	7	-2.9	-1.41	1.78	-2.52	
Edinburgh,	21	29	15	2	16	5.6	19.85	18.51	11.56	
Elgin or Moray,	1	12	10	1	11	9.5	-0.45	1.53	-0.76	
Fife,	8	13	12	9	10	0.7	3.85	6.96	8.96	
Forfar,	8	6	23	22	12	6.8	16.21	12.12	4.28	
Haddington,	3	13	3	-1	1	3.4	0.36	1.94	-2.64	
Inverness,	7	16	5	3	-1	-8.5	-0.28	2.77	-1.26	
Kincardine,	4	6	8	5	5	-0.3	0.48	-0.48	3.43	
Kinross,	8	7	17	-3	2	-11.8	-9.77	-6.96	-6.23	
Kirkcubright,	15	15	4	1	5	-1.4	-1.50	0.64	-5.08	
Lanark,	29	28	30	34	24	19.1	21.18	18.17	15.66	
Linlithgow,	9	17	3	15	12	28.2	6.00	6.21	21.37	
Nairn,	2	9	1	-1	8	1.0	1.59	2.25	-4.17	
Orkney and Shetland,	-1	15	10	5	2	2.4	-1.83	1.78	-8.31	
Peebles,	13	1	5	-1	2	6.4	8.08	12.10	6.79	
Perth,	7	3	3	-3	1	-3.8	-4.29	0.97	2.17	
Renfrew,	18	20	19	16	3	10.2	22.18	21.40	10.41	
Ross and Cromarty,	8	13	9	5	5	-1.5	-0.55	-2.97	-0.94	
Roxburgh,	10	10	7	5	12	4.7	-8.71	8.17	0.56	
Selkirk,	9	13	3	17	23	6.5	77.74	37.65	7.00	
Stirling,	14	12	11	13	5	6.5	6.84	14.48	11.71	
Sutherland,	2	1	7	-3	4	-2.1	-3.68	-3.89	-6.31	
Wigtown,	17	24	6	8	11	-3.0	-7.76	-0.56	-6.60	
Totals,	12	16	13	11	10	6.0	9.72	11.18	7.77	

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According to the census returns, which allow the country 19,062,482 statute acres, the average density of population has been raised from 125 persons per square mile in 1881 to 135 persons in 1891; or, in other words, while in 1881 each person on the average had 5·1 acres, this space was in 1891 reduced to 4·7

acres. Scarcely a fourth of the area is capable of cultivation, and owing to special social causes the population is less evenly distributed than physical conditions permit. The following table shows the disparity of population to area in the individual counties:—

1881. Sutherland, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Argyll, Peebles.	}	Counties with from 12 to 40 inhabitants per square mile.	1891. Sutherland, Inverness, Argyll, Ross and Cromarty.
Kirkcudbright, Nairn, Perth, Shetland, Caithness.	}	Counties with from 41 to 60 inhabitants per square mile.	Kirkcudbright, Perth, Shetland, Caithness, Nairn, Peebles.
Dumfries, Wigtown, Berwick.	}	Counties with from 61 to 80 inhabitants per square mile.	Dumfries, Berwick, Wigtown.
Elgin, Roxburgh, Kincardine, Banff, Kinross, Bute, Orkney, Selkirk.	}	Counties with from 81 to 100 inhabitants per square mile.	Roxburgh, Bute, Orkney, Kincardine, Elgin, Kinross, Banff.
Aberdeen, Haddington, Ayr.	}	Counties with from 101 to 200 inhabitants per square mile.	Aberdeen, Haddington, Selkirk.
Stirling.	}	Counties with from 201 to 300 inhabitants per square mile.	Ayr, Stirling.
Fife, Forfar, Linlithgow, Dumbarton.	}	Counties with from 301 to 400 inhabitants per square mile.	Forfar, Dumbarton, Fife.
None.	}	Counties with from 401 to 500 inhabitants per square mile.	Linlithgow.
Clackmannan.	}	Counties with from 501 to 600 inhabitants per square mile.	None.
None.	}	Counties with from 601 to 700 inhabitants per square mile.	Clackmannan.
None.	}	Counties with above 1100 inhabitants per square mile.	Lanark, Renfrew, Edinburgh.

The tendency of the people in all countries, on account of increasing industrial activity, is to gather into the larger towns. How this is affecting Scotland is evident from the following figures:—

	Population at Census.		Increase or Decrease between 1881 and 1891.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Percentage of Population.	
	1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.
Towns—Pop. 2000 upwards,	2,306,852	2,631,298	+324,446	+14·06	61·75	65·37
Villages—Pop. from 300 to 2000,	447,884	465,836	+ 17,952	+ 4·01	11·99	11·57
Rural Districts,	980,837	928,513	— 52,324	— 5·33	26·26	23·06
Total,	3,723,573	4,025,647	+290,074	+ 7·76	100·00	100·00

It is thus seen that the principal towns have been growing at the expense of the rural districts. In various parts of Scotland, besides the deer-forest and sheep-pasture districts of the Highlands, the returning emigrant who visits the scenes of his childhood finds the little house which used to stand with its patch of garden at the corner of the croft reduced to a roofless ruin, or swept away altogether. And perhaps the

sole memento he can recover is a spray of honeysuckle or a sprig of rosemary still flourishing in the hedge-row or on the dyke side. But it is only in certain limited portions of the Highlands that the word de-population can be applied. In Ross and Cromarty nearly every parish (with some notable exceptions, such as Stornoway) shows a considerable diminution in the thirty years 1861-1891. Thus:—

	1861.	1891.		1861.	1891.		1861.	1891.
	Alness,	1178		1039	Edderton,		836	642	Kilmuir Easter, . . . . .	1295	1024
Applecross,	2544	1786	Fearn,	2083	1900	Kiltearn,	1634	1801
Avoch,	1788	1817	Fodderty,	2247	1897	Kincardine,	1746	1417
Contin,	1509	1436	Gairloch,	5449	4181	Kintail,	890	538
Cromarty,	2300	2007	Glenshiel,	485	394	Knockbain,	2485	1667
Dingwall,	2412	2576	Killearnan,	1456	951	Lochalsh,	2413	1868

POPULATION.

As regards the numerical representation of the sexes the most noteworthy fact is, that there is still an excess of females in the country at the rate of 107·2 to every 100 males, though (with one exception) every census since 1811 (when there were 118·5) has shown a progressive diminution. Linlithgow is the only county in which at four successive censuses the males have considerably preponderated. The counties in which female excess is greatest are Shetland (135·53), Bute (124·14), and Forfarshire (121·50). This disparity appears only in the population overhead. On a division into age groups being made, it is found that from birth onward to 20 years the males outnumber

the females. After this age, and to the end of life, the females outnumber the males at each life period. In the previous census the number of males exceeded the females up to the age of 15 only. Of the males 66·344 per cent. are returned as single, 30·361 per cent. as married, and 3·295 per cent. as widowed; and the corresponding figures for the females are 63·141, 28·977, and 7·882 per cent. Even if we take the population above 15 years of age, 46·274 per cent. of the males and 44·223 of the females are unmarried.

The following table gives details concerning the births, deaths, and marriages for the country at large:—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Births.		Deaths.	Marriages.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
		Total.	Illegitimate.			
1855,	2,978,065	93,349	7,357	62,004	19,680	31,345
1856,	2,995,771	101,821	8,695	58,529	20,740	43,292
1857,	3,012,310	103,415	8,869	61,906	21,369	41,509
1858,	3,027,665	104,018	9,354	63,539	19,655	40,479
1859,	3,041,812	106,543	9,715	61,714	21,201	44,829
1860,	3,054,738	105,629	9,736	68,170	21,225	37,359
1861,	3,069,404	107,009	9,929	62,341	20,896	44,668
1862,	3,097,009	107,069	10,376	67,195	20,597	39,874
1863,	3,126,879	109,341	10,948	71,481	22,234	37,860
1864,	3,156,021	112,333	11,197	74,416	22,725	37,917
1865,	3,185,437	113,070	11,262	70,891	23,611	42,179
1866,	3,215,129	113,667	11,673	71,348	23,688	42,319
1867,	3,245,098	114,044	11,148	69,067	22,618	44,976
1868,	3,275,350	115,514	11,354	69,416	21,855	46,098
1869,	3,305,885	113,354	11,066	75,875	22,144	37,479
1870,	3,336,707	115,390	11,108	74,165	23,854	41,225
1871,	3,368,921	116,128	11,077	74,712	24,019	41,416
1872,	3,404,798	118,765	10,927	75,794	25,641	42,971
1873,	3,441,056	119,700	10,925	76,946	26,748	42,754
1874,	3,477,704	123,711	10,991	80,720	26,390	42,991
1875,	3,514,744	123,578	10,786	81,767	25,974	41,811
1876,	3,552,183	126,534	11,029	74,129	26,579	52,405
1877,	3,590,022	126,822	10,568	73,937	25,817	52,885
1878,	3,628,268	126,773	10,641	76,793	24,358	49,980
1879,	3,665,443	125,730	10,727	73,347	23,519	52,388
1880,	3,705,995	124,652	10,498	75,795	24,489	48,857
1881,	3,745,485	126,214	10,466	72,301	25,948	53,918
1882,	3,785,400	126,182	10,550	72,966	26,574	53,216
1883,	3,825,744	124,462	10,035	76,867	26,855	47,595
1884,	3,827,478	126,103	10,035	74,635	26,016	51,468
1885,	3,856,307	126,100	10,668	74,607	25,304	51,493
1886,	3,885,155	127,890	10,506	73,640	24,515	54,250
1887,	3,914,318	124,418	10,380	74,546	24,876	49,872
1888,	3,943,701	123,269	9,968	71,174	25,305	52,095
1889,	3,973,305	122,783	9,770	73,238	26,344	49,545
1890,	4,003,132	121,530	9,202	78,978	27,441	42,552
1891,	4,033,180	125,965	9,647	83,548	27,949	42,417
1892,	4,063,452	125,011	9,248	75,568	28,637	49,443
1893,	4,093,959	127,040	9,400	79,641	27,090	47,399
1894,	4,142,691	124,337	9,058	71,112	27,561	53,225
1895,	4,155,654	126,454	9,146	81,864	28,380	44,590

Turning from the country at large to the places where population is most densely massed, or, in other

words, to the eight 'principal towns,' we find the growth in the 19th century often very striking:—

Towns.	Population.									
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Edinburgh,	81,404	101,492	136,351	136,548	132,977	160,302	221,846	198,903	236,002	263,646
Leith,				25,855	25,984	30,919	34,488	44,721	59,485	68,707
Glasgow,	77,058	103,224	140,432	193,030	261,004	329,097	394,864	547,538	577,419	658,198
Aberdeen,	26,992	34,640	43,821	56,681	63,288	71,973	73,905	88,189	106,397	124,948
Dundee,	27,396	31,058	32,126	48,026	64,629	78,931	90,568	109,141	140,239	153,587
Greenock,	17,190	18,750	21,719	27,082	36,169	36,689	42,673	57,821	66,704	63,423
Paisley,	25,058	29,461	38,102	46,222	48,263	47,952	47,427	48,257	55,638	66,425
Perth,	16,388	16,564	18,197	19,238	20,407	23,335	25,293	25,606	28,980	29,919

EDUCATION.

As the death rate is an important indication of the comparative health of the different towns, we give its percentage to the urban population in more detail. The figures must not be taken as an absolute health-scale:—

Towns.	Percentage of Deaths to the Population.										
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Glasgow, . .	2·53	2·43	2·23	2·12	2·36	2·38	2·53	2·27	2·33	1·99	2·35
Edinburgh, . .	1·86	1·97	2·03	1·87	1·88	2·09	2·16	1·94	1·97	1·75	2·08
Dundee, . .	2·08	1·91	2·23	1·95	1·95	2·38	2·25	1·90	2·22	1·89	2·12
Aberdeen, . .	1·81	1·96	2·21	1·86	1·92	2·16	1·98	2·05	1·85	1·86	2·11
Leith, . . .	1·78	1·89	1·91	1·75	2·04	2·19	1·99	2·10	2·20	1·92	2·30
Paisley, . .	2·46	2·23	2·55	2·52	2·11	2·07	2·67	1·86	2·09	1·68	2·04
Greenock, . .	2·36	1·98	2·32	1·91	2·11	2·14	2·25	1·97	1·91	1·79	2·16
Perth, . . .	1·79	1·91	1·95	1·93	1·91	2·22	2·03	1·98	2·20	1·90	2·08

As 1,639,732 persons were added to the population of Scotland by excess of births between 1856 and 1891, the total population in 1891 ought to have been 4,617,797—2,978,065 being the figures assumed for 1855. But the census of 1891 returns only 4,025,647 persons, leaving 592,150 unaccounted for, who must consequently have removed from the country. Now, the actual number of persons of Scottish birth who are known to have left the United Kingdom for foreign parts during the period in question is 664,183, a strikingly near agreement, when it is considered that no record is kept of those who remove to England or Ireland. The following are the actual returns of emigration since 1877:—

Year.	Persons of Scottish Birth.	Percent. of Total Emigration.	Percent. of Total Population.
1877, . . .	8,653	9	0·241
1878, . . .	11,087	10	0·305
1879, . . .	18,703	11	0·510
1880, . . .	22,056	10	0·595
1881, . . .	26,826	11	0·716
1882, . . .	32,242	12	0·851
1883, . . .	31,139	10	0·814
1884, . . .	21,953	7	0·526
1885, . . .	21,367	8	0·554
1886, . . .	25,323	7	0·654
1887, . . .	34,365	8	0·878
1888, . . .	35,873	9	0·906
1889, . . .	25,371	7	0·632
1890, . . .	20,785	6	0·515
1891, . . .	22,190	6	0·550
1892, . . .	23,325	7	0·573
1893, . . .	22,637	7	0·552
1894, . . .	14,432	9	0·349
1895, . . .	18,294	9	0·445
1896, . . .	16,879	10	0·403

While the numbers given show a great decrease in 1894, '95, '96, the proportion to the total of British emigrants remains almost unchanged. The following table shows that there has been an increase in the professional, the commercial, the industrial, and especially the domestic class at the expense of the agricultural:—

	1871.	1881.	1891.
Professional Class, . .	72,911	96,103	111,319
Domestic Class, . . .	159,403	176,565	203,153
Commercial Class, . . .	114,694	132,126	180,952
Agricultural and Fish- ing Class, . . .	270,008	269,537	249,124
Industrial Class, . . .	751,281	932,658	1,032,404
Unoccupied Class, . . .	1,991,721	2,128,589	2,248,695

According to the census returns of 1811 and 1841 the ratios of the agricultural, commercial, and miscellaneous classes of the community were as follows:— 35, 44, and 21 per cent. at the former date, and 22, 46, and 32 at the latter.

At the census of 1891 the mean number of persons in each family in Scotland was 4·59; the number of families to each House, 1·07; the number of persons to a house, 4·92; the number of persons to a room, 1·52; and the number of rooms to a house, 3·24. Of the population living in towns, 4·90 go to a house, 1·62 persons to a room, while each house has a mean of 3·02 rooms; in the villages there are 4·80 persons to a house, 1·55 persons to a room, each house having a mean of 3·09 rooms; and in the rural districts there is apportioned 5·05 persons to a house, 1·28 to a room, 3·95 being the average number of rooms in each house. The fewest number of rooms to each family is found in Clackmannan, 2·78; Orkney, 2·76; Forfar, 2·74; Linlithgow, 2·52; Lanark, 2·33; Shetland, 2·24; and the greatest number of persons to each room is in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, 1·64; Clackmannan, 1·65; Ayr, 1·66; Renfrew, 1·71; Linlithgow, 1·96; Lanark, 2·02; and Shetland, 2·03.

EDUCATION.

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SCOTLAND has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best educated nations in Europe. The claim to that character is certainly warrantable, even if it has regard to nothing more than to the systematic provision of educational institutions of all grades—primary, secondary, and university or higher. No other country in Europe possessed at so early a time so complete an equipment of educational machinery.

If we view the development of education in Scotland historically, we must give the first place to the univer-

sities, the second place to secondary schools, and the third place to the elementary school system. This is due to the fact that education was, in the first instance, the creation of the Church. Its primary object was the professional equipment of the priesthood. By and by the training of the sons of the barons, who formed the ruling class, was conjoined with that of the churchmen. The education of the people was a much later idea, and did not come into force until after the Reformation, in the beginning of the 17th century.

EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—There are four universities in Scotland—those of St Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. The first three were pre-Reformation universities, and were founded by Papal bull on the model of the schools of Italy. The University of Edinburgh and one of the colleges in Aberdeen were founded after the Reformation by Royal Charter. (See separate articles on the University towns.)

The University of St Andrews was founded in 1411 by the bishop of the diocese, who, with the help of King James I., obtained, two years later, a bull from Benedict XIII. In the 16th century it comprised three distinct corporations—St Salvador's College, St Leonard's College, and the College of St Mary. Its constitution has undergone various changes, but it now forms a single corporate body, including two colleges—the College of St Salvador and St Leonard, united in 1747, and devoted to arts and medicine; and the College of St Mary, devoted to divinity.

The University of Glasgow was founded in 1450 by bull of Pope Nicholas V. It now includes four faculties—Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine. New buildings were erected in 1868-70 at Gilmorehill at a total cost of £500,000.

The University and King's College of Aberdeen was founded in 1494, and sanctioned by Papal bull. The Marischal College and University of Aberdeen was founded in 1593 under a charter ratified by Parliament. The two colleges and universities were united in 1860.

The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by James VI. It was put on an equality with the other universities of Scotland by an Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1621. Extensive additional buildings were erected in 1878-88 for the accommodation of the Medical Faculty. The Tercentenary Festival of the university was celebrated with great rejoicings in April 1884.

University College, Dundee, was founded and endowed by Miss Baxter of Balgavies and Dr John Boyd Baxter of Craigtay, Dundee, in 1881. There are ten professors, one of whom is principal. The college opened in 1883 with 300 students. The Commissioners, under the Universities Act of 1889, were instructed to affiliate University College to the University of St Andrews, a connection since almost entirely severed.

The strength of the teaching staff and the number of students and of graduates in the universities of Scotland in 1896 are shown in the following table:—

	Principal and Professors.	Lecturers.	Assistants.	Total Teaching Staff.	Students.	GRADUATES.					Total Graduates.	Members of General Council.
						In Arts.	In Medicine.	In Law.	In Science.	In Divinity.		
St Andrews, . . .	15	6	—	21	204	18	10	—	6	14	48	1474
Glasgow, . . .	32	17	24	73	1875	70	281	23	10	13	397	5323
Aberdeen, . . .	23	10	21	54	719	52	81	5	3	5	146	3633
Edinburgh, . . .	41	30	27	98	2825	88	273	14	13	10	398	8100
Dundee, . . .	10	8	7	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	121	71	79	271	5623	228	645	42	32	42	989	18,530

The constitution of the Scottish Universities was remodelled by Act of Parliament in 1858, which appointed an Executive Commission to carry out its enactments in detail. It created in each university two bodies, in addition to the Senatus Academicus, to regulate its affairs—the University Court, a body of from six to eight members, which is the highest authority in the university organization; and the General Council, which consists of the registered graduates in all faculties. The official head of each university is the Chancellor, who is elected for life by the General Council. The chairman of the University Court is the Rector, who is elected for a term of three years by the matriculated students. The administrative body is the Senatus Academicus. In the University of Edinburgh there is also a Court of Curators, which dispenses the patronage formerly exercised by the town council of the city.

The Universities Act of 1889 effected further changes in the university constitution. It enlarged the University Courts, and transferred to them the control of the finances, thus making the Court the supreme governing body in each university. It empowered the universities to admit women as students and as graduates, provided for the affiliation of extra-mural colleges, and invested an executive commission with extensive powers affecting the payment of professors and lecturers, the institution of new chairs and faculties, and the regulation of courses of study and graduation.

The Parliamentary Reform Act of 1867 gave two members to the Scottish Universities—the one to Edin-

burgh and St Andrews, the other to Glasgow and Aberdeen. The electors are the members of the General Councils.

University Education of Women.—In St Andrews and Edinburgh male and female students meet in the same class-rooms, and are admitted to the same degrees (in St Andrews) in the faculties of arts, science, medicine, and theology; in Edinburgh, in the faculties of arts and science only. In Glasgow, the female students are taught separately in Queen Margaret's College, which now forms an integral part of the university, and the professors and teachers of which are appointed by the university court.

Degrees.—The degrees conferred by the Scottish universities are those of Master of Arts (M.A.), Bachelor of Law (B.L.), Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), Doctor of Laws (LL.D., honorary), Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Master of Surgery (Ch.M.), Bachelor of Science (B.Sc., in various departments), Doctor of Science (D.Sc.), Doctor of Philosophy (D.Phil.), Doctor of Letters (D.Lett.), Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.), Doctor of Divinity (D.D., honorary).

Extra-Mural Schools.—In Edinburgh and in Glasgow university students of medicine may take a certain proportion of their qualifying classes in extra-mural schools under certain conditions. The Edinburgh Medical Schools have a staff of fifty-seven teachers, approved by the University Court.

Theological Education.—Theological education is

overtaken to a large extent in denominational colleges. The Chairs of Divinity in the universities are filled only by clergymen of the Established Church. The Free Church has three colleges—in Edinburgh, in Glasgow, and in Aberdeen. The United Presbyterian Church has a college in Edinburgh. The Congregational Church also has a divinity hall. The Baptists have a theological institution in Edinburgh. The Scottish Episcopal Church has a college in Edinburgh. Trinity College, Glenalmond, was founded in 1841. The Roman Catholic Church has a College at Blairs, Aberdeen, established in 1829, and also St Peter's College, New Kilpatrick, founded in 1892. The B.D. degree is open to students of the denominational colleges, but they must either be graduates in arts or have been students for two years in the university in which they graduate in divinity.

Professional Licences.—Besides the university degrees in medicine, professional licences are granted by the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. Schoolmasters are not required by law to possess any academic degree or professional licence, but they derive certain advantages from possessing the university degree of M.A., and some of the universities grant a schoolmaster's diploma. The Educational Institute of Scotland, a chartered body, has the right to confer the title of Fellow (F.E.I.S.).

Independent Colleges.—St Mungo's College, Glasgow, has 23 professors in the faculties of law and medicine, and Anderson's College Medical School, 16 professors. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College has 11 professors, &c. The Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, is a technical school, with a staff of sixty lecturers and teachers. The School of Medicine for Women in Edinburgh has twenty-six professors, and the Medical College for Women has twenty professors. There are also special schools for dentistry, for veterinary science, and for agriculture. Schools of science and art in connection with the South Kensington Science and Art Department have been established in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all the leading towns of Scotland.

Local examinations, similar to those of Oxford and Cambridge, have been instituted by all the four Scottish universities.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.—After the universities, secondary education comes next in point of time. Some authorities hold that there were secondary schools in Scotland before there were universities. A school in connection with the church of St Andrews is referred to in ecclesiastical statutes of the year 1120. After that date there are frequent references to schools in connection with abbeys and cathedrals. But the earliest legislative enactment on the subject was the statute of 1496 (James IV.), requiring all 'harons and freeholders of substance' to send their eldest sons to school, and to keep them at school until they were 'completely founded,' and had 'perfect Latin,' as well as a knowledge of art and 'jure,' or law. If there had not been schools in existence giving the education specified the statute would not have been passed. That the schools were secondary schools is implied, both in the subjects prescribed and in the social class on which the obligation was laid. It was no doubt the primary aim of these schools to train juvenile ecclesiastics, but it was natural that the sons of harons and freeholders who wished to learn should be received along with these. It was the object of the statute of 1496 to enjoin this attendance on the part of secular students destined for the public service, but it is not known how far the injunction was observed.

At the beginning of the 16th century there existed grammar schools, or Latin schools, of some repute in many of the burghs of Scotland. After the Reformation, these schools passed into the hands of the town councils, and were in some cases helped with an annual grant from the 'common good' of the burgh. The establishment of a 'Latin school' beside every several kirk 'in towns of any reputation,' and of a 'college for logic, rhetoric, and the tongues' in every 'notable town,' was part of the comprehensive scheme propounded in the First Book of Discipline (1560). If the scheme had been carried out, Scotland would have had a system of secondary schools as complete as her parochial school system. But it was not carried out, being only a recommendation of the Church, and not an Act of Parliament. The cupidity of the nobles deprived education of much of the forfeited revenues which the reformers had destined for its support. The point in which failure was most conspicuous was the establishment of colleges or high schools in 'notable' towns. That is the particular in which Scottish education has always been most defective. Nevertheless, town councils were usually zealous in supporting the burgh schools. They frequently guarded them by a system of 'protection,' which prohibited adventure schools, or which forbade the burghers to send their children to any but the authorised school of the burgh. In 1867 the number of schools returned as 'burgh schools' to the Education Commissioners of that year was twenty-six. When the Act of 1872 passed, only eleven schools were scheduled in it as 'higher class public schools.' The number has now been increased to thirty.

The Education Act of 1872 included burgh as well as parochial schools. That is one of the features of the Act that distinguish it most clearly from the English Act of 1870, which related only to primary schools. But the Act of 1872 embraced burgh schools only formally and in a left-handed way. It transferred the management of the schools, including the appointment of teachers, to the School Boards, but it expressly forbade the participation of these schools in the school fund, excepting for the maintenance of buildings and for the expenses of examinations. These provisions of the Act of 1872 were enlarged by the Act of 1878, which authorised School Boards to pay from the school fund, with the consent of the Education Department, such expenses for the promotion of efficient education as were not provided for in the principal Act. The amending Act also empowered School Boards to pay for new school buildings, and authorised the Department to make provision for the examination of higher class public schools and of secondary schools under private authorities. The burgh and grammar schools under the management of School Boards provide a very small part of the secondary education of the country. In all the larger towns there are adventure schools, generally well conducted, and in some there are proprietary schools and endowed schools which provide efficiently for the higher education.

In 1886 the Education Department undertook the duty of inspecting and reporting on secondary schools—not only endowed schools and higher class public schools, but also proprietary and other private schools which were willing to submit to the ordeal. Two years later the Department instituted a system of examinations for Leaving Certificates, of which all the best secondary schools in the country took advantage. In 1893 these examinations were opened to the scholars in the higher departments of elementary schools.

Under the Education and Local Taxation (Scotland) Act of 1892 a sum of £57,000 a year was set apart for the support of secondary education, and in the following year, under a Minute of the Department, Burgh and

County Committees were appointed which were authorised to submit schemes for the distribution of the grant. Another minute was issued by the department in March 1896 defining the constitution, method of re-election, and administrative power of secondary education committees.

A Technical Schools (Scotland) Act was passed in 1887, but it has, so far, been taken advantage of to a very limited extent. The Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act of 1890 empowered county councils to contribute to the support of technical education, and an annual sum of £48,000 has been so applied.

Endowed Schools.—The educational endowments of Scotland were found by the Royal Commissioners of 1872-75 to yield an annual income of £175,000. This sum included £79,000 for hospitals which are mainly secondary foundations, and £16,000 for schools which are purely secondary. The rest was for mixed endowments. In 1882 an Act was passed to reorganise the educational endowments of Scotland by means of an executive commission. The commissioners issued schemes remodelling governing bodies, and rearranging the administration of revenues, with the view of making the funds available, after fairly satisfying the primary objects of the donors, for the promotion of the higher education of boys and girls. The commission remodelled the foundations that were left intact by the Endowed Institutions Act of 1869. It abolished the 'monastic system' in connection with such Edinburgh foundations as George Heriot's Hospital, Donaldson's Hospital, John Watson's Institution, the Orphan Hospital, and the Trades Maiden Hospital. Heriot's Hospital is a typical case. The trust has an income of £25,000 a year, the bulk of which used to be expended on the maintenance and education of 180 resident foundationers. The commissioners abolished the residence of foundationers and converted the hospital into a great day-school, chiefly technical and scientific, which is attended by some 950 day-scholars who pay moderate fees, while the board of the foundationers is adequately provided for. At the same time a sum of £4000 a year is applied in aid of the Heriot-Watt College, a day and night technical and scientific school attended by upwards of 3000 young men and women. The constitution of the governing body was also enlarged, so as to include representatives of the Town Council, the School Board, the City Ministers, the University, the Royal Society, and the Chamber of Commerce. The schools under the management of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh were remodelled in 1870, under the Endowed Institutions Act of 1869. They include four secondary schools (two for boys and two for girls) and an elementary school for boys and girls. The scholars (partly foundationers and partly non-foundationers, who pay moderate fees) number 6000.

The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education allows annual grants in aid of the teaching of science and art in secondary schools, and also for the teaching of drawing and manual exercises in elementary schools. The grants for direct payments, prizes, apparatus, etc., amount in Scotland to nearly £30,000 a year.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.—The first great impetus given to popular education in Scotland came from the Reformers, who saw that the strength of their movement lay in the enlightenment of the mass of the people. Hence, the scheme of the First Book of Discipline already referred to. One of its chief features was the recommendation to plant a school for 'the first rudiments' of learning in every rural parish. Probably that part of the scheme would have borne as little fruit as that relating to secondary schools, but for an Act of the Privy Council in 1616, ordaining the establishment

of a grammar school in every parish, and requiring the heritors to support it. This Act was ratified by the Parliament of 1633—the year in which Charles I. visited Scotland and established Episcopacy—which empowered the bishops, with consent of the heritors, to exact a tax for the support of education. The ecclesiastical and political troubles of the next half century hindered the operation of this enactment. The Revolution settlement of 1689 brought a measure of peace. Its effect was seen in the statute of 1693, which restored the authority of the Presbyterian Church in matters educational.

Then came the famous Act of 1696, which has been justly described as 'the Charter of Scottish education.' That Act recast the system of popular education. It required the heritors in every parish in the land to provide a suitable schoolhouse, and a salary for the teacher of at least 200 merks, or about £11 a year; but it retained the authority of the Church by authorising the presbytery of the bounds, in case of default, to provide the schoolhouse and the schoolmaster's salary at the cost of the heritors. To this Act Scotland owed the system of parish schools, spread over the length and breadth of the land, which made the Scottish peasantry famous for intelligence and enterprise, and which raised Scotland to the front rank of educated nations. It was, of course, chiefly in the Lowlands and in the centres of industry that its beneficial effects were felt; but even in the Highlands, in spite of the disturbance caused by successive Jacobite rebellions, it exercised a humanising influence, and bore a fair measure of good fruit.

No further attempt to improve Scottish education was made till 1803, when an amending Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, increasing the salaries of schoolmasters, and assigning to them dwelling-houses and gardens. But the school was still regarded as an adjunct to the Church, and the schoolmaster continued to be the vassal of the parish minister and the Presbytery, and was required to sign the Confession of Faith.

The Commission of 1818 revealed a lamentable state of educational destitution, especially in the Highlands, although the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge had been doing good work since its institution in 1704. The Church made strenuous efforts to remove the reproach that lay on the country. The General Assembly's Committee on Education was appointed in 1824, and established schools in many destitute districts. These efforts, however, were quite inadequate to meet the needs of the country; and the Church gladly availed itself of the system of Grants in Aid established in 1839, which proved to be the point of the wedge of State education in Scotland as well as in England.

The Disruption of 1843 in the Church of Scotland greatly increased the number of schools in the country. The Free Church resolved to provide schools of its own, partly to give employment to the extruded schoolmasters, partly that its people might not require to send their children to the parochial schools, which were attached to the Established Church. The movement had its origin in ecclesiastical rivalry, rather than in a desire to supply educational deficiencies. It resulted, therefore, in producing educational redundancy, as well as in increasing sectarian bitterness. The first loosening of the tie between the parochial schools and the Church took place in 1861, when an Act was passed transferring to the Scottish Universities the examination of parochial teachers, previously entrusted to Presbyteries. The Act also modified the ecclesiastical test, and thereby opened the office of parochial schoolmaster to members of all the Presbyterian Churches. At the same time it raised the minimum salaries of teachers to £35 a year, and the maximum to £70.

The report of the Commission of Inquiry, published in 1867, emphasised the deficiencies which had been previously discovered or suspected, and revealed others. One-fifth of the children of school age were not at any school, and only one-half of those at school were at inspected schools. In most cases the attendance was very irregular. The country was evidently ripe for a complete system of national education. Abortive attempts to deal with the question were made in 1852, 1869, and 1871. At last the great measure of 1872, with which the name of Lord Young is honourably associated, was passed, and a new era opened in the Educational History of Scotland.

The distinguishing feature of the Education Act of 1872 was its thoroughness. It did not seek merely to amend, or to supplement, the system previously in existence. With some minor exceptions to be noted presently, it either absorbed or swept away the existing machinery, and established a new and complete system in its place. The exceptions referred to did not interfere with the essential characteristics of the new organisation, which were, universal School Boards, a universal school rate, and universal compulsory attendance. Under the Act, a School Board, elected every three years by the ratepayers, female as well as male, is established in every parish and burgh in the country. Each Board is the responsible educational authority in its own district. It is the primary duty of the Board to provide an adequate supply of school accommodation. The Board manages the schools, appoints the teachers, who hold office at its pleasure, and regulates the course of instruction; and it is answerable to its constituents, the ratepayers, alone for the manner in which it discharges these duties. The School Board is thus a popular and representative institution, and is a notable instance of local self-government. The Board is empowered to levy an assessment on the rental of the parish or the burgh, called the school rate. The primary sources of school revenue are the Fee Grant, Voluntary Contributions, and the Government Grant. Whatever deficiency is found to exist in the expenditure, when these sources of revenue are exhausted, must be made up from the school rate. The rate is therefore a variable quantity. It varies from 3d. and 4d. in the £ in populous and favoured burghs, to 4s. and 5s. in remote parishes in the Highlands and Islands. The average for Scotland in 1894-95 was 8'18d. per £.

Compulsory attendance is universal in Scotland. The corner-stone of the Act of 1872 is the requirement that 'It shall be the duty of every parent to provide elementary education in reading, writing, and arithmetic for his children, between five and thirteen [altered by a subsequent Act to *fourteen*] years of age.' The rule, however, admits of exceptions in the case of children over ten years of age who hold an Inspector's certificate of proficiency, and of half-timers under the Factory and Workshops Acts, and the Mines Regulations Act. The School Board ascertains, through its 'compulsory officer,' what children of school age are not at school, and prosecutes the parents, who may be punished by fine or by imprisonment.

Religious instruction is given under the check of a conscience clause, which requires that instruction to be given at specified times, and which allows a parent to withdraw his children from school during these hours. In this connection, notice may be taken of the exceptions to the thoroughly national character of the system, already referred to. The Act allowed denominational schools to be continued, and to receive the Government Grant, if the Education Department was satisfied that the character of the population in any district rendered this necessary.

The denominational schools now play a very small

part in the education of the country. In 1895, of a total of 3113 schools, only 304 were denominational schools, while 2712 were Board schools, and 97 were undenominational and other schools not under School Boards. In the same year, of a total of 587,931 scholars in average attendance, only 80,990, or 13·7 per cent., were in denominational schools. The only denominational schools that have increased in number since the passing of the Act of 1872 are those of the Episcopal Church and the Roman Catholic Church. That is due to the fact that, under the 'use and wont' clause in the preamble of the Act, the Board Schools are practically Presbyterian.

By the Secretary for Scotland Act (1885), a Scotch Education Department was reconstituted, separately from that for England, with the Scottish Secretary as Minister of Education, and with a permanent Secretary and other officials, having their offices at Dover House, Whitehall.

The Scotch Code regulates the distribution of the annual Parliamentary Grant, which amounted, for Scotland, to £655,288 in 1896. Payments are made—(1) on attendance; (2) on the quality of the teaching; (3) on class examination in English History, Geography, Needlework, Manual work, and Elementary Science; (4) on individual examination in specific or higher subjects—Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, Navigation (boys), Agriculture (boys), and Domestic Economy (girls). Special grants are also made for Cookery, Laundry-work, and Dairy-work, for blind and deaf-mute children, for small schools in thinly peopled districts, for schools in the Highlands and Islands, for pupil teachers, and for assistant teachers.

Under the Local Government (Scotland) Act of 1889, Scotland's share of the Probate Duty Grant was applied in relief of fees in elementary schools. That and subsequent Acts have made education free to all children between three and fifteen years of age in the public schools in Scotland. In 1892 the several grants for that purpose were consolidated in a Parliamentary Grant proportionate to the Fee Grant made to English schools, this proportion in 1895 amounted to £297,344. Added to this grant a further sum of £40,000 under section 2 (ii.) of the Local Taxation Act, 1890, was still available, but in that year no sum was available under sect. 2 (6) of the Education and Local Account (Scotland) Act of 1892. In addition by the Education (Scotland) Act of 1897 a further sum of £66,000 was given for the upkeep of voluntary schools and the poorer class of board schools.

The other sources of income were as follows in 1895:—

The School Rate,	£314,914
Voluntary Subscriptions,	31,046
County Committees for Secondary Education,	23,631
Endowments,	18,152
School Pence,	45,972
Other Sources,	8,332
Government Snsbidy,	952,355

Total Expenditure, at least, £1,394,402

The Education Act of 1872 gave a great impetus to education all over the country, the most satisfactory outward sign of which was seen in the substantial and handsome new school-houses which adorn every burgh and every parish even in remote districts. Since 1872, 980 new school-houses have been erected, 370 old school-houses have been enlarged or improved, and 766 teachers' residences have been built, at a cost of £2,675,838, the whole of which has been borne by the rates, excepting £577,955 which came from Government Grants. There are 979 School Boards in Scotland—921 in parishes and 58 in burghs.

In 1895 the capitation grant paid by government in relief of fees was at the rate of 12s. a year. The number of scholars between 5 and 14 years of age on the registers of schools in that year was 703,377. The fee grant was paid on account of all these excepting the scholars in fee-paying schools and in schools not claiming the grant. These amounted only to 20,000, so that relief was granted in the case of 683,377 scholars under 15, while many School Boards and managers had abolished fees beyond the limit of 14 years. In 1894 the age limit was extended in both directions, 3 to 15 being substituted for 5 to 14. The introduction of free education has had a marked effect in increasing the average attendance. The percentage of scholars on the registers who were in average attendance in 1889 (before free education was granted) was 77·6; in 1896 it was 82·1. That is probably a higher percentage than can be shown by any other country in the world. It should be added, however, that all the children of school age in Scotland have not yet been brought into the schools. Accommodation has now been provided for 97 per cent. of the children of school age; but only 85 per cent. are on the registers, and 70 per cent. are in daily attendance.

The following table shows in a succinct form the progress made in school supply, in school attendance, and in other particulars during the years from 1874 to 1884, and from 1884 to 1894:—

	1874.	1884.	1894.
Schools inspected, . . .	2,366	3,131	3,004
Scholars provided for, . .	372,090	655,672	770,244
Scholars on registers, . .	344,628	587,945	686,335
Scholars in average attendance, . . .	263,748	448,242	567,442
Scholars examined in higher subjects, . . .	4,407	61,429	47,332
Certificated teachers, . .	3,165	6,220	8,637
Assistant teachers, . . .	66	1,012	1,947
Pupil teachers, . . .	3,833	3,629	3,938

It will be noticed that, while the number of scholars has increased greatly since 1884, the number of schools has diminished. This is explained by the fact that in many cases, particularly in large cities like Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, one large school, with accommodation for 1000 and 1500 scholars, has taken the place of a number of small schools, accommodating only from 300 to 600 scholars. Many of these large schools are magnificent buildings, well furnished, well ventilated, and thoroughly appointed in every respect.

Evening Continuation Schools.—In 1893 the title of 'Night Schools' gave place to that of 'Evening Continuation Schools,' and a special code was issued for them, greatly enlarging the course of study, prominence being given to teaching of the duties of citizenship, to natural science, and to technical education. The change led to a marked improvement in the attendance. The average attendance of scholars above twelve years of age was in 1896 nearly 46,000, earning a grant of over £45,000.

Inspection.—There are in Scotland twenty-five inspectors of schools, of whom three are chief inspectors. There are four sub-inspectors and twenty-two inspectors' assistants. Each chief inspector reports every year, and includes in his report the views of the district inspectors, and also those of the sub-inspectors and the assistants on special points.

Training of Teachers.—There are eight Training Colleges for teachers in Scotland, all connected with ecclesiastical denominations—three of these being in connection with the Established Church, three of them

with the Free Church, one with the Scottish Episcopal Church, and one with the Roman Catholic Church. The number of students in training at these colleges in 1895-96 was 932—208 male and 724 female; and the Government Grant amounted to £32,135.

In 1876 chairs of the theory, practice, and history of education were founded in the universities of Edinburgh and St Andrews by the trustees of Dr Andrew Bell, the founder of the Madras or Monitorial system. A Lectureship on education has been recently instituted in the universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. Under the Scotch Code, students in training colleges (Queen's scholars) may attend a Scottish university during their two years of training, and the authorities of the training college may dispense with their attendance there during such hours as they may deem necessary. The classes of education in Edinburgh, St Andrews, and Aberdeen are recognised under this section of the code. The number of Queen's scholars availing themselves of this privilege rose from 33 in 1874 to 932 in 1896. The code of 1895 instituted a new order of Queen's students, who may receive the whole of their training in a university or a college.

Scholastic Organisation.—The chief body for the protection of the interests of members of the scholastic profession is 'The Educational Institute of Scotland,' instituted in 1847, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1851. Its membership includes teachers, both male and female, of every grade, from teachers in elementary schools to university professors. A 'Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters' Widows' and Children's Fund' was established by Act of Parliament in 1807. There is also an Association of Teachers in the Secondary Schools of Scotland.

Authorities.—The Minutes of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, from 1839; the Annual Blue Books of the Scottish Education Department; the Report of the Commission of Inquiry, 1867; the Reports of the Board of Education for Scotland, 1874-78; the Report of the Universities Commission, 1837; the Report and Ordinances of the Universities Commission, 1858; the Report of the Universities Commission, 1878; the Ordinances of the Universities Commission, 1889; the Report of the Endowed Institutions Commission, 1869; the First Report of the Educational Endowments Commission, 1884; James Grant's *History of the Burgh Schools of Scotland*, 1876; Sellar's *Manual of the Education Acts*, 7th edition, 1879; Craik's *Education and the State*, 1883; Cassell's *Educational Year Book*, 1881-84; Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, *On Public Education*, 3 vols., 1853; H. Mann, *Education in Great Britain*, 1854; J. S. Blackie, *On the Advancement of Learning in Scotland*, 1855; J. Lorimer, *The Universities of Scotland, Past, Present, and Possible*, 1854; Voigt, *Mittheilungen über das Unterrichtswesen Englands und Schottlands*, 2nd ed., 1863; Sir Alexander Grant's *Story of the University of Edinburgh*, 1884; Harrison's *Oure Tounis Colledge; Sketches of the History of the Old College of Edinburgh*, 1884; the Calendars of the Scottish Universities; S. S. Laurie's *Primary Instruction in Relation to Education*, 3rd edit., 1883; J. M. D. Meiklejohn's *Life of Andrew Bell*, 1881; Steven's *History of the High School of Edinburgh*, 1849; Steven's *History of George Heriot's Hospital*, continued by F. W. Bedford, 1859; Dalgleish's *High School of Edinburgh*, 1857; George Combe's *Education: Its Principles and Practice*, edited by W. Jolly, 1869; *The Museum: a Journal of Education*, 1862-69; George Combe's *Discussions on Education*, 1894; John Edgar, *History of Early Scottish Education*, 1893.

THOUGH Scotland, in its modern extent, had in reality no existence till the long War of Independence, and some parts of the realm were not firmly united to the main body till later dates, it will be convenient to employ the name as if it had at all times signified the whole territory meant when the word is now used. Taking it in this sense, the earliest inhabitants of the country of which we have any trace belonged to a non-Aryan race resembling the Iberians and the Aquitani, short in stature, with long heads—the extra length being occipital—dark hair, and dark skin (*Dolichocephalic Melanochroi*). Latterly, at all events, they used polished stone implements, lived in caves, and buried their dead in caves and chambered tombs. Their typical Continental representatives are the Basques; and in Great Britain their descendants, but little altered in appearance, may still be found in the small, dark-haired, black-eyed natives of Wales, of the North-West Highlands, and of Ireland west of the Shannon. Long, however, before we have any historic notice of the country, these early inhabitants had been pushed away to the more inaccessible and mountainous districts to the west and north by the incoming of a Celtic Aryan race, Gaidhels (Gaels) or Goidels, from whom are descended the great mass of the Gaelic-speaking inhabitants of Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the north of Scotland, and these, in their turn, had been subjected to the same process of pressure to the west and north by a fresh wave of Aryans, Britons or Brythons, Celts also, but speaking a different dialect, which is now represented by the language spoken in Wales. The first invaders were probably, though it is little more than a matter of supposition, bronze users, and the second, tribes who had found out how to make iron. They buried their dead in round barrows. Physically, both races would seem to have resembled one another, and to have been tall, fair-haired, blue-eyed, with round heads and rugged features (*Brachycephalic Xanthochroi*).

Historically, the first mention of Great Britain seems to take place about 330 B.C., when Pytheas, a celebrated mathematician of Marseilles, in the course of a long voyage of discovery undertaken at the request of some merchants of Marseilles who wished to extend the trade of the port, visited the north-east of Scotland as well as the south-east of England. But such fragments of his writings as now remain deal more with the latter part of the country, so that the first authentic written notices of Scotland must be considered to be those in Latin authors subsequent to A.D. 70, when, part of England having, under the Emperor Claudius, twenty years before, become a province of the Roman Empire, the territories of the Brigantes became subject to the Roman power. Space is here wanting for a particular account of the whole of these scattered and often very brief notices, and all that can be attempted is a very condensed account as to the results to which they lead.

When the Romans reached Britain, they must have found the country divided only among the three races already mentioned, for though the Belgæ held part of the south of England, this branch of that race seems to have belonged to the purely Celtic portion of it, and not to that in which there was an admixture of German blood. The Belgic element probably did not extend far northwards in England, and certainly never found its way into Scotland. Some authors, founding on the passage in Tacitus' *Agricola* where he says, '*Rutilæ Caledoniam habitantium comæ, magni artus, Germanicam originem asseverant,*' have maintained that there were also in the latter part of the first century settle-

ments of Germans to the north of the Forth, but it is now accepted as true that in physical characteristics the Celts or Gauls and the Germans closely resembled one another, and the only inference that can be drawn from the passage is that the particular tribe referred to by Tacitus in the words quoted were men of better physique and brighter-coloured hair than those he had come in contact with farther to the south. The Brythons occupied in Scotland the district from the Border northward along the east coast and across the Firth of Forth to the line of the Fife Leven and the upper waters of the Earn. Westward their boundary was the southern half of Loch Lomond and the river Leven down to the Clyde, and then the Clyde and the Firth of Clyde till about Ayr, where the line turned back eastward along the watershed between the Nith, Annan, and Esk on the south, and the Clyde and Tweed on the north. Of this territory the part along the upper waters of the Tweed seems to have belonged to the Brigantes proper, and the portion along the east coast from about Edinburgh to the Tweed to a sub-section of them known as the Otadini, whose possessions also crossed the Border. All the rest of the Brythonic territory was held by a tribe known as the Damnonii or Dumnonii. The portion of the country to the south-west of the Brythons in the modern counties of Wigton, Kirkcudbright, and Dumfries belonged to the Goidels, whose possessions extended also round the head of the Solway Firth and along the west coast of England as far as Morecambe Bay. They were divided into the Selgovæ in the north—whose name is supposed still to survive in the name of the firth—and the Novantæ in the south. The Goidels also practically held the whole of the district from sea to sea between the northern boundary of the Damnonii and the Mounth, while the older races who held the territory between the Mounth and the Moray Firth had become so mixed with them as to be practically Celtic in everything but origin. To the north of the Moray Firth and the west of the Great Glen the pre-Celtic Iberians had probably retained more of their native customs, but they were so dominated by the power of their Celtic neighbours, that they must have at least spoken some form of the Celtic dialect, the greater number of place-names now remaining being undoubtedly Celtic as far north as Sutherlandshire—the non-Celtic names in a portion of that county and in the greater part of Caithness being of much later date. The positions and names of the tribes, as far as can be made out from Ptolemy and other sources, were the Epidii in Kintyre and along the west coast as far as Ardnamurchan—the district including a considerable number of inhabitants of Iberian descent; the Caledonii from Bute northwards to the Inverness Basin and Beaully Firth; the Vacomagi from the upper waters of the Earn northward to the Inner Moray Firth; the Vernicomes along the east coast from the Firth of Tay to the river Dee; the Taexali between the Dee and the Deveron; the Decantæ from the west side of Loch Ness to the Dornoch Firth; the Lugii in the centre and east of the modern county of Sutherland; the Smertæ along the east coast of the modern Caithness; the Cornavii along the north coast of Sutherland and Caithness, and possibly also the Orkneys, though there may have been there another tribe whose name is unknown; and a tribe known as the Cerones, Creones, Carnonacæ or Carini, all along the west coast from Cape Wrath to Ardnamurchan, and possibly also in the Inner and Outer Hebrides. The Selgovæ seem to have had a considerable admixture of the pre-Celtic race among them, and they and the Novantæ appear later as Genunians, later

still as the Atecotti, and finally as the Picts of Galloway. The Vernicomes seem to be the same as the Meatae; and the Goidelic portion of the Caledonii, Vacomagi, and Vernicomes, south of the Mounth, are probably the Caledonii of Tacitus. After the construction of the so-called Antoninus' Wall between the Clyde and the Forth the Damnonii were cut in two, and the portion of the tribe to the north as well as the inhabitants of Fife were probably the body that subsequently appears as the Horestii or Borestii, again as the Vecturiones or Verturiones, and finally as the Men of Fortrenn.

We have already seen that the Brigantes, the greatest and most powerful tribe of the Brythons, were finally reduced to subjection in A.D. 70, the conquest being effected by Petilius Cerealis under the Emperor Vespasian after a severe and bloody contest; and thus part of the south of Scotland became part of the Roman Empire. Before Petilius was, however, able to consolidate the newly acquired dominion, he was succeeded by Julius Frontinus; and as all his attention was given to a war against the Silures in Wales no fresh action in the north was taken till A.D. 79, when Agricola, who had now assumed the chief command in Britain, led his forces northward and constructed stations in the Brigantian territory, while in the following year he penetrated the territory of the Selgovæ, and, passing northwards by Lanarkshire, subdued the Damnonii to the south of the Firth of Clyde, and seems to have pushed on by Stirling as far as the Firth of Tay; but whether he spent the winter in advanced positions beyond the Forth, or retired to the south side for winter quarters, seems somewhat doubtful, probably the latter. At all events the summer of 81 seems to have been spent in constructing a chain of forts across the neck of land between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, so as to protect the greater portion of the newly acquired territory from the incursions of the northern tribes. In 83-86 he again advanced to the north, and though in the last year he gained a great victory at Mons Grampius, probably near the junction of the Isla and the Tay, he was unable to follow up his victory, and re-crossing the Tay, returned southward, while the fleet sailed onward round the north. Agricola was recalled in 87, and under his successors the district north of the Forth and Clyde again regained independence, while during the next thirty years even the country to the south seems to have become practically independent, for when Hadrian, in 120, visited Britain, he considered that the northern limit of Roman power should be drawn back to a line between the Solway and the English Tyne, and so formidable does he seem to have considered the attacks likely to be made from the north, that he erected along the border a massive stone wall, strengthened by a ditch on its northern side, and an earthen rampart on the south, with stations, castles, and watch-towers. In the reign of Antonine, however, in 139, Lollius Urbicus, who had been sent for this special purpose, again reduced the tribes to the north of Hadrian's Wall, and constructed a massive earthen rampart between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, probably along the line of Agricola's chain of forts. Formidable as this defence was, the northern tribes broke through it in 182, and were not finally driven back till two years later. A fresh outbreak in 207 drew the Emperor Severus himself to the scene of contest, and in 208 he arrived in Britain, and marching north with a large army, pushed vigorously forward, clearing and forming roads and bridging rivers, so as to render the whole territory of the hostile tribes more accessible at all future times. He penetrated as far as the Moray Firth, and though he fought no pitched battle, he is said to have lost an immense number of men, partly in consequence of hardship, and partly through the tactics of the natives, who

harassed his army continually. His operations were so far successful that he compelled the Caledonii and Meatae to make peace and to give up some territory north of the rampart formed by Lollius Urbicus, to which Severus now added an immense ditch on the northern side, as well as additional posts; but he had hardly returned to York when a fresh outbreak took place, and a war of extermination was only prevented by his death in 211, his son Antoninus at once concluding a peace with the rebellious tribes. Except for the brief usurpation of power by Carausius and his follower Allectus, who seems to have been supported by the Caledonii, almost nothing is heard of Scotland till 369, when the northern tribes began once more to make formidable attacks on the territory within the walls, the Picts—as they are now called—of the north being joined by Scots from Ireland and assisted by the Atecotti, whose territory lay within the Roman province, and by the Saxons who had since the latter part of the third century made frequent descents on the east coast. They were driven back by Theodosius in 369, but on the withdrawal of the Roman troops in 387 the Scots and Picts renewed their attacks; and though they were beaten back by a legion sent by Honorius to guard the northern wall, this was no sooner withdrawn in 402 than their assaults were renewed. They were again driven back by fresh Roman troops in 406, but the respite of the Romanised Britons was brief, for the legions were finally withdrawn in the following year, and in 410 the Roman occupation of Britain came for ever to an end, and the native tribes were left to fashion the destiny of their land in their own way.

The ensuing period of Scottish history is quite a blank, but the various tribes, or rather confederations of tribes, seem to have engaged in a hard struggle for mastery, and when we again find authentic record, somewhere about the beginning of the 7th century, Scotland was divided into four kingdoms held by four different nations, viz., the Picts, Scots, Britons, and Angles. The first held by far the greater portion of the country, their realm extending from the extreme north down to a line drawn through the island of Mull, up Loch Linnhe, eastward from the head of Loch Leven to Drumalban, and thence along this ridge to the line of the Forth, the river and firth of which formed its extreme southern limit. They held also the Orkneys and the greater portion of the Hebrides, and in what may be called the debatable tract to the south of the Firth of Forth they had settlements about Edinburgh in what was known as Manaw—where they have left traces of their possessions in the name of the Pentland Hills—and again farther to the south-west in the modern counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, where dwelt the Niduarian Picts or the Picts of Galloway, the descendants of the old Goidelic Selgovæ and Novantæ. The main body of the nation to the north of the line of the Firth of Forth was divided into the Northern Picts to the north of the Mounth, and the Southern Picts between that and the Firth of Forth. The former must have contained, as already noticed, a very considerable admixture of the pre-Celtic inhabitants, while the latter were probably almost purely Goidelic in race, with in the south-west the addition of a district where the inhabitants were of Brythonic descent, and figure prominently in Pictish history as the Men of Fortrenn. How much the different races had, however, become blended into one great nation is shown by the fact that in the end of the 6th century we find the central seat of power and the residence of the king, Brude mac Mailcon, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, while his successor, Gartnait, transferred it to Abernethy on the Tay, probably from some more immediate personal connection with the southern portion of the race, for nothing is known of any revolution.

They were in Brude's time converted to Christianity by St Columba about 563, and were then a united and powerful people. The nation seems to have consisted of a federation of small tribal bodies united into powerful district tribes ruled by Mormaers, these again owning allegiance to an Ar-ri, or High King. The succession to this office ran in certain families, but in right of the mother, not of the father, and the transmission of rule was latterly tanistic.

The kingdom of the Scots was almost co-extensive with the modern county of Argyll, and was bounded on the north by the line of heights to the north of Loch Leven and the line of the Black Water Lochs; on the east by Drumalban, whence the line struck across the middle of Loch Lomond, across the narrow neck between that and Loch Long, and thence down Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde. Their territory included also a portion of Mull, the whole of Islay and Jura, and all the islands in the Clyde. These Scots were sprung from the Irish branch of the Goidels. How the first colony, which was led across from the district known as Dalriada in the north of Ireland, in the end of the 5th century, by Fergus mac Erc and his two brothers, Loarn and Angus, first obtained footing in the district is not known, but having got it they rapidly spread their power over the whole district, which was portioned out among the descendants and adherents of the three brothers, who became known as the Cinel Gabran—that being the name of one of the grandsons of Fergus—the Cinel Loarn, and the Cinel Angus. The first held that portion of the Dalriadic kingdom which lies to the south-east of the line of Crinan Bay and Loch Awe; the second the modern district of Lorne, extending from Loch Leven to Craignish Point; and the third Islay and Jura. These subdivisions were in turn split up into smaller tribes. Their power was greatly extended and confirmed by Aidan, the great-grandson of Fergus. The seat of government was at Dunadd, near the mouth of the river Add at Crinan Bay. The kingdom of the Britons extended along the west coast from the high ground north of the Enderick southward to the Solway Firth, and thence into England, and seems to have stretched eastward as far as Selkirkshire, where the Catrail may mark the boundary. This people was Brythonic; the seat of government was at Aclwyd, the modern Dumbarton; and probably the succession, based on Roman principle—the Strathclyde Britons being highly Romanised—was in the male line. The portion of this tract inhabited by the Picts of Galloway has been already mentioned. To the east of the Strathclyde Britons, extending from the Firth of Forth southward to the Border, and thence into England, was the kingdom of the Angles of Bernicia, while the district from Edinburgh westward along the Firth of and river Forth was a sort of debatable land between the Britons, Angles, and Picts. The Pictish Manaw has been already noticed; the Britons had a fitful authority over the strip between the boundaries of the kingdom and the river Forth, and the Angles disputed the possession of the strip of Manaw along the coast. Bands of Saxons seem to have begun to form settlements on the east coast as early as the 4th century, and after the Romans quitted the island their numbers and power so greatly increased that they were able to wrest from the Britons considerable tracts of territory. One of these tracts lay along the south shore of the Firth of Forth, the native leader in the struggle here against the aggressors being probably the original of the great King Arthur. However that may be, the large number of scattered settlements of Frisians and Angles which had been formed all along the coast between the Tees and the Forth, were in 547 united into the kingdom of Bernicia by Ida, son of Eobba, and the Teutonic element thus

introduced into Scotland has had a very important influence on the national development.

The contest among these four kingdoms for the leading position and final mastery was long and severe, but a full account of the struggle would involve too many and minute details to be here given at length. About the middle of the 7th century a great victory of Oswy, King of the Angles, enabled him to bring both the Strathclyde Britons and the Dalriadic Scots under his power, while the death of Talorcan, King of the Picts, gave him also a pretext for trying to seize the Pictish throne, inasmuch as he claimed to be the next male heir of the late king, who had succeeded to the Pictish crown in right of his mother, but whose father seems to have been Ainfrid or Eanfrid, Oswy's brother, and to have taken refuge among the Picts on the defeat and death of his father at the hands of Aeduin, King of Deira, in 617. His claim not being allowed, he attempted to enforce it by arms, and brought the southern Picts into subjection, and Anglie rule over these three nations lasted till Oswy's death, and during the first part of the reign of his successor Ecgrid. The northern Picts attempted to recover their lost territory in 672, but the attempt was unsuccessful, and led to the expulsion of Drost, their king, and the election in his room of Bredei mac Bile, whose mother was daughter of Talorcan. Aided by a rebellion of the Dalriadic Scots, who had long been in a state of complete disorganisation, this king and his army made such progress, that in 685 Ecgrid awoke to the necessity of making a strong effort to crush this threatening opponent, and accordingly led a large army into Pictavia, where he was defeated and slain at Duin Nechtain, which is supposed to be Dunnichen in Forfarshire, the immediate result being that the Picts, Scots, and the Scottish portion of the Britons regained complete liberty. Bredei did not live long to enjoy his power, and the history of the next of the prominent Pictish kings, Nectan, son of Derili, who succeeded in 710, and who established the capital of his kingdom at Scone, is important rather in connection with the ecclesiastical than with the civil history of the kingdom, though his expulsion of the Columban clergy had the effect of placing the Dalriads, who supported their claims, in direct enmity to him, and probably of causing dissensions among his own subjects; for after Nectan became a monk in 724, there seems to have been a feeling of opposition between his supporters and those of his successor, Drust—a feeling that by and by resulted in civil war. After a stubborn contest among the four claimants for power who made their appearance, victory finally lay with Angus or Hungus mac Fergus, who firmly established his power about 730, and in 740 extended his dominion by conquering the Dalriadic Scots, whose kingdom thus became practically a Pictish province. In company with Eadberet, King of Northumbria, he also acquired power over the Strathclyde Britons, and the third king in succession after him, Alpin (775-80), seems also to have ruled over some part of the Saxon district south of the Forth, for in the *Annals of Ulster* he is termed King of the Saxons. Almost immediately after this, the hitherto accepted rule of Pictish succession, which never admitted the son of any former king as eligible for the crown, was broken through in favour of Talorcan, son of Angus, a proceeding which raised disputes between the southern Picts, who accepted his rule, and the northern Picts, who seem to have rejected it, and who, after having a separate king for some time, seem to have at length broken up into large tribes, owning allegiance only to their local rulers, and practically independent of the central authority in the south. This and other quarrels paved the way for a temporarily successful attempt on the crown by Alpin the Scot, sprung

from the Cinel Gabran, and probably ruler of a small body of Scots established in Galloway. Paternally descended from Fergus, and of Pictish descent by the mother's side, his claim was supported by all the Scots and by many of the discontented Picts, but the brief promise of power was quickly broken by his death in battle in 832. Kenneth, the son of Alpin, succeeded to his father's claims and ambition, and as the Pictish power was greatly weakened by frequent incursions of the Danes, and in particular by a pitched battle with these in 839, in which the Picts were defeated with heavy slaughter and a number of their leaders slain, this prince was in 842 able to make himself master of Dalriada, where he would doubtless be gladly welcomed by the Scots inhabitants. Two years later, in 844, he 'encountered the Picts seven times in one day,' according to the *Chronicle of Huntingdon*, 'and having destroyed many, confirmed the kingdom to himself,' and thus laid the foundation of modern Scotland, the Scots and Pictish claims for rule being, through his descent, united in his own person. The succession became firmly established in Kenneth's male line, and the sovereigns who had latterly been known as Kings of Scone were now called Kings of Alban.

The loss of Orkney and Shetland, which were about this time taken possession of by the Norwegians, is noticed in the article on Orkney, and the seizure of the islands off the west coast in that on the Hebrides, so that it is unnecessary here further to deal with the subject. From the Orkneys the Scandinavians spread to the mainland, where they possessed themselves of Caithness and most of Sutherland, so that in the beginning of the 10th century Scotland was divided into the kingdom of Alban proper, which extended along the east coast, from the Moray Firth to the Firth of Forth, with its western boundary marked by the Spey and Drumalban; the modern counties of Sutherland and Caithness, and the islands, all in possession of the Norwegians; Moravia or Moray, north and north-west of the Spey; Argathelia, lying to the west of the great line of watershed from Sutherland to Kintyre; and the portions to the south of the Clyde and Forth which were held as before. Malcolm, who was King of Alban from 942 to 954, tried, but unsuccessfully, to extend his kingdom beyond the Spey into Moray, but in 945 the limits of his power were substantially increased by Eadmund, King of Wessex, who, after overcoming the Strathclyde Britons, handed the rule of the district over to the Alban king, 'on the condition that he should be his co-operator on sea and on land.' In one of his numerous efforts to extend or establish his power in the north, Malcolm was slain, but where is not exactly known, some accounts placing the scene of his death in Kincardineshire, others in Moray. In the reign of his successors the kingdom received a further addition to its growing importance by its establishment in the debatable tract to the south of the Firth of Forth, this being brought about through the surrender of Edinburgh and the district to the west by the Angles, whose hold there seems to have been always precarious. This extension of territory to the south led to various attempts to seize the northern part of Bernicia, but none of them were successful till the time of Malcolm II. (1005-34), who in 1018 defeated the Northumbrian army at Carham near Coldstream, and was in consequence enabled to add to his dominions all the district from the Tweed to the Firth of Forth, so that, by the beginning of the 11th century, we find the kingdom—now that of Scotia—extending all along the east coast from the Spey to its modern boundary at the Tweed and Cheviots, while Strathclyde—now Cumbria—maintained a semi-independence, Moravia was practically quite independent, and Sutherland and Caithness, with

the islands and all the district to the west of the watershed, were under the sway of the Norwegians.

This Malcolm was the last male descendant of Kenneth mac Alpin, and on his death there was necessarily a fresh struggle for the succession, and this, though it was full of instant trouble, was probably on the whole beneficial for the future welfare of the country. 'Had any male descendant existed,' says Dr Skene, 'there would have been great risk of the territories now composing the kingdom becoming again disunited. As Malcolm had no son, but at least two daughters, who had male issue, Cumbria and Lothian would naturally have passed to the nearest heir in the female line; while a male collateral who could trace his descent from the founder of the family would, by the law of tanistic succession, have had a preferable claim to the regions north of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, forming the kingdom of Alban proper, and would probably have received the support of the Scottish part of the population at least; but the existence of any such male descendant cannot be traced, and the last male scion of the race appears to have been slain by King Malcolm in the year which preceded his own death, probably to make way for the quiet accession of Duncan, his grandson through his daughter, to the whole of the territories which he had united under his sway. He attained his object, for Duncan appears at first to have succeeded him in the whole of his dominions without objection. He appears, however, to have ere long provoked aggression both in the south and in the north.' The struggle in the north, which ended in Duncan's death, the accession of Macbeth to the supreme government of part of the country, and the extension of the Norwegian power to the south of the Moray Firth, and along part of the east coast, is noticed in the article on the Province of Moray, to which reference may be made.

Duncan left a son named Malcolm, who must have been a mere child at the time of his father's death, and who found refuge with his uncle Siward, Earl of Northumbria, who in 1054 advanced with a large army for the purpose of attacking Scotia and placing his nephew on the throne. A great battle was fought, probably near Scone, and though Macbeth was supported by his subjects, and assisted by his old ally Thorfinn and his Norwegians, Siward seems to have been victorious; but his success was so dearly bought that he was only able to establish Malcolm in possession of the country to the south of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, where we find him reigning over Cumbria and the Lothians for three years, at the end of which time the position of affairs had so greatly changed that he was able to make an independent effort to extend his power over his paternal dominions to the north, and this time so successfully that he totally routed Macbeth, who was driven across the Mounth and killed at Lumphanan. How this change came about in such a short time cannot now be ascertained, but it probably depended directly on the death of Thorfinn in 1057, for immediately thereafter the Celtic tribes along the east coast threw off the Norwegian government, and many of them would then be able to afford to Malcolm the substantial support which they were unable to give in the earlier contest. That they were ready to do so is highly probable, as this district was the seat of power of Malcolm mac Kenneth, from whom Malcolm son of Duncan was descended. The early part of his reign the king, who obtained from his subjects the distinctive name of Ceanmor, spent in consolidating his power, and probably also in introducing the first of those changes which were by and by to revolutionise the condition of the land. Hitherto the dominant race, both Picts and Scots, had been Celtic; but with Malcolm's accession the purely Celtic portion of Scot-

tish history may be said to come to an end, for just as Kenneth mac Alpin, representing the royal lines of both Picts and Scots, was able to unite these two nations firmly under his government, so now Malcolm, representing the royal lines of both Scots and Saxons, was fated to unite all the races into one compact whole, in which, however, at this earlier time from the king's youthful Northumbrian training, and thereafter through the influence of his wife, the Teutonic portion of the population was destined to take the leading place. His queen, Margaret, to whom Malcolm was married in 1068, was the sister of Edgar Atheling, and had, along with many other Saxons of royal and noble birth, fled to Scotland for refuge after England had fallen under Norman rule in 1066. Fair and pure minded, she seems to have exercised—and that for good—a very strong influence over the king; and, as a natural consequence, he was eager to carry out all her wishes, so that her countrymen, who crowded to Scotland in large numbers after the marriage, were received with high favour, and under their guidance the Teutonising of Scottish institutions went on apace. Malcolm's Saxon sympathies led him into war with England, in which he made vigorous efforts to extend his south-eastern frontier to the Tyne, but in vain; and during one of these expeditions in 1093 he was surprised and slain at Alnwick Castle, in Northumberland, while the queen died almost immediately afterwards. He left a kingdom having much the same extent as modern Scotland, except that Caithness and the Orkney Islands were still Norwegian, and the power of the Scottish king in Ross, Argathelia, and the Western Islands was rather nominal than real.

These sudden deaths caused another dynastic struggle, and thus greatly retarded the progress of the country, for the northerly races, who had probably looked with no great favour on the Saxonising process that had been going on, seem to have adhered at first to Malcolm's brother, Donald Ban, who, according to tanistic law, was his proper successor; and the *Saxon Chronicle* says that they also 'drove out all the English who were before with King Malcolm.' Donald's claims were, however, disputed by Duncan, son of Malcolm by his first wife, the Norwegian princess Ingibiorg, who had long been a hostage at the English court, but who was now allowed to come north to dispute his uncle's succession—a venture in which, aided as he was by the Normans, and supported by Saxon and Norse elements in the kingdom, as well as by part of the Celtic population, he was successful. Brief as was his reign—for within six months he was treacherously slain at Mordunnes in Kincardine—it was yet long enough to show that the feeling of independence and distinct nationality, which was afterwards to become so marked in the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th centuries, already existed strongly throughout the nation, for the *Saxon Chronicle* says that some of the Scots 'gathered together and slew almost all his followers, and he himself with few escaped. Afterwards they were reconciled, on the condition that he should never again harbour in the land either English or French'—a statement which seems to imply that they considered him as too much under Norman influence, and interpreted by Dr Skene as a probable indication that before Duncan had left Loudon he had been compelled to acknowledge himself as vassal to the English king for the whole of Scotland—a position which the Celtic portion of his subjects, at any rate, refused to recognise. On his death rule over the north at once reverted to Donald Ban, who now tried to strengthen his power and disarm the opposition of the Lothians and Cumbria, by associating with him Eadmund, the eldest surviving son of Malcolm by Queen Margaret, who seems to have

had Lothian assigned to his rule. The dominion of both came to an end in 1097, when Edgar Atheling drove them out and seated the next of Malcolm's sons, Eadgar (1097-1107), on the throne. The power of the prince did not extend firmly over the whole kingdom, and almost at the commencement of his reign he had to allow the Norwegian king, Magnus Barefoot, to take possession of the Western Islands and Kintyre. Eadgar died in 1107, and the kingdom was for a time once more divided, his next brother, Alexander (1107-24) becoming king over the portion north of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, as well as of the debatable land up to and including Edinburgh; while the youngest brother, David, became ruler of the rest of Lothian and of Cumbria, with the title of Prince of Cumbria. Alexander, who was surnamed the Fierce, seems to have enforced his power vigorously over his rebellious northern subjects; but otherwise, except for a quarrel with the Pope and the Archbishops of York and Canterbury as to the consecration of a Bishop of St Andrews, in which he maintained the independence of his kingdom against all foreign interference, his reign was uneventful.

On his death the whole realm was again united by the accession of David (1124-53), Prince of Cumbria, and, in right of his wife, also Earl of Northampton and Lord of Huntingdon. He had spent much of his life in England at the Court of Henry I., where, under Norman influence, he had become, as it is put by a contemporary English annalist, thoroughly 'freed from the rust of Scottish barbarity,' and imbued with feudal ideas. He was undoubtedly the greatest of our early kings, and, except during the brief period of his wars with England in support of the claim of Henry's daughter, Maud, to the throne, the whole of the rest of his reign was devoted to the carrying out of wise and well-judged measures for the further extension of the civilisation which, introduced by Malcolm Ceanmor and Queen Margaret, had had its progress so abruptly stopped by their death. To attain this end one of the chief instruments used by David as well as his predecessors was the Church, which was encouraged, by those liberal donations of land which drew from James VI. the melancholy complaint that this monarch was 'ane sore sanct for the crown,' to spread itself over the whole country, and exercise the great civilising influence which it undoubtedly possessed at this early time. The little royal burghs which he established everywhere with such free hand must have also been centres from which 'sweetness and light' passed into the surrounding districts, while in the *Leges Burgorum* drawn up by the king and his advisers for the government of these we find the first attempt to give Scotland written law. He seems to have brought with him from England a number of Norman friends, and with the aid of these, to many of whom he made large grants of land, he steadily set himself to supersede old Celtic conditions by feudal institutions based on the Norman system. Before these the Saxon influence introduced by Malcolm III. gradually disappeared, and the feudal Scotland thus formed, with Norman ideas as the basis of rule, though much shaken by the results of the Reformation, practically existed till the end of the reign of Charles I. Grievances connected with this introduction of feudalism led in 1130 to a rebellion in the north, headed by Angus, Earl of Moray, and Malcolm, an illegitimate son of Alexander I.; but the rebels were defeated by an army under David's cousin, Edward, son of Siward—the king himself being in England—who, 'entering Moravia, now deprived of its lord and protector, obtained, by God's help, possession of the whole of that large territory. Thus David's dominions were augmented and his power was greater than that

of any of his predecessors.' How firm, indeed, was his rule all over Scotland is well shown by the strange combination of races which formed the army with which he invaded England in 1130 in support of the claims of his niece Maud to the English throne, and with which he fought the battle of the Standard. The van was formed by the Picts of Galloway (who appear with their old name for the last time), the second line by the men of Strathclyde and Teviotdale (Britons), the third by the men of the Lothians (Angles), the Islesmen and the men of Lennox (both probably mixed aborigines, Celts and Norse), and the fourth by the Scots and the men of Moray (both Celtic and mostly Pictish). The authority which he had acquired at this early date in his reign he maintained with a firm hand to the end, for we hear of no further outbreaks against his power, and he was thus enabled to give his attention to the full development of the kingdom, his success in which may be best described in the words of the encomium of George Buchanan—no great lover of kings—who says 'that if the most learned men should strive with all their skill to express the idea of a good king, their minds would fail to conceive such an one as David proved himself to be during the whole course of his life.'

His eldest son Henry having predeceased him, David was succeeded by his grandson Malcolm IV., surnamed the Maiden (1153-65), then a boy of only twelve years of age, who was immediately crowned at Scone. The accession of a minor was at once the signal for an outbreak by Somerled, the petty king of Argathelia, and hardly had peace been made with him when fresh troubles, caused apparently by the idea that Malcolm was too much under control of the English king—and so prophetic of the spirit that was to animate the whole country during the war of independence—took place in central Scotland. Terms were, however, made, and in 1160 the king, young as he was, showed his capacity for rule by repressing further outbreaks in Galloway and Moray, and in 1164 by the defeat of Somerled, who had invaded the district to the south of the Clyde, but who was met and slain at Renfrew, and his army routed by the royal forces. Malcolm died at the early age of twenty-four, and was succeeded by his brother William, surnamed the Lyon (1165-1214), who, during an invasion of England consequent on a quarrel about the earldom of Northumberland, was taken prisoner by the English in 1173—an event at once followed by a revolt of the Celtic populations in Galloway and north of the Forth against the English and Norman barons who had been placed in their midst as their feudal superiors, and whom they now 'wickedly and ruthlessly slew.' The release of William in the following year put an end to the strife, but he had purchased his liberty at the expense of his independence, for he had agreed to do allegiance to the English king for the whole kingdom of Scotland, an undertaking to which his subjects never consented, and as to which they were indeed never consulted. Considering the temper they had twice already shown that consent would never have been given, and the agreement, such as it was, though it was thus quite invalid, was nevertheless fraught with future trouble for the country. In 1179 the king, whose northern subjects, ever since his surrender of Scottish independence, had been in a state of veiled or open rebellion and civil war, passed northwards with a large army, and after settling the country to the south of the Moray Firth, subdued the whole of the great province of Ross, up as far as the Dornoch Firth, this district having hitherto maintained a quasi-independence. He had hardly, however, again returned to the south, when the whole country north of the Spey united in support of a Celt

named Donald Ban, who claimed the sovereignty as being directly descended from Duncan, son of Malcolm III.; and a few years afterwards outbreaks took place also in Galloway and in Stratherne. The latter were at once suppressed, but Donald Ban MacWilliam was not put down till 1187, when he was defeated and slain; and when, in 1189, the independence of Scotland was admitted by Richard I., the hostility of the northern Celts was appeased, and in 1196 William was able to add Caithness to his territory, and establish the royal authority in what had previously been an appanage of the Norwegian earldom of Orkney. An easily suppressed insurrection in Ross in 1211 was the only other incident of this long reign.

William was succeeded by his son Alexander II. (1214-49), a young man of seventeen. The early part of the reign of the new king was again disturbed by insurrections in the north, but these were suppressed by Frquhard Macintagart, afterwards Earl of Ross, the lay possessor of the lands of the old monastery of Saint Maerubha at Applecross, and in reality a great Highland chief with a powerful following. As part of Macintagart's possessions consisted of the northern part of Argathelia, and as the later rebel leaders had derived a good deal of assistance from the southern part of the province, the king raised a large army and subdued the disloyal portion in 1222. Galloway, which was again in a state of rebellion, was subdued in 1235, and thereafter Alexander determined to wrest the Hebrides from Norway. An account of his operations will be found in the article on these islands, in one of which, Kerrera, the monarch died while the war was proceeding. He was succeeded by his son Alexander III. (1249-85), then only eight years old, and during the first part of his reign the war was stopped, but no sooner had he attained his majority than it was again renewed and the islands finally secured for Scotland by the defeat of Hakon at the battle of Largs.* The rest of Alexander's reign was peaceful, and under his wise and able rule the country rapidly increased in prosperity—prosperity that was at once checked by the unfortunate death of the king, who was thrown from his horse and killed as he was riding from Dunfermline to Kinghorn to visit the queen, and that did not resume its course till the time of James I. How great a change passed over Scotland between the accession of Malcolm Ceanmor and the death of Alexander III. has been thus briefly put by Dr Ross in his *Early Scottish History and Literature*:—'Before Malcolm Ceanmor's time Scotland was inhabited by a rural population scattered over the face of the country in mean hamlets and hotbies and supporting itself mainly by flocks and herds and by a rude and insignificant agriculture. Architecture was unknown; commerce did not exist; religion and learning were dead. Before the death of Alexander III. had left Scotland a prey to foreign ambition and rapacity, successive generations of landed proprietors, small and great, had been bound to extend the area of their cultivated land; even those who had no land were, according to Fordun, under an obligation to dig daily seven feet square of earth. Towns had sprung up and had originated both a home and foreign trade. Berwick, then a Scottish possession, had become the greatest port in the Isle of Britain—"The Alexandria of the North." The Church had arisen from its Culdee tomb with more than Columban vigour; by its noble structures, its educational efforts, its elaborate ritual, its parochial organisation, the energy of its prelates and abbots, as well as the unbroken favour of the Scottish kings, it had recovered

* Details of the battles and many of the other leading historical events will be found in the separate articles dealing with the places where they occurred.

its spiritual authority, and was once more a power over the consciences of men. A great judiciary system had long been in operation, which required the services of the feudal baronage. In a word the kingdom was completely changed.

Alexander's two sons and his daughter had all died before him, but the last, who was married to Eric, King of Norway, had left an only child, a little daughter—the Maid of Norway—who was now heir to the throne. Her claim had been admitted at a meeting of the whole baronage at Scone in 1284, after the death of Alexander's second son, and now an embassy was despatched to bring her home from Norway, and preparation was made for the government of the country during her minority. The astute and ambitious Edward I., who then occupied the English throne, and who was anxious to see the two countries united, deemed the chance a favourable one for his purpose, and proposed that a marriage should take place between his son Edward and the young Scottish Queen; and at an assembly of the nobles held at Birgham the proposal was agreed to, full terms being made for the independence of Scotland and its government. Hardly, however, had the so-called Treaty of Birgham been signed, when Edward, by various demands which were inconsistent with its terms, excited suspicions as to his real design, which was to get the whole government at once into his own hands. The young Queen, who was the last descendant of the royal family in a direct line from William the Lion, died at Orkney on her way to Scotland, and, as her death was unexpected, no provision had been made for the succession to the throne. Ten competitors for the crown, descended on the female side from older branches of the family, at once made their appearance. Of these the chief were John Baliol, who was the grandson of the eldest daughter of King David, and Robert Bruce, the son of David's second daughter, and though the claim of the former was undoubtedly the better as regards descent, each was supported by a body of numerous and powerful adherents. All the claimants were of Norman families, and as such were regarded by the mass of the people as foreigners, and therefore looked on with little favour. By dexterous diplomacy Edward prevailed on them to refer the decision of their claims to himself, insisting, however, that before this was done, all should acknowledge his supremacy; and this, after some delay, they all consented to do, though the community entered a disregarded protest against any such claim being recognised. In 1292 he decided in favour of Baliol, who at once did 'homage as justly due to Edward as lord-superior of Scotland;' but no sooner was the new vassal settled on the throne than the liege-lord he had acknowledged set himself, by a series of studied insults, to stir him up to rebellion, and, as even the worm will turn at last, he was finally successful just as he wished. In 1296 Edward assembled a large army, and marched northward as far as Elgin, whence, finding that resistance had ceased, he returned to Berwick, taking Baliol with him, and leaving all the principal castles strongly garrisoned with English troops and all offices of power in the hands of Englishmen. Hardly, however, had he thus seen his conquest completed, as he fancied, when Sir William Wallace, with the aid of Sir William Douglas, raised a successful rebellion in the south-west and centre of Scotland, and after defeating the English governor, the Earl of Surrey, at Stirling, drove Edward's garrisons out of the country. The English King, who was in Flanders, basteued home, and, marching north at the head of a large army, with which he defeated Wallace at Falkirk, repossessed himself of the whole country between 1298 and 1303. Wallace himself, specially excepted from amnesty, was captured by treachery near Glasgow, and taken to

London, where, after a mock trial, in which he was not allowed to defend himself against the false charges brought against him, he was hanged and quartered in 1305.

Even yet Edward's usurped power did not long remain secure, for in 1306 a new outbreak took place, headed by Robert Bruce, son of the Lord of Annandale who disputed with Baliol for the crown. At first the rising was not very successful, for the Scottish army was surprised and defeated at Methven, and Bruce's castle at Kildrummy, whither he had sent his wife for safety, was captured. He himself had to take refuge in Rathlin Island, off the Irish coast, and afterwards in Arran, whence he was able to reach the Ayrshire coast, where some of his estates were, and surprise and capture his own castle of Turnberry. Aided by Sir James Douglas, he again took the field, and the death of Edward I. at Burgh-on-Sands, while on his way north in command of his army, and the inaction of his son, Edward II., gave the Scots a chance of which their leader was not slow to avail himself; and, after defeating Comyn and an English force in Buchan, he gradually recovered the whole land, till in 1313 the only castle still garrisoned by the English was that of Stirling, which surrendered in the following year, after the battle of Bannockburn. The independence of Scotland was formally recognised by England in the treaty of Northampton in 1328, but King Robert did not live to apply his strong will to the settlement of the kingdom, as he died at Cardross in 1329, and under his son David II. (1329-71), who was only five years old when he succeeded, the country fell into a state of complete anarchy, a number of disaffected nobles having joined a rebellion headed by Edward Baliol, the son of John, whose pretensions were also supported by England. The chief Scottish defeats were at Halidon Hill and Neville's Cross, at the latter of which battles David himself was taken prisoner, and was not released till eleven years afterwards, in 1357, when he obtained his liberty on payment of a large ransom. He was succeeded by Robert II. (1371-90), son of Bruce's daughter Marjory (see PAISLEY), and the first of the Stewart line of kings. The early part of his reign was pretty free from trouble with the English, but many raids took place on both sides, the chief being the one in 1388, which terminated in the famous battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase, after which there was peace between the rival nations for eleven years. Robert II. was succeeded by his son Robert III. (1390-1406), who, with good intentions but a weak will, allowed the power to fall into the hands of his brother the Duke of Albany. Raids on both sides again commenced on the expiry of the eleven years' truce in 1399, but the only noteworthy feature of them was the disastrous defeat sustained by the Scots at Homildon Hill near Wooler, in Northumberland. The Duke of Albany was suspected of cherishing designs on the throne, and the suspicion being confirmed by the mysterious death of the king's eldest son, the Duke of Rothesay, in 1402 at Falkland Palace, where he had been confined by Albany's orders, Robert was in 1405 induced to send his only other son James, then a boy of fourteen, to France to be educated. Though England and Scotland were at peace at the time, the ship in which he set sail was captured by an English ship, and James was detained as a prisoner by the English king. This crowning misfortune seems to have broken Robert's heart, and he died in the following year. Though James I. (1406-37) thus nominally succeeded in 1406, he was not released till 1424, the government of Scotland being carried on first by Albany down to 1419, and then by his son Murdoch. The noteworthy event of the period was the battle of Harlaw. Though James had been detained

as a captive, he had been trained and educated as carefully as if he had been heir to the English throne instead of king of Scotland, and no sooner had he taken the government into his own hands than he set himself vigorously to the task of introducing law and order throughout the kingdom.

It is curious, as showing how far England in the early centuries had outstripped Scotland in civilisation, that both the early reforming and law-giving kings of the latter country were educated at the English court. James's reforms, however, caused disaffection in some quarters, and he was basely murdered at Perth in the beginning of 1437. From this time till that of James VI. Scottish history is almost a mere list of trouble and misgovernment, arising from quarrels and struggles for power among a set of turbulent nobles who had often no strong hand to keep them in order, inasmuch as the next six sovereigns all succeeded to the throne while they were minors. During the reign of James II., the Douglasses, who had so increased in power, and unfortunately also in misplaced pride, as to regard themselves as equal in authority to the king, had their influence broken by the murder of the sixth Earl at Edinburgh Castle in 1440; by the assassination of the eighth Earl by James himself at Stirling Castle in 1452; and by the defeat of the ninth Earl and his brothers, the Earl of Moray and the Earl of Ormond, at Arkinholm, where the town of Langholm now stands, in 1454. James II. was killed at Roxburgh in 1460. His son James III. (1460-88) seems to have been a man of culture, but weak of will, and fond of entrusting the government to favourites. The first of these were the Boyds of Kilmarnock, who fell into disgrace in 1468, and were succeeded by a body of men who seem to have been connected with the fine arts, and whom some of the nobles hanged at Lauder Bridge in 1482. In 1488 it was suspected that James had entered into communication with Henry VII. of England, with views favourable to a revival of the old claim of overlordship, and a confederation having been formed against him, the royal forces were defeated at Sauchie, and the king murdered as he fled from the field of battle. James was married in 1469 to the daughter of Christian I., King of Denmark, and received the Orkney and Shetland Islands in pledge for part of her dowry (see ORKNEY), so that it was in his reign that the kingdom finally reached its present extent. In the reign of his son and successor, James IV. (1488-1513), the most noteworthy events were the thorough subjection of the Lord of the Isles; the king's marriage with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., which a century afterwards opened the way for the accession of the Stewart line to the throne of England; and the war at the end of his reign terminating in the fatal battle of Flodden, where, through bad generalship, James himself and 10,000 of his army, including a large number of men of note, were slain. James V. (1512-42), who succeeded, was, in the early part of his reign, entirely in the hands of the Earl of Angus, who conducted affairs pretty much as he pleased till 1528, when the king, then seventeen years of age, escaped from Falkland to Stirling, and Angus's power was broken. He promised to make a vigorous ruler, and established order along the Borders and in the Western Islands in 1530-32, but his unfortunate partiality for a favourite named Sinclair led to a disaster to his army at Solway Moss in 1542, and James, already ill with vexation at the refusal of his nobles to march with him into England, removed to Falkland, where he died in the end of the same year. It was during his reign that the Reformed doctrines first began to make headway, but the tracing of their spread and results fall to be dealt with in the section on Ecclesiastical History.

James was succeeded by his daughter, the beautiful but unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots (1542-87), who was at the time of her accession an infant of only a week old. Henry VIII., who was then King of England, wished a marriage to take place between the infant queen and his son Edward, and the Scottish Estates agreed to this proposal; but, quarrels having arisen between the two countries as to alleged piracy by English vessels and Border raids, the treaty was not confirmed. Henry tried to enforce compliance to his wishes by invasion, and in 1544 the Earl of Hertford wasted the whole of the south-east of the country, burned Edinburgh and Leith, and spread ruin far and wide. He invaded the same district again in 1547, when he defeated the Scottish army at Pinkie; and in the following year the young queen, who had been sent for safety to Inchmahome in Lake Meuteth, was sent away to France, where in 1558 she was married to the Dauphin, who succeeded to the throne in 1559. As Francis seemed inclined to treat Scotland as a French province, fresh difficulties would clearly have arisen, but he died in 1560, and Mary returned to Scotland. On her arrival, she found the nobles divided into two parties, one of them, headed by the Earl of Huntly, adhering to the Roman Catholic Church; the other by her half-brother, James, Earl of Murray, adhering to the Reformed doctrines. At first she sided with the latter; but after her marriage with Darnley the alliance was broken. Her married life was unhappy, and having conceived a passion for the Earl of Bothwell, she seems to have become privy to a plot for her husband's assassination, which was perpetrated near Edinburgh in 1567, and was married to Bothwell in little more than three months after. These proceedings having alienated the greater number of her subjects, a confederation was formed against her; and after a vain effort to get an army to fight on her behalf at Carberry Hill, she surrendered, and was confined in Lochleven Castle, where shortly after she was compelled to abdicate the throne in favour of her infant son, James VI. (1567-1625), and to appoint the Earl of Murray regent. Early next year she escaped, and passing by Niddry Castle to Hamilton, placed herself at the head of an army, and advanced towards Dumbarton. Her forces were met and defeated by Murray's army at Langside (see GLASGOW), and she herself fled to England. Murray ruled well and wisely; but after his assassination at Linlithgow in 1570, there were, down to 1581, a succession of regents who were quite incapable of governing their turbulent brother nobles, and who allowed affairs to fall into great disorder. From 1581 to 1603 James may be considered as ruling himself, though in the early part of that time the power was really exercised by the Earls of Lennox and Arran. From their hands he was rescued by the lords engaged in the Raid of Ruthven. The only other event of the reign, prior to 1603, was the Gowrie Conspiracy.

On the death of Elizabeth in the year just mentioned, James, as the nearest heir through his descent from Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and wife of James IV., succeeded to the English throne, and from this date Scotland ceases, except in one or two instances, to have a history separate from that of the United Kingdom. The struggle between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy, important as were its effects on civil as well as on religious liberty, falls properly to be dealt with in the section on Ecclesiastical History; but it may be noted that while the 'blue bonnets' whom Leslie, in consequence of this quarrel, led over the Border, and who had such an important effect on the issue of the great English civil war, were busy in the south, Montrose, by his rapid march from Athole on Perth and Aberdeen and all over the north, with his

victories at Inverlochy, Auldearn, and Alford, and afterwards at Kilsyth, almost recovered Scotland for Charles ere his army was dispersed at Philiphaugh. The support afforded by the Scots to Charles II. in 1649-50 failed in its object, and the whole country fell under the power of Cromwell; and though the Restoration was nowhere hailed with greater joy than in Scotland, the misgovernment and religious persecution with which Charles and James VII. repaid past exertions on their behalf, made the greater part of the people eager to welcome the deliverance brought by William of Orange. The exiled house still, however, retained a firm hold over the hearts of many Scotsmen, especially in the Highlands, and the amount of discontent that prevailed so alarmed Queen Anne's advisers, in view of objections to the succession to the throne and the chances of a civil war, that they prevailed on the Scottish Estates to pass a bill providing for the Union of the two kingdoms, which accordingly took place in 1707. The result of the Act, as well as the means used to carry it through, were unsatisfactory, and caused discontent which, partly at all events, led, on the Queen's death and the accession of George I. in

1714, to an armed rising of Jacobites under the Earl of Mar. A considerable army gathered at Perth, but their advance was checked at Sheriffinnir, and the hopeless incompetence of the Chevalier, who took command in person, soon after completed the ruin of the rebellion, and Mar and James slipped secretly on board a French vessel at Montrose, and left their poor followers to their fate. In 1745 the Chevalier's son, Prince Charles Edward, with only seven adherents, crossed from France to make another but more determined effort of the same sort. Landing on the west coast of Inverness-shire, and setting up his standard at Glenfinnan, where he was joined by many of the Highland clans, he marched south by Perth to Edinburgh, defeated Cope at Prestonpans, and penetrated into England as far as Derby. On the retreat he defeated General Hawley at Falkirk, but was totally routed by the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, and with this last Jacobite rising the separate history of Scotland comes entirely to an end, and the Scottish independence and steadfast effort so strongly exemplified by all the national history becomes thereafter an important factor in the development of Great Britain.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

By the Rev. JOHN REITH, B.D.

CHRISTIANITY existed in Scotland during the time of the Roman occupation. In 397, towards the close of that period, St Ninian is said to have introduced it among the southern Picts at Whithorn, and thence to have spread it as far north as the Grampians. From 410, when the Romans left Britain, till about the middle of the sixth century, is a legendary period of Scottish Church history. This Fordun filled up with narratives borrowed from previous chroniclers, which were enlarged by Hector Boece, but which are not accepted by modern critics as historically accurate. Thus there seems to be no historical ground for supposing that St Palladius was ever in Scotland at all. St Servanus, who is said to have been found by Palladius on his arrival in Scotland (430), belongs to the latter half of the seventh century, and the Culdees are really never heard of till the beginning of the eighth century.

Towards the close of the fifth century, a colony of Scots from the north-east of Ulster settled in the west of Scotland in a district which at least after that was called Dalriada. Although for a time they prospered and spread, they kept their footing with difficulty till the arrival (563) of Columba, who, by his influence with Brude, King of the Picts, secured them from molestation. (See IONA and INVERNESS.) They then extended their operations eastward, and the whole of Scotland north of the Forth was christianised. South of the Forth the great missionary was St Cuthbert, whose abbey at Lindisfarne was to the north of Eglau and Lothian what Columba's monastery in Iona was to the north of Scotland—the centre of ecclesiastical government and religious enterprise. At this period there was no organisation that could properly be called a church. The country was christianised by a system of monastic settlements, and although the missionaries were ordained, they were under the jurisdiction of the abbots of the monasteries, who were often laymen. See our articles WHITHORN, FORDOUN, IONA, INVERNESS, and MELROSE.

During the next period of Scottish Church history—the seventh and eighth centuries—the important ques-

tion is the controversy between the native Church and the Roman Church regarding the observance of Easter, the shape of the tonsure, etc. When the purely Christian festival of Easter was substituted in the early Church for the Jewish Passover, great difficulty was experienced in adjusting the day of the week, or solar time, to the day of the month, or lunar time. The system adopted in the Western Church was to celebrate Easter on the Sunday between the 14th and the 20th day of the moon first after the vernal equinox, calculated on a cycle of eighty-four years. But a change was made in 457, and in 525 the cycle of nineteen years was finally adopted—Easter to fall on the Sunday between the 15th and 21st day of the moon. Now this change took place at the time when Ireland was completely isolated, so that the Christians there held by the former system, and regarded the latter as an unwarrantable innovation. In 710 Nectan, King of the southern Picts, issued a decree that the Catholic mode should be observed throughout his dominions; and as the Columban monks refused to comply with this decree, the whole of them were expelled from his kingdom (717).

At the time when the Church in Scotland was coming into collision with the Church of Rome in this manner, two influences were at work modifying its constitution internally. One of these was the introduction from the Church of Rome of a hierarchy of secular clergy, with bishops exercising jurisdiction over the monasteries. The other was the rise of the so-called Culdees or Anchorites (the name representing the Lat. *Deicolæ*, which was applied to Anchorites, as specially God-worshippers), who are first heard of in Scotland after the expulsion of the Columban monks. When in the ninth century they were brought under canonical rule, along with the secular clergy, the name of Culdees came to be almost synonymous with secular canons. An attempt was made by Kenneth mac Alpin to restore the Columban Church in his dominions; and for this purpose he founded an abbey at Dunkeld, and made its abbot the first Bishop of Fortrenn (*i.e.*, the kingdom of the southern Picts), whose seat was transferred to ABERNETHY in

865. The seat of the hishop of the Scottish Church (a title which first occurs in the time of Girig, 878-89), or Bishop of Alban, was transferred to St Andrews about 908. After the battle of Carham (1018), when Lothian was ceded to Malcolm II., the churches in that district fell under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of St Andrews as sole Bishop of Scotland.

An important influence was exercised on the Scottish Church by Margaret, the English princess, who wedded Malcolm Ceannmor in 1068. Her policy, which was continued by Malcolm's successors, was (1) to substitute a diocesan episcopacy for the old monastic jurisdiction; (2) to introduce religious orders; and (3) to absorb the Culdees into the Roman system by converting them from secular into religious canons. King Alexander (1107-24) created two new hishoprics—Moray and Dunkeld; and his brother David, while yet Earl of Cumhria, reconstituted the hishopric of Glasgow (about 1115). When he became king (David I.), he created three new hishoprics—Aberdeen, Ross, and Caithness; and towards the close of his reign other two—Dunhlaue and Brechin. Alexander and David also founded a large number of monasteries for the regular canons of St Augustine and for Benedictine monks. And even more direct measures were taken for the extermination of the Culdees. Their revenues and rights were bestowed on the regular canons; and such was the pressure brought to bear upon them, that this last remnant of the old Celtic Church was absorbed into the order of regular canons in the course of the thirteenth century. See DUNFERMLINE, COLDINGHAM, MELROSE, JEDBURGH, KELSO, DRYBURGH, NEWBATTLE, etc.

The Church of Scotland was now completely assimilated to the Catholic Church in the rest of Europe. And previous to the Reformation the corruptions of the Church had grown to a greater height in Scotland than in any other nation within the pale of the Western Church. In the second quarter of the sixteenth century, several persons were put to death for heresy, that is, preaching against the errors of the Church—Patrick Hamilton (1528), George Wishart (1546), Adam Wallace (1550), and Walter Mill (1558). But the death of these men, with the exception of the last, did not produce any wide-spread excitement. The truth is, that the causes of the Reformation were of a more practical nature than anything connected with a corruption of doctrine or abuses in matters purely religious. First, there was the collision between the higher ecclesiastics and the nobility. For a time the latter had seen their property and power taken from them to enrich the clergy; and when a set of teachers arose who taught that the clergy had no right to the position and wealth they had assumed, the nobles were very willing to be convinced. By the poorer classes, the tithes and other dues exacted by the Church were felt to be a burden. In 1557 the first Covenant was signed—a document by which the leaders of the Protestant party—the Lords of the Congregation, as they were now called—bound themselves to co-operate with each other in maintaining and establishing the Word of God, and in enmity to the antichrists of the time. The *casus belli* was the burning of Walter Mill. The Lords of the Congregation laid a remonstrance before the Regent, who received it in such a conciliatory manner as to allay the excitement for a time. An ecclesiastical council, too, met in 1559, to consider certain suggestions for reform made by a body of gentlemen well affected to the Established Church. But such attempts at internal reform came too slowly or too late. The Queen Regent at this time assumed an attitude of distinct hostility to the Reformers, and her persecutions helped to produce an outbreak of popular zeal in their favour at Perth. The symbols of idolatry were attacked by the

mobs, and many of the religious houses destroyed. The Reformers now issued manifestoes expressing defiance of the Queen Regent, who attempted to crush the opposition to her authority by means of French troops. Distrusting her strength, however, she made promises, on the faith of which the Congregation dispersed from Perth, where they had organised a defence. These promises were almost immediately broken, and the consequence was a fresh accession of strength to the Reformers, who now took possession of St Andrews. They were not only able to hold their own there against the royal army, but they marched on Edinburgh, and took it (June 29). They were unable to retain this position, but a treaty with England was made (January 1560); English assistance was sent to Scotland; and the French army withdrawn. The Estates being convened in August, a Confession of Faith embodying the principles of the Geneva Church was approved of; all previous Acts on religious matters repealed; the authority of the Pope abjured; the celebration of the Mass declared illegal; and Calvinistic Protestantism established as the national religion. The first General Assembly of the Protestant Church of Scotland was held on the 20th December 1560.

But the victory of the Reformers was yet far from being complete. Under the influence of Mary, a Catholic reaction set in, and a dispute arose among the Protestants themselves. The clergy had adopted, besides the Confession of Faith, a Book of Discipline, which the laymen were unwilling to subscribe, because it proposed that, while the tithes went to the support of the ministers and the poor, the revenues of hishops, ahheys, and cathedrals should go to the endowment of colleges and schools. This was not what Knox's coadjutors had worked for. The deposition of Mary was favourable to the Reformation. The Regent took a solemn oath to maintain the Reformed Faith and to abolish Popery. The General Assembly prepared a scheme providing effectually for the security of the Protestant cause, which was confirmed by Parliament in 1567; and from this time Protestantism was firmly established, and the Reformation complete.

But after the death of Knox (1572) a new conflict began—between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy. The Regent Morton favoured the latter, because he hoped, by means of the bishops, to exercise a power over the Church which would contribute to the stability of the government; and the nobility favoured it, because they hoped, by means of the hishops, to keep part of the plunder of the Church. Accordingly, by the Convention of Leith (1572) it was enacted that the titles of archbishop and bishop should be retained till the king's majority. But as the hishops were to be chosen by the ministers, and subject to the General Assembly in matters spiritual, the anomaly was presented for a time of Episcopacy and Presbyterianism co-existing in the Church of Scotland. The first objections to the lawfulness of the Episcopal form of government were made at the Assembly which met at Edinburgh in 1575. The ring-leader in the opposition was Andrew Melville, whose naturally vigorous mind had been imbued with the opinions of Beza and other Reformers with whom he had come in contact on the Continent. Led by him, the ruling party in the Assembly passed successive enactments curtailing the powers of the hishops; and the Second Book of Discipline, which embodied his opinions, was finally adopted by the Assembly in 1581, an act abolishing Episcopacy having been passed in 1580. The National Covenant of Scotland, also enacted at this time (1580), was intended as a test of orthodoxy in regard to prelacy. The outrage on the king, called the Raid of Knthven (1582), produced a great reaction, so much so that in 1584 three Acts of Parliament were

passed in favour of Episcopacy. Yet in 1592 the Presbyterian party had so far regained their influence, that they carried a measure through Parliament which formally established Presbyterian Church government, and which has been called the Great Charter of the Church of Scotland. It repealed the Act of 1584, giving the king power to commission bishops to regulate all ecclesiastical matters in their dioceses; it gave to the General Assembly the right of meeting once every year; and it defined the rights of patrons and church courts in regard to vacant charges.

On James's accession to the throne of England (1603), he virtually suppressed the General Assembly by pro-roguing it repeatedly as soon as it had met. He had always preferred Episcopacy as most suitable to a monarchical form of government in the State, and maintained that without it there was no regular and duly authorised polity in the Church; and at length he succeeded in getting the Parliament which met at Perth in 1606 to reinstate the bishops in their former dignities, erecting seventeen sees. The General Assembly which met at Perth in 1618 adopted five articles, which were very objectionable to the Presbyterians—that the communion should be received by the people on their knees; that it might be administered in private to the sick; that baptism might be given in private; that the young should be confirmed; and that the festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and Pentecost should be observed. Charles I. on his accession (1625) resolved to carry out his father's two great designs regarding the Church of Scotland, viz., the restoration of Episcopacy, and the recovery of the Church lands and tithes. A liturgy and book of canons were now prepared by the Scottish bishops. To the former all public worship was ordered by royal proclamation to be conformed. By the latter Presbyterianism was completely subverted, and Episcopacy put in its place. When the attempt was made (July 23, 1637) to introduce the new services into public worship, there was a riot in Edinburgh, and all Scotland was roused almost to insurrection. A Covenant was prepared, based on that of 1580, which was signed by a great majority of the people. The king wished to carry matters with a high hand, but his Commissioner, finding the Covenanters too strong, offered to make great concessions. These concessions, however, were not thought sufficient by the General Assembly convened at Glasgow (November 1638); and when the Commissioner dissolved the Assembly, the members proceeded to assert their independence of the crown, repealed all the Acts of Assembly since 1606, and deposed all the bishops.

When the Scottish army met that of Charles at Kelso, a treaty was signed (June 18, 1639), ratifying the promises made to the Assembly of 1638. In August the General Assembly again met and renewed the National Covenant, which was signed by the Royal Commissioner. The result of the Civil War, begun in 1640, was that, instead of Episcopacy being imposed on the Church of Scotland, Presbyterianism was like to have been imposed on the Church of England. The Solemn League and Covenant was signed in 1643 by a large majority of the people of Scotland; and the Confession of Faith, prepared by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, was ratified by the General Assembly (Edinburgh, August 4, 1647), and became henceforth the authorised standard of the Church. In July 1653, the General Assembly was dissolved by Cromwell; but otherwise the Church of Scotland had peace during the time of the Commonwealth. On the restoration of Charles II. Presbyterianism was overthrown.

In the month of August 1660, the king sent a letter to the Presbytery of Edinburgh intimating his intention 'to protect and preserve the government of the Church

of Scotland as it is settled by law, without violation, and to countenance in the due exercise of their functions all such ministers who shall behave themselves dutifully and peaceably.' But when the Scottish Parliament met in January 1661, the Act Rescissory was passed, destroying at a blow all the legislation of the last twenty-seven years in favour of Presbyterianism, and restoring all the old laws in favour of Episcopacy. A Remonstrance was drawn up by the presbytery of Edinburgh and the synods of Glasgow and Galloway. A letter was received by the Privy Council from the king, rescinding his letter of the year before, and declaring his intention to interpose his royal authority for restoring the Church to its right government by bishops, 'as it was by law before the late troubles.'

The Episcopal succession having died out, however, recourse was had to the English Church, and four Scottish divines having been consecrated in England, the rest of the Scottish bishops were consecrated by them. A further Act of Parliament for the restitution and re-establishment of the ancient government of the Church by archbishops and bishops was passed in 1662, by which all the laws in favour of Presbyterianism, especially the Charter Act of 1592, were rescinded, whilst the bishops were reinstated in the position they held previous to 1638, and authorised to take upon themselves the whole government of the Church. Patronage had been abolished by an Act of Parliament passed in 1649, and the Assembly had vested the right of electing ministers in kirk-sessions, with power to the congregation to appeal to the presbytery if they were dissatisfied. All ministers ordained from 1649 to 1660 had been chosen under this system, but it was now declared that they had no right to their livings unless they should receive a presentation from the patron and institution from the bishop. A Privy Council, held at Glasgow on the 1st of October, passed an act declaring that all ministers who did not submit to the bishops before the 1st of November would forfeit their livings and be interdicted from preaching. Rather than submit, nearly 300 ministers, principally in the southwestern counties, abandoned their livings and homes. Some of them, however, continued to preach in their parishes, and the parishioners flocked to hear them, while the churches in which Episcopalian clergymen now officiated were deserted. This was the beginning of the Covenanting conventicles, whose worshippers were hunted by soldiery, and when caught were tortured and executed. On the 13th of November 1666, a few Covenanters overpowered some soldiers at Dalry in Galloway, marched to Dumfries, where they surprised Sir James Turner, and then went in the direction of Edinburgh. Now increased to 900, they were attacked (November 28) by Sir Thomas Dalryell at Rullion Green, and defeated, with a loss of 45 slain and 100 captured. The latter were hanged in lots. To deal more summarily with the Covenanters, the Asseratory Act was passed (November 1669), declaring the king inherently supreme over all persons and in all causes. But the only effect of these severities was to render the Covenanters more determined, and to make conventicles larger and more frequent. A fresh act was passed against conventicles in July 1670, by which it was made obligatory upon all to reveal upon oath what they knew about persons attending them, and another act was passed to punish every one preaching at them with confiscation and death. Other acts imposed fines, imprisonment, and exile for having a child baptized by an ousted minister, or for being absent, without sufficient cause, for three successive Sundays from the parish church. In 1675, Letters of Intercommuning (i.e., of civil excommunication) were issued against about a hundred of those who had either preached or been

present at conventicles, declaring all guilty of the same crime who should now harbour them or converse with them, supply them with food or clothes, or extend to them any of the merest charities of life.

Notwithstanding these severe laws conventicles still continued, and it was resolved to treat the country as in a state of rebellion. 'A host of ten thousand men, of whom six thousand were Highlanders, was marched into the West Country, to seek free quarters there and promote Episcopacy in their own fashion. It was a rabble of caterans accustomed to plunder and theft—taught to regard plundering the Sassenach as a virtue, and having many of the habits of savage life.' So harassing and shameless was the oppression, that even the King felt it could not be continued, and the 'Highland' host was dismissed to their homes laden with the spoil of the campaign. On the 3d of May 1679 Archbishop Sharp was murdered on MAGUS MUIR. This desperate act was the signal for an outbreak in the West, which was ripe for rebellion. Thither the murderers had fled, and at RUTHERGLEN the ringleaders affixed to the market-cross a paper in which they denounced the various Acts of Parliament by which Presbyterianism had been overthrown, Episcopacy established, and Presbyterians ill-treated, and then they burned copies of the acts in question. From Rutherglen they went to Hamilton, thence to DRUMLOG, and thence to Glasgow; but, after a useless skirmish with the military there, they returned to Hamilton, now increased to 4000 or 5000. At BOTHWELL Bridge they were utterly routed, but, instead of being quelled, they were only rendered more bitter in their opposition to Charles and his government. The most extreme section now received the names of Cameronians, Society-men, Hillmen, Wild Whigs. On the 3d of June 1680, at South Queensferry, a paper was seized on the person of Hall of Haughhead, declaring the perjuries and oppressions of Charles to be so shameful that he could no longer be counted a sovereign worthy of obedience, and that the throne ought to be held as vacant. On the 22d June twenty-one men made a similar declaration at the market-cross of SANQUHAR, but next day a party of sixty-three was surprised and routed at AIRDSMOSS. Nothing daunted, however, the Society-men still continued to meet, and at Torwood in Stirlingshire, Donald Cargill (for whose capture, dead or alive, a large reward was offered) excommunicated the chief persecutors of Scotland—namely, the King, the Dukes of York and Lauderdale, General Dalyell, and Sir George Mackenzie. In 1681 the Test Act was passed, requiring every person in public office to swear that he acknowledged the king to be supreme in all causes and over all persons, both civil and ecclesiastical; that he would never consult about any matters of state without his majesty's express license or command; and never attempt any alteration in the government of the country. A Royal Succession Act was passed at the same time, to enable the Duke of York, who was a Catholic, to succeed to the throne. Nearly eighty ministers resigned their livings rather than sign the former, and both acts were publicly burnt in Lanark by a party of Cameronians. Multitudes were ruinously fined, sent to the West Indies as slaves or hanged, and the discovery of the Rye-house Plot in 1682 only brought new severities on Scottish Presbyterians. In May 1684 a new proscription roll of nearly 2000 names was published, in reply to which the Cameronians published an Apologetic Declaration, to the effect that they had resolved to take the law into their own hands, and avenge their sufferings on their persecutors.

On the accession of James II. (1685) an Act of Indemnity was passed, but the Presbyterians would not take the oath of allegiance, and the persecution con-

tinued. (See WIGTOWN, MUIRKIRK, and DUNNOTAR CASTLE.) In April 1686, James proposed to the Scottish Parliament a plan for giving liberties to the Presbyterians, who would have none of it, because the same liberties were extended to the Roman Catholics. The next year the King passed the Act without consent of Parliament. The moderate Presbyterians took advantage of the toleration thus obtained, and even wrote a letter thanking the King, but the Cameronians continued defiant. The last of their number to suffer before the Revolution turned the tables in their favour was James Renwick (Feb. 1688).

At the Revolution in 1688 the bishops, as a body, having declined to transfer their allegiance to the government of the Prince of Orange, while the Presbyterians gave it their warm support, Presbyterianism was re-established in room of Episcopacy. William would have pursued a more liberal and comprehensive policy, but he was obliged to yield; and when Parliament met in April 1690, its first act was to abolish the Act of Supremacy (1669); its second, to restore all the ousted Presbyterian ministers. The next act ratified the Westminster Confession of Faith, revived the Act of 1592, repealed all the laws in favour of Episcopacy, declared the government of the Church to be vested in the restored ministers, and appointed the General Assembly to meet. Patronage had also to be given up. 'It was enacted that in all vacancies the heritors and elders should nominate a person for the approval of the congregation; and that if the congregation disapproved of the nominee, they were to give in their reasons of disapproval to the Presbytery, by whom the matter was to be finally determined. In consideration of their being deprived of their right of presentation, patrons were to receive from the parish the sum of six hundred merks, and a right to all the teinds to which no other could show a title.' On the 16th of November the General Assembly met the first time for thirty-seven years. Before it rose two commissioners were appointed 'to purge out of the ministry all who should be found to be insufficient, supinely negligent, scandalous, or erroneous;' and, on charges variously classed under the above heads, a large number of Episcopal clergy were deposed from their office, leading to the suspicion that Episcopacy constituted their principal crime. In short, the Presbyterians proved the Episcopalians to have been wrong in 1662 by paying them back in their own coin in 1690. The Episcopalians were still in a majority of ministers, notwithstanding all the evictions, and the Presbyterians feared that, if they were admitted to a vote in the Church courts, they might turn matters to suit themselves. But what the General Assembly would not do was done by Parliament. 'An Act for Settling the Quiet and Peace of the Church' was passed in 1693, by which all Episcopal ministers who took the oaths of Allegiance and Assurance, subscribed the Confession of Faith, and acknowledged the Presbyterian Government as the only government of the Church of Scotland, were to be admitted to a share in the government of the Church, and all who thus qualified themselves were to be protected in their churches and livings. At the Union, in 1707, there were 165 Episcopal ministers within the Establishment. The Toleration Act passed in 1712 was intended to discourage all persecution of the Non-jurors, although ostensibly limited to those who took the oaths to Government, making it lawful for them to meet and worship in their own manner (that is, giving 'protection to both clergy and laity in the free use of the Book of Common Prayer'), and exempting them from the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian Church courts. So influential were the Episcopalians in the time of Queen Anne, and so favourable their condition, that

they had sanguine hopes of a second Restoration and of their Church again becoming the national Establishment. But these hopes were dashed by the death of Queen Anne (1714), and still more by the Jacobite rising of 1715. Not only was there no more toleration for Nonjurors, but the distinction between them and Jurors was lost. Episcopals generally were dreaded by the civil authorities as Jacobites—not without good reason—but they were also disliked by the Established Church for using liturgical services. On the one charge or the other, Episcopal ministers who had retained parish churches were deprived, chapels were shut up, the congregations dispersed, and the prosperity which the Church enjoyed came to an end.

The Moderate party gained complete ascendancy during the leadership of Dr Robertson, the historian. After his retirement from the Assembly in 1780, the Anti-Patronage party made an unsuccessful attempt to push their views, and the question remained comparatively quiescent till 1825, when an Anti-Patronage Society was formed. About this time the Voluntary Controversy began to agitate the public mind, and the Voluntaries brought the charge against the Church that she had bartered her freedom for State protection and support. These taunts were partly the cause of the high views about spiritual independence which now arose, and finally led to the Disruption. In the Assembly of 1832, overtures were presented recommending that steps should be taken to restore the call to its old place in the settlement of ministers; and although these were rejected, they were returned the following year multiplied fourfold. Once more there was a majority against them, but this was the last victory of the Moderate party. Next year (1834) the Veto Act was passed:—‘That if, at moderating in a call to a vacant pastoral charge, the major part of the male heads of families . . . shall disapprove of the person in whose favour the call is proposed, the power of presenting shall pass to the presbytery at the end of six months.’ This was intended to checkmate the action of certain patrons who kept benefices in their own hands for a length of time by making a series of presentations to men who, they knew, would not accept them, gaining six months each time. In regard to this matter, the Church was divided into two parties, known respectively as the Moderate and the Popular. The former went by the Act of 1690, according to which the call to a minister was given by the heritors and elders; the latter went back to the Act of 1649, according to which the call had to come from the congregation. In 1732 the Moderates had succeeded in carrying an Act of Assembly ‘anent the planting of churches;’ and at the ensuing meeting of the synod of Perth and Stirling, Ebenezer Erskine, minister of Stirling and moderator of the synod, had preached a violent sermon against that act. Having been first rebuked by the synod, Erskine was next rebuked by the Assembly (1733). The protest which he read against this action was regarded as a sign of contumacy, and the Commission was instructed to deal with him unless he withdrew it. This he refused to do, and he was accordingly loosed from his charge at the November meeting; whereupon he and other three, who had adhered to the protest, formed themselves into the Associate Presbytery. See UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH *infra*.

This had been only the beginning of a hundred years’ contest regarding patronage and kindred matters. It culminated in 1843 in the Disruption of the Church. (See FREE CHURCH *infra*.) The same year an Act of Parliament was passed (known as Lord Aberdeen’s Act), according to which the presbytery, when considering objections to a presentee, were to have regard ‘to the character and number of the objectors.’ The

patronage grievance was finally removed in 1874. The General Assembly of 1869 resolved to petition Parliament for its removal, and the Government passed an Act in 1874 repealing the Act of Queen Anne, abolishing patronage, and vesting the election of ministers entirely in the free choice of congregations. This danger passed, the rock at present ahead is Disestablishment. Since the Passing of the Act of 1874, a new objection has been urged against the Church, namely, that she is now a mere sect, and that her Establishment and Endowment are a violation of religious equality, in respect that a privilege is thus given to one church to the exclusion of others, and that it is given to one at the expense of many who do not use it. At one time it was even asserted that the Established Church was in a minority, but this statement was contradicted by Principal Tulloch in a letter to the *Times* (July 6, 1878), and has since been practically abandoned. Other objections are that it violates the rights of conscience, and that it is unscriptural and injurious to religion; and it is further urged that Disestablishment would be beneficial to the Church herself, since nothing else will ever make her free, and that it would be the first step towards Presbyterian union.

The doctrine of the Church of Scotland, as settled at the Reformation, was Calvinism, and this was fully defined in the Confession of Faith which was adopted in 1643 as the Standard of the Church. After the Revolution two parties arose, subsequently known as Moderates and Evangelicals. The latter were distinguished by their attachment to popular interests and liberties, and by their opposition to all the opinions identified with Arminianism; the former by their steady and uniform support of lay patronage, and their opposition to the doctrinal views of the Evangelicals, on the ground that these tended to Antinomianism. There is a third and growing Broad Church party, holding opinions which show a considerable departure from the teaching of the Confession of Faith. It is not merely that individuals have expressed themselves in favour of greater latitude of opinion and greater freedom in subscription to creeds, but the moral inability of the Church to shut the mouths of such men is a practical admission that the Church cannot now be bound by the theology of the sixteenth century. It may safely be affirmed that the prosecution of a good man for mere heresy is now regarded by the public conscience as an act of barbarous fanaticism, to be reprobated and denounced by all right-thinking men. Even in the severer sects that have cut themselves off from the Church of Scotland, this holds true; but in a church claiming not only on *historic* but also on *actual* grounds to be distinctively ‘National,’ the assertion of the ‘principle of comprehension’ (within the limits prescribed by the acceptance of Christianity as a ‘Divine Revelation’) appears to be a sovereign duty no less than a logical necessity.

See W. Reeves, *Adamnan’s Life of St Columba* (1874), and *Culdees of the British Islands* (1864); A. P. Forbes, *Lives of SS. Ninian and Kentigern* (1874), and *Kalendars of Scottish Saints* (1872); W. F. Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, vol. ii. (1877); F. E. Warren, *Liturgy and Ritual of the Celtic Church* (1881); J. Anderson, *Scotland in Early Christian Times* (2 vols., 1881); J. Robertson, ‘Scottish Abbeys and Cathedrals,’ in *Quarterly Review* (1849, reprinted, 1891), and *Statuta Ecclesie Scotticane* (1866); Cosmo Innes, *Origines Parochiales* (3 vols., 1850-55); M. E. Walcott, *Ancient Church of Scotland* (1874), with a list of 136 authorities; A. P. Stanley, *Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland* (1872); D. Laing’s edition of the *Works of John Knox* (6 vols., 1846-64); T. M’Crie, *Lives of Knox and Melville* (1812-19; new

ed. 1855); P. Hume Brown, *Life of Knox* (2 vols., 1895); J. Spottiswood, *History of the Church and State of Scotland* (1655; best ed., 3 vols., 1847-51); G. Cook, *History of the Reformation in Scotland* (3 vols., 1811), and *History of the Church of Scotland* (3 vols., 1815); H. Scott, *Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ* (6 vols., 1866-70); G. Grub, *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland* (4 vols., 1861); J. Cunningham, *Church History of Scotland* (1863; new ed. 1882); *The Church of Scotland, Past and Present*, edited by Professor Story, (5 vols., 1891); and other works cited in our articles on MELROSE, DEER, MAY, PLUSCARDEN, etc.

At the time of the Disruption there were 924 old parishes and 42 parliamentary churches, that is, churches which had been built and sparingly endowed by Parliament in destitute districts of the Highlands. The first form of the movement for church extension was an attempt to prevail on the State to build additional churches. When this failed, the Church resolved to build them by voluntary effort, hoping to obtain endowments from the State—an effort in which Dr Chalmers took a leading part, and by which 200 chapels were added to the Church before the Disruption, 50 of which were retained by the Free Church. When all hope was abandoned of obtaining even endowments from the State, while an Act of Parliament (Sir James Grahame's Act) had been passed (1844) legalising the erection of *quoad sacra* parishes, the Church resolved to provide them also by voluntary contribution. The first Endowment Committee was appointed in 1846, with Dr Robertson as convener; and before his death, in 1860, nearly £400,000 had been raised, and more than 60 new parishes added to the Church; while in May, 1896, 402 new parishes had been endowed, besides 40 parliamentary churches erected into parishes, at an outlay, over and above the cost of the buildings, of about £1,161,000.

STATISTICS FOR 1897, AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1896.

ANNUAL INCOME.

1. *National Endowments.*

(1) From Teinds—876 parishes, estimated aggregate,	£250,000
(2) From the National Exchequer (as a partial equivalent for bishops' rents and teinds drawn by the Crown)—42 parishes in the Highlands and Islands erected in 1826, £120 each, £5040; 190, an average of £57 each, £12,000,	17,040
(3) From Burgh and other Local Funds—41 parishes, aggregate stipends, £16,266; other supplements, aggregate £7235,	23,501

2. *Funds Raised by the Church itself.*

(1) 393 New parishes endowed since 1846, aggregate annual endowment,	£55,000
(2) Church Liberty,	420,923
(3) Revenue of Baird Trust,	21,000
(4) Association for Augmenting Smaller Livings,	8,482
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	£795,946
Parishes,	1,363
Non-parochial Churches and Mission Stations,	387
Communicants,	626,771
Adherents above 18 years of age in Highland parishes,	10,486

The FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is the name assumed by the party which in 1843 withdrew from the Established Church and formed themselves into a separate religious body. From the first establishment of the Church after the Reformation there had been a constant tendency on the part of some churchmen to

claim that the Church was independent of the State, notwithstanding—nay, as some affirmed, even in consequence of—her establishment. And although the Revolution settlement appeared to give less ground for this claim than did the statutes of James I., the Westminster Confession contains the assertion that 'the Lord Jesus, as King and Head of His Church, hath therein appointed a government in the hand of church officers distinct from the civil magistrate.' It was a dispute regarding this claim that led to the Disruption of 1843, for the proper understanding of which it is necessary to go back to a point ten years previous to that event. The system of patronage, after being twice abolished by Parliament—in 1649 and 1690—was restored by the Act of 1712. According to this statute a presbytery was bound to ordain or induct to a vacant parish the qualified presentee of the patron, the call of the people being regarded as a mere form. The Evangelical party in the Church 'had always held it as a principle that the Church could not, without sin, act under any system of patronage which was subversive of the congregational call;' and that party, having now become the majority, passed in 1834 an act called the Veto Act, according to which no minister was to be intruded on a parish contrary to the will of the people.

One famous case arising therefrom has been fully noticed in our article on AUCHTERARDE; another was the Stewarton case, which arose out of the Chapel Act, passed by the same Assembly, and by the same party. According to that act, districts in connection with 'chapels of ease' were to be erected into parishes *quoad sacra*, and their ministers to acquire the status of members of presbytery. Such a parish was to be disjoined from the parish of Stewarton in 1840, when certain of the heritors applied for an interdict, which was granted, although the case was not decided by the Court of Session till January 1843. The non-intrusion party held the action of the civil courts in this case to be the most violent attack which had yet been made upon the Church, the foundation principle of which was Presbyterian—that all ministers are equal—and were prepared to accept an adverse decision as alone sufficient to drive them from the Church. In 1842 the party passed their 'Claim, Declaration, and Protest,' which set forth their interpretation of the Church's constitutional principles concerning the headship of Christ, the various encroachments on her rights and liberties by the civil courts; the impossibility, consistently with her duty to Christ the Head, of submitting to the civil supremacy which had been assumed, and the necessity she would be under, if redress were denied, of withdrawing from her connection with the State. Matters were supposed to be made worse than ever by the decision of the House of Lords (August 1842), confirming on appeal that of the Court of Session in the second Auchterarder case. By this second decision it was declared that the obligation of the presbytery to 'receive and admit' was a civil obligation, the violation of which was to be regarded and punished as a civil offence. The party held that the conditions produced by this new interpretation of the relation existing between the Church and the State (with which they always identified the civil courts, while the other party always regarded these as merely holding the legal balance between the Church and the State, and between different parties in the Church) were such that the Church could not fulfil them consistently with her principles. The crisis was produced by the decision in the Stewarton case (January 1843), and by the refusal of the Government (January) to take the Claim of Right into consideration, and the vote of the House of Commons (March) to the same

effect. When the General Assembly met in May, the Moderator, Dr Welsh, in his own name and that of 203 other members, read a protest, and the whole party withdrew and constituted themselves the Assembly of the Free Church, with Dr Chalmers as moderator. In all 451 ministers adhered to the Protest, and resigned their livings; whilst £232,347 was contributed for the support of the Free Church during the sitting of its first Assembly. The maintenance of all the existing missions of the Establishment was boldly undertaken by the Free Church, whose organisation was finally completed by the adoption of the Sustentation Fund. Negotiations for a union with the United Presbyterian Church were abandoned in 1873 on account of the disinclination of a minority of the Free Church to modify its profession of the Establishment doctrine. The majority of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was received into the Free Church in May 1876. See Innes's *Law of Creeds in Scotland* (Edinb. 1867); Buchanan's *Ten Years' Conflict* (Edinb., new ed., 1852); Brown's *Annals of the Disruption* (Edinb. 1876); Hanna's *Memoirs of Dr Chalmers* (Edinb. 1854); G. B. Ryley's *Scotland's Free Church* (1893); on the other side, Bryce's *Ten Years of the Church of Scotland* (1850); *The Church of Scotland and the Free Church, their Relation, etc.*, by Veritas (Glasg. 1870); *Memoir of Dr N. Macleod* (Lond. 1876).

STATISTICS FOR 1896.

Regular Charges,	1,049
Preaching and Mission Stations,	49
Members, including adherents over eighteen,	346,830

Income for all Objects.

Sustentation Fund,	£178,398
Congregational Fund, Missions, etc.,	471,926
	£650,324

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The foundation of this Church was laid in the Secession Church, which was formed when Ebenezer Erskine and his associates, who had been deposed in 1733, were finally ejected from their churches in 1740. In 1745, the Secession, which then numbered forty-six congregations, formed itself into a synod; but the prosperity of the Church was greatly hindered by a controversy which arose regarding the lawfulness of taking the burghs oath, and a division took place (1747) into the Associate Synod, popularly known as the Burghers, because they allowed their members to take the burghs oath, and the General Associate Synod, or Anti-Burghers, who objected to it. These two sects were again subdivided into four—the former (1799) into the Old Light (or Constitutional party) and New Light Burghers, the latter (1806) into the Old Light and New Light Anti-Burghers. It was the New Light sections of the two parties which united in 1820 to form the United Secession, while the Old Light sections united (1842) as the Original Seceders. Meantime, in 1752, another secession had taken place from the Established Church. The presbytery of Dunfermline had refused to induct a minister who had been presented (1749) to the parish of Inverkeithing, and against whose settlement the majority of the parishioners had protested. The General Assembly (1752) enjoined the presbytery to proceed with the induction, but six ministers, including the Rev. T. Gillespie of Carnock, absented themselves, whereupon Gillespie was deposed. In 1761 he and Mr Boston of Jedburgh, and Mr Collier of Colinsburgh, formed themselves into a presbytery for the purpose of 'giving relief from the yoke of patronage and the tyranny of the Church courts;' hence the Church thus founded was called the Relief Church. By its union

with the United Secession in 1847 was formed the United Presbyterian Church. Other schemes of union have since been inaugurated with more or less of success. In 1863, stimulated by movements in the colonies, a great 'union movement' was begun to unite the four chief nonconforming bodies in Scotland—the Free Church, the Reformed Presbyterians, the Original Secession, and the United Presbyterian Church. The union between the Free Church and the Reformed Presbyterians was consummated in 1878; that between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church is at present postponed, the great obstruction being the 'Voluntary' principle held by the latter.

STATISTICS FOR 1896.

Congregations,	577
Members,	191,881
Income for congregational purposes,	£263,203
For missions, benevolence, etc.,	80,636
Non-congregational,	67,014—£410,853

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—At the Reformation the Roman Catholic form of religion was completely crushed out except in the remote Highlands. It was long till the priests ventured to show themselves, much less perform their office, except under the protection of some powerful chief. The increase in the number of Roman Catholics in the country in recent times is in great measure due to the influx of Irish immigrants. The old hierarchy ended with James Betoun, Archbishop of Glasgow, who died at Paris in 1603. The clergy in Scotland were first re-incorporated into a missionary body in 1653. They were governed by Prefects-Apostolic till 1694, when a Vicariate-Apostolic was established. This arrangement continued till 1878, when the hierarchy was re-established. See Bellesheim's *History of the Catholic Church of Scotland* (Eng. trans., 4 vols., 1887-90).

STATISTICS FOR 1896.

Archbishops,	2
Bishops,	5
Priests,	406
Churches, chapels, and stations,	349
Convents, colleges, and other institutions,	62
Schools,	246
Scholars in average attendance in 1895,	47,361
R.C. population in Scotland,	363,000

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Jacobite rising of 1745 was a death-blow to the Episcopal Church of the time. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1746, by which any clergyman of that Church exercising his functions without registering his Letters of Orders, taking the oaths prescribed by law, and praying for King George and the royal family by name, was for the first offence to be imprisoned for six months, and for the second to be transported for life. Laymen attending Episcopal worship were to be fined five pounds for the first offence, and for the second to be imprisoned two years and be deprived of all political privileges. A still more rigorous statute was passed in 1748, and, although the persecution gradually abated as years went on, especially after the accession of George III., the statutes had done their work, and before they were repealed the congregations had been reduced to less than forty. The change came on the death of Prince Charles Edward Stewart (1788), when the bishops agreed to pray for King George and the royal family by name. The Relief Bill was passed in 1792, which relaxed the severe penalties of the preceding statutes, but imposed disabilities on the clergy of Scottish ordination. An act passed in 1840, while relaxing the disabilities imposed in 1792, imposed others with

attached penalties not in that act. Finally, an act was passed in 1864 to remove disabilities affecting the bishops and clergy of the 'Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland.' See Russell's *Church of Scotland* (1838) and Miss Kinloch's *History of Scotland* (1888).

STATISTICS AS AT JUNE, 1895.

Bishops,	7
Working clergy,	303
Incumbencies, missions, etc.,	314
Communicants,	39,831
Church population,	105,027
Schools,	80

The BAPTISTS have existed as a denomination in Scotland since 1750, or, according to another authority, only since 1765, when a noted Baptist preacher, Archibald Maclean, was labouring in Edinburgh. The two brothers, Robert and James Haldane, who began to act as lay preachers in 1796, adopted the Baptist creed in the latter part of their career, and did much by their enthusiasm and energy to strengthen the sect. In connection with it there is a Baptist Home Missionary Society for Scotland, instituted in 1816, and the Baptist Union of Scotland, to which all the churches belong. They form one of the largest of the smaller sects, and are zealous and enthusiastic workers.

CONGREGATIONALISTS is the proper name of the sect otherwise called Independents. The latter name was assumed in the apology published in England in 1644, but finding that it was also adopted by others with whose tenets they had no sympathy, they discarded it for the name of Congregational Brethren. Their principles were first brought to Scotland by Cromwell's soldiers, but made little headway till the time of Glass, who, in his work published in 1729, advocated the principles of the English Congregationalists, and the old Scots Independents were founded by Dale. The next impetus to Congregationalism was given by the revival, under James Haldane and John Aikman, begun in 1797. Before 1807, by the zeal of various itinerant preachers, eighty-five congregations had been formed and pastors ordained.

EVANGELICAL UNION.—This denomination had no existence till 1841. In that year Rev. James Morison, minister of the United Secession Church at Kilmarnock, was deposed for heresy, chiefly for teaching the universality of the atonement and the ability of man to believe the Gospel. His father, Robert Morison (Bathgate) was deposed in 1842, and A. C. Rutherford (Falkirk) and John Guthrie (Kendal) in 1843—all for holding similar opinions. These men and a number of laymen then met at Kilmarnock and formed the Evangelical Union.

The Congregationalists and the Evangelical Union became one body on 1st Jan. 1897 under the title of THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND. They have 186 congregations.

The GLASSITES are a sect who derive their name from John Glass, a minister of the Established Church at Tealing in Forfarshire, who, for teaching doctrine differing from that of the Church regarding the kingdom of Christ, was deposed in 1730. They spread to England and America, where they received the name

of Sandemanians, from Robert Sandeman, Glass's son-in-law. They hold the Voluntary principle and the independence of each congregation. The number of congregations and members is now extremely small.

The METHODISTS are a sect that took its rise from a club of Oxford students formed in 1729, with John and Charles Wesley as its most prominent members, George Whitefield joining it some years after. They accepted the name given to them in derision as correctly indicating that they lived according to the method of the Bible, but it was not till 1739 that they did anything to separate them from the Church of England—a separation which was not complete till 1784. The organization consisted of 'societies,' which were divided into 'classes,' each with a class leader; and were combined into 'circuits' occupied by itinerant and local preachers, one of whom acted as superintendent. Whitefield visited Scotland in 1741, and John Wesley in 1751; and in 1767 there were 468 members in the country. Since then their numbers have greatly increased, and they have numerous churches and missions, regular ministers, and very many lay preachers.

The PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONNEXION was formed in 1810, when those who wanted to hold camp meetings were excluded by the conference. Their principal difference from the Wesleyans is that they admit two laymen to one minister as delegates to the conference. This is a small well-organised body, having a number of ministers, lay preachers, and class leaders.

The CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, popularly known as 'the Irvingites,' from Edward Irving, who was charged with heresy, and expelled from the Church of Scotland in 1833, and who played a prominent part among those who laid the foundation of the present work. Repudiating the name of 'Irvingites,' as if the idea of their church had originated with one man, the members of 'the Catholic Apostolic Church' do not regard that name as peculiar to themselves, but as the true designation of all the baptised, of the one Body of Christ. The believers in the reality of the spiritual manifestations that occurred on the Clyde and elsewhere about 1830, became convinced that, in the purpose of God, the original constitution of the Church was unchangeable, and that she should always possess the ministries once given for the perfecting of the saints (Eph. iv. 11-13). In 1835 the full number of twelve apostles was completed. To them were added the other ministries of the Four; and thus the present doctrine, organisation, and worship were gradually developed, as the antitype of the Mosaic worship and Tabernacle. The chief characteristics of the Church are its highly ritualistic and symbolic worship, and its elaborate hierarchical constitution—of apostles, prophets, evangelists, and pastors for the universal Church; and an angel (or bishop), with priests and deacons, for every complete congregation. Another special tenet is the nearness of the second advent of Christ, and that the realisation of it should be the one hope of all Christians. There are three fully organized churches in Scotland—in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee—besides many smaller congregations in various parts of the country.

ADMINISTRATION.

By H. A. WEBSTER, F.R.S.E., sometime Honorary Editor of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*.

THE administrative divisions of Scotland, both civil and ecclesiastical, are far from forming a simple and well-ordered system. They have come to be what they are through the action of very various and discordant influences, the origin and operation of which are frequently lost beyond the reach even of antiquarian research. That the country as a whole was at any given period regularly partitioned off like a tract of government land in a Western State or an Australian colony into so many convenient lots, which were again divided into suitable subsections, is an idea that must at once be discarded. According to the system introduced into France after the Revolution, a department is a group of arrondissements, and an arrondissement a group of communes, the lesser divisions fitting into the larger like so many drawers in a chest. But in Scotland we have had no great revolution, and we remain mediæval and irregular, except where some modern Act of Parliament, striking athwart all obstructions like an 'improvement' street in an old-fashioned city, has, at the expense of a few additional anomalies, produced a certain amount of simplicity and uniformity. In Scotland the county is not a group of parishes, and the parish, whether civil or ecclesiastical, has no organic relation to the districts under municipal authority. Though the ecclesiastical have exercised a great influence on the civil divisions and subdivisions (as may be observed on a superficial comparison of a 13th century ecclesiastical map with a modern representation of the counties), the two systems seldom coincide.

The civil parish, or parish *quoad omnia*, is the unit area for poor-law administration and registration of population throughout the country, and for public health administration in rural districts. In 1652 there were 980 of such parishes. At the census of 1871 there were 887, ranging in area from Kilmallie with 284,060 acres, to Queensferry with 11 acres; and in population from the Barony (Lanarkshire) with 222,927 inhabitants, to Cranshaws (Berwickshire) with 142. About 160 had more than 4000 inhabitants, and 280 less than 1000. By 1891 the census number of parishes had increased to 894, mainly through changes in Glasgow and Edinburgh; the Barony had 309,812 inhabitants, and Cranshaws 85. The boundaries of parishes, except in certain modern instances, are not officially registered, and they have often been the subject of dispute before the Court of Session. Numerous modifications have been carried out by the Boundary Commissioners under the Local Government Act, 1889. A list of such changes may be found in *The Guide to Local Government*, or more fully in *Shennan's Boundaries of Counties and Parishes*. The Local Government Act, 1894, provides for further modifications. *Quoad sacra* or ecclesiastical parishes leave the civil rights and liabilities of the landowners (heritors) practically the same as before, except when they are taken as the basis of special civil enactments. The landowners of every parish are bound to provide and maintain a church, a churchyard, a manse, a glebe, and minister's grass; and by Acts passed in 1862 and 1866 they were entitled to impose an assessment for ten years for such purposes. Formerly poor relief was jointly in the hands of the heritors and the kirk-session (a mere church court); but the great majority of parishes adopted an assessment and a parochial board under the Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1845. By the

Local Government Act, 1894, the concerns of the parish were entrusted to a parish council, which not only takes the place of the parochial board, but may deal with many matters (such as land purchase, allotments, common pasturage, rights of way, scavenging, lighting, etc.) which previously were under the control of different authorities. The number of parish councillors is not to be fewer than five or more than thirty-one. Women are eligible.

Subdivisions of the counties are legally recognised only in a few instances, and that sometimes only for special purposes; thus Lanark has long been divided into an Over or Upper, a Middle, and a Nether or Lower Ward, and the Lower Ward has been subdivided into two districts, each of the four districts thus produced being a separate assessment area, and in connection with the roads a separate 'county'; Ayr in like manner retains the old threefold division into the baileries of Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham. In most instances the older subdivisions, when such existed, have passed into desuetude and oblivion, or linger, as matters of every-day convenience, in the popular speech. We are still familiar with the districts of Lorne and Cowal and Kintyre, with the Merse and Lammernuir and Lauderdale; but even the antiquary is not certain as to what was meant by the Quarter (or District) of the Seven Shires of Perth.

The larger administration districts are called either counties or shires—the name of Stewartry still applied to Kirkcudbright having ceased to have any practical import since the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1746-47. The institution of sheriffdoms is as old at least as David I., and twenty-five are mentioned in an ordinance of 1305. Their number and grouping have been frequently modified. While on the one hand, for instance, we find Caithness, Sutherland, and Ross under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Inverness as late as 1641, on the other hand, Elgin and Forres were formerly separate sheriffdoms; Linlithgow and Haddington were constabularies under the sheriffdom of Edinburgh; Strathern formed a county palatine; and so on. At present the counties are thirty-two or thirty-three in number, Ross and Cromarty being treated as one, and Orkney and Shetland as two, or as one for different purposes. Ross, an ancient hereditary sheriffdom, has still a court of lieutenantancy of its own and separate commissioners of supply. The detached districts which look so strange on the modern map (where the two counties are usually coloured differently), were annexed to Cromarty at the instigation of Viscount Tarbat, afterwards Earl of Cromarty, who wished to have jurisdiction over the various parts of his estates. By the Reform Act of 1832 those detached portions of Ross, and similar *enclaves* in other counties, were for parliamentary representation made part of the county in which they are situated; and the County Police Act, 1857, the General Assessment Act, 1868, etc., have followed the same rule. For purposes of registration the areas of all counties have been altered since 1854, and thus we have registration counties as distinguished from civil counties. Part of a police burgh may be transferred from one county to another for the purposes of the Police Acts of 1862, etc. Boundaries of counties have been modified by the Commissioners under the Act of 1889. The following table shows approximately the area of the civil counties:—

ADMINISTRATION.

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING (APPROXIMATELY) THE AREAS OF LAND, WATER, AND FORESHORE OF THE COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.			TOTAL AREA OF COUNTY	
	Land.	Water.	Foreshore.		
Shetland and Orkney,	593,365	19,295	25,683	638,343	
Caithness,	438,878	7,271	2,718	448,867	
Sutherland,	1,297,849	49,185	12,812	1,359,846	
Ross	1,768,560	65,558	27,454	1,861,572	{ including 440,822 acres, the area of the Islands of Ross-shire.
and Cromarty,					
Inverness,	201,444	8,656	7,224	217,324	{ including 29,997 acres, the area of the Islands of Cromartyshire.
Nairn,	2,616,545	91,693	58,841	2,767,079	{ including 821,579 acres, the area of the Islands of Inverness-shire.
Elgin,	124,968	950	1,988	127,906	{ including 19,867 acres, the area of the Islands of Nairnshire.
Banff,	304,606	3,761	3,979	312,346	
Aberdeen,	410,112	2,146	1,533	413,791	
Kincardine,	1,251,451	7,059	3,588	1,262,097	
Forfar,	245,347	1,463	1,385	248,195	
Perth,	560,186	3,179	6,486	569,851	
Fife,	1,617,808	38,274	8,608	1,664,690	
Kinross,	314,952	1,082	12,338	328,372	
Clackmannan,	46,487	3,327	—	49,814	
Stirling,	30,477	945	455	31,877	
Dumbarton,	286,338	8,947	3,294	298,579	
Argyll,	157,289	14,321	3,814	175,424	
Bute,	2,056,402	36,056	41,816	2,134,274	{ including 398,890 acres, the area of the Islands of Argyllshire.
Renfrew,	139,432	895	3,670	143,997	
Ayr,	156,785	3,622	2,021	162,428	
Lanark,	722,229	6,957	6,076	735,262	
Linlithgow,	564,284	4,557	27	568,868	
Edinburgh,	76,807	456	3,858	81,120	
Haddington,	231,724	878	2,323	234,926	
Berwick,	173,447	190	5,505	179,142	
Peebles,	294,805	1,557	799	297,161	
Selkirk,	226,899	970	—	227,869	
Roxburgh,	164,545	1,979	—	166,524	
Dumfries,	425,656	2,807	—	428,463	
Kirkcudbright,	630,217	5,302	20,427	705,946	
Wigtown,	574,588	7,679	27,361	609,628	
	310,747	2,829	14,330	327,906	
	19,062,482	403,846	310,413	19,776,741	

The highest county official is the Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by the Crown, and generally selected from the local nobility or gentry. The office, first created by the Militia Act, 42 George III. (1782), is honorary, and involves little real participation in the administration of the county, though the holder is also high sheriff, a member of the police committee, etc. A much more responsible and efficient functionary is the salaried sheriff, appointed by the Crown for the discharge, either personally or by means of his legal substitutes, both of judicial and administrative duties. He is not required to be resident in his sheriffdom, but he must hold a certain number of sittings in the county or counties entrusted to him. By Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 92 (1853), it was arranged that as sheriffdoms fell vacant, Sutherland should be joined with Caithness, Banff with Elgin and Nairn, Linlithgow with Clackmannan and Kinross, Dumbarton with Bute, Haddington with Berwick, Roxburgh with Selkirk, and Wigtown with Kirkcudbright. But in 1870, by 33 and 34 Vict., cap. 86, a new grouping was introduced:—Aberdeen, Kincardine, Banff; Inverness, Elgin, Nairn;

Orkney, Shetland, Caithness; Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty; Midlothian, Linlithgow, Haddington, Peebles; Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries (Sheriffdom of Dumfries and Galloway); Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan; Renfrew, Bute.

Many of the duties of the sheriff (who is the special guardian of the public peace) can be discharged by the sheriff-substitutes, who must reside within the county, and must not be absent more than a fortnight at a time. They are judges in first instance in all sheriff courts. Among their administrative functions are arranging for the election of members of Parliament and return of writs, summoning jurors for causes civil and criminal in the supreme courts, striking the fiars' prices, and determining the boundaries of police and improvement burghs. The procurator-fiscal is the public prosecutor in the inferior courts; and, as in the sheriff court he makes inquiry into cases of sudden death, he is now the nearest representative in Scotland of the English coroner, though Scottish coroners appear down to the time of Charles II. Justices of Peace (J.P.), appointed by commission under the Great

Seal, are unpaid officials—elected without regard to rank or property—on whom devolves a large amount of administrative work. They hold quarter sessions on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October; they take affidavits (depositions) and declarations, sign warrants, try petty criminal cases, regulate public-house licenses, license retreats for habitual drunkards, look after weights and measures, have the right of performing the marriage ceremony, etc.

Commissioners of Supply, incorporated in 1867-68 (31 and 32 Vict., cap. 82, sect. 8), were entitled to levy county rates. Originally instituted to collect the national revenue, they settled the incidence of the land-tax, managed the county expenditure, and controlled the county police.

By the Local Government Act, 1889, a County Council was established in every county, to be entrusted with the management of the administrative and financial business of the county. It had transferred to it the duties of commissioners of supply, county road trustees, public health authorities, administrative powers and duties of justices of the peace, etc.

The only true municipal corporations in Scotland are the royal burghs. The origin of these is in great measure lost in the obscurity of our early history, though recent research has considerably extended our knowledge in regard to them. Their name implies that they were created by royal charter, but in many cases there is no evidence to show the date of the first charter, or indeed to prove that a charter of erection ever really existed. They thus fall into two groups—burghs by charter and burghs by prescription. The reign of David I. was a period of rapid growth in this department, and though the charters signed by this monarch are in many cases lost, those of his successor, William the Lyon, take the form of confirmations of the privileges he had bestowed. Among the burghs which claim David as their founder are Edinburgh, Rutherglen, and Perth. At present the chief characteristic of a royal burgh is that it is governed by a special body of citizens elected for this purpose by the citizens themselves, and that in most matters of purely local concernment it can exercise a wide discretion. But originally a burgh, while enjoying a corporate existence, enjoyed it rather as a great trading company which possessed a monopoly within a certain district or number of districts. To obtain the freedom of the burgh meant in early times to obtain the freedom of carrying on one's trade or disposing of one's goods. Thus the burgesses of Edinburgh obtained 'not only exemptions and freedoms within their walls, but an exclusive right of trade and manufacture over a district extending from Colbrandspath or Edgebucklin Brae on the east to the water of Avon on the west, corresponding to what was afterwards the sheriffdom of Edinburgh Principal' (Cosmos Innes). A charter of confirmation by David II. under the Great Seal, dated 28th March, 1364, which is considered to summarise the general privileges of royal burghs, (1) grants to the King's burgesses throughout Scotland free liberty to buy and sell everywhere within the liberties of their own burgh, expressly forbidding any of them to buy and sell within the liberties of another without license obtained; (2) prohibits bishops, priors, and kirkmen, earls, barons, and others of the temporal estate from buying wool, skin, hides, or other kind of merchandise under any pretext or colour; (3) prohibits all persons of whatsoever estate from selling anything except to the merchants of the burgh within the liberty of which they resided, and requires them to present every kind of merchandise at the market cross of burghs that the merchants might buy them and the King's customs be

paid; (4) prohibits outland merchants or strangers arriving in ships from selling merchandise to other than burgesses of royal burghs, and from buying merchandise except from the bands of royal burghs, under pain of the King's unlaw. (See *Miscellany of the Scottish Burgh Records Society*, p. xxv., 1881.)

As early as the reign of David the royal burghs of the North of Scotland formed a hanse (*ansa*) or federation, whose meetings could be held whenever and wherever they chose. The four burghs of Edinburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Stirling already formed a convention or court in the 13th century, if not at an earlier period; and when Berwick and Roxburgh fell into the hands of the English their places were taken by Lanark and Linlithgow. Their meeting-place—previously shifting, though most usually at Haddington—was in 1454 fixed at Edinburgh. In 1487 a general Convention of Royal Burghs was constituted by Act of Parliament 'for dealing with the welfare of merchandise, the gude rule and statutes for the common profit of burrows, and to provide for remedie upon the skaith and injuries sustained within the burrows.' In 1633 Parliament confirmed the monopolies and privileges of the burghs; but in 1672 their exclusive right to buy and sell was limited to wine, wax, silks, spiceries, woad (wald), and other materials for dyeing; and 'trade in home-grown corn, cattell, nolt, sheip, and horse, coal, etc.,' and all other native commodities of the kingdom were declared leisom (lawful) to burghs of regality and barony. This infringement of their long-established pre-eminence was not accepted by the royal burghs without many and grievous protests; and they afterwards managed in 1689 to get the new law somewhat modified in their favour. The contest between the traditional and the progressive party continued through the rest of the 17th century and on into the next. By article 21 of the Treaty of Union it was provided that 'the rights and privileges of the royal burroughs in Scotland as they now are do remain entire after the union and notwithstanding thereof;' and in 1835 the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Scotland had still to report that 'the law in so far as it rests upon statutes continues the same at the present day, with only very trifling modifications; and courts of justice could not even now refuse giving effect to it.' But the world had moved far in advance of the statute-book, and the attempt to enforce these exclusive privileges by means of the law courts was seldom made by any of the burghs. The recommendation of the Commissioners that the obsolete enactments should be abrogated in their entirety, received effect by Act 9 Vict., cap. 17, passed on 14 May, 1846.

As they at present exist the Royal Burghs are a strangely incongruous company, ranging in population from Glasgow and Dundee, the two largest cities in the country, to petty villages like Culross, Earlsferry, and Kintore. There is something ludicrous in such a community as that of Culross—380 souls all told, inhabiting 96 houses, and holding real property to the value of £1645, being governed by a provost and 9 councillors, who have to administer a corporation revenue of £52, while Glasgow with its population of 658,193, its real property valued at £4,208,000, and its revenue of nearly £50,000, is governed by a provost and 77 councillors. At the same population rate as Culross the larger city ought to have 15,000 councillors. A list of the Royal Burghs can be found in *Oliver & Boyd's Almanac*. Coatbridge obtained the municipal privileges of a Royal Burgh by Act of Parliament in 1885.

The Government of Royal Burghs is regulated by the Municipal Acts 3 and 4 Wm. IV., cc. 76 and 77, and 31 and 32 Vict., c. 108. The qualified burgesses—practically since 1876 all resident ratepayers—annually

elect councillors by ballot and the council by open voting chooses the magistrates. The number of magistrates and councillors is fixed by the 'sett' or usage of the burgh (see the Complete Copies registered in the Books of the Convention in the *Miscellany* already quoted). In certain burghs a 'Dean of Guild,' or architectural inspector, is appointed by the council. Though the magistrates of Royal Burghs have nominally the same civil and criminal jurisdiction within the burgh as the sheriff, they are practically confined for the most part to the trial of police offences.

A lower class of burghs, known as Burghs of Regality and Burghs of Barony, 'were originally erected by the Crown out of territory belonging to lords of regality and barony respectively.' The Municipal Commission, 1835, enumerated 12 burghs independent of superior; 7 holding of a superior, but possessing charters; and 24 holding of a superior, and without elected magistrates. The magistrates, when such exist, are in some cases chosen by the superior, in others by electors.

The name of Police Burgh is given to towns and places of more than 700 inhabitants, incorporated under the General Police Acts of 1850 or 1862, under a Special Local Police Act, or under the Burgh Police Act of 1892. In 1879 the earlier acts had been adopted in whole or in part by 83 burghs and places other than Royal or Parliamentary Burghs. By 1881 this number had increased to 88, and the total, including Royal and Parliamentary Burghs, was 203 in 1896. As the Police Act may be adopted by Royal Burghs, by Burghs of Regality and Barony, and as the limits for the Police Burgh may be fixed by the sheriff or sheriffs so as to include more than the original burgh, and to extend into another county, we have very different areas represented by the same geographical name. By the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, the management of an almost countless variety of details in regard to the administration of the burghs was put into the hands of the Commissioners appointed by the Act. They have control of the police force, lighting, cleansing, paving, and maintaining streets, erection of new buildings, sewage, water supply, etc.

Parliamentary burghs were up till 1885 all the Royal burghs with the exception of Auchtermuchty, Earlsferry, Falkland, Newburgh, Rothesay, and Peebles, and the fifteen burghs constituted for the purpose of Parliamentary representation by the Reform Acts of 1832 and 1868.

For further information on the administration of Scotland, see the admirable summary, *Local Government* (Edinb. 1880), by Henry Goudy and William C. Smith, and *The Guide to Local Government in Counties, Parishes, and Burghs* (2nd ed., Edinb. 1895).

Poor Relief.—The civil parish is in all cases the unit of poor-law administration, but two or more adjoining parishes may be conjoined. The local authority is now the parish council. Up to 1895 it was the parochial board, comprising so many nominees of the kirk-session, and so many persons elected by the ratepayers. The central authority is the Local Government Board, consisting *ex-officio* of the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Under Secretary, and the Solicitor-General, and three nominees of the Crown—the vice-president, one a member of the legal profession, and the other a member of the medical profession. The parish councils impose and levy the poor rate, but not according to one general system. For the year ending 14th May, 1895, the total income of the parish councils of Scotland was £958,981, of which £721,595 was raised by assessment, while £237,396 was from Grants in Aid, &c. The expenditure was £996,562, of which £730,101 was on maintenance of poor, £48,091 on medical relief, £138,274 on management, and £10,293

on law expense. Since August, 1845, when the Board of Supervision (now superseded by the Local Government Board) was formed, a large number of parishes abandoned the method of voluntary contributions for assessment. While the assessed parishes in 1845 were only 230 against 650 with voluntary contributions, the assessed in 1894 numbered 840 and the voluntary 45. Till 1894 in unassessed parishes it was not necessary that any members of the parochial board be elected. By the Act of 1894 every parish, assessed or not, must have a parish council, who may decide that the funds shall be raised by assessment. The number of parishes that have poorhouses singly or in combination is 480. The sixty-six poorhouses in operation provide accommodation for 15,360 inmates, an increase of 2848 since 1864. The following figures are interesting:—

Year.	Expenditure for Relief and Management of the Poor.	Valuation as Returned by Inspector of Poor.	Rate of Expenditure per Head of Population.	
			s.	d.
1847	£ 433,915	£ 10,053,142	3	1½
1850	534,353	10,602,403	3	8½
1855	584,823	11,517,838	3	11½
1860	643,303	13,428,403	4	2½
1865	731,855	15,598,386	4	7
1870	818,390	17,804,036	4	10½
1875	804,916	19,571,152	4	7
1880	849,064	22,263,612	4	7
1885	830,641	23,549,869	3	10½
1890	841,952	23,583,775	3	7½
1891	841,645	23,924,882	3	7½
1892	871,306	23,979,566	3	8½
1893	873,947	24,180,483	3	8
1894	894,500	24,641,792	3	7

While the expenditure has thus increased, the number of registered and casual poor has been decreasing. If we unite the two classes and include their dependants, we find the 'same-day' total for 1866 to be 126,042, and for 1895, 95,421. One department in which the cost has been progressively increasing for many years is the maintenance of lunatic poor—the sum thus expended in 1868 was £113,676, in 1895, £267,338. The average annual cost of maintenance for each registered pauper in 1859 was (including lunatics) £6, 10s. 7½d.; in 1895, £23, 1s. 11d.

Lunacy.—In Scotland the chief supervision of the insane is vested in the Commissioners of Lunacy, whose action is controlled by Acts 20 and 21 Vict., c. 71; 24 and 26 Vict., c. 54 and 59; and 29 and 30 Vict., c. 51. According to Table I. of Appendix A. in the 36th Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners, the number of lunatics in Scotland has varied as follows:—

1858,	5769	1886-90,	11,382
1860-65,	6353	1891,	12,280
1866-70,	6975	1892,	12,469
1871-75,	7785	1893,	12,725
1876-80,	8878	1894,	12,950
1881-85,	10,237	1895,	13,703

According to the census returns, the number of the insane was—for 1871, 6027 (2925 males and 3102 females), for 1881, 8406 (3939 males and 4467 females), and for 1891, 10,445 (4918 males and 5527 females). The ratio to the population, according to the first authority, was, in 1859, 157 per 100,000, in 1881, 267, and in 1891, 306. For the latter dates the census rates are 225 and 259 per 100,000. It is pretty generally allowed that the increase is for the most part only apparent, and due to improved systems of registration. The subject is discussed in detail in a supplement to the 36th Annual Report of the Commissioners.

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Local Taxation.—The interest recently developed in local government has led to special inquiry in regard to local taxation. The results of Mr Skelton's investigations, published in 1895, are sufficiently striking:—

Authorities.	1848.			1893.		
	Lands.	Buildings.	Total.	Lands.	Buildings.	Total.
Urban,	—	£ 150,000	£ 180,000	—	£ 1,580,000	£ 1,722,000
Rural,	£ 138,000	£ 22,000	£ 178,000	£ 310,000	£ 170,000	£ 629,000
Parochial,	£ 325,000	£ 162,000	£ 545,000	£ 364,000	£ 825,000	£ 1,429,000
Totals,	£ 463,000	£ 334,000	£ 903,000	£ 674,000	£ 2,575,000	£ 3,780,000

In 1848 the average rate in the £ of all rates for the whole of Scotland, calculated on the gross valuation, was 1s. 9½d., in 1893 it was 3s. 1½d. In 1893 the distribution was—urban authorities, 2s. 7½d.; rural authorities, 11½d.; parochial authorities, 1s. 2½d.

Sanitary Enactments.—The Act of 1427, with regard to lepers (to quote from Mr Skelton), is probably the first sanitary provision in Scotland of which there is any record. A foundation for a system of sanitation was laid by the Burgh Act of 1833, but comparatively little was done by new legislation till the Public Health Act of 1867 (amended 1879, etc.), provided for the erection of sanitary districts both rural and urban, and for the appointment of proper officers for the inspection and removal of nuisances, the erection of permanent hospitals, the prevention and mitigation of diseases, the regulation of common lodging-houses, and the management of sewerage, drainage, and water supply. In burghs the rates are levied in the same manner as the police rate, or, where there is no police rate, in the same manner as the poor rate. In rural districts the rate used to be levied by the parochial board, since 1889 it is levied by the county council. The assessments have risen in counties from £6647 in 1869 to £69,148 in 1893, and the expenditure in burghs from £181,771 in 1867 to £454,706 in 1893. The Board of Supervision (the chief authority up to 1895) between 1875 and 1894 recommended loans to local authorities under the Public Health Acts to the amount of £1,790,027. In 1897 a Public Health (Scotland) Act was passed through Parliament. This Act is more of the nature of a consolidating Act.

Government.—To tell by what gradual changes the different portions of Scotland were united under a central government, and by what varying methods the mutual relations of rulers and subjects were adjusted, belongs to the chapter on Scottish History. To understand the present position of the country, it is enough to recall that after being for 105 years linked together by allegiance to the same dynasty, the twiu realms of England and Scotland were merged in the larger unity of Great Britain by the Act of Union in 1707. The last session of the Scottish Parliament closed on 25 March; and the First Parliament of Great Britain with Scottish Representatives was opened on 23 October. A bill for 'rendering the Union of the Kingdoms more complete,' abolished in 1708 the Scottish Privy Council. Before long a Secretary of State for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, was appointed in addition to the two Secretaries for England; but the office, which had frequently been almost nominal, was allowed to lapse in 1746, and the law officers of the Crown, the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General, became, along with the Justice-Clerk, the principal advisers of the Government, which, however, down to 1827, continued to be generally represented by a 'Scottish Manager.' The political functions of the Lord Advocate, though he has no seat in the Cabinet, gradually increased, and for a time

he and the Home Secretary of Great Britain were practically ministers for Scotland. Complaints about the neglect and mismanagement of Scottish business were often made; and at length, in 1885, a Secretary for Scotland was appointed, without interfering with any of the previous functions of the Lord Advocate. The other officers of state for Scotland are the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Clerk Register, the Lord Advocate, and the Lord Justice-Clerk, who act as commissioners for the custody of the Regalia, preserved in Edinburgh Castle.

Peerage.—The Union Roll laid before the House of Lords, 22 Dec. 1707, is still with certain amendments the document which regulates the precedence of the Peers of Scotland, and is called, with certain omissions and additions, at all elections of Representative Peers. It originally contained 154 Peers (10 Dukes, 3 Marquesses, 75 Earls, 17 Viscounts, and 49 Barons); but though 12 Peers have since been added, the number has been gradually reduced by certain peerages becoming extinct or dormant, and as the Crown did not receive at the Union the prerogative of creating new Scottish Peerages they are destined to become yet fewer. At present there are 87 Scottish Peers (8 Dukes, 4 Marquesses, 44 Earls, 5 Viscounts, 24 Barons, and 2 Baronesses). A Scottish Peer may also be a Peer of England, and as such have a permanent seat in the House of Lords, where, however, he may appear in virtue of a much lower title than that by which he is generally known. Thus the Duke of Athol is in the House merely Earl Strange, the Duke of Buccleuch is Earl Doncaster. Or, on the other hand, the title by which he sits in the House may be a higher one than that by which he ranks in the Scottish Peerage. Thus the Marquess of Ailsa is entered in the Scottish Roll as Earl of Cassilis.

Parliament.—The Scottish nobility, since the Union, return from among their own number 16 peers to represent them in the Upper House of the Imperial Parliament, and since 1831 no attempt has been made by the governments to influence their decisions by sending down, as was done by Walpole and his successors, a King's or Court List. Little political significance is now attached to the election. Between the Union and the date of the Reform Bill the freeholders of the counties, who amounted even at the last to only 3211 in number, returned to the House of Commons 30 members; the city of Edinburgh returned 1, and the other royal burghs, 65 in number, and classified into districts, returned 14—a total of 45. The Parliamentary Reform Act in 1832, by conferring the franchise on owners of property of £10 a year and certain classes of leaseholders, added at the first impulse 29,904 to the aggregate constituency of the counties; but it allowed them only the same number of representatives as before—erecting Kinross, Clackmannan, and some adjoining portions of Perth and Stirling into one electoral district, conjoining Cromarty with Ross and Nairn with

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Elgin, and assigning one member to each of the other counties. The same Act erected various towns into parliamentary burghs, and bestowed the burgh franchise on £10 householders as in England, thus increasing the burgh constituency from a pitiful number to upwards of 31,000, giving them the election of 23 instead of 14 representatives. The total number of members of Parliament for Scotland was thus raised to 53. By the Scottish Reform Act of 1868 this was increased to 60, three new members being given to the counties, two to the universities, and two to cities and burghs. The county franchise was at the same time extended to owners of lands and heritages of £5 yearly value, and to occupiers of the rateable value of £14 (thus at once increasing the voters from 50,882 to 76,796); and the burgh franchise to all occupiers of dwelling-houses paying rates, and to tenants of lodgings of £10 annual value, unfurnished (thus at once increasing the voters from 59,560 to 163,453). In 1884 the county electors were 102,155 (about 1 in 20 of the population), and the burgh electors 237,283 (about 1 in $7\frac{1}{2}$ of the population). The universities had 13,021 electors (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's 6583, and Glasgow and Aberdeen 6438). In 1884 a new measure for extending the franchise, first introduced by Mr Gladstone on 28 February, 1884, was the cause of a great struggle between the House of Lords (who were hostile to the change) and the House of Commons and the country at large. It was ultimately passed on 12 Dec., and, as the 'Representation of the People Act of 1884,' provide for a uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise throughout the United Kingdom for both burgh and county, the right of voting going with the occupation of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of £10. The early part of Session 1885 was devoted to the passing of a Redistribution Bill, urged by the House of Lords as an integral part of the franchise-extension scheme. In 1896 the county electors numbered 359,440, and the burgh electors 293,654 (inclusive of electors—Edinburgh and St. Andrews, 9574; Glasgow and Aberdeen, 8956).

The counties of Argyll, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan and Kinross, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Elgin and Nairn, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Linlithgow, Orkney and Shetland, Peebles and Selkirk, Ross and Cromarty, Roxburgh, Stirling, Sutherland, and Wigton, have each one representative; those of Aberdeen, Ayrshire, Fife, Perth, and Renfrew, each two; Lanarkshire has six. The following groups of burghs have one each:—Ayr Burghs (Ayr, Campbeltown, Inverary, Irvine, Oban), Dumfries Burghs (Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, Sanquhar), Elgin Burghs (Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverurie, Kintore, Peterhead), Falkirk Burghs (Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, Linlithgow), Hawick Burghs (Hawick, Galashiels, Selkirk), Inverness Burghs (Inverness, Forbes, Fortrose, Nairn), Kilmarnock Burghs (Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen), Kirkcaldy Burghs (Kirkcaldy,

Burntisland, Dysart, Kinghorn), Leith Burghs (Leith, Portobello, Musselburgh), Montrose Burghs (Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, Bervie), St. Andrews Burghs (St. Andrews, Easter Anstruther, Wester Anstruther, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, Pittenweem), Stirling Burghs (Stirling, Culross, Dumfermline, Inverkeithing, Queensferry), Wick Burghs (Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Tain); the Burghs of Aberdeen and Dundee have each two, Edinburgh four, Glasgow seven, Greenock, Paisley, and Perth, one; the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, Glasgow and Aberdeen, one.

Law Courts.—The Supreme Civil Court, a court both of law and of equity, is the Court of Session. This originated in the reign of James V., and was modelled on the Parliament of Paris, but it was modified at the Union, and has been materially altered since the commencement of the 19th century. An account of its constitution, together with notices of the other metropolitan civil courts, has been given in our article on Edinburgh, vol. ii., pp. 531, 532. The Supreme Criminal Court is the High Court of Justiciary, consisting of the Lord Justice-General or the Lord Justice-Clerk and five other judges, who also are judges of the Court of Session. This court sits in full at Edinburgh, as occasion requires, for the three Lothians and for reference cases from the rest of Scotland; and it holds regular circuit courts, by distribution of its members, at Jedburgh, Dumfries, Ayr, Glasgow, Inveraray, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Inverness. In 1894 there were 407 members in the Faculty of Advocates, but a large proportion of this body abstain from all professional work. The inferior courts of law are the baillie courts in burghs, and the sheriff courts and justice of peace courts in counties. The magistrates of burghs vary in title and number, according to the set of each burgh; but the magistrates of counties comprise, in every instance, lord-lieutenant, deputy-lieutenants, sheriff, sheriff-substitute, and justices of peace.

Police Force.—The police of Scotland is divided into county police and burgh police. Up to 1889 the Commissioners of Supply managed the police force in each county by means of a police committee. Their duties have been transferred to the County Council. The necessary expenses are defrayed by a special assessment. The Council are subject to the control of the Government; and if the Crown inspector refuse a certificate of efficiency to the force of any district, the Treasury subvention is refused. Burghs with a population under 7000 are required to consolidate with the county in order to get the subvention, and no such burgh now maintains a separate force.

In certain burghs the police is regulated by special local acts, but in most cases burghs with a population of 7000 or upwards maintain their constables under the terms of the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862. In 1879 there were thirty-three, in 1896 thirty-two, burghs with a separate police force. The following figures show the number and cost of this department in county and burgh:—

Year.	Numbers.			Cost.		
	In Counties.	In Burghs.	Total.	In Counties.	In Burghs.	Total.
1879	1322	2340	3662	£119,015	£185,956	£304,972
1881	1371	2377	3748	125,580	199,560	325,140
1882	1402	2385	3787	131,372	200,347	331,719
1883	1480	2452	3932	133,206	208,455	341,661
1891	1604	2826	4430	151,436	238,658	390,094
1892	1616	2885	4501	157,156	260,820	417,977
1893	1645	2894	4539	156,412	264,548	420,960
1896	1662	2942	4604	169,955	276,576	446,531

Crime.—The criminal law of Scotland has gradually been assimilated to that of England, though as late as 1855 a return obtained at the instance of J. Boyd Kinneir showed that capital punishment was retained in Scotland for twenty-five crimes for which it was not inflicted in England. An Act for the collection of Judicial Statistics of Scotland was passed in 1869; and the first report was presented by John Hill Burton in 1870. The following extracts from the 28th Report on Judicial Statistics, for the year 1895, show the satisfactory progress the country has made in the repression of crime:—

The number of persons apprehended or cited by the police in Scotland in 1895 was 150,870 (43,214 in counties and 107,656 in burghs)—the average number apprehended or cited in the five years ended 1895 having been 151,567. Of these, 2395 (908 in counties and 1487 in burghs) were apprehended or cited for offences against the person; 17,363 (7030 in counties and 10,333 in burghs) for offences against property, &c.; and 131,112 (35,276 in counties and 95,836 in burghs) for miscellaneous offences. 114,089 (34,559 in counties and 79,530 in burghs) were tried at the instance of the police; 1988 (658 in counties and 1330 in burghs) were committed by the Sheriff till liberated in due course of law; and 34,793 (7997 in counties and 26,796 in burghs) were not tried. Of the persons tried at the instance of the police, there were convicted 32,911 in counties and 74,301 in burghs, and 1648 in counties and 5229 in burghs were acquitted. In the five years ended 1895 the average number tried at the instance of the police was 114,614; the average number of these convicted was 106,876; and the average number acquitted was 7738. Of those tried at the instance of the police in 1895, 94,828 were tried in police and burgh courts; 7696 in justice of peace courts; and 11,565 in sheriff courts. Of a total of 39,756 offences in counties and 94,601 in burghs made known to the police in 1895, one or more persons were either apprehended or cited in 33,622 instances in counties and 83,841 in burghs; while in 6134 cases in counties and 10,760 in burghs no one was apprehended or cited. One or more persons were apprehended in 1895 in connection with 386 offences committed in the former year (298 in counties and 88 in burghs).

The number of criminal offenders disposed of in 1895

(2036) was distributed among the counties of Scotland as follows:—Aberdeen, 72; Argyll, 53; Ayr, 83; Banff, 5; Berwick, 10; Bute, 11; Caithness, 14; Clackmannan, 3; Dumbarton, 58; Dumfries, 15; Edinburgh, 254; Elgin, 16; Fife, 45; Forfar, 135; Haddington, 11; Inverness, 34; Kincardine, 7; Kinross, 2; Kirkcudbright, 11; Lanark, 868; Linlithgow, 18; Nairn, 1; Orkney, 4; Peebles, 4; Perth, 55; Renfrew, 121; Ross and Cromarty, 35; Roxburgh, 9; Selkirk, 16; Stirling, 46; Sutherland, 4; Wigtown, 13; and Shetland, 3. Of a total of 1825 criminal offenders called for trial in 1895, 1652 were convicted, 9 were outlawed or had their bail-bonds forfeited, 1 was acquitted on the ground of insanity, 36 were found not guilty, and in 124 cases the verdict was “not proven.” No criminal was sentenced to death; 41 were sentenced to three years’ penal servitude, 22 to five years, 1 to six years, 8 to seven years, 7 to ten years, and 1 for life. In 1895, 314 juvenile offenders were ordered to be whipped (262 to be whipped only, and 52 to be imprisoned if the whipping were not inflicted).

The total expenditure for current expenses in the prisons of Scotland (exclusive of Peterhead Convict Prison, but including the General Prison at Perth), in the year 1895 was £48,010. The net profit on the labour of the prisoners during the same year was £4290. The average cost per prisoner for the year was £23, 8s. 2d.; while the average annual earnings per prisoner were £2, 1s. 10d. The net average cost per prisoner for the year 1895 was, therefore, £21, 6s. 4d. The expense of Peterhead Convict Prison in 1895 was £12,404. The average daily number of criminal prisoners was in 1893 (year ending 31st December), 2650; in 1894, 2647; in 1895, 2437; the civil prisoners in the same years were so few that no daily average could be recorded. Of the total number of criminals committed to prison in 1895, 574 were under sixteen years of age, 1320 between sixteen and eighteen, 3854 between eighteen and twenty-one, 37,875 between twenty-one and fifty, and 6094 at or over fifty. 4466 had been previously imprisoned in the same prison once, 2392 twice, 1743 thrice, 1213 four times, 940 five times, 2167 between six and ten times, 1660 between ten and twenty times, 956 between twenty and fifty times, and 301 fifty times and upwards. The remainder were in prison for the first time.

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

By the late JOHN M. ROSS, LL.D., Editor of the *Globe Encyclopædia*.

THE 'Scottish language' properly means the Gaelic dialect of Celtic used by the Scots after their settlement in North Britain among the Picts; and down to the 15th century the phrase *lingua Scotica* never denoted anything else. During the 15th century the recognition of the Irish origin of Gaelic led to its being also called *lingua Hibernica*, or, in the vernacular, *Yrishe* or *Ersch* (mod. *Erse*). Long before this, however, the name 'Scottish' had been applied to the whole people of Scotland, Teutonic and Celtic alike; and as the Teutonic became more and more the dominant race, the term 'Scottish' came in time to be applied to the Anglic dialect of the Lowlands. This transference of name was all the more easily made that the lapse of years and the effects of political strife had thoroughly alienated the Angles of Lothian from their brethren of Durham and York. The first native writer who called the dialect of the Lowlands 'Scottish' was Gawin Douglas in the year 1516, though it had been so designated as early as 1498 by Don Pedro de Ayala, the Spanish protonotary at the court of James IV., in a letter to his sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella. Before the close of the 16th century this use or abuse of the term had become universal in the Lowlands, and has ever since been recognised in England.

This article is strictly confined to a notice of that Anglic dialect commonly designated 'Lowland Scotch.' To understand its origin it is necessary to remember that till the middle of the 10th century the kingdom of Scotland embraced no territory south of the Forth. Strathclyde was a Cymric principality, and the Earldom of Lothian was part of the English kingdom of Northumbria. This earldom, which included the whole south-east of the present kingdom of Scotland from Liddesdale to Stirling, passed by grant to the Scottish kings in 975, who held it on the same tenure as the Northumbrian earls; and thus the Anglic dialect obtained a footing within the boundaries of the Scottish kingdom. In the 11th century a powerful impetus was given to the spread of English by Margaret, sister of Edgar Ætheling, and wife of Malcolm Ceanmor. Her own dialect would, of course, be Wessex or Southern English, but the neighbourhood of Lothian, and the long exile of Malcolm in Northumbria, would irresistibly determine the form of English that would be adopted in Scotland. The insecure and fluctuating rule of the Norsemen along the north-east coast, from Caithness to the Firth of Tay, during the 9th and 10th centuries, is sufficient to account for those local peculiarities of diction which lend a curious flavour to the sub-dialects of Buchan and Forfar, but in no way diminish their right to be considered the legitimate offspring of an English mother. In fact, the majority of these peculiarities are more attributable to Celtic than to Scandinavian influences.

Of the earlier history of the Anglic dialect north of the Tweed we are wholly ignorant. How it grew and spread, what obstacles it encountered, and in what ways it was modified, we can only conjecture. This arises from the paucity, one might almost say the total absence, of literary monuments. The inscription upon the Ruthwell Cross in Dumfriesshire (7th century), and some words interspersed in the Latin charters and laws of David, William the Lyon, and their successors, constitute the entire remains of this speech between the 7th and the 14th centuries. These, however, are sufficient to prove that it approximated in its grammatical

forms to the Scandinavian and Frisian rather than to the Saxon of Wessex. The same remark holds good of the whole Anglic dialect of Northumbria.

Between the 11th and the 14th centuries the Anglic tongue steadily extended itself in Scotland at the expense of the Celtic dialects of the south-west and the north, but it does not appear to have become the recognised vernacular of the entire Lowland community till at least the reign of Alexander III. A curious and hitherto unnoticed passage in *Blind Harry* (Bk. vi.), in which Wallace is mockingly saluted in bad Gaelic by an English soldier of the Lanark garrison, might almost warrant the inference that Celtic was still prevalent in Strathclyde in the days of the hero. The great struggle for independence (1297-1314) which created the Scottish nation was carried on by the Scoto-Anglic and Scoto-Norman population, the Celtic clans ranking mainly on the English side; and this fact in all probability finally secured the supremacy of the Teutonic speech. No sooner was the long-deferred unity or nationality of Scotland attained than an Anglic literature sprang into existence, which at one time promised to rival, if not to surpass, that of the south in the splendour and strength of its poetry.

'From the 14th century onward,' says Dr J. A. H. Murray, 'Scotland presents a full series of writers in the Northern dialect, which as spoken and written in this country may be conveniently divided into THREE periods. The first or EARLY period, during which the literary use of this dialect was common to Scotland, with England north of the Humber, extends from the date of the earliest specimens to the middle or last quarter of the 15th century. The second or MIDDLE period, during which the literary use of the northern dialect was confined to Scotland (the midland dialect having supplanted it in England), extends from the close of the 15th century to the time of the Union. The third or MODERN period, during which the northern dialect has ceased to be the language of general literature in Scotland also, though surviving as the speech of the people and the language of popular poetry, extends from the union of the kingdoms to the present day.'

The language of the first of these periods differs in no essential respect from that which was current in England as far south as the Trent. A comparison of the literary remains of both districts proves (1) that they used to a large extent the same words and the same forms of words, e.g., *mirk*, *byggin*, *gar*, *stane*, *ald*, *cald*, *wrang*, *hyng*, etc.; (2) the same grammatical inflections, as seen (a) in irregular plurals, e.g., *childer*, *kye*, *schone*; (b) in the use of the indefinite articles as a numeral; (c) in the identity of their demonstratives, and of their verbal forms, e.g., *thow*, *cumis*, *clerkes sayis*, *we that lyves*, *falland*, in the use of the preposition *tyl* for *to*, etc.; (3) the same orthography, e.g., in the guttural *gh* (changed in later 'Scotch' into *ch*), in the change of the old English *hw* into *gw*, *qu*, *quh*, and *quh*. The most famous writers in the vernacular literature of this first period were Barbour, Wyntoun, King James I., Henryson, and Blind Harry. Barbour was by far the greatest of metrical chroniclers, a class of poets who sought to win the ear of an audience, by stirring narrative rather than by imaginative sentiment, and who were a genuine product of the Middle Ages. In his noble rhyme, Barbour narrated the heroic struggle of the Bruce with a vivid minuteness of detail that has

engraved itself indelibly on the national memory. Winton was a humbler artist, who undertook to recite in verse the History of Scotland, and thought it necessary to start from the creation of Adam. In the *Kingis Quhair* of James the Anglic poetry of Scotland underwent its earliest literary change. The simple unadorned semi-prosaic style of the chronicles gave place to a delicacy and refinement of imaginative feeling, a richness and elegance of diction, and a certain artistic ambition in the choice of verse. The great influence of Chaucer on the Scottish poets of the next period was perhaps due to the prince whose long captivity in England was brightened by the charms of love and the delights of literature. Henryson was the finest poetic genius of the 15th century, and not even Chaucer himself has surpassed the author of the *Testament of Cresseid* in melody of verse or tenderness of sentiment. Blind Harry is the rudest of minstrels, yet his fierce and prejudiced verse shows us, only too well, the pernicious effect of those desperate attempts on the part of the English kings to overthrow the liberties of a proud and odurate nation. The only relic of prose literature in this period is the *Craft of Deyng*, but for linguistic purposes the old Scottish laws are of great value. Latin authors like Fordun and his continuator do not come within the scope of this article.

The second period of the Anglic literature of Scotland is that in which it becomes distinctively national. The genius of Chaucer had raised the East Midland dialect of English to the rank of a classic or standard for his countrymen. As a consequence of this, the northern dialect gradually ceased to be employed for literary purposes in England, and 'sank into the position of a local and rustic patois,' while in Scotland it grew and flourished as the language of the court, literature, and law. The differences between it and the dialect of the first period are chiefly these: (1) the spelling of many words is changed, chiefly through Gaelic influence—e.g., the diphthongs, *ai, ei, oi*, begin to be regarded as simple long *a, e, o*, and to lose their fine diphthongal force, to which is largely due the mean accent of the modern Scotch; (2) the introduction of French words which followed the French alliance—e.g., *gigot, ashet, tasse, fulzie, glaur, porte, gain, grosel* (mod. *grozel*), *dour, douce, causey, dule, faschis*; (3) the influence of the revival of learning which for a time flooded the written language with Latin terms—*amene, preclair, celical, humile, superne, eterne, matutine, sempitern, fructuous, melifluate, aureate, pulchritude, celsitude*, etc.—terms that, not finding a reception among the people, soon died out. It is, however, to be noted that in the latter part of this second period the natural growth of the Anglic dialect in Scotland received a check through the influence of the Reformation movement. Mr Murray points out that 'there was no translation of the Scriptures into the northern dialect; for the first forty years of the Reformation movement these and other books used by the adherents of the new faith had to be obtained from England.' As early as the time of Lyndsay we see traces of southern English showing themselves; and it becomes more and more marked in the reign of Mary—Knox himself using, with the greatest licence, the English forms of spelling.

The literature of the second period is in some departments peculiarly rich. Dunbar, Douglas, and Lyndsay, with whom it opens, are names that would lend lustre to any age. When their bright lamps began to shine in the northern sky, England had not even a farthing

rushlight to make its darkness visible. The author of the *Seven Deidly Synnis*, the *Thrissill and the Rois*, and the *Goldyn Targe*, well deserved to be called the 'darling of the Scottish muses;' while the diffuse loveliness of Douglas bears witness to the power of the Chaucerian charm. Lyndsay is chiefly memorable for his fierce and life-long hattle with the priests, which secured for his satiric verse a popularity that lasted far on into the 18th century. Among the lesser lights of the time were the Earl of Glencairn, Henry Balmaves, John Davidson, Sir Richard Maitland, Bannatyne, Alexander Scott, Alexander Hume, and Robert Semple. Prose is powerfully represented by the *Traduction* of Bellenden, the *Complaynt of Scotland*, and the *History of the Reformation in Scotland*, by Knox. The names of Buchanan and Melville can never be forgotten, though their literary genius found expression almost wholly in Latin.

With the accession of James to the English throne, the Anglic dialect of Scotland enters upon its third and final phase. This may be described as a period of gradual but unceasing decay. One genuine characteristic disappeared after another, till by the middle of the 18th century the language had become, from a linguistic point of view, a mere jargon. The union of the crowns, still more the union of the Parliaments, was fatal to its organic preservation. During the 17th century it maintained, though with ever-diminishing tenacity, its hold upon the law courts, the schools, and the churches, but after the Revolution its fate was sealed. Southern English took possession of the schools, and in spite of the temporary reaction that followed the union of the Parliaments, steadily extended its authority, till it embraced nearly every kind of literature. As a spoken tongue 'Scotch' was still in force, but the accessions which it constantly received from its southern sister completely destroyed its dialectic integrity. When we analyse the examples furnished by the literature of the 18th and 19th centuries, we find that they present an incoherent medley of dissimilar forms from which no principle can be extracted. Yet, strange as it may seem, in this forlorn and ruined shape the Anglic dialect of Scotland has been the vehicle of some of the rarest literature the world has seen. Ramsay and Ferguson are not unlikely to fade into something like oblivion, but the verse of Burns is as sure of immortality as anything that has come from the heart of man. He and other gifted spirits, such as the Baroness Nairne, Hogg, Tannahill, Cunningham, Motherwell, with numerous humble but genuine lyrists, have sung so copiously and sweetly of the land which gave them birth; its scenery in all its aspects; its people in all their ways, that Scotsmen may almost be forgiven if a certain pride mingles with their patriotism.

Prose is brilliantly represented by Scott, Galt, and later writers, but in general it forms only a part of their composition. The use of 'Scotch' in fiction or verse may last for some time longer, but the dialect is destined to perish as a living speech, and must therefore, in due time, disappear from literature. It may perhaps share the fate of Latin, and be most carefully studied after it is dead. See David Irving's *History of Scottish Poetry* (1861); Dr James A. H. Murray's Historical Introduction to his Essay on 'The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland,' published in the *Transactions of the Philological Society* (1873); Dr Ross' *Early Scottish History and Literature* (1884); and the publications of the Early Scottish Text Society (1884, etc.)

GAELIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

By the Rev. ARCHIBALD CLERK, LL.D., Editor and Translator of *Ossian*.

CELTIC was wholly neglected by philologists until a very recent period. A Welshman, Edward Lhuyd (1670-1709), was the first to treat it scientifically. Sir W. Jones (*circa* 1780) started the theory that it was allied to Sanscrit, and to the general family of Indo-European tongues; and Dr Prichard (1831) fully proved the correctness of this theory. But it is from foreign, and especially German scholars, that it has received the critical examination which defines its position on the Aryan tree, and explains its structure on general linguistic laws. Foremost among these ranks J. K. Zeuss, who in 1853 published his *Grammatica Celtica*, a truly noble monument of indomitable perseverance and of profound scholarship. Ebel, Windisch, Rhys, and Whitely Stokes have thrown much additional light on the subject; but for many years to come the *Grammatica Celtica* will form the chief quarry from which the Celtic student must draw his building materials.

For the last forty years the language has received a degree of attention which forms a striking contrast to the contempt with which it had been treated during centuries. It has now its acknowledged place in every able work on philology. A French periodical—*Revue Celtique*—has been since 1871 wholly devoted to its elucidation. It forms the subject of lectures in various German Universities. In Paris, Oxford, and Dublin, Celtic Chairs have been founded; and Scotland has at length rolled away the reproach under which it lay for its strange indifference to a language which had so many peculiar claims on its attention. In 1883 a Chair was founded in the University of Edinburgh for the 'Study of Celtic Comparative Philology,' etc.—a good work due almost wholly to the energy of the late Professor Blackie; and Mr M'Kinnon, its first occupant, is fitted by high qualifications to make amends for the lateness of his appointment.

The Celtic language is divided into two main branches, now termed Brythonic and Goidelic, but formerly Cymric (or Welsh) and Gaelic; and in this article we retain the old familiar names. The Cymric was a living language in Cornwall until the middle of the 18th century. It is still spoken in Brittany—the Armoric dialect—and also in Wales, where it boasts of a rich literature, both ancient and modern.

But it is of the Gaelic branch we are to treat. It is divided into three sub-classes—the Manx, the Irish, and the Scottish Gaelic. Of the first, little need be said. It is confined to the Isle of Man, has no old records, has adopted the phonetic mode of spelling, uses all the letters of the English alphabet, and is likely to be soon swallowed up by English.

The Irish, on the other hand, possesses a store of ancient literary treasures of which any nation might be proud. During the sixth, seventh, eighth, and part of the ninth centuries, when Europe generally was in such wild turmoil after the breaking up of the great Roman Empire, the remote island of Ireland remained in peace. At that time several truly great men sprang up in it—men of high scholarship, and of fervent, enlightened, Christian zeal, who did great and glorious work in imparting the blessings of the Gospel to the heathen. From Iona in the West they Christianised the North of Scotland and of England. They travelled to the shores of the Baltic, and even to Iceland. They founded monasteries and colleges in various parts of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; and many proofs of their scholarship and zeal are still to be seen in the

Libraries of Würzburg, Milan, St Gall, Brussels, and other seats of Continental learning. The laws, civil and ecclesiastical, which these men and their contemporaries drew up for their own country—at least as early as the 8th century—are published under the title of the 'Brehon Laws of Ireland,' and show an advanced state of civilisation far beyond that of any neighbouring country. According to the able work of Professor Eugene O'Curry (1861), there are masses of unpublished MSS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, as well as in other libraries, British and Continental. They treat of everything which can interest a nation—religion, education, commerce, warfare, music, poetry, etc.; and one thing remarkable is, that, in all the laws, the foremost honour is assigned to learning. The *Ollamh*, or 'Doctor of Laws,' took precedence of the highest nobility.

The Irish had an ancient mode of writing, known as the *Ogham*, similar to the Runic, and consisting entirely of straight lines variously arranged. It appears to have been used in remote Pagan times; and it was continued to some extent in Scotland and Wales, as well as in Ireland, after the introduction of the Roman alphabet, along with Christianity, in the 5th century; but much diversity of opinion, both as to its age and interpretation, still prevails among scholars. The Irish language still retains the antiquated form which belonged to the Roman letters in the 5th century, and thus presents quite a foreign aspect to the English reader. Gaelic, both Irish and Scottish, has limited itself to eighteen letters, rejecting *j, k, q, v, w, x, y,* and *z*. It has suffered much from phonetic decay. Of old it used three genders; but in modern days it has discarded the neuter. It had many terminational inflections; but these have, in several instances, disappeared, though not so completely as in English. They have, however, left traces of their existence unexampled in other languages, and known as *ellipsis* and *aspiration*. These terms mean changes produced by a word on the beginning of that which immediately follows it, so that the language is declined both by initial and terminational inflections. Another peculiarity is, that, according as the last vowel in any syllable of a word is broad or small, the first in the next syllable must conform; thus, in *athair*='father,' the second *a* is entirely mute, and serves no known purpose. This rule holds good in some Turanian dialects, but is unknown to the Aryan, except in Gaelic; and, while frequently condemned as useless and cumbrous, it is still followed by the writers of the language. The Gaelic is generally denounced by English people as extremely harsh, and even unpronounceable. But it is strange that its aspirations of *ch, gh,* etc., so strongly objected to, meet with all favour both in Greek and in German, as do its deepest nasal sounds in French. It is to be regretted that it is rapidly casting away its stronger and more consonantal forms, and thus becoming more vocalic day by day.

The Scottish Gaelic is said by many to be so very similar to the Irish, as to be undeserving the name of a separate dialect. But, just as the peoples who respectively speak them, although originally of the same race, have so widely diverged from each other in character, that no one will deny that they now form different families, so it is in regard to their language. There are many differences between the language of the two countries, alike in grammar and vocabulary—not incidental, but systematic; and the Scottish is unquestion-

ably a dialect of the original Gaelic. Its stock of MSS. is inconsiderable, compared with that of the Irish. There are several in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, ranging from the 12th to the 16th century, which are interesting, but not very important. The *Book of Deer* (circa 1125), though written in Scotland, is more Irish than Scottish; but the *Book of the Dean of Lismore*, compiled between 1512 and 1530, and published by the Rev. Dr MacLauchlan in 1862, is undeniably Scottish. It consists almost entirely of historical ballads and songs, taken down by the collector from oral recitation. Nine of these ballads are ascribed to Ossian; and as many as forty-seven other authors are mentioned, some of them being nobles of the land. The spelling is entirely phonetic, and differs in all respects from the spelling of Bishop Carswell, who wrote in 1567. It has not yet been fully explained in any respect, but it is important in proving the wide difference between Irish and Scottish Gaelic—or, it might be said, between the ecclesiastic and vernacular. It also proves that, 350 years ago as now, Ossian was deemed the 'King of Song,' and that poetry was extensively cultivated in the Western Highlands; whilst the fact that several ballads, differing but slightly from those of the Dean, have at the present day been collected from recitation in various parts of the Highlands, shows the remarkable fidelity of tradition among a people destitute of books.

The first book printed in Gaelic was a translation of Knox's *Liturgy* by Bishop Carswell of Argyll in 1567. Strange to say, for eighty years after nothing further was printed, except a translation of Calvin's *Catechism*. About that time translations of the Psalter began to appear, and soon thereafter of other portions of the Scriptures; but till the close of the 18th century there was no complete version of the Gaelic Bible. From that date downwards many works have appeared.

The Ossianic controversy, which raged so fiercely for many years, must be very briefly sketched here. In 1760 James Macpherson published an English translation of what he called the Gaelic poems of 'Ossian.' He was accused of forgery. He promptly advertised that the Gaelic MSS. were to be seen at his publishers, Beckett & De Hondt, London. They lay there for a year, but neither friend nor foe examined them. That he gathered various MSS. in the Highlands is certain. The strong point against him, however, is that these were never published. The Gaelic which was published (1807) was in his own handwriting. Various editions have since appeared, the most complete of which by far is that by the Rev. A. Clerk, LL.D., minister of Kilmallie (Edinb. 1870).

As to the genuineness, it should be known that Mr Skene, the ablest authority on Celtic antiquities in Britain, considers the 'Fragments'—sixteen pieces published in 1797—to be entirely genuine; and further, that several other short portions have, by unexceptionable testimony, been proved to have existed before Macpherson was born. The most rational conclusion seems to be, that the poems of 'Ossian' contain genuine remains of the old heroic ballads of the Gael, linked together and probably modified here and there by Macpherson; and there is no stronger reason to object to their authenticity than to that of Homer, the *Edda*, or the *Nibelungenlied*. Whoever the author was, these poems are Gaelic. They undoubtedly have an air of antiquity about them in many respects, especially in the pure objectivity with which external nature is described. They are remarkable both for sublimity and tenderness, and they have exercised a powerful influence on the tone and style of European literature

down to the present day (*vide* Matthew Arnold's *Celtic Studies*).

One other remark must be made. Immediately after the appearance of 'Ossian,' several other fragments of Gaelic poetry were published, chief among which are the *Sean Dana*, or *Ancient Lays*, by Dr Smith, minister of Campbeltown. These, though destitute of the depth and strength of Ossian, are much more beautiful in various respects; and thus, in whatever manner Macpherson may be disposed of, the fact that the old Gaelic bards composed poetry of the highest order remains untouched.

During the last 260 years a great quantity of lyric poetry has been composed by Highland bards, which, though destitute of the Titanic strength of the Fingalian lays, displays much beauty and varied power. Mary Macleod (1569-1674) shows true Pindaric ardour. John Macdonald (1620-1710), Gaelic laureate to Charles II., is still a great favourite with his countrymen. Alexander Macdonald (1701-80), the 'Tyrtæus of the Highlands,' while too fond of 'the blood and iron' vein, is still a true child of nature, describing her alike in her calmer and fiercer moods with remarkable truth and vividness. Duncan Bàn Mac Intyre (1724-1812) has been called the 'Burns of the Highlands,' and, though ranking far beneath the Ayrshire bard alike in clearness and depth, is truly a sweet singer of all that pertains to pure affection; and is, I believe, unrivalled in his glowing descriptions of the great Highland pastime of 'chasing the deer.' He had a passionate love for mountains and stags. He ranks highest among modern bards, and his works are in ever-increasing demand. One other name deserves to be classed with his—that of William Ross (1762-90), who for genuine feeling and happy choice of terms deserves a high rank in any literature. Dugald Buchanan (1716-68) is by far the ablest of the religious poets; and James Macgregor (1762-1830) holds the second place. Scores of others have been and still are 'warbling their native wood-notes wild.' There are about a hundred thousand lines of modern Gaelic poetry, proving that the people are 'children of music and song.' But with such exuberance of poetic fruitfulness the scarcity of prose composition is in striking contrast. In truth, almost the only name worth mentioning in this department is that of Dr Norman Macleod (1783-1862), minister of St Columba, Glasgow. He may justly be called the father of modern Gaelic culture, and his thorough mastery of the language shows it to possess powers which it does not manifest in any other hands. Professor Blackie ranks one composition of his, for 'graceful simplicity and profound pathos,' among the foremost known in any language. His collected works, *Caraid nan Gàidhéal* ('The Highlander's Friend'), have been edited by the Rev. Dr Clerk (Glasgow, 1865). An interesting collection of Gaelic proverbs has been published by Sheriff Nicolson; and Mr J. F. Campbell of Islay, in his great work, *West Highland Tales*; and in his *Leabhar na Féinne* ('Book of the Fingalians'), has done more for Gaelic literature, in the department of ancient tales and lays, than any man living. There is a grammar by Dr Stewart, and another by Mr Munro. There are dictionaries—one by Armstrong (1825), one by the Highland Society (1828), and one by Drs Macleod and Dewar (1845)—but the best of them all is very defective; and the Professor of Celtic has needful, though weary, work before him in enlarging and correcting both grammars and dictionaries.

The Gaelic language is rich in words expressive of all the emotions of the heart, and is thus a language of love and devotion. It is rich, too, in terms descriptive of nature's external aspect, discriminating between

every shade and colour, and between forms which to an ordinary eye present the appearance of sameness. Thus it is well fitted for descriptive poetry, and the significant names which it has left in many lands, where it was spoken of old, fully attest its topographical power; but it is almost wholly without terms of science, mental or physical; nor is it in the least of a plastic nature, to adapt itself to the onward progress and rapid changes of the modern world. Again, throughout the poetry, not only of Ireland and Scotland, but also of Wales, there runs a tone of deep sorrow, of 'piercing sadness.'

These remarks on the language are a key to the character of the people who formed it, and who in small numbers speak it still. Of these there are 950,000 in Ireland, upwards of 300,000 in Scotland, and several thousands in North America. Generally they know little of the history of their far-off ancestors

who, before Christ was born, ruled over all South-Western Europe, and had settlements also in Asia. But the shadow of a great and constant decline seems to darken their spirits, so that they are ever wailing over departed glory, instead of conquering the realities of the present or shaping out a prosperous future. Full of sensibility, tender in feeling, ardent in passion, and fearless in spirit—witness the records of the British army—they yet lack the steadfast, patient, unyielding powers which alone secure abiding success. Thus, they have been for ages driven into ever-narrowing limits by Roman and Saxon; and fierce as are the spasmodic efforts occasionally made by them to reassert something of their ancient sway, the time, according to all appearance, must soon arrive when throughout Ireland and Scotland they will be as wholly absorbed as they have been, long ago, in England and France.



APPENDIX

ABSTRACT CENSUS OF SCOTLAND, 1901.

FROM THE OFFICIAL PRELIMINARY REPORT

I. CIVIL COUNTIES

	Persons		Persons		Persons
1. ABERDEEN,	304,420	12. ELGIN (OR MORAY),	44,808	23. ORKNEY,	28,698
2. ARGYLL,	73,665	13. FIFE,	218,843	24. PEEBLES,	15,066
3. Ayr,	254,436	14. FORFAR,	284,078	25. PERTH,	123,262
4. BANFF,	61,487	15. HADDINGTON,	38,662	26. RENFREW,	268,934
5. BERWICK,	30,816	16. INVERNESS,	90,182	27. ROSS AND CROMARTY,	76,421
6. BUTE,	18,786	17. KINCARDINE,	40,918	28. ROXBURGH,	48,793
7. CAITHNESS,	33,859	18. KINROSS,	6,980	29. SELKIRK,	23,339
8. CLACKMANNAN,	32,019	19. KIRKCUDBRIGHT,	39,407	30. SHETLAND,	28,185
9. DUMBARTON,	113,870	20. LANARK,	1,339,289	31. STIRLING,	142,338
10. DUMFRIES,	72,569	21. LINLITHGOW,	65,699	32. SUTHERLAND,	21,550
11. EDINBURGH,	488,647	22. NAIRN,	9,291	33. WIGTOWN,	32,683
TOTAL,					4,472,000.

Note.—The above numbers include both Military and Persons on board the Shipping in Scottish Harbours and Waters.

II. CIVIL PARISHES

	Persons		Persons
1. ABERDEEN.		2. ARGYLL.	
Aberdeen—part of,	144,111	King-Edward,	2,434
<i>(Remainder is in Kincardine, 17.)</i>		Kinnellar,	551
Aberdour,	1,601	Kinnethmont,	920
Aboyne and Glentanner,	1,477	Kintore,	2,533
Alford,	1,486	Leochel-Cushnie,	1,018
Auchindoir and Kearn,	1,216	Leslie,	443
Anchterless,	1,787	Logie-Buchan,	651
Belhelvie,	1,614	Logie-Coldstone,	852
Birse,	1,085	Longside,	2,761
Bourtie,	408	Lonmay,	2,161
Cairney,	1,283	Lumphanan,	966
Chapel of Garioch,	1,559	Meldrum,	1,854
Clatt,	425	Methlic,	1,692
Cluny,	1,207	Midmar,	1,000
Coull,	684	Monquhitter,	2,474
Crathie and Braemar,	1,453	Monymusk,	1,106
Crimond,	735	New Deer,	4,366
Cruden,	3,444	Newhills,	5,753
Culsamond,	683	New Machar,	1,393
Daviot,	568	Old Deer,	4,313
Drumblade,	948	Old Machar,	1,457
Drumoak,	865	Oyne,	770
Dyce,	1,482	Peterculter,	4,936
Echt,	1,249	Peterhead,	15,146
Ellon,	4,123	Pitsligo,	2,307
Fintray,	866	Premnay,	926
Forgue,	1,948	Rathen,	2,577
Foveran,	1,793	Rayne,	1,097
Fraserburgh,	9,715	Rhynie,	1,005
Fyvie,	3,677	St. Fergus,	1,194
Gartly,	862	Skenc,	1,546
Glass,	809	Slains,	936
Glenbucket,	403	Strathdon,	1,096
Glenmuick,	2,469	Strichen,	2,313
Huntly,	4,899	Tarland,	733
Insch,	1,408	Tarves,	2,239
Inverurie,	3,491	Tough,	675
Keig,	626	Towie,	938
Keith-hall and Kinkell,	803	Tullynessle and Forbes,	903
Kemnay,	2,084	Turriff,	4,139
Kildrummy,	574	Tyrie,	2,742
Kincardine O'Neil,	2,001	Udny,	1,563
		Total of Aberdeen,	304,420

	Persons
<i>Mainland.</i>	
Ardchattan and Muck- airn,	2,126
Ardgour,	547
Ardnamurchan,	1,954
Campbeltown,	10,236
Craignish,	327
Dunoon,	10,465
Glassary,	3,773
Glenorchy and Inishail,	1,194
Inveraray,	1,392
Inverchaolain,	327
Kilbrandon and Kilchat- tan,	1,565
Kilcalmonell,	1,898
Kilchrenan and Dalavich,	394
Kilfinan,	1,918
Killean and Kilchenzie,	1,078
Kilmartin,	663
Kilmodan,	387
Kilmore and Kilbride,	6,301
Kilninver and Kilmelford,	357
Lismore and Appin,	3,712
Lochgoilhead and Kil- morich,	671
Morvern,	730
North Knapdale,	767
Saddell and Skipness,	1,085
Southend,	732
South Knapdale,	2,786
Strachur,	496
Stralachlan,	238
<i>Insular.</i>	
Coll,	432
Colonsay and Oronsay,	313
Gigha and Cara,	374
Jura,	623
Kilarrow and Kilmeny,	2,641
Kilchoman,	2,360
Kildalton,	1,890

APPENDIX

ARGYLL—Continued.

	Persons
Kilfinichen and Kilvick-eon,	1,529
Kilninian and Kilmore,	2,271
Pennygown and Torosay,	911
Tyree,	2,195
Total of Argyll,	<u>73,665</u>

3. AYR.

Ardrossan,	11,846
Auchinleck,	6,604
Ayr,	31,541
Ballautrae,	1,124
Barr,	581
Beith,	7,523
Colmouell,	1,950
Coylton,	2,542
Craigie,	509
Daily,	1,673
Dalmellington,	5,261
Dalry,	8,210
Dalrymple,	1,208
Dreghorn,	4,331
Dundonald,	11,249
Dunlop,	1,542
Fenwick,	1,063
Galston,	6,979
Girvan,	4,872
Irvine,	6,457
Kilbirnie,	7,207
Kilmarnock,	33,139
Kilmaurs,	4,549
Kilwinning,	8,123
Kirkmichael,	1,798
Kirkoswald,	1,577
Largs,	5,495
Loudoun,	8,204
Mauchline,	2,572
Maybole,	7,889
Monkton and Prestwick,	3,854
Muirkirk,	5,670
New Cumnock,	5,367
Ochiltree,	1,932
Old Cumnock,	5,143
Riccarton,	8,072
Sorn,	3,604
Stair,	1,175
Stevenson,	9,498
Stewarton,	3,958
Straiton,	1,016
Symington,	591
Tarbolton,	3,960
West Kilbride,	2,978
Total of Ayr,	<u>254,436</u>

4. BANFF.

Aberlour,	2,619
Alvah,	1,281
Banff,	4,546
Boharm,	1,128
Botriphnie,	754
Boyndie,	2,005
Cabrach,	581
Cullen,	2,116
Deskford,	714
Fordyce,	3,941
Forglen,	653
Gamrie,	6,408
Grange,	1,673
Inveravon,	2,201

Inverkeithny,	769
Keith,	6,828
Kirkmichael,	1,035
Marnoch,	2,851
Mortlach,	3,426
Ordiquhill,	642
Rathven,	14,064
Rothiemay,	1,252
Total of Banff,	<u>61,487</u>

5. BERWICK.

Abbey St. Bathans,	213
Ayton,	1,629
Bunkle and Prestou,	624
Chanelkirk,	568
Chirnside,	1,580
Cockburnspath,	982
Coldingham,	2,812
Coldstream,	2,281
Cranshaws,	159
Duns,	3,199
Earlston,	1,677
Eccles,	1,433
Edrom,	1,290
Eyemouth,	2,486
Fogo,	445
Foulden,	386
Gordon,	791
Greenlaw,	1,014
Hume,	311
Hutton,	750
Ladykirk,	316
Langton,	398
Lauder,	1,461
Legerwood,	431
Longformacus,	281
Merton,	576
Mordington,	284
Nenthorn,	416
Polwarth,	203
Swinton,	791
Westruther,	504
Whitsome,	525
Total of Berwick,	<u>30,816</u>

6. BUTE.

Cumbræ,	1,769
Kilbride,	2,532
Kilmory,	2,311
Kingarth,	1,055
North Bute,	1,743
Rothesay,	9,376
Total of Bute,	<u>18,786</u>

7. CAITHNESS.

Bower,	1,452
Canisbay,	2,192
Dunnet,	1,232
Halkirk,	2,355
Latheron,	5,216
Olrig,	1,555
Reay,	974
Thurso,	5,407
Watten,	1,230
Wick,	12,246
Total of Caithness,	<u>33,859</u>

8. CLACKMANNAN.

	Persons
Aloa,	16,857
Alva,	5,641
Clackmannan,	2,494
Dollar,	2,041
Tillicoultry,	4,986
Total of Clackmannan,	<u>32,019</u>

9. DUMBARTON.

Arrochar,	605
Bonhill,	14,581
Cardross,	11,387
Cumbernauld,	4,905
Dumbarton,	15,167
Kilmarnock,	874
Kirkintilloch,	14,401
Luss,	572
New or East Kilpatrick,	10,815
Old or West Kilpatrick,	27,447
Roseneath,	1,923
Row,	11,193
Total of Dumbarton,	<u>113,870</u>

10. DUMFRIES.

Annan,	7,071
Applegarth and Sibbald-bie,	807
Canonbie,	1,959
Carlavrock,	840
Closeburn,	1,275
Cummertrees,	969
Dalton,	563
Dornock,	871
Dryfesdale,	3,130
Dumfries,	18,148
Dunscore,	1,055
Durrisdeer,	970
Eskdalemuir,	441
Ewes,	261
Glencairn,	1,490
Graitney (or Gretna),	1,250
Halfmorton,	346
Hoddon,	1,521
Holywood,	938
Hutton,	663
Johnstone,	800
Keir,	540
Kirkconnel,	1,248
Kirkmahoe,	1,106
Kirkmichael,	748
Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	1,466
Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	980
Langholm,	3,500
Lochmaben,	2,388
Middlebie,	1,823
Moffat,	2,798
Morton,	1,872
Mouswald,	475
Penpont,	923
Ruthwell,	766
St. Mungo,	567
Sanquhar,	2,933
Tinwald,	741
Torthorwald,	779
Tundergarth,	403
Tynron,	334
Wamphray,	396
Westerkirk,	415
Total of Dumfries,	<u>72,569</u>

APPENDIX

11. EDINBURGH.

	Persons
Borthwick,	2,763
Carrington,	460
Cockpen,	4,907
Colinton,	5,499
Corstorphine,	2,724
Cramond,	3,710
Cranston,	846
Crichton,	810
Currie,	2,517
Dalkeith,	7,297
Duddingston,	11,203
Edinburgh,	303,594
Fala and Soutra,	319
Glencorse,	1,347
Heriot,	417
Inveresk,	14,648
Kirkliston—part of, (Remainder is in Linlithgow, 21.)	735
Kirknewton and East	
Calder,	3,220
Lasswade,	9,708
Leith,	78,894
Liberton,	7,234
Mid-Calder,	3,132
Newbattle,	4,557
Newton,	1,028
Penicuik,	5,097
Ratho,	1,945
Stow,	1,560
Temple,	385
West Calder,	8,091
Total of Edinburgh,	488,647

12. ELGIN (OR MORAY).

Alves,	1,030
Bellie,	2,102
Birnie,	356
Cromdale,	3,228
Dallas,	738
Drainie,	11,380
Duffus,	4,065
Dyke and Moy,	1,049
Edinkillie,	869
Elgin,	10,277
Forres,	5,242
Kinloss,	931
Knockando,	1,756
New Spynie,	1,910
Rafford,	934
Rothies,	2,361
St. Andrews-Lhanbryde,	1,243
Speymouth,	619
Urquhart,	1,718
Total of Elgin,	44,808

13. FIFE.

Abbotshall,	7,733
Abdie,	664
Aberdour,	2,015
Anstruther-Easter,	1,037
Anstruther-Wester,	558
Auchterderran,	8,626
Auchtermuchty,	1,883
Auchtertool,	742
Ballingry,	4,156
Balmerino,	576
Beath,	15,811
Burntisland,	5,600
Cameron,	738
Cambee,	909
Carnock,	1,348

	Persons
Ceres,	1,545
Collessie,	2,161
Crail,	1,605
Creich,	297
Culross,	1,120
Cults,	628
Cupar,	6,768
Dairsie,	462
Dalgetty,	1,133
Dunbog,	286
Dunfermline,	31,697
Dunino,	272
Dysart,	16,042
Elic,	1,142
Falkland,	2,229
Ferry-Port-on-Craig,	3,445
Flisk,	232
Forgan,	4,720
Inverkeithing,	3,468
Kemback,	412
Kennoway,	1,505
Kettle,	1,757
Kilconquhar,	1,517
Kilmany,	502
Kilrenny,	2,934
Kinghorn,	3,400
Kinglassie,	1,476
Kingsbarns,	652
Kirkcaldy,	14,176
Largo,	2,046
Leslie,	3,960
Leuchars,	2,499
Logie,	285
Markinch,	6,803
Monimail,	720
Moonzie,	138
Newburgh,	1,780
Newburn,	296
Pittenweem,	1,911
St. Andrews and St. Leonards,	9,410
St. Monance (or Aber- crombie),	2,007
Saline,	1,012
Scoonie,	6,342
Strathmiglo,	1,616
Torryburn,	1,130
Tulliallan,	1,862
Wemyss,	15,031
<i>(Connected with no Parish.)</i>	
May Island (Lighthouse),	16
Total of Fife,	218,843

14. FORFAR.

Aberlemno,	804
Airlie,	698
Arbirlot,	800
Arbroath and St. Vigeans,	24,678
Auchterhouse,	547
Barry,	4,652
Brechin,	10,444
Careston,	221
Carmylie,	1,063
Cortachy and Clova,	569
Craig,	2,019
Dun,	526
Dundee,	163,619
Dunnichen,	1,132
Eassie and Nevay,	474
Edzell,	822
Farnell,	536
Fern,	322
Forfar,	12,882
Fowlis-Easter,	254

	Persons
Glamis,	1,351
Glenisla,	669
Guthrie,	264
Inverarity,	823
Inverkeillor,	1,397
Kettins,	704
Kingoldrum,	355
Kinnell,	574
Kinnettles,	323
Kirkden,	1,491
Kirriemuir,	5,902
Lethnott and Navar,	238
Lintrathen,	559
Lochlee,	326
Logie-Pert,	982
Luanan,	302
Lundie,	268
Mains and Strathmartine,	5,486
Marytown,	278
Menmuir,	704
Monifieth,	11,672
Monikie,	1,299
Montrose,	14,026
Murroes,	1,041
Newtyle,	818
Oathlaw,	365
Panbride,	1,885
Rescobie,	594
Ruthven,	169
Stracathro,	430
Tannadice,	1,106
Tealing,	615
Total of Forfar,	284,078

15. HADDINGTON.

Aberlady,	950
Athelstaneford,	635
Bolton,	298
Dirleton,	1,809
Dunbar,	5,031
Garvald,	628
Gladsmuir,	1,481
Haddington,	5,125
Humble,	720
Innerwick,	782
Morham,	201
North Berwick,	3,649
Oldhamstocks,	429
Ormiston,	1,190
Pencaitland,	1,110
Prestonkirk,	1,673
Prestonpans,	3,382
Salton,	431
Spott,	424
Stenton,	511
Tranent,	6,117
Whitekirk and Tynning- hame,	835
Whittinghame,	521
Yester,	730
Total of Haddington,	38,662

16. INVERNESS.

Mainland.

Abernethy,	1,279
Alvie,	533
Ardersier,	1,594
Arisaig and Moidart,	1,678
Boleskine and Abertarf,	1,856
Croy and Dalcross—part of, (Remainder is in Nairn, 22.)	579

APPENDIX

INVERNESS—Continued.

	Persons
Daviot and Dunlichty, . . .	993
Dores, . . .	835
Duthil and Rothiemur-	
chus, . . .	1,995
Glenelg, . . .	1,528
Inverness, . . .	27,070
Kilmallie, . . .	3,797
Kilmonivaig, . . .	2,052
Kilmorack, . . .	2,007
Kiltarlity and Convinth,	1,918
Kingussie and Insh, . . .	2,192
Kirkhill, . . .	1,296
Laggan, . . .	735
Moy and Dalarossie, . . .	761
Petty, . . .	1,291
Urquhart and Glenmoris-	
ton, . . .	1,828
<i>Insular.</i>	
Barra, . . .	2,542
Bracadale, . . .	881
Duirinish, . . .	3,367
Harris, . . .	5,275
Kilmuir, . . .	2,119
North Uist, . . .	3,862
Portree, . . .	2,798
Sleat, . . .	1,664
Small Isles, . . .	528
Snizort, . . .	1,662
South Uist, . . .	5,515
Strath, . . .	2,152
Total of Inverness, . . .	<u>90,182</u>

17. KINCARDINE.

Aberdeen—part of, . . .	9,386
(Remainder is in Aberdeen, 1.)	
Arbuthnot, . . .	698
Banchory-Devenick, . . .	1,726
Banchory-Ternan, . . .	3,449
Benholm, . . .	1,426
Bervie, . . .	2,523
Dunnottar, . . .	2,520
Durris, . . .	884
Fettercairn, . . .	1,390
Fetteresso, . . .	5,421
Fordoun, . . .	1,809
Garvock, . . .	368
Glenbervie, . . .	867
Kinneff and Catterline, . . .	899
Laurencekirk, . . .	2,010
Maryculter, . . .	951
Marykirk, . . .	1,209
Nigg, . . .	1,528
St. Cyrus, . . .	1,228
Strachan, . . .	626
Total of Kincardine, . . .	<u>40,918</u>

18. KINROSS.

Cleish, . . .	630
Fossway and Tulliebole, . . .	1,046
Kinross, . . .	2,655
Orwell, . . .	1,822
Portmoak, . . .	827
Total of Kinross, . . .	<u>6,980</u>

19. KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

	Persons
Anwoth, . . .	651
Balmaclellan, . . .	634
Balmaghie, . . .	802
Borgue, . . .	1,045
Buittle, . . .	879
Carsphairn, . . .	351
Colvend, . . .	1,172
Crossmichael, . . .	1,231
Dalry, . . .	826
Girthon, . . .	1,209
Kells, . . .	878
Kelton, . . .	3,734
Kirkbean, . . .	685
Kirkcudbright, . . .	3,309
Kirkgunzean, . . .	527
Kirkmabreck, . . .	1,872
Kirkpatrick-Durham, . . .	959
Kirkpatrick-Irongray, . . .	701
Lochrutton, . . .	497
Minnigaff, . . .	1,319
New Abbey, . . .	957
Parton, . . .	613
Rerrick, . . .	1,356
Terregles, . . .	454
Tongland, . . .	693
Troqueer, . . .	6,599
Twynholm, . . .	718
Urr, . . .	4,736
Total of Kirkcudbright, . . .	<u>39,407</u>

20. LANARK.

Avondale, . . .	5,772
Biggar, . . .	1,898
Blantyre, . . .	14,151
Bothwell, . . .	45,904
Cadder, . . .	10,475
Cambuslang, . . .	20,212
Cambusnethan, . . .	28,386
Carluke, . . .	8,962
Carmichael, . . .	1,197
Carmunnock, . . .	682
Carnwath, . . .	5,837
Carstairs, . . .	1,893
Cathcart—part of, . . .	20,983
(Remainder is in Renfrew, 26.)	
Covington and Thankerton, . . .	314
Crawford, . . .	1,613
Crawfordjohn, . . .	707
Culter, . . .	392
Dalserf, . . .	16,122
Dalziel, . . .	37,261
Dolphinton, . . .	250
Douglas, . . .	2,418
Dunsyre, . . .	200
East Kilbride, . . .	3,955
Eastwood—part of, . . .	3,534
(Remainder is in Renfrew, 26.)	
Glasgow, . . .	571,569
Glassford, . . .	1,321
Govan, . . .	341,443
Hamilton, . . .	40,371
Lanark, . . .	8,103
Lesmahagow, . . .	10,953
Libberton, . . .	432
New Monkland, . . .	36,787
Old Monkland, . . .	53,238
Pettinain, . . .	271
Rutherglen, . . .	21,012
Shotts, . . .	15,561
Stonehouse, . . .	3,665
Symington, . . .	388
Walston, . . .	283

	Persons
Wandell and Lamington, . . .	362
Wiston and Robertson, . . .	412
Total of Lanark, . . .	<u>1,339,239</u>

21. LINLITHGOW.

Abercorn, . . .	866
Bathgate, . . .	14,001
Borrowstounness and Car-	
riden, . . .	11,472
Dalmeny, . . .	4,075
Ecclesmachan, . . .	681
Kirkliston—part of, . . .	3,169
(Remainder is in Edinburgh, 11.)	
Linlithgow, . . .	8,076
Livingstone, . . .	2,764
Torphichen, . . .	3,225
Uphall, . . .	10,535
Whitburn, . . .	6,835
Total of Linlithgow, . . .	<u>65,699</u>

22. NAIRN.

Ardclach, . . .	772
Auldearn, . . .	1,292
Cawdor, . . .	925
Croy and Dalcross—part	
of, . . .	570
(Remainder is in Inverness, 16.)	
Nairn, . . .	5,732
Total of Nairn, . . .	<u>9,291</u>

23. ORKNEY.

Birsay and Harray, . . .	2,005
Cross and Burness, . . .	1,451
Eday, . . .	743
Evie and Rendall, . . .	1,084
Firth, . . .	700
Holm, . . .	817
Hoy and Græmsay, . . .	485
Kirkwall and St. Ola, . . .	4,522
Lady, . . .	718
Orphir, . . .	877
Papa-Westray, . . .	295
Rousay, Egilshay, and	
Veira, . . .	829
St. Andrews and Deer-	
ness, . . .	1,479
Sandwick, . . .	1,070
Shapinsay, . . .	769
South Ronaldshay and	
Burray, . . .	2,707
Stenness, . . .	570
Stromness, . . .	3,180
Stronsay, . . .	1,184
Walls and Flotta, . . .	1,357
Westray, . . .	1,956
Total of Orkney, . . .	<u>28,698</u>

24. PEBBLES.

Broughton, Glenholm,	
and Kilbucho, . . .	862
Drumelzier, . . .	194
Eddlestone, . . .	535
Innerleithen, . . .	3,659
Kirkurd, . . .	293
Lyne, . . .	98
Manor, . . .	257
Newlands, . . .	564
Peebles, . . .	5,810

APPENDIX

PEEBLES—*Continued.*

	Persons
Skirling,	230
Stobo,	401
Traquair,	618
Tweedsmuir,	435
West Linton,	1,110
Total of Peebles,	<u>15,066</u>

25. PERTH.

Aberdalgie,	278
Aberfoyle,	1,050
Abernethy,	1,276
Abernyte,	241
Alyth,	3,025
Ardoch,	916
Argask,	593
Auchterarder,	3,159
Auchtergaven,	2,018
Balquhider,	605
Bendochy,	473
Blackford,	1,539
Blair-Athol,	1,720
Blairgowrie,	4,463
Callander,	2,171
Caputh,	996
Cargill,	1,410
Clunie,	561
Collace,	440
Comrie,	2,067
Coupar-Angus,	2,704
Crieff,	5,706
Dron,	232
Dull,	2,403
Dunbarney,	909
Dunblane and Lecropt,	3,812
Dunkeld and Dowally,	1,201
Dunning,	1,141
Errol,	2,070
Findo-Gask,	323
Forgandenny,	527
Forteviot,	562
Fortingall,	1,584
Fowlis-Wester,	1,000
Glendevon,	147
Inchture,	552
Kenmore,	1,271
Killin,	1,423
Kilmadock,	2,705
Kilspindie,	568
Kincardine,	1,308
Kinclaven,	637
Kinfauns,	611
Kinnaird,	217
Kinnoull,	3,795
Kirkmichael,	920
Lethendy and Kinloch,	351
Little Dunkeld,	2,116
Logiealmond,	567
Logierait,	1,676
Longforan,	1,882
Madderty,	443
Meigle,	723
Methven,	1,698
Moneydie,	251
Monzievaird and Strowan,	588
Moulin,	2,513
Muckart,	475
Muthill,	1,401
Perth,	29,799
Port of Menteith,	1,088
Rattray,	2,462
Redgorton,	1,439
Rhynd,	183

	Persons
St. Madoes,	336
St. Martins,	850
Scone,	2,362
Tibbermore,	1,943
Trinity-Gask,	381
Weem,	406
Total of Perth,	<u>123,262</u>

26. RENFREW.

Cathcart—part of,	7,375
(Remainder is in Lanark, 20.)	
Eaglesham,	1,075
Eastwood—part of,	15,352
(Remainder is in Lanark, 20.)	
Erskine,	1,519
Greenock,	68,190
Houston and Killellan,	2,041
Inchinnan,	574
Inverkip,	7,263
Kilbarchan,	7,226
Kilmalcolm,	4,869
Lochwinnoch,	4,402
Mearns,	3,404
Neilston,	13,714
Paisley,	99,899
Port Glasgow,	16,888
Renfrew,	15,143
Total of Renfrew,	<u>268,934</u>

27. ROSS AND CROMARTY.

Mainland.

Alness,	956
Applecross,	1,594
Avoch,	1,852
Contin,	1,309
Cromarty,	1,843
Dingwall,	2,758
Edderton,	577
Fearn,	1,761
Fodderty,	1,787
Gairloch,	3,788
Glenshiel,	343
Killearnan,	933
Kilmuir-Easter,	985
Kiltearn,	1,258
Kincardine,	1,265
Kintail,	491
Knockbain,	1,504
Lochalsh,	1,830
Lochbroom,	3,207
Lochcarron,	1,445
Logie-Easter,	819
Nigg,	892
Resolis, or Kirkmichael,	1,036
Rosemarkie,	1,465
Rosskeen,	3,464
Tain,	2,756
Tarbat,	1,358
Urquhart and Logie-	
Wester,	2,102
Urray,	2,094

Insular.

Barvas,	6,736
Lochs,	4,733
Stornoway,	12,983
Uig,	4,497
Total of Ross and Cro-	
marty,	<u>76,421</u>

28. ROXBURGH.

	Persons
Ancrum,	973
Bedrule,	206
Bowden,	660
Castleton,	1,871
Cavers,	1,250
Crailling,	501
Eckford,	707
Ednam,	523
Hawick,	18,502
Hobkirk,	552
Hownam,	192
Jedburgh,	4,533
Kelso,	4,523
Lilliesleaf,	592
Linton,	405
Makerston,	337
Maxton,	411
Melrose,	4,707
Minto,	427
Morebattle,	779
Oxnam,	622
Roberton,	397
Roxburgh,	834
St. Boswells,	940
Smailholm,	341
Southdean,	574
Sprouton,	909
Stitchel,	304
Teviothead,	419
Yetholm,	802
Total of Roxburgh,	<u>48,793</u>

29. SELKIRK.

Ashkirk,	404
Caddonfoot,	663
Ettrick,	331
Galashiels,	13,952
Kirkhope,	399
Selkirk,	7,090
Yarrow,	500
Total of Selkirk,	<u>23,339</u>

30. SHETLAND.

Bressay,	686
Delting,	1,389
Dunrossness,	3,640
Fetlar,	347
Lerwick,	6,519
Nesting,	2,480
Northmavine,	2,014
Sandsting,	2,395
Tingwall,	2,273
Unst,	1,946
Walls,	1,995
Yell,	2,501
Total of Shetland,	<u>28,185</u>

31. STIRLING.

Airth,	1,357
Baldernock,	582
Balfroon,	1,092
Buchanan,	487
Campsie,	5,424
Denny,	8,268
Drymen,	1,300
Dunipace,	2,050

APPENDIX

STIRLING—Continued.

	Persons
Falkirk,	36,632
Fintry,	314
Gargunnoch,	633
Grangemouth,	17,463
Killearn,	929
Kilsyth,	9,879
Kippen,	1,456
Larbert,	11,683
Logie,	4,432
Muiravonside,	5,332
St. Ninians,	8,160
Slamannan,	5,286
Stirling,	18,609
Strathblane,	880
Total of Stirling,	142,338

32. SUTHERLAND.

	Persons
Assynt,	2,420
Clyne,	1,724
Creich,	1,836
Dornoch,	2,794
Durness,	903
Eddrachillis,	1,463
Farr,	2,557
Golspie,	1,665
Kildonan,	1,772
Lairg,	1,081
Loth,	449
Rogart,	1,104
Tongue,	1,782
Total of Sutherland,	21,550

33. WIGTOWN.

	Persons
Glasserton,	888
Inch,	3,876
Kirkcolm,	1,704
Kirkcowan,	1,153
Kirkcunier,	1,255
Kirkmaiden,	1,943
Leswalt,	2,270
Mochrum,	1,958
New Luce,	557
Old Luce (or Glenluce),	2,157
Penninghame,	3,356
Portpatrick,	1,136
Sorbie,	1,373
Stoneykirk,	2,420
Stranraer,	2,856
Whithorn,	2,235
Wigtown,	1,746
Total of Wigtown,	32,683

III. ROYAL, PARLIAMENTARY, MUNICIPAL, AND POLICE BURGHS (EXCLUDING SHIPPING).

COUNTY.	BURGH.	PERSONS.	COUNTY.	BURGH.	PERSONS.	
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen .	* Royal, Parl., and Municipal } 143,722	Ayr—Con.	Largs .	Police 3,243	
	Ballater .			Police 1,247	Maybole .	Police 5,892
	Ellon .			Police 1,527	Newmilns & Greenholm .	Police 4,466
	Fraserburgh .	Police 8,998		Saltcoats .	Police 8,121	
	Huntly .	Police 4,136		Stewarton .	Police 2,858	
	Inverurie .	Royal 3,155		Troon .	Police 4,696	
		Parl. 3,454		4. Banff	Aberchirder .	Police 1,141
		Police 3,058			Aberlour .	Police 1,176
	Kintore .	Royal and Parl. } 789			Banff .	Royal and Municipal } 3,730
	Old Meldrum .	Police 1,197				Parl. 7,148
	Peterhead .	Parl. and Municipal } 11,763			Buckie .	Police 6,541
		Police 1,185			Cullen .	Royal and Municipal } 1,924
	Rosehearty .	Police 2,273				Parl. 1,823
Turriff .	Police 2,273	Dufftown .	Police 4,753			
2. Argyll	Campbelltown .	Royal 5,285	Keith .		Police 3,418	
		Parl. 8,234	Macduff .		Police 1,878	
	Dunoon .	Police 6,772	Portsoy .		Police 1,482	
	Inveraray .	Royal 735	Coldstream .		Police 2,206	
		Parl. and Municipal } 674	Duns .		Police 2,377	
		Police 1,312	Eyemouth .	Police 803		
	Lochgilthead .	Police 4,848	Lauder .	Royal and Municipal } 724		
	Oban .	Parl. 5,374		Police 1,663		
		Municipal 1,019	6. Bute	Millport .	Police 9,323	
	Tobermory .	Police 5,933		Rothsay .	Royal and Municipal } 9,323	
Ardrossan .	Police 10,190	7. Caithness		Pultneytown .	Police 5,108	
Ayr .	Royal 27,531			Thurso .	Police 3,724	
	Parl. 28,624			Wick .	Royal and Municipal } 2,773	
	Municipal 3,087				Parl. 7,881	
Cumnock and Holmhead .	Police 3,070			8. Clackmannan	Alloa .	Police 11,417
Darvel .	Police 4,876				Alva .	Police 4,624
Galston .	Police 4,019				Dollar .	Police 1,619
Girvan .	Police 4,809				Tillicoultry .	Police 3,337
Irvine .	Royal 9,603				Clydebank .	Police 18,654
	Parl. and Municipal } 34,161				Cove and Kilcreggan .	Police 934
Kilmarnock .	Parl. and Municipal } 34,161				Dumbarton .	Royal 15,046
	Police 4,439				Parl. 18,836	
Kilwinning .	Police 4,439				Municipal 19,864	
			Helensburgh .		Police 8,554	

* Part of Royal and Municipal, remainder is in County of Kincairdine

APPENDIX

COUNTY.	BURGH.	PERSONS.	COUNTY.	BURGH.	PERSONS.		
Dumbarton— <i>Con.</i>	Kirkintil- loch .	Police	Fife— <i>Con.</i>	Dysart .	Royal and Municipal } 3,539		
	Milngavie .	Police			Parl.	15,256	
	10. Dumfries	Annan .		Royal		Royal	317
				Parl. and Municipal)	Earlsferry		
		Royal			Elie, Lib- erty, and		
		*Parl.			Williams- burgh .	Police	687
		Municipal		13,241	Falkland .	Royal	809
		Langholm .		Police	Inverkeith- ing .		
		Lochmaben		Royal			Royal . . . . .	1,504
				Parl. and Municipal)		Parl. and Municipal)	1,909
	Lockerbie .	Police		Royal	2,493		
	Moffat .	Police		Parl. and Municipal)	2,542		
	Sanguhar .	Royal		Royal	1,177		
11. Edinburgh		Parl. and Municipal)		Parl. and Municipal)	1,550		
	Bonnyrigg	Police		Kirkcaldy .	Royal	22,331	
	Dalkeith .	Police			Parl.	22,347	
	Edinburgh	Royal and Municipal)			Police	34,064	
		Parl.	298,069		Ladybank and		
		Portobello	Parl.		Monkston	Police	1,340
		Lasswade .	Police		Leslie .	Police	2,064
		Leith .	Parl. and Municipal)		Leven .	Police	5,577
			Police		Lochgelly .	Police	5,472
		Loanhead	Police		Markinch .	Police	1,499
12. Elgin	Mnssel- burgh .	Parl.		Newburgh	Royal	1,500	
	Penicuik .	Police			Police	1,904	
	Burghead .	Police		Newport .	Police	2,869	
	Elgin .	Royal and Municipal)		Pittenweem	Royal, Parl., and Municipal)	1,859	
		Parl.	8,260		St. Andrews	Royal, Parl., and Municipal)	7,621
		Forres .	Royal, Parl., and Municipal)			Police	3,314
			Parl.		Tayport .	Royal, Parl., and Municipal)	22,372
		Grantown- on-Spey .	Police	14. Forfar	Arbroath .	Royal, Parl., and Municipal)	4,816
		Lossie- mouth .	Police		Brechin .	Royal	8,941
		Rothies .	Police			Parl. and Municipal)	10,482
13. Fife	Anstruther- Easter .	Royal, Parl., and Municipal)		Broughty Ferry .	Police	5,204	
		Parl.		Carnoustie	Police	160,871	
	Anstruther- Wester .	Royal and Municipal)		Dundee .	Royal and Municipal)	159,033	
		Parl.	476		Parl.	12,061	
		Auchter- muchty .	Royal and Municipal)		Forfar .	Royal	11,397
			Parl.			Parl. and Municipal)	4,096
		Buckhaven, Methil, and Inner- leven .	Police		Kirriemuir	Police	2,134
		Burnt- island .	Royal, Parl., and Municipal)		Monifieth .	Police	12,401
			Parl.	15. Hadding- ton	Montrose .	Royal, Parl., and Municipal)	
		Cowden- beath .	Police		Cockenzie and Port- Seton .	Police	1,687
14. Forfar	Crail .	Royal		Dunbar .	Royal	3,357	
		Parl.			Municipal	3,581	
		Police		East Lin- ton .	Police	790	
		Police	1,074	Hadding- ton .			
		Royal	341		Royal and Municipal)	3,992	
		Parl.	335		North Ber- wick .	Royal	1,491
		Municipal	348			Municipal	2,784
		Royal	4,483		Preston- pans .	Police	1,721
		Parl. and Municipal)	4,511		Tranent .	Police	2,584
		Dunferm- line .	Royal and Municipal)	16. Inverness	Fort- William .	Police	2,087
		Parl.					
		25,250					
		21,995					

* Part of, remainder is in County of Kirkeudbright.

APPENDIX

COUNTY.	BURGH.	PERSONS.	COUNTY.	BURGH.	PERSONS.
Inverness— Con.	Inverness .	Royal . . . 12,709 Parl. and } Municipal } 21,193	Perth—Con.	Auchter- arder .	Police . . . 2,276
17. Kincardine	Kingussie .	Police . . . 989		Blairgowrie .	Police . . . 3,377
	Aberdeen .	*Royal and } Municipal } 9,386		Callander .	Police . . . 1,458
	Banchory .	Police . . . 1,475		Coupar- Angus .	Police . . . 2,064
	Inver- bervie .	Royal . . . 2,523 Parl. and } Municipal } 1,207		Crieff .	Police . . . 5,208
	Laurence- kirk .	Police . . . 1,511		Doune .	Police . . . 930
18. Kinross	Stonehaven .	Police . . . 4,565	26. Renfrew	Dunblane .	Police . . . 2,516
19. Kirkcud- bright	Kinross .	Police . . . 2,136		Perth .	Royal . . . 8,651 Parl. and } Municipal } 32,872
	Castle- Douglas .	Police . . . 3,018		Rattray .	Police . . . 2,019
	Dalbeattie .	Police . . . 3,462		Barrhead .	Police . . . 9,855
	Gatehouse .	Police . . . 1,013		Glasgow .	§Royal and } Municipal } 24,517
	Kirkcud- bright .	Royal, } Parl., and } Municipal } 2,386		Gourock .	Police . . . 5,244
	Maxwell- town .	†Parl. . . 5,439 Municipal . 5,789		Greenock .	Parl. and } Municipal } 67,645
	New Gallo- way .	Royal . . . 367 Municipal . 376		Johnstone .	Police . . . 10,502
20. Lanark	Airdrie .	Parl. . . 16,288 Municipal . 22,288	27. Ross and Cromarty	Paisley .	Parl. and } Municipal } 79,355
	Biggar .	Police . . . 1,366		Pollokshaws Port- Glasgow .	Parl. and } Municipal } 16,840
	Coatbridge .	Municipal . 36,981		Renfrew .	Royal . . . 7,861 Parl. and } Municipal } 9,297
	Glasgow .	†Royal and } Municipal } 735,906 Parl. . . 622,355		Cromarty .	Parl. and } Municipal } 1,233
	Govan .	Police . . . 76,351		Dingwall .	Royal, } Parl., and } Municipal } 2,519
	Hamilton .	Parl. and } Municipal } 32,775		Fortrose .	Royal . . . 1,179 Parl. and } Municipal } 1,065
	Kinning Park .	Police . . . 13,851		Invergordon .	Police . . . 1,014
	Lanark .	Royal . . . 6,440 Parl. and } Municipal } 5,084		Stornoway .	Police . . . 3,711
	Mother- well .	Police . . . 30,423	28. Roxburgh	Tain .	Royal . . . 2,076 Parl. and } Municipal } 1,645
	Partick .	Police . . . 54,274		Hawick .	Parl. and } Municipal } 17,303
	Rutherglen .	Royal . . . 18,280 Parl. . . 17,297 Municipal . 16,185		Jedburgh .	Royal . . . 2,222 Municipal . 914
	Wishaw .	Police . . . 20,869	29. Selkirk	Kelso .	Police . . . 4,006
21. Linlithgow	Armadale .	Police . . . 3,919		Melrose .	Police . . . 2,195
	Bathgate .	Police . . . 6,786		Galashiels .	Parl. . . 12,804 Municipal . 13,598
	Borrow- stonness .	Police . . . 9,100		Selkirk .	Royal and } Parl. } 5,701 Municipal . 5,486
	Linlithgow .	Royal . . . 3,987 Parl. and } Municipal } 4,279	30. Shetland	Lerwick .	Police . . . 4,061
	Queens- ferry .	Royal . . . 881 Parl. and } Municipal } 1,845	31. Stirling	Bridge of Allan .	Police . . . 3,240
	Whitburn .	Police . . . 1,442		Denny and Dunipace .	Police . . . 5,158
22. Nairn	Nairn .	Royal . . . 5,105 Parl. . . 4,327 Municipal . 4,487		Falkirk .	Parl. . . 20,503 Municipal . 29,271
23. Orkney	Kirkwall .	Royal . . . 2,247 Parl. and } Municipal } 3,660	32. Sutherland	Grange- mouth .	Police . . . 7,968
	Stromness .	Police . . . 1,742		Kilsyth .	Police . . . 7,331
24. Peebles	Inner- leithen .	Police . . . 2,181		Stirling .	Royal . . . 14,355 Parl. and } Municipal } 18,403
	Peebles .	Royal . . . 3,095 Municipal . 5,266	33. Wigtown	Dornoch .	Royal and } Municipal } 624 Parl. . . 583
25. Perth	Aberfeldy .	Police . . . 1,506		Newton- Stewart .	Police . . . 2,204
	Abernethy .	Police . . . 623		Stranraer .	Royal and } Municipal } 6,009
	Alyth .	Police . . . 1,965		Whithorn .	Royal and } Municipal } 1,186
				Wigtown .	Royal and } Municipal } 1,386

* Part of, remainder is in County of Aberdeen.
 † Part of, remainder is in County of Renfrew.

‡ Part of, remainder is in County of Dumfries.
 § Part of, remainder is in County of Lanark.









